

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 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 2007, the population of the County was estimated to have been 2,468,000.

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 amendments was in January 2007 and 2008. 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 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.

On January 23, 2007, the electors of Miami-Dade approved an amendment to the Home Rule Charter which established a "strong mayor" form of government. This amendment expands the Mayor's power over administrative matters. The County Manager, who previously was chief administrator, now reports directly to the Mayor, who has the authority to hire, fire and set the salary of the County Manager. Under this new system, the Mayor also appoints all department heads.

On January 29, 2008 the electors of the County amended its Charter to provide that (i) the two week qualifying period for candidates shall commence three weeks earlier in order to be in line with the State; and (ii) the Property Appraiser shall be elected rather than appointed.

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 (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 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, 41 branches and 4 mobile libraries offering educational, informational and recreational programs and materials. Four newly constructed libraries will open in 2008. On an annual basis, more than 6 million people visit the libraries, and check out more than 7.5 million items such as books, DVDs, books on tape, CDs and other library materials, while reference librarians answer over 6.4 million questions. The Library system is the largest free Internet provider in South Florida, registering more than 2 million Internet sessions. Its web page offers an extensive digital library of more than 1500 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, and disposal services, consisting of garbage and trash collection services to an average of 319,000 households during Fiscal Year 2007 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 3,787,410 passengers in Fiscal Year 2007. As of September 2007, 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 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. Approximately, 1,200 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, 2007, there were 12 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States; five of those institutions were located in the County with over \$10.8 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 Itau Europa International, Banco Santander 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 \$14.9 billion on deposit as of September 30, 2007, 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, the Caribbean, the United States and the rest of the world. Among these corporations are: Carnival Cruise Lines, Elizabeth Arden, Federal Express Corporation, Kraft Foods International, Parfums Christian Dior, Porsche Latin America, Telefonica, AIG, and Caterpillar.

Significant strides have been made in attracting knowledge-based companies to the County. Some of the national firms with established international operations located in the County are: ASTAR Air Cargo, Burger King, Ryder System, 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.

The IDA's principal program, the Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program, has generated 424 applications through December 2007. From 1986 to January 2008, bonds for 211 company projects have been issued in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$1.4 billion. Approximately 9,357 new jobs have been generated by these projects. The IDA continues to manage approximately 54 outstanding Industrial Development Revenue Bond Issues, approximating \$775 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 24 series of revenue bonds for 17 projects and 17 refundings. As of September 2007, the total amount of revenue bonds issued by the Health Authority is over \$1.9 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 2007, the EFA had issued 39 series of revenue bonds for 27 projects and 24 refundings, totaling over \$1.4 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.

As of September 2007, under the HFA's Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, revenue bonds aggregating approximately \$917 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

Miami-Dade County's film and entertainment industry experienced a strong surge in 2007, with location filming revenues up 20% over the previous year to more than \$153 million. Television remains the strongest production sector, with USA Networks' "Burn Notice" filming its 13 episodes season entirely in South Florida, added to recurring production from "CSI: Miami," numerous reality series like "Hogan Knows Best" and "Miami Ink," and the very active Spanish language television business. Spanish language "telenovelas" (soap operas) and other formats contributed more than \$50 million to the total industry economic impact in 2007. In addition, Spanish language commercial productions were heavily represented among the more than 180 commercials shot in Miami-Dade County last year, contributing another \$23 million to the bottom line. In all, nearly 2,000 productions shot on location in Miami-Dade County in 2007.

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 17.5 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 8.6 million passenger trips annually throughout 20 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 35.6 million miles per year, interconnecting with all Metrorail stations and key Metromover stations, and providing over 111 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 1.6 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 88th Street to SW 264th Street. A final segment is currently under construction. Upon completion, the South Miami-Dade Busway will traverse 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 third highest international passenger traffic in the U.S. It is currently handling approximately 33,278,000 passengers and 2,099,000 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 2003- 2007			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Passengers (in thousands)</u>	<u>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</u>	<u>Total Landed Weight (million lbs.)</u>
2003	29,532	1.77	31,610
2004	30,244	1.94	31,900
2005	30,912	1.96	31,148
2006	32,094	1.97	30,735
2007	33,278	2.10	31,420

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 3.7 million passengers for Fiscal Year 2007. With the increase in activity from the Far-East markets and South and Central America, cargo tonnage transiting the Port amounted to approximately 7.8 million tons for Fiscal Year 2007.

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

Passengers and Cargo Handled by Port 2003-2007

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Cruise Passengers (in thousands)</u>	<u>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</u>
2003	3,961	9.00
2004	3,500	9.23
2005	3,605	9.47
2006	3,731	8.65
2007	3,787	7.83

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 2007, approximately 80% 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, including a further breakdown of international visitors by region of origin, and the estimated economic impact produced by those visitors:

**Tourism Statistics
2003-2007**

	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>
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
2006	6,263	5,322	11,585	7,688	9,108	16,796
2007	6,473	5,493	11,966	7,027	10,166	17,193

**International Visitors by Region
2003-2007
(in thousands)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Latin American</u>	<u>Canada Japan/Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
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
2006	1,224	665	2,778	655	5,322
2007	1,294	683	2,835	680	5,492

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 2005-2007

	Sept. 2005	Percent	Sept. 2006	Percent	Sept. 2007	Percent
Goods Producing Sector						
Construction	43,400	4.1	48,300	4.6	54,400	5.1
Manufacturing	49,600	4.7	46,900	4.4	46,900	4.4
Mining & Natural Resources	400	0	600	0.1	400	0
Total Goods-Producing Sector	93,400	8.8	95,800	9.1	101,700	9.5
Service Providing Sector						
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	61,300	5.9	61,500	5.8	60,900	5.7
Wholesale Trade	75,100	7.2	74,200	7.0	76,400	7.2
Retail Trade	115,800	11.1	120,200	11.4	126,000	11.9
Information	28,400	2.7	23,500	2.2	21,600	2.0
Finance Activities	69,900	6.7	74,900	7.1	76,400	7.2
Professional and Business Services	163,400	15.6	170,900	16.2	154,800	14.6
Education and Health Services	137,700	13.2	138,000	13.0	145,200	13.7
Leisure and Hospitality	101,700	9.7	101,100	9.6	100,200	9.4
Other Services	45,400	4.3	42,900	4.1	42,300	4.0
Government	154,400	14.8	154,700	14.6	155,800	14.7
Total Service Providing Sector	953,100	91.2	961,900	90.9	959,600	90.4
Total Non-Agricultural Employment	1,046,500	100%	1,057,700	100%	1,061,300	100%

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, 2007.

County Demographics

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

Age Group	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Under 16	495,375	522,487	534,919	568,328	587,943	624,806	651,014
16-64	1,457,435	1,558,005	1,675,514	1,762,649	1,859,961	1,930,253	2,011,989
65 & Over	300,552	321,613	340,851	372,137	410,285	464,741	524,789
Total	2,253,362	2,402,105	2,551,284	2,703,114	2,858,189	3,019,800	3,187,792

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Report for 2000. Projections provided by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2007.

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

Year	Population in Incorporated Areas	Population in Unincorporated Areas	Total	Percentage Growth in Population
<u>Trends:</u>				
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	1,331,520	1,070,585	2,402,105	1.3
2006	1,347,228	1,084,591	2,431,819	1.2
<u>Forecasts:</u>				
2010	1,410,641	1,140,643	2,551,284	6.1
2015	1,494,626	1,208,488	2,703,114	6.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Reports for 1960-2000. Projections provided by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Hispanic⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Black⁽¹⁾</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	2,402	1,455	461	497
2010 ⁽³⁾	2,551	1,621	526	442
2015 ⁽³⁾	2,703	1,794	554	395
2020 ⁽³⁾	2,858	1,972	583	347

(In Percentages)

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 ⁽³⁾	100	64	21	17
2015 ⁽³⁾	100	66	21	15
2020 ⁽³⁾	100	69	20	12

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
- ⁽³⁾ Projections

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population Reports for 1970-2000. Projections provided by Miami-Dade, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

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

Fifteen Largest Public Employers

<u>Employers' Name</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Miami-Dade County Public Schools.....	50,000
Miami-Dade County	32,000
U.S. Federal Government	19,800
Florida State Government.....	16,200
Jackson Health System.....	10,000
Miami-Dade Community College	6,004
City of Miami	4,297
Florida International University	3,100
VA Medical Center	2,300
City of Miami Beach	1,980
City of Hialeah.....	1,800
U.S. Coast Guard.....	1,220
U.S. Southern Command.....	1,200
City of Coral Gables.....	895
City of North Miami Beach	738

Fifteen Largest Private Employers

<u>Employers' Name</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Baptist Health Systems of South Florida	11,257
Publix Super Markets.....	11,000
University of Miami.....	10,170
American Airlines	9,000
United Parcel Service.....	6,123
Precision Response Corporation	6,000
BellSouth/AT&T.....	5,500
Winn Dixie Stores.....	4,833
Florida Power & Light Company	3,900
Carnival Cruise Lines.....	3,400
Macy's Department Store.....	3,368
Mount Sinai Medical Center.....	3,280
Mercy Hospital	2,412
Miami Children's Hospital.....	2,400
Cordis.....	2,100

Source: The Beacon Council/Miami-Dade County, Florida,
Miami Business Profile & Relocation Guide 2007

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
2003- 2007**

Area	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007*</u>
USA	6.0	5.5	5.5	4.6	4.6%
Florida	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.8
Miami-Dade County	5.9	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.6

Sources: Florida Agency for Workplace Innovation, Office of Workforce Information Services, Labor Market Statistics; Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

The following table sets forth the Per Capita Personal Income for the 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
2001 - 2005**

<u>Year</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>Southeastern</u>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>Miami-Dade</u>
2001	\$30,562	\$27,344	\$29,266	\$26,398
2002	30,795	27,731	29,702	27,050
2003	31,466	28,340	30,290	27,744
2004	33,090	29,912	32,534	29,955
2005	34,471	31,088	34,001	31,347

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 2007.