

# **Chapter 1**

## **Key Trends and Indicators**

## KEY TRENDS AND INDICATORS

This chapter is a summary of the Greensboro City Data Book, with selected trends and indicators chosen from other chapters in the Book because of their importance in directly affecting the future growth and development of Greensboro. It is hoped that these major issues will provide glimpse into the City and its place within the Triad region, from population to finances.

The criteria for selecting a trend or an indicator to be monitored are that:

- the analysis of pertinent data result in change rates that can be tracked over time;
- the indicator or trend influences various policies;
- the indicator or trend can be measured against state and national data or regulatory standards; and/or
- the indicator or trend is a regional force that can impact Greensboro's future over the next 20 years.

The key indicators and trends chosen for inclusion in the second edition of the Greensboro Data Book simply provide a starting point from which further assessment and analysis may be meaningful and useful to the ongoing review and revision of the City's Comprehensive Plan. These indicators will be followed, with a few potential alterations, throughout the coming years in order to examine trends that are impacting the City.

### List of Key Trends and Indicators

- Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties;
- Triad Regional Retail Sales;
- Greensboro Annual Population Growth;
- Per Capita Income by Selected Areas;
- Greensboro's Unemployment Rate;
- Guilford County Employment by Sector;
- Average Sales Prices of Homes by Zip Code in Guilford County;
- Triad Regional Ozone Exceedances;
- Peak Water Capacity and Demand for Greensboro Service Area;
- Sewer Capacity and Demand for Greensboro Service Area;
- PTIA, Average Number of Flights Per Day;

- Greensboro Transit Ridership;
- White Street Landfill: Landfilled and Managed Waste,
- Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities;
- Greensboro Annual Fire Department Statistics;
- Guilford County School Enrollment and Projections;
- Guilford County Parks & Open Space\* Inventory Summary; and
- Standard & Poor's and Moody's Ratings.

## KEY TRENDS

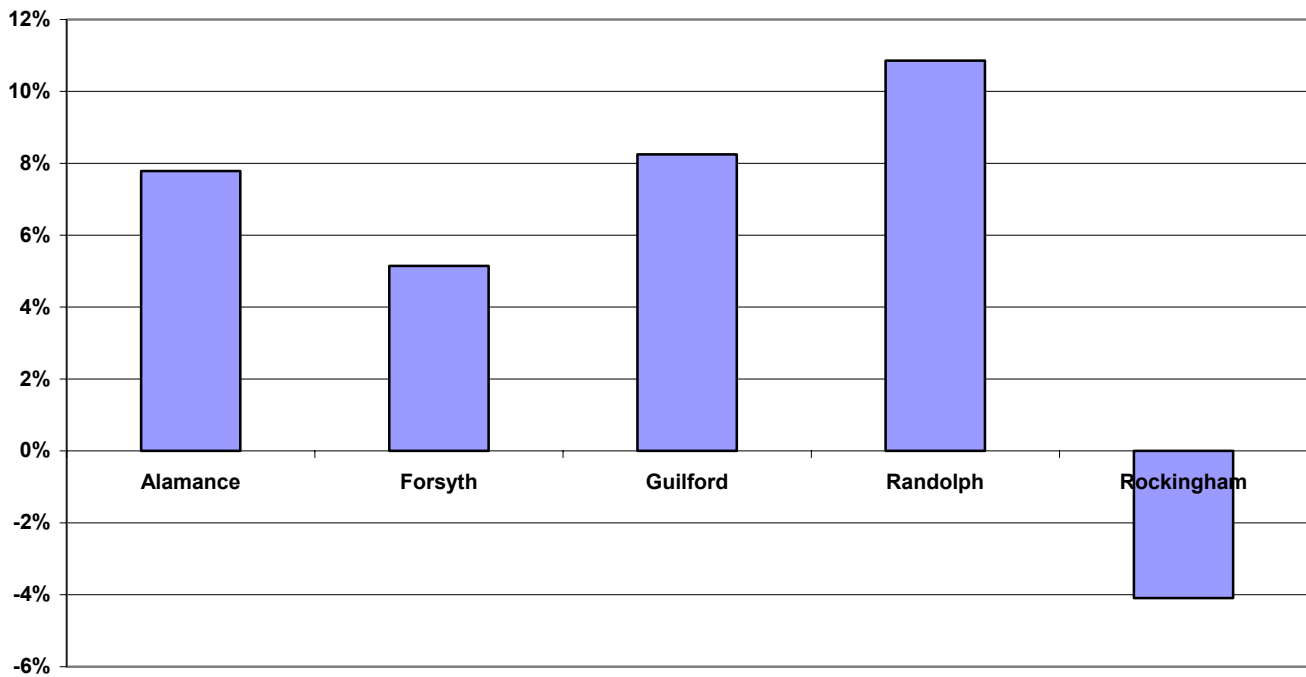
### Employment Growth Rate in the Piedmont Triad Region

- Between 1991 and 2001, employment growth numbers among Triad regional counties have been strongest in Guilford County, while Rockingham County's percentage of the employment growth over the period has dropped. Randolph County, however, has the highest percent employment growth of all regional counties.

Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties, 1991-2001				
County	1991	2001	Growth	Percent Growth
Alamance	58,170	62,700	4,530	7.8%
Forsyth	137,180	144,240	7,060	5.1%
Guilford	191,050	206,800	15,750	8.2%
Randolph	60,530	67,100	6,570	10.9%
Rockingham	42,980	41,220	-1,760	-4.1%
Regional Total	489,910	522,060	32,150	6.6%

Source: NCEC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1991 & 2001. 2001 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2001.

**Percent Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties, 1991-2001**



Source: NCEC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1991 & 2001. 2001 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2001. 2002.

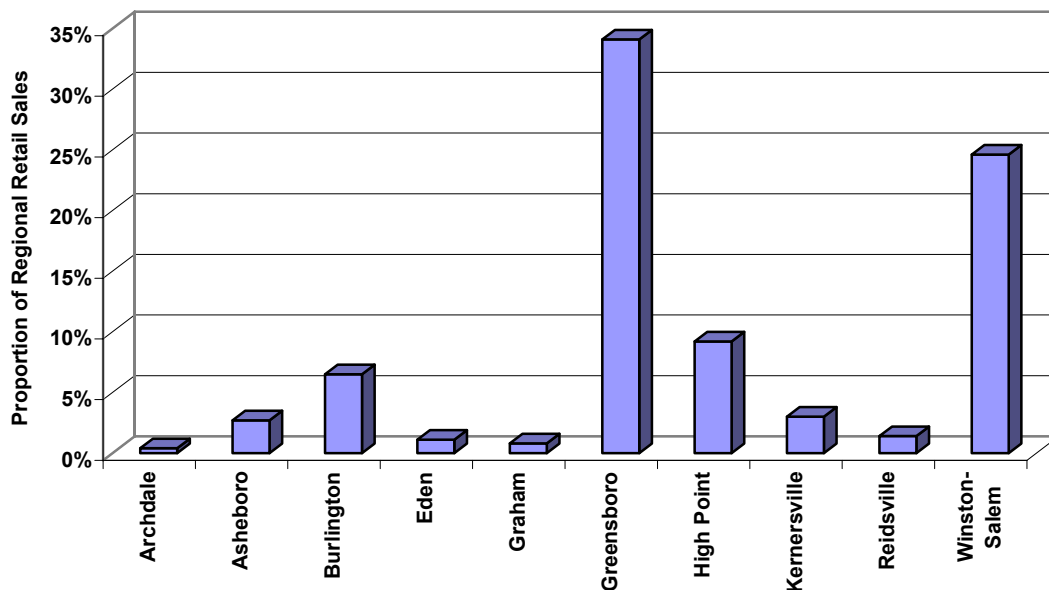
## Greensboro's Percentage Share of Retail Sales in the Piedmont Triad

- The City of Greensboro accounted for over a third of all retail sales within the five-county Triad region for the period 2001-2002. Annual retail sales per capita in Greensboro were the highest among all other cities in the region at 34.1 percent. Winston-Salem followed at 24.6 percent. Among the regional counties, Guilford had the highest proportion of retail sales at 49.1 percent.

Triad Regional Retail Sales, 2001-2002				
Regional Municipalities*	Gross Retail Sales	Annual Retail Sales per Capita**	Proportion of the Population Within the Region	Proportion of Retail Sales within the Region
Archdale	74,849,191	\$8,195	0.8%	0.4%
Asheboro	466,457,782	\$21,233	2.0%	2.7%
Burlington	1,134,581,171	\$24,812	4.2%	6.5%
Eden	193,150,471	\$12,149	1.5%	1.1%
Graham	145,482,916	\$11,107	1.2%	0.8%
Greensboro	5,929,164,086	\$26,315	20.6%	34.1%
High Point	1,602,530,770	\$18,528	7.9%	9.2%
Kernersville	520,882,673	\$26,904	1.8%	3.0%
Reidsville	235,206,816	\$16,247	1.3%	1.4%
Winston-Salem	4,277,867,209	\$22,682	17.3%	24.6%
Regional Counties				
Alamance	1,628,026,658	\$12,186	12.2%	9.4%
Forsyth	5,487,579,451	\$17,683	28.4%	31.5%
Guilford	8,545,991,986	\$20,154	38.8%	49.1%
Randolph	1,039,610,177	\$7,868	12.1%	6.0%
Rockingham	699,748,443	\$7,622	8.4%	4.0%
Regional Totals	17,400,956,715	\$15,936	100.0%	100.0%

Source: NC Dept. of Revenue, State Sales & Use Tax Reports, July 2001-June 2002. \*Only towns of 10,000+ people. \*\*Total gross retail sales divided by population.

Triad Regional Retail Sales by Municipality, 2001-2002



Source: NC Department of Revenue, Sales Tax Division. State Sales & Use Tax Reports, 2001-2002. Notes: Total gross retail sales divided by population, only towns of 10,000+ people included.

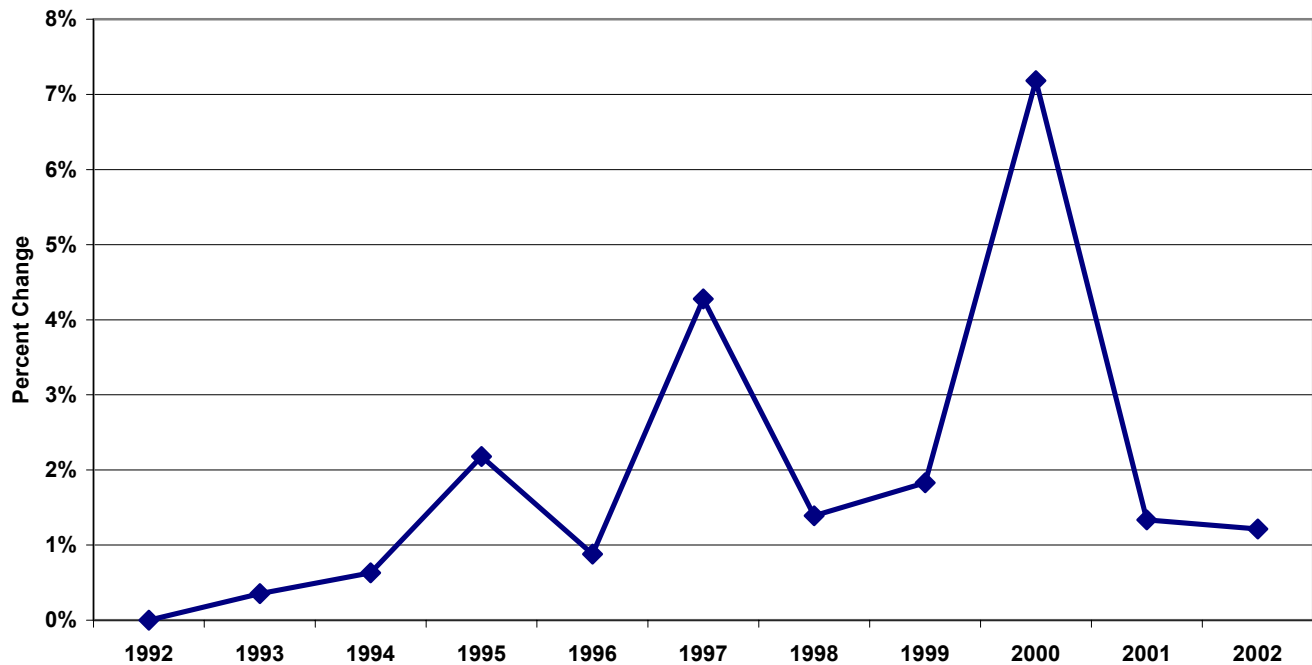
## Greensboro Population Growth

- Between 2000 and 2002, the population of the City of Greensboro is estimated to have grown from 223,891 to 229,634 people. According to the Greensboro Planning Department and the United States Census Bureau, Greensboro's population has increased every year from 1992 to 2002. In 1995, there was a population increase of an estimated 2.2 percent and in 1997, there was an estimated 4.3 percent rise. In 2000, the population gained over 15,000 persons (7.2 percent), based on the 1999 estimate. Much of Greensboro's population growth over the decade was the result of annexation (16,401 people), although this was one of the region's lower levels of annexation, something also true of the period from 2000-2002.

Year	Population*	Numeric Change	Percent Annual Change
1992	186,392	NA	NA
1993	187,050	658	0.4%
1994	188,228	1,178	0.6%
1995	192,330	4,102	2.2%
1996	194,020	1,690	0.9%
1997	202,321	8,301	4.3%
1998	205,132	2,811	1.4%
1999	208,887	3,755	1.8%
2000	223,891	15,004	7.2%
2001	226,880	2,989	1.3%
2002	229,634	2,754	1.2%

Source: \*Greensboro Planning Department estimates; 2000 population from 2000 Census of Population & Housing. 2002.

**Greensboro Annual Population Change, 1992-2002**



Source: Greensboro Planning Department population estimates, 2000 population from 2000 Census of Population & Housing.

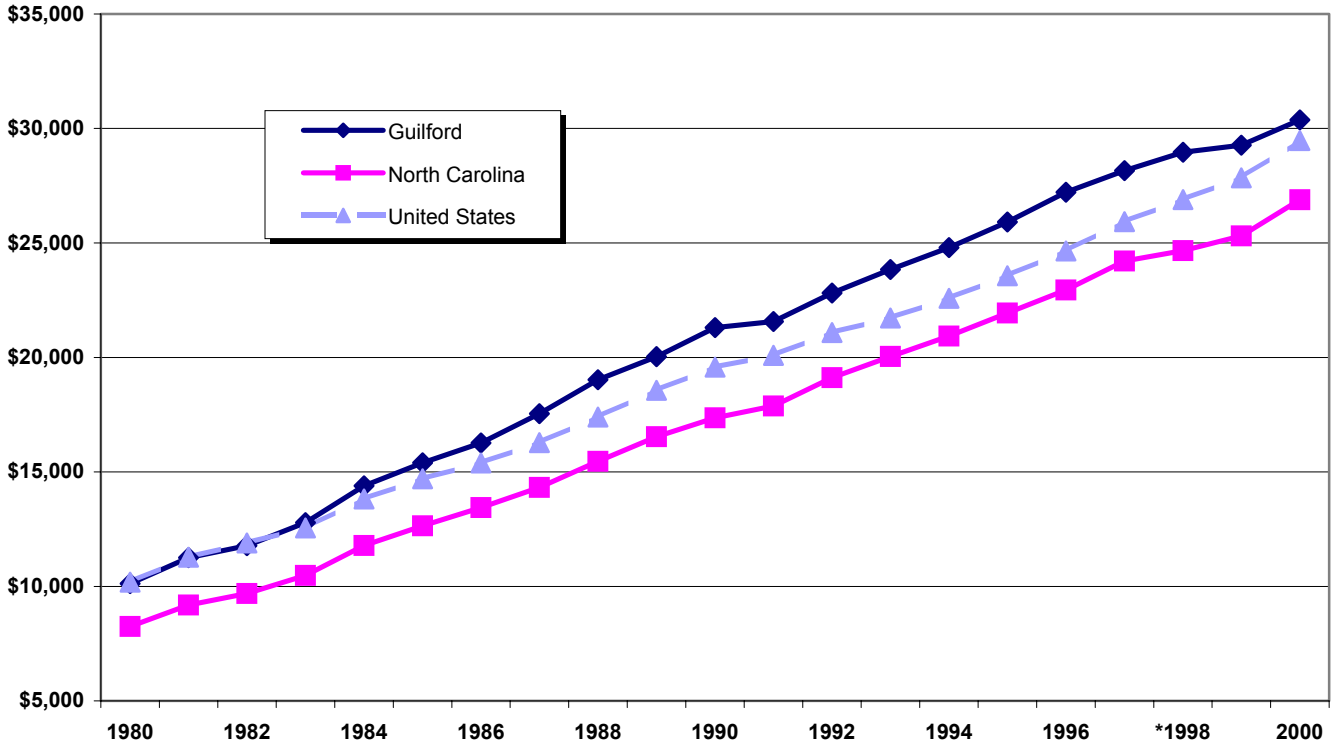
Per-Capita Income in Greensboro (Ratio of Total Income to Population)

- Guilford County's per-capita income, when compared to selected areas for 1998, was lower (\$29,229) than that of Forsyth (\$31,304), Mecklenburg (\$35,245), and Wake (\$33,780). Guilford County's per-capita income was higher than the remainder of the comparison areas of Alamance, Durham, Randolph, Rockingham, North Carolina, and the United States. Per-capita income will be the true measure of how the community endures this transition. Unemployment, median family income, wage rates, and population all influence per capita income.

Year	Per Capita Income by Selected Areas, 1980-2000											
	Selected Comparison Counties										Other Comparisons	
	Alamance	Durham	Forsyth	Guilford	Mecklenburg	Randolph	Rockingham	Wake	North Carolina	United States		
1980	\$8,792	\$9,663	\$10,521	\$10,121	\$10,455	\$7,996	\$8,348	\$10,468	\$8,247	\$10,183		
1981	\$9,811	\$10,695	\$11,782	\$11,255	\$11,668	\$8,871	\$9,226	\$11,494	\$9,184	\$11,280		
1982	\$10,372	\$11,549	\$12,445	\$11,778	\$12,355	\$9,425	\$9,624	\$12,407	\$9,690	\$11,901		
1983	\$11,181	\$12,478	\$13,328	\$12,786	\$13,342	\$10,164	\$10,392	\$13,678	\$10,480	\$12,554		
1984	\$12,381	\$14,018	\$14,872	\$14,396	\$15,003	\$11,249	\$11,323	\$15,429	\$11,788	\$13,824		
1985	\$13,161	\$15,404	\$16,075	\$15,401	\$16,430	\$12,182	\$11,880	\$17,058	\$12,649	\$14,705		
1986	\$14,113	\$16,072	\$16,983	\$16,266	\$17,483	\$13,168	\$12,312	\$18,089	\$13,444	\$15,397		
1987	\$14,831	\$16,959	\$18,281	\$17,544	\$18,941	\$13,744	\$13,219	\$19,305	\$14,325	\$16,284		
1988	\$15,902	\$18,262	\$20,072	\$19,028	\$20,500	\$14,729	\$14,013	\$20,601	\$15,461	\$17,403		
1989	\$17,048	\$19,543	\$21,397	\$20,033	\$21,604	\$15,596	\$14,885	\$21,874	\$16,539	\$18,566		
1990	\$17,574	\$20,272	\$22,218	\$21,302	\$23,297	\$15,987	\$15,521	\$22,488	\$17,367	\$19,584		
1991	\$18,002	\$20,872	\$22,574	\$21,568	\$23,526	\$16,161	\$16,191	\$23,102	\$17,879	\$20,089		
1992	\$18,903	\$22,626	\$23,806	\$22,812	\$25,128	\$17,464	\$16,801	\$24,521	\$19,120	\$21,082		
1993	\$19,891	\$23,383	\$24,759	\$23,835	\$26,438	\$18,495	\$17,710	\$25,691	\$20,042	\$21,718		
1994	\$20,839	\$23,964	\$25,569	\$24,797	\$27,888	\$19,533	\$18,465	\$26,686	\$20,931	\$22,581		
1995	\$21,942	\$24,980	\$27,212	\$25,916	\$29,685	\$20,182	\$19,010	\$27,996	\$21,938	\$23,562		
1996	\$22,755	\$26,154	\$28,243	\$27,212	\$31,363	\$20,897	\$19,498	\$29,332	\$22,940	\$24,651		
1997	\$23,960	\$27,770	\$29,465	\$28,160	\$32,988	\$21,721	\$20,374	\$31,792	\$24,210	\$25,924		
1998	\$24,138	\$27,730	\$29,859	\$28,963	\$34,024	\$21,821	\$20,581	\$32,142	\$24,661	\$26,893		
1999	\$24,949	\$28,695	\$30,203	\$29,268	\$35,513	\$22,606	\$21,065	\$33,690	\$25,302	\$27,843		
2000	\$25,832	\$29,739	\$32,291	\$30,372	\$37,737	\$23,548	\$21,989	\$36,581	\$26,882	\$29,469		

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, release date May, 2002.

Per Capita Income by Selected Areas, 1980-2000



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, release date May, 2002.

Unemployment Rate in Greensboro (Percent of Unemployment in the Civilian Work Force)

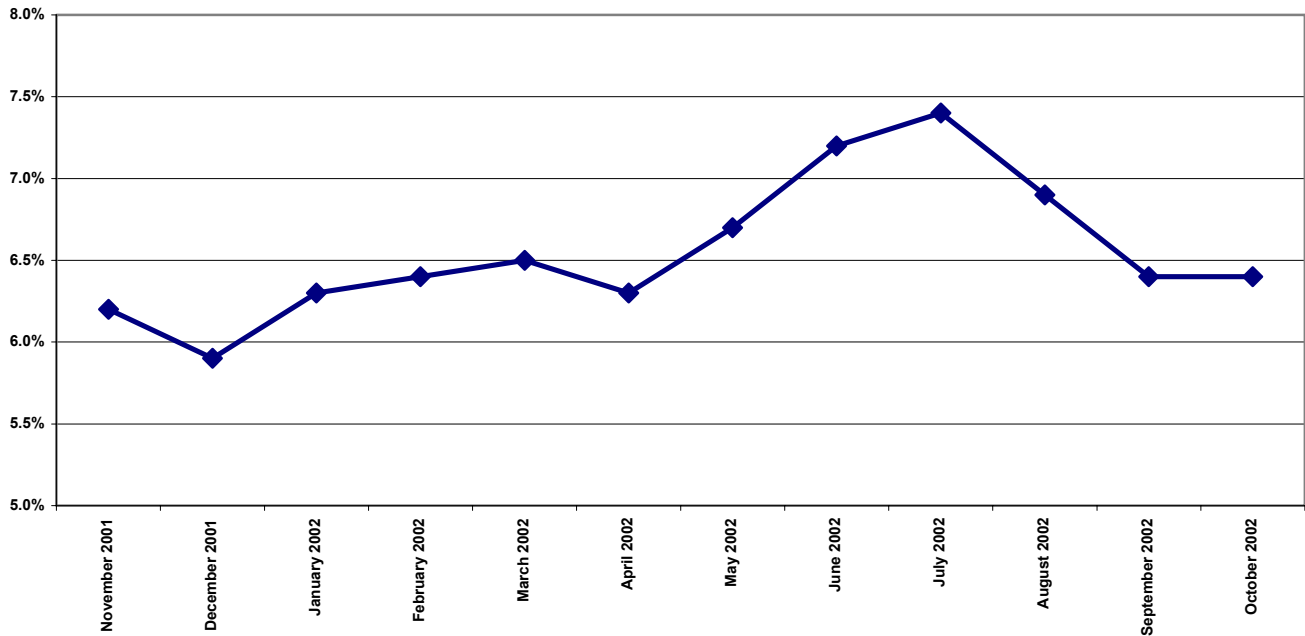
- Geographically, 2000 unemployment rates were greatest in census tracts located on the east side of Greensboro. Average annual unemployment rates for Greensboro increased between 1995 and 2001, from 3.8 percent to 4.7 percent. However, more recent data revealed that unemployment in Greensboro went from 6.2 percent in November 2001 to 6.4 percent in October 2002.

Greensboro Unemployment Rate, November 2001-October 2002	
Date	Unemployment Rate
November 2001	6.2%
December 2001	5.9%
January 2002	6.3%
February 2002	6.4%
March 2002	6.5%
April 2002	6.3%
May 2002	6.7%
June 2002	7.2%
July 2002	7.4%
August 2002	6.9%
September 2002	6.4%
October 2002	6.4%

Source: NCESC, NC Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2001-2002.



Greensboro Unemployment Rate, November 2001-October 2002



Source: NCESC, NC Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2001-2002.

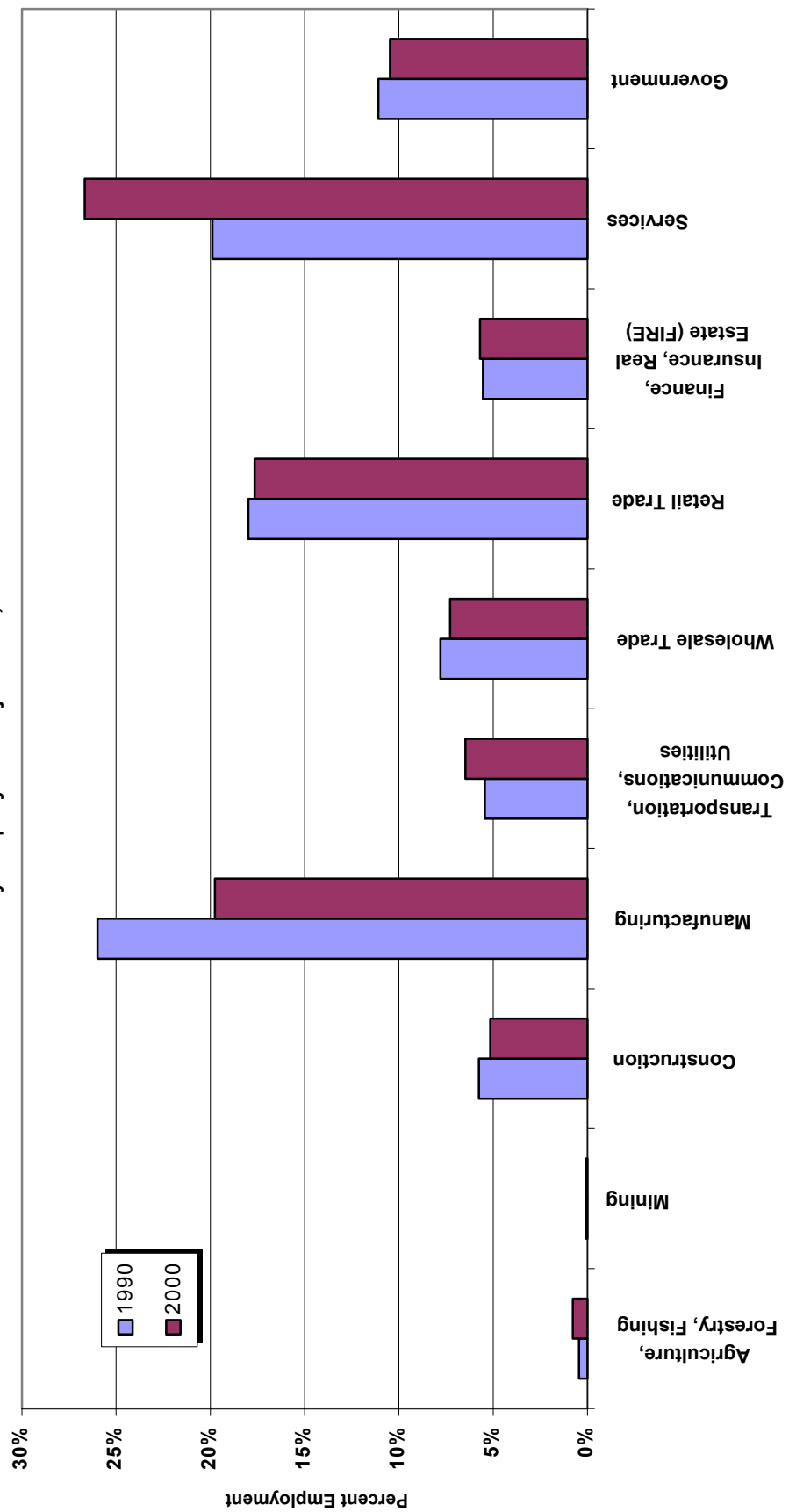
### Guilford County Employment Growth by Sector

- For the period 1990-2000, the service sector has replaced the manufacturing sector as the largest employer in Guilford County. In 2000, the service sector constituted 26.7 percent of the County's employment, up from its previous 19.9 percent share in 1990, while manufacturing declined from 26 percent to 19.8 percent.

Guilford County Employment by Sector, 1990 and 2000						
Sector	1990 Employment		2000 Employment		Change, 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,006	0.4%	2,165	0.8%	1,159	0.4%
Mining	126	0.1%	202	0.1%	76	0.0%
Construction	12,969	5.8%	14,408	5.2%	1,439	-0.6%
Manufacturing	58,507	26.0%	55,205	19.8%	-3,302	-6.2%
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	12,269	5.4%	18,080	6.5%	5,811	1.1%
Wholesale Trade	17,557	7.8%	20,363	7.3%	2,806	-0.5%
Retail Trade	40,513	18.0%	49,320	17.7%	8,807	-0.3%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (FIRE)	12,479	5.5%	15,923	5.7%	3,444	0.2%
Services	44,802	19.9%	74,470	26.7%	29,668	6.8%
Government	24,980	11.1%	29,252	10.5%	4,272	-0.6%

Source: NCESC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1990-2000. 2000 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2000.

Guilford County Employment by Sector, 1990 & 2000



Source: NCESC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1990-2000. 2000 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2000.

Average Sales Price of Single Family Housing Units in the Greensboro Regional Market Area

- In Greensboro, zip code 27401 in the Southeast had the lowest sales price of homes in 2002 (\$93,188). However, when compared countywide, zip code 27260 in High Point had the lowest average sales price (\$50,083). The Lake Jeanette area (27455) had the highest average sales prices within Greensboro (\$237,761), as compared to the highest average sales price in Northwest Guilford County, which was Summerfield (\$318,432), zip code 27358.

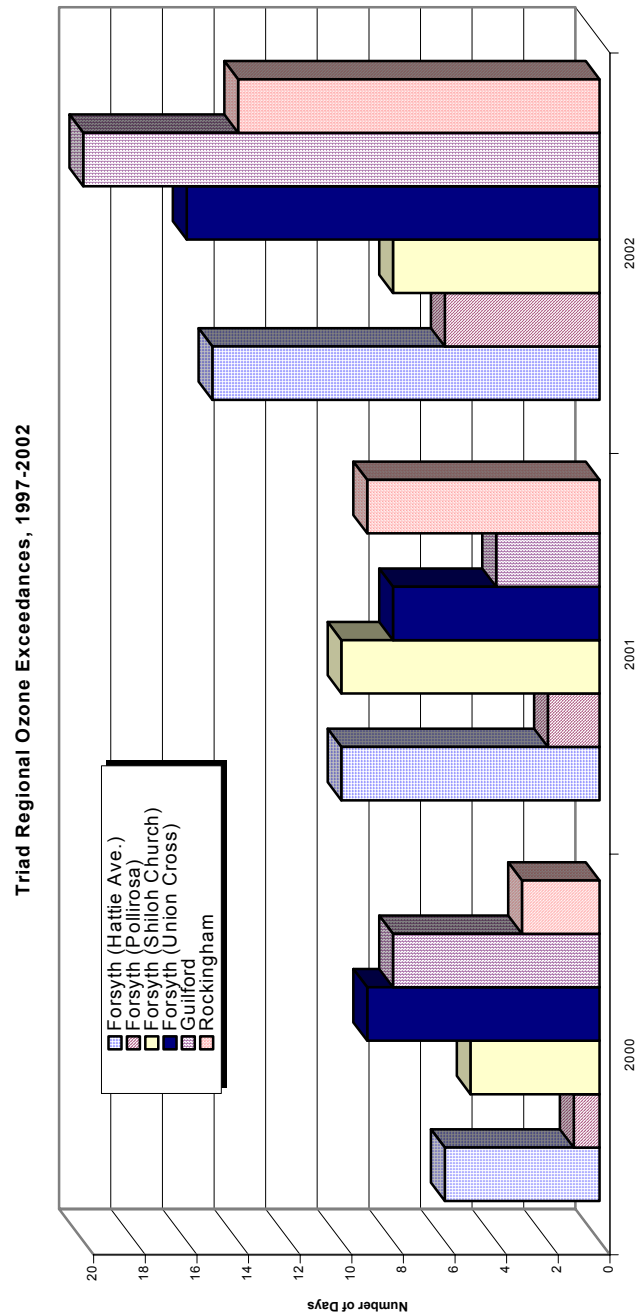
Average Sales Prices of Homes by Zip Code in Guilford County*, 2002		
Zip Code	Community	Price
27214	Browns Summit	\$150,739
27260	High Point	\$50,083
27262	High Point	\$118,024
27263	High Point / Archdale	\$77,357
27265	High Point	\$161,627
27282	Jamestown	\$182,442
27301	McLeansville	\$143,546
27310	Oak Ridge	\$290,963
27313	Pleasant Garden	\$163,170
27357	Stokesdale	\$176,639
27358	Summerfield	\$318,432
27377	Whitsett	\$249,695
27401	Greensboro	\$93,188
27403	Greensboro	\$133,325
27405	Greensboro	\$97,718
27406	Greensboro	\$114,824
27407	Greensboro	\$143,303
27408	Greensboro	\$226,013
27409	Greensboro	\$121,229
27410	Greensboro	\$190,377
27455	Greensboro	\$237,761
Guilford County Average		\$163,831
Source: Greensboro Regional Realtors Association, 2002. *Zip codes with 25 or more home sales Jan 1, 2002-Sept 30, 2002.		

## Annual Regional Ozone Exceedances Based Upon Federal Standards

- Ozone measurements are taken between April and October every year. In 2000, the Triad listed more than 30 “code orange” ozone days. From 1998 through 2000, the month with the highest number of exceedances in the Triad region was August, generally the hottest month of the year.

Triad Regional Ozone Exceedances, 1997-2002			
Site	County	Year	Annual Exceedances
Hattie Ave.	Forsyth	1997	9
		1998	15
		1999	16
		2000	6
		2001	10
		2002	15
Pollirosa	Forsyth	1997	1
		1998	6
		1999	3
		2000	1
		2001	2
		2002	6
Shiloh Church	Forsyth	1997	1
		1998	9
		1999	6
		2000	5
		2001	10
		2002	8
Union Cross	Forsyth	1997	12
		1998	18
		1999	11
		2000	9
		2001	8
		2002	16
McLeansville	Guilford	1997	3
		1998	18
		1999	18
		2000	8
		2001	4
		2002	20
Bethany	Rockingham	1997	11
		1998	5
		1999	2
		2000	3
		2001	9
		2002	14

Source: NC Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources, Div. of Air Quality, 2000.



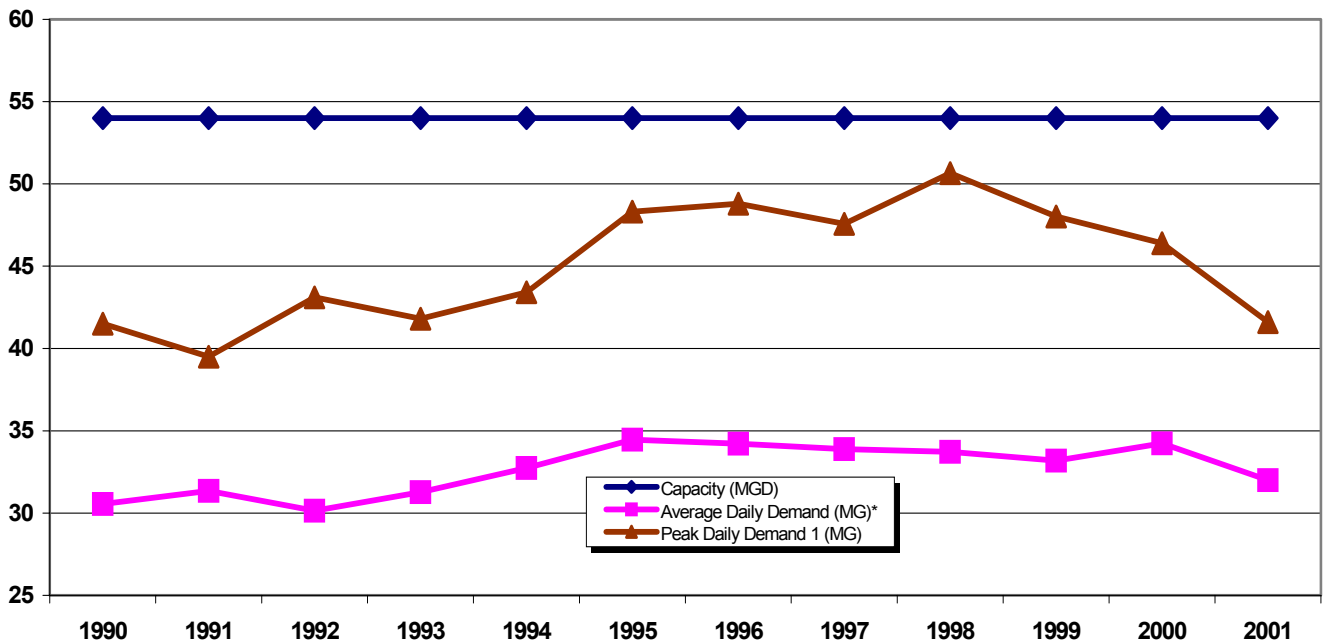
Annual Ratio of Water Demand (Daily Average) to Capacity for the Greensboro Service Area

- Average daily demand for water between 1990 and 2001 has been 32.55 mgd. The 30-year safe yield is 36 mgd. Peak daily demand for the period ranged from a high in 1998 of 50.65 to a low of 39.50 in 1991.

Year	Capacity (MGD)	Average Daily Demand (MG)*	Peak Daily Demand 1 (MG)
1990	54	30.55	41.51
1991	54	31.34	39.50
1992	54	30.14	43.11
1993	54	31.27	41.80
1994	54	32.74	43.42
1995	54	34.46	48.31
1996	54	34.21	48.80
1997	54	33.88	47.58
1998	54	33.72	50.65
1999	54	33.19	48.02
2000	54	34.24	46.40
2001	54	32.00	41.61
Average	54	32.65	45.06

Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2002. \*Based on Calendar Year Pumpage Report for treated water.

**Peak Water Capacity and Demand for Greensboro Service Area, 1990-2001**



Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2002. \*Based on Calendar Year Pumpage Report for treated water.

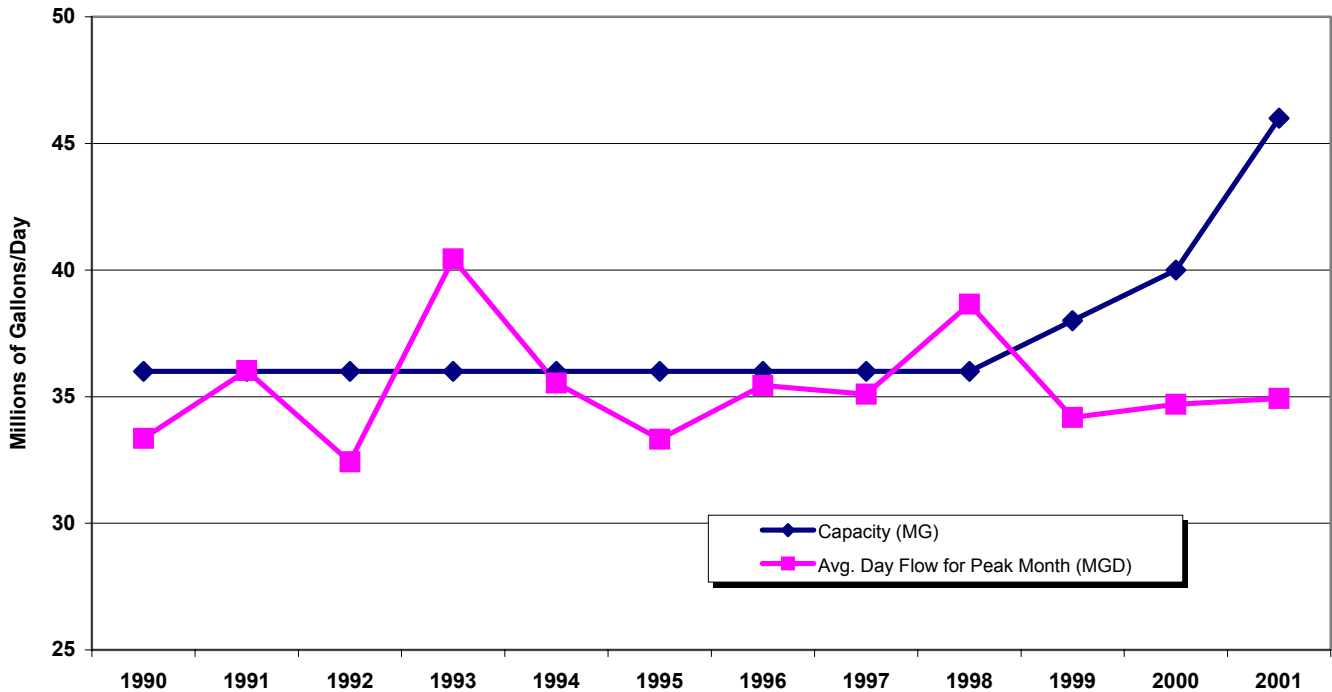
Annual Ratio of Waste Water Demand (Daily Average) to Capacity for the Greensboro Service Area

- Capacity for sewer service has increased 10 mg since 1990 to 46 mg. Sewer allocation will increase to 56 mgd in 2002.

Year	Capacity (MG)	High Flow Month	Avg. Day Flow for Peak Month (MGD)
1990	36	May	33.35
1991	36	Apr	36.03
1992	36	Apr	32.43
1993	36	Apr	40.44
1994	36	Mar	35.54
1995	36	Mar	33.32
1996	36	Jan	35.44
1997	36	Mar	35.10
1998	36	Jan	38.65
1999	38	Sep	34.18
2000	40	Feb	34.7
2001	46	Mar	34.93

Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2002.  
 Note: Sewer allocation increased to 40 MGD Capacity for 2000, and 46 MG Capacity for 2001. It will increase to 56 MGD end of 2002.

**Sewer Capacity and Demand for Greensboro Service Area**



Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2002. Note: Sewer allocation increased to 40 MGD Capacity for 2000, and 46 MG Capacity for 2001. It will increase to 56 MGD end of 2002.

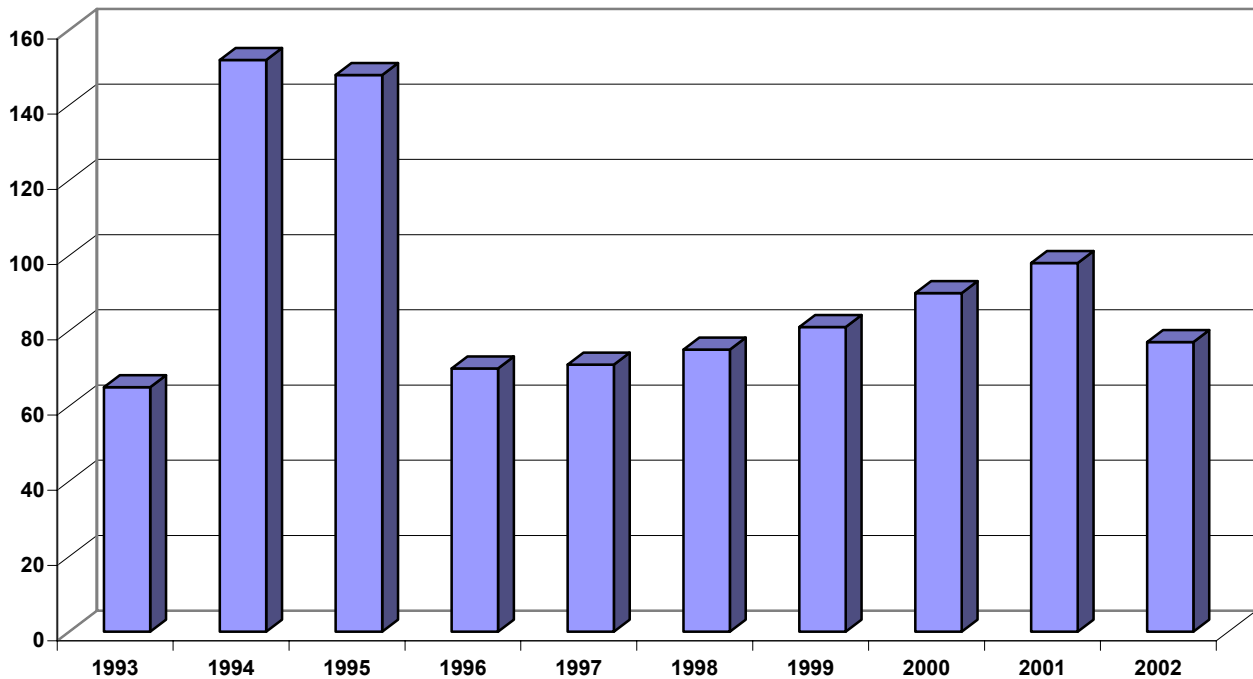
## Average Commercial Airline Daily Flights at the Piedmont Triad International Airport

- The average number of flights per day at the Piedmont Triad International Airport began with 65 in 1993 and increased steadily to the peak year of 1994 (149). Then a steady decline began until 1999, when another increase started, peaking with 98 flights per day in 2001. An average of 77 flights per day was seen in 2002. The diminishing number of flights was caused mainly by the loss of the hubs of various airlines including Continental, Tradewinds and Eastwinds, with other potentially negative effects being the ailing economy and repercussions from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Year	Average Flights
1993	65
1994	152
1995	148
1996	70
1997	71
1998	75
1999	81
2000	90
2001	98
2002	77

Source: Piedmont Triad International Airport, 2002. Data is from September of each year.

**PTIA, Numbers of Flights, 1993-2002**



Source: Piedmont Triad International Airport, 2002.

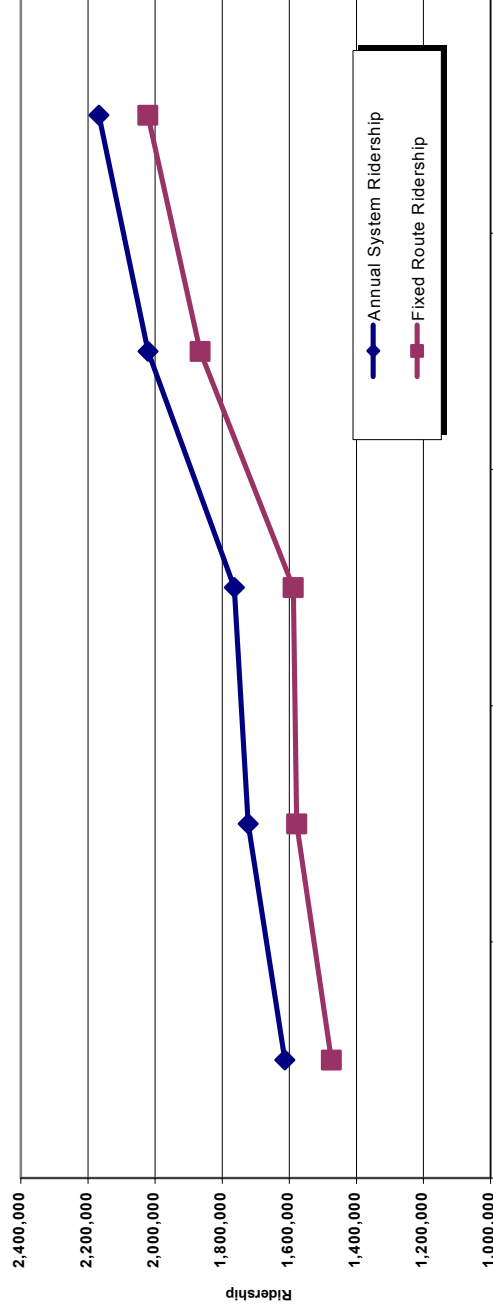
Annual Public Transit Ridership for Greensboro

- Between FY 1997-98 and FY 2001-2002, ridership on the Greensboro Transit System increased from 1,613,413 to 2,167,446 (34.3 percent). Fixed Route ridership also increased, from 1,474,339 to 2,021,645 (37.1 percent).

Greensboro Transit Ridership, 1997-2002						
Type	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	***2001-2002	
Annual System Ridership	1,613,413	1,723,079	1,763,906	2,021,074	2,167,446	
Fixed Route Hours	62,404	63,886	68,387	94,927	99,892	
Fixed Route Ridership	1,474,339	1,577,975	1,588,762	1,865,878	2,021,645	
Fixed Route Riders per Hour	23.62	24.69	23.23	19.66	20.24	
Flex Route Hours	*4,635	**14,546	12,975	7,560	8,200	
Flex Route Ridership	*15,710	**65,185	96,474	60,608	38,522	
Flex Route Riders per Hour	*3.40	**4.48	7.44	8.02	4.70	
Demand Response Hours (SCAT)	39,871	26,804	30,715	36,484	40,722	
Demand Response Ridership (SCAT)	123,364	79,919	78,670	94,588	107,279	
Demand Response Riders per Hour (SCAT)	3.09	2.98	2.56	2.59	2.63	

Source: Greensboro Transit Dept., 2000. \*Career Express for the entire FY & TAG & lateline for 2 months of FY. \*\*Career Express & Lateline are for the entire FY & TAG is for 6 months of FY. \*\*\*Projected for June 2002 (real numbers through May 30, 2002).

Greensboro Transit Ridership, 1997-2002



Source: Greensboro Transportation Dept. \*Career Express for the entire FY & TAG and lateline for 2 months of FY. \*\*Career Express & Lateline the entire FY & TAG 6 months of FY. \*\*\*Projected for June 2002 (real numbers through May 30, 2002).



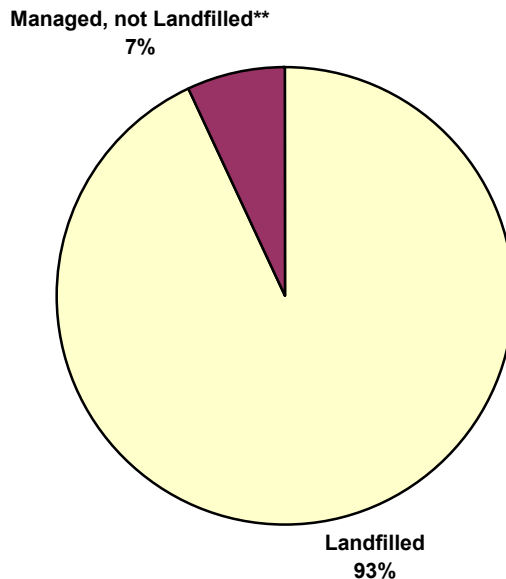
Annual Increase in the Amount of Solid Waste Tonnage Being Managed or Recycled

- The amount of managed waste between FY 1997-1998 and FY 2000-2001 decreased by 9,789 tons, a change of 18.9 percent as a portion of total waste tonnage overall. Recycled waste was up 6,364 tons, a change of 25.2 percent, yard waste was down by 16,264 tons, a 62.9 percent change, and there was an increase in the amount of white goods by 112 tons, a change of 15.1 percent.

White Street Landfill: Landfilled and Managed Waste 1997-1998 to 2000-2001								
Waste Type	Waste Quantity in Tons (Public and Private)							
	1997-98	Percent	1998-99	Percent	1999-00	Percent	2000-01	Percent
<b>Landfilled</b>								
Municipal Solid Waste	261,027	58.3%	250,375	56.5%	275,061	45.2%	269,228	44.4%
Construction & Demolition Waste	29,319	6.6%	45,292	10.2%	140,184	23.0%	162,592	26.8%
Land Clearing & Inert Debris*	105,228	23.5%	89,517	20.2%	134,317	22.1%	132,419	21.8%
Subtotal	395,574	88.4%	385,184	86.9%	549,562	90.3%	564,240	93.1%
<b>Managed, not Landfilled**</b>								
Recycled	25,188	5.6%	27,746	6.3%	31,538	5.2%	31,552	5.2%
Yardwaste***	25,845	5.8%	29,604	6.7%	27,001	4.4%	9,581	1.6%
White Goods	741	0.2%	652	0.1%	675	0.1%	853	0.1%
Subtotal	51,774	11.6%	58,002	13.1%	59,214	9.7%	41,985	6.9%
TOTAL	447,348	100.0%	443,186	100.0%	608,776	100.0%	606,225	100.0%

Source: City of Greensboro Solid Waste Annual Report, June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. \*SWM yard waste is included in 2000-01. \*\*Collected by the City of Greensboro, but not disposed of at the White Street Landfill. \*\*\*Yard waste brought in by private haulers in 2000-01.

**White Street Landfill, Landfilled vs. Managed Waste, 2000-01**



Source: City of Greensboro Solid Waste Annual Report, June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. \*\*Collected by the City of Greensboro, but not disposed of at the White Street Landfill.

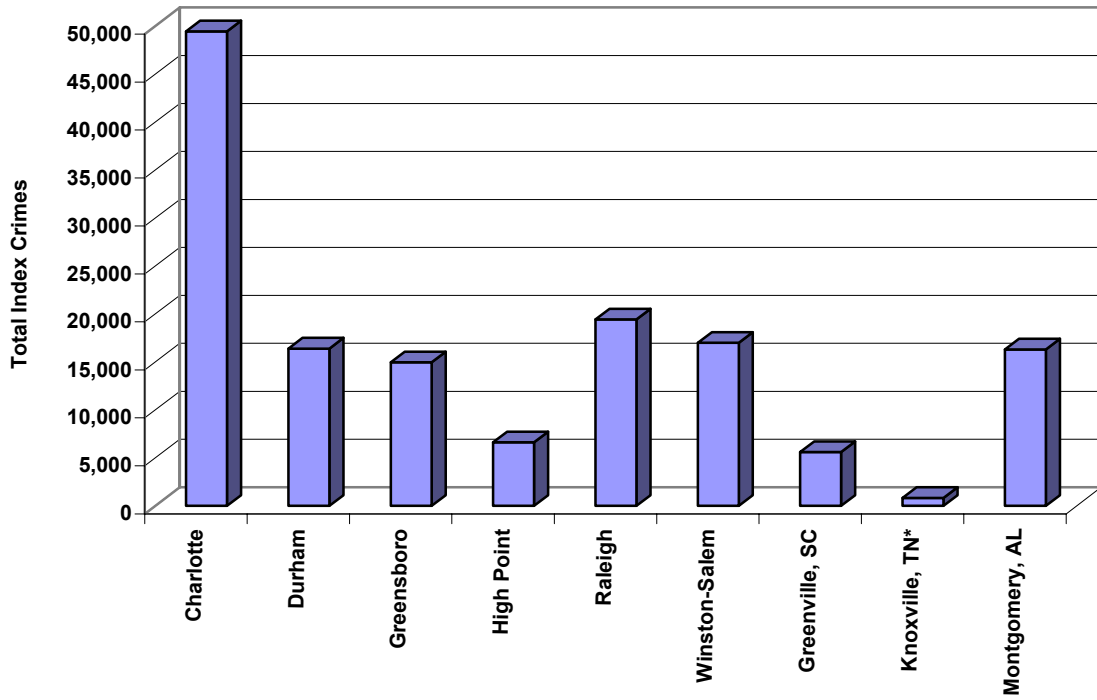
Greensboro Total Index Crimes Compared to North Carolina and Out-of-State Municipalities

In 2000, Charlotte led in the number of total index crimes at 49,413 (7,515 violent crimes and 41,948 property crimes), while Greensboro ranked sixth as compared to all comparison cities.

Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities, 2000									
Incidents	NC Municipalities					Out-of-State Municipalities			
	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	High Point	Raleigh	Winston-Salem	Greenville, SC	Knoxville, TN*	Montgomery, AL
<b>Violent Crimes</b>									
Homicide	75	28	21	9	26	20	10	6	31
Rape	307	86	89	33	87	117	54	3	112
Robbery	2,651	929	895	271	769	851	237	39	605
Aggravated Assault	4,482	802	887	426	1,165	1,418	573	112	853
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,601</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>									
Burglary	9,598	3,735	2,964	1,543	4,033	3,466	807	82	3,467
Larceny	27,789	9,536	9,008	3,869	11,904	9,760	3,611	545	9,795
Auto Theft	4,561	1,280	1,109	476	1,438	1,357	309	33	1,436
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>41,948</b>	<b>14,551</b>	<b>13,081</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>17,375</b>	<b>14,583</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>14,698</b>
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>49,463</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>19,422</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>16,299</b>

Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, 2001, SC Law Enforcement Div., Crime in South Carolina, 2001, TN State Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville Police Dept., 2001 & Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Crime in AL, 2001. \*Knoxville data is from January-June only. Note: Charlotte includes all of Mecklenburg County.

**Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities, 2000**



Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, 2001, SC Law Enforcement Div., Crime in South Carolina, 2001, TN State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in Tennessee, 2001 & Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Crime in AL, 2001. \*Knoxville data is January-June only. Note: Charlotte includes all of Mecklenburg County.

Average Annual Increase in Response Time for Emergency Fire Calls

- Between 1994 and 2000, the average response time for calls increased by 2.1 percent. There was a dramatic increase of 43 percent between 1998 and 1999, due mainly to the required change in calculating response times. Starting in 1999, response times were calculated from the time the incident was reported to the time the fire apparatus was on the scene. Prior to 1999, response times were calculated from time of dispatch to on-scene. The same holds true for EMS calls.

Greensboro Annual Fire Department Statistics, 1994-2000							Average Annual Change, 1994-2000
Type of Calls	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Emergency Responses	12,932	12,544	15,277	16,136	17,680	17,696	19,035
Population	188,228	192,330	194,020	202,321	205,132	208,887	213,003
Response Per 1000 Population	70	70	80	80	90	80	89.37
<b>Response Time</b>							
Average Response Time/Call (min)	4.32 From dispatch to onscene	4.19 From dispatch to onscene	3.84 From dispatch to onscene	3.70 From dispatch to onscene	3.70 From dispatch to onscene	5.29 From reported to onscene**	4.41 From reported to onscene
Annual Change	-2%	-3%	-8%	-4%	0%	**NA	-16%
Average Response Time/EMS Call (min)	4.12 From dispatch to onscene	3.90 From dispatch to onscene	3.84 From dispatch to onscene	3.82 From dispatch to onscene	3.82 From dispatch to onscene	5.11 From reported to onscene**	5.11 From reported to onscene
Annual Change	-20%	-5%	-2%	-1%	0%	**NA	0%
<b>Inspections</b>							
Primary Commercial Inspections	13,992	15,464	15,987	14,049	13,287	11,923	10,935
Re-Inspections	5,597	6,186	6,395	5,620	5,315	4,769	2,172
Plans Reviewed	1,093	987	1,179	1,276	1,450	1,521	1,418
<b>Other Information</b>							
Fire Loss	\$4,249,160	\$3,785,180	\$2,878,983	\$3,699,566	\$4,255,116	\$4,038,815	\$8,650,306
Yearly Change	14%	-14%	-24%	***29%	15%	-5%	115%
Hydrants	9,537	9,690	6,728	9,922	8,957	9,273	10,939
Hydrants/Sq. Mile	101	99	62	92	82	84	95.7
Source: Greensboro Fire Dept., 2002. *calculation is a ratio. **Reporting Standards were changed from "Dispatch Time" to "Reported Time". ***Increase is due to Tax ReEvaluation by the County in 1996. Notes: 1 Commercial Fire resulted in the majority of Fire Loss for 2000; the Hydrant GPS Project was completed and Private Hydrants are now included in total numbers of hydrants as of 2000.							

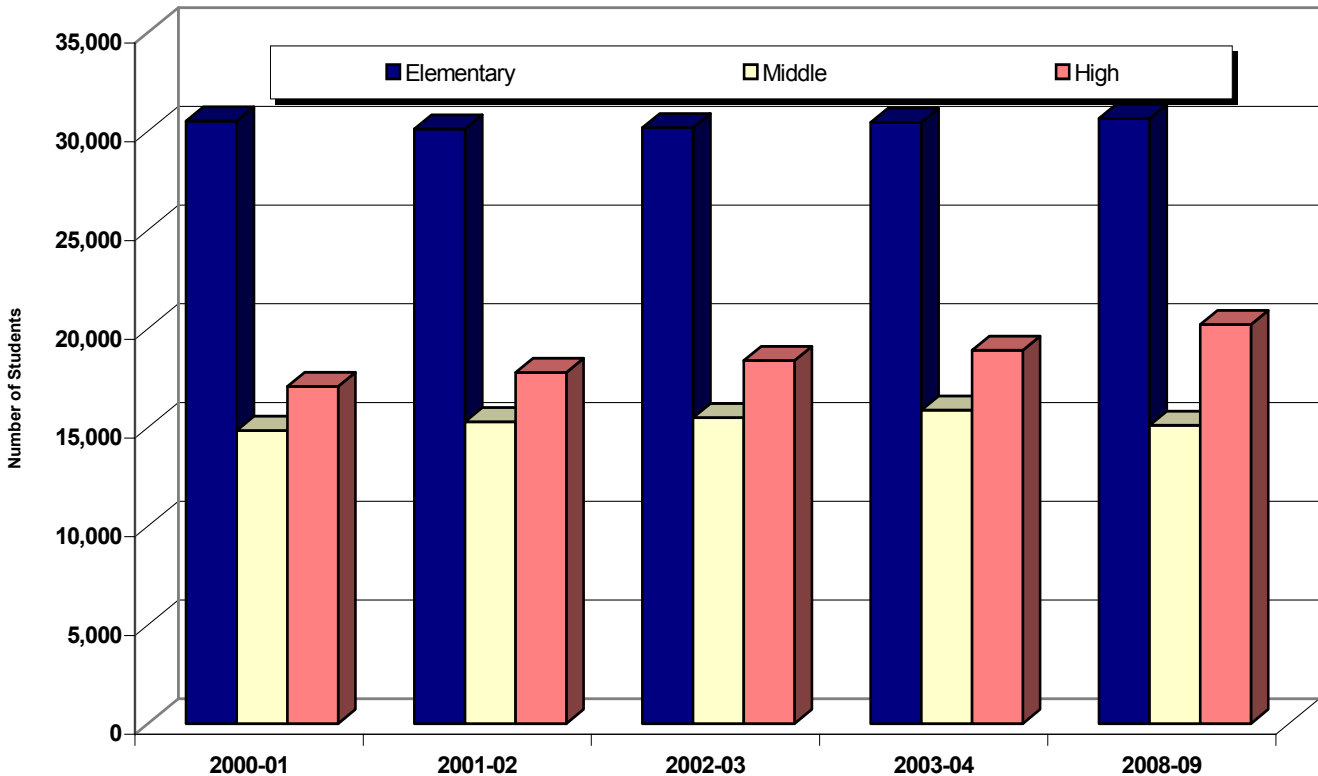
## Annual Guilford County School Enrollment

- The total Guilford County school enrollment increased from 63,178 in 2001-02 to 64,050 in 2002-03, an increase of 1.3%. This increase is expected to reach 3% from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

Guilford County School Enrollment and Projections, FY 1995-1996 to FY 2008-2009							
School Year	Elementary, Grades K-5		Middle, Grades 6-8		High, Grades 9-12		Special Needs Students
	Number	Admissions	Number	Admissions	Number	Admissions	Admissions
1995-96	59	27,268	17	13,292	14	14,922	193
1996-97	59	29,281	17	13,846	14	15,058	172
1997-98	60	29,425	17	14,318	14	15,956	172
1998-99	60	30,245	17	14,793	14	16,090	187
1999-00	61	30,804	17	14,474	14	16,582	193
2000-01	62	30,511	18	14,843	14	17,072	207
2001-02	62	30,113	18	15,285	14	17,780	397
2002-03	63	30,173	18	15,490	17	18,387	565
Projections							
2003-04	NA*	30,441	NA*	15,876	NA*	18,905	653
2008-09	NA*	30,646	NA*	15,105	NA*	20,207	703

Source: Guilford County School Administrative Unit, 2002. NA: Not Available. \*Depends on future construction schedule.

Guilford County School Enrollment FY 2000-01 & Projections



Source: Guilford County School Administrative Unit, 2002.

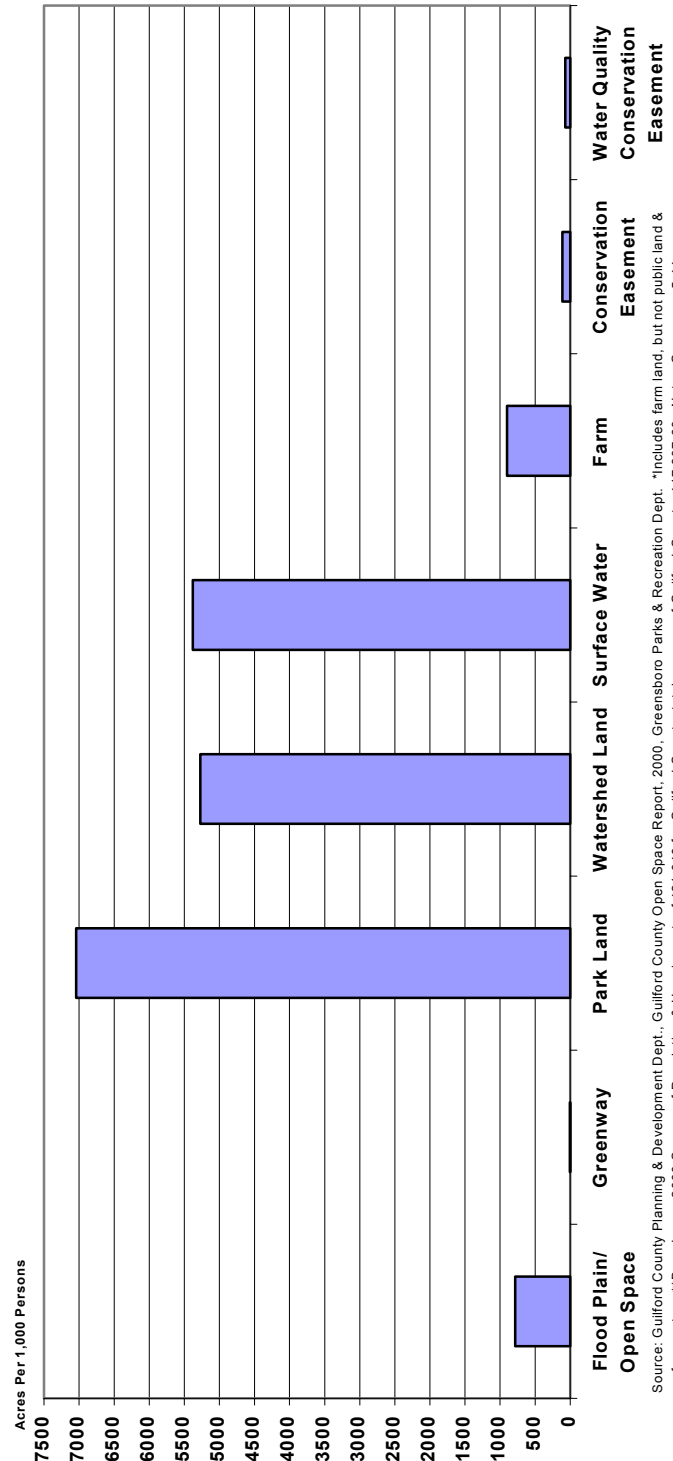
## Acres of Parkland Per 1,000 Population in Guilford County

- According to the Guilford County Parks and Open Space Inventory, there is a total of 45.25 acres of open space per 1,000 persons in the County. The majority of this acreage is found in park land, at 16.29 acres. The next highest amounts are found in surface water and in watershed land, at 12.44 and 12.20, respectively.

Property Type	Acres	Acres Per 1,000 Persons**
Flood Plain/ Open Space	783.89	1.81
Greenway	5.44	0.01
Park Land	7,042.47	16.29
Watershed Land	5,273.61	12.20
Surface Water	5,379.51	12.44
Farm	900.15	2.08
Conservation Easement	112.10	0.26
Water Quality Conservation Easement	70.49	0.16
Total	19,567.66	45.25

Source: Guilford County Planning & Development Dept., Guilford County Open Space Report, 2000, Greensboro Parks & Recreation Dept. \*Includes farm land, but not public land & surface water. \*\*Based upon 2002 Guilford County Planning & Development Dept. est. of 432,412 for Guilford County; total acreage of Guilford County: 417,307.69.

Distribution of Guilford County Open Space\* Acres, 2002



Municipal Credit Agency Ratings by Major Bond Raters

- The City of Greensboro has received very favorable evaluations of credit worthiness from nationally recognized credit rating agencies on its General Obligation debt issues. Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) have given the City of Greensboro's debt instruments their highest and second highest rating, AAA and Aa1, respectively.

Standard & Poor's and Moody's Ratings		
S&P	Moody's	Description
<b>AAA</b>	Aaa	Best quality; extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest
AA	<b>Aa1-Aa3</b>	High quality; very strong capacity to pay principal and interest
A	A1-A3	Upper medium quality; strong capacity to pay principal and interest
BBB	Baa	Medium grade quality; adequate capacity to pay principal and interest
BB	Ba	Speculative quality; low capacity to pay principal and interest

Source: Greensboro Finance Dept., 2002. Note: The **bold** ratings indicate the City of Greensboro's current debt ratings.