Miami-Dade County
The Dr. Antonio Jorge Social and Economic Development Council (SEDC)

Dr. Raul Moncarz, Chairman
Stephen P. Clark Center, 111 NW First Street, 6th Floor Conference Room
Friday, November 21, 2014 at 2:00 pm

A G E N D A

Call to Order — Dr. Raul Moncarz, Chairperson

Welcome and Introductions — Dr. Moncarz

Approval of Minutes

Chairperson's Report — Dr. Moncarz

- Vacancies on the SEDC
- Cost of Dr. Antonio Jorge Award/Lecture
- Update of Dr. A.J. Foundation
- Governmental affairs subcommittee

General Discussion Items

- Discussion of Comm. Suarez Economic Development Plan
- Conversation with Commissioner Daniela Levine-Cava (3:00pm)
- Scholarship Selection Criteria/Funding (deferred) — Dr. Rolando Ochoa
- Economic development policy topics for future whitepapers
- Discussion regarding support for policy research
- New Business
- Public Comments

ADJOURNMENT

Next Meeting Date **December 19, 2014**

The Dr. Antonio Jorge Social and Economic Development Council Mission

To improve the quality of life of all residents of Miami Dade County by providing the County Commission and Mayor with timely, objective, transparent, and thoughtful advice on significant social and economic issues. The Council aims to pursue a balanced perspective among economic development, social justice, and environmental sustainability, both in the short and long term.

The Dr. Antonio Jorge Social and Economic Development Council (SEDC)
Meeting Minutes
Friday, October 17, 2014 at 2:00 pm

Members Present - Mr. Rosendo Castillo, Dr. Maria Espino, Mr. Marcos Kerbel, Dr. Kenneth Lipner, Mr. Jose Lopez-Calleja, Dr. Raul Moncarz, Dr. Brian Peterson, Mr. Reinaldo Valdes, Dr. Thomas Breslin, Dr. Alexandra Cornelius, Mr. Santiago Leon, Dr. Pedro Pellet, Dr. Bernadette West, Mr. Robert Saco, Dr. Eunju Suh

Staff Present – Dr. Robert Cruz

Guests Present –

Excused Absence- Prof Elisa Moncarz, Dr. Rolando Ochoa, Mr. Jesus Permuy, Dr. Jorge Salazar-Carrillo, Dr. Wilbert Bascom.

Absent -

Call to Order/Welcome and Introductions - The October 17, 2014 meeting of the SEDC was called to order by Chairman Dr. Raul Moncarz at 2:20 pm. followed by self-introductions.

Approval of Minutes – Dr. Maria (Loly) Espino offered the motion to approve the minutes of the September 15, 2014 SEDC meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jose Lopez-Calleja and passed unanimously.

Chairperson's Report – The chairman thanked all the members of the Council that participated in organizing the Dr. Antonio Jorge Lecture and Economic Development Award, especially Drs. Peterson, Cornelius and Breslin who devoted much time and effort to make the arrangements with FIU. He thanked Commissioner Javier Souto and his office for their assistance with the first Dr. Antonio Jorge Award, and also Dr. Cruz and his staff for their usual support for the Council. Dr. Moncarz noted that members of the steering committee continue to meet with commissioners to impress upon them the Council's need for staff resources to fulfill the mission that the Board of County Commissioners intended. Dr. Ochoa's efforts to create a procedure for selecting a recipient or recipients of the Dr. Antonio Scholarship continues. Dr. Pellet is working on a research program regarding an input-output economic analysis that shows the differential impacts from the growth or decline of local industry sectors, with more details expected for the next meeting.

Presentation by Honorable Xavier Suarez, Commissioner District 7 – Dr. Moncarz introduced the Commissioner and thanked him for accepting the invitation to share his economic development ideas with the Council. The chairman acknowledged following Commissioner Suarez's career since the time he was Mayor of Miami. The chairman recalled that he was a member the economic advisory group to the mayor, which was led by Dr. Jorge in the 1980's.

Commissioner Suarez distributed his task force report with ideas to raise the living standards of Miami-Dade's low income residents that struggle each day to meet their basic economic needs. His plan is focused on addressing three key areas that contribute to poverty: limited and unaffordable public transportation for low-income residents; high unemployment; and the scarcity of affordable housing. Commissioner Suarez proposed aggressive investment in each of the three areas.

His plan calls for $100 million of investments in transportation to reduce transit fares to as low as $1.00/trip and provide loan financing for owner-operators to establish approximately 2,000 privately owned and maintained minibuses and trolleys. Owner-operators would be chosen in conjunction with the Transit Workers Union, existing taxi drivers. The minibuses and trolleys would provide reliable service to residents and visitors, and create new jobs for no less than 2,000 workers.

The plan invests $70 million to increase the supply of affordable housing by approximately 1,650 units, and another $20 million to rehabilitate existing public housing that reduces waiting lists for rental units and homeowner assistance, and install energy efficiencies and green technology that help mitigate the effects of climate change.

High rates of unemployment represent a significant obstacle to reducing poverty rates in low income communities and to begin to address this problem Commissioner Suarez proposed replicating and expanding the City of Miami's Summer Youth Jobs Program that has been successful. The commissioner estimates that with $6.0 million ($5.0 million from the County and $1.0 million already pledged by The Children's Trust) the County could provide 1,300 residents ages 16 to 18 from low-to-moderate income neighborhoods with wages and training over an 9-week program.

The Commissioner's plan for stimulating employment and reducing unemployment rates among the County's youth includes $75 million for the creation of a *Miami-Dade Service Corps* designed as an independent agency that provides an "at will" labor force of approximately 2,000 full-time workers between the ages of 18 to 25 reporting to the Mayor. The service corps would target high unemployment in low-income communities providing not only employment opportunities, but also job training and establish a work history.

The total annually recurring cost of the three programs (public transportation, affordable housing, and a youth employment program) is projected at $270 million. The potential funding source as a workforce restructuring that reduces the number of field supervisors per field workers from 1:4.2 field workers to 1:7. The restructuring would generate an estimated $270 million per year in cost savings, enough to fund the three programs outlined above.

The presentation was followed by a Q&A period after which the chairperson and the members thanked the commissioner for taking time to share his ideas with the Council. The Council members will review the documents with additional details of the three initiatives and provide feedback to the Commissioner.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25pm.

The next SEDC meeting is scheduled for December 19, 2014.

DR ANTONIO JORGE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS APPLIED TO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

PRO-BONO SABBATICAL PROJECT TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Professor Pedro F. Pellet, Ph.D.

INTRODUCTION

The efficient exploitation of economic growth opportunities in the rapidly expanding global environment requires a more pro-active and pre-emptive approach than the one offered by the traditional input-output models. The new global paradigm demands a shift from product selection and output and production alternatives projections, to ideal factor-mix designation and preparation in anticipation of forecasted changes in product preferences and total demand. Instead of working with models that solve for products and production possibilities given a set of production coefficients under existing factors composition, the models must now solve for the most competitively (effective and efficient) possible production coefficients and inputs profile, given the expected global markets demand and competition.

Success in the rapidly evolving global economic framework requires an emphasis not only on commodity-by-industry over the traditional aggregated industry approach, but also two additional orientations. One, it needs to reverse the evaluation from output capacity to input needs in terms of quantity, quality, capacitating and geographical location through time. Moreover this analysis should also encompass as wide a geographic expanse as feasible under a transnational demand-supply-chain

management perspective. Two, it must gauge the financial feasibility of the various factors re-training, re-location, re-tooling and re-engineering capable of bringing to bare the resource profile necessary to meet the projected output demand, competitively.

The issue facing today's planning for sustainable economic growth is not so much to determine the set of final output and intermediate needed to provide for a given desired composition of end consumer products given existing production coefficients. The issue today, and increasingly so, is to determine the set of production coefficients and of production processes necessary to penetrate and remain competitive in the markets for expanding, evolving and emerging products with global demand. Yesterday, the existing production coefficients and current technological innovations dominated phases one and two. Today under globalization advanced input selection, preparation and adaptation to anticipated changes in consumer preference and values provide the framework for the execution of phases one and two above. These anticipated changes are in turn derived from ongoing strategic market intelligence surveys. Yesterday there were possibilities for a modicum of general if not partial equilibrium possibilities. Today the possibilities lie in managing disequilibrium pro-actively; that is in more factor and coefficients preparation-in-anticipation.

PREMISES

In addition to the marked volatility in product and resource demand generated by the rapidly expanding global competition and market interdependencies, and the need to pro-actively anticipate opportunities and threats, there is an additional underlying force compounding the magnitude and speed of the changes. Modern developed economies in particular have become segmented in two industrial umbrella

categories. One of the industrial categories is made up of the set of products with a "substantive" or fundamental/essential nature and the other industrial category of the set of products with a "superfluous" or ephemeral/excess nature. This classification applies within each of the traditional categories of Basic, Convenience and Luxury products and it is based in the characteristics of the products within each category. Together both globalization and superfluous products have elevated the relevance of market intelligence and resource selection/preparation in anticipation to forecasted changes, to the top of the agenda in mapping stable economic development plans.

In order to illustrate, it can be said that although both the substantive and superfluous products have been growing through time, the former category has become smaller relative to the latter in its contribution to GDP and employment. This initially gradual but now pronounced shift has transferred the health and stability of developed economies to the vagaries in demand and erratic life-spans of superfluous products. Because of the ensuing economic instability and unpredictability deriving from the modern dominance of global competition, market interdependencies and the share of superfluous output, the relevance of the anticipated determination of the ideal production coefficients over the acceptance and application of existing ones, has become paramount in defining stable economic growth paths and policies. Perhaps stable interdependence between sectors within the substantive product categories remain valid however, for the superfluous segment, such interdependence evaporates and is replaced with intermittency and indeterminacies. This modern reality dilutes and weakens the application of traditional inter-industry economic interdependence and the relevance of previously established production coefficients.

In addition, production functions have traditionally been analyzed in two contexts, one static and one dynamic. The static context encompassed the efficient application of factors of production in response to prices as a function of existing values or preferences. The dynamic phase incorporates the rôle of time and timing in the production process and towards general equilibrium. Today, however, the volatile dimensions outlined in this paper add by necessity an overarching pre-emptive phase in the form of demand changes and competitors inroads to both the static and dynamic contexts. It entails the anticipatory acquisition and adaptation of inputs in preparation for forecasted (strategic market intelligence) market opportunities and threats not intermittently, but constantly. Business-unusual, and not as usual, is the modern norm. In essence, economic interdependencies including production coefficients are more unstable and readily undermined in general, but particularly so in the superfluous products segment of the economy than the substantive. The former segment exhibits more volatility and short-lived demand and product-life-cycles than the latter, which in turn precludes applying a priori production coefficients. The first modern explanations of economic interdependence were examined by Dr. François Quesnay´s ***Tâbleau Œconomique***, published in 1758, where he diagrammed the relationship between the different economic classes and sectors of France's society and the flow of national payments between them.

INPUT–OUTPUT ANALYSIS

The significant recognition of François Quesnay as a pioneer of inter-industrial or sectorial analysis or, as is it nowadays referred to, input-output (I-O) model, or method of balances, was made by whom many year later became one of the greatest modern exponents of this type of economic paradigm, that is, Wassily W. Leontief. He eventually received the Nobel Prize in Economics for his work on the dynamic input-output theory which was presented in his essay ***The Structure of the American***

Economy, using the United States of America during the 1920's and 1930's period as a case study. The reason it is called the method of balances is just that: The essence of I-O analysis is that inputs must be equal to the outputs. It is an economic accounting system. I-O is concerned with the circular flow of commodities and general equilibrium principles, first conceptualized in Quesnay's ***Tâbleau Œconomique*** of 1758. Input-Output analysis is value free and neutral in nature and has been a growing branch of economics which involves disaggregation of the macroeconomic structure into its component commodity or inter-industry parts. Hence it appeals to economist in market-oriented as well as centrally-planned economies. It also provides a practical means for analyzing a region's trade flows like in the case of Miami-Dade County alone, or combined with Broward and Palm Beach counties. I-O is a blending of general equilibrium Neo-Classical economics and modern matrix algebra. It involves further development of Léon Walras' mathematical system of equations for market economics. Leontief aggregated Walras' cumbersome original mathematical system into manageable proportions, which resulted in a production equilibrium system of interdependent commodities sector. I-O is based on the assumption that every transaction that occurs (concerning the exchange of a good or service) represents a sale of output from the seller's viewpoint and, at the same time, it is the purchase of input from the buyer's viewpoint. Implicit in this principle is the mutually interdependent relationship between traded commodities.

In his ***The Structure of the American Economy***, Leontief developed input–output, inter-sectorial or inter-industry analysis. It showed the interdependence of an economy's various productive sectors that could be observed by viewing the product of each industry both as a commodity demanded for final consumption and as a factor in the production of itself and other goods. Certain simplifying assumptions are made, such as that productive resources will always be combined in the same proportions to

produce any amount of a final product. Then, it is possible to determine the total amount or quantities of various commodities (goods and/or services) that must be produced to obtain a given level or amount of final consumption.

The analysis usually involves constructing a table or matrix in which each horizontal row describes how one industry's total product is divided among various production processes and final consumption. Each vertical column denotes the combination of productive resources used within one industry. If, for example, the first row of a table for a very simple economy describes the distribution of the total production of trucks, it would show that a certain quantity of trucks is used in the production of more trucks, a certain quantity in the production of agricultural commodities, a certain quantity in the production of houses, a certain quantity by private households, and so on. If the numbers are added across the row, the total quantity of trucks produced is obtained.

A table of this type illustrates the dependence of each industry on the products of other industries: for example, an increase in food output is also seen to require an increase in the production of trucks. In other words, the input-output analysis is a linear model of an economy with several sectors, where each sector uses some of the output of other sectors. An excess is produced to meet outside demand and each sector must produce enough to meet both the demand from the market and the demand from other sectors. Input–output tables can be constructed for whole economies or for segments within economies. They are useful in planning the production levels in various industries necessary to meet given consumption goals and in analyzing the effects throughout the economy of changes in certain components. They have been most widely used in centrally-planned economies and in developing countries.

The focal point of I-O analysis is the I-O transactions table or matrix. A typical table consists of three quadrants: 1)- the inter-industry matrix, 2)- the final demand matrix, and 3)- the value added matrix. The inter-industry matrix measures intermediate demand for goods and services (commodities). The left hand column of this table lists the sellers of goods and services and is labeled ¨producing sectors¨. The top of the table lists column headings in the same order of buyers of commodities and is labeled ¨purchasing sectors¨. In summary, the rows of the inter-industry matrix represent producing sectors and the columns represent purchasing sectors. When a sector is read horizontally, the figures express what it ships to other sectors. When a sector is read vertically, the figures express what it consumes as inputs from other sectors. The level of aggregation or disaggregation of sectors in a given I-O table depend on the purpose for which the analysis is used. An I-O table with 200 sectors in the inter-industry matrix will certainly be less manageable than a 75 sector matrix. For a small regional impact analysis like the Miami-Dade County proposed, a 20 sector table may be disaggregated to 10 sector and still yield a reasonable accurate data for the purpose needed. The second quadrant represents final demand which at the minimum will include categories for: 1)- households (consumer aggregate demand), 2)- private investment or capital formation, 3)- government, and, finally, 4)- exports. The third quadrant represents total gross output or value added. A direct matrix is used and is calculated for the individual sectors. Each coefficient represents the value needed to produce one unit of output at producer prices (which do not include shipping, distribution, taxes, etc.). An inverted coefficient matrix (the Leontief matrix) is then, calculated and serves as a powerful tool for economic analysis. The formula can be manipulated algebraically and is facilitated by using a computer, and shown by Figure 1 as a simplified, I-O transactions table.

Fig. 1 Simplified, input-output transactions table

From \ To	Purchasing sectors 1 . . . j . . . n	Local final demand: Households	Private investment	Government	Exports	Total gross output
Producing sectors 1	$X_{11} \ldots X_{1j} \ldots X_{1n}$	C_1	I_1	G_1	E_1	X_1
.	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
.	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
.	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
i	$X_{i1} \ldots X_{ij} \ldots X_{in}$	C_i	I_i	G_i	E_i	X_i
.	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
.	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
.	. . .	.	.	.	.	.
n	$X_{n1} \ldots X_{nj} \ldots X_{nn}$	C_n	I_n	G_n	E_n	X_n
Labour	$L_1 \ldots L_j \ldots L_n$	L_C	L_I	L_G	L_E	L
Other value added	$V_1 \ldots V_j \ldots V_n$	V_C	V_I	V_G	V_E	V
Imports	$M_1 \ldots M_j \ldots M_n$	M_C	M_I	M_G	–	M
Total gross outlay	$X_1 \ldots X_j \ldots X_n$	C	I	G	E	X

formula is :

$$X_i = \sum_{j}^{n} X_{ij} + (C_i + I_i + G_i + E_i).$$

Gross output — Intermediate demand — Final demand

Where “i” equals sales of industry “i” to all other industries (intermediate demand) and to “C” consumption, “I” private investment, “G” government spending, and “E” exports. “X” equals gross output. “j” shows purchases from industry “j” from other industries (intermediate inputs), and from primary inputs such as labor and capital, which include wages, interest, rent, profit and taxes.

INPUT-OUTPUT AND REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Changing demand or inter-industry values can be substituted into the formula to determine the ripple effect that economic disturbances will have on other sectors, demand categories and total output. The coefficient matrix formula provides a flexible tool measuring the impact of change on the various facets of the economic structure. Today’s “ex ante” input-output models are dynamic in nature. State of the art computer technology, utilizing regression analysis and other quantitative techniques, enables economist to approximate changing coefficient values over time taking into consideration trends, and variable factors which slight shift coefficient values. Linear programming used in conjunction with input-output models, provides a valuable means for optimizing solutions for different courses of action that policy makers could be considering. Input-output analysis is growing in importance as a methodology used by economists in market and centrally-planned economies alike because it works effectively. It provides the methodology needed to delineate crucial commodity trade flow relationships that exist both domestically and internationally. Input-output tables provide the framework for understanding these important inter-industry relationships.

CONSTRAINTS

Due to the lack of sufficient data, in particular, those related to each industrial sector´s capital requirements, it has not been possible to develop dynamic models for many countries. This proposal presents a dynamic input-output model based on Leontief´s dynamic inverse. About the dynamic inverse, Professor P. N. Mathur, one of Leontief's disciples, has said that a most important theoretical and empirical advance is Wassily W. Leontief´s conceptualization and implementation of Dynamic Inverse. That shows the direct and indirect input requirements generated by the final demand of the year zero for all previous individual years**.** If delivery to final demand at some specified future date is required, the method determines the 'productive advances' necessary today, at every intervening point of time**.** This gives measurable content to the notions of 'productive advances' of Quesnay, 'expanded reproduction' of Marx, and 'roundabout reproduction' of Eugen Ritter von Böhm-Bawerk.

This proposal hopes to develop a model to estimate an empirical dynamic inverse, using the Miami-Dade County's economy as a case study. It should be borne in mind that data required for these analyses can be obtained from the U.S economy regional tables, requiring, for example, a capital-coefficient matrix. As Leontief has expressed, "The dynamic input-output system… can be of little help in the derivation of the Golden Rules of economic growth… the dynamic inverse is primarily a storehouse of systematically factual information".

PRODUCTION COEFFICIENTS

Production coefficients are not fixed or slowly evolving variables anymore, nor their demand a function of the underlying inputs' market prices. Because of the modern highly competitive global paradigm, including the demand for superfluous

products and their ephemeral features, production coefficients from even the most recent use, are at best inefficient if not ineffective to work and compete with.

Fixed production coefficients may be functional or perhaps close to optimal, in well-established and slowly evolving markets, i.e. markets under mild competitive environments and made of substantive products and accompanying stable production functions. However for modern conditions, viable production coefficients need to be flexible, quick fixes adapted to penetrate narrow and fast opening-closing product demand windows and adaptable to meet rapidly evolving competitive forces. In such a fast pace dynamic environment, price signal and employment considerations take second seat to factor selection and capacitating in anticipation to new and shifting demand.

The composition of output has become so volatile and competition so intense and cost cutting oriented, that the production coefficients for competitive success must become the dependent variable and output, the independent variable, hence reversing their traditional roles. In the modern global economy with its obsessive-compulsive consumerism, concerns with economic growth and industrial planning have evolved from the exploitation of known and relatively stable interdependencies between economic variables to the exploration of possible new interdependencies along with the optimization of adaptive inputs and production coefficients.

Finally, Leontief was also involved in:

- The development of the linear activity model of general equilibrium and the use of input-output analysis that results from it.

- Significant contributions in other areas of economics such as international trade, where he documented the famous Leontief paradox.

- He was also one of the first to establish the composite commodity theorem.

- Leontief wrote that the statistical study presented in his Introduction to Part I of his book *The Structure of the American Economy* could be better defined as an attempt to produce a "*Tableau* Œconomique" of the United States for 1919 and 1929.

- Leontief´s input-output model was originally intended to functionalize Léon Walras´ general equilibrium and interdependence model.

- That is why Leontief defined Input-output as an adaptation of neoclassical theory of general equilibrium to the empirical study of the quantitative interdependence among interrelated economic activities.

Dr. François Quesnay: Paris, 16 June 1694 –Versailles, 16 December 1774.

TABLEAU ŒCONOMIQUE.

FOurnies par l'agriculture, prairies, pâtures, forêts, mines, pêche, &c. En grains, boissons, viandes, bois, bestiaux, matieres premieres des marchandises de main d'œuvre, &c.

DEPENSES PRODUCTIVES.

DEPENSES DU REVENU, l'impôt prélevé, se partageant aux Dépenses productives & aux Dépenses stériles.

DEPENSES STERILES.

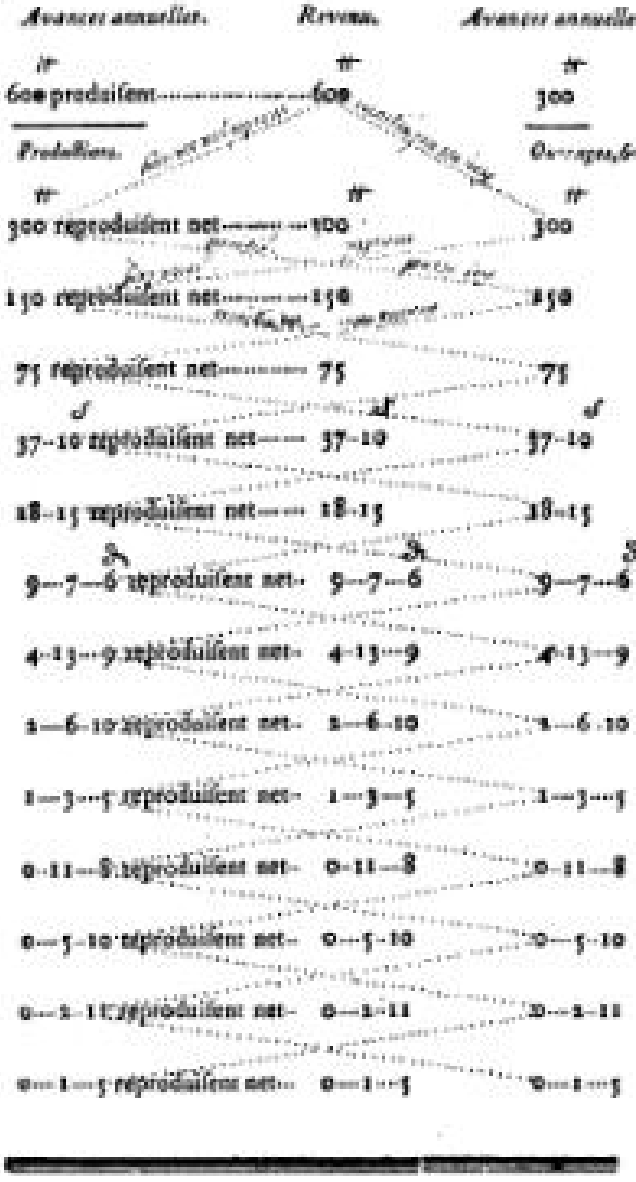
EN marchandises de d'œuvre, logemens ment, intérêts d'argent mobiliques, frais de cu ce, denrées étrangeres

Les achats réciproques claſſe de dépenſe à l'aut tribue le revenu de 600

Les deux claſſes dép en partie ſur elles-mêm en partie réciproquement ſur l'autre.

La circulation port liv. à cette colomne, ſ il faut retirer les 300 l avances annuelles, re 300 liv. pour le ſalair

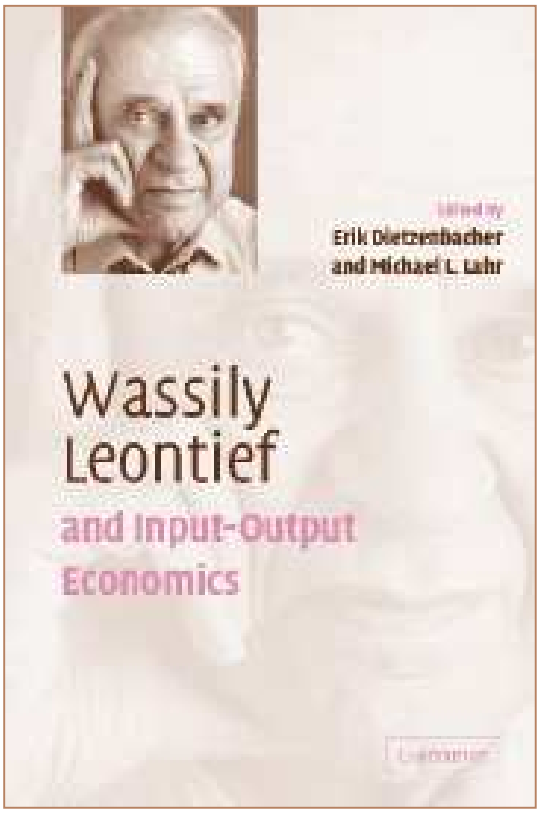
L'impôt qui doit êt porté à cette claſſe, e ſur le revenu qui s'obti les dépenſes réproduc & vient ſe perdre dan claſſe-ci, à la réſerve de rentre dans la circul où il renait dans le ordre que le revenu, diſtribue de même au claſſes. Mais il eſt to au préjudice du reve propriétaires, ou des a des cultivateurs, ou de gne ſur la conſomm Dans les deux dernie eſt deſtructif, parce q minue d'autant la rép tion; il en eſt de même qu'il en paſſe à l'étran retour, & de ce qui arrêté par les ſommes niaires des traitans e de la perception & d penſes; car ces par l'impôt détournées ou bées par l'épargne aux ſes productives, ou pe les avances des cultiva éteignent la répro diſ retombent doublement perte ſur les propriétai détruiſent enfin la m revenu qui ſpurnit l' lequel ne doit porter le propriétaire, & no dépenſes réproductiv il ruine le Cultivat Propriétaire, & l'Et



REPRODUIT total 600 de revenu & les frais annuels d'agriculture de 600 livres que la Terre reſtitue. Ainſi la réproduction eſt de 1200 livres.

Taxes.

multiplier les choſes, & qui n'eſt qu'un ſurcroît de dépenſes ſtériles.



5 August 1905, Munich, Germany – 5 February 1999, New York

CONCLUSSION

Because of rapid modernization and the arrival of explosive global competition and product demand variations, the production coefficients in input-output models have become the unknown variables to solve for.

They are now more than before essential to sustain economies on sustainable growth paths. Their character and consequence have evolved from "solving with" to "solving for" and under continuous revisions. Demand analyses and industrial forecasting are not their determinants anymore, but their support players instead.

They are undertaken instead to prepare the coefficients to adapt pro-actively and meet competitively the projected opportunities and threats in the rapidly shifting global economic environment.

JULIANA VELEZ

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WORK EXPERIENCE

Office of Economic Opportunity, M-DCPS

Miami, FL **December 2013 - Present**

Parsons Brinkerhoff Consultant, Outreach and Certification.

Promoting the development and growth of Small Business and Micro Business Enterprises, and to ensure that they have the maximum opportunity to do business with the School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida.
Research and creation of new initiatives in outreach taskforce generating synergy and cooperation among governmental and local entities in order to create economic development throughout the county.

- Creating and coordinating meetings to streamline outreach efforts on bond implementation to each particular district.
- Creating and coordinating events with entities such as Beacon Council, various construction companies, and chambers of commerce.
- Finding and creating opportunities among the community to expose the OEO office in all of our community.
- Creating low-cost/ free advertisement avenues for our office in television, radio and print relevant to our audience.
- Creating and managing relationships with elected officials, community leaders and business owners.
- Public speaking and event management.
- Management of all social media for the OEO office.
- Business development under Parsons Brinkerhoff. Attending several events and fundraisers for elected officials, creating visibility and new relationships.

Museum of Contemporary Art

November 2012 - June 2013

Miami, FL

Creative Leader in the: **Model MOCA Project**. Developed the theme and context of the exhibition, managed the operating budget, and marketing plan. Selecting and installing the work, coordinating an education program and opening event.
Creating avenues for the dissemination of the project.
Coordinating efforts and creating consensus and consistency in the message.

Consulate General of Spain

August 2011- July 2012

Miami, FL

Responsible for facilitating the Spanish nationalization process for minors.
Duties included: Monthly inventory reports, set up appointments, managed schedules, and prepared meetings.
Directed execution of daily activities for interns.
Attending events on behalf of the consulate when Consul General was unable to attend.

International Organization for Haitian Development **February-June 2011**

Miami, FL
Coordinator.

Responsibilities included: case management in the process of placing Haitian students in American educational outlets in a non-profit environment.
Other duties included: interviewing, hiring, and training other interns, created international relationships between Dominican and Haitian politicians for the purpose of raising funds to create educational opportunities for foreign students.

School Board of Miami-Dade County District 7 *(MDCPS)* **December 2008- August 2010**

Miami, FL
Candidate

Managed and developed campaign strategy, and communications.
Public policy research, with emphasis in public management.
Organized fundraisers, and mobilized community through a grassroots campaign approach.
Analyzed and compiled data through various methods including surveys.
Revision of progress, implemented actions by identifying problems and concerns.
Presenting and creating topic points of conversation, presenting updates and efforts being conducted.

Abraham Lincoln Foundation

March 2010-2012
Miami, FL
Founder

Founded and developed The Abraham Lincoln Foundation as an organization dedicated to educate constituents about civic issues and government programs available to them.
Creation of events with different government representatives and community leaders, bringing light to controversial topics in our community.
Managed all aspects of event creation, marketing outreach and catering to audience.
Managed relations with Univision Radio, Miami Herald, and local newspapers in order to market event and disseminate conclusions.

EDUCATION

Florida International University. **December 2011**
Miami, FL

Bachelor in Political Science, Secondary field in International Relations.
Certificate in Latin American and Caribbean studies**.**
Formal and informal research of social and economic development . Coursework: Politics of Development & Underdevelopment, Contemporary International Problems, International Relations of the Middle East, Comparative Politics: Iraq, Politics of South America, International Relations of South America and Caribbean. Political Violence and Revolution of Africa.

Languages: Fluent in Spanish, English, and Intermediate French student at the Alliance Française Miami.

Interests: Development through education. Media, dissemination of information. Social and economic development, education philosophy, politics and contemporary art.

References:

Mr. Brian Williams, Economic Development Officer

Office of Economic Opportunity
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Miami, FL 33132
Phone: 305-995-1307 Fax: 305-523-0739

Glen White, Program Manager
Parsons Brinckerhoff
Miami-Dade County Public Schools
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whiteg@pbworld.com<mailto:whiteg@pbworld.com>

More available upon request.