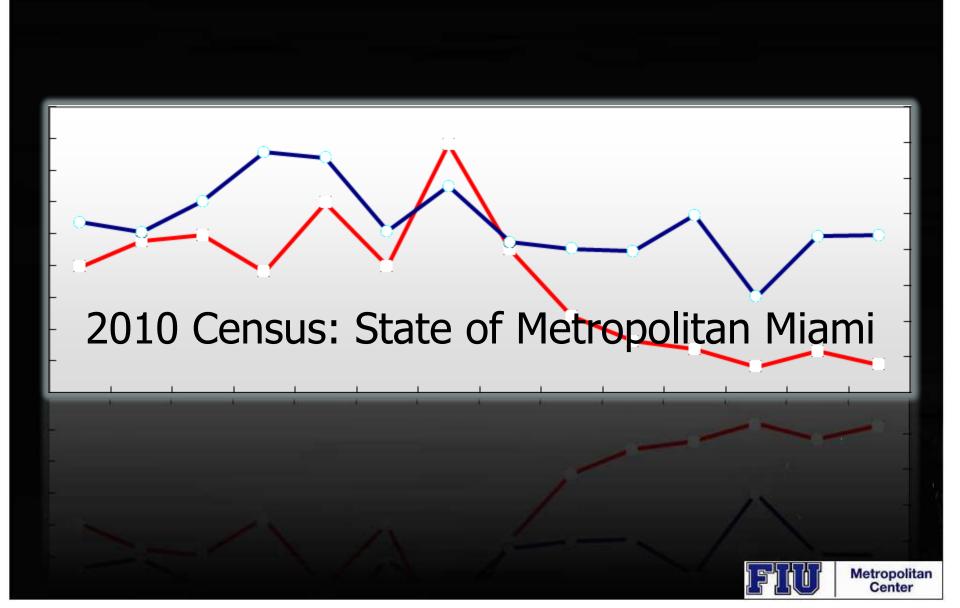
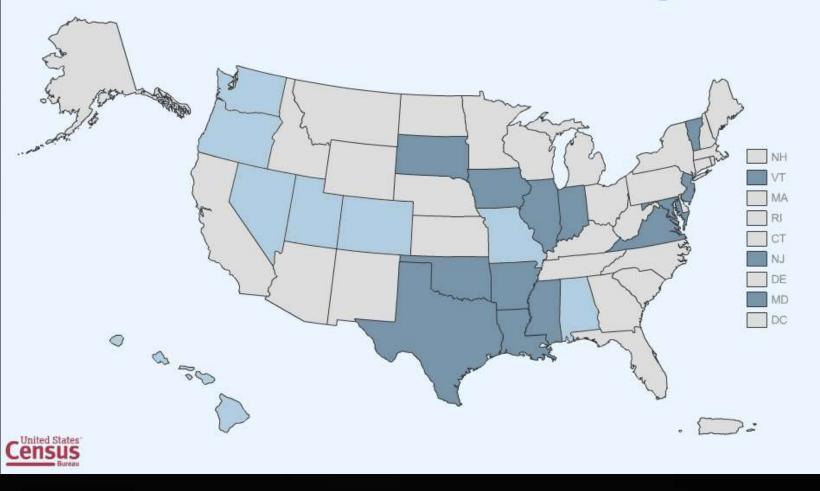
#### **Metropolitan Center of Florida International University**



## 2010 Census Release Schedule

#### 2010 Census Bureau Redistricting Data





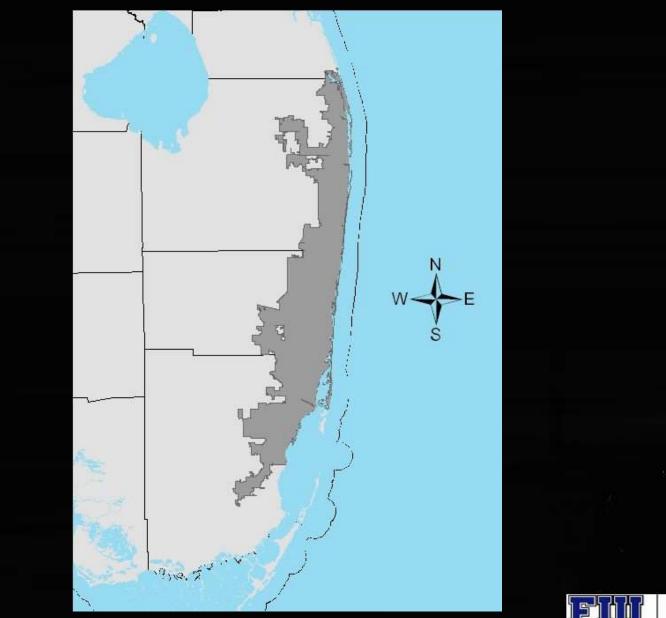
# City Comparisons

- Directions of Growth;
- Diversity, Educational, Aging, Income Inequities
- Comparison of like Urbanized Areas densely settled areas consisting of core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 persons per square mile

### Miami, Los Angeles, San Diego, Atlanta, Charlotte, San Antonio



### Miami Urbanized Area; Tri-County



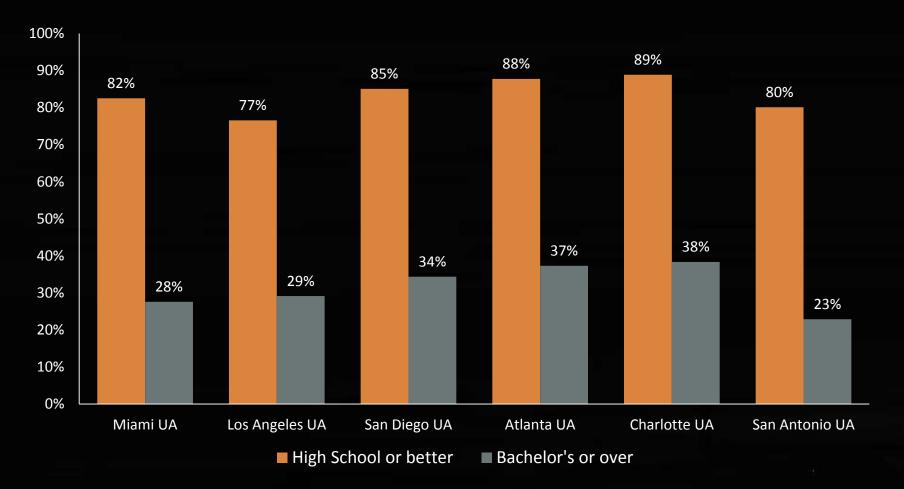


### A more educated populace

- Miami's school system has succeeded in lifting the education levels of all groups, especially Blacks & Hispanics.
- Better than several similar cities in educating Hispanic students
- Falls behind in educating Black students.



## Educational Attainment, 2009



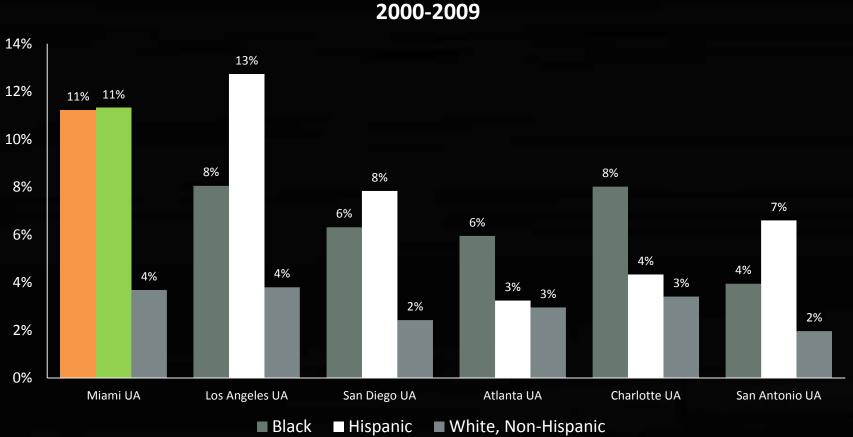


### **Differences by Ethnic Group**

- A comparison of Miami to other Urbanized Areas shows Miami Hispanics are generally better educated with a significant increase in college graduation.
- A comparison of Miami to other Urbanized Areas shows Blacks in Miami are generally less educated and graduate college less often.
- The percentage of Miami Black and Hispanic populations with a High School diploma or greater increased by 11 percent since 2000.

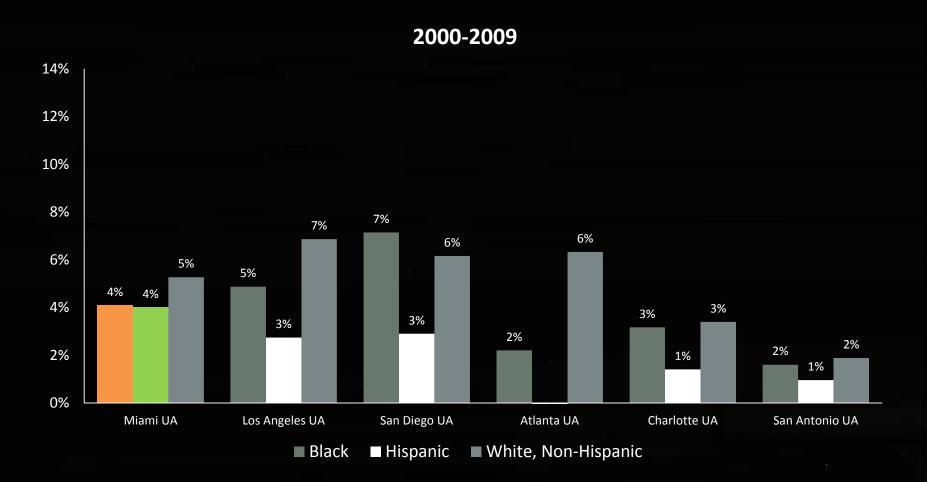


### Educational Gains: High School Diploma and Over





#### Educational Gains: Bachelor Degree and Over





### **Income and Poverty**

- Miami is poorer than Los Angeles, San Diego, Atlanta and, Charlotte.
- Using a constant 2009 dollar, the median earnings of men and women have consistently trended downward in all cities compared here except Atlanta, which had begun to recover.



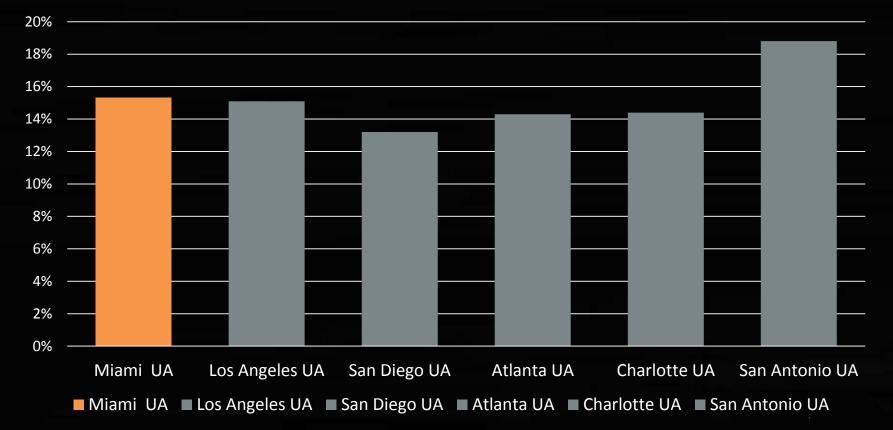
# Median Earnings (2009 USD)

	Miami UA		Los Angeles UA		San Diego UA		At	Atlanta UA		Charlotte UA		San Antonio UA	
Median Earnings	2009												
Male	\$	37,931	\$	41,695	\$	47,464	\$	48,280	\$	48,300	\$	35,270	
Female	\$	32,003	\$	38,108	\$	39,441	\$	38,783	\$	36,971	\$	30,822	
Median Earnings	2006												
Male	\$	40,112	\$	41,924	\$	47,749	\$	47,131	\$	49,168	\$	37,629	
Female	\$	33,970	\$	37,337	\$	39,525	\$	38,328	\$	38,355	\$	31,999	
Median Earnings	2000												
Male	\$	45,780	\$	49,470	\$	51,426	\$	50,258	\$	52,350	\$	39,025	
Female	\$	36,551	\$	41,822	\$	42,483	\$	38,260	\$	38,247	\$	31,614	



### Poverty

2008-2009



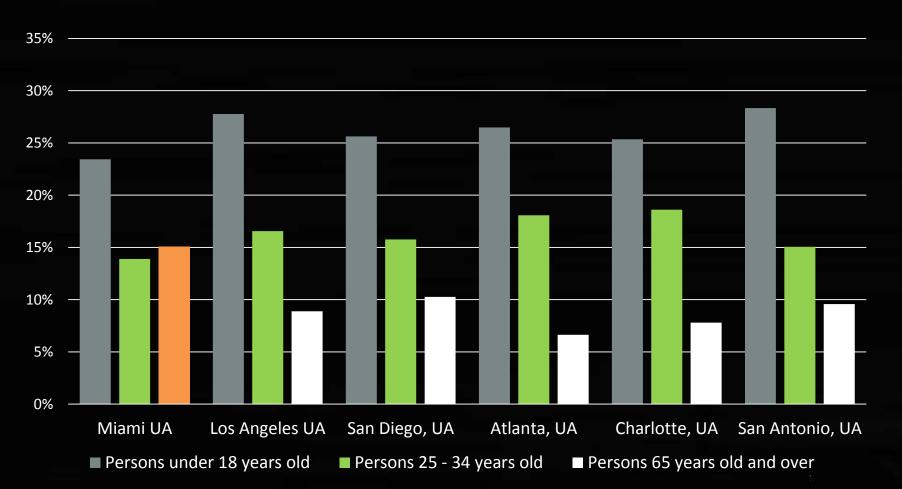


#### Attracting Older and Young Professional Populations

- Miami has an older population which is larger than that of other cities
- Miami has young population that is smaller than that of other cities
- Miami has a growing population of young professionals aged 25-34.

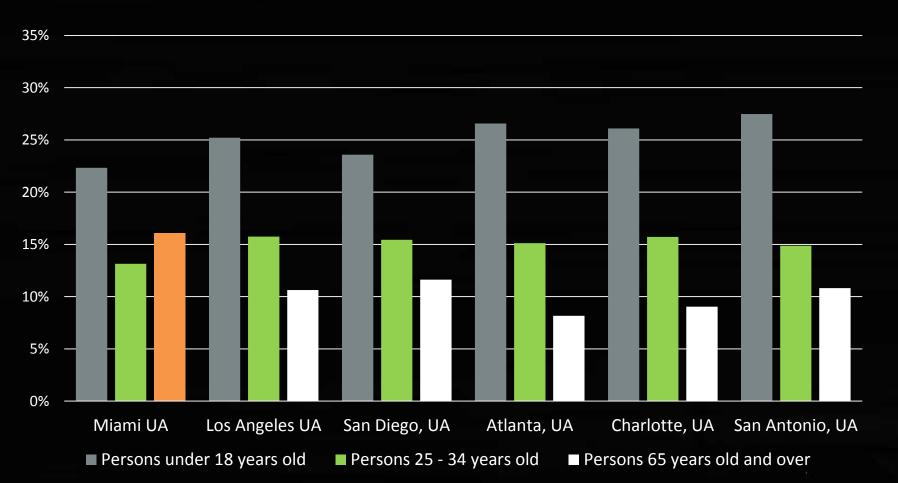


# Age Groups in 2000



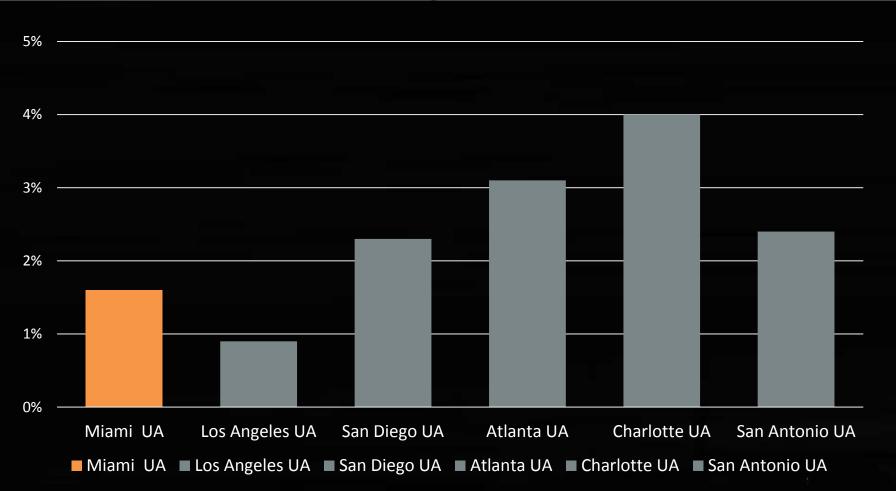


### Age Groups in 2009



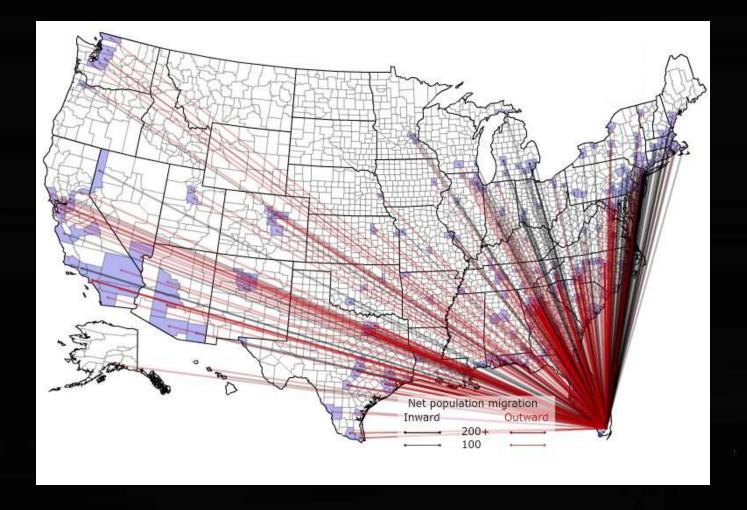


### Interstate Migration in 2009





#### Domestic Migration To and From Miami-Dade County



Jon Bruner. Where Americans are Moving. Forbes Magazine. 2009 IRS Data



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# Conclusion

- Miami compares well to other Cities in Education and Poverty.
- Public School System has made great gains in graduation rates, especially with Black and Hispanic students.
- Universities have also improved minority graduation rates.
- We can do more to attract and retain young professionals.

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