

**Tampa Profile – Economy Part II Through End  
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**Economy (Continued)**

**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).<sup>1</sup>

<b>1997 Total Firms, Employees, Sales and Minority and Women-Owned Businesses</b>						
	<b>All Firms</b>		<b>Firms with paid employees</b>			
	<b>No. of</b>	<b>(\$1,000)</b>	<b>No. of</b>	<b>(\$1,000)</b>	<b>No. of</b>	<b>(\$1,000)</b>
<b>Group</b>	<b>Firms</b>	<b>Sales &amp; Receipts</b>	<b>Firms</b>	<b>Sales &amp; Receipts</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Payroll</b>
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.<sup>2</sup>

**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.<sup>3</sup>

**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%.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup>

**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.<sup>6</sup>
- ***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<sup>7</sup>
- ***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.<sup>8</sup>
- ***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.<sup>9</sup>
- ***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.<sup>10</sup>

**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. <sup>11</sup>

<b>Value of Non-Residential Permits (In \$1,000)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Retail/ Wholesale</b>	<b>Industrial/ Manuf.</b>	<b>Warehouse</b>	<b>Total</b>
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. <sup>12</sup>

<b>Downtown &amp; Westshore Multi-Tenant Office Market*</b>							
<b>Area</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter Year</b>	<b>Existing Leasable Space (Mil. S.F.)</b>	<b>Existing Vacant Space (Mil. S.F.)</b>	<b>% Vacant</b>	<b>Total Under Construction (S.F.)</b>	<b>12 Month Absorption (S.F.)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Rent (S.F.)</b>
<b>Downtown</b>	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
<b>Westshore</b>	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
<b>1990 to 2000 Census Change</b>					
% 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
<b>2000 Census</b>					
% 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
<p>Note: Tampa Bay Region for 2000 Census comprises four counties (i.e., Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco &amp; Pinellas).</p> <p>* 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.</p> <p>Source: 1990, 1999 &amp; 2000 data - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder web site.</p>					

### **Section III**

## **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 44<sup>th</sup> ranked largest city to the 71<sup>st</sup>. In the ranking information below, the highest value for each variable is ranked as number one, (e.g.: both the highest poverty rate and the highest population growth rates are ranked as #1). In 2004 Tampa was ranked as the 57<sup>th</sup> largest city in the nation.<sup>13</sup>

**Population and Race** - In 2004 Tampa's estimated population was 321,772, making it the 14<sup>th</sup> largest of the 27 comparison cities. Tampa's land area ranked in the upper third (10<sup>th</sup> of 28) of comparison cities, while our population density was in the lower third, with only 2,700 persons per sq. mile. Tampa ranked 8<sup>th</sup> of the 28 cities for percentage of Black population and 11<sup>th</sup> 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 (9<sup>th</sup>) 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 (20<sup>th</sup>) for population 18 and under, with 25%, while comparison cities ranged from 19% to 34%.

**Poverty, Income, Unemployment, and Crime** – Tampa had the 10<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of population under poverty, with 18%, and had the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 (21<sup>st</sup>), at \$34,400. Median household income ranged from \$23,500 in Miami to \$78,700 in Plano, TX. Tampa ranked 13<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> at 10,100 and St. Petersburg 4<sup>th</sup> at 8,200. Middle ranked (14<sup>th</sup>) 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 (16<sup>th</sup>) for renter-owned households with 45%. Comparison cities ranged from 31% to 76%. We ranked in the middle third for persons per household, (19<sup>th</sup>) 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 11<sup>th</sup> with 11%. The range for comparison cities was from 58% to less than 1%. Tampa was also ranked 11<sup>th</sup> for percent of vacant housing with 8%. The range was from 2% to 17%.

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

**Tampa Demographics Comparison to 27 Cities of Similar Size Table (Page 1 of 3)**

	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
<b>Tampa,FL</b>	<b>321,772</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>
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 13 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
<b>Tampa, FL</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>34,415</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>10.8</b>
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/gf/>. \*Denotes percent of residential structures built before 1939. For further information see note 13 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
<b>Tampa, FL</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>27,446</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22.4</b>
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 13 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
<b>Tampa, FL</b>	<b>321,772</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
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 13 at end.

### Ranked Comparisons of Tampa and 27 Cities of Similar Size Table (Page 2 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.)

	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
<b>Tampa, FL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>
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 13 at end.

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

	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
<b>Tampa, FL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>
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 13 at end.

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

### City of Tampa 2000 Census Tract Map

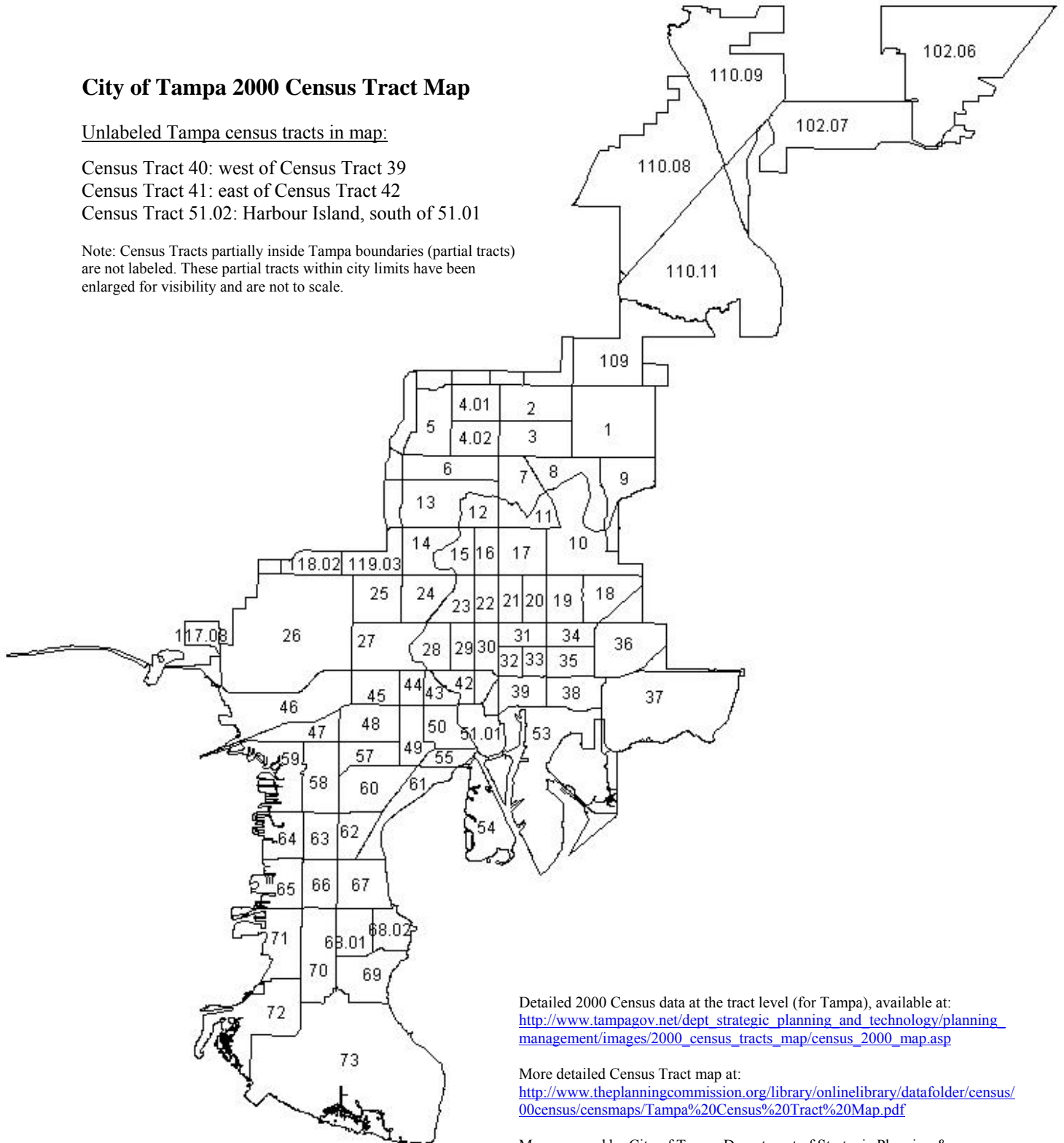
#### Unlabeled Tampa census tracts in map:

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.



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

## *Endnotes and Source Documentation*

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Source for taxable property values, revenues, and mills: City of Tampa, FY06 Annual Recommended Budget.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Source: 2005 passenger figure from Tampa International Airport Factsheet at: [http://www.tampaairport.com/about/facts/financials/hcaa\\_ann\\_rpt\\_2005.pdf](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.

<sup>8</sup> Source: The Economic Resource Impact Statement, 1 October 2001 – 30 September 2002, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Source: University of Tampa web site UT Profile, January 2006.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> **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](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.