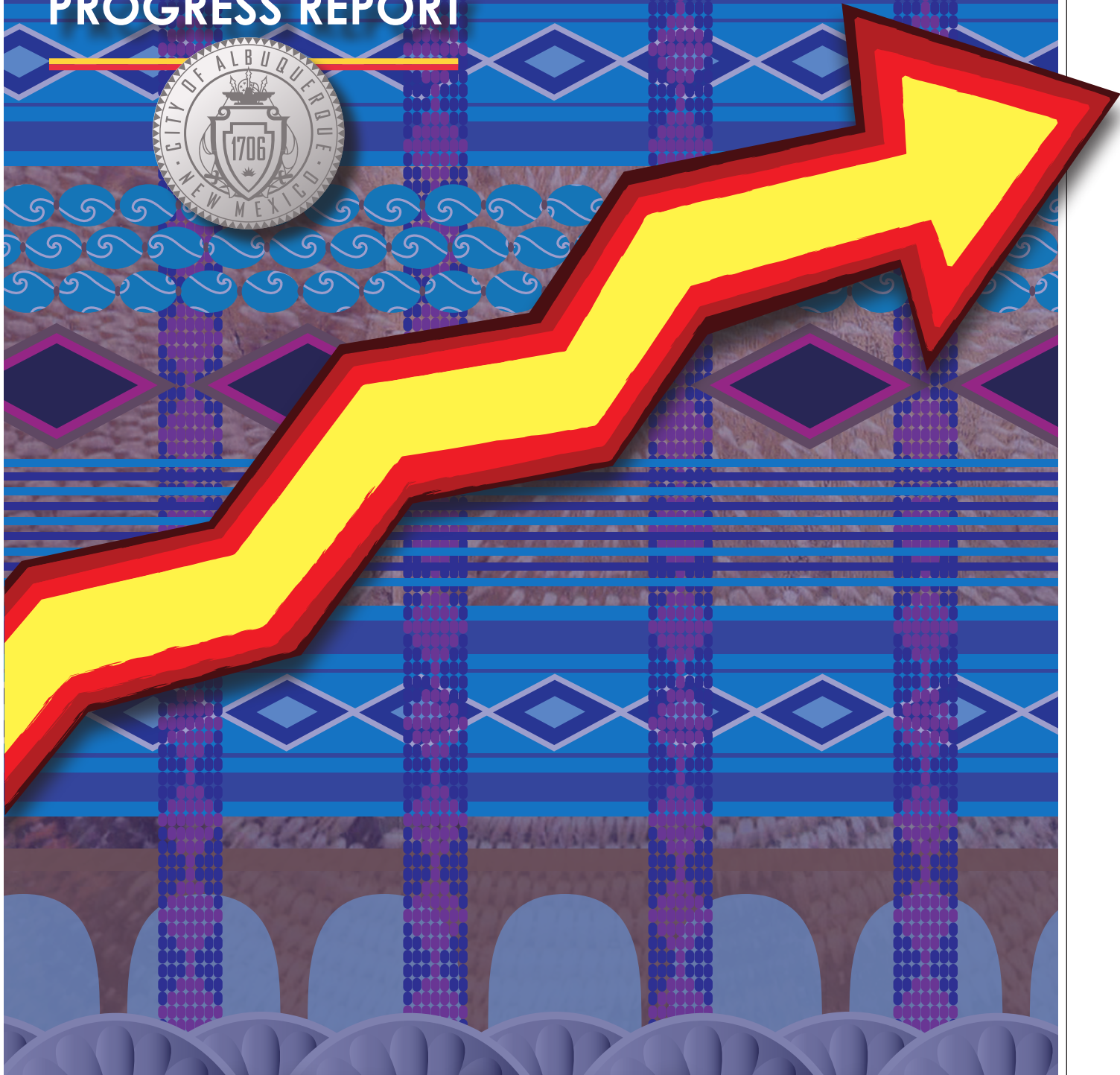


2008

ALBUQUERQUE PROGRESS REPORT





Office of the Mayor

Martin J. Chávez, Mayor

Ed Adams, Chief Administrative Officer
Pete Dinelli, Chief Public Safety Officer
Irene Garcia, Chief Operating Officer
Anna Lamberson, Chief Financial Officer

City Council

Isaac Benton, President, District 3
Sally Mayer, Vice President, District 7
Ken Sanchez, District 1
Debbie O'Malley, District 2
Brad Winter, District 4
Michael Cadigan, District 5
Rey Garduño, District 6
Trudy Jones, District 8
Don Harris, District 9
Laura Mason, Director, Council Services Office

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For more information

2008

Many stakeholders, including the City of Albuquerque, impact the achievement of the City's Vision, Goals, and Desired Community Conditions.

To see what the City of Albuquerque is doing to affect community conditions, readers are encouraged to view the City of Albuquerque current fiscal year budget at <http://cabq.gov/budget/>. This site contains links to the City's current and past budgets.

The City of Albuquerque budget consists of two complementary volumes: Volume I, Financial Plan, and Volume II, Performance Plan. Volume I, the Financial Plan, contains a summary of revenues and expenditures organized by fund and the City Departments that carry out the budget. Volume II, the Performance Plan, is organized around the eight City Goals and contains the Program Strategies that are designed to address the Goals and Desired Community Conditions. It includes the measurements required at all levels to implement a performance-based budgeting system.

This site also includes links to earlier volumes of the *Albuquerque Progress Report*, links to current and previous Community Surveys, and links to more information about the Indicators Progress Commission.

Albuquerque Progress Report 2008

2008

City of Albuquerque Indicators Progress Commission

Dick Fairbanks	Robert L. Poole
Paul Guerin	Lourdes Romero
Nancy Kilpatrick	Steve Seligman
Meghan Martinez	Cody Stotts
Jim Morris	Jamie Welles
Stephen S. Baca, Chairman	

The Indicators Progress Commission was assisted by:

Steve Borbas, Member Emeritus

And

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Albuquerque Progress Report 2008

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Cover Design by Wendy Creel

Albuquerque Progress Report 2008



Table of Contents

Introduction and Use of the Report

Table of Contents	ii
Letter from Mayor Martin J. Chávez	iii
Letter from Members of the Indicators Progress Commission	iv
Creating a Community Report Card	vi
Community Sustainability, and Solutions	viii
Vision, Goals and Desired Community Conditions	x
How the City Will Use the Albuquerque Progress Report	xii
Structure of the Albuquerque Progress Report	xiii
Tips to Understanding the Albuquerque Progress Report 2008	xiv
Goal by Goal Box Score	xv

Desired Community Conditions with Goal Progress Indicators

Goal 1: Human and Family Development	1
Goal 2: Public Safety	37
Goal 3: Public Infrastructure	57
Goal 4: Sustainable Community Development	83
Goal 5: Environmental Protection and Enhancement	103
Goal 6: Economic Vitality	123
Goal 7: Community and Cultural Engagement	139
Goal 8: Governmental Excellence and Effectiveness	157

Appendices

Appendix 1: Context, Considerations, Comparisons, Cautions, and Confidence	A1-1
Appendix 2: Comparisons of Responses to 2007 IPC Surveys With Albuquerque Demographics	A2-1
Appendix 3: Maps of Albuquerque Community Planning Areas; the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area; Municipal Boundaries and the Water Service Boundary Area	A3-1
Appendix 4: Acknowledgements	A4-1

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

Office of the Mayor



Martin J. Chávez, Mayor

September 30, 2008

Dear Albuquerque Citizen:

We live in a challenging world. In just a few short years, many have come to understand that we must act locally to protect our planet. We can't afford to sit back. We can't expect others – individuals, businesses, governments, or countries – to do what needs to be done to ensure we protect our community, city, state, country, or the Earth for the next generations. We must ensure they point to us and say we were good stewards.

Yet, community sustainability has moved from the abstract to the real, from a debate about validity to a mandate for action. It's not only about future generations; it's impacting the here and now!

So how do we begin? How about with the facts! These facts need to be in the context of a sustainable community, not just what the City can address, but what our community must know to act effectively. The *Albuquerque Progress Report 2008* provides us with this foundation. When we think about our future and what our citizens desire for Albuquerque, we now know where we are today. With this knowledge we can craft plans and take action to move us toward the desired future.

So read this carefully. Think about what you can do to advance our community toward these desired conditions. Get involved, volunteer, advocate, show your concern for this community!

As you read the *Albuquerque Progress Report 2008*, you'll see we have as much to be proud of as we have challenges to address. Recognize where we have progressed, but do your part to make it better!

I would like to express my thanks to the Indicators Progress Commission for their hard, thoughtful work in producing this document. If you are motivated to action and want to learn more about how you can contribute to a sustainable Albuquerque, please contact me at your earliest convenience!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Martin J. Chavez", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Martin J. Chávez, Mayor
City of Albuquerque



INDICATORS PROGRESS COMMISSION

September 30, 2008

Dear Albuquerque Citizen:

The Vision Statement for our city, adopted by the Mayor and City Council in 2006, states:

***Albuquerque is a thriving high desert community of distinctive cultures
creating a sustainable future.***

It is in the spirit of this vision that the Indicators Progress Commission (IPC) is pleased to present the *Albuquerque Progress Report (APR) 2008*. The *APR* describes indicators which measure the progress our community is making toward realizing the City of Albuquerque's Desired Community Conditions, organized into Goals. The IPC, a citizen body appointed by the Mayor with advice and consent of the City Council, has the statutory responsibility for developing these indicators.

As a result of a community Goals Forums held in the summer of 2006, Goals and resulting Desired Community Conditions were developed by several hundred citizens. These goals and desired conditions were formally adopted by the City Council and approved by the Mayor, pursuant to the City Charter and Budget Ordinance. The Desired Community Conditions flesh out in more detail what the realization of each one of the Five-year Goals would mean. The IPC identified one or more measures of these conditions — *Goal Progress Indicators*. The indicators are the heart of this volume. They measure trends, and where no trend data is available, establish baselines for future comparison. Trends will continue to be tracked, as appropriate, and reported in future editions of the *Albuquerque Progress Report*.

We adopted the following criteria for evaluating the indicators.

- We favored indicators that directly measured Desired Community Conditions. In some cases, where direct measures were simply not available, we used appropriate surrogate measures.
- The data had to be available to us. We looked for assurance that it would be updated on a fairly regular basis to facilitate long-term trend analyses. In cases in which historical data were not obtainable, we sought assurance that future updates of current data would occur, so the indicator presented in this report serves to establish a baseline.

One purpose of the City's Budget Ordinance is to provide guidance to policy makers in the years ahead through the *Albuquerque Progress Report* and to assist City government in its effort to be more responsive to the needs of the community by focusing on results. The Goals provide an important framework for the City budget. City Program Strategies are explicitly tied to the very Desired Community Conditions measured in this report.

The IPC is committed to raising the level of public policy dialogue and helping our community make progress towards achieving its goals. It is our hope the *APR 2008* will provide the data that will

help answer some of the questions asked by City leaders, policy makers, managers, and employees in their quest for greater program effectiveness and efficiency:

- Why does the City provide the services that it does?
- What impacts are our services having on community conditions?
- If the conditions aren't improving, what else can we do? Can we afford it?
- How can we be even more effective?

As the reader considers the eight Goals and the wide range of Desired Community Conditions addressed in this report, one conclusion should be inescapable. Government cannot, nor should, do it alone. Positive results require the cooperative efforts of individuals, businesses, and community agencies and organizations. This report helps us measure the results of our combined efforts to meet these challenges. We hope all citizens will review this report and identify goals and measures of personal interest. In understanding the information presented in the *APR*, please accept this direction. All measures need context so we provide comparative information from other similar southwestern cities when data are available. We also feel strongly that when citizens have an accurate understanding of the community conditions, they are better able to influence policy developed by their governments and other important community organizations. Therefore, in this edition of the *APR*, we assess citizen understanding, based on community surveys we conducted in the last year.

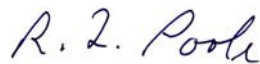
We could not have produced this volume without the assistance of many talented individuals, both inside and outside of City government, who generously donated their time, expertise, and most importantly, data to this enterprise. To them we express our heartfelt gratitude.

Finally, we wish to thank the elected leaders of the City of Albuquerque — the Mayor and the nine members of the City Council. This report would not have been possible without their ongoing support of this process through their ideas, their openness, and their willingness to grant this Commission access to the many layers of expertise within City government.

Sincerely,



Stephen S. Baca, Chairman



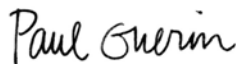
Robert L. Poole



Richard R. Fairbanks



Lourdes Romero



Paul Guerin



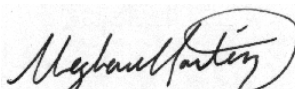
Steve Seligman



Nancy Kilpatrick



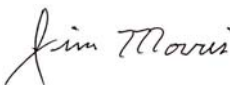
Cody Stotts



Meghan Martinez



Jamie Welles



Jim Morris

Creating a Community Report Card

In late 2006, the City Council passed and the Mayor signed legislation establishing a new set of five year goals and related Desired Community Conditions in eight key areas. These superseded a set of goals adopted in 2002. These goals and desired conditions were based on extensive citizen input. In the summer of 2006 the Indicators Progress Commission (IPC) held a "goals forum" attended by more than 200 citizens. They participated in exercises about what they wanted Albuquerque to be like in the future. They reviewed the 2002 goals and desired conditions and recommended changes. The IPC took this input and looked at additional data, information from other governments and research institutions, citizen surveys, census, socioeconomic and other pertinent data, then recommended revisions to the 2002 goals and desired conditions.

After the Mayor and Council adopted the goals and desired conditions, the IPC worked closely with City departments and other data sources to develop the indicators and obtain data.

Citizen Perception of Conditions

In preparation for developing the 2008 Albuquerque Progress Report, the IPC conducted two surveys in late 2007, asking Albuquerque households to rate the importance of and perceived progress made in achieving the Desired Community Conditions adopted in 2006. The results of these surveys have been used to assess the degree to which Albuquerque residents understand these desired conditions. Do their ratings of these conditions reflect what the indicator data say about the conditions? **The IPC's reasoning resides in their belief that a community can't optimize its investments and maximize its progress if citizens do not have accurate understandings of the state of the conditions that exist in their community.** This is not an easy undertaking to determine.

The 2008 Progress Report assesses three questions about what Indicator data say about each desired condition.

1. **Are the local data trends positive, stable (or mixed if there are multiple indicators for a condition), or negative?**
2. **How does Albuquerque compare to the nation and, specifically, to peer cities in the Southwest? (See page vii for information on the selection of peer cities.)**
3. **Does citizen perception match what the indicator data say about the respective desired condition?**

NOTE: See the section in the Appendix on "Context, Considerations, Comparisons, Cautions, and Confidence" for a briefing on questions and issues to consider when looking at DATA.

The answers to these questions led the IPC to a conclusion about each Desired Community Condition. These conclusions are characterized in one of three ways:



- An opportunity to **celebrate** the significant progress the community has made in moving toward achievement of the desired condition;



- An opportunity to **continue to improve** upon the progress made toward achievement; this reflects less progress than the opportunity to celebrate, but positive movement within the community;



- And, finally, an opportunity to **improve**, which reflects the need for the community to address the desired condition more effectively.

Viewing Goal Progress Indicators together by desired conditions and assessing the trends form the basis of a community report card on the achievement of the conditions.

Creating a Community Report Card

2008

The development of a Community Report Card includes seven distinct steps:

1. Articulation of the City's *Goals*;
2. Elaboration of the goals by describing *Desired Community Conditions* that explain more clearly what achievement of the goals would mean in the community;
3. Generation of quantitative measures called *Goal Progress Indicators* that measure the Desired Community Condition in relevant, comprehensive, and useful ways;
4. Collection and analysis of *Goal Progress Indicator data* to communicate progress at the Desired Community Condition level;
5. Identification, collection, and analysis of available comparative data to contrast our community to other peer cities, counties, or MSA's, (dependent on the availability of data).
6. Comparison of citizen perception of a community condition to what the data say to determine if citizens have an accurate understanding of the respective condition.
7. Compilation of results to come to a conclusion about the condition – do we celebrate, continue to improve, or acknowledge the need to improve.

This report card can be used in a variety of ways to:

- show the current status of a wide array of important environmental, social and economic conditions, and illuminate trends;
- provide a fact based sketch of the conditions of the community, organized by City goals;
- establish a sound foundation of data that can serve as a basis for governmental and civic leaders to understand conditions;
- help Albuquerque residents and other stakeholders understand the true state of conditions;

- assist policy leaders and managers in developing strategies and programs that help them track and measure how well the City is doing in achieving the goals that are important to the community.

A Note about Identifying Peer Cities

The Albuquerque Progress Report 2008 is based fundamentally on measurement and data. Like any technical report, this data need context. It is imperative to understand what the local trend is in Albuquerque – that is the basic purpose of this report. Are we improving or not?

It is also helpful to know what other communities are experiencing. Are they all improving, too? Are we different – better or worse? Are there national forces beyond local control impacting these conditions? To minimize the variables, the IPC focused on cities in the Southwest and picked ones that:

- are similar in population;
- have demographic characteristics in common with Albuquerque;
- have major universities in or near them and/or other institutions, like military bases or labs; and,
- are the center cities of their metro areas.

While we have many things in common with Tempe, AZ, Fort Worth and Arlington, TX, and Lakewood, CO, for example, each is not the center city in their respective metropolitan area.

Therefore, the IPC settled on the following cities as peer or index cities:

- ***Austin, TX;***
- ***Colorado Springs, CO;***
- ***El Paso, TX;***
- ***Oklahoma City, OK;***
- ***Salt Lake City, UT; and,***
- ***Tucson, AZ.***

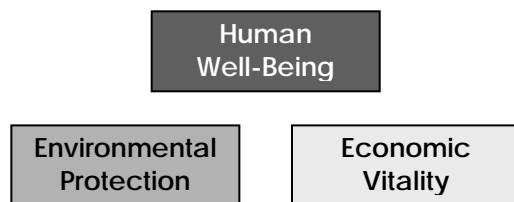
When the data are available, these cities are used to provide context about Albuquerque's performance.

On numerous occasions, staffs from these jurisdictions were very helpful in providing data about their respective communities.

Community Sustainability and Solutions

Sustainability has become an important word in the world's vocabulary. The United Nations defines it as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainability has generally been recognized as reaching a balance (in a community, area, state, nation or world) among economic vitality, environmental enhancement, and human well-being. Sustainability can be measured. Is Albuquerque a sustainable community? Has the quality of our community changed over the last 5 years, 10 years, 20 or 50?

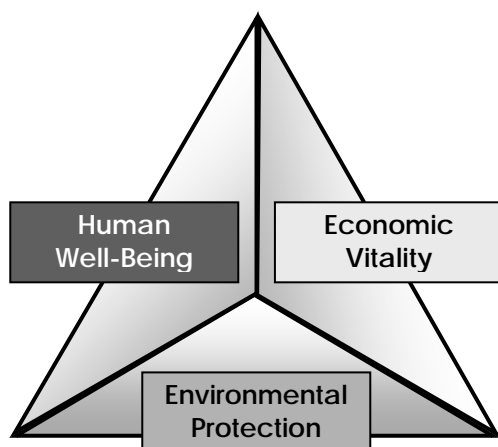
As the prominent sustainability measurement researcher Maureen Hart has noted, "When society, economy and environment are viewed as separate, unrelated parts ..., the community's problems are also viewed as isolated issues. Economic development [agencies] try to create more jobs. Social needs are addressed by health care services and housing [agencies]. Environmental agencies try to prevent and correct pollution problems."



A view of community as three separate, unrelated parts: an economic part, a social part, and an environmental part.

Solutions to one problem can make other problems worse. Creating affordable housing is a City of Albuquerque priority and a Desired Community Condition. (DCC #5: Safe, decent, and affordable housing is available.) However, if that housing exists only in areas far from employment, unintended consequences are created - increased traffic, more air pollution, and greater financial burdens on low and moderate income households caused by longer commutes and high energy prices.

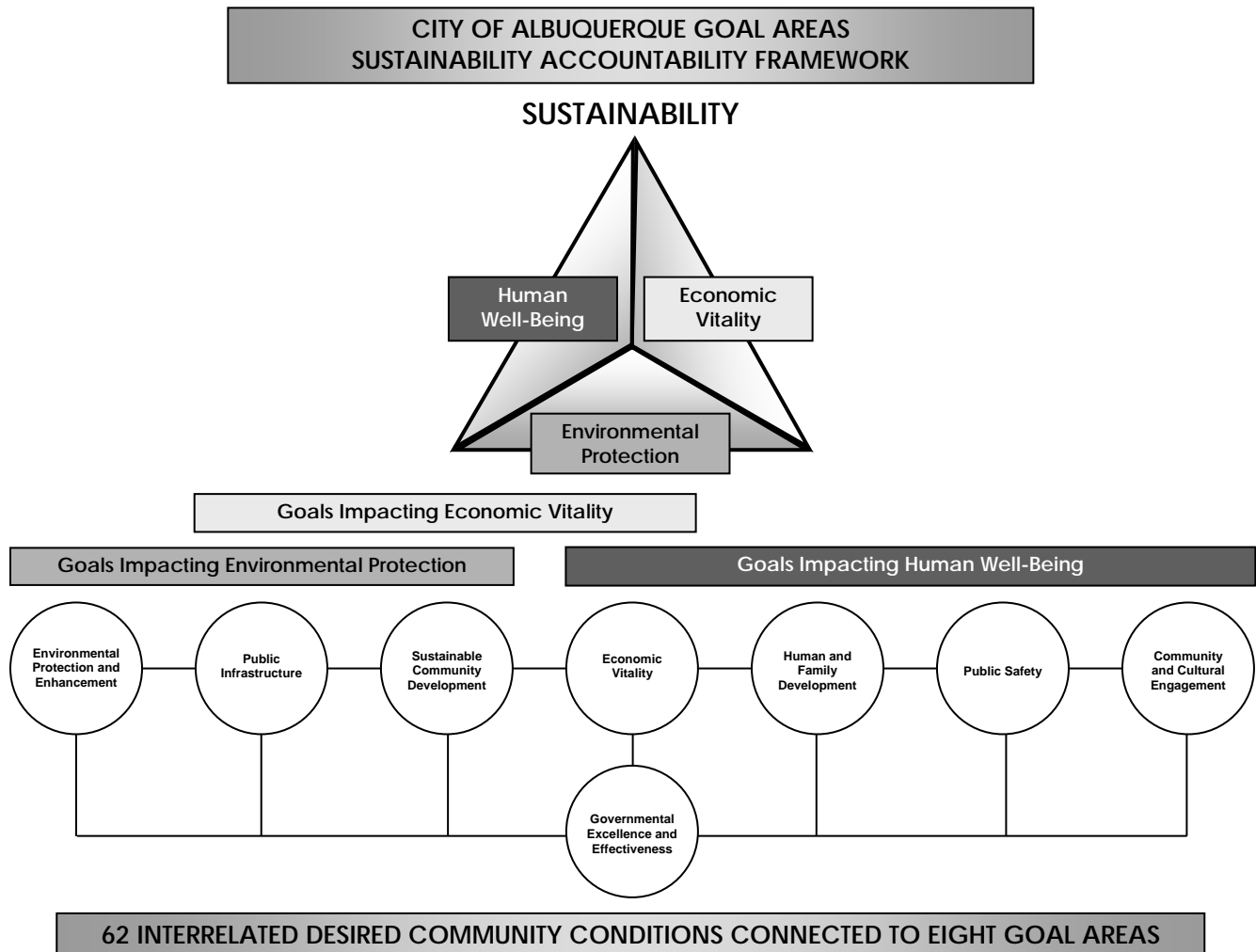
In place of a stove pipe approach is a view of our community that values links between the economy, the environment and the society. This is the view of a sustainable community.



A view of community that shows the links among its three parts: the economic part, the social part, and the environmental part.

Community Sustainability and Solutions

As Maureen Hart notes, "Actions to improve conditions in a sustainable community take these connections into account. The very questions asked about issues in a 'sustainable' community include references to these links. For example, the question 'Do the jobs available match the skills of the work force?' looks at the link between economy and education. Understanding the three parts and their links is the key to understanding sustainability, because sustainability is about more than just quality of life. It is about understanding the connections between and achieving balance among social equity, economic vitality, and environmental enhancement of a community."



Albuquerque's Goals and Desired Community Conditions are our framework for sustainability. They define what a Sustainable Albuquerque is or desires to be. The chart above connects Albuquerque's framework to that of the United Nations.

The *Albuquerque Progress Report* is not a report about solutions. However, the *APR* also puts conditions (and solutions) in context and allows us to, as Mayor Chávez says, "...know where we are today. With this knowledge we can craft plans and take action to move us toward that desired future." It provides a way for our community to focus on priorities. It begins to define problems and opportunities. It tries to assess conditions based on facts. If the *Albuquerque Progress Report 2008* is to contribute to sustainable solutions in Albuquerque, those solutions will have to recognize the linkage among the desired conditions and how solutions designed to address one condition can impact others in unintended ways.

Vision, Goal Areas and Statements, and Desired Community or Customer Conditions

NOTE: All Goals and Desired Community or Customer Conditions are interdependent and support the Community Vision. *Italicized Desired Community Conditions are not included in the Albuquerque Progress Report 2008.*

VISION: Albuquerque is a thriving high desert community of distinctive cultures, creating a sustainable future.		
Goal Area	Goal Statement	Desired Community or Customer Conditions
HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT	People of all ages have the opportunity to participate in the community and economy and are well sheltered, safe, healthy, and educated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residents are literate and educated. 2. Youth achieve desired educational outcomes. 3. Youth achieve responsible social development. 4. Residents are active and healthy. 5. Residents have access to physical and mental health care. 6. Families are secure and stable. 7. Safe, decent and affordable housing is available. 8. Senior citizens live and function in optimal environments. 9. Residents are safe from public health risks. 10. Residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and avenues of support needed to provide for their basic needs.
PUBLIC SAFETY	Citizens are safe, feel safe and secure, and have trust and shared responsibility for maintaining a safe environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Residents are safe. 12. Residents feel safe. 13. Travel on city streets is safe. 14. Residents, businesses and public safety agencies work together for a safe community. 15. Domestic animals are responsibly cared for and provided safe and healthy home environments. 16. The community is prepared to respond to emergencies, natural disasters, catastrophic acts and other events that threaten the health and safety of the public.
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE	Ensure that all existing communities are adequately and efficiently served with well planned, coordinated, and maintained infrastructure. Ensure that new development is efficiently integrated into existing infrastructures and that the costs are balanced with the revenues generated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. A reliable water system meets health and safety standards. 18. Wastewater systems meet quality standards. 19. A storm water system protects the lives and property of residents. 20. Effective information technology infrastructure is accessible throughout the community. 21. Residents have safe and affordable integrated transportation options that meet the public's needs. 22. The street system is well designed and maintained. 23. New development is efficiently integrated into existing or approved infrastructure and its costs are balanced with the revenues generated and adopted City development policies. 24. Sustainable, environmentally sensitive supplies of energy are available and are efficiently consumed.
SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Guide growth to protect the environment and the community economic vitality and create a variety of livable, sustainable communities throughout Albuquerque.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Parks, open space, recreation facilities and public trails are available, accessible and strategically located, designed and maintained. 26. Albuquerque's built environments are safe, habitable, well maintained, and sustainable. 27. A balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments is available throughout Albuquerque. 28. The downtown area is vital, active, safe and accessible. 29. Safe and accessible mixed-use areas with housing, employment, civic functions, recreation and entertainment exist throughout Albuquerque.

Vision, Goal Areas and Statements, and Desired Community or Customer Conditions

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT	Protect and enhance Albuquerque's natural environments - its mountains, river, bosque, volcanoes, arroyos, air, and water.	<p>30. Air, water, and land are protected from conditions that are harmful to people and the environment.</p> <p>31. Water resources are sustainably managed, conserved and protected to provide a long-term supply and drought reserve.</p> <p>32. Solid wastes are produced no faster than natural systems and technology can process them.</p> <p>33. Open Space, Bosque, the River and Mountains are preserved and protected.</p> <p>34. Residents participate in caring for the environment and conserving natural resources.</p> <p>35. Residents are well informed about and appreciate ecological diversity.</p> <p>36. Energy consumption is balanced to protect the environment.</p>
ECONOMIC VITALITY	Achieve a vital, diverse, and sustainable economy in which businesses and residents have opportunities for success.	<p>37. The economy is diverse and broad-based.</p> <p>38. The economy is vital, prosperous and consistent with local and regional resources.</p> <p>39. There are abundant, competitive, career oriented employment opportunities.</p> <p>40. Businesses develop and prosper.</p>
COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT	Residents are fully and effectively engaged in the life and decisions of the community to promote and enhance our pride, cultural values, and resources and ensure that Albuquerque's community institutions are effective, accountable, and responsive.	<p>41. Residents actively participate in civic and public affairs.</p> <p>42. Residents participate in community organizations, activities, and events.</p> <p>43. Residents have an accurate understanding of community conditions</p> <p>44. Residents appreciate, foster and respect Albuquerque's arts and cultures.</p> <p>45. Relations among Albuquerque's cultures and races are positive and respectful.</p>
GOVERNMENTAL EXCELLENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS	Government is ethical and accountable; every element of government contributes effectively to meeting public needs.	<p>46. Leaders work together for the good of the community.</p> <p>47. Leaders cooperate and coordinate with the other governments in the MRCOG region.</p> <p>48. Government and its leaders are responsive to changing community and customer conditions.</p> <p>49. Government protects the civil and constitutional rights of citizens.</p> <p>50. Customers conveniently access City services and officials.</p> <p>51. Customers can participate in their government by accessing information about services, policies, community conditions, regulations, etc.</p> <p>52. Financial assets are maximized and protected, and analyzed and reported accurately, understandably, and usefully.</p> <p>53. City assets are protected while responding fairly to inappropriate City actions.</p> <p>54. Products, services, and materials are obtained efficiently, fairly, and in a timely manner.</p> <p>55. City services, operations, and finances are measured and audited as needed and meet customer needs.</p> <p>56. Competent, well-trained motivated employees contribute to the achievement of City goals and objectives.</p> <p>57. The work environment for employees is healthy, safe and productive.</p> <p>58. City staff is empowered with information and have information processing capacity.</p> <p>59. Rights of way are obtained and managed and their use optimized for the public's benefit with fair compensation for use.</p> <p>60. City real property is effectively obtained and managed in the public's interest, and disposed of when public purpose has changed.</p> <p>61. City fixed assets, property, and infrastructure meet City goals and objectives.</p> <p>62. Departmental human and financial resources and fixed assets are managed efficiently and effectively.</p>

How the City Uses the Albuquerque Progress Report (APR)

The *APR* sits at the pinnacle of the City of Albuquerque's management and measurement system, which is designed to link community-developed goals with city government programs and performance.

The process of setting goals begins with a
1 Goals Forum in which citizens and representatives of community organizations discuss Desired Community Conditions and recommend Five-Year Goals to the Mayor and City Council.

The Mayor and City Council then respond
2 to the community by establishing Five-Year Goals and annual Priority Objectives connected to those Goals.

The City government links these Desired
3 Community Conditions to strategies and programs, undertaken by the City. As part of the budget process, departments recommend to the Administration and subsequently the City Council resource needs by Program Strategy by Goal. They also propose One-Year Objectives by Goal to be addressed in the upcoming budget year.

City Departments and Divisions implement
4 these programs and annual objectives set by the Mayor and City Council. Each service provider becomes accountable for making progress toward the Five-Year Goals and the Desired Community Conditions impacted by their services. Program Strategies (broad approaches to goal achievement that aggregate department services with common purposes) and Priority Objectives (specific actions related to a strategy to be accomplished in the next fiscal year) help focus action to achieve the goals.

Each function, program, or service is then
5 linked to a Program Strategy, Desired Community Condition, and Goal. Department managers also develop outcome

measures about their programs' effect on community conditions.

City performance is measured and
6 reported. Operational and financial analyses, customer surveys, condition observations, and other research provide data about the quantity, efficiency, cost effectiveness, quality, and timeliness of the service so that performance can be measured.

Each city manager incorporates in his or her
7 employee work plan (performance appraisal system) expectations and results that support the organizational objectives that are related to these Goals and Desired Community Conditions.

The City of Albuquerque is a diverse, service organization, serving each resident and business in dozens of ways every day – from airports to zoos. Everything the City does is connected to one of these Goals and Desired Community Conditions. Each employee connects to these Goals and Desired Community Conditions. These Goals allow us to align ourselves to common purposes and focus on results that are important to our elected leaders, customers, our citizens, our constituents, our clients.

Accountability for results is our ultimate goal. This system is designed to assure that Albuquerque city government is responsive to the community and that City services are oriented to desired results. The IPC deserves great credit and appreciation for helping the City understand why we're in the businesses we're in, and if we are succeeding in advancing the community we serve.



Ed Adams, P.E.
 Chief Administrative Officer

Structure of the Albuquerque Progress Report 2008

2008

The body of this report is divided into eight sections, one for each of eight Goals, and further subdivided by Desired Community Condition (DCC). Each DCC contains Goal Progress Indicators (measures) that provide an assessment of that condition's progress as reflected by those indicators. This progress is summarized in the DCC Introduction page. Indicators follow the summary and consist of the following components:

- **Indicator Title.**
- **Indicator Description:** Definitions, data methodology, and background information.
- **Why is this indicator relevant?** Importance of the Indicator, intended uses, and linkages to other conditions.
- **Data Source(s):** The office(s) and/or organization(s) from which the data were obtained with citations and dates as appropriate.
- **What can we tell from the data?** Basic conclusions reached, based on the data.
- **The data:** Tables and graphs displaying the data.

Like all large cities, Albuquerque is not a homogeneous community. Some Goal Progress Indicators are presented by Community Planning Areas (CPAs), ten geographic areas into which the City is segmented. Presenting the Goal Progress Indicators by CPA focuses in on the unique sense of community identity in each of these areas. At the same time the CPAs serve as an aid to targeting services that can address the special needs and characteristics of each Community Planning Area more effectively. CPAs are no longer widely used within City government, but they provide a rational means to divide a large community into subareas. Other subdivisions are also used: Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Water Service Boundary Area. See maps of all the subdivisions in the appendix.

Some Desired Community Conditions Not Included

The Indicators Progress Commission (IPC) recommended, and the Mayor and City Council adopted, 62 Desired Community Conditions (DCC) in eight Goal Areas. The Goal Areas, Goal Statements and 62 DCC statements are shown on prior pages x and xi. Forty six (46) desired conditions are included in this report. Eleven conditions in Goal 8 – DCCs 52 through 62 – are not included. These conditions were developed so that internal services within the City government (for example, accounting, legal, personnel services, parts of information technology, employee safety, etc.) have outcome statements upon which to link their services and functions. Three DCCs (46-48) relate to outcomes of elected officials and no means of measurement of these conditions could be identified. That is not to say that opinions about those conditions did not exist, but this report is not about opinions. Facts are needed and none were found.

Two sets of two conditions each were combined:

1. DCC 24 (Goal 3) and DCC 36 (Goal 5) both relate to the availability of sustainable energy alternatives and balanced energy consumption. They are reported in a unified manner in Goal 3, since differentiating indicators were not available.
2. DCCs 50 and 51 (Goal 8) both relate to citizens accessing information about their government and participating in government, based on their capacity to access government information. These are being reported together in Goal 8.

Tips to Understanding the Albuquerque Progress Report 2008

1. While the *APR 2008* evaluates each Desired Community Condition individually, an important characteristic of many conditions is that they are interrelated. For example, economic conditions impact social conditions, which impact public safety conditions. Environmental conditions impact health conditions, which impact economic conditions. Public infrastructure conditions impact both economic and environmental conditions. Sustainable community development issues impact economic conditions (and vice versa) and environmental conditions.
2. Desired Community Conditions are not merely the opposite of unwanted community characteristics, such as poverty or crime. Each is a positive statement of a desired future. Stating Desired Community Conditions in a positive way helps avoid focusing on the problem, which is limiting. However, indicator data are frequently only available for the negative aspects of the condition. Therefore, negative data are sometimes used to measure progress towards achieving a positive condition. For example, poverty data are used to measure if residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and support, and crime statistics are used to measure the public being safe.
3. Albuquerque's desired future, defined by the Goals and Desired Community Conditions and measured in the *APR 2008*, are outcomes, not the means used to achieve those outcomes. The City of Albuquerque and many other local, state, and national institutions develop strategies and actions to impact these conditions. For a comprehensive presentation of strategies and actions taken by the City of Albuquerque to impact these conditions, see the City's current year budget, Volume II, *Performance Plan* at <http://cabq.gov/budget/>.
4. The *APR 2008* is a fluid document and part of a four year cycle that includes redefining the desired future and measuring progress. It serves as an organizing framework and effective process for developing the City's annual performance-based budgets. The Indicators Progress Commission (IPC) invites comments from citizens and other stakeholders in Albuquerque's future and their participation in this process. The next Goals Forum, a key event in the four year cycle that welcomes citizen input into defining Albuquerque's desired future, will be held in the summer of 2010.

Goal by Goal Box Score

2008

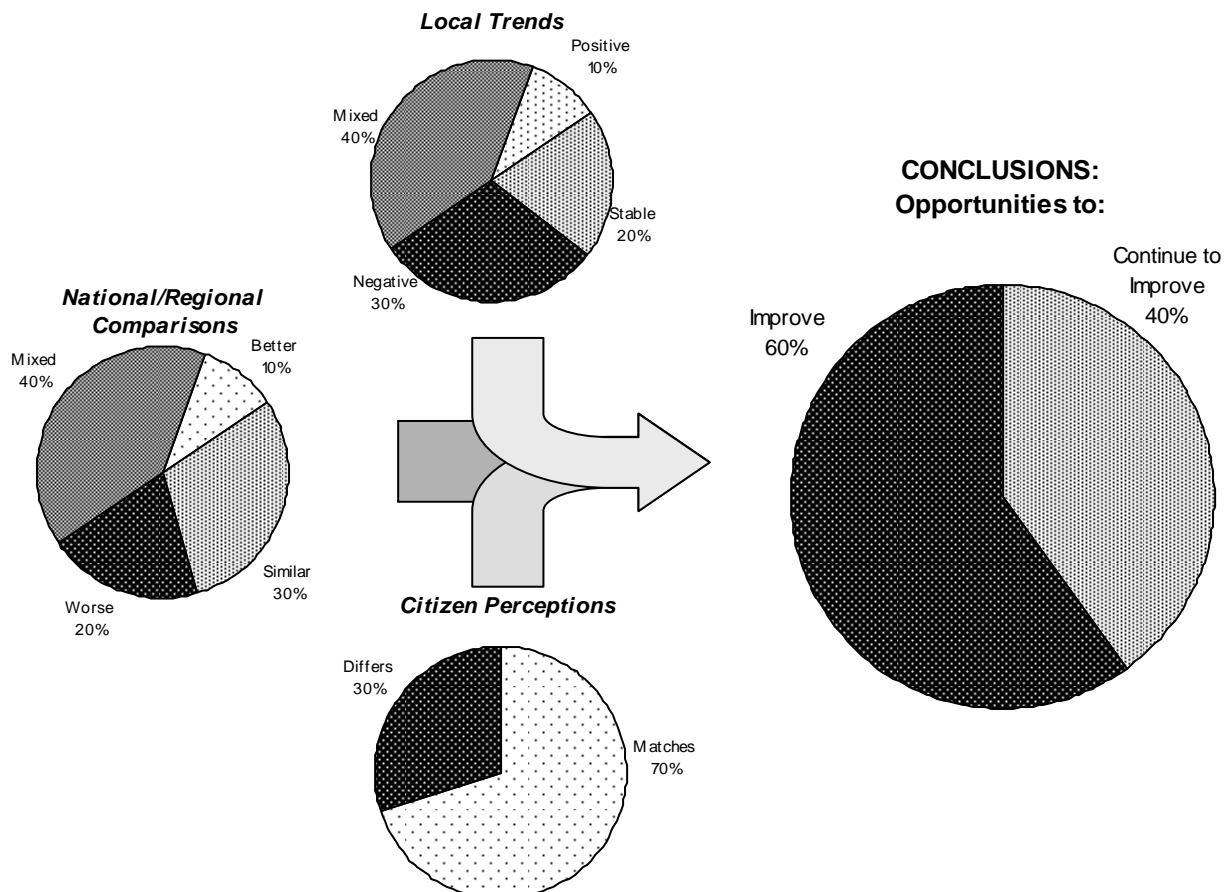
On the pages that follow are summaries of the conclusions reached for each of the eight City Goals. The Goal Area and Goal Statement are followed by the Desired Community Conditions (DCC) associated with that Goal. The Local Trend, National/Regional Comparison, Citizen Perception, and the Opportunity conclusion are shown for each DCC followed by a graphic that shows the percentage of each conclusion within that Goal. On pages xxiv and xxv, all eight Goals are summarized in a similar fashion.

Box Score for Goal 1: Human and Family Development	xvi
Box Score for Goal 2: Public Safety	xvii
Box Score for Goal 3: Public Infrastructure	xviii
Box Score for Goal 4: Sustainable Community Development	xix
Box Score for Goal 5: Environmental Protection and Enhancement	xx
Box Score for Goal 6: Economic Vitality	xxi
Box Score for Goal 7: Community and Cultural Engagement	xxii
Box Score for Goal 8: Government Excellence and Effectiveness	xxiii
Box Score for All Goals	xxiv

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

People of all ages have the opportunity to participate in the community and economy and are well sheltered, safe, healthy, and educated.

DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
1 Residents are literate and educated.	Positive	Mixed	Matches	Continue to Improve
2 Youth achieve desired educational outcomes.	Stable	Worse	Matches	Improve
3 Youth achieve responsible social development.	Negative	Mixed	Matches	Improve
4 Residents are active and healthy.	Mixed	Better	Differs	Improve
5 Residents have access to physical and mental health care.	Mixed	Mixed	Matches	Improve
6 Families are secure and stable.	Mixed	Mixed	Matches	Continue to Improve
7 Safe, decent and affordable housing is available.	Negative	Similar	Differs	Improve
8 Senior citizens live and function in optimal environments.	Mixed	Similar	Matches	Continue to Improve
9 Residents are safe from public health risks.	Negative	Worse	Differs	Improve
10 Residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and avenues of support needed to provide for their basic needs.	Stable	Similar	Matches	Continue to Improve



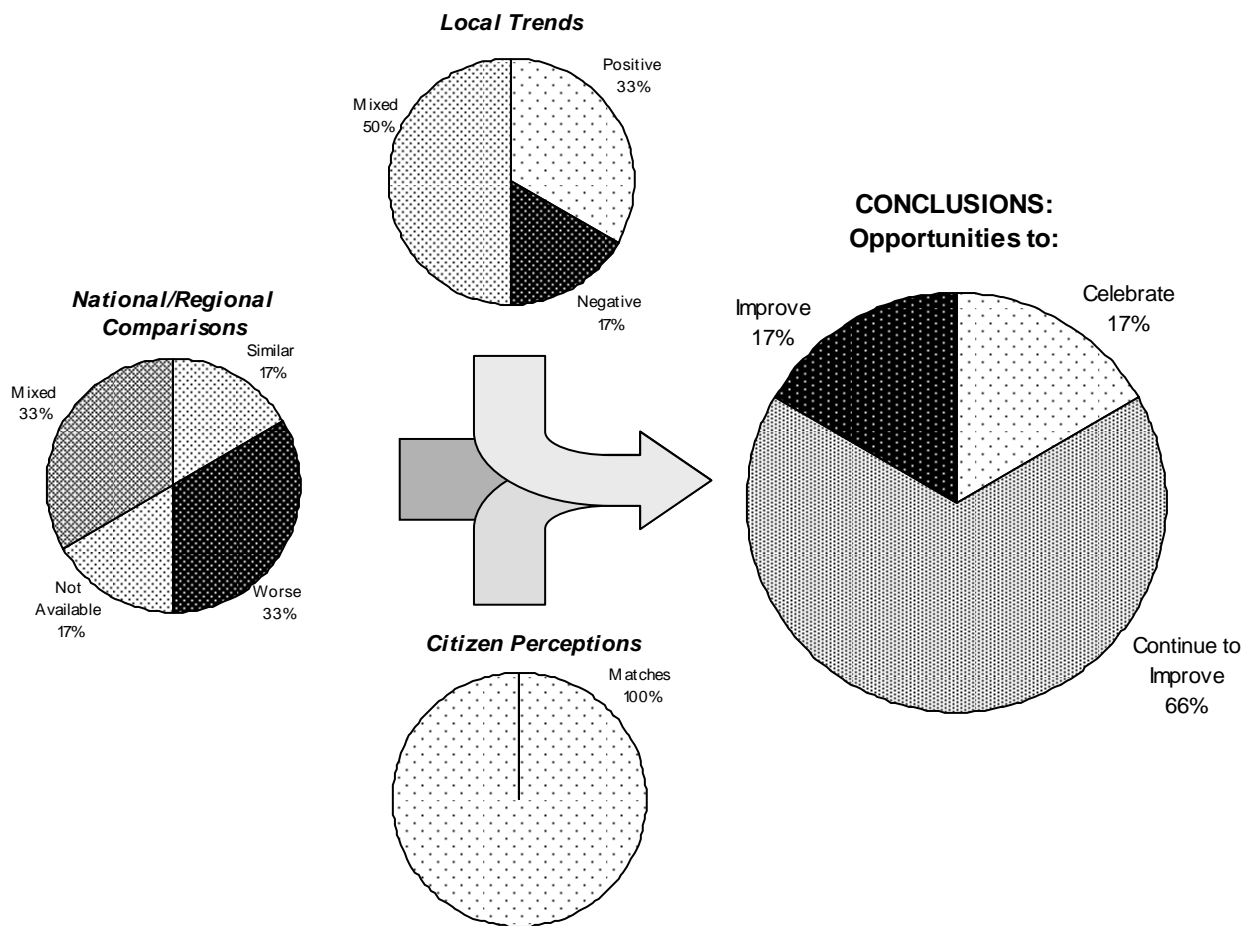
PUBLIC SAFETY

Citizens are safe, feel safe and secure, and have trust and shared responsibility for maintaining a safe environment.

GOAL

2

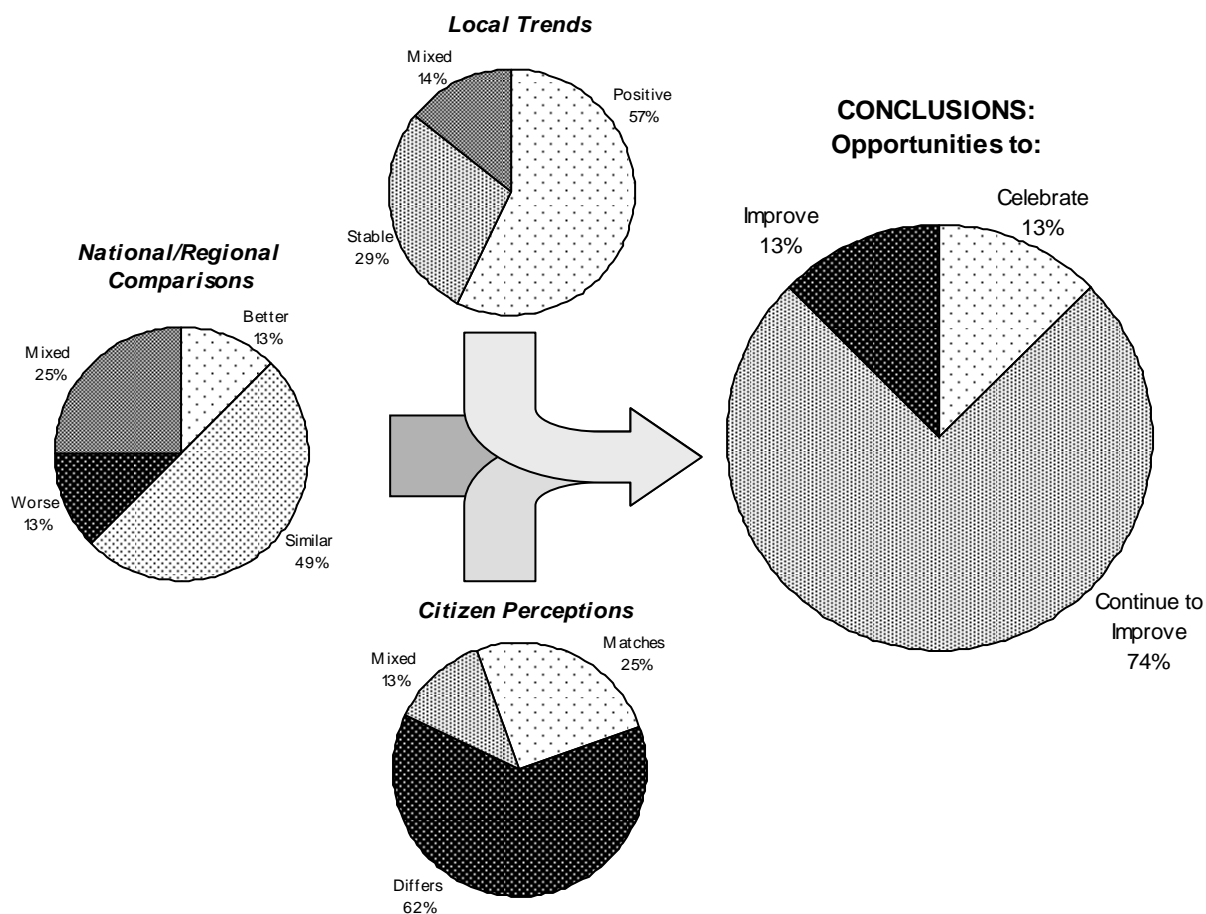
DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
11 Residents are safe.	Mixed	Mixed	Matches	Continue to Improve
12 Residents feel safe.	Mixed	Not Available	Not Applicable	Continue to Improve
13 Travel on city streets is safe.	Positive	Worse	Matches	Continue to Improve
14 Residents, businesses and public safety agencies work together for a safe community.	Mixed	Mixed	Matches	Continue to Improve
15 Domestic animals are responsibly cared for and provided safe and healthy home environments.	Positive	Similar	Matches	Celebrate
16 The community is prepared to respond to emergencies, natural disasters, catastrophic acts and other events that threaten the health and safety of the public.	Negative	Worse	Matches	Improve



PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Ensure that all existing communities are adequately and efficiently served with well planned, coordinated, and maintained infrastructure. Ensure that new development is efficiently integrated into existing infrastructures and that the costs are balanced with the revenues generated.

DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
17 A reliable water system meets health and safety standards.	Positive	Similar	Matches	Celebrate
18 Wastewater systems meet quality standards.	Stable	Similar	Differs	Continue to Improve
19 A storm water system protects the lives and property of residents.	Not Available	Worse	Differs	Improve
20 Effective information technology infrastructure is accessible throughout the community.	Positive	Similar	Differs	Continue to Improve
21 Residents have safe and affordable integrated transportation options that meet the public's needs.	Positive	Mixed	Differs	Continue to Improve
22 The street system is well designed and maintained.	Positive	Similar	Mixed	Continue to Improve
23 New development is efficiently integrated into existing or approved infrastructure and its costs are balanced with the revenues generated and adopted City development policies.	Stable	Better	Matches	Continue to Improve
24 Sustainable, environmentally sensitive supplies of energy are available and are efficiently consumed.	Mixed	Mixed	Differs	Continue to Improve



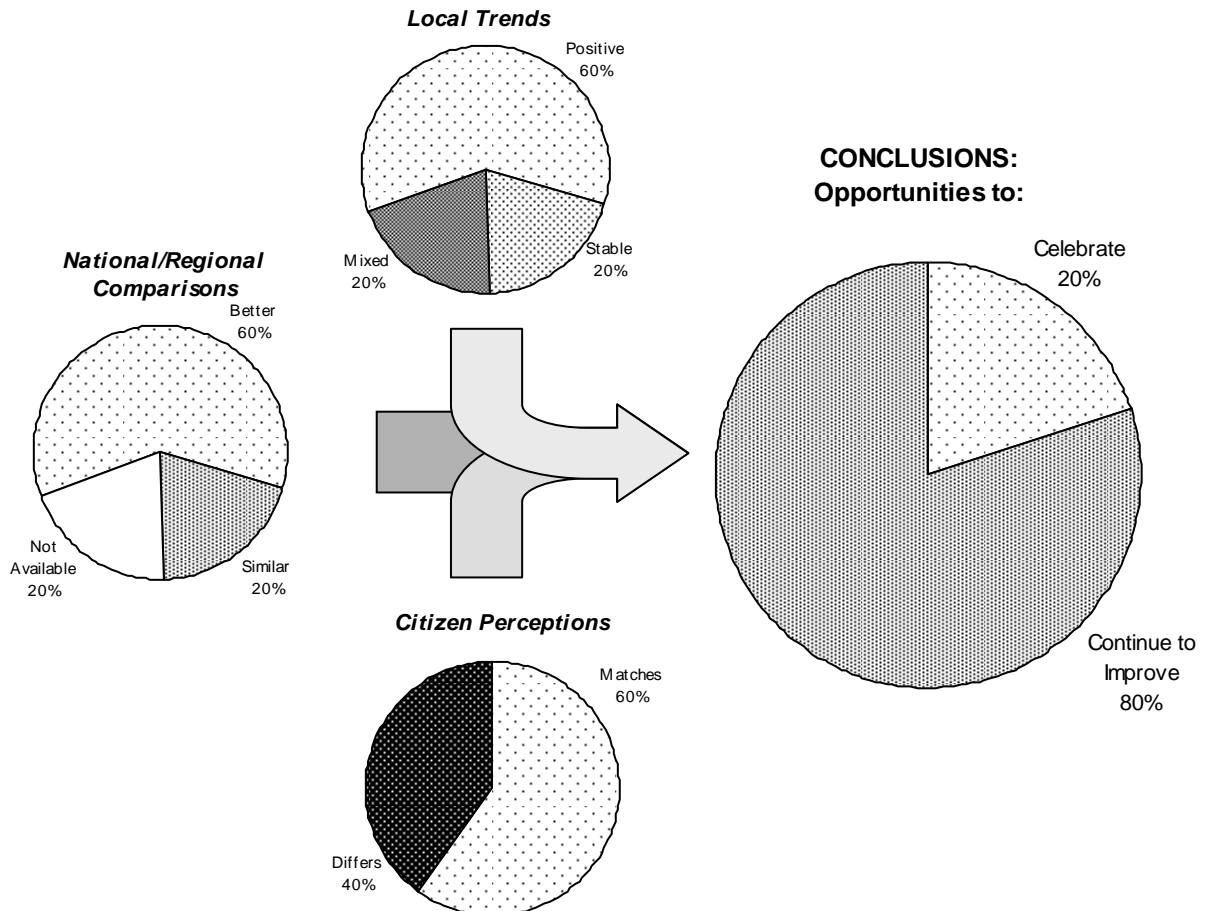
SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Guide growth to protect the environment and the community economic vitality and create a variety of livable, sustainable communities throughout Albuquerque.

GOAL

4

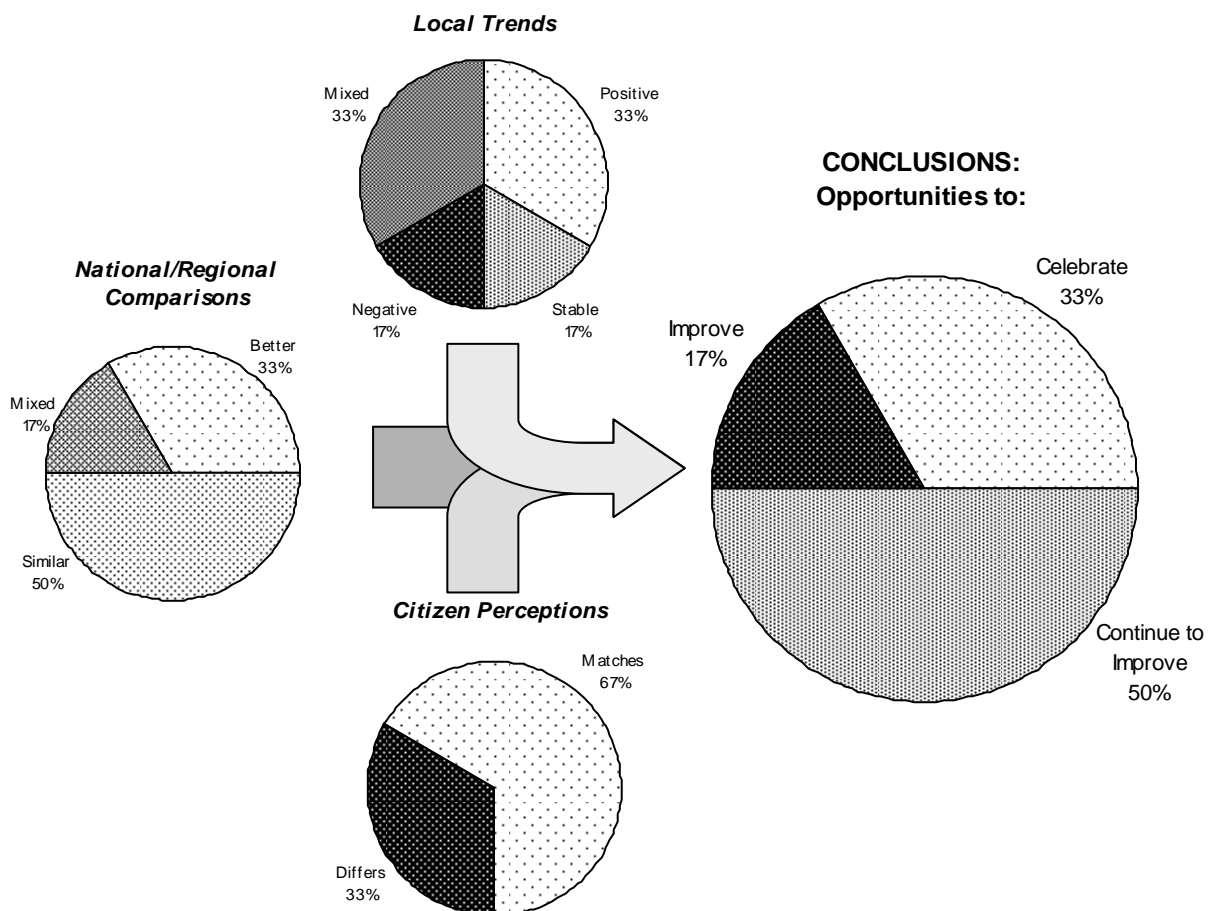
DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
25 Parks, open space, recreation facilities and public trails are available, accessible and strategically located, designed and maintained.	Positive	Better	Matches	Celebrate
26 Albuquerque's built environments are safe, habitable, well maintained and sustainable.	Mixed	Better	Matches	Continue to Improve
27 A balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments is available throughout Albuquerque.	Stable	Similar	Matches	Continue to Improve
28 The downtown area is vital, active, safe and accessible.	Positive	Not Available	Differs	Continue to Improve
29 Safe and accessible mixed-use areas with housing, employment, civic functions, recreation and entertainment exist throughout Albuquerque.	Positive	Better	Differs	Continue to Improve



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

Protect and enhance Albuquerque's natural environments – its mountains, river, bosque, volcanoes, arroyos, air, and water.

DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
30 Air, water, and land are protected from conditions that are harmful to people and the environment.	Positive	Similar	Matches	Celebrate
31 Water resources are sustainably managed, conserved and protected to provide a long-term supply and drought reserve.	Mixed	Similar	Matches	Continue to Improve
32 Solid wastes are produced no faster than natural systems and technology can process them.	Negative	Similar	Differs	Improve
33 Open Space, Bosque, the River and Mountains are preserved and protected.	Stable	Better	Matches	Celebrate
34 Residents participate in caring for the environment and conserving natural resources.	Mixed	Mixed	Matches	Continue to Improve
35 Residents are well informed about and appreciate ecological diversity.	Positive	Better	Differs	Continue to Improve



ECONOMIC VITALITY

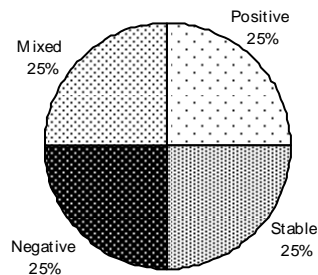
Achieve a vital, diverse, and sustainable economy in which businesses and residents have opportunities for success.

GOAL

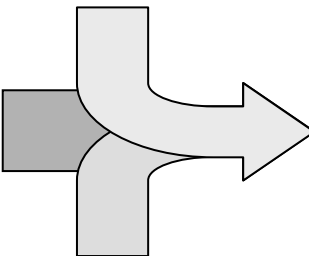
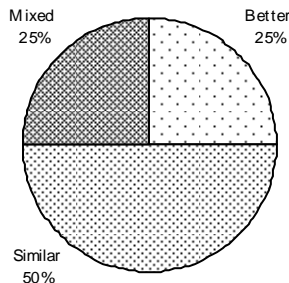
6

DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
37 The economy is diverse and broad-based.	Stable	Similar	Differs	Improve
38 The economy is vital, prosperous and consistent with local and regional resources.	Positive	Better	Matches	Celebrate
39 There are abundant, competitive, career-oriented employment opportunities.	Mixed	Mixed	Differs	Continue to Improve
40 Businesses develop and prosper.	Negative	Similar	Matches	Improve

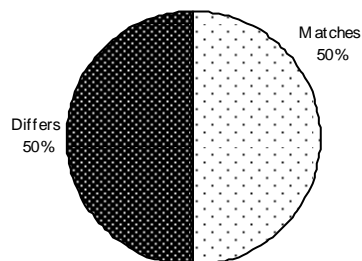
Local Trends



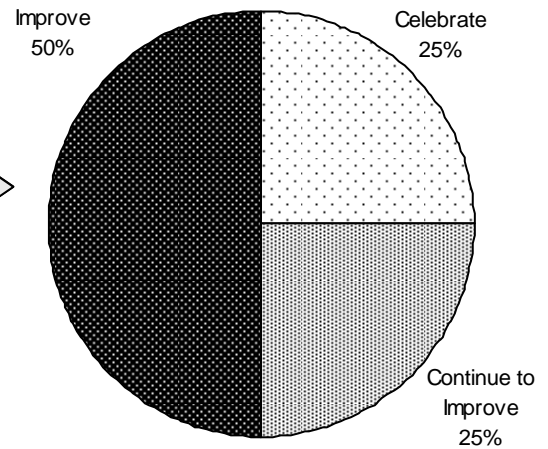
National/Regional Comparisons



Citizen Perceptions



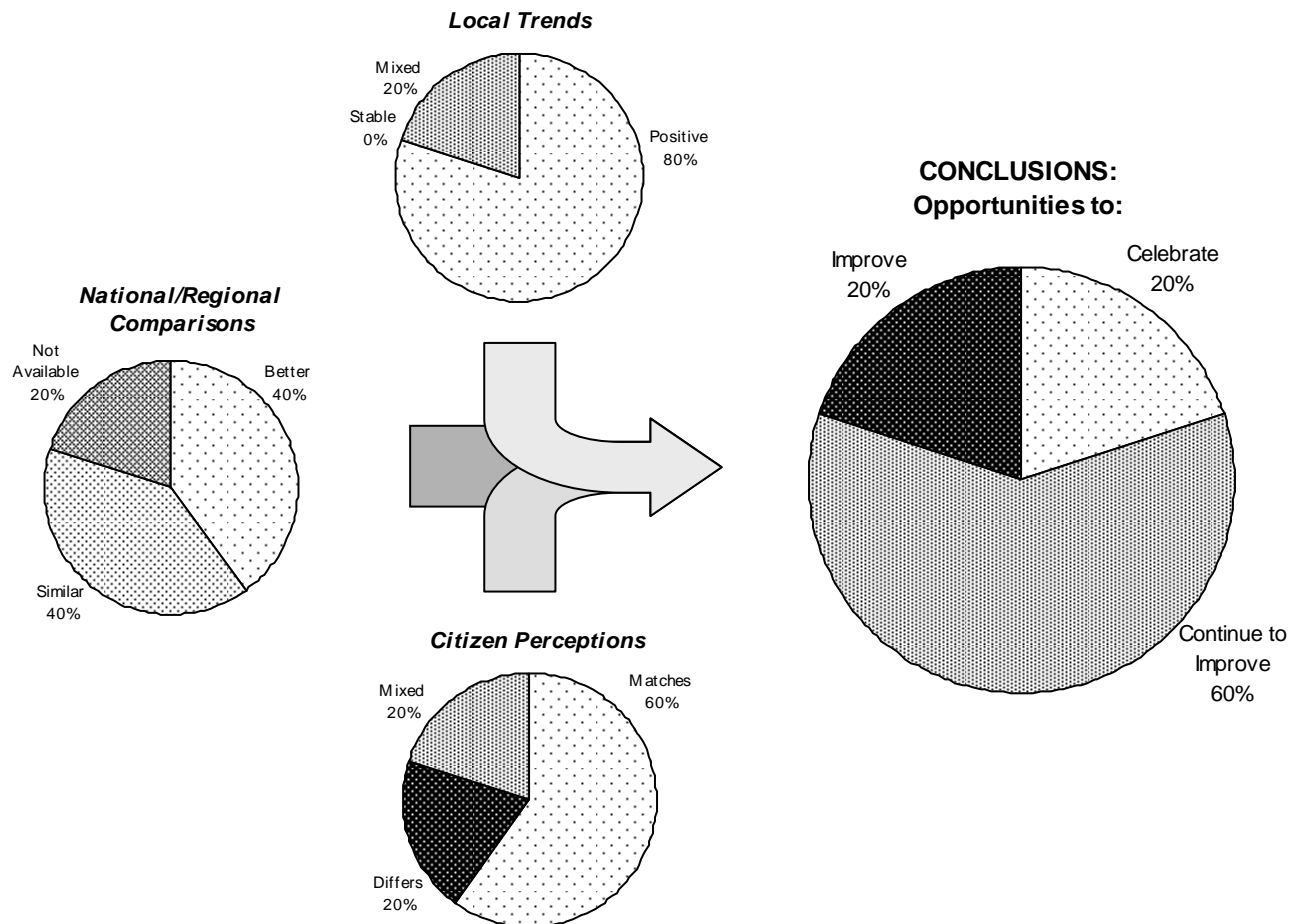
CONCLUSIONS: Opportunities to:



COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

Residents are fully and effectively engaged in the life and decisions of the community to promote and enhance our pride, cultural values, and resources and ensure that Albuquerque's community institutions are effective, accountable, and responsive.

DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
41 Residents actively participate in civic and public affairs.	Mixed	Similar	Mixed	Improve
42 Residents participate in community organizations, activities, and events.	Positive	Better	Matches	Celebrate
43 Residents have an accurate understanding of community conditions.	Positive	Not Available	Differs	Continue to Improve
44 Residents appreciate, foster and respect Albuquerque's arts and cultures.	Positive	Similar	Matches	Continue to Improve
45 Relations among Albuquerque's cultures and races are positive and respectful.	Positive	Better	Matches	Continue to Improve



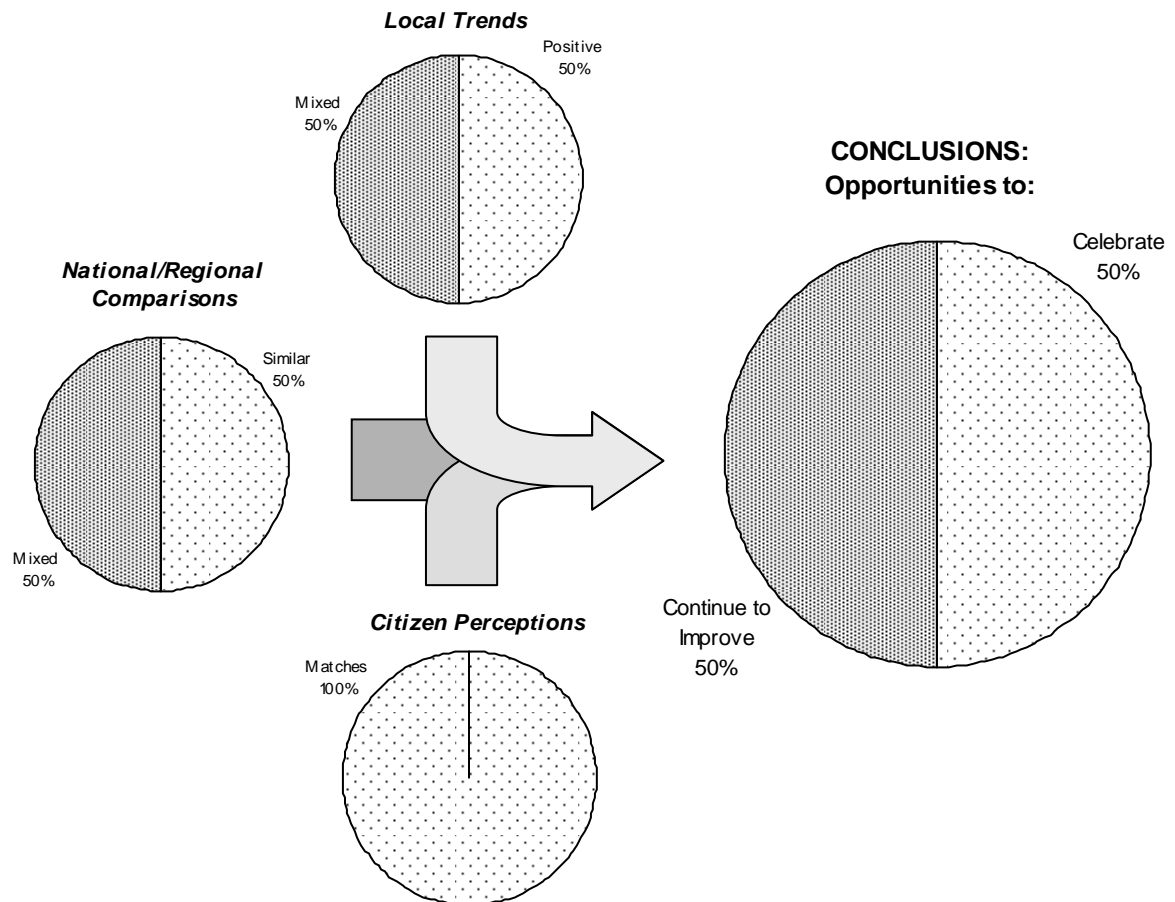
GOVERNMENTAL EXCELLENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS

Government is ethical and accountable; every element of government contributes effectively to meeting public needs.

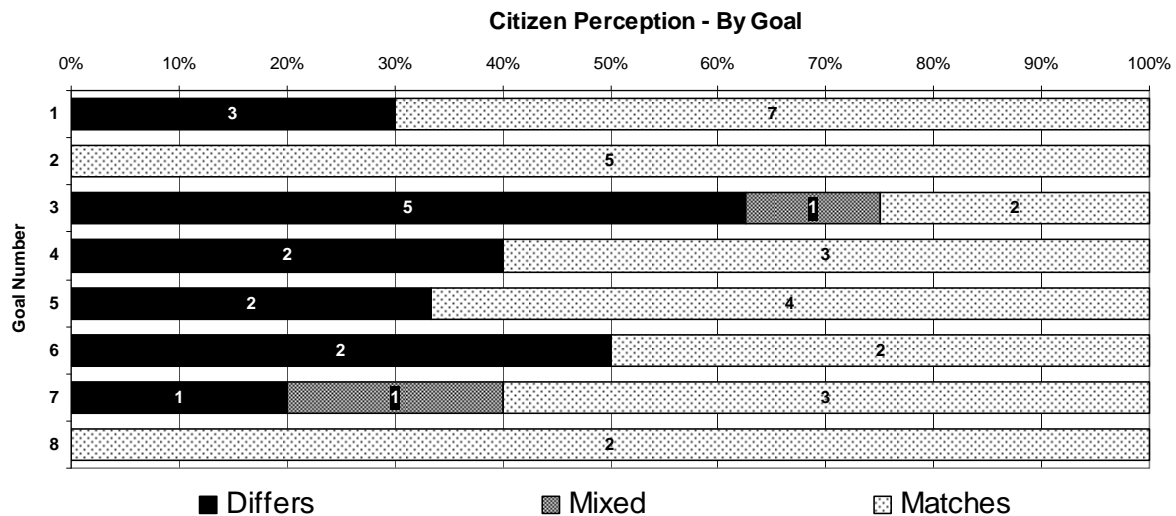
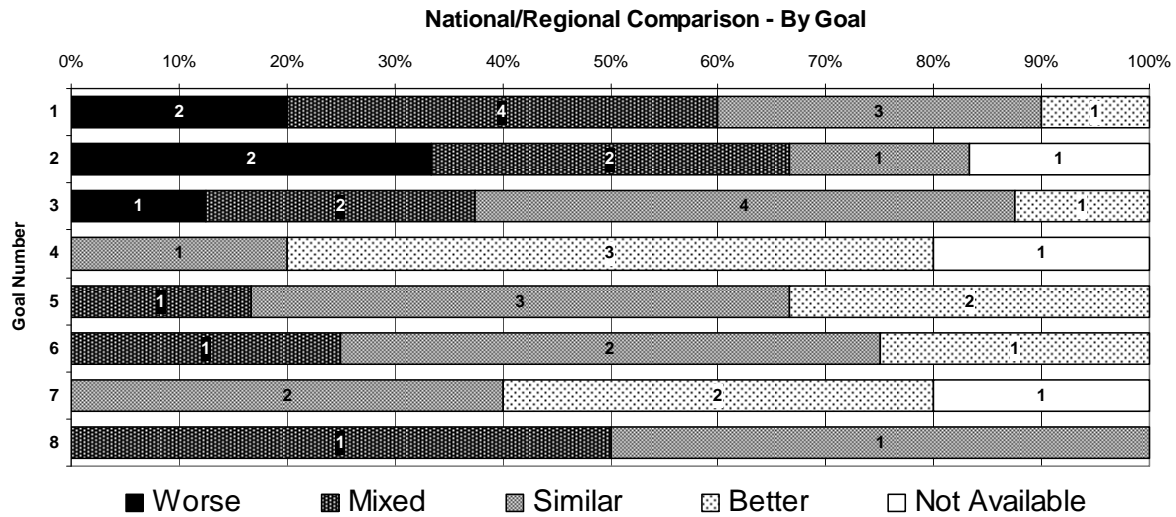
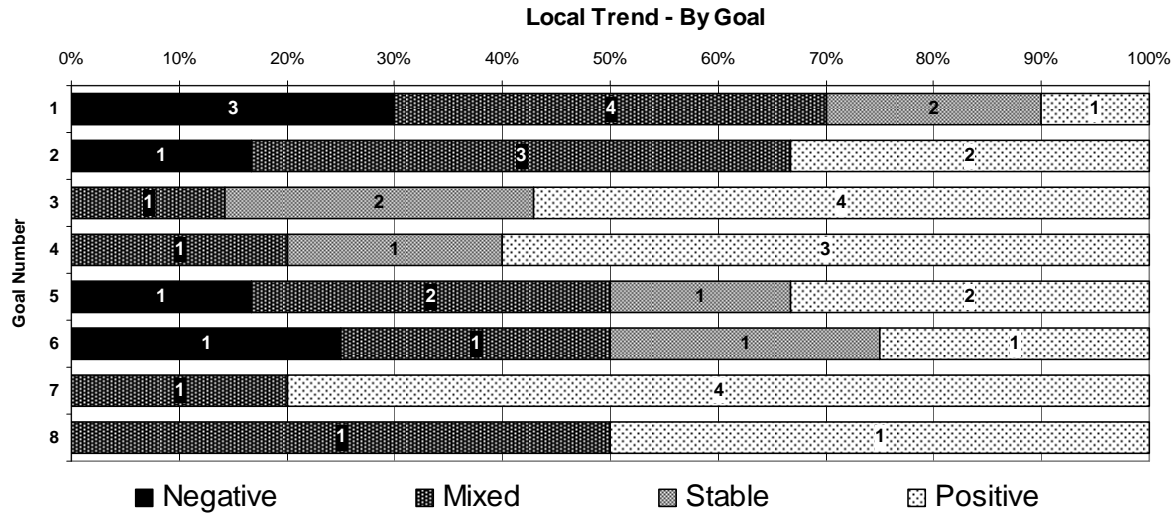
GOAL

8

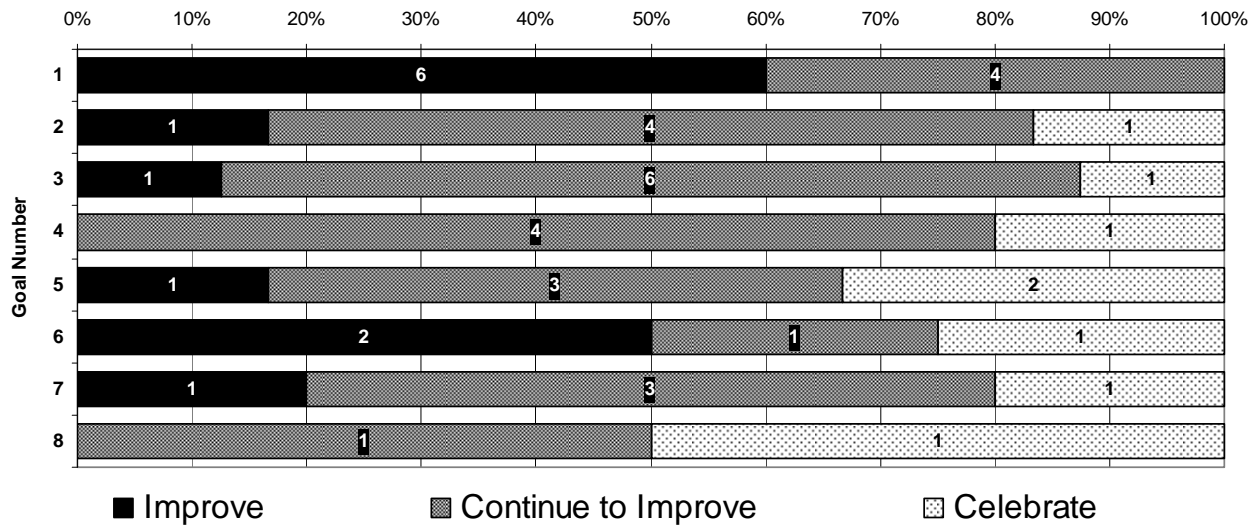
DESIRED COMMUNITY CONDITION	Local Trend	National/Regional Comparison	Citizen Perception	CONCLUSION: Opportunity to
49 Government protects the civil and constitutional rights of citizens.	Mixed	Mixed	Matches	Continue to Improve
50 Customers conveniently access City services and officials.				
51 Customers can participate in their government by accessing information about services, community conditions, regulations, etc.	Positive	Similar	Matches	Celebrate



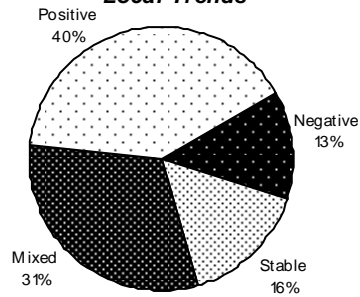
SUMMARY OF ALL GOALS



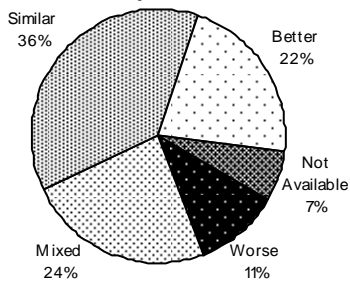
CONCLUSIONS - Opportunities To:



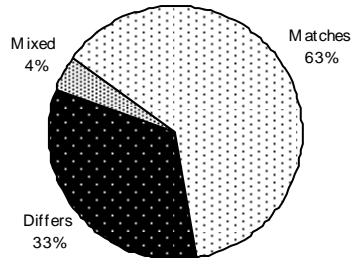
Local Trends



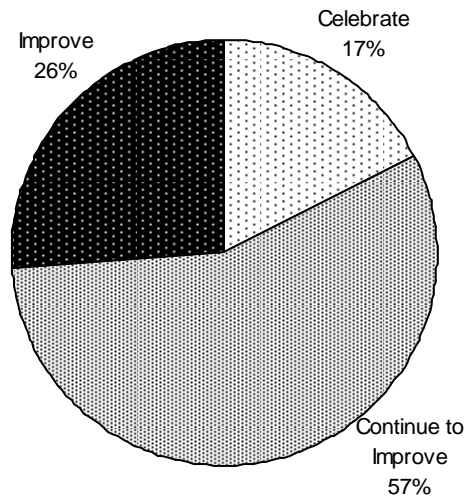
National/Regional Comparisons



Citizen Perceptions



CONCLUSIONS: Opportunities to:



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Residents are literate and educated.



Albuquerque is comparable to peer cities in adult educational achievement, and has a high percent of advanced degrees. Albuquerque continues to improve in circulation of library materials, but lags behind other peer cities.

INDICATORS:

- 1.1 Adult Educational Achievement Rate
- 1.2 Library Circulation and Visitation Rates



LOCAL TREND:

Local trends for adult educational achievement were stable, with at least 86% of adults over 25 years of age obtaining at least a high school equivalency degree; this trend has remained stable since 2002. Albuquerque's rate of library materials circulation has increased significantly over the past five years, with one million more pieces checked out in FY/07 than in FY/03. Per capita visits to the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County library have also increased over the same time period.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque compared favorably with similarly sized communities in the Southwest for adult educational achievement for 2007, the most recent data available. Albuquerque was above average in terms of residents with at least a high school education, and is second highest for those with advanced degrees among peer cities. Compared to benchmark communities in the Southwest, Albuquerque is about average for per capita library circulation, but lags slightly behind in library visits per capita.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being very important, placing it in the top 20 among all conditions. This held true regardless of demographics, although the greater the citizens' own education achievement, the higher they ranked literacy in importance. Citizens reported that progress lags well behind importance.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Positive	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Mixed	
Continue to Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Residents are literate and educated.



INDICATOR: 1.1 Adult Educational Achievement Rate

Adult educational achievement demonstrates the percentage of adults, 25 years of age and older, who have attained various levels of formal education. This includes those who graduated from high school, those who completed a bachelor's degree and those with any advanced degree, including a master's degree, doctorate, or advanced professional degree such as a medical doctor or juris doctor (law degree). These rates include both adults who are educated locally, and also those who are educated elsewhere and relocate to Albuquerque. Adult educational achievement indicates the success of the community in educating residents and also in attracting individuals who possess an education.

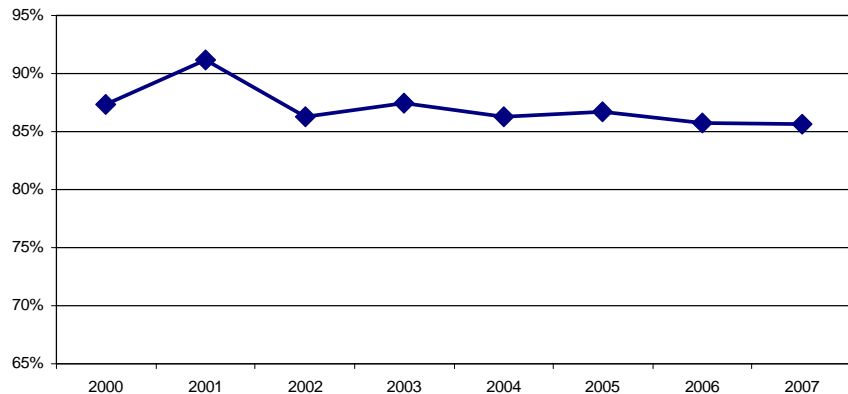
Why is this indicator relevant?

Adults with at least a high school degree are more likely to be employed and earn more than less educated counterparts. Although this indicator is not a direct measure of the literacy rate, adults with at least a high school equivalency degree are almost certainly literate. What happens in the classroom is only part of the story; family characteristics have from 5-10 times as much impact as school characteristics. Community characteristics have a similar effect on educational achievement as school characteristics.

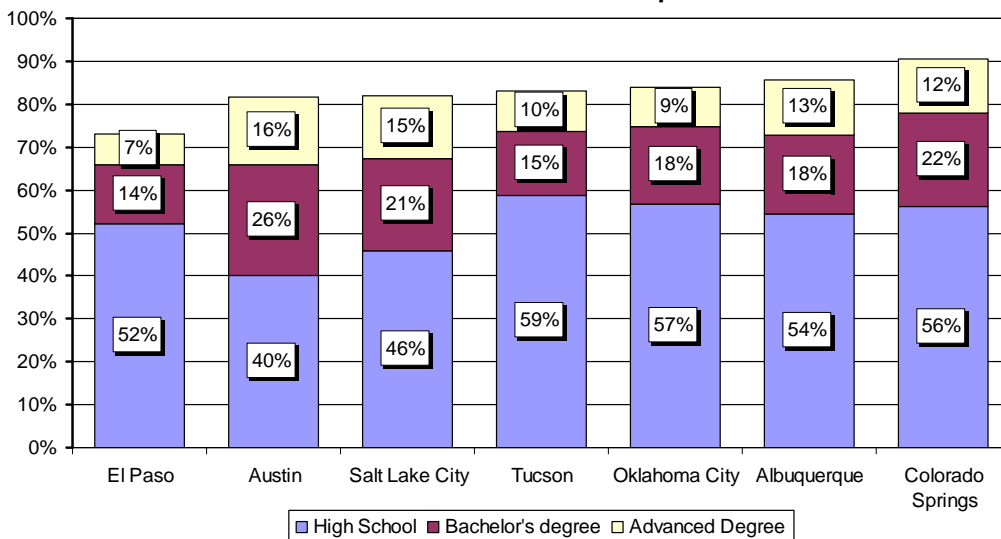
Data Source:

American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

Albuquerque Residents with High School Education or Above



Adult Educational Achievement Compared - 2007



What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's rate of adults with a high school education or higher has held steady since 2002.
- Compared to peer Southwest cities, Albuquerque has the second highest rate of residents with advanced academic degrees, and the second highest percentage with a high-school education or above.

Residents are literate and educated.

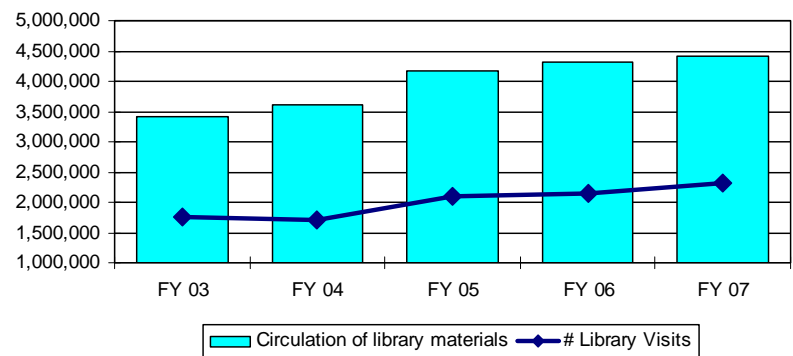
**INDICATOR: 1.2 Library Circulation and Visitation Rates**

The library circulation rate indicates the number of books and other materials being checked out of the library. However, circulation of library materials represents only one piece of library usage. Visitors to the library who utilize reference materials or use the internet, attend a community event, read books, magazines or newspapers inside the library, or conduct research without checking out materials, are not included in circulation, but are reflected in the number of library visits.

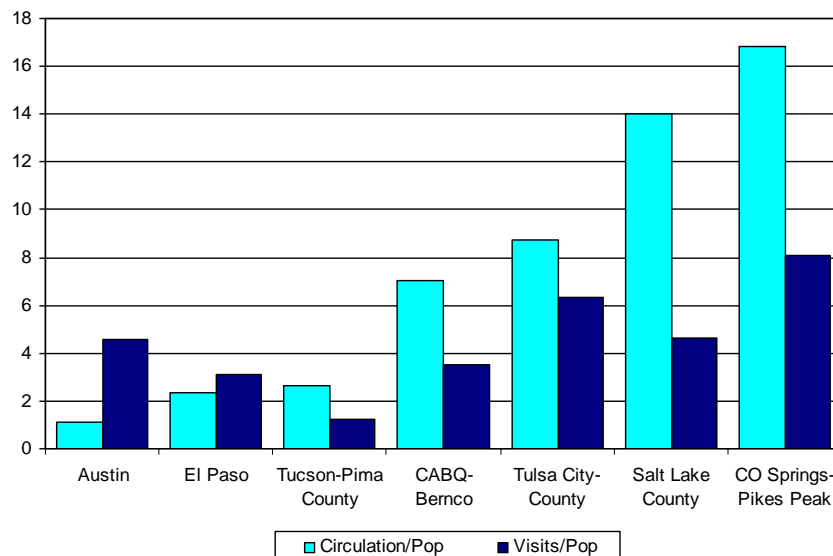
Why is this indicator relevant?

While the library circulation rate and library visits are not direct indicators of community literacy, they are part of an overall picture about the community's literacy and access to reading materials.

The public library provides access to reading materials, as well as literacy training for adults who lack literacy skills. Traditionally, the library has been seen as an indicator of community literacy; it is still considered an important part of ensuring community literacy, and public access to books, periodicals, and research materials. The modern library also provides access to electronic media, including music and DVDs, and a free public access point to the internet.

Albuquerque Library Circulation and Visits**Data Sources:**

City of Albuquerque Public Library System Performance Plans, FY/07 & FY/08; *Public Library Data Service, Statistical Report, 2007.*

Library Visits and Circulation Per Capita - 2007**What can we tell from the data?**

- Since FY/03, the number of City of Albuquerque library materials circulated has increased steadily, with 1,000,000 more materials checked out in FY/07 than in FY/03. This represents a 23% increase in library materials circulation; visits are also up.
- Albuquerque is average among peer communities for population adjusted circulation.
- Albuquerque lags slightly behind peer communities for visits to the library per capita.

GOAL

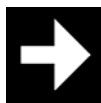
1

DCC

2

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Youth achieve desired educational outcomes.



The Albuquerque Public School graduation rate is improving slightly and test scores are stable. APS is average in New Mexico, which has the lowest graduation rate and worst test scores among contiguous Southwest states.

INDICATORS:

- 2.1 High School On-Time (Cohort) Graduation Rate
- 2.2 School Standards Based Assessment Proficiency







LOCAL TREND:
 Albuquerque Public Schools have shown a slight improvement in the high-school on-time graduation rate over the past five years. However, APS students' standards based assessment test scores are mixed, with some grades showing improvement and others losing ground.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:
 APS is about average within the State of New Mexico for graduation rate, but New Mexico has the lowest on-time cohort graduation rates of any of the contiguous Southwest states, and is also well below the national average. New Mexico's public school systems consistently lag behind other Southwest states in standards based test scores. New Mexico students' assessed educational progress is among the lowest of the contiguous Southwest states, and is among the lowest in the United States.



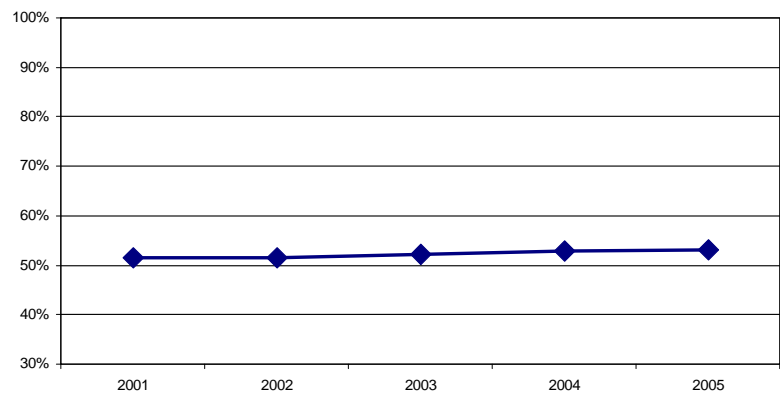
CITIZEN PERCEPTION:
 In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being very important, placing it in the top10 among all conditions. However, citizens reported that this condition had the largest gap between its importance and how much progress had been made; clearly stating that progress has been lacking. Citizens with the highest income felt that the most progress had been made, and also deemed the condition as the highest in importance; this relationship between the respondents' income and the perception of importance and progress was true to a statistically significant degree.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Stable		
			ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Worse	
	Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

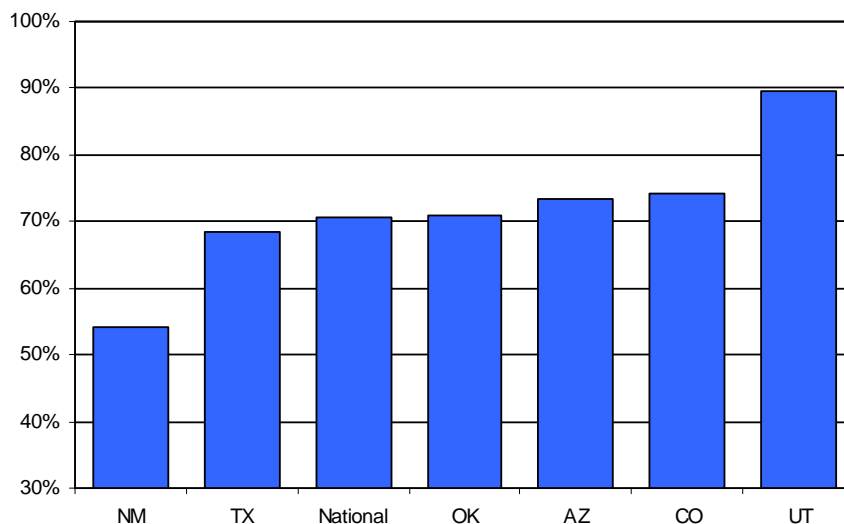
Youth achieve desired educational outcomes.

**INDICATOR: 2.1 High School On-Time (Cohort) Graduation Rate**

The high-school on-time graduation rate is a measure of the percentage of 9th graders who complete their high-school education within four years with their cohort. The State of New Mexico Public Education Department's (NMPED) graduation rates are computed using the "senior cohort" method, which essentially counts the percentage of seniors who graduated by year end. Because other states and school districts use different methodologies to determine graduation rates, data provided by APS are not directly comparable to others. However, third parties have calculated the cohort graduation rate for comparison at the state level. The APS rate is roughly equal to the cohort graduation rate for the entire State of New Mexico, making APS about average in New Mexico, which is the state with the lowest graduation rates in the Southwest, and also well below the national average.

APS 9th Grade Cohort Graduation Rate**Why is this indicator relevant?**

The high school graduation rate provides information not only about the actual percentage of students who receive a high school diploma within four years after entering the 9th grade, it also provides information about the performance of the public school system, and the college readiness of students. The 4-year cohort graduation rate tracks individual students over time during their four year high-school career as a cohort, and is adjusted for transfers, dropouts, deaths, etc. Students who do not graduate with their cohort may graduate later, but studies suggest that children who do not graduate with their cohort are much less likely to complete high school. Students who don't earn a high school diploma have fewer job opportunities and lower earning potential, which affects them throughout their lives, and also negatively impacts their families and the community.

Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate - 2005**Data Sources:**

Albuquerque Public School System, 2008; "Diplomas Count National Summary", *Education Week*, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's high school on-time graduation rate has improved slightly over the past 5 years.
- APS is about average within the State of New Mexico for graduation rate, but New Mexico has the lowest graduation rates of any of the Southwest states, and is also below the national average.



INDICATOR: 2.2 School Standards Based Assessment Proficiency

The State of New Mexico uses Standards Based Assessment testing to determine students' proficiency in the areas of reading, mathematics and science. Standards based testing is an outcome based philosophy of education in which high standards of learning are set, the curriculum is aligned with those standards and students are tested to ensure they meet the standards. The New Mexico Public Education Department reports test scores for the Albuquerque Public School system by grade. As students progress through the grades, the tests become more difficult, because students are expected to achieve greater knowledge in each area in order to be proficient at their grade level. This measure notes the percentage of students in various grades who achieved proficiency each year. Because different states use different tests, the New Mexico test is not directly comparable with other school district tests in other states. However, a different standards based test, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, is given to a sample of students in each state by the US Department of Education. This test evaluates and compares the proficiency of 8th grade students in each state, not at the school district level. New Mexico's 8th grade students have the lowest proficiency in reading, math and science, among students in the contiguous Southwest states.

APS Standards Based Assessment Proficiency

Year	Grade	Reading - Proficient & Above	Math- Proficient & Above	Science - Proficient & Above
2006-07	3	53.4%	42.9%	78.9%
2006-07	4	54.3%	44.5%	55.5%
2006-07	5	60.5%	37.5%	45.4%
2006-07	6	37.8%	25.1%	33.2%
2006-07	7	51.5%	26.6%	28.8%
2006-07	8	59.3%	32.7%	23.2%
2006-07	9	46.3%	39.7%	39.5%
2006-07	11	52.0%	39.5%	48.5%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Standards Based Assessment tests help determine whether or not children are proficient at their grade level in reading, math and science. As APS students progress through the grades, their scores tend to fall. Similarly, New Mexico students demonstrated a large gap between their assessed learning and that of other Southwest children. This assessment suggests that by the 8th grade New Mexico's students are already falling behind their peers in other states, and may be unprepared for high school. Only 17% of New Mexico's 8th graders were proficient in reading or math at their grade level, 18% were proficient in science. Students who lack grade level proficiency are less likely to succeed in high school or be ready for college, and are more likely to drop out or fail to graduate on time.

Data Sources:

State of New Mexico Public Education Department, 2004-2008; Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count*, 2008; US Department of Education, *National Assessment of Educational Progress*, 2008.

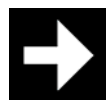
National Assessment of Educational Progress

2007	8th Grade -Proficient & Above		
State	Reading	Math	Science
AZ	24%	26%	20%
CO	35%	37%	35%
NM	17%	17%	18%
OK	26%	21%	25%
TX	28%	35%	23%
UT	30%	32%	33%

What can we tell from the data?

- The State of New Mexico's public school students lag behind other Southwest states in standards based test scores; New Mexico's student scores are among the lowest in the US.
- The Albuquerque Public School student's test scores are about average within the State of New Mexico.

Youth achieve responsible social development.



Albuquerque youth are at or near the national average for Developmental Assets. Albuquerque has a high rate of teens that don't work or go to school. Citizens feel that very little progress has been made towards achieving this condition.

INDICATORS:

- 3.1 Developmental Assets Inventory
- 3.2 Teens Not Attending School and Not Working



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque youth with positive adult role models fell by 17% between 1995-2005, and those with 20 or more of the 40 possible Developmental Assets fell 5% over the same period. The number of students who reported having a sense of purpose fell by 27%. The number reporting a caring, encouraging school climate (26%) remained unchanged over the same 10 year period. The percent of teens who are neither working nor going to school was lower in 2006 than in 2005.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque Public School students are virtually equal to the national average in the number of Developmental Assets they possess, for students grades 6-12. APS students initially lag behind the national average by about 3%, by the time they reach the 12th grade Albuquerque students are equal to the national average in the number of assets they possess. Albuquerque has a high rate of teens ages 16-19 who are neither working nor going to school.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

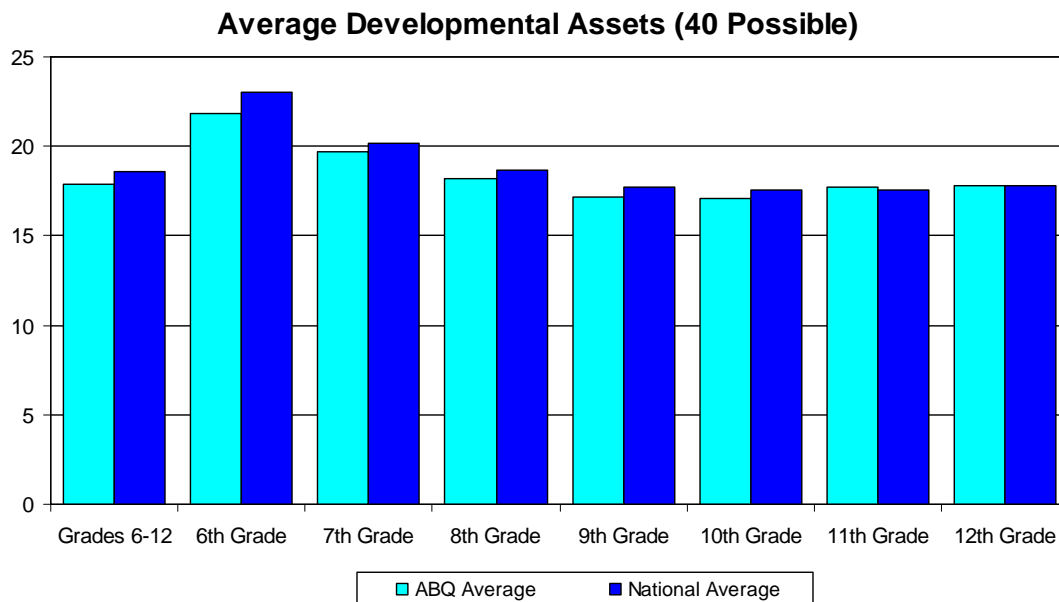
In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being one of the most important conditions to achieve, while simultaneously being a condition with some of the least progress having been made. The difference between the perceived importance of the condition and the perceived progress made is the second highest such difference among all Desired Community Conditions.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Negative	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Mixed	
Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	



INDICATOR: 3.1 Developmental Assets Inventory

Developmental Assets for Adolescents are 40 essential building blocks of healthy development. These include measures of external support that children receive from their families, school and community, and their individual commitment to learning and social competencies. The Albuquerque Public School system surveyed students between grades 6-12, to determine how many of these assets they possess. The number of Assets possessed by Albuquerque students are virtually equal to the national average by the 12th grade. However, between 1995-2005 the percent of youth who possessed more than half of the assets fell by 5%, and those with positive adult role models fell 17%.



Why is this indicator relevant?

Research shows that young people who report having more of the Developmental Assets are less likely to engage in high-risk behaviors including drug use, underage drinking and violence. Research also indicates that high assets are positively correlated with success in school, helping others, and maintaining good health. Asset building involves parents, families, schools, youth organizations and the entire community.

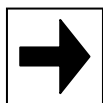
Data Sources:

Albuquerque Public Schools, *Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth*, May 2006; The Search Institute.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque public school students are virtually equal to the national average for students grades 6-12 in the number of Developmental Assets they possess. Lower grades trail the national average by about 3%, but by the 12th grade Albuquerque students remaining in school have caught up to the national average.
- Albuquerque youth with positive adult role models fell 17% between 1995-2005, and those who possess 20 or more of the 40 possible Developmental Assets fell by 5% over the same time period. The number of students who reported having a sense of purpose fell by 27%. The number reporting a caring, encouraging school climate (26%) remained unchanged, while those involved in community service increased by 11%.

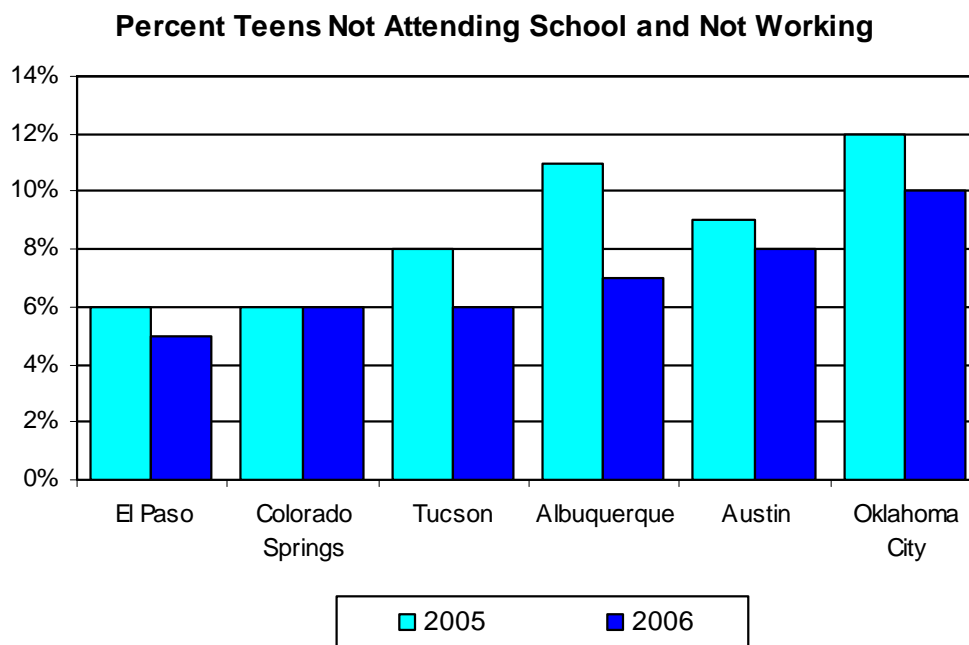
Youth achieve responsible social development.

**INDICATOR: 3.2 Teens Not Attending School and Not Working**

As they move towards adulthood, most young people are either in school, in the workforce or in the military. These roles positively shape their lives. However, a persistent group of teens between ages 16 and 19 are neither working nor in school. These are sometimes referred to as "idle" or disconnected youth.

Why is this indicator relevant?

When teens are neither in school nor employed, they are disconnected from the roles and relationships that set them on the path to be productive adults. This detachment increases the risk that a young person will have lower earnings and less stable employment than their peers who stayed in school. Disconnected young men are more likely to spend time in jail; disconnected young women are more likely than other young adult women to rely on welfare. Disconnected youth often become idle adults, defined as those without work for a year or more. As disconnected teens become adults, they tend to continue to be unproductive community members.

**Data Source:**

Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count, Community Data Online, 2007, www.kidscount.org.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's youth have a higher rate of not attending school and not working than three of five Southwest peer cities. Data was not available for Salt Lake City.
- Albuquerque improved dramatically between 2005 and 2006, but longer term trends are needed to ensure that the condition continues to improve.

Residents are active and healthy.



The Albuquerque community's rate of obesity, diabetes and the percentage of those who fail to exercise are better than many other Southwest communities, yet the local trend is mixed with obesity on the rise.

INDICATORS:

- 4.1 Obesity Rate
- 4.2 Diabetes and Exercise Rates



LOCAL TREND:

The Albuquerque community's rate of adults with diabetes has held steady since 2002. The percentage of adults who are failing to exercise at all has also been stable. However, the obesity rate has risen steadily since 2002. Over the past five years, the percentage of adults in Albuquerque who are obese has risen by almost 5%.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

The Albuquerque community's rate of adult obesity is much lower than the national average and is also lower than most peer Southwest communities. The percentage of adults with diabetes is lower locally than in other Southwest communities, and is also slightly better than the national average. The percentage of adults in Albuquerque who failed to exercise within the past 30 days is much lower than the national average and is better than many Southwest communities.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens reported that this Desired Community Condition was important, and recognized that progress has been made in this area. Citizens ranked this Desired Community Condition as one in which significant progress has been made compared to other conditions; however the data suggest that progress is not as advanced as citizens believe.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



Improve

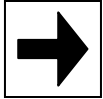


CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs

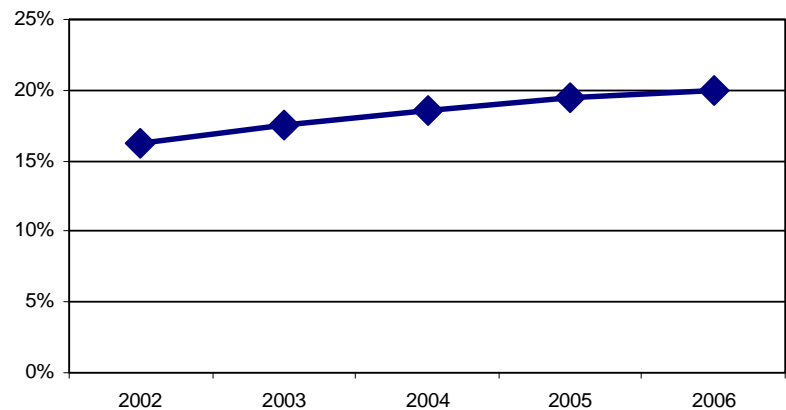


Residents are active and healthy.

**INDICATOR: 4.1 Obesity Rate**

The obesity rate notes the rate at which citizens report being obese, that is having a Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 30. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number calculated from a person's reported weight and height. BMI provides a reliable indicator of body fatness for most people and is used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems. Obesity is increasing nationwide, and is becoming a serious threat to the health of Americans. The only reliable way to lose weight is for an individual to consume fewer calories than is required to maintain their current weight. This can be accomplished by eating fewer calories while maintaining the current activity level, or by increasing exercise and burning more calories while maintaining the same intake of food, or a combination of eating a reduced calorie diet and exercise.

Obesity Rate
Albuquerque as Principal City

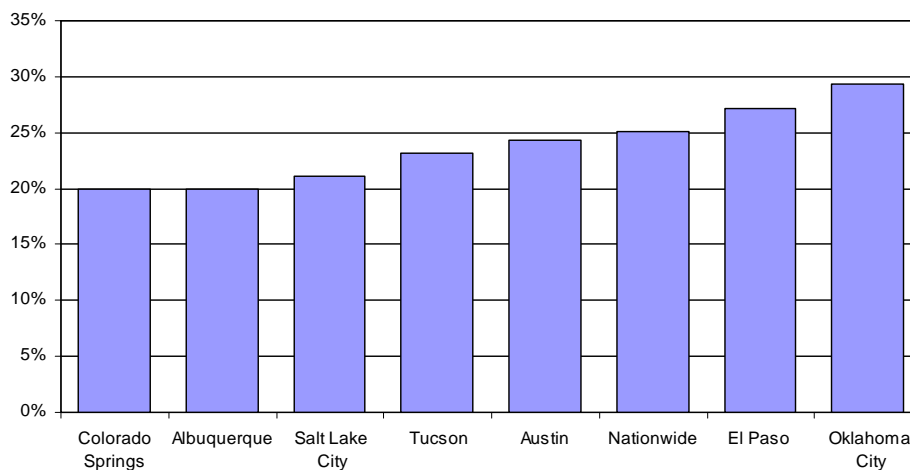
**Why is this indicator relevant?**

Overweight and obese individuals are at increased risk for many diseases including hypertension, heart disease, stroke and certain types of cancer. Obesity is a category of BMI which is based on the relationship between body weight and disease and death.

Data Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaire*, 2002-2006; Counties compared 2006.

Obesity Compared 2006
County Data - Principal City Listed

**What can we tell from the data?**

- Albuquerque adults are obese at a far lower rate than both the national average and compared to peer Southwest communities.
- The local rate of obesity is on the rise, and has risen steadily since 2002, but is still lower than others.

GOAL

1

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

4

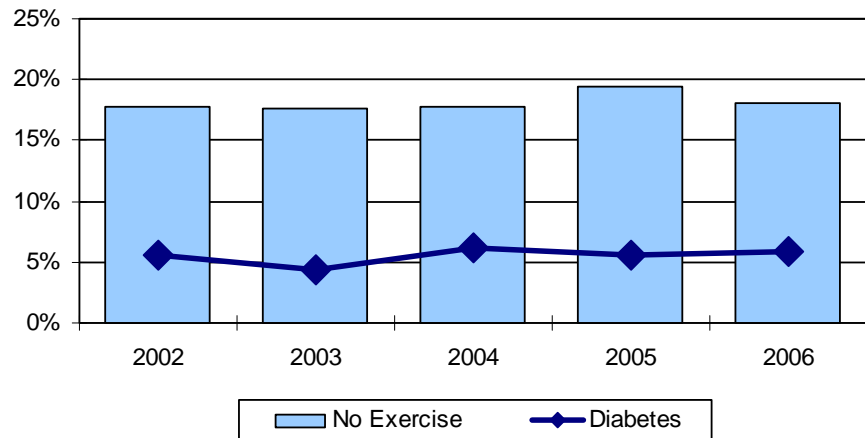
Residents are active and healthy.



INDICATOR: 4.2 Diabetes and Exercise Rates

The diabetes rate is the percentage of adults who have been told by their doctor that they have diabetes at any time during their life, whether or not they require treatment beyond diet. The exercise rate is the percentage of adults who reported doing absolutely no leisure time exercise or physical activity in the past 30 days. These data are compiled from a sample of residents by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of Albuquerque Residents with Diabetes and Percent Failing to Exercise
Albuquerque as Principal City



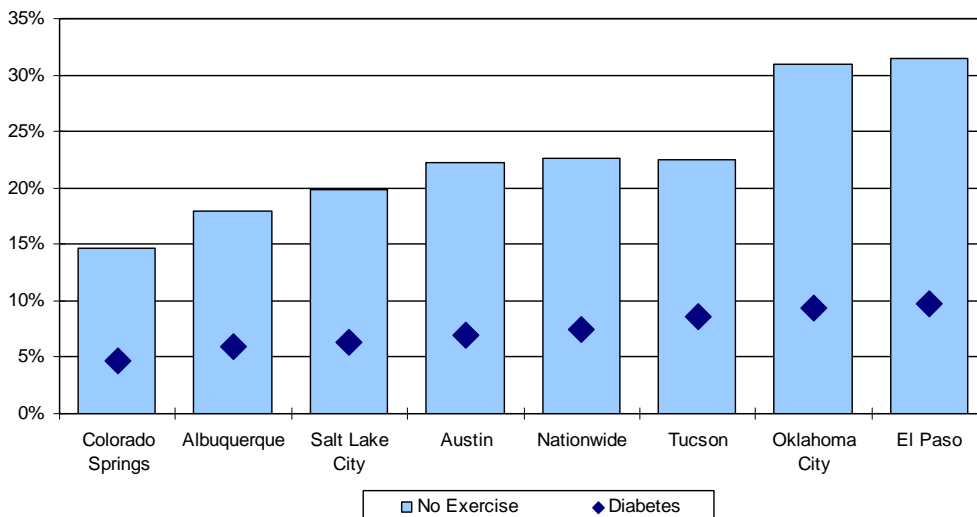
Why is this indicator relevant?

Adults with diabetes have heart disease rates up to four times higher than adults without diabetes, and death rates are twice as high among middle aged persons with diabetes. Lack of exercise increases risks for heart disease, stroke and death.

Data Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaire*, 2002-2006; County data compared 2006.

Percent of Residents with Diabetes and Percent Failing to Exercise - 2006
Principal Cities Listed



What can we tell from the data?

- Health risks related to diabetes and lack of exercise for Albuquerque adults have remained steady since 2002.
- Compared to peer communities, Albuquerque is better than average for participating in exercise and lower than average in the rate of diabetes.

GOAL

1

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

5

Residents have access to physical and mental health care.



Indicators which reflect residents' access to health care are mixed. Citizens ranked this condition as very important and perceive little progress being made towards the achievement of this condition.

- INDICATORS:**
- 5.1 Infant Mortality Rate
 - 5.2 Low Birth Weight Babies
 - 5.3 State Mental Health Agency Per Capita Spending

**LOCAL TREND:**

New Mexico's infant mortality rate is low and is holding steady. Albuquerque's percentage of low birth weight babies has risen over the past few years. The State of New Mexico has low levels of spending for publicly funded mental health services, and these levels have remained virtually unchanged since 1981.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

New Mexico's infant mortality rate is among the lowest in the Southwest; New Mexico's rate is also lower than the US national average, and the state is 20th best among the 50 states. Albuquerque's rate of low birth weight babies is about average among peer Southwest cities. New Mexico has the lowest level of publicly funded mental health services of any state in the US. While other Southwest states have made significant investments in publicly funded mental health services, New Mexico's spending is virtually unchanged since 1981.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being one of the most important conditions to achieve, while simultaneously being a condition with some of the least progress having been made. The difference between the importance of the condition and the progress citizens believe has been made is the ninth highest such difference among all Desired Community Conditions. Women reported this condition as being more important than did men; this relationship between gender and opinion of importance was true to a statistically significant degree. Both men and women felt that improvement is needed in access to health care.

Opportunity to

LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



GOAL

1

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

5

Residents have access to physical and mental health care.

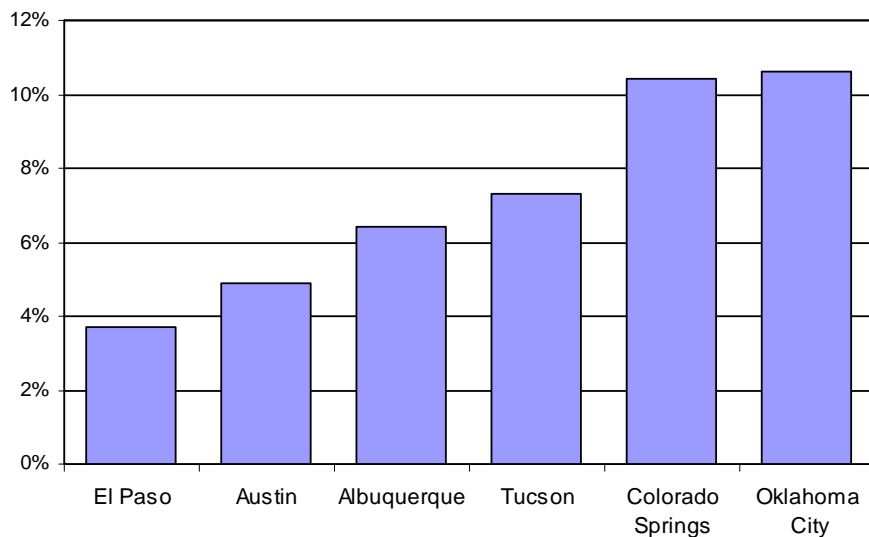


INDICATOR: 5.1 Infant Mortality Rate

This indicator notes the rate of infant mortality, which is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. These data are available at the community level, but the most recent data available is for 2004. The Centers for Disease Control estimate that infant mortality is 50% higher for children born into families with incomes below the poverty threshold than for families of greater means. Much of this disparity reflects decreased access to prenatal health care.

Infant Mortality Rates - 2004

Deaths per 1,000 Live Births



Why is this indicator relevant?

The infant mortality rate is affected by access to health care, particularly among those in poverty. It is also affected by progress in sanitation, antibiotics and improved surgical techniques to address congenital anomalies which threaten the life of the infant. Infants of mothers who begin receiving prenatal care in the first trimester have much better chances of survival for the first year than those whose mothers begin prenatal care later than the first trimester, or receive no prenatal care. In 2005, the most recent year for which data was available at the state level, New Mexico was the 20th best of the 50 states for the rate of infant mortality.

Data Sources:

New Mexico Department of Health, *Nativity Reports*, 2002-2006; *Kids Count*, Annie E. Casey Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008.

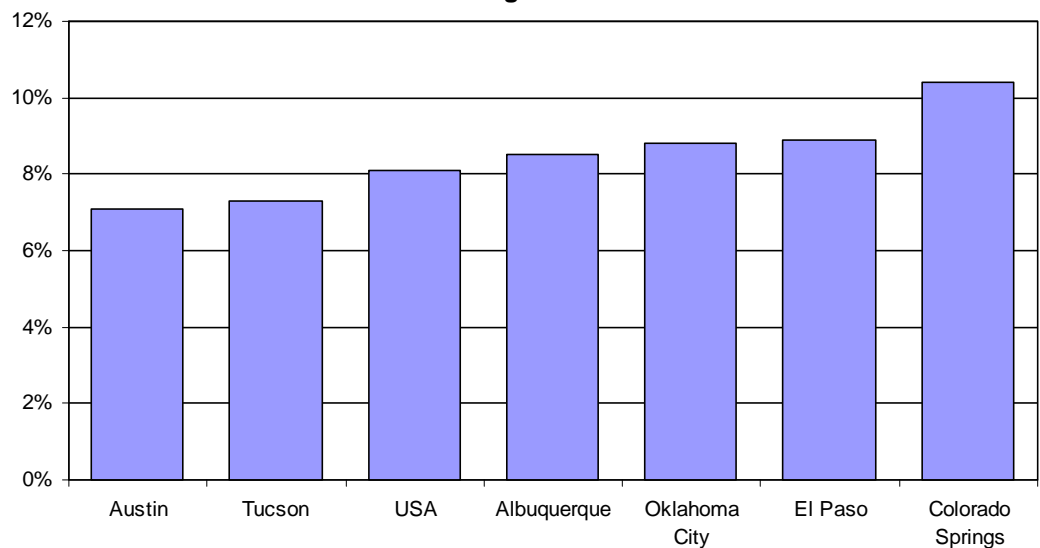
What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's rate of infant mortality is relatively low, but is higher than El Paso and Austin, TX. This means that for every 1,000 babies born in Albuquerque, over 6% of them will not survive the first year, compared to 5% in Austin, or 11% in Oklahoma City.

Residents have access to physical and mental health care.

**INDICATOR: 5.2 Low Birth Weight Babies**

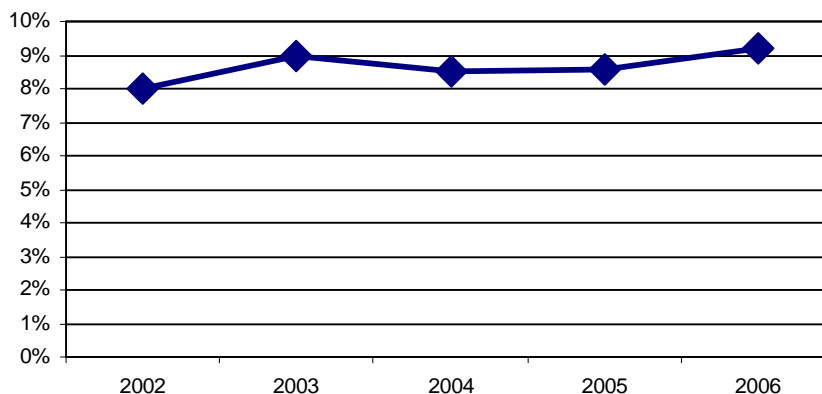
This indicator examines the percentage babies who are born with abnormally low birth weights. Low birth weight is a term used to describe babies who are born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces). In contrast, the average newborn weighs about 7 pounds. The primary cause of low birth weight is premature birth (being born before 37 weeks gestation). Being born early means a baby has less time in the womb to grow, develop and gain weight. Much of a baby's weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. Low birth weights are linked to infant deaths. Although Albuquerque is about average for the rate of low birth weight births, the local community rate has risen since 2002, and has steadily increased for the past 3 years.

Low Birth Weight Babies - 2004**Why is this indicator relevant?**

Low birth weight babies have a greater risk of dying as infants. The high number of low birth weight babies in the United States is a vexing and persistent medical and social problem which is linked to lack of access to health care, lack of adequate nutrition, and smoking during pregnancy.

Low Birth Weight Babies in Albuquerque

Albuquerque as Principal City

**Data Sources:**

New Mexico Department of Health, *Nativity Reports, 2002-2006*; *Kids Count*, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's rate of low birth weight babies is about average for peer cities and the US as a whole.
- The local rate of low birth weight births has increased over the past 5 years.

GOAL

1

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

5

Residents have access to physical and mental health care.



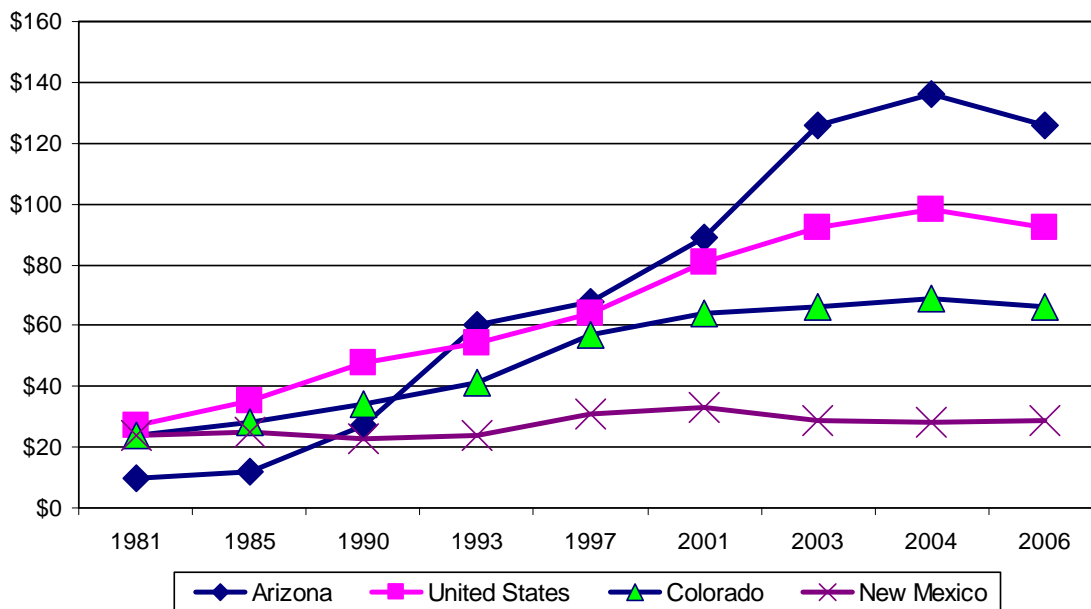
INDICATOR: 5.3 State Mental Health Agency Per Capita Spending

This indicator notes the per capita spending on publicly funded mental health service agencies. This data is only available at the state and national level, because these programs are funded at those levels, even if the actual programs are implemented at the community level. The State of New Mexico lags far behind other states in the Southwest. New Mexico has the lowest current level of per capita mental health spending of any state in the nation. While funding levels have doubled or more in other areas of the Southwest and in the rest of the nation, New Mexico's spending is virtually unchanged between 1981 and 2006.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Publicly funded mental health services provide mental health care for those who are most gravely ill. These services also include drug and alcohol abuse services, and treatment for teens and adolescents with emotional and behavioral issues. When community mental health services are lacking, studies show that incarceration becomes the de facto substitute for the provision of mental health treatment services.

Publicly Funded Mental Health Services Per Capita



Data Source:

Mental Health Agency Per Capita Expenditure, *Health Expenditures*, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2007; *Grading the States: A Report on America's Health Care System for Serious Mental Illness*, National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2006.

What can we tell from the data?

- The State of New Mexico has the lowest level of spending of any state in the US for publicly funded mental health service, for both 2004 and 2006.
- New Mexico's publicly funded mental health spending levels are virtually unchanged since 1981.

GOAL

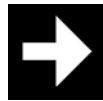
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HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

6

Families are secure and stable.



Albuquerque has the highest rate of non-working parents whose children are in poverty, and the highest divorce rate among peer Southwest cities.

INDICATORS:

- 6.1 Children in Poverty Where No Parent Is Working
- 6.2 Percent of Divorced Persons

**LOCAL TREND:**

Albuquerque's rate of children who are in poverty and who also lack an employed parent had declined strikingly over the recent past. The rate of unemployed parents whose children are in poverty dropped from 35% to just over 20% from 2004 to 2006, but increased back to near 2004 levels in 2007. Albuquerque's percent of divorced individuals has declined since 2004.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

Albuquerque has the second lowest rate of children in poverty without a parent who works, compared to peer Southwest cities. However, Albuquerque has the highest rate of divorced individuals in the Southwest. Since the divorce rate indicator is measuring those divorced adults that have not remarried, it is unclear if Albuquerque's divorce rate is high because couples are getting divorced in large numbers or if it means Albuquerque has a large number of divorced individuals who have chosen not to remarry.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being one of the most important conditions to achieve, while simultaneously being a condition where insufficient progress has been made. Regardless of demographic, citizens felt that this condition was important and reported that additional progress was needed in this area.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



GOAL

1

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

6

Families are secure and stable.

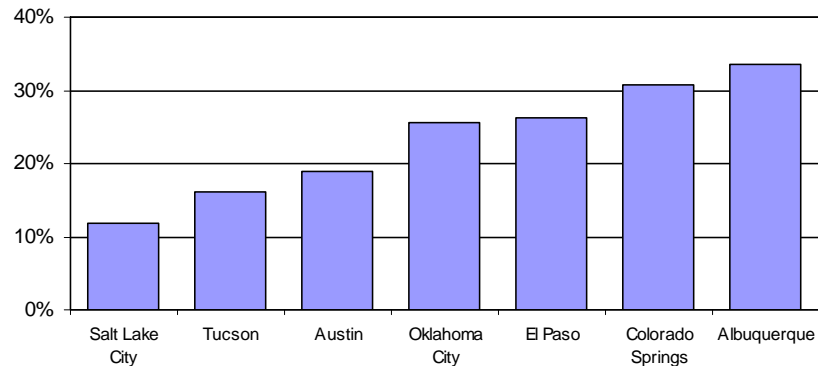
**INDICATOR: 6.1 Children in Poverty Where No Parent Is Working**

This indicator notes the percentage of children under 18 living in poverty in a family in which no one in the household has worked within the past 12 months. Research is clear that the majority of those families who were able to rise above the poverty level did so because of wages which they earned while working. This occurred when member of the family found a job, got a better job, took an additional job, or because additional family members began working.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Working is the most reliable way for families to get out of poverty. When adults in the family are persistently unemployed, the family is unlikely to rise above the poverty level. Poverty can impede children's ability to learn, and contribute to social, emotional, and behavioral problems. Poverty may also contribute to poor health and mental health. Risks are greatest for children who experience poverty when they are young and/or experience deep and persistent poverty. Adults in poverty are able to contribute less to their families and to their communities. In 2007, the American Community Survey added Group Quarters to the survey, which included people in jail, shelters, group homes, nursing homes, and dormitories in the sample who were not included before. It is unknown if this change is partly responsible for the upswing seen here between 2006-2007.

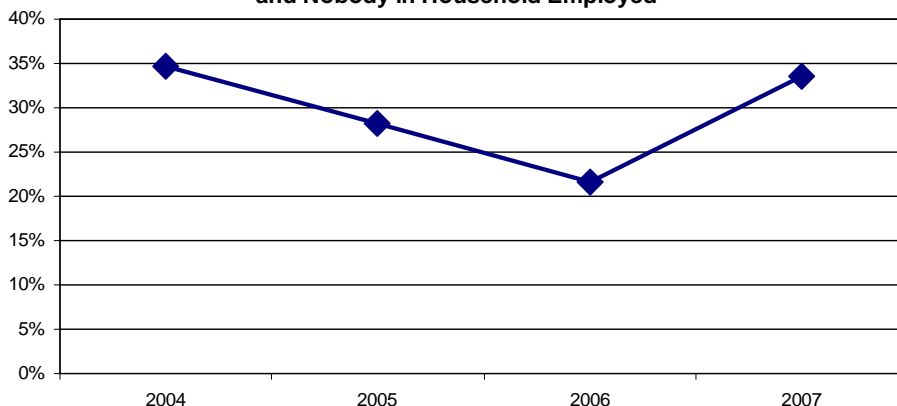
Families with Children, in Poverty, and Nobody in Household Employed - 2007



Data Sources:

Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count*, Community Data Online, 2007; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004-2007.

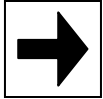
Albuquerque Families with Children, in Poverty, and Nobody in Household Employed



What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque has the highest rate of children in poverty where no parent is working, compared to peer cities in the Southwest.
- Albuquerque had a positive trend started, with fewer impoverished children having unemployed parents, but in 2007 Albuquerque appears to have lost much of the ground that had been gained since 2004.

Families are secure and stable.



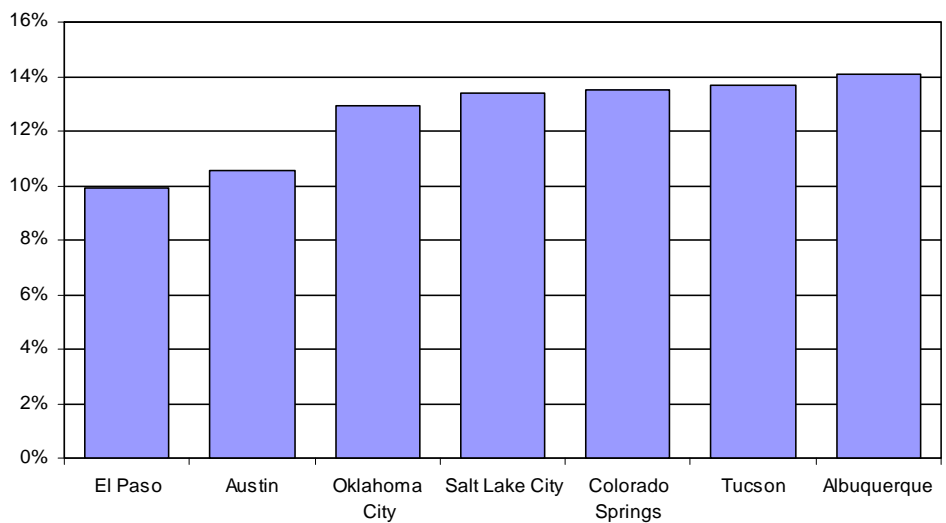
INDICATOR: 6.2 Percent of Divorced Persons

This indicator notes the percentage of adults who indicated that they were divorced and had not remarried during the prior 12 months. This indicator includes all divorced individuals who are still single, whether or not their divorce was adjudicated through the local courts. Albuquerque has the highest rate of divorced persons in the Southwest in 2007, although many other communities are not far behind. The divorce rate in Albuquerque rose until 2004, after which it began to decline. It is unclear if more individuals are getting divorced in Albuquerque than in other cities, or if the divorce rates are actually similar, but Albuquerque adults choose to remain single while those in other communities remarry.

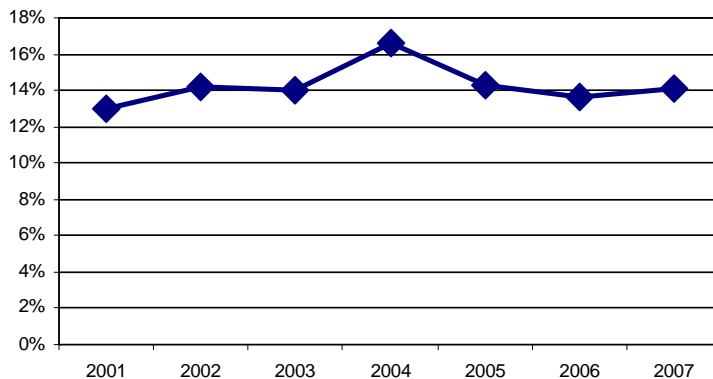
Why is this indicator relevant?

Although divorce is stressful for adults, divorce is hardest on children. Research is clear that the pain experienced by children at the beginning of a divorce is composed of: a sense of vulnerability as the family disintegrates, a grief reaction to the loss of the intact family, loss of the non-custodial parent, a feeling of intense anger at the disruption of the family, and strong feelings of being powerless. Although divorce may eventually improve the family situation, including removing an abusive adult, the event of the divorce is still stressful.

Percent Divorced - Have Not Remarried - 2007



Percent of Divorced Albuquerque Adults
(Have Not Remarried)



Data Source:

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2001-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque has the highest rate of divorced adults in the Southwest, as of 2007.
- The percentage of divorced adults in Albuquerque has declined overall since 2004.
- It is unclear whether Albuquerque has a higher rate of divorce than other communities, or if adults here simply prefer to remain unmarried once they have divorced.

Safe, decent and affordable housing is available.



Albuquerque's housing burden is about average among comparable Southwest cities, with 47% of residents paying 30% or more of their household income towards rent. Albuquerque has a low rate of substandard housing compared to others.

- INDICATORS:**
- 7.1 Home Owners Paying More Than 30% of Income for Housing Costs
 - 7.2 Renters Paying More Than 30% of Income for Rental Housing Costs
 - 7.3 Substandard Housing



LOCAL TREND:

The percent of Albuquerque homeowners and renters who pay 30% or more of their household income for rent or mortgage expenses has risen steadily over the past five years. The current rate of renters who pay more than 30% of their household income for rental housing costs is at the highest level ever. Thirty-five percent of Albuquerque homeowners pay 30% or more for housing costs.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Compared to peer Southwest cities, Albuquerque is about average for the percent of residents who pay 30% or more of their household income for rent or mortgage expenses. Albuquerque is better than most peer cities for overcrowded and substandard housing. Albuquerque is tied for lowest in overcrowding, and is second lowest among peer cities for occupied residences which lack kitchen facilities and third lowest among peer cities for homes lacking complete indoor plumbing facilities.

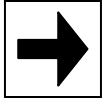


CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being important. The higher the citizens' income the more progress they felt had been achieved. Lower income citizens felt less progress has been made; this was true to a statistically significant degree. Citizens felt that progress was being made, while in fact the local trend is negative with housing burden on the rise for both renters and homeowners.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Negative	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Similar	
Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Differs	

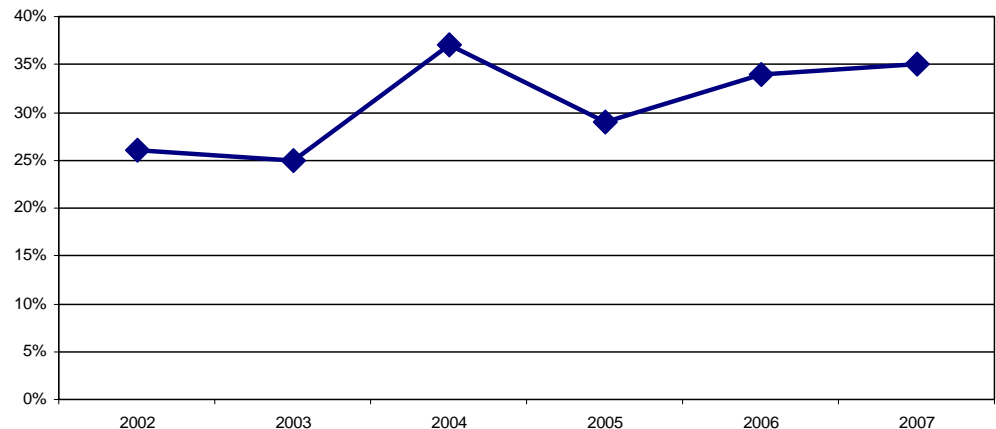
Safe, decent and affordable housing is available.



INDICATOR: 7.1 Home Owners Paying More Than 30% of Income for Housing Costs

This indicator notes the rate at which Albuquerque homeowners pay 30% or more of their household income towards their homeowner costs, which are the sum of payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, and condominium fees. Residents paying more than 30% of their household income for housing are considered housing burdened, and may be more likely to lose their homes or have to choose between making their housing payments and other necessities of life.

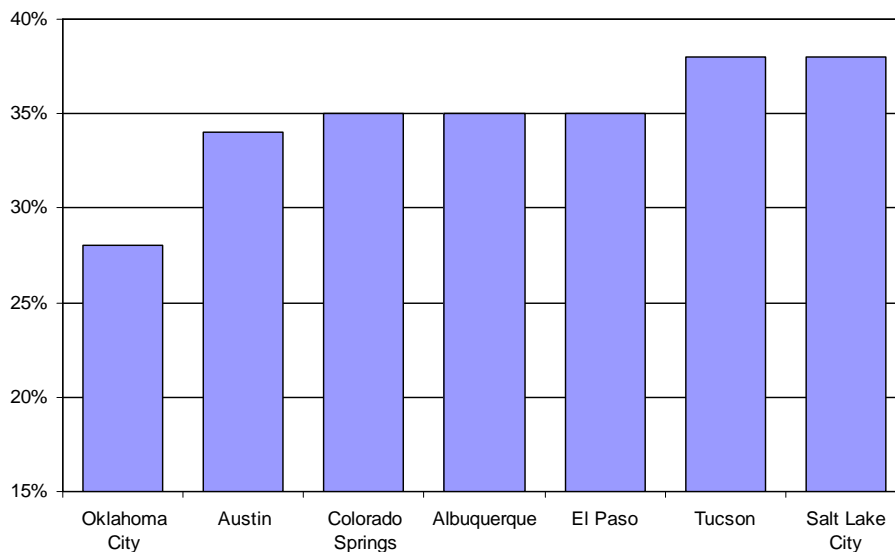
Albuquerque Homeowners Paying 30% or More of Income for Homeowner Costs



Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator speaks to the amount of affordable housing available in each community, but also reflects choices made by consumers to purchase homes within their means. This indicator may also reflect life changes, such as job loss, or death of a wage-earner, which may have left some homeowners burdened. Rising housing prices, and other costs such as taxes, fuel prices and insurance, all add to the housing burden for families.

Homeowners Paying 30% of Income or More for Homeowner Costs - 2007



Data Source:

American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's housing burden for homeowners has gone up over time.
- Albuquerque's homeowner housing burden is about average compared to other peer Southwest cities.

GOAL

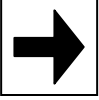
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HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

7

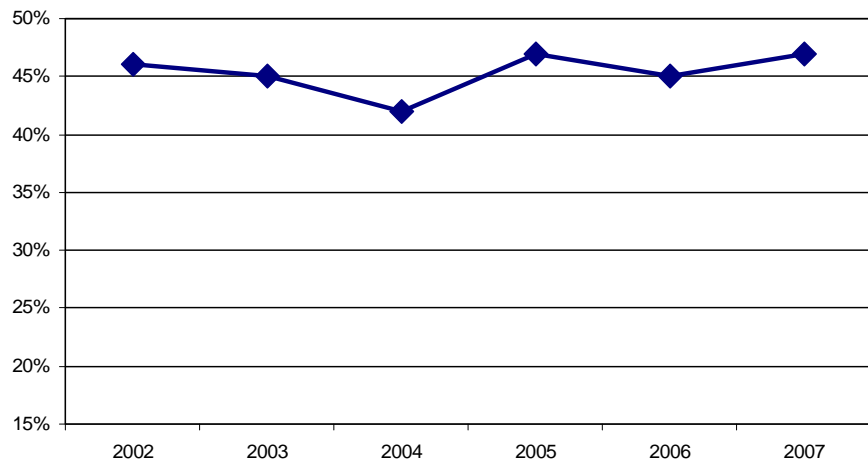
Safe, decent and affordable housing is available.



INDICATOR: 7.2 Renters Paying More than 30% of Income for Rental Housing Costs

This indicator notes the rate at which Albuquerque renters pay 30% or more of their household income towards gross rent, which is amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities, such as electricity, gas, water and sewer, if these are paid by the tenant. The percentage of housing burdened renters in Albuquerque was trending downward until 2004, but in 2007 is at its highest level. This is possibly due to rising housing prices, or may be because those renters who were less housing burdened were the ones who purchased homes. Despite the upward trend, Albuquerque renters are less housing burdened than residents in some other areas of the Southwest.

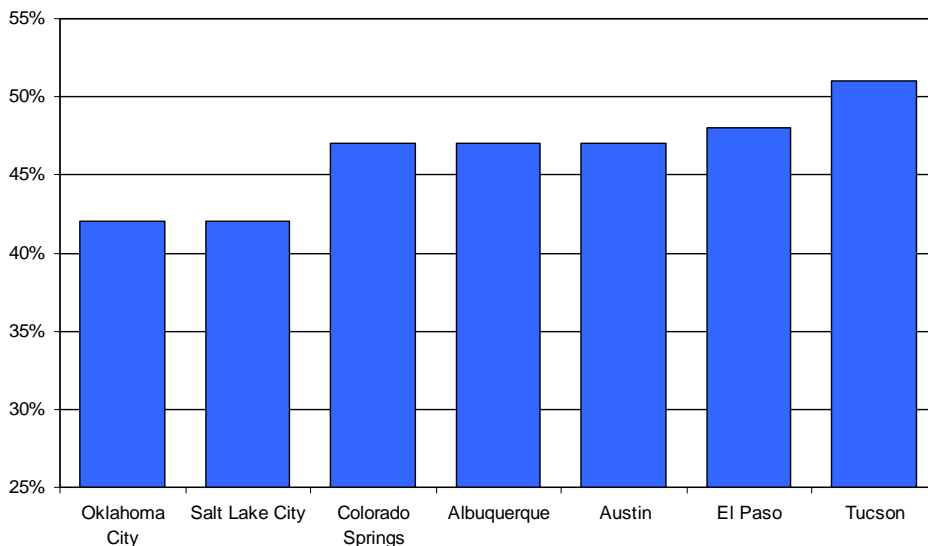
Albuquerque Renters Paying 30% or More of Income for Rental Costs



Why is this indicator relevant?

Residents paying more than 30% of their household income for housing are considered housing burdened, and may be less likely to be able to pay their rent, or have to choose between paying rent and other necessities of life, including food or healthcare. This indicator speaks to the amount of affordable rental housing available, but also reflects choices made by consumers to rent within their means. This indicator may also reflect life changes, such as job loss or death of a bread winner, which may leave some residents rent burdened.

Renters Paying 30% or More of Income for Gross Rent - 2007



Data Source:

American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

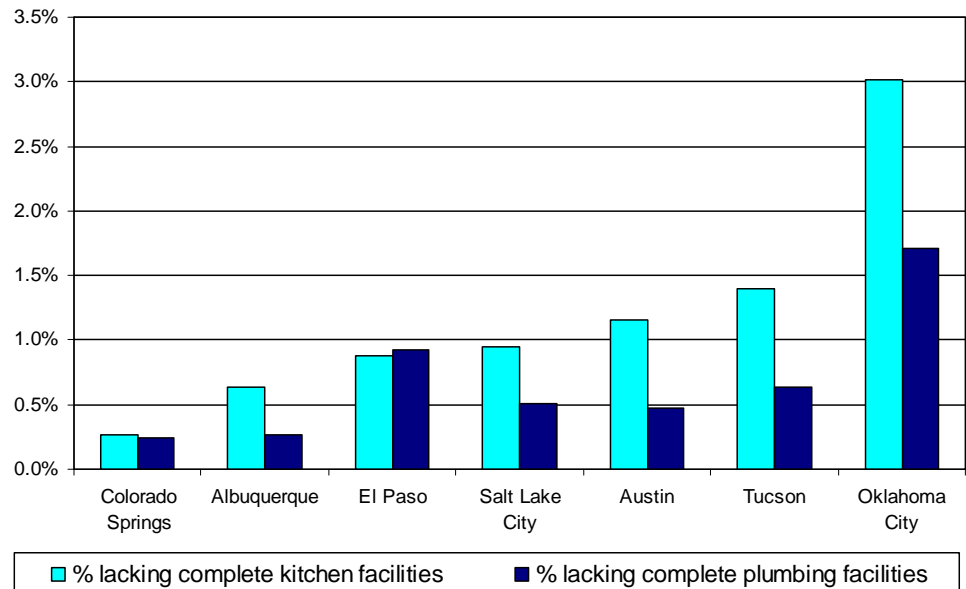
What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's rental housing burden is currently at its highest rate.
- Albuquerque's rental housing burden is comparable to other Southwest cities, with some higher and some lower.

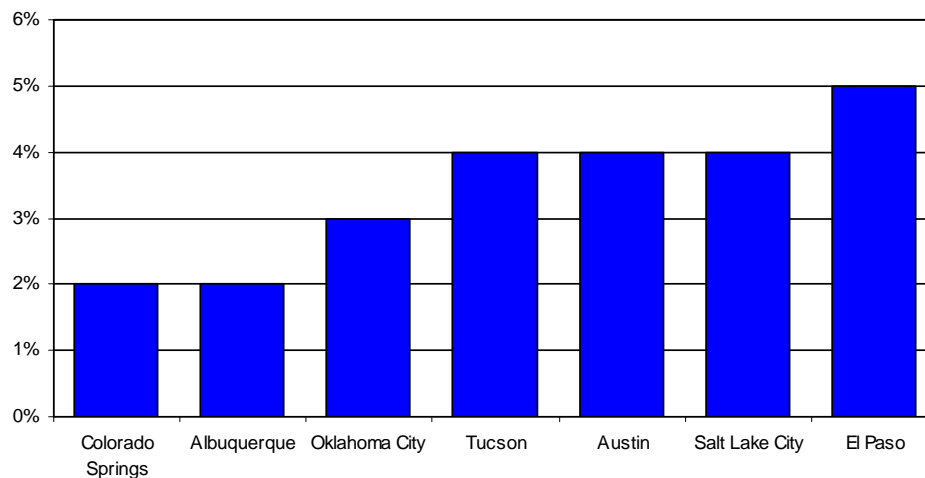
Safe, decent and affordable housing is available.

**INDICATOR: 7.3 Substandard Housing**

Substandard housing includes those occupied residences which lack kitchen facilities and complete plumbing facilities. In order for plumbing to be considered complete, the residence must have hot and cold running water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower, all located within the dwelling. Albuquerque has the second lowest rate of occupied residences which lack complete kitchen facilities, and is the third lowest for residences lacking complete indoor plumbing facilities. Another hallmark of decent, safe housing is a reasonable occupancy rate, which is considered one person per indoor room. Albuquerque is tied for the lowest percent of residences which are considered overcrowded.

Percent in Substandard Housing - 2007**Why is this indicator relevant?**

Overcrowding, along with substandard housing, are each health and safety concerns for any community. Substandard housing affects quality of life for residents, and also puts neighborhoods at risk. Substandard housing can lead to neighborhood blight, which includes high crime levels and other undesirable effects, including lower property values.

Percent in Overcrowded Housing - 2007**Data Source:**

American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque has a lower rate than most peer Southwest cities of housing that does not have complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.
- Albuquerque housing is not overcrowded compared to other Southwest cities.

GOAL

1

DCC

8

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Senior citizens live and function in optimal environments.



Poverty among Albuquerque senior citizens is average among peer cities in the Southwest. More Albuquerque seniors who require care from a relative are able to remain in their own homes.

- INDICATORS:**
- 8.1 Senior Citizens Below the Poverty Level
 - 8.2 Location Where Care Occurs for an Elderly Relative



LOCAL TREND:

The poverty rate among seniors in Albuquerque declined between 2002-2005, but rose in both 2006 and 2007. Poverty among seniors is now at the highest level in the past 5 years. Although more Albuquerque residents are caring for an elderly relative in 2005 than did in 2003, more of those seniors are able to remain in their own homes than previously did. Staying at home is usually considered the optimal environment for senior well being.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque seniors experience poverty at about the same rate as many other peer Southwest cities. In 2006, Albuquerque compared more favorably with others, but for 2007 Albuquerque seniors lost ground, with more entering poverty compared to those in peer Southwest cities. Other communities are not asking their seniors the same survey questions regarding caring for an elderly relative, therefore there is no comparison data in this area.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being important and reported that progress had been made towards achieving this condition. Residents with greater income reported the community has made the most progress in this area; the relationship between the respondents' income and their opinion of progress was correlated to a statistically significant degree.

<div>Opportunity to</div> <div> </div> <div>Continue to Improve</div>	<div> </div> <div>LOCAL TREND IS:</div> <div>Mixed</div> <div> </div>
	<div> </div> <div>ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:</div> <div>Similar</div> <div> </div>
	<div> </div> <div>CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:</div> <div>Matches</div> <div> </div>

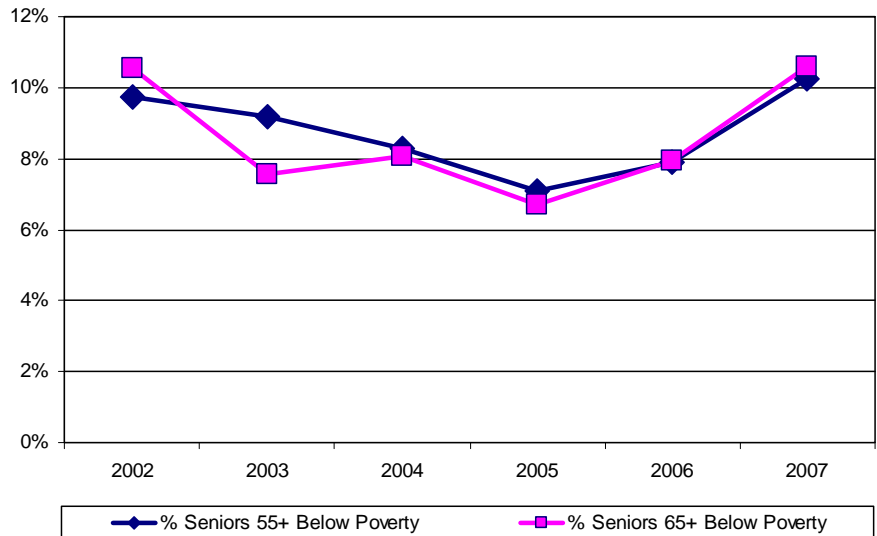
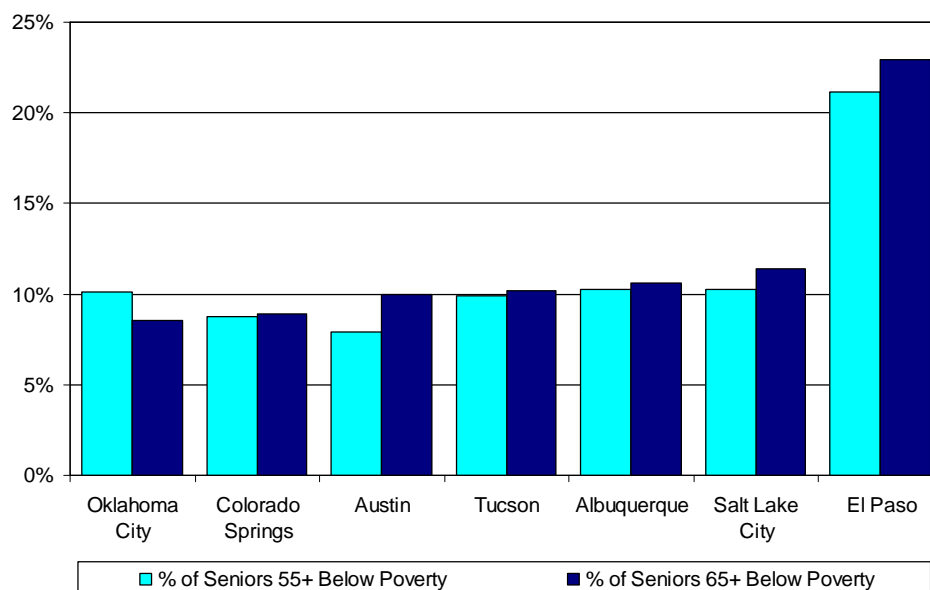
Senior citizens live and function in optimal environments.

**INDICATOR: 8.1 Senior Citizens Below the Poverty Level**

This indicator notes the percent of senior citizens age 55 and older and also those age 65 and older whose income is below the poverty level. For 2007, the poverty level was an annual income of \$9,944 for a single person over 65 years of age. Poverty among seniors is particularly important, as it affects the seniors ability to live independently and pay for basic needs, including health care. Health care costs typically rise as a person ages.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Senior citizens with adequate income and resources enjoy a higher quality of life. They are able to afford adequate medical care as they age and are also able to contribute more to the community and their families. In 2007, the American Community Survey (ACS) added Group Quarters to the survey, which included people in jail, shelters, group homes, nursing homes, and dormitories in the sample who were not included before. It is unknown if this change is partly responsible for the sharp rise in poverty of seniors in Albuquerque between 2006 and 2007; all ACS communities were similarly affected.

Albuquerque Seniors Below Poverty**Percent of Seniors Below Poverty - 2007****Data Source:**

American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

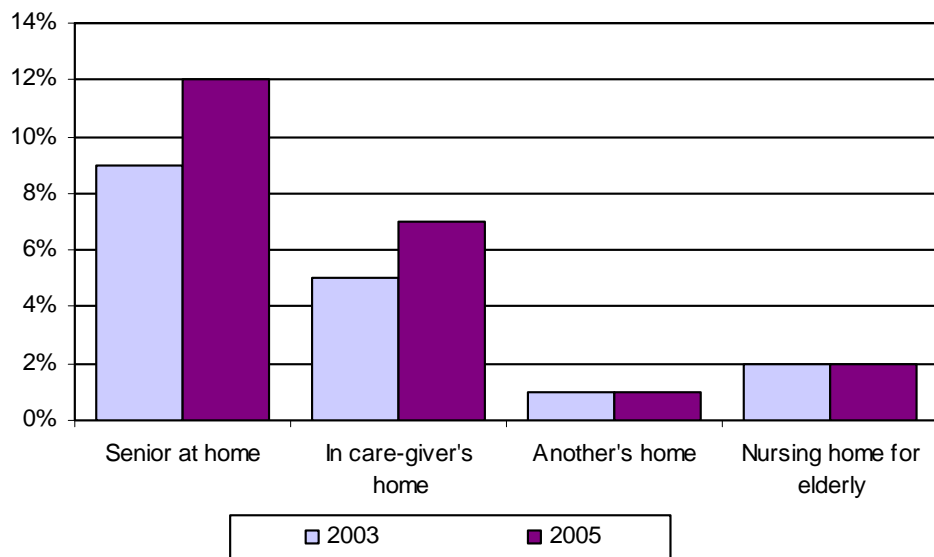
- Albuquerque senior citizens are experiencing poverty at a higher rate than any time since 2002.
- In 2006, Albuquerque seniors 55+ were tied for the lowest poverty, but lost ground in 2007 with Albuquerque now tied for second highest.
- The poverty rate among Albuquerque seniors declined between 2002-2005, but has risen for two straight years.



INDICATOR: 8.2 Location Where Care Occurs for an Elderly Relative

Senior citizens generally prefer to remain in their own homes, even if they require some level of care or assistance from relatives or professionals. This indicator notes the percentage of Albuquerque residents providing care for an elderly relative and where that care occurs, whether in the senior's home, in the care-giver's home, in the home of another, or at a nursing home facility. In Albuquerque, the percentage of residents providing care for an elderly relative has risen. At the same time, more seniors are receiving care in their own homes, or the relative's home, while the percent of those receiving care in the home of another, or at a nursing home has remained stable. This data was obtained during a City of Albuquerque citizen survey, it is not available for other cities in the Southwest, so Albuquerque cannot be compared with other communities.

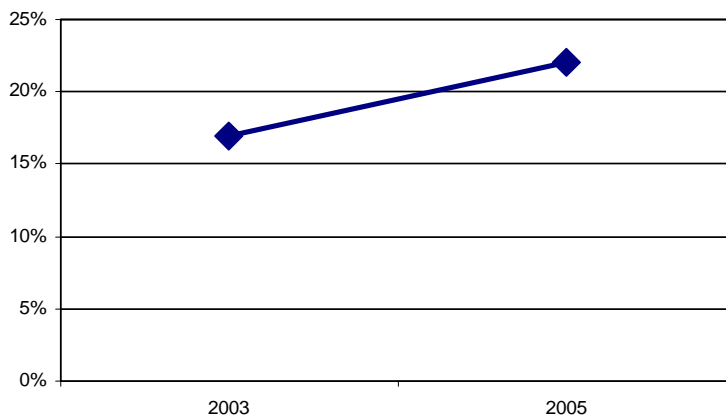
Albuquerque Residents Caring for Elderly Relative



Why is this indicator relevant?

Studies suggest that senior citizens are happier remaining in their own homes. Those remaining at home reported being more content and less depressed than either those living with relatives, or those living in nursing home facilities for the elderly. Seniors reported preferring to remain in their own homes, and reported being happier and more contented there, even if that meant living alone.

Percent of Albuquerque Residents Providing Care for an Elderly Relative



Data Source:

City of Albuquerque Citizen Perception of Community Conditions Survey, 2003 & 2005.

What can we tell from the data?

- A higher percentage of Albuquerque residents are providing care for an elderly relative in 2005 than in 2003.
- More Albuquerque senior citizens receive care from relatives while remaining in their own homes in 2005 than in 2003. The percent receiving care in nursing homes remained stable.

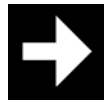
GOAL

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HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC

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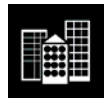
Residents are safe from public health risks.

New Mexico and the Albuquerque community lag behind others in the Southwest in successful efforts to vaccinate children, stop the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, and in preventing outbreaks of zoonotic diseases such as plague.

- INDICATORS:**
- 9.1 Sexually Transmitted Disease Rates
 - 9.2 Plague, West Nile Virus, and Hantavirus Outbreaks
 - 9.3 Childhood Immunizations and Senior Flu Shots

**LOCAL TREND:**

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are on the rise in the Albuquerque community, with gradual increases over the past 8 years for which data is available. New Mexico plague and hantavirus cases were higher in 2006 than at any time in the past 6 years, but West Nile cases have dropped off since 2003. The number of seniors who didn't get a flu shot has been rising over the past several years, although 2006 was better than 2005. Much of the health data is only available at the State and larger community level, not for the City of Albuquerque.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

Compared to others in the Southwest, the Albuquerque community has higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases, with the second highest syphilis rate in the region. New Mexico plague cases account for over half of the cases in the United States, although fewer than 10% of those occurred in Bernalillo County. New Mexico lags behind the rest of the Southwest in the percentage of children who receive all their vaccinations as young children. The Albuquerque community is the best among peer communities for seniors over 65 receiving flu shots for 2006.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens reported that progress has been made towards the achievement of this important Desired Community Condition, however further improvement is needed. Those citizens with the highest income felt that more progress has been made than did those citizens with lower or middle incomes; the relationship between income and perceived progress was valid to a statistically significant degree. It seems likely that citizens overestimate the progress made in this area compared with the actual data.

Opportunity to

LOCAL TREND IS:

Negative



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Worse



Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



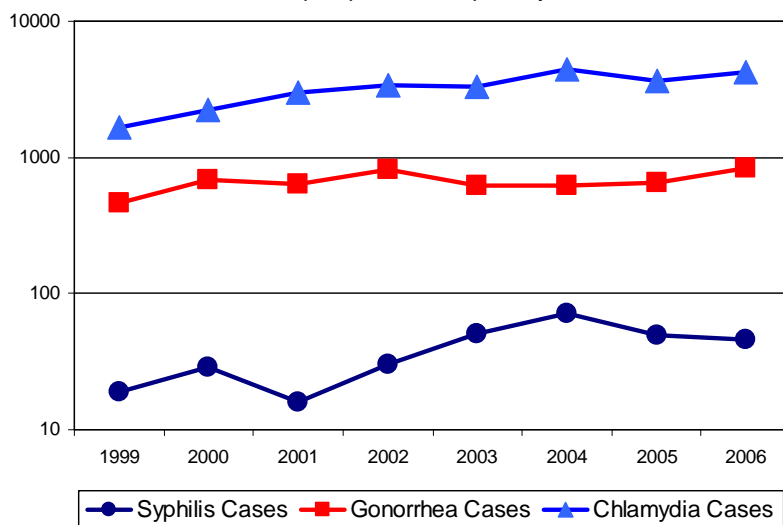


INDICATOR: 9.1 Sexually Transmitted Disease Rates

This indicator notes the rate of sexually transmitted diseases (STD). This data is only available at the Albuquerque community level, not for the City of Albuquerque alone. Albuquerque is listed as the principal city of Bernalillo County and other cities are listed as principal cities of their respective counties. STDs are those diseases which are

passed through intimate sexual contact, and may also be passed from a pregnant woman to her child. Syphilis is a potentially fatal STD, characterized by symptoms which appear and then go away on their own, but syphilis continues causing brain and organ damage, and eventually blindness, dementia and death. Gonorrhea is a very common disease, which causes painful infections, and can lead to serious and permanent health problems. Chlamydia is the most commonly reported sexually transmitted disease in the US. New Mexico's chlamydia rate is nearly double the national average, and Albuquerque accounted for 42% of the total number of cases in New Mexico in 2006. Chlamydia is a silent disease, in that symptoms are frequently absent or mild, until reproductive damage has already occurred.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases
Albuquerque as Principal City



Why is this indicator relevant?

STDs remain a major threat to public health, despite efforts at prevention and public education. In addition to the physical and psychological consequences of STDs, which include chronic pain, infertility, dementia and death, these diseases also extract a tremendous economic toll. The direct economic cost of STDs in New Mexico is estimated to be \$55 million per year.

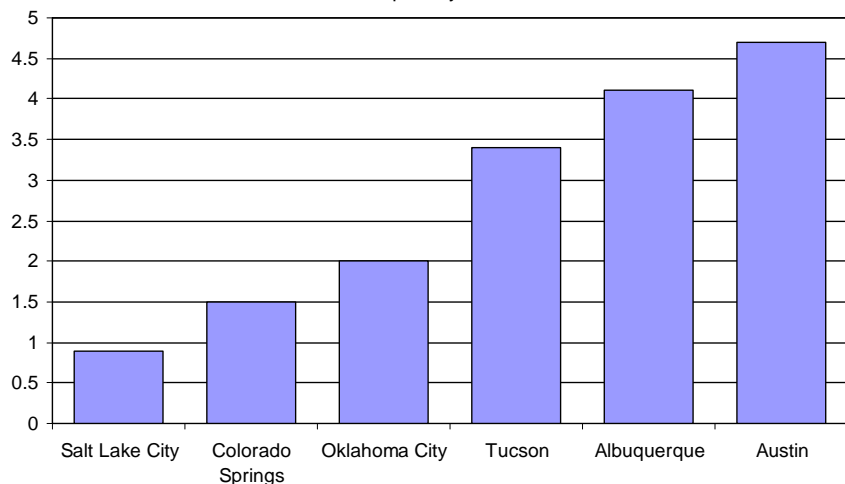
Data Sources:

NM Dept of Health, STD Program, 2007;
Center for Disease Control & Prevention,
STD Surveillance, 2006.

What can we tell from the data?

- STD rates in the Albuquerque community are high among peer communities.
- The STD rates in Albuquerque have risen steadily over the past few years.

2006 Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population
Principal City Listed



Residents are safe from public health risks.

**INDICATOR: 9.2 Plague, West Nile Virus, and Hantavirus Outbreaks**

Zoonotic diseases are those diseases that can be transmitted from animals to people, sometimes by a vector such as an insect or rodent. Zoonotic diseases in New Mexico and Bernalillo County include plague, West Nile Virus, hantavirus and rabies. From 1990-2006, 124 cases of plague were reported in the United States; of those, 67 occurred in New Mexico, and ten occurred in Bernalillo County. Hantavirus has been reported in New Mexico, with 195 cases occurring between 1993-2006. The cases occurred primarily in the Four Corners region, although two occurred in Bernalillo County. The first human cases of West Nile Virus in New Mexico were reported in 2003, when there were a total of 209 cases. Of the total 228 New Mexico cases between 2003-2006, 55 of them occurred in Bernalillo County. The last human rabies case in New Mexico occurred in 1956.

Why is this indicator relevant?

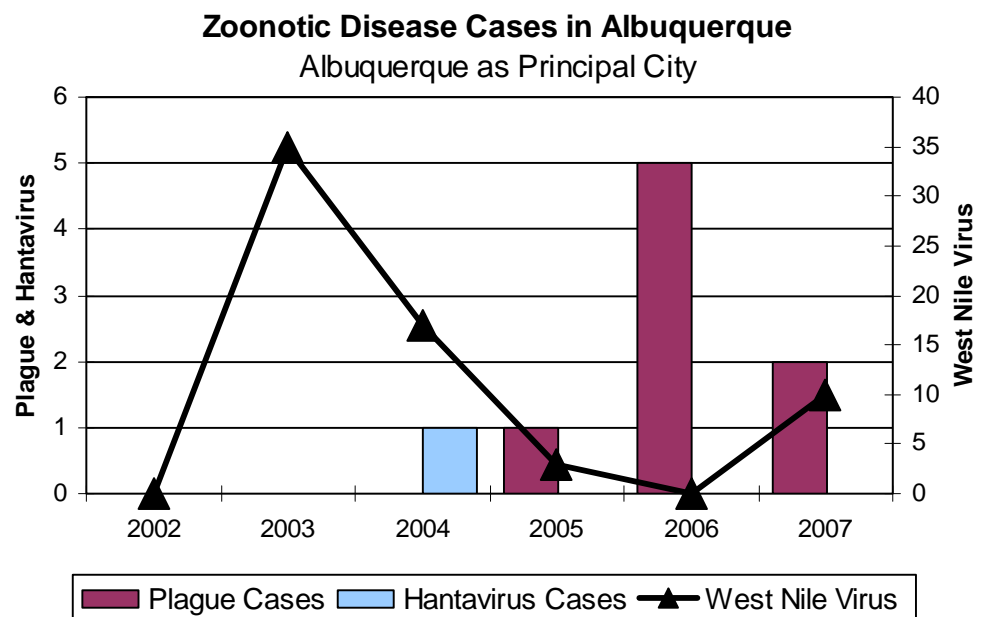
Zoonotic diseases are a serious concern in New Mexico and Bernalillo County, as many of these diseases are potentially fatal. Many modern diseases and epidemics began as zoonotic diseases. It is hard to be certain which diseases jumped from animals to humans, but there is good evidence that measles, smallpox, influenza, and diphtheria started this way. Education and prevention, coupled with prompt recognition by physicians and adequate surveillance of zoonotic diseases, can help to prevent transmission and provide advance warning of disease outbreaks prior to increased rates of infection and death.

Data Sources:

Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Disease Division, Albuquerque Environmental Health Department; *Infectious Diseases in New Mexico, 2006 Annual Report*, NM Department of Health.

What can we tell from the data?

- Since 1990, New Mexico accounts for more than half (54%) of the plague cases in the United States. Approximately 15% of New Mexico's plague cases occurred in Bernalillo County.
- West Nile Virus first appeared in humans in New Mexico in 2003, with 209 cases that year. The rate has been declining ever since. Twenty-four percent of New Mexico's West Nile cases have occurred in Bernalillo County.
- Hantavirus is present in New Mexico, although only two cases have occurred in Bernalillo County of the 195 cases in New Mexico.
- The last human rabies case in New Mexico occurred in 1956.



**INDICATOR: 9.3 Childhood Immunizations and Senior Flu Shots**

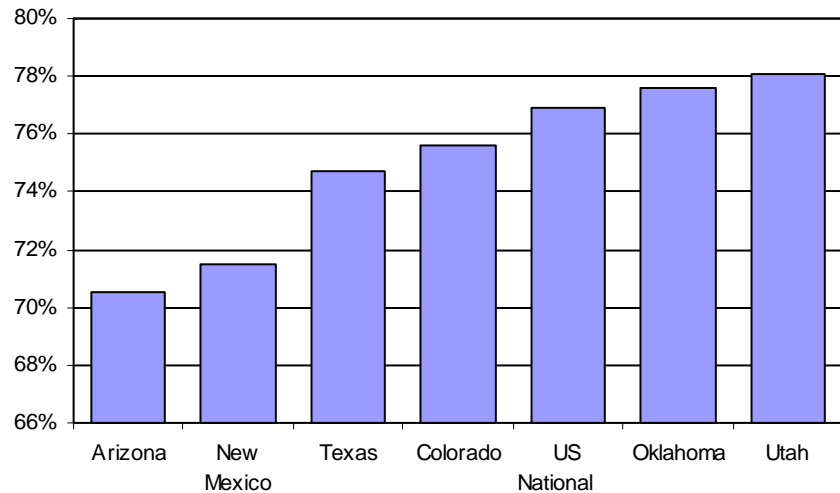
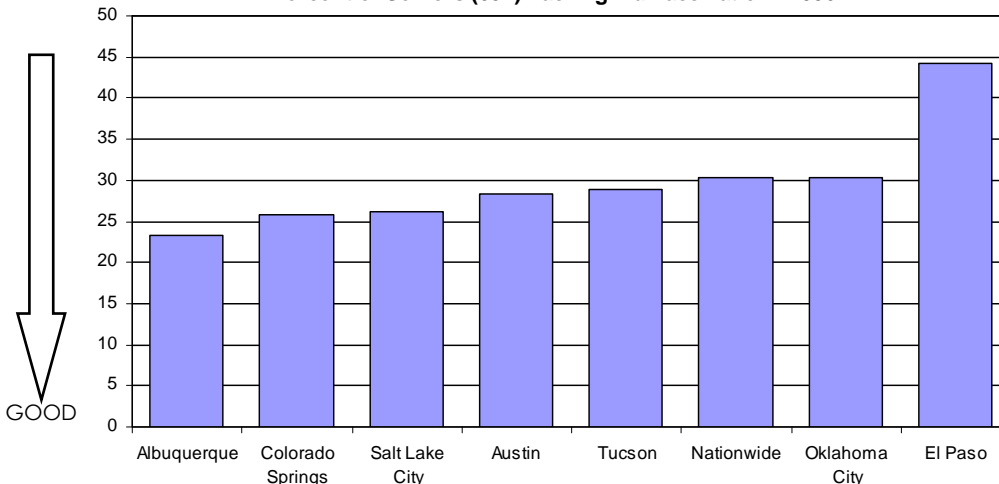
This indicator notes the percent of infants who receive their childhood immunizations (including diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, mumps, and rubella). New Mexico lags behind other southwestern states in getting children immunized. The indicator also includes the percent of adults 65 years and older who did not receive a flu shot in the past 12 months. Albuquerque has the fewest seniors who lacked a flu shot among peer communities.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Disease prevention is key to public health, because it is easier to prevent than to treat disease. Vaccines prevent disease in the people who receive them and also protect those who come into contact with them. Infants should be vaccinated to protect themselves and others from potentially deadly childhood diseases. Most influenza deaths involve adults over age 65, so flu shots are recommended for seniors as well as those at risk for complications of the flu.

Data Source:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Estimated Infant Vaccination Coverage, 2006 & Behavior Risk Factors Surveillance System, 2006*.

Percent of Infants Vaccinated - 2006**Percent of Seniors (65+) Lacking Flu Vaccination - 2006****What can we tell from the data?**

- New Mexico lags behind other Southwest states for the percentage of children who receive their immunizations.
- Albuquerque has the best rate of seniors who did not receive a flu shot, compared to other Southwest communities.

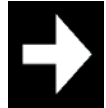
GOAL

1

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

DCC
10

Residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and avenues of support needed to provide for their basic needs.

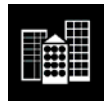


Albuquerque residents experience an average poverty rate, an average unemployment rate, and about the same median earnings as residents of most other peer Southwest cities.

- INDICATORS:**
- 10.1 Residents Living in Poverty
 - 10.2 Unemployment Rate
 - 10.3 Median Earnings for Full-Time Employed Individuals

**LOCAL TREND:**

Poverty in Albuquerque has remained relatively stable, with no obvious trend during the past 5 years. Unemployment in Albuquerque has steadily declined over the past few years and dipping below 4%, but jumped sharply for October 2008. Median earnings for full-time employees in Albuquerque are about the same as they were for 2002.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

Compared to peer cities in the Southwest, Albuquerque has an average percentage of adults and families living in poverty. Unemployment is about the same in Albuquerque as it is in peer cities. Median earnings in Albuquerque are about the same as other peer Southwest cities.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being important, and perceive that progress has been made in this area. Women rated the achievement of this Desired Community Condition as being more important than did men; the relationship between the importance of the condition and the gender of the respondent was true to a statistically significant degree. Although men and women perceived the importance of this condition as different, there was no difference between the perceived progress based on the gender of the respondent.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Stable



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and avenues of support needed to provide for their basic needs.



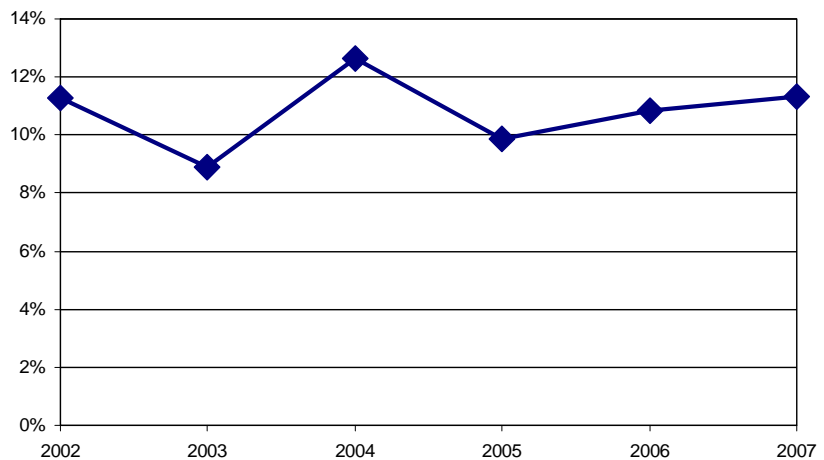
INDICATOR: 10.1 Residents Living In Poverty

This indicator examines the percentage of adults and families in poverty in Albuquerque. The local trend is examined and the most recent Albuquerque rate is compared to other cities in the Southwest. Poverty for 2007 is defined by the Federal Government as household earnings at or below \$21,203 a year for a family of four, and earnings of \$10,590 per year for a single adult. Poverty is the condition of not having enough income to meet basic needs for food, clothing, shelter, health care and other basic necessities.

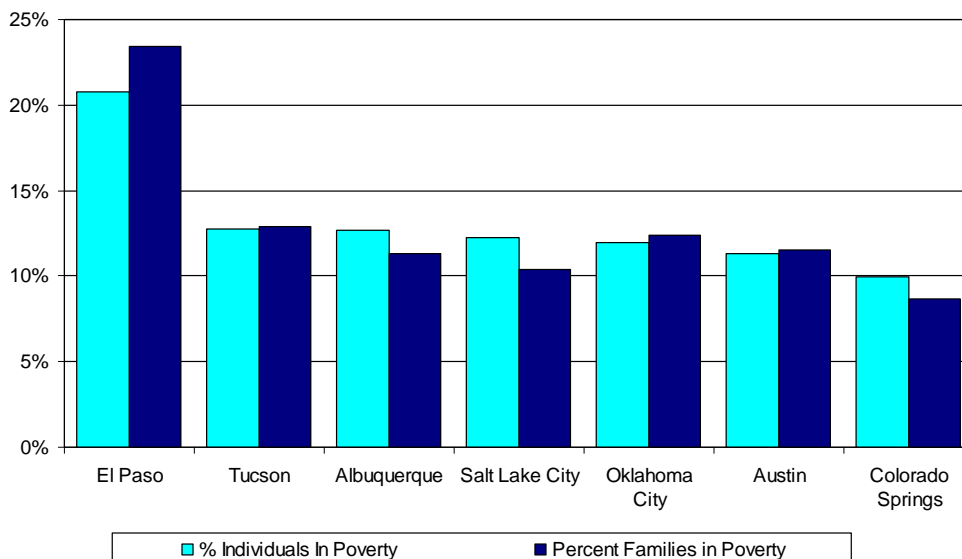
Why is this indicator relevant?

Many studies have documented the association between family poverty and children's health, achievement and behavior. Children who live in extreme poverty, or who live below the poverty line for multiple years appear to suffer the worst outcomes, even when accounting for other factors. Children who experience poverty during their early school years have higher dropout rates than children who suffer poverty in later years. Poor children in the US experience diminished physical health, including low birth weight, infant mortality, growth stunting and lead poisoning. They also are more likely to have learning disabilities or developmental delays. Children in poverty suffer from emotional and behavioral problems more frequently, including problems with aggression, fighting, acting out, social withdrawal and depression. Adults in poverty are able to contribute less to their families and communities.

Percent Albuquerque Families in Poverty



Percent Individuals and Families in Poverty - 2007



Data Source:

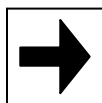
American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque is about average for the percent of residents in poverty among peer Southwest cities.
- The poverty rate in Albuquerque has remained fairly stable over the past 6 years.

HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

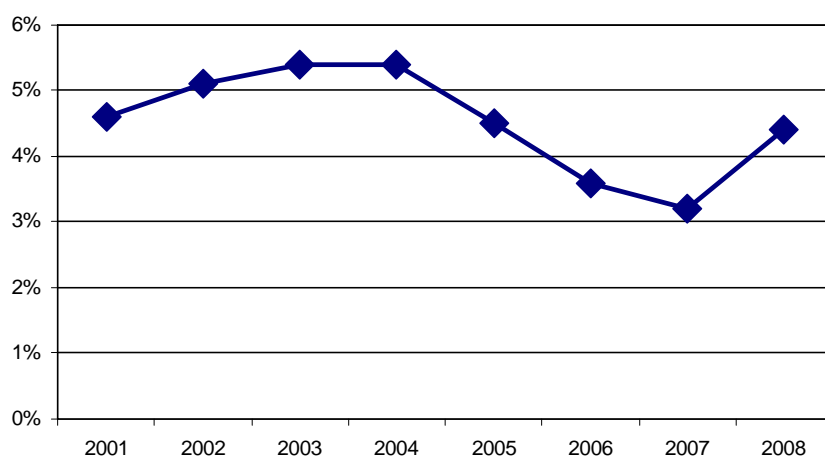
Residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and avenues of support needed to provide for their basic needs.

**INDICATOR: 10.2 Unemployment Rate**

The unemployment rate, as defined for this indicator, is the percent of the total workforce who were not employed during the previous week among those who were seeking work. This rate does not include those who were disabled and unable to work, those who were temporarily laid off and expected to be called back, or those

who had given up looking for work and had quit making any efforts to find a job. Unemployment for October of each year is depicted for Albuquerque over time. October 2008 data is compared for peer cities.

Albuquerque Unemployment
October of Each Year

**Why is this indicator relevant?**

Unemployment is a measure of joblessness, but also an indicator of the overall health of the economy. For those who are seeking a job, it is also a measure of the amount of competition they will have from others who are seeking jobs and not currently working. Studies demonstrate that those individuals

and families who are able to rise above poverty do so because of employment. The breadwinner either got a job, found a better paying job, took an additional job, or additional family members began working. Because employment is the most reliable way to get out of poverty and provide for the basic needs of the individual or family, unemployment and poverty are linked at the community level.

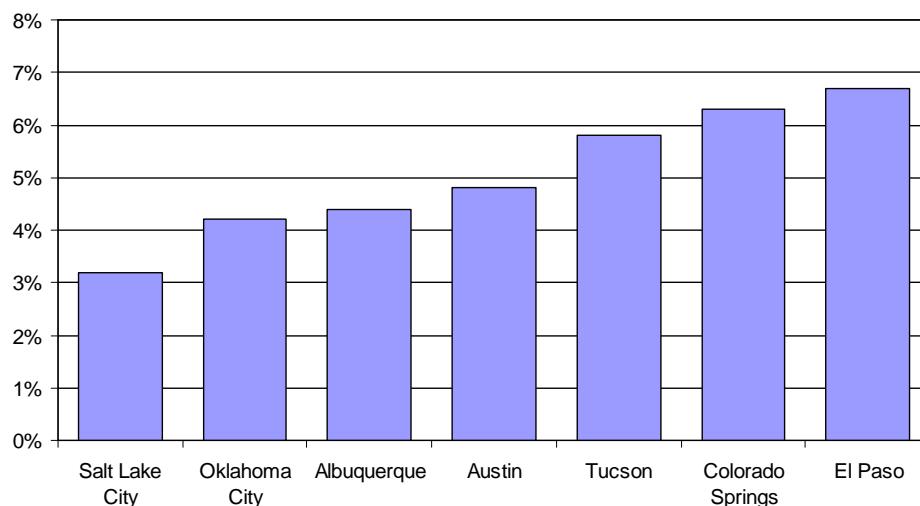
Data Source:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Local Area Unemployment Statistics Information and Analysis, 2002-2008

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's unemployment rate has been steadily declining since 2003, but rose sharply in 2008.
- Albuquerque's jobless rate is average compared to other Southwest peer cities.

Unemployment Rate Compared - October 2008 (MSA)



HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Residents have a balance of means, opportunity, and avenues of support needed to provide for their basic needs.



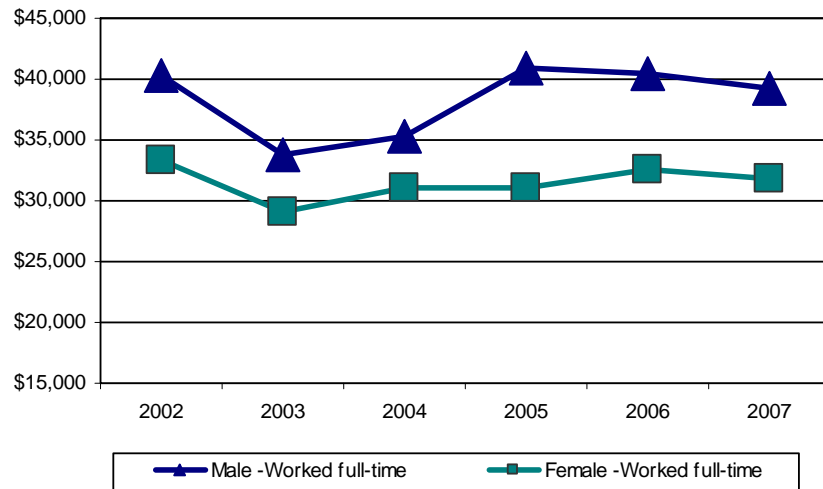
INDICATOR: 10.3 Median Earnings for Full-Time Employed Individuals

Median earnings reflect the annual median work derived income of full-time male and female workers ages 15 and over. Median earnings are adjusted each year for inflation and therefore represent true gains (or losses) experienced by full-time workers. The positive trend has benefited male workers to a greater degree than females. Two-thirds of the poor people in the United States are women, many of whom are female heads of household working two or more jobs to support their children. Therefore, the gap between the earnings of men and women disproportionately effects those in poverty, the majority of whom are women, and many of whom are the primary bread winner for their family.

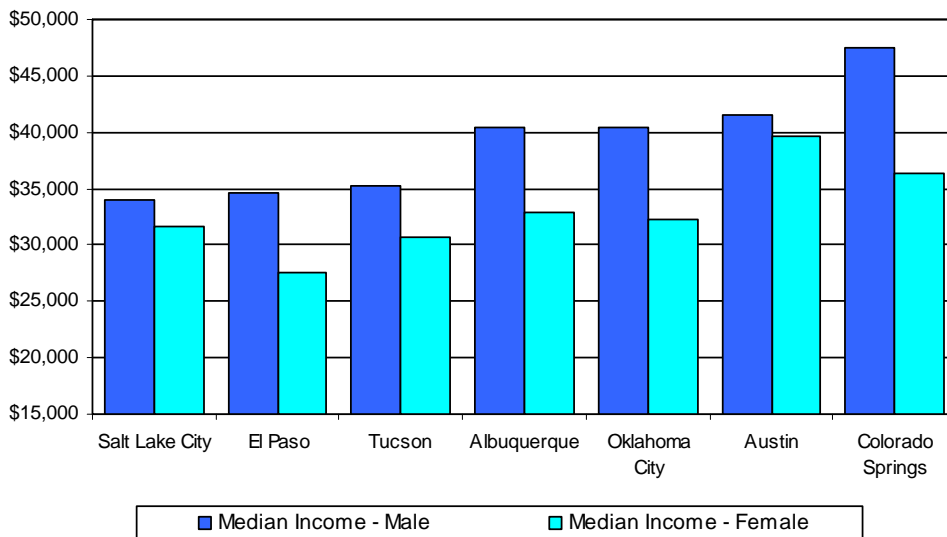
Why is this indicator relevant?

Higher income indicates a higher quality of life and more security for individuals and families. Poverty is linked with chronic health conditions such as diabetes, asthma and heart disease, and poor adults die at earlier ages. For children, poverty is associated with chronic health problems, including lower birth weights, dependence on drugs or alcohol and is also associated with negative educational outcomes, including dropping out of high school and increased likelihood for learning disabilities or developmental delay. Children who suffer extreme poverty, and those who spend many years in poverty, have the worst outcomes. Increased earnings, either from a better job or by taking a second or third job, is the main reason people escape poverty, thus the median earnings of workers is an important measure of this Desired Community Condition.

Albuquerque Residents' Median Earnings



Median Earnings of Full-Time Workers - 2007

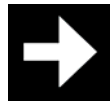


Data Source:

American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, 2002-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- The median earnings of Albuquerque workers is about the same in 2007 as it was in 2002.
- Compared to other cities in the Southwest, Albuquerque residents' median earnings are 4th highest for men, and 3rd highest for women.

Residents are safe.

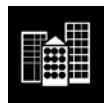
Albuquerque's overall UCR Part 1 crime rate is down over the past 7 years, with a 5.3% decline in 2007, but the crime rate is high compared to others. Albuquerque's Emergency Medical Services are ranked 33rd best of the 200 largest cities; several peer Southwest cities are ranked more highly.

INDICATORS:

- 11.1 Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report
- 11.2 Response to Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Calls

**LOCAL TREND:**

In 2007, Albuquerque's overall UCR Part 1 crimes were down 5.3% over the prior year, and the overall seven year trend is positive. For 2007, property crime reports were down by 7.8%; reports of violent crime rose. Albuquerque has quick response times when responding to the most medically serious calls which require Advanced Life Support techniques (ALS), and these response times are getting faster. This is true despite both increased population and increased demand in the form of a rising number of EMS calls and ALS calls specifically.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

Albuquerque's population adjusted UCR Part 1 property and violent crime rates are high compared to peer Southwest cities. For 2007, Albuquerque has the second highest property crime and total crime rates after adjusting for population, and the highest rate of violent crime of peer cities. Albuquerque's Emergency Medical Services are ranked by JEMS: The Journal of Emergency Medical Services. Albuquerque is ranked 33rd of the 200 largest city EMS Services and has improved over the years. However, several peer Southwest cities are ranked higher than Albuquerque.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

In a 2007 survey, Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being very important but reported that additional progress is required. Older citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being more important than did younger persons. Citizens with lower income reported that more progress had been made than did those in higher income groups. The relationship between age and perception of importance, and income and the perception of progress were both true to a statistically significant degree.

Opportunity to**LOCAL TREND IS:**

Mixed

**ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:**

Mixed

**Continue to Improve****CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:**

Matches

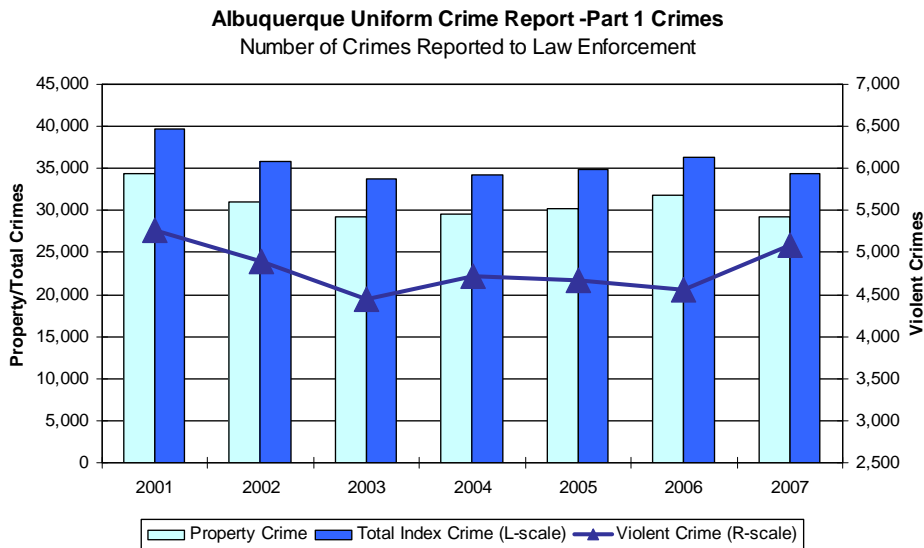




INDICATOR: 11.1 Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report

The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects crime data which are voluntarily submitted by local law enforcement agencies, including the Albuquerque Police Department. These crimes constitute an index called Part 1 crimes; the index includes violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and property crimes (auto theft, burglary and larceny).

The FBI cautions against drawing conclusions based on ranking or direct comparisons of different jurisdictions, and notes that crime is a community problem caused by social factors over which individual police departments have little or no control. Tucson reported violent crimes, but did not properly report property crimes for 2007.



Why is this indicator relevant?

The crime rate is presented as

a measure of the safety of residents. Crime has high costs to a community in terms of economic losses and it also negatively impacts citizens' quality of life and satisfaction. Fear of crime can cause residents to withdraw and to become less committed to their communities. Research suggests that violent crime, in particular, is linked with community instability, substance abuse, divorce, births to single mothers, and unequal socioeconomic conditions, among other causes. Property crimes are most strongly linked with economic conditions.

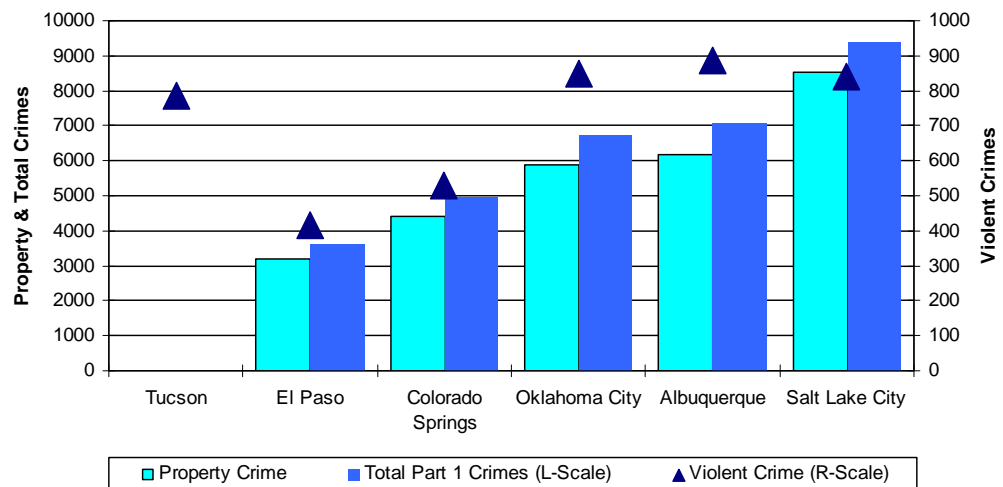
Data Sources:

Uniform Crime Reports,
Federal Bureau of
Investigation, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- Overall UCR Index crimes in Albuquerque were down 5.3% from 2006 to 2007; the overall 7 year trend is positive.
- Albuquerque's violent crime rate is the highest since 2002, and is highest among peer cities.
- Albuquerque's property crimes dropped 7.8% between 2006 and 2007.

UCR Part 1 Crimes per 100,000 Population - 2007



Residents are safe.

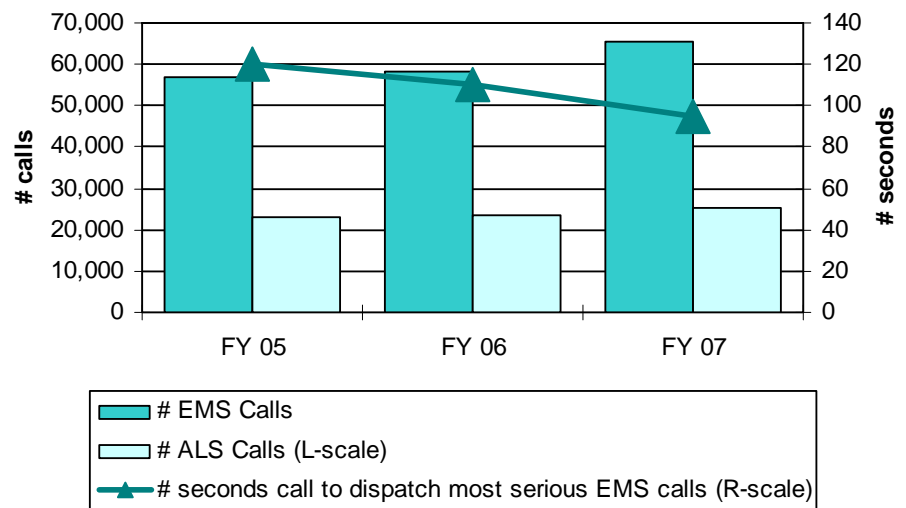


INDICATOR: 11.2 Response to Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Calls

Each year *JEMS: The Journal of Emergency Medical Services* ranks the 200 largest cities emergency medical services. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are rated on system design and response configuration, response time goals, dispatch and communications practices, first response and transport vehicle availability, clinical performance, and other technical EMS service areas. Cities are then ranked. Through 2003, Albuquerque was ranked 35th best out of the 200 largest cities. In 2004, Albuquerque advanced to 33rd best out of the 200 largest city Emergency Medical Services, and has retained this ranking. Local EMS response data is presented which includes the number of overall

EMS calls, the number of Advanced Life Support (ALS) calls, and the total seconds from the receipt of the emergency call until units are dispatched. Advanced Life Support calls are those which require procedures such as cardiac monitoring, endotracheal intubation, intravenous therapy, and various cardiac arrest and trauma procedures.

CABQ Fire Rescue Response



Why is this indicator relevant?

Patient survival in life threatening emergency medical situations depends on prompt response, the provision of competent medical treatment, and quick transport to medical facilities designed to give complete care, usually the hospital emergency room. Studies show that delays negatively effect patient survival rates. Delays include patient/bystander delay in calling for help, dispatch time, and the travel time required for the properly equipped unit to reach the patient.

Data Sources:

JEMS: The Journal of Emergency Medical Services, "200-City Survey, 2001-2007"; City of Albuquerque Performance Plan, FY/09 Approved.

JEMS 200 City EMS Survey	2007 JEMS Ranking
Austin	16th
El Paso	21st
Oklahoma City	30th
Tucson	32nd
Albuquerque	33rd
Colorado Springs	48th
Salt Lake City	124th

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's Emergency Medical Services were ranked 33rd best out of the 200 largest cities in the US.
- The local trend is positive. Although demand is increasing, in the forms of increasing EMS calls for service and the number of more serious EMS calls, the time between the incoming call and the dispatch of Albuquerque Fire Department units is dropping. This means units are on the scene more quickly and able to render aid.

Residents feel safe.



Since 2001, Albuquerque's citizens have consistently reported increased feelings of safety while outside at night in their neighborhood. Those who reported feeling the most safe also deemed the condition less important.

INDICATOR: • 12.1 Citizen Perception - Feelings of Safety

**LOCAL TREND:**

Albuquerque citizens were asked to report their feelings of safety outside in their neighborhood during the daytime and at night. The survey, commissioned by the City of Albuquerque and conducted by an outside research firm, has asked this question every other year since 2001. Over the years, citizens have reported feeling increasingly safe outside at night in their neighborhood. Feelings of safety outside during the day have decreased slightly during the same period. However, the percent of change in feelings of daytime safety is virtually equal to the margin of error in the survey (± 2.6); therefore it is inappropriate to draw conclusions from this trend.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

The citizen perception survey and questions regarding feelings of safety outside in the neighborhood at night and during the day are unique to the City of Albuquerque. There are no comparable data upon which to base an assessment of citizen perceptions of safety between Albuquerque and peer Southwest cities.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

This Desired Community Condition is unique in that the perception of the condition essentially is the condition, namely subjective feelings of safety. Albuquerque citizens all rated this Desired Community Condition as being important. Citizens with greater income and women perceived this condition as being more important than did those with less income and men. The relationships between the demographics noted, and the varying perceptions of importance, were all true to a statistically significant degree. In contrast, those who most frequently reported feeling "very safe" were men and those with the most income, the same groups who rated the condition as being less important. Analysis of the Citizen Perception Survey revealed that whether a citizen had been the victim of a crime in the past year did not have a statistically significant effect on their perceptions of safety in their neighborhood.

Opportunity to

Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Not Available



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Not Applicable



Residents feel safe.



INDICATOR: 12.1 Citizen Perception - Feelings of Safety

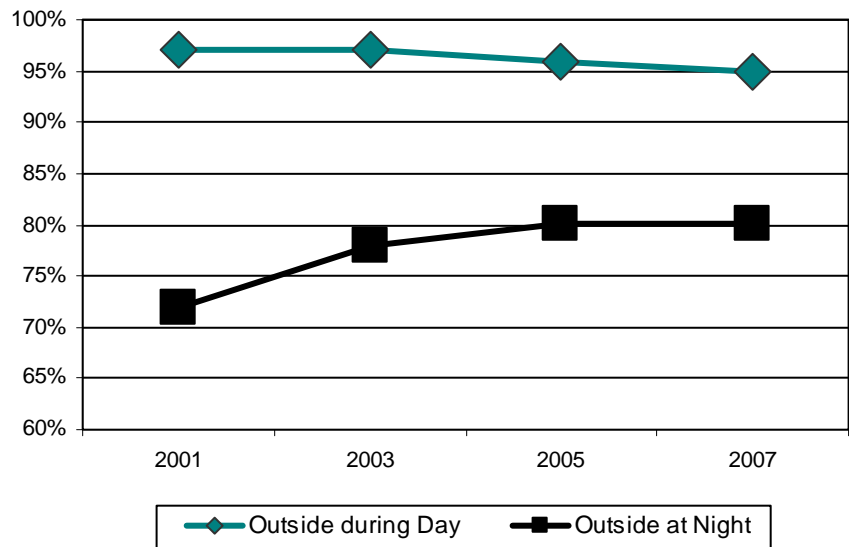
The City of Albuquerque commissions a survey of Citizen's Perceptions of Community Conditions every other year in order to determine citizen views of the current conditions in the Albuquerque community. Each of the last four surveys, conducted by a contract research firm, has posed the same question about citizen's feelings of safety outside in their neighborhood at night, and outside in their neighborhood during the day. The rate of citizens who feel safe in their neighborhood at night has improved over the past eight years. Over the same time period, the percent of citizens who feel safe during the day has decreased slightly. However, since the percent of change in feelings of daytime safety is equal to the margin of error in the survey (± 2.6), conclusions should not be drawn based on the perceived change. Comparable survey data for peer Southwest cities could not be found, as other communities are not asking their citizens these same questions.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Citizen feelings of safety are affected by not just the rate of actual crime in their community, or their likelihood of being victimized by crime, but also by number of unrelated factors, some of which do not mirror the individual's actual safety. Perceptions of safety are affected by messages portrayed in the media, changes in neighborhood demographics, changes in neighborhood cohesion, the socioeconomic status of the citizen, and many other factors, including time of day. Citizens in a precarious social or economic position may feel less safe than those who are better situated. Elderly citizens may feel

less safe than others, even though their actual rate of victimization is extremely low. Feelings of safety, therefore, may have less to do with the actual likelihood of victimization, and are more reliant on the overall sense of community and familiarity. Additional analysis of the Citizen Perception Survey revealed that whether or not a citizen had personally been the victim of a crime in the past year did not have a statistically significant effect on their perceptions of safety in their neighborhood.

Albuquerque Residents Reporting a Feeling of Safety Outside in Their Neighborhood- Day and Night



Data Source:

City of Albuquerque, *Citizen Perceptions of Community Conditions* survey, Research and Polling, Inc., 2001-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's residents reported improved feelings of safety outside in their neighborhood at night between 2001 and 2007. Slightly lowered citizen feelings of safety outside during the day were within the margin of error.
- Comparable data does not exist to compare Albuquerque residents' feelings of safety to those of citizens in peer Southwest cities.

Travel on city streets is safe.



Albuquerque is improving in the collision rate and the rate of alcohol-involved crashes, but still lags behind peer cities. Citizens reported that this condition is important and additional progress needs to be made.

- INDICATORS:**
- 13.1 Traffic Collisions- Fatal, Pedestrian, and Total Crash Rates
 - 13.2 Alcohol Involved Crashes and Fatality Rates
 - 13.3 Seat Belt Usage Rate



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque's local trends are positive. Albuquerque's rate of traffic collisions and injury crashes per 1,000 residents has dropped, with the injury rate at a 10-year low. The percentage of traffic collisions which involve alcohol in Albuquerque has dropped over the past five years. Albuquerque's rate of seat belt usage has increased and is currently at its highest level.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Compared to peer Southwest cities, Albuquerque has a high rate of fatal crashes and pedestrian fatalities. Albuquerque's rate of alcohol involved fatalities is the highest in the Southwest. Seat belt usage, which is available only at the state level and not the community level, is the sole positive comparison in that New Mexico is higher in observed seat belt usage than in any other contiguous Southwest state, except for Texas.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being very important. Citizens listed this condition as one in which progress has not been made; this condition has the fifth highest difference between the importance mean and the progress mean. Women and citizens with the greatest income ranked this condition as being more important than did others; the relationship between gender or income and importance was true to a statistically significant degree. Citizens were unified in their belief that inadequate progress has been made towards the achievement of this Desired Community Condition.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Worse



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



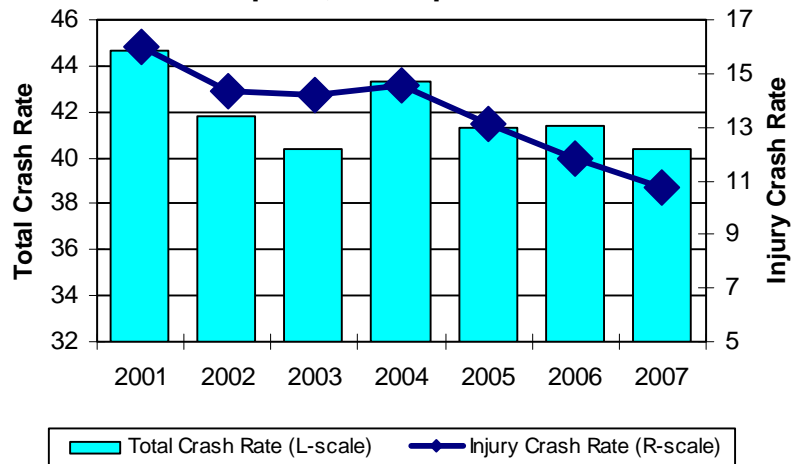
Travel on city streets is safe.

**INDICATOR: 13.1 Traffic Collisions - Fatal, Pedestrian, and Total Crash Rates**

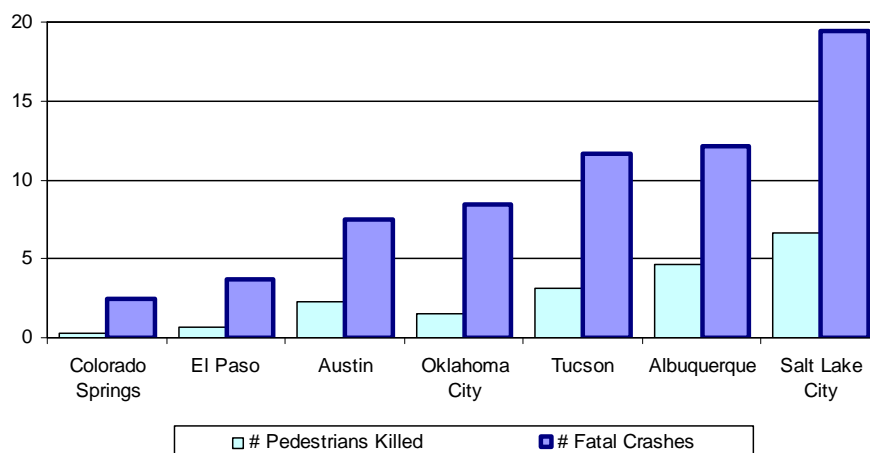
This indicator notes the rates of several types of traffic collisions. The local trend indicator depicts the number of citizens per 1,000 population who have a traffic collision, and also the number who are injured in collisions, whether a pedestrian, driver or passenger. The comparative indicator notes Albuquerque's rate of traffic fatalities and pedestrians killed per 100,000 population, compared to peer Southwest cities. These data can also be used to measure the likelihood of a citizen in Albuquerque being involved in a traffic collision, an injury crash, or a fatal crash.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Traffic collisions are the leading cause of death for persons ages 1-34 in the US, and is a significant cause of death among Americans of every demographic. Safe travel on city streets is a combination of driver behavior, the mitigation of driver behavior by laws and enforcement of those laws, the proper design and maintenance of roadways and vehicle condition. Public policies addressing such road-user behaviors as speeding, red-light running, drunk driving, and seat belt use have been demonstrated to reduce casualties significantly, but tend to be unpopular with the public.

ABQ Crash and Injury Crash Rate per 1,000 Population**Data Sources:**

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatality Analysis Reporting System* data, 2006 data file;
New Mexico Department of Transportation, UNM/DGR, 2001-2007 Data.

Pedestrian Fatalities and Fatal Crashes per 100K Pop - 2006**What can we tell from the data?**

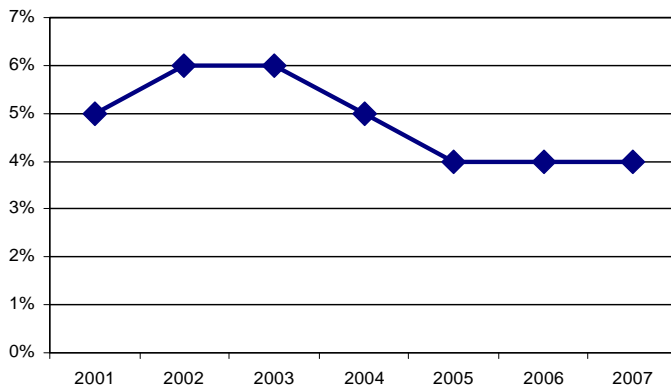
- Albuquerque's rate of injury crashes per 1,000 residents is at a 10-year low.
- Albuquerque's overall rate of traffic crashes per 1,000 residents has dropped over the past three years, following a previous low in 2003.
- Compared to peer Southwest cities, Albuquerque has a high rate of collision fatalities and pedestrian deaths.



INDICATOR: 13.2 Alcohol Involved Crashes and Fatality Rates

This indicator notes the percentage of traffic collisions locally which involve alcohol, whether or not anyone was injured. The percent of traffic collisions in Albuquerque in which alcohol is a factor has steadily dropped since 2003, to its lowest level in five years. Concurrently, the number of crashes has dropped during the same time period, as noted in Indicator 12.1. The comparison data consists of traffic fatalities involving drunk drivers. Despite the fact that Albuquerque's local trend shows improvement, Albuquerque's rate of traffic fatalities involving drunk drivers per 100,000 population is still the highest among peer Southwest cities.

Percent of Alcohol Involved Crashes
Albuquerque as Principal City



Alcohol is involved in 40% of traffic deaths nationwide; among persons under 21, alcohol is involved in 36% of traffic deaths. Research shows that local policies have a direct effect upon rates of alcohol related traffic fatalities. Lower rates of

Why is this indicator relevant?

Alcohol is involved in 40% of traffic deaths nationwide; among persons under 21, alcohol is involved in 36% of traffic deaths. Research shows that local policies have a direct effect upon rates of alcohol related traffic fatalities. Lower rates of

alcohol related traffic fatalities were found in communities that limit access to alcohol, including licensure of outlets that serve alcohol and strict enforcement and discipline of outlets that violate the law. Studies also demonstrated that communities can decrease alcohol related motor vehicle fatalities by providing better access to substance abuse treatment while reducing the ease with which alcohol is accessed in the community, and by addressing drinking among teens and young adults.

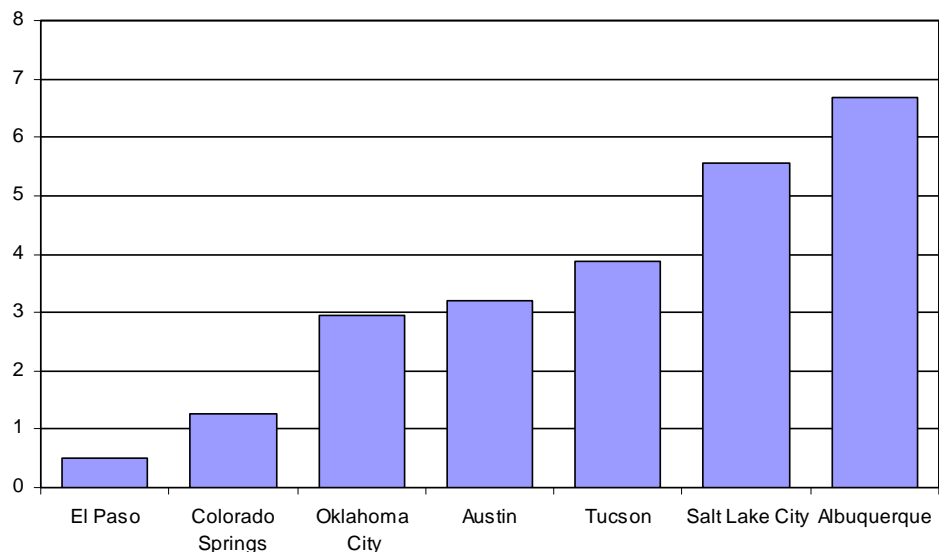
Data Sources:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatality Analysis Reporting System* data, 2006 city data file; New Mexico Department of Transportation, UNM/DGR, 2001-2007 Data.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's local trend is positive, with a reduction in alcohol involved crashes for the past several years.
- Compared to peer Southwest cities, Albuquerque has the highest rate of fatalities involving drunk drivers.
- Compared to the residents of these other cities, Albuquerque residents have a higher statistical likelihood of being involved in a traffic collision in which alcohol was a factor.

Traffic Fatalities Involving Drunk Drivers -
Rate per 100K Pop - 2006



Travel on city streets is safe.

**INDICATOR: 13.3 Seat Belt Usage Rate**

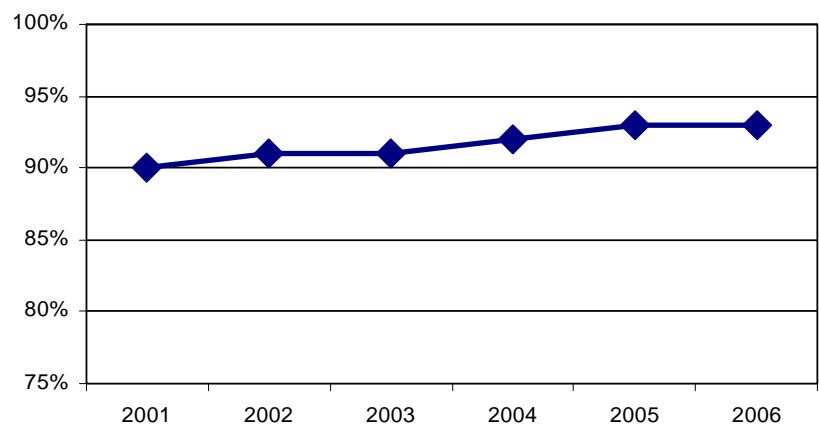
Seat belt usage notes the percent of the time that drivers and passengers were wearing their seat belts when operating or riding in a motor vehicle. The local trend is only available as the percent of vehicle occupants who were injured while wearing a seat belt. Comparable data consists of observations taken by surveyors who observed a sample of vehicle occupant seat belt usage in various parts of each state. Data for this indicator is only available at the state level, not the local community level, and is not directly comparable to the local data which involved crash victims.

Compared to the contiguous Southwest states, New Mexico residents have a high rate of using their seat belts.

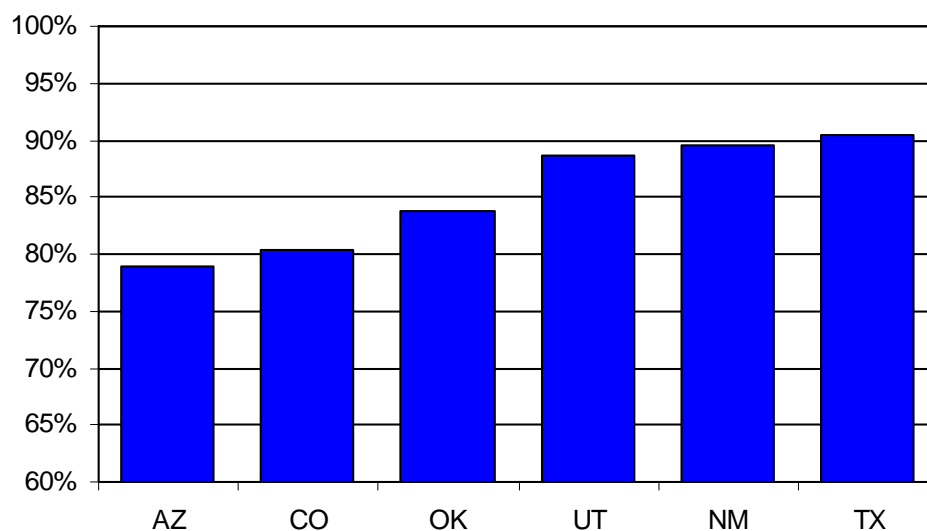
Why is this indicator relevant?

Traffic accidents are a major source of fatalities and serious injuries. Seat belt usage saves lives and reduces injuries in collisions. Mandatory seat belt laws, such as New Mexico has, encourage seat belt usage. Studies demonstrate that enforcement is effective and encouraging compliance when citizens believe it is likely that they'll be caught; certainty of punishment is more effective than higher fines in encouraging compliance. Several states, including New Mexico, allow seatbelt laws to be enforced even where there is no other observed traffic violation; these jurisdictions tend to have the highest rate of seat belt usage compliance.

**Albuquerque Percent of Seat Belt Usage -
Among Injured Occupants**
Albuquerque as Principal City



Percent of Seatbelt Use - 2006

**Data Sources:**

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Crash-Stats*, 2007; New Mexico Department of Transportation, UNM/DGR, 2001-2006 Data.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's rate of seat belt usage is good, and has increased over the past 5 years.
- Compared to contiguous Southwest states, New Mexico has a high rate of seat belt usage.

Residents, businesses and public safety agencies work together for a safe community.



Albuquerque has increased emphasis on Community Policing; efforts are comparable to peer Southwest cities. A high percentage of Albuquerque citizens rate the quality of life in their neighborhood as excellent or good.

- INDICATORS:**
- 14.1 Community Policing Indicators
 - 14.2 Citizen Perception - Neighborhood Quality of Life
 - See Goal 2, Indicator 11.1 *Uniform Crime Report*
 - See Goal 2, Indicator 12.1 *Citizen Perception - Feelings of Safety*



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque's Community Policing emphasis has increased over time; however, specific data is not available to support any conclusions about a local trend. Albuquerque residents' overall rating of quality of life in their neighborhoods increased between 1999-2003, then dropped in 2005. The percentage of those rating quality of life in their neighborhood as excellent or good returned to its higher level in 2007. The perceptions of citizens of their own neighborhoods are mixed, with some improving and some in decline, although the overall average is up slightly for 2007.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque has implemented Community Policing practices, and is similar to most of the peer Southwest cities participating in the ICMA's Comparative Performance Measurement data report. Comparable data for citizen perceptions of neighborhood quality of life are not available.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being very important. Citizens listed this condition as one in which progress has been made. Citizens in certain neighborhoods ranked this condition as being more important than did citizens in other neighborhoods. The relationship between the citizens' neighborhood and the perception of importance was true to a statistically significant degree.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



Residents, businesses and public safety agencies work together for a safe community.



INDICATOR: 14.1 Community Policing Indicators

This indicator compares Albuquerque's Community Policing (CP) efforts to other jurisdictions who participate in the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) Comparative Performance Measurement reporting program. There is no local trend to compare, although Albuquerque's Community Policing efforts have increased over time.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Community Policing is a relatively new approach to law enforcement designed to reduce and prevent crime by increasing interaction and cooperation between local law enforcement agencies and the people and neighborhoods they serve. Research demonstrates that when citizens and law enforcement agencies work cooperatively, community conditions improve and crime is minimized.

Data Sources:

International City/County Management Association (ICMA,) *Comparative Performance Measurement FY2006 Data Report* for cities other than Albuquerque; Albuquerque data provided by Albuquerque Police Department.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's Community Policing efforts are comparable to those of peer Southwest cities who participate in the ICMA's Comparative Performance Measurement program.

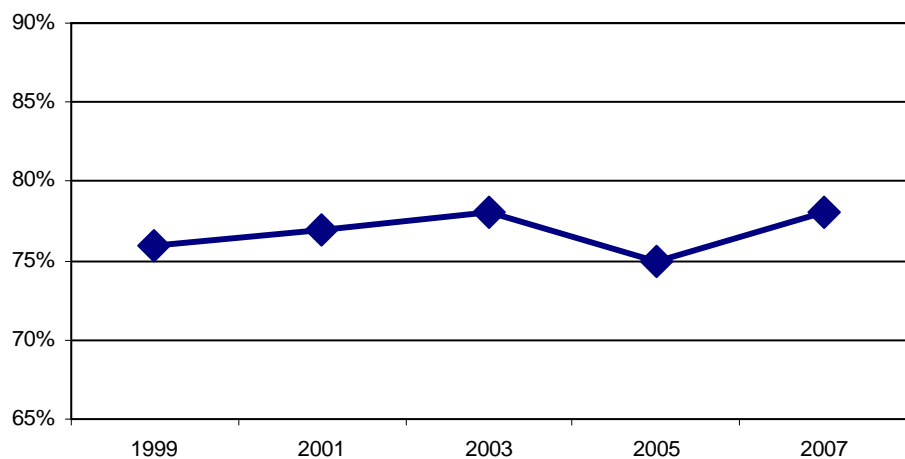
Community Policing Activities - ICMA 2006					
Jurisdiction	Colorado Springs	Austin	Mesa	Albuquerque	Oklahoma City
Residential Population	399,452	717,100	455,948	493,438	543,524
Formal CP Training for officers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annual assessment of citizen attitudes towards CP	✓	✓	✓	†	
Formal training to help citizens work with police	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annual Assessment of citizens fear of crime	✓	✓		✓	✓
Annual meetings with community groups to discuss police-community problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annual meetings with community groups to deal with multi-agency problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decision making decentralized to precinct level	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Permanent beat assignments	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Officers as liaisons to neighborhood assoc.	✓		✓	✓	✓
Officer assigned to crime-free multi-housing program	✓	✓	✓	†	✓
Number of Community Policing Activities	10	9	9	8	7

† **Note:** The biennial Albuquerque Citizen Perception Survey includes questions regarding citizen satisfaction with police services. Civilian employees assigned to crime-free multi-housing include City Attorneys and retired police officers.

**INDICATOR: 14.2 Citizen Perception - Neighborhood Quality of Life**

The City of Albuquerque commissions a survey of Citizens' Perceptions of Community Conditions every other year in order to determine citizens' views of the current conditions in the Albuquerque community. Each of the last five surveys, conducted by Research and Polling, Inc., has posed the same question about citizen's perception of the quality of life in their neighborhood. The chart below notes the trend in individual neighborhoods, known as Community Planning Areas (CPA), and depicts the statistical mean score on a 5-point scale, with 5 being the highest possible score. Most neighborhoods experienced a positive trend, although some saw their quality of life ratings decline over the years. Comparable survey data for peer Southwest cities could not be found, as other communities are not asking their citizens these same questions. Note: The Central Albuquerque neighborhood did not have a large enough sample size to report a mean score in 2007.

Citizens Rating Albuquerque Quality of Neighborhood Life as Excellent or Good



Why is this indicator relevant?

Research demonstrates that citizens' perceptions of their quality of life in their neighborhood and community is linked to crime, and social, physical and economic conditions. When communities successfully improve streetscapes, neighborhood commercial centers, natural areas and public squares, as well as improving public safety, education, recreation and other municipal services, all without dampening the unique character of each neighborhood, then citizens rate quality of life as being excellent. This indicator is also linked to Goal 2, Indicator 12.1 *Citizen Perception - Feelings of Safety*.

Data Source:

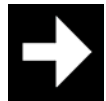
City of Albuquerque, *Citizen's Perceptions of Community Conditions* survey, Research and Polling, Inc., 1999-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- The percentage of citizens who rated quality of the life in their neighborhood as excellent or good has been stable, with a positive trend which was interrupted in 2005, but returned to a high level in 2007.

CPA Year	All ABQ	Central ABQ	East Gateway	Foothills	Mid Heights	Near Heights	North ABQ	North Valley	SW Area	Westside
2007	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2
2005	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.2
2003	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.7	4.3
2001	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.1

Domestic animals are responsibly cared for and provided safe and healthy home environments.



Albuquerque has lowered the number of animals which are euthanized; other measures of owner responsibility and compliance are also improving. Citizens recognize that good progress has been made towards the achievement of this Desired Community Condition.

- INDICATORS:**
- 15.1 Number of Dogs/Cats Euthanized per 1,000 Population
 - 15.2 Animal Enforcement, Compliance and Owner Responsibility



LOCAL TREND:

The number of dogs and cats euthanized at Albuquerque's animal shelter has steadily decreased since FY/05. When adjusted for population, this trend is even more positive. Measures of owner responsibility, compliance with animal regulations, and enforcement of regulations have all increased over the same time period.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Compared to peer communities, Albuquerque's number of euthanized dogs and cats per 1,000 population is about average. There is no comparable data for Albuquerque's measures of enforcement, compliance and owner responsibility.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being important. Citizens listed this condition as one in which excellent progress has been made. Citizens in certain neighborhoods ranked this condition as having achieved more progress than did citizens in other neighborhoods; the relationship between the citizens' neighborhood and the perception of progress was true to a statistically significant degree.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Positive	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Similar	
Celebrate		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

Domestic animals are responsibly cared for and provided safe and healthy home environments.



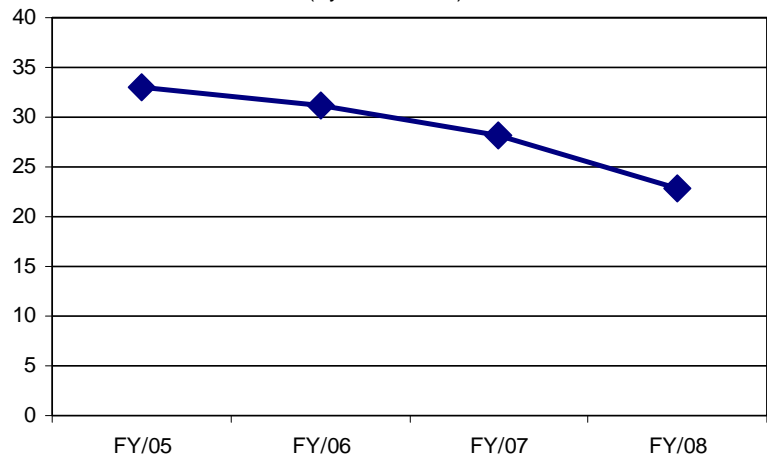
INDICATOR: 15.1 Number of Dogs/Cats Euthanized per 1,000 Population

This indicator notes the number of dogs and cats which are euthanized each year in Albuquerque and also in peer cities, after adjusting for population. This indicator does not attempt to differentiate between animals which are adoptable as opposed to those which are sick, vicious or otherwise unsuitable to be adopted, but only notes the number of animals which are euthanized as adjusted for population. There will always be some animals which are not suitable for adoption, either due to health or behavioral concerns. Some shelters euthanize otherwise adoptable animals after a set time or due to space considerations, although the City of Albuquerque has not euthanized adoptable animals for some time. Albuquerque also accepts animals from outside the jurisdiction. It is not known whether peer cities accept animals from outside their jurisdiction.

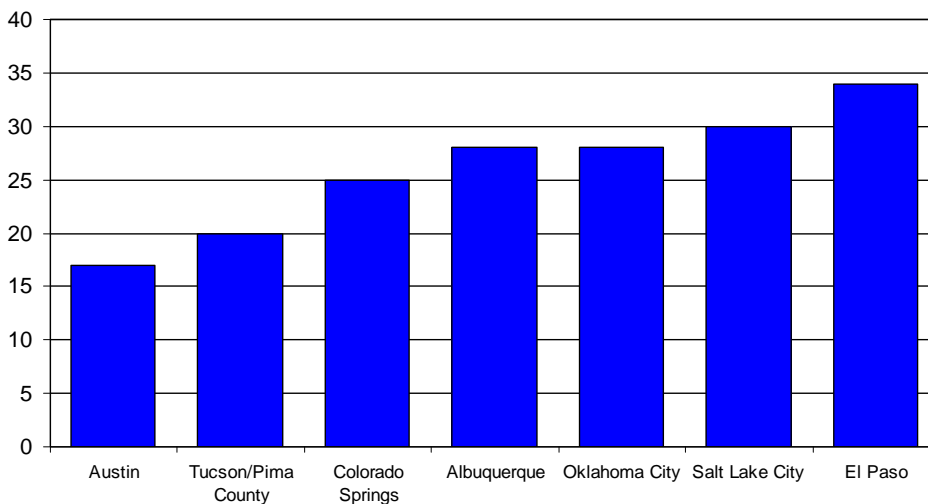
Why is this indicator relevant?

Each year, in the United States an estimated 27 million cats and dogs are born. Between 5 and 8 million are euthanized because homes are unable to be found for them, or because they have health or behavioral problems making them unsuitable for adoption. One way to reduce the number of animals is the routine procedure of spaying and neutering dogs and cats. Albuquerque City Ordinance now requires that most adult dogs and cats be spayed or neutered. Animals are also required to be microchipped for identification, which results in more animals being returned to their owners.

Albuquerque Animals Euthanized per 1,000 Population
(By Fiscal Year)



Number Dogs/Cats Euthanized per 1,000 Pop - 2007



Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque, Animal Welfare Dept. Performance Plan, FY08; *2007 US Animal Shelter Killing Report Card*, Animal People.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's rate of animals euthanized per 1,000 citizens has dropped over the past 4 years.
- Compared to peer Southwest cities, Albuquerque is about average for the number of animals which are euthanized for every 1,000 residents.

Domestic animals are responsibly cared for and provided safe and healthy home environments.



INDICATOR: 15.2 Animal Enforcement, Compliance and Owner Responsibility

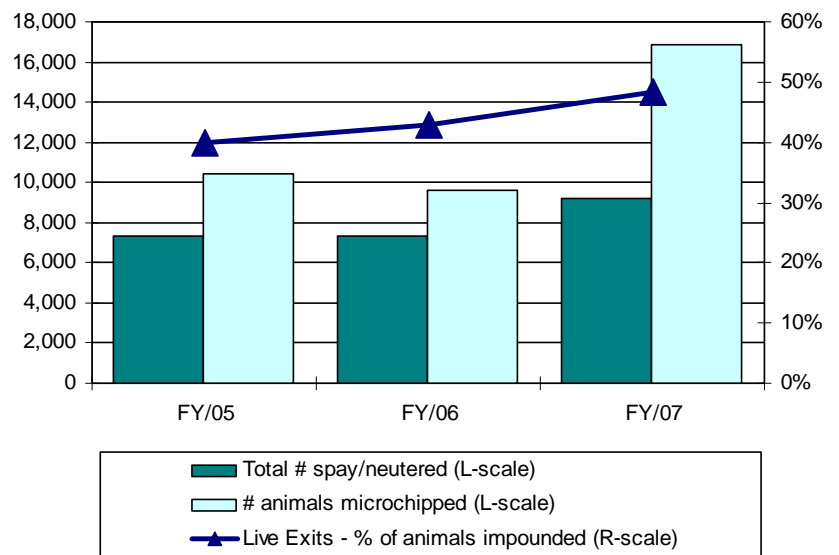
This indicator notes six different measures of animal owner responsibility, community compliance and enforcement. Animal responsibility measures include the total number of spay/neuter procedures conducted by or contracted through the Albuquerque Animal Welfare Department, the number of animals microchipped in compliance with the law, and the percent of live exits from the Albuquerque Animal Care Centers. Live exits include adoptions and animals which are returned to their owners. Animal enforcement and compliance includes the number of calls for service regarding barking dogs, allegations of abuse, the number of licenses sold to animal owners, and the number of citations issued by animal enforcement officers.

Why is this indicator relevant?

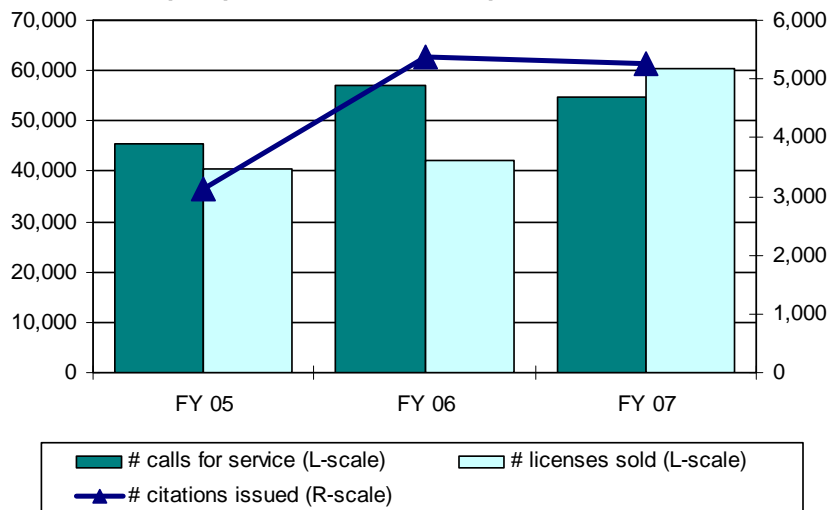
Animal ownership has many benefits to humans. Studies demonstrate that pet ownership can decrease blood pressure, lower cholesterol levels, and ease feelings of loneliness. Pets also increase opportunities for socialization, and exercise and outdoor activities. Along with the benefits of animal ownership, however, come

responsibilities. Owners are responsible for the care and feeding of their pets, along with veterinary care. Pet ownership responsibilities also include obligations to the community, which include having pets spayed or neutered, implanted with a microchip to ensure the animal's safe return in case of runaway or lost pet, and the purchase of the appropriate licenses.

Albuquerque Animal Owner Responsibility



Albuquerque Animal Owner Compliance/Enforcement



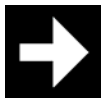
Data Source:

City of Albuquerque, FY/08
Performance Plan, Animal
Welfare Dept.

What can we tell from the data?

- Each of the measures shows a positive local trend.
- The number of spay/neuter procedures is up, as is the number of animals microchipped and the percent of live exits from the shelter.
- Calls for service are up since FY/05 but down for FY/07, the number of licenses sold is up, and citations issued is up from FY/05, and stable since FY/06.

The community is prepared to respond to emergencies, natural disasters, catastrophic acts and other events that threaten the health and safety of the public.



Albuquerque citizens are not very concerned about natural and human caused disasters and most are not personally prepared for any disaster. The Albuquerque Region's Tactical Interoperable Communications are slightly behind others in readiness.

INDICATORS:

- 16.1 Citizen Perception - Disaster Concern and Preparedness
- 16.2 Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecard



LOCAL TREND:

The City of Albuquerque commissions a survey of Citizens' Perceptions of Community Conditions every other year. During the last two surveys, the same question was posed regarding concern over natural and human-caused disasters, and respondents' level of preparedness, if any. Albuquerque residents are less concerned about natural disaster than human-caused disaster. Overall, they were less concerned in 2007 than in 2005. The majority of residents have taken no steps towards emergency preparedness, and even fewer were ready for any disaster in 2007 than were ready in 2005. The Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecard was conducted only once, in 2007; therefore there is no local trend for this indicator.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Comparable survey data for peer Southwest cities disaster preparedness could not be found, as other communities are not asking their citizens these same questions, therefore the survey data cannot be compared with others. The Albuquerque region's Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecard indicates that the Albuquerque region lags slightly behind others in the areas of emergency communication governance and standard operating procedures.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being important, and listed this condition as one in which little progress has been made. The rating of importance and lack of progress relative to importance was true for citizens from all walks of life, with no particular demographic group's opinion differing to a statistically significant degree.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Negative	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Worse	
Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

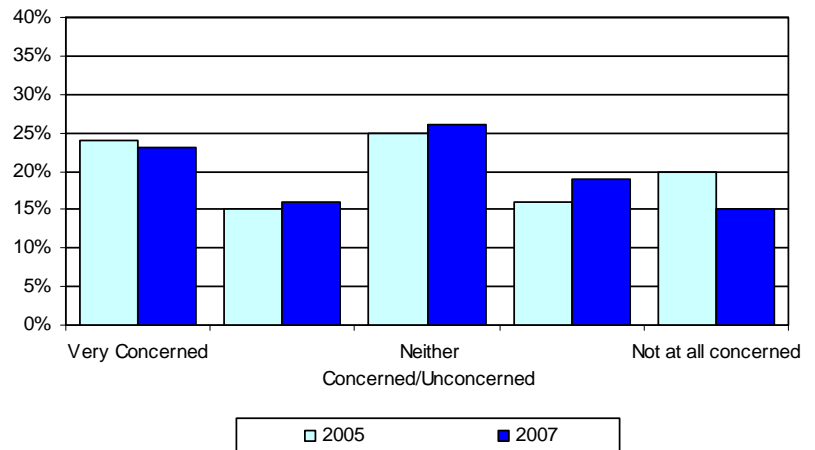
The community is prepared to respond to emergencies, natural disasters, catastrophic acts and other events that threaten the health and safety of the public.



INDICATOR: 16.1 Citizen Perception - Disaster Concern and Preparedness

The City of Albuquerque commissions a survey of Citizen's Perceptions of Community Conditions every other year in order to determine citizen's views of the current conditions in the Albuquerque community. For the last two surveys, conducted by Research and Polling, Inc., the same question was posed to citizens questioning their concern over natural and human-caused disasters, and their level of preparedness, if any. Albuquerque residents are less concerned about human-caused disaster than natural disaster, and were less concerned overall in 2007 than in 2005. The majority of residents have taken no steps towards emergency preparedness, and even fewer were ready for any disaster in 2007 than in 2005. Comparable survey data for peer southwest cities could not be found, as other communities are not asking their citizens these same questions. Therefore, Albuquerque's local trend cannot be compared with data from peer southwest cities.

Albuquerque Citizens' Concern for Human Caused Disaster

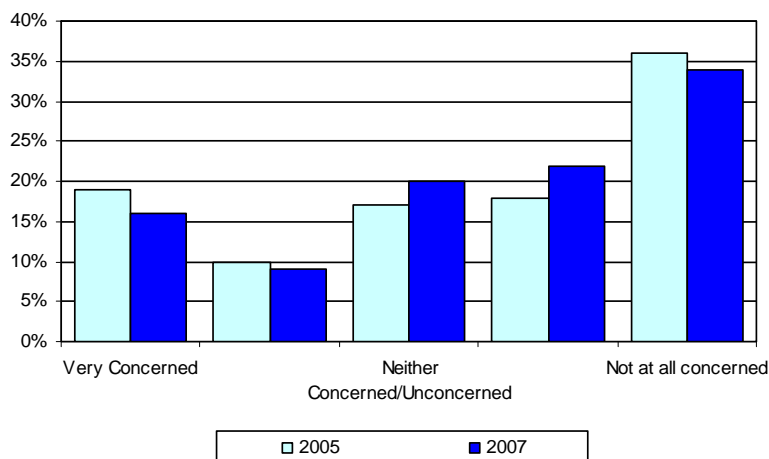


Why is this indicator relevant?

Recent catastrophic events have created a greater awareness for disaster preparedness across the public and private sector. Despite this focus among federal, state and local governments, Albuquerque citizens report little concern about, or readiness for, any natural or human-caused disaster which may strike Albuquerque. Studies suggest the public is ill prepared for natural or manmade disasters, and also that the public is unwilling to take an interest in preparedness; this includes those who live in areas at risk of earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters. This is due to combination of factors, including conflicting or confusing advice, a lack of reliable information regarding particular hazards, and the notion of preparedness being off-putting and scary.

Precautions Taken:	2005	2007
No action taken	71%	73%
Emergency supplies	15%	7%
Store water	11%	13%
Assembled first aid kit	8%	7%

Albuquerque Citizens' Concern for Natural Disaster



Data Source:

City of Albuquerque, *Citizen's Perceptions of Community Conditions* survey, Research and Polling, Inc., 2005-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque citizens are not particularly concerned about, or ready for, natural or manmade disaster.
- Fewer citizens are ready or concerned in 2007 than were in 2005.

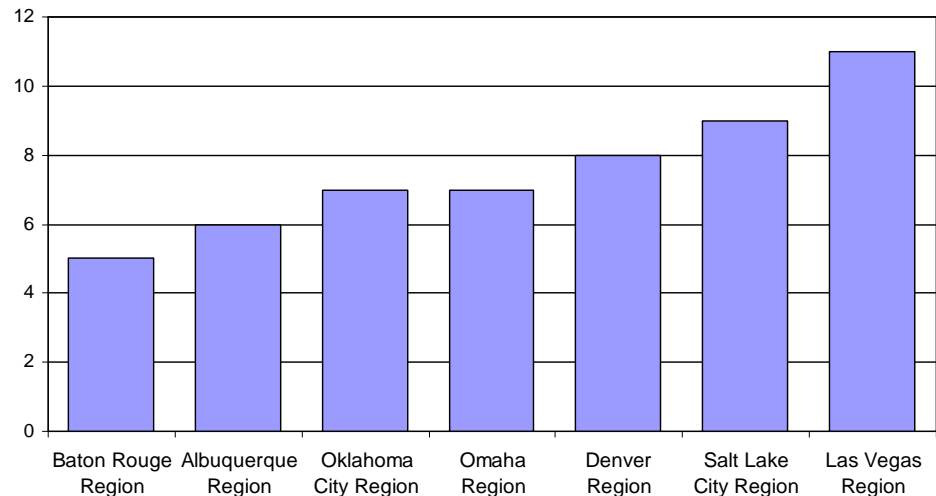
The community is prepared to respond to emergencies, natural disasters, catastrophic acts and other events that threaten the health and safety of the public.



INDICATOR: 16.2 Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecard

The US Department of Homeland Security Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC) Scorecard assesses the maturity and thus the readiness of tactical interoperable communications capabilities in 75 urban/metropolitan areas, including the Albuquerque region. Tactical Interoperable Communications are defined as the rapid provision of on-scene, incident-based, mission-critical voice communications among all first responder agencies, such as EMS, fire and law enforcement, as appropriate for the incident. The scorecards were developed by subject matter expert panels that reviewed current communications plans, exercises and a self-assessment to arrive at consensus findings and recommendations for each region on how to best improve that region's communications capabilities. The scorecard evaluation specifically focuses on the areas of Governance, Standard Operating Procedures, and Usage elements. Each received a maturity score ranging from early implementation to advanced implementation, which was given a point score; four points are possible in each of the three areas, for a total of twelve possible points. Because the TIC Scorecard only included two of Albuquerque's peer Southwest cities, a number of other regions were included for comparison. For the TIC Scorecards, the Albuquerque region included Valencia, Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, as well as incorporated cities and Native American Tribes and Pueblos within those counties. The Albuquerque region was judged as having early implementation in the area of Governance, intermediate implementation for Standard Operating Procedures, and established implementation for Usage, for a total of 6 points out of 12 possible points.

Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecards
(12 points possible)



Why is this indicator relevant?

Interoperable communications ensure that public safety agencies will be able to communicate effectively during a natural or human caused emergency. Communications interoperability among agencies and jurisdictions is a long-standing problem in the public safety community; barriers to interoperable communications are both technical and operational.

Data Source:

Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecards Summary Report and Findings, US Department of Homeland Security, January 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- The Albuquerque region lags slightly behind others in the maturity level of their Tactical Interoperable Communications systems.
- The Albuquerque region was judged to be established in the area of communications Usage, but less mature in the areas of Governance and Standard Operating Procedures.

Tactical Interoperable Communication Scorecard	
Maturity Level of TIC	Points
Early Implementation	1
Intermediate Implementation	2
Established Implementation	3
Advanced Implementation	4

A reliable water system meets health and safety standards.

➔

Albuquerque’s water reserve capacity is improving significantly with the advent of surface water supply, correcting existing deficiencies. Water loss is a continuing issue, although actual water lost (# gallons) is relatively stable. Citizens recognize the importance of this condition, ranking it highest among all conditions.

- INDICATORS:**
- 17.1 Peak Water Demand vs. Reserve Capacity by Water Trunk
 - 17.2 Distribution System Water Loss
 - See Goal 5, Indicator 30.3 *Drinking Water Compliance Rate*

LOCAL TREND:

Water reserve capacity is benefiting from 2 positive trends – lower peak day consumption and greater capacity being created by the advent of surface water supply as the primary source of supply. Reserve capacity in several water trunks was negative in 2002 and 2006 and these will be completely corrected by 2009 when surface water supply is used. Unaccounted-for-water has remained relatively stable since 2005, ranging from more than 3.1 billion gallons to approximately 3.7 billion in 2007.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

No data exist to compare peak demand and water reserve capacity in other communities. Customer perception data exist indicating that Albuquerque area residents are similar in their perceptions about the reliability of their respective water supply and the adequacy of water pressure when compared to customers of other largest systems in the United States (RKS Research and Consulting, 2008). The amount of water loss has been within the median range when compared to other similar utilities for the past three fiscal years.

CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens ranked this Desired Community Condition as the highest among all the desired conditions, reflecting the realities of living in a high desert. They also perceive that our community has made significant progress in planning for a sustainable supply, procuring new sources of water, developing treatment and distribution systems, and delivering efficient, quality water.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Positive	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Similar	
Celebrate		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	



INDICATOR: 17.1 Peak Water Demand vs. Reserve Capacity by Water Trunk

This indicator shows the amount of water estimated to be available for unscheduled or unanticipated needs. Seven (7) individual service area trunks or subsystems, each supplied by several wells and the new surface water system, comprise the system. Total capacity represents total production capability. Firm capacity represents the portion of total capacity considered reliable and available to meet demand. Reserve capacity is the amount considered reliable and available in excess of anticipated peak daily demands per trunk.

Why is this indicator relevant?

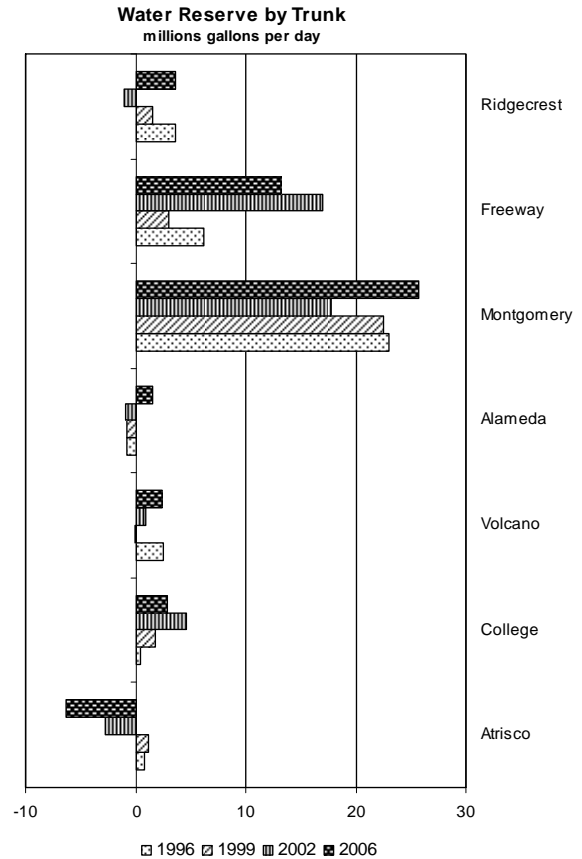
An efficient water system is required for the continued health and prosperity of Albuquerque residents. A reserve is needed for growth and unanticipated needs (e.g., drought and fire protection).

Data Source:

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- With the advent of the surface water supply, reserve capacity has been improved significantly.
- The Alameda, Atrisco, and Ridgecrest trunks have significantly improved reserves (from negative capacity just a few years ago).
- Total capacity has been rebalanced and in areas of growth, reserve capacity has been increased, so that the Albuquerque area will have a reliable and safe future supply.
- The reserve capacity still relies on continued water conservation improvements to secure this reserve.



Trunks	Total Capacity (MGD)				Firm Capacity (MGD)				Peak Day Consumption (MGD)			Reserve Capacity (MGD)		
	2002	2006	2009 Wells	2009 surface	2002	2006	2009 Wells	2009 surface	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2009
Atrisco	23.9	19.5	4.3	10.0	10.5	9.0	2.5	10.0	13.3	15.3	8.5	-2.8	-6.3	3.9
College	16.4	16.4	9.2	10.0	9.2	9.2	6.5	10.0	4.6	6.2	12.7	4.6	2.9	3.7
Volcano	17.9	17.9	2.9	10.0	9.5	9.5	2.9	10.0	8.6	7.1	6.2	0.9	2.4	6.6
Alameda	26.8	26.8	2.9	15.0	14.9	14.9	2.9	15.0	15.8	13.3	13.5	-0.9	1.6	4.4
Montgomery	78.8	78.8	68.1	10.0	60.8	60.8	51.3	10.0	43.0	35.1	39.9	17.8	25.7	21.5
Freeway	77.0	68.5	65.9	10.0	58.1	53.6	51.5	10.0	41.1	40.4	36.7	17.0	13.2	24.8
Ridgecrest	44.7	52.5	40.3	25.0	32.7	36.1	27.2	25.0	33.8	32.5	30.1	-1.1	3.7	22.1
Total	285.5	280.5	193.5	90.0	195.6	193.0	144.7	90.0	160.1	149.9	147.6	35.4	43.2	87.1

A reliable water system meets health and safety standards.



INDICATOR: 17.2 Distribution System Water Loss

This indicator measures the difference between the volume of water distributed for use by all customer classes and the volume of water actually billed to authorized users. There are several key factors contributing to unaccounted-for-water. The major ones are leakage, metering inaccuracies, and unauthorized consumption. Only leakage is a true loss of water. Tracking water loss helps in understanding the condition of the distribution system infrastructure, and thus, its ability to efficiently convey water through the system to users.

Why is this indicator relevant?

A reliable water distribution system is critical for meeting health and safety needs of residents. Our distribution system is aging and still contains steel and cast iron lines from the 1950's. Additionally, high density polyethylene service lines, used after this period, have a high potential for developing leaks. Given the value and scarcity of water in Albuquerque, like other Southwestern desert cities, the importance of sound infrastructure is even more important. The Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) has continued efforts begun when the Utility was operated by the City to replace small diameter steel water mains (which account for 44% of all leaks), HDPE and other mains that have a history of significant leaks. Mitigating leaks is a commitment to water conservation.

Sound infrastructure is necessary for long term economic development and sustainable use of our limited natural resources.

Data Sources:

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) Fiscal Year 2008 and 2009 Performance Plans, citing *American Water Works Association (AWWA) Benchmarking survey*.

What can we tell from the data?

- The overall performance of the water system is within the median range for the last three fiscal years.
- Even though the percentage of water loss has increased over the past three fiscal years, the actual water loss is fairly stable since the overall production has decreased due to water conservation. Fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007 show significantly less water loss than FY/04.
- The community's utility ranks in the lowest quartile of utilities in the western United States, but is in the median for large utilities and combined water and wastewater utilities.

Distribution System Water Loss

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
ABCWUA # Gallons Lost (in billions)	5.365	3.112	3.434	3.700
ABCWUA % of Produced Water Lost	15.4%	9.9%	10.0%	12.5%
<i>Benchmark Utilities</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Top Quartile</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Bottom Quartile</i>
Combined Water/Sewer Utilities	2007	3.7%	8.5%	13.0%
Utilities serving pop > 500,000	2007	6.4%	9.9%	15.0%
Utilities located in the western US	2007	3.8%	7.2%	10.4%

Wastewater systems meet quality standards.



Albuquerque's wastewater treatment system is making progress on reducing sewer overflows and violations of requirements on effluent discharge. However, effectiveness still lags slightly behind other similar utilities.

INDICATORS:

- 18.1 Sewer Overflows per 100 Miles of Collection System Piping
- 18.2 Wastewater Treatment Effectiveness Rate



LOCAL TREND:

While the rate of sewer overflows per 100 miles has increased modestly since 2004, it is still quite low. This indicates that maintenance of the wastewater collection system is producing the desired result. The effectiveness rate of the treatment plant (the percentage of time in which the plant is operating pursuant to terms of the EPA discharge permit) is improving, having stabilized at 97.5% for FY 2006 and 2007, after a particularly low year in 2005 (due to strict requirements by EPA).



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

The sewer overflow rate compares very well with other similar utilities, ranking in the top quartile among other large utilities serving populations over 500,000. The treatment process ranking is lower compared to other communities. The ultimate purpose of treating wastewater is to ensure the health of downstream residents and protect their uses of the Rio Grande, just as the Albuquerque area is protected in similar ways from poor quality effluent upstream.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque residents rank this condition very highly, both in terms of importance (2nd highest among all desired community conditions) and progress (3rd highest among all Desired Community Conditions). While progress is being made in achieving this desired condition, the progress may not be at the level at which citizens perceive it. Areas in the city closest to the treatment plant rank progress slightly lower than other areas.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Stable



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



Wastewater systems meet quality standards.

**INDICATOR: 18.1 Sewer Overflows per 100 Miles of Collection System Piping**

This indicator tracks and compares the rate of sewer overflows related to the wastewater collection system, managed by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA). These overflows were not caused by general flooding or precipitation. Sewer overflow rate is a good indicator of the condition of the collection system and the effectiveness of the maintenance of that system. The indicator is compared to other similar systems: combined water and wastewater utilities; large utilities serving populations greater than half a million people; and utilities in the western United States.

ABCWUA Sewer Overflow Rate				
<i>Fiscal Year (FY)</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Miles of Sewer collection pipes</i>	1,926	2,010	2,073	2,200 (e)
<i># overflows / 100 miles of collection pipe</i>	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.40
<i>Benchmark Utilities</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Top Quartile</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Bottom Quartile</i>
Combined Water/Sewer Utilities	2007	1.04	2.73	7.56
Utilities with pop > 500,000	2007	1.79	6.09	9.72
Utilities located in the western US	2007	0.49	2.04	3.85

Why is this indicator relevant?

Wastewater systems are composed of two major components: the collection system and the treatment system. The sewer overflow rate measures the condition of the collection system. Overflows themselves are events that threaten health and cause property damage, not to mention public relations problems. Utilities strive to maintain collection systems so that overflows are minimized and wastes are effectively transported to the treatment facilities.

Data Sources:

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) Fiscal Year 2008 and 2009 Performance Plans, citing *American Water Works Association (AWWA) Benchmarking survey*.

What can we tell from the data?

- The collection system is growing from 1,926 in 2004 to an estimated 2,200 miles in 2007 (over 14%).
- The overflow rate has gradually increased from 2004 through 2007.
- The ABCWUA compares very well to other utilities, ranking in the top quartile of large utilities and well within the median for combined utilities and western utilities.



INDICATOR: 18.2 Wastewater Treatment Effectiveness Rate

This indicator measures the percentage of time in a year (fiscal) the wastewater treatment facility is discharging effluent (treated wastewater) into the Rio Grande in compliance with quality standards defined in the discharge permit from United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This percentage of time can also be quantified by the number of EPA Permit Violations. The percentage of time is compared to that of combined water and wastewater utilities, utilities serving populations greater than half a million, and utilities located in the western United States. It should be noted that up through Fiscal Year 2005, Albuquerque operated under a very strict discharge permit required for religious ceremonies conducted at the Isleta Pueblo, downstream from the treatment plant.

Wastewater (WW) Treatment Effectiveness Rate				
<i>Fiscal Year (FY)</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
% time WW treatment facility is in full compliance with effluent quality standards	98.9%	92.6%	97.5%	97.5%
# EPA Permit Violations	4	27	9	9
<i>Benchmark Utilities</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Top Quartile</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Bottom Quartile</i>
Combined Water/Sewer Utilities	2007	99.7%	98.8%	95.9%
Utilities with pop > 500,000	2007	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%
Utilities located in the western US	2007	100.0%	99.9%	98.6%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Wastewater systems are composed of two major components: the collection system and the treatment system. This indicator rates the effectiveness of the treatment process in meeting the discharge requirements established by permit with the EPA. If the permit terms are violated, remediation is required with probable expensive upgrades and fines. Also, New Mexicans downstream may be impacted by health threats and water treatment costs.

Data Sources:

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) Fiscal Year 2008 and 2009 Performance Plans, citing *American Water Works Association (AWWA) Benchmarking survey*.

What can we tell from the data?

- The area's wastewater treatment plant effectiveness is improving. In FY/06 the number of permit violations decreased from 27 to 9.
- Still the effectiveness rate places our plant very close to the bottom quartile among other large utilities serving populations greater than half a million and in the bottom quartile when compared to other western utilities.

GOAL

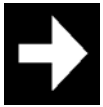
3

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

DCC

19

A storm water system protects the lives and property of residents.



Albuquerque is investing in an improved storm water management system and has been recognized for these improvements. However, we have not received a community rating equal to the national average for flood management. Citizens think more progress has been made than the data suggest.

INDICATOR: • 19.1 FEMA National Flood Insurance Ratings and Comparisons



LOCAL TREND:

Because a new flood plain map will not be approved until late 2008, it is not possible to measure whether the flood plain is increasing or decreasing in Albuquerque. A baseline of improvements to the storm water infrastructure has been established, but trend data are not available. Albuquerque has been recognized for improvements beyond the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards and local residents with flood insurance have been rewarded with average premium discounts of \$41.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque voluntarily participates in the Community Rating System sponsored by the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program. Progress on 18 activities is assessed in this rating system and flood insurance premiums are reduced pursuant to a formula based on a community's progress. Albuquerque ranks lower than the national average and well below Tucson's and Austin's ratings.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens think more progress has been made on this condition than the data suggest. Citizens rank progress on this condition in the top ten; while significant investments have been made, other jurisdictions seem to have made more progress. The FEMA Community Ranking System national average score is higher than Albuquerque's score.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Not available	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Worse	
Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Differs	



INDICATOR: 19.1 FEMA National Flood Insurance Ratings and Comparisons

FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating Summary (CRS) May 1, 2008

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Property in flood prone areas can be insured against loss through the National Flood Insurance

	National Average	Tucson	Austin	Albuquerque	Colorado Springs	El Paso
Public Information	262	457	296	178	531	168
Mapping and Regulations	740	1084	864	829	546	126
Flood Damage Reduction	637	329	302	265	0	250
Flood Preparedness	296	172	55	57	75	55
Total Points	1935	2042	1517	1329	1152	599

Program (NFIP), administered through the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). The NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood damage risk resulting from the community actions that meet the three goals of the CRS: reduce flood losses; facilitate accurate insurance rating; and promote the awareness of flood insurance. For CRS participating communities, flood insurance premium rates are discounted in increments relative to the progress a community makes, based on 18 activities, in four categories: Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

Why is this indicator relevant?

The Community Rating System creates an index that measures the extent to which a community has planned for, is mitigating flood damage, and is educating the public about the dangers of flooding. The greater the improvement the less property owners pay for flood insurance. New Mexico and Albuquerque in particular do not receive much precipitation and upstream dams now control river (Rio Grande) flooding; yet, flooding is still a problem that requires significant infrastructure investments by the State, City, and the Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA). The City manages 74 ponds totaling 229 acres, maintains almost 3 million feet of collector storm drain pipes, and shares responsibility with AMAFCA for over 632,881 linear feet of concrete lined channels that help protect the City from flooding.

Jurisdiction	Flood Policies	Total Premiums (k)	Total CRS Discount (k)	Average Discount per policy
Tucson	2,427	\$1,567	\$327	\$134.73
Austin	5,444	\$2,194	\$381	\$69.99
Colorado Springs	1,078	\$765	\$68	\$63.08
Albuquerque	1,566	\$808	\$65	\$41.51
El Paso	5,662	\$2,691	\$118	\$20.84

Salt Lake City and Oklahoma City did not apply for the CRS and their residents' policies do not receive a discount.

Data Sources:

US Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, 2008; City of Albuquerque Planning Department, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque invests significant resources in storm water management; yet, it ranks below the national average, as do Tucson and Austin, in activities that reduce the cost of flood insurance for residents.
- Albuquerque ranks below the national average in activities relating to public information, flood damage reduction, and preparedness and above the national average in mapping and regulations, which include open space preservation, higher regulatory standards, data maintenance, and storm water management.
- The average Tucson resident receives three times the discount that the Albuquerque resident receives.

Effective information technology infrastructure is accessible throughout the community.



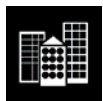
Albuquerque residents access the Internet at the same rate as the national urban population. High speed access is available throughout Albuquerque; yet, some groups of residents are not using the Internet at optimal speeds or at all. Many residents do not rank this desired condition as importantly as most others.

INDICATORS: • 20.1 Broadband Coverage and Use



LOCAL TREND:

Broadband access to the Internet is available throughout Albuquerque from one or more carriers. Internet use (via broadband in particular) is growing. Internet access has grown from 44% of the households in 2001 to 70% in 2007. 57% of all households reach the Internet through high speed means. While lower income households have lower rates of broadband Internet access, their rates have increased. Senior citizens, Native Americans, residents of Central Albuquerque and the North Valley also reflect lower rates of broadband Internet access, while those with graduate degrees, very high income, and residents of the Westside and North Albuquerque have very high rates of access.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque residents use broadband to access the Internet at approximately the same rate as the national urban population; however, this rate is significantly lower than Tucson's. While data have not been found for Austin, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, and Oklahoma City, these jurisdictions have been recognized in other research as leaders in digital infrastructure and use.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this desired condition among the bottom five in importance and in the top quartile in progress. This suggests that residents have not fully appreciated the impact high speed information technology is having on the nation and our community and what the future impact might be.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs





INDICATOR: 20.1 Broadband Coverage and Use

This indicator investigates the extent of the “digital divide” in Albuquerque - the users and non-users of the Internet, and those residents with or without broadband access. Broadband includes cable modem, DSL, WiFi, T1 lines, and fiber (to the home). On

the user side of the divide are residents who have access to computers, high speed broadband Internet connection, and many online services including governmental, financial, educational, medical, etc. Additionally, broadband access correlates with user developed content (blogging, web pages, other self created content), providing opportunities for those with broadband access to participate in politics, business, education, social networking, etc. On the other side of the divide are residents who can't afford the technology or who don't want access. Albuquerque's home high speed Internet access is compared by community planning area and by income, which is compared to national data and Tucson. Data from other peer communities were not available or not able to be located.

PLACE AND MEANS OF ACCESS OF THE INTERNET IN ALBUQUERQUE										
2007	Total Sample	Westside	Southwest	Cent ABQ	N Valley	Near Hgts	Mid Hgts	E Gateway	Foothills	N ABQ
No	23%	9%	32%	43%	38%	22%	30%	23%	19%	13%
Yes	76%	90%	68%	57%	61%	77%	69%	76%	81%	87%
Yes at Home	70%	88%	62%	51%	52%	64%	64%	67%	77%	80%
Yes at work	28%	43%	25%	16%	25%	28%	20%	31%	29%	25%
Yes at library	6%	11%	8%	1%	8%	8%	3%	7%	3%	5%
Yes, High Speed	57%	67%	52%	43%	45%	60%	46%	59%	67%	64%

Jurisdiction	US	Albuquerque			Tucson	US	Albuquerque			Tucson	US	Albuquerque			Tucson
Income Levels	All	All			All	<\$20K	Very Low Income < 20K			<\$15K	\$20K-30K	Low Income \$20K-35K			\$15K-30K
YEAR	2007	2001	2005	2007	2007	2007	2001	2005	2007	2007	2007	2001	2005	2007	2007
No access	27%	39%	28%	23%	13%	*	71%	51%	49%	36%	*	44%	28%	35%	21%
Home access	64%	44%	64%	70%	87%	*	21%	42%	36%	64%	*	45%	62%	53%	79%
Work access	*	29%	32%	28%	*	*	13%	14%	9%	*	*	28%	32%	15%	*
Library access	*	5%	5%	6%	*	*	4%	7%	11%	*	*	3%	9%	2%	*
Home Broadband	47%	*	*	57%	69%	28%	*	*	31%	52%	34%	*	*	44%	62%

Why is this indicator relevant?

According to the Benton Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trust, and the Federal Communications Commission, the nation is on the verge of a broadband driven transformation that promises to make life more livable, businesses more productive, and jobs more plentiful. Broadband is changing the way families learn and communicate. It is changing the way we shop. It is providing access to medical and educational services in areas without those benefits. It is increasing the opportunities for many Americans to participate in our society in creative and meaningful ways. It will have an even greater impact as fiber-to-the-home is implemented and speed increases tenfold. This may reverse gains in closing the digital divide, due to potential price increases.

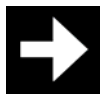
Data Sources:

Pew Charitable Trust, *Pew Internet American Life Project*, 2008; Research and Polling, Inc., City of Albuquerque, *Citizen Perception of Community Conditions Survey*, 2001, 2005, 2007; City of Tucson *Wireless Feasibility Study*, 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- All locations within the municipal limits of Albuquerque have access to the Internet at broadband speeds and most areas have choices of providers (City of Albuquerque Information Systems Division). Central Albuquerque and the North Valley have the lowest Internet and home broadband usage rates. Residents of the Westside, North Albuquerque, and the Foothills areas have much higher rates of home Internet access. Seniors, Native Americans, and those who did not finish high school have low rates. While Internet access is increasing regardless of income, a gap still exists for very low and low income households.
- The Albuquerque rate of broadband access is significantly lower than Tucson's, but is roughly equal to the national urban average.

Residents have safe and affordable integrated transportation options that meet the public's needs.



Most Albuquerque commuters still drive alone; yet the mean commute-to-work time is relatively low. Transit ridership is growing strongly; however, Albuquerque lags behind several other southwest cities with better multi-model transit systems. Albuquerque is enhancing its highly ranked bike infrastructure.

INDICATORS:

- 21.1 Journey to Work Modes and Mean Travel Time to Work
- 21.2 Uses of Integrated Transportation Options
- 21.3 Miles of Bike Lanes, Routes, and Trails



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque is becoming more of a multi-modal city. Its alternative transportation options are improving. They are integrated and growing in use. Average travel time to work has remained stable at a relatively low rate. Transit ridership has increased 37% from 2003 through 2007. Albuquerque's bicycling infrastructure is strong and growing, having experienced an increase of 34 miles of lanes, routes, and trails. Most of that growth is in trails, separate from road infrastructure, shared with cars and trucks.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

While Albuquerque does not have as sophisticated a multi-modal transit system as some of our peer cities, our transit system is growing strongly with an increase of over 37% in ridership in the period 2003 through 2007. Albuquerque's average commute time is shorter than three peer cities and much lower than the average for the nation. Albuquerque's highly ranked bicycle infrastructure is very competitive and continues to be enhanced.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

While citizens think this condition is important, the condition mean was low relative to other conditions. They perceive some progress being made. While Albuquerque residents clearly value their cars over other modes, there are signs this condition is improving. Alternative transportation modes represent the most cost effective means of handling future transportation growth.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



Residents have safe and affordable integrated transportation options that meet the public's needs.



INDICATOR: 21.1 Journey to Work Modes and Mean Travel Time to Work

This indicator shows how people 16 years of age and older travel to work - what means of transportation (known as "modes") they use, as determined by the US Census Bureau

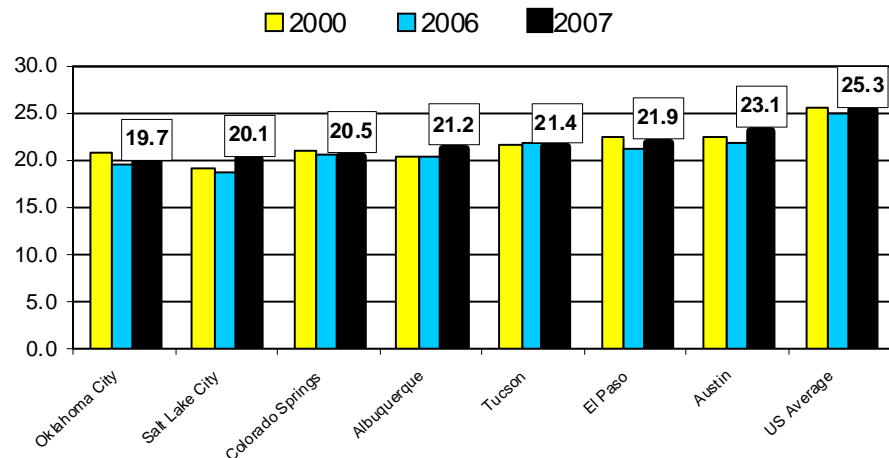
2007 WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER WHO DID NOT WORK AT HOME	Total	Car, truck, or van	Drove vehicle alone	Carpooled	Public Transport	Walked	Other Means	Worked at home	% Drove Vehicle Alone
Salt Lake City	96,357	83,681	69,218	14,463	4,829	4,524	3,323	4,092	71.83%
Austin	385,111	344,140	290,911	53,229	19,968	8,099	12,904	18,707	75.54%
Tucson	227,633	201,350	174,741	26,609	7,621	9,434	9,228	9,127	76.76%
Albuquerque	235,739	218,699	191,154	27,545	5,292	5,938	5,810	9,509	81.09%
El Paso	230,633	213,897	189,141	24,756	5,386	5,303	6,047	5,509	82.01%
Colorado Springs	184,857	173,558	152,640	20,918	2,932	4,841	3,526	7,818	82.57%
Oklahoma City	245,884	239,371	205,856	33,515	1,669	2,539	2,305	8,504	83.72%

through the American Community Survey, conducted annually and reported here for peer Southwest cities in the year 2007. The average travel time to work is also collected using the same method. The Albuquerque mean travel time is compared to other southwestern cities for 2000, 2006, and 2007.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Many cities, including Albuquerque, experience problems with traffic congestion. Congestion wastes time, fuel, and money and leads to greater air pollution, peaking during normal commuting hours. To a great degree, these problems stem from access to and the convenience created by individual use of vehicles, known as single occupancy vehicles (SOV). Low-density development patterns exacerbate these problems, requiring people to drive longer distances to jobs, shopping, and services. A common response to these conditions is to encourage people to switch from single occupancy vehicles. Modes of transportation which are interconnected make these modes more convenient to use. This indicator measures the extent to which that change is being made or not by measuring the rate of use of the various modes over time. It compares Albuquerque commute times to similar southwestern cities.

Mean Travel Time to Work in Minutes



Data Source:

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2000-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque has experienced greater than a 11% increase in total trips since 2000. The overwhelming majority of this increase has been in the form of single occupancy vehicles. Still, average travel time to work has remained relatively stable.
- Albuquerque residents continue to rely on the single occupancy vehicle as the overwhelming means of travel to work (over 80%), less than three peer cities, but substantially more than Salt Lake City, Austin, and Tucson.
- Most peer cities have seen decreases in mean travel time to work, as has the average for the United States. Albuquerque's time has remained stable. It is still lower than three of six other cities and significantly below the average for the entire United States.

Residents have safe and affordable integrated transportation options that meet the public's needs.



INDICATOR: 21.2 Uses of Integrated Transportation Options

This indicator measures the use of transportation alternatives to the automobile by Albuquerque residents. Each of these modes connects to one or more of the others. For example, bike riders have the option of riding their bicycle to many bus stops and then riding the bus with their bicycle stored on the bus-mounted bike rack. Even Albuquerque's airport, the Sunport, connects via bike routes, bus routes, and soon will be served by a Railrunner (commuter train) station. Integrated alternative modes of transportation make it easier for Albuquerque residents to get from point to point within Albuquerque and beyond.

Albuquerque Integrated Modes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sunport enplaned/deplaned passengers (k)	6007	6228	6466	6563	6490	6862
Railrunner passengers(k)					519 ¹	
Transit Ridership (k)	6835	6863	7250	8450	9386	10,403
Total Bike Lanes, Routes, Trails		619	632	640	653	

¹ Current Railrunner route began May 2007 - April 2008; 12 months of data reported.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Increasing use of alternative modes of transportation results in many positive conditions. Air quality improves. Congestion is lessened and infrastructure maximized. Yet, without convenience and timeliness, alternative modes often fail to compete with single occupancy vehicles. Integration enhances the travel potential for both modes of travel by offering a number of advantages that each mode alone cannot provide; for example, bike-on-transit service enables bicyclists to travel farther distances and overcome topographical barriers. Bike-on-transit services to recreational destinations during off-peak periods can increase overall transit ridership and increase efficient use of capacity. Bicycle-to-transit services (trails, on-road bike lanes, and bike parking) enlarge transit's catchment area by making it accessible to travelers who are beyond walking distances to/from transit stations. As Albuquerque grows, increasing the use of transportation alternatives optimizes its street system, which at the same time becomes more difficult to expand.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Departments of Aviation, Municipal Development, and Transit; Middle Region Council of Governments; American Public Transit Association.

What can we tell from the data?

- Sunport passenger levels (enplaned and deplaned) have recovered from the air travel downturn, resulting from September 11, although reductions in flights might impact future years.
- ABQ Transit ridership is growing rapidly, caused by improved services, costs of automobile commuting, and better integration with other modes (note that FY/08 ridership increased by 11% over FY/07).
- Albuquerque transit ridership lags behind other transit services (Austin, Tucson, Salt Lake City), which have more mature multi-modal systems.
- The Railrunner commuter train has operated for one year in its current route configuration. Each Railrunner trip supplants 22.5 miles of automobile use. 519,000 Railrunner passengers represent a reduction of over 11,500,000 miles of vehicle miles traveled.
- Albuquerque's bike infrastructure continues to grow. (See Indicator 21.3 that follows.)

American Public Transit Association Transit Ridership Report					
Transit Trips (in 000s)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Albuquerque, NM	6,798	6,775	7,933	8,450	*¹
Tucson, AZ	15,190	15,570	16,330	17,546	18,425
Austin, TX	34,283	35,057	34,211	34,772	35,579
El Paso, TX	12,378	11,236	*	*	*
Oklahoma City, OK	3,782	*	*	*	2,659
Colorado Springs, CO	3,243	2,700	2,991	3,529	3,742
Salt Lake City, UT	32,552	34,544	36,650	38,152	35,547

* not reported by APTA. ¹ See ABQ full year results above.

Residents have safe and affordable integrated transportation options that meet the public's needs.



INDICATOR: 21.3 Miles of Bike Lanes, Routes, and Trails

This indicator measures the extent of Albuquerque's bicycle infrastructure – miles of bike lanes, bike routes, and multi-use trails. A bike lane is a portion of a street with a designated lane for bicycles. Bike routes are linking streets where cars and bicycles share the street and that are marked with signs as bike routes. Multi-use trails are off street paths that are shared by bicyclists, pedestrians, runners, and equestrians. Bike lanes and routes were not measured separately until 2007. Also provided is comparative information from a 2003 study of 50 large cities, assessing and ranking their respective bicycle infrastructures.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Research indicates that providing bicycle lanes and paths encourages more people to commute by bicycle and use bicycles for other utilitarian, non-recreational purposes. Better, safer bicycle infrastructure encourages greater physical activity and recreation by residents. Supplanting automobile use with bicycling use has positive impacts on congestion, air pollution, and resident health. Biking conserves resources. It's non-polluting. It's inexpensive, requiring no fuels or costly vehicle maintenance. Bicyclists avoid parking expenses. They save time by combining exercise and commuting.

ABQ Bicycle Infrastructure	2004	2005	2006	2007
miles of bike lane (2 lanes/mile)	521	527	528	278
signed bike routes (2 lanes/mile)				250
multi-use trails	98	105	112	125
Total	619	632	640	653

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Department of Municipal Development; *Bicycle Commuting and Facilities in Major U.S. Cities*, Dill and Carr, 2003.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's bicycle infrastructure is growing from 619 miles in 2004 to 653 miles by the end of 2007.
- Most of this growth has been growth in multi-use trails, which have grown by over 30% since 2004. These trails are the safest for bicyclist, since they are not shared with automobiles or other large vehicles.
- Albuquerque rates highly using the Dill and Carr index, ranking 14th among the cities assessed. Since the date of this analysis, Albuquerque has continued to improve its bicycling infrastructure.

Ranking of Cities by Bicycle Infrastructure and Commuting (2003)			
City	% Commuting	Lanes Paths per sq mi	Pop. Density
Tucson.	2.22	1.76	2,500
Albuquerque	1.16	0.61	2,483
Oklahoma City	0.9	0.02	834
Denver	0.53	0.62	12,750
Arlington (TX)	0.13	0.41	6,604

GOAL

3

DCC

22

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The street system is well designed and maintained.

➔

The condition of Albuquerque's roadways has improved significantly since 1999. The street system has been able to handle peak period demands without significant increases in overall travel delays. Citizens recognize the importance of the street system, but may not fully recognize the progress made.

INDICATORS: • 22.1 Street Condition Ratings 1999 and 2007
 • 22.2 Annual Travel Time Delay 1995 and 2005

📈








LOCAL TREND:
 Albuquerque's street system has shown significant improvement in its condition. About 75% of all roadways were independently evaluated as excellent or good, up from 33% in 1999. Despite experiencing significant increases in demand, the delay caused by peak period traffic is stable compared to 10 years prior.

🏢

NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:
 Maintenance comparisons are not available, due to different evaluations systems (if employed at all) used in peer cities. Albuquerque's street system has been able to handle peak demands without significant increases in travel time delays. This compares well to the other peer cities, ranking second best in the increase in travel time delay over the 10 year measurement period.

👤

CITIZEN PERCEPTION:
 Albuquerque citizens recognize the importance of this condition, ranking it third in the public infrastructure goal area, but may not be aware of the progress made. Citizens ranked progress in the lower half of all the conditions. Much progress has been made in street system maintenance and the design of the system enabled it to handle increased demand without significant increases in delay. Residents of North Albuquerque, Foothills, and East Gateway (progress means of 4.47, 4.09, 4.04) were much more likely to recognize this progress than residents of Central Albuquerque, North Valley, and the Westside (progress means of 3.27, 3.63, and 3.72).

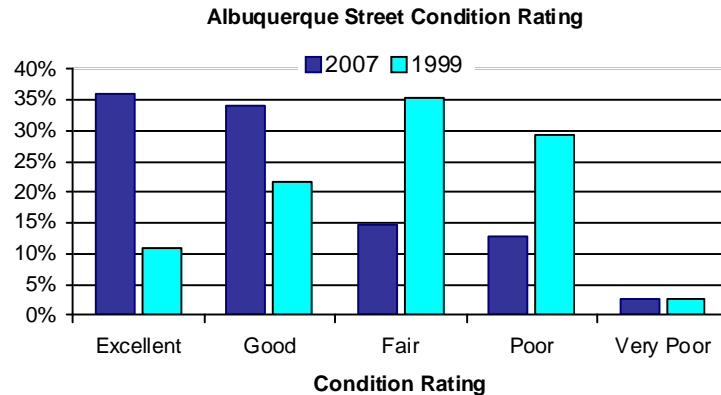
Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Positive	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Similar	
Continue to Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Mixed	

The street system is well designed and maintained.



INDICATOR: 22.1 Street Condition Ratings 1999 and 2007.

This indicator uses the Surface Defect Index (SDI) to evaluate the condition of Albuquerque highways, streets, and roads, including major and minor arterial highways, collector streets and residential roads. Defects refer to any opening, hole, depression, washout, or breakup on the road surface that result from natural causes (i.e., ordinary wear and tear, erosion and attrition due to weather, etc.). In 1999 and 2007 consultants, employed by the City, used the SDI to assess the condition of City roadways. This inventory categorized the roadways as **excellent** – good riding surface with no noticeable wear or obvious defects; **good** – good ride quality with minor wear or defects; **fair** – acceptable ride quality that is beginning to deteriorate; **poor** – moderating rough ride with pavement failures; and, **very poor** – very rough riding surface with large areas in bad condition. No comparative data exist for the other index communities.



Why is this indicator relevant?

The City maintains over 4,470 miles of roadway, up from 4,382 in FY/05. The condition of these roads affects the safety of travel on them, the efficiency of commerce that occurs over them, and the condition of vehicles traveling on them. They also represent a very valuable public asset and a long term investment by many generations of Albuquerqueans. It is the responsibility of the community, the City, and the other governmental owners of these roads to maintain and optimize these public assets.

Data Source:

City of Albuquerque Department of Municipal Development, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- The condition of Albuquerque roadways has improved dramatically since 1999. Over 75% of roadway miles are now in excellent or good condition, up from approximately 33% in 1999. This is due primarily to the use of a quarter cent transportation gross receipts tax initiated by Albuquerque voters on January 1, 2000 and expiring in 2010.
- Less than 15% of the roadways are categorized as poor or very poor, compared to over 30% in 1999.
- Total roadway miles have increased by 8% since FY/00.

The street system is well designed and maintained.



INDICATOR: 22.2 Annual Travel Time Delay 1995 and 2005

This indicator examines the long term trends (1995 vs. 2005) in travel delays caused by congestion during peak travel periods in Albuquerque and the peer cities. This is computed by comparing “free flow” conditions (60 mph on freeways and 35 mph on major roads) to conditions that exist during peak periods (6am to 9am and 4pm to 7pm). This is measured in two ways: total hours of delay per traveler and a travel time index, which computes the extra time required during peak conditions compared to free flow conditions. This indicator reflects the effectiveness of the street system. The better designed a street system is the better able it is to handle peak travel demands and reduce delays caused by those peak demands.

Urban Area	Annual Hours Delay per Traveler ¹			Travel Time Index ²		
	2005	1995	% Change	2005	1995	% Change
Principal City						
Austin, TX	49	32	53.1%	1.31	1.18	11.0%
Tucson, AZ	42	23	82.6%	1.23	1.13	8.8%
Albuquerque, NM	33	30	10.0%	1.17	1.16	0.9%
Salt Lake City, UT	27	32	-15.6%	1.19	1.19	0.0%
Colorado Springs, CO	27	12	125.0%	1.14	1.07	6.5%
El Paso, TX	24	10	140.0%	1.17	1.07	9.3%
Oklahoma City, OK	20	17	17.6%	1.09	1.07	1.9%

¹ Extra travel time for peak-period travel during the year divided by the number of travelers who begin a trip during the peak period (6-9am and 4-7 pm).

² The ratio of travel time in the peak period to the travel time at free-flow conditions. A value of 1.35 indicates a 20 minute free flow trip takes 27 minutes in the peak.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Fewer travel delays will result in more efficient travel, less fuel consumed, less air pollution, more efficient business services and government, and a less frustrated driving population. A well designed street system will minimize the impact on driving time during peak driving periods.

Data Sources:

The 2007 Urban Mobility Report, Schrank and Lomax, Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A& M University, 2007, based on the Federal Highway Administration's Highway Performance Monitoring System database, augmented by state and local agencies.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque has the third highest hours of delay per traveler among the peer cities in 2005. However, Albuquerque's increase over 1995 was only 3 hours (or 10%), the second best result of the seven cities.
- Despite significant population increases, Albuquerque's travel time index increased by only .01 from 1995 to 2005 (less than 1%). This means that the distance traveled under free flow conditions in 20 minutes would require 23.4 minutes during peak periods in 2005, up from 23.2 minutes in 1995. Only one peer city showed less increase in travel time delay from 1995 to 2005 (Salt Lake City).

New development is efficiently integrated into existing or approved infrastructure and its costs are balanced with the revenues generated and adopted City development policies.



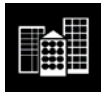
While much of Albuquerque’s growth is happening near the City’s outer boundaries, significant infill development is also occurring. Much of the fringe development is as dense as other development in the core. The Albuquerque area is ranked as among the least sprawling communities in the nation.

- INDICATORS:
- 23.1 Smart Growth America Sprawl Index
 - 23.2 New Subdivisions Approved in 1960 and 1980 City Boundaries and Water Infrastructure Zone by Year



LOCAL TREND:

A growing proportion of approved subdivisions are within the 1960 City boundary. While most recently approved subdivisions are located in the outer areas of the municipal limits, the average lots per acre there is higher than the lots per acre in the more interior areas of the City. Approved subdivisions outside the City and the water service boundary area (in Bernalillo County) have very low ratios of lots to acres.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Smart Growth America (SGA) ranks the Albuquerque metropolitan statistical area as the twelfth lowest area for sprawl. SGA defines sprawl as low density, predominantly residential areas, far from activity centers or with poorly defined centers, and that have high infrastructure needs.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque residents recognize the importance of this complex desired condition, giving it a mean of over 6 on a 7-point importance scale. Some may underestimate the progress Albuquerque has made in planning for its infrastructure needs and preventing sprawl. Residents in the Southwest and North Albuquerque areas, where much of the outer growth is occurring, grade progress on this condition higher than other areas of the City.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Stable	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Better	
Continue to Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

New development is efficiently integrated into existing or approved infrastructure and its costs are balanced with the revenues generated and adopted city development policies.



INDICATOR: 23.1 Smart Growth America Sprawl Index

This indicator summarizes research done through Smart Growth America (SGA) by national experts from Rutgers and Cornell Universities. SGA created an index that measures sprawl in large U.S. metropolitan areas, including Albuquerque. The index is based on four factors: residential density; mix of homes, jobs, and services; strength of activity centers and downtowns; and, the accessibility of the street network. Each of these factors has numerous metrics, that combine for a factor score.

Smart Growth America is a nationwide coalition promoting a better way to grow: one that protects farmland and open space, revitalizes neighborhoods, keeps housing affordable, and provides more transportation choices.

Smart Growth America Rankings of Sprawl by Metropolitan Area

Metropolitan Area	Overall Sprawl Score ¹	Street Connectivity	Centered-ness	Mixed Use	Density	Ranking ²
Albuquerque	124.5	117.8	124	103.7	97.0	72
Colorado Springs	124.4	96.7	135.2	119.0	91.2	71
El Paso	117.2	102.3	119.5	103.4	100.1	65
Salt Lake City	110.9	117.0	93.8	103.2	99.5	61
Austin	110.3	94.4	115.8	111.9	89.0	59
Tucson	109.1	88.0	106.4	121.8	90.4	56
Oklahoma City	85.6	69.1	95.6	101.3	84.5	21

¹ Average Score for each factor is 100; low score indicates more sprawl.

² The lower the ranking the worse the sprawl; 83 total Metro Areas ranked.

Why is this indicator relevant?

SGA defines sprawl as the process in which the spread of development across the landscape far outpaces population and infrastructure growth. New development on the outskirts or fringes of the City is not necessarily sprawl, especially if development is efficiently connected to public infrastructure. City development policies attempt to limit the occurrence of sprawl, since it impacts many other desired conditions or their indicators, including higher rates of driving; increased levels of ozone pollution; greater risks of crashes, especially fatal collisions; depressed rates of walking and alternative transportation usage; and congestion delays similar to areas with less sprawl.

Data Source:

Measuring Sprawl and Its Impact, Smart Growth America, Reid Ewing, Rolf Pendall, and Don Chen, 2004.

What can we tell from the data?

- The Albuquerque metropolitan area was ranked better than average in most sprawl factors, except density, which was slightly below average. Albuquerque had the 12th best overall sprawl score among the 83 metropolitan areas measured, ranking especially highly in street connectivity and activity centers.
- The Albuquerque area ranked highest overall among the six other Southwest peer areas.
- Albuquerque scored well above average on accessibility of its street network and strength of activity centers.

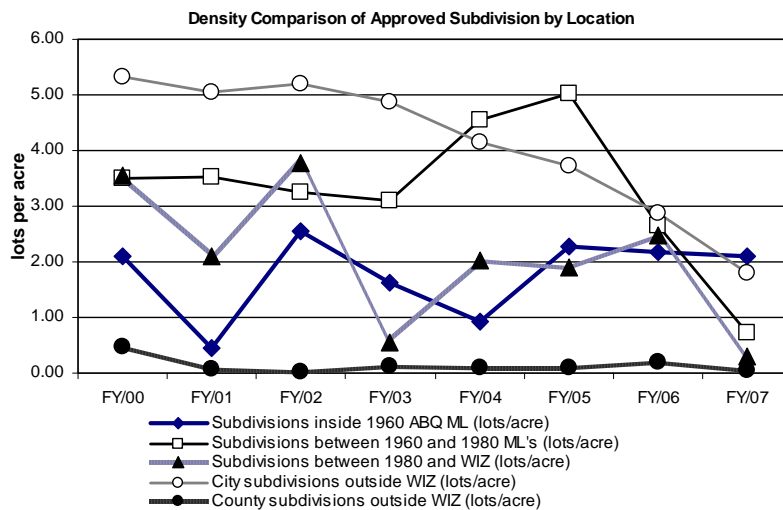
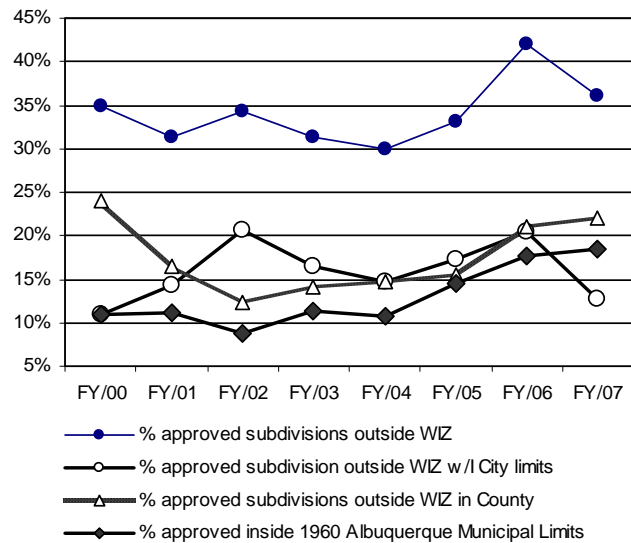
New development is efficiently integrated into existing or approved infrastructure and its costs are balanced with the revenues generated and adopted City development policies.



INDICATOR: 23.2 New Subdivisions Approved in 1960 and 1980 Boundaries and Water Infrastructure Zone by Year

This indicator examines the location of approved subdivisions within the City of Albuquerque by year. These subdivisions are at least 5 acres in size or have a minimum of five lots. This identifies whether they are within the 1960 City boundary, between the 1960 and 1980 City boundaries, between the 1980 City boundary and the adopted water service area boundary (WIZ) of the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA), or whether the subdivisions are located outside the adopted water service area boundary. Generally, the further away from the older city boundaries a development is, the greater the infrastructure demands. ABCWUA requires development agreements for subdivisions outside the water infrastructure zone and mandates a "no net cost" approach that includes water usage targets much below average, water supply fees, and system upgrades, if needed. Residential density of these approved subdivisions is also reported in this indicator.

Proportion (%) Approved Subdivisions by Location



Why is this indicator relevant?

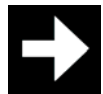
New development can be considered sprawl if it occurs far from activity centers, is less dense and more homogeneous, and requires extensive new public infrastructure costs. Sprawl has many negative consequences that are identified in the previous indicator (23.1). It is inefficient and adds to long term public costs that lessen a community's ability to respond to other pressing needs. Efficient development enables a community to better address its needs now and in the future.

Data Source: City of Albuquerque Planning Department, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- While many subdivisions have been approved outside the water infrastructure zone, there is a growing trend in the number of approved subdivisions occurring in the core 1960 boundary.
- While the City has approved a large number of subdivisions in the outer areas of the municipal limits, these subdivisions have tended to be among the most dense. County developments appear to be much less so.
- Mesa del Sol, a very large planned community with a high degree of mixed use, various densities in planned development, and an integrated transportation infrastructure, is not included in the City subdivisions occurring outside the WIZ. Mesa del Sol has a Planned Community Development designation (PCD), the only such approved City development outside the WIZ.

Sustainable, environmentally sensitive supplies of energy are available and are efficiently consumed.



Albuquerque has only five alternative vehicle fueling stations available to the public, many fewer than most peer southwestern cities. However, the PNM Sky Blue renewable electricity program has grown dramatically in Albuquerque. Residents seem willing to adopt alternative energy if it is available at reasonable prices.

INDICATORS:

- 24.1 Alternative Fueling Stations and Willingness to Use
- 24.2 PNM Sky Blue Participation Trends



LOCAL TREND:

The alternative vehicle fueling infrastructure available to the public in Albuquerque is weak, but renewable electricity accounts and consumption are growing strongly. A significant minority of residents seems willing to accept additional reasonable costs required both to bring alternative fuels to market and develop the needed infrastructure.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

In 2008, Albuquerque had the fewest public alternative fueling stations among peer Southwest cities with only five sites. Austin has almost 40 sites. At the end of 2007, 1.5% of PNM's total retail electricity sales were from renewable sources, overwhelmingly wind generated, ranking 10th in percentage of green power sales in the nation. Austin's municipal utility ranked 2nd with 5.0% of load. (Worldwide, Denmark leads with 20%.)



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens rated this condition in the middle for importance, but thought much more progress had been made than what the data showed, especially related to alternative vehicle fuels.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



Sustainable, environmentally sensitive supplies of energy are available and are efficiently consumed.



INDICATOR: 24.1 Alternative Fueling Stations and Willingness to Use

Alternative Fuel Public Stations

	LPG	Biodiesel	E85	CNG	Total
Albuquerque	3	1	1		5
El Paso	8				8
Salt Lake City	5			3	8
Oklahoma City	12			1	13
Colorado Springs	5	3	5	1	14
Tucson	6	1	6	1	14
Austin	9	27	1	1	38
	Propane		Ethanol 85 %	Compressed Natural Gas	

This indicator presents the number of alternative fuel stations available to the public in Albuquerque in 2008, compared with alternative fuel stations in peer Southwest communities. Private fleet fueling sites are not included in this data. Alternative fueling stations serve vehicles using alternative fuels, including E85, Biodiesel, Compressed Natural Gas, and/or Liquefied Petroleum Gas (propane). A citizen survey, conducted in 2007 (before the 2008 run up in vehicle fuel prices), determined the likelihood of Albuquerque citizens using alternative fuels in their vehicles and how much more they might pay for those types of fuels, if anything.

Why is this indicator relevant?

In order to impact this condition, fueling infrastructures for alternatively fueled vehicles must exist. This combination of vehicles and infrastructure is an important means of reducing dependence on foreign oil, transferring fewer dollars to other countries, and lessening transportation-based impacts on air quality (localized pollutants and CO₂). Of the alternatively fueled vehicle types, E85 fueled vehicles have the most models offered at 31; 16 hybrid electric models are available in 2008. Light-duty vehicles account for approximately 40 percent of all U.S. oil consumption. They contribute about 20 percent of all U.S. carbon dioxide emissions. In Albuquerque in 2008, there is currently only one station that offers E85 and Biodiesel fuels. Without a significant alternative fueling infrastructure, the benefits of alternative fuels can not be optimized.

Data Sources:

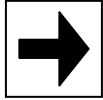
US Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, 2008; *Albuquerque Citizen Perception of Community Conditions Survey*, 2007

How likely are you to use alternative fuels like biofuels in your vehicle?						
	All	18-24 age	25-34 age	35-49 age	50-64 age	65 + age
Very Likely	53%	36%	60%	59%	53%	41%
Somewhat Likely	28%	45%	24%	25%	24%	32%
Not likely at all	12%	9%	8%	11%	13%	18%
Depends/don't know	8%	10%	7%	4%	9%	9%
How much more per gallon would you be willing to pay for these types of fuels?						
	All	18-24 age	25-34 age	35-49 age	50-64 age	65 + age
\$1.01 or more	8%	19%	7%	9%	6%	7%
\$0.01 to \$1.00	27%	25%	42%	26%	27%	14%
Nothing	48%	35%	41%	50%	49%	58%
Don't Know	17%	21%	10%	15%	18%	21%

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque has five alternative fueling stations. This is the fewest number of public access stations within any of the peer Southwest communities.
- In 2007, eighty one percent (81%) of citizens were very likely or somewhat likely to use alternative fuels in their vehicles. There was strong support for alternative fuels among all age groups.
- Thirty-five percent (35%) of Albuquerque citizens were willing to pay more per gallon for alternative fuels. Citizens less than 35 years of age had the largest percentage of those willing to pay more (almost 50%).

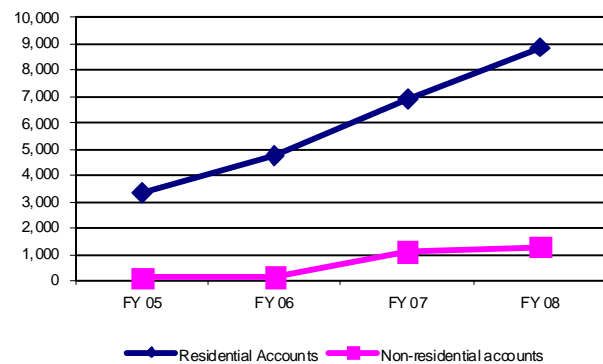
Sustainable, environmentally sensitive supplies of energy are available and are efficiently consumed.



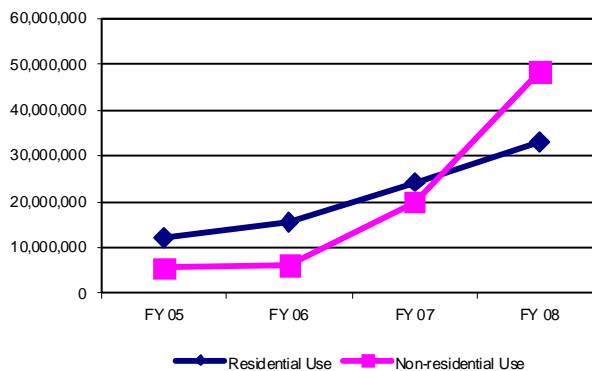
INDICATOR: 24.2 PNM Sky Blue Participation Trends

This indicator measures the number of residential and non-residential (business and government) customer accounts participating in Public Service Company of New Mexico's (PNM) Sky Blue renewable energy program. It also measures the total kilowatt hours of electricity consumed by those accounts. Currently wind energy is the primary form of renewable energy providing meaningful amounts of power. Photovoltaic energy (solar) provides a much smaller proportion of the electricity load in Albuquerque. Wind power is produced by wind turbines converting the kinetic energy in wind into mechanical power that runs a generator to produce clean electricity. According to the American Wind Energy Association, New Mexico ranks 12th among states with wind energy potential (average winds of 13 mph with land uses that don't preclude the infrastructure).

**Renewable (wind) Energy -
PNM Albuquerque Accounts**



**Wind Energy kWh Consumed within
Albuquerque**



Why is this indicator relevant?

Wind-generated electricity has a much lower impact on air quality than power produced with fossil fuels. It does not produce byproducts that require long term, sophisticated, and expensive handling like nuclear production. Wind energy is renewable, clean, and non-polluting, emitting no air pollutants or greenhouse gases. It is reliable and its costs do not fluctuate. Initial costs of transitioning to wind power are high because of new infrastructure needs and integration issues, and a lack of familiarity and acceptance in the marketplace.

Data Sources:

PNM Resources, Public Service Company of New Mexico, 2008; American Wind Energy Association; DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

What can we tell from the data?

- The total number of Albuquerque Sky Blue accounts has tripled since the end of FY/05 and now number over 10,000. As of June 2008, Albuquerque accounts make up about 55% of PNM's total Sky Blue accounts.
- The wind energy used by those Albuquerque accounts has increased five fold since the end of FY/05.
- PNM could serve at least another 10,000 residential accounts with its current infrastructure (based on the lowest monthly wind energy output and assuming the average usage of existing accounts).
- Given its average wind speeds and relatively unpopulated open plains, New Mexico has the potential to be a national leader in wind power.

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Parks, open space, recreation facilities, and public trails are available, accessible, and strategically located, designed, and maintained.



The number of City parks, open spaces, and trails has increased at a rate greater than the City's growth. Recreation facilities rank near the top of similar Southwest cities. Residents recognized their importance and assessed the City's progress first among all 51 Desired Community Conditions.

INDICATORS:

- 25.1 Parks and Recreation Facilities
- 25.2 Open Space and Trails



LOCAL TREND:

City parks and open space increased in acreage between 2003 and 2007. Trail mileage is increasing and recreation facilities are numerous. Park acreage increased 13% from 2003 to 2007 while Albuquerque's population increased 6.8%. Open space acreage increased 5.7% while the total city land acreage remained relatively flat during the same period. Parks and trails are also strategically located and accessible. Ninety-two percent of Albuquerque's residential lots are within one-half mile of a city park, bikeway, or trail. Virtually all residential lots are within one mile.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque has more parks and open space land than all five of the other Southwest benchmark cities of Austin, Colorado Springs, El Paso, Oklahoma City, and Tucson. In FY 2006, Albuquerque led in all areas including total acres, acres per 1000 residents, and acreage as a percentage of total city area. Among the benchmark cities, Albuquerque also has more tennis courts per capita, ranks second in skateboard parks, third in ball diamonds, dog parks, and golf courses, and fourth in the number of swimming pools.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens considered the availability and accessibility of parks to be an important aspect of a sustainable community. They also recognized the progress Albuquerque has made in providing parks, open space, recreation facilities and public trails, assessing the City's progress the highest of all 51 Desired Community Conditions.

Opportunity to



Celebrate



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



Parks, open space, recreation facilities, and public trails are available, accessible, and strategically located, designed, and maintained.



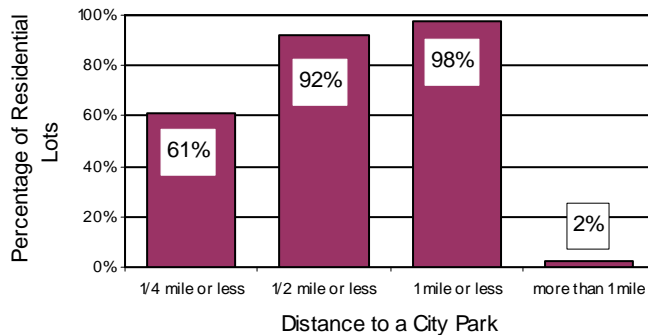
INDICATOR: 25.1 Parks and Recreation Facilities

This indicator measures the number and acreage of city parks in Albuquerque and how many park acres exist per 1000 residents from fiscal years 2003 to 2007. It also measures the approximate distance residents have to travel in order to access a City park. Recreation facilities of various types are shown for Albuquerque and five other benchmark Southwest cities for fiscal year 2006.

Albuquerque Parks

	FY/03	FY/04	FY/05	FY/06	FY/07
# Neighborhood, Community, and Regional Parks	257	263	270	274	277
# Park Acres	2,408	2,468	2,514	2,661	2,722
Park Acres per 1000 Residents	5.19	5.22	5.20	5.38	5.39

Proximity of City Parks to Residences



Why is this indicator relevant?

Parks and recreation facilities are an important factor in the quality of life of a community, providing space for recreation and relaxation for individuals, families, and organized events. Parks should grow in number and location as the city grows and be conveniently sited with sufficient area and accessibility to meet the needs of nearby neighborhoods and communities.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque, Parks and Recreation and Planning Departments, 2003 to 2007; The Trust for Public Lands, Center for Park Excellence, <http://www.tpl.org>; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- City park sites, acres, and acres per 1000 residents are increasing and keeping pace with the growth of Albuquerque's population.

- City parks are conveniently located to residential areas. Over half of the residential lots in Albuquerque are within a quarter mile of a City park; 98% are within one mile. Only 2% of residential lots are more than a mile from a City park.

- The number of recreation facilities in Albuquerque is consistent with five other Southwest benchmark cities. Albuquerque ranks first in the number of tennis courts per capita and second, third, or fourth in the number of other types of recreation facilities.

Municipal Recreation Facilities Per 100,000 Residents, FY 2006

	Ball Diamonds	Tennis Courts	Dog Parks	Golf Courses	Skateboard Parks	Swimming Pools
Colorado Springs	33.3	19.7	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.9
Tucson	22.7	24.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	6.0
ALBUQUERQUE	12.5	28.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.4
Austin	9.4	14.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	6.8
Oklahoma City	3.8	14.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	4.5
El Paso	9.2	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.3

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

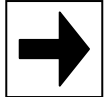
GOAL

4

DCC

25

Parks, open space, recreation facilities, and public trails are available, accessible, and strategically located, designed, and maintained.



INDICATOR: 25.2 Open Space and Trails

This indicator measures the amount of open space and the miles of bikeways and other trails maintained and administered by the City of Albuquerque. Not included are open spaces administered by other agencies or jurisdictions such as state land or national forest. Ratios are also shown for open space to residents and to total city acreage. Data are also presented to show the approximate distance from residential lots to a City bikeway or trail. Total park and open space acreage of multiple jurisdictions in the Albuquerque area is compared to similar acreage in five other Southwest benchmark cities.

Albuquerque Open Space (OS)

	FY/03	FY/04	FY/05	FY/06	FY/07
# OS Facilities	20	23	31	33	35
# OS Acres	26,786	27,513	28,056	28,223	28,326
OS Acres per 1000 Residents	57.7	58.2	58.1	57.1	56.1
OS Acres to Total City Acres	1 : 4.47	1 : 4.38	1 : 4.30	1 : 4.28	1 : 4.26

Albuquerque Bikeways and Trails

miles	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bike Lanes (2 lanes/mile)	521	527	528	278
Signed Bike Routes				250
Multi-use Trails	98	105	112	125
Total	619	632	640	653

Why is this indicator relevant?

Open space land provides habitat for native vegetation and wildlife and helps preserve Albuquerque's natural landmarks. Trails and bikeways, many collocated with open space, provide residents with opportunities to hike, jog, bike, and generally relax in natural settings apart from the urban environment. Open space of various types, including volcanoes, basalt escarpments, and the unique cottonwood and willow bosque along the Rio Grande River serve as natural laboratories for education and research. The watershed is also improved by open space. It reduces siltation and runoff, and promotes the recharge of groundwater aquifers.

Data Sources:

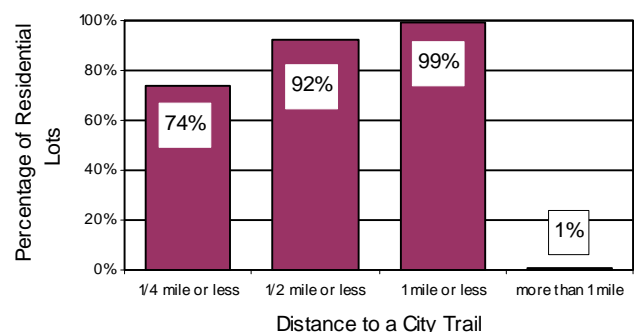
City of Albuquerque, Parks and Recreation, Planning, and Municipal Development Departments, 2003 - 2007; The Trust for Public Lands, Center for Parks Excellence, <http://www.tpl.org>; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003-2007.

Total Parks and Open Space, FY 2006

	Acres	Acres / 1000 Residents	% of Total City Area
ALBUQUERQUE	33,235	67.2	28.7
Austin	26,586	38.5	16.5
Colorado Springs	10,295	27.8	8.7
El Paso	29,624	49.5	18.6
Oklahoma City	14,684	27.6	3.8
Tucson	3,174	6.2	2.5

metro area is better than in the five other Southwest benchmark cities, especially when considering acres per capita and acres as a percent of total city area.

Proximity of Trails to Residences



What can we tell from the data?

- Acreage of City-administered open space land is increasing at a rate that approaches one acre of open space land to every four acres of total city land.
- Bikeway and multi-use trail mileage is also increasing and is conveniently accessible to almost all residential properties.
- Total park and open space acreage in the Albuquerque

Albuquerque's built environments are safe, habitable, well maintained, and sustainable.



The probability of having a code-related structure fire in Albuquerque is very small. Limited data suggests the City's code-related fire rate may be better than the national rate. Albuquerque is a leader in sustainable "green" building. It also has less substandard housing than most other Southwest benchmark cities.

- INDICATORS:**
- 26.1 Structure Fires with a Probable Code-Related Cause
 - 26.2 Sustainable Building
 - See Goal 1, Indicator 7.3 *Substandard Housing*



LOCAL TREND:

The number of probable code-related fires varied from 18 to 43 during the period FY/05 to FY/08. The trend is increasing slightly, but considering the large number of structures in Albuquerque, the probability of having a code-related structure fire is very small, approximately 1 in 5,300 based on 2007 data. Interest in sustainable "green" building is increasing in Albuquerque. Green Path building permits increased from none in FY/07 to eight in FY/08. Green Path is an expedited permitting process for commercial and residential construction projects registered at certain LEED or Build Green New Mexico levels.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Although comparable data for other cities are not available, information from one study suggests that Albuquerque's rate of probable code-related fires is lower than the national rate. Albuquerque is second of seven Southwest benchmark cities in the number of LEED registered and certified buildings in FY 2008. In 2007, the City adopted the Albuquerque Energy Conservation Code which, at the time of adoption, was the country's most comprehensive and far-reaching standard for increasing energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption. Data in Indicator 7.3 shows Albuquerque has less substandard housing than five of six Southwest benchmark cities.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In a 2007 survey, Albuquerque residents considered this Desired Community Condition somewhat important and recognized the progress the City has made in creating safe, habitable, well-maintained, and sustainable built environments. Their perception of progress was 13th of all 51 DCCs and 2nd of the five Goal 4 DCCs.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Mixed	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Better	
Continue to Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

Albuquerque's built environments are safe, habitable, well maintained, and sustainable.



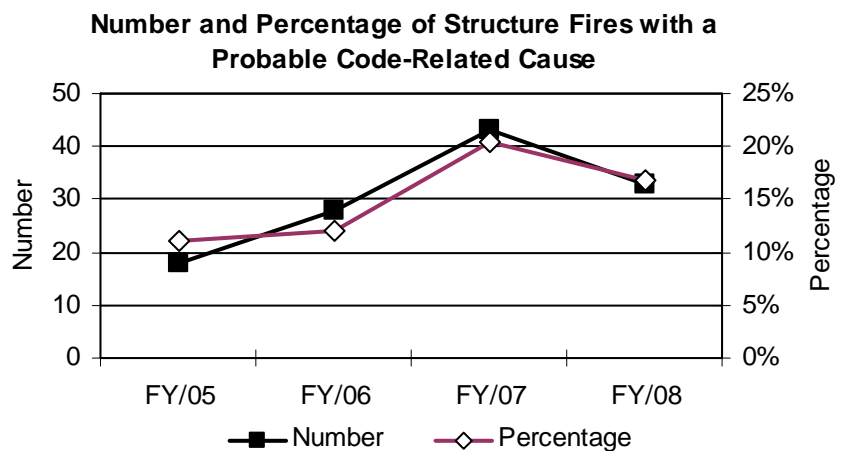
INDICATOR: 26.1 Structure Fires with a Probable Code-Related Cause

This indicator measures the number of Albuquerque structure fires, residential and non-residential, where the cause was determined to be a probable building code-related issue. Building code violations contributing to ignition are electrical and mechanical failures, short circuits and arcs, leaks or breaks, worn out equipment and worn insulation, automatic control failures, and construction and installation deficiencies. Comparable data are not collected nationally or by benchmark Southwest cities.

One national study conducted in 2000, however, found 23.4% of all structure fires were caused by heating equipment and electrical distribution systems, the two causes most closely related to building codes. In Albuquerque, the percentage from all code-related causes ranged between 11% and 20.4% from FY/05 through FY/08. Data on the total number of structures in Albuquerque are not available.

However, the American Community Survey estimates

there were 227,874 housing units in Albuquerque 2007. There were 43 structure fires with a probable code-related cause in FY 2007. Code-related fires can, of course, occur in both residential and non-residential structures. Even if all 43 fires occurred in residential structures, this would still result in a rate of approximately one code-related fire per 5,300 structures.



Why is this indicator relevant?

The safety of built environments is largely dependent on compliance with applicable building codes. When properties are not constructed or maintained in accordance with those codes, people and property are at risk. Measuring the number of fires with possible code-related causes provides insight into the safety of Albuquerque's built environments.

Data Sources:

Albuquerque Fire Department, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2008; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007; *All Structure Fires in 2000*, National Fire Data Center, U.S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, June 2004.

What can we tell from the data?

- The trend in the number of probable code-related structure fires is increasing slightly, FY/05 to FY/08.
- The number of code-related structure fires is extremely small in relation to the large number of structures in Albuquerque. The probability of having a code-related structure fire is also extremely small, approximately 1 chance in 5,300 based on 2007 data.
- Although comparable data for other cities are not available, information from one study would suggest that Albuquerque's rate of probable code-related fires is lower than the national rate.

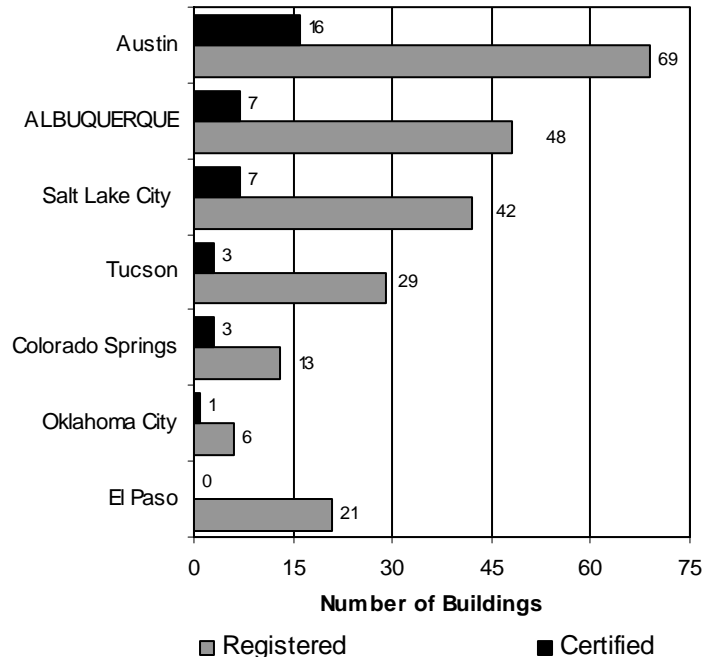
Albuquerque's built environments are safe, habitable, well maintained, and sustainable.



INDICATOR: 26.2 Sustainable Building

This indicator measures the number of LEED registered and certified buildings in Albuquerque and benchmark southwestern cities in FY 2008. LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) was created in 2000 by the U.S. Green Building Council through a consensus process and offers third party validation of a building project's green features. It is a point based system where projects earn points for satisfying specific green building criteria. Projects are LEED registered during planning, then LEED certified after completion and third party validation. Certification is available at four progressive levels: Certified, Silver, Gold, and Platinum. Data for the City of Albuquerque's Green Path program are also shown. The Green Path program offers an expedited permitting process for commercial and residential construction projects registered at certain LEED or Build Green New Mexico levels.

LEED Certified and Registered Buildings, FY 2008



Why is this indicator relevant?

Built environments are one of the heaviest consumers of natural resources. It is estimated that buildings use 70% of the country's electricity, 12.2% of all potable water, and account for 39% of all CO₂ emissions. Buildings use 40% of raw materials globally, and the EPA estimates 136 million tons of building-related construction and demolition debris were generated in the U.S. in a single year. Building "green" lowers operating costs, reduces waste sent to landfills, conserves energy and water, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and creates built environments that are healthier and safer for occupants. LEED certification and the City's Green Path for building permits complement the 2007 Albuquerque Energy Conservation Code which, at time of adoption, was the country's most comprehensive and far-reaching standard for increasing energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption.

"Green Path" to Traditional Building Permits

	FY/07	FY/08
Green Path Permits	0	8
Traditional Permits	2741	1322

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department, FY 2007, 2008;
U.S. Green Building Council.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque is a leader in green building, exceeding all but one of the six southwestern benchmark cities.
- The Green Path permitting process encourages LEED and Green Build New Mexico certification and is growing modestly since its inception in FY/07.

A balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments is available throughout Albuquerque.



Albuquerque's ten Community Planning Areas are primarily low residential density and have a wide variety of land use conditions. Infill development is occurring, providing more opportunities for residents to walk to work and walk for exercise. Citizens recognized the progress that has occurred.

- INDICATORS:**
- 27.1 Residential Density and Land Use
 - 27.2 Vacant Sites and Building Activity
 - 27.3 Walking to Work and For Exercise
 - See Goal 4, Indicator 25.2 *Open Space and Trails*



LOCAL TREND:

Residential acres in every Community Planning Area (CPA) in Albuquerque are at least 81% low density, ranging up to 98.7%. The percentage of medium residential density ranges from 0.2% to 12.5%, and high density ranges from 0.1% to 11.4%. Land uses are similarly dispersed among CPAs, creating variety, but not necessarily balance, in Albuquerque's residential density and land uses. Infill development is occurring with a 59% reduction in the number of vacant sites inside the 1960 city limits between 1999 and 2008. Such development is creating more opportunities for people to walk to work and walk for exercise. City trails are very accessible to residences: 74% of residences are within ¼ mile of a trail and 99% are within one mile. Only 1% are farther than one mile from a City trail.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Two of five regional benchmark cities, Tucson and Colorado Springs, have a better percentage of commuters walking to work. Albuquerque has a slightly better rate than Oklahoma City, Austin, and El Paso. These differences are slight, and likely within the surveying margin of error.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens considered a balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments as only slightly important, placing it 43rd of all 51 Desired Community Conditions. Progress, however was perceived to be somewhat better, 19th of 51 DCCs, which is a closer match to the indicator data. Among the CPAs, Central Albuquerque residents considered this DCC more important than other residents, while Near Heights residents perceived the lowest level of progress.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Stable



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches

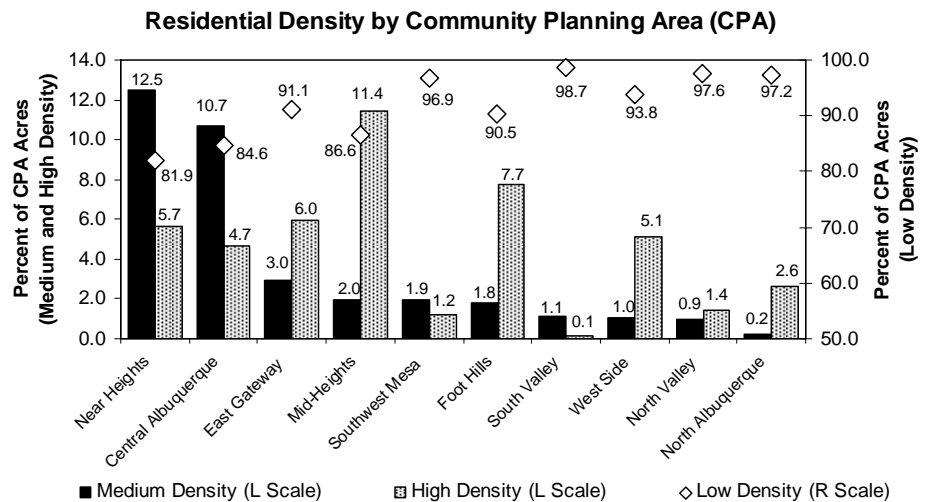


A balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments is available throughout Albuquerque.



INDICATOR: 27.1 Residential Density and Land Use

This indicator measures the proportion of low, medium, and high density residential acres in Albuquerque's ten Community Planning Areas. Community Planning Areas (CPA) include both city and county land. Residential density is a measure of the number of dwelling units per acre. According to the Albuquerque Zoning Code, low density is 1 to 6 dwelling units per acre; medium density is 7 to 15 units, and high density is 16 or more units per acre. Also shown are selected data about land use types in the ten CPAs. The land use types of agriculture, drainage/flood control, parking lots/structures, public/institutional lands, transportation/utilities, and vacant lands are not included.



Why is this indicator relevant?

Residents should have choices in the type of neighborhood in which they live. However, density and land uses affect the efficiency of infrastructure, the "walkability" of neighborhoods, and the number of transit options, all of which have impacts on air quality.

Selected Land Uses by Community Planning Area (% of CPA Acres)

	Near Heights	Central ABQ	East Gateway	Mid Heights	Southwest Mesa	Foot Hills	South Valley	West Side	North Valley	North ABQ
Commercial Retail & Service	10.0	8.4	0.8	20.5	0.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	10.7	1.2
Industrial, Manufacturing, & Warehousing	1.5	10.9	0.2	4.3	0.8	0.0	7.9	0.1	10.3	0.3
Parks and Recreation	9.7	19.6	49.5	3.5	0.6	87.5	7.8	13.3	10.6	78.3
Single- & Multi-Family Housing	33.3	21.5	4.9	58.9	6.3	9.4	38.7	6.6	40.1	11.7

Data Source:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- All of the Community Planning Areas' residential acreage is at least 81% low density, with 1 to 6 dwelling units per acre. The proportion of high density residential areas exceeds the medium density proportion in all but two of the CPAs, the Near Heights and Central Albuquerque.
- The Mid-Heights CPA has the largest proportion of high density residential acreage. The South Valley CPA, which is predominately outside the City limits, has the lowest and is almost entirely low-density.
- Land uses vary widely among Community Planning Areas. Parks and recreation acres dominate the Foot Hills CPA but make up a smaller proportion of the acreage in the Southwest Mesa and Mid-Heights CPAs.
- The proportion of industrial, manufacturing, and warehousing acres is greatest in the Central Albuquerque and the North Valley CPAs. The Foot Hills, West Side, East Gateway, and North Albuquerque have relatively few acres used for these purposes.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments is available throughout Albuquerque.

GOAL

4

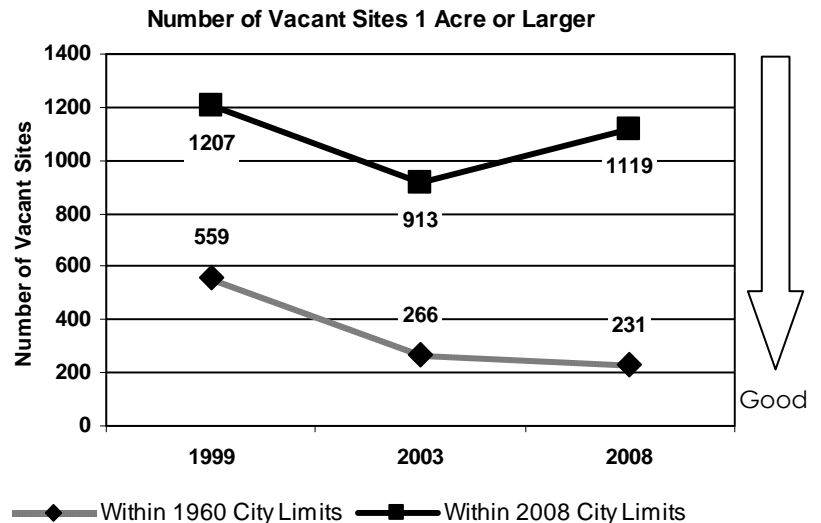
DCC

27



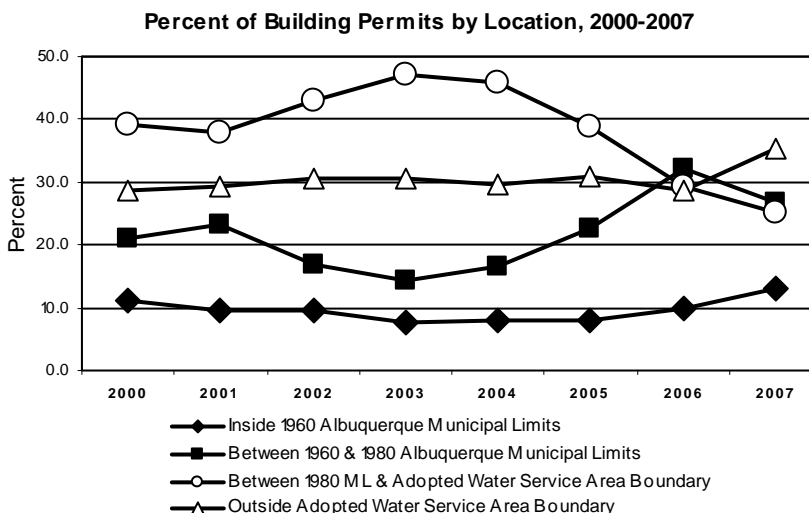
INDICATOR: 27.2 Vacant Sites and Building Activity

This indicator measures where new construction is occurring in the greater Albuquerque area. Data about the number of vacant sites are shown at selected periods between 1999 and 2008. Also shown are the percentages of all building permits issued in various locations between 2000 and 2007. Data are shown for permits issued within the 1960 and 1980 city limits and the Adopted Water Service Area (AWSA) boundary of the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority. It is important to note that all construction slowed considerably in 2007. Forty-three percent fewer building permits were issued in 2007 than in 2006.



Why is this indicator relevant?

Infill development tends to create higher density neighborhoods and invites mixed land uses. Infill is also more likely to use existing infrastructure reducing public development and maintenance costs. It maximizes the efficiency and economy of the infrastructure and offers more alternative transit choices such as walking, bicycling, and mass transit.



Data Source:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department, 1999-2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- The number of vacant sites over one acre within the 1960 city limits decreased 59% between 1999 and 2008. Although it appears that the number of vacant sites within the 2008 city limits is near the 1999 level, this is more likely due to increased subdividing of lots rather than an actual increase in vacant acreage.
- The percentage of new construction in the 1960 city limits stayed fairly constant between 2000 and 2007 and is trending slightly upward. The percentage within the 1980 limits dipped between 2001 and 2005, but increased in 2006 and is trending upward. Construction within the city limits suggest infill development is occurring.
- The proportion of development between the 1980 city limits and the AWSA peaked in 2003 but declined to its lowest level in 2007. Development outside the AWSA was fairly constant until a slight increase in 2007.

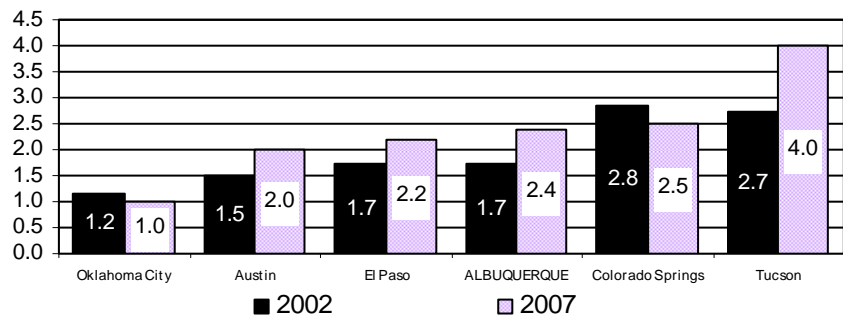
A balance of densities, land uses, and pedestrian friendly environments is available throughout Albuquerque.



INDICATOR: 27.3 Walking to Work and For Exercise

This indicator measures the percent of commuters who walked to work in 2002 and 2007 in Albuquerque and five other southwestern benchmark cities. The results of 2005 and 2007 Albuquerque citizen surveys showing residents who often walk for exercise are also shown. Results for the Southwest Mesa and South Valley were combined in these surveys.

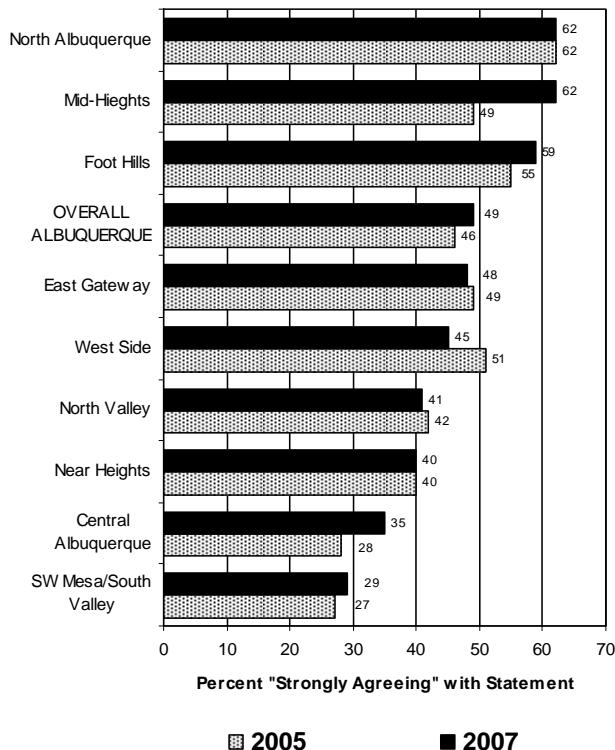
Percent of Workforce Walking to Work: 2002, 2007



Why is this indicator relevant?

More residents will walk to work and walk for exercise if their neighborhood environments are pedestrian friendly. Measuring the percentage of the workforce that commutes by walking and the percentage of residents who walk for exercise in their neighborhood gives insight into the balance of pedestrian friendly environments in Albuquerque's Community Planning Areas (CPA).

"Neighborhood Residents Often Walk for Exercise"



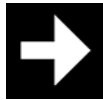
Data Sources:

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2002-2007; City of Albuquerque, *Citizen Perception of Community Conditions* surveys, 2005, 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- The percentage of Albuquerque residents who commuted by walking increased between 2002 and 2007. This is similar to three of five other southwestern benchmark cities.
- Only two other benchmark cities, Colorado Springs and Tucson, reported a higher level of commuters who walked to work than Albuquerque. Other benchmark cities had rates similar to Albuquerque's, although the Oklahoma City rate was somewhat lower.
- At least 27% of the residents in every CPA strongly agreed with the statement, "Neighborhood residents often walk for exercise in my neighborhood."
- The percentage agreeing with the statement increased or stayed the same in six of the nine CPAs between 2005 and 2007. The percentage in Albuquerque overall increased between the 2005 and 2007 surveys.

The downtown area is vital, active, safe, and accessible.



Housing, in relation to jobs, increased in the downtown area. Single family home costs also increased, but demand remained high. Serious (Part I) crimes decreased in 2007. Citywide, residents do not consider an active downtown as particularly important, except for Central Albuquerque residents who consider it very important. Residents may not be aware of the progress made in the downtown area.

INDICATORS:

- 28.1 Proportion of Downtown Housing Units to Jobs
- 28.2 Median Sales Price of Downtown Homes
- 28.3 Downtown Safety



LOCAL TREND:

The number of downtown housing units increased 42% between 2000 and 2004, greatly improving the ratio of downtown housing units to downtown jobs. Serious (Part I) crimes decreased 14% between 2006 and 2007. After reaching a low in 2005, total crime increased 18% in 2007, but this likely reflects increases in downtown jobs and residences which would suggest a lower crime rate. The median sales price per square foot of single family homes in the downtown area more than doubled between 1999 and 2007. Both the median sales price and the price per square foot of a single family home in the downtown area now exceeds the similar prices of homes elsewhere in the greater Albuquerque area. In spite of higher prices, however, demand has remained stable. Houses sold in the downtown area remained between 1.48% and 2.02% of all homes sold in the greater Albuquerque area each year between 1999 and 2007.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Because each city has a unique definition of downtown and has differing factors affecting their downtown, direct comparisons are not possible.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Citywide, Albuquerque citizens in 2007 considered this Desired Community Condition about the downtown area important, but only slightly so. Their ratings of importance put a vital, active, safe, and accessible downtown last among all 51 DCCs. They also rated progress relatively low, 34th of 51 DCCs. However, the residents of Central Albuquerque, which includes downtown, considered a vital downtown very important, 13th of all 51 DCCs, but last in terms of progress. This does not appear to agree with the data.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Not Available



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

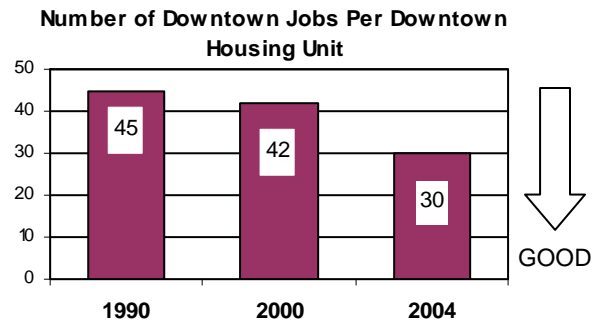
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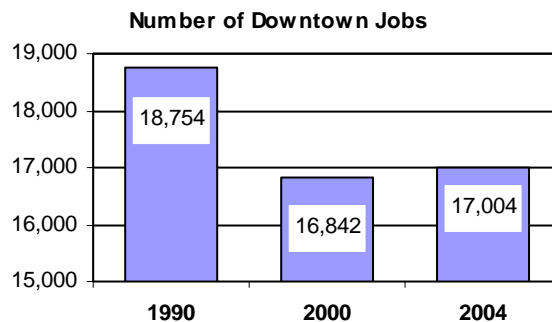
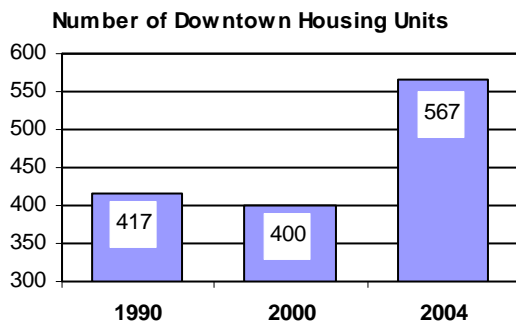
INDICATOR: 28.1 Proportion of Downtown Housing Units to Jobs

This indicator measures the ratio of housing units to jobs in the downtown area of Albuquerque, the city's largest center of business and government. For purposes of this indicator, "downtown" is the compilation of 13 Data Analysis Sub-Zones established by the Mid-Region Council of Governments. The area corresponds to Census Tract 21 and is bounded by Lomas Boulevard on the north, Broadway Boulevard on the east, Coal Avenue on the south, and 8th Street on the west. A lower ratio indicates more housing units per job.



Why is this indicator relevant?

A good downtown serves as the core of a community and optimizes the efficiency of infrastructure, generates value in creating and accessing opportunities, and optimizes efficiency, economy, and conservation. Downtowns are more likely to be vital and active when a significant number of people reside there, in addition to those who come to the area only for work, commerce, or entertainment. The appropriate ratio of downtown jobs to housing units is undefined and varies from city to city depending on a variety of factors, but a lower ratio; i.e. more housing units per job, is generally considered to be more desirable than the alternative. A higher number of housing units in an area tends to attract a broader base of services and businesses such as grocery markets and other household oriented businesses than an area with fewer housing units.



Data Sources:

Mid-Region Council of Governments, Data Analysis Sub-Zones (DASZ), 1990, 2000, 2004;
Engelen, Rodney E., from <http://www.mixedusecores.com>.

What can we tell from the data?

- The proportion of downtown housing units to downtown jobs improved substantially between 2000 and 2004 after only a minor improvement between the beginning and the end of the '90s decade.
- The 567 downtown housing units in 2004 reflect a 36% increase over the 1990 figure and a 42% increase over the 2000 number. Downtown jobs decreased 9% between 1990 and 2004, but showed a very slight increase between 2000 and 2004.
- Both the increase in housing units and the decline in jobs contributed to the improved ratio of housing units to jobs, but the increase in housing units played a larger role.

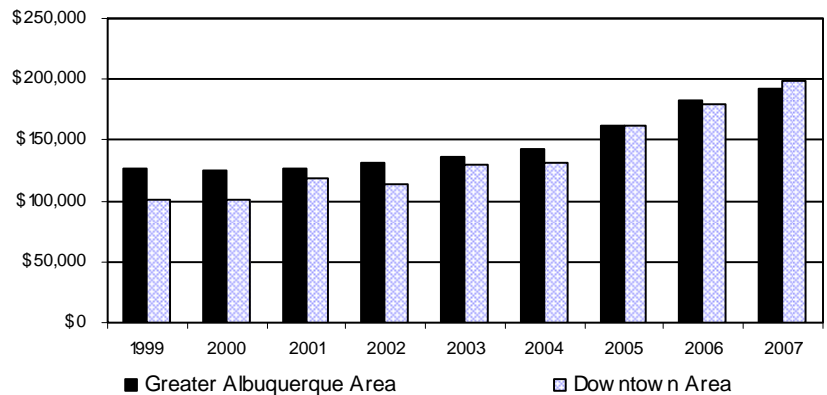
The downtown area is vital, active, safe, and accessible.



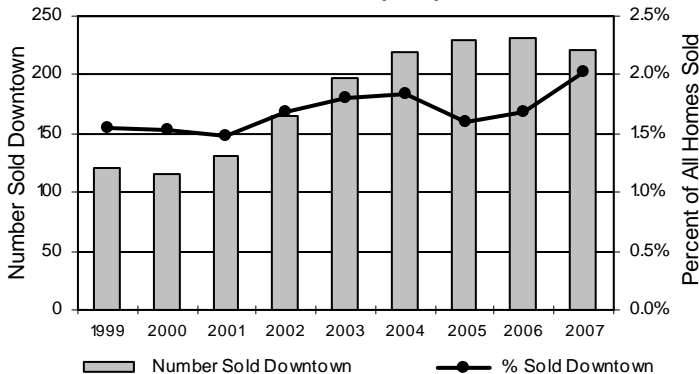
INDICATOR: 28.2 Median Sales Price of Downtown Homes

This indicator measures the number, percentage, and median sales price of single family homes sold in downtown and in the greater Albuquerque area from 1999 to 2007. The median price per square foot is also shown. Data are presented for downtown as defined by the realty industry, bounded on the north by I-40, the east by I-25, the south by Avenida Cesar Chavez, and the west by the Rio Grande River. Median prices are more representative of housing costs than other measures since exactly half of all sales prices are higher than the median and exactly half are lower. Although the data shown are for single family home sales, other low-cost housing options are available to residents.

Median Single Family Home Prices



Downtown Homes Sold Compared to Greater Albuquerque Area



Why is this indicator relevant?

A vital and active downtown area should have places to live as well as places to work, shop, and be entertained. Such housing, particularly single family homes, should be accessible to people of various income levels. The median sales price and the price per square foot are good indicators of how accessible downtown housing is to persons with different levels of income.

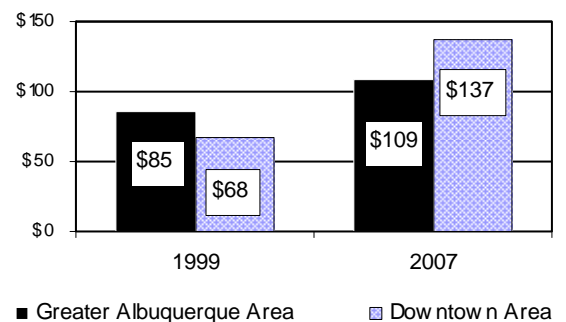
Data Source:

Greater Albuquerque Association of Realtors, 1999 to 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Housing prices in the greater Albuquerque area have risen since 1999 but downtown housing has risen at a faster rate.
- The price per square foot of a house in the greater Albuquerque area increased 28% between 1999 and 2007. The price per square foot of a house in the downtown area increased 101% in the same period.
- Both the median sales price and the price per square foot of a single family home in the downtown area now exceeds the similar price of a home elsewhere in Albuquerque.
- In spite of rising prices, downtown houses sold has remained between 1.48% and 2.02% of all houses sold in the greater Albuquerque area. The number sold increased in all but two years of nine years shown, 2000 and 2007.

Median Price per Square Foot



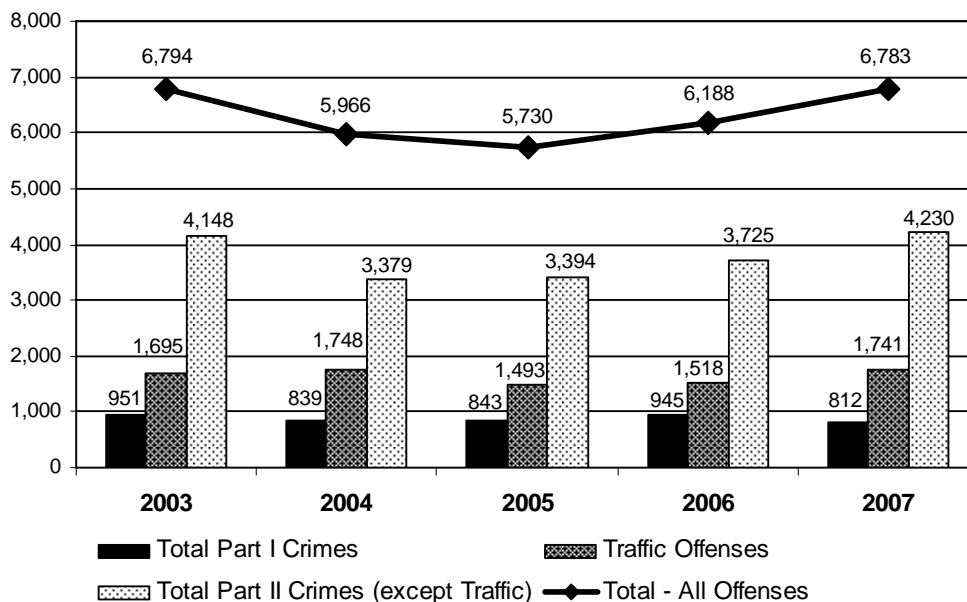
The downtown area is vital, active, safe, and accessible.



INDICATOR: 28.3 Downtown Safety

This indicator measures crime incidents in Albuquerque's downtown area between 2003 and 2007. For purposes of this indicator, the downtown area is comprised of police beats 224 and 225, bounded by Lomas Boulevard on the north, the railroad tracks on the east, Iron Avenue on the south, and 14th Street from Iron Avenue to Central Avenue and 12th Street from Central to Lomas on the west. Part I offenses refer to the FBI's Uniform Crime reporting of eight specific crimes; murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, motor vehicle theft, larceny, burglary, and arson. Part II crimes are everything other than Part I. The numbers shown are raw numbers, not rates, and do not take into account increases in downtown residences or jobs.

Number of Downtown Offenses



Why is this indicator relevant?

Crime rates affect the safety, and the perceptions of safety, of people who live or work in the downtown area or patronize downtown businesses. If downtown crime is perceived to be a problem, then fewer people will visit, shop, or live in the area, reducing activity in downtown and the vitality of this important neighborhood.

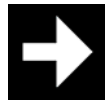
Data Source:

Albuquerque Police Department, 2003 to 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Part I crimes were at their lowest level in 2007 after a peak in 2003. Part II crimes peaked in 2007 after a low in 2004. Traffic offenses were lowest in 2005 after a high in 2004.
- The total of all offenses, Part I, II, and traffic, bottomed in 2005, but have since increased to essentially 2003 levels. However, these numbers do not reflect the increase in downtown residences or jobs that have occurred in 2004 and later which would suggest that the rate of crime is lower.

Safe and accessible mixed-use areas with housing, employment, civic functions, recreation, and entertainment exist throughout Albuquerque.



New, mixed-use development is being concentrated in Albuquerque's centers and corridors, providing residents with compact living, social, and economic environments. The City's development of population and employment centers is rated better than most other southwestern benchmark cities. Citizens may not be aware of the progress that's been made.

INDICATORS:

- 29.1 Building Permits in Centers and Corridors
- 29.2 Establishment Types in Major Activity Centers
- 29.3 Strength of Metropolitan Centers



LOCAL TREND:

Mixed-use development is occurring and increasing in the centers and corridors of Albuquerque. Between fiscal years 2005 and 2008, 26.5% of Albuquerque's commercial construction permits and 26% of the multi-family housing permits were issued in centers and corridors. Over 9% of all permits issued in FY/08 were in centers and corridors, up from 1.8% in FY/06.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque's "centeredness" score, a measure of the concentration of population and employment is substantially above national average, 12th among the 83 metropolitan areas studied and second among six other Southwest benchmark cities.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, residents city-wide perceived this Desired Community Condition to be only slightly important, 50th of all 51 DCCs and 4th of the five DCCs in Goal 4. Downtown residents considered it slightly more important than did the residents of other areas in the City. Progress was considered to be somewhat better, 27th of 51 DCCs. The data would suggest that more progress has occurred than perceived by the citizens surveyed.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



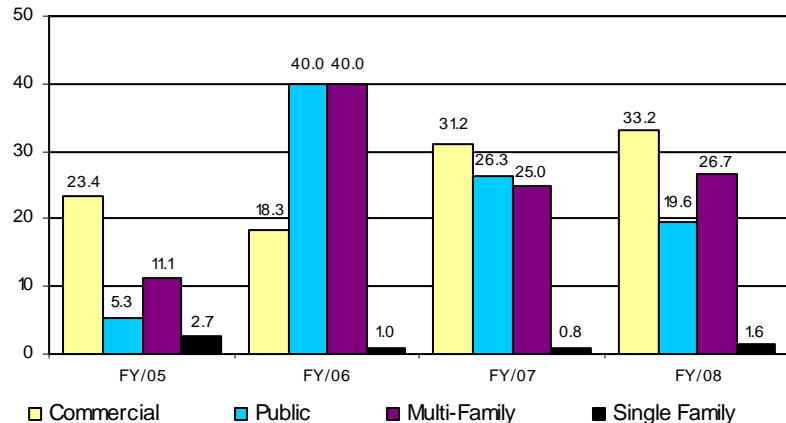
Safe and accessible mixed-use areas with housing, employment, civic functions, recreation, and entertainment exist throughout Albuquerque.



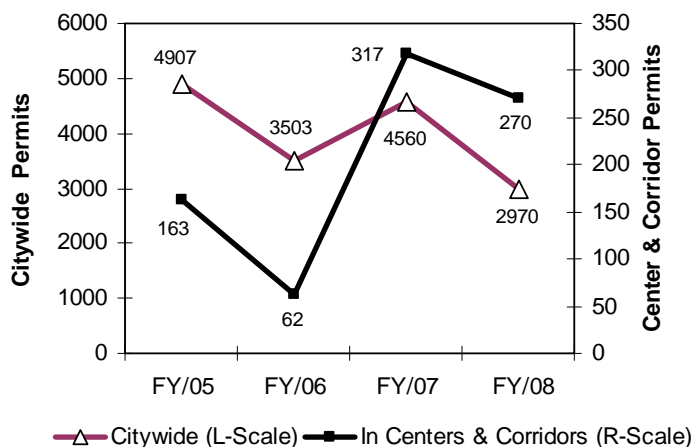
INDICATOR: 29.1 Building Permits in Centers and Corridors

This indicator measures the proportion of building permits of various types issued within centers and corridors as a percentage of all building permits of the same type issued citywide for fiscal years 2005 to 2008. Also shown are the total number of building permits of all types issued citywide and in the centers and corridors for the same period. The goal of the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan is to expand and concentrate development within various types of centers and along the corridors that connect them.

Percent of Building Permits Issued in Centers and Corridors



Total Building Permits Issued



Why is this indicator relevant?

Centers, connected by corridors, are designed to help shape the built environment in a sustainable development pattern, create mixed-use concentrations that promote transit and pedestrian access both to and within the centers, and maximize the effectiveness of City services. Concentrations of moderate and high density mixed land uses, with social and economic activities, reduce urban sprawl, auto use needs, and municipal service costs. Multi-unit, higher density housing is appropriate in most types of centers.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department, FY/05-08;
Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan, 2003.

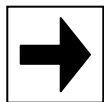
Total Building Permits Issued

	FY/05	FY/06	FY/07	FY/08
City Wide	4907	3503	4560	2970
In Centers and Corridors	163	62	317	270
Percentage in Centers and Corridors	3.3 %	1.8 %	7.0 %	9.1 %

What can we tell from the data?

- An average of 26.5% of the new commercial construction building permits issued citywide in fiscal years 2005 through 2008 were located within centers and corridors.
- Approximately 26% of the City's multi-family housing building permits were issued in centers and corridors, contrasted with only about 1.5% of the single-family housing building permits, FY/05 – 08.
- The total number of building permits decreased in FY 2008, but those in centers and corridors decreased less.
- The percentage of permits issued within the centers and corridors, as a percentage of all permits, is trending upwards, and was over 9% of all permits issued in FY/08.

Safe and accessible mixed-use areas with housing, employment, civic functions, recreation, and entertainment exist throughout Albuquerque.



INDICATOR: 29.2 Establishment Types in Major Activity Centers

This indicator measures the number and percentage of business and government establishments in the eleven largest major activity centers in Albuquerque in 2007. The Sandia/ Kirtland center was excluded because of extremely small numbers in all sectors. Categories are based on the Standard Industrial Classification codes. Some sectors have been combined for convenience. In an urban setting, the agriculture sector is mostly animal-services such as veterinarians and pet stores. The construction/mining sector is essentially construction, although it does include sand and gravel processing in the City. Wholesale and retail are combined in the trade sector.

Industry Sector	Downtown	Uptown	UNM	Journal Center	Cottonwood	Lovelace/ VA	Renaissance Center	North I-25	Sunport/ Airport	Atrisco Business Park	CNM
Agriculture	19	3	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	23	7	6	14	1	0	6	4	3	14	1
Transportation/Utilities	48	26	3	2	5	2	4	2	6	7	1
Construction/Mining	30	18	1	17	2	1	5	27	1	5	0
Unclassified	52	28	1	8	4	0	3	3	7	1	4
Government	332	25	5	1	0	2	1	2	4	2	3
Financial	111	243	5	21	34	8	6	12	6	13	3
Trade	127	242	62	40	59	21	48	29	16	19	2
Services	552	391	169	69	29	83	31	25	52	22	24
Total	1294	983	253	174	135	118	107	104	95	83	38

Why is this indicator relevant?

Centers concentrate moderate and high density mixed land uses into relatively compact areas. Residents and visitors to centers have a variety of establishments in which to work, shop, recreate, and be entertained. Having most, if not all, of what's needed for daily living nearby promotes pedestrian and mass transit access to jobs and commerce. Centers maximize the efficiency of infrastructure, lowering costs, and minimize vehicle traffic which has positive effects on air quality.

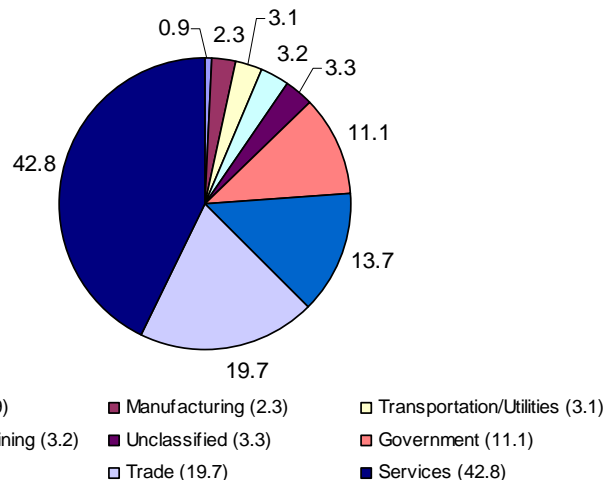
Data Source:

infoUSA Business Files, as reported by the City of Albuquerque Planning Department, 2007.

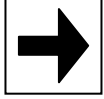
What can we tell from the data?

- Two centers, Downtown and Uptown, predominate. The other 10 centers are measurably smaller.
- The Downtown center has the highest concentration of all establishments and the largest number of government concerns.
- Services is the largest sector overall, and the largest in all but three centers, Cottonwood, Renaissance, and North I-25, where the trade sector predominates.
- The smallest sectors are agriculture and manufacturing. Services, trade, and financial sectors comprise over three-fourths of all businesses in the major activity centers.

Percent of Business Types in Major Centers



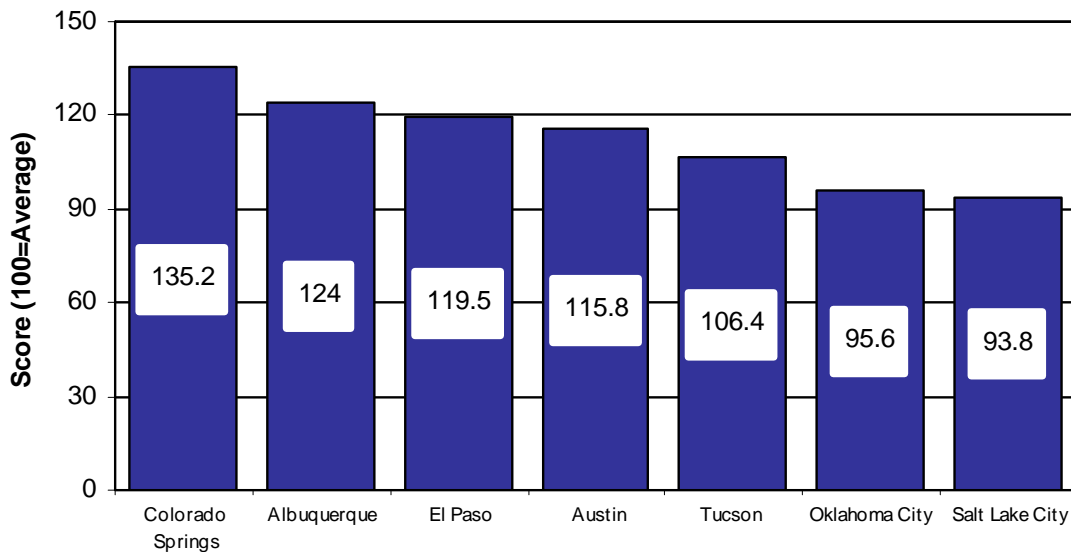
Safe and accessible mixed-use areas with housing, employment, civic functions, recreation, and entertainment exist throughout Albuquerque.



INDICATOR: 29.3 Strength of Metropolitan Centers

This indicator is closely related to Goal 3, Indicator 23.1: *Smart Growth America Sprawl Index*, but focuses on only one factor, the strength of metropolitan centers (centeredness). Smart Growth America used this factor, as well as others, to measure sprawl in large metropolitan areas. Centeredness indicates a concentration of either population or employment and closely aligns with the "centers and corridors" development concept of the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan. Smart Growth America ranked 83 metropolitan areas on centeredness and assigned each one a score. A score of 100 is average, with a higher score indicating more centeredness and less sprawl. Data are shown for Albuquerque and six other Southwest benchmark cities.

Centeredness Scores



Why is this indicator relevant?

Centers and corridors are concentrations of housing, social, and economic activity that contribute to business success and support alternative transportation modes and multipurpose trip making. Centeredness measures development in the downtown area and the presence of important sub-centers within the metropolitan area. Compact development in centers and corridors allows for greater access to housing, jobs, and commercial activity with a broader choice of transportation modes for drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists.

Data Source:

"Measuring Sprawl and Its Impact", *Smart Growth America*, 2004.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's centeredness score is substantially better than average, 12th among all 83 metropolitan areas studied and second among the six other Southwest benchmark cities.

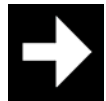
GOAL

5

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

DCC
30

Air, land, and water systems are protected from conditions that are harmful to people and the environment.



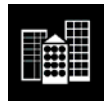
Albuquerque's air and water systems continue to pass federal quality standards for attainment and compliance.

INDICATORS:

- 30.1 Air Pollutant Levels
- 30.2 Drinking Water Compliance
- See Goal 5, Indicator 33.1 *Albuquerque Open Space Acres and Total City Land Area*

**LOCAL TREND:**

Albuquerque has successfully achieved water standards every year since the Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974. Air quality conditions for Bernalillo County continue to be in the attainment category of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards: carbon monoxide is down 71% since 1990; ozone has been relatively flat over the last 10 years; PM-10 has increased 41% in the last 10 years but is still at attainment level; and PM-2.5 has decreased 8% in the last 5 years,

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

Albuquerque and peer communities have all achieved 100% compliance of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard. Even after EPA revised the Air Quality Index for ozone, Albuquerque continues to remain in the "good" air quality range and away from the "unhealthy for sensitive groups" category. Overall, Albuquerque is at attainment level for the city-applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

Residents in 2007 ranked this condition as highly important. They recognized the progress the community has achieved. Full-time students and residents of the Foothills and the Westside especially believe that Albuquerque has made significant progress toward achieving this desired condition.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



Celebrate



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches

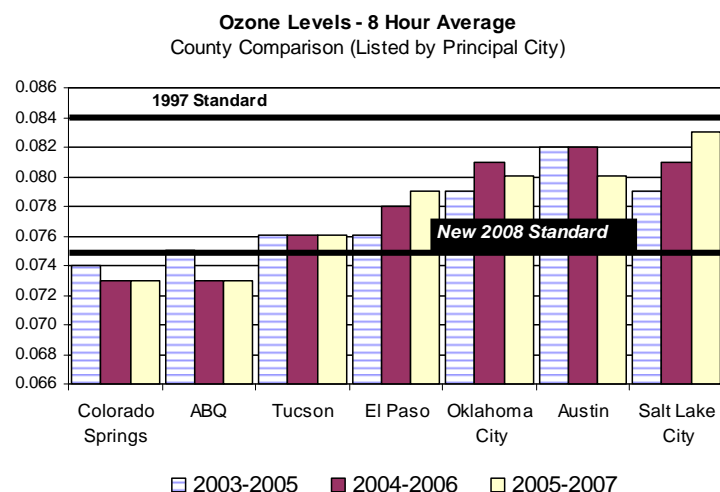


Air, land, and water systems are protected from conditions that are harmful to people and the environment.



INDICATOR: 30.1 Air Pollutant Levels

The City of Albuquerque Environmental Health Department collects and maintains records for historic air pollutant levels throughout Bernalillo County, including carbon monoxide, ozone, particulate matter (PM-10 (microns), i.e. dust; and also PM-2.5, fine particulates), and nitrogen oxides. Air is monitored at ten sites. Eight sites measure ozone, six measure carbon monoxide; two sites measure nitrogen oxides which are precursors to ozone; seven sites measure PM-10; and there are four PM-2.5 monitoring sites. Air quality standards are designed by the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to achieve air quality that protects human health, animal and plant life, visibility, and the use of property.



High levels of air pollution contribute to human health problems and negatively impact a community's quality of life. People with heart and lung disease, children with asthma, and seniors are exceptionally vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. Exposure to carbon monoxide reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen and particle pollution has been linked to heart disease, lung cancer and asthma attacks, shortening lives. While everyone can be affected by ozone smog, children, teens, people over 65, individuals working or exercising outdoors, and people with existing lung diseases are especially vulnerable.

Why is this indicator relevant?

When a community fails to attain any or all of the required National Ambient Air Quality Standards, many city and statewide repercussions occur. A required implementation plan will be submitted to outline how attainment will be reached. This will include new requirements, such as enhanced vehicle inspection to reduce nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbon emissions. New requirements can make it difficult for new businesses to locate into non-attainment areas and for new businesses to expand. Also, during non-attainment periods, the City of Albuquerque is at risk of losing its independent responsibility for upholding the Clean Air Act and the NAAQS.

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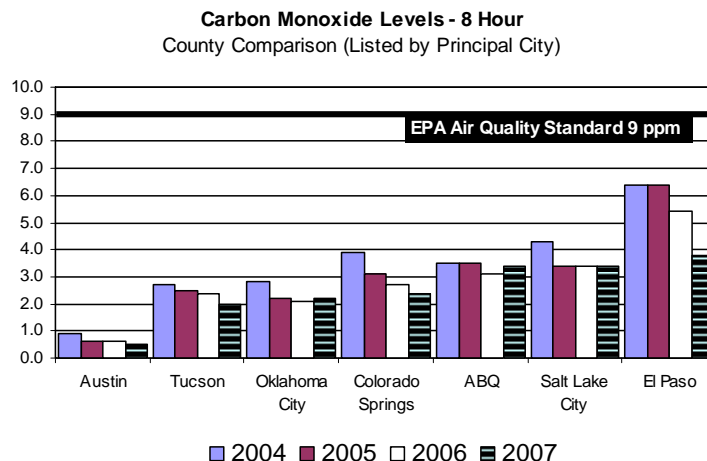
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Data Sources:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2003-2007; City of Albuquerque Environmental Health Department; *Georgia Bar Journal*, June 2004.

What can we tell from the data?

- On March 12, 2008 EPA revised its Air Quality Index for ozone to 0.075 parts per million (ppm), previously set at 0.084 ppm in 1997. Bernalillo County continues to meet the standard.
- During the 1970s and 1980s, the carbon monoxide (CO) standard was consistently violated. Albuquerque's air contaminant levels have not violated state and federal standards since 1991.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

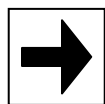
GOAL

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DCC

30

Air, land, and water systems are protected from conditions that are harmful to people and the environment.



INDICATOR: 30.2 Drinking Water Compliance

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) administers the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. It mandates compliance standards for public water systems in the US, establishing maximum contaminant levels. Drinking water that meets USEPA's health-based standards is safe. The indicator shows the number of days per year (as a percentage) Albuquerque/Bernalillo County was in full compliance with USEPA safe drinking water regulations. In addition to testing for compliance with USEPA drinking water standards, the ABCWUA water quality monitoring program performs additional monitoring to assure high quality standards, testing more than 500 samples. In 2007, over 6,700 samples were collected and analyzed. Since the water supply is currently taken from wells, contaminants are primarily from erosion of volcanic deposits and decay of natural deposits.

Drinking Water Compliance Rate Albuquerque / Bernalillo County

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of days in Full Compliance	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Benchmark Utilities</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Top Quartile</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Bottom Quartile</i>
Combined Water/Sewer Utilities	2007	100%	100%	100%
Utilities with pop > 500,000	2007	100%	100%	100%
Utilities located in the western US	2007	100%	100%	100%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Healthy communities require good quality drinking water. Infants, some elderly, people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, and others with weakened immune systems are likely to be at risk to certain contaminants that can be found in drinking water. The annual Water Quality Report for Albuquerque/Bernalillo County provides residents with information for making decisions about their drinking water educating the customer about the sources and delivery methods of Albuquerque/Bernalillo County drinking water, and about the importance of source water protection. This report is also intended to be a tool to enhance the dialogue between customers and the water utility. If a violation occurs and the ABCWUA is not achieving drinking water quality standards, the public is informed through one of several means - newspaper, television or radio - depending on the seriousness of the problem, and the ABCWUA can be subject to fines. Violations can result in the public paying higher water rates to raise additional capital to improve water filtration.

A survey of water utility customers conducted in October 2007 by RKS Research and Consulting showed that 65% of Albuquerque water customers believe their water utility is doing the right amount of work to make water clean and safe. Seventy-three percent (73%) of these customers report using some water filtration (refrigerator water and ice cube filters, kitchen sink tap filters, whole home water conditioning systems) in the home. However, only 9% cite the issue of safety as the main reason for not choosing tap water, compared to a main reason of 54% for convenience and 26% for taste.

Data Sources:

Environmental Protection Agency, 2008; Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA), 2008; RKS Research & Consulting, 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Since the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974, Albuquerque and Bernalillo County have met all federal and state drinking water quality standards.
- Albuquerque's compliance rate of 100% is equal to regional communities' utilities and nationally for those cities with populations over 500,000.

Water resources are sustainably managed, conserved and protected to provide a long-term supply and drought reserve.



Albuquerque citizens continue to consistently reduce their daily water consumption. Water withdrawal from the aquifer exceeds recharge, although the rate of discharge has declined.

INDICATORS:

- 31.1 Changes in Aquifer Level
- 31.2 Per Capita Water Use



LOCAL TREND:

Water is one of our most precious natural resources. When a region cannot sufficiently supply the demand for water, shortages, restrictions on water use, and price increases can result, impacting residents' quality of life. Over the last 5 years, Albuquerque's per capita water usage has fallen 15% from 197 gallons to 167 gallons per capita per day. Since 2000, aquifer levels of the Rio Grande Basin within Bernalillo County have decreased over 100 feet, although year-to-year storage withdrawal is declining.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Among seven peer Southwest communities, Albuquerque has the fourth highest gallons per capita per day (GPCD). This is 40% lower than Salt Lake City (the highest user compared). Excluding Salt Lake City, Albuquerque and the other cities have downward trends in water usage since 2002. Comparative data for aquifer levels or water resource management and protection is unavailable.

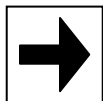


CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Relative to all other Desired Community Conditions, in 2007 citizens believed this condition to be very important (ranking it 3rd among all conditions). At the same time, progress is ranked in the top 20% of all conditions. For residents of Central Albuquerque (includes downtown area), Near Heights (includes UNM), and the North Valley, there is a significant gap between perception of importance and perception of progress.

Opportunity to		LOCAL TREND IS:	Mixed	
		ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:	Similar	
Continue to Improve		CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:	Matches	

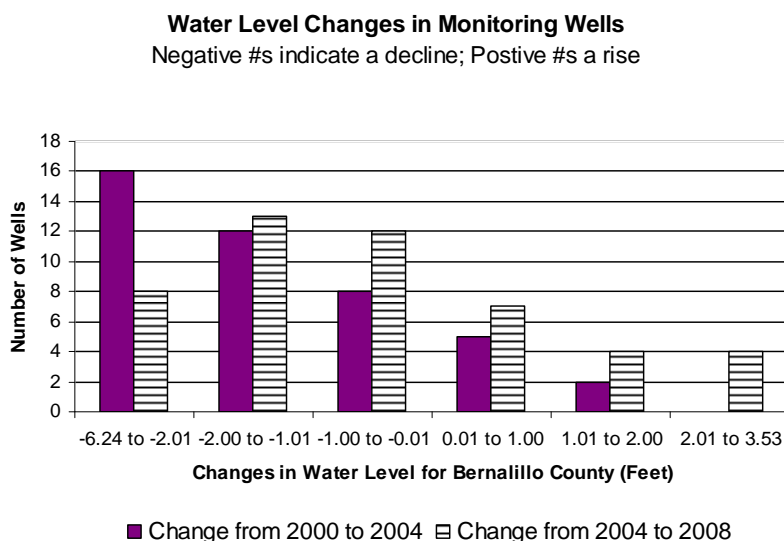
Water resources are sustainably managed, conserved and protected to provide a long-term supply and drought reserve.



INDICATOR: 31.1 Changes in Aquifer Level

An aquifer is a layer of rock that carries a usable supply of water. This indicator quantifies the change in the aquifer as measured by water level changes in Albuquerque monitoring wells. The water level in the well is a measure of the depth (the feet below the land surface) of the aquifer in a specific location. Currently, 62 monitoring test holes exist in the Rio Grande Basin of Bernalillo County. A decline in water level indicates that water is being removed from storage at a greater rate than it is being recharged. Water level changes are compared for 2 four-year spans, from 2000 to 2004 and 2004 to 2008. The Rio Grande aquifer is the source of

domestic water for a population greater than 3 million people living in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico. Beginning in the fall of 2008, San Juan-Chama river water will begin to be diverted to a water treatment plant for later distribution to customers, reducing demand on the aquifer.



Why is this indicator relevant?

Data collected from these wells provide a picture of the health of the aquifer, aid understanding of groundwater resources in the Albuquerque Basin, and allow local officials to manage those limited resources more effectively. In the arid climate of Albuquerque, water is readily lost as evaporation from moist soil and water

surfaces occurs at a rate of about 60 inches per year, far exceeding the average annual rainfall of less than 9 inches. Less than half of the water pumped from the aquifer is being replenished and a significant decline has occurred in parts of the aquifer. While it is normal for water withdrawal from storage to be greater than water replenishment, excessive discharge can prove costly and have a negative impact on quality of life. If discharge of the aquifer is greater than recharge, costs associated with lowering pumps and deepening wells will result in an increase of capital and operating costs. Every individual has a stake in our ground-water resource. When access to this natural resource is limited, it impacts agriculture, public supplies, economic development and all industries.

Data Sources:

United States Geological Survey Data for New Mexico, 2000-2008, Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- Based on information gathered from 62 monitoring wells, from 2000 to 2004 a total of 79 feet of water was taken out of storage compared to 22 feet of water for the period from 2004 to 2008.
- Although total water withdrawal continues to exceed water storage levels, over the last four years this has occurred at a smaller rate than in years 2000 to 2004. Fifteen wells had a rise in water level from 2004 to 2008 compared to only seven wells from 2000 to 2004.
- The total pumping capacity of all the city's wells is over 300 million gallons per day.

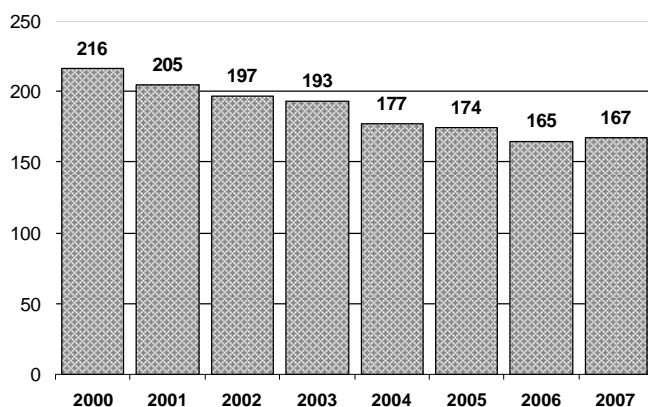
Water resources are sustainably managed, conserved and protected to provide a long-term supply and drought reserve.



INDICATOR: 31.2 Per Capita Water Use

This indicator measures per capita water usage--the total amount of water pumped from the ground divided by our population and compares usage levels to peer communities. All of the residential, commercial, institutional and industrial water use as well as the unaccounted for water use (UAW) is included in the total amount pumped.

Albuquerque Per Capita Water Use
Gallons per person per day



Therefore, this indicator includes the water we use at home, at work and play, water used in schools and other public facilities, plus the processed water used by industries, and any leakages in the delivery system. Water obtained from other systems, such as Conservancy District or Kirtland Air Force Base water, is excluded. Per capita water use shows water usage over time, taking into account the population increase, which helps determine progress toward water conservation goals.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Water conservation is an essential element of the City's strategy to ensure a sustainable water supply. In 1995, the City adopted the water conservation ordinance to reduce water usage. This ordinance included requirements for not allowing water to run

into the street, watering in the mornings/late afternoons, and also introduced the water rebate program to replace fixtures with the latest water saving devices (see Indicator 34.1). Since the City adopted the water conservation ordinance, per capita water usage has declined 33%. Although the decline in water usage is positive, the downward trend needs to continue to reach 155 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) by 2024 to meet the State Engineer's requirements for the forthcoming San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project. Currently, Albuquerque has only one water supply source: the Santa Fe Group Aquifer. The Drinking Water Project will begin diverting San Juan-Chama river water to a new water treatment plant for distribution to customers and allow the aquifer to recover for future needs.

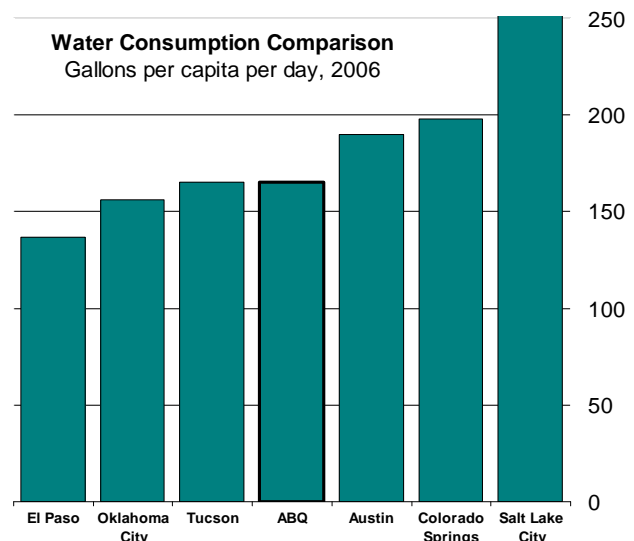
Data Sources:

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) 2008; Salt Lake City 2007 CAFR; Texas Water Development Board, 2006; , Western Resource Advocates, 2005; City of El Paso, 2008; City of Oklahoma City, 2008

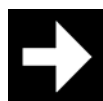
What can we tell from the data?

- After six straight years of decline, over the last 18 months, the City has experienced a little over 1% increase in per capita water usage.
- From 2002 to 2007, Albuquerque's per capita water use decreased 15%, 197 to 167 gallons per capita per day. During this same time period the population increased 12%.
- While Albuquerque is significantly lower than Salt Lake City in GPCD, Albuquerque is higher than Oklahoma City, Tucson, and El Paso.

Water Consumption Comparison
Gallons per capita per day, 2006



Solid wastes are produced no faster than natural systems and technology can process them.



The rate of growth in residential waste is significantly faster than the growth in waste diversion (see DCC 34). The increase in waste disposed in the landfill equates to a 58% reduction in the planned life of the landfill. Citizens have a poor understanding of this condition.

- INDICATORS:**
- 32.1 Residential Waste Disposed Per Household
 - 32.2 Capacity of the Cerro Colorado Landfill Consumed Per Year
 - See Goal 5, Indicator 34.2 *Recycling Diversion Rate*



LOCAL TREND:

Over the last 7 years, there has been an increase in the amount of residential waste disposed per household, with a low of 1.37 tons per account in 2002 and a high of 1.66 in 2005. The City of Albuquerque currently operates one landfill—the Cerro Colorado landfill—located 20 miles southwest of Albuquerque. The increase in the amount of waste is causing landfill capacity concerns sooner than planned.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Comparing five Southwest peer cities in waste tons collected per account, Ft. Worth, Austin, and Mesa sit at polar opposite ends with Ft. Worth and Austin having an average ton per account below one, while Mesa is over two tons per account. Albuquerque and Oklahoma City are similar to the national average for jurisdictions with populations over 100,000. Comparative information is not available for landfill volume as landfill ownership and collection is shared by private and public sectors.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Among all Desired Community Conditions, this condition is ranked 4th in importance by Albuquerque citizens. Citizens also placed this condition in the top five among all conditions based on progress believing that our community has made progress in ensuring that solid wastes are disposed in an effective and proper manner.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Negative



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

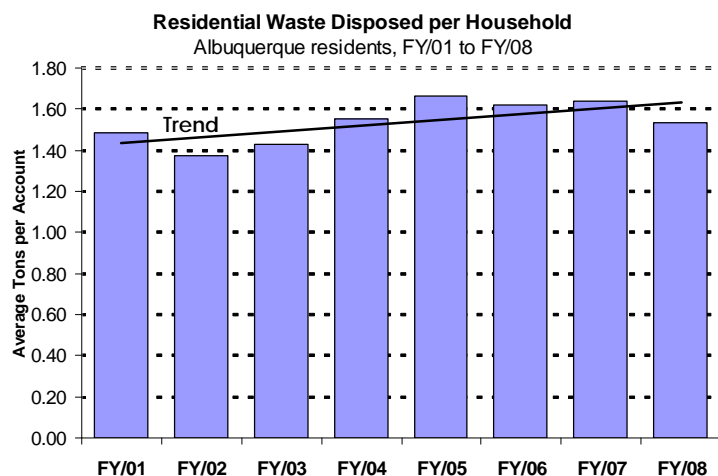
Differs



Solid wastes are produced no faster than natural systems and technology can process them.



INDICATOR: 32.1 Residential Waste Disposed Per Household



This indicator, representing the waste stream produced by residents, measures how many tons of solid waste are generated per household per year, based on data collected by the City of Albuquerque. The City defines the waste stream produced by residents as the total tons of residential curbside refuse collected plus the total tons collected at the three city convenience centers. The result is then divided by the number of household accounts served. In order to maximize the number of peer Southwest communities' comparisons to Albuquerque, FY/07 data are presented.

Why is this indicator relevant?

When communities reuse and recycle, the construction and utilization of new landfills is avoided. Landfills are difficult to site, costly, and can be hazardous to our health and the environment. Residential waste represents approximately 40% of the waste that is annually disposed in the City's Cerro Colorado landfill. Since 2001, the amount of residential waste collected has risen 26%, while the number of households served has increased 22% over the same period. For this same time period, commercial waste collected has increased 5%. Since 2003, the number of residential customers with more than one trash container has risen 43%, which represents 10% of all households in 2007. Although the volume of residential waste disposal in the landfill is less than the commercial waste stream, it is growing at a much faster rate. In contrast, from 2001 to 2008, curbside recycling increased 14%, and yet this increase only represented 4% of the total residential waste stream (see Indicator 34.2).

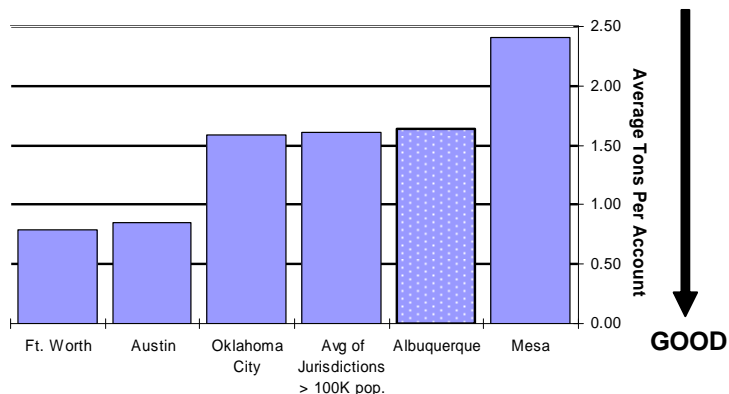
Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Solid Waste Management Department; International City County Management Association (ICMA), *Comparative Performance Measurement Report, FY/07*.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque's residential waste tons collected per account is 108% higher than Ft. Worth's—the lowest peer community—and 47% lower than Mesa—the highest peer community. Albuquerque is similar to the national average for jurisdictions with populations above 100,000.
- Although there have been periods in which waste generated per household have leveled off (i.e. FY/01-FY/03 and FY/05-FY/07), the overall trend in disposal is increasing over the last seven fiscal years.
- In Albuquerque, residential waste is the fastest growing component of the waste stream. Since 2003, the number of residential customers with more than one trash container has risen 43%.

Residential Waste Tons Collected per Account
FY/07



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

GOAL

5

DCC

32

Solid wastes are produced no faster than natural systems and technology can process them.



INDICATOR: 32.2 Capacity of the Cerro Colorado Landfill Consumed Per Year

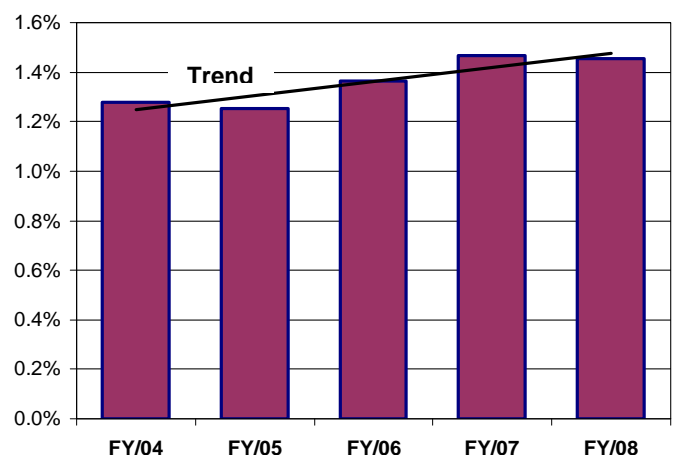
This indicator measures the capacity of the Cerro Colorado landfill (CCL) consumed per year based on data collected by the City of Albuquerque, owner and operator of the landfill. Landfill capacity consumed is determined annually from data provided by aerial surveys and GPS software to develop an updated topographic map for volumetric calculations. Cumulative airspace used at the end of the current year is compared to the cumulative airspace used in the prior year to arrive at current year airspace depletion. This indicator embodies the total waste stream including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional solid wastes. Total waste also includes the University of New Mexico and Albuquerque Public Schools disposals to CCL, which operate their own waste collection systems, as well as disposals by Waste Management. For most southwestern cities, landfill and waste collection are operated by public and private sectors; therefore, comparisons are not available. Albuquerque is distinct in that its landfill is owned and operated by the local government and the majority of the waste to the landfill is from municipal collections.

Why is this indicator relevant?

When it opened in 1990, the life of Cerro Colorado was expected to be 80 years with a capacity level of 81,392,000 cubic yards. With the increase in waste disposed in the landfill (see Indicator 32.1) and low waste diversion rates (see Indicator 34.2), its total life expectancy is now 47 years or until 2037. By producing less waste, and by recycling more materials instead of discarding them, a community can extend the life of its current landfills, and therefore postpone its need to locate and pay for expensive new landfills. The federal government has imposed restrictions associated with landfills by preventing disposal of hazardous materials, restricting disposal of liquid wastes and controlling air emissions. However, emissions from landfills to the atmosphere and the water environment still exist. Old, former landfills in Albuquerque have produced groundwater contamination and methane – a greenhouse gas. Siting new landfills is an increasing problem because of public opposition. The CCL is located 20 miles southwest of downtown Albuquerque and as trips to the landfill abound due to the increase of waste, a rise in transporting costs occurs.

Fiscal Year	Per Year % Landfill Consumed	Cumulative % Landfill Consumed
FY/04	1.28%	16.06%
FY/05	1.25%	17.31%
FY/06	1.36%	18.67%
FY/07	1.47%	20.14%
FY/08	1.46%	21.59%

Capacity of Cerro Colorado Landfill Consumed Per Year
Percent of Original Capacity



Note: FY/08 is 10 months of data annualized

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Solid Waste Management Department, 2003-2008; International City County Management Association (ICMA), *Comparative Performance Measurement Report, FY/05*; Environmental Protection Agency, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- Over the last 4 years, the year over year change in landfill capacity consumed has averaged over 3%.
- Since FY/04, the annual usage of the landfill has increased 14%. In this same time period, the number of accounts served (residential and commercial) by the City increased 11%.
- As of the end of FY/08, capacity has decreased 21.6% and the overall life of the landfill reduced 58%.

Open Space, Bosque, the River and Mountains are preserved and protected.



While the ratio of Albuquerque Open Space acres to total City land area is stable, the City is a national leader in open space acreage. Citizens have an accurate understanding of the importance of this DCC and how much progress has been made.

INDICATORS:

- 33.1 Albuquerque Open Space Acres and Total City Land Area
- 33.2 Bosque Acres Preserved and Protected
- See Goal 4, Indicator 25.2 *Open Space Trails*



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, the Federal Bureau of Land Management, and the State of New Mexico all actively preserve, protect, and restore undeveloped lands to provide open space for existing and future generations. Albuquerque Open Space acres have increased modestly over the last 5 years, rising 8%. There has been remarkable progress in the planting of new trees and shrubs in the Bosque as the number of acres retreated/restored has increased 125% over the last 4 years.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Nationally, Albuquerque ranks second behind San Diego in the total natural open space acres within city limits. Among peer Southwest communities, the City is the leader. Albuquerque Open Space Division acres are nearly five times the value in Austin, Colorado Springs, and Oklahoma City.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, citizens recognized this Desired Community Condition to be very important. It is ranked fifth among all conditions surveyed. In addition, citizens see the progress that has been made, ranking it fourth among all conditions. Sixty-eight percent of residents surveyed said they would be willing to pay up to one dollar more per month to improve and expand open space lands.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Stable



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



Celebrate

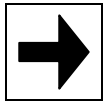


CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches

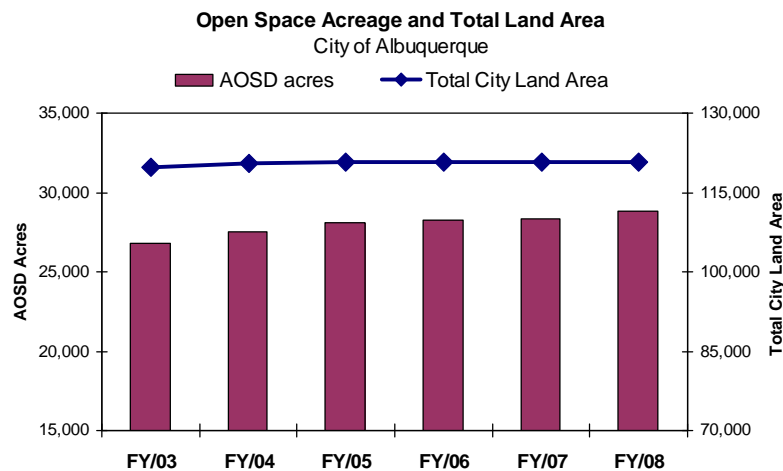


Open Space, Bosque, the River and Mountains are preserved and protected.



INDICATOR: 33.1 Albuquerque Open Space Acres and Total City Land Area

The City of Albuquerque, New Mexico State Parks, Bernalillo County, and Federal Bureau of Land Management are all providers of open space acreage within Albuquerque and/or Bernalillo County. Open space land is undeveloped land to be preserved, protected and restored in order to maintain or improve the natural, scenic, ecological, cultural or geological values of the property. This indicator provides the acres of open space owned and/or managed by the City of



Albuquerque Open Space Division (AOSD) comparing it to total Albuquerque land area. Since 1965, AOSD has acquired or managed undeveloped lands for the purposes of conservation, preservation, and outdoor education. About half of the Open Space acreage is within and the other half is outside City boundaries. This indicator also compares AOSD natural acres to peer Southwest communities.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Open space lands provide habitat for native vegetation and wildlife. Properly preserved, wildlife corridors allow animal's

unbroken pathways from one area to another. Protecting lands from development gives people a natural landscape serving as a retreat from their urban environments. In addition, undeveloped lands are suitable areas for native plant habitat, wetlands, stream corridors, and low-impact activities, such as providing trails for non-motorized activities. Open space also serves as a natural laboratory environment for teaching and research by schools, universities, and other institutions close to the areas. In 2007, 68% of residents surveyed said they would be willing to pay up to one dollar more per month to improve and expand Open Space lands. Thus, monitoring the Open Space Network acreage is crucial for insuring Albuquerque maintains provision of an appropriate amount of open space.

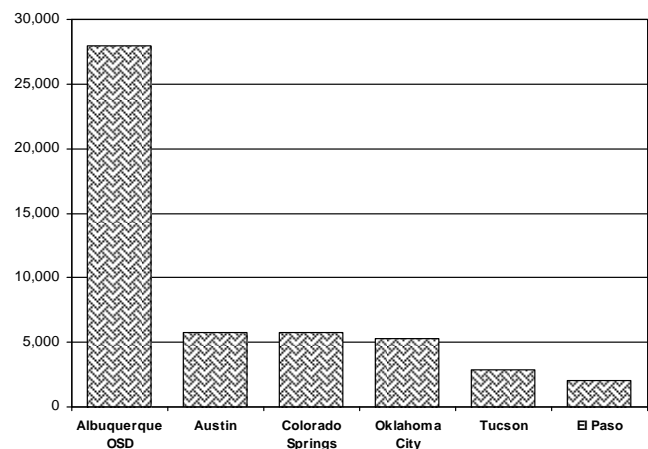
Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Parks and Recreation Department, Open Space Division, 2008; The Trust for Public Lands, Center for Parks Excellence, Fiscal Year 2006; Albuquerque *Citizen Perception of Community Conditions* survey, 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Acres of land owned and/or managed by Albuquerque Open Space Division compare very favorably to peer southwestern communities.
- Since FY/03 AOSD acres have increased 8%, from 26,786 to 28,786 and total land area—120,700 acres—has remained fairly flat.
- AOSD acreage to total City land area indicates that 24% of our total City-managed land area is dedicated Open Space. In addition, New Mexico State Parks, Bernalillo County, and Federal Bureau of Land Management Open Space are easily accessible to Albuquerque residents.

Comparing Natural Acres
2006



Open Space, Bosque, the River and Mountains are preserved and protected.

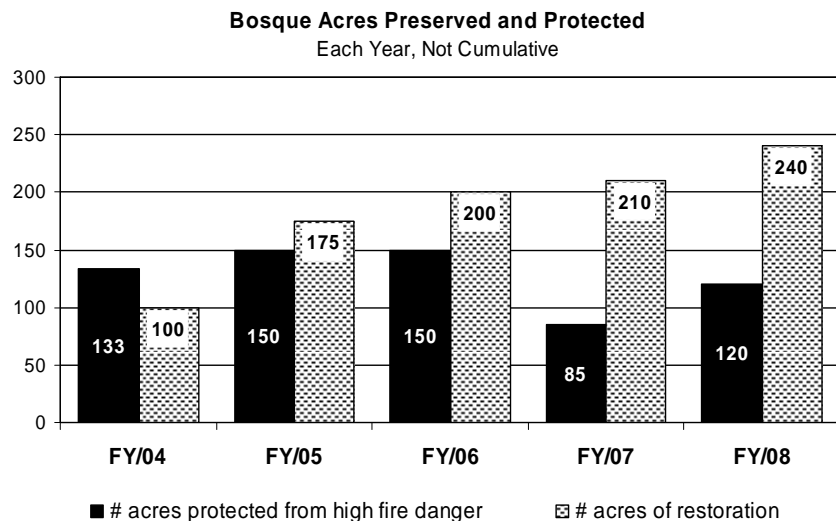


INDICATOR: 33.2 Bosque Acres Preserved and Protected

This indicator reports Bosque acres preserved and protected by the Albuquerque Open Space Division (AOSD). The Middle Rio Grande Bosque stretches 200 river miles, extending from Santa Fe past Socorro. Within the boundaries of Bernalillo County, the Bosque (Rio Grande Valley State Park) facilities, trails and lands are managed by the AOSD via a memorandum of understanding between the New Mexico State Parks, City of Albuquerque, and Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District. This area is approximately 20 river miles in Bernalillo County or 2,640 acres. The Bosque is home to a wide variety of shrubs, grasses and other green vegetation. By removing non-necessary, flammable overgrowth and non-native trees and other vegetation, acres are protected from high fire danger. Acres are preserved by restoring native species by planting and adding native trees and shrubs.

Why is this indicator relevant?

One of the primary threats to a thriving and healthy bosque is damage to trees, shrubs and other foliage from fires. Through activities such as fire hazard mitigation, native tree plantings, and wetland creation, steps can be taken to achieve a more sustainable and restored bosque. Since the regeneration of trees can take as long as 20 to 30 years following a fire, the removal of non-native trees and shrubs and the planting of native species (e.g. grasses, trees, and shrubs) promotes a fire-resistant ecosystem.



Functional riparian systems such as the Middle Rio Grande Bosque are becoming increasingly rare in the Southwest. Such systems found in the heart of an urban area are rarer still. The Rio Grande with its Bosque weaves together different communities of the Albuquerque metropolitan area connecting the present-day urbanites to the original wildlife in the region. It provides unique aesthetic, cultural, educational and recreational opportunities for citizens and visitors to the region. The health of the region's many species of wildlife (over 300 species of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles live in the Bosque) rests on the long-term health and viability of the Rio Grande Bosque.

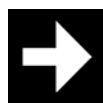
Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Parks and Recreation Department, Open Space Management, 2008; US Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District.

What can we tell from the data?

- There has been significant progress in the planting of new trees and shrubs as the number of acres of restoration has increased 125% over the last 4 years.
- The number of acres protected each year from high fire danger declined in 2007 and 2008. The number of acres protected from high fire danger fluctuates from year to year, but it is tied to what remains to be done.
- Over 60% of the Bosque managed by Albuquerque Open Space Division has been preserved and protected.

Residents participate in caring for the environment and conserving natural resources.



Many residents have taken advantage of the water rebate program and now have low use water fixtures. Waste recycling continues to be a challenge for Albuquerque residents, although progress is occurring.

INDICATORS:

- 34.1 Water Program Rebates Dispersed
- 34.2 Recycling Diversion Rate



LOCAL TREND:

Many residents have participated in the water rebate program. Since 1995, residents have received 11 million dollars in rebates. The toilet rebate program has been a success and will discontinue in 2010. The diversion rate for curbside collection has decreased 6% since FY/02 and recyclables represent 7% of the waste stream. Collections at drop-off sites have increased in the last seven years, though it is difficult to know the main reasons for this increase. For example, it might include citizens and groups other than household residents, such as businesses and institutions.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque has been successful in the water rebate program and has proven to be a leader in water conservation among communities. In 2007, Albuquerque's waste diversion rate was 56% less than the average of jurisdictions with populations greater than 100,000 and 69% less than Austin (a Southwest community leader). Communities that have pay-as-you-throw and multi-cart collection systems demonstrate positive conservation of natural resources.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Like all Desired Community Conditions, Albuquerque citizens believe this DCC to be important. On a 7-point scale, residents in 2007 ranked this condition right in the middle with a mean of 4 regarding progress made by the community. According to the 2007 City of Albuquerque Community Perceptions Survey, 66% of residents would be willing to pay up to one dollar more per month to improve and expand curbside and drop off recycling.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



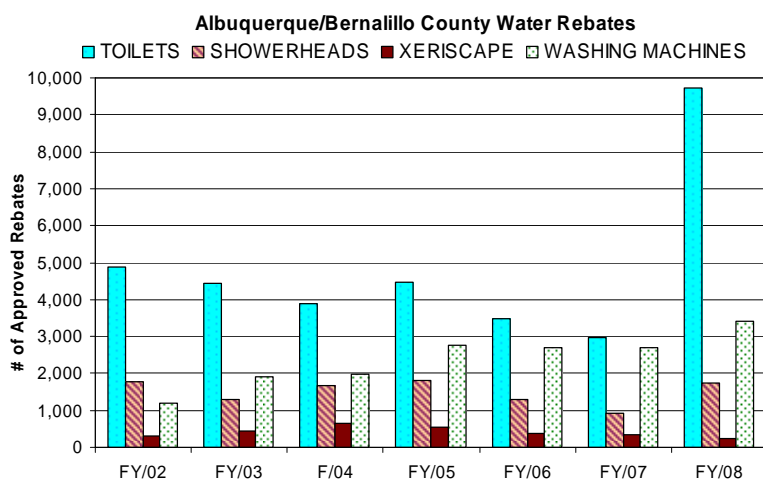
Residents participate in caring for the environment and conserving natural resources.



INDICATOR: 34.1 Water Program Rebates Dispersed

Residents are encouraged to conserve water by making one-time modifications to plumbing fixtures and appliances and behaviorally, by changing water use habits. This indicator reports the number of water rebates residents have received from the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Authority (ABCWUA) water rebate program. The water rebate program offers residential financial incentives for replacing high water use fixtures, such as toilets, washing machines, and showerheads, as well as converting water-heavy lawns into xeriscape landscapes. The chart below represents the four highest rebate categories. Hot water recirculation systems,

sprinkler timers, and rainwater harvesting rebates are also offered. Although many peer communities have been or currently are engaged in water rebate programs, participation rates are not available and thus comparisons to other cities are not listed.



Why is this indicator relevant?

As population increases, residents' wise water use can preserve the environment, save energy, and save money. It will help protect the future of Albuquerque's water supply. Since 1995, the population served by ABCWUA has increased 22% from 450,856 to 548,035 in 2006. Residential accounts comprise about 62% of total water used by

customers. Since 1995, over 67,000 toilet rebates have been approved. Toilets are responsible for over 30% of indoor residential water use. High flow toilets flush up to 5 gallons per flush versus the more efficient 1.6 gallon per flush low flow toilets. It is estimated that there are about 150,000 high flow toilets that have not been replaced with low flow toilets in the Albuquerque metropolitan service area. If each of those toilets were to be converted, approximately 1 billion gallons of water would be saved annually in our community.

Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Water Program History

	FY/96	FY/97	FY/98	FY/99	FY/00	FY/01	FY/02	FY/03	FY/04	FY/05	FY/06	FY/07	FY/08
Program Dollars (\$\$) Spent	391,647	759,142	480,875	372,533	600,578	569,945	631,280	804,574	1,498,426	1,300,060	911,511	981,700	2,082,274
Rebates Approved	4,360	8,350	7,617	6,673	9,692	8,747	8,140	8,127	10,780	12,429	9,309	7,498	15,966
Population Served	450,856	457,156	463,507	470,036	476,285	482,577	489,248	499,684	512,288	525,347	537,659	548,035	tbd
Billions of Gallons Saved	1.84	5.597	5.114	6.921	5.991	7.894	9.48	10.532	13.609	15.158	17.238	17.104	tbd
Billions of gallons Used	39.301	36.118	37.181	35.97	37.47	36.141	35.164	35.064	32.974	32.799	31.751	32.904	tbd

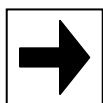
Data Source:

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA), 2008

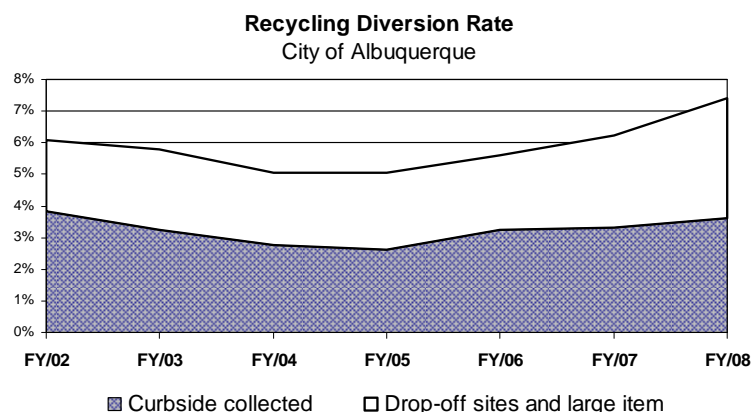
What can we tell from the data?

- Since the Albuquerque water rebate program began in 1995, an average of 9 billion annual gallons has been saved and over 11 million dollars spent in rebates to residents.
- Residents have two years left to receive a rebate on a low flow toilet replacement. Rebates for toilets will cease after FY/09 while rebates for other fixtures and outdoor irrigation alterations will continue.
- In 2009, the rebate amount for toilets will decrease to \$100 per replacement. In 2008 the amount is \$125 and record replacements in FY/08 represent residents taking advantage of the higher rebate amount.

Residents participate in caring for the environment and conserving natural resources.



INDICATOR: 34.2 Recycling Diversion Rate



This indicator measures the degree to which Albuquerque residents sort their waste and divert portions of it to be recycled rather than disposed in the landfill. Recycling diversion rate is calculated by dividing the total tons of recyclable material collected by all non-commercial refuse and recycling material collected. Total tons of recyclable material includes curbside pick-ups and material collected at drop-off sites. The City of Albuquerque's Solid Waste Department operates 18 recycling drop-off sites for citizens to deposit glass, paper, corrugated cardboard, plastic bottles, tin, and aluminum. Curbside collection is for residents while drop-off sites are for all citizens. Albuquerque's recycling diversion rate is compared to other peer communities and to the mean of those jurisdictions with populations over 100,000 reporting their diversion rate to ICMA.

Why is this indicator relevant?

According to the EPA, every American generated an average of 4.6 pounds of municipal solid waste per day in 2006. These figures have risen every year since 1960. However, about 75 percent of what is found in the average garbage can is recyclable. Recycling is important because it helps conserve resources and lessens demands placed on the environment by waste disposal. When products are made using recovered rather than new materials, less energy is used during manufacturing and, consequently, fewer pollutants are emitted. Recycling also diverts materials from going in the landfill, which in turn extends landfill life (see Indicator 32.2). Albuquerque hopes to help residents divert more waste to be recycled, and encourage businesses to practice source reduction (in which materials are designed, manufactured, purchased or used in ways that reduce the amount or toxicity of trash created). As an example, since 1977, the weight of a 2-liter plastic soft drink bottle has been reduced from 68 grams to 51 grams. Source reduction also includes reusing items, which delays or avoids their entry into the waste stream.

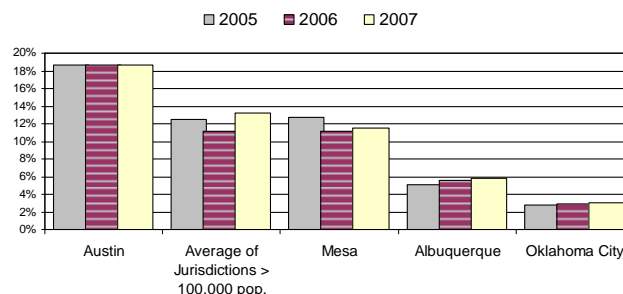
Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque, Solid Waste Department, 2002-2008; International City/County Management Association (ICMA), *Comparative Performance Measurement Report, FY 05-07*; Environmental Protection Agency 2001, 2008

What can we tell from the data?

- The recycling diversion rate has grown from 6.1% in FY/02 to 7.4% in FY/08.
- Over the last 7 years, the diversion rate for material collected at drop-off sites increased 69%. In contrast, the diversion rate for curbside collection decreased 6%. There is no way to determine that only household residents are recycling at drop-off sites.
- In the last 3 years, the percentage of recyclable material to the total waste stream has increased from 5.1% to 5.9%. By comparison, recyclables were an average of 13% for jurisdictions with greater than 100,000 population.
- In FY/07, Albuquerque's diversion rate of 5.9% was 69% less than Austin's rate of 18.7%. Austin has a pay-as-you-throw program where residents pay a per-bag-of-garbage fee instead of a lump sum.

Tons of Recyclable Material Collected as a Percentage of all Refuse & Recyclable Material Collected



Residents are well informed about and appreciate ecological diversity.



Seventy-nine percent of local residents feel it is important for the BioPark to help visitors learn about the importance of the preservation of species, according to a 2007 survey. Attendance at the BioPark ranked 24th nationally in 2006.

INDICATORS:

- 35.1 Albuquerque BioPark Attendance
- 35.2 Species of Animals at Albuquerque BioPark



LOCAL TREND:

Awareness and appreciation of ecological diversity can be fostered through visits to the Albuquerque BioPark which includes the Rio Grande Zoo, the Albuquerque Aquarium, and the Rio Grande Botanic Garden. Attendance at the BioPark increased 6% over the last 4 years. The Rio Grande Zoo currently has 246 animal species and the Albuquerque Aquarium has 311 animal species, both increases over the last four years.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

In comparing five peer communities, the Rio Grande Zoo is second in number of animal species. The Albuquerque BioPark has greater attendance than zoos in Colorado Springs, Tucson, Oklahoma City, and Salt Lake City. It is ranked 24th nationally. An attendance total for patrons visiting only the Rio Grande Zoo is unavailable. In contrast, many regional/national zoos attendance figures are for zoo patrons only, and may or may not include attendance figures for associated facilities such as aquariums or botanical gardens.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, this Desired Community Condition had a rating over 5 points on the 7-point scale, although it is ranked in the bottom fourth of all DCC's in importance. Progress perceived by the community ranked in the middle of all DCC's. Citizens with less than a high school diploma believe the progress to be significantly greater than those with a graduate degree.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



Continue to Improve

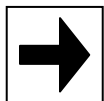


CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



Residents are well informed about and appreciate ecological diversity.

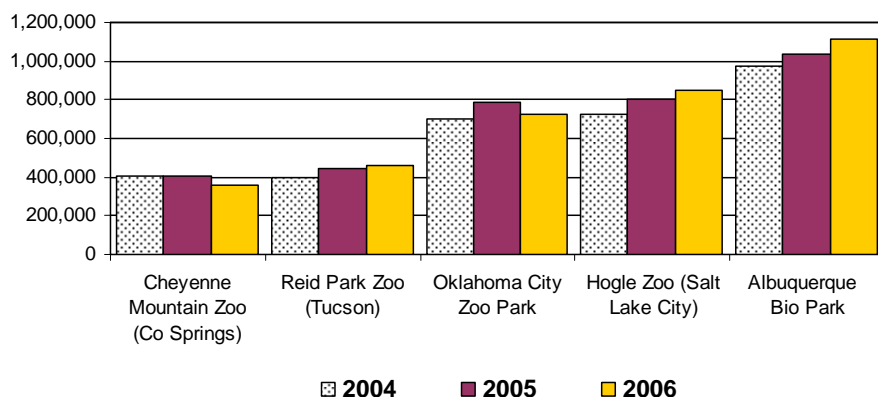


INDICATOR: 35.1 Albuquerque BioPark Attendance

This indicator looks at the total zoo attendance at the Albuquerque BioPark and compares it to other peer Southwest communities. The BioPark includes the zoo, aquarium, and botanic gardens. Ecology is the study of the behavior of living things in their natural surroundings and how they affect each other. Residents can show their appreciation to ecological diversity by visiting zoological parks, aquariums and botanic gardens.

Attendance is measured in the number of visitors each day for a year. In making comparisons to other cities,

**Zoo Attendance
2004-2006**



many regional/national zoos attendance figures are for zoo patrons only, and may or may not include attendance figures for associated facilities such as aquariums or botanical gardens. The City does not currently separate the attendance for each BioPark facility. Peer city attendance is reported only for zoological parks. 2007 Citizen Survey data from Research and Polling Inc. was used to examine whether citizens visited the Albuquerque Zoo, Aquarium and/or Botanic Gardens in the last 12 months. The results of this survey are also detailed below.

Why is this indicator relevant?

In addition to providing a recreational venue for residents and visitors, the BioPark is an educational environment. In a 2005 survey of Albuquerque citizens, 73% answered "yes" when asked, "Did you learn anything new today?" Residents and visitors can be educated to appreciate and participate in the conservation of plants and animals of the world. Knowing why plants and animals live in some places and not in others can help aid citizens in conserving (protecting from waste or destruction) wildlife.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Cultural Services Department, 2008; *Albuquerque Citizen Perception of Community Conditions* survey, 2007; Association of Zoos and Aquariums, 2003-2007

Have you visited the Albuquerque Zoo, Aquarium and/or Botanic Gardens in the last 12 months?

	All	Male	Female	With Household Members Under 18	
				Yes	No
YES	62%	61%	63%	73%	56%
NO	38%	38%	37%	26%	44%

What can we tell from the data?

- The Albuquerque BioPark is the number one attended community park or museum in New Mexico (see Indicator 42.3) and is 24th in the nation in attendance.
- Sixty-two percent of Albuquerque citizens visited the BioPark in 2006-2007. Households with members under age 18 visited at a higher rate than households without under age 18 members.
- Albuquerque is a leader among benchmark Southwest communities in zoological park attendance in years 2004-2006.

Residents are well informed about and appreciate ecological diversity.



INDICATOR: 35.2 Species of Animals at Albuquerque BioPark

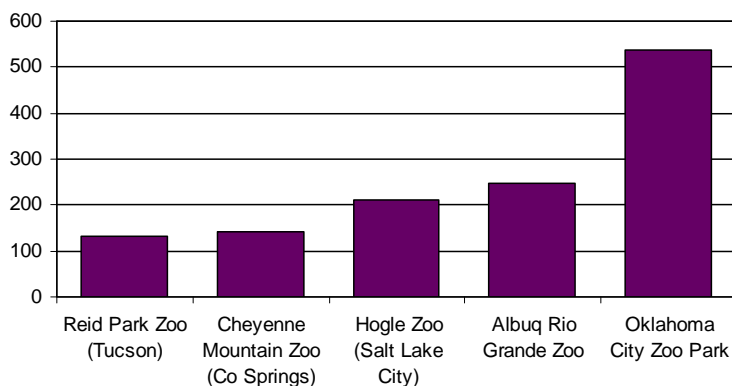
This indicator denotes the number of animal species at the Albuquerque BioPark. The number of species at the Rio Grande Zoo is compared to benchmark Southwest community zoological parks. 2007 Citizen Survey data from Research and

Polling Inc. is also shown below. Citizens were asked how important it is for the BioPark to help visitors learn about the importance of the preservation of endangered animals and plants.

Animal Species at Albuquerque BioPark

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
Zoo	242	244	250	260	246
Aquarium	274	261	262	286	311

Number of Animal Species at Zoological Parks
June, 2008



Why is this indicator relevant?

Species diversity is important so that citizens can be encouraged to be committed to celebrate, study, and protect plants and animals and their habitats. According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, there are currently 1,326 species on the threatened or endangered lists. Typically, zoos offer a captive environment to encourage breeding and a species can be more easily sustained, even when the species' natural habitat is being destroyed. Some species exist only in captivity as habitat destruction is the single greatest threat to species around the globe. Preservation of species—plants, animals, microorganisms, and their ecosystems—goes

beyond protecting the life of these organisms, but also affects our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment. For example, 40% of the pharmaceuticals prescribed in the United States have active ingredients originating in plants.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Cultural Services Department, 2008; *Albuquerque Citizen Perception of Community Conditions* survey, 2007; Association of Zoos and Aquariums, 2003-2007, US Fish and Wildlife Service, 2008

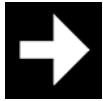
How important is it for the BioPark to help visitors learn about the preservation of endangered animals and plants?

Scale	All	Male	Female	House	Apartment
Very Important	62%	57%	67%	60%	69%
Somewhat Important	17%	17%	16%	17%	16%
Neutral	14%	18%	11%	15%	10%
Not Very Important	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Not Important	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%

What can we tell from the data?

- Currently, the Albuquerque Rio Grande Zoo has 246 animal species which is more than Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Tucson but far below Oklahoma City's 539 species.
- Seventy-nine percent of those surveyed cited the BioPark as being important or very important in helping visitors learn about the importance of the preservation of endangered animals and plants. Albuquerque citizens value the importance of ecological diversity as all demographic categories rated this condition highly.

The economy is diverse and broad based.



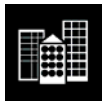
Albuquerque's job diversity has been relatively stable, although it is dependent on the government sector, and the manufacturing sector is comparatively small. Citizens, however, think Albuquerque has made more progress in creating a diverse and broad based economy.

INDICATOR: • 37.1 Employment by Sector



LOCAL TREND:

Shares of each employment sector have remained relatively the same over a five-year period. Government jobs comprise over 20% of the available employment opportunities in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The share of manufacturing jobs in the City in 2007 is approximately 60% of the U.S. economy's share. Manufacturing jobs are decreasing both locally and nationally. Albuquerque construction jobs have increased the most in the last five year period, gaining 1.1%, almost twice the gain of any other sector. However, the housing industry problems of 2008 will most likely impact this sector. The trade, transportation, and utilities sector decreased the most, .7% from 2003 to 2007.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

The employment trend in Albuquerque, when compared to the U.S. economy as a whole by sectors of the North American Industrial Classification System, is similar. Albuquerque has maintained a larger share of government and professional and business services jobs, but a much smaller share of manufacturing jobs.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens considered a diverse and broad based economy important and perceived the City made more progress towards achieving that Desired Community Condition than the indicator data would suggest. Based on survey results, citizens did not seem to have an accurate understanding of Albuquerque's dependence on government sector jobs and the overall lack of manufacturing jobs.

Opportunity to



Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Stable



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs





INDICATOR: 37.1 Employment by Sector

This indicator compares the percentages of wage and salary non-agricultural jobs by economic sector to total employment in 2003 and 2007 for the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the United States (US) as a whole. The data are based on employer information and therefore do not include self-employed or military employment. Jobs are classified using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The major categories are: natural resources, mining and construction; manufacturing; trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities; information; financial activities; professional scientific and technical services; educational and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services; and government. In the Albuquerque MSA, natural resources, mining, and construction is, for all practical purposes, construction.

Why is this indicator relevant?

An economy that provides diverse job opportunities is more stable over time than one that is heavily dependent on only a few sectors. Employment by sector is a measure of performance of each sector in the economy. It is a good indicator of the overall health of the economy.

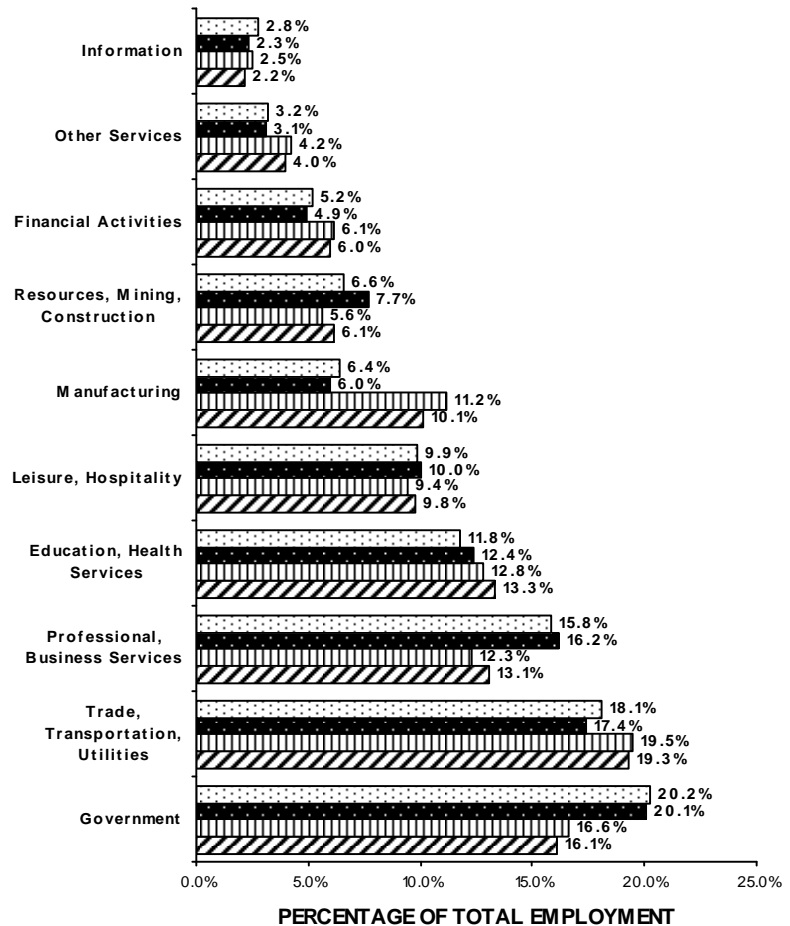
Data Source:

Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2003, 2007)

What can we tell from the data?

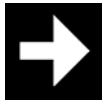
- In the Albuquerque MSA, employment by sector has kept the same general characteristics from 2003 to 2007, although construction changed the most, increasing 1.1% during the period. It is doubtful that increases in construction will continue into 2008 and beyond.
- Manufacturing employment in Albuquerque declined in its share and continues to lag significantly behind the manufacturing share of the US economy as a whole.
- Government employment plays a more important role in the Albuquerque economy than in the national economy, but this sector has not changed its relative share of all employment.

Employment by Sector: 2003 & 2007



■ US 2007 ■ US 2003 ■ Albuquerque 2007 ■ Albuquerque 2003

The economy is vital, prosperous, and consistent with local and regional resources.



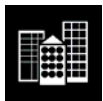
The value of new commercial construction and revenue received from the Lodgers' Tax remained strong and grew into 2008. Local per capita income compared favorably with national and regional benchmarks when measured in 2007. Albuquerque residents considered this Desired Community Condition important and perceived substantial progress at the time of the 2007 survey.

- INDICATORS:**
- 38.1 Value of New Commercial Building Permits
 - 38.2 Lodgers' Tax Revenue
 - 38.3 Per Capita Income



LOCAL TREND:

Commercial construction, a key indicator of economic vitality, increased into 2008. Lodgers' Tax revenue also increased at an approximate annual rate of 8.4% from fiscal years 2006 to 2008. Albuquerque's per capita income increased in 5 of the last 8 years, reaching a total growth between 1999 and 2007 of 34.4%. It is likely these indicators will experience downturns when the effects of the general economic recession of FY/09 are felt in Albuquerque.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

For the eight-year period 2000-2007, the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area's per capita income has grown 34.4%, faster than the national rate of growth of 33.2%. Of six similar metropolitan statistical areas in the region, El Paso, Oklahoma City, and Salt Lake City have better rates of per capita income growth. Three other MSAs, Tucson, Austin, and Colorado Springs, showed less growth over the eight-year period. Rises in unemployment resulting from the recession of 2008-2009 will likely result in declines in per capita personal incomes and income growth.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In a 2007 survey, Albuquerque citizens were generally positive about the local economy's strength and sustainability. They considered it important and perceived substantial progress. This perception closely matched the data from the three indicators at the time of the survey, but before the national economy experienced a recession in 2008.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



Celebrate



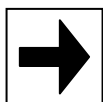
CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



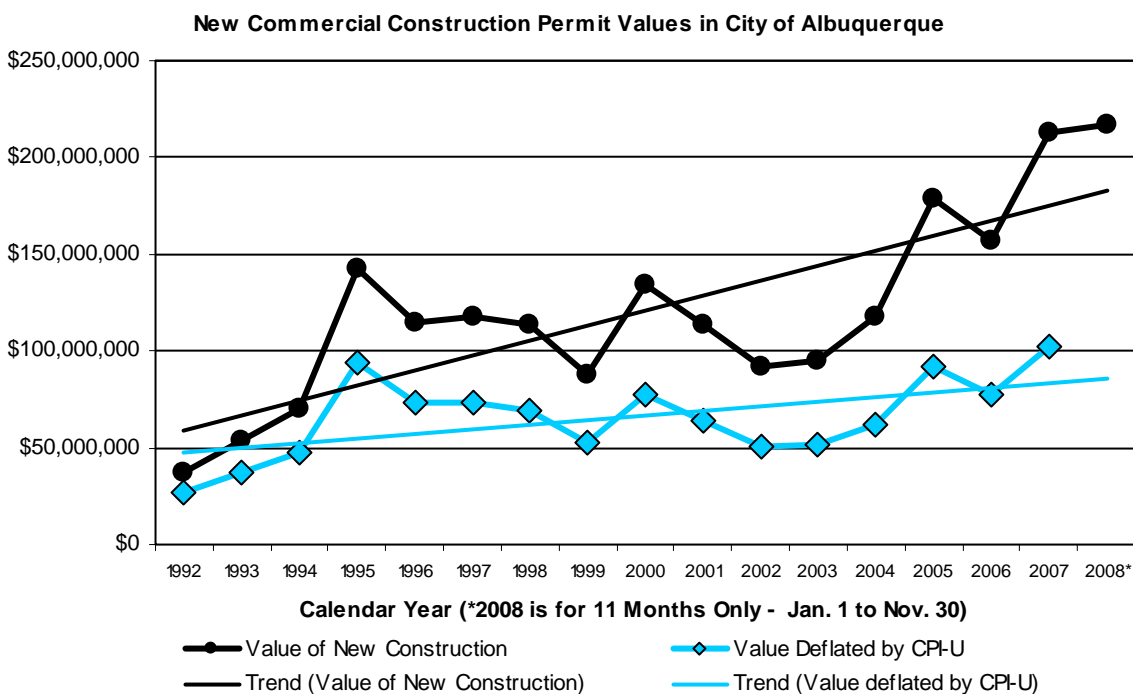
ECONOMIC VITALITY

The economy is vital, prosperous, and consistent with local and regional resources.



INDICATOR: 38.1 Value of New Commercial Building Permits

This indicator tracks the value of new commercial building construction in the City of Albuquerque from calendar year 1992 through the first 11 months of 2008. Building permits are required for most construction within the City. State and Federal Government projects and road construction projects are excluded. The commercial building construction values indicate how much new commercial construction is occurring. Since the indicator does not take into account buildings that are vacated or demolished, some of this construction could be replacement rather than growth. The numbers are shown in total dollars (nominal) and in dollars adjusted by the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) to offset the effects of inflation/deflation over time.



Why is this indicator relevant?

New commercial construction indicates that infrastructure and facilities are being built for business, supporting business growth and expansion of the economy. It also provides an indirect measure of job creation since construction activity creates jobs. It does not take into account vacancy rates or the movement from an older building into a newer building which creates unused capacity in the economy.

Data Source:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department, 1992-2008

What can we tell from the data?

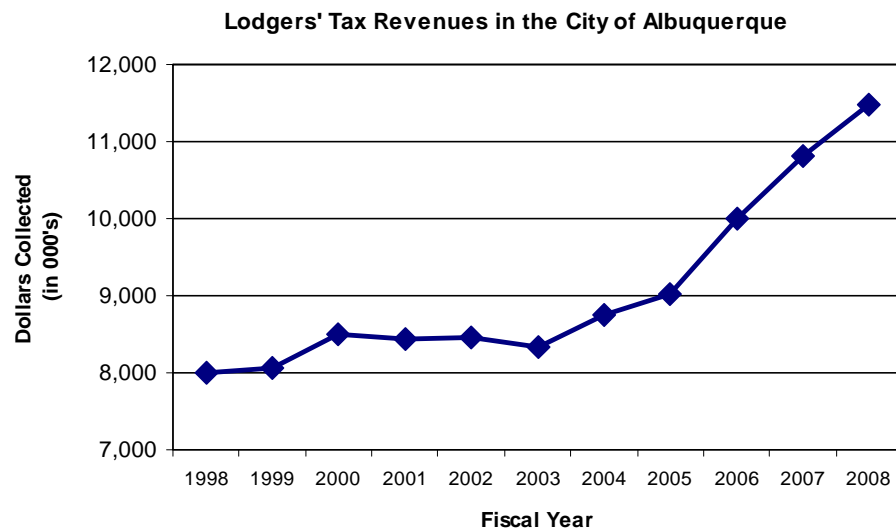
- The overall value of new commercial construction has increased since 1992. Peaks in construction in 1995 and 2000 reflect boom periods. The same could be said about the values in 2007-2008, as the effects of the economic downturn are yet to be felt in Albuquerque. Still, there has been a positive trend in both nominal and constant dollars for more than 15 years.

The economy is vital, prosperous, and consistent with local and regional resources.



INDICATOR: 38.2 Lodgers' Tax Revenue

Lodgers' Tax revenue is an indicator of the dollars spent on lodging in the City of Albuquerque. The tax rate is 5% of the amount spent for lodging. The Lodgers' Tax revenue is affected by the number of rooms, occupancy rate, and the price of a room night. Lodgers' Tax revenue does not include a 1% Hospitality Fee implemented in fiscal year 2004.



Why is this indicator relevant?

Tourism and conventions are an important component of Albuquerque's economy. The Lodgers' Tax gives an indication of business travel to the City as well as tourism. These dollars are important since they represent dollars infused into the local economy that originate from outside the community. Visitors consume few local government services or natural resources but spend money on other goods and services that add to the City's tax base and overall economy.

Data Source:

City of Albuquerque Finance and Administrative Services Department, Treasury Division, 1998-2008.

Fiscal Year	Lodgers' Tax Revenues (000's of \$)	Annual Growth
1998	7,998	0.5%
1999	8,069	0.9%
2000	8,508	5.4%
2001	8,431	-0.9%
2002	8,457	0.3%
2003	8,326	-1.5%
2004	8,740	5.0%
2005	9,019	3.2%
2006	9,996	10.8%
2007	10,810	8.1%
2008	11,478	6.2%

What can we tell from the data?

- Revenue from the Lodger's Tax declined in 2001 and was flat into 2003. This is a result of decreased travel due to the September 11, 2001 tragedy and the resulting overall national economic downturn.
- Growth has been significant between 2004 and 2008 as the Southwest has drawn tourists and business travel has expanded.
- It is likely that growth of Lodgers' Tax revenue will slow as the impact of the economic recession of 2008-2009 is felt in Albuquerque.

The economy is vital, prosperous, and consistent with local and regional resources.



INDICATOR: 38.3 Per Capita Income

This indicator tracks growth in per capita personal income for the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as well as the U.S. and several other regional MSAs from 2000 to 2007. Personal income is often used as an indicator of financial well-being but because it is an average, it does not reflect income distribution. Per capita incomes can go up due to higher incomes for some persons while many are experiencing declining incomes or even unemployment. The measure shows how income grows over time per person, therefore adjusting for the growth in population of the area. Personal income includes wage and salaries, rents, other income and transfer payments such as Social Security.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Per Capita Income								
United States	29,843	30,562	30,795	31,466	33,090	34,471	36,714	38,632
Albuquerque MSA	25,846	27,982	27,853	28,250	29,836	30,884	32,727	34,109
Austin MSA	32,542	32,194	31,102	31,325	32,726	34,441	36,328	37,517
Colorado Springs MSA	29,610	30,095	29,924	30,201	31,726	33,569	34,255	35,550
El Paso MSA	18,560	19,640	20,460	20,892	22,074	23,256	24,977	26,556
Oklahoma City MSA	26,499	28,188	28,178	28,912	31,325	32,875	35,637	37,385
Salt Lake City MSA	27,847	28,972	29,269	29,313	30,731	32,133	35,145	37,620
Tucson MSA	24,173	24,827	24,986	25,620	27,467	28,869	31,418	32,807
Annual Growth in Per Capita Income								
United States	6.8%	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%	5.2%	4.2%	6.5%	5.2%
Albuquerque MSA	5.9%	8.3%	-0.5%	1.4%	5.6%	3.5%	6.0%	4.2%
Austin MSA	4.9%	-1.1%	-3.4%	0.7%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	3.3%
Colorado Springs MSA	8.0%	1.6%	-0.6%	0.9%	5.0%	5.8%	2.0%	3.8%
El Paso MSA	6.8%	5.8%	4.2%	2.1%	5.7%	5.4%	7.4%	6.3%
Oklahoma City MSA	10.5%	6.4%	0.0%	2.6%	8.3%	4.9%	8.4%	4.9%
Salt Lake City MSA	7.7%	4.0%	1.0%	0.2%	4.8%	4.6%	9.4%	7.0%
Tucson MSA	2.7%	2.7%	0.6%	2.5%	7.2%	5.1%	8.8%	4.4%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Personal income is an indicator of financial well-being. It indicates how well the economy has performed over time and also how Albuquerque has done in comparison with similar metropolitan statistical areas and the United States as a whole. Albuquerque's per capita income may be understated, because the city has a slightly younger population and slightly larger average family size.

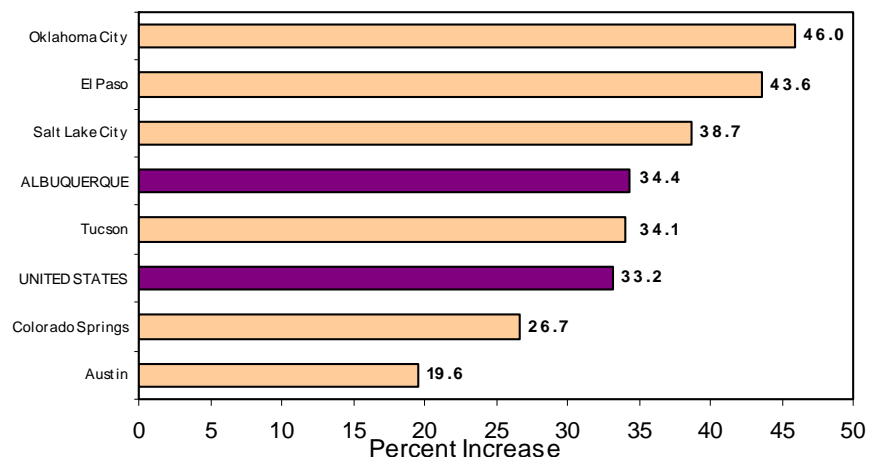
Data Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis,
1999 - 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- In the Albuquerque MSA, per capita income increased from 86.6% to 88.3 % of the national average between 2000 and 2007.
- Per capita income increased in Albuquerque faster than the national rate of growth and faster than three of six benchmark cities in the Southwest through 2007.
- Per capita personal income and income growth may decline in subsequent years as unemployment rises, a result of the overall economic downturn of 2008-2009.

Total Per Capita Income Growth, 2000 to 2007



There are abundant, competitive, career-oriented employment opportunities.



Job growth in Albuquerque has slowed, but continues to be positive. It compares favorably with national benchmarks but not as well with all peer cities. Citizens are aware of the importance of abundant job opportunities but are not as perceptive of Albuquerque's progress.

- INDICATORS:**
- 39.1 Job Growth Trend
 - 39.2 Median Household and Median Family Incomes
 - 39.3 Young Worker Population Growth



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque experienced positive annual job growth through 2007. Median household and median family incomes increased 6.9% and 8.7% respectively between 2002 and 2007. The number of young workers, aged 25 to 34, in Albuquerque increased between 2000 and 2007, but their proportion of the total City population remained the same.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

The annual rate of job growth in Albuquerque is slightly better than the national average. Compared to six other Southwest cities, Albuquerque's job growth is similar, with three cities better and three cities worse. Albuquerque's share of the U.S. average median household and median incomes decreased between 2002 and 2007. Median income in Albuquerque has not grown at the same rate as the U.S. as a whole. Albuquerque's proportion of young workers remained stable between 2000 and 2007. Two southwestern benchmark cities, Salt Lake City and Colorado Springs, had an increase in the proportion of young workers. Four other comparable cities, and the U.S., had declines in the same period.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens were aware of the importance of having abundant and competitive career opportunities but did not seem to be aware of Albuquerque's progress in creating jobs, improving incomes, or attracting young workers. Full-time students perceived little progress in achieving this Desired Community Condition.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Continue to Improve

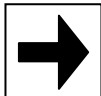


CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



There are abundant, competitive, career-oriented employment opportunities.



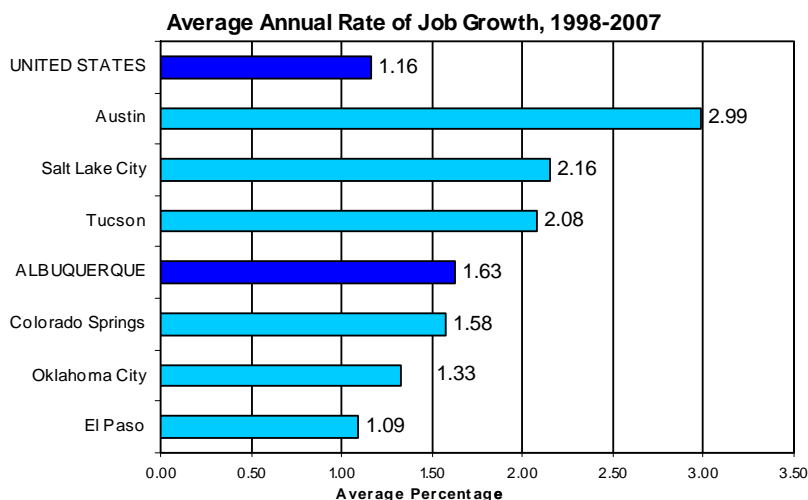
INDICATOR: 39.1 Job Growth Trend

This indicator tracks the annual rate of growth of non-agricultural jobs as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are provided for the Albuquerque MSA and comparable MSAs in the Southwest. Proprietors, the self-employed, and domestic workers are not included in the data. It is important to note that a positive percentage rate indicates an increase in the number of jobs compared to the previous year.

Annual Job Growth (%)										
Area	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Albuquerque	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.3	-0.1	0.4	2.0	2.1	3.7	1.0
Austin	6.1	5.8	5.9	0.2	-2.3	-0.8	2.2	3.7	4.5	4.7
Colorado Springs	3.1	4.6	3.5	1.0	-1.7	-1.4	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.0
El Paso	2.0	1.4	2.0	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.3
Oklahoma City	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	-0.8	-1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.2
Salt Lake City	3.3	3.1	2.7	1.4	-1.8	-1.3	1.6	4.0	4.6	4.0
Tucson	2.8	3.8	4.0	-0.7	-0.5	0.7	3.4	2.7	3.5	0.9
UNITED STATES	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.3	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.1

Why is this indicator relevant?

A vital economy must create jobs at a rate that enables new people entering the job market to find employment. It is especially important for the economy to create enough new jobs to accommodate young people just entering the job market so that we retain that young, vital energy in Albuquerque. Job growth also provides a measure of how well the economy has performed over time compared to other regional economies. It allows an assessment of whether Albuquerque is keeping up with others in the region and in the U.S.



Data Source:

Current Employment Statistics survey (CES), U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1997-2007

What can we tell from the data?

- The job growth trend in the Albuquerque MSA is similar to other regional cities and the U.S. but is generally more stable.
- The recession in 2001 hit all the economies, but Albuquerque fared better than most into 2003 and 2004.

- In the 10-year period shown, Albuquerque had only 1 year of negative job growth. All other benchmark cities and the U.S. had at least 2 year's of negative growth in the 2001-2003 period. Negative growth indicates a loss of jobs from the previous year.
- Albuquerque's job growth has exceeded the U.S. job growth consistently from 2000 to 2006, more than doubling the U.S. number in 2006.
- The 10-year average rate of annual job growth in Albuquerque is better than the U.S. average, but less than several of the regional benchmark cities.

There are abundant, competitive, career-oriented employment opportunities.



INDICATOR: 39.2 Median Household and Median Family Incomes

Median Household Income					
Jurisdiction	2002		2007		Average Annual Growth
	\$	Share of U.S. Income	\$	Share of U.S. Income	
Albuquerque, NM	40,852	94.9%	43,667	86.1%	1.4%
Austin, TX	45,785	106.3%	48,966	96.5%	1.7%
Colorado Springs, CO	46,693	108.4%	50,479	99.5%	1.8%
El Paso, TX	30,946	71.9%	35,646	70.3%	2.9%
Oklahoma City, OK	35,504	82.5%	41,899	82.6%	3.4%
Tucson, AZ	31,686	73.6%	36,096	71.1%	2.7%
United States	43,057	100%	50,740	100%	3.3%

Median Family Income					
Jurisdiction	2002		2007		Average Annual Growth
	\$	Share of U.S. Income	\$	Share of U.S. Income	
Albuquerque, NM	51,552	99.6%	56,062	91.6%	2.2%
Austin, TX	54,109	104.6%	63,116	103.2%	3.3%
Colorado Springs, CO	57,488	111.1%	64,382	105.2%	2.4%
El Paso, TX	32,482	62.8%	40,558	66.3%	4.7%
Oklahoma City, OK	44,036	85.1%	53,143	86.9%	3.9%
Tucson, AZ	38,877	75.1%	46,269	75.6%	3.6%
United States	51,742	100%	61,173	100%	3.4%

This indicator compares both the median income per household and per family in 2002 and 2007 for Albuquerque, several other southwestern cities, and the United States. The average annual growth rate from 2002 to 2007 is also included. A household is defined as all people who occupy a housing unit. A family is defined as two or more people, residing together, who are related by birth, marriage or adoption. Because many households consist of only one person, household income is usually less than family income. Income is from all sources. The data are medians, meaning half of the households/families have incomes higher and half have lower. Median incomes do not factor in differences in the cost of living.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Median household and family incomes are some of the best income measures available. They indicate how well a household or family is doing financially. Ideally, the median income in Albuquerque should be equal to or greater than the incomes for the U.S. as a whole. Comparison with other southwestern cities shows how well Albuquerque fairs with similar cities in the region.

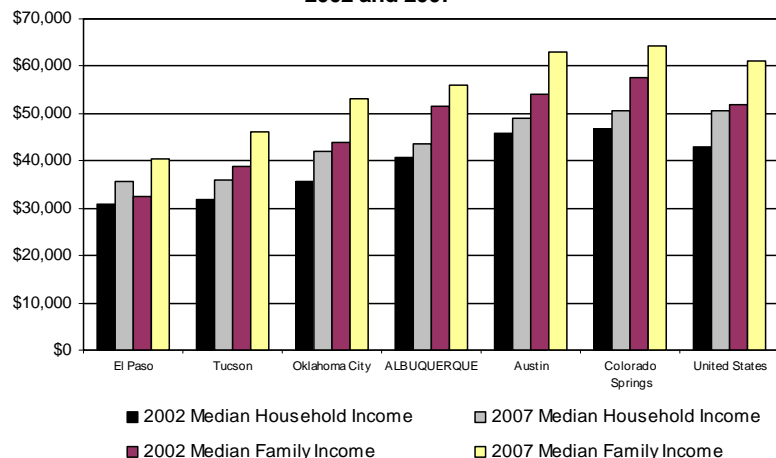
Data Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, American Community Survey, 2001-2007.

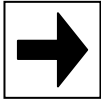
What can we tell from the data?

- Median income in Albuquerque has not grown at the same rate as the U.S. as a whole. Median household income has grown at less than half the rate of the U.S. and median family income has grown at approximately two-thirds of the U.S. rate.
- Albuquerque has the lowest average annual income growth among benchmark Southwest cities.
- As a share of the U.S. income, Albuquerque has the third highest percentage of the six regional cities.

Median Household & Median Family Incomes
2002 and 2007



There are abundant, competitive, career-oriented employment opportunities.



INDICATOR: 39.3 Young Worker Population Growth

This indicator measures the number of young persons, aged 25 to 34 years old, residing in Albuquerque in 2000 and 2007. The percentage of the total city or U.S. population they comprise, and the change in that proportion is also shown. Data are also presented for several other Southwest cities and the United States as a whole.

	2000		2007	
	Number of 25 to 34-year-olds	% of City/US Population	Number of 25 to 34-year-olds	% of City/US Population
Albuquerque	67,105	15.0%	76,758	15.0%
Austin	138,643	21.1%	153,529	20.5%
Colorado Springs	55,543	15.4%	62,220	16.0%
El Paso	80,568	14.3%	75,769	12.5%
Oklahoma City	76,444	15.1%	80,082	14.7%
Salt Lake City	35,731	19.7%	40,020	21.2%
Tucson	76,394	15.7%	80,514	15.5%
UNITED STATES	39,891,724	14.2%	39,987,053	13.3%

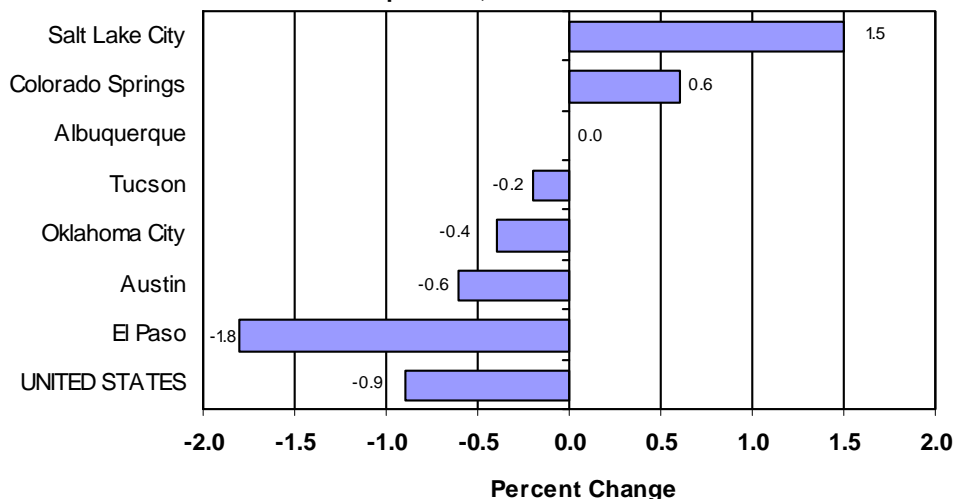
Why is this indicator relevant?

A vital, prosperous economy must offer abundant, competitive, and career-oriented opportunities for young workers. Young residents will be encouraged to stay and work in the local area if jobs are plentiful and offer long-term career opportunities. Young workers from other areas will also be attracted to areas with abundant, competitive, and career-oriented employment opportunities. Cities with an increasing proportion of 25 to 34 year-old workers to their total population are more likely to offer better job opportunities than cities with decreasing populations of young workers.

Data Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, American Community Survey, 2000, 2007;
Young Workers Population Growth in U.S. Cities, <http://www.nuwireinvestor.com>, 2007.

Change in the Percentage of 25-34 Year-Olds in the Total Population, 2000 to 2007



What can we tell from the data?

- The proportion of young workers to Albuquerque's total population remained steady from 2000 to 2007.
- Of seven similar Southwest cities, Albuquerque had the second lowest proportion of young workers in 2000 but improved slightly to the third lowest in 2007.
- Only two comparable southwestern cities had positive growth in the proportion of young workers from 2000 to 2007.

Businesses develop and prosper.



Growth of the local tax base was severely impacted by the economic downturn in FY 2008 after showing positive growth for the previous 5 years. Small businesses are a significant and growing contributor to the local economy. When surveyed in 2007, citizens' perceptions of Albuquerque's economic progress matched the condition at the time.

INDICATORS:

- 40.1 Gross Receipts Tax One Percent Distribution
- 40.2 Contribution of Small Business



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque's growth in the Gross Receipts Tax (GRT) One Percent Distribution was flat (0%) in fiscal year 2008 after 5 years of positive growth, creating a negative trend. The GRT One Percent Distribution measures the growth of the tax base and therefore, the prosperity of the local economy. The contribution of small businesses to the total Albuquerque economy increased from 2000 to 2005. The change in the number of small business establishments was relatively flat, but the change in small business employment and payroll increased slightly.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

The effects of the recession in Albuquerque are similar to those of the national economy, but appeared earlier due to a slowdown in local construction activity. Establishments with fewer than 20 employees make up almost 68% of the business establishments in Albuquerque, a smaller percentage than five of six other Southwest benchmark cities. Growth in small business employment and annual payroll in Albuquerque was slightly better and is generally in the middle of the range of benchmark cities.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

When surveyed in 2007, Albuquerque citizens viewed business development and prosperity as important and perceived a very high level of progress in achieving this Desired Community Condition. Their perceived progress in achieving this DCC matched the conditions at the time of the survey.

Opportunity to



Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Negative



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

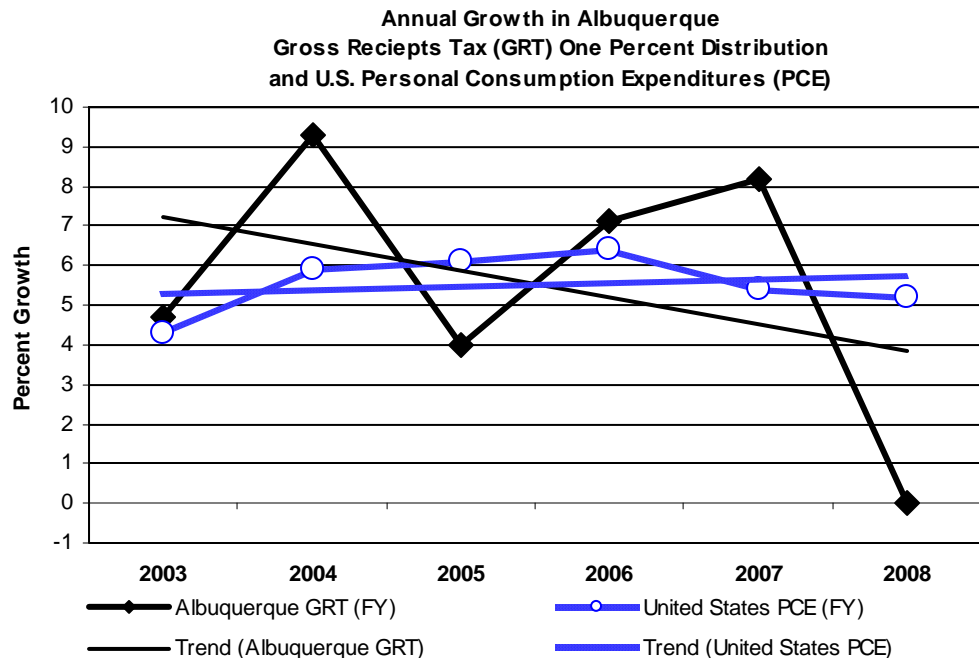
Matches





INDICATOR: 40.1 Gross Receipts Tax One Percent Distribution

This indicator measures the year-over-year growth in Gross Receipts Taxes (GRT) as a percentage of overall economic activity. The one percent distribution provides a consistent measure of the growth of the tax base and measures the general health of the local economy. It is not affected by changes in the tax rate. For comparison, Personal Consumption Expenditures for the United States is a similar measure of the health of the U. S. economy.



Why is this indicator relevant?

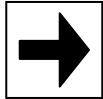
Growth in Gross Receipts Taxes (GRT) is an indicator of the health of the local economy. Growth indicates more trade at those businesses that pay gross receipts taxes. GRT growth also provides perspective on how well the Albuquerque economy is performing in relation to the national economy, as measured by U.S. Personal Consumption Expenditures.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque, Office of Management and Budget, 2008
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2002-2007
 Global Insight, Inc.

What can we tell from the data?

- The year-over-year growth of the one percent distribution in Albuquerque averaged over 6% between fiscal years 2003 and 2007. However, the economic downturn that began in fiscal year 2008 resulted in no growth (0.0%) for that year. The steep decline in Albuquerque gross receipts taxes was primarily the result of a dramatic slowdown in construction activity.
- Annual growth in U.S. Personal Consumption Expenditures increased from 2003 to 2006, but then began a slow decline that continued into 2008. Although still above 5% in FY 2008, the US PCE is expected to decline and reflect negative growth in calendar year 2009.
- The effects of the recession in Albuquerque are similar to those of the national economy, but appeared earlier due to the local slowdown in construction.

**INDICATOR: 40.2 Contribution of Small Business**

This indicator measures the contribution of establishments of various sizes to the total economies of the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and six other regional Southwest MSAs for 2000 and 2005. Data are shown for the percentages of establishments, employees, and annual payroll in thousands of dollars. An establishment is a single location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily the same as a firm, company, or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments.

Establishments, Employment, and Annual Payroll as a Percentage of Total Economy															
Jurisdiction		Establishment size based on number of employees.												TOTAL #s 2000	TOTAL #s 2005
		0-4		5-9		10-19		20-99		100-499		500+			
		2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005		
Albuquerque MSA	Establishments	45.0	45.1	13.9	13.5	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.6	4.9	4.8	18.0	17.8	17,742	18,818
	Employment	4.6	4.7	5.8	5.7	7.1	7.7	17.8	19.0	15.2	15.2	49.5	47.7	278,980	291,769
	Annual Payroll	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	6.3	6.9	16.0	16.9	15.0	14.7	53.6	52.0	8,036,297	9,706,210
Austin MSA	Establishments	46.0	46.7	13.7	13.4	8.8	8.4	10.2	9.2	4.6	4.8	16.7	17.4	31,822	35,864
	Employment	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.6	17.4	17.2	13.1	13.7	53.8	52.6	550,418	581,571
	Annual Payroll	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.5	13.6	14.5	10.6	13.0	63.1	58.0	22,901,389	24,139,653
Colorado Springs MSA	Establishments	50.0	53.6	13.4	12.4	8.5	7.4	8.2	7.1	4.4	3.8	15.6	15.7	13,666	16,252
	Employment	5.0	6.0	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.2	15.2	16.2	12.1	12.5	55.1	52.0	209,989	213,638
	Annual Payroll	4.9	5.9	4.4	4.9	6.1	6.1	13.2	15.3	11.3	12.2	60.1	55.6	6,760,061	7,428,987
El Paso MSA	Establishments	44.2	43.8	14.4	14.2	8.8	8.8	9.5	9.0	4.9	4.9	18.2	19.4	12,310	12,696
	Employment	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.9	6.8	7.2	16.5	17.1	14.7	14.5	51.7	50.4	199,881	197,414
	Annual Payroll	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.9	15.2	16.3	14.7	14.1	53.1	51.5	4,480,221	5,016,644
Oklahoma City MSA	Establishments	48.5	49.6	13.9	13.8	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.6	3.9	4.5	15.9	15.0	29,631	31,646
	Employment	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.3	7.4	7.6	18.2	18.3	13.5	15.3	49.4	46.8	440,331	446,887
	Annual Payroll	5.8	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.9	7.2	16.3	16.0	12.9	14.7	52.8	50.2	11,641,868	13,886,756
Salt Lake City MSA	Establishments	45.8	49.3	13.8	13.4	9.1	8.4	10.0	9.3	4.4	4.0	16.9	15.7	34,819	30,845
	Employment	5.7	4.3	7.3	5.3	9.4	6.6	N/A	17.7	N/A	13.2	77.7	53.0	432,019	506,853
	Annual Payroll	6.2	4.7	6.0	4.2	8.2	5.6	N/A	17.2	N/A	13.7	79.6	54.4	12,724,515	17,814,690
Tucson MSA	Establishments	44.4	46.0	14.5	13.8	10.1	9.2	9.8	9.3	5.9	4.7	15.2	16.9	18,632	20,354
	Employment	4.6	4.7	6.0	5.8	8.1	7.6	18.7	18.4	15.6	14.7	47.0	48.7	293,382	313,793
	Annual Payroll	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	7.0	6.3	16.5	15.9	14.2	13.2	52.3	54.6	7,903,687	10,235,214

Why is this indicator relevant?

Small businesses add flexibility, adaptability, and agility to the economy. Nationally, they create 70% of the new jobs and represent more than half of the U.S. non-farm private Gross Domestic Product.

Data Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses, 2002 , 2005;
 Preston, Steven. 2007. "The Importance of Entrepreneurship to America", *The Ripon Forum*, No. 1(1), 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque is slightly less dependent on small business and more dependent on large establishments than all of the Southwest benchmark cities except for El Paso, TX.
- Between 2000 and 2005, Colorado Springs had the largest increase in the percentages of small business establishments, employment, and payroll. Salt Lake City had the largest decline in the percentages of small business employment and payroll. El Paso was the only city to show a decrease in the percentage of small business establishments. Albuquerque was generally at or near the middle range of all measures.

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GOAL

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DCC

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COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

Residents actively participate in civic and public affairs.

➔

Our voting age participation rate is better than the national and state rates, but was lower in 2006 than any of the prior four elections. The participation rate for City elections took a downturn in the last two elections. The area volunteerism rate is better than the national average, but lower than some of our peer city areas. There are many opportunities to volunteer within our community.

INDICATORS:

- 41.1 Voting Age Participation by Election Type
- 41.2 Resident Volunteer Rate

LOCAL TREND:

The local trend is mixed. While turnout for national elections is high, the turnout for city elections has been getting worse. The volunteer rate is generally positive, improving at the City level with a very high rate, but when measured and compared at the MSA level, not as high. There are many opportunities for volunteerism in Albuquerque, which has over 3,000 not-for-profit organizations.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) voting age turnout (VAP) is high in elections with federal or gubernatorial races, exceeding the national and state VAP rates and most all of our neighboring states in every election (except Colorado). Comparative data on volunteerism is available at the MSA level and while our rate is higher than the national rate, it is lower than the Austin, Salt Lake City, Oklahoma City, and Denver MSAs.

CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

In 2007, relative to other conditions in Goal 7, this condition was not rated as high in importance, nor did residents think that much progress had been achieved.

<div>Opportunity to</div> <div> </div> <div>Improve</div>	<div> </div> <div>LOCAL TREND IS:</div> <div>Mixed</div> <div> </div>
	<div> </div> <div>ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:</div> <div>Similar</div> <div> </div>
	<div> </div> <div>CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:</div> <div>Mixed</div> <div> </div>

Residents actively participate in civic and public affairs.



INDICATOR: 41.1 Voting Age Participation by Election Type

This indicator compares the percentages of populations age 18 and older voting in national and state elections in Bernalillo County to national, state, and neighboring state rates. This is a standard

VOTING AGE PARTICIPATION (VAP) RATE							
Total United States VAP, those of New Mexico and surrounding States in national election years compared to Bernalillo County							
Jurisdiction	Bernalillo County	US	NM	AZ	CO	TX	UT
1998	44.2% ²	35.2%	37.9%	26.7%	40.9%	24.7%	32.3%
2000	48.8% ¹	50.1%	46.3%	41.9%	56.2%	44.0%	52.2%
2002	37.4% ²	36.4%	36.1%	31.0%	41.8%	28.7%	35.1%
2004	58.6% ¹	55.3%	53.9%	48.0%	61.6%	45.6%	56.4%
2006	43% ²	37.0%	38.8%	33.2%	43.1%	25.6%	32.3%

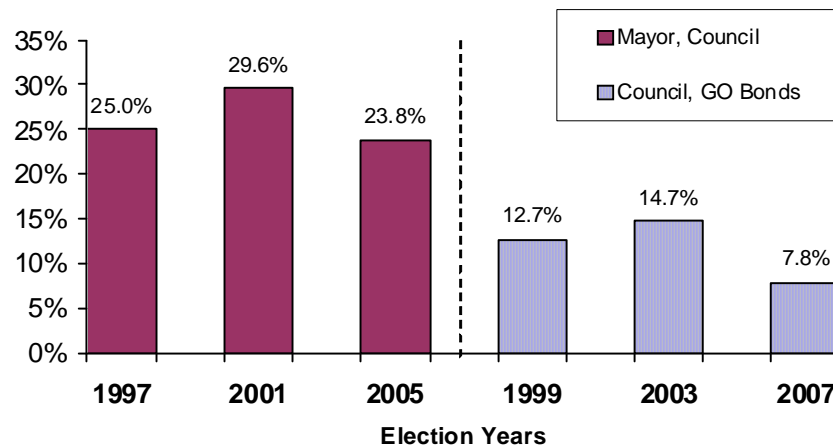
¹ Presidential election year; ² Gubernatorial election year.

methodology used by researchers studying electoral trends and is known as Voting Age Participation (VAP). Voter turnout, another way of measuring participation, is often used by election administrators and reported by the media. In the 1990's major changes in federal law affected how local election administrators maintain voter registration lists, making it difficult to compare historical voting trends. Therefore, voting age population is used as the denominator, because it is more reliable and accurate in how it is determined. The indicator also presents VAP trends in City of Albuquerque municipal elections for Mayor and City Council, and City Council and General Obligation Bond approvals (staggered 4 year cycle).

Why is this indicator relevant?

Voting is the most fundamental indicator of public participation in civic affairs. By voting, citizens make their voices heard on major policy issues, choose elected officials, and hold those officials accountable. Voter participation rates can be directly correlated with the extent to which people are connected with their communities.

COA Election Voting Age Participation Rates



Data Sources:

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008; United States Election Project, Bernalillo County Clerk's Office; City of Albuquerque Clerk's Office.

What can we tell from the data?

- Compared to fellow New Mexicans, voters in neighboring states, and to the nation as a whole, local voters participate at very high rates.
- Presidential elections have higher participation rates than other elections.
- City of Albuquerque elections show much lower participation rates than national and state elections and participation in them has declined over time, reaching a low of 7.8% in 2007.

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

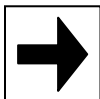
GOAL

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Residents actively participate in civic and public affairs.



INDICATOR: 41.2 Resident Volunteer Rate

Volunteerism requires both personal motivation and opportunities to act on that motivation, most often provided by nonprofit organizations in a community. This indicator compares the percentage of respondents to the Current Population Survey (US Department of Commerce), indicating that they volunteered for an organization in the prior year. The data are reported by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Since no data for El Paso, Colorado Springs, or Tucson were collected, Denver, Phoenix, and Las Vegas, NV were substituted. Also, this has been supplemented by the addition of the volunteer rate within the City of Albuquerque, determined through surveys of residents conducted by Research and Polling, Inc., under contract to the City of Albuquerque. These telephone surveys reached about 1500 households in both 2001 and 2005. Residents were asked if they had volunteered time to any community service activity in the prior 12 months and, if yes, what type of service was performed and for whom. Also reported in this indicator are the number of nonprofits extant within the Albuquerque area (Bernalillo County), compared to Austin, Oklahoma City, and Salt Lake City (all capital cities, which have large numbers of nonprofit organizations interfacing with state government and legislative bodies).

VOLUNTEERISM	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Salt Lake City		38.6%	39.2%	37.3%	na	38.4%
Austin		38.2%	39.5%	36.3%	na	38.0%
City of Albuquerque ²	36.0%		37.7%		na	36.9%
Denver		29.5%	31.7%	33.4%	na	31.5%
Oklahoma City		29.5%	32.0%	29.4%	na	30.3%
Albuquerque Metro		27.4%	31.6%	24.7%	na	27.9%
National Rate ¹		28.8%	28.8%	26.7%	26.2%	27.6%
50 Major Metro Areas		27.0%	27.6%	25.4%	na	26.7%
Phoenix		24.0%	23.0%	23.4%	na	23.5%
Las Vegas, NV		13.6%	15.9%	13.7%	na	14.4%

¹ National Average is for 2003-2007; no metro area data available from US Dept of Commerce in 2007.

² Research and Polling, Inc., under contract to the City of Albuquerque, 2001 and 2005.

Why is this indicator relevant?

The United States has a strong tradition of volunteerism, both in terms of citizen participation and giving. In Albuquerque, volunteerism impacts all city Goal Areas and supplements many governmental and private sector services aimed at improving conditions in our community. Citizen volunteers care about our community and their fellow citizens. The Corporation for National and Community Service notes that cities with high

rates of citizen engagement will come closer to solving some of the key challenges facing our society. Also, volunteerism is an end in itself; people who volunteer feel better about themselves and their community.

Registered Non Profit Organizations to County Pop			
Principal City of County	County Population (in 000's)	# Registered Nonprofit Organizations	Pop per Reg Org
year	2006	2008	2006/2008
Austin	921.0	6,260	147
Oklahoma City	691.3	3,843	180
Albuquerque	615.1	3,187	193
Salt Lake City	978.7	4,393	223

Data Sources:

Corporation for National and Community Service, *Volunteering in America, 2007 City Trends and Rankings*; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Employment Statistics* (CES) survey, 2003-2006; Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics Database, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- Residents of the City and the Albuquerque MSA volunteer at a higher rate than the national average. However, the Albuquerque metro area rate is lower than the MSA's of Salt Lake City, Austin, Denver, and Oklahoma City. The City volunteerism rate is relatively high.
- Albuquerque residents have a competitive number of organizations in which to volunteer.

Residents participate in community events, organizations, and activities.



Albuquerque residents participate in their community, generously support community organizations, are loyal and interested sports fans, and host some of the most unique and successful events in the world.

- INDICATORS:**
- 42.1 Donations to Community Organizations through the United Way
 - 42.2 Recognized Albuquerque Neighborhood Associations
 - 42.3 Attendance at Community and Sporting Events
 - See Goal 7, Indicator 44.1 *Community Support for Albuquerque Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations*



LOCAL TREND:

Albuquerque residents strongly support the United Way. Neighborhood association growth is modestly positive. Sporting and special events are strongly supported, although State Fair attendance is declining.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

UNM men's and women's basketball teams rank number one in attendance in the Mountain West Conference (MWC). The UNM football team ranked 4th of nine MWC teams in attendance. In 2007, the Albuquerque Isotopes had the 12th highest attendance among the 263 minor league baseball teams reporting.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Like all desired conditions, this one was ranked as important by citizens. Yet, when compared to the importance ranking of the other conditions, the mean ranking of this desired condition was tenth lowest. Citizens recognized that more progress has been made on this desired condition.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



Celebrate

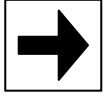


CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



Residents participate in community organizations, activities, and events.



INDICATOR: 42.1 Donations to Community Organizations through the United Way

This indicator compares the growth in donations to community organizations through the United Way in the Albuquerque area, exclusive of government grants. It also compares the actual reported donations to the total personal income in Bernalillo County. This indicator measures a form of participation in community organizations, i.e., the cash support provided them via the United Way.

Comparative information is provided for other peer cities in the Southwest.

Central City of Area Reporting	2005 Donations (thousands)	2006 Donations (thousands)	% Change Donations 05 to 06	2006 Total Personal Income (county in millions)	% donations/ personal income (2006)
El Paso	4,926	4,686	-4.9%	18,523	0.025%
Colorado Springs	5,985	6,244	4.3%	19,862	0.031%
Tucson	12,276	9,948	-19.0%	29,807	0.033%
Salt Lake City	13,657	13,263	-2.9%	34,620	0.038%
Austin	17,248	18,191	5.5%	37,457	0.049%
Oklahoma City	18,565	18,907	1.8%	27,199	0.070%
Albuquerque	19,068	21,367	12.1%	21,370	0.100%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Obtaining donations is one of the key means of support needed for community organizations to be effective. Local United Way organizations act as catalysts through which local area participants build stronger and healthier communities, raising resources that are invested in programs that address the respective community's pressing needs. A community's support of United Way indicates a level of awareness of community needs and residents' engagement in those needs, as well as the respective United Way organization's ability to communicate needs to the community.

Data Source:

The Chronicle of Philanthropy, October, 2007 from the United Way.

What can we tell from the data?

- Albuquerque area residents are active supporters of its United Way, ranking among the highest in the country in growth from 2005 to 2006.
- Albuquerque area residents provide a relatively high proportion of their total incomes to the United Way, ranking highest among the peer Southwestern cities.



INDICATOR: 42.2 Recognized Albuquerque Neighborhood Associations

This indicator compares the trends in the number of recognized neighborhood associations to inactive associations. Neighborhood associations perform several different roles. Recognized associations receive information from the City on nearby development and perform certain functions when requests for zone changes, site development plans, and liquor licenses are made. Recognized associations must have an annual meeting, elect officers and file an annual report of activities with the City's Office of Neighborhood Coordination. Active associations are also forums for official neighborhood beautification efforts and crime watches. Inactive associations have not complied with the meeting and reporting requirements, although they may still function on a neighborhood level for other common needs.

ALBUQUERQUE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
# Recognized Neighborhood Associations	178	186	186	190
# Inactive Neighborhood Associations	73	75	77	80
Total Associations	251	261	263	270
% Active Associations	70.9%	71.3%	70.7%	70.4%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Neighborhood associations form the first rung of the ladder of participation in a community. They make it easier for individuals to participate in more complex processes managed by the City. Neighborhood associations help individuals band together to strengthen citizen participation efforts, hold institutions accountable for action, and communicate conditions that relate to other goals. Neighborhood associations help stabilize neighborhoods and ensure that certain standards are maintained, increasing community pride. Many neighborhood associations work with the Albuquerque Police Department as official neighborhood block watch agents and in community policing partnerships.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Planning Department, Office of Neighborhood Coordination; Albuquerque Police Department.

What can we tell from the data?

- More neighborhood associations are meeting the requirements to be designated an active association.
- The ratio of active to inactive associations is stable.

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

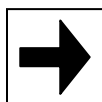
Residents participate in community organizations, activities, and events.

GOAL

7

DCC

42



INDICATOR: 42.3 Attendance at Community and Sporting Events

Albuquerque is home to many activities and events. Among the most important and well known events are the International Balloon Fiesta and the New Mexico State Fair. Albuquerque also enjoys the presence of the University of New Mexico and Lobo athletic teams. Attendance at these events is the driving factor in their sustainability. Albuquerque has experienced the loss of professional baseball, when the AAA Albuquerque Dukes franchise left for Portland, Oregon. This loss precipitated a significant public investment in upgrading the baseball park. This resulted in the location of another AAA franchise in Albuquerque in 2004, the Albuquerque Isotopes.

Albuquerque Events and Sports Attendance	2005	2006	2007
Balloon Fiesta Paid Attendees	183,997	172,101	225,416
State Fair Total Attendance		738,664	620,234
ABQ Biopark Annual Attendance	1,039,513	1,111,893	1,048,067
UNM Football ¹	191,707	234,542	208,259
UNM Men's Basketball ²		231,346	258,493
UNM Women's Basketball ²		135,153	154,511
Albuquerque Isotopes	582,839	581,308	563,686

¹ 2006 and 2007 include New Mexico Bowl appearance by UNM; Mountain West Conference
² Men and Women's UNM Basketball Teams ranked first in attendance in MWC in 2006 and 2007.

Minor League Baseball	Year	2005	2006	2007
Total Teams Reporting Attendance		175	243	263
Austin Minor League Attendance rank		2	4	2
Albuquerque Isotope Attendance rank		7	9	12
Ok City Minor League Attendance rank		12	15	14
Salt Lake Minor League Attendance rank		25	25	24
Tucson Minor League Attendance rank		51	65	70
Col Springs Minor League Attendance rank		70	69	72
El Paso Minor League Attendance rank		na	na	96
Portland Minor League Attendance rank		37	34	35

Ballpark Digest, 2005-2007

Why is this indicator relevant?

Part of what makes a strong community is shared experiences over time among its residents. The larger a community gets the more difficult community engagement becomes. Strong attendance is generally correlated with successful events and winning sports programs. This contributes to community

pride and regional and national awareness. Albuquerque residents support community events and local sporting teams. UNM men and women's basketball both ranked number one in attendance in the Mountain West Conference in 2006 and 2007. UNM football attendance has been increasing. The Albuquerque Isotopes is one of the most successful minor league franchises in the nation. The State Fair is one of the largest in the nation. The Balloon Fiesta is the largest hot air ballooning event in the world. The Albuquerque BioPark outdraws them all.

Data Sources:

Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta; New Mexico State Fair; University of New Mexico; Mountain West Conference; Ballpark Digest; Albuquerque Isotopes; City of Albuquerque Cultural Services Department.

What can we tell from the data?

- The Albuquerque Isotopes ranked 12th of 263 minor league baseball teams in North America in attendance in 2007.
- The University of New Mexico women's basketball team averaged more than twice the home attendance as the second highest drawing university in the Mountain West Conference. The UNM men's team also ranked number one in home attendance by a significant amount.

Residents have an accurate understanding of community conditions.



Albuquerque citizens have a high degree of understanding of Desired Community Conditions, all of which were deemed important by citizen survey respondents. Still, misperceptions about progress exist in 15 of the 51 DCCs reported in the *APR 2008*. Some of these misperceptions were overestimates of community progress and some underestimates.

INDICATORS: • 43.1 Assessment of Citizen Perception Ratings in *APR 2008*
Compared to Indicator Data Trends



LOCAL TREND:

While this is the first time this indicator is being used and there is not data from other years, the consistency of citizen perceptions about the various DCCs was significant. Overall, citizens had an accurate understanding of the conditions, as verified by indicator data, in almost two thirds of DCCs. All the DCCs were assessed to be important by the citizens with means ranging from 5.18 to 6.61 on a 7 point scale. Progress means ranged from 3.26 to 5.28, again on a 7 point scale. Future surveying will be done to develop trend data for this Desired Community Condition



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

This desired condition is not measured by any other jurisdiction.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

This condition was ranked in the lower quartile for both importance and progress. Ironically, citizen perception of this condition differed from the data, because citizens do have a more accurate understanding of conditions overall than their perceptions of progress for this DCC indicated.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

N/A



Continue to Improve

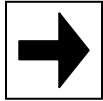


CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Differs



Residents have an accurate understanding of community conditions.



INDICATOR: 43.1 Assessment of Citizen Perception Ratings in *APR 2008* Compared to Indicator Data Trends

This indicator examines citizen perceptions of the Desired Community Conditions (DCCs) contained in this report and compares each to the indicator data used to evaluate progress for each respective DCC. This indicator reflects whether citizen understanding of community conditions as reflected by the results of the 2007 citizen surveys on the importance of and progress made toward achieving the DCCs is consistent with what the indicator data tell us about the DCCs. In these surveys, citizens were asked to assess DCC importance and progress using seven point scales (one being low, four being mid, and seven being high). Importance and Progress Means were calculated for each DCC. When statistically valid, cross tabulations with demographic responses were calculated. These

demographic characteristics included: income, household size, cultural/ethnic identity, residence location (community planning area), age of respondent, etc.

Why is this indicator relevant?

CITIZEN PERCEPTION and WHAT THE DATA SAY						
Citizen Perception	Local Trend Data			Nat./Regional Comparison Data		
	Positive	Stable/Mixed	Negative	Better	Similar/Mixed	Worse
Matches	12	14	2	8	17	3
Mixed	1	1	0	0	2	0
Differs	5	6	3	3	9	2
Total	18	21	5	11	28	5
% Accurate	67%	67%	40%	73%	61%	60%
% Mixed	6%	5%	0%	0%	7%	0%
% Differs	28%	29%	60%	27%	32%	40%

The more accurate the public understanding is the more likely community assets will be utilized efficiently and effectively. At the grass roots, community response, and policy making levels, it is important that accurate understandings of conditions exist, because investments of public resources and community assets are made on those understandings. Communities invest resources in their priorities, utilizing local taxes and other public resources, voluntary donations of dollars and time, civic participation, and public involvement. When citizens know the facts, policy leaders are better able to address community priorities and develop effective strategies to achieve desired end results. Also, when citizens know what the state of the community really is, they are better able to make decisions about what personal actions are necessary to improve them.

Data Source:

2007 Resident Opinion Surveys by the Indicators Progress Commission and the City of Albuquerque Office of Management and Budget.

What can we tell from the data?

- Citizen perception of DCCs matches the indicators' data for almost two-thirds of the Desired Community Conditions measured in the 2008 Albuquerque Progress Report.
- Citizens recognized that some of these conditions do not have positive trends or favorable comparisons with other cities. For example, citizens showed great concern about youth developing responsibly; this is borne out by indicator data. They also recognized that travel on our streets is less safe and that is confirmed by comparisons to other similar cities. Showing similar insight, citizens recognized that our community has made great progress toward the following conditions - responsible treatment of domestic animals, well designed and accessible parks, a reliable and sustainable water system, and citizen ability to access their local government.
- Still, misperceptions seem to exist around several desired conditions, including: active and healthy residents (Goal 1, DCC 4); public health risks (Goal 1, DCC 9); effective wastewater treatment (Goal 3, DCC 18); information infrastructure (Goal 3, DCC 20); alternative transportation options (Goal 3, DCC 21); renewable energy options (Goal 3, DCC 24); accessible mixed use areas (Goal 4, DCC 29); effective solid waste disposal (Goal 5, DCC 32); appreciation of ecological diversity (Goal 5, DCC 35); and, abundant, competitive career oriented employment opportunities (Goal 6, DCC 39).
- Citizen perceptions either under or overestimated progress, as measured by the indicators.

Residents appreciate, foster, and respect Albuquerque's arts and cultures.



Albuquerque's arts and culture nonprofit organizations are increasing; assets are growing; attendance, volunteerism, and individual donations are up and expectations for continued growth exist. Yet, the capacity of the community to support these organizations is relatively low compared to the capacity in other peer cities.

- INDICATORS:**
- 44.1 Community Support for Albuquerque Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations
 - 44.2 Arts, Culture, Humanities Registered Organizations; Revenues as a Percentage of Community Total Personal Income



LOCAL TREND:

Much of a community's arts and cultural environment, events, and performances are organized, promoted, and/or conducted by nonprofit organizations. The largest Albuquerque nonprofit arts and cultural groups report growing individual donations, attendance, and volunteerism and expect continued growth into the future. They also expect that donations from corporations and foundations will increase. The number of arts and cultural groups is increasing and their revenues and assets, as reported to the IRS, have grown between 2003 and 2008.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

The Albuquerque area ranks in the middle of peer communities, when comparing the total revenues of arts nonprofits to the Total Personal Income of the community. Albuquerque ranks at the bottom when comparing Personal Income averaged per registered arts and cultural organization. This suggests that revenues from individuals are being maximized and that it might be difficult to maintain growth in the number of arts and cultural groups.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Residents recognize that the community has made progress, supporting Albuquerque's arts and culture. Within the goal this condition is highly ranked for importance, especially among women, minorities, and residents of the North Valley, Near Heights, and East Gateway areas.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



Residents appreciate, foster, and respect Albuquerque's arts and cultures.



INDICATOR: 44.1 Community Support for Albuquerque Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations

This indicator aggregates a series of interviews with senior managers in the largest arts and culture not-for profit organizations in the Albuquerque area, conducted in late Spring 2008. The interviews were sponsored by the City of Albuquerque and the Arts Alliance, a service and advocacy organization for the arts, promoting the arts to ensure a vibrant and economically healthy community. Interviews were conducted via the telephone, using a questionnaire, developed by the City and the Arts Alliance. Arts and culture organizations provided information on donations by individuals and corporations and foundations, volunteer hours and attendance at performances, as well as other earned income.

Albuquerque's Largest Nongovernmental Arts and Culture Groups				
In the last 3 years		How Much?		Remained
	Increased	< 10%	> 10%	Stable
Donations from Individuals Increased	78.3%	55.6%	38.9%	13.0%
Donations from Corporations Increased	43.5%	20.0%	80.0%	34.8%
Volunteer hours increased	56.5%	0.0%	100.0%	30.4%
Attendance at Performances Increased	69.6%	12.5%	87.5%	26.1%
Other Earned Income Increased	52.2%	50.0%	50.0%	43.5%
Expected over the next 3 years		How Much?		Remain
	Will Increase	< 10%	> 10%	Stable
Donations from Individuals Will Increase	60.9%	21.4%	78.6%	30.4%
Donations from Corporations Will Increase	65.2%	20.0%	80.0%	26.1%
Volunteer Hours Will increase	47.8%	18.2%	81.8%	43.5%
Attendance at Performances Will Increase	60.9%	42.9%	57.1%	34.8%
Other Earned Income Will Increase	43.5%	40.0%	60.0%	52.2%

Expectations for the future three years were also provided. Information from other southwestern cities is not available in a comparable form.

Why is this indicator relevant?

Albuquerque has been recognized nationally and ranked highly as a favorite mid sized art destination (e.g., American Style Magazine). As UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research has noted, arts and culture are now understood to be conditions of prosperity, not consequences of prosperity. Arts and cultural organizations add much to our community, not only economically, but by creating a sense of place, community pride, educational and learning opportunities, increased human understanding and by adding creativity to our quality of life. Arts and culture are necessary to a sustainable Albuquerque. Arts and cultural organizations sustain and grow artistic opportunities in Albuquerque. The efficacy of these organizations is advanced by the support provided by our community.

Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque Office of Management and Budget, 2008, in conjunction with the Arts Alliance of Albuquerque; University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), *The Economic Importance of the Arts and Cultural Industries in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County*, 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- Individuals support these organizations in many ways – through personal giving, volunteering, and attendance. Almost 80% of these organizations have seen increases in donations from individuals in the last three years and over 60% of them expect that this growth in individual donations will continue to increase.
- Attendance at artistic and cultural events is growing and expectations are that they will continue to increase over the next three years.
- Support from corporations and foundations seems more stable, although almost 44% reported increases over the last three years and another 35% indicated stable support.

Residents appreciate, foster, and respect Albuquerque's arts and cultures.



INDICATOR: 44.2 Arts, Culture, Humanities Registered Organizations; Revenues as a Percentage of Community Total Personal Income

This indicator compares the number of arts, culture, and humanities not-for-profit organizations in Bernalillo County to other peer communities in the Southwest in 2003 and 2008. Also reported is the number which file IRS 990 tax forms, required when an organization has revenues over \$25,000 in a tax year. The aggregate revenue and assets from organizations filing 990's are also reported. The aggregated nonprofit revenue and assets are divided by the most recently reported Total Personal Income for the respective community (2006) to obtain a portion of Total Personal Income going to nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. The communities are ranked by this percent, which normalizes dollar support within each community. Total Personal Income per Registered Organization is also computed, which indicates the capacity of the community to support arts and cultural groups.

ARTS, CULTURE, HUMANITIES NONPROFITS, REVENUES AND ASSETS IN SOUTHWEST COMMUNITIES (COUNTIES)											
Arts, Culture, and Humanities Not-for-Profit Organizations NTEE Code A by County's Principal City	# Registered Organizations		# Organizations Filing IRS Form 990		Total Revenues Reported on Form 990 (in million \$)		Assets Reported on Form 990 (in million \$)		Last Reported Total Personal Income (in millions \$) 2006	% 990 Revenues to Total Personal Income 2008/2006	Average Personal Income (in millions) / Reg. Org. 2006/2008
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008			
Oklahoma City	274	301	110	126	139.84	140.91	377.07	568.65	\$27,199	0.518%	90.36
Austin	470	540	198	217	78.21	100.41	142.32	184.30	\$37,457	0.268%	69.36
Salt Lake City	381	378	156	153	89.36	77.96	148.98	129.73	\$34,620	0.225%	91.59
Albuquerque	283	318	113	118	34.44	43.28	60.64	79.38	\$21,370	0.203%	67.20
Tucson	358	388	145	165	43.18	52.17	94.56	88.54	\$29,807	0.175%	76.82
Colorado Springs	182	209	69	81	12.94	24.70	50.99	91.46	\$19,862	0.124%	95.03
El Paso	144	152	53	53	10.80	17.54	22.50	33.49	\$18,523	0.095%	121.86

Why is this indicator relevant?

Quantifying the basic trends regarding the number of arts organizations (nonprofit only) in a community, as well as whether revenues and assets are increasing and at what rate helps a community understand the relative health of these important organizations. Research has shown that within neighborhoods, cultural participants are likely to engage in other types of civic activities, stimulating involvement in other community needs. Even modestly funded arts and cultural organizations have these kinds of impacts on communities. Therefore, growth in the number of these organizations compounds community and cultural engagement.

Data Sources:

Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics database, 2008; U.S. Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis (2006); University of Pennsylvania, *Social Impact of the Arts Project*, 2004.

What can we tell from the data?

- The Albuquerque area has a growing number of arts, culture, and humanities not-for-profits and their reported revenues have grown competitively over the last five years.
- The Albuquerque area ranks in the middle of the peer communities in the Southwest for percent of arts organization revenues to Total Personal Income.
- A community's ability to support arts and culture is indicated by its Total Personal Income per Registered Organization and the Albuquerque area ranks last in this measure of capacity, although Albuquerque provides a competitive portion of its Total Income to these organizations.

GOAL

7

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

DCC

45

Relations among Albuquerque's cultures and races are positive and respectful.



Albuquerque is a diverse community that enjoys relative racial and cultural harmony. Residents recognize this condition, but the perception varies in strength by group. Median income by group is a measure of racial/cultural parity and is among the most consistent in the Southwest.

- INDICATORS:**
- 45.1 Perceived Relations among People of Different Cultures and Racial Backgrounds
 - 45.2 Income by Racial and Cultural Background



LOCAL TREND:

A strong and growing majority of Albuquerque residents perceive that relations among different racial and cultural groups in Albuquerque are excellent or good. In the last 14 years, those rating relations as excellent or good has increased from 47% to 61%, while those rating relations as fair or poor has declined from 52% to 37%. Also, the disparity in median income between the community and racial/cultural groups is relatively small, especially for Hispanics and to a lesser degree, Native Americans. African American median income is approximately 72% of the overall median income.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

No comparative data exist for this condition except for that comparing income disparity. Albuquerque ethnic and racial groups rank relatively high when compared to relative income in the other peer cities (except for Salt Lake City where both Hispanics and Native Americans have higher percentages).



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Citizens rank this condition as the most important in Goal 7 and perceive that the community is making progress toward achieving this condition.

Opportunity to



Continue to Improve



LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Better



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



Relations among Albuquerque's cultures and races are positive and respectful.



INDICATOR: 45.1 Perceived Relations among People of Different Cultures and Racial Backgrounds

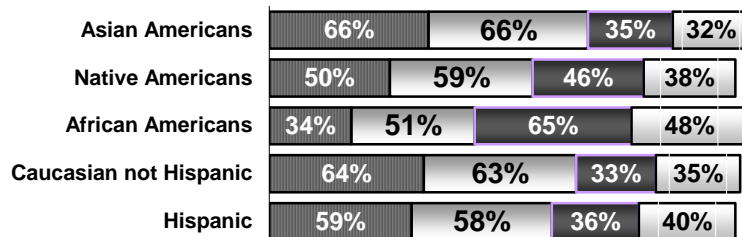
For many years, the City polled its residents about their perceptions of relations between people of different cultures and racial backgrounds in Albuquerque, asking if they are excellent, good, fair or poor. This indicator compares the percentages of responses to this question in 1993 and 2003, 2005, and 2007. The surveys were conducted by Research and Polling, Inc., under contract to the City of Albuquerque. The sample sizes of these surveys in 2005 and 2007 were large enough to ensure significance among cross tabulations of racial and cultural groups. No comparative data from other cities could be found relating to this indicator.

Relationships between Residents of Different Cultures				
Total Sample	1993	2003	2005	2007
Excellent	8%	9%	13%	14%
Good	39%	45%	48%	47%
Fair	39%	34%	29%	29%
Poor	13%	9%	8%	8%

Why is this indicator relevant?

Albuquerque prides itself in its unique ethnic and cultural make up. The City's vision statement recognizes its "distinctive cultures" as a highly valued strategic condition. Albuquerque is a majority minority community and this diversity impacts the quality of life in our community, influencing its arts, family traditions, economy, unique communities, and physical conditions among many other conditions. Caucasian-non Hispanic residents compose 49% of the community's population. About 40% of Albuquerque residents are Hispanic. African Americans, Native Americans, and Asian American have approximately equal population proportions, totalling over 10% of the entire population. In order for Albuquerque to progress, it is vital that positive and respectful relations exist among its diverse populations.

Perception of Racial/Cultural Relations by Group



Data Sources:

City of Albuquerque *Citizen Perception of Community Conditions*, Research and Polling, Inc., 1993, 2003, 2005, 2007.

■ 2005 excellent/good
■ 2005 fair/poor

□ 2007 excellent/good
□ 2007 fair/poor

What can we tell from the data?

- Residents reflect significantly improved relations among our different cultures and races. Responses indicating that relations are excellent or good increased by 14% between 1993 and 2007.
- This is also manifested in the responses of African Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans.
- While African Americans had the lowest percentage of responses indicating relations were excellent/good, this group showed the greatest increase in positive responses (17%) from 2005 to 2007.
- Asian Americans had the highest level of positive responses among all groups, including the whole community in both 2005 and 2007.

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

Relations among Albuquerque's cultures and races are positive and respectful.

GOAL

7

DCC

45



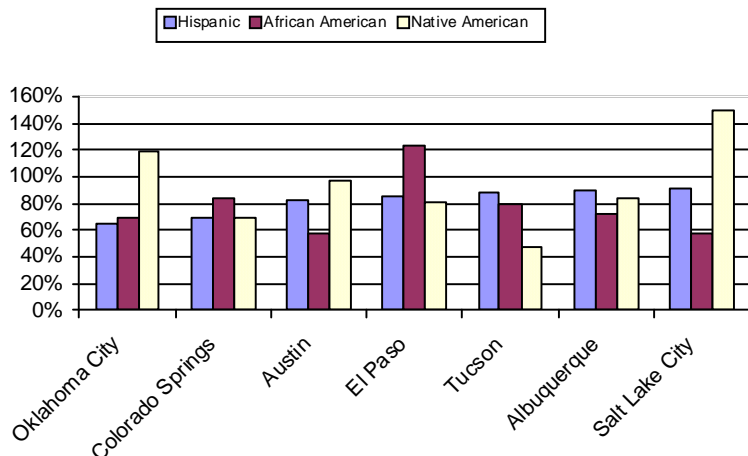
INDICATOR: 45.2 Income by Racial and Cultural Background

This indicator compares the 2007 median incomes of households headed by African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans in peer cities in the Southwest to the respective overall community median incomes in each of those cities. This indicator quantifies the extent of income disparity among racial and ethnic groups to the whole community in these cities.

Why is this indicator relevant?

While many factors influence both the existence and perception of discrimination and unequal treatment and many factors influence income, research has shown that parity and integration can lead to better racial harmony. Income is an important element of parity, as is education, occupational status, life expectancy, etc. Many studies have documented that the income gap has been increasing among people of different races and cultures, especially among Hispanics. This lack of parity sustains feelings of inequity and inhibits an integrated, positive society.

2007 Median income as Percent of Community income by Race/Ethnicity



Data Sources:

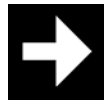
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, *Poverty and Prosperity: Prospects for Reducing Racial/Ethnic Economic Disparities in the United States*, 2001; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- In Albuquerque in 2007, median incomes for Hispanics (89.9%), African Americans (72.3%), and Native Americans (84.2%) are lower than the community as a whole, although Hispanics are close to parity.
- When comparing Albuquerque directly to each Southwest peer city, Albuquerque racial and ethnic group income percentages are better for two of three groups except for Salt Lake City, where Hispanic and Native American income percentages exceed the same Albuquerque groups.
- Because Native American and African American populations make up small percentages of Albuquerque's population and the American Community Survey samples these populations, their median incomes have varied significantly from year to year due to population size and sampling issues.

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Government protects the civil and constitutional rights of citizens.



New Mexico has a high rate of civil rights lawsuits being filed. Complaints against the police have risen slightly over the past few years, but compared to peer cities, Albuquerque is slightly better than average.

- INDICATORS:**
- 49.1 Civil Rights Violation Lawsuit Filings
 - 49.2 Citizen Complaints against Police per 100,000 Population
 - See Goal 7, Indicator 41.1 *Voting Age Participation by Election Type*
 - See Goal 7, Indicator 45.1 *Perceived Relations among People of Different Cultures and Racial Backgrounds*
 - See Goal 7, Indicator 45.2 *Income by Racial and Ethnic Background*



LOCAL TREND:

Lawsuits alleging violation of civil rights are usually tried in Federal District Court. The number of civil rights lawsuits filed in New Mexico has steadily decreased since 2001. The number of citizen complaints filed against Albuquerque Police Officers has remained fairly stable over the past three years, but has risen over the past five years.



NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:

In 2007, New Mexico has the highest number of civil rights lawsuits filed per 100,000 population of any of the contiguous Southwest states. New Mexico had three times as many lawsuits filed as did Arizona, Utah or Texas, twice as many as Colorado, and 30% more than Oklahoma when adjusted for population. Compared to peer cities, the number of complaints filed against the police in Albuquerque is slightly better than average.



CITIZEN PERCEPTION:

Albuquerque citizens rated this Desired Community Condition as being one of the most important, ranking it 13th out of all 51 Desired Conditions. Citizens listed this condition as one in which some progress has been made, but additional work is required. Citizens agreed on both the high relative importance of this condition and the progress which has been made on this condition. This was true without regard to race or ethnicity, income, age, education or the neighborhood in which the citizens lived.

Opportunity to



LOCAL TREND IS:

Mixed



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Mixed



Continue to Improve



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



Government protects the civil and constitutional rights of citizens.

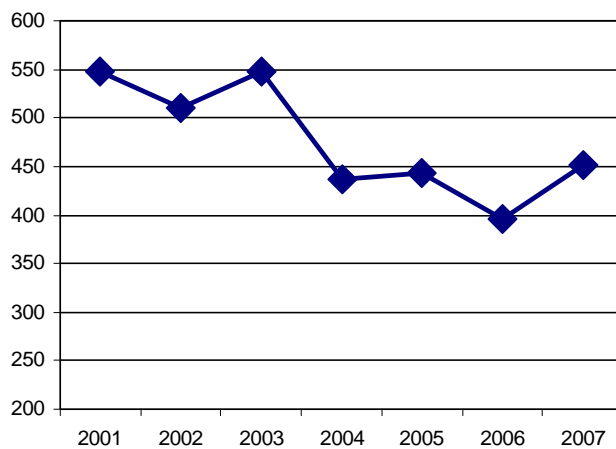


INDICATOR: 49.1 Civil Rights Violation Lawsuit Filings

Civil rights are those rights that a nation's inhabitants enjoy by law. In the United States, civil rights are usually thought of in terms of the specific rights guaranteed in the Constitution such as freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, and the rights to due process of law and to equal protection under the law. Laws guaranteeing civil rights originate at the federal level, either through federal legislation or through federal court decisions, including those handed down by the US Supreme Court. One example of a filing would be the allegation of the

violation of a citizen's rights under 4th Amendment to the US Constitution, which grants the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, and would be expressed as a civil rights lawsuit against a law enforcement agency or officer for conducting an illegal search. Most lawsuits alleging violation of an individual's civil rights are tried in Federal Court, even if they also violate state or local laws. This indicator notes the number of civil rights lawsuits filed in the State of New Mexico over time, and also the number of civil rights lawsuits filed in New Mexico compared to the contiguous Southwest states, adjusted for population. Differences in the number of civil rights lawsuit filings may reflect the number of civil rights violations occurring in a community, but may also reflect the litigious nature of some communities over others.

Number of Civil Rights Lawsuit Filings
United States Court - District of New Mexico



Why is this indicator relevant?

Violation of civil rights by government officials, or the failure of the government to protect civil rights has negative impacts upon a community. As Justice Louis Brandeis opined: "Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen....Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law, it invites every man to come a law unto himself. It invites anarchy" (*United States v. Olmstead*, 277 U.S. 438 (1928)). Civil rights lawsuits reflect the number of times that citizens believe their civil rights are violated when they either have the resources to pay for a lawyer, or have a case with sufficient legal merit that an attorney is willing to take the case without payment in advance.

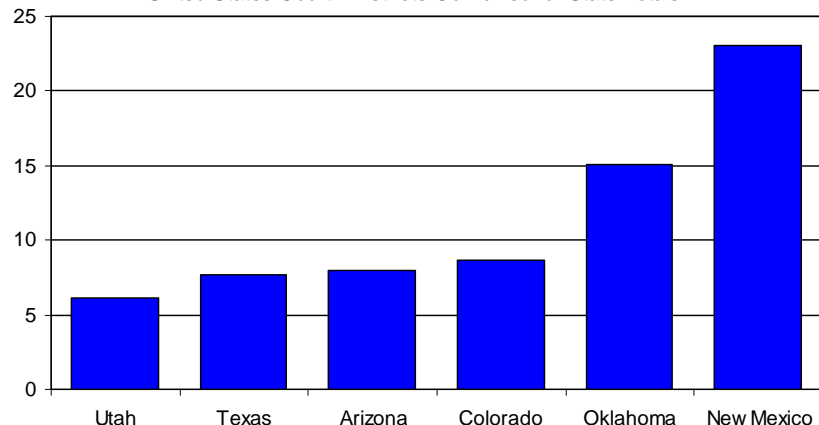
Data Source:

United States Courts, Federal Court Management Statistics, 2001-2007.

What can we tell from the data?

- The overall number of civil rights violation cases filed in New Mexico has fallen since 2001.
- Despite the positive local trend, New Mexico has more than twice the number of cases filed per 100,000 population than any Southwest state, except for Oklahoma, which is 30% lower than New Mexico.

Number Civil Rights Lawsuit Filings per 100,000 Pop - 2007
United States Court - Districts Combined for State Totals



Government protects the civil and constitutional rights of citizens.

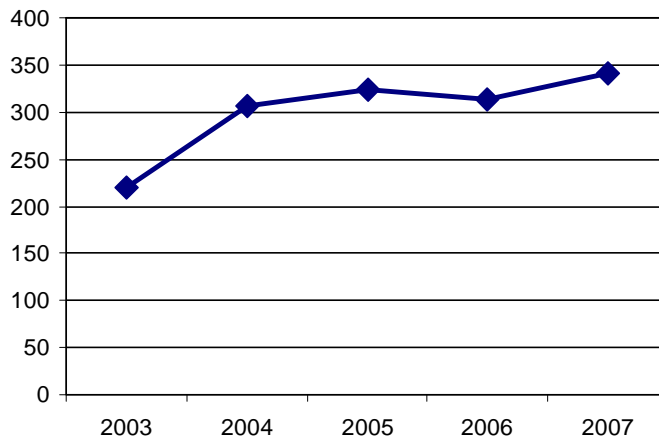


INDICATOR: 49.2 Citizen Complaints against Police per 100,000 Population

This indicator notes the rate of citizen complaints filed against municipal police officers per 100,000 citizens. The number of police complaints in each jurisdiction is affected by many factors, including the training and

professionalism of police officers, call volume and the number of citizen-police contacts, the ease with which citizens may file a complaint, the citizen's perception that the complaint will be investigated in a fair manner, and time limits within which complaints must be filed, among other factors. In Albuquerque, complaints may be filed via e-mail, letter or facsimile, but must be filed within 90 days of the incident complained about.

Citizen Complaints Against the Albuquerque Police Department



Why is this indicator relevant?

Studies suggest that complaints against the police are linked to civil rights, and by extension, the extent to which government is working to protect the civil rights of citizens. On the one hand, filing a complaint against a police officer or any government official is an exercise of one's civil rights, however, a percentage of all police complaints stem from incidents in which the

citizen's civil rights were violated. Most complaints against the police do not rise to the level of an allegation of civil rights violations, but rather deal with allegations of discourtesy or other policy violations. Only a very small percentage of all such complaints result in civil rights lawsuits being filed. Allegations of civil rights violations committed by police officers which have the most egregious facts sometimes go directly to court, without the filing of a citizen complaint against the officer. Such cases would be included in Indicator 49.1 Civil Rights Violation Lawsuit Filings.

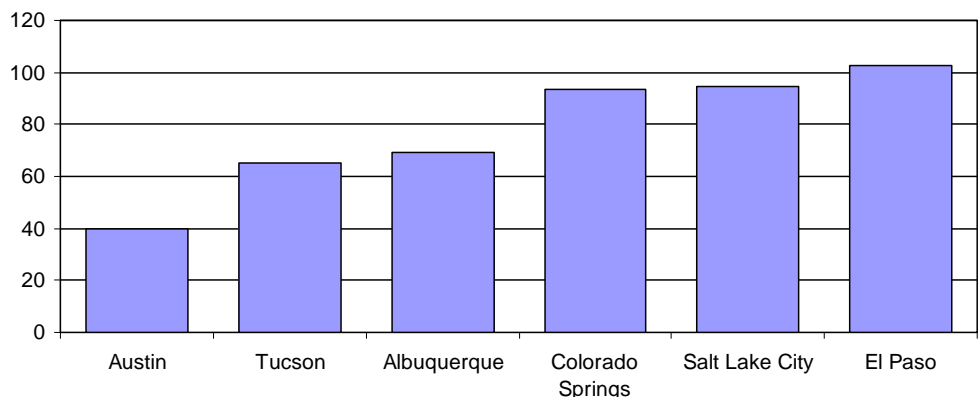
Data Sources:

Citizen Police Complaint Data was obtained directly from individual police departments. Oklahoma City does not differentiate between citizen filed and internally initiated complaints, and is therefore not included.

What can we tell from the data?

- Complaints filed against Albuquerque Police Officers have remained stable over the past four years, but are up since 2003.
- Compared to peer cities, Albuquerque's rate of citizen police complaints per population is lower than average.

Number of Citizen Complaints Filed Against Police Officers - 2007
per 100,000 Population



GOAL

8

GOVERNMENTAL EXCELLENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS

DCC

50

DCC

51

Customers conveniently access City services and officials.

Customers can participate in their government by accessing information about services, policies, community conditions, regulations, etc....



In its first three years, the 311 Citizen Contact Center has seen significant growth in calls received, lessening the burden placed on public safety emergency call systems. The City's web site use continues to increase. Citizens agree that progress has been made.

INDICATORS:

- 50/51.1 311 Citizen Contact Center Calls
- 50/51.2 CABQ.GOV Web Site Statistics

**LOCAL TREND:**

The Citizen Contact Center (311 calls) began in FY/06 and recorded 503,000 calls. In FY/08, this increased 97% to 989,513 requests. Over the last eighteen months, CABQ.gov web site page counts have increased 12%.

**NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISON:**

National or regional comparisons are not yet available for 311 Citizen Contact Centers, although many centers are being established nationwide. The City of Albuquerque web site compares similarly to the City of Tucson for web site page views per capita. Per capita page views for the City are about 20% less than the City of Austin.

**CITIZEN PERCEPTION:**

In 2007, Albuquerque citizens recognized progress was made in achieving these Desired Community Conditions. Progress ranked 7th for DCC 51 and 12th for DCC 50. Although all conditions surveyed had a ranking of 5 or more on the 7-point importance scale, these two DCC's ranked in the lower half of all conditions for importance.

Opportunity to

LOCAL TREND IS:

Positive



ALBUQUERQUE, COMPARED TO OTHERS, IS:

Similar



Celebrate



CITIZEN PERCEPTION COMPARED TO DATA:

Matches



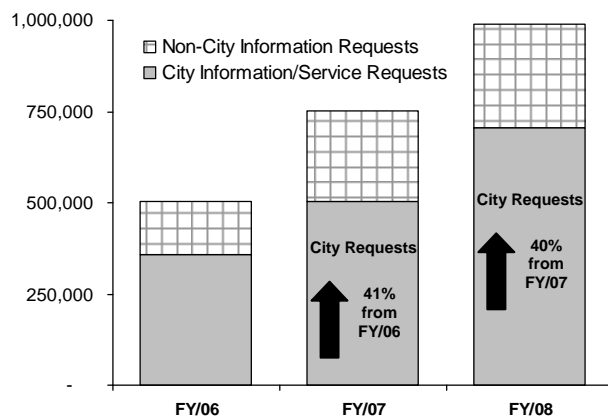
Customers conveniently access City services and officials.

Customers can participate in their government by accessing information about services, policies, community conditions, regulations, etc....



INDICATOR: 50/51.1 311 Citizen Contact Center Calls

Total Number of 311 Calls Received¹
Albuquerque 311 Citizen Contact Center



This indicator measures the total number of 311 calls to the Citizen Contact Center. The City of Albuquerque operates the Citizen Contact Center (CCC) as a service to its customers to provide a centralized 24-hour system for City information and requests for service. Calls from citizens include general information inquiries, both city and non-city, and requests for service. Non-emergency service requests like loss of water service, stray animals, and street potholes are routed to the appropriate department, via an electronic request for service. Although not part of the mission of the CCC, non-city information requests are answered to the extent information is readily available.

Why is this indicator relevant?

City information and services are accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year versus the traditional 9-5 Monday through Friday office hours. Emergency calls

such as life-threatening situations and crime situations requiring onsite police response are placed to 911 and 242-COPS phone systems. However, non-emergency calls are frequently placed to 911 and 242-COPS, overburdening these systems. By having a 311 CCC for citizens to call for information and non-emergency requests, emergency call systems can do the job they were intended to do. Citizens are becoming more aware of the usefulness of 311 through community outreach and word of mouth.

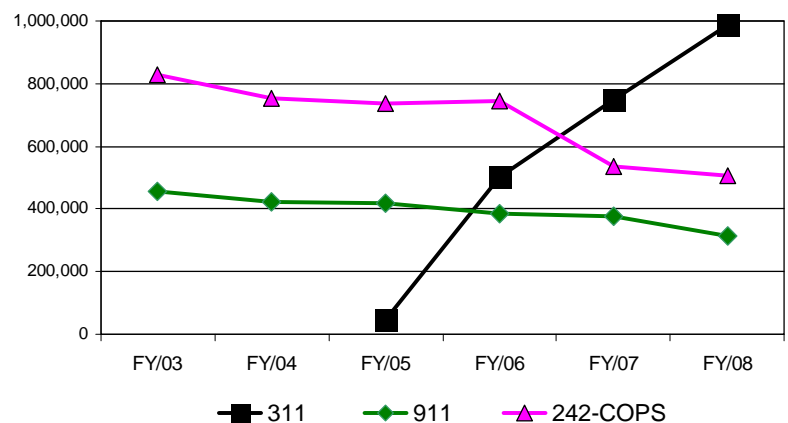
Data Source:

City of Albuquerque, 311 Citizen Contact Center, Communication and Records, 2008.

What can we tell from the data?

- For each of the last two years, customer calls to the CCC for city information and service requests have increased 41% and 40%, respectively.
- Since the 311 Citizen Contact Center has come online (July 1, 2006), 911 and 242-COPS have seen a significant decrease in call volume over prior year call data, 25% and 31% decreases respectively.
- Non-city information requests to 311 CCC currently account for about 30% of all calls received.

Comparing Emergency and Non-Emergency Calls



Customers conveniently access City services and officials.

Customers can participate in their government by accessing information about services, policies, community conditions, regulations, etc....



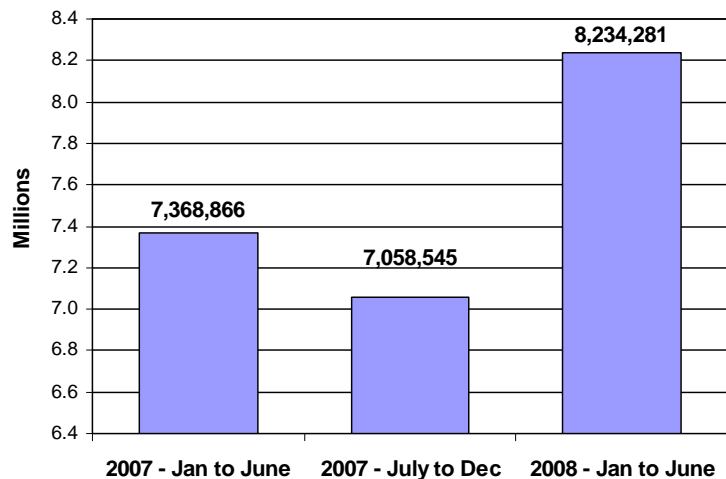
INDICATOR: 50/51.2 CABQ.GOV Web Site Statistics

This indicator measures use of the CABQ.GOV web site using page view counts. A page view is an instance of a page being loaded by a browser. The City uses two methods to measure page view counts: fully loaded pages and requests. Requests will always be a larger number than fully loaded pages because a request does not require a page to be fully loaded to count as a page view. Comparative information to peer Southwest communities is only available for Austin and Tucson and these counts represent page view requests. The most recent and most complete data available for these communities are shown below.

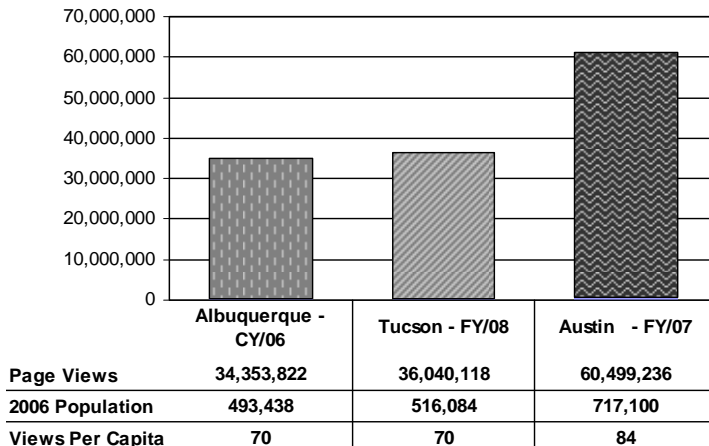
Why is this indicator relevant?

Citizens are growing more accustomed to using online government (E-government) services. Like 311 Citizen Contact Centers, E-government web sites are available 24/7 and encourage interaction between citizens and governments. The city web site increases customers' accessibility. Sites create channels for citizen participation in governing processes and allow municipalities to respond more easily to citizens. If citizens want to know about a City Council meeting, public meeting times, neighborhood crime statistics, restaurant inspections, volunteer opportunities or learn how to get involved through City boards and commissions, the web site offers these resources.

CABQ.GOV Web Site Page Views
Measuring Fully Loaded Pages



City Web Site Page Views
Measuring Requests, Not Fully Loaded Pages



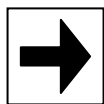
Data Sources:

Google Analytics for <http://www.cabq.gov> external traffic only, 2008; City of Albuquerque, Information Services Division, 2008; City of Tucson, 2008, <http://www.tucsonaz.gov>; City of Austin, 2008, <http://www.ci.austin.tx.us>; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2006.

What can we tell from the data?

- Comparing Jan-June 2007 to Jan-June 2008 shows an increase of 12% in CABQ.GOV web site page views.
- Albuquerque has similar web site page view requests to Tucson and is equal to Tucson in page views per capita. Although page view counts are 43% less than Austin, the City's per capita page views are just over 20% less.

Context, Considerations, Comparisons, Cautions, and Confidence



Some questions and issues to consider when interpreting the *Albuquerque Progress Report 2008*

LOCAL TRENDS

1. Am I thinking about an indicator in the CONTEXT of what it is intended to measure (the Desired Community Condition)?

Many indicators contained in this document are used to shed light on very complex Desired Community Conditions (DCC) for which no single perfect measure exists. The Progress Report does not measure the daily weather (F or C) or the amount of the City budget (\$). Some indicators measure part of the whole or an example of a larger group. Some indicators measure a condition related to the Desired Community Condition. Some indicators measure the exact opposite condition of the desired condition (e.g., uniform crime rate as an indicator of "people are safe.") It is very important to put each indicator in the context of the condition it is meant to indicate and not confuse the indicator with the Desired Community Condition.

2. What is the source of the data and how was it collected?

Is the source unbiased and reliable? Are there policy agendas connected to the indicator? Are the data gathered consistently? Is the measurement methodology sound? The IPC considered all these questions and identified data sources used for each indicator in each Indicator analysis.

3. What geographic area is being reported (the City of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area, which stretches from below Belen to Cuba, NM (and includes Sandoval, Valencia, Torrance, and Bernalillo Counties), the State of New Mexico, another area)?

When considering the local trend the reader is cautioned to note that various data sets use differing definitions of "local." For example, certain data sets are available only at the State of New Mexico level, while others include the entire Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (Albuquerque MSA), which includes a four-county area (Valencia, Torrance, Sandoval, and Bernalillo Counties). Other presentations of "local trend" include only the Albuquerque City limits, and are much more specific to the local Albuquerque community. Some break the Albuquerque City boundaries into subareas, called Community Planning Areas (see map). When Albuquerque is listed as "principal city" that means that the data is for Bernalillo County, and comparative data is for the counties in which each principal city resides. Note the differing geographies included in the "local trend" as depicted in each of the maps that follows this section.

Context, Considerations, Comparisons, Cautions, and Confidence

NATIONAL/REGIONAL COMPARISONS

4. To what extent can I compare results from Albuquerque to other cities or areas, or to national results? How many variables influence the indicator from jurisdiction to jurisdiction?

In this report the IPC presents comparative data from other jurisdictions only for context and to spur questions in our community about why Albuquerque is the way that it is. The IPC has meticulously stayed out of the policy arena (what is or should be done to improve a particular Desired Community Condition). That is the domain of policy leaders, advocates, and Albuquerque citizens concerned about their community.

An example of caution in comparisons is provided by the FBI about comparing crime rates and ranking jurisdictions.

"Crime in the United States (compilation of Uniform Crime Reports) provides a nationwide view of crime based on statistics contributed by local, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Population size is the only correlate of crime presented in this publication. Although many of the listed factors equally affect the crime of a particular area, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program makes no attempt to relate them to the data presented. **The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment.** Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in a town, city, county, state, region, or college or university, they can make no meaningful comparisons."

The International City County Management Association (ICMA) has also noted other issues that may impact comparative condition measurement and governmental performance measurement and urges caution in comparing jurisdictions for several reasons summarized below:

- Weather, governmental mandates, demographic differences, variations in local tax bases, differing budget priorities as well as other factors may impact performance and conditions;
- Data from a particular jurisdiction may not be collected in the exact same way as others;
- ICMA does not rank jurisdictions and does not set benchmarks or targets.

ICMA uses these standards and measures for data collected from cities and counties.

- *Defines* indicators of effective service delivery.
- *Collects* "apples-to-apples" comparative data from participating jurisdictions on these indicators and gives participants access to the full data sets.
- *Ensures* a consistent set of data definitions among participating jurisdictions (as developed by participating jurisdictions).
- *Employs* a rigorous data-cleaning process to ensure the integrity of the data and other information (using both computer models and ICMA staff review and oversight).

Context, Considerations, Comparisons, Cautions, and Confidence

- *Facilitates* analysis and discussions among program participants to determine the management practices key to communities in which data indicate high performance. This is accomplished via Web-based discussions on the private portion of the CPM Web site as well as face-to-face discussions among participating jurisdictions.
- *Collects* "best practices/effective practices" as to the ways in which jurisdictions are [using the data](#) in their budgeting as well as financial/program planning processes.

5. What is the source of the comparative information, how reliable are the data, how consistently was the data collected from jurisdiction to jurisdiction?

CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY CONDITIONS

6. The attached chart compares the results of the 2007 IPC surveys of Albuquerque residents. Two surveys were conducted, breaking the DCCs of the eight Goals into two groups: social and economic goals and physical (development) and government goals. Each survey had a stratified random sample of about 3000 addresses (the city of Albuquerque's geographic information system has an address file, but it does not contain names of households, only street addresses). Census Blocks with high proportions of minority households and lower income households were over sampled to compensate for an anticipated under response. This was done by randomly selecting addresses in those blocks.

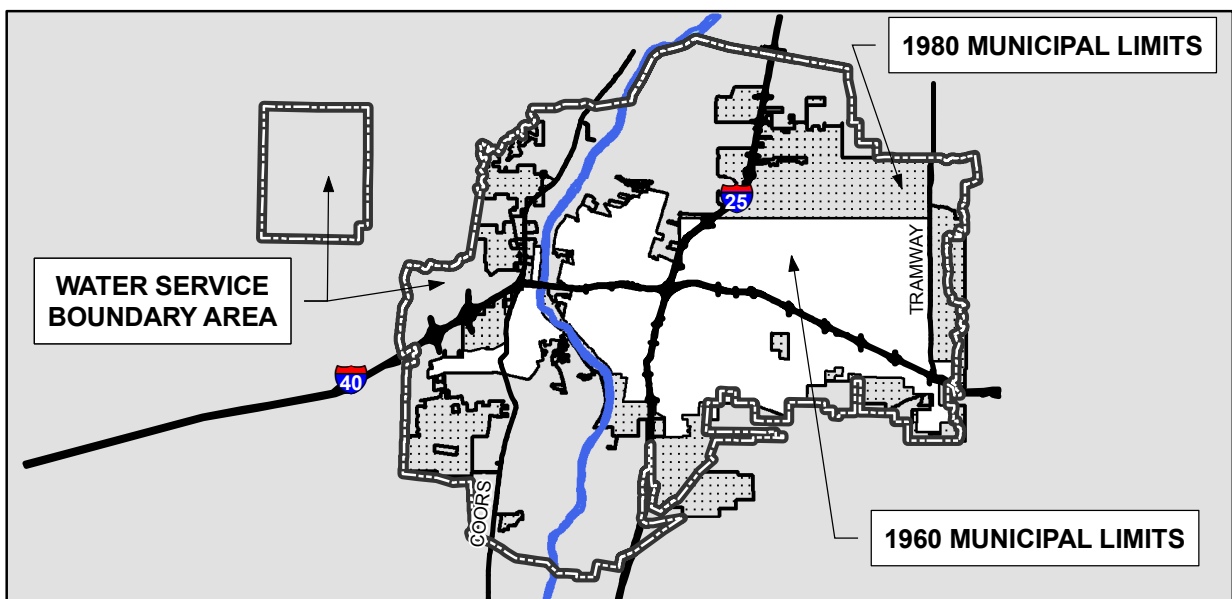
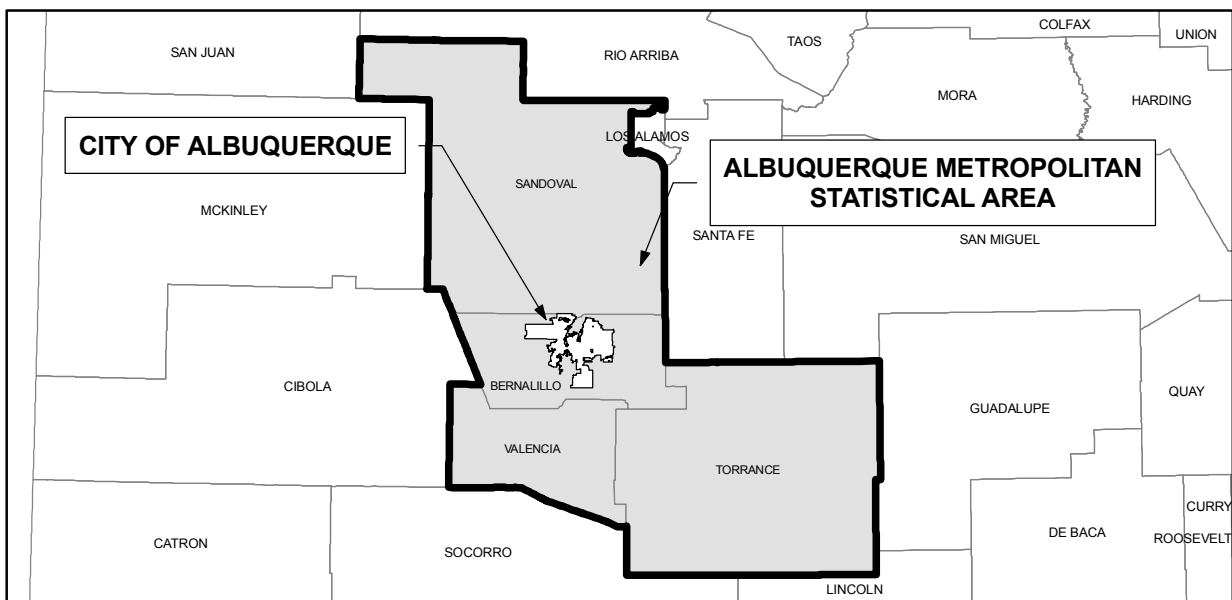
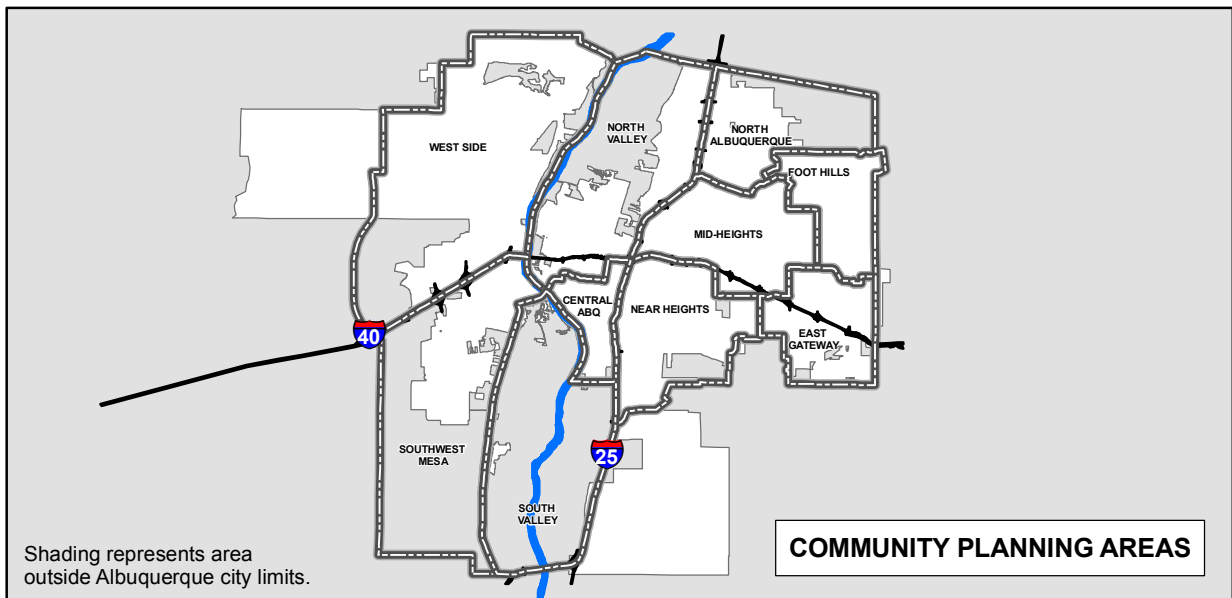
These surveys have been used to assess the extent to which Albuquerque residents' perceptions of DCC importance and progress correspond with what the indicator data say about the respective DCC. In each case, DCC importance was rated higher than DCC progress. The difference in the means between the DCC importance and progress can be viewed as an indicator of priority (for example, a high importance mean with a low progress mean would produce a large difference).

It should be noted that several of the more complex community condition statements were simplified and modified to improve their understanding. More common words were substituted for technical terminology. For more information contact the Office of Management and Budget.

The attached chart – Comparisons of Responses to 2007 IPC Surveys with Albuquerque Demographics (American Community Survey, MRCOG, COA Planning Dept.) – presents an analysis between the characteristics of the respondents to the surveys and the total Albuquerque residents' demographics.

Comparisons of Responses to 2007 IPC Surveys with Albuquerque Demographics

COMPARASONS OF RESPONSES TO 2007 IPC SURVEYS WITH ALBUQUERQUE DEMOGRAPHICS (American Community Survey, MRCOG, COA Planning Dept.)				
CHARACTERISTIC	PHYSICAL RESPONSE	SOCIAL RESPONSE	COMMENTS ON RESPONSE DIFFERENCES	
Total # of Respondents	480	508	16% vs 17% Response Rates Error level of ±4.4% with 95% confidence.	
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	%	%		
1	24.2	21.7	Respondents to Physical Goals survey have slightly smaller household sizes than Socioeconomic. Household sizes in both surveys are very close to Census estimates.	
2	46.0	42.1		
3	14.4	13.4		
4	8.5	12.4		
5 or more	5.0	7.7		
No Answer	1.9	2.8		
ABQ RESIDENCY IN YEARS				
less than 2	5.0	3.0	Very similar to each other; no independent data to compare survey respondents to.	
2-5 years	8.3	7.5		
6-9 years	8.5	8.7		
10-19 years	18.1	18.7		
20 or more	59.8	61.0		
No Answer	0.2	1.2		
ETHNIC/CULTURAL IDENTITY				
Caucasian not Hispanic	57.5	49.8	Socioeconomic goals survey attracted a sample that is very similar to overall ABQ population. Factoring household size and cultural response rates, overall response of Physical goals survey is close to overall ABQ population.	
Spanish, Hispanic, Latino	36.0	40.4		
Asian American	1.7	3.9		
African American	1.7	2.2		
Native American	1.0	2.0		
Other	1.5			
No Answer	0.6	1.8		
YEARLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
less than 10K	3.3	3.7	Like most written surveys, slight overresponse on upper income households (14% vs 18% & 20%) with a significant underresponse of lower income households (40% vs 22% and 21%) despite oversampling efforts.	
10 - 20K	5.6	6.9		
20 - 35K	13.5	12.2		
35 - 50K	16.0	17.7		
50 - 75K	22.3	20.5		
75 - 100K	15.0	14.5		
over 100K	17.7	20.7		
No Answer	6.5	3.3		
GENDER				
Female	48.8	50.2	Albuquerque population is 51% female and 49% male.	
Male	46.7	44.3		
No Answer	4.6	5.5		
RESPONDENT AGE GROUP				
18 - 24	1.3	1.5	Underresponse among 18-34 year olds with overresponse of 65 and older.	
25 - 34	10.8	7.7		
35 - 49	19.8	25.2		
50 - 64	34.2	34.4		
65 - 79	25.2	23.0		
80 or more	6.5	6.3		
No Answer	2.3	1.8		
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
8th grade or less	0.4	1.2	While Albuquerque has a highly educated population (especially 25 years of age and older), the sample exhibits higher educational achievement than the population as a whole. % of Graduate degrees (25+) is 15%; % bachelor's degrees is 18%.	
some high school	1.0	1.2		
high school diploma or GED	9.6	12.6		
Some college	34.4	26.8		
4 year college degree	17.9	23.8		
Graduate Work	6.9	6.7		
Graduate degree	28.3	26.4		
No Answer	1.5	1.4		
HOUSEHOLD MBRS < 19 YOA				
0	70.4	67.3	Consistent with household size above.	
1	11.5	10.2		
2-3	13.5	14.8		
4 or more	1.7	2.8		
No Answer	2.9	4.9		
EMPLOYMENT				
Full time	51.9	50.4	While not directly comparable to Census categories, general proportions are consistent, given older population of sample.	
retired	31.3	29.9		
part time	8.1	7.9		
disabled	1.7	4.3		
FT homemaker	2.7	3.5		
FT student	0.6	1.6		
Unemployed looking for work	0.8	1.0		
No Answer		1.4		
COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA			Actual Percents based on 04 MRCOG estimates	
Central ABQ	5.0	7.9	3.9	Southwest Area and Central ABQ have experienced rapid growth in last 4 years. Mid Heights has percentage of older pop, which overresponds.
East Gateway	10.0	10.0	10	
Foothills	11.5	9.8	9.1	
Mid Heights	14.4	15.0	15.8	
Near Heights	14.6	10.6	13.6	
North ABQ	8.3	9.8	8.7	
North Valley	10.6	8.7	10.5	
Southwest Area	10.0	10.8	11.9	
Westside	15.6	17.7	16.5	



Acknowledgements



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- County of Bernalillo
- Greater Albuquerque Association of Realtors
- Mid Region Council of Governments
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- New Mexico Department of Health
- New Mexico Department of Public Education
- New Mexico Health Policy Commission
- OneCreative, Inc.
- Public Service Company of New Mexico
- United Way of Central New Mexico
- University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research

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