

**Municipal and
Recreation**



**County Parks and
Services Study**

**Highlights from the 2012-2013 Study
Focus on Trends
Released on January 20, 2013**

Prepared by Recreation Resources Service
A Cooperative Partnership between
North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation and
North Carolina State University – Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management

Introduction

Each year the MCPRSS attempts to determine the current status of local government parks and recreation departments in North Carolina. The report seeks to provide information to all local governments and park and recreation agencies to use in evaluating current services. The report also strives to assist leisure services in budget planning, preparation and justification.

The MCPRSS, fiscal year 2012-13, marks the 63rd year of assessment for municipal leisure service providers. This edition also marks the 43rd year of assessment for county leisure service agencies.

The MCPRSS for this fiscal year represents a focus on trends. This year's study marks the first in a shift from a three, to a six-year cycle. The shift is an effort to reduce content overlap between the MCPRSS and the national benchmarking system PRORAGIS, as well as continue to supply in-depth information, but also be an indicator of emerging trends within North Carolina. The MCPRSS will continue to annually report audited data from the State Treasurers Office

The MCPRSS offers leisure service managers and administrators an important tool for:

- Tax supported funding trend analysis based upon changes in operating budget fund levels from year to year.
- Comparing park and recreation fees and charges for similar communities to evaluate level of service.

As this year marked the shift to the new MCPRSS six –year cycle, departments were highly encouraged to participate in PRORAGIS, the National Park and Recreation Association's online database that collects, compiles, and reports on park and recreation department operating and geographic information.

PRORAGIS seeks to collect updates across a wide range of areas, while the MCPRSS collects more detailed information on rotating basis.

Departments that participate in both PRORAGIS and the MCPRSS are ensuring that they have access to the data necessary to analyze their operations internally and against other departments on a state and national level.

Highlights from the 2012-13 MCPRSS-Focus on Trends appear below, organized by the five categories of trend items departments were asked to respond to. Also included is an overview of study methods and a snapshot of respondents

Methods

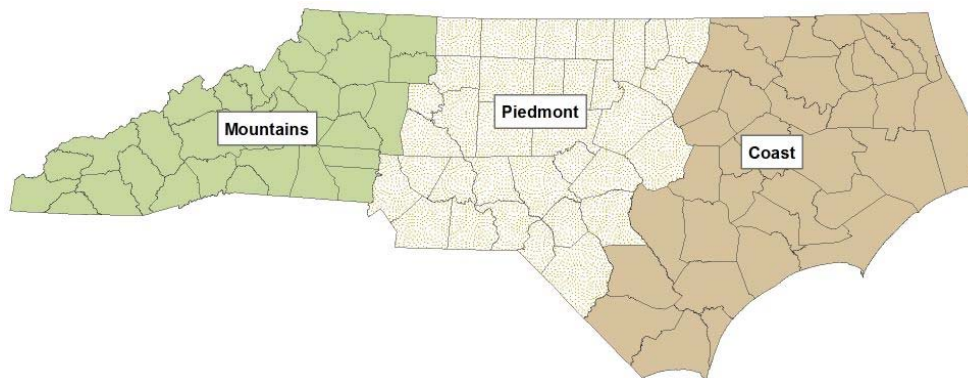
In September of 2012, the MCPRSS survey report was emailed to 237 recognized local government park and recreation departments in North Carolina. One hundred and thirty-four (134) responses were received by **January** for a response rate of 57% Mean and median results from the Municipal and County Services Study, FY 2012-13, provide significant information to local government park and recreation agencies if interpreted correctly.

Organization

Description of Geographic Regions

The MCPRSS reports results based not only upon size of population serve but also by geographic region. The leisure needs of, and service delivery to mountain communities differ from those of coastal communities of comparable size. The geographic regions represent three distinct regions of North Carolina: Mountains, Piedmont, and Coast.

Figure 1.
MCPRSS Geographic Regions



MOUNTAINS REGION COUNTIES Alexander, Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Gaston, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey

PIEDMONT REGION COUNTIES Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren

COAST REGION COUNTIES Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin,

Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, Wilson

REPORTING AGENCIES IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC REGION INCLUDE:

MOUNTAINS:

Alleghany County	Cramerton	Iredell County	Statesville
Asheville	Elkin	Lenoir	Surry County
Avery County	Fletcher	Lincoln County	Transylvania Co
Belmont	Gaston County	Lincolnton	Valdese
Black Mountain	Gastonia	Macon County	Watauga County
Blowing Rock	Granite Falls	Madison County	Waynesville
Burke County	Haywood County	Mooreville	Wilkes County
Catawba County	Henderson County	Mount Airy	Yadkin County
Cherokee County	Hickory	Mount Holly	
Clay County	Highlands	Shelby	

PIEDMONT

Albemarle	Eden	Kernersville	Raleigh
Anson County	Erwin	Knightdale	Randleman
Archdale	Fayetteville-Cumberland County	Lee County	Rowan County
Asheboro	Forsyth County	Lexington	Salisbury
Benson	Garner	Liberty	Scotland County
Burlington	Gibsonville	Louisburg	Selma
Cabarrus County	Greensboro	Lumberton	Smithfield
Carrboro	Harnett County	Madison-Mayodan	Southern Pines
Cary	Harrisburg	Mebane	Town of Oak Ridge
Chapel Hill	Henderson-Vance County	Mecklenburg County	Wake County
Clayton	High Point	Mocksville Davie	Wake Forest
Cornelius	Holly Springs	Orange county	Zebulon
Davidson	Huntersville	Oxford	
Davidson County	Kannapolis	Pinehurst	
Durham	Kenly	Pittsboro	

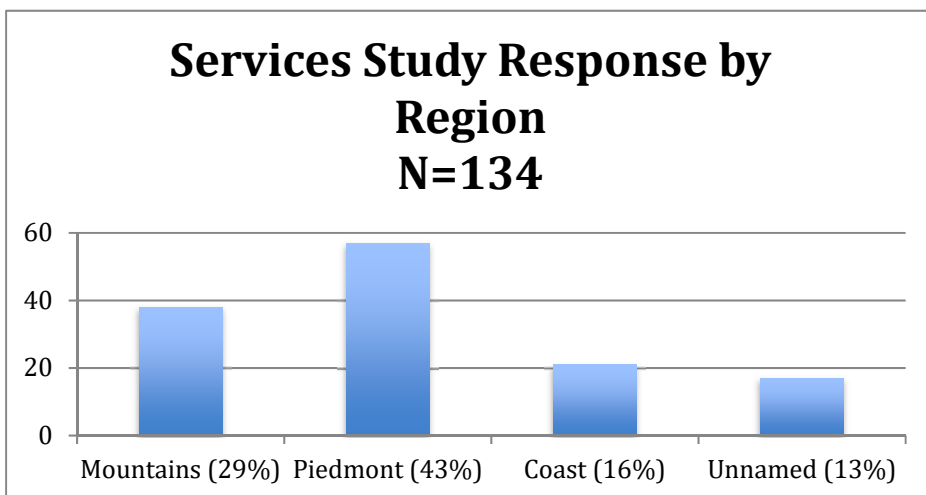
COAST

Ayden	Goldsboro	Onslow County
Bladen County	Greenville	Pender County
Brunswick County	Jacksonville	Pitt County
Carteret County	Leland	Tarboro
Clinton	Nash County	Warsaw
Craven County	New Bern	Whiteville
Currituck County	Goldsboro	Williamston
Elizabeth City/Pasquotank County	Oak Island	

Unnamed Agencies (N=17)

The survey question asking respondents to indicate the name of their agency was an open ended item listed as “*which department do you represent?*” As such, there were several (N=17) agencies who failed to indicate their agency’s name by either leaving the question blank, or inserting a generic response such as “recreation department”. Unnamed agencies are included in all analyses in the following report, and are included as their own category when making comparisons across agency type, geographic region, and population class.

Figure 2.
MCPRSS Respondents by Geographic Region



Description of Population Class

The population estimates used in this report were certified county and municipal estimates of July 2011 population. The estimates were calculated by the North Carolina State Treasurer’s Office and provided online at the following link:

The population category groupings include:

- A Departments serving populations greater than 100,000
- B Departments serving populations between 99,999 and 50,000
- C Departments serving populations between 49,999 and 25,000
- D Departments serving populations between 24,999 and 10,000
- E Departments serving populations between 9,999 and 5,000
- F Departments serving populations less than 4,999

Responding Agencies by Population Category

Category A

Brunswick County, Cabarrus County, Cary, Catawba County, Craven County, Davidson County, Durham, Fayetteville-Cumberland, Forsyth County, Gaston County, Greensboro, Harnett County, Henderson County, High Point, Iredell County, Mecklenburg County, Onslow County, Orange County, Pitt County, Raleigh, Rowan County, Transylvania Co, Wake County

Category B

Burke County, Burlington, Carteret County, Chapel Hill, Gastonia, Greenville, Haywood County, Jacksonville, Lee County, Lincoln County, Nash County, Pender County, Surry County, Watauga County, Wilkes County

Category C

Anson County, Asheboro, Bladen County, Cherokee County, Cornelius, Elizabeth City/Pasquotank County, Garner, Goldsboro, Henderson-Vance, Hickory, Holly Springs, Huntersville, Kannapolis, Macon County, Mocksville Davie, Mooresville, New Bern, Salisbury, Scotland County, Wake Forest, Yadkin County

Category D

Albemarle, Alleghany County, Archdale, Avery County, Belmont, Carrboro, Clay County, Clayton, Currituck County, Davidson, Eden, Harrisburg, Kernersville, Knightdale, Leland, Lexington, Lincolnton, Lumberton, Madison County, Mebane, Mount Airy, Mount Holly, Oxford, Pinehurst, Shelby, Smithfield, Southern Pines, Statesville, Tarboro

Category E

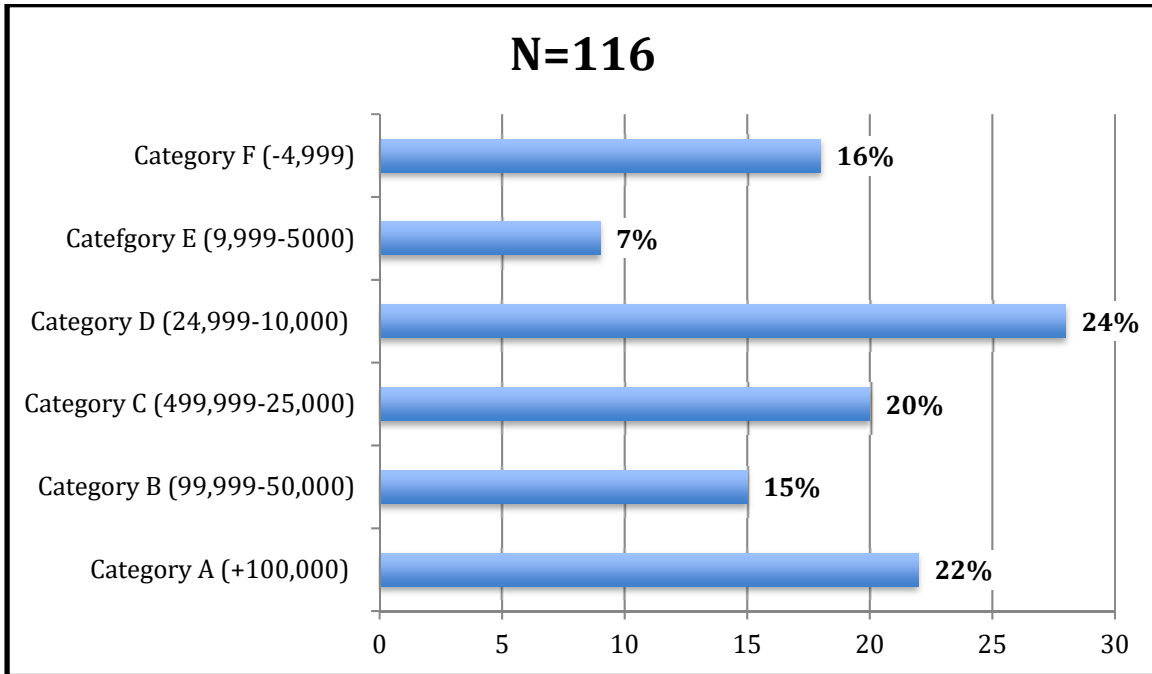
Black Mountain, Clinton, Fletcher, Oak Island, Selma, Oak Ridge, Waynesville, Whiteville, Williamston

Category F

Ayden, Benson, Blowing Rock, Cramerton, Elkin, Erwin, Gibsonville, Granite Falls, Highlands, Kenly, Lenoir, Liberty, Louisburg, Madison-Mayodan, Pittsboro, Randleman, Valdese, Warsaw, Zebulon

Figure 3.

M CPRSS Responding Agencies by Population Class



Expenditure Information

The information presented in this executive summary reflects a census of all public parks and recreation departments' expenditures as audited by the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer. The Local Government Commission and Department of State Treasurer provided standardized financial reports from the fiscal year 2010-2011. The data is aged one year but is standardized to create comparable results. All operating expenses are categorized under Salaries and Other Direct Spending. All capital expenses are categorized under Construction and Land, Equipment, and Existing Structures.

Table 1.

Total Audited 2010-2011 Recreation Expenditures in North Carolina

Department Type	Number Responding	Operating Expenditures	Capital Expenditures	TOTAL Expenditures
County	N = 100	\$94,986,358.00	\$41,820,887.00	\$136,807,245.00
Municipal	N = 527	\$313,993,813.00	\$120,944,165.00	\$434,937,978.00
TOTAL	N = 627	\$408,980,171.00	\$162,765,052	\$571,745,223.00

**The 2010-2011 Total Reported Local Government Recreation Expenditures
for North Carolina:**

\$571,745,223.00

➤ **Per Capita Expenditures**

All local park and recreation agencies should derive their per capita measures based upon the most current local population estimates.

Since fiscal year 2001-2012, the local government per capita expenditure for parks and recreation taken from the reported range was between \$33.80 and \$64.41. For fiscal year 2012-2013, the reporting agencies show a projected per capita expenditure of \$59.64. This figure was derived from the total parks and recreation budget of all reporting agencies divided by the total population of all reporting agencies.

Figure 4.

Statewide Per Capita Expenditures for Parks and Recreation 2001-2012

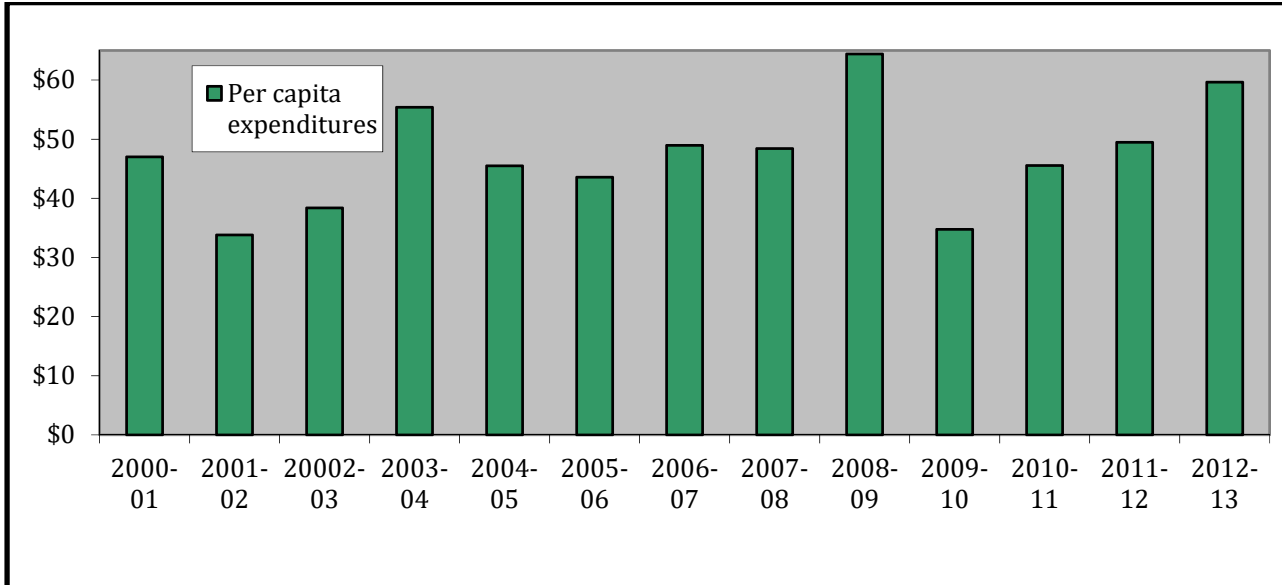


Table 2.

All Municipalities (Statewide Budget Reporting from NC Treasurer)

	Salary Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	207	334	89	166	551	551	551			
Total Budget	\$154,763,910.00	\$159,229,903.00	\$93,916,985.00	\$27,027,180.00	\$313,993,813.00	\$120,944,165	\$434,937,978			
Average	\$747,651.74	\$476,736.24	\$1,055,247.02	\$162,814.34	\$569,861.73	\$219,499.39	\$789,361.12	\$79.27	\$21.17	\$100.44
Median	\$202,602.00	\$63,724.50	\$132,000.0	\$40,232.50	\$8,180.00	\$0.00	\$12,517.00	\$7.59	\$0.00	\$13.48

Municipalities with Park and Recreation Departments

(the following tables are a subset of Statewide Budget Reporting from NC Treasurer)

	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	135	139	57	102	151	151	151	151	151	151
Total Budget	\$139,748,568.00	\$130,975,618.00	\$80,646,432.00	\$19,893,528.00	\$270,724,186.00	\$100,539,960.00	\$371,264,146.00			
Average	\$1,035,174.58	\$942,270.63	\$1,414,849.68	\$195,034.59	\$1,792,875.40	\$665,827.55	\$2,458,702.95	\$80.25	\$28.14	\$108.39
Median	\$383,906.00	\$255,742.00	\$182,933.00	\$55,323.00	\$582,112.00	\$51,554.00	\$727,090.00	\$66.84	\$4.74	\$80.37

Municipalities with Park and Recreation Departments by Population Class

Class A	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	\$58,143,098.00	\$57,148,278.00	\$47,212,444.00	\$4,061,445.00	\$115,291,376.00	\$51,273,889.00	\$166,565,265.00	\$517.48	\$249.34	\$766.82
Mean	\$8,306,156.86	\$8,164,039.71	\$6,744,634.86	\$580,206.43	\$16,470,196.57	\$7,324,841.29	\$23,795,037.86	\$73.93	\$35.62	\$109.55
Median	\$6,091,633.00	\$6,652,479.00	\$6,751,621.00	\$217,382.00	\$11,801,266.00	\$6,811,960.00	\$20,387,405.00	\$74.27	\$42.04	\$100.97

Class B	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	7	7	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	\$22,666,914.00	\$21,481,071.00	\$4,861,979.00	\$1,037,874.00	\$44,147,985.00	\$5,899,853.00	\$50,047,838.00	\$645.61	\$83.94	\$729.55
Mean	\$3,238,130.57	\$3,068,724.43	\$972,395.80	\$172,979.00	\$6,306,855.00	\$842,836.14	\$7,149,691.14	\$92.23	\$11.99	\$104.22
Median	\$3,510,124.00	\$2,602,998.00	\$490,294.00	\$121,409.50	\$5,911,592.00	\$515,234.00	\$7,311,836.00	\$102.35	\$6.41	\$113.00

Class C	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	17	17	11	14	17	17	17	17	17	17
Total	\$20,765,102.00	\$21,255,442.00	\$19,553,448.00	\$2,447,954.00	\$42,020,544.00	\$22,001,402.00	\$64,021,946.00	\$1,227.11	\$686.21	\$1,913.32
Mean	\$1,221,476.59	\$1,250,320.12	\$1,777,586.18	\$174,853.86	\$2,471,796.71	\$1,294,200.12	\$3,765,996.82	\$72.18	\$40.37	\$112.55
Median	\$1,355,138.00	\$849,630.00	\$265,587.00	\$59,693.50	\$2,354,242.00	\$183,293.00	\$2,731,681.00	\$68.76	\$6.96	\$80.37

Class D	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	34	34	11	24	34	34	34	34	34	34
Total	\$20,821,724.00	\$16,132,514.00	\$2,404,434.00	\$8,384,546.00	\$36,954,238.00	\$10,788,980.00	\$47,743,218.00	\$2,378.73	\$777.09	\$3,155.82
Mean	\$612,403.65	\$474,485.71	\$218,584.91	\$349,356.08	\$1,086,889.35	\$317,322.94	\$1,404,212.29	\$69.96	\$22.86	\$92.82
Median	\$507,984.00	\$427,886.00	\$89,000.00	\$59,100.50	\$1,040,230.50	\$46,242.50	\$1,179,302.00	\$66.99	\$4.03	\$78.28

Class E	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	24	24	8	20	27	27	27	27	27	27
Total	\$8,519,832.00	\$7,062,369.00	\$2,742,769.00	\$988,555.00	\$15,582,201.00	\$3,731,324.00	\$19,313,525.00	\$2,034.95	\$451.04	\$2,485.99
Mean	\$354,993.00	\$294,265.38	\$342,846.13	\$49,427.75	\$577,118.56	\$138,197.19	\$715,315.74	\$75.37	\$16.71	\$92.07

Median	\$282,765.50	\$226,233.00	\$80,821.00	\$41,722.50	\$510,615.00	\$21,298.00	\$543,880.00	\$58.69	\$2.79	\$66.11
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Class F	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	46	50	15	31	59	59	59	59	59	59
Total	\$8,831,898.00	\$7,895,944.00	\$3,871,358.00	\$2,973,154.00	\$16,727,842.00	\$6,844,512.00	\$23,572,354.00	\$5,313.41	\$2,001.51	\$7,314.92
Mean	\$191,997.78	\$157,918.88	\$258,090.53	\$95,908.19	\$283,522.75	\$116,008.68	\$399,531.42	\$90.06	\$33.92	\$123.98
Median	\$104,478.50	\$113,606.00	\$49,823.00	\$37,783.00	\$157,985.00	\$8,495.00	\$216,823.00	\$64.92	\$3.17	\$75.41

Municipalities with Park and Recreation Departments by Geographic Region

Mountain	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	30	31	13	23	36	36	36	36	36	36
Total	\$20,082,240.00	\$18,722,181.00	\$16,858,053.00	\$2,027,370.00	\$38,804,421.00	\$18,885,423.00	\$57,689,844.00	\$3,716.43	\$894.26	\$4,610.68
Mean	\$669,408.00	\$603,941.32	\$1,296,773.31	\$88,146.52	\$1,077,900.58	\$524,595.08	\$1,602,495.67	\$103.23	\$24.84	\$128.07
Median	\$365,162.50	\$252,379.00	\$49,823.00	\$37,516.00	\$433,572.00	\$37,320.50	\$503,581.50	\$77.74	\$3.30	\$91.82

Piedmont	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	73	75	31	53	77	77	77	77	77	77
Total	\$92,350,508.00	\$91,774,590.00	\$51,458,631.00	\$15,064,966.00	\$184,125,098.00	\$66,523,597.00	\$250,648,695.00	\$5,208.70	\$2,161.29	\$7,369.99
Mean	\$1,265,075.45	\$1,223,661.20	\$1,659,955.84	\$284,244.64	\$2,391,235.04	\$863,942.82	\$3,255,177.86	\$67.65	\$28.07	\$95.71
Median	\$451,035.00	\$309,809.00	\$286,484.00	\$55,613.00	\$743,266.00	\$68,436.00	\$889,431.00	\$64.21	\$6.41	\$77.08

Coastal	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	32	33	13	26	38	38	38	38	38	38
Total	\$27,315,820.00	\$20,478,847.00	\$12,329,748.00	\$2,801,192.00	\$47,794,667.00	\$15,130,940.00	\$62,925,607.00	\$3,192.16	\$1,193.58	\$4,385.74
Mean	\$853,619.38	\$620,571.12	\$948,442.15	\$107,738.15	\$1,257,754.39	\$398,182.63	\$1,655,937.03	\$84.00	\$31.41	\$115.41
Median	\$403,612.00	\$207,982.00	\$323,714.00	\$59,321.50	\$491,078.00	\$56,616.50	\$704,689.50	\$64.24	\$4.59	\$82.18

All Counties (Statewide Budget Reporting from NC Treasurer)

	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	74	90	29	44	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Budget	\$47,157,632.00	\$47,828,726.00	\$36,942,112.00	\$4,878,775.00	\$94,986,358.00	\$41,820,887.00	\$136,807,245.00	\$1,064.44	\$536.81	\$1,601.25
Average	\$637,265.30	\$531,430.29	\$1,273,865.93	\$110,881.25	\$949,863.58	\$418,208.87	\$1,368,072.45	\$10.64	\$5.37	\$16.01

Median	\$236,75 1.00	\$205,59 9.00	\$325,74 2.00	\$34,895 .50	\$338,865 .00	\$6,240.0 0	\$392,715.5 0	\$7.45	\$0.14	\$8.91
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**Counties with Park and Recreation Departments
(the following tables are a subset of Statewide Budget Reporting from NC Treasurer)**

	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Constru ction	Purcha se	Total Operatin g	Total Capital	Total Expenditu res	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	71	77	27	41	82	82	82	82	82	82
Total Budget	\$46,783, 748.00	\$44,123, 366.00	\$36,905, 631.00	\$3,485, 159.00	\$90,907, 114.00	\$40,390, 790.00	\$131,297,9 04.00	\$1,037.53	\$533.34	\$1,570.87
Average	\$658,92 6.03	\$573,03 0.73	\$1,366,8 75.22	\$85,003 .88	\$1,108,6 23.34	\$492,57 0.61	\$1,601,193. 95	\$12.65	\$6.50	\$19.16
Median	\$238,79 4.00	\$230,83 6.00	\$377,24 1.00	\$35,180 .00	\$422,742 .00	\$22,011. 50	\$529,388.5 0	\$10.02	\$0.37	\$11.80

Counties with Park and Recreation Departments by Population Class

Class A	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Constru ction	Purcha se	Total Operatin g	Total Capital	Total Expenditu res	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	19	21	12	16	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total	\$33,892, 832.00	\$30,827, 657.00	\$24,709, 187.00	\$1,975, 740.00	\$64,720,4 89.00	\$26,684, 927.00	\$91,405,41 6.00	\$222.79	\$101.10	\$323.89
Mean	\$1,783,8 33.26	\$1,467,9 83.67	\$2,059,0 98.92	\$123,48 3.75	\$2,941,84 0.41	\$1,212,9 51.23	\$4,154,791. 64	\$10.13	\$4.60	\$14.72
Median	\$713,42 2.00	\$719,43 2.00	\$418,01 6.00	\$76,485 .50	\$1,409,69 8.00	\$188,40 4.00	\$1,930,148. 00	\$7.45	\$0.94	\$10.50

Class B	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Constru ction	Purch ase	Total Operatin g	Total Capital	Total Expenditur es	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	15	16	6	9	17	17	17	17	17	17
Total	\$5,187,0 79.00	\$5,010, 270.00	\$3,757, 117.00	\$840,5 66.00	\$10,197,3 49.00	\$4,597, 683.00	\$14,795,03 2.00	\$153.71	\$72.73	\$226.44
Mean	\$345,805 .27	\$313,14 1.88	\$626,18 6.17	\$93,39 6.22	\$599,844. 06	\$270,45 1.94	\$870,296.0 0	\$9.04	\$4.28	\$13.32
Median	\$238,794 .00	\$292,24 1.50	\$466,82 8.50	\$36,49 9.00	\$557,919. 00	\$34,611 .00	\$733,000.0 0	\$6.60	\$0.45	\$10.98

Class C	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Constru ction	Purch ase	Total Operatin g	Total Capital	Total Expenditur es	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	16	18	5	7	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	\$4,331,8 44.00	\$5,559, 478.00	\$2,017, 974.00	\$246,9 06.00	\$9,891,32 2.00	\$2,264, 880.00	\$12,156,20 2.00	\$276.21	\$62.13	\$338.34
Mean	\$270,740 .25	\$308,85 9.89	\$403,59 4.80	\$35,27 2.29	\$494,566. 10	\$113,24 4.00	\$607,810.1 0	\$13.81	\$3.11	\$16.92
Median	\$232,870 .50	\$196,02 1.50	\$236,94 7.00	\$16,64 6.00	\$278,755. 00	\$0.00	\$333,954.5 0	\$7.01	\$0.00	\$8.36

Class D, E*	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	21	22	4	9	23	23	23	23	23	23
Total Budget	\$3,371,993.00	\$2,725,961.00	\$6,421,353.00	\$421,947.00	\$6,097,954.00	\$6,843,300.00	\$12,941,254.00	\$384.82	\$297.39	\$682.21
Average	\$160,571.10	\$123,907.32	\$1,605,338.25	\$46,883.00	\$265,128.43	\$297,534.78	\$562,663.22	\$16.73	\$12.93	\$29.66
Median	\$132,887.00	\$99,112.00	\$36,085.00	\$23,230.00	\$242,394.00	\$300.00	\$252,387.00	\$17.97	\$0.02	\$18.86

*One county, Graham, is population less than 10,000

Counties with Park and Recreation Departments by Geographic Region

Mountains	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	28	28	10	13	29	29	29	29	29	29
Total	\$8,453,404.00	\$7,881,680.00	\$6,263,869.00	\$577,165.00	\$16,335,084.00	\$6,841,034.00	\$23,176,118.00	\$379.51	\$86.68	\$466.20
Mean	\$301,907.29	\$281,488.57	\$626,386.90	\$44,397.31	\$563,278.76	\$235,897.72	\$799,176.48	\$13.09	\$2.99	\$16.08
Median	\$211,406.00	\$202,604.00	\$208,217.50	\$20,719.00	\$411,875.00	\$14,872.00	\$520,567.00	\$10.77	\$0.36	\$14.66

Piedmont	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	22	25	8	15	27	27	27	27	27	27
Total	29,565,856.00	\$27,108,965.00	\$13,423,662.00	\$1,899,511.00	\$56,674,821.00	\$15,323,173.00	\$71,997,994.00	\$277.00	\$69.58	\$346.59
Mean	1,343,902.55	\$1,084,358.60	\$1,677,957.75	\$126,634.07	\$2,099,067.44	\$567,524.93	\$2,666,592.37	\$10.26	\$2.58	\$12.84
Median	383,314.00	\$440,404.00	\$653,067.50	\$73,486.00	\$667,008.00	\$50,139.00	\$948,279.00	\$9.87	\$0.38	\$11.77

Coastal	Salary / Wages	Other Direct	Construction	Purchase	Total Operating	Total Capital	Total Expenditures	Operating Per Capita	Capital Per Capita	Total Per Capita
Number Reporting	21	24	9	13	26	26	26	26	26	26
Total	\$8,764,488.00	\$9,132,721.00	\$17,218,100.00	\$1,008,483.00	\$17,897,209.00	\$18,226,583.00	\$36,123,792.00	\$381.01	\$377.07	\$758.09
Mean	\$417,356.57	\$380,530.04	\$1,913,122.22	\$77,575.62	\$688,354.19	\$701,022.42	\$1,389,376.62	\$14.65	\$14.50	\$29.16
Median	\$192,299.00	\$188,862.00	\$395,394.00	\$35,180.00	\$290,128.50	\$20,614.00	\$355,289.00	\$9.69	\$0.45	\$11.43

Results: Trends Data

The results of the 2012-2013 Municipal and County Parks and Recreation Services Study are reported below. Questions are arranged in the order they appeared in the survey.

I. Greenways**1.) How many miles of trails and greenways does your department maintain?**

Respondents were asked to indicate how many miles of both hard surface and natural surface greenways their department maintains. Mean and median results are categorized in the following table statewide and by population category.

Table 2.
M CPRSS Greenway Trails by Population Category

		Hard Surface (N=112)	Natural Surface` (N=119)
Statewide	Mean	4.92	4.51
	Median	1.50	2.5
Category A	Mean	15.81	10.73
	Median	2.50	8
Category B	Mean	4.15	4.27
	Median	1.50	2.35
Category C	Mean	3.65	2.74
	Median	2.00	1.25
Category D	Mean	2.50	3.36
	Median	2.00	3
Category E	Mean	2.67	1.31
	Median	1.50	1.5
Category F	Mean	1.44	1.81
	Median	0.50	1.5
Unnamed	Mean	1.19	3.7
	Median	0.5	2

2.) What percentage of your trails system is located within easements of any type?

Responding departments were asked to indicate the percentage of their trail system located within easements of any type. The table below lists the total number of greenway miles maintained, and total percentage of greenway miles located within easements by responding departments.

**TABLE 3.
MCPRSS Greenway Trails by Individual Department**

Department	Greenway Hard	Greenway Natural	% Greenway within Easement
Alleghany County		2	0
Anson County	0	0.3	0
Avery County	0	1	0
Bladen County	0	0	2
Brunswick County	3	10	3
Burke County	1	3	18
Cabarrus County		5	5
Carteret County		1.7	0
Catawba County	0.25	19.3	0
Cherokee county	1.5	2	93
Clay County	1		49
Craven County	0.25	6.5	11
Currituck County	5	3	30
Davidson County		7	0
Elizabeth City/Pasquotank County	4	0	3
Fayetteville-Cumberland	15	5	80
Forsyth County	12	12	11
Gaston County	1	12	3
Harnett County	0.84	0.22	0
Haywood County	0.25		0
Henderson County	2	2	20
Henderson-Vance		2.5	9
Iredell County	1	1	0
Lee County	0.6	16.25	6
Lincoln County	1.5	1	0
Macon County	6	1	91
Madison County			0
Mecklenburg County	32	5	80
Mocksville Davie		1	0
Nash County	0.6	0	0
Onslow County		8	0
Orange county	2.5	18	10
Pender County	0.5	0.53	0
Pitt County	1.3	7	0
Rowan County	1.5	10.5	0
Scotland County	7	1.5	10
Surry County	0	6	0
Transylvania Co	0	0	0
Wake County		50.5	0
Watauga County	4.264	0	51
Wilkes County	10	10	50
Yadkin County	2		100
Albemarle	1.1	1.2	1

Archdale	3.5	0	40
Asheboro Cultural	0.5		0
Asheville	4.5	0.7	20
Ayden	0	0	2
Belmont	0		0
Benson	0.45		
Black Mountain	1.5	1.5	30
Blowing Rock	0.5	1	0
Burlington	0.25	8	2
Carrboro	0.4	1.75	20
Cary	78.8	8.5	35
Chapel Hill	9.5	8.1	69
Clayton	6.5	9	39
Clinton	0	0	0
Cornelius	6	2.8	15
Cramerton	2.5	3	20
Davidson			80
Durham	26	0	50
Eden	2	3	15
Elkin		3	50
Erwin	0.5	3	20
Fletcher	3.1		30
Garner	5	3.5	20
Gastonia	6		60
Gibsonville	0	0	0
Goldsboro	0.33	12	80
Granite Falls		3	0
Greensboro	50	40	50
Greenville	6.33	1.5	30
Harrisburg Parks and Recreation	0.75	1.5	0
Hickory	4.579	5.98	2
High Point	3.25	11	80
Highlands	2	3	20
Holly Springs	15	5	50
Huntersville	1	1	0
Jacksonville	17	3	50
Kannapolis	2	0.25	30
Kenly	0.5		18
Kernersville	1.5	3.5	0
Knightdale	2.05	0.35	52
Leland	1		0
Lenoir	7.5	5	82
Lexington		2.13	0
Liberty		2	0
Lincolnton	2	0.75	0
Louisburg	3.2	2.3	10
Lumberton	10.8	6.25	20
Madison-Mayodan	2	1	0
Mebane		3	0
Mooresville	8		11
Mount Airy	4.4	6.8	100
Mount Holly	1	1	6
New Bern	2	10	80
Oak Island	12		65
Oxford		3.5	0
Pinehurst	1.25	8.5	30
Pittsboro	0.5	1.5	50

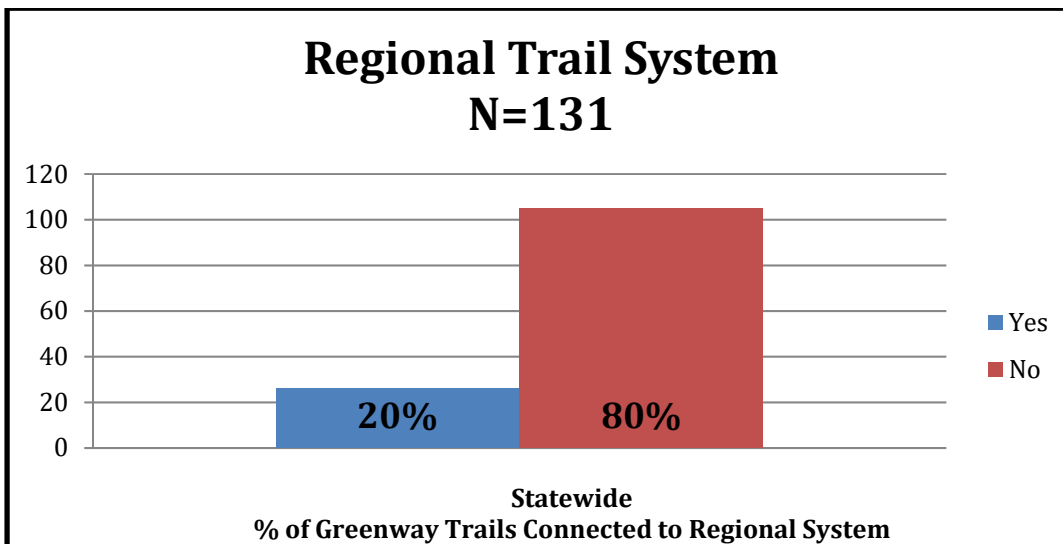
Raleigh	69.77	8.24	75
Randleman		1	0
Salisbury	4.2	0	5
Selma	0.33	0	0
Shelby	2	3	20
Smithfield	4	0	30
Southern Pines		11	50
Statesville	2.2	4.8	66
Tarboro		3.5	10
Town of Oak Ridge	3	3	6
Valdese	0	0	18
Wake Forest	0.3	0.5	26
Warsaw	1	1	100
Waynesville	2.6	2.2	0
Whiteville	0	2.5	100
Williamston	1.5	0	74
Zebulon	1	1	3
Unnamed agency	0	0	
Unnamed agency		0	0
Unnamed agency		3	0.5
Unnamed agency		0.4	1
Unnamed agency		0	1.5
Unnamed agency			
Unnamed agency			
Unnamed agency			2
Unnamed agency		1.5	2.5
Unnamed agency		1	3
Unnamed agency		7.1	3
Unnamed agency		0	8
Unnamed agency			8
Unnamed agency		0	8.5
Unnamed agency		1	14
Unnamed agency			
Unnamed agency			
Unnamed agency		1.25	2.25

3.) Is any part of your greenway system connected to a regional trail system?

The majority of responding departments (80%) indicated that their regional trail system is not connected to a regional system, while the remaining departments (20%) indicated that part of their trails system is in fact connected to a larger regional system.

Figure 5.

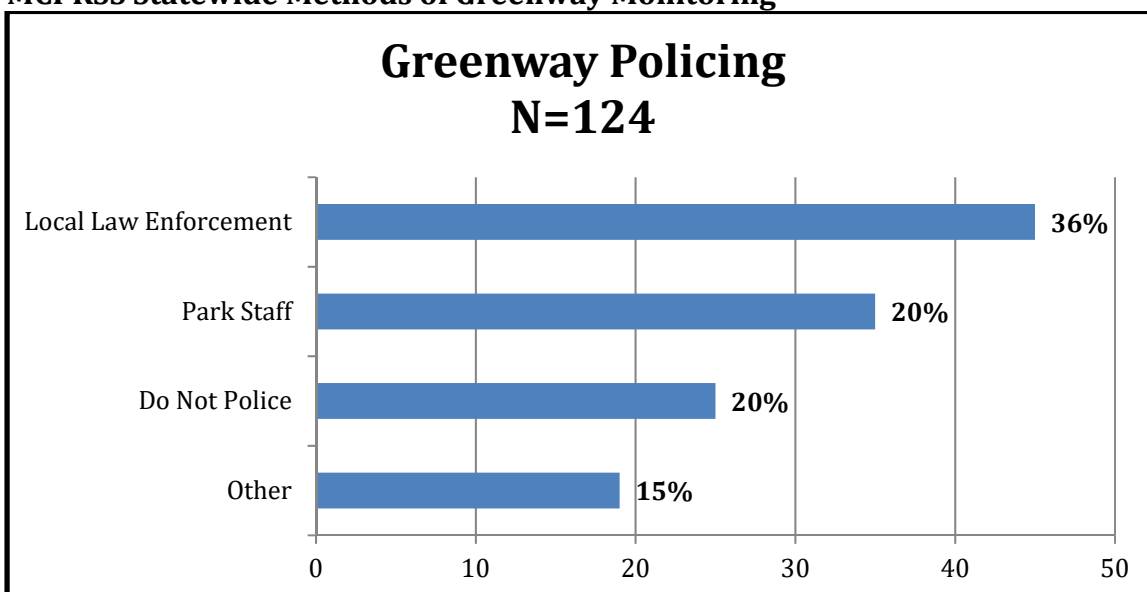
M CPRSS Trails Systems Connection to Regional Trails System



4.) How do you police your greenway system?

Respondents indicated that their greenway systems are most frequently (36%) policed by local law enforcement. They also indicated that park staff (20%) has a hand in monitoring the greenways, and that just as often, (20%) their greenway systems are not policed. The remaining agencies (15%) indicated using other methods of policing their greenways. In their open ended response, departments reported using a combination of law enforcement and park staff, volunteer groups, that they have not yet established a formal method of policing their greenway system, and that their department does not maintain a greenway system.

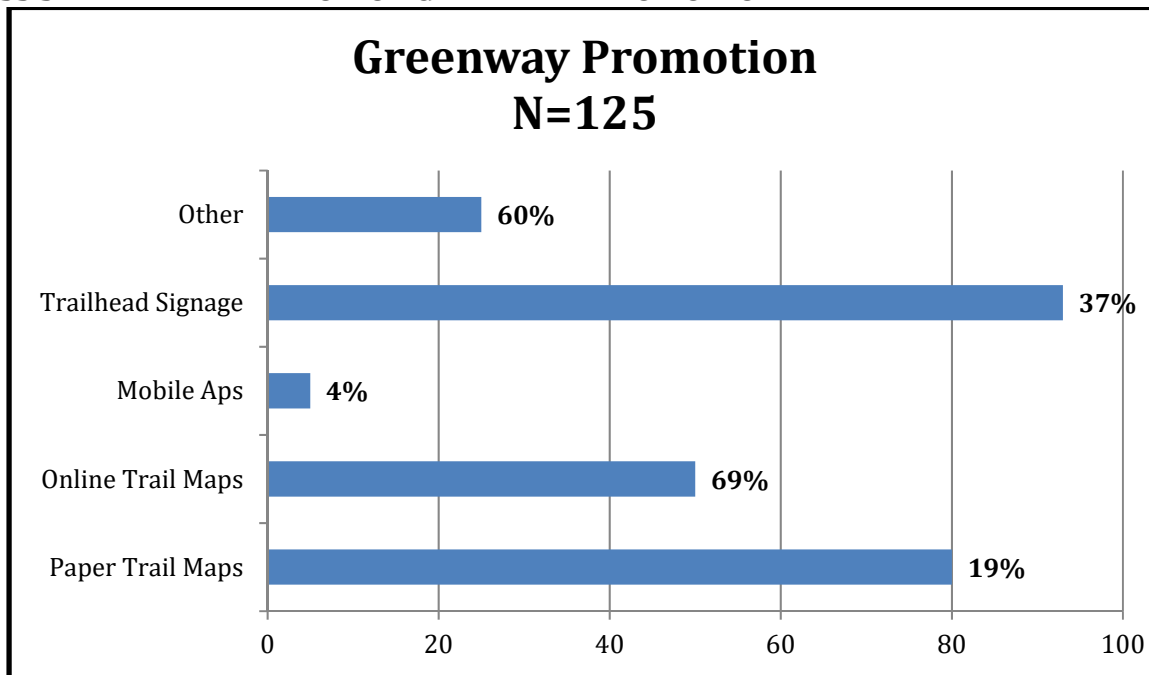
FIGURE 6.
M CPRSS Statewide Methods of Greenway Monitoring



5.) How do you promote your greenway system?

When asked how they promote their greenway systems, the majority of departments indicated using online trail maps (69%). They also reported promoting their greenway systems by using trailhead signage (37%), and paper trail maps (19%). Very few reporting agencies (4%) indicated using mobile applications to promote their greenway systems. Interestingly, “other” promotional methods were the most frequently indicated promotional tool following online trail. Open ended responses for this item indicated that departments frequently utilize web sites as promotional tools, that they promote their systems on partner’s websites, for example, Triangle-Off-Road-Cyclists, as well as social media and citizen committees. Respondents were able to check multiple responses, so percentages do not add up to 100%.

FIGURE 7.
M CPRSS STATEWIDE METHOD OF GREENWAY PROMOTION



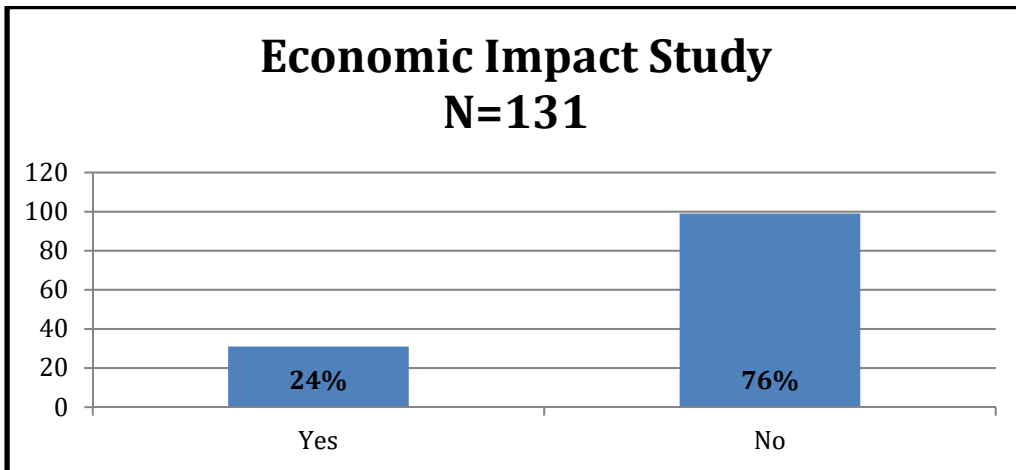
II. Economic Impact Studies

6.) Has your department ever participated in an economic impact study?

The majority of respondents (76%) indicated that their department has not participated in an economic impact study, while the remaining departments (24%) indicated having participated in an economic impact study.

Figure 8.

M CPRSS Statewide Participation in Economic Impact Studies for Parks and Recreation

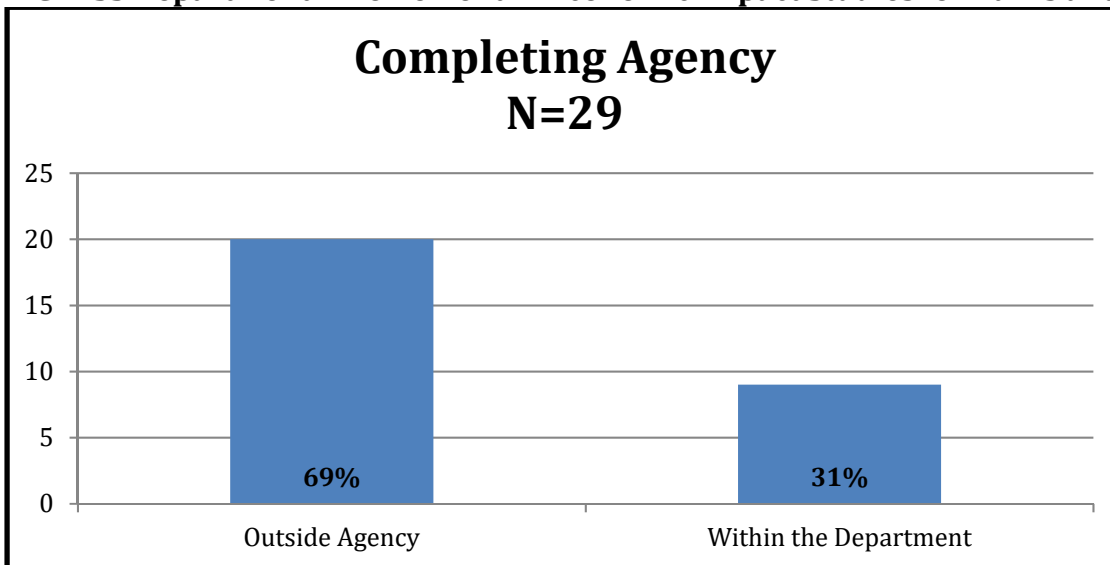


7.) Was the study completed by...

Most responding agencies (69%) indicated that an outside agency completed their economic impact study. However, close to one-third (31%) reported having completed their economic impact studies in house. Results should be interpreted with caution however, due to the low number (n=29) of overall responses to this item.

Figure 9.

M CPRSS Department Involvement in Economic Impact Studies for Parks and Recreation

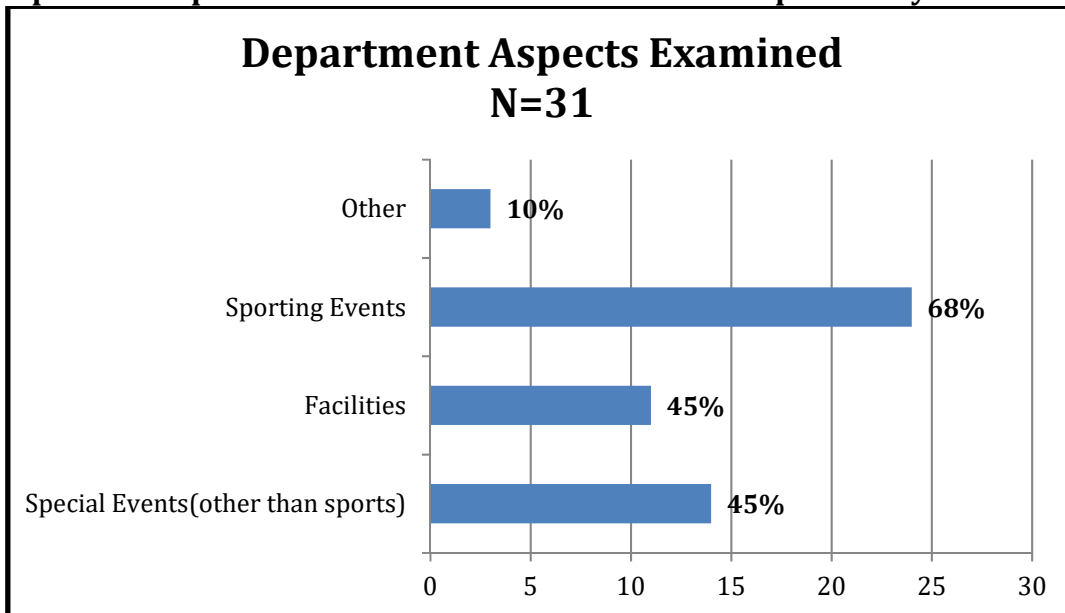


8.) What aspects of the department were examined?

When asked to report what aspects of their departments were examined in any economic impact study, sporting events emerged as the most frequently examined aspect in economic impact studies across all responding agencies, followed by facilities (45%), special events other than sports (45). The remaining departments indicated examining other (10%) aspect of their departments including programs, festivals, and the potential development of a soccer complex.

Figure 10.

M CPRSS Aspects of Departments Examined in an Economic Impact Study

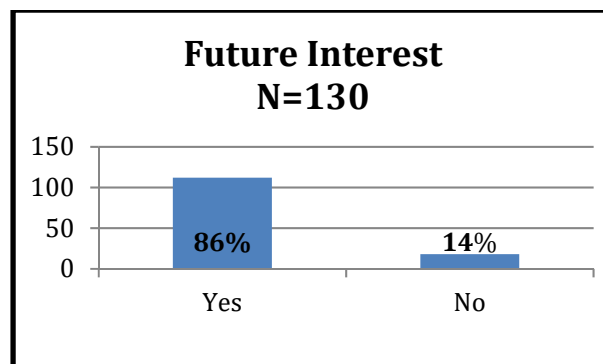


9.) Do you have an interest in participating in an economic impact study in the future?"

The majority (86%) of responding departments indicated having an interest in participating in a future economic impact study.

Figure 11.

M CPRSS Future Interest in Economic Impact Study Participation

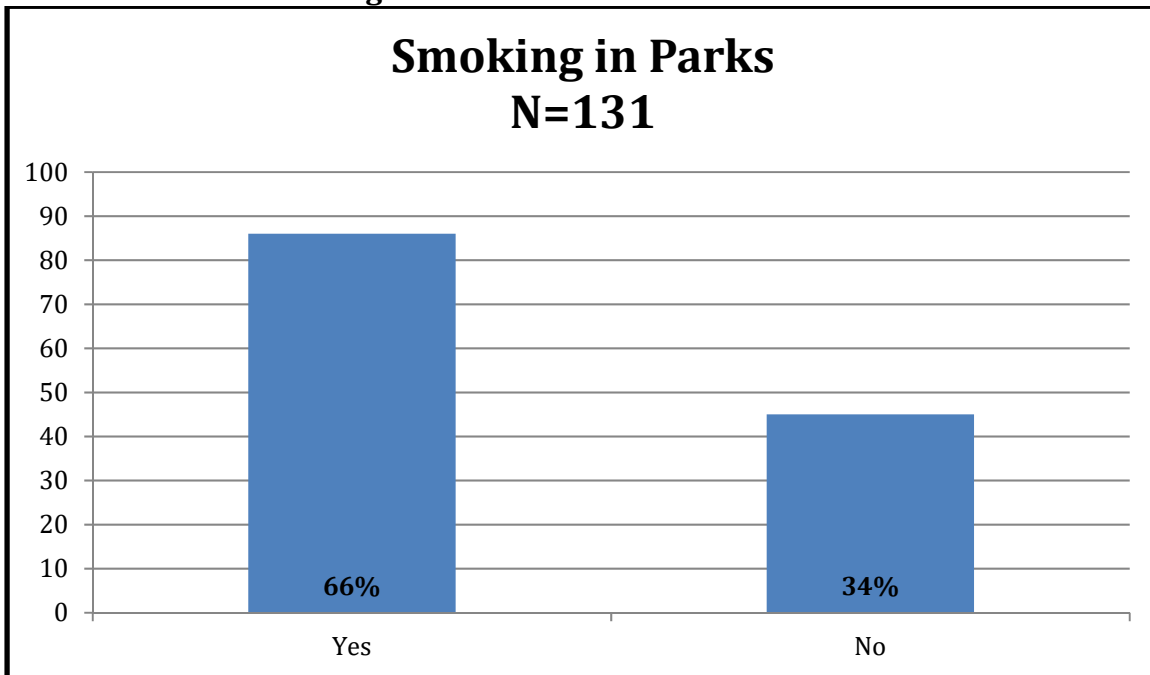


III. Smoking in Parks

10.) Do you currently allow smoking in your parks?

Although over one-third (34%) of responding departments do not allow smoking in parks, the majority (66%) continue to permit smoking throughout their park systems.

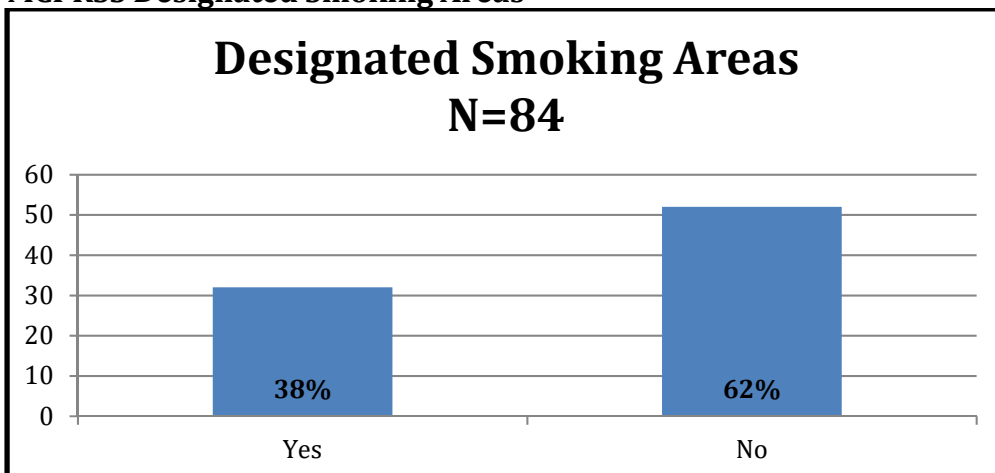
Figure 12.
M CPRSS Level of Smoking Bans in Parks



11.) Do you have designated smoking areas?

The majority of responding agencies (62%) reported not having designated smoking areas in their parks, yet over one-third (38%) indicated that their park systems did offer designated smoking areas.

Figure 13.
M CPRSS Designated Smoking Areas

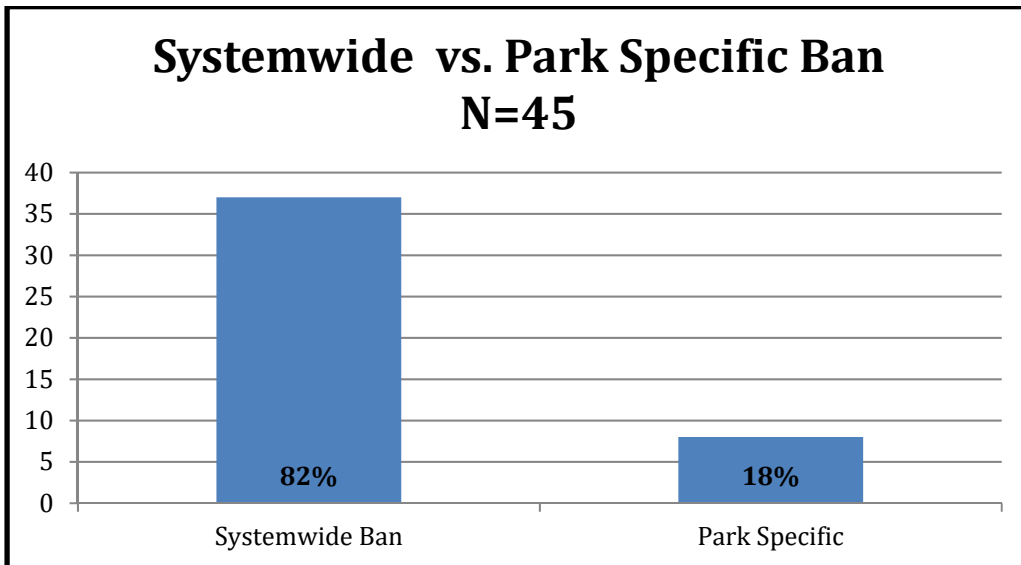


12.) Is there a system-wide ban in place or is this park specific

Over 75% of responding agencies reported having a system wide ban versus park specific (18%) smoking policies.

Figure 14.

M CPRSS Smoking Bans



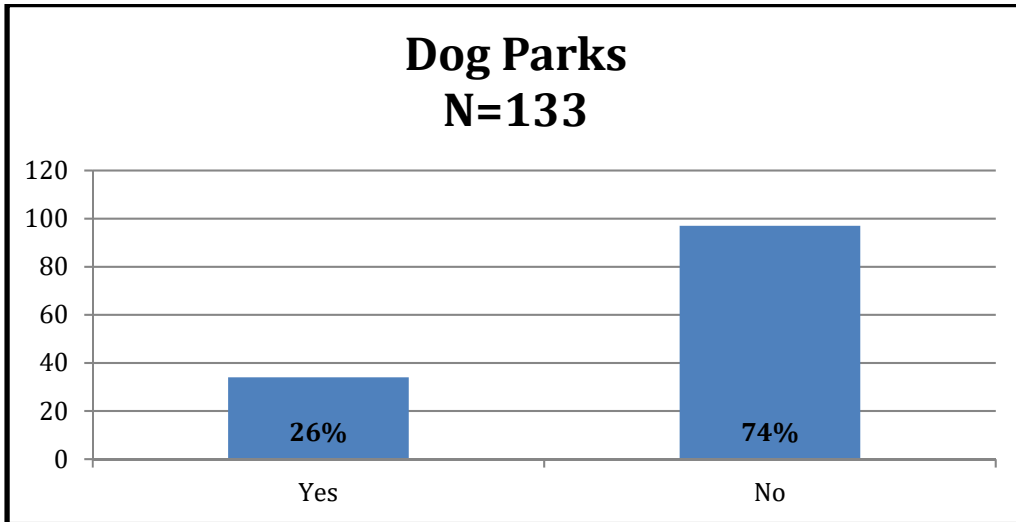
IV. Dog Parks

13.) Does your department have dog parks?

Almost three-quarters (74%) of responding agencies indicated that their department does not have dog parks, while just over one-quarter reported that dog parks were part of their park system.

Figure 15.

M CPRSS Dog Parks within Departments

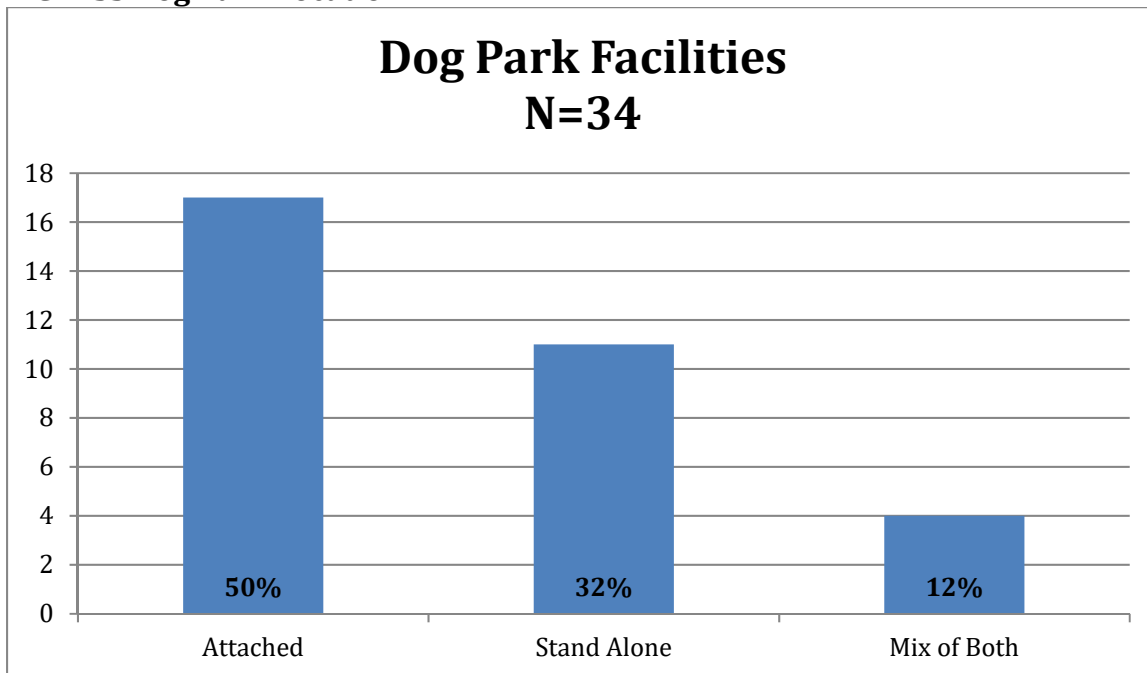


14.) Are they attached to other facilities or are they stand alone?

Half of all responding agencies indicated that their dog parks are attached to other facilities, nearly one-third (32%) are stand alone, while the remaining (12%) agencies reported having a mix of both attached and stand-alone dog park facilities.

Figure 16.

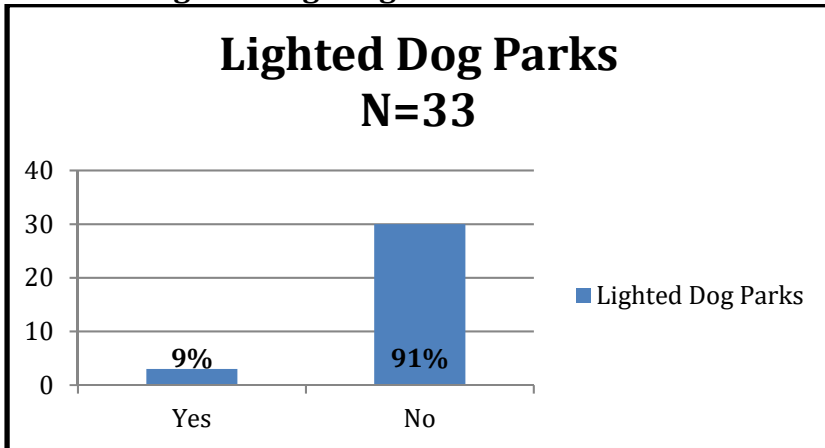
M CPRSS Dog Park Location



15.) Are your dog parks lighted?

Responding agencies indicated most frequently (91%) that their dog parks are unlit.

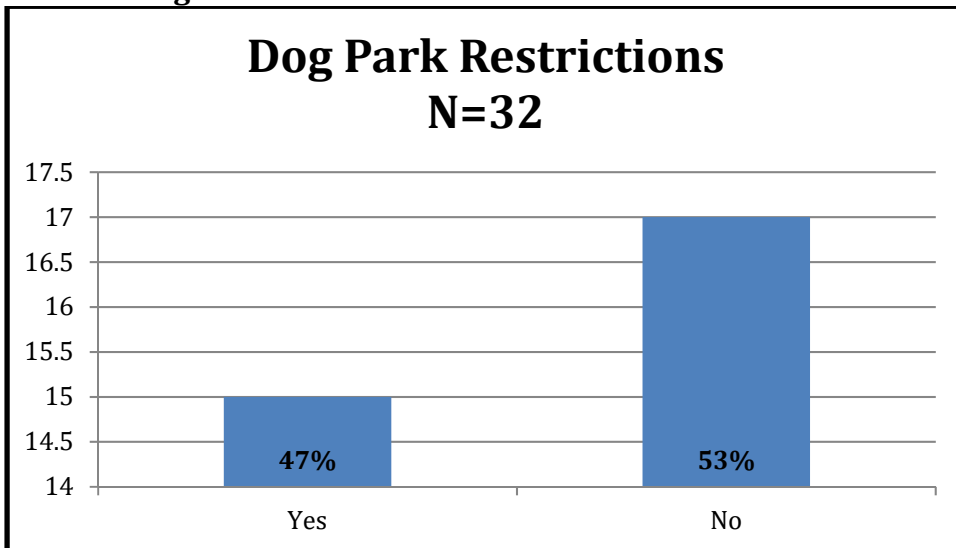
Figure 17.
M CPRSS Dog Park Lighting



16.) Are there species or size restrictions within your parks?

Responses to this item were nearly split with just over half (53%) of responding agencies indicating not having size and species restrictions in their dog parks, while just under half (47%) reported that their department does place restrictions on dog park users based on either size or species of dog.

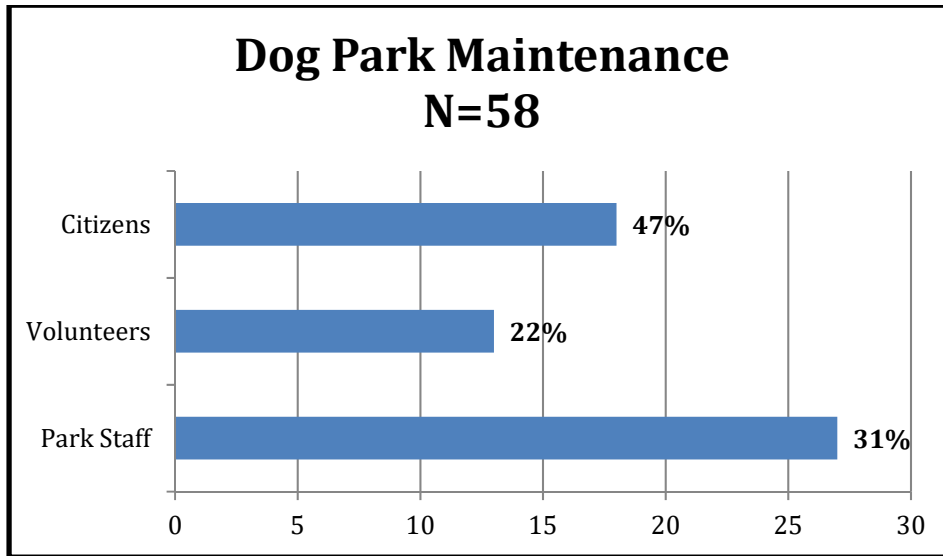
Figure 18.
M CPRSS Dog Park Restrictions



17.) Who cleans up the dog parks?

Responding departments were asked to indicate what community groups are responsible for cleaning the dog parks. The majority (47%) reported that their citizens took the lead in cleaning their dog parks followed by park staff (31%) and volunteers (22%)

Figure 19.
M CPRSS Dog Park Maintenance



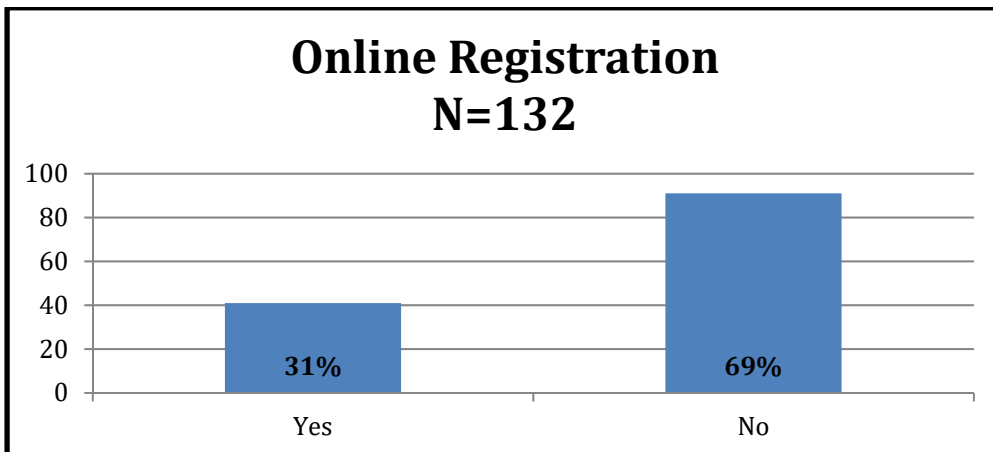
V. Online Registration

18.) Does your department currently use online registration for your programs?

While nearly one-third (31%) of responding departments indicated using online registration software for their program, the majority (69%) reported not using online registration

Figure 20.

M CPRSS Statewide Use of Online Registration Software

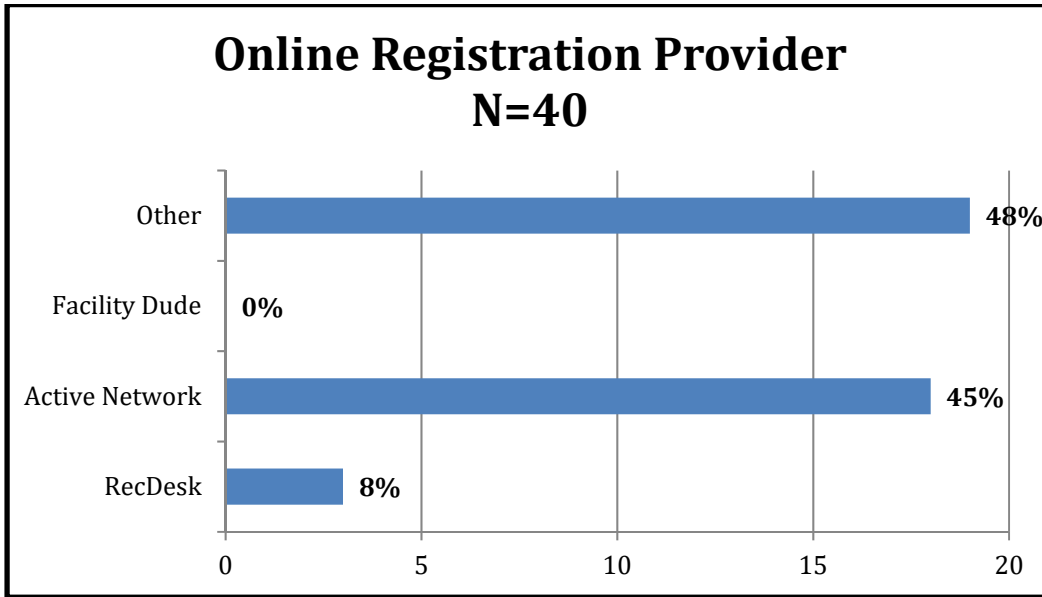


19.) Who is your current provider?

Almost half (45%) of respondents use *Active Network* as their online registration provider, just under ten percent use *RecDesk*, no agencies reported using *Facility Dude*. Respondents indicated most frequently (48%) using other providers, such as Rec1 (5), RecTrac (7), ActiveNet (2), RecPro, ReservPartner, and Windstream.

Figure 21.

M CPRSS Statewide Use of Online Registration Software

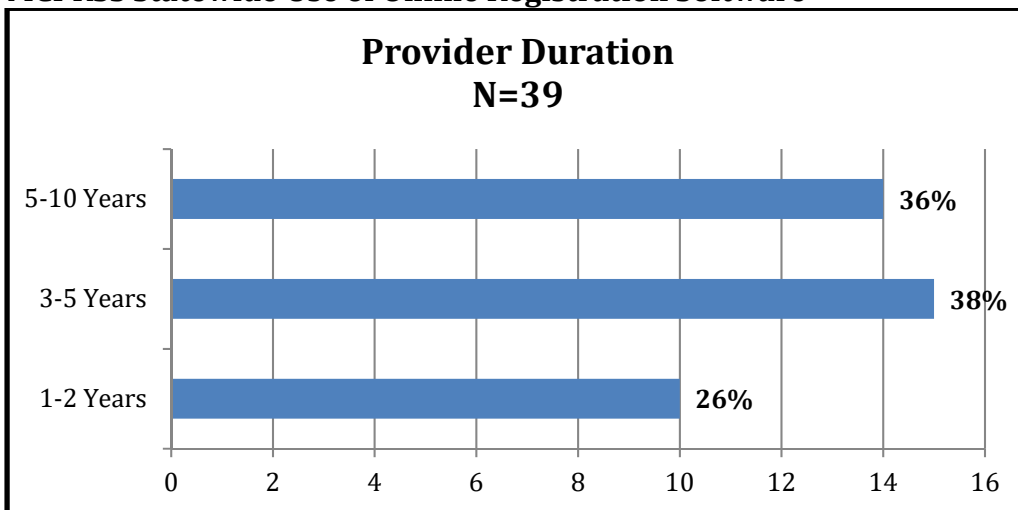


20.) How long have you been using the current provider?

Over one third responding agencies (38%, and 36% respectively) of indicated having been using their current online registration software provider for at least three years, and at least five years. Just over one-quarter of respondents (26%) reported having used their current provider for at least one year.

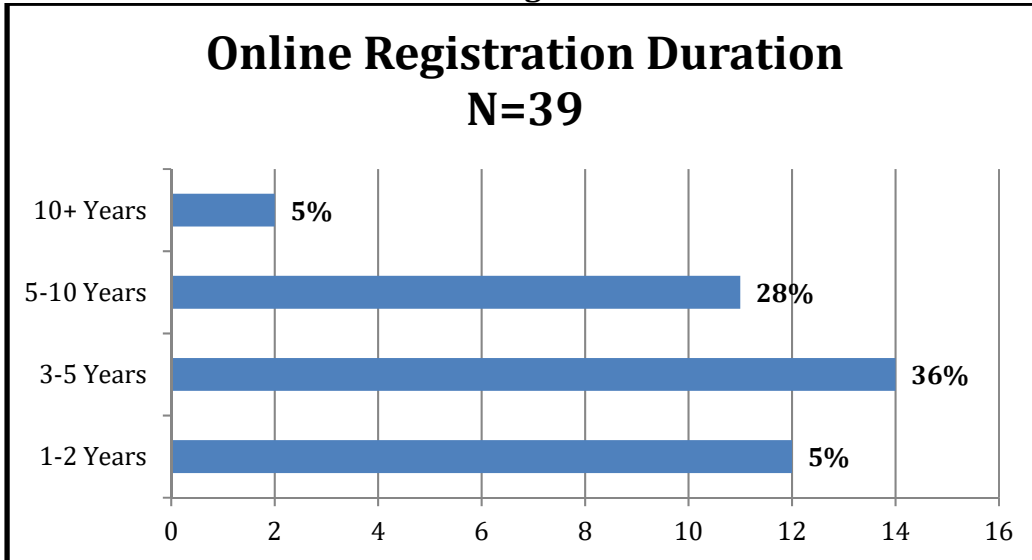
Figure 22.

M CPRSS Statewide Use of Online Registration Software



21.) “How many years have you been using any online registration system?”
 When asked to report the number of years they have been using any online registration system, respondents (36%) indicated having used online registration for at least five years, for at least three years (28%), while the remaining agencies (5% and 5%) reported using online registration for over ten years and for at least one year.

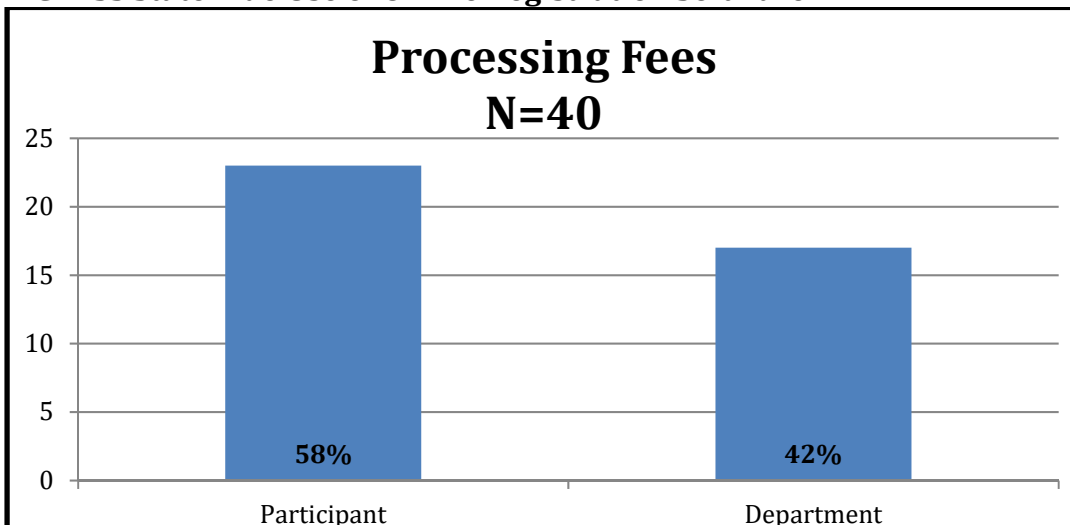
Figure 23.
M CPRSS Statewide Use of Online Registration Software



22.) Who pays the processing fees?

Responses were nearly split, with a small majority (58%) of responding departments reporting passing their online registration processing fees onto their participants, while nearly half (42%) reported absorbing these costs into the departments’ budget.

Figure 24.
M CPRSS Statewide Use of Online Registration Software



23.) Where is the registration data housed?

When asked to indicate where they house their registration data, over one-half (56%) reported housing their data within the department, while just under one-half (44%) indicated that the online registration software vendor is responsible for data storage.

Figure 25.

MCPRSS Statewide Use of Online Registration Software

