GENERAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Set forth below is certain general information concerning County government and certain governmental services provided by the County.

History

Miami-Dade County, Florida (the "County") is the largest county in the southeastern United States in terms of population. The County covers 2,209 square miles, located in the southeastern corner of the State of Florida (the "State"), and includes, among other municipalities, the cities of Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Hialeah. In 2013, the population of the County was estimated at 2,565,685.

The County was created on January 18, 1836 under the Territorial Act of the United States. It included the land area now forming Palm Beach and Broward Counties, together with the land area of the present County. In 1909, Palm Beach County was established from the northern portion of what was then Dade County. In 1915, Palm Beach County and the County contributed nearly equal portions of land to create what is now Broward County. There have been no significant boundary changes to the County since 1915.

County Government

The State Legislature in 1955 approved and submitted to a general election a constitutional amendment designed to give a new form of government to the County. The amendment was approved in a statewide general election in November 1956. A Dade County Charter Board was constituted and, in April 1957, completed a draft charter for the County. The proposed charter (the "Charter") was adopted in a countywide election in May 1957 and became effective on July 20, 1957. The electors of the County were granted power to revise and amend the Charter from time to time by countywide vote.

Since 2007, the electors have amended the County Charter to materially change how the County is governed. Previously, the County was governed by a Board of County Commissioners ("Board") with all administrative matters handled by a County Manager who reported to the Board. Under this form of government, the elected Mayor had limited powers. As a result of three Charter amendments, the electors have established a "strong mayor" form of government. All administrative matters were transferred from the County Manager to the Mayor on November 4, 2008 and the office of County Manager was eliminated as a charter office on November 14, 2012. The Mayor has authority over all departments including the appointment of each director.

The County has home rule powers, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution and general laws of the State. The County, in effect, is both (1) a county government with certain powers effective throughout the entire County, including 35 municipalities, and (2) a municipal government for the unincorporated area of the County. The County does not displace or replace the cities, but supplements them. The County can take over particular activities of a city's operations if the services fall below minimum standards set by the Board or with the consent of the governing body of a particular city.

The County has assumed responsibility on a countywide basis for an increasing number of functions and services, including the following:

(a) Countywide police services, complementing the municipal police services within the cities and providing full-service police protection for the unincorporated areas of the County, with direct access to the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C. and the Florida Crime Information Center.

(b) Uniform system of fire protection, complementing the municipal fire protection services within five municipalities and providing full-service fire protection for the Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Service District, which includes the unincorporated area of the County and the 30 municipalities which have consolidated their fire departments within the Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Department. The Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Department also provides emergency medical services by responding to and providing on-site treatment to the seriously sick and injured.

(c) Certain expenses of the State's consolidated two-tier court system (pursuant to Florida Statutes §29.008), are the responsibility of the County. The two-tier court system consists of the higher Circuit Court and the lower County Court. The Circuit Court handles domestic relations, felonies, probate, civil cases where the amount in dispute is $15,000 or more, juvenile cases, and appeals from the County Court. The County Court handles violations of municipal ordinances, misdemeanors and civil cases where the amount in dispute is less than $15,000.

(d) Countywide water and sewer system operated by the Water and Sewer Department.

(e) Jackson Memorial Hospital ("JMH") which is operated, maintained and governed by an independent governing body called the Public Health Trust (the "Trust"). Based on the number of admissions to a single facility, JMH is one of the nation's busiest medical centers. The Board appoints members of the Board of Trustees for the Trust and also approves the budget of the Trust. The County continues to subsidize treatment of indigent patients on a contractual basis with the Trust.

(f) Unified transit system, consisting of various surface public transportation systems, a 24.8 mile long rapid transit system, the Metromover component of the rapid rail transit system with 4.4 miles of an elevated double-loop system, and Metrobus operating approximately 29.6 million revenue miles annually.

(g) Combined public library system consisting of the Main Library, 48 branches and 2 mobile libraries offering educational, informational and recreational programs and materials.   Construction has begun at the future Northeast Branch Library. It is expected to open in late 2014. The Miami-Dade Public Library System continues to play an important role in the lives of our residents. This year, there were 6.1 million visitors, more than 6.7 million questions answered, 6.1 million materials as books, movies, music, audio borrowed, 3 million computer hours logged, and 4.3 million hits on electronic resources. The Library also assisted more than 7,900 patrons in their job search related needs, whether it was spending one-on-one time with staff, or attending a resume writing or computer class.   Its web page offers an extensive digital library of more than 8,000 downloadable e-books, videos and music that is available 24/7.

(h) Property appraisal services are performed by the County's Property Appraiser's office. Tax collection services are performed by the Miami-Dade Tax Collector. All collected taxes are distributed directly to each governmental entity, according to its respective tax levy. The municipalities, the Board of Public Instruction and several State agencies use data furnished to them by the Miami-Dade Tax Collector for the purpose of budget preparations and for their governmental operations.

(i) Minimum standards, enforceable throughout the County, in areas such as environmental resources management, building and zoning, consumer protection, health, housing and welfare.

(j) Garbage and trash collection, to an average of 324,400 households during Fiscal Year 2013 within the unincorporated area and certain municipalities of the County, and disposal services to public and private haulers countywide.

(k) The Dante B. Fascell Port of Miami (the "Port") is owned and operated by the County through the Seaport Department. The Port is the world's largest multi-day cruise port in terms of cruise passengers, handling over 4,078,529 passengers in Fiscal Year 2013. As of September 2013, the Port had the largest container cargo port in the State, and is within the top ten in the United States in total number of containers held.

(l) The following airport facilities: (i) the Miami International Airport the principal commercial airport serving South Florida; (ii) the Opa-locka Executive Airport, a 1,810 acre facility; (iii) the Opa-locka West Airport, a 420 acre facility that has been decommissioned, (iv) the Kendall-Tamiami Executive Airport, a 1,380-acre facility, (v) the Homestead General Aviation Airport, a 960-acre facility; and (vi) the Training and Transition Airport, a facility of approximately 24,300 acres located in Collier and Miami-Dade Counties. All of these facilities are County-owned and operated by the Miami-Dade Aviation Department.

(m) Several miscellaneous services, including mosquito and animal control.

Economy

The County's economy has transitioned from mixed service and industrial in the 1970s to a knowledge-based economy. The shift to knowledge-based sectors, such as life sciences, aviation, financial services and IT/Telecom has diversified the local economy. Other important sectors include international trade, health services and the tourism industry which remains one of the largest sectors in the local economy. Wholesale and retail trades are strong economic forces in the local economy, as well and are projected to continue, which is reflective of the County's position as a wholesale center in Southeast Florida, serving a large international market. The diversification of the economy creates a more stable economic base.

In an effort to further strengthen and diversify the County's economic base, the County commissioned a private consulting firm in 1984 to identify goals and objectives for various public and private entities. The Beacon Council was established as a public private partnership to promote these goals and objectives.

International Commerce

The Greater Miami Area is the center for international commerce for the southeastern United States. Its proximity to the Caribbean, Mexico, Central and South America makes it a natural center for trade to and from North America. Approximately, 1,400 multinational corporations are established in South Florida. In addition, the international background of many of its residents is an important labor force characteristic for multinational companies which operate across language and cultural differences.

Trade with Latin America, Europe and Caribbean countries has generated substantial growth in the number of financial institutions conducting business in the County. The large Spanish-speaking labor force and the County's proximity to Latin America have also contributed to the growth of the banking industry in the County. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, as of September 30, 2013 there were 14 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States; four of those institutions were located in the County with over $10.0 billion on deposit. Edge Act Banks are federally chartered organizations offering a wide range of banking services, but limited to international transactions only. These banking institutions are: Banco Itau Europa International; Banco Santander International, HSBC Private Bank International and Standard Chartered Bank International.

The County had the highest concentration of international bank agencies on the east coast south of New York City, with a total of 25 foreign chartered banks as of September 30, 2013, according to the Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of Financial Regulations.

Corporate Expansion

The favorable geographic location of the County, a well-trained labor force and the favorable transportation infrastructure have allowed the economic base of the County to expand by attracting and retaining many national and international firms doing business with Latin America, the Caribbean, the United States and the rest of the world. Among these corporations with world and/or national headquarters in the County are: Burger King, Carnival Cruise Lines, Royal Caribbean Cruises, and Lennar. Those corporations with Latin American regional headquarters include: Federal Express Corporation, Kraft Foods International, Porsche Latin America, Telefonica, and Caterpillar.

Industrial Development

The role of the Miami-Dade County Industrial Development Authority (the "IDA") is the development and management of the tax-exempt industrial development revenue bond program which serves as a financial incentive to support private sector business and industry expansion and location. Programs developed are consistent with the IDA's legal status and compatible with the economic development goals established by the Board and other economic development organizations operating in the County. Between 1979 and the creation of the Beacon Council in 1986, the IDA provided expansion and location assistance to 195 private sector businesses, accounting for a capital investment of $695 million and the creation of over 11,286 new jobs.

The IDA's principal program, the Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program, has generated 452 applications through February 2014. From 1986 to February 2014, bonds for 235 company projects have been issued in an aggregate principal amount in excess of $2.0 billion. Approximately 10,093 new jobs have been generated by these projects. The IDA continues to manage approximately 33 outstanding Industrial Development Revenue Bond Issues, approximating $703 million in capital investment.

Other Developmental Activities

In October 1979, the Miami-Dade County Health Facilities Authority (the "Health Authority") was formed to assist local not-for-profit health care corporations to acquire, construct, improve or refinance health care projects located in the County through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds or notes. As of September 2013, the total amount of revenue bonds issued by the Health Authority was over $2.1 billion.

In October 1969, the Board created the Miami-Dade County Educational Facilities Authority (the "EFA") to assist institutions of higher learning within the County to have an additional means to finance facilities and structures needed to maintain and expand learning opportunities and intellectual development. As of September 2013, the EFA had issued 53 series of bonds totaling over $1.8 billion.

In December 1978, the Housing Finance Authority of Miami-Dade County (Florida) (the "HFA") was formed to issue bonds to provide the HFA with moneys to purchase mortgage loans secured by mortgages on single family residential real property owned by low and moderate income persons residing in the County. Since its inception the HFA has generated $1.20 billion in mortgage funds through the issuance of revenue bonds under the Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program. As of September 2013, under the HFA's Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, revenue bonds aggregating approximately $1.028 billion had been issued for new construction or rehabilitation of 18,064 units.

The bonds issued by the foregoing authorities and the IDA are not debts or obligations of the County or the State or any political subdivision thereof, but are payable solely from the revenues provided by the respective private activity borrower as security therefor.

Film Industry

Miami-Dade County's film and entertainment industry growth has been fairly even with approximately $240 million in direct spend from permitted production to our local economy in 2013. The reason for the steady stream of projects has been the $296 million State of Florida production tax incentive program, which offers 20-30 percent on qualified Florida expenditures, (a program slated to continue through 2016), of film, photo and digital media projects. High Impact television series have been our largest economic generator in the film industry. With the cancellation in the last quarter of 2013 of the TV series Burn Notice, The Glades and Magic City, the County saw a dip in local spending. We are encouraged as early 2014 brings two pilots for TV series: HBO "Ballers" starring Dwayne Johnson (and executive produced by Mark Wahlberg) and FX's "Hoke", starring Paul Giamatti. If the State funds the Entertainment Production Tax Credit program, the County will benefit from years of job creation of these two television series. Also, Sony/Netflix will be producing a new television series that will shoot partially in Miami-Dade County and partially in the Florida Keys. The Fox TV series, "Graceland" will also return for a second season. These television shows alone will bring in more than $50 million into Miami Dade County. Early 2014 will bring our first feature film of 2014, "Change of Heart". It is being produced by Gloria and Emilio Estefan and stars Jim Belushi and is directed by Kenny Ortega (High School Musical, Newsies, Hocus Pocus, Dirty Dancing). In addition, there are numerous reality shows filmed in Miami-Dade County like South Beach Tow Season 3, Burger Wars, Hotel Impossible, Appetite for Life: DIY Kitchen, Million Dollar Listing – Miami, Four Weddings, First 48, Mob Wives, Top Gear, etc. Television commercials and print advertising are a constant in the local film and entertainment industry. In 2013, approximately $35 million in direct spend of permitted production was brought into the Miami-Dade County economy. All projects film and entertainment productions whether reality shows, feature films, high impact television series, television commercials or still photo shoots bring exposure to the County.

Surface Transportation

The County owns and operates through its Transit Department a unified multi-modal public transportation system. Operating in a fully integrated configuration, the County's Transit Department provides public transportation services through: (i) Metrorail - a 24.8-mile, 23-station elevated electric rail line connecting South Miami-Dade and the City of Hialeah with the Downtown and Civic Center areas as well as Miami International Airport providing 21.0 million passenger trips annually; (ii) Metromover - a fully automated, driverless, 4.4-mile elevated electric double-loop people-mover system interfaced with Metrorail and completing approximately 9.6 million passenger trips annually throughout 21 stations in the central business district and south to the Brickell international banking area and north to the Adrienne Arsht Center; and (iii) Metrobus, including both directly operated and contracted conventional urban bus service, operating approximately 29.6 million revenue miles per year, interconnecting with all Metrorail stations and key Metromover stations, and providing over 78.4 million passenger trips annually.

The County also provides Para-transit service to qualified elderly and handicapped riders through its Special Transportation Service, which supplies over 1.71 million passenger trips per year in a demand-response environment.

Additionally, the County's Transit Department is operating the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on the South Miami-Dade Busway, a dedicated-use BRT corridor that runs parallel to US1/South Dixie Highway. The South Miami-Dade Busway, which began operating in 1997 and was extended in December 2007, traverses over twenty miles, connecting Florida City (SW 344th Street) with the Metrorail system, with connection to downtown Miami.

Airport

The County owns and operates the Miami International Airport (the "Airport"), the principal commercial airport serving Southeast Florida. The Airport has also the second highest international passenger traffic in the U.S. During Fiscal Year 2013, the Airport handled 40,115,305 passengers and 2,134,943 tons of air freight. The Airport is classified by the Federal Aviation Administration as a large hub airport, the highest classification given by that organization. The Airport is also one of the principal maintenance and overhaul bases, as well as a principal training center, for the airline industry in the United States, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

Passengers and Cargo Handled by Airport
2009-2013

Fiscal Year	Passengers (in thousands)	Cargo Tonnage (in millions)	Total Landed Weight (million lbs.)
2009	33,875	1.70	30,172
2010	35,029	1.99	31,148
2011	37,633	2.00	32,516
2012	39,564	2.10	33,548
2013	40,115	2.13	34,438

SOURCE: Miami-Dade County Aviation Department

Seaport

The Port is an island port, which covers 640 acres of land, operated by the Seaport Department. It is the world's largest multi-day cruise port. Embarkations and debarkations on cruise ships totaled over 4.0 million passengers for Fiscal Year 2013. With the increase in activity from the Far-East markets and South and Central America, cargo tonnage transiting the Port amounted to approximately 7.9 million tons for Fiscal Year 2013.

The following table sets forth a five-year summary of both cruise passengers served and cargo handled:

Passengers and Cargo Handled by Port
2009-2013

Fiscal Year	Cruise Passengers (in thousands)	Cargo Tonnage (in millions)
2009	4,110	6.83
2010	4,145	7.38
2011	4,018	8.22
2012	3,774	8.10
2013	4,078	7.98

SOURCE: Miami-Dade County Seaport Department

Tourism

The Greater Miami Area is a leading center for tourism in the State of Florida. Miami was the primary destination for domestic air travelers after Orlando according to the Florida Division of Tourism. It is also the principal port of entry in the State for international air travelers.   The Airport has the second highest international passenger traffic behind New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport.

A record estimated 14.2 million visitors spent at least one night in Greater Miami and the Beaches in 2013. Visitors spent at least one night in Greater Miami and the Beaches in 2013, a 2.2% increase over 2012. Domestic visitors accounted for 51% of all overnight visitors and International visitors made up 49% of all overnight visitors. Compared to other domestic cities, Miami has the largest percentage of International visitors.

Latin America continued to be a leading source of international visitors to Greater Miami and the Beaches, accounting for over 5.0 million visitors in 2013, a 6.7% increase compared to 2012. South America remains the driving force of growth in Latin America visitors to Miami, accounting for more than 3.7 million visitors, up 8.8% in 2013. Visitors from Europe slightly declined in 2013, but remain up compared to the years prior to 2012.   Canadian and other visitors increased in 2013, up 3.6%, accounting for roughly 781,000 visitors overall.

The following is a five-year schedule of domestic and international visitors, including a further breakdown of international visitors by region of origin, and the estimated economic impact produced by those visitors:

Tourism Statistics
2009-2013

	Visitors (in thousands)			Estimated Economic Impact (in millions)		
	Domestic	**Int'l**	**Total**	**Domestic**	**Int'l**	**Total**
2009	6,251	5,684	11,935	5,954	11,156	17,110
2010	6,544	6,060	12,604	6,485	12,430	18,915
2011	6,948	6,495	13,443	7,089	14,529	21,618
2012	7,075	6,834	13,909	7,482	15,183	22,665
2013	7,087	7,132	14,219	7,840	15,954	23,794

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SOURCE: Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau

International Visitors by Region
2009-2013
(in thousands)

Year	**European**	**Caribbean**	**Latin American**	**Canada /Other**	**Total**
2009	1,279	682	3,067	656	5,684
2010	1,307	689	3,362	703	6,061
2011	1,325	703	3,720	748	6,496
2012	1,368	719	3,986	761	6,073
2013	1,332	719	4,300	781	7,132

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SOURCE: Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau

Employment

The following table illustrates the economic diversity of the County's employment base. No single industry dominates the County's employment market, and there have not been any significant decreases within the industry classifications displayed for the latest years for which information is available:

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT
IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
2011-2013

	Sept. 2011	Percent	Sept. 2012	Percent	Sept. 2013	Percent
Goods Producing Sector						
Construction	31,100	3.2	27,700	2.7	30,100	2.9
Manufacturing	33,900	3.4	34,800	3.5	36,500	3.5
Mining & Natural Resources	300	0.0	400	0.0	400	0.0
Total Goods-Producing Sector	65,300	6.6	62,900	6.2	67,000	6.4
Service Providing Sector						
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	58,800	5.9	61,500	6.1	61,700	6.0
Wholesale Trade	68,900	6.9	68,900	6.8	74,800	7.2
Retail Trade	125,100	12.6	134,200	13.3	137,400	13.3
Information	16,700	1.7	17,500	1.7	18,000	1.7
Finance Activities	61,400	6.2	62,700	6.2	73,000	7.0
Professional and Business	134,900	13.6	140,600	13.9	138,400	13.4
Education and Health Services	165,200	16.6	171,200	16.9	162,900	15.7
Leisure and Hospitality	107,200	10.8	109,800	10.9	122,900	11.9
Other Services	39,000	3.9	39,900	3.9	44,700	4.3
Government	151,600	15.2	142,300	14.1	134,700	13
Total Service Providing Sector	928,800	93.4	948,600	93.8	968,500	93.5
Total Non-Agricultural Employment	994,100	100%	1,011,500	100%	1,035,500	100%

County Demographics

Miami-Dade County
Estimates of Population by Age
2000 to 2030

Age Group	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Under 16	495,375	479,211	497,975	535,382	573,080	615,553
16-64	1,457,435	1,659,816	1,741,608	1,804,055	1,851,342	1,902,394
65 & Over	300,552	352,013	367,615	392,106	440,980	496,204
Total	2,253,362	2,491,040	2,607,198	2,731,543	2,865,402	3,014,151

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Report for 2010. Projections (2015 - 2030) provided Miami-Dade County, Regulatory and Environmental Resources Department, Planning Research Division, January, 2014.

Trend and Forecasts, Population in
Incorporated and Unincorporated Area
1960-2020

Year	Population in Incorporated Areas	Population in Unincorporated Areas	Total	Percentage Growth in Population
Trends:				
1960	582,713	352,334	935,047	N/A
1970	730,425	537,367	1,267,792	35.6 %
1980	829,881	795,900	1,625,781	28.2
1990	909,371	1,027,723	1,937,094	19.1
1995	973,912	1,110,293	2,084,205	7.6
2000	1,049,074	1,204,288	2,253,362	8.1
2005	1,298,454	1,105,018	2,403,472	6.7
2010	1,386,864	1,109,571	2,496,435	3.9
2013	1,429,379	1,136,306	2,565,685	2.8
Forecasts:				
2015	1,433,959	1,173,239	2,607,198	1.6
2020	1,502,349	1,229,194	2,731,543	4.8

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Reports for 1960-2010. Projections (2015 - 2020) provided by Miami-Dade County, Regulatory and Environmental Resources Department, Planning Research Divisior January, 2014.

Miami-Dade County
Population By Race and Ethnic Group[1]
1970 - 2010
(in thousands)

Year	Total[2]	Hispanic[1]	Black[1]	Non-Hispanic Whites and Others
1970	1,268	299	190	782
1975	1,462	467	237	765
1980	1,626	581	284	773
1985	1,771	768	367	656
1990	1,967	968	409	618
1995	2,084	1,155	446	519
2000	2,253	1,292	457	534
2005	2,403	1,455	461	497
2010	2,496	1,624	496	449

(In Percentages)

Year	Total[2]	Hispanic[1]	Black[1]	Non-Hispanic Whites and Others
1970[2]	100%	24%	15%	62%
1975[2]	100	32	16	52
1980[2]	100	36	17	48
1985[2]	100	43	21	37
1990[2]	100	49	21	31
1995[2]	100	55	21	25
2000[2]	100	57	20	24
2005[2]	100	61	21	20
2010[2]	100	65	20	18

Notes:

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic Blacks are counted as both Hispanic and Black. Other Non-Hispanics are grouped with Non-Hispanic White category. Sum of components exceeds total.

[2] Numbers may not add due to rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population Reports for 1970-2010. Projections provided by Miami-Dade County, Regulatory and Environmental Resources Department, Planning Research Division, January, 2014.

The following tables set forth the leading public and private County employers for 2013:

Ten Largest Public Employers

Employers' Name	Number of Employees
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	33,477
Miami-Dade County	25,502
U.S. Federal Government	19,600
Florida State Government	18,300
Jackson Health System	8,208
Florida International University	3,534
Miami-Dade Community College	2,356
City of Miami	3,656
Homestead Airforce Base	3,000
Miami VA Healthcare System	2,500

Ten Largest Private Employers

Employers' Name	Number of Employees
Baptist Health South Florida	13,376
University of Miami	12,720
American Airlines	9,000
Publix Supermarkets	4,604
Carnival Cruise Lines	3,500
Mount Sinai Medical Center	3,000
Miami Children's Hospital	2,800
Sedanos Supermarkets	2,600
Royal Caribbean International/Celebrity Cruises	2,051
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	2,000

SOURCE: The Beacon Council/Miami-Dade County, Florida,
Miami Business Profile & Relocation Guide 2013

The following table sets forth the unemployment rates for the last five years and comparative rates for the United States, the State of Florida and the County:

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
2009- 2013

Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
USA	9.7%	9.7%	8.9%	8.3%	7.6%
Florida	11.6	11.9	10.6	8.9	7.3
Miami-Dade County	11.3	12.4	12.0	9.6	8.9

Note: *9 Month Average through September, 2013.

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 Sources: Labor Market Statistics, LAUS Program. Miami-Dade County, Regulatory and Environmental Resources Department, Planning Research Division, January, 2014.

The following table sets forth the Per Capita Personal Income for last five years for the United States, the Southeastern region and the State of Florida, as well as for the County.

Per Capita Personal Income
2008 - 2012

Year	USA	Southeastern	Florida	Miami-Dade
2008	$40,166	$36,166	$39,064	$35,887
2009	39,635	36,096	38,965	36,357
2010	39,937	36,108	38,210	36,520
2011	41,560	37,473	39,636	37,834
2012	43,735	39,137	41,012	38,860

*Note that this this table contains the most current information available as of the date of this Report.

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Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce Economic and Statistic Administration Bureau of Economic Analysis/Regional Economic Information System.