

# BROWARD-by-the-NUMBERS

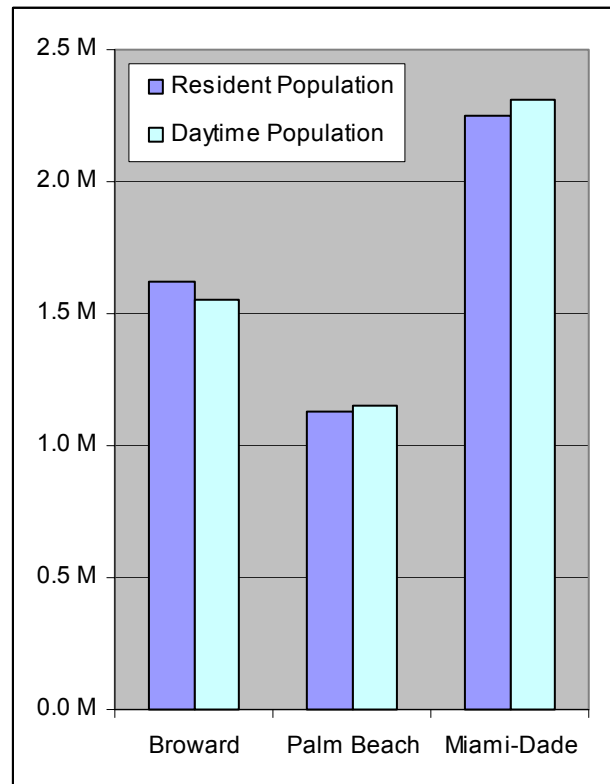
## Daytime Populations

*Broward County experiences a net loss of population during the daytime, because many residents commute to jobs in neighboring counties. However, the cities of Fort Lauderdale, Oakland Park and Pompano Beach experience a net increase in their daytime populations.*

Population is usually expressed as the number of permanent residents living in a city or county. However, in the daytime, the population may be significantly higher or lower than the resident population. For example, downtown areas may gain large numbers of suburban commuters during the daytime. This edition of Broward-by-the-Numbers looks at the daytime populations in Broward County and its largest municipalities, using recently released data from Census 2000.

Broward County has 1.62 million residents, but during the daytime the population is only 1.55 million. Broward is a net exporter of labor. This means there are more residents in the workforce than there are jobs based in the county. Many workers commute from Broward to Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties, which both have increased daytime populations. (Note: The U.S Bureau of Census does not include visitors, students etc., in the calculation of daytime population, only commuters traveling to work.)

County	Broward	Palm Beach	Miami-Dade
<b>Total Residents</b>	<b>1,623,018</b>	<b>1,131,184</b>	<b>2,253,362</b>
Total Workers (aged 16+)	670,271	499,268	956,458
Residents in labor force	743,543	475,572	899,323
<b>Daytime Population</b>	<b>1,549,746</b>	<b>1,154,880</b>	<b>2,310,497</b>
Net change due to commuters	-73,272	23,696	57,135
Employment-Residence Ratio	0.90	1.05	1.06



Of the three counties, Broward has the lowest employment-residence (E-R) ratio (number of workers working in a county relative to workers living in that county). The E-R ratio is used as a rough indication of the jobs-workers balance, although it does not take into account whether the resident workers possess the skills needed for the jobs that are available. E-R ratio of 0.90 means that, in net terms, Broward exports 10% of its workers to other counties.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2000 - Estimated Daytime Population and Employment-Residence Ratios.

The daytime populations of municipalities in Broward differ considerably from their resident populations. During the daytime, Fort Lauderdale's population increases by more than 80,000, whereas Pembroke Pines decreases by almost 30,000.

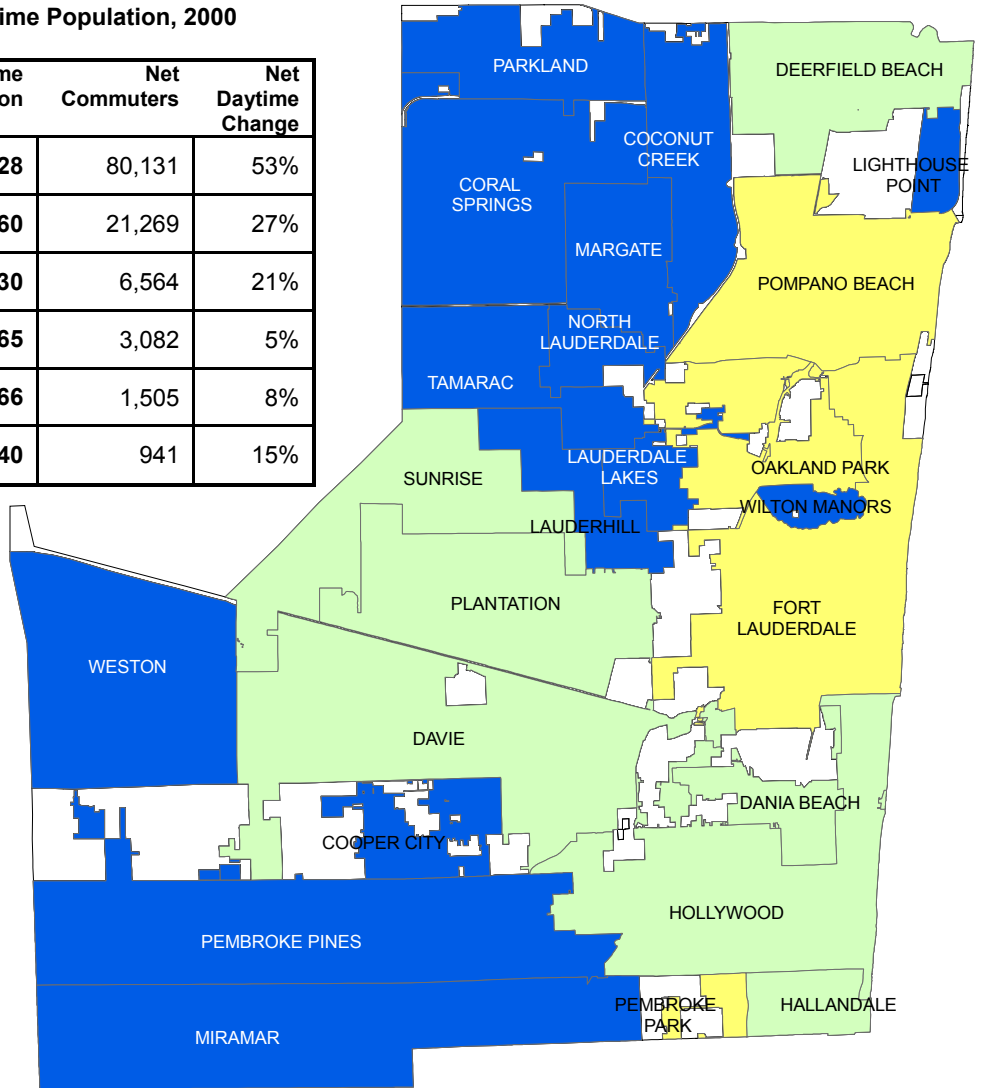
The eastern Broward cities of Fort Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, and Oakland Park gain the most daytime population. Communities with the least change, between resident and daytime populations, are generally located in central parts of the county, along the I-595 corridor, or in the southeast. Suburban communities in western Broward experience the greatest loss of daytime population.

**Municipalities that Gain Daytime Population, 2000**

Municipality	Resident Population	Daytime Population	Net Commuters	Net Daytime Change
Fort Lauderdale	152,397	<b>232,528</b>	80,131	53%
Pompano Beach	78,191	<b>99,460</b>	21,269	27%
Oakland Park	30,966	<b>37,530</b>	6,564	21%
Deerfield Beach	64,583	<b>67,665</b>	3,082	5%
Dania Beach	20,061	<b>21,566</b>	1,505	8%
Pembroke Park	6,299	<b>7,240</b>	941	15%

**Daytime Net Population Change**

- Daytime loss 10% to 34%
- Less than 10% change
- Daytime gain 10% to 53%



Map shows municipal boundaries effective April 2000. Areas shown in white have no data. (The U.S. Bureau of Census published data for places with either 2,500 workers living in the place or 2,500 workers working in the place. Data not published for the Unincorporated Area.)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2000 - Estimated Daytime Population and Employment-Residence Ratios

Broward-by-the-Numbers is a publication from

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## TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Municipality <sup>(1)</sup>	Total resident population <sup>(3)</sup>	Total workers <sup>(2)</sup> working in the area <sup>(4)</sup>	Total workers <sup>(2)</sup> living in the area <sup>(5)</sup>	Estimated daytime population <sup>(6)</sup>	Daytime population change due to commuting		Workers <sup>(2)</sup> who lived and worked in the same county		Employment residence ratio <sup>(11)</sup>
					Number <sup>(7)</sup>	Percent <sup>(8)</sup>	Number <sup>(9)</sup>	Percent <sup>(10)</sup>	
Coconut Creek	43,566	7,832	19,933	<b>31,465</b>	-12,101	-27.8	1,846	9.3	0.39
Cooper City	27,939	5,657	14,369	<b>19,227</b>	-8,712	-31.2	1,546	10.8	0.39
Coral Springs	117,549	38,030	58,510	<b>97,069</b>	-20,480	-17.4	15,521	26.5	0.65
Dania Beach	20,061	11,137	9,632	<b>21,566</b>	1,505	7.5	1,482	15.4	1.16
Davie	75,720	28,142	37,630	<b>66,232</b>	-9,488	-12.5	6,614	17.6	0.75
Deerfield Beach	64,583	30,619	27,537	<b>67,665</b>	3,082	4.8	6,015	21.8	1.11
Fort Lauderdale	152,397	150,863	70,732	<b>232,528</b>	80,131	52.6	32,968	46.6	2.13
Hallandale	34,282	11,765	12,962	<b>33,085</b>	-1,197	-3.5	2,202	17	0.91
Hollywood	139,357	58,310	63,888	<b>133,779</b>	-5,578	-4	18,009	28.2	0.91
Lauderdale Lakes	31,705	8,190	11,868	<b>28,027</b>	-3,678	-11.6	545	4.6	0.69
Lauderhill	57,585	11,054	24,082	<b>44,557</b>	-13,028	-22.6	2,211	9.2	0.46
Lighthouse Point	10,767	3,543	5,266	<b>9,044</b>	-1,723	-16	811	15.4	0.67
Margate	53,909	15,262	24,196	<b>44,975</b>	-8,934	-16.6	3,273	13.5	0.63
Miramar	72,739	14,660	33,294	<b>54,105</b>	-18,634	-25.6	2,889	8.7	0.44
North Lauderdale	32,264	5,087	15,222	<b>22,129</b>	-10,135	-31.4	1,013	6.7	0.33
Oakland Park	30,966	23,021	16,457	<b>37,530</b>	6,564	21.2	2,563	15.6	1.4
Parkland	13,835	1,849	6,576	<b>9,108</b>	-4,727	-34.2	710	10.8	0.28
Pembroke Park	6,299	3,248	2,307	<b>7,240</b>	941	14.9	113	4.9	1.41
Pembroke Pines	137,427	34,913	64,509	<b>107,831</b>	-29,596	-21.5	11,380	17.6	0.54
Plantation	82,934	40,443	42,890	<b>80,487</b>	-2,447	-3	8,854	20.6	0.94
Pompano Beach	78,191	53,646	32,377	<b>99,460</b>	21,269	27.2	9,021	27.9	1.66
Sunrise	85,779	34,751	39,344	<b>81,186</b>	-4,593	-5.4	7,216	18.3	0.88
Tamarac	55,588	16,287	22,020	<b>49,855</b>	-5,733	-10.3	2,614	11.9	0.74
Weston	49,286	13,828	22,388	<b>40,726</b>	-8,560	-17.4	4,072	18.2	0.62
Wilton Manors	12,697	4,831	6,808	<b>10,720</b>	-1,977	-15.6	962	14.1	0.71

**Notes:**

(1) Data published for places with either 2,500 workers living in the place or 2,500 workers working in the place. Data not published for the Unincorporated Area.

(2) Workers – people 16 years and over who were employed and at work during the reference week. The estimate of workers includes part-time and full-time civilian personnel and people in the Armed Forces.

(3) Total resident population – the total number of persons living in the place, as shown in Census 2000 100-percent data.

(4) Total workers working in the place – this is the number of workers who reported working in the place, regardless of their place of residence. In other words, it is the total that worked there no matter where they lived.

(5) Total workers living in the place – this is sometimes referred to as the number of resident workers. It is the number of people living in the place who are workers. It includes workers who live there regardless of where they worked, or in other words, no matter where their workplace was located.

(6) Estimated daytime population – this is the estimate arrived at by adjusting the total resident population by the number of incommuters and outcommuters to the place, using data from Census 2000. It does not adjust for people entering or leaving

the place for purposes other than commuting, nor does the commuting adjustment take the time of day of the work trips into account. The estimate is calculated by adding the total resident population and the total workers working in the place, and then subtracting from that result the total workers living in the place. This method yields the same result as would be obtained by adding the incommuters and subtracting the outcommuters from the total resident population.

(7) Daytime population change due to commuting: number – this is the numeric increase or decrease in the population of the place as a result of work-related commuting. It is the net change in the population due to work travel and is computed by subtracting the total resident population from the estimated daytime population. Positive numbers indicate more commuters entering the place than leaving it. Negative numbers occur when more workers leave the place to go to work than enter it to come to work.

(8) Daytime population change due to commuting: percent – this is the percentage increase or decrease in the population of the place as a result of work-related commuting.

(9) Workers who lived and worked in the same place: number – this value shows how many workers who lived in a particular place also worked in that same place. It is derived from place of residence location information and responses to the question on workplace location during the week prior to filling out the census questionnaire.

(10) Workers who lived and worked in the same place: percent – this measure is sometimes used as an indicator of worker retention, but it does not reflect variation in area size or other attributes very well. It is computed by dividing the number of workers who lived and worked in the same place by the total workers living there and multiplying the result by 100.

(11) Employment-residence (E-R) ratio – this is a measure of the total number of workers working in a place, relative to the total number of workers living in the place. It is often used as a rough indication of the jobs-workers balance in a place, although it does not take into account whether the resident workers possess the skills needed for the jobs that are available. E-R ratios greater than 1.00 occur when there are more workers working in the place than living there. These places can be considered as net importers of labor. For example, an E-R ratio of 1.19 means that there are 19 percent more workers working in the place than living in the place. Values less than 1.00 indicate places that send more workers to other areas than they receive, i.e., they are net exporters of labor.

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Census, 2000 - PHC-T-40. Estimated Daytime Population and Employment-Residence Ratios, 2000. Published October 2005.