



General Information On Miami-Dade County

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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 2025, the U.S. Census estimated the County's population at over 2.8 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 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.

On November 6, 2018, voters in the State of Florida adopted Amendment 10 to the State Constitution. As a result of Amendment 10, effective January 7, 2025, there are a total of five constitutional offices operating in our County, all of which are run independently from Miami-Dade County government: the Sheriff, the Supervisor of Elections, the Property Appraiser, the Tax Collector, and the Clerk of Court and Comptroller.

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 operated and governed by the Miami Dade Sheriff's office.

(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 \$50,000 or more, juvenile cases, and appeals from the County Court. The County Court handles violations of municipal ordinances, misdemeanors, and civil cases involving damages up to \$50,000 and small claims cases involving amounts up to \$8,000.

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

(e) Jackson Health System, anchored by 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 27.2 million annualized revenue miles in 2025.

(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. MDPLS consists of a Main Library, five regional branches, 44 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 1.3 million downloadable eBooks and streaming eAudio, 5,136 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 Miami-Dade County Office of the Tax Collector. All collected taxes are distributed directly to each governmental entity, according to its respective tax levy. The municipalities, the Board of Public Instruction and several State agencies use data furnished to them by the Miami-Dade County Office of the 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 2024-25 (FY 2025), the Solid Waste Management Department collected and disposed of garbage and trash from approximately 355,748 household units.

(k) Owning and operating the Dante B. Fascell Port of Miami (the "Port") through the County's Seaport Department. PortMiami is globally recognized as the Cruise Capital of the World®. As the Cargo

Gateway of the Americas®, it is strategically located at the intersection of north–south and east–west trade routes, linking global markets to the United States.

(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. Miami-Dade County's flourishing economy owes everything to its robust transportation infrastructure and consular institutions, with numerous embassies, a world-class port, and an airport providing a bedrock for trade and travel between Miami and the world. 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, through its nonprofit Foundation, administers Opportunity Miami, a community-driven economic initiative intended to enhance regional competitiveness, expand economic diversification, and support sustainable, high-wage job growth.

International Commerce

Miami's economic prosperity is fueled by a thriving business-friendly environment, low taxes, and access to a wealth of opportunities. With no state income tax and superb connections with Latin America and the Caribbean, Greater Miami has long been a magnet for businesses looking to expand toward the Southern part of the continent. Approximately 1,200 multinational corporations have set up their Latin American operations headquarters in Miami-Dade County, confirming Miami's ideal location for businesses with global ambitions. 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. A staggering one-third of all U.S. exports to the region pass through Miami, highlighting its strategic importance. 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, 2025, there were 23 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States, two of which were located in the County with a combined \$7.9 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 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 Federal 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 497 applications through September 30, 2025. From 1986 to September 2025, bonds for 272 company projects have been issued in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$3.2 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 40 outstanding Industrial Development Revenue Bond Issues, equating to approximately \$1.2 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 2025, 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 2025, the EFA had issued 56 series of bonds totaling over \$3.37 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 2025, under the HFA's Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, revenue bonds aggregating approximately \$4.344 billion had been issued for new construction or rehabilitation of 36,849 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 County's local economy and makes up a significant portion of all film, television and digital content in the State of Florida. The Miami-Dade Office of Film and

Entertainment, branded as Film Miami, is a full-service film commission providing location and logistics assistance, film/photo permitting for the County and multiple municipalities, 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 and 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 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 FY 2025, over \$87 million was spent on the local economy from projects permitted through Film Miami's permitting system, which accounted for over 12,707 jobs created and 7,477 hotel room night stays. Notable productions from Netflix, Amazon, NBCUniversal, Telemundo Studios, 20th Television (ABC), National Geographic TV all filmed projects in Miami-Dade County. Notable commercials included Ray Ban, Toyota, Target, Hertz, Peloton, Mercedes, HIMS, Adidas, Coppertone, Rolex, BMW, Coach, Volvo, Lucid and FPL. Notable television series included M.I.A. Season 1, and Velvet and notable movies included 72 Hours, The Rip and Rolling Loud. Still photography continues to play an important part of the Miami-Dade County film-related economy. Notable still shoots included Jaguar, Adidas, Corona, Anthropologie, Michael Kors, Dior, GQ, Range Rover, and Madewell. These projects combined had a multimillion-dollar economic impact on Miami-Dade and hired residents, supported local businesses, and generated tourism.

Looking forward to Fiscal Year 2025-26, Miami-Dade County will continue to be at the forefront of the film & entertainment industry's list of top global locations. The County plans to revise its previous film incentive program and identify and pursue alternative funding sources to enhance and sustain the local film production industry.

Miami-Dade will continue to stand out as a premier destination for production companies seeking the ideal location for their projects. Its year-round favorable weather, highly skilled and experienced crews, film-friendly community, and unwavering support from the Film Commission position Miami-Dade ahead of competing markets. These advantages ensure that the region remains a top choice for filmmakers and production teams looking for excellence and reliability.

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 nearly 15 million passenger trips annually in FY 2025 ; (ii) Metromover - a fully automated, driverless, 4.4-mile elevated electric double-loop people-mover system interfaced with Metrorail and completing over 7.4 million passenger trips annually in FY 2025, operating across 21 stations in the central business district and extending 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 27.2 million annualized revenue miles, interconnecting with all Metrorail stations and key Metromover stations, and providing over 57.2 million passenger trips annually in FY 2025.

The County also provides paratransit service to qualified elderly people and riders with disabilities through its Special Transportation Service, which supplies over 1.63 million passenger trips per year in a demand-response environment. Following the significant decline in ridership during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Department of Transportation and Public Works has experienced a steady recovery beginning in 2021. Ridership has since stabilized, with current levels generally consistent with recent years.

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, spans over twenty miles, connecting Florida City (SW 344th 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 FY 2025, the Airport handled 55,239,896 passengers and 3,331,636 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. The following table sets forth a five-year summary of both passengers served and cargo handled:

Passengers and Cargo Handled by Airport

2021-2025

Fiscal Year	Passengers (in thousands)	Cargo Tonnage (in millions)	Total Landed Weight (million lbs.)
2021	30,219	2.65	32,460
2022	49,733	2.81	41,894
2023	51,563	2.77	42,221
2024	55,703	2.92	45,091
2025	55,240	3.33	46,516

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 FY 2025, embarkations and debarkations totaled 8,564,151 passengers and containerized cargo movements at the Port amounted to approximately 1,115,058 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
2021- 2025**

Fiscal Year	Cruise Passengers (including Ferry Service) (in thousands)	Cargo TEUs (Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) (in thousands)
2021	252	1,254
2022	4,022	1,198
2023	7,299	1,098
2024	8,233	1,089
2025	8,564	1,115

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. The Airport is ranked second in international passenger traffic and PortMiami remains the largest cruise ship port in the world.

In 2024, a total of 28.2 million visitors (20.1 million overnight visitors and an additional 8.1 million day-trip visitors) traveled to the area. With the growing influx of visitors came additional spending, which also exceeded the prior year. Tourists spent an estimated \$22 billion, an increase of 4% over 2023. Furthermore, the total economic impact of tourism amounted to \$31.1 billion, a 5% increase year-over-year.

Continuing the growth of tourism over the past few years in the wake of COVID-19, hotel room demand, air travel, and cruise passenger volume all increased year-over-year. Miami International Airport has created additional capacity, enabling better access to the Greater Miami & Miami Beach area. The many events that Miami is known for, along with newer ones such as Formula 1, all contributed to the success of the destination. Furthermore, meeting and convention activity gained momentum, and bookings quickly filled the convention centers and hotels.

Total visitation increased by 4% from 2023. This is driven by increasing domestic demand as well as a sustained rebound from international visitation. Floridians also visited in volumes above the prior year. While much of the overall tourism momentum was driven by domestic visitation, traditional international visitor markets continued to return. Visitors spent more in 2024 than ever \$22 billion compared to \$21.1 billion in 2023, a net increase of 4%. The increase was driven by stronger spending among all visitor segments, particularly domestic.

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

**Visitors and Their Estimated Economic Impact
2020-2024**

	Visitors (in thousands)				Estimated Economic Impact (in billions)			
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Int'l</u>	<u>Fl. Resident</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Int'l</u>	<u>Fl. Resident</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	5,749	2,456	3,390	11,594	\$ 4.2	\$ 2.5	\$ 1.3	\$ 7.9
2021	12,074	5,189	6,958	24,220	9.8	6.5	3.0	19.2
2022	12,768	5,843	7,889	26,501	11.4	6.1	3.4	20.8
2023	12,656	6,206	8,311	27,173	10.7	6.6	3.8	21.1
2024	12,971	6,441	8,818	28,230	11.0	7.0	4.0	22.0

SOURCE: Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau Annual Report
Note: Amounts for visitors include both day trippers and overnight visitors

**International Visitors by Region
2020-2024
(in thousands)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Central and South America</u>	<u>Canada /Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	288	342	859	353	1,842
2021	202	791	2,529	225	3,747
2022	650	1,037	2,417	639	4,743
2023	642	1,139	2,388	737	4,906
2024	729	1,118	2,470	816	5,133

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:

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS 2021-2025										
	Sept. 2021	Percent	Sept. 2022	Percent	Sept. 2023	Percent	Sept. 2024	Percent	Sept. 2025	Percent
Goods Producing Sector										
Construction	51,900	4.4%	54,800	4.3%	57,200	4.4%	60,500	4.5%	63,300	4.7%
Manufacturing	40,900	3.4%	43,800	3.5%	46,700	3.6%	47,900	3.6%	47,000	3.5%
Mining & Natural Resources	600	0.1%	500	0.0%	600	0.0%	600	0.0%	600	0.0%
Total Goods-Producing Sector	93,400	7.9%	99,100	7.8%	104,500	8.0%	109,000	8.2%	110,900	8.3%
Service Providing Sector										
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	85,200	7.2%	92,100	7.3%	93,800	7.2%	97,500	7.3%	100,400	7.5%
Wholesale Trade	73,900	6.2%	77,500	6.1%	79,600	6.1%	81,300	6.1%	82,500	6.2%
Retail Trade	135,900	11.4%	142,200	11.2%	144,900	11.1%	145,500	10.9%	146,500	10.9%
Information	20,900	1.8%	24,200	1.9%	23,500	1.8%	22,800	1.7%	22,600	1.7%
Finance Activities	85,500	7.2%	91,000	7.2%	94,500	7.2%	96,500	7.2%	97,700	7.3%
Professional and Business Services	187,300	15.8%	207,400	16.4%	209,100	16.0%	212,400	15.9%	209,600	15.6%
Education and Health Services	195,000	16.4%	206,600	16.3%	216,200	16.6%	222,100	16.7%	225,200	16.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	126,700	10.7%	139,700	11.0%	146,800	11.3%	151,800	11.4%	150,300	11.2%
Other Services	46,300	3.9%	47,400	3.7%	48,100	3.7%	49,900	3.7%	50,000	3.7%
Government	138,800	11.7%	139,600	11.0%	143,100	11.0%	144,100	10.8%	143,700	10.7%
Total Service Providing Sector	1,095,500	92.1%	1,167,700	92.2%	1,199,600	92.0%	1,223,900	91.8%	1,228,500	91.7%
Total Non-Agricultural Employment	1,188,900	100.0%	1,266,800	100.0%	1,304,100	100.0%	1,332,900	100.0%	1,339,400	100.0%

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, 2026.

The following table set forth the leading public and private County employers for 2025 (unaudited):

Largest Employers

Employer's Name	Number of Employees
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	33,994
Miami-Dade County	30,089
University of Miami	23,680
Jackson Health System	14,740
Publix Super Markets	14,226
American Airlines	11,523
Amazon	7,853
Walmart	7,160
Florida International University	6,685
Miami-Dade College	6,375
U.S. Postal Services	5,950
Baptist Hospital of Miami	5,665
Department of Homeland Security	5,663
City of Miami	4,935
Baptist Health South Florida	4,914

SOURCE: Florida Department of Commerce (Florida Commerce), Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research
The Beacon Council/Miami, Florida, Miami Business Profile

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

2021- 2025

Area	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
USA	5.4%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.3%
Florida	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.8
Miami-Dade County	5.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	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, 2026.

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

2021 - 2025

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States**</u>	<u>Southeastern**</u>	<u>Florida**</u>	<u>Miami-Dade*</u>
2021	64,658	57,605	62,238	65,404
2022	66,259	59,230	64,171	70,861
2023	69,967	62,295	67,821	75,626
2024	73,232	65,084	70,390	78,567
2025	76,375	69,022	76,440	NA

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistic Administration. Bureau of Economic Analysis/Regional Economic Information System; Online, March, 2026.

*Last updated: April 9, 2026-- new statistics for 2024; revised statistics for 2010-2023.

**Last updated: April 2026-- new statistics for 2025; revised statistics for 2020-2024.

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

County Demographics

Miami-Dade County Estimates of Population by Age 2010 to 2040

Age Group	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Under 16	479,211	480,693	459,712	456,290	449,311	430,530	412,874
16-64	1,665,211	1,758,934	1,777,728	1,843,396	1,901,412	1,953,811	1,997,886
65 & Over	352,013	415,323	464,327	521,279	579,311	645,612	709,139
Total	2,496,435	2,654,949	2,701,767	2,820,965	2,930,034	3,029,953	3,119,898

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2000, 2010, 2020 and Intercensal Population Totals, 2015. 2025-2040 provided by Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, 2026.

Trend and Forecasts, Population in Incorporated and Unincorporated Area 1960-2040

	Population in Incorporated Areas	Population in Unincorporated Areas	Total	Percentage Growth in Population
<u>10-Year Trends:</u>				
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%
<u>Forecasts:</u>				
2030	1,656,423	1,273,611	2,930,034	8.4%
2040	1,763,758	1,356,140	3,119,898	6.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Reports for 1960-2020. Projections provided by Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, 2026.

Miami-Dade County
Population By Race and Ethnic Group
1980 - 2024
(in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hispanic⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Black⁽¹⁾</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
2021	2,663	1,839	398	442
2022	2,674	1,848	397	443
2023	2,687	1,858	392	456
2024	2,838	1,995	391	473

(In Percentages)

1980	100%	36%	17%	48%
1985	100%	43%	21%	37%
1990	100%	49%	21%	31%
1995	100%	55%	21%	25%
2000	100%	57%	20%	24%
2005	100%	61%	19%	21%
2010	100%	65%	20%	18%
2015	100%	67%	18%	18%
2020	100%	69%	17%	17%
2021	100%	69%	15%	17%
2022	100%	69%	15%	17%
2023	100%	69%	15%	17%
2024	100%	70%	14%	17%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1980-2020. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2021-2024. Intercensal provided by Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Planning Research and Economic Analysis Section, 2026.

⁽¹⁾ Black includes any person reporting Black race. Hispanic includes Black Hispanics. There is overlap between both categories. Reason why percentages add up to more than 100.