

Santa Fe Trends



Photo: Penny Martin



2016



City of Santa Fe

Javier M. Gonzales, Mayor

Brian Snyder, City Manager

City Councilors

Signe I. Lindell, District 1 Mayor Pro Tem

Renee Villarreal, District 1

Peter N. Ives, District 2

Joseph M. Maestas, District 2

Carmichael A. Dominguez, District 3

Chris Rivera, District 3

Mike Harris, District 4

Ronald S. Trujillo, District 4

Housing & Community Development Department

Kate Noble, Acting Department Director

Reed Liming, Division Director, Trends Editor

Richard Macpherson, Senior Planner

Alexandra Ladd, Housing Special Projects Manager

Margaret Ambrosino, Senior Housing Planner

Ross Chaney, Economic Development Specialist

Keith Wilson, MPO Senior Planner

City Staff Contributors

Christopher Abbo, Police Department

Greg Cliburn, Fire Department

Yolanda Cortez, Building Permit Supervisor

Marco De Waart, ITT

Helene Hausman, Finance Department

Andy Hopkins, Finance Department

Erik Litzenberg, Fire Chief

Luis Orozco, Wastewater Division

Leroy Pacheco, Engineering Division

Casey Padilla, Transit Division

Leonard Padilla, G.I.S. Analyst

Carl Schmitt, Fire Department

William Schneider, Water Division

Richard Thompson, Parks Division Director

Other Contributors

Paco Arguello, Santa Fe Assoc. of Realtors

Jerry Bowe, Rio Metro Regional Transit

Steve Burstein, Architectural Research Consultants

Joy Fisher, New Mexico Environment Department

Amanda Romero, S. F. County Land Use Department

Dave Thomas, Tierra Contenta Corporation

Elizer Peña, NMDOT

Randy Watkins, Regional Landfill

Chris West, Santa Fe Public Schools

Special Thanks

Gil Martinez - Graphic Art, City of Santa Fe

Therese Prada - Trends Reviewer

Photo Credits

Penny Martin

Cover Photo

Santa Fe Community Convention Center rendering, pg 1
Spears Architects

Christmas Farolitos, Jack Parsons pg 1

Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe, Public Domain pg 2

McClure Reservoir, Water Division pg 7

Bus Riders, Santa Fe Trails pg 10

Chapel, Richard Macpherson pg 11

New Mexico Rainbow, Public Domain pg 11

Railyard Park, Swartz Architects pg 12

Firefighters, Santa Fe Fire Department pg 16

Police Personnel, Santa Fe Police Department pg 17

Comments and Questions

Reed Liming, Long-Range Planning Division Director

P.O. Box 909

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0909

PH: (505) 955-6610

e-mail: rcliming@santafenm.gov



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
CITY GROWTH	2
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	5
WATER	7
WASTE	8
TRANSPORTATION	9
AIR QUALITY	11
PARKS AND RECREATION	12
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	13
ECONOMY	14
FIRES AND EMERGENCIES	16
CRIME	17
CITY FINANCES	18
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	19
CENSUS STATS	20



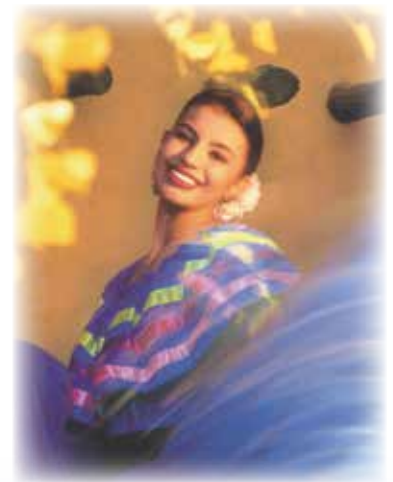
Summary Stats

(For 2015)

<u>Santa Fe Population</u>	<u>US Census 2010</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2016 (estimated)</u>
City	67,947	83,200 *
Metro Area <i>(includes city)</i>	117,651	120,000
County <i>(includes metro area & city)</i>	144,170	147,500

** Includes city's annexation of 13,000+ residents effective January 1, 2014*

- City size: 33,591 acres (52.5 square miles)
- City housing growth rate: 0.25% (106 new housing units)
- Metro housing growth rate: 0.4% (272 new housing units including city)
- Tierra Contenta: 18 new housing units (17% of all new residential construction in the city, and 7% of all new residential construction in the metro area during 2015)
- Median sales price, single-family house
 - (city): \$285,000 (MLS listings only)
 - (county): \$425,000 (MLS listings only)
 - (U.S.): \$223,900 (National Association of Realtors)
- Median household income
 - (city): \$49,380
 - *Census Bureau, 2014 1-year estimate (N.M.): \$44,803
 - American Community Survey (ACS) (U.S.): \$53,657
- City water system demand: 8,164 acre feet, 90 gallons per person daily (An estimated 81,200 residents are city water system customers)
- Transit ridership: 979,603 passenger trips (5.5% decrease from 2014)
- Santa Fe public high schools 4-year cohort graduation rate: 66.8%
(class of 2015) statewide graduation rate: 68.6%





Introduction

This 19th annual report provides a statistical view of how the city is progressing on various issues. These trends provide a snapshot of important issues in and around Santa Fe, by providing annual data.

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

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

The “Census Stats” section at the end of the report includes a map of urban area census tracts, and Census 2010 data for each tract.



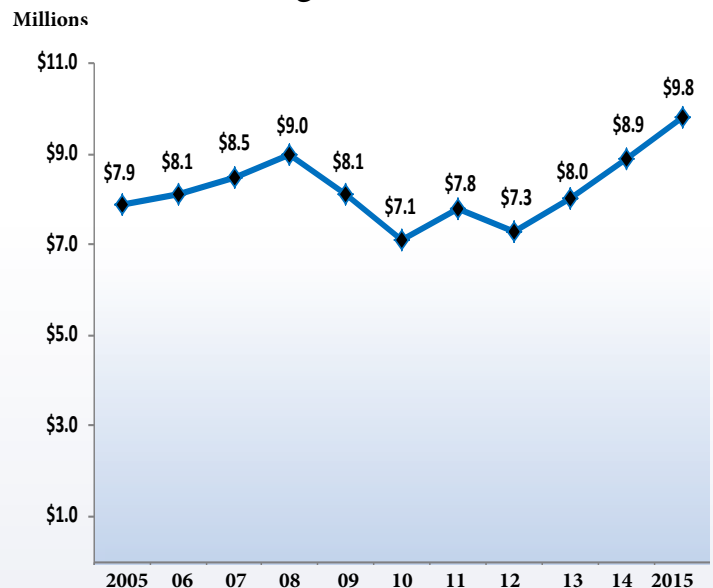
Santa Fe and Tourism

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.

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 residents and visitors, numbers and data do provide 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.

Lodgers Tax Revenue



Source: City of Santa Fe Finance Department

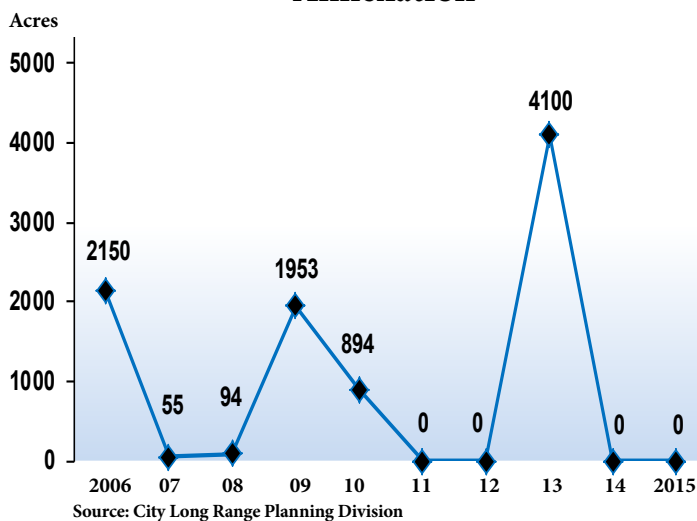




City Growth

By the end of 2015 the city contained 33,591 acres of land (52.5 square miles) within its corporate limits, which includes a large annexation in 2013. According to Census 2010, the city has an overall population density of 1,478 persons per square mile. Albuquerque has a population density of 2,908 and Las Cruces 1,276 persons per square mile.

Annexation



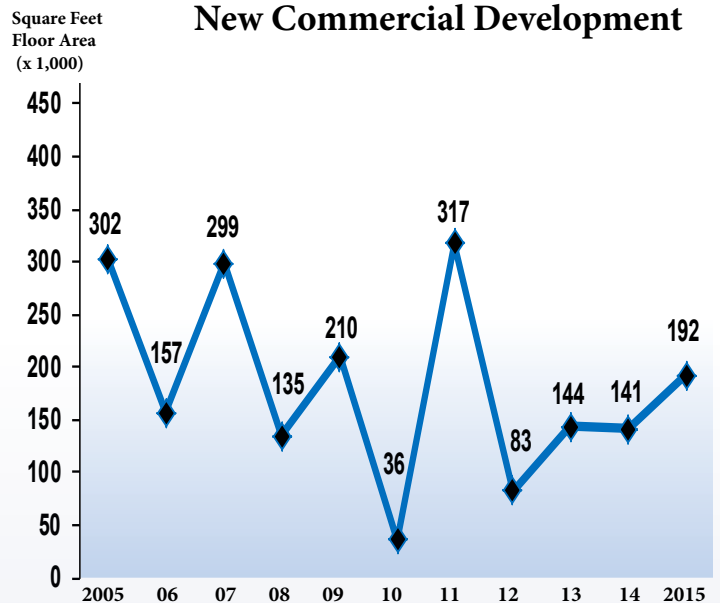
Commercial Development

City staff tracks new commercial (non-residential) development by permit. The 10-year annual average is approximately 180,000 square feet of new non-residential building construction. Annual averages include approximately 100,000 square feet of new retail-related development (55%), 60,000 square feet of new office space (33%), and 10,000 square feet of new industrial/warehouse development (5%). Schools and churches comprise the remainder.

During 2015, the city approved 192,000 square feet of new commercial development. New retail development added 139,000 square feet. New office development accounted for 27,588 square feet. Industrial/Warehouse added 21,502 square feet.

Approximately 5-6 acres are developed for every 100,000 square feet of commercial floor area built. As a result, 170-200 acres of land have been commercially developed in the city since 2000, or an average absorption rate equivalent to 12-15 acres, annually.

New Commercial Development



Source: City Land Use Department

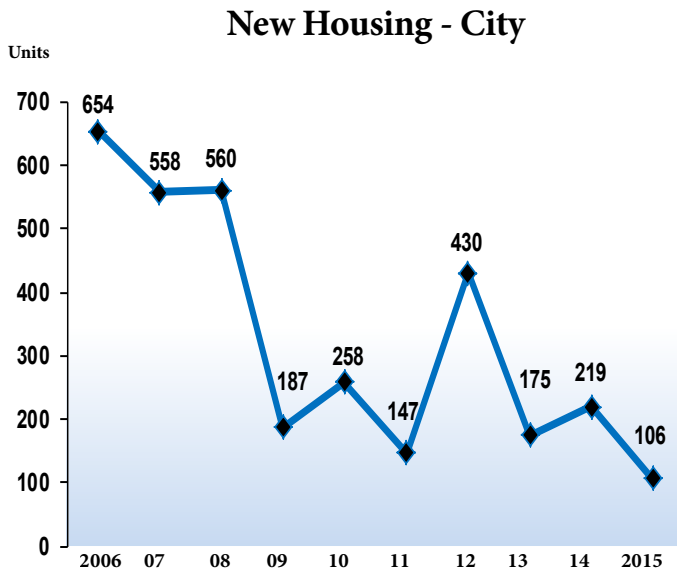
Note: Excludes Government Buildings Permitted By New Mexico Construction Industries Division.





New Housing - City

Annual growth of new residences (housing units) in the city is shown below. The phase 2 annexation resulted in the city containing an estimated 42,800 housing units as of January 1, 2016.



Source: City Land Use Department; Santa Fe County Land Use Department Monthly Building Permit Report.

During 2015, 106 new housing units were permitted in the city. This represents a one-quarter percent growth rate in the city housing supply. This was a substantial drop in new residential construction from 2014.

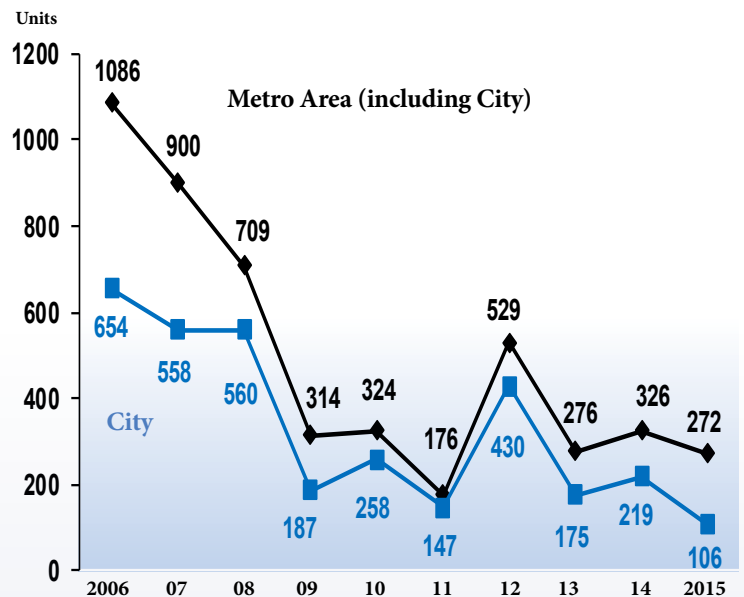
In September 2002, the city began a water offset program. Applicants with building permit requests that will increase water demand on the city's water system (new homes, apartments, office buildings, etc.) must replace older toilets with new low-flow toilets in existing homes and businesses that are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

New Housing - Metro

Between 2000 and 2010, 11,582 new housing units were built throughout the metro area, including the city (See map on page 5). In that decade 6,826 new units (59%) were added to the city and 4,756 new units (41%) were added beyond the city inside the metro area.

In 2015, there were 272 new housing units permitted within the metro area, which includes the city and surrounding county area. This represents a 0.4% housing growth rate in the metro area. During 2015, 166 housing units were approved for construction in that part of the metro outside the city. This includes 23 new homes permitted in Rancho Viejo, 12 new homes in the Eldorado area, and 75 new homes in West/Northwest Santa Fe, including the Las Campanas area. La Pradera received permits for 13 new homes.

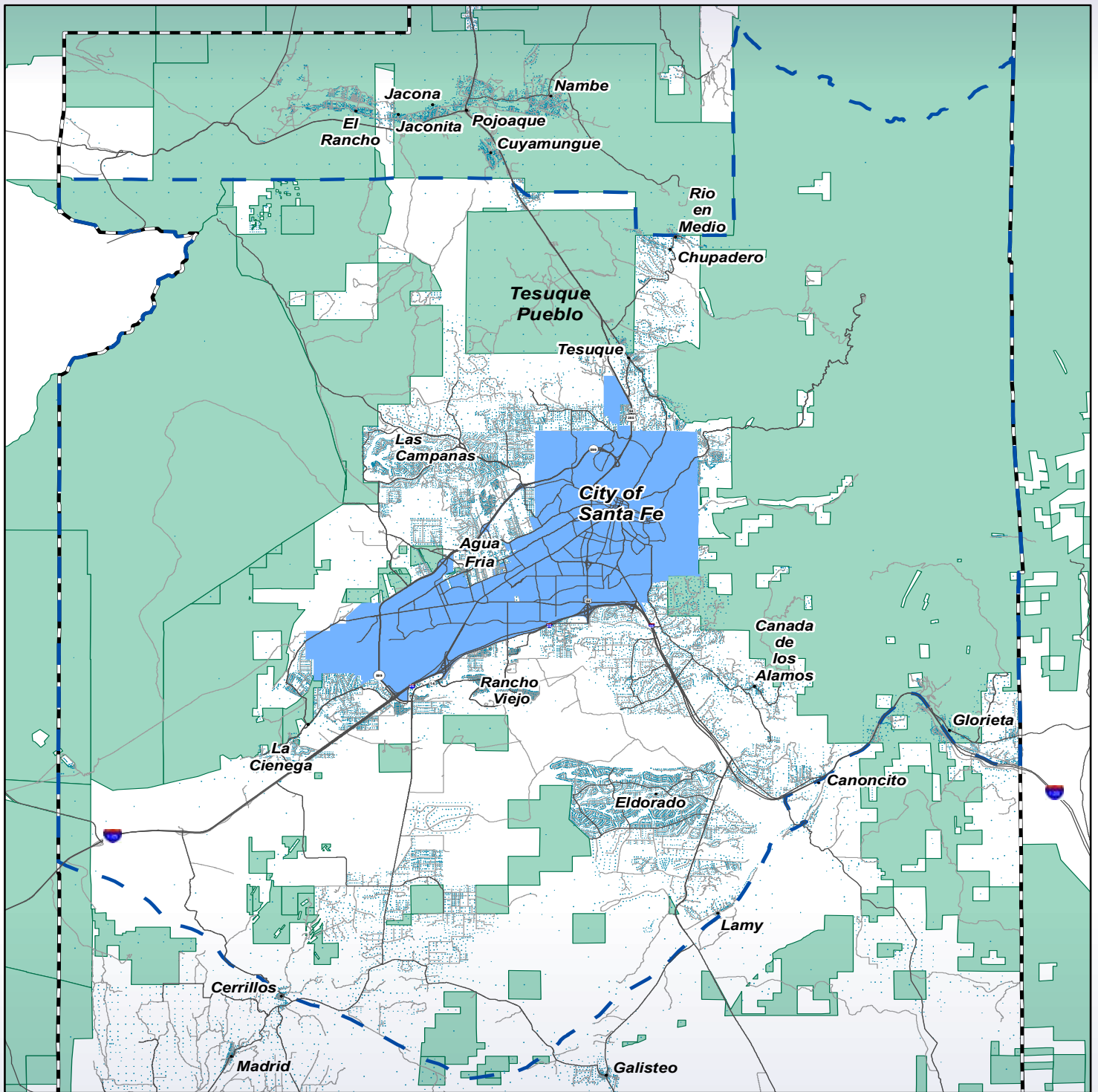
New Housing - Metro Area



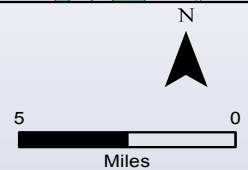
Source: City Land Use Department; Santa Fe County Land Use Department Monthly Building Permit Report.



Santa Fe Area



- City
- Metro Area
- Federal, State & Pueblo Lands
- County Boundary
- County Communities



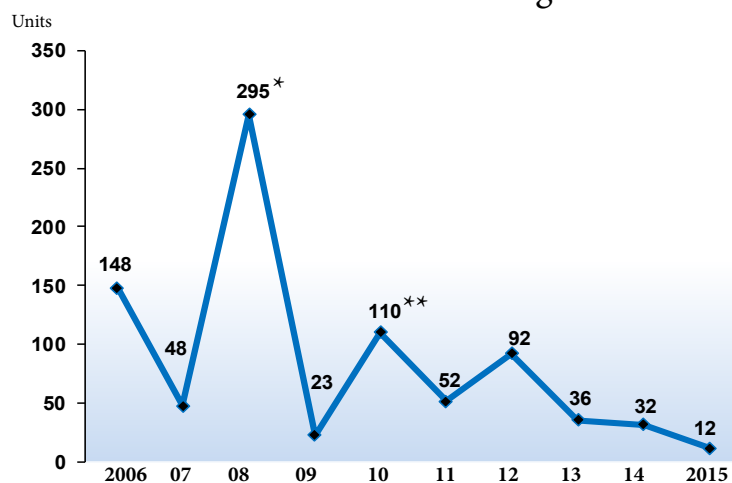


Affordable Housing

City government is actively involved in the local housing market. The city's affordable housing program has encouraged the construction of low-cost homes, home rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements. 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.

The chart below illustrates the number of new housing units built as affordable housing in the city annually. The figures include new single-family owner-occupied homes and new multi-family rental units.

Affordable Housing



Source: Housing And Community Development Department;
Land Use Department;

*Includes Airport Vista Apartments (116 Units) And
San Ignacio Apartments (117 Units.)

**Includes Village Sage Apartments (60 Units)

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

Since 2000, 1,822 affordable housing units have been built; 1008 of these units are single-family, mostly owner-occupied. These figures represent 29% and 16%, respectively, of all new housing units built in the city since 2000. During 2015, 12 units (all single-family) were added to the city's affordable housing stock.

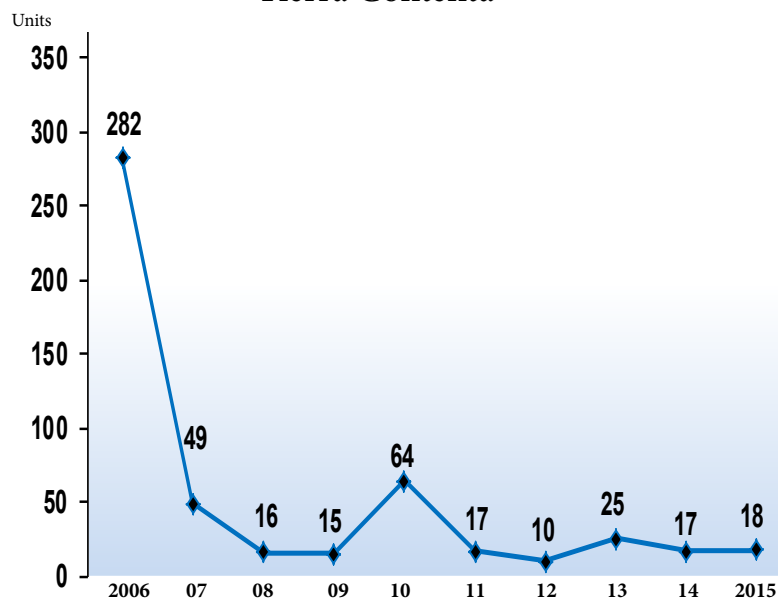
During 2015, there were 215 affordable homes sold in the city to qualifying low to moderate income families and individuals. Of the affordable homes sold, 95 were newly constructed homes.

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 years.

The chart below shows how many housing units (owner-occupied and rental) have been built in Tierra Contenta annually during the past ten years.

Tierra Contenta

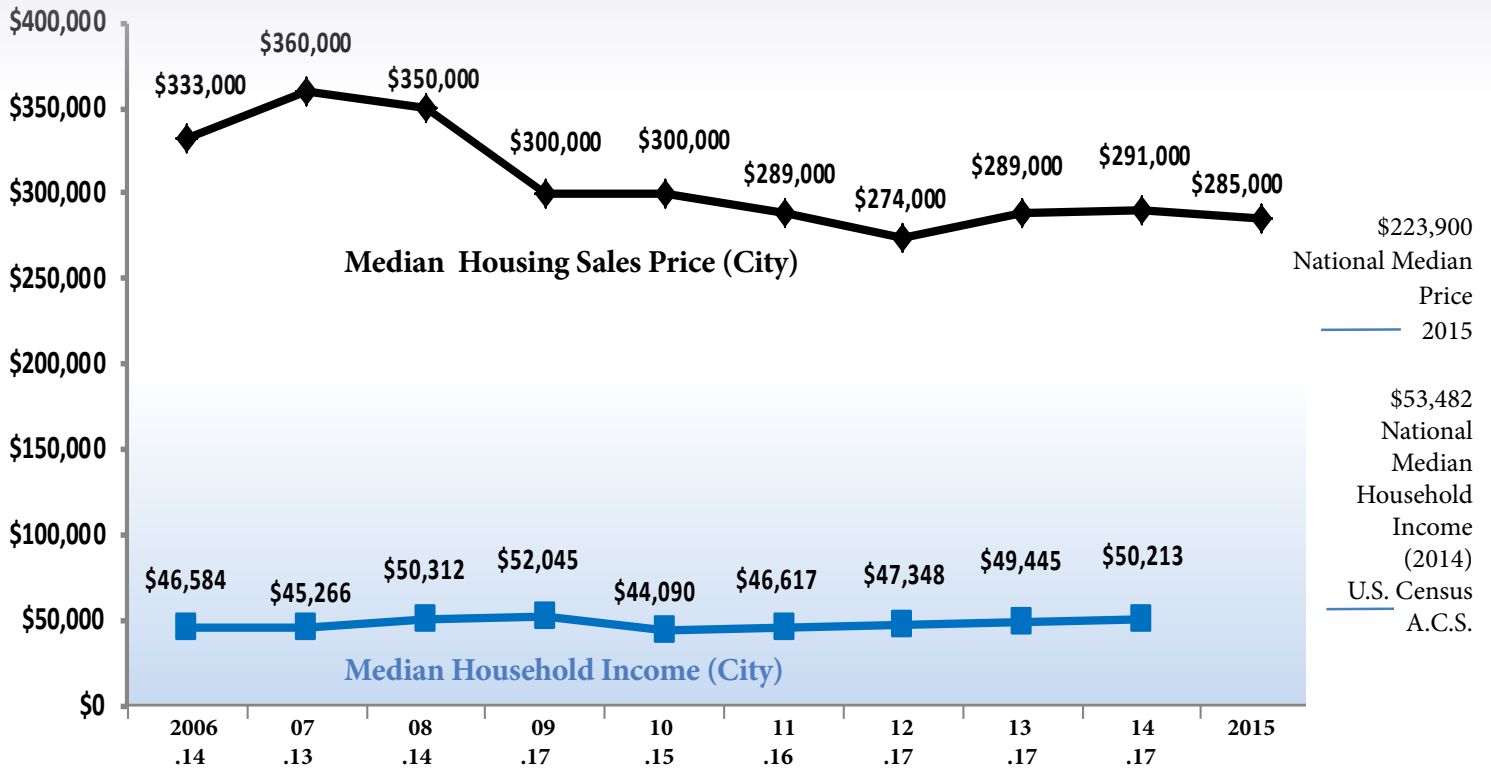


Source: City Land Use Department.

Since its beginning in 1995, 2,555 new housing units have been built or permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta. This represents 28% of the 9,174 housing units built in the city since then. In 2015, a total of 18 new units (all single-family) were permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta, or 17% of the city's 106 new housing units.



Housing Prices And Household Incomes



City Housing Affordability Index (H.A.I.)

Source: Santa Fe Association Of Realtors; National Association Of Realtors; U.S. Bureau Of The Census, American Community Survey; U.S. Census ACS 1-Year Estimate; File DP03.

Housing Prices and Incomes

At the end of 2015, the median sales price of single-family detached homes in the city decreased slightly from \$291,000 in 2014 to \$285,000 according to the Santa Fe Association of Realtors Multiple Listing Service (MLS). The nation's median housing sales price in 2015 was \$223,900 increasing 7.1% from 2014.

Also during 2015, the number of sales of single-family detached homes in the City of Santa Fe increased 6% from 790 (2014) to 839.

The association warns 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.

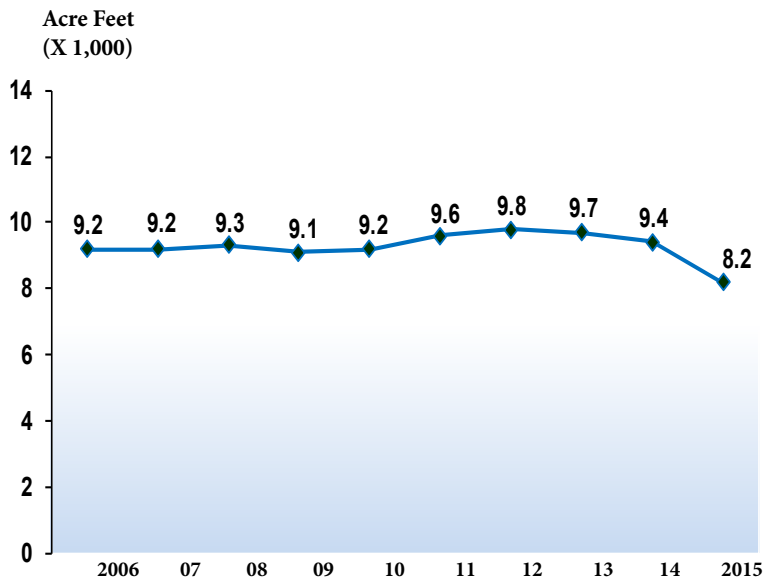
When median housing price statistics are compared with median household income figures, a Housing Affordability Index (HAI) is created. This index simply divides an area's median household income by the median housing price for the same year and arrives at a ratio. Higher ratios indicate greater affordability of single-family homes. (There is no ratio for 2015, as median household income figures for Santa Fe had not been released by the US Census Bureau.)



Water

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

Water Use



Note: One Acre Foot = 325,851 Gallons; Numbers Rounded to nearest 100 Acre Feet.

During 2015, customers of the city water utility held overall water demand to 8,164 acre feet. When considering that the city water system serves an estimated 81,000 residents, the average water demand* was at about 90 gallons per capita daily in 2015.

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 estimated population connected to the water system, divided by 365 days.*



Santa Fe's water supply comes from four sources: reservoirs that collect and store mountain run-off from the upper Santa Fe River watershed, the city well field, the Buckman well field and the Rio Grande (Buckman Direct Diversion).

During 2015, the city's water supply came from the four primary water sources in the following amounts:

- Rio Grande Direct Diversion (Buckman) – 3,510 acre feet (43%)
- Buckman Wells – 628 acre feet (8%)
- City Wells – 624 acre feet (7%)
- Reservoirs – 3,402 acre feet (42%)

Buckman Direct Diversion Plant

The Buckman Direct Diversion facility began operating in January, 2011 when the first diversion of Santa Fe's San Juan Project Water was drawn from the Rio Grande. The Direct Diversion provides much of Santa Fe's annual water supply.

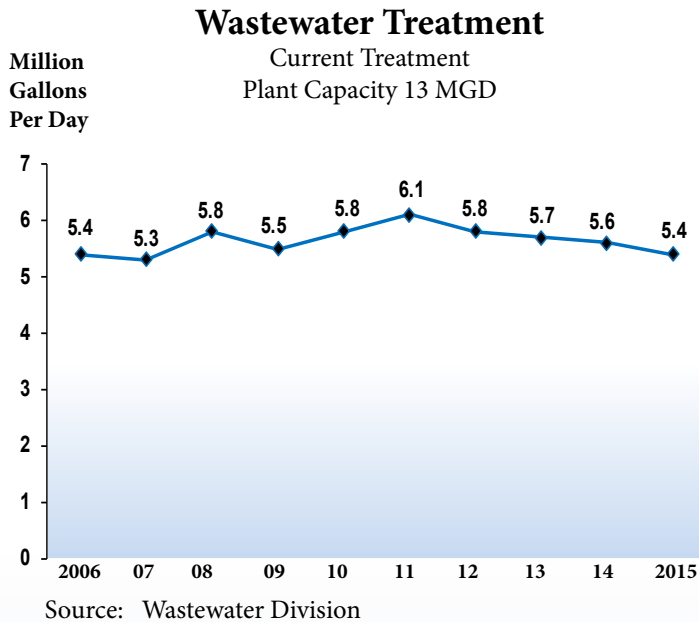


Waste

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 entire 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.



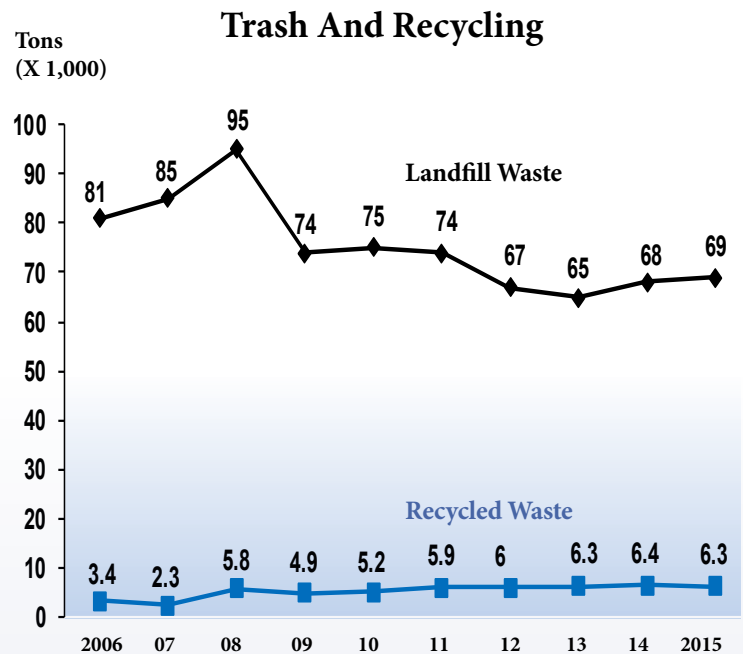
In 2015, the city treated an average of 5.4 million gallons of wastewater daily, including an average daily peak of 7.6 million gallons. The city has the capability to treat an average of 13 million gallons of wastewater per day, and instantaneous peaks of 12-13 million gallons at the wastewater treatment plant located north of the airport.

Plant expansion will handle growth for the next 10-15 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 2015, the City of Santa Fe's recycling program diverted approximately 6,308 tons, of material from being dumped into the regional landfill a decrease in recycling from 2014. Recycling is an important part of the community's efforts at creating a sustainable future.

In 2015, city-generated trash emptied into the landfill was 69,426 tons, a 2.6% increase from 2014.



Source: Solid Waste Division; Caja Del Rio Regional Landfill.



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 2015 included the construction of bicycle and pedestrian improvements and continued ADA and other sidewalk improvements throughout the city.

The city continued the ADA curb ramp program to allow for better access across streets for those who have disabilities.

Traffic Volumes

The table below lists traffic volumes as provided by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) at permanent count locations on each road. In 2015, traffic counts at the Rodeo Road location were not included in NMDOT reports.

Traffic Volumes

(Average Weekday Traffic/24-Hours)

BLUE # = volumes that increased from previous year;
RED # = volumes that decreased from previous year

Roadway	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
St. Francis Drive Zia Rd. & Siringo Rd.	48,940	50,328	50,059	50,574	49,273	48,081	45,869	46,861	47,176	48,361
St. Francis Drive Alta Vista & Cordova	46,635	-----	40,894	44,883	44,703	44,651	42,818	43,642	44,635	41,918*
I-25 SW La Cienega Interchange	35,390	36,493	37,188	33,148	34,205	32,785	32,867	33,310	33,878	35,573*
Cerrillos Road N. of Alta Vista	-----	-----	32,016	32,837	33,397	29,439	31,404	32,502	32,937	32,994
Rodeo Road E. of Richard's Ave.	32,891	29,206	31,899	30,885	29,950	31,004	30,297	28,647	-----	-----
Airport Road Zepol Rd. & Jemez Rd.	29,010	28,672	27,502	28,615	27,841	28,374	27,870	27,711	26,398	26,842
I-25 S. of US 285 Lamy Interchange	26,011	25,520	23,692	24,259	24,291	23,110	22,966	23,268	23,863	24,645
Agua Fria Street East of Siler Rd.	16,688	17,168	17,524	16,004	13,692	13,816	13,556	12,600	12,252	12,343
Zia Road Galisteo & Vo-Tech Rd.	15,330	15,133	14,723	14,248	13,583	13,792	12,906	12,523	12,519	12,714
NM 599 N. of I-25 S. of Airport Rd.	14,099	14,755	14,599	13,855	14,649	14,253	14,333	14,305	14,652	15,186
US 285 N. of Avenida Vista Grande	13,411	13,431	12,368	12,155	12,100	11,754	11,610	11,657	11,542	11,908
NM 14 2.2 miles S. of I-25	11,237	11,335	11,384	12,083	12,432	12,053	12,411	12,595	12,842	12,473*
West Alameda Solana Dr. & St. Francis Dr.	10,578	10,871	11,137	11,204	11,795	12,051	11,789	11,552	11,632	11,757
Old Las Vegas Hwy Sunset Spirits & Arroyo Hondo	10,002	10,057	9,886	9,768	9,368	9,206	8,971	9,080	8,990	-----
Agua Fria Street Camino de Los Lopez at Jemez Rd.	5,320	5,804	5,922	4,856	5,483	3,380	5,020	4,230	4,043	4,193
East Zia Road E. of Calle de Sebastian	2,975	2,873	2,857	2,859	2,748	2,663	2,681	2,661	2,709	2,695
Bishop's Lodge Rd N. of Camino Entrada	3,093	2,940	2,713	2,560	2,600	2,570	2,464	2,334	2,383	2,183

Source: New Mexico Department of Transportation.

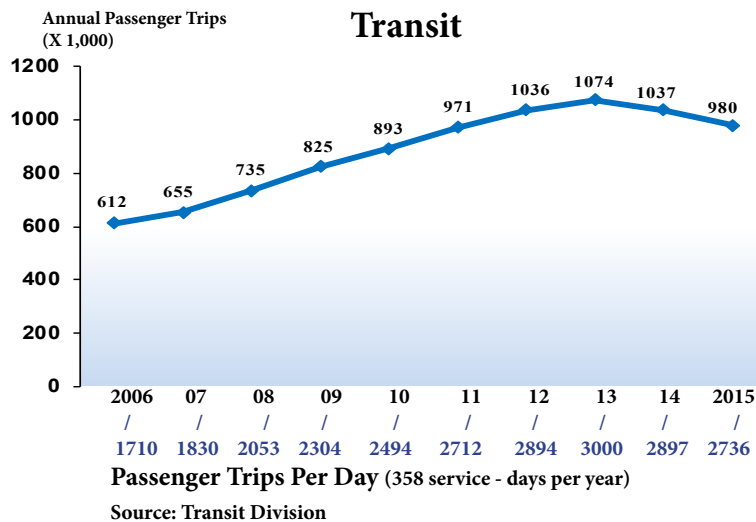
* Partial year count



Transit

Santa Fe's bus system, Santa Fe Trails, began service in January, 1993. Santa Fe Trails was the first all Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fleet in the nation and remains 100% CNG today. "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 2015, the number of passenger trips on Santa Fe Trails decreased by 5.5% from 1,037,181,



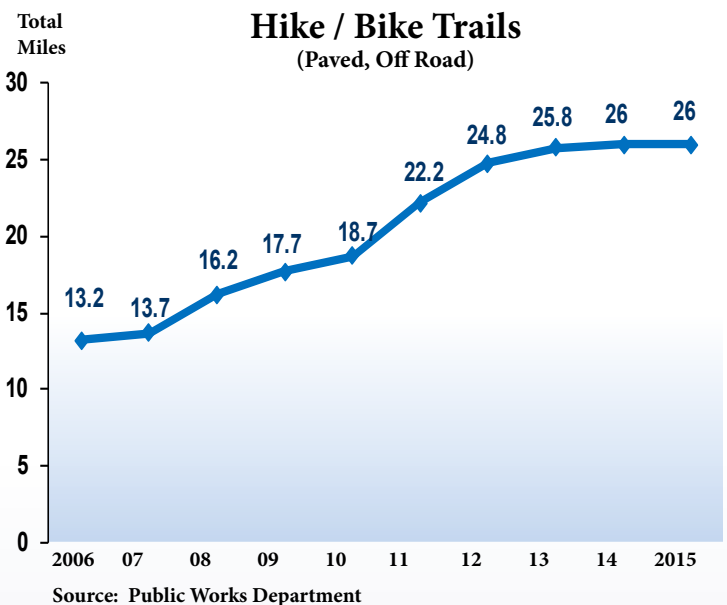
to 999,603 perhaps reflecting a rapid decline in gas prices. Route 2 along Cerrillos Road accounts for about 50% of the total ridership. Santa Fe Trails operates 22 full-size compressed natural gas (CNG) buses during peak hours, with a total fleet size of 37 buses.

Rail Runner Service

The Rail Runner Express commuter train completed the 7th year of service to Santa Fe. During 2015, the Rail Runner carried 316,670 passengers to and from the "City Different". This accounted for about 34% of the 931,324 passengers the entire system carried between Belen, Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Rail Runner system-wide ridership decreased in 2015 by 12% from 2014. Ridership to Santa Fe decreased by 11% in 2015. The decrease in ridership may have been due primarily to low gasoline prices.

Urban Hike/Bike Trails

Since 2006, the city has added 13 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 five miles of bike routes along Rodeo Road and Airport Road have been striped to easily accommodate bicyclists.



The City of Santa Fe contains 26 miles of paved hike/bike trails. Santa Fe also has an extensive "Wilderness Trail System" of soft surface trails including the Dale Ball System (22 miles) and the La Tierra System (25 miles).



Air Quality

Ozone is now recognized as one of the biggest environmental airborne 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. The New Mexico Environment Department monitors Santa Fe's Ozone levels at the Santa Fe Airport. The design value for ozone during 2015 was 0.064 parts per million (ppm). This is below the federal regulatory limit of 0.075 for ozone.

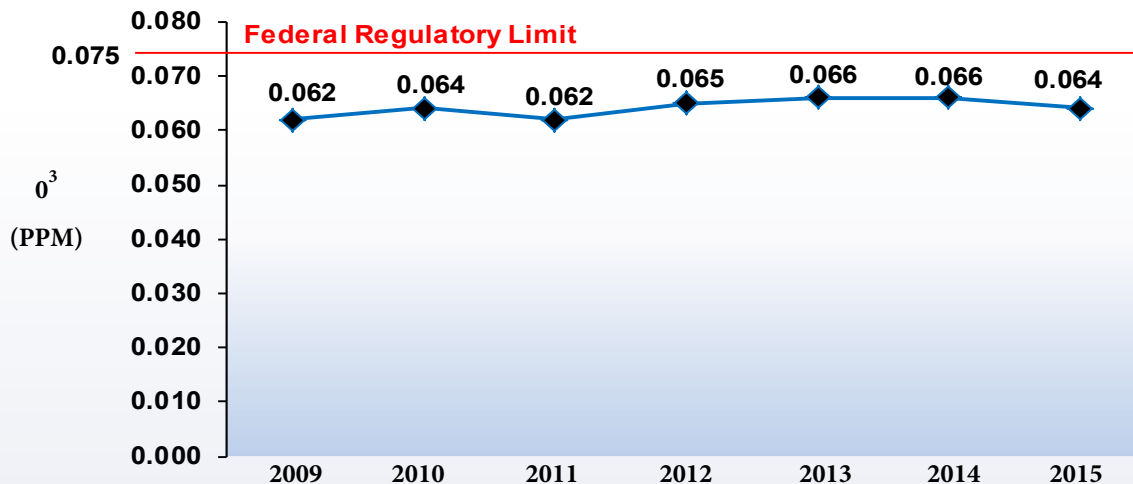
In 2014 the EPA requested that the State Environment Department shut down the particulate matter monitoring station in Santa Fe, due to consistent readings below the national air quality standard.



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



Source: New Mexico Environment Department



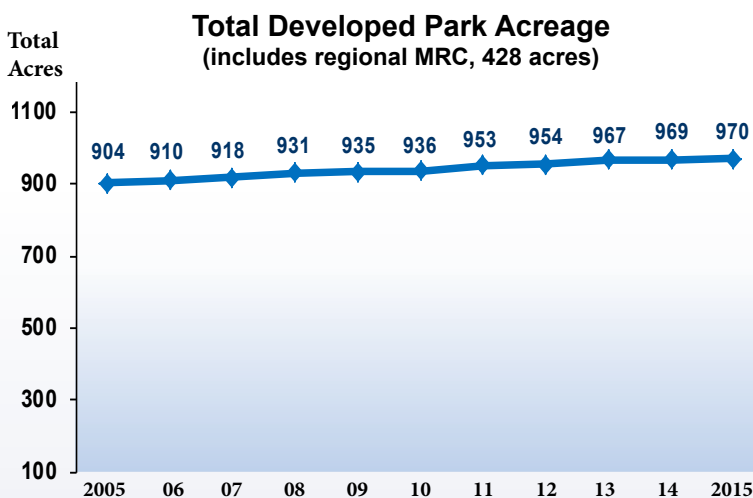
Parks and Recreation

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

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 Municipal Recreation Complex (MRC); Genoveva Chavez Community Center.
2002	Espinacitas (.25), Rugby Fields at MRC (5.0)
2003	MRC Trails (9.0 miles), MRC/Agua Fria (2.0 miles from San Felipe to MRC Rugby Fields)
2006	Pueblos del Sol (5.3), Entrada Park (.2)
2007	Maclovio (.2), Plaza Entrada (.6), Martin Luther King (1.3), Las Estancias (5.7)
2008	Railyard Park (12.5)
2009	Power Plant Park (3.4), Valentine Park (.6)
2010	Sunny Slope Meadows Community Garden Park (.65), Salvador Perez Pool Patio Park (.25)
2011	Parque del Rio (4.0), Via Caballero (4.8), Nava Ade (5.3), Genoveva Chavez Community Center (3.0).
2012	Cielo Vista Park (1.2)
2013	SWAN / Phase 1 (13.0)
2014	San Isidro Park (2.25)
2015	Colonia Prisma Park (1.0)

*Soccer Field Developed at Elementary School



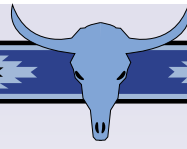
Source: Public Works Department



Park Acreage per 1,000 Residents

The city has a "Park Acreage per 1,000 Residents" ratio of 11.7 acres per 1,000 residents when including the Municipal Recreation Complex (MRC) and its developed ball fields and related facilities. When considering all developed parkland within the city's corporate limits (excluding the MRC), the city's 542 acres of developed parkland provides a ratio of 6.5 acres per 1,000 residents. These measures compare favorably with the National Recreation and Park Association recommended standards of 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 residents.





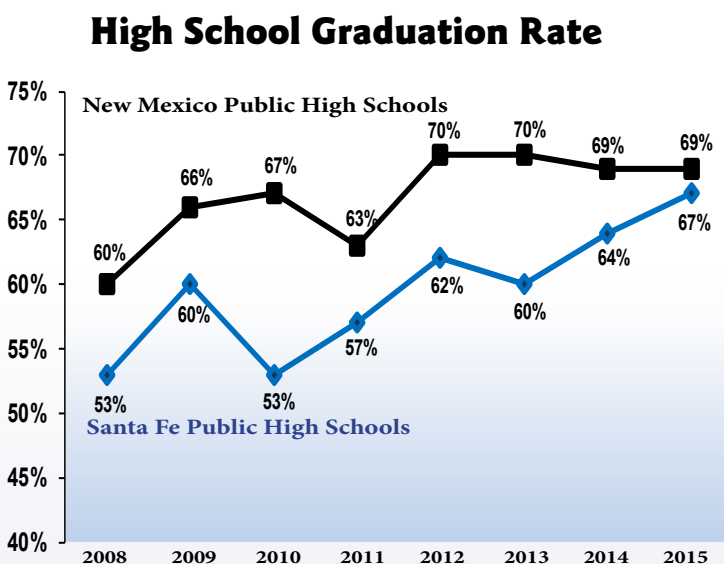
Public Schools

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 New Mexico Public Education Department measures "cohort graduation rate", which tracks an entering freshman class and determines the percent that graduate at the end of the four-year high school program. The 2015 class four-year graduation rate for the Santa Fe Public Schools was 66.8%, while the statewide rate was 68.6%. Females in the Santa Fe Public Schools 2015 class graduated in four years at a rate of 73%, while males graduated at a rate of 61%. Statewide, the figures for females and males were 73% and 65%, respectively.



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department
(Numbers in graph rounded to nearest whole %.)

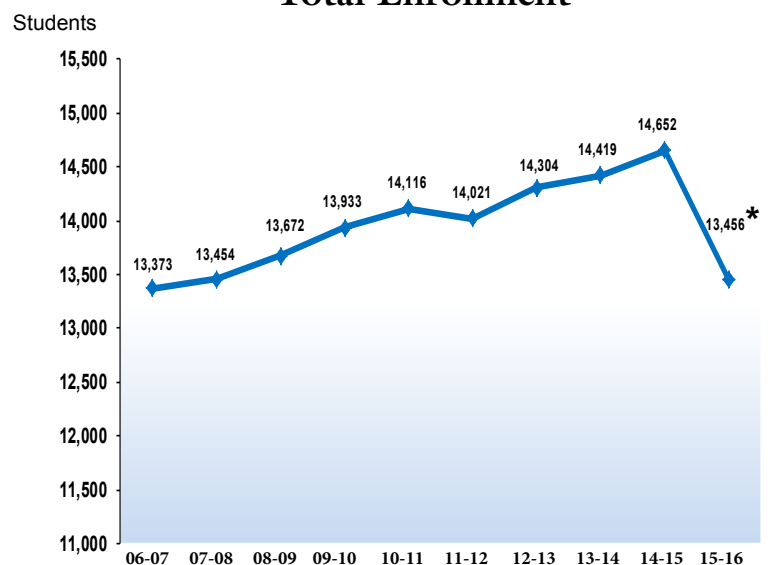
School District Enrollment

Overall, the district enrolled 13,456 students in the 2015-2016 school year (40-day count). The 2015-2016 count is less than previous years because it only includes one area charter school, as Santa Fe area state-supported charter schools are no longer included.

The district's student population has ranged from 13,373 to 14,652 students during the past 10 years, or less than 1% average annual growth. While growth of the student population district-wide is modest, there has been much higher growth in certain parts of the district, most notably in the Airport Road area.

Public School Enrollment

Total Enrollment*



PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS K-12

Note: *Figure does not include state-supported charter schools.

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department;
Santa Fe Public Schools (40-Day Count).

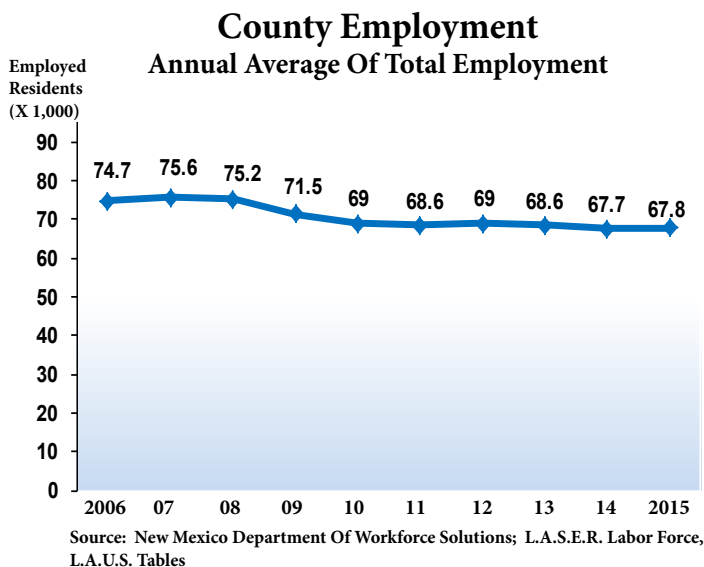


Economy

On March 1, 2016 the minimum wage in the City of Santa Fe increased to \$10.91 per hour. This minimum wage is paid by all employers located within the city limits. This applies to all businesses and nonprofit 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 employed inside and outside the county. Employment of Santa Fe County residents increased slightly in 2015.



Jobs in Santa Fe County

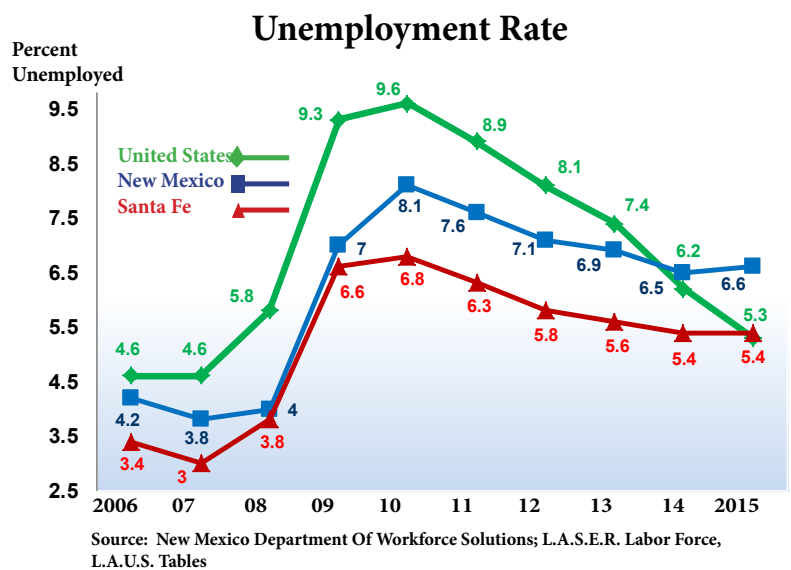
In 2015, wage & salary jobs located within Santa Fe County in the private sector employed 45,500 in the county, while 16,500 jobs were in the public sector.

Employment by leading sectors included:

- Government (fed., state, local) -- 16,500 (26%)
- Health Care, Social Assistance, Education -- 11,000 (18%)
- Retail -- 9,100 (15%)
- Accommodations/Food Service -- 9,400 (15%)
- Construction -- 2,400 (4%)

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 2015 was 5.4%. The nation's average unemployment rate for 2015 was 5.3%. New Mexico's unemployment rate was at 6.6% in 2015. While an average of 67,800 county residents were employed, an average of 3,900 were unemployed and looking for work.



Gross Receipts

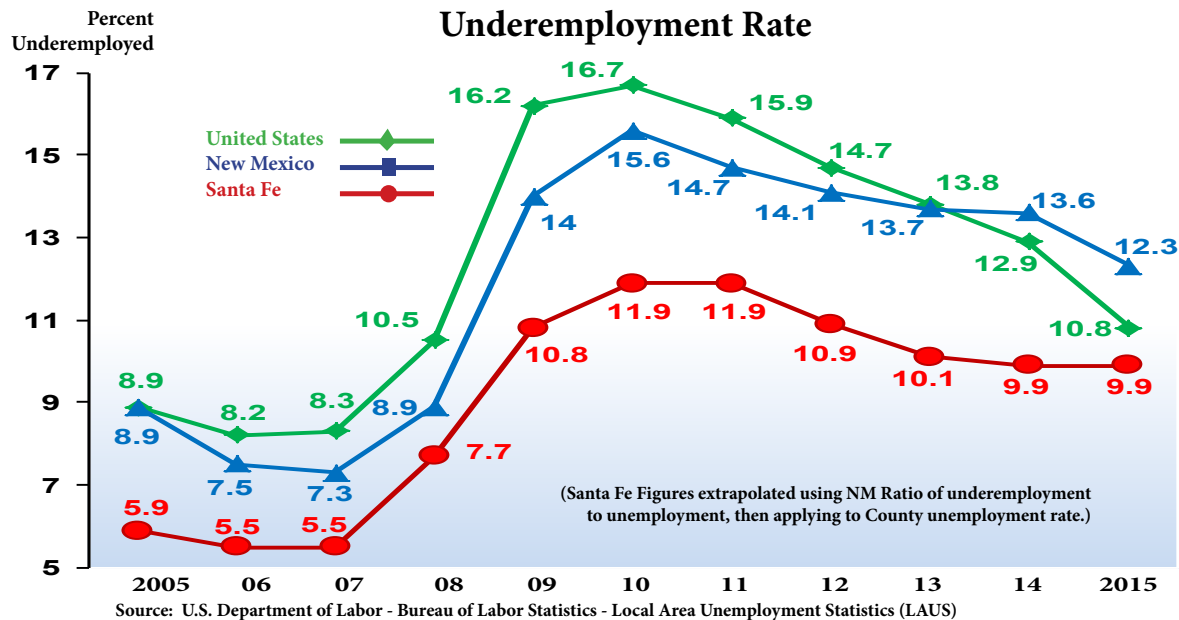
Economic activity within the City of Santa Fe generated an estimated \$2.95 billion in taxable gross receipts in 2015, continuing a trend of improvement in this important indicator since the bottom of the recession in 2010.





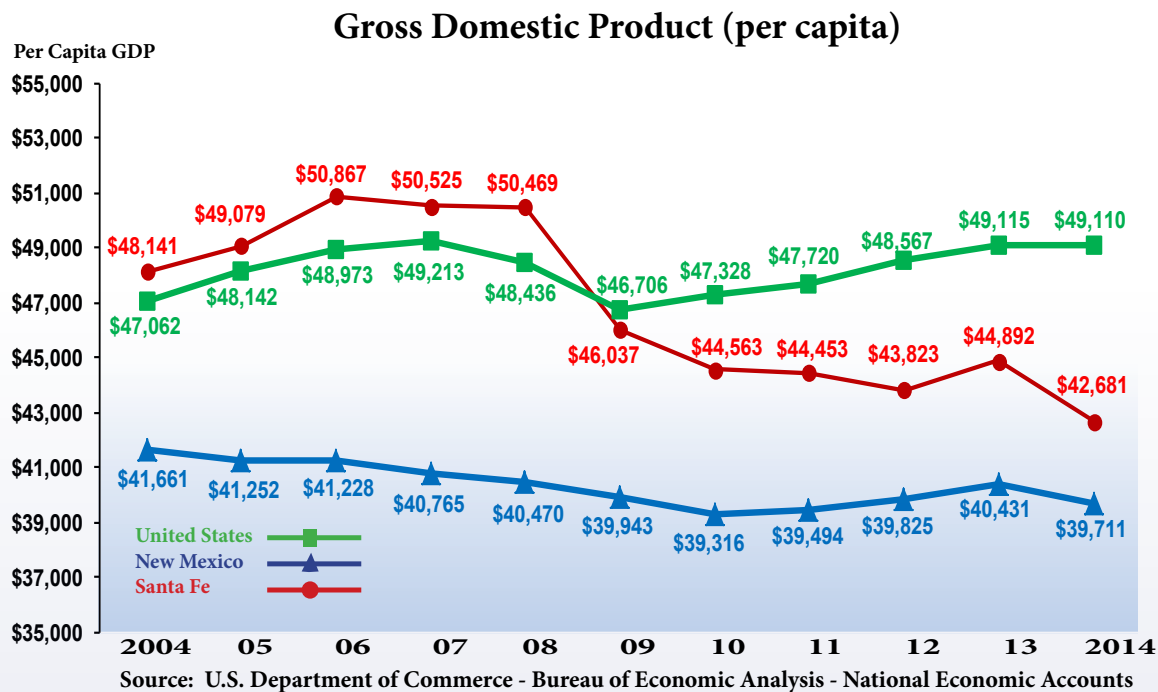
Underemployment

Underemployment is a measure of the total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus the total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force. This is meant to reflect the percentage of the workforce that is not fully employed.



Gross Domestic Product (per capita)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of all goods and services produced in an area over a given time. The year to year change in GDP is a measure of overall economic performance. Per Capita GDP is often considered a measure of an area's standard of living.





Fires and Emergencies

City staff tracks “response time” to calls for fires and emergency assistance using a computer-aided dispatch system. This system allows the staff to analyze how quickly they respond to calls for help. Response time is a very important indicator to Fire/EMS departments nationwide. 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. Average response time for emergency calls was 7 minutes in Santa Fe.

During 2015, the Santa Fe Fire Department responded to and fought 158 fires. The 10-year average is 177 fires per year. The city experienced 19 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 2015, the Fire Department responded to 10,862 calls (30 per day) for emergency medical assistance.

Fires

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Building Fires	57	62	42	64	46	33	60	22	25	19
Vehicle Fires	30	41	27	24	40	30	33	32	26	18
Brush/Other Fire	<u>111</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>121</u>
Total	198	175	147	164	183	181	211	185	168	158

Emergency Medical Service(EMS) Responses

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Total EMS Responses	8,133	8,981	9,066	8,63	8,471	11,876*	11,330	10,322	10,317	10,862
Vehicle Accidents w/medical attention	1,096	946	817	649	679	390	427	316	275	287

Source: Santa Fe Fire Department.

* The City began a new system of EMS Response Tracking and may explain much or all of the increase in “Total EMS Responses” from 2010 to 2011.

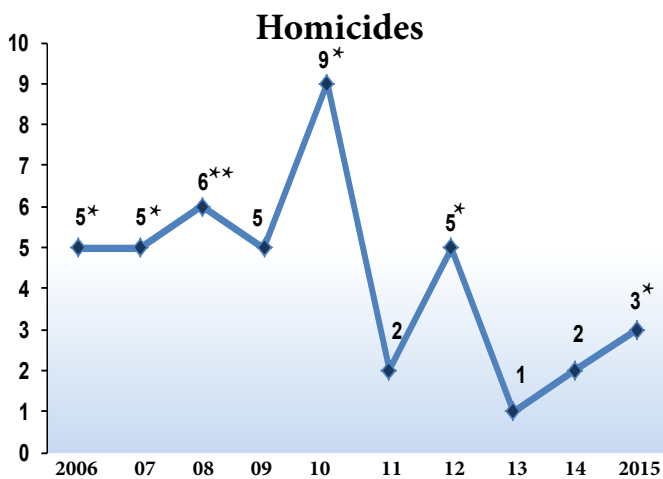


Crime

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.

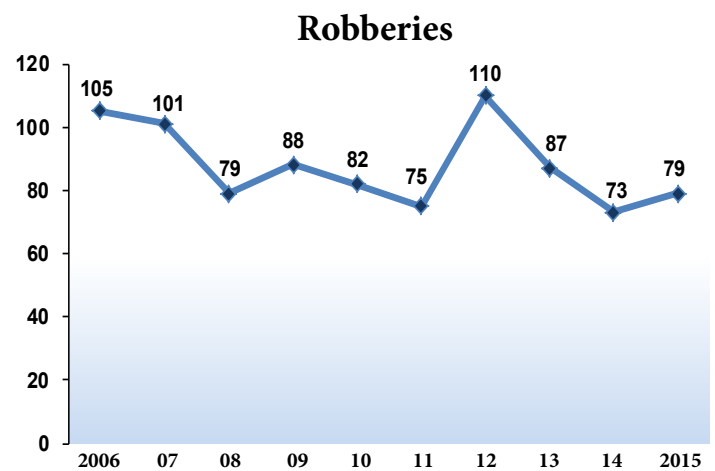
According to the FBI's latest Uniform Crime Report (2014), national annual averages for cities roughly the same size as Santa Fe were: Homicides 3; Robberies 94; Reported Rapes 37; burglaries 515.



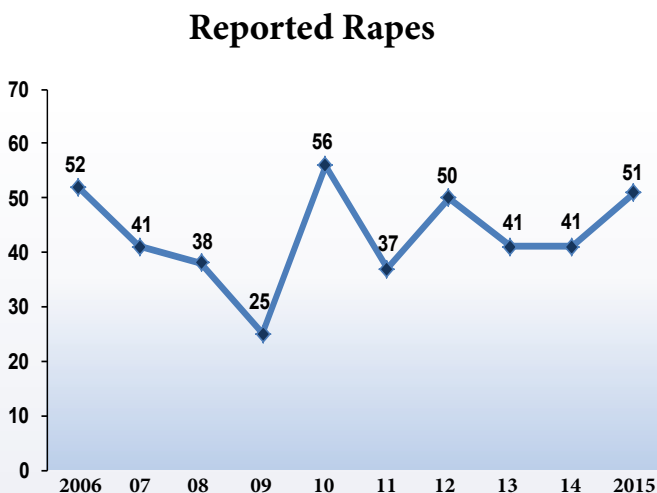
Source: Police Department.

*1 Vehicular Homicide

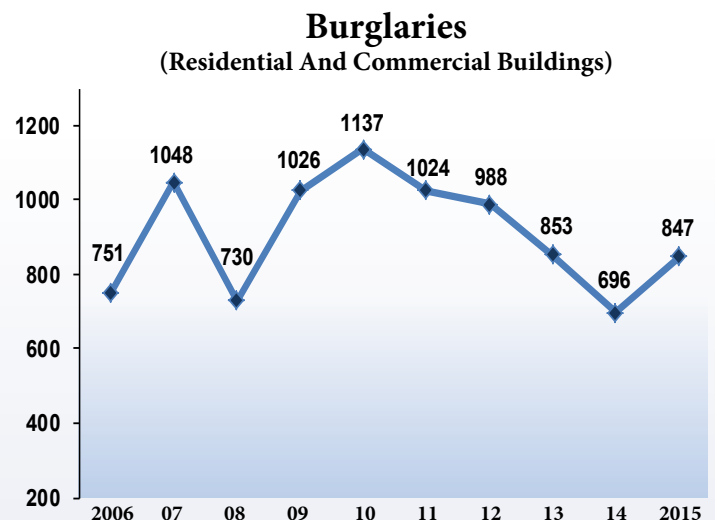
**2 Vehicular Homicides



Source: Police Department.



Source: Police Department.



Source: Police Department.



City Finances

According to the city's 2015-2016 annual budget, the City of Santa Fe has financial resources of \$271.7 million. The city has seen gross receipts tax revenue increase slightly during the past year. The city has dipped into cash reserves to cover the shortfall resulting from increased operational costs.

Santa Fe has one of the lowest residential property tax rates of the 10 largest cities in New Mexico. Residential property tax rates are currently \$779 per \$100,000 of market value. The low tax rate helps offset traditionally high property values in Santa Fe.

The city's financial resources for the 2015-2016 budget year come from the following:

• Gross Receipts Tax	\$96,900,000	(36%)
• Lodger's Tax	\$9,000,000	(3%)
• Franchise Tax	\$3,200,000	(1%)
• Property Tax	\$9,600,000	(4%)
• Other Tax	\$2,000,000	(1%)
• Federal and State Grants	\$7,600,000	(3%)
• Fees (water, sewer, Parking, etc.)	\$121,800,000	(45%)
• Fines, Licenses & permits	\$4,400,000	(1%)
• Cash Reserves (used in Budget)	\$8,300,000	(3%)
• Other Sources	<u>\$8,900,000</u>	(3%)
TOTAL	\$271,700,000	

Bonds and Borrowing

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

1. General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds) – These bonds, usually approved by voters, pledge increased property taxes for the repayment of the bonds. By law, Santa Fe could issue general obligation bond debt up to 4% of the total tax-assessed land value in the city. In March 2012 voters approved G.O. Bonds for two projects: \$14 million for Parks/Trails and \$3.8 million for environmental projects including solar panels for GCCC and some arroyo and watershed projects. The city's G.O. Bond debt as of June 30, 2015 was \$54.9 million.

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. City revenue bond indebtedness (outstanding principal and interest) as of June 30, 2015 was \$446 million. Some of this bond debt includes:

- \$ 118.0 million - Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds
- \$ 156.6 million - Water Enterprise Bonds
- \$ 63.2 million - Santa Fe Community Convention Center
- \$ 17.2 million - Railyard

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.

Loans and Borrowing

The city also borrows money through institutions such as the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA). As of June 30, 2015, the city had outstanding loan debt (principal, interest & fees) of \$71.3 million which includes loans for the following projects:

- \$46.7 million - Purchase of the former College of Santa Fe (now Santa Fe University of Art & Design)
- \$15.9 million - Water System Projects
- \$ 1.4 million - Railyard Projects
- \$ 3.6 million - Land Acquisition

City Staffing

The city spends approximately one third of its total appropriated funds on salaries and benefits for all employees. The city currently employs 1,493 individuals, of which 1,346 are full-time. The general fund supports approximately half of the city staff, while enterprise funds (i.e. water, sewer, transit, parking), grants, and other funds directly support the other half.

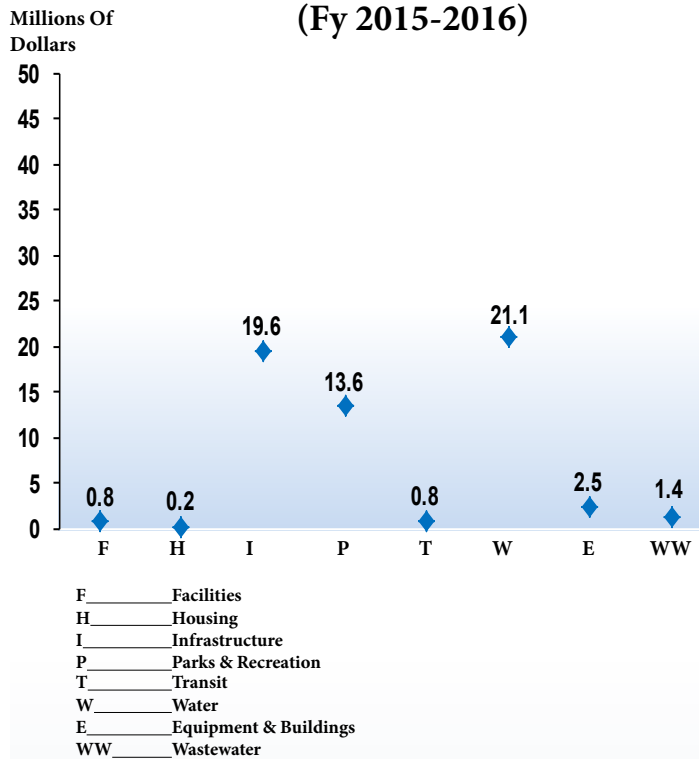


Capital Improvements

“Capital Improvements” 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 2015-2016 is represented in the graph below.

**Capital Improvements Spending
(Fy 2015-2016)**



Source: City Budget Division

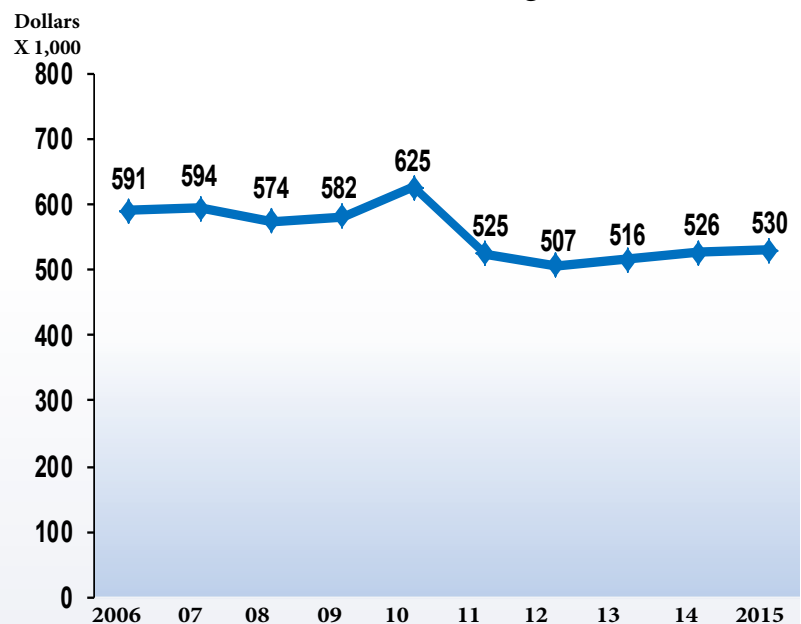
During 2015-2016, over \$20 million is budgeted for the city water system. Meanwhile \$13.6 million has been budgeted for various parks and recreation projects throughout the city.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

The city receives annual federal CDBG monies that are spent to benefit low to moderate income persons; 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 to 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.

CDBG Funding



Source: Housing And Community Development Department



Census Stats

Population

According to the 2010 census, the city of Santa Fe's population continues to grow at a slow pace, but faster than the 1990s. 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, higher growth rates occur outside the urban area.

Housing

The city's housing supply has nearly doubled since 1980, increasing from 20,154 units to 37,200 units in 2010. 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 Santa Fe's population growth rate was less than 1.0% annually between 2000-2010, the city's housing growth rate during the same period was more than 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

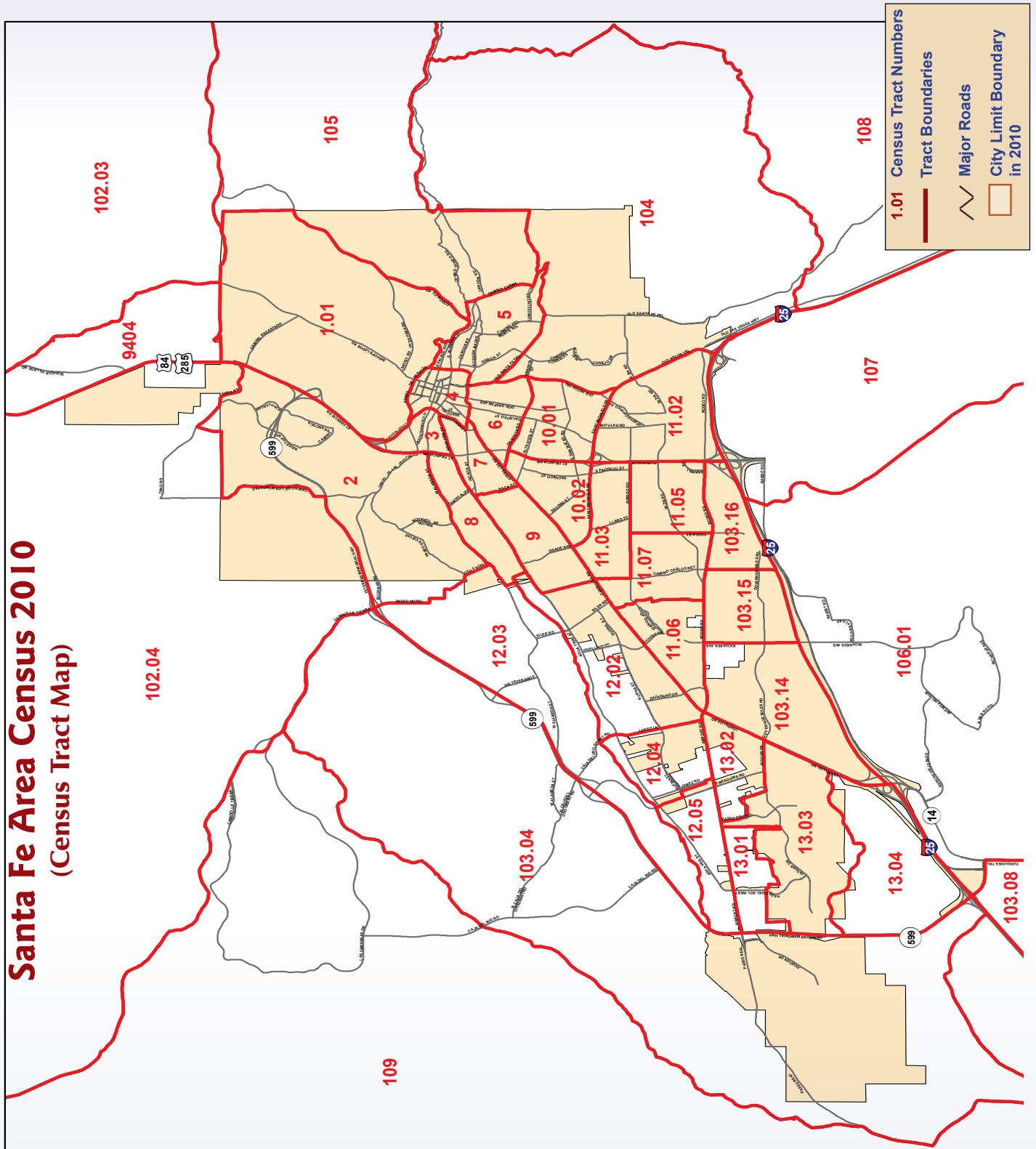
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>2000-2010</u>
City	49,160	57,605	62,203	67,947	574 (0.9%)
Urban Area	53,000*	66,104	79,100	84,877	578 (0.7%)
Metro	62,125	82,134	104,192	117,651	1,346 (1.3%)
County	75,360	98,928	129,292	144,170	1,488 (1.2%)

Housing Units

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>2000-2010</u>
City	20,154	24,681	30,533	37,200	667 (2.2%)
Urban Area	21,810*	28,573	36,579	43,405	683 (1.9%)
Metro	24,449	34,853	47,459	59,041	1,158 (2.4%)
County	28,314	41,464	57,701	71,267	1,357 (2.4%)

*Estimate.

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



Santa Fe Urban Area

Census Data by Tract, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Census Tract	Total Population			Children (Under 18)			Median Age			Hispanic Population			Housing Units			Persons per Household ¹		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	2000	2010		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	2000	2010	
1.01	4,106	4,185	3,944	602	508	317	53	60		896	799	660	2,504	2,853	3,241	1.92	1.79	
2	3,526	3,581	3,527	710	541	504	44	50		1,531	1,339	1,095	1,705	1,947	2,248	1.97	1.89	
3	2,044	1,814	1,441	445	286	119	38	48		1,238	939	493	982	1,089	1,111	1.85	1.57	
4	536	556	336	32	22	14	74	78		125	131	53	320	374	339	1.35	1.52	
5	3,295	2,574	2,294	476	311	235	49	58		883	705	521	1,820	1,864	2,005	1.78	1.71	
6	2,469	2,400	2,062	402	324	222	43	50		709	676	473	1,369	1,476	1,621	1.79	1.62	
7	2,353	2,139	2,099	550	328	250	40	46		1,566	1,142	984	965	1,125	1,231	2.01	1.92	
8	3,120	3,067	2,987	822	641	579	39	43		2,040	1,708	1,503	1,222	1,445	1,544	2.22	2.07	
9	3,397	3,668	3,578	809	770	594	40	45		1,967	2,138	1,876	1,358	1,604	1,728	2.32	2.20	
10.01	2,147	2,089	2,011	352	310	240	54	60		681	685	652	986	1,049	1,117	1.89	1.93	
10.02	3,454	3,541	3,468	1,074	944	794	30	35		2,357	2,460	2,336	1,399	1,459	1,850	2.56	2.12	
11.02	1,566	2,727	3,206	313	525	565	40	45		240	952	1,167	751	1,434	1,955	2.08	1.96	
11.03	2,455	2,366	1,889	601	396	384	30	38		1,167	1,165	1,117	860	839	838	2.34	2.41	
11.05	2,824	2,672	2,437	794	574	442	39	46		1,182	1,091	1,143	1,137	1,219	1,282	2.20	2.08	
11.06	3,116	2,694	2,674	798	538	462	43	46		2,041	1,672	1,731	1,132	1,111	1,379	2.36	2.19	
11.07	5,953	5,689	5,143	1,772	1,207	1,037	38	43		3,462	3,207	3,028	2,106	2,362	2,330	2.51	2.33	
12.02	3,243	4,026	5,100	1,034	1,181	1,311	30	34		2,508	3,182	3,919	1,311	1,750	2,315	2.67	2.38	
12.03	1,606	2,478	2,865	520	807	819	30	32		969	1,691	2,176	660	868	1,027	2.92	2.96	
12.04*	3,216	4,940	5,556	1,415	1,676	1,674	27	30		2,080	4,021	4,595	1,140	1,751	2,107	2.82	2.86	
12.05*	1,402	4,593	5,290	(incl. ^)	1,621	1,783	27	28		907	3,597	4,695	706	1,494	1,652	3.07	3.38	
13.01*	1,036	1,409	1,661	1,217	342	353	33	36		551	716	971	317	637	767	2.21	2.29	
13.02*	1,279	3,269	2,852	(incl. ^)	1,102	916	27	27		1,118	2,546	2,426	391	1,110	959	2.95	3.11	
13.03*	365	2,631	6,888	(incl. ^)	1,002	2,292	26	30		283	1,896	4,736	110	904	2,523	2.91	2.85	
13.04*	491	902	902	(incl. ^)	312	270	30	35		399	678	742	150	273	304	3.30	3.18	
102.04 (part)	---	124	155	9	14	13	---	---		---	6	48	---	104	142	1.40		
103.14*	308	587	1,497	813	136	337	36	40		128	323	774	123	266	704	2.27	2.26	
103.15*	1,458	2,349	2,594	(incl. ^)	487	425	44	50		479	836	1,052	677	1,171	1,391	2.01	2.00	
103.16*	1,490	1,547	1,584	(incl. ^)	332	240	47	54		508	608	581	598	654	822	2.34	2.10	
104	2,267	2,880	3,066	470	475	392	49	56		278	359	383	1,102	1,458	1,697	2.15	2.24	
105	1,502	1,603	1,771	304	265	202	48	56		620	526	510	672	889	1,176	2.15	2.00	
TOTAL	66,104	79,100	84,877	16,334	17,967	17,785	41	44		32,913	41,794	46,440	28,573	36,579	43,405	2.35	2.25	

* New Census Tract in 2010 Census

Figures in the table embed data from the 1990 Census and Census 2000 into the Census 2010 tract geography for the purpose of comparison.

3,247 – Figures in blue signify an increase from the prior census.

3,247 – Figures in red signify a decrease from the prior census.

(incl. ^) – part of the Census Tract and figure above in 1990. (example: Tracts 13.02, 13.03 and 13.04 were part of tract 13.01, or what was then tract 13.)

NOTE: All data from U.S. Census using Summary File 1 (SF-1).

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

Bull/buffalo skull = Native American tribes believe that the bull skull is a symbol of life-long protection from all natural elements. Bull/buffalo represents the attributes of the bull, such as courage, toughness, and agility. Strong proud beast that protects his family They will give their life to protect their loved ones.



Border pattern = The black and light blue symbol is a butterfly pattern which represents everlasting life. The star represents the Morning Star, that brings up the sun from beneath the earth each dawn. Morning Star is also associated with everlasting life and rulers at ceremonial sites.

