Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program

Regional Demographic and Land Use Analysis

Volume 1-11
Technical Data Report

South Florida Region

Chapter I
Regional Demographic and
Land Use Analysis

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CHAPTER I

REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND LAND USE ANALYSIS

A. Population Characteristics and Their Implications for Evacuation Dynamics

1. Overall Population[1]

In February 2007, the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) estimated that the permanent resident population of South Florida on April 1, 2006 (Table I-1a), was 4,270,694, up by 314,725 (8.0%) from the 2000 Census. Although South Florida is the most populous region in Florida (23.3% of the total), it placed third in absolute growth in the State over that period, behind East Central Florida and Tampa Bay. BEBR projects the population will reach 4,519,383 in 2010 and 4,806,794 in 2015, which represents increases of 14.2% and 21.5%, respectively, in comparison to the 2000 Census. The projection for 2015 also represents an increase of more than 536,000 (12.6%) above the baseline population in 2006, which would place South Florida second in the State, behind East Central Florida, in absolute growth for the period.

Over two-thirds of the land and water area of South Florida is set aside as part of the Everglades system, with growth concentrated in the coastal areas to the east (Map P1),

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[1] Population estimates and projections customarily distinguish between the *permanent resident population* in a jurisdiction (people who reside in the location year-round or at least half of the time) and the *seasonal population* (people who reside in the location only a portion of the year or who are visitors, such as tourists). The permanent resident population is further broken into those who reside in *households* (occupied housing units) and those who are in *group quarters*, such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, military quarters, group homes, etc. The decennial census and the Census Bureau's new American Community Survey (ACS) present results for the permanent resident population, but not for the seasonal population. However, both the census and the ACS present data on vacant housing units, including those that are for seasonal use. Typically, local jurisdictions use these seasonal housing unit estimates, along with hotel and motel inventories, to prepare estimates and projections of the seasonal population for planning purposes. The estimates and projections prepared by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) also refer to the permanent resident population. Most of the data presented in this section is drawn from the sample portion of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3) and from the 2006 ACS. The latter was tabulated only for the 40 counties that had a 2006 population of at least 65,000 permanent residents, so there is no 2006 ACS data for the 27 smallest counties in the State of Florida – in those counties, the 2006 tables will show "N.A." in all cells. Note that the annual ACS is collected for a much smaller sample than the 2000 Census, resulting in much larger margins of error. In addition, there are differences in the methodology that can affect the meaning of the data collected. As a result, comparisons should be made with caution. In some cases, although 2006 ACS data was tabulated for a county, the small sample size resulted in insufficient data to fill all of the cells in a given table – in those cases, the 2006 tables will show "N.A." in selected cells. Regional summaries based on the 2006 ACS were compiled only for the 3 regions where all counties had data: South Florida, Tampa Bay and Treasure Coast.

where densities reach those typical in dense urban centers. Projected population growth in South Florida is not evenly distributed within the region. Monroe County, an Area of Critical State Concern, and the most vulnerable of the three counties (primarily the Florida Keys), is under growth controls that limit the amount of residential and non-residential growth. As a result, its resident population is projected to remain almost unchanged throughout the period. Miami-Dade and Broward each are expected to grow by over 250,000 between 2006 and 2015, primarily through infill development and redevelopment. Areas that fall into currently-defined storm surge and hurricane evacuation zones in both counties are largely built out, so most additional population is expected to be accommodated inland, in areas that are less vulnerable. Still, the region's large and growing population will continue to present challenges for evacuations due to other hazards (inland flooding, nuclear accidents, terrorist attacks, etc.).

2. Group Quarters Population

In 2000, there were 67,231 South Florida residents living in group quarters (1.7% of the population); 43,296 of these were institutionalized in correctional facilities, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions, while the other 23,935 were in other group quarters, such as college dormitories, group homes and military quarters (Table I-11a and Map P5). The remaining 3,888,738 residents of South Florida lived in households. Miami-Dade County had the largest share of the population in group quarters (2.0%), while Broward County had the smallest (1.2%). The group quarters population in the Florida Keys, though smaller in absolute terms, requires evacuation in all storm events of Category 3 or higher. In 2006, the group quarters population had increased to almost 82,000, about 1.9% of the total (Table I-11b). In addition, the age composition changed during the period – in 2006, only 25.7% of the group quarters population was 65 years or older, down from 31.4% in 2000. This was similar to the proportion of elderly in group quarters in the State of Florida in 2006 (24.2%). The group quarters population is a significant component of those with "special needs" that require special procedures in the event of an evacuation.

3. Housing Units by Type

Of the 1,644,938 housing units in South Florida at the time of the 2000 Census, 42.0% were single-family, 54.6% were multi-family, and the other 3.3% were mobile homes, boats, recreational vehicles (RVs) or others used as dwelling units (Table I-4a). Of those units, 178,633 (10.9%) were vacant, with the highest vacancy rates found among multi-family buildings (condos, many of which are on the barrier islands) and among mobile homes (Map H1). Mobile homes, boats and RVs are a much smaller component of the housing stock in South Florida than in the State of Florida as a whole (where 12.0% of all units were classified in this category) – Monroe County was the exception within the region, with 20.5% of its housing stock in this category (Map H5).

According to the 2006 ACS (Table I-4b), the total number of housing units in the region increased by 9.6% (more than 158,000 new units), while the number of vacant units rose by 45.0% to over 259,000 (14.4% of the total). The proportion of single-family units rose to 46.3% while the proportion of multi-family fell slightly to 51.4%, which is still much higher than the average share of multi-family units in the State of Florida in 2006 (32.5%). In the same period, the number of mobile homes, boats, recreational vehicles and others used as dwelling units declined, from 54,682 in 2000 to under 49,000.

4. Occupied Housing Units (Households)

There were 1,466,305 occupied housing units (households) in South Florida in 2000, 63.1% of which were occupied by owners and 36.9% by renters (Table I-4a). The ownership ratio in the region was well below the State of Florida average (70.1%), due to the lower rates in Miami-Dade (57.8%) and Monroe (62.4%). By 2006 (Table I-4b), the number of households had risen by 5.3% to almost 1,544,000, while the proportion of owner-occupied units in the region rose to 64.8%.

5. Household Size

In 2000, the average household size (number of persons per occupied unit) in South Florida was 2.65 (Table I-5a), which was higher than the State of Florida average of 2.46. The average household size was highest in Miami-Dade County (2.84) and lowest in Monroe County (2.23). Renters, who are mostly concentrated in multi-family units, had a lower household size (2.49) than owners (2.75), who are more heavily concentrated in single-family units. Average household sizes also were generally lower in the coastal areas of Miami-Dade and Broward (Map H4). Contrasting with trends over the previous two decades, the average household size rose in South Florida between 2000 and 2006 (Table I-5b), to 2.71 (the State average rose to 2.49). In addition, the average size of renter households narrowed the gap with owner households, rising to 2.58 in 2006. This likely reflects such factors as the changing age composition of the population in recent years (more young families with children), as well as the increasing difficulty of finding affordable housing (leading to delays in the decision to form new households).

6. Seasonal Dwelling Units

In 2000 there were 93,817 vacant dwelling units in South Florida that were for seasonal, recreational or occasional use, representing 5.7% of all units (Table I-6a). By 2006 (Table I-6b), this number had increased by 23.8% to more than 116,000 units (6.4% of the total). In addition, according to licensing records of the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Table I-3), in 2007 there were 437 hotels with 57,473 rooms, 597 motels with 22,312 rooms, and 57 bed and breakfast inns with 511 rooms in South Florida. Together, these units house a seasonal population that is in addition to the permanent resident population estimated above. Considering that many of these units are in vulnerable areas, the proportion of seasonal units and hotel/motel units that are occupied at any point in time will have an important impact on the total population that may participate in an evacuation.

7. Vehicles per Household

There were 175,651 South Florida households in 2000 that had no vehicle (12.0% of all households) – roughly two-thirds of these were renters (Table I-7a and Map H8). This was much higher than the average for the State of Florida as a whole (8.1%), and represents a significant number of households that could need transportation assistance in the event of a major evacuation. Between 2000 and 2006, the number of households with no vehicle decreased by almost 28,000 to a little less than 147,000 (Table I-7b). The number of households with 2 or more vehicles rose from 688,237 in 2000 to 794,000 in 2006, and the total number of vehicles in households increased to 2.5 million, up 274,000 in 6 years. In

other words, the number of vehicles per household in South Florida rose from 1.51 to 1.61 between 2000 and 2006 (Tables I-8a and I-8b), which could contribute to additional congestion on the highways in evacuation scenarios.

8. Age Composition

In 2000, the population of South Florida included 572,303 people who were at least 65 years old, which represented 14.5% of the total population (Table I-9a). This compared to 17.6% for the State of Florida as a whole – all three South Florida counties were below the state average. Over a quarter of the region's elderly residents (153,516) lived alone (Table I-11a), and many lived in coastal areas (Map P6). Moreover, 81,384 residents (2.1% of the total) were at least 85 years old. By 2006 (Table I-9b), the elderly population had increased by almost 32,000, although its share of the total population declined to only 14.2%, and the number living alone remained roughly constant (Table I-11b). During the same period, the number of children under 18 increased by 52,000, from 952,333 (24.1%) to 1,015,000 (23.8%). In 2006), 729,000 South Florida children were of school age (5 to 17 years old), up from 702,019 in 2000.

9. Race / Ethnicity

The Hispanic or Latino population, which includes those born abroad as well as those born into Hispanic families in the United States, included 1,575,704 residents (39.8% of the total population) in 2000 (Table I-10a), and increased by another 318,000, to 44.4% of the total, in 2006 (Table I-10b). Miami-Dade County led the region with Hispanics representing 61.3% of the population in 2006, but both Broward (16.7%) and Monroe (15.7%) also had significant and growing Hispanic populations. The Black or African American population, which in South Florida includes many people from the Caribbean and Central and South America, also grew significantly, from 749,753 (19.0% of the total) in 2000 to 871,000 (20.4%) in 2006 (ACS). The Hispanic population is projected to grow to almost 2.4 million (49.5% of the region's total) in 2015 (Table I-2a). The Black or African American population is also projected to grow significantly, reaching about 1.1 million (22.4%) in 2015. The White non-Hispanic population is projected to decline from almost 1.4 million (32.2%) in 2006 to a little more than 1.2 million in 2015 (25.3%).

10. Place of Birth and Citizenship

In 2000, almost four out of every ten South Florida residents (1,569,884) were born abroad (Table I-12a). By 2006, there were another 184,000 foreign-born residents living in South Florida (Table I-12b). The vast majority (87.0%) of these residents in 2000 came from the Caribbean and Central and South America – the largest groups were from Cuba (563,164), Haiti (118,649), Colombia (114,065), Jamaica (94,813) and Nicaragua (90,462). More than half of the foreign-born residents in 2000 (846,159) were not citizens, a number which increased by more than 76,000 in the first six years of this decade. In addition, almost a third of the residents of South Florida in 2000 (31.5%) were born in other parts of the United States. The remaining residents (28.8%) were born somewhere in the State of Florida.

11.   Linguistic Isolation

As a result of the growth in the diversity of the population in South Florida, the level of linguistic isolation (households where no one 14 years or older speaks English "very well") also is large and growing. In 2000, 229,174 households (15.6%) were classified as linguistically isolated (Table I-13a). Spanish was spoken in 83.7% of these households – the availability of radio and television broadcasts in Spanish, as well as many service providers who speak Spanish, makes this less problematic in Miami-Dade County, and increasingly elsewhere in South Florida.   Still, there were 37,363 linguistically isolated households in 2000 where a language other than Spanish was spoken (Map P8), and this number increased by almost 6,000 households (15.6%) in the first six years of this decade (Table I-13b).

12.   Labor Force

In 2000, there were over 1.2 million people 16 years old and over in South Florida (40.2%) who were not in the labor force (Table I-15a). This was a little less than the share of the inactive population in the State of Florida as a whole (41.3%), due at least in part to the higher proportion of retirees in other parts of the State.   In the region, the inactive population was highest in Miami-Dade County (42.5%). By 2006, the inactive population in South Florida had fallen to 36.3% (Table I-15b), compared to 39.0% in the State of Florida.

13.   Poverty Status

There were 589,561 South Florida residents in 2000 that lived in households with incomes below the poverty level (Table I-16a), accounting for 15.2% of the total population. Poverty rates were highest among children (20.1%), but 14.6% of elderly residents also lived below the poverty level. Poverty rates were highest in Miami-Dade County (18.0%), which accounted for two-thirds of all of the region's poorest residents. While the overall poverty rate fell slightly between 2000 and 2006, to 14.1%, the rate for the elderly population rose to 17.7% (Table I-16b). The poor elderly, especially those living alone, may represent a significant portion of those households without vehicles, which constitutes a substantial challenge for evacuation planning.

14.   Small Area Dwelling Unit and Population Data

The development of small area dwelling unit and population estimates and projections for South Florida, to be used in the transportation analysis, required different approaches in each of the three counties. Both Broward and Miami-Dade Counties use Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) in transportation modeling, so this geography was chosen as the basis for preparing input data for the evacuation transportation analysis. In Monroe County, for which TAZs have not been defined, census block groups were chosen as the basis for developing the input data.

The Broward County Planning Services Division produced and delivered housing unit and population estimates and projections by dwelling unit type, by TAZ, for 2006, 2010 and 2015, derived from their population forecasting model. This data included occupancy rates for each type of dwelling unit as well.

The Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning provided a set of household and population estimates for 2005 and projections for 2035 by TAZ. The estimates for 2006 and the projections for 2010 and 2015 were derived by interpolation, using additional data provided by the Miami-Dade County Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security.

Monroe County does not produce periodic small area dwelling unit and household counts for the entire county. Therefore, the dwelling unit counts and population estimates and projections by census block group required for the transportation analysis had to be developed by working with each jurisdiction separately. In general, dwelling unit counts by type from the 2000 Census were established as the starting point, and building permits and certificates of occupancy were reviewed and allocated to census block groups to determine the changes in dwelling units as of the end of 2009. These were extended to 2010 and 2015 based on the annual dwelling unit allocations under the rate of growth regulations in each jurisdiction.

B. Future Land Use Analysis

South Florida is the largest of the eleven planning regions in the State of Florida, with a total area of almost 4.8 million acres (7,488 square miles), of which 4,148 square miles are land area and 3,340 square miles (44.6%) are water. It is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north and west by Palm Beach County, Hendry County and Collier County, and on the south and west by the Gulf of Mexico. The region is home to a total resident population of 4.3 million in 2006, the majority of which lives within the boundaries of 71 municipalities. The unincorporated portions of the counties were home to 1.2 million residents in 2006, about 27.2% of the regional total.

Approximately 1.9 million acres of the land area (71.7%) of the three counties are designated for conservation. These areas include Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve, the Water Conservation Areas that are part of the larger Everglades system, Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park, four national wildlife refuges (Great White Heron, National Key Deer, Key West and Crocodile Lake) and fifteen state parks, all of which help to preserve habitat for threatened and endangered species (see Table I-17 and Map FLUM).

Monroe County includes both the mainland portion of the County and the Florida Keys, the long string of islands extending 110 miles from Key Largo southwest to the City of Key West. The County also is home to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, created to protect North America's only coral reef, the third largest coral reef system in the world.

The developed portion of Broward and Miami-Dade Counties is largely built out, and additional growth in the Florida Keys is subject to environmental and public safety constraints. This means that future development in the region will be based mostly on infill and redevelopment. Residential future land uses account for over 351,000 acres (7.3% of the total area), most of which (239,000 acres) is reserved for medium-density. Another 74,000 acres is classified as low-density residential and the other 38,000 acres is for high-density residential. Residential uses are spread throughout the region, although most of the low-density can be found in the western suburbs, while a significant amount of high-density residential land can be found to the east, including on or adjacent to the barrier island.

South Florida also has a significant inventory of agricultural future land use, with 107,000 acres, most of which is in south Miami-Dade County. Industrial future land uses occupy almost 111,000 acres (2.3% of the total), followed by commercial/office with 54,000 acres (1.1%), institutional/government with 24,000 acres (0.5%), and mixed-use with 12,000 acres (0.3%).

Table I-1a. Resident Population[2] by Age, April 1, 2006, 2010 and 2015

South Florida	Absolute Number			% of Total Population		
Age Categories	2006	2010	2015	2006	2010	2015
Age under 5 years	280,358	287,701	297,672	6.56%	6.37%	6.19%
Age 5 to 17 years	742,939	773,981	805,848	17.40%	17.13%	16.76%
Age 18 to 24 years	372,602	398,941	411,873	8.72%	8.83%	8.57%
Age 25 to 34 years	568,403	591,773	637,093	13.31%	13.09%	13.25%
Age 35 to 44 years	664,086	652,908	653,241	15.55%	14.45%	13.59%
Age 45 to 54 years	605,348	669,875	688,047	14.17%	14.82%	14.31%
Age 55 to 64 years	438,299	504,968	585,281	10.26%	11.17%	12.18%
Age 65 to 74 years	292,545	322,469	390,886	6.85%	7.14%	8.13%
Age 75 to 84 years	213,495	214,576	222,707	5.00%	4.75%	4.63%
Age 85 years and over	92,619	102,191	114,146	2.17%	2.26%	2.37%
Total	**4,270,694**	**4,519,383**	**4,806,794**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Age under 18 years	1,023,297	1,061,682	1,103,520	23.96%	23.49%	22.96%
Age 65 years and over	598,659	639,236	727,739	14.02%	14.14%	15.14%

Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research (August 2007).

Table I-1b. Change in Resident Population by Age, 2006-10, 2010-15 and 2006-15

South Florida	Absolute Change			% Change in the Period		
Age Categories	2006-10	2010-15	2006-15	2006-10	2010-15	2006-15
Age under 5 years	7,343	9,971	17,314	2.62%	3.47%	6.18%
Age 5 to 17 years	31,042	31,867	62,909	4.18%	4.12%	8.47%
Age 18 to 24 years	26,339	12,932	39,271	7.07%	3.24%	10.54%
Age 25 to 34 years	23,370	45,320	68,690	4.11%	7.66%	12.08%
Age 35 to 44 years	-11,178	333	-10,845	-1.68%	0.05%	-1.63%
Age 45 to 54 years	64,527	18,172	82,699	10.66%	2.71%	13.66%
Age 55 to 64 years	66,669	80,313	146,982	15.21%	15.90%	33.53%
Age 65 to 74 years	29,924	68,417	98,341	10.23%	21.22%	33.62%
Age 75 to 84 years	1,081	8,131	9,212	0.51%	3.79%	4.31%
Age 85 years and over	9,572	11,955	21,527	10.33%	11.70%	23.24%
Total	**248,689**	**287,411**	**536,100**	**5.82%**	**6.36%**	**12.55%**
Age under 18 years	38,385	41,838	80,223	3.75%	3.94%	7.84%
Age 65 years and over	40,577	88,503	129,080	6.78%	13.85%	21.56%

Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research (August 2007).

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[2] Official state and county estimates and projections published by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) were released in database format by the Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) in August 2007, with age, gender and race/ethnic detail, and interpolations for every quarter of every single year from 1960 (Q2) to 2030 (Q2).

Table I-2a. Resident Population by Race/Ethnicity, April 1, 2006, 2010 and 2015

South Florida	Absolute Number			% of Total Population		
Race/Ethnic Categories	2006	2010	2015	2006	2010	2015
White Non-Hispanic	1,373,381	1,285,115	1,215,357	32.16%	28.44%	25.28%
Black or African American (NH)	912,719	986,647	1,075,667	21.37%	21.83%	22.38%
Other race and 2 or more races	105,041	119,509	137,882	2.46%	2.64%	2.87%
Hispanic or Latino (all races)	1,879,553	2,128,112	2,377,888	44.01%	47.09%	49.47%
Total	**4,270,694**	**4,519,383**	**4,806,794**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research (August 2007).

Table I-2b. Change in Resident Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-10, 2010-15 and 2006-15

South Florida	Absolute Change			% Change in the Period		
Race/Ethnic Categories	2006-10	2010-15	2006-15	2006-10	2010-15	2006-15
White Non-Hispanic	-88,266	-69,758	-158,024	-6.43%	-5.43%	-11.51%
Black or African American (NH)	73,928	89,020	162,948	8.10%	9.02%	17.85%
Other race and 2 or more races	14,468	18,373	32,841	13.77%	15.37%	31.26%
Hispanic or Latino (all races)	248,559	249,776	498,335	13.22%	11.74%	26.51%
Total	**248,689**	**287,411**	**536,100**	**5.82%**	**6.36%**	**12.55%**

Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research (August 2007).

Table I-3. Licensed Public Lodging Facilities, 2007

Type of Lodging Facility	Absolute Number		%	
	Facilities	**Rooms/Units**	**Facilities**	**Rooms/Units**
Hotels	437	57,473	3.98%	15.58%
Motels	597	22,312	5.44%	6.05%
Non-Transient Apartments	8,693	270,860	79.22%	73.40%
Transient Apartments	384	4,536	3.50%	1.23%
Non-Transient Rooming Houses	62	1,253	0.57%	0.34%
Transient Rooming Houses	79	886	0.72%	0.24%
Bed and Breakfast Inns	57	511	0.52%	0.14%
Resort Condominiums - Single	217	848	1.98%	0.23%
Resort Condominiums - Group	129	7,082	1.18%	1.92%
Resort Condominiums - Collective	39	1,281	0.36%	0.35%
Resort Dwellings - Single	228	494	2.08%	0.13%
Resort Dwellings - Group	12	255	0.11%	0.07%
Resort Dwellings - Collective	39	1,214	0.36%	0.33%
Total	10,973	369,005	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Hotels and Restaurants (March 13, 2007).

Table I-4a. Housing Units[3] by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2000

South Florida	Occupied Units			Vacant	Total	Vacant
Units in Structure	Owner	Renter	Total	Units	Units	%
1, detached	577,016	78,243	655,259	36,159	691,418	5.23%
1, attached	92,181	44,142	136,323	10,007	146,330	6.84%
2	8,829	32,016	40,845	3,824	44,669	8.56%
3 or 4	13,456	49,666	63,122	6,377	69,499	9.18%
5 to 9	18,526	59,012	77,538	9,064	86,602	10.47%
10 to 19	21,939	74,305	96,244	13,949	110,193	12.66%
20 to 49	61,601	76,667	138,268	25,977	164,245	15.82%
50 or more	100,247	117,773	218,020	59,280	277,300	21.38%
Mobile home	31,147	8,226	39,373	12,613	51,986	24.26%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	916	397	1,313	1,383	2,696	51.30%
Total	**925,858**	**540,447**	**1,466,305**	**178,633**	**1,644,938**	**10.86%**
% Single Family	62.32%	14.48%	44.69%	20.24%	42.03%	
% Multi-Family	34.21%	83.93%	52.54%	71.92%	54.64%	
% Mobile Home	3.36%	1.52%	2.69%	7.06%	3.16%	
% Boat, RV, Van, etc.	0.10%	0.07%	0.09%	0.77%	0.16%	

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-4b. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2006

South Florida	Occupied Units			Vacant	Total	Vacant
Units in Structure	Owner	Renter	Total	Units	Units	%
1, detached	627,031	87,640	714,671	52,818	767,489	6.88%
1, attached	93,955	49,462	143,417	13,711	157,128	8.73%
2	8,843	31,467	40,310	4,972	45,282	10.98%
3 or 4	16,136	46,563	62,699	9,156	71,855	12.74%
5 to 9	23,412	57,376	80,788	14,784	95,572	15.47%
10 to 19	30,553	75,106	105,659	22,395	128,054	17.49%
20 to 49	64,939	83,357	148,296	40,027	188,323	21.25%
50 or more	107,537	104,366	211,903	88,653	300,556	29.50%
Mobile home	26,288	8,385	34,673	12,536	47,209	26.55%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	1,003	493	1,496	0	1,496	0.00%
Total	**999,697**	**544,215**	**1,543,912**	**259,052**	**1,802,964**	**14.37%**
% Single Family	62.72%	16.10%	46.29%	20.39%	42.57%	
% Multi-Family	34.55%	82.26%	51.37%	74.77%	54.73%	
% Mobile Home	2.63%	1.54%	2.25%	4.84%	2.62%	
% Boat, RV, Van, etc.	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%	0.00%	0.08%	

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[3] A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory.

Table I-5a. Residents by Tenure by Units in Structure[4], 2000

South Florida	Persons in Occupied Units			Persons per Occupied Unit		
Units in Structure	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter	Total
1, detached	1,814,635	257,174	2,071,809	3.14	3.29	3.16
1, attached	249,100	134,259	383,359	2.70	3.04	2.81
2	21,947	87,061	109,008	2.49	2.72	2.67
3 or 4	32,070	125,789	157,859	2.38	2.53	2.50
5 to 9	39,234	137,999	177,233	2.12	2.34	2.29
10 to 19	40,614	165,461	206,075	1.85	2.23	2.14
20 to 49	101,326	170,529	271,855	1.64	2.22	1.97
50 or more	170,454	244,392	414,846	1.70	2.08	1.90
Mobile home	72,731	21,345	94,076	2.34	2.59	2.39
Boat, RV, van, etc.	1,847	771	2,618	2.02	1.94	1.99
Total	**2,543,958**	**1,344,780**	**3,888,738**	**2.75**	**2.49**	**2.65**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-5b. Residents by Tenure by Units in Structure, 2006

South Florida	Persons in Occupied Units			Persons per Occupied Unit		
Units in Structure	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter	Total
1, detached or attached	2,241,840	452,915	2,694,755	3.11	3.30	3.14
2 to 4	58,309	209,784	268,093	2.33	2.69	2.60
5 or more	415,314	719,957	1,135,271	1.83	2.25	2.08
Mobile home	60,672	21,810	82,482	2.31	2.60	2.38
Boat, RV, van, etc.	1,552	757	2,309	1.55	1.54	1.54
Total	**2,777,687**	**1,405,223**	**4,182,910**	**2.78**	**2.58**	**2.71**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[4] Tables I-5a and I-5b present the number of residents in the occupied housing units shown in Tables I-4a and I-4b for 2000 and 2006, respectively, by type of housing unit. They also show the average number of residents by type of housing unit, which can be used in transportation models to estimate the number of evacuating people.

Table I-6a. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status[5], 2000

South Florida Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	36,014	20.16%
For sale only	24,603	13.77%
Rented or sold, not occupied	11,007	6.16%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	93,817	52.52%
For migrant workers	129	0.07%
Other vacant	13,063	7.31%
Total	**178,633**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-6b. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2006

South Florida Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	36,452	14.07%
Rented, not occupied	8,735	3.37%
For sale only	33,701	13.01%
Sold, not occupied	19,702	7.61%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	116,123	44.83%
For migrant workers	387	0.15%
Other vacant	43,952	16.97%
Total	**259,052**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[5] Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included in this category. Vacant migrant worker units include those intended for occupancy by migrant workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Table I-7a. Occupied Housing Units by Tenure by Vehicles Available[6], 2000

South Florida	Number of Occupied Units			% of Occupied Units		
Vehicles Available	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter	Total
No vehicle available	59,914	115,737	175,651	6.47%	21.42%	11.98%
1 vehicle available	339,080	263,337	602,417	36.62%	48.73%	41.08%
2 vehicles available	381,978	133,695	515,673	41.26%	24.74%	35.17%
3 vehicles available	108,179	21,571	129,750	11.68%	3.99%	8.85%
4 vehicles available	28,552	4,022	32,574	3.08%	0.74%	2.22%
5 or more vehicles available	8,155	2,085	10,240	0.88%	0.39%	0.70%
Total	**925,858**	**540,447**	**1,466,305**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-7b. Occupied Housing Units by Tenure by Vehicles Available, 2006

South Florida	Number of Occupied Units			% of Occupied Units		
Vehicles Available	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter	Total
No vehicle available	44,436	102,274	146,710	4.44%	18.79%	9.50%
1 vehicle available	338,820	264,093	602,913	33.89%	48.53%	39.05%
2 vehicles available	425,624	146,363	571,987	42.58%	26.89%	37.05%
3 vehicles available	141,050	24,482	165,532	14.11%	4.50%	10.72%
4 vehicles available	38,867	5,408	44,275	3.89%	0.99%	2.87%
5 or more vehicles available	10,900	1,595	12,495	1.09%	0.29%	0.81%
Total	**999,697**	**544,215**	**1,543,912**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

Table I-8a. Number of Vehicles by Tenure and Vehicles per Occupied Unit, 2000

South Florida	Number of Vehicles by Tenure			% of Vehicles in Occupied Units		
Vehicles Available	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter	Total
Aggregate Number of Vehicles	1,587,514	624,559	2,212,073	71.77%	28.23%	100.00%
Vehicles per Occupied Unit	1.71	1.16	1.51			

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-8b. Number of Vehicles by Tenure and Vehicles per Occupied Unit, 2006

South Florida	Number of Vehicles by Tenure			% of Vehicles in Occupied Units		
Vehicles Available	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter	Total
Aggregate Number of Vehicles	1,825,358	660,807	2,486,165	73.42%	26.58%	100.00%
Vehicles per Occupied Unit	1.83	1.21	1.61			

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[6] These data show the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Table I-9a. Resident Population by Gender and Age, 2000

South Florida	Absolute Number			% of Total Population		
Age Categories	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age under 5 years	128,127	122,187	250,314	6.70%	5.98%	6.33%
Age 5 to 17 years	359,019	343,000	702,019	18.78%	16.78%	17.75%
Age 18 to 24 years	161,883	162,301	324,184	8.47%	7.94%	8.19%
Age 25 to 34 years	283,231	290,293	573,524	14.82%	14.20%	14.50%
Age 35 to 44 years	333,071	337,681	670,752	17.42%	16.52%	16.96%
Age 45 to 54 years	246,260	263,860	510,120	12.88%	12.91%	12.89%
Age 55 to 64 years	166,327	186,426	352,753	8.70%	9.12%	8.92%
Age 65 to 74 years	127,188	159,357	286,545	6.65%	7.79%	7.24%
Age 75 to 84 years	79,888	124,486	204,374	4.18%	6.09%	5.17%
Age 85 years and over	26,502	54,882	81,384	1.39%	2.68%	2.06%
Total	**1,911,496**	**2,044,473**	**3,955,969**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
% Age under 18 years	25.49%	22.75%	24.07%			
% Age 65 years and over	12.22%	16.57%	14.47%			

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-9b. Resident Population by Gender and Age, 2006

South Florida	Absolute Number			% of Total Population		
Age Categories	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age under 5 years	146,569	138,885	285,454	7.07%	6.34%	6.69%
Age 5 to 17 years	372,648	356,662	729,310	17.98%	16.27%	17.10%
Age 18 to 24 years	192,122	189,584	381,706	9.27%	8.65%	8.95%
Age 25 to 34 years	256,336	254,116	510,452	12.37%	11.59%	11.97%
Age 35 to 44 years	336,279	341,047	677,326	16.22%	15.56%	15.88%
Age 45 to 54 years	301,554	318,901	620,455	14.55%	14.55%	14.55%
Age 55 to 64 years	216,718	238,862	455,580	10.46%	10.90%	10.68%
Age 65 to 74 years	132,963	162,464	295,427	6.42%	7.41%	6.93%
Age 75 to 84 years	89,682	128,008	217,690	4.33%	5.84%	5.10%
Age 85 years and over	27,811	63,370	91,181	1.34%	2.89%	2.14%
Total	**2,072,682**	**2,191,899**	**4,264,581**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
% Age under 18 years	25.05%	22.61%	23.80%			
% Age 65 years and over	12.08%	16.14%	14.17%			

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

Table I-10a. Resident Population by Race and Ethnicity[7], 2000

South Florida	Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino			% of Total Population		
Race Categories	Non-Hisp	Hispanic	Total	Non-Hisp	Hispanic	Total
White alone	1,468,113	1,320,747	2,788,860	61.68%	83.82%	70.50%
Black or African American alone	749,753	36,089	785,842	31.50%	2.29%	19.86%
Other race alone and 2+ races	162,399	218,868	381,267	6.82%	13.89%	9.64%
Total	**2,380,265**	**1,575,704**	**3,955,969**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-10b. Resident Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2006

South Florida	Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino			% of Total Population		
Race Categories	Non-Hisp	Hispanic	Total	Non-Hisp	Hispanic	Total
White alone	1,348,550	1,601,571	2,950,121	56.88%	84.58%	69.18%
Black or African American alone	871,289	46,618	917,907	36.75%	2.46%	21.52%
Other race alone and 2+ races	151,159	245,394	396,553	6.38%	12.96%	9.30%
Total	**2,370,998**	**1,893,583**	**4,264,581**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[7] Race and ethnicity are separate categories in both the 2000 Census and the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For each person the surveys included two separate questions. The first asks whether each person in the household considers himself/herself to be of Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity). The second asks each person in the household to identify one or more racial categories that should be used to classify his/her racial makeup. Both questions request the respondent to classify himself/herself, rather than having a Census Bureau employee assign a classification. The tables presented here are cross-tabulations of the two characteristics. Race is tabulated into three categories: (1) White persons who identified only one race (White alone); (2) Black or African American persons who identified only one race (Black or African American alone); and (3) persons of other races who identified only one race (Other race alone) and those who identified two or more races, combined into a single category. For each race category, the totals were calculated for those who indicated that they were of Hispanic or Latino origin and those who indicated that they were not.

Table I-11a. Resident Population by Age, Household[8] Type and Relationship, 2000

South Florida	Number of Persons, by Age			% of Total Population		
Household Type, Relationship	Under 65	65+	Total	Under 65	65+	Total
In households	3,337,517	551,221	3,888,738	98.64%	96.32%	98.30%
In family households	2,913,603	377,227	3,290,830	86.11%	65.91%	83.19%
In nonfamily households	423,914	173,994	597,908	12.53%	30.40%	15.11%
Male householder	180,138	46,243	226,381	5.32%	8.08%	5.72%
Living alone	127,882	39,828	167,710	3.78%	6.96%	4.24%
Not living alone	52,256	6,415	58,671	1.54%	1.12%	1.48%
Female householder	135,041	118,746	253,787	3.99%	20.75%	6.42%
Living alone	103,368	113,688	217,056	3.05%	19.87%	5.49%
Not living alone	31,673	5,058	36,731	0.94%	0.88%	0.93%
Nonrelatives	108,735	9,005	117,740	3.21%	1.57%	2.98%
In group quarters	46,149	21,082	67,231	1.36%	3.68%	1.70%
Institutionalized population	28,472	14,824	43,296	0.84%	2.59%	1.09%
Noninstitutionalized population	17,677	6,258	23,935	0.52%	1.09%	0.61%
Total	**3,383,666**	**572,303**	**3,955,969**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Population Living Alone	231,250	153,516	384,766	6.83%	26.82%	9.73%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-11b. Resident Population by Age, Household Type and Relationship, 2006

South Florida	Number of Persons, by Age			% of Total Population		
Household Type, Relationship	Under 65	65+	Total	Under 65	65+	Total
In households	3,599,581	583,329	4,182,910	98.34%	96.53%	98.08%
In family households	3,107,115	407,928	3,515,043	84.89%	67.50%	82.42%
In nonfamily households	492,466	175,401	667,867	13.45%	29.03%	15.66%
Male householder	208,409	51,957	260,366	5.69%	8.60%	6.11%
Living alone	153,369	45,567	198,936	4.19%	7.54%	4.66%
Not living alone	55,040	6,390	61,430	1.50%	1.06%	1.44%
Female householder	155,057	111,564	266,621	4.24%	18.46%	6.25%
Living alone	124,996	106,946	231,942	3.41%	17.70%	5.44%
Not living alone	30,061	4,618	34,679	0.82%	0.76%	0.81%
Nonrelatives	129,000	11,880	140,880	3.52%	1.97%	3.30%
In group quarters	60,702	20,969	81,671	1.66%	3.47%	1.92%
Institutionalized population				0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Noninstitutionalized population				0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**3,660,283**	**604,298**	**4,264,581**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Population Living Alone	278,365	152,513	430,878	7.61%	25.24%	10.10%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[8] A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone (nonfamily households).

Table I-12a. Resident Population by Place of Birth and Citizenship Status, 2000

South Florida Place of Birth	Absolute Number	%
Native - Born in state of residence	1,140,498	28.83%
Native - Born in other state in the US	1,134,193	28.67%
Native - Born outside the United States	111,394	2.82%
Foreign-born - Naturalized citizen	723,725	18.29%
Foreign-born - Not a citizen	846,159	21.39%
Total	**3,955,969**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-12b. Resident Population by Place of Birth and Citizenship Status, 2006

South Florida Place of Birth	Absolute Number	%
Native - Born in state of residence	1,331,954	31.23%
Native - Born in other state in the US	1,047,428	24.56%
Native - Born outside the United States	130,775	3.07%
Foreign-born - Naturalized citizen	832,080	19.51%
Foreign-born - Not a citizen	922,344	21.63%
Total	**4,264,581**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

Table I-13a. Households by Language and Linguistic Isolation[9], 2000

South Florida Language Spoken in the Household	Households by Linguistic Isolation			Linguistic Isolation (%)		
	Isolated	Not Isolated	Total	Isolated	Not Isolated	Total
English	0	726,034	726,034	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Spanish	191,811	379,800	571,611	33.56%	66.44%	100.00%
Other Indo-European languages	31,031	109,783	140,814	22.04%	77.96%	100.00%
Asian & Pacific Island languages	4,229	11,130	15,359	27.53%	72.47%	100.00%
Other languages	2,103	11,350	13,453	15.63%	84.37%	100.00%
Total	**229,174**	**1,238,097**	**1,467,271**	**15.62%**	**84.38%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-13b. Households by Language and Linguistic Isolation, 2006

South Florida Language Spoken in the Household	Households by Linguistic Isolation			Linguistic Isolation (%)		
	Isolated	Not Isolated	Total	Isolated	Not Isolated	Total
English	0	687,718	687,718	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Spanish	234,627	443,977	678,604	34.57%	65.43%	100.00%
Other Indo-European languages	37,406	108,985	146,391	25.55%	74.45%	100.00%
Asian & Pacific Island languages	3,968	14,238	18,206	21.80%	78.20%	100.00%
Other languages	1,829	11,164	12,993	14.08%	85.92%	100.00%
Total	**277,830**	**1,266,082**	**1,543,912**	**18.00%**	**82.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[9] A household in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English and no person 14 years old and over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." In other words, a household in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also speak English less than "very well" (have difficulty with English) is "linguistically isolated."   All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may speak only English.

Table I-14a. Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population 5 Years and Over by Disability Status[10], 2000

South Florida	Disability Status			Disability Status (%)		
Age Categories	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
5 to 15 years	28,817	568,769	597,586	4.82%	95.18%	100.00%
16 to 20 years	37,537	204,929	242,466	15.48%	84.52%	100.00%
21 to 64 years	494,687	1,766,093	2,260,780	21.88%	78.12%	100.00%
65 to 74 years	93,740	190,275	284,015	33.01%	66.99%	100.00%
75 and over	147,201	126,263	273,464	53.83%	46.17%	100.00%
Total	**801,982**	**2,856,329**	**3,658,311**	**21.92%**	**78.08%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-14b. Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population 5 Years and Over by Disability Status[11], 2006

South Florida	Disability Status			Disability Status (%)		
Age Categories	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
5 to 15 years	28,688	588,039	616,727	4.65%	95.35%	100.00%
16 to 20 years	14,762	257,383	272,145	5.42%	94.58%	100.00%
21 to 64 years	270,976	2,180,682	2,451,658	11.05%	88.95%	100.00%
65 to 74 years	86,921	205,817	292,738	29.69%	70.31%	100.00%
75 and over	160,308	137,935	298,243	53.75%	46.25%	100.00%
Total	**561,655**	**3,369,856**	**3,931,511**	**14.29%**	**85.71%**	**100.00%**

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

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[10] The data on disability status were derived from answers to two long-form questionnaire items. The first was a two-part question that asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). This question was asked of a sample of the population 5 years old and over. The second was a four-part question that asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (going outside the home disability); and (d) working at a job or business (employment disability). Categories (a) and (b) were asked of a sample of the population 5 years old and over; (c) and (d) were asked of a sample of the population 16 years old and over. For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

[11] In response to evidence suggesting that mail respondents reported certain disabilities in error in the 2000 Census and in the initial years of the ACS, the Census Bureau introduced changes to the ACS questionnaire starting in 2003. Initial review of the data shows that the question redesign had the expected effect on mail respondents, lowering the rates of disability overall by reducing over-reporting in go-outside-home disability and employment disability after the change. This change affected primarily the respondents in the age range from 16 to 64 years, and makes comparisons between results of the 2000 Census and the 2006 ACS inappropriate. The 2006 ACS is believed to have more reliable results.

Table I-15a. Resident Population 16 Years and Over by Gender and Employment Status, 2000

South Florida Employment Status	Absolute Number			% of Total Population 16 and Over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In labor force	985,249	872,711	1,857,960	66.68%	53.55%	59.79%
In Armed Forces	3,599	588	4,187	0.24%	0.04%	0.13%
Civilian	981,650	872,123	1,853,773	66.43%	53.51%	59.66%
Employed	918,974	802,354	1,721,328	62.19%	49.23%	55.39%
Unemployed	62,676	69,769	132,445	4.24%	4.28%	4.26%
Not in labor force	492,425	757,049	1,249,474	33.32%	46.45%	40.21%
Total	**1,477,674**	**1,629,760**	**3,107,434**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.36%	7.99%	7.13%			

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-15b. Resident Population 16 Years and Over by Gender and Employment Status, 2006

South Florida Employment Status	Absolute Number			% of Total Population 16 and Over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In labor force	1,135,482	1,007,595	2,143,077	70.47%	57.54%	63.74%
In Armed Forces	2,720	287	3,007	0.17%	0.02%	0.09%
Civilian	1,132,762	1,007,308	2,140,070	70.30%	57.53%	63.65%
Employed	1,078,651	944,229	2,022,880	66.95%	53.93%	60.17%
Unemployed	54,111	63,079	117,190	3.36%	3.60%	3.49%
Not in labor force	475,743	743,380	1,219,123	29.53%	42.46%	36.26%
Total	**1,611,225**	**1,750,975**	**3,362,200**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.77%	6.26%	5.47%			

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

Table I-16a. Resident Population by Poverty Status and by Age, 2000

South Florida	Income in 1999 - Poverty Status			Poverty Status (%)		
Age Categories	Below	Above	Total	Below	Above	Total
Under 5 years	49,326	196,770	246,096	20.04%	79.96%	100.00%
5 years	10,405	40,650	51,055	20.38%	79.62%	100.00%
6 to 11 years	66,050	260,374	326,424	20.23%	79.77%	100.00%
12 to 17 years	62,088	251,298	313,386	19.81%	80.19%	100.00%
18 to 64 years	320,120	2,077,135	2,397,255	13.35%	86.65%	100.00%
65 to 74 years	40,003	244,012	284,015	14.08%	85.92%	100.00%
75 years and over	41,569	231,895	273,464	15.20%	84.80%	100.00%
Total	**589,561**	**3,302,134**	**3,891,695**	**15.15%**	**84.85%**	**100.00%**
Under 18	187,869	749,092	936,961	20.05%	79.95%	100.00%
65+	81,572	475,907	557,479	14.63%	85.37%	100.00%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3).

Table I-16b. Resident Population by Poverty Status and by Age, 2006

South Florida	Income in 2006 - Poverty Status			Poverty Status (%)		
Age Categories	Below	Above	Total	Below	Above	Total
Under 5 years	59,602	221,293	280,895	21.22%	78.78%	100.00%
5 years	8,062	41,525	49,587	16.26%	83.74%	100.00%
6 to 11 years	49,736	268,769	318,505	15.62%	84.38%	100.00%
12 to 17 years	60,355	287,797	348,152	17.34%	82.66%	100.00%
18 to 64 years	309,572	2,295,561	2,605,133	11.88%	88.12%	100.00%
65 to 74 years	46,605	246,133	292,738	15.92%	84.08%	100.00%
75 years and over	58,106	240,137	298,243	19.48%	80.52%	100.00%
Total	**592,038**	**3,601,215**	**4,193,253**	**14.12%**	**85.88%**	**100.00%**
Under 18	177,755	819,384	997,139	17.83%	82.17%	100.00%
65+	104,711	486,270	590,981	17.72%	82.28%	100.00%

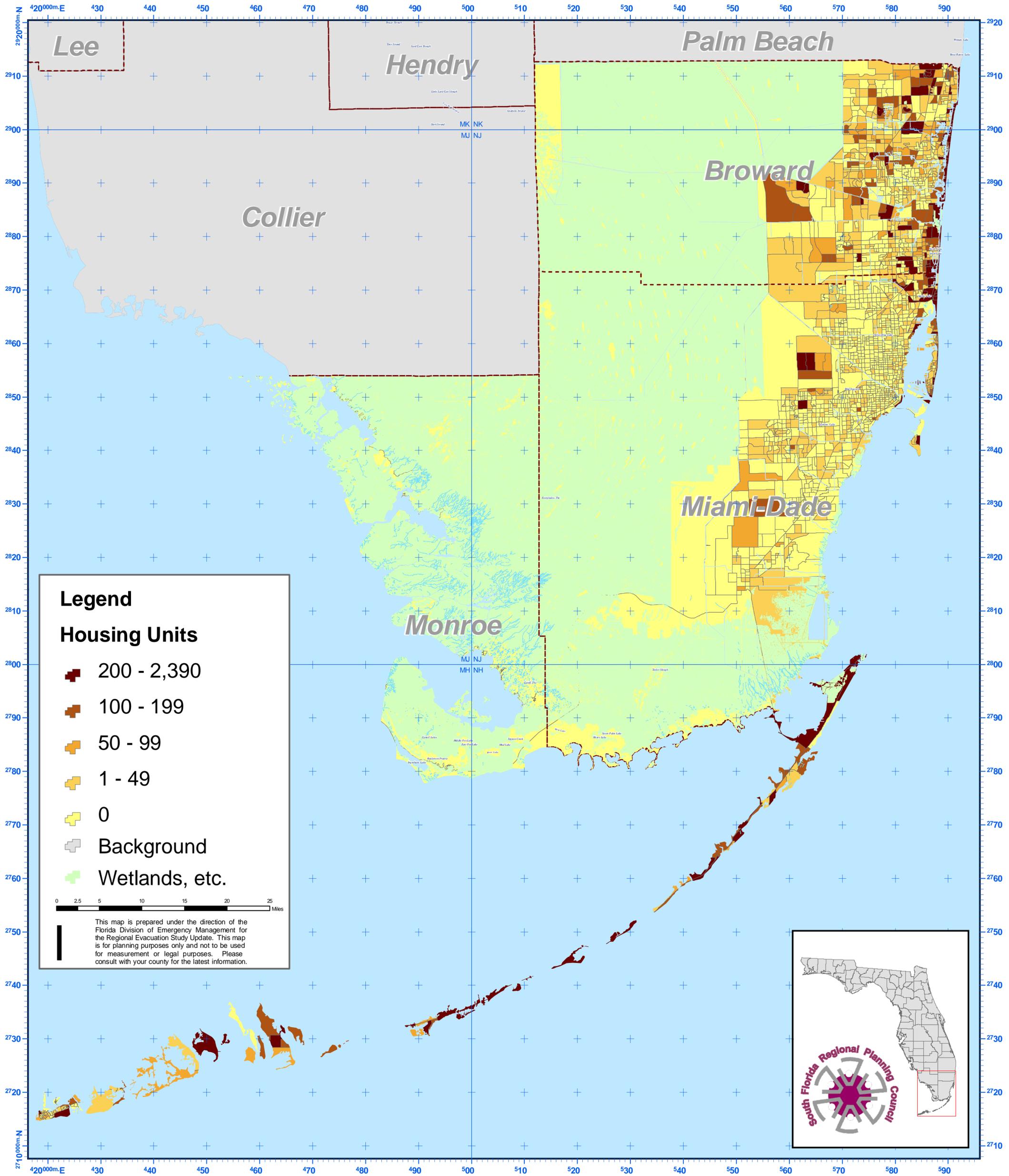Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

Table I-17. Generalized Future Land Uses, 2006 – South Florida			
Code	Land Use Category	Acres	%
AG	Agriculture	107,051	2.2%
COM	Commercial / Office	54,381	1.1%
CONS	Conservation	1,904,886	39.7%
IND	Industrial	110,859	2.3%
MU	Mixed-Use	12,531	0.3%
PUB	Institutional, Government	23,966	0.5%
REC	Recreation / Open Space	89,999	1.9%
RH	Residential High Density	38,133	0.8%
RL	Residential Low Density	73,785	1.5%
RM	Residential Medium Density	239,334	5.0%
WAT	Water Bodies	2,137,279	44.6%
	Total	4,792,203	100.0%

Source: Broward County, Miami-Dade County, Monroe County, South Florida Water Management District

STATEWIDE REGIONAL EVACUATION Study Program

Lee

Hendry

Palm Beach

Collier

Broward

Miami-Dade

Monroe

Legend

Housing Units

- 200 - 2,390
- 100 - 199
- 50 - 99
- 1 - 49
- 0
- Background
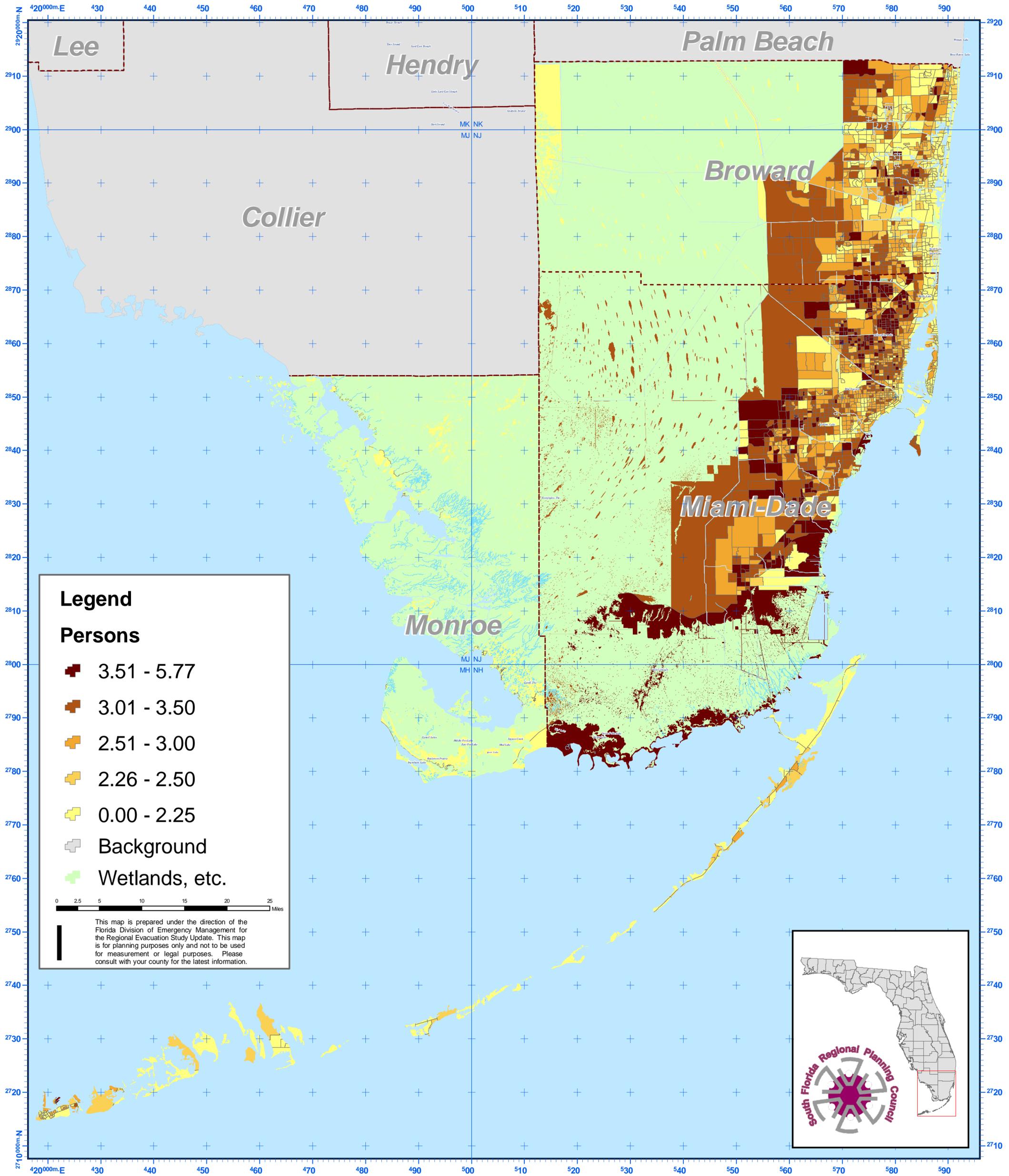- Wetlands, etc.

0   2.5   5   10   15   20   25 Miles

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South Florida Regional Planning Council

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, USGS, FDEM, Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties, SFRPC.

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EVACUATION
Study Program

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Hendry

Palm Beach

Collier

Broward

Monroe

Miami-Dade

MK NK
MJ NJ

MJ NJ
MH NH

Legend

Persons

- **3.51 - 5.77**
- **3.01 - 3.50**
- **2.51 - 3.00**
- **2.26 - 2.50**
- **0.00 - 2.25**
- **Background**
- **Wetlands, etc.**

0   2.5   5   10   15   20   25
Miles

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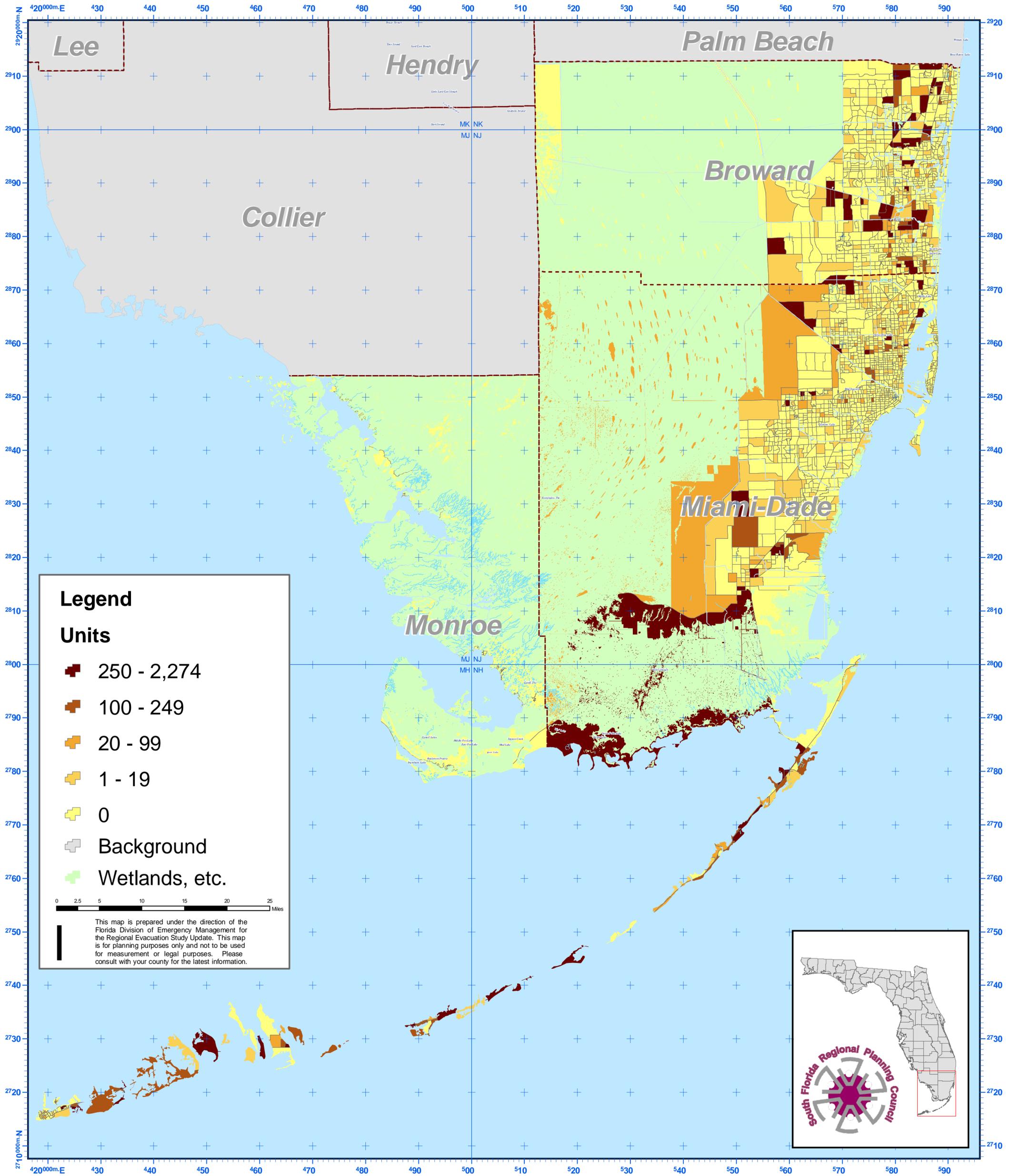consult with your county for the latest information.

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Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, USGS, FDEM, Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties, SFRPC.

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MJ NJ
MH NH

Legend

Units

- **250 - 2,274**
- **100 - 249**
- **20 - 99**
- **1 - 19**
- **0**
- **Background**
- **Wetlands, etc.**
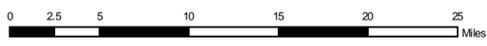
0   2.5   5   10   15   20   25
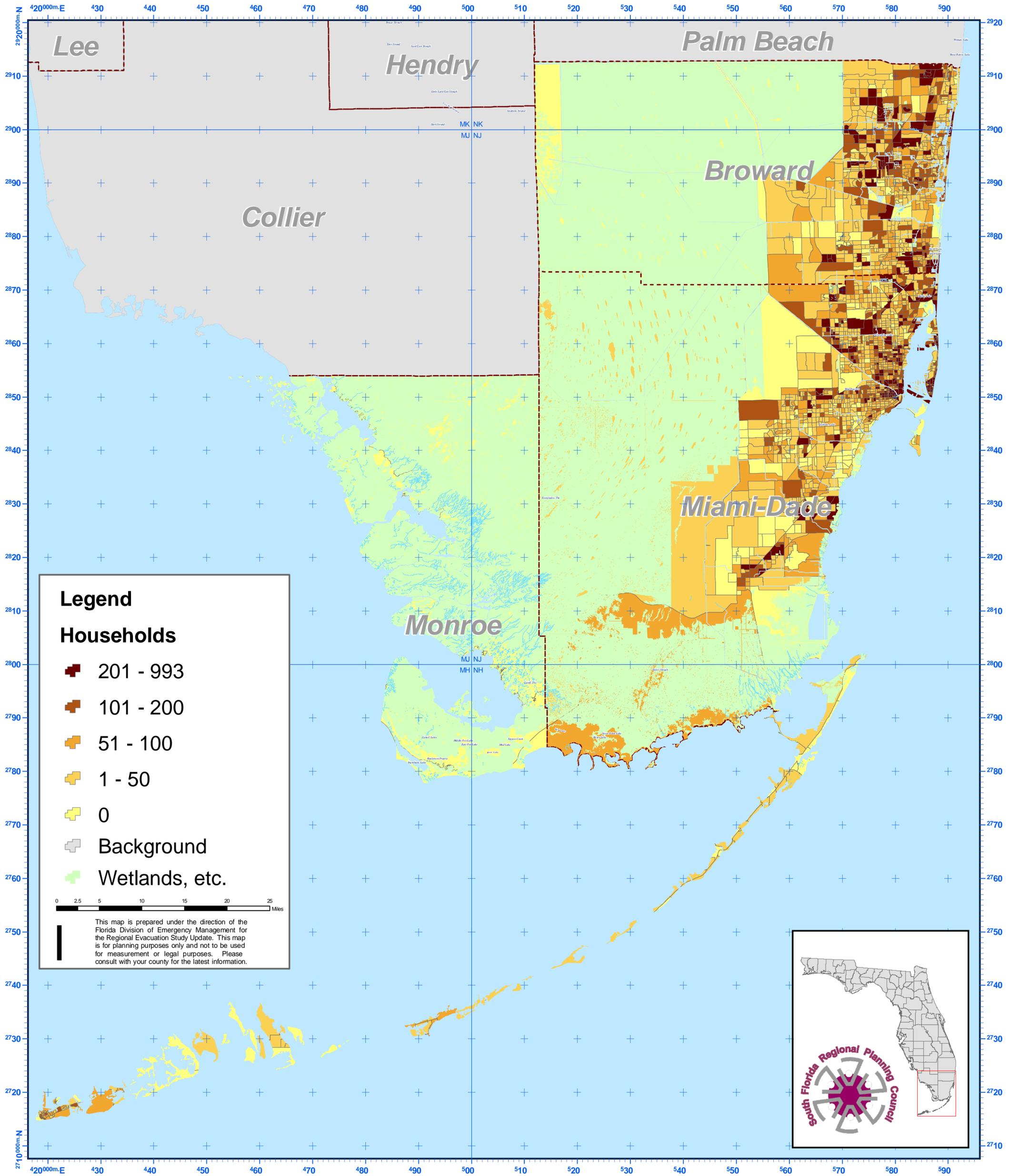Miles

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MJ NJ

MJ NJ
MH NH
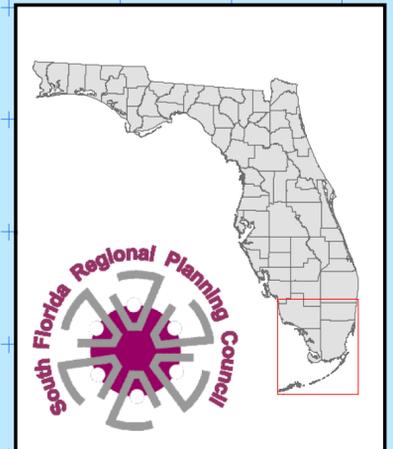
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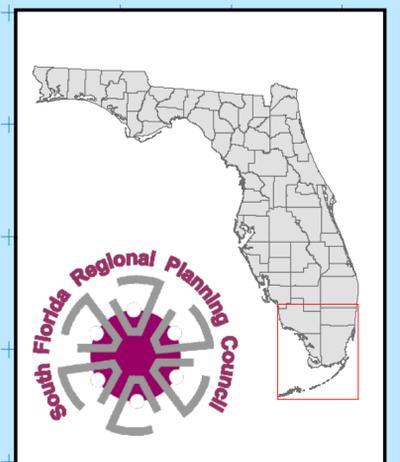
Households

- ■ 201 - 993
- ■ 101 - 200
- ■ 51 - 100
- ■ 1 - 50
- ■ 0
- ■ Background
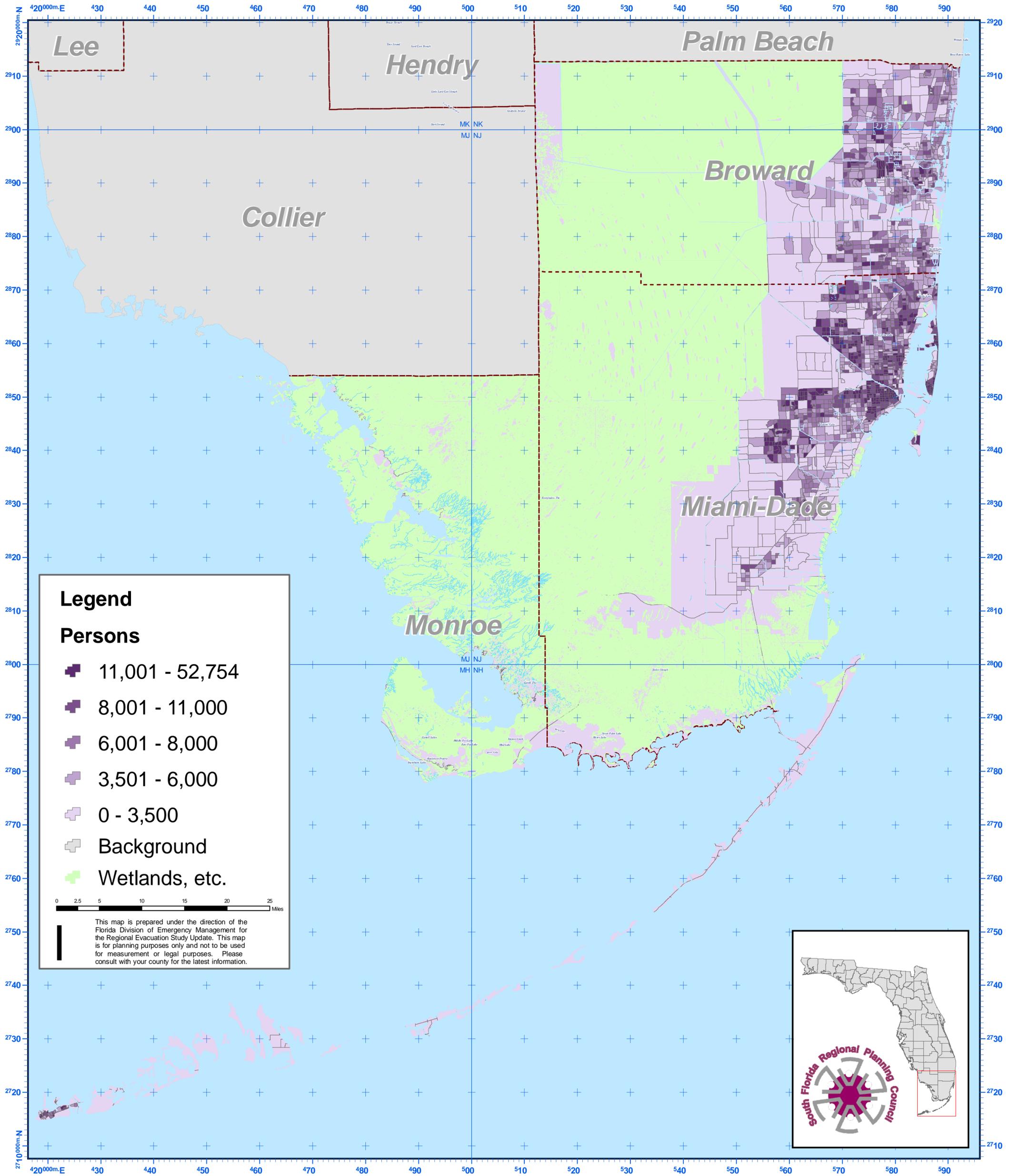- ■ Wetlands, etc.

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25
Miles

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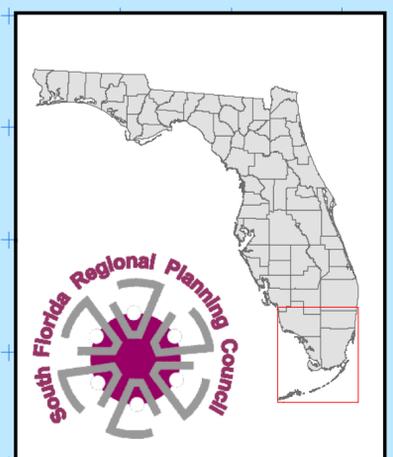**Legend**

Persons

- 11,001 - 52,754
- 8,001 - 11,000
- 6,001 - 8,000
- 3,501 - 6,000
- 0 - 3,500
- Background
- Wetlands, etc.

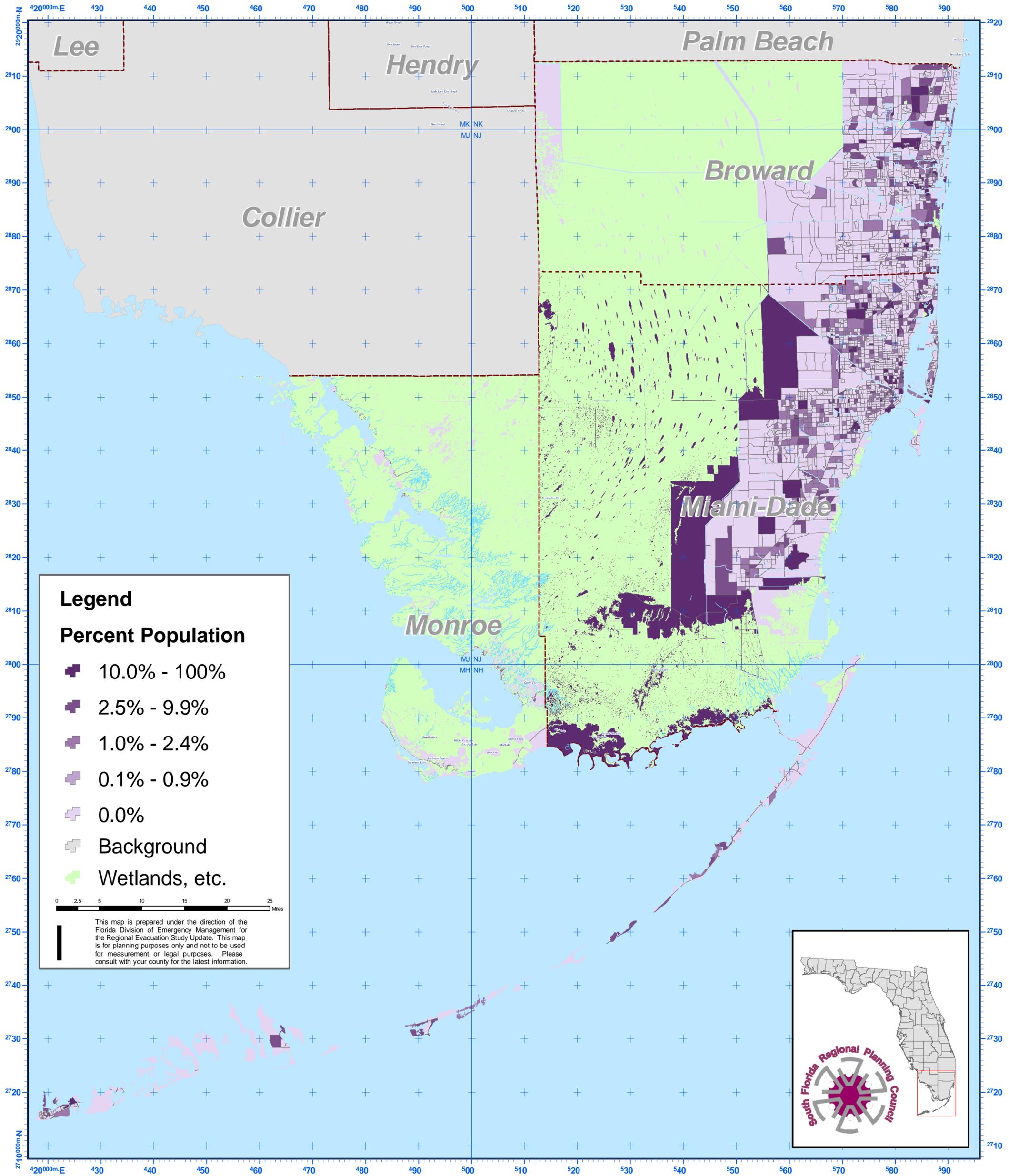0 2.5 5   10   15   20   25
Miles

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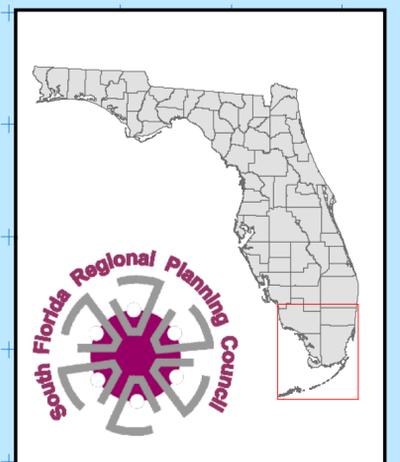MJ NJ

MJ NJ
MH NH

Legend

Percent Population

- 10.0% - 100%
- 2.5% - 9.9%
- 1.0% - 2.4%
- 0.1% - 0.9%
- 0.0%
- Background
- Wetlands, etc.
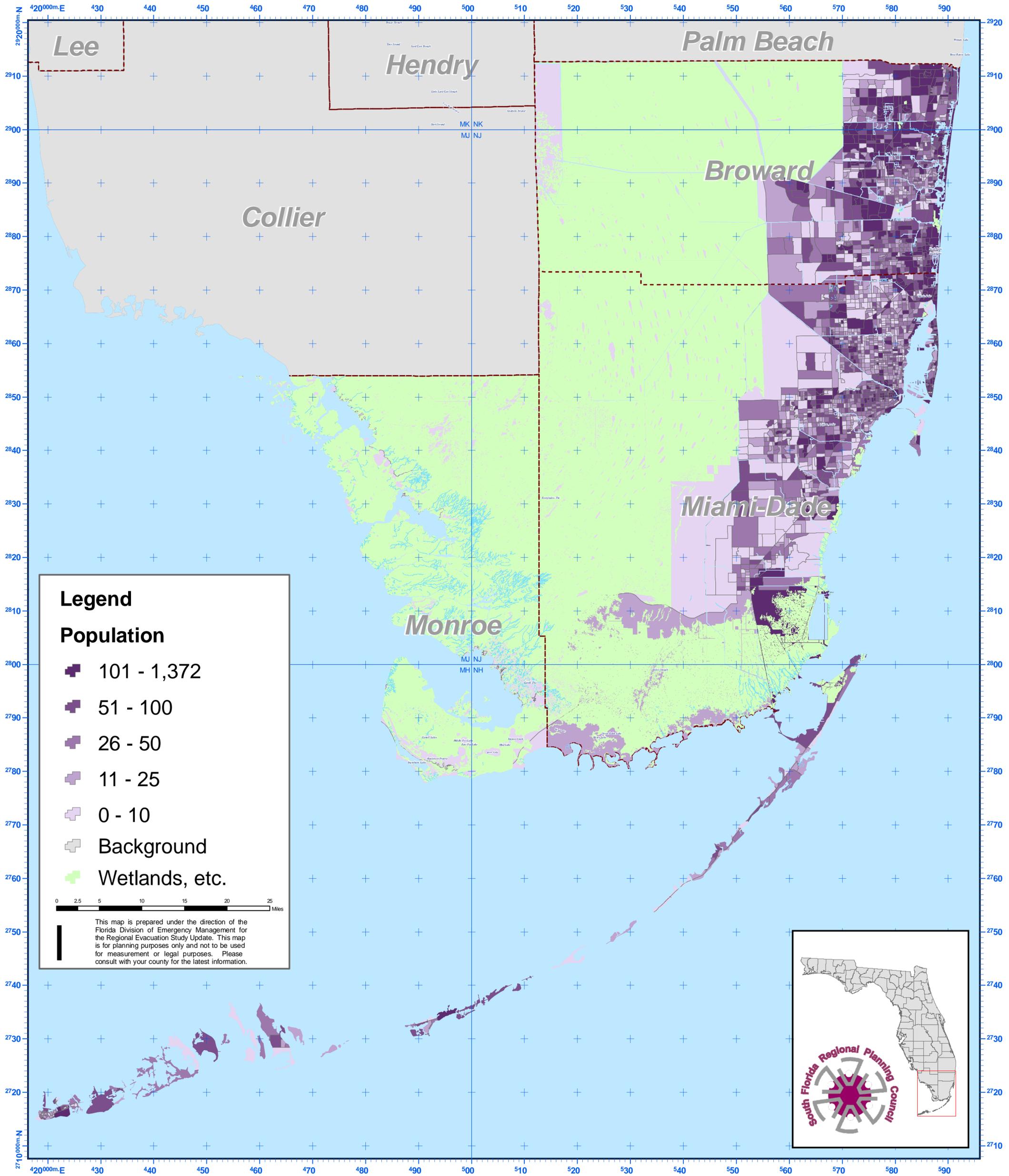
0   2.5   5   10   15   20   25
Miles

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MJ NJ

MJ NJ
MH NH

Legend

Population

- 101 - 1,372
- 51 - 100
- 26 - 50
- 11 - 25
- 0 - 10
- Background
- Wetlands, etc.

0   2.5   5   10   15   20   25
Miles

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Miami-Dade

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Households

- 100 - 451
- 50 - 99
- 10 - 49
- 1 - 9
- 0
- Background
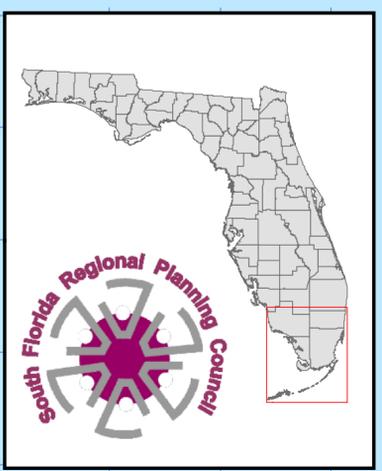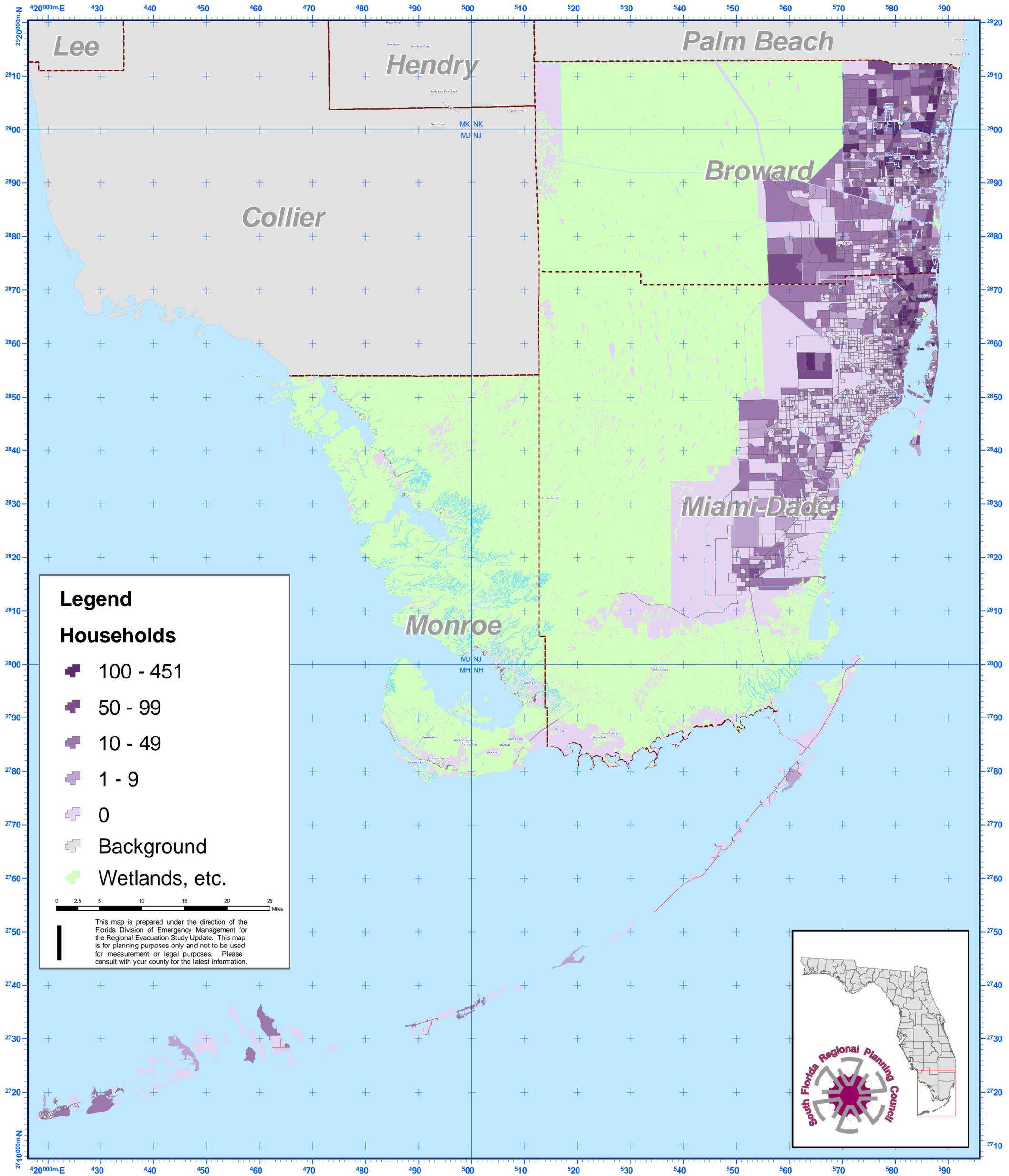- Wetlands, etc.

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25
Miles

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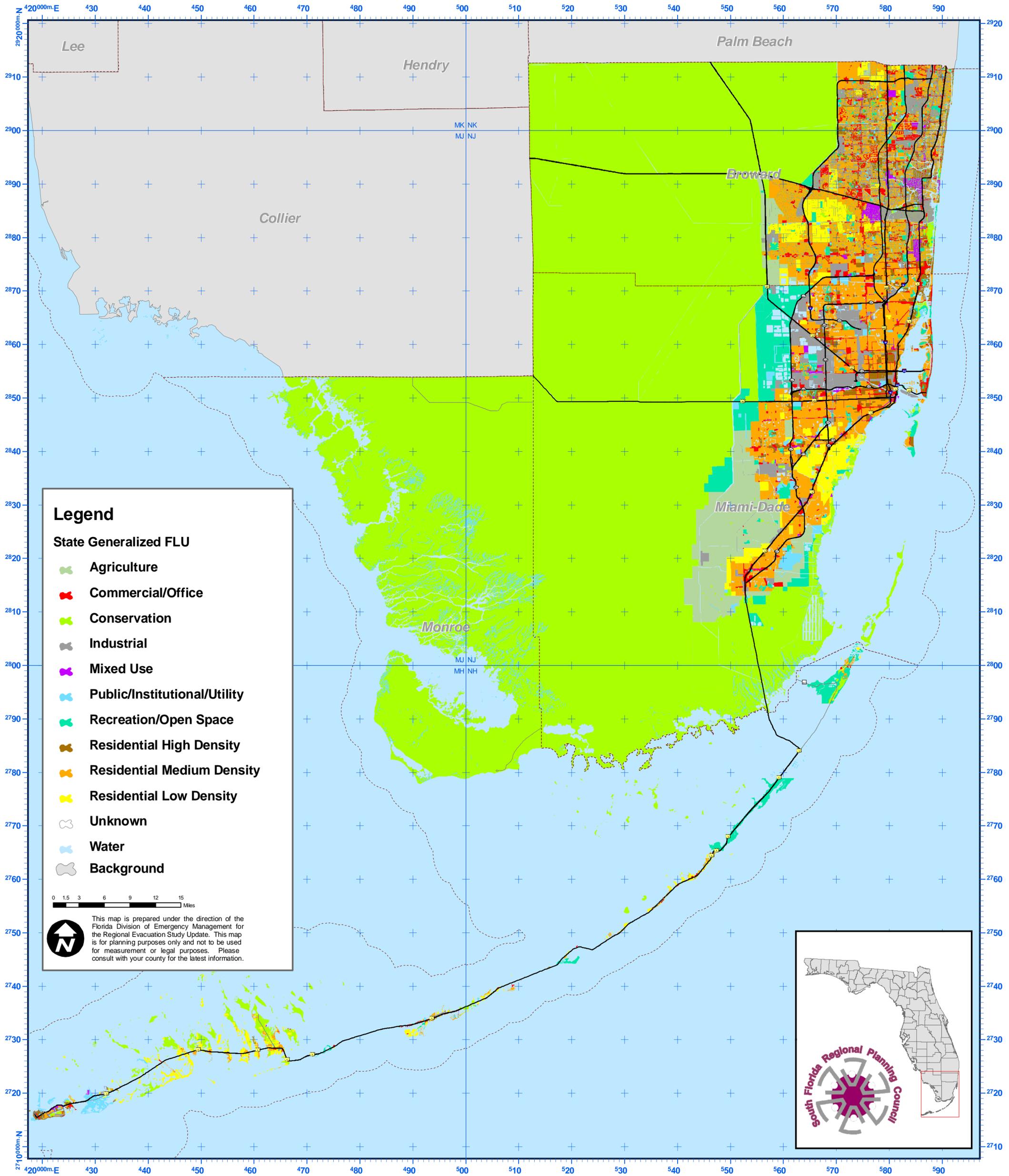
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Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, USGS, FDEM, Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties, SFRPC.

Regional Demographic and Land Use Analysis

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Statewide Generalized Future Land Use
South Florida

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State Generalized FLU

- Agriculture
- Commercial/Office
- Conservation
- Industrial
- Mixed Use
- Public/Institutional/Utility
- Recreation/Open Space
- Residential High Density
- Residential Medium Density
- Residential Low Density
- Unknown
- Water
- Background

0   1.5   3   6   9   12   15
Miles

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