

Thirty-Year Retrospective

The Status of the Black Community in Miami-Dade County

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Metro Miami Action Plan (MMAP) is an agency of Miami-Dade County government “committed to addressing the socio-economic disparity of Miami-Dade County’s Black community by advocating and coordinating initiatives and programs for the benefit of the community-at-large.” At the time of MMAP’s inception, it was a low point in race relations in Miami-Dade County and a great sense of distrust in the Black community existed, as a direct result of the McDuffie riots in the early 1980’s. In 1983 MMAP commissioned the first *Comprehensive Analysis* in order to “address and eradicate the disparities existing in the Black communities.” The report also made recommendations to overcome the disparities in economics, jobs, education, housing, and criminal justice. This baseline analysis was updated in 1993 and these baseline indices were revisited in 2006-2007 when MMAP retained the consulting services of the Metropolitan Center at Florida International University (FIU) to prepare and complete an *Assessment of the Black Community* with the goal to examine and update these indices in order to determine the existing disparities within Miami-Dade County’s Black communities.

Disparity, which we define as the occurrence of a large spread or significant difference between the group and overall population, was measured at the County level with a focus on four Commission Districts, 1, 2, 3, and 9, which have a significant concentration of Black population. The data collected for this study provides a “snapshot” of the local conditions based on an analysis of factors such as economic development, including employment, income and housing; education; criminal justice; and healthcare. All data points were compared to the goals and objectives as set-forth by MMAP to gauge progress over approximately 30 years. As a result, the study is intended to serve as an informational tool to allow for further progress to take place toward the goal of redressing racial disparity. As the 1983 report emphasized, “a community polarized along ethnic and economic lines cannot prosper.”

This latest version of the study reveals the persistence of the basic disparities between racial and ethnic communities that existed in Miami-Dade County in 1983. The Metropolitan Center used 16 indices from the original 1983 assessment. Thirty years later, the FIU Metropolitan Center report finds that: in seven (7) of these indicators of racial disparity, there has been improvement; in four (4) of these indicators, the situation has remained the same; and in five (5) the disparity has actually worsened. Miami-Dade County over the last thirty years has only made modest progress toward the goal of eradicating the economic and social disparity between the Black community and the Miami-Dade community-at-large.

A simple way to show this modest improvement in racial disparity is to create a matrix that compares the findings reported by MMAP in their previous 1983 and 1993 studies, and then update these indices with the best available data. This matrix will serve to show trends in racial disparity between Miami-Dade’s Black community and the other communities that comprise the County. The 2007 *Black Communities Assessment* uses the information in this matrix as a baseline and reports beyond these values to expand on prior efforts by MMAP. This report determines disparity based on demographic trends, economic opportunities and employment, access to housing, access to education, the disproportionate representation of Blacks in the criminal justice system, and access to public healthcare.

A major difference between the Metropolitan Center report and the previous disparity studies was the inclusion of a scientific public opinion poll of 600 Black residents in which attitudes toward racial disparity were gauged. The finding of this survey indicated an intense level of anxiety about the future of Miami-Dade’s Black community. Nearly 47% of those surveyed believed the future prospects for Black youths in the area are either poor or unsatisfactory. Respondents also felt that the Miami-Dade County Public Schools System has failed to serve the interests of Black students. However, most respondents believed the situation regarding discrimination and segregation has improved significantly.

Progress toward the eradication of disparity was made in the economic and educational areas. The Metropolitan Center research team found a slight improvement in the median family income of Blacks countywide. Since 1990, the gap between Blacks’ median family income and the rest of the County has narrowed, from 28.2% in 1989 to 21.5% in 2005. Impressively, the percentage of Black-owned businesses has increased over 600% since 1983. The other area where there has been significant progress has been in education. The dropout rate of Black students diminished from 8.9% in 1993 to

6.1% in 2005. Moreover, the number of dropout prevention programs skyrocketed from one (1) in 1983 to sixty-eight (68) today.

The modest progress in these areas is occurring at the same time that significant challenges remain in the areas and criminal justice. The South Florida real estate boom has widened the housing affordability gap for housing for most Miami-Dade Blacks in relation to other racial and ethnic groups in the County. For example, in 2005, the high point of the South Florida real estate boom, the countywide affordability gap for all racial and ethnic groups was \$93,208, while the affordability gap for Blacks countywide was \$130,117. Given these grim numbers, it is not surprising that according to the March 2007 survey of 600 Black-Americans in Miami-Dade County, housing affordability has replaced education as the top priority for the community.

The other issue where little progress has been made is access public healthcare. Miami-Dade County had one of the highest Black/White death rate ratios (>3.5) and the highest death-rates for Blacks in the nation. Since the 1993 report, Blacks in Miami-Dade County continue to hold the highest rates of infant mortality, and health problems related to hypertension, adult diabetes, obesity, and HIV. Sadly, the Metropolitan Center report also found that the number of Black female householder families with children living in poverty in 2000 (34.5%) continues to be disproportionate to White female householders. Moreover, while nearly 80% of non-Latin White households are married-couple families, only 40% of Black families are married-couples.

One of the most critical findings of this study is the indication that there is a Black "Brain Drain" occurring in Miami-Dade County. The March 2007 survey showed that many young Black professionals are leaving the County. Over 30% of survey respondents have plans to leave the County. Those young Blacks who have expressed their desire to leave are among the community's most talented and brightest. These include: 41% of Blacks earning between \$60,000-\$80,000; 39.2% of Blacks with college degrees; and 36.1% of Blacks describing themselves as upper-middle class. This evidence of young talented Blacks leaving Miami-Dade County is supported by some of the demographic figures. The flight of talented Black youth from Miami-Dade County will have a profound impact on the economic viability of all communities.

The 2007 report, whenever possible, showed trends comparing indices in 1983, 1983, and the latest available data. The Metropolitan Center's report employed several methods of gathering data to provide a comparative analysis of disparity between 1983 and the present. The Metropolitan Center began its conducted a demographic analysis utilizing countywide data, US Census figures, and additional data from the Agency for Workforce Innovation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and various other resources that provide population data. The research team classified data by standard demographic variables including race, age, and gender. In addition, standard socio-economic variables such as educational attainment, income, and poverty levels were used to show disparity between predominantly Black communities from other race populations in Miami-Dade County.

Summary Matrix: Thirty-Year Analysis

	TREND	1983	1993	PRESENT
Housing				
Availability of Affordable Housing	Worsened	Critical Shortage	Shortage exacerbated by Hurricane Andrew also causing homelessness	\$130,000 Housing Affordability Gap for Blacks countywide
Economic Development and Employment				
The median family income compared to overall County median	Slightly Improved	70%	60%	78%
Percent below the poverty level	Remained the same	28.8%	28.7%	28.6%
Level of Black unemployment compared to County workforce	Worsened	7.3%	12.5%	14.9%
Percent of businesses ownership	Improved	1.4%	1.5%	9.53%
Number of persons working for Black owned businesses	Improved	2,323 (.36% of labor force)	2,891 (.41% of labor force)	16,783 (1.98% of labor force)
Education				
Percent of disciplinary action	Improved	60%	52.8%	15.9%
Rate of school suspensions	Improve: <i>Indoor</i> Remains the same: <i>Outdoor</i>	50%	41% indoor 53% outdoor	37.2% indoor 51.4% outdoor
Enrollment in Advanced Courses	Improved	9% gifted	21% gifted 9.8% advanced	14.1% gifted 15.5% advanced
Drop out prevention programs	Improved	1	26	68
Criminal Justice				
Perceived treatment under the law	Remained the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal treatment • Denied right to jury of peers • Killers of Blacks don't worry about death penalty • Underrepresented within system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal treatment • Denied right to jury of peers • Killers of Blacks don't worry about death penalty • Underrepresented within system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal treatment • Denied right to jury of peers • Underrepresented within system
Incarceration of Black youth	Worsened	Disproportionate number	42% of all arrests 62% of all incarcerations	51.7% of all arrests
Occurrence of homicide rates	Remained the Same	7-8 times higher than rates among whites	Significantly higher than rates among whites	Significantly higher than rates among whites
Health and Human Services				
Health Conditions	Worsened	N/A*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to primary healthcare • Highest rate of non urgent emergency room use & primary care clinics 	Holds one of the highest Black/White death-rate ratios in the nation (>3.5)
Reports of overall conditions in the Black community	Worsened	N/A*	Holds highest rates of infant mortality, teenage births, violent trauma, tuberculosis, and newly reported AIDS cases	Holds highest rates of infant mortality, hypertension, adult diabetes, obesity, and HIV related cases & deaths

* MMAP did not address the issue of Health and Human Services in its first report.

BACKGROUND

The 1980's was a turning point for Miami's Black communities. Black communities were engulfed in several riots reflecting the serious challenges and frustration resulting from the deteriorating conditions at the time. The situation of Miami's Blacks in the 1980's did not mirror that of Cubans in Miami, who were experiencing great political and economic growth. This contrast to Miami's other major minority group, combined with the tension and the community's deterioration as a result of the 1980's riots, drove Miami-Dade County to recognize the serious disparities facing its Black community.

The riots proved that community tensions had not decreased since the Civil Rights Era of the mid 1960's and as a result, the Dade County Community Relations Board made a request for the United States Commission on Civil Rights to suggest solutions to a community polarized along ethnic lines. The 1982 report *Confronting Racial Isolation in Miami* consisted of a series of public hearings examining the role of the local, state and federal governments, as well as the private sector, in the occurrence of racial isolation of the Black community. In terms of economic opportunities for Blacks, the investigation revealed high levels of unemployment, unequal access to job training, business opportunities and loans. In the review of the justice system surfaced complaints of police brutality. In addition, the report demonstrated a lack of adequate housing and unequal opportunities for education for the city's Black population. The overall conclusions of the United States Commission on Civil Rights report were that without "a commitment, from the groups individuals, and units of government to work together with the [B]lack community to bring about that community's participation in all aspects of growth and progress in Dade County, conditions will worsen, isolation will increase and violence will recur."

In response to the report, Miami-Dade County created the Metro Miami Action Plan (MMAP) with the mission of "addressing the socio-economic disparity of Miami-Dade County's Black community." MMAP's mission was designed to advocate and coordinate initiatives and programs for the benefit of the community-at-large, and specifically to empower Miami's Black communities. With collaboration from Miami-Dade County government, the City of Miami, and the Miami-Dade County Public School Board, MMAP's mission and goal was defined as a serious commitment to eradicate the disparities between Black communities and other racial/ethnic groups, and ensure that Blacks have equal access to economic development funding, education, and are treated fairly in the criminal justice system.

MMAP's mission to strive for equal access to resources for Blacks pointed to the need to address areas where the greatest disparities exist between Black communities and the rest of the County. Understanding the importance of supplementing knowledge through objectivity, MMAP commissioned the first *Comprehensive Analysis* in 1983 to explore traditional areas of disparity for Blacks. In 1983, MMAP's *Comprehensive Analysis* established a benchmark which the department would revisit at the end of every decade. Shortly after being restructured into a Trust by Miami-Dade County, MMAP pushed to produce the first decennial update of its *Comprehensive Analysis*. Both reports examined the conditions of Blacks in several areas crucial to community vitality: local disparities within the criminal justice system; economic development; housing; education; employment; health and human services. Miami-Dade County and other local leaders recognized how each of these areas can have echoing effects on the rest, either devastating or empowering any community. MMAP's efforts are dedicated to achieving the latter, by understanding the situation of Miami's Blacks and mitigating the effects of their limitations in the most efficient and cohesive form.

The indices established in 1983 and further addressed in 1993 were revisited in 2006 when MMAP retained the consulting services of the Metropolitan Center at Florida International

University (FIU) to prepare and complete a *Thirty Year Retrospective Assessment*. MMAP has looked to the academic community to help its team examine and update its previous reports in order to determine the extent to which previously identified disparities still burden Miami-Dade's Black communities. In thirty years, Miami has evolved, taking with it, the demands of each racial and ethnic community it serves. For MMAP, a thirty year retrospective look at the Black community, offers them the opportunity to measure its success in helping Blacks establish successful businesses. At the same time, the 2007 report provides an adequate gauge for Blacks' current status and what, if any, issues are reoccurring for members of this community.

MMAP's Achievements

Economic development is crucial to sustaining a viable community. It is under this notion, that MMAP's Housing and Economic Development Program (HEDP) was created, dedicated to building wealth through fostering home ownership and small business development for Blacks in Miami-Dade County. MMAP has offered financial and technical assistance, primarily to black business owners, developing 1134 clients and 233 business plans to date. In addition, over 100 seminars and workshops have been held throughout the County to address the needs and concerns of the small business community.

MMAP also works with the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce (GMCC) to host the "Business Empowerment Network Series" of seminars to address the need for access to business capital, information clearing house and marketing tools. The collaboration between Florida Memorial University (FMU) and the GMCC comprise monthly meetings of the Community and Economic Development Action Committee (CEDAC) to perpetuate the historical link between academic and practitioner-based expertise and to host of the largest and longest running conference on Black issues.

MMAP also works with the Entrepreneurial Institute at Florida Memorial University in assisting clients with plans to obtain financing and the development for collecting banking. The Mobile Economic Development Unit is considered a tremendous achievement as the winner of the 2006 National Association of County Organization's (NAO) Award. Other recent accomplishments in that area of interest to MMAP include the South Dade small business initiative providing services of marketing, branding and public relations to over 150 companies.

The Housing Assistance Program (HAP) within HEDP uses a series of tools to educate and empower the community by offering housing literacy seminars, forgivable loans for down payment assistance, pre- and post-closing counseling, and the development of actual housing units. These initiatives are funded by County allocations of Documentary Surtax dollars. To date, HAP has distributed a total of 4201 mortgages, 60% of which by members of the Black population.

Prominent members of the Black community have been involved in MMAP's economic initiatives. U.S. Congresswoman Carrie P. Meek supported MMAP's creation of The Meek Fund Project to help stimulate economic growth and job development within Overtown. Several businesses received technical assistance and grants for business creation, expansion and retention. Additionally, Miami-Dade County Commissioner Dennis Moss helped MMAP administer the Moss Plan, designated for stimulating economic vitality in South Dade after the 1992 hurricane. The Plan encompassed a youth entrepreneurial program that yielded 21 viable micro-businesses and the opportunity to expose hundreds of youths to the idea of entrepreneurship. The Moss Plan also provided technical and financial assistance to the fruition of four franchise businesses in South Dade: Florida's first Black-owned Denny's Restaurant, ACE America's Cash Express, Almost Heaven and Jackson Hewitt Tax Services.

In addition to the expansion of economic opportunities for the Black community, MMAP also delivers services to underprivileged Black youths in the community by providing mentorship opportunities and the opportunity to succeed through programs such as the Martin Luther King Jr. Leadership Academy and Teen Court. The Martin Luther King Jr. Academy, established in 1994, is an alternative school for at-risk inner city youth which aims to minimize incidents of disruptive behavior and a reduce drop- out rates among participants. At the same time, the Academy works to help these at-risk youths increase their grade point average and attendance. Since 1998, the Academy has worked with over 800 students.

The inception of the first Teen Court in Miami Dade County provides first time offenders an opportunity to participate in a peer-based sentencing procedure which allows offenders to gain experience in a non-judicial process. Teen Court is aimed at decreasing delinquency by interrupting criminal behavior at the beginning stages. After the successful completion of program sanctions, the participant records are expunged and thus offer them a 'second chance' with a sense of civic responsibility. To date, the Teen Court program has worked with 2,673 young offenders since its inception in 1998, and holds a 93% success rate. MMAP also provides non-violence and sensitivity training to police and citizens, advocating police sub-stations in local neighborhoods, and the establishment of the Florida Martin Luther King Jr. Institute for non-violence. The Institute was the first no- violence management institution in the state

Although dedicated to resolving problems associated with disparity for the Black Community, MMAP has expanded its mission to address issues of importance for the entire County. While government funding is increasingly competitive, MMAP has emphasized the need for stronger private/public partnerships to assist in the development and sustainability of its programs and initiatives. Cooperation among large scale banks, businesses, and pharmaceutical companies is needed. MMAP continues to face a serious challenge in addressing the needs of the evolving demographic climate of Miami-Dade County.

The challenges faced by MMAP have increased the need for greater analysis and policy recommendations to determine how to serve the evolving conditions of Black communities in Miami-Dade County. The following report serves those particular purposes: 1) to analyze four key issues in the areas of economic development, including employment, business opportunities and housing, education, criminal justice, and public health, and 2) to offer recommendations for the purpose of assisting MMAP in advancing its mission within the evolving conditions of the Black community.

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

There has always been a Black presence in Miami-Dade County. The first two permanent settlements in what is now Miami-Dade County were the predominantly Black areas of Coconut Grove and Lemon City. Seventy-five years ago, in 1930, there were 30,000 Blacks, comprising 21% of the population. Today, their share is almost the same but the total number of persons is 16 times higher. Blacks have played an integral role in the early development of the area, in the building of Flagler's railroad, in early farming settlements, and in the transformation of the area from a winter retreat and retirement haven to a large, diverse, and growing metropolitan area with strong international ties.

This section describes the Black population in terms of its demographic and social characteristics over the past 30 years. The primary data sources are the many publications of the U.S. Census Bureau available in decennial census reports and, more recently in the annual reports of the American Community Survey. The data is supplemented with information from other sources in order to present more clearly the growth and growing diversity of the Black population of Miami-Dade in this time. The Black community, like the County, is growing rapidly more diverse as it is reshaped by the immigration trends of the past 30 years.

The demographic section indicates that Miami-Dade Black community is undergoing a subtle demographic transformation that will have serious policy implication for the future. First, in terms of population growth the Black community is losing ground with relations to Hispanics. The total percentage of African-Americans in Miami-Dade County declined slightly between 2000 and 2005 from 21.6% to 20.5%. This decline in African-American growth is partly due to the second demographic change which is the so-called Black "Brain Drain"; the flight of talented young Blacks from Miami-Dade County to points north. Adding to this subtle demographic shift is the increased number of Black immigrants from the English-speaking Caribbean and Haiti.

Blacks in Miami-Dade County

Local estimates prepared by the Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning placed the Black population of Miami-Dade County at about 493,500 persons in 2005, an increase of about 6,500 over the 487,000 reported in Census 2000, (see Table 1.1).¹ Blacks constituted about 20.5% of the total population in 2005, the same percentage reported in 1990, but less than the 21.6% reported in Census 2000. The data are presented graphically in Figure 1, which highlights the remarkable growth of the Hispanic population since 1960, the decline of the Non-Hispanic White population since 1980, and the steady growth of the Black since 1950. There is an apparent slowing of the growth of the Black population in the past five years. Whether this is an actual trend or an artifact of imperfect population change estimates is still unclear. The flattening out of total Black population at a time that Black immigration from Haiti and the West Indies is increasing points to a significant demographic shift in the composition of the Black population in Miami-Dade County.

However, a brief review of the recent history of Black vital statistics in the County may help shed some light on this question. Historically, the growth of the Black population of Miami-Dade County has been sustained by natural increase, the excess of births over deaths. In the 1980s, for example, when Miami-Dade experienced a baby boom, natural increase accounted for 58% of the growth of the Black population. Tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4, and the accompanying charts show historic data on the racial characteristics of births, deaths, and natural increase, respectively.

¹ For 2000 and post-2000 Black population numbers we use those for "Blacks alone or in combination with one or more other races." Prior 2000 the numbers are for "Blacks alone." Using the more inclusive number in 2000 added about 30,000 persons to the total count of Blacks in Miami-Dade County.

**Table 1.1
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Miami-Dade County, Florida
1930-2005**

Year	Total Population	Black	Hispanic Origin	Non Hispanic White & Others	Percent Black
1930	142,955	29,894	N/A	N/A	20.9
1940	267,739	49,518	N/A	N/A	18.5
1950	495,084	65,392	20,000	409,692	13.2
1955	715,000	101,000	35,000	579,000	14.1
1960	935,047	137,299	50,000	747,748	14.7
1965	1,101,500	163,500	174,500	763,500	14.8
1970	1,267,435	189,042	296,820	781,573	14.9
1975	1,462,000	237,000	467,000	773,000	16.2
1980	1,625,781	280,358	580,340	775,914	17.2
1985	1,775,000	367,000	768,000	662,000	20.7
1990	1,937,094	397,993	953,407	614,066	20.5
1995	2,057,000	440,200	1,134,300	515,900	21.4
2000	2,253,362	487,015	1,291,737	513,452	21.6
2005	2,402,113	493,525	1,466,821	480,767	20.5
Annual Average Change					
1930-1939	12,478	1,962	N/A	N/A	15.7
1940-1949	22,735	1,587	N/A	N/A	7.0
1950-1959	43,996	7,191	3,000	33,806	16.3
1960-1970	33,239	5,174	24,682	3,383	15.6
1970-1980	35,835	9,132	28,352	-566	25.5
1980-1990	31,131	11,764	37,307	-16,185	37.8
1990-2000	31,627	8,902	33,833	-10,061	28.1
2000-2005	29,750	1,302	35,017	-6,537	4.4

Note: There is some overlap of Blacks and persons of Hispanic Origin beginning in 1975. By 2000 the number was 39,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population 1930 to 2000. Estimates for 1955, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005 by Miami-Dade County Dept. of Planning & Zoning, Research Section, 2006.

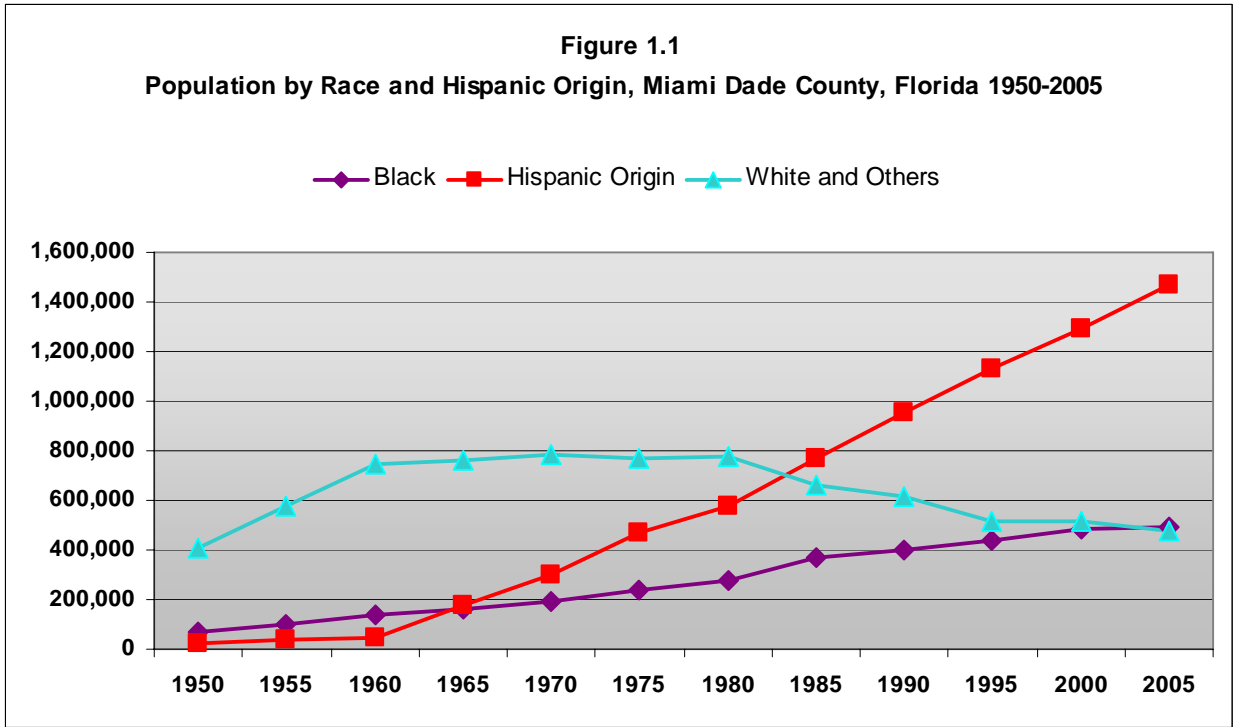


Table 3 and Figure 2 show Black births peaking at close to 11,000 births a year in the ten-year period, 1984 to 1994. Since then there has been a gradual slow decline in the number of black births to about 8,000 a year in 2004 and 2005. This occurred while the Black population continued to grow.

Table 1.2			
Total and Black/Non-White Births			
Miami-Dade County, Florida			
1970-2005			
Year	Total	Black/ Non-White	Percent of Total
1970	19,506	5,160	26%
1971	19,580	5,740	29%
1972	18,278	5,466	30%
1973	17,663	5,348	30%
1974	17,988	5,373	30%
1975	17,174	5,253	31%
1976	17,242	5,659	33%
1977	17,757	6,038	34%
1978	18,526	6,473	35%
1979	19,955	6,889	35%
1980	22,645	8,279	37%
1981	23,773	8,561	36%
1982	25,213	8,958	36%
1983	26,131	9,218	35%
1984	26,390	9,203	35%
1985	28,267	9,868	35%
1986	29,153	10,209	35%
1987	29,388	9,985	34%
1988	31,551	10,745	34%
1989	32,389	10,577	33%
1990	34,452	10,881	32%
1991	33,451	10,985	33%
1992	32,705	10,463	32%
1993	33,010	10,407	32%
1994	32,913	9,921	30%
1995	32,089	9,654	30%
1996	31,843	9,485	30%
1997	31,302	9,132	29%
1998	31,631	9,294	29%
1999	31,484	9,241	29%
2000	32,300	9,417	29%
2001	32,425	9,012	28%
2002	32,131	8,573	27%
2003	32,551	8,497	26%
2004	32,045	8,037	25%
2005	32,365	8,107	25%
Annual Averages			
1970-1979	18,367	5,740	31%
1980-1989	27,490	9,560	35%
1990-1999	32,488	9,946	31%
2000-2005	32,303	8,607	27%

Note: Births from 1970 to 1980 are for Non-White mothers of which Blacks average about 97%. After 1980 data are for Blacks only.

Source: State of Florida, Office of Vital Statistics. Miami-Dade Planning Department, Research Division, 2006.

Figure 1.2
Resident Births: Total and Black/Non White, Miami Dade County, Florida 1970-2005

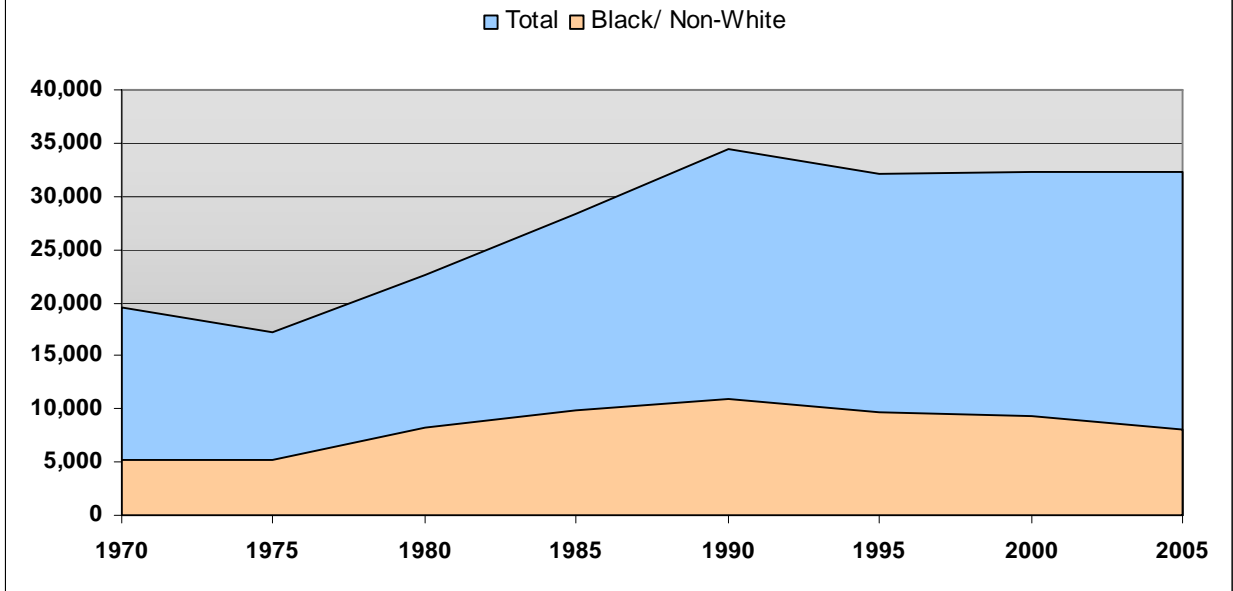


Table 1.3 and Figure 1.3 show deaths to Non-White residents gradually increasing over time. From 2000 to 2005, Non-White deaths have averaged 3,480 a year, about 160 deaths a year higher than the average of the 1990s, and about 900 a year higher than the average of the 1980s. Some of this was due to the increase in the Black population of the County but some may also be due to an increase in the number of elderly Blacks. There has been a steady rise in the percentage of all deaths that are deaths of Black residents of the County. Again, some of this may be attributable to an increased proportion of Blacks in the elderly population accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the proportion of Whites in this population. Note that the death data present here are for the Non-White, not the Black population. Historic data for the Black deaths were not available but the Non-White deaths were predominantly Black deaths. Data for Black and Non-White deaths were available for the period 2001 through 2005 and showed that Blacks accounted for 97% of the Non-White deaths.

Table 1.3 Resident Deaths Total and Non-White Miami-Dade County, Florida 1970-2005			
Year	Total	Black/ Non-White	Percent of Total
1970	13,464	1,624	12.1
1971	13,436	1,665	12.4
1972	14,627	1,695	11.6
1973	15,089	1,760	11.7
1974	15,109	1,744	11.5
1975	14,545	1,694	11.6
1976	14,821	1,647	11.1
1977	15,106	1,731	11.5
1978	15,390	1,814	11.8
1979	15,873	1,928	12.1
1980	15,886	2,187	13.8
1981	17,002	2,309	13.6
1982	16,592	2,231	13.4
1983	16,576	2,298	13.9
1984	16,947	2,389	14.1
1985	17,314	2,512	14.5
1986	17,244	2,623	15.2
1987	17,702	2,913	16.5
1988	18,387	3,164	17.2
1989	18,742	3,232	17.2
1990	18,191	3,206	17.6
1991	17,804	2,969	16.7
1992	18,324	3,202	17.5
1993	18,808	3,346	17.8
1994	18,313	3,423	18.7
1995	19,181	3,646	19.0
1996	18,501	3,472	18.8
1997	18,333	3,219	17.6
1998	18,583	3,336	18.0
1999	19,133	3,364	17.6
2000	18,466	3,380	18.3
2001	19,042	3,557	18.7
2002	18,184	3,387	18.6
2003	18,369	3,477	18.9
2004	18,353	3,511	19.1
2005	18,364	3,566	19.4
Annual Averages			
1970-1979	14,746	1,730	12%
1980-1989	17,239	2,586	15%
1990-1999	18,517	3,318	18%
2000-2005	18,463	3,480	19%

Note: Deaths from 1970 to 2005 are for Non-Whites. Deaths for Blacks in the 2001 to 2005 period averaged 97% of Non-White deaths.

Source: State of Florida, Office of Vital Statistics tabulated by the Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2006.

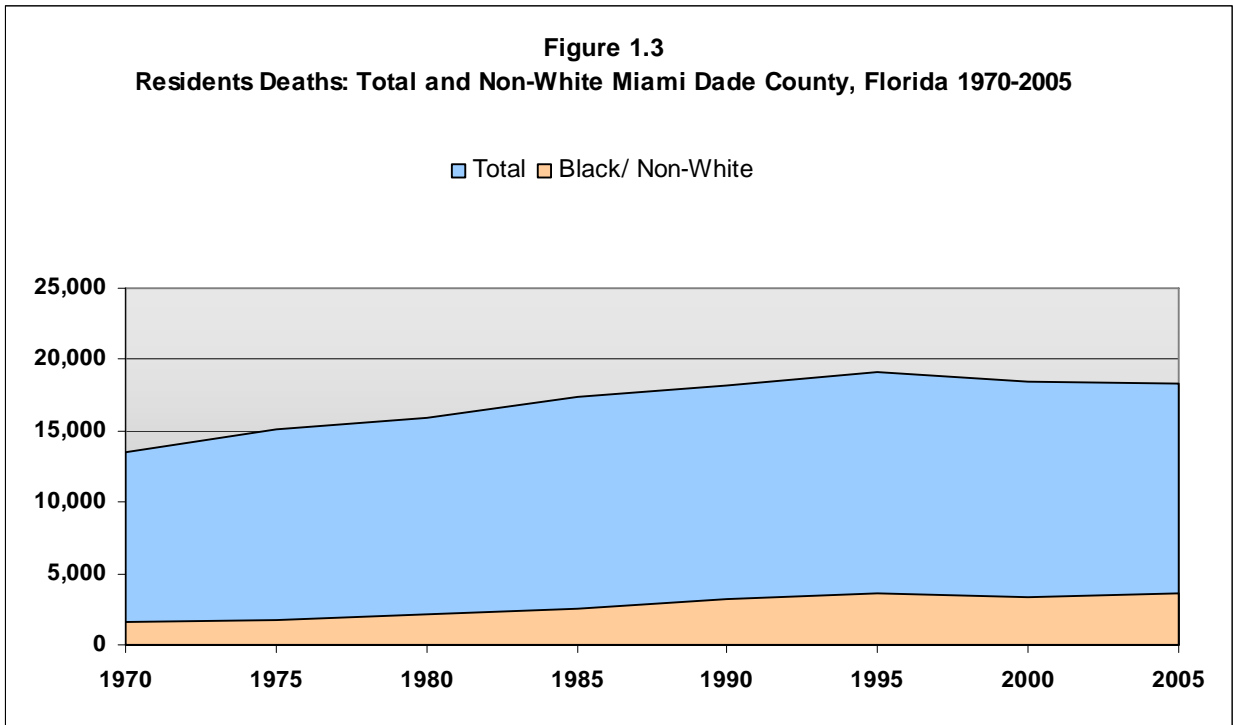


Table 1.4 and Figure 1.4 combine the birth and death data and show the natural increase by race in Miami-Dade County annually since 1970. Note that in the 1970s all of the natural increase in the County was in the Black or Non-White population. In the early 1990's, this share had declined to about 50%, and it was represented about 33% of the total.

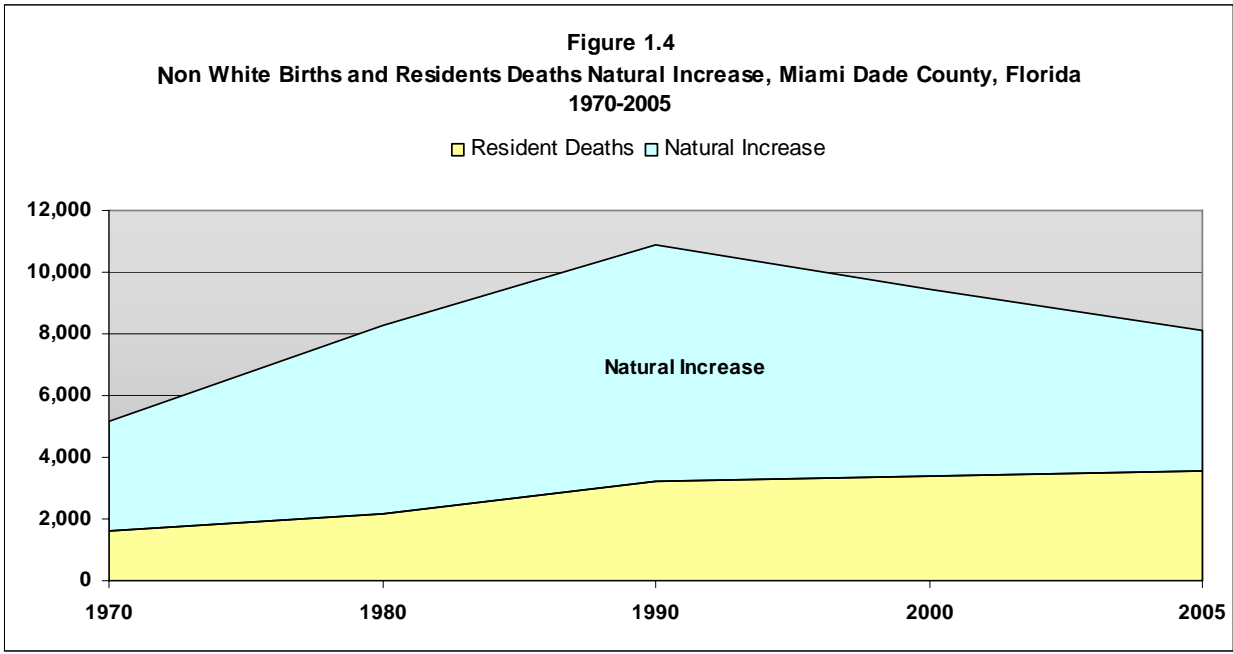
Table 1.4
Total and Black/Non-White Births and Resident Deaths
Miami-Dade County, Florida
1970-2005

Year	Births			Resident Deaths			Natural Increase		
	Total	Black/Non-White	Percent of Total	Total	Black/Non-White	Percent of Total	Total	Black/Non-White	Percent of Total
1970	19,506	5,160	26.5	13,464	1,624	12.1	6,042	3,536	58.5
1971	19,580	5,740	29.3	13,436	1,665	12.4	6,144	4,075	66.3
1972	18,278	5,466	29.9	14,627	1,695	11.6	3,651	3,771	103.3
1973	17,663	5,348	30.3	15,089	1,760	11.7	2,574	3,588	139.4
1974	17,988	5,373	29.9	15,109	1,744	11.5	2,879	3,629	126.1
1975	17,174	5,253	30.6	14,545	1,694	11.6	2,629	3,559	135.4
1976	17,242	5,659	32.8	14,821	1,647	11.1	2,421	4,012	165.7
1977	17,757	6,038	34.0	15,106	1,731	11.5	2,652	4,308	162.5
1978	18,526	6,473	34.9	15,390	1,814	11.8	3,136	4,659	148.6
1979	19,955	6,889	34.5	15,873	1,928	12.1	4,082	4,961	121.5
1980	22,645	8,279	36.6	15,886	2,187	13.8	6,759	6,092	90.1
1981	23,773	8,561	36.0	17,002	2,309	13.6	6,771	6,252	92.3
1982	25,213	8,958	35.5	16,592	2,231	13.4	8,621	6,727	78.0
1983	26,131	9,218	35.3	16,576	2,298	13.9	9,555	6,920	72.4
1984	26,390	9,203	34.9	16,947	2,389	14.1	9,443	6,814	72.2
1985	28,267	9,868	34.9	17,314	2,512	14.5	10,953	7,356	67.2
1986	29,153	10,209	35.0	17,244	2,623	15.2	11,909	7,586	63.7
1987	29,388	9,985	34.0	17,702	2,913	16.5	11,686	7,072	60.5
1988	31,551	10,745	34.1	18,387	3,164	17.2	13,164	7,581	57.6
1989	32,389	10,577	32.7	18,742	3,232	17.2	13,647	7,345	53.8
1990	34,452	10,881	31.6	18,191	3,206	17.6	16,261	7,675	47.2
1991	33,451	10,985	32.8	17,804	2,969	16.7	15,647	8,016	51.2
1992	32,705	10,463	32.0	18,324	3,202	17.5	14,381	7,261	50.5
1993	33,010	10,407	31.5	18,808	3,346	17.8	14,202	7,061	49.7
1994	32,913	9,921	30.1	18,313	3,423	18.7	14,600	6,498	44.5
1995	32,089	9,654	30.1	19,181	3,646	19.0	12,908	6,008	46.5
1996	31,843	9,485	29.8	18,501	3,472	18.8	13,342	6,013	45.1
1997	31,302	9,132	29.2	18,333	3,219	17.6	12,969	5,913	45.6
1998	31,631	9,294	29.4	18,583	3,336	18.0	13,048	5,958	45.7
1999	31,484	9,241	29.4	19,133	3,364	17.6	12,351	5,877	47.6
2000	32,300	9,417	29.2	18,466	3,380	18.3	13,834	6,037	43.6
2001	32,425	9,012	27.8	19,042	3,557	18.7	13,383	5,455	40.8
2002	32,131	8,573	26.7	18,184	3,387	18.6	13,947	5,186	37.2
2003	32,551	8,497	26.1	18,369	3,477	18.9	14,182	5,020	35.4
2004	32,045	8,037	25.1	18,353	3,511	19.1	13,692	4,526	33.1
2005	32,365	8,107	25.0	18,364	3,566	19.4	14,001	4,541	32.4
Decennial Averages									
1970-79	18,367	5,740	31.3	14,746	1,730	11.7	3,621	4,010	110.7
1980-89	27,490	9,560	34.8	17,239	2,586	15.0	10,251	6,975	68.0
1990-99	32,488	9,946	30.6	18,517	3,318	17.9	13,971	6,628	47.4
2000-05	32,303	8,607	26.6	18,463	3,480	18.8	13,840	5,128	37.0

Note 1: Births from 1970 to 1980 are for Non-White mothers of which about 97% were Black. After 1980, birth data are for Blacks only.

Note 2: From 1972 to 1979 all of the natural increase in the County was Black or Non-White. For the White population deaths exceeded births resulting in a net loss of White population or natural decrease.

Source: State of Florida, Office of Vital Statistics. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section and Florida International University, Metropolitan Center, 2007.



It seems clear that future growth of Miami-Dade’s Black population must come from foreign and domestic migration flows if this trend continues. The following section shows that migration flows into and out of the County have been the dominant forces in its growth since at least since 1955. However, the historical record shows a relatively low proportion of Black immigrants in this period. This section looks at migration and net migration from other parts of the United States and immigration flows primarily from the Caribbean, and from Central and South America.

Black Migration to Miami-Dade County

One consistent measure of gross migration to Miami-Dade County over the past 50 years has been the United States decennial census report on place of residence five years prior to the census. This census five-year figure understates the actual inflow of migrants because it excludes those who moved into the County in the five-year period and then out again prior to Census day. Table 1.5 presents an overview of migration into Miami-Dade County in the five-year period prior to the last five censuses, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. This shows the importance of in-migration, and especially immigration, in the growth of the County since the 1960s.

Table 1.5				
Migration to Miami-Dade County, Florida				
1960, 1970, 1980, and 2000				
Years	Total Migrants	From Rest of Florida	From Rest of U.S.	From Abroad
1955-1960	262,100	25,600	204,000	32,500
1965-1970	347,100	34,400	194,100	118,600
1975-1980	339,800	37,200	192,900	109,700
1985-1990	372,000	40,500	162,100	169,400
1995-2000	355,600	46,000	102,900	206,700
Percentage Distribution				
1955-1960	100.0	9.8	77.8	12.4
1965-1970	100.0	9.9	55.9	34.2
1975-1980	100.0	10.9	56.8	32.3
1985-1990	100.0	10.9	43.6	45.5
1995-2000	100.0	12.9	28.9	58.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1960, 1970, and 1980; Summary Tape File 3A, 1990, and Summary File 3, 2000, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, and Florida International University, Metropolitan Center, 2007.

The figures from the last five decennial censuses show a long-term increase in the number of persons moving into Miami-Dade County. In the late 1950s about 262,000 persons, or 52,000 persons a year, moved into the County. By the late 1980s the volume had increased to 372,000 persons, or an annual increase of 74,000 persons. By the late 1990s the flow decreased slightly to 355,600 persons, leaving annual in-migration at about 71,000 persons a year. The magnitude of this inflow is the equivalent of the 2006 combined population of the Cities of North Miami (60,000 persons) and South Miami (11,000 persons) moving in each year.

The dramatic growth of immigration, the dominant source of population growth in Miami-Dade County over the decades is notable. Immigration increased six-fold, up from 6,500 a year in the late 1950s to 41,000 a year in the late 1990s. In contrast, in-migration from other parts of the United States has steadily declined from 40,800 a year in the late 1950s to 20,600 a year in the late 1990s. Immigration surpassed in-migration from other states in the late 1980s and 1990s, a reflection of the County's emergence as a gateway city to the United States.

Movement to Miami-Dade County from other counties of Florida continues to be relatively small but has grown steadily over the 40-year span. In the late 1950s it averaged 5,100 persons a year. By the late 1990s it averaged 9,200 persons a year. The most recent Census data show that Blacks are under-represented in these flows of immigrants.

Hispanics, as could be expected, have accounted for the bulk of the immigrant flows to Miami-Dade County. Table 1.6 (bottom line) shows that three of every four immigrants (77% or 159,000 immigrants) in the late 1990s were of Hispanic Origin. For Blacks, the numbers were much smaller, about 25,000 immigrants, accounting for only 5% of all Blacks and 10% of all immigrants to the County. The increased proportion of Black immigrants, mostly from Haiti and the English-speaking Caribbean has significant political and social implications for Miami-Dade's Black community. Tension between native-born African Americans and Black immigrants from Haiti and the West Indies is becoming a part of the Miami-Dade political scene. In the Metropolitan Center's survey of 600 Blacks in Miami-Dade-County, 43.3% of native-born African Americans described the relationship between African Americans and Caribbean Blacks as 'poor' or 'very poor'. At the same time, 44.8% of Blacks born outside of the United States describe their relationship with African Americans as 'poor' or 'very poor.'

Blacks were also under-represented in migration from other States, accounting for only about 18% of these movers, much smaller than the Hispanic share (46%) and the White Non-Hispanic share (36%).

Only in the share of movers from other counties in Florida did Blacks narrow the gap, accounting for about 25% compared with the Hispanic 35% share and the White Non-Hispanic 36% share.

Table 1.6
Residence in 1995 for the Population 5 Years and Over
Miami-Dade County by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000

	Total	White Alone or in Combination	Black Alone or in Combination	Hispanic of Any Race	White Not Hispanic	Black Not Hispanic
Total Population 5 Years and Over	2,108,512	1,538,162	444,382	1,221,202	444,423	409,669
Same house in 1995	1,059,057	770,237	237,547	564,664	254,773	223,783
Different House In US in 1995:	842,766	603,410	181,575	497,098	168,476	164,872
Same county	507,579	358,596	117,237	300,907	90,804	109,039
Different county:	148,878	104,396	30,402	64,026	53,460	26,724
Same state	45,963	30,998	11,606	16,197	17,007	10,940
Different state:	102,915	73,398	18,796	47,829	36,453	15,784
Elsewhere in 1995	206,689	164,515	25,260	159,440	21,174	21,014
Vertical Percentage Distribution						
Total Population 5 Years and Over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house in 1995	50.2	50.1	53.5	46.2	57.3	54.6
Different House In US in 1995:	40.0	39.2	40.9	40.7	37.9	40.2
Same county	24.1	23.3	26.4	24.6	20.4	26.6
Different county:	7.1	6.8	6.8	5.2	12.0	6.5
Same state	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.3	3.8	2.7
Different state:	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.9	8.2	3.9
Elsewhere in 1995	9.8	10.7	5.7	13.1	4.8	5.1
Horizontal Percentage Distribution						
Total Population 5 Years and Over	100.0	73.0	21.1	57.9	21.1	19.4
Same house in 1995	100.0	72.7	22.4	53.3	24.1	21.1
Different House In US in 1995:	100.0	71.6	21.5	59.0	20.0	19.6
Same county	100.0	70.6	23.1	59.3	17.9	21.5
Different county:	100.0	70.1	20.4	43.0	35.9	18.0
Same state	100.0	67.4	25.3	35.2	37.0	23.8
Different state:	100.0	71.3	18.3	46.5	35.4	15.3
Elsewhere in 1995	100.0	79.6	12.2	77.1	10.2	10.2

Note: Elsewhere in 1995 includes foreign countries and Puerto Rico.

Note: White Not Hispanic and Black Not Hispanic include Whites and Blacks Alone or in Combination with Other Races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4, tabulated by the FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

The majority of those who reported moving in the five years prior to the census were local movers, i.e. they moved from one house to another within the County. Overall, about 60% moved within the County. For Blacks the percentage was higher, 65%. Many of the moves from another county within the State could also be considered local as persons moved from Miami-Dade to Broward County. Local moves are often associated with desire to improve housing or neighborhood conditions, or moving closer to a job.

In summary, the growth of the Black population of Miami-Dade County appears to be slowing. Resident birth and death statistics show a slow decline in natural increase and recent census reports show that Blacks are under-represented in the flows of in-migrants and immigrants that have fuelled the population growth of the County historically.

County-to-County Migration Flows

Tables 1.7 and 1.8 present information on the migration flows of the population ages 5 and over in 2000 who lived elsewhere in the U.S. in 1995. Table 1.7 shows data for all persons age five and over. Table 1.8 shows data for all persons age 25 to 65 and with a bachelor's degree. The tables present information on gross migration flows, showing those who moved out of and into Miami-Dade from another county in the United States. These data were tabulated by the New York State Data Center using Census 2000 reports for every state in the United States. The numbers were derived from a Census micro data file that is a five percent sample of the population and includes the population of Monroe County (about 76,000 persons age five or over). Therefore, the numbers may differ slightly from those presented above.

Table 1.7				
County-to-County Migration Flows by Race				
To and From Miami-Dade County, 1995-2000				
Population 5 Years and Over in 2000				
	Total	Black	Non-Black	Percent Black
In-Migrants	175,524	31,598	143,926	18.0
Broward	17,096	4,604	12,492	26.9
Rest of Florida	28,574	6,490	22,084	22.7
Rest of Region	30,909	6,582	24,327	21.3
Rest of US	98,945	13,922	85,023	14.1
Out-Migrants	335,401	71,934	263,467	21.4
Broward	89,011	23,523	65,488	26.4
Rest of Florida	96,528	19,418	77,110	20.1
Rest of Region	67,952	17,920	50,032	26.4
Rest of US	81,910	11,073	70,837	13.5
Net Change	(159,877)	(40,336)	(119,541)	25.2
Broward	(71,915)	(18,919)	(52,996)	26.3
Rest of Florida	(67,954)	(12,928)	(55,026)	19.0
Rest of Region	(37,043)	(11,338)	(25,705)	30.6
Rest of US	17,035	2,849	14,186	16.7
Percent Distribution				
In-Migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Broward	9.74	14.57	8.68	
Rest of Florida	16.28	20.54	15.34	
Rest of Region	17.61	20.83	16.90	
Rest of US	56.37	44.06	59.07	
Out-Migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Broward	26.54	32.70	24.86	
Rest of Florida	28.78	26.99	29.27	
Rest of Region	20.26	24.91	18.99	
Rest of US	24.42	15.39	26.89	
Net Change	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Broward	44.98	46.90	44.33	
Rest of Florida	42.50	32.05	46.03	
Rest of Region	23.17	28.11	21.50	
Rest of US	(10.66)	(7.06)	(11.87)	

Note: Net Change is In-Migrants less out-Migrants.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Public Use Microdata Sample, tabulated by the New York State Data Center, and the FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Table 1.8
County-to-County Migration Flows by Race
To and From Miami-Dade County, 1995-2000
Population 25 to 65 Years with a BA degree in 2000

	Total	Black	Non-Black	Percent Black
In-Migrants	39,158	3,268	35,890	8.3
Broward	2,759	210	2,549	7.6
Rest of Florida	6,175	644	5,531	10.4
Rest of Region	9,001	899	8,102	10.0
Rest of US	21,223	1,515	19,708	7.1
Out-Migrants	60,367	7,821	52,546	13.0
Broward	16,978	3,236	13,742	19.1
Rest of Florida	12,912	1,055	11,857	8.2
Rest of Region	12,879	2,012	10,867	15.6
Rest of US	17,598	1,518	16,080	8.6
Net Change	(21,209)	(4,553)	(16,656)	21.5
Broward	(14,219)	(3,026)	(11,193)	21.3
Rest of Florida	(6,737)	(411)	(6,326)	6.1
Rest of Region	(3,878)	(1,113)	(2,765)	28.7
Rest of US	3,625	(3)	3,628	(0.1)

Percent Distribution			
In-Migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00
Broward	7.05	6.43	7.10
Rest of Florida	15.77	19.71	15.41
Rest of Region	22.99	27.51	22.57
Rest of US	54.20	46.36	54.91
Out-Migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00
Broward	28.12	41.38	26.15
Rest of Florida	21.39	13.49	22.56
Rest of Region	21.33	25.73	20.68
Rest of US	29.15	19.41	30.60
Net Change	100.00	100.00	100.00
Broward	67.04	66.46	67.20
Rest of Florida	31.76	9.03	37.98
Rest of Region	18.28	24.45	16.60
Rest of US	(17.09)	0.07	(21.78)

Note: Net Change is In-Migrants less out-Migrants.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Public Use Microdata Sample, tabulated by the New York State Data Center, and the FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

With this information on gross flows the net flows can be calculated for the entire population that moved, for movers of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, and for movers of working age with a college degree. The analysis of this information aims to address a major concern regarding the Black population in Miami-Dade County; a Black “Brain Drain” i.e. a disproportionate outflow of working-age Blacks with college degrees.

It should be noted that the data are tabulated from responses to a question on where individuals lived in April 1995. The Census reports understate the actual annual flows of migrants. For example, a person could report having lived in Miami-Dade in 1995, classified as a non-mover, and still have moved out of and back into the County during the five-year period 1995-2000. A common example might be college students attending colleges out of the County post-1995 and then returning prior to the census.

The Census 2000 data shows a loss of 335,401 persons to out-migration from Miami-Dade County, or 67,000 persons a year. At the same time, there was annual in-migration of only 35,000 persons. Population growth in the County confirmed to be fueled mainly by immigration and by natural increase. Only half of the total losses (45%) were net losses to Broward County. About 18,000 a year moved out to Broward and only in the 1995-2000 period, about 3,400 a year, moved in.

Blacks accounted for about 25% of the net outflow with an annual loss of about 8,000 a year. About 47% of the net loss of Blacks was due to out-migration to Broward County, a slightly higher proportion than the figure for non-Blacks (44%). The balance of Black out-migration was to other counties in Florida (32%) and other Southern states (28%). This sums to 107%. The 7% overage was accounted for by offsetting net in-migration of 7% from the rest of the United States.

The Black “Brain Drain”

Black out-migration is of critical importance to the Black community especially when the type of out-migration is taken into consideration. The demographic shift that is occurring is Blacks with higher educational attainment migrating out of the County. The evidence points to one of the most critical findings of this study - the existence of a Black “brain drain” which has profound effects on the composition of the Black population in the County. The data shown in Table 1.7 shows that for every 100 non-Blacks who moved out of Miami-Dade, about 55 moved in. For every 100 Blacks who moved out, a smaller number, about 44, moved in. Table 1.8 which shows the population ages 25 to 65 years with a Bachelor's degree, educated persons of working age, paints only a slightly different picture. For every 100 non-Blacks with Bachelor's degree who moved out, about 68 moved in. For every 100 Blacks in this group who moved out, only 42 moved in. This was a significantly larger loss than that reported for the Black population in general. It is evidence of a higher net loss of educated Black workers, a Black brain drain, for the County. The demographic evidence for a Black brain drain was confirmed by the Metropolitan center's survey of 600 Black Miami-Dade residents. The survey shows that 30% of all Blacks and nearly 40% of Blacks with college degrees have a plan to leave Miami-Dade County.

Family Type and Size

Another critical finding of this study is the persistence within the Miami-Dade Black community of single-parent households. 24% of Black households with children are single-parent compared to only 11% countywide. Of the single-parent Black households with children, 85% are female households. This disproportionate pattern of single-parent households in the Black communities has profound economic and social implications.

In 2005, the American Community Survey reported that there were 146,153 Black households in Miami-Dade County (see Table 1.9). This was about 7,300 more than were counted in Census 2000, which, in turn, were 18,500 more than were counted in the 1990 census (see Tables 1.10 and 1.11). About 70% of these were family households, i.e. households of two or more persons who were related by blood, marriage, or adoption. The corresponding ratios in 2000 and in 1990 were 74% in each year. The remaining 30% of households were non-family households, mostly individuals living alone.

Table 1.9 Household Type by Race and Hispanic Origin, Miami-Dade County, 2005				
	Total	Black Alone	White Alone, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
All Households	834,800	146,153	178,776	502,936
Family households:	570,106	102,822	100,015	363,381
Married-couple family	369,199	41,560	78,189	244,398
Other family:	200,907	61,262	21,826	118,983
Male householder, no wife present	52,978	14,836	5,994	31,811
Female householder, no husband present	147,929	46,426	15,832	87,172
Non-family households:	264,694	43,331	78,761	139,555
Householder living alone	219,604	38,028	65,992	113,655
Householder not living alone	45,090	5,303	12,769	25,900
Percent Distribution				
All Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family households:	68.3	70.4	55.9	72.3
Married-couple family	44.2	28.4	43.7	48.6
Other family:	24.1	41.9	12.2	23.7
Male householder, no wife present	6.3	10.2	3.4	6.3
Female householder, no husband present	17.7	31.8	8.9	17.3
Non-family households:	31.7	29.6	44.1	27.7
Householder living alone	26.3	26.0	36.9	22.6
Householder not living alone	5.4	3.6	7.1	5.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.
FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Countywide, family households were mostly married-couple families. The 2005 survey showed that 65% of all family households in Miami-Dade were married-couple families. This was not true for Black families. For them, only 40% were married-couple families. In sharp contrast, 78% of White Non-Hispanic families were married couples. Overall, 41% of Black households are either male or female householders without a spouse. In contrast, only 24% of households countywide are male or female householders without a spouse.

2005 data shows an improvement of the trend existing in 2000 and in 1990 (see Tables 1.10 and 1.11). In 2000, only 33% of Black households were married-couple families. There were 45,423 Black female householders with no spouse compared to 10,233 Black male householders with no spouse. By comparison, 48% of households countywide were married-couple families. In 1990, there were 37,022 Black female householders with no spouse compared to 9,380 Black male householders with no spouse. Clearly, the large number of single-member households is a persistent and growing issue of concern to the entire community.

Table 1.10				
Households by Type and Presence of Own Children Under 18				
by Race and Hispanic Origin				
Miami-Dade County, Florida, 2000				
	Total	Black Alone Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White Alone, Non-Hispanic
Total:	776,774	135,470	437,511	188,139
1-person households:	180,980	28,210	79,927	69,172
Male householder	82,474	13,524	35,855	31,140
Female householder	98,506	14,686	44,072	38,032
2-or-more person households:	595,794	107,260	357,584	118,967
Family households:	548,493	100,411	333,724	103,550
Married-couple family:	370,898	45,357	235,342	81,878
With own children under 18 years	175,547	25,405	115,138	30,427
No own children under 18 years	195,351	19,952	120,204	51,451
<i>Other family:</i>	177,595	55,054	98,382	21,672
Male householder, no wife present:	43,924	10,055	27,166	5,885
With own children under 18 years	16,889	4,798	9,769	2,100
No own children under 18 years	27,035	5,257	17,397	3,785
Female householder, no husband present:	133,671	44,999	71,216	15,787
With own children under 18 years	70,316	27,505	34,879	7,159
No own children under 18 years	63,355	17,494	36,337	8,628
<i>Non-family households:</i>	47,301	6,849	23,860	15,417
Male householder	28,283	3,823	14,493	9,266
Female householder	19,018	3,026	9,367	6,151

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, 2000: FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

**Table 1.11
Race of Householder by Household Type, 1990
Miami-Dade County, Florida**

	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other
Households	692,355	533,832	120,321	949	8,012	29,241
Family households:	481,263	361,965	88,445	664	6,040	24,149
Married-couple family:	342,515	278,842	42,043	427	4,777	16,426
With related children	164,219	123,371	27,139	253	3,047	10,409
No related children	178,296	155,471	14,904	174	1,730	6,017
Other family:	138,748	83,123	46,402	237	1,263	7,723
Male householder, no wife:	35,377	23,101	9,380	74	463	2,359
With related children	17,177	9,709	5,877	47	182	1,362
No related children	18,200	13,392	3,503	27	281	997
Female householder, no husband:	103,371	60,022	37,022	163	800	5,364
With related children	64,848	31,526	29,108	119	442	3,653
No related children	38,523	28,496	7,914	44	358	1,711
Non-family households:	211,092	171,867	31,876	285	1,972	5,092
Householder living alone	172,164	141,650	25,340	201	1,405	3,568
Householder not living alone	38,928	30,217	6,536	84	567	1,524

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, 1990, Summary File 1, FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Table 1.12 shows the presence of children in these single-parent families in 2000. About 61% of the 45,000 Black female householders with no spouse had their own children present, a much higher percentage than the comparable rate for all female householders with no spouse (53%). It should be noted that the high rate reported in 2000 was lower than the 79% rate reported in 1990.

Table 1.12 shows comparable data for 1990 and provides a one-page summary of the decennial census data for Miami-Dade County from 1980 to 2000. It shows the growth in the number of Black female householder families over the 20-year span and the concurrent growth in those families with children less than 18 years of age. It is encouraging to note that the absolute growth of Black female householder families with and without children in the 1990s was about half the number reported for the 1980s. However, the percentage of Black female householder families with and without children increased in both decades, if compared to total countywide statistics.

Table 1.12
Family Type by Presence of Children Under 18
by Race & Hispanic Origin of Householder
Miami-Dade County 1980, 1990, 2000

	Total	Black	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic	Total	Black	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic
	<i>Number of Families</i>				<i>Percentage Distribution</i>			
1980								
Total Families	422,762	63,161	208,985	155,202	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
with Children Under 18 Years	188,643	39,691	73,727	77,690	44.6%	62.8%	35.3%	50.1%
Married Couple Families	330,472	34,887	174,492	124,439	78.2%	55.2%	83.5%	80.2%
with Children Under 18 Years	142,609	21,436	59,483	63,473	33.7%	33.9%	28.5%	40.9%
Female-Householder Families	73,082	23,225	26,590	24,264	17.3%	36.7%	12.7%	15.6%
with Children Under 18 Years	39,613	15,953	11,862	12,393	9.4%	25.2%	5.7%	8.0%
1990								
Total Families	481,263	88,445	152,338	247,536	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
with Children Under 18 Years	219,409	52,073	54,338	116,539	45.6%	58.9%	35.7%	47.1%
Married Couple Families	342,515	42,043	123,631	181,536	71.2%	47.5%	81.2%	73.3%
with Children Under 18 Years	151,804	24,039	43,714	86,370	31.5%	27.2%	28.7%	34.9%
Male-Householder Families	35,377	9,380	7,700	18,891	7.4%	10.6%	5.1%	7.6%
with Children Under 18 Years	13,913	4,752	2,341	7,068	2.9%	5.4%	1.5%	2.9%
Female-Householder Families	103,371	37,022	21,007	47,109	21.5%	41.9%	13.8%	19.0%
with Children Under 18 Years	53,692	23,282	8,283	23,101	11.2%	26.3%	5.4%	9.3%
2000								
Total Families	548,493	100,411	103,550	333,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
with Children Under 18 Years	262,752	57,708	39,686	159,786	47.9%	57.5%	38.3%	47.9%
Married Couple Families	370,898	45,357	81,878	235,342	67.6%	45.2%	79.1%	70.5%
with Children Under 18 Years	175,547	25,405	30,427	115,138	32.0%	25.3%	29.4%	34.5%
Male-Householder Families	43,924	10,055	5,885	27,166	8.0%	10.0%	5.7%	8.1%
with Children Under 18 Years	16,889	4,798	2,100	9,769	3.1%	4.8%	2.0%	2.9%
Female-Householder Families	133,671	44,999	15,787	71,216	24.4%	44.8%	15.2%	21.3%
with Children Under 18 Years	70,316	27,505	7,159	34,879	12.8%	27.4%	6.9%	10.5%

Note: Female-Householder and Male-Householder Families are families with no spouse present.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, 1980, 1990. Summary File 2, Census 2000. Miami-Dade Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Division, 1995, 2004. FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

The data presented above address the number of households with a focus on Black female householder families. Table 1.13 on the next page addresses the number of children in these households by age, and by race and Hispanic origin. A majority (55%) of Black children less than 18 years were in single-parent families in 2000, twice larger than the rate for White Non-Hispanic single-parent families (22%) and Hispanic families (27%). About 7% of these children were in male householder families with no wife present. The balance, about 48%, was in female-householder families with no husband present. There were more Black children in these female-householder families (about 56,000) than there were in married-couple families (about 53,000).

**Table 1.13
Own Children under 18 years by Family Type and Age
by Race and Hispanic Origin
Miami-Dade County, 2000**

	Total	Black Alone	White Alone, Not Hispanic	Hispanic Origin
Total:	472,135	117,265	106,077	237,966
In married-couple families:	319,467	52,531	83,252	174,723
Under 3 years	50,702	7,107	15,132	26,962
3 and 4 years	34,832	5,155	9,777	18,871
5 years	17,456	2,739	4,903	9,272
6 to 11 years	111,694	18,542	29,349	60,720
12 to 17 years	104,783	18,988	24,091	58,898
In other families:	152,668	64,734	22,825	63,243
Male householder, no wife present:	27,448	8,613	4,743	13,662
Under 3 years	4,679	1,415	824	2,377
3 and 4 years	2,788	865	501	1,367
5 years	1,418	412	263	718
6 to 11 years	9,051	2,871	1,570	4,487
12 to 17 years	9,512	3,050	1,585	4,713
Female householder, no husband present:	125,220	56,121	18,082	49,581
Under 3 years	12,922	6,485	1,723	4,514
3 and 4 years	11,544	5,517	1,698	4,205
5 years	6,442	2,981	945	2,432
6 to 11 years	46,165	20,820	6,849	17,961
12 to 17 years	48,174	20,318	6,867	20,469
Percentage Distribution				
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In married-couple families:	67.7	44.8	78.5	73.4
In other families:	32.3	55.2	21.5	26.6
Male householder, no wife present:	5.8	7.3	4.5	5.7
Female householder, no husband present:	26.5	47.9	17.0	20.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 2. Florida International University, Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Table 1.14 presents new data on grandparents living with grandchildren. Census 2000 was the first time that questions on grandparental care giving have been included in the decennial census. The report presents data on the population aged 30 and over living in households with grandchildren. It details the race and Hispanic origin, whether they have responsibility for their grandchildren and the length of time that they have cared for their grandchildren.

**Table 1.14
Grandparents Living with Grandchildren, Responsible for Co-resident Grandchildren, and
Duration of Responsibility by Race and Hispanic Origin
Miami-Dade County and United States, 2000**

	Total	Black Alone	Hispanic	Whites Alone Non-Hispanic
Miami-Dade County				
Population 30 years and over, in households	1,300,009	211,381	789,072	278,489
Living with grandchildren under 18 years:	82,318	22,818	53,953	4,714
Percent of population 30 and over	6.3	10.8	6.8	1.7
Responsible for own grandchildren :	27,002	11,082	13,993	1,787
Percent of co-resident grandparents	32.8	48.6	25.9	37.9
By Duration of Care (percent):				
Less than 6 months	12.4	10.6	14.4	9.5
6 to 11 months	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.3
1 or 2 years	22.2	22.0	21.8	22.4
3 or 4 years	14.8	16.1	13.3	18.7
5 years or more	42.0	42.1	41.5	41.1
United States				
Population 30 years and over, in households	158,881,037	16,484,644	14,618,891	119,063,492
Living with grandchildren under 18 years:	5,771,671	1,358,699	1,221,661	2,654,788
Percent of population 30 and over	3.6	8.2	8.4	2.2
Responsible for own grandchildren :	2,426,730	702,595	424,604	1,142,006
Percent of co-resident grandparents	42.0	51.7	34.8	43.0
By Duration of Care (percent):				
Less than 6 months	12.1	9.8	14.6	12.4
6 to 11 months	10.8	9.3	11.2	11.6
1 or 2 years	23.2	21.2	25.1	23.6
3 or 4 years	15.4	14.6	15.8	15.7
5 years or more	38.5	45.2	33.3	36.6

Note: When a race or ethnic group is selected, the data in this table refer to the race, Hispanic or Latino origin, American Indian or Alaska Native tribe, of the person.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4. FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

The percentage of co-resident grandparents varied sharply by race and Hispanic origin in Miami-Dade County in 2000. About 6.3% of all people aged 30 and over lived with their grandchildren. For Blacks the percentage was much higher, 10.8%, and exceeded the comparable national figure (8.2%). For Hispanics the comparable figure was 6.8%, and for Non-Hispanic Whites it was a low 1.7%. Almost half of all Black co-resident grandparents (48.6%) were responsible for the care of their grandchildren, much higher than the average for all co-resident grandparents (32.8%). Hispanic co-resident grandparents were less likely to be care givers (25.9%) and in some cases may have been dependent themselves. For Non-Hispanic Whites the figure was 37.9%. Care-giving rates in Miami-Dade County were generally lower than the comparable national averages.

The percentage distribution of the duration of time responsible varied little by race and Hispanic Origin. The highest percentages, all above 40%, were for those responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. Census survey data collected in 2005 showed a smaller number of co-resident grandparents (about 75,000 of whom about 21,400 were responsible for care). Annual reports from this survey will facilitate the analysis of trends in this type of living arrangement.

The Black communities of Miami-Dade County are undergoing subtle demographic changes that reflect two phenomenon: The flight of young Black professionals and the increase of Black in-migration from the Caribbean. At the same time, the County's Black communities are plagued by household patterns that are associated with the challenges of increased poverty, crime, and social disparity. The demographic trends are increasingly negative and will present significant challenges in improving the quality of life of the County's Black residents. These trends will have a direct impact on employment, poverty levels, homeownership opportunities, criminal justice, and access to education and public health.

II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Metro Miami Action Plan (MMAP) was created out of recognition that poverty, lack of economic opportunity and unemployment were among the root causes that led to the civil unrest that ravaged Miami-Dade's inner city in the 1980s. Research in the *Covenant with Black America* suggests that extreme poverty is "characterized by failing schools, few businesses to provide jobs, high crime, and tense relationships with the police, and declining retail presences such as supermarkets and drug stores" (100).² This chapter presents a thirty-year retrospective analysis of the economic conditions of Blacks in Miami-Dade County.

At present, Blacks in Miami-Dade County view themselves as economically disadvantaged. Only 38.5% categorize themselves as middle-class, while 46.4% identify themselves as either working or lower class. Just as distressing, less than 40% of Blacks in the County believe that their economic conditions will improve over the next three years. These statistics from the Metropolitan Center's survey of the Black community clearly show the challenge that Miami-Dade County faces in improving the quality of life in its Black communities. This chapter shows the perceptions of the Black community are only too real, and are supported by economic data with regards to employment, income, business development, and housing. As the data below demonstrates, lack of affordable housing for the Black population of Miami-Dade County is a result of general housing market trends accentuated by the disparity of the condition of the Black communities in terms of employment, income, and business development.

Data Limitations

Given the wide span of time this study covers there are limitations in comparability of data due primarily to changes in data collection and reporting methodologies. For the most basic variables aggregated to the highest possible level (i.e., county, gender, race) the way data is collected and reported has changed very little but in instances when analysis and comparison is desired at the commission level district limitations arise. For this reason data reported at the predominantly Black commission district level is limited to the years of 1990 and 2000. The remaining analysis is conducted at higher levels of aggregation but allow for better longitudinal analyses.

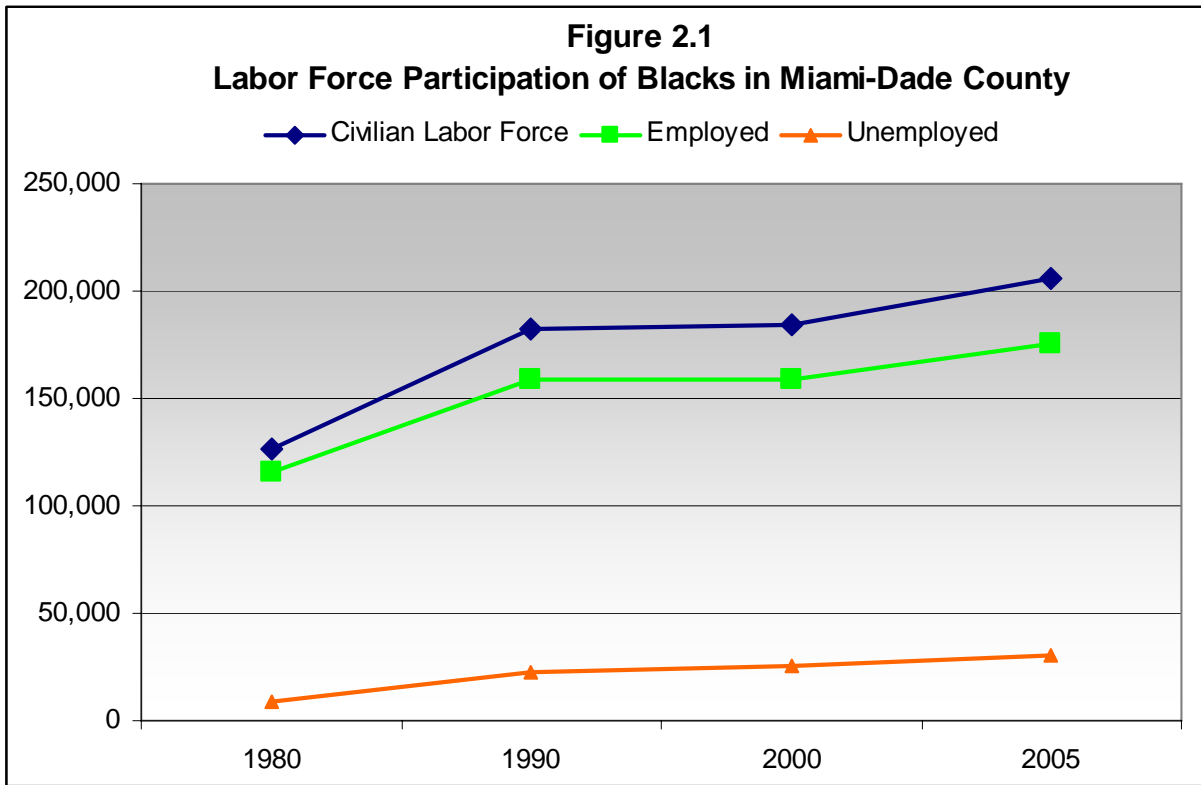
Employment

This section presents data pertaining particularly to employment. Of interest to this portion of the analysis is data relating to labor force participation; data on employment by sector, industry, and occupation, as well as data on unemployment rates.

Labor Force Participation

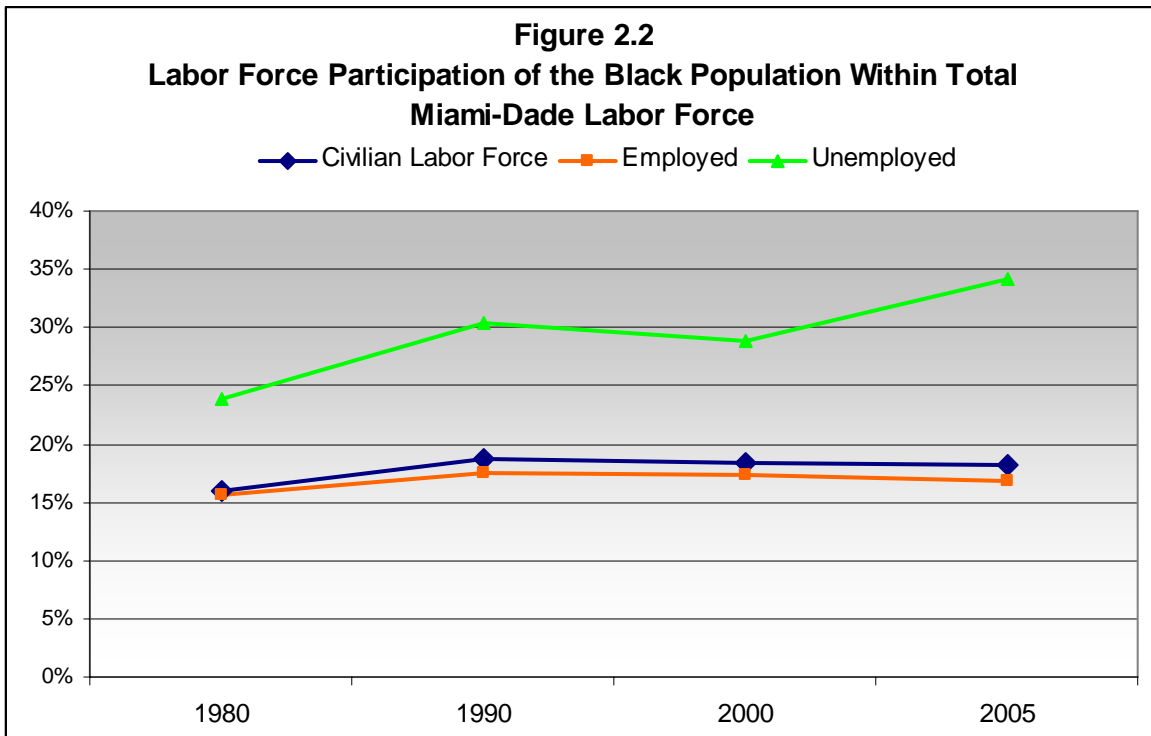
Countywide participation of Blacks in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 2%. However, this upward trend in labor force participation has been accompanied by a decrease of Black employment. In other words, as more Blacks are becoming of working age, less of them have been able to find employment. It is noteworthy that the percentage of unemployed Blacks within the Black civilian labor force has almost doubled from 4.8% in 1980 to 9.4% in 2005. By comparison, the unemployment rate countywide increased by only 2% in the same period. However, the unemployment rate within the Black community increased only by 1% in the 1990-2005 time span (Table 2.1).

² Tavis Smiley, ed. *Covenant with Black America*. 2006. Third World Press, Chicago, IL.



Source: US Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000; American community Survey, 2005

In addition, while in 1980 Blacks were 24% of the total unemployed civilian labor force in the county, by 2005 34% of Miami-Dade's unemployed were Black. These data points are a cause for concern as they point to a worsening condition of the Black civilian labor force with a net loss of employment in the Black community as more Blacks enter the civilian labor force (Table 2.1, Figure 2.2).



Source: US Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000; American community Survey, 2005

Table 2.1
Labor Force Participation of the Black Population 16+ Years
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990, 2000 & 2005

	Countywide	Percentage	Black	Percentage within the Black Community
2005				
Total	1,809,099		327,091	
Civilian Labor Force	1,128,353	62.37%	205,644	62.87%
Employed	1,038,973	57.43%	175,060	53.52%
Unemployed	89,380	4.94%	30,584	9.35%
Not in Labor Force	680,746	37.63%	121,447	37.13%
2000				
Total	1,756,865		319,546	
Civilian Labor Force	1,009,456	57.46%	184,703	57.80%
Employed	921,208	52.43%	159,184	49.82%
Unemployed	88,248	5.02%	25,519	7.99%
Not in Labor Force	747,409	42.54%	134,834	42.20%
1990				
Total	1,514,532		275,144	
Civilian Labor Force	976,754	64.49%	182,452	66.31%
Employed	901,528	59.53%	158,428	57.58%
Unemployed	74,926	4.95%	22,828	8.30%
Not in Labor Force	537,778	35.51%	92,692	33.69%
1980				
Total	1,292,400		190,000	
Civilian Labor Force	788,200	60.99%	126,200	66.42%
Employed	742,600	57.46%	116,000	61.05%
Unemployed	38,000	2.94%	9,100	4.79%
Not in Labor Force	504,200	39.01%	63,800	33.58%

Source: US Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000; American community Survey, 2005.

Trends within the commissions districts where Black communities are concentrate support the overall trends in the County. Analysis of labor force participation of Blacks who are members of the civilian labor in Miami-Dade County and who are residents of the commission districts where Black communities are concentrated indicates that there has been modest drop in the unemployment rates within those districts between 1990 and 2000. This drop has been accompanied by a drop in the rates of employment and an overall drop in the percentage of members from this group who participate in the civilian labor force (Tables 2.1, 2.2). Although district-level data for 2005 is not available, it is very likely that it would follow the general trend for increased unemployment within the Black communities since 2000.

Table 2.2
Black Population 16+ Years Labor Force Participation by Black Commission Districts
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000

	County	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Districts Combined	Labor Force Participation of Population in Districts
2000							
In Labor Force	1,009,456	48,402	42,775	32,444	23,849	147,470	14.6%
Employed	921,208	42,762	36,394	26,179	20,913	126,248	13.7%
Unemployed	88,248	5,640	6,381	6,265	2,936	21,222	24.0%
Not in Labor Force	747,409	27,084	32,382	32,811	16,693	108,970	14.6%
1990							
In Labor Force	976,754	44,631	44,604	39,592	19,946	148,773	15.2%
Employed	901,528	39,866	38,621	32,939	17,761	129,187	14.3%
Unemployed	74,926	4,765	5,983	6,653	2,185	19,586	26.1%
Not in Labor Force	537,778	17,623	22,239	25,952	10,321	76,135	14.2%

Note: Data in County column is total population

Source: US Census Bureau 1990, 2000. Metropolitan Center at FIU, 2007.

Table 2.3
Comparison of Employment Status of Combined Black Commission Districts
and District Black Population to the County for the Population 16+ Years
Miami-Dade County, Florida; 1990 & 2000

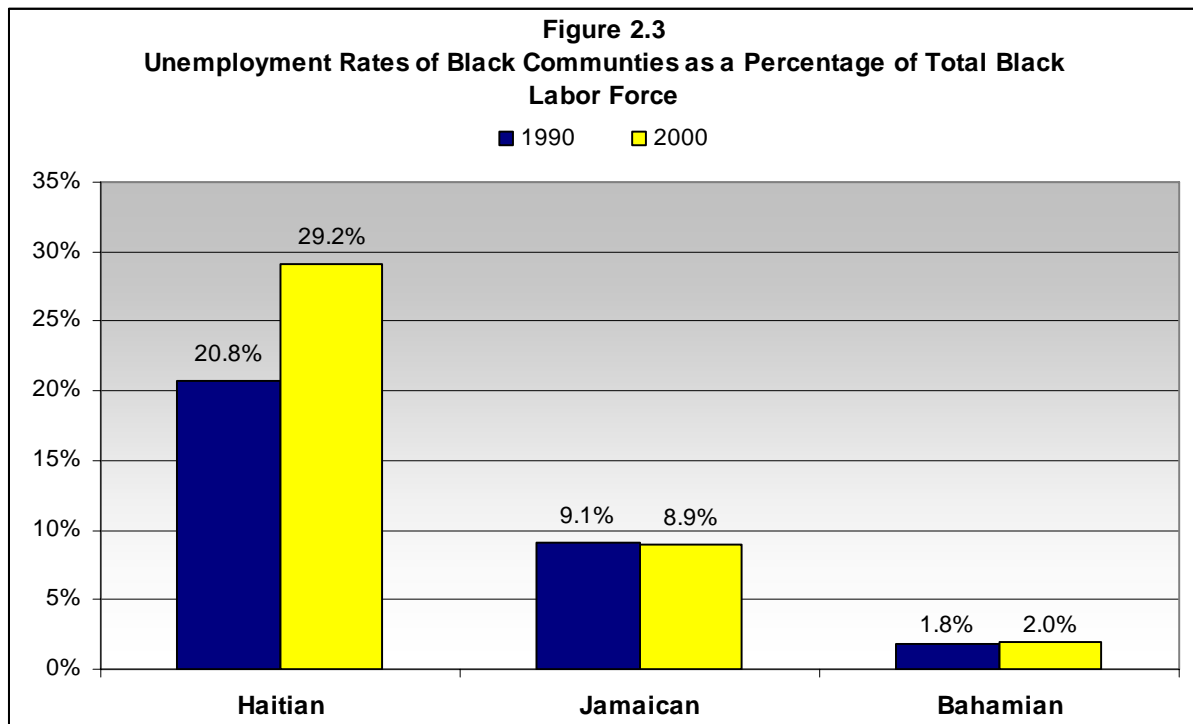
	Districts Combined	Districts' Blacks Only
2000		
In Labor Force	27.86	14.61
Employed	26.69	13.70
Unemployed	40.02	24.05
Not in Labor Force	28.92	14.58
1990		
In Labor Force	29.04	15.23
Employed	28.17	14.33
Unemployed	39.63	26.14
Not in Labor Force	28.59	14.16

Source: US Census Bureau

In accordance with immigration trends, within the predominant immigrant Black communities, Haitians have registered the largest increase as a percentage of the Black labor force between 1990 and 2000. However, the analysis also demonstrates that the Haitian community has a higher unemployment rate as a percentage of total Black labor force. In addition, while unemployment rates remained stable in all three Black communities from 1990 to 2000, the unemployment rate within the Haitian community is much larger than within the Jamaican and Bahamian communities.

Table 2.4 Labor Force Status by Country of Origin for the Black Population 16+ Years Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000				
	Total Black	Haitian	Jamaican	Bahamian
2000				
Persons 16+ Years	300,337	66,694	28,848	5,829
In Labor Force	179,896	40,212	20,920	3,447
% In Labor Force	59.9%	60.3%	72.5%	59.1%
Employed	155,748	33,269	18,805	2,970
Unemployed	23,787	6,943	2,115	477
Not in Labor Force	120,441	26,482	7,928	2,382
1990				
Persons 16+ Years	275,144	40,222	24,226	5,545
In Labor Force	182,452	30,810	19,284	3,326
% In Labor Force	66.3%	76.6%	79.6%	60.0%
Employed	158,428	26,066	17,205	2,913
Unemployed	22,828	4,744	2,079	413
Not in Labor Force	92,692	9,348	4,906	2,219

Source: US Census Bureau



Source: US Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000.

Employment by Sector

One of the most sobering statistics emerging from the survey is the belief that the private sector is not welcoming to Blacks. There is a strong perception within Miami-Dade's Black communities that there are severe limits to their professional and economic advancement in the private corporate sector. A plurality of those surveyed (44.4%) perceives the prospects for Black advancement in the private sector as 'unsatisfactory' or 'poor.' In contrast, only 42.6% perceive the prospect for Black advancement as either 'excellent' or 'good.' Given the perception that the private corporate sector is not welcoming to Blacks, it is therefore not surprising that Blacks are increasingly turning to public sector employment as a means for professional advancement. This section shows that the government sector's share of Black employment is increasing. Analysis of employment by sector (Table 2.5) for the predominantly Black commission districts, individually and combined, indicates that private-for-profit sector is still the leading employer followed by the public sector. However, a notable difference between 1990 and 2000 is that while Private-for-profit employment outpaced government sector employment by a rate of almost six to one in 1990, that proportion had dropped for a rate of approximately four to one by 2000. The difference is primarily due to a substantial decrease in the number of persons working in the private-for-profit sector from the predominantly Black commission districts. In comparison the countywide Private-for-profit to Government sector employment proportion remained fairly constant during the same time period at approximately 6 to 1. The data indicate that Government sector employment is becoming increasingly important as a source of income and professional advancement in the Black community.

Table 2.5
Employment by Sector for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over –Comparisons to
Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Districts Combined	County
2000						
Private for profit workers	44,741	42,697	40,315	47,450	175,203	694,765
Private not-for-profit workers	3,322	2,628	3,017	3,824	12,791	46,940
Government Workers	13,394	9,461	7,854	12,640	43,349	117,068
Self-employed workers	2,811	2,737	3,090	2,929	11,567	53,105
Unpaid family workers	92	164	150	81	487	2,695
TOTAL	64,360	57,687	54,426	66,924	243,397	914,573
1990						
Private for profit workers	46,790	67,628	48,303	84,261	246,982	680,785
Private not-for-profit workers	3,662	3,189	3,424	4,884	15,159	47,754
Government Workers	8,644	10,386	10,261	13,065	42,356	116,428
Self-employed workers	3,715	4,771	3,459	5,731	17,676	53,490
Unpaid family workers	331	222	210	344	1,107	3,371
TOTAL	63,142	86,196	65,657	108,285	323,280	901,828

Source: US Census Bureau

Employment by Industry

Analysis of employment by industry (Tables 2.6-2.7) for the predominantly Black commission districts, individually and combined, indicates that the top five occupation industries for residents from these communities are: Health and Educational Services; Retail Trade; Professional and related services; Transportation and Utilities; and Construction respectively. This ranking order is constant for 1990 and 2000 for these communities as well as for Miami-Dade County as a whole. A noteworthy point between 1990 and 2000 is that these industries provide employment for a proportionately larger percentage of residents in the predominantly Black commission districts and communities than for the County as a whole. Another notable difference is that the percentage of residents from these districts working in these industries dropped from approximately 62% in 1990 to approximately 58% in 2000. While a drop in employment rates for these industries was also observed countywide during the same time period, the drop rate in the combined commission districts with concentration of Black residents was almost twice that of the County as a whole. The industry where residents of the predominantly Black Commission districts and communities are dramatically underrepresented is *Finance, Insurance, and Real estate*. This holds true for both 1990 and 2000.

Table 2.6 Employment by Industry for the Employed Civilian Population 16+ Years County Comparisons to Commission Districts Individually and Combined Miami-Dade County, Florida 2000						
	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Districts Combined	Countywide
2000						
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	243	179	267	1,815	2,504	6,635
Construction	4,254	3,982	4,855	5,160	18,251	63,135
Manufacturing	4,348	4,389	3,561	3,050	15,348	65,041
Wholesale trade	2,857	2,226	2,261	3,213	10,557	55,398
Retail trade	7,651	6,788	5,611	9,681	29,731	113,333
Transportation and Utilities	5,703	4,570	3,757	5,188	19,218	69,072
Information	1,877	1,400	1,415	1,847	6,539	28,890
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,670	2,984	2,681	4,494	13,829	73,893
Professional and related services	5,993	5,941	6,700	6,698	25,332	106,641
Health and Educational	14,849	11,925	10,488	13,994	51,256	165,357
Entertainment and recreation	5,248	6,958	7,079	6,056	25,341	84,129
Other services	3,769	3,654	3,697	3,633	14,753	51,737
Public Administration	4,141	2,870	2,321	3,910	13,242	37,947
TOTAL	64,603	57,866	54,693	68,739	245,901	921,208

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000. Industry categories are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Table 2.7
Employment by Industry for the Employed Civilian Population 16+ Years
County Comparisons to Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Districts Combined	Countywide
1990						
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	666	1,053	1,412	3,677	6,808	16,926
Construction	3,712	4,839	4,035	4,603	17,189	57,017
Manufacturing	6,430	8,736	7,639	3,136	25,941	102,372
Wholesale trade	3,467	3,997	2,729	2,403	12,596	57,029
Retail trade	10,303	12,657	9,634	10,815	43,409	157,772
Transportation	6,376	5,484	3,380	4,073	19,313	65,892
Communications and public utilities	2,097	1,840	1,060	2,897	7,894	22,831
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,313	3,947	2,963	3,888	14,111	74,499
Professional and related services	6,100	9,178	8,773	6,100	30,151	99,478
Health and Educational	12,459	13,367	9,862	10,790	46,478	140,979
Entertainment and recreation	1,146	1,352	994	855	4347	14,723
Other professional and related	2,520	3,198	3,232	3,375	12,325	56,121
Public administration	3,461	3,691	2,217	4,053	13,422	36,189
TOTAL	62,050	73,339	57,930	60,665	253,984	901,828

Source: US Census Bureau, 1990

Employment by Occupation

Analysis of employment by occupation (Tables 2.8-2.9) for the predominantly Black commission districts, individually and combined, indicates that the top five occupation groups for residents from these communities are: Office and administrative support occupations; Service occupations; Sales occupations; Production occupations; and Professional and Management occupations respectively. This ranking order is constant for 1990 and 2000 for these communities as well as the Miami-Dade County as a whole and also holds true for 1980.³ A notable difference between 1990 and 2000 is that the percentage of residents from these areas working in these occupations dropped from approximately 73% in 1990 to approximately 68% in 2000. While a drop in employment rates for these occupations was also observed countywide during the same time period, the drop rate in the predominantly Black commission districts and communities combined was almost twice that of the County.⁴ The occupations that residents from predominantly Black commission districts and communities are proportionately underrepresented are: Management, professional, and related occupations; Professional specialty occupations; and Sales occupations respectively.

³ Department of Community Affairs, Office of Black Affairs, "Profile of the Black Population, 1995" Table 44, pg. 72

⁴ Caution should be exercised in comparing data from 1990 and 2000 as some irregularities in the collection and reporting by the US Census Bureau have been noted

**Table 2.8
Employment by Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over –County
Comparisons to Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 2000**

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
2000						
Management, professional, and related occupations:	4,982	3,279	4,757	7,408	20,426	122,751
Professional specialty occupations	6,663	4,117	5,330	7,271	23,381	113,133
Technicians and related support occupations	6,027	5,602	4,039	4,649	20,317	61,698
Service occupations:	6,241	8,058	8,742	6,880	29,921	85,339
Protective service occupations:	2,884	2,964	2,242	2,485	10,575	25,531
Personal care and service occupations	1,761	1,547	1,911	1,942	7,161	25,369
Sales occupations:	6,593	5,631	5,454	9,244	26,922	124,548
Office and administrative support occupations	12,791	10,230	7,838	12,358	43,217	160,731
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	254	178	248	1,726	2,406	5,427
Construction and extraction occupations:	4,010	3,682	4,670	4,173	16,535	51,472
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	2,038	2,183	1,842	1,744	7,807	19,974
Production occupations	6,473	6,802	5,179	5,953	24,407	87,052
Transportation and material moving occupations:	3,886	3,593	2,441	2,906	12,826	38,183
TOTAL	64,603	57,866	54,693	68,739	245,901	921,208

Source: US Census Bureau

**Table 2.9
Employment by Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over –County
Comparisons to Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990**

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
1990						
Managerial, professional, executive and administrative	4,482	5,913	4,537	16,698	31,630	112,004
Professional specialty occupations	6,480	6,529	5,522	11,539	30,070	109,269
Technicians and related support occupations	1,936	4,860	3,743	6,197	16,736	29,702
Sales occupations	6,306	7,439	5,501	16,374	35,620	122,139
Administrative support including clerical	12,236	15,740	8,842	15,343	52,161	161,460
Private household occupations	527	1,308	1,246	712	3,793	8,759
Protective service occupations	2,180	2,963	2,036	3,365	10,544	21,423
Service occupations, except protective & household	9,472	12,812	14,126	13,410	49,820	104,268
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	870	1,230	1,743	3,217	7,060	14,894
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7,036	8,861	5,566	13,914	35,377	96,072
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,717	5,413	5,099	1,463	15,692	50,336
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,253	7,146	3,955	3,492	18,846	35,835
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,647	5,982	3,741	2,561	15,931	35,667
TOTAL	63,142	86,196	65,657	108,285	323,280	901,828

Source: US Census Bureau

Unemployment and Under Employment

In this section two concepts are presented – unemployment and underemployment. Unemployment is quite direct as it is simply the lack of employment by those who are able and willing to work. Unemployment can come about for any number of reasons but for the most part tends to be market-driven and involuntary. Underemployment is a rather new concept and more difficult to ascertain.

Simply stated, underemployment is the underutilization of skills. This occurrence can take on many forms and can come about for a host of reasons. It can be exhibited in the employment of workers with high skill levels in low-wage jobs that do not require such abilities. This particular type of underemployment is generally market-driven and is a result of high unemployment rates. Along the same lines is a worker who holds high quality skills for which there is low market-place demand and while it may take a great deal of effort to acquire such credentials, they are valued very poorly by the marketplace, so these people often end up taking jobs that do not utilize their full education potential. Alternatively, underemployment can also occur with individuals who are being discriminated against, lack appropriate trade certification or academic degrees, have physical disabilities, or have served time in jail. People falling under this category are sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers – i.e., individuals who could (and maybe would like to) be working for the standard work-week but are unable to. Underemployment can have devastating effects on self-esteem, alcohol abuse, depression, and birth weight and longitudinal studies on the topic have been undertaken to analyze this.⁵

For the purposes of the analysis presented in this section, data as it pertains to unemployment is first presented, followed by data on the average number of hours worked per week over the course of a 50-52 week calendar year. The latter data is presented in an attempt to measure the prevalence of underemployment in the predominantly Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade County as measured by less than full-time work and unemployment figures.

Unemployment

While the unemployment rate for males and females in the total population has decreased the same does not hold true for the Black population of Miami-Dade County. Unemployment rates for Black males who are in the labor force have remained at approximately 13% since 1990 and unemployment for Black females also in the labor force reached an all time high of approximately 17% in 2005. Unemployment rates for Blacks in Miami-Dade have remained in the double-digit range since 1990 and continue to be higher than those seen in the countywide labor force population (Tables 2.10-2.11).

Table 2.10 Unemployment Rates by Gender and Race Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990, 2000, 2005				
	TOTAL		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005	6.6	9.4	12.9	16.6
2000	7.6	10.0	13.3	14.2
1990	7.1	8.3	12.6	12.5
1980	4.3	5.7	7.1	7.3

Source: US Census Bureau

⁵ Dooley, D., Prause, J. (2004). *The Social Costs of Underemployment: Inadequate Employment as Disguised Unemployment*. Cambridge, NY. Cambridge University Press.

Table 2.11 Unemployment of the Civilian Population 16+ Years County Comparisons to Commission Districts Individually and Combined Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000						
	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
2000	8,212	9,297	9,996	7,810	35,315	88,248
1990	1,533	2,223	2,365	1,476	7,597	74,926

Source: US Census Bureau

Table 2.12 Percentage of Unemployment of the Civilian Population 16+ Years County Comparisons to Commission Districts Individually and Combined Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000						
	% District 1	% District 2	% District 3	% District 9	% Combined Districts	% Countywide
2000	12.71	16.07	18.28	11.36	14.36	9.58
1990	10.96	12.07	15.82	8.04	11.69	8.31

Source: US Census Bureau

Underemployment

As previously noted data on the number of hours worked per week over the course of a 50-52 week calendar year will be analyzed in an attempt to measure the prevalence of underemployment in the predominantly Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade County as measured by less than full-time work and unemployment figures.

While over 80% of the labor force in the predominantly Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade worked more than 35 hours per week for 50 – 52 weeks of the year in 2000, that figure represents an almost 10 percentage point drop from 1990 (Table 2.13). Moreover, if the percentage of the labor force in the Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade who did not work in 2000 is combined with the percentage that worked less than 35 hours per week that figure represents approximately 56% of the labor force population and is also a percentage point increase from the reported 1990.

Clearly underemployment as defined and measured in this analysis is widely prevalent in the Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade. The implications of this statistic on the prospects for economic growth of these areas and the advancement of the residents therein are significant .

Table 2.13 Work Status by Usual Hours Worked Per Week for the Population 16+ Years Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000										
	DIST. 1	%	DIST. 2	%	DIST. 3	%	DIST. 9	%	ALL	%
2000										
Worked (50-52 weeks)	79,184	66.09	74,296	60.16	73,054	57.83	85,517	66.68	312,051	62.67
35+ hrs	66,045	83.41	60,174	80.99	59,143	80.96	69,978	81.83	255,340	81.83
15-34 hrs	10,370	13.10	11,276	15.18	10,581	14.48	12,814	14.98	45,041	17.64
1-14 hrs	2,769	3.50	2,846	3.83	3,330	4.56	2,725	3.19	11,670	25.91
Did not work in 1999	40,628	33.91	49,204	39.84	53,270	42.17	42,737	33.32	185,839	37.33
Total	119,812	100.00	123,500	100.00	126,324	100.00	128,254	100.00	497,890	100.00
1990										
Worked (50-52 weeks)	42,985	59.22	49,706	52.27	38,810	46.03	45,958	61.07	177,459	54.23
35+ hrs	39,220	91.24	44,963	90.46	34,948	90.05	42,013	91.42	161,144	90.81
15-34 hrs	3,060	7.12	4,090	8.23	3,149	8.11	3,246	7.06	13,545	8.41
1-14 hrs	705	1.64	653	1.31	713	1.84	699	1.52	2,770	20.45
Did not work in 1989	29,601	40.78	45,383	47.73	45,498	53.97	29,298	38.93	149,780	45.77
Total	72,586	100.00	95,089	100.00	84,308	100.00	75,256	100.00	327,239	100.00

Source: US Census Bureau, FIU-Metropolitan Center

Table 2.14 Work Status by Usual Hours Worked Per Week for the Population 16+ Years Miami-Dade County, Florida 1990 & 2000					
Worked (50-52 weeks)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	Combined Districts
2000					
Worked < 35 hrs x week	16.59	19.01	19.04	18.17	18.17
Did not work	33.91	39.84	42.17	33.32	37.33
Total	50.50	58.85	61.21	51.49	55.50
1990					
Worked < 35 hrs x week	8.76	9.54	9.95	8.58	9.19
Did not work	40.78	47.73	53.97	38.93	45.77
Total	49.54	57.27	63.92	47.52	54.96

Source: US Census Bureau, FIU-Metropolitan Center

Income

Low incomes and high poverty rates have afflicted Black households in Miami-Dade County, as in the rest of the United States, for many decades. Black families make less than Hispanic or Non-Hispanic White families and suffer much higher rates of poverty. The first part of this section looks at income disparities over time. The second section looks at poverty rates.

Income disparities by race persist in Miami-Dade County despite a slow, but apparently steady, narrowing of the household income gap. Table 2.15 compares median family income by race and Hispanic origin as reported by the 2005 American Community Survey, Census 2000, and the 1990 census. The median is the mid-point in a distribution with one-half having incomes above that figure and one-half having incomes below. The Census Bureau reports on income earned in the calendar year prior to the decennial census. In the American Community Survey, a rolling monthly survey of households, the Census reports on income earned in the previous 12 months.

Table 2.15					
Median Family Income by Race and Hispanic Origin					
United States & Miami-Dade County, Florida, 1989, 1999, and 2005					
	United States	Percent of U.S. Total	Miami-Dade County	Percent of County Total	Ratio of Miami-Dade to U.S. Income
2005					
Total	\$55,832	100.0	\$42,499	100.0	76.12
Black	\$36,075	64.6	\$33,371	78.5	92.50
White Alone, Not Hispanic	\$62,300	111.6	\$74,391	175.0	119.41
Hispanic, of any race	\$37,387	67.0	\$40,122	94.4	107.32
1999					
Total	\$50,046	100.0	\$40,260	100.0	80.45
Black	\$33,323	66.6	\$30,756	76.4	92.30
White Alone, Not Hispanic	\$54,638	109.2	\$64,666	160.6	118.35
Hispanic, of any race	\$34,397	68.7	\$37,138	92.2	107.97
1989					
Total	\$56,058	100.0	\$49,514	100.0	88.33
Black	\$36,859	65.8	\$35,537	71.8	96.41
White Not Hispanic	\$64,246	114.6	\$54,497	110.1	84.83
Hispanic, of any race	\$39,049	69.7	\$43,101	87.0	110.38

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000. American Community Survey, 2005.

Note: Dollar figures are in constant 2005 dollars. Data in 2005 and in 1989 were not available for the Black Non-Hispanic population so the data reported for all three years is for all Blacks, including Black Hispanics.

In the 2005 Survey, the median income of Black households in Miami-Dade County was \$33,371, slightly lower (about 8%) than the corresponding figure for the United States (\$36,075) and 22% lower than the median income of all households in Miami-Dade. Black households in Miami-Dade County clearly have a substantial challenge ahead to bridge this income gap. It should be noted that the gap across the nation was even wider at 35%.

The income gap for Miami-Dade Black households slightly improved over the previous five years. Census 2000 reported the gap to be 24% but also showed that it also had narrowed in the decade of the 1990s, edging down from the 28% gap reported in 1990. This was a continuation of the modest improvement noted in the previous decade. The income gap back in 1979 (not shown on Table 2.15) was 32%. Hispanic households lagged a little lower than the County average but also improved over time. White Non-Hispanic household incomes exceeded the County average in all years and by a steadily widening margin over time, although the number of these households continued to decline.

Table 2.16 and Figure 2.4 show the distribution of household income in 1999 by race and Hispanic Origin. Note that the median household income for the entire population of the County was \$35,966, or roughly in the middle of the fourth cluster of bars in the figure. A glance at the figure and the table will show that Blacks were disproportionately represented in the lower income groups and especially in the lowest group with incomes of less than \$10,000. In fact, two of every three Black households (66%) had incomes below \$40,000. In contrast, Non-Hispanic White households were disproportionately represented in the upper income groups, notably among households with incomes of \$75,000 or more.

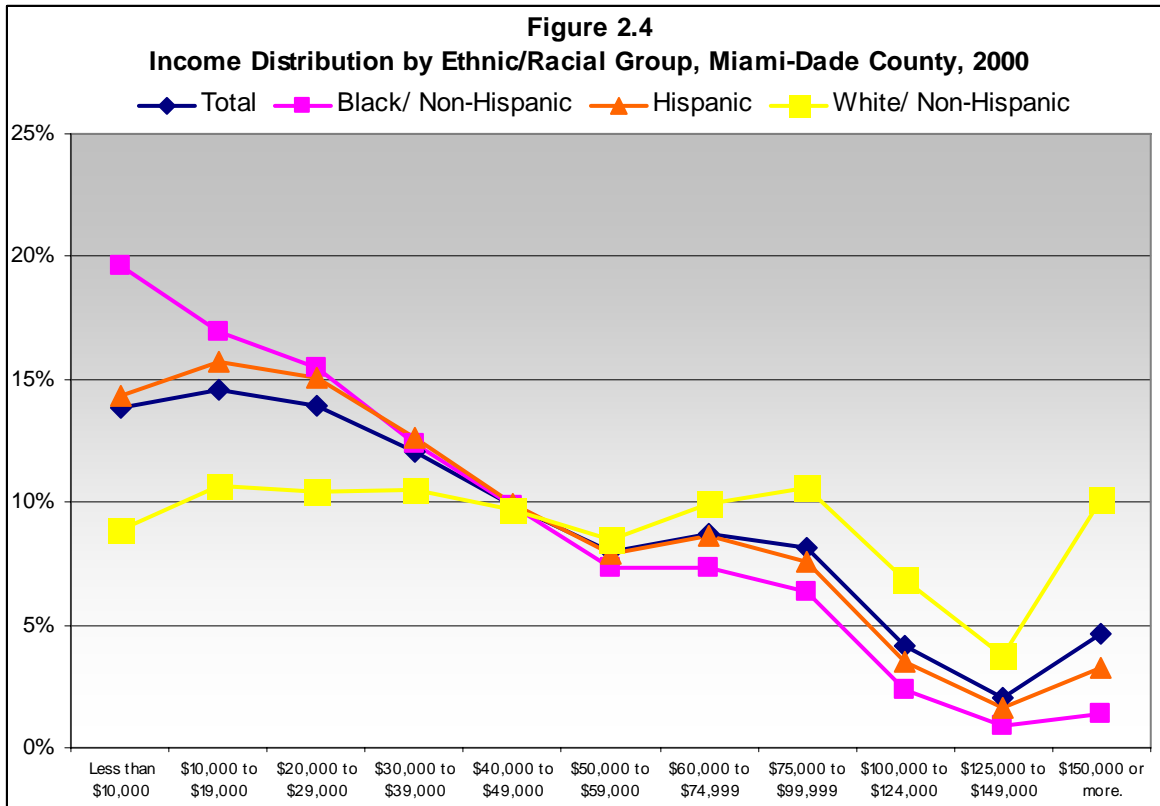


Table 2.16				
Household Income Distribution By Race and Hispanic Origin				
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1999				
Income	Total	Black/ Non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White/ Non-Hispanic
Less than \$10,000	107,901	26,525	62,527	16,720
\$10,000 to \$19,000	113,549	22,899	68,585	20,073
\$20,000 to \$29,000	108,489	20,945	65,834	19,661
\$30,000 to \$39,000	93,835	16,758	55,212	19,825
\$40,000 to \$49,000	76,798	13,377	43,326	18,269
\$50,000 to \$59,000	61,726	9,881	34,431	16,001
\$60,000 to \$74,999	67,807	9,904	37,645	18,628
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63,132	8,640	33,278	19,961
\$100,000 to \$124,000	32,258	3,195	15,202	12,898
\$125,000 to \$149,000	15,995	1,183	7,299	7,086
\$150,000 or more.	35,888	1,915	14,088	19,024
Total	777,378	135,222	437,427	188,146
Percent Distribution				
Less than \$10,000	13.9	19.6	14.3	8.9
\$10,000 to \$19,000	14.6	16.9	15.7	10.7
\$20,000 to \$29,000	14.0	15.5	15.1	10.4
\$30,000 to \$39,000	12.1	12.4	12.6	10.5
\$40,000 to \$49,000	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7
\$50,000 to \$59,000	7.9	7.3	7.9	8.5
\$60,000 to \$74,999	8.7	7.3	8.6	9.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8.1	6.4	7.6	10.6
\$100,000 to \$124,000	4.1	2.4	3.5	6.9
\$125,000 to \$149,000	2.1	0.9	1.7	3.8
\$150,000 or more.	4.6	1.4	3.2	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT88, Internet: available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005.

Table 2.17 shows median income by family type and presence of children, by race and Hispanic origin of the householder as reported in Census 2000. The first column of the table shows the median incomes of families with children; the second column shows families without children; and the third presents the difference between the first two. One of the keys to Black poverty is shown in the very low income reported for Non-Hispanic Black families with a female householder--\$16,532. This was one-third of the median income of all married-couple families with children in Miami-Dade County in 1999.

The problem is exacerbated by the relatively large size of this group of families. Census 2000 reported 27,505 Black female-householder families in Miami-Dade, more than the 25,405 Black married-couple families with children. Contrast that figure with equivalent measure for Hispanic families. The 35,000 Hispanic female-householder families with children amounted to only 30% of 115,000 Hispanic married-couple families with children. For Non-Hispanic White families the equivalent figure was 23%. The table also shows that the number of Black female-householder families and their relative share of all Black families increased in the 1980s and 1990s.

Table 2.17
Median Family Income by Family Type and Presence of Children
by Race and Hispanic Origin
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1999

	With Children	Without Children	Difference
Married Couples			
Total	\$49,720	\$47,334	\$2,386
Non-Hispanic Black	\$45,122	\$45,036	\$86
Non-Hispanic White	\$79,128	\$69,889	\$9,239
Hispanic	\$44,754	\$40,117	\$4,637
Male Householders, no Spouse present			
Total	\$24,492	\$34,290	-\$9,798
Non-Hispanic Black	\$24,949	\$27,889	-\$2,940
Non-Hispanic White	\$45,179	\$49,055	-\$3,876
Hispanic	\$22,198	\$33,503	-\$11,305
Female Householders, no Spouse present			
Total	\$19,802	\$31,481	-\$11,679
Non-Hispanic Black	\$16,532	\$28,956	-\$12,424
Non-Hispanic White	\$33,871	\$42,410	-\$8,539
Hispanic	\$20,602	\$30,197	-\$9,595

Note: Difference is income with children less income without children.

Note: Hispanics can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT 123, Internet: available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005. FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Poverty

Poverty is a measure of family income inadequacy. The poverty status of an individual or family is measured by using a series of income thresholds that vary by family size, number of children in the family, and age of the householder. These standards are uniform across the nation. To determine whether a person is poor one compares the family's total money income with the appropriate threshold. If the family's income is less than the threshold then that family and every member of the family is considered poor. Note that not everyone is included in the poverty universe. Persons in group quarters such as college dorms, military barracks, or institutions, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are excluded when calculating poverty rates.

Persons in Poverty

Poverty rates in Miami-Dade County are high and the most recent data show no improvement. In 2000, the County ranked 12th. among the major metropolitan areas in the United States in terms of poverty rates. The City of Miami ranked among the top ten major cities in post-census surveys in the early years of this decade. The high poverty rates are related to the prevalence of low-paying jobs that characterize the County's predominantly service and trade economy. Adding to the high poverty rates are the large number of Blacks and persons of Hispanic Origin that constitute the population of Miami-Dade County. Many of these are recent immigrants who often start at the bottom of the economic ladder and who experience a high rate of poverty.

Table 2.18 shows the County poverty rate staying at or about 18% since the 1990 census, about five percentage points higher than the comparable national rates. Nationally, the Black poverty rate declined from a high 35% in 1969 to about 30% in 1979 and 1989. It further declined to about 25% in 1999 with little change in the last five years. The Black poverty rate in Miami-Dade was 31% in 1969 (better than the national average) and declined to about 30% in 1979 and 1989, close to the national average. It declined to about 28% in 1999, three points higher than the comparable national figure and has not changed since. The high Black poverty rates in Miami-Dade have persisted and remain about 10% higher than the County's already high poverty rate.

**Table 2.18
Persons In Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin
United States and Miami-Dade County, Florida
1969, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2004-05**

Year	Miami-Dade			United States		
	Total	Black	Hispanic	Total	Black	Hispanic
1969	177,886	59,922	44,530	27,124,985	7,680,105	2,153,834
1979	240,892	81,936	97,306	27,392,580	7,648,604	3,371,134
1989	341,261	117,357	183,207	31,742,864	8,441,429	5,403,492
1999	396,995	124,801	223,335	33,899,812	8,535,177	7,797,874
2004-05	413,176	130,539	239,041	38,231,474	8,889,138	9,315,923
Percent in Poverty						
1969	14.2	30.7	14.9	13.7	35.0	23.5
1979	15.0	29.6	16.8	12.4	29.9	23.5
1989	17.9	30.3	19.5	13.1	29.5	25.3
1999	18.0	28.6	17.5	12.4	24.7	22.6
2004-05	17.8	28.6	16.8	13.3	25.6	22.4

Note: Blacks in 1999 and in 2004-05 are Blacks Alone, including a small number of Blacks who are of Hispanic Origin, to ensure comparability with data for earlier years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Reports for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 for 1969 to 1999 data; 2005 American Community Survey for 2004-05 data. Tabulated by the Metropolitan Center, Florida International University, 2007.

Table 2.19 shows the poverty status of the population in 1989 by sex, by age, and by race and Hispanic origin and begins to depict the demographic details of the County's population on poverty. These Census 2000 data are the most recent reliable detailed data available.

Table 2.19
Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age by Race and Hispanic Origin
Miami-Dade County, Florida

	County			White Alone/Non-Hispanic			Black/Non-Hispanic		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total:	1,059,643	1,149,446	2,209,089	225,320	229,248	454,568	200,435	231,972	432,407
Income below poverty level:									
Total:	172,212	224,783	396,995	1,898	1,907	3,805	53,381	70,424	123,805
Under 5 years	16,410	16,585	32,995	1,898	1,907	3,805	7,087	7,063	14,150
5 to 17 years	47,779	46,661	94,440	4,760	4,245	9,005	20,279	20,058	40,337
18 to 64 years	89,328	125,212	214,540	10,403	11,832	22,235	23,456	38,142	61,598
65 years and over	18,695	36,325	55,020	2,171	5,029	7,200	2,559	5,161	7,720
Income at or above poverty level:									
Total:	887,431	924,663	1,812,094	206,088	206,235	412,323	147,054	161,548	308,602
Under 5 years	56,113	53,006	109,119	15,346	14,100	29,446	11,554	10,839	22,393
5 to 17 years	159,333	152,484	311,817	38,085	36,285	74,370	35,374	35,218	70,592
18 to 64 years	571,383	583,630	1,155,013	122,131	115,534	237,665	91,124	102,587	193,711
65 years and over	100,602	135,543	236,145	30,526	40,316	70,842	9,002	12,904	21,906
Percent Poor									
Total:	16.3	19.6	18.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	26.6	30.4	28.6
Under 5 years	22.6	23.8	23.2	11.0	11.9	11.4	38.0	39.5	38.7
5 to 17 years	23.1	23.4	23.2	11.1	10.5	10.8	36.4	36.3	36.4
18 to 64 years	13.5	17.7	15.7	7.8	9.3	8.6	20.5	27.1	24.1
65 years and over	15.7	21.1	18.9	6.6	11.1	9.2	22.1	28.6	26.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 4 (SF 4), Table PCT142, Internet available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Florida International University, Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Note that the Black Non-Hispanic population accounted for 31% of all persons in poverty in the County, a percentage much higher than their share of the total population for whom poverty status was determined (20%). For the population under 18 years old in poverty, Blacks accounted for 43% of the total number of these poor children. The poverty rate for Blacks less than five years old was 38.7%; for Blacks aged five to seventeen years, the rate was 36.4. Similar high rates were reported in the 1990 census.⁶ These high rates of poverty among Black youth are among the most striking measures of the economic and social challenges that must be addressed. They go a long way to explaining the social and economic ills that have afflicted Black communities in Miami-Dade County.

Families in Poverty

Table 2.20 carries the analysis of Black poverty a little further by showing the incidence of poverty by family type by race and Hispanic origin. Census 2000 reported 80,108 families with incomes below the poverty level in 1999, an increase of 11,000 over the 1989 figure. Three of every four poor families were families with children under 18 years (58,648) and more than half of these were families with a female householder with no husband present (31,621). Overall, poverty rates worsened over the 20-year period from 1979 to 1999, increasing from 11.8% in 1979 to 14.2% in 1989, and increasing further to 14.5% in 1999. A similar pattern was reported for families with children who rose from 16.1% in 1979 to 19.3% in 1999. For families with a single female householder and no husband present, who have the highest poverty rates, there was some modest improvement but rates remained very high (37.3% for all such families compared with 38% in 1979).

⁶ Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Profile of the Black Population, 1995, Table 65, p. 101.

**Table 2.20
Families in Poverty by Family Type
by Race and Hispanic Origin
Miami-Dade County, Florida 1979, 1989 and 1999**

	1979	1989	1999
Total Families in Poverty			
Family Households	50,633	68,679	80,108
Families with Children Under 18	33,315	44,651	58,648
Female-Headed Families	20,169	32,077	37,619
Female-Headed Families with Children	17,121	20,276	31,621
Black, Not Hispanic			
Family Households	16,964	24,043	27,289
Families with Children Under 18	14,235	18,688	23,092
Female-Headed Families	10,537	16,366	18,349
Female-Headed Families with Children	9,621	14,743	16,416
Hispanic			
Family Households	23,215	39,921	47,871
Families with Children Under 18	14,236	24,123	32,841
Female-Headed Families	6,787	14,279	17,569
Female-Headed Families with Children	5,338	11,415	14,019
Percent Poor			
Total			
Family Households	11.8	14.2	14.5
Families with Children Under 18	16.1	19.1	19.3
Female-Headed Families	28.3	31.6	28.9
Female-Headed Families with Children	38.0	42.4	37.3
Black, Not Hispanic			
Family Households	26.4	26.8	24.8
Families with Children Under 18	22.4	30.9	29.9
Female-Headed Families	45.6	44.1	38.5
Female-Headed Families with Children	51.1	50.0	44.3
Hispanic			
Family Households	14.8	16.0	14.2
Families with Children Under 18	16.7	19.4	17.9
Female-Headed Families	29.1	31.0	25.8
Female-Headed Families with Children	40.0	43.0	34.5

Note: Black, Not Hispanic in 2000 includes Blacks Alone and in combination with one or more other races. In 1980 and 1990 the data are for Blacks, including a small number of Hispanic Blacks.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 1980 and 1990 Census of Population, STF3A; Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT157, Internet: available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005. FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

The picture was even bleaker for Black families who constituted about one-third of all families in poverty in 1989. The poverty rate for Black families was 25% in 1989 (27,289 families), much higher than the level for all families (15%). For Black families with children the rate was 30% (23,092 families), and if these children were in single, female-householder families the rate was 44% (14,019 families). However, these families recorded the most improvement over the 20 years. The poverty rate for Black female householder families declined from 29.1% in 1979 to 25.8% in 1999. If these were families with children, the decline was even steeper, from 40% in 1979 to 34.5% in 1999. This is certainly an encouraging trend but the poverty rates in these struggling families is still much too high and may be reflected in lower educational attainment rates and future income levels for these children.

Table 2.21 presents a summary of the poverty status of children less than 18 years from 1969 to 2005. The figures for 2000 and 2005 here are for Blacks Alone, including Blacks who are Hispanic. This definition of Blacks was used because the data are more consistent with the historic data back to 1969 presented in Table 2.21.

Poverty rates for children under 18 peaked in 1989 at 24% and have declined slightly to the 22.8% reported in the 2005 American Community Survey. Poverty rates for children of Hispanic origin declined more sharply in the same period. The rates for Black children increased in that period, and particularly in the 1999 to 2005 period when the rate went from 37 to 40.7%. The 2005 figures here are based on a small sample and have a larger margin of error than the decennial census samples. Additional data from larger samples in the next few years leading up to the 2010 census will help determine the direction and the rate of change for poverty rates for Black children in Miami-Dade County.

Table 2.21 Children Under 18 in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin Miami-Dade County, Florida 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999									
	Total			Black			Hispanic		
	Total	Poor	Percent	Total	Poor	Percent	Total	Poor	Percent
1969	368,800	59,400	16.1	82,300	31,900	38.7	93,900	15,700	16.8
1979	381,500	75,000	19.6	101,800	37,100	36.4	137,500	26,500	19.2
1989	456,811	109,424	24.0	131,605	50,253	38.2	204,230	47,955	23.5
1999	548,371	127,435	23.2	156,217	56,931	36.4	272,238	58,113	21.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 1970 and 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States and Florida; 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 3A; Census 2000, Summary File 4, Table PCT142, Internet: available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005.

Business Establishments

In terms of the types of business establishments present within the predominantly Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade, the top 3 in 2000 were Retail Trade; Wholesale Trade; and Other Services establishments (except Public Administration) respectively. In 2005 the same distribution in type of business establishments was present in 2005 for these areas with the exception that construction related establishments had gained the number 3 spot. It is likely that these business establishments are drawing workers from their immediately surrounding areas as the data presented in Tables 2.8 and 2.9 earlier in this chapter indicate that the Sales and Services occupation are in the top 5 for these areas.

While Retail and Wholesale establishments were also in the top 3 countywide for 2005, unlike the case in the predominantly Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade, Professional, Scientific, and Technical establishments occupied the number one spot countywide but a distant eighth in these areas and fifth in 2000. The data indicate that these types of business establishments have either left the county all together or located to areas outside the predominantly Black commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade (Tables 2.22-2.23).

**Table 2.22
Business Establishments by Industrial Classification Code
County Comparisons by Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 2000**

Industry	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	4	3	4	102	113	318
Mining	0	0	0	1	1	8
Utilities	1	1	2	3	7	19
Construction	151	152	136	263	702	3,176
Manufacturing	216	250	195	107	768	8785
Wholesale Trade	283	380	394	255	1,312	6,308
Retail Trade	322	461	514	277	1574	7,516
Transportation	53	109	57	44	263	1,829
Warehousing	9	24	13	9	55	318
Information	38	50	72	25	185	1,005
Finance & Insurance	57	109	97	58	321	2,726
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	71	115	117	86	389	2,711
Professional, Scientific & Technical	122	195	288	155	760	7,352
Management of Companies	8	13	15	4	40	175
Administrative and Support And Waste Management	97	140	99	151	487	2,730
Education Services	16	23	28	10	77	475
Health Care and Social Assistance	121	233	260	100	714	5,241
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	29	19	25	14	87	549
Accommodation and Food Service	93	151	172	87	503	3,003
Other Services (except public administration)	139	253	301	180	873	4,932
Public Administration	2	3	5	3	13	62
Other	35	52	70	65	222	1,565
TOTAL	1,867	2,736	2,864	1,999	9,466	60,803

Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program

**Table 2.23
Business Establishments by Industrial Classification Code
County Comparisons by Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 2005**

NAICS CODE	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
Establishments						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	7	10	103	122	366
Mining	1	1	1	2	5	16
Utilities	3	3	3	6	15	54
Construction	186	193	152	350	881	4,147
Manufacturing	186	217	151	112	666	2205
Wholesale Trade	303	409	421	329	1462	7,219
Retail Trade	369	508	568	350	1795	8,570
Transportation	51	114	63	46	274	1,949
Warehousing	6	26	13	7	52	335
Information	52	51	75	39	217	1,216
Finance & Insurance	91	115	119	82	407	3,709
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	158	238	150	132	678	3,714
Professional, Scientific & Technical	7	7	359	239	612	9,460
Management of Companies	94	140	15	5	254	215
Administrative and Support And Waste Management	19	25	111	164	319	3,105
Education Services	151	275	33	17	476	577
Health Care and Social Assistance	27	19	263	131	440	6,108
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	85	153	43	16	297	756
Accommodation and Food Service	153	249	186	111	699	3,558
Other Services (except public administration)	2	3	309	211	525	5,392
Public Administration	4	11	5	4	24	70
Other	1950	2764	10	15	739	253
TOTAL	3,900	5,528	3,060	2,471	10,959	62,994

Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program

Wages from Payroll

In terms of wages from payroll for business establishments present within the predominantly Black Commission districts and communities of Miami-Dade, the top 5 in 2000 and 2005 were: Education Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Retail Trade; Wholesale Trade; and Manufacturing respectively. It is noteworthy that the Professional, Scientific, and Technical establishments ranked a distant tenth. This is consistent with the analysis above indicating a general decline in Professional, Scientific, and Technical establishments in these areas. The data indicate the possibility of a need for higher skilled labor and/or education and training for such types of activities for residents of these areas (Tables 2.26-2.27).

While Health Care and Social Assistance; Retail Trade; Wholesale Trade; are also in the top five countywide, Professional, Scientific, and Technical establishments (in 2000 and 2005) as well as Finance and Insurance establishment (in 2005) play a more prominent role in this capacity countywide than they do in the areas of interest. As was the case with the business establishment data this may also be indicate of a need for higher skilled labor and/or education and training for such types of activities for residents of these areas.

Table 2.24
Wages from Payroll for Business Establishments by Industrial Classification Code
County Comparisons by Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 2000

NAICS CODE	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
Establishments						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	18,744	120,329	166,161	16,611,410	16,916,655	39,936,297
Mining	0	0	0	6,550	6,571	2,787,860
Utilities	132,676	953,404	56,599	556,665	1,699,366	5,086,657
Construction	26,068,173	11,662,538	13,311,255	17,658,624	68,700,613	314,951,969
Manufacturing	63,088,133	64,108,260	16,749,945	7,715,826	151,662,260	1,107,474,257
Wholesale Trade	79,695,714	56,655,219	38,650,883	18,146,688	193,148,546	732,385,542
Retail Trade	35,689,607	58,666,178	35,248,205	24,043,018	153,647,097	798,851,210
Transportation	17,737,837	19,087,910	4,628,193	1,288,066	42,742,054	541,938,591
Warehousing	1,803,691	3,063,433	1,915,524	1,309,001	8,091,698	85,135,056
Information	15,845,709	5,251,015	55,196,910	3,974,166	80,267,851	254,096,926
Finance & Insurance	19,390,894	8,800,774	9,130,247	9,035,332	46,357,299	575,637,544
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	3,909,335	43,294,534	4,601,451	2,267,903	54,073,276	193,831,155
Professional, Scientific & Technical	49,515,754	14,380,172	18,864,210	7,703,043	90,463,233	887,381,842
Management of Companies	29,193,138	1,985,284	6,310,382	319,506	37,808,365	136,985,068
Administrative and Support And Waste Management	9,680,833	14,003,504	9,323,302	10,597,254	43,604,949	514,061,132
Education Services	8,513,214	6,435,028	510,310,455	173,243	525,432,001	656,422,167
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,699,295	39,955,163	181,297,377	14,111,981	249,063,878	1,069,780,560
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46,759,607	2,326,858	25,439,563	835,298	75,361,397	130,797,270
Accommodation and Food Service	3,837,977	9,056,493	15,498,116	5,263,892	33,656,550	343,898,689
Other Services (except public administration)	13,037,622	8,992,111	16,939,213	12,391,938	51,360,965	175,546,644
Public Administration	199,468	32,665,779	4,596,202	8,615,053	46,076,594	611,424,810
Other	378,789	569,333	806,385	574,424	2,329,030	20,342,442
TOTAL	3,900	5,528	3,060	2,471	10,959	62,994

Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program

Table 2.25
Wages from Payroll for Business Establishments by Industrial Classification Code
County Comparisons by Commission Districts Individually and Combined
Miami-Dade County, Florida 2005

NAICS Code	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 9	Combined Districts	Countywide
Payroll Wages						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	64,087	259,172	702,337	17,903,191	18,928,787	50,865,891
Mining	0	0	53,978	8,100	62,078	6,069,901
Utilities	13,660	1,642,866	168,775	2,209,770	11,691,324	67,537,987
Construction	7,669,913	18,038,158	16,931,487	45,486,391	111,160,601	547,294,065
Manufacturing	30,704,565	47,579,156	19,042,881	10,133,168	136,688,414	471,773,486
Wholesale Trade	59,933,209	74,019,231	46,074,215	28,033,471	226,789,235	994,988,416
Retail Trade	78,662,318	50,523,349	38,967,055	29,283,705	169,405,449	1,024,541,614
Transportation	50,631,340	23,210,506	7,621,517	1,841,510	46,545,542	621,658,054
Warehousing	13,872,009	4,426,115	3,723,804	1,044,175	11,799,274	99,989,830
Information	2,605,180	4,637,330	59,517,375	5,055,099	69,209,804	291,854,827
Finance & Insurance	18,918,913	15,831,757	10,017,228	34,042,912	78,810,810	868,340,754
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	5,088,464	0	9,728,659	4,038,516	18,855,639	286,525,257
Professional, Scientific & Technical	14,449,755	18,709,639	23,413,565	14,262,847	70,835,806	1,299,516,322
Management of Companies	26,996,878	2,022,333	8,636,490	463,998	38,119,699	171,785,440
Administrative and Support And Waste Management	44,380,874	18,787,006	24,854,753	13,515,926	101,538,559	634,803,591
Education Services	12,497,302	6,117,584	525,905,152	678,025	545,198,063	731,801,890
Health Care and Social Assistance	20,885,485	60,460,391	265,139,663	15,483,239	361,968,778	1,474,827,535
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	73,988,886	2,815,702	18,197,029	1,055,303	96,056,920	167,364,493
Accommodation and Food Service	3,959,693	7,223,391	17,791,951	7,652,917	36,627,952	485,652,908
Other Services (except public administration)	13,284,225	5,551,750	15,055,983	20,070,305	53,962,263	204,327,529
Public Administration	1,438,826	36,959,547	4,411,872	10,307,674	53,117,919	741,525,133
Other	127,385	124,349	172,407	98,427	522,568	4,626,100
TOTAL	480,172,967	398,939,332	1,116,128,176	262,668,669	2,257,909,144	11,247,671,023

Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program

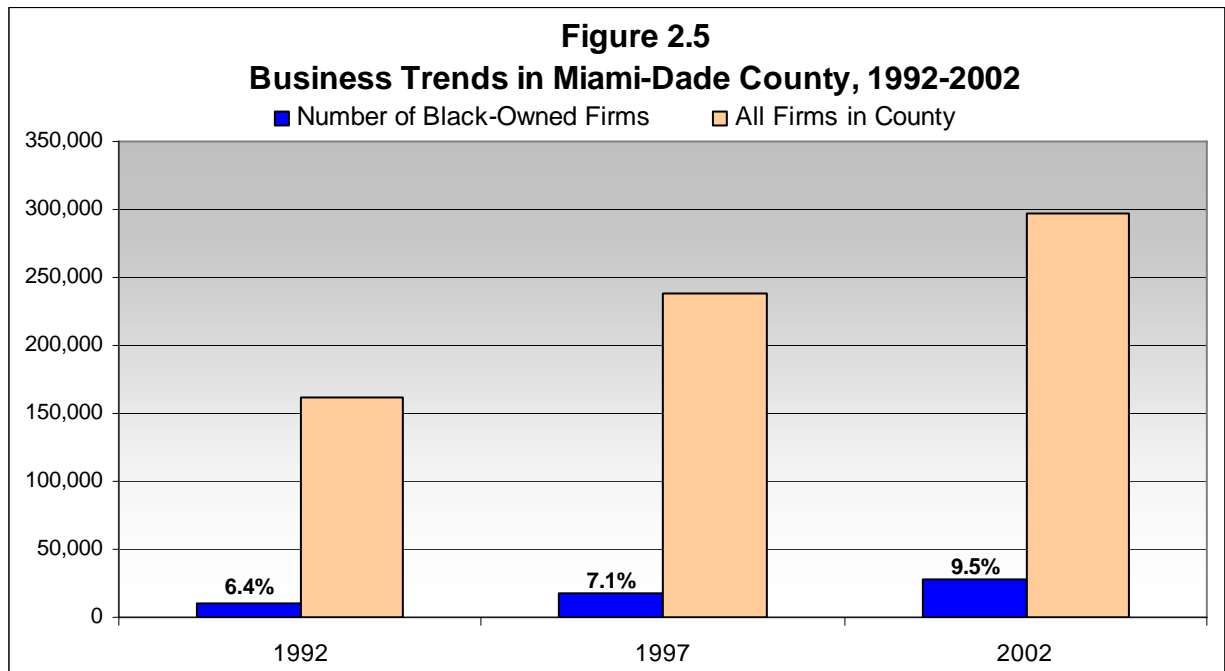
Black-Owned Establishments

Miami-Dade County's Black-owned businesses have expanded both in terms of number and in terms of gross receipts/sales volume. The data shows that there has been an expansion of economic opportunities for Miami-Dade's Blacks. Between 1982 and 2002, Black-owned businesses multiplied by over 600%. The U.S. Census Bureau's most recent Economic Survey (2002) ranked Miami-Dade County fifth (5) county in the nation by number of Black-owned business. Black-owned businesses have also expanded their sales as evident from the twofold jump of gross receipts from 1992 to 2002. The expansion of Black business activity is also evident from the growth of Black-owned firms as a percentage of total firms in the county. Black-owned businesses' share increased from 6.4% in 1992 to 9.5% in 2002.

Table 2.26 Business Trends in Miami-Dade County						
	Receipts (in million) from Black- Owned Businesses	Percentage Change	Number of Black- Owned Firms	Percentage Change	All Firms	Receipts from All Firms
1992	\$799	378.4%	10,387	167.4%	161,642	\$35,733
1997	\$1,069	33.8%	16,918	62.9%	238,602	\$142,669
2002	\$1,635	52.8%	28,335	67.5%	297,458	\$161,690

U.S. Census Economic Survey, 1972, 1982, 1992, 1997, 2002. U.S. Census Survey of Business Owners. 2002.FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Note: Due to changes in data collection, figures for earlier years cannot be compared.



Housing

The understanding of the relationship between income, poverty, and accessibility to employment is important as each factor helps drive economic conditions in the Black community. Significant unemployment rates within the Black communities, large income disparity, as well as a market-driven housing cost increase in the County are major obstacles for Black homeownership. In recent years the ability of Miami-Dade Blacks to follow the American dream of homeownership has been eroded. Affordable housing has become an especially critical issue for low- to moderate-income households and has been reported on a national level. According to a 2007 study by Forbes Magazine, Miami is ranked second highest in *America's Most Overpriced Real Estate Markets* with a median home price: \$371,000 with a housing price trend: -6.2%. The study also ranks the Miami Housing market as the sixth least affordable with the 9th highest Price to earnings (P/E) ratio, a value that attempts to measure the price a homeowner would pay for one dollar of return.⁷

The Metropolitan Center's survey of 600 Black Miami-Dade County residents indicates the overwhelming majority of Blacks (72.6%) consider homeownership "very important." Miami-Dade County's Blacks also identified "cost of housing" as the single biggest issue facing the county. Two other issues associated with the high cost of housing were among the top four concerns: insurance (15.1%) and property taxes (9.4%). Crime was the second most commonly identified issue of concern (21%). In addition, the majority of surveyed Blacks who rent indicated the biggest obstacles to homeownership are housing costs (37.3%) and low wages (22.6%). Black perceptions of housing costs are supported by data presented below.

The following section is used to establish a comparison related to housing conditions between 1990 and 2005, linking past and current housing demand and supply factors with existing black population characteristics. The housing demand and supply assessment examines the existing housing needs of Miami-Dade's black communities and provides an affordability gap analysis based on prevailing wages, household incomes and housing values. Housing affordability refers to the capacity of households to afford homeownership. According to guidelines of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), housing is affordable for owner-occupied housing if such housing requires no more than 30% of a household's gross income to be spent on housing costs. Thus, although housing affordability is strongly affected by structural factors, such as supply and demand in the housing market, a critical element in determining housing affordability for Blacks in Miami-Dade County is the jobs they occupy and the income linked to these jobs.

The data presented below clearly demonstrates the worsened conditions for Miami-Dade County's Black population. Income has not kept the pace of much steeper housing cost increases. The latest and most precise figure on household income is the 2000 Census. The 2005 American Community Survey estimated that household income for Miami-Dade County was \$37,148, which represents only a modest 3% increase since 2000. Although median household figures from the American Community Survey are not available, it is likely that income in those districts followed a similar pattern of modest upward change.

	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD9	Miami-Dade County
1990	\$28,919	\$21,714	\$17,343	\$26,472	\$26,909
2000	\$37,856	\$27,301	\$25,400	\$34,653	\$35,966
2005	-	-	-	-	\$37,148

Source: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000. American Community Survey, 2005.

Note: Data by district is not available from American Community Survey.

In 2000, based on 4th Quarter reports, the four districts accounted for 21.8% of total Miami-Dade workforce (Table 2.28). Moreover, 75% of the workforce in the County employed in the Educational Services industry was located in these four districts (Figure 2.6). The four districts also had high

⁷ Matt Woolsey, "America's Most Overpriced Real Estate Markets." *Forbes Magazine*. May 2007.

concentration of workforce employed in the Wholesale Trade, Healthcare and Social Assistance, and Other Services (including the categories of Repair and Maintenance, Personal and Laundry Services, Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations, and Private Households employing domestic personnel).

By the end of 2005, the workforce percentage in the four districts remained almost the same but there were some notable differences in terms of the ranking of the top industries of employment. By the end of 2005, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services were no longer among the top ten industries with employment dwindling by almost 53%. Transportation and Warehousing emerged as one of the top employment industries with an increase of employment between 2000 and 2005 of 51%.

Table 2.28 Employment by Industry				
Industry*	Districts Combined	County	Percentage of County	
2000				
Top 10 Industries by Employment	Educational Services	54,553	72,655	75.08%
	Healthcare and Social Assistance	28,981	118,994	24.36%
	Retail Trade	24,665	149,848	16.46%
	Manufacturing	19,676	129,084	15.24%
	Wholesale Trade	19,137	62,878	30.44%
	Professional, Scientific and Tech. Services	11,634	54,936	21.18%
	Accommodation and Food Services	9,955	86,342	11.53%
	Administrative and Support Services	9,198	81,683	11.26%
	Other services	8,777	32,935	26.65%
	Construction	7,672	34,108	22.49%
Total All Industries		230,742	1,059,775	21.77%
2005				
Top 10 Industries by Employment	Educational Services	56,572	77,501	73.00%
	Healthcare and Social Assistance	35,117	136,058	25.81%
	Retail Trade	31,504	164,668	19.13%
	Administrative and Support Services	19,207	87,258	22.01%
	Manufacturing	14,149	47,657	29.69%
	Wholesale Trade	11,867	70,298	16.88%
	Accommodation and Food Services	10,296	100,839	10.21%
	Transportation and Warehousing	9,642	61,865	15.59%
	Other services	7,606	32,459	23.43%
	Information	5,712	19,628	29.10%
Total All Industries		233,427	1,060,781	22.01%

Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program; FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

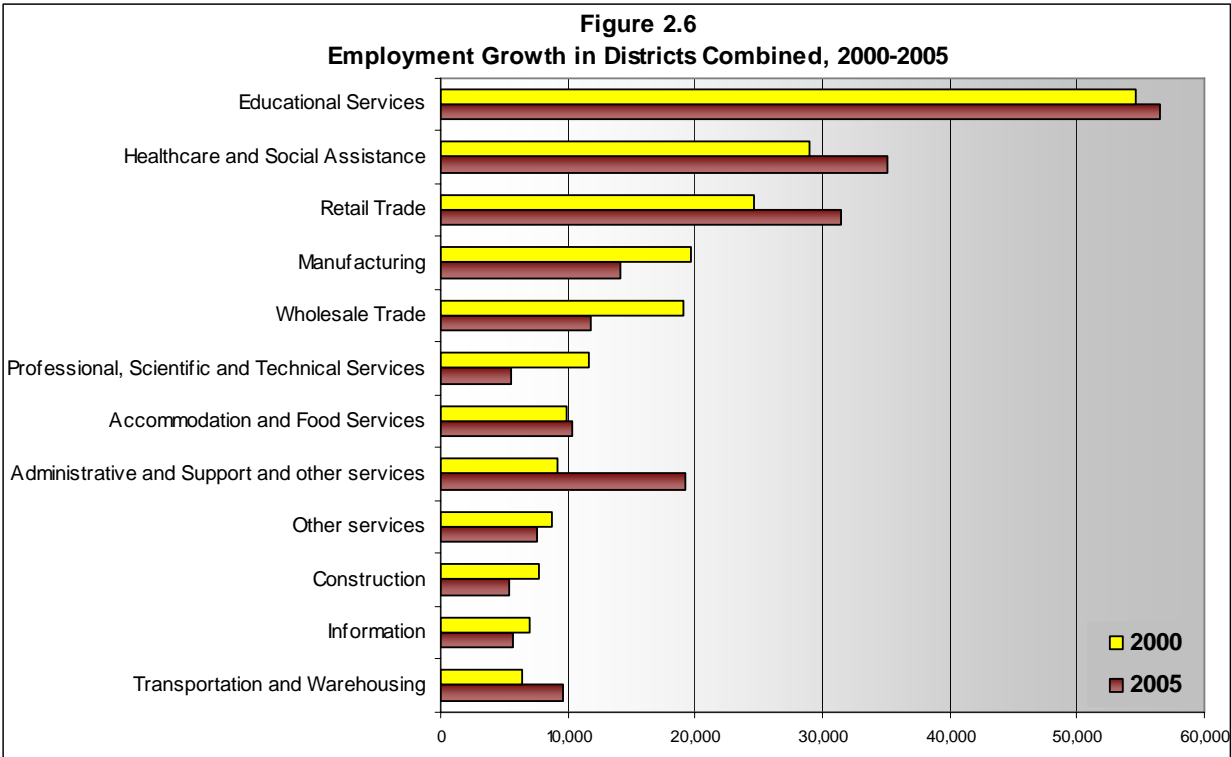
Note: Industry categories are based on the North American Industry Classification System; Other Services includes the categories of Repair and Maintenance, Personal and Laundry Services, Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations, and Private Households employing domestic personnel.

In addition to changes in the top industries of workforce employment, the four districts experienced significant changes in terms of wages over the 2000-2005 period.(Table 2.29,Figure 2.7) While the average annual wage in the four districts was only 2% lower than the county, the gap became almost 9% in 2005. Average annual wages in some industry categories, such as Educational Services and Manufacturing, were comparable to countywide figures. However, there were significant disparities in

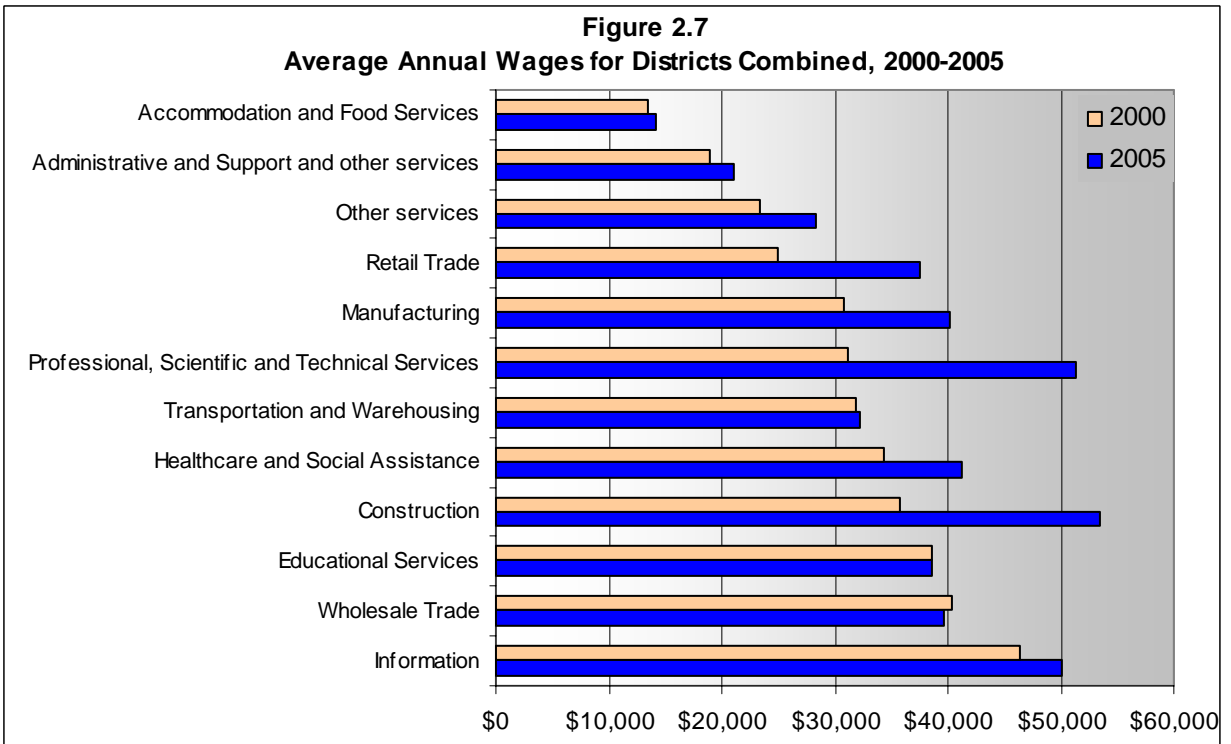
five of the top industry categories. For example, the average annual wage in the four districts was almost 31% lower in Transportation and Warehousing, and 30% lower in Wholesale Trade. The two categories in which the four districts led in terms of wages were Retail Trade -9%, and Other Services – almost 13%. However, for all industries combined, the average annual wage in the four districts was almost 9% lower. Interestingly, while Professional Scientific and Technical Services was no longer among the top ten employment industries, the average wage in that industry for the four districts increased by 65% to \$51,275. It still remained much lower than the countywide annual average for 2005 in that category (\$83,492).

TABLE 2.29					
Average Annual Wage Based on 4th Quarter Earnings					
Industry*		Districts Combined	Districts Average	County	Difference from County
2000					
Top 10 Industries by Employment	Educational Services	\$525,431,940	\$38,526	\$36,139	6.61%
	Healthcare and Social Assistance	\$249,063,816	\$34,376	\$35,961	-4.41%
	Retail Trade	\$153,647,008	\$24,917	\$28,793	-13.46%
	Manufacturing	\$151,662,164	\$30,832	\$34,318	-10.16%
	Wholesale Trade	\$193,148,504	\$40,372	\$46,591	-13.35%
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$90,463,179	\$31,103	\$64,612	-51.86%
	Accommodation and Food Services	\$33,656,478	\$13,523	\$15,932	-15.12%
	Administrative and Support and other services	\$43,604,893	\$18,963	\$25,173	-24.67%
	Other services	\$51,360,884	\$23,407	\$21,320	9.79%
	Construction	\$68,700,590	\$35,819	\$36,936	-3.02%
Total All Industries		\$1,972,468,988	\$34,193	\$34,720	-1.52%
2005					
Top 10 Industries by Employment	Educational Services	\$545,198,063	\$38,549	\$37,770	2.06%
	Healthcare and Social Assistance	\$361,968,778	\$41,230	\$43,359	-4.91%
	Retail Trade	\$295,610,759	\$37,533	\$34,380	9.17%
	Administrative and Support Services	\$101,538,559	\$21,146	\$29,100	-27.33%
	Manufacturing	\$141,911,052	\$40,119	\$39,597	1.32%
	Wholesale Trade	\$117,627,771	\$39,649	\$56,615	-29.97%
	Accommodation and Food Services	\$36,627,952	\$14,230	\$19,264	-26.13%
	Transportation and Warehousing	\$77,789,760	\$32,271	\$46,660	-30.84%
	Other services	\$53,962,263	\$28,379	\$25,180	12.70%
	Information	\$71,603,769	\$50,143	\$59,477	-15.69%
Total All Industries		\$2,257,909,144	\$38,691	\$42,413	-8.77%

Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program; FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.
 Note: Industry categories are based on the North American Industry Classification System



Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program; FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.



Source: State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, ES-202 Program; FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Given employment and income data, it is hardly surprising that Black homeownership declined between 2000 and 2005. The number of households with a Black householder almost tripled in the 35-year span, in keeping with the increase in the Black population. The Black share of homes also increased in keeping with the rising share of the Black population. Home-ownership rates in general increased slowly, edging up from 54% in 1970 to 58% in the early years of this decade. Home-ownership rates for Black households also edged up but lagged behind the rates for the general population. In no year did the Black owner-occupancy rates exceed 50%. There was a 27% increase in Black homeownership from 1990 to 2005. However, Black homeownership declined by 6% from 2000 to 2005, maybe as a consequence of the boom in housing prices which affected disproportionately lower-wage workers. It should be noted that the data for 2005 from the 2005 American Community Survey have a higher margin of error (plus or minus 2%) than the other data in the table. The 2006 data will be released later this year and will help confirm or correct the 2005 data.

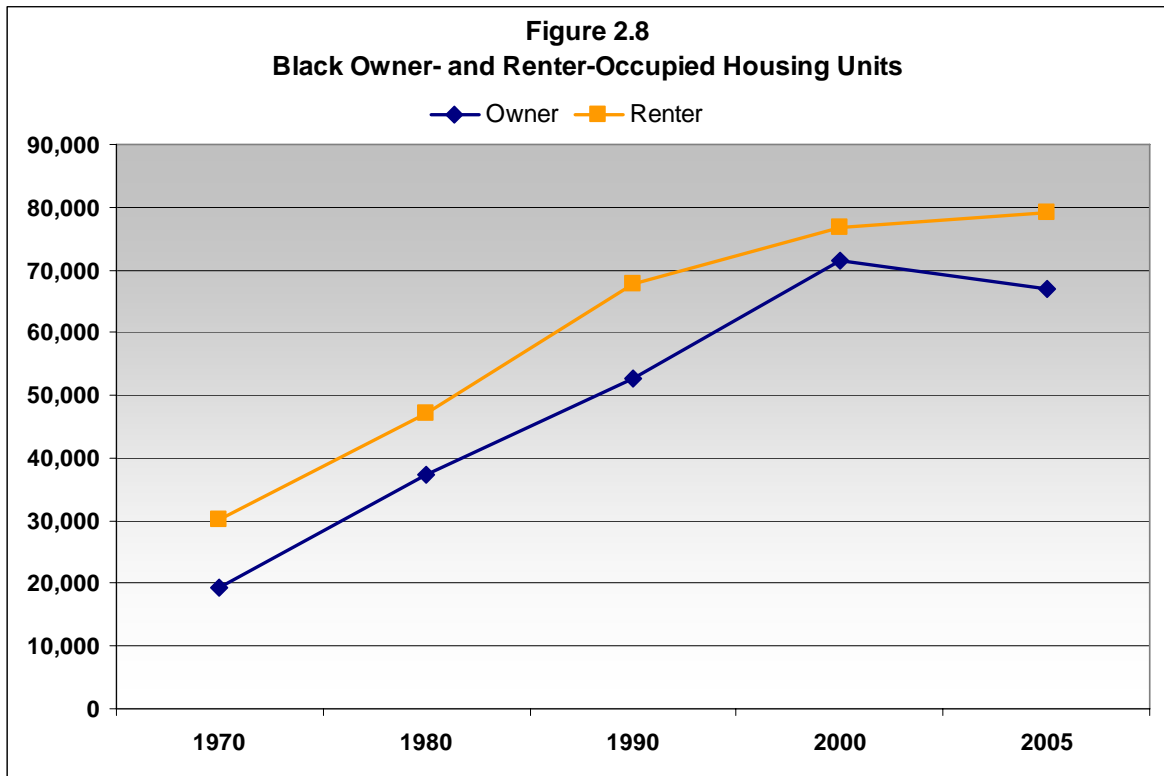


Table 2.30 shows housing tenure in Miami-Dade County from 1970 to 2005. In no year did the Black owner-occupancy rates exceed 50% whereas the rate of all householders increased from 54% in 1970 to 59% in 2005. The Black ownership rate did increase over time, although the number of owner-occupied units appeared to decline in the 2000 to 2005 period. Note that the data for 2005 are from the 2005 American Community Survey with a higher margin of error (plus or minus 2%) than the other data in the table. However, the homeownership decrease in Miami-Dade's Black householders can also be attributed to the housing boom since 2000.

**Table 2.30
Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units
Miami-Dade County, Florida**

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Total					
Occupied Units	428,026	609,830	692,355	776,774	834,800
Owner	231,562	332,527	375,912	449,325	488,681
Percent	54.1	54.5	54.3	57.8	58.5
Renter	196,464	277,303	316,443	327,449	346,119
Percent	45.9	45.5	45.7	42.2	41.5
Black					
Occupied Units	49,485	84,551	120,321	148,285	146,153
Owner	19,318	37,331	52,590	71,449	66,919
Percent	39.0	44.2	43.7	48.2	45.8
Renter	30,167	47,220	67,731	76,836	79,234
Percent	61.0	55.8	56.3	51.8	54.2
Black Percent of Total					
Occupied Units	11.6	13.9	17.4	19.1	17.5
Owner	8.3	11.2	14.0	15.9	13.7
Renter	15.4	17.0	21.4	23.5	22.9

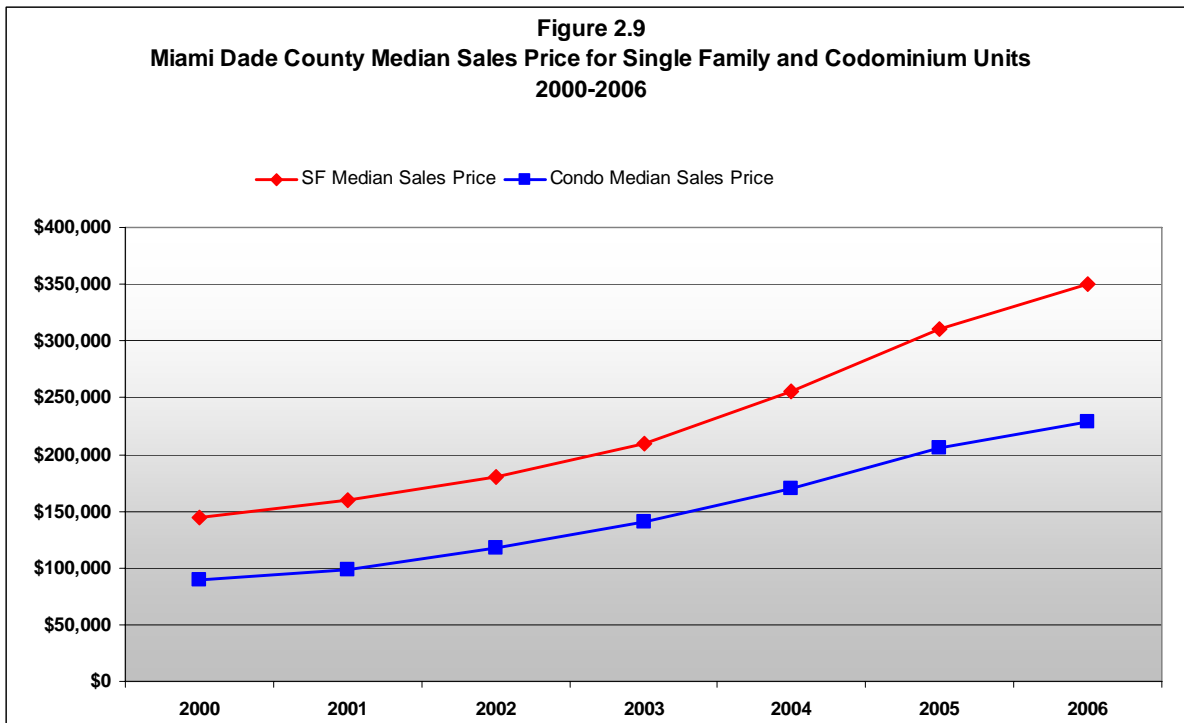
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 1970, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics, Miami, Florida, MSA; 1970, 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Florida; 2000 Census, Summary File 2, Table HCT2, Internet: available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. American Community Survey, 2005. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005. Updated by FIU, Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Detailed census data were not available from the 2005 American Community Survey, but the escalation of housing prices in Miami-Dade in the last several years has been well documented. Both Single Family and Condominium homes median sales prices increased between 2000 and 2006, by 141% and 156% respectively (Table 2.31). The housing market slowed down between 2005 and 2006 but housing prices remained unaffordable for most Black households.

Table 2.31
Median Sales Price and Change Year-Over-Year

Year	CD 1 Median Sales Price	% Change Year-Over-Year	CD 2 Median Sales Price	% Change Year-Over-Year	CD 3 Median Sales Price	% Change Year-Over-Year	CD 9 Median Sales Price	% Change Year-Over-Year	County Median Sales Price	% Change Year-Over-Year
Single Family Homes										
2000	\$90,000	-	\$89,900	-	\$96,500	-	\$113,900	-	\$145,000	-
2001	\$103,100	14.6%	\$94,950	5.6%	\$121,800	26.2%	\$127,000	11.5%	\$159,600	10.1%
2002	\$118,000	14.5%	\$108,000	13.7%	\$143,500	17.8%	\$141,000	11.0%	\$180,000	12.8%
2003	\$133,000	12.7%	\$125,500	16.2%	\$161,500	12.5%	\$163,000	15.6%	\$210,000	16.7%
2004	\$153,000	15.0%	\$148,000	17.9%	\$184,022	13.9%	\$195,000	19.6%	\$255,000	21.4%
2005	\$195,000	27.5%	\$180,000	21.6%	\$222,000	20.6%	\$248,000	27.2%	\$310,000	21.6%
2006	\$249,000	27.7%	\$234,000	30.0%	\$250,000	12.6%	\$295,000	19.0%	\$350,000	12.9%
Condominiums										
2000	\$58,100	-	\$36,500	-	\$93,000	-	\$62,250	-		-
2001	\$65,000	11.9%	\$47,000	28.8%	\$116,500	25.3%	\$59,450	-4.5%	\$98,900	10.5%
2002	\$77,800	19.7%	\$59,500	26.6%	\$109,000	-6.4%	\$72,000	21.1%	\$118,150	19.5%
2003	\$91,000	17.0%	\$63,000	5.9%	\$115,000	5.5%	\$91,140	26.6%	\$140,000	18.5%
2004	\$108,000	18.7%	\$73,250	16.3%	\$201,681	75.4%	\$115,000	26.2%	\$169,666	21.2%
2005	\$139,450	29.1%	\$95,000	29.7%	\$255,900	26.9%	\$149,400	29.9%	\$206,000	21.4%
2006	\$160,000	14.7%	\$120,000	26.3%	\$247,000	-3.5%	\$165,000	10.4%	\$229,000	11.2%

Source: Miami-Dade County, Property Appraiser's Office, 2007; FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.



Source: Miami-Dade County, Property Appraiser's Office, 2007; FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

The steep increase in housing prices since 2000 resulted in almost 41% of households having housing-related expense greater than 30% of their income (Table 2.32). The Area Median Income (AMI) for the County for 2005 was \$37,148. Table 2.33 presents an overview of the relative incidence of cost burden on renter- and owner-occupied housing in Miami-Dade County from 1970 to 2000. Data for owner-occupied housing in 1970 was not available. Cost burden, i.e. paying 35% of household income for housing costs, afflicts a higher percentage of renter-occupied than owner-occupied units. About 42% of all renter households were paying 35% or more in 2000, almost ten points higher than the 32.6% of owner households with a similar burden. The percent of Black households with housing costs equal or greater than 35% of household income grew higher from 1990 to 2000 for both owner-occupied units (34.6%) and renter-occupied units (43.5%).

Table 2.32					
Percent of Specified Households with Housing Costs Equal to or Greater than 35 Percent of Household Income					
Miami-Dade County, Florida					
		1970	1980	1990	2000
Renter	Total	38.1	41.4	42	42
	Black	35.3	38.2	43.4	43.5
	Hispanic	30.1	42.9	44	43.2
Owner	Total	-	17.5	24.8	32.6
	Black	-	23	29.8	34.6
	Hispanic	-	19.1	27.4	35.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Metropolitan Housing characteristics, Miami, Florida, SMSA; 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample; 2000 Census, Summary File 4, Table HCT59, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005. American Community Survey, 2005, FIU Metropolitan Center, 2007.

Estimates on household income distributions shows that 25% of Blacks receive less than 30% of the Area Median Income (Table 2.33-2.34). Table 2.34 shows that housing is least affordable for householders with income of less than 50% of the Area Median Income, which is about 40% of Black households.

Table 2.33			
Household Income as Percentage of Area Median Income			
Miami-Dade County, 2005.			
	Amount of Income Paid for Housing		
	0-30%	30-50%	50% or more
<=30% AMI	35,906	10,332	70,220
30.01-50% AMI	15,916	28,320	46,134
50.01-80% AMI	44,639	55,945	27,959
80.01+% AMI	399,870	84,543	17,635
Total	496,331	179,140	161,948

Source: Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing, 2007.

Table 2.34 Household Income Distribution for Black Households, Miami-Dade County, 2005	
Income	Number of Households
Less than \$10,000	25,009
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15,447
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12,506
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13,836
\$25,000 to \$29,999	9,012
\$30,000 to \$34,999	10,186
\$35,000 to \$39,999	8,789
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7,955
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6,147
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10,428
\$60,000 to \$74,999	9,736
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9,515
\$100,000 to \$124,999	4,349
\$125,000 to \$149,999	1,135
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,737
\$200,000 or more	366
Total	146,153

Source: American Community Survey, 2005.

Given the disparity between income and housing prices, it is hardly surprising that the affordability gap analysis conducted by the Metropolitan Center demonstrates a substantial affordability gap for Black families. The calculations apply favorable financing terms (Fixed 30-year mortgage at 6% interest with a 5% down payment) and do not include homeowners insurance. The data is significant in two regards. First, it demonstrates that housing affordability has become a countywide issue from 2000 to 2005. Second, it shows that housing affordability is an even bigger issue for Black families, who cannot even afford a condominium home at the median countywide sales price.

Table 2.35 Homeownership Affordability Gap						
			Median Family Income	Median Sales Price	Affordable Home Price @ Median	Affordability Gap @ Median
2000	County	Single Family	\$40,260	\$145,000	\$162,723	17,723
		Condo	\$40,260	\$89,500	\$162,723	73,223
	Black	Single Family	\$30,756	\$145,000	\$124,309	(20,691)
		Condo	\$30,756	\$89,500	\$124,309	34,809
2005	County	Single Family	\$42,499	\$310,000	\$171,792	(138,208)
		Condo	\$42,499	\$206,000	\$171,792	(34,208)
	Black	Single Family	\$33,371	\$310,000	\$134,883	(175,117)
		Condo	\$33,371	\$206,000	\$134,883	(71,117)

Source: Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser's Office data; U.S. Census 2000, American Community Survey, 2005. Metropolitan Center, FIU 2007.

Increasing sales prices gradually drove up the prices of rents in Miami-Dade County. Rent unaffordability seems to be a long-standing trend for a significant number of Black householders. Between 1980 and 2000, the percentage of Blacks who spend more than 35% of their income on rent had increased from 38.2 to 43.5%.

Table 2.36
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income
Miami-Dade County, Florida

	Percentage Distribution					
	1970			1980		
	Total	Black	Hispanic	Total	Black	Hispanic
Specified Renter-Occupied Units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15%	15.7	18.8	16.5	12.3	16.3	10.7
15 to 19%	15.1	15.3	18.7	13.6	13.9	13.7
20 to 24%	13.2	13.3	15.2	13.2	13.0	13.4
25 to 35%	17.9	17.2	19.4	19.5	18.6	19.3
35% or More	38.1	35.3	30.1	41.4	38.2	42.9
	1990			2000		
	Total	Black	Hispanic	Total	Black	Hispanic
	Specified Renter-Occupied Units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15%	10.0	10.9	8.4	13.0	14.0	11.5
15 to 19%	12.7	12.7	11.5	12.0	11.5	11.5
20 to 24%	13.3	12.5	13.4	12.6	11.6	12.8
25 to 35%	22.0	20.6	22.7	20.3	19.3	21.0
35% or More	42.0	43.4	44.0	42.0	43.5	43.2

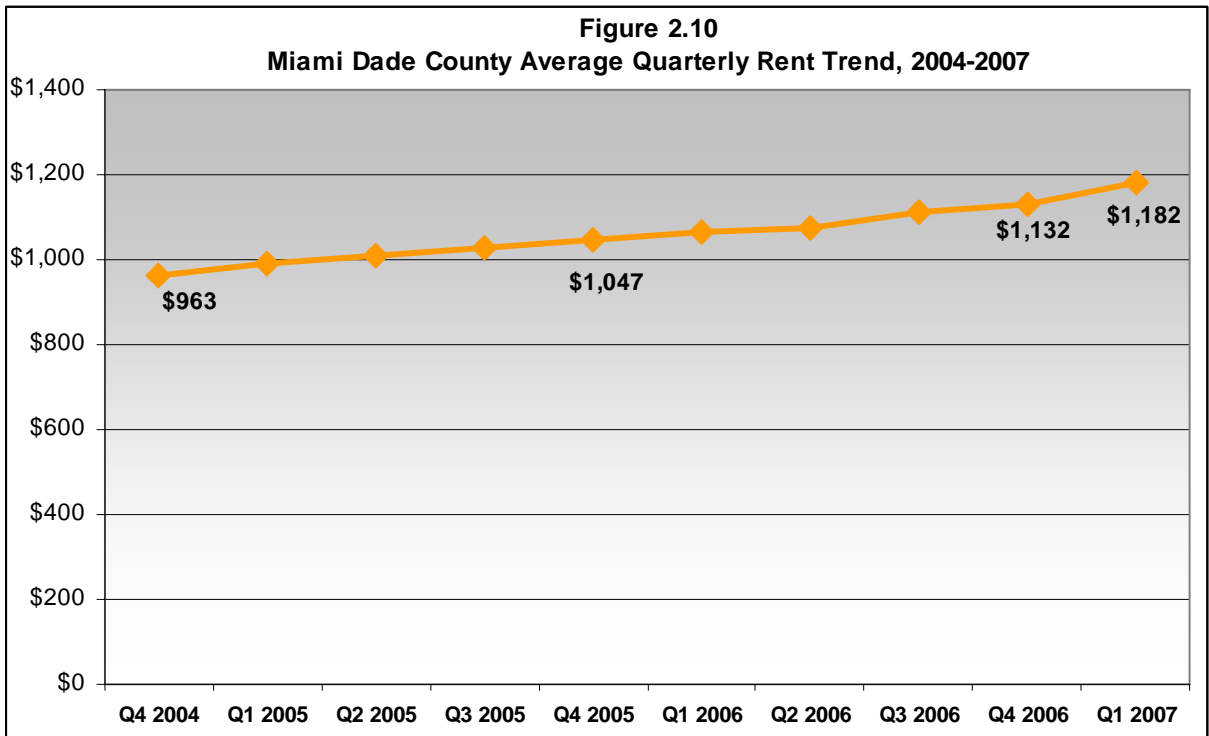
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Metropolitan Housing characteristics, Miami, Florida, SMSA; 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample; 2000 Census, Summary File 4, Table HCT59, Internet: available from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2005.

Considering the only modest increase in family income since 2000 (8%) and the much steeper increases in rent prices, rent unaffordability for Black families is likely to have continued to grow. Average rent prices increased by 23% between the last quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2007.

Table 2.37
Miami-Dade County Average Rents

Quarter	Rent \$\$	% Increase
Q4 2004	\$963	2.9%
Q1 2005	\$991	1.7%
Q2 2005	\$1,008	1.8%
Q3 2005	\$1,026	2.0%
Q4 2005	\$1,047	1.9%
Q1 2006	\$1,067	0.8%
Q2 2006	\$1,076	3.3%
Q3 2006	\$1,111	1.9%
Q4 2006	\$1,132	4.4%
Q1 2007	\$1,182	2.9%

Source: Reinhold P. Wolff Economic Research, Inc, 2007; FIU Metropolitan Center 2007.



Despite the expansion of business opportunities for Blacks in Miami-Dade County, as observed with the increase in Black-owned business establishments, Blacks continue to be disadvantaged in terms of employment, income and home ownership. While overall countywide employment shows improvement from 2000 to 2005, Black employment decreased. Unemployment among Blacks almost doubled since 1980. Moreover, in 2005 Blacks had an average wage almost 9% lower than the County average for all industries combined. 28.6% of Blacks in the County lived in poverty in 2004-2005. In addition, by 2005 the four Commission Districts with a high concentration of Black residents, lost Professional, Scientific and Technical Services as a top industry. Black professionals moved out of the four districts and, as the previous chapter shows, most likely moved out of the County altogether. As the Metropolitan Center's survey shows, supported by data presented above, lack of sufficient economic opportunities and housing unaffordability are two of the main factors for the Black flight.

III. EDUCATION

Access to education and educational attainment has traditionally served as a precedent for professional development opportunities of Black youths. Though education system is often scrutinized under the umbrella of student success and failures, employment opportunities within the system must also be examined. Services provided in the K-12 level create a platform for obtaining employment and reaching desirable levels of professional development. Educational services, therefore, provides opportunities not only for students, but an increasing sector of the Black labor force seeking to increase their families' quality of life.

In this section indicators such as Black student enrollment, drop out rates, Advanced Placement (AP) participation, and employment since the early 1980's have been examined. Particular attention was placed on the level of services provided by the County over the last thirty years. The following review of the County's public education system points to specific disparities between Black students and other racial groups enrolled in the K-12 program. However, though representation of students is not disproportionate in terms of enrollment there are significant discrepancies between Black students and other students who complete their K-12 education and/or participate in cost-free programs, such as AP education, which allows students the opportunity to obtain college credit while in high school.

Interestingly, the March 2007 survey results indicate that members of the Black community has little faith in the way the Miami-Dade County school system serves the interests of its Black student youth. Half of the respondents (50.8%) said the performance of Miami-Dade County's school district was 'unsatisfactory' or 'poor' in serving the interests of the Black community. This is compared to 3%, who felt their performance was 'excellent.'

Access to employment within the County's school system has become increasingly important in the last 30 years. Miami-Dade County is composed of nine (9) school districts, of which one-third (District 1, 2, and 3) are comprised of majority Black students. This is crucial, considering the Miami-Dade County requires school district administrators and instructional staff to parallel the racial/ethnic composition of their student body. While District 9 is not comprised of a majority of Black students, its Black student population is about 30%, making a significant dent in the need for Black administrators and instructional staff.

Although almost all of the County's public school districts have a significant Black student population, this does not indicate Black student success and development within the system. After thirty years, Black students continue to be burdened by the lowest rates in high school graduation and the highest in drop-out and truancy figures. While Black professionals are increasingly seeking employment in the public school system, Black students have sought to follow a path outside of the system.

Black Students in Miami-Dade Public Schools

As shown in Table 3.1, students of Hispanic origin are the largest ethnic group, comprising at least 70% of enrollment. The Hispanic student population holds the only rate of increase and those classified as White or other held a gradual decrease in population over the last fifteen years. The Black population in public schools holds the highest rate of decline in enrollment by an average of 2% per year since 1985. Hispanic enrollment (60%) more than doubles that of the Black population (27.6%), While White enrollment has shown the greatest decrease, this can be attributed to the increased number of Hispanics settling in the County's traditionally White school districts. Since 2000, the Black student population has declined by 10%, suggesting that both the South Florida Real Estate Boom and the "Brain Drain" have driven Black families out of the Miami-Dade County and therefore, has had a direct negative impact on Black student enrollment.

Table 3.1 Race/ Ethnic Composition of the Student Population for Miami Dade Public Schools 1984-2006						
Year	White & Other*		Black		Hispanic	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1984-85	63,068	27.7	73,814	32.4	91,180	39.9
1985-86	62,425	26.4	77,241	32.7	96,461	40.9
1986-87	61,907	25.3	80,772	33.0	102,055	41.7
1987-88	60,712	23.9	84,500	33.2	109,023	42.3
1988-89	59,921	22.3	89,280	33.3	118,946	44.4
1989-90	59,006	21.0	92,887	33.0	129,510	46.0
1990-91	59,131	20.2	97,298	33.3	135,982	46.5
1991-92	59,924	19.7	102,218	33.6	142,145	46.7
1992-93	54,433	18.0	102,794	34.0	144,936	48.0
1993-94	54,297	17.4	106,352	34.0	151,651	48.6
1994-95	52,842	16.4	109,968	34.2	159,145	49.4
1995-96	51,936	15.6	112,812	33.8	168,696	50.6
1996-97	51,136	15.0	114,629	33.6	175,139	51.4
1997-98	50,642	14.6	115,735	33.5	179,484	51.9
1998-99	50,160	14.2	116,197	33.0	186,238	52.8
1999-00	49,245	13.7	115,878	32.2	195,079	54.2
2000-01	48,543	13.2	114,281	31.0	205,629	55.8
2001-02	47,625	12.7	112,856	30.1	214,244	57.2
2002-03	46,553	12.5	108,852	29.3	216,077	58.2
2003-04	45,916	12.4	106,182	28.7	217,480	58.9
2004-05	44,583	12.2	102,668	28.1	218,533	59.7
2005-06	43,488	12.0	99,730	27.6	218,332	60.4

Source: *Miami Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts 1998-99 through 2005-06*

Of the nine districts in Miami Dade County, the highest concentration of the Black population resides in Districts 1 and 2, where Blacks are at least 70%. Districts 3 and 9 have the second highest concentration of Black students by approximately thirty percent (Table 3.2), compared to approximately 45-48 percent for Hispanic students. In all other districts, Hispanic students comprise approximately ninety percent of the population.

The school districts with the highest black population are District 1 (77%) and 2 (71%). Of the other districts, primarily Hispanic student districts are 4 (87%), 5 (87%), 6 (72%), 7 (72%), 8 (89%). In District 9, the largest student population is Hispanic (48%) followed by Black students (30%). Similarly, one-third of the student population in District 3 is Black. Combined, school districts 1, 2, 3, and 9 comprise 27.9% of the District-wide student population.

Table 3.2
Student Membership By Race/Ethnicity and District 2005-06

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		American Indian		Multi Racial		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
District 1	640	1.6	30,614	77.3	7,679	19.4	269	0.7	37	0.1	376	0.9	39,615
District 2	924	2.1	31,105	71.2	11,234	25.7	126	0.3	21	0	253	0.6	43,663
District 3	5,822	21.5	7,881	29.1	12,355	45.7	576	2.1	34	0.01	381	1.4	27,049
District 4	2,203	4.5	3,383	6.9	42,704	87.4	348	0.07	12	0	184	0.4	48,834
District 5	1,831	6.2	1,511	5.1	25,777	87.3	220	0.7	20	0	164	0.6	29,523
District 6	4,844	13.7	3,955	11.2	25,609	72.3	410	1.2	22	0.1	575	1.6	35,415
District 7	5,283	14.1	3,278	8.7	27,334	72.7	779	2.1	44	0.1	874	2.3	37,592
District 8	3,084	7.1	1,023	2.4	38,412	89.0	368	0.9	22	0.0	256	0.6	43,165
District 9	10,128	17.9	16,965	30.0	27,161	48.0	985	1.7	116	0.2	1,251	2.2	5,606

Source: Miami Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts 1998-99 through 2005-06

Job Classification in Miami-Dade County Public Schools

In light of the ethnic composition of the student population, the demographic characteristics mirror a similar trend. Miami-Dade Public Schools reports job classification in terms of Administrative, Instructional and Other staff positions. The summary for the three personnel types within the Black community is listed in Table 3.3 and Chart 4. The data shows that of every ten staff members, within the public school system three are administrative, two are instructional and five are other staff.

Although Table 3.4 shows that, on average in the last ten years, since 1995 Blacks have held on to one-third of the Administrative positions in the County's school system, there have been no significant changes in Black representation. This holds true for Black teachers and substitutes as well as other staff, made up the low-skilled jobs such as custodial and maintenance positions. In this case, Blacks have held on to virtually half of all low-skilled jobs District-wide. (Tables 3.5-3.6)

Though the public school system seems to be holding on to its Black workforce, it is disproportionately represented by a high number of Black low-skilled workers and a low number of Black teachers. Administrative positions remain fairly consistent with Black student enrollment countywide, but instructional staff falls below that margin. With Blacks making up about one-fourth of Instructional positions district-wide, there has been no significant increase since 1995. In turn, the 10-year figures indicate that the Black representation in all three employment sector of the public school system has remained consistent. Most importantly, Black instructional staff has remained stagnant, even with the overall growth of the County's public school system and the increased demand for teachers. In fact, the combination of the flight Black young professionals with low wages for instructional staff in Miami-Dade County has surely contributed to this shortfall. It is possible that a disproportionate lack of access to education for Black residents has maintained such high numbers of this group in low-skilled labor positions.

Table 3.3 Job Classification Black/Non-White 1995-1996 to 2005-2006						
	Administrative		Instructional		Other Staff	
1995-96	400	31.70%	4,960	26.30%	6,543	51.00%
1996-97	401	30.30%	5,035	26.20%	6,099	49.70%
1997-98	398	31.40%	5,140	26.30%	6,201	50.00%
1998-99	426	32.30%	5,315	26.40%	6,433	50.00%
1999-00	429	31.80%	5,458	26.30%	6,669	49.90%
2000-01	439	31.50%	5,613	26.20%	6,834	49.50%
2001-02	389	32.30%	5,766	26.30%	7,048	48.40%
2002-03	379	31.80%	5,735	26.30%	6,703	48.10%
2003-04	369	31.70%	5,687	26.20%	6,465	47.60%
2004-05	372	30.60%	5,925	26.30%	6,468	46.60%
2005-06	379	30.60%	6,228	26.60%	6,462	46.60%
AVG.		31.5%		23.3%		48.9

Source: Miami Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts 1995-96 through 2005-06

Table 3.4 Full Time Administrative Staff by Race/ Ethnicity 1995-1996 to 2005-2006								
	White Non-Hispanic		Black/ Non- Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/ American Indian	
	% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
1995-96	544	43.00%	400	31.70%	311	24.60%	9	0.70%
1996-97	554	41.90%	401	30.30%	359	27.10%	9	0.70%
1997-98	482	38.00%	398	31.40%	381	30.90%	8	0.60%
1998-99	475	36.00%	426	32.30%	409	31.00%	9	0.70%
1999-00	467	34.60%	429	31.80%	443	32.90%	9	0.70%
2000-01	479	34.40%	439	31.50%	467	33.50%	8	0.60%
2001-02	369	30.60%	389	32.30%	443	36.70%	5	0.40%
2002-03	350	29.40%	379	31.80%	454	38.10%	9	0.80%
2003-04	315	27.00%	369	31.70%	472	40.50%	9	0.80%
2004-05	333	27.40%	372	30.60%	498	41.00%	11	0.90%
2005-06	317	25.60%	379	30.60%	527	42.50%	16	1.30%
10 Year Change		(17.4)		(1.1%)		+17.9		+0.6

Table 3.5 Full Time Instructional Staff by Race/ Ethnicity 1995-1996 to 2005-2006								
White/ Non- Hispanic			Black/ Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/ American-Indian	
	% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
1995-96	8,340	44.20%	4,960	26.30%	5,434	28.80%	134	0.70%
1996-97	8,176	42.60%	5,035	26.20%	5,831	30.40%	151	0.80%
1997-98	8,023	41.10%	5,140	26.30%	6,194	31.70%	179	0.90%
1998-99	7,896	39.30%	5,315	26.40%	6,688	33.20%	217	1.10%
1999-00	7,759	37.40%	5,458	26.30%	7,278	35.10%	265	1.30%
2000-01	7,617	35.60%	5,613	26.20%	7,278	36.70%	312	1.50%
2001-02	7,439	33.90%	5,766	26.30%	8,384	38.20%	343	1.60%
2002-03	7,133	32.80%	5,735	26.30%	8,576	39.40%	336	1.50%
2003-04	6,898	31.80%	5,687	26.20%	8,763	40.40%	353	1.60%
2004-05	7,007	31.00%	5,925	26.30%	9,266	41.10%	372	1.60%
2005-06	7,055	30.20%	6,228	26.60%	9,718	41.60%	385	1.60%
10 Year Change		(14%)		+0.30%		+12.8%		+0.9%

Table 3.6 Full Time Non-Administrative Non-Instructional Staff by Race/ Ethnicity 1995-1996 to 2005-2006								
White/ Non-Hispanic			Black/ Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/ American-Indian	
	% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
1995-96	2,500	19.50%	6,543	51.00%	3,703	28.90%	78	0.60%
1996-97	2,404	19.60%	6,099	49.70%	3,696	30.10%	74	0.60%
1997-98	2,308	18.60%	6,201	50.00%	3,826	30.80%	74	0.60%
1998-99	2,268	17.60%	6,433	50.00%	4,098	31.80%	76	0.60%
1999-00	2,201	16.50%	6,669	49.90%	4,411	33.00%	79	0.60%
2000-01	2,155	15.60%	6,834	49.50%	4,720	34.20%	96	0.70%
2001-02	2,166	14.90%	7,048	48.40%	5,231	35.90%	108	0.70%
2002-03	2,055	14.70%	6,703	48.10%	5,086	36.50%	105	0.80%
2003-04	1,944	14.30%	6,465	47.60%	5,057	37.30%	108	0.80%
2004-05	1,892	13.60%	6,468	46.60%	5,408	39.00%	111	0.80%
2005-06	1,784	12.90%	6,462	46.60%	5,511	39.70%	115	0.80%
10 Year AVG.		16.20%		48.90%		34.30%		0.69%
10 Year Change		(6.6%)		(4.4%)		10.8%		.20%

Black Student Performance and Program Participation

Attendance

Attendance rates for all racial/ethnic groups of students enrolled in K-12 public schools exceeded 90%. Since 1995, Black students have had the lowest attendance rates (93%) among all the groups. However, in comparison to Countywide attendance rates, Black student attendance has almost mimicked attendance rates for all students every year since 1995. There are no noticeable or significant differences between attendance rates for Black students when compared to other racial/ethnic groups or the County at-large.

It is crucial to examine in-school program participation in order to determine if Black students are represented at disproportionate levels in comparison to other groups. Respondents of the March 2007 survey expressed a high level of dissatisfaction in regards to the amount of money the County is spending on education. Over 75% of respondents (76.3%) believed that the County is spending 'too little' on education. Therefore, while attendance rates do not seem to be over-burdening the Black student population, there is a strong indication that the County's public school programs must be further scrutinized.

Table 3.7
Attendance Rates
1995-1996 to 2004-2005

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ American-Indian	Multiracial	Countywide
1995-96	93.7	92.6	92.7	95.8	96.2	92.9
1996-97	93.9	92.8	93.1	95.9	94.7	93.2
1997-98	94.0	93.0	93.5	96.1	95.1	93.4
1998-99	94.1	92.8	93.6	96.1	95.2	93.4
1999-00	94.2	93.0	93.7	96.2	95.5	93.6
2000-01	94.4	93.0	94.0	96.2	95.6	93.8
2001-02	94.4	93.0	94.1	96.2	95.5	93.9
2002-03	94.4	93.3	94.3	96.3	95.8	94.1
2003-04	94.4	93.2	94.3	96.4	95.7	94.0
2004-05	94.5	93.1	94.3	96.4	95.4	94.0
Avg.	94.2	93	93.76	96.2	95.5	93.6

Source: Miami Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts 1998-99 through 2005-06

Black Student Enrollment in Advanced Placement (AP) Courses

AP courses have taken the lead in preparing the County's youth for higher education. While AP courses offer students the opportunity to obtain college-level credit at no cost in their high school, overall Black student enrollment in AP courses is disproportionately lower than in all racial-ethnic groups. Even though Black student enrollment in AP courses has increased by 5.7% since 1995, every group, including all public school students combined, have increased at least twice that number. Since 1995, White student enrollment has increased 14%, Hispanic student enrollment has risen 12.5% while the entire student population has risen 10.3% (refer to Table 3.8). Furthermore, the difference between Black and Hispanic enrollment in advanced courses is rather small, despite the large difference between Hispanic and Black school enrollment.

Interestingly, the March 2007 survey showed that over half (55.6%) of the respondents rated the performance of the Miami-Dade School District in preparing the youth of the Black communities for the future as 'unsatisfactory' or 'poor'. This finding is supported by the low levels of participation of Black students in AP courses over time. Black students are thus challenged by the educational attainment of their racial/ethnic counterparts, considering the participation levels of the latter far exceed those of Black students.

Table 3.8					
Participation in Advanced Level Courses by Race					
1994-1995 to 2005-2006					
Percent of total number of students in grades 9-12					
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Other	Countywide Total
1994-95	27.60	9.80	12.00	36.40	14.00
1995-96	29.90	10.10	13.10	38.90	15.00
1996-97	32.00	11.00	14.70	41.80	16.30
1997-98	31.70	10.70	14.80	42.30	16.20
1998-99	36.20	13.10	17.80	48.00	19.20
1999-00	36.70	13.50	17.30	50.10	19.10
2000-01	33.60	11.50	16.20	47.70	17.40
2001-02	34.30	11.80	17.20	44.40	17.90
2002-03	33.80	12.00	19.50	46.30	19.20
2003-04	37.20	12.10	20.30	49.00	20.30
2004-05	39.40	13.50	22.60	51.80	22.30
2005-06	41.60	15.50	24.50	51.80	24.30
Average	34.5	12.05	17.5	45.7	18.4

Source: *Miami-Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts 1989-99 through 2005-06*

Suspension

While attendance rates do not seem to play a significant role in this low level of participation, behavioral problems amongst Black students can greatly contribute to this discrepancy. In looking at the numbers of Indoor and Outdoor Suspensions from 1999 through 2005, Black students hold the highest average of Outdoor suspensions and the second highest in indoor suspensions, second to Hispanics. Though the average of Hispanic Indoor suspensions exceeds that of Blacks by over 5,000, Indoor suspensions are imposed for less severe violations. Outdoor suspensions are issued for severe and recurring behavioral issues. Over the 5 years, Black students are burdened by average of 17,255 Outdoor suspensions per year, about 51% of the 5-year average of total Outdoor suspensions. Outdoor suspensions, which prohibit students from being on public school grounds has a direct impact on social and juvenile crime issues addressed in the following section.

**Table 3.9
Suspension by Race
1999-2000 to 2004-2005**

Indoor Suspension						
	White/ Non-Hispanic	Black/Non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Multi- Racial*
1999-00	3,328	17,551	19,876	201	26	69
2000-01	3,127	17,620	20,816	174	25	98
2001-02	2,838	16,373	20,691	163	27	106
2002-03	2,781	15,56	21,609	156	24	111
2003-04	2,960	16,304	23,915	194	25	166
2004-05	2,881	16,330	24,243	198	25	208
AVG.	2,918	13,326	18,117	177	26	138
Outdoor Suspension						
	White/ Non- Hispanic	Black/ Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Multi- Racial*
1999-00	2,067	16,594	12,094	117	17	56
2000-01	2,104	17,057	13,162	116	16	83
2001-02	2,016	17,523	13,658	110	21	97
2002-03	2,022	16,999	14,453	129	16	118
2003-04	2,024	17,247	14,777	134	19	160
2004-05	1,821	17,447	14,374	109	15	183
AVG.	1,998	17,255	14,085	120	18	129

Source: *Miami-Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts* 1989-99 through 2005-06

Black High School Graduates

From 1993 to 2001, Black students have graduated at an average of 84% of the total Black population in the County. Between 1993 and 2001, Black students graduated at the lowest rates amongst all other racial groups and the County at-large. Comparatively, the highest rates and 8-year average is held by the two non-Hispanic groups.(Table 3.10)

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of survey respondents believed that Black youths are not graduating in greater numbers. The March 2007 survey findings are consistent with the lower rates of Black students graduating from high school Black graduation rates have remained virtually the same, but still, have remained lower than all racial/ethnic groups as well as the total student population in the County. However, from the 1999-2000 to the 2000-2001 school year, Black graduation rates dropped over 10%.

**Table 3.10
High School Graduation Rates by Race
1993-1994 to 2000-2001**

	White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		District	
	Graduates	% of WNH Enrolled	Graduates	% of BNH Enrolled	Graduates	% of H Enrolled	Graduates	% of Total
1993-94	2,549	87.1	4,464	84.0	7,297	88.4	14,557	86.8
1994-95	2,379	89.4	4,530	87.8	7,369	92.2	14,538	90.4
1995-96	2,271	90.0	4,444	86.9	7,256	92.9	14,246	90.5
1996-97	2,215	88.8	4,333	81.7	6,919	88.3	13,751	86.2
1997-98	2,289	92.7	4,371	87.9	6,791	92.2	13,738	91.1
1998-99	2,418	95.1	4,631	82.0	7,669	87.9	15,037	87.2
1999-00	2,424	93.2	4,943	85.0	8,336	87.4	16,036	87.6
2000-01	2,409	90.7	4,882	76.3	9,093	84.3	16,793	82.9
Total Avg		90.9		84		89.2		87.8

Source: Miami Dade Public Schools Statistical Abstracts 1998-99 through 2005-06

Number of Student Not Promoted

The 2004-05 reports, illustrated by Table 3.10 indicates the Black population has the highest number of students not promoted to the next grade level (8.8 %), followed by Hispanics population (5.4%). Both Hispanics and Blacks are at least twice as high as Whites (4.1%),, and at least three times higher than the Asian (2.2 %), and multiracial categories(3.3%). The percentage of those not promoted within the Black community is also higher than those not promoted in general by the county. Since 1997-98 the average number of students was 8% with an increase by 9.55%

Florida Public Universities' Black Student Enrollment

Performance displayed in the K-12 public school system can serve as an indicator for future career interests at institutes of higher educator in terms of major sought upon enrollment. The most popular area of study for Black students in 1990, 2000 and 2006 has remained Business Management. In fact the percentage of enrollment has increased from 13.1% of the total student population in 1990 to 20.7% in 2006. Education closely follows Business Management as a preferred area of study for Black university students in the state of Florida with consistently high enrollment reaching 27.3% of the total student population in 2006. Engineering, Public Administration and Engineering Technology are the least popular majors for Black students. Nevertheless within Engineering Technology, Whites and Blacks lead the percentage of total enrollment with 42% and 37.4% respectively. Hispanic students share the same preferences as Black students when choosing their area of studies, with Business Management obtaining the highest enrollment and Engineering Technology the lowest. White students have also followed the same preferences as their Hispanic and Black counterparts. Except for an anomaly in 1990 where more White students enrolled in Engineering Technology than in Public Administration.

Table 3.11
Student Enrollment in FAMU, FAU, & FIU
Race/Ethnic Composition by Area of Study
1990, 2000, and 2006

EDUCATION						
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	2006	% of Total
Black	681	16.6	1410	26	1644	27.3
White	2420	59.1	2549	47.1	2435	40.4
Hispanic	990	24.2	1457	26.9	1953	32.4
Total	4091		5416		6032	
ENGINEERING						
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	2006	% of Total
Black	416	22.6	754	24.1	819	24.1
White	697	37.8	612	27.6	818	24
Hispanic	730	39.6	848	38.3	1765	51.9
Total	1843		2214		3402	
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY						
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	2006	% of Total
Black	135	25.5	138	22.5	185	37.4
White	179	33.8	61	9.9	102	20.6
Hispanic	215	40.6	413	67.48	208	42
Total	529		612		495	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION						
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	2006	% of Total
Black	172	23	457	33.3	343	27.6
White	148	19.8	377	27.5	489	39.3
Hispanic	426	57.1	539	39.3	413	33.2
Total	746		1373		1245	
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT						
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	2006	% of Total
Black	972	13.1	2231	22.8	2708	20.7
White	3993	53.6	3628	37.1	4416	33.8
Hispanic	2481	33.3	3910	40	5951	45.5
Total	7446		9769		13075	

Source: Florida International University, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, and Florida Atlantic University

A comparative look at the racial and ethnic composition of student enrollment at three higher education institutions in the state of Florida (Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Florida International University and Florida Atlantic University) show us an overall increase in the number of Black students enrolling in institutions of higher education. Total student enrollment in 1990, 2000 and 2006; show an overwhelming lead by FAMU in enrolling Black students, followed by White and Hispanic students. FIU shows an overwhelming lead in Hispanic student enrollment followed by White and Black students; while FAU enrolls the highest number of White students, followed by Black and Hispanic students. Amongst the three institutions, enrollment of Black students at FIU has gained the least momentum between 1990 and 2000. This trend continued in 2006 with only 3,871 Black students enrolling at FIU, which was considerably lower than that of the leading group.

Table 3.12 Student Enrollment Race/Ethnicity by Public University 1990, 2000 and 2006			
Black			
	1990	2000	2006
FAMU	4,434	7,243	8,068
FIU	1,199	3,149	3,871
FAU	532	2,437	3,554
Total	6,165	12,829	15,493
Hispanic			
	1990	2000	2006
FAMU	109	72	102
FIU	7,047	12,509	18,511
FAU	565	1859	3453
Total	7721	14440	22066
White			
	1990	2000	2006
FAMU	420	275	248
FIU	4,861	4,117	4,554
FAU	6,332	9,275	10,436
Total	11613	13667	15238

Source: Florida International University, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, and Florida Atlantic University

IV. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Crime has historically been tied to the economic development of the areas it affects and the professional advancement of the area's residents, particularly the younger generations. In recent years the Black community has seen a decrease in crime. In fact, juvenile arrests for Black offenders in Miami - Dade County have decreased between 1998 and 2006 with a total percent change of (7.51%). Blacks seem to have perceived this decrease in crime. Furthermore, the March 2007 survey shows that almost two-thirds of the members of the Black community either felt "very safe" or "safe" walking in their neighborhood after dark. Similarly, survey respondents expressed similar satisfaction with neighborhood police services. In fact, over two-thirds of respondents felt local police services are either "excellent" or "good".

Crime, in general, is not a major concern for Blacks in Miami-Dade County. As the survey findings indicate, a mere 21.1% of Black respondents identified crime as the most important issue facing the County. Similarly, only one-fifth of respondents also felt that crime was the most important issue facing their neighborhood. However, though Blacks were not preoccupied with the general criminal justice issues traditionally identified by the Black community in the past. Instead, they give priority to intra-racial violence and view it as a serious problem currently plaguing their communities. In fact, 85.6% of survey respondents claimed that Black-on-Black violence is "very much" or "some" of a problem within the African-American and/or Black communities of Miami-Dade County. This seems to indicate that crime is a localized issue for Black neighborhoods, where Black on Black violence may be more prominent. The Black Community may continue to view crime as a localized concern given how Black teenagers, particularly males and those living in commission districts 1, 2, 3, and 9, have the highest juvenile arrest levels. In fact, Blacks constitute 51% of juvenile arrests and males comprise 78% of juvenile arrests. Teenagers between the ages of thirteen and seventeen make up 94% of juvenile arrests. Interestingly, 58.71% of juvenile arrests in Miami-Dade County from 1998 to 2006 were from these districts.

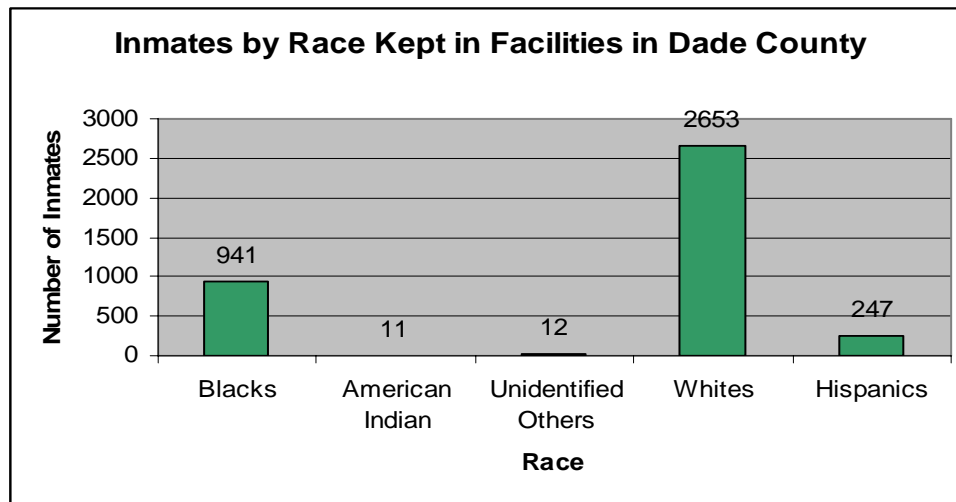
The focus of this chapter is to provide the reader with a snapshot of crime and the penal system in the county and how these affect the area's Black population. Unless otherwise specified racial and ethnic distinctions in this section reflect the categorization set by the cited government authorities. Given the historical effect of crime on the professional advancement and safety of youth, this section pays particular attention to the juvenile justice system and crime trends by race. Specifically, it attempts to discover if a difference exists between the Black youth and the youth of other racial and ethnic groups in the County.

Racial Trends for Adult Inmates/Community Supervision

The following data uses the racial figures and categories as established by the State of Florida Department of Corrections which have inmates and supervision offenders identify which race or races apply to them. The data on inmates by race and supervision by race excludes information on offenders sentenced to county jails and county parole.

The numbers from Figure 4.1 below do not show a racial disparity in the number of inmates held in Florida correctional facilities in Miami-Dade County. Furthermore, 24.35%⁸ of these inmates are Black while 19.90%⁹ of the Miami Dade County population is non-Hispanic Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more races and 18.96% of the County population is non-Hispanic Black or African-American alone. 68.66% of inmates are White. Figures for Whites are slight higher due to the possibility that some White-Hispanics may identify themselves as White. Furthermore, this could account for the rather low percentage (6%) of Hispanics in correctional facilities despite the fact that in 2005, Hispanics of any race comprised 61.1% of the county's population.¹⁰ Based on this data, Blacks are slightly overrepresented in state prisons in Miami-Dade County, while Hispanics are either under-represented or identifying themselves as only White.

Figure 4.1
Inmates by Race for all Counties of Conviction in
Florida Correctional Facilities in Miami- Dade County 2007



Source: Florida Department of Corrections. Corrections Offender Network: Inmate Population Information Search. 2007.

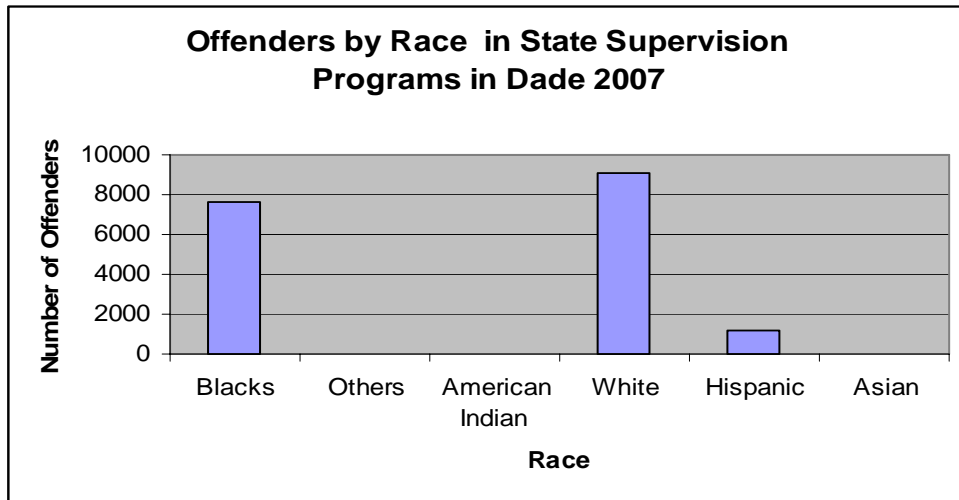
As can be gauged from Figure 4.2, both Blacks and Whites are overrepresented in community supervision programs. In fact, 42.57% of all offenders in state supervision programs are Black while 50.63% are White. Much like the data for inmates by race, figures for Whites in community supervisions may be artificially high due to persons of Hispanic origin identifying as White. As a result, Hispanic figures seem rather low at 6.58%. If figures for Whites are also reflecting Hispanics identifying as White, then Blacks comprise the only ethno-racial group that is overrepresented in community supervision programs especially given how Blacks do not even constitute twenty percent of Miami-Dade County's population.

⁸ Florida Department of Corrections 2007. Corrections Offender Network: Inmate Population Information Search.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, tabulated by the FIU Metropolitan Center.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. 2005 American Community Survey. Data Profile Highlights.

Figure 4.2
Offenders by Race for all Counties of Conviction in
Florida Supervision Programs in Miami-Dade County 2007



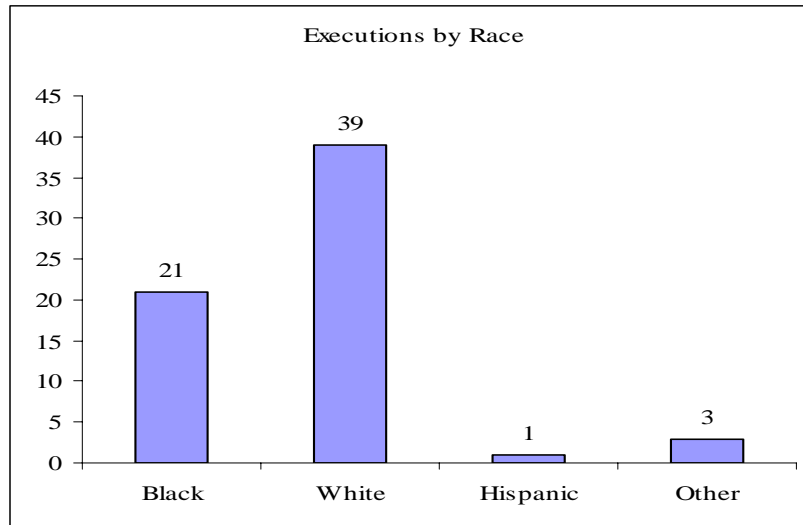
Source: Florida Department of Corrections. 2007. Corrections Offender Network: Supervised Population Information Search.

Executions and Death Row

Since 1976, sixty-four individuals have been executed in Florida. In terms of the number of executed prisoners, there is not a disproportionate number of Blacks, given how of the sixty-four people executed, twenty-one were Blacks (32.81%), thirty-nine were White (60.94%), one was Hispanic (1.56%), and three (4.69%) were others. With the exception of two White women, all executed individuals were male. A slight disparity between Whites and Blacks is present in terms of the average number of years on death row for executed prisoners with Blacks at 13.74 years, and Whites at 12.06 years.¹¹

¹¹ Florida Department of Corrections Public Affairs Office. 2006. Executions List 1976-Present.

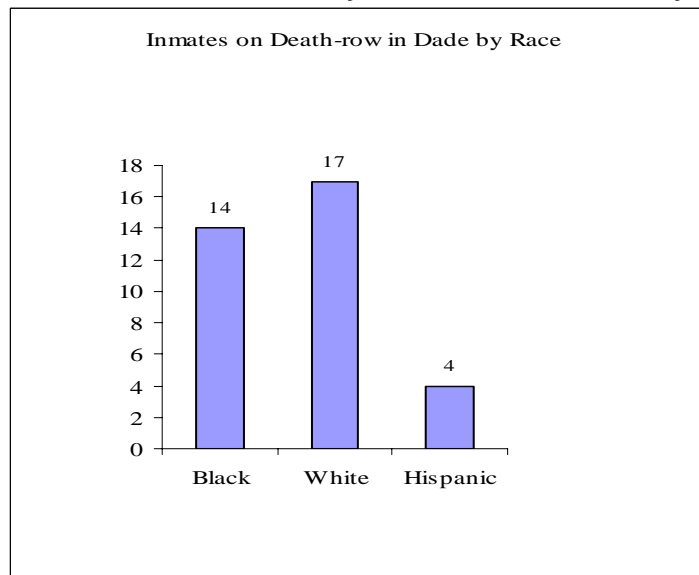
Figure 4.3
Executions by Race for State of Florida
1976-Present



Source: Florida Department of Corrections. 2007. Execution List: 1976-Present

The large gap between the number of Whites and Blacks executed in Florida does not seem to hold for the number of inmates on death row for Dade County. The figures from Figure 4.4 below indicate that the racial gap is narrower when looking at death row. Furthermore, for inmates on death row whose county of conviction was Miami-Dade, all of which were male, there were fourteen Blacks (40%), four Hispanics (11.43%), and seventeen Whites (48.57%).¹²

Figure 4.4
Inmates on Death Row by Race Miami-Dade County



Source: Florida Department of Corrections. 2007. Corrections Offender Network: Death Row Roster.

¹² Florida Department of Corrections Public Affairs Office 2007. Corrections Offender Network: Death Row Roster.

Juvenile Justice

With the exception of Asians who had a net change of 1.15%, the percentage of juvenile arrests has fallen for all racial/ethnic groups from 1998 to 2006. Hispanics and Blacks had very similar percent decreases of -4.55% and -4.86% respectively. Whites had a larger net change of -7.51%. The data from Table 4.1 shows that there is significant racial inequality in the number of juvenile arrests. Furthermore, as Table 4.1 on the next page shows, the majority of juveniles arrested in the eight year period were Black (51%), followed by Hispanics (31%). White juveniles made up only 4% of total arrests for that time period.¹³

**Table 4.1
Juvenile Arrests by Race
Miami-Dade County 1998-2006**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		8 Year Total	Percent of Total
	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total		
Hispanic	4,718	30%	4,837	32%	4,947	32%	4,755	32%	4,078	31%	3,732	31%	3,504	30%	3,361	29%	3,213	30%	37,145	31%
Black	8,433	54%	7,905	52%	7,835	51%	7,510	51%	6,550	50%	5,961	49%	5,882	50%	5,849	51%	5,619	52%	61,544	51%
White	723	5%	647	4%	665	4%	614	4%	567	4%	522	4%	532	4%	447	4%	380	3%	5,097	4%
Other	1,429	9%	1,412	9%	1,498	10%	1,548	11%	1,572	12%	1,731	14%	1,657	14%	1,519	13%	1,364	13%	13,730	11%
Asian	12	0%	12	0%	12	0%	14	0%	11	0%	3	0%	5	0%	5	0%	6	0%	80	0.07%
A. Indian	79	1%	90	1%	54	0%	57	0%	47	0%	19	0%	19	0%	16	0%	7	0%	388	0.32%
Totals	15,614	100%	15,203	100%	15,282	100%	14,735	100%	13,083	100%	12,193	100%	11,868	100%	11,478	100%	10,860	100%	120,316	100%

Source: Miami Dade County Juvenile Services Department/Data Warehouse.

¹³ Miami Dade County Juvenile Services Department/Data Warehouse. 2007.

As Table 4.2, also on the proceeding page, makes clear the number of juvenile arrests for both genders fell steadily during the eight year period from 1998 to 2006. Females had a slightly smaller percent decrease than males (-3.70% and -4.52% respectively). Despite the decrease in male juvenile arrest, it seems males are overrepresented in the number of juvenile arrests for the county. In fact, males comprise 78% of total arrests for the eight years. Females, on the other hand, constitute only 22% of the 120,316 arrests.¹⁴

Table 4.2 Juvenile Arrests by Gender Miami-Dade County 1998-2006																				
1998			1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006			
Gender	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	8 Year Total	Percent of Total
Male	12,367	79%	12,005	79%	11,732	77%	11,382	77%	9,946	76%	9,413	77%	9,140	77%	8,891	77%	8,501	78%	93,383	78%
Female	3,243	21%	3,196	21%	3,546	23%	3,352	23%	3,137	24%	2,780	23%	2,728	23%	2,587	23%	2,359	22%	26,930	22%
TOTAL	15,610	100%	15,201	100%	15,278	100%	14,734	100%	13,083	100%	12,193	100%	11,868	100%	11,478	100%	10,860	100%	120,313	100%

Source: Miami Dade County Juvenile Services Department/Data Warehouse.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Table 4.3 shows juvenile arrests by age in the county for the eight year period. Not surprisingly, the data shows that for the population of juvenile offenders, age and the number of arrests are positively correlated. Furthermore, the greatest arrests are for juvenile offenders in their teenage years. Moreover, teenagers make up 94% of the total juvenile arrests in Dade County from 1998 to 2006. Teenagers are not the only ones at risk. Furthermore, the greatest increment in arrests from one year of age to another occurred in the preteen years between the ages of ten and eleven (with an average increase of 165.28% from 1998 to 2006).

The early teenage years also show an incredibly large increase in the number of juvenile arrests. In fact, the next seemingly exponential increase is between thirteen and fourteen year olds (with an average increase of 67.98%). Despite these findings, the number of juvenile arrests for all age groups decreased during those eight years. The sharpest decreases can be seen in the arrest rates for offenders between the ages of seven and twelve.¹⁵ Interestingly, although teenage juvenile arrests have fallen, the rate of decline for adolescents between the ages of thirteen and seventeen is much smaller than the average percent change for juveniles ages seven and under, and ages eight through twelve. Moreover, while juvenile arrests for offenders of ages seven and under fell by 20.98% and arrests for offenders between the ages of eight and twelve decreased at an average of 16.83, the rate of decrease for teenage offenders between 1998 and 2006 was only 4.48%. This data indicates that adolescents between the ages of thirteen and seventeen are the most affected by crime given how they might be more prone than other juvenile age groups to arrests.

Table 4.3 Arrests by Age at Arrest for Juvenile Offenders Miami-Dade County 1998-2006																					
		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006			
Age at Arrest	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	8 Year Total	Percent Total	
7 and under	7	0%	4	0%	4	0%	1	0%	3	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	22	0%	
8 to 12	1,090	7%	915	6%	1,012	7%	953	7%	841	7%	758	6%	692	6%	519	5%	363	3%	7,143	6%	
13 to 17	14,188	93%	13,942	94%	13,805	93%	13,285	93%	11,805	93%	11,080	94%	10,831	94%	10,638	95%	10,190	97%	109,764	94%	
TOTAL	15,285	100%	14,861	100%	14,821	100%	14,239	100%	12,649	100%	11,838	100%	11,525	100%	11,158	100%	10,553	100%	116,929	100%	

Source: Miami Dade County Juvenile Services Department. 2007. Data Warehouse.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Table 4.4 below indicates that the largest percentage of juvenile arrests occurs in majority Black areas. In fact, the commission districts with greatest percentage of arrests for the eight years are districts one, two, three, nine, and thirteen comprising 14.46%, 18.24%, 20.87%, 5.04%, and 5.14% respectively of the 103,611 arrests from 1998 to 2006. Despite the appearance of a large number of arrests, the actual trends indicate that juvenile arrests have gradually decreased in this time period (with the average percent change for each district falling between 1.11 and 7.83).¹⁶

**Table 4.4
Arrests by Commission District
Miami-Dade County 1998-2006**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006			
District	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Count	Percent Year Total	Total Arrests	Percent of Total
1	1,780	13%	1,791	13%	1,964	15%	1,819	14%	1,575	14%	1,567	15%	1,557	16%	1,468	16%	1,464	16%	14,986	14%
2	2,759	20%	2,512	19%	2,384	18%	2,350	18%	2,062	18%	1,741	17%	1,813	18%	1,746	19%	1,631	18%	18,999	18%
3	3,340	24%	2,966	22%	2,908	22%	2,641	21%	2,307	21%	2,040	20%	1,841	19%	1,856	20%	1,723	19%	21,624	21%
4	599	4%	757	6%	720	5%	662	5%	550	5%	573	6%	460	5%	504	5%	420	5%	5,245	5%
5	890	6%	918	7%	835	6%	827	6%	738	7%	697	7%	696	7%	604	6%	684	8%	6,890	7%
6	671	5%	676	5%	645	5%	761	6%	489	4%	485	5%	431	4%	387	4%	353	4%	4,898	5%
7	545	4%	543	4%	577	4%	511	4%	428	4%	424	4%	399	4%	365	4%	366	4%	4,158	4%
8	251	2%	271	2%	253	2%	266	2%	206	2%	222	2%	203	2%	153	2%	135	2%	1,960	2%
9	658	5%	632	5%	663	5%	618	5%	569	5%	565	5%	477	5%	561	6%	480	5%	5,223	5%
10	518	4%	585	4%	557	4%	507	4%	407	4%	434	4%	415	4%	342	4%	315	4%	4,080	4%
11	601	4%	557	4%	659	5%	572	4%	554	5%	525	5%	624	6%	551	6%	521	6%	5,164	5%
12	693	5%	690	5%	663	5%	626	5%	577	5%	532	5%	449	5%	412	4%	419	5%	5,061	5%
13	632	5%	659	5%	693	5%	713	6%	696	6%	578	6%	524	5%	443	5%	390	4%	5,328	5%
Total	13,937	100%	13,557	100%	13,521	100%	12,873	100%	11,158	100%	10,383	100%	9,889	100%	9,392	100%	8,901	100%	103,619	100%

Source: Miami Dade County Juvenile Services Department. 2007. Data Warehouse.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Diversion Programs: Miami-Dade County Teen Court

Miami-Dade County has addressed the issue of juvenile crime with the creation of intervention and prevention programs for young offenders. One such program is the Miami-Dade County Teen Court, a sanctioning program for first-time misdemeanor juvenile offenders. The court consists of teenagers acting as defense and prosecuting attorneys, jurors, clerks, and bailiffs for fellow teens who have consented to hearing by a jury of their peers. This program allows participants to expunge their criminal record and reduces recidivism while simultaneously relieving the county's juvenile justice system.

Although teenagers of all racial groups participated in the MMAP Teen Court program from December 1, 1998 through September 30, 2004, the court is primarily composed of minorities. As Table five on the following page shows, almost half (49.37%) of all teenaged participants in these program are Black. While 39.77% are Hispanic, Whites make up only 10.30% of the teen's racial composition. The Black Community might benefit from this program because Blacks comprise the majority of the court as participants, and most of the program's volunteers are from districts 1, 2, 3, and 9. Interestingly, 86.2% of Black participants in the Teen Court came from these four districts from 1998 until 2004.

Table 4.6 shows Teen Court participation from 1999 until 2007 broken down by year and the four districts with the highest number of Black residents in the County. Interestingly, 52.94% of all participants in the County from 1998 to 2007 from Districts 1,2, 3, & 9 were Black. Since 1999, Blacks living within each Districts have made at least half of Teen Court participants. From 1999 to 2007, Blacks in District 1 comprised, on average, 81.1% of Teen Court participants; 80.1% from District 2; 79.8% from District 3; and 61.5% from District 9. It is not surprising that Districts 3 and 9 comprise slightly slower averages of the Black youth participants, since their Black population is not as high as that in Districts 1 and 2. Even then, 78.1% of the entire County Teen Court participation was Black youths from these four Districts. Due to the high number of Black residents living within Districts 1, 2, 3, & 9, it is expected that White and Hispanic participation rates be significantly lower, as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5
MMAP Teen Court
Youth Diverted from Criminal Justice System
December 1, 1998 through September 30, 2004
Distribution by Ethnicity

Race	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	District 11	District 12	District 13	Total
Black	191	256	285	25	18	3	25	42	181	3	7	12	11	1059
Hispanic	32	38	47	44	90	86	36	71	58	83	82	95	91	853
White	7	12	6	26	14	21	12	26	28	16	12	24	17	221
Other	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	12
Total	230	308	340	97	124	110	73	140	268	102	103	131	119	2,145
Percent of Total Cases	10.72	14.36%	15.85%	4.52%	5.78%	5.13%	3.40%	6.53%	12.49%	4.76%	4.80%	6.11%	5.55%	100.00%
Black	83.04%	83.12%	83.82%	25.77%	14.52%	2.73%	34.25%	30%	67.54%	2.94%	6.80%	9.16%	9.24%	49.37%
Hispanic	13.91%	12.34%	13.82%	45.36%	72.58%	78.18%	49.32%	50.71%	21.64%	81.37%	79.61%	72.52%	76.47%	39.77%
White	3.04%	3.90%	1.76%	26.80%	11.29%	19.09%	16.44%	18.57%	10.45%	15.69%	11.65%	18.32%	14.29%	10.30%
Other	0.00%	0.65%	0.59%	2.06%	1.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%	0.37%	0.00%	1.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Metro Miami Action Plan, Miami-Dade County, 2007

**Table 4.6
MMAP Teen Court
Youth Diverted from Criminal Justice System
Districts 1, 2, 3, & 9
Miami-Dade County, FY1999-FY2006**

		1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	County	%
District 1	Black	27	87.1	45	83.3	24	85.7	28	85	31	76	36	84	35	88	5	71.4	9	69.2	240	83
	Hispanic	2	6.5	7	13	4	14.3	5	15.1	7	17	7	16.3	5	13	2	29	4	31	43	15
	White	2	6.5	2	3.7	0	0	0	0	3	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2.4
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	31	100	54	100	28	100	33	100	41	100	43	100	40	100	7	100	13	100	290	100
District 2	Black	39	83	53	87	41	84	40	78.4	41	85.4	42	81	19	86.3	5	71.4	9	64.2	304	83.2
	Hispanic	6	13	7	12	4	8.2	7	14	4	8.3	10	19.2	3	14	2	29	4	29	46	13
	White	2	4.3	1	2	4	8.2	3	6	2	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	13	4
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Total	47	100	61	100	49	100	51	100	48	100	52	100	22	100	7	100	14	100	365	100
District 3	Black	37	73	50	77	39	83	51	91	45	88.2	63	90	18	72	16	62	18	82	337	82
	Hispanic	10	20	11	17	8	17	5	9	6	12	7	10	7	28	7	27	4	19	65	16
	White	3	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	8	2
	Other	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	1
	Total	51	100	65	100	47	100	56	100	51	100	70	100	25	100	26	100	22	100	413	100
District 9	Black	18	53	54	76	19	68	27	71	29	76.3	34	58	19	45.2	25	64.1	5	42	230	64
	Hispanic	6	18	9	13	7	25	10	26.3	7	18.4	19	32.2	21	50	10	26	4	33.3	93	26
	White	10	30	8	12	2	7.2	1	3	2	5.2	5	8.4	2	5	4	10.2	3	25	37	10.3
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
	Total	34	100	71	100	28	100	38	100	38	100	59	100	42	100	39	100	12	100	361	100
GRAND TOTAL		332		486		308		337		293		389		246		177		105		2673	

Source: Metro Miami Action Plan, Miami-Dade County, 2007

V. PUBLIC HEALTH

Persistent Disparities in Health Status for Blacks in Miami-Dade County

The health status of Miami Dade County's Blacks is significantly lower than that of other racial and ethnic groups. Despite great improvements in the overall health of the nation, health disparities continue to affect the Black community in disproportionate numbers. Health disparities refer to the differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and burden of diseases and other health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States.¹ The most striking involve shorter life expectancy among the poor, as well as higher rates of cancer, birth defects, infant mortality, asthma, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. With this in mind, the observable disparity between the Black community and the rest of the County should be a main concern, especially with the significantly high number of Blacks living at or below the poverty level throughout Miami-Dade.

Between 1997 and 1999, the infant mortality rate was highest for infants of non-Hispanic African-American mothers (Pastor et al. 2002), and the infant mortality rate for African Americans was more than twice that of whites (Cohen & Goode 1999). Although the nation's infant death rate has decreased, the rate for African Americans is almost double the national rate (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 2007; the Henry J. Kaiser family foundation [hereafter, "Kaiser"], 2003). Local health care providers and the Healthy Start Coalition (2006) of Miami-Dade County are addressing maternal and child health throughout the county to reduce infant mortality and low birth weight, and thereby improve health and developmental outcomes. Other special initiatives are mandated throughout the Dade County Health Policy Authority and the Health Council of South Florida.

Disparities in the risks for chronic disease (e.g., diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer), and injury exist among racial and ethnic groups. For example, heart disease-related death rates are 30% higher for African-Americans than for Whites, and stroke death rates are 41% higher. Black women have a higher death rate from breast cancer than White women, despite having nearly identical mammography screening rates. Diabetes remains nearly twice as high among non-Hispanic Blacks compared with Whites. Although pneumonia and annual flu vaccinations are covered by Medicare, only 39% of non-Hispanic Black adults aged 65 years or older are likely to receive either shot, compared with 63% of Whites; only 40% receive the pneumonia shot, compared with 61% of Whites.

African-Americans have the highest HIV/AIDS diagnosis rate of all racial and ethnic groups and account for 50% of all HIV/AIDS cases; they are 10 times more likely to be infected with HIV and six times more likely to die of HIV/AIDS than Whites. Certainly, this can be attributed to the fact that Black community members have poorer access to health care than other racial/ethnic groups. Moreover, African-Americans have a death rate due to diabetes that is more than twice that for Whites; and African Americans are 77% more likely to be obese than Whites (CDC, 2007).

Nationally, racial and ethnic minorities are projected to grow from 28% of the U.S. population in 1998 to nearly 40% in 2030. Therefore, a strengthened commitment to research that seeks to better understand health disparities and to develop new diagnostic, treatment, and prevention strategies to overcome them is imperative to the health and well-being of the residents of Miami-Dade County. Poor health status for the County's Black community combined with poor access to public health care, higher poverty rates, and a dissipation of the Black middle-class, Miami-Dade County will be faced with a deteriorating demographic if it does not invest sufficient resources in improving its health care system and educating its Black communities.

Health Status Indicators and Health Disparities Affecting Black Populations

The NIH developed a five-year *NIH Strategic Research Plan to Reduce and Ultimately Eliminate Health Disparities Fiscal Years 2002-2006* (<http://www.nih.gov/about/hd/strategicplan.pdf>) for reducing and, ultimately, eliminating health disparities among racial and ethnic minorities and described through many initiatives that will be expanded or created to meet these goals. The elimination of disparities in health has emerged as a national goal and a key public health policy issue. The overarching goals of *Healthy People 2010* are to (1) increase quality and years of healthy life and (2) eliminate health disparities. The leading health indicators are:

1. Physical Activity
2. Overweight and obesity
3. Tobaccos use
4. Substance abuse
5. Responsible sexual behavior
6. Mental health
7. Injury and violence
8. Environmental quality
9. Immunization
10. Access to health care

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has selected particular focus areas in which racial and ethnic minorities experience serious disparities in health access and outcomes. These health indicators have been recognized as important outcome indicators of the health of a community. Six health areas were selected for emphasis in this report because they reflect areas of disparity that are known to affect Black persons at all life stages. These representative areas of health concern are drawn from Healthy People 2010, the Nation's prevention agenda: (1) Diabetes, (2) Maternal, Infant, and Child Health (Infant mortality), (3) HIV/AIDS, (4) Heart Disease and Stroke, (5) Injury and Violence Prevention, and (6) Nutrition and Overweight (Obesity). For this report, reliable county data was used when available to report prevalence and incidence in order to guide efforts to significantly reduce these disparities by the year 2010.

The purpose of this report is to document the health status of Blacks in Miami-Dade County based on the national objectives for 2010 more specifically, and to document the levels of disparity among Blacks compared to non-Hispanic whites and where there are gaps in data. The overall goal of this study is to characterize the health status of the black residents of Miami-Dade County and to identify both the health status achievements and opportunities for improvement within this population. Finally, this report provides recommendations for strengthening local community needs assessment and planning toward eliminating racial/ethnic health disparities.

Death Rate, Life Expectancy, and Cause of Death

In 1999, age-adjusted death rates for the African American population nationally exceeded those for the white population by 38 % for stroke, 28% for heart disease, 27% for cancer, and more than 700 % for HIV disease (Pastor et al. 2002). During 1999-2004, life expectancy at age 65 years increased by 1.0 year for the overall U.S. population, 1.1 years for white men, 0.8 years for white women, 0.9 years for black men, and 1.3 years for black women (Hoyert, Heron, Murphy, Kung, (2006).

For many health conditions, non-Hispanic Blacks bear a disproportionate burden of disease, injury, death, and disability. Although the top three causes and seven of the 10 leading causes of death are the same for non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic whites, the risk factors and incidence, morbidity, and mortality rates for these diseases and injuries often are greater among Blacks than whites.

In 2002, non-Hispanic Blacks who died from HIV disease had approximately 11 times as many age-adjusted years of potential life lost before age 75 years per 100,000 population as non-Hispanic whites. Non-Hispanic Blacks also had substantially more years of potential life lost than non-Hispanic whites for homicide (nine times as many), stroke (three times as many), prenatal diseases (three times as many), and diabetes (three times as many). Stroke is the third leading cause of death for both non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic whites see Table 5.1). However, during 1999--2002, non-Hispanic black males

and females aged 20--74 years had higher age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population of hypertension than their white counterparts (36.8 versus 23.9 for males; 39.4 versus 23.3 for females) (CDC: MMRW, 2005) National Vital Statistics, 2006).

Table 5.1
Leading causes of death among Blacks and non-Hispanic Whites

TABLE. Ten leading causes of death among non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites — National Vital Statistics System, United States, 2002

Rank	Black, non-Hispanic			White, non-Hispanic		
	Cause of death	No.	(%)	Cause of death	No.	(%)
1.	Heart disease	76,694	(26.8)	Heart disease	577,761	(29.2)
2.	Cancer	61,996	(21.6)	Cancer	458,754	(23.1)
3.	Stroke	18,691	(6.5)	Stroke	133,118	(6.7)
4.	Diabetes	12,583	(4.4)	Chronic lower respiratory disease	112,128	(5.7)
5.	Unintentional injury	12,285	(4.3)	Unintentional injury	80,605	(4.1)
6.	Homicide	8,147	(2.8)	Influenza and pneumonia	55,419	(2.8)
7.	Chronic lower respiratory disease	7,730	(2.7)	Alzheimer's disease	53,486	(2.7)
8.	Human immunodeficiency virus	7,714	(2.7)	Diabetes	52,463	(2.6)
9.	Nephritis	7,410	(2.6)	Nephritis	30,669	(1.5)
10.	Septicemia	6,074	(2.1)	Suicide	26,691	(1.3)
	All others	67,249	(23.5)	All others	400,879	(20.2)
Total		286,573	(100.0)	Total	1,981,973	(100.0)

Source: CDC - MMRW January 14, 2005 / 54(01);1-3

In 2003, the death rate for African-Americans was higher than Whites for heart diseases, stroke, cancer, asthma, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and homicide (Office of Minority Health [OMH], n.d.). The ten leading causes of death in the U.S. for Blacks are (1) heart disease, (2) cancer, (3) stroke, (4) diabetes, (5) unintentional injuries, (6) homicide, (7) HIV/AIDS, (8) chronic lower respiratory disease, (9) nephritis, nephritic syndrome, and nephrosis, and (10) septicemia (blood poisoning). In addition, Blacks or African Americans have disproportionately high prevalence of hypertension, infant mortality, and tuberculosis (TB) (CDC, 2004; Office of Minority Health [OMH], 2007).

In Miami-Dade County in 2005, total deaths (per 1,000 population) were 18,364; of those, total White deaths 14,790, total Black deaths 3,332 (Florida Department of Health, 2005). The Black/White ratio of death rates (before 65 years of age) in 1994-1996 for a group of "sentinel" causes, regarded as preventable by medical treatment and as useful in assessing overall quality of health care, was examined for 60 US counties located in large metropolitan areas (Polednak, 2000); Miami-Dade County had one of the highest Black/White death rate ratios (>3.5) and the highest death rates for Blacks in the nation. In contrast to the U.S., Miami-Dade County's death rate from the sentinel causes for Blacks had not declined from 1979-1981 to 1994-1996. **The findings suggest that racial inequities in health care were unusually disparate in Miami-Dade County.**

**Table 5.2
Causes of Death in Descending Rank by County and Race, 2001-2003***

Race		
County	Black	White
Miami-Dade	1. Heart Disease	1. Heart disease
	2. Cancer	2. Cancer
	3. Stroke	3. Stoke
	4. AIDS/HIV	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
	5. Diabetes	5. Diabetes
Broward	1. Heart Disease	1. Heart Disease
	2. Cancer	2. Cancer
	3. Stroke	3. Stroke
	4. AIDS/HIV	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
	5. Diabetes	5. Diabetes
Palm Beach	1. Heart Disease	1. Heart Disease
	2. Cancer	2. Cancer
	3. Stroke	3. Stroke
	4. AIDS/HIV	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
	5. Diabetes	5. Motor Vehicle Crashes
Monroe	1. Cancer	1. Cancer
	2. Heart Disease	2. Heart Disease
	3. Stroke	3. Stroke
	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
	5. AIDS/HIV	5. Cirrhosis

*Source: Florida Department of Health, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c, 2005d, 2005e

Health Areas Disproportionately Affecting Blacks in Miami-Dade County

The following top health-related areas that have traditionally affected Blacks disproportionately, are summarized below, as it relates to Miami-Dade County.

Diabetes

Diabetes is one of the leading causes of death and disability in the United States. Total health care and related costs for the treatment of diabetes run about \$132 billion annually (National Diabetes Education Association, 2005). Diabetes affects nearly 16 million Americans and leads to more than 300,000 deaths annually. It is also the leading cause of end stage kidney disease, peripheral neuropathy, adult blindness, and amputation. The prevalence of diabetes in African Americans is nearly 70 %higher than in Caucasians. African Americans are at particularly high risk for development of type 2 diabetes (NIH, 2000).

Over 2.2 million African Americans have diabetes; 1.5 million have been diagnosed and 730,000 have not yet been diagnosed. There are 4 times as many African Americans diagnosed with diabetes today as there were in 1968. For every 6 white Americans who have diabetes, 10 African Americans have the disease. Among African Americans 20 years and older, the prevalence of diabetes is 8.2 %compared with 4.8 %among non-Latino whites (National Diabetes Education Association, 2005). African American adults were 2.1 times more likely than non-Hispanic white adults to have been diagnosed with diabetes by a physician. In 2003, diabetic African Americans were 1.8 times as likely as diabetic Whites to be hospitalized and they were 2.1 times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to die from diabetes (OMH, no date.)

Maternal, Infant and Child Health
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is an important measure of a community's health and a universal indicator of health status. Despite a 16 %overall decline in the rate of infant mortality in the U.S. over the last decade, the infant mortality rate remains twice as high among African Americans as compared to Caucasians, even when controlling for socioeconomic factors (NIH, 2000). African American infants are almost 4 times as likely to die from causes related to low birth weight, compared to non-Hispanic white infants. African Americans have more than two times the sudden infant death syndrome mortality rate as non-Hispanic whites, and African American mothers are nearly three times as likely as non-Hispanic white mothers to begin prenatal care in the 3rd trimester, or not receive prenatal care at all (CDC National Vital and Statistics Reports, 2006, May 3).

Table 5.3				
Infant mortality rates by Race/Ethnicity				
Miami-Dade County, 2000-2002				
Maternal Race/Ethnicity		2000	2001	2002
Non-Hispanic White	Live Births	4,764	4,113	3,934
	Infant Deaths	17	16	20
	Infant mortality Rate	3.6	3.9	5.1
Non-Hispanic Black	Live Births	6,933	6,606	6,286
	Infant Deaths	67	73	70
	Infant mortality Rate	9.7	11.1	11.1
Hispanic	Live Births	18,014	19,192	19,529
	Infant Deaths	59	70	89
	Infant mortality Rate	3.3	3.6	4.6
Haitian	Live Births	1,928	1,842	1,775
	Infant Deaths	16	23	18
	Infant mortality Rate	8.3	12.5	10.1
Non-Hispanic Others	Live Births	473	485	480
	Infant Deaths	4	0	2
	Infant mortality Rate	8.5	0.0	4.2
Unknown/Missing	Live Births	456	402	348
	Infant Deaths	5	5	2
	Infant mortality Rate	---	---	---
TOTAL	Live Births	32,568	32,640	32,352
	Infant Deaths	168	187	201
	Infant mortality Rate	5.2	5.7	6.2

Notes: Infant is defined as under 1 year of age. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Healthy Start Coalition of Miami-Dade County Needs Assessment, 2006 based on data from the Miami-Dade County Health Department, 2000 (i.e., Birth and Fetal Death Records Linked to Infant Deaths, Healthy Start Prenatal and Infant Screens and Healthy Start Prenatal Services with Medicaid, WIC, and Census Tract Information.

In 1990, the greatest disparity in infant mortality existed for Blacks, whose infant death rate (14.2 per 1,000 in 1996) was nearly 2 and a half times that of White infants (6.0 per 1,000 in 1996) (NIH, n.d.). Infant death rates among Blacks in 1995 and 1996 were still above the national average of 7.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$, z test) in the United States from 1995 to 2003. In 2003 it decreased only slightly (13.61 per 1,000), but was still more than double that of White infants (5.70 per 1,000). In fact, the rate for non-Hispanic black mothers was significantly higher than for all other groups (MMWR, 2006, June 23).

Table 4 illustrates that the infant mortality rate for all races and ethnic groups in Miami-Dade County was 5.2 in 2000 and 6.2 in 2002. In the same period, the rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 3.6 in 2000 and increased to 5.1 in 2002. Non-Hispanic Blacks were rated at 9.7 in 2000 and increased to 11.1 in 2002 and Haitians were recorded at 8.3 in 2000 and 10.1 in 2002.

(Note: the national Healthy People 2010 Objective per 1,000 live births is 4.5.)

Very Low Birth Weight

Although infant mortality has decreased among all races during the past two decades, the overall black-white gap for infant mortality has widened. Although small reductions occurred in black-white disparities in very low birth weight (VLBW) (weight <1500 grams, which is the equivalent to 3 pounds, 5 ounces) births during the 1990s, these were attributed partly to greater increases in percentages of VLBW births among whites, rather than to large reductions in VLBW among Blacks. If these trends persist, the national health objectives to eliminate racial disparities in LBW and VLBW births will not be met.

During 1989--1996, the crude singleton preterm birth rate increased 8% among non-Hispanic Whites but decreased 10% among non-Hispanic Blacks (MMWR, 1999). Blacks continue to have a two- to threefold higher risk than whites for VLBW.

VLBW infants constituted 1.6% of all births in Miami-Dade County in 1999 and increases slightly to 1.7% in 2003 when there were slightly over 500 babies born weighing less than 1,500 grams. In terms of race/ethnicity, the highest percentage of VLBW babies was born to non-Hispanic Black women.

Table 5.4 Percentage % of Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) Live births by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Miami-Dade County					
Maternal Race/Ethnicity		2000	2001	2002	2003
Non-Hispanic White	Number	47	53	52	58
	%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	Number	187	208	168	174
	%	2.7%	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%
Hispanic	Number	212	211	226	238
	%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Haitian	Number	48	52	52	67
	%	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.5%
Non-Hispanic Others	Number	4	3	6	7
	%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%
Unknown	Number	6	5	1	5
	%	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	Number	504	532	505	549
	%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%

Source: Healthy Start Coalition of Miami-Dade County Needs Assessment, 2006 based on data from the Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics. Florida Vital Statistics Annual Reports for 2000-2003.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS continues to disproportionately affect minority communities particularly Blacks. African-Americans account for 13% of total population, but account for 46% of new HIV infections and 50% of reported AIDS cases.

Table 5.5				
HIV and AIDS incidence by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Age, and Exposure				
Miami Dade County 2004				
Demographic Group/Exposure Category	AIDS Incidence 2004		HIV Incidence 2004	
	N	%	N	%
Race/Ethnicity				
White, Non-Hispanic	139	10%	228	14%
Black, Non-Hispanic	740	55%	783	47%
Hispanic	456	34%	639	38%
Other	13	1%	11	1%
Total:	1,348	100%	1,661	100%
Sex	N	%	N	%
Male	930	69%	1,168	70%
Female	418	31%	493	30%
Total:	1,348	100%	1,661	100%
Age	N	%	N	%
Under 20	18	1%	52	3%
20-24	41	3%	114	7%
25-29	86	6%	181	11%
30-39	415	31%	558	35%
40-49	453	34%	471	29%
50-59	231	17%	205	13%
60+	104	8%	80	5%
Total:	929	100%	1,661	100%
Male Adult/Adolescent AIDS Exposure Category	N	%	N	%
MSM	545	59%	779	67%
IDU	80	9%	48	4%
MSM/IDU	41	4%	30	3%
Heterosexual	262	28%	307	26%
Other	1	0%	1	<1%
Total	929	100%	1,661	100%
Female Adult/Adolescent AIDS Exposure Category	N	%	N	%
IDU	49	12%	34	7%
Heterosexual	362	87%	457	93%
Other	4	1%	1	<1%
Total	415	100%	492	100%

Table 5.6 Number of Resident HIV Deaths & Rate for 100,000 Population from Previous Year Race/Ethnicity & Sex Miami-Dade County 1998-2005																
Race/Ethnicity	1998		1999*		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White Male	42	56.6	53	21.2	43	16.8	46	17.8	33	12.6	19	8.5	24	11.0	29	13.9
White Female	10	4.0	8	3.2	11	4.3	9	3.5	8	3.1	7	3.2	6	2.8	15	7.2
Black Male	169	80.7	190	89.3	198	91.3	171	77.4	175	78.1	156	69.7	155	68.0	142	61.5
Black Female	118	50.6	145	61.2	130	54.0	138	56.3	108	43.4	121	49.0	127	50.7	103	40.1
Hispanic Male	82	13.9	100	16.6	79	12.9	86	13.8	58	9.2	87	12.9	94	13.6	99	13.8
Hispanic Female	21	3.3	15	2.3	19	2.9	15	2.2	17	2.5	11	1.5	15	2.0	15	2.0
Other**	2	15.1	1	7.4	-	0.0	1	6.9	12	80.9	23	54.6	21	48.4	4	8.9
TOTAL	444	22.1	512	23.1	480	21.2	466	20.3	17.7	17.7	18.0	18.0	442	18.5	407	16.7

Nutrition and Overweight (Obesity)

Table 5.7 Obesity Miami-Dade County 2002				
		Percentage	Confidence Interval	
All		19.9	16.0	23.9
Sex				
Men		22.9	16.1	29.7
Women		17.3	12.7	21.9
Race/ethnicity				
Non Hispanic White		20.6	13.2	28.0
Non Hispanic Black		33.9	21.7	46.0
Hispanic		15.4	10.6	20.2
Race/ethnicity-Sex				
Non Hispanic White men		19.8	8.1	31.5
Non Hispanic White women		21.3	11.7	31.0
Non Hispanic Black men		29.6	10.2	49.0
Non Hispanic Black women		38.3	22.9	53.6
Hispanic men		21.9	12.8	31.1
Hispanic women		9.7	4.9	14.6

Source for Dade County: *Prevalence of Major Behavioral Risk Factors in Dade County. A Report from the 2002 County Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey, Bureau of Epidemiology Florida Department of Health.*

Note: *Because the BRFSS is a random survey and all estimates of prevalence are subject to random sample errors, include 95% confidence intervals (CI) are included with each prevalence (%) in the tables. Prevalence is excluded from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates.*

Injury and Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is 1 of the 10 leading health objectives of Healthy People 2010 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007). Interpersonal violence has been declining according to National Center on Vital Statistics (Rennison & Welchans, 2000) down 49% from 1993-2001. Children were exposed to fewer violent parents. Black women still experience higher rates of violence. Barriers to help-seeking behaviors for black women included:

- Women of color often turn to informal service providers to receive services before reaching out to formal providers.
- Stigmatization. Women of color may feel shame and embarrassment with regards to experiencing IPV because of the lack of information the prevalence of IPV in their respective communities. They are often denied shelter services and perceived as having less valid threats.
- Women of color are encouraged to keep the business of the family within the family (Bent-Goodley, 2007, 2005).
- IPV is connected to higher levels of hypertension, diabetes, pain syndromes, miscarriage, abortion, insomnia, fatigue, urinary tract infections, irritable bowel syndrome, arthritis, chronic disability, migraines, stomach ulcers, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases (Bent-Goodley, 2007, 2005). These physical health issues co-occur with mental health issues and compound the health problems.

Adolescents

In Miami-Dade 2006, high numbers of violent deaths, resulting from gun violence, involving youths and children, occurred. Preventing violence and related health and risky social behaviors in adolescents is an important and programs to strengthen and reduce violence, to reduce either arrests or violence precursors are limited in the research literature. Criteria to certify the effectiveness of programs designed to reduce substance abuse, delinquency, or violence: (1) experimental design (randomized controlled trials); (2) statistically positive effect; (3) effect sustained for at least 1 year post-intervention; (4) at least one external randomized controlled trial replicating the results; (5) randomized controlled trial adequately addresses threats to internal validity; and (6) no known health compromising side effects. 11.3% of deaths per 100,000 population were related to firearm injuries in 1998 (age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population).

Health Resources

Miami-Dade County is below the state average of 61.4 workers per 100,000 population of state recommendations for both FTE workers and dollars spent. Miami-Dade County meets the number of recommended physicians and availability of hospital beds. At the same time, Miami-Dade spends the least amount. Overall, many members of minority groups defer health care consultations because of a lack of finances, mistrust, embarrassment, or fear of how they will be treated if they admit to using folk or traditional remedies (Brooten & Youngblut, 2005).

Table 5.8					
Health Resources by County 2002*					
	Miami-Dade County	Broward County	Palm Beach County	Monroe County	State Average
County Health Department Expenditures					
FTE Health Care Workers (per 100,000 population)	38.0	35.4	63.6	95.9	61.4
Dollars spent (in millions)	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$3.7	\$8.2	\$3.4
Physicians (per 100,000 population)	221	212	252	177	209.1
Hospital Beds (per 100,000 population)	401	372	295	330	334.3

*Source: Florida Department of Health, 2005a, 2005c, 2005d, 2005e

Overall, health conditions for the Black community in Miami-Dade County are substantially worse in comparison with other racial/ethnic groups. In conjunction with the increase in the number of Black residents living in poverty, Blacks face a serious challenge in obtaining adequate health services and overall access to healthcare. Miami-Dade County and its Black community have one of the highest numbers of AIDS cases in the nation. It is critical that preventative approaches be taken for both men and women of all ages in order to address and minimize this overwhelming disproportion.

Furthermore, high rates of infant mortality in the black population and low birth weight babies are a serious problem. Miami-Dade has higher rates than those standardized by the Healthy People 2010 objectives. As it relates to the younger Black generation in Miami-Dade County, there is also a dire need for an emphasis on health and sex education among that demographic. With the high number of Black student drop-outs, it is evident a greater number of young Blacks are spending more time outside of school, making them more susceptible to delinquency and developing health problems or even leading to pregnancy. As a result, with the poor access to public health care that exists for Blacks throughout the County, young pregnant Black women who require access to health care on an ongoing basis, will be prone to pregnancy-related illness and complications if this gap is not addressed. In addition, it is necessary that public health care facilities and departments countywide offer this population an opportunity to educate themselves on maternal and child health and nutrition. Mental health may also be a concern, as is substance abuse and co-occurring issues, especially with noticeable number of Black youth leaving the education system before completing high school and spiraling into the criminal justice system instead.

VI. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Metropolitan Center's 2007 report has several important findings that point to the persistence of racial inequality and disparity for Miami-Dade County's Black communities. These findings present a challenge to the political and business leaders of our community, as they attempt to mitigate racial and ethnic tensions. In addition, some of the report's findings have severe implications for the economic prosperity of the entire Miami-Dade Community.

Metropolitan Center's 2007 Report Key Findings:

1. Major disparities continue to exist between Miami-Dade's Black communities and other ethnic and racial groups that live in the County.
2. The Black "Brain Drain": talented Black professionals are leaving the County
3. An increasing number of Black children in Miami-Dade County are being raised by single mothers or by their grandparents.
4. Countywide participation of Blacks in the labor force has decreased in absolute terms since 1990.
5. Black unemployment increased from 4.9% in 1980 to 9.4% in 2005.
6. Black professionals are increasingly reliant on the public sector as for employment.
7. Blacks are dramatically underrepresented in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sector, which are relatively high-paying.
8. Middle and working-class Black families have been disproportionately affected by the housing affordability crisis.
9. 28.6% of Blacks still live in poverty.
10. The Miami-Dade Public School system is a major source of employment for Black professionals
11. Blacks hold the highest dropout rate, at 8.8%
12. Blacks comprise the largest percentage and number of students in alternative education
13. Blacks in Miami-County suffer from higher rates of diabetes, infant mortality, (3) HIV/AIDS, (4) obesity, (5) injury and violence prevention, and (6) heart disease and stroke,
14. The number of Black-owned businesses continues to rise in Miami-Dade County:
 - In 1992, there were 10,387 Black-owned businesses. In 2002, there were 28,359.
15. Receipts from Black-owned businesses doubled from \$800 million to over \$1.6 billion from 1992 to 2002.
16. Median family income for Black households has increased from 1999 to 2005 by approximately 10%.

Recommendations

The Metro Miami Action Plan (MMAP), through its programs and services, can take pride in the growth of Black-owned businesses. One of MMAP's original missions was to stimulate economic development within the Black community by assisting in the proliferation, development, and sustainability of Black-owned businesses. Nearly one-third of all MMAP activities have been dedicated to this mission. However, as the key findings illustrate, the Black community now faces new challenges.

MMAP is ideally situated among government agencies to assist in reversing the Black "Brain Drain." The challenge that Miami-Dade County's Black community faces today is to retain its professional middle-class. This should be a priority for MMAP as the flight of Black young professionals will have a direct impact on the future economic viability of Miami-Dade County at-large. The flight of Miami-Dade's Black professionals can be attributed to: Their perception that there are severe limitations to their economic advancement within Miami's private corporate sector; the lack of affordable professional housing, and low quality K-12 public education.

In the tradition of MMAP's first two reports, the research team makes the following recommendations:

1. Expand networking opportunities for Black entrepreneurs by promoting programs such as the South Dade's Small Business Capitalization Initiative, the Black Consumer Marketing Conference, and the Great Miami Chamber's Business Empowerment Network Series
2. Create 75 internships for Black college students in the fields of Business, Finance, and Real Estate- High-paying jobs in which Blacks are currently underrepresented.
3. Collaborate with local universities and Florida's traditional Black colleges to create scholarships in the fields of Business, Finance, and Real Estate.
4. Design a Mentor Program that pairs successful Black entrepreneurs with newly graduated Blacks
5. Expand current programs on Financial Literacy within Miami-Dade County Public Schools
6. Advocate for more public spending on education, especially K-12.
7. Develop a Black equivalent to Leadership Miami and Leadership Florida to create networking opportunities for young professionals.
8. Encourage and advocate large businesses to offer housing subsidies for their professional Black employees. For example, the programs the Baptist Hospital and University of Miami currently offer many of their middle-class employees.

This report shows that Miami-Dade County's Blacks are still plagued by poverty and disparity. If Miami-Dade government does not work to reverse the factors that have led to the "Brain Drain," poverty within the Black community will perpetuate. Thus, if out-migration of young Black professionals is not stemmed, Miami-Dade's Black communities will deteriorate into a haven of the Black underclass. This would further marginalize Miami-Dade's Blacks from the rest of the community.

APPENDIX