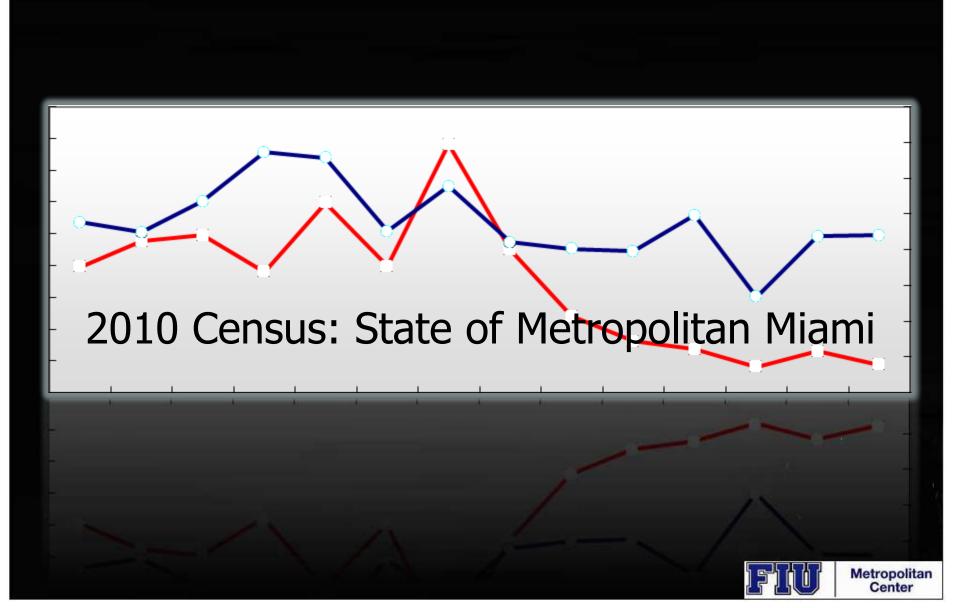
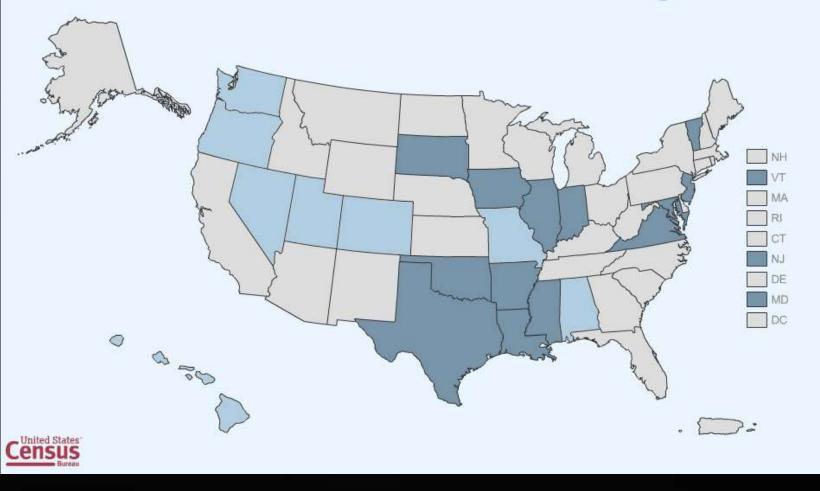
Metropolitan Center of Florida International University



2010 Census Release Schedule

2010 Census Bureau Redistricting Data





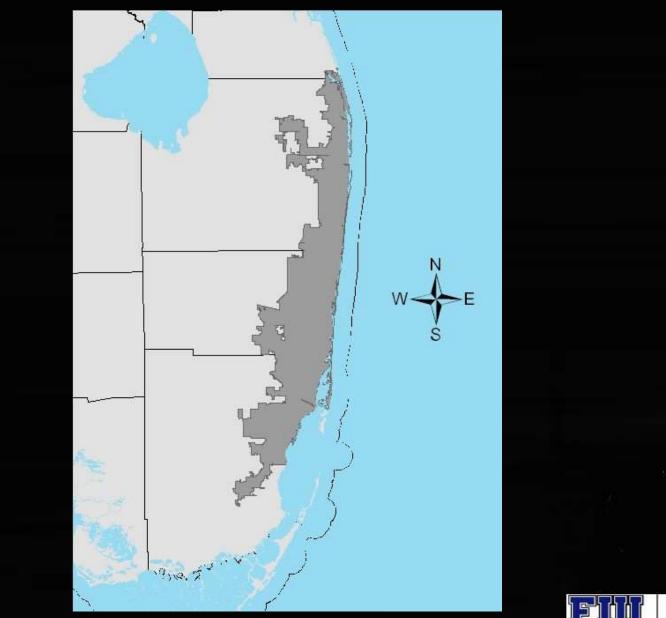
City Comparisons

- 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



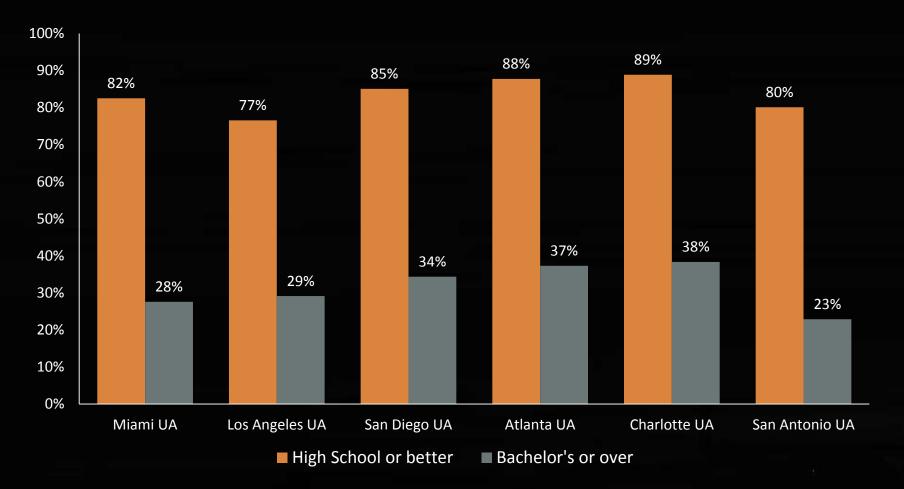


A more educated populace

- 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



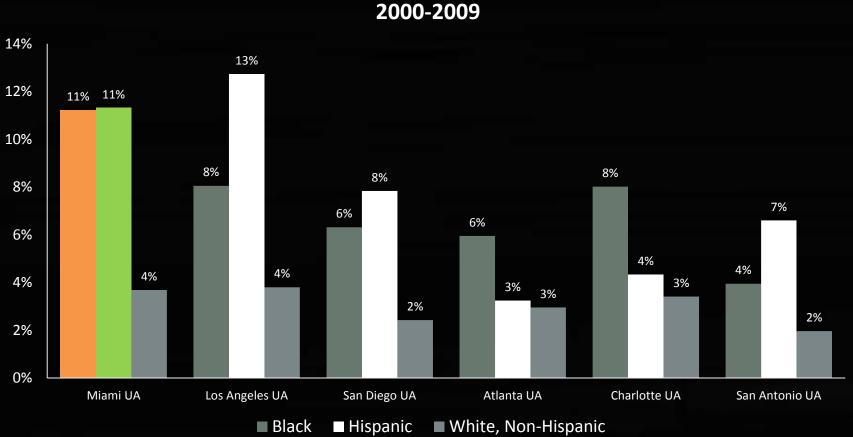


Differences by Ethnic Group

- 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.

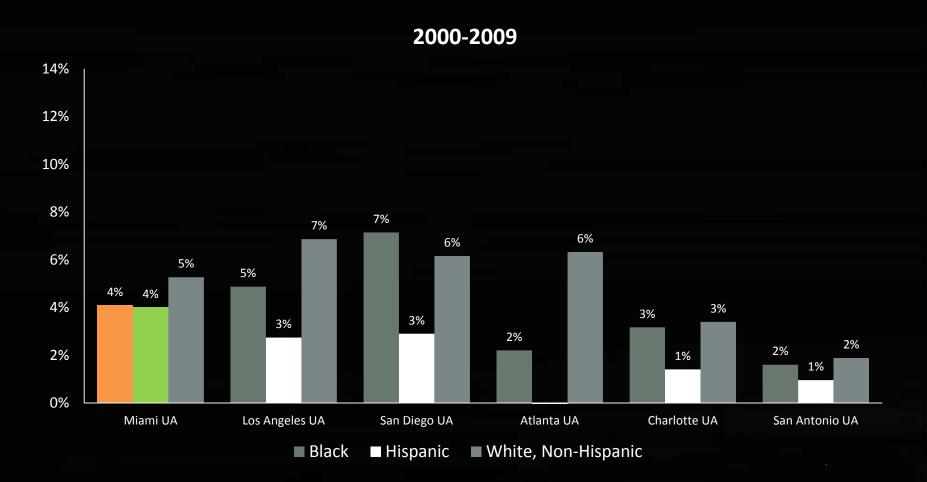


Educational Gains: High School Diploma and Over





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.



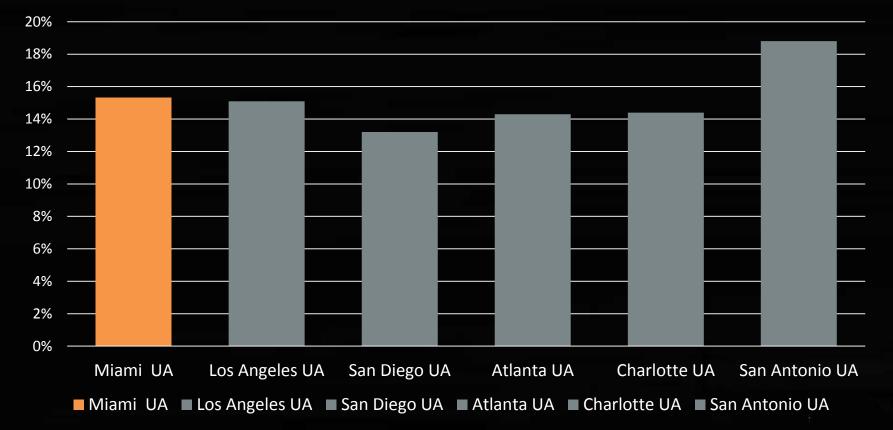
Median Earnings (2009 USD)

	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



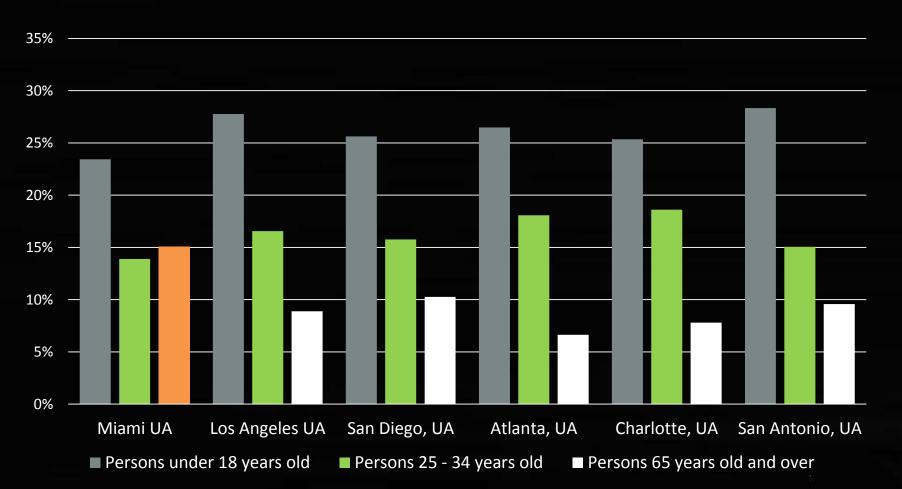


Attracting Older and Young Professional Populations

- 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.

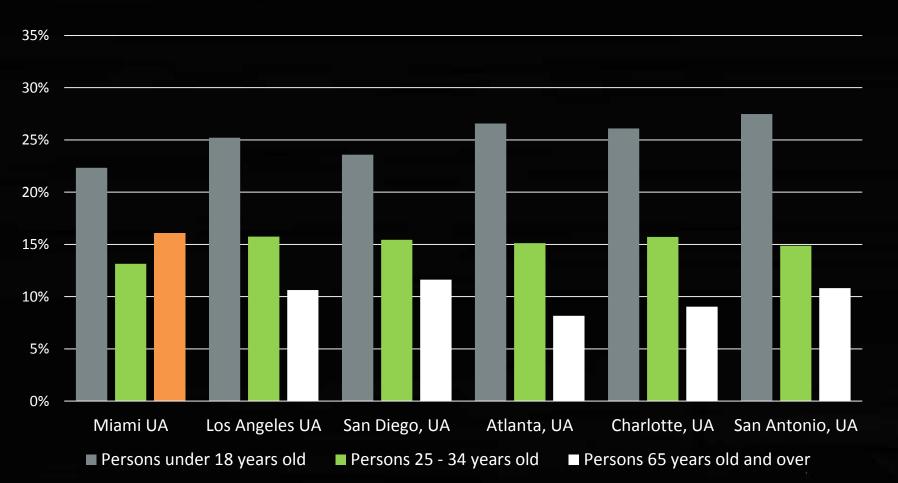


Age Groups in 2000



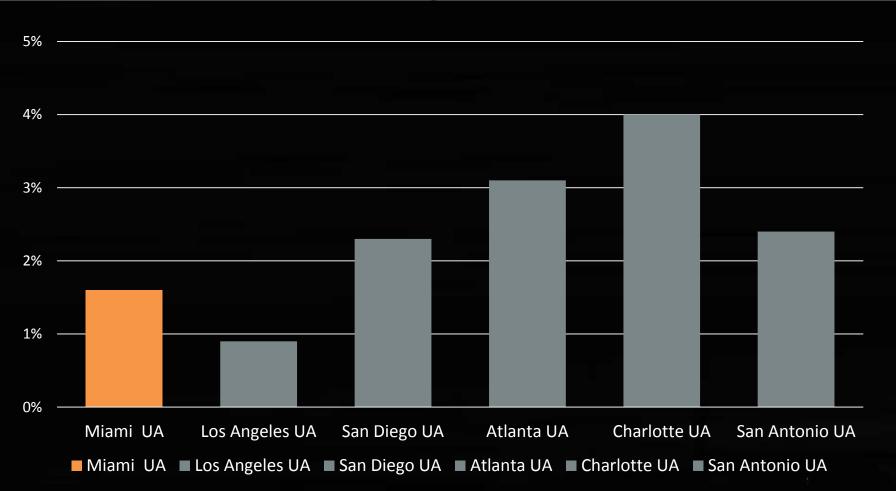


Age Groups in 2009



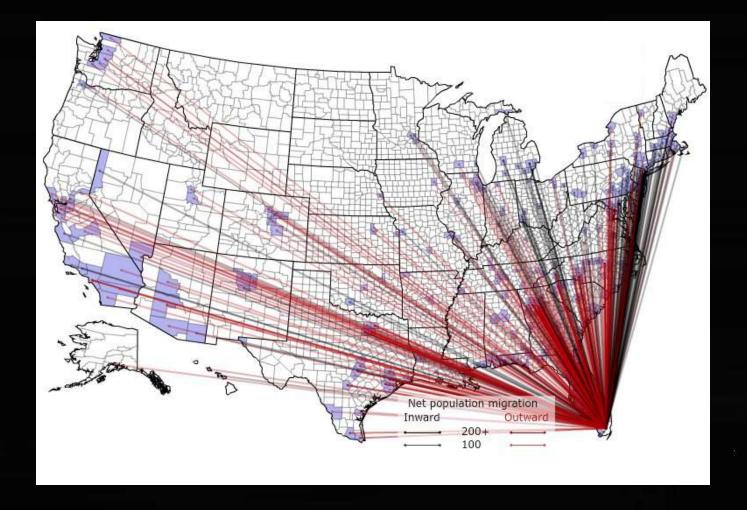


Interstate Migration in 2009





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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