

## **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 2008, the population of the County was estimated to be 2,500,000.

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 were in November 2008.

Three amendments to the Home Rule Charter were of particular importance:

- January 23, 2007 – 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.
- January 29, 2008 – Provided 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.
- November 4, 2008 – Transferred the Manager's powers, duties and responsibilities to the Mayor and provided that the Manager assists the Mayor in the County government administration.

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.

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, 46 branches and 4 mobile libraries offering educational, informational and recreational programs and materials. Two additional libraries are under construction and will open late summer of 2009. On an annual basis, more than 6.8 million people visit the libraries, and check out more than 7.8 million items such as books, DVDs, books on tape, CDs and other library materials, while reference librarians answer over 6.9 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 323,000 households during Fiscal Year 2008 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 4,137,531 passengers in Fiscal Year 2008. As of September 2008, 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, 2008, there were 13 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States; five of those institutions were located in the County with over \$12.5 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: Bancafe International; Banco Itau Europa International, Banco Santander International; HSBC Private Bank International and Standard Chartered Bank International America.

The County had the highest concentration of international bank agencies on the east coast south of New York City, with a total of 27 foreign chartered banks and over \$12 billion on deposit as of September 30, 2008, 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 corporation with Latin American regional headquarters include: Federal Express Corporation, Kraft Foods International, Porsche Latin America, Telefonica, and Caterpillar.

Significant strides have been made in attracting knowledge-based companies to the County such as those in the life sciences and financial services. Miami-Dade County, is being transformed from an economy that includes professional services, value-added manufacturing, distribution, and research & development.

## **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 430 applications through September 2008. From 1986 to September 2008, bonds for 215 company projects have been issued in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$1.5 billion. Approximately 9,405 new jobs have been generated by these projects. The IDA continues to manage approximately 56 outstanding Industrial Development Revenue Bond Issues, approximating \$802 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 2008, 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 2008, the EFA had issued 52 series of revenue bonds for 28 projects and 24 refundings, totaling over \$1.7 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 \$1.18 billion in mortgage funds through the issuance of revenue bonds under the Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program. As of September 2008, 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**

Despite setbacks from the writer's strike and generally declining economy, feature films provided a boost to the local industry. The Christmas hit movie "Marley and Me" was filmed entirely in South Florida, as was the Indian "Bollywood" Film "Donstana" which became India's highest grossing release to date. Films shot in Miami-Dade County in 2008 contributed nearly \$27 million to our economy, and included Jim Carrey's "I Love You, Phillip Morris," which premiered at Sundance; Renee Zellweger's "Chilled in Miami;" "Confessions of a Shopaholic" with Isla Fisher; and Maggie Gyllenhaal's "Farlanders." Television remained the strongest local production sector at \$43 million, with USA Network's "Burn Notice" filming the 13 episodes of its second season entirely in South Florida; added to this, recurring production from "CSI: Miami;" numerous reality series; and the very active Spanish language television business. In addition, more than 100 commercials shot in Miami-Dade County last year, contributed another \$17 million to the bottom line. In all, more than 1,000 productions shot on location in Miami-Dade County in 2008, spending an estimated \$112 million.

## **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 18.5 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 8.8 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 32.6 million miles per year, interconnecting with all Metrorail stations and key Metromover stations, and providing over 115 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 88<sup>th</sup> Street to SW 264<sup>th</sup> Street. A final segment is currently 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.

## **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 34,066,000 passengers and 2,080,000 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:

<b>Passengers and Cargo Handled by Airport 2004- 2008</b>			
<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>	<b><u>Passengers (in thousands)</u></b>	<b><u>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</u></b>	<b><u>Total Landed Weight (million lbs.)</u></b>
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
2008	34,066	2.08	31,590

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 4.1 million passengers for Fiscal Year 2008. With the increase in activity from the Far-East markets and South and Central America, cargo tonnage transiting the Port amounted to approximately 7.4 million tons for Fiscal Year 2008.

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

### **Passengers and Cargo Handled by Port 2004-2008**

<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>	<b><u>Cruise Passengers (in thousands)</u></b>	<b><u>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</u></b>
2004	3,500	9.23
2005	3,605	9.47
2006	3,731	8.65
2007	3,787	7.83
2008	4,137	7.42

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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 Florida 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.

An estimated 12.1 million visitors spent at least one night in Greater Miami and the Beaches in 2008. The greatest growth came from international visitors, which saw a 5.4% increase over 2007, and made up 48 percent of all overnight visitors. Domestic visitors, accounting for 52% of all overnight visitors, declined 2% from 2007.

While the majority of international visitors to Greater Miami and the Beaches continue to originate from Latin America, visitors originating from Europe have steadily grown over time, with nearly 1.4 million in 2008. More visitors from Canada/Japan were also accounted for in 2008, with 704,000 visitors in total.

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  
2004-2008**

	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>
2004	5,727	5,235	10,962	6,883	6,875	12,457
2005	6,029	5,273	11,302	7,863	8,124	13,935
2006	6,263	5,322	11,585	7,688	9,108	16,796
2007	6,473	5,493	11,966	7,146	10,759	17,905
2008	6,341	5,787	12,128	6,557	10,745	17,302

**International Visitors by Region  
2004-2008  
(in thousands)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Latin American</u>	<u>Canada Japan/Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2004	1,246	676	2,628	686	5,236
2005	1,213	686	2,673	701	5,273
2006	1,224	665	2,778	655	5,322
2007	1,294	683	2,835	680	5,492
2008	1,361	702	3,020	704	5,787

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 2006-2008**

	<b>Sept. 2006</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Sept. 2007</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Sept. 2008</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Goods Producing Sector</b>						
Construction	54,800	5.2	54,400	5.1	45,400	4.3
Manufacturing	48,800	4.6	46,900	4.4	45,300	4.3
Mining & Natural Resources	500	0.1	500	0	500	0.1
<b>Total Goods-Producing Sector</b>	<b>104,100</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>101,800</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>91,200</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Service Providing Sector</b>						
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	61,200	5.8	61,500	5.8	61,500	5.9
Wholesale Trade	75,200	7.1	76,000	7.2	75,700	7.2
Retail Trade	125,700	11.9	126,800	12.0	123,100	11.8
Information	21,500	2.1	20,800	2.0	19,900	1.9
Finance Activities	74,500	7.1	74,700	7.0	73,200	7.0
Professional and Business Services	150,700	14.3	146,700	13.8	140,800	13.5
Education and Health Services	143,700	13.7	150,200	14.2	156,200	14.9
Leisure and Hospitality	100,300	9.5	102,200	9.6	102,800	9.8
Other Services	40,800	3.9	42,100	4.0	42,500	4.1
Government	154,500	14.7	157,500	14.9	158,600	15.2
<b>Total Service Providing Sector</b>	<b>948,100</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>958,500</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>954,300</b>	<b>91.3</b>
<b>Total Non-Agricultural Employment</b>	<b>1,052,200</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,060,300</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,045,500</b>	<b>100%</b>

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, 2009.



## County Demographics

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

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
Under 16	495,375	522,784	537,561	572,850	593,548	630,244	654,791
16-64	1,457,435	1,558,892	1,683,790	1,776,675	1,877,694	1,947,052	2,023,662
65 & Over	300,552	321,796	342,534	375,098	414,197	468,786	527,834
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,253,362</b>	<b>2,403,472</b>	<b>2,563,885</b>	<b>2,724,623</b>	<b>2,885,439</b>	<b>3,046,082</b>	<b>3,206,287</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Report for 2000. Projections provided by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2009.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population in Incorporated Areas</u>	<u>Population in Unincorporated Areas</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage Growth in Population</u>
<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	1,087,033	1,202,189	2,289,222	1.6
2002	1,095,529	1,221,147	2,316,676	1.2
2003	1,127,234	1,216,799	2,344,033	1.2
2004	1,271,676	1,099,261	2,370,937	1.1
2005	1,298,454	1,105,018	2,403,472	1.4
2006	1,350,926	1,084,591	2,435,517	1.3
2007	1,372,281	1,095,302	2,467,583	1.3
2008	1,398,177	1,101,490	2,499,667	1.3
<b><u>Forecasts:</u></b>				
2010	1,417,608	1,146,277	2,563,885	2.6
2015	1,506,519	1,218,104	2,724,623	6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Reports for 1960-2000. Projections provided by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2009.

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

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

(In Percentages)

1970 <sup>(2)</sup>	100%	24%	15%	62%
1975 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	32	16	52
1980 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	36	17	48
1985 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	43	21	37
1990 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	49	21	31
1995 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	55	21	25
2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	57	20	24
2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	61	21	20
2010 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	64	21	17
2015 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	66	21	15
2020 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	69	20	12

**Notes:**

- <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> Numbers may not add due to rounding
- <sup>(3)</sup> 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 2009.

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

#### **Fifteen Largest Public Employers**

<b><u>Employers' Name</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Employees</u></b>
Miami-Dade County Public Schools.....	54,861
Miami-Dade County .....	33,653
U.S. Federal Government .....	20,400
Florida State Government.....	17,000
Jackson Health System.....	11,875
Florida International University .....	8,500
Miami-Dade Community College .....	5,865
City of Miami .....	4,600
City of North Miami Beach .....	3,878
VA Medical Center .....	2,310
Homestead Airforce Base .....	2,044
City of Hialeah.....	1,900
City of Miami Beach .....	1,800
U.S. Southern Command.....	980
City of Coral Gables .....	840

#### **Fifteen Largest Private Employers**

<b><u>Employers' Name</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Employees</u></b>
University of Miami.....	12,765
Publix Super Markets .....	11,760
Baptist Health Systems of South Florida .....	11,615
American Airlines .....	9,000
Winn Dixie Stores.....	8,000
United Parcel Service.....	5,144
Precision Response Corporation .....	5,000
The Home Depot.....	4,500
BellSouth/AT&T .....	4,100
Florida Power & Light Company .....	3,952
American Sales & Mgmt. Org. Corp.....	3,500
Carnival Cruise Lines .....	3,400
Mount Sinai Medical Center.....	3,383
Macy's Department Store.....	3,368
Miami Children's Hospital.....	2,788
Mercy Hospital .....	2,300
Royal Caribbean .....	2,299

SOURCE: The Beacon Council/Miami-Dade County, Florida,  
*Miami Business Profile & Relocation Guide 2009*

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  
2004- 2008**

<b><u>Area</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008*</u></b>
USA	5.5	5.5	4.6	4.6	5.5%
Florida	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.5
Miami-Dade County	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.6	4.9

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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 2009.

\*Nine month average through September 2008.

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  
2003 - 2007**

<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>
2003	31,530	28,380	30,369	27,908
2004	33,157	29,970	32,672	29,830
2005	34,690	31,324	34,709	31,863
2006	36,794	33,457	37,099	34,708
2007	38,615	34,859	38,417	36,081

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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 2009.

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