



Santa Fe Trends

2010

City of Santa Fe
Housing & Community Development Department



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Special Thanks

Valerie Chelonis, of the City's Graphics Section, has been instrumental in producing all of the Santa Fe Trends documents over the past 13 years. We wish her the best of luck on her retirement from the city in 2010.

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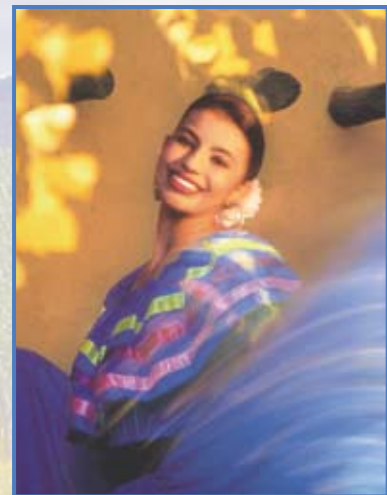


Summary Stats

(For 2009)

<u>Santa Fe Population</u>	<u>US Census 2000</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2010</u> (Estimates)
City	62,203	70,661
Urban Area (includes city)	79,100	89,700
Central Region	104,192	120,900
County	129,292	151,000

- City size: 28,643 acres (44.8 square miles)
- City housing growth rate: 0.5% (180 new housing units)
- Urban Area housing growth rate: 0.4% (187 new housing units, including City)
- Regional housing growth rate: 0.5% (314 new housing units including City and Urban Area)
- Tierra Contenta: 15 new housing units (8% of all new residential construction in the city, and 5% of all new residential construction in the region during 2009)
- Median sales price, single-family house
 - (city): \$308,000 (MLS listings only)
 - (outside city): \$408,750 (MLS listings only)
 - (U.S.): \$173,300
- Median household income (city): \$48,498
(U.S.): \$52,175
- City water system demand: 9,488 acre feet, 106 gallons per person daily
(An estimated 80,000 residents are City water system customers)
- Water system average annual supply: 11,600 acre feet
- Transit ridership: 825,000 passenger trips (12% increase over 2008)
- Santa Fe public high schools 4-year cohort graduation rate: 53%
statewide graduation rate: 60%





Introduction

This 13th 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.

There are many issues that can be measured within a city or region. This report focuses on one or two measurements for various topics.

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

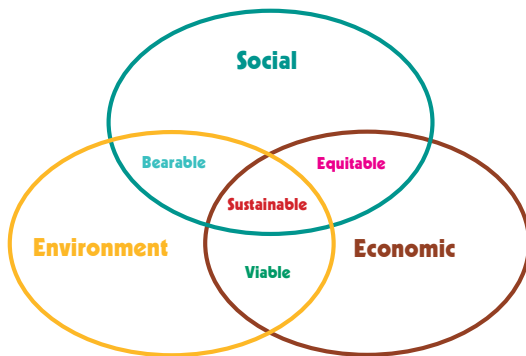
Santa Fe attracts 1 to 2 million visitors each year. Area hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts offer 5,600 rooms, with 1,800 of the rooms located downtown. These lodging facilities generate over 1 million occupied room nights annually. The combination of day visitors and overnight visitors increases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



Sustainable Santa Fe

The City adopted the Sustainable Santa Fe Plan in October 2008 which addresses both reducing greenhouse gas emissions and making the community more resilient in response to the effects of climate change.



Green Buildings

The Residential Green Building Code was adopted in March 2009 applies to all new residential structure. 38 residences were approved under the new code in 2009 with an expected energy savings of 30 percent over what they would have used if build to the International Residential Code alone.

Codes for residential additions and remodels, commercial buildings and historic buildings are now being developed.

Food Systems

The City and County formed the Santa Fe Food Policy Council (SFFPC) which began meeting in 2009. Its mission is to recommend policies that create and maintain a regional food system that nourishes all people in a just and sustainable manner.



Ecological Adaptation

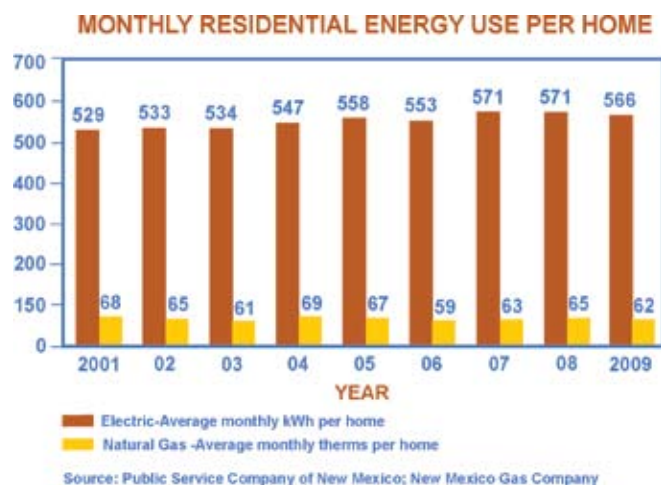
As the climate changes, the local ecology needs to adapt. The speed at which the climate is changing pushes the limits of adaptability for local plant species. A group of local residents have been meeting to develop a list of recommended plant species that would be expected to thrive as the local climate changes.

Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is one of the city's highest priorities along with renewable energy generation. The city has conducted energy audits at many of its facilities and will be making energy efficiency upgrades to those buildings. In addition, the city also created an energy efficiency and solar equipment loan program for income qualified residents.

Residential Energy Use in Santa Fe

The graph below provides the average electric and natural gas use on an annual basis for residential use within City limits. Over the last nine years electricity usage appears to be trending upwards. In contrast, natural gas usage appears to be linked to the number of heating days.



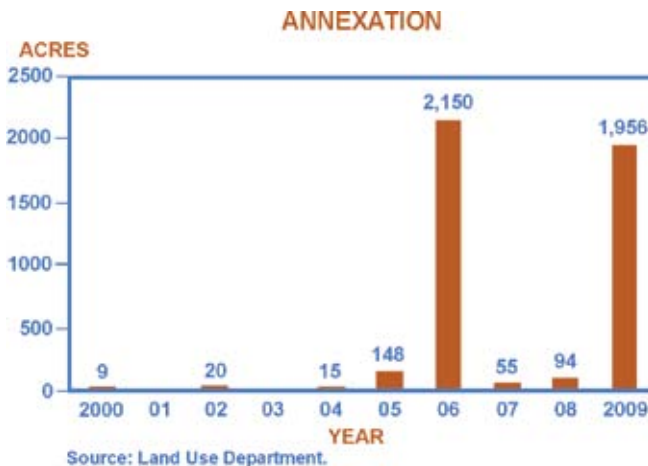


City Growth and Annexation

By the end of 2009 the city contained 28,643 acres of land (44.8 square miles) within its corporate limits. 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.

In 2009, the city completed annexation of nearly 2000 acres in Phase 1 of the agreement that requires the city to annex the remaining unincorporated Urban Area (see map on page 5) in three phases by 2013. This initial phase included many areas already surrounded by the city.

The City has annexed approximately 4,430 acres this decade, though most of those acres represent the city's municipal airport annexed in 2006, and I-25 in 2009, creating a new southern boundary of the city.



Commercial Development

The City of Santa Fe tracks new commercial (non-residential) development by permit. Since 2000, the city has added 2.7 million square feet of building floor area, including churches, community buildings, stores, offices, etc. The 10-year annual average is approximately 270,000 square feet of new non-residential building construction. Annual averages include approximately 84,000 square feet of new office space (31%), 143,000 square feet of new retail-related development (53%), and 27,000 square feet of new industrial/warehouse development (10%). Schools and churches comprise the remainder.

During 2009, the city approved 210,000 square feet of new commercial development, including 32,000 square feet of new office space and 115,000 square feet of new retail store development.

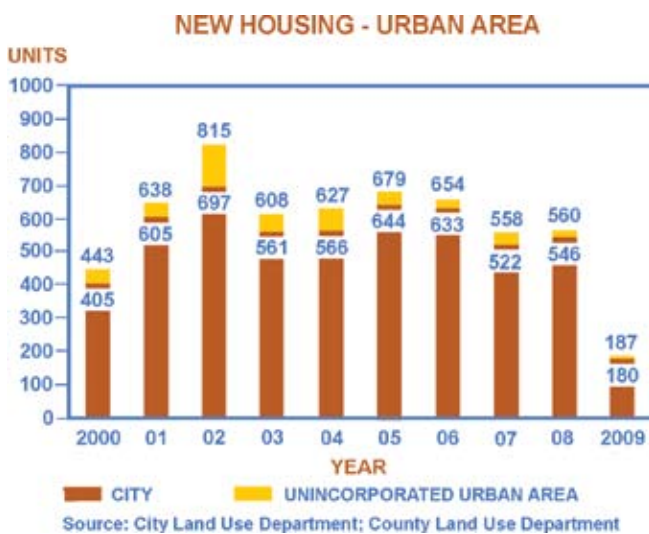
Approximately 5-6 acres are developed for every 100,000 square feet of commercial floor area constructed. As a result, 135-162 acres of land have been commercially developed in the city since 2000, or an average absorption rate-equivalent of 13-16 acres, annually.





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 2009, 187 new housing units were permitted in the urban area (180-city, 7-county). This represents a growth rate of 0.4% in the urban area housing supply. The Santa Fe area experienced the smallest increase in new residential construction since 1969, as the national economic downturn greatly impacted the local construction industry.

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

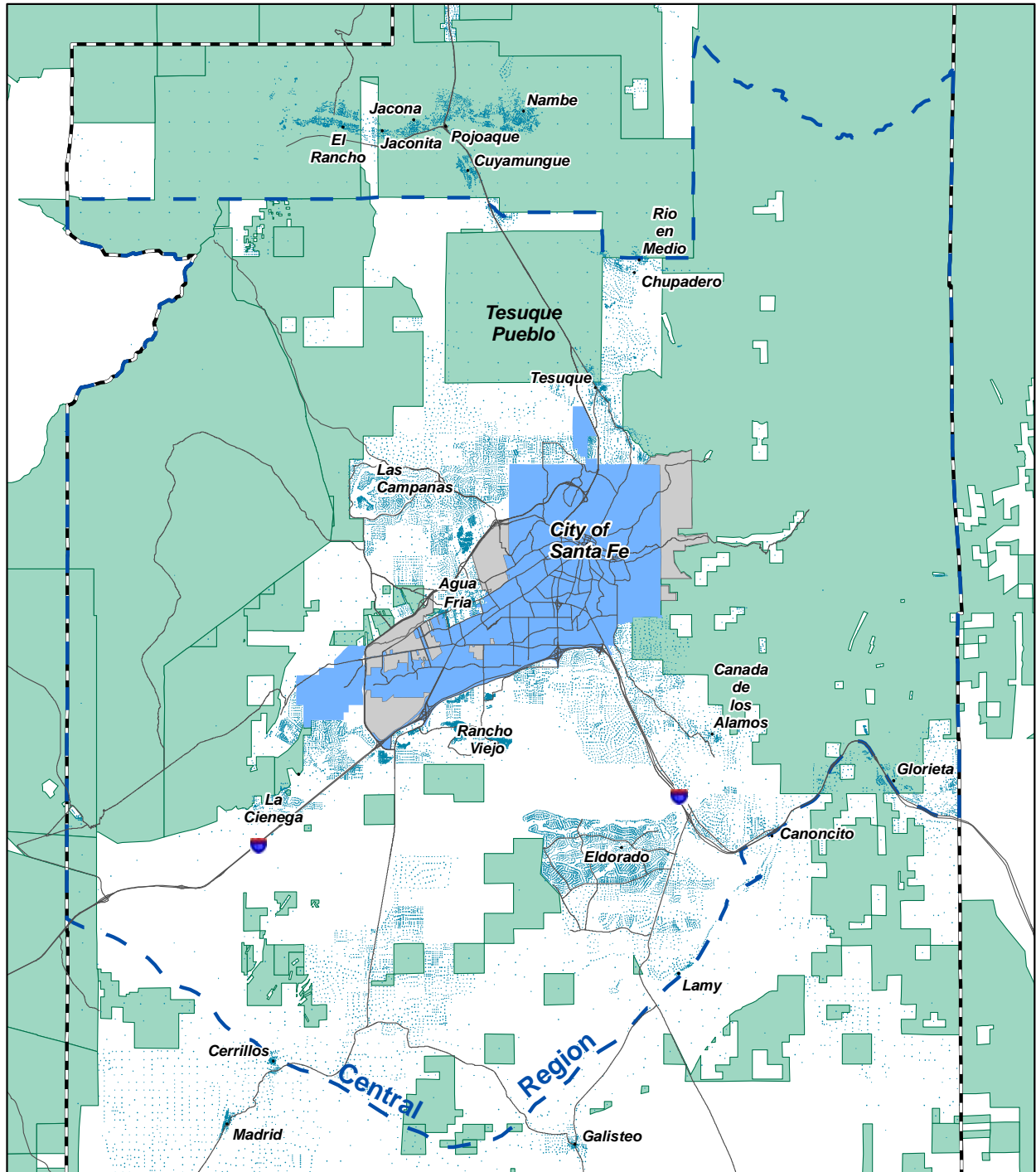
From 2000-2009, 9,389 new housing units have been permitted throughout the central region, including the urban area (See map on page 5). 5,770 new units (62%) have been added to the urban area and 3,619 new units (38%) were added beyond the urban area inside the central region.

In 2009, there were only 314 new housing units permitted within the central region, including the city and urban area. This represents a 0.5% housing growth rate in the region and a 56% decline in new housing starts compared to 2008. During 2009, 127 housing units were approved for construction in that part of the region outside the urban area. This includes 48 new homes permitted in Rancho Viejo, 10 new homes in the Eldorado area, and 16 new homes in West/Northwest Santa Fe, including the Las Campanas area. La Pradera received permits for 16 new homes, and Oshara saw 11 new housing starts in 2009.





Santa Fe City, Urban Area, and Regional Boundaries



- Central Region
- City of Santa Fe
- Urban Area
(City Annexation Area)
- Federal, State & Pueblo Lands
- County Boundary
- ⋯ County Communities



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 and middle 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 owner occupied homes and new multi-family rental 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 2000, 1,488 affordable housing units have been built; 827 of these units are single family, mostly owner occupied. These figures represent 28% and 15%, respectively, of all new housing units built in the City since 2000. During 2009, 23 units (all single family owner-occupied units) were added to the city's affordable housing stock.

During 2009, there were 222 affordable homes sold in Santa Fe County to qualifying low to moderate income families and individuals. (170 of those were sold within the City). More than half of those were new houses, not previously owned.

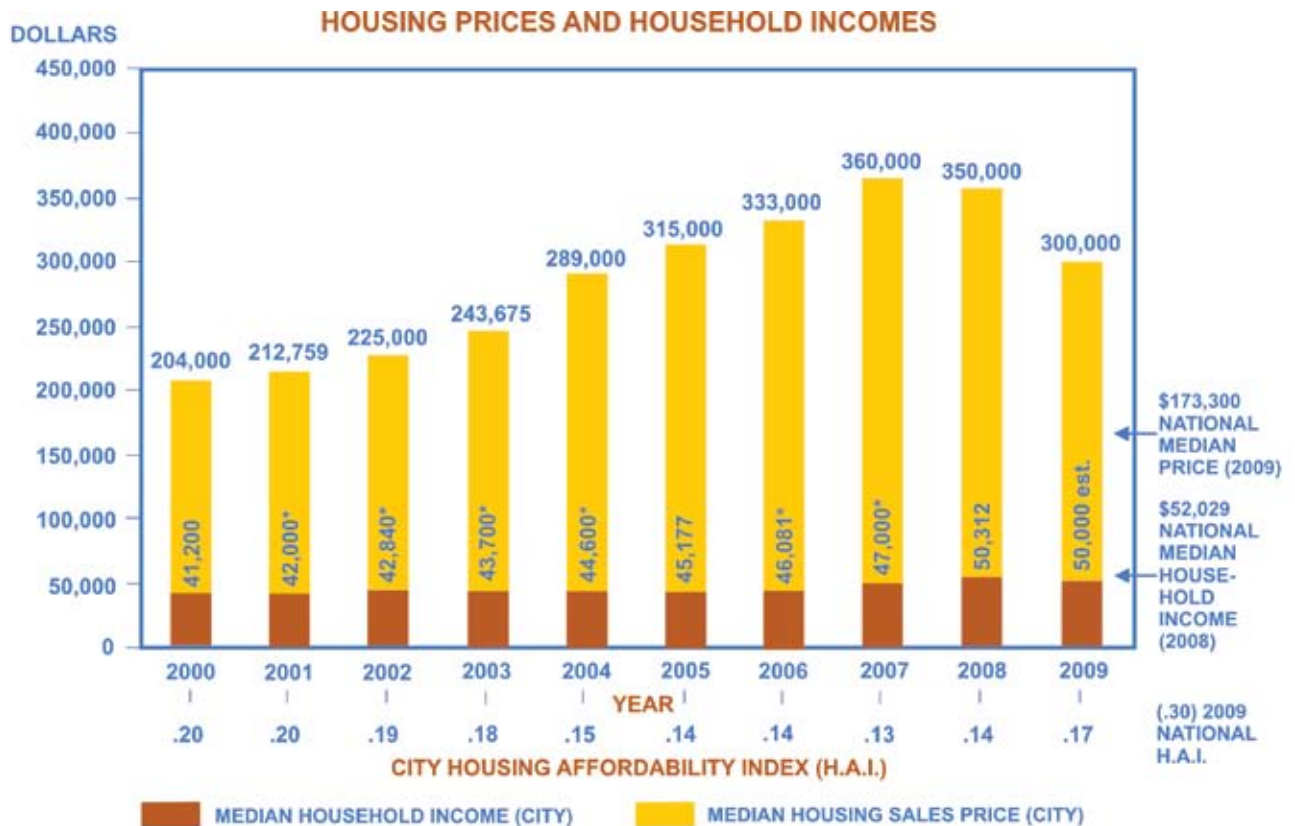
Tierra Contenta

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, 2,404 new housing units have been built or permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta. This represents 31% of the 7,850 new housing units built in the city since then. In 2009, a total of 15 new units were permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta, or 8% of the city's 180 new housing units.



Sources: Santa Fe Association of Realtors; National Association of Realtors; U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey; *City staff estimates derived from Census 2000 using 2% annual increase.
 NOTE: Santa Fe Association of Realtors Annual Median Sales Prices, 2000-2009. Revised figures for 2000-2009 from previous Trends reports.

Housing Prices and Incomes

During 2009, the median sales price of single-family detached homes in the city fell to \$300,000, using an average of the four quarterly medians listed in the Association of Realtors' Multiple Listing Service (MLS). And median prices dropped 6% from \$350,000 at the end of the 3rd quarter to \$329,500 at the end of the year. ("City" median sales price figures beginning with 2005 include the Airport Road area.) The nation's median housing sales price for existing single-family homes in 2009 was \$173,300, down from \$198,100 in 2008.

There was a continued "softening" of the market in terms of the number of sales of homes from 575 in 2008 to 489 in 2009, or a 15% decrease from 2008. However, in the 4th quarter of 2009, there were 143 single-family homes sold in the City compared to 131 homes sold during the same quarter in 2008.

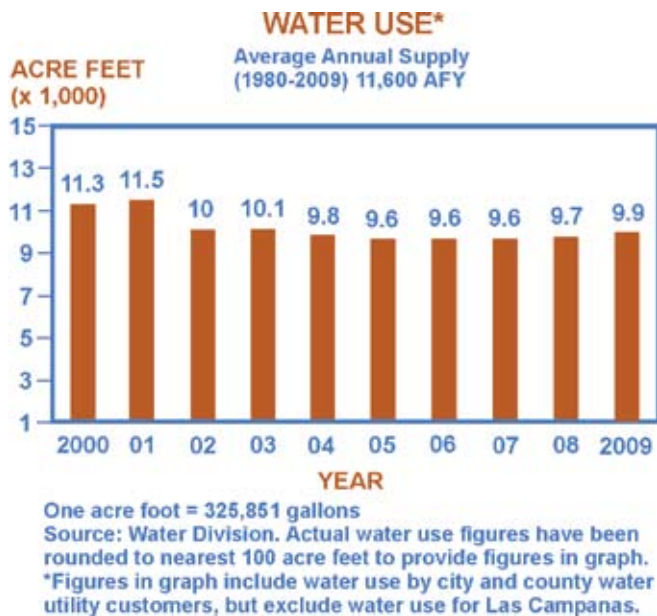
The association cautions that the MLS medians may over-estimate actual median prices in Santa Fe, because they do not reflect sales of new affordable homes, or other homes that may not be part of MLS.

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 .17 for 2009 compared to the national index of .30.



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.



During 2009, customers of the city and county water utilities held overall water demand to a combined 9,890 acre feet (city use was 9,488; county use was 402). When considering that the city water system serves an estimated 80,000 residents, the average water demand* was at 106 gallons per capita daily in 2009. Las Campanas used 491 acre feet of water in 2009.

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 2009, the city used 5,038 acre feet from the reservoirs, or 53% of the City's overall water use. The city relied on the Buckman Wellfield for 3,802 acre feet, or just 40% of total demand. The city wellfield provided the balance (7%) of water production.

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 as part of the original 10,000 acre feet of groundwater authorized under the Buckman permit. 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 late 2011.

*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.



In 2009, the city treated an average of 6.2 million gallons of wastewater daily, including a daily peak of 8.6 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.

The City's Wastewater Division is currently working on expansion of the treatment plant to allow average daily flows of 12 to 13 million gallons and instantaneous peaks of 27 million gallons. The expansion, nearly completed, will handle growth for the next 20-30 years. 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 2009, the City of Santa Fe's recycling program diverted approximately 4,945 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.

In 2009, city-generated trash emptied into the landfill was 74,220 tons.





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.”

Road improvements in 2009 included the construction of the Siler Road Bridge crossing and connection to West Alameda, the first city-constructed bridge built across the Santa Fe River in 50 years. The new river crossing opened to traffic in November. The Sandoval Street Bridge near downtown was reconstructed.

Other road improvements and enhancements included medians placed along Rodeo Road from Galisteo to Camino Carlos Rey, a project using federal stimulus money. The City continued its ADA curb ramp program to allow for better access across streets for those with

disabilities. Pedestrian improvements were installed along Bishops Lodge Road. New sidewalks were constructed along Siringo Road between Santa Fe High School and Pacheco Street, while new sidewalks were built along Pacheco Street from St. Michael’s Drive to San Mateo Road.

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)

<u>Roadway</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Cerrillos Rd.	55,000	55,000	60,200	59,600	53,200	51,800	51,800	50,600	49,950
St. Francis Dr.	52,800	54,800	54,800	54,800	51,400	52,100	49,650	53,000	53,800
St. Michael’s Dr.	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,500	38,000	38,000	36,000	38,800	38,000
Airport Rd.	37,000	37,000	30,700	36,700	32,600	32,500	32,500	39,300	38,750
Rodeo Rd.	34,600	34,600	31,700	30,450	32,950	32,950	32,950	30,400	30,400
Paseo de Peralta	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,500
Old Pecos Trail	23,400	22,700	22,750	22,700	25,700	25,700	25,700	25,700	25,700
Agua Fria	19,550	21,550	21,500	21,300	21,000	23,100	23,100	23,100	19,950
Siler Road				12,900	15,500	15,500	17,400	15,700	17,400*
West Alameda	15,700	15,700	14,500	14,600	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,100	14,100
Zafarano	10,900	12,000	12,000	12,250	12,300	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,000
Veterans Memorial)	8,800	8,800	8,300	10,800	11,300	11,300	11,300	13,500	13,500
Hwy. (NM 599									
Osage				9,900	9,800	9,800	10,950	9,250	9,250
Rufina St.				8,800	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
Richards Avenue	7,400	7,800	7,450	8,100	9,700	9,700	9,700	11,000	10,800
Bishop’s Lodge	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,100	6,550	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400
Hyde Park Rd.	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600

Source: Public Works Department.

*Prior to opening of Siler Bridge across the river in Nov. 2009.



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 2009, the number of passenger trips on Santa Fe Trails jumped by 12% over 2008 from 735,000 to 825,000, the highest ridership in the system's 17 years of operation. Ridership increases in 2009 reflects an increase due to the Rail Runner service to Santa Fe that started at the end of 2008. The system operates 20 full-size compressed natural gas (CNG) buses during peak hours, with a total fleet size of 30 buses.

Rail Runner Service Starts

The Rail Runner Commuter Train completed its first year of service to Santa Fe on December 17, 2009. During its first year, the Rail Runner carried 466,000 passengers to the "City Different". This accounted for about 1/3 of the more than 1.3 million passengers the entire system carried between Belen, Albuquerque and Santa Fe.



Urban Hike/Bike Trails

Since 2000, the city has added 9.5 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 2009, the city added nearly 1.5 miles of trails to the city's system. Nearly one mile was added to the Acequia Trail and .5 mile was added to the Arroyo Chamisos Trail.



The City of Santa Fe contains 14.0 miles of paved hike/bike trails. The City of Flagstaff, Arizona contains 13.5 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 two locations. Particulate Matter is monitored at the Santa Fe Airport and at the Harold Runnels State Office Building at St. Francis Drive and Alta Vista Street. Based on federal requirements, the state environment department monitors ozone (O₃) and particulate matter (Pm 2.5) levels in Santa Fe, due to EPA's emphasis on measuring pollutants considered most injurious to human health.

In 2009 the average of the 5 highest 24-hour measurements of Pm 2.5 was 6.9 ug/m³, well below the EPA maximum threshold of 35 ug/m³. The 4th highest 8-hour average for ozone during 2009 (federal standard for measurement of ozone) was 0.060. This is below the maximum federal standard of 0.075 for ozone.

Santa Fe's air pollution levels fall below the federal standards for acceptable levels of particulate matter.



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.

Ozone is now recognized as one of the biggest threats to human health. It can penetrate deeply into human lungs and burn very delicate tissue increasing chances for respiratory infection and long-term lung damage.



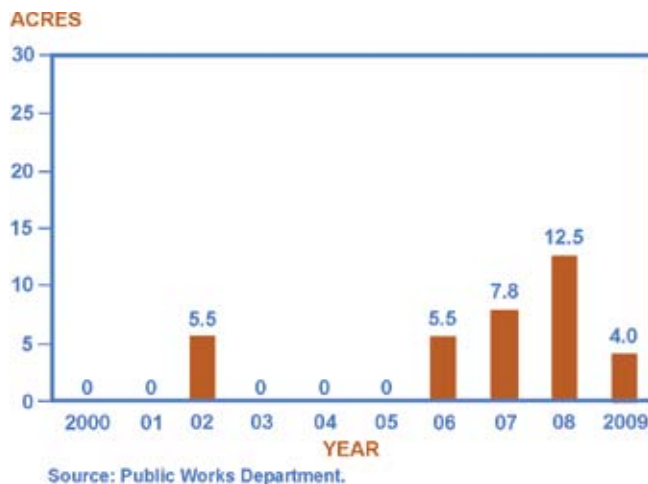
Parks and Recreation

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)
2007	Maclovio (.2), Plaza Entrada (.6), Martin Luther King (1.3), Las Estancias (5.7)
2008	Rail Yard Park (12.5)
2009	Power Plant Park (3.4), Valentine Park (.6)

*Soccer Field Developed at Elementary School



During 2009, the new Power Plant Park and Water History Museum was completed on Upper Canyon Road and Valentine park was developed in Tierra Contenta.



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.



Since 1998, Santa Fe has maintained a range of 4.2 to 4.4 acres of developed neighborhood and community parkland per 1,000 city residents. As of 2008, the "developed parkland per 1,000 residents" ratio was at 4.4 acres.

The city contains approximately 311 acres of developed neighborhood and community park land, but needs a total of 350 acres of developed parks, or 39 additional acres, to meet it's goal.



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 now 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. The 2008 Class 4-year graduation rate for the Santa Fe Public Schools was 53%, while the statewide rate was 60%. Females in the Santa Fe Public Schools 2008 class graduated in 4 years at a rate of 57%, while males graduated at a rate of 49%. Statewide the figures for females and males were 65% and 56%, respectively.

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 on the following page show changes at each level.



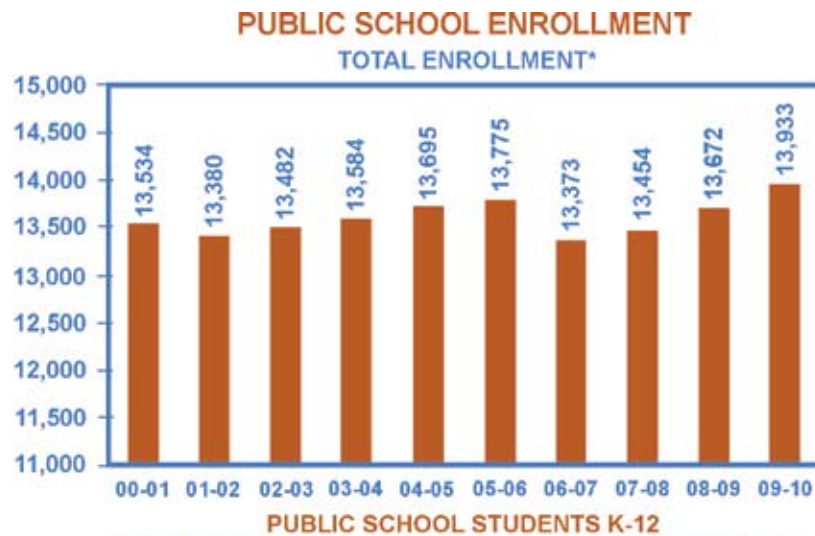
Elementary school and middle school student populations increased during the 2009-10 school year, while the number of high school students dropped. Overall, the district experienced a net increase of 261 students in the 2009-2010 school year.

The district's student population has ranged from 13,380 to 13,933 students during the past ten years, or less than 1% average annual growth. However, the 2009-10 population set an all-time high. 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. Cesar Chavez and R.M. Sweeney Elementary Schools, both in the Airport Road area, contain over 500 students each. Pinon Elementary remains the district's most populous elementary school with 755 students in 2009-10.

Capital High School had an enrollment of 1,115, while Santa Fe High had an enrollment of 1,581. Alameda Middle School was permanently closed and its students were absorbed by other middle schools.



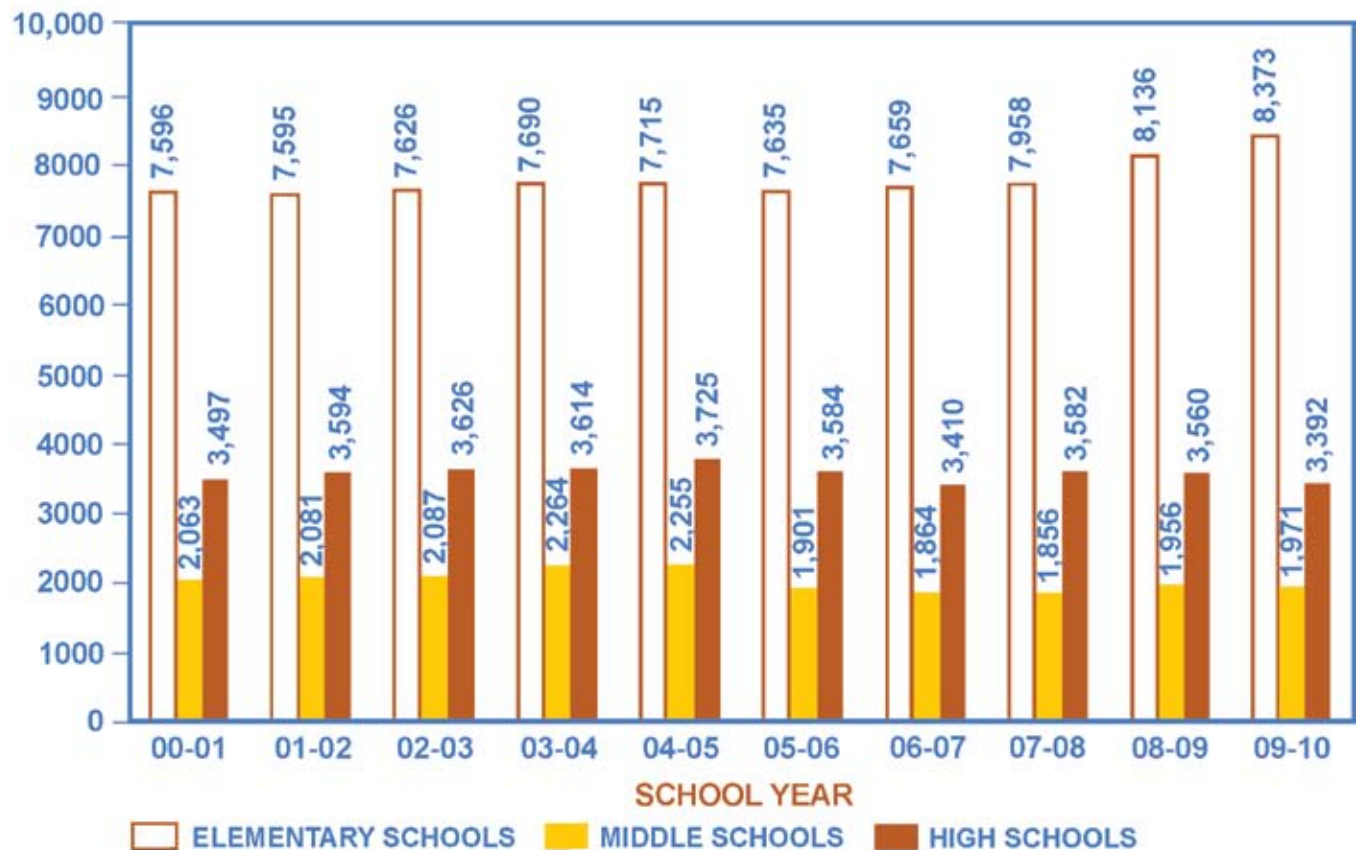
Public School Enrollment



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

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department;
Santa Fe Public Schools

STUDENTS



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department; Santa Fe Public Schools.

Note: Includes kindergarten, pre-kindergarten and charter school enrollment.

Beginning in 2006-07, counts include pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollment.



Arts and Culture

Santa Fe and the Arts

According to a survey by The National Endowments for the Arts, there are now almost two million Americans who describe their primary occupation as artist. Somewhat surprisingly, artists represent a larger workforce group in this country than the legal profession, medical doctors or agricultural workers. Artists play a very important role in New Mexico's cultural vitality and economic prosperity.



This country's artists represent a powerful labor force whose economic contributions total approximately \$70 billion dollars annually. According to The National Endowment for the Arts survey, half of the U.S. adult population attended at least one of seven arts activities in the previous 12 months – jazz, classical music, opera, musical plays, non-musical plays, ballet or art. This translates into nearly 100 million different people attending one or more of these events each year.

New Mexico is one of the states that lead the way in the arts and sunbelt cities dominate the list of metropolitan areas with the highest per capita concentration of artists. Nine of the top fifteen cities with the highest concentrations of artists are now in the Sunbelt: San Francisco, Santa Fe, Los Angeles, Boulder, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Nashville, Orlando and San Luis Obispo.

Top metropolitan areas ranked by percentage of artists in the labor force.

1. San Francisco, CA
2. Santa Fe, NM

Santa Fe ranks #1 nationally in the number of "writers/authors" and "fine artists, art directors and animators" per capita.

Santa Fe Museums

The city boasts four state museums (Palace of the Governors, Museum of Art, International Folk Art and Indian Arts and Culture) as well as the famed Georgia O'Keeffe Museum. Together these museums attract over 300,000 visitors each year. The new State History Museum, located behind the Palace of the Governors, will open in 2009.

City of Santa Fe Community Gallery

The City of Santa Fe Arts Commission's Community Gallery, located on the City's Community Convention Center first floor, offers inspiring exhibitions for the public, educational and professional development for local artists/artisans and exciting activities for the community. Gallery programming provides a range of services, exhibitions and activities that engage the public as well as support the efforts of local artists/artisans.

Performing Arts Theatres in Santa Fe

The Santa Fe Playhouse

Famed writer, Mary Austin incorporated the Playhouse in 1922 as the Santa Fe Little Theatre. Celebrating and preserving the richness and texture of the Anglo, Native American and Spanish cultures is what Mary Austin envisioned. The playhouse has stayed true to this vision for 87 seasons earning it the distinction of being the oldest, continuously running theatre west of the Mississippi. Today, the Playhouse offers never-produced playwrights the chance to see their work on stage and first time performers the opportunity to be on stage with seasoned actors.



The Lensic Performing Arts Theatre

The Lensic was built in 1931 by Nathan Salmon and his son-in-law, E. John Greer. The Boller Brothers of Kansas City were the architects. For decades, the Lensic flourished with appearances by performers like Rita Hayworth, Roy Rogers and Judy Garland. In 2001, a \$9 million renovation was completed. The Lensic continues to host great speakers and performances.

The Greer Garson Theatre

This theatre company is housed and sponsored by the College of Santa Fe at the Greer Garson Theatre Center, named for film actress Greer Garson who was a supporter of new theatre work and a generous benefactor for the College. Through the presentation of new plays and re-imagined classics, this theatre company invites audiences to explore provocative themes that embrace the human condition and readings of new work within the Santa Fe community.

The following is a list of more outstanding performing arts theatres in Santa Fe:

Armory for the Arts
Ensemble Theatre Festival
Railyard Performance Center
Santa Fe Performing Arts Co
Santa Fe Stages
Southwest Children's Theatre
Theatre Grottesco
Theatre Residency Project
Theatrework
Wise Fool New Mexico

Higher Education

Santa Fe is fortunate to have some outstanding institutions of higher education. Both private and public education colleges are located here, including the Santa Fe Community College, St. John's College and the College of Santa Fe.

Santa Fe Community College

Established in 1983, Santa Fe Community College has grown rapidly, both in enrollment and campus expansion. Today, the college serves more than 8000 students in any given semester in its credit, noncredit and adult basic education programs. The campus is situated on 366 acres off Richards Avenue, south of Interstate 25.

St. John's College

St. John's College is a private, co-educational, four year liberal arts college. The college is known for its "great books" curriculum. St. John's is a single college located on two campuses; one in Annapolis, Maryland, and another in Santa Fe. Each campus is small with fewer than 500 students. A gift of land at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains by John and Faith Meem determined the Santa Fe college's site.

College of Santa Fe

In 1859, four Lasallian Order Brothers, a teaching order of the Catholic Church, left France for Santa Fe and started a preparatory school. In 1950, it became the College of Santa Fe and graduated its first college class of 23. In 1980, the college also began offering degree programs to local working adults in the evenings and on weekends. Currently, the College of Santa Fe has an enrollment of approximately 1,900 students.



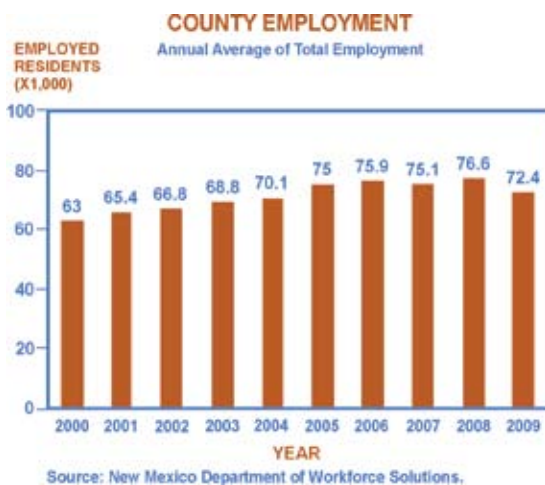
Economy

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, 2010 the minimum wage in the City of Santa Fe was set at \$9.85 per hour. This minimum wage is paid by all employers located within the city limits. This applies to all businesses and non-profit organizations required to have a business license or business registration issued by the City.

Employed Persons-Santa Fe County

The chart below shows total employment levels for Santa Fe County residents by year during this decade. Employment in Santa Fe County declined by over 4,000 in 2009. This accounts for the increased unemployment rate.



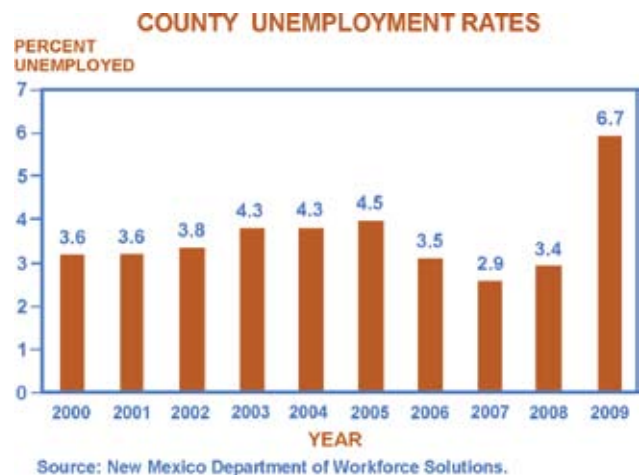
Jobs in Santa Fe County

In September 2009, wage & salary jobs in the private sector employed 49,000 in the county, while 18,600 individuals were employed in the public sector. Employment by leading sectors included:

- Government (fed., state, local) – 18,600 (28%)
- Accommodation/Food Service – 7,972 (12%)
- Retail – 9,200 (14%)
- Health Care/Social Assistance – 7,600 (11%)
- Construction – 3,400 (7%)

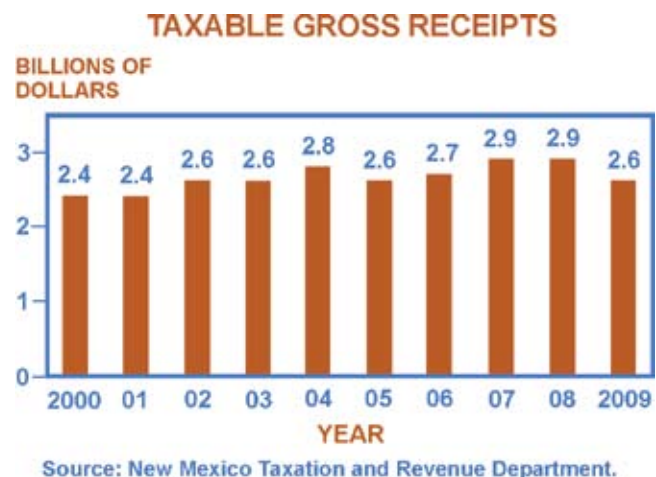
Unemployment

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 2009 jumped to 6.7%, from an overall rate of 3.4% for 2008. The nation's average unemployment rate for 2009 was 9.2% but ended 2009 at 10%, while New Mexico's unemployment rate ended the year at 7.8%. While 73,400 county residents are employed, approximately 5,000 people were unemployed and looking for work during a typical month.



Gross Receipts

Economic activity within the city of Santa Fe generated an estimated \$2.6 billion in taxable gross receipts in 2009, a 10% decline from 2008.





Fires and Emergencies

The city tracks “response time” to calls for fires and emergency assistance using a computer-aided dispatch system. This system allows 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. In many cases, help during the first 6-7 minutes is necessary in preventing major property loss and/or death of a critically ill or injured person. In 2009, average response time for emergency calls was 4:50 minutes in Santa Fe.



During 2009, the fire department responded to and fought 164 fires. The 10 year average is 221 fires per year. The city experienced 64 total structural fires. 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 2009, the city's fire department responded to 8,637 calls (24 per day) for emergency medical assistance. Each day the city responds to an average of 2 vehicle accidents requiring medical attention. Vehicular accidents requiring medical attention dropped in 2009, as Santa Fe County EMS is responding to more accidents.

Fires

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Structural Fires	57	33	58	43	54	49	57	62	42	64
Vehicle Fires	40	51	31	45	26	42	30	41	27	24
Brush/Other Fires	<u>213</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>76</u>
Total	310	265	280	250	199	218	198	175	147	164

Emergency Medical Service(EMS) Responses

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Total EMS Responses	7,417	7,500	8,000	8,096	8,661	7,956	8,133	8,981	9,066	8,637
Vehicle Accidents w/medical attention*	1,102	1,130	1,172	1,453	1,505	1,164	1,096	946	817	649

Source: Fire Department.



Crime

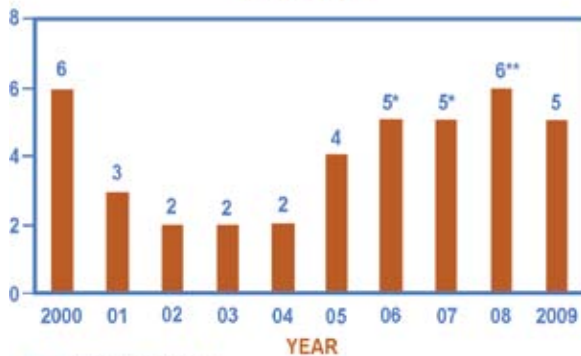
Public safety and protection are vital to Santa Fe's quality of life. There are different ways to measure public safety. Tracking crime statistics in the city is a valuable tool in assessing public health and security.

The charts below provide annual crime statistics reported to city police. During 2009 homicides and reported rapes decreased, while robberies and burglaries increased. There were also 4 suicides in the city in 2009.

National averages for cities roughly the same size as Santa Fe were: homicides 5; Robberies 146; reported rapes 31; and burglaries 776.

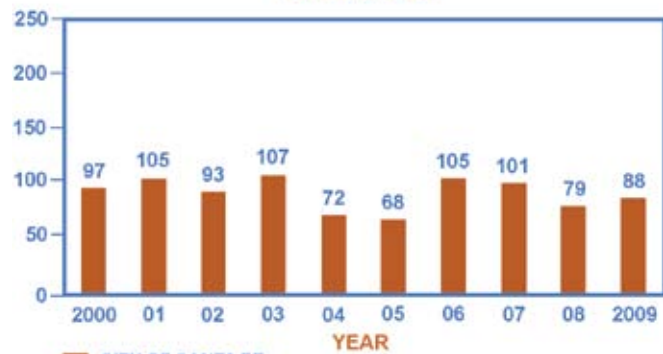


HOMICIDES



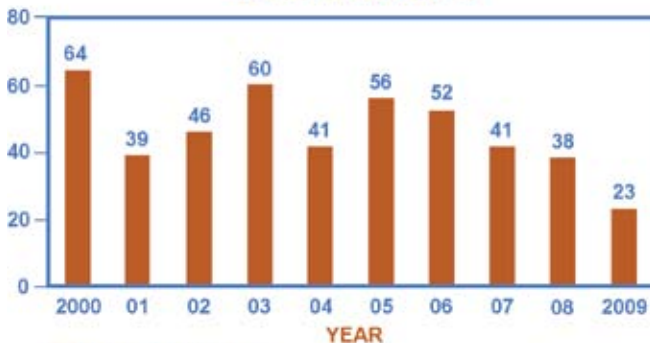
■ CITY OF SANTA FE
Source: Police Department. *1 Vehicular homicide, **2 Vehicular Homicides.

ROBBERIES



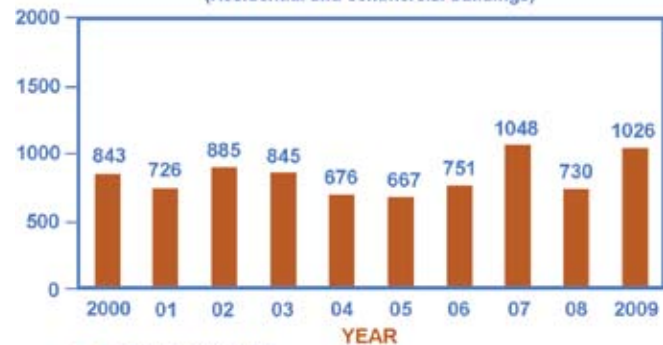
■ CITY OF SANTA FE
Source: Police Department.

REPORTED RAPES



■ CITY OF SANTA FE
Source: Police Department.

BURGLARIES
(Residential and commercial buildings)



■ CITY OF SANTA FE
Source: Police Department.



City Finances

According to the city's 2009-2010 annual budget, the City of Santa Fe has financial resources of \$257.9 million. The city has seen gross receipts tax revenue decline by \$13 million during the past year, falling from \$103 million to \$90 million. The city has dipped into cash reserves to cover the shortfall.

Santa Fe has one of the lowest residential property tax rates of the 10 largest cities in New Mexico. Residential property tax rates are currently \$653 per \$100,000 of market value. The low tax rate helps offset traditionally high property values in Santa Fe.

The city's financial resources for the 2009-2010 budget year come from the following:

• Gross Receipts Tax	\$90,400,000	(35%)
• Lodger's Tax	\$8,100,000	(3%)
• Franchise Tax	\$2,600,000	(1%)
• Property Tax	\$6,200,000	(2%)
• Other Tax	\$1,700,000	(1%)
• Federal and State Grants	\$23,800,000	(9%)
• Fees (water, sewer, parking, etc.)	\$96,600,000	(37%)
• Fines, Licenses & permits	\$3,900,000	(2%)
• Cash Reserves (used in Budget)	\$18,600,000	(7%)
• Other Sources	\$6,000,000	(3%)
TOTAL	\$257,900,000	

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% of the total tax-assessed land value in the city. Voters approved a \$30 million parks bond that was issued in June 2008

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 \$342 million. Some of this bond debt includes:

- \$114 million - gross receipts revenue bonds
- \$70 million - water enterprise bonds
- \$16 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

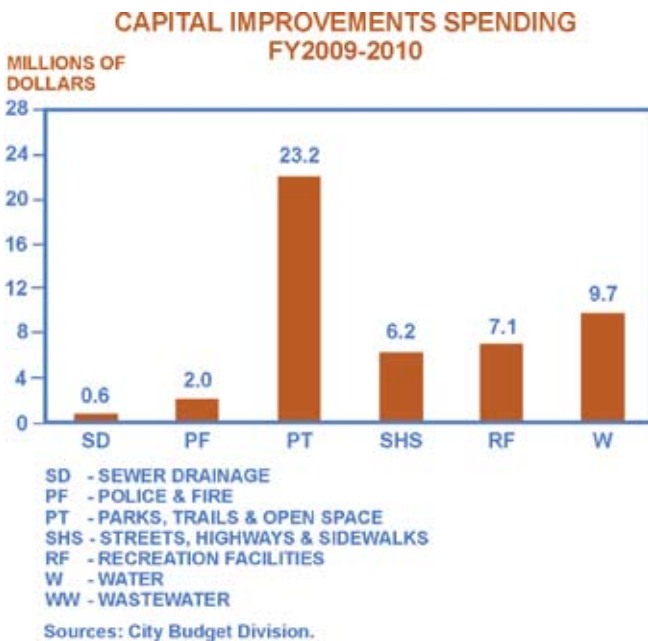
The city spends approximately one third of its total appropriated funds on salaries and benefits for all employees. The city currently employs 1,764 individuals, of which 1,518 are full-time. The general fund supports approximately half of the city staff, while enterprise funds (i.e. water, sewer, transit), grants, and other funds directly support the other half. City staffing levels have dropped slightly over previous years in response to declining revenues.



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 2009-2010 is represented in the graph below.



During 2009-10 over \$253 million is budgeted for the city water system, including approximately \$223 million as part of the Buckman Direct Diversion project on the Rio Grande.

Capital improvements funding for the next few years will continue to be focused on the Buckman Direct Diversion facility allowing the city to divert San Juan-Chama project water from the Rio Grande, northwest of the city.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

The City receives annual federal block grant monies that are spent to benefit low to moderate income persons, which are people who make less than 80% of the average median income based on family size. In addition, funds spent must meet one of the following national objectives: **1)** benefit low-moderate income persons; **2)** prevent or eliminate slum and blighted conditions; or **3)** meet an urgent community need that threatens the health or welfare of residents. Projects fall under the categories of Area Benefit, Limited Clientele, Housing Activities, or Job Creation/Retention.

The City of Santa Fe uses 100% of the funds for low and moderate income persons. A majority of the funds go toward down payment assistance (Housing Activities), but the City also funds public service activities that serve a limited clientele or neighborhoods. Economic development projects have also been funded in the past.





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> <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

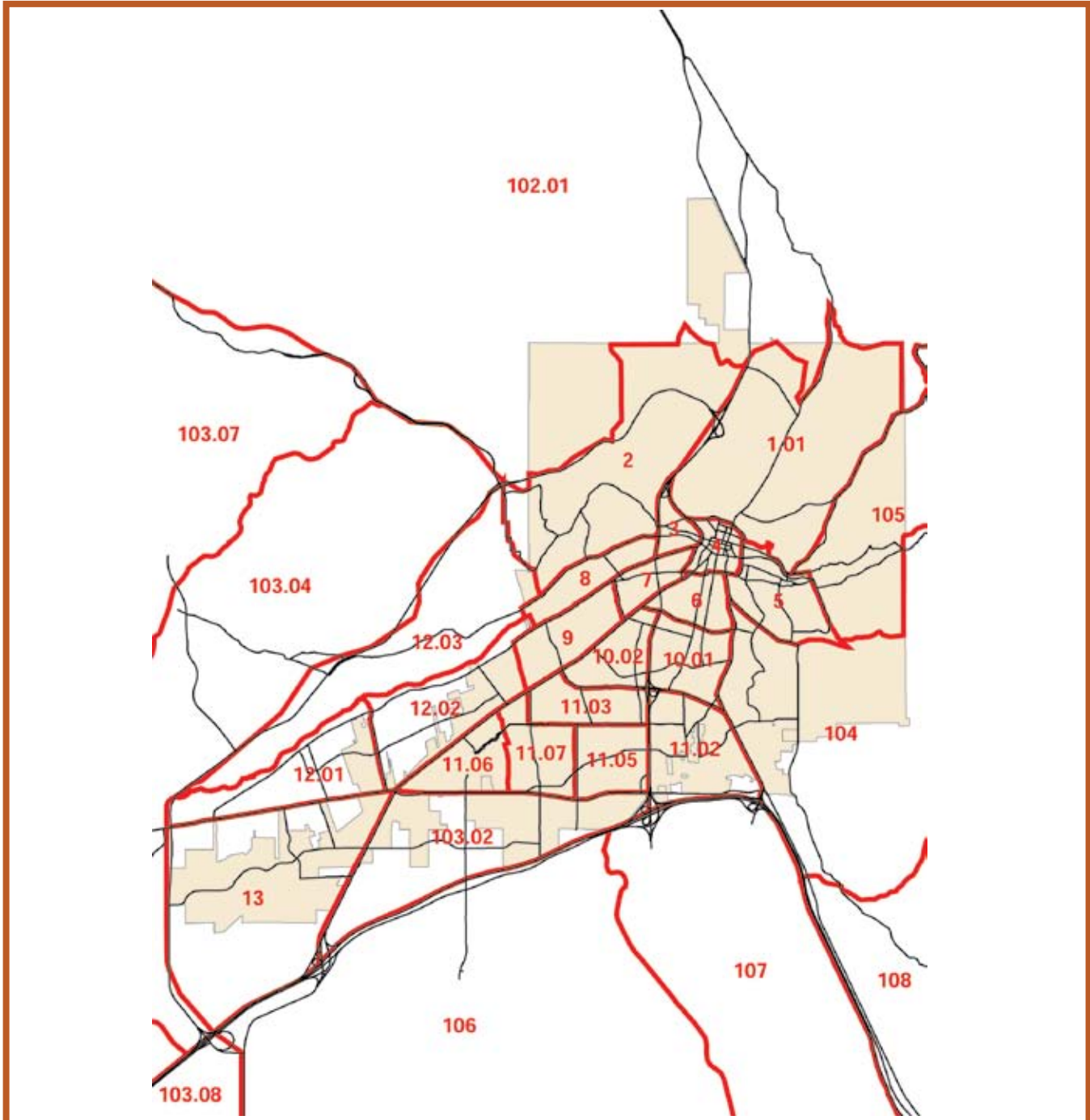
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>1990-2000</u>
City	20,154	24,681	30,533	585 (2.2%)
Urban Area	21,810*	28,573	36,579	801 (2.5%)
Region	24,449	34,853	47,459	1,261 (3.1%)
County	28,314	41,464	57,701	1,624 (3.4%)

*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) 2000	Median Age 2000	Hispanic Population		Housing Units		Persons per Household ¹ 2000
	1990	2000			1990	2000	1990	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
TOTAL	66,104	79,100	17,967	41.2	32,913	41,794	28,573	36,579	2.35

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.

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



Census 2000 Economic Characteristics

Census Tract	Median Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units	Population Below Poverty Level (% of tract pop.)	
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

Census Tract	Total Housing Units	Single Family* Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes	Other Units
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
TOTALS	36,579 (100%)	23,815 (65.1%)	8,579 (23.5%)	4,144 (11.3%)	41 (0.1%)

* Includes attached & detached units.