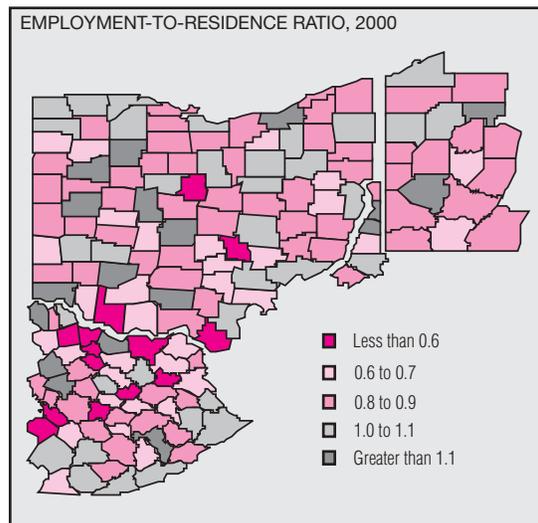
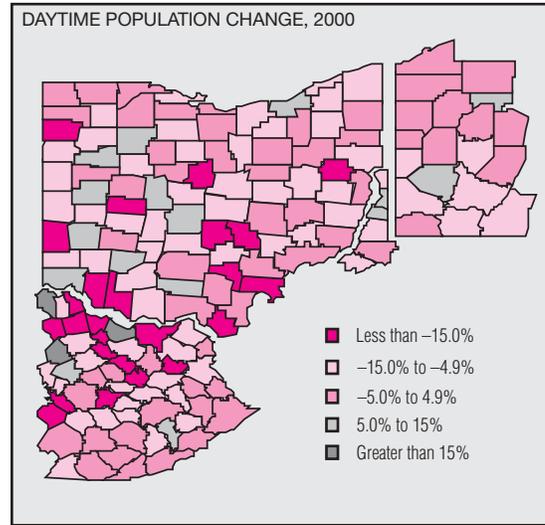
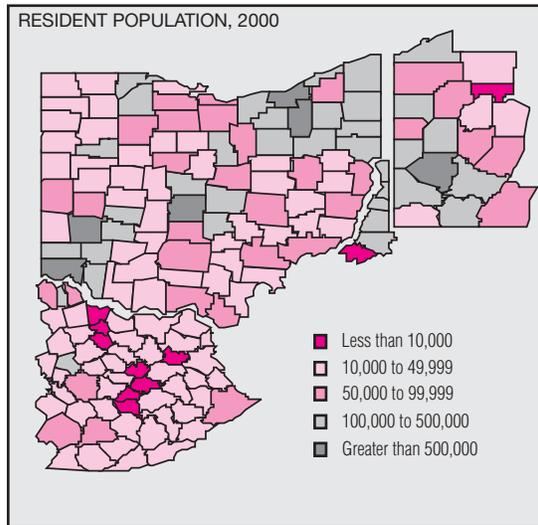


## The Fourth District's Daytime Population



**City Populations, 2000**

	Total resident population, thousands	Estimated daytime population, thousands	Percent change	Employment-to-residence ratio
Columbus	711	794	11.6	1.22
Pittsburgh	335	473	41.3	1.97
Cincinnati	331	434	31.0	1.70
Cleveland	478	593	24.0	1.65
Lexington	261	291	11.6	1.22
Toledo	314	329	5.1	1.12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

People usually think of population in terms of residents, that is, the number of people living in an area. That number can change significantly during the day, however, because some people commute to work in an area different from that in which they live. The measure of daytime population captures this by adjusting resident population by the number of in-commuters and out-commuters.

The populations of counties such as Franklin (which contains Columbus), Hamilton (Cincinnati), Cuyahoga

(Cleveland), Allegheny (Pittsburgh), and Fayette (Lexington) all expanded at least 5% during the day in 2000 because more workers commuted into than out of them. Not surprisingly, the daytime population of surrounding counties tended to fall. For example, the number in Campbell County, which borders Cincinnati's Hamilton County, fell an estimated 18% during the day.

Very similar to the daytime population measure is the employment-to-residence ratio, which represents the

number of people working in an area relative to the number of workers living there. A ratio higher than one would indicate that more workers are working in an area than living there, making the area a net importer of labor. This is the case in most counties that contain major cities.

Among the largest cities in the District, Pittsburgh's population changes most by day, expanding more than 40%. Indeed, the number of workers who have jobs in the city is almost double the number who live there.