

# *Santa Fe Trends*



***2003***

City of Santa Fe  
Planning and Land Use Department  
Planning Division  
February, 2003



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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY STATS	2
GROWTH	3
HOUSING	6
WATER	8
WASTE	9
TRANSPORTATION	10
AIR QUALITY	12
PARKS AND RECREATION	13
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	14
EMPLOYMENT	16
FIRES AND EMERGENCIES	17
CRIME	18
CITY FINANCES	19
COST OF LIVING	20
CENSUS STATS	21



## **INTRODUCTION**

This sixth 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 in future reports.

The “Census Stats” section at the end of the report has been expanded. A map of urban area census tracts is included.

## **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.

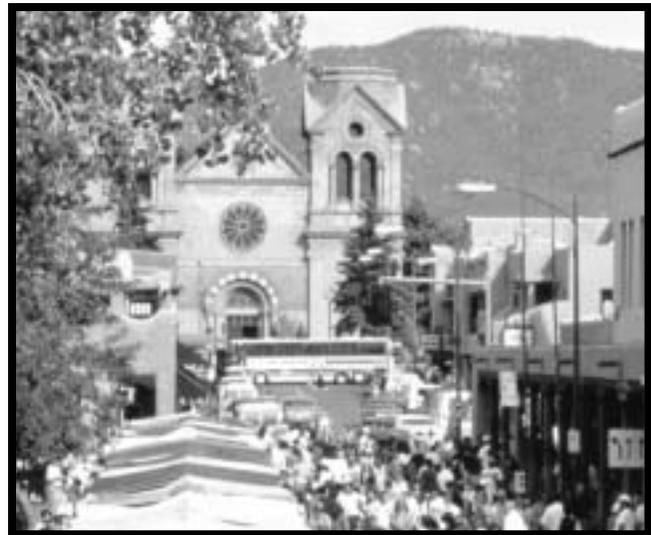
Sustainable Santa Fe is a city commission that is establishing indicators to use in recommending annual goals or targets for the city. Numerical targets can help focus the actions of city government and other community agencies.

## **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 our efforts to steer a positive course for our city. 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, and area hotels and motels generate approximately 750,000\* room nights annually. The combination of day visitors and overnight visitors increases the city’s population significantly during the summer months.



Trends discussed in this report should be read with the understanding that the large amount of tourism relative to Santa Fe’s size may affect various issues, such as housing prices and crime. The city’s outstanding record on water use and air quality is remarkable when considering all of the city’s visitors.

\*Room nights data taken from “Rocky Mountain Lodging Report.”



## **SUMMARY STATS**

**(For 2002)**

Santa Fe Population	<u>US Census 2000</u>	<u>2002 Estimates</u>
City	62,203	63,500
Urban Area	79,100	81,500
Central Region	104,192	107,000
County	129,292	133,000

- **City size: 23,905 acres (37.4 square miles)**
- **City housing growth rate: 2.2% (697 new housing units, 52% of regional growth)**
- **Urban Area housing growth rate: 2.2% (815 new housing units, including city, 61% of regional growth)**
- **Regional housing growth rate: 2.6% (1,333 new housing units including City and Urban Area)**
- **Tierra Contenta: 174 new housing units (25% of all new residential construction in the city, and 13% of all new residential construction in the region during 2002)**
- **Median-priced single-family detached home (city): \$249,450  
(outside city): \$269,509**
- **Median household income (city): \$42,840**
- **City water system demand: 9,800 acre feet, 118 gallons per person daily (Estimated 74,000 residents using city system)**
- **Water system average annual supply: 12,700 acre feet**
- **Transit ridership: 592,000 passenger trips**
- **Santa Fe public high schools 2000-2001 dropout rate: 7.6%**
- **Cost of Living Index: 113 (U.S. average = 100)**



## GROWTH

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

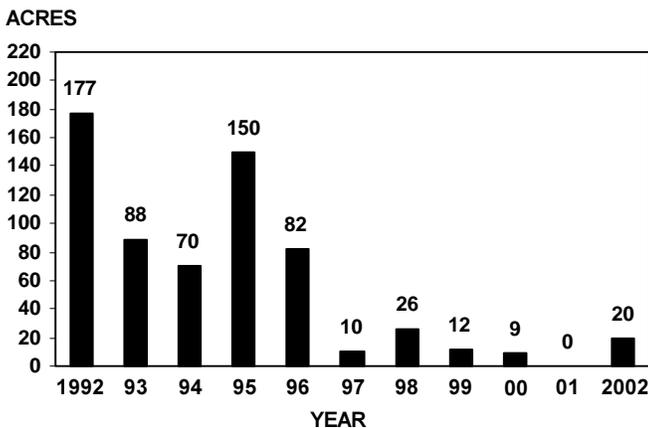
### City Growth

By the end of 2002 the city contained 23,905 acres of land (37.4 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 1,668 persons per square mile. Albuquerque has a population density of 2,483 and Las Cruces 1,426.

### Annexation

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%. The city annexed 20 acres of land during 2002.

#### ANNEXATION



Source: Planning and Land Use Department

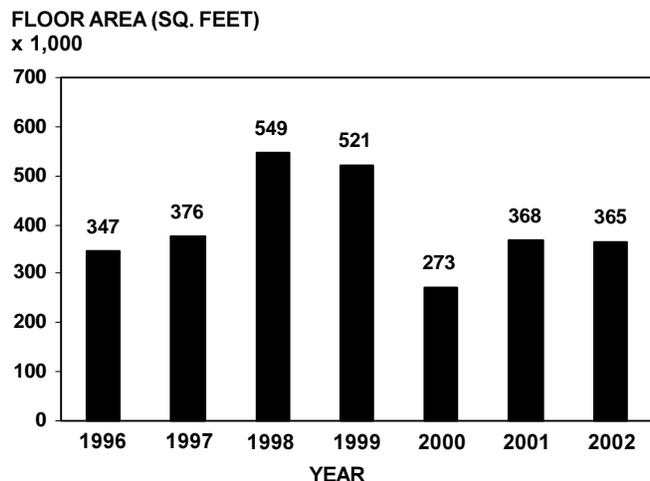
## Commercial Development

The City of Santa Fe tracks new commercial (non-residential) development by permit. Since 1996, the city has added 2.8 million square feet of building floor area, including churches, community buildings, stores, offices, etc. The 7-year annual average is approximately 400,000 square feet of new commercial building construction. Annual averages include approximately 130,000 square feet of new office space (33%), 187,000 square feet of new retail-related development (47%), and 50,000 square feet of new industrial/warehouse development (13%).

During 2002, the city approved 365,000 square feet of new commercial development, including 121,000 square feet of new office space and 43,000 square feet of new retail store development. New commercial construction included 24,800 square feet of additions to existing buildings.

Approximately 9-12 acres are developed for every 100,000 square feet of commercial floor area constructed. As a result, 252-336 acres of land have been commercially developed in the city since 1996, or an annual average absorption rate of 36-48 acres.

#### NEW COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT



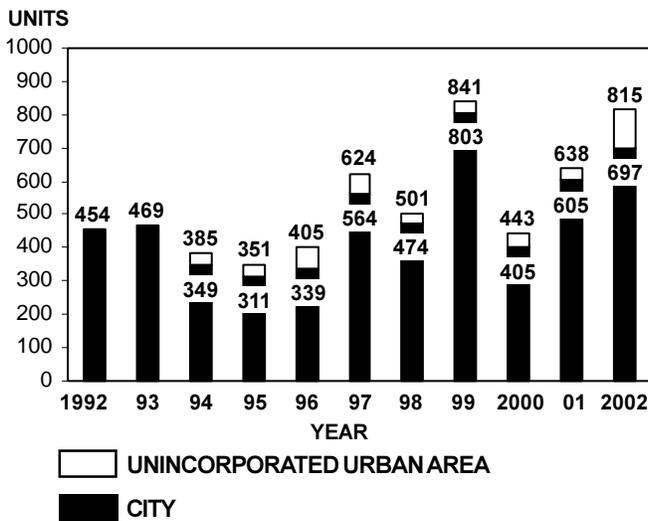
Source: Planning and Land Use Department



## 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.

### NEW HOUSING - URBAN AREA



Source: Planning and Land Use Department.

During 2002, it is estimated that 815 new housing units were permitted in the urban area (697-city, 118-county). This represents a growth rate of 2.2% in the urban area housing supply. The city added 697 new units or 86% of all new residential construction in the urban area during 2002.

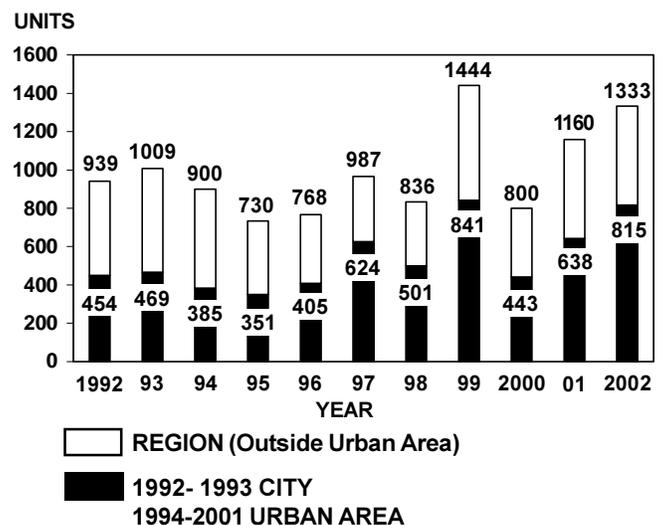
In September 2002, the city began a water offset program. Applicants with building permit requests that will increase water demand on the city's water system (new homes, apartments, office buildings, etc.) must replace older toilets with new low flow toilets in existing homes and businesses that are 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 2002, there were 1,333 new housing units permitted within the central region, including the city and urban area. This represents a 2.6% housing growth rate in the region. Census 2000 indicates that the central region (including the City of Santa Fe) is estimated to contain 104,192 residents and 47,459 housing units. During 2002, 636 housing units were approved for construction in that part of the region outside the urban area. This includes 111 new homes permitted in Rancho Viejo, 114 new homes in the Eldorado area, and 39 new homes in the Las Campanas area. Aldea de Santa Fe received permits for 40 new homes.

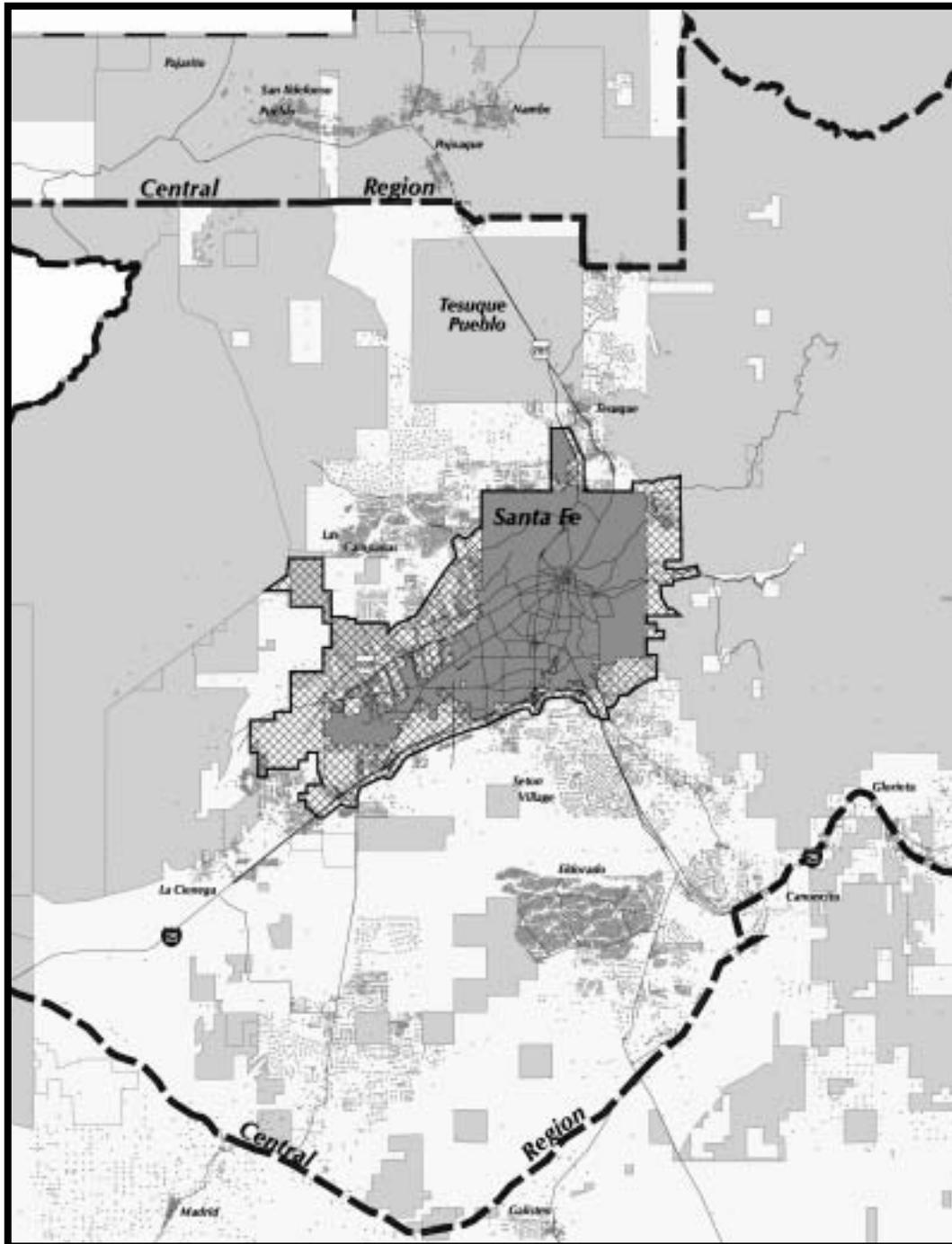
### NEW HOUSING - SANTA FE REGION



Sources: Planning and Land Use Department; Santa Fe County Land Use Department; Santa Fe County Population and Housing Study.



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



- Central Region Boundary (From County Population & Housing Study)
- County Boundary
- Developed Areas

- City of Santa Fe
- ▨ Proposed Urban Area
- Federal, State & Pueblo Lands

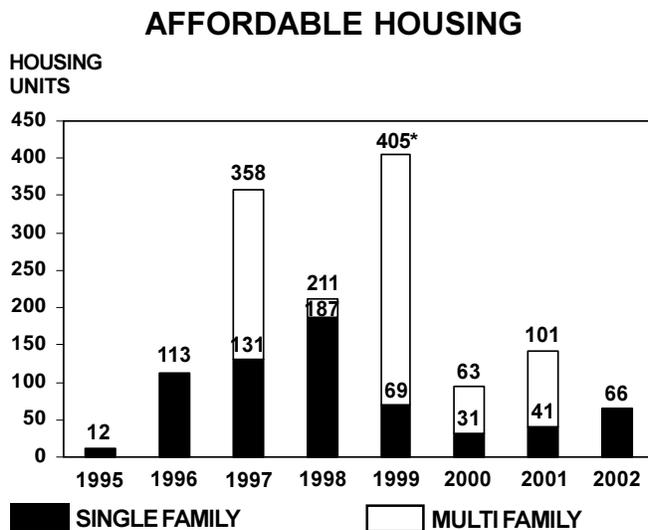


## HOUSING

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 approved for construction as affordable housing in the city annually. The figures include new single-family homes and new apartment units.



Source: Community Services Department.  
 \* Includes Tuscany Apartments (176 units) and The Bluffs Apartments (160 units)

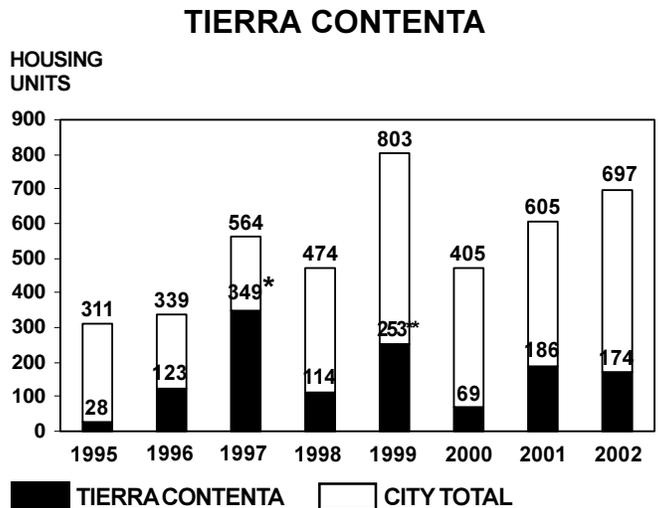
The city's definition of affordable housing means the monthly cost of a rental unit should not exceed 25% of a family's monthly income; the cost to purchase a home should not exceed 3 times a family's yearly gross income.

Since 1995, 1,329 affordable housing units have been built; 650 of these units are single family, mostly owner occupied. During 2002, 66 units (all single family units) were added to the city's affordable housing stock.

## Tierra Contenta

As the largest residential development in Santa Fe, 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.



Sources: Tierra Contenta Corporation; Planning and Land Use Department.

\*Includes Vista Linda Apartments (189 units) and Paseo del Sol Apartments (160 units).

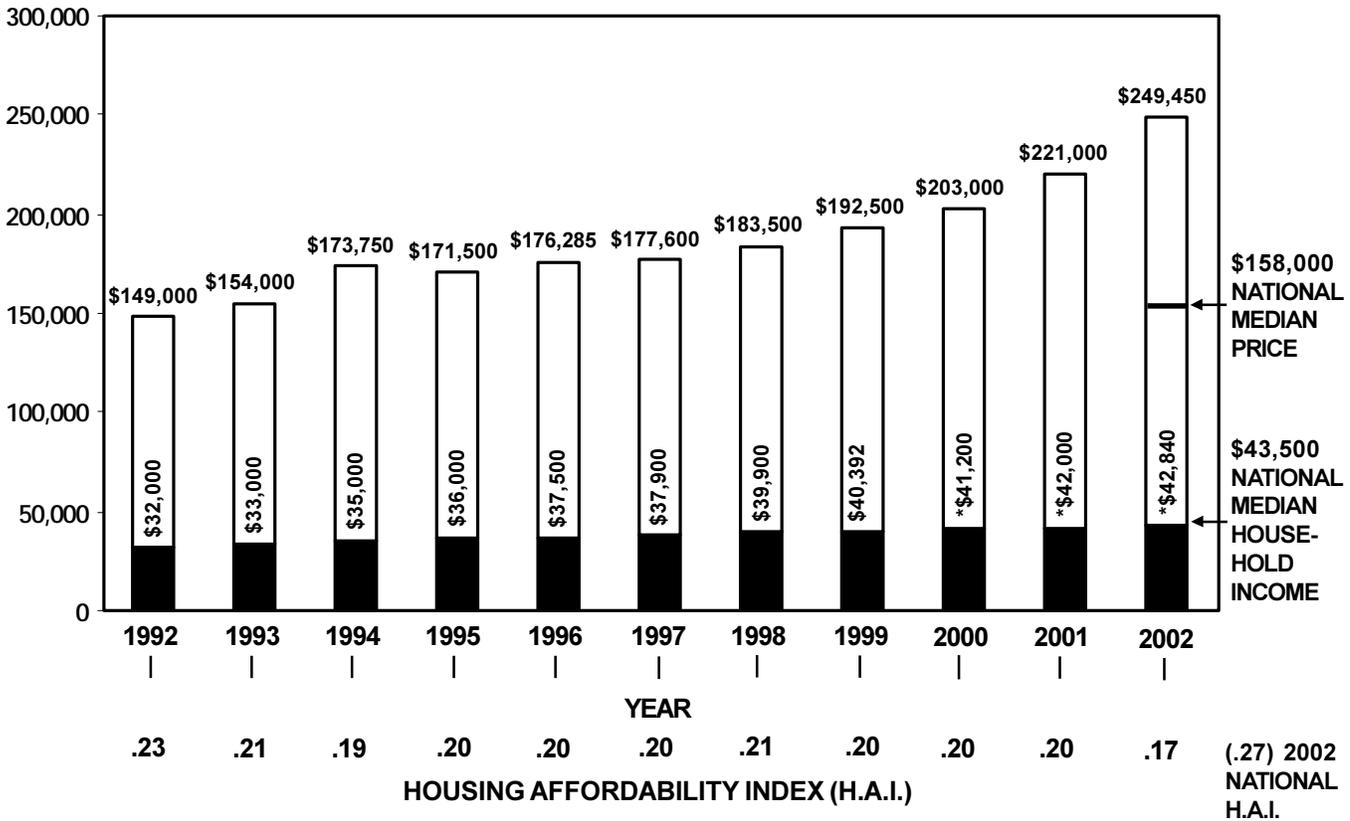
\*\*Includes The Bluffs Apartments (160 units).

Since its beginning, 1,296 new housing units have been built or permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta. This represents 31% of all new residential construction in the city, since 1995. In 2002, a total of 174 new units were permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta, or 25% of the city's 697 new housing units.



## HOUSING PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

DOLLARS



MEDIAN HOUSING SALES PRICE (CITY)
  MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (CITY)

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 2002, the median sales price of homes jumped nearly \$30,000 above 2001 and increased to \$249,450. Meanwhile, median household income in the city increased to an estimated \$42,840 in 2002. The median price of single-family detached homes (new and existing homes) increased rapidly from 1991-1994, then stabilized between 1994 and 1997. However, median prices jumped nearly \$50,000 during the last two years. The median price, shown in the above chart, is the average of the four quarterly median prices reported by the Santa Fe Association of Realtors. The median price of homes in the city during the 4th quarter of 2002 was \$272,000.

When median housing price statistics are combined 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 has hit a 10-year low at .17 in 2002 suggesting that housing affordability is an increasingly acute problem in Santa Fe.



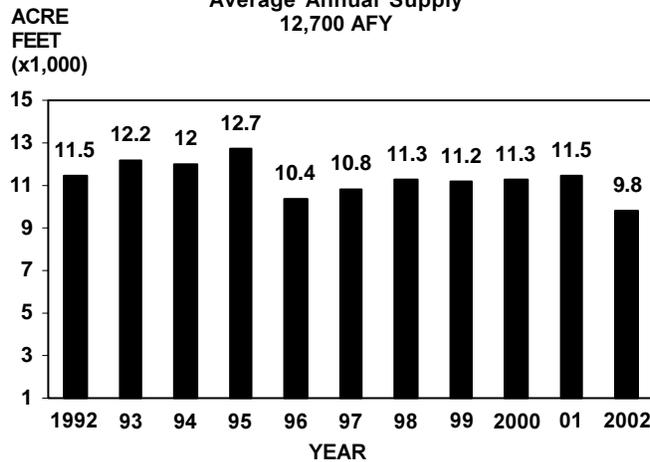
## WATER

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.

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.

### WATER USE

Average Annual Supply  
12,700 AFY



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.

In 2002 the state engineer allowed the city to drill a supplemental well (Buckman #9) in the Buckman well field. The city has also made application to drill four additional supplemental wells at the Buckman well field (wells #10-#13). This increased capacity 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 facility is projected to be constructed and operating by 2007.

During 2002, the Santa Fe area experienced another very dry year, the third dry year, along with 1996 and 2000, in the last seven years. Once again, stringent water conservation regulations were implemented and city water customers reduced overall water demand to an impressively low 9,800 acre feet - the lowest annual demand in more than 10 years. When considering that the water system serves approximately 74,000 residents, the average daily water demand\* dropped from 143 gallons per capita daily in 2001, to just over 118 gallons per capita daily in 2002.

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.



\*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.



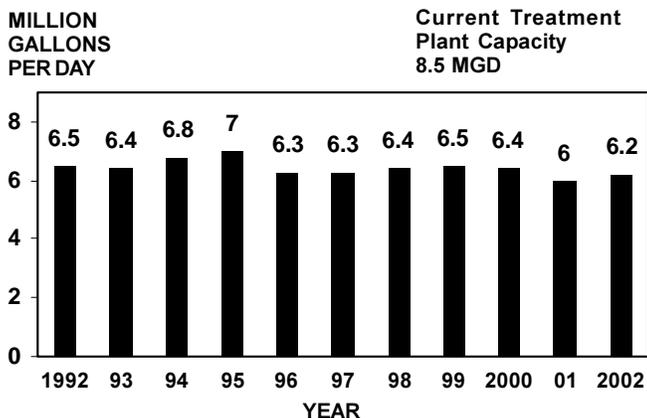
## WASTE

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.

#### WASTEWATER TREATMENT



Source: Wastewater Management Division.

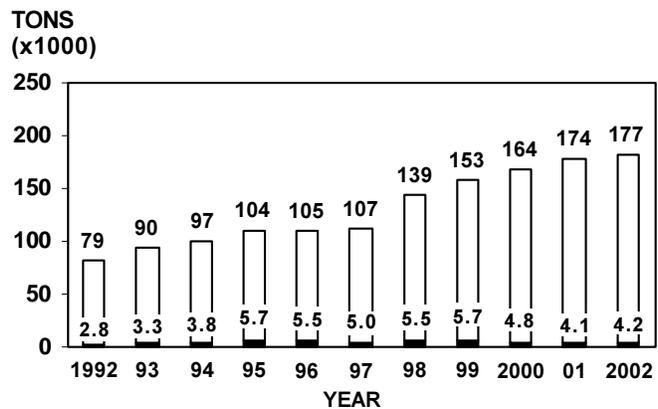
In 2002, the city treated an average of 6.2 million gallons of wastewater daily, including a daily peak of 8.0 million gallons. The city has the capability to treat an average of 8.5 million gallons of wastewater per day, and instantaneous peaks of 12-13 million gallons at the wastewater treatment plant 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 through water conserving efforts.

Using treated wastewater effluent, especially at the regional landfill and at the new city 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 2002, the City of Santa Fe's recycling program diverted approximately 4,200 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. Total solid waste emptied into the local landfill has more than doubled between 1992 and 2002. Much of this increase may be due to new customers using the Caja del Rio regional landfill that opened in 1997.

#### TRASH & RECYCLING



Source: Solid Waste Division; Caja del Rio regional landfill.

The amount of waste recycled has increased since 1992. To further increase the amount of recycling, the city plans to target tree and plant debris (green waste), construction and demolition waste, and scrap metal.



## **TRANSPORTATION**

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

During 2002, the city completed the construction of Rufina Street between Richards Avenue and South Meadows Road, as well as that portion of South Meadows from Rufina Street to Agua Fria Street. Traffic signals were installed along Rufina at Richards Avenue, Camino de los Lopez, Calle Atajo and at the newly created intersection of South Meadows and Agua Fria.

### **Traffic Calming Program**

The city initiated a traffic calming program during 2002. Speed reduction improvements, totaling \$720,000, such as speed humps, traffic circles, raised crosswalks and signage were

installed along Camino Carlos Rey, Avenida de las Campanas, Garcia Street and Avenida Contenta, among other locations. The program will be extended throughout 2003 to include other streets and neighborhoods.

### **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.

### **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
- St. Francis, near Siringo

## **TRAFFIC VOLUMES**

(Average Weekday Traffic/24-Hours)

<u>Roadway</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Cerrillos Rd.	45,150	52,600	54,400	53,500	55,400	55,150	55,700	56,000	55,000	55,000
St. Francis Dr.	52,400	47,000	49,700	50,600	51,850	52,550	53,900	51,400	52,800	54,800
St. Michael’s Dr.	37,600	39,100	36,550	37,900	38,300	38,500	39,200	40,550	40,550	40,550
Airport Rd.	29,200	30,400	30,400	31,600	31,350	35,950	36,750	37,000	37,000	37,000
Rodeo Rd.	24,250	24,750	25,300	25,800	32,500	32,500	33,600	34,600	34,600	34,600
Paseo de Peralta	25,850	26,900	27,300	27,500	27,500	27,700	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200
Old Pecos Trail	20,300	21,100	19,900	20,200	21,700	21,100	21,200	21,800	23,400	22,700
Agua Fria	16,350	17,100	17,100	17,300	17,700	19,100	19,450	19,500	19,550	21,550
West Alameda	11,250	13,200	13,250	14,600	15,100	16,500	16,200	15,700	15,700	15,700
Zafarano									10,900	12,000
Veterans Memorial Hwy. (NM 599)									8,800	8,800
Rufina St.	(2002 count, 17,840)									
Richards Avenue	5,550	5,800	6,300	6,500	6,200	6,300	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,800
Bishop’s Lodge	3,550	3,650	3,800	4,650	4,850	5,500	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700
Hyde Park Rd.	4,600	4,800	4,500	4,600	4,650	5,500	4,650	4,700	5,600	5,600

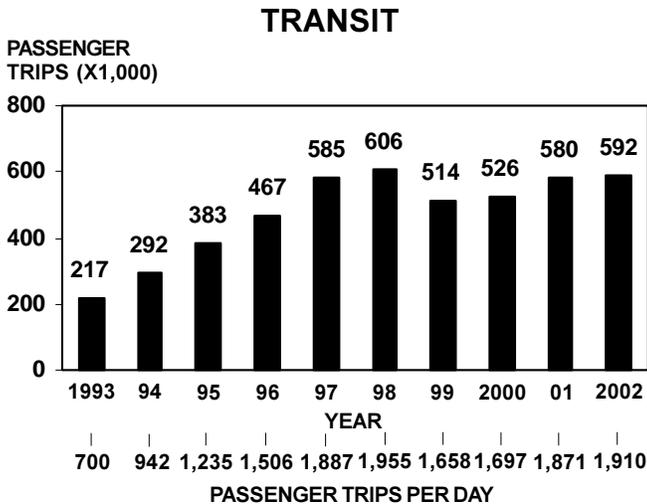
Source: Planning & Land Use Department.  
NA: Not Available.



## 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

The construction of trails and lanes provides Santa Feans with healthful recreation and also allows an alternative form of travel for residents who wish to walk or bicycle to and from work, shopping, and school.



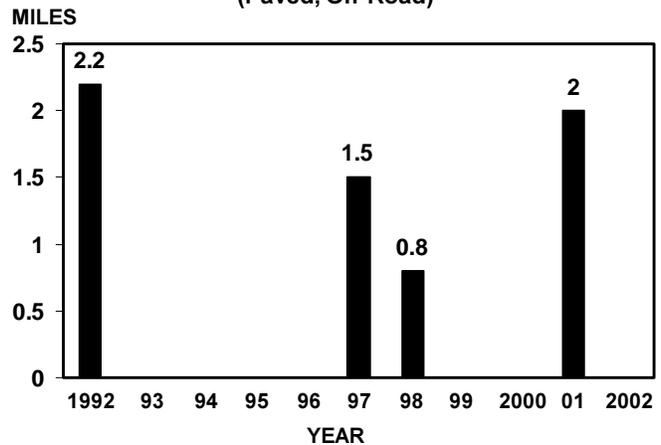
Source: Transit Division.

transfers needed to reach a destination. Ridership on Santa Fe Trails has dramatically increased since it began in 1993. Total "Passenger Trips" more than doubled by 1996. In 2002, the city initiated Sunday bus service for the first time and established more frequent service to Tierra Contenta, the Community College, and along Cerrillos Road. The first fare increase in the system's 10 year history was also introduced in 2002.

### Urban Hike/Bike Trails

Since 1990, the city has constructed 4.5 miles of paved, off-road Hike/Bike Trails and another 11 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.

### HIKE/BIKE TRAILS (Paved, Off-Road)



Source: Planning and Land Use Department.

The city is currently working on designs to extend the Rail Trail north to St. Michaels Drive (one-half mile) and south to I-25 (1.2 miles), as well as extending the Arroyo Chamiso Trail under St. Francis Drive.





## 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 dramatically between 1993 and 1994. Since 1994 the monitored air pollutant levels have been much lower in Santa Fe. 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.

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.

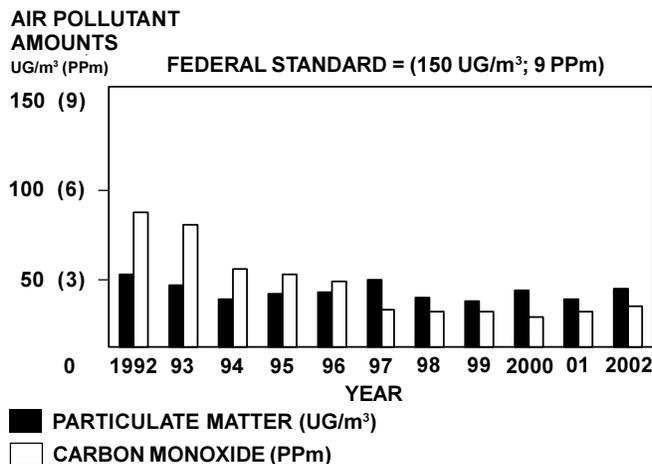


## Greenhouse Gases

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 are 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.

The City of Santa Fe became a participant in the worldwide "Cities of Climate Protection Campaign" (Council Resolution 1996-21).

### POLLUTANT LEVELS



Source: New Mexico Environment Department.



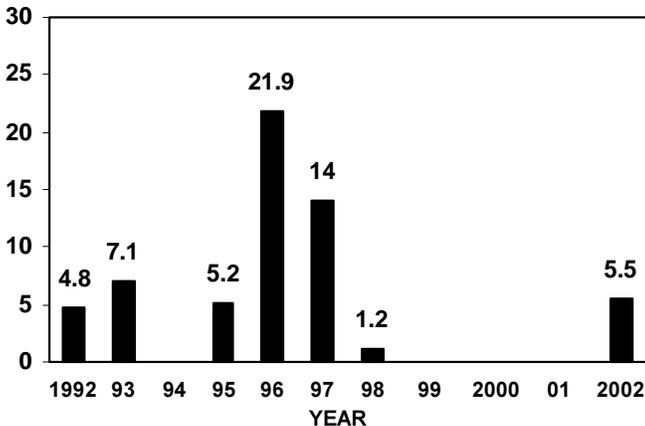
## PARKS AND RECREATION

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)
1998-2000	Ball fields developed at the MRC; Genoveva Chavez Community Center.
2002	Espinacitas (.25), Entrada (.25), Rugby Fields at MRC (5.0)

ACRES \*Soccer Field Developed at Elementary School



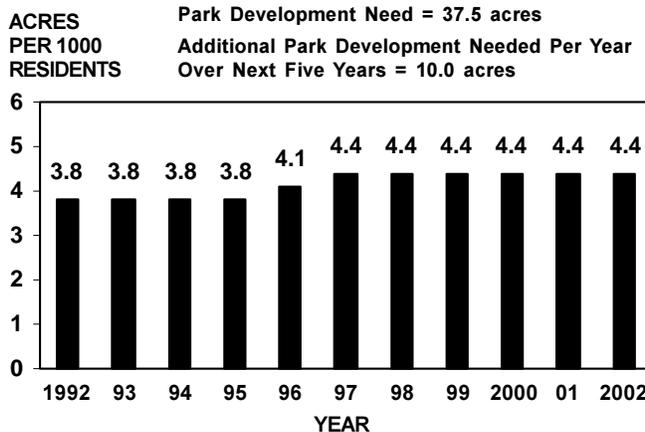
Source: Parks and Recreation Department.

During 2002, the city began or completed construction on 5.5 acres of new parks and recreation fields. This includes Espinacitas and Don Diego Entrada pocket parks; each approximately one quarter acre in size. Five acres of rugby fields were developed at the MRC.

## 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



■ NEIGHBORHOOD & COMMUNITY PARKS (EXCLUDES MRC)

Source: Planning and Land Use Department.

Since 1990, Santa Fe has maintained a range of 3.8 to 4.4 acres of developed neighborhood and community parkland per 1,000 city residents. While this range falls short of the 5 acres per 1,000 residents goal, the ratio has increased since 1995.

The city contains approximately 280 acres of developed neighborhood and community park land, but needs a total of 317.5 acres of developed parks, or 37.5 additional acres, to meet the goal (5 acres x 63.5; 63,500 city population = 317.5).

The city opened the new Genoveva Chavez Community Center in March, 2000. The indoor recreation complex includes an ice skating rink, an olympic size swimming pool, a children's swimming pool, a multi-court basketball and volleyball gymnasium, a weight training area and aerobics exercise areas.



## 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 dropout rate and district enrollment figures.

### High School Dropout Rate

The dropout 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 "event" dropout rates for grades 9-12. These annual rates have ranged from 7.6% to 14.3% during the past ten years. Some observers are beginning to measure the "cohort dropout rate", which tracks an entering freshman class and determines the percent that drop out during the four-year high school program. Ultimately, high school graduation is a fundamental stepping stone to lifelong economic opportunity. The 2000 - 2001 school year dropout rate was 7.6% for the Santa Fe Public High Schools, the lowest level in ten years. The state-wide dropout rate for New Mexico during the 2000 - 2001 school year was 5.3%.



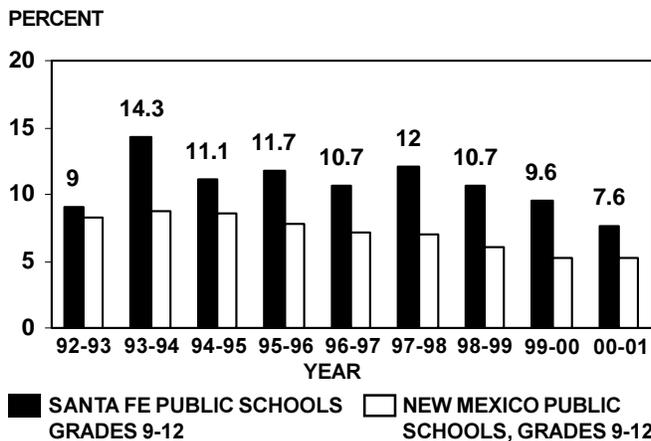
### School District Enrollment

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 has ranged from 7,431 during the 1995-1996 school year to 7,894 students during the 1997-1998 school year. Elementary, middle school, and high school student numbers increased slightly from the 01-02 school year to the 02-03 school year. The district had a net increase of 31 students at the elementary level, a net increase of 6 students at the middle school/junior high level, and 31 students at the high school level. Overall, the district experienced a net increase of 102 students from the 01-02 to the 02-03 school year, an increase of less than 1%.

The district's student population has ranged from 12,700 to 13,700 students during the past ten years. 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. A new elementary school, Ramirez Thomas, is scheduled to open on Rufina Street in the Fall of 2003.

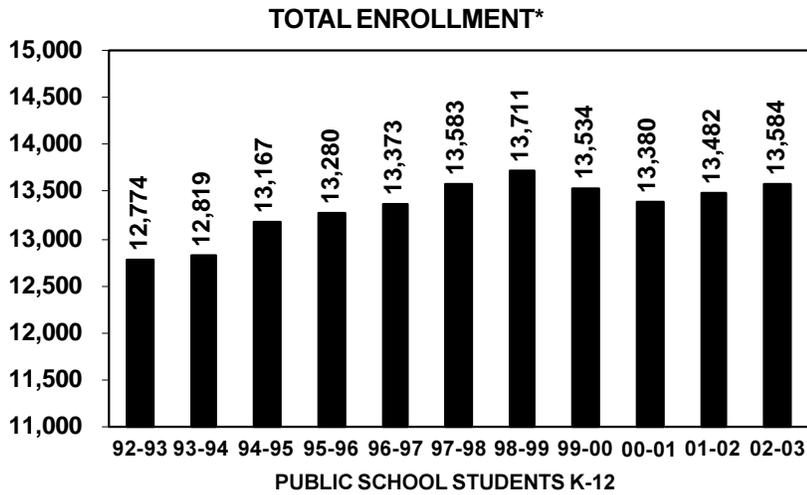
### HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE



Source: Santa Fe Public School District; New Mexico Department of Education.

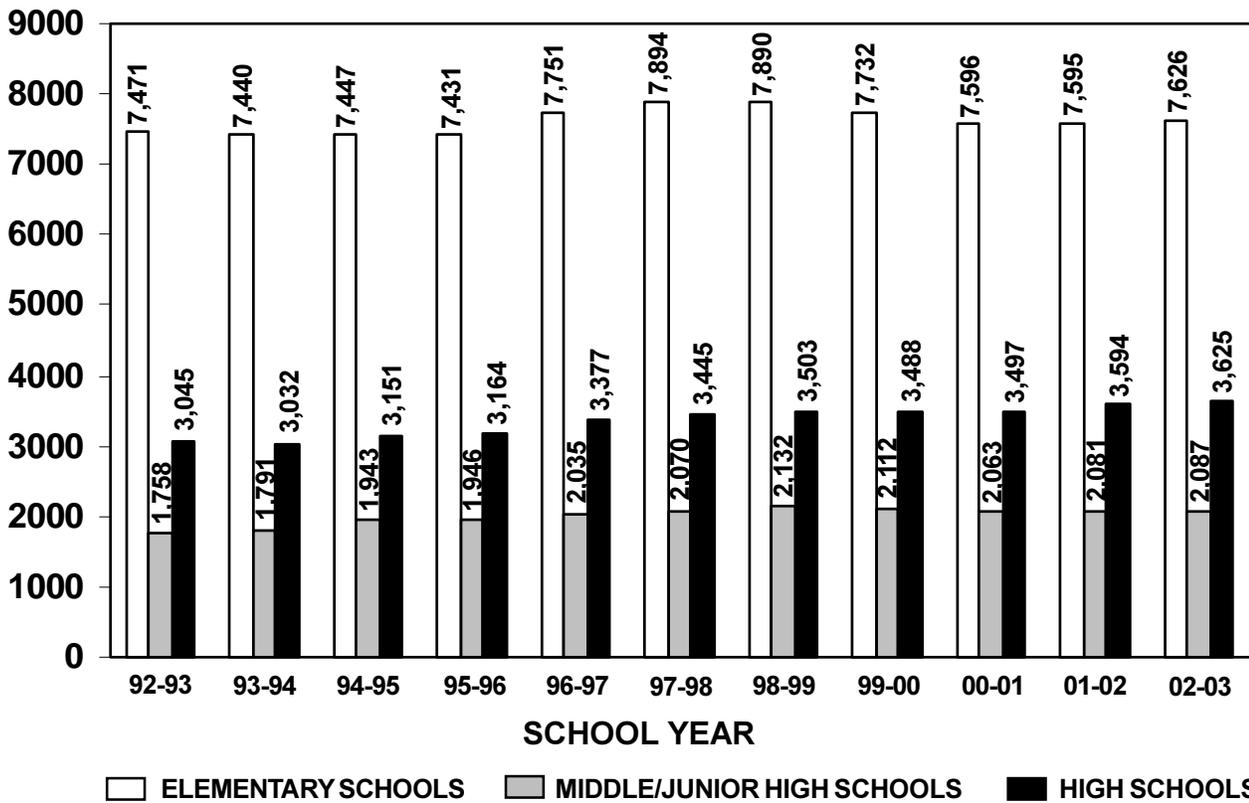


## PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



\*Figures include students in special education programs.

## STUDENTS



Source: Santa Fe Public Schools (Includes enrollment at three charter schools).

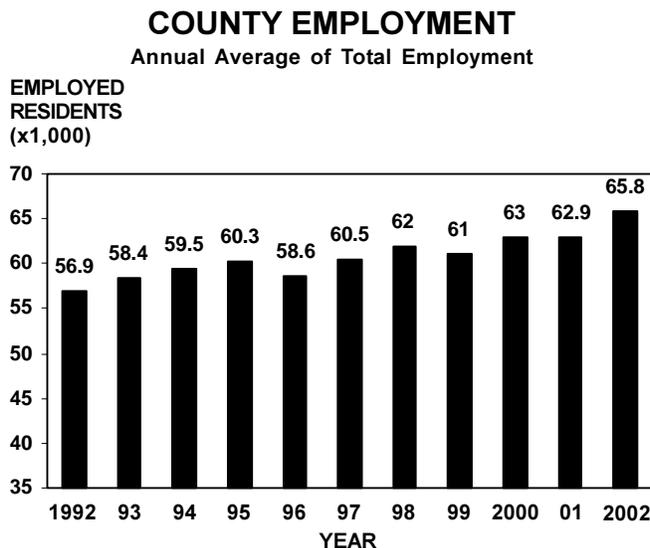


## EMPLOYMENT

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. The employment figures are grouped according to major sectors of the economy, which include: manufacturing; mining; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services and miscellaneous; and government.

### Employed Persons-Santa Fe County

The chart below shows total employment levels for Santa Fe County residents by year since 1992. As of 2002, there are 65,800 county residents employed inside and outside the county.



Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

### Jobs in Santa Fe County

There are 57,600 jobs located in the county. Jobs by leading sectors include the following:

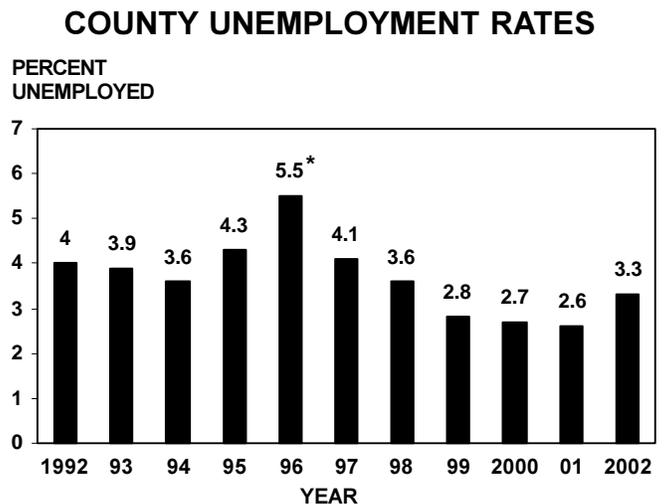
- Government (fed., state, local) - 16,800 (29%)
- Retail/Wholesale - 9,000 (16%)
- Accomodation/Food Service - 7,200 (13%)
- Health Care/Social Assistance - 5,500 (10%)
- Construction - 4,200 (7%)

## Unemployment

One measure of the economic health and vitality of a region is the unemployment rate — those people actively searching but unable to find a job. Santa Fe County’s average unemployment rate for 2002 was 3.3% which was lower than the nation’s average rate of 5.7% and New Mexico’s rate of 6.1% (through October).

The “labor force participation rate” is the percentage of the population 16 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but actively looking for a job. The unemployment rate is the percentage of those in the labor force who are looking but unable to find work.

As a result, while Santa Fe County contains approximately 133,000 residents, of those, 65,800 are employed, and approximately 2,250 people are unemployed and looking for work during a typical month.



Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

\*Department of Labor records indicate that the 1996 unemployment rate for counties throughout the state was not reliable.



## 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.

Emergency medical responses comprise the vast majority of calls responded to by the Fire Department. During the 1990s, there was an average of nearly 6,100 EMS calls per year within the larger Santa Fe region. This equals an average of 17 calls each day. During 2002, the city’s fire department responded to approximately 8,000 calls (22 per day) for emergency medical assistance. Each day the city responds to an average of three vehicle accidents requiring medical attention.

During 2002, the fire department responded to and fought 280 fires. The city experienced 58 total structural fires in 2002. Brush and grass fires represent the most common fires in Santa Fe.

### FIRES

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Structural Fires	84	84	103	108	50	45	51	57	33	58
Vehicle Fires	79	79	81	72	59	52	39	40	51	31
Brush/Other Fires	<u>240</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>191</u>
Total	403	530	404	393	275	342	277	310	265	280

### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) RESPONSES

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Total EMS Responses	5,243	7,259	6,637	6,548	6,049	5,987	5,972	7,417	7,500	8,000
Vehicle Accidents w/medical attention					1,116	1,076	1,102	1,130	1,172	

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. Crimes increased in two categories during 2002: reported rapes and burglaries. However, murders and robberies decreased during 2002.

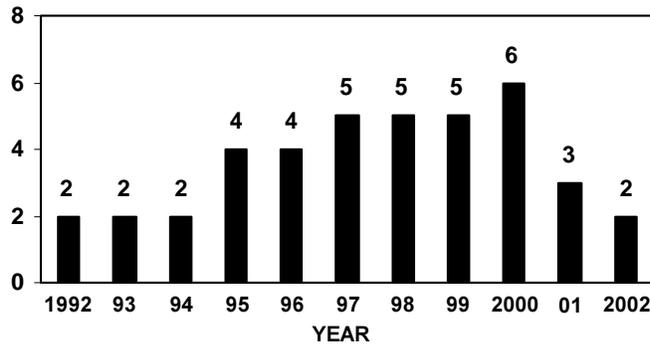
The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects crime statistics and calculates crime rates.

Santa Fe's 2002 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 2001 rates and are rounded to nearest whole number.)

### **CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION**

Murder Rate: Santa Fe 3, other cities 4  
 Reported Rape Rate: Santa Fe 71, other cities 34  
 Robbery Rate: Santa Fe 143, other cities 149  
 Burglary Rate: Santa Fe 1362, other cities 783

### MURDERS

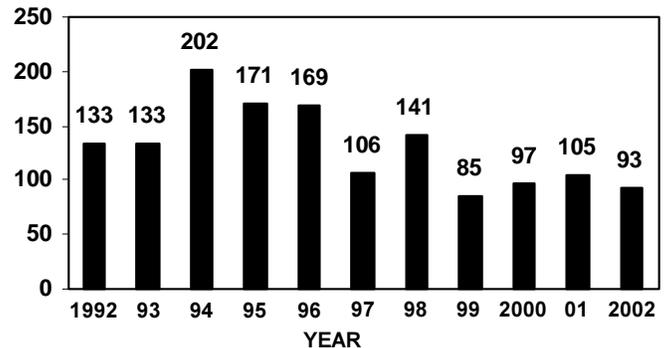


■ CITY OF SANTA FE

Source: Police Department.

Note: In 2002, two murders occurred involving Native American/Federal jurisdiction, in addition to the two murders in the city's jurisdiction.

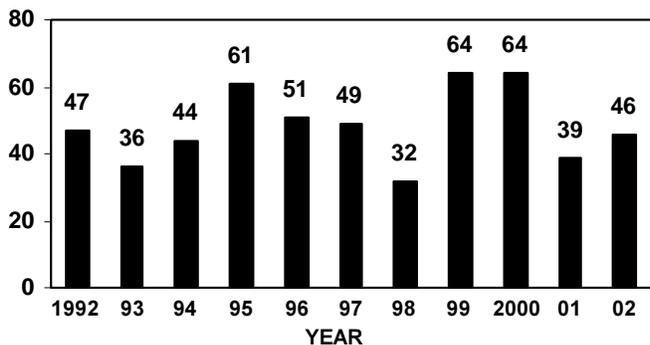
### ROBBERIES



■ CITY OF SANTA FE

Source: Police Department.

### REPORTED RAPES

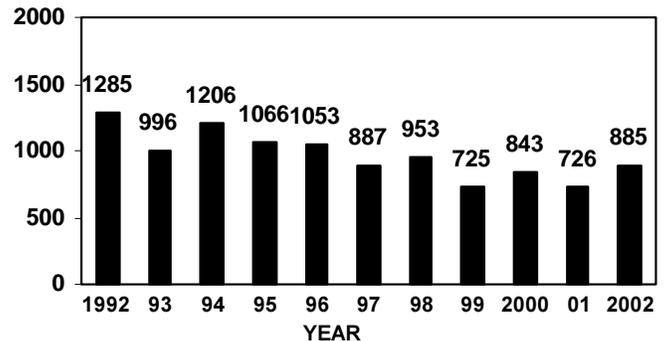


■ CITY OF SANTA FE

Source: Police Department.

### BURGLARIES

(Residential and commercial buildings)



■ CITY OF SANTA FE

Source: Police Department.



## CITY FINANCES

According to the city’s 2002-2003 annual budget, the City of Santa Fe has financial resources of \$204.4 million. While the city receives nearly \$69 million in gross receipts tax revenue, only \$1.4 million of the city’s total revenue comes from property taxes. Santa Fe has one of the lowest property tax rates of the 10 largest cities in New Mexico (Approximately \$590 of property tax per \$100,000 of residential market value).

The city’s financial resources for the 2002-2003 budget year come from the following:

• Gross Receipts Tax	\$68,400,000	(33%)
• Lodger’s Tax	\$5,500,000	(3%)
• Franchise Tax	\$2,100,000	(1%)
• Property Tax	\$1,400,000	(1%)
• Other Tax	\$1,200,000	(1%)
• Federal and State Grants	\$19,200,000	(9%)
• Fees (water, sewer, parking, etc.)	\$70,900,000	(35%)
• Cash Reserves	\$28,900,000	(14%)
• Other Sources	<u>\$6,800,000</u>	(3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$204,400,000</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, 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 \$75 million) of the total tax-assessed land value in the city. The city currently has no general obligation bonds outstanding, and last put this type of bond issue on the ballot in 1980.

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 \$307 million.

- \$169 million - gross receipts revenue bonds
- \$104 million - water enterprise bonds
- \$31 million - municipal recreation complex (MRC) bonds
- \$3 million - solid waste enterprise 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 1,627 individuals, of which 1,329 are full-time. The general fund supports approximately 52% of the city staff, while enterprise funds (i.e. water, sewer, transit), grants, and other funds directly support the remaining 48% of city staff.



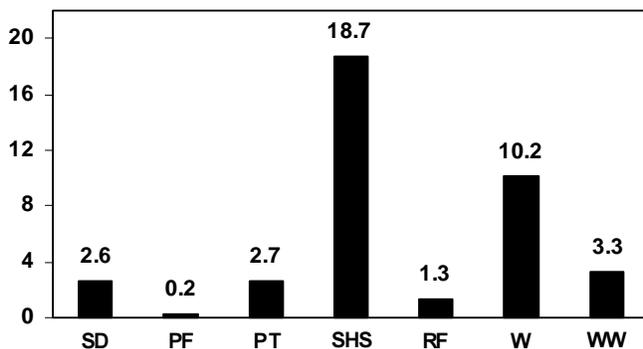
## Capital Improvements

“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 2002-2003 is represented in the graph below.

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS SPENDING FY 2002-2003

MILLIONS OF  
DOLLARS



- SD - SEWER & DRAINAGE
- PF - POLICE & FIRE
- PT - PARKS, TRAILS & OPEN SPACE
- SHS - STREETS, HIGHWAYS & SIDEWALKS
- RF - RECREATION FACILITIES
- W - WATER
- WW - WASTEWATER

Sources: City Annual Budget; Public Utilities Department.

The \$18.7 million appropriated for streets, highways, and sidewalks includes funding for the extension of Governor Miles to Cerrillos Road, and reconstruction of Cerrillos Road from Airport Road to Camino Consuelo. Another \$10.2 million was spent on improvements to the water system. The city is working with other area local governments to construct a major water diversion system along the Rio Grande that could cost \$80 million.

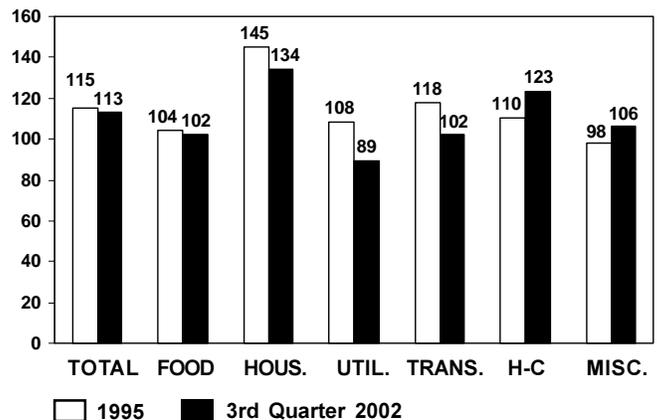
Capital improvements funding for the upcoming years will be focused on the water system and accessing the city’s San Juan-Chama water supply.

## 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.

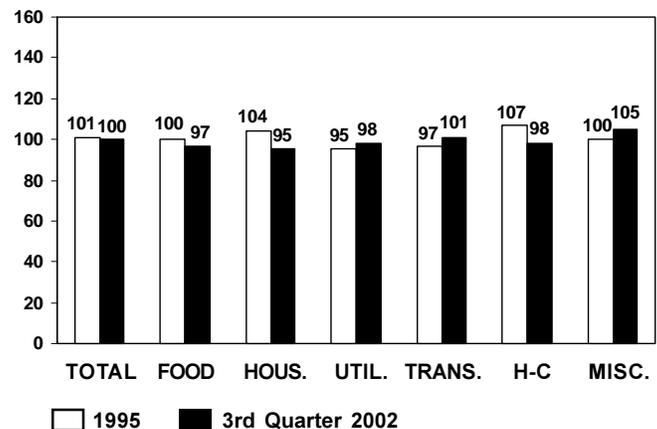
Santa Fe and Albuquerque are compared against the nation, as a whole, with a value of 100 being the national average. Cost of living figures for 1995 and 2002(through September) are provided for each city. Values in the charts below are rounded to the nearest whole number.

### SANTA FE



Source: ACCRA .

### ALBUQUERQUE



Source: ACCRA .



## 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 3,000 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).

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### POPULATION

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	<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%)

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### HOUSING UNITS

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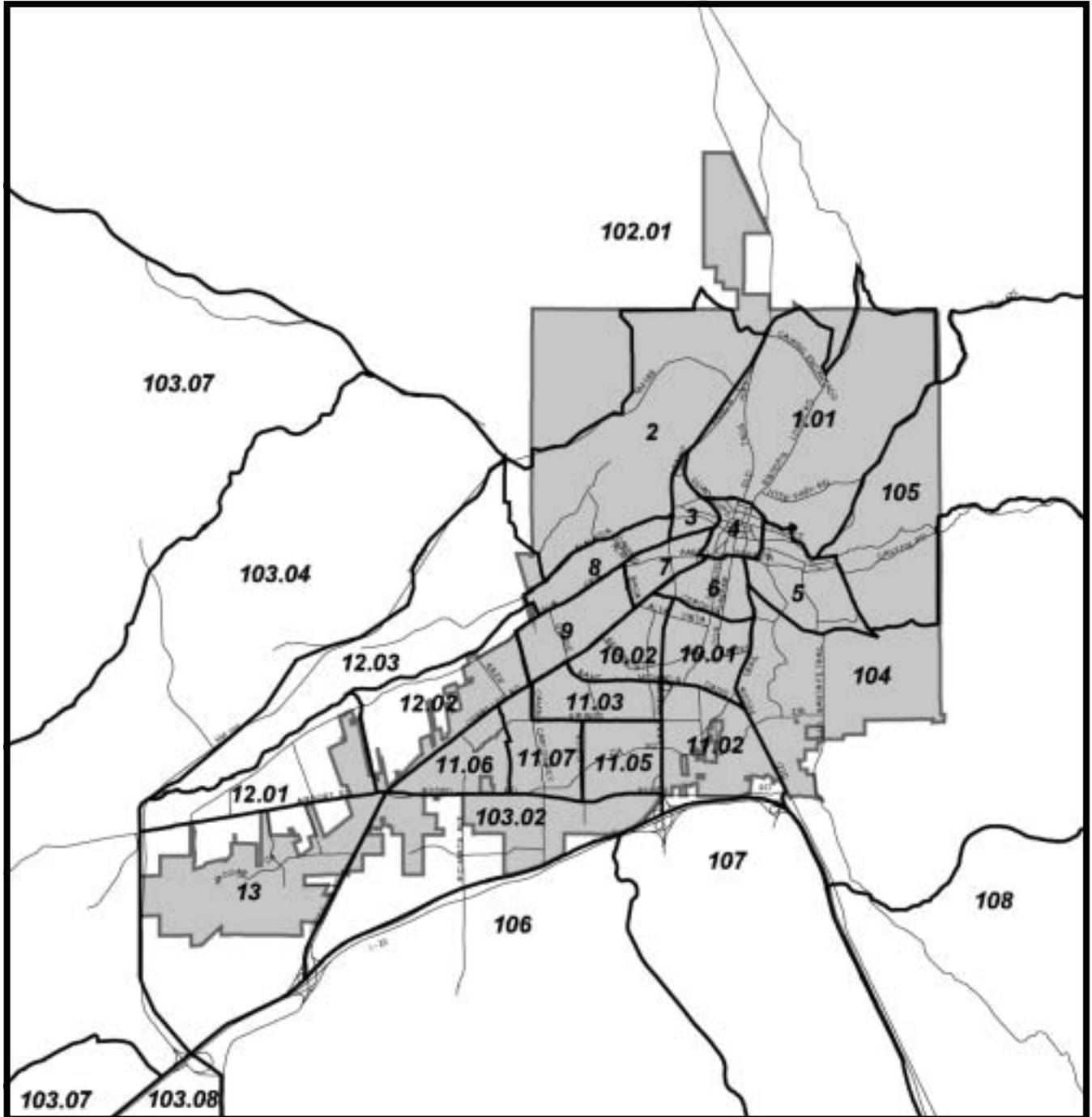
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>1990-2000</u>
City	20,154	24,681	30,533	585 (2.2%)
Urban Area	21,810*	28,573	36,579	801 (2.5%)
Region	24,449	34,853	47,459	1,261 (3.1%)
County	28,314	41,464	57,701	1,624 (3.4%)

\*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
- Major Roads
- Tract Boundaries
- 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>	<b>23,815</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>41</b>
	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>(65.1%)</b>	<b>(23.5%)</b>	<b>(11.3%)</b>	<b>(0.1%)</b>

\* Includes attached & detached units.