

# **Chapter 1**

## **Key Trends and Indicators** ***2004 UPDATE***

## KEY TRENDS AND INDICATORS—2004 UPDATE

This chapter is an updated 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 effecting the future growth and development of Greensboro. It is hoped that these major issues will provide a glimpse into the City and its place within the Triad region, from annual population to home sales by zip code.

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 Greensboro City 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 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;
- Greensboro Parks & Recreation Facilities and Acreage; and
- Standard & Poor's, Fitch's, and Moody's Ratings.

## KEY TRENDS

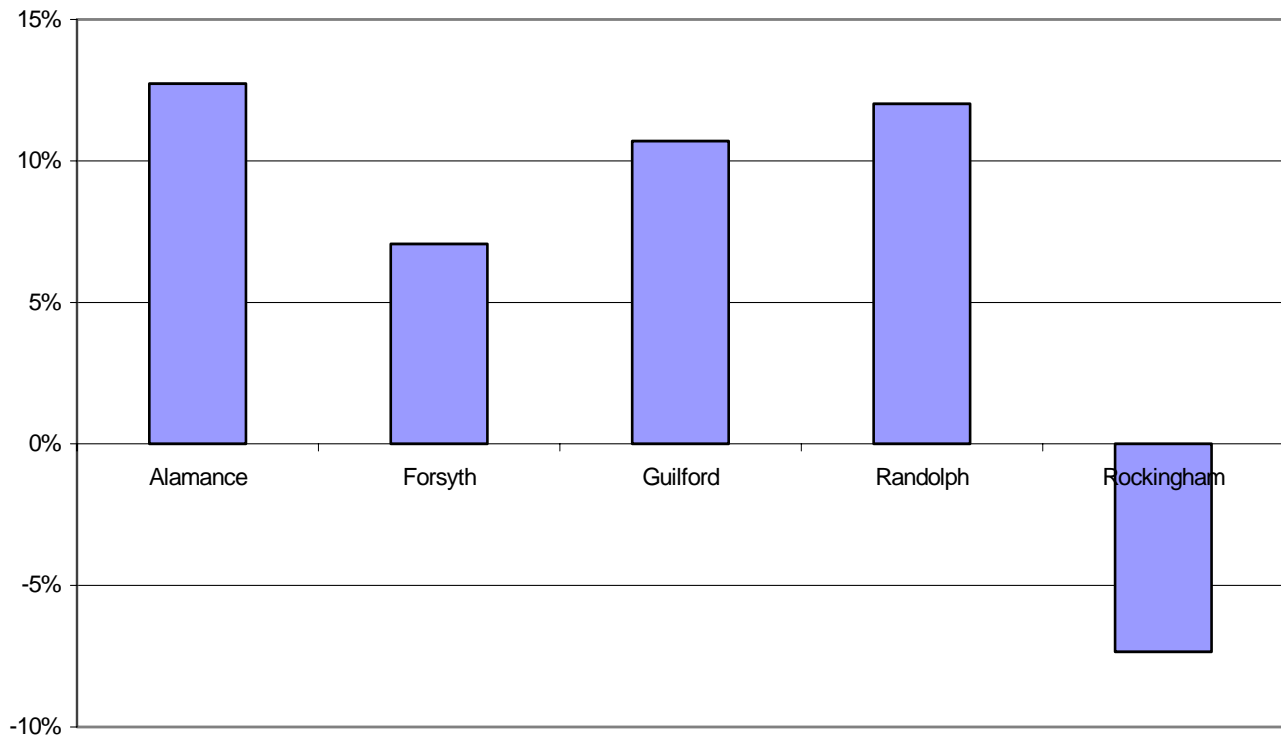
### Employment Growth Rate in the Piedmont Triad Region

- Between 1993 and 2003, 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. Alamance County, however, has the highest percent employment growth of all regional counties, just ahead of Randolph County.

Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties, 1993-2003				
County	1993	2003	Growth	Percent Growth
Alamance	60,212	67,875	7,663	12.7%
Forsyth	141,714	151,725	10,011	7.1%
Guilford	198,408	219,649	21,241	10.7%
Randolph	62,840	70,393	7,553	12.0%
Rockingham	44,367	41,111	-3,256	-7.3%
Regional Total	507,541	550,753	43,212	8.5%

Source: NCESC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1993 & 2003. 2003 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2003.

Percent Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties, 1993-2003



Source: NCESC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1993 & 2003. 2003 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2003.

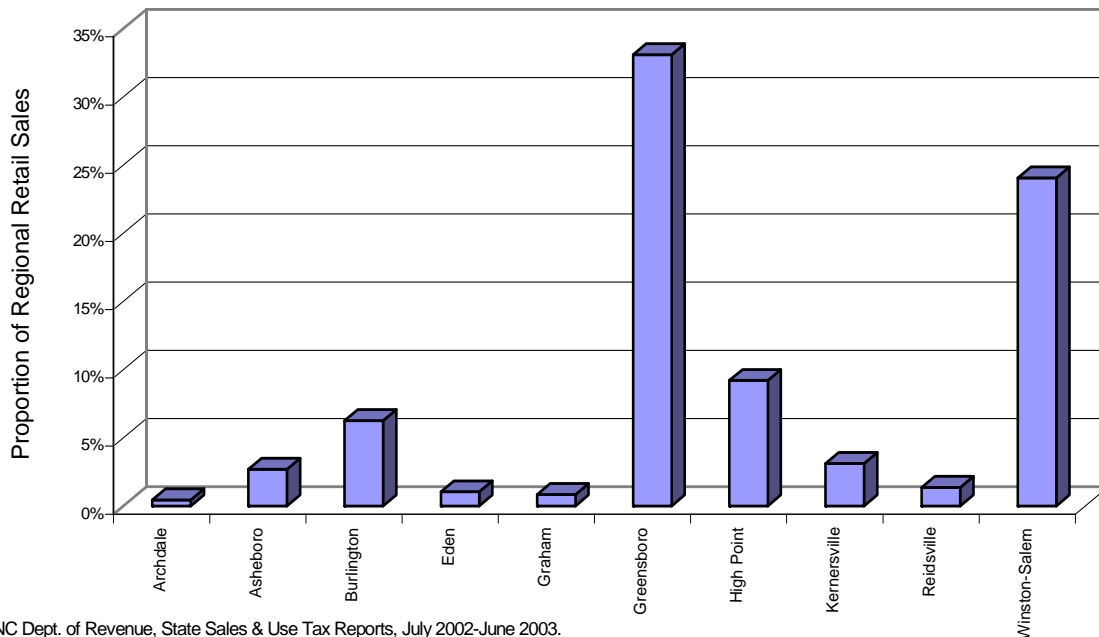
## Greensboro's Percentage Share of Retail Sales in the Piedmont Triad

- The City of Greensboro accounted for over a third of all municipality retail sales within the five-county Triad region for the period 2002-2003, at 33.1 percent. Winston-Salem followed at 24.1 percent. Among the regional counties, Guilford had the highest proportion of retail sales at 48.6 percent.

Triad Regional Retail Sales by Fiscal Year, 2002-2003				
Regional Municipalities*	Gross Retail Sales	Fiscal Year Retail Sales per Capita**	Proportion of the Population*** Within the Region	Proportion of Retail Sales within the Region
Archdale	77,264,769	\$8,347	0.8%	0.4%
Asheboro	470,052,538	\$21,035	2.0%	2.7%
Burlington	1,094,092,993	\$23,614	4.2%	6.3%
Eden	180,446,384	\$11,368	1.5%	1.0%
Graham	147,333,412	\$11,099	1.2%	0.8%
Greensboro	5,780,945,375	\$25,378	20.9%	33.1%
High Point	1,607,925,849	\$18,215	8.1%	9.2%
Kernersville	543,259,163	\$27,354	1.8%	3.1%
Reidsville	238,943,716	\$16,290	1.3%	1.4%
Winston-Salem	4,205,012,879	\$22,033	17.5%	24.1%
<b>Regional Counties</b>				
Alamance	1,599,675,866	\$11,974	12.2%	9.2%
Forsyth	5,690,504,259	\$18,337	28.4%	32.6%
Guilford	8,493,800,992	\$20,031	38.8%	48.6%
Randolph	1,029,001,206	\$7,787	12.1%	5.9%
Rockingham	663,117,964	\$7,223	8.4%	3.8%
<b>Regional Totals</b>	<b>17,476,100,287</b>	<b>\$16,177</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: NC Dept. of Revenue, State Sales & Use Tax Reports, July 2002-June 2003. \*Only municipalities of 10,000+ people. \*\*Total gross retail sales divided by population. \*\*\*2003 population estimates from NC State Data Center.

Triad Regional Retail Sales by Municipality, 2002-2003



Source: NC Dept. of Revenue, State Sales & Use Tax Reports, July 2002-June 2003.

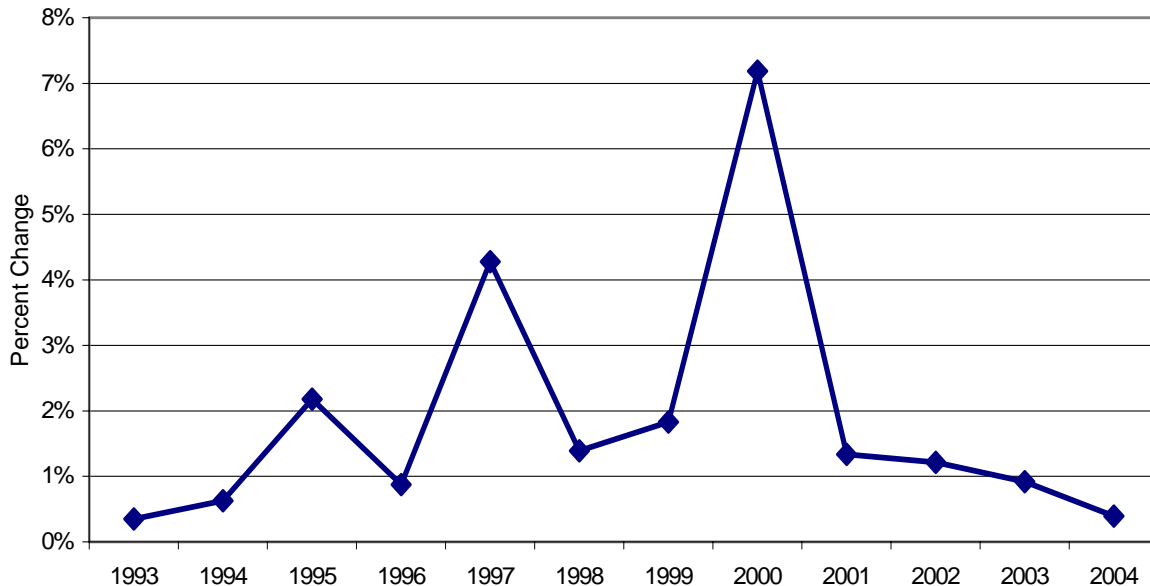
## Greensboro Population Growth

- Between 2000 and 2004, the population of the City of Greensboro is estimated to have grown from 223,891 to 232,657 people. According to the Greensboro Planning Department estimates, Greensboro's population has increased every year in the study's time frame from 1992 to 2004. In 2000, the population gained over 15,000 persons (7.2 percent), based on the 1999 estimate. Greensboro's population growth over the years was the result of natural increase, in-migration, increased college enrollment, and annexation. Annexation accounts for much of the growth, 36.2 percent during the period of 2000-2003.

Greensboro Annual Population Growth, 1992-2004			
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%
2003	231,743	2,109	0.9%
2004	232,657	914	0.4%

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

Greensboro Annual Population Change, 1993-2004



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

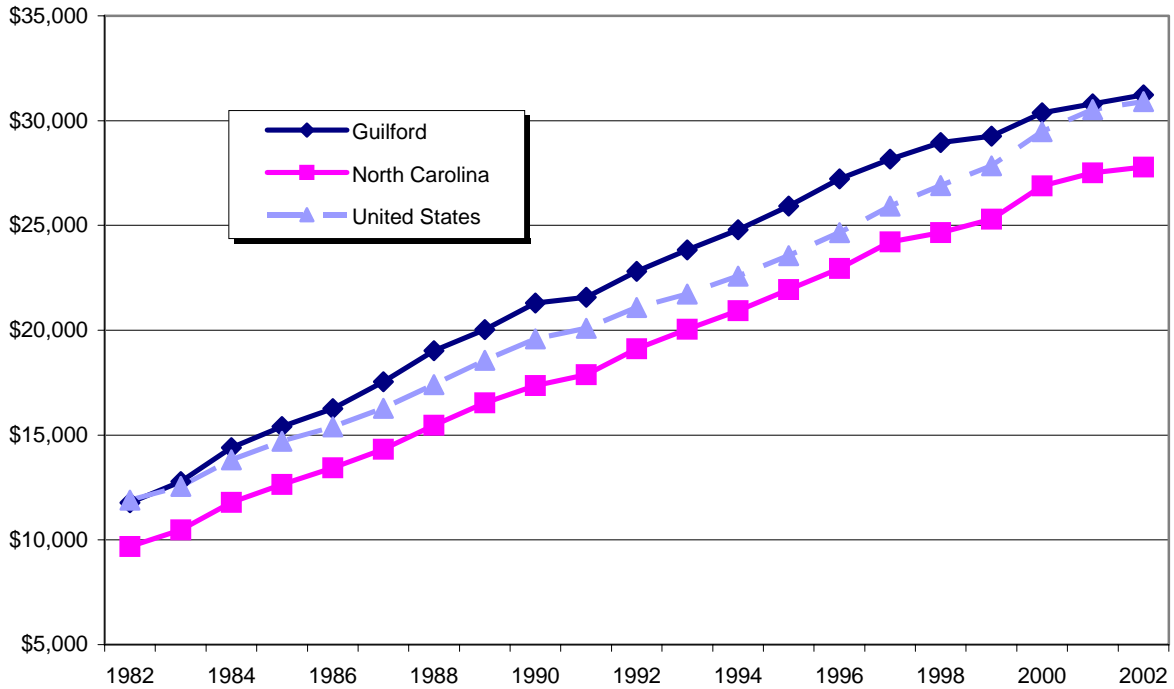
Per-Capita Income in Greensboro (Ratio of Total Income to Population)

- Guilford County's per-capita income (\$31,225), when compared to selected areas for 2002, was lower than that of Forsyth (\$31,236), Wake (\$35,515), and Mecklenburg (\$38,556). 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 the transition from a manufacturing-based economy. Unemployment, median family income, wage rates, and population all influence per capita income.

Per Capita Income by Selected Areas, 1982-2002												
Year	Selected Comparison Counties										Other Comparisons	
	Alamance	Durham	Forsyth	Guilford	Mecklenburg	Randolph	Rockingham	Wake	North Carolina	United States		
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		
2001	\$26,376	\$30,631	\$30,843	\$30,811	\$37,901	\$23,739	\$22,576	\$36,145	\$27,501	\$30,527		
2002	\$26,459	\$30,813	\$31,236	\$31,225	\$38,556	\$23,629	\$22,930	\$35,515	\$27,785	\$30,906		

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, release date May, 2004.

Per Capita Income by Selected Areas, 1980-2000



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, release date May, 2004.

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

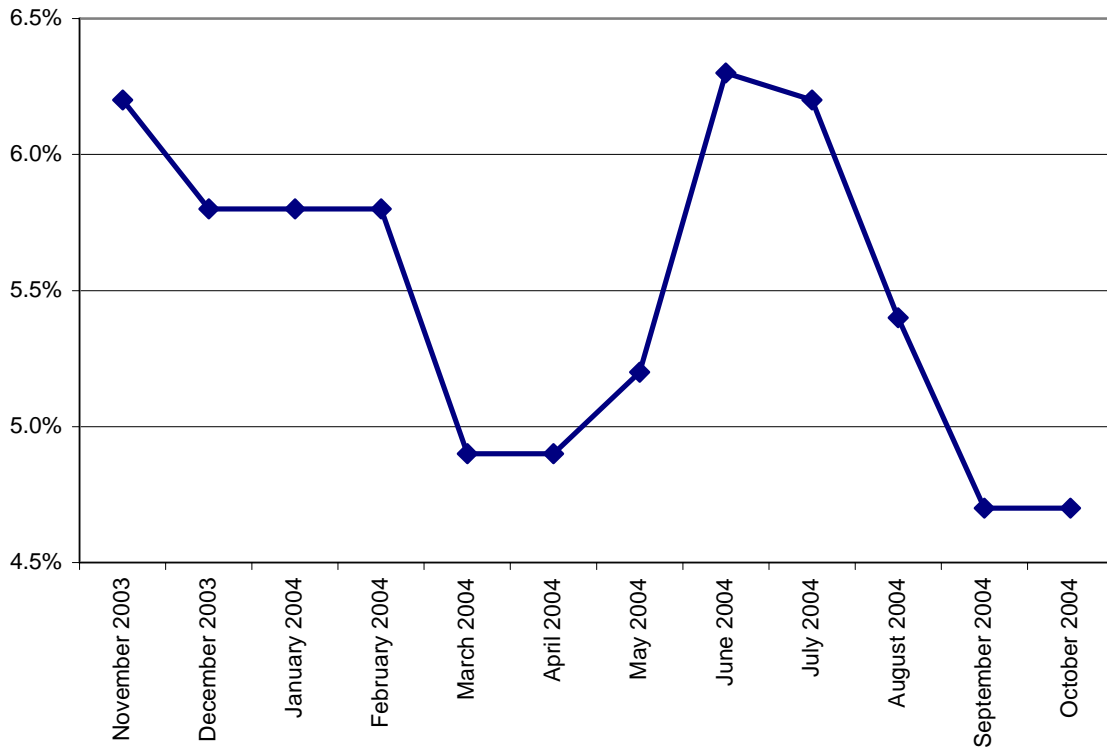
- Geographically, 2000 unemployment rates were greatest in census tracts located on the east side of Greensboro. Average annual unemployment rates for Greensboro increased between 1995 and 2003, from 3.8 percent to 6.3 percent in 2003, fluctuating throughout the period. However, more recent data reveals that unemployment in Greensboro went from 6.2 percent in November 2003 to 4.7 percent in October 2004.

Greensboro Unemployment Rate, November 2003-October 2004	
Date	Unemployment Rate
November 2003	6.2%
December 2003	5.8%
January 2004	5.8%
February 2004	5.8%
March 2004	4.9%
April 2004	4.9%
May 2004	5.2%
June 2004	6.3%
July 2004	6.2%
August 2004	5.4%
September 2004	4.7%
October 2004	4.7%

Source: NCEC, NC Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2003-2004.



Greensboro Unemployment Rate, November 2003-October 2004



Source: NCESC, NC Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2003-2004.

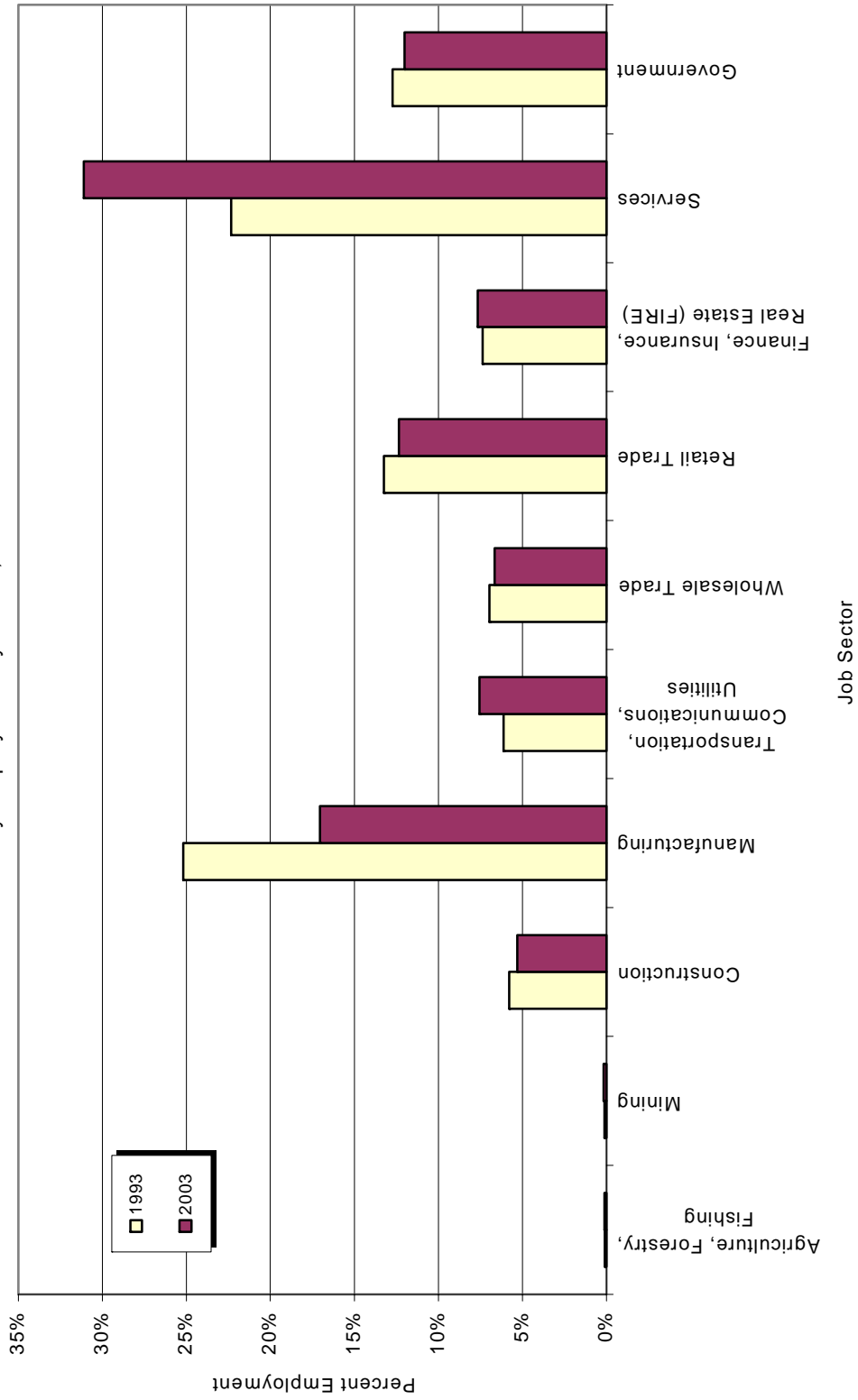
### Guilford County Employment Growth by Sector

- For the period 1993-2003, the service sector has continued to replace the manufacturing sector as the largest employer in Guilford County. In 2003, the service sector constituted 31.1 percent of the County's employment, up from its previous 22.3 percent share in 1990, while manufacturing declined from 25.2 percent to 17.1 percent.

Guilford County Employment by Sector, 1993 & 2003						
Sector	1993 Employment		2003 Employment		Change, 1993-2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	195	0.1%	271	0.1%	76	0.02%
Mining	245	0.1%	408	0.2%	163	0.05%
Construction	11,634	5.8%	12,730	5.3%	1,096	-0.48%
Manufacturing	50,536	25.2%	40,845	17.1%	-9,691	-8.14%
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	12,269	6.1%	18,080	7.6%	5,811	1.43%
Wholesale Trade	13,987	7.0%	15,952	6.7%	1,965	-0.31%
Retail Trade	26,585	13.3%	29,562	12.3%	2,977	-0.91%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (FIRE)	14,791	7.4%	18,337	7.7%	3,546	0.28%
Services	44,802	22.3%	74,470	31.1%	29,668	8.76%
Government	25,534	12.7%	28,792	12.0%	3,258	-0.71%

Source: NCESC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1993-2003. Data is in NAICS.

Guilford County Employment by Sector, 1993 & 2003



Source: NCEES, Employment & Wages in NC, 1993-2003. Data is in NAICS.

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

- In Greensboro, zip code 27405 in the Northeast had the lowest sales price of homes in 2004 (\$101,850). However, when compared countywide, zip code 27260 in High Point had the lowest average sales price (\$54,015). The Irving Park area (27408) had the highest average sales prices within Greensboro (\$251,876), as compared to the highest average sales price in Northwest Guilford County, which was Summerfield (\$324,753), zip code 27358.

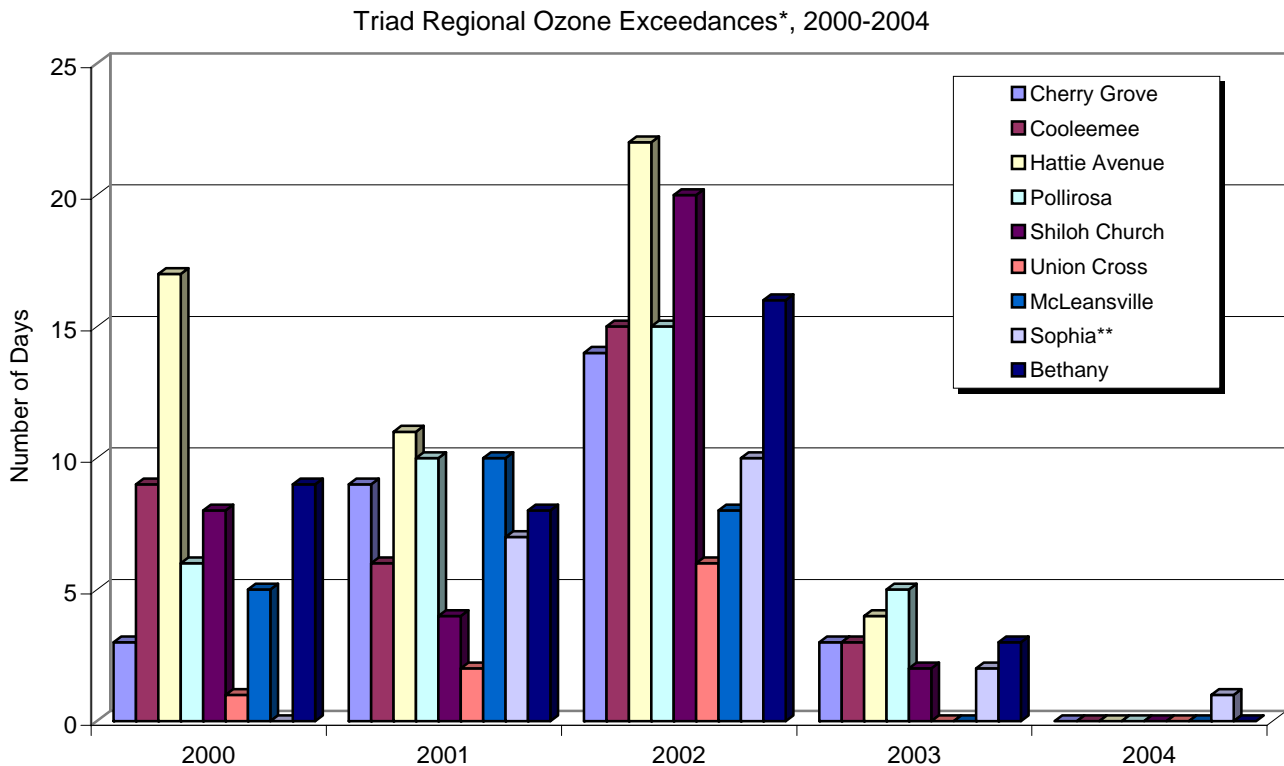
Average Sales Prices of Homes by Zip Code in Guilford County*, 2004		
Zip Code	Community	Price
27214	Browns Summit	\$165,062
27260	High Point	\$54,015
27262	High Point	\$116,860
27263	High Point / Archdale	\$77,381
27265	High Point	\$139,163
27282	Jamestown	\$205,932
27301	McLeansville	\$132,707
27310	Oak Ridge	\$302,669
27313	Pleasant Garden	\$137,944
27357	Stokesdale	\$131,396
27358	Summerfield	\$324,753
27377	Whitsett	\$234,954
27401	Greensboro	\$154,955
27403	Greensboro	\$146,117
27405	Greensboro	\$101,850
27406	Greensboro	\$124,697
27407	Greensboro	\$145,481
27408	Greensboro	\$251,876
27409	Greensboro	\$110,300
27410	Greensboro	\$193,949
27455	Greensboro	\$215,150
Guilford County Average		\$165,105
Source: Greensboro Regional Realtors Association, 2004. *Zip codes with 25 or more home sales Jan 1, 2004-Sept 30, 2004.		

## 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, with a total of 58 exceedances. This total climbed to a high of 126 days in 2002, then proceeded to drop to a total of only one day in 2004.

Triad Regional Ozone Exceedances*, 2000-2004						
County	Site	Annual Exceedances				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Caswell	Cherry Grove	3	9	14	3	0
Davie	Cooleemee	9	6	15	3	0
Forsyth	Hattie Avenue	17	11	22	4	0
Forsyth	Pollirosa	6	10	15	5	0
Forsyth	Shiloh Church	8	4	20	2	0
Forsyth	Union Cross	1	2	6	0	0
Guilford	McLeansville	5	10	8	0	0
Randolph	Sophia**	--	7	10	2	1
Rockingham	Bethany	9	8	16	3	0

Source: NC Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources, Div. of Air Quality, 2004. \*Ozone Action Days, when the codes of orange, red or purple are reached. \*\*Monitoring station in operation from 2001 to present.



Source: NC Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources, Div. of Air Quality, 2004. \*Ozone Action Days, when the codes of orange, red or purple are reached. \*\*Monitoring station in operation from 2001 to present.

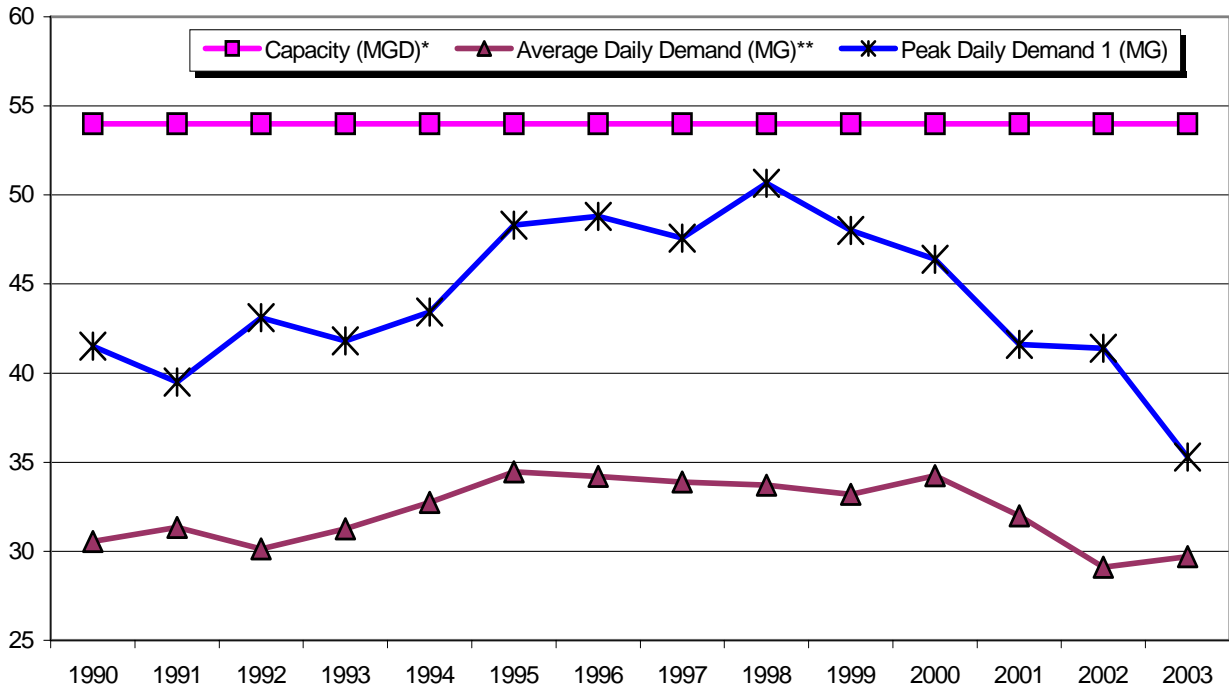
Annual Ratio of Water Demand (Daily Average) to Capacity for the Greensboro Service Area

- Average daily demand for water between 1990 and 2003 has been 32.18 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 35.30 in 2003.

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
2002	54	29.10	41.40
2003	54	29.71	35.30
Average	54	32.18	44.10

Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2004. Notes:  
 \*Capacity= Water Treatment Plant capacity only (Not purchase contract water from Reidsville). \*\*Based on Calendar Year Pumpage Report for treated water.

Peak Water Capacity and Demand for Greensboro Service Area, 1990-2003



Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2004. \*Capacity = Water Treatment Plant capacity only (Not purchase contract water from Reidsville). \*\*Based on Calendar Year Pumpage Report for treated water.

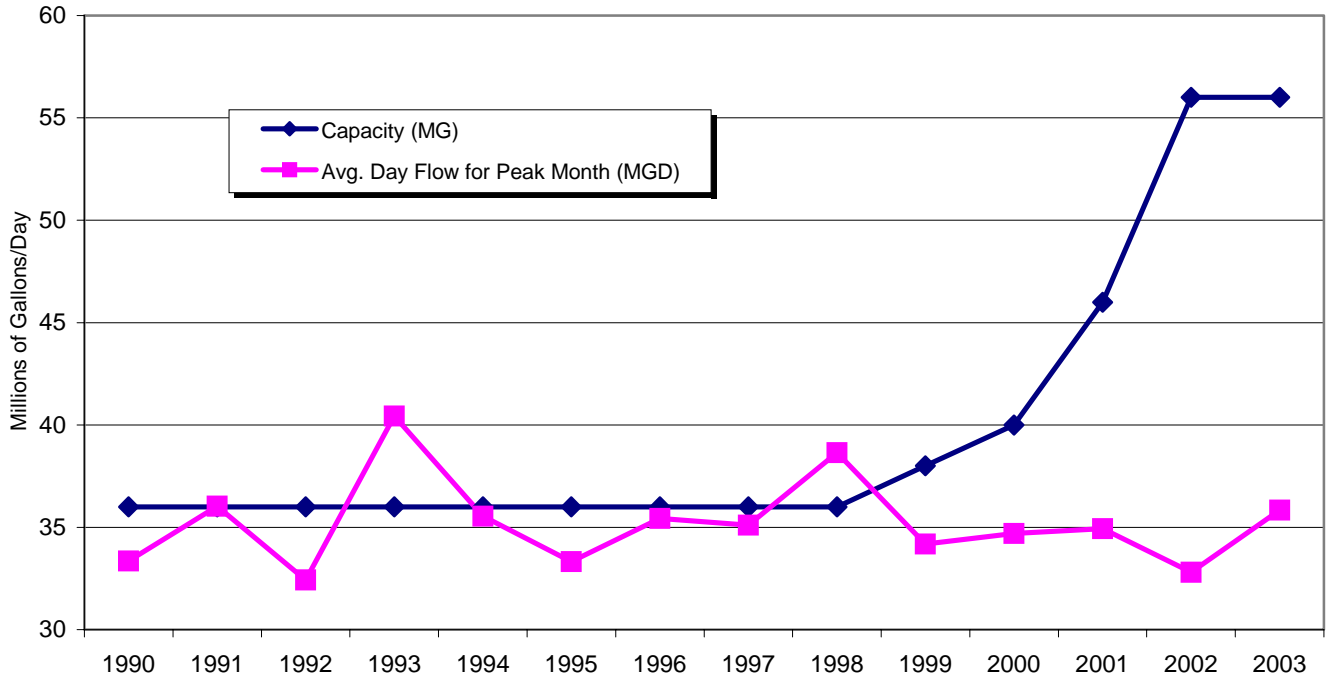
Annual Ratio of Waste Water Demand (Daily Average) to Capacity for the Greensboro Service Area

- Capacity for sewer service has increased 20 mg since 1990 to 56 mg. Sewer allocation increased to 56 mgd in 2002.

Year	Capacity (MG)	Avg. Day Flow for Peak Month (MGD)
1990	36	33.35
1991	36	36.03
1992	36	32.43
1993	36	40.44
1994	36	35.54
1995	36	33.32
1996	36	35.44
1997	36	35.10
1998	36	38.65
1999	38	34.18
2000	40	34.70
2001	46	34.93
2002	56	32.80
2003	56	35.85

Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2004.  
 Note: Sewer allocation increased to 40 MGD Capacity for 2000, and 46 MG Capacity for 2001. It increased to 56 MGD at the end of 2002.

Sewer Capacity and Demand for Greensboro Service Area, 1990-2003



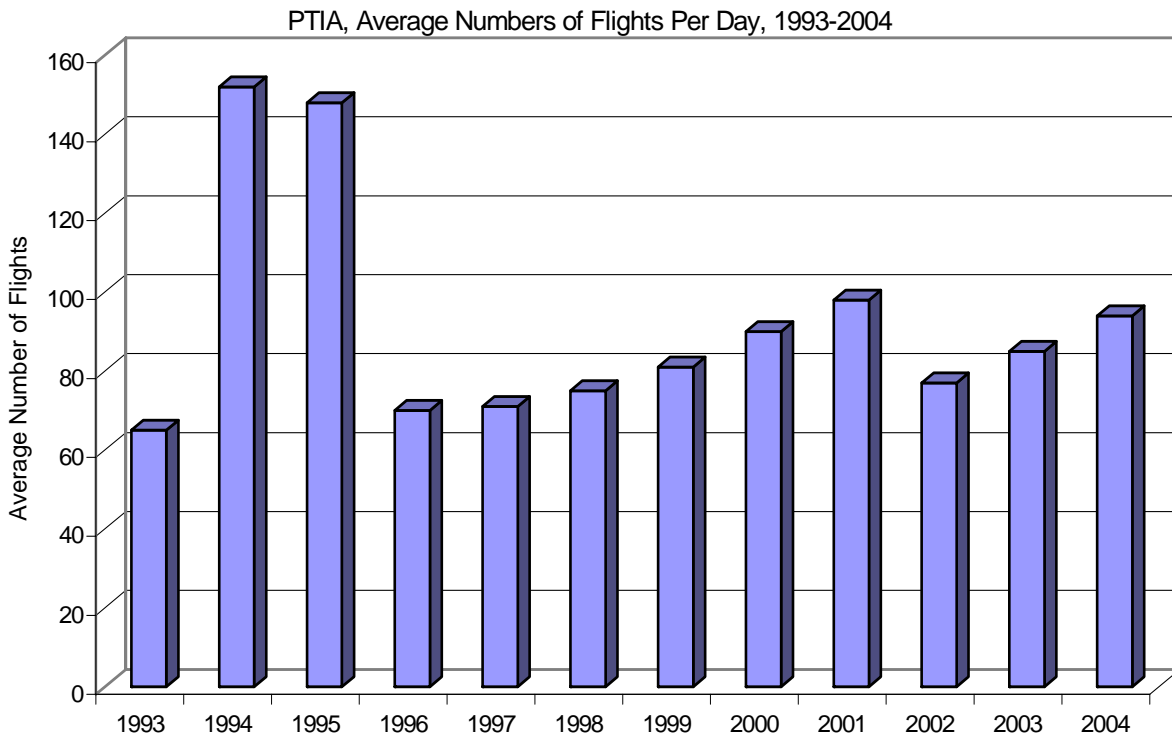
Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2004. Note: Sewer allocation increased to 40 MGD Capacity for 2000, and 46 MG Capacity for 2001. It increased to 56 MGD at the end of 2002.

Average Commercial Airline Daily Flights at the Piedmont Triad International Airport

- The average number of flights per day at the Piedmont Triad International Airport was 65 in 1993, increasing steadily to the peak year of 1994 (152). A decline was seen in the following year (70). Since then, the average number of flights has been on the rise, reaching 94 in 2004. 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.

PTIA, Average Number of Flights Per Day, 1993-2004	
Year	Average Number of Flights
1993	65
1994	152
1995	148
1996	70
1997	71
1998	75
1999	81
2000	90
2001	98
2002	77
2003	85
2004	94

Source: Piedmont Triad International Airport, 2004.



Source: Piedmont Triad International Airport, 2004.

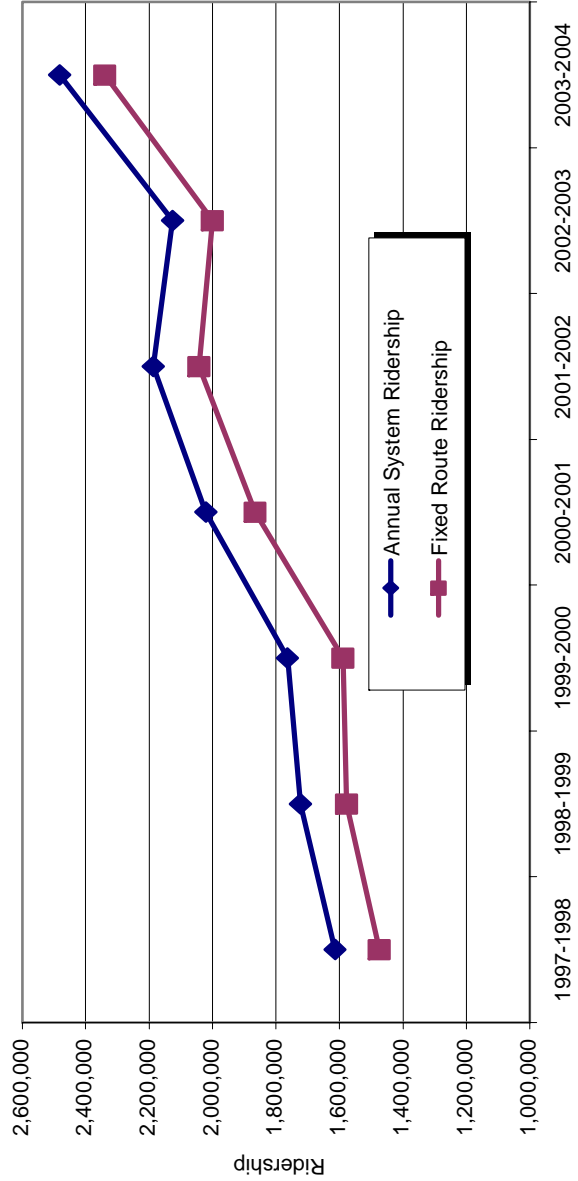
Annual Public Transit Ridership for Greensboro

- Between FY 1997-98 and FY 2003-2004, ridership on the Greensboro Transit System increased from 1,613,413 to 2,481,878 (53.8 percent). Fixed Route ridership also increased, from 1,474,339 to 2,340,671 (58.7 percent).

Greensboro Transit Ridership, 1997-2004										
Type	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004			
Annual System Ridership	1,613,413	1,723,079	1,763,906	2,021,074	2,187,350	2,126,055	2,481,878			
Fixed Route Hours	62,404	63,886	68,387	94,927	102,260	103,355	105,584			
Fixed Route Ridership	1,474,339	1,577,975	1,588,762	1,865,878	2,042,371	1,999,299	2,340,671			
Fixed Route Riders per Hour	23.62	24.69	23.23	19.66	19.97	19.34	22.16			
Flex Route Hours	*4,635	**14,546	12,975	7,560	8,350	4,147	5,396			
Flex Route Ridership	*15,710	**65,185	96,474	60,608	38,805	11,954	21,303			
Flex Route Riders per Hour	*3.40	**4.48	7.44	8.02	4.65	2.88	3.95			
Demand Response Hours (SCAT)	39,871	26,804	30,715	36,484	40,091	38,262	43,216			
Demand Response Ridership (SCAT)	123,364	79,919	78,670	94,588	106,174	114,802	119,904			
Demand Response Riders per Hour (SCAT)	3.09	2.98	2.56	2.59	2.65	3.00	2.77			

Source: Greensboro Transit Dept., 2004. \*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.

Greensboro Transit Ridership, 1997-2004



Source: Greensboro Transit Dept., 2004.



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

- From Fiscal Year 2001-02 to FY 2003-04, municipal solid waste (msw) tonnage decreased 8.5%, while construction and demolition (C&D) tonnage decreased 29% during the same period. These figures are significant because the per capita solid waste disposal rate is calculated using MSW and C&D tonnages. A lower per capita rate indicates less solid waste is landfilled as the population increases or remains unchanged. The amount of solid waste generated is usually indicative of the condition of the local economy.
- The 2003 Update of the Guilford County Solid Waste Management Plan (of which Greensboro is a participating municipality) established a per capita disposal rate goal of 1.70 tons per person per year. For 2002-03, the per capita disposal rate for the Guilford County planning area was 1.65 tons per person per year. Total tons disposed of for all of Guilford County for 2003-04 was unavailable at the time of this report.
- Land clearing and inert debris (LCID) tonnages increased 23% from 2000-01 through 2003-04. The majority of this increase can be attributed to yard waste being diverted to the LCID landfill because the City composting facility was inoperative. This is also reflected in the decreased yard waste tonnage shown in the table during the last four years. Recycling tonnage decreased by nearly 11% during 2003-04, however, this reduction coincides with the other waste stream reductions. White goods tonnages have remained relatively unchanged during the past four years (<2% tonnage variance).

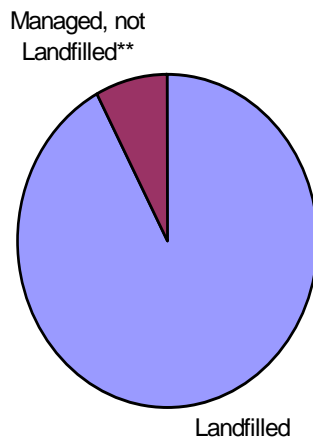
White Street Landfill: Landfilled and Managed Waste 1997-98 to 2003-04

Waste Type	Waste Quantity in Tons (Public and Private)						
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	Landfilled						
Municipal Solid Waste	261,027	250,375	275,061	269,228	259,080	251,505	237,057
Construction & Demolition Waste	29,319	45,292	140,184	162,592	201,856	162,190	143,319
Land Clearing & Inert Debris*	105,228	89,517	134,317	133,919	159,937	160,056	164,635
Subtotal	395,574	385,184	549,562	565,739	620,873	573,751	545,011
Waste Type	Managed, not Landfilled**						
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	Managed, not Landfilled**						
Recycled	25,188	27,746	31,538	31,552	41,984	45,012	40,238
Yardwaste***	25,845	29,604	27,001	15,133	8,652	10,696	5,766
White Goods	741	652	675	853	865	867	852
Subtotal	51,774	58,002	59,214	47,538	51,501	56,575	46,856
TOTAL	447,348	443,186	608,776	613,277	672,374	630,326	591,867

Waste Type	Waste Quantity in Tons (Public and Private)						
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	Percent of Total Landfilled						
Municipal Solid Waste	58.3%	56.5%	45.2%	43.9%	38.5%	39.9%	40.1%
Construction & Demolition Waste	6.6%	10.2%	23.0%	26.5%	30.0%	25.7%	24.2%
Land Clearing & Inert Debris*	23.5%	20.2%	22.1%	21.8%	23.8%	25.4%	27.8%
Subtotal	88.4%	86.9%	90.3%	92.2%	92.3%	91.0%	92.1%
Waste Type	Percent of Total Managed, not Landfilled**						
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	Percent of Total Managed, not Landfilled**						
Recycled	5.6%	6.3%	5.2%	5.1%	6.3%	7.2%	6.8%
Yardwaste***	5.8%	6.7%	4.4%	2.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%
White Goods	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Subtotal	11.6%	13.1%	9.7%	7.8%	7.7%	9.0%	7.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Landfilled Waste Type: City of Greensboro Solid Waste Disposal Annual Reports. Notes: This shows waste received from the entire Guilford County area unless otherwise indicated. \* Collected and processed for recycling by the City of Greensboro. \*\*Yard waste is included after 12-01-00 due to inoperative compost facility. \*\*\* Leaf tonnage only from 2001-02 through 2003-04.

White Street Landfill: Landfilled vs. Managed Waste, 2003-04



Source: Landfilled Waste Type-City of Greensboro Solid Waste Disposal Annual Reports. Notes: Shown as indicated. \*\*Yard waste included after 12-01-00.

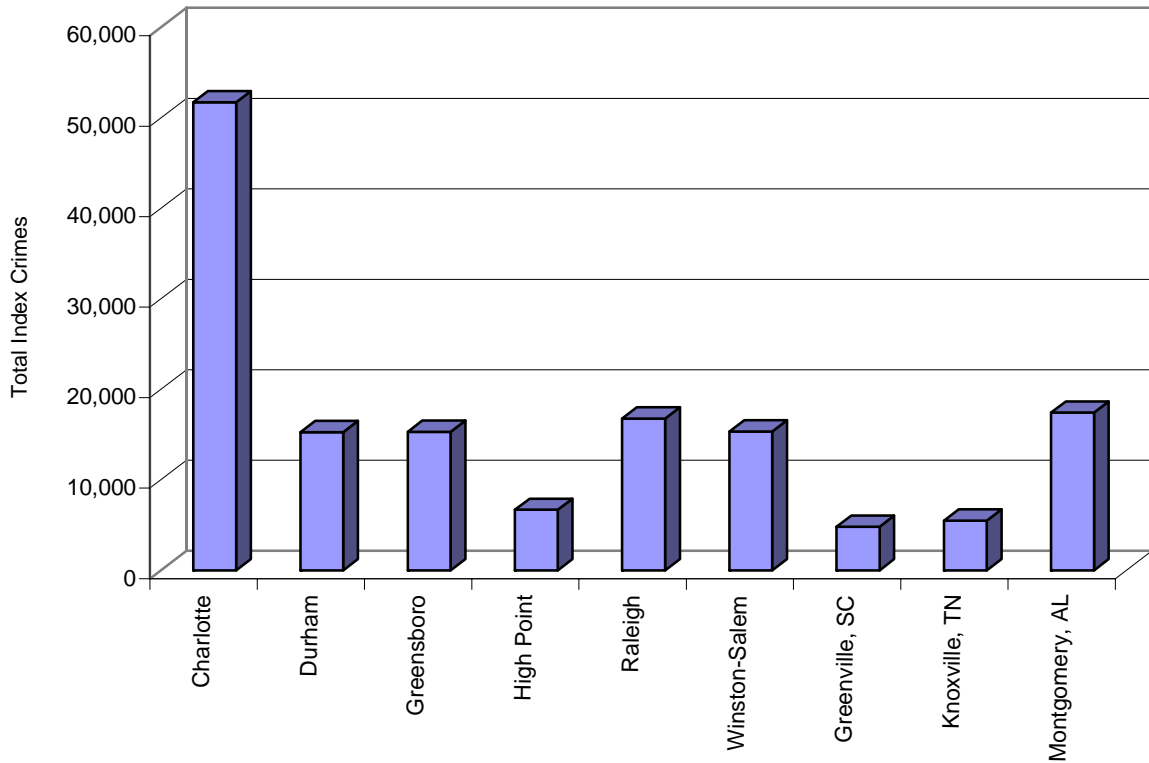
Greensboro Total Index Crimes Compared to North Carolina and Out-of-State Municipalities

In 2003, Charlotte led in the number of total index crimes at 51,731 (7,197 violent crimes and 44,534 property crimes), while Greensboro ranked sixth as measured against the chosen comparison cities.

Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities, 2003										
Incidents	NC Municipalities									
	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	High Point	Raleigh	Winston-Salem	Out-of-State Municipalities		Montgomery, AL	Total
							Greenville, SC	Knoxville, TN		
<b>Violent Crimes</b>										
Homicide	67	22	36	8	14	16	2	18	18	18
Rape	308	74	97	34	76	118	33	151	151	113
Robbery	2,688	883	697	264	748	545	125	445	445	658
Aggravated Assault	4,134	682	717	479	1,161	901	456	1,159	1,159	518
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,307</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>										
Burglary	11,066	3,528	3,255	1,585	3,327	3,959	722	2,351	2,351	4,092
Larceny	26,628	9,027	9,455	3,765	10,186	8,814	3,193	*	*	10,268
Auto Theft	6,840	1,066	1,048	557	1,258	987	287	1,367	1,367	1,765
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>44,534</b>	<b>13,621</b>	<b>13,758</b>	<b>5,907</b>	<b>14,771</b>	<b>13,760</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>16,125</b>
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>51,731</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>15,305</b>	<b>6,692</b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>15,340</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>17,432</b>

Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, 2003, SC Law Enforcement Div., Crime in South Carolina, 2003, TN State Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville Police Dept., 2003 & Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Crime in Alabama, 2003. \*Knoxville includes burglary and larceny together as 'burglary'. Note: Charlotte includes all of Mecklenburg County.

Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities, 2003



Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, 2003, SC Law Enforcement Div., Crime in South Carolina, 2003, TN State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in Tennessee, 2003 & Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Crime in Alabama, 2003. Note: Charlotte includes all of Mecklenburg County.

Average Annual Increase in Response Time for Emergency Fire Calls

- Between 1994 and 2003, the average annual response time for calls increased by 3.1 percent. There was a dramatic increase of 43 percent from 1998 to 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, 1994-2003											
Type of Calls	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average Annual Change, 1994-2003
Total Emergency Responses	12,932	12,544	15,277	16,136	17,680	17,696	19,035	18,932	19,243	20,391	13.2%
Population	188,228	192,330	194,020	202,321	205,132	208,887	213,003	226,467	229,634	231,740	6.1%
Response Per 1000 Population	70.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	89.4	83.5	83.8	87.9	6.7%
Response Time											
Average Response Time/Call (min)	4.32	4.19	3.84	3.70	3.70	5.29	4.41	5.05	4.60	4.30	-0.4%
Annual Change	-2.0%	-3.0%	-8.0%	-4.0%	0.0%	*NA	-16.0%	14.5%	-9.1%	-6.9%	-4.4%
Average Response Time/EMS Call (min)	4.12	3.90	3.84	3.82	3.82	5.11	5.11	4.78	4.07	4.25	-0.4%
Annual Change	-20.0%	-5.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.0%	*NA	0.0%	-6.9%	-15.0%	4.2%	-0.2%
Inspections											
Primary Commercial Inspections	13,992	15,464	15,987	14,049	13,287	11,923	10,935	10,807	11,753	11,962	8.5%
Re-Inspections	5,597	6,186	6,395	5,620	5,315	4,769	2,172	3,334	3,092	3,192	3.5%
Plans Reviewed	1,093	987	1,179	1,276	1,450	1,521	1,418	1,208	1,178	1,285	9.7%
Other Information											
Fire Loss	\$4,249,160	\$3,785,180	\$2,878,983	\$3,699,566	\$4,255,116	\$4,038,815	\$8,650,306	\$10,740,000	\$5,946,221	\$7,443,506	2.7%
Yearly Change	14.0%	-14.0%	-24.0%	**29.0%	15.0%	-5.0%	115.0%	24.1%	-44.6%	25.1%	13.5%
Hydrants	9,537	9,690	6,728	9,922	8,957	9,273	10,939	11,404	11,450	11,607	8.9%
Hydrants/Sq. Mile	101.0	99.0	62.0	92.0	82.0	84.0	95.7	96.6	97.0	98.4	10.2%

Source - Greensboro Fire Department, 2004. Notes: 1 Commercial Fire resulted in the majority of Fire Loss for 2000 and 2001; the Hydrant GPS Project was completed and private hydrants are included in total number of hydrants as of 2000. \*Reporting standards were changed from "Dispatch Time" to "Reported Time". \*\*Increase is due to tax reevaluation by the County in 1996.

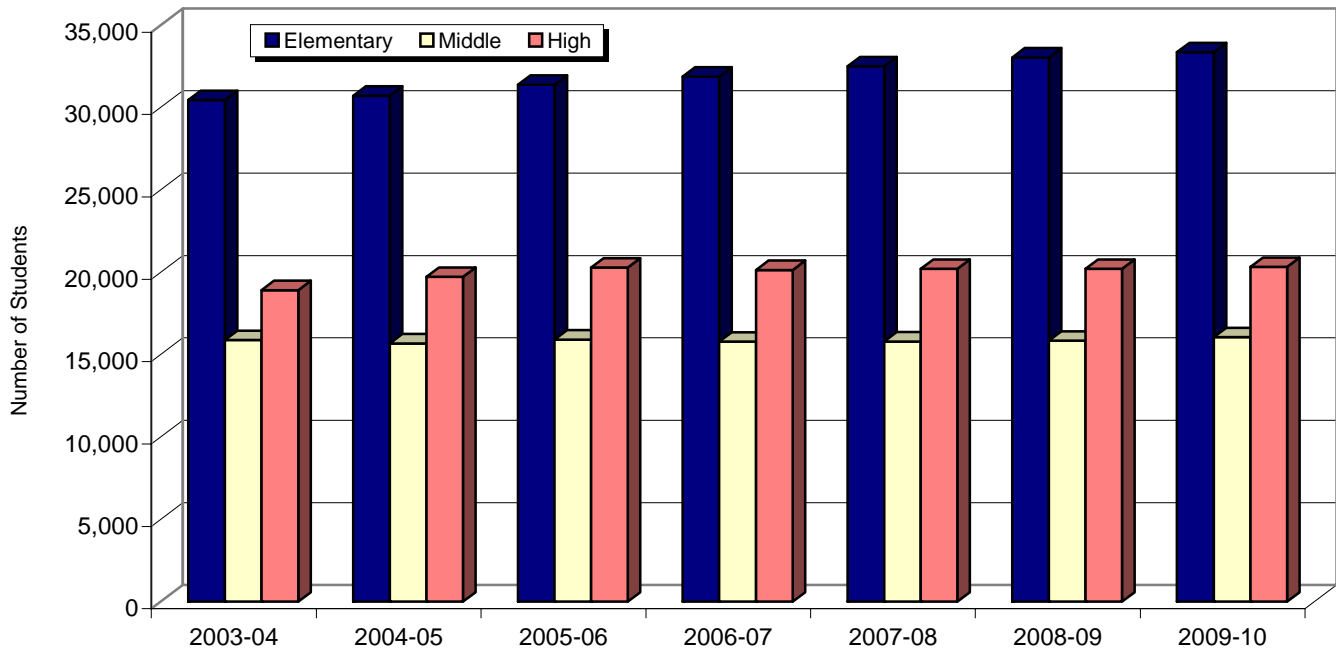
## Annual Guilford County School Enrollment

- The total Guilford County school enrollment increased from 66,193 in 2003-04 to 67,099 in 2004-05, an increase of 1.4%. This increase is expected to reach 5.5% from 2004-05 to 2009-10.

Guilford County School Enrollment and Projections, FY 1995-1996 to FY 2014-2015							
School Year	Elementary, Grades K-5		Middle, Grades 6-8		High, Grades 9-12		Special School 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	14	18,387	565
2003-04	64	30,441	18	15,876	14	18,905	971
2004-05	64	30,704	19	15,670	14	19,709	1,016
Projections							
2005-06	65	31,377	20	15,908	14	20,273	1,062
2006-07	66	31,871	20	15,777	14	20,126	1,052
2007-08	67	32,486	21	15,786	15	20,201	1,063
2008-09	68	33,030	21	15,835	15	20,198	1,074
2009-10	68	33,351	21	16,050	15	20,313	1,085
2010-11	68	33,734	21	16,257	15	20,303	1,096
2011-12	68	33,873	22	16,634	15	20,384	1,107
2012-13	68	33,629	22	17,164	16	20,682	1,118
2013-14	68	33,545	22	17,606	16	20,810	1,129
2014-15	68	33,460	22	17,785	16	21,265	1,140

Source: Guilford County School Administrative Unit, 2004.

Guilford County School Enrollment FY 2003-04 Through FY 2009-10



Source: Guilford County School Administrative Unit, 2004.

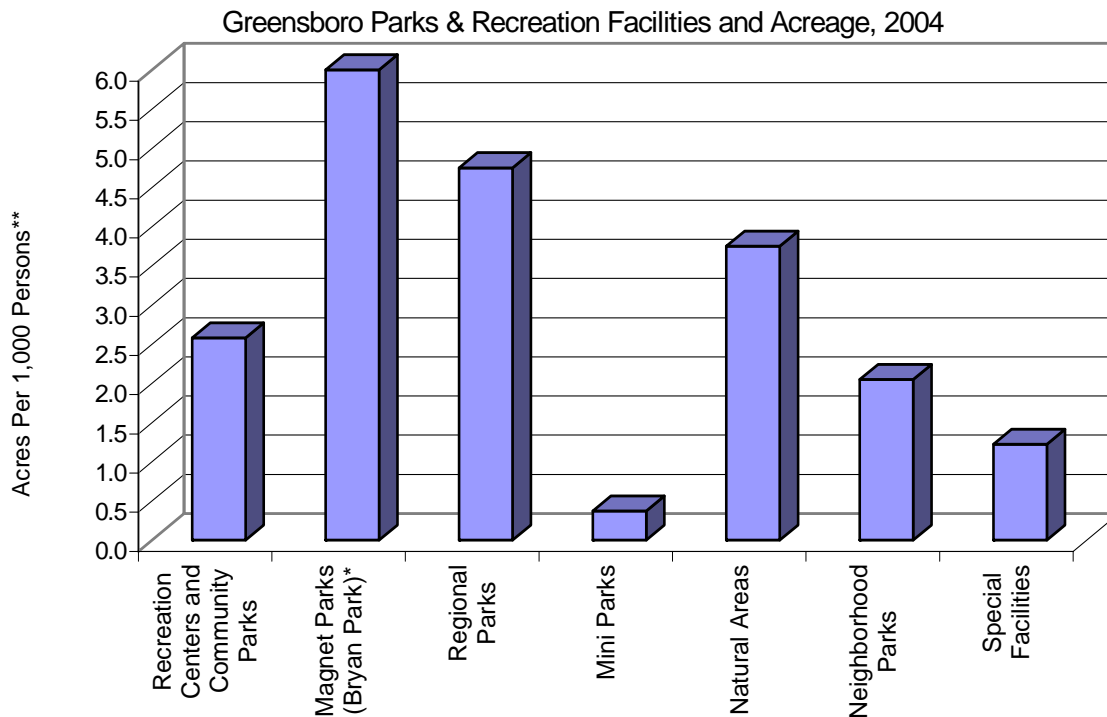
Projections (2005-2010)

## Greensboro Parks & Recreation Facilities and Acreage

- Greensboro's parks totaled 20.84 acres per 1,000 City residents in 2004, with much of that amount coming from the large magnet (6.12 acres per person) and regional parks (4.75 acres). The smallest number of acres per 1,000 persons was in the City's mini parks.

Greensboro Parks & Recreation Facilities and Acreage, 2004		
Facility or Classification	Acreage	Acres Per 1,000 Persons**
Recreation Centers and Community Parks	607.38	2.58
Magnet Parks (Bryan Park)*	1440.10	6.12
Regional Parks	1117.80	4.75
Mini Parks	86.19	0.37
Natural Areas	881.83	3.75
Neighborhood Parks	481.92	2.05
Special Facilities	286.88	1.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>4902.10</b>	<b>20.84</b>

Source: Greensboro Parks & Recreation Department, 2004. \*Bryan Park is listed on the map as a Regional Park. \*\*Based upon Planning Department's 2004 population estimate of 235,262.



Source: Greensboro Parks & Recreation Department, 2004. \*Bryan Park is listed on the map as a Regional Park. \*\*Based upon Planning Department's 2004 population estimate of 235,262.

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 & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch IBCA (Fitch) have given the City of Greensboro's debt instruments their highest rating, AAA, and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) has rated Greensboro debt their second highest rating, Aa1.

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

Source: Greensboro Finance Dept., 2004. Note: The **bold** ratings indicate the City of Greensboro's current debt ratings.