
Miscellaneous Statistical Information



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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL INFORMATION

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Norfolk is an independent, full-service City with sole local government taxing power within its boundaries. It derives its governing authority from a charter (the "Charter"), originally adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1918, which authorizes a council-manager form of government. The members are elected to office under a ward-based system, with two members elected from Citywide super wards. Beginning July 1, 2006, as a result of a charter change approved by the Virginia General Assembly, Norfolk swore in the first mayor elected at large. Prior to that time, the mayor was appointed by the City Council. Among the City officials currently appointed by the City Council are the City Manager, who serves as the administrative head of the municipal government. The City Manager carries out the City's policies, directs business procedures and appoints, with the power to remove the heads of departments and other employees of the City except those otherwise specifically covered by statutory provisions. The City Council also appoints certain boards, commissions and authorities of the City.

The City provides a full range of services including: police protection; fire and paramedical services; public health and social services; planning and zoning management; neighborhood preservation and code enforcement; environmental storm water management; local street maintenance; traffic control; design and construction of city buildings and infrastructure; parks and cemeteries operations and maintenance; recreation and library services; solid waste disposal and recycling; general administrative services; water and wastewater utilities; and construction and operation of parking facilities. The City budget allocates State and Federal pass through funds for education, public health, and other programs. The City is financially accountable for a legally separate school district and the Norfolk Community Services Board (City Council appoints the board members).

GEOGRAPHY

Norfolk lies at the mouth of the James and Elizabeth Rivers and the Chesapeake Bay and is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and the cities of Virginia Beach, Portsmouth and Chesapeake. It has seven miles of Chesapeake Bay beachfront and a total of 144 miles of shoreline along the lakes, rivers and the Bay.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Norfolk was established as a town in 1682, as a borough in 1736 and incorporated as a city in 1845. Norfolk is a City of some 235,000 residents and more than 100 diverse neighborhoods. It is the cultural, educational, business and medical center of Hampton Roads, hosts the region's international airport and is one of the busiest international ports on the East Coast of the United States.

The City is home to the world's largest naval complex, with headquarters for Commander in Chief of U.S. Atlantic Command, NATO Supreme Allied Command Atlantic, Commander in Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet and other major naval commands. According to information released by the U.S. Navy in October, 2009, the Navy's direct economic impact on the region rose by more than \$765 million, from approximately \$13.9 billion in fiscal year 2007 to more than \$14.6 billion in fiscal year 2008. Approximately 84,000 active-duty Navy military personnel were in Hampton Roads in 2008, of which approximately 66 percent were assigned

to Norfolk. In addition, there were approximately 31,000 Navy civilian employees in Hampton Roads, of which 52 percent were located in Norfolk in fiscal year 2008.

The City also serves as a gateway between world commerce centers and the industrial heartland of the United States. With one of the world's largest natural deep-water harbors and a temperate climate, the City hosts the Norfolk International Terminals (NIT), one of the largest general cargo ports on the east coast. Over 17.5 million tons of cargo was shipped from the region's three main marine cargo terminals in 2008, a decrease of 1.7 percent. The port will continue to be attractive to shippers in 2010 when Norfolk Southern, a major Fortune 500 company headquartered in Norfolk, completes its \$313 million Heartland Corridor project which will reduce more than 200 miles off existing routes to the Midwest. A 2008 study by the College of William and Mary's Mason School of Business estimated the port's economic impact in Hampton Roads to be \$12.3 billion in business revenue plus \$4.8 billion in compensation paid to approximately 100,000 workers. With containerized cargo expected to triple in the next 20 years, a 300-acre expansion scheduled for 2012 will make the port the largest intermodal center in the country. The port's economic impact comes from port operations and companies that utilize the port.

Economic development initiatives are focused on the attraction, expansion and retention of businesses that play to the city's strengths, maritime, higher education, medical and research facilities, neighborhood and community revitalization and commercial corridor development. Under the City's plan to promote the highest and best use for scarce land, property assessed values increased 244 percent in the past decade with commercial growth of 8.42% since 2008. The impact was felt throughout the City, with a citywide increase in property valuations of 2.59 percent. In July 2009, the assessed value of 56,580 residential parcels was \$13.125 billion, an increase of \$85,839,400 over July 2008.

The City is undergoing a successful renewal, including new office, retail, entertainment and hotel construction downtown, new residential development along the rivers and bay front, and revitalization projects in many of its neighborhoods. Norfolk will soon be the home of a new Light Rail system, a new state-of-the-art main library and new consolidated courthouse complex.

City Facts

Total square miles: 65.98

Population estimate (2009): 237,764

Median household income (2008): \$40,416

Average sales price for existing homes (2009): \$197,300

Average sales price for new homes (2009): \$309,300

Annual increase in overall home sales (2009): 1.6%

Percentage of non-taxable property (2009): 33%

Number of active duty military (FY 2008): 56,001

Number of public elementary schools: 35

Number of public middle schools: 9

Number of public high schools: 5

Number of other public school facilities: 7

Number of parks:

- Two festival parks (Specially designated parks which are permitted and can support festivals and comply with ABC Board regulations);
- Six community parks (10 acres in size or larger, which support a variety of both active and passive activities);
- 37 neighborhood active parks (usually 10 acres or less, that provide some type of recreational component for active play);
- 27 neighborhood passive parks (usually 10 acres or less, with no active play component or equipment)
- 12 dog parks

Number of community centers: 20

Number of public pools: 4

Number of libraries: 12 branches and one bookmobile

Number of major venues for public performances: 7

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Table 1: Assessed Valuations of Taxable Property 2000-2009 (In thousands)

Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Other Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value
2000	\$8,098,113	\$1,023,626	\$203,300	\$9,325,039
2001	\$8,458,281	\$1,040,929	\$228,874	\$9,728,084
2002	\$8,882,064	\$1,102,983	\$219,845	\$10,204,892
2003	\$9,356,760	\$1,085,027	\$300,481	\$10,742,268
2004	\$10,029,639	\$1,170,117	\$283,544	\$11,483,300
2005	\$10,960,812	\$1,167,673	\$310,519	\$12,439,004
2006	\$12,691,527	\$1,324,320	\$316,471	\$14,332,318
2007	\$15,607,512	\$1,375,798	\$322,971	\$17,306,281
2008	\$18,401,851	\$2,503,662	\$322,195	\$21,227,708
2009	\$19,395,789	\$2,031,277	\$266,709	\$21,693,775

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS

Table 2: Principal Property Taxpayers in 2009

Rank	Taxpayer	Real Property Taxable Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Assessed Value
1	Virginia Power Co.	\$213,915,347	1.10%
2	MacArthur Shopping Center LLC (Taubman Co.)	\$173,032,800	0.89%
3	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	\$127,474,415	0.66%
4	Norfolk Southern Corporation	\$101,237,252	0.52%
5	Bank of America	\$91,022,200	0.47%
6	Ford Motor Company	\$81,588,900	0.42%
7	Military Circle Ltd. Partnership	\$66,464,200	0.34%
8	Cox Virginia Telecom	\$62,969,166	0.32%
9	Dominion Tower Ltd. Partnership	\$59,223,100	0.31%
10	North Pines Associates	\$51,557,000	0.27%

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Table 3: Principal Non-Governmental Employers in 2010

Company	Number of Employees	Product/Service
10,000+		
Sentara Healthcare		Health Care
2,500 – 9,999		
Bank of America		Banking & credit card service center
Dominion Enterprises (Trader Publishing)		Trade publications; online marketing; internet services
1,500 – 2,499		
BAE Systems Norfolk Ship Repair (Norshipco)		Shipbuilding & repair
PRA, Inc. (Portfolio Recovery Associates)		Financial Recovery Services
Children's Health System (CHKD)		Children's hospital; healthcare services & research
FHC Health Systems (Value Options Inc.)		Healthcare provider support/health insurance
Eastern Virginia Medical School		University (Private)
500 – 999		
BB&T		Commercial Banking
Capital Group, Inc. (American Funds Group)		Financial & investment planning services
CMA-CGM America, Inc.		Logistics; shipping services; port operations
CooperVision Eyecare, Inc. (dba Biocompatibles Eyecare)		Contact lenses; vision correction devices

Company	Number of Employees	Product/Service
Dominion Virginia Power		Public Utility
Suntrust Bank, Inc.		Commercial Banking
The American Red Cross		Individual & family services; emergency assistance
Unidyne LLC		Engineering; government contracting; instruments
Wachovia Corporation		Commercial Banking

Source: Hampton Roads Economic Development Alliance

POPULATION AND AGE

As shown in Table 4, the population of the City has declined since 1970, a fact which can be attributed in part to the clearance and redevelopment of blighted areas and to a reduction in the birth rate. The 2008 American Community Survey puts the population at 234,200, which is essentially level from the 2000 Census. Norfolk is the second most populous city in Virginia.

Table 4: Population Trend Comparison, 1960-2008

Year	City of Norfolk	Hampton Roads			U.S.
		MSA	State of Virginia		
1960	305,872	881,600	3,954,429	179,323,175	
1970	307,951	1,058,764	4,468,479	203,211,926	
1980	266,979	1,160,311	5,346,279	226,504,825	
1990	261,250	1,430,974	6,189,197	249,632,692	
2000	234,403	1,569,541	7,078,515	281,421,906	
2008	234,220	1,657,534	7,769,089	304,059,728	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey, 2008; Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia for the 1970 and 1980 MSA population.

Table 5: Population Distribution by Age, 1960-2008

Year	Population	% Under 20	% 20 to 64	% 65 and over	Median Age
1960	305,872	39.8%	54.5%	5.7%	N/A
1970	307,951	35.4%	57.8%	6.8%	N/A
1980	266,979	30.7%	60.1%	9.2%	N/A
1990	261,229	28.2%	61.5%	10.5%	N/A
2000	234,403	28.6%	60.5%	10.9%	29.6
2008	234,220	29.7%	60.2%	10.1%	29.6

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey, 2008

STUDENT POPULATION

Table 6: Norfolk Public Schools Student Population, 2000-2010

School Year	Average Daily Membership (March 31)	Percent Change
1999-2000	35,326	
2000-2001	35,000	-0.9%
2001-2002	34,702	-0.9%
2002-2003	34,349	-1.0%
2003-2004	34,030	-0.9%
2004-2005	33,708	-0.9%
2005-2006	33,472	-0.7%
2006-2007	32,929	-1.6%
2007-2008	32,213	-2.2%
2008-2009	31,639	-1.8%
2009-2010	31,176	-1.5%

Source: Norfolk Public Schools; Virginia Department of Education

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 7: Education Attainment for Persons 25 and over (2008)

Educational Attainment (2008)	Number	Percent
Persons 25 and over	134,389	100.0%
High school graduate (or higher)	111,438	82.9%
College degree (or higher)	33,722	25.1%
Graduate degree	15,827	11.8%

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008

INCOME

Table 8: Per Capita Personal Income Comparisons, 2000-2008

Year	Hampton Roads			
	City of Norfolk	MSA	State of Virginia	U.S.
2000	\$23,472	\$26,762	\$31,640	\$30,318
2001	\$25,542	\$28,524	\$33,249	\$31,145
2002	\$26,149	\$29,505	\$33,745	\$31,462
2003	\$27,719	\$31,053	\$34,979	\$32,271
2004	\$29,154	\$32,464	\$36,842	\$33,881
2005	\$31,159	\$34,107	\$38,892	\$35,424
2006	\$33,239	\$36,319	\$41,267	\$37,698
2007	\$34,873	\$38,135	\$43,158	\$39,392
2008	\$36,065	\$39,300	\$44,075	\$40,166

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION AVAILABILITY

Table 9: New Construction and Property Values, 2000-2009

Year	Residential Construction			Non-Residential Construction	
	Building Permits	Number of Units	Estimated Value (in thousands)	Building Permits	Estimated Value (in thousands)
2000	187	307	32,609	45	138,473
2001	186	400	35,069	35	62,046
2002	290	462	44,498	53	51,451
2003	277	324	39,979	41	32,262
2004	506	601	75,801	71	14,658
2005	560	1,191	204,391	80	80,316
2006	531	1,058	133,053	60	165,989
2007	389	491	688,476	55	81,396
2008	277	815	101,212	35	102,714
2009	217	543	36,458	38	138,131

Source: City of Norfolk Department of Planning and Community Development.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 10: Unemployment Rate Comparisons, 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City of Norfolk	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.2	8.4
Hampton Roads MSA	2.5	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	4.2	6.8
Commonwealth of Virginia	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.9	6.7
United States	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) series

Notes: Not seasonally adjusted; Figures represent annual averages.

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