

## **GENERAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Set forth below is certain general information concerning the 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 currently 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 2005, the population of the County was estimated to have been 2,422,000.

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 created 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. The most recent amendment was in March 2004. The County has Home Rule powers, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution and general laws of the State. The County has, in effect, a county government with certain powers effective throughout the entire County, including 35 municipalities, and a municipal government for the unincorporated area of the County. The County has not displaced or replaced 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 of County Commissioners of Miami-Dade County (the “Board”), or with the consent of the governing body of a particular city.

The County has a Mayor, Commission and Manager form of government. The Board, which consists of thirteen members elected for four-year terms from single member districts, is the legislative and governing body of the County and is responsible for the formulation of all policies. The Mayor, elected countywide for a four-year term, is not a member of the Board, has veto authority over legislative acts, and has the power to appoint the County Manager. The County Manager is the head of the administrative branch of county government and is responsible for carrying out the policies adopted by the Board. Both the Mayor and the Commission have the power to remove the County Manager, requiring a two-thirds vote of the Board.

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 29 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 (per FS 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 center. 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. In May, 1985, the 20.5 miles Phase I of the County's rapid rail transit system was completed and placed into operation. An extension opened in May 2003 expanding the rail service along the north section from the Okeechobee station to the Palmetto station making the system 22.4 miles long. In April 1986, the Metromover component of the rapid rail transit system commenced operation, with 1.9 miles of an elevated double-loop system. Two extensions were subsequently constructed extending the service 1.4 miles south to the Brickell Avenue area and 1.1 miles north to the area known as Omni, for a total of 4.4 miles of service. These extensions were placed in service in May 1994;

(g) Combined public library system consisting of the Main Library, 39 branches and 2 bookmobiles offering educational, informational and recreational programs and materials. On an annual basis, there are approximately 6.1 million visits to the libraries; 700,000 active cardholders borrow more than 6.4 million items such as books, videotapes, audiotapes, CD's and other library materials; reference librarians answer over 6 million questions; and 1.7 million internet sessions are provided free of charge;

(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, and disposal services, consisting of garbage and trash collection services to an average of 307,000 households during Fiscal Year 2005 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 3,605,000 passengers in Fiscal Year 2005. As of September 2005, 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 Airport, a 1,810 acre facility; (iii) the Opa-locka West Airport, a 420 acre facility, (iv) the Kendall-Tamiami Executive Airport, a 1,380-acre facility, (v) the Homestead 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; and

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

### **Economy**

The County's economy has transitioned from mixed service and industrial in the 1970's to a service economy. The shift to services is led by expansion of international trade, the tourism industry, and health services. Wholesale and retail trade have become stronger economic forces in the local economy, and are projected to continue. This reflects the County's position as a wholesale center in Southeast Florida, serving a large international market. The tourism industry remains one of the largest sectors of the local economy.

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. More than 1,300 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 State'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, 2005 there were 14 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States; six of those institutions were located in the County with over \$6.1 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: American Express Bank International; Bancafe International; Banco Santander International; Bank Boston International; Citibank International; and HSBC Private 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 31 foreign chartered banks and over \$15.7 billion on deposit as of September 30, 2005 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 many national and international firms doing business with Latin America. Among these corporations are: Carnival Cruise Lines, Elizabeth Arden, Federal Express Corporation, Kraft Foods International, Parfums Christian Dior, Porsche Latin America, Telefonica, Terra/Lycos Latin America and World Fuel Services.

Significant strides have been made in attracting non-manufacturing firms to the County. Some of the national firms with established international operations located in the County are: ASTAR Air Cargo, Burger King, Ryder Systems, Lennar, Oracle Corporation, The Gap, Starboard Cruise Services and the William Morris Agency.

### **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.

IDA's principal program, the Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program, has generated 414 applications through December 2005. Bonds for 204 company projects were issued for a total volume in excess of \$1.2 billion. Approximately 9,204 new jobs have been generated by these projects. The IDA oversees approximately 55 outstanding Industrial Development Revenue Bond Issues, approximating \$593 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. Since its inception, the Health Authority has issued 23 series of revenue bonds for 16 projects and 16 advance refundings. As of December 2005, the total amount of revenue bonds issued by the Health Authority was \$1.2 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 December 2005, the EFA had issued 37 series of revenue bonds for 25 projects and 22 advance refundings, totaling \$968 million.

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 \$1.1 billion in mortgage funds through the issuance of revenue bonds under the Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program benefiting approximately 12,000 families in the County.

As of December 2005, under the HFA's Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program revenue bonds aggregating approximately \$912 million had been issued for new construction or rehabilitation of 16,752 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**

The County’s film and entertainment industry continues to be the third largest production center in the U.S., behind only Los Angeles and New York City. As part of its continuing effort to streamline production red tape, the County expanded its automated on-line film permitting system in 2005 to include on-line permits for the County, as well as for the most popular film destinations in the cities of Miami and Miami Beach. Film Permits are generally required throughout Miami-Dade County and its municipalities for commercial film video or still photo shoots that are conducted on public property, that is, on roads, streets and sidewalks; parks, beaches or public buildings. This consolidation into a “One Stop” process was a major factor in over 2,000 film, television, still photo and commercial advertising permits being issued in 2005, contributing more than \$180 million in direct expenditures to the local economy.

High profile production in 2005 included MTV’s Video Music Awards show, CSI: Miami, and motion pictures like Universal’s “Miami Vice” with Jamie Foxx, Dreamworks “Red-Eye”; Fox Studios’ “Retirement”; and the Mexican film “I Love Miami.” More than 180 commercials and 90 music videos are also filmed in the area. The strength of the Euro against the dollar contributed to hundreds of European still photo and commercial advertising projects filming in Miami-Dade, and even brought us an Italian feature film titled “Christmas in Miami” from

FilmAuro. Production of Spanish language television from broadcast giants Telemundo and Univision and dozens of Latin American cable networks also continued on an upward trend in Miami, with thousands of hours of programming produced during 2005, including eight “telenovelas” (soap operas).

### **Surface Transportation**

The County owns and operates through its Transit Agency (a County department) a unified multi-modal public transportation system. Operating in a fully integrated configuration, the County's Transit Agency provides public transportation services through: (i) Metrorail - a 22.4-mile, 22-station elevated electric rail line connecting South Miami-Dade and the City of Hialeah with the Downtown and Civic Center areas, providing 17 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 8.7 million passenger trips annually throughout 22 stations in the central business district and south to the Brickell international banking area and north to the Omni area; and (iii) Metrobus - including both directly operated and contracted conventional urban bus service, operating over 38 million miles per year, interconnecting with all Metrorail stations and key Metromover stations, and providing over 103 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 1.4 million passenger trips per year in a demand-response environment.

Additionally, the County's Transit Agency 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. Service commenced in 1997 and was extended from North Kendall Drive/SW 88<sup>th</sup> Street to SW 264<sup>th</sup> Street. A final segment is presently under construction. Upon completion, the South Miami-Dade Busway will traverse over twenty miles, connecting Florida City (SW 344<sup>th</sup> Street) with the Metrorail system, with connection to downtown Miami. The final segment is scheduled to be opened for revenue service in August 2007.

### **Airport**

The County owns and operates the Airport, the principal commercial airport serving Southeast Florida. The Airport has also the third highest international passenger traffic in the U.S. It is currently handling approximately 30,912,000 passengers and 1,965,000 tons of air freight annually and 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.

A five year summary of the passengers served and cargo handled by the Airport is shown below:

**Passengers and Cargo Handled by Airport  
2001-2005**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Passengers (in thousands)</u>	<u>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</u>	<u>Total Landed Weight (million lbs.)</u>
2001	33,049	1.84	33,476
2002	29,350	1.76	31,851
2003	29,532	1.77	31,610
2004	30,244	1.94	31,900
2005	30,912	1.96	31,148

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 just short of 3.6 million passengers for Fiscal Year 2005. With the increase in activity from the Far-East markets and South and Central America, cargo tonnage transiting the Port amounted to approximately 9.5 million tons for Fiscal Year 2005.

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

**Passengers and Cargo Handled by Port  
2001-2005**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Cruise Passengers (in thousands)</u>	<u>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</u>
2001	3,391	8.25
2002	3,643	8.68
2003	3,961	9.00
2004	3,500	9.23
2005	3,605	9.47

Source: Miami-Dade County Seaport Department

## Tourism

The Greater Miami Area is a leading center for tourism in the State. Miami was the primary destination for domestic air travelers after Orlando according to the Florida Division of Tourism of the Department of Commerce. It is also the principal port of entry in the State for international air travelers. During 2005, approximately 86% of international air travelers (excluding travelers from Canada) entering the State arrived through the Airport. The Airport has the third highest international passenger traffic behind New York's John F. Kennedy International and Los Angeles International Airports.

The visitors market in the County is shifting away from the traditional tourist market to a "convention group market." This is reflected in the expansion and renovation of lodging facilities as well as in the marketing efforts of South Florida hoteliers. The City of Miami Beach, with the assistance of the County, is expanding and remodeling the Miami Beach Convention Center, the largest existing convention center in the County, from 250,000 to 500,000 square feet of exhibition space. The convention group market is generally less sensitive to fluctuations in disposable personal income.

The following is a five-year schedule of domestic and international visitors and the estimated economic impact produced by those visitors:

### **Tourism Statistics 2001-2005**

	Visitors (in thousands)			Estimated Economic Impact (in millions)		
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Int'l</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Int'l</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001	5,264	5,246	10,510	\$7,122	\$6,797	\$13,919
2002	5,316	4,915	10,231	6,298	5,613	11,911
2003	5,536	4,909	10,445	5,633	4,207	9,840
2004	5,700	5,262	10,962	6,423	6,034	12,457
2005	6,053	5,249	11,302	7,252	6,683	13,935

### **International Visitors by Region 2001-2005**

<u>Year</u>	(in thousands)				
	<u>European</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Latin American</u>	<u>Canada Japan/Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001	1,222	698	2,581	745	5,246
2002	1,131	650	2,461	673	4,915
2003	1,119	653	2,455	682	4,909
2004	1,253	679	2,641	689	5,262
2005	1,181	709	2,661	698	5,249

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 2003-2005**

	<u>Sept. 2003</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sept. 2004</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sept. 2005</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Good</b>						
Construction	41,700	4.2	42,300	4.2	43,400	4.1
Manufacturing	51,200	5.1	50,600	4.9	49,600	4.7
Mining & Natural Resources	<u>400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>93,300</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>93,300</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>93,400</u>	<u>8.8</u>
<b>Service Providing Sector</b>						
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	63,100	6.3	60,600	5.9	61,300	5.9
Wholesale Trade	71,500	7.2	73,000	7.1	75,100	7.2
Retail Trade	116,500	11.7	116,700	11.4	115,800	11.1
Information	28,400	2.8	28,000	2.8	28,400	2.7
Finance Activities	67,600	6.8	68,400	6.7	69,900	6.7
Professional and Business	142,900	14.3	157,000	15.3	163,400	15.6
Education and Health Services	131,600	13.2	135,300	13.2	137,700	13.2
Leisure and Hospitality	90,500	8.9	95,800	9.3	101,700	9.7
Other Services	41,600	4.3	44,200	4.3	45,400	4.3
Government	<u>151,500</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>153,200</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>154,400</u>	<u>14.8</u>
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<u>905,200</u>	<u>90.7</u>	<u>932,200</u>	<u>90.9</u>	<u>953,100</u>	<u>91.2</u>
<b>Total Non-Agricultural Employment</b>	<u>998,500</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1,025,500</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1,046,500</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program (in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics). Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, January 2005.

**County Demographics**

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

<b><u>Age Group</u></b>	<b><u>2000</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2030</u></b>
Under 16	495,375	527,987	534,919	568,328	587,943	624,806	651,014
16-64	1,457,435	1,568,900	1,675,516	1,762,652	1,859,961	1,930,253	2,011,989
65 & Over	<u>300,552</u>	<u>325,113</u>	<u>340,854</u>	<u>372,142</u>	<u>410,285</u>	<u>464,741</u>	<u>524,789</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,253,362</u></b>	<b><u>2,422,000</u></b>	<b><u>2,551,289</u></b>	<b><u>2,703,122</u></b>	<b><u>2,858,189</u></b>	<b><u>3,019,800</u></b>	<b><u>3,187,792</u></b>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Decennial Census Reports for 2000.

Projections Source: Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005.

**Trend and Forecasts, Population in  
Incorporated and Unincorporated Area  
1960-2015**

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>Population in Incorporated Areas</u></b>	<b><u>Population in Unincorporated Areas</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage Growth in Population</u></b>
<b><u>Trends:</u></b>				
1960	582,713	352,334	935,047	N/A
1970	730,425	537,367	1,267,792	36.5%
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
2001	1,078,455	1,204,864	2,283,319	1.3
2002	1,080,909	1,222,138	2,303,047	1.3
2003	1,100,442	1,242,297	2,342,739	1.3
2004	1,265,077	1,107,341	2,372,418	1.3
2005	1,287,000	1,135,000	2,422,000	1.3
<b><u>Forecasts:</u></b>				
2010	1,331,000	1,220,000	2,551,000	6.1
2015	1,383,000	1,320,000	2,703,000	6.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005

**Miami-Dade County**  
**Population By Race and Ethnic Group<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**1970 - 2020**  
(in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hispanic<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Black<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Non-Hispanic Whites and Others</u>
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 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,422	1,486	441	497
2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,551	1,621	526	442
2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,703	1,794	554	395
2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,858	1,972	583	347

(In Percentages)

1970	100%	24%	15%	62%
1975	100	32	16	52
1980	100	36	17	48
1985	100	43	21	37
1990	100	49	21	31
1995	100	55	21	25
2000	100	57	20	24
2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	61	21	20
2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	64	21	17
2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	66	21	15

Note: <sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> Projections

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Populations, 1970-2000; Miami-Dade County 2005 – 2020 Projections, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2005

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

**Fifteen Largest Public Employers**

<u>Employers' Name</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
1. Miami-Dade County Public Schools.....	50,000
2. Miami-Dade County.....	30,000
3. U.S. Federal Government.....	20,300
4. Florida State Government.....	18,300
5. Jackson Health System.....	10,453
6. Miami - Dade Community College.....	5,400
7. City of Miami.....	3,954
8. Florida International University.....	3,500
9. VA Medical Center.....	2,400
10. City of Miami Beach.....	1,839
11. City of Hialeah.....	1,800
12. U.S. Coast Guard.....	1,224
13. U.S. Southern Command.....	1,200
14. City of Coral Gables.....	1,059
15. City of North Miami Beach.....	761

**Fifteen Largest Private Employers**

<u>Employer's Name</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
1. Baptist Health Systems of South Florida.....	10,683
2. University of Miami.....	9,367
3. American Airlines.....	9,000
4. United Parcel Service.....	5,000
5. Bellsouth Corporation – Florida.....	4,800
6. Winn-Dixie Stores.....	4,616
7. Precision Response Corporation.....	4,196
8. Publix Super Markets.....	4,000
9. Florida Power & Light Company.....	3,665
10. Macy's Department Store.....	3,368
11. Royal Caribbean International/Celebrity Cruises.....	3,300
12. Carnival Cruise Lines.....	3,000
13. Mount Sinai Medical Center.....	3,000
14. American Sales & Management.....	2,800
15. Miami Children's Hospital.....	2,571

Source: The Beacon Council/Miami-Dade County, Florida, *Miami Business Profile & Relocation Guide 2006*

The following table sets forth the unemployment rates:

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
2000-2004**

<b>Area</b>	<b><u>2001</u></b>	<b><u>2002</u></b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005*</u></b>
USA	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%	5.6%*	5.1%
Florida	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.1
Miami-Dade County	6.9	7.8	7.2	6.5	4.7

\*Annual Avg. through September, 2004

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Sources: Florida Agency for Workplace Innovation, Office of workforce Information Services, Labor Market Statistics  
Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME  
1999 - 2003**

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>USA</u></b>	<b><u>Southeastern</u></b>	<b><u>Florida</u></b>	<b><u>Miami-Dade</u></b>
1999	\$27,939	\$25,032	\$26,894	\$24,050
2000	29,847	26,485	28,511	25,627
2001	30,527	27,325	29,247	26,172
2002	30,906	27,837	29,758	26,780
2003	31,472	28,470	30,098	27,953

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Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce Economic and Statistic Administration Bureau of Economic  
Analysis/Regional Economic Information System.  
Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section.



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