

***PROFILE OF THE BLACK POPULATION
IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY***

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Chapter 1: Population Growth and Change of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

- This report defines “Blacks” to include all persons who indicated in the *2000 U.S. Census of Population* that they were Black alone or in combination with any other race or races.
- In this report the terms Miami-Dade County, Metropolitan Miami, Greater Miami, and Miami are used interchangeably. They do not refer only to the City of Miami. Instead, they refer to all of Miami-Dade County.
- By 2005 the Black population had reached slightly less than half a million (495,000), substantially behind Hispanics (1,466,821) and barely ahead of Non-Hispanic Whites and others (489,792).
- In 1960, the racial and ethnic composition of Miami-Dade County’s population was comprised of the following percentages: (1) 80 percent Non-Hispanic White, (2) 15 percent Black, and (3) five percent Hispanic.
- By 2005, the racial and ethnic composition of Miami-Dade County had radically changed to the following percentages: (1) 61 percent Hispanic, (2) 21 percent Black, and (3) 21 percent Non-Hispanic White. (Note: these percentages do not total to 100 percent because of the over lap between these groups.)
- Projections to 2020 suggest that if current growth trends continue, the ethnic composition of the County’s population will be the following: (1) 69 percent Hispanic, (2) 20 percent Black, and (3) 12 percent Non-Hispanic White.
- By 1965, the Hispanic population had surpassed that of the Blacks, dropping Blacks into third place behind Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics, in that order.
- By 1985, the Hispanic population had surpassed that of the Non-Hispanic Whites, and Blacks were still in third place behind Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites, in that order.
- Because of the declining Non-Hispanic White population and the continued growth of Blacks, the Black population barely surpassed that of the NHWs in 2005, to become once again the County’s second leading population component.

2. Chapter 2: Components of Population Change for Blacks in Miami-Dade County

- Because of their higher birth rates, births by Black women in Miami-Dade County have always represented a higher than their proportionate share of the County’s total births. That is, their percentage of births has always been higher than their percentage of the total population of Miami-Dade County.
- The death rates for Blacks are actually lower than the rest of Miami-Dade’s population. However, this is not due to better health care for Blacks. Rather it is due to their more youthful age structure. In 2000 the median age for Blacks was 10 years younger than for both Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites.

- Because of the combination of their higher birth rates and lower death rates, Blacks have always accounted for more than their proportionate share of the natural increase (births minus deaths) in metropolitan Miami's population. In fact, between 1972 and 1979 Blacks accounted for more than 100 percent of the natural increase in Miami-Dade County because deaths exceeded births among the combined Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic populations during this period. In 2005, Blacks accounted for 32 percent of the County's natural increase.
- Although the birth rates among Blacks have been consistently higher than those among Hispanics and Non-Hispanics in Greater Miami, they have been falling since 1980. In 1980, the rate among the County's Black population was 29.5 per 1,000. By 2005, the birth rate for Blacks had been reduced to 16 per 1,000.
- Most of the growth of Greater Miami's Black population has been due to natural increase. Secondly, net international immigration has also contributed to the growth of this population. Between 1990 and 2000, 28,000 more Blacks left Miami to live in other places in the United States than arrived in Miami from other places within the U.S. This net domestic out-migration of Blacks appears to have been motivated by a combination of factors, including high cost of housing, high insurance rates, increased job competition, high crime rates especially in Black neighborhoods, and poor quality schools that many Black children attend. Other sources suggest that the net domestic out-migration of Blacks from Miami-Dade County has been occurring at least since 1980. However, it is important to note that the subtraction of net domestic Black out-migrants has been more than compensated for by the Black population's natural increase and positive net international immigration.

3. Chapter 3: Basic Demographic Characteristics of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

- Blacks are very similar in their gender composition to the other populations in Miami-Dade County and to the United States population. Slightly more than half (52 percent) the County's Blacks are comprised of females.
- Blacks in Miami have a younger median age (29 years) than the County's Hispanics (39 years) and Non-Hispanic Whites (39 years). Blacks also have a smaller percentage who are over the age of 60 years (10 percent) when compared to Hispanics (19 percent) and Non-Hispanic Whites (22 percent).
- Blacks have low educational attainment levels in Metropolitan Miami when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, but they are ambivalent when compared to Hispanics. Thirty-seven percent of Blacks 25 years of age and older have not graduated from high schools. This compares to 39 percent for Hispanics and 11 percent for NHWs. Nationally, about 20 percent of the population has not graduated from high school. About 12 percent of Miami's Blacks have a B.A. degree or higher, whereas the comparable figures for Hispanics and NHWs are 18 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

- No matter how you measure income, Blacks have much lower income than either Hispanics or NHWs in Miami. In 2000, the per capita income of Blacks was \$12,022, whereas for Hispanics it was \$16,194 and for NHW's it was \$31,059.
- Twenty-eight percent of Miami's Blacks live in families with incomes below the poverty level. This compares with 18 percent for Hispanics and 9 percent for Non-Hispanic Whites who live in poverty.
- A much larger proportion (42 percent) of Black women 15 years and older have never married, when compared to Hispanic women (24 percent) and NHW women (28 percent). The lower marriage rates for Blacks is attributed to their higher poverty rates (which makes it more difficult for Blacks to afford a family) other possible factors.
- Black grandparents are much more likely to be responsible for caring for their grandchildren than are the grandparents of Hispanics or NHWs.
- Blacks in Miami are not over-represented in the military forces. In 2000, about 6 percent of the Blacks in Miami-Dade County were veterans, compared to 13 percent of the NHWs and three percent of the Hispanics.
- Blacks have a higher percentage of their civilian labor force with disabilities than either Hispanics or NHWs. This reflects the greater tendency for Blacks to be employed in the so-called "3-D jobs" (those that are dangerous, dirty, and demanding).

4. Chapter 4: Employment Characteristics of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

- The labor force participation rates for Blacks is about the same as for Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in metropolitan Miami.
- The unemployment rates for Blacks, no matter how they are measured, are much higher than they are for Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in the County.
- The percentage (.1 percent) of Blacks currently employed in the military is very similar to Hispanics (.2 percent) and NHWs (.0 percent) in Greater Miami. This finding reinforces the finding stated earlier that Blacks in Miami are not over-represented in the military services based on their veteran status.
- Occupationally, Blacks are most concentrated in the services sector, in the "sales and office occupations," and in 3-D jobs (those that are dangerous, dirty, and/or demanding) in Greater Miami. The 3-D jobs pay lower wages and have fewer benefits and tend to depress the socioeconomic status of Blacks. But many of the jobs Blacks take in the service sector are sponsored by the local, state, and federal governments. As such they tend to be higher paying with substantial benefits. These government jobs have been a major reason for the ascension of many Blacks into the American middle class status. In a sense government-sponsored service jobs have become an occupational niche for Blacks living in Miami.
- Miami's Blacks are heavily over-represented by employment in the "educational, health, and social services industries." They are somewhat over-represented in the "art,

entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services industries,” in “public administration” and in the “transportation and warehousing, and utilities” industries. Again, the “educational, health, and social services” and “public administration” industries both rely heavily on government spending.

- Almost three-quarters of Black workers in Miami are employed as private wage and salary workers, so we don't want to push too far the thought that they have found a niche in government jobs. Still, government jobs do provide the next largest category of employment for the Black labor force in Miami and a much higher percentage (23 percent) of Black workers are employed in these jobs than are Hispanics (9 percent) and NHWs (14 percent).
- About two-thirds of Miami's Blacks commute to work alone in private cars, trucks, or vans. This is a somewhat smaller proportion than for Hispanics (74 percent) and NHWs (79 percent). A slightly larger share (11 percent) of Blacks use public transportation than do Hispanics (4 percent) and NHWs (3 percent), but these differences are not large enough to be very important.
- The average commute to work for Blacks lasts 32 minutes. This is a little more than for Hispanics (30 minutes) and NHWs (28 minutes), but it is not enough different to make any important difference.

5. Chapter 5: The Mobility and Migration of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

- Forty-one percent of metropolitan Miami's Blacks changed residences during the 1995-2000 period. Most of these residentially mobile Blacks (34 percent) moved from one place in Miami-Dade County to another in the County. Only about four percent moved to Miami from another state, while six percent moved from a foreign country during this five-year period.
- About 69 percent of Miami-Dade County's Black population was born in the U.S. Most of these (52 percent) were born in the state of Florida and 16 percent were born in another state within the U.S. Most of those born in the U.S., but outside of Florida came from Georgia, New York, South Carolina, and Alabama.
- Almost one-third (31 percent) of Miami's Black population was foreign born (immigrants). This is much higher than the seven percent foreign born for the United States' Black population. Ninety percent of metropolitan Miami's immigrant Blacks were born in the Caribbean, primarily in Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, the Bahamas, and the Dominican Republic. Ninety-seven percent came from Latin America, which includes the Caribbean.
- During the latter half of the 1950s 78 percent of Miami-Dade County's in-migrants (not only Blacks) came from other states in the United States. By the later 1990s this pattern changed, as 56 percent of Greater Miami's in-migrants came as immigrants from foreign countries. Immigrants overtook in-migrants from other states in the U.S. during the

1985-1990 period.

- For Blacks the general trends of in-migration patterns are similar to what they are for all of Miami's population. During the 1995-2000 interval, 44 percent of the Blacks who moved to Miami-Dade County were immigrants from abroad; 35 percent were in-migrants from other states in the United States; and 21 percent were from other counties in Florida.
- Large-scale Black immigration to Miami from the Caribbean dates mainly to the late 1970s and early 1980s, although there was some immigration of Bahamians as long ago as the 1890s. Of the 136,000 Caribbean Black immigrants enumerated in the *2000 Census of Population* for Miami, 74 percent came after 1980 and 39 percent came after 1990. This recency of immigration is relevant because more recent arrivals normally are in the early stages of assimilating either to the White or Black American mainstream populations.
- Almost 32 percent of Blacks living in Miami-Dade County speak a language other than English in their homes. The largest number of these people speak either Haitian Creole or French in their homes, while the second largest number speak Spanish. The Blacks who speak Spanish are mainly from Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Only 14 percent of the Blacks living in Miami say they do not speak English very well, which is far lower than for Hispanics where 53 percent say they do not speak English very well.

6. Chapter 6: The Geography of Miami-Dade County's Blacks: Where They Live

- Blacks are still the most segregated population living in Miami-Dade County. In 2000, 73 percent of the residences of Non-Hispanic Whites would need to be redistributed among the County's nearly 350 census tracts to have the same percentage distribution as the County's Non-Hispanic Blacks. Also, similarly 73 percent of the residences of Hispanics would need to be redistributed to have the same percentage distribution as the County's Non-Hispanic Blacks. This means that most Blacks live in predominantly Black neighborhoods and most Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics tend to avoid living in these Black neighborhoods. However, there is evidence that since the 2000 Census enumeration Hispanics have been moving increasingly into some Black neighborhoods, thereby increasing the overlap between where Blacks and Hispanics live in Miami-Dade County.
- Blacks tend to concentrate their residences in 11 distinctive areas: Carol City (Miami Gardens), Opa-Locka, Liberty City, Overtown, Coconut Grove, South Miami-Coral Gables, Richmond Heights, Cutler Ridge, Perrine, Homestead, and Florida City.
- Black Hispanics are more concentrated in Hispanic neighborhoods than they are in predominantly Black neighborhoods. They are found least often in Non-Hispanic White neighborhoods.
- West Indians are predominantly from the Non-Spanish speaking islands in the Caribbean.

Most of them are Black and they tend to settle in predominantly Black neighborhoods. They are especially notable in Miami's Little Haiti, North Miami, and Cutler Ridge.

- West Indian sub-populations, like the Haitians, Jamaicans, Bahamians, and Trinidadians exhibit a **triple embedded** nature. They concentrate in Black neighborhoods, with a secondary tendency to find areas where other West Indians live, and finally they try to find areas where other immigrants from their island origin are living. However, because of their small numbers, it is often hard to find an area where there is a concentration of any particular nationality of West Indians, other than for Haitians who are much larger in number.
- There appears to be only a small amount of segregation according to income among Miami's Black population. Only 29 percent of the Blacks living above poverty would have to be redistributed to have the same residential distribution as Blacks living below poverty. This degree of segregation between those living above and below poverty is similar to those for the County's Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites.

7. The Socioeconomic Status of Blacks and Black Subgroups Living in Miami-Dade County

- As stated earlier, Blacks are characterized by lower socioeconomic status in Metropolitan Miami when compared to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites and this is true by virtually any measure, except for the percent who have not graduated from high school and the percentage employed in the Service sector. The percentage who have not graduated from high school is slightly higher for Hispanics than Blacks because virtually all the Hispanics immigrated from Third World countries where the educational standards are lower and the facilities less than in the United States. Also, there is an element (about 24 percent) of the Black population that has been able to find an employment niche in government jobs in the services sector of Miami's economy. These people benefit from good pay and the fringe benefits provided by federal, state, and local municipal governments. On the other hand, most Blacks have lower percentages who have graduated from college with a B.A. degree, more who are employed in the 3-D jobs, and they have lower mean and median incomes when compared to Hispanics and NHWs.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks minus West Indians (African Americans) have about the same SES as Hispanic Blacks and Black West Indians (including Haitians).
- Haitians have by far the lowest SES of any major group in Metropolitan Miami because they derive from the poorest county in the Western Hemisphere. Their SES is considerably lower than that of Non-Hispanic Blacks minus West Indians (African Americans). When Haitians are removed from the West Indian class, the West Indians then have SES levels that are generally above those of African Americans living in Miami. The same is true for Black Jamaicans, Bahamians, and Trinidadians living in Greater Miami. They also have SES levels that are generally higher than for African Americans (Non-Hispanic Blacks minus Black West Indians) living in Miami-Dade

County.

- This study also reports on the degree to which race played a role in the Cuban and Dominican populations similar to that in Miami's Black and White populations. This was accomplished by comparing the SES of Black Cubans to Non-Black Cubans and the SES of Black Dominicans to Non-Black Dominicans. It was found that among Cubans there was a large difference, with the White Cubans having a substantially higher SES. Although there was some difference between Blacks and Non-Black Dominicans, it was very slight. In fact, the **mean** income for Black Dominicans was a little higher than it was for the Non-Black Dominicans. On the other hand, the Non-Black Dominicans had slightly higher **median** income than the Black Dominicans, underscoring how closely matched these two racial components of the Dominican population are.
- African born Blacks living in Miami appear to have relatively high SES when compared to other Black population components living in this metropolitan area. The reason for this finding is that poor Blacks from Africa are unable to afford the transportation costs of immigrating to Miami, so this immigration tends to be highly selective from the upper and middle classes of Africa.

8. Chapter 8: Household Characteristics of Blacks Living in Miami-Dade County

- Black households are clearly more disadvantaged than Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White households in metropolitan Miami. Black households tend to have larger numbers of children and other relatives living in them. They are more likely to be headed by a single woman. Blacks are less likely to own the housing they live in, and their housing is more likely to be crowded and be of lower value.

A NOTE ON THE USE OF THE TERM "BLACK" IN THIS REPORT

The concept of race as used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census reflects self-identification. It does not represent any scientific definition of biological stock. People classify **themselves** according to the race (or races in the case of the *2000 Census of Population*) with which they most closely identify during each of the more recent censuses of the United States. Having people classify themselves instead of having an enumerator categorize them is based on the concept that what matters most is what a person thinks he/she is.

The term "Black" is used in this report rather than "African American." The reason for this choice is that "Black" is a **more inclusive** term than "African American" and it better describes the cultural and ethnic diversity of Miami-Dade County's Black communities. It is also the term used (along with African American) today in most of the census publications which provide the primary sources for this report. When it is said that "Black" is more inclusive than African American we are referring to the fact that almost one-third of the Blacks living in Miami-Dade County derive from foreign countries and are not United States residents or citizens by birth. They come from diverse countries such as Haiti, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a few from African countries and some from South America. Some of them speak languages other than English, have different religions, and maintain different national affiliations when compared to this nation's African American population. The term "Black" also appears to have greater acceptance locally in South Florida as reflected in the names of organizations like Miami-Dade County's Office of Black Affairs, the Miami Black Archives, etc., as well as in the language of several local government ordinances and resolutions.

The inadequacy of the term "Black" to describe persons of mixed races is of increasing concern both locally and nationally as persons of mixed race become more numerous due to interracial marriages and unions. During the 1990s it became apparent that Blacks were beginning to marry across racial lines, much more so than in the past. In addition, as immigration increased from the Caribbean and South America many of these immigrants were also of mixed race ancestries. Until 2000, people enumerated in the United States Censuses were required to select only one from a list of races when describing themselves. Many people of mixed race felt that they were being forced to pick only one of the ancestral roots in identifying their biological origin. As a consequence of these trends and feelings, the *2000 Census of Population* was the first in the United States to allow people to identify themselves with more than one racial category.

However, allowing people to select more than one racial category to classify themselves posed a problem when comparing the United States' Blacks today with those of the past. For

example, when the Black population is counted, should we include people who said they were only Black, or should we also include those who said they were Black in combination with another race? For this report it was decided to use the more inclusive category of “Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races.” So, figures from the 1990 and 2000 censuses are not strictly comparable because there is no way of determining how persons in the 1990 census listed themselves if they were a combination of Black and some other race. We suspect that most of them would have classified themselves as Black, but nobody knows how many exceptions there would be to this so-called “one-drop of blood” rule.¹

Are we splitting hairs or is this issue of mixed race really a significant complicating factor when describing this country's Blacks? Results from the *2000 Census of Population* show that about 2.4 percent of all persons in the United States indicated they were of mixed race heritage. The comparable figure for Miami-Dade County was slightly higher at 3.5 percent. Furthermore, there were significant differences along racial lines. About 2.5 percent of all Whites in the U.S. said they were a mixture of two or more races; for Blacks the comparable national figure was 4.8 percent. In Miami-Dade County 3.6 percent of the Whites said they were of mixed race background; whereas the comparable figure for Blacks was 6.1 percent.²

¹The “one-drop of blood rule” is the idea that anybody with any Black blood is automatically to be classified as being of Black racial affiliation.

²These figures come from: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *2000 Census of Population*, Summary File 1, Tables P7 and P9.

INTRODUCTION

In 2005 Blacks once again assumed the position as Miami-Dade County's second leading population component behind Hispanics. Earlier, in 1965, Blacks lost this standing to Hispanics and Blacks fell into third place numerically behind Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics, in that order. However, the tremendous growth of the Hispanic population surpassed the Non-Hispanic Whites in 1985, who had been experiencing a decline both proportionately (beginning in 1960) and in absolute numbers (beginning in 1970). By 2000, the continued decline in the non-Hispanic Whites and the continued growth of the Blacks resulted in the Blacks surpassing the Whites in 2005. Probably no major metropolitan area in the United States has experienced such an extreme change in the racial and ethnic composition of its population as has Miami-Dade County in the relatively short period of about four and a half decades between 1960 and 2005. In 1960, 80 percent of the County's population was comprised of Non-Hispanic Whites, about five percent was Hispanic, and about 15 percent was Black. By 2005 these figures had changed dramatically. By then 61 percent was Hispanic, about 21 percent was Non-Hispanic White, and another 21 percent was Black.³ The question to be asked is: How has metropolitan Miami's Black population fared during this period of unprecedented change? To answer this question this report provides a broad demographic portrait of Greater Miami's Black population.

Chapter 1 covers in more detail the growth of the various components of the County's population. It also provides projections for what should be expected for the future population characteristics of Miami-Dade to be if current trends continue to 2020. Chapter 2 concentrates on the components of the population change that has taken place, including the effects of births, deaths, net domestic (within the U.S.) migration, and net international migration. The third chapter covers some of the basic demographic characteristics of Miami's Blacks, including their gender composition, age structure, educational achievement, income and poverty levels, marital status, and various other miscellaneous social characteristics. Chapter 4 investigates the employment characteristics of Blacks. Black migration is the topic of the fifth chapter, stressing both domestic moves made within the United States and international migration of Blacks to Miami, especially from the Caribbean. Chapter 6 studies the basic geography of where Blacks live in Miami-Dade County, and how their residential patterns segregated from that of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites. It also looks at the residential distributions of some of the components of the County's Black population. Chapter 7 considers the socioeconomic status (SES) of Miami's Blacks and compares them to the SES of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites. It then disaggregates the Black population into some of its sub-populations and compares their SES levels as well. Finally, Chapter 8 considers some of the household characteristics of Blacks

³These percentages in 2005 total to more than 100 percent because of the overlap between these categories.

and compares them to that of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites.

The reader should note that this report is using the following terms as synonyms, Miami-Dade County, metropolitan Miami, and Greater Miami. Sometimes for brevity we simply say “Miami” when referring to Miami-Dade County. None of the data being used here refer to only the City of Miami.

The data used in this report came mainly from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. More specifically, liberal use is made of the *2000 Population Census* and its four summary files. Summary File 1 was used whenever possible because its figures derive from the complete count of the *2000 Census of Population*. Summary File 2 was used for household characteristics. Summary File 3 comes from a 17 percent sample and was used for some of the socioeconomic data. Summary File 4 also comes from a sample and it was used for comparing Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites. The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) one percent sample for the United States and the PUMS five percent sample for Miami-Dade County were both used in making custom tabulations when Summary Files 1-4 did not provide some of the information needed. Use was also made of some other miscellaneous data sources such as the *2006 United States Statistical Abstract*, and we occasionally use data from a demographic profile of the Dade County's Black population produced by Miami-Dade County's Department of Planning and Zoning in 1995. In fact, the profile of the Black population in this report is the fourth one in a series, and partially updates the other three that were published in 1979, 1985, and 1995.

One last point that needs to be made in this introduction is how the data have been reported. When using percentages, we normally carry them out to the first decimal point in the tables. However, we round them in the text to the nearest whole number to keep things simple and easier to remember.

CHAPTER 1

Population Growth and Change of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

Table 1 shows the growth and change in the racial and ethnic composition of the population of Miami-Dade County starting in 1930 and continuing to 2005. Table 2 shows the most recent projections for the period of 2010 to 2020. Charts 1 and 2 accompany Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

The 1880 Census enumerated only four Blacks in Miami-Dade County⁴ and by 1930 this figure had increased to almost 30,000 (Table 1). In 2000, results from the most recent *U.S. Census of Population* showed that the number of people who classified themselves as Black alone or in combination with another race(s) was 487,015. If we consider only persons who listed themselves as Black alone, the figure would be 457,214. Therefore, there were 29,801 (487,015 minus 457,214) persons who indicated they were a mixture of Black and some other race. By 2005 it is estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau that Blacks alone or in combination with other races increased to slightly less than one-half million (495,000). In that year they finally surpassed Miami's Non-Hispanic White population, to become the County's second largest population group behind Hispanics.

Many predominantly Black neighborhoods in Miami-Dade County today trace their history back a number of decades and some even into the late 1800s. The latter include Coconut Grove, Overtown, Lemon City (now Edison), and Brownsville. In the 1910s and 1920s Goulds, Homestead, Florida City, South Miami, and Seminola became Black communities, to be followed later by the emergence of Perrine, Opa-Locka, and Washington Park. Many other Black areas such as Model City, Carol City, North County, West Little River, Edison-Little River, Bunche Park, and Richmond Heights are relatively recent Black concentrations, dating from the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.⁵

Of course everyone who lives in Metropolitan Miami knows that the biggest news concerning ethnic and racial change in South Florida has been the tremendous growth of its Hispanic

⁴*Profile of the Black Population 1995*, Department of Community Affairs, Office of Black Affairs, Research Division of the Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, December, 1995, p. 3.

⁵A brief overview of the Black settlement in Miami-Dade County is contained in: *Profile of the Black Population*, Metropolitan Dade County, Office of the County Manger, Spring, 1979. The names of many of these historic neighborhoods are no longer used among the local population of metropolitan Miami.

population. In 1960 Hispanics represented only slightly more than five percent of Miami-Dade County's population, but by 2005 this proportion has increased to almost 61 percent. Until the 1960s, Miami-Dade County was a typical American city with more than 80 percent of its total population being Non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs) and its largest minority was comprised of Blacks. However, all of this began to change with the Cuban Revolution that occurred in 1959, and the subsequent heavy emigration from that island to Miami-Dade County. By 1965 the Black population was surpassed by Hispanics and by 1985 Hispanics were more numerous than NHWs (Chart 1). The next chapter discusses the factors or components that accounted for this change. The percentages displayed in Table 1 and shown in Chart 2 dramatically show how the ethnic and racial composition of Miami's population has changed. Today, the vast majority (approaching two-thirds) of the population is Hispanic and the number of Blacks and NHWs are almost identical at around 21 percent each. During the 75 years shown in Table 1 not only has the Hispanic population grown, but so to has the Black population increased, although its percentage of the total has consistently hovered around 21 percent since 1985. While the Blacks and especially the Hispanics have been increasing, the NHW population has been declining in absolute numbers as well as percentages since the 1970s. Today, Blacks and NHWs are almost tied for second place (Blacks have slightly larger numbers), with Hispanics clearly being the numerically dominant component of the Miami-Dade's population. It is clear that there is large scale White out-migration from Metropolitan Miami, but is also clear, but less apparent, that there has been a significant amount of Black flight as well, although this latter is difficult to see in the figures in Table 1. This is a topic that will be explored more fully in the next chapter.

What does the future hold for ethnic and racial change in metropolitan Miami? In an attempt to answer this question Oliver Kerr, former planner with the Metropolitan Miami-Dade County Planning and Zoning Department,⁶ has made some projections forward to 2020 (Table 2 and Chart 3). It is important to note that these are "projections" and not necessarily "predictions" because they are based on the assumption that current trends in fertility, mortality, and migration continue into the future. A drastic change in any of these components (especially America's immigration policy) could radically affect these numbers in the future.

The projections show (Chart 3) that if current trends continue, the percentage of Blacks in Metropolitan Miami will slightly decrease to around 20 percent, while their absolute numbers will somewhat increase. Hispanics will continue to increase their numbers and proportion of the County's total population to near 70 percent, while the NHWs will continue to plummet in both

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numbers and percentages. By 2020, if trends continue as they are now, Blacks will have re-established themselves clearly as the largest minority in the County. What will be especially different will be that NHWs will barely represent 12 percent of the County's population, making them the second minority (behind Blacks) in a majority population of Hispanics. How this happened and is currently occurring will be the topic of discussion in the next chapter.

Table 1 Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Miami-Dade County, Florida 1950-2005				
Years	Total Population	Blacks	Hispanics	Non-Hispanic Whites and Others
1930	142,955	29,894 (20.9%)	5,000 (3.5%)@	108,061 (75.6%)@
1940	267,739	49,518 (18.5%)	10,000 (3.7%)@	208,221 (77.8%)@
1950	495,084	65,392 (13.2%)	20,000 (4.0%)	409,692 (82.8%)
1955	715,000	101,000 (14.1%)	35,000 (4.9%)	579,000 (80.4%)
1960	935,047	137,299 (14.7%)	50,000 (5.3%)	747,748 (80.0%)
1965	1,101,500	163,500 (14.8%)	174,500 (15.8%)	763,500 (69.3%)
1970	1,267,435	189,042 (14.9%)	296,820 (23.4%)	781,573 (61.7%)
1975	1,462,000	237,000 (16.2%)	467,000 (31.9%)	773,000 (52.8%)
1980	1,625,781	280,358 (17.2%)	580,340 (35.7%)	775,914 (47.7%)
1985	1,775,000	367,000 (20.7%)	768,000 (43.3%)	662,000 (37.3%)
1990	1,937,094	397,993 (20.5%)	953,407 (49.2%)	614,066 (31.7%)
1995	2,057,000	440,200 (21.4%)	1,134,300 (55.1%)	515,900 (25.1%)
2000	2,253,362***	487,015* (21.6%)	1,291,737 (57.3%)	534,485** (23.7%)
2005	2,402,113***	495,000* (20.6%)	1,466,821 (61.1%)	489,792** (20.4%)

NA = Not Available @=Estimates by author.
 *Includes Blacks alone and in combination with one or more other races.
 **Includes Non-Hispanic Whites alone or in combination with two or more other races, American Indians and Alaska Natives alone and in combination with two or more other races, Asians alone or in combination with two or more other races, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders alone or in combination with two or more other races, and some other race alone or in combination with one or more other races.
 ***There is some overlap between all these categories for 2000 because the *2000 Census of Population* allowed people to identify with more than one racial category. For example, there were 38,842 Black Hispanics (eight percent of all Blacks) and 5,368 people who said they were both Black and White (one percent of all Blacks). As a consequence, the Blacks, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites and All Others will total to more than 100 percent. In 2000 the number of Whites alone was only 465,772.
 Sources: *Profile of the Black Population 1990*, Office of Black Affairs, Department of Community Affairs, Research Division, Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, December 1995, p. 4; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *2000 Census of Population*, Summary File 1, Tables P7, P8, P9, and P10; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Population Estimates Program," released on August 4, 2006, Table 2. None: the 2005 estimates used in this report are by Oliver Kerr, Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners, Miami, Florida, 2007.

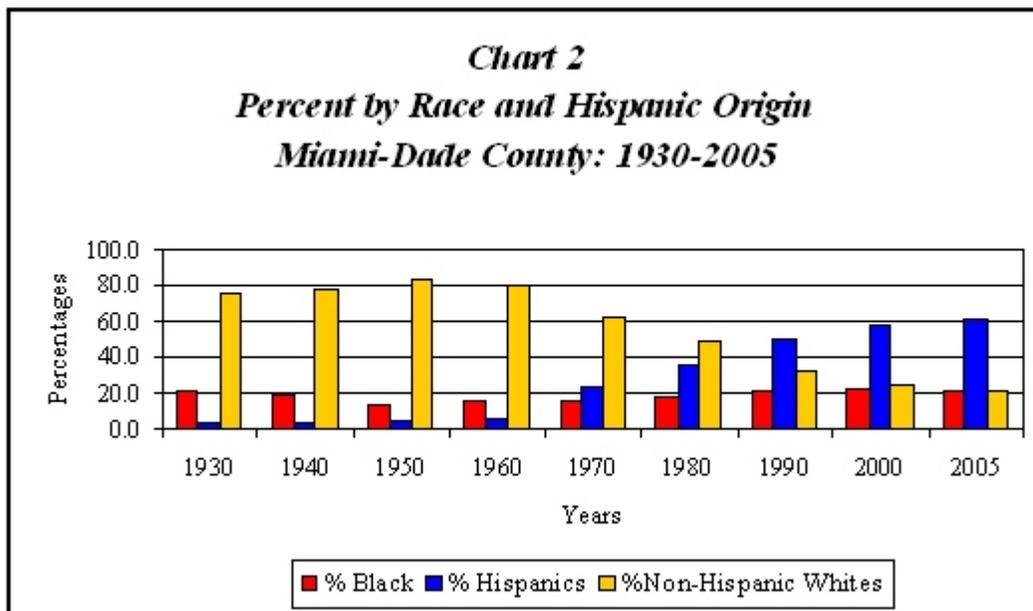
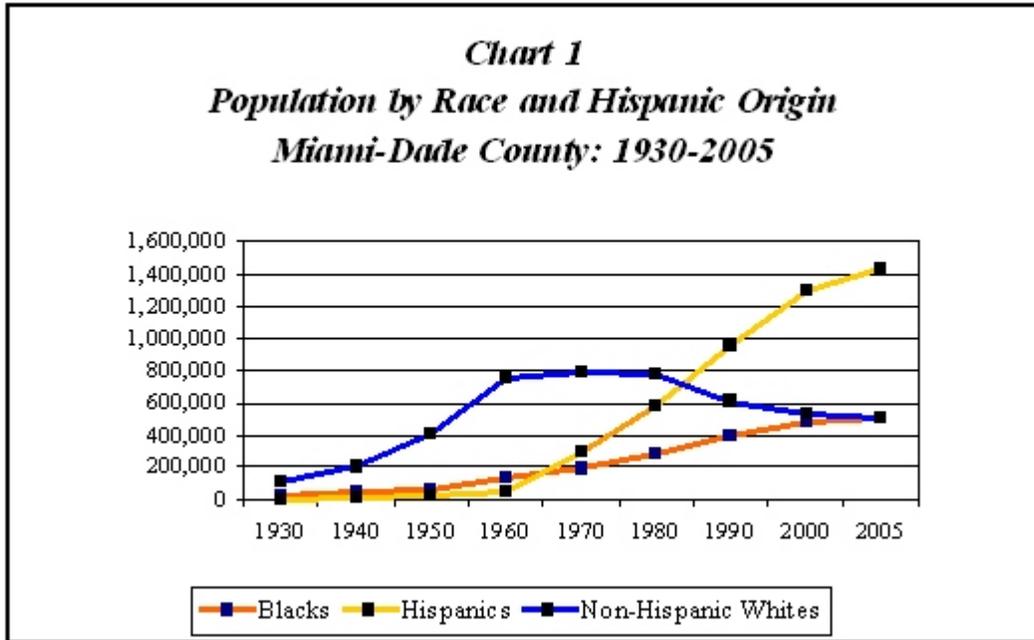
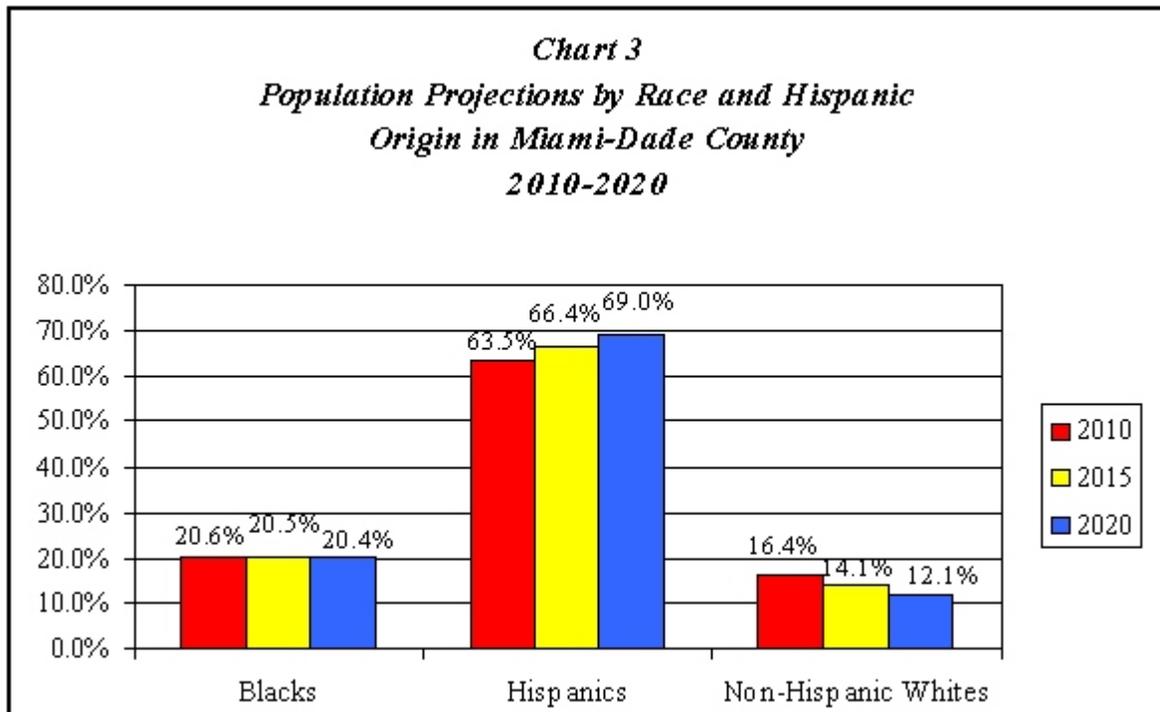


Table 2 Population Projections by Race and Hispanic Origin Miami-Dade County, Florida 2010-2020				
Years	Total Population	Blacks	Hispanics	Non-Hispanic Whites and Others
2010	2,551,284	525,558 (20.6%)	1,620,695 (63.5%)	418,366 (16.4%)
2015	2,703,114	554,041 (20.5%)	1,794,088 (66.4%)	381,101 (14.1%)
2020	2,858,185	583,225 (20.4%)	1,971,585 (69.0%)	347,090 (12.1%)

Source: Oliver Kerr, Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners, Miami, Florida, 2007.



CHAPTER 2

Components of Population Change for Blacks in Miami-Dade County

The following two equations show the components or factors that directly control population growth.

$$(1) \quad P_2 = P_1 + B - D + IM_{dom} - OM_{dom} + IM_{int} - OM_{int}$$

Where: P_1 = Population at the beginning of the period (e.g. 1990)
 P_2 = Population at the end of the period (e.g. 2000)
 B = Births during the period
 D = Deaths during the period
 IM_{dom} = Domestic In-Migration during the period
 OM_{dom} = Domestic Out-Migration during the period
 IM_{int} = International In-Migration during the period
 OM_{int} = International Out-Migration during the period

This can be simplified to:

$$(2) \quad P_2 = P_1 + NI + NM_{dom} + NM_{int}$$

Where: NI = Natural Increase = $B - D$ during the period
 NM_{dom} = Net Domestic Migration = $IM_{dom} - OM_{dom}$ during the period
 NM_{int} = Net International Migration = $IM_{int} - OM_{int}$ during the period

The first equation (1) says that the population at some time (e.g. 2000) is dependent upon what the population was at the beginning of the period (e.g. 1990), plus the births that occurred during the time period, minus the deaths that occurred during the period, plus the number of domestic in-migrants, minus the number of domestic (internal) out-migrants, plus the number of international immigrants, minus the number of international emigrants. Domestic migrants are people who move internally within a country; whereas international migrants are those who move across international borders. Examples of domestic in-migrants would be people who move from other parts of the United States to Miami-Dade County. Examples of domestic out-migrants would be people who move from Miami-Dade County to other parts of the United States. Examples of international immigrants would be people from other countries who move to Miami and examples

of international emigrants would be people who move from Miami to other countries.⁷

The second equation (2) is a simplification of the first. Births minus deaths are referred to by demographers as **natural increase (NI)**. In-migrants minus out-migrants is referred to as **net domestic migration (NM_{dom})**. Immigrants minus emigrants are called **net international migration (NM_{int})**.

This chapter briefly covers each of these components of population change for Miami-Dade County's Black population and makes frequent comparisons between metropolitan Miami's Blacks and those of the non-Black population and those of the County's Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites.

Black Births and Deaths

Table 3 shows the numbers of births and deaths of Blacks in Miami-Dade County during the period of 1970 to 1995. It also shows the Black percentages of all births and deaths occurring in Miami-Dade County during this 35-year interval. The number of births to Black mothers increased to a high of almost 11,000 in 1991 and thereafter declined steadily to slightly more than 8,000 in 2005. This decline during the past 15 years occurred despite an increase in the Black population. This could only have occurred if the birth rates of Blacks declined (Table 4). The rates for Blacks in Miami-Dade County dropped from a high of almost 30 births per thousand Blacks to 16.1 births per thousand in 2005. The decline in birth rates among metropolitan Miami's Blacks followed declining national trends among both Blacks and Whites living in the United States. As Blacks began to modernize and their incomes and socioeconomic status rose, the costs of having children also rose, providing an incentive for lowering fertility. Still, the figures in Table 3 show that the percentage of births in Miami-Dade County that were produced by Black mothers since 1970 were consistently higher than their proportionate share of the population. During this time the percentage of the County's population that was Black hovered between about 15 percent and 22 percent (Table 1), while the percentage of all births attributed to Blacks rose from 26 percent in 1970 to a high of almost 37 percent in 1980 and then declined to 25 percent in 2005.

The number of deaths that have occurred to Blacks since 1970 have increased from about 1,600 in 1970 to a high of almost 3,650 in 1995 (Table 3). Since the latter date, the number of Black deaths have fluctuated from year to year between 3,600 and 3,200 deaths. It may surprise

⁷In the case of Miami-Dade County, the terms "in-migrants" and "out-migrants" are generally used with **domestic** migrants who move internally to Miami and from Miami within the United States. The term "immigrants" refer to people who move from other countries to Miami and the term "emigrants" refers to persons who move from Miami to other countries.

some readers to learn that Blacks actually have lower death rates per 1,000 Blacks than the rest of Miami-Dade County's population. This can be seen from the fourth column in Table 3 containing the figures for the percentage of all deaths attributable to Blacks. These percentages are consistently lower than the proportion of the County's total population that is comprised of Blacks for each of the years covered in this table. This does not mean that Blacks enjoy a higher standard of health in the County than either Non-Hispanic Whites or Hispanics. In fact, the standard of health care for Blacks is considerably lower. The reason their death rates are lower is that they have a more youthful age structure when compared to the rest of the County's population. In fact, the median age for Blacks is almost 10 years younger than for either Hispanics or Non-Hispanic Whites, a topic that will be covered later in this report. Since it is the elderly who are exposed to the greatest risk of dying this is a significant fact. Populations with relatively high fertility, like Blacks in Miami, produce age structures that have a larger percentage of young people who are less likely to die and a smaller percentage of elderly who are more exposed to the risk of dying. A death that does not standardize for age effects is called by demographers the "crude death rate." As an example of this problem, the crude death rate for the United States in 2006 was eight per 1,000, which is considerable higher than in such developing countries as Mexico (5 per 1,000), Guatemala (6 per 1,000), Honduras (6 per 1,000), Nicaragua (5 per 1,000), Colombia (5 per 1,000), Venezuela (5 per 1,000), and Paraguay (5 per 1,000).⁸ All of these countries in Latin America have much more youthful populations and a considerably lower percentage of their populations being elderly.

A recent study by Florida International University's Metropolitan Center studies in more detail the death rates of Blacks compared to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County. Although it also shows a lower crude death rate for Blacks, it clearly demonstrates the poorer health of Miami's Non-Hispanic Blacks. In 2002, Blacks in Miami had an infant mortality rate that was more than twice that of both Hispanics and NHWs. The percentage of low birth weight births to Blacks was twice that for NHWs and more than twice that for Hispanics. Although Blacks represent 21 percent of the County's population, they accounted for 55 percent of the AIDS cases.⁹

Perhaps the most interesting column in Table 3 is the one containing the percentages of the County's total **natural** increase that is attributable to Blacks. For each year, these figures are far higher than the Black's proportionate share of the County's total population (15 to 22 percent). This makes sense because Blacks have had consistently higher birth rates and lower death rates

⁸Population Reference Bureau, *2006 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, D.C., 2006.

⁹*Thirty-Year Retrospective: The Status of the Black Community in Miami-Dade County*, Metropolitan Center, Florida International University, 2007, sponsored by the Metro Miami Action Plan, pp. 89-96.

than the rest of the County's population.¹⁰ In fact, from 1972 to 1979 Blacks accounted for more than 100 percent of the County's natural increase because the rates of natural increase were negative for the rest of the population during this period. That is, there were more deaths than births during this eight-year period among the rest of the population.

The figures in Table 4 and in Chart 4 confirm some of the inferences made earlier when examining Table 3. The Black birth rates reached a peak in 1980 and then began a decline thereafter to a low of 16 per 1,000 in 2005. The death rates for Blacks fluctuated between 1970 and 1995, and thereafter exhibited a gradual decline. The rates of natural increase for Blacks reached a peak in 1980 and then declined. In 2005 the rate of natural increase for Blacks in Miami-Dade County was .9 percent and was higher than it was among the rest of the County's population and was about 50 percent higher than for the total United States population (.6 percent). It was about equal to the rates of natural increase found in such South American countries as Chile (1.0 percent) and Argentina (1.1 Percent) and the Caribbean-island countries of the Bahamas (1.0 percent) , Dominica (.8 percent), Guadeloupe, and St. Kitts-Nevis.¹¹

¹⁰Although Blacks have a lower death rate than the rest of the County's population, the age-specific death rates are higher for Blacks. The reason the overall death rate for Blacks is lower is because of their more youthful age structure, with proportionately fewer elderly Blacks.

¹¹Population Reference Bureau, *2006 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, D.C., 2006.

Table 3 Births, Deaths, and Natural Increases for Blacks in Miami-Dade County 1970-2005						
Years	Births for Blacks	Percent of Births in Miami-Dade Co.	Deaths for Blacks	Percent of Deaths in Miami-Dade Co.	Natural Increases for Blacks	Percent of Natural Increase in Miami-Dade Co.
1970	5,160	26.5	1,624	12.1	3,536	58.5
1971	5,740	29.3	1,665	12.4	4,075	66.3
1972	5,466	29.9	1,695	11.6	3,771	103.3
1973	5,348	30.3	1,760	11.7	3,588	139.4
1974	5,373	29.9	1,744	11.5	3,629	126.1
1975	5,253	30.6	1,694	11.6	3,559	135.4
1976	5,659	32.8	1,647	11.1	4,012	165.7
1977	6,038	34.0	1,731	11.5	4,308	162.5
1978	6,473	34.9	1,814	11.8	4,659	148.6
1979	6,889	34.5	1,928	12.1	4,961	121.5
1980	8,279	36.6	2,187	13.8	6,092	90.1
1981	8,561	36.0	2,309	13.6	6,252	92.3
1982	8,958	35.5	2,231	13.4	6,727	78.0
1983	9,218	35.3	2,298	13.9	6,920	72.4
1984	9,203	34.9	2,389	14.1	6,814	72.2
1985	9,868	34.9	2,512	14.5	7,356	67.2
1986	10,209	35.0	2,623	15.2	7,586	63.7
1987	9,985	34.0	2,913	16.5	7,072	60.5
1988	10,745	34.1	3,164	17.2	7,581	57.6
1989	10,577	32.7	3,232	17.2	7,345	53.8
1990	10,881	31.6	3,206	17.6	7,675	47.2
1991	10,985	32.8	2,969	16.7	8,016	51.2

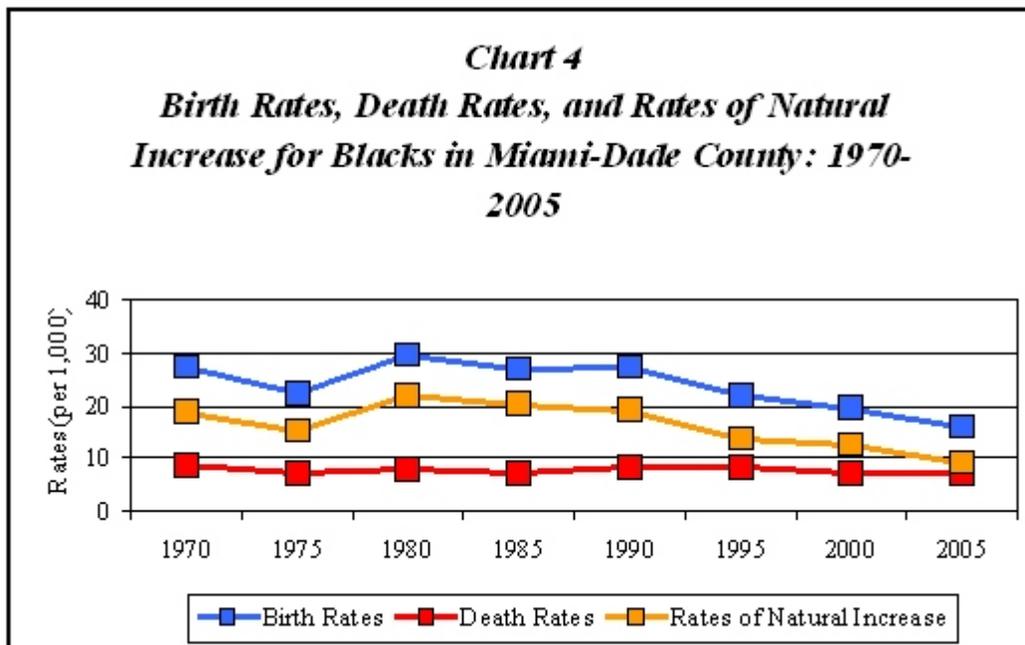
Table 3 (Continued) Births, Deaths, and Natural Increases for Blacks in Miami-Dade County 1970-2005						
Years	Births for Blacks	Percent of Births in Miami-Dade Co.	Deaths for Blacks	Percent of Deaths in Miami-Dade Co.	Natural Increases for Blacks	Percent of Natural Increase in Miami-Dade Co.
1992	10,463	32.0	3,202	17.5	7,261	50.5
1993	10,407	31.5	3,346	17.8	7,061	49.7
1994	9,921	30.1	3,423	18.7	6,498	44.5
1995	9,654	30.1	3,646	19.0	6,008	46.5
1996	9,485	29.8	3,472	18.8	6,013	45.1
1997	9,132	29.2	3,219	17.6	5,913	45.6
1998	9,294	29.4	3,336	18.0	5,958	45.7
1999	9,241	29.4	3,364	17.6	5,877	47.6
2000	9,417	29.2	3,380	18.3	6,037	43.6
2001	9,012	27.8	3,557	18.7	5,455	40.8
2002	8,573	26.7	3,387	18.6	5,186	37.2
2003	8,497	26.1	3,477	18.9	5,020	35.4
2004	8,037	25.1	3,511	19.1	4,526	33.1
2005	8,107	25.0	3,566	19.4	4,541	32.4

Births from 1970 to 1980 are for Non-White mothers of which Blacks average about 97 percent. After 1980 the data are for Blacks only. Similarly, the deaths for 1970 to 1980 are for Non-Whites and after they are for Blacks only.

Sources: Florida Office of Vital Statistics, Miami-Dade Planning & Zoning Department through 2004. Updated for 2005 by Oliver Kerr, Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners, Miami, Florida, 2007.

Table 4 Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Rates of Natural Increase for Blacks in Miami-Dade County 1970-2005			
Years	Birth Rates (Per 1,000)	Death Rates (Per 1,000)	Rates of Natural Increase (Per 100)*
1970	27.3	8.6	1.9%
1975	22.2	7.1	1.5%
1980	29.5	7.8	2.2%
1985	26.9	6.8	2.0%
1990	27.3	8.1	1.9%
1995	21.9	8.3	1.4%
2000	19.3	6.9	1.2%
2005	16.1	7.1	.9%

*Note: The natural increase rates are per 100, or percentages. The birth and death rates are expressed per 1,000. This is the standard way of representing these rates by demographers.
Sources: Calculated from data derived from Tables 1 and 3 in this report.



Components of Population Change

The direct affects of natural increase, net domestic migration, and net international migration on the changing racial and ethnic composition of Miami-Dade County's population are shown in Table 5 and Chart 5. However, as a cautionary note, it should be understood by the reader that there is some overlap in Table 5 between the Blacks and Hispanics because there were almost 39,000 Black Hispanics living in the County in 2000, as noted earlier in this report in Table 1. Thus, when Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites and Others are added together they total to slightly more than the figures shown in the second column of Table 5.

All three groups (Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanics and Others) gained population through natural increase during the 1990s. As noted earlier in this chapter, because of their higher birth rates and lower death rates, Blacks gained the most through natural increase. In fact, Blacks alone accounted for almost 47 percent of the total natural increase during this decade in Metropolitan Miami (see both Tables 3 and 5).

Also, all three groups gained population through net international migration. Of course the Hispanics gained the most, slightly more than a quarter of a million. The net international migration for Blacks and the Non-Hispanics Whites and Others were almost identical at somewhat more than 39,000 each. The topic of the immigration of Blacks is an issue that will be discussed further in a later chapter in this report.

Where the three population subgroups in Metropolitan Miami varied the most was in their respective net **domestic** migration patterns. While, the Hispanics had slightly more people moving into Miami than leaving to live somewhere else in the United States, the reverse was true for Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites. Approximately, 83,000 Blacks left Miami to live elsewhere in the United States, while 55,000 Blacks moved into Miami-Dade County from other places in the U.S., providing a negative domestic net out-migration of 28,000 Blacks. For Non-Hispanic Whites and Others the effect was even greater. They experienced a domestic net out-migration of almost 167,000 persons. Similar domestic net migration patterns were experienced during the 1980s for Hispanics (positive net in-flow), Blacks (negative net out-flow), and Non-Hispanic Whites (negative net out-flow).¹² So, both the Black and Non-Hispanic White populations of Miami-Dade County have experienced domestic net out flows since at least the 1980s.

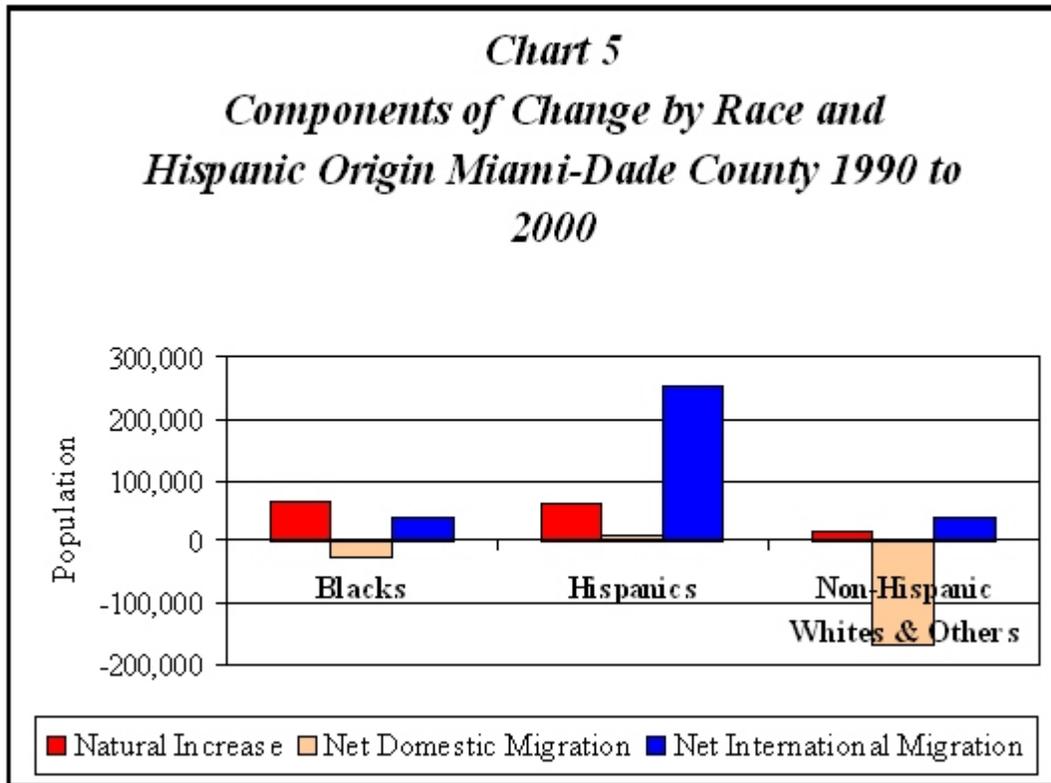
This raises the question of why more Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites are out-migrating to other places in the United States than are in-migrating to Miami from other parts of the Country.

¹²*Profile of the Black Population 1995*, Department of Community Affairs, Office of Black Affairs, Research Division of the Metropolitan Dade County Planing Department, December, 1995, p. 9.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that it has to do with job competition in Metropolitan Miami between immigrants on the one hand and Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites on the other. In 2000, 51 percent of the population of Miami-Dade was comprised of immigrants, by far the highest percentage for any large metropolitan area in the United States. In addition, by 2005 almost 62 percent of the County's population was comprised of Hispanics, of whom about 71 percent were immigrants. The more recent immigrants have become particularly dominant in the blue-collar occupations requiring fewer skills, such as in the construction, restaurant, and hotel industries. Furthermore, Blacks and Hispanics are finding that it is becoming more important to be proficient in speaking and understanding Spanish, as well as English in Miami because of the large Spanish-speaking population. Frequently, one of the first questions Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites are asked when they apply for a job is if they can speak Spanish. Because many cannot their employment opportunities are limited. A recent poll conducted by Florida International University's Metropolitan Center determined that more than 30 percent of the Blacks they surveyed said they were considering moving away from Miami-Dade County. They were most concerned about Miami's housing costs and their raising insurance rates, in addition to job competition. They were also concerned about high crime rates and the poor quality of the schools in Black neighborhoods.¹³

¹³The Metropolitan Center, "Black Community Survey: Perceptions & Outlooks," Florida International University, sponsored by the Metro-Miami Action Plan Trust, 2007.

Table 5 Components of Population Change For Blacks,* Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites for Miami-Dade County 1990-2000				
Components of Change	Total Population	Blacks*	Hispanics	Non-Hispanic Whites and Others
Natural Increase Components				
Births	326,023	99,463	167,325	69,181
Deaths	184,766	33,183	105,000	49,901
Natural Increase	141,257	66,280	62,325	19,280
Domestic Migration Components				
Out Migration	-435,000	-83,000	-109,000	-251,300
In Migration	253,000	55,000	119,000	84,500
Net Domestic Migration	-182,000	-28,000	10,000	-166,800
International Migration Components				
Immigration	331,000	40,400	255,000	39,640
Emigration	4,000	800	3,300	500
Net International Migration	327,000	39,600	251,700	39,140
Total Change**	286,257	77,880	324,025	-108,380
Percent of Total Change	100.0	27.2	113.2	-37.9
<p>*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. ** Natural Increase + Net Domestic Migration + Net International Migration. Note: There is some overlap between Blacks and Hispanics, so Blacks added to Hispanics and to Non-Hispanic Whites and Others do not add to the total population figures in the second column of this table. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Cnsus, <i>1990 Census of Population</i>, Summary File 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i>, Summary File 1 and calculations by Oliver Kerr, Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners, Miami, Florida, 2007.</p>				



CHAPTER 3

Basic Demographic Characteristics of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

This chapter discusses some of the more important demographic and social characteristics of Miami-Dade County's Black population. In doing so, it compares Blacks to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites living in the County and to the total U.S. population. More specifically, it covers the following characteristics: (1) gender and age, (2) educational achievement levels, (3) income and poverty, (4) marital status, and (5) miscellaneous social characteristics.

Gender and Age of Blacks

Gender and age are two vital factors affecting the social and economic behavior of populations. Both affect such characteristics as fertility, mortality, morbidity, migration, voting patterns, and consumer behavior. The numbers in Table 6 imply that there is not much difference in the gender composition of Miami-Dade's Black population when compared to either Hispanics or Non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs). For all three populations there are slightly more females than males, and this is true as well for the total U.S. population.

There are, however, some very significant differences when it comes to the age composition of these populations. As noted earlier in this report, Blacks are on average about 10 years younger than Hispanics and NHWs living in Miami-Dade County (Table 6). A significantly larger share (47 percent) of the Miami's Black population is found in the prime fertility age group (15-44 years) when compared to Hispanics (42 percent) and NHWs (38 percent). This is **one** of the reasons why Blacks have higher birth rates as noted earlier in this report. Of course, higher fertility itself affects the age structure of a population, so the effects are somewhat circular. Higher fertility produces a more youthful age structure and a younger population affects higher fertility rates. Also it is noteworthy that Blacks have the lowest proportion (10 percent) of persons in the elderly years (60 years and older). For Hispanics and NHWs the share that is elderly is 19 percent and 22 percent, respectively. The proportion elderly is particularly important because of the way it affects the need for health care facilities and services, as well as other social services.

Table 6 Sex and Age Composition for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages of Populations)				
Sex and Age Classes	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Gender				
Males	49.1	47.6	48.9	49.9
Females	50.9	52.4	51.1	50.1
Age Classes				
Under 5 Years	6.8	8.2	5.8	7.3
5 to 9 Years	7.3	9.4	6.3	7.4
10 to 14 Years	7.3	9.7	6.6	6.9
15 to 19 Years	7.2	9.4	6.6	5.9
20 to 24 Years	6.7	7.6	6.0	5.1
25 to 34 Years	14.2	14.4	13.0	12.4
35 to 44 Years	16.0	15.3	16.3	14.2
45 to 54 Years	13.4	11.8	14.6	13.7
55 to 59 Years	4.8	3.9	5.4	5.4
60 to 64 Years	3.8	3.3	4.4	4.2
65 to 74 Years	6.5	4.5	7.7	7.9
75 to 84 Years	4.4	2.0	5.4	6.6
85 Years and Older	1.5	.6	1.9	3.1
Median Age (Years)	35.3	28.9	38.6	38.5
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 2A, Table DP-1.				

Education Levels of Blacks

All social scientists agree that education vitally affects a population's economic well-being. Table 7 shows school enrollment figures and educational attainment levels for Blacks compared to Hispanics and NHWs. The enrollment figures are for persons three years and older because few children under three years of age are enrolled in schools, even though they may be provided for in day-care centers. The educational attainment percentages are for persons 25 years and older because these people have largely completed their educations by the time they have reached this age.

The enrollment figures for Blacks reflect their more youthful age structure (e.g. their higher percentage enrolled in high school) and their somewhat poorer condition (their smaller percentage enrolled in college or graduate school). However, the educational attainment levels are more telling for Blacks. More than one-third (37 percent) of all Blacks over 25 years of age in Metropolitan Miami have **not** graduated from high school (high school drop-outs). This compares to about 20 percent for all persons living in the United States. The Black high school drop-out rate in Miami is slightly lower than for the County's Hispanics (about 39 percent) because many of the Hispanics were educated in Third World countries before immigrating to the United States. On the other hand the Black drop out rate is much higher than for NHWs (11 percent). Also, Blacks have a smaller percentage graduating from college (12 percent) when compared to both Hispanics (18 percent) and NHWs (38 percent) living in Metropolitan Miami and when compared to the total population living in the U.S. (24 percent). Clearly, Blacks are disadvantaged when compared to NHWs, but they occupy an ambivalent position in terms of their education levels when compared to Hispanics because they have slightly lower drop-out rates when compared to Hispanics, but a lower percentage of the Blacks have graduated from college.

Although the education figures in Table 7 clearly show that the Black population of Miami-Dade County is disadvantaged when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, it is also relevant to note that Blacks have made considerable educational progress during the past 30 years. In 1970, 72 percent of Blacks 25 years or older had not graduated from high school and only four percent had graduated from college. By 1980, the drop-out rate had declined to 51 percent, and in 1990 it was 44 percent. The latter figure is only seven percentage points lower than for Blacks in 2000, implying that the progress of Blacks has slowed somewhat during the past decade. Thus, Blacks have made progress, but so has everyone else in metropolitan Miami. In 1970, 47 percent of metropolitan Miami's total population over 25 years of age had not graduated from high school. By 1990 this had dropped to 35 percent.¹⁴ In other words, it is true that Blacks have improved their educational standing, but so has that of their competition from the rest of the population in Miami-Dade County.

¹⁴*Profile of the Black Population 1995*, Department of Community Affairs, Office of Black Affairs, Research Division of the Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, December, 1995, p. 49

Table 7 School Enrollment and Educational Attainment for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
School Enrollment for Persons 3 Years or Older and Enrolled in School (Percentages)				
Nursery School and, Preschool	6.5	6.5	5.3	7.8
Kindergarten	5.4	5.7	4.8	6.1
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	43.9	42.0	39.4	42.5
High School (Grades 9-12)	21.4	26.1	23.5	18.0
College or graduate school	22.8	19.7	26.9	25.6
Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years or Older (Percentages)				
Less than 9 th Grade	7.5	12.8	19.6	3.3
9 th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	12.1	24.1	19.2	7.9
High School Graduate	28.6	27.0	21.2	22.0
Some College, No Degree	21.0	18.1	16.1	21.5
Associate Degree	6.3	6.2	5.9	7.3
Bachelor's Degree	15.5	7.4	10.2	21.0
Graduate or Professional Degree	8.9	4.3	7.9	16.9
High School Graduate or Higher	80.4	63.1	61.2	88.8
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	24.4	11.7	18.1	38.0
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.</i>				

Black Income and Poverty

Both income and poverty levels are two of the most frequently used barometers of the well-being of a population. These are shown in Tables 8 and 9, respectively, for Blacks, Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami, and for the total population of the United States. By virtually all measures of income and poverty, Blacks are more disadvantaged than the Miami-Dade County's Hispanics and NHWs. Blacks have a higher percentage of their households in the low income categories and a lower percentage in the higher income classes. Black median **household** income is more than \$21,000 less than that of NHWs and more than \$5,000 less than for Hispanics. Their **per capita** income is more \$19,000 less than for NHWs and \$4,000 less than for Hispanics in Metropolitan Miami and more than \$9,000 less than the national average for all persons living in the United States.

Blacks have a lower percentage of their households with Social Security Income and with other retirement income (Table 8) when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, only because they have a smaller percentage of their population being elderly, as mentioned earlier in this chapter. On the other hand, a higher percentage of Black households receive Supplemental Security Income and Public Assistance income than NHWs, since both these programs are administered according to need and not age.

Their poverty levels also demonstrate how disadvantaged Blacks are in Metropolitan Miami (Table 9). One-fourth of Miami-Dade County's Black **households** have incomes that are below the poverty level, far higher than the comparable figures for Hispanics (14 percent) and NHWs (5 percent) in the County and higher also than the national average (9 percent). About 28 percent of all Black **persons** live in poverty. The comparable figures for Hispanic and NHW persons are 18 percent and nine percent, respectively. Female headed families are most likely to be poor and this is certainly the case with Black families that are headed by women, where almost 40 percent are below the poverty level in Greater Miami.

Table 8 Incomes for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County (Percentages), 2000				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Household Incomes in 1999 (Percentages)				
Less than \$10,000	9.5	19.7	14.3	8.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.3	8.7	8.1	5.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.8	16.7	15.5	10.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.8	14.0	13.7	10.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.5	15.5	16.0	14.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.5	14.5	16.5	18.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.2	6.3	7.6	10.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7.7	3.2	5.1	10.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.2	.8	1.5	3.9
\$200,000 or More	2.4	.7	1.8	6.2
Median Household Income	\$41,994	\$28,155	\$33,536	\$49,673
Percent of Households with Social Security Income	25.7	19.2	24.9	31.1
Percent of Households with Supplemental Security Income	4.4	7.7	8.5	3.2
Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income	3.4	9.4	6.9	1.7
Percent of Households with Retirement Income	16.7	10.2	9.7	15.2
Per Capita Income	\$21,587	\$12,022	\$16,194	\$31,059
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.				

Table 9 Poverty Status for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County (Percentages), 2000				
Poverty Measures	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Percent of Families with Incomes Below the Poverty Level	9.2	24.8	14.2	5.1
Percent of Female Headed Families (No Husband Present) with Incomes Below the Poverty Level	26.5	38.5	25.8	13.2
Percent of Persons Living Below the Poverty Level	12.4	28.3	17.5	9.3
Percent of Persons 65 Years and Older Living Below the Poverty Level	9.9	27.1	22.0	9.2
Percent of Persons Living in Families with Related Children under 18 Years of Age Living Below the Poverty Level	16.1	36.1	20.9	10.8
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.				

Marital Status of Blacks

The data in Table 10 show the marital status for persons 15 years and older. This age cut-off is used because few people under the age of 15 years are or have been in marital unions. A far higher percentage of Blacks have never been married or are not now married when compared to Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Whites, and the total population of the United States. This may reflect the higher poverty levels of Blacks, just discussed, which makes it more difficult for many of them to support a family. So a larger percentage of them never marry in the first place. This is probably one of the reasons that Blacks have a slightly lower divorce rate and a slightly lower widowed rate than either Hispanics or NHWs living in metropolitan Miami. Because a smaller percentage of them are married, relatively more of them cannot get divorced or become widowed. The lower divorce rate for Blacks should not be used as evidence that they live in more stable male-female unions because the separation rate for Blacks is somewhat higher than it is for Hispanics and NHWs.

If a lower percentage of Blacks are or have been married, then why is it that they have higher fertility rates than the rest of the population? It is because Blacks have such a high birth rate to out-of-wedlock mothers. In 2002, more than two-thirds (68 percent) of the babies born to Blacks living in the United States were born to women who were not married at the time they gave birth. The comparable figures for Hispanics and Whites¹⁵ were 44 percent and 28, respectively.¹⁶

¹⁵These are all Whites (including Hispanics), not just Non-Hispanic Whites.

¹⁶U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2006, Table 73, p. 64.

Table 10 Marital Status for the Population (15 Years and Older) in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages)				
Marital Status Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Never Married	27.1	42.3	24.5	27.7
Now Married, Not Including Separated	54.4	35.8	53.6	48.5
Married, but Separated	2.2	5.4	3.8	1.7
Widowed	6.6	5.8	6.5	9.4
Female	5.4	4.6	5.6	7.6
Divorced	9.7	10.7	11.6	12.7
Female	5.6	6.7	7.1	7.1
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.</i>				

Miscellaneous Social Characteristics of Blacks

Six miscellaneous characteristics of Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites living in Miami-Dade County are shown in Table 11. Most of these figures are self-explanatory, but several are especially interesting and warrant comment. For example, Blacks have by far the highest percentage of grand parents who are primarily responsible for taking care of their grand children (48 percent) when they are living in households containing grandchildren.

It is often said that the American military is today primarily made-up of minorities. The figures in Table 11 do not indicate evidence for this for metropolitan Miami. For instance, a lower percentage of Blacks who are over 18 years of age in the County have served in the military forces (6 percent) when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (13 percent). However, a higher percentage of Blacks have served in the armed forces than have Hispanics (about 3 percent). This is because many of Miami's Hispanics arrived in Miami after they were too old to serve in the U.S. military. It should also be noted that almost one-third of the Blacks living in Miami-Dade County are also immigrants, a figure much higher than for Blacks living in the United States (about six percent), and this might partially account for their somewhat lower participation in the military forces than the national average shown in Table 11. The immigrant component of Miami's Black population will be discussed in greater detail later in this report.

Blacks have higher percentages of persons in the civilian work force with disabilities across all age groups, when compared to Hispanics and especially NHWs in Greater Miami. This is because a larger proportion of the Blacks are employed in the so-called "**3-D jobs**." These are the jobs that are dirty, dangerous, and physically demanding. More will be said about this in the next chapter of this report that deals with employment and labor force characteristics.

Table 11 Miscellaneous Social Characteristics: Grandparents as Care-Givers, Veteran Status, and Disability Status for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Grandparents Living In Household with One or More Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years (Percentages)				
Percent Responsible for Their Grandchildren	42.0	48.4	25.9	37.9
Civilian Population 18 Years and Over (Percentages)				
Percent Veterans	12.7	6.0	2.6	13.0
Disability Status of the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population (Percentages)				
Percent of Population 5 to 20 Years with a Disability	8.1	9.9	8.2	6.4
Percent of Population 21 to 64 Years with a Disability	19.2	29.6	23.5	17.0
Percent Employed	56.6	52.9	52.5	59.4
Percent of Population 21 to 64 Not with a Disability	80.8	70.4	76.5	83.0
Percent Employed	77.2	65.0	65.4	76.8
Percent of Population 65 Years and Older with a Disability	41.9	50.5	46.2	41.9
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.				

CHAPTER 4

Employment Characteristics of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

In this chapter, the labor force characteristics of Blacks are compared to those of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites living in Miami-Dade County and to the total population of the United States. More specifically, it investigates Blacks in terms of: (1) their employment status, (2) the occupations they have, (3) the industries in which they work, (4) for whom they work, and (5) how they commute to work and the time it takes them to get to there.

Employment Status of Blacks

Labor force participation rates are shown for the total population and for women in Miami-Dade County in Table 12. People are considered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to be in the labor force if they either have a job or are looking for one at the time of enumeration. If they do not have a job and are not looking for work, they are considered **not** to be in the labor force, and they are **not** considered to be unemployed. The unemployed include only persons who are looking for work, but do not have a job. The civilian labor force excludes persons who are institutionalized or in the armed forces.¹⁷

The labor force participation rate (percent in the labor force) for the Black population in Miami-Dade is slightly higher than for Hispanics, but also slightly lower than for Non-Hispanic Whites (Table 12). However, it should be noted that these differences are so small that they are not very important. On the other hand, the unemployment rates for Blacks certainly are significantly higher than for either Hispanics or NHWs and they are also higher when compared for the United States population. Unemployment rates in Table 12 are measured two ways, as a percent of the total population 16 years of age and older and as a percentage of the civilian labor force. Either way, it is clear that Blacks have unemployment rates that are more than twice that of NHWs and more than 60 percent higher than experienced by Hispanics in metropolitan Miami.

As was the case when considering the percentage of Blacks who were veterans of the armed forces in Chapter 3 of this report, the figures in Table 12 show that a relatively small percentage of Blacks in Miami were participating in the armed forces in 2000 when the last census was taken. The veteran figures in Chapter 3 reflected historical participation in the military, whereas the

¹⁷U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Use Microdata Sample, 2000 Census of Population and Housing*, Technical Documentation, May, 2003, p. B-10.

figures in Table 12 represent the current situation as of 2000. It is relevant to note that they are both consistent in showing a lower participation rate in the armed services for Blacks.

Adult Black women have a somewhat higher labor force participation rate than either Hispanic or NHW women. Black women are more motivated to work by their poorer economic conditions and by the fact that more of them are heads of families without a husband present. Yet they face the same situation as Black men with respect to higher unemployment rates, when compared to Hispanic and NHW women. The civilian unemployment rate for Black women (14 percent) in 2000 in Metropolitan Miami was almost three times higher than for NHW women (five percent) and 35 percent higher than for Hispanic women (10 percent).

The last row in Table 12 shows the percent of all parents with children under the age of six years who (the parents) are in the labor force. This is a designation established by the U.S. Census Bureau because of the importance of parental guidance for their children during the first five years of their lives. People who have higher incomes are better able to afford to have a single family wage earner, so one of the parents can stay home and supervise the early up-bring of their children. The data in this row show that Blacks are once again disadvantaged by this criterion, as well as by virtually all other criteria in Miami-Dade County. Because they are generally poorer, a higher percentage of Black women with young children find it necessary to work, rather than to stay home and personally care for their children.

Occupational Characteristics of Blacks

Earlier, in Chapter 3 of this report, it was mentioned that Blacks are more likely to be employed in the so-called “3-D jobs” (including those that are demanding, dangerous, and/or dirty). To some extent, the data in Table 13 verify this thought for metropolitan Miami, at least when compared to the occupations of Non-Hispanic Whites. We say “to some extent” because Blacks have made significant progress toward joining the ranks of the middle class in South Florida. In addition to being over-represented (when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites) in the “construction, extraction and maintenance occupations” and in the “production, transportation, and material moving occupations,” many of which fall into the class of 3-D jobs, they are most over-represented in the “service occupations.” The service category is particularly important because some of its jobs are good ones with substantial salaries and benefits in the government sector. Blacks have been able to take advantage of the nation’s Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity Employment programs the most in this sector. However, it is important to note that the service sector also includes many low-paying unskilled jobs as well, such as clerks and workers in convenience stores and fast food restaurants and janitors of offices and buildings. Clearly, the figures in Table 13 illustrate that Blacks, as a whole, are still disadvantaged occupationally when compared to NHWs in Miami.

It is equally important, however, to note that again there are signs of job improvement among Blacks in Miami-Dade County. In 1990, almost 20 percent of Miami's Blacks were employed in high-paying "management, professional, and related occupations." By 2000 this share had increased to about 23 percent. Conversely, the percentage working in 3-D jobs, represented by "production, transportation, and material moving occupations" declined from 17.1 percent in 1990 to 13.7 percent in 2000.¹⁸ So, progress is being made, even though Blacks still lag substantially behind Non-Hispanic Whites in terms of the types of work they perform.

¹⁸*Profile of the Black Population 1995*, Department of Community Affairs, Office of Black Affairs, Research Division of the Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, December, 1995, p. 69. In 1990, what we are calling "the production, transportation, and material moving occupations" in this report were collectively called the "operators, fabricators, and laborers occupations." These two categories are roughly similar in terms of the types of jobs they employ.

Table 12 Employment Status for the Population (16 Years and Older) in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages)				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Total Population 16 Years of Age and Older (Percentages)				
Percent in the Labor Force	63.9	58.2	56.1	60.3
Percent Not in the Labor Force	36.1	41.8	43.9	39.7
Percent of Population 16 Yrs. and Older Who Are Unemployed	3.7	8.0	4.8	3.0
Percent of Civilian Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	5.8	13.8	8.6	5.0
Percent of Population 16 Yrs. and Older Who Are in the Armed Forces	.5	.1	.0	.2
Female Population 16 Years of Age and Older (Percentages)				
Percent of Females in the Labor Force	57.5	56.9	49.2	52.5
Percent of Females Not in the Labor Force	42.5	43.1	50.8	47.5
Percent of Females 16 yrs. and Older Who are Unemployed	3.3	8.1	5.2	2.6
Percent of Females in the Civilian Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	5.8	14.2	10.5	5.1
Percent of All Parents with Children Under 6 Years Old Who Are in the Labor Force	58.6	63.6	53.8	57.6
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.</i>				

Table 13 Occupations for the Employed Civilian Labor Force (16 Years and Older) for the Total Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages)				
Occupation Classes	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites** in Miami-Dade County
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations	33.6	22.9	25.4	47.0
Service Occupations	14.9	26.8	16.0	11.4
Sales and Office Occupations	26.7	27.7	32.4	30.1
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	.7	.4	.8	.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations	9.4	8.6	11.3	6.3
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	14.6	13.7	14.1	5.1
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.</i>				

Industries in Which Blacks Are Employed

The industry in which an individual is employed is different from his/her occupation. The occupation is the type of work a person does; while the industry is the type of business for which he/she works.

When compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, a lower percentage of Blacks are employed in the high paying so-called "FIRE" ("finance, insurance, and real estate and leasing") industries, and in the "professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management service businesses" (Table 14). On the other hand, a larger percentage of Blacks work in the well-paying "educational, health, and social services" and in "public administration," both of which have a strong government sponsored component. So, blacks are under-represented in some desirable jobs and over-represented in others. However, the net effect is for Blacks to be employed more in the less desirable businesses, when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites.

When compared to the United States labor force, Blacks in Miami are much less likely to work in manufacturing industries, but this is also true for Hispanics and NHWs. This is a reflection of the employment structure of South Florida, where manufacturing activities are at a lower level than in many other large American metropolitan areas.

For Whom Blacks Work

The phrase "class of worker" refers to who people work for. Blacks in Miami-Dade County are most likely to work for private companies as wage and salaried workers (Table 15). This is also true for the other ethnic groups working in Miami. Where Blacks differ most from Hispanics and NHWs is that a much larger share of the Blacks work as government workers, as suggested earlier in this chapter. Again, this is related to the efforts of local and national governments to diversify their work forces through Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity programs and to the improvements achieved by Blacks through their own efforts. In a sense, government jobs have become a niche of sorts for Miami's Blacks, and this is true for Blacks living in the rest of the United States as well. On the other hand, Blacks are particularly under-represented as self-employed workers when compared to Hispanics and NHWs.

Table 14 Industry for the Employed Civilian Labor Force (16 Years and Older) for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County (Percentages), 2000				
Industry Classes	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	1.9	.4	.9	.6
Construction	6.8	5.4	8.3	4.8
Manufacturing	14.1	4.8	9.0	4.2
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.0	7.4	5.0
Retail Trade	11.7	10.9	13.2	10.9
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	5.2	8.5	7.7	6.2
Information	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	6.9	5.1	8.3	9.9
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	9.3	10.3	10.5	15.5
Educational, Health, and Social Services	19.9	25.7	14.1	20.8
Art, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	7.9	11.1	8.3	9.2
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	4.9	5.3	6.4	4.1
Public Administration	4.8	6.8	3.0	5.0
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.				

Table 15 Class of Worker for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County (Percentages), 2000				
Classes of Workers	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Private Wage and Salary Workers	78.5	73.1	84.7	78.4
Government Workers	14.6	23.1	8.8	14.1
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	6.6	3.6	6.1	7.1
Unpaid Family workers	.3	.2	.3	.3
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.				

How Blacks Commute to Work

Often it is said that for Blacks there is a mismatch between where they live and the opportunities for their employment. In other words, Blacks live in neighborhoods with fewer economic opportunities, so they must commute greater distances to work at their jobs. However, because Blacks are poorer than most of the rest of the population, they do not have the private transportation opportunities that Whites have, so they must rely to a greater extent on public transportation. Thus, current wisdom suggests that Blacks are doubly disadvantaged because they (1) have to commute greater distances to their work and (2) they have a harder time getting there through the use of public transportation instead of using private automobiles. The data in Table 16 attempt to investigate these issues in the context of metropolitan Miami.

Slightly more than two-thirds (67 percent) of Blacks in Miami drive alone to work in their own cars (Table 16). Almost 17 percent use car pools as a way of economizing on their transportation costs. Only about one in 10 (11 percent) use public transportation. However, it is relevant to ask how these proportions for Blacks compare to the commuting patterns of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites. Table 16 shows that it is true that a somewhat larger share of Hispanics and NHWs drive alone to work than do Blacks, but this difference is not very great. Furthermore,

Blacks and Hispanics are almost equally likely to use car pooling as a means of getting to work, although NHWs are less likely to use this mode of transportation. Also, it is correct to say that Blacks do use public transportation more often than Hispanics and NHWs, but it is important to note that almost 90 percent of Blacks do **not** use public transportation. So, yes there is a slightly higher tendency for Blacks to use public transportation and to car pool to get to jobs when compared to Hispanics and NHWs, but it is also true that most Blacks drive to their jobs, just like their Hispanic and NHW neighbors in Miami.

Blacks averaged a 32 minute commute to their jobs in 2000 (Table 16). However, this was only about two minutes longer than the mean commute time for Hispanics and only about 4 minutes longer than the average for Non-Hispanic Whites. These differences are probably not very important, even though it is technically correct to say that Blacks do take a little more time on average to get to their jobs.

This evidence presented in Table 16 does **not** seem to support the notion that there is a very significant difference in the commuting patterns between Blacks and the rest of the working population in metropolitan Miami, although there is a **slight** tendency for Blacks to more often use car pools and public transportation to get to work. It is important to remember that most Blacks (two-thirds) drive to work in private cars just like the rest of the Miami-Dade County's workforce. There may be a mismatch between where Blacks live and where they work, but it is not much different from what it is for Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites living in Miami. The average Miami worker travels about half an hour to get to his/her place of employment regardless of his/her race or ethnicity.

Table 16 How People (Working and 16 Years and Older) Commute to Work for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages)				
Modes of Commuting to Work	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Car Truck, or Van – Drive Alone	75.7	67.2	74.0	78.5
Car Truck, or Van – Carpooled	12.2	16.9	15.9	9.5
Public Transportation (Including Taxicab)	4.7	11.1	4.3	3.0
Walked to Work	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.3
Other Means	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Worked at Home	3.3	1.0	2.3	5.0
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)	25.5	31.9	30.4	28.0
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-3.</i>				

CHAPTER 5

The Mobility and Migration of Blacks in Miami-Dade County

The terms “mobility” and “migration” are both used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to refer to people who have changed residences. However, “mobility” is more inclusive because it refers to anybody who has moved from one residence to another, whereas migration includes only people who have changed residences and crossed at least a **county** boundary in the process. So, a person who moves from one county in Florida to another would be a migrant, as would a person who moved to Miami from another state or another country. On the other hand, a person who changed residences internally from one neighborhood to another within Miami-Dade County would have been mobile but would not be considered a migrant. The reason for making this distinction is that people who are migrants usually move greater distances than people who are residentially mobile within the same county, and people who move greater distances usually have more of their **activity space**¹⁹ altered, which in turn normally involves higher levels of adjustment. People moving within a county are likely to have only some of their activity space altered, whereas migrants are more likely to have most or all of their activity altered.

Recent (1995-2000) Mobility and Migration of Blacks

The figures in Table 17 show that for the United States nearly half (46 percent) the U.S. population changed houses within the five-year period between 1995 and 2000. Of these persons, 43 percent changed residences within the U.S. and 3 percent moved to the U.S. from a foreign country. Americans are among the most residentially mobile persons in the world. The average American moves 10 or 11 times in his/her lifetime. Blacks in Miami-Dade County have changed residences at a level that is very similar to that of the total U.S. population. Forty-one percent of the Blacks moved from one house to another within the United States during this same five-year period and almost six percent immigrated to Miami from a foreign country. These movement patterns for Blacks are similar to those for Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites living in Miami, except a noticeably larger share (13 percent) of the Hispanics moved to Miami from another country.

¹⁹A person's activity space is the area in which most of a person's movement behavior takes place during his/her normal week. So, where a person usually goes for entertainment, shops for groceries or clothes, goes to work, travels to school, goes to the dentist, or journeys to visit friends are all included within that individual's action space.

Most of the Miami's Blacks (34 percent) who did change houses between 1995 and 2000 did so within the Miami-Dade County, so they were mobile but not migrants. Only about 7 percent were migrants within the United States, and most (4 percent) of these domestic migrants moved to Miami from a different state, while lesser numbers (about 3 percent) moved from another county in Florida to Miami.

Table 17 Residence in 1995 for the Population (5 Years and Older) in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages of Populations)				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Living in the Same House in 1995	54.1	53.5	46.2	57.6
Living in a Different House in 1995 in the United States	43.0	40.9	40.7	37.8
Living in a Different House in the Same County in 1995	24.9	34.0	35.5	25.8
Living in a Different House in a Different County in 1995	18.1	6.8	5.2	12.0
Living in a Different House in a Different County in Same State in 1995	9.7	2.6	1.3	3.8
Living in a Different House in a Different County in a Different State in the U.S. in 1995	8.4	4.2	3.9	8.2
Living Outside the U.S. (In a Foreign Country)	2.9	5.7	13.1	4.6
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.				

Place of Birth for Blacks Living in Miami-Dade County

Whereas the immediately preceding section of this chapter looked at the mobility of Blacks during a recent five-year period, this section investigates where Miami-Dade County's Blacks originally came from by studying their places of birth and their nativity. Almost 31 percent of metropolitan Miami's Blacks are foreign born (Table 18). More will be said about this later in this chapter. The 69 percent of Miami's Blacks who are natives were either born in the U.S. (68 percent) or were born outside the United States to parents at least one of whom was an American citizen (1 percent). If one or both of their parents were a U.S. citizen at the time they were born, they automatically qualify as U.S. citizens. Also, if they were born outside the U.S. but the place in which they were born is an American possession (e.g. Puerto Rico) they qualify as a U.S. citizen at the time of their birth. Slightly more than half (52 percent) of Miami's Blacks were born in Florida, and 16 percent were born in another state in the United States. Of the 31 percent who were foreign born, about 38 percent (12 percent divided by 31 percent) of them arrived within ten years of the enumeration of the *2000 Census of Population* and 42 percent (13 percent divided by 31 percent) of them are now naturalized citizens.

Blacks are more likely to be foreign born than Non-Hispanic Whites living in metropolitan Miami, but they also are much less likely to be foreign born than Hispanics (Table 18). A higher percentage of Blacks were born in the state of Florida than is the case for either Hispanics or NHWs. The percentage of foreign Blacks who arrived recently (between 1990 and 2000) is about the same as for Miami's foreign born Hispanics and NHWs, and a roughly similar percentage of foreign born Blacks have become U.S. citizens as for foreign born Hispanics (47 percent) and NHWs (49 percent).

Outside of Florida, the largest number of Miami's Blacks born in the U.S. were born in Georgia, New York, and South Carolina (Table 19 and Chart 6). Ninety percent of Miami's Blacks who foreign born were born in the Caribbean, especially in Haiti and in Jamaica, with lesser numbers coming from Cuba, the Bahamas, and the Dominican Republic.

Table 20 and Chart 7 show the major source regions for all immigrants (not just Blacks) coming to Florida for five-year periods between 1960 and 2000. During this four-decade period, the number of in-migrants to Miami-Dade County from other counties in Florida steadily increased, but as a percentage of all migrants remained fairly steady by providing 10 to 13 percent of all people migrating to metropolitan Miami. The number of people moving to Miami from states in the United States outside of Florida declined drastically, both in absolute numbers and percentage wise. Conversely, both the number and percentage of immigrants moving to Miami increased greatly during this period, reflecting an increase in both Hispanic and West Indian immigrants. By the latter half of the 1980s the number of immigrants to Metropolitan Miami was for the first time exceeding the number of in-migrants from other states in the United States.

Table 18 Nativity and Place of Birth for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages of Populations)				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Native	88.9	69.3	28.6	85.2
Born in the United States	87.7	67.8	24.1	83.8
Born in State of Residence	60.0	51.9	17.9	38.7
Born in a Different State	27.7	16.0	6.2	45.1
Born Outside of the United States (e.g. Born to U.S. Parents, Born in Puerto Rico)	1.3	1.5	4.4	1.4
Foreign Born	11.1	30.7	71.4	14.8
Entered 1990-2000	4.7	11.8	25.3	5.8
Naturalized Citizen	4.5	13.1	33.4	7.3
Not a U.S. Citizen	6.6	17.6	38.1	7.5
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.				

Table 19 Place of Birth for Blacks* in Miami-Dade County 2000	
Place of Birth	Percentage of the Blacks*
United States (not including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands)	67.3%
Alabama	1.1%
Florida	51.2%
Georgia	5.5%
New York	2.8%
South Carolina	1.2%
Other U.S. states	5.5%
Caribbean (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands)	29.5%
Bahamas	1.5%
Cuba	2.2%
Dominican Republic	1.3%
Haiti	14.8%
Jamaica	6.7%
Rest of the Caribbean	3.0%
Rest of the World**	3.2%
Note: Only states and countries contributing 1% or more of the Black population are considered here. **Includes all countries in the world outside of the United States and the Caribbean. *Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. Note: The total percentage of persons born outside the U.S. in this table (32.7 percent) does not quite equal the percentage foreign born in Table 18 (30.7 percent) because this table includes places of actual birth and does not consider the citizenship of parents as Table 18 did. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Public Use Microdata Sample, 5%.	

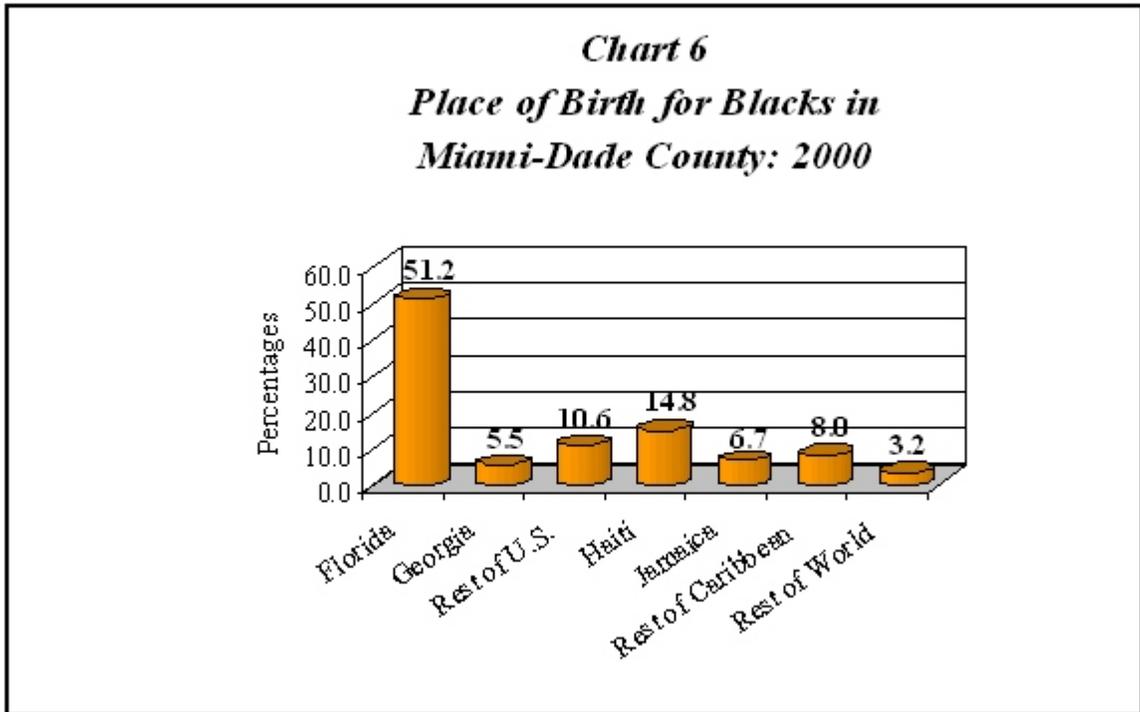
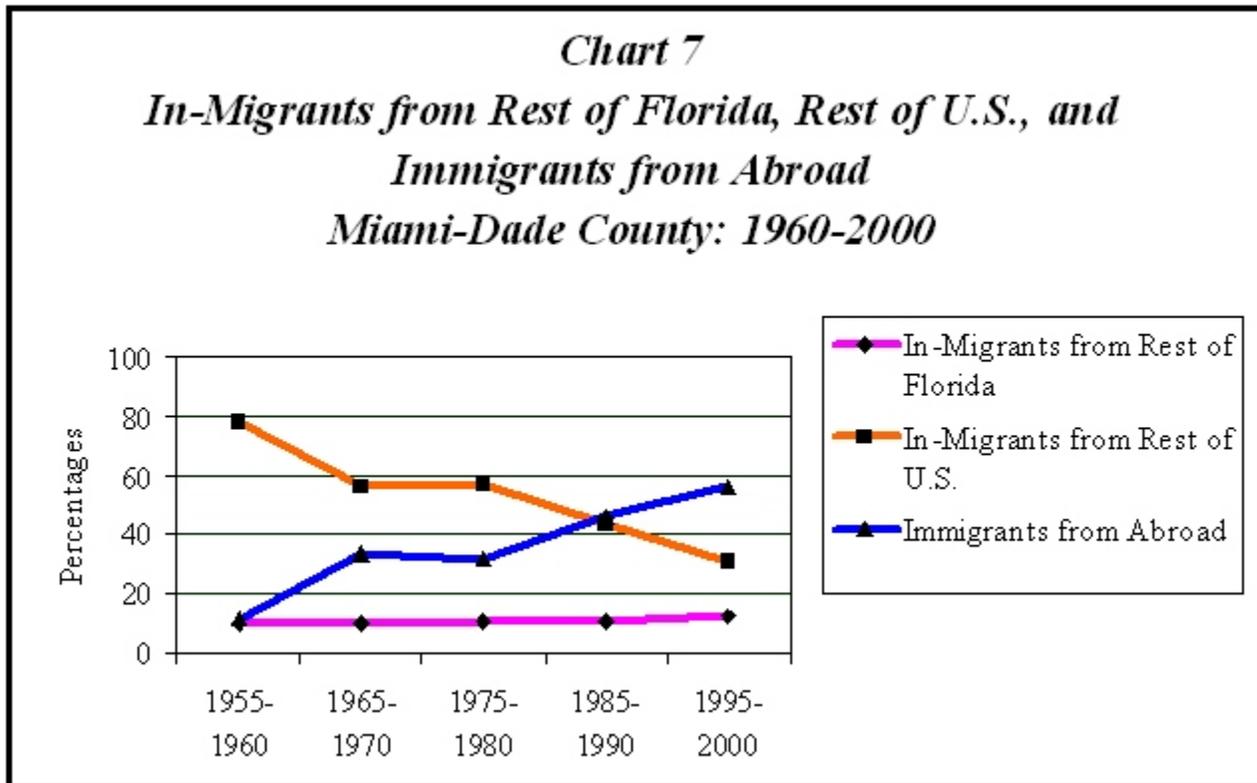


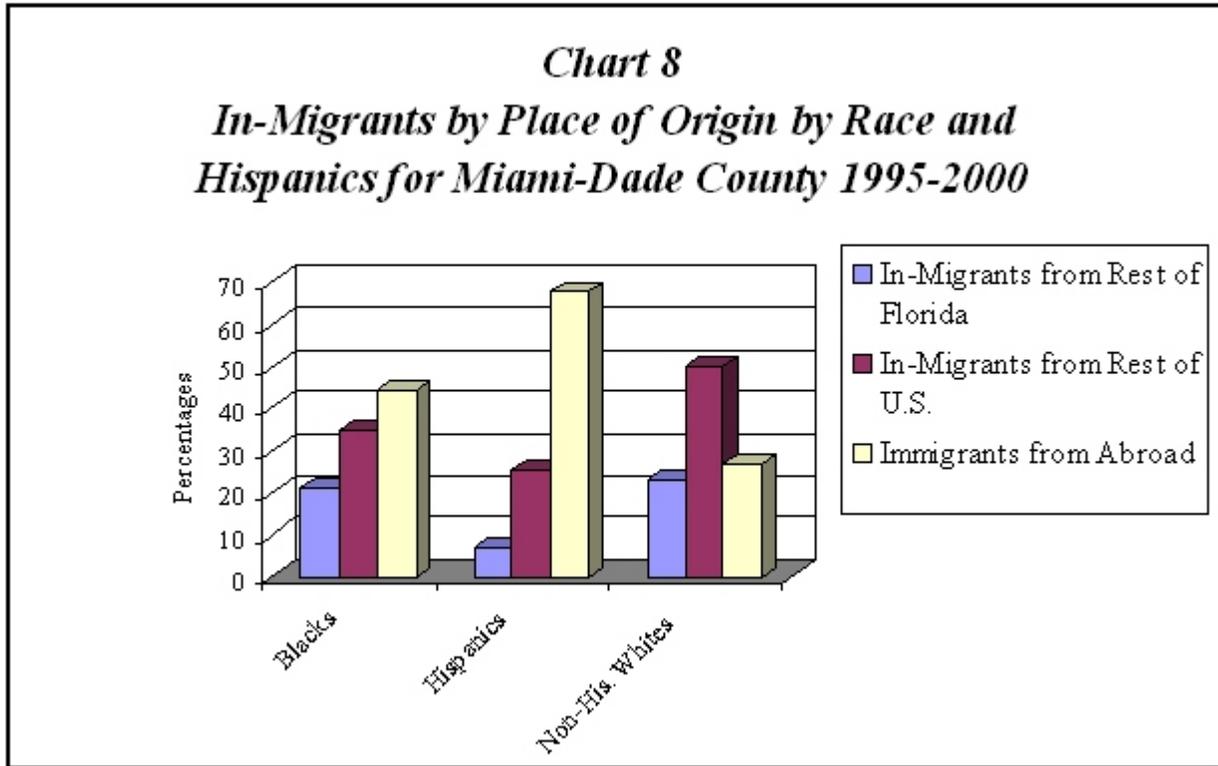
Table 20 Migration to Miami-Dade County 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000				
Years	Total Migrants	In-Migrants from Rest of Florida	In-Migrants from Rest of the United States*	Immigrants from Abroad
Numbers				
1955-1960	261,800	25,600	204,000	32,500
1965-1970	347,000	34,400	194,100	118,600
1975-1980	339,000	37,200	192,900	109,700
1985-1990	372,000	40,500	162,100	169,400
1995-2000	355,567	45,963	112,855	196,749
Percent				
1955-1960	100	10	78	12
1965-1970	100	10	56	34
1975-1980	100	11	57	32
1985-1990	100	11	44	46
1995-2000	100	13	32	55
*Includes all other states and Puerto Rico. Sources: <i>Profile of the Black Population 1990</i> , Office of Black Affairs, Department of Community Affairs, Research Division, Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, December 1995, p. 7 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary File 4, Table PCT49.				



Now that it is known, as a standard of comparison, what the migration situation was for the entire population of Miami-Dade County during the past 40 years, it is relevant to ask more specifically what has happened Blacks and to compare them to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in terms of their recent migration behavior.

It is clear (Table 21 and Chart 8) that the most important migration component between 1995 and 2000 for Miami's Blacks was immigration from foreign countries. Of secondary importance is in-migration from other states. The same situation prevails for Hispanics except that it is even more pronounced. The importance of immigration for Blacks and Hispanics does not prevail for Miami's Non-Hispanic Whites because most of their in-migrants come from other states in the United States, rather than from foreign countries.

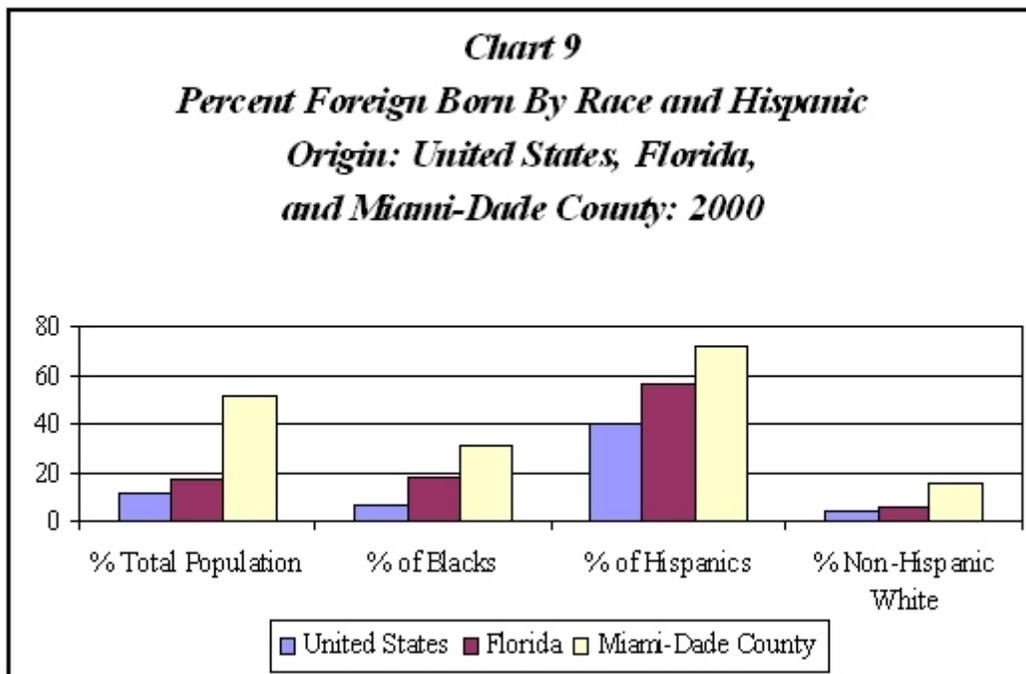
Table 21 Migration to Miami-Dade County for Blacks,* Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites 1995-2000				
Years	Total Migrants to Miami-Dade County	In-Migrants from Rest of Florida	In-Migrants from Rest of the United States**	Immigrants from Abroad
Numbers				
Blacks*	55,662	11,606	19,370	24,686
Hispanics	223,466	16,197	55,930	151,339
Non-Hispanic Whites Alone	71,799	16,548	35,793	19,458
Percent				
Blacks*	100	21	35	44
Hispanics	100	7	25	68
Non-Hispanic Whites Alone	100	23	50	27
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races.				
**Includes all other states and Puerto Rico.				
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary File 4, Table PCT49.				



Everyone knows that immigration has played a more important role proportionately in the recent history of Miami-Dade County than in any other large metropolitan area in the United States in the sense that a far larger share of its total population is comprised of immigrants (51 percent). The data in Table 22 and Chart 9 clearly show that this is also true across ethnic and racial lines for Hispanics and NHWs in Miami when compared people living in Florida and the United States. For example, while 31 percent of Miami-Dade County's Black population is comprised of immigrants, the comparable figures for Blacks living in Florida (18 percent) and the United States (7 percent) are much lower. The same thing is true for Hispanics. In Miami 71 percent of its Hispanic population is comprised of immigrants, while the comparable figures for Florida and the U.S. are 55 percent, and 40 percent, respectively.

Table 22 Percent Foreign Born United States, Florida, and Miami-Dade County 2000			
Populations	United States	Florida	Miami-Dade County
Total Population	11.1%	16.7%	50.9%
Blacks*	6.7%	17.8%	30.7%
Hispanics	40.2%	55.4%	71.4%
Non-Hispanic Whites**	3.5%	5.2%	14.8%

*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races.
 **Non-Hispanic Whites alone or in combination with one or more other races.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *2000 Census of Population*, Summary File 4, Table PCT43.



Black immigration to Miami-Dade County is largely a Caribbean and Latin American affair. Earlier, it was noted that 90 percent of Miami's immigrant Blacks derived from the Caribbean. A total of 97 percent came from Latin America including the Caribbean (Table 23). That means about seven percent come from Central America and South America. Less than three percent come from areas outside of Latin America. Very few of Miami's Blacks have immigrated from Africa. Of course the Latin American domination of immigration is even more for Miami's Hispanic immigrants, with virtually all (99 percent) of them arriving from Latin American Countries. Conversely, the largest number of NHW immigrants have come from Europe. Most of the people born in Latin America and now living in Miami and claiming to be Non-Hispanic Whites were born to American or European parents who were working for a foreign government or business at the time they (the NHW immigrants) were born in Latin America.

Table 23 Region of Birth for the Foreign Born for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages of Populations)				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Europe	15.8	.8	1.0	47.0
Asia	26.4	.3	.1	9.2
Africa	2.8	1.3	.0	3.2
Oceania	.5	.0	.0	.4
Latin America	51.7	97.3	98.9	33.7
North America	2.7	.3	.0	6.3

*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races.
 **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.

Since by far most of the Black immigrants living in Metropolitan Miami come from the Caribbean, it is now appropriate to identify in more detail their countries of origin (Table 24). The data in Table 24 do not completely represent the number of immigrants who came during the five-year periods shown because some of the immigrants who came to Miami have since died or moved to some place else before being enumerated in the 2000 Census. Of course this is especially true with the earlier periods. Still, the numbers do provide a pretty good idea what was happening.

Although Miami-Dade County has a long history of Caribbean Black immigrants (especially Bahamians) dating to at least the 1890s when they came to help build the city and Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad to Miami, the large-scale Caribbean migration of Blacks from most of the countries shown in Table 24 dates mainly from the late 1970s or the early 1980s. As noted earlier in this chapter, Haiti has sent the largest number of Caribbean immigrants, followed by Jamaica, Cuba, the Bahamas, and the Dominican Republic, in that order. Of the 136,000 Caribbean Black immigrants enumerated in the *2000 Census of Population* for metropolitan Miami, 74 percent came after 1980 and 39 percent came since 1990. It is reasonable to assume that more recent arrivals are more likely to be in the earlier stages of adjusting to life in Miami and many still may consider their national origins to distinguish themselves from U.S. born Blacks living in Greater Miami. In other words, these more recent arrivals are likely to be less assimilated into the American and Black mainstream populations than those who arrived earlier.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

Almost 32 percent of the Blacks living in Miami-Dade County speak a language other than English in their homes (Table 25). This is about the same as the percentage of Blacks who are immigrants (31 percent), but this is coincidence because 44 percent of the Black immigrants to Miami come from English-speaking countries (Table 22). The largest number (22 percent) of Blacks who immigrated from a country where English is not the native or official language, speak Haitian Creole or French (shown as "Other Indo-European Languages in Table 25).²⁰ The second largest number (9 percent) speak Spanish and include mostly immigrants from Cuba and the Dominican Republic.²¹ Sixty-eight percent of the Blacks in Miami speak only English in their homes. For them speaking English is not a problem. Eighty-six percent of the Blacks in Miami-Dade County say they speak English very well. Only about 14 percent of the Blacks living in Miami say that they do not speak English very well, which far lower than for Hispanics, where 53 percent do not speak English very well.

²⁰Haiti has two official languages, Haitian Creole and French.

²¹Puerto Ricans are not shown in this table because the U.S. Government does not consider them to be immigrants or foreign born. This is because they were born as U.S. citizens in a U.S. possession.

Table 24
 Caribbean Born Blacks* Living in Miami-Dade County by Periods of Entry
 Numbers and Percentages
 2000

Country of Birth	1995-2000	1990-1995	1985-1990	1980-1985	1975-1980	1970-1975	Pre 1970	Totals
Haiti	15,412 (22.0%)	14,425 (20.6%)	10,250 (14.6%)	14,588 (20.8%)	7,299 (10.4%)	4,644 (6.6%)	3,409 (4.9%)	70,027 (100.0%)
Jamaica	5,378 (16.9%)	5,384 (16.9%)	5,984 (18.8%)	5,799 (18.2%)	4,240 (13.3%)	2,289 (7.2%)	2,760 (8.7%)	31,834 (100.0%)
Cuba	2,716 (25.7%)	1,407 (13.3%)	529 (5.0%)	2,768 (26.2%)	374 (3.5%)	672 (6.4%)	2,092 (19.8%)	10,558 (100.0%)
Bahamas	1,167 (16.2%)	1,303 (18.1%)	991 (13.8%)	1,095 (15.2%)	1,568 (21.8%)	371 (5.2%)	705 (9.8%)	7,200 (100.0%)
Dominican Republic	782 (13.0%)	1,332 (22.1%)	1,231 (20.4%)	1,068 (17.7%)	421 (7.0%)	266 (4.4%)	922 (15.3%)	6,022 (100.0%)
Rest of the Caribbean	1,172 (11.9%)	1,623 (16.5%)	2,051 (20.9%)	1,519 (15.4%)	1,018 (10.4%)	1,130 (11.5%)	1,319 (13.4%)	9,832 (100.0%)
Totals	26,627 (19.7)	25,474 (18.8%)	21,036 (15.5%)	26,837 (19.8%)	14,920 (11.0%)	9,372 (6.9%)	11,207 (8.3%)	135,573 (100.0%)

*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races.

Percentages in parentheses.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *2000 Census of Population*, Public Use Microdata Sample, 5%.

Table 25 Language Spoken at Home (for Persons 5 Years and Older) for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages of Populations)				
Categories	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
English Only at Home	82.1	68.4	5.6	67.7
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	17.9	31.6	94.4	32.3
Speak English Less than "Very Well"	8.1	14.0	52.5	7.5
Speak Spanish at Home	10.7	8.9	93.9	20.4
Speak English Less than "Very Well"	5.2	4.2	52.3	3.8
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	3.8	22.3	.5	9.8
Speak English Less than "Very Well"	1.3	9.8	.2	3.1
Speak Asian and Pacific Island Languages	2.7	.1	.0	.2
Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	1.4	.0	.0	.1
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4A, Table DP-2.				

CHAPTER 6

The Geography of Miami-Dade County's Blacks: Where They Live

Neighborhoods can tell you a lot about the people who live in them. Socioeconomic class is readily apparent through the quality of housing. Racial or ethnic characteristics are also often visible through the language of signs, the music heard on the streets, and the types of churches that mark the landscape. In some ways neighborhoods not only mirror the characteristics of the people who live in them but they also determine them. Poor or depressed neighborhoods may offer different opportunities for attending quality schools, obtaining good jobs, and making the “right kind” of friends than affluent areas. Ethnic and racial concentrations can be products of choice or discrimination. When they are the result of discrimination they usually limit opportunities. Many studies have determined that Blacks are among the most highly segregated and disadvantaged people in American cities. This chapter investigates the residential distribution of Blacks and some of its component sub-populations. More specifically, it determines the extent to which Blacks are segregated from Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites. Then it determines how segregated Blacks are among themselves according to their national origins and income.

Segregation is measured two ways in this report, by use of **maps** showing where the various groups of Blacks live and by a **segregation index**. The segregation index compares the distributions of two groups of people and is an expression of the percentage of one of the two groups that would have to move to have the same distribution as the other group.²² Census tracts are used as an approximation of neighborhoods in Metropolitan Miami because that is what the U.S. Bureau of the Census designed them to measure. For example, the index comparing Blacks with Whites in Miami Dade County is 71 percent (Table 26).²³ This means that either 71 percent

²²The index of segregation is also called the index of dissimilarity. It is represented by the following formula: $ID = \sum |(X_i - Y_i)| / 2$ Where:

ID is the index of segregation

X_i is the percent of the population of one component living in the i th census tract

Y_i is the percent of the population of another component living in the same i th census tract

The absolute difference is taken between these two percentages and then summed

The result is divided by 2.

²³A similar study of the segregation between Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Blacks for Miami-Dade County in 1990 found an almost identical segregation index value (70.5 percent). Thomas D. Boswell and Angel David Cruz-Báez, “Residential Segregation by Socioeconomic Class in Metropolitan Miami: 1990,” *Urban Geography*, 1997, Vol. 18, No. 6, p. 479 and Thomas D. Boswell, “Racial and Ethnic Segregation Patterns in Metropolitan Miami, Florida, 1980-1990, Vol 33, No. 1, May 1993, p. 474-496.

of the Black population or 71 percent of the White population (or some combination of the two) would need to be redistributed among Miami-Dade County's 347 census tracts to have the identical percentage distributions. An index of higher than 60 percent is usually considered to be **high**. One of less than 30 percent is low; and one between 30 percent and 60 percent is **moderate**.

Table 26 Indexes of Segregation for Racial and Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2000	
Groups Being Compared	Indexes of Dissimilarity*
All Blacks vs. All Whites	71.1
Non-Hispanic Blacks vs. Non-Hispanic Whites	72.9
Non-Hispanic Blacks vs. Hispanics	73.4
Non-Hispanic Whites vs. Hispanics	43.9
Black Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanic Blacks	50.4
Black Hispanics vs. Non-Black Hispanics	37.8
Black Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanic Whites	55.4
West Indians vs. Non-Hispanic Blacks (minus West Indians)	51.0
West Indians vs. Non-Hispanic Whites	67.3
West Indians vs. Hispanics	71.1
Haitians vs. Non-Hispanic Blacks (minus Haitians)	57.9
Haitians vs. West Indians (Minus Haitians)	52.8
Haitians vs. Non-Hispanic Whites	74.2
Haitians vs. Hispanics	78.5
Jamaicans vs. Non-Hispanic Blacks (minus Jamaicans)	44.2
Jamaicans vs. West Indians (minus Jamaicans)	48.8
Jamaicans vs. Non-Hispanic Whites	63.1
Jamaicans vs. Hispanics	67.6
Blacks Living in Poverty vs. Blacks Not Living in Poverty	28.8
Hispanics in Living in Poverty vs. Hispanics Not Living in Poverty	26.8
Non-Hispanic Whites in Poverty vs. Non-Hispanic Whites Not Living in Poverty	30.2
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 3A.	

The first map shows the distribution of all **Blacks** (including Black Hispanics) as a percentage of each census tract's total population. Percentage maps like this are particularly useful when a writer wants to show the degree to which Blacks dominate neighborhoods. This report refers to neighborhoods in which Blacks represent more than half the population as **Black neighborhoods**. It can be seen that there are eleven distinct clusters of Black neighborhoods (Map 1). Four of them comprise what we call the "Northern Wedge," extending from Carol City²⁴ in the north through Opa-Locka and Liberty City to Overtown (just north of Miami's Central Business District). There is a smaller fifth cluster of Blacks in Coconut Grove that dates back to the late 1800s. This is the oldest Black neighborhood in Miami-Dade County. Southward from Coconut Grove is a smaller sixth cluster of Blacks who live in the municipality of South Miami. The remaining five clusters extend south from Richmond to Florida City. A comparison of Maps 1 and 2 shows that **for general mapping purposes**, there is no need to distinguish between Blacks according to whether they include or exclude Black Hispanics because these two maps show virtually identical visual patterns. Earlier in this report (Table 1) it was noted that the *2000 Census of Population* found there were almost 39,000 Black Hispanics living in Miami-Dade County. This was about eight percent of Miami's Blacks in 2000.

Map 3 shows the distribution of **Hispanics**. The concentrations of Hispanics in Little Havana, Hialeah, Westchester, and Sweetwater are apparent. It is also clear that there are some marked differences between where Blacks and Hispanics live in Miami-Dade County. Notice the hollow area in the northeastern part of Map 3 where few Hispanic live. This is where the Black wedge was found in Maps 1 and 2. The segregation index (73.4 percent) in Table 26 for comparing the residential patterns of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics confirms the general avoidance between Blacks and Hispanics in metropolitan Miami.²⁵ This is the highest index found in the table, but it is only slightly higher than the index comparing the distributions of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites (72.9 percent).

Since there is such a striking difference between where Blacks and Hispanics live, an interesting question is where do most of the **Black Hispanics** live. Do they live primarily among Blacks or among Hispanics? Map 4 shows that there is considerable overlap between Black and Hispanic neighborhoods in where the Black Hispanics live. They live in Black neighborhoods like Carol City, North Miami, and Liberty City. They also live in such Hispanic neighborhoods as Little Havana, and Hialeah. A comparison of the indexes of segregation comparing Hispanic

²⁴It should be noted that in 2003, Miami Gardens incorporated and annexed parts of the cities Opa-Locka and Carol City.

²⁵This is almost exactly the index found for comparing Non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics in 1990 (73.2 percent). Thomas D. Boswell and Angel David Cruz-Báez, "Residential Segregation by Socioeconomic Class in Metropolitan Miami: 1990," *Urban Geography*, 1997, Vol. 18, No. 6, p. 479.

Blacks to Non-Hispanic Blacks and to Non-Black Hispanics²⁶ shows that both indexes were in the moderate range, but there was more of a tendency for Black Hispanics to live among Hispanics (ID = 38 percent) than among Non Hispanic Blacks (ID = 50 percent).

Map 5 shows the distribution of **Non-Hispanic Whites**. They are most heavily dominant in some of the more affluent coastal neighborhoods of Greater Miami such as Aventura, North Miami Beach, Miami Beach, Coconut Grove, and Pinecrest. What is perhaps most striking in Map 5 is how few areas the NHWs dominate. This is a reflection of the decline in the NHWs to about 21 percent of the total Miami-Dade County population mentioned earlier in this report. Map 5 also shows that there is a general avoidance of Black neighborhoods by the NHWs, just as there was for the Hispanics. Notice again the hollow area immediately west of the White concentrations in northern Miami-Dade County. The NHW's also show a moderate avoidance of Hispanics. Still, it is obvious there is more segregation between Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites (ID = 73 percent) than between Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites (ID = 44 percent). It is interesting to see that Black Hispanics are least segregated from Hispanics, moderately segregated from Blacks, and most segregated from Non-Hispanic Whites (Table 26).

The reader will recall that the vast majority of the Blacks who immigrated to Metropolitan Miami have come from the Caribbean. The ones who came from the Non-Spanish speaking Islands (excluding those from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic) are collectively called **West Indians**. Since more than 90 percent of the West Indians are Black it is interesting to see if they are living in residential patterns similar to that of other Blacks living in Miami. Of course, since there are many fewer West Indians (a little more than 160,000) than Non-West Indian Blacks, it should not be expected that the West Indians would be as expansive in their coverage of Miami and Map 6 shows this. There are only three neighborhoods numerically dominated by West Indians, North Miami, Little Haiti, and a small area near Cutler Ridge. Map 7 shows the distribution of Haitians by numbers rather than percentages. When the numbers of an ethnic group are relatively small, absolute numbers provide a better idea of where they live. Still, it is clear from both Maps 6 and 7 that West Indians are primarily living in Black neighborhoods in Greater Miami, although they are highly concentrated in some Black neighborhoods more so than in other ones. The indexes of segregation shown in Table 26 show that the West Indians are least segregated from the Non-Hispanic Black population (minus the West Indians) and most segregated from the County's Hispanics, with degree of segregation with NHWs in between these extremes.

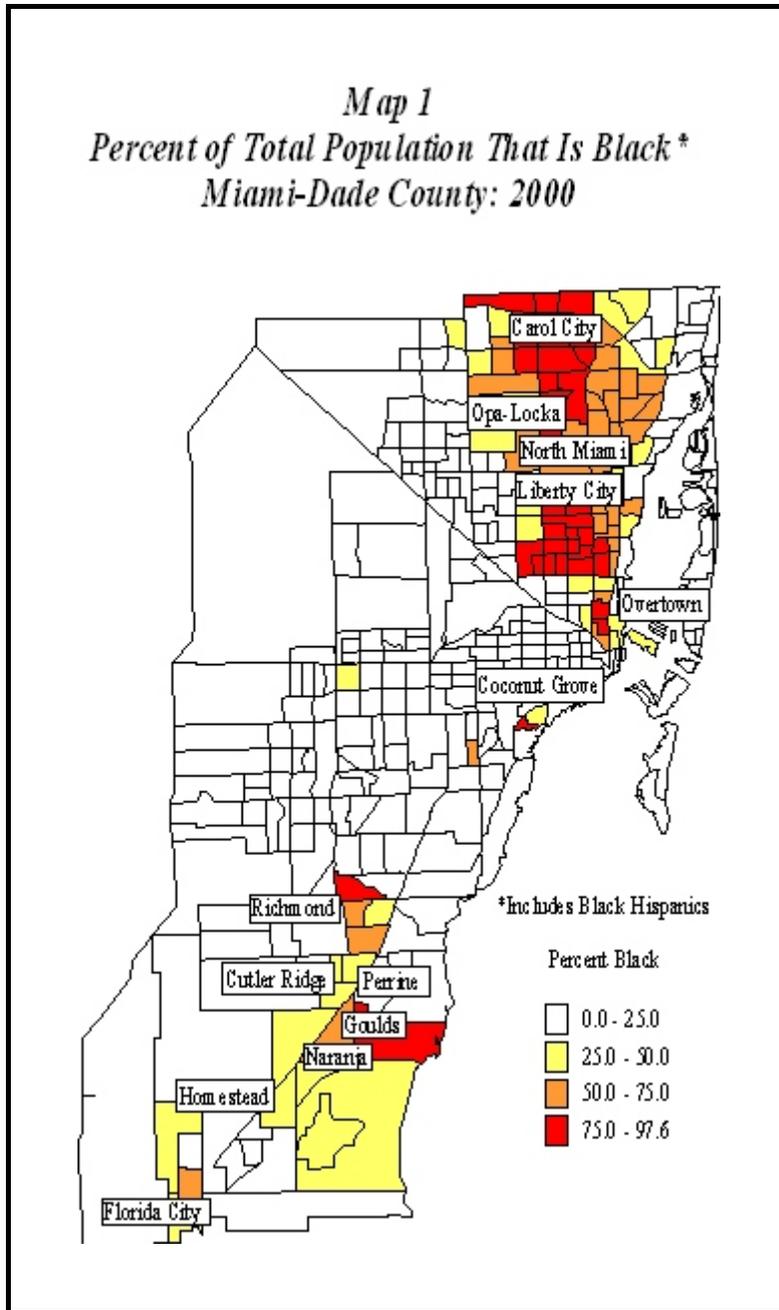
This report similarly provides maps (Maps 8-11) of the **four largest nationality groups of West Indians** living in metropolitan Miami, including Haitians, Jamaicans, Bahamians, and

²⁶Note that in calculating this index for Non-Black Hispanics we removed from the Hispanics those who were also Black.

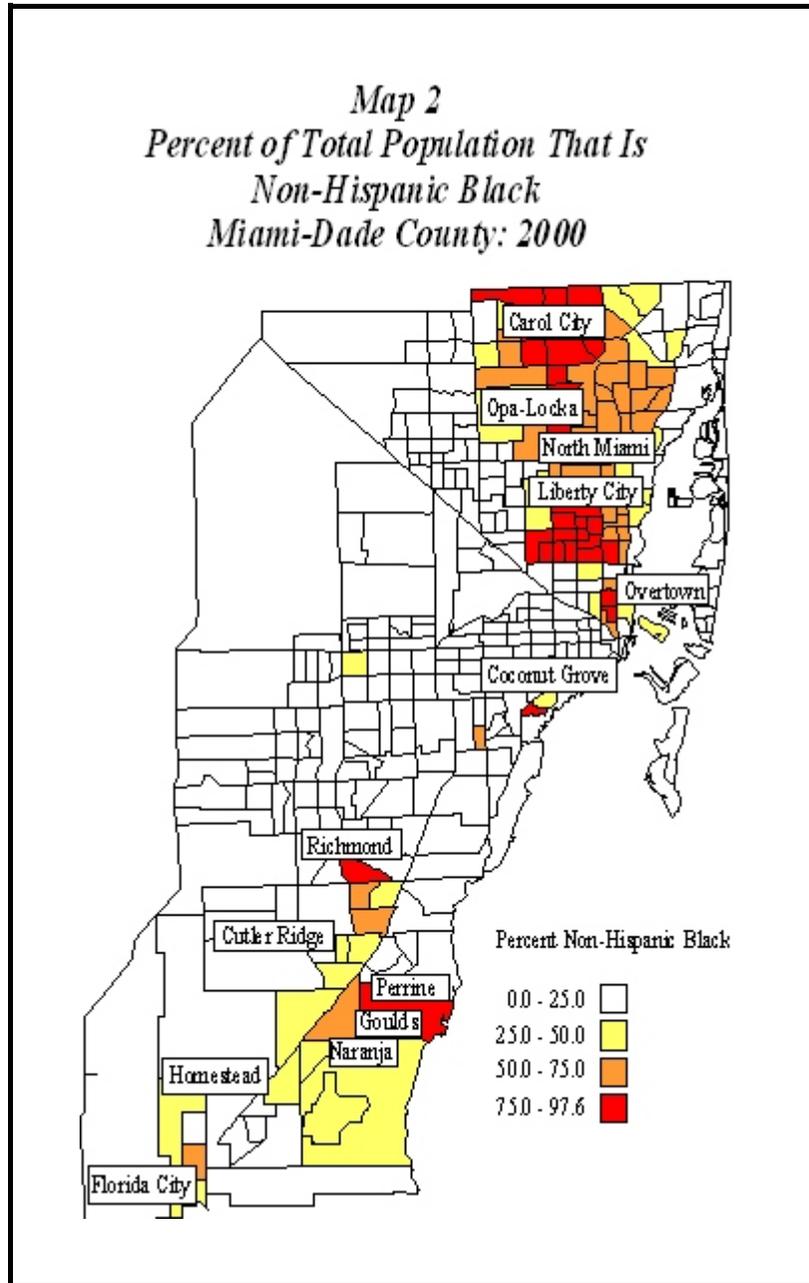
Trinidadians (including people from island of Tobago). Their residential patterns were similar in that they all tended to concentrate in neighborhoods where Blacks dominated and they showed a secondary tendency to locate near other West Indian concentrations, like North Miami and Carol City in the north and Cutler Ridge, and Perrine in the south. Furthermore, they tended to especially avoid Hispanic neighborhoods, presumably at least partly because of their language differences. It seems that these specific national groups of West Indians exhibit a **triple embedded character** (Table 26). First, they are found broadly in Black neighborhoods. Second, within these Black areas they exhibit a preference for living near other West Indian groups. Third, they have a preference to live near their fellow nationality groups, although this is not always possible because of their relatively small numbers.

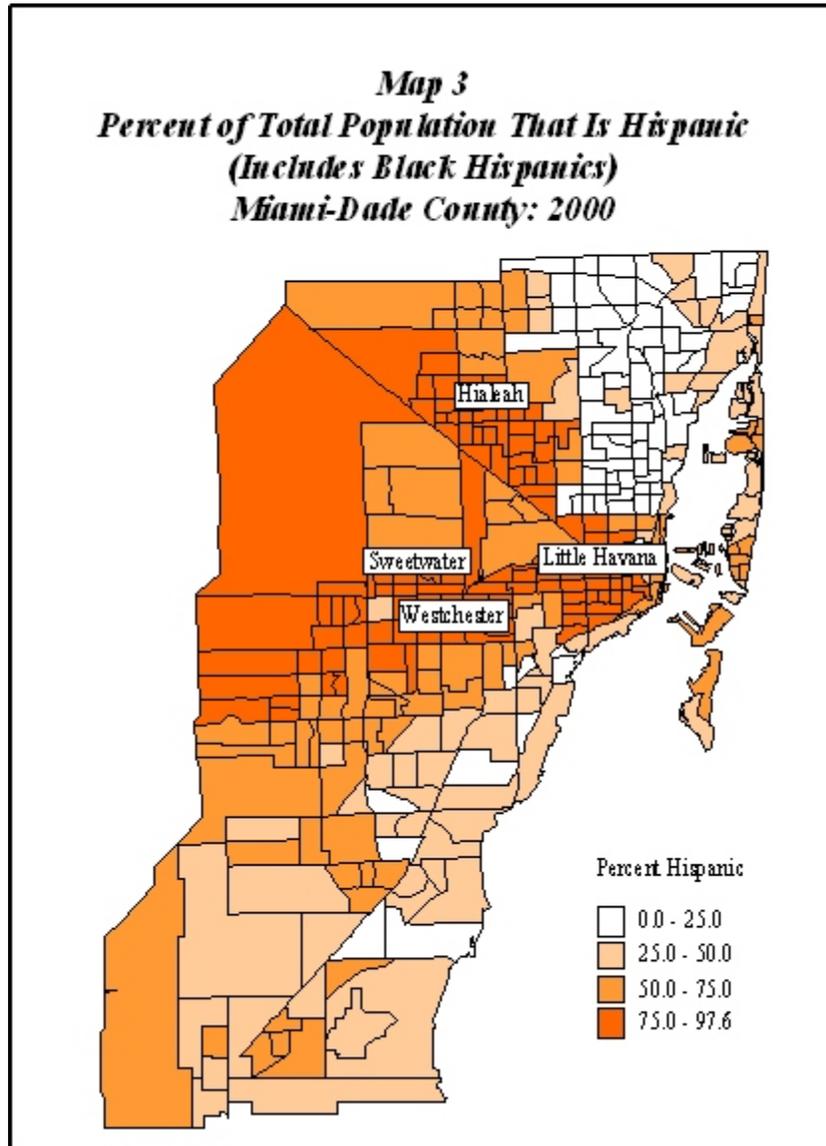
It was also decided to investigate if income status might also affect the residential patterns within the Black population of Miami. So, two other maps were produced, one showing where Blacks in families with incomes **above poverty** (Map 12) live and the other showing the residences of Blacks living **below poverty** (Map 13). These maps show remarkably similar patterns. The index of segregation for these two Black classes was only 29 percent. Similar maps were produced for Hispanics and for Non-Hispanic Whites, but they are not shown in this report. Suffice it to say, the results were very similar to those for the Blacks. Their indexes of segregation, however, are displayed in Table 26 and they show values very close to that for the Blacks. We are not prepared, however, to use these results to suggest that income has no bearing at all on where Blacks, or other people, live because anecdotal evidence suggests otherwise. It may be that census tracts are simply too broad to capture the income differences that may exist among census blocks or block groups.²⁷

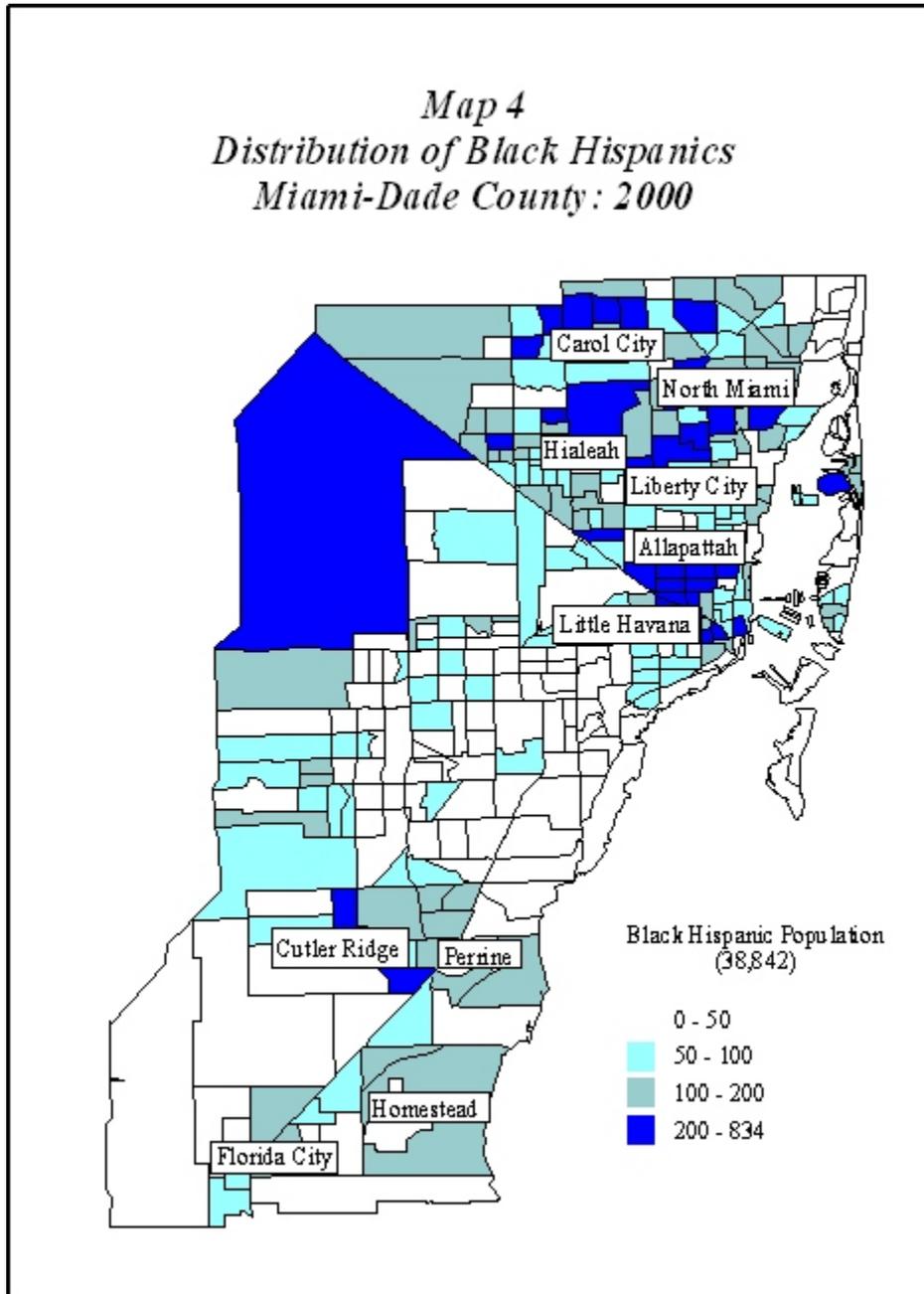
²⁷The reader may wonder then why we did not use Census blocks or block groups instead of Census tracts in this analysis. Census tracts are designed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to represent relatively homogenous neighborhoods. Most census tracts have between 1,500 and 8,000 people living in them, with an average of about 4,000. Census tracts are subdivided into block groups (with an average size of about 1,500 people), and block groups are divided into blocks. The trouble with using census block groups and census blocks is that they often do not provide all the information that census tracts do because of the Census Bureau's rules against disclosing information that can be traced to a person or small group of people. Since some of our sub-populations of Blacks came from small samples (like the Bahamians and Trinidadians) this became a concern for this study.

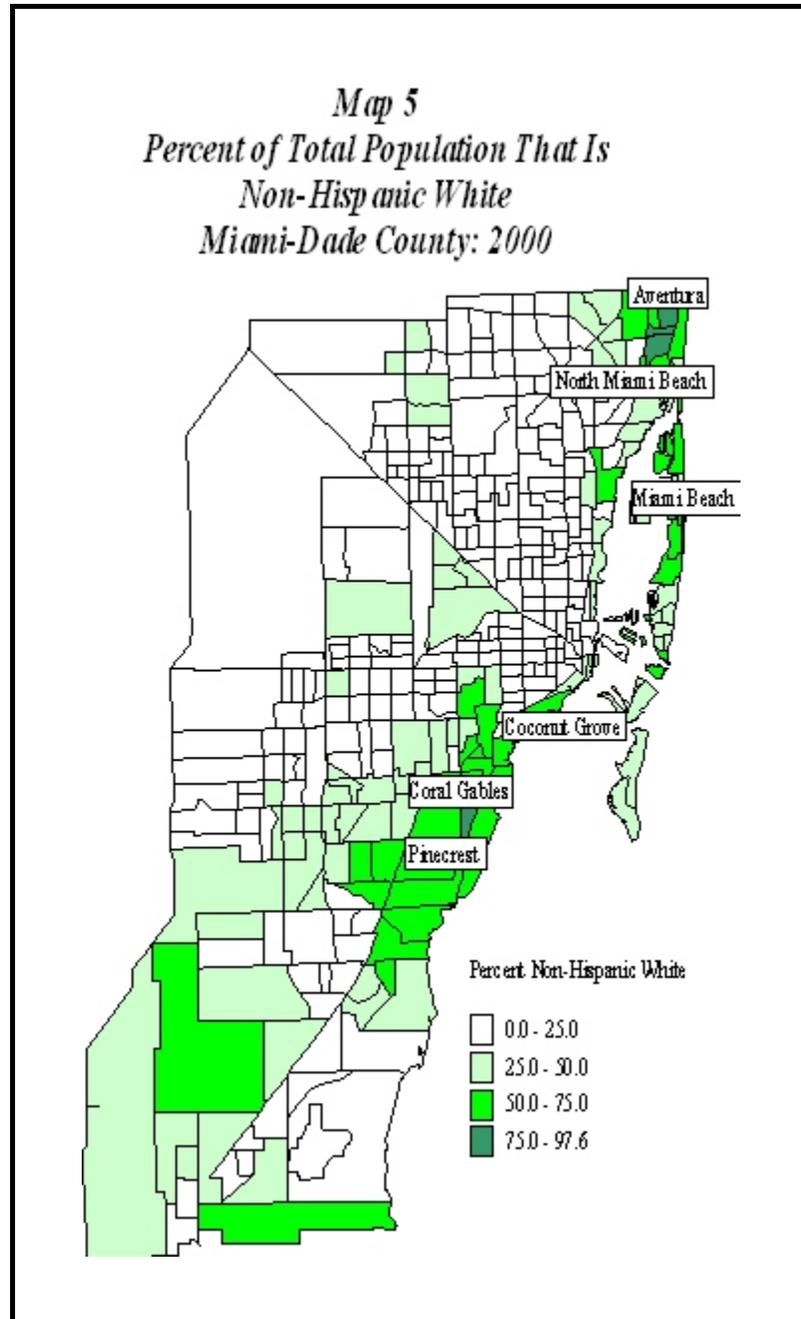


Map 2
Percent of Total Population That Is
Non-Hispanic Black
Miami-Dade County: 2000

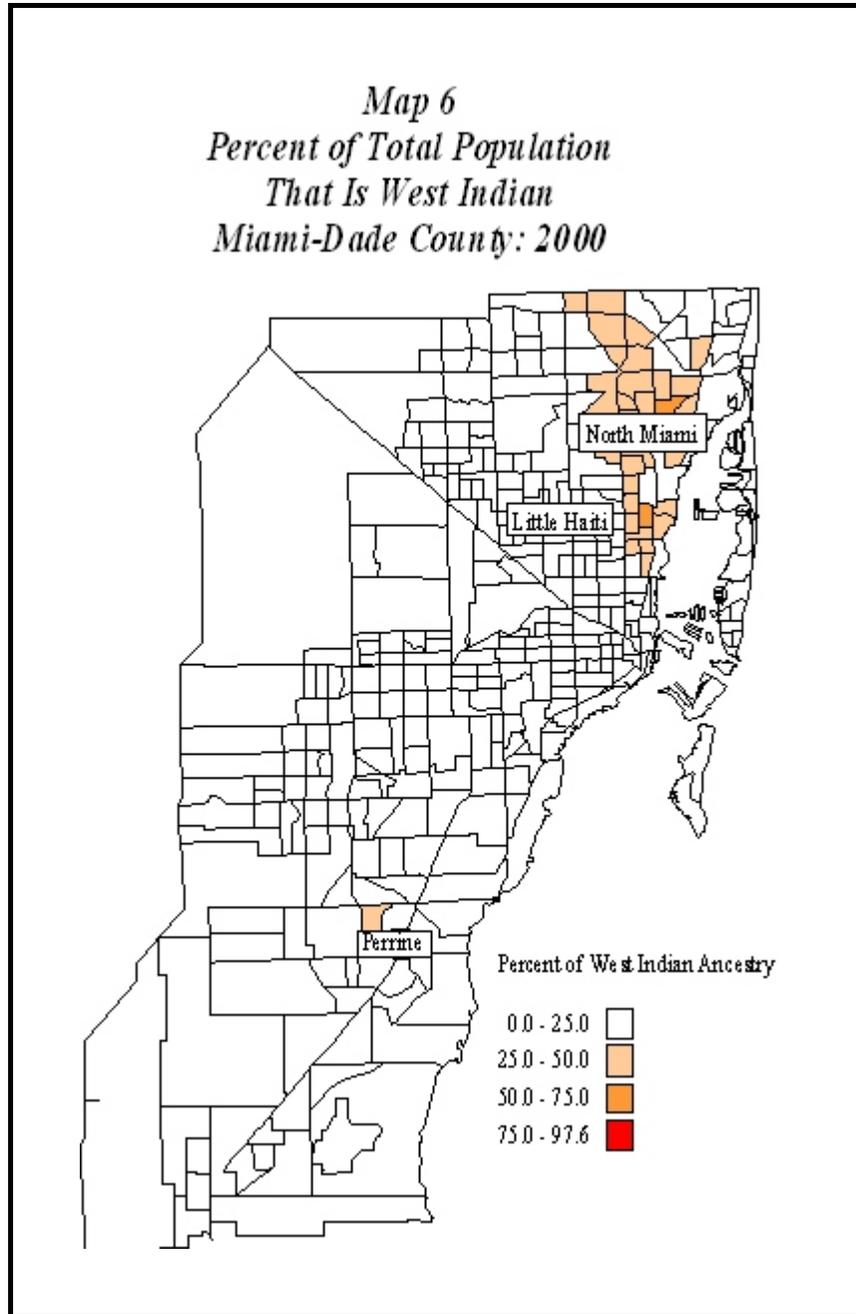


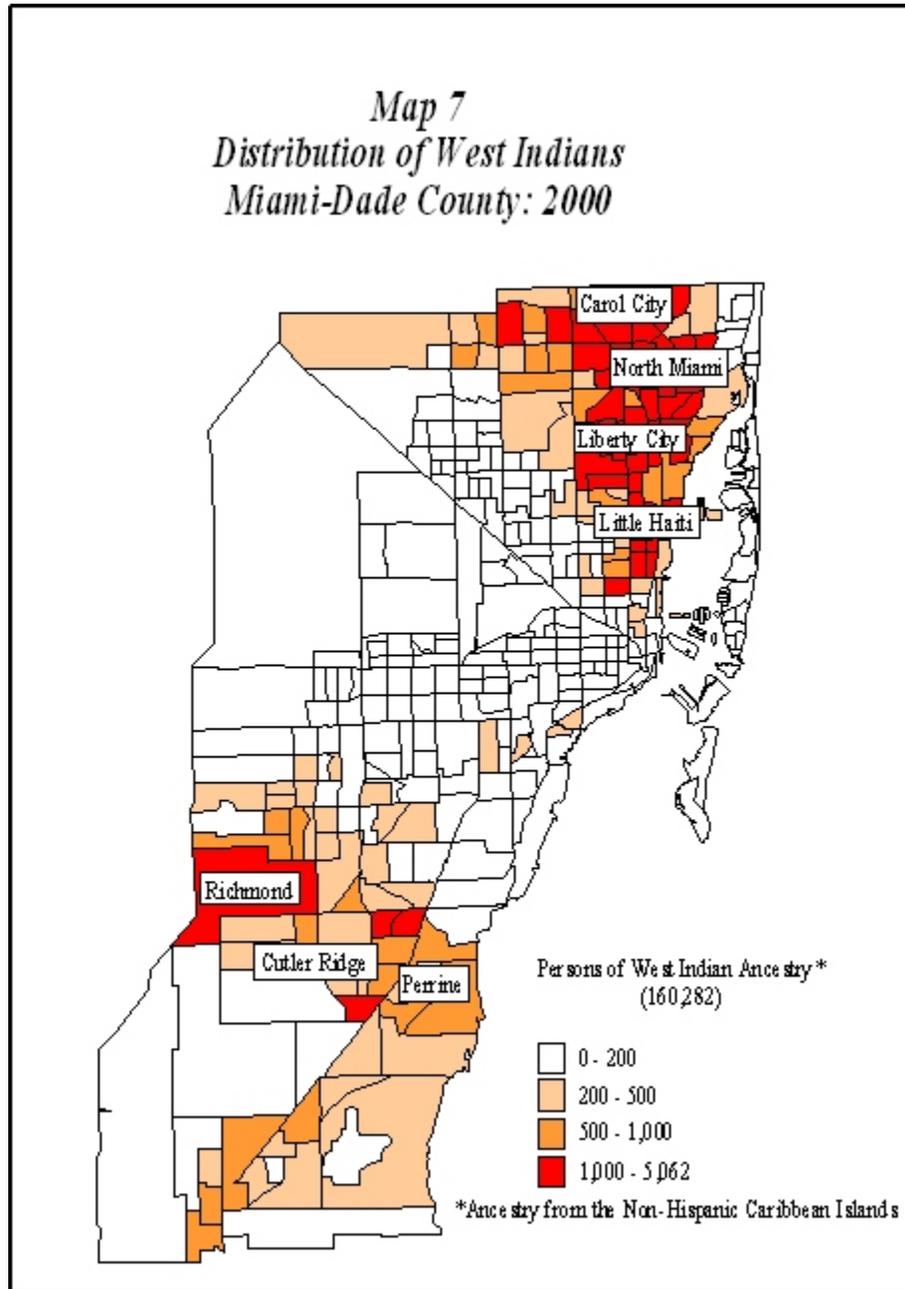




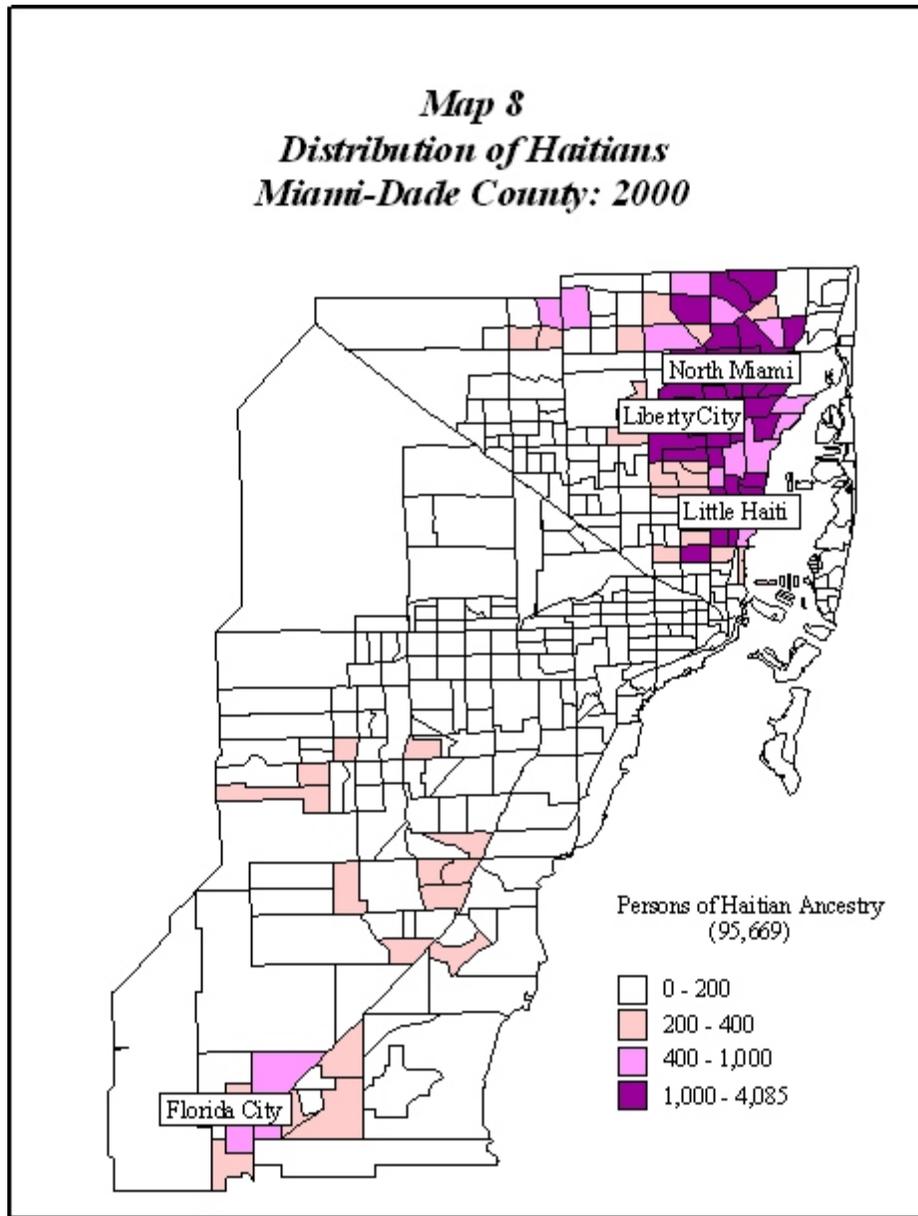


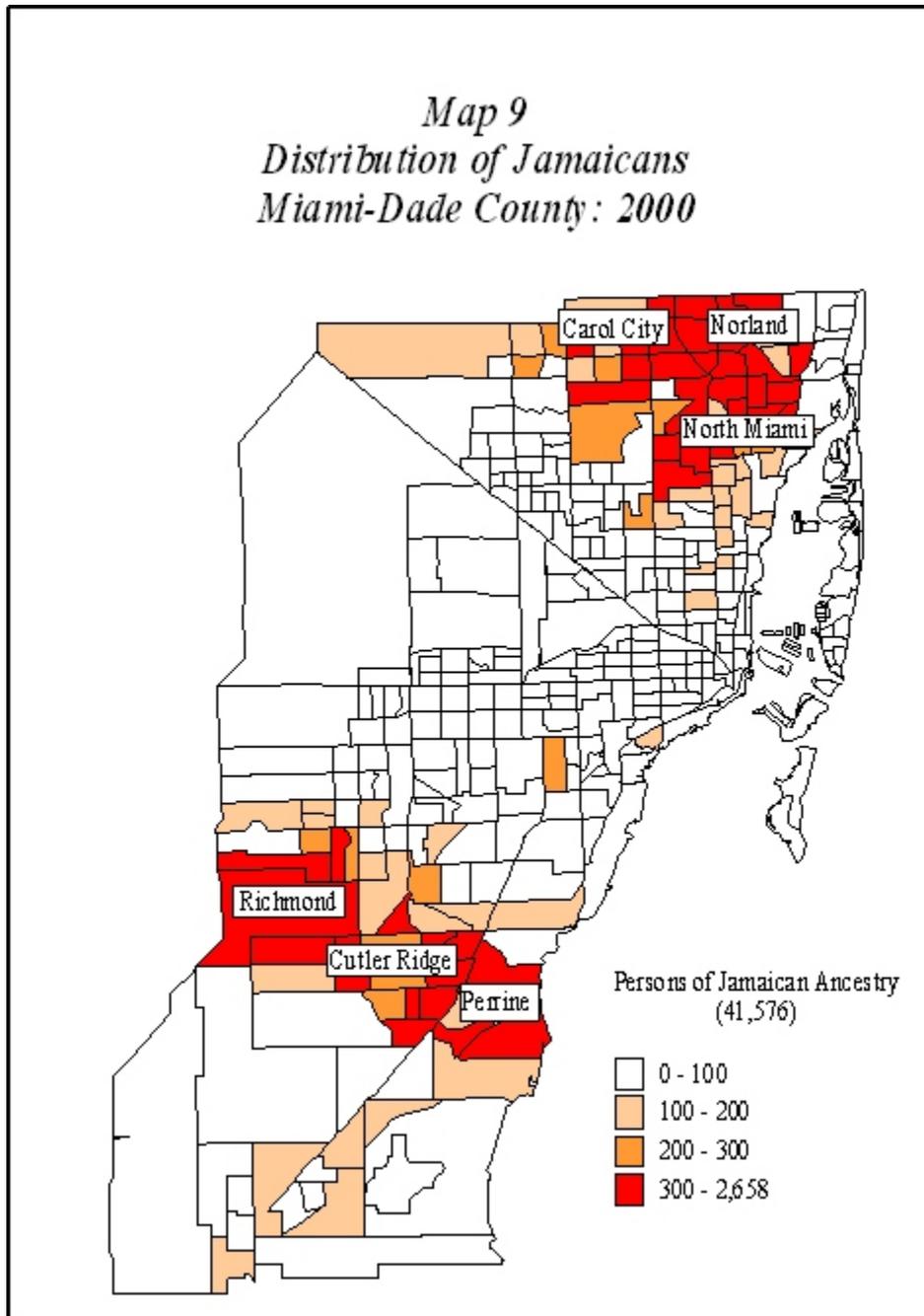
*Map 6
Percent of Total Population
That Is West Indian
Miami-Dade County: 2000*

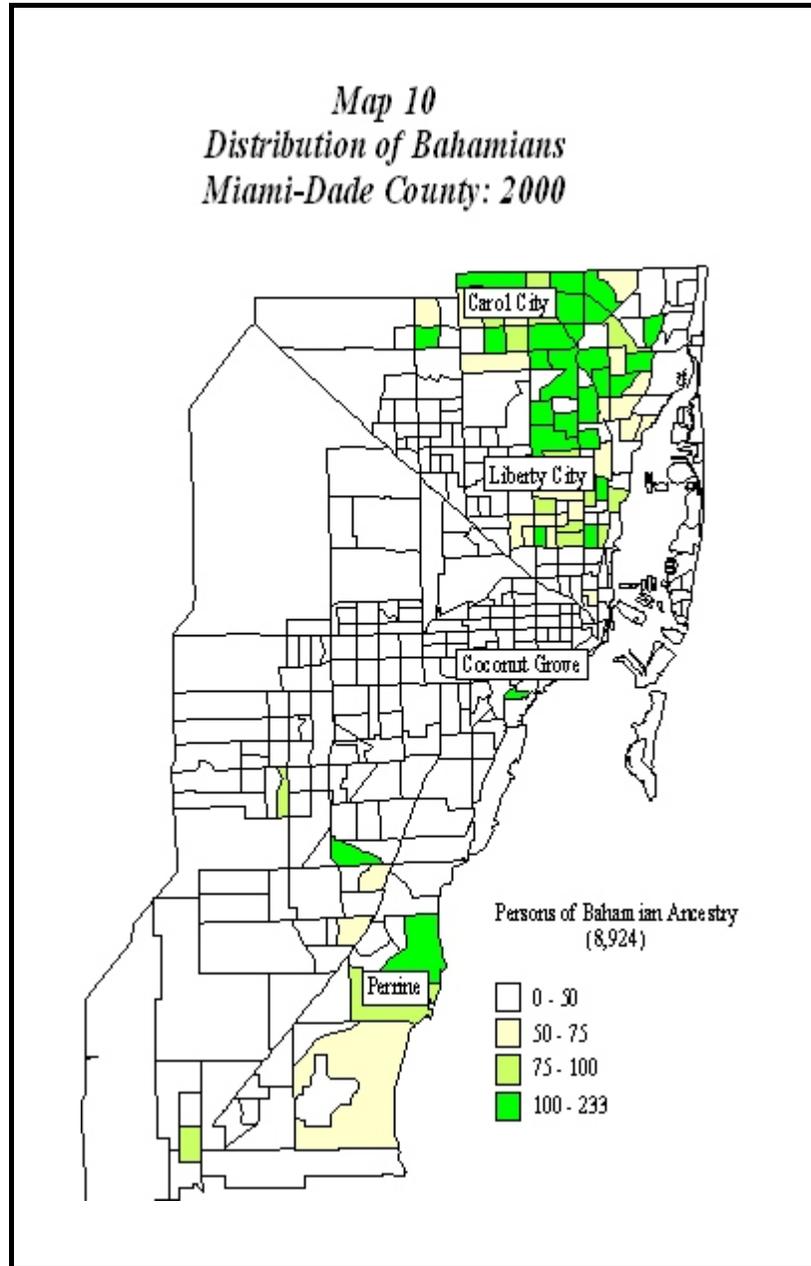




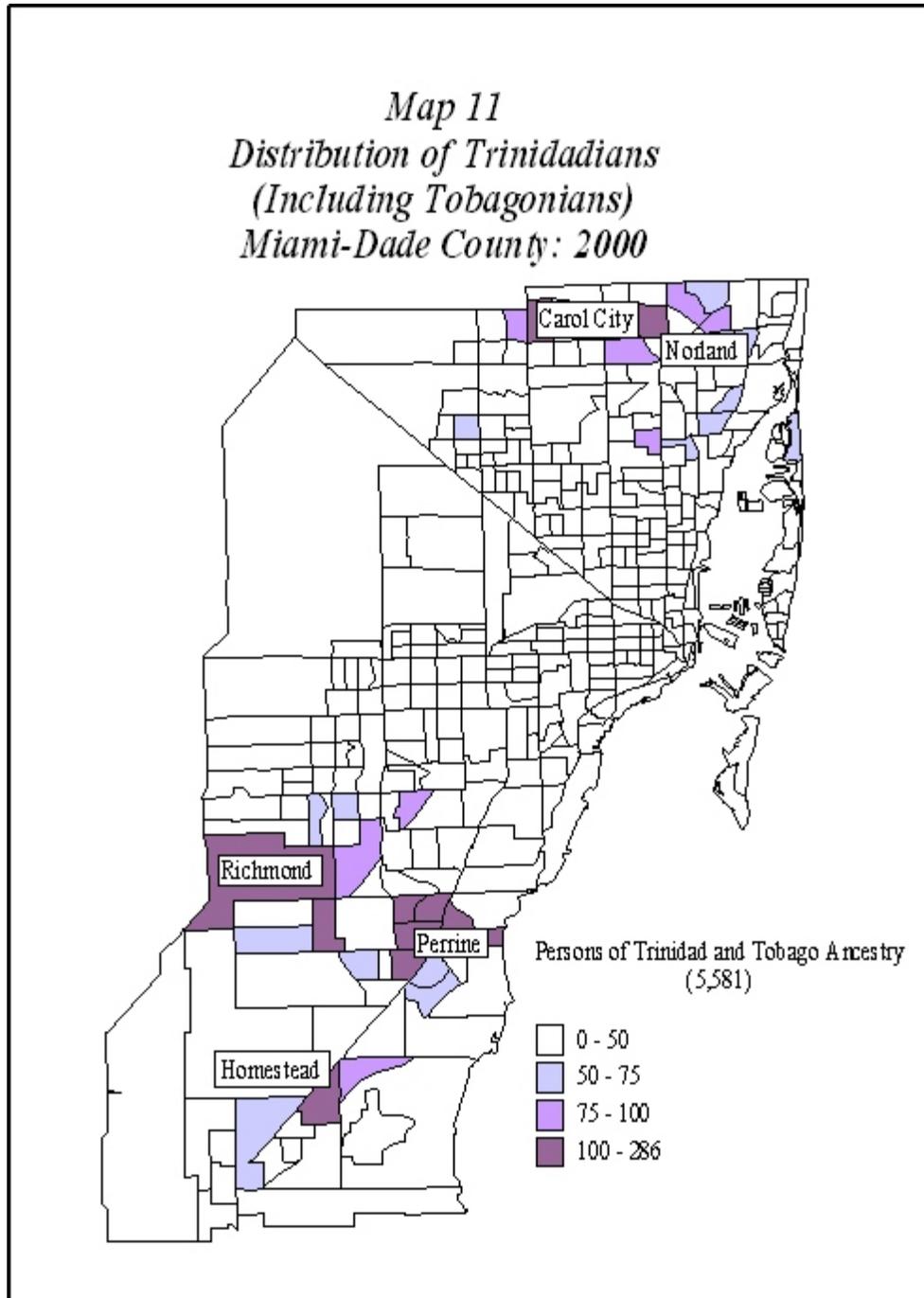
Map 8
Distribution of Haitians
Miami-Dade County: 2000



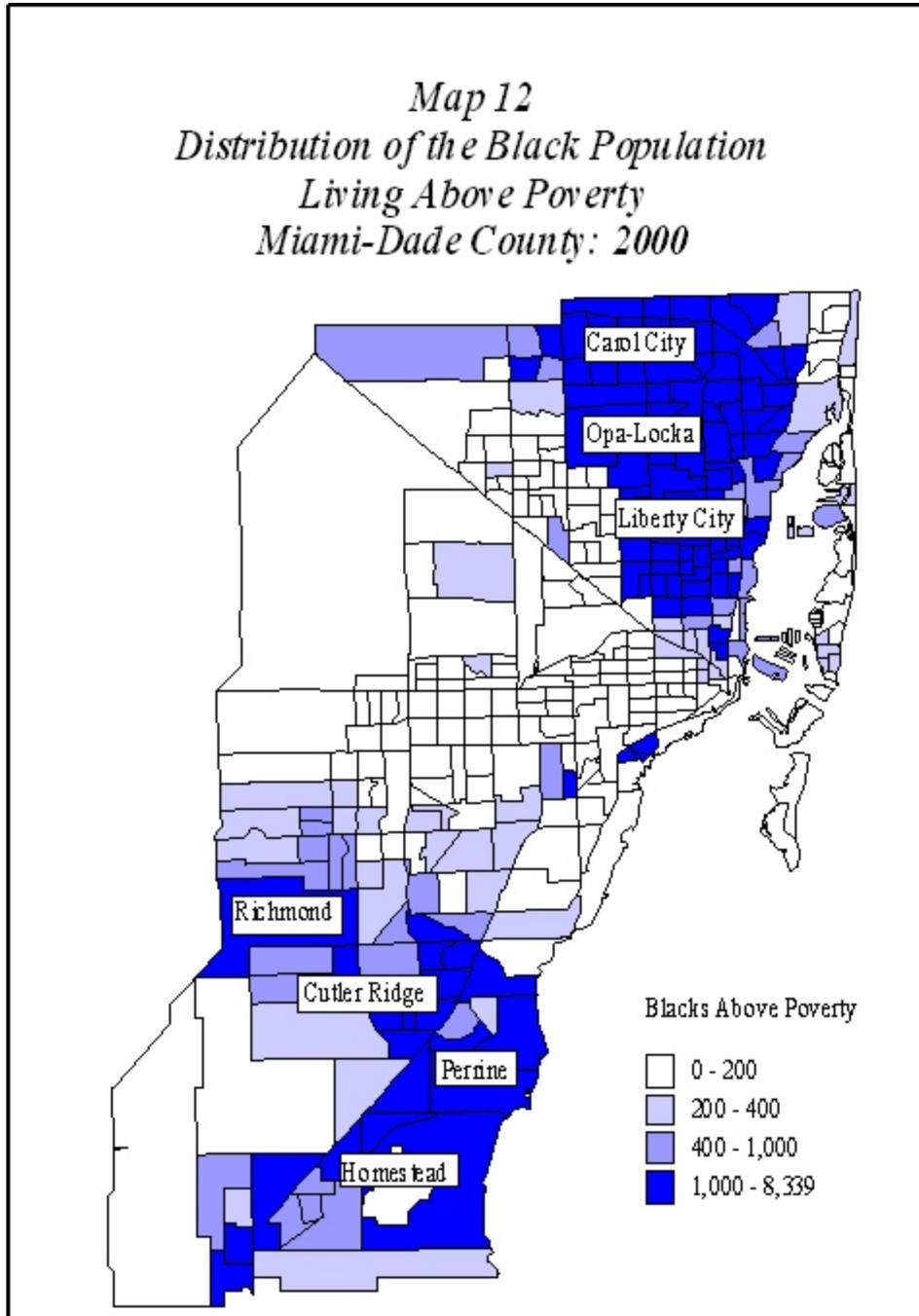




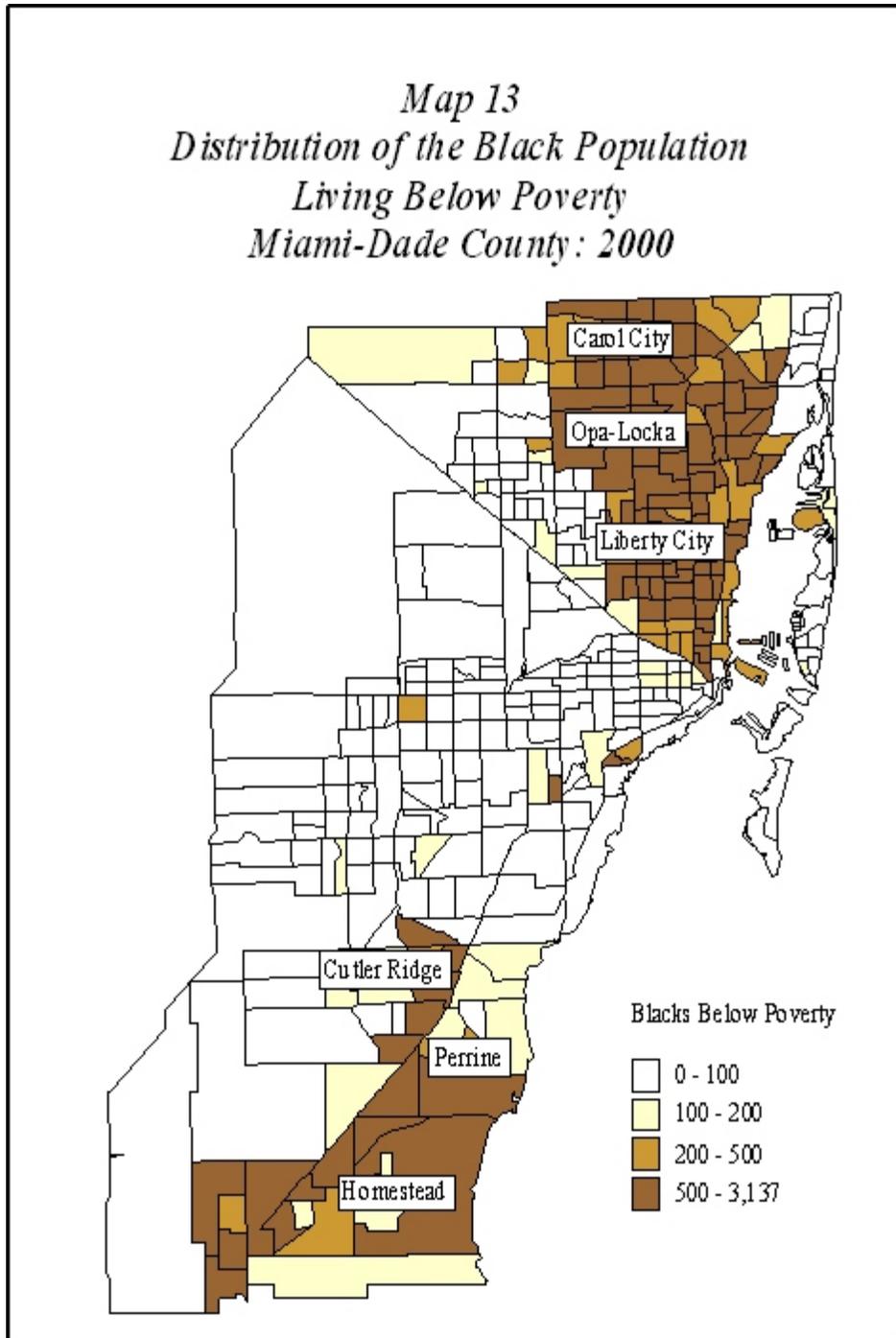
Map 11
Distribution of Trinidadians
(Including Tobagonians)
Miami-Dade County: 2000



Map 12
Distribution of the Black Population
Living Above Poverty
Miami-Dade County: 2000



Map 13
Distribution of the Black Population
Living Below Poverty
Miami-Dade County: 2000



CHAPTER 7

The Socioeconomic Status of Blacks and Black Subgroups in Miami-Dade County

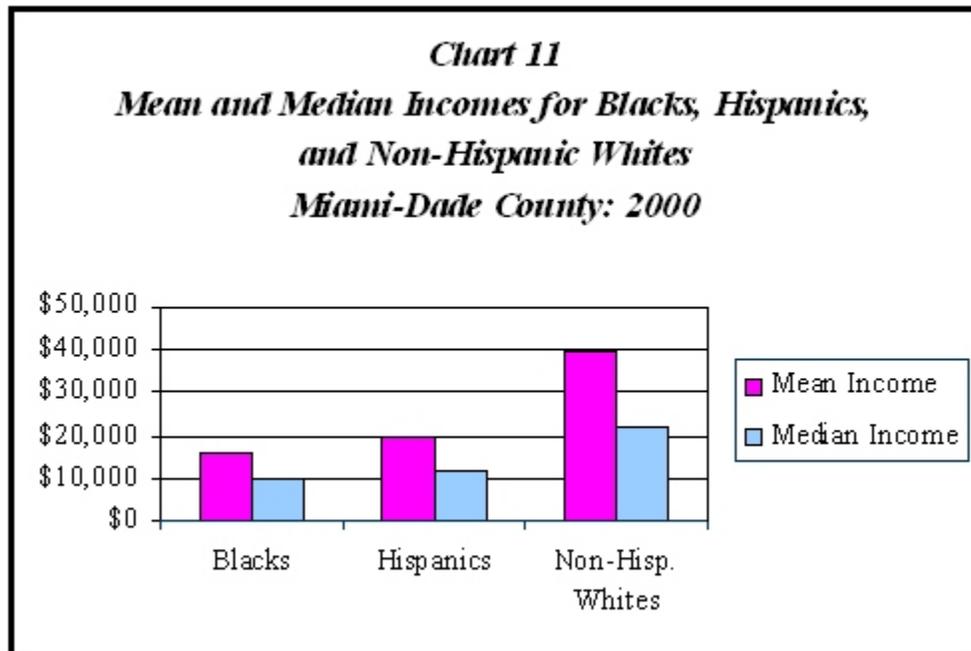
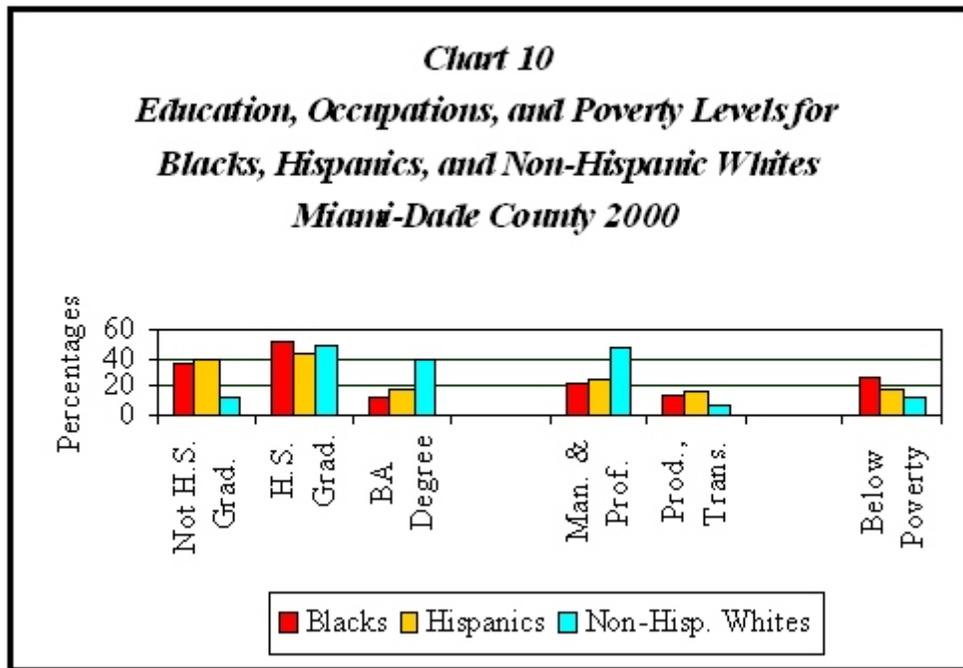
The purpose of this chapter is to determine the socioeconomic status (SES) of Blacks relative to that of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County and then to deconstruct the Black population into its several subgroups. When performing this latter function, the Black population was divided into Non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanic Blacks, Black West Indians, Haitians, Jamaicans, Other West Indians, Bahamians, Trinidadians, Black Cubans, Black Dominicans, and Blacks born in Africa and living in Greater Miami. Our goal is to demonstrate the diversity that exists within Miami's Black community, and to emphasize that Miami's Blacks are comprised, in some respects, of several distinct populations.

It should be noted that socioeconomic status is a multiple-variable concept. A person's SES is determined by his/her income, education level, and type of job. This chapter displays these three sets of variables in tables for Blacks, Hispanics, NHWs, and the various subgroups of Blacks living in metropolitan Miami.

Blacks Compared to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites

In Chapter 2 of this report the education levels, incomes, and occupations of Blacks living in Miami-Dade County were compared to those of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites, so these differences will be only very briefly covered in this section of this chapter. The figures in Table 27 and Charts 10 and 11 show that by virtually any measure of educational achievement, occupation type, or income it is clear that Blacks are more disadvantaged than Hispanics and NHWs. Blacks have a lower percentage obtaining college degrees, a higher percentage employed in the services sector (a reflection of their concentration in government-provided jobs), lower average incomes, and a higher percentage living in poverty.

Table 27 Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites Miami-Dade County, 2000			
Variables	Blacks*	Hispanics	Non-Hispanic Whites**
Highest Grade Completed for Persons 25 Years and Older (Percentages)			
Not High School Graduate	37.0	38.3	11.6
High School Graduate but No B.A. Degree	51.7	43.3	49.7
B.A. Degree or Higher	11.4	18.4	38.7
Occupations for Persons 25 Years and Older Who Are in the Labor Force (Percentages)			
Management, Professional & Related	21.9	24.7	47.3
Services	28.7	17.4	10.8
Sales & Office	23.8	29.5	29.7
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	.5	.7	.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	9.6	11.6	6.2
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	15.5	16.1	5.6
Military	.0	.0	.1
Income Levels for Persons 15 Years and Older in 1999			
Mean Income	\$16,320	\$19,559	\$39,396
Median Income	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$22,500
Percent Living Below Poverty	27.4%	17.6%	11.6%
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races.			
**Non-Hispanic Whites alone or in combination with one or more other races.			
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population, Public Use Microdata Sample, 5%.			



Non-Hispanic Blacks (minus West Indians), Hispanic Blacks, and Black West Indians

It is now appropriate to begin to disaggregate Miami's Black population into some of its components. This section compares Non-Hispanic Blacks (minus West Indians), Hispanic Blacks, and West Indians.²⁸ The Non-Hispanic Blacks may be considered African Americans because they are almost all U.S. born and do not include either Black Hispanics or the Caribbean immigrants who comprise almost one-third of the County's total Black population.

The figures in Table 28 and Charts 12 and 13 show that there is not much difference in the socioeconomic characteristics of these three subgroups of Miami's Black population. The Non-Hispanic Blacks (African Americans) have a higher percentage (52 percent) who have graduated from high school and the Hispanic Blacks have a lower percentage (44 percent) who have not graduated from high school. All three have about the same percentage who have four-year college degrees.

Occupationally, the labor force of the Non-Hispanic Blacks has a slightly higher percentage (22 percent) employed in the higher-paying management, professional, and related jobs, but the Black West Indians are a very close second (21 percent). Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage (15 + 18 = 33 percent) of their workers employed in the "3-D jobs" of (1) "construction, extraction, and maintenance" and (2) "production, transportation, and material moving."

The average incomes (both mean and median) are also very similar among the three groups. Although the Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage who have not graduated from high school and the largest percentage who are working in the "3-D jobs" they have a slightly higher mean income when compared to the Non-Hispanic Blacks and the Black West Indians. Interestingly, the Black West Indians have the lowest mean income of the three groups, but they also have the highest median income, underscoring how really close these three subgroups of the population are in terms of their socioeconomic status.

The differences shown in Table 28 and in Charts 12 and 13 are so small that it is not appropriate to make a statement that one of these groups is any better off than another. Social scientists call data like these "weakly ordered," where one group rates higher on one variable but lower on another, as has happened with the Hispanic Blacks in this analysis.

²⁸The reader will notice that we have subtracted West Indians from the Non-Hispanic Blacks because we are comparing these two populations in this section. We also have selected only the Black West Indians by subtracting the Non-Black West Indians because our intent is to compare different components of metropolitan Miami's Black population.

Haitian Blacks, Jamaican Blacks, and Other West Indian Blacks

It was surprising to find that West Indian Blacks did not fare better in the comparisons with Non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanic Blacks. There seems to be a perception among Miami's general population that West Indians have been an economically successful group, more so than Blacks in general. So, it was decided to disaggregate the West Indian Blacks into their two largest components, Haitians and Jamaicans. When this was done, it was found that the lower socioeconomic status of the Haitians drew down very significantly the SES of all West Indians when aggregated together.

Table 29 and Charts 14 and 15 demonstrate the lower status of Haitians in Miami-Dade County. They have by far the highest percentage who have not graduated from high school and the lowest percentage who have graduated from college with a B.A. degree. Occupationally the story is the same. Haitians have the lowest percentage in the higher paying management and professional jobs and the highest percentage employed in the "3-D jobs." They also have the lowest mean and median incomes and the highest percentage living in families with incomes below the poverty level.

In casual conversations with West Indians and Haitians living in Metropolitan Miami we have found that there is no general agreement as to whether Haitians should be included in the category of West Indians. Some people say they should be included with the other West Indians. And others say they should not be included because they come from a distinctly different culture than the rest of Miami's West Indians, most of whom come from English-speaking islands. The differences in SES this report has found seem to lend further evidence to the latter opinion, that Haitians should be considered in a separate from the rest of the West Indians.

It should not be surprising that Haitians have lower socioeconomic status than the West Indians in general because Haiti is by far the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. In 2006 its per capita income was a mere \$1,840 and 78 percent of its population lived on an expenditure of less than \$2 per day. The country with the next lowest income in the Caribbean is Jamaica, and its income is (\$4,110) more than twice that of Haiti.²⁹

It is relevant now to compare the SES of Black Jamaicans in Table 29 with that of Non-Hispanic Blacks minus West Indians (African Americans) in Table 28. When this is done, it is obvious that Jamaicans have excelled to a higher degree. The income levels of Jamaicans are higher; they have somewhat higher occupational status; their mean and median incomes are higher; and their poverty levels are substantially lower. The same results are found when comparing the

²⁹This income is expressed as per capita purchasing power parity and comes from the Population Reference Bureau, *2006 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, D.C., 2006.

SES of the “Other West Indian Blacks” sub-population in Table 29 with the African Americans. This is more the expected pattern, but before jumping to conclusions about this there is a need to look in more detail at some of the other West Indian groups as well.

Bahamians and Trinidadians

Both Bahamians and Trinidadians have done well in terms of their SES in Metropolitan Miami (Table 30 and Charts 16 and 17). Because the figures in Table 30 come from a different source they are not strictly comparable (particularly the income figures) to the figures in Tables 27-29 and 31 and 32, but they are similar enough so they are better than nothing.³⁰ Still, it is clear that the Trinidadians have done especially well. They have higher education levels, higher occupational status, and higher incomes than Bahamians, but both Trinidadians and Bahamians have done well in comparison with other groups of Blacks living in Miami, including African Americans (Non-Hispanic Blacks minus West Indians), Haitians, and Jamaicans. Again, the SES of these two groups, like Jamaicans and the “Other West Indians,” suggest that West Indians (minus Haitians) have done very well climbing the socioeconomic ladder in Greater Miami, better than Non-Hispanic Blacks minus West Indians (African Americans) and Hispanic Blacks.

Black Cubans, Non-Black Cubans, Black Dominicans, and Non-Black Dominicans

This section compares the SES of Black Cubans with Non-Black Cubans and Black Dominicans with Non-Black Dominicans to determine if there is an effect of race on Cubans and Dominicans living in Metropolitan Miami. Then Black Cubans and Black Dominicans are compared with Non-Hispanic Blacks (African Americans) and West Indians to see how they compare within Miami-Dade County's Black community.

The figures in Table 31 and in Charts 18 and 19 show clearly that **Black Cubans** are not as well off as **Non-Black Cubans** by virtually any measure. The Black Cubans have lower educational achievement levels, lower occupational status, lower mean and median incomes, and a higher percentage living in poverty.

On the other hand, there is not much of a difference in SES terms between **Black Dominicans** and **Non-Black Dominicans**. The Non-Black Dominicans are perhaps a little better off, but the difference is slight. For example, Black Dominicans have a **higher** mean income than Non-Black Dominicans, but they also have a **lower** median income. Black Dominicans seem to be

³⁰Our data for Bahamians and Trinidadians come from Summary Tape File 4 of the 2000 *Population Census*. We decided not to use the Public Use Sample file (like we did with the rest of the comparisons in this section of Chapter 7) because our samples of these two populations were too small to be statistically reliable.

better off than the Black Cubans. However, the Non-Black Cubans are better off than the Non-Black Dominicans in terms of their respective socioeconomic statuses.

Black Cubans (Table 31) are poorer in general than Non-Hispanic Blacks (African Americans), Hispanic Blacks, and Black West Indians (including Haitians) (Table 28). Conversely, Black Dominicans are similar when compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks (African Americans), Hispanic Blacks, and Black West Indians. However, it is important to note that when Haitians are removed from the category of West Indians, then **the Black West Indians fare considerably better than either the Black Cubans or the Black Dominicans.**

African Born Blacks in Miami-Dade County and in the United States

African born Blacks have done well as a group in the United States because they tend to come from the upper and middle classes within Africa. This is so because poorer Africans can seldom afford to pay for the airfare to fly to the United States. Therefore, it is reasonable to wonder how well the African born Blacks have progressed in Miami-Dade County. In 2000 there were 1,876 Blacks living in the County who were born in Africa.³¹ The Census Bureau produced very little data for these people in their tables derived from the *2000 Census of Population*. As a consequence, it was necessary to rely on data we processed from the five percent Public Use Microdata Sample from the *2000 Census of Population*. The trouble with this sample is that it contained only 93 people (Table 32). This is too small a sample to be statistically significant. Still, it can be used in this report with a word of caution, to get some hint, at least, of how the African born have fared in Greater Miami. To provide a back-up or cross-check, data for the Black African born population in the United States can be used because the U.S. sample is a much larger sample and its data are reliable. If the U.S. and Miami African born show similar patterns this lends credence to results from using our much smaller sample for Miami.

The data in Table 32 and in Charts 20 and 22 imply that African born Blacks have done very well in metropolitan Miami. They have educational achievement levels that compare favorably with those of Non-Hispanic Whites and that are considerably above those for Blacks and Hispanics in Miami (Table 27). Their occupational structure is also similar to that of the NHWs and higher than for either Hispanics or Blacks. However, their incomes (both mean and median) are surprisingly well below that of NHWs, but they are substantially higher than for the general Black population of Miami. Also, their poverty rates are comparable to those of Blacks in general.

³¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, *2000 Census of Population*, "Place of Birth by Year of Entry by Citizenship Status for the Foreign-Born Population," For Blacks Alone or in Combination With One or More Other Races," Table PCT 48, Summary File 4, 2003.

The general conclusion that can be reached with respect to the socioeconomic status of African born Blacks in Miami is that they are doing quite well when compared to Blacks and Hispanics living in the County, but they are somewhat lower in status when compared the NHW population living in Miami, to the extent that the data from the smaller sample for Miami can be trusted. The African born Blacks in Miami are very similar to the County's West Indian population, particularly the Trinidadians, in terms of their SES development. It should be noted that the data for the African born Blacks living in the United States generally confirm these results for Miami, although it is apparent from the data in Table 32 that Miami's African born Blacks are not exactly the exactly the same as the African born Blacks in United States. The small sample may randomly inflate somewhat the estimates of the SES variables for African born Blacks living in metropolitan Miami, but there is no certainty about this. Because the African born population in the U.S. is also quite successful, we feel safe in inferring that the African born in Miami are doing at least as well as they are nationally and that means they are doing very well in comparison to African Americans and Hispanics living in Miami.

Table 28 Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanic Blacks, and Black West Indians Miami-Dade County, 2000			
Variables	Non-Hispanic Blacks*	Hispanic Blacks	Black West Indians**
Highest Grade Completed for Persons 25 Years and Older (Percentages)			
Not High School Graduate	36.2	44.3	39.0
High School Graduate but No B.A. Degree	52.5	43.9	49.2
B.A. Degree or Higher	11.3	11.9	11.9
Occupations for Persons 25 Years and Older Who Are in the Labor Force (Percentages)			
Management, Professional & Related	22.2	18.9	20.8
Services	29.3	23.3	32.9
Sales & Office	23.8	23.7	20.4
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	.4	1.1	.6
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	9.1	15.4	9.1
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	15.3	17.7	16.2
Military	.0	.0	.0
Income Levels for Persons 15 Years and Older in 1999			
Mean Income	\$16,275	\$16,775	\$15,748
Median Income	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,000
Percent Living Below Poverty	27.3%	27.9%	22.9%
*Non-Hispanic blacks minus Black West Indians (African Americans). **Black persons with West Indian ancestry on either or both of the ancestry questions included in the 2000 Census of Population. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Public Use Microdata Sample, 5%</i> .			

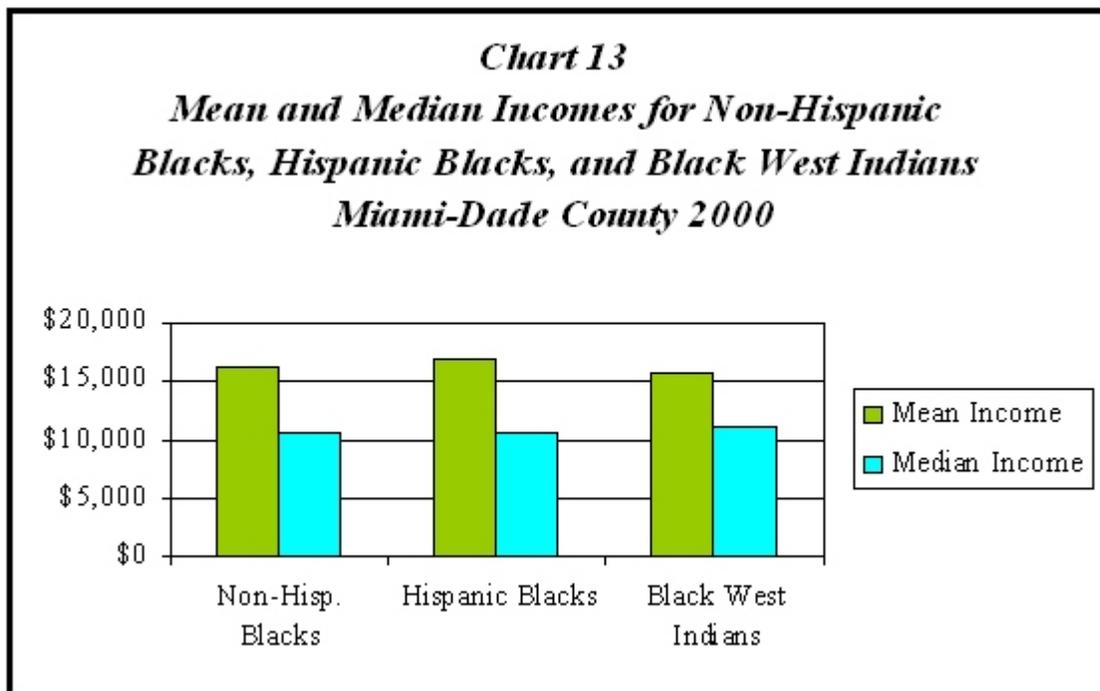
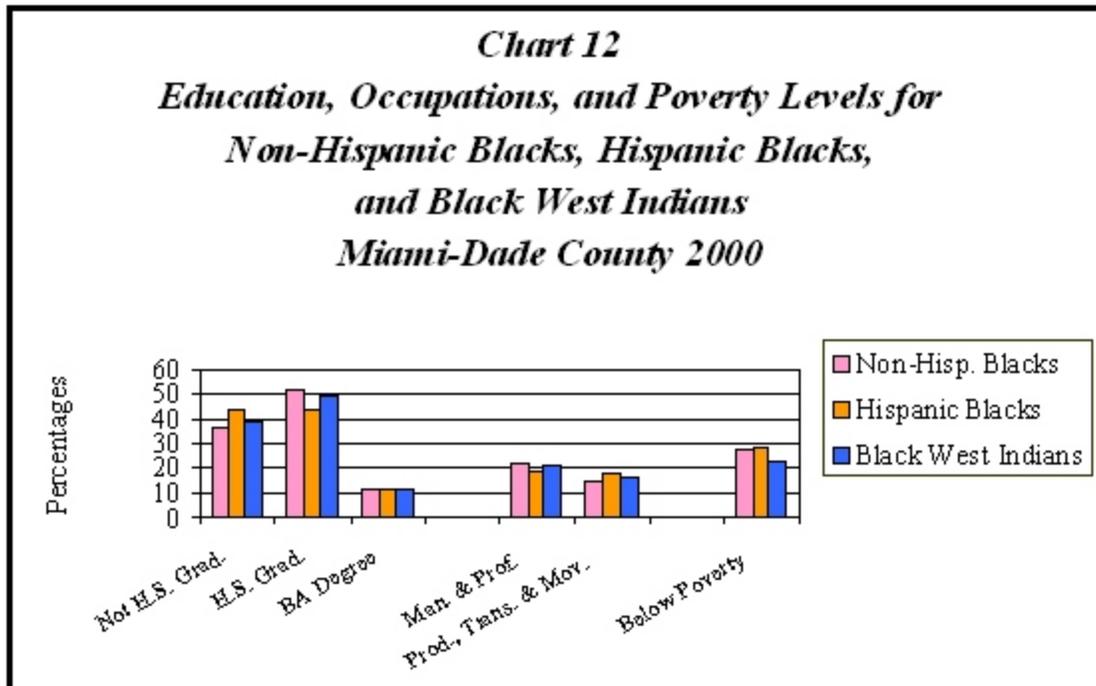


Table 29 Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Haitian Blacks, Jamaican Blacks, and Other West Indian Blacks Miami-Dade County, 2000			
Variables	Haitian Blacks*	Jamaican Blacks**	Other West Indian Blacks***
Highest Grade Completed for Persons 25 Years and Older (Percentages)			
Not High School Graduate	47.2	29.9	21.3
High School Graduate but No B.A. Degree	43.6	55.9	59.9
B.A. Degree or Higher	9.2	14.2	18.8
Occupations for Persons 25 Years and Older Who Are in the Labor Force (Percentages)			
Management, Professional & Related	16.0	25.3	32.3
Services	37.4	28.7	22.5
Sales & Office	16.6	24.4	28.2
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	.9	.1	.3
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	8.6	10.8	7.3
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	20.5	10.8	9.5
Military	.0	.0	.0
Income Levels for Persons 15 Years and Older in 1999			
Mean Income	\$13,255	\$20,291	\$18,190
Median Income	\$9,000	\$15,000	\$13,500
Percent Living Below Poverty	27.2%	14.2%	20.9%
*Blacks with Haitian ancestry on either or both of the ancestry questions included in the <i>2000 Census of Population</i> . **Blacks with Jamaican ancestry on either or both of the ancestry questions included in the <i>2000 Census of Population</i> . ***Blacks with West Indian ancestry on either or both of the ancestry questions included in <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , but not with Haitian or Jamaican ancestry. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Public Use Microdata Sample, 5%.			

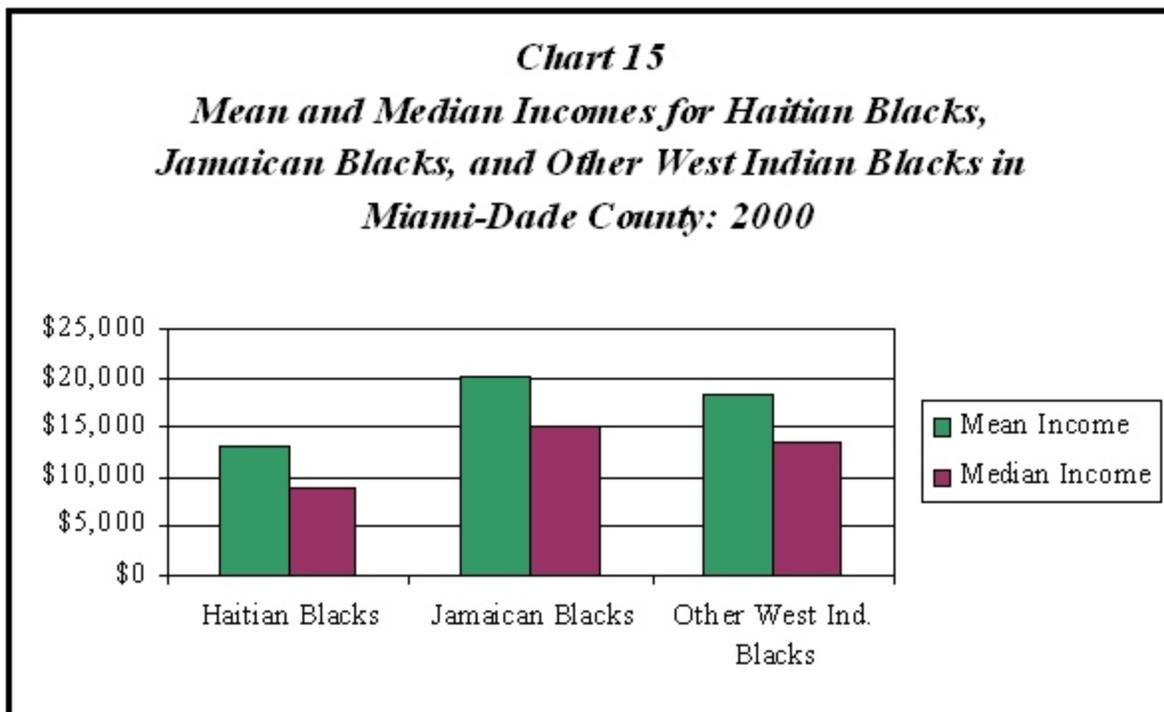
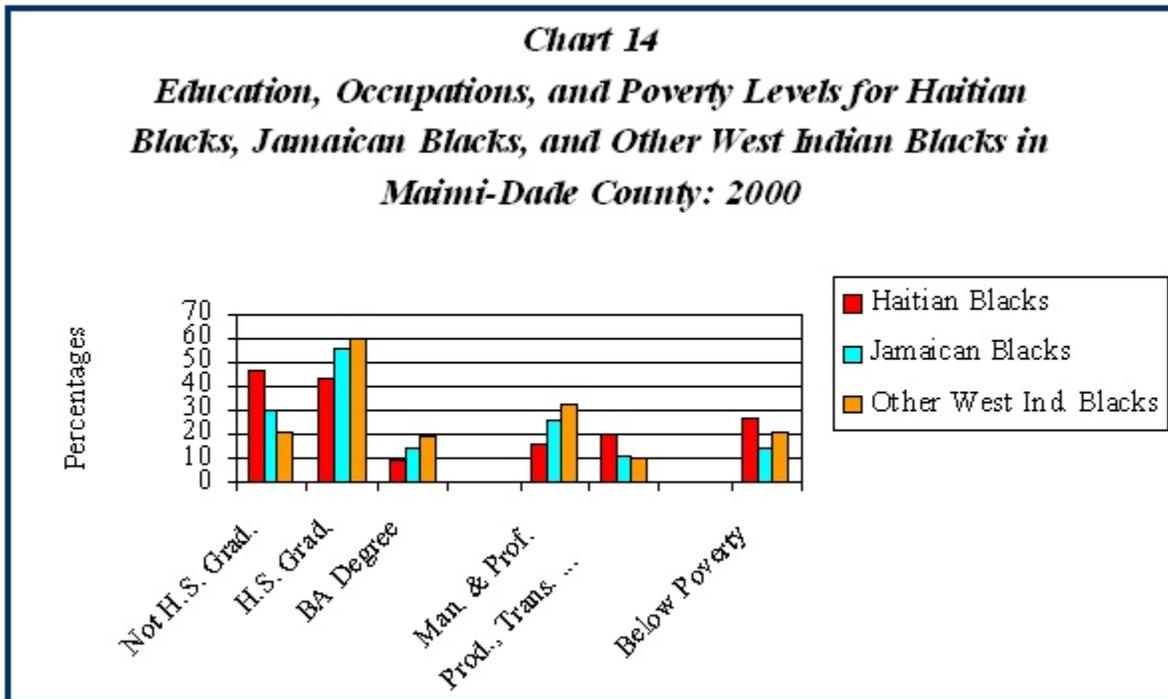


Table 30 Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Persons of Bahamian and Trinidadian and Tobagonian Ancestry* Miami-Dade County, 2000		
Variables	Bahamian Ancestry	Trinidadian & Tobagonian Ancestry
Highest Grade Completed for Persons 25 Years and Older (Percentages)		
Not High School Graduate	23.0	17.4
High School Graduate but No B.A. Degree	63.0	57.8
B.A. Degree or Higher	14.0	24.9
Occupations for Persons 16 Years and Older Who Are in the Labor Force (Percentages)**		
Management, Professional & Related	26.6	38.6
Services	19.2	10.0
Sales & Office	36.0	35.7
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	.3	.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	7.2	9.1
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	10.7	6.6
Military	.0	.0
Income Levels for Persons 15 Years and Older in 1999		
Mean Income	\$13,144	\$16,778
Median Income	NA	NA
Percent Living Below Poverty	22.4	10.1
<p>NA = Not Available</p> <p>*Ancestry on either or both of the ancestry questions included in the <i>2000 Census of Population</i>.</p> <p>Note: These data do not come from the Public Use Microdata Sample file, with the exception noted below, so they are not strictly comparable to the data in Tables 27-29 and Tables 31 and 32, but they are very similar.</p> <p>**The data from this source for occupations were only available for persons 16 years and older, not 25 years and older as in other tables.</p> <p>Also note: 94.6% of the Bahamian born persons in Miami-Dade County are Black and 67.6% of all Trinidad and Tobago born persons are Black in Miami-Dade County (U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i>, Public Use Microdata Sample, 5%).</p> <p>Source for most of the table is: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i>, Summary File 4, Table DP-2 and DP-3.</p>		

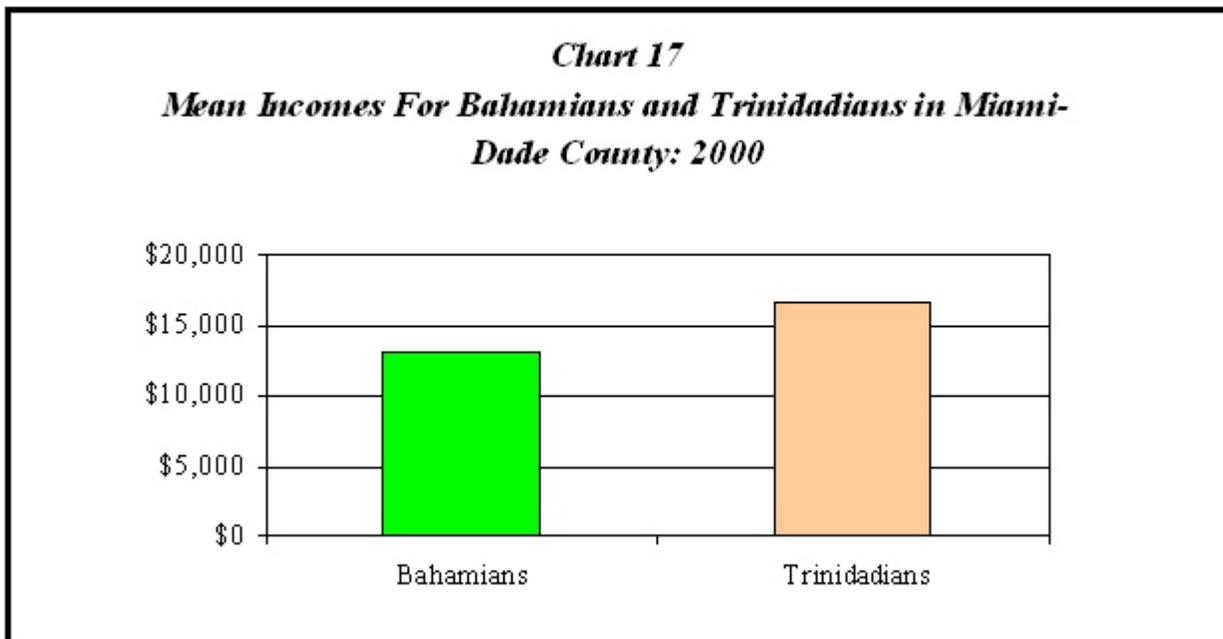
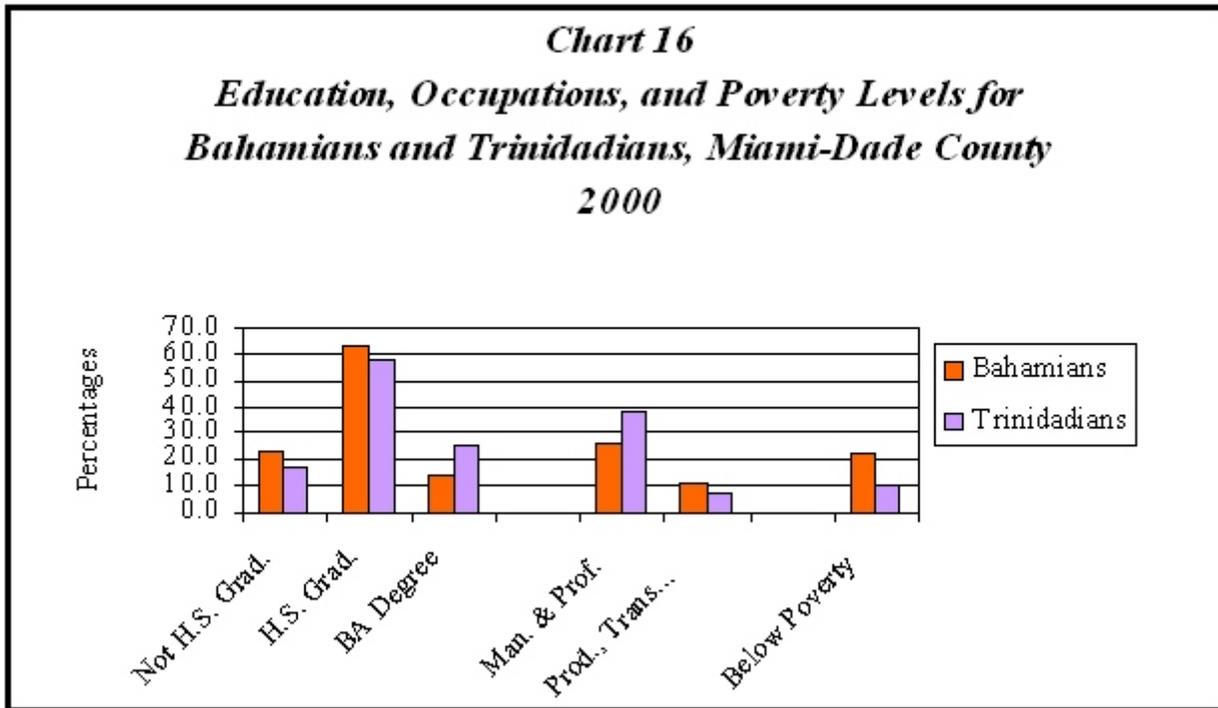


Table 31 Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Black* Cubans, Non-Black Cubans, Black* Dominicans, and Non-Black Dominicans Miami-Dade County, 2000				
Variables	Black Cubans	Non-Black Cubans	Black Dominicans	Non-Black Dominicans
Highest Grade Completed for Persons 25 Years and Older (Percentages)				
Not High School Graduate	52.8	42.3	39.0	36.3
High School Graduate but No B.A. Degree	36.4	39.7	48.2	48.8
B.A. Degree or Higher	10.8	18.0	12.8	14.9
Occupations for Persons 25 Years and Older Who Are in the Labor Force (Percentages)				
Management, Professional & Related	15.5	26.3	14.7	19.9
Services	24.4	15.0	20.1	20.5
Sales & Office	18.0	29.6	31.2	31.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	1.4	.3	1.0	.5
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	16.6	11.8	18.5	10.7
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	24.2	17.0	14.5	17.3
Military	.0	.0	.0	.0
Income Levels for Persons 15 Years and Older in 1999				
Mean Income	\$15,164	\$21,171	\$16,726	\$15,782
Median Income	\$8,800	\$12,000	\$10,375	\$11,000
Percent Living Below Poverty	31.9	16.3	24.0	18.0
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Public Use Microdata Sample, 5% .				

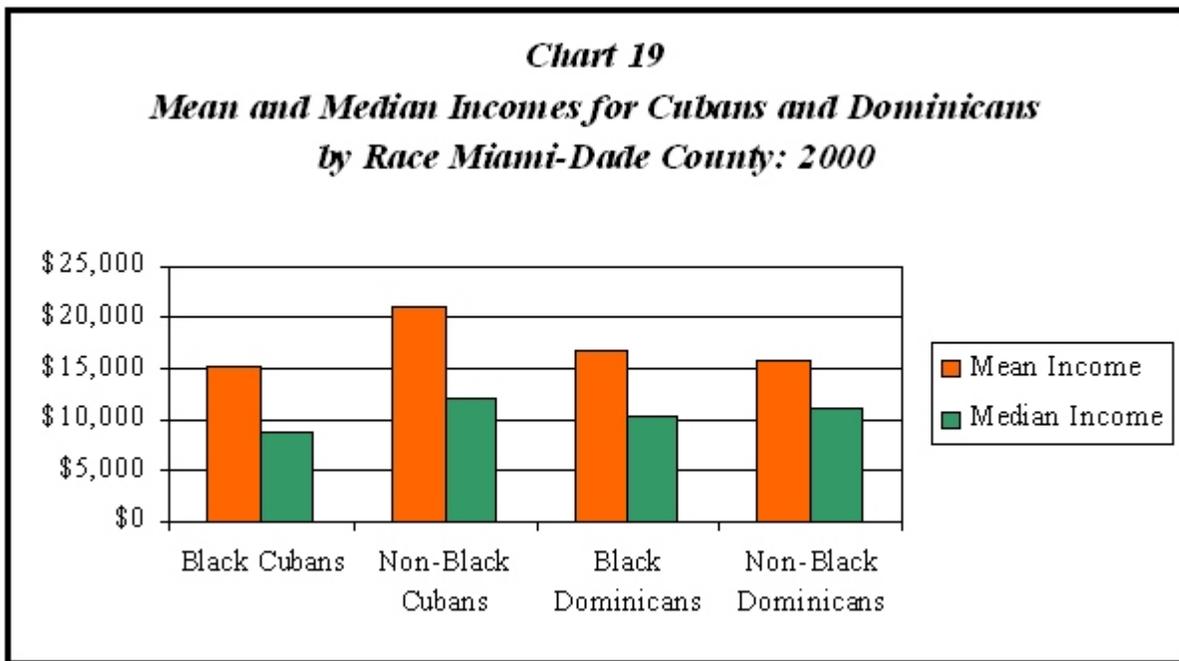
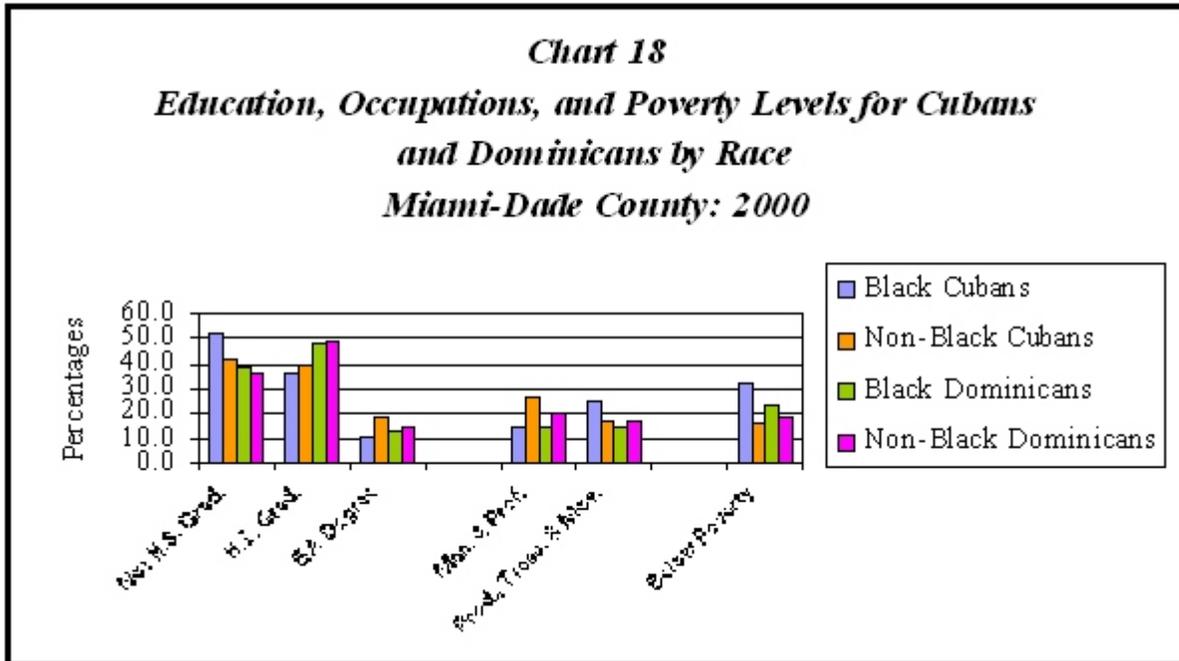
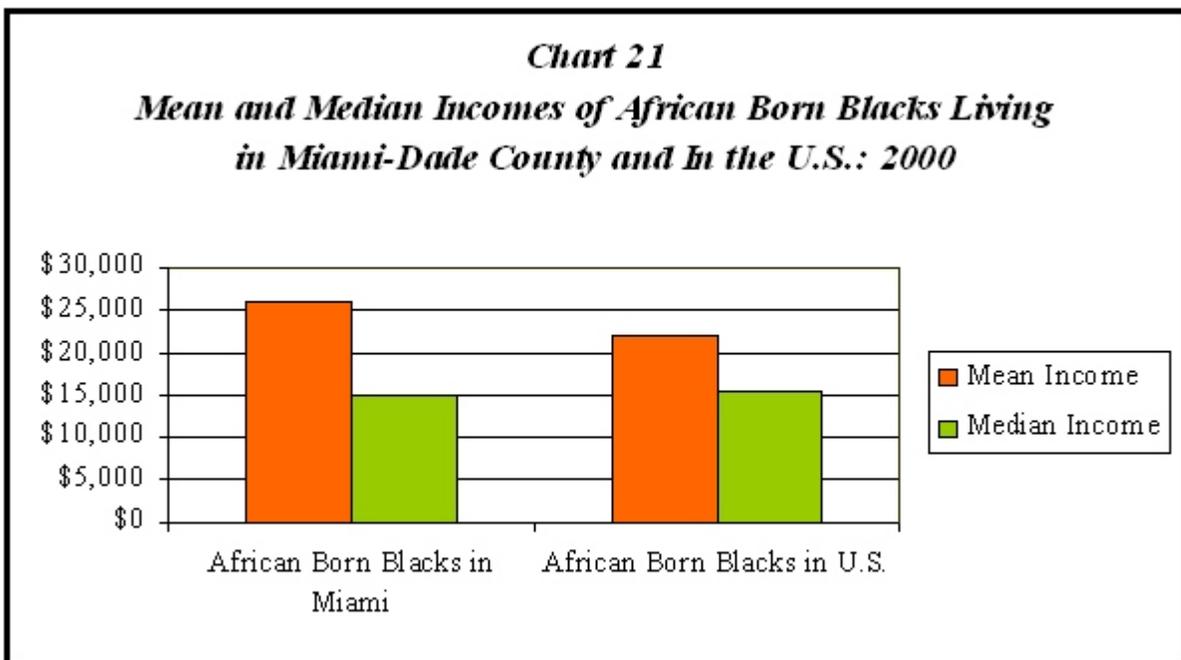
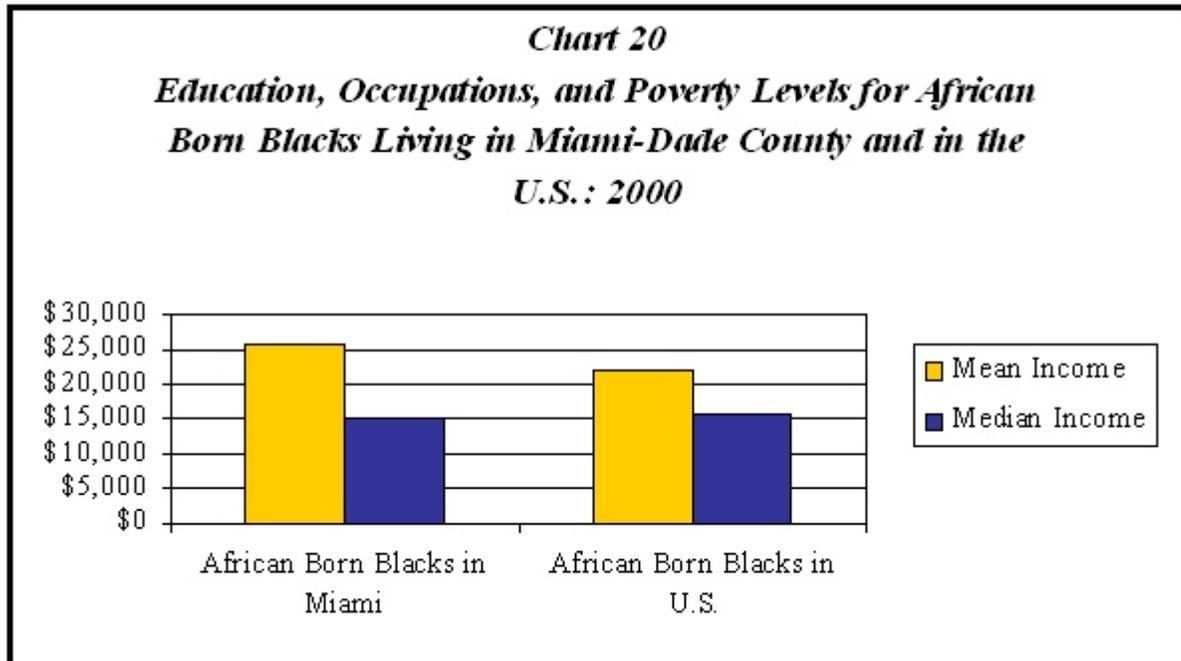


Table 32 Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Blacks* Born in Africa, Living in Miami-Dade County and in the United States 2000		
Variables	African Born Blacks in Miami-Dade County**	African Born Blacks in United States
Highest Grade Completed for Persons 25 Years and Older (Percentages)		
Not High School Graduate	10.6	13.8
High School Graduate but No B.A. Degree	39.3	48.3
B.A. Degree or Higher	50.1	37.9
Occupations for Persons 25 Years and Older Who Are in the Labor Force (Percentages)		
Management, Professional & Related	49.1	34.5
Services	16.0	23.3
Sales & Office	24.7	20.9
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	.0	.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	7.7	4.0
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	2.5	17.0
Military	.0	.3
Income Levels for Persons 15 Years and Older in 1999		
Mean Income	\$25,905	\$21,981
Median Income	\$15,000	\$15,600
Percent Living Below Poverty	29.6	20.5
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **The figures for Miami-Dade County should be regarded as being very rough estimates because of the small sample (N=93) that was used in calculating them. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Public Use Microdata Samples, 1% for the U.S. and 5% for Miami-Dade County.		



CHAPTER 8

Household Characteristics of Blacks Living In Miami-Dade County

This chapter covers a few of the household characteristics of Blacks living in Metropolitan Miami and compares them to those of the Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites. It also compares them to the population of the United States. More specifically, it covers (1) the relationships of people living in households to the head of the household, (2) family household relationships, housing tenure, and household size, and (3) occupants per room by housing tenure and numbers of rooms per household by housing tenure.

Relationship to Householder

Most people live in households. For Blacks in Metropolitan Miami 97 percent live in households and this is about the same as it is for Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites and for the population of the United States (Table 33). A slightly larger share (three percent) of the Blacks, when compared to the other three groups, live in group quarters, which probably reflects their somewhat higher incarceration rates in jails. This is also reflected in the higher percentage of Blacks that live in institutionalized group quarters. Institutional quarters are those with formally authorized care or supervision and include such facilities as correctional institutions, mental institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile detention institutions. The noninstitutionalized population that lives in group quarters, lives in such places as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes. A somewhat larger share of Black households have children present, reflecting the higher fertility levels of Blacks (a topic covered briefly in Chapter 2 of this report). The reason a smaller proportion (30 percent compared to 40 percent for Hispanics and NHWs) of the people living in Black households are householders is that Black households tend to have a larger number of other people living in them, especially children and other relatives.

Family Household Relationships, Housing Tenure, and Household Size

A larger share (74 percent) of Blacks live in family households than Non-Hispanic Whites (55 percent) (Table 34). This is because a much larger proportion (37 percent) of the NHW's live alone. For Blacks, only 21 percent live alone. Blacks are similar to Hispanics in their tendency to not live alone and to live in family households.

Black families are more likely than Hispanics, and especially more likely than NHWs, to have people under the age of 18 years living in their households. Again, this reflects their higher fertility. Also, Blacks have a smaller percentage of elderly people (65 years and older) living in their households because of the more youthful age composition of the Black population, as

previously noted in Chapter 2 of this report (Table 34).

Blacks are less likely to own the housing in which they live (48 percent) than Hispanics (55 percent) or Non-Hispanic Whites (70 percent). Therefore, Blacks are more likely to rent the space they live in because of their lower incomes.

Both average household size and family size for Blacks are somewhat larger than they are for Hispanics and especially NHWs (Table 34). A larger percentage of Black households (22 percent) live in households with five people or more than for Hispanics (17 percent) and NHWs (five percent) (Table 35).

Occupants Per Room by Housing Tenure and Numbers of Rooms Per Household By Housing Tenure

When the Census Bureau counts “rooms,” not all rooms are included. For instance bathrooms, pullman kitchens, halls, foyers, garages, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, and unfinished space for storage are not counted as rooms. Usually, having more than 1 occupant per room is considered to be a crowded household. By this measure, about 18 percent of Blacks in Miami are living in owner-occupied crowded households (Table 36). The comparable crowding proportions for owner-occupied housing for Hispanics and Non-Hispanics are 18 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Rental housing tends to be smaller and thus, more often crowded than owner-occupied housing. Thirty percent of Blacks living in rental housing live with more than 1 occupant per room. The comparable figures for Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites living in rented housing are 35 percent and 8 percent, respectively (Table 36). The higher percentage of Hispanic rental households being crowded than for Blacks is associated with the higher percentage of Hispanics who are recent immigrants. It usually takes immigrants time to adjust to Miami's economy, to get a good job, and to save enough money to begin living the American middle class dream in a house they own.

Blacks in Miami have larger households on average than Hispanics (3.9 vs. 3.5 rooms per occupied unit), but smaller ones than NHWs (4.8 rooms per housing unit). This is true for both owner-occupied and renter-occupied house units. The average (median) value of housing for Blacks is significantly lower than it is for both Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites, reflecting the lower incomes for Black households in Miami-Dade County and their tendency to live in Black neighborhoods with modest life styles.

In summary, Black households are clearly characterized by more disadvantaged housing conditions than either Hispanics or Non-Hispanic Whites living in Miami-Dade County. Black households have a larger number of children and other relatives living in them. They are more likely to be headed by a single female. Black families are less likely to own the housing in which they live. Their housing is more likely to be crowded. And the value of their houses are likely to be

lower than for either Hispanics and NHWs.

Table 33 Relationships for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentage of Populations)				
Relationship to Householder	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
In Households:	97.2	96.7	97.1	97.1
Householder	37.5	30.4	40.4	40.4
Spouse	19.4	10.3	16.8	16.8
Child	29.6	36.5	29.8	29.8
Other Relatives	5.6	13.4	5.0	2.1
Nonrelatives	5.2	6.1	5.1	5.1
Unmarried partner	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9
In Group Quarters	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.9
Institutionalized	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.7
Noninstitutionalized	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 2A, Table DP-1.				

Table 34 Households and Housing Tenure for the Population in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentages of Households)				
Relationships	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites** in Miami-Dade County
Family Households	68.1	73.8	76.3	55.0
With own children (under 18 years)	32.8	42.3	36.5	21.1
Married-Couple Family	51.7	34.1	53.8	43.5
Female Householder, No Husband Present	12.2	32.3	16.3	8.4
Nonfamily Households	31.9	26.2	23.7	45.0
Householder Living Alone	25.8	21.0	18.3	36.8
Householder Living Alone and 65 Years +	9.2	5.1	7.5	14.3
All Households				
Households with Individuals Under 18 yr	36.0	51.6	41.9	22.8
Households with Individuals 65 Years and Older	23.4	18.4	29.7	31.6
Size of Households and Families				
Average Household Size	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.2
Average Family Size	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.9
Housing Tenure				
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	66.2	48.2	55.3	70.0
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	33.8	51.8	44.7	30.0
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 2A, Table DP-1.</i>				

Table 35 Household Size in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentage of Households)				
Persons in Households	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites**
1-Person Households	25.8	20.9	18.1	37.3
2-Person Households	32.6	22.5	26.6	34.1
3-Person Households	16.5	18.9	20.3	13.1
4-Person Households	14.2	15.8	17.8	10.1
5-Person Households	6.7	10.5	9.8	3.7
6-Person Households	2.5	5.8	4.5	1.2
7-or-More-Person Households	1.6	5.5	2.8	.5
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population, Summary Files 4, Table HCT5.</i>				

Table 36 Occupants Per Room by Tenure, Median Rooms per Household, and Median Value for Occupied Households by Tenure in the United States and for Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County, 2000 (Percentage of Households)				
Occupants Per Room	Population in the United States	Blacks* in Miami-Dade County	Hispanics in Miami-Dade County	Non-Hispanic Whites** in Miami-Dade County
Owner-Occupied Households				
.50 or Less Occupants	73.1	42.5	39.5	76.6
.51 to 1.00 Occupants	23.8	39.5	42.6	20.7
1.1 to 1.50 Occupants	1.9	9.8	9.7	1.7
1.51 to 2.00 Occupants	.8	5.8	6.3	.8
2.01 or More Occupants	.4	2.4	1.9	.2
Renter-Occupied Households				
.50 or Less Occupants	55.0	29.0	22.6	59.5
.51 to 1.00 Occupants	34.0	40.8	42.3	32.3
1.1 to 1.50 Occupants	5.2	12.9	12.0	3.3
1.51 to 2.00 Occupants	3.5	10.5	14.5	3.6
2.01 or More Occupants	2.3	6.8	8.6	1.3
Median Number of Rooms Per Households				
Total	5.4	3.9	3.5	4.8
Owner-Occupied	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.6
Renter-Occupied	4.0	3.1	2.5	3.3
Median Value of Owner-Occupied				
Median Value	\$119,600	\$86,700	\$128,100	\$155,300
*Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races. **Whites alone, Non-Hispanic. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>2000 Census of Population</i> , Summary Files 4, Table HCT11, HCT15, and HCT66.				

CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS REPORT

This report has determined that Blacks living in Miami-Dade County are disadvantaged by virtually any measure when compared to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites. This finding will not surprise anybody who lives in South Florida. It is an update of three earlier similar profiles of the County's Black population produced in 1979, 1984, and 1995 by Metropolitan Miami-Dade County's Department of Planning and Zoning. What this report does is document some of the details of the situation Blacks find themselves in today. It looks at their population growth within the context of a metropolitan area whose racial and ethnic composition has changed more than any other major metropolitan area in the United States during the past 45 years. As this change has taken place what has happened to Blacks? Have they kept up with the economic well-being of the other major components of the population or have they fallen further behind.

Whereas this report represents more of a snapshot of Miami's Black population in 2000, another study just released looked at this population from a 30-year perspective. It developed 16 indexes that it followed in 1983, 1993, and 2007. It found that there has been an improvement in seven, no change in four, and a worsening in five. So, the results were mixed. It noted that Blacks still were significantly disadvantaged when compared to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County.³²

So, both studies agree that Blacks have not been able to catch up with the advancements taking place in the Hispanic and NHW populations of Greater Miami. This is discouraging because major efforts have been made to improve the well-being of Blacks. How could it be that Hispanics have been able to achieve higher incomes, obtain better jobs, and have better housing than the Blacks living in Miami. The reader may recall that 71 percent of Miami's Hispanics are immigrants (foreign born) compared to 31 percent of the County's Blacks. How can immigrants who come predominantly from Third World Latin American countries, where their native language is not English but Spanish, wind up being better off economically than the County's Black population, most (69 percent) of whom have lived in the United States all their lives and most of whom speak English as their native language? The answer lies in the selectivity of Miami's Hispanic immigrants.

It is an axiom of migration theory that immigration is a selective process. The Hispanic immigrants who have come to Miami are different from those that have migrated to some other U.S. cities. Miami's Latin American immigrants come disproportionately from the upper and middle classes. For example, most of the Cubans and many of the Nicaraguans came from the middle and upper classes because of the Marxist revolutions that occurred in both countries. As a result, it was the middle and upper classes that had the most to lose when those revolutions occurred and therefore they had the greatest incentive to emigrate. The large numbers of the South Americans

³²*Thirty-Year Retrospective: The Status of the Black Community in Miami-Dade County*, Metropolitan Center, Florida International University, 2007, p. 307, sponsored by the Metro Miami Action Plan, pp. 89-96.

that have come to Miami from such countries as Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru also came mainly from the middle and upper classes simply because poor people cannot walk or float on a raft to United States from these countries and they cannot afford the airfare to fly. Even when Miami's immigrants arrived from Cuba and Nicaragua as refugees with very little money in their pockets they brought "human capital" with them. Many were well educated and had entrepreneurial skills that helped them "hit the ground running" when they arrived in Miami. They possessed tremendous ambition, had good abilities, and had work experiences that helped them to rapidly adjust to Miami. In addition, the large Hispanic (Cuban) enclave economy that developed in Metropolitan Miami became a business incubator of sorts for the newly arriving Hispanics. All of this served the Latino community of Miami very well and helped it prosper.

Some readers might think that the immigration of Blacks from the Caribbean might be a major factor in the lowering the SES of Blacks living in Miami. After all, these people also come from Third World countries. Furthermore, it has been pointed out in this report that Haitians are especially poor when compared to the rest of Miami's population and they comprise almost 60 percent of Miami's West Indian immigrants. Does the poor status of Haitians significantly draw down the average SES of Miami's Blacks? Although the data in this report did show that Haitians were poorer on average than most Blacks, the West Indian immigration (including Haitians) does not seem to have significantly affected the SES of Blacks living in Miami. For example, Table 27 in this study shows that about 37 percent of Miami's Blacks over the age of 25 years have not graduated from high school. When the Black Hispanics and West Indians (most of whom are immigrants) were removed (Table 28) from the Black population, leaving behind mostly African Americans, the percentage who had not graduated from high school dropped only one percentage point to 36 percent. Similarly, the mean and median incomes for Miami Blacks were \$16,320 and \$10,000, respectively. When the Black Hispanics and West Indians were removed the comparable mean and median incomes were \$16,275 and \$10,000, respectively. Again, showing virtually no difference. Finally, 27 percent of the all Blacks 15 years and older in Miami lived below the poverty level in 2000. When the Black Hispanics and Black West Indians were removed, the percentage was identical at 27 percent again. This is evidence that the lower SES of Haitians was compensated for by the higher SES of the rest of the other non-Haitian West Indians, so the affect of immigration was virtually nil on Miami's Black population in terms of its SES. This, however, does not mean that there has not been competition for Blacks, especially lower-income Blacks, from Miami's immigrants. Immigrant competition could depress wages for African Americans living in Miami, but data are not available to be able to test this thought. It is almost certain that there has been some job competition based on evidence from casual conversations we have had with American Blacks in Miami. How serious a problem this is not known. However, this much can be said: there is no evidence to suggest that the average educational achievement levels, incomes, and poverty levels of Blacks living in Miami have been depressed by those of immigrant Blacks.

So, what is keeping the Black population of from catching up with the Hispanics and NHWs in metropolitan Miami, or for that matter in any metropolitan area in the United States? There are several clues in that emerge in this report that may help answer this question. First, it has been pointed out that Blacks in Miami continue to remain strongly segregated in predominantly

Black neighborhoods where the poverty rates are high.³³ This can be a problem in the sense that it may slow the assimilation of Blacks into the American mainstream, although discrimination has definitely also limited this adjustment. It also means that many of the Black neighborhoods, because they are poor, are tainted by a **culture of poverty**, just like some poor Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White areas in other parts of the United States. Regardless of color or ethnicity, this culture of poverty affects children especially. It affects the quality of their schools, attitudes toward getting a good education, gang membership, the friendships children form, gender attitudes, attitudes toward protected sex, and births out-of-wedlock. The Hispanic ghettos of East Los Angeles and the “White trash” pockets of poor rural eastern Kentucky and West Virginia exhibit the same problems as Miami’s Black ghettos.

The second clue, observed in this report, that may help explain the continued disadvantaged position of Blacks in Miami is the much higher poverty rate that Blacks (28 percent - Table 9³⁴) have had to endure when compared to Hispanics (18 percent) and especially to Non-Hispanic Whites (nine percent). **Most** Blacks are living a lot better today than they were 20 or 30 years ago as they have improved their education levels, obtained better jobs, and earned higher incomes. However, there is a very significant component of the Black population that has somehow dropped between the cracks of development. These are the poor Blacks. These poor people, as well as poor Hispanics and poor Whites, and the neighborhoods in which they live should be the targets of this Nation’s greatest renewed efforts to eradicate the shame of having 36 million people living in families with incomes below the poverty level.³⁵

A third clue, is the out-migration of Blacks. Earlier in this report it was noted that there was a net loss of 28,000 Blacks from Miami-Dade County to other places in the United States during the 1990 to 2000 period (Table 5). The recent study by FIU mentioned earlier has determined that this out-migration is disproportionately comprised of well-educated Blacks seeking jobs elsewhere in the country, thereby creating a “brain drain” among Miami’s Black population. A survey of Blacks that was conducted as part of this study found that 30 percent of Miami’s Blacks have plans to leave the Metropolitan Miami area. For Blacks with a college degree (B.A.) the

³³When questioned about why they live in predominantly Black neighborhoods, most often Blacks say that is where they want to live. A survey of 432 Black heads of Households living in Miami in 1997 found that almost all respondents said they thought the neighborhood they were living in were desirable, but they also said they feel unwelcome in White neighborhoods and they feared the embarrassment of housing discrimination. Thomas D. Boswell, Angel David Cruz-Báez, and Pauline Zijlstra, “Housing Preferences and Attitudes of Blacks Toward Housing Discrimination in Metropolitan Miami,” *Urban Geography*, 1998, Vol 19, No. 3, pp. 189-210.

³⁴Note that this is one percent higher than the figure of 27 percent quoted on the preceding page. This 28 percent is for all Blacks; whereas the 27 percent figure was for Blacks over the age of 15 years.

³⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2006, Table 693, p. 472.

proportion is 40 percent.³⁶ Clearly, this type of selective migration could have a significant impact in lowering the average SES of Miami's Blacks population.

A fourth possible factor that has inhibited Blacks from catching up with Non-Hispanic Whites is related to their out-migration. It was noted earlier in Table 5 of Chapter 2 of this report that there was a net loss of almost 167,000 Non-Hispanic Whites in Miami-Dade County between 1990 and 2000. We think that this out-flow was disproportionately comprised of blue collar workers because they are the ones who would be most likely to experience competition from the low-cost immigrant labor force of Miami-Dade County in such industries as construction, restaurants, and tourism. The upper class Non-Hispanics Whites who had higher educations and more skills would be more likely to be insulated from this immigrant competition. If this is the case, the disproportionate out-migration of NHWs with lower skills would subtract some of this element from the NHW population, thereby increasing their average SES and making it more difficult for Blacks to catch up.

Of course, a fifth factor (not suggested by the data used in this report) that has made it difficult for Blacks to catch up with both Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites is the long history of discrimination that Blacks have faced in South Florida and other parts of the United States. The Black middle class has really only recently become a significantly large element of the Black population, largely since passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. Of course, there were some middle class Blacks before these pieces of legislation were passed by the U.S. Congress, but they did not become a major component of the Black population until the past 40 years (since 1964). Forty years is simply not sufficient time to allow an entire population to catch up with another one that dominated it for centuries.

³⁶*Thirty-Year Retrospective: The Status of the Black Community in Miami-Dade County*, Metropolitan Center, Florida International University, 2007, p. 20.

APPENDIX – Estimates and Projections by Oliver Kerr

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in 2005

The total population estimate for 2005 published by Miami-Dade County was 2,402,113. The following breakdown by race and Hispanic Origin is based on my analysis of natural increase and migration flows between 2000 and 2005 and updated published projections for 2005.. The Black population was 495,000. Hispanics numbered 1,466,821, and Non-Hispanic Whites and Others were estimated at 489,792.

Population Projections by Race and Hispanic Origin

The population projections by race and Hispanic Origin were made using a component method. The projections of total population are those currently adopted by the County. They are the official planning numbers although they will be revised in 2008. The components of change by race and Hispanic Origin are my estimates based on an extrapolation of the migration components of change for the 1990 to 2000 period and a review of recently released Census estimates of net immigration.

The domestic migration flow data was obtained from the New York State Data Center courtesy of Leonard Gaines. This agency assembled the census records from every state of those who reported living in Miami-Dade in 1995. These figures showed higher gross flows in and out of the County than appear in the County's published estimates. The net outflow of 16,000 a year was lower than the net outflow of 17,500 a year that the County had projected. The key piece of information in this data set was the revelation of a net loss of Black population in the 1995 to 2000 period of 40,000 persons, or 8,000 a year. It should be noted that many of the out-migrants were younger and better educated Blacks, a movement of some concern to the Black community. Also of note, was the inflow of persons of Hispanic Origin, about 2,000 a year in this period. The net change was the result of much larger flows—23,800 a year in and 21,800 a year out. Future research should reveal differences in the demographic characteristics of these movers. If past patterns continue one would expect the in-migrants to be older than those moving out.

The foreign migration flows were derived from new Census population estimates for the 2000 to 2005 period which showed net immigration at about 20,900 a year, much lower than the 38,700 a year projected by the County. The current Census estimates are based on an apportionment of national figures to States and metropolitan areas based on the Census 2000 distribution of immigrants. It seems that the implicit assumption of no change in the Miami-Dade County share of national net immigration does not allow for the increasing social ties between the increasing number of foreign-born residents of Miami-Dade and their family and friends in foreign countries. The Census reliance on master address files to reach and count households and the persons in households may undercount Blacks and persons of Hispanic Origin, particularly recent immigrants, who may live in housing units that are not on official residential mailing lists.