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# The Impact of Base Expansion and Contraction Scenarios for Fort Bliss, Texas on the Regional Economy

**Prepared for the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce**

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## The Impact of Base Expansion and Contraction Scenarios for Fort Bliss, Texas on the Regional Economy

### Purpose of the Study

In the fall of 2002, the Institute for Policy and Economic Development (IPED) at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) was contracted by the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce to develop a series of estimates of the economic impact of both troop expansion and troop reduction at Fort Bliss, a major United States Army base, on the El Paso regional economy. This report presents the results of the analysis of this matter, specifically, examining economic impacts resulting from the presence of Fort Bliss in the El Paso community. It does so by examining four possible expansion scenarios and three force reduction scenarios. These impacts of facility and its personnel are considered in terms of:

1) Economic Impact on Local Business.
2) Economic Impact on Local Households.
3) Economic Impact on Local Government.

Fort Bliss has a rich history and tradition in El Paso and has been a significant contributor and mainstay of the local economy for 150 years, a fact that is often overlooked in discussions about development of the regional economy. For example, the City of El Paso produced *A Municipal Strategic Plan for El Paso, Texas (2000)* that indicates a need for liaison with the base, but does not treat Fort Bliss as an economic driver in the community. The City of El Paso, while singled-out, is not the sole source of such neglect.

In this regard, the role of Fort Bliss in the local economy had previously been determined in 1989 by UTEP and its former Bureau of Business and Economic Research, now a de facto component of IPED. To examine this issue, Fort Bliss contracted for an updated study in 2001 which was completed in 2002 (see Appendix A). This updated study allowed for a comparison between 2002 and 1989, showing among other impacts that sales volume has increased 106 percent and local business sales are 1.6 percentage points greater, as part of the entire local component of retail and wholesale sales, than in 1989 as a result of the presence of Fort Bliss. Business property use also is increased by 36 percent since 1989. While overall employment declined as a result of shifts in military postings in the 1990s, regionally Fort Bliss has added 17 percent to local individual income and accounts for 11 percent of local gross income. From another perspective, it is shown that Fort Bliss returns $15.00 for every $1.00 of net government outlays incurred to provide the additional services needed to support base personnel. Similarly, local gross income is increased by $15.00 for every $1.00 of government outlays, a remarkable return to the city and county for their investments.

In order to understand Fort Bliss and its impact more fully, under the auspices of the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce, concerns about the demands from possible base expansion and base contraction, scenarios possible under the present Base Reduction and Closure studies by the Department of Defense, were developed and are reported herein.

### Methodology

This examination of possible scenarios includes both possible increases and possible decreases in the base personnel. Increases are considered for increments of 1000, 2500, 3500, 5000, and 12,000 troops. In general these represent a set of brigade scenarios, a heavy brigade of 5000 troops, and an entire division of 12,000 troops. Contractions are considered for a loss of 3500 personnel, for 5000 personnel, and for an entire base reduction of 15,000 personnel.

To forecast the impact on the regional economy through 2020, we employed IPED's custom REMI model, the IPED Regional Impact Forecast Model. REMI-based modeling, as described in detail later, is a forecasting tool for defined regions which allows for comparisons to a control model or no change model, thereby measuring changes in economic factors as a result of a change in a model

variable or variables. As a result, all of the seven scenarios are compared to the regional control model.

The REMI model licensed to UTEP provides two regional models with regional controls based on economic data that serves as the baseline of the model from which scenarios or changes to the economy are developed. The two regional models are based on: 1) El Paso County, and 2) counties surrounding El Paso in Texas and southern New Mexico.[1]

**REMI Background**

Over the past 20 years, REMI has developed into a leading economic impact and forecasting model. It provides economic as well as demographic impacts that policy makers can use to direct local investments.

REMI is widely used by federal agencies (the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Aviation Administration and the National Institute of Standards). It has also been widely adopted in Texas by the State Comptrollers Office and the Capital Area Council of Governments. Use of the model is well known in the extant literature and provides a solid basis for measuring economic expansion of Fort Bliss (see, for example: REMI, 2000; Nutter Associates, 1999; U.S. Department of Commerce, 1997). REMI has also been independently evaluated along with other economic modeling tools. Conclusions from this study (Polenske, et al., 1992) report that REMI has seven features unavailable in other PC-based regional forecast models:

1) "It is calibrated to local conditions using a relatively large amount of local data, which is likely to improve its performance, especially under conditions of structural economic change.
2) It has an exceptionally strong theoretical foundation.
3) It actually combines several different kinds of analytical tools (including economic-base, input-output, econometric models) allowing it to take advantage of each specific method's strengths and compensate for its weaknesses.
4) It allows users to manipulate an unusually large number of input variables and gives forecasts for an unusually large number of output variables.
5) It allows the user to generate forecasts for any combination of future years, allowing the user flexibility in analyzing the timing of economic impacts.
6) It accounts for business cycles.
7) It has been used by a large number of users under diverse conditions and has proven to perform."

REMI has four model features that operate in an integrated fashion. These are:

1) A forecasting component which tracks historical changes in key economic and demographic data and projects future changes.
2) A policy impact element which can estimate how policies and projects affect business revenues, industry sector operating costs and the region's competitive position.
3) A population element which estimates changes in population migration in response to changes in demand for labor, wage levels and living conditions.
4) An input-output component which accounts for inter-industry flows of dollars and associated indirect and induced economic effects.

For purposes of this study, REMI allows for evaluation of ten categories of labor and economic activity associated with changes in the complement at Fort Bliss. These are:

1. Active duty military personnel.

[1] The surrounding counties in Texas include: Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis and Presidio. In New Mexico the counties included are: Dona Ana, Hildalgo, Luna and Otero.

2. Federal civilian personnel.
3. Total personnel at Fort Bliss.
4. Total regional employment.[2]
5. Regional population.[3]
6. Gross regional product.[4]
7. Personal disposable income.[5]
8. Consumption. [6]
9. Fixed investment.[7]
10. Construction costs.[8]

These evaluations rest on five assumptions:

1. Average wages for military and civilian personnel.
2. The ratio of federal civilian employees to active duty remains relatively constant in each scenario (For the scenarios 1-3 it is .45 and for scenario 4 and 5 it is .40)
3. Each individual military personnel is accompanied by spouse and/or other dependents. Based on the 2002 study conducted for Fort Bliss, 2.61 family and dependents accompany or would leave the community in response to changes in the base personnel configuration.
4. Lastly, changes to the baseline, such as exact military assignments to Fort Bliss and investment estimates in facilities (i.e., barracks) were provided by Fort Bliss as part of the 2002 study.
5. The baseline does not undergo significant increases or decreases prior to the scenarios being implemented.

The structural components of REMI represent flows of income and business sales in the region's economy as part of the model's output. The resulting increases in expenditures by Fort Bliss would result in additional demand for labor in the civilian workforce, and subsequent incremental demands for materials and locally provided supplies. A cycle of growth would result from increased labor needs, raising demand and labor costs, thus attracting new migrants to the area for employment opportunities. Constraints would result if the cost of living was pushed up and/or an increase in the costs of conducting business.

In general, we are assessing the fiscal impact brought about from a change in government revenues and expenditures caused by an increase in the total number of personnel stationed on base. In this regard, the REMI approach provides data that can assist the Chamber of Commerce and its constituents in the business community and local government units to determine demands on the local economy brought about by personnel increases or decreases, including demands on local public goods and services, such as schools, water, utilities, etc.

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[2] Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) concept based on place of work: includes full-time and part-time employees. County-based models all include the self-employed, but state models may or may not include the self-employed depending on which concept the client requested. Individuals may have more than one job and, therefore be counted twice.

[3] Mid-year estimates of population, including survivors from the previous year, births, special populations, and three types of migrants (economic, international, and retired).

[4] Gross Regional Product as a value added concept is analogous to the national concept of Gross Domestic Product. It is equal to output excluding the intermediate inputs. It represents compensation and profits. In addition, Total of Gross Regional Product by final demand categories; GRP = Consumption + Investment + Government + (Exports - Imports).

[5] Disposable income divided by the PCE-Price Index, based in 1992 dollars: amount of real dollars available for consumption and savings.

[6] Expenditure on goods and services out of local real disposable income: a final demand component of Gross Regional Product.

[7] Investment spending (residential structures, nonresidential structures, and equipment): a final demand component of GRP is calculated as the difference between the optimal capital stock and the actual capital stock.

[8] The two-digit Construction sector [15-17] is a component of Construction at the one-digit level. It is not disaggregated further, but includes SIC sectors 15, 16, and 17.

**Expansion Scenarios**

Five scenarios and a constant based on the baseline or standard regional control are examined. For Fort Bliss a series of start times for implementation of the increases are included. Subsequently, the scenario uses the standard regional control up to the time of implementation of the scenario. The proposed scenarios are:

*Scenario 1:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning date: | 2005[9] |
| Active duty military personnel | +1,000 |
| .45 civilians to 1.0 military personnel | +450 |
| $28 million in associated costs | $28,000,000[10] |
| .675 military personnel reside Off-post | +675 |

*Scenario 2:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning date: | 2006[11] |
| Active duty military personnel | +2,500 |
| .45 civilians to 1.0 military personnel | +1,125 |
| $56 million in associated costs | $56,000,000[12] |
| .675 military personnel reside Off-post | +1,688 |

*Scenario 3:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning date: | 2003[13] |
| Active duty military personnel | +3,500 |
| .45 civilians to 1.0 military personnel | +1,575 |
| $6.6 million in associated costs | $6,600,000[14] |
| .675 military personnel reside Off-post | +2,363 |

*Scenario 4:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning date: | 2008[15] |
| Active duty military personnel | +5,000 |
| .40 civilians to 1.0 military personnel | +2,000[16] |
| $168 million in construction costs | $168,000,000[17] |
| .675 military personnel reside Off-post | +3,375 |

*Scenario 5:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning date: | 2005 |
| Active duty military personnel | +12,000 |
| .40 civilians to 1.0 military personnel | +2,000[18] |
| $261 million in construction costs | $261,000,000 |
| .675 military personnel reside Off-post | +8,100 |

[9] Assumes a two-year development period.
[10] Cost of one barracks.
[11] Assumes four-year development period.
[12] Cost of two barracks.
[13] Assumes three-year development period.
[14] This scenario is for a short-term training facility; thus, barracks costs are not included.
[15] Assumes four year development period.
[16] An economy of scale is assumed for this larger personnel increase resulting in a more conservative estimate of the impacts.
[17] Cost of 6 barracks.
[18] An economy of scale is assumed for this larger personnel increase resulting in a more conservative estimate of the impacts.

REMI also requires a baseline set of data for estimation purposes. These are defined by data supplied by Fort Bliss and the REMI model itself and reflect the most recent period for which data is available. These are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of active duty personnel | 12,021 |
| Average military wage | $49,904[19] |
| Number of federal civilian personnel | 6,620 |
| Average civilian wage | $53,615[20] |
| Total Fort Bliss expenditures | $421,929,339 |
| Cost of New barracks each housing 480 | $28,000,000 |

**Standard Regional Control**

The standard regional control beginning with the year 2000 forecasted to 2020 is summarized in Table 1. The data show the increases in regional economic activity for El Paso County, the surrounding counties, and the combined total region. With no anticipated change at Fort Bliss total regional employment is expected to increase by 71,549 (15.70 %) consistent with expected population changes of 16.05 percent, as reported in the total border region model. Regionally, expected changes in gross regional product (64.24 percent), along with fixed investments (112.50 %), should aid the regional economic picture. Construction increases are less dramatic (12.83 %) while overall income and consumption trend together are at 55.35 percent and 56.01 percent increases, respectively. Overall, the majority of the change is in El Paso County; however, increases in the surrounding counties may have, in many ways, greater impacts to those communities because of the lower base from which they are beginning. The regional control, thus, serves as a baseline for determining Fort Bliss impacts above and beyond the current economy, which includes the Fort Bliss contribution. In assessing the four scenarios, we focus on the changes above those of the regional control.

**Analysis of Scenarios**

***Scenario 1***

In this scenario, 1000 active duty personnel are entered into the model beginning in 2005 with final deployment by 2007. Table 2 provides an overview of the economic response, with 2005 being the first year of the new deployment to Fort Bliss. Several changes are reported, including total change and the change above that of the regional control previously discussed. In El Paso County, employment increases 4.71 percent over the regional control (1,976 jobs). We also see impacts on the construction industry of 8.33 percent over the regional control in El Paso County ($13,000,000), but far fewer effects in the surrounding counties over the regional control. Population also increases in the entire border area, such that for every individual brought into Fort Bliss, an additional 2 persons migrate or are born in the region through 2020, a 2.08 percent change over the regional control (3,355 people).

***Scenario 2***

This scenario considers 2500 new personnel at Fort Bliss beginning in 2006 with final placement in 2010. Over the regional control in Table 3, we see a 7.20 percent change in employment, an additional 5,151 jobs in the border region with 4,907 of those being in El Paso County. Population increases 7.88 percent in El Paso County over the regional control (7,245 people) and 5.02 percent in the total border region (8,096). Again, the increase of 2500 Fort Bliss personnel accounts for a near tripling as a result of migration and birth effects. Gross regional product expands almost 3 percent or $283,000,000 over the regional control (2.7 percent in El Paso County and 2.19 percent in the border region). Regional income is enhanced by 3.34 percent ($190,000,000) in El Paso County but has

[19] Based on results of the 2002 study.
[20] Based on results of the 2002 study.

little effect outside El Paso. Consumption increases by 3.06 percent in El Paso County over the regional control and an almost 20 percent jump in construction (18.59 percent) is anticipated or $29,000,000.

***Scenario 3***

Table 4 records an increase of 3500 personnel beginning as early as 2003 with the total force in place by 2006. Again, the impact is most felt in El Paso County with employment and population increases exceeding 10 percent, 6,325 jobs over the regional control (15.09 %) and 9,352 additional residents (10.18 %). Construction is increased by an additional 5.13 percent ($8,000,000) with consumption and income improving 4.11 percent ($242,000,000) and 4.46 percent ($254,000,000), respectively. Gross regional product in El Paso County improves 3.57 percent, adding $374,000,000 into the economy over the forecast period. In total, the surrounding counties in New Mexico and Texas are less impacted as before, but spillovers are evident throughout the region.

***Scenario 4***

Beginning with 2008 and continuing through 2012, the introduction of 5000 personnel is considered in Table 5. We see a greater impact outside El Paso County from this scenario and significant effects in El Paso. Over the regional control in El Paso County, employment increases by 24.64 percent, 10,327 jobs with a 16.23 percent increase to population as 14,911 additional residents are forecasted. Fixed investment makes an increase of 3.98 percent ($132,000,000), and construction would experience a boost of 54.49 percent over the regional control as base construction, housing and other development occur creating expenditures of $85,000,000. Gross regional product would benefit from an additional 5.62 percent increase ($589,000,000) in El Paso County, coupled with a 6.87 percent rise in income ($391,000,000) and 6.27 percent ($369,000,000) consumption increase. Region wide, employment would increase by 10,828 over the regional control, with a population boost of 16,602. Total gross regional product for the border region would increase by 4.56 percent over the control, an estimated $612,000,000 spread across the ten counties in the model. Additional increases of $426,000,000 in income and parallel jumps in consumption of $398,000,000 will provide a major input into the regional economy that may be important to the economic health in the next two decades.

***Scenario 5***

This is obviously the most dramatic scenario involving the increase. Table 6 shows employment in El Paso County expanding 56.18 percent over the regional control or 23,549 new jobs. Regionally, 24,727 total jobs are developed and 39,103 individuals are added to the total border region above the regional control. While the bulk of these impacts remain in El Paso County, significant spillovers into the surrounding counties are in evidence. Gross Regional Product expands by 12.98 percent in El Paso County and nearly 2 percent outside the county. In total a $1.414 billion dollar increase would result, rendering a 10 percent regional incremental increase. Regionally individual income would expand by 11.73 percent over the baseline to approximately $1 billion, and consumption, in turn, grows by $937 million. In most instances the majority of the regional effect, 60 percent or more, is in El Paso County. Over the regional control we also can envision a $233 million increase in fixed investment in El Paso County and $35 million in the surrounding counties, providing additional development that will also result in increased property development and subsequent tax collection. Construction is forecasted to expand regionally by an additional $141 million, a function of both military on-base needs and expansion of the housing and service stock of structures. In El Paso County this represents a 85.9 percent change over the baseline, an expansion we are addressing separately on behalf of Fort Bliss in order to compare expansions to existing and expected capacity increases.

As stated, the impacts of growth in Fort Bliss' complement of military and civilian employees will most directly impact El Paso County. Surrounding counties will receive some benefits, but the effects would be less dramatic, albeit important. In addition, while not considered by this study, possible

expansion of White Sands Missile Range and Holloman Air Force Base are, likewise possibilities. Each of these impacts also requires future examination.

In sum, the regional economy will benefit significantly from any increases to Fort Bliss as soldiers and their families extend into the regional economy purchasing goods and services and investing in the housing market. While each of these scenarios can depict a variety of options, they are indicative of the advantages that would accrue to El Paso from growth at Fort Bliss.

**Key Variable Changes by Expansion Scenarios**

Because several variables are considered by the REMI model, each is considered independently across the regional control and five scenarios. Figure 1 shows the cumulative effect of each of the proposed increases on the active duty military at Fort Bliss reflecting the proposed increases across the years necessary to put the full increase in place, and is broken down in Table 7 by annual counts and compared to the baseline. Figure 2 explores the civilian employee counts associated with the five expansion scenarios and is complemented by Table 8. The civilian estimates are based on a ratio of civilians in support of active military using current Fort Bliss estimates of one civilian to active military at the rate noted above in the scenario details. Figure 3 and Table 9 combine the active military and civilian employees to show the total personnel at Fort Bliss. With over 20,000 employees in 2002 and a potential for 30,000 or more, Fort Bliss is a major employer in the region whose impact is critical to the stability of the regional economy and may expand to a far greater impact in the future.

This point is further evidenced by Figure 4 and Table 10 which show that Fort Bliss has the potential to add several thousand jobs outside the base (non-base civilian) which will result in an additional positive effect on the regional economy; one of the many spin-offs or spillovers into the regional economy. As the regional population increases, Figure 5 and Table 11 show that approximately three residents stem from a one person increase in Fort Bliss personnel. These increases will not only result in more expenditures in the regional economy, but certain costs that are not fully examined by the model. For example, soldiers will come with families making new demands on the county's school system, as well as placing new demands on an already scarce water resource system and adding to the other environmental problems the region confronts, a point being examined for Fort Bliss in 2003.

Figure 6 and Table 12 show that gross regional product (GRP) moves in a linear fashion, which produces a result that is a function of the number of personnel more than any other factor. A similar trend is shown in Figure 7 and Table 13 for the change in real disposable personal income and in Figure 8 and Table 14 for total regional consumption. One caveat should be made here; the model, like all similar impact models, assumes a degree of homogeneity among the personnel that would be brought into the local economy. As such, each scenario portrays an addition to the base in relatively equal amounts per personnel unit.

Regional fixed investment in millions of dollars reflects the investment in buildings, machinery, and equipment. Its growth nearly doubles in the 20 year period of the forecast as shown in Figure 9 and Table 15, representing a series of assets that will accrue to the region over the period considered. Figure 10 and Table 16 provide interesting data on regional construction, indicating that growth in Fort Bliss can be expected to spur local construction activity. As a major economic sector, construction from base expansion and housing, along with commercial building will provide significant opportunities for the region.[21]

[21] As suggested above, an increase in the number of active military deployed at Fort Bliss has implications for education facilities and housing needs in the El Paso region. These are being considered and assessed under another report which will be completed in early March of 2003.

**Contraction Scenarios**

Critical to the planning process of any community with a military presence is to determine the impacts of a reduction in force or even a more dramatic impact from a total base closure. At one level a shift in force configurations has already been experienced by the El Paso region when over 5000 personnel associated with the 3rd Armored Calvary Regiment were transferred out of the area in 1995 and were accompanied by family members equaling approximately 10,000. The effects of this reduction are evident in the study conducted for Fort Bliss in 2002 (see Appendix A) and were noticeable on the local economy which, overall, was slow to respond to the 1990s economic boom. In order to address this issue, three scenarios were proposed. Each of these reduction scenarios is considered to take place in 2007, and they are not spread across time but examined as one time impacts. Respectively, these consider reductions of:

1. 3500 troops, equivalent to an approximate reduction of 30 percent (23.33 percent) of the bases contingent;
2. A drop of 5000 troops, or a 40 percent (33.33 percent) reduction in force.
3. Lastly, a base closure is put forward, that would remove the entire Fort Bliss impact on the regional economy.

***Scenario 6***

A reduction of 3500 troops in 2007 is summarized by Table 17. In relationship to the baseline or regional control (RC), employment drops 16.75 percent and the regional population declines by 11.38 percent. As a result, all other key variables face declines against the baseline following in the wake of loss of population and the loss of jobs. While increases do occur because of the remainder of the economy, growth is stifled and the regional baseline in all categories would reflect a major decline. The loss of 3500 troops would also include their families and civilian employees and their dependents. In sum, the cumulative effects are probably far greater than are projected.

***Scenario 7***

In projecting further reduction of 5000 troops in Table 18, among other factors, we see that the impacts begin to grow outside El Paso County. Over the regional control we find that for the total border region income falls by over 5 percent, an incremental loss that effects gross regional product (-4.58 percent), Consumption (-4.92 percent) and Construction (-6.55 percent). In total these will create a decline that will mirror the loss of the 3rd Calvary in the 1990s, but we believe a more substantial impact inasmuch as the economy in the mid-90s was considerably stronger than it is today. Overall the majority of the effects remain in El Paso County, which will see subsequent losses in property tax and sales tax revenues as well.

***Scenario 8***

A closure of Fort Bliss under BRAC would be devastating to the economy, exacerbated if no substitutes exist to employ the civilian labor force that would be lost. Considering a loss of 15,000 troops (This includes the original 12,000 troops in the year 2000 plus the REMI forecasted growth of an additional 3000 troops in place by 2007) in Table 19, we see that based on what would be forecasted using the baseline model, real regional growth in employment and population would be -40 percent, or 40 percent less than maintaining the current status of Fort Bliss. Effects would ripple throughout the regional economy and recovery by 2020 would not be anticipated. As the creator of $1 out of every $9 of income, Fort Bliss's loss when magnified by the multiplier or secondary effects, would be dramatic to say the least. Unemployment could be expected to rise by at least 2 if not 3 percentage points and no sector would be unaffected. In addition, the impacts that would spread across the region into Ciudad Juarez would also be an additional burden as declines in maid services, gardeners, day labor and child care, presently provided in many cases by the informal economy would precipitously decline.

For this consideration we examine four key variables of the regional economy. These are:

1. Real Disposable Personal Income.
2. Total Consumption.
3. Total Fixed investment.
4. Total Construction.

***Real Disposable Personal Income***

This scenario considers the reduction in force in 2007 in Figure 11 and Table 20. It is obvious that below the line in Table 20 we see the effects of an over $1,600 million loss in real disposable personal income from a total base closure. An effect that would not be offset until 2009 to achieve 2007 baseline estimates. However, the shifts downward in the baseline model are highly probable due to the extensive multiplier impacts of Fort Bliss in the regional economy. If one examines the baselines first column to the reduction scenarios, it is obvious that a recovery to the baseline never occurs through 2020. Put simply, total real disposable personal income would fall and never regain its relative strength in the 13 years after base closure. The extremes of the impact are dramatic as shown in Figure 11, and indicate in many ways the dominant role that Fort Bliss plays in the regional economy.

***Total Consumption***

Total consumption likewise undergoes a dramatic decline as seen in Figure 12 and Table 21. Looking at a 2007 reduction across the three scenarios we see a pattern very similar to the one discussed above, such that a recovery to the baseline does not occur. Total impacts when considered across the 13 years after reductions, represent billions of dollars in local consumption that will have negative effects that will ripple throughout the regional economy. Even a small reduction under the BRAC initiative will create a spiraling scenario that will impact businesses in almost all sectors. In the first year alone, looking at the smallest reduction scenario we see a $200 million drop in consumption, an amount that would be the equivalent of a 7 percent drop in consumables.

***Total Fixed Investment***

The capital stock of the region would undergo a dramatic decline as a result of any of the three scenarios as evidenced by Figure 13 and Table 22. A total base closure would result in almost $800 million dollar decline in the regional pool of housing, non-residential structures, infrastructure, and equipment; a loss that, in turn, would reflect itself in a decline in property tax revenues. Even a loss of only 3500 troops would result in a quarter billion dollar loss of fixed investments and recovery of this base would still lag well beyond the projection period. Total fixed investment may also impact some areas of the community greater than others, such as the areas around Fort Bliss and marginal businesses that will see incremental impacts that they are unable to offset.

***Total Construction in El Paso***

El Paso has experienced a construction boom in the last ten years and while a decline in the last few years of the decade is anticipated by the baseline model, further reductions due to a base reduction or closure would be quite severe to the construction sector. As Figure 14 and Table 23 demonstrate, a drop in construction for the lowest reduction of 3500 personnel would result in approximately a $40 million economic loss. This effect would grow to $56 million with a reduction of 5000 troops and climb to a $130 million impact with a base closure. Again, what the scenarios can not estimate is the ripple effect of base reductions and what they might do to the base line model. Thus, these impacts may in fact be conservative in gauging the overall impacts.

**Summary and Implications**

On behalf of the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce, the study examines potential scenarios brought about by expansion of Fort Bliss using IPED's Regional Impact Forecast Model. This analysis examined increased deployments of 1000, 2500, 3500, 5000 and 12000 personnel and forecasts are made across ten economic factors compared to a control forecast that makes no personnel adjustments.

These scenarios suggest that the impacts of growth in Fort Bliss' complement of military and civilian employees will most directly impact El Paso County. Surrounding counties will receive some benefits, but the effects would be marginal. In sum, the regional economy will benefit significantly from any increases to Fort Bliss as soldiers and their families extend into the regional economy purchasing goods and services and investing in the housing market.

Because several variables are considered by the model, each is considered independently across the regional control and the four scenarios. With over 20,000 employees and a potential for 30,000, Fort Bliss is a major employer in the region whose impact is critical to the stability of the regional economy. The scenarios strongly point out that in addition to its own troops and civilian support, Fort Bliss has the potential to add several thousand jobs outside the base which will result in an additional positive effect on the regional economy. As the regional population increases, it is likely that approximately three new residents will migrate to the region from a one person increase in Fort Bliss personnel. These increases will not only result in more expenditures in the regional economy, but also increase certain costs that are not fully examined by the model. For example, soldiers will come with families making new demands on the county's school system, as well as placing new demands on an already scarce water resource system and adding to the other environmental problems the region confronts. In a separate analysis being done for Fort Bliss these impacts are being considered.

The model shows that gross regional product (GRP) will increase as a function of the number of personnel brought in more than any other factor, as will real disposable personal income and total regional consumption. Regional fixed investment in millions of dollars will also be significantly increased adding to the overall wealth of the area. A major "winner" will be regional construction which benefits dramatically across all scenarios considered. As a major economic sector, construction from base expansion and housing and commercial building starts will provide significant opportunities for the region.

The study also examined the reverse situation where personnel are removed from Fort Bliss in segments of 3500, 5000, and a total base closure. Every indication across four key variables of the regional economy points out that the loss of Fort Bliss would have serious consequences for the region. The baseline model indicates that once a reduction occurred no recovery to the current regional forecast out to 2020 would be achieved. In essence, the decline would move Fort Bliss from the major regional economic driver to a less critical position; however, the region is not likely to weather such declines as well as it did in the mid-1990s when forces were redeployed and other regional growth areas (i.e., international trade) grew to take the slippage that occurred. Thus, the less stable environment of the next few years could result in either a "boom" or "bust" for the region.

**Policy Implications**

In general, we consider two aspects of Fort Bliss. One suggests the state of the economy if Fort Bliss was not a component of the regional economy, while the second asks how the area must respond to Fort Bliss, especially in an expanded role.

The first consideration is not only bleak, but would take an economy that has weathered the storm of a shift from the garment industry to a service economy in support of the maquiladora industry, and reverse the gains that were painstakingly made in the last half of the 1990s. In this respect, regardless of one's political stance or view of the regional economy, all efforts should be made to

support Fort Bliss; its loss would mean an immediate impact on over 10 percent of the economy and push unemployment rates into the double digit range. Further:

- ✓ Local political and economic interests are well-served by Fort Bliss.
- ✓ A concerted effort to maintain Fort Bliss and support potential expansion by civic groups and local governments should be a primary agenda item.
- ✓ Local government units should be aware that the return on investment in the overall regional economy well exceeds the costs incurred by any cost to benefit standard.
- ✓ Local governments should also recognize that the property tax dollars lost by Fort Bliss' presence are well offset by additional business and residential developments resulting from Fort Bliss and its role in expanding the local economy.
- ✓ Fort Bliss should be protected as an economic asset at almost all costs.

In addition, the reality, especially among those familiar with base closures, is that they are painful to communities who are often un-prepared for the closure or unwilling to except the realities of a long time base presence. We believe that the possibility of closure of Fort Bliss is extremely remote. The base size and its commitment to air defense, which requires a large geographic area and its added benefit of proximity to the White Sands Missile Range, and Holloman Air Force Base all bode well for its continued presence in El Paso. In this regard, base closures are expected in the next few years and large facilities with the land available for expansion and the communities ready to support expansion can easily benefit, albeit at the expense of other communities. Expecting that Fort Bliss may be a target for expansion, El Paso needs to address several critical issues and questions, and is doing so through a current study to be completed in March 2003 by IPED. In this regard, the following concerns are addressed:

- ✓ Are local infrastructure capacities of water, sewer, fire, and police, etc., capable of supporting additional troops and the 3 additional residents forecasted to join them in El Paso?
- ✓ Are El Paso schools prepared to build additional schools, hire additional teachers, and provide support to base expansion as it occurs, not after?
- ✓ Can and will El Paso market itself to the Department of Defense as a community that will welcome and invest local resources for base expansion?
- ✓ What plans can the business community make to support troops, families, and civilian employees?
- ✓ Local governments must provide the support necessary for base expansion in a concerted effort, at all levels and among all jurisdictions.
- ✓ Can local developers and construction interests respond in a timely fashion to base expansion and off-base needs both residential and commercial?
- ✓ Can local creditors develop the credit base for residential purchases, etc., to service the growth as it occurs?
- ✓ Can El Paso make the investment up-front to insure the transition for additional troops and support personnel as minimally frustrating as possible?

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APPENDIX A

# *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

## Fort Bliss Economic Impact, 1989 and 2002

***Fort Bliss***

| Key Statistics | 1989 | 2002 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ Active Duty Military | 19,234 | 12,021 | -38% |
| ✓ Civilian Employment | 8,616 | 6,620 | -23% |
| ✓ Retired Military | 14,614 | 10,398 | -29% |
| ✓ Ft. Bliss Community Pop. | 90,582 | 78,196 | -14% |
| ✓ Students in EP Schools | 22,166 | 17,570 | -21% |

***El Paso***

| Key Statistics | 1989 | 2002 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ Gross Income | $7.8 billion | $15.6 billion | +100% |
| ✓ Retail & Wholesale Sales | $5.4 billion | $10.1 billion | +87% |
| ✓ Employed Civilian Labor Force | 216,200 | 284,800 | +32% |

**Comparisons Between 1989 and 2002**

| | 1989 | 2002 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Local Fort Bliss-Related Business Effects*** | | | |
| ✓ **Increased Sales Volume** | **$822.8 mil** | **$1,698.9 mil** | **+106%** |
| ✓ **Expanded Credit Base** | **$676.8 mil** | **$659.6 mil** | **-3%** |
| ✓ **Increased Sales/El Paso Retail & Wholesale Sales** | **15.2%** | **16.8%** | |
| ✓ **Increased Use of Business Property** | **$606.1 mil** | **$824.1 mil** | **+36%** |
| ***Local Fort Bliss-Related Individual Effects*** | | | |
| ✓ **Increased Personal Income of Local Individuals** | **$1,462.9 mil** | **$1,715.8** | **+17%** |
| ✓ **Impact on Employment** | **29,242** | **16,156** | **-45%** |
| ✓ **Increased Income/ EP Gross Income** | **18.7%** | **11.0%** | |
| ✓ **Impact on Unemployment Rate** | **+4.6% points** | **+1.5% points** | |
| ***Fort Bliss-Related Governmental Effects*** | | | |
| ✓ **Net Govt. Outlays to Provide Municipal Services Supporting Base Operations** | **$55.1 mil** | **$112.5 mil** | **+104%** |
| ✓ **Capital Required by Local Govt. to Provide Public Goods and Services** | **$300.6 mil** | **$175.3 mil** | **-42%** |
| ✓ **Increased Sales/Net Local Govt. Outlays** | **15 to 1** | **15 to 1** | |
| ✓ **Increased Income/Net Local Govt. Outlays** | **27 to 1** | **15 to 1** | |

### *Introduction*

In the fall of 2001, the Institute for Policy and Economic Development (IPED) at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) was contracted by Fort Bliss to develop and implement a model for estimating the economic impact of the military base on the El Paso regional economy. This Executive Summary presents an overview of the results of the economic impacts resulting from the presence of Fort Bliss in the El Paso area and the possible expansion of the base under a series of scenarios.[22]

Fort Bliss has a rich history and tradition in El Paso and has been a significant contributor and mainstay of the local economy for 150 years, a fact that is often overlooked in discussions about development of the regional economy. The last study of the specific nature of the military base's impact on El Paso was conducted in 1989 by UTEP. This study updates the previous study, thus allowing for a comparison between 1989 and 2002, and expands the analysis to address the potential impact of additional troop deployment to Fort Bliss using scenarios developed using IPED's Regional Impact Forecast Model for El Paso and the surrounding counties.

### *Findings and Implications*

To implement the study, data was acquired from the Department of Resource Management at Fort Bliss, along with information from a variety of other local, state, and national sources. In addition, a survey instrument was developed and given to active duty and civilian personnel at Fort Bliss plus retired military living in El Paso. From this the impacts reported were derived.

While there has been a 38-percent drop in the number of active military at Fort Bliss as a result of a shift in troop deployments in the 1990s, it remains the region's number one employer, including over 6,600 civilian employees, a decline of 23 percent since the 1989 study. In addition to employment, Fort Bliss has been the source of a retirement community of more than 33,000 former military, a source of further economic activity for the region, enhanced by more than 47,000 family members of retirees.

Fort Bliss troops and civilian employees also bring their families into the community, resulting in more than 78,000 individuals being added to the El Paso population and more than 17,500 students added to El Paso area schools. Both population and school enrollments have declined since 1989, but they remain substantial and will expand proportionally with growth of the post.

As a result of this presence, Fort Bliss fits into a regional economy that presently generates $15.6 billion in income, a 100 percent growth in the region since 1989. Retail sales exceed $10.1 billion, an 87 percent increase since the previous study, while the El Paso employed civilian labor force grew by 32 percent since 1989 to over 284,000. The role Fort Bliss plays in this economy is assessed by the study. In general, these effects are in three categories:

1. Local Business Effects;
2. Local Individual Effects; and,
3. Local Government Effects.

The impact on the local business sector is estimated to be an increase in business sales volume of $1,698,934,674, which would not occur if Fort Bliss were not part of the regional economic make-up. Since the 1989 study these effects have increased 106 percent. The local economy also benefits from the addition of $659.6 million to the credit base of local depository institutions. This amount represents a source of loanable funds to the community that would be unavailable without the presence of Fort Bliss. Overall, the presence of Fort Bliss accounts for 16.8 percent of total retail and wholesale sales in El Paso. This represents an increase since 1989, confirming the importance of the military to the regional economy. In addition, the use of business property has grown by greater than one-third (36 percent) since 1989. More than $824.1 million worth of business property is added to the regional inventory, resulting in significant increases in tax revenues from property and added sales.

Local individual effects are also dramatic. While at one level the base has seen an overall decline in its personnel, personal income has increased 17 percent since 1989, resulting in a $1,715,813,353 flow into the regional economy. The addition to the overall regional workforce related to Fort Bliss effects has been a decline of 45 percent from 1989. The result in 2002 is still significant due to 16,156 jobs that would not exist without Fort Bliss. As a result, approximately 11 percent, or $1 of every $9 in personal income in the region is linked to Fort Bliss's role. From another perspective, unemployment declines by 1.5 percentage points as a result of the employment opportunities developed by Fort Bliss. Although these are not as high as the

[22] A full copy of the report can be viewed at www.iped.utep.edu/reports or is available through Fort Bliss.

1989 impact, when more jobs were associated with the base, they are still important to the stability of the labor market.

The final component of the model concentrates on the relationships between Fort Bliss and local government units. While local government receives some revenues and/or cost savings from the presence of the military base, local government expenditures to provide public schools and other municipal services to Fort Bliss and related individuals and business activities are much greater. In addition, local government must allocate capital and other property to support the provision of municipal services to Fort Bliss. Since 1989 government outlays to provide municipal services have increased 104 percent to $112.5 million, an annual service fee that is supported through taxes from regional residents, including Fort Bliss employees and soldiers living off post who pay property taxes. Services ranging from schools and additions to the local infrastructure require more than $175 million of government capital outlays, a decline of 42 percent since 1989. These government expenses are investments that can be considered in light of the returns they generate in the regional economy in the form of sales, income and investments, as well as the previously mentioned increases in regional employment. In this regard:

- Business sales volume increases by almost $1.7 billion per year, an increase of $15 in sales in the region for every $1 of local government outlay.

- Income to individuals and households increases by roughly $1.7 billion per annum, greater than a $15 increase for each $1 of local government outlay.

- More than 16 thousand additional jobs are generated in the region as a result of the Fort Bliss presence.

The comparison made between the present study and the 1989 impact analysis, especially in light of the downsizing of Fort Bliss over the 13 years since the last study, clearly shows that the incremental economic impact of the military base on the region remains significant. When the impact values for 1989 and the current study are viewed from a benefit/cost perspective, the ratios have been and continue to be impressive by any standard!

The study also examines some potential scenarios brought about by expansion of Fort Bliss using IPED's Regional Impact Forecast Model. This analysis examined increases in force structure of 1,000, 2,500, 3,500 and 5,000 personnel, along with associated costs, i.e., barracks, buildings, etc. Forecasts are made across 10 economic factors and are compared to a control forecast. These scenarios suggest that the impacts of growth in Fort Bliss' complement of military and civilian employees will most directly impact El Paso County. Surrounding counties will receive some benefits, but the effects would be marginal. In sum, the regional economy will benefit significantly from any increases to Fort Bliss, as soldiers and their families extend into the regional economy, purchasing goods and services and investing in the housing market. Because several variables are considered by the model, each is considered independently across the regional control and the scenarios.

With more than 20,000 employees and a potential for more than 30,000, Fort Bliss is a major employer in the region whose impact is critical to the stability of the regional economy. The scenarios strongly point out that in addition to its own troops and civilian support, Fort Bliss has the potential to add several thousand jobs outside the base that would result in an even more positive effect on the regional economy. As the regional population increases, it is likely that approximately three new residents will migrate to the region for each one-person increase in Fort Bliss personnel. These increases will not only result in more expenditures in the regional economy, but also increase certain costs that are not fully examined by the model.

The model shows that gross regional product (GRP) will increase proportionally more than any other factor as the number of personnel increases, as will real disposable personal income and total regional consumption. Regional fixed investment in millions of dollars will also be significantly increased, adding to the overall wealth of the area. A major "winner" will be regional construction, which benefits dramatically across all scenarios considered. As a major economic sector, construction from base expansion and housing and commercial building starts will provide significant opportunities for the region.

**Considerations**

In general, we consider two aspects of Fort Bliss. One suggests the state of the economy if Fort Bliss was not a component of the regional economy, while the second asks how the area must respond to Fort Bliss, especially in an expanded role?

The first consideration is not only bleak, but would take an economy that has weathered the storm of a shift from the garment industry to a service economy in support of the maquiladora industry, and reverse the gains that were painstakingly made in the last half of the 1990s. The loss of Fort Bliss, the region's largest single employer, would mean an immediate impact on more than 10 percent of the economy and push unemployment rates into the double digit range. In this respect, regardless of one's view of the regional economy, Fort Bliss is a key component. In addition, as the maquiladora industry begins to see a transfer of jobs into other areas of the world with abundant low-cost labor, Fort Bliss takes on an even more important role. Further:

- ✓ Local economic interests are well-served by Fort Bliss.
- ✓ Local government units should be aware that the return on investment in the overall regional economy well exceeds the costs incurred by any cost to benefit standard.
- ✓ Local governments should also recognize that the property tax dollars lost by Fort Bliss' presence are well offset by additional business and residential developments resulting from Fort Bliss and its role in expanding the local economy.

Another consideration is the possibility that Fort Bliss may be a target for expansion. If this occurs, El Paso needs to address several critical issues and questions:

- ✓ Are local infrastructure capacities of water, sewer, fire, hospitals and police, etc., capable of supporting additional troops and the three additional residents forecasted to join them in El Paso?
- ✓ Are El Paso school districts capable of accepting an influx of students based on current capacity? And, at what level of increased enrollment generated by base expansion will new facilities and teachers be required?
- ✓ Can El Paso market itself to the Department of Defense as a community that will welcome and invest local resources for base expansion?
- ✓ What plans can the business community make to support families and troops?
- ✓ Local governments must provide the support necessary for base expansion in a concerted effort, at all levels and among all jurisdictions.
- ✓ Can local developers and construction interests respond in a timely fashion to base expansion and off-base needs, both residential and commercial?
- ✓ Can local creditors provide the credit base for residential purchases, etc., to service the growth as it occurs?
- ✓ Can El Paso make the investment up-front to make the transition for additional troops and support personnel as minimally frustrating as possible?

***A full copy of the report is available at iped.utep.edu/reports***

***Please cite the report as:***
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**Figure 1**
**Active Duty at Fort Bliss**

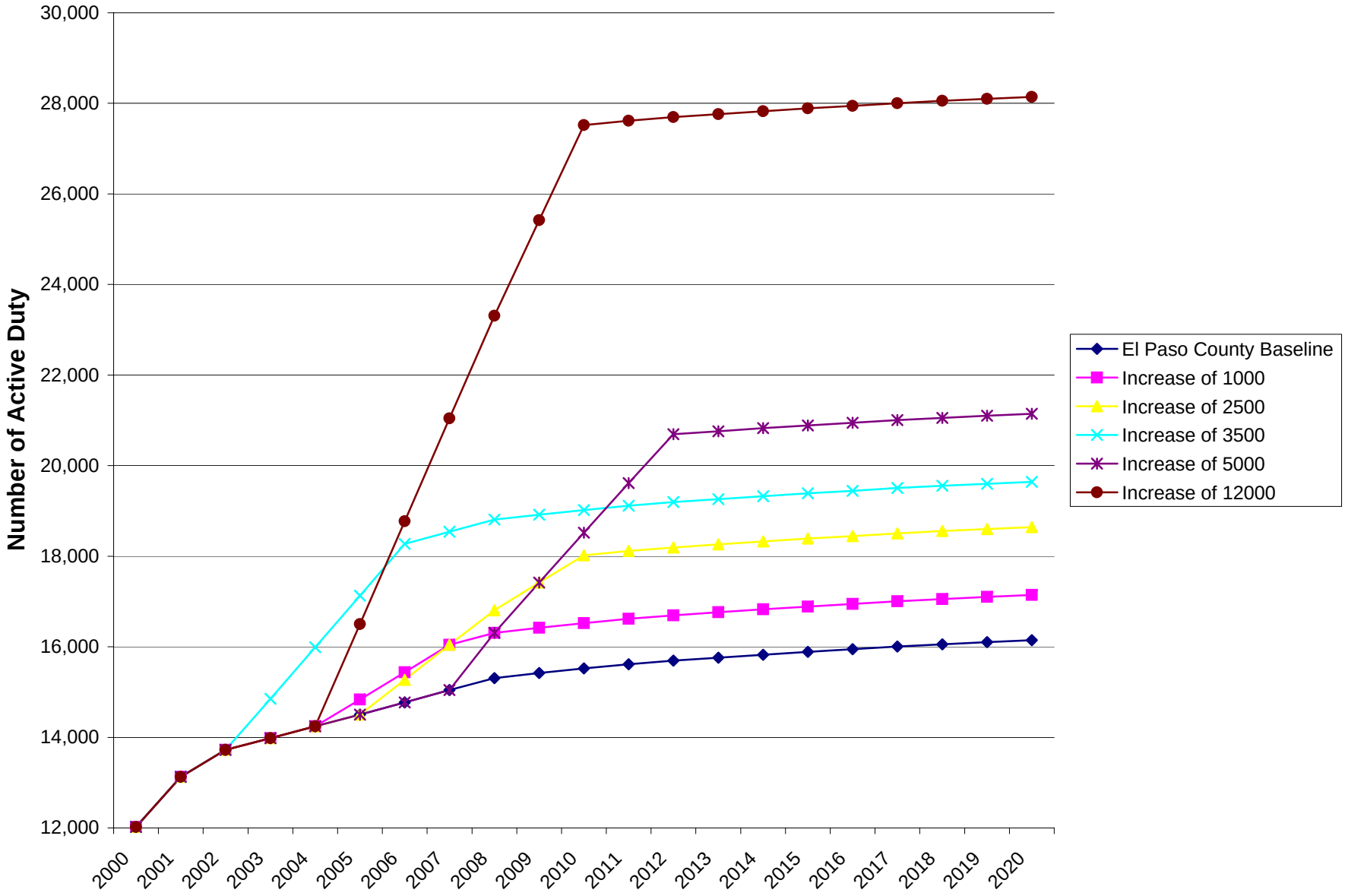


**Figure 2**
**Civilian Employees at Fort Bliss**

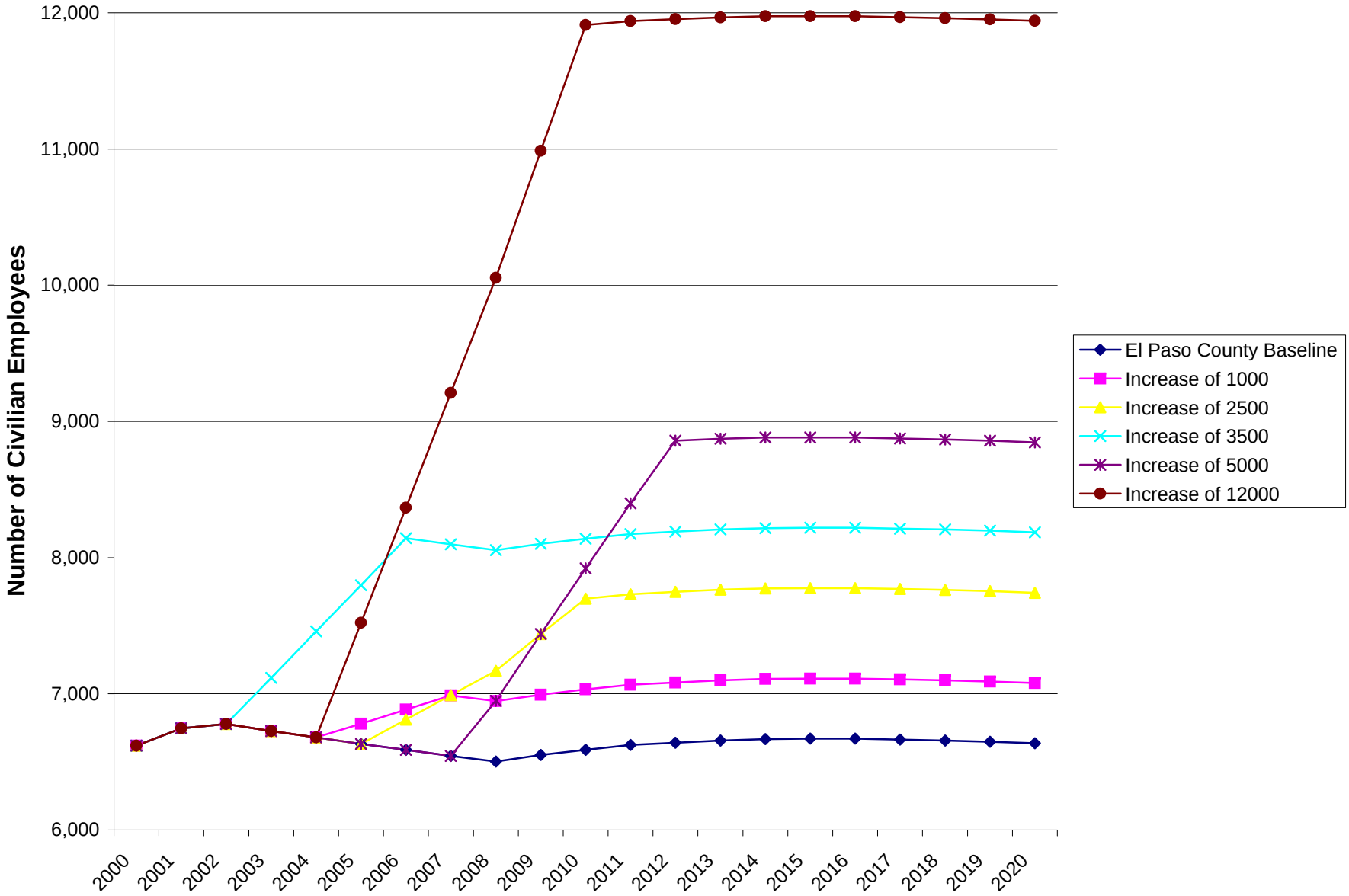


**Figure 3**
**Total Personnel at Fort Bliss**

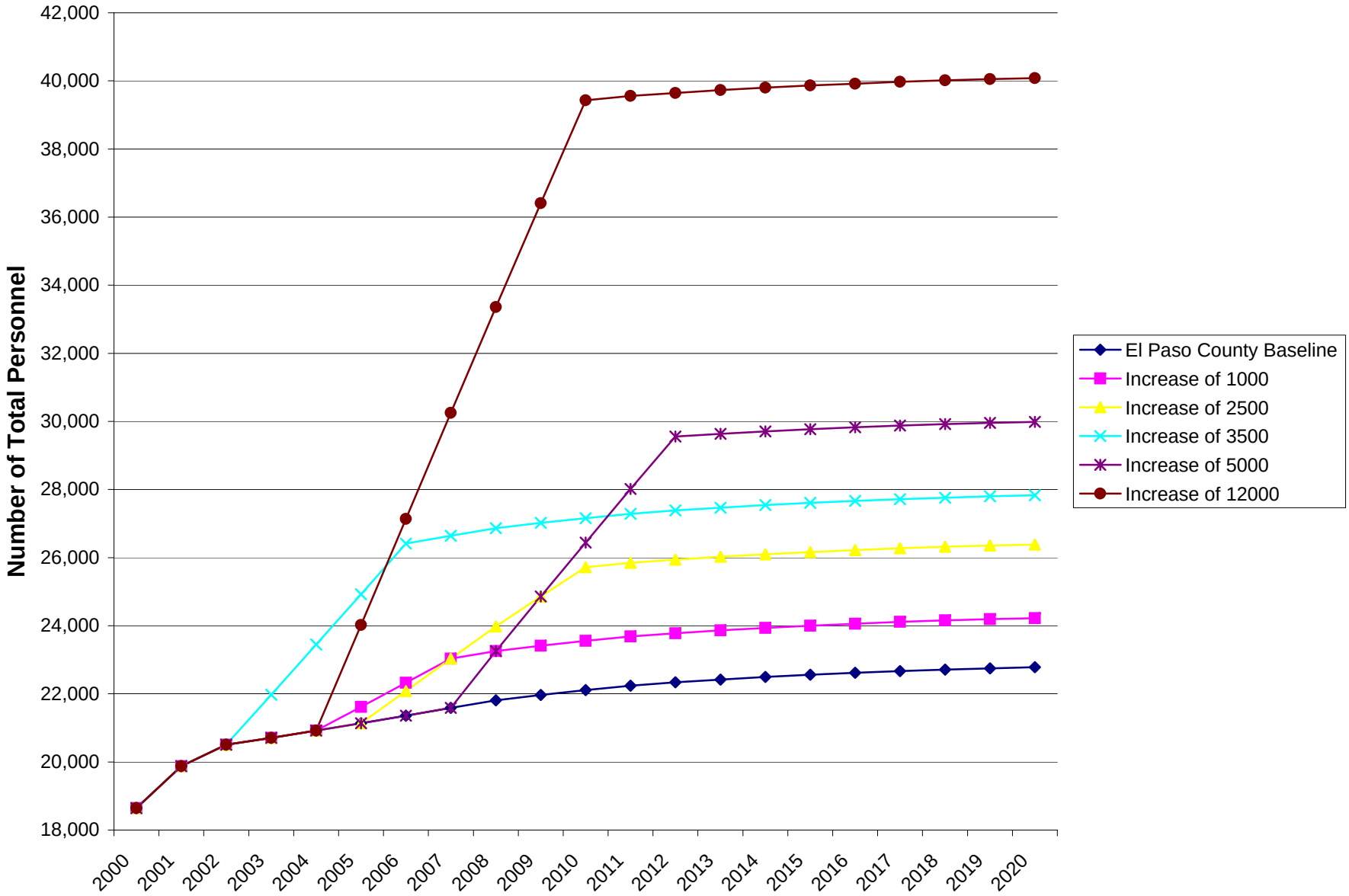


**Figure 4**
**Total Employment in El Paso County**

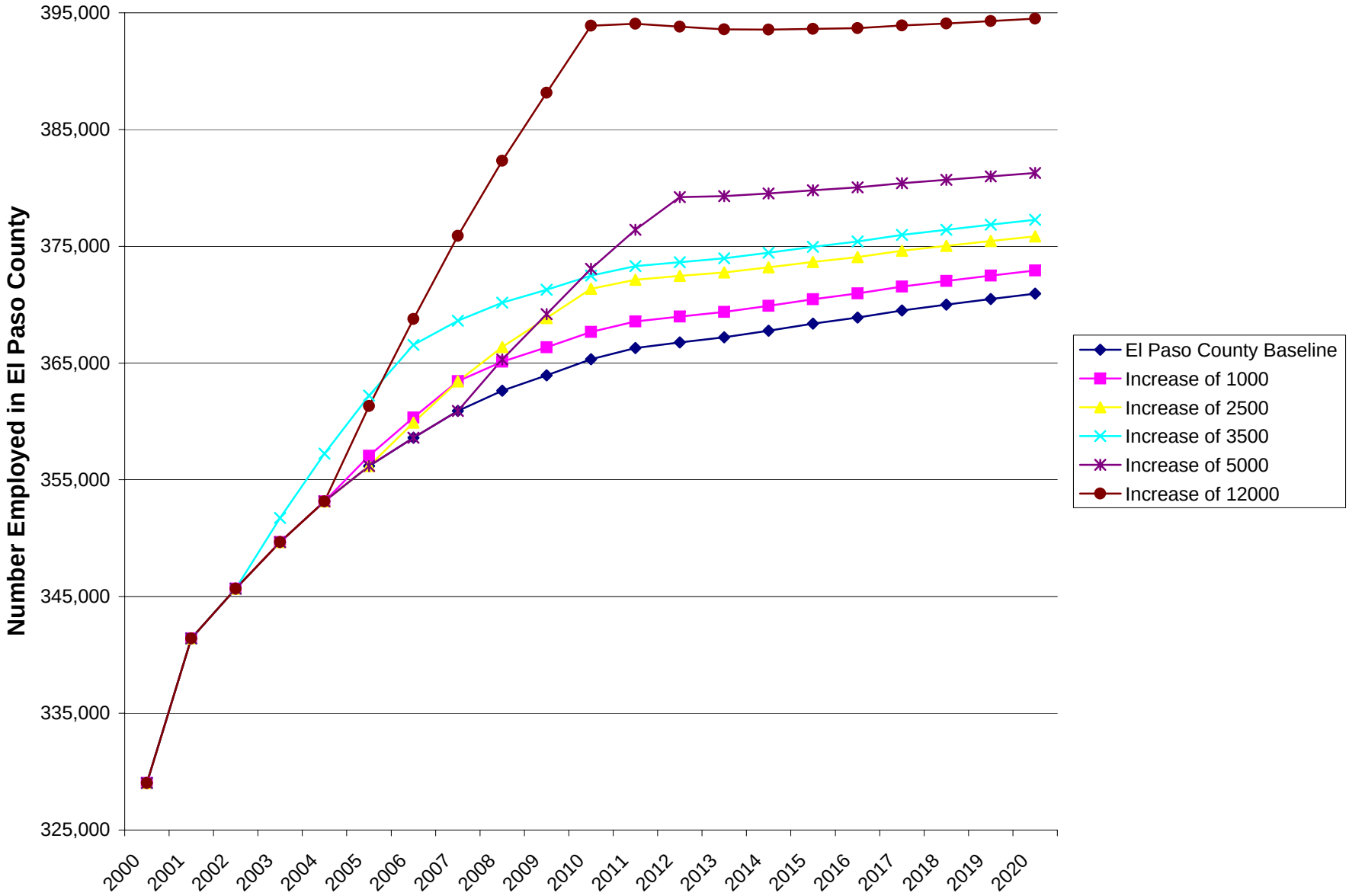


**Figure 5**
**Total Population in El Paso County**

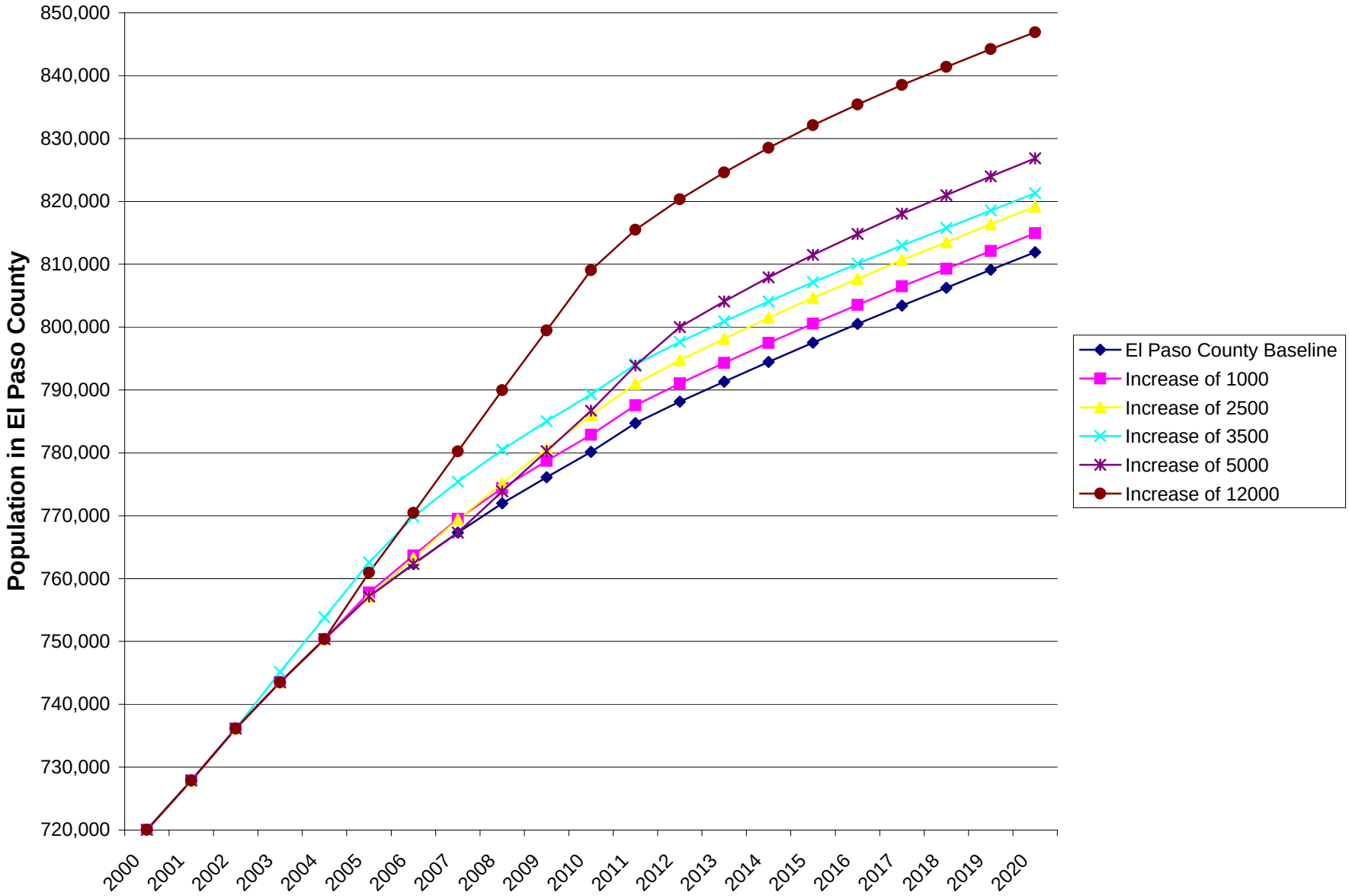


**Figure 6**
**Gross Regional Product in El Paso County**

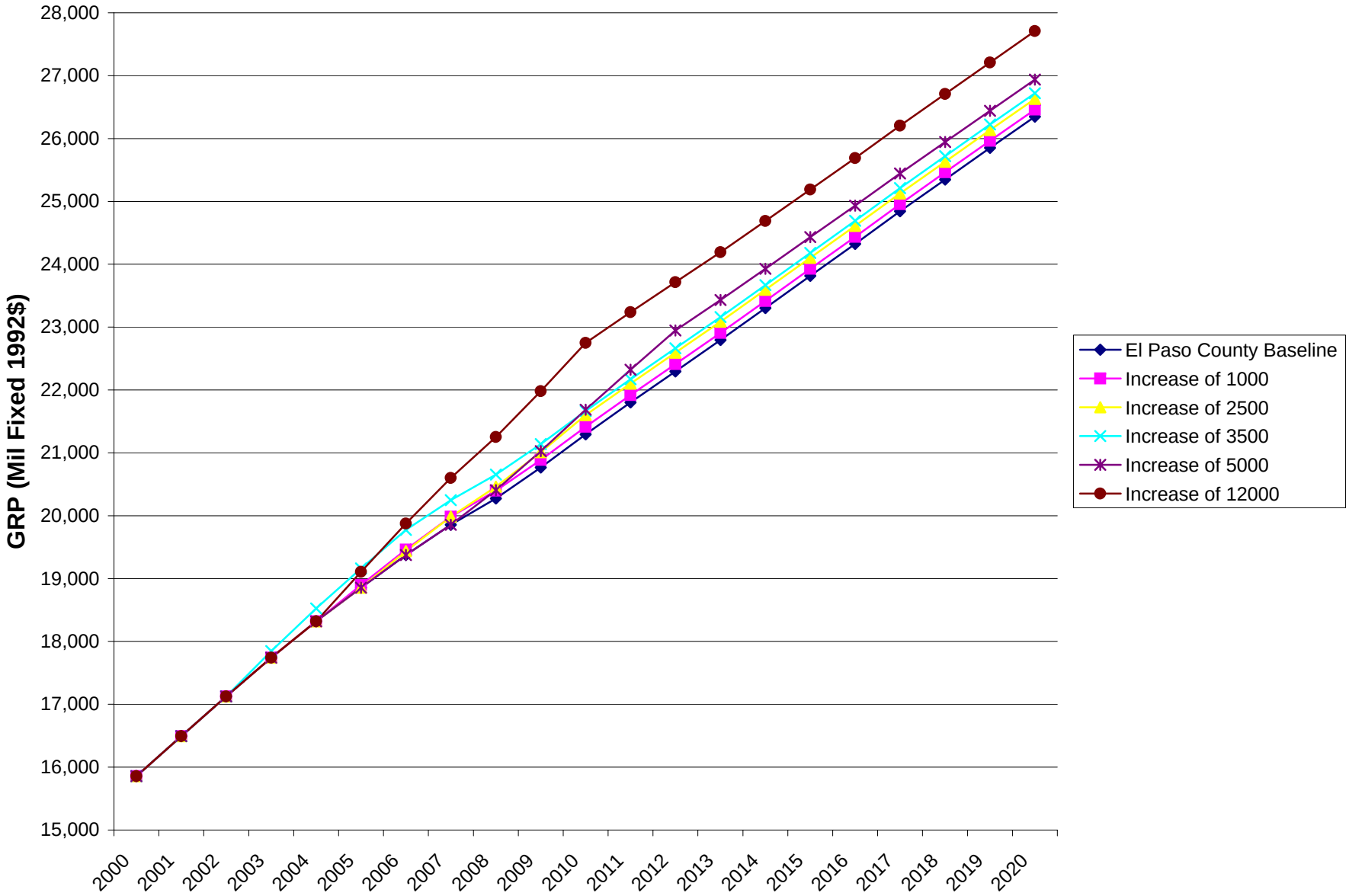


**Figure 7**
**Real Disposable Personal Income in El Paso County**

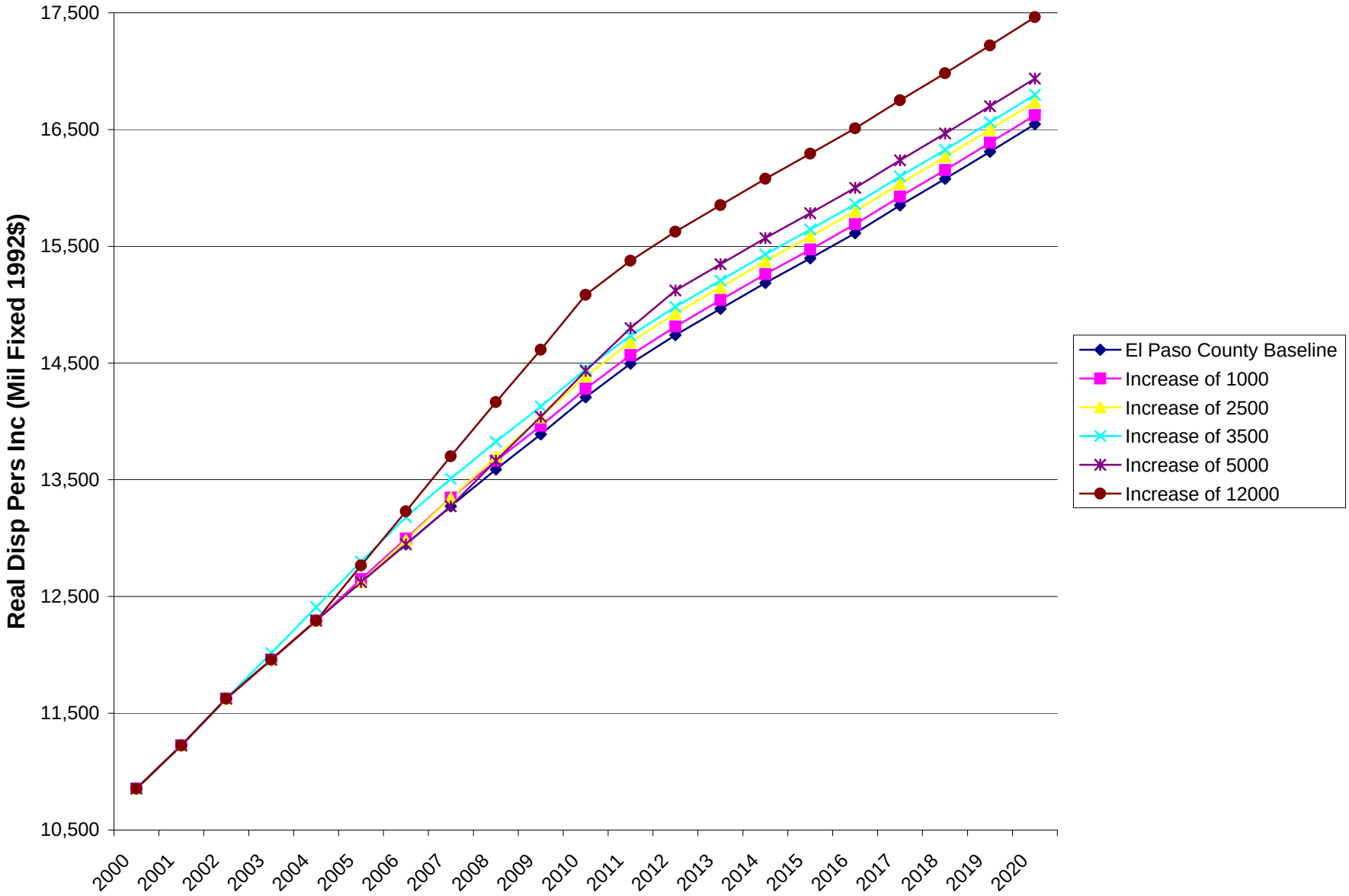


**Figure 8**
**Total Consumption in El Paso County**

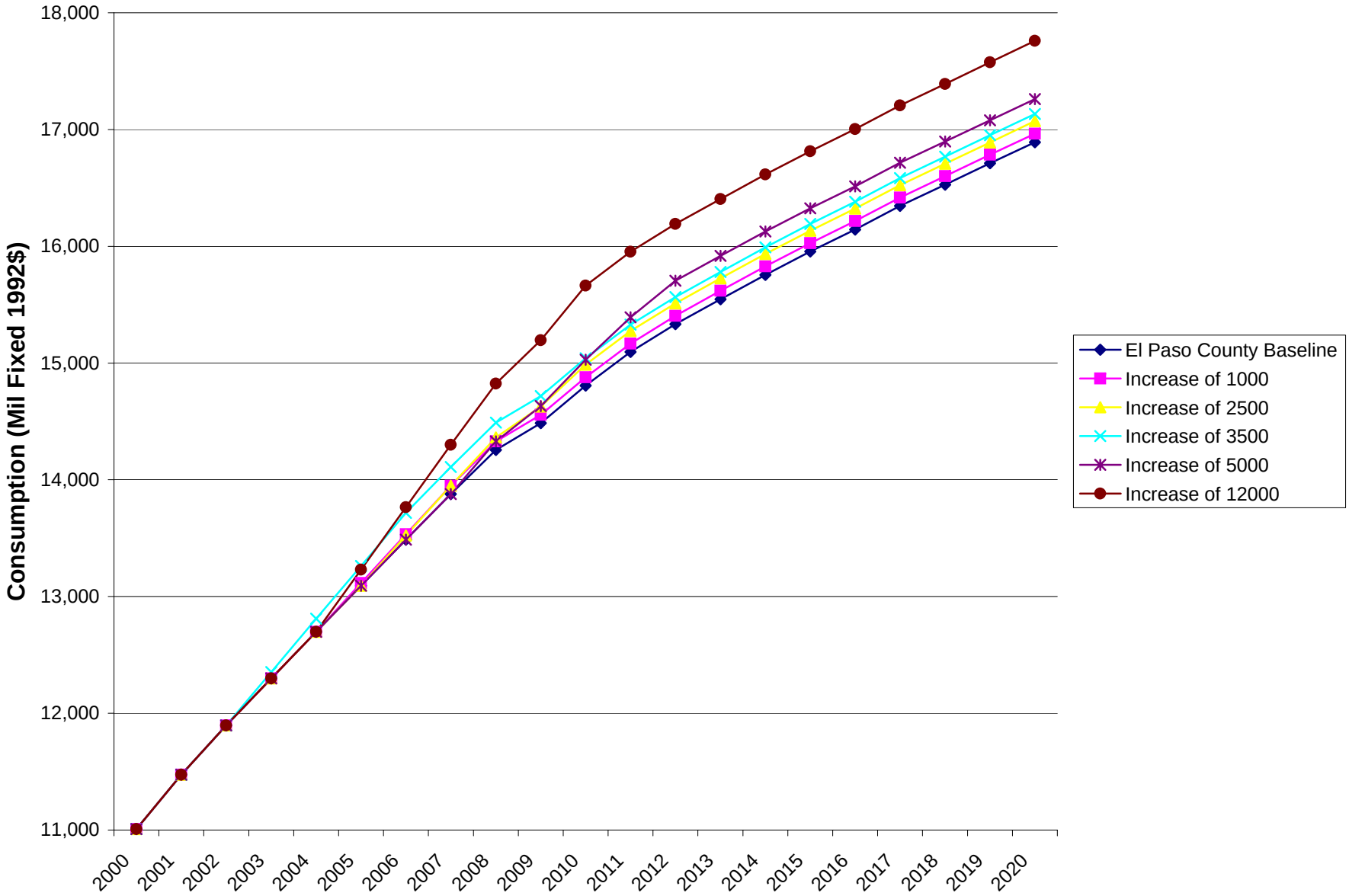


**Figure 9**
**Total Fixed Investment in El Paso County**

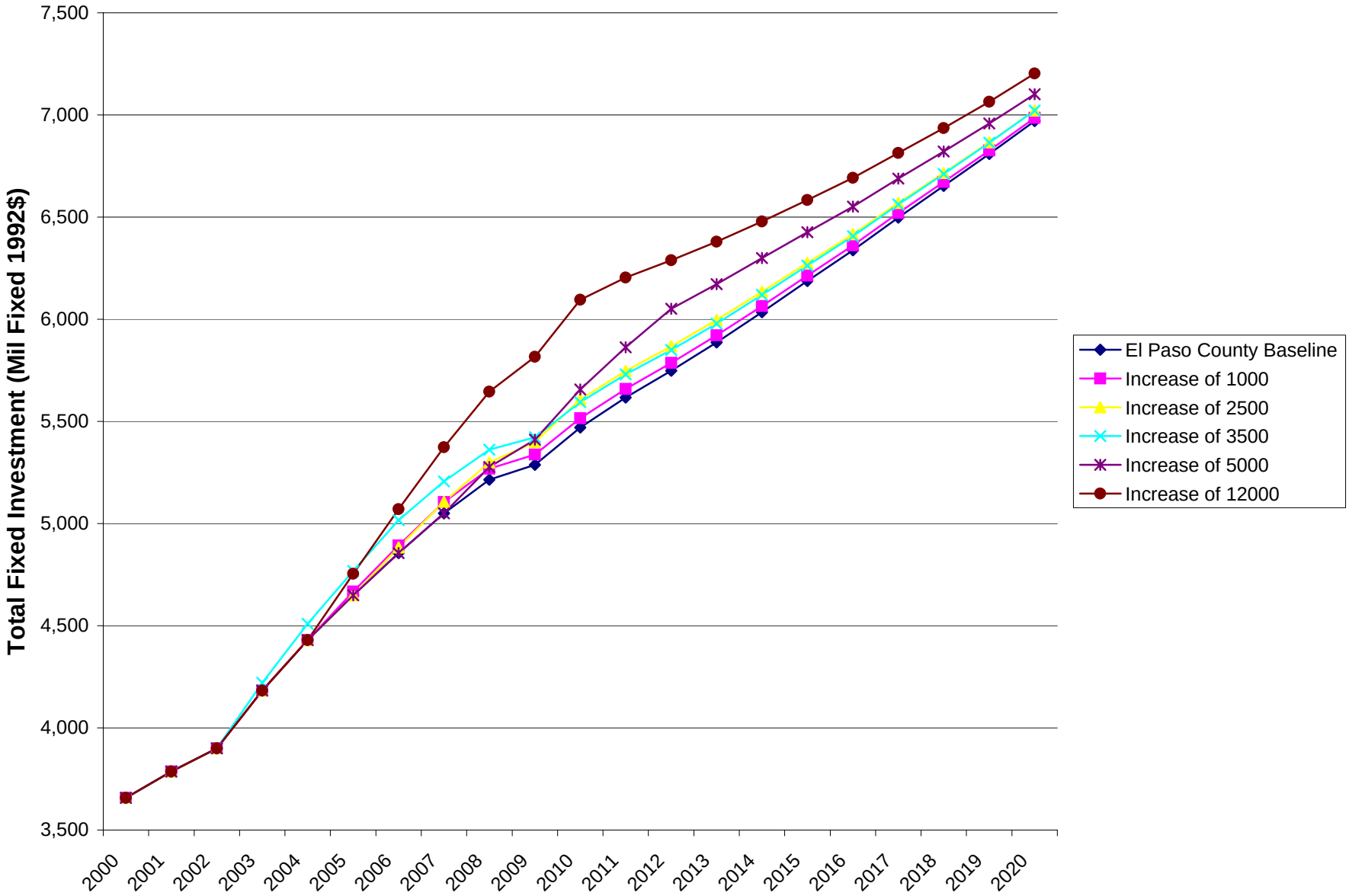


**Figure 10**
**Total Construction in El Paso County**

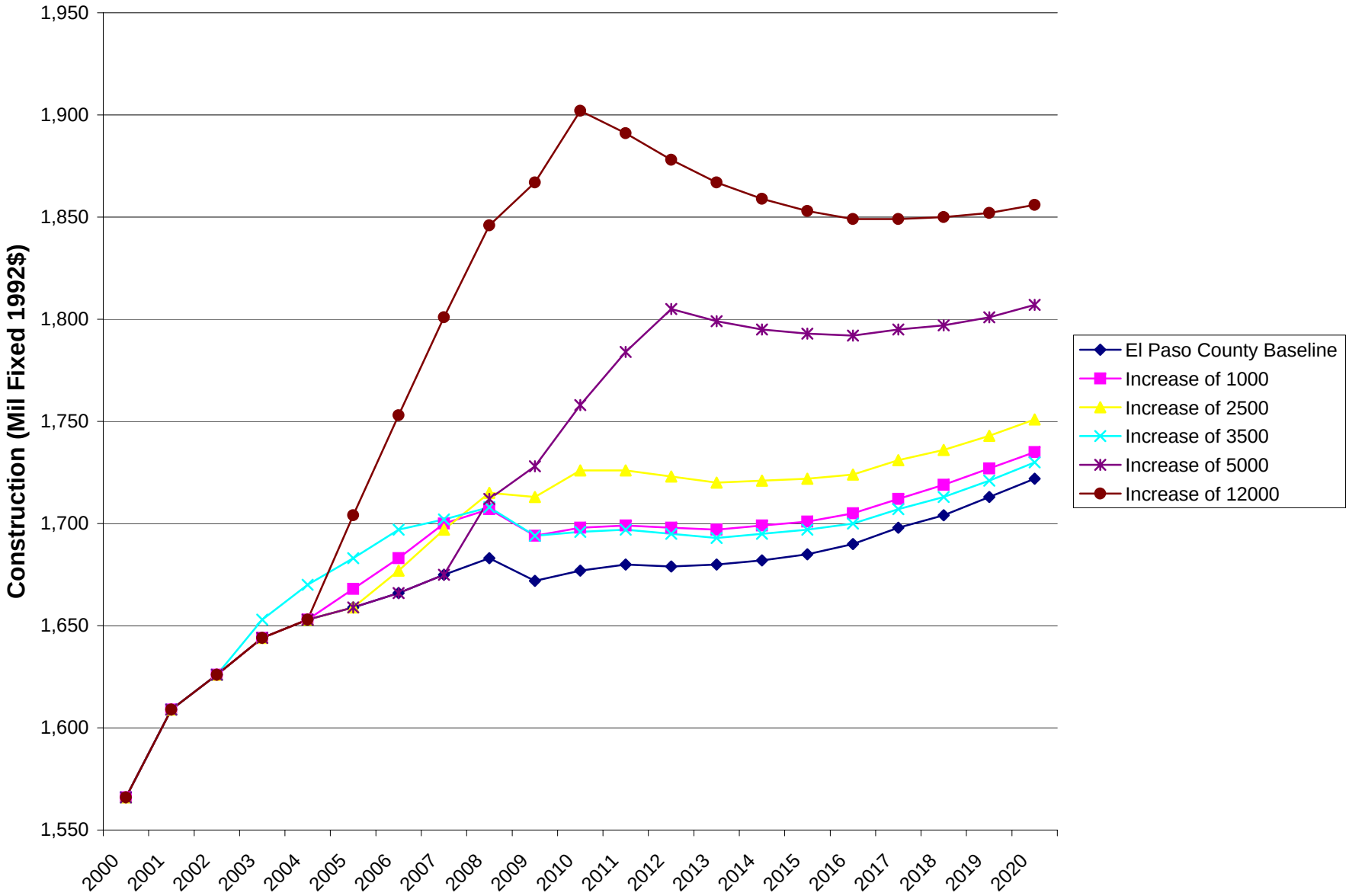


**Figure 11**
**Real Disposable Personal Income in El Paso County**

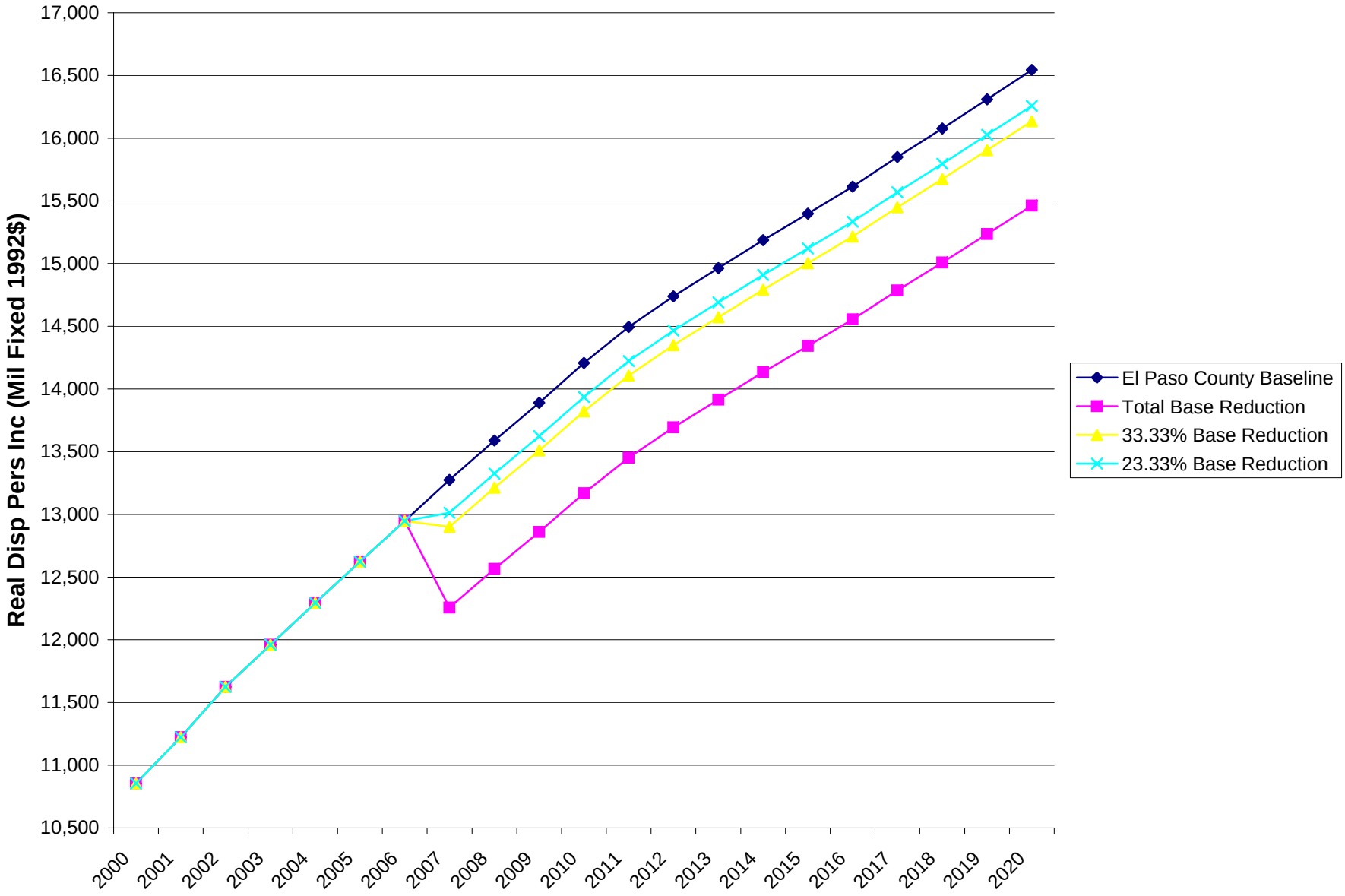


**Figure 12**
**Total Consumption in El Paso County**

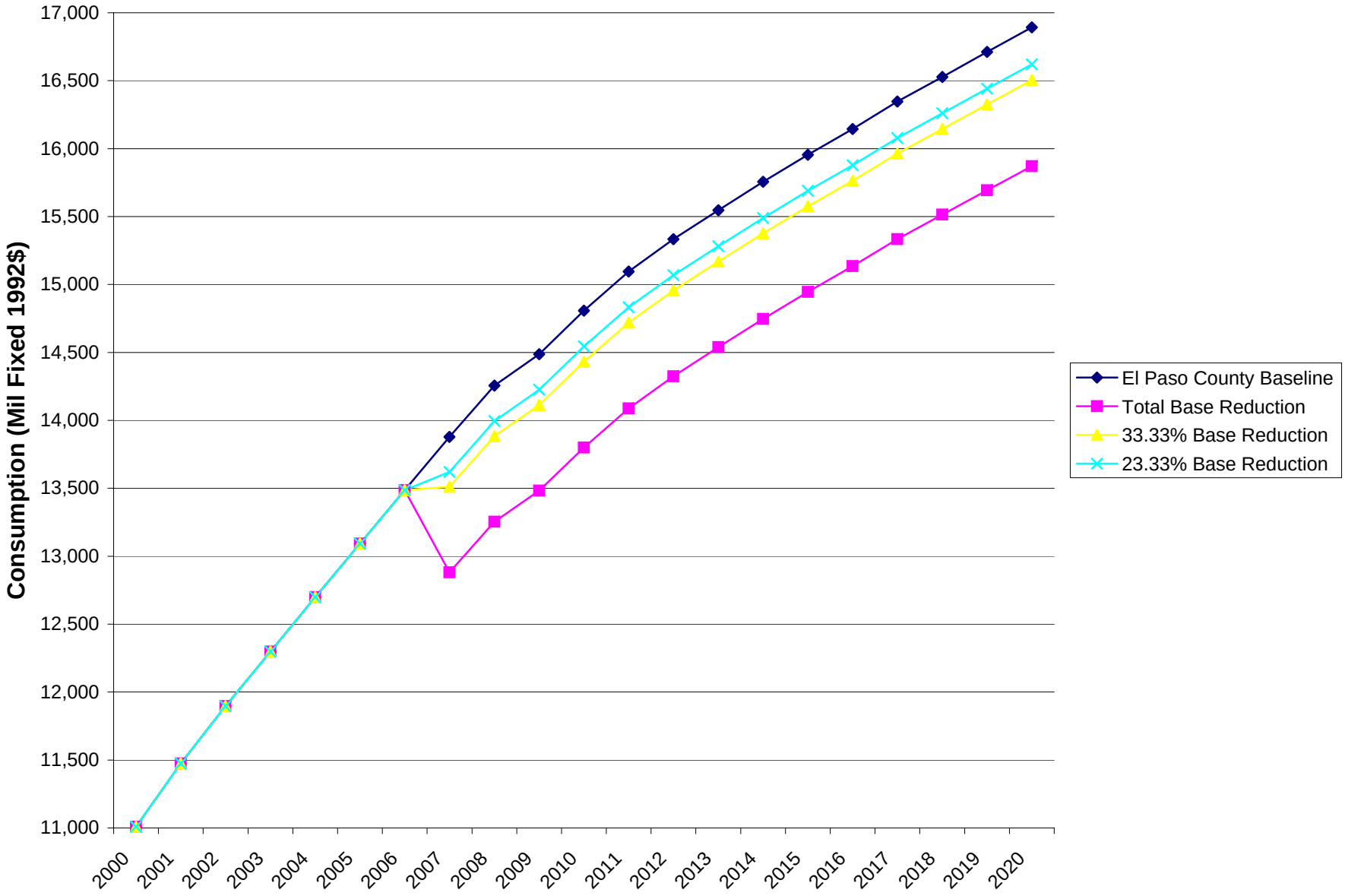


**Figure 13**
**Total Fixed Investment in El Paso County**

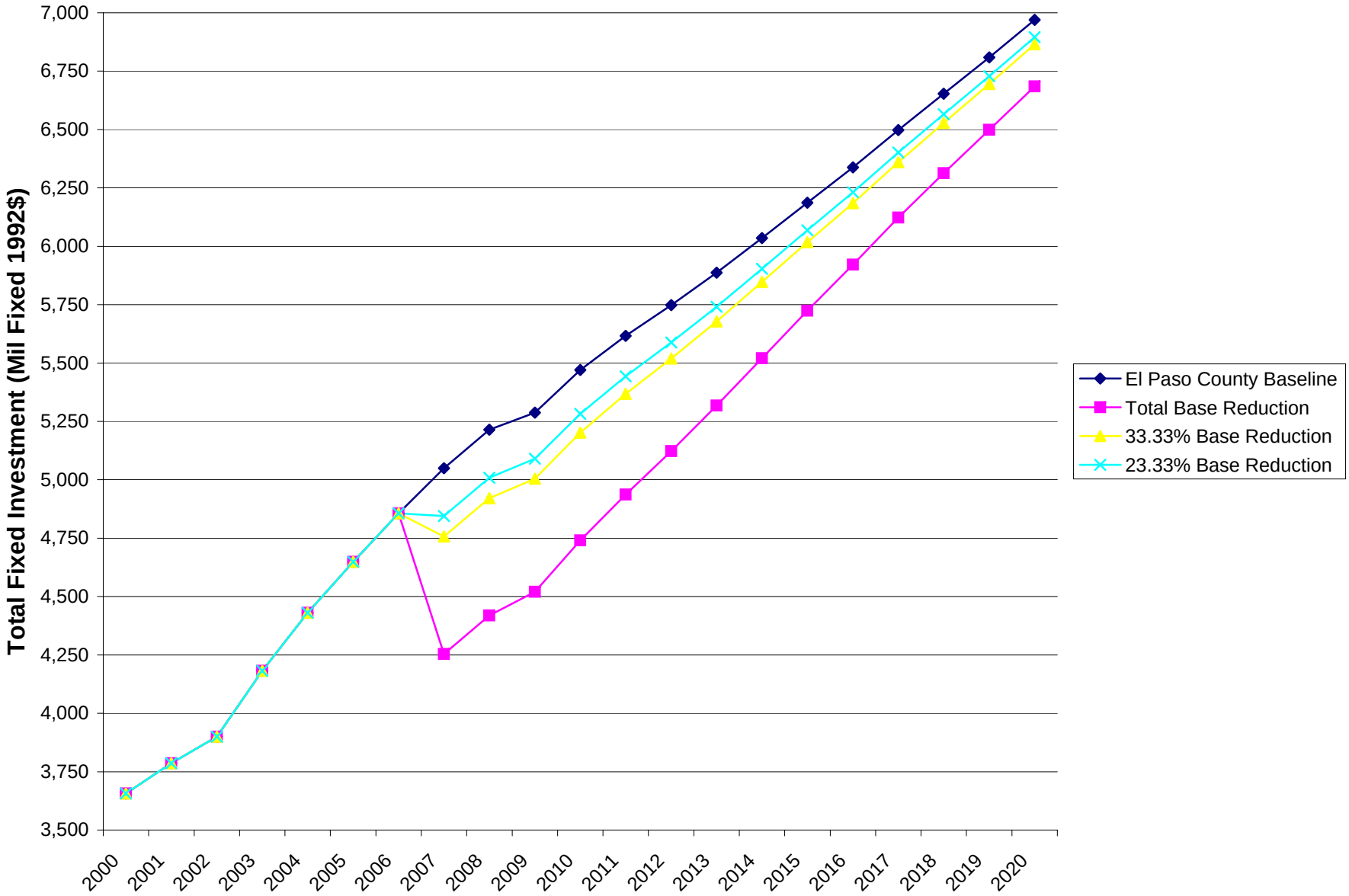
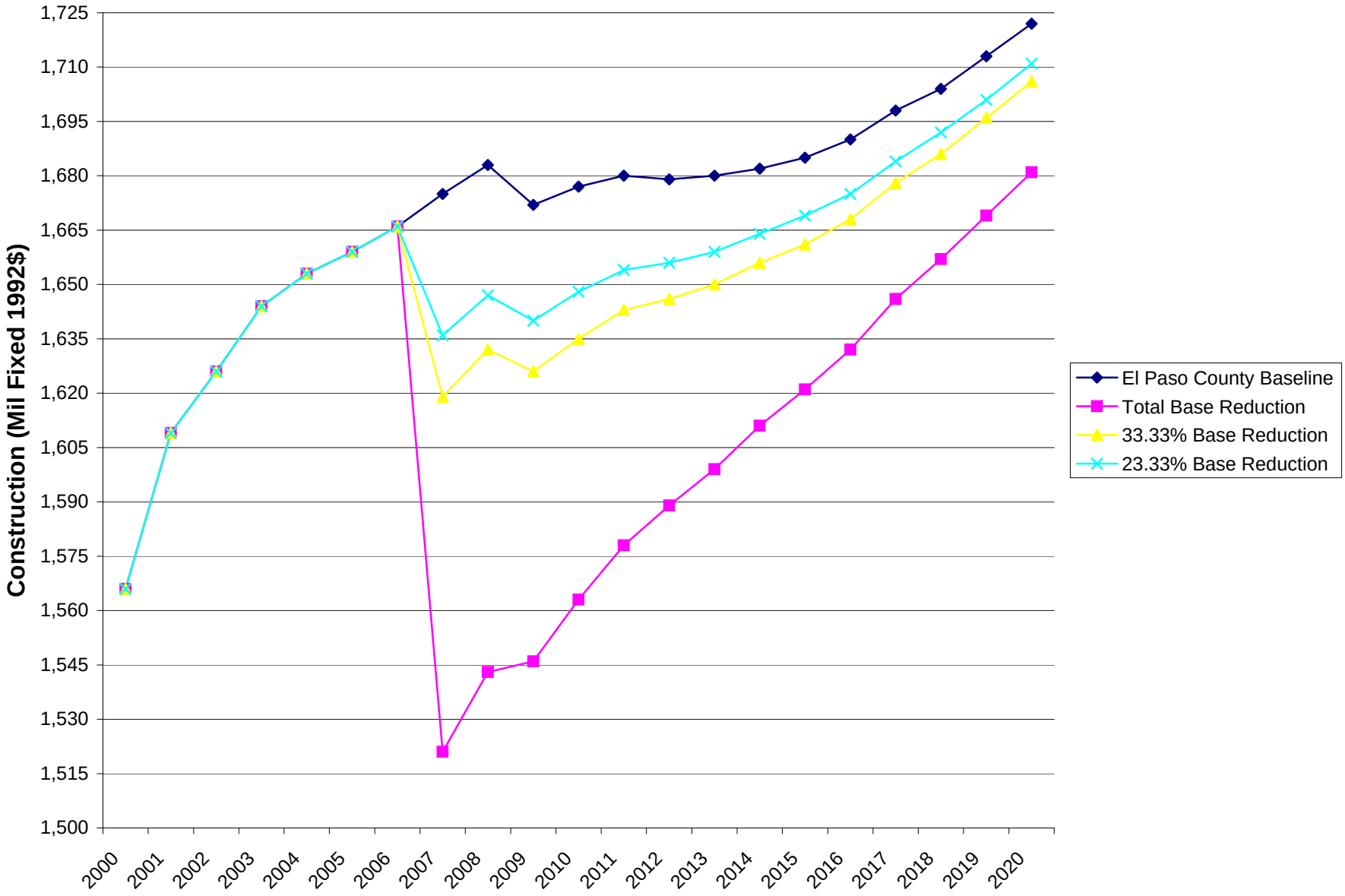


**Figure 14**
**Total Construction in El Paso County**



## Table 1
## Summary of Regional Economic Activity using Border Regional Baseline

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2005 | 356.168 | 757.153 | 18.855 | 12.624 | 13.093 | 4.649 | 1.659 |
| 2010 | 365.325 | 780.150 | 21.295 | 14.207 | 14.807 | 5.470 | 1.677 |
| 2015 | 368.368 | 797.515 | 23.815 | 15.398 | 15.955 | 6.187 | 1.685 |
| 2020 | 370.952 | 811.931 | 26.347 | 16.545 | 16.892 | 6.970 | 1.722 |
| Change | 41.917 | 91.884 | 10.488 | 5.690 | 5.883 | 3.313 | 0.156 |
| % Change[1] | 12.74% | 12.76% | 66.13% | 52.42% | 53.44% | 90.59% | 9.96% |
| % of Total[2] | 58.59% | 56.97% | 78.19% | 66.82% | 69.30% | 58.22% | 56.73% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2005 | 139.871 | 304.247 | 5.853 | 5.341 | 4.988 | 2.013 | 0.633 |
| 2010 | 147.513 | 323.500 | 6.586 | 6.132 | 5.745 | 2.616 | 0.659 |
| 2015 | 152.582 | 340.433 | 7.294 | 6.768 | 6.300 | 3.192 | 0.676 |
| 2020 | 156.461 | 354.086 | 7.949 | 7.357 | 6.753 | 3.778 | 0.698 |
| Change | 29.632 | 69.396 | 2.926 | 2.826 | 2.607 | 2.376 | 0.121 |
| % Change | 23.36% | 24.38% | 58.25% | 62.37% | 62.88% | 169.47% | 20.97% |
| % of Total | 41.41% | 43.03% | 21.81% | 33.18% | 30.71% | 41.76% | 44.00% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2005 | 496.038 | 1061.401 | 24.708 | 17.965 | 18.081 | 6.662 | 2.292 |
| 2010 | 512.838 | 1103.651 | 27.880 | 20.339 | 20.553 | 8.086 | 2.337 |
| 2015 | 520.950 | 1137.948 | 31.109 | 22.166 | 22.255 | 9.380 | 2.362 |
| 2020 | 527.413 | 1166.017 | 34.296 | 23.902 | 23.645 | 10.748 | 2.419 |
| Change | 71.549 | 161.280 | 13.414 | 8.516 | 8.489 | 5.690 | 0.275 |
| % Change | 15.70% | 16.05% | 64.24% | 55.35% | 56.01% | 112.50% | 12.83% |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.01% | 99.98% | 100.73% |

1. Percentage change from 2000 to 2020.
2. Percent of the total calculated by dividing the change in the county(ies) by the change in the total border region.

**Table 2**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Increase of 1000 Implemented from 2005 to 2007**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2005 | 357.049 | 757.791 | 18.898 | 12.648 | 13.116 | 4.667 | 1.668 |
| 2010 | 367.674 | 782.880 | 21.413 | 14.280 | 14.879 | 5.516 | 1.698 |
| 2015 | 370.465 | 800.552 | 23.928 | 15.473 | 16.027 | 6.214 | 1.701 |
| 2020 | 372.928 | 814.928 | 26.461 | 16.622 | 16.965 | 6.986 | 1.735 |
| Change | 43.893 | 94.881 | 10.602 | 5.767 | 5.956 | 3.329 | 0.169 |
| RC Change[3] | 1.976 | 2.997 | 0.114 | 0.077 | 0.073 | 0.016 | 0.013 |
| % Change | 13.34% | 13.18% | 66.85% | 53.13% | 54.10% | 91.03% | 10.79% |
| % RC Change[4] | 4.71% | 3.26% | 1.09% | 1.35% | 1.24% | 0.48% | 8.33% |
| % of Total | 59.62% | 57.63% | 78.35% | 67.06% | 69.51% | 58.31% | 58.48% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2005 | 139.908 | 304.267 | 5.854 | 5.342 | 4.99 | 2.015 | 0.633 |
| 2010 | 147.623 | 323.748 | 6.590 | 6.138 | 5.750 | 2.621 | 0.660 |
| 2015 | 152.684 | 340.769 | 7.298 | 6.775 | 6.305 | 3.196 | 0.677 |
| 2020 | 156.563 | 354.444 | 7.953 | 7.364 | 6.759 | 3.781 | 0.698 |
| Change | 29.734 | 69.754 | 2.930 | 2.833 | 2.613 | 2.379 | 0.121 |
| RC Change | 0.102 | 0.358 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0 |
| % Change | 23.44% | 24.50% | 58.33% | 62.52% | 63.02% | 169.69% | 20.97% |
| % RC Change | 0.34% | 0.52% | 0.14% | 0.25% | 0.23% | 0.13% | 0.00% |
| % of Total | 40.38% | 42.37% | 21.65% | 32.94% | 30.50% | 41.67% | 41.87% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2005 | 496.957 | 1062.058 | 24.752 | 17.99 | 18.106 | 6.682 | 2.301 |
| 2010 | 515.297 | 1106.627 | 28.004 | 20.418 | 20.629 | 8.138 | 2.358 |
| 2015 | 523.150 | 1141.321 | 31.226 | 22.248 | 22.332 | 9.410 | 2.378 |
| 2020 | 529.491 | 1169.372 | 34.414 | 23.986 | 23.724 | 10.767 | 2.433 |
| Change | 73.627 | 164.635 | 13.532 | 8.600 | 8.568 | 5.709 | 0.289 |
| RC Change | 2.078 | 3.355 | 0.118 | 0.084 | 0.079 | 0.019 | 0.014 |
| % Change | 16.15% | 16.39% | 64.80% | 55.89% | 56.53% | 112.87% | 13.48% |
| % RC Change | 2.90% | 2.08% | 0.88% | 0.99% | 0.93% | 0.33% | 5.09% |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.01% | 99.98% | 100.35% |

3. Change over the Regional Control
4. Percentage Change from the Regional Control

**Table 3**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Increase of 2500 Implemented from 2006 to 2010**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2006 | 359.894 | 763.252 | 19.437 | 12.983 | 13.522 | 4.883 | 1.677 |
| 2010 | 371.355 | 785.970 | 21.602 | 14.389 | 14.986 | 5.607 | 1.726 |
| 2015 | 373.666 | 804.647 | 24.103 | 15.584 | 16.133 | 6.276 | 1.722 |
| 2020 | 375.859 | 819.176 | 26.630 | 16.735 | 17.072 | 7.021 | 1.751 |
| Change | 46.824 | 99.129 | 10.771 | 5.880 | 6.063 | 3.364 | 0.185 |
| RC Change | 4.907 | 7.245 | 0.283 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.051 | 0.029 |
| % Change | 14.23% | 13.77% | 67.92% | 54.17% | 55.07% | 91.99% | 11.81% |
| % RC Change | 11.71% | 7.88% | 2.70% | 3.34% | 3.06% | 1.54% | 18.59% |
| % of Total | 61.05% | 58.53% | 78.57% | 67.41% | 69.83% | 58.51% | 60.66% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2006 | 141.65 | 308.125 | 6.007 | 5.503 | 5.16 | 2.15 | 0.64 |
| 2010 | 147.785 | 323.907 | 6.597 | 6.146 | 5.757 | 2.632 | 0.662 |
| 2015 | 152.833 | 341.183 | 7.305 | 6.784 | 6.313 | 3.204 | 0.678 |
| 2020 | 156.704 | 354.936 | 7.960 | 7.374 | 6.767 | 3.786 | 0.699 |
| Change | 29.875 | 70.246 | 2.937 | 2.843 | 2.621 | 2.384 | 0.122 |
| RC Change | 0.243 | 0.85 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.014 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| % Change | 23.56% | 24.67% | 58.47% | 62.75% | 63.22% | 170.04% | 21.14% |
| % RC Change | 0.82% | 1.22% | 0.38% | 0.60% | 0.54% | 0.34% | 0.83% |
| % of Total | 38.95% | 41.47% | 21.43% | 32.59% | 30.19% | 41.47% | 40.00% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2006 | 501.545 | 1071.376 | 25.444 | 18.486 | 18.682 | 7.034 | 2.318 |
| 2010 | 519.140 | 1109.876 | 28.199 | 20.535 | 20.742 | 8.239 | 2.388 |
| 2015 | 526.499 | 1145.830 | 31.407 | 22.368 | 22.447 | 9.480 | 2.400 |
| 2020 | 532.564 | 1174.113 | 34.590 | 24.109 | 23.839 | 10.807 | 2.449 |
| Change | 76.700 | 169.376 | 13.708 | 8.723 | 8.683 | 5.749 | 0.305 |
| RC Change | 5.151 | 8.096 | 0.294 | 0.207 | 0.194 | 0.059 | 0.03 |
| % Change | 16.83% | 16.86% | 65.65% | 56.69% | 57.29% | 113.66% | 14.23% |
| % RC Change | 7.20% | 5.02% | 2.19% | 2.43% | 2.29% | 1.04% | 10.91% |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.01% | 99.98% | 100.66% |

**Table 4**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Increase of 3500 Implemented from 2003 to 2006**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2003 | 351.735 | 745.127 | 17.846 | 12.017 | 12.354 | 4.221 | 1.653 |
| 2010 | 372.494 | 789.318 | 21.666 | 14.446 | 15.040 | 5.594 | 1.696 |
| 2015 | 374.957 | 807.148 | 24.181 | 15.643 | 16.191 | 6.263 | 1.697 |
| 2020 | 377.277 | 821.283 | 26.721 | 16.799 | 17.134 | 7.022 | 1.730 |
| Change | 48.242 | 101.236 | 10.862 | 5.944 | 6.125 | 3.365 | 0.164 |
| RC Change | 6.325 | 9.352 | 0.374 | 0.254 | 0.242 | 0.052 | 0.008 |
| % Change | 14.66% | 14.06% | 68.49% | 54.76% | 55.64% | 92.02% | 10.47% |
| % RC Change | 15.09% | 10.18% | 3.57% | 4.46% | 4.11% | 1.57% | 5.13% |
| % of Total | 61.69% | 58.93% | 78.69% | 67.60% | 70.00% | 58.52% | 57.75% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2003 | 136.157 | 296.537 | 5.55 | 5.022 | 4.657 | 1.736 | 0.619 |
| 2010 | 147.846 | 324.397 | 6.600 | 6.152 | 5.762 | 2.631 | 0.661 |
| 2015 | 152.905 | 341.542 | 7.308 | 6.790 | 6.318 | 3.203 | 0.678 |
| 2020 | 156.789 | 355.247 | 7.963 | 7.380 | 6.773 | 3.786 | 0.699 |
| Change | 29.960 | 70.557 | 2.940 | 2.849 | 2.627 | 2.384 | 0.122 |
| RC Change | 0.328 | 1.161 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.02 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| % Change | 23.62% | 24.78% | 58.53% | 62.88% | 63.36% | 170.04% | 21.14% |
| % RC Change | 1.11% | 1.67% | 0.48% | 0.81% | 0.77% | 0.34% | 0.83% |
| % of Total | 38.31% | 41.07% | 21.30% | 32.40% | 30.02% | 41.46% | 42.96% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2003 | 487.892 | 1041.664 | 23.396 | 17.04 | 17.011 | 5.957 | 2.273 |
| 2010 | 520.340 | 1113.715 | 28.266 | 20.598 | 20.802 | 8.225 | 2.358 |
| 2015 | 527.862 | 1148.690 | 31.489 | 22.433 | 22.509 | 9.466 | 2.374 |
| 2020 | 534.065 | 1176.531 | 34.685 | 24.179 | 23.906 | 10.808 | 2.428 |
| Change | 78.201 | 171.794 | 13.803 | 8.793 | 8.750 | 5.750 | 0.284 |
| RC Change | 6.652 | 10.514 | 0.389 | 0.277 | 0.261 | 0.06 | 0.009 |
| % Change | 17.15% | 17.10% | 66.10% | 57.15% | 57.73% | 113.68% | 13.25% |
| % RC Change | 9.30% | 6.52% | 2.90% | 3.25% | 3.07% | 1.05% | 3.27% |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 99.99% | 100.00% | 100.02% | 99.98% | 100.70% |

**Table 5**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Increase of 5000 Implemented from 2008 to 2012**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2008 | 365.299 | 773.869 | 20.405 | 13.663 | 14.329 | 5.277 | 1.712 |
| 2010 | 373.069 | 786.713 | 21.686 | 14.433 | 15.029 | 5.656 | 1.758 |
| 2015 | 379.803 | 811.487 | 24.432 | 15.784 | 16.325 | 6.426 | 1.793 |
| 2020 | 381.279 | 826.842 | 26.936 | 16.936 | 17.261 | 7.102 | 1.807 |
| Change | 52.244 | 106.795 | 11.077 | 6.081 | 6.252 | 3.445 | 0.241 |
| RC Change | 10.327 | 14.911 | 0.589 | 0.391 | 0.369 | 0.132 | 0.085 |
| % Change | 15.88% | 14.83% | 69.85% | 56.02% | 56.79% | 94.20% | 15.39% |
| % RC Change | 24.64% | 16.23% | 5.62% | 6.87% | 6.27% | 3.98% | 54.49% |
| % of Total | 63.42% | 60.04% | 78.97% | 68.00% | 70.35% | 58.98% | 66.21% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2008 | 145.059 | 315.979 | 6.302 | 5.829 | 5.501 | 2.416 | 0.657 |
| 2010 | 147.860 | 323.874 | 6.600 | 6.148 | 5.759 | 2.639 | 0.663 |
| 2015 | 153.120 | 341.791 | 7.318 | 6.800 | 6.326 | 3.223 | 0.681 |
| 2020 | 156.962 | 355.777 | 7.972 | 7.392 | 6.781 | 3.797 | 0.701 |
| Change | 30.133 | 71.087 | 2.949 | 2.861 | 2.635 | 2.395 | 0.124 |
| RC Change | 0.501 | 1.691 | 0.023 | 0.035 | 0.028 | 0.019 | 0.003 |
| % Change | 23.76% | 24.97% | 58.71% | 63.14% | 63.56% | 170.83% | 21.49% |
| % RC Change | 1.69% | 2.44% | 0.79% | 1.24% | 1.07% | 0.80% | 2.48% |
| % of Total | 36.58% | 39.96% | 21.03% | 32.00% | 29.65% | 41.00% | 34.07% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2008 | 510.358 | 1089.848 | 26.707 | 19.492 | 19.83 | 7.692 | 2.369 |
| 2010 | 520.929 | 1110.586 | 28.286 | 20.581 | 20.788 | 8.295 | 2.421 |
| 2015 | 532.923 | 1153.278 | 31.749 | 22.584 | 22.652 | 9.649 | 2.473 |
| 2020 | 538.241 | 1182.619 | 34.908 | 24.328 | 24.043 | 10.899 | 2.508 |
| Change | 82.377 | 177.882 | 14.026 | 8.942 | 8.887 | 5.841 | 0.364 |
| RC Change | 10.828 | 16.602 | 0.612 | 0.426 | 0.398 | 0.151 | 0.089 |
| % Change | 18.07% | 17.70% | 67.17% | 58.12% | 58.64% | 115.48% | 16.98% |
| % RC Change | 15.13% | 10.29% | 4.56% | 5.00% | 4.69% | 2.65% | 32.36% |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 99.98% | 100.27% |

**Table 6**

**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Increase of 12000 Implemented from 2005 to 2010**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2005 | 361.323 | 760.950 | 19.109 | 12.765 | 13.230 | 4.754 | 1.704 |
| 2010 | 393.885 | 809.029 | 22.750 | 15.083 | 15.664 | 6.095 | 1.902 |
| 2015 | 393.624 | 832.111 | 25.189 | 16.292 | 16.814 | 6.584 | 1.853 |
| 2020 | 394.501 | 846.914 | 27.708 | 17.462 | 17.760 | 7.203 | 1.856 |
| Change | 65.466 | 126.867 | 11.849 | 6.607 | 6.751 | 3.546 | 0.290 |
| RC Change | 23.549 | 34.983 | 1.361 | 0.917 | 0.868 | 0.233 | 0.134 |
| % Change | 19.90% | 17.62% | 74.71% | 60.87% | 61.32% | 96.96% | 18.52% |
| % RC Change | 56.18% | 38.07% | 12.98% | 16.12% | 14.75% | 7.03% | 85.90% |
| % of Total | 68.00% | 63.31% | 79.91% | 69.44% | 71.62% | 59.52% | 69.71% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2005 | 140.089 | 304.362 | 5.861 | 5.350 | 4.996 | 2.025 | 0.635 |
| 2010 | 148.812 | 325.664 | 6.640 | 6.198 | 5.801 | 2.693 | 0.670 |
| 2015 | 153.789 | 344.115 | 7.347 | 6.845 | 6.364 | 3.244 | 0.684 |
| 2020 | 157.639 | 358.206 | 8.002 | 7.439 | 6.822 | 3.813 | 0.704 |
| Change | 30.810 | 73.516 | 2.979 | 2.908 | 2.676 | 2.411 | 0.127 |
| RC Change | 1.178 | 4.12 | 0.053 | 0.082 | 0.069 | 0.035 | 0.006 |
| % Change | 24.29% | 25.82% | 59.31% | 64.18% | 64.54% | 171.97% | 22.01% |
| % RC Change | 3.98% | 5.94% | 1.81% | 2.90% | 2.65% | 1.47% | 4.96% |
| % of Total | 32.00% | 36.69% | 20.09% | 30.56% | 28.39% | 40.47% | 30.53% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2005 | 501.412 | 1065.313 | 24.970 | 18.114 | 18.226 | 6.779 | 2.339 |
| 2010 | 542.697 | 1134.692 | 29.390 | 21.281 | 21.466 | 8.788 | 2.573 |
| 2015 | 547.413 | 1176.226 | 32.535 | 23.137 | 23.178 | 9.829 | 2.537 |
| 2020 | 552.140 | 1205.120 | 35.710 | 24.901 | 24.582 | 11.016 | 2.560 |
| Change | 96.276 | 200.383 | 14.828 | 9.515 | 9.426 | 5.958 | 0.416 |
| RC Change | 24.727 | 39.103 | 1.414 | 0.999 | 0.937 | 0.268 | 0.141 |
| % Change | 21.12% | 19.94% | 71.01% | 61.84% | 62.19% | 117.79% | 19.40% |
| % RC Change | 34.56% | 24.25% | 10.54% | 11.73% | 11.04% | 4.71% | 51.27% |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.01% | 99.98% | 100.24% |

**Table 7**
**Active Duty at Fort Bliss**
**(Reported in Units)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 12,021 | 12,021 | 12,021 | 12,021 | 12,021 | 12,021 |
| 2001 | 13,128 | 13,128 | 13,128 | 13,128 | 13,128 | 13,128 |
| 2002 | 13,726 | 13,726 | 13,726 | 13,726 | 13,726 | 13,726 |
| 2003 | 13,979 | 13,979 | 13,979 | 14,854 | 13,979 | 13,979 |
| 2004 | 14,242 | 14,242 | 14,242 | 15,992 | 14,242 | 14,242 |
| 2005 | 14,502 | 14,835 | 14,502 | 17,127 | 14,502 | 16,502 |
| 2006 | 14,772 | 15,438 | 15,272 | 18,272 | 14,772 | 18,772 |
| 2007 | 15,043 | 16,043 | 16,043 | 18,543 | 15,043 | 21,043 |
| 2008 | 15,307 | 16,307 | 16,807 | 18,807 | 16,307 | 23,307 |
| 2009 | 15,419 | 16,419 | 17,419 | 18,919 | 17,419 | 25,419 |
| 2010 | 15,521 | 16,521 | 18,021 | 19,021 | 18,521 | 27,521 |
| 2011 | 15,616 | 16,616 | 18,116 | 19,116 | 19,616 | 27,616 |
| 2012 | 15,694 | 16,694 | 18,194 | 19,194 | 20,694 | 27,694 |
| 2013 | 15,761 | 16,761 | 18,261 | 19,261 | 20,761 | 27,761 |
| 2014 | 15,826 | 16,826 | 18,326 | 19,326 | 20,826 | 27,826 |
| 2015 | 15,889 | 16,889 | 18,389 | 19,389 | 20,889 | 27,889 |
| 2016 | 15,945 | 16,945 | 18,445 | 19,445 | 20,945 | 27,945 |
| 2017 | 16,005 | 17,005 | 18,505 | 19,505 | 21,005 | 28,005 |
| 2018 | 16,055 | 17,055 | 18,555 | 19,555 | 21,055 | 28,055 |
| 2019 | 16,101 | 17,101 | 18,601 | 19,601 | 21,101 | 28,101 |
| 2020 | 16,143 | 17,143 | 18,643 | 19,643 | 21,143 | 28,143 |

**Table 8**
**Civilian Employees at Fort Bliss**
**(Reported in Units)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 6,620 | 6,620 | 6,620 | 6,620 | 6,620 | 6,620 |
| 2001 | 6,747 | 6,747 | 6,747 | 6,747 | 6,747 | 6,747 |
| 2002 | 6,778 | 6,778 | 6,778 | 6,778 | 6,778 | 6,778 |
| 2003 | 6,727 | 6,727 | 6,727 | 7,117 | 6,727 | 6,727 |
| 2004 | 6,680 | 6,680 | 6,680 | 7,458 | 6,680 | 6,680 |
| 2005 | 6,632 | 6,780 | 6,632 | 7,798 | 6,632 | 7,521 |
| 2006 | 6,589 | 6,885 | 6,811 | 8,143 | 6,589 | 8,366 |
| 2007 | 6,545 | 6,989 | 6,989 | 8,098 | 6,545 | 9,209 |
| 2008 | 6,503 | 6,947 | 7,169 | 8,055 | 6,948 | 10,054 |
| 2009 | 6,551 | 6,994 | 7,438 | 8,101 | 7,439 | 10,986 |
| 2010 | 6,590 | 7,032 | 7,699 | 8,139 | 7,921 | 11,910 |
| 2011 | 6,624 | 7,066 | 7,732 | 8,173 | 8,399 | 11,939 |
| 2012 | 6,642 | 7,084 | 7,748 | 8,190 | 8,859 | 11,953 |
| 2013 | 6,658 | 7,100 | 7,764 | 8,206 | 8,873 | 11,966 |
| 2014 | 6,668 | 7,110 | 7,774 | 8,217 | 8,881 | 11,974 |
| 2015 | 6,671 | 7,112 | 7,776 | 8,219 | 8,882 | 11,976 |
| 2016 | 6,671 | 7,112 | 7,776 | 8,219 | 8,881 | 11,974 |
| 2017 | 6,664 | 7,106 | 7,769 | 8,213 | 8,874 | 11,968 |
| 2018 | 6,658 | 7,099 | 7,763 | 8,207 | 8,867 | 11,961 |
| 2019 | 6,649 | 7,091 | 7,754 | 8,198 | 8,858 | 11,952 |
| 2020 | 6,637 | 7,079 | 7,742 | 8,186 | 8,846 | 11,941 |

**Table 9**
**Total Personnel at Fort Bliss**
**(Reported in Units)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 18,641 | 18,641 | 18,641 | 18,641 | 18,641 | 18,641 |
| 2001 | 19,875 | 19,875 | 19,875 | 19,875 | 19,875 | 19,875 |
| 2002 | 20,504 | 20,504 | 20,504 | 20,504 | 20,504 | 20,504 |
| 2003 | 20,706 | 20,706 | 20,706 | 21,971 | 20,706 | 20,706 |
| 2004 | 20,922 | 20,922 | 20,922 | 23,450 | 20,922 | 20,922 |
| 2005 | 21,134 | 21,615 | 21,134 | 24,925 | 21,134 | 24,023 |
| 2006 | 21,361 | 22,323 | 22,083 | 26,415 | 21,361 | 27,138 |
| 2007 | 21,588 | 23,032 | 23,032 | 26,641 | 21,588 | 30,252 |
| 2008 | 21,810 | 23,254 | 23,976 | 26,862 | 23,255 | 33,361 |
| 2009 | 21,970 | 23,413 | 24,857 | 27,020 | 24,858 | 36,405 |
| 2010 | 22,111 | 23,553 | 25,720 | 27,160 | 26,442 | 39,431 |
| 2011 | 22,240 | 23,682 | 25,848 | 27,289 | 28,015 | 39,555 |
| 2012 | 22,336 | 23,778 | 25,942 | 27,384 | 29,553 | 39,647 |
| 2013 | 22,419 | 23,861 | 26,025 | 27,467 | 29,634 | 39,727 |
| 2014 | 22,494 | 23,936 | 26,100 | 27,543 | 29,707 | 39,800 |
| 2015 | 22,560 | 24,001 | 26,165 | 27,608 | 29,771 | 39,865 |
| 2016 | 22,616 | 24,057 | 26,221 | 27,664 | 29,826 | 39,919 |
| 2017 | 22,669 | 24,111 | 26,274 | 27,718 | 29,879 | 39,973 |
| 2018 | 22,713 | 24,154 | 26,318 | 27,762 | 29,922 | 40,016 |
| 2019 | 22,750 | 24,192 | 26,355 | 27,799 | 29,959 | 40,053 |
| 2020 | 22,780 | 24,222 | 26,385 | 27,829 | 29,989 | 40,084 |

**Table 10**
**Total Employment in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Units)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 329,035 | 329,035 | 329,035 | 329,035 | 329,035 | 329,035 |
| 2001 | 341,407 | 341,407 | 341,407 | 341,407 | 341,407 | 341,407 |
| 2002 | 345,664 | 345,664 | 345,664 | 345,664 | 345,664 | 345,664 |
| 2003 | 349,664 | 349,664 | 349,664 | 351,735 | 349,664 | 349,664 |
| 2004 | 353,155 | 353,155 | 353,155 | 357,240 | 353,155 | 353,155 |
| 2005 | 356,168 | 357,049 | 356,168 | 362,211 | 356,168 | 361,323 |
| 2006 | 358,608 | 360,344 | 359,894 | 366,553 | 358,608 | 368,767 |
| 2007 | 360,888 | 363,449 | 363,422 | 368,628 | 360,888 | 375,892 |
| 2008 | 362,627 | 365,120 | 366,372 | 370,173 | 365,299 | 382,328 |
| 2009 | 363,939 | 366,358 | 368,846 | 371,283 | 369,194 | 388,143 |
| 2010 | 365,325 | 367,674 | 371,355 | 372,494 | 373,069 | 393,885 |
| 2011 | 366,280 | 368,564 | 372,141 | 373,295 | 376,421 | 394,057 |
| 2012 | 366,762 | 368,989 | 372,462 | 373,644 | 379,214 | 393,807 |
| 2013 | 367,204 | 369,382 | 372,755 | 373,973 | 379,299 | 393,581 |
| 2014 | 367,775 | 369,909 | 373,192 | 374,447 | 379,528 | 393,556 |
| 2015 | 368,368 | 370,465 | 373,666 | 374,957 | 379,803 | 393,624 |
| 2016 | 368,890 | 370,955 | 374,084 | 375,408 | 380,038 | 393,690 |
| 2017 | 369,509 | 371,546 | 374,613 | 375,967 | 380,404 | 393,919 |
| 2018 | 370,012 | 372,026 | 375,039 | 376,418 | 380,688 | 394,087 |
| 2019 | 370,493 | 372,486 | 375,456 | 376,856 | 380,981 | 394,286 |
| 2020 | 370,952 | 372,928 | 375,859 | 377,277 | 381,279 | 394,501 |

**Table 11**
**Total Population in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Units)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 720,047 | 720,047 | 720,047 | 720,047 | 720,047 | 720,047 |
| 2001 | 727,854 | 727,854 | 727,854 | 727,854 | 727,854 | 727,854 |
| 2002 | 736,116 | 736,116 | 736,116 | 736,116 | 736,116 | 736,116 |
| 2003 | 743,502 | 743,502 | 743,502 | 745,127 | 743,502 | 743,502 |
| 2004 | 750,357 | 750,357 | 750,357 | 753,805 | 750,357 | 750,357 |
| 2005 | 757,153 | 757,791 | 757,153 | 762,578 | 757,153 | 760,950 |
| 2006 | 762,303 | 763,675 | 763,252 | 769,827 | 762,303 | 770,449 |
| 2007 | 767,324 | 769,504 | 769,359 | 775,421 | 767,324 | 780,236 |
| 2008 | 771,950 | 774,358 | 775,174 | 780,497 | 773,869 | 789,957 |
| 2009 | 776,128 | 778,716 | 780,621 | 785,029 | 780,263 | 799,485 |
| 2010 | 780,150 | 782,880 | 785,970 | 789,318 | 786,713 | 809,029 |
| 2011 | 784,724 | 787,562 | 790,967 | 794,086 | 793,878 | 815,466 |
| 2012 | 788,151 | 791,068 | 794,717 | 797,644 | 800,018 | 820,313 |
| 2013 | 791,328 | 794,304 | 798,146 | 800,908 | 804,098 | 824,578 |
| 2014 | 794,472 | 797,486 | 801,473 | 804,095 | 807,923 | 828,512 |
| 2015 | 797,515 | 800,552 | 804,647 | 807,148 | 811,487 | 832,111 |
| 2016 | 800,496 | 803,540 | 807,706 | 810,104 | 814,838 | 835,419 |
| 2017 | 803,437 | 806,478 | 810,690 | 813,000 | 818,034 | 838,524 |
| 2018 | 806,237 | 809,269 | 813,507 | 815,741 | 821,004 | 841,373 |
| 2019 | 809,110 | 812,127 | 816,377 | 818,544 | 823,978 | 844,209 |
| 2020 | 811,931 | 814,928 | 819,176 | 821,283 | 826,842 | 846,914 |

**Table 12**
**Gross Regional Product in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 15,859 | 15,859 | 15,859 | 15,859 | 15,859 | 15,859 |
| 2001 | 16,494 | 16,494 | 16,494 | 16,494 | 16,494 | 16,494 |
| 2002 | 17,125 | 17,125 | 17,125 | 17,125 | 17,125 | 17,125 |
| 2003 | 17,742 | 17,742 | 17,742 | 17,846 | 17,742 | 17,742 |
| 2004 | 18,321 | 18,321 | 18,321 | 18,526 | 18,321 | 18,321 |
| 2005 | 18,855 | 18,898 | 18,855 | 19,160 | 18,855 | 19,109 |
| 2006 | 19,373 | 19,459 | 19,437 | 19,774 | 19,373 | 19,876 |
| 2007 | 19,857 | 19,983 | 19,982 | 20,248 | 19,857 | 20,600 |
| 2008 | 20,274 | 20,397 | 20,460 | 20,655 | 20,405 | 21,253 |
| 2009 | 20,766 | 20,886 | 21,012 | 21,141 | 21,027 | 21,980 |
| 2010 | 21,295 | 21,413 | 21,602 | 21,666 | 21,686 | 22,750 |
| 2011 | 21,801 | 21,918 | 22,103 | 22,170 | 22,321 | 23,236 |
| 2012 | 22,296 | 22,412 | 22,595 | 22,664 | 22,945 | 23,713 |
| 2013 | 22,794 | 22,909 | 23,088 | 23,160 | 23,431 | 24,193 |
| 2014 | 23,303 | 23,416 | 23,593 | 23,668 | 23,929 | 24,687 |
| 2015 | 23,815 | 23,928 | 24,103 | 24,181 | 24,432 | 25,189 |
| 2016 | 24,324 | 24,436 | 24,609 | 24,690 | 24,931 | 25,689 |
| 2017 | 24,843 | 24,956 | 25,127 | 25,211 | 25,444 | 26,203 |
| 2018 | 25,349 | 25,462 | 25,632 | 25,718 | 25,944 | 26,707 |
| 2019 | 25,851 | 25,964 | 26,134 | 26,223 | 26,442 | 27,209 |
| 2020 | 26,347 | 26,461 | 26,630 | 26,721 | 26,936 | 27,708 |

**Real Disposable Personal Income in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 10,855 | 10,855 | 10,855 | 10,855 | 10,855 | 10,855 |
| 2001 | 11,224 | 11,224 | 11,224 | 11,224 | 11,224 | 11,224 |
| 2002 | 11,625 | 11,625 | 11,625 | 11,625 | 11,625 | 11,625 |
| 2003 | 11,960 | 11,960 | 11,960 | 12,017 | 11,960 | 11,960 |
| 2004 | 12,294 | 12,294 | 12,294 | 12,409 | 12,294 | 12,294 |
| 2005 | 12,624 | 12,648 | 12,624 | 12,798 | 12,624 | 12,765 |
| 2006 | 12,947 | 12,995 | 12,983 | 13,181 | 12,947 | 13,230 |
| 2007 | 13,274 | 13,346 | 13,345 | 13,510 | 13,274 | 13,702 |
| 2008 | 13,589 | 13,662 | 13,697 | 13,826 | 13,663 | 14,165 |
| 2009 | 13,890 | 13,963 | 14,035 | 14,128 | 14,039 | 14,614 |
| 2010 | 14,207 | 14,280 | 14,389 | 14,446 | 14,433 | 15,083 |
| 2011 | 14,495 | 14,569 | 14,679 | 14,736 | 14,799 | 15,377 |
| 2012 | 14,739 | 14,813 | 14,924 | 14,981 | 15,121 | 15,624 |
| 2013 | 14,964 | 15,039 | 15,149 | 15,207 | 15,348 | 15,852 |
| 2014 | 15,186 | 15,261 | 15,372 | 15,430 | 15,571 | 16,077 |
| 2015 | 15,398 | 15,473 | 15,584 | 15,643 | 15,784 | 16,292 |
| 2016 | 15,613 | 15,689 | 15,800 | 15,860 | 16,000 | 16,511 |
| 2017 | 15,850 | 15,925 | 16,037 | 16,098 | 16,237 | 16,751 |
| 2018 | 16,077 | 16,153 | 16,265 | 16,327 | 16,466 | 16,983 |
| 2019 | 16,310 | 16,386 | 16,499 | 16,562 | 16,700 | 17,221 |
| 2020 | 16,545 | 16,622 | 16,735 | 16,799 | 16,936 | 17,462 |

**Table 14**
**Total Consumption in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 11,009 | 11,009 | 11,009 | 11,009 | 11,009 | 11,009 |
| 2001 | 11,474 | 11,474 | 11,474 | 11,474 | 11,474 | 11,474 |
| 2002 | 11,896 | 11,896 | 11,896 | 11,896 | 11,896 | 11,896 |
| 2003 | 12,298 | 12,298 | 12,298 | 12,354 | 12,298 | 12,298 |
| 2004 | 12,698 | 12,698 | 12,698 | 12,810 | 12,698 | 12,698 |
| 2005 | 13,093 | 13,116 | 13,093 | 13,262 | 13,093 | 13,230 |
| 2006 | 13,487 | 13,534 | 13,522 | 13,716 | 13,487 | 13,764 |
| 2007 | 13,878 | 13,949 | 13,948 | 14,109 | 13,878 | 14,299 |
| 2008 | 14,256 | 14,328 | 14,362 | 14,489 | 14,329 | 14,824 |
| 2009 | 14,486 | 14,557 | 14,628 | 14,718 | 14,632 | 15,196 |
| 2010 | 14,807 | 14,879 | 14,986 | 15,040 | 15,029 | 15,664 |
| 2011 | 15,095 | 15,167 | 15,274 | 15,329 | 15,392 | 15,953 |
| 2012 | 15,333 | 15,404 | 15,511 | 15,566 | 15,704 | 16,191 |
| 2013 | 15,547 | 15,619 | 15,726 | 15,781 | 15,918 | 16,405 |
| 2014 | 15,756 | 15,828 | 15,935 | 15,991 | 16,127 | 16,615 |
| 2015 | 15,955 | 16,027 | 16,133 | 16,191 | 16,325 | 16,814 |
| 2016 | 16,144 | 16,216 | 16,323 | 16,381 | 16,514 | 17,004 |
| 2017 | 16,346 | 16,418 | 16,524 | 16,584 | 16,715 | 17,207 |
| 2018 | 16,528 | 16,601 | 16,707 | 16,767 | 16,897 | 17,391 |
| 2019 | 16,711 | 16,784 | 16,890 | 16,951 | 17,080 | 17,576 |
| 2020 | 16,892 | 16,965 | 17,072 | 17,134 | 17,261 | 17,760 |

**Table 15**
**Total Fixed Investment in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 3,657 | 3,657 | 3,657 | 3,657 | 3,657 | 3,657 |
| 2001 | 3,786 | 3,786 | 3,786 | 3,786 | 3,786 | 3,786 |
| 2002 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| 2003 | 4,182 | 4,182 | 4,182 | 4,221 | 4,182 | 4,182 |
| 2004 | 4,430 | 4,430 | 4,430 | 4,509 | 4,430 | 4,430 |
| 2005 | 4,649 | 4,667 | 4,649 | 4,769 | 4,649 | 4,754 |
| 2006 | 4,856 | 4,893 | 4,883 | 5,017 | 4,856 | 5,070 |
| 2007 | 5,050 | 5,105 | 5,106 | 5,206 | 5,050 | 5,374 |
| 2008 | 5,215 | 5,268 | 5,299 | 5,362 | 5,277 | 5,646 |
| 2009 | 5,288 | 5,338 | 5,398 | 5,423 | 5,411 | 5,816 |
| 2010 | 5,470 | 5,516 | 5,607 | 5,594 | 5,656 | 6,095 |
| 2011 | 5,617 | 5,659 | 5,747 | 5,730 | 5,863 | 6,204 |
| 2012 | 5,748 | 5,786 | 5,868 | 5,850 | 6,051 | 6,289 |
| 2013 | 5,887 | 5,921 | 5,997 | 5,979 | 6,172 | 6,380 |
| 2014 | 6,035 | 6,065 | 6,135 | 6,119 | 6,299 | 6,479 |
| 2015 | 6,187 | 6,214 | 6,276 | 6,263 | 6,426 | 6,584 |
| 2016 | 6,338 | 6,361 | 6,417 | 6,407 | 6,551 | 6,692 |
| 2017 | 6,498 | 6,520 | 6,569 | 6,562 | 6,688 | 6,814 |
| 2018 | 6,653 | 6,672 | 6,716 | 6,711 | 6,821 | 6,936 |
| 2019 | 6,809 | 6,826 | 6,866 | 6,864 | 6,958 | 7,065 |
| 2020 | 6,970 | 6,986 | 7,021 | 7,022 | 7,102 | 7,203 |

**Table 16**
**Total Construction in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Increase of 1000 | Increase of 2500 | Increase of 3500 | Increase of 5000 | Increase of 12000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 1,566 |
| 2001 | 1,609 | 1,609 | 1,609 | 1,609 | 1,609 | 1,609 |
| 2002 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,626 |
| 2003 | 1,644 | 1,644 | 1,644 | 1,653 | 1,644 | 1,644 |
| 2004 | 1,653 | 1,653 | 1,653 | 1,670 | 1,653 | 1,653 |
| 2005 | 1,659 | 1,668 | 1,659 | 1,683 | 1,659 | 1,704 |
| 2006 | 1,666 | 1,683 | 1,677 | 1,697 | 1,666 | 1,753 |
| 2007 | 1,675 | 1,700 | 1,697 | 1,702 | 1,675 | 1,801 |
| 2008 | 1,683 | 1,707 | 1,715 | 1,708 | 1,712 | 1,846 |
| 2009 | 1,672 | 1,694 | 1,713 | 1,694 | 1,728 | 1,867 |
| 2010 | 1,677 | 1,698 | 1,726 | 1,696 | 1,758 | 1,902 |
| 2011 | 1,680 | 1,699 | 1,726 | 1,697 | 1,784 | 1,891 |
| 2012 | 1,679 | 1,698 | 1,723 | 1,695 | 1,805 | 1,878 |
| 2013 | 1,680 | 1,697 | 1,720 | 1,693 | 1,799 | 1,867 |
| 2014 | 1,682 | 1,699 | 1,721 | 1,695 | 1,795 | 1,859 |
| 2015 | 1,685 | 1,701 | 1,722 | 1,697 | 1,793 | 1,853 |
| 2016 | 1,690 | 1,705 | 1,724 | 1,700 | 1,792 | 1,849 |
| 2017 | 1,698 | 1,712 | 1,731 | 1,707 | 1,795 | 1,849 |
| 2018 | 1,704 | 1,719 | 1,736 | 1,713 | 1,797 | 1,850 |
| 2019 | 1,713 | 1,727 | 1,743 | 1,721 | 1,801 | 1,852 |
| 2020 | 1,722 | 1,735 | 1,751 | 1,730 | 1,807 | 1,856 |

**Table 17**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Reduction of 3500 Implemented in 2007**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2007 | 351.921 | 760.668 | 19.403 | 13.013 | 13.621 | 4.845 | 1.636 |
| 2010 | 357.018 | 771.201 | 20.863 | 13.937 | 14.545 | 5.282 | 1.648 |
| 2015 | 360.936 | 787.132 | 23.403 | 15.121 | 15.689 | 6.069 | 1.669 |
| 2020 | 363.930 | 801.477 | 25.934 | 16.258 | 16.621 | 6.896 | 1.711 |
| Change | 34.895 | 81.430 | 10.075 | 5.403 | 5.612 | 3.239 | 0.145 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 10.61% | 11.31% | 63.53% | 49.77% | 50.98% | 88.57% | 9.26% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 54.38% | 54.44% | 77.60% | 65.86% | 68.47% | 57.78% | 55.13% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2007 | 142.954 | 311.802 | 6.139 | 5.647 | 5.315 | 2.258 | 0.645 |
| 2010 | 147.131 | 322.743 | 6.569 | 6.112 | 5.728 | 2.593 | 0.657 |
| 2015 | 152.226 | 339.294 | 7.278 | 6.745 | 6.280 | 3.178 | 0.674 |
| 2020 | 156.106 | 352.832 | 7.932 | 7.332 | 6.732 | 3.767 | 0.696 |
| Change | 29.277 | 68.142 | 2.909 | 2.801 | 2.586 | 2.365 | 0.119 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 23.08% | 23.94% | 57.91% | 61.82% | 62.37% | 168.69% | 20.62% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 45.62% | 45.56% | 22.40% | 34.14% | 31.55% | 42.19% | 45.25% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2007 | 494.875 | 1072.470 | 25.542 | 18.660 | 18.935 | 7.103 | 2.281 |
| 2010 | 504.149 | 1093.945 | 27.433 | 20.049 | 20.273 | 7.876 | 2.305 |
| 2015 | 513.162 | 1126.425 | 30.681 | 21.866 | 21.969 | 9.246 | 2.343 |
| 2020 | 520.036 | 1154.308 | 33.866 | 23.590 | 23.352 | 10.664 | 2.407 |
| Change | 64.172 | 149.571 | 12.984 | 8.204 | 8.196 | 5.606 | 0.263 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 14.08% | 14.89% | 62.18% | 53.32% | 54.08% | 110.83% | 12.27% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.02% | 99.96% | 100.38% |

**Table 18**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Reduction of 5000 Implemented in 2007**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2007 | 348.081 | 757.814 | 19.208 | 12.901 | 13.511 | 4.757 | 1.619 |
| 2010 | 353.459 | 767.369 | 20.679 | 13.821 | 14.432 | 5.202 | 1.635 |
| 2015 | 357.755 | 782.692 | 23.227 | 15.002 | 15.575 | 6.017 | 1.661 |
| 2020 | 360.926 | 797.012 | 25.757 | 16.136 | 16.505 | 6.865 | 1.706 |
| Change | 31.891 | 76.965 | 9.898 | 5.281 | 5.496 | 3.208 | 0.140 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 9.69% | 10.69% | 62.41% | 48.65% | 49.92% | 87.72% | 8.94% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 52.27% | 53.24% | 77.33% | 65.43% | 68.10% | 57.59% | 54.47% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2007 | 142.793 | 311.714 | 6.133 | 5.640 | 5.309 | 2.248 | 0.643 |
| 2010 | 146.968 | 322.419 | 6.563 | 6.103 | 5.721 | 2.584 | 0.656 |
| 2015 | 152.073 | 338.806 | 7.271 | 6.735 | 6.272 | 3.172 | 0.674 |
| 2020 | 155.954 | 352.296 | 7.925 | 7.321 | 6.723 | 3.763 | 0.696 |
| Change | 29.125 | 67.606 | 2.902 | 2.790 | 2.577 | 2.361 | 0.119 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 22.96% | 23.75% | 57.77% | 61.58% | 62.16% | 168.40% | 20.62% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 47.73% | 46.76% | 22.67% | 34.57% | 31.93% | 42.39% | 46.30% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2007 | 490.875 | 1069.529 | 25.341 | 18.541 | 18.820 | 7.005 | 2.262 |
| 2010 | 500.427 | 1089.788 | 27.241 | 19.924 | 20.153 | 7.785 | 2.291 |
| 2015 | 509.828 | 1121.498 | 30.498 | 21.737 | 21.847 | 9.189 | 2.335 |
| 2020 | 516.881 | 1149.308 | 33.682 | 23.457 | 23.227 | 10.628 | 2.401 |
| Change | 61.017 | 144.571 | 12.800 | 8.071 | 8.071 | 5.570 | 0.257 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 13.38% | 14.39% | 61.30% | 52.46% | 53.25% | 110.12% | 11.99% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.02% | 99.98% | 100.78% |

**Table 19**
**Summary of Regional Economic Activity with Base Reduction of 15000 Implemented in 2007**

**El Paso County**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 329.035 | 720.047 | 15.859 | 10.855 | 11.009 | 3.657 | 1.566 |
| 2007 | 325.384 | 739.377 | 18.055 | 12.257 | 12.882 | 4.254 | 1.521 |
| 2010 | 332.548 | 744.286 | 19.591 | 13.168 | 13.800 | 4.740 | 1.563 |
| 2015 | 339.254 | 757.137 | 22.200 | 14.343 | 14.945 | 5.724 | 1.621 |
| 2020 | 343.641 | 772.007 | 24.736 | 15.463 | 15.871 | 6.685 | 1.681 |
| Change | 14.606 | 51.960 | 8.877 | 4.608 | 4.862 | 3.028 | 0.115 |
| RC Change[3] | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 4.44% | 7.22% | 55.97% | 42.45% | 44.16% | 82.80% | 7.34% |
| % RC Change[4] | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 34.05% | 44.58% | 75.61% | 62.80% | 65.82% | 56.43% | 50.22% |

**Texas & New Mexico Counties**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 126.829 | 284.690 | 5.023 | 4.531 | 4.146 | 1.402 | 0.577 |
| 2007 | 141.873 | 311.208 | 6.096 | 5.601 | 5.275 | 2.190 | 0.636 |
| 2010 | 146.043 | 320.562 | 6.523 | 6.054 | 5.679 | 2.530 | 0.649 |
| 2015 | 151.221 | 336.044 | 7.233 | 6.679 | 6.225 | 3.137 | 0.669 |
| 2020 | 155.114 | 349.278 | 7.887 | 7.261 | 6.672 | 3.739 | 0.692 |
| Change | 28.285 | 64.588 | 2.864 | 2.730 | 2.526 | 2.337 | 0.115 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 22.30% | 22.69% | 57.02% | 60.25% | 60.93% | 166.69% | 19.93% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 65.94% | 55.42% | 24.39% | 37.20% | 34.20% | 43.55% | 50.22% |

**Total Border Region**

| | Employment (thous) | Population (thous) | GRP (Bil fixed 92$) | Income (Bil fixed 92$) | Consumption (Bil fixed 92$) | Fixed Investment (Bil fixed 92$) | Construction (Bil fixed 92$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 455.864 | 1004.737 | 20.882 | 15.386 | 15.156 | 5.058 | 2.144 |
| 2007 | 467.258 | 1050.585 | 24.151 | 17.858 | 18.157 | 6.444 | 2.157 |
| 2010 | 478.591 | 1064.848 | 26.115 | 19.221 | 19.479 | 7.270 | 2.212 |
| 2015 | 490.475 | 1093.181 | 29.434 | 21.022 | 21.170 | 8.861 | 2.291 |
| 2020 | 498.756 | 1121.285 | 32.623 | 22.724 | 22.543 | 10.424 | 2.373 |
| Change | 42.892 | 116.548 | 11.741 | 7.338 | 7.387 | 5.366 | 0.229 |
| RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % Change | 9.41% | 11.60% | 56.23% | 47.69% | 48.74% | 106.09% | 10.68% |
| % RC Change | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! | #REF! |
| % of Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.01% | 99.98% | 100.44% |

3. Change over the Regional Control
4. Percentage Change from the Regional Control

**Table 20**

**Real Disposable Personal Income in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Total Base Reduction | 33.33% Base Reduction | 23.33% Base Reduction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 10,855 | 10,855 | 10,855 | 10,855 |
| 2001 | 11,224 | 11,224 | 11,224 | 11,224 |
| 2002 | 11,625 | 11,625 | 11,625 | 11,625 |
| 2003 | 11,960 | 11,960 | 11,960 | 11,960 |
| 2004 | 12,294 | 12,294 | 12,294 | 12,294 |
| 2005 | 12,624 | 12,624 | 12,624 | 12,624 |
| 2006 | 12,947 | 12,947 | 12,947 | 12,947 |
| 2007 | 13,274 | 12,257 | 12,901 | 13,013 |
| 2008 | 13,589 | 12,566 | 13,212 | 13,325 |
| 2009 | 13,890 | 12,859 | 13,509 | 13,623 |
| 2010 | 14,207 | 13,168 | 13,821 | 13,937 |
| 2011 | 14,495 | 13,452 | 14,107 | 14,224 |
| 2012 | 14,739 | 13,693 | 14,349 | 14,466 |
| 2013 | 14,964 | 13,915 | 14,573 | 14,690 |
| 2014 | 15,186 | 14,134 | 14,792 | 14,910 |
| 2015 | 15,398 | 14,343 | 15,002 | 15,121 |
| 2016 | 15,613 | 14,555 | 15,216 | 15,335 |
| 2017 | 15,850 | 14,786 | 15,449 | 15,569 |
| 2018 | 16,077 | 15,009 | 15,674 | 15,795 |
| 2019 | 16,310 | 15,235 | 15,904 | 16,026 |
| 2020 | 16,545 | 15,463 | 16,136 | 16,258 |

**Table 21**
**Total Consumption in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Total Base Reduction | 33.33% Base Reduction | 23.33% Base Reduction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 11,009 | 11,009 | 11,009 | 11,009 |
| 2001 | 11,474 | 11,474 | 11,474 | 11,474 |
| 2002 | 11,896 | 11,896 | 11,896 | 11,896 |
| 2003 | 12,298 | 12,298 | 12,298 | 12,298 |
| 2004 | 12,698 | 12,698 | 12,698 | 12,698 |
| 2005 | 13,093 | 13,093 | 13,093 | 13,093 |
| 2006 | 13,487 | 13,487 | 13,487 | 13,487 |
| 2007 | 13,878 | 12,882 | 13,511 | 13,621 |
| 2008 | 14,256 | 13,253 | 13,884 | 13,995 |
| 2009 | 14,486 | 13,483 | 14,113 | 14,225 |
| 2010 | 14,807 | 13,800 | 14,432 | 14,545 |
| 2011 | 15,095 | 14,087 | 14,719 | 14,832 |
| 2012 | 15,333 | 14,324 | 14,956 | 15,068 |
| 2013 | 15,547 | 14,538 | 15,169 | 15,282 |
| 2014 | 15,756 | 14,747 | 15,377 | 15,490 |
| 2015 | 15,955 | 14,945 | 15,575 | 15,689 |
| 2016 | 16,144 | 15,134 | 15,764 | 15,878 |
| 2017 | 16,346 | 15,333 | 15,963 | 16,078 |
| 2018 | 16,528 | 15,514 | 16,145 | 16,260 |
| 2019 | 16,711 | 15,693 | 16,325 | 16,441 |
| 2020 | 16,892 | 15,871 | 16,505 | 16,621 |

**Table 22**
**Total Fixed Investment in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Total Base Reduction | 33.33% Base Reduction | 23.33% Base Reduction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 3,657 | 3,657 | 3,657 | 3,657 |
| 2001 | 3,786 | 3,786 | 3,786 | 3,786 |
| 2002 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| 2003 | 4,182 | 4,182 | 4,182 | 4,182 |
| 2004 | 4,430 | 4,430 | 4,430 | 4,430 |
| 2005 | 4,649 | 4,649 | 4,649 | 4,649 |
| 2006 | 4,856 | 4,856 | 4,856 | 4,856 |
| 2007 | 5,050 | 4,254 | 4,757 | 4,845 |
| 2008 | 5,215 | 4,419 | 4,921 | 5,009 |
| 2009 | 5,288 | 4,520 | 5,005 | 5,090 |
| 2010 | 5,470 | 4,740 | 5,202 | 5,282 |
| 2011 | 5,617 | 4,937 | 5,368 | 5,443 |
| 2012 | 5,748 | 5,123 | 5,519 | 5,588 |
| 2013 | 5,887 | 5,318 | 5,678 | 5,741 |
| 2014 | 6,035 | 5,520 | 5,847 | 5,904 |
| 2015 | 6,187 | 5,724 | 6,017 | 6,069 |
| 2016 | 6,338 | 5,921 | 6,185 | 6,231 |
| 2017 | 6,498 | 6,123 | 6,360 | 6,402 |
| 2018 | 6,653 | 6,313 | 6,528 | 6,566 |
| 2019 | 6,809 | 6,499 | 6,695 | 6,729 |
| 2020 | 6,970 | 6,685 | 6,865 | 6,896 |

**Table 23**
**Total Construction in El Paso County**
**(Reported in Mil Fixed 1992$)**

| Year | El Paso County Baseline | Total Base Reduction | 33.33% Base Reduction | 23.33% Base Reduction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 1,566 |
| 2001 | 1,609 | 1,609 | 1,609 | 1,609 |
| 2002 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,626 |
| 2003 | 1,644 | 1,644 | 1,644 | 1,644 |
| 2004 | 1,653 | 1,653 | 1,653 | 1,653 |
| 2005 | 1,659 | 1,659 | 1,659 | 1,659 |
| 2006 | 1,666 | 1,666 | 1,666 | 1,666 |
| 2007 | 1,675 | 1,521 | 1,619 | 1,636 |
| 2008 | 1,683 | 1,543 | 1,632 | 1,647 |
| 2009 | 1,672 | 1,546 | 1,626 | 1,640 |
| 2010 | 1,677 | 1,563 | 1,635 | 1,648 |
| 2011 | 1,680 | 1,578 | 1,643 | 1,654 |
| 2012 | 1,679 | 1,589 | 1,646 | 1,656 |
| 2013 | 1,680 | 1,599 | 1,650 | 1,659 |
| 2014 | 1,682 | 1,611 | 1,656 | 1,664 |
| 2015 | 1,685 | 1,621 | 1,661 | 1,669 |
| 2016 | 1,690 | 1,632 | 1,668 | 1,675 |
| 2017 | 1,698 | 1,646 | 1,678 | 1,684 |
| 2018 | 1,704 | 1,657 | 1,686 | 1,692 |
| 2019 | 1,713 | 1,669 | 1,696 | 1,701 |
| 2020 | 1,722 | 1,681 | 1,706 | 1,711 |