

A photograph of a white stucco wall with a teal door and a lantern-style light fixture. The door has a decorative pattern of four fan-like shapes around a central diamond. The light fixture is mounted on the wall to the right of the door. The background shows a clear blue sky and bare trees.

# Santa Fe Trends 2009

City of Santa Fe  
Housing & Community Development Department



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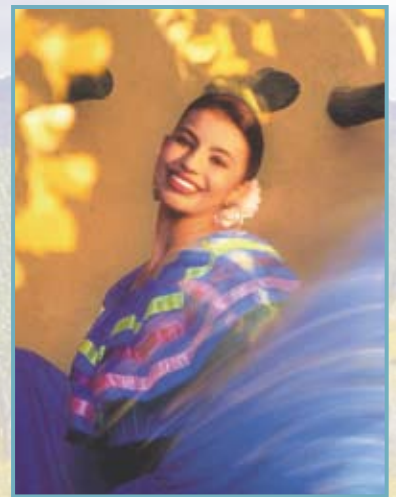
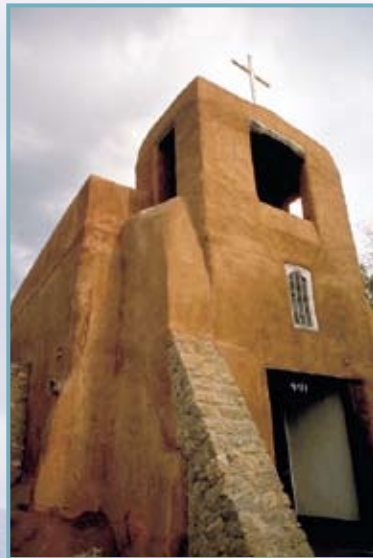
## Summary Stats

(For 2008)

Santa Fe Population	<u>US Census 2000</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2009</u> (Estimates)
City	62,203	69,961
Urban Area (includes city)	79,100	88,500
Central Region	104,192	120,200
County	129,292	152,000

- City size: 26,620 acres (41.6 square miles)
- City housing growth rate: 1.5% (546 new housing units, 77% of regional growth)
- Urban Area housing growth rate: 1.3% (560 new housing units, including city, 79% of regional growth)
- Regional housing growth rate: 1.3% (709 new housing units including City and Urban Area)
- Tierra Contenta: 16 new housing units (3% of all new residential construction in the city, and 2% of all new residential construction in the region during 2008)
- Median-priced single-family detached home (city) : \$355,688 (MLS listings only)  
(outside city): \$422,000 (MLS listings only)  
(U.S.): \$214,500
- Median household income (city): \$48,156  
(U.S.): \$50,007
- City water system demand: 9,250 acre feet, 104 gallons per person daily  
(An estimated 79,623 residents are City water system customers)
- Water system average annual supply: 11,600 acre feet
- Transit ridership: 709,000 passenger trips (8% increase over 2007)
- Santa Fe public high schools 2007-2008 graduation rate: 82.9%  
statewide graduation rate: 86.8%







## Introduction

This 12th 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.

This year's edition adds a discussion on "Sustainability" (page 2) as well as a discussion of "Arts and Culture" in Santa Fe (pages 16-17). Information on Community Development Block Grant funding has also been added (page 22).

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.

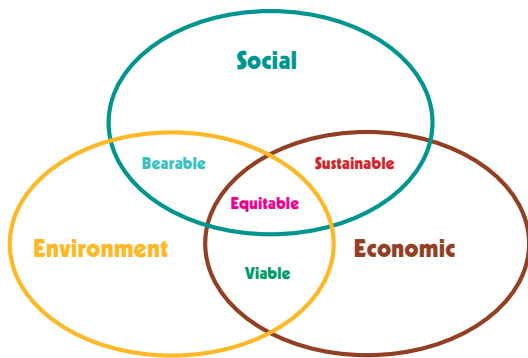
The large amount of tourism relative to Santa Fe's size may affect some issues, such as water use and housing prices. The city's outstanding record on water conservation is remarkable when considering all of the city's visitors and their added water use.





## Sustainability

“Sustainability” is often described as the intersection between environmental stewardship, economic health, and social equity. On October 29, 2008 the City adopted the Sustainable Santa Fe Plan, which is intended to provide a blueprint for both reducing green house gas emissions and to make the community more resilient to the effects of climate change.



### Green Buildings

Santa Fe was the first city to sign onto the 2030 Architectural Challenge which calls for all new buildings to be net-zero energy demanding for operation by the year 2030. With that goal in mind, the City is developing mandatory Green Building Codes. The code requirements will be increased over time intending to meet the 2030 Challenge. The first Code, for new single-family residential buildings, is currently undergoing City review.

### Transportation

Transportation of people and goods is the second largest generator of greenhouse gas emissions for most communities. Opportunities to encourage use of alternative modes of transportation such as walking, bicycles, or electric vehicles are key to the solution.



More detailed information on these efforts can be found at the City’s website by clicking on “sustainability” from any page.

## Food Systems and Ecological Adaptation



The foundation to developing community resiliency is to ensure that the cost of food does not make it out of reach to our citizens and to ensure that the changing climate does not destroy the local ecology. These can be handled in a complimentary method by developing local food systems using permaculture and biodynamic processes.

## Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is one of the City’s highest priorities along with renewable energy generation. Recently, the City conducted energy audits at 11 of its facilities and will be making energy efficiency upgrades to those buildings in the form of lighting retrofits, HVAC and mechanical control upgrades, and improvements to the building envelope. The City completed a lighting retrofit for the La Farge Library which has resulted in a 25 % reduction in electric energy use for the library.

Twelve City-owned facilities have been identified as potential sites for large scale photovoltaic systems (PV). If an agreement can be reached with the Public Service Company of NM (PNM), the City will install up to 7 MW (7000kW) of PV, which will provide clean renewable energy for City operations.

The City also created an energy efficiency and solar equipment loan program for income qualified residents. The program offers low-interest loans for residential energy improvements, including insulation, high efficiency boilers, energy star windows, and renewable solar energy systems.



## City Growth and Annexation

By the end of 2008 the city contained 26,620 acres of land (41.6 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 2008, the city and county approved an annexation agreement that requires the city to annex the remaining unincorporated Urban Area (see map on page 5) in three phases by 2013. The first phase of the city-initiated annexation will occur during 2009. This initial phase will include many areas already surrounded by the city and includes approximately 925 acres and 1,300 residents.

The City has annexed approximately 2,474 acres this decade, though 2,150 of those acres represent the city's municipal airport annexed in 2006. The city annexed 55 acres during 2007. Rufina Street and Airport Road were annexed in 2008, as well as two other private developments along Airport Road.

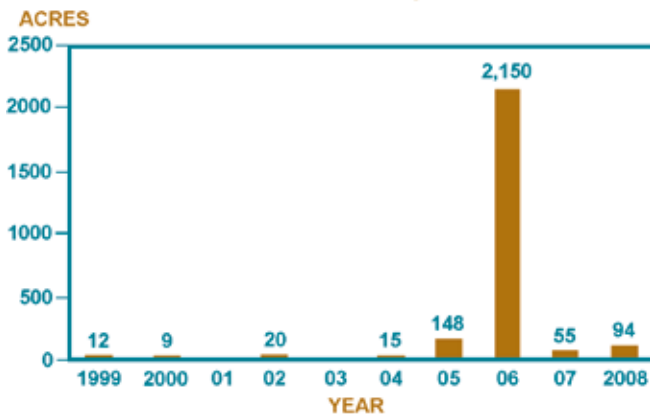
## Commercial Development

The City of Santa Fe tracks new commercial (non-residential) development by permit. Since 1999, the city has added 3.0 million square feet of building floor area, including churches, community buildings, stores, offices, etc. The 10-year annual average is approximately 305,000 square feet of new non-residential building construction. Annual averages include approximately 95,000 square feet of new office space (31%), 161,000 square feet of new retail-related development (53%), and 30,000 square feet of new industrial/warehouse development (10%).

During 2008, the city approved 135,000 square feet of new commercial development, including 14,000 square feet of new office space and 68,000 square feet of new retail store development.

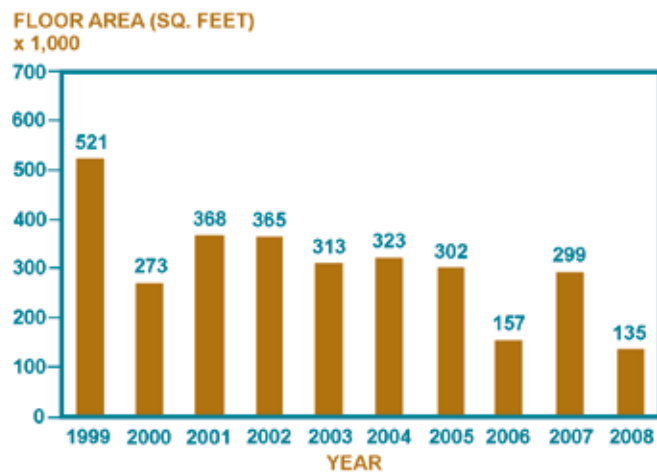
Approximately 5-6 acres are developed for every 100,000 square feet of commercial floor area constructed. As a result, 150-180 acres of land have been commercially developed in the city since 1999, or an average absorption rate of 15-18 acres, annually.

**ANNEXATION**



Source: Land Use Department.

**NEW COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT**



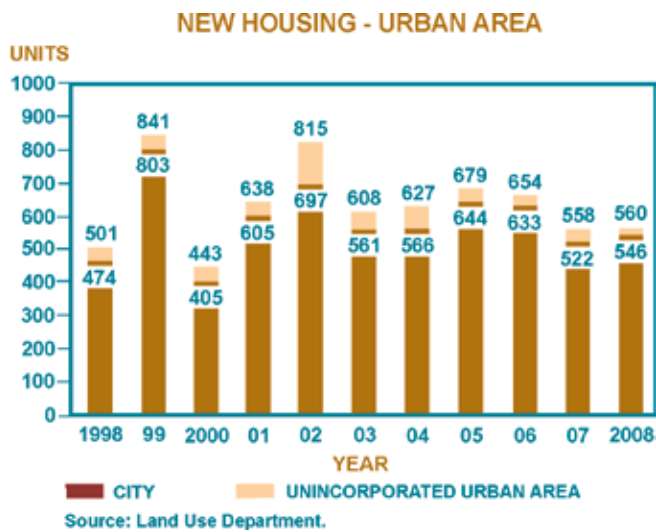
Source: Land Use Department.





### 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.



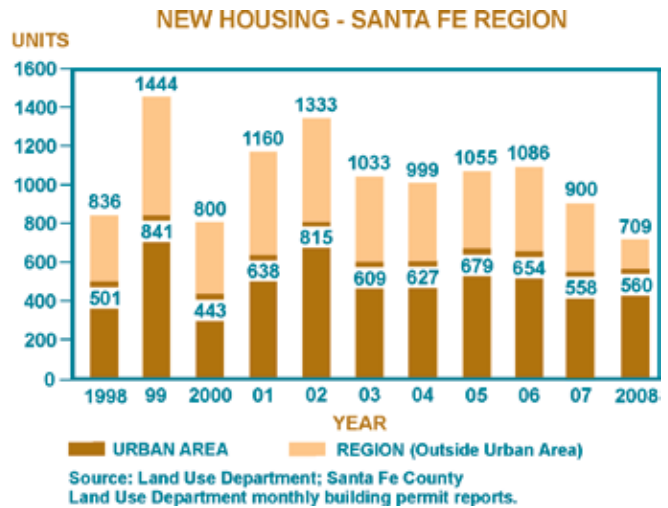
During 2008, an estimated 560 new housing units were permitted in the urban area (546-city, 14-county). This represents a growth rate of 1.3% in the urban area housing supply. The city added 546 new units, (1.5% growth rate) or 98% of all new residential construction in the urban area during 2008. The city and urban area experienced slight increases in new housing, respectively, from 2007.

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

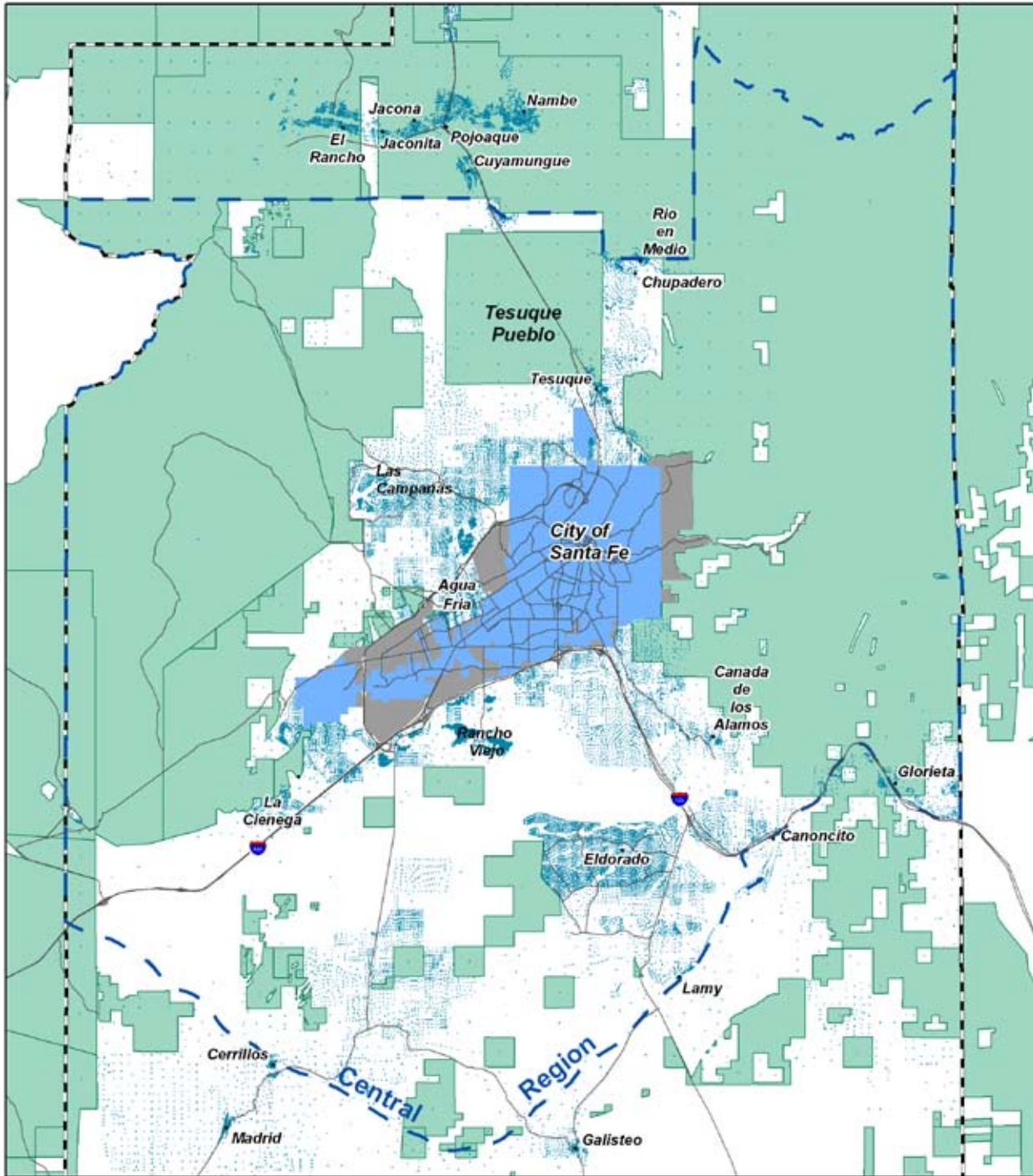
So far during this decade, 9,025 new housing units have been permitted throughout the central region, including the urban area (See map on page 5). 5,583 new units (62%) have been added to the urban area and 3,442 new units (38%) were added beyond the urban area inside the central region.

In 2008, there were 709 new housing units permitted within the central region, including the city and urban area. This represents a 1.6% housing growth rate in the region but a 21% decline in new housing starts compared to 2007. During 2008, 149 housing units were approved for construction in that part of the region outside the urban area. This includes 43 new homes permitted in Rancho Viejo, 13 new homes in the Eldorado area, and 55 new homes in West/Northwest Santa Fe, including the Las Campanas area. Aldea de Santa Fe received permits for 6 new homes.





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



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



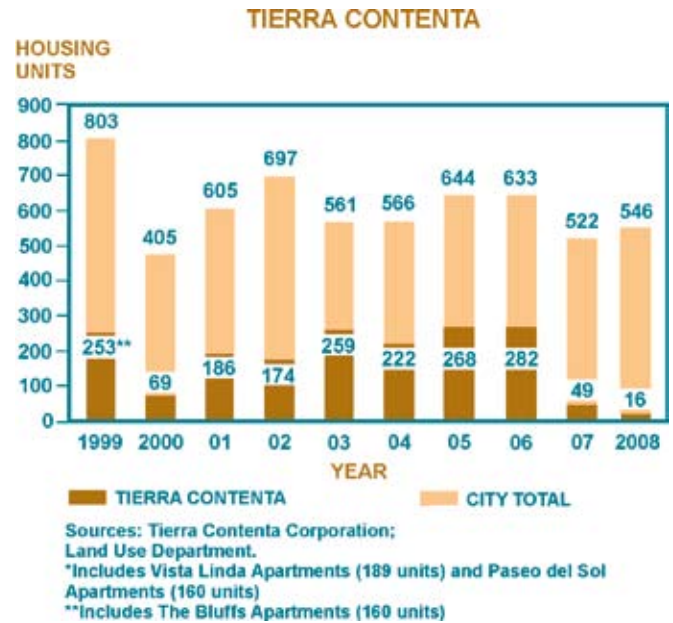
The city's definition of affordable housing means the monthly cost of a rental unit should not exceed 25% of the monthly income, for a family earning 80% of the area's median household income. The payments for a home should not exceed 30% of that household's gross income.

Since 1999, 1,465 affordable housing units have been built; 804 of these units are single family, mostly owner occupied. These figures represent 24% and 13%, respectively, of all new housing units built in the City since 1999. During 2008, 295 units (62 single family owner-occupied units and 233 multi-family rental units) were added to the city's affordable housing stock.

## Tierra Contenta

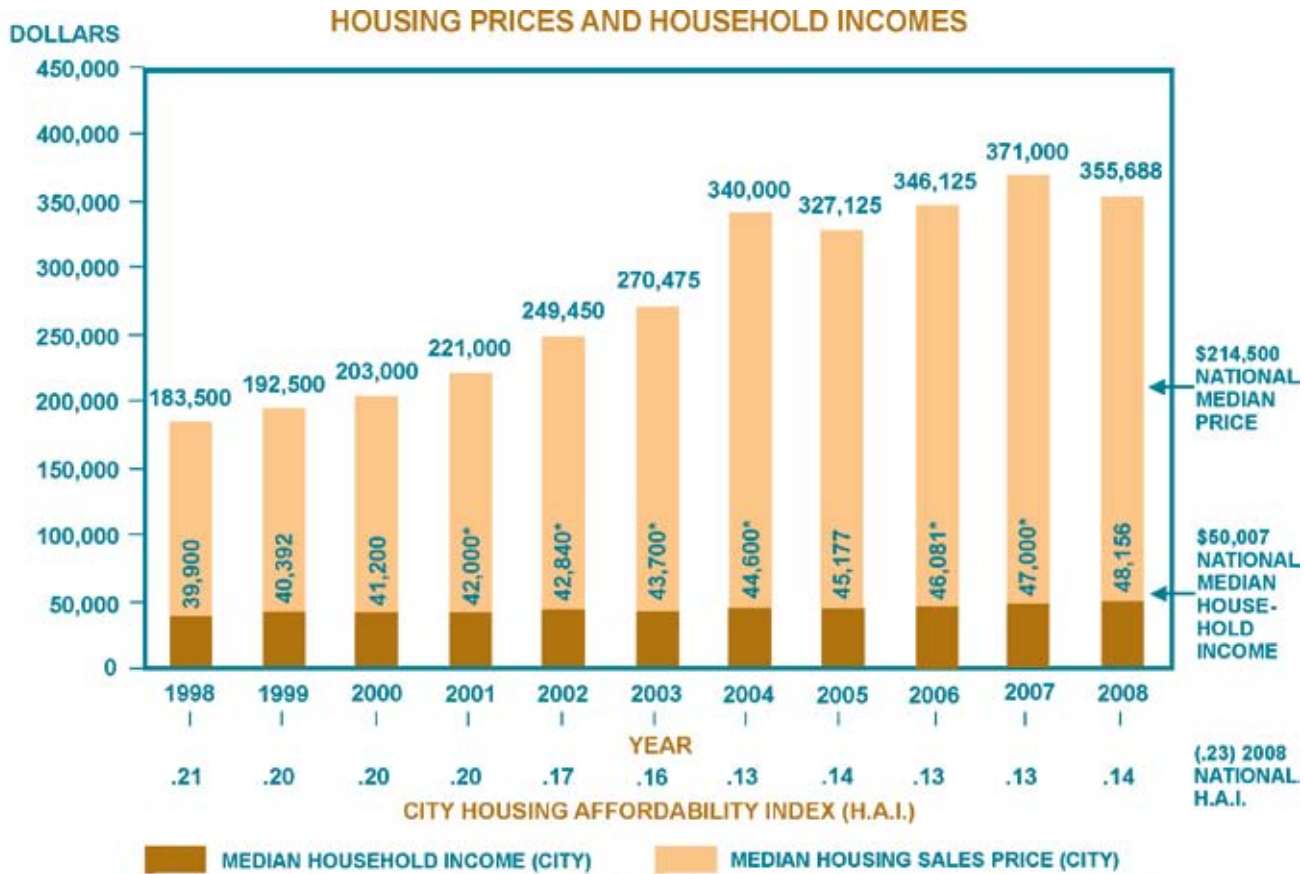
Tierra Contenta is a city-initiated master planned community of 1,400 acres, approved for a total of 5,800 housing units. Tracking the annual growth of Tierra Contenta is important as it may continue to absorb much of the city's growth during the next ten to twenty years.

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



Since its beginning in 1995, 2,389 new housing units have been built or permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta. This represents 31% of the 7,670 new housing units built in the city since then. In 2008, a total of 16 new units were permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta, or 3% of the city's 546 new housing units.





### Housing Prices and Incomes

During 2008, the median sales price of single-family detached homes in the city fell to \$355,688, using an average of the four quarterly medians listed in the Association of Realtors' Multiple Listing Service (MLS). And median prices dropped 18% from \$427,250 at the end of the 3rd quarter to \$350,000 at the end of the year. "City" median sales price figures beginning with 2005 include the Airport Road area. The nation's average median housing price for 2008 was \$214,500, but finished the year at \$175,500.

There was a continued "softening" of the market in terms of the number of sales of homes from 1,081 (2005) to 916 (2006), to 659 (2007), to 575 in 2008 or a nearly 13% decrease from 2007 and almost a 50% decrease since 2005.

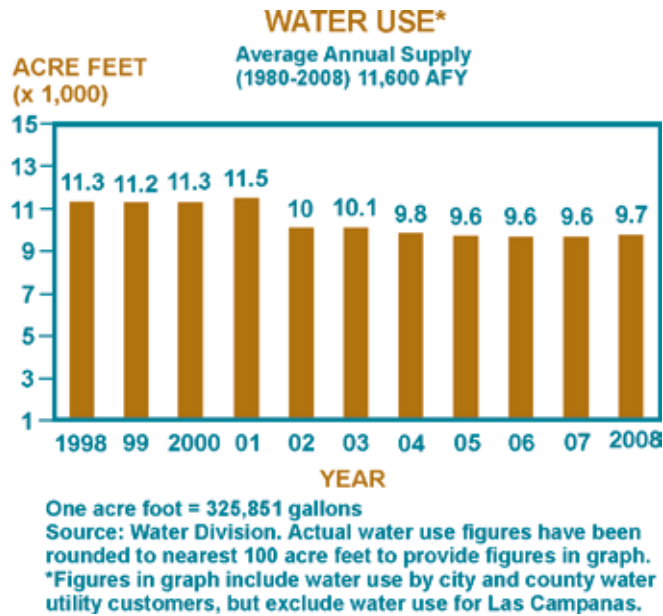
The association cautions that the MLS medians may over-estimate actual median prices in Santa Fe, because they do not reflect sales of new affordable homes, or other homes that may not be part of MLS.

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 .14 for 2008 compared to the national index of .23.



## 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. During 2008, the city used 5,060 acre feet from the reservoirs, or 55% of the City's overall water use. The city relied on the Buckman Wellfield for 3,734 acre feet, or just 40% of total demand. The city wellfield provided the balance (5%) of water production.

During 2008, customers of the city and county water utilities held overall water demand to a combined 9,687 acre feet (city use was 9,250; county use was 437). When considering that the city water system serves an estimated 79,623 residents, the average water demand\* dropped to 104 gallons per capita daily in 2008. Las Campanas used 505 acre feet of water in 2008.

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 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 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.

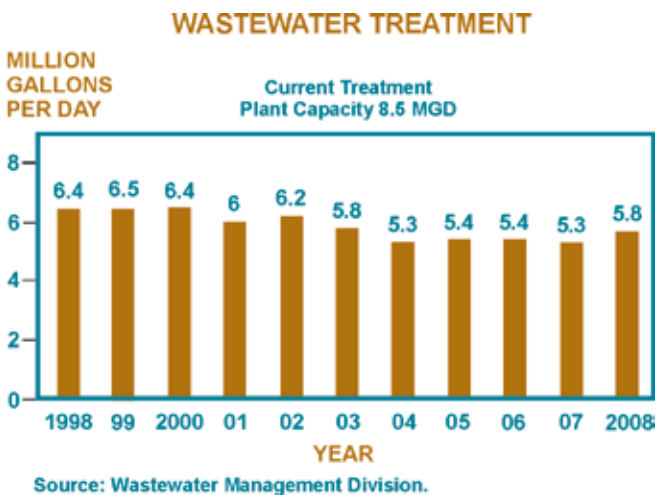


## Waste

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.



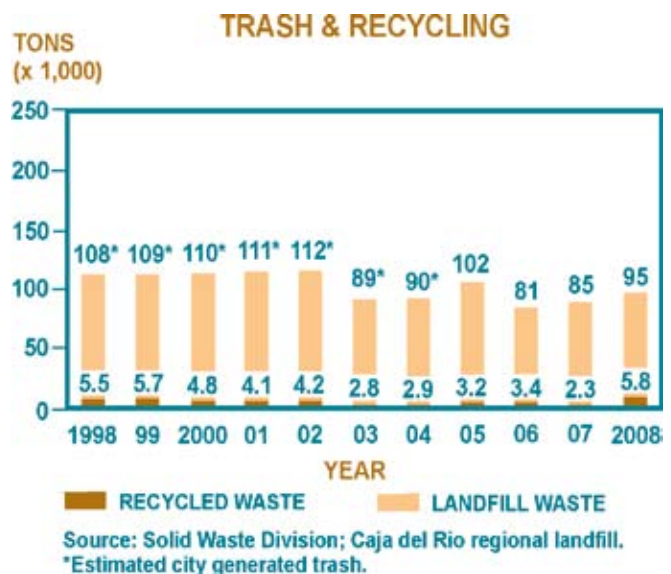
In 2008, the city treated an average of 5.8 million gallons of wastewater daily, including a daily peak of 8.6 million gallons. The city has the capability to treat an average of 8.5 million gallons of wastewater per day, and instantaneous peaks of 12-13 million gallons at the wastewater treatment plant 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 process average daily flows of 12 to 13 million gallons and instantaneous peaks of 27 million gallons. This expansion will be complete in 2009 and 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 2008, the City of Santa Fe's recycling program diverted approximately 5,807 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 2008, city-generated trash emptied into the landfill was 95,480 tons. The Railyard construction and Indian School demolition material were some of the larger sites generating trash within the City during 2008.







## 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 the city during 2008 include: Cerrillos Road reconstruction, Phase IIA, from Richards Avenue to Cielo Court; Sandoval Street Bridge reconstruction; Rail Yard Off-Site Improvements along Guadalupe Street between Paseo de Peralta and Agua Fria; Reconstruction of the Rodeo Road Bridge over St. Francis Drive.

### Traffic Calming Program

The city initiated a traffic calming program during 2002. That includes speed reduction improvements such as, speed humps, traffic circles, raised crosswalks and signage. During 2008

traffic calming projects with speed humps were completed along the following streets: Avenida Contenta, South of Jaguar Drive, Avenida Chaparral, Calle Princesa Juana, Gallegos Lane, Rio Vista, and Velarde Street.

### 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)

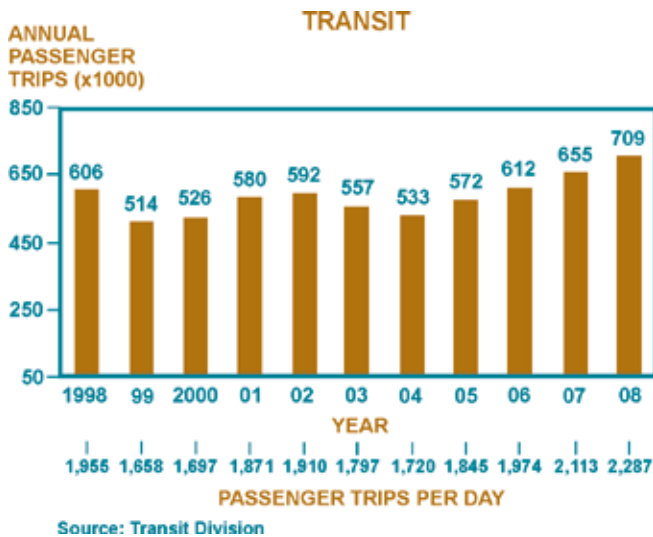
<u>Roadway</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Cerrillos Rd.	55,700	56,000	55,000	55,000	60,200	59,600	53,200	51,800	51,800	50,600
St. Francis Dr.	53,900	51,400	52,800	54,800	54,800	54,800	51,400	52,100	49,650	53,000
St. Michael’s Dr.	39,200	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,500	38,000	38,000	36,000	38,800
Airport Rd.	36,750	37,000	37,000	37,000	30,700	36,700	32,600	32,500	32,500	39,300
Rodeo Rd.	33,600	34,600	34,600	34,600	31,700	30,450	32,950	32,950	32,950	30,400
Paseo de Peralta	27,700	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	26,500	26,500	26,500
Old Pecos Trail	21,200	21,800	23,400	22,700	22,750	22,700	25,700	25,700	25,700	25,700
Agua Fria	19,450	19,500	19,550	21,550	21,500	21,300	21,000	23,100	23,100	23,100
Siler Road						12,900	15,500	15,500	17,400	15,700
West Alameda	16,200	15,700	15,700	15,700	14,500	14,600	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,100
Zafarano			10,900	12,000	12,000	12,250	12,300	12,200	12,200	12,200
Veterans Memorial Hwy. (NM 599)			8,800	8,800	8,300	10,800	11,300	11,300	11,300	13,500
Osage						9,900	9,800	9,800	10,950	9,250
Rufina St.						8,800	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
Richards Avenue	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,800	7,450	8,100	9,700	9,700	9,700	11,000
Bishop’s Lodge	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,100	6,550	7,400	7,400	7,400
Hyde Park Rd.	4,650	4,700	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600

Source: Public Works Department.



## Transit

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



During 2008, the number of passenger trips on Santa Fe Trails increased by 8% over 2007 from 655,000 to 709,000, the highest ridership in the system's 16 years of operation. Ridership increases in 2008 may reflect a spike in gas prices during the summer. The system operates 24 full-size compressed natural gas (CNG) buses during peak hours, with a total fleet size of 25-30 full-size buses.

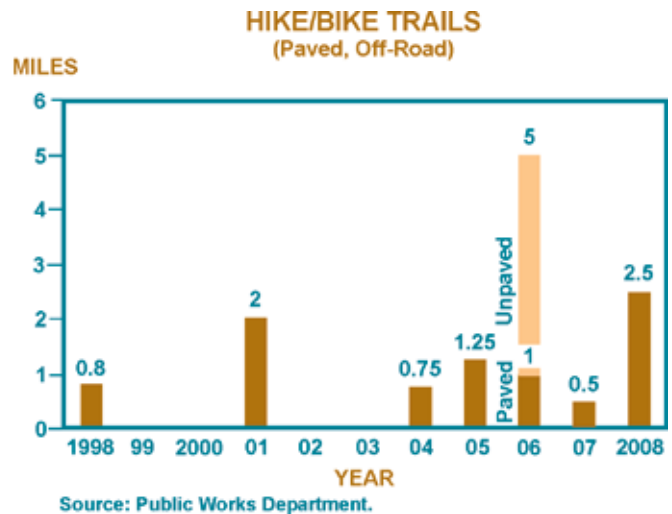
## Rail Runner Service Starts

The state began the Rail Runner Commuter Train service to Santa Fe on December 17, 2008. Initial stops in Santa Fe are at South Capitol station and the Railyard. A station near I-25 and NM 599 should be opened in 2009. Additional future stops will include the Zia Station at St. Francis Drive and one along I-25 as part of the Las Soleras Master Plan development. The Rail Runner operates 8 departures from Santa Fe to Albuquerque during weekdays and 5 round-trips on Saturday.

## Urban Hike/Bike Trails

Since 1998, the city has added 8.8 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 2008, the city added 2.5 miles to the paved railtrail. The New Mexico Department of Transportation completed the City's railtrail as part of the Rail Runner construction.



The City of Santa Fe contains 12.5 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 (O<sub>3</sub>) 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 2008 the average of the 5 highest 24-hour measurements of Pm 2.5 was 8.3 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, well below the EPA threshold of 35 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. The 4th highest 8-hour average for ozone during 2008 (federal standard for measurement of ozone) was 0.066. This is below the 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

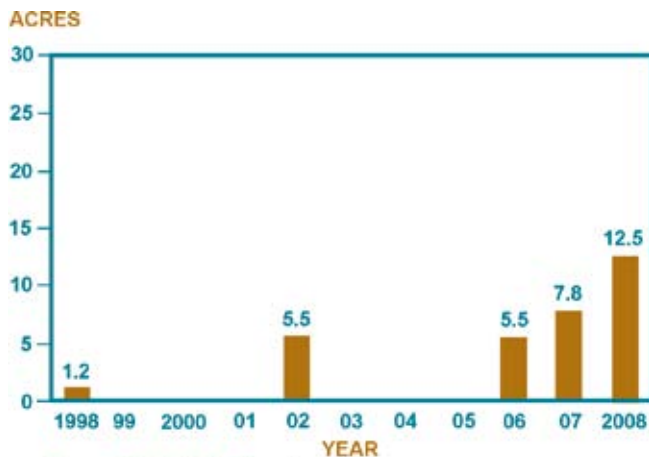
Park development in a growing city like Santa Fe is an important part of the overall quality of life, particularly for families with children. Parks have long been considered an integral part of city life. As Santa Fe grows, it will be important to follow and measure the progress the city makes in the 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	Maclovia (.2), Plaza Entrada (.6), Martin Luther King (1.3), Las Estancias (5.7)
2008	Rail Yard Park (12.5)

\*Soccer Field Developed at Elementary School



Source: Public Works Department.

During 2008, the Rail Yard Park (12.5 acres) was developed. The Trust for Public Lands developed the park as part of the Rail Yard Master Plan. The City provides maintenance of the park.

### Park Acreage per 1,000 Residents

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

### TOTAL DEVELOPED PARKLAND PER 1000 RESIDENTS



Source: Land Use Department.

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 307 acres of developed neighborhood and community park land, but needs a total of 350 acres of developed parks, or 43 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 moving toward measuring "cohort graduation rate", which tracks an entering freshman class and determines the percent that graduates at the end of the four-year high school program. The U.S. Department of Education allowed the State of New Mexico to apply the 2006-07 graduation rates to the 2007-08 year, as New Mexico school districts prepare to start calculating and tracking 4-year "cohort" graduation rates, instead of the traditional 1-year graduation rates.

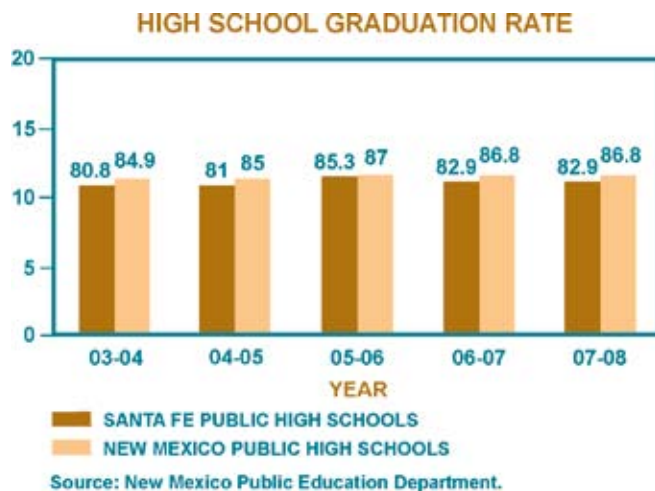


### School District Enrollment

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 2008-09 school year. The number of high school students dropped slightly from the 2007-08 school year to the 2008-09 school year. Overall, the district experienced a net increase of 237 students in the 2008-2009 school year.

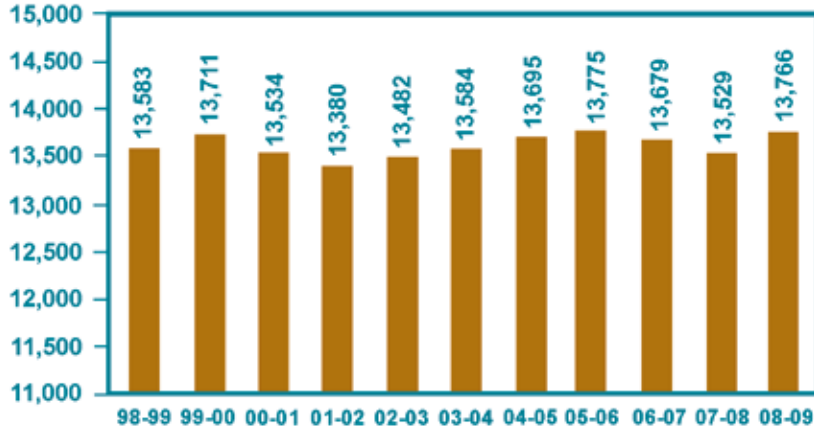
The district's student population has ranged from 13,380 to 13,775 students during the past ten years, or less than 1% average annual growth. However, the 2008-09 population nearly equaled the all-time high. While growth of the student population district-wide is modest this decade, the district has experienced much higher growth in certain parts of the district, most notably in the Airport Road area. Ramirez Thomas, Cesar Chavez and R.M. Sweeney Elementary Schools, all in the Airport Road area, contain over 500 students each. Pinon Elementary remains the district's most populous elementary school with 714 students in 2008-09.





## Public School Enrollment

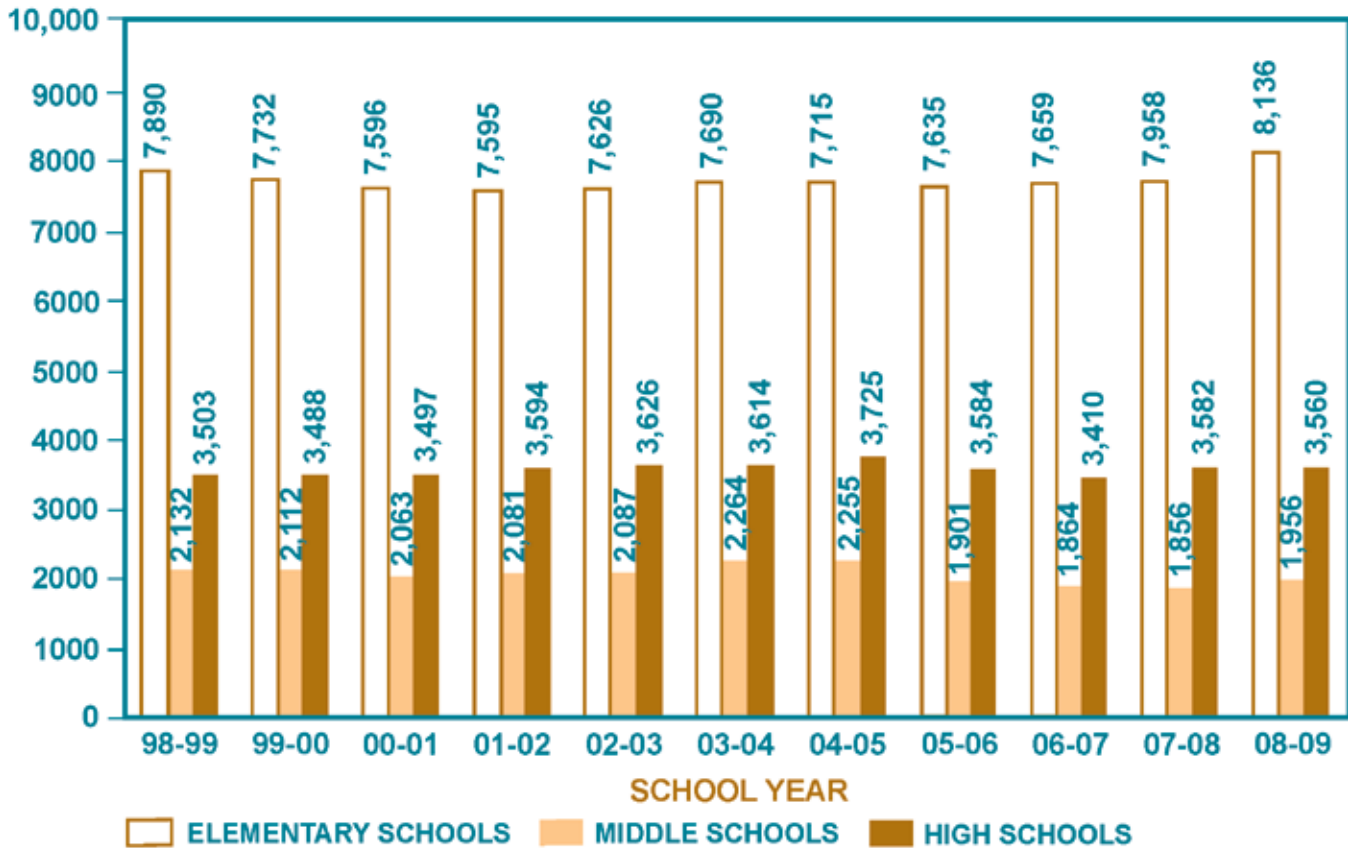
**PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**  
TOTAL ENROLLMENT\*



**PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS K-12**

\*Figures include students in special education programs and charter schools.  
Source: New Mexico Public Education Department

## STUDENTS



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department; 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.



### 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.



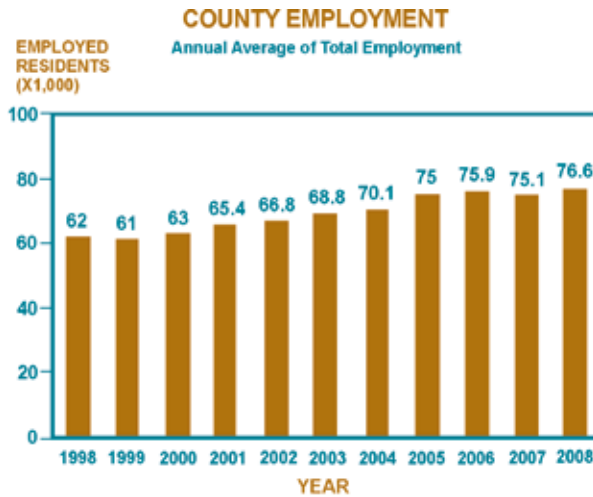
## Economy

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, 2009 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 since 1997. There were between 76,000 and 78,000 county residents employed at a given time either inside or outside the county, during 2008.



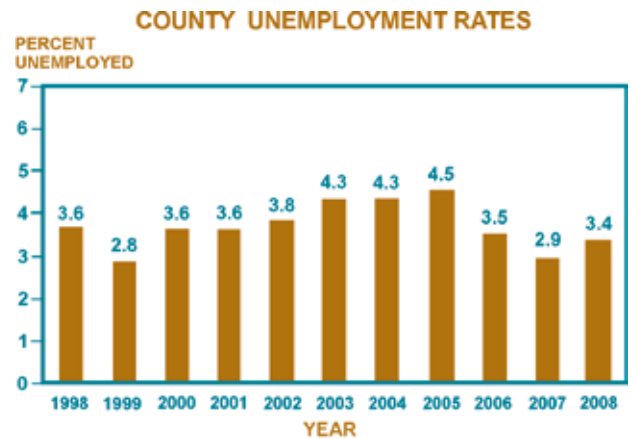
## Jobs in Santa Fe County

In October 2008, wage & salary jobs in the private sector employed 49,000 in the county, while 18,500 individuals were employed in the public sector. Employment by leading sectors included:

- Government (fed., state, local) – 18,500 (28%)
- Accommodation/Food Service – 7,972 (12%)
- Retail – 9,200 (14%)
- Health Care/Social Assistance – 7,600 (11%)
- Construction – 4,600 (7%)

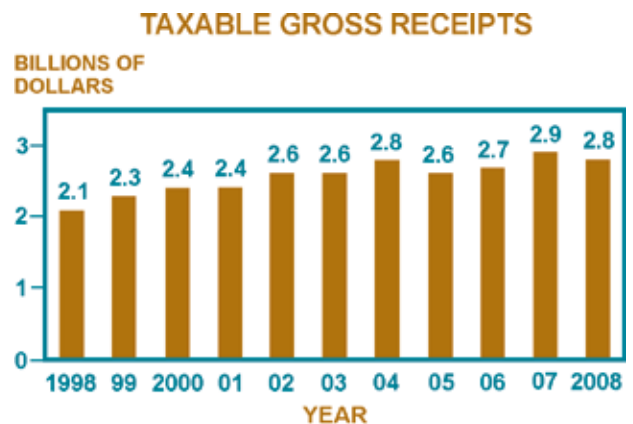
## Unemployment

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 2008 increased to 3.4%, and jumped to 4.4% in December 2008. The nation's average unemployment rate for 2008 was 5.7% but ended 2008 at 6.5%, while New Mexico's annual average rate was 3.9%. While 76,000 county residents are employed, approximately 2,660 people were unemployed and looking for work during a typical month.



## Gross Receipts

Economic activity within the city of Santa Fe generated an estimated \$2.8 billion in taxable gross receipts in 2008, a 4% decline from 2007. The local economy continues to experience flat or declining revenues.







## 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. 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 2008, average response time for emergency calls was 6:19 in Santa Fe.

During 2008, the fire department responded to and fought 147 fires. The 10 year average is 232 fires per year. The city experienced 42 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 2008, the city’s fire department responded to 9,066 calls (25 per day) for emergency medical assistance. Each day the city responds to an average of one vehicle accident requiring medical attention. Vehicular accidents requiring medical attention dropped in 2008, as Santa Fe County EMS is responding to more accidents.

### Fires

	<u>1999</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>
Structural Fires	51	57	33	58	43	54	49	57	62	42
Vehicle Fires	39	40	51	31	45	26	42	30	41	27
Brush/Other Fires	<u>187</u>	<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>
Total	277	310	265	280	250	199	218	198	175	147

### Emergency Medical Service(EMS) Responses

	<u>1999</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>
Total EMS Responses	5,972	7,417	7,500	8,000	8,096	8,661	7,956	8,133	8,981	9,066
Vehicle Accidents w/medical attention*	1,076	1,102	1,130	1,172	1,453	1,505	1,164	1,096	946	817

Source: Fire Department.



## Crime

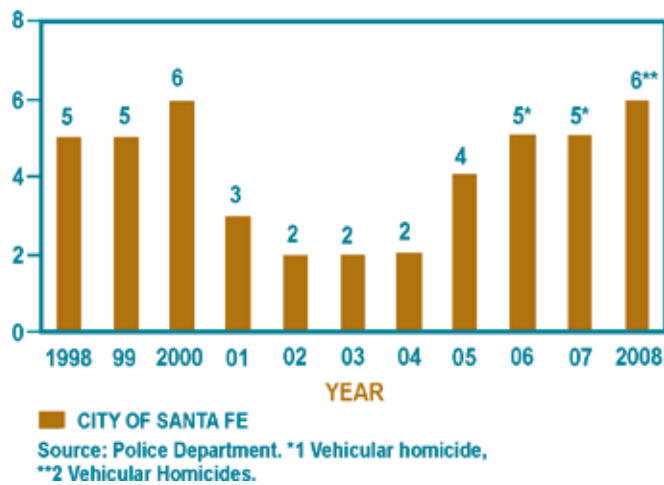
Public safety and protection are vital to Santa Fe's quality of life. There are different ways to measure public safety. Tracking crime statistics in the city is a valuable tool in assessing public health and security.

The charts below provide annual crime statistics reported to city police. During 2008 burglaries, robberies and reported rapes decreased. There were also 9 suicides in the city in 2008.

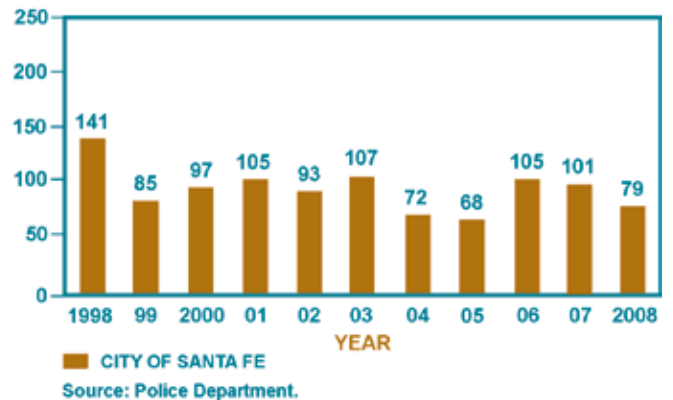
Two of the six homicides were vehicular homicides in 2008.



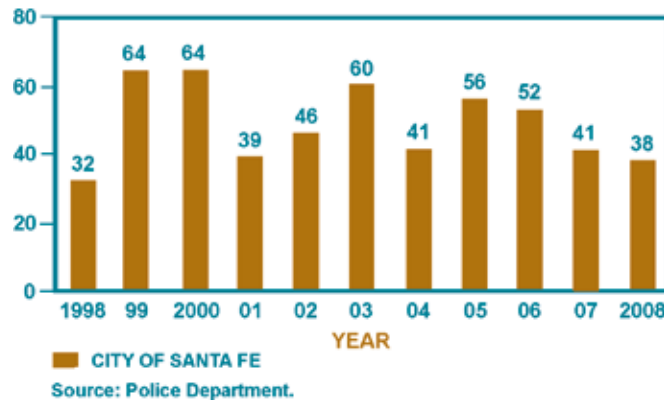
HOMICIDES



ROBBERIES



REPORTED RAPES



BURGLARIES  
(Residential and commercial buildings)





## City Finances

According to the city’s 2008-2009 annual budget, the City of Santa Fe has financial resources of \$259.7 million. While the city receives \$103.5 million in gross receipts tax revenue, only \$4.1 million of the city’s total revenue comes from property taxes. Santa Fe has one of the lowest residential property tax rates of the 10 largest cities in New Mexico. (Residential property tax rates are approximately \$640 per \$100,000 of market value. The low tax rate helps offset high property values in Santa Fe.)

The city’s financial resources for the 2008-2009 budget year come from the following:

• Gross Receipts Tax	\$103,500,000	(40%)
• Lodger’s Tax	\$9,000,000	(3%)
• Franchise Tax	\$2,500,000	(1%)
• Property Tax	\$4,100,000	(2%)
• Other Tax	\$1,900,000	(1%)
• Federal and State Grants	\$24,200,000	(9%)
• Fees (water, sewer, parking, etc.)	\$97,100,000	(37%)
• Fines, Licenses & permits	\$5,500,000	(2%)
• Cash Reserves (used in Budget)	\$3,900,000	(2%)
• Other Sources	\$8,000,000	(3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$259,700,000</b>	

## Bonds and Borrowing

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

1. General Obligation Bonds – These bonds, usually approved by voters, pledge increased property taxes for the repayment of the bonds. By law, Santa Fe could issue general obligation bond debt up to 4% (currently \$127 million) of the total tax-assessed land value in the city.

2. Revenue Bonds – These bonds are issued by the city to borrow money secured by gross receipts taxes and other fees and revenues the city collects, such as water and sewer fees. Revenue bonds require city council approval, but generally not voter approval. Santa Fe relies entirely on revenue bonds to borrow money. The city currently has revenue bond indebtedness (outstanding principal and interest) of \$246 million. Some of this bond debt includes:

- \$164 million - gross receipts revenue bonds
- \$50 million - water enterprise bonds
- \$13 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 1,797 individuals, of which 1,601 are full-time. The general fund supports approximately half of the city staff, while enterprise funds (i.e. water, sewer, transit), grants, and other funds directly support the other half.

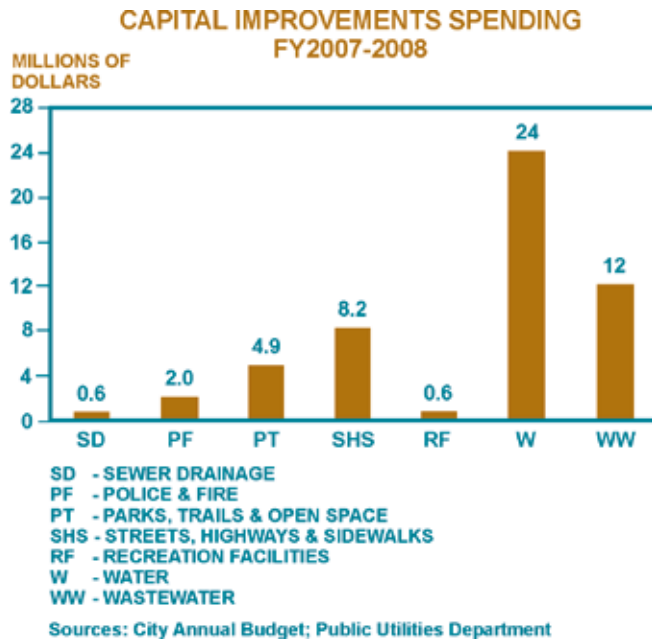




### Capital Improvements

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

City spending for various capital improvement categories during 2007-2008 is represented in the graph below.



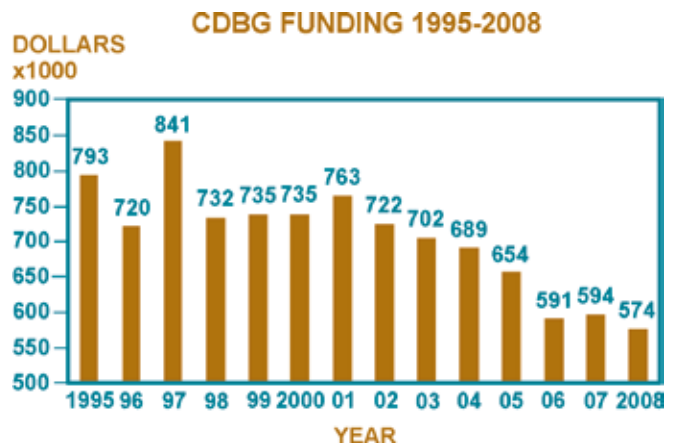
During 2007-08 nearly \$24 million will be expended on the city water system, including approximately \$21 million as part of the initial stages of design/build of the Buckman Direct Diversion project on the Rio Grande. The Wastewater Division will complete a \$12 million composting project for sludge disposal at the wastewater treatment plant north of the airport.

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

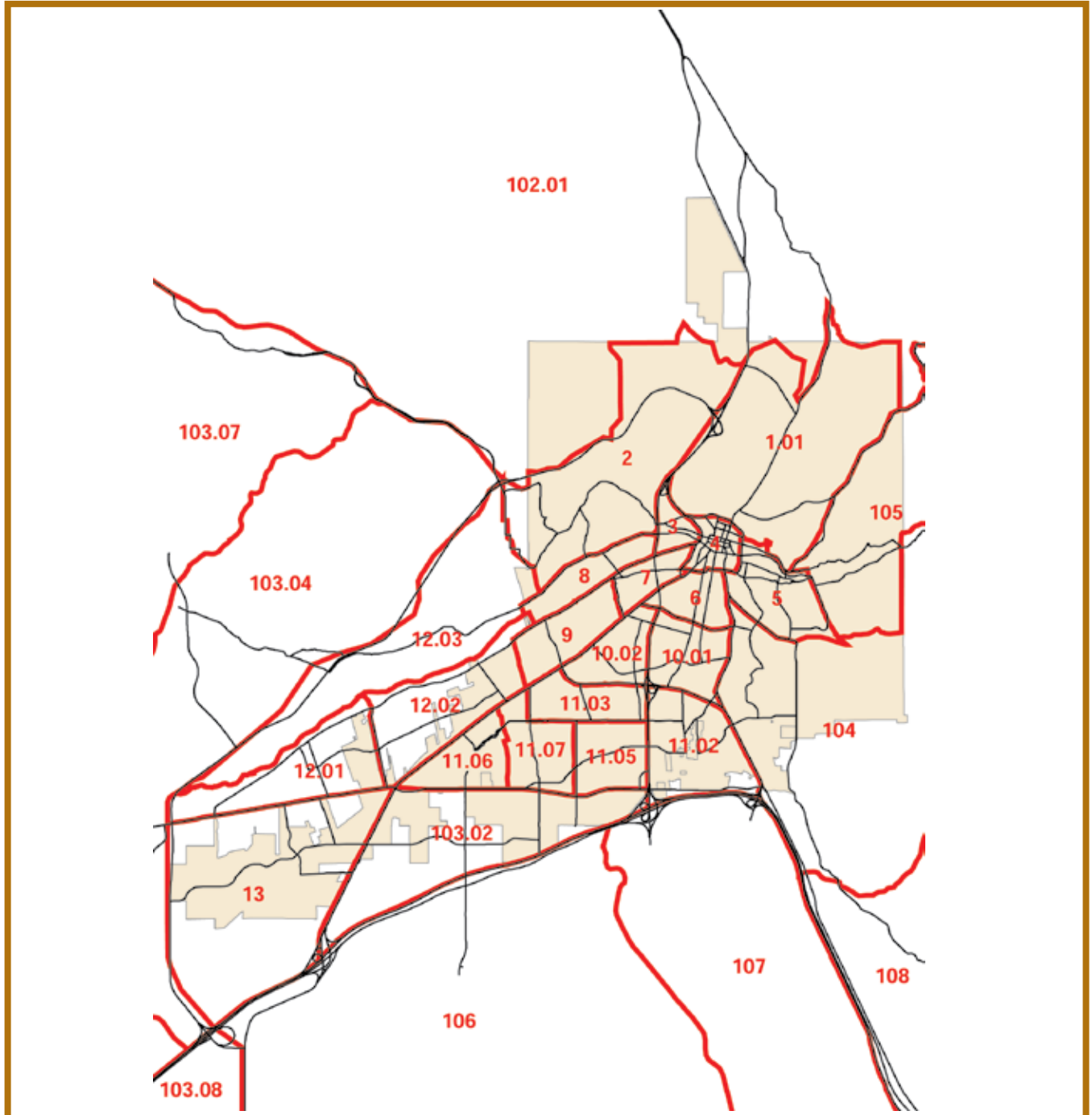
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>1990-2000</u>
City	20,154	24,681	30,533	585 (2.2%)
Urban Area	21,810*	28,573	36,579	801 (2.5%)
Region	24,449	34,853	47,459	1,261 (3.1%)
County	28,314	41,464	57,701	1,624 (3.4%)

\*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 <sup>1</sup> 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
<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

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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36,579</b> (100%)	<b>23,815</b> (65.1%)	<b>8,579</b> (23.5%)	<b>4,144</b> (11.3%)	<b>41</b> (0.1%)

\* Includes attached & detached units.