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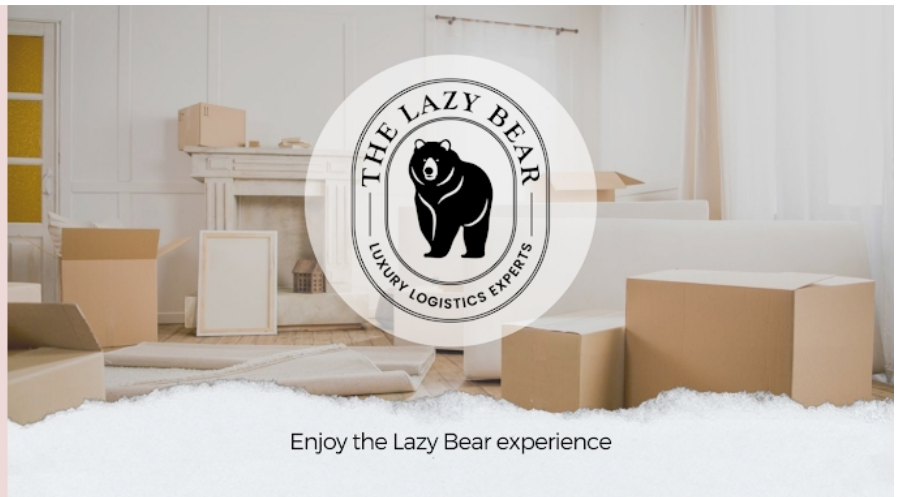
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7 Mistakes to Avoid When Choosing a Miami Mover

The Lazy Bear

(305) 457-2165

<https://miami-moving-company.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/miami-moving-company/7-mistakes-to-avoid-when-choosing-a-miami-mover.html>



We treat every move like it's the most important one – because to you, it is. [How Miami Movers Are Revolutionizing Relocation](#) . As trusted movers in Kendall, our reputation means everything to us. We've built strong community ties by consistently showing up with integrity, effort, and

positive energy. You'll see it in our reviews, hear it from your neighbors, and feel it when we arrive.

Our mission isn't just to move boxes – it's to move people with trust, transparency, and total dedication.

7 Mistakes to Avoid When Choosing a Miami Mover – same day movers miami

- moving company west kendall
- office movers kendall
- movers south miami

When you need reliable moving help in Kendall, you don't want to spend hours comparing companies and crossing your fingers. You want professionals who are punctual, prepared, and passionate about helping you move forward.

That's what The Lazy Bear delivers.

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- moving professionals kendall
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Whether you need help loading a truck, rearranging furniture, or handling an entire move start to finish, we're ready with the muscle, tools, and know-how to get it done right the first time. Our long distance movers in Kendall bring the same energy and commitment to cross-county and cross-state

moves as we do for local ones.

If you're relocating from Kendall to Orlando, Tampa, or even across state lines, we'll plan every mile with precision. We use secure packing techniques, GPS-tracked routes, and dedicated moving coordinators to make sure you always know where your items are and when they'll arrive.

same day movers miami

About Miami

This article is about the city in Florida. For other uses, see Miami (disambiguation).

Miami is located in the United States

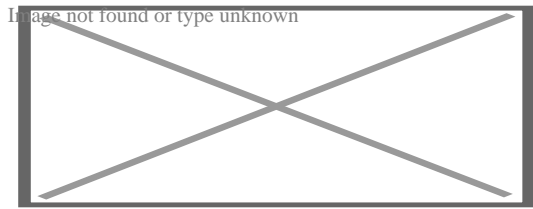
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Miami

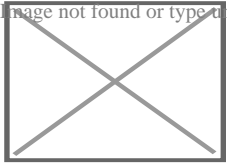
Location within the United
States

Miami

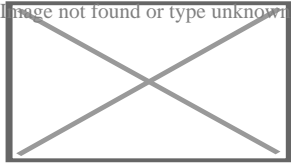
City



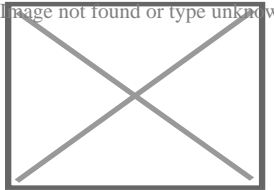
Downtown Miami



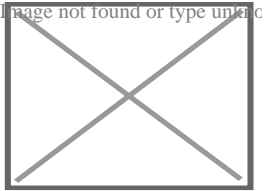
Little Havana



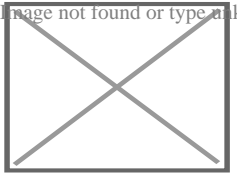
Vizcaya Museum
and Gardens



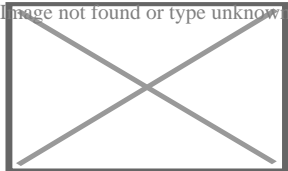
Wynwood Art
District



Arsht Center



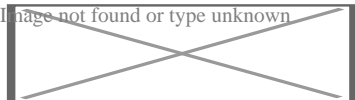
Fort Dallas



Bayside
Marketplace



Kaseya
Center



Flag of Miami

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Flag

Official seal of Miami

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Seal

Official logo of Miami

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Alternative seal

Nickname(s):



The 305, Magic City, Gateway to the Americas and Vice City

Map




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Interactive map of Miami

Miami is located in Florida



Miami

Location within the state of
Florida

Coordinates: 25°46′N 80°12′W﻿ / ﻿25.767°N 80.200°W﻿ / 25.767; -80.200^[2]Country  United StatesState  FloridaCounty  Miami-DadeSettledAfter 1858^[a]IncorporatedJuly 28, 1896Founded byJulia TuttleNamed afterMiami River, ultimately derived from MayaimiGovernment

• TypeMayor–Commission • MayorFrancis Suarez (R)Area

^[5]

• Total

56.07 sq mi (145.23 km²) • Land36.00 sq mi (93.23 km²) • Water20.08 sq mi (52.00 km²) • Metro

6,137 sq mi (15,890 km²)Elevation

6 ft (1.8 m)Highest elevation

42 ft (12.8 m)Population

(2020)^[6]

• Total

442,241

• Estimate
(2023)^[7]

455,924 • Rank 43rd in the United States
2nd in Florida • Density 12,284.47/sq mi (4,743.55/km²) • Urban

^[8]

6,077,522 (US: 4th) • Urban density 4,884.8/sq mi (1,886.0/km²) • Metro

^[9]

6,091,747 (US: 9th) Demonym Miamian GDP

^[10]

• Metro \$533.674 billion (2023) Time zone UTC−05:00 (EST) • Summer (DST) UTC−04:00 ZIP
Codes

33101–33102, 33106, 33109, 33111–33112, 33114, 33116, 33119, 33122, 33124–33138, 33140–33147,
33149–33158, 33160–33170, 33172–33199, 33206, 33222, 33231, 33233–33234, 33238–33239,
33242–33243, 33245, 33247, 33255–33257, 33261, 33265–33266, 33269, 33280, 33283,
33296, 33299

Area code(s) 305, 786, 645 FIPS code 12–45000 GNIS feature ID 277593, 2411786 Website www.miami.gov

Miami^[b] is a coastal city in the U.S. state of Florida and the county seat of Miami-Dade County in South Florida. It is the core of the Miami metropolitan area, which, with a population of 6.14 million, is the second-largest metropolitan area in the Southeast after Atlanta, and the ninth-largest in the United States.^[9] With a population of 442,241 as of the 2020 census,^[6] Miami is the second-most populous city in Florida, after Jacksonville. Miami has the third-largest skyline in the U.S. with over 300 high-rises,^[11] 70 of which exceed 491 ft (150 m).^[12]

Miami is a major center and leader in finance, commerce, culture, arts, and international trade.^[13]^[14] Miami's metropolitan area is by far the largest urban economy in Florida, with a 2017 gross domestic product of \$344.9 billion.^[15] In a 2018 UBS study of 77 world cities, Miami was the third-richest city in the U.S. and the third-richest globally in purchasing

power.^[16] Miami is a majority–minority city with a Hispanic and Latino population of 310,472, or 70.2 percent of the city's population, as of 2020.^[17]

Downtown Miami has among the largest concentrations of international banks in the U.S. and is home to several large national and international companies.^[*citation needed*] The Health District is home to several major University of Miami–affiliated hospital and health facilities, including Jackson Memorial Hospital, the nation's largest hospital with 1,547 beds,^[18] and the Miller School of Medicine, the University of Miami's academic medical center and teaching hospital, and others engaged in health–related care and research. PortMiami, the city's seaport, is the busiest cruise port in the world in both passenger traffic and cruise lines.^[19]

The Miami metropolitan area is the second–most visited city or metropolitan statistical area in the U.S. after New York City, with over four million visitors in 2022.^[20] Miami has sometimes been called the "Gateway to Latin America" because of the magnitude of its commercial and cultural ties to Latin America.^[21]

Toponymy

[edit]

Miami was named after the Miami River, derived from Mayaimi, the historic name of Lake Okeechobee and the Native Americans who lived around it.^[22] Miami is sometimes colloquially referred to as *The 305*, *Magic City*, *Gateway to the Americas*, *Gateway to Latin America*, *Capital of Latin America*,^[1] and *Vice City*.

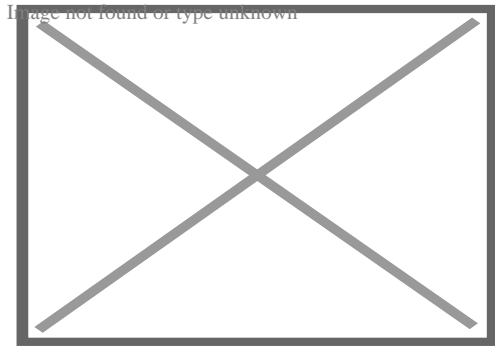
History

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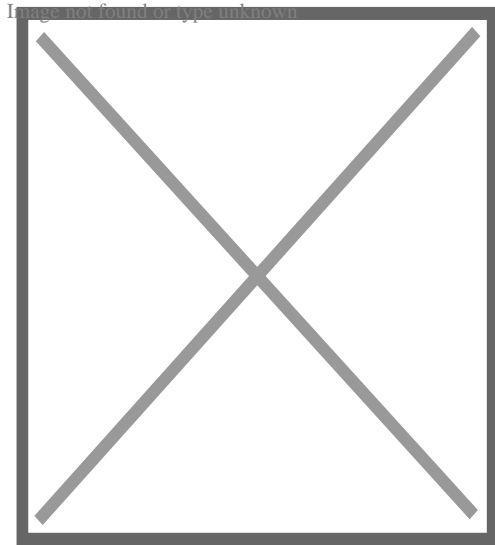
Main article: History of Miami

For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Miami.

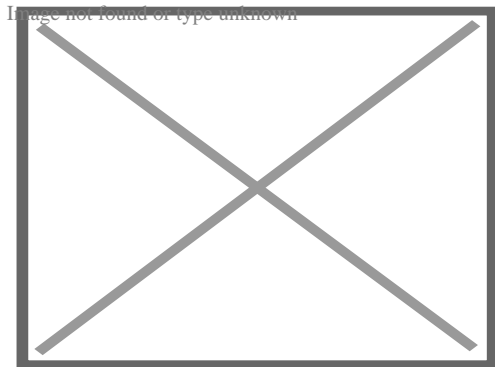
See also: National Register of Historic Places listings in Miami



In 1896, approximately 400 men gathered in the building pictured on the left and voted to incorporate Miami.



A 1962 map of Miami



The mouth of Miami River at Brickell Key in February 2010

The Tequesta tribe occupied the Miami area for around 2,000 years before contact with Europeans. A village of hundreds of people, dating to 500–600 BCE, was located at the mouth of the Miami River. It is believed that the entire tribe migrated to Cuba by the mid-1700s.^[23]

Settlement

[edit]

In 1566, admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, Florida's first governor, claimed the area for Spain. A Spanish mission was constructed one year later. Spain, and briefly Britain, ruled Florida until it ceded it to the United States in 1821. In 1836, the U.S. built Fort Dallas on the banks of the Miami River as part of their development of the Florida Territory and their attempt to suppress and remove the Seminoles. As a result, the Miami area became a site of fighting in the Second Seminole War.

Founding

[edit]

Miami is noted as the only major city in the United States founded by a woman. Julia Tuttle, a local citrus grower and a wealthy Cleveland native, was the original owner of the land upon which Miami was built.^[24] In the late 19th century, the area was known as "Biscayne Bay Country", and reports described it as a promising wilderness and "one of the finest building sites in Florida".^[25]^[26] The Great Freeze of 1894–1895 hastened Miami's growth, as the crops there were the only ones in Florida that survived. Julia Tuttle subsequently convinced railroad tycoon Henry Flagler to extend his Florida East Coast Railway to the region, for which she became known as "the mother of Miami".^[27]^[28] Miami was officially incorporated as a city on July 28, 1896, with a population of just over 300.^[29]

20th century

[edit]

See also: Cuban migration to Miami

During the early 20th century, migrants from the Bahamas and African-Americans constituted 40 percent of the city's population.^[30]: 25 When landlords began to rent homes to African-Americans around Avenue J, what would later become NW Fifth Avenue, a gang of white men with torches marched through the neighborhood and warned the residents to move or be bombed.^[30]: 33

Miami prospered during the 1920s with an increase in population and development in infrastructure as northerners moved to the city. The legacy of Jim Crow was embedded in these developments. Miami's chief of police at the time, H. Leslie Quigg, did not hide the fact that he, like many other white Miami police officers, was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Unsurprisingly, these officers enforced social codes far beyond the written law. Quigg, for example, "personally and publicly beat a colored bellboy to death for speaking directly to a white woman".^[30]: 53 ^[31]

The collapse of the Florida land boom of the 1920s, the 1926 Miami Hurricane, and the Great Depression in the 1930s slowed development. When World War II began, Miami became a base for U.S. defense against German submarines due to its prime location on the southern coast of Florida. This brought an increase in Miami's population; 172,172 people lived in the city by 1940. The city's nickname, *The Magic City*, came from its rapid growth, which was noticed by winter visitors who remarked that the city grew so much from one year to the next that it was like magic.^[32]

After Fidel Castro rose to power in Cuba following the Revolution in 1959, many wealthy Cubans sought refuge in Miami, further increasing the city's population. Miami's national profile expanded dramatically in the 1970s, particularly in 1972.^[33] The region hosted both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions in the 1972 Presidential election. The Miami Dolphins also made history with their undefeated "perfect" season. The area's educational and cultural institutions also developed significantly in this period, positioning the city to service a larger and increasingly international population.^[33]

Miami developed new businesses and cultural amenities as part of the New South in the 1980s and 1990s. At the same time, South Florida weathered social problems related to drug wars, immigration from Haiti and Latin America, and the widespread destruction of Hurricane Andrew.^[34]^[32] Racial and cultural tensions sometimes sparked, but Miami developed in the latter half of the 20th century as a major international, financial, and cultural center. It is the second-largest U.S. city with a Spanish-speaking majority (after El Paso, Texas), and the largest city with a Cuban-American plurality.^[35]^[36]

Geography

[edit]

Miami and its suburbs are located on a broad plain between the Everglades to the west and Biscayne Bay to the east, which extends from Lake Okeechobee southward to Florida Bay. The elevation of the area averages at around 6 ft (1.8 m)^[37] above sea level in most neighborhoods, especially near the coast. The highest points are found along the Miami Rock Ridge, which lies under most of the eastern Miami metro. The main portion of Miami is on the shores of Biscayne Bay, which contains several hundred natural and artificial barrier

islands, the largest of which contains Miami Beach and South Beach. The Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current, runs northward just 15 miles (24 km) off the coast, allowing Miami's climate to stay warm and mild all year.

Geology

[edit]

The surface bedrock under the Miami area is called Miami oolite or Miami limestone. This bedrock is covered by a thin layer of soil, and is no more than 50 feet (15 m) thick. Miami limestone formed as the result of the drastic changes in sea level associated with recent glacial periods, or ice ages. Beginning some 130,000 years ago, the Sangamonian Stage raised sea levels to approximately 25 feet (8 m) above the current level. All of southern Florida was covered by a shallow sea. Several parallel lines of reef formed along the edge of the submerged Florida plateau, stretching from the present Miami area to what is now the Dry Tortugas.^[38]

The area behind this reef line was a large lagoon. Miami limestone formed throughout the area from the deposition of oolites and the shells of bryozoans. Starting about 100,000 years ago, the Wisconsin glaciation began lowering sea levels, exposing the floor of the lagoon. By 15,000 years ago, the sea level had dropped 300 to 350 feet (90 to 110 m) below the current level. The sea level rose quickly after that, stabilizing at the current level about 4,000 years ago, leaving the mainland of South Florida just above sea level.^[38]

Beneath the plain lies the Biscayne Aquifer, a natural underground source of fresh water that extends from southern Palm Beach County to Florida Bay. It comes closest to the surface around the cities of Miami Springs and Hialeah.^[39] Most of the Miami metropolitan area obtains its drinking water from the Biscayne Aquifer. As a result of the aquifer, it is not possible to dig more than 15 to 20 ft (5 to 6 m) beneath the city without hitting water, which impedes underground construction, though some underground parking garages exist. For this reason, the mass transit systems in and around Miami are elevated or at-grade.^[38]

Most of the western fringes of Miami border the Everglades, a tropical marshland covering most of the southern portion of Florida. Alligators that live in the marshes have ventured into Miami communities and onto major highways.^[38]

Cityscape

[edit]

See also: List of tallest buildings in Miami and Miami Modern architecture

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Downtown Miami and seen from across Biscayne Bay from Virginia Key in November 2014

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Northern Downtown Miami overlooking Interstate 95 in February 2014

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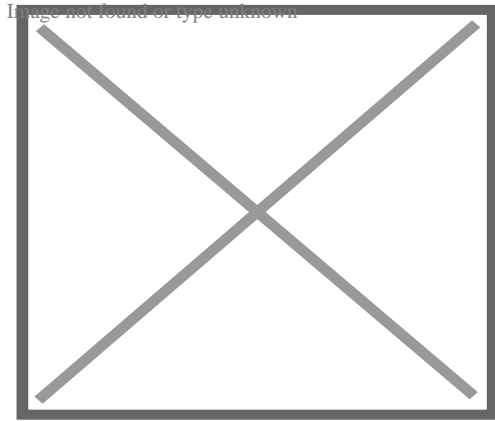
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Downtown as seen from PortMiami in January 2009

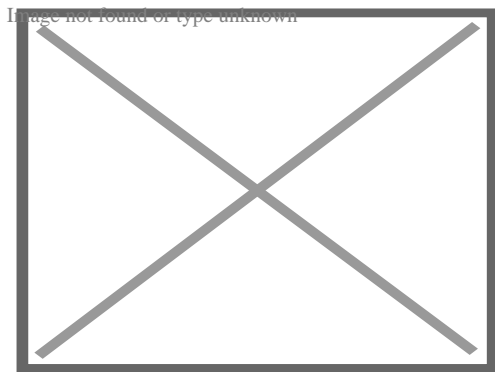
Neighborhoods

[edit]

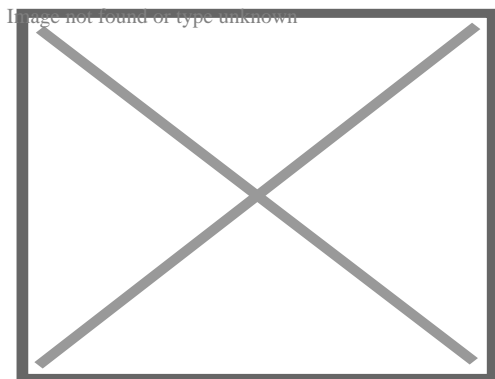
Main article: Neighborhoods in Miami



A view from one of the higher points in Miami, west of Downtown Miami. The highest natural point in Miami is in Coconut Grove, near Biscayne Bay along the Miami Rock Ridge at 24 feet (7.3 m) above sea level.^[40]



The historic district of Downtown Miami is one of the city's oldest with buildings constructed as far back as 1896.



A map of Miami's neighborhoods

Miami is split roughly into north, south, west, and Downtown areas. The heart of the city is Downtown Miami, which is on the eastern side and includes the neighborhoods of Brickell, Virginia Key, Watson Island, and PortMiami. Downtown Miami is Florida's largest and most influential central business district, with many major banks, courthouses, financial headquarters, cultural and tourist attractions, schools, parks, and a large residential

population. Brickell Avenue has the largest concentration of international banks in the United States. Just northwest of Downtown is the Health District, which is Miami's center for hospitals, research institutes and biotechnology, with hospitals such as Jackson Memorial Hospital, Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, and the University of Miami's Miller School of Medicine.^[41]

The southern side of Miami includes the neighborhoods of Coral Way, The Roads, and Coconut Grove. Coral Way is a historic residential neighborhood built in 1922 between Downtown and Coral Gables, and is home to many old homes and tree-lined streets. Coconut Grove, settled in 1825, and annexed into Miami in 1925, is a historic neighborhood with narrow, winding roads and a heavy tree canopy.^[41]^[42] It is the location of Miami's City Hall at Dinner Key, the former Coconut Grove Playhouse, CocoWalk, and the Coconut Grove Convention Center. It is home to many nightclubs, bars, restaurants, and bohemian shops, which makes it very popular with local college students. Coconut Grove is known for its many parks and gardens, such as Vizcaya Museum, The Kampong, The Barnacle Historic State Park, and numerous other historic homes and estates.^[41]

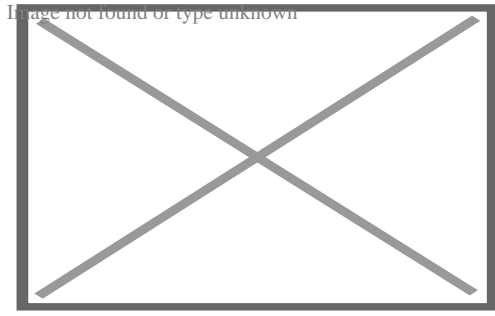
The western side of Miami includes the neighborhoods of Little Havana, West Flagler, and Flagami. Although at one time a mostly Jewish neighborhood, today western Miami is home to immigrants from mostly Central America and Cuba. The west central neighborhood of Allapattah is a multicultural community of many ethnicities.^[41]

The northern side of Miami includes Midtown, a district with a great mix of diversity ranging from Caribbeans to Central Americans, South Americans and Europeans. The Edgewater neighborhood of Midtown is mostly composed of high-rise residential towers and is home to the Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts. Wynwood is an art district with ten galleries in former warehouses, as well as a large outdoor mural project. The wealthier residents of Miami usually live in the Design District and the Upper Eastside, which has many 1920s homes as well as examples of Miami Modern architecture in the MiMo Historic District.^[43] The northern side of Miami also has notable African-American and Caribbean immigrant communities, including Little Haiti, Overtown (home of the Lyric Theater), and Liberty City.^[41]

Climate

[edit]

Main article: Climate of Miami



A summer afternoon thunderstorm rolling into Miami from the Everglades, July 2006

Miami has a tropical monsoon climate (Köppen climate classification *Am*)^[44]^[45] with hot and wet summers and warm and dry winters.

Miami's sea-level elevation, coastal location, position just above the Tropic of Cancer, and proximity to the Gulf Stream shape its climate. Average winter high temperatures, from December to March, range from 76.4–80.3 °F (24.7–26.8 °C). January is the coolest month with an average daily temperature of 68.2 °F (20.1 °C). Low temperatures fall below 50 °F (10 °C) about 3 to 4 nights during the winter season,^[citation needed] after the passage of cold fronts that produce what little rainfall that falls in the winter.

There are two basic seasons in Miami, a hot and wet season from May to October, and a warm and dry season from November to April. During the hot and wet season, daily thundershowers occur in the humid unstable air masses. The wet season in Miami is defined as the period during which the average daily dew point temperature is above 70 °F (21 °C). The rainy season typically begins on the first day that occurs, or within a few days later.^[46]

Daily rainfall in Miami decreases sharply when the average daily dew point falls to 70 °F (21 °C) or below. In some years, a stalled front to the south of the Florida peninsula may cause rains to continue for a few more days. From 1956 to 1997, the date summer began ranged from April 16 to June 3, with a median date of May 21. In those same years, the date summer ended ranged from September 24 to November 1, with a median date of October 17.^[46]

During summer, temperatures range from the mid-80s to low 90s °F (29–35 °C) and are accompanied by high humidity. The heat is often relieved in the afternoon by thunderstorms or a sea breeze that develops off the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the year's 61.9 inches (1,572 mm) of rainfall occurs during this period. Dew points in the warm months range from 71.9 °F (22.2 °C) in June to 73.7 °F (23.2 °C) in August.^[47]

Historical temperature extremes range from 27 °F (−2.8 °C) on February 3, 1917, to 100 °F (38 °C) on July 21, 1942.^[48] While Miami has never recorded snowfall at any official weather station since records have been kept, snow flurries fell in some parts of Miami on January 19, 1977.^{[49][50][51]} The coldest daytime maximum temperature on record is 45 °F (7 °C) in December 1989 during the December 1989 United States cold wave. The coldest maximum temperature average between 1991 and 2020 stood at 59 °F (15 °C).^[47]^[failed verification]^[specify] The warmest overnight low measured is 84 °F (29 °C) on several occasions.^[47] The stability of summer overnight lows is underlined by the mean maximum annual overnight low of just one degree lower.^[47]^[failed verification]^[specify]

Hurricane season officially runs from June 1 to November 30, although hurricanes can develop beyond those dates. The most likely time for Miami to be hit is during the peak of the Cape Verde season, which is mid-August to the end of September.^[52] Although tornadoes are uncommon in the area, one struck in 1925 and another in 1997.^{[53][54]} Around 40% of homes in Miami are built upon floodplains and are considered as flood-risk zones.^[55]

Miami falls within the Department of Agriculture's 10b/11a plant hardiness zone.^[56]

Miami is one of the major coastal cities and major cities in the United States that will be most affected by climate change.^{[57][58]} Globally, it is one of the most at-risk cities, according to a 2020 report by Resources for the Future.^{[59][60]} Global sea level rise, which in Miami is projected to be 21 inches (53 cm) to 40 inches (100 cm) by 2070, will lead to an increase in storm damage, more intense flooding, and will threaten Miami's water supply.^[61]^{[62][63]} Other potential impacts of climate change include higher hurricane wind speeds and severe thunderstorms, which can bring about hail or tornadoes.^[60] Some protective efforts are in place, including nourishing beaches and adding protective barriers, raising buildings and roads that are vulnerable, and restoring natural habitats such as wetlands.^[60] Miami Beach has invested \$500 million to protect roads, buildings, and water systems.^[60] Real estate prices in Miami already reflect the increase in prices for real estate at a higher elevation within the city compared to real estate at a lower elevation.^[64]

- **v**
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Climate data for Miami International Airport, 1991–2020 normals,^[c] extremes 1895–present
[^d]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	88 (31)	89 (32)	93 (34)	97 (36)	98 (37)	98 (37)	100 (38)	98 (37)	97 (36)	95 (35)	91 (33)	89 (32)	100 (38)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	84.4 (29.1)	85.8 (29.9)	89.0 (31.7)	90.7 (32.6)	92.8 (33.8)	94.2 (34.6)	94.7 (34.8)	94.5 (34.7)	93.2 (34.0)	90.9 (32.7)	87.0 (30.6)	84.9 (29.4)	95.8 (35.4)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	76.2 (24.6)	78.2 (25.7)	80.6 (27.0)	83.6 (28.7)	86.7 (30.4)	89.3 (31.8)	90.6 (32.6)	90.7 (32.6)	89.0 (31.7)	85.9 (29.9)	81.3 (27.4)	78.2 (25.7)	84.2 (29.0)
Daily mean °F (°C)	68.6 (20.3)	70.7 (21.5)	73.1 (22.8)	76.7 (24.8)	80.1 (26.7)	82.8 (28.2)	84.1 (28.9)	84.2 (29.0)	83.0 (28.3)	80.1 (26.7)	74.8 (23.8)	71.2 (21.8)	77.4 (25.2)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	61.0 (16.1)	63.2 (17.3)	65.6 (18.7)	69.8 (21.0)	73.4 (23.0)	76.3 (24.6)	77.5 (25.3)	77.7 (25.4)	76.9 (24.9)	74.2 (23.4)	68.3 (20.2)	64.3 (17.9)	70.7 (21.5)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	45.1 (7.3)	48.5 (9.2)	52.3 (11.3)	59.6 (15.3)	66.7 (19.3)	71.5 (21.9)	72.5 (22.5)	72.8 (22.7)	72.7 (22.6)	65.0 (18.3)	55.7 (13.2)	49.7 (9.8)	42.5 (5.8)
Record low °F (°C)	28 (−2)	27 (−3)	32 (0)	39 (4)	50 (10)	60 (16)	66 (19)	67 (19)	62 (17)	45 (7)	36 (2)	30 (−1)	27 (−3)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	1.83 (46)	2.15 (55)	2.46 (62)	3.36 (85)	6.32 (161)	10.51 (267)	7.36 (187)	9.58 (243)	10.22 (260)	7.65 (194)	3.53 (90)	2.44 (62)	67.41 (1,712)
Average precipitation days(0.01 in)	7.7	6.5	6.3	6.9	10.8	17.6	17.3	19.4	18.1	13.8	8.6	8.0	141.0
Average relative humidity (%)	72.7	70.9	69.5	67.3	71.6	76.2	74.8	76.2	77.8	74.9	73.8	72.5	73.2
Average dew point °F (°C)	57.6 (14.2)	57.6 (14.2)	60.4 (15.8)	62.6 (17.0)	67.6 (19.8)	72.0 (22.2)	73.0 (22.8)	73.8 (23.2)	73.2 (22.9)	68.7 (20.4)	63.9 (17.7)	59.2 (15.1)	65.8 (18.8)

Mean monthly sunshine hours	219.8	216.9	277.2	293.8	301.3	288.7	308.7	288.3	262.2	260.2	220.8	216.1	3,154
Percentage possible sunshine	66	69	75	77	72	70	73	71	71	73	68	66	71
Average ultraviolet index	5.1	6.7	8.6	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	9.3	7.1	5.3	4.5	8.2

Source 1: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990),^[47]^[65]^[66] The Weather Channel^[67]

Source 2: UV Index Today (1995 to 2022),^[68] Thunderstorm days (1961 to 1990)^[69]

Demographics

[edit]

Main article: Demographics of Miami

Further information: Cuban migration to Miami

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1900	1,681		—
1910	5,471		225.5%
1920	29,571		440.5%
1930	110,637		274.1%
1940	172,172		55.6%
1950	249,276		44.8%
1960	291,688		17.0%
1970	334,859		14.8%
1980	346,865		3.6%
1990	358,648		3.4%
2000	362,470		1.1%

2010 399,457 10.2%

2020 442,241 10.7%

U.S. Decennial Census^[70]

1900–1970^[71] 1980^[72] 1990^[73]

2000^[74] 2010^[75] 2020^[6] 2022^[7]

Miami is the largest city in South Florida, the second-largest city in Florida, and is the anchor of the largest metropolitan area in Florida: the Miami metropolitan area, which has over 6 million residents. Despite Miami being home to less than a fourteenth (1/14) of the population of the metro area, it is an outlier compared to its neighbors, being nearly twice the size of the next-largest city in the metro: Hialeah. Miami has approximately a sixth of the population of its own county, Miami-Dade, which is the state's largest.

Miami had rapid growth in the first half of the twentieth century. Its population grew from 1,681 in the 1900 census to 249,276 in the 1950 census. This made it Florida's largest city, a title it retained until the Jacksonville Consolidation, when the city of Jacksonville absorbed most of Duval County, nearly tripling its population. Since then, Miami has retained its spot as Florida's second-largest city.

Throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, Miami experienced a certain amount of stagnation in its population, with expansion slowing during the 1950s and 1960s before nearly halting in the next three decades as suburbanization occurred. Miami grew by 34.3% in the 1950s and 1960s as its population reached 334,859 at the 1970 census. In the next three decades, it only grew 8.2%. By the time of the 2000 census, Miami's population stood at 362,470.

In the 2000s and 2010s, spurred by high-rise construction in Downtown Miami, Edgewater, and Brickell, Miami's population began to grow quickly once more.^[76] An estimate by the American Community Survey found that the downtown population, from Brickell north to Midtown Miami, grew nearly 40% between 2010 and 2018.^[77] From 2000 to 2010, Miami's population grew by 10.2% and reached 399,457 in 2010. In the early 2010s, Miami's population crossed a milestone of 400,000 people. In the 2020 census, it had grown by a further 10.7%, up to a population of 442,241.

Historical racial composition	2020 ^[6]	2010 ^[75]	2000 ^[74]	1990 ^[73]	1980 ^[72]
White (Non-Hispanic)	14.0%	11.9%	11.8%	12.2%	19.4%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	70.2%	70.0%	65.8%	62.5%	55.9%

Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	11.9%	16.3%	19.9%	24.6%	23.7%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	
Native American (Non-Hispanic)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%
Some other race (Non-Hispanic)	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	
Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	N/A	N/A
Population	442,241	399,457	362,470	358,548	346,865

Racial composition before 1980^[78]	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910
White (including Hispanic)	76.6%	77.4%	83.7%	78.5%	77.3%	68.5%	58.7%
Black or African American (including Hispanic)	22.7%	22.4%	16.2%	21.4%	22.7%	31.3%	41.3%
Asian (including Hispanic)	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	< 0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Some other race (including Hispanic)	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	< 0.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic or Latino	45.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Hispanic White	32.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Population	334,859	291,688	249,276	172,172	110,637	29,571	5,471

In 1970, the Census Bureau reported Miami's population as 45.3% Hispanic, 32.9% non-Hispanic White, and 22.7% Black.^[79] Miami's explosive population growth has been driven by internal migration from other parts of the country, up until the 1960s. From 1970 to 2000, population growth in Miami was stagnant, as non-Hispanic White Miamians left and significant immigration from Latin America, particularly Cuba, made up the balance.^{[80][81]} Miami's Hispanic majority solidified itself in this period of time, and in 1985, Miami elected its first Cuban-born mayor, Xavier Suarez.

The non-Hispanic Black population of the city of Miami peaked in 1990 at almost 90,000, making up nearly a quarter of the population of Miami. Since then, Miami's non-Hispanic Black population has experienced a precipitous and steady decline. In the 2020 census, it was 52,447, only 11.7% of the population. Reasons for this include high costs in areas such as Liberty City and Little Haiti, compounded with gentrification.^{[82][83]}

The non-Hispanic White population began to rebound in the twenty-first century, as the monolithically Hispanic areas in the Western and Central parts of Miami experienced

population stagnation. This caused them to begin to be outweighed by migration into the Downtown region, from Latin America and the rest of the United States. This caused the non-Hispanic White population to rise from a nadir of 11.8% at the time of the 2000 census to 11.9% at the time of the 2010 census. After this, the non-Hispanic White population grew significantly faster than Miami as a whole did during the 2010s. In the 2020 census, non-Hispanic Whites were 14.0% of the population of Miami and numbered 61,829, the highest number since the 1980s. The non-Hispanic White population of Miami surpassed the non-Hispanic Black population of Miami in the 2010s.

Demographic characteristics	2020 ^{[84][85][86]}	2010 ^{[87][88][89]}	2000 ^{[90][91][92]}	1990 ^{[93][94]}	
Households	212,146	183,994	148,388		
Persons per household	2.08	2.17	2.44		
Sex Ratio	97.8	99.2	98.9		
Ages 0–17	16.5%	18.4%	21.7%		
Ages 18–64	69.0%	65.6%	61.3%		
Ages 65 +	14.5%	16.0%	17.0%		
Median age	39.7	38.8	37.7		
Population	442,241	399,457	362,470		
Economic indicators					
2017–21 American Community Survey	Miami	Miami-Dade County	Florida		
Median income ^[93]	\$31,472	\$32,513	\$34,367		
Median household income ^[94]	\$47,860	\$57,815	\$61,777		
Poverty Rate ^[95]	20.9%	15.7%	13.1%		
High school diploma ^[96]	79.2%	82.5%	89.0%		
Bachelor's degree ^[96]	33.1%	31.7%	31.5%		
Advanced degree ^[96]	13.2%	11.9%	11.7%		
Language spoken at home^[e]	2015^[f]	2010^[g]	2000^[99]	1990^[100]	1980^[101]
English	23.0%	22.6%	24.7%	26.7%	36.0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	70.0%	69.9%	66.6%	64.0%	57.5%
French or Haitian Creole	4.5%	4.9%	6.0%	7.7%	2.6%
Other Languages	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	1.6%	3.9%

Nativity	2015 ^[h]	2010 ^[i]	2000 ^[106] 107 _j	1990 ^[108] 100 _j	1980 ^[109]
% population native-born	42.0%	41.9%	40.5%	40.3%	46.3%
... born in the United States	39.3%	39.3%	37.9%	37.3%	43.4%
... born in Puerto Rico or Island Areas	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%
... born to American parents abroad	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
% population foreign-born^[j]	58.0%	58.1%	59.5%	59.7%	53.7%
... born in Cuba	27.6%	27.5%	30.3%	32.1%	35.9%
... born in Nicaragua	5.4%	5.7%	7.2%	7.3%	N/A ^[k]
... born in Honduras	5.0%	5.4%	4.5%	1.9%	N/A ^[k]
... born in Haiti	2.8%	3.2%	3.9%	5.0%	N/A ^[k]
... born in Colombia	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.2%	N/A ^[k]
... born in Venezuela	1.8%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	N/A ^[k]
... born in the Dominican Republic	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%
... born in Peru	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	N/A ^[k]
... born in Argentina	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	N/A ^[k]
... born in Mexico	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%
... born in other countries	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	9.4%	17.1%

In 2010, 34.4% of city residents were of Cuban origin, 15.8% had a Central American background (7.2% Nicaraguan, 5.8% Honduran, 1.2% Salvadoran, and 1.0% Guatemalan), 8.7% were of South American descent (3.2% Colombian, 1.4% Venezuelan, 1.2% Peruvian, 1.2% Argentine, 1.0% Chilean and 0.7% Ecuadorian), 4.0% had other Hispanic or Latino origins (0.5% Spaniard), 3.2% descended from Puerto Ricans, 2.4% were Dominican, and 1.5% had Mexican ancestry.

In 2010, 5.6% of city residents were West Indian or Afro-Caribbean American origin (4.4% Haitian, 0.4% Jamaican, 0.4% Bahamian, 0.1% British West Indian, and 0.1% Trinidadian and Tobagonian, 0.1% Other or Unspecified West Indian),^[109] 3.0% were Black Hispanics,^[110] and 0.4% were Subsaharan African origin.^{[111][112]}

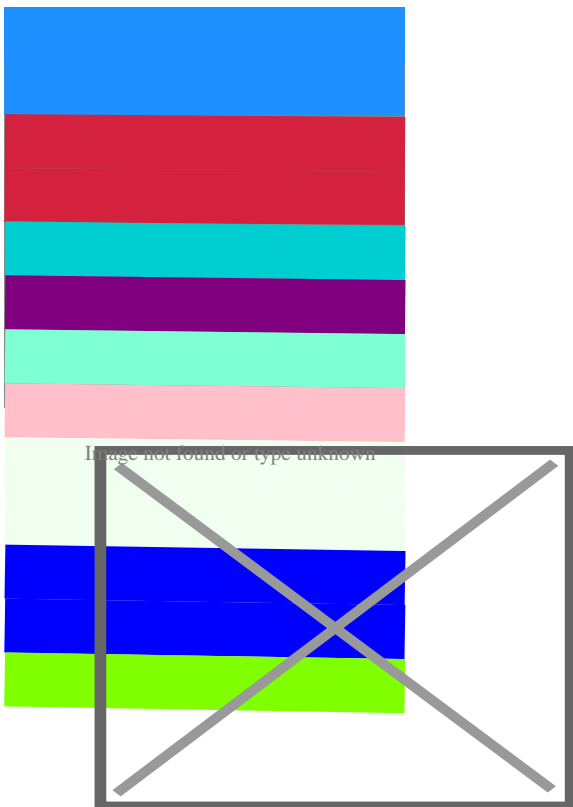
In 2010, those of (non-Hispanic white) European ancestry were 11.9% of Miami's population. Of the city's total population, 1.7% were German, 1.6% Italian, 1.4% Irish, 1.0% English, 0.8% French, 0.6% Russian, and 0.5% were Polish.^{[111][112]}

In 2010, those of Asian ancestry were 1.0% of Miami's population. Of the city's total population, 0.3% were Indian/Indo-Caribbean (1,206 people), 0.3% Chinese/Chinese Caribbean (1,804 people), 0.2% Filipino (647 people), 0.1% were other Asian (433 people), 0.1% Japanese (245 people), 0.1% Korean (213 people), and 0.0% were Vietnamese (125 people).^[111]

In 2010, 1.9% of the population considered themselves to be of only American ancestry (regardless of race or ethnicity),^[111]^[112] while 0.5% were of Arab ancestry, in 2010.^[111]

Religion in the Miami Metro Area (2014)^[113]

1. Protestantism (39%)
2. Catholicism (27%)
3. Mormonism (0.5%)
4. Eastern Orthodoxy (0.5%)
5. Jehovah's Witnesses (1%)
6. Other Christian (1%)
7. No religion (21%)
8. Judaism (9%)
9. Other religion (1%)



Cathedral of Saint Mary, the seat of the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Miami.

In a 2014 Pew Research Center study, Christianity was the most-practiced religion in Miami (68%), with 39% professing attendance at a variety of churches that could be considered Protestant, and 27% professing Catholicism.^[114]^[115] Followed by Judaism (9%); Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and a variety of other religions have smaller followings; atheism or no self-identifying organized religious affiliation was practiced by 21%.

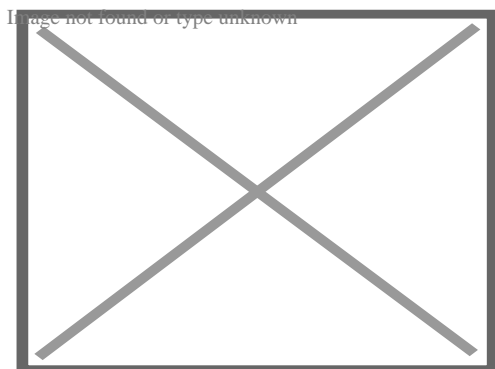
There has been a Norwegian Seamen's church in Miami since the early 1980s. In November 2011, Crown Princess of Norway Mette-Marit opened a new building for the church. The church was built as a center for the 10,000 Scandinavians that live in Florida. Around 4,000 of them are Norwegian. The church is also an important place for the 150 Norwegians that work at Walt Disney World in Central Florida.^[116]

In a 2022 Point-In-Time Homeless Count, there were 3,440 homeless people in Miami-Dade County,^[117] 970 of which were on the streets. In the city limits of Miami, there were 591 unsheltered homeless people on the streets, up from 555 in 2021.^[118]

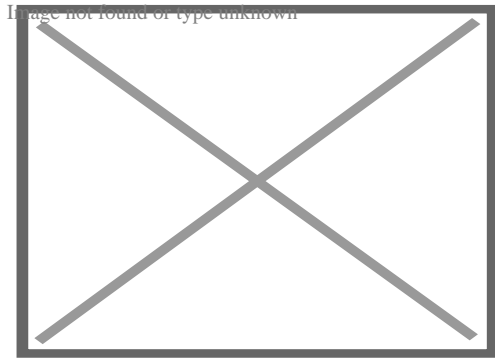
According to National Immigration Forum, the top countries of origin for Miami's immigrants are Latin America (86%): Cuba (741,666), Haiti (213,000), Colombia (166,338), Jamaica (144,445); Europe (6.1%): United Kingdom (23,334), Germany (15,611), Italy (14,240) and Asia (5.2%): India (23,602), China (21,580) and the Philippines (15,078).^[119]

Economy

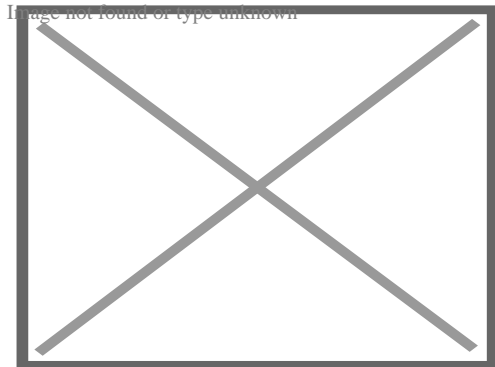
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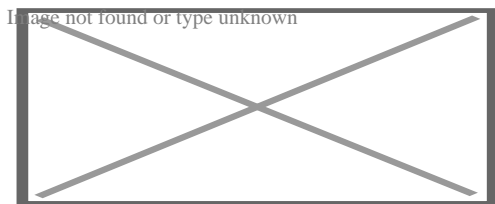
Brickell Avenue in Downtown Miami has the largest concentration of international banks in the nation.



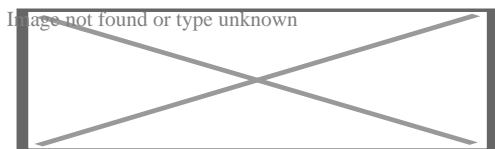
The high-rise construction in Miami is considered by some to be "Miami's Manhattanization".



Brickell Avenue in Downtown Miami's Brickell Financial District in February 2010



Miami's old logo



Miami's new logo

Miami is a major center of commerce and finance and has a strong international business community. According to the 2020 ranking of world cities undertaken by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) based on the level of presence of global corporate service organizations, Miami is considered a Beta + level world city, along with Atlanta, Dallas, and Houston. However, according to the U.S. census between 2015–2019, Miami lacks in terms of owner-occupied housing, computer and internet usage, education of bachelor's degree or higher, median household income, per capita income, while having a higher percentage of persons in poverty.^{[120][121]} In 2013, Miami had a Gross Metropolitan Product of \$257 billion, ranking 11th in the United States and 20th worldwide in GMP.^{[122][}

Several large companies are headquartered in Miami, including but not limited to Akerman LLP,^[124] Alienware,^[125] Arquitectonica,^[126] Brightstar Corporation, Celebrity Cruises,^[127] Carnival Corporation,^[128] Duany Plater-Zyberk,^[129] Greenberg Traurig, Inktel Direct, Lennar Corporation, Norwegian Cruise Line, Oceania Cruises, OPKO Health, Parkjockey, RCTV International,^[130] Royal Caribbean International, Sitel, Southern Wine & Spirits,^[131] Telemundo, Vector Group, Watsco and World Fuel Services. Over 1,400 multinational firms are located in Miami, with many major global organizations headquartering their Latin American operations (or regional offices) in the city including Walmart.^[132] Companies based in nearby cities or unincorporated areas of Miami-Dade County include, Benihana, Burger King, Carnival Cruise Line, Navarro Discount Pharmacies, Perry Ellis International, Ryder, Sedano's, UniMás, and U.S. Century Bank.^{[133][134][135][136][137][138][139]}

Miami is a major television production center, and the most important city in the United States for Spanish-language media. Telemundo and UniMás have their headquarters in the Miami area. Univisión Studios and Telemundo Global Studios produce much of the original programming for their respective parent networks, such as telenovelas, news, sports, and talk shows. In 2011, 85% of Telemundo's original programming was filmed in Miami.^[140] Miami is a significant music recording center, with the Sony Music Latin headquarters in the city,^[141] along with many other smaller record labels. Miami also attracts many artists for music video and film shoots.

During the mid-2000s, Miami witnessed its largest real estate boom since the Florida land boom of the 1920s, and the city had well over a hundred approved high-rise construction projects. However, only 50 were actually built.^[142] Rapid high-rise construction led to fast population growth in Miami's inner neighborhoods, with Downtown, Brickell and Edgewater becoming the fastest-growing areas of Miami. Miami currently has the seven tallest, as well as fifteen of top twenty, skyscrapers in the state of Florida, with the tallest being the 868-foot (265 m) Panorama Tower.^[143]

The housing market crash of 2007 caused a foreclosure crisis in the area.^[144] Like other metro areas in the United States, crime in Miami is localized to specific neighborhoods.^[145]

Miami International Airport (IATA: MIA) and PortMiami are among the nation's busiest ports of entry, especially for cargo from South America and the Caribbean. PortMiami is the world's busiest cruise port. Miami International Airport is the busiest airport in Florida and the largest gateway between the United States and Latin America.^[146] Due to its strength

in international business, finance and trade, Miami has among the largest concentration of international banks in the country, primarily along Brickell Avenue in Brickell, Miami's financial district. Miami was the host city of the 2003 Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations.

Miami is the home to the National Hurricane Center and the headquarters of the United States Southern Command, responsible for military operations in Central and South America. Miami is also an industrial center, especially for stone quarrying and warehousing. These industries are centered largely on the western fringes of Miami near Doral and Hialeah.^[147]

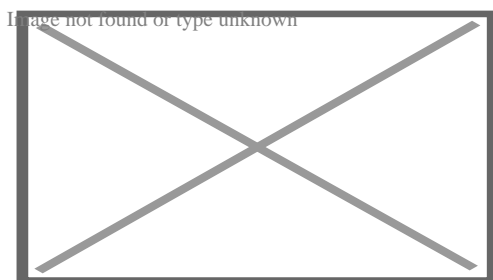
In the 2012 census, Miami had the fourth highest percentage of family incomes below the federal poverty line out of all large cities in the United States, behind Detroit, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, respectively. Miami is also one of the very few cities in the U.S. where the local government has gone bankrupt, in 2001.^[148]

The Little Fire Ant, *Wasmannia auropunctata*, is an invasive agricultural pest in parts of Miami.^[149]

PortMiami

[edit]

Main article: PortMiami



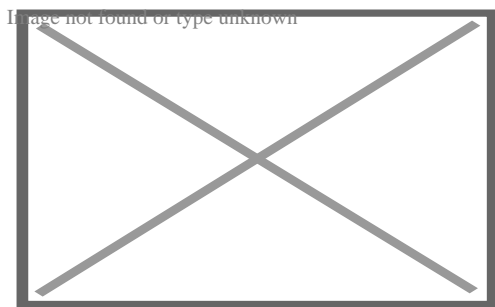
PortMiami, the world's largest cruise ship port and headquarters for many of the world's largest cruise companies, seen from the docked *MSC Magnifica* cruise ship in March 2024.

PortMiami in Miami is the largest cruise ship port in the world.^[150] It has retained its status as the number one cruise and passenger port in the world for well over a decade, accommodating the largest cruise ships and the major cruise lines. In 2017, the port served 5,340,559 cruise passengers.^[151] The port is one of the nation's busiest cargo ports, importing 9,162,340 tons of cargo in 2017.^[151]

Among North American ports, it ranks second to New Orleans' Port of South Louisiana in cargo tonnage imported from Latin America. The port sits on 518 acres (2 km²) and has seven passenger terminals. China is the port's number one import country and number one export country. Miami has the world's largest amount of cruise line headquarters, home to Carnival Cruise Line, Celebrity Cruises, Norwegian Cruise Line, Oceania Cruises, and Royal Caribbean International. In 2014, the Port of Miami Tunnel opened, connecting the MacArthur Causeway to PortMiami.^[152]

Tourism and conventions

[edit]



The Royal Caribbean International headquarters at PortMiami

Tourism is one of the Miami's largest private-sector industries, accounting for more than 144,800 jobs in Miami-Dade County.^[153] Miami's frequent portrayal in music, film, and popular culture has made Miami and its landmarks recognizable worldwide. In 2016, it attracted the second-highest number of foreign tourists of any city in the United States, after New York City, and is among the top 20 cities worldwide by international visitor spending. More than 15.9 million visitors arrived in Miami in 2017, adding \$26.1 billion to the economy.^[154] With a large hotel infrastructure and the newly renovated Miami Beach Convention Center, Miami is a popular destination for annual conventions and conferences.^[155]

Some of the most popular tourist destinations in Miami include South Beach, Lincoln Road, Bayside Marketplace, Downtown Miami, and Brickell City Centre. The Art Deco District in Miami Beach is reputed as one of the most glamorous in the world for its nightclubs, beaches, historical buildings, and shopping. Annual events such as the Miami Open, Art Basel, the Winter Music Conference, the South Beach Wine and Food Festival, and Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week Miami attract millions to the metropolis every year.

Culture

[edit]

See also: LGBT culture in Miami, List of films and television shows set in Miami, and Music of Miami

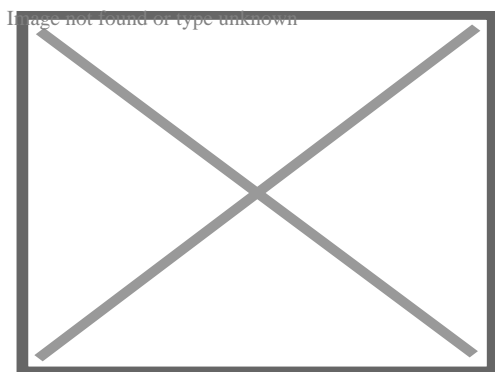
Miami enjoys a vibrant culture that is influenced by a diverse population from all around the world. Miami is known as the "Magic City" for seemingly popping up overnight due to its young age and massive growth. Miami is infamous for its drug war in the early 1980s and its outrun aesthetics.^[156]^[157]^[158] It is nicknamed the "Capital of Latin America" because of its high population of Spanish speakers.^[159]^[160]^[161]^[162]

Miami has been the setting of numerous films and television shows, including *Bad Boys*, *Miami Vice*, *Cocaine Cowboys*, *CSI: Miami*, *Burn Notice*, *Jane the Virgin*, *Scarface*, *The Birdcage*, *Ballers*, *South Beach Tow*, *Ace Ventura: Pet Detective*, *Ride Along 2*, *Love & Hip Hop: Miami*, *Kourtney & Kim Take Miami*, *Family Karma*, *The Golden Girls*, *2 Fast 2 Furious*, *Austin & Ally*, *The Real CSI: Miami*, and *Dexter*.^[163]^[164]^[165]^[166]^[167]^[168]^[169] Several video games, including *Hotline Miami*, the Gameloft racing game *Asphalt Overdrive*, *Scarface: The World Is Yours*, and the fictional Vice City in several video games across the *Grand Theft Auto* series, most notably *Grand Theft Auto: Vice City* and the upcoming *Grand Theft Auto VI*, is based on Miami.^[170]^[171]

Entertainment and performing arts

[edit]

Main article: Music of Miami



The Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts, the second-largest performing arts center in the United States

In addition to annual festivals like the Calle Ocho Festival, Miami is home to many entertainment venues, theaters, museums, parks and performing arts centers. The newest addition to the Miami arts scene is the Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts,

home of the Florida Grand Opera and the second-largest performing arts center in the United States after Lincoln Center in New York City.^[172] The center attracts many large-scale operas, ballets, concerts, and musicals from around the world. Other performing arts venues in Miami include the Olympia Theater, Wertheim Performing Arts Center, the Fair Expo Center, the Tower Theater, and the Bayfront Park Amphitheater.^[173]

Another celebrated event is the Miami International Film Festival, taking place every year for 10 days around the first week of March, during which independent international and American films are screened across Miami. Miami has over a half dozen independent film theaters.^[174]

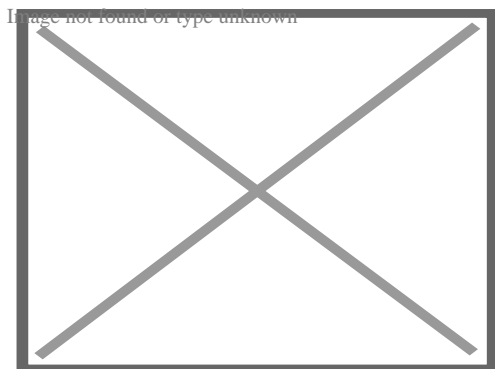
Miami attracts a large number of musicians, singers, actors, dancers, and orchestral players. The city has numerous orchestras, symphonies and performing art conservatories. These include the Florida Grand Opera, FIU School of Music, Frost School of Music, and the New World School of the Arts.^[175]^[176]^[177]^[178]

Miami is a major fashion center, home to models and some of the top modeling agencies in the world. Miami hosts many fashion shows and events, including the annual Miami Fashion Week and the Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week Miami, held in the Wynwood Art District.^[179]^[180]^[181]

Miami's first boat-in movie theater opened in 2020.^[182]

Museums and visual arts

[edit]



The Lowe Art Museum on the campus of the University of Miami

Some of the museums in Miami include the Frost Art Museum, Frost Museum of Science, HistoryMiami, Institute of Contemporary Art, Miami Children's Museum, Pérez Art Museum, Lowe Art Museum, and the Vizcaya Museum and Gardens, a National Historic Landmark set

on a 28-acre early 20th century estate in Coconut Grove.^[183]

Cuisine

[edit]

The cuisine of Miami is a reflection of its diverse population, with a heavy influence from Latin American, Caribbean, Soul, and Jewish cuisine. By combining them with mainstream American cuisine, it has spawned a unique South Florida style of cooking known as Floribbean cuisine. It is widely available throughout Miami and South Florida and can be found in restaurant chains such as Pollo Tropical.

Cuban immigrants in the 1960s originated the Cuban sandwich and brought medianoche, Cuban espresso, Bistec de palomilla, and croquetas, all of which have grown in popularity among all Miamians and have become symbols of the city's varied cuisine. Today, these are part of the local culture and can be found throughout the city at window cafés, particularly outside of supermarkets and restaurants.^[184]^[185] Some of these locations, such as the Versailles restaurant in Little Havana, are landmark eateries of Miami. Located on the Atlantic Ocean, and with a long history as a seaport, Miami is also known for its seafood, with many seafood restaurants located along the Miami River and in and around Biscayne Bay.^[186] The city is also the headquarters of restaurant chains such as Burger King and Benihana.

Dialect

[edit]

Main article: Miami accent

The Miami area has a unique dialect of American English, commonly called the "Miami accent", that is widely spoken. The accent developed among second- or third-generation Hispanics, including Cuban Americans, whose first language was English. Some non-Hispanic white, black and other races who were born and raised in the Miami area have tended to adopt it as well.^[187]

It is based on a fairly standard American accent but with some changes, very similar to dialects in the Mid-Atlantic, especially those in the New York area and Northern New Jersey, including New York Latino English. Unlike Virginia Piedmont, Coastal Southern American, Northeast American dialects and Florida Cracker dialect, "Miami accent" is rhotic. It

incorporates a rhythm and pronunciation heavily influenced by Spanish, where rhythm is syllable-timed.^[188]

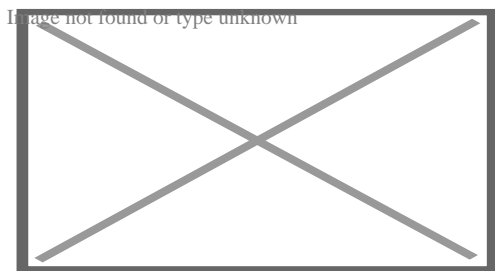
This is a native dialect of English, not learner English or interlanguage. It is possible to differentiate this variety from an interlanguage spoken by second-language speakers, in that the "Miami accent" does *not* generally display the following features: there is no addition of /h/ before initial consonant clusters with /s/, speakers do not confuse /d/ with /j/, (e.g., *Yale* with *jail*), and /r/ and /rr/ are pronounced as alveolar approximant [ɹ] instead of alveolar tap [ɾ] or alveolar trill [r] in Spanish.^[189]^[190]^[191]^[192]

Sports

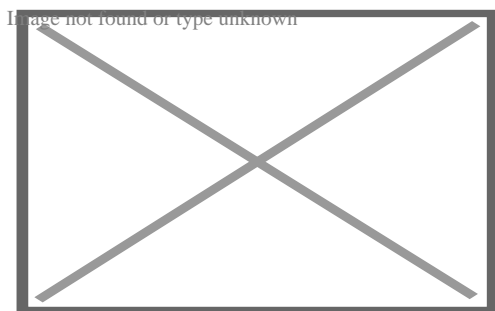
[edit]

Main article: Sports in Miami

See also: Florida Panthers, Inter Miami CF, Miami Dolphins, Miami Heat, Miami Hurricanes, and Miami Marlins



Hard Rock Stadium is the home field for the Miami Dolphins of the National Football League, the Miami Hurricanes football team of the University of Miami, and College Football Playoff's Orange Bowl game held annually each January.



LoanDepot Park, home of the Miami Marlins of Major League Baseball

Miami's main five sports teams are Inter Miami of Major League Soccer (MLS),^[193] the Miami Marlins of Major League Baseball (MLB),^[194] the Florida Panthers of the National Hockey League (NHL),^[195] the Miami Heat of the National Basketball Association (NBA)^[196] and the Miami Dolphins of the National Football League (NFL).^[197] The Miami Open, an annual tennis tournament, was previously held in Key Biscayne before moving to Hard Rock

Stadium after the tournament was purchased by Miami Dolphins owner Stephen Ross in 2019.

Miami is home to numerous marinas, jai alai venues, and golf courses. The city streets have hosted professional auto races in the past, most notably the open-wheel Grand Prix of Miami, the sports car Grand Prix of Miami, and Miami Grand Prix of Formula One.^[198] In 2015, Miami hosted a one-off Formula E race. The Homestead–Miami Speedway oval hosts NASCAR races.^[199]

The Heat and the Marlins play within Miami's city limits, at the Kaseya Center in Downtown and LoanDepot Park in Little Havana, respectively. Marlins Park is built on the site of the old Miami Orange Bowl stadium.^[200]

The Miami Dolphins play at Hard Rock Stadium in suburban Miami Gardens, while the Florida Panthers play in nearby Sunrise at Amerant Bank Arena. Inter Miami CF plays at Chase Stadium in nearby Fort Lauderdale, temporarily until a stadium is built at Miami Freedom Park. Miami FC is another professional soccer club that plays in the USL Championship second tier of the United States soccer league system. The Club plays its home matches at the FIU Stadium on the campus of Florida International University (FIU) in Miami.

The Orange Bowl, one of the major bowl games in the College Football Playoff of the NCAA, is played at Hard Rock Stadium every winter. The stadium has also hosted the Super Bowl. The Miami metro area has hosted the game ten times, five times at the current Hard Rock Stadium and five at the Miami Orange Bowl, tying New Orleans for the most games.^[201]

Miami is also the home of many college sports teams. The two largest are the University of Miami Hurricanes, whose football team plays at Hard Rock Stadium and Florida International University Panthers, whose football team plays at FIU Stadium. The Hurricanes compete in the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC), while the Panthers compete in the Conference USA of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.^[202]^[203]

Miami is home to Paso Fino horses. Competitions are held at Tropical Park Equestrian Center.^[204]

Miami hosted the 2024 Copa América final in July 2024.^[205]

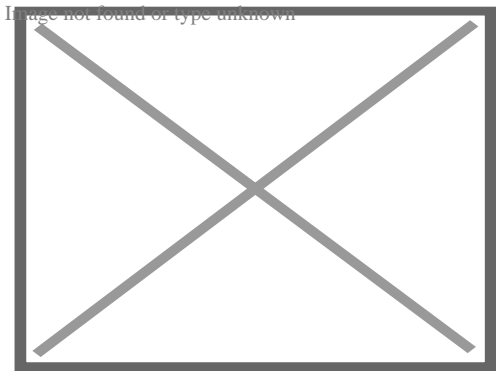
Miami will serve as one of eleven U.S. host cities for the 2026 FIFA World Cup.^[206]

The following are the major professional sports teams in the Miami metropolitan area:

Miami major league professional sports teams					
Club	Sport	Miami Area since	League	Venue	League Championships
Miami Dolphins	American football	1965 ^[207]	National Football League	Hard Rock Stadium	1972 (VII), 1973 (VIII) ^[208] ^[209]
Florida Panthers	Ice hockey	1993	National Hockey League	Amerant Bank Arena	2024
Miami Heat	Basketball	1988 ^[210]	National Basketball Association	Kaseya Center	2006, ^[211] 2012, ^[212] 2013 ^[213]
Miami Marlins	Baseball	1993 ^[214]	Major League Baseball	LoanDepot Park	1997, 2003 ^[215] ^[216]
Inter Miami CF	Soccer	2018	Major League Soccer	Chase Stadium	

Beaches and parks

[edit]



Bayfront Park on Biscayne Bay, February 2017

The City of Miami has various lands operated by the National Park Service, the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks, and the City of Miami Department of Parks and Recreation.

Miami's tropical weather allows for year-round outdoor activities.^[217] Miami has numerous marinas, rivers, bays, canals, and the Atlantic Ocean, which make boating, canoeing, sailing, and fishing popular outdoor activities. Biscayne Bay has numerous coral reefs that make

snorkeling and scuba diving popular. There are over 80 parks and gardens in the city.^[218] The largest and most popular parks are Bayfront Park and Museum Park (located in the heart of Downtown and the location of the Miami–Dade Arena and Bayside Marketplace), Tropical Park, Peacock Park, Virginia Key, and Watson Island.^{[219][220][221][222][223]}

Other popular cultural destinations in or near Miami include Zoo Miami,^[224] Jungle Island,^[225] the Miami Seaquarium,^[226] Monkey Jungle,^[227] Coral Castle,^[228] Charles Deering Estate,^[229] Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, and Key Biscayne.^{[230][231]}

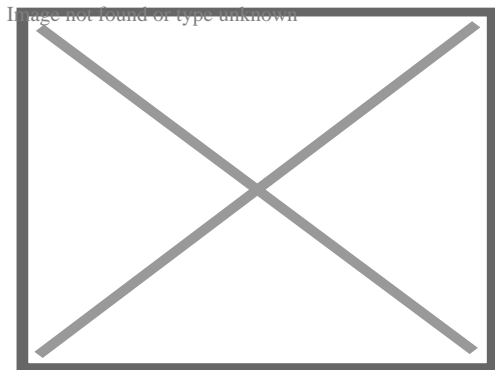
In its 2020 ParkScore ranking, The Trust for Public Land reported that the park system in the City of Miami was the 64th best park system among the 100 most populous U.S. cities,^[232] down slightly from 48th place in the 2017 ranking.^[233] The City of Miami was analyzed to have a median park size of 2.6 acres, park land as percent of city area of 6.5%, 87% of residents living within a 10-minute walk of a park, \$48.39 spending per capita of park services, and 1.3 playgrounds per 10,000 residents.^[234]

Law and government

[edit]

Main article: Government of the City of Miami

See also: List of mayors of Miami



Miami City Hall, located at Dinner Key in Coconut Grove, is home to Miami's primary administrative offices.

The government of the City of Miami uses the mayor–commissioner type of system. The city commission consists of five commissioners that are elected from single member districts. The city commission constitutes the governing body with powers to pass ordinances, adopt regulations, and exercise all powers conferred upon the city in the city charter. The mayor is elected at large and appoints a city manager. The City of Miami is governed by Mayor Francis Suarez and 5 city commissioners that oversee the five districts

in the city.^[235]

The commission's regular meetings are held at Miami City Hall, which is located at 3500 Pan American Drive on Dinner Key in the neighborhood of Coconut Grove. In the United States House of Representatives, Miami is represented by Republicans Maria Elvira Salazar and Mario Diaz-Balart, along with Democrat Frederica Wilson.

City Commission

[edit]

See also: List of mayors of Miami

1. Francis Suarez – Mayor of the City of Miami

◦ Miguel Angel Gabela – Miami Commissioner, District 1

Allapattah and Grapeland Heights

◦ Damian Pardo – Miami Commissioner, District 2

Arts & Entertainment District, Brickell, Coconut Grove, Coral Way, Downtown Miami, Edgewater, Midtown Miami, Park West and the South part Upper Eastside

◦ Joe Carollo – Miami Commissioner, District 3

Coral Way, Little Havana and The Roads

◦ Manolo Reyes – Miami Commissioner, District 4

Coral Way, Flagami and West Flagler

◦ Christine King – Miami Commissioner, District 5

Buena Vista, Design District, Liberty City, Little Haiti, Little River, Lummus Park, Overtown, Spring Garden and Wynwood and northern part of the Upper Eastside

◦ Arthur Noriega – City Manager

◦ Victoria Méndez – City Attorney

◦ Todd B. Hannon – City Clerk

Politics

[edit]

For much of the 20th century, Miami and its surrounding area, Miami–Dade County, were solidly Democratic, reflecting the city's diverse population and liberal political leanings. However, in recent election cycles, a notable shift has occurred. The 2020 presidential election marked a turning point, with Trump making substantial gains among Hispanic voters, especially within the Cuban–American community. This shift was reflected in Miami–Dade County, where Trump only lost the county by seven points and lost the city by 19 points, a 21 point shift to the right from 2016.^[236] Then in the 2022 Florida gubernatorial election, Ron DeSantis won the county for the first time for a Republican candidate since 2002 and only lost the city of Miami by one–and–a–half points.^[237] That trend continued in the 2024 presidential election in Florida, with Trump winning the county by eleven points, a rare occurrence for a Republican presidential candidate. This was the first time a Republican candidate had won Miami–Dade County since 1988, a major political transformation in what had traditionally been a Democratic stronghold.^[238]

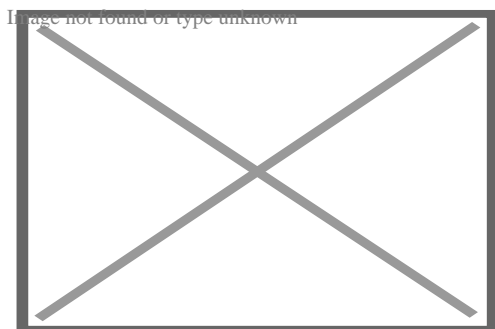
Education

[edit]

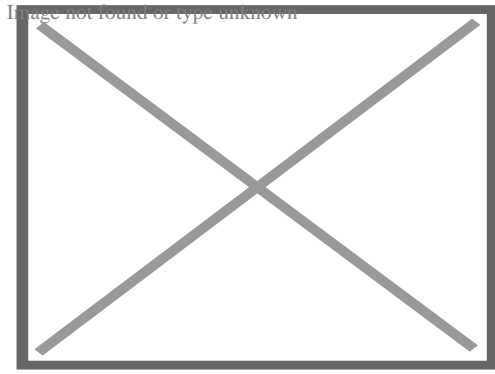
See also: Miami–Dade Public Library System

Colleges and universities

[edit]



Florida International University, with its main campus in nearby University Park, is the largest university in South Florida and the fourth largest university by enrollment in the U.S. It is also one of Florida's primary research universities.



Founded in 1925, the University of Miami in nearby Coral Gables is Florida's top ranked private institution of higher education.

Miami-Dade County has over 200,000 students enrolled in local colleges and universities, placing it seventh in the nation in per capita university enrollment. In 2010, the city's four largest colleges and universities, Miami Dade College, Florida International University, University of Miami, and Barry University, graduated 28,000 students.^[239]

Miami is also home to both for-profit and nonprofit organizations that offer a range of professional training and other, related educational programs. *Per Scholas*, for example is a nonprofit organization that offers free professional certification training directed towards successfully passing CompTIA A+ and Network+ certification exams as a route to securing jobs and building careers.^[240] ^[241]^[242]

Colleges and universities in and around Miami:

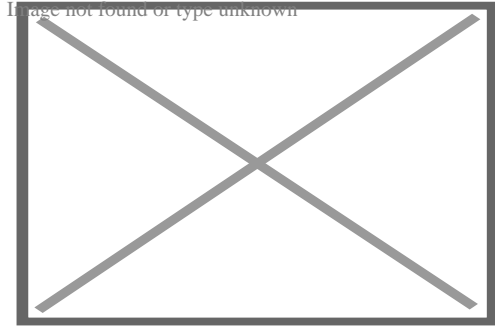
- Barry University, Miami Shores^[243]
- Broward College, Fort Lauderdale^[244]
- Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton^[245]
- Florida International University, University Park^[246]
- Florida Memorial University, Miami Gardens^[247]
- Keiser University, Fort Lauderdale^[248]
- Miami Dade College, Miami^[249]
- Miami International University of Art & Design
- Nova Southeastern University, Davie^[250]
- Palm Beach Atlantic University, West Palm Beach^[251]
- Palm Beach State College, Lake Worth Beach^[252]
- St. Thomas University, Miami Gardens^[253]
- Southeastern College, West Palm Beach^[254]
- Talmudic University of Florida, Miami Beach^[255]
- University of Fort Lauderdale, Lauderhill^[256]

- University of Miami, Coral Gables^[257]

Primary and secondary schools

[edit]

Main article: Miami–Dade County Public Schools



Miami Senior High School, founded in 1903, was Miami's first high school.

Public schools in Miami are governed by Miami–Dade County Public Schools, which is the largest school district in Florida and the fourth-largest in the United States. In September 2008 it had a student enrollment of 385,655 and over 392 schools and centers. The district is the largest minority public school system in the country, with 60% of its students being of Hispanic origin, 28% Black or West Indian American, 10% White (non-Hispanic) and 2% non-white of other minorities.^[258]

The Miami city limits is home to several key high schools: Design and Architecture High School, ranked seventh highest on the "Gold Medal" by list *US News and World Report*,^[259] MAST Academy, Coral Reef High School, and the New World School of the Arts.^[citation needed] M-DCPS is also one of a few public school districts in the United States to offer optional bilingual education in Spanish, French, German, Haitian Creole, and Mandarin Chinese.

Miami is home to several well-known Roman Catholic, Jewish and non-denominational private schools. The Archdiocese of Miami operates the area's Catholic private schools, which include Immaculata–Lasalle High School (in the Miami city limits), St. Theresa School (Coral Gables), Monsignor Edward Pace High School (Miami Gardens), and St. Brendan High School (in Westchester), among numerous other Catholic elementary and high schools.^[260]^[261]^[262] Archbishop Curley–Notre Dame High School was in the Miami city limits until its closure in 2016.^[263]

Catholic preparatory schools operated by religious orders in the area are Belen Jesuit Preparatory School (Tamiami) and Christopher Columbus High School (Westchester) for

boys and Carrollton School of the Sacred Heart (Miami city limits) and Our Lady of Lourdes Academy (Ponce-Davis) for girls.^{[264][265][266][267]}

Non-denominational private schools in Miami are Ransom Everglades, Gulliver Preparatory School, The Cushman School, and Miami Country Day School. Other schools in the area include Samuel Scheck Hillel Community Day School, Dade Christian School, Dawere International High School,^{[268][269]} Palmer Trinity School, Westminster Christian School, and Riviera Schools.^{[270][271][272][273][274][275]}

Supplementary education

[edit]

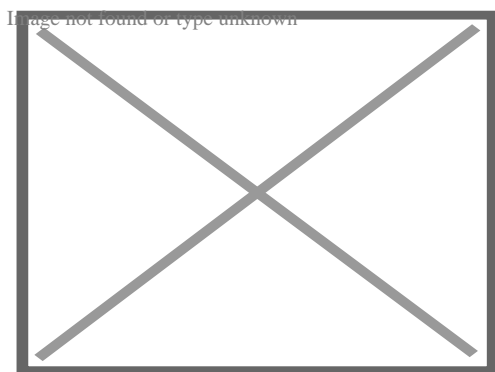
The Miami Hoshuko, is a part-time Japanese school for Japanese citizens and ethnic Japanese people in the area. Previously it was located on Virginia Key, at the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science.^[276] Currently the school holds classes in Westchester and has offices in Doral.^[277]

Media

[edit]

Main article: Media in Miami

See also: Film in Miami, List of newspapers in Florida, List of radio stations in Florida, and List of television stations in Florida



The former headquarters of *The Miami Herald* on Biscayne Bay

Miami has one of the largest television markets in the nation and the second largest in the state of Florida after Tampa Bay.^[278] Miami has several major newspapers, the main and largest newspaper being *The Miami Herald*. *El Nuevo Herald* is the major and largest Spanish-language newspaper. *The Miami Herald* and *El Nuevo Herald* are Miami's and South Florida's main, major and largest newspapers. The papers left their longtime home in

Downtown Miami in 2013. The newspapers are now headquartered at the former home of U.S. Southern Command in Doral.^[279]

Other major newspapers include *Miami Today*, headquartered in Brickell, *Miami New Times*, headquartered in Midtown, *Miami SunPost*, *South Florida Business Journal*, and *The Miami Times*. An additional Spanish-language newspaper, *Diario Las Americas* also serves Miami. Student newspapers from the local universities include the University of Miami's *The Miami Hurricane*, Florida International University's *The Beacon*, Miami-Dade College's *The Metropolis*, and Barry University's *The Buccaneer*. Many neighborhoods and neighboring areas have their own local newspapers, such as the *Aventura News*, *Coral Gables Tribune*, *Biscayne Bay Tribune*, *Biscayne Times*, and the *Palmetto Bay News*.

A number of magazines circulate throughout the greater Miami area, including *Miami Monthly*, Southeast Florida's only city/regional, and *Ocean Drive*, a hot-spot social scene glossy.

Miami is the headquarters and main production city of many of the world's largest television networks, record label companies, broadcasting companies and production facilities, such as Telemundo, Univision, Univision Communications, Mega TV, Universal Music Latin Entertainment, RCTV International and Sunbeam Television. In 2009, Univision announced plans to build a new production studio in Miami, dubbed Univision Studios. Univision Studios is headquartered in Miami, and will produce programming for all of Univision Communications' television networks.^[280]

Miami is the twelfth largest radio market and the seventeenth largest television market in the United States.^[281]^[282] Television stations serving the Miami area include WAMI (UniMás O&O), WBFS (The CW), WSFL (Independent), WFOR (CBS O&O), WHFT (TBN), WLTV (Univision O&O), WPLG (ABC), WPXM (Ion), WSCV (Telemundo), WSVN (Fox), WTVJ (NBC O&O), WPBT (PBS), and WLRN (also PBS).

Transportation

[edit]

Main article: Transportation in South Florida

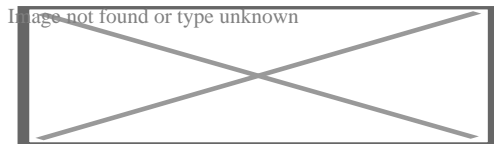
See also: Brightline and Tri-Rail

In the 2016 American Community Survey, 72.3% of working city of Miami residents commuted by driving alone, 8.7% carpooled, 9% used public transportation, and 3.7% walked. About 1.8% used all other forms of transportation, including taxicab, motorcycle,

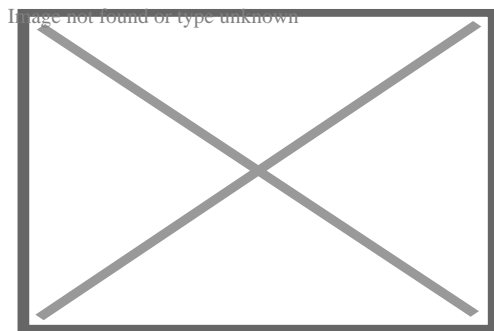
and bicycle. About 4.5% of working city of Miami residents worked at home.^[283] In 2015, 19.9% of city of Miami households were without a car, which decreased to 18.6% in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Miami averaged 1.24 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8 per household.^[284]

Expressways and roads

[edit]



Venetian Causeway (left) and MacArthur Causeway (right) connect Downtown and South Beach.



State Road 886, also known as Port Boulevard, connects Downtown Miami and PortMiami over Biscayne Bay.

Miami's road system is based along the numerical Miami grid where Flagler Street forms the east–west baseline and Miami Avenue forms the north–south meridian. The corner of Flagler Street and Miami Avenue is in the middle of Downtown in front of the Downtown Macy's (formerly the Burdine's headquarters). The Miami grid is primarily numerical so that, for example, all street addresses north of Flagler Street and west of Miami Avenue have "NW" in their address. Because its point of origin is in Downtown, which is close to the coast, the "NW" and "SW" quadrants are much larger than the "SE" and "NE" quadrants. Many roads, especially major ones, are also named (e.g., Tamiami Trail/SW 8th St), although, with exceptions, the number is in more common usage among locals.

With few exceptions, within this grid north–south roads are designated as Courts, Roads, Avenues or Places (often remembered by their acronym), while east–west roads are streets, Terraces, Drives or occasionally Ways. Major roads in each direction are located at one mile intervals. There are 16 blocks to each mile on north–south avenues, and 10 blocks to each

mile on east–west streets. Major north–south avenues generally end in "7" – e.g., 17th, 27th, 37th/Douglas Aves., 57th/Red Rd., 67th/Ludlam, 87th/Galloway, etc., all the way west beyond 177th/Krome Avenue. One prominent exception is 42nd Avenue, LeJeune Road, located at the half–mile point instead.

Major east–west streets to the south of Downtown are multiples of 16, though the beginning point of this system is at SW 8th St, one half–mile south of Flagler ("zeroth") Street. Thus, major streets are at 8th St., 24th St./Coral Way, 40th St./Bird, 56th/Miller, 72nd/ Sunset, 88th/N. Kendall, 104th (originally S. Kendall), 120th/Montgomery, 136th/Howard, 152nd/Coral Reef, 168th/Richmond, 184th/Eureka, 200th/Quail Roost, 216th/Hainlin Mill, 232nd/Silver Palm, 248th/Coconut Palm, etc., well into the 300s. Within the grid, odd–numbered addresses are generally on the north or east side, and even–numbered addresses are on the south or west side.

All streets and avenues in Miami–Dade County follow the Miami grid, with a few exceptions, most notably in Coral Gables, Hialeah, Coconut Grove and Miami Beach. One neighborhood, The Roads, is named as such because its streets run off the Miami grid at a 45–degree angle, and therefore are all named roads.

Miami–Dade County is served by four Interstate Highways (I–75, I–95, I–195, I–395) and several U.S. Highways including U.S. Route 1, U.S. Route 27, U.S. Route 41, and U.S. Route 441.

Miami Causeways			
Some of the major Florida State Roads (and their common names) serving Miami are:	Name	Termini	Year built
	Rickenbacker Causeway	Brickell and Key Biscayne	1947
	Venetian Causeway	Downtown and South Beach	1912–1925
	MacArthur Causeway	Downtown and South Beach	1920
	Julia Tuttle Causeway	Wynwood/Edgewater and Miami Beach	1959
	79th Street Causeway	Upper East Side and North Beach	1929
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SR 112 (Airport Expressway): Interstate 95 to MIA Homestead Extension of Florida's Turnpike (SR 821): Florida's Turnpike mainline (SR 91)/Miami Gardens to U.S. Route 1/Florida City SR 826 (Palmetto Expressway): Golden Glades Interchange to U.S. Route 1/Pinecrest SR 836 (Dolphin Expressway): Downtown to SW 137th Ave via MIA 	Broad Causeway	North Miami and Bal Harbour	1951

- SR 874 (Don Shula Expressway): 826/Bird Road to Homestead Extension of Florida's Turnpike/Kendall
- SR 878 (Snapper Creek Expressway): SR 874/Kendall to U.S. Route 1/Pinecrest & South Miami
- SR 924 (Gratigny Parkway) Miami Lakes to Opa-locka

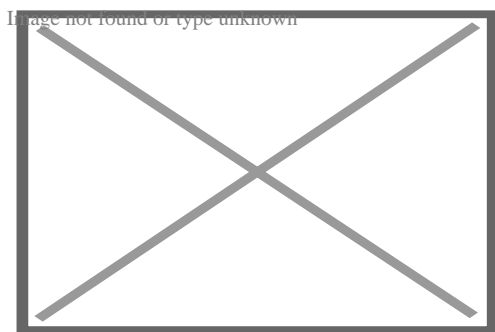
Miami has six major causeways that span over Biscayne Bay connecting the western mainland, with the eastern barrier islands along the Atlantic Ocean. The Rickenbacker Causeway is the southernmost causeway and connects Brickell to Virginia Key and Key Biscayne. The Venetian Causeway and MacArthur Causeway connect Downtown with South Beach. The Julia Tuttle Causeway connects Midtown and Miami Beach. The 79th Street Causeway connects the Upper East Side with North Beach. The northernmost causeway, the Broad Causeway, is the smallest of Miami's six causeways and connects North Miami to Bay Harbor Islands and Bal Harbour.

In 2007, Miami was identified as having the rudest drivers in the United States, the second year in a row to have been cited, in a poll commissioned by automobile club AutoVantage.^[285] Miami is also consistently ranked as one of the most dangerous cities in the United States for pedestrians.^[286]

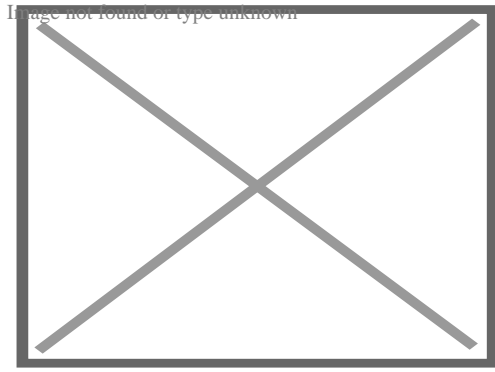
Public transportation

[edit]

See also: Metrobus (Miami-Dade County), Metromover, and Miami-Dade Transit



Miami's Metrorail is the city's rapid transit system and connects Miami with its outlying suburbs.



Tri-Rail is Miami's commuter rail that runs north–south from Miami's suburbs in West Palm Beach to Miami International Airport.

Public transportation in Miami is operated by Miami–Dade Transit and SFRTA, and includes commuter rail (Tri–Rail), heavy–rail rapid transit (Metrorail), an elevated people mover (Metromover), and buses (Metrobus). Miami has Florida's highest transit ridership as about 17% of Miamians use transit on a daily basis.^[287] The average Miami public transit commute on weekdays is 90 minutes, while 39% of public transit riders commute for more than 2 hours a day. The average wait time at a public transit stop or station is 18 minutes, while 37% of riders wait for more than 20 minutes on average every day. The average single trip distance with public transit is 7.46 mi (12 km), while 38% travel more than 8.08 mi (13 km) in each direction.^[288]

Miami's heavy–rail rapid transit system, Metrorail, is an elevated system comprising two lines and 23 stations on a 24.4–mile (39.3 km)–long line. Metrorail connects the urban western suburbs of Hialeah, Medley, and inner–city Miami with suburban The Roads, Coconut Grove, Coral Gables, South Miami, and urban Kendall via the central business districts of Miami International Airport, the Health District, and Downtown. A free, elevated people mover, Metromover, operates 21 stations on three different lines in greater Downtown Miami, with a station at roughly every two blocks of Downtown and Brickell. Several expansion projects are being funded by a transit development sales tax surcharge throughout Miami–Dade County.^[289]

Tri–Rail, a commuter rail system operated by the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA), runs from Miami International Airport northward to West Palm Beach, making eighteen stops throughout Miami–Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties.^[290]

The Miami Intermodal Center is a massive transportation hub servicing Metrorail, Amtrak, Tri–Rail, Brightline, Metrobus, Greyhound Lines, taxis, rental cars, MIA Mover, private automobiles, bicycles and pedestrians adjacent to Miami International Airport. Miami Intermodal Center was completed in 2010, and is serving about 150,000 commuters and

travelers in the Miami area. Phase I of MiamiCentral Station was completed in 2012, and the Tri-Rail part of Phase II was completed in 2015, but the construction of the Amtrak part remains delayed.

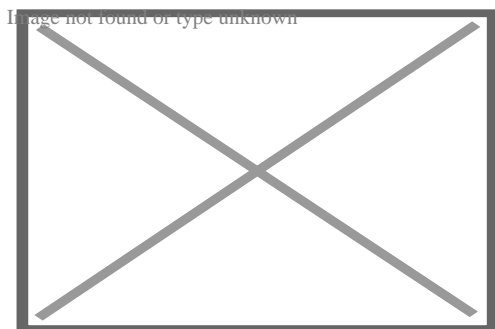
Two new light rail systems, Baylink and the Miami Streetcar, have been proposed and are currently in the planning stage. BayLink would connect Downtown with South Beach, and the Miami Streetcar would connect Downtown with Midtown.

Miami is the southern terminus of Amtrak's Atlantic Coast services, running two lines, the Silver Meteor and the Silver Star, both terminating in New York City. The Miami Amtrak Station is located in the suburb of Hialeah near the Tri-Rail/Metrorail Station on NW 79 St and NW 38 Ave. Current construction of the Miami Central Station will move all Amtrak operations from its current out-of-the-way location to a centralized location with Metrorail, MIA Mover, Tri-Rail, Miami International Airport, and the Miami Intermodal Center all within the same station closer to Downtown. The station was expected to be completed by 2012,[²⁹¹] but experienced several delays and was later expected to be completed in late 2014,[²⁹²] again pushed back to early 2015.[²⁹³]

Airports

[edit]

See also: Miami International Airport, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, and Palm Beach International Airport



Miami International Airport, the nation's 10th-largest airport

Miami International Airport serves as the primary international airport of the Greater Miami Area. One of the busiest international airports in the world because of its centric location, Miami International Airport caters to over 45 million passengers a year. The airport is a major hub and the largest international gateway for American Airlines.[²⁹⁴]

Miami International is the second busiest airport by passenger traffic in Florida, the United States' third-largest international port of entry for foreign air passengers, behind New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport and Los Angeles International Airport. The airport's extensive international route network includes non-stop flights to over seventy international cities in North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.[²⁹⁴]

Nearby Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood International Airport and Palm Beach International Airport also serve commercial traffic in the Miami area.[²⁹⁵] Miami–Opa Locka Executive Airport in Opa-locka and Miami Executive Airport in an unincorporated area southwest of Miami serve general aviation traffic in the Miami area.

Cycling and walking

[edit]

The city government under former mayor Manny Diaz took an ambitious stance in support of bicycling in Miami for both recreation and commuting.[²⁹⁶] In 2010, Miami was ranked as the 44th-most bike-friendly city in the U.S., according to *Bicycling Magazine*.^[297]

A 2011 study by Walk Score ranked Miami the eighth-most walkable of the 50 largest cities in the U.S.[²⁹⁸]

Public safety

[edit]

Main articles: Miami Fire-Rescue Department and Miami Police Department

International relations

[edit]

See also: List of sister cities in Florida

Sister cities

[edit]

- Morocco

Morocco

Morocco

Agadir, Morocco (since 1995) [²⁹⁹]
- Morocco

Morocco

Morocco

El Jadida, Morocco (since 1995)
- Colombia

Colombia

Colombia

Barranquilla, Colombia (since 2015)[³⁰⁰]

- United Kingdom (since 2019)

- Yeruham, Israel [311]

2. ^ pronounced /maɪmi/ my-AM-ee, obscure or dated /maɪm/ my-AM-?

3. ^ Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the highest and lowest temperature readings during an entire month or year) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
4. ^ Official records for Miami were kept at the Lemon City from September 1895 to November 1900, the Miami COOP from December 1900 to May 1911, the Weather Bureau Office from June 1911 to February 1937, at various locations in and around the city from March 1937 to July 1942, and at Miami Int'l since August 1942. For more information, see ThreadEx.
5. ^ Language spoken at home among residents at least five years old; only languages (or language groups) which at least 2% of residents have spoken at any time since 1980 are mentioned
6. ^ Refers to 2013–2017 American Community Survey data;^[97] the last Decennial Census where language data was collected was in the 2000 census
7. ^ Refers to 2008–2012 American Community Survey data;^[98] the last Decennial Census where language data was collected was in the 2000 census
8. ^ Refers to 2013–2017 American Community Survey data;^[102]^[103] the last Decennial Census where foreign-born population data was collected was in the 2000 census
9. ^ Refers to 2008–2012 American Community Survey data;^[104]^[105] the last Decennial Census where foreign-born population data was collected was in the 2000 census
10. ^ Only countries of birth which at least 1% of residents were born in at any time since 1980 are mentioned
11. ^ **a b c d e f g** Not counted separately; aggregated into "Other" category

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- City of Miami – official site
- Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau
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Articles relating to Miami and Miami-Dade County

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Miami articles



By topic

- Architecture
 - skyscrapers
 - climate
- Demographics
- Flag
- Geography
- Economy
- Environment
- History
 - timeline
- Media
 - monuments
- Neighborhoods
- People

Seal of Miami

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Neighborhoods

- Allapattah
- Arts & Entertainment District
- Brickell
- Buena Vista
- Central Business District
- Coconut Grove
- Coral Way
- Design District
- Downtown Miami
- Edgewater
- Flagami
- Grapeland Heights
- Health District
- Liberty City
- Little Haiti
- Little Havana
- Lummus Park
- Midtown
- Overtown
- Park West
- The Roads
- Upper Eastside
- Venetian Islands
- Virginia Key
- West Flagler
- Wynwood

Government

- Mayors

Emergency services

- Hospitals
- Fire
- Police

Transportation

- Miami–Dade Transit
 - Metrorail
 - Metrobus
 - Metromover
- Amtrak
- Brightline
- Tri-Rail

Culture

- Cuisine
- Dialect
- Film
- LGBT culture in Miami
- Music
- Sports
- Tourism

Education

- Miami–Dade County Public Schools
 - list
- Miami Dade College
- Public libraries

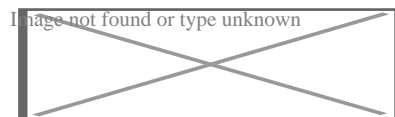
People

Notable people

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Neighborhoods in Miami

- Allapattah
- Arts & Entertainment District
- Bay Point
- Bayside
- Belle Meade
- Biscayne Island
- Brickell
- Brickell Key
- Bryan Park
- Buena Vista
- Central Business District
- Coconut Grove
- Coral Gate
- Coral Way
- Design District
- Dodge Island
- Downtown Miami
- Edgewater
- Flagami
- Golden Pines
- Grapeland Heights
- Health District (Civic Center)
- Ironside
- Jewelry District
- Liberty City
- Little Haiti
- Little Havana
- Little River
- Lummus Park
- Midtown
- MiMo District
- Morningside
- Overtown
- Park West
- Riverside
- San Marco Island
- Shenandoah
- Shorecrest
- Silver Bluff



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Municipalities and communities of Miami–Dade County, Florida, United States

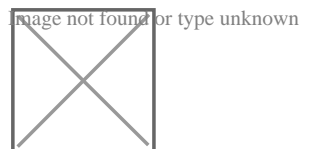
County seat: **Miami**

Cities

- Aventura
- Coral Gables
- Doral
- Florida City
- Hialeah
- Hialeah Gardens
- Homestead
- Miami
- Miami Beach
- Miami Gardens
- Miami Springs
- North Bay Village
- North Miami
- North Miami Beach
- Opa-locka
- South Miami
- Sunny Isles Beach
- Sweetwater
- West Miami

Towns

- Bay Harbor Islands
- Cutler Bay
- Golden Beach
- Medley
- Miami Lakes
- Surfside





Villages

- Bal Harbour
- Biscayne Park
- El Portal
- Indian Creek
- Key Biscayne
- Miami Shores
- Palmetto Bay
- Pinecrest
- Virginia Gardens

CDPs

- Brownsville
- Coral Terrace
- Country Club
- Country Walk
- Fisher Island
- Fontainebleau
- Gladeview
- Glenvar Heights
- Golden Glades
- Goulds
- Homestead Base
- Ives Estates
- Kendale Lakes
- Kendall
- Kendall West
- Leisure City
- Naranja
- Ojus
- Olympia Heights
- Palm Springs North
- Palmetto Estates
- Pinewood
- Princeton
- Richmond Heights
- Richmond West
- South Miami Heights
- Sunset
- Tamiami
- The Crossings
- The Hammocks
- Three Lakes
- West Little River
- West Perrine
- Westchester
- Westview
- Westwood Lakes

Unincorporated communities

- Coopertown
- Frog City
- High Pines
- Islandia
- Little Gables
- Redland
- Ponce–Davis
- Tenmile Corner
- University Park (former CDP)
- West End

Ghost town

- Perrine

Indian reservation

- Miccosukee Indian Reservation

Footnotes

⌘This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Florida portal
- United States portal

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Miami metropolitan area

Population: **6,138,333** (2020)

Counties

- Miami–Dade
- Broward
- Palm Beach

Major city
441k

- Miami

Cities and towns
100k–250k

- Coral Springs
- Fort Lauderdale
- Hialeah
- Hollywood
- Miami Gardens
- Miramar
- Pembroke Pines
- Pompano Beach
- West Palm Beach

**Cities and towns
25k–99k**

- Aventura
- Boca Raton
- Boynton Beach
- Coconut Creek
- Cooper City
- Coral Gables
- Cutler Bay
- Dania Beach
- Davie
- Deerfield Beach
- Delray Beach
- Doral
- Greenacres
- Hallandale Beach
- Homestead
- Jupiter
- Lake Worth
- Lauderdale Lakes
- Lauderhill
- Margate
- Miami Beach
- North Lauderdale
- North Miami
- North Miami Beach
- Oakland Park
- Palm Beach Gardens
- Plantation
- Riviera Beach
- Sunrise
- Tamarac
- West Park
- Weston
- Wilton Manors

**Cities and towns
10k–25k**

- Belle Glade
- Hialeah Gardens
- Lighthouse Point
- Miami Lakes
- Miami Springs
- Opa-locka
- Palm Beach
- Parkland
- South Miami
- Sunny Isles Beach
- Sweetwater
- Palm Springs

A list of cities under 10,000 is available [here](#).

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Greater Miami Area

Central business district

- Downtown Miami
 - Arts & Entertainment District
 - Brickell
 - Central Business District
 - Historic District
 - Government Center
 - Park West

Major urban areas

- Boca Raton
- Boynton Beach
- Coral Gables
- Coral Springs
- Deerfield Beach
- Delray Beach
- Doral
- Fort Lauderdale
- Hialeah
- Hollywood
- Jupiter
- Kendall
- Miami Beach
- Miami Gardens
- Miramar
- Palm Beach Gardens
- Pembroke Pines
- Pompano Beach
- Sunrise
- West Palm Beach

Colleges and universities

- Barry University
- Broward College
- Carlos Albizu University
- Florida Atlantic University
- Florida International University
- Florida Memorial University
- Johnson & Wales University
- Miami Dade College
- Miami International University of Art & Design
- Nova Southeastern University
- St. Thomas University
- University of Fort Lauderdale
- University of Miami

Parks and recreation

- Alice Wainwright Park
- Amelia Earhart Park
- Arch Creek
- The Barnacle Historic State Park
- Bayfront Park
- Big Cypress National Preserve
- Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park
- Biscayne National Park
- Brian Piccolo Sports Park & Velodrome
- Chapman Field Park
- Crandon Park
- Dinner Key
- Everglades National Park
- Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden
- Fort Dallas
- Fruit & Spice Park
- Greynolds Park
- Haulover Park
- Jungle Island
- The Kampong
- Margaret Pace Park
- Matheson Hammock Park
- Miami Seaquarium
- Monkey Jungle
- Museum Park
- Oleta River State Park
- Peacock Park
- Pride Park, Miami Beach FL
- Shark Valley
- Simpson Park Hammock
- South Pointe Park
- Tamiami Park
- Tropical Park
- The Underline
- Virginia Key
- Zoo Miami

Attractions

- Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts
- Amerant Bank Arena
- Bass Museum
- Bergeron Rodeo Grounds
- Biltmore Hotel
- Bonita Chita Key
- Broward County Convention Center
- Butterfly World
- Coral Castle
- Downtown Miami
- FIU Stadium
- Florida Grand Opera
- Fontainebleau Miami Beach
- Fort Lauderdale Swap Shop
- Frost Art Museum
- Frost School of Music
- Gulfstream Park
- Hard Rock Stadium
- HistoryMiami
- Holocaust Memorial
- Homestead
- Jewish Museum of Florida
- Kaseya Center
- Las Olas Boulevard
- LoanDepot Park
- Lowe Art Museum
- Lincoln Road
- Lummus Park
- MacFarlane Homestead
- Miami Beach Architectural District
- Miami Beach Convention Center
- Miami Children's Museum
- Miami City Ballet
- Miami Conservatory
- Museum of Contemporary Art
- New World Symphony Orchestra
- Normandy Isles
- North Shore
- Ocean Bank Convocation Center

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Major shopping centers

- Aventura Mall
- Bal Harbour Shops
- Bayside Marketplace
- Boynton Beach Mall
- Brickell City Centre
- Broward Mall
- CocoWalk
- Coral Square
- Dadeland Mall
- Dolphin Mall
- The Falls
- The Galleria at Fort Lauderdale
- The Gardens Mall
- Lincoln Road
- The Mall at 163rd Street
- Mary Brickell Village
- Miami International Mall
- Midtown Miami
- Midway Crossings
- Miracle Marketplace
- Pembroke Lakes Mall
- The Promenade at Coconut Creek
- The Shops at Sunset Place
- Sawgrass Mills
- Southland Mall
- Shops at Merrick Park
- Town Center at Boca Raton
- Westland Mall

Transportation

- Amtrak
- Broward County Transit
- Brightline
- Government Center
- Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport
- Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood International Airport
- Miami–Dade Transit
 - Metrobus
 - Metromover
 - Metrorail
 - MIA Mover
- MiamiCentral
- Miami Intermodal Center
- Miami International Airport
- Miami–Opa Locka Executive Airport
- North Perry Airport
- Palm Beach International Airport
- Palm Tran
- Pompano Beach Airpark
- Port Everglades
- PortMiami
- Tri-Rail

Major thoroughfares

- East 6th Avenue
- North 36th Street
- North 54th Street
- North 79th Street
- North 103rd Street
- North 125th Street
- North 135th Street
- West 7th Avenue
- West 12th Avenue
- West 27th Avenue
- West 107th Avenue
- Allapattah Road
- Alton Road
- Bird Road
- Biscayne Boulevard
- Brickell Avenue
- Broad Causeway
- Collins Avenue
- Coral Reef Drive
- Coral Way
- County Line Road
- Douglas Road
- Flagler Street
- Galloway Road
- Gratigny
- Ives Dairy Road
- Julia Tuttle Causeway
- Kendall Drive
- John F. Kennedy Causeway
- Killian
- Krome Avenue
- William Lehman Causeway
- Le Jeune Road
- Ludlam Road
- MacArthur Causeway
- Miami Avenue
- Miami Gardens Drive
- Milam Dairy Road
- Miracle Mile

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Geography of Florida

Natural features

- Beaches
- Caves
- Everglades (drainage and development)
- Keys
- Lakes
 - Lake Okeechobee
- Reef
- Rivers
- Sinkholes
- Springs
- Straits
- Swamps

Regions

- Big Bend
 - region
 - coast
- Central Florida
- Emerald Coast
- Everglades
- First Coast
- Forgotten Coast
- Gold Coast
- Halifax area
- Heartland
- Keys
- Nature Coast
- North central Florida
- North Florida
- Panhandle
- South Florida
- Southwest Florida
- Space Coast
- Suncoast
- Tampa Bay Area
- Treasure Coast

Metro areas

- Cape Coral–Fort Myers
- Crestview–Fort Walton Beach–Destin
- Deltona–Daytona Beach–Ormond Beach
- Gainesville
- Homosassa Springs
- Jacksonville
- Lakeland–Winter Haven
- Miami–Fort Lauderdale–West Palm Beach
- Naples–Immokalee–Marco Island
- North Port–Sarasota–Bradenton
- Ocala
- Orlando–Kissimmee–Sanford
- Palm Bay–Melbourne–Titusville
- Panama City
- Pensacola–Ferry Pass–Brent
- Port St. Lucie
- Punta Gorda
- Sebastian–Vero Beach
- Sebring
- Tallahassee
- Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater
- The Villages

Largest cities

- Jacksonville
- Miami
- Tampa
- Orlando
- St. Petersburg
- Hialeah
- Port St. Lucie
- Tallahassee
- Cape Coral
- Fort Lauderdale
- Pembroke Pines
- Hollywood
- Gainesville
- Miramar
- Coral Springs
- Palm Bay
- West Palm Beach
- Clearwater
- Lakeland
- Pompano Beach
- Miami Gardens
- Davie

Counties

- Alachua
- Baker
- Bay
- Bradford
- Brevard
- Broward
- Calhoun
- Charlotte
- Citrus
- Clay
- Collier
- Columbia
- DeSoto
- Dixie
- Duval
- Escambia
- Flagler
- Franklin
- Gadsden
- Gilchrist
- Glades
- Gulf
- Hamilton
- Hardee
- Hendry
- Hernando
- Highlands
- Hillsborough
- Holmes
- Indian River
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Lafayette
- Lake
- Lee
- Leon
- Levy
- Liberty
- Madison



Other

- State forests
- State parks
- Wakulla Volcano

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York	26. Portland, Oregon	51. Arlington, Texas	76. Chandler, Arizona
2. Los Angeles, California	27. Louisville, Kentucky	52. Aurora, Colorado	77. North Las Vegas, Nevada
3. Chicago, Illinois	28. Memphis, Tennessee	53. New Orleans, Louisiana	78. Chula Vista, California
4. Houston, Texas	29. Detroit, Michigan	54. Cleveland, Ohio	79. Buffalo, New York
5. Phoenix, Arizona	30. Baltimore, Maryland	55. Anaheim, California	80. Gilbert, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	56. Honolulu, Hawaii	81. Reno, Nevada
7. San Antonio, Texas	32. Albuquerque, New Mexico	57. Henderson, Nevada	82. Madison, Wisconsin
8. Dallas, Texas	33. Tucson, Arizona	58. Stockton, California	83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
9. San Diego, California	34. Fresno, California	59. Riverside, California	84. Toledo, Ohio
10. Austin, Texas	35. Sacramento, California	60. Lexington, Kentucky	85. Lubbock, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida	36. Mesa, Arizona	61. Corpus Christi, Texas	86. St. Petersburg, Florida
12. San Jose, California	37. Kansas City, Missouri	62. Orlando, Florida	87. Laredo, Texas
13. Fort Worth, Texas	38. Atlanta, Georgia	63. Irvine, California	88. Irving, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio	39. Colorado Springs, Colorado	64. Cincinnati, Ohio	89. Chesapeake, Virginia
15. Charlotte, North Carolina	40. Omaha, Nebraska	65. Santa Ana, California	90. Glendale, Arizona
16. Indianapolis, Indiana	41. Raleigh, North Carolina	66. Newark, New Jersey	91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
17. San Francisco, California	42. Virginia Beach, Virginia	67. Saint Paul, Minnesota	92. Scottsdale, Arizona
18. Seattle, Washington	43. Long Beach, California	68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	93. Garland, Texas
19. Denver, Colorado	44. Miami, Florida	69. Greensboro,	94. Boise, Idaho
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	45. Oakland,		
21. Nashville, Tennessee			
22. El Paso, Texas			
23. Washington, D.C.			
24. Las Vegas,			

Cities ranked by United States Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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County seats of Florida



- Apalachicola
- Arcadia
- Bartow
- Blountstown
- Bonifay
- Bradenton
- Bristol
- Bronson
- Brooksville
- Bunnell
- Bushnell
- Chipley
- Clearwater
- Crawfordville
- Crestview
- Cross City
- Dade City
- DeFuniak Springs
- DeLand
- East Naples
- Fernandina Beach
- Fort Lauderdale
- Fort Myers
- Fort Pierce
- Gainesville
- Green Cove Springs
- Inverness
- Jacksonville
- Jasper
- Key West
- Kissimmee
- LaBelle
- Lake Butler
- Lake City
- Live Oak
- Macclenny
- Madison
- Marianna
- Mayo

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International

- o VIAF
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- o FAST
- o WorldCat

National

- o Germany
- o United States
- o France
- o BnF data
- o Czech Republic
- o Spain
- o Croatia
- o Greece
- o Argentina
- o Israel
- o Catalonia

Geographic

- o MusicBrainz area

Other

- o IdRef
- o NARA
- o Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine

Portals:

- o  Florida
- o  Geography
- o  United States
- o  North America
- o  Cities

About Moving company

"Removalist" redirects here. For the 1970s Australian play and movie, see The Removalists.

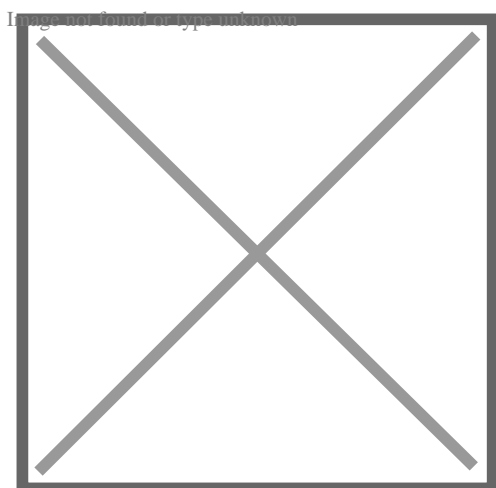
"Removals" redirects here. For the Polish TV series, see Removals (TV series).

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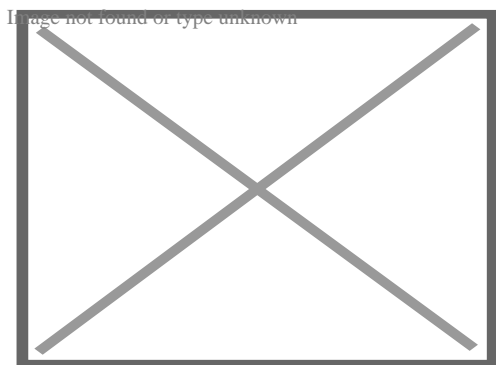


article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

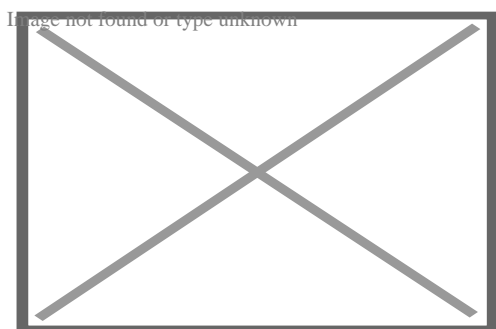
Find sources: "Moving company" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (May 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)



Early movers in Montréal, Québec (1876)



Movers in Salt Lake City, 1911



Moving van and lift, Germany, 2007

A **moving company**, also known as a **removalist** or **van line**, is a company that specializes in assisting individuals and businesses with relocating their goods from one location to another. Moving companies may offer additional or all-inclusive services for relocations, like packing, loading, moving, unloading, unpacking, and arranging of items to be shifted. Additional services may include cleaning services for houses, offices or warehousing facilities.

Overview

[edit]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2007, 40 million United States citizens had moved annually over the previous decade.^[1] Of these movers, 84.5% relocated within their own state, 12.5% moved to another state, and 2.3% moved to another country.^[2]

The U.S. Department of Defense is the largest household goods shipper in the world with the Personal Property Program accounting for 20% of all moves.^[3]

A 2020 OnePoll survey showed that 64% of participants consider their recent move to be one of the most stressful events they have ever encountered.^[4]

Pricing and services

[edit]

United States and Canada

[edit]

In the U.S. and Canada, the cost for long-distance moves is generally determined by several factors:

- Weight of the items to be moved
- Distance between the original and new location
- Speed of the move
- Timing of the move, including the specific time of year or month

Some movers also offer consolidated shipping, which reduces costs by transporting several clients' items in the same shipment.

United Kingdom and Australia

[edit]

In the United Kingdom and Australia, the price is based on the volume of the items rather than their weight.^[5] Some movers may offer flat rate pricing.

DIY moving

[edit]

The use of truck rental services, or simply borrowing similar hardware, is referred to as DIY moving. Individuals or families may rent a truck or trailer large enough to transport their household goods. They may also acquire moving equipment such as dollies, furniture pads, and cargo belts to facilitate the move and protect their belongings.

Packing and materials

[edit]

The moving process also involves finding or buying materials such as boxes, paper, tape, and bubble wrap with which to pack boxable and/or protect fragile household goods and to consolidate the carrying and stacking on moving day. Self-service moving companies offer another viable option: the person moving buys space on one or more trailers or shipping containers. These containers are then driven by professionals to the new location.

See also

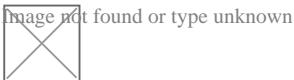
[edit]

- Manual handling of loads
- Moving scam
- Relocation service
- Structure relocation
- Relocation (personal)

References

[edit]

1. ^ Stellin, Susan (2007-07-29). "The Movers Are Here. Have You Done Your Homework?". *New York Times*. Retrieved 2008-12-07.
2. ^ "American Moving & Storage Association -- Industry Fact Sheet" (PDF). American Moving & Storage Association. American Moving & Storage Association. 2012. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2016-03-07. Retrieved May 9, 2015.
3. ^ Gresik, Dylan; Shane III, Leo (2020-03-20). "Sudden halt on military moves due to coronavirus could cripple industry, officials warn". *Military Times*. Retrieved 2020-12-11.
4. ^ "Americans say moving is more stressful than divorce, having children, survey claims". *foxnews.com*. 2020-09-30. Retrieved 2024-06-14.
5. ^ "How much does an office move cost?". *Dasumzugs*. Retrieved 2024-06-14.



Wikibooks has a book on the topic of: **Packing & Moving Household Goods**

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Moving companies of the United States

UniGroup

- Mayflower
- United

SIRVA

- Allied
- Global
- North American

Independents

- ABF Freight
- Arpin
- Atlas
- Bekins
- California New York Express Movers
- College Hunks
- Gentle Giant
- Interstate
- National
- PODS
- Two Men and a Truck
- Wheaton

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Real estate

- Property
- Tertiary sector of the economy

By location

- Bangladesh
- Canada
- China
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Turkey
- Kenya
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Puerto Rico
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom

Types

- Commercial property
 - Commercial building
- Corporate Real Estate
- Extraterrestrial real estate
- International real estate
- Lease administration
- Niche real estate
 - Garden real estate
 - Healthcare real estate
 - Vacation property
 - Arable land
 - Golf property
 - Luxury real estate
- Off-plan property
- Private equity real estate
- Real estate owned
- Residential property

Sectors

- Property management
- Real estate development
- Real estate investing
- Real estate flipping
- Relocation

Law and regulation

- Adverse possession
- Chain of title
- Closing
- Concurrent estate
- Conditional sale
- Conveyancing
- Deed
- Eminent domain
- Encumbrance
- Foreclosure
- Just cause eviction
- Land law
- Land registration
- Leasehold estate
 - Lease
- Property abstract
- Real estate transaction
 - Real estate contract
- Real property
- Rent regulation
- Severance
- Torrens title
- Zoning

Economics, financing and valuation

- Asset-based lending
- Capitalization rate
- Cash out refinancing
- Effective gross income
- Gross rent multiplier
- Hard money loan
- Highest and best use
- Home equity
- Home equity investments
- Home equity loan
- Home equity line of credit
- Investment rating for real estate
- Mortgage insurance
- Mortgage loan
- Real estate derivative
- Real estate economics
- Real estate bubble
- Real estate valuation
- Remortgage
- Rental value
- Reverse mortgage

Parties

- Appraiser
- Buyer agent
- Buyer broker
- Chartered Surveyor
- Exclusive buyer agent
- Land banking
- Landlord
- Moving company
- Property manager
- Real estate broker
- Real estate investment club
- Real estate investment trust
- Real property administrator
- Tenant

Other

- Companies
- Eviction
- Filtering
- Gentrification
- Graduate real estate education
- Green belt
- Indices
- Industry trade groups
- Investment firms
- Land banking
- People
- Property cycle
- Real estate trends
- Undergraduate real estate programs
- Urban decay
- Urban planning
- List of housing markets by real estate prices

-  **Category**
-  **Commons**
-  **List of topics**

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Trucking industry in the United States

Regulated by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
Economy of the United States

Regulations

- Commercial driver's license
- Electronic on-board recorder
- Federal Bridge Gross Weight Formula
- Hours of service
- International Registration Plan
- Motor Carrier Act of 1980
- Motor carrier safety rating
- National Network

Truck manufacturers

- AM General
- *American LaFrance*
- Autocar
- *Bering*
- Bremach
- *Brockway*
- BYD Auto
- Caterpillar Inc.
- *Chase*
- Chevrolet
- CCC
- CNH Industrial
- *Dart*
- *Diamond Reo*
 - *Diamond T*
 - *Reo*
- Dina
- Dodge
- Freightliner
- Ford
- GMC
- *Hayes*
- Fuso
- Hino
- Hyundai Motor America
- Hyzon
- International
- Isuzu
- Kenworth
- *Marmon-Herrington*
- Mercedes-Benz
- *Moreland*
- Mack
- Nissan
- Oshkosh
- Peterbilt
- Ram Trucks
- *Selden*

Truckload carriers

- Averitt Express
- *Celadon*
- CFI
- Covenant
- CRST
- FFE Transportation
- J. B. Hunt
- Knight–Swift
- Landstar System
- PAM Transport
- Patriot Transportation
- Roehl Transport
- Schneider
- Swift
- Werner
- Western Express
- WTI Transport

Less than truckload (LTL)

- ABF
- Averitt Express
- *Con-way Freight*
- *Consolidated Freightways*
- Estes Express Lines
- FedEx
- *New England Motor Freight*
- Old Dominion Freight Line
- R+L Carriers
- Saia
- Southeastern
- TForce Freight
- XPO, Inc.
- *Yellow Corporation*

Motor carriers

- *Access America Transport*
- American Lamprecht Transport
- C.H. Robinson
 - Freightquote
- CaseStack

Truck stops

- BETO Junction
- Bowlin Travel Centers
- Dixie Travel Plaza
- Iowa 80
- Love's
- Pilot Flying J
- Road Ranger
- Roady's
- TravelCenters of America
- Town Pump

People

- Frederick W. Smith
- Lyman Faris
- J. Harwood Cochrane
- Jimmy Hoffa
- John Hunt
- Keith Jespersen
- Kelly Reno
- Reginald Denny

Organizations

- American Moving & Storage Association
 - American Trucking Associations
 - DAT Solutions (Dial-A-Truck)
 - International Brotherhood of Teamsters
 - National Motor Freight Classification
 - National Motor Freight Traffic Association
 - National Private Truck Council
 - SmartWay Transport Partnership
-
- Glossary of the American trucking industry

Film

- *Black Dog*
- *Breakdown*
- *Breaker! Breaker!*
- *Convoy*
- *Duel*
- *F.I.S.T.*
- *High-Ballin'*
- *Joy Ride*
- *Maximum Overdrive*
- *Over The Top*
- *Smokey & the Bandit*
- *They Drive by Night*
- *The Gang's All Here*
- *The Great Smokey Roadblock*
- *Trucker*
- *White Line Fever*
- *Hoffa*

Television

- *American Loggers*
- *American Trucker*
- *B. J. and the Bear*
- *Ice Road Truckers*
- *Movin' On*
- *Trick My Truck*

Popular culture

Music

- A Tombstone Every Mile
- Big Wheels in the Moonlight
- Bonnie Jean (Little Sister)
- Convoy
- Drivin' My Life Away
- East Bound and Down
- Eighteen Wheels and a Dozen Roses
- Giddyup Go
- Girl on the Billboard
- Movin' On
- Papa Loved Mama
- Phantom 309
- Roll On Big Mama

- Note: Defunct companies are shown in *italics*

Check our other pages :

- [How to Choose the Best Miami Moving Company in 2025](#)
- [Top 10 Miami Movers You Can Trust This Year](#)
- [Why Miami Moving Companies Are Raising the Bar](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I know if my movers are legit?

Research the company—check if the company is registered with the California Public Utilities Commission (for moves within California) or the U.S. Department of Transportation (for interstate moves); what types of services the company offers; how long the company has been in business; and the company's reputation for ...

Do movers expect everything in boxes?

In short, the answer to your question is, "It depends, but more often than not, yes." Generally, if it will fit in a box, then it is a good idea to put said items in one. Jun 28, 2024

What is the most expensive day to move a house?

Tuesday What's The Most Expensive Time To Move House? Research also suggests that Tuesday is the most expensive day of the week to move, with moving costs up more than 50% compared with a Sunday. While spring and summer were the most expensive seasons, due to how much easier the weather can make it. Dec 12, 2024

7 Mistakes to Avoid When Choosing a Miami Mover

The Lazy Bear

Phone : (305) 457-2165

Email : support@lazybearsolutions.com

[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

Company Website : <https://thelazybear.miami/>

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