



# General Information On Miami-Dade County



## **GENERAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Set forth below is certain general information concerning County government and certain governmental services provided by the County.

### **History**

Miami-Dade County, Florida (the “County”), is the largest county in the southeastern United States in terms of population. The County is located in the southeastern corner of the State of Florida (the “State”), covers 2,209 square miles, and includes, among other municipalities, the cities of Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Hialeah. In 2020, the U.S. Census estimated the County’s population at over 2.7 million.

The County was created on January 18, 1836, under the Territorial Act of the United States. It included the land area now forming Palm Beach and Broward Counties, together with the land area of the present County. In 1909, Palm Beach County was established from the northern portion of what was then Dade County. In 1915, Palm Beach County and the County contributed nearly equal portions of land to create what is now Broward County. There have been no significant boundary changes to the County since 1915.

### **County Government**

The State Legislature in 1955 approved and submitted to a general election a constitutional amendment designed to give a new form of government to the County. The amendment was approved in a statewide general election in November 1956. A Dade County Charter Board was constituted and, in April 1957, completed a draft charter for the County. The proposed charter (the “Charter”) was adopted in a countywide election in May 1957 and became effective on July 20, 1957. The electors of the County were granted power to revise and amend the Charter from time to time by countywide vote.

Since 2007, the electors have amended the County Charter to change materially how the County is governed. Previously, the County was governed by a Board of County Commissioners (“Board”) with all administrative matters handled by a County Manager who reported to the Board. Under this form of government, the elected Mayor had limited powers. As a result of three Charter amendments, the electors have established a “strong mayor” form of government. All administrative matters were transferred from the County Manager to the Mayor on November 4, 2008, and the office of County Manager was eliminated as a charter office on November 14, 2012. The Mayor has authority over all departments including the appointment of each director.

The County has home rule powers, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution and general laws of the State. The County, in effect, is both (1) a county government with certain powers effective throughout the entire County, including 34 municipalities, and (2) a municipal government for the unincorporated area of the County. The County does not displace or replace the cities, but supplements them. The County can take over particular activities of a city’s operations if the services fall below minimum standards set by the Board or with the consent of the governing body of a particular city.

The County has assumed responsibility on a countywide basis for an increasing number of functions and services, including the following:

- (a) Countywide police services, complementing the municipal police services within the cities and providing full-service police protection for the unincorporated areas of the County, with direct access to the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C. and the Florida Crime Information Center.
- (b) Uniform system of fire protection, complementing the municipal fire protection services within five municipalities and providing full-service fire protection for the Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Service District, which includes the unincorporated area of the County and the 29 municipalities that have consolidated their fire departments within the Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Department. The Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Department also provides emergency medical services by responding to and providing on-site treatment to the seriously sick and injured.

(c) Certain expenses of the State’s consolidated two-tier court system (pursuant to Florida Statutes §29.008). The two-tier court system consists of the higher Circuit Court and the lower County Court. The Circuit Court handles domestic relations, felonies, probate, civil cases where the amount in dispute is \$15,000 or more, juvenile cases, and appeals from the County Court. The County Court handles violations of municipal ordinances, misdemeanors, and civil cases where the amount in dispute is less than \$15,000.

(d) Countywide water and sewer system operated by the Water and Sewer Department.

(e) Jackson Memorial Hospital (“JMH”), which is operated, maintained, and governed by an independent governing body called the Public Health Trust (the “Trust”). Based on the number of admissions to a single facility, JMH is one of the nation’s busiest medical centers. The Board appoints members of the Board of Trustees for the Trust and also approves the budget of the Trust. The County continues to subsidize treatment of indigent patients on a contractual basis with the Trust.

(f) Unified transit system, consisting of various surface public transportation systems, a 24.8-mile-long rapid transit system, the Metromover component of the rapid rail transit system with 4.4 miles of an elevated double-loop system, and Metrobus operating an estimated 27.1 million annualized revenue miles, under Fiscal Year 2022 pandemic recovery effort conditions and constraints.

(g) The Miami Dade Public Library System (“MDPLS”) is the eighth largest (based on population served) public library system in the United States. It serves a population of 2.7 million residents, including the reciprocal borrowers from the cities of Hialeah, North Miami, North Miami Beach, and Homestead, as well as visitors to the County. The Library consists of a Main Library, five regional branches, 43 neighborhood branches, four YOUmedia Miami locations, two Youmake Miami locations, three bookmobiles, one Technobus, and a Health and Wellness Information Center, offering education, information, recreation and technology-based materials and programs. In addition to its robust physical collection of nearly 2 million items and vast home technology lending options, MDPLS offers over 1.1 million downloadable eBooks and streaming eAudio, 4,521 recurring downloadable digital magazines and millions of downloadable and streaming songs and music videos, all in a variety of formats and languages 24 hours per day, seven days per week through its website and mobile app.

(h) Property appraisal services, performed by the County’s Property Appraiser’s office, and tax collection services, performed by the County’s Tax Collector. All collected taxes are distributed directly to each governmental entity, according to its respective tax levy. The municipalities, the Board of Public Instruction and several State agencies use data furnished to them by the County Tax Collector for the purpose of budget preparations and for their governmental operations.

(i) Enforcing minimum standards throughout the County in areas such as environmental resources management, building and zoning, consumer protection, health, housing, and welfare.

(j) Collecting and disposing of solid waste from households within the unincorporated area and certain municipalities of the County. In Fiscal Year 2022, the Solid Waste Management Department collected and disposed of garbage and trash from approximately 348,626 household units.

(k) Owning and operating the Dante B. Fascell Port of Miami (the “Port”) through the County’s Seaport Department. As of September 2022, the Port is ranked among one of the top container cargo ports in the world.

(l) The following airport facilities: (i) the Miami International Airport, the principal commercial airport serving South Florida; (ii) the Opa-locka Executive Airport, a 1,810 acre facility; (iii) the Opa-locka West Airport, a 420 acre facility that has been decommissioned; (iv) the Miami Executive Airport, a 1,380-acre facility; (v) the Homestead General Aviation Airport, a 960-acre facility; and (vi) the Training and Transition Airport, a facility of approximately 24,300 acres located in Collier and Miami-Dade Counties. All of these facilities are County-owned and operated by the Miami-Dade Aviation Department.

(m) Several miscellaneous services, including mosquito and animal control.

## **Economy**

The County's economy has transitioned from mixed service and industrial in the 1970s to a knowledge-based economy. The shift to knowledge-based sectors, such as life sciences, aviation, financial services and IT/Telecom has diversified the local economy. Other important sectors include international trade, health services and the tourism industry, which remains one of the largest sectors in the local economy. Wholesale and retail trades are strong economic forces in the local economy and are projected to continue as such, which is reflective of the County's position as a wholesale center in Southeast Florida, serving a large international market. The diversification of the economy creates a more stable economic base.

The Miami-Dade Beacon Council (the "Beacon Council"), a public-private partnership, is the official economic development organization for the County. The organization was founded in 1985 as an outgrowth of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce to focus on business recruitment, expansion and retention, and facilitates business growth and expansion locally, nationally and internationally. The Beacon Council is the steward for the countywide economic development plan, One Community One Goal, to strengthen and diversify the economy with high paying jobs.

## **International Commerce**

Approximately 1,400 multinational corporations are established in South Florida. Its proximity to the Caribbean, Mexico, and Central and South America makes it a natural center for trade to and from North America. In addition, the international background of many of its residents is an important labor force characteristic for multinational companies that operate across language and cultural differences.

Trade with Latin America, Europe and Caribbean countries has generated substantial growth in the number of financial institutions conducting business in the County. The large Spanish-speaking labor force and the County's proximity to Latin America have also contributed to the growth of the banking industry in the County. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, as of September 30, 2022, there were 25 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States; two of which were located in the County with a combined \$8.5 billion on deposit. Edge Act Banks are federally chartered organizations offering a wide range of banking services but limited to international transactions only. The Edge Act Banks located in the County are Banco Itau International and Banco Santander International.

## **Corporate Expansion**

The favorable geographic location of the County, a well-trained labor force and the favorable transportation infrastructure have allowed the economic base of the County to expand by attracting and retaining many national and international firms doing business with Latin America, the Caribbean, the United States and the rest of the world. Among these corporations with world and/or national headquarters in the County are Carnival Cruise Lines, Royal Caribbean Cruises, and Lennar. Those corporations with Latin American regional headquarters include Exxon, AIG, Microsoft, Visa International and Wal-Mart.

## **Industrial Development**

The role of the Miami-Dade County Industrial Development Authority (the "IDA") is the development and management of the Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program, which serves as a financial incentive to support private sector business and industry expansion and location. Programs developed are consistent with the IDA's legal status and compatible with the economic development goals established by the Board and other economic development organizations operating in the County. Between 1979 and the creation of the Beacon Council in 1985, the IDA provided expansion and location assistance to 195 private sector businesses, accounting for a capital investment of \$695 million and the creation of over 11,286 new jobs.

The IDA's principal program, the Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program, has generated 492 applications through September 30, 2022. From 1986 to September 2022, bonds for 268 company projects have been issued in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$2.9 billion under the Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program. Approximately 13,975 new jobs have been generated by these projects. The

IDA continues to manage approximately 43 outstanding Industrial Development Revenue Bond Issues, equating to approximating \$1 billion in capital investment.

### **Other Developmental Activities**

In October 1979, the Miami-Dade County Health Facilities Authority (the “Health Authority”) was formed to assist local not-for-profit health care corporations to acquire, construct, improve or refinance health care projects located in the County through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds or notes. As of September 2022, the total amount of revenue and revenue refunding bonds issued by the Health Authority was over \$2.35 billion.

In October 1969, the Board created the Miami-Dade County Educational Facilities Authority (the “EFA”) to give institutions of higher learning within the County an additional means to finance facilities and structures needed to maintain and expand learning opportunities and intellectual development. As of September 2022, the EFA had issued 54 series of bonds totaling over \$2.51 billion.

In December 1978, the Housing Finance Authority of Miami-Dade County (the “HFA”) was formed to issue bonds to provide the HFA with moneys to purchase mortgage loans secured by mortgages on single-family residential real property owned by low and moderate income persons residing in the County. Since its inception the HFA has generated \$1.213 billion in mortgage funds through the issuance of revenue bonds under the Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program. As of September 2022, under the HFA’s Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, revenue bonds aggregating approximately \$2.883 billion had been issued for new construction or rehabilitation of 29,998 multi-family units.

The bonds issued by the foregoing authorities and the IDA are not debts or obligations of the County or the State or any political subdivision thereof but are payable solely from the revenues provided by the respective private activity borrower as security therefor.

### **Film Industry**

The entertainment industry substantially contributes to the County’s local economy and makes up roughly 80% of all film, television and digital content in the State of Florida. The Miami-Dade Office of Film and Entertainment, branded as FilMiami, is a full-service film commission providing location and logistics assistance, film/photo permitting for the County and multiple municipalities, a government liaison, production information, and referral sources. The office attracts motion media production crews (including movies, television, and commercials) to film in the County and offers support so that productions can accomplish their work smoothly. The office approves all film permits on behalf of the County and works with all county departments, state and federal agencies including the private sector to streamline projects. The office also markets and promotes Miami-Dade County as a premier destination for television/film/photo/digital media, while also nurturing the local content creators that continue to develop a creative film and entertainment community. The Office also manages film incentives and issues grants.

The industry continues to grow as the entertainment sector expands with the advent of new technologies such as virtual production and artificial intelligence that are driving the creation of more content. The County continues to be a world-class production hub for film, television, and digital media. It is home to many production companies, soundstages and recording studios, Spanish-language production facilities, and many businesses that support motion pictures, videos, digital, and still shoots. The film, television, and digital industry supports direct and indirect jobs for the local creative sector and is home to some of the best-known actors, celebrities, and musical artists globally.

In late 2017, the Board of County Commissioners approved a performance-based local incentive program that was created to attract more entertainment production. The County’s TV, Film, and Entertainment Production Incentive Program awards projects that spend \$1,000,000 locally (Tier 1) and \$500,000 (Tier 2) a 10% rebate on productions that meet the criteria of the program. In Fiscal Year 2022 over \$204 million was spent into the local economy from projects permitted through FilMiami’s permitting system and accounted for over 12,000 jobs created. Notable

productions from HBO, Amazon, Warner Brothers, Apple TV, Netflix, Hulu and NBC Universal all filmed projects in Miami-Dade County.

Looking forward to Fiscal Year 2023, the County will continue to be at the forefront of the film & entertainment industry's list of top global locations. The County will also be revising its current *TV, Film, and Entertainment Production Incentive Program* as well as creating a new *High Impact Film Fund Program* with the intention of attracting larger sized television series and major motion picture projects that will significantly impact the local economy in terms of production spend and job creation. The County recognizes that film incentives are an integral component of modern film financing and is also in discussions with major studios on projects that would invest millions of dollars in Miami-Dade County.

The Apple/TV Warner Brothers television series "Bad Monkey" is expected to return to Miami-Dade for season two and another large project from Amazon Studios is in the works. Other notable projects that have been filmed in Miami-Dade in FY23 include Warner Brothers "Blue Beetle", "A Missed Connection", "Learning to Love" and "The Best Woman" all from Brand New Movies LLC. There were several significant commercials filmed in Miami-Dade that include a Remy Martin Superbowl commercial, and commercials from Hyundai, Google Pixel, Home Depot, L'Oréal, Wayfair and Nike. Notable music videos include content from Future, Menudo, Maluma and others. Major still photography projects include TJ Maxx, Frontgate, Marshalls, Tommy Hilfiger, Nike, Elle Magazine France, Macys, Amazon, and Tommy Bahama.

The film and television industry is a highly effective source for economic development with high-wage jobs and immediate cash infusion for small businesses. So far, the local spend for FY22-23 is over \$81.6 million for projects permitted through FilMiami and created over 7,793 jobs. We are poised to be in a great position to attract more film and entertainment projects that will make significant impact to the local economy. We expect to not only exceed last year's numbers but continue to attract large-scale projects to the County for the foreseeable future.

## **Surface Transportation**

The County owns and operates through its Transit Department a unified multi-modal public transportation system. Operating in a fully integrated configuration, the County's Transit Department provides public transportation services through: (i) Metrorail - a 24.8-mile, 23-station elevated electric rail line connecting South Miami-Dade and the City of Hialeah with the Downtown and Civic Center areas and Miami International Airport providing over 11.4 million passenger trips annually, under Fiscal Year 2022 pandemic recovery effort conditions and constraints ; (ii) Metromover - a fully automated, driverless, 4.4-mile elevated electric double-loop people-mover system interfaced with Metrorail and completing nearly 5.5 million passenger trips annually, under Fiscal Year 2022 pandemic conditions and constraints, throughout nominally 21 stations (please note: Freedom Tower Station has been closed over a year for renovations, bringing the operating number down to 20) in the central business district and south to the Brickell international banking area and north to the Omni area; and (iii) Metrobus, including both directly operated and contracted conventional urban bus service, operating an estimated 27.1 million annualized revenue miles, interconnecting with all Metrorail stations and key Metromover stations, and providing over 37.5 million passenger trips annually, under Fiscal Year 2022 pandemic recovery effort conditions and constraints.

The County also provides para-transit service to qualified elderly and handicapped riders through its Special Transportation Service, which supplies nearly 1.33 million passenger trips per year in a demand-response environment, Fiscal Year 2022 pandemic recovery effort conditions and constraints.

The Department of Transportation and Public Work's ridership has been continuing to increase since the height of the pandemic's first wave (April 2020), reflecting the expected subsequent and still ongoing recovery.

Additionally, the County's Transit Department is operating the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on the South Miami-Dade Busway, a dedicated-use BRT corridor that runs parallel to US1/South Dixie Highway. The South Miami-Dade Busway, which began operating in 1997 and was extended in December 2007, traverses over twenty miles, connecting Florida City (SW 344<sup>th</sup> Street) with the Metrorail system, with connection to downtown Miami.

## Airport

The County owns and operates the Miami International Airport (the “Airport”), the principal commercial airport serving Southeast Florida. During Fiscal Year 2022, the Airport handled 49,733,342 passengers and 2,807,140 tons of airfreight. The Airport is classified by the Federal Aviation Administration as a large hub airport, the highest classification given by that organization.

The Airport is also one of the principal maintenance and overhaul bases, as well as a principal training center, for the airline industry in the United States, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

### Passengers and Cargo Handled by Airport 2018 - 2022

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Passengers (in thousands)</b>	<b>Cargo Tonnage (in millions)</b>	<b>Total Landed Weight (million lbs.)</b>
2018	44,938	2.37	37,457
2019	45,812	2.35	37,858
2020	25,382	2.30	27,681
2021	30,219	2.65	32,460
2022	49,733	2.81	41,894

SOURCE: Miami-Dade County Aviation Department

## Seaport

The Port is an island port, which covers 520 acres of land, operated by the Seaport Department. It is the world’s largest multi-day cruise port. For Fiscal Year 2022, embarkations and debarkations totaled 4,022,544 passengers and containerized cargo movements at the Port amounted to approximately 1,197,664 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units). The following table sets forth a five-year summary of both cruise passengers served and cargo handled:

### Passengers and Cargo Handled by Port 2018- 2022

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Cruise Passengers (including Ferry Service) (in thousands)</b>	<b>Cargo TEUs (Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) (in thousands)</b>
2018	5,597	1,084
2019	6,824	1,121
2020	3,478	1,067
2021	252	1,254
2022	4,022	1,198

SOURCE: Miami-Dade County Seaport Department

## Tourism

The County is a leading center for tourism in the State of Florida and the State’s principal port of entry for international air travelers and the Airport has the highest international passenger traffic.

Riding on the coattails of 2021, in many ways 2022 was another record year. In 2022, 19.2 million overnight visitors and an additional 7.3 million day visitors totaling 26.5 million traveled to the area, resulting in a year over year net gain of over 2 million people. With this increase in volume of visitors came additional spending, which also exceeded the prior year. Tourist spent an estimated \$20.8 billion, an increase of 8% over 2021.

The momentum that built during 2021 carried over into 2022, with continued demand at levels never seen before. Miami International Airport (MIA) added more flights and recently welcomed low-cost carriers, which included Southwest, JetBlue, and Spirit, all of which contributed to the influx of travelers. Additionally, the cruise industry experienced a surge in passenger volume starting in the summer and by the end of the year, returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Domestic visitation still made up much of the overall deficit created by a lack of visitors from traditional international markets, nevertheless the overall international recovery was strong. The primary purpose of visits for tourist continued to be leisure-driven. However, similar to trends in the latter half of 2021, many visitors came to the area to visit friends and relatives, as well as to shop and take part in outside leisure activities. Florida has been one of the fastest growing states in the U.S., and this helped fuel both domestic and international visitation to Greater Miami & Miami Beach.

While much of the overall tourism momentum was driven by domestic visitation, traditional international visitor markets also began to return. By year end, Canadians were returning in numbers equal to pre-pandemic levels. Brazilians, despite many travel related barriers rose to the #2 ranking of top international overnight visitor markets. Both the United Kingdom and Spain, which were largely absent in 2021, returned in force and resulted in ranking #5 and #6 top international overnight markets, respectively. Latin American markets, for the most part, continued to flourish and Colombia, the #1 ranking international overnight market in 2021, held on to the #1 ranking for 2022. All told, international visitation increased by 13% year over year.

The following is a five-year schedule of domestic and international visitors, including a further breakdown of international visitors by region of origin, and the estimated economic impact produced by those visitors:

<b>Visitors and Their Estimated Economic Impact</b>						
<b>2018-2022</b>						
	<b>Visitors</b>			<b>Estimated Economic Impact</b>		
	<b>(in thousands)</b>			<b>(in millions)</b>		
	<b><u>Domestic</u></b>	<b><u>Int'l</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Domestic</u></b>	<b><u>Int'l</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
2018	15,560	7,692	23,252	8,330	9,558	17,888
2019	17,263	6,905	24,168	9,482	8,378	17,860
2020	9,139	2,455	11,594	5,415	2,501	7,916
2021	19,031	5,189	24,220	12,727	6,495	19,222
2022	20,657	5,843	26,500	14,733	6,058	20,792

SOURCE: Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau Annual Report  
 Note: As of 2018, amounts for visitors include both day trippers and overnight visitors

**International Visitors by Region  
2018-2022  
(in thousands)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Central and South America</u>	<u>Canada /Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	1,817	583	4,459	833	7,692
2019	1,772	553	2,220	838	5,383
2020	288	342	859	353	1,842
2021	202	791	2,529	225	3,747
2022	650	1,037	2,417	639	4,743

SOURCE: Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau Annual Report

**Employment**

The following table illustrates the economic diversity of the County's employment base. No single industry dominates the County's employment market, and there have not been any significant decreases within the industry classifications displayed for the latest years for which information is available:

<b>ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS 2018-2022</b>										
	<u>Sept. 2018</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sept. 2019</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sept. 2020</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sept. 2021</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sept. 2022</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Goods Producing Sector</b>										
Construction	53,000	4.4	54,300	4.5	52,600	4.7	51,900	4.4	55,000	4.4
Manufacturing	42,000	3.5	42,400	3.5	40,100	3.6	40,900	3.4	43,300	3.4
Mining & Natural Resources	500	0.0	500	0.0	500	0.0	600	0.1	500	0.0
<b>Total Goods-Producing Sector</b>	<b>95,500</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>97,200</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>93,200</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>93,400</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>98,800</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Service Providing Sector</b>										
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	81,100	6.8	88,300	7.3	81,500	7.3	85,200	7.2	92,000	7.3
Wholesale Trade	73,800	6.2	73,800	6.1	69,400	6.3	73,900	6.2	77,400	6.1
Retail Trade	144,600	12.1	142,200	11.7	131,100	11.8	135,900	11.4	142,300	11.3
Information	19,800	1.7	20,600	1.7	18,400	1.7	20,900	1.8	24,200	1.9
Finance Activities	80,800	6.7	81,300	6.7	80,400	7.2	85,500	7.2	91,000	7.2
Professional and Business Services	177,400	14.8	181,500	14.9	172,600	15.5	187,300	15.8	206,000	16.3
Education and Health Services	187,200	15.6	191,700	15.8	183,900	16.6	195,000	16.4	205,500	16.3
Leisure and Hospitality	142,200	11.9	144,300	11.9	93,900	8.5	126,700	10.7	139,600	11.0
Other Services	51,200	4.3	50,100	4.1	44,700	4.0	46,100	3.9	47,100	3.7
Government	144,700	12.1	145,600	12.0	140,900	12.7	138,800	11.7	139,600	11.0
<b>Total Service Providing Sector</b>	<b>1,102,800</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>1,119,400</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>1,016,800</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>1,095,300</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>1,164,700</b>	<b>92.2</b>
<b>Total Non-Agricultural Employment</b>	<b>1,198,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,216,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,110,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,188,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,263,500</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Statistic, Current Employment Statistics. Prepared by Miami-Dade County, Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, May, 2023.

The following tables set forth the leading public and private County employers for 2016<sup>(1)</sup>:

**Ten Largest Public Employers**

<b>Employer's Name</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	31,000
Miami-Dade County	24,692
Federal Government	19,300
Florida State Government	19,200
Jackson Health System	8,163
Florida International University	4,951
City of Miami	3,820
Homestead AFB	2,810
Miami Dade College	2,572
Miami VA Healthcare System	2,500

**Ten Largest Private Employers**

<b>Employer's Name</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>
University of Miami	13,864
Baptist Health South Florida	13,369
American Airlines	11,773
Carnival Cruise Lines	3,500
Miami Children's Hospital	3,500
Mount Sinai Medical Center	3,321
Florida Power & Light Company	3,011
Royal Caribbean International/Celebrity Cruises	2,989
Wells Fargo	2,050
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	2,000

SOURCE: The Beacon Council/Miami-Dade County, Florida

<sup>(1)</sup> Information is based on data from calendar year 2016, which was the latest data available as of the date of this report.

The following table sets forth the unemployment rates for the last five years and for the United States, the State of Florida and the County.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
2015- 2022**

<b>Area</b>	<b>2018*</b>	<b>2019*</b>	<b>2020*</b>	<b>2021*</b>	<b>2022*</b>
USA	3.9%	3.7%	8.1%	5.3%	3.6%
Florida	3.6	3.2	8.1	4.6	2.9
Miami-Dade County	3.7	2.9	8.2	5.5	2.6

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Market Statistics LAUS Program. Miami-Dade County, Regulatory and Environmental Resources Department, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, 2023. \*State and County data were subject to revision on March 1,2023.

The following table sets forth the Per Capita Personal Income for the last five years for the United States, the Southeastern region, the State of Florida and the County.

**Per Capita Personal Income  
2016 - 2021**

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States**</u>	<u>Southeastern**</u>	<u>Florida**</u>	<u>Miami-Dade*</u>
2016	\$ 49,613	\$ 43,951	\$ 46,454	\$ 44,479
2017	51,573	45,748	49,020	48,755
2018	53,817	47,633	51,444	52,942
2019	55,724	49,414	53,375	54,316
2020	59,147	52,213	56,096	57,213
2021	63,444	56,118	60,761	Unavailable

(\*) Note that this table contains the most current information available as of the date of this Report.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistic Administration. Bureau of Economic Analysis/Regional Economic Information System; Online, March, 2022

\*Last updated: November 16, 2021-- new statistics for 2020; revised statistics for 2010-2019.

\*\*Last updated: March 23, 2022-- preliminary statistics for 2021; revised statistics 2010-2020.

Note: All dollar estimates are in thousands of current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

**County Demographics**

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

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Under 16	495,375	479,211	485,889	484,001	483,740	484,806
16-64	1,457,435	1,665,211	1,730,279	1,768,243	1,815,266	1,871,051
65 & Over	300,552	352,013	402,468	449,523	501,479	558,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,253,362</b>	<b>2,496,435</b>	<b>2,618,636</b>	<b>2,701,767</b>	<b>2,800,485</b>	<b>2,914,784</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2000, 2010, 2020, American Community Survey 2019-1 year estimate. Intercensal Estimates and Projections (2015-2030) provided by Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, 2022.

**Trend and Forecasts, Population in  
Incorporated and Unincorporated Area  
1960-2022**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population in Incorporated Areas</u>	<u>Population in Unincorporated Areas</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage Growth in Population</u>
<b><u>Trends:</u></b>				
1960	582,713	352,334	935,047	N/A
1970	730,425	537,367	1,267,792	35.6 %
1980	829,881	795,900	1,625,781	28.2
1990	909,371	1,027,723	1,937,094	19.1
2000	1,049,074	1,204,288	2,253,362	16.3
2010	1,386,864	1,109,571	2,496,435	10.8
2020	1,514,817	1,186,950	2,701,767	8.2
2021	1,523,917	1,191,592	2,715,509	0.5
<b><u>Forecasts:</u></b>				
2022	1,534,468	1,197,341	2,731,809	0.6

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Reports for 1960-2010. Projections (2020 - 2022) provided by Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, 2022.

**Miami-Dade County**  
**Population By Race and Ethnic Group<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**1980 - 2020**  
**(in thousands)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Hispanic<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Black<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Non-Hispanic Whites and Others</u>
1980	1,626	581	284	773
1985	1,771	768	367	656
1990	1,967	968	409	618
1995	2,084	1,155	446	519
2000	2,253	1,292	457	534
2005	2,403	1,455	461	497
2010	2,496	1,624	496	449
2015	2,617	1,741	476	458
2020	2,701	1,857	457	466

(In Percentages)

1980 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	36	17	48
1985 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	43	21	37
1990 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	49	21	31
1995 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	55	21	25
2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	57	20	24
2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	61	21	20
2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	65	20	18
2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	67	18	18
2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	69	17	17

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population Reports for 1980-2010. Projections (2015 and 2020) provided by Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, May 2022.

<sup>(1)</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic Blacks are counted as both Hispanic and Black. Other Non-Hispanics are grouped with Non-Hispanic White category. Sum of components exceeds total.

<sup>(2)</sup> Numbers may not add due to rounding