

A photograph of a snowy landscape. A path or stream bed is visible, partially covered in snow and partially showing dark earth or water. The path leads from the foreground towards the background. On either side of the path, there are snow-covered bushes and trees. Some trees are bare, while others have some snow on their branches. In the background, a building is partially visible through the trees. The overall scene is a winter scene in a park or residential area.

# Santa Fe Trends 2007

City of Santa Fe  
Planning and Land Use Department





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## Photo Credits

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
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## INTRODUCTION

This tenth annual report provides a statistical view of how the city is progressing on various issues. These trends provide a snapshot of important issues in and around Santa Fe, by providing annual data.

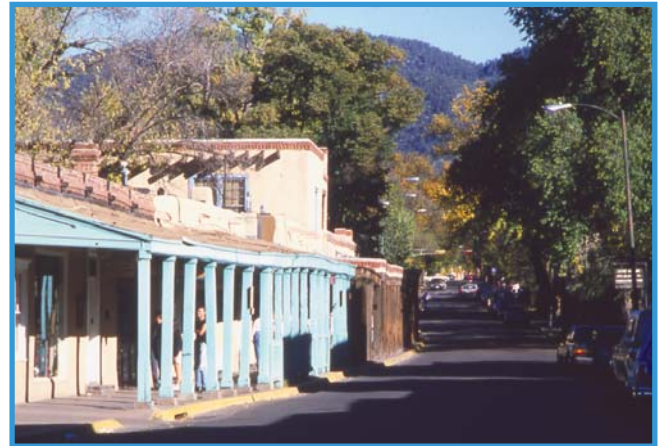
The report begins with a look at recent growth in the city and surrounding region, then addresses housing, water use, and transportation along with other issues. There are many issues that can be measured within a city or region. This report focuses on one or two measurements for each topic.

City staff collects readily obtainable information. This streamlines the process of producing and updating the report. However, it is recognized that different types of measurements may be important to add or substitute in future reports.

The “Census Stats” section at the end of the report includes a map of urban area census tracts, and Census 2000 data for each tract.

### Numerical Goals for Trends

A few of the trends in this report are supplied with numerical goals or projections, usually stated in the city’s General Plan. Some cities have convened citizen task forces or committees to develop measurable goals or thresholds to provide a target for the city to achieve. Numerical targets can help focus the actions of city government and other community agencies.



### A Word About Data

Numbers and statistics can be very useful, but they can also seem bewildering. While charts and graphs cannot explain the essence of a city as experienced by its citizens and visitors, numbers and data do provide us with insights that are important in setting public policy. Readers can look at the trends of the various topics and develop a better knowledge of how well the city functions and performs.

### Santa Fe and Tourism

Santa Fe attracts 1 to 2 million visitors each year. Area hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts offer 5,600 rooms, with 1,800 of the rooms located downtown. These lodging facilities generate over 1 million occupied room nights annually. The combination of day visitors and overnight visitors increases the city’s population significantly, especially during the summer months.

The large amount of tourism relative to Santa Fe’s size may affect some issues, such as water use and housing prices. The city’s outstanding record on water conservation is remarkable when considering all of the city’s visitors and their added water use.



## SUMMARY STATS

(For 2006)

| Santa Fe Population        | <u>US Census 2000</u> | <u>Jan. 1, 2007</u> (Estimates) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| City                       | 62,203                | 68,359                          |
| Urban Area (includes city) | 79,100                | 86,804                          |
| Central Region             | 104,192               | 117,000                         |
| County                     | 129,292               | 147,000                         |

- City size: 26,565 acres (41.5 square miles)
- City housing growth rate: 1.9% (633 new housing units, 58% of regional growth)
- Urban Area housing growth rate: 1.6% (654 new housing units, including city, 60% of regional growth)
- Regional housing growth rate: 2.0% (1,086 new housing units including City and Urban Area)
- Tierra Contenta: 282 new housing units (45% of all new residential construction in the city, and 26% of all new residential construction in the region during 2006)
- Median-priced single-family detached home (city): \$346,125 (MLS listings only)  
(outside city): \$461,313 (MLS listings only)  
(U.S.): \$221,000
- Median household income (city): \$46,081  
(U.S.): \$47,167
- City water system demand: 9,585 acre feet, 110 gallons per person daily  
(An estimated 78,000 residents are City water system customers)
- Water system average annual supply: 11,600 acre feet
- Transit ridership: 612,000 passenger trips
- Santa Fe public high schools 2005-2006 graduation rate: 85.3%  
statewide graduation rate: 87.0%



## GROWTH

The discussion of growth in the Santa Fe area is divided into City Growth, Urban Area Growth, and Regional Growth.

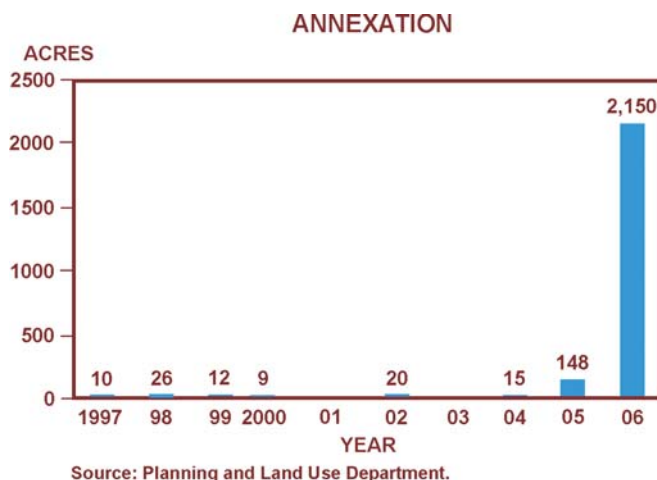
### City Growth

By the end of 2006 the city contained 26,565 acres of land (41.5 square miles) within its corporate limits. According to Census 2000, the city's population was 62,203 as of April 1, 2000. As a result, the city's population grew 1.1% annually during the 1990s. The city has an overall population density of 1,663 persons per square mile. Albuquerque has a population density of 2,483 and Las Cruces 1,426 persons per square mile.

### Annexation

The City has annexed approximately 2,419 acres this decade, though 2,150 of those acres represent the city's municipal airport annexed in 2006.

City annexations during the 1990s included Pueblos del Sol (147 acres, 1992), Carlos Rey del Sur (52 acres, 1994), Nava Ade (146 acres, 1995), and part of the Rodeo Grounds (75 acres, 1996). A total of 671 acres was annexed during the 1990s, increasing the city's size by 3%.

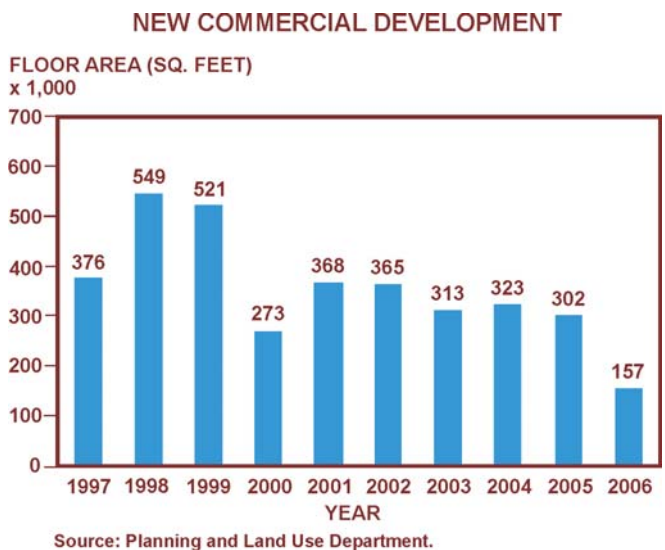


## Commercial Development

The City of Santa Fe tracks new commercial (non-residential) development by permit. Since 1997, the city has added 3.5 million square feet of building floor area, including churches, community buildings, stores, offices, etc. The 10-year annual average is approximately 350,000 square feet of new non-residential building construction. Annual averages include approximately 109,000 square feet of new office space (31%), 184,000 square feet of new retail-related development (53%), and 35,000 square feet of new industrial/warehouse development (10%).

During 2006, the city approved just 157,322 square feet of new commercial development, including an estimated 33,035 square feet of new office space and 112,729 square feet of new retail store development.

Approximately 9-12 acres are developed for every 100,000 square feet of commercial floor area constructed. As a result, 315-420 acres of land have been commercially developed in the city since 1997, or an average absorption rate of 32-45 acres, annually.

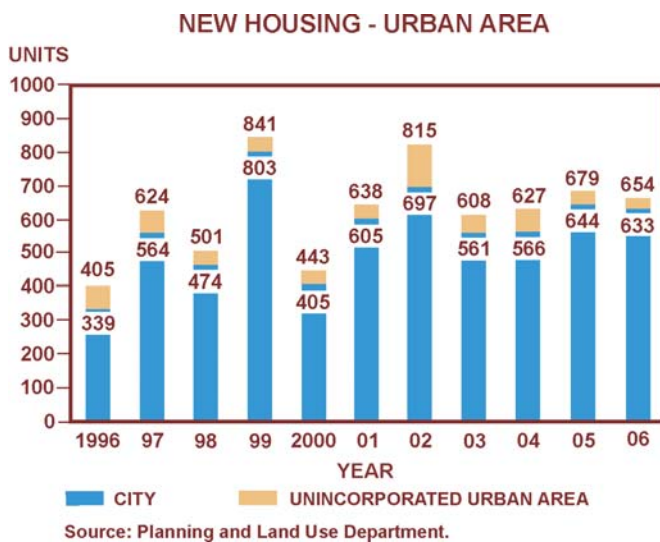






## Urban Area Growth

The urban area, as shown on Page 5, includes the city and immediately surrounding land generally bounded by I-25 to the south and NM 599 to the west/northwest. The urban area includes 43,500 acres or nearly 70 square miles in all. Annual growth of new residences (housing units) in the urban area consists of new residential permits granted within the city, and new residential permits granted in the unincorporated parts of the urban area.



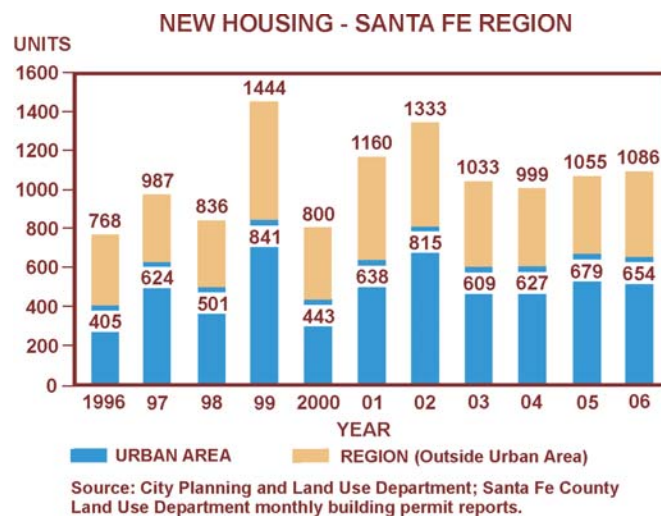
During 2006, an estimated 654 new housing units were permitted in the urban area (633-city, 21-county). This represents a growth rate of 1.6% in the urban area housing supply. The city added 633 new units, (1.9% growth rate) or 97% of all new residential construction in the urban area during 2006.

In September 2002, the city began a water offset program. Applicants with building permit requests that will increase water demand on the city's water system (new homes, apartments, office buildings, etc.) must replace older toilets with new low flow toilets in existing homes and businesses that are also connected to the water system. The goal is that new construction will not increase net demand on the water system.

## Regional Growth

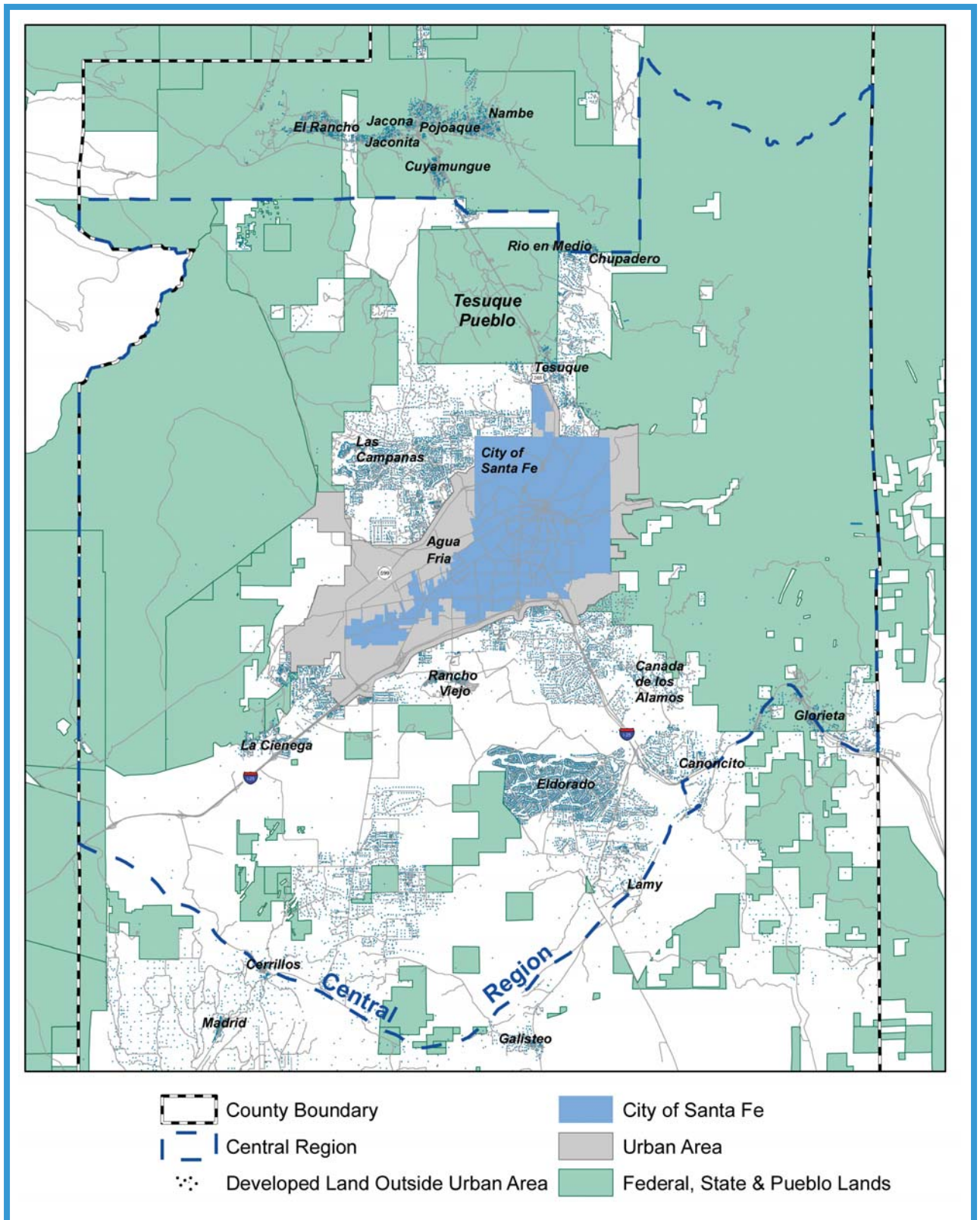
During the 1990s, 12,606 new housing units were permitted throughout the central region, including the urban area (See map on page 5). According to Census 2000, 8,006 new units were added to the urban area and 4,600 new units were added beyond the urban area inside the central region, or 64% and 36% of all regional housing growth, respectively, between 1990 and 2000.

In 2006, there were 1086 new housing units permitted within the central region, including the city and urban area. This represents a 2.0% housing growth rate in the region. During 2006, 432 housing units were approved for construction in that part of the region outside the urban area. This includes 109 new homes permitted in Rancho Viejo, 49 new homes in the Eldorado area, and 53 new homes in the Las Campanas area. Aldea de Santa Fe received permits for 82 new homes.





## Santa Fe City, Urban Area, and Regional Boundaries





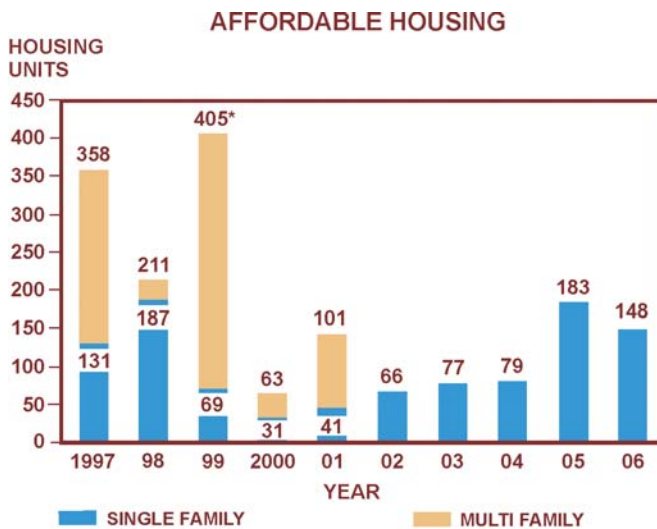


## HOUSING

City government is actively involved in the local housing market. The city's affordable housing program has encouraged the construction of low-cost homes and rehabilitation of substandard units. This effort was spurred by decades of rapidly increasing home prices in Santa Fe that impacted a significant population of low income residents.

### Affordable Housing

The chart below illustrates the number of new housing units constructed as affordable housing in the city annually. The figures include new single-family homes and new apartment units.



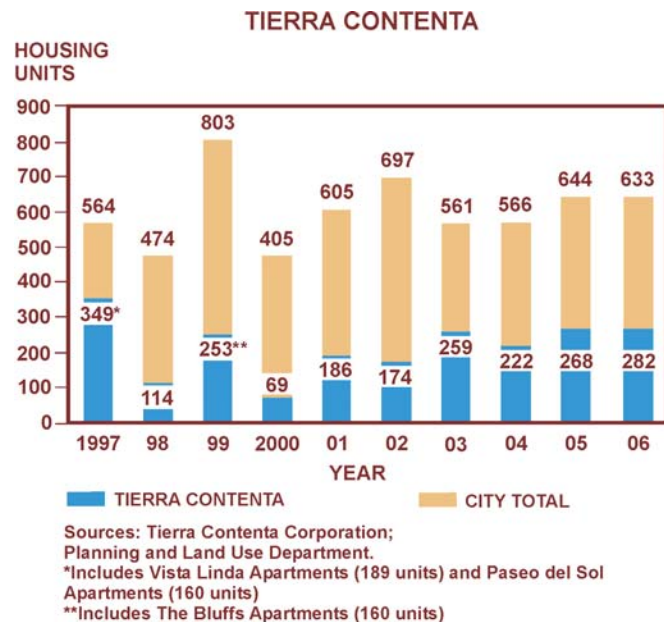
The city's definition of affordable housing means the monthly cost of a rental unit should not exceed 25% of the monthly income, for a family earning 80% of the area's median household income. The payments for a home should not exceed 30% of that household's gross income.

Since 1997, 1,691 affordable housing units have been built; 1,012 of these units are single family, mostly owner occupied. During 2006, 148 units (all single family units) were added to the city's affordable housing stock.

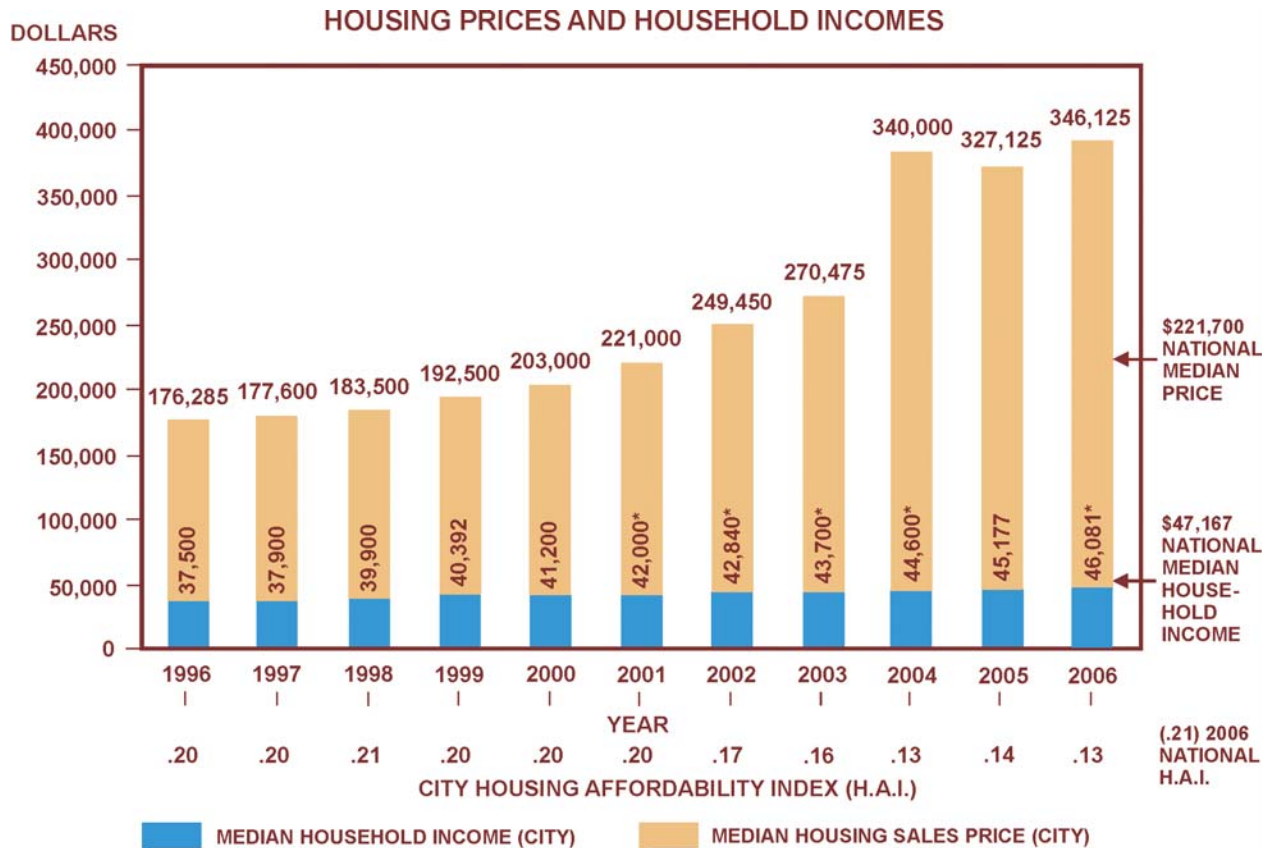
## Tierra Contenta

Tierra Contenta is a city-initiated master planned community of 1,400 acres, approved for a total of 5,800 housing units. Tracking the annual growth of Tierra Contenta is important as it may continue to absorb much of the city's growth during the next ten to twenty years.

The chart below shows how many total housing units (owner-occupied and rental) have been constructed in Tierra Contenta since the first homes were built in 1995. Tierra Contenta's growth is compared to the city's total growth in new units.



Since its beginning in 1995, 2,325 new housing units have been built or permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta. This represents 39%, or more than a third, of all new homes built in the city since then. In 2006, a total of 282 new units were permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta, or 45% of the city's 633 new housing units.



Sources: Santa Fe Association of Realtors; National Association of Realtors; U.S. Bureau of the Census.  
 \*City staff estimates derived from Census 2000. (Using 2% annual increase.)

## Housing Prices and Incomes

During 2006, the median sales price of homes, using an average of the four quarterly medians listed in the Association of Realtors' Multiple Listing Service (MLS) increased to \$346,125. The "correction" in the median sales price between 2004 and 2005 in the graph above, is due primarily to the fact that "City" median sales price figures for 2005 and 2006 include the Airport Road area. This has the effect of lowering the median price of homes within the city, while more accurately reflecting sales figures of residences in areas that are built with urban densities and located immediately adjacent to the city corporate limits.

While there was a "softening" of the market in terms of the number of sales of homes from 1,081 in 2005 to 916 in 2006 (15% decrease), median prices throughout some parts of the city showed increases of 10%-14%. The overall increase in the City's median sales price (when

the Airport Road area is accounted for in both 2005 and 2006) increased from \$327,125 in 2005 to \$346,125 in 2006, or an increase of nearly 6%.

The association cautions that the MLS medians may over estimate actual median prices in Santa Fe, because they do not reflect sales of new affordable homes, or other homes that may not be part of MLS.

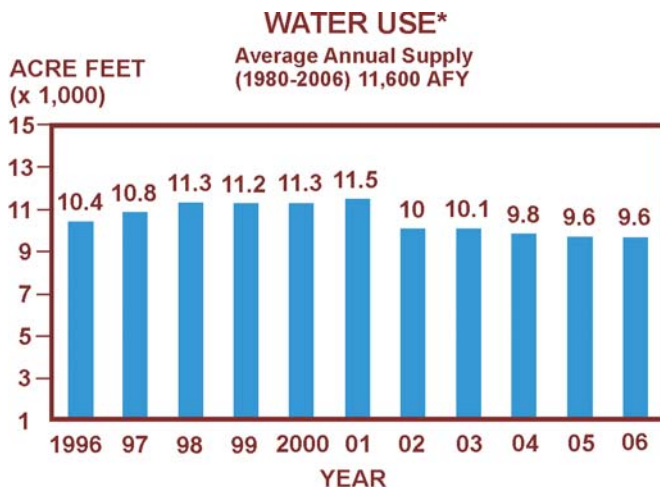
When median housing price statistics are compared with median household income figures, a Housing Affordability Index (HAI) is created. This index simply divides an area's median household income by the median housing price for the same year and arrives at a ratio. Higher ratios indicate greater affordability of single family homes. The index for Santa Fe was .13 for 2006 compared to the national index of .21.





## WATER

Water is an important issue to Santa Feans. The city's high desert location and periodic droughts make water a key component of growth management planning efforts.



One acre foot = 325,851 gallons

Source: Water Division. Actual water use figures have been rounded to nearest 100 acre feet to provide figures in graph.

\*Figures do not include water use in Las Campanas, nor water use by the Santa Fe County utility.

During 2006, city water customers held overall water demand to an impressively low 9,585 acre feet - nearly the lowest annual demand since the 1980s. When considering that the water system serves approximately 78,000 residents, the average water demand\* dropped to 110 gallons per capita daily in 2006. In addition to the water demand of city customers, Las Campanas used 521 acre feet of water, and the Santa Fe County water system used 365 acre feet through city master meters.

The figures in the chart demonstrate the elasticity, or variability, of water use. Strong conservation efforts at home, work, and school, as well as pricing, can have a dramatic effect on the amount of water we use in our daily lives.



The city's water supply comes from three sources: reservoirs that collect and store mountain run-off from the upper Santa Fe River watershed, the city well field, and the Buckman well field. In wet years, the reservoirs provide 40% of the city's water supply. However, during 2002, the reservoirs produced only 740 acre feet, or just 7% of the total water supply. During 2006, the city used 2,085 acre feet from the reservoirs, or 22% of the City's 2006 overall water use. The city relied on the Buckman Wellfield for a greater proportion of water (54%).

In 2003 the city drilled four new wells #10-13 in the Buckman well field. In 2004, the State Engineer granted use of up to 1,500 acre feet of water from each of the four new wells. That decision has been appealed to state district court. The new wells will help reduce Santa Fe's vulnerability to drought.

The city and county governments are working together with area pueblos and several federal agencies to construct a major water diversion system along the Rio Grande. The Buckman Direct Diversion facility is projected to be constructed and operating by 2009.

\*Defined as the total amount of water used divided by the total population or number of dwelling units connected to the water system, divided by 365 days.

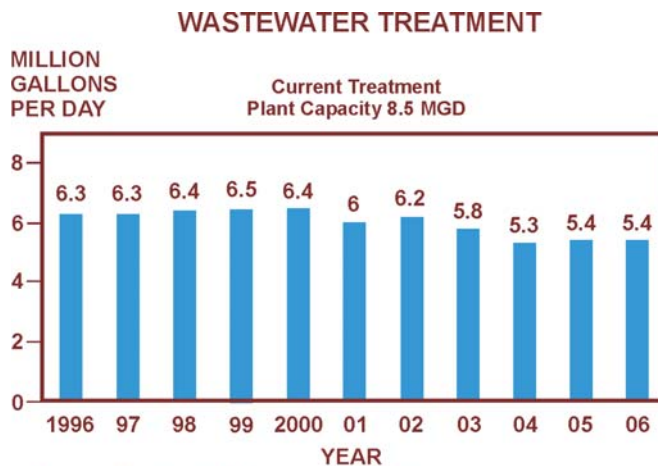


## WASTE

The need to recycle and re-use both wastewater and solid waste is important in moving toward a more sustainable community in Santa Fe. The ability of the city to work toward recycling and re-use now will help provide more options for the future of the entire region.

### Wastewater System

Along with water supply, an adequate wastewater system is necessary for a growing Santa Fe. New wastewater lines must be extended and old lines replaced. An important indicator of the city's ability to absorb future growth is comparing the wastewater treatment plant's daily capacity with the average daily amounts of wastewater that are actually generated.



Source: Wastewater Management Division.

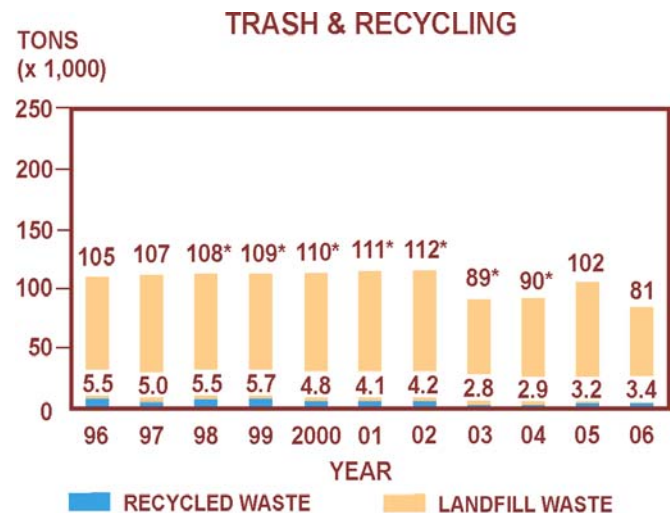
In 2006, the city treated an average of 5.4 million gallons of wastewater daily, including a daily peak of 8.3 million gallons. The city has the capability to treat an average of 8.5 million gallons of wastewater per day, and instantaneous peaks of 12-13 million gallons at the wastewater treatment plant located north of the airport. The city's average daily flows have been as high as 7.0 million gallons per day (1995), but have since decreased due in large part, to water conservation efforts.

Using treated wastewater effluent, especially at the regional landfill and at the Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe golf course, will help reduce future demand for potable water. This approach to the city's treated effluent will keep users of large amounts of water, such as landfills and golf courses, from relying on valuable drinking water, reserving it for human consumption.

### Solid Waste/Recycling

During 2006, the City of Santa Fe's recycling program diverted approximately 3,400 tons of material from being dumped into the new regional landfill. Recycling is an important part of the community's efforts at creating a sustainable future. The amount of waste recycled has ranged from 2,800 tons to 5,700 tons during the past ten years.

In 2006, city-generated trash emptied into the landfill was 81,000 tons. The regional landfill staff uses new software that is more accurate in determining city-generated trash.



Source: Solid Waste Division; Caja del Rio regional landfill.  
\*Estimated city generated trash.





## TRANSPORTATION

Road congestion, the connection of existing roads, and the construction of new roads are some of the most controversial issues in Santa Fe. The General Plan proposes a number of new roads to be built in the future. A primary objective of the Plan is to “reduce automobile dependence and dominance.”

During 2006, the state completed the re-paving and re-striping of St. Francis Drive. The re-striping created an additional lane in each direction between San Mateo and I-25. Traffic flow on St. Francis has improved, especially during morning and evening peak hours. Traffic signals were installed at Second and Lena Streets, at Siringo and Fifth Street, and on Llano at DeVargas Middle School.

### Traffic Calming Program

The city initiated a traffic calming program during 2002. That includes speed reduction improvements, such as speed humps, traffic circles, raised crosswalks and signage. During

2006, traffic calming projects were completed along the following streets: Sunset/Otero (speed humps); Agua Fria (speed tables); Martinez Street, Don Diego (speed humps); Columbia Street, Pacheco Street, Camino Lejo (speed tables); San Mateo, Harrison, Maez, Hopewell, Rancho Siringo (speed humps); Lujan/Rosina (traffic circle).

### Traffic Volumes

The city’s major roadways are listed below with traffic volumes provided by year. In some instances traffic volumes are measured at different roadway locations. This may explain decreases in traffic volumes from one year to the next year. But the highest count along given roadways is used each year.

### Road Congestion

The most congested roadways during the evening peak hours (4-6 p.m.) are estimated to be the following locations:

- Agua Fria, near Osage Avenue
- Cerrillos Road, near Second Street
- Old Pecos Trail, near Cordova

## TRAFFIC VOLUMES

(Average Weekday Traffic/24-Hours)

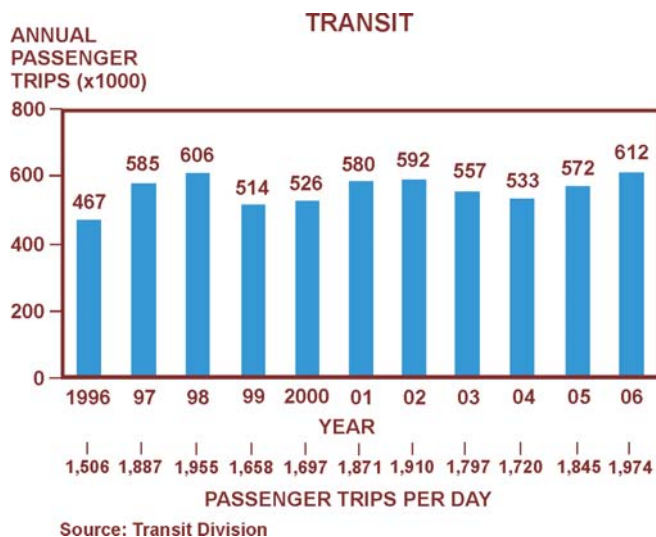
| Roadway                         | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cerrillos Rd.                   | 55,400 | 55,150 | 55,700 | 56,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 60,200 | 59,600 | 53,200 | 51,800 |
| St. Francis Dr.                 | 51,850 | 52,550 | 53,900 | 51,400 | 52,800 | 54,800 | 54,800 | 54,800 | 51,400 | 52,100 |
| St. Michael’s Dr.               | 38,300 | 38,500 | 39,200 | 40,550 | 40,550 | 40,550 | 40,550 | 40,500 | 38,000 | 38,000 |
| Airport Rd.                     | 31,350 | 35,950 | 36,750 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 30,700 | 36,700 | 32,600 | 32,500 |
| Rodeo Rd.                       | 32,500 | 32,500 | 33,600 | 34,600 | 34,600 | 34,600 | 31,700 | 30,450 | 32,950 | 32,950 |
| Paseo de Peralta                | 27,500 | 27,700 | 27,200 | 27,200 | 27,200 | 27,200 | 27,200 | 27,200 | 27,200 | 26,500 |
| Old Pecos Trail                 | 21,700 | 21,100 | 21,200 | 21,800 | 23,400 | 22,700 | 22,750 | 22,700 | 25,700 | 25,700 |
| Agua Fria                       | 17,700 | 19,100 | 19,450 | 19,500 | 19,550 | 21,550 | 21,500 | 21,300 | 21,000 | 23,100 |
| Siler Road                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | 12,900 | 15,500 | 15,500 |
| West Alameda                    | 15,100 | 16,500 | 16,200 | 15,700 | 15,700 | 15,700 | 14,500 | 14,600 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Zafarano                        |        |        |        |        | 10,900 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,250 | 12,300 | 12,200 |
| Veterans Memorial Hwy. (NM 599) |        |        |        |        | 8,800  | 8,800  | 8,300  | 10,800 | 11,300 | 11,300 |
| Osage                           |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | 9,900  | 9,800  | 9,800  |
| Rufina St.                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | 8,800  | 9,300  | 9,300  |
| Richards Avenue                 | 6,200  | 6,300  | 7,400  | 7,400  | 7,400  | 7,800  | 7,450  | 8,100  | 9,700  | 9,700  |
| Bishop’s Lodge                  | 4,850  | 5,500  | 6,700  | 6,700  | 6,800  | 6,700  | 6,700  | 6,100  | 6,550  | 7,400  |
| Hyde Park Rd.                   | 4,650  | 5,500  | 4,650  | 4,700  | 5,600  | 5,600  | 5,600  | 5,600  | 5,600  | 5,600  |

Source: Public Works Department.



## TRANSIT

The city's bus system, Santa Fe Trails, began service in January 1993. "Passenger Trips" provides the most useful indication of how much the system is being used. A "Passenger Trip" is defined as one person riding one direction only (not roundtrip), including all transfers needed to reach a destination.



During 2006, the number of passenger trips on Santa Fe Trails increased by 7% over 2005 from 572,000 to 612,000, the highest ridership in the system's 14 years of operation. Santa Fe Trails continues to provide local park-and-ride service between Santa Fe Place (formerly Villa Linda Mall) and DeVargas Mall for special events Downtown. The system operates 20 full-size compressed natural gas (CNG) buses during peak hours.

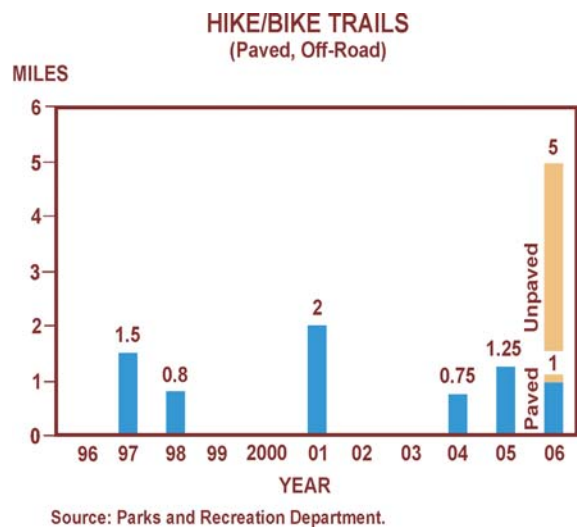
New Mexico's commuter rail project, "RailRunner", began operation in the Albuquerque metro area during 2006 between Los Lunas to the south and Bernalillo to the north. The Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments and the Santa Fe MPO are in the process of selecting an alignment to enable the RailRunner to operate between Albuquerque and Santa Fe in 2008.



## Urban Hike/Bike Trails

Since 1990, the city has constructed 7.25 miles of paved, off-road Hike/Bike Trails and another 12 miles of designated bike routes have been established along Siringo Road, Old Pecos Trail, Don Gaspar Avenue, Galisteo Street, and Yucca Street. In addition, another 5 miles of roadway along Rodeo and Airport Roads have been striped to easily accommodate bicyclists.

During 2006, the city added one mile of paved off-road trails in Nava Ade and five miles of unpaved trails in Las Estrellas, formerly Santa Fe Estates, and in the Dale Ball Trail System.



The City of Santa Fe contains 9.5 miles of paved hike/bike trails. The City of Flagstaff, Arizona contains 8.5 miles of paved, off-road trails and the City of Las Cruces, New Mexico has 12.5 miles of paved trails.



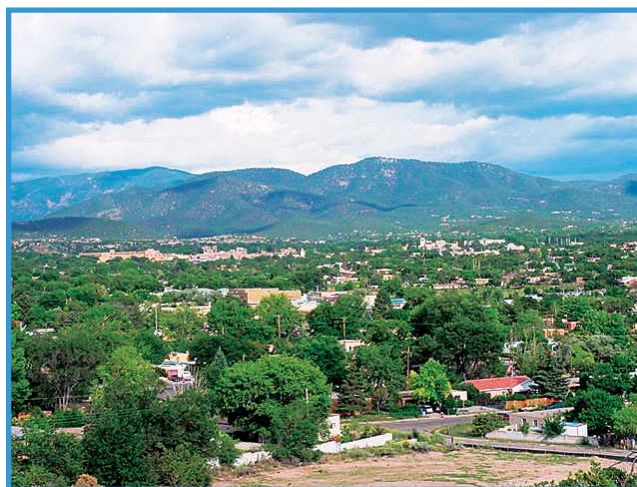


## AIR QUALITY

The New Mexico Environment Department monitors Santa Fe's air pollutants in three locations. Particulate Matter (PM-10) is monitored at the P.E.R.A. building near Paseo de Peralta and Old Santa Fe Trail, and at the Harold Runnels State Office Building at St. Francis Drive and Alta Vista Street. Carbon monoxide (CO) is measured at Fire Station #3 located on Cerrillos Road near Third Street.

Santa Fe's air pollution levels fall well within the federal standards for acceptable levels of carbon monoxide and particulate matter. The chart below shows that the level of carbon monoxide dropped during the last decade. New Mexico Environment Department officials attribute this improvement to more fuel-efficient automobile engines.

The chart below shows the highest 8-hour average measurement of carbon monoxide in Santa Fe. The chart also indicates an average of the 5 highest 24-hour measurements of particulate matter. New federal standards for "fine" particulate matter (Pm 2.5) have resulted in additional monitoring for particles 2.5 microns in diameter. In 2006 the average of

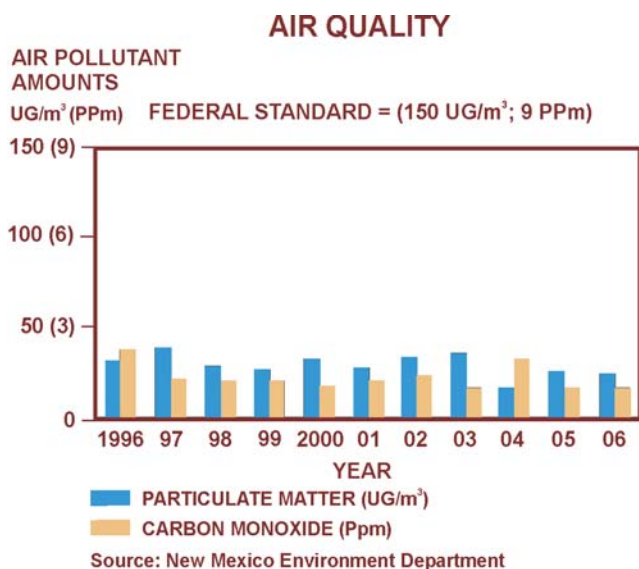


the 5 highest 24-hour measurements of Pm 2.5 was 10.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , well below the EPA threshold of 65  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

Particulate matter is often associated with air pollution created by smokestack industry, prevalent in the eastern parts of the nation. Throughout much of the west, particulate matter is little more than windblown dust and dirt. However, these natural particles can aggravate respiratory problems.

## Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gas emissions represent another air quality issue for Santa Feans. Carbon dioxide and methane are the most prevalent gases representing a threat to our environment. In unusually high concentrations, these gases trap abnormal amounts of heat in the atmosphere – a process that affects the climate of the entire world, often referred to as "global warming." Although these gases are naturally occurring, many events such as the burning of rain forests in South America may be speeding up global warming. U.S. cities and worldwide industries are also contributors to this problem, primarily through carbon dioxide emissions from internal combustion engines.





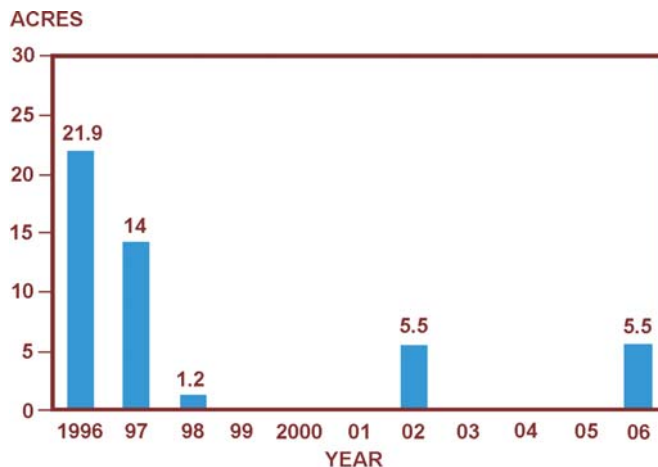
## PARKS AND RECREATION

Park development in a growing city like Santa Fe is an important part of the overall quality of life, particularly for families with children. Parks have long been considered an integral part of city life. As Santa Fe grows, it will be important to follow and measure the progress the city makes in the development of new neighborhood and community parks.

### PARK DEVELOPMENT (Neighborhood & Community Parks)

| Year | Name (Acres)  |
|------|---|
| 1992 | "Marc" Brandt (4.8)   |
| 1993 | Las Acequias (5.1), Peralta (2.0)   |
| 1995 | Franklin Miles (Additional 8.0)   |
| 1996 | Wood Gormley* (2.5), Rancho Siringo (.5), Calle Alvarado (4.8), Frenchy's (14.1)      |
| 1997 | Sweeney* (2.5), Cesar Chavez* (2.5), Pueblos Del Sol (9.0)                            |
| 1998 | Los Milagros (1.2)  |
| 1998 | Ball fields developed at the MRC; Genoveva Chavez                                     |
| 2000 | Community Center.   |
| 2002 | Espinacitas (.25), Rugby Fields at MRC (5.0)  |
| 2003 | MRC Trails (9.0 miles), MRC/Agua Fria (2.0 miles from San Felipe to MRC Rugby Fields) |
| 2006 | Pueblos Del Sol (5.3), Entrada Park (.2)  |

\*Soccer Field Developed at Elementary School



Source: Parks and Recreation Department.

During 2006, the city developed two new parks. A community effort in the Pueblos Del Sol neighborhood led to the design and development of a 5.3 acre neighborhood park. Entrada Park, a 10,000 square foot, pocket park at the intersection of Cerrillos Road and Don Diego Avenue was also developed.

## Park Acreage per 1,000 Residents

The amount of park acreage developed per 1,000 city residents is an important indicator that reveals how close Santa Fe is to achieving its own code requirements of providing a combined total of 5 acres of developed neighborhood and community parkland per 1,000 city residents.

### TOTAL DEVELOPED PARKLAND PER 1000 RESIDENTS



Source: Planning and Land Use Department.

Since 1996, Santa Fe has maintained a range of 4.1 to 4.4 acres of developed neighborhood and community parkland per 1,000 city residents. As of 2006, the "developed parkland per 1,000 residents" ratio was at 4.2 acres.

The city contains approximately 286 acres of developed neighborhood and community park land, but needs a total of 342 acres of developed parks, or 56 additional acres, to meet the goal (5 acres x 68.3; 68,300 city population = 342).





## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Santa Fe Public School District's success is important to the community's quality of life. Statistics provided include the district's high school graduation rate and district enrollment figures.

### High School Graduation Rate

The graduation rate reflects the importance of education in the community and may be a factor in issues ranging from crime rates to economic development and corporate job location. The Santa Fe Public School District calculates annual graduation rates for grades 9-12.

The state Public Education Department is moving toward measuring "cohort graduation rate", which tracks an entering freshman class and determines the percent that graduates at the end of the four-year high school program. Ultimately, high school graduation is a fundamental stepping stone to lifelong economic opportunity. The 2005-06 school year graduation rate was 85% for the Santa Fe Public High Schools. The state-wide graduation rate for New Mexico during the 2005-06 school year was 87%.



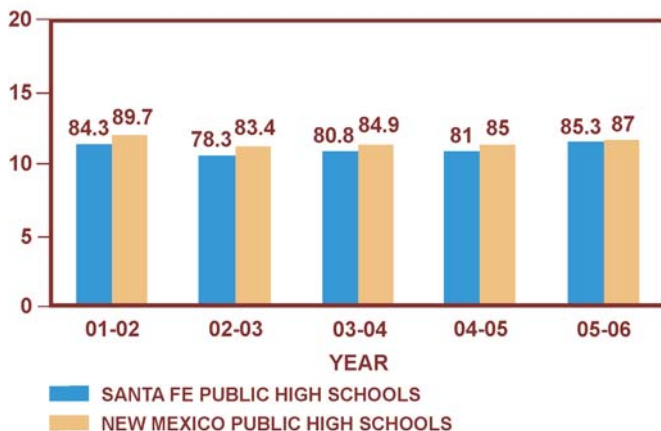
### School District Enrollment

Tracking district enrollment provides an insight into the relative sizes of the elementary, middle school, and high school student populations. The year-by-year figures show changes at each level.

The number of elementary students increase is due to the addition of kindergarten students. The number of middle/junior high school students and the number of high school students dropped from the 05-06 school year to the 06-07 school year. Overall, the district experienced a net decrease of 36 students.

The district's student population has ranged from 13,280 to 13,775 students during the past ten years, or less than 1% average annual growth. While growth of the student population district-wide is modest, the district has experienced much higher growth in certain parts of the district, most notably in the Airport Road area. Ramirez Thomas Elementary School opened in August 2003, with 516 students, absorbing students from Sweeney, Chavez and Agua Fria Elementary Schools. Pinon Elementary remains the district's most populous elementary school with 715 students in 2006-07.

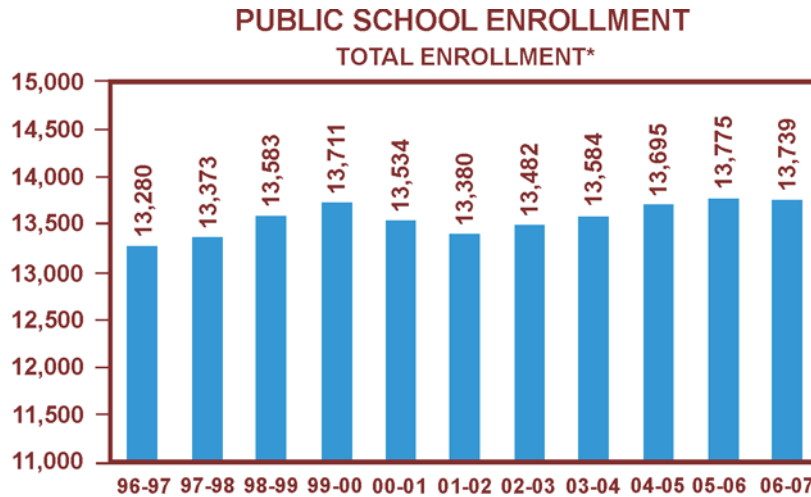
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department.



## PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

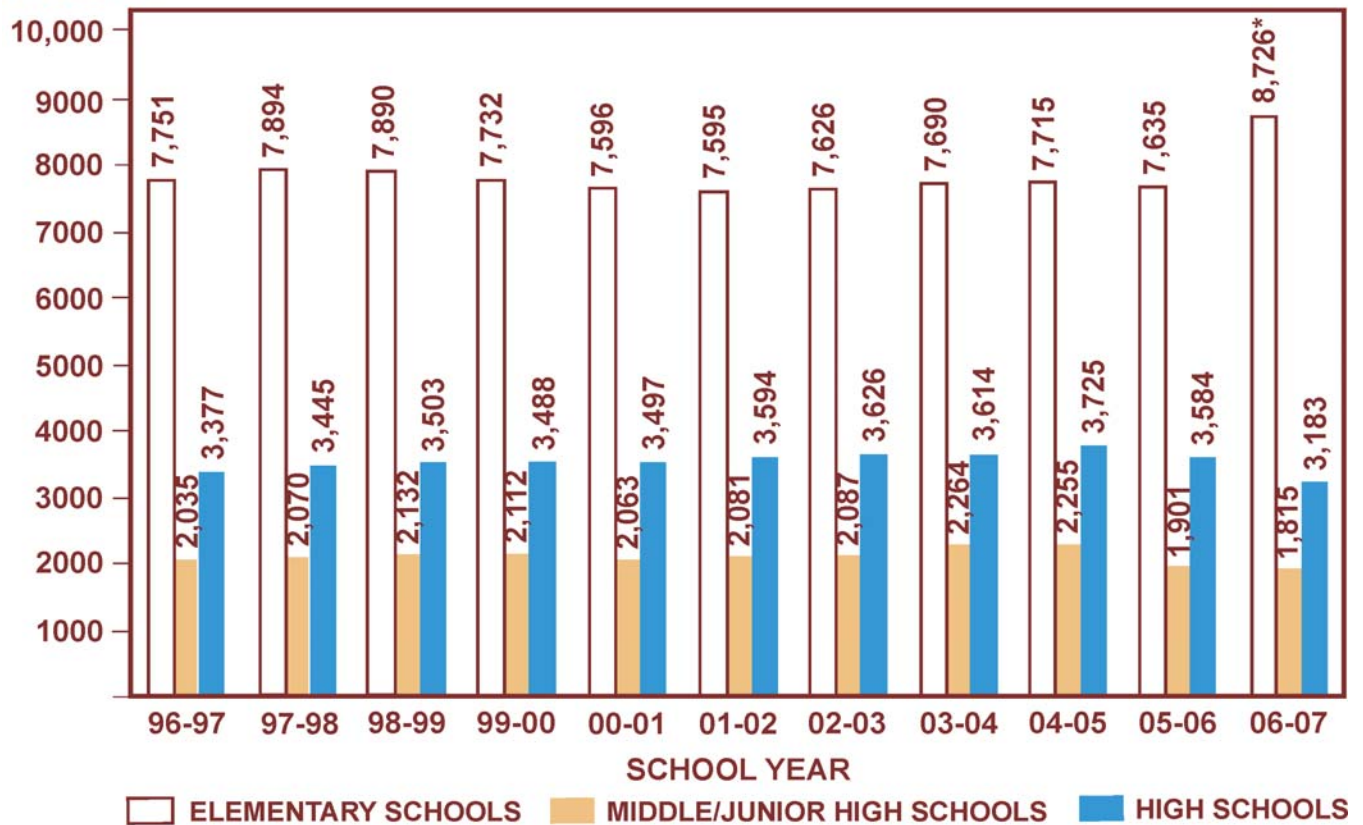


### PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS K-12

\*Figures include students in special education programs and charter schools.

Source: Santa Fe Public School District.

## STUDENTS



Source: Santa Fe Public Schools (40-day count); includes enrollment at charter schools  
 (\*Includes 2006-07 Kindergarten enrollment; previous elementary school figures do not include Kindergarten enrollment.)



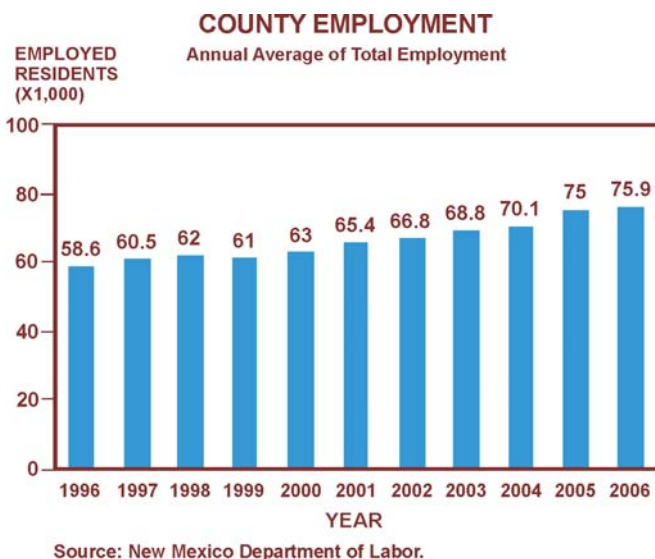
## ECONOMY

Employment and job statistics are reported for each county annually by the New Mexico Department of Labor. These statistics include total employment as well as unemployment rates.

As of January 1, 2007 the minimum wage in the City of Santa Fe increased to \$9.50 per hour. This minimum wage is paid by employers located within the city limits that have 25 or more employees.

### Employed Persons-Santa Fe County

The chart below shows total employment levels for Santa Fe County residents by year since 1996. There are nearly 76,000 county residents employed either inside or outside the county.



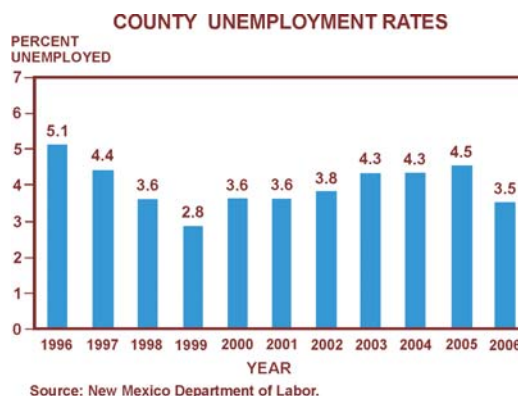
### Jobs in Santa Fe County

There are 89,000 jobs located in the county. Wage and salary positions comprise 69,158 of those jobs and include the following by leading sectors:

- Government (fed., state, local) - 18,600 (29%)
- Retail/Wholesale - 9,800 (15%)
- Accommodation/Food Service - 8,200 (13%)
- Health Care/Social Assistance - 6,200 (10%)
- Construction - 4,760 (7%)

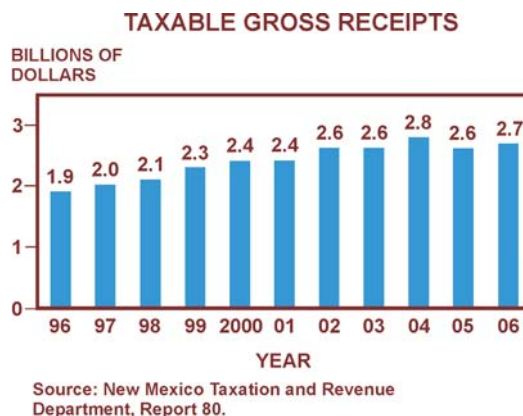
## Unemployment

One measure of the economic health and vitality of a region is the unemployment rate — or those people actively searching but unable to find a job. Santa Fe County's average unemployment rate for 2006 dropped to 3.5%, a whole percentage point decrease from 2005. The nation's average unemployment rate was 4.4% and New Mexico's rate was 5.1% (through October). By November 2006, both national and state unemployment rates dropped to 4.1%. While nearly 76,000 county residents are employed, approximately 2,650 people were unemployed and looking for work during a typical month. Santa Fe County's unemployment rate fell in 2006, after it hit the highest level in 9 years during 2005.



## Gross Receipts

Economic activity within the city of Santa Fe generated an estimated \$2.7 billion in taxable gross receipts in 2006. The decline from 2004 may be due to the elimination of gross receipts tax on grocery items state-wide.







## FIRES AND EMERGENCIES

The city began tracking “response time” to calls for fires and emergency assistance during 1998 using a new computer-aided dispatch system. This system will allow the city to analyze how quickly it responds to calls for help. Response time is a very important indicator to Fire/EMS departments nation-wide. It is a recommended goal that 85% of all calls for Fire/EMS assistance be responded to within 6 minutes. In many cases, help during the first 6-7 minutes is necessary in preventing major property loss and/or the death of a critically ill or injured person.

During 2006, the fire department responded to and fought 198 fires. The 10 year average is 261 fires per year. The city experienced 57 total structural fires in 2006. Brush and grass fires represent the most common fires in Santa Fe.



Emergency medical responses comprise the vast majority of calls responded to by the Fire Department. During 2006, the city's fire department responded to 8,133 calls (22 per day) for emergency medical assistance. Each day the city responds to an average of three vehicle accidents requiring medical attention.

### FIRES

|                   | <u>1997</u> | <u>1998</u> | <u>1999</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2001</u> | <u>2002</u> | <u>2003</u> | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Structural Fires  | 50          | 45          | 51          | 57          | 33          | 58          | 43          | 54          | 49          | 57          |
| Vehicle Fires     | 59          | 52          | 39          | 40          | 51          | 31          | 45          | 26          | 42          | 30          |
| Brush/Other Fires | <u>166</u>  | <u>245</u>  | <u>187</u>  | <u>213</u>  | <u>181</u>  | <u>191</u>  | <u>162</u>  | <u>119</u>  | <u>127</u>  | <u>111</u>  |
| Total             | 275         | 342         | 277         | 310         | 265         | 280         | 250         | 199         | 218         | 198         |

### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) RESPONSES

|  | <u>1997</u> | <u>1998</u> | <u>1999</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2001</u> | <u>2002</u> | <u>2003</u> | <u>2004</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2006</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total EMS Responses                    | 6,049       | 5,987       | 5,972       | 7,417       | 7,500       | 8,000       | 8,096       | 8,661       | 7,956       | 8,133       |
| Vehicle Accidents w/medical attention* |             | 1,116       | 1,076       | 1,102       | 1,130       | 1,172       | 1,453       | 1,505       | 1,164       | 1,096       |

Source: Fire Department.

\*The large increase in vehicle accidents in 2003 and 2004 may be due to internal reporting procedures in the city fire department.



## CRIME

Public safety and protection are vital to Santa Fe's quality of life. There are different ways to measure public safety. Tracking crime statistics in the city is a valuable tool in assessing public health and security.

The charts below provide annual crime statistics reported to city police. During 2006 burglaries and robberies increased, while reported rapes decreased. There were also 7 suicides in the city in 2006.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects crime statistics and calculates national crime

rates. Santa Fe's 2006 crime figures can be adjusted to create a "per 100,000 population" rate. Santa Fe is compared to other U.S. cities of 50,000-100,000 population below. (Rates for other U.S. Cities are 2005 rates and are rounded.)

### CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION

Homicide Rate: Santa Fe 6, other cities 4.8

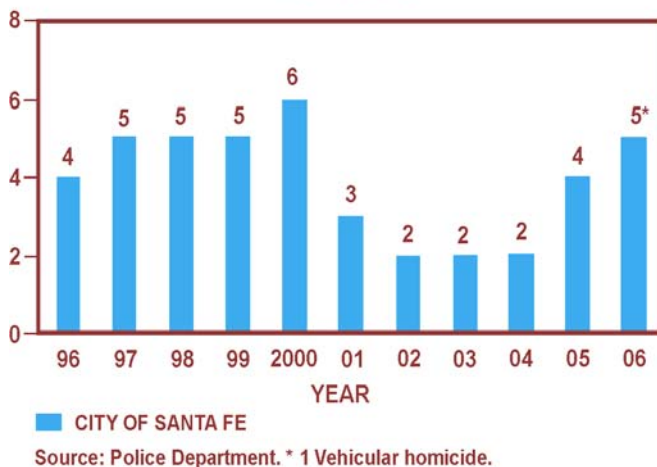
Reported Rape Rate: Santa Fe 84, other cities 34

Robbery Rate: Santa Fe 102, other cities 145

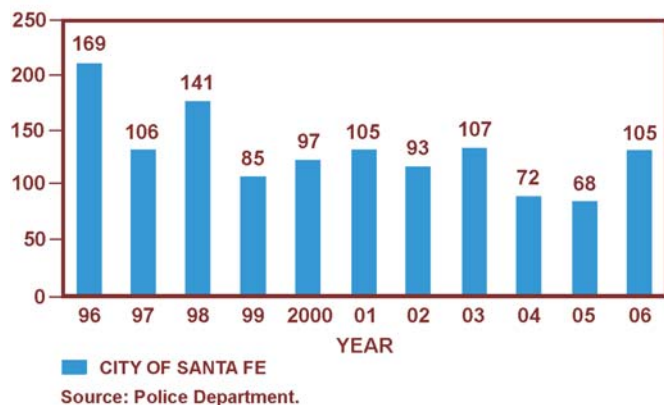
Burglary Rate: Santa Fe 1000, other cities 800

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) "Crime in the United States 2005".

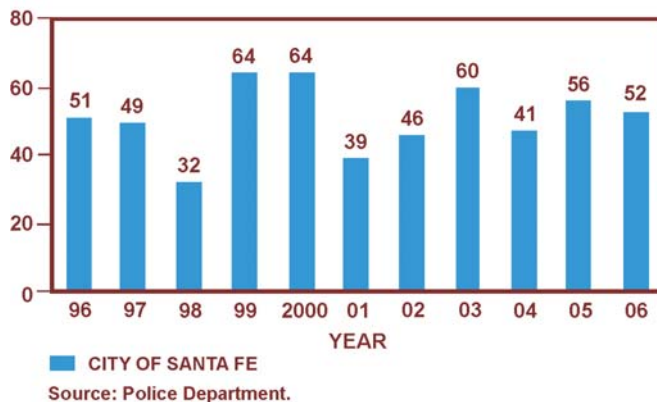
#### HOMICIDES



#### ROBBERIES



#### REPORTED RAPES



#### BURGLARIES

(Residential and commercial buildings)





## CITY FINANCES

According to the city's 2006-2007 annual budget, the City of Santa Fe has financial resources of \$264 million. While the city receives nearly \$94 million in gross receipts tax revenue, only \$1.9 million of the city's total revenue comes from property taxes. Santa Fe has the lowest residential property tax rate of the 10 largest cities in New Mexico. (Residential property tax rates are approximately \$590 per \$100,000 of market value. The low tax rate balances the high property values in Santa Fe.)

The city's financial resources for the 2006-2007 budget year come from the following:

|                                      |                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| • Gross Receipts Tax                 | \$93,600,000         | (35%) |
| • Lodger's Tax                       | \$8,100,000          | (3%)  |
| • Franchise Tax                      | \$2,700,000          | (1%)  |
| • Property Tax                       | \$1,900,000          | (1%)  |
| • Other Tax                          | \$1,700,000          | (1%)  |
| • Federal and State Grants           | \$21,500,000         | (8%)  |
| • Fees (water, sewer, parking, etc.) | \$90,600,000         | (34%) |
| • Fines, Licenses & permits          | \$4,000,000          | (2%)  |
| • Cash Reserves                      | \$32,000,000         | (12%) |
| • Other Sources                      | <u>\$8,000,000</u>   | (3%)  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         | <b>\$264,100,000</b> |       |

## Bonds and Borrowing

The city borrows money through the sale of bonds. There are two primary types of municipal bonds that cities use to borrow money:

1. General Obligation Bonds – These bonds, usually approved by voters, pledge increased property taxes for the repayment of the bonds. By law, Santa Fe could issue general obligation bond debt up to 4% (currently \$89 million) of the total tax-assessed land value in the city. During 2006 the City Council approved the first general obligation bond supported by a property tax increase in nearly 30 years. The bond will pay for increased Fire/EMS and Police services in the city.

2. Revenue Bonds – These bonds are issued by the city to borrow money secured by gross receipts taxes and other fees and revenues the city collects, such as water and sewer fees. Revenue bonds require city council approval, but generally not voter approval. Santa Fe relies entirely on revenue bonds to borrow money. The city currently has revenue bond indebtedness (outstanding principal and interest) of \$190 million.

- \$122 million - gross receipts revenue bonds
- \$54 million - water enterprise bonds
- \$14 million - municipal recreation complex (MRC) bonds

City officials have preferred to use revenue bonds because the financial burden to pay for these bonds is shared by residents and visitors through the purchase of goods and services. General obligation bonds, on the other hand, rely on property taxes and therefore place the burden on local residents.



## City Staffing

The city spends approximately one third of its total appropriated funds on salaries and benefits for all employees. The city currently employs 1,878 individuals, of which 1,677 are full-time. The general fund supports approximately half of the city staff, while enterprise funds (i.e. water, sewer, transit), grants, and other funds directly support the other half.

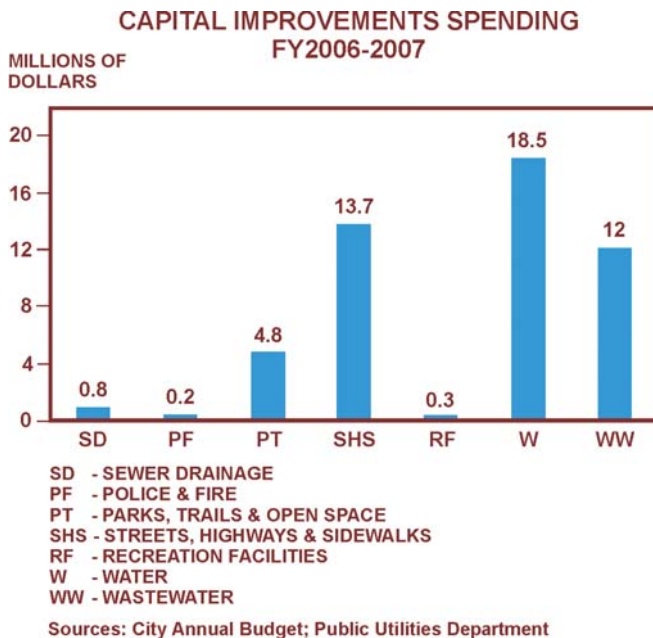




## Capital Improvements

“Capital Improvement” is a term that refers to construction projects initiated by the city. These improvements often include projects such as park development, new water and sewer lines, road construction and maintenance, as well as the building of new fire and police stations.

City spending for various capital improvement categories during 2006-2007 is represented in the graph below.



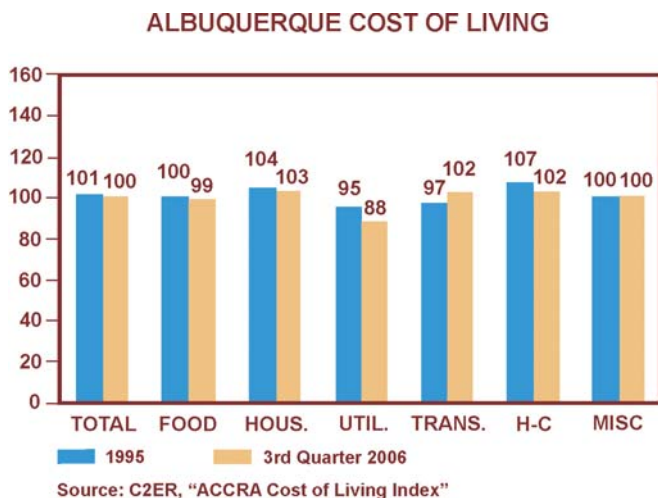
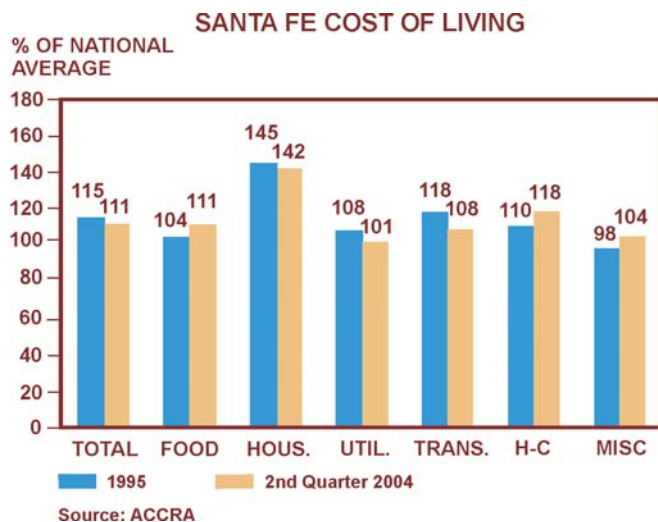
During 2006-07 nearly \$19.2 million was set aside for development of the city-owned railyard. The city water system had \$18.5 million set aside for improvements while streets were scheduled to be improved using \$13.7 million in 2006-07.

Capital improvements funding for the upcoming years will be focused on the water system and accessing the city’s San Juan-Chama water supply.

## Cost of Living

The cost of living index measures local prices against a national average in several categories including food, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services.

Santa Fe and Albuquerque are compared against the nation, as a whole, with a value of 100 being the national average. Cost of living figures for 1995 and 2004 (through June) are provided for Santa Fe. Values in the charts below are rounded to the nearest whole number. The reporting agency, The Council for Community & Economic Research (C2ER), received no data from Santa Fe during 2006.





## CENSUS STATS

### Population

The City of Santa Fe's population has grown very consistently since 1980 (see table below) adding 6,699 people between 1980-1990 then adding another 6,344 people between 1990-2000. The growth that many observe when they discuss Santa Fe has occurred outside the city limits. While growth within the city was steady during the last 20 years, growth on the city's fringe was not. In 1980 that portion of the urban area outside the city contained less than 4,000 people and just 7% of the urban area population. By 2000, there were nearly 17,000 people in that portion of the urban area outside the city, accounting for 21% of the urban area population. As the table indicates, even higher growth rates occurred outside the urban area.

### Housing

The city's housing supply has grown by 50% since 1980, increasing from 20,154 units to 30,533 units in 2000. Housing growth rates can be very different from population growth rates, as can be seen by comparing the annual rates of increase in the tables below. For example, while the city's population growth rate was 1.1% annually between 1990-2000, the city's housing growth rate during the same period was double that pace at 2.2%. Smaller family size and more second homes used by part-time residents account for much of the difference.

The figures for each geographic area in the tables below include the figures from the geographic area directly above it (e.g. Urban Area figures include City figures).

### POPULATION

|            | <u>1980</u> | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>Annual Increase</u><br><u>1990-2000</u> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| City       | 49,160      | 55,859      | 62,203      | 634 (1.1%)                                 |
| Urban Area | 53,000*     | 66,104      | 79,100      | 1,300 (1.8%)                               |
| Region     | 62,125      | 82,134      | 104,192     | 2,206 (2.4%)                               |
| County     | 75,360      | 98,928      | 129,292     | 3,036 (2.7%)                               |

### HOUSING UNITS

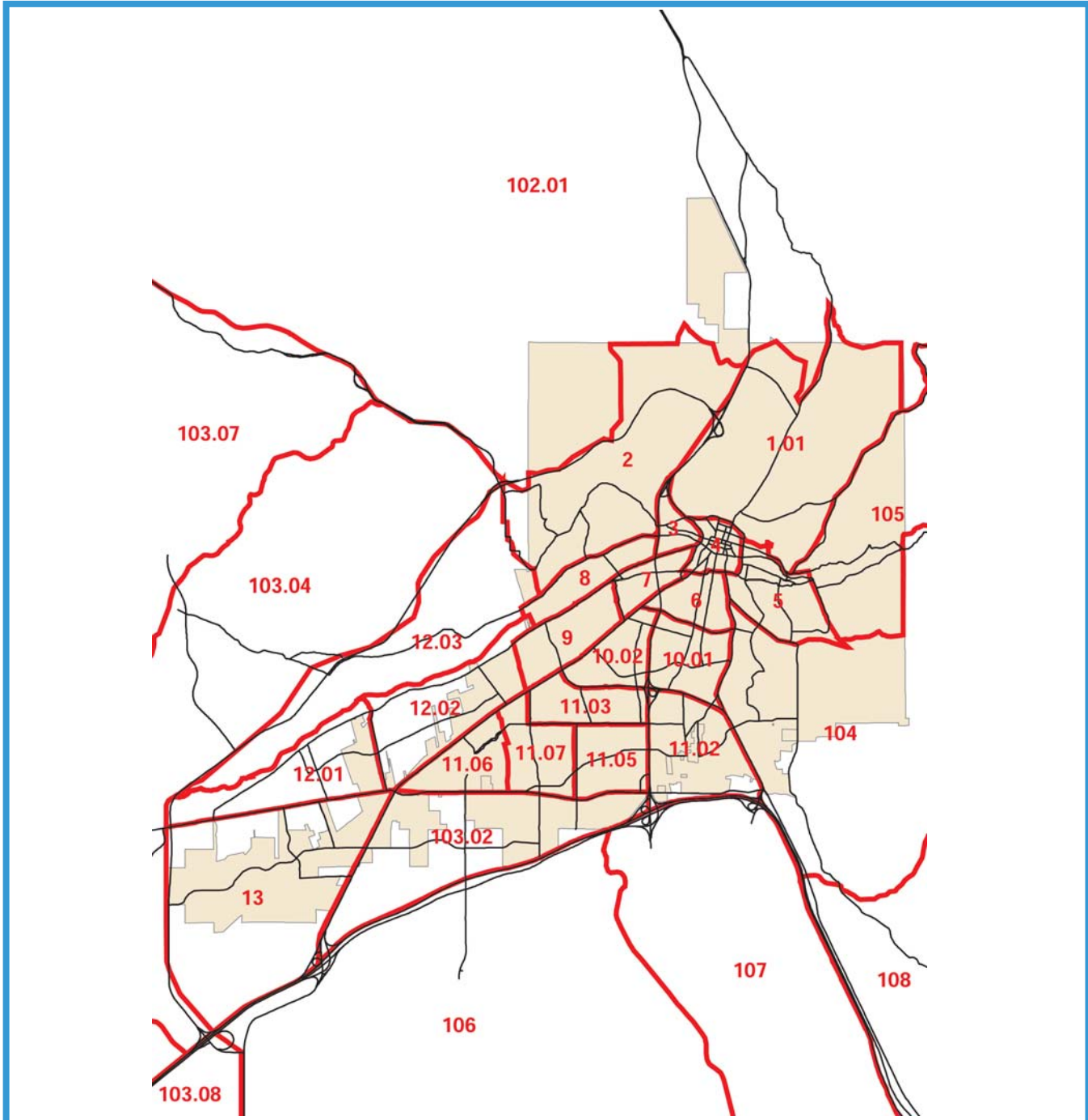
|            | <u>1980</u> | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>Annual Increase</u><br><u>1990-2000</u> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| City       | 20,154      | 24,681      | 30,533      | 585 (2.2%)                                 |
| Urban Area | 21,810*     | 28,573      | 36,579      | 801 (2.5%)                                 |
| Region     | 24,449      | 34,853      | 47,459      | 1,261 (3.1%)                               |
| County     | 28,314      | 41,464      | 57,701      | 1,624 (3.4%)                               |

\*Estimate.

Note: Percentages in parentheses are compounded average annual growth rates rounded to the nearest tenth of percent.



## Santa Fe Area Census 2000 (Census Tract Map)



- 1.01 Census Tract Numbers
- Tract Boundaries
- Major Roads
- City Limit Boundary





### Santa Fe Urban Area Census Data by Tract, 1990 & 2000

| Census Tract  | Total Population |               | Children (Ages 0-17) | Median Age  | Hispanic Population |               | Housing Units |               | Persons per Household <sup>1</sup> |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
|               | 1990             | 2000          | 2000                 | 2000        | 1990                | 2000          | 1990          | 2000          | 2000                               |
| 1.01          | 4,106            | 4,185         | 508                  | 52.7        | 896                 | 799           | 2,504         | 2,853         | 1.92                               |
| 2             | 3,526            | 3,581         | 541                  | 44.3        | 1,531               | 1,339         | 1,705         | 1,947         | 1.97                               |
| 3             | 2,044            | 1,814         | 286                  | 38.3        | 1,238               | 939           | 982           | 1,089         | 1.85                               |
| 4             | 536              | 556           | 22                   | 73.9        | 125                 | 131           | 320           | 374           | 1.35                               |
| 5             | 3,295            | 2,574         | 311                  | 48.8        | 883                 | 705           | 1,820         | 1,864         | 1.78                               |
| 6             | 2,469            | 2,400         | 324                  | 42.7        | 709                 | 676           | 1,369         | 1,476         | 1.79                               |
| 7             | 2,353            | 2,139         | 328                  | 39.5        | 1,566               | 1,142         | 965           | 1,125         | 2.01                               |
| 8             | 3,120            | 3,067         | 641                  | 39.0        | 2,040               | 1,708         | 1,222         | 1,445         | 2.22                               |
| 9             | 3,397            | 3,668         | 770                  | 39.5        | 1,967               | 2,138         | 1,358         | 1,604         | 2.32                               |
| 10.01         | 2,147            | 2,089         | 310                  | 54.2        | 681                 | 685           | 986           | 1,049         | 1.89                               |
| 10.02         | 3,454            | 3,541         | 944                  | 29.9        | 2,357               | 2,460         | 1,399         | 1,459         | 2.56                               |
| 11.02         | 1,566            | 2,727         | 525                  | 40.4        | 240                 | 952           | 751           | 1,434         | 2.08                               |
| 11.03         | 2,455            | 2,366         | 396                  | 29.5        | 1,167               | 1,165         | 860           | 839           | 2.34                               |
| 11.05         | 2,824            | 2,672         | 574                  | 38.9        | 1,182               | 1,091         | 1,137         | 1,219         | 2.20                               |
| 11.06*        | 3,116            | 2,694         | 538                  | 42.6        | 2,041               | 1,672         | 1,132         | 1,111         | 2.36                               |
| 11.07*        | 5,953            | 5,689         | 1,207                | 38.4        | 3,462               | 3,207         | 2,106         | 2,362         | 2.51                               |
| 12.01*        | 4,618            | 9,533         | 3,297                | 27.1        | 2,987               | 7,618         | 1,846         | 3,245         | 3.06                               |
| 12.02*        | 3,243            | 4,026         | 1,181                | 30.2        | 2,508               | 3,182         | 1,311         | 1,750         | 2.67                               |
| 12.03*        | 1,606            | 2,478         | 807                  | 29.8        | 969                 | 1,691         | 660           | 868           | 2.92                               |
| 13*           | 3,171            | 8,211         | 2,748                | 27.6        | 2,351               | 5,836         | 968           | 2,924         | 2.93                               |
| 103.02        | 3,336            | 4,483         | 955                  | 43.9        | 1,115               | 1,767         | 1,398         | 2,091         | 2.26                               |
| 104           | 2,267            | 2,880         | 475                  | 49.0        | 278                 | 359           | 1,102         | 1,458         | 2.15                               |
| 105           | 1,502            | 1,603         | 265                  | 48.3        | 620                 | 526           | 672           | 889           | 2.15                               |
| 102.01 (part) | -                | 124           | 14                   | -           | -                   | 6             | -             | 104           | 1.65                               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>66,104</b>    | <b>79,100</b> | <b>17,967</b>        | <b>41.2</b> | <b>32,913</b>       | <b>41,794</b> | <b>28,573</b> | <b>36,579</b> | <b>2.35</b>                        |

Note: The following are new tract numbers for Census 2000.

\* Tract 11.06 is the same as Tract 11.04, Block Group 3 from the 1990 Census.

\* Tract 11.07 is the same as Tract 11.04, Block Groups 1 and 2 from the 1990 Census.

\* Tracts 12.01 and 12.02 are approximately the same as Tract 12 from the 1990 Census.

\* Tract 12.03 comprises parts of Block Groups 1 & 2, Tract 103.04 and part of Block Group 1, Tract 12 from the 1990 Census.

\* Tract 13 is a new tract in Census 2000, comprising part of BG 3, tract 103.04 from the 1990 Census.

Figures in the table embed data from the 1990 Census into Census 2000 tract geography for the purpose of comparison.

<sup>1</sup> "Persons per household" is the population divided by the number of occupied housing units.



## CENSUS 2000 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

| <u>Census Tract</u> | <u>Median Per Capita Income</u> | <u>Median Household Income</u> | <u>Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units</u> | <u>Population Below Poverty Level (% of tract pop.)</u> |       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| 1.01                | \$45,121                        | \$58,571                       | \$366,800   | 276   | (6%)  |
| 2                   | \$25,535                        | \$43,719                       | \$192,100   | 310   | (8%)  |
| 3                   | \$18,853                        | \$23,150                       | \$187,200   | 439   | (25%) |
| 4                   | \$29,593                        | \$33,688                       | \$216,700   | 29  | (6%)  |
| 5                   | \$40,644                        | \$48,750                       | \$375,600   | 137   | (6%)  |
| 6                   | \$28,787                        | \$33,575                       | \$255,600   | 188   | (8%)  |
| 7                   | \$22,766                        | \$33,347                       | \$148,600   | 310   | (14%) |
| 8                   | \$19,706                        | \$36,182                       | \$146,800   | 536   | (17%) |
| 9                   | \$19,886                        | \$37,850                       | \$152,000   | 497   | (14%) |
| 10.01               | \$27,797                        | \$37,262                       | \$261,600   | 274   | (14%) |
| 10.02               | \$13,778                        | \$26,522                       | \$153,800   | 1,114   | (32%) |
| 11.02               | \$34,970                        | \$45,365                       | \$292,200   | 285   | (10%) |
| 11.03               | \$16,488                        | \$43,958                       | \$139,800   | 371   | (20%) |
| 11.05               | \$26,827                        | \$46,582                       | \$151,500   | 190   | (7%)  |
| 11.06               | \$18,868                        | \$38,175                       | \$137,200   | 241   | (9%)  |
| 11.07               | \$22,108                        | \$45,388                       | \$146,500   | 431   | (8%)  |
| 12.01               | \$13,104                        | \$34,743                       | \$ 73,100   | 1,443   | (15%) |
| 12.02               | \$14,801                        | \$27,438                       | \$ 63,300   | 842   | (21%) |
| 12.03               | \$15,793                        | \$37,188                       | \$ 57,900   | 551   | (23%) |
| 13                  | \$14,718                        | \$33,967                       | \$126,800   | 1,432   | (17%) |
| 103.02              | \$31,342                        | \$59,114                       | \$205,200   | 209   | (5%)  |
| 104                 | \$41,676                        | \$80,460                       | \$373,900   | 98  | (4%)  |
| 105                 | \$50,973                        | \$63,036                       | \$392,700   | 130   | (8%)  |
| Urban Area Total    |                                 |                                |   | 10,333  | (13%) |

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

| <u>Census Tract</u> | <u>Total Housing Units</u>     | <u>Single Family* Units</u>     | <u>Multi-Family Units</u>      | <u>Mobile Homes</u>            | <u>Other Units</u>         |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.01                | 2,853                          | 2,411                           | 442                            | 0                              | 0                          |
| 2                   | 1,947                          | 1,181                           | 729                            | 37                             | 0                          |
| 3                   | 1,089                          | 694                             | 395                            | 0                              | 0                          |
| 4                   | 374                            | 95                              | 270                            | 0                              | 9                          |
| 5                   | 1,864                          | 1,498                           | 366                            | 0                              | 0                          |
| 6                   | 1,476                          | 965                             | 494                            | 10                             | 7                          |
| 7                   | 1,125                          | 960                             | 147                            | 18                             | 0                          |
| 8                   | 1,445                          | 1,207                           | 182                            | 56                             | 0                          |
| 9                   | 1,604                          | 1,333                           | 139                            | 132                            | 0                          |
| 10.01               | 1,049                          | 661                             | 388                            | 0                              | 0                          |
| 10.02               | 1,459                          | 689                             | 763                            | 7                              | 0                          |
| 11.02               | 1,434                          | 565                             | 855                            | 14                             | 0                          |
| 11.03               | 839                            | 484                             | 355                            | 0                              | 0                          |
| 11.05               | 1,219                          | 806                             | 403                            | 10                             | 0                          |
| 11.06               | 1,111                          | 849                             | 217                            | 34                             | 11                         |
| 11.07               | 2,362                          | 1,942                           | 420                            | 0                              | 0                          |
| 12.01               | 3,245                          | 1,157                           | 494                            | 1,594                          | 0                          |
| 12.02               | 1,750                          | 531                             | 388                            | 831                            | 0                          |
| 12.03               | 868                            | 333                             | 25                             | 502                            | 8                          |
| 13                  | 2,924                          | 1,100                           | 963                            | 861                            | 0                          |
| 103.02              | 2,091                          | 1,980                           | 81                             | 30                             | 0                          |
| 104                 | 1,458                          | 1,411                           | 39                             | 8                              | 0                          |
| 105                 | 889                            | 859                             | 24                             | 0                              | 6                          |
| 102.01 (part)       | 104                            | 104                             | 0                              | 0                              | 41                         |
| <b>TOTALS</b>       | <b>36,579</b><br><b>(100%)</b> | <b>23,815</b><br><b>(65.1%)</b> | <b>8,579</b><br><b>(23.5%)</b> | <b>4,144</b><br><b>(11.3%)</b> | <b>41</b><br><b>(0.1%)</b> |

\* Includes attached & detached units.