

PROFILE OF BLACK-OWNED BUSINESSES

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

1997

Research Section
Department of Planning and Zoning
Stephen P. Clark Center
111 N.W. 1st Street
Miami, Florida 33128-1972

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Total Black-owned firms in Miami-Dade County increased from 3,885 in 1982 to 16,918 in 1997 (335 percent).
- ◆ Employment in these firms went up by 323 percent and stood at 9,830 in 1997 from 2,323 in 1982.
- ◆ Total sales and receipts of these firms increased by 541 percent to almost \$1.1 billion.
- ◆ Despite gains, Black firms with employees in 1997 comprised only 3 percent of the Miami-Dade's total, had only 1.23 percent of the employment and 0.79 percent of the payroll dollars.
- ◆ There were 15,112 Black firms (89.3 percent of all Black firms) with no paid employees in 1997. Almost 79 percent of these were in Construction, Retail Trade, and Services.
- ◆ Sales per Black-owned firms were low. When compared to sales for all firms in Miami-Dade County they accounted for 16.4 percent.
- ◆ Black-owned firms receipts per dollar of payroll approached the County's 1997 average for all firms in Construction (91.5 percent) and Services (93 percent), but lagged behind in Transportation and Public Utilities (44.9 percent), Retail Trade (60.9), and Manufacturing (77.5 percent).
- ◆ In terms of average pay, Black firms in Miami-Dade had a payroll per employee that was 64.1 of the County's average in 1997.

Introduction

The most recent report on Black-owned businesses was released in September 2001¹. This is part of the economic censuses conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It provides a relatively current description of Black business activity in Miami-Dade County and shows how the situation has changed over time. The following figures capsulize the extent of Black business participation in the Miami-Dade County economy. They are the numbers of Miami-Dade's Black business, as well as the percentage shares of the County totals for the items listed:²

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1997</u>
Firms	450 1.01%	961 1.66%	926 1.47%	1,806 3.00%
Employees	2,323 0.36%	2,897 0.41%	4,900 0.65%	9,830 1.23%
Payroll (000)	\$22,631 0.23%	\$34,400 0.25%	\$70,765 0.40%	\$169,002 0.79%

The data indicates that Black business participation edged up slightly over the years but is still minimal. The gains between 1992 and 1997 for employees and payroll were the highest yet. However, it should be noted that the data for 1997 was not directly comparable to previous surveys because of several changes to the survey methodology. The most significant changes occurred in the treatment of C corporations,³ which were excluded from previous surveys.

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises: EC97CS-3, Black (Washington, D.C., March 2001). EC97CS-1, Company Summary (Washington, D.C., September 2001).

² The figures for the years 1982 through 1992 are derived by utilizing totals for each of the variables as published in U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns. Comparability between that publication and the Minority-Owned Businesses reports is not exact and thus the values should be considered estimates. Further, in the 1987 Black Minority-Owned Business report, the number of firms was substantially overstated so the ratio is incorrect. The actual ratio may be closer to 1.30 percent. The figures for 1997 are derived utilizing totals for each of the variables as published in U.S. Department of Commerce, Company Summary.

³ Any legally incorporated business, except subchapter S, under state laws.

During this 15-year period, Blacks as a percent of total population in Miami-Dade County increased from about 15 to just over 20 percent with a similar change in share of the labor force. The Miami-Dade economy as a whole expanded significantly over these years. Hence, the disproportionately low business participation rates of Black-owned companies stands out in stark contrast. Moreover, although Miami-Dade County's Black business sector grew somewhat compared to the State of Florida and the United States as a whole, these gains occurred mostly in just two industries, Construction and Transportation and Public Utilities, while others declined or were stable. These and other details about Black business enterprises are set forth in the remainder of this study, the fifth in a series⁴.

Data Limitations

Prior to 1997, there was no single data source which was completely comparable for total County business activity and activity of Black-owned businesses. Certain key measures of such activity were presented in the economic censuses and in the surveys of minority-owned business enterprises (SMOBE). However, census data was not available for all kinds of businesses, dates of all censuses did not coincide with minority-owned business surveys, and coverage conflicts pervaded these data sources. County Business Patterns presented a relatively complete business count, but this source was also not perfectly comparable to the SMOBE. County Business Patterns were presented on an establishment basis, whereas SMOBE reported on firms which could be parent to more than one establishment (a problem which also existed when using economic census reports). County Business Patterns data was confined to establishments with one or more employees, whereas hired employees were not a prerequisite to SMOBE coverage. In addition, there were changes in methods and coverage between the SMOBE reports themselves which can influence comparability.

⁴Metro-Dade County Planning Department, Research Division, Statistical Summary of Minority-Owned Business Characteristics, Dade County, Florida 1977. May, 1981.

. Profile of Black-Owned Businesses, Dade County, Florida 1982 and 1987. May, 1986, and January, 1991.

Beginning in 1997, the U.S. Department of Commerce published a report that included all business activity in the County. This report was called “Company Summary” and was part of the economic censuses. As a result, the data was comparable with the 1997 surveys of minority business enterprises.

Given these limitations, certain measurements of Miami-Dade's Black-owned business operations vis-a-vis total business operations in the County over the past 20 years can be made, but only for firms with employees. Comparisons can be made with 1982 County Business Patterns data (assuming that a Black-owned firm is equivalent to a Black-owned establishment) and with 1997 Company Summary data. This assumption that none, or very few Black-owned firms operated more than one establishment is reasonable. The average employment in Black-owned firms was only 5 workers. This was the same value found in 1982. It was probably the same in 1987 although using the overstated number of firms gave a value of 3 employees per firm. Consequently, few multi-establishment firms would be expected to exist in such a business population.

Establishments and Firms with Employees

In 1997, a total of 60,109 business firms with employees were operating in Miami-Dade County according to the Company Summary report. In the same year, a total of 67,203 business establishments with employees were in operation according to County Business Patterns. The number of Black-owned firms with employees reported in the 1997 Black business survey was 1,806. Thus, about 3 percent of all firms and about 2.5 percent of such local business establishments were Black-owned given the assumed equality of Black-owned firms and establishments.

Since the data for 1997 was not directly comparable to previous survey years, direct comparison with 1992 was not valid. This was because of several changes to the methodology of the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises. In 1997, the universe for the SMOBE was expanded to include all corporations, whereas C corporations were excluded from previous surveys. As a

result, the number of Black-owned firms posted a net increase of 880 firms (95 percent) between 1992 and 1997, but it is not known how much of this increase is attributable to the inclusion of C corporations. All industry categories increased their share. Especially notable as relative gainers were firms in Construction; Transportation and Public Utilities; Retail Trade; and Services. The data is shown in Table 1.

Black-owned firms were concentrated in Services and Retail Trade. This was also true of all County businesses, but the percentage concentration for Black businesses was much greater with 71.7 percent of firms in these industries. For all firms, the proportion was 56 percent. Black-owned firms had slightly higher shares relative to the County distribution in Agricultural Services, Construction, and Services. For all others, they were under-represented.

Construction, Transportation and Public Utilities, and Retail Trade were good performers for Black firms, all three substantially enlarging their share of Black businesses between 1982 and 1997. The really big gainer, however, was Services which went up from just 205 firms in 1982 to 1,043 in 1997 and now holds first place in the ranking of Black firms.

In terms of employment, shown in Table 2, Black participation in Miami-Dade County's business population went from 0.36 percent in 1982 to 1.23 percent in 1997, an almost 242 percent increase. Black-owned firms employed only 9,830 workers compared to the total of 799,959 Miami-Dade County employees reported in the 1997 Company Summary. This is still a small figure but it is 6,970 more than would have been expected had Black businesses grown at the average rate for all Miami-Dade businesses. It allowed the average Black firm with employees to remain at 5, while for the County as a whole, the average dropped from 15 to 13. Concentration of Black-owned business employment is similar to the industrial distribution of business units. As in the case of business units, employment in all Black-owned firms shows high concentrations in retailing and services (63.6 percent of total employment) and low concentrations in Manufacturing and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. Transportation and Public Utilities showed a substantial increase in its share of employment while Construction lost share, adding only 764 workers. In an absolute sense, Services added the most employees, more than 3,000, which was 41.1 percent of the total.

TABLE 1
Establishments and Firms with Employees
Black-Owned Firms Compared to All Businesses
Miami-Dade County, Florida
1982 and 1997

Industry	Total		Black-Owned Firms		Percent-Distribution				Black-Owned as a % of Total	
	Establ. 1982	Firms 1997	1982	1997	Total 1982	Total 1997	Black-Owned 1982	Black-Owned 1997	1982	1997
Total	44,400	60,109	450	1,806	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.01	3.00
Agric. Serv. et al.	380	611	17	42	0.86	1.02	3.78	2.33	4.47	6.87
Construction	2,770	3,887	30	131	6.24	6.47	6.67	7.25	1.08	3.37
Manufacturing	3,019	2,924	17	51	6.80	4.86	3.78	2.82	0.56	1.74
Transportation & PU	1,722	3,571	12	92	3.88	5.94	2.67	5.09	0.70	2.58
Wholesale Trade	5,174	9,410	6	17	11.65	15.65	1.33	0.94	0.12	0.18
Retail Trade	10,664	10,627	133	252	24.02	17.68	29.56	13.95	1.25	2.37
Finance, Ins. & RE	4,847	5,773	21	49	10.92	9.60	4.67	2.71	0.43	0.85
Services	14,268	23,020	205	1,043	32.14	38.30	45.56	57.75	1.44	4.53
Industries not Classified	1,556	572	9	130	3.50	0.95	2.00	7.20	0.58	22.73

Note: Caution should be exercised in comparing data in 1997 with data from previous years. Because of several changes to the SMOBE survey methodology, the data for 1997 are not directly comparable to previous survey years. Factors that affect comparability of 1997 data and other years are business unit covered, treatment of business with minority/non-minority ownership, and coverage of sole proprietorships with paid employees. The reader is referred to the publications cited for a more detailed discussion.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises: EC97CS-3, Black (Washington, D.C., March 2001), EC97CS-1, Company Summary (Washington, D.C., September 2001).

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1982 County Business Patterns, Florida CBP-82-11 (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1984).

Compiled by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, May 2002.

Transportation and Public Utilities added almost 1,650. Employment changes in Agricultural Services, Wholesale Trade, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate cannot be revealed because of disclosure limits for Black firms.

The average payroll per employee in Black-owned firms is lower than the County average. In 1997, Black firms average payroll per employee stood at \$17,192 which was 64.1 percent of the County average of \$26,834. The 1982 figure was virtually the same. So in payroll terms, Black-owned firms accounted for less than 1 percent of Miami-Dade's \$21.5 billion annual payroll reported in the 1997 Company Summary. This percentage share, however, was higher than the one quarter of a percent registered in 1982. The distribution of payrolls among business types is presented in Table 3.

Establishments without Employees

The comparison of SMOBE data with Company Summary and County Business Patterns data gives the clearest picture of the Black-component of Miami-Dade's business community. However, the data compared only business units that have at least one employee. In 1997, fully 89.3 percent of the County's Black-owned businesses were owner-operated with no employees. Prior to 1997, no source exists which reports a comparable figure for all Miami-Dade businesses, however, beginning in 1997, comparative data does exist for all major industries and this is shown in Table 4.

In the Retail Trade and Services industry groups, there were 9,992 Black firms which comprised 59.1 percent of the 1997 total for all Black firms (16,918). About 89.3 percent of these firms had no paid employees, led by Services with more than 87.2 percent. Retail trade had 86 percent. Among all Miami-Dade businesses in these industries, the shares without paid employees are much lower; about 56.2 percent for Retail Trade and 76.8 percent for Services. For those with employees, Black firms in Retail Trade average 9 employees in size while for all retail businesses the average is 15.8. The reverse is true for firms in Services where the County average size is 12.7 employees with Black firms averaging only 4 paid employees.

TABLE 2
 Employees in Establishments and Firms with Employees
 Black-Owned Firms Compared to All Businesses
 Miami-Dade County, Florida
 1982 and 1997

Industry	Total		Black-Owned Firms		Percent-Distribution				Black-Owned as a % of Total	
	Establ. 1982	Firms 1997	1982	1997	Total 1982	Total 1997	Black-Owned 1982	Black-Owned 1997	1982	1997
Total	649,922	799,959	2,323	9,830	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.36	1.23
Agric. Serv. et al.	3,982	4,752	57	e	0.61	0.59	2.45	N/A	1.43	N/A
Construction	38,117	32,835	274	1,038	5.86	4.10	11.80	10.56	0.72	3.16
Manufacturing	99,189	73,814	160	174	15.26	9.23	6.89	1.77	0.16	0.24
Transportation & PU	76,185	80,169	35	1,668	11.72	10.02	1.51	16.97	0.05	2.08
Wholesale Trade	53,304	77,440	78	b	8.20	9.68	3.36	N/A	0.15	N/A
Retail Trade	131,038	167,677	674	2,187	20.16	20.96	29.01	22.25	0.51	1.30
Finance, Ins. & RE	59,661	71,607	60	b	9.18	8.95	2.58	N/A	0.10	N/A
Services	186,924	291,291	980	4,068	28.76	36.41	42.19	41.38	0.52	1.40
Industries not Classified	1,522	374	5	213	0.23	0.05	0.22	2.17	0.33	56.95

b = 20 to 99 employees; e = 250 to 499 employees
 N/A Not Available

Note: Caution should be exercised in comparing data in 1997 with data from previous years. Because of several changes to the SMOBE survey methodology, the data for 1997 are not directly comparable to previous survey years. Factors that affect comparability of 1997 data and other years are business unit covered, treatment of business with minority/non-minority ownership, and coverage of sole proprietorships with paid employees. The reader is referred to the publications cited for a more detailed discussion.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Survey of Minority - Owned Business Enterprises: EC97CS-3, Black (Washington, D.C., March 2001). EC97CS-1, Company Summary (Washington, D.C., September 2001).

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1982 County Business Patterns, Florida CBP-82-11 (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1984).

Compiled by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, May 2002.

With respect to average payroll per firm and per employee, there is considerable difference between these two industries when comparing Black firms to all firms (with employees). The values for Black firms fell short in both industries when compared to those for all firms.. The comparison of total receipts of Black firms (with and without employees) shows these firms to have uniformly small portions of County totals. Likewise, for the final three measures, the Black firm values are lower than County averages.

It should be noted that measuring performance of Black firms over time in those two industries, as well as the other industries, is not possible because of the coverage difference, which underlies Table 4. In the past, the County totals were derived for establishments while the data for Blacks was derived from firms. As a result, comparisons of 1997 data, where business units were based on firms, with previous years, where the County totals were based on establishments, may not be valid.

The other four columns in Table 4 show data for Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation and Public Utilities, and Wholesale Trade. Not much can be revealed for Wholesale Trade because of disclosure limits for Black firms for payroll and employment. Like the Retail Trade and Service industries, Construction, Manufacturing, and Transportation and Public Utilities comparisons show Black firms to be smaller than is true for County totals. However, the various measures indicated that Construction is performing relatively better than Manufacturing, and Transportation and Public Utilities.

With no industry as an exception, Table 4 indicates that low level of sales and receipts, both total and per firm, accounts for the relatively low payrolls in Black firms. The values for Black firms in all four industries are typical of the other industries as well where the average receipts per firm is a (usually) small fraction of its counterpart. Black firms do well as measured by receipts per dollar of payroll. In Construction and Services, this measure almost approached the values for Miami-Dade totals in 1997.

TABLE 3
Payroll in Establishments and Firms with Employees
Black-Owned Firms Compared to All Businesses
Miami-Dade County, Florida
1982 and 1997

Industry	Total		Black-Owned		Percent-Distribution				Black-Owned as a % of Total	
	Establ.	Firms	Firms		Total		Black-Owned			
	(\$1,000)		(\$1,000)		1982	1997	1982	1997	1982	1997
Total	9,978,000	21,465,959	22,631	169,002	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.23	0.79
Agric. Serv. et al.	49,800	94,132	85	D	0.50	0.44	1.70	N/A	0.77	N/A
Construction	642,700	891,551	3,741	24,065	6.44	4.15	16.53	14.24	0.58	2.70
Manufacturing	1,399,300	2,028,316	1,637	4,026	14.02	9.45	7.23	2.38	0.12	0.20
Transportation & PU	1,764,300	2,773,200	288	18,457	17.68	12.92	1.27	10.92	0.02	0.67
Wholesale Trade	971,700	2,493,489	1,248	D	9.74	11.62	5.51	N/A	0.13	N/A
Retail Trade	1,370,600	2,685,383	5,549	22,784	13.74	12.51	24.52	13.48	0.40	0.85
Finance, Ins. & RE	998,100	2,714,011	875	D	10.00	12.64	3.87	N/A	0.09	N/A
Services	2,756,500	7,775,752	8,797	90,874	27.63	36.22	38.87	53.77	0.32	1.17
Industries not Classified	24,800	10,125	111	3,089	0.25	0.05	0.49	1.83	0.45	30.51

N/A Not Available

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.

Note: Caution should be exercised in comparing data in 1997 with data from previous years. Because of several changes to the SMOBE survey methodology, the data for 1997 are not directly comparable to previous survey years. Factors that affect comparability of 1997 data and other years are business unit covered, treatment of business with minority/non-minority ownership, and coverage of sole proprietorships with paid employees. The reader is referred to the publications cited for a more detailed discussion.

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TABLE 4
 Characteristics of Black - Owned Firms and Comparison with All Firms
 Selected Industries
 Miami-Dade County, Florida 1997

Item	Construction	% *	Manufacturing	%	Transport. & Pub. Util.	%	Wholesale Trade	%	Retail Trade	%	Services	%
Number of All Firms	870	4.7	180	3.2	1,611	9.8	154	1.0	1,798	7.4	8,194	8.3
Firms Without Employees	739	5.0	129	4.9	1,519	11.8	137	2.2	1,546	11.3	7,151	9.4
Firms With Employees	131	3.4	51	1.7	92	2.6	17	0.2	252	2.4	1,043	4.5
Percent of Firms Without Employees	84.94		71.67		94.29		88.96		85.98		87.27	
Percent of Firms With Employees	15.06		28.33		5.71		11.04		14.02		12.73	
Number of Employees	1,038	3.2	174	0.2	1,668	2.1	b		2,187	1.3	4,068	1.4
Employment Per Firm	8	93.8	3	13.5	18	80.8		N/A	9	55.0	4	30.8
Annual Payroll (\$000s)	24,065	2.7	4,026	0.2	18,457	0.7	D		22,784	0.8	90,874	1.2
Payroll Per Firm	\$183,702	80.1	\$78,941	11.4	\$200,620	25.8		N/A	\$90,413	35.8	\$87,128	25.8
Payroll Per Employee	\$23,184	85.4	\$23,138	84.2	\$11,065	32.0		N/A	\$10,418	65.1	\$22,339	83.7
Receipts of All Firms (\$000s)	149,690	2.6	18,260	0.2	87,729	0.6	26,289	0.1	178,355	0.8	329,392	1.5
Receipts of Firms Without Employees (\$000s)	16,745	3.7	2,906	2.2	44,995	11.4	D		65,700	13.6	104,317	5.4
Receipts of Firms With Employees (\$000s)	132,945	2.5	15,354	0.2	42,734	0.3	D		112,655	0.5	225,075	1.1
Receipts Per Firm for All Firms	\$172,057	55.1	\$101,444	5.6	\$54,456	6.1	\$170,708	5.8	\$99,196	10.8	\$40,199	17.6
Receipts Per Firm With Employees	\$1,014,847	73.3	\$301,059	8.8	\$464,500	11.6		N/A	\$447,044	21.8	\$215,796	24.0
Receipts Per Employee	\$128,078	78.1	\$88,241	65.3	\$25,620	14.4		N/A	\$51,511	39.6	\$55,328	77.8
Receipts Per Dollar of Payroll	\$5,524	91.5	\$3,814	77.5	\$2,315	44.9		N/A	\$4,944	60.9	\$2,477	93.0

b = 20 to 99 employees

N/A Not Available

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.

*Note: The figures represent percentages calculated from the ratio of the values of each corresponding item associated with Miami-Dade County's Black-owned firms and all Miami-Dade's firms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Survey of Minority - Owned Business Enterprises: EC97CS-3, Black (Washington, D.C., March 2001). EC97CS-1, Company Summary. (Washington, D.C., September 2001).

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Geographic Comparisons

Approximately 23 percent of the nonwhite population in Florida lived in Miami-Dade County in 1997. Table 5 shows Miami-Dade County Black businesses as a percent of Florida Black businesses. For All Firms and Sales and Receipts, the Miami-Dade share was above its population share. With the exception of payroll and Sales and Receipts for Firms with Employees, these shares have all increased since 1982. At the individual industry level, Miami-Dade County declined in only 15 of 48 possible firms. In certain industries though, comparison was not impossible due to disclosure limits for Black firms for payroll and Sales and Receipts.

Table 6 compares the participation of Miami-Dade's Black businesses in the local economy with their counterparts throughout the United States vis-a-vis the national economy. This data is important as it reveals how the Black business sector here has performed compared to Black businesses throughout the nation.

The first line in the table shows that, with respect to firms (with employees) and employment in 1997, Miami-Dade exceeded the nation and from 1982 to 1997, Miami-Dade's status improved. For the individual industry groups results vary. Agriculture and others exceeded the nation in number of firms with no 1997 data available for the other two measures. Manufacturing also was above the nation and improved in number of firms and payroll, but declined in employment. Likewise, Retail Trade improved in number of firms and employment, but dropped in payroll relative to the nation. Comparatively, Miami-Dade's Black firms in Construction and Transportation and Public Utilities did well between 1982 and 1997, registering strong gains in all of the six measures. Just the opposite occurred in Wholesale Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Services, where the number of firms declined. Data on employment and payroll was not available.

In summary, Black-owned businesses in Miami-Dade exceeded U.S. Black business participation rates in 1982 and did improve in the aggregate, but these gains were the result of the performance of just two industry groups, Construction and Transportation and Public Utilities. For the other sectors, except Services, where there were some gains achieved by Black firms in the industry, most measures remained about the same or declined.

TABLE 5
Comparison of Black-Owned Business Participation
Miami-Dade County and State of Florida
1982 and 1997 (Percent)

Industry	All Firms				Firms with Paid Employees							
	Firms		Sales and Receipts		Firms		Employees		Annual Payroll		Sales and Receipts	
	1982	1997	1982	1997	1982	1997	1982	1997	1982	1997	1982	1997
Total	23.40	28.32	27.06	26.14	18.09	28.11	26.12	31.67	31.30	30.39	29.72	23.00
Agric. Serv. et al.	16.75	19.50	10.82	6.66	12.14	15.73	13.35	N/A	10.01	D	9.39	D
Construction	14.19	19.63	23.22	37.12	9.87	14.16	20.73	18.32	30.70	30.90	32.33	41.73
Manufacturing	24.24	25.60	46.58	12.92	26.98	26.42	50.47	13.18	51.97	15.59	51.09	11.90
Transportation & PU	22.64	29.48	17.75	10.09	9.84	13.29	11.59	61.39	10.26	29.69	9.09	5.87
Wholesale Trade	28.73	51.33	35.76	21.90	17.65	36.96	43.58	N/A	58.05	D	36.94	D
Retail Trade	21.04	33.96	29.44	36.35	22.77	32.94	30.18	41.50	35.83	43.01	32.76	33.13
Finance, Ins. & RE	28.01	32.67	24.51	34.62	31.34	30.25	12.07	N/A	18.48	D	20.67	D
Services	26.48	26.52	29.48	26.99	18.74	37.17	27.88	30.65	33.12	31.90	27.56	28.07
Industries not Classified	23.92	35.05	21.21	36.10	11.25	22.73	4.95	16.64	7.97	11.47	15.93	25.96

N/A Not Available

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.

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Compiled by Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, May 2002.

Table 6
 Comparison of Black-Owned Business Participation
 Miami-Dade County and United States
 1982 and 1997
 Ratio of Shares *

Industry	Firms with Paid Employees				Annual Payroll	
	Firms		Employees		1982	1997
	1982	1997	1982	1997	1982	1997
Total	1.36	1.71	1.64	1.77	1.77	1.61
Agric. Serv. et al.	5.52	6.79	8.94	N/A	0.93	D
Construction	1.19	1.75	1.95	2.53	1.30	3.15
Manufacturing	1.81	3.02	2.00	1.68	2.00	2.08
Transportation & PU	0.61	0.91	0.33	2.59	0.29	1.52
Wholesale Trade	0.86	0.35	3.00	N/A	2.17	D
Retail Trade	1.79	1.85	1.82	2.31	1.90	1.84
Finance, Ins. & RE	1.72	0.79	0.40	N/A	0.56	D
Services	1.38	2.06	1.49	1.25	1.28	1.33
Industries not Classified	0.59	1.10	0.22	0.69	0.39	0.41

N/A Not Available

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.

* The numbers shown in the table are ratios of the shares that Black businesses have of the respective totals, i.e. Miami-Dade County and the nation. For example, in 1997 Miami-Dade Black firms comprised 3.00 percent of all Miami-Dade firms while the comparable national figure was 1.76 percent. The former divided by the latter yields the ratio 1.71 as displayed in the table.

Note: Caution should be exercised in comparing data in 1997 with data from previous years. Because of several changes to the SMOBE survey methodology, the data for 1997 are not directly comparable to previous survey years. Factors that affect comparability of 1997 data and other years are business unit covered, treatment of business with minority/non-minority ownership, and coverage of sole proprietorships with paid employees. The reader is referred to the publications cited for a more detailed discussion.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Survey of Minority - Owned Business Enterprises: EC97CS-3, Black (Washington, D.C., March 2001). EC97CS-1, Company Summary. (Washington, D.C., September 2001).

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1982 County Business Patterns, Florida CBP-82-11 (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1984).

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