

Chapter 1

Key Trends and Indicators ***2005 UPDATE***

KEY TRENDS AND INDICATORS—2005 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

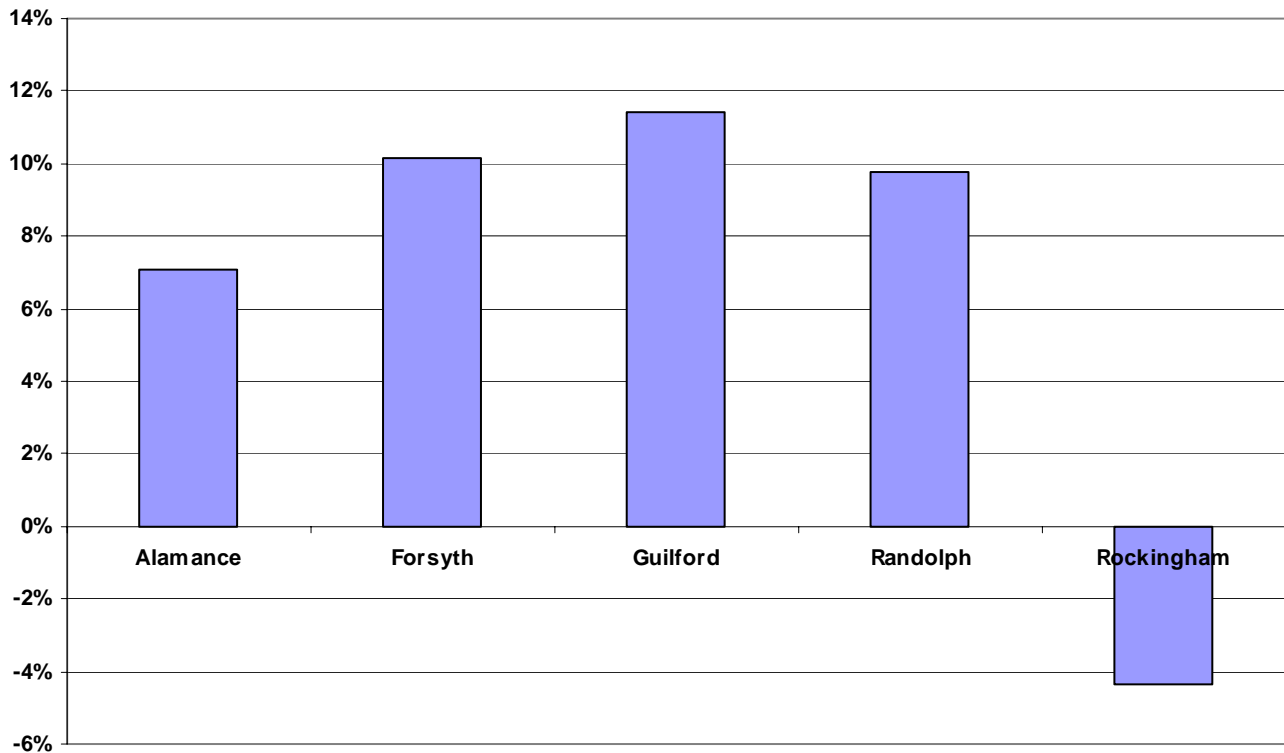
Employment Growth Rate in the Piedmont Triad Region

- Between 1994 and 2004, 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. Guilford County also has the highest percent employment growth of all regional counties for this period, just ahead of Forsyth County.

Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties, 1994-2004				
County	1994	2004	Growth	Percent Growth
Alamance	61,063	65,372	4,309	7.1%
Forsyth	144,212	158,879	14,667	10.2%
Guilford	201,965	225,001	23,036	11.4%
Randolph	63,747	69,981	6,234	9.8%
Rockingham	44,926	42,971	-1,955	-4.4%
Regional Total	515,913	562,204	46,291	9.0%

Source: NCEC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1994 & 2004. 2004 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2004.

Percent Employment Growth in Triad Regional Counties, 1994-2004



Source: NCEC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1994 & 2004. 2004 information is as of the 4th Quarter, 2004.

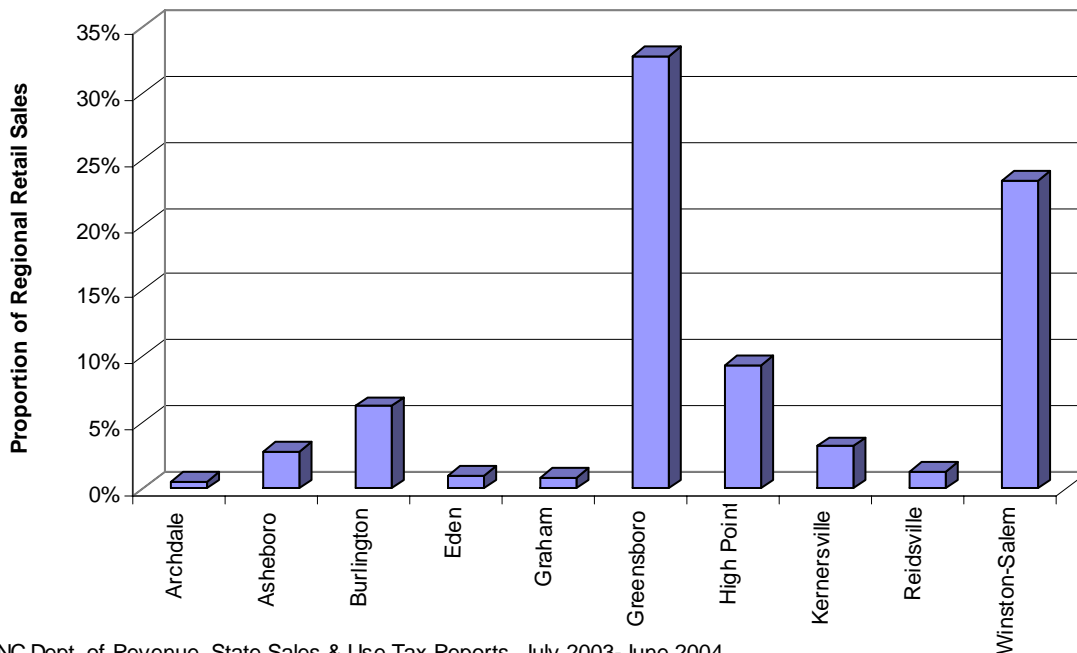
Greensboro's Percentage Share of Retail Sales in the Piedmont Triad

- The City of Greensboro accounted for over a third of all municipality retail sales within the five-county Triad region for the period 2003-2004, at 32.8 percent. Winston-Salem followed at 23.4 percent. Among the regional counties, Guilford had the highest proportion of retail sales at 48.3 percent.

Triad Regional Retail Sales by Fiscal Year, 2003-2004				
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	89,268,583	\$9,528	0.8%	0.5%
Asheboro	505,220,675	\$22,017	2.0%	2.8%
Burlington	1,134,356,237	\$24,133	4.2%	6.3%
Eden	184,595,739	\$11,654	1.4%	1.0%
Graham	144,734,124	\$10,518	1.2%	0.8%
Greensboro	5,947,188,265	\$25,508	20.8%	32.8%
High Point	1,693,128,926	\$18,737	8.1%	9.3%
Kernersville	581,322,818	\$28,097	1.8%	3.2%
Reidsville	236,428,195	\$16,165	1.3%	1.3%
Winston-Salem	4,234,409,388	\$21,655	17.5%	23.4%
Regional Counties				
Alamance	1,685,160,395	\$12,289	12.2%	9.3%
Forsyth	5,886,009,577	\$18,350	28.6%	32.5%
Guilford	8,760,036,780	\$20,152	38.8%	48.3%
Randolph	1,130,615,670	\$8,325	12.1%	6.2%
Rockingham	666,174,812	\$7,232	8.2%	3.7%
Regional Totals	18,127,997,234	\$16,178	100.0%	100.0%

Source: NC Dept. of Revenue, State Sales & Use Tax Reports, July 2003-June 2004. *Only municipalities of 10,000+ people. **Total gross retail sales divided by population. ***2004 population estimates from NC State Data Center.

Triad Regional Retail Sales by Municipality, 2003-2004



Source: NC Dept. of Revenue, State Sales & Use Tax Reports, July 2003-June 2004.

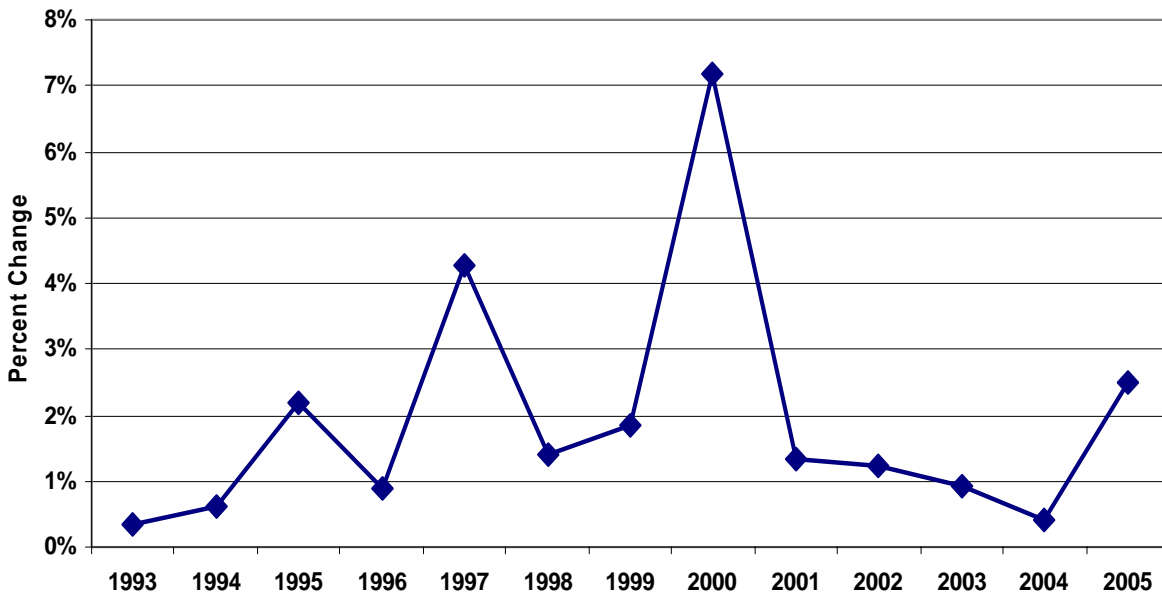
Greensboro Population Growth

- Between 2000 and 2005, the population of the City of Greensboro is estimated to have grown from 223,891 to 238,440 people. According to the Greensboro Planning Department estimates, Greensboro's population has increased every year in the study's time frame from 1992 to 2005. 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, 1992-2005			
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%
2005	238,440	5,783	2.5%

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

Greensboro Annual Population Change, 1993-2005



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

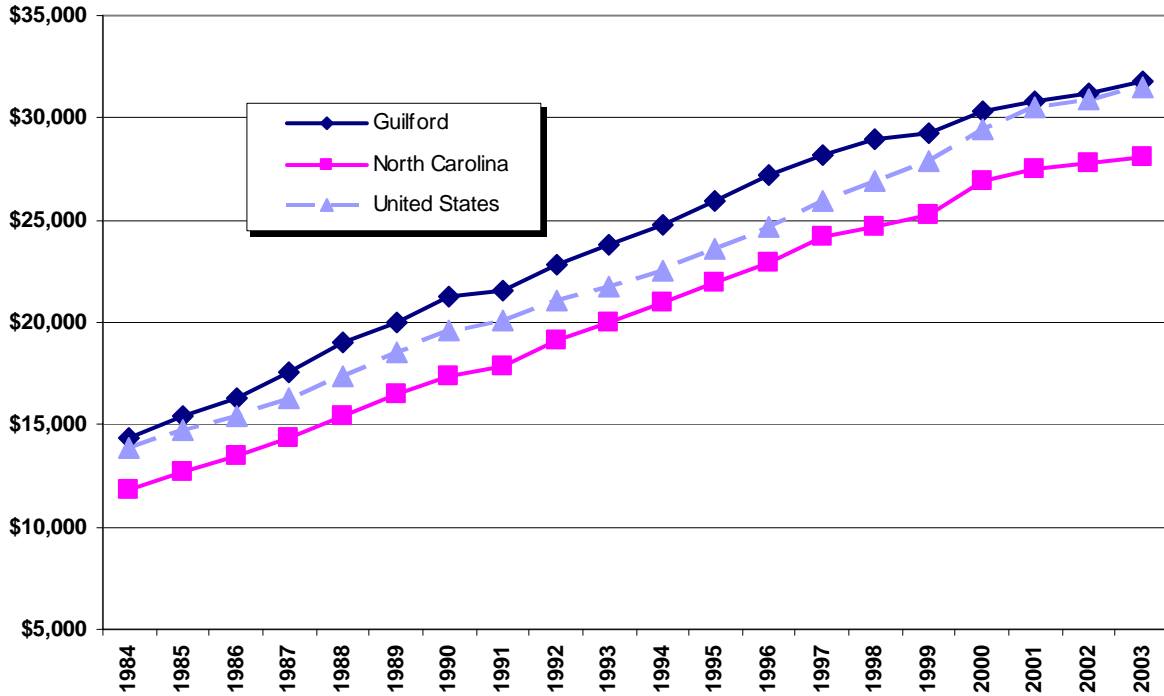
Per-Capita Income in Greensboro (Ratio of Total Income to Population)

- Guilford County's per-capita income (\$31,786), when compared to selected areas for 2003, was lower than that of Forsyth (\$32,067), Wake (\$35,864), and Mecklenburg (\$38,376). 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.

Year	Per Capita Income by Selected Areas, 1984-2003											Other Comparisons		
	Selected Comparison Counties										Wake	North Carolina	United States	
	Alamance	Durham	Forsyth	Guilford	Mecklenburg	Randolph	Rockingham	Wake	North Carolina	United States				
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				
2003	\$26,030	\$31,129	\$32,067	\$31,786	\$38,376	\$23,651	\$23,309	\$35,864	\$28,071	\$31,472				

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, release date May, 2005.

Per Capita Income by Selected Areas, 1984-2003



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

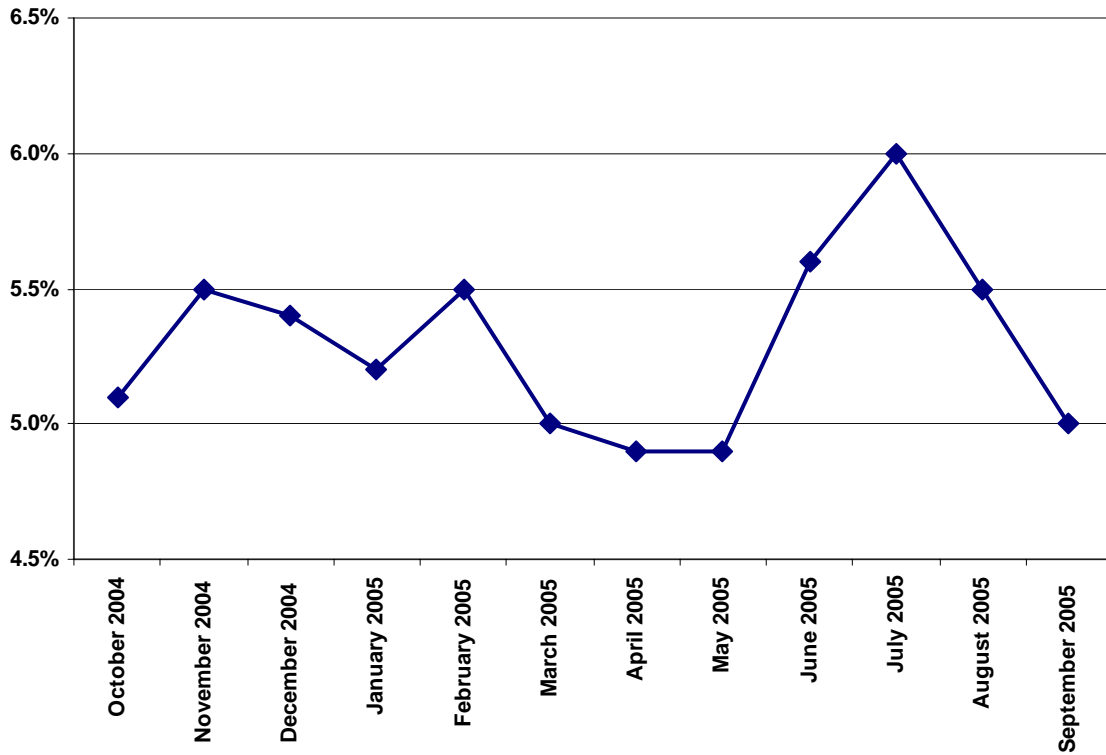
Unemployment Rate in Greensboro (Percent of Unemployment in the Civilian Work Force)

- Average unemployment rates for Greensboro fluctuated throughout the observed period of October 2004 through September 2005, ranging from as low as 4.9 percent to as high as 6.0 percent.

Greensboro Unemployment Rate, November 2004-October 2005	
Date	Unemployment Rate
October 2004	5.1%
November 2004	5.5%
December 2004	5.4%
January 2005	5.2%
February 2005	5.5%
March 2005	5.0%
April 2005	4.9%
May 2005	4.9%
June 2005	5.6%
July 2005	6.0%
August 2005	5.5%
September 2005	5.0%

Source: NCEC, NC Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2004-2005.

Greensboro Unemployment Rate, October 2004-September 2005



Source: NCESC, NC Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2004-2005.

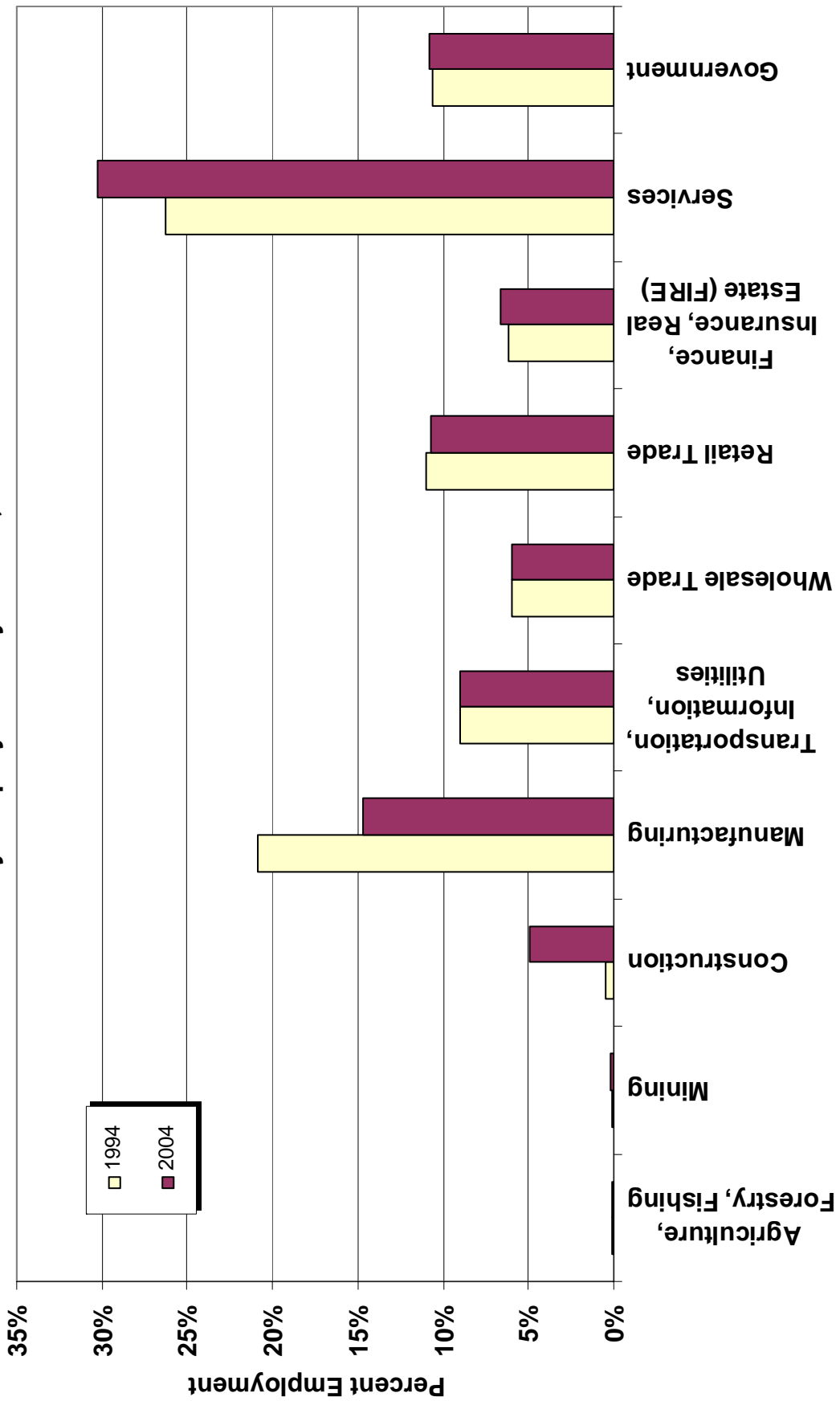
Guilford County Employment Growth by Sector

- For the period 1994-2004, the service sector has continued to replace the manufacturing sector as the largest employer in Guilford County. In 2004, the service sector constituted 30.2 percent of the County's employment, up from its previous 26.2 percent share in 1994, while manufacturing declined from 20.9 percent to 14.7 percent.

Guilford County Employment by Sector, 1994 & 2004						
Sector	1994 Employment		2004 Employment		Change, 1994-2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	194	0.1%	236	0.1%	42	0.01%
Mining	253	0.1%	493	0.2%	240	0.08%
Construction	1,103	0.4%	13,282	5.0%	12,179	4.53%
Manufacturing	51,256	20.9%	39,337	14.7%	-11,919	-6.16%
Transportation, Information, Utilities	22,201	9.1%	24,127	9.0%	1,926	-0.01%
Wholesale Trade	14,677	6.0%	15,958	6.0%	1,281	0.00%
Retail Trade	27,074	11.0%	28,645	10.7%	1,571	-0.31%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (FIRE)	15,228	6.2%	17,595	6.6%	2,367	0.38%
Services	64,368	26.2%	80,722	30.2%	16,354	4.00%
Government	26,025	10.6%	28,899	10.8%	2,874	0.22%

Source: NCESC, Employment & Wages in NC, 1994-2004. Data is in NAICS. Only selected categories were included.

Guilford County Employment by Sector, 1994 & 2004



Job Sector

Source: NCEES, Employment & Wages in NC, 1994-2004. 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 2005 (\$108,553). However, when compared countywide, zip code 27260 in High Point had the lowest average sales price (\$66,785). The Irving Park area (27408) had the highest average sales prices within Greensboro (\$267,990), as compared to the highest average sales price in Northwest Guilford County, which was Summerfield (\$378,110), zip code 27310.

Average Sales Prices of Homes by Zip Code in Guilford County*, 2005		
Zip Code	Community	Average Price
27214	Browns Summit	\$185,458
27260	High Point	\$66,785
27262	High Point	\$138,069
27263	High Point / Archdale	\$108,200
27265	High Point	\$169,951
27282	Jamestown	\$198,993
27301	McLeansville	\$160,543
27310	Oak Ridge	\$342,594
27313	Pleasant Garden	\$194,750
27357	Stokesdale	\$264,732
27358	Summerfield	\$378,110
27377	Whitsett	\$233,593
27401	Greensboro	\$116,690
27403	Greensboro	\$152,674
27405	Greensboro	\$108,553
27406	Greensboro	\$137,254
27407	Greensboro	\$162,893
27408	Greensboro	\$267,990
27409	Greensboro	\$152,064
27410	Greensboro	\$225,528
27455	Greensboro	\$267,528
Guilford County Average		\$192,045
Source: Greensboro Regional Realtors Association, 2005.		
*Zip codes with 25 or more home sales Jan 1, 2005-Sept 30, 2005.		

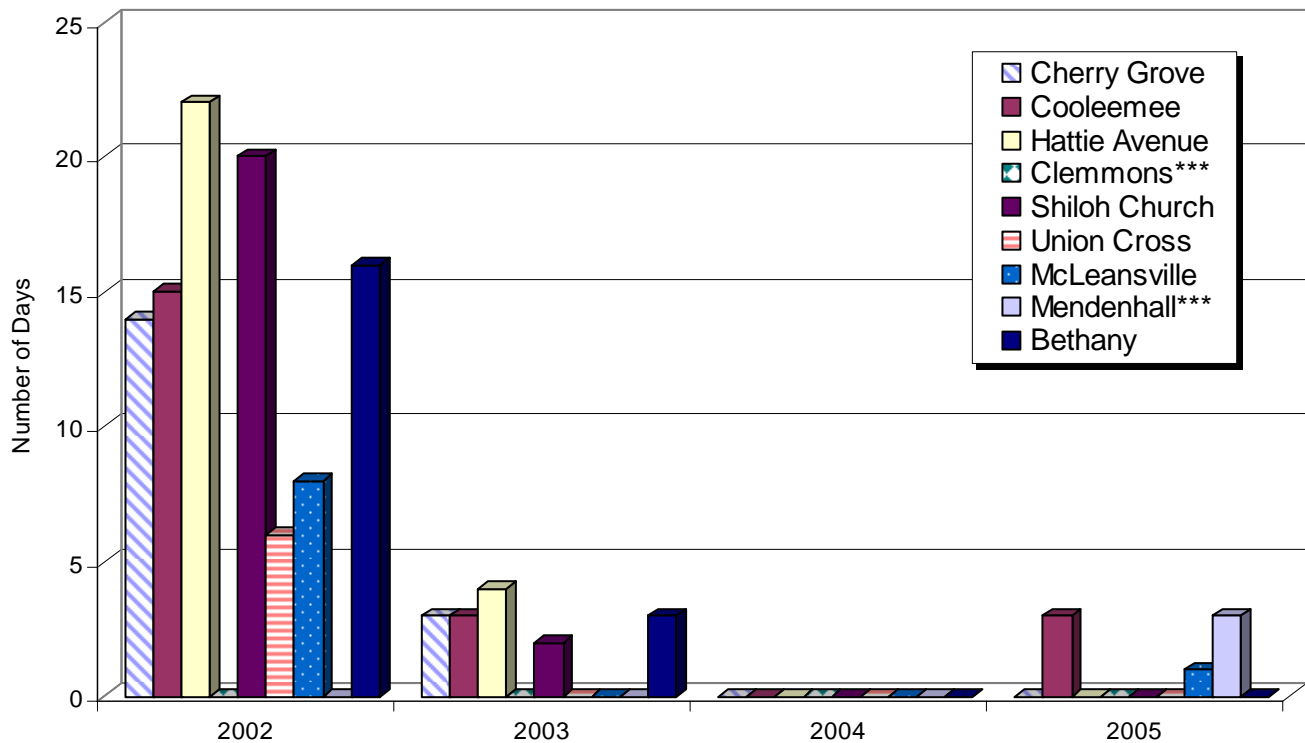
Annual Regional Ozone Exceedances Based Upon Federal Standards

- Ozone measurements are taken between April and October every year. In 2000, the Triad listed more than 30 “code orange” ozone days. Total exceedances climbed to a high of 126 days in 2002, dropped to only one day in 2004, then proceeded to rise to a total of seven days in 2005.

Triad Regional Ozone Exceedances*, 2000-2005							
County	Site	Annual Exceedances					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Caswell	Cherry Grove	3	9	14	3	0	0
Davie	Cooleemee	9	6	15	3	0	3
Forsyth	Hattie Avenue	17	11	22	4	0	0
Forsyth	Pollirosa**	6	10	15	5	0	--
Forsyth	Clemmons***	--	--	--	--	--	0
Forsyth	Shiloh Church	8	4	20	2	0	0
Forsyth	Union Cross	1	2	6	0	0	0
Guilford	McLeansville	5	10	8	0	0	1
Guilford	Mendenhall***	--	--	--	--	--	3
Randolph	Sophia**	--	7	10	2	1	--
Rockingham	Bethany	9	8	16	3	0	0

Source: NC Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources, Div. of Air Quality, 2006. *Ozone Action Days, when the codes of orange, red or purple are reached. **Station use discontinued for 2005. ***New monitoring station for 2005.

Triad Regional Ozone Exceedances*, 2002-2005



Source: NC Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources, Div. of Air Quality, 2006. *Ozone Action Days, when the codes of orange, red or purple are reached. **Formerly named Pollirosa. ***Formerly named Sophia, monitoring station in operation from 2001 to present.

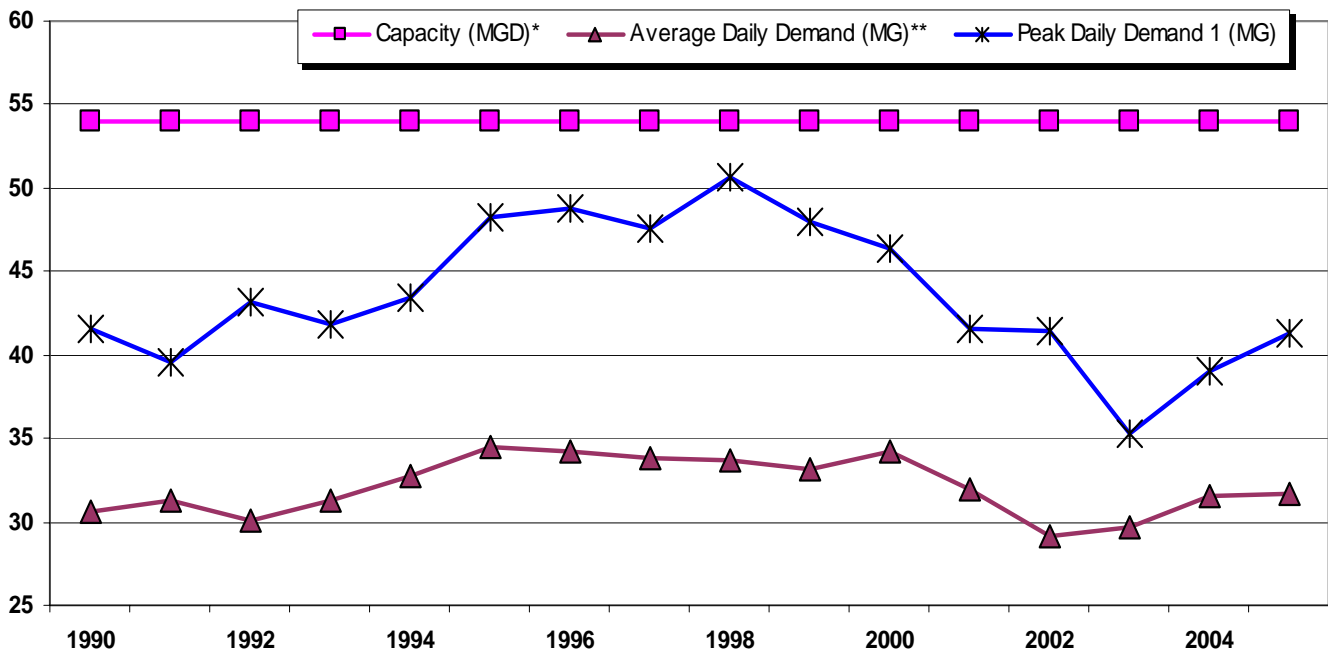
Annual Ratio of Water Demand (Daily Average) to Capacity for the Greensboro Service Area

- Average daily demand for water between 1990 and 2005 has been 32.11 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
2004	54	31.53	38.98
2005	54	31.65	41.36
Average	54	32.11	43.61

Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2005. *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, 1990-2005



Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2005. *Capacity = Water Treatment Plant Capacity only (Not purchase contract water from Reidsville). **Based on Calendar Year Pumpage Report for treated water.

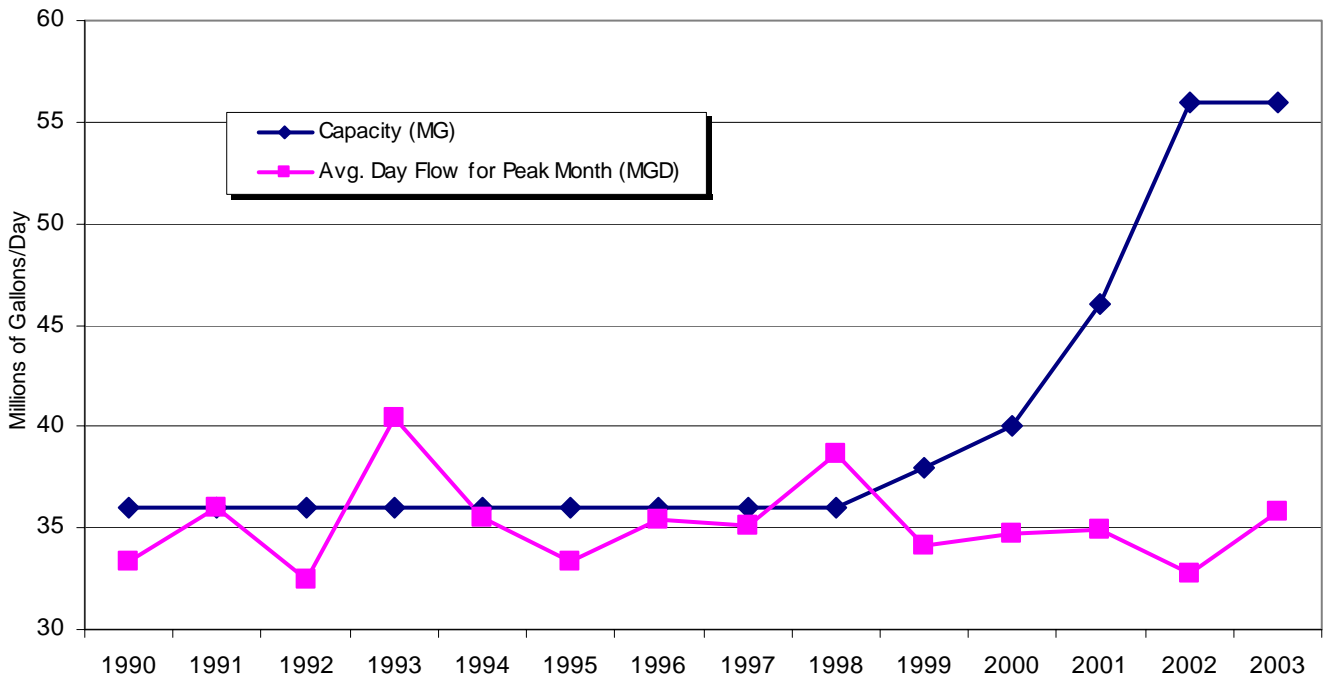
Annual Ratio of Waste Water Demand (Daily Average) to Capacity for the Greensboro Service Area

- 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
2004	56	31.44

Source: Greensboro Water Resources Dept., 2005.
 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.

Number of Enplaned Passengers at the Piedmont Triad International Airport

- The number of enplaned passengers at the Piedmont Triad International Airport was 1,299,502 in 1996. A decline was seen in the following year, then again in 2001, 2002 and 2005. The peak year was in 2000, with 1,396,766. The diminishing number of enplaned passengers 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, Enplaned Passengers, 1996-2005	
Year	Number of Enplaned Passengers Annually
1996	1,299,502
1997	1,119,987
1998	1,304,978
1999	1,351,622
2000	1,396,766
2001	1,309,753
2002	1,263,272
2003	1,296,969
2004	1,355,946
2005	1,301,218

Source: Piedmont Triad International Airport, 2006.



Source: Piedmont Triad International Airport.

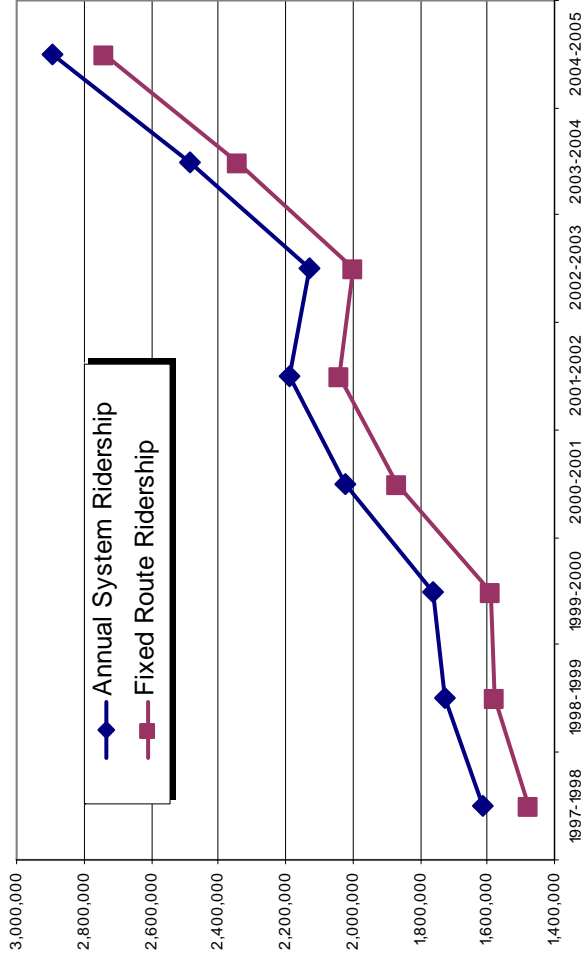
Annual Public Transit Ridership for Greensboro

- Between FY 1997-98 and FY 2005-2006, ridership on the Greensboro Transit System increased from 1,613,413 to 2,891,779 (55.8 percent). Fixed Route ridership also increased, from 1,474,339 to 2,736,562 (58.7 percent).

Greensboro Transit Ridership, 1997-2005											
Type	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005			
Annual System Ridership	1,613,413	1,723,079	1,763,906	2,021,074	2,187,350	2,126,055	2,481,878	2,891,779			
Fixed Route Ridership	1,474,339	1,577,975	1,588,762	1,865,878	2,042,371	1,999,299	2,340,671	2,736,562			
Fixed Route Riders per Hour	23.62	24.69	23.23	19.66	19.97	19.34	22.16	26.64			
Flex Route Riders	*4,635	**14,546	12,975	7,560	8,350	4,147	5,396	5,398			
Flex Route Riders per Hour	*15,710	**65,185	96,474	60,608	38,805	11,954	21,303	22,123			
Demand Response Riders (SCAT)	*3.40	**4.48	7.44	8.02	4.65	2.88	3.95	4.10			
Demand Response Riders per Hour (SCAT)	39,871	26,804	30,715	36,484	40,091	38,262	43,216	54,847			
Demand Response Riders per Hour (SCAT)	123,364	79,919	78,670	94,588	106,174	114,802	119,904	133,094			
Demand Response Riders per Hour (SCAT)	3.09	2.98	2.56	2.59	2.65	3.00	2.77	2.43			

Source: Greensboro Transit Dept., 2005. *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, 1997-2005



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

- From Fiscal Year 2001-02 to FY 2004-05, municipal solid waste (msw) tonnage decreased 15.4%, while construction and demolition (C&D) tonnage decreased 37.3% 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.
- Land clearing and inert debris (LCID) tonnages decreased 55.4% from 2000-01 through 2004-05. Recycling tonnage increased by 0.1% from 2003-04 to 2004-05. White goods tonnages decreased in 2004-05.

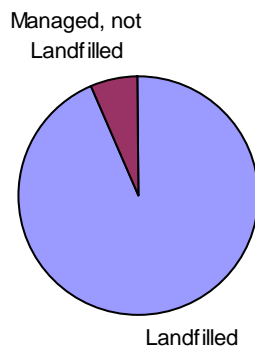
White Street Landfill: Landfilled and Managed Waste 1997-98 to 2004-05

Waste Type	Waste Quantity in Tons (Public and Private)							
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Landfilled								
Municipal Solid Waste	261,027	250,375	275,061	269,228	259,080	251,505	237,057	219,090
Construction & Demolition Waste	29,319	45,292	140,184	162,592	201,856	162,190	143,319	126,427
Land Clearing & Inert Debris ¹	105,228	89,517	134,317	133,919	159,937	160,056	164,635	71,296
Subtotal	395,574	385,184	549,562	565,739	620,873	573,751	545,011	416,813
Managed, not Landfilled								
Recycling ²	25,188	27,746	31,538	32,833	31,552	34,828	31,025	31,061
Yard Waste ³	25,845	29,604	27,001	15,133	8,652	10,696	5,766	23,939
White Goods	741	652	675	853	865	867	852	768
Subtotal	51,774	58,002	59,214	48,819	41,069	46,391	37,643	55,768
TOTAL	447,348	443,186	608,776	614,558	661,942	620,142	582,654	472,581

Waste Type	Waste Quantity in Tons (Public and Private)							
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Percent of Total Landfilled								
Municipal Solid Waste	58.3%	56.5%	45.2%	43.8%	39.1%	40.6%	40.7%	46.4%
Construction & Demolition Waste	6.6%	10.2%	23.0%	26.5%	30.5%	26.2%	24.6%	26.7%
Land Clearing & Inert Debris	23.5%	20.2%	22.1%	21.8%	24.2%	25.8%	28.3%	15.1%
Subtotal	88.4%	86.9%	90.3%	92.1%	93.8%	92.6%	93.6%	88.2%
Percent of Total Managed, not Landfilled								
Recycling	5.6%	6.3%	5.2%	5.3%	4.8%	5.6%	5.3%	6.6%
Yard Waste	5.8%	6.7%	4.4%	2.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	5.0%
White Goods	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Subtotal	11.6%	13.1%	9.7%	7.9%	6.2%	7.4%	6.4%	11.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ Land Clearing & Inert Debris (LCID) includes yard waste from 12-01-00 through 2003-04 because the compost facility was in transition during that period. The compost facility resumed operations in February 2004. Annual LCID tonnages may also vary due to debris from wind and ice storms. The LCID landfill closed permanently in January 2005. ² In previous updates this table incorrectly listed the total recycling tons collected for the period 2001-02 through 2003-04. It now shows the tons collected only by the City of Greensboro during this period. All white goods tonnages also reflect only what City employees collected. ³ Yard waste includes only leaf tonnages from 2001-02 through 2003-04.

White Street Landfill: Landfilled vs. Managed Waste, 2004-05



Source: City of Greensboro Solid Waste Department.

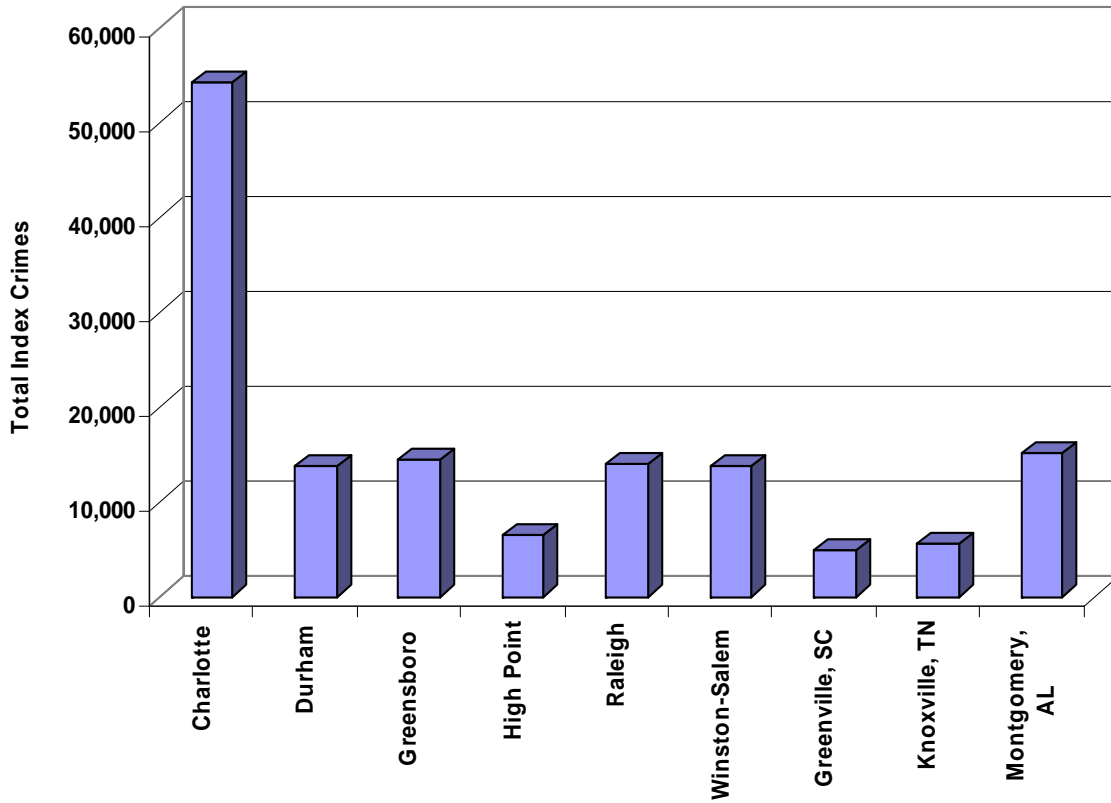
Greensboro Total Index Crimes Compared to North Carolina and Out-of-State Municipalities

In 2004, Charlotte led in the number of total index crimes at 54,204 (7,277 violent crimes and 46,927 property crimes), while Greensboro ranked third as measured against the chosen comparison cities.

Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities, 2004									
Incidents	NC Municipalities						Out-of-State Municipalities		
	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	High Point	Raleigh	Winston-Salem	Greenville, SC	Knoxville, TN	Montgomery, AL
Violent Crimes									
Homicide	60	30	12	10	16	21	6	21	25
Rape	313	88	84	42	99	95	34	78	108
Robbery	2,786	814	746	224	661	533	128	526	623
Aggravated Assault	4,118	626	759	392	1,091	872	472	1,026	574
Total Violent Crimes	7,277	1,558	1,601	668	1,867	1,521	640	1,651	1,330
Property Crimes									
Burglary	12,021	3,249	3,257	1,819	2,576	3,533	704	2,497	3,734
Larceny	28,129	8,040	8,622	3,485	8,523	7,617	3,142	*	8,777
Auto Theft	6,777	946	981	511	1,027	1,107	316	1,322	1,246
Total Property Crimes	46,927	12,235	12,860	5,815	12,126	12,257	4,162	3,819	13,757
Total Index Crimes	54,204	13,793	14,461	6,483	13,993	13,778	4,802	5,470	15,087

Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, 2004, SC Law Enforcement Div., Crime in South Carolina, 2004, TN State Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville Police Dept., 2004 & Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Crime in Alabama, 2004. *Knoxville includes burglary and larceny together as 'burglary'. Note: Charlotte includes all of Mecklenburg County.

Crime Statistics for Selected Municipalities, 2004



Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, 2004, SC Law Enforcement Div., Crime in South Carolina, 2004, TN State Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville Police Dept., 2004 & Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Crime in Alabama, 2004. *Knoxville includes burglary and larceny together as 'burglary'. Note: Charlotte includes all of Mecklenburg County.

Average Annual Increase in Response Time for Emergency Fire Calls

- Between 1995 and 2004, the average annual response time for calls decreased by 3.2 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, 1994-2004											
Type of Calls	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average Annual Change, 1994-2004
Total Emergency Responses	12,544	15,277	16,136	17,680	17,696	19,035	18,932	19,243	20,391	21,867	6.5%
Population	192,330	194,020	202,321	205,132	208,887	213,003	226,467	229,634	231,740	235,262	2.3%
Response Per 1000 Population	70.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	89.4	83.5	83.8	87.9	91.7	3.4%
Response Time											
Average Response Time/Call (min)	4.19	3.84	3.70	3.70	5.29	4.41	5.05	4.60	4.30	4.40	-0.2%
Annual Change	-3.0%	-8.0%	-4.0%	0.0%	*NA	-16.0%	14.5%	-9.1%	-6.9%	2.3%	-3.2%
Average Response Time/EMS Call (min)	3.90	3.84	3.82	3.82	5.11	5.11	4.78	4.07	4.25	4.24	1.6%
Annual Change	-5.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.0%	*NA	0.0%	-6.9%	-15.0%	4.2%	0.0%	-4.6%
Inspections											
Primary Commercial Inspections	15,464	15,987	14,049	13,287	11,923	10,935	10,807	11,753	11,962	11,972	-2.6%
Re-Inspections	6,186	6,395	5,620	5,315	4,769	2,172	3,334	3,092	3,192	3,348	-2.7%
Plans Reviewed	987	1,179	1,276	1,450	1,521	1,418	1,208	1,178	1,285	1,325	3.8%
Other Information											
Fire Loss (\$)	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	7,621,851	15.1%
Yearly Change	-14.0%	-24.0%	29.000%	15.0%	-5.0%	115.0%	24.1%	-44.6%	25.1%	2.4%	11.5%
Hydrants	9,690	6,728	9,922	8,957	9,273	10,939	11,404	11,450	11,607	12,186	4.4%
Hydrants/Sq. Mile	99.0	62.0	92.0	82.0	84.0	95.7	96.6	97.0	98.4	102.4	2.6%

Source - Greensboro Fire Department, 2005. 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.

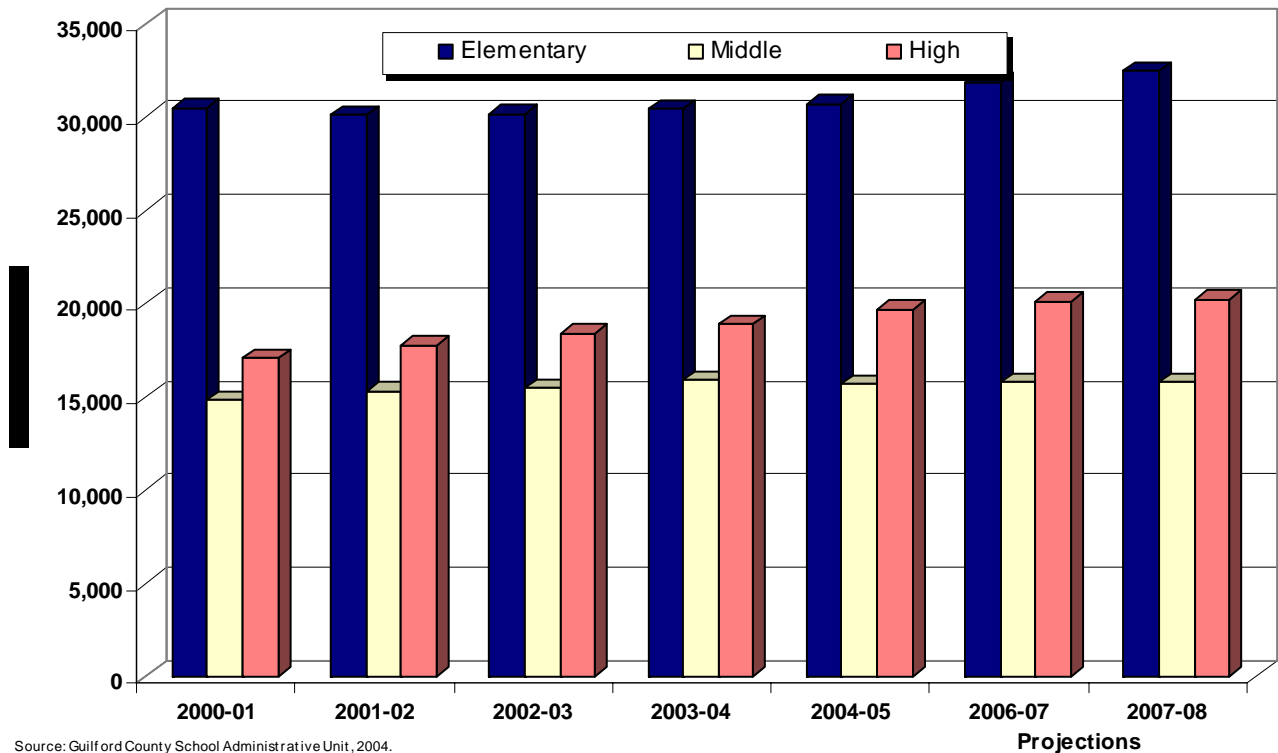
Annual Guilford County School Enrollment

- The total Guilford County school enrollment increased from 67,099 in 2003-04 to 68,620 in 2005-06, an increase of 2.2%. This increase was expected to slow to 0.3% from 2005-06 to 2006-07.

Guilford County School Enrollment and Projections, FY 1995-1996 to FY 2007-2008							
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	18	15,670	14	19,709	1,016
2005-06	65	31,377	20	15,908	14	20,273	1,062
Projections							
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

Source: Guilford County School Administrative Unit, 2004.

Guilford County School Enrollment FY 2000-01 Through FY 2007-08



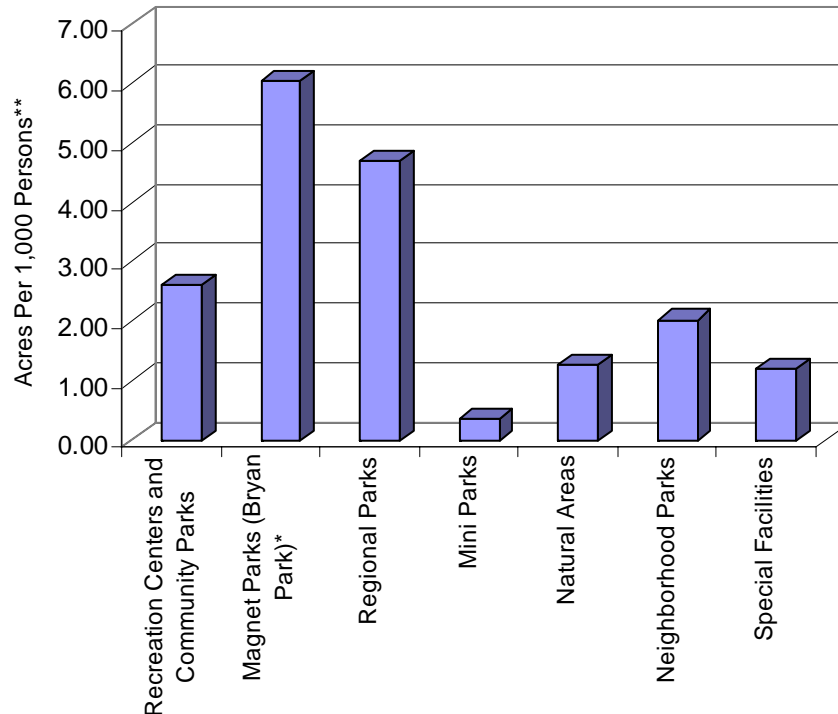
Greensboro Parks & Recreation Facilities and Acreage

- Greensboro's parks totaled 22.85 acres per 1,000 City residents in 2005, with much of that amount coming from the large magnet (6.04 acres per person) and regional parks (4.69 acres). The smallest number of acres per 1,000 persons was in the City's mini parks.

Greensboro Parks and Recreation Facilities and Acreage Totals, 2005		
Facility or Classification	Acreage	Acres Per 1,000 Persons**
Drainageway and Open Space	1110.89	4.66
Recreation Centers and Community Parks	623.52	2.61
Magnet Parks (Bryan Park)*	1440.10	6.04
Regional Parks	1117.80	4.69
Mini Parks	86.19	0.36
Natural Areas	300.00	1.26
Neighborhood Parks	481.92	2.02
Special Facilities	286.88	1.20
Total	5447.30	22.85

Source: Greensboro Parks & Recreation Department, 2005. *Bryan Park is listed on the map as a Regional Park. **Based upon Planning Department's 2005 population estimate of 238,440.

Greensboro Parks & Recreation Facilities and Acreage Totals, 2005



Source: Greensboro Parks & Recreation Department, 2005. *Bryan Park is listed on the map as a Regional Park. **Based upon Planning Department's 2005 population estimate of 238,440.

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
AAA	AAA	AAA	Best quality; extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest
AA	AA	Aa1-Aa3	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., 2005. Note: The **bold** ratings indicate the City of Greensboro's current debt ratings.