

University of New Mexico
Bureau of Business and Economic Research



UNM WEST CAMPUS IN THE NEW RIO RANCHO CITY CENTER

A REPORT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW
MEXICO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER

August, 2009

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UNM WEST CAMPUS IN THE NEW RIO RANCHO CITY CENTER

Introduction

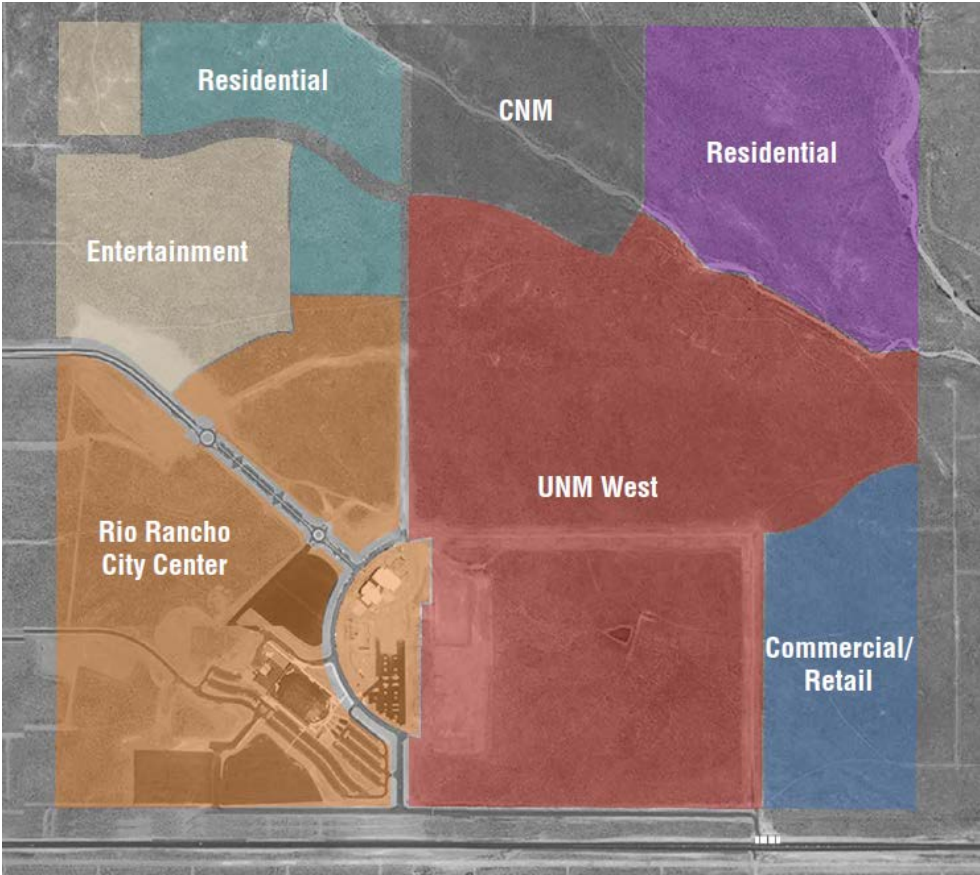
The University of New Mexico is in the process of creating a campus in Rio Rancho. While the first phase of construction has begun, the curriculum to be offered at the new campus has yet to be finalized. This report serves to augment the existing research on the demand for programs at the new Rio Rancho campus, and was undertaken at the request of the University's Health Sciences Center and an ad hoc committee of UNM administrators. Elizabeth Miller and Dr. Santa Falcone, Special Assistants to the Vice President for UNM West and and Branch Initiatives, both provided helpful guidance for this project.

Included in this report is BBER's estimate of the new campus's catchment area, based upon drive-time analyses; demographic information for the population within the catchment area; an inventory and map of existing businesses that could serve the campus students and staff; and information on the Rio Rancho-area business and community leaders' hopes and visions for the new campus.

The UNM West Campus

The development of a UNM West Campus to include a UNM teaching hospital opens up all kinds of possibilities for meeting the education and training needs of the residents and businesses of Central New Mexico and for repositioning UNM better to meet these needs. As Figure 1 indicates, the UNM West campus will be adjacent to the new Rio Rancho City Center. Land uses/ownership in the vicinity of UNM West campus are sketched out in this schematic from a draft of the UNM West Comprehensive Campus Plan.

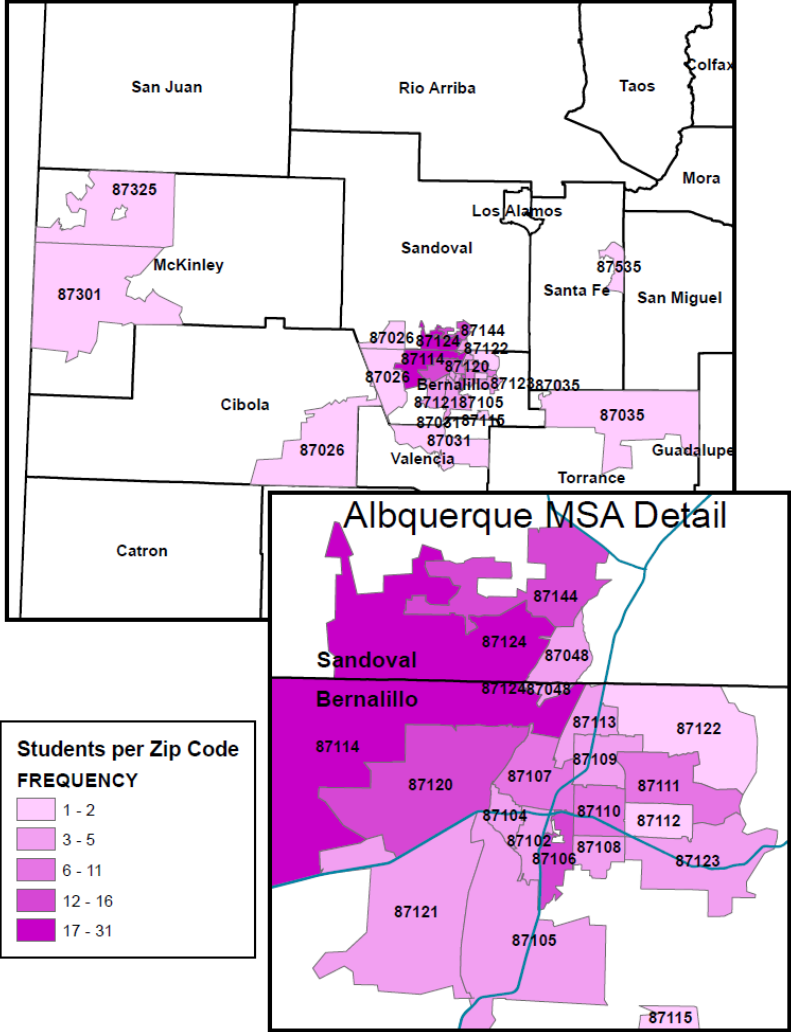
Figure 1. Land Ownership/Uses near the New Rio Rancho City Center



Source: UNM West Comprehensive Campus Plan

As Map 1 indicates, currently most of the students at UNM's Rio Rancho branch are from Rio Rancho and other Westside zip codes.

Map 1. Current Zip Code Addresses of UNM Students Studying in Rio Rancho



Based on 2008 Survey of Rio Rancho students provided by Dr. Santa Falcone

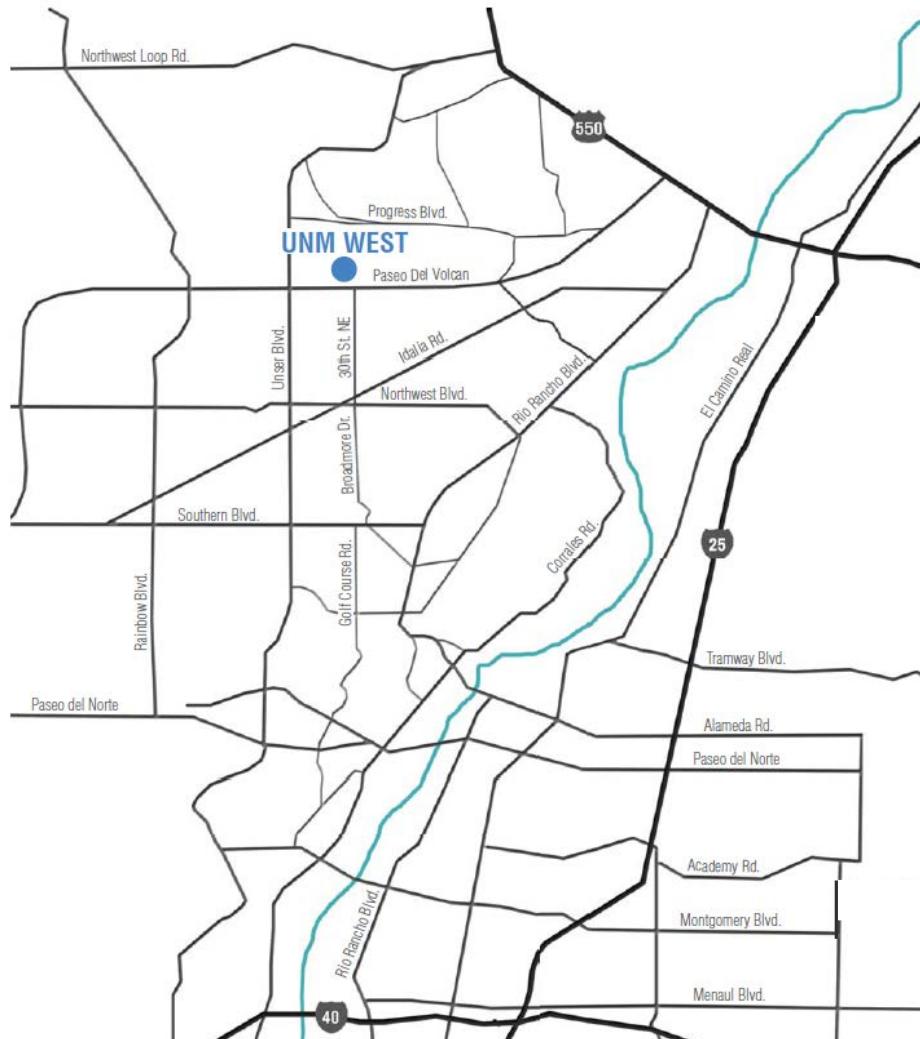
Potential Catchment Area

The potential area from which the campus will draw students depends critically on the programs and curriculum offered at UNM West and how these relate to offerings on the main campus. For example, if UNM West were to promote itself as offering a 4-year liberal arts college experience, with a dormitory housing option, it might draw broadly from central New Mexico, as a public version of this option is currently not available. If UNM West instead becomes a smaller version UNM Main Campus, with some similar programs and courses, the catchment area may be very small, unless it is somehow able to structure offerings to appeal to students in a wider area. For example, the 8-week course option seems to be particularly attractive to some students. If UNM West provides some specialized programs unavailable on the main campus it may draw from a larger area, at least for these programs, but the catchment area is likely to depend on commute times.

Regardless of the ultimate configuration of programs, the main limiting factor for potential students is how far they must travel to attend classes there. Map 2, also from the comprehensive campus plan, puts the UNM campus within the network of major roads that serve the larger metropolitan area. This map was used by BBER in determining drive times to the campus from the locations within the larger region. Drive-times to the UNM West campus are presented by 20 minute intervals in Map 3. Map 4 presents a similar analysis for the UNM Main Campus in Albuquerque. Its location near the intersection of I-25 and I-40 makes road access to the main campus relatively easy. The major transportation barriers for many are the difficulties and the expense associated with parking near campus. These barriers will exist to a much lesser degree at the UNM West campus. Currently travel to the UNM West campus is hampered by the local road network and speed limits, which should improve in the future.

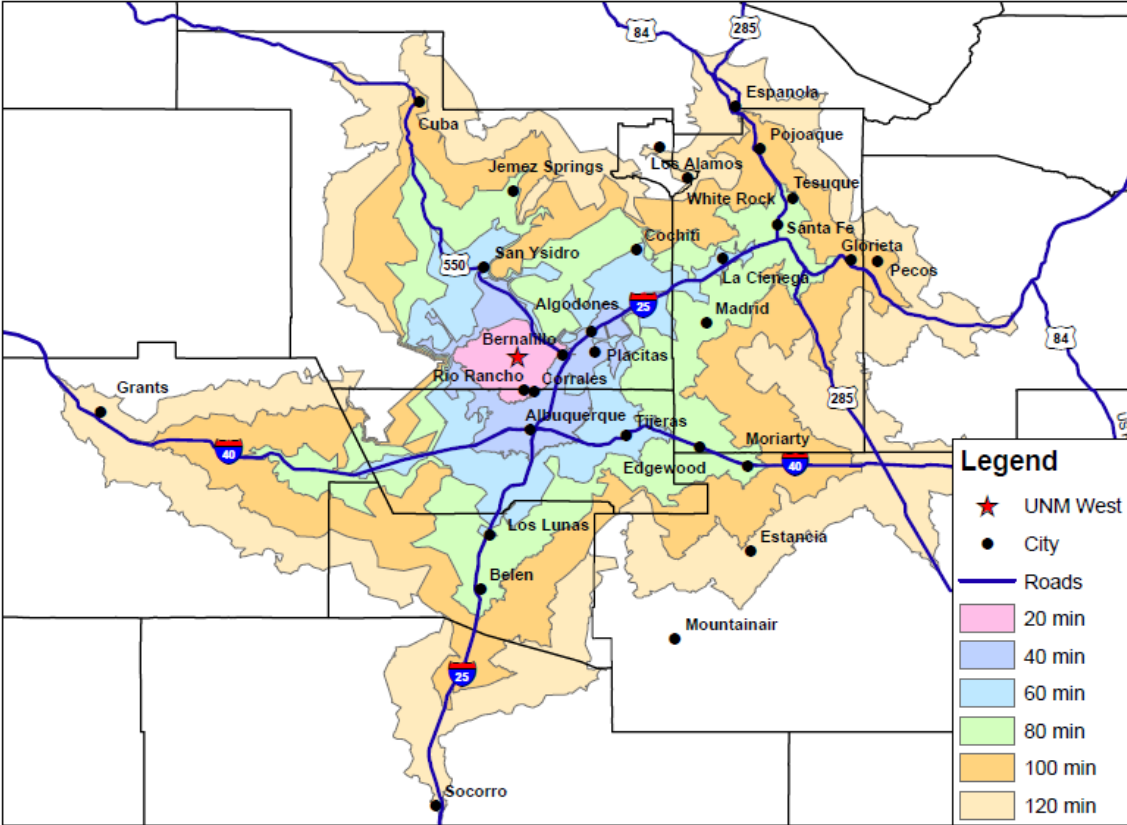
Map 3 suggests the potential future catchment area for the UNM West campus, assuming UNM eschews the 4-year liberal arts option in favor of offering 4-year degree programs and a limited number of specialized graduate and undergraduate programs some of which may not be offered elsewhere. In this case, the catchment area is likely to depend on the frequency and timing of the classes and on how long it takes to commute to the campus. As is true currently, a Rio Rancho campus should draw from Rio Rancho, Corrales, Bernalillo, and some of zip code 87114 as well as from Santa Ana Pueblo. All these locations are within 20 minutes of the proposed campus. The rest of zip code 87114, the Westside zip code 87120 and the North Valley (zip code 87107) south of Alameda and some areas south of I-40 are within 40 minutes, as is much of the older part of Albuquerque, the communities of Placitas, Algodones and San Ysidro and the pueblos of Sandia, Zia, and San Felipe. While we have not kept all the older areas of Albuquerque and those areas south of I-40 in the analysis, we have included the North Valley zip code 87107 in view of the current enrollment from that zip code and the access provided by Alameda Bridge and perhaps that provided at Montano or Paseo del Norte.

Map 2. The Network of Roads Connecting UNM West to the Larger Region



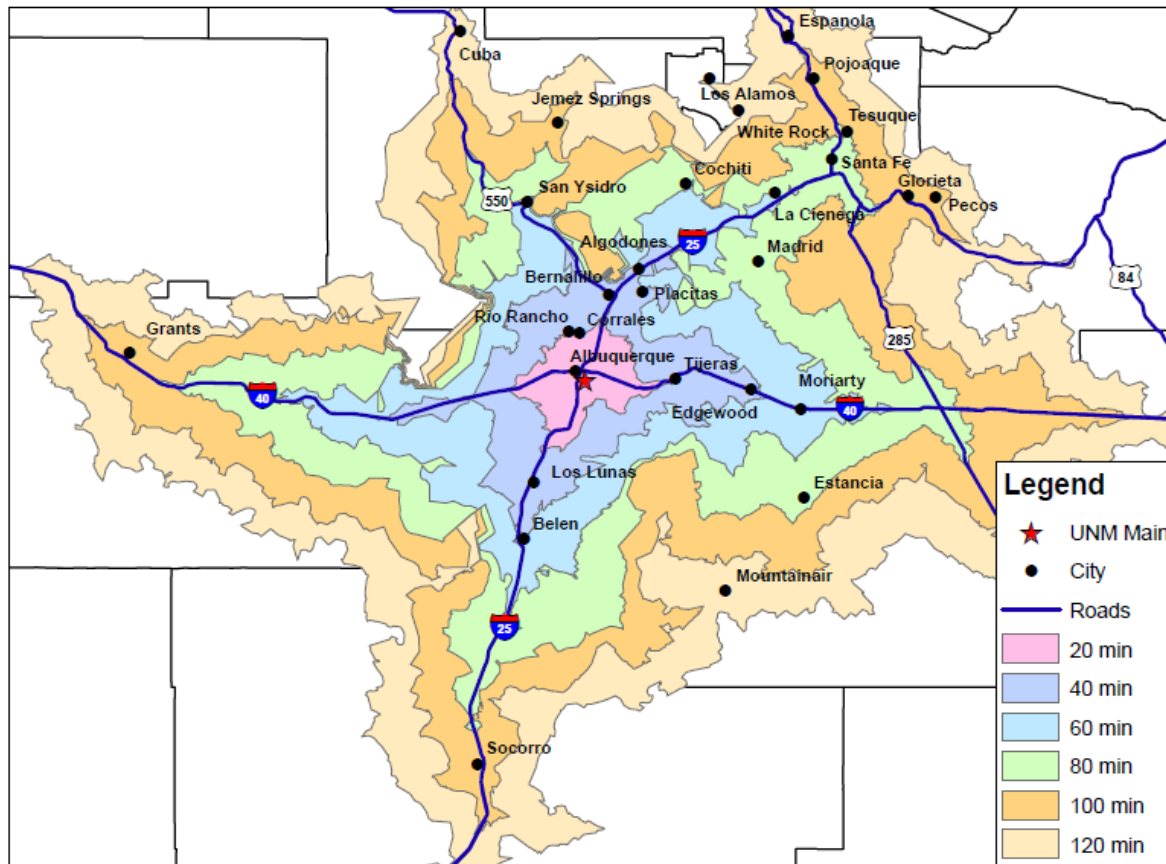
Source: UNM West Comprehensive Campus Plan

Map 3. Drive Times to UNM West Campus



Source: ESRI® Business Analyst™; UNM-BBER

Map 4. Drive Times to UNM Main Campus in Albuquerque



Source: ESRI® Business Analyst™; UNM-BBER

Within a drive time of one hour are the additional communities of Pena Blanca, Cochiti and La Cienega, as well as Cochiti and Santo Domingo pueblos. Also, within one hour are communities on the near east side of the Sandia Mountains, including Tijeras, although the UNM Main Campus is within 40 minutes of these communities and on route to UNM West. A similar argument would seem to rule out areas to the south in Valencia County, like Los Lunas. Of course, a few students from both these areas might avail themselves of specialized offerings not otherwise available in Central New Mexico.

Extending the drive time to 80 minutes nets major population centers like those of the larger Santa Fe area, as well as communities to the northwest, like Ponderosa, Jemez Springs and Jemez Pueblo. The extension of RailRunner service to Santa Fe provides access via the station on State Road 550 on the north side of Bernalillo. Train service may not shorten the commute, but it will make UNM West more attractive, particularly if shuttle service is opened up to UNM West campus similar to the service currently provided both to UNM Main Campus and to UNM Hospital. BBER questions whether students in communities further to the north of Santa Fe, like Pojoaque, Espanola and White Rock, will be willing to travel an hour and forty minutes or more, and particularly given that there are higher education options available in Los Alamos (also UNM), Espanola, El Rito and Taos (UNM). Students in Cuba, who would have a similar commute, have fewer options, so we have left them in the analysis.

Demographics for Rio Rancho and Counties in the Catchment Area

Assuming the most conservative of drive times, BBER defines the catchment area as covering all of Rio Rancho and parts of three counties: Sandoval, Bernalillo and Santa Fe. Table 1 presents data from Census 2000 and for the 2005-07 period from the American Community Survey (ACS) on Rio Rancho and the three counties.¹ The first set of figures relate to the total population, the number of men and women and the age breakdown. As might be expected, the median age in Santa Fe County is close to 40, while in Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties the median age is closer to 35. These figures are followed by those dealing with ethnicity and race. Non-Hispanic whites make up the majority in Rio Rancho and in Sandoval County, while both Bernalillo and Santa Fe counties are majority minority counties, with very large Hispanic populations. With respect to household type, some 75% of households in Rio Rancho and Sandoval County are families, versus closer to 60% in Bernalillo and Santa Fe Counties. These latter two counties have much higher percentages of people living by themselves.

The data in the table on the top of the following page deal with school enrollment. Note the much higher percentages of those in college or graduate school in Bernalillo County, presumably reflecting the presence there of the UNM Main campus as well as the main campus for Central New Mexico Community College (CNM).

¹ The data are available electronically in Excel from BBER, with comparable information on New Mexico and the US.

Educational attainment shows some variation across the area. The percentage of those with at least a high school diploma or equivalent is very high at over 90 percent in Rio Rancho, yet the percentage of those with a bachelors or more is lower than in either Bernalillo County or Santa Fe County.

The estimates of population from the ACS are approximate. Table 2 below provides BBER's estimates of population for the cities of Rio Rancho, Albuquerque and Santa Fe and the counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo and Santa Fe in 2007 versus the 2000 Census count for each of these areas. The population for Rio Rancho was just under 80,000 in 2007, while the three counties had a combined population in excess of 900,000. Over the decade, Rio Rancho has grown at an annualized rate of 7.7%, while annual population growth in the whole three county area was only 2.3%.

Table 1. Selected Demographic Data on the City of Rio Rancho and the Counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo and Santa Fe

Subject	Rio Rancho City				Sandoval County				Bernalillo County				Santa Fe County			
	2000		2005-07		2000		2005-07		2000		2005-07		2000		2005-07	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total population	51,765	100	69,080	100	89,908	100	111,855	100	556,678	100	618,845	100	129,292	100	141,207	100
SEX AND AGE																
Male	25,106	48.5	33,536	48.5	43,848	48.8	54,781	49.0	271,904	48.8	303,539	49.0	63,246	48.9	69,487	49.2
Female	26,659	51.5	35,544	51.5	46,060	51.2	57,074	51.0	284,774	51.2	315,306	51.0	66,046	51.1	71,720	50.8
Under 5 years	3,861	7.5	4,993	7.2	6,589	7.3	7,421	6.6	38,566	6.9	46,292	7.5	7,986	6.2	8,005	5.7
5 to 9 years	4,265	8.2	4,779	6.9	7,638	8.5	7,266	6.5	39,016	7	41,100	6.6	8,523	6.6	7,974	5.6
10 to 14 years	4,457	8.6	5,782	8.4	7,885	8.8	9,151	8.2	39,426	7.1	41,294	6.7	9,129	7.1	8,780	6.2
15 to 19 years	3,791	7.3	4,763	6.9	6,776	7.5	8,163	7.3	40,728	7.3	42,140	6.8	8,623	6.7	9,038	6.4
20 to 24 years	2,369	4.6	4,731	6.8	4,463	5	7,876	7.0	40,828	7.3	45,525	7.4	7,364	5.7	8,920	6.3
25 to 34 years	7,075	13.7	9,830	14.2	11,400	12.7	15,028	13.4	79,423	14.3	88,581	14.3	17,001	13.1	18,078	12.8
35 to 44 years	9,500	18.4	11,039	16.0	15,662	17.4	15,945	14.3	89,615	16.1	86,514	14.0	21,444	16.6	20,245	14.3
45 to 54 years	6,765	13.1	9,755	14.1	12,667	14.1	17,143	15.3	78,174	14	88,277	14.3	22,355	17.3	22,711	16.1
55 to 59 years	2,074	4	3,593	5.2	4,164	4.6	6,726	6.0	26,311	4.7	38,380	6.2	7,458	5.8	11,835	8.4
60 to 64 years	1,550	3	2,605	3.8	3,122	3.5	5,037	4.5	20,435	3.7	27,408	4.4	5,506	4.3	7,813	5.5
65 to 74 years	2,937	5.7	3,272	4.7	5,085	5.7	6,181	5.5	33,904	6.1	37,630	6.1	7,901	6.1	9,880	7.0
75 to 84 years	2,357	4.6	2,587	3.7	3,424	3.8	3,926	3.5	22,808	4.1	26,172	4.2	4,466	3.5	5,394	3.8
85 years and over	764	1.5	1,351	2.0	1,033	1.1	1,992	1.8	7,444	1.3	9,532	1.5	1,536	1.2	2,534	1.8
Median age (years)	35.1		34.6		35.1		35.7		35.0		35.5		37.9		40.0	
RACE AND ETHNICITY																
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14,329	27.7	22,648	32.8	14,329	27.7	35,938	32.1	233,565	42.0	277,189	44.8	63,405	49	70,659	50.0
White Non-Hispanic	33,176	64.1	40,481	58.6	45,227	50.3	55,251	49.4	268,972	48.3	274,656	44.4	58,790	45.5	62,596	44.3
Total Minority	18,589	35.9	28,599	41.4	44,681	49.7	56,604	50.6	287,706	51.7	344,189	55.6	70,502	54.5	78,611	55.7
Black or African American	1,376	2.7	2,249	3.3	1,535	1.7	2,468	2.3	15,401	2.8	19,350	3.1	826	0.6	1,286	0.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,226	2.4	1,285	1.9	14,634	16.3	15,506	14.3	23,175	4.2	28,799	4.7	3,982	3.1	4,485	3.3
Asian	758	1.5	1,152	1.7	894	1.0	1,392	1.3	10,751	1.9	13,875	2.2	1,133	0.9	1,453	1.1
Some other race	5,626	10.9	8,075	11.7	5,626	10.9	12,192	11.3	90,020	16.2	110,264	17.8	23,030	17.8	24,474	17.8
Two or more races	2,135	4.1	2,818	4.1	3,117	3.5	3,422	3.1	23,480	4.2	21,015	3.4	5,268	4.1	3,584	2.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE																
Total households	18,995	100	24,767	100.0	31,411	100	38,606	100.0	220,936	100	251,101	100.0	52,482	100.0	52,956	100.0
Family households (families)	14,112	74.3	17,444	70.4	23,632	75.2	27,437	71.1	141,237	63.9	152,873	60.9	32,787	62.5	32,102	60.6
With own children under 18 years	7,651	40.3	8,854	35.7	12,131	38.6	12,972	33.6	69,419	31.4	73,292	29.2	15,954	30.4	14,134	26.7
Married-couple family	11,283	59.4	13,557	54.7	18,136	57.7	20,814	53.9	101,523	46	107,903	43.0	23,900	45.5	23,829	45.0
With own children under 18 years	5,871	30.9	6,216	25.1	8,898	28.3	9,058	23.5	45,545	20.6	45,763	18.2	10,443	19.9	8,967	16.9
Female householder, no husband	1,962	10.3	2,667	10.8	3,817	12.2	4,608	11.9	28,393	12.9	31,551	12.6	6,159	11.7	5,952	11.2
With own children under 18 years	1,238	6.5	1,892	7.6	2,252	7.2	2,747	7.1	17,406	7.9	20,399	8.1	3,864	7.4	3,633	6.9
Nonfamily households	4,883	25.7	7,323	29.6	7,779	24.8	11,169	28.9	79,699	36.1	98,228	39.1	19,695	37.5	20,854	39.4
Householder living alone	3,944	20.8	5,721	23.1	6,260	19.9	8,783	22.8	62,961	28.5	80,505	32.1	15,413	29.4	16,315	30.8
Householder 65 years and over	1,499	7.9	1,830	7.4	2,165	6.9	2,936	7.6	17,482	7.9	21,509	8.6	3,894	7.4	4,992	9.4

Table 1. Selected Demographic Data on the City of Rio Rancho and the Counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo and Santa Fe, Continued

Subject	Rio Rancho City		Sandoval County		Bernalillo County		Santa Fe County									
	2000	2005-07	2000	2005-07	2000	2005-07	2000	2005-07								
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%								
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT																
Population 3 years & over enrolled in school	15,140	100	19,680	100	26,442	100	30,908	100	156,057	100	172,632	100	33,486	100	34,400	100
Nursery school, preschool	801	5.3	1,297	6.6	1,667	6.3	1,952	6.3	8,781	5.6	10,150	5.9	1,654	4.9	2,010	5.8
Kindergarten	788	5.2	1,346	6.8	1,465	5.5	1,936	6.3	7,516	4.8	7,682	4.4	1,687	5	1,841	5.4
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	7,158	47.3	7,760	39.4	12,948	49	12,601	40.8	63,412	40.6	64,939	37.6	14,699	43.9	13,466	39.1
High school (grades 9-12)	3,343	22.1	4,561	23.2	5,947	22.5	7,303	23.6	31,983	20.5	32,973	19.1	7,152	21.4	7,876	22.9
College or graduate school	3,050	20.1	4,716	24.0	4,415	16.7	7,116	23.0	44,365	28.4	56,888	33.0	8,294	24.8	9,207	26.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
Population 25 years and over	32,935	100	44,032	100	56,479	100	71,978	100	358,680	100	402,494	100	87,870	100	98,490	100
Less than 9th grade	619	1.9	912	2.1	2,575	4.6	2,844	4.0	21,674	6	25,051	6.2	5,799	6.6	6,723	6.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,272	6.9	2,572	5.8	5,326	9.4	5,765	8.0	34,184	9.5	32,738	8.1	7,831	8.9	7,660	7.8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,359	28.4	12,871	29.2	16,157	28.6	21,228	29.5	88,853	24.8	100,024	24.9	17,308	19.7	23,315	23.7
Some college, no degree	9,552	29	11,581	26.3	14,104	25	16,941	23.5	84,120	23.5	89,727	22.3	19,421	22.1	17,335	17.6
Associate degree	2,978	9	3,863	8.8	4,288	7.6	5,521	7.7	20,413	5.7	28,095	7.0	5,068	5.8	4,746	4.8
Bachelor's degree	5,539	16.8	8,099	18.4	8,796	15.6	12,325	17.1	62,466	17.4	70,169	17.4	17,840	20.3	19,864	20.2
Graduate or professional degree	2,616	7.9	4,134	9.4	5,233	9.3	7,354	10.2	46,970	13.1	56,690	14.1	14,603	16.6	18,847	19.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.2		92.1		86.0		88.0		84.4		85.6		84.5		85.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.8		27.8		24.8		27.3		30.5		31.5		36.9		39.3	
INCOME IN PREVIOUS YEAR *																
Median household income (dollars)	47,169		54,498		44,949		53,848		38,788		45,022		42,207		51,341	
Mean household income (dollars)			63,489				65,033				60,727				74,635	
Median family income (dollars)	52,233		62,906		48,984		62,022		46,613		57,221		50,000		61,796	
Mean family income (dollars)			71,144				72,120				71,780				85,541	
Percent of families below poverty level		3.7		5.7		9.0		8.1		10.2		11.1		9.4		8.7

* Income estimates from the ACS are not strictly comparable with those from the 2000 Census. Parallel data collection in 2000 revealed that ACS data understated income reported in the Census.

Sources: Census 2000, PFS 1 and PFS 2; American Community Survey, 2005-07 Period Estimates

Table 2. Estimated Population and Population Growth between 2000 and 2007: Cities of Rio Rancho, Albuquerque and Santa Fe and the Counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo and Santa Fe

Growth Over Seven Years Using the BBER 2007 Population Estimates							
Geography	Census Bureau April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base	BBER July 1, 2007 Estimate	2000 Share of County	2007 Share of County	Population Change 2000-2007	7-Year % Increase	2000-2007 Annualized Growth Rate
Bernalillo County	556,002	644,023			88,021	15.83%	2.26%
City of Albuquerque	449,380	526,694	80.82%	81.78%	77,314	17.20%	2.46%
Sandoval County	90,584	123,694			33,110	36.55%	5.22%
City of Rio Rancho*	51,772	79,746	57.15%	64.47%	27,974	54.03%	7.72%
Santa Fe County	129,287	146,295			17,008	13.16%	1.88%
City of Santa Fe	63,358	70,138	49.01%	47.94%	6,780	10.70%	1.53%
Three County Totals	775,873	914,012			138,139	17.80%	2.34%

* The Rio Rancho estimate includes both the Bernalillo County and Sandoval County portions of the city. Therefore, a small portion of Bernalillo County's population is included underneath the Sandoval County listing.

Note: Bernalillo and Sandoval County estimates produced in partnership with the Mid-Region Council of Governments. Review of working numbers and input data were generously shared by the City of Santa Fe, the City of Roswell, the City of Farmington, and the City of Las Cruces.

Source: BBER Population Estimates Program and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2007 round of estimates.

Table 3 provides BBER's population projections by age group for Sandoval County, while Table 4 provides the projections for the three counties combined. Note the faster growth projected for Sandoval County (and Rio Rancho, which has been growing faster than the rest of the county). In both tables, we have highlighted the 15 to 19 and 20-24 age groups, which include people in their late teens and early 20s – the more traditional college student. Note that the 15-19 year old group shrinks after 2015, and that this causes a similar shrinkage in the 20-24 year old group five years later. A similar but far more pronounced shrinkage is evident in the statewide numbers and reflects the combined effects of an aging population with those of declining fertility.

Table 3. BBER Population Projections for Sandoval County

Distribution of Projected Population for Both Sexes from July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2035							
Both Sexes Age groups	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
0 - 4	5,266	6,926	8,584	10,590	11,690	11,811	12,030
5 - 9	8,458	5,759	7,404	9,058	11,067	12,165	12,286
10 - 14	9,320	9,460	6,733	8,377	10,030	12,038	13,135
15 - 19	8,145	10,609	10,711	7,990	9,632	11,283	13,292
20 - 24	5,054	9,395	11,808	11,913	9,204	10,841	12,489
25 - 29	5,208	5,996	10,282	12,687	12,792	10,100	11,731
30 - 34	6,481	5,928	6,690	10,955	13,354	13,464	10,785
35 - 39	9,256	7,301	6,727	7,486	11,730	14,119	14,234
40 - 44	10,215	10,338	8,368	7,799	8,559	12,780	15,157
45 - 49	9,438	11,528	11,610	9,668	9,108	9,869	14,063
50 - 54	7,874	10,715	12,736	12,824	10,918	10,374	11,135
55 - 59	5,715	8,919	11,662	13,652	13,750	11,902	11,380
60 - 64	4,083	6,466	9,527	12,191	14,140	14,255	12,493
65 - 69	3,610	5,078	8,304	11,744	14,070	15,448	15,461
70 - 74	3,583	3,595	5,024	7,633	10,640	13,001	14,683
75 - 79	3,398	3,418	3,500	4,520	6,737	9,537	11,977
80 - 84	1,745	3,002	3,070	2,971	3,779	5,724	8,288
85 +	256	1,241	1,347	1,257	1,393	2,111	3,188
All Ages	107,104	125,675	144,087	163,315	182,592	200,822	217,806
% Annual Growth							
All Ages		3.20	2.73	2.51	2.23	1.90	1.62
15-24 Age Group		8.32	2.37	-2.47	-1.10	3.22	3.06

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico

Table 4. BBER Population Projections for Area that Includes Sandoval, Bernalillo and Santa Fe Counties

Distribution of Projected Population for Both Sexes from July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2035							
Both Sexes Age groups	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
0 - 4	41,389	66,144	73,356	79,017	81,834	85,474	91,597
5 - 9	58,255	45,996	70,977	78,067	83,603	86,518	90,237
10 - 14	62,861	63,709	51,634	76,545	83,500	89,140	92,141
15 - 19	63,513	68,139	69,209	57,044	81,815	88,866	94,596
20 - 24	56,281	68,267	73,064	74,067	62,021	86,726	93,845
25 - 29	51,149	61,594	73,763	78,470	79,430	67,490	92,208
30 - 34	55,627	56,505	67,124	79,169	83,823	84,837	73,038
35 - 39	70,297	61,553	62,658	73,174	85,124	89,813	90,946
40 - 44	74,896	78,572	70,607	72,402	83,618	96,408	102,483
45 - 49	76,249	82,255	86,580	80,157	83,123	95,600	110,615
50 - 54	69,614	82,857	88,426	93,661	87,840	91,467	105,710
55 - 59	49,019	75,784	88,190	94,705	100,299	95,305	100,900
60 - 64	36,713	54,765	79,843	93,022	99,860	106,000	103,354
65 - 69	29,126	35,537	51,963	74,526	82,386	83,413	82,499
70 - 74	28,098	29,389	38,633	51,907	71,891	79,731	80,187
75 - 79	25,596	27,048	31,163	37,862	49,183	67,507	74,229
80 - 84	13,689	22,756	26,520	28,726	34,030	44,030	59,308
85 +	2,545	9,335	11,296	11,905	13,591	16,917	23,112
All Ages	864,918	990,204	1,115,004	1,234,427	1,346,972	1,455,244	1,561,008
Annual Growth							
All Ages		2.71	2.37	2.03	1.75	1.55	1.40
15-24 Age Groups		2.60	0.84	-1.63	1.85	3.99	1.41

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico

Demographic Profile of Communities in the Catchment Area as Defined by Zip Code Tabulation Areas

In 2000, the zip codes identified above as comprising the catchment area for UNM West accounted for 332 thousand people, or about 40% of the total number living within the three county area. Table 5 provides the detail on the age and sex composition of the population in each of the zip codes or Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) identified by Dr. Santa Falcon, Special Assistant to the Vice President for UNM West, as being of interest and falling within the catchment area discussed above.

The top portion of the table focuses on the age-sex composition of the population in each of the zip codes in 2000. In some communities the percentage of the population under 18 is very large, such as in Santo Domingo Pueblo (48%), while in others, like Cochiti Lake, the percentage of young people is quite small (9%).

The bottom portion of the table indicates the percent of the population in each age/sex category who were minority, i.e., Hispanic or not white alone. The communities in the area, which includes the seven Bernalillo and Sandoval county pueblos as well as those proximate to Santa Fe in Santa Fe County, are incredibly diverse in terms of their racial and ethnic composition. Overall, forty-seven percent self identify as white non Hispanic/Latino, so minorities are in the majority as they are in the state as a whole. About 30% of the population self-identify as Hispanic or Latino; about 7% as Native American only. Non-Hispanic whites make up 79% of the population in Jemez Springs, while in many of the pueblo communities and in Cuba, the minority population is over 90%.

Table 6 examines selected socio-economic indicators for the same geography. The first two indicators look at educational attainment, specifically, the percent of the population 25 and older without a high school diploma and the percent with a bachelors degree or higher. Again, note the tremendous variability depending upon which zip code is chosen. Also, note the differences between men and women. The third indicator is a more current look at the drop-out rate among teens 16-19. Across the zip codes, this drop out rate is 13.3%. However, the figures for particular zip codes vary from 0 to over 60% in Pena Blanca.

The next set of indicators deal with income. Median household incomes in 1999 range from roughly \$16,500 in Cuba to over \$60,000 in Corrales and Jemez Springs. The percentage of the population below poverty ranges from 5.3% in Rio Rancho to over 50% in Cuba.

Table 5. 2000 Population, Age Distribution, and Percent Minority, Selected Zip Codes for UNM West Catchment Area

5-Digit ZCTA	All Selected ZCTAs	Bernalillo, Santa Fe, and surrounding areas														Santa Fe, Agua Fria, and surrounding areas									
		Budaghiers San Felipe	Algodones Pueblo	Bernalillo, Sandia P. Anna P. Tamaya	Cerrillos	Cuba	Jemez Pueblo	Jemez Springs	Pena Blanca	Placiditas	Ponderosa	Corrales	Santo Domingo Pueblo	San Ysidro, Zia Pueblo	Cochiti Pueblo	Cochiti Lake	North Valley	West Side, Alameda Ranch	West Side, Taylor Ranch	Rio Rancho	Ildefonso Pueblo, Pojoaque	Santa Fe City, La Cienega	Glorieta	Lamy, Paguate	
		87001	87004	87010	87013	87024	87025	87041	87043	87044	87048	87052	87053	87044	87083	87114	87120	87107	87124	87501	87505	87535	87540		
Total Population		311,623	3482	8154	1021	5540	2389	1358	767	3811	338	7595	3122	934	664	394	30781	31842	44245	52751	40414	69658	1729	634	
Male:		151,913	1734	4016	518	2746	1163	657	381	1839	178	3657	1603	447	307	195	15011	15522	21421	25604	19364	34362	881	307	
Under 18 years		42,139	637	1255	104	1040	419	137	122	341	54	950	644	154	107	18	4047	4308	6565	7935	3979	8997	256	70	
18 - 21		7,811	109	227	17	172	71	19	21	47	6	127	119	30	24	5	938	757	1063	1205	743	2055	41	15	
22 to 24 years		5,361	70	179	9	106	49	7	13	22	8	60	78	24	10	2	524	667	788	685	629	1395	25	11	
25 to 44 years		47,450	555	1209	153	678	334	170	115	467	29	890	441	118	80	37	4222	5469	7738	8163	5708	10534	285	65	
45 - 64		35,616	277	834	188	510	228	248	80	760	62	1252	241	87	48	71	3622	3140	4231	5083	5678	8640	220	116	
65 - 74		7,957	55	192	38	158	35	47	14	149	10	267	44	17	23	32	956	699	674	1285	1552	1658	32	20	
75 and older		5,579	31	120	9	82	27	29	16	53	9	121	36	17	15	30	702	482	362	1248	1075	1083	22	10	
85 years and over		1,022	8	13	0	21	10	3	4	12	1	15	3	3	4	1	136	73	52	246	205	206	5	1	
Female:		159,710	1748	4138	503	2794	1226	701	386	1972	160	3938	1519	487	357	199	15770	16320	22824	27147	21050	35296	848	327	
Under 18 years		40,666	588	1246	96	1054	386	146	107	384	38	921	555	152	115	27	3804	4297	6453	7526	4000	9466	237	69	
18 - 21		7,443	108	245	17	153	67	11	23	39	8	126	100	28	26	4	808	809	1177	1102	751	1803	40	7	
22 to 24 years		5,356	68	178	8	76	55	10	28	22	5	60	74	24	11	3	546	748	881	719	605	1204	23	8	
25 to 44 years		49,314	525	1173	167	684	345	199	104	505	40	1079	431	137	100	35	4269	5564	8472	8746	5911	10453	286	89	
45 - 64		39,257	342	870	179	556	259	235	80	832	53	1344	262	100	55	71	4077	3413	4563	5491	6376	9771	197	131	
65 - 74		9,413	65	244	21	172	63	50	25	130	9	249	72	27	32	29	1165	825	751	1678	1811	1941	37	17	
75 and older		8,261	52	182	15	99	51	50	19	69	7	159	25	19	18	30	1101	664	527	1685	1596	1658	28	7	
85 years and over		2,293	7	38	4	20	12	22	4	18	0	38	8	5	5	4	261	199	136	520	482	506	3	1	
Percent Distribution		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Male:		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Under 18 years		27.7	36.7	31.3	20.1	37.9	36.0	20.9	32.0	18.5	30.3	26.0	40.2	34.5	34.9	9.2	27.0	27.8	30.6	31.0	20.5	26.2	29.1	22.8	
18 - 21		5.1	6.3	5.7	3.3	6.3	6.1	2.9	5.5	2.6	3.4	3.5	7.4	6.7	7.8	2.6	6.2	4.9	5.0	4.7	3.8	6.0	4.7	4.9	
22 to 24 years		3.5	4.0	4.5	1.7	3.9	4.2	1.1	3.4	1.2	4.5	1.6	4.9	5.4	3.3	1.0	3.5	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.2	4.1	2.8	3.6	
25 to 44 years		31.2	32.0	30.1	29.5	24.7	28.7	25.9	30.2	25.4	16.3	24.1	27.5	26.4	26.1	19.0	28.1	35.2	36.1	31.9	29.5	30.7	32.3	21.2	
45 - 64		23.4	16.0	20.8	36.3	18.6	19.6	37.7	21.0	41.3	34.8	34.2	15.0	19.5	15.6	36.4	24.1	20.2	19.8	19.9	29.3	25.1	25.0	37.8	
65 - 74		5.2	3.2	4.8	7.3	5.8	3.0	7.2	3.7	8.1	5.6	7.3	2.7	3.8	7.5	16.4	6.4	4.5	3.1	5.0	8.0	4.8	3.6	6.5	
75 and older		3.7	1.8	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.3	4.4	4.2	2.9	5.1	3.3	2.2	3.8	4.9	15.4	4.7	3.1	1.7	4.9	5.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	
85 years and over		0.7	0.5	0.3	-	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	
Female:		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Under 18 years		25.5	33.6	30.1	19.1	37.7	31.5	20.8	27.7	19.5	23.8	23.4	36.5	31.2	32.2	13.6	24.1	26.3	28.3	27.7	19.0	24.0	27.9	20.8	
18 - 21		4.7	6.2	5.9	3.4	5.5	5.5	1.6	6.0	1.5	5.0	3.2	6.6	5.7	7.3	2.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.6	5.1	4.7	2.1	
22 to 24 years		3.4	3.9	4.3	1.6	2.7	4.5	1.4	7.3	1.1	3.1	1.5	4.9	4.9	3.1	1.5	3.5	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.4	
25 to 44 years		30.9	30.0	28.3	33.2	24.5	28.1	28.4	26.9	25.6	25.0	27.4	28.4	28.1	28.0	17.6	27.1	34.1	37.1	32.2	28.1	29.6	33.7	27.2	
45 - 64		24.6	19.6	21.0	35.6	19.9	21.1	33.5	20.7	42.2	33.1	34.1	17.2	20.5	15.4	35.7	25.9	20.9	20.2	20.2	30.3	27.7	23.2	40.1	
65 - 74		5.9	3.7	5.9	4.2	6.2	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.6	5.6	6.3	4.7	5.5	9.0	14.6	7.4	5.1	3.3	6.2	8.6	5.5	4.4	5.2	
75 and older		5.2	3.0	4.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	7.1	4.9	3.5	4.4	4.0	1.6	3.9	5.0	15.1	7.0	4.1	2.3	6.9	7.6	4.7	3.3	2.1	
85 years and over		1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.1	1.0	0.9	-	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	
Percent Minority		53.2	89.6	81.9	25.2	92.1	91.9	20.5	87.7	25.4	71.9	30.1	99.4	94.4	98.3	23.9	61.3	45.8	54.4	36.4	52.5	57.3	69.3	30.6	
Male:		53.8	89.2	82.5	24.7	92.0	92.1	19.9	89.0	25.7	69.1	30.1	99.4	94.0	98.7	22.1	61.9	45.5	53.7	36.6	53.9	59.0	71.2	30.6	
Under 18 years		64.7	93.4	87.0	30.8	96.0	95.7	35.0	92.6	44.0	85.2	38.6	99.5	96.8	99.1	55.6	73.6	55.1	61.9	46.0	70.7	70.9	82.8	41.4	
18 - 21		66.5	96.3	85.9	29.4	98.3	98.6	15.8	90.5	44.7	100.0	37.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	72.9	57.1	72.0	46.2	72.5	66.3	90.2	40.0	
22 to 24 years		67.7	94.3	87.2	22.2	98.1	89.8	14.3	100.0	31.8	50.0	45.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	76.3	51.7	66.9	48.5	66.1	75.1	80.0	45.5		
25 to 44 years		55.4	89.4	83.4	29.4	92.6	92.2	22.4	89.6	29.3	69.0	34.1	99.5	95.8	98.8	37.8	64.0	44.8	51.9	37.4	57.2	64.8	71.2	41.5	
45 - 64		40.6	78.0	75.4	13.3	83.1	85.5	12.5	80.0	16.2	56.5	21.7	98.3	89.7	97.9	15.5	48.2	35.1	43.3	26.4	39.9	42.2	54.1	15.5	
65 - 74		37.7	70.9	74.0	36.8	81.0	80.0	10.6	92.9	16.8	70.0	20.6	100.0	64.7	95.7	12.5	49.3	29.6	29.8	20.2	42.3	38.8	56.3	25.0	
75 and older		35.3	96.8	76.7	55.6	90.2	92.6	17.2	87.5	18.9	55.6	27.3	100.0	88.2	100.0	10.0	43.9	32.0	28.2	14.3	44.3	34.2	81.8	40.0	
85 years and over		38.6	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	90.0	66.7	100.0	25.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	40.4	43.8	42.3	12.6	49.3	34.5	100.0	100.0		
Female:		52.7	100.0	81.4	25.6	92.3	91.7	21.0	86.5	25.1	75.0	30.0	99.4	94.9	98.0	25.6	60.8	46.1	55.1	3					

Table 6. Demographic Indicators for Selected Zip Code Areas, Census 2000

	aggregation	87001	87004	87010	87013	87024	87025	87041	87043	87044	87048	87052	87053	87072	87083	87114	87120	87107	87124	87501	87505	87535	87540	
		Bernalillo	Sandia & Algodones Budaghers San Felipe Pueblo	Santa Anna Pueblos, Tamaya	Cerrillos	Cuba	Jemez Pueblo	Jemez Springs	Pena Blanca	Placiditas	Ponderosa	Corrales	Santo Domingo Pueblo	San Ysidro, Zia Pueblo	Cochiti Pueblo	Cochiti Lake	Albq West Side, Alameda	Albq West Side, Taylor Ranch	North Valley	Rio Rancho	Agua Fria, Chupadero Nambu, San Idelfonso	La Cienega	Glorieta	Lamy, Paguate
Educational Attainment, Population 25 and Older																								
Percentage of Population with No High School Diploma or Equivalent																								
male	16.1	30.9	27.7	21.2	46.5	27.0	3.4	28.7	7.3	5.4	6.1	30.1	36.4	19.1	11.2	9.6	6.9	20.6	9.0	16.2	17.7	11.1	22.0	
female	14.7	26.6	27.1	5.3	42.1	29.2	2.5	13.0	6.5	12.4	6.5	32.9	30.2	17.7	18.1	10.1	6.3	19.7	9.1	14.4	14.9	9.1	8.3	
Percent of Population with a Bachelors Degree or Higher																								
male	35.5	7.8	10.0	44.0	8.8	9.6	47.4	15.7	52.7	22.5	50.4	3.2	7.3	9.0	45.5	35.6	36.0	13.9	24.9	43.6	36.5	26.9	43.1	
female	33.4	14.5	10.5	57.4	9.0	8.6	34.3	28.4	46.9	20.7	49.7	2.2	11.1	7.4	55.6	30.9	31.9	12.8	24.3	41.2	35.1	23.0	44.6	
Population 16-19 Who Are Not in School and Who Do Not Have a High School Diploma or Equivalent																								
High School Dropouts, 16-19	1993	80	73	na	81	8	11	35	0	0	6	55	7	0	0	58	146	300	297	237	594	5	0	
% of the Total in Age Group	13.3	33.8	16.8	na	22.2	5.1	26.2	61.4	0	0	1.6	22.4	21.9	0	0	3.7	6.3	14.2	9.5	13.6	15.0	5.3	0	
Median Household Income																								
	na	35,164	31,599	40,469	16,456	28,750	61,250	23,854	57,051	37,232	66,400	25,664	30,714	36,250	41,667	49,897	53,029	34,645	47,093	40,406	43,725	38,529	46,667	
Population Below the Poverty Level, 1999																								
Income below poverty level:	29,599	989	1,485	84	2,810	563	138	205	289	82	438	1,225	142	136	34	2,245	2,663	4,532	2,777	4,570	8,496	183	45	
% of Population Below Poverty	10.7	28.2	18.6	10.4	51.9	25.2	8.8	32.2	7.6	18.4	5.6	39.0	17.8	18.7	8.2	7.1	6.1	15.1	5.3	11.4	12.6	10.6	6.6	
% Under 5 Below Poverty	17.2	37.6	25.7	18.9	71.7	30.6	19.5	54.3	15.7	71.4	20.6	45.2	27.8	30.0	-	10.6	7.8	26.2	6.0	16.7	20.0	13.3	-	

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 PSF3

Businesses Currently Serving the UNM West Campus Area

In her July 27, 2009, article in the Albuquerque Journal, Rosalie Rayburn summed up the disappointment that many may have with the pace of development around the new Rio Rancho City Center :

Dallas it's not.

Four years after a groundbreaking ceremony kicked off construction of its first downtown building, Rio Rancho's fledgling downtown is still more Marlboro country than metropolis.

The Santa Ana Star Center and City Hall are the only completed structures. Nearby, Hewlett-Packard's Wal-Mart size customer support center and the University of New Mexico's Rio Rancho campus are under construction.

But the four buildings are still surrounded by miles of sage green undulating mesa, cut-through by arroyos, dirt tracks and land for sale signs.

Restaurants, retail stores, a movie studio and a major office building that were all touted for the city's new downtown have yet to materialize.

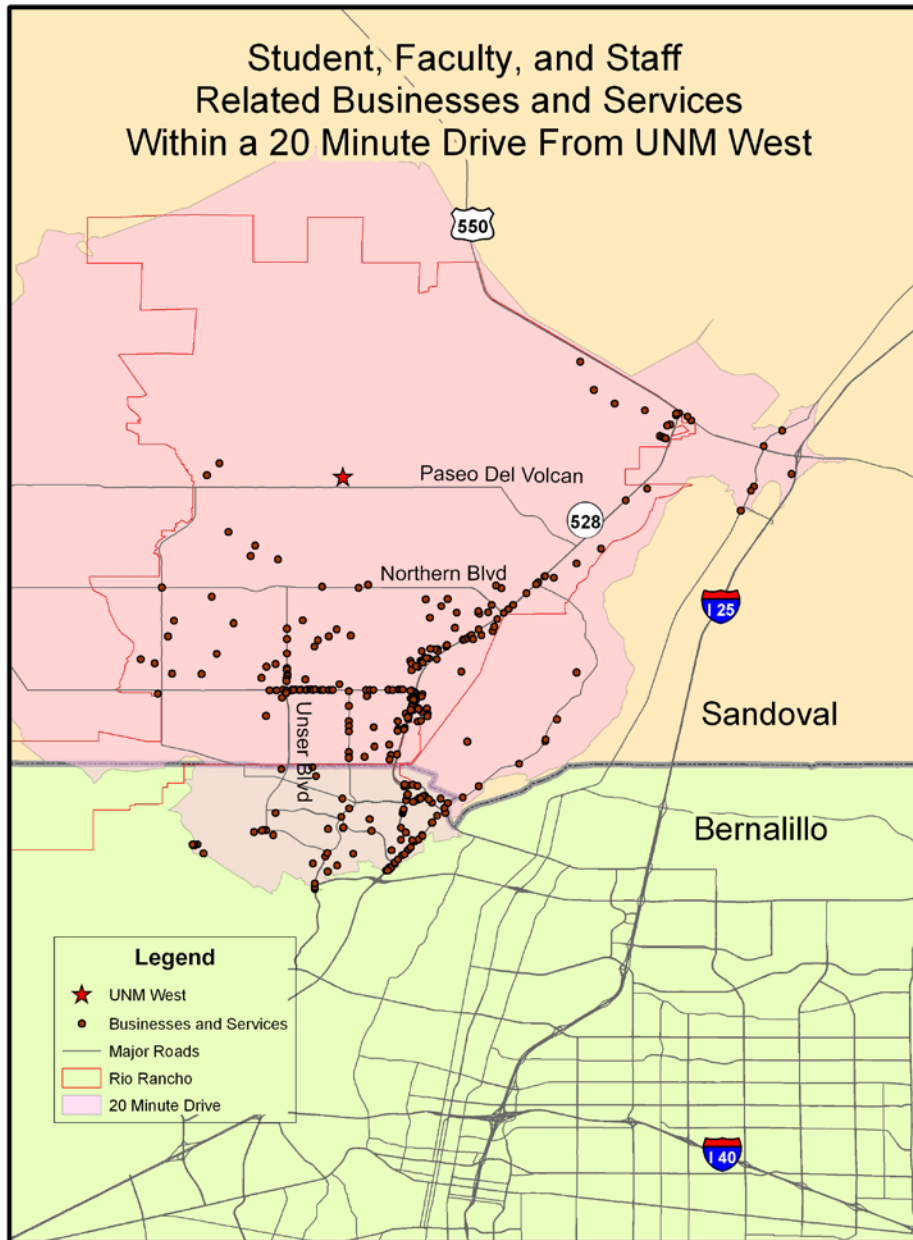
Nonetheless, there are many businesses within 20 minutes of UNM West campus. Searching current phone directories, BBER staff identified 651 business that provide services of potential interest to faculty, staff and students. The number of businesses by type of service provided is given in Table 5 below. A map of these businesses in relation to UNM West, which is designated by a star, is provided in Map 5. A corresponding Excel file listing individual businesses, addresses, and phone numbers is available.

Table 7. Types of Businesses within 20 Minutes of the UNM West Campus

Type of Service Establishment	Number within 20 minutes
Restaurant	110
Auto Repair	91
Doctor	55
Dentist	40
Hair Stylist	32
Electronics Store	29
Service Station	28
Auto Dealer	23
Gym	21
Drug Store	16
Bakery	13
Car Wash	13
Bar	12
Clothes Store	12
Coffee Shop	12
Convenience Store	12
Travel Agent	12
Grocery Store	11
Pet Store	10
Shoe Store	10
Liquor Store	9
Auto Insurance	8
Cell Phone Store	8
Furniture Store	8
Department Store	7
Hotel	7
Fruits & Vegetables & Pro	6
Tanning	6
Book Store	5
Office Supplies	5
Auto Rental	4
Beauty Salon	3
Bike Shop	3
Laundromat	3
Butcher Shop	2
Movie Theater	2
Barbershop	1
Casino	1
Night Club	1
Grand Total	651

Compiled by UNM BBER from Google Internet Searches by type of establishment, 2009

Map 5. Service Businesses within 20 Minutes of UNM West



Source: ESRI® Business Analyst™; UNM-BBER

Business and Community Leader Hopes and Visions for the UNM West Campus

As a component of efforts to get community feedback on the University of New Mexico's plans for its Rio Rancho campus, the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) conducted a series of interviews with community, business and education leaders from the area.

The results, detailed below, offer a spectrum of opinions and ideas about what a branch campus should and could provide to the community. Notably, employers appear to be seeking more educational depth from the local hiring pool – several indicated they would like to see business administration, computer networking and accounting programs. Likewise, some noted community needs, such as health care providers and teachers. Many local leaders also zeroed in on new or emerging industries in the region, including film, alternative energy and high-performance computing, and expressed interest in programs geared toward those fields.

It is worth noting that a good number of the interviewees expressly indicated their hopes that the Rio Rancho campus have its own identity, beyond that of a branch feeding students into UNM's main campus, and several suggested the local entity seek to become a statewide focal point for demonstration of technology and education in certain programs, such as alternative energy.

Details of each leader's interviews follow.

Bill Lemon – CEO, Brycon Corp. (Construction firm)

Brycon specializes in the construction of large commercial buildings for manufacturing, health care and high-tech uses, such as cleanroom facilities. Headquartered in Rio Rancho, it employs about 300 in the Rio Rancho/Albuquerque metro area.

According to Lemon, Brycon expects to grow slowly in coming years, but is always seeking opportunities to improve the skills of its existing employees. The company primarily employs tradespeople, like pipefitters and carpenters, but many of its employees have advanced degrees in engineering, construction management, business management and other fields. UNM and Central New Mexico Community College have previously teamed up to create specially tailored vocational programs for Brycon. Employees seek more advanced degrees in their own time, and Lemon says a campus near Brycon's headquarters providing engineering, accounting and other graduate degrees would likely increase the number of employees in those programs. The commute time to existing providers of higher education currently precludes that. "We want our employees to get the chance to advance their careers through education, especially some of the folks that have been working here for a

few years, but no business can afford to have an employee not at work for half a day.”

Jami Grindatto – Director of Government Relations, Intel Corp. Rio Rancho

The computer chip industry is on a never-ending quest to increase automation and efficiency, and as a result, Intel Corp.’s Rio Rancho facility, which opened in 1980, employs less than two thirds the 7,000 workers there at its height, even as production has increased. Put simply, many of the jobs involving manual labor, such as moving batches of computer chip materials and substrate from one manufacturing process to another, are now performed by elaborate, centrally controlled robots. As a result, Grindatto says, key employees at Intel’s Rio Rancho site are now expected to have more advanced degrees and knowledge of computer systems and networking, electrical, chemical and environmental engineering.

Furthermore, in 2007, Intel volunteered some unused manufacturing space to house Encanto, the state’s \$36 million supercomputer. The supercomputer is intended for use by university and institutional researchers, who would use its 125-trillion-calculations-per-second capability to perform complex modeling tasks. It is also designed to enable “for-hire” use by companies and other users, though such contracts have been slow to materialize in the system’s first year of operation.

Grindatto says UNM West could capitalize on the supercomputer’s presence, as well as the advanced needs of Intel itself and those of Hewlett Packard’s soon-to-open customer care center by creating a “center of excellence” around large scale computing, parallel processing (the growing industry trend of using multiple processors to carry out several calculations simultaneously) and other sciences at the forefront of modern computer design and use.

Grindatto, who also serves on several local boards that seek to shape the growth of the city and its services, says Rio Rancho’s reputation as a retirement center will also drive the need for more health care professionals, and a local campus providing those educations would help enable the employment of local workers in those fields.

Karen Delle Site – Tax Director, Atkinson & Co. Accounting and Consulting; former chair of Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce, Vice President, Sunrise Rotary Club

Delle Site sees a new UNM campus in Rio Rancho as serving not just the city itself, but a region that includes seven pueblos and several towns, including Santa Fe. She cites the oft-spoken lament that New Mexico “bleeds its talent,” or loses its smartest students to the lure of other locales, and suggests that a local campus would make it easier for students to begin college while still living at home, or even while they are still in high school.

She says that while she believes vocational skills, such as those taught by community colleges, are important, a UNM branch campus should offer a broader curriculum and “teach students how to think.”

Programs that would benefit the local economy would include engineering and science, film and digital media (Rio Rancho, along with the rest of the state, has seen an upswing in movie and television activity driven by low cost and incentives to production companies), health care and alternative energy technology, such as solar and wind power.

Atkinson & Co. itself recruits from UNM's Anderson School of Management, and Delle Site notes the company would be interested in recruiting for its offices in Rio Rancho from a field of business students who already have a connection to the city.

Randal Davis – Site Manager, Hewlett Packard Rio Rancho

Palo Alto, California-based Hewlett Packard plans to open a customer service and network server center in Rio Rancho, possibly by late December, 2009. By 2012, it expects to have hired 1,350 people. HP currently employs 300 at a temporary office in north Albuquerque. The new Rio Rancho facility will perform three primary tasks – technical support and sales of electronics (computers, printers, handhelds, servers) to HP's business clients; network server collocation (hosted business servers, disaster recovery and data protection plans, etc.); and support of off-site field technicians and business-to-business salespeople. The center will not handle technical support or sales for general consumers.

Because all of the work to be performed at HP Rio Rancho is business-to-business, Davis says the company is seeking employees with strong communications skills. Though there are a few entry-level positions, the vast majority of HP's local employees will be required to have at least a bachelor's degree, preferably in business, marketing or communications. Some positions will require engineering or other technical degrees. As it currently stands, HP does not anticipate moving any of its product engineering or design to the Rio Rancho site.

Davis says HP has already worked with the University of New Mexico and Central New Mexico Community College to develop customized training and certification programs, but the company would like to expand its relationship with UNM to develop internship programs, other customized training and further cooperation. The company routinely sends its managers back to school for MBAs, project management and other career enhancements.

Davis says he hopes UNM offers technology marketing and sales degree programs locally. Such programs are becoming increasingly popular at other institutions as the country's so-called “information economy” replaces traditional manufacturing industry. “The old-school has always had it that sales was a not a field that required a

degree, but the way the world views sales as a professional career is changing,” he says.

Mike Hansen – CEO Aero Mechanical Industries

Aero-Mechanical is a specialty manufacturing and repair company serving the commercial aviation industry. Its products include replacement and refurbished fuselage (aircraft body) parts. The vast majority of AMI’s jobs are blue-collar, requiring only high school degrees. However, the company does have some limited positions with college degree requirements, including human resources and accounting. Furthermore, employees are encouraged to pursue two-year (such as airframe and powerplant maintenance) and on occasion four-year degrees in manufacturing fields such as project management and quality control. Employees are also sent for coursework in statistics and math, computer networking and other fields. Hanson says four-year programs emphasizing “classic business” would be useful for his employees.

Jack McGowan -- CEO, Energy Control Inc.

Energy Control is a Rio Rancho-based systems integration firm specializing in the automation of building heating/air conditioning, power distribution and lighting to maximize efficiency. McGowan has been very active in energy issues, including “green” building and advocacy for new, high-tech infrastructure to transmit and store energy developed by renewable resources, such as solar and wind.

Employees of Energy Control run the gamut from electrical and computer engineers to installation technicians, as well as sales, accounting and management. Many are recruited from local sources, including the University of New Mexico, Central New Mexico Community College, and from other companies in the same field. Like many local employers, Energy Control is not currently hiring, as the economy has slowed business.

McGowan says that despite an upsurge in industry, there remains a dearth of well-rounded, college-educated specialists in “green” technologies, and that UNM could easily carve out a niche for itself in such a market. “There’s a huge opportunity to make UNM a smart (power) grid and sustainability center of excellence, with a multi-disciplinary approach that includes engineering, business and government policy,” he says.

Larry Plake – CEO, ClingZ

ClingZ is a Rio Rancho-based producer of electrostatically charged printable media that can be used to make marketing materials or other products that stick on walls or windows without adhesive. The company currently employs 22, whose degree requirements include engineering, accounting and business, research and statistics and manufacturing technologies. The company expects to grow five-fold in the next

five to seven years, and will be hiring to meet those needs. Plake says the company aims to find employees whose educational backgrounds are “well-rounded”. ClingZ advertises in local newspapers and through the Rio Rancho Economic Development Corp., but Plake says he has a hard time finding employees with accounting and other business skills. Plake attributes this to Intel Corp.’s longtime Rio Rancho presence, which has resulted in a high population of workers in the area with manufacturing experience, but little business experience. “It’s very hard to find employees with accounting skills and that sort of thing,” he says. “We’re really lacking in administrative depth here.”

ClingZ also sends its manufacturing employees for single classes and certificate courses, such as the use of computer graphics and spreadsheet programs, and the travel to the nearest educational facility – the Central New Mexico Community College Workforce Training Center near Alameda and Interstate 25 – is about 30 minutes away.

Debbi Moore – President/CEO Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce

Like others interviewed for this project, Moore is quick to note Rio Rancho’s unique demographics. “Our community is young, visionary and non-traditional,” she says. “I hope UNM is thinking about how to reach out to this population.” She also said she hopes a local campus will encourage more Rio Rancho High School students to obtain their masters’ degrees, and for more of its population in general to finish college and build the entrepreneurial skills necessary to start new businesses or take the reigns of family businesses as the owners retire.

Thomas Swisstack – Mayor, Rio Rancho

Rio Rancho Mayor Thomas Swisstack envisions UNM West as an integral part of this young city’s “20-year journey” toward building a complete downtown entertainment, shopping, employment and government services district on 160 acres of empty land at the city’s northern edge. Hewlett Packard’s soon-to-open customer service facility at the city center has already begun hiring, and is seeking a pool of applicants with four-year degrees – something Swisstack says he hopes will “have rippling effects” in the rest of the local economy as Rio Rancho courts more advanced employers in the high-tech, health care and hospitality industries.

Furthermore, he notes, Rio Rancho’s population trends toward young people with families and manufacturing experience, many of whom would like to return to school if evening and weekend degree programs were available. “If the programs were complete, and adjusted for working people, you’d have a huge population wanting to go back to school,” he said.

Like several other interviewees, Swisstack believes there is an untapped market for four-year programs in the film industry – such as digital pre- and post-production and film crew training. He reiterated Intel’s position that the state’s supercomputer,

located within city limits, could be tied to digital media and other computer programs at UNM West to attract top talent and projects.

Matthew Geisel – Manager, Rio Rancho Convention and Visitors Bureau

As part of its efforts to build a downtown from scratch, Rio Rancho wants to make strides in entertainment and hospitality. Today, despite being home to more than 70,000 people, Rio Rancho does not have a movie theater, and its hotels, which are concentrated around Intel Corp.'s plant, are geared toward business and extended-stay travelers. Geisel says a four-year hospitality program could help build a work force for anticipated destination hotels and other entertainment facilities, such as the 2-year-old Santa Ana Star Center.

James Jimenez – Rio Rancho City Manager

James Jimenez is a longtime Rio Rancho resident who recently left a career in state government (he served as a cabinet secretary of the state's Department of Finance and Administration, and as Gov. Bill Richardson's Chief of Staff) to work as City Manager under Mayor Swisstack.

He says that Rio Rancho's population has changed dramatically since it was founded 30 years ago by Midwestern transplants seeking cheap land. Rio Rancho is now producing its third generation of school-aged children, he says, and the city is excited that UNM West and recent job growth in the area may offer an alternative to "shipping them off" to school and jobs in other states.

He reiterates the ideas of other city and business leaders – programs in high-tech, science and engineering, teaching, film, health care, and accounting/business are areas of need. Additionally, Jimenez notes, given that there are other colleges offering limited classes in Rio Rancho (University of Phoenix, New Mexico Highlands University), he hopes that UNM West seeks to "stand out" from the competition with some niche programs geared toward the local economy. Furthermore, Jimenez says he hopes UNM West strives to be a full-scale liberal arts college with its own identity and offering a broad range of "liberal arts" classes and programs – such as political science and communications. "A liberal arts education is the foundation of our society," he says.

Sue Cleveland – Superintendent, Rio Rancho Public Schools

Cleveland has been superintendent of Rio Rancho Schools since the system's founding in 1994, so she has a particularly long view of the potential role of a new college campus in the city. In a discussion with BBER, she sought especially to highlight her hopes that UNM West is not simply a "branch" campus, but that it develops its own identity, adapts to the local community, and offers complete programs on-site that meet the needs of local employers. She cites the University of Houston-Clear Lake as an example of a branch college with its own identity. Founded

in 1971, UHCL quickly zeroed in on physics and engineering programs geared toward space exploration in response to the burgeoning needs of NASA's nearby Manned Spacecraft Center. UHCL eventually became autonomous from its parent, which is located 20 miles away in near downtown Houston, and has become one of Texas' most respected upper level science universities. "If UNM West is just a replication of the main campus, just offering a few classes, we'll have missed a great opportunity to do something different," Cleveland said.

With regard to curriculum, Cleveland's wish-list trends toward her longtime profession. Citing RRPS's generally young population of teachers, she says UNM West would serve the community well by offering 1.) a cohort alternative certification program, which allows older, college educated people to switch careers into teaching, and go through their training and student teaching as a supportive group; 2.) an education administration program, which would provide existing teachers and public administration students the skills needed to run a growing school district and handle new requirements, such as No Child Left Behind; and 3.) special education programs to combat a severe shortage of qualified special ed teachers in Rio Rancho and New Mexico.

Philip Gasteyer – Mayor, Corrales.

As a bedroom community with a handful of retailers, Corrales' economy primarily consists of home-based entrepreneurial business. Situated in one of the most affluent areas of the state, Corrales is also home to a large population of high-school and college-aged young adults. Its location west of the Rio Grande means students commuting from there to CNM and UNM facilities in Albuquerque are faced with the same issues as residents of Rio Rancho – high traffic and crowded river crossings. A campus in nearby Rio Rancho would likely make attending college easier for students who want to live at home, Gasteyer says. "Anything we can do to make getting a college degree easier would be a plus."

| As for curriculum, Gasteyer said those programs applicable to actual jobs – such as health care, accounting and programs related to work performed at Intel Corp.'s nearby computer chip plant, such as electrical engineering – would be most appropriate.

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