

Institute for Policy and Economic Development

IPED Technical Reports

University of Texas at El Paso

Year 2003

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

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



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**February 2003
Technical Report 2003-03**

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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, Hidalgo, 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.

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:

<i>Scenario 1:</i>	
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
<i>Scenario 2:</i>	
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
<i>Scenario 3:</i>	
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
<i>Scenario 4:</i>	
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
<i>Scenario 5:</i>	
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 Cavalry 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 Cavalry 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

<u>Key Statistics</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Change</u>
✓ 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

<u>Key Statistics</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Change</u>
✓ 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

	<u>1989</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Change</u>
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/EI 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:

The Economic Impact of Fort Bliss on the El Paso Region: 2002, David A. Schauer, Dennis L. Soden, Brent McCune and Janet S. Conary, Institute for Policy and Economic Development, University of Texas at El Paso, Technical Report # 2002- 08.

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Figure 1
Active Duty at Fort Bliss

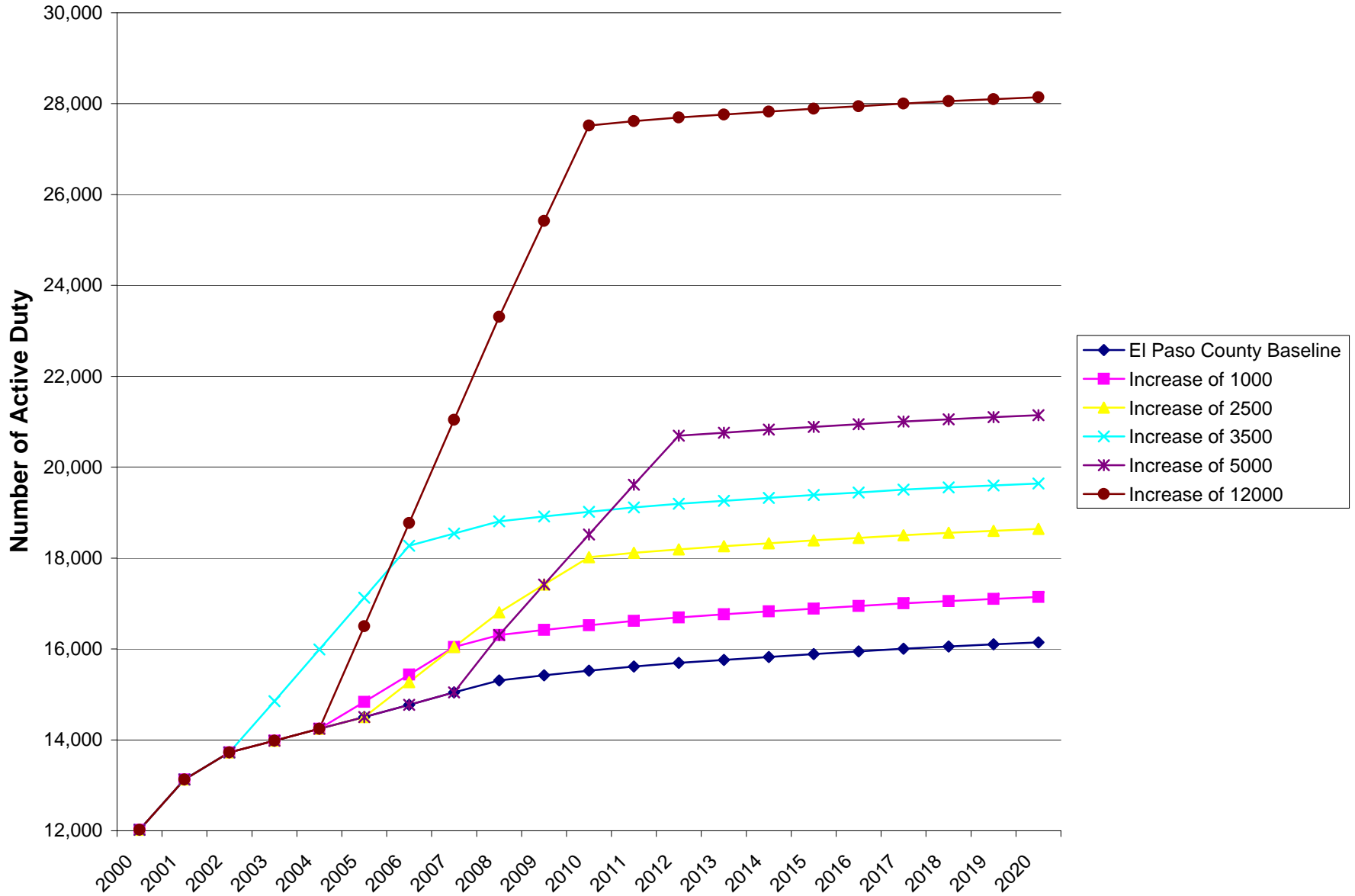


Figure 2
Civilian Employees at Fort Bliss

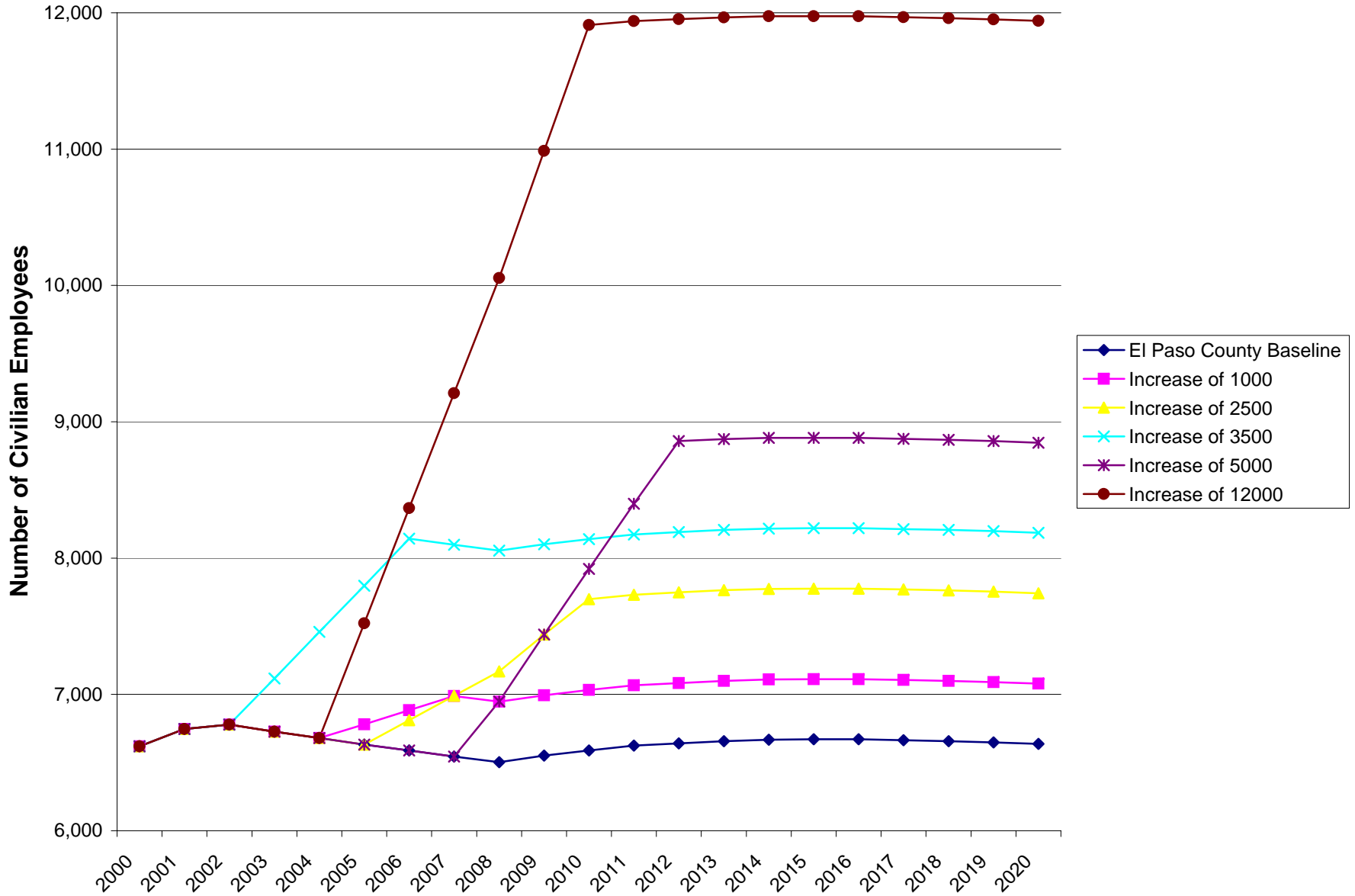


Figure 3
Total Personnel at Fort Bliss

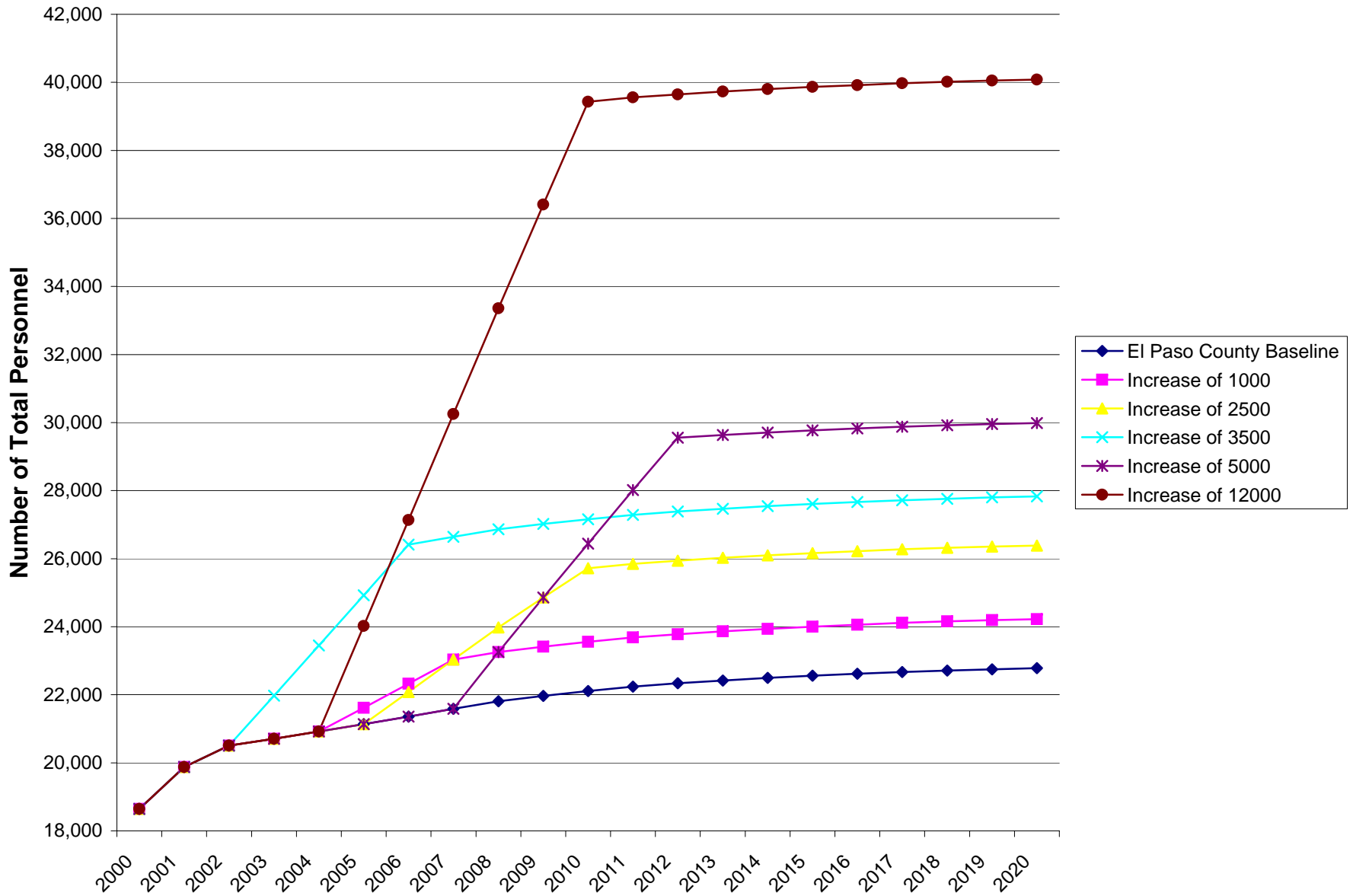


Figure 4
Total Employment in El Paso County

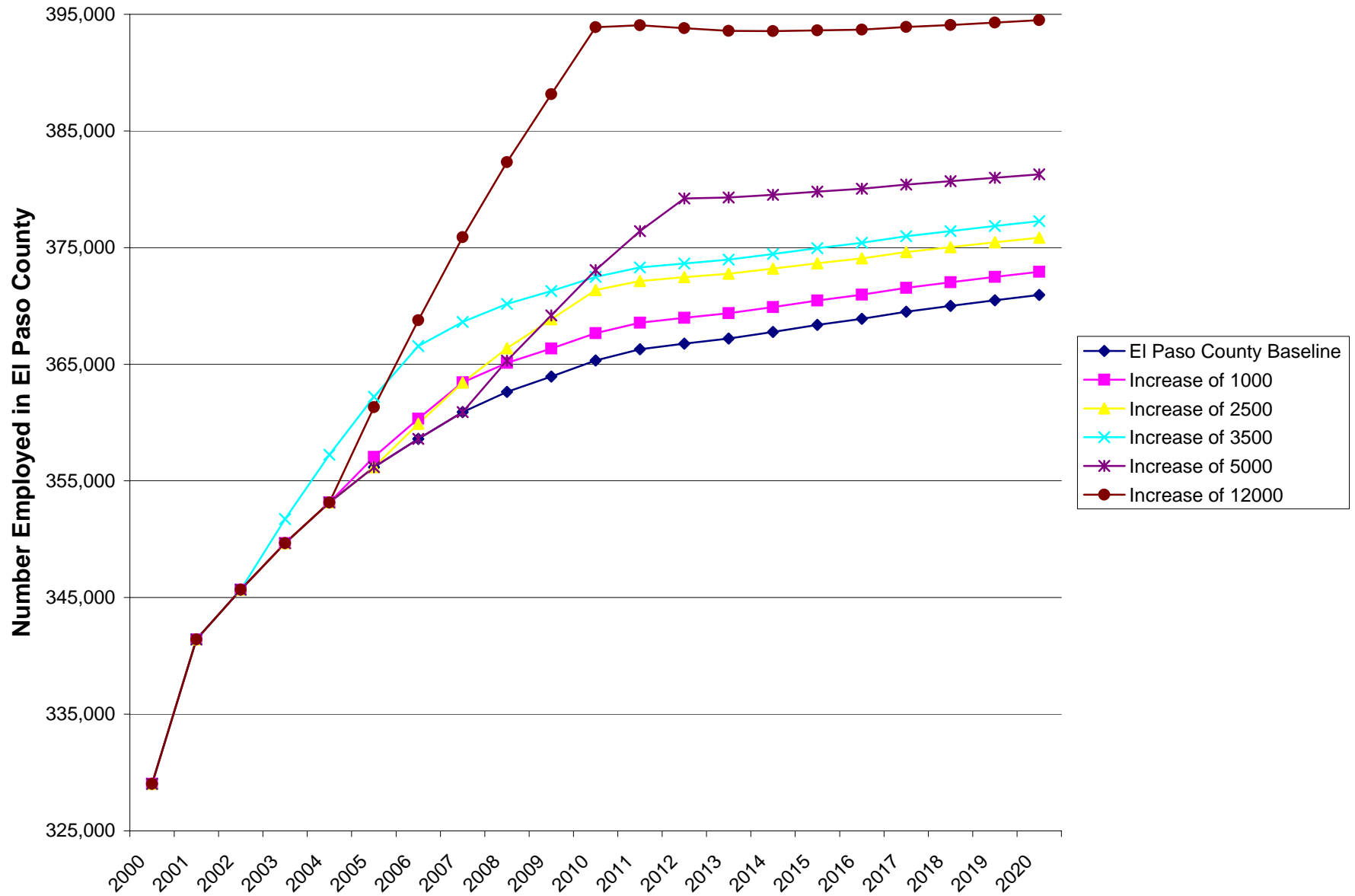


Figure 5
Total Population in El Paso County

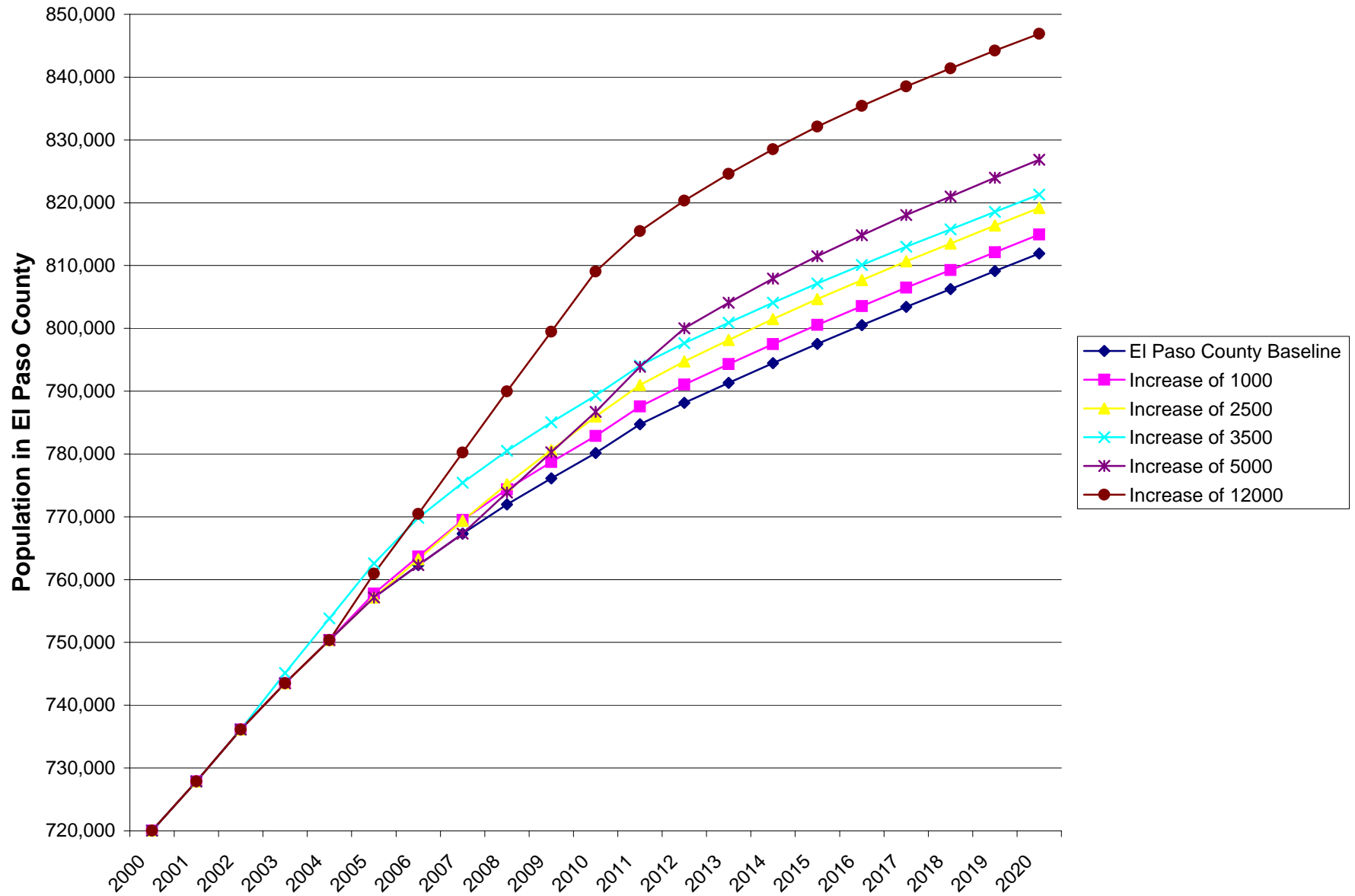


Figure 6
Gross Regional Product in El Paso County

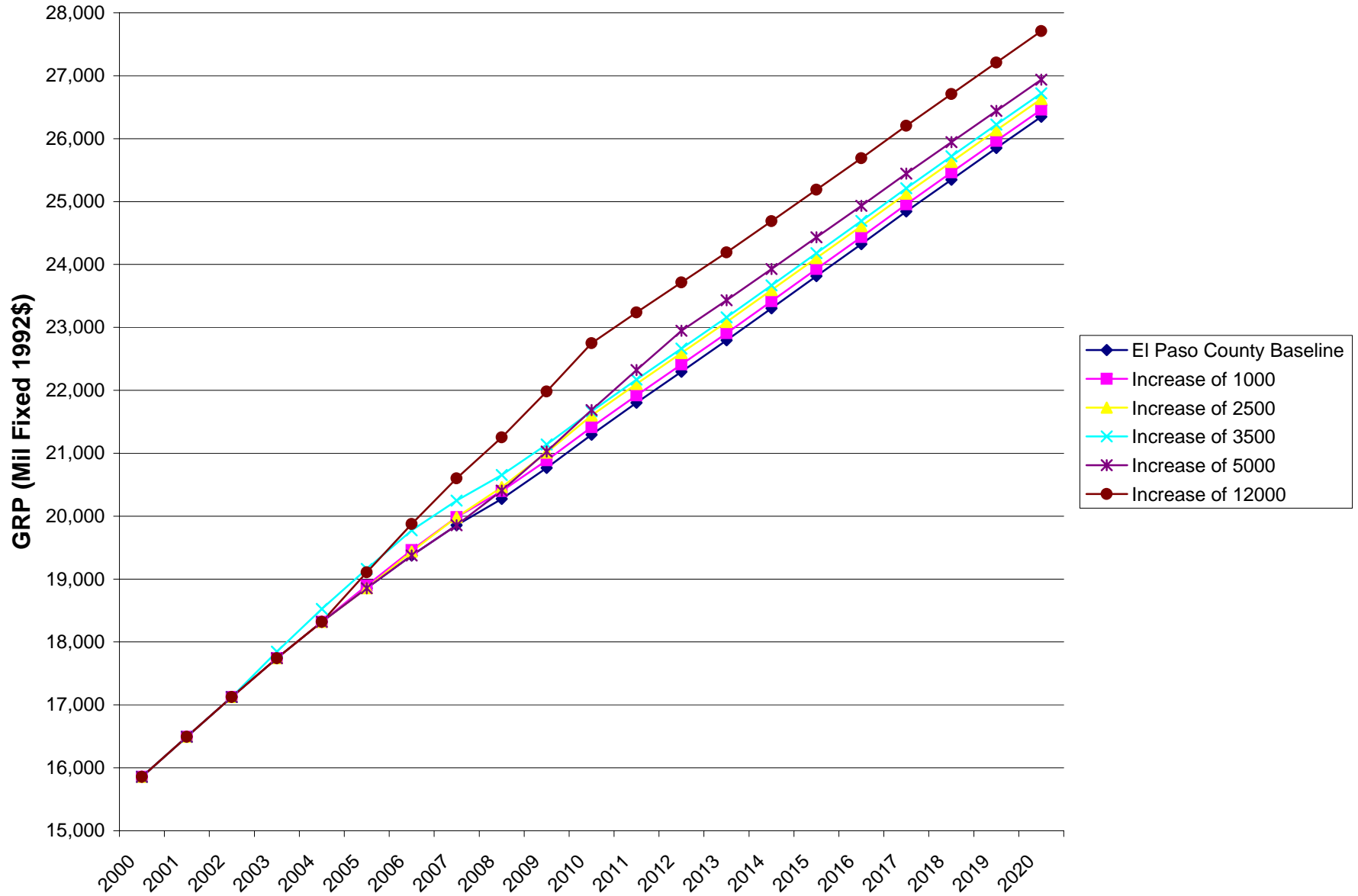


Figure 7
Real Disposable Personal Income in El Paso County

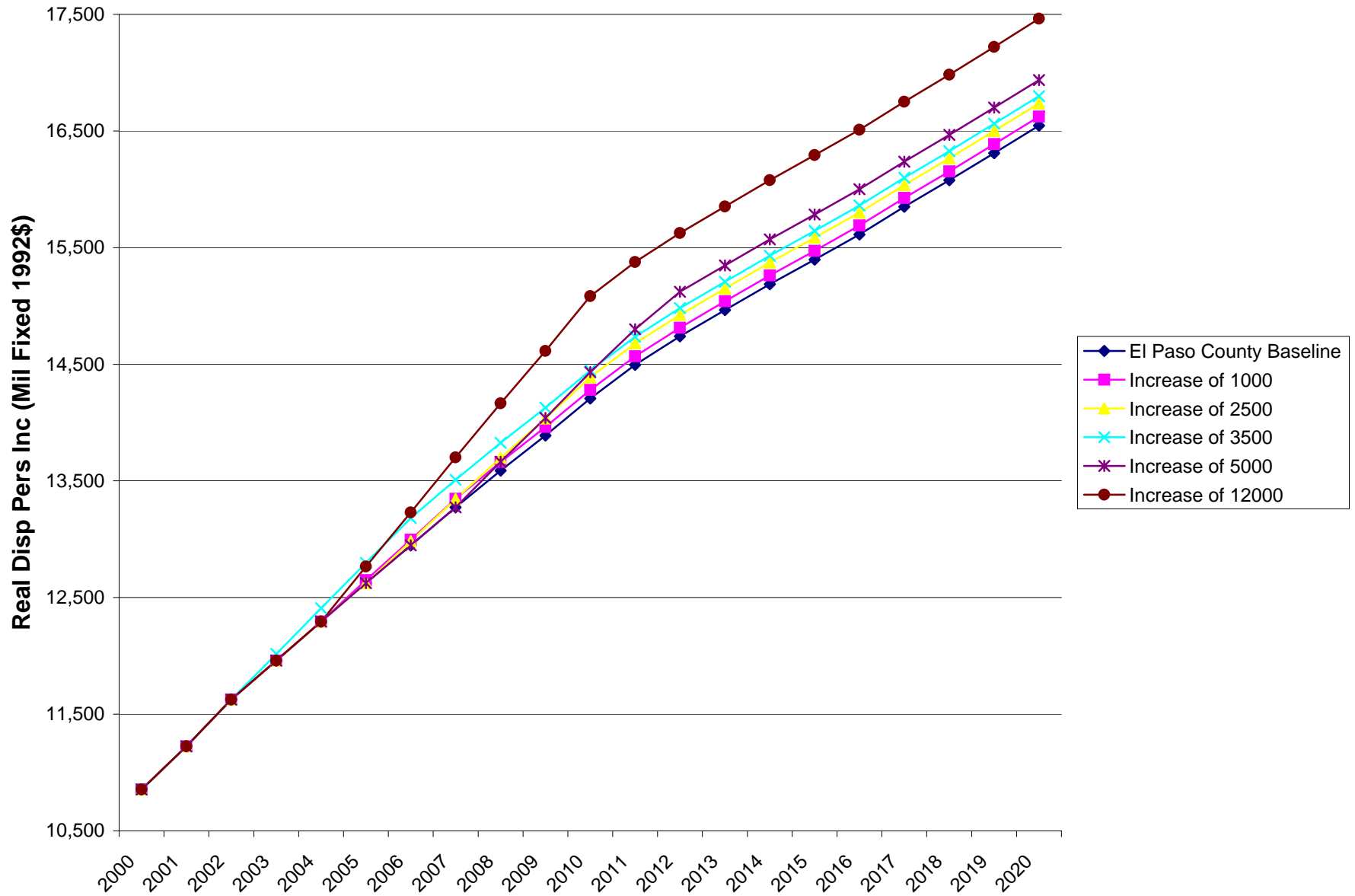


Figure 8
Total Consumption in El Paso County

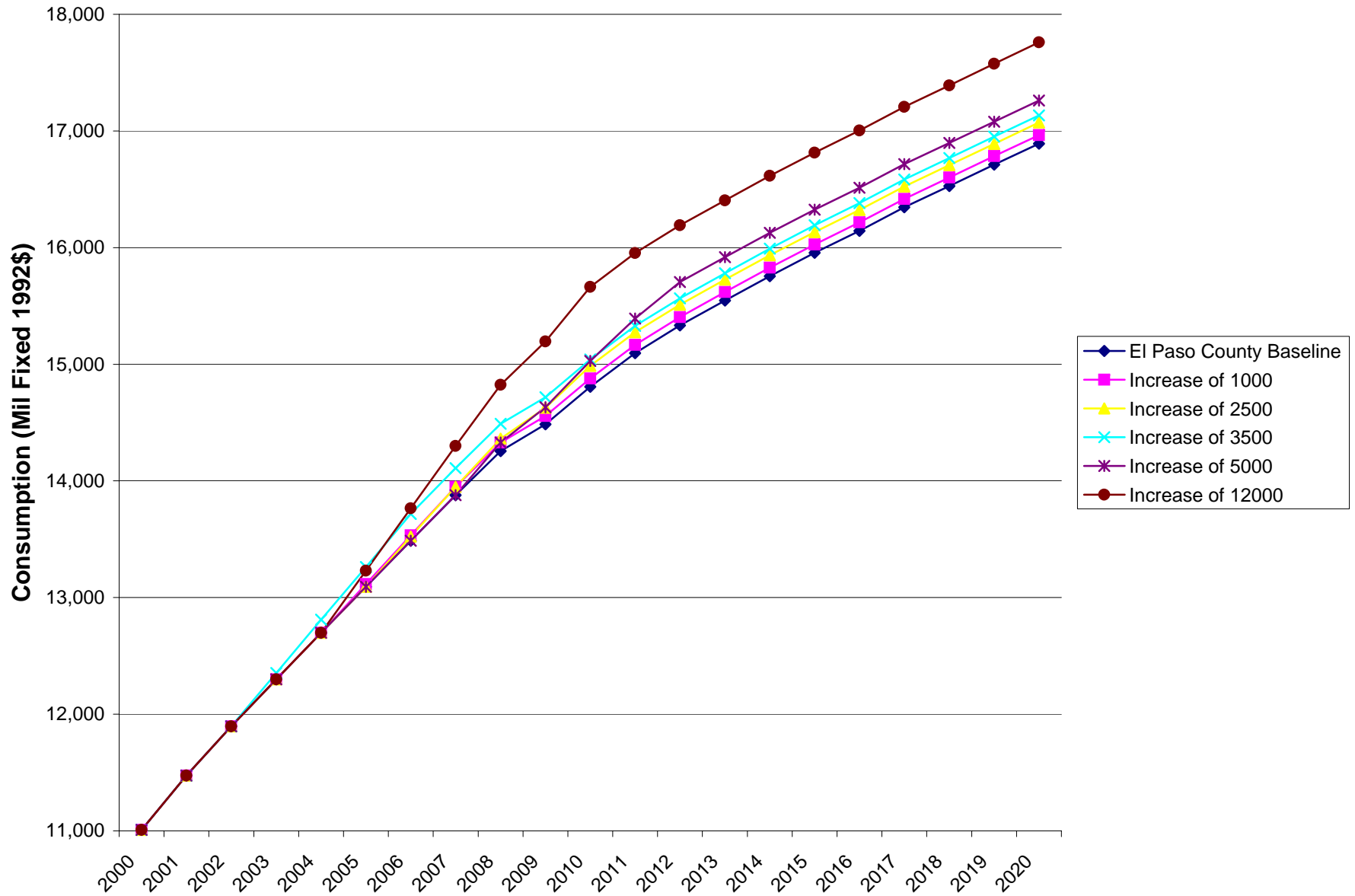


Figure 9
Total Fixed Investment in El Paso County

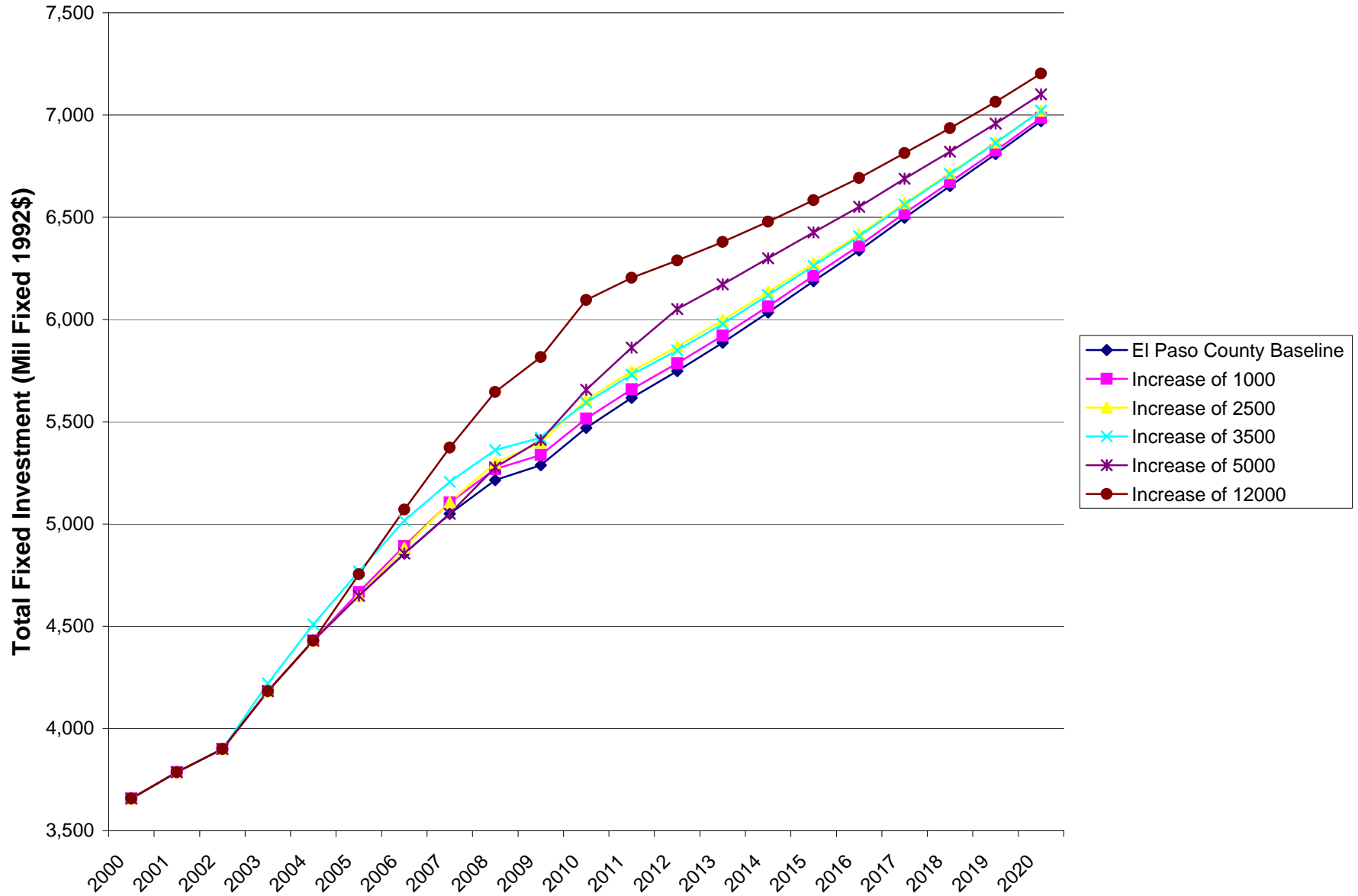


Figure 10
Total Construction in El Paso County

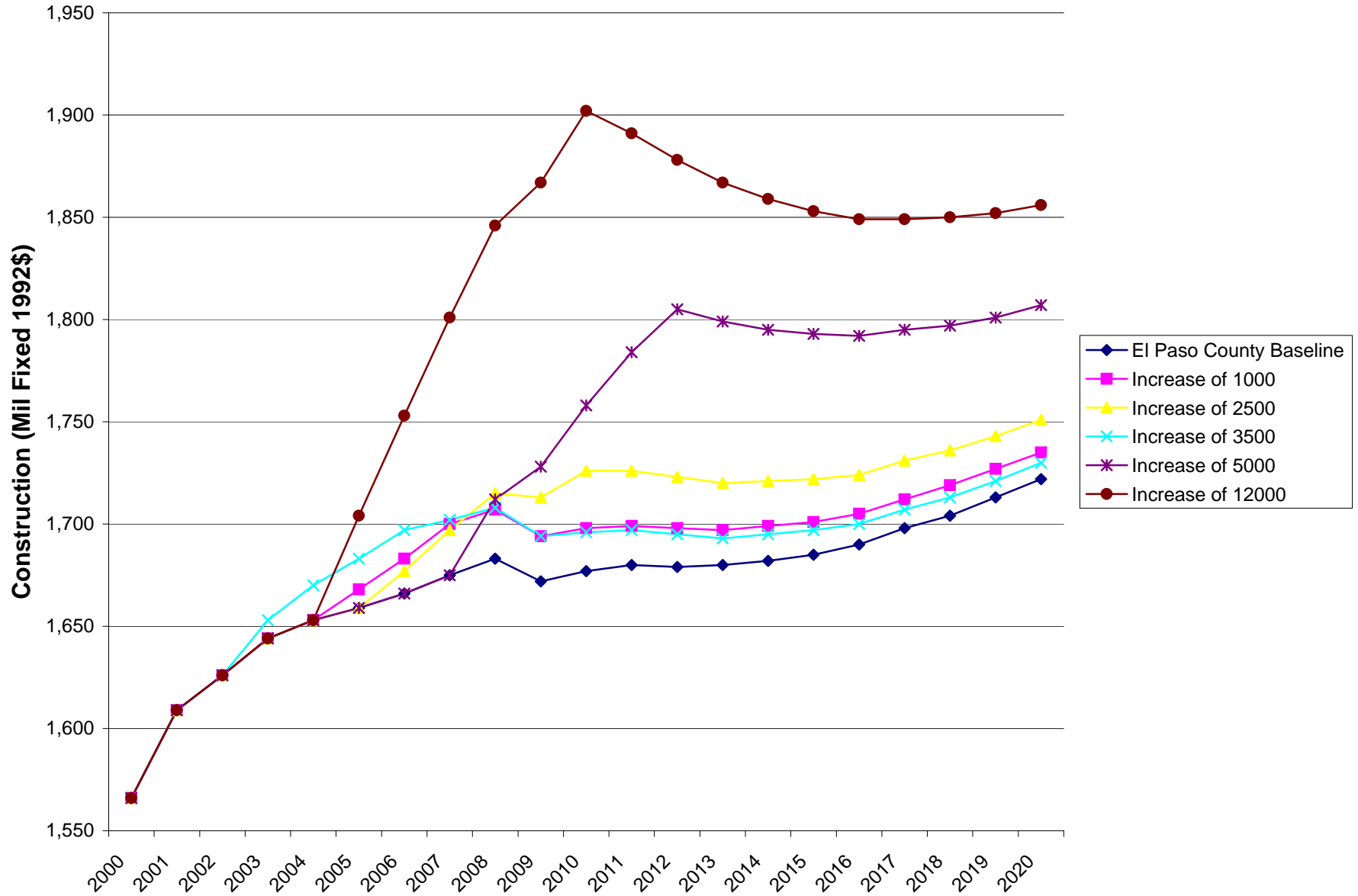


Figure 11
Real Disposable Personal Income in El Paso County

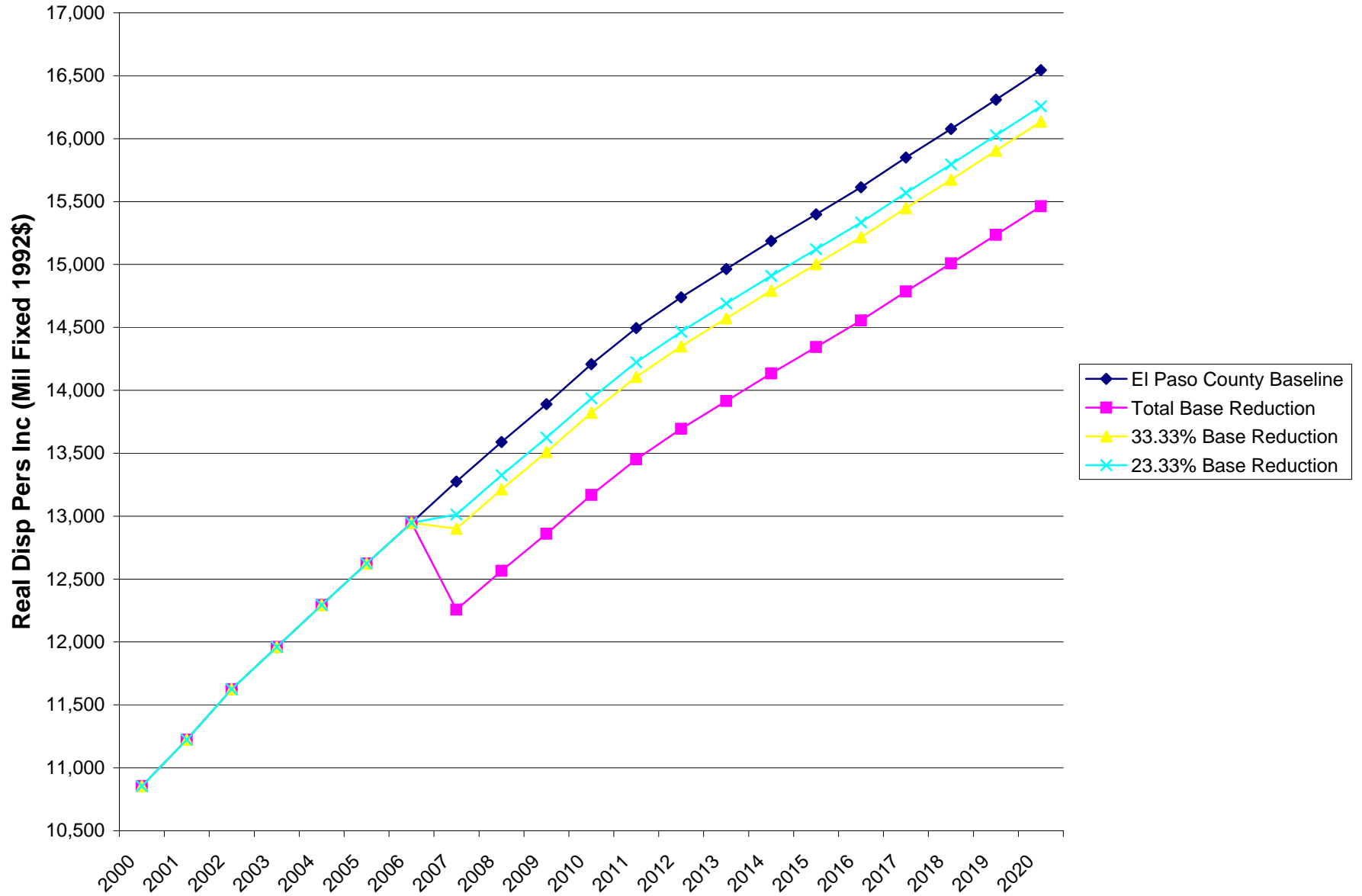


Figure 12
Total Consumption in El Paso County

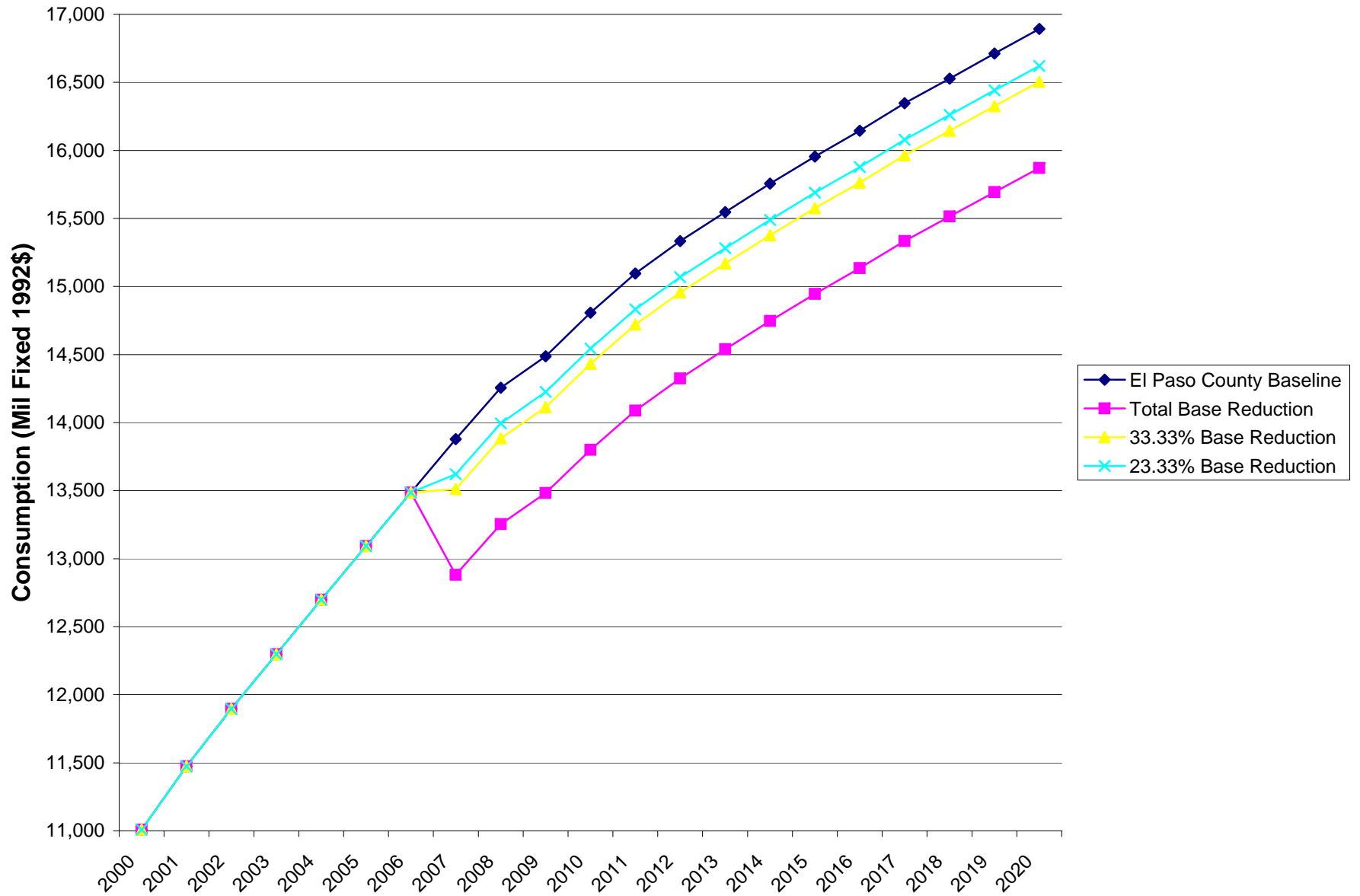


Figure 13
Total Fixed Investment in El Paso County

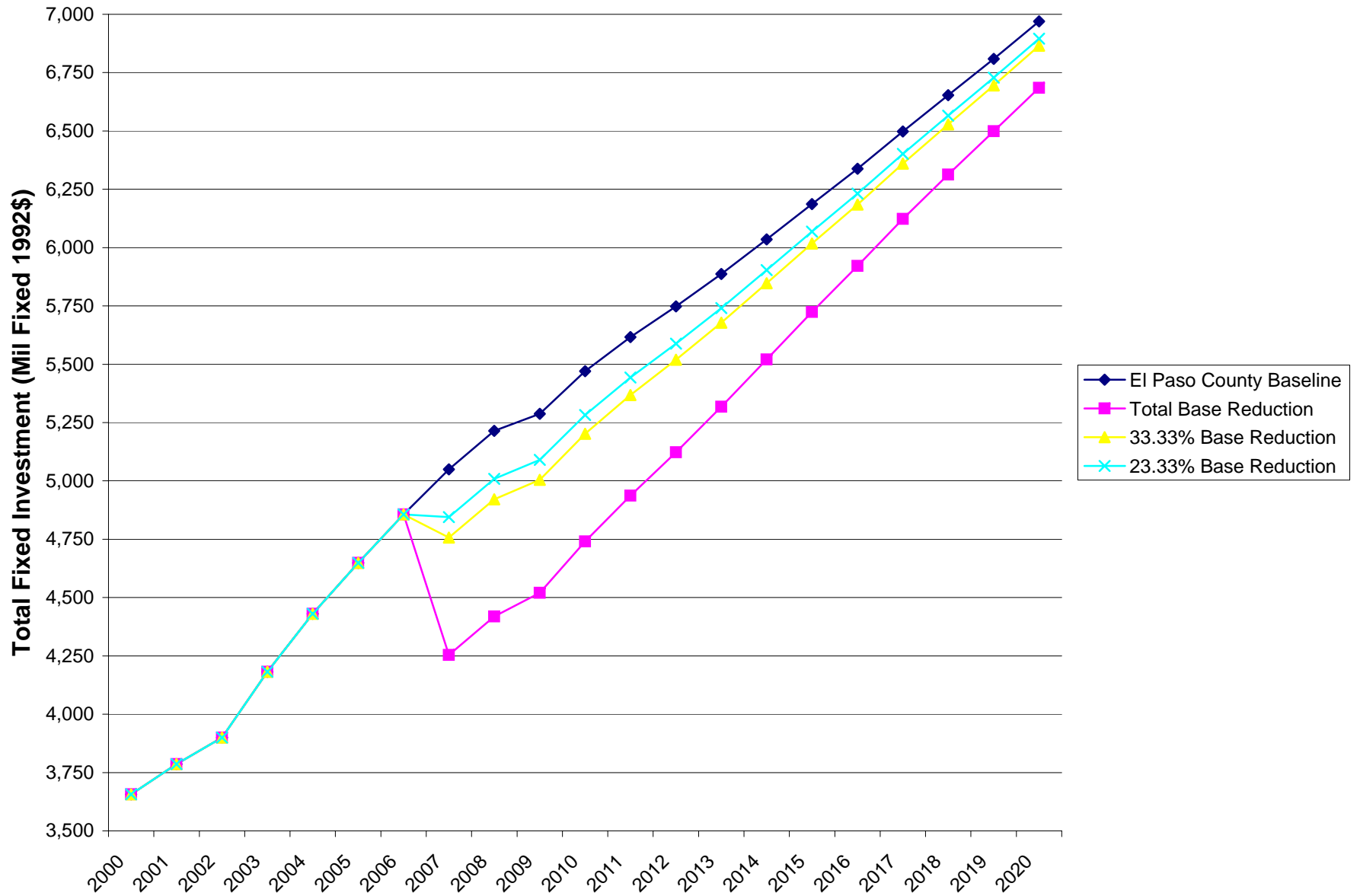


Figure 14
Total Construction in El Paso County

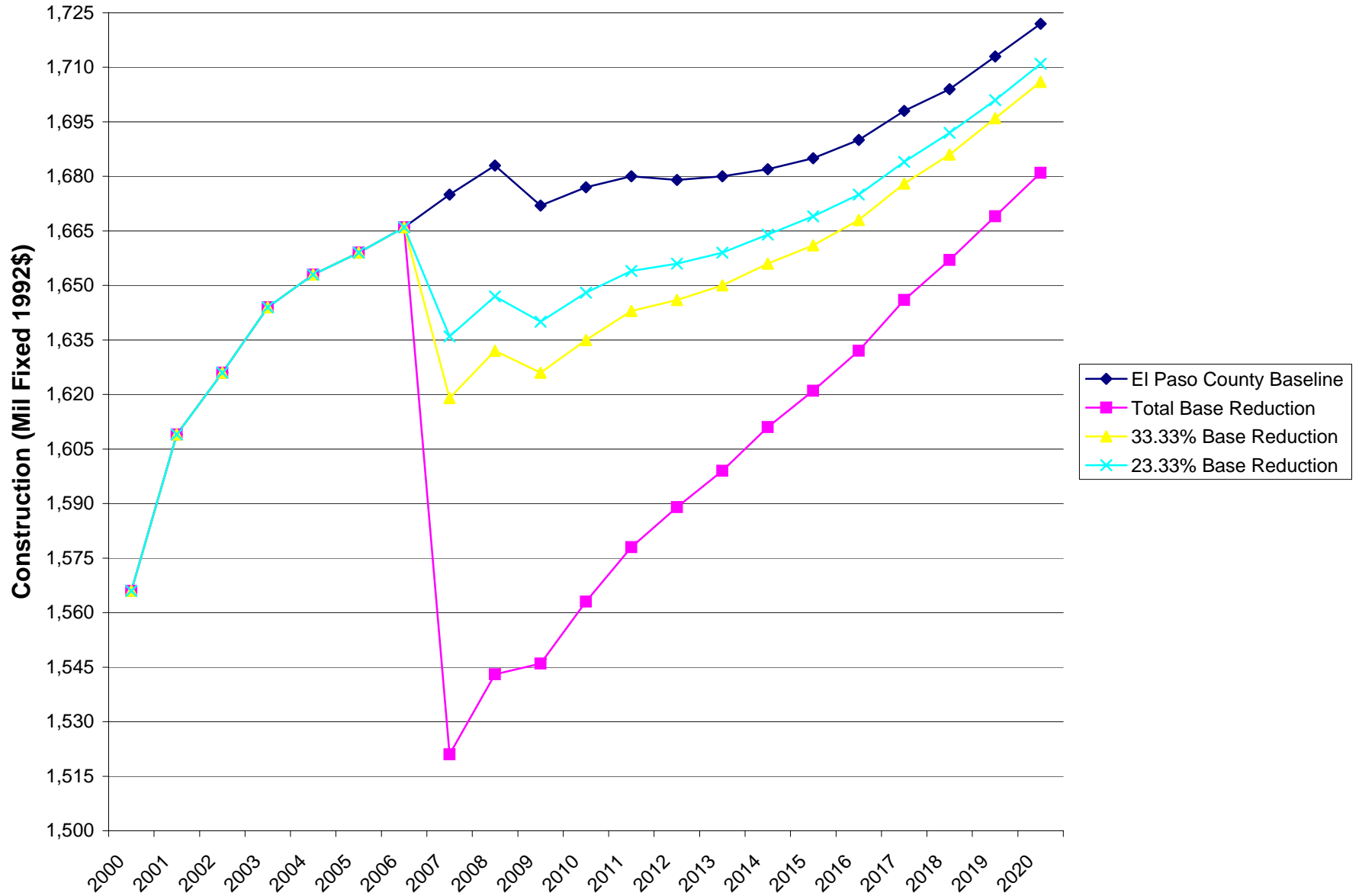


Table 1
Summary of Regional Economic Activity using Border Regional Baseline

El Paso County

Year	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\$)
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

Year	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\$)
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

Year	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\$)
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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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	EI 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	EI 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

Table 13
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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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

	Year	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\$)
	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

Year	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\$)
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

Year	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\$)
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

Year	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\$)
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