

Tampa Profile



**Department of Strategic
Planning and Technology
April 2006**

Tampa Profile Table of Contents

Purpose	1
Introduction	2
Section I – Tampa Citywide Characteristics and Change	3
Geography	3
City Existing Land Use	3
Population and Housing Growth	4
Total Population	4
Population Growth.....	4
Population Density	5
Housing Growth – Housing Units Counts and Growth.....	5
Residential Building Permit Trend.....	6
Major Population and Housing Growth Activity Areas -- April 1, 2000-April 1, 2005	6
Major Residential Development, Proposed & Under Construction	8
Population Characteristics	9
Age of Population.....	9
Race and Hispanic Origin.....	10
Foreign Born and Non-Citizen Population.....	10
Persons in Poverty	11
Median Household Income.....	11
Civilian Unemployment Rates for Tampa, Hillsborough, Florida and the U.S., 2000-2005.....	11
Civilian Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnic Group, 1990-2000	12
Civilian Unemployment Rate for Youth Ages 16-21, 2000.....	12
Civic Participation	12
High School and College Graduation.....	12
Linguistically Isolated Households and Persons	12
Automobile Availability	13
Telephone Availability	13
Violent and Non-Violent Crime Rates and Offenses	14
Housing Characteristics	15
Tenure of Occupied Housing Units.....	15
Tenure by Household Size.....	15
Persons Per Household	15
Housing Vacancy.....	15
Household Type.....	16
Units in Structures Occupied, Vacant and Total	17
Total Population in Occupied Units by Tenure and Units in Structure	17
Selected Monthly Owner Cost as a Percent of Household Income	18
Gross Rent as a Percent of Household Income	18
Group Quarters Population	18

Tampa Profile
Table of Contents (*Continued*)

Economy	19
Employment by Place of Work Basis.....	19
Employment Estimates and Projections	19
Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population, 16 Years and Over	20
Industry for the Employed Civilian Population.....	21
Selected Industry Counts, Employment, Payroll and Sales, 2002	22
Total Firms, Employees and Sales of Minority and Women-Owned Businesses, 1997.....	23
Means of Transportation for Workers Age 16 Years and Above.....	23
City of Tampa Property Millage Rate – Property Tax Revenue	24
Real Taxable Ad Valorem Growth for Community Redevelopment Areas	24
Cost of Living.....	24
Major Economic Impact Sectors	25
Value of Non-Residential Permits (Excludes Institutional, Public and Other).....	26
Downtown and Westshore Multi-Tenant Office Market.....	27
Section II – Tampa Demographics Compared to Other Geographic Regions	28
Section III – Tampa Characteristics Compared to Similar Sized Cities	30
Reference – 2000 Census Tract Map for the City of Tampa	
Endnotes and Source Documentation	

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

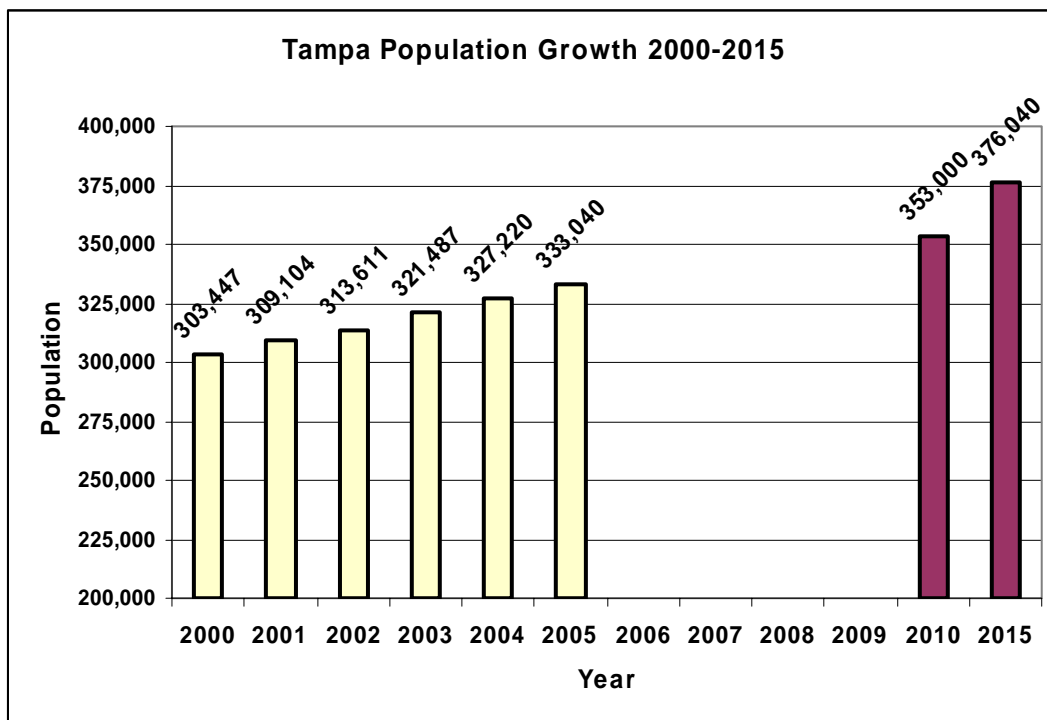
Existing Land Use	Percent
Agricultural	5%
Commercial	7%
Industrial	4%
Residential	26%
Public Uses*	27%
Recreation/Nature/Open Space	4%
Right-of-Way	17%
Vacant	10%
Unknown	1/5 th of 1%
* includes MacDill AFB and Tampa International Airport	

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.

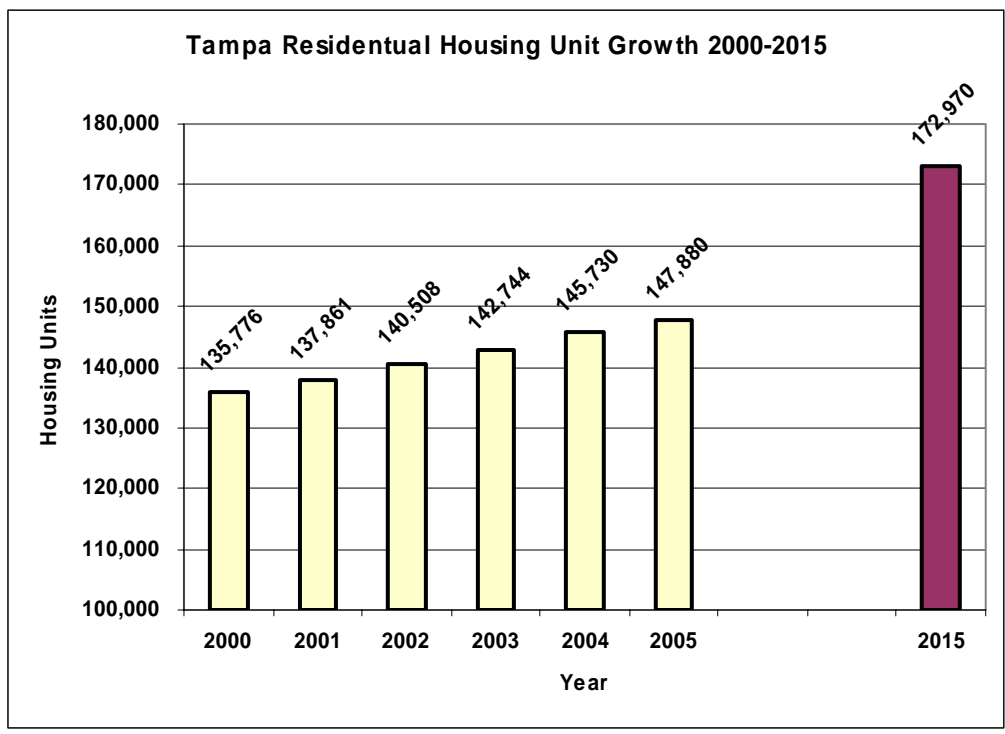
Tampa’s population is projected to increase by 13% between 2005 and 2015, (for approximately 4,300 new residents per year) to 376,040 future total residents for the year 2015*.⁴



*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



*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.

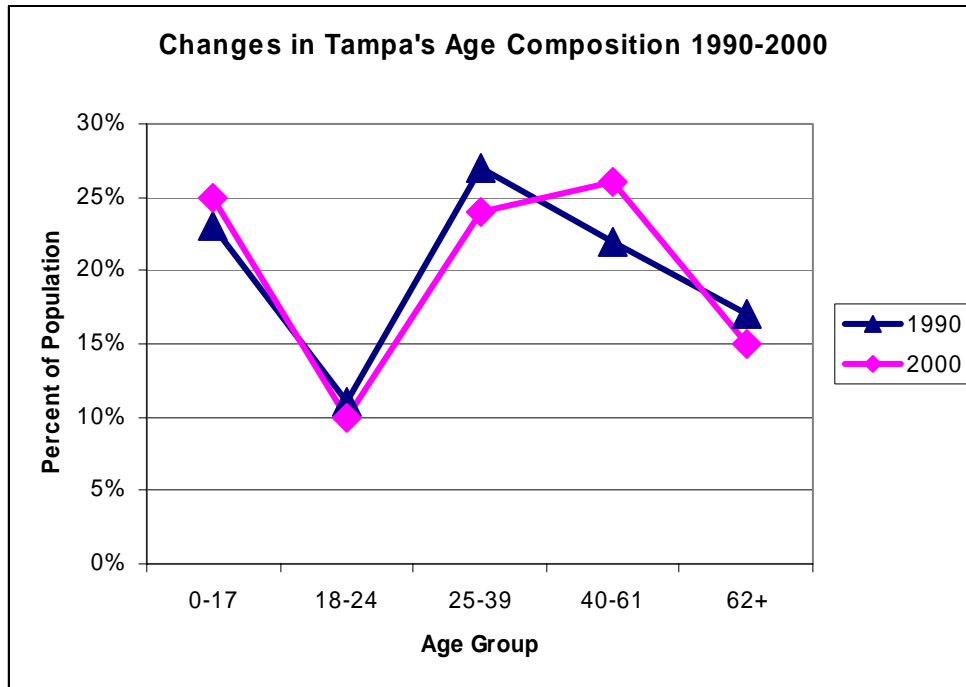
- **East Tampa** -- Population in East Tampa increased by 1,560 persons or 6% between 2000 to 2005, from 26,710 to 28,270 persons. The East Tampa area is a targeted focus area for redevelopment. From 2004 to 2005 population in East Tampa increased by 400 persons, to 28,270. Total housing units increased 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.



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

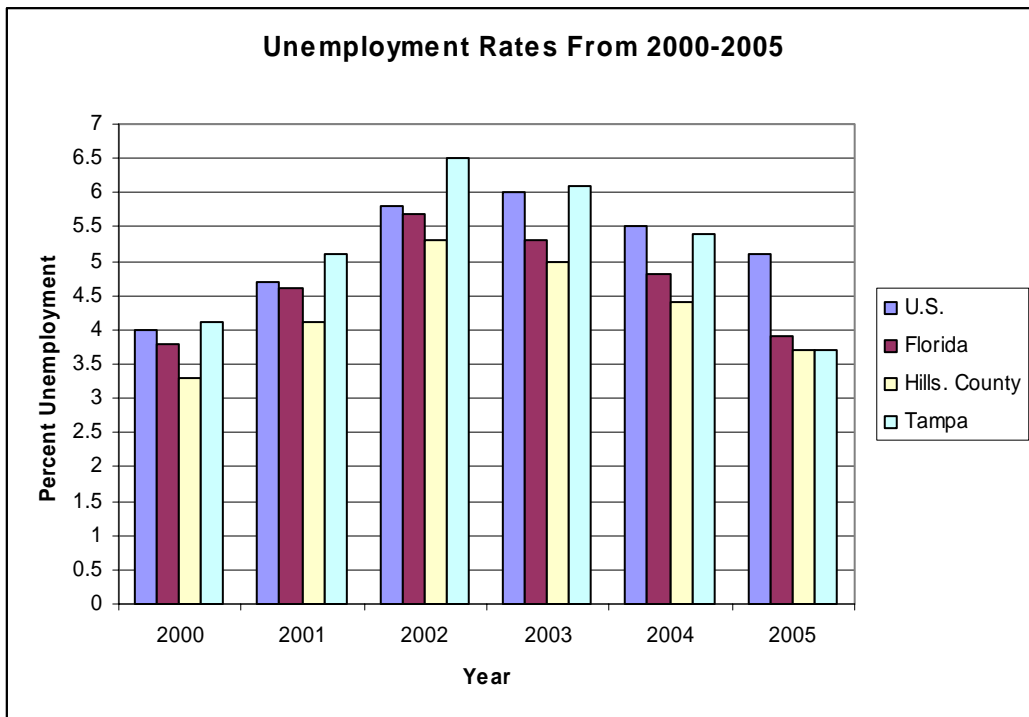
Race	1990	% of City Population	2000	% of City Population
American Indian and Alaska Native	834	.3 %	1,155	.4 %
Asian, Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	3,794	1.4 %	6,808	2.2 %
Black or African American	70,131	25.0 %	79,118	26.1 %
White	198,542	70.9 %	194,871	64.2 %
Some Other Race	6,714	2.4 %	12,646	4.2 %
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 %
<i>Sum of percents do not sum to 100% due to rounding.</i>				

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, and 19.03), 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 at end.)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 at end.)

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 at end.)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 at end.)

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

Reference – 2000 Census Tract Map for the City of Tampa

City of Tampa 2000 Census Tract Map

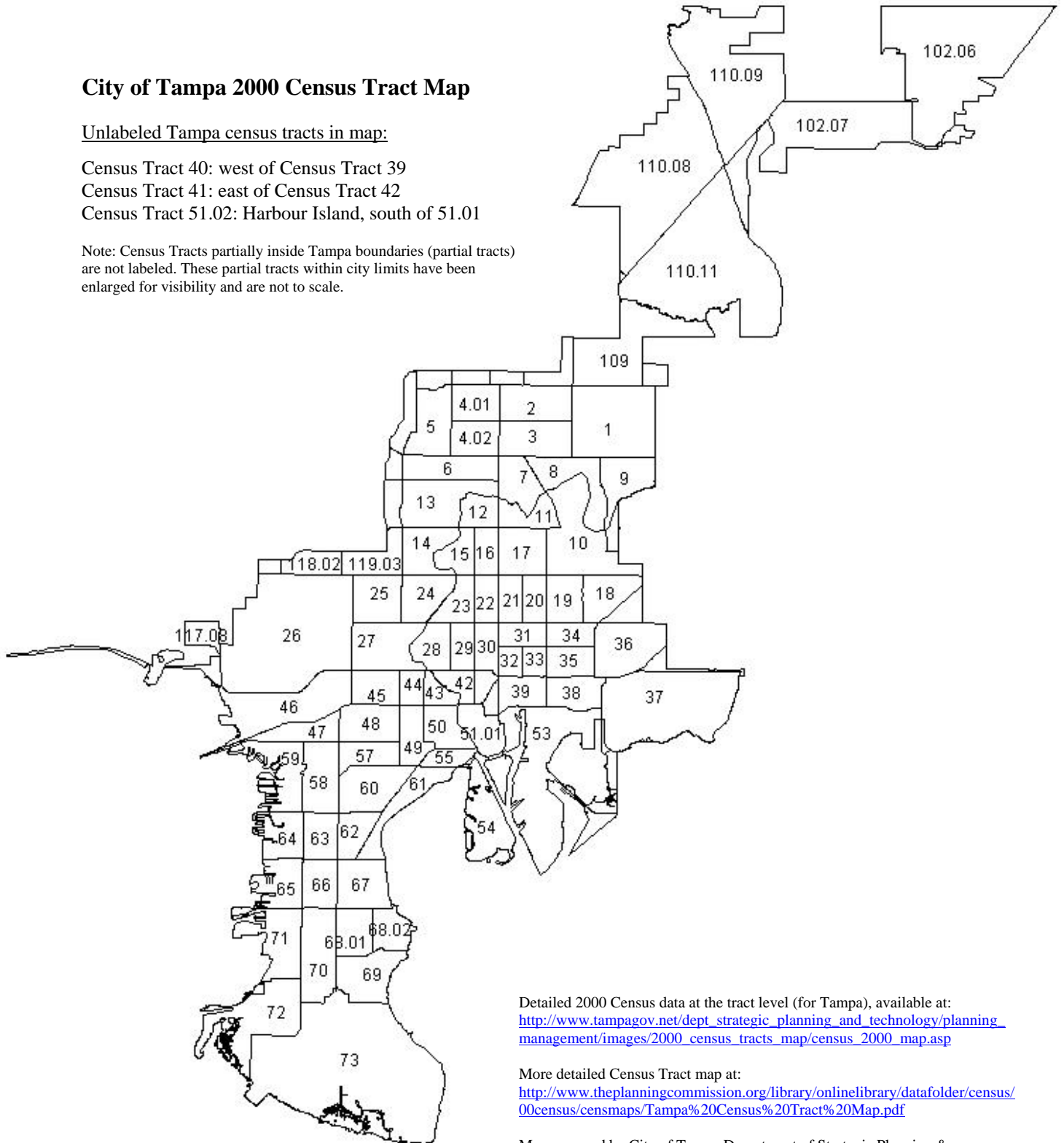
Unlabeled Tampa census tracts in map:

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-1 and 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-1 and 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.