"CATCHING UP BY GETTING



AHEAD"

PAUL BRAILSFORD
DERREK NIEC-WILLIAMS
JEFFREY SESSINE





TODAY'S PRESENTERS

Paul Brailsford - CEO, BRAILSFORD & DUNLAVEY

Derrek Niec-Williams - Assistant Project Manager, B&D

Jeff Sessine – Vice President of Operations, CENTERS





PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- > TRENDS IN CAMPUS RECREATION
- > POSITIONING YOUR INITIATIVE
- > PRELIMINARY PLANNING CONCEPTS
- > HIGH-IMPACT CAMPUS RECREATION









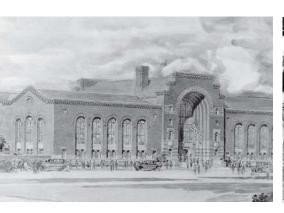








- Historical Drivers and Responses
- Contemporary Context
- > The HBCU Perspective

















ERAS IN RECREATION CULTURE	% of Grads	M/F (%)
Post WWI Era (the 1920's & 30's)	5%	60/40
Post WWII Era (the 1950's)	14%	68/32
The Physical Education Era (the 1970's)	36%	59/41
The Contemporary Era (1985 to Present)	43%	48/52
	55%	42/58





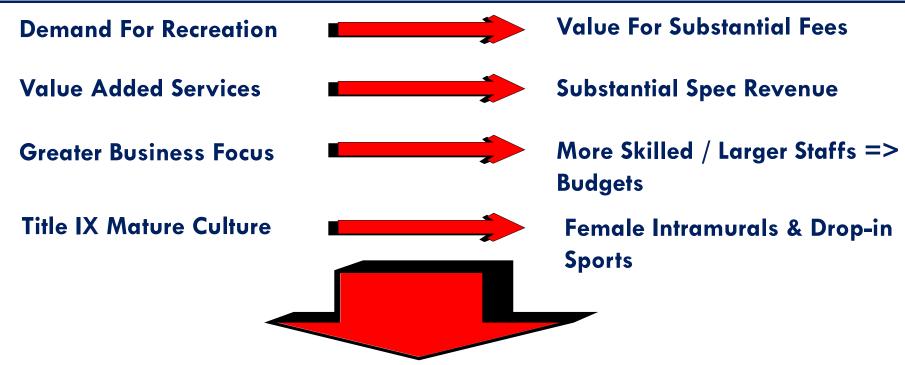
PHYSICAL EDUCATION ERA

CONTEMPORARY ERA

P.E.& Athletics Focus **Recreation / Social Focus Dynamic Social Space Utilitarian Function Limited Audience Maximized Appeal Special Purpose Buildings Shared Use Facilities Directed Programs Market Driven Services** Fee Based Memberships Free Employee Use Male Dominated **Gender Balanced** Active Adults are Young All Ages Groups Are Active



HIGHER EDUCATION RESPONSES TO RECREATION TRENDS



CAPITALIZED REVENUE STREAMS ALLOW LARGE PROJECTS TO BE FEASIBLE WITHIN TOLERABLE RISK PARAMETERS





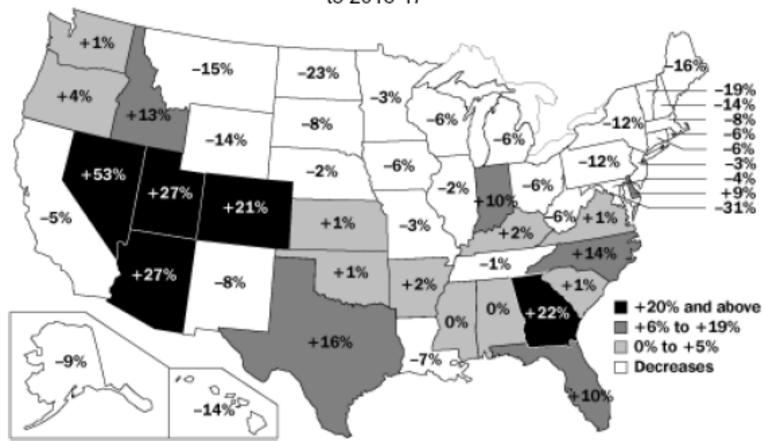
When Do Colleges & Universities Build?

- When Student Supply Is Up,
 Schools Build to Accommodate Growth
- When Student Supply Is Down,
 Schools Build to become More Competitive
- When Student Supply is Stable,
 Schools Build to Support their Mission



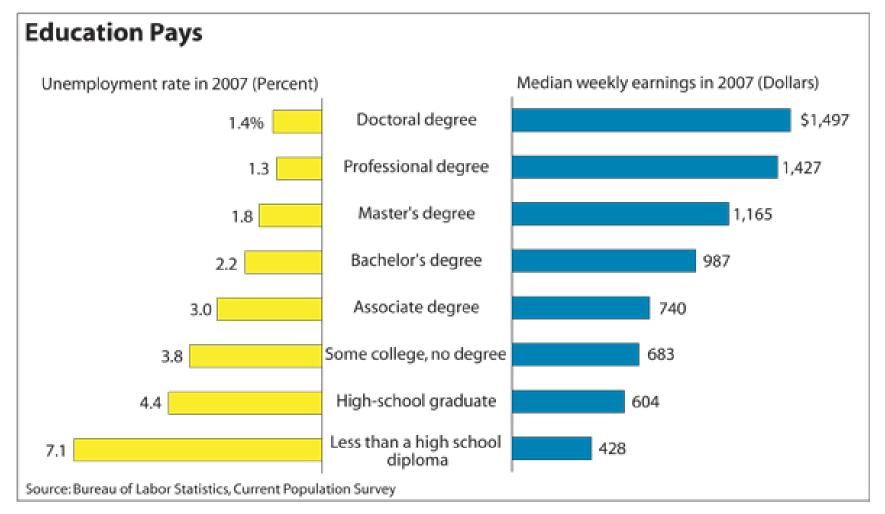


Exhibit A-1a: Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates, 2006-7 to 2016-17



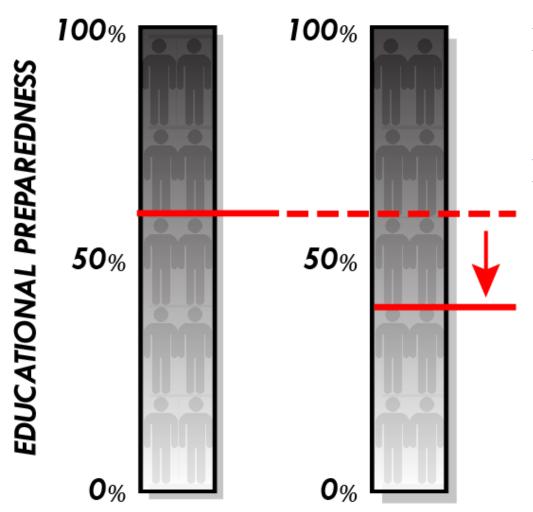










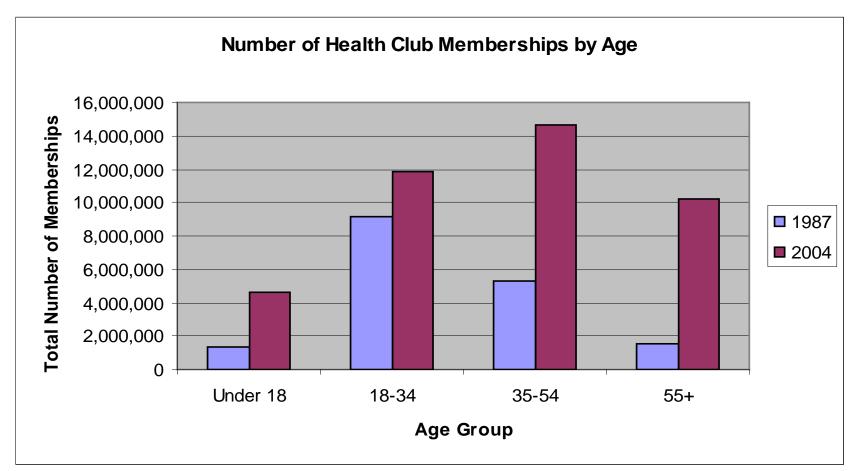


- Recruitment focuses on capturing the most prepared students
- Retaining the best students is becoming increasingly difficult



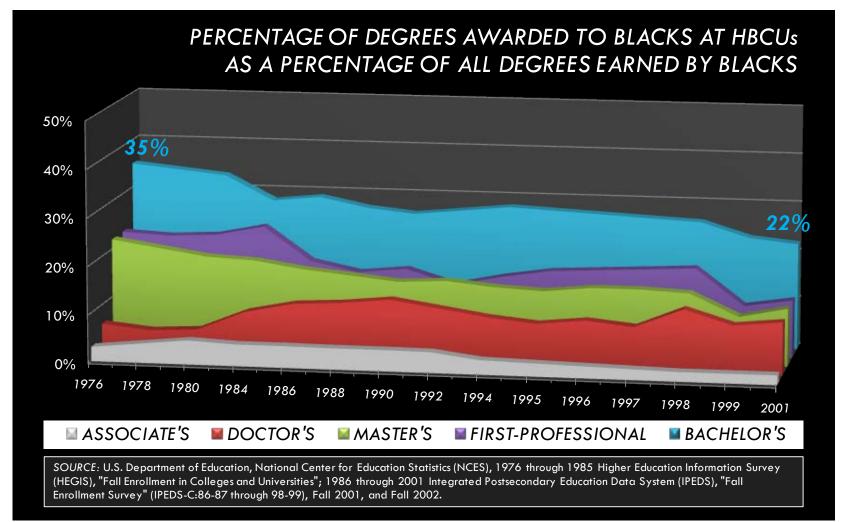


CULTURAL SHIFTS



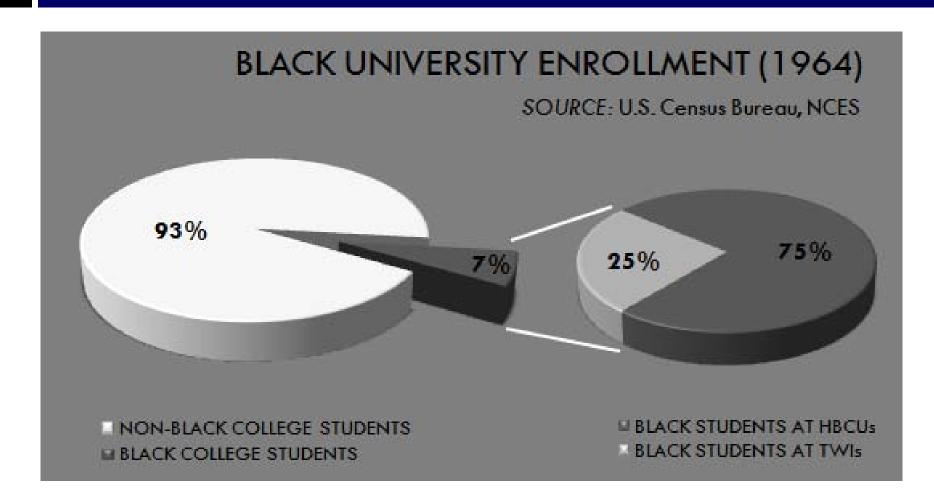






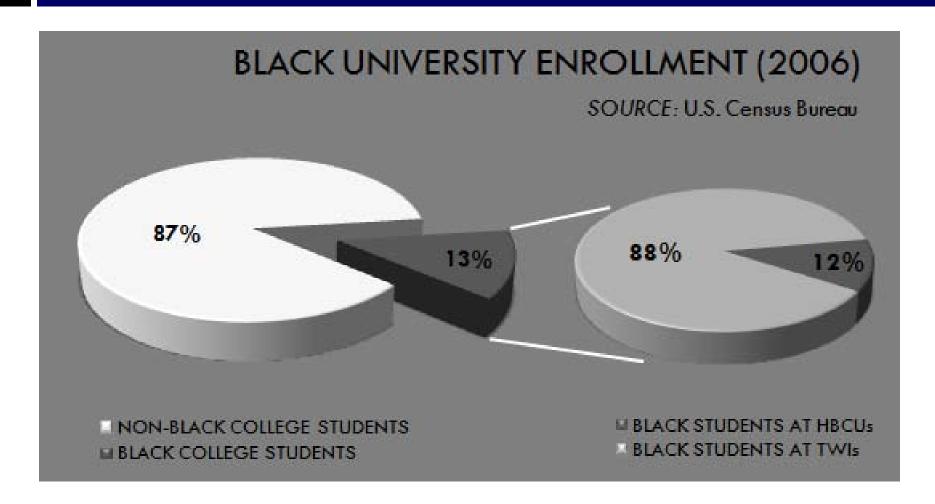
















TRENDS IN RECREATION

THE HBCU PERSPECTIVE

- > HBCU's Must Reestablish Relevance by:
 - Attracting a Greater Portion of Their Target
 Market by Becoming More Competitive
 - Attracting More Students From New Markets by Becoming More Competitive
- HBCU's Must Focus on Increasing Graduation Rates











- Developing Strategy Through Visioning
- > The Strategic Asset Value (SAV) Story
- Basic Principles of Need Assessment









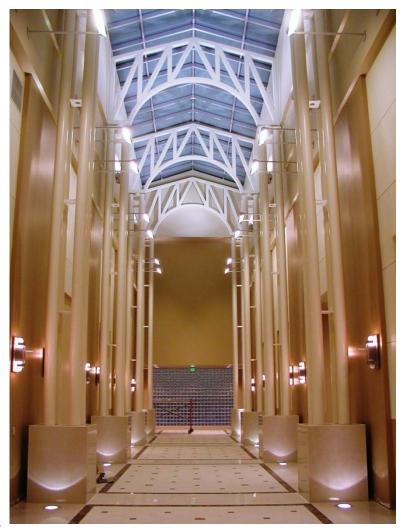


































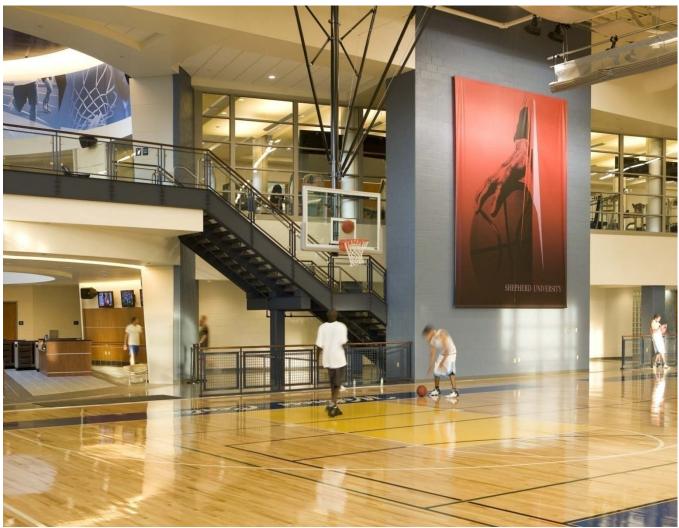
























UNDERSTANDING NEED

- Needs are Derived, and are Never Absolute
- Institutionally, Drivers of Need Must be Universally Accepted
- Assemble Basic Objective Facts
- Pass the "So What?" Test
- Build Your Case on the Priority Order of Institutional Drivers
- Resist the Urge to Advocate for a Plan Prematurely





DEVELOPING STRATEGY

- Educational Outcomes
- Enrollment Management
- Campus Community
- Financial Parameters

How effective are existing facilities?

How well do the facilities need to work?



THE STRATEGIC ASSET VALUE STORY

- Priority Order of Space Needs / Project Concept
- Architectural & Construction Quality
- Target Markets / Campus Location
- Operating Paradigm / Financial Performance





WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW WHEN

- > Manage the Relationship Between Cost & Value
- > Align Information Need with Decision Basis
 - Mission & Value Drive Policy
 - Data Drives Risk & Feasibility Assessments
 - What is the Need for Precision?
 - Avoiding Information Clutter
- Understand Data Shelf-life
 - Timing
 - Interpretation













- > Bridging the Gap between Concept and Reality
- 'Quick & Dirty' Programmatic Analysis
- Overview of Demand-Based Programming
- Preliminary Programmatic Model













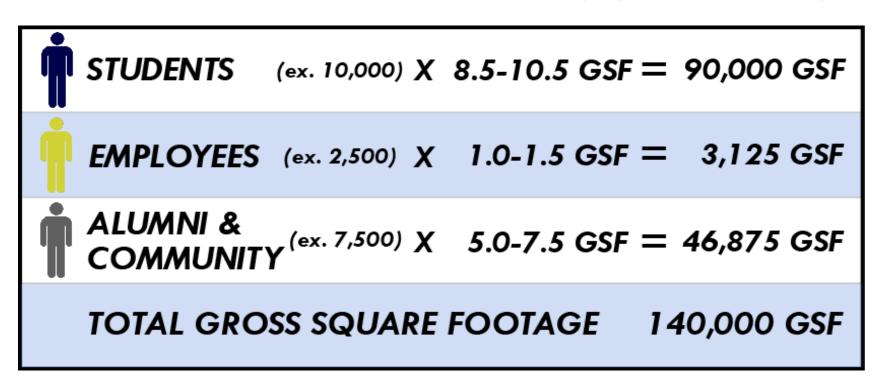
'QUICK & DIRTY' PROGRAMMATIC ANALYSIS

- > PLANNING DRIVERS
 - Apply Planning Standards to your Campus Profile
 - Make Adjustments Based on Campus-Specific Factors
 - Consider Patron Utilization the Primary Indicator of Need
- > PROCESS OUTCOMES
 - Assessment of Current and Projected Facility Needs
 - Preliminary Programmatic Model(s)





APPLY PRELIMINARY PLANNING STANDARDS



> GSF multipliers can vary based on contextual factors





ADJUSTMENTS FOR CAMPUS-SPECIFIC FACTORS









- Consider programming for Club Sports
- Consider efficiency & layout of Existing Facility



PRELIMINARY PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS





APPLY PRELIMINARY PLANNING STANDARDS

*	WEIGHT / CARDIO	X	0.8 - 1.2 NSF =	10,000 NSF
*	GROUP FITNESS	X	0.4 - 0.6 NSF =	6,000 NSF
(+)	ACADEMIC / ATHLETIC		(CASE SPECIFIC) =	1,500 NSF
+	WELLNESS & SOCIAL		(CASE SPECIFIC) =	2,500 NSF
+	OTHER / SPECIAL		(CASE SPECIFIC) =	750 NSF

- > Utilization Rates are the Primary Indicators of Need
 - Existing Facility should Capture 28-32% of Students
 - Consider the Chronology of Capture Rates



OVERVIEW OF DEMAND-BASED PROGRAMMING

FACTORS ANALYZED

- ➤ Type of Activity → Unit Category
- > Activity Duration >> Patron Turnover per Period
- Time / Frequency of Use from Survey Data

PRODUCTS DERIVED

- Projected Demand Number of Users by Time of Day
- Projected Demand Facility Size based on Patron Flow





DEMAND-BASED APPROACH

HOW MANY TIMES PER WEEK,

HOW MANY WORKOUTS PER TIME WINDOW

ACTIVITY: 1	FREE WEIGHTS			Acti∨ity Duration:	0.75	Hours	
Frequency	Period	Activity Frequency	Turnover Factor	Intensity Factor	Number of Users	Demand Projection	
Daily	Before 6 AM	0.71	0.75	0.53	126	67	
Daily	6-8AM	0.71	0.38	0.27	126	34	
Daily	8 AM - noon	0.71	0.19	0.13	126	17	
Daily	Noon - 1 PM	0.71	0.75	0.53	0	0	✓ NEW YEAR'S
Daily	1- 4 PM	0.71	0.25	0.18	253	45	INEW TEAKS
Daily	4-6 PM	0.71	0.38	0.27	506	135	
Daily	6-9PM	0.71	0.25	0.18	379	67	RESOLUTIO
Daily	9 PM - Midnight	0.71	0.25	0.18	253	45	KESSESITO
Daily	After Midnight	0.71	0.75	0.32	126	41	DICCOLINIT
Daily	Not Sure	0.71	0.00	0.00	253	0	DISCOUNT
2-4 Times/Week	Before 6 AM	0.43	0.75	0.32	0	0	
2-4 Times/Week	6-8AM	0.43	0.38	0.16	1,644	265	
2-4 Times/Week	8 AM - noon	0.43	0.19	0.08	3,161	255	
2-4 Times/Week	Noon - 1 PM	0.43	0.75	0.32	759	245	
2-4 Times/Week	1- 4 PM	0.43	0.25	0.11	3,414	367	
2-4 Times/Week	4-6 PM	0.43	0.38	0.16	3,414	550	
2-4 Times/Week	6-9PM	0.43	0.25	0.11	3,540	381	
2-4 Times/Week	9 PM - Midnight	0.43	0.25	0.11	1,770	190	
2-4 Times/Week	After Midnight	0.43	0.75	0.32	126	41	
2-4 Times/Week	Not Sure	0.43	0.00	0.00	3,414	0	

TOTAL NUMBER OF USERS PROJECTED PER PERIOD*:

Before 6 AM 6 - 8 AM 1-4 PM 8 AM - noon Noon - 1 PM 4 - 6 PM 6 - 9 PM 232 325 NUMBER OF SQ. FT. ** Before 6 AM 8 AM - noon Noon - 1 PM 1-4 PM 4 - 6 PM 6 - 9 PM 6 - 8 AM 15,740 950 8.550 8.070 13,420 22,990 2.080

OVERLAP DISCOUNT

NUMBER OF USERS

SQUARE FOOTAGE NEEDED



SPACE DEMAND



PRIORITIZATION OF SPACES

	Acti√ity	Depth	Breadth	DB Ratio	
1	Cardiovascular fitness machines (treadmills, cycles, and elliptical machines)	57.7%	82.1%	1.4	
2	Free weights	46.0%	72.6%	1.6	- CT
3	Weight resistance machines	43.5%	73.9%	1.7	1 ST PRIORITY
4	Indoor jog or walk	26.6%	54.2%	2.0	
5	Group Ex (aerobics, dance, spinning, step, yoga, pilates)	22.6%	51.5%	2.3	
6	Lap swimming	13.7%	45.0%	3.3	
7	Recreational swimming	9.5%	38.6%	4.1	2 ND PRIORITY
8	Martial arts	8.7%	25.6%	2.9	2 1 KIOKIII
9	Water exercise (aerobics, strength training, cardiovascular training, rehabilitation)	8.5%	25.6%	3.0	
10	Basketball	8.0%	28.4%	3.6	• DD = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
11	Rock climbing wall	7.5%	40.0%	5.4	3 RD PRIORITY
12	Indoor tennis	6.7%	26.1%	3.9	
13	Badminton	5.7%	23.1%	4.0	
14	Indoor soccer	4.7%	17.7%	3.7	4 TH PRIORITY
15	Volleyball	4.7%	24.1%	5.1	4 I KIOKII I
16	Racquetball	4.2%	30.3%	7.2	
17	Roller or floor hockey	2.5%	15.7%	6.3	
18	Handball	1.2%	9.0%	7.2	5TH PRIORITY
19	Squash	1.2%	9.5%		





PRIORITIZATION OF SPACES

			Peak		Space Type	Peak	Space Allocation		
	Activity		Accommodation			Demand	Based on Prioritization of Deman		
1	Cardiovascular fitness machines (treadmills,	75%	to	85%	Sq. Ft.	16,830	12,600	to	14,300
2	Free weights	75%	to	85%	Sq. Ft.	22,990	17,200	to	19,500
3	Weight resistance machines	75%	to	85%	Sq. Ft.	19,730	14,800	to	16,800
4	Indoor jog or walk	75%	to	85%	Sq. Ft.	15,930	11,900	to	13,500
5	Group Ex (aerobics, dance, spinning, step, y	75%	to	85%	Sq. Ft.	23,920	17,900	to	20,300
6	Lap swimming	55%	to	65%	Lanes	45	25	to	29
7	Recreational swimming	55%	to	65%	Sq. Ft.	14,510	8,000	to	9,400
8	Martial arts	55%	to	65%	Sq. Ft.	14,570	8,000	to	9,500
9	Water exercise (aerobics, strength training, d	55%	to	65%	Sa. Ft.	9.550	5.300	to	6.200
10	Basketball	40%	to	50%	Courts	17	7	to	9
11	ROCK Climbing wall	40%	to	50%	Ln. Fτ.	82	33	το	41
12	Indoor tennis	40%	to	50%	Courts	66	26	to	33
13	Badminton	25%	to	35%	Courts	41	10	to	14
14	Indoor soccer	25%	to	35%	Courts	10	3	to	4
15	Volleyball	25%	to	35%	Courts	10	3	to	4
16	Racquetball	25%	to	35%	Courts	24	6	to	8
17	Roller or floor hockey	10%	to	20%	Courts	7	1	to	1
18	Handball	10%	to	20%	Courts	11	1	to	2
19	Squash	10%	to	20%	Courts	14	1	to	3
1	COMBINED 1:				Sq. Ft.	59,550	44,600	to	50,600
	(Fitness Machines, Free Weights and Weight				9529	*	*		
2	COMBINED 2				Sq. Ft.	38,490	25,900	to	29,800
3.50	(Group Ex, Martial Arts)				2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,		CHICAGO CONTROL ON		

If basketball is elevated from third to second priority, need jumps to 9 - 11 courts!





PRELIMINARY PROGRAMMATIC MODEL

- Outline Program
- Capacity Analysis
- Assessment of Current Facilities & Patron Flow
- User Demographics & Income Statement





HIGH-IMPACT CAMPUS RECREATION







- > Evolving Trends in Recreation
- ➤ Our Program of Innovation 29 Disciplines
- Aggregation of Responsibility
- Desired Outcomes













TRENDS IN RECREATION

CONTEMPORARY ERA

Recreation / Social Focus

Dynamic Social Space

Maximized Appeal

Special Purpose Buildings

Market Driven Services

Fee Based Memberships

Gender Balanced

All Ages Groups Are Active

THE NEXT STAGE

Experiential Learning Focus

The Living Lab

Managed Participation

Specialized Components

Multifaceted Operations

Workforce Wellness Focus

Female Dominated

Increased Activity Levels







HIGH-IMPACT CAMPUS RECREATION

Programming:

- 1. Fitness Programming
- 2. Wellness Programming
- 3. Intramural Sports
- 4. Club Sports
- 5. Instructional Programs
- 6. Outdoor Pursuits & Experiential Learning
- 7. Aquatic Programming
- 8. Adaptive Recreation
- 9. Family/Children Programs
- 10. Summer camps
- 11. Special Events & Promotions

Management:

- 12. Leadership
- 13. Business Planning
- 14. Financial Reporting & Budgeting
- 15. Research & Assessment
- 16. Marketing
- 17. Customer / Membership Services
- 18. Student Development & Learning Outcomes
- 19. Corporate Sponsorships & Development
- 20. Evaluations & Surveys
- 21. Merchandising
- 22. Staff Development & Succession Planning

Facility Operations:

- 23. FF&E
- 24. Facility Management-Part 1
- 25. Facility Management-Part 2
- 26. Risk Management & Safety Education
- 27. Sustainability
- 28. Aquatic Operations
- 29. Equipment Maintenance

HIGH-IMPACT CAMPUS RECREATION

Aggregation of Responsibility

- > Establishing Priorities is an Iterative Process:
 - > Focus on University Objectives
 - Assess Staff Attributes
 - > Understand Financial Requirements
 - ➤ Identify Operational Risks
 - ➤ Identify Program and Service Deliverables





HIGH-IMPACT CAMPUS RECREATION

Desired Outcomes

- Educational
- Physical
- Social

Adopt a practice of:

- > identifying desired results (student outcomes),
- > determining acceptable evidence (assessment), and
- > designing the learning experiences to support the achievement of those outcomes.





CONCLUSION

- As a recreation professional, recognize that your University needs you at the table to determine the future of your campus.
- > The most effective way to advocate for your program is by expressing ambition for your University.
- > You now have the capacity to quantify your recreation facility needs through planning and data analysis.
- > Understand the state of our industry, and commit to being cutting-edge.



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