Tampa Profile

**Department of Strategic
Planning and Technology
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Tampa Profile
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Purpose

The purpose of the Tampa Profile is to provide a baseline of Tampa's conditions, depict major changes citywide and within the city, and illustrate how Tampa compares to other geographic areas. The Tampa Profile report is a resource that can be used by the public and private sector in understanding our local customer base, delivery of services, grant applications and for planning such as the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Introduction

This report highlights key trends within the city and compares Tampa's characteristics to other areas such as the Tampa Bay Region, the State of Florida, the U.S. as well as other cities of similar population size.

The Tampa Profile report includes three major sections.

Section I - Tampa Citywide Characteristics and Changes encompasses trends and conditions related to Geography, Population & Housing Growth, Population Characteristics, Housing Characteristics, and Tampa's Economy.

Section II - Compares the City of Tampa's demographics to other geographic regions (U.S., Florida, Tampa Bay Region, and balance of Hillsborough County).

Section III - Compares the City of Tampa's characteristics to 27 cities of similar size, whose populations are within 25% of Tampa's population.

Reference Map - Map of the City of Tampa depicting 2000 U.S. Census Tract boundaries

Endnotes and Source Documentation - For further information on an item and for source documentation, please see this section.

Note: Sections I - III contain data from 2000 through the most recent year data is available, as well as comparisons of 1990 and 2000 Census data. In many cases, 2000 Census data is the latest available. All U.S. Census, population and housing count data are reported on an April 1st basis for each year unless otherwise noted. Census total counts vary slightly for selective tables due to sampling variability (e.g., total count of households by household size, and total count of households by household type). Data was selected based on availability, reliability and relevance in depicting socioeconomic conditions and trends for Tampa.

Section I
Tampa Citywide Characteristics and Changes

Geography

Between 1990 and 2003 (the city's last annexation), Tampa's land area increased by 7% from approximately 108.4 square miles to 116.1 square miles due to the voluntary annexation of vacant land parcels in the northern portion of the city. As of February 2006, 126,515 property parcels were within the city.[1]

City Existing Land Use – In 2003, Tampa's existing land use*, excluding water areas, was characterized as a predominantly mixed-use residential community. A high proportion of the city's land area is comprised of public uses, with MacDill Air Force Base and Tampa International Airport accounting for much of the public use.[2]

Existing Land Use	Percent
Agricultural	5%
Commercial	7%
Industrial	4%
Residential	26%
Public Uses*	27%
Recreation/Nature/Open Space	4%
Right-of-Way	17%
Vacant	10%
Unknown	1/5th of 1%
* includes MacDill AFB and Tampa International Airport	

Population and Housing Growth

Total Population – The City of Tampa is the largest city within Hillsborough County and in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as of April 1, 2005. From April 1 2004 – 2005, Tampa's population increased from 327,220 to 333,040 persons. In 2005 Tampa's population made up 29% of Hillsborough County's total population of 1,147,120. Within the State of Florida in 2005, Tampa was ranked as the third largest city and Hillsborough County as the fourth highest county in population. In addition, the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA ranked highest in population, of MSAs within Florida for 2005, (Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties) with 2,537,586 persons. Within the United States (as of July 1, 2005), the City of Tampa ranked 56th in population, and the MSA of Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater area was the 20th largest MSA in the United States.[3]

Population Growth – The City of Tampa experienced significant population growth between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2005, increasing by 29,593 persons or 10%, from 303,447 in 2000 to 333,040 persons in 2005. This resulted in an average annual increase in population of more than 5,900 persons from 2000 – 2005. From 2004 to 2005 citywide population grew by over 5,800 persons from 327,220 persons in 2004.

Tampa's population is projected to increase by 13% between 2005 and 2015, (for approximately 4,300 new residents per year) to 376,040 future total residents for the year 2015*.[4]
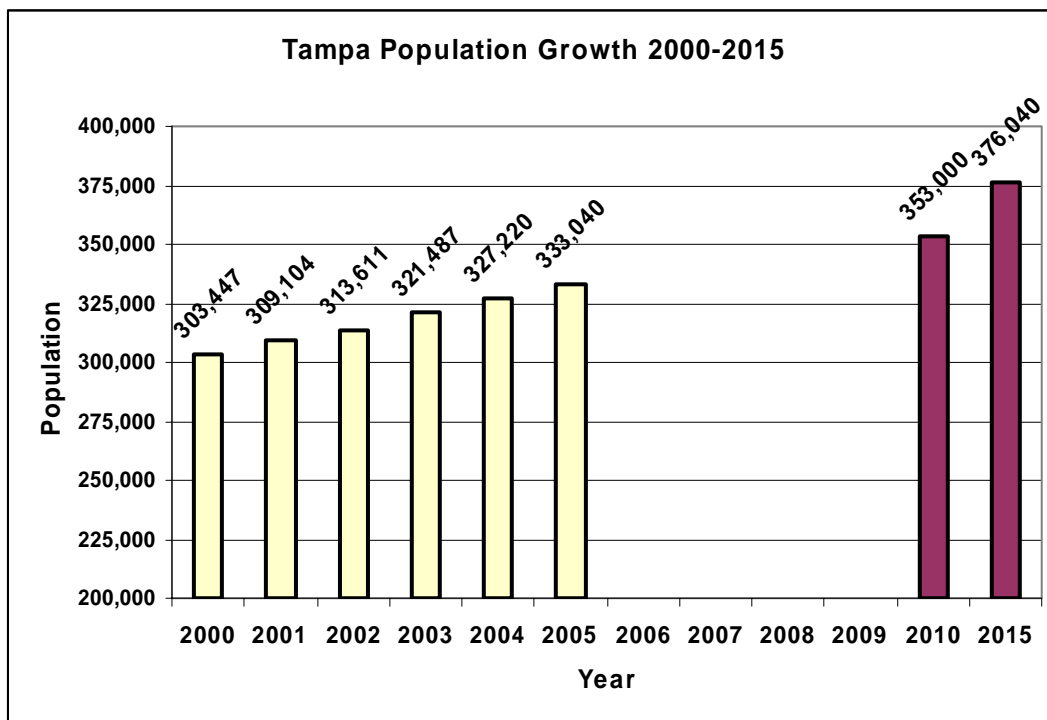
*Data displayed for 2010 and 2015 (dark red columns on right of chart) are projections based on current 2005 population estimates, and are subject to change. For the chart noted above, the x-axis scaling depicting years is compressed to show past and projections on a single graph.

Population Density – The City's population density as of April 1, 2005 approximated 2,868 persons per square mile of land area. This constitutes an average of about 4.5 persons per acre.[5]

Housing Growth – **Housing Unit Counts and Growth** – From April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2005 the total number of housing units within the City of Tampa increased 9 percent, from 135,776 to 147,880 homes as of April 1, 2005. This constituted an average increase of over 2,400 units per year. The Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission projects that the number of housing units will jump 17% between 2005 and 2015, for a total of 172,970 housing units by the year 2015*.[6]
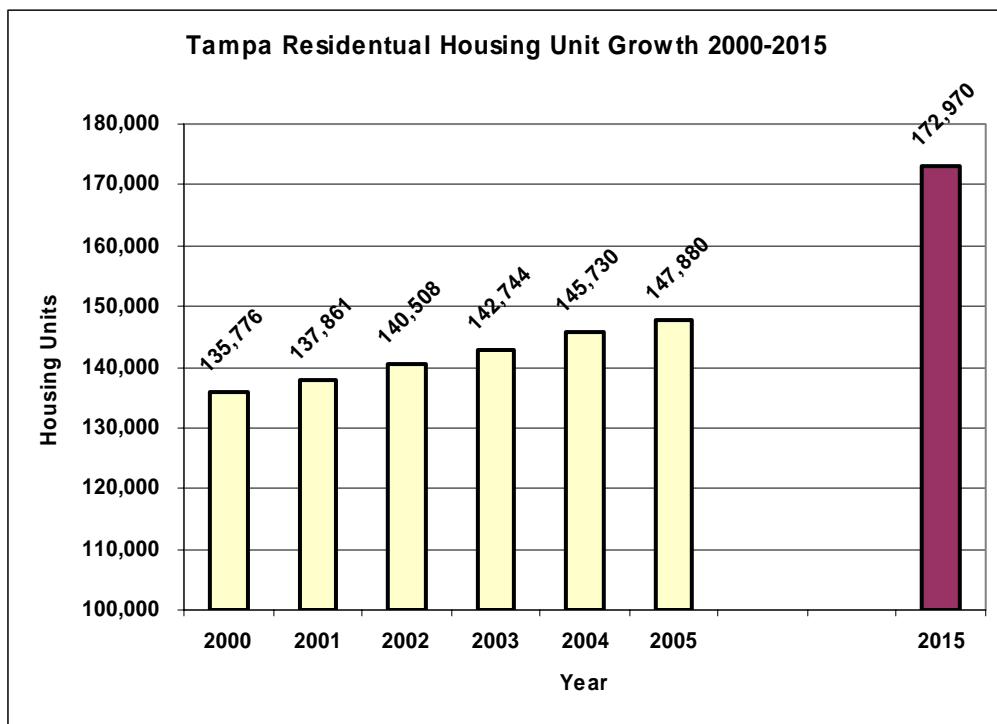
Tampa Residentual Housing Unit Growth 2000-2015

Year	Housing Units
2000	135,776
2001	137,861
2002	140,508
2003	142,744
2004	145,730
2005	147,880
2015	172,970

*For the chart noted above, the x-axis scaling depicting years is compressed to show past and projections on a single graph

Residential Building Permit Trend -- 2005 saw a record number of new housing units receive building permits, with 5,236 new residential units approved. This was a 95% increase over 2004. This boom was driven by large scale condominium projects in downtown Tampa and the Channel District, as well as increased residential construction in the New Tampa area.[7]

Year	Single-Family Detached	Single-Family Attached	Apartment	Total
2000	1,221	351	1,240	2,812
2001	1,255	699	1,311	3,265
2002	1,290	825	784	2,899
2003	1,264	732	1,411	3,407
2004	1,330	713	638	2,681
2005	1,697	2,638	901	5,236

Major Population and Housing Growth Activity Areas -- April 1, 2000 - April 1, 2005

- **New Tampa** -- New Tampa population growth between 2000 and 2005 accounted for 52% of the citywide growth in population. New Tampa has been a major area for population growth in the city due to prior annexation of vacant land areas. New Tampa population increased by 15,445 persons or 71% from 21,785 to 37,230 persons between 2000 and 2005. New Tampa population increased in the last year by over 2,800 persons from 34,400 in 2004. Total housing units increased by 6,440 or 72% from 2000 to 2005, from 8,900 to 15,340 units. New Tampa housing units increased in the last year by 850 from 14,490 in 2004.

- **Downtown Tampa** -- The Downtown Tampa area is a targeted focus area for redevelopment and is comprised of the Central Business District and the Channel District. The Central Business District population decreased by 259 persons or –37% between 2000 to 2005, from 709 to 450 persons. The County jail facility on Morgan St. closed, reducing group quarters population in the downtown. Central Business District population increased in the last year by 50 persons from 400 in 2004, mainly due to the completion of the Arts Center Lofts condos. Total housing units increased by 53 or 17% between 2000 to 2005, from 303 to 360 units. Central Business District housing units increased in the last year by 50 from 310 in 2004.

- **Channel District**-- The Channel District population was 11 persons in 2000. Population data is not available for 2001-2005. Total housing units increased by 111 or over 1200% between 2000 to 2005, from 9 to 120 units.

- **East Tampa --** Population in East Tampa increased by 1,560 persons or 6% between 2000 to 2005, from 26,710 to 28,270 persons. The East Tampa area is a targeted focus area for redevelopment. From 2004 to 2005 population in East Tampa increased by 400 persons, to 28,270. Total housing units increased by 209 or 2% between 2000 to 2005, going from 10,941 to 11,150 units. East Tampa gained 90 housing units from 11,060 in 2004 to 11,150 units in 2005. As of February 2006, Tampa Housing Authority had completed 662 of 860 units of the Belmont Heights Estates, which replaced the older College Hills and Ponce de Leon public housing that was demolished about five years previously. Data for East Tampa is based on census tract boundaries and approximates the East Tampa Community Redevelopment Area.

- **Other Areas --** The Riverview Terrace area near Florida Ave. and the Hillsborough River lost over 800 persons and 340 housing units between 2000 and 2005. This was partly due to the demolition of the 360 unit Riverview Terrace public housing complex by the Tampa Housing Authority and subsequent replacement with the 250 unit Oaks at Riverview, which opened in December 2005. The areas of Ybor City, Harbour Island, and the Interbay Peninsula have experienced major residential developments of townhomes, condos, and apartments. Harbour Island's population increased by over 1,700 persons and over 1,200 housing units between 2000 and 2005.[8]

Major Residential Development, Proposed & Under Construction -- The following areas of the city have major residential development projects that have been announced as of April 1, 2005, unless dates note otherwise. [9]

- New Tampa – 2,100 units proposed or under construction (500 units in the Hammocks on County Line Road and 1,600 units in the Krusen annexation area by Mobley and MI Homes), additionally several hundred units are under construction in the Grand Hamptons, Cory Lakes and along Cross Creek Blvd as of October 2005,
- East Tampa – 808 units (Park Terrance and Meridian Point Apartments & other small developments) planned, under construction, or completed,
- Ybor City Development Area – 204 new units planned, entitled, under construction, or completed,
- Downtown Central Business District – 4,100 units, planned, under construction, or completed as of January 2006,
- Channel District – 2,900 units, as of January 2006,
- Tampa Heights – 2,100 units (Heights development could start in 2007),
- Central Park Village Area – a net gain of 3,100 units (Tampa Housing Authority and Central Park Group, proposed demolition of Tampa Park Apartments with 372 units and demolition of Central Park Village 483 units, still pending but proposed as early as Fall 2006 with first units opening by 2008),
- South Interbay – The Tampa Housing Authority vacated the Rembrandt Gardens with 156 units (property to be transferred to the School District in the future) and is constructing the 216 unit Gardens at South Bay with completion estimated by February 2007. Other new developments include: Harbor Pointe Apartments with 168 units near Gandy Blvd. and Dale Mabry Hwy., New Port Tampa Bay with 1,127 units, (anticipated construction time between six to ten years), the Westshore Yacht Club with 356 new units (construction anticipated between 2006-2010), Georgetown with over 1,200 units (presently only 624 units), The Cove with 800 total units which could replace the current 689 apartment units, Legacy Park with 133 townhomes near Westshore Blvd. and Gandy Blvd. and Casa Bella on Westshore Blvd. with 250 townhomes. This leaves a net gain of 2,781 residential units for the area.

Population Characteristics

Age of Population – The composition of Tampa's population is slightly younger than it was in 1990. In 1990, 23% of the population was below age 18, compared to 25% in 2000. The percent of population age 62 and above decreased slightly from 17% in 1990 to 15% in 2000. The percent of population which represents the main working age group, age 18 to 61, has remained steady at 60% for 1990 and 2000.

Changes in Tampa's Age Composition 1990-2000
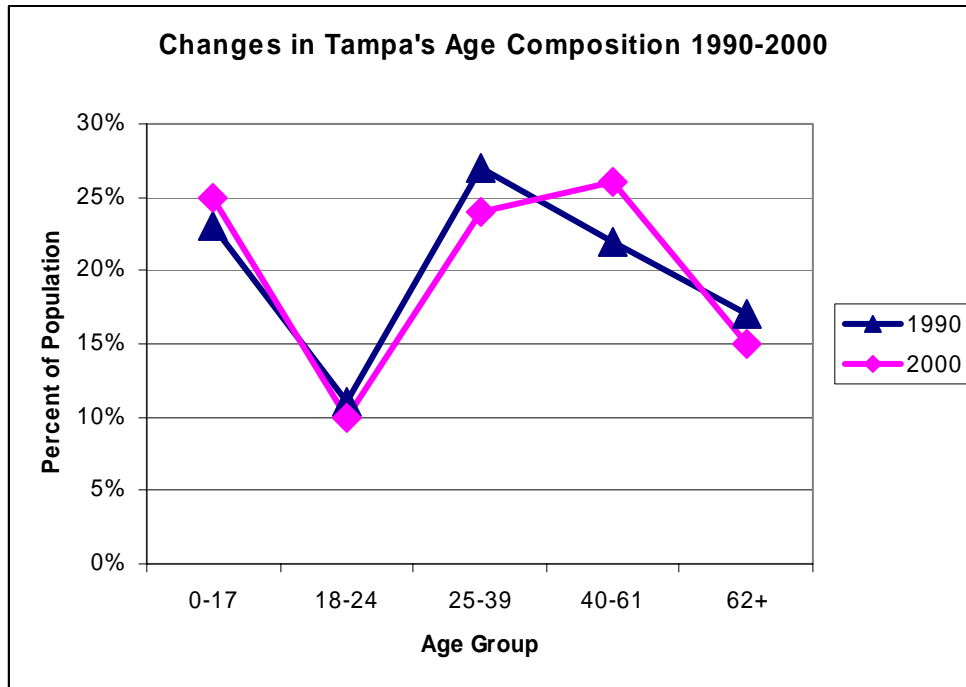
A strong working population between the ages of 25-39, contributes as an economic catalyst in creating new businesses, the expansion of existing businesses and in diversifying the local economy. The percentage of Tampa's population in this age group declined slightly between 1990 and 2000 from 74,679 (27%) to 73,710 persons (24%). The post World War II baby boomer retirement has not yet impacted the population age group over 62 years. Between 1990 and 2000 the percentage of persons ages 40 to 61 citywide increased from 60,848 (22%) to 80,404 (26%). As the baby boomers enter retirement between 2005 and 2020, their disposable incomes may decrease, affecting retirees' ability to maintain homes, impact businesses sales and increase job recruitment due to possible labor shortages.[10]

Race and Hispanic Origin– The City's racial composition became more diverse between 1990 and 2000. During this period, the percentage of African American and Hispanic residents increased, as well as the percentage of persons describing themselves as being of 'some other race' going from 2.4% of total city population to 4.2%.[11]

Hispanic is an ethnic classification by the Census and Hispanic individuals can be of any race. The Hispanic or Latino population that are of Puerto Rican descent increased by 77% between 1990 and 2000. The percent of city population that are Puerto Rican is now greater than the percent of Cuban Hispanic population.[12]

Race	1990	% of City Population	2000	% of City Population
American Indian and Alaska Native	834	.3 %	1,155	.4 %
Asian, Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	3,794	1.4 %	6,808	2.2 %
Black or African American	70,131	25.0 %	79,118	26.1 %
White	198,542	70.9 %	194,871	64.2 %
Some Other Race	6,714	2.4 %	12,646	4.2 %
Persons in 2+ Races	N/A	NA	8,849	2.9 %
Total	280,015	100.0 %	303,447	100.0 %
Hispanic Origin	**1990**	**1990 %**	**2000**	**2000 %**
Mexican	2,556	6.1 %	6,272	10.7 %
Puerto Rican	9,863	23.5 %	17,527	30.0 %
Cuban	13,667	32.5 %	14,674	25.1%
Other Hispanic	15,923	37.9 %	20,049	34.3 %
Total	42,009	100.0 %	58,522	100.1 %
% of City Population that is Hispanic		15.0 %		19.3 %

Sum of percents do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Foreign Born and Non-Citizen Population – The foreign-born population in Tampa increased 66%, from 22,291 in 1990 to 37,027 persons in 2000, 69% of foreign-born were from Latin America. The foreign-born population, as a percent of total citywide population, increased from 8% to over 12% in 2000. The number of foreign-born Tampa residents who were not U.S. citizens grew from 11,435 in 1990 to 22,344 persons in 2000, a 95% increase. Areas of Tampa with over 25% foreign born population included the Drew Park area (census tract 26), parts of West Tampa (census tracts 25, 27, 44, 45, 48, and119.03), parts of the East Tampa neighborhood (census tracts 32 and 33), and the Palmetto Beach area (census tract 53). West Tampa census tract 45 had the highest percentage of foreign born at over 42%. (See census tract map on page 38.) [13]

Persons in Poverty – Citywide, the percent of persons in poverty between 1990 and 2000 was unchanged, at approximately 18%, and the percent of children living in poverty decreased from 31% to 27%. In 2000, East Tampa's overall poverty rate was 33% and 49% of children lived in poverty. High poverty rates in excess of 60% existed in the vicinity of Central Park Village and areas of West Tampa. The causes of poverty are many but can include limited job skills and education, disability or chronic illness, retirees exhausting savings, lack of transportation, and single parent head of households.[14][15].

Median Household Income – The citywide median household income (not adjusted for inflation) in Tampa increased from $22,772 in 1989 to $34,415 in 1999. The 1989 value (adjusted for inflation in terms of 1982-1984 dollars) was $18,305 compared to $20,644 in 1999, an increase of 13%.[16]

Civilian Unemployment Rates for Tampa, Hillsborough, Florida and the U.S., 2000-2005 – During the last five years across all regions (nation, state, county and City of Tampa), unemployment rates crested in 2002. While Tampa's unemployment rate exceeded other regions in 2002, by 2005 unemployment in Tampa had declined significantly, and was tied with Hillsborough County for the lowest rate, at only 3.7% unemployment; lower than Florida's unemployment rate of 3.9%, and the U.S. rate of 5.1%.[17]
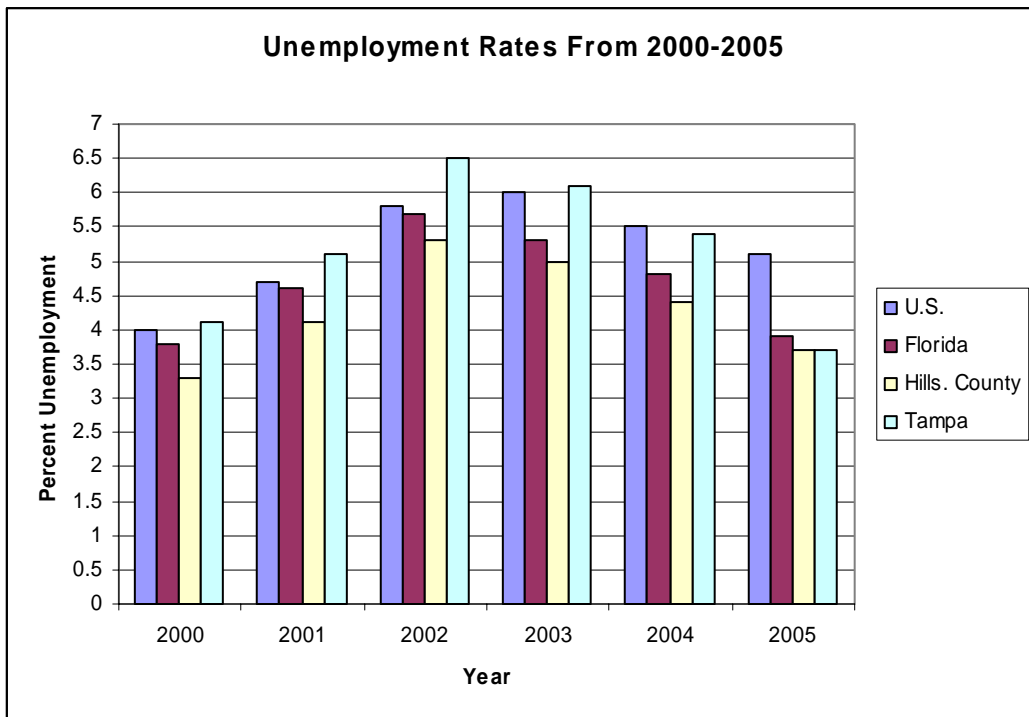
Civilian Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnic Group, 1990-2000 – According to U.S. Census data, Tampa's citywide civilian unemployment rate increased from 7% in 1990 to 9% in 2000. Of unemployed individuals in 2000, Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders showed a 40% unemployment rate.[18] In addition, Black or African-American and American Indian or Alaskan alone had 14% and 12% unemployment rates respectively. Hispanic or Latino unemployment was lower, at 9%. White alone and Asian alone unemployment rates were the lowest, with 7% and 6% respectively.[19]

Civilian Unemployment Rate for Youth Ages 16-21, 2000 – Tampa had a total of 24,884 residents between the ages of 16 and 21 in 2000, of which 15,267 were in the labor force, for an overall labor force participation rate of 61%. In this age group 9,911 were employed and 5,356 were unemployed, for a civilian youth unemployment rate of 35%.[20]

Civic Participation – By the time of the November 2000 Presidential election, there were 145,654 registered voters within the City of Tampa, with 73% percent exercising their right to vote. Four years later in November 2004, Tampa had 180,449 registered voters with 130,360 votes cast in the general election, for a voter participation rate of 72%.[21]

High School and College Graduation – Between 1990 and 2000, the citywide percentage of persons age 25 and over that graduated high school increased from 71% to 77%. The percent of persons age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 19% in 1990 to 25% in 2000. [22]

Linguistically Isolated Households and Persons – In 2000, 6% of Tampa households had no individuals over 5 years old who spoke English very well. Of these households 80% spoke only Spanish. A linguistically isolated household is a household in which all members, 5 years old and over, speak a non-English language and also speak English less than "Very well". Areas of Tampa with a population of over 27% linguistically isolated residents very closely resemble the descriptions for foreign born populations described on page ten of this report. The West Tampa census tract 45 had the highest percentage of linguistically isolated residents at over 40%. It is important to note that census tract 53 (Palmetto Beach) which had a linguistically isolated population of over 30% with poor English skills in 2000, is within hurricane evacuation zones. [23] (See census tract map on page 38.)

Automobile Availability – Having access to reliable transportation is a necessity, particularly in pursuing employment opportunities and in emergencies. Individuals who do not have their own personal transportation must rely on other means such as carpooling or the public transit system. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of Tampa residents without access to a car decreased from 16% in 1990 to 13% in 2000. Areas of the city in 2000 that were in hurricane evacuation zones with a high percentage of households with no auto availability include: Census tract 43 bounded by the I-275, the Hillsborough river, Columbus Ave. and North Blvd. with 63% of households with no auto and Ybor City bounded by I-275, Nebraska Ave., Adamo Dr. and 22nd St. with 46% with no auto. (See census tract map on page 38.)[24]

Telephone Availability – In 2000, 96% of all households in Tampa had phones (99% of all owners and 94% of all renter households). The top five areas of Tampa containing households without telephones are: census tract 30 at 18% (area bounded by Florida Ave., Nebraska Ave., Columbus Dr. and Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd), tract 33 at 15% (area bounded by 15th St, I-4, 22nd St. and 26th Ave.), tract 37 and 38 both at 14.6% (bounded by 22nd St., I-4, Adamo Dr., and Palm River Rd.) and tract 40 at 15% (bounded by I-275, Nebraska Ave., Orange Ave. and Cass St.). It is important to note tracts 37, 38, and 40 lie within hurricane evacuation areas. (See census tract map on page 38.)

Violent and Non-Violent Crimes Rates and Offenses: Total crime (major or Part I offenses), includes both violent and non-violent offenses, and has consistently been decreasing in Tampa since 1990.[25] Major crimes in Tampa hit a low in 2005 not seen since 1977, even though the city's population grew by approximately 60,000 people during that time. In the last year alone, the crime rate fell from 9,300 major crimes per 100,000 persons in 2004, to 7,600 in 2005. There were 5,037 fewer crimes committed in 2005, for a decrease in total crime of almost 17%. Over the last three years (2003-2004-2005) Tampa's crime decreased by over 29%.

City leaders attribute Tampa's declining crime to more community policing, better crime prevention education, improved Tampa Police Department morale and more staff to analyze crime patterns for a quicker strategic response.[26]

1990 & 2000-2005 Crime Rate						
Year	**Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population**			**Non-Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population**		
	Tampa	**Florida**	**U.S.**	**Tampa**	**Florida**	**U.S.**
1990	3,300	1,200	700	10,500	7,600	5,100
2000	2,100	800	500	9,000	4,800	3,600
2001	2,100	800	500	9,200	4,800	3,700
2002	2,000	800	500	9,300	4,600	3,600
2003	1,800	700	475	8,900	4,400	3,600
2004	1,600	700	465	7,700	4,100	3,500
2005	1,400	NA	NA	6,200	NA	NA

Housing Characteristics

Tenure of Occupied Housing Units – Tenure of a housing unit refers to whether the occupied housing unit is owned or rented. The number of owner-occupied housing units in Tampa increased 8% from 63,669 in 1990 to 68,589 in 2000. Renter-occupied units increased 10% from 51,131 units in 1990 to 56,169 in 2000. The number of renter-occupied households as a percent of all households increased 1% from 44% in 1990 to 45% in 2000.[27]

Tenure by Household Size – The 2000 tenure data for Tampa show that overall, households with two or more persons are more likely to be owner occupied. For example, a total of 23,680 two-person households own their domiciles. On the other hand, single person households are more likely to be renter-occupied, with 23,580 renter-occupied compared to 18,484 owner-occupied households.[28]

2000 Tenure by Household Size		
Occupied Households:	**Owner Occupied**	**Renter Occupied**
1-Person	18,484	23,580
2-Person	23,680	15,105
3-Person	11,364	7,650
4-Person	8,948	4,982
5-Person	4,102	2,571
6-Person	1,321	1,193
7 or more person	854	941
Total	68,753	56,022
Total Occupied Housing Units in City	124,775	

Persons Per Household – The average number of persons per household increased slightly from 2.35 persons in 1990 to 2.36 in 2000. The average number of persons per household in owner-occupied households was 2.52 persons, while the average number of persons per household in renter-occupied households was 2.17 persons.[29]

Housing Vacancy – In 1990 11% of Tampa's housing units were vacant, (total of 14,881 units). By 2000 the percent vacancy had decreased to approximately 8%, or 11,018 units.[30]

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Household Type – A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. In 2000, the City had 124,594 households, an increase of 9,552 households over 1990. Householders living alone constituted the City's largest 2000 household type with 33.7%.[31]

	1990		2000	
Family Households	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Married-couple family with children under 18	19,453	16.9 %	20,872	16.8 %
Married-couple family with no own children under 18	29,090	25.3 %	25,530	20.5 %
Other family-male householder, no wife present, with own children under 18	1,606	1.4 %	2,908	2.3 %
Other family-male householder, no wife present, with no own children under 18	2,197	1.9 %	3,115	2.5 %
Other family-female householder, no husband present, with own children under 18	9,634	8.4 %	11,587	9.3 %
Other, family-female householder, no husband present, with no own children under 18	7,595	6.6 %	7,653	6.1 %
Non-Family Households				
Living Alone	36,939	32.1 %	42,012	33.7 %
Not Living Alone	8,528	7.4 %	10,917	8.8 %
Total Households	115,042	100.0 %	124,594	100.0 %

Units in Structures Occupied, Vacant and Total – More Tampa residents occupied single-family detached dwelling units than any other housing unit type in 2000.[32]

2000 Occupied and Vacant Housing Units by Structure Type			
Units in Structure	**Occupied**	**Vacant**	**Total**
1, detached	73,789	4,265	78,054
1, attached	4,098	363	4,461
2	5,253	568	5,821
3 or 4	5,775	561	6,336
5 to 9	7,620	1,489	9,109
10 to 19	9,158	1,589	10,747
20 to 49	5,808	839	6,647
50 or more	10,691	821	11,512
Mobile Home	2,534	394	2,928
Boat, RV, Van, etc.	49	64	113
Total	**124,775**	**10,953**	**135,728**

Total Population in Occupied Housing Units by Tenure and Units in Structure – Consistent with the previous table, the majority of Tampa residents occupied single-family detached structures. In 2000, 54% of Tampa's housing units were owner-occupied single-family detached units.[33]

2000 Population in Occupied Housing Units by Tenure and Units			
Units in Structure	**Owner Occupied**	**Renter Occupied**	**Total**
1, detached	158,578	34,609	193,187
1, attached	5,020	4,365	9,385
2	769	12,230	12,999
3 or 4	956	12,346	13,302
5 to 9	949	15,549	16,498
10 to 19	980	15,760	16,740
20 to 49	990	8,715	9,705
50 or more	1,813	15,420	17,233
Mobile Home	2,873	2,461	5,334
Boat, RV, Van, etc.	124	39	163
Total	**173,052**	**121,494**	**294,546**

Selected Monthly Owner Cost as a Percent of Household Income – On a citywide basis, the percent of owner-occupied households that paid 30% or more of their income for owner costs increased from 21% in 1990 to 25% in 2000.[34]

Gross Rent as a Percent of Household Income – The percent of renter households that paid 30% or more of their income for renting their dwelling unit decreased from 43% in 1990 to 41% in 2000.[35]

Group Quarters Population – The City's group quarters population decreased by 13%, from 10,199 in 1990 to 8,918 in 2000. As a percent of total city population, the group quarters population was 3.6% in 1990 and 2.9% in 2000. Examples of group quarter facilities include persons living in dorms, barracks, jails, nursing homes, shelters and other special places.[36]

Economy

Employment by Place of Work Basis – In 1990 Tampa had a resident worker population of 130,825. By the time of the 2000 census, Tampa's resident worker population had grown to 135,425. Of these, 67% worked within the city's boundaries, while 91% worked within Hillsborough County. There were a total of 280,425 persons working within the city in 2000, of which 240,444, or 85.7% resided within Hillsborough and the surrounding six counties (Pinellas, Hernando, Pasco, Polk, Manatee and Sarasota. Only 32.4% of Tampa's workers lived within the City of Tampa in 2000. For additional information on 1990 journey to work data see endnote[37]

Employment Estimates and Projections – Between 2005-2015, Tampa's workforce is projected to grow by over 65,000 employees or approximately 6,500 per year. For both Tampa and Hillsborough County, the Industrial and the Regional Services sectors are projected to show a slight decrease in overall share of employment, while the Regional Commerce sector is projected to increase slightly in overall percentage of employment.[38]

	Total Employ-ment	Indust.	Regional Commerc.	Local Commerc.	Regional Services	Local Services
2000 Estimate						
Tampa	329,031	46,724	17,499	30,517	191,851	42,440
Hillsborough County	672,400	134,215	47,972	74,597	337,190	78,426
2005 Projection						
Tampa	363,771	49,245	21,974	34,395	209,837	48,320
Hillsborough County	740,180	138,964	59,350	86,132	367,100	88,634
2015 Projection						
Tampa	429,119	55,317	28,952	41,505	245,514	57,831
Hillsborough County	921,600	163,399	82,889	112,695	452,097	110,520

Employment Estimates and Projections 2000 , 2005 and 2015
City of Tampa & Hillsborough County by Employment Type

Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population, 16 Years and Over – In 2000 Tampa's major labor force categories were in the fields of management, professional and related positions, and in the sales and office field. Only 0.2% of the Tampa labor force worked in the agriculture, fishing, and forestry fields.[39]

2000 Occupation for Employed Civilian Population						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Management, professional and related	23,913	33.0 %	22,467	35.1 %	46,380	34.0 %
Service	10,399	14.3 %	11,804	18.5 %	22,203	16.3 %
Sales and office	15,965	22.0 %	25,062	39.2 %	41,027	30.1 %
Farming, fishing, and forestry	221	.3 %	62	.1 %	283	.2 %
Construction, extraction and maintenance	11,159	15.4 %	537	.8 %	11,696	8.6 %
Production, transportation and material moving	10,872	15.0 %	4,031	6.3 %	14,903	10.9 %
Totals	72,529	100.0 %	63,963	100.0 %	136,492	100.1 %

Industry for the Employed Civilian Population – Of all employed civilians in Tampa in 2000, 17.3% worked in the education, health, and social services. The professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services employed 13.5% of the labor force. While only 0.3% of the total labor force was employed in the agriculture, fishing, forestry, hunting and mining fields.[40]

2000 Industry for the Employed Civilian Population						
	Male		**Female**		**Total**	
Industry	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	224	.3 %	128	.2 %	352	.3 %
Construction	8,102	11.2 %	940	1.5 %	9,042	6.6 %
Manufacturing	6,080	8.4 %	3,267	5.1 %	9,347	6.8 %
Wholesale trade	4,360	6.0 %	1,739	2.7 %	6,099	4.5 %
Retail trade	8,937	12.3 %	7,670	12.0 %	16,607	12.2 %
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4,557	6.3 %	1,658	2.6 %	6,215	4.6 %
Information	3,242	4.5 %	3,169	5.0 %	6,411	4.7 %
Finance, insurance, real estate and retail and leasing	6,046	8.3 %	7,502	11.7 %	13,548	9.9 %
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	10,827	14.9 %	7,602	11.9 %	18,429	13.5 %
Educational, health and social services	6,329	8.7 %	17,274	27.0 %	23,603	17.3 %
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	7,388	10.2 %	6,612	10.3 %	14,000	10.3 %
Other services (except public administration)	3,809	5.3 %	3,340	5.2 %	7,149	5.2 %
Public Administration	2,628	3.6 %	3,062	4.8 %	5,690	4.2 %
Totals	72,529	100.0%	63,963	100.0%	136,492	100.1%

Selected Industry Counts, Employment, Payroll and Sales, 2002 – The mainstay of higher paying jobs in Tampa, the Professional, scientific and technical services industry had the largest number of establishments at 2,170, the largest annual payroll with over $1.6 billion, and the second highest average annual compensation at $55,800. Wholesale trade had the largest annual sales, shipments, receipts or revenue, with over $9.7 billion while Administration & support, waste management and remediation services had the largest number of employees, at 44,443, and the Arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the largest number of employees per establishment, at 63. The new industry category 'Information' emerged as an economic force, with the highest average annual compensation in 2002, of $58,350 and a payroll of almost $800 million. The accommodation and food services industry had the lowest average annual wage at just over $13,000. [41]

	2002 Selected Industries Counts, Employment, Payroll and Sales				
NAICS Code	Industry Description	No. Establish	No. of Paid Employees	($1,000) Annual Payroll	($1,000) Sales/Shpmts Rcpts. or Revenue
31-33	Manufacturing	395	9,760	338,645	2,336,908
42	Wholesale trade	780	10,263	437,017	9,745,957
44-45	Retail trade	1,809	25,074	531,839	5,141,045
51	Information	344	13,647	796,298	N
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	631	4,960	186,364	1,185,278
54	Professional, scientific & tech. Services	2,170	28,882	1,611,513	3,930,170
56	Admin. & support, waste mgmt. & remediation service.	732	44,443	1,322,042	2,113,529
61	Educational services	87	906	27,936	79,601
62	Health care & social assistance	1,217	28,283	1,091,779	3,014,851
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	157	9,849	265,574	640,895
72	Accommodation & food services	862	21,263	277,244	1,002,636
81	Other services (except public administration)	875	6,812	160,335	531,695

Total Firms, Employees and Sales of Minority and Women-Owned Businesses, 1997 – In 1997 a total of 7,420 firms were owned by minorities. These made up 27% of total businesses established in Tampa. Hispanic-Owned businesses had registered sales and receipts totaling $967 million and a payroll of almost $300 million. Women-owned businesses had registered sales and receipts totaling more than $2.1 billion and a payroll of $183 million. D is for withheld to avoid disclosure. (2002 data by business owner unavailable, except for women-owned and Hispanic-owned businesses, (data in reference note).[42]

1997 Total Firms, Employees, Sales and Minority and Women-Owned Businesses					
	All Firms		**Firms with paid employees**		
	No. of	**($1,000)**	**No. of**	**($1,000)**	**No. of**	**($1,000)**
Group	**Firms**	**Sales & Receipts**	**Firms**	**Sales & Receipts**	**Employees**	**Payroll**
All firms	27,446	47,684,637	10,389	46,856,444	266,211	7,282,750
Total Minority	7,420	1,383,132	3,046	1,255,364	25,275	418,790
Black	1,747	160,444	110	142,207	857	34,444
Hispanic	4,391	967,154	1,954	880,870	11,794	298,687
Amer. Indian & Alaska Natives	273	D	126	D	100 to 249	D
Asian & Pacific Islanders	1,284	D	857	D	10,000 to 24,999	D
Women	6,157	2,100,982	1,218	1,986,849	7,507	183,330

Means of Transportation for Workers Age 16 Years and Above – In 1990, 75% of Tampa residents drove to work alone, 14% carpooled, 3% used public transportation, 3% walked 3% used other modes of transportation, and 2% worked at home. For the year 2000, the small changes in transportation patterns were the percentage of residents that drove alone (77%), the percentage of people that walked (2%), the amount of persons that worked from home (3%), and the 1% of persons that used other means of transportation.[43]

City of Tampa Property Millage Rate – **Property Tax Revenue** – Tampa's taxable property values and property tax revenues budgeted for FY06 increased almost 11% over the last fiscal year (adjusted for inflation). Both property tax values and revenues increased 31% from budgeted FY02 (adjusted for inflation). Tampa's FY06 taxable property value is at $22.3 billion and budgeted property tax revenue is $139 million. The recent boom in real estate prices and new development is largely responsible for this increase. Long-term sustained increases of property values may lessen in the future if the national, state, and local economies cool, mortgage rates increase, housing growth slows, or real estate speculation diminishes. Property tax revenues represented 36% of the city's total tax operating funds revenue in FY06. The city's millage rate of 6.539 mills has remained unchanged with no increases for the past 17 years.[44]

Real Taxable Ad Valorem Growth for Community Redevelopment Areas – To support community redevelopment programs in a designated Community Redevelopment Area (CRA), a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District is created, where revenues generated from increases in taxable property values (within the CRA) are used to fund the community's redevelopment programs. TIF District revenue is directly based on growth of taxable property values in the CRAs. The taxable value (adjusted for inflation) for seven of the eight individual Tax Increment Financing Districts increased from FY05 to FY06. Only one TIF District lost value, after adjusting for inflation – the Downtown Non-Core, lost 2.7% over the last fiscal year, partly due to the tax exemption of the St. Pete Forum. Inflation for the period, January 2004-2005 was at 3%. [45]

Current inflation adjusted values for Fiscal Year 2006 (FY06) are listed below for each Tax Increment Financing District, followed by its net change from FY05 to FY06.

- Channel District TIF: $46.1 million in FY06 for a gain of $14.3 million or 45%
- Downtown Core TIF: $238 million in FY06 for a gain of $10.7 million or 4.7%
- Downtown Non-Core TIF: $426.3 million in FY06 for a *loss* of $11.9 million or -2.7%
- Drew Park TIF: $113.1 million in FY06 for a gain of $12.4 million or 12.3%
- East Tampa Area TIF: $368 million in FY06 for a gain of $57.5 million, or 18.5%
- Tampa Heights TIF: $6 million in FY06 for a gain of $3.5 million or 135%
- Ybor City initial TIF: $82.5 million in FY06 for a gain of $7.8 million or 10.4%
- Ybor City II (expanded area) TIF: $33.2 million in FY06 for a gain of $6.6 million or 25%

Cost of Living – The cost of living in Tampa is below the national average, at 97.2 as of the third quarter of 2005. The average score for the 298 urban areas surveyed in the United States in 2005 is indexed at 100. The highest U.S. city ACCRA Cost of Living score was New York (Manhattan) NY, at 201.2. The least expensive was McAlester, Oklahoma with an indexed Cost of Living of 76.5. [46]

Major Economic Impact Sectors – The following are selected major sectors of the local economy and their related economic impact on the local community.

- *Port of Tampa* – The Port of Tampa's direct impact on the Tampa Bay region for 2001 was $6 billion with 34,658 workers who received $1.2 billion in wages. Counting direct, indirect and induced economic impact, the total impact of the port on the Tampa Bay region was $13 billion, 107,900 jobs and $3.7 billion in wage income. Impact on Local Property tax, sales tax and fuel tax was $170 million and $210 million in State sales, corporate and other state revenues.[47]

- *Tampa International Airport* – The airport contributed over 24,000 jobs in the community in 2005, with an estimated labor income of $853 million, for an overall annual economic impact of $1 billion. From January 2005 to January 2006, over 19 million passengers enplaned and deplaned at Tampa International Airport [48]

- *MacDill Air Force Base and Defense Spending* – A 2005 brief economic impact study estimated the overall economic impact at $6 billion for the Tampa Bay area, and listed the Air Force base as providing over 7,000 direct jobs and 105,000 indirect jobs. A more extensive study done in 2002 revealed that the total economic impact of MacDill AFB on the Greater Tampa Bay Area (within a 50 mile region) in Fiscal Year 2002 (October 1, 2001 – September 2002) was greater than $5.5 billion. This was comprised of $2.7 billion in annual payroll (military, civilian and retirees), $1.2 billion in total annual expenditures (construction, services materials, equipment and supplies) and $1.6 billion in estimated annual value of indirect jobs created. The total number of jobs supported included nearly 12,000 military, over 7,200 civilian employees, over 64,000 retired military and 69,000 retired military dependents, 12,400 active duty military dependents and more than 50,000 indirect jobs. Defense spending in Hillsborough County for Fiscal Year 2002 was estimated at $1.3 billion, including $498 million in procurement, $522 million in transfers (entitlement payments received by military and civilian retirees and veterans) and $319.4 million in salaries (direct salaries for military and civilian employees). Direct and indirect economic impact of the defense spending in Hillsborough County was over $3 billion and 48,120 jobs. [49]

- *University of South Florida* – The University of South Florida's total enrollment for 2004-05 academic year was 41,571 students with 36,291 students registered at the Tampa campus. USF's 2005 economic impact on the Tampa Bay area was estimated at over $3.2 billion annually. More than 85,000 of the university's 190,000 graduates since the first commencement in 1964 live in the Tampa Bay area.[50]

- *University of Tampa* – The University of Tampa's 2005 estimated annual economic impact was $360 million. The University had an annual budget of $103 million, with approximately 650 employees (full and part time) and approximately 5,100 students.[51]

Major Economic Impact Sectors *(Continued)*–

- *Hillsborough County Visitors* – The Tampa Bay Convention and Visitors Bureau estimated for 2004 that nearly 17 million people visited Hillsborough County, a 2.5%% increase over 2003, and visitors spent nearly $2.9 billion, up 14% from 2003. The direct impact of visitors and tourism resulted in over $628 million to the local economy and 42,600 jobs. In 2004, 36.2% of total visitors were in-state, 53.2% domestic (non-Florida), and 10.6% international. The majority of the international visitors were from Canada, England, Brazil, Germany, and Puerto Rico.

   Tampa has been selected to host the 2009 Super Bowl, and has been announced as a possible city for the 2008 Republican National Convention.

Value of Non-Residential Permits (Excludes Institutional, Public and Other) – Commercial building activity in the City of Tampa during the 2000-2005 period shows that 2001 and 2004 accumulated the highest total permit values, with $186 million and $105 million respectively. As for the permit types, the strongest showing for office permits was in 2001, while 2004 showed the highest retail/wholesale value. Industrial/manufacturing permits had their greatest value in 2004 and warehouse permits crested in value in 2003. [52]

Value of Non-Residential Permits (In $1,000)					
Year	Office	Retail/ Wholesale	Industrial/ Manuf.	Warehouse	Total
2000	29,123	17,260	98	3,098	49,579
2001	144,870	37,748	1,289	2,572	186,479
2002	29,956	23,865	609	3,846	58,276
2003	25,083	17,718	2,846	5,996	51,643
2004	31,562	63,118	9,491	1,376	105,547
2005	35,359	31,874	1,525	4,828	73,586

Downtown & Westshore Multi-Tenant Office Market – During the past three years, both the Downtown and Westshore Business Districts have seen increased office market occupancy and decreases in their overall vacancy rates. Vacancy for the Downtown district decreased from 21.1% in 2003 to 17.8% in 2005, while the Westshore district saw a significant reduction in vacancy, dropping by a third, from 16% in 2003 to 10.5% in 2005. The Downtown multi-tenant office market continues to have higher vacancy rate percentages than those in the Westshore Business District. [53]

Area	4th Quarter Year	Existing Leasable Space (Mil. S.F.)	Existing Vacant Space (Mil. S.F.)	% Vacant	Total Under Construction (S.F.)	12 Month Absorption (S.F.)	Weighted Average Rent (S.F.)
Downtown & Westshore Multi-Tenant Office Market*							
Downtown	2003	6.71	1.41	21.1%	0	-105,800	$18.62
	2004	6.72	1.23	18.8%	30,100	43,690	$19.44
	2005	6.71	1.19	17.8%	0	36,530	$19.87
Westshore	2003	11.36	1.82	16.0%	289,000	-245,920	$19.85
	2004	11.94	1.71	14.9%	0	443,800	$20.28
	2005	11.59	1.22	10.5%	0	551,710	$20.62

*S.F. denotes square feet.

Section II
Tampa Demographics Compared to Other Geographic Regions

This section of the Profile compares 1990-2000 selected data for Tampa to four other geographic regions (the United States, Florida, Tampa Bay Region and the balance of Hillsborough County).

Compared to other geographic areas, the City of Tampa had a higher percentage of people who were unemployed; below poverty; non-high school graduates; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; persons living in group quarters; renter households; and households with no vehicle. The age composition of the City's population was similar to the U.S. and unincorporated Hillsborough County, but Tampa had a greater percentage of population under 18 and a smaller percentage over age 62 compared to the State of Florida and the Tampa Bay Region. Additionally, Tampa had the lowest median household income, housing vacancy rate and net increase in population and housing units compared to other geographic areas. Tampa's housing stock was older than the other areas, except for the U.S. as a whole. These characteristics indicate that the City of Tampa may need to respond to certain community and economic demands on a higher level than surrounding geographic areas. See attached chart data and following summary for Tampa's comparison to other areas.

Population and Race – Tampa's population growth between 1990 and 2000 was lower than all four comparison areas. Tampa had a higher percentage of Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino populations living in group quarters, non-household facilities (e.g., dorms, barracks, jails and nursing homes).

Age - Tampa's populations under age 18 and age 62 and above were comparable in percentage to the balance of Hillsborough County and the United States. However, when compared to the Tampa Bay Region and the State of Florida, Tampa had a higher percentage of persons below 18 and a lower percentage of persons age 62 and above.

Poverty, Income, Unemployment, High School Graduates and Auto Availability – When compared to the four areas, Tampa had a higher percentage of residents who were below poverty, unemployed, non-high school graduates and in households with no vehicles. Tampa's average household income was lowest with the exception of the Tampa Bay Region. Tampa had the lowest median household income compared to the four areas.

Housing – Tampa increased its housing units between 1990 and 2000 by 4.7%, the lowest percentage increase in housing units. Tampa had the highest percentage of renter-occupied housing units and the lowest percentage of seasonal vacant housing units. Tampa and the balance of the County both had the lowest housing vacancy rates.

Tampa Demographics Compared to Other Geographic Regions

	U.S.	Florida	Tampa Bay Region	Hillsborough County Bal. Of County	Tampa
1990 to 2000 Census Change					
% Change in Population 1990 to 2000	13.2	23.5	15.9	25.5	8.4
% Change in Housing Units 1990 to 2000	13.3	19.7	11.6	21.9	4.7
2000 Census					
% Population Under Age 18	25.7	22.8	21.9	25.6	24.6
% Population Age 62 and Over	14.7	20.3	21.9	14.0	14.6
% Black Population or African American (Based on response to one race)	12.3	14.6	10.2	10.1	26.1
% Hispanic or Latino Population (Of any race)	12.5	16.8	10.4	17.4	19.3
% Persons Under Poverty (1999)*	12.4	12.5	11.2	10.1	18.1
Average Household Income (1999)*	$56,644	$53,504	$50,956	$55,984	$52,556
% Civilian Unemployment	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.4	8.6
% Age 25+ Pop. Non-HS Graduation	19.6	20.1	18.5	17.6	22.9
% of Households with No Vehicles	10.3	8.1	8.1	5.8	12.9
% Owner Occupied Households	66.2	70.1	70.8	68.4	55.0
% Renter Occupied Households	33.8	29.9	29.2	31.6	45.0
% of Housing Units Vacant	9.0	13.2	11.8	8.1	8.1
% of Housing Units Vacant Seasonal, Recreation & Occasional Use	3.1	6.6	5.1	1.8	0.6
% of Housing Units Vacant Non-seasonal, Recreation & Occasional Use	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.3	7.5
% of Population in Group Quarters (e.g., dorms, barracks, nursing homes)	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.2	2.9
Avg. Persons Per Household*	2.59	2.46	2.33	2.58	2.36
% Residential Structures Built 1939 or Earlier	15	2.9	3.5	*1.2*	10.8

Note: Tampa Bay Region for 2000 Census comprises four counties (i.e., Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco & Pinellas).

* Percent poverty is the main indicator used for income. Average Household Income is depicted since, Median Household Income is not available by Neighborhood Sectors and the balance of Hillsborough County. Median Household Income US: $41,994; Florida: $38,819; Tampa Bay Region: $37,406; Balance of Hillsborough County: Not available; and City of Tampa: $34,415.

Source: 1990, 1999 & 2000 data - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder web site.

Tampa Characteristics Compared to Similar Sized Cities
Within 25% of Tampa's 2004 Population

To illustrate how Tampa compares to other U.S. cities of similar size, twenty-seven cities that were within 25% of Tampa's July 1, 2004 population were selected for comparison. Including Tampa, there were 28 cities total, ranging from the 44th ranked largest city to the 71st In the ranking information below, the <u>highest value for each variable is ranked as number one,</u> (e.g.: both the highest poverty rate and the highest population growth rates are ranked as #1). In 2004 Tampa was ranked as the 57th largest city in the nation.[54]

Population and Race - In 2004 Tampa's estimated population was 321,772, making it the 14th largest of the 27 comparison cities. Tampa's land area ranked in the upper third (10th of 28) of comparison cities, while our population density was in the lower third, with only 2,700 persons per sq. mile. Tampa ranked 8th of the 28 cities for percentage of Black population and 11th for percentage of Hispanic population. Our population growth between 1990 and 2000 ranked in the middle at 8%. Eight cities lost population, with changes in all comparable cities ranging from −12% to 73% growth. (By 2005, Tampa's population was estimated at 333,040, for a population growth from 2000-2005 of 9.8%. In 2005 Tampa's population density approximated 2,900 persons per square mile of land.)

Age - Tampa ranked in the top third (9th) of the 28 cities for percent of population over 62 years with 15%, while comparison cities ranged from 6% to 20% population over 62. Tampa ranked in the bottom third (20th) for population 18 and under, with 25%, while comparison cities ranged from 19% to 34%.

Poverty, Income, Unemployment, and Crime – Tampa had the 10th highest percentage of population under poverty, with 18%, and had the 7th highest unemployment rate in 2000, at 8.6%. Poverty rates for the 31 cities ranged from 4.3% to 28.5%, while unemployment rates ranged from 3.1% to 16.1%. Tampa's median household income was in the bottom third (21st), at $34,400. Median household income ranged from $23,500 in Miami to $78,700 in Plano, TX. Tampa ranked 13th highest in the percentage of adults over 25 who were non-High School graduates, with 23%. Comparison cities ranged from 57% non-H.S. graduates to 6.1%. Tampa had the second highest rate of serious crime, at 10,900 per 100,000 pop. St. Louis was highest at 14,800, Miami was 3rd at 10,100 and St. Petersburg 4th at 8,200. Middle ranked (14th) Arlington, TX had a crime rate of 6,600, while the lowest crime rate was 3,200 per 100,000 persons in Anaheim, CA. For the percentage of residents who had no personal vehicle, Tampa tied for 11th with 12.9%. Comparison cities ranged from 2.4% to 49.6% of residents having no personal vehicle. (By 2005 Tampa's annual unemployment rate had dropped to a record 3.7%, and its crime rate had fallen to a 29 year record low of 7,650 major crimes per 100,000 residents.)

Housing Characteristics – Tampa ranked in the middle (16th) for renter-owned households with 45%. Comparison cities ranged from 31% to 76%. We ranked in the middle third for persons per household, (19th) with 2.36. Comparison cities ranged from 2.15 to 4.55 persons per household. For the percent of residential housing built before 1939, Tampa was ranked 11th with 11%. The range for comparison cities was from 58% to less than 1%. Tampa was also ranked 11th for percent of vacant housing with 8%. The range was from 2% to 17%.

Business (1997 data) -- Tampa had the 2nd highest ranked retail sales per capita (at $16,571). The City of Tampa was ranked 8th in the total number of business firms (27,446) while only 14th in population. Miami was 1st with 52,327 firms while St. Petersburg was 20th with 19,133 total firms. Tampa ranked 10th in minority owned firms with 27%, and 24th in women owned firms with 22% of businesses owned by women. St. Petersburg ranked 2nd in women owned businesses with 32%.

	2004 Pop.	2004 U.S. City Pop.Rank	2000 Land (Sq.Mi.)	2000 Persons PerSq.Mi.	Pop.Growth '90-'00 %	2000 % Pop. Under18	2000 % Pop. 62+	2000 % Black	2000 % Hispanic
Oakland,CA	397,976	44	56.1	7,121	-0.1	25	12.2	35.7	21.9
Tulsa,OK	383,764	45	182.6	2,153	7	24.8	14.9	15.5	7.2
Miami,FL	379,724	46	35.7	10,153	0.7	21.7	19.9	22.3	65.8
HonoluluCDP,HI	377,260	47	85.7	4,337	-1.4	19.2	20.3	1.6	4.4
Minneapolis,MN	373,943	48	54.9	6,969	3.9	22	10.5	18	7.6
ColoradoSprings,CO	369,363	49	185.7	1,943	27.5	26.5	11.5	6.6	12
Arlington,TX	359,467	50	95.8	3,476	27.1	28.3	7.6	13.7	18.3
Wichita,KS	353,823	51	135.8	2,535	11.5	27.1	13.8	11.4	9.6
St.Louis,MO.	343,279	52	61.9	5,625	-12.2	25.7	15.7	51.2	2
SantaAna,CA	342,715	53	27.1	12,471	14.8	34.2	6.7	1.7	76.1
Anaheim,CA	333,776	54	48.9	6,708	23	30.2	9.8	2.7	46.8
Raleigh,NC	326,653	55	114.6	2,409	25.3	20.9	9.9	27.8	7
Pittsburgh,PA	322,450	56	55.6	6,017	-9.6	19.9	18.7	27.1	1.3
Tampa,FL	**321,772**	**57**	**112.1**	**2,707**	**8.1**	**24.6**	**14.6**	**26.1**	**19.3**
Cincinnati,OH	314,154	58	78	4,247	-9.1	24.5	14.1	42.9	1.3
Toledo,OH	304,973	59	80.6	3,891	-5.8	26.2	15.2	23.5	5.5
Aurora,CO	291,843	60	142.5	1,940	24.6	27.6	9	13.4	19.8
Riverside,CA	288,384	61	78.1	3,267	12.6	30.1	10.6	7.4	38.1
Bakersfield,CA	283,936	62	113.1	2,184	34.3	32.7	10.5	9.2	32.5
Buffalo,NY	282,864	63	40.6	7,208	-10.8	26.3	15.5	37.2	7.5
CorpusChristi,TX	281,196	64	154.6	1,795	7.4	28.1	13.1	4.7	54.3
Newark,NJ	280,451	65	23.8	11,494	-0.6	27.9	11.3	53.5	29.5
Stockton,CA	279,888	66	54.7	4,457	15.3	32.4	12	11.2	32.5
St.Paul,MN	276,963	67	52.8	5,438	5.5	27.1	11.9	11.7	7.9
Anchorage,AK	272,687	68	1697.2	153	15	29.1	6.9	5.8	5.7
Lexington-Fayette,KY	266,358	69	284.5	916	15.6	21.3	11.9	13.5	3.3
St.Petersburg,FL	249,090	70	59.6	4,165	3.3	21.5	19.9	22.4	4.2
Plano,TX	245,411	71	71.6	3,101	72.8	28.7	6.4	5	10.1

Sources: 2000 U.S. Census, 2004 U.S. Census Bureau Population estimates. County and City Data Book 2000. U.S. Government MapStats http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/. For further information see note 54 at end.

Tampa Demographics Comparison to 27 Cities of Similar Size Table (Page 2 of 3)

	1999 % Below Poverty	1999 Median hshold. Incom	2000 % Unem- ployment	2000 Pop. > 25 Non-H.S. Grads	2000 % No Vehicles	2000 % Renter Hsholds.	2000 % Vacant Housing	2000 Persons per Hshold.	*2000 % Struct built before 1939
Oakland, CA	19.4	40,055	8.4	26.1	49.6	58.6	4.3	2.6	35.1
Tulsa, OK	14.1	35,316	5.4	15.6	9.1	44.4	7.6	2.31	9.5
Miami, FL	28.5	23,483	11.7	47.3	26.7	65.1	9.6	2.61	10.6
Honolulu CDP, HI	11.8	45,112	5.9	16.6	19.4	53.1	11.6	2.57	6.1
Minneapolis, MN	16.9	37,974	5.8	15	19.7	48.6	3.7	2.25	51
Colorado Springs, CO	8.7	45,081	4.6	9.1	6.3	39.2	4.8	2.5	7.7
Arlington, TX	9.9	47,622	4.2	15.1	4.3	45.3	4.5	2.65	0.7
Wichita, KS	11.2	39,939	5.3	16.2	7.4	38.4	8.6	2.44	12
St. Louis, MO.	24.6	27,156	11.3	28.7	25.2	53.1	16.6	2.3	48.5
Santa Ana, CA	19.8	43,412	8	56.8	10.3	50.7	2.1	4.55	6.2
Anaheim, CA	14.1	47,122	6.2	30.7	8.1	50	2.8	3.34	2.4
Raleigh, NC	11.5	46,612	5.3	11.5	7.1	48.4	6.7	2.3	4.9
Pittsburgh, PA	20.4	28,588	10.1	18.7	29.4	47.9	12	2.17	50.7
Tampa, FL	**18.1**	**34,415**	**8.6**	**22.9**	**12.9**	**45**	**8.1**	**2.36**	**10.8**
Cincinnati, OH	21.9	29,493	7.3	23.3	23.4	61	10.8	2.15	40
Toledo, OH	17.9	32,546	7.7	20.3	12.1	40.2	7.8	2.38	32.7
Aurora, CO	8.9	46,507	4.2	15	7	36.1	3.3	2.6	1
Riverside, CA	15.8	41,646	7.9	25.1	9	43.4	4.6	3.02	7
Bakersfield, CA	18	39,982	8.5	24.1	10.1	39.5	5.4	2.92	4.3
Buffalo, NY	26.6	24,536	12.5	25.4	31.4	56.5	15.7	2.29	57.7
Corpus Christi, TX	17.6	36,414	7.3	24.2	9.5	40.4	8.4	2.75	4.3
Newark, NJ	28.4	26,913	16.1	42.1	44.2	76.2	8.7	2.85	28.3
Stockton, CA	23.9	35,453	12.4	31.8	12.9	48.4	4.2	3.04	8.5
St. Paul, MN	15.6	38,774	5.7	16.2	16.8	45.2	3.1	2.46	45.1
Anchorage, AK	7.3	55,546	6.8	9.7	6.4	39.9	5.5	2.67	0.6
Lexington-Fayette, KY	12.9	39,813	5.4	14.2	7.9	44.7	6.8	2.29	8.2
St. Petersburg, FL	13.3	34,597	5.2	18.1	12.6	36.5	12.1	2.2	10.2
Plano, TX	4.3	78,722	3.1	6.1	2.4	31.2	6	2.73	0.2

*Sources: 2000 U.S. Census, 2004 U.S. Census Bureau Population estimates. County and City Data Book 2000. U.S. Government MapStats http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/. *Denotes percent of residential structures built before 1939. For further information see note 54 at end.*

Tampa Demographics Comparison to 27 Cities of Similar Size Table (Page 3 of 3)

	2000 Serious Crimes per 100,000	1997 Retail Sales Per Capita	1997 Total No. of Firms	1997 Minority Owned Firms (%)	1997 Women Owned Firms (%)
Oakland, CA	6,715	5,861	29,155	37.5	32.6
Tulsa, OK	6,848	13,448	38,485	11.8	25.8
Miami, FL	10,180	9,907	52,327	56.3	24.8
Honolulu CDP, HI	5,281	13,899	38,733	64.1	25.7
Minneapolis, MN	7,551	6,588	33,117	8.6	30
Colorado Springs, CO	5,031	13,845	31,684	9.3	30.2
Arlington, TX	6,619	12,717	25,415	22.1	29.3
Wichita, KS	6,375	11,670	25,875	9.2	27.9
St. Louis, MO.	14,823	6,856	20,276	20.1	26.1
Santa Ana, CA	3,307	7,575	17,318	33	24.1
Anaheim, CA	3,225	9,467	22,220	38.3	21.8
Raleigh, NC	7,068	17,856	27,689	13.9	26.3
Pittsburgh, PA	5,531	7,922	24,088	7.6	21.3
Tampa, FL	**10,940**	**16,571**	**27,446**	**27**	**22.4**
Cincinnati, OH	6,486	8,871	24,534	14.8	26.8
Toledo, OH	7,735	8,013	17,180	13.1	26.4
Aurora, CO	5,788	9,452	19,472	15.5	31.5
Riverside, CA	4,503	8,949	15,887	29.6	26.1
Bakersfield, CA	4,524	11,115	15,464	13.4	21.4
Buffalo, NY	6,568	4,087	12,880	16.1	23.8
Corpus Christi, TX	6,826	9,484	21,043	33.4	24.5
Newark, NJ	7,233	3,419	10,514	37.8	19.6
Stockton, CA	6,729	7,523	11,573	48.4	30
St. Paul, MN	7,092	7,398	20,020	9.4	29.6
Anchorage, AK	4,931	12,392	24,633	12.9	29.7
Lexington-Fayette, KY	5,490	13,078	21,709	4.8	23.6
St. Petersburg, FL	8,222	9,034	19,133	15.4	31.9
Plano, TX	3,248	15,243	19,124	15.7	27.3

Sources: U.S. Government MapStats, http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/. 2000 Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports contain offense data for Part 1 crimes, and are composed of the number of offenses of: murder, sexual battery, robbery, and aggravated assault for violent crime (crimes against persons), and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft for non-violent crime, (or crimes against property). All crime rates are per 100,000 population. 1997 Economic Census, U.S. Census Bureau. For further information see note 54 at end.

Ranked Comparisons of Tampa and 27 Cities of Similar Size Table (Page 1 of 3)

In the Rankings below, the highest number for each variable is ranked as #1. (e.g.: Highest income and highest unemployment rate are both listed as #1.)

	2004 Pop.	2000 Land Sq. Miles	2000 Persons Per Sq.Mile	Pop. Growth '90-'00	2000 % Under 18	2000 % 62+	2000 % Black	2000 % Hispanic
Oakland, CA	397,976	19	5	21	18	13	5	9
Tulsa, OK	383,764	4	23	16	19	8	13	19
Miami, FL	379,724	26	3	20	23	2.5	11	2
Honolulu CDP, HI	377,260	12	12	23	28	1	28	23
Minneapolis, MN	373,943	21	6	18	22	20.5	12	17
Colorado Springs, CO	369,363	3	24	3	14	17	22	13
Arlington, TX	359,467	11	16	4	8	25	14	12
Wichita, KS	353,823	7	20	13	12.5	11	18	15
St. Louis, MO.	343,279	17	9	28	17	5	2	26
Santa Ana, CA	342,715	27	1	11	1	27	27	1
Anaheim, CA	333,776	24	7	7	4	23	26	4
Raleigh, NC	326,653	8	21	5	26	22	6	20
Pittsburgh, PA	322,450	20	8	26	27	4	7	27.5
Tampa, FL	**321,772**	**10**	**19**	**14**	**20**	**9**	**8**	**11**
Cincinnati, OH	314,154	15	13	25	21	10	3	27.5
Toledo, OH	304,973	13	15	24	16	7	9	22
Aurora, CO	291,843	6	25	6	11	24	16	10
Riverside, CA	288,384	14	17	12	5	19	21	5
Bakersfield, CA	283,936	9	22	2	2	20.5	20	6.5
Buffalo, NY	282,864	25	4	27	15	6	4	18
Corpus Christi, TX	281,196	5	26	15	9	12	25	3
Newark, NJ	280,451	28	2	22	10	18	1	8
Stockton, CA	279,888	22	11	9	3	14	19	6.5
St. Paul, MN	276,963	23	10	17	12.5	15.5	17	16
Anchorage, AK	272,687	1	28	10	6	26	23	21
Lexington-Fayette, KY	266,358	2	27	8	25	15.5	15	25
St. Petersburg, FL	249,090	18	14	19	24	2.5	10	24
Plano, TX	245,411	16	18	1	7	28	24	14

Sources: 2000 U.S. Census, 2002 U.S. Census Bureau Population estimates. County and City Data Book 2000. U.S. Government MapStats. http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/. For further information see note 54 at end.

In the Rankings below, the highest number for each variable is ranked as #1. (e.g.: Highest income and highest unemployment rate are both listed as #1.)

	1999 % Below Poverty	1999 Median hshold. Income	2000 % Unem-ployment	2000 Adults > 25 yrs. Non-H.S. Grads	2000 % No Vehicles	2000 % Renter Hsholds.	2000 % Vacant Housing	2000 Persons per Hshold.	*2000 % Struct Built Before 1939
Oakland, CA	9	11	9	7	1	4	22	12.5	7
Tulsa, OK	17.5	19	20.5	20	18	18	13	20	14
Miami, FL	1	28	4	2	5	2	7	11	12
Honolulu CDP, HI	21	7	17	17	9	6.5	5	14	20
Minneapolis, MN	14	16	18	22.5	8	10	24	25	2
Colorado Springs, CO	26	8	25	27	26	24	19	15	17
Arlington, TX	24	3	26.5	21	27	14	21	10	26
Wichita, KS	23	13	22	18.5	22	25	9	17	10
St. Louis, MO.	4	25	5	6	6	6.5	1	21.5	4
Santa Ana, CA	8	9	10	1	15	8	28	1	19
Anaheim, CA	17.5	4	16	5	20	9	27	2	24
Raleigh, NC	22	5	23	25	23	11.5	15	21.5	21
Pittsburgh, PA	7	24	6	15	4	13	4	27	3
Tampa, FL	**10**	**21**	**7**	**13**	**11.5**	**16**	**11**	**19**	**11**
Cincinnati, OH	6	23	13.5	12	7	3	6	28	6
Toledo, OH	12	22	12	14	14	21	12	18	8
Aurora, CO	25	6	26.5	22.5	24	27	25	12.5	25
Riverside, CA	15	10	11	9	19	19	20	4	18
Bakersfield, CA	11	12	8	11	16	23	18	5	22.5
Buffalo, NY	3	27	2	8	3	5	2	23.5	1
Corpus Christi, TX	13	17	13.5	10	17	20	10	7	22.5
Newark, NJ	2	26	1	3	2	1	8	6	9
Stockton, CA	5	18	3	4	11.5	11.5	23	3	15
St. Paul, MN	16	15	19	18.5	10	15	26	16	5
Anchorage, AK	27	2	15	26	25	22	17	9	27
Lexington-Fayette, KY	20	14	20.5	24	21	17	14	23.5	16
St. Petersburg, FL	19	20	24	16	13	26	3	26	13
Plano, TX	28	1	28	28	28	28	16	8	28

*Sources: 2000 U.S. Census, 2002 U.S. Census Population estimates. County and City Data Book 2000. U.S. Govt. MapStats. http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/. *Denotes percent of residential structures built before 1939. For more information see note 54 at end.*

In the Rankings below, the highest number for each variable is ranked as #1. (e.g.: Highest income and highest unemployment rate are both listed as #1.)

	2000 Serious Crimes per 100,000	1997 Retail Sales Per Capita	1997 Total No. of Firms	1997 Minority Owned Firms	1997 Women Owned Firms
Oakland, CA	13	26	6	6	1
Tulsa, OK	10	6	3	22	17
Miami, FL	3	12	1	2	19
Honolulu CDP, HI	21	4	2	1	18
Minneapolis, MN	6	25	4	26	5.5
Colorado Springs, CO	22	5	5	24	4
Arlington, TX	14	8	10	11	9
Wichita, KS	17	10	9	25	10
St. Louis, MO.	1	24	17	12	15.5
Santa Ana, CA	26	21	22	8	21
Anaheim, CA	28	14	14	4	25
Raleigh, NC	9	1	7	18	14
Pittsburgh, PA	19	20	13	27	27
Tampa, FL	**2**	**2**	**8**	**10**	**24**
Cincinnati, OH	16	18	12	17	12
Toledo, OH	5	19	23	20	13
Aurora, CO	18	15	19	15	3
Riverside, CA	25	17	24	9	15.5
Bakersfield, CA	24	11	25	19	26
Buffalo, NY	15	27	26	13	22
Corpus Christi, TX	11	13	16	7	20
Newark, NJ	7	28	28	5	28
Stockton, CA	12	22	27	3	5.5
St. Paul, MN	8	23	18	23	8
Anchorage, AK	23	9	11	21	7
Lexington-Fayette, KY	20	7	15	28	23
St. Petersburg, FL	4	16	20	16	2
Plano, TX	27	3	21	14	11

Sources: U.S. Government MapStats, http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/. 2000 Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports contain offense data for Part 1 crimes. All crime rates are per 100,000 in population. 1997 Economic Census, U.S. Census Bureau. For further information see note 54 at end.

Reference – 2000 Census Tract Map for the City of Tampa
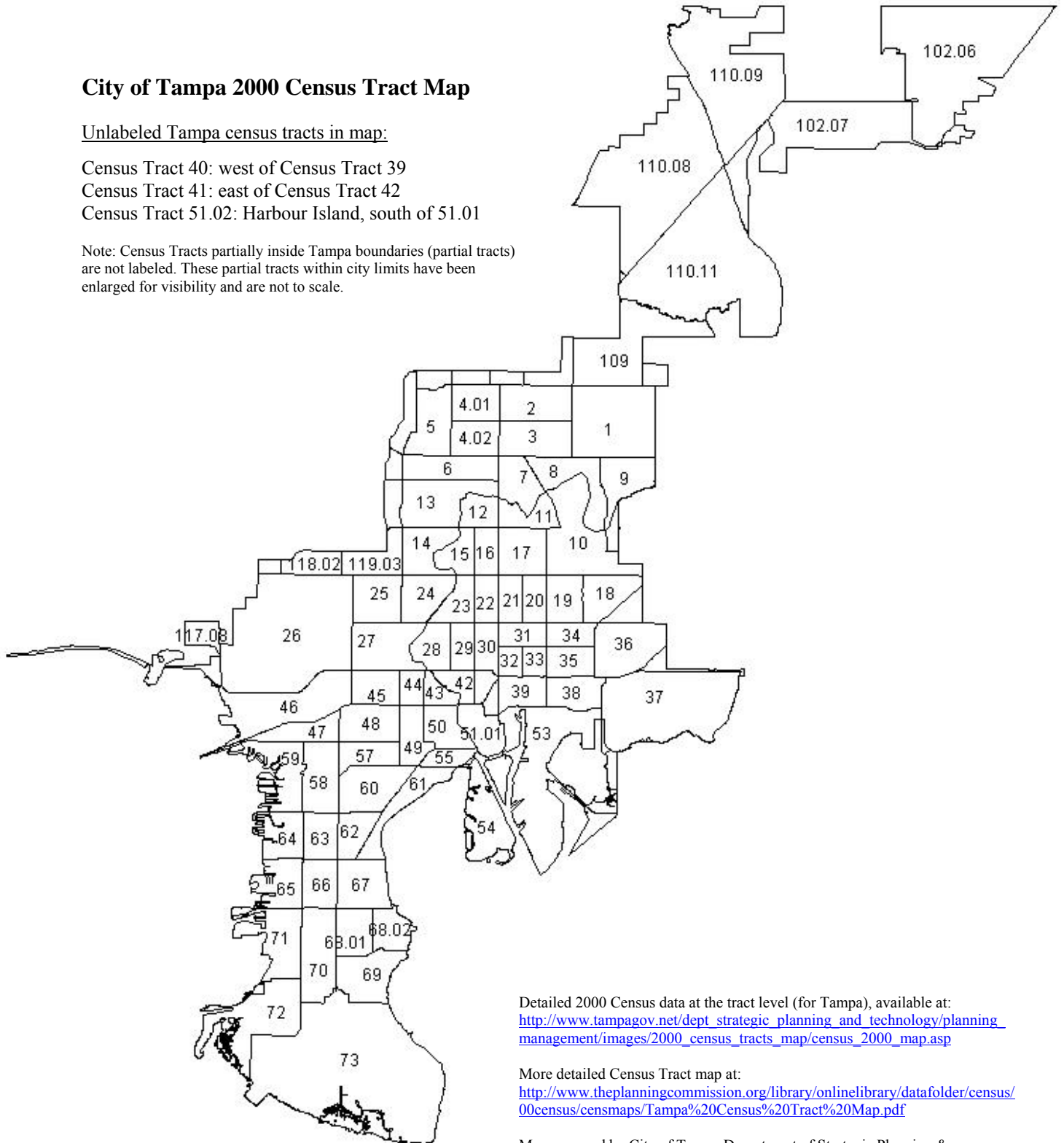
City of Tampa 2000 Census Tract Map

Unlabeled Tampa census tracts in map:

Census Tract 40: west of Census Tract 39
Census Tract 41: east of Census Tract 42
Census Tract 51.02: Harbour Island, south of 51.01

Note: Census Tracts partially inside Tampa boundaries (partial tracts) are not labeled. These partial tracts within city limits have been enlarged for visibility and are not to scale.

Detailed 2000 Census data at the tract level (for Tampa), available at:
http://www.tampagov.net/dept_strategic_planning_and_technology/planning_management/images/2000_census_tracts_map/census_2000_map.asp

More detailed Census Tract map at:
http://www.theplanningcommission.org/library/onlinelibrary/datafolder/census/00census/censmaps/Tampa%20Census%20Tract%20Map.pdf

Map prepared by City of Tampa Department of Strategic Planning & Technology

Endnotes and Source Documentation

[1] The City of Tampa annexed the following properties: East Meadows, Lennar, Heritage Isles, Star, Grand Hampton, and Krusen. Number of parcels within the city's corporate limits from the Department of Strategic Planning and Technology GIS PARCOT and Condo layer count of parcels February 2006. Estimates and methodology for calculating land area square miles vary by source, (e.g.: tidal land areas, land under bridges, and inclusion or exclusion of unincorporated land area for roads within Tampa.) Source: City of Tampa Department of Strategic Planning and Technology.

[2] This table is based on land area and excludes water features. Source: Hillsborough County City County Planning Commission. Existing data from 2003, published in February 2004. Updated land use data not yet available.

[3] Region and national ranking data noted are for the latest year available 2005. The Tampa ranking in 2005 of 56th largest city is based on a July 1st, 2005 estimate developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The 2005 population estimate used in this paragraph is from the Hillsborough County-City County Planning Commission, which published the 2005 estimates for all jurisdictions within Hillsborough County. City and County rankings within the state are based on the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) 2005 Estimates of Population. The BEBR 2005 estimate for Tampa is 326,519 and Hillsborough County 1,131,452. The Hillsborough County City-County 2005 estimates are depicted in the main text to conform to the same source of population and housing unit projections noted in this report. Sources: 2004 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of the Census (City and Region 2004 national ranking); University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Estimates of Population for 2005; and 2005 Population Estimates for Hillsborough County, Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission.

[4] Source: The 2010 data is from the Hillsborough City-County, County Planning Commission (HCCCPC). The 2015 data is from the HCCCPC's 2025 MPO TAZ (Traffic Analysis Zone) projections report.

[5] Population density is a measure of population relative to land area. Source: 2005 Population estimates from Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission. City total land area developed by Department of Strategic Planning & Technology based on City's GIS corporate boundary layer.

[6] Changes in Citywide housing units are due to changes in population, household size, vacancy rate, income, federal funding, market interest rates, consumers' market expectations, availability of city land for redevelopment and vacant land for new residential development. The Metropolitan Planning Organization City of Tampa projection for 2015 is based on past trend and Planning Commission encouragement of more compact growth. Source: 2005 data from 2005 Population and Housing Estimates. The 2005 to 2015 housing unit data change is from the Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission 2025 MPO TAZ (Traffic Analysis Zone) projections. 2010 projections for housing units are not available.

[7] Note: No new mobile homes were permitted. Data reflects newly permitted residential units, not demolitions, conversions or units receiving certificates of occupancy. Source: Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission's "Permits and Partners in Planning Reports".

[8] Sources: Hillsborough County City County Planning Commission population and housing estimates, City of Tampa Departments of Strategic Planning & Technology, Economic Development, and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and the Tampa Housing Authority.

[9] Sources: City of Tampa Departments of Strategic Planning & Technology, Economic Development and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and the Tampa Housing Authority.

[10] Source: 1990 Census Summary File 1 Table P11 and 2000 Census Summary File 1 Table P12

[11] Note: Year 2000 census allowed persons to choose 2 or more races. Citywide in 2000 only 3.9% of persons choose two or more races. Source: 1990 Census Table DP-1 and 2000 Census Table DP-1

[12] Note: Sum of percents do not sum to 100% due to rounding. Source: 1990 Table DP-1 and Summary File 1 Table P9 and 2000 Census Table DP-1 and Summary File 1 Table PCT11.

[13] Foreign-born persons who are not U.S. citizens as percent of Tampa's total population increased from 4.4% in 1990 to 7.4% in 2000. During 2000, of the 37,027 foreign-born persons that live in Tampa and that who are not U.S. citizens, 3,946 are originally from Europe, 5,798 from Asia, 699 from Africa, 96 from Oceania, 1,012 from North America, and 25,476 from Latin America. Sources: 2000 Census Summary File 3 Tables P21 and PCT19. Note country of origin for foreign born for 1990 was not published for the 1990 Census. Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3, Thematic Map TM-P031 for percent of persons who are foreign born 2000.

[14] Areas with high poverty have less disposable income for private and public goods and services. Note: The 1990 and 2000 Census responder's income used to determine poverty was based respectively on the responder's 1989 and 1999 income. Source: 1990 Table DP-1 and Summary File 3 Table P117 and 2000 Census DP-1.

[15] Source for child poverty rates: 1990 Census Summary File 3 Table P117 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table P87.

[16] The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. Tampa median household value includes how much money the household possesses, excluding other assets to address its obligations. Household income can be a factor in business location, marketing and ability of households to pay for public and private goods and services. Note: Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census are based on income levels for the prior year (i.e., 1989 and 1999). "Household income" includes wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. The 1989 and 1999 income was adjusted for inflation using the July 1989 All Urban Consumer Index of 124.4 and 166.7 respectively, where 100 equaled the value in 1982-1984. The July 1989 and 1999 All Urban Consumer Price Index was used as the mid point of the year to adjust the 1989 and 1999 year income for inflation. Source: 1990 Table DP-1and 2000 Census Table DP-1.

[17] Bureau of Labor Statistics – State of Florida Local Area Unemployment Statistics, annual unemployment rates.

[18] Hawaiian or Pacific Islander percent is based on 75 persons unemployed out of a total labor force of 186 persons age 16 and over. All 75 unemployed persons resided near the University of Tampa.

[19] Civilian unemployment rate is the number of civilian persons unemployed divided by the total civilian labor force. The minority populations including American Indians or Alaskans, Blacks or African Americans and Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders experienced an unemployment rate higher than the City average. Year 2000 Citywide Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity: American Indian or Alaskan alone - 12%; Asian alone - 6%; Black or African American alone - 14%; Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone - 40%; White alone - 7%; Some Other race alone - 9%; Two or More Races - 8%; Hispanic or Latino - 9%. Source: 1990 Table DP-1and 2000 Census Table DP-1 and Summary File 3 Tables 150A-H.

[20] Civilian youth unemployment rate is the number of civilian persons age 16-21 that are unemployed divided by the total youth civilian labor force. Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3 Table PCT35.

[21] Source: Hillsborough County, Florida, Supervisor of Elections Office

[22] With increasing regional, national and global competition and the complexity of modern society, education opportunity and attainment are critical for City residents. Source: 1990 Summary File 3 Table P57 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table P37.

[23] Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3, Thematic Map TM-P029 for persons over 5 years who speak English less than "very well". Census Summary File 3, Tables P20 and PCT14.

[24] Having access to reliable transportation is a necessity, particularly in pursuing employment opportunities. Individuals who do not have their own personal transportation must rely on others or the public transit system. Areas with limited auto availability may need alternative transit options (mass transit) and possibly the creation of job and shopping opportunities nearby residents. Source: 1990 Census Summary File 3 Table H37 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table H44.

[25] National and local crime offenses are reported on a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) basis with serious crimes being comprised of violent crimes against persons (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, sexual battery, robbery, and aggravated assault) and non-violent crimes against property (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson). Crime rate is the number of crimes per population (per 100,000 persons) and arson data is typically not reported in the crime rate. Reported crime rate can vary due to several factors including number of tourists, major job centers and retail centers, socioeconomic conditions, and willingness of citizens to report crimes, accuracy of annual population estimates, how a crime is classified by type and actual number of offenses counted. Tampa is a major tourist and employment center and counts per resident population do not factor in non-resident impact. The Federal Bureau of Investigation UCR website notes "Since crime is a sociological phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors, the FBI discourages data users from ranking agencies and using the data as a measurement of law enforcement effectiveness". Note: UCR crime rate data for 2005 for U.S. comparison is expected to be published Summer or Fall 2006. UCR data reports in most cases only the most serious offense in an incident, ignoring all others. The number of actual offenses reported are counted as crimes regardless of whether anyone is arrested for the crime, stolen property is recovered, or prosecution is undertaken. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count. Source: 2000-2004 UCR data from Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement at: http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp. Population rates used to calculate crime rates are from the U.S. Census and the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic & Business Research. Federal Bureau of Investigation, UCR About Data at: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/word.htm.

[26] From St. Petersburg Times, 2-8-2006 and City of Tampa Police department Press release on 2005 crime rate 2-7-2006.

[27] Homeownership can be a sign of the ability of local residents to acquire and afford owner housing and to build homeownership equity and assets. Occupied housing units are defined as total housing units less vacant housing units. Source: 1990 Census Table DP-1and 2000 Census Table DP-1.

[28] Information indicates tenure by household size for the City of Tampa. Tenure is defined by the Census as either an owner-occupied or renter-occupied status. Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table H17.

[29] Persons per household (PPH) is defined as persons residing in households (occupied housing units) divided by the number of households (persons in group quarters facilities are excluded). Source: 1990 Census Table DP-1and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table H18.

[30] A housing unit is defined as vacant if no one was living in the unit at the time of the Census (April 1990 or April 2000) unless its occupants were temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied entirely by persons that have permanent residents elsewhere are counted as vacant housing units. Vacant units can be for rent, sale, rented or sold but not yet occupied, for seasonal, recreational or occasional use and new construction not yet occupied but are not open to the elements. Vacant units exclude units that are condemned or to be demolished. Source: 1990 Census Table DP-1and 2000 Census Table DP-1.

[31] A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. Excluded are persons not living in households that are classified as living in group quarters. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. Source: 1990 Census Summary File 3 Tables P17 and P19 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Tables P9 and P15.

[32] Information noted below indicates the number of units in 2000 for the City of Tampa that was occupied, vacant and total by units in structure. Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3 Tables H30 and H31.

[33] Information is for the City of Tampa and indicates the number of persons by tenure (owner or renter) by units in structure. Note: Population in occupied housing units excludes persons in-group quarters facilities (dorms, hospitals, jails and nursing homes). Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table H33.

[34] Ratio of owner cost to income relates to affordability of housing. As rent increases, there is less income available for other purchases and savings. As costs increase relative to income this can impact existing local retail businesses and the ability to attract retail businesses. Selected monthly owner costs include mortgages and similar debts on the property, real estate taxes, property insurance, utilities and fuels, and monthly condo fees and mobile home costs. Source: 1990 Census Summary File 3 Table H58 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table H94.

[35] Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels. Typically gross rent exceeding 30% of household income is an indicator of excessive rent to ability to pay. As rent increases, there is less income available for other purchases (e.g., support of local retail business) and savings. As costs increase relative to income this can impact existing local retail businesses and the ability to attract retail businesses that are dependent upon purchases by near-by residents. Source: 1990 Census Summary File 3 Table H50 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table H69.

[36] Group quarter population consists of persons living in group quarters facilities (dorms, barracks, jails, nursing homes, shelters and special places). Source: 1990 Table DP-1 and 2000 Census Table DP-1.

[37] A large percentage of workers residing and working in a city is a sign of the availability of affordable housing, an attractive mix of housing and shopping opportunities to retain residents and the tax base, and a positive quality of life which includes accessible and diverse job opportunities. Note: Counts do not reflect total employment within the City. For workers who have more than one job, those jobs over one are excluded. The U.S. Bureau of the Census' counts of workers and employees only count the primary job (and job location) of a worker, based on the greatest number of hours worked. In 1990 Tampa had 130,825 resident workers, of which 78% worked within city limits, and 93% worked within Hillsborough County. Tampa had a total of 269,141 workers in 1990, of which 38% lived within the City. Sources: 1990 and 2000 data from the Center for Urban Transportation Research, University of South Florida, "Demographic & Commuting Trends in Florida", February 1994, and special request November 2005, and the 2000 Journey to Work data from 2000 U.S. Census.

[38] This table compares the City of Tampa and Hillsborough County on growth in total employment by employment type. Note: Counts of employees include full, part-time and self-employed persons as well as persons with more than one job. Examples of employment for each category noted in table include: Industrial (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, contract construction, manufacturing, freight transportation and warehousing, and wholesale trade), Regional Commercial (retail trade that attracts regional trips), Local Commercial (retail trade that attracts local, short trips), Regional Service (transportation, communication and utilities; hotels; repair services; health, legal and social services; insurance and real estate; tourism, recreational; and government services) and Local Services (veterinary and pet services; landscape and horticulture; postal and banking; selected personal services; and educational services. Source: Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Long-Range Transportation Plan Socioeconomic data for computer model from the Hillsborough MPO December 2003. 2015-2025 job projections, Tampa and Hillsborough County.

[39] The table reflects data for City of Tampa residents employed by type of positions in 2000. If a person had more than one job, the occupation is determined based on the greatest number of hours worked. Note: Sum of percents may not equal to 100.0% due to rounding. Comparison of occupational data of 1990 to 2000 is not included due to changes in occupational classifications. Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table P50.

[40] The table reflects 2000 data for City of Tampa residents employed by type of industry. If a person had more than one job, the industry is determined based on the greatest number of hours worked. Note: Sum of percents may not equal to 100.0% due to rounding. Comparison of industry data of 1990 to 2000 is not included due to changes in industry classifications. Source: 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table P49.

[41] The information on the table relates to the 2002 Tampa reported industry categories, as of March 12, 2002. Economic census data can be used to calculate market share, operating ratios, business to business marketing, targeting sales, monitor business activity and economic development and research. Not all types of use firms are published (e.g., government) either due to exclusion as non-firm employment, or due to confidentiality (e.g., mining, agriculture). Note: N is for "Not Available or Not Complete". The U.S. Economic Census is conducted every five years. Due to a new classification system of the North American Industries Classification System (NAICS) for coding businesses, 1992 survey data is not comparable. Further breakout of data for each industry noted above is available in the 2002 Economic Census. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census, 2002 Economic Census, State of Florida reports, City of Tampa data.

[42] Note: D is for withheld to avoid disclosure. Economic Census is every five years and excludes non-firms (e.g., government employees). Due to differences in coverage and definitions the 1992 Economic Survey is not comparable to the 1997 Economic Census. A 2002 Census has been completed and results should be published by late 2006 on a City geographic basis. Only data for Women-Owned and Hispanic-Owned businesses is available for 2002, remainder not available as of March 31, 2006. Women-Owned business data for 2002: for "All Firms", number of firms was 7,443, with total "Sales & Receipts" of $2,688.114 (in thousands of dollars). For "Firms with Paid Employees", there were 1,473 firms, with "Sales and Receipts" (in thousands of dollars) of $2,506,257, with 10,236 employees, and an annual payroll of $254,937 (in thousands of dollars). Hispanic-Owned business data for 2002: for "All Firms", number of firms was 4,226, with total "Sales & Receipts" of $1,024,222 (in thousands of dollars). For "Firms with Paid Employees", there were 1,040 firms, with "Sales and Receipts" (in thousands of dollars) of $863,655, with 6,400 employees, and an annual payroll of $214,304 (in thousands of dollars).

The 1997 Economic Survey of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises data is based on the entire firm rather than on establishments of a firm. A firm may operate one place of business or more, such as a chain of restaurants, or have no fixed business location, such as the firm represented by a self-employed carpenter or salesperson. A firm contrasts with an establishment, which is a single physical location at which business is conducted. Other data from the Economic Census are reported on an establishment basis rather than a firm basis. Women-owned firms are those owned by sole proprietors who identified themselves as female on the 1997 or 1992 survey or were categorized as female on their applications for a Social Security Number; or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51% or more of stock interest, claims or rights were held by females. Minority-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor was Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native, or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51% of the stock interest, claims or rights were held by Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census Minority and Women Owned Businesses for Tampa.

[43] Means of transportation is an indicator of the accessibility and use of alternative transportation, proximity of work to residents and potential impact on the road system. Source: 1990 Census Summary File 3 Table P49 and 2000 Census Summary File 3 Table P30.

[44] Source for taxable property vales, revenues, and mills: City of Tampa, FY06 Annual Recommended Budget.

[45] Source: City of Tampa, FY05 and FY06 Annual Recommended Budget. City of Tampa Budget Department. All FY05 and FY06 values are adjusted for inflation, using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the base year of each

TIF, the January 2004 CPI value of 185.2, and the January 2005 CPI value of 190.7, or a 3% increase between January 2004 and January 2005.

[46] The cost of living of an area relative to other locations is a factor in persons' and businesses' decisions to locate in different areas of the country. A measure of the cost of living is the ACCRA Cost of Living Index. The index measures the differences between areas in the cost of consumer goods and services, excluding taxes and non-consumer expenditures, for professional and managerial households in the top 20% of income. An index value of 100 is given to the average of all 298 urban areas in the United States that are surveyed for cost data. Note: the ACCRA is not an acronym, but does represent a nonprofit organization promoting excellence in research for economic and community development. The organization was created in 1961 by several chamber of commerce researchers and today there are about 500 members with approximately 35% of ACCRA members working for chambers of commerce. Source: ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Third Quarter, 2005.

[47] Source: "The Contribution of the Port of Tampa to the Tampa Bay and Florida Economies in 2001', Business Research & Economic Advisors, November 2002. The Tampa Bay region is defined as the seven –county area comprised of Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk and Sarasota counties.

[48] Source: 2005 passenger figure from Tampa International Airport Factsheet at: http://www.tampaairport.com/about/facts/financials/hcaa_ann_rpt_2005.pdf . University of South Florida, Center for Urban Transportation Research, 2005 Economic Impact of Tampa International Airport.

[49] Source: The Economic Resource Impact Statement, 1 October 2001 – 30 September 2002, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, 6th Comptroller Squadron Financial Analysis. Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analyses, Volume Two, County Analyses, Haas Center for Business Research and Economic Development, University of West Florida, December 2003., St. Petersburg Times, February 18, 2006.

[50] Source: University of South Florida 2005 Profile, February 10, 2006 Economic Impact study and USF Business Resources and USF Quick Facts About USF, USF website, February 2006.

[51] Source: University of Tampa web site UT Profile, January 2006.

[52] Commercial building activity is an important local economic indicator. Values of permits by year are for the City of Tampa. Note: The table excludes residential, public, institutional, governmental and all other construction types (additions and interior finish). Values are in the year dollar costs and are not adjusted for inflation. Source: Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission, Annual Building Permit Reports.

[53] Table notes the last three calendar years of multi-tenant office market activity. Note: Excludes office buildings that have been fully leased for two or more quarters. Annual absorption rate includes signed leases at buildings only. It does not include preleasing at buildings under construction. Source: Tampa Bay's Maddux Report, January/February 2004, 2005 and 2006.

[54] **Section III Notes:** 2000 Census data basis is April 2000. 2004 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau are as of July 1, 2004. Retail sales, minority and women owned business firm data from 1997 Economic Census, U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 serious crime data is based on calendar year from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, UCR Program and displayed by U.S. Government MapStats (http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/). 1999 median household income and percent below poverty are from the 2000 Census. Persons per square mile are calculated with Census 2000 land area and 2000 population data. From the U.S. Census Bureau's City and County Data Book: 2000 land area & renter-occupied housing. From the 2000 U.S. Census, American FactFinder website (http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en): Data from U.S. Government MapStats (http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/).

Uniform Crime Reports contain offense data for Part 1 crimes, and are composed of the number of offenses for the following crimes: murder, sexual battery, robbery, and aggravated assault for the violent crimes (or crimes against

persons), and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft for the non-violent crimes category, (or crimes against property). All crime rates are per 100,000 population. Serious crimes reflect the combination of crimes against persons and crimes against property.

The 1997 Economic Survey of Minority-and Women-Owned Business Enterprises data is based on the entire firm rather than on establishments of a firm. A firm may operate one place of business or more, such as a chain of restaurants, or have no fixed business location, such as the firm represented by a self-employed carpenter or salesperson. A firm contrasts with an establishment, which is a single physical location at which business is conducted. Other data from the Economic Census are reported on an establishment basis rather than a firm basis. Women-owned firms are those owned by sole proprietors who identified themselves as female on the 1997 or 1992 survey or were categorized as female on their applications for a Social Security Number; or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51 percent or more of stock interest, claims or rights were held by females. Minority-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor was Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native, or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51% of the stock interest, claims or rights were held by Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives. 2002 Economic Census data expected out in mid 2006.