

Progress and Unmet Challenges: Sant La's Profile of The Haitian Community of Miami-Dade, 2010-2015



This year, Sant La Haitian Neighborhood Center turns a milestone 15 years. For 15 years, we have served the community, collaborating with organizations to increase efficiency in service delivery, executing initiatives and resolving needs voiced by Community stakeholders. In our 15th year of service to the Haitian community, we are pleased to partner with the Florida International University Metropolitan Center to present this Report entitled “**Progress and Unmet Challenges: Sant La’s Profile of The Haitian Community of Miami Dade 2010-2015**”. We especially wish to thank The Miami Foundation and The Children’s Trust for their financial support of this important project.



Haitian Neighborhood Center

For many years, stakeholders, researchers and policy makers have identified the lack of data about the Haitian community as a hindrance to supporting and funding initiatives that would address needs and strengthen cultural assets. In 2005, responding to the need to address this critical gap in information, Sant La partnered with the Brookings Institution on the preparation of a publication entitled “The Haitian Community of Miami-Dade: A Growing the Middle Class Supplement”. This ground breaking report was made possible with the support of the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

Sant La’s Profile of the Haitian Community of Miami-Dade offers a detailed statistical look at the ups, downs and challenges experienced by the community between the years 2000 and 2013. This report, building on the Brookings report deepens the understanding of the Haitian American community in numbers and serves as updated source material for policy makers, community organizations, and community leaders. The report highlights six key areas: household structure, education, financial stability, healthcare, transportation, and vulnerabilities.

While some of the statistics and numbers may appear grim, we must not commit the grave disservice of diminishing the community’s progress. More Haitians are getting college degrees. Remittances to Haiti have been increasing by almost 5% every year since 2010. Family values remain strong, with blended families given as much importance and respect in the community as nuclear families. In addition to facts such as the Haitian community having significantly higher numbers of uninsured residents compared to the rest of Miami-Dade County, you will find that the number of Haitians with health insurance coverage has nevertheless increased significantly over the aforementioned years. The numbers don’t do justice to the enduring entrepreneurial spirit and “can do” attitude of the community.

Haitians continue to pursue homeownership in South Florida, even when the cost burden is high for many households. Nonetheless, community residents have long understood the financial benefit and pride in owning a home, something carried over from Haiti itself. Furthermore the steady appearance of “mom and pop” operations, formal and informal businesses throughout the community is a compelling testament to the community’s enduring entrepreneurial spirit. Thus, more work needs to be done in the areas of financial stability.

There is a solution to every problem highlighted in this report. There is a way to either bring the statistics down or bring them up, depending upon which direction shows improvement of the community’s overall well-being. The foundation of these varied solutions, however, still remains solidly grounded in our community's resolve to address them. Multiple sectors of the community from civic organizations, grassroots activists, the business sector, educational advocates, political leaders, public and private funders must intentionally and strategically pool their resources to invest in programs and initiatives to address concerning trends identified in this groundbreaking report.

We hope the findings in this report serve not as a roadblock for hopes of improvement but as a roadmap to structure initiatives and make policy choices that guarantee improved outcomes for the community.

Gepsie M. Metellus

Executive Director

Sant La, Haitian Neighborhood Center, Inc.

This report was commissioned by Sant La Haitian Neighborhood Center. Sant La's mission is to empower, strengthen and stabilize South Florida's Haitian community, through access to free services and resources, to ensure its successful integration.



Haitian Neighborhood Center

<http://www.santla.org/>

2014-2015 Board and Staff

Board Officers

Ashaki Bronson-Marcellus, Chairperson

Ana T. Rios, Vice-Chairperson

Jean F. Renazile, Secretary

Hudson Robillard, CPA, Treasurer

General Board

Rasha S. Cameau

Gregorie Dolcé, Esq.

Maria Escorcia

Ronald C. Joseph, M.D.

Thamara Labrousse

Jodi Milander-Farrell

Carl Nicoleau

Leslie B. Nixon, Esq.

Maria J. Pascal

Sandra Williams, Ph.D

Staff

Gepsie M. Métellus, Executive Director

Ludnel St-Preux, Deputy Director for Programs & Operations

Charles Cazeau, Director of Employment Services

Alphonse Piard, Director of Financial Stability Services

Wilbert Laurent, Employment Trainer & Counselor

Izara S. Lardellier, Director of Community Services

Junie Dareus, Program Support Staff

Josette Josué, Community Health Worker

Alta Joseph, Special Projects Administrator

Safira Celcis, Receptionist

Marie Claire St. Louis, Custodian

Partners:



SUMMARY



The Haitian population in Miami-Dade County has experienced significant changes across a number of areas in the 2000 to 2013 study timeframe. The present report provides a statistical view of how the community is progressing on various issues. The resulting profile and various trends are intended to serve as a resource to planners, community groups and other policy- and decision-makers.

The changes over the 2000-2013 period should be viewed in the context of the growth in the Haitian population by nearly 30% from 2000 to 2013. This growth has produced some positive changes in comparison to data from 2000, but the immigrant status of some residents of Haitian descent may be stalling further improvements in education, income and other economic characteristics. The report focuses on six key areas and the major findings in each area are presented below:

Households

- The percentage of residents who have never been married increased to 50%, while married residents decreased to 35%.
- Family households with own children under 18 decreased by 25%.
- Average household size for Haitian families increased to 4.26 in 2013 from 3.84 in 2000.

Education

- The number of Haitian residents with less than a high school diploma has decreased by 15%.
- Haitian residents over 25 years of age with some college education increased from 31% to almost 40%.
- High school graduation rate for the area of Little Haiti was 69.7%, lower than the county's rate of 77.2%.

Financial Stability

- Unemployment rate for Haitian workers was 10.4%, higher than the county rate of 7.1%.
- Haitian households have a 21% lower median income than the county's reported income.
- The majority of both owner occupied (58.5%) and renter-occupied (75.3%) Haitian households are cost burdened.

Healthcare

- The Haitian community has significantly higher numbers of uninsured residents, 42.6%, compared to 29.5% for the county.
- There was a significant increase in Haitian residents with public coverage, from 22.7% to 30.9%.

Transportation

- There was a 7% increase in workers who commute via car, truck, or van alone and an 8% decrease of residents who shared a vehicle from 2000.
- A larger percentage of Haitian workers experience commute times in excess of 30 minutes (60%) than residents in the county as a whole (49%). (2010 data).

Vulnerabilities

- The percentage of Haitians over 65 years of age with a disability increased to 24.5% but remained lower than the county's rate of 35.4%.
- The percentage of Haitians who speak English "less than very well" decreased to 42.8%.
- The percentage of families living in poverty remained unchanged at 28.1%, higher than the county's rate of 17.4%.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



BACKGROUND	1
METHODOLOGY AND DATA.....	2
I. INTRODUCTION	3
II. HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	6
III. EDUCATION.....	8
IV. FINANCIAL STABILITY.....	10
EMPLOYMENT	10
INCOME.....	11
HOUSING	15
V. HEALTHCARE	17
VI. TRANSPORTATION	18
VII. VULNERABILITY.....	20
APPENDIX A: COMPARISON OF HAITIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MIAMI-DADE	23
APPENDIX B: REMITTANCES TO HAITI.....	24
APPENDIX C: HAITIAN IMMIGRANT POPULATION	25
APPENDIX D: PLACES IN FLORIDA WITH RESIDENTS CLAIMING HAITIAN ANCESTRY	28

LIST OF FIGURES



Figure 1.1: Total Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County	5
Figure 2.1: Marital Status for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County	6
Figure 2.2: Family Households 2000, 2010, and 2013	6
Figure 2.3: Average Household Size for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County.....	7
Figure 3.1: Educational Attainment for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County, 25 years and over	8
Figure 3.2: Educational Attainment for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County	9
Figure 4.1: Employment Status for Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County.....	10
Figure 4.2: Employment Status for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County	11
Figure 4.3: Household Income for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County.....	12
Figure 4.4: Top Occupational Industries and Average Wages in Miami-Dade County.....	13
Figure 4.5: Largest Employment Industry Sectors in Miami-Dade County.....	14
Figure 4.6: Owner-Occupied Housing.....	15
Figure 4.7: Age of Housing Structures Occupied by Haitian Households.....	15
Figure 4.8: Monthly Owner Costs for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County.....	16
Figure 5.1: Health Insurance Coverage for the Haitian Population.....	17
Figure 6.1: Commuting Patterns for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County.....	18
Figure 6.2: Commuting Patterns for the Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County	19
Figure 6.3: Length of Commute, 2010.....	19
Figure 7.1: Language Spoken at Home for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County.....	21
Figure 7.2: Poverty Rates for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County.....	22

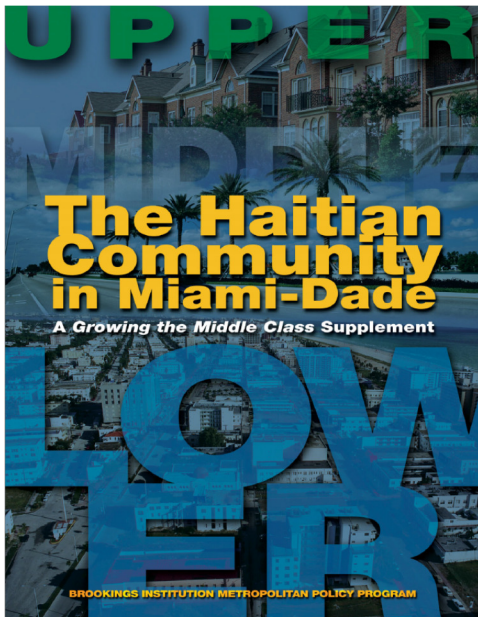
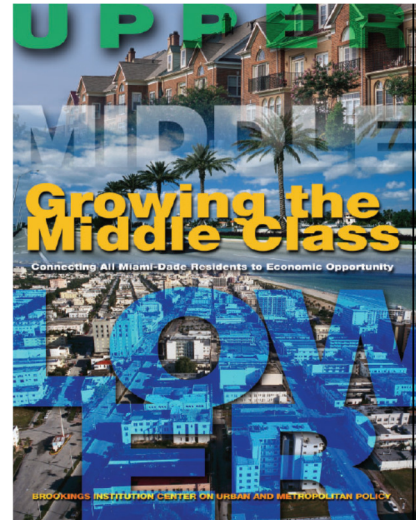
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Miami-Dade Population Place of Birth.....	5
Table 4.1: Haitian Population Age Groups in Miami-Dade, 2000-2013.....	10
Table 6.1: Miami-Dade Length of Commute.....	19
Table 7.1: Disability Status, 2013	20

BACKGROUND

In June 2004 the Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program published a report entitled, *Growing the Middle Class: Connecting All Miami-Dade Residents to Economic Opportunity*, which examined underlying demographic trends, presented some of the reasons behind the challenges for middle class growth, and suggested policies intended to help grow the middle class. The comprehensive report on Miami-Dade County's middle class was supplemented by an accompanying report on the Haitian population in the country entitled *The Haitian Community in Miami-Dade: A Growing the Middle Class Supplement*. That report was specifically dedicated to the demographic, social and economic conditions of Miami-Dade residents of Haitian descent, and presented important comparisons between the Haitian community, the countywide population, as well as other large nationality groups. In describing the status of the Haitian community, the report identified some notable trends, including the following:

- Incomes are low and poverty is high in the Haitian community
- Educational attainment rates are low in the Haitian community
- Haitians are overrepresented in low wage jobs
- Haitians spend a large portion of their incomes on basic housing costs
- Haitians have less access to federal benefits and mainstream financial institutions



The Brookings report included a short history of the Haitian community in South Florida. As noted in the Overview section, “the city of Miami became the highest point of concentration for Haitian refugees in South Florida beginning in the 1970s and into the 1980s. By the late 1980s, there was a solid presence of Haitians in the Edison/Little River area.” Prior to the 1970s, Haitians settled mostly in the Northeastern United States and Canada.

To trace economic conditions and trends, the report used the 2000 U.S. Census which allowed for data to be analyzed by ancestry or ethnic origin. The Census Bureau currently collects ancestry data through the American Community Survey (ACS). While ACS data relies on estimates and may be less precise than the census, it allows for tracking of various trends from year to year in between census years. The Census Bureau's goal with the ACS is not to produce a population count but rather to produce an estimate of the characteristics of the population and for studying trends over time.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

The goal of the following report is to provide more up-to-date information on the Haitian community and highlight any trends and changes that may have occurred within the last 15 years. The terms “Haitians”, “Haitian residents” and “Haitian population” are used in this report to refer to people who reported Haitian ancestry according to the U.S. Census by self-identifying and writing in their response “Haitian” or “Haiti.” For the purposes of this report, unless explicitly differentiated, any reference to Haitian residents includes both those who were born in Haiti and those who may have been born in the United States or another country, but who were descendants of Haitian parents.

Most of the information in the present report was obtained from the most recent ACS data available, as well as other data sources, including the Miami-Dade School Board, crime statistics from federal sources and others. The American Community Survey (ACS) is a large national survey that uses continuous measurement methods to produce detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing data each year. It was designed to provide timely data for both large and small geographic areas.

The ACS is conducted in the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 250,000 addresses receive a questionnaire each month totaling about 3 million households each year, resulting in a sample size of approximately one in eight households.

The topics on the American Community Survey (ACS) are nearly identical to those topics asked in the 2000 Census long form questionnaire, and include:

- Age and gender
- Disability
- Education
- Veterans
- Employment
- Languages
- Income
- Citizenship
- Poverty
- Race and ethnicity
- Relationships
- Financial characteristics of housing

The U.S. Census Bureau produces American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year estimates. Researchers must think about the balance between currency and sample size/reliability/precision. The 1-year and 3-year estimates are more current than the 5-year estimates. However, the 5-year estimates have a larger sample size and are therefore usually more precise than the 1-year or 3-year estimates. This report relies on the data from the 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey, which is the most current data available for the Haitian community.

It should be noted that some immigrant and minority communities may be undercounted. Some avoid participation out of apathy while some fear that through the census the government will be able to determine their immigration status. For example, the 2010 U.S. Census undercounted 2.1% of the black population or over 1.5 million people, and 1.5% of the Hispanic population. The region most likely to undercount people was the South, including the District of Columbia, Texas, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida (U.S. Census Press Release, May 22, 2012).

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2013 there were approximately 920,000 Haitians living in the United States. Florida has the highest population of Haitians outside of Haiti (436,283), followed by New York (194,421) and Massachusetts (77,257). Other states with sizeable Haitian populations according to 2013 ACS estimates were New Jersey (54,943), Georgia (28,852), and Pennsylvania (20,092). In Florida, 71% of the Haitian population is concentrated in the tri-county area of South Florida, including Miami-Dade (123,835), Broward (110,605), and Palm Beach (74,102). In the context of population location, concentration means that a significant number of people are clustered in specific geographic areas.

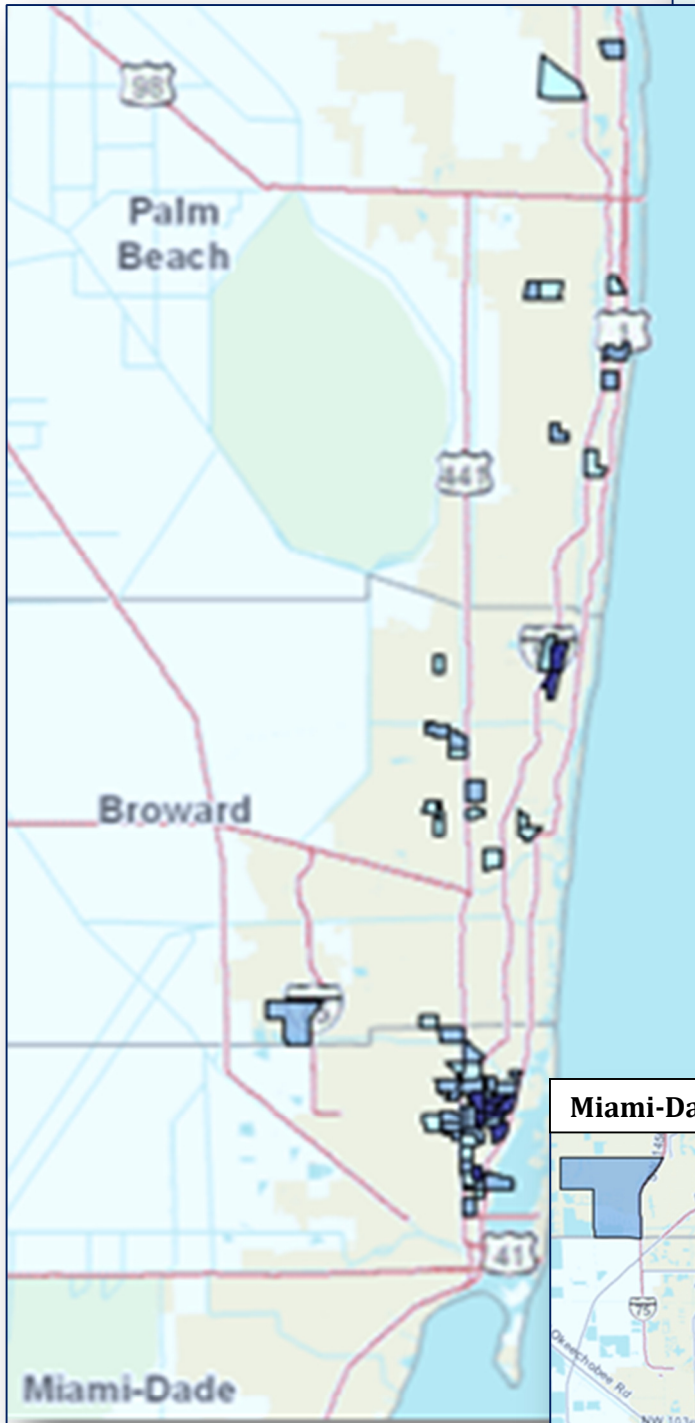
Haitian residents are concentrated in several neighborhoods and cities in Miami-Dade County. The following map shows the census tracts with large numbers of residents of Haitian ancestry. From south to north, these census tracts are included in the Little Haiti neighborhood in the City of Miami, as well as in the municipalities of North Miami, Miami Shores, North Miami Beach, and Miami Gardens. According to 2010 American Community Survey estimates, in 2010 the approximate distribution of Haitian residents by location was the following: Little Haiti: 10,900 (42% of population), North Miami: 22,944 (39%), North Miami Beach: 9,807 (23.7%), and Miami Gardens: 9,122 (8.6%). In contrast to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimate data on the geographic distribution of Haitian residents, the U.S. Census

Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4 also reported Haitians in census tracts 111 and 113 located, in the Homestead and Florida City municipalities of Miami-Dade County. Recent data does not show such concentrated pockets of Haitian residents in the southern parts of Miami-Dade County but population statistics for cities with Haitian residents in Florida shows there are approximately 2,300 Haitians residing in Florida City and Homestead. (See *Appendix D: Places in Florida with Residents Claiming Haitian Ancestry*)

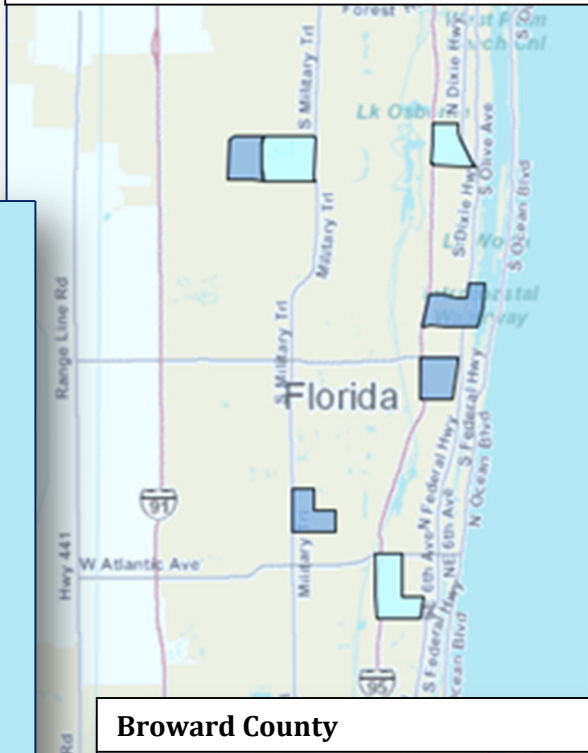
There are pockets of Haitians in municipalities throughout Broward County, including Miramar (Census Tracts 1103.25 and 1104.02), Fort Lauderdale (408.01, 417, and 428), Lauderdale Lakes (503.01), Lauderhill (503.08), Plantation and Sunrise (602.03, 602.08 and 603.02), North Lauderdale (204.04, 204.05 and 204.07), Deerfield Beach (107.01, 107.02 and 303.02), Coral Springs (203.08). The largest concentration is in Deerfield Beach as shown by the darker color representing a higher number of Haitian residents in the following map for Broward County.

There are fewer residents of Haitian descent in Palm Beach County located in the following municipalities: North Palm Beach (11.01), West Palm Beach (10.02), Greenacres and Belle Glade (48.12, 48.13), Lake Worth (51.02), Boynton Beach (57.02, 62.01 and 66.04), and Delray Beach (68.01). The city of Boynton Beach has the largest concentration of Haitians at approximately 9,000.

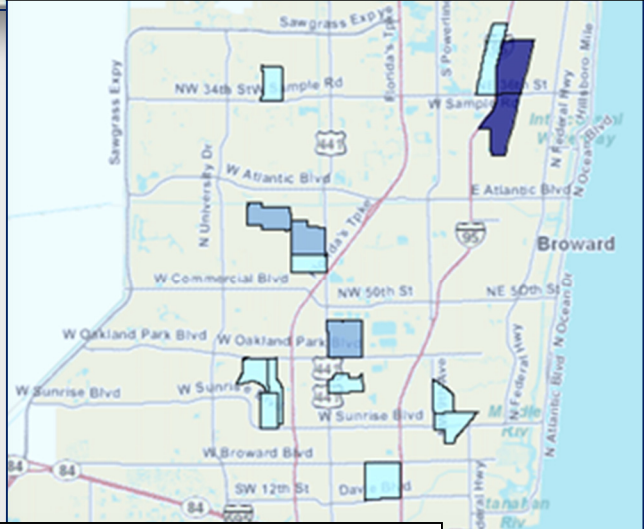
Geographic Location of the Haitian Community in South Florida



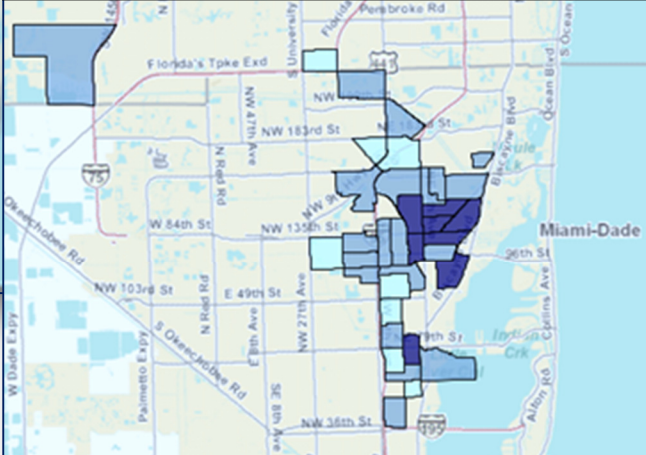
Palm Beach County



Broward County

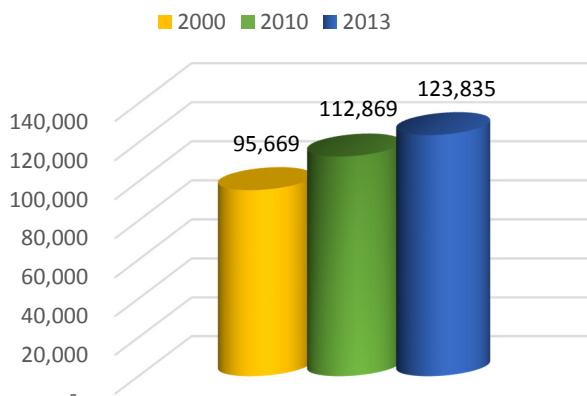


Miami-Dade County



In Miami-Dade, Haitians are the largest non-Hispanic ancestry group. According to Census population estimates, in 2000, the Haiti-born residents accounted for a 6.2% out of the total foreign-born population in Miami-Dade, and a 6.0% in 2013. The Haitian population in Miami-Dade County increased nearly 30% from 2000 to 2013. The population counts presented in *Figure 1.1* reflect both Haiti-born residents as well as their descendants who self-identified as Haitian.

Figure 1.1: Total Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County



Population growth could be linked to multiple factors including natural growth patterns and migration from other parts of the country, mainly the northeast where the early waves of Haitian immigrants settled. Immigration from Haiti also adds to the overall growth as the Haiti-born population in Miami-Dade increased by over 12% from 2000 to 2013. (*Table 1.1*) Of the almost 80,000 Haiti-born residents in 2013, about half were U.S. citizens. The majority of Haiti-born residents (63.1%) entered the country prior to 2000, while 27.2% entered between 2000 and 2009, and 9.7% entered after 2009.

Table 1.1: Miami-Dade Population Place of Birth

	2000	2010	2013	Change '00-'13
Total Population	2,253,362	2,504,829	2,592,201	15.0%
Foreign Born	1,147,765	1,262,704	1,334,608	16.3%
Born in U.S.	1,034,543	1,167,853	1,184,488	14.5%
Born in Haiti	71,054	74,272	79,858	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey.



People with Haitian ancestry were, on average, younger than the total U.S. population. The median age of the Haitian population was 31.2, compared with 38.7 for the total population in the county. The Haitian population in the U.S. as a whole, had a median age of 30.5.

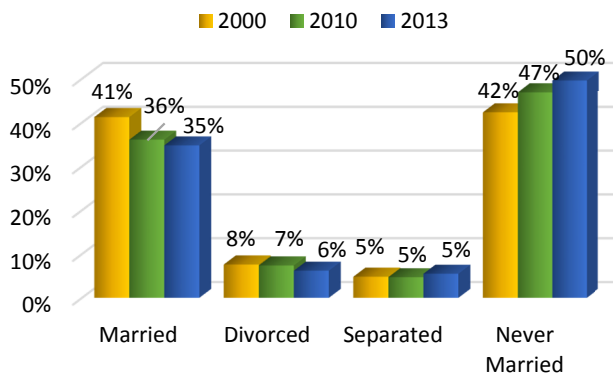
Over 55% of Haitians in Miami-Dade were under 35 according to the 2013 ACS. In terms of gender, most Haitian residents in the county were female (53.7%).

The Haitian population in Miami-Dade mainly consists of individuals of working age. In 2013, 27% were under 18 years of age compared to 21.1% of the county's population as a whole. Meanwhile, 62.4% of Haitian residents were aged 18-64, compared to 64.3% of the county's population being in that age group. Only 10.5% of Haitians were in retirement age in 2013, compared to 14.6% countywide.

II. HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Trends in the Haitian household structure from 2000 to 2013 indicate gradual shifts in marital choices. As noted in *Figure 2.1*, the population who has never been married has risen steadily, and conversely, the population who is married has decreased. This data captures all members of the Miami-Dade County Haitian population age 15 and over. Furthermore, rising numbers of the population in the brackets of 15+ may help explain why those who identify as “never married” also increased (See *Figure 2.1*); and it may also be a difference in preferences in lifestyle for new generations. The percentage of Haitians in Miami-Dade who had never been married was a little higher than the figure reported for Haitians in the country (46.2%).

Figure 2.1: Marital Status for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County

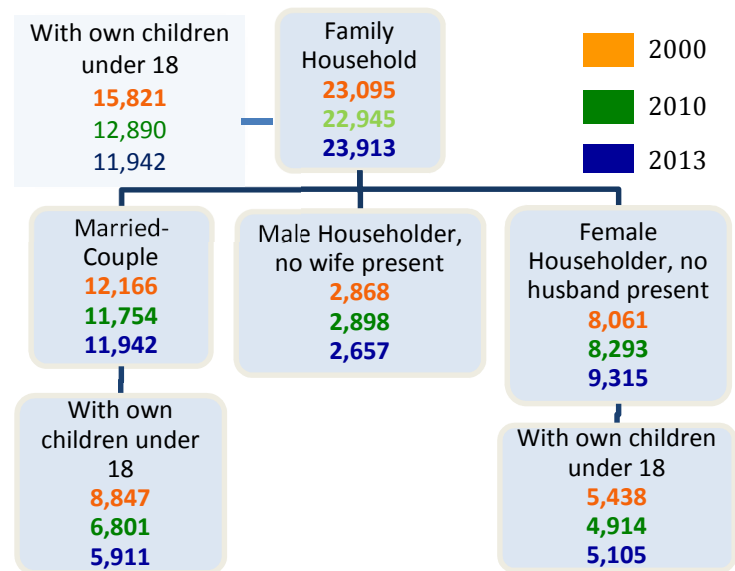


Miami-Dade’s total general population experienced similar trends, with 28.7% identifying as “never married” and 49.7% as married in 2000. By 2013, however, the percentage of the never married population had increased to 40.4% and in contrast, the married rates decreased to 43.9%.

Figure 2.2 shows the number of married and unmarried households in the Haitian community of Miami- Dade County. Following the color coding scheme used throughout the report, yellow color is used for the year 2000, green represents 2010, and blue shows the latest data from 2013. As presented in the figure, while the number of Haitian family households in Miami-Dade increased, the married-couple households decreased from 2000 to 2010. Another decrease of

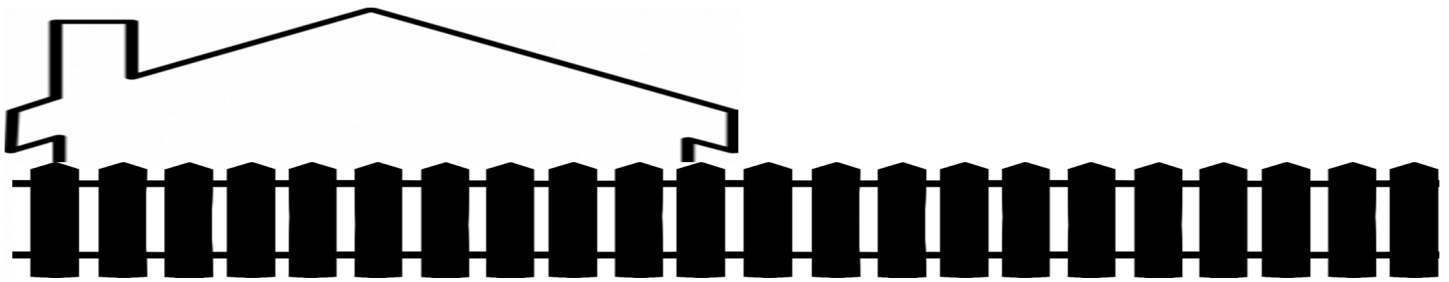
interest is that of family households* with own children under 18. The number of family units with underage children decreased by 25 percent, from 15,821 in 2000 to 11,942 by 2013.

Figure 2.2: Family Households 2000, 2010, and 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey.

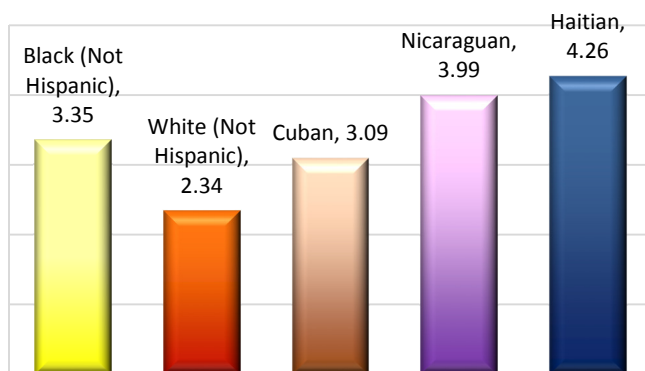
*A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family, and includes any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.



In comparison to the largest Hispanic communities in Miami-Dade County - Cuban and Nicaraguan - as well as with White and Black non-Hispanics, the Haitian community has an overall higher household size. Household size, as defined by the Census Bureau, includes all the people occupying a housing unit. The average household size for Haitian households in 2000 was 3.84 and for Miami-Dade was 2.84. By 2013 the average household size for the population in Miami-Dade increased to 3.06 persons per household and for Haitian households, it surged to 4.26. The average household size for Haitian households in the U.S. was 4.33.

The relatively higher household size for Haitian households could be correlated to the rapid Haitian population growth and to variances in economic patterns such as, average household income, poverty rates, and housing tenure, all of which will be examined further in the following sections. The household size increase from 2000 can also be explained by the economic recession which produced multigenerational households, driven in part by job losses and home foreclosures.

Figure 2.3: Average Household Size for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2013.



Profile of Haitian Children

While the number of children of Haitian descent has increased from the year 2000, the percentage of the total Haitian population has decreased to 27%, down from 32%.

Haitian Population under 18 in Miami-Dade				
Age	2000		2013	
	%	#	%	#
Under 5	7.5%	7,184	7.0%	8,668
5 to 17	24.7%	23,921	20.0%	24,767
< 18	32.2%	31,105	27.0%	33,485

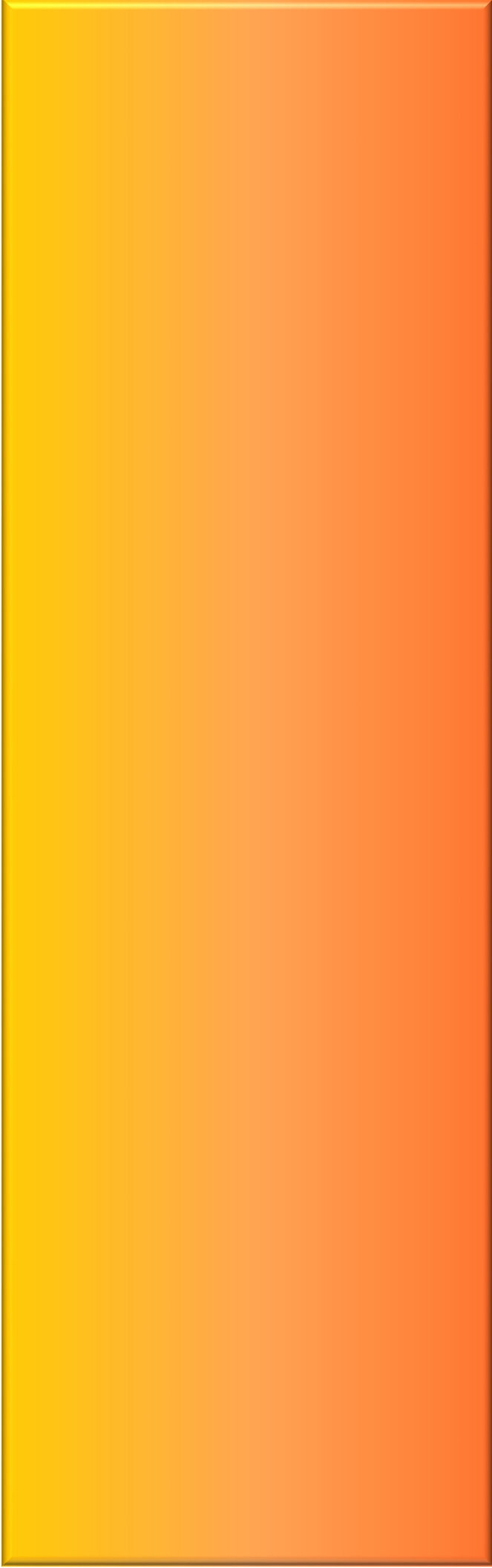
There was a 3.6% increase in the number of male children to 16,140 and an 11.7% increase in female children, up to 17,345.

Approximately one in six (17.4%) of families in Miami-Dade were living in poverty in 2013, compared to 28.1% for Haitian families. The percentage of families with children under 18 in poverty was even larger, 33.8%. Overall, 41.3% of Haitian children in Miami-Dade were living in poverty in 2013. The poverty rate for Haitian children in the United States was 30.7%.

The household structure may provide insight into the reasons for the high poverty rates for children. The poverty rate for children in female household families is typically higher. Nationally, the poverty rate for children in families with a female householder was 45.8% in 2013, compared to 9.5% for children in married-couple families. The gender of the householder also plays a role. Nationally, the poverty rate for families with a female householder was 30.6%, while the poverty rate for families with a male householder was 15.9%.

In 2013, 17.1% of all Haitian households in Miami-Dade had a female householder, no husband present, with children under 18 in household.

Additionally, 28.6% of the population 30 and over had grandchildren in their care. This population group includes grandparents who have assumed full care of



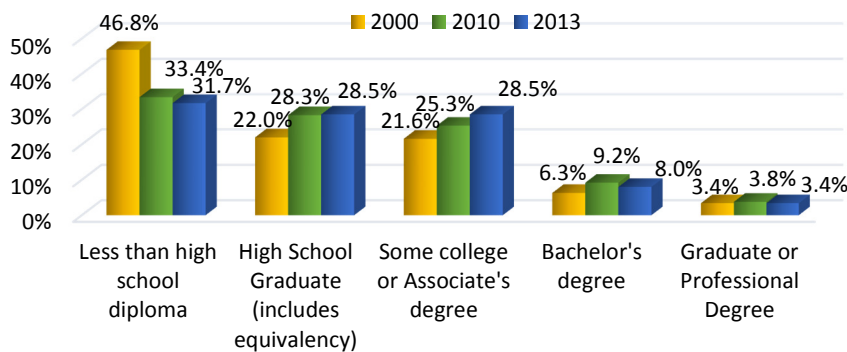
III. EDUCATION

Education is a key ingredient that enriches and sustains successful communities as it builds human capital, produces wealth generation, promotes job growth and economic stability, engages civic and cultural vitality, and creates a stable tax base for essential public services that improve the quality of life. The Brookings report on the Haitian community referenced the lower educational attainment in the Haitian Community in comparison to the overall population in the county. It should be noted that the educational attainment statistics from the Census do not include vocational training. Vocational degrees are not included as a category of educational attainment because they are not part of the regular collegiate system. Vocational degree holders are therefore categorized by highest level of regular schooling completed.

Figure 3.1 shows that the number of Haitian residents with less than a high school diploma has decreased by 15% since 2000, while the percentage of high school graduates has increased. More important, there was an increase in Haitian residents over 25 years of age with more than high school education, from 31% to almost 40%. Nationally 19.2% of Haitians have a Bachelor's

degree, while only 11.4% of Haitians in Miami-Dade had this level of educational attainment. Higher educational attainment is also linked to higher earning potential; a trend that may be linked to the increased personal and household incomes for Haitian residents presented in the following section.

Figure 3.1: Educational Attainment for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County, 25 years and over



Even though the rates of educational attainment have improved for the Haitian population, these numbers are not completely analogous to national data. In 2000 the U.S. Census reported 15.5% of the American population had a Bachelor's degree and 8.9% had a graduate or professional degree, while 28.6% had only acquired a high school

diploma. For 2013, this pattern repeated itself, although the difference in rates was much lower, with 28.0% of the population 25 years and over having a high school education, 18.2% obtaining a Bachelor's degree, and 10.9% a graduate or professional degree.

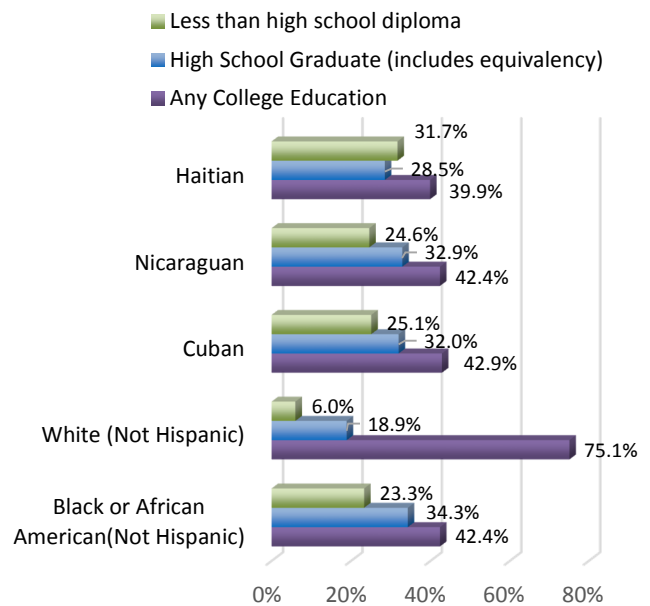


The high rates of the population with only high school education is not extraneous to the United States, nor is it an eminent factor that only pertains to the Haitian population in Miami. In 2013, 79.6% of Miami-Dade County residents over 25 had a high school degree or higher, compared to 68.3% of Haitian residents. In a competitive workforce market college education is fast replacing a high school diploma as a prerequisite for most jobs in our workforce. Despite the increase of Haitian residents with some college degree or higher educational attainment to almost 40%, Haitians are still lagging behind the countywide figure of 50.8%.

Moreover, as shown in *Figure 3.2*, when compared to other large ethnic groups the Haitian community has a higher percentage of residents with less than a high school diploma. While almost a third of the Haitian residents over 25 years of age have no high school diploma, only 6% of White, non-Hispanic and 23% of Black, non-Hispanic, residents were in the same category of educational attainment. Conversely, among the largest ethnic and racial groups, Haitians also have the lowest level of college education (39.9%).

Lower educational attainment and higher poverty rates are also associated with higher crime rates. The neighborhood of Little Haiti had 28 juvenile crimes per 1,000 people. Little Haiti's juvenile crime rate was lower than Liberty City's rate of 46 crimes and Model City's 30 crimes per 1,000 population. The North Miami Police Department reported 584 juvenile crimes for 2013 or 42 juvenile crimes per 1,000 population.

Figure 3.2: Educational Attainment for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County



The opportunity for educational advancement is dependent on the successful completion of high school. The 2012-2013 countywide graduation rate was 77.2%. Graduation rates in the areas with the highest concentration of Haitian residents are slightly lower than the county average. Little Haiti had a graduation rate of 69.7% for the 2012-13 school year (Miami Edison Senior High School), and a dropout rate of 3.2%. The graduation rate in North Miami (North Miami Senior High School), where the majority of Haitians reside, was 75.6% for the 2012-13 academic year. Other neighborhoods in the immediate vicinity of Little Haiti, Liberty City, and Model City, reported higher graduation rates. For the 2012-2013 academic year Miami Northwestern Senior High, which serves the Liberty City/Model City area had a 78.7% graduation rate.

IV. FINANCIAL STABILITY

EMPLOYMENT

Higher educational attainment expands employment opportunities and increases the earning potential for residents. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2013 employment for college graduates increased by 9% since the start of the recession in 2007, while those without a high school diploma, decreased by 14%. Given the significant decrease of Haitian residents without high school education, it should be expected that employment increased.

Almost two thirds of Haitians in Miami-Dade County (62.4%) are in prime working age, 18 to 64 years. That figure has remained almost unchanged since 2000 when 62.8% were in these age groups.

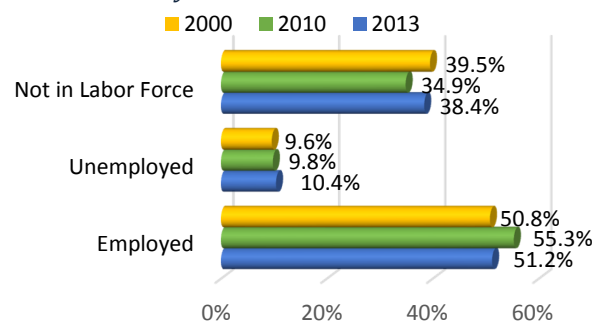
Table 4.1: Haitian Population Age Groups in Miami-Dade, 2000-2013.

	2000	2013
Under 5 years	7.5%	7.0%
5 to 17 years	25.0%	20.0%
18 to 24 years	12.3%	12.1%
25 to 34 years	13.8%	16.0%
35 to 44 years	16.6%	12.4%
45 to 54 years	13.4%	11.7%
55 to 64 years	6.7%	10.2%
65 to 74 years	3.2%	6.6%
75 +	1.5%	3.9%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census, 2013 ACS 3-year estimate.

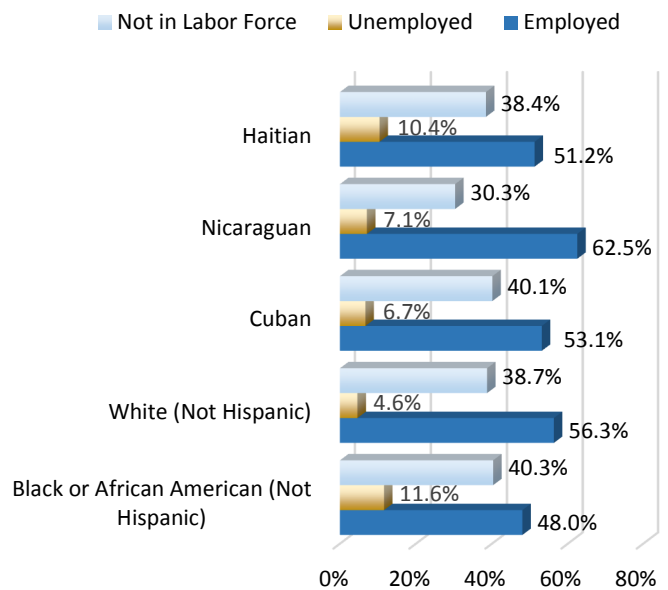
The Census Bureau defines the labor force to include all members of the population who are able to work and are 16 years of age and older. Conversely, the population not in the labor force consists mainly of students, homemakers, retirees, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work, all over 16 year of age. The Haitian population 15 years and older has increased by almost 26,000 since 2000. As a result, the number of Haitian residents in the labor force increased from 41,801 in 2000 to 58,073 in 2013, or 38.9%. As *Figure 4.1* shows, the new Haitian workers were absorbed in the labor force and the percentage of employed increased only slightly from 50.8% in 2000 to 51.2% in 2013. However, the percentage of unemployed also increased slightly to 10.4% and remained higher than the 7.1% unemployment rate reported for the county in 2013, but lower than the 11.2% unemployment rate of the Haitian population as a whole in the country.

Figure 4.1: Employment Status for Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County



For comparison, in 2013 the U.S. had 57.5% of its population employed, 9.3% unemployed, and overall 63.8% were in the labor force. Compared to the rates of the other large communities in Miami-Dade (See *Figure 4.2*), the Haitians have the second lowest rate in employment, and the second highest unemployment rate, after the Black or African American (not Hispanic population group as a whole). Interestingly, the population of Nicaraguan ancestry showed the highest rate of employment, higher than the White (not Hispanic) population, which as previously depicted, had the highest educational attainment levels from all groups included in the analysis.

Figure 4.2: Employment Status for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County



INCOME

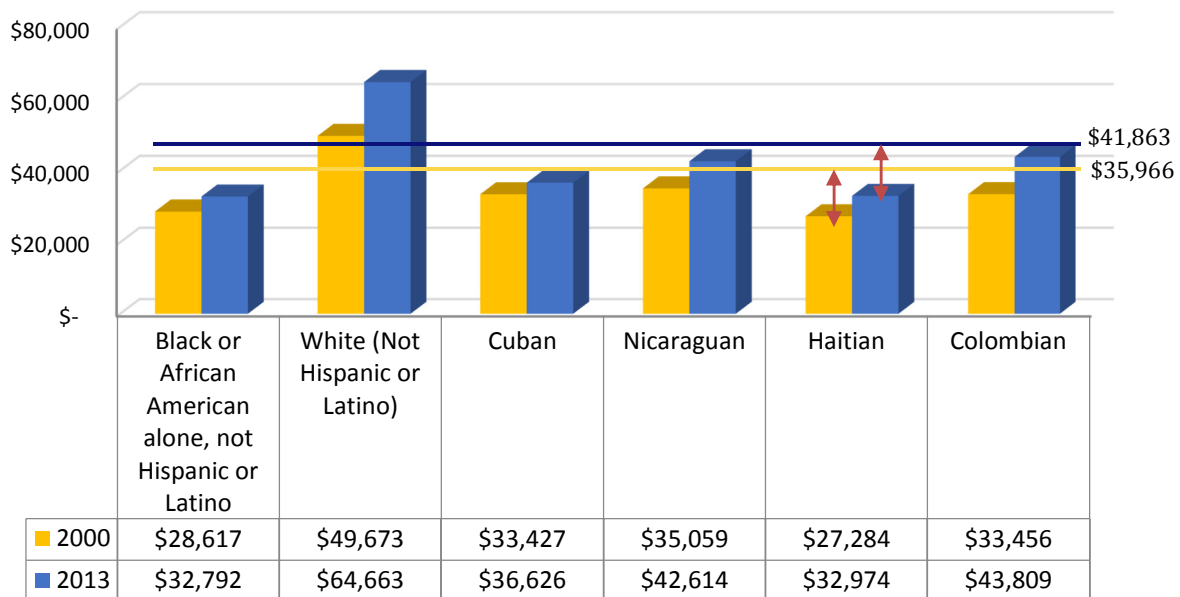
Haitian households have a significantly lower median income than the county's. As shown in *Figure 4.3*, in 2000 Haitian households had the lowest median income in comparison to other ethnic and racial groups. The Haitian household income was 24% less than the median household income for Miami-Dade County at the time (\$35,966). Very little has changed in that ranking, with the Haitian household income just barely surpassing income for Black, non-Hispanic households in 2013. According to the 2013 American Community Survey, the median household income for Miami-Dade County was \$41,863, over \$10,000 less than the United States' median of \$52,176; and \$4,000 short from Florida's \$45,872. By comparison, the median income for Haitian households was \$32,974, or 21% lower than the county's.

Despite overall income levels within Haitian household incomes countywide remaining lower, there has been a 20.9% increase of income for Haitian households as opposed to an only 16% increase countywide.

The lines across the bar graph indicate the median income for the county with the blue line depicting the 2013 household income and the yellow line representing income in 2000. Despite the increase in income, Haitian households show a significant gap in income from the county figures.

Like most groups of immigrants, those of Haitian descent achieve a wide array of socioeconomic statuses. Haitians in North Miami and Miami Shores are creating a growing middle class, while those residing in Little Haiti are living in one of the poorest communities in the county.

Figure 4.3: Household Income for Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County

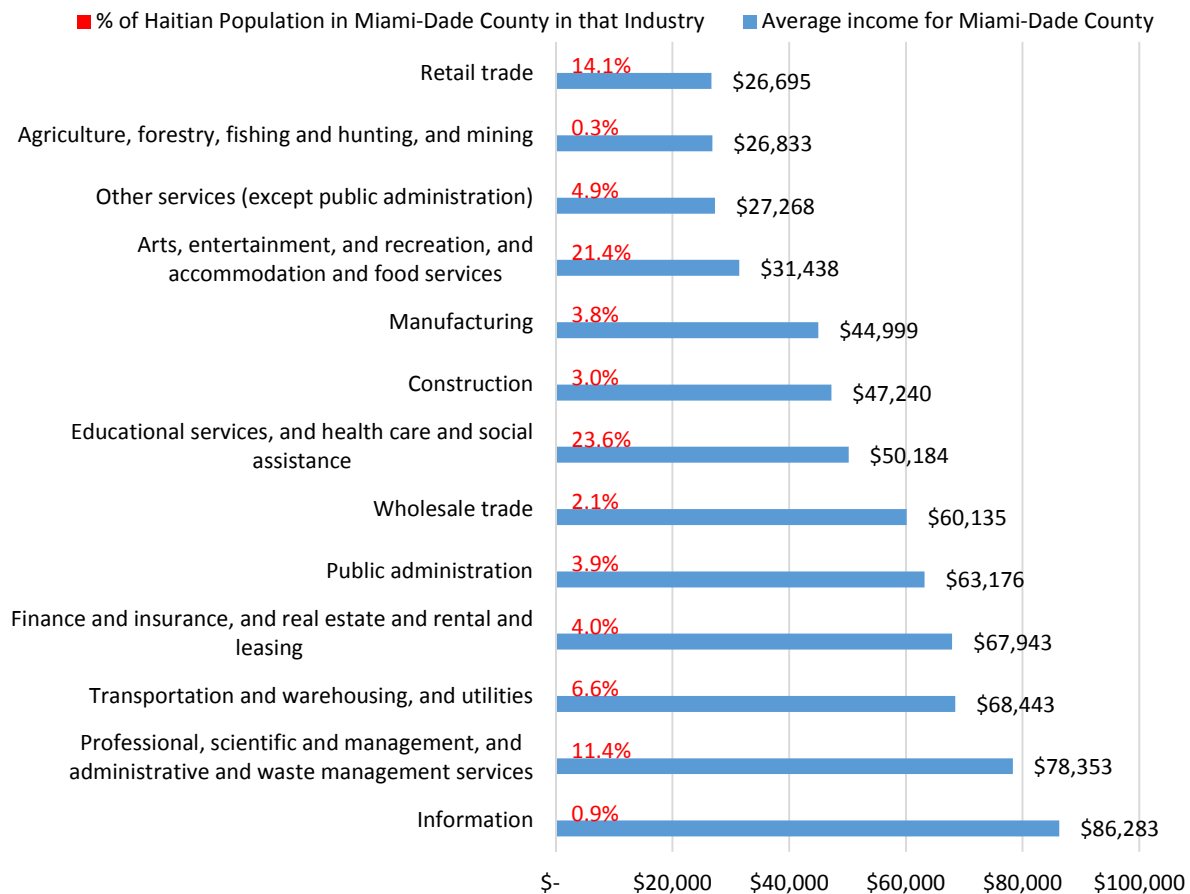


The income levels for Haitian households are linked to the types of industries and occupations for Haitian residents. The 2013 ACS 3-year estimate shows that 19.3% of the Haitian community in Miami-Dade were in Management, Business, Science, and Arts occupations, compared to 24.2% of Haitian population in the U.S. who were employed in these occupations.

In 2013 the largest industries in terms of employment for the Haitian population in Miami-Dade County were Educational Services, and

Health Care and Social Assistance (23.6%), followed by Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (21.4%), and Retail Trade (14.1%). As *Figure 4.4* indicates, only 26.8% of the Haitian workforce was employed in the five industries with the highest average wages, as reported by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity's report on Occupational Employment Statistics and Wages. The percentage is slightly higher than the figure reported for Haitians in the United States, 24.4%.

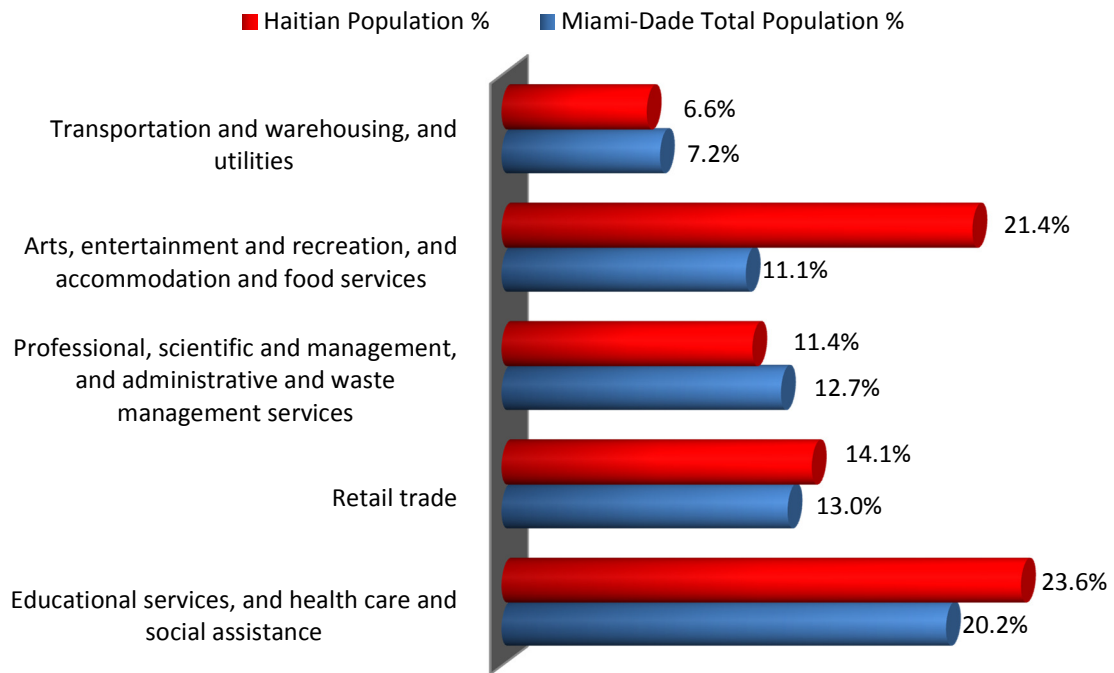
Figure 4.4: Top Occupational Industries and Average Wages in Miami-Dade County





When compared to the most prevalent employment industries of Miami-Dade County, the County’s population as a whole and the Haitian population appear to have the same “top five” industries, based on the number of people working in each industry. However, Haitian residents show higher employment numbers in the service sectors, where wages are typically lower (See *Figure 4.5*). Almost two-thirds (59.1%) of Haitians are employed in those service sectors (Retail, Arts, Recreation and Accommodation, and Educational and Health Services), compared to only 38.5% of the county’s workforce.

Figure 4.5: Largest Employment Industry Sectors in Miami-Dade County



HOUSING

The lower income of Haitian households can be linked to the lower homeownership rates compared to Miami-Dade households. The count of owner-occupied housing units is directly related to population and the homeownership rate. Occupied units can either be rented or owned. Therefore, a high homeownership rate implies more owner-occupied units relative to rental units.



Housing statistics for 2013 show that of the 29,855 housing units occupied by Haitian households, 46.8% were owner-occupied compared to 54.5% in the county as a whole. Homeownership rates for Haitian households in Miami-Dade is higher than the 41.5% rate for Haitians in the United States. Conversely, there were 45.5% renter-occupied units in the county and 53.2% for Haitian households. The rate of homeownership for Haitians residing in Miami-Dade is also lower than Haitians nationwide and lower than the U.S. rate.

The age of Haitian-occupied housing units also tends to be older, with 72.7% of them being built prior to 1980. By comparison, 52.7% of occupied housing units countywide were built prior to 1980. The age of the Haitian-occupied housing units is likely a factor in the lower median value of owner occupied housing units, \$125,500, compared to the county’s value of \$182,300. However, the age of a housing unit is relevant to the costs that a household may incur for upkeep and maintenance.

Figure 4.6: Owner-Occupied Housing

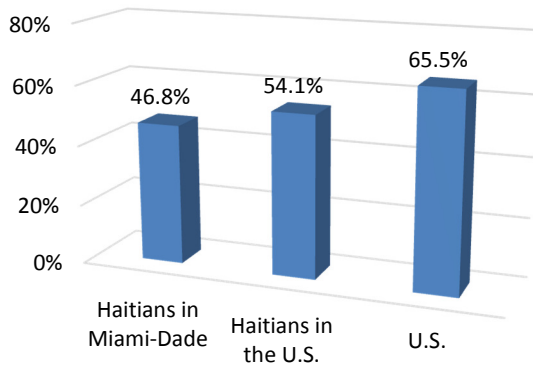
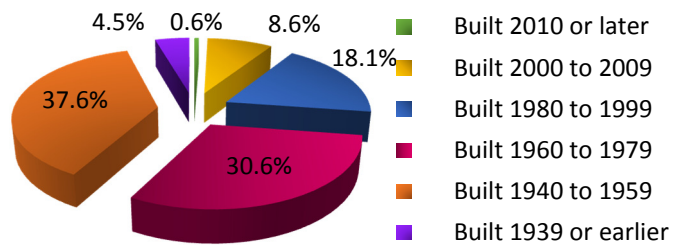


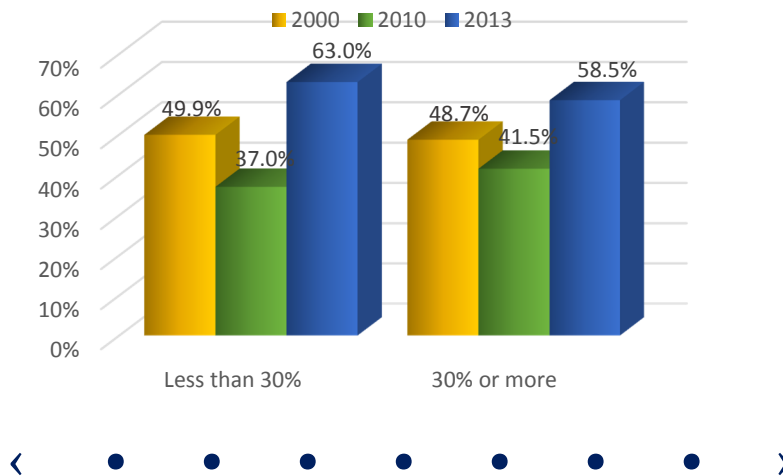
Figure 4.7: Age of Housing Structures Occupied by Haitian Households



Unsurprisingly, given the lower income levels of Haitian households, the 2013 data also shows that Haitian homeowners are significantly cost-burdened. The conventional public policy indicator of housing affordability in the United States is the percentage of income spent on housing. Housing expenditures that exceed 30% of household income have historically been viewed as an indicator of a housing affordability problem, and households are said to be “cost-burdened”. There were 11,664 Haitian-occupied housing units with a mortgage in 2013, and 58.5% of households residing in those units paid more than

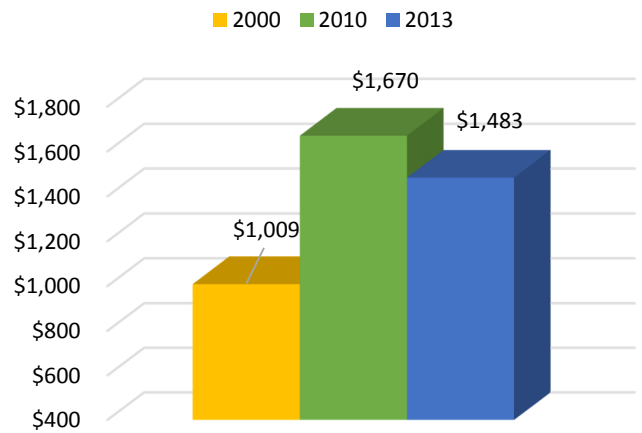
30% of their income on housing costs. *Figure 4.8* shows that despite the recession and the housing slump, the percentage of cost-burdened households has increased over time. The percentage of cost-burdened Haitian households was higher than the countywide figure of 53.2%, and 1% higher than the cost-burdened households for the Haitian population in the U.S. as a whole (57.7%). The percentage of cost-burdened renter households was even higher, both for the county (66.5%) and for Haitian households (75.3%). By comparison 61.6% of renter Haitian households in the country were cost-burdened.

Figure 4.8: Monthly Owner Costs for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County



The monthly owner costs for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County are linked to the actual number of Haitian-occupied units in the county with a mortgage. In 2000 there were 9,569 units, which increased to 11,476 by 2010, and then experienced a smaller growth in the next three years reaching 11,664 units. For units with a mortgage the median owner cost for 2000 was \$1,009, increased to \$1,670 in 2010, and then decreased to \$1,483 in 2013 (See *Figure 4.9*). The figure shows there was a 47% increase in homeowner costs. However, income for Haitian households increased by only 21%.

Figure 4.9: Median Mortgage for Haitian-Owned Units

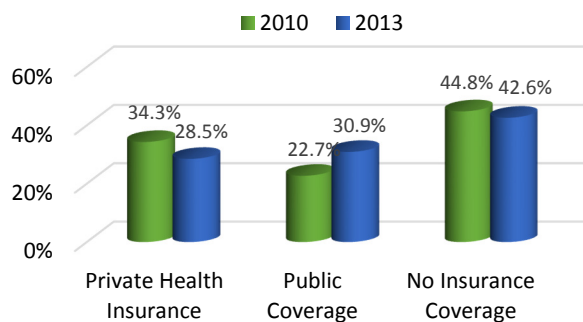


V. HEALTHCARE

In addition to housing costs which include real estate taxes, property insurance, utilities, fuel, water, garbage collection, homeowner association fees, mobile home fees, and mortgage - households in Miami-Dade also need to cover additional living expenses such as health insurance and transportation. According to a study conducted by researchers at the Health Policy Center at the Urban Institute based in Washington D.C., since 2001, health care costs have become more burdensome for almost all Americans, at every income level and in every geographic area.¹ The U.S. Census did not collect data on health insurance coverage for the year 2000, however a comparison between 2010 and 2013 estimates shows a slight decrease of the Miami-Dade residents without coverage, reported at 30.2% in 2010. In 2013, 29.5% of Miami-Dade residents had no insurance, 43.3% had private and 31.1% had public coverage.

The Haitian community in Miami-Dade had significantly higher numbers of uninsured residents, over 40% (*Figure 4.10*), compared to 28.6% of Haitians nationwide. One important change that occurred in the Haitian community with regards to health care coverage was the significant increase of residents with public coverage, from 22.7 to 30.9%. Public health coverage includes plans funded by governments at the federal, state, or local level. This upsurge cannot be associated with the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which was formally signed on March 23, 2010, and is to be fully implemented in 2015. However, the lower incomes of many Haitian residents may qualify them for already available public insurance options including Medicaid and KidCare, the state-sponsored insurance for children under the age of 19. While the majority of the Haitian community has some form of health insurance coverage, the 42.6% who do not translates to 52,461 people from the total Haitian civilian non-institutionalized population.

Figure 5.1: Health Insurance Coverage for the Haitian Population



The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) conducted in 2012 showed that in 2012, 26.8% of families in the United States experienced any financial burden of medical care.

- Almost 1 in 6 families (16.5%) had problems paying medical bills in the past 12 months,
- 1 in 10 families (8.9%) had medical bills that they were unable to pay at all, and
- 1 in 5 families (21.4%) were paying medical bills over time.

National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NCHS Data Brief. No. 142, January 2014.

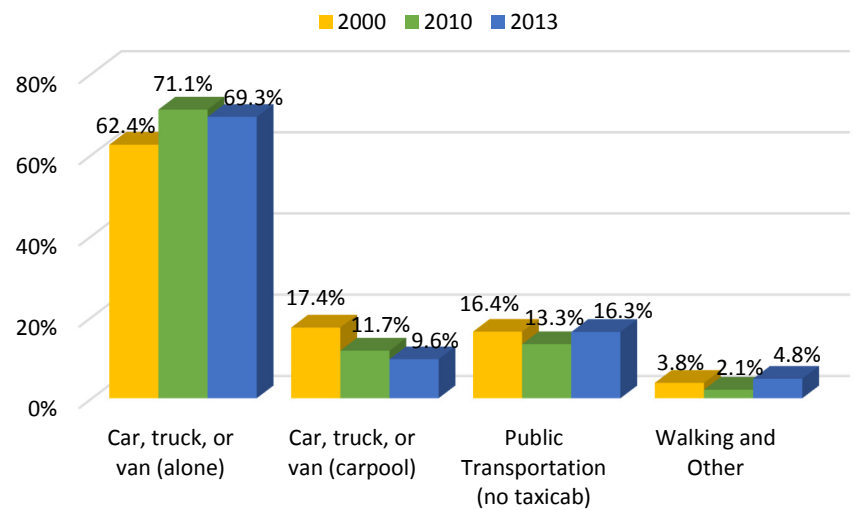
¹ Blumberg, L. J., Waidmann, T. A., Blavin, F. and Roth, J. (2014), "Trends in Health Care Financial Burdens, 2001 to 2009." *Milbank Quarterly*, 92: 88-113.

VI. TRANSPORTATION

In economic terms, commuting to work can be an obstacle that could prevent people from obtaining better jobs, especially if a city is not properly connected via public transit. According to the Urban Land Institute, the monthly costs of owning and operating a car are \$400 to \$800; making privately owned modes of transportation an additional monetary burden for many, especially for households with lower income levels who are already cost-burdened. While the traditional measure of housing affordability does not include the cost of transportation, The H+T (Housing + Transportation) Affordability Index suggests that a more realistic measure would factor in transportation costs.² The Index shows that in most areas with high concentration of Haitian residents, households spend over 45% of their income on housing and transportation. The average Miami-Dade household spends 58% of their income on housing and transportation costs, while 85% spend in excess of 45% of their income on these expenses.

Transportation costs are linked to both the mode of transportation and the length of commute to work. The figure below shows that within the 13-year analysis timeframe there has been an increase of about 7% for those who commute via car, truck, or van alone. For the same period there was an 8% decrease of residents who carpooled, shared a vehicle to commute to work. Simultaneously, the rate of public transportation use has remained constant. Almost 1 in 6 households (17.2%) did not own a vehicle.

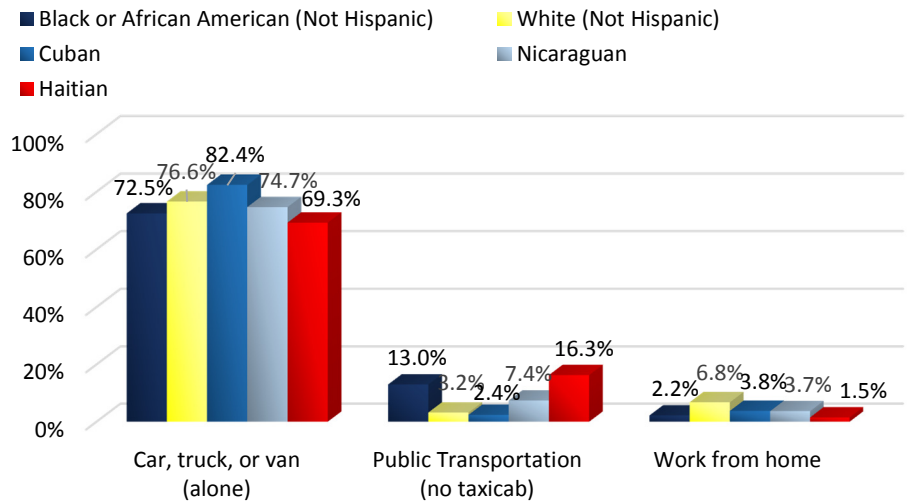
Figure 6.1: Commuting Patterns for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County



² Center for Neighborhood Technology, <http://htaindex.cnt.org/>

In contrast to other racial and ethno-national groups, the Haitian population is the group with the least car, truck, or van use for commuting to work which could be linked to the household income disparities amongst these groups. In 2000, 73.8% of Miami-Dade workers commuted alone, 14.6% carpooled and 5.2% used public transportation. Likewise, the Miami Haitian community has a higher public transit ridership than any of the other groups, with an impressive 13.9% difference with the Cuban community, the group with the lowest ridership rate (*Figure 6.2*).

Figure 6.2: Commuting Patterns for the Ethnic Groups in Miami-Dade County

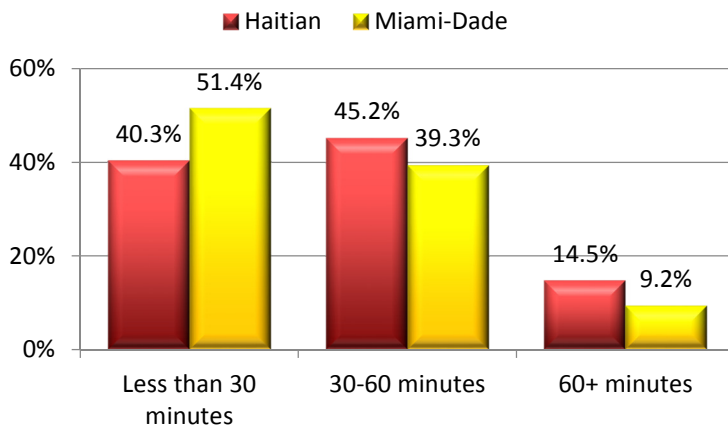


Length of commute is relevant in estimating the transportation costs of residents. The most recent data for commute times available is from 2010 and shows that commute times remained almost unchanged between 2000 and 2010. However, the table below also highlights the differences in commute times for the Haitian community and for workers in the county.

Table 6.1: Miami-Dade Length of Commute

	Haitian		Miami-Dade	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
<30 minutes	41.0%	40.3%	51.6%	51.4%
30-60 minutes	45.6%	45.2%	38.2%	39.3%
>60 minutes	13.5%	14.5%	10.3%	9.2%

Figure 6.3: Length of Commute, 2010





VII. VULNERABILITY

The Florida Department of Health defines vulnerable populations as “...those who are physically or mentally disabled, blind, deaf, hard-of-hearing, cognitively impaired, or mobility challenged. Also included in this group are those who are non-English (or not fluent) speakers, geographically or culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail elderly and children.” In addition to the mostly physical vulnerabilities in this definition, emergency managers and urban planners also incorporate populations with financial challenges who may have a diminished capacity to deal with any adverse effects in their environment or condition. For example, the loss of income is likely to have a more severe effect on a household that is already cost-burdened, than on a household with sufficient living means. This section addresses the vulnerability of members of the Haitian community by dividing them into three clusters: disability status, language proficiency, and poverty status in terms of government assistance.

Disability Status

The Census does not provide detailed data for all years and for all population segments by age but there are still comparisons that can be made with regards to the percentage of disabled Haitian residents (see *Figure 7.1*). The percentage of disabled residents of Haitian descent is lower than the county’s, as well as the Haitian community in the U.S as a whole (7.2%). The most significant difference is in the elderly citizen age group. While 24.5% of elderly Haitian residents have a disability, the percentage countywide is 35.4%. Despite this positive comparison, the 2013 figures for the disabled Haitian population over 65 show a notable increase from the 16.3% reported in the 2000 census.

Table 7.1: Disability Status, 2013

	Haitian	Miami-Dade
Under 18 years	1.3%	2.8%
18 to 64	5.7%	7.1%
65 and over	24.5%	35.4%
Total	6.5%	10.3%

The Florida Department of Health reported that in 2013 there were 7,455 residents of Haitian ancestry in Florida who were diagnosed with HIV. This figure represents 7% of the total reported cases of adults living with HIV through 2013 and 16% of adult blacks living with HIV in Florida.

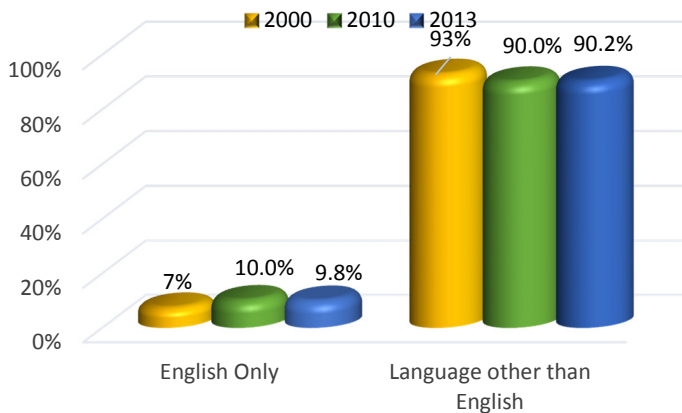
The majority (>70%) of Haitian-born persons living with HIV are older than 40 years old. Greater than 70% were reported from South Florida, of which 24% were reported from Miami-Dade County, 21% from Broward County and 30% from Palm Beach County. In Miami-Dade, Haitians with HIV represent 23% of all HIV cases in the county. The HIV-diagnosed Haitian population has steadily increased from 2,431 cases in 2006 to, to 2,666 cases reported in 2012 and 2,725 cases in 2013.

FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, HIV/AIDS Section. <http://floridaaids.org>

English Language Proficiency

People who experience language limitations are categorized as vulnerable due to the barriers in understanding key service providers such as doctors, and may impose on their health and well-being. As the National Institutes of Health stated on its report on *The Association between Language Proficiency and Outcomes for Elderly Patients with Asthma*, “limited English proficiency was associated with poorer self-management...” The Haitian population who speak a language other than English at home has decreased only marginally, as it is shown in *Figure 7.2*. It is important to highlight from this data the discrepancy between those who speak only English at home and those who speak another language. This may mean that even though the population has increased, and more Haitian children are being raised in Miami-Dade, Haitians are not abandoning their culture and customs, which can be represented through language, upon moving or “adapting” to the American life.

Figure 7.1: Language Spoken at Home for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County



The fact that the overwhelming majority of Haitians speak a language other than English at home does not necessarily indicate that there is a language limitation simply because English is not the most common language spoken at home for the Haitian Community. However, another statistic shows that there is a significant percentage of Haitians in Miami-Dade County who speak English “less than very well”. The Census Bureau reported that 46.1% of Haitians in 2000 and 42.8% in 2013, spoke English “less than very well”. For the Haitian population in the U.S., the rate reported in 2013 for those who speak English “less than very well” was 36.3%.

Use of Haitian Creole Language

In May 1993 a county ordinance that prohibited the official use of any language but English was struck down by a unanimous vote of the 13-member Dade County Commission. The original ordinance was enacted in a backlash reaction to an unprecedented wave of 125,000 Cubans who poured into Miami during the 1980 Mariel boat lift.

Miami-Dade County has the highest percentage of Creole speakers of any county in the nation. Miami-Dade County sends out most paper communications in Haitian Creole in addition to English and Spanish. On June 17, 2002, the court approved a consent order which required the county to implement and train officials on the requirements of Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act arising from the November 2000 Presidential election, assign bilingual English/Creole-speaking poll workers in precincts with significant numbers of Haitian voters, post a Creole language version of the Voter's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, and monitor the performance of election officials on election day. In 2002, for the first time in Florida history, a trilingual ballot, in English, Spanish and Creole, was used in Miami-Dade.

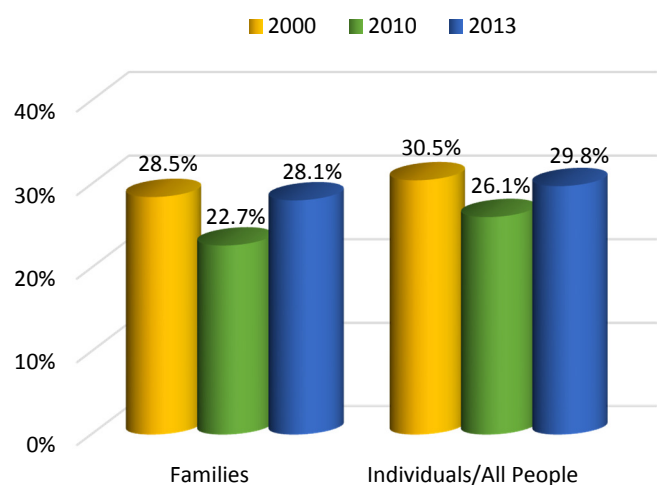
Poverty

The Census Bureau measures poverty by utilizing a set of money income thresholds. If a family's total income before taxes is less than its pre-set thresholds, then every individual belonging to that family is considered to be in poverty. Noncash benefits such as food stamps and housing subsidies are not taken into consideration when calculating income. The thresholds that are taken into account when determining poverty status are the size of the family and the ages of its members. Census data shows a decrease in poverty rates for the Haitian population in Miami-Dade County in 2010 and a subsequent increase in 2013, likely as a result of the economic recession. However, the poverty rate for Haitian families is still significantly higher than the county rate of 17.4%.

Although the median family income increased substantially (29.3%) from \$27,857 in 2000 to \$36,023 in 2013, the number of families living in poverty remained almost the same. This may be due to the distinct thresholds that were pre-defined by the Bureau, thus leading to the families who would be classified as "in poverty" to increase. For instance, the weighted average threshold for an individual under 65 for 2013 was \$12,119, whereas it was \$11,344 for 2010. An even bigger change occurred for a family unit with the size of four people, where in 2010 the threshold was \$22,315 and set to be \$23,834 in 2013. Accordingly, if a family of four has a set income of \$22,500 before taxes, they would not have been classified as living in poverty in 2010, but they would have counted in that figure for 2013. In the U.S., 19.4% of Haitian families and 30.7% of individuals under the age of 18 were

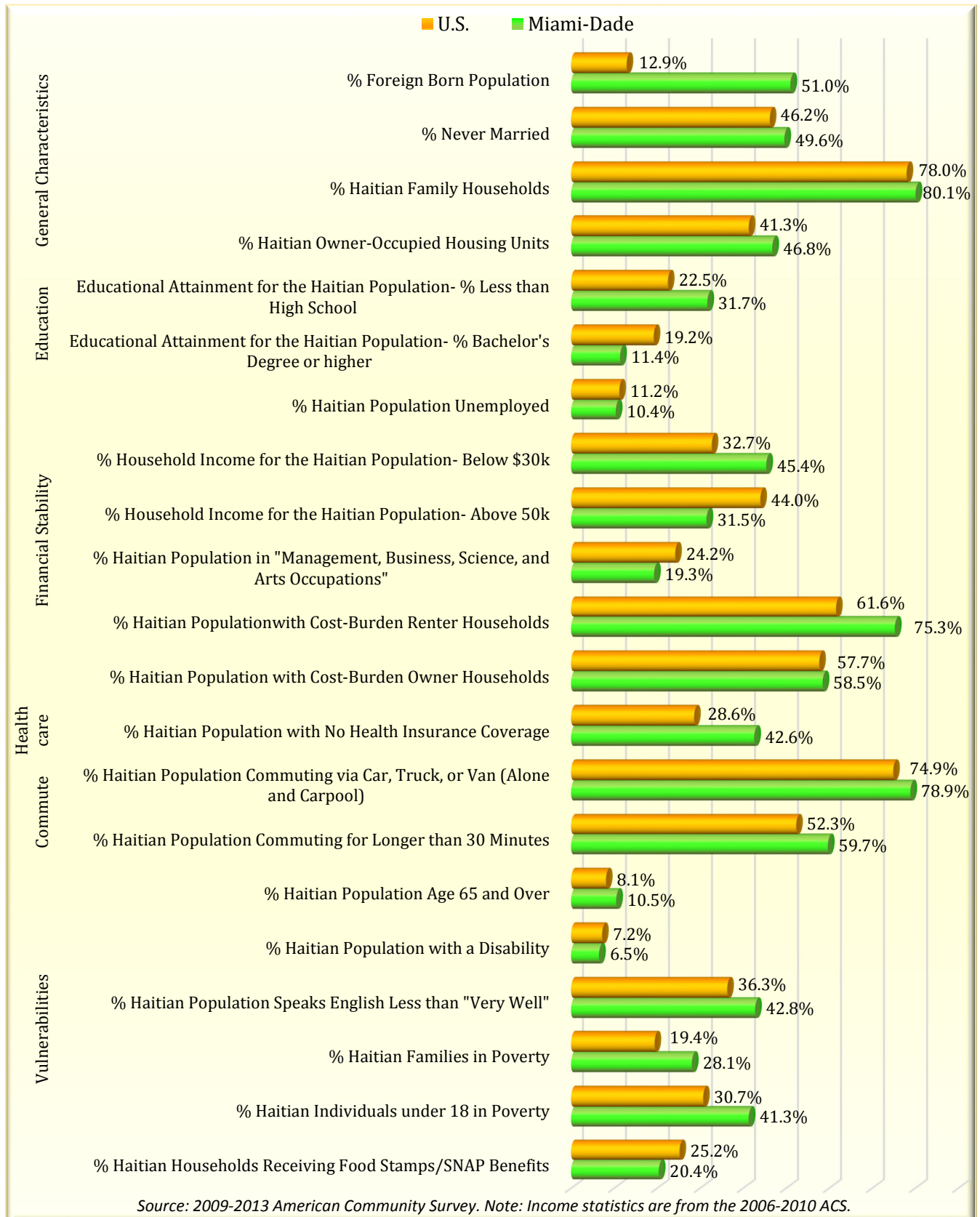
reported to be living in poverty. In Miami-Dade, 41.3% of Haitian children were living in poverty.

Figure 7.2: Poverty Rates for the Haitian Population in Miami-Dade County



High poverty rates for the Haitian population also imply a high demand for government assistance. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) issues monthly electronic benefits, formerly known as food stamps, which can be used like cash to purchase food at authorized retail food stores. Eligibility and benefit levels are based on household size, income and other factors. In 2013 34.6% of Haitian families received food stamps/SNAP benefits, a substantial increase from the 19.4% of households who received these benefits in 2010. Additionally, the American Community Survey reported that 25.2% of Haitian households in the United States received these benefits by 2013. In comparison, 17.5% of all households in Miami-Dade received the same benefits in 2010 and 24.8% in 2013. These figures may underestimate the number of families who are eligible for assistance. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 51 million Americans were poor enough to qualify in 2010, but only 38 million applied and received benefits.

APPENDIX A: COMPARISON OF HAITIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MIAMI-DADE



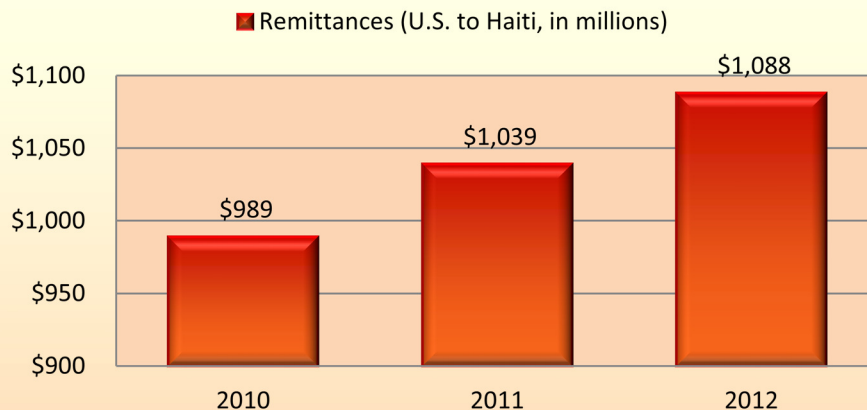
REMITTANCES TO HAITI

On January 12, 2010, a 7.0-magnitude earthquake hit Haiti with an epicenter located near Léogâne, a town 25 kilometers west of Port-au-Prince. In twelve days, at least 52 aftershocks were felt with magnitudes as high as 4.5. It is estimated that at least three million people were affected by it, and that 250,000 residences and 30,000 commercial buildings collapsed or were ruined. Estimates of the death toll vary from approximately 100,000 to 300,000. The quake left 1.5 million people living in tent camps.

On January 15, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano authorized a Temporary protective status (TPS) of 18 months to all Haitian nationals who were already living in the U.S. as of January 12 (day of the earthquake). Since then the TPS designation for Haitian nationals has been extended several times and the current expiration date is January 22, 2016. Approximately 58,000 Haitians were granted temporary protective status within the two years after the earthquake.

The devastation of the Haiti earthquake had a significant impact on remittance flows to Haiti.* These flows are an important economic engine for Haiti as they represent more than 10% of the gross domestic product of the country. In 2009 remittance flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) declined as a result of the impact of the global financial crisis on countries in which migrants from the region live and work. The decline was approximately 12% for Haiti. Five months after the disaster, the World Bank estimated a \$360 million increase, representing a 20% surge. Most remittances to Haiti, approximately 90%, originate from North America, as approximately two thirds of Haitian migrants reside on the continent.

Remittances from the United States followed a similar pattern immediately after the earthquake and continued to increase on a year-to-year basis. The latest remittance statistics reported by the World Bank in millions presented in the figure below show an average almost 5% increase every year.



**Federal law defines “remittance transfers” to include most electronic money transfers from consumers in the United States through “remittance transfer providers” to recipients abroad, including friends, family members, or businesses. Remittance transfers are commonly known as “international wires,” “international money transfers,” or “remittances.”*



Caribbean Market Place, Little Haiti Cultural Center

The past two decades have seen a proliferation of organizations focused on serving and empowering the Haitian community in South Florida. Some organizations have undertaken the task to promote and raise awareness of Haitian culture.

The Little Haiti Cultural Complex, located in the heart of the Little Haiti neighborhood in City of Miami opened in May 2008 with the collaboration of Miami-Dade County and City of Miami. The center offers programs in the visual and performing arts.

The Haitian Heritage Museum located in Miami's internationally known Design District opened in 2004 and presents art exhibitions, cultural arts events, and educational programming.

The Haitian Cultural Arts Alliance (Alyans Atizay Ayisyen, Inc.) was founded in 1994 as a nonprofit, organization dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Afro-Caribbean culture, with a focus on Haiti.

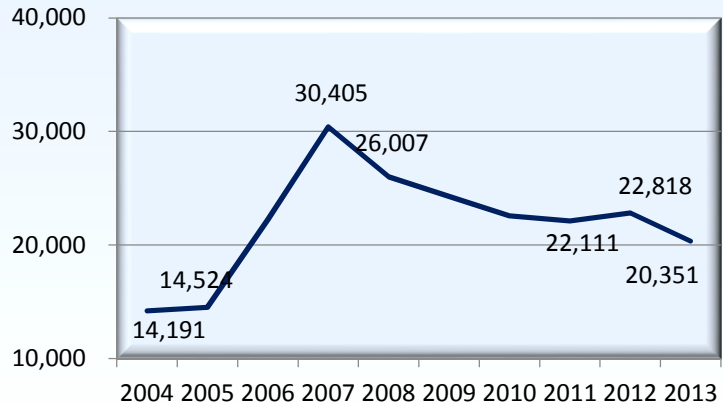


APPENDIX C: HAITIAN IMMIGRANT POPULATION

HAITIAN IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Immigrants from Haiti represent a small but growing share of the total foreign-born population in the United States, tripling in number between 1990 and 2012. During the period 2000-2012 (employing fiscal years), 281,018 Haitian immigrants obtained permanent residence and 166,844 obtained US citizenship. In Miami-Dade, the number of Haitian-born individuals who obtained permanent legal status more than doubled from 2005 to 2007. After that significant jump, the number of new Haitian residents as a result of status legalization declined.

Haitians Obtaining Legal Status in Miami-Dade



In 2013, the Pew Research Center published a report on the unauthorized immigrant population, titled “As Growth Stalls, Unauthorized Immigrant Population Becomes More Settled.” The report estimated that the nation’s unauthorized immigrant population had risen steadily since at least 1990, when it numbered 3.5 million. By 2007, it had more than tripled, to 12.2 million, and declined to 11.3 million in 2013. The report also noted the effect of the 2009 recession as well as the record 400,000 immigrants who were deported annually between 2009 and 2012.

Another Pew study titled “The Unauthorized Immigrant, Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14”, presented 2012 data that estimated 110,000 unauthorized Haitian immigrants were residing in the United States, making it the 14th largest country of birth of unauthorized immigrants in the U.S.; an increase of about 30,000 from the reported numbers in 2009. In Florida, unauthorized Haitian immigrants comprise the third largest unauthorized population in the state of Florida (8%), after Mexicans (13%) and Cubans (9%).

In 2012 an estimated one million people had a form of temporary deportation relief. The two programs providing relief are the Obama’s Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program -which is currently protecting about 575,000 unauthorized immigrants aged 16 to 30 who came with their parents, and the “Temporary Protected Status”, which is currently protecting an estimated 405,000 immigrants. Following the devastating earthquake in Haiti on January 12, 2010, which claimed tens of thousands of lives (estimates vary from 100,000 to 300,000) and displaced more than 1.5 million people initially, Haiti was added by the U.S. government to the list of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) designated countries. TPS beneficiaries are temporarily granted relief from deportation and given work authorization until their TPS designation expires. For Haiti, TPS has been extended through January 22, 2016. By 2012 TPS had been offered to about 58,000 qualifying Haitian immigrants living in the United States.

Sources: Nwosu, Chiamak, and, Jeanne Batalova. “Haitian Immigrants in the United States.” Migration Policy Institute. May 29, 2014.

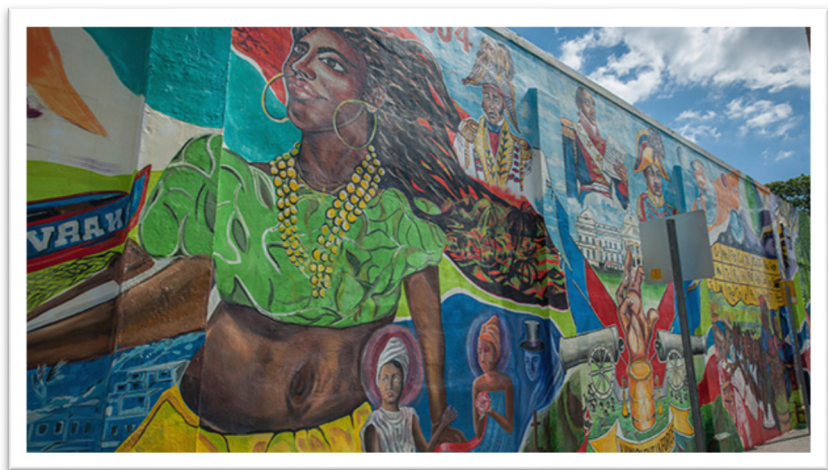
Passel, Jeffrey S. and D’Vera Cohn, “Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14: Decline in Those From Mexico Fuels Most State Decreases.” Washington, D.C. Pew Research Center’s Hispanic Trends Project, November 2012.

Passel, Jeffrey S., D’Vera Cohn, Jens Manuel Krogstad and Ana Gonzalez-Barrera. “As Growth Stalls, Unauthorized Immigrant Population Becomes More Settled” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center’s Hispanic Trends Project, September.

Although Haitian immigrants have dispersed throughout the United States and South Florida, the Little Haiti neighborhood in City of Miami and just north of it the Little River neighborhood have a recognizable Haitian cultural vibe created by the colorful murals that adorn gallery, warehouse and storefront walls throughout the area.



In 2011, a year after the devastating earthquake in Haiti, the MLK Community Mural Project, along with 12 local artists from Haiti and Miami and several local students, painted a 5,000-square-foot mural on 79th Street and Northeast Second Avenue, in the heart of Little Haiti. The mural shows the history of Haiti and contains imagery that is vital to the country's heritage: the hand of god, voodoo, the periodic table, the Haitian flag, and the first Haitian slave.




APPENDIX D: PLACES IN FLORIDA WITH RESIDENTS CLAIMING HAITIAN ANCESTRY

City/Place	Count
1) North Miami city	22,944
2) Miami city	17,451
3) Golden Glades CDP	13,085
4) Fort Lauderdale city	10,769
5) Miramar city	10,494
6) Pine Hills CDP	10,217
7) North Miami Beach city	9,807
8) Pompano Beach city	9,316
9) Miami Gardens city	9,122
10) Boynton Beach city	8,900
11) Lauderhill city	8,629
12) North Lauderdale city	7,642
13) Delray Beach city	7,178
14) Orlando city	7,164
15) Deerfield Beach city	6,931
16) Pembroke Pines city	6,591
17) Lauderdale Lakes city	6,503
18) Sunrise city	5,128
19) Port St. Lucie city	4,942
20) Coral Springs city	4,916
21) Jacksonville city	4,568
22) Hollywood city	4,542
23) West Palm Beach city	3,930
24) Pinewood CDP	3,655
25) Lake Worth city	3,598
26) Oakland Park city	3,572
27) Fort Myers city	3,519
28) Ives Estates CDP	3,433

City/Place	Count
29) Lehigh Acres CDP	3,428
30) Plantation city	3,353
31) Margate city	3,141
32) Tampa city	2,943
33) Oak Ridge CDP	2,725
34) West Little River CDP	2,707
35) Palm Bay city	2,670
36) Immokalee CDP	2,594
37) Poinciana CDP	2,520
38) Fort Pierce city	2,187
39) Lake Park town	2,150
40) Tamarac city	2,124
41) Greenacres city	1,896
42) Belle Glade city	1,829
43) Riviera Beach city	1,785
44) Tallahassee city	1,735
45) Coconut Creek city	1,620
46) Golden Gate CDP	1,469
47) Westview CDP	1,341
48) Winter Haven city	1,307
49) South Miami Heights CDP	1,272
50) Boca Raton city	1,265
51) Homestead city	1,236
52) Hallandale Beach city	1,069
53) Florida City	1,052
54) Port Charlotte CDP	834
55) Miami Shores village	751

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B01003: TOTAL POPULATION

Note: Census designated places (CDPs) are statistical geographic entities defined by the U.S. Census. CDPs represent closely settled, unincorporated communities that are locally recognized and identified by name. They are the statistical equivalents of incorporated places, with the primary differences being the lack of both a legally defined boundary and an active, functioning governmental structure, chartered by the state and administered by elected officials.



**Progress and Unmet Challenges:
Sant La's Profile of The Haitian Community
of Miami-Dade, 2010-2015**