

3.10 SOCIOECONOMICS

Socioeconomic resources include population and economic activities (employment and earnings). The ROI for socioeconomics is defined as the geographical area within which the principal direct and secondary socioeconomic effects of actions associated with activities at McGregor Range are likely to occur, and where most consequences for local jurisdictions are expected. From a socioeconomic perspective, it is necessary to consider activities at both McGregor Range and Fort Bliss in general, in which McGregor Range is an integral part. Although field exercises are conducted on the range, the great majority of personnel both administering and supporting these exercises are located at the main cantonment.

Two major factors were important in determining the ROI used in the socioeconomic analysis. The first was the residential distribution pattern of civilian personnel employed at Fort Bliss. This residential distribution is an aid in determining where the greatest effects would occur since it reflects the revealed residential preferences of those currently employed at the installation. It also defines the area within which a high proportion of payroll expenditures (of both civilian and military personnel) can be expected to occur. Similar residential information is not available for the active duty personnel and their dependents who reside off the post. However, experience from other military installations suggests strongly that the geographical area containing the vast majority of such persons is less extensive than that encompassed by the civilian personnel.

The second factor in determining the extent of socioeconomic effects is the degree of linkage among the economies of the various communities in the region. These linkages, based on trade among sectors within the region, determine the nature and magnitude of multiplier effects of actions at the installation.

Utilizing data obtained from the Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) at Fort Bliss, it is possible to estimate the place of residence, by ZIP Code area, of civilian personnel assigned to the post. The database utilized for this task contained a total of 2,804 records, of which 2,631 were applicable to the task of identifying, at the aggregate level, the residential distribution of civilian personnel working at Fort Bliss. Of the total number of entries, over 96 percent reported residence addresses in Texas with the remaining reporting a place of residence in neighboring New Mexico.

Forty-eight ZIP Code areas in Texas contain at least one civilian employee, as well as 16 areas in New Mexico. Of the total 64 ZIP Code areas, only 16 contain in excess of 1 percent of the total number of personnel contained in the database. These 16 ZIP Code areas contain over 93 percent of the civilian personnel employed at Fort Bliss. All of these ZIP Code areas are within approximately 15 miles of the Main Post. It is estimated that 2,528 (96.1 percent) of the civilian personnel reside within El Paso County, Texas, another 82 (3.1 percent) reside in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, and an additional 6 persons (0.2 percent) reside in Otero County, New Mexico. The tri-county area contains 99.4 percent of the civilian personnel.

The economic impact that Fort Bliss has on surrounding communities includes, in addition to the influence of personnel directly associated with the installation, the presence of military retirees and their dependents and the benefits they derive from the federal government. To a large extent, these retirees locate close to large military installations, such as Fort Bliss, to avail themselves of the services located there. This is especially the case where the installation in question houses a major medical facility, such as the William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC) at Fort Bliss.

The Directorate of Resource Management at Fort Bliss reports, on a consistent basis, payments made to military retirees and annuitants within the area falling within 100 miles of the post. This area includes the following counties in Texas: El Paso, Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis (part), Presidio, and

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Terrell. It also includes the following counties in neighboring New Mexico: Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, and Sierra. Of those retirees resident within this area, the large proportion (68.8 percent) are Army retirees, with the Air Force contributing an additional 22.5 percent. Within the area contained in Texas, the proportion of Army retirees rises to 82.7 percent, yet comprises only 35.3 percent of the total in the New Mexico portion of the area. The large majority of the retirees in the New Mexico part are Air Force retirees, most probably related to the presence of HAFB in Otero County, New Mexico.

The major real property assets of Fort Bliss are located in three conterminous counties: El Paso County, Texas, Doña Ana County, New Mexico, and Otero County, New Mexico. McGregor Range is located in Otero County, the main post and Biggs AAF are located in El Paso County, and the Doña Ana Range–North Training Areas is in Otero and Doña Ana counties.

3.10.1 Demographics

The ROI for population is the three-county area comprised of Doña Ana and Otero counties, New Mexico, and El Paso County, Texas. The largest communities within this geographical area are the cities of El Paso, Texas; Las Cruces, New Mexico; and Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Although not included in the ROI, it is important to mention the strong cultural and economic links that exist between El Paso County, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, located in Mexico, immediately adjacent across the Rio Grande. Ciudad Juarez is the fourth largest city in Mexico and largest city in the State of Chihuahua. The combined population of this international metroplex stood at 1,309,109 in 1990, with the largest contribution of 798,499 made by Ciudad Juarez and the remaining 591,610 residing in El Paso County, Texas. The population of the metroplex grew to 1,582,387 by 1995, at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent over the period 1990 to 1995. The population of Ciudad Juarez over this time period grew at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent while that of El Paso County grew at 2.4 percent.

3.10.1.1 Fort Bliss

As of the end of FY 96, active duty personnel present on post numbered 11,530. This number showed a marked decline (of 25.9 percent) from the previous year when personnel numbered 15,562, and a decline of 41.3 percent from the 19,648 persons present in FY 91. Over the period FY 90 through FY 96, the number of active duty personnel on post has declined at an average annual rate of -8.8 percent per year. The number of active duty family members living on the post has fallen only moderately over the same time period from 9,079 in FY 90 to 8,069 in FY 96. This small decline is attributable to the Army policy of maintaining high occupancy rates for military family housing. By comparison, the number of active duty military family members residing off the post has declined from 15,316 to 8,371 over the same time period, at an average annual rate of decline of -9.6 percent. Between FY 90 and FY 96, the total number of military personnel and dependents assigned to Fort Bliss fell from 44,399 persons to 27,970 persons, exhibiting an average annual decline of -7.4 percent as shown in Table 3.10-1.

The estimated total population supported by Fort Bliss (defined as the number of active duty military personnel and civilian employees and each of their respective dependents) has ranged from a high of 71,399 persons in FY 91, to a low in FY 96 of 51,175, a reduction of 28.3 percent over a 5-year period. This population was estimated to number 69,307 in FY 90, which represented 8.9 percent of the total population contained in the three-county ROI and 11.7 percent of the El Paso County population in 1990. By FY 95, this Fort Bliss population contingent had fallen to 59,119, which comprised 6.7 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively, of the population of the ROI and El Paso County.

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Table 3.10-1. Fort Bliss Personnel (Active Duty and Civilian) and Dependents, FY 90 to FY 96

<i>FY</i>	<i>Active Duty Personnel (On Post)¹</i>	<i>Active Duty Family Members (On Post)</i>	<i>Active Duty Family Members (Off Post)</i>	<i>Military Retirees</i>	<i>Military Retiree Family Members</i>	<i>Total Military & Family Members</i>	<i>Civilian Personnel (On Post)¹</i>	<i>Civilian Personnel Family Members[*]</i>	<i>On Post Employment¹</i>	<i>Total Population Supported (Incl. Retirees)</i>	<i>Total Population Supported (Excl. Retirees)</i>
1990	20,004	9,079	15,316	15,052	24,986	84,437	7,664	17,244	27,668	109,345	69,307
1991	19,648	9,781	16,630	15,034	24,984	86,077	7,797	17,543	27,445	111,417	71,399
1992	19,788	9,678	16,606	15,072	24,666	85,810	7,765	17,471	27,553	111,046	71,308
1993	19,431	8,951	14,667	15,241	27,421	85,711	7,608	17,118	27,039	110,437	67,775
1994	17,149	9,026	14,615	23,552	35,324	99,666	7,579	17,053	24,728	124,298	65,422
1995	15,562	8,522	10,582	24,492	36,738	95,896	7,524	16,929	23,086	120,349	59,119
1996	11,530	8,069	8,371	14,299	21,900	64,169	7,140	16,065	18,670	87,374	51,175

¹ Fort Bliss Direct Employment (U.S. Army, 1998m)

* Average family size for El Paso County in 1990 of 3.25 persons is assumed.

3.10.1.2 Counties And Communities

Historic and Current. The population in the ROI increased over the period 1970 to 1995, from 470,161 persons to 880,883 persons, at an average annual rate of 2.54 percent. The highest growth rate occurred in the 1970s (at an average annual rate of 2.82 percent), followed by the 1990s (at 2.49 percent), and the 1980s (at 2.29 percent) as shown in Table 3.10-2. This growth, in all time periods, exceeded that of both the states of New Mexico and Texas, as well as the nation.

Table 3.10-2. Population of ROI, Counties, States, and Nation (1970 to 1995)

<i>Geographical Area</i>	<i>Population</i>				<i>Average Annual Percentage Growth Rate</i>			
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1970 to 1980</i>	<i>1980 to 1990</i>	<i>1990 to 1995</i>	<i>1970 to 1995</i>
United States	203,302,020	226,542,204	248,718,291	262,755,270	1.09%	0.94%	1.10%	1.03%
State of New Mexico	1,017,055	1,303,302	1,515,069	1,685,401	2.51%	1.52%	2.15%	2.04%
Doña Ana County	69,773	96,340	135,510	158,849	3.28%	3.47%	3.23%	3.35%
Otero County	41,097	44,665	51,928	55,027	0.84%	1.52%	1.17%	1.17%
State of Texas	11,198,655	14,225,513	16,986,335	18,723,991	2.42%	1.79%	1.97%	2.08%
El Paso County	359,291	479,899	591,610	667,007	2.94%	2.11%	2.43%	2.51%
3-County Region	470,161	620,904	779,048	880,883	2.82%	2.29%	2.49%	2.54%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1993.

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Of the three counties, the most rapid growth was experienced in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, where the average annual rate of change registered 3.35 percent over the period 1970 to 1995. During this period, the population more than doubled, from 69,773 in 1970 to 158,849 in 1995. The population of El Paso County, Texas, grew at an average annual rate of 2.51 percent over the 25-year period, with the population increasing from 359,291 in 1970 to 667,007 in 1995. The least rapid growth occurred in Otero County, New Mexico, where the number of residents increased from 41,097 in 1970 to 55,027 in 1995, at an average annual rate of 1.17 percent (Table 3.10-2).

In Otero County, New Mexico, 27,596 persons (53.1 percent) of the 1990 county population of 51,928, reside in the City of Alamogordo. Another 3,251 persons (6.3 percent of the county population) reside in the two incorporated communities of Tularosa and Cloudcroft. An additional 10,084 persons (19.4 percent of the county population) reside in unincorporated communities (HAFB, Boles Acres, La Luz, and Mescalero), with the remaining population residing in rural areas.

Of the total 1990 population in El Paso County, Texas, the overwhelming proportion (87.1 percent) is contained within the City of El Paso. Five other incorporated places (Anthony, Clint Town, Horizon City, Socorro Town, and Vinton Village) contain an additional 5.1 percent of the total county population, and an additional seven unincorporated communities contain 6.3 percent of the county population. The remaining 1.5 percent of the population reside in rural areas.

In the case on Doña Ana County, New Mexico, the largest incorporated community (the City of Las Cruces) contained 45.9 percent of the 1990 county population. Other incorporated communities contain 8.3 percent of the county population with unincorporated communities contributing another 12.2 percent.

The remaining 33.6 percent of the total county population reside in rural portions of the county. Each of the counties contains only one sizable community: City of El Paso in El Paso County; City of Las Cruces in Doña Ana County; and City of Alamogordo in Otero County.

Population Projections. Population projections for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030 are presented in Table 3.10-3 for the states of New Mexico and Texas, each of the three counties in the ROI, and the cities of Alamogordo, El Paso, and Las Cruces. The projected population growth rate for the State of New Mexico is anticipated to average 1.68 percent per year over the period 2000 to 2010, and 1.6 percent over the periods 2010 to 2020 and 2020 to 2030. The rates of change for both Doña Ana County and Otero County are below those projected for the state. The population of Otero County is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.0 percent during the period 2000 to 2010 and 1.11 percent during the two succeeding periods of 2010 to 2020 and 2020 to 2030. The average annual growth rates for Doña Ana County for each of these three time periods are 1.59 percent, 1.43 percent, and 1.43 percent, respectively.

The population of El Paso County is anticipated to increase well above the rate projected for the State of Texas. The average annual growth rate is projected to decline from 2.50 percent during the period 2000 to 2010, to 2.35 percent between 2010 and 2020, and to 2.22 percent over the period 2020 to 2030. Growth for the City of El Paso is projected to be less than that for the county, declining over each of the three time periods from 1.93 percent, to 1.87 percent, to 1.72 percent, on average, per year.

3.10.2 Economic Activity

The ROI for economic activities is comprised of the three-county area containing Otero and Doña Ana counties in New Mexico and El Paso County in Texas. Together, these counties supported 387,641 full-time and part-time jobs in 1994, having increased from 195,275 jobs in 1970. The region experienced an average annual growth rate of 3.49 percent in the 1970s, 2.61 percent in the 1980s, and

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Table 3.10-3. Population Projections, 2000 to 2030

Geographic Area	Year							Rate of Change		
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2020	2020 to 2030
Texas ¹	20,344,813	22,163,397	24,128,848	26,303,267	28,684,923	31,230,913	33,912,478	1.72%	1.74%	1.69%
El Paso County ²	778,674	883,232	996,771	1,119,881	1,257,975	1,408,823	1,566,848	2.50%	2.35%	2.22%
City of El Paso ²	661,095	727,424	800,407	878,124	963,386	1,049,209	1,142,678	1.93%	1.87%	1.72%
New Mexico ⁴	1,851,916	2,017,558	2,188,443	2,368,643	2,563,681	2,774,779	3,003,259	1.68%	1.60%	1.60%
Dona Ana County ⁴	173,677	188,566	203,412	218,368	234,424	251,660	270,163	1.59%	1.43%	1.43%
City of Las Cruces ³	79,624	86,450	93,256	100,113	107,474	115,376	123,859	1.59%	1.43%	1.43%
Otero County ⁴	56,740	59,473	62,683	66,232	69,982	73,944	78,131	1.00%	1.11%	1.11%
City of Alamogordo ³	30,153	31,606	33,312	35,198	37,190	39,296	41,521	1.00%	1.11%	1.11%
3-County Region	1,009,091	1,131,271	1,262,866	1,404,481	1,562,381	1,734,427	1,915,142	2.27%	2.15%	2.06%

¹ Scenario 1.0.

² Medium growth scenario.

³ Assumes Community has constant (1990) share of county population.

⁴ Projections past 2015 assume continuation of 2010 to 2015 growth rate.

Source: Texas A&M University, 1996.

2.15 percent in the 1990s. Employment at Fort Bliss declined over the period FY 90 to FY 96, from 27,668 (20,004 active duty military and 7,664 civilian personnel) to 18,670 (11,530 active duty and 7,140 civilian personnel).

3.10.2.1 Employment

Fort Bliss. As of the end of FY 96, active duty personnel present on post numbered 11,530 (U.S. Army, 1998m). This number showed a marked decline (of 25.9 percent) from the previous year (15,562 personnel) and a decline of 41.3 percent from the number present in FY 91 (19,648 persons). Over the period FY 90 through FY 96, the number of active duty personnel on post has declined by an average of -8.7 percent per year. Over the same time period, the number of civilian personnel on the post has declined from 7,664 to 7,140, at an average annual rate of -1.2 percent. Total employment (active duty military and civilian) on the post remained relatively stable over the period FY 90 through FY 93, at over 27,000 personnel. However, over the next 3 years, the number of personnel fell to 18,670: a decline of almost 25 percent (Table 3.10-1). It is estimated that in FY 90, total employment at Fort Bliss (active duty military and civilian personnel) numbered 27,668. This comprised 7.8 percent of the total full- and part-time employment in the ROI. It contributed 10.2 percent of the employment in El Paso County. By FY 94, these shares had declined to 7.0 percent for the ROI and 9.1 for El Paso County.

Counties: Historic and Current. Total full- and part-time employment in the three-county ROI rose from 195,275 jobs in 1970, to 387,641 jobs in 1994. This increase exhibited the following average annual rates of change: 3.49 percent in the 1970s; 2.61 percent in the 1980s; and 2.15 in the 1990s (Table 3.10-4).

Of the three counties in the ROI, Otero has the smallest economy and is the one that has exhibited the slowest rate of growth over the period 1970 through 1994. The average annual rate of growth during the decades of the 1970s was 1.7 percent; 1.4 percent in the 1980s; and 0.4 percent in the 1990s. In Doña Ana County, full- and part-time employment increased at an average annual rate of 3.9 percent in the

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Table 3.10-4. Three-County ROI: Full- and Part-time Employment by Type and Industry, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 1995

<i>Three-County ROI</i>	<i>Year</i>				<i>Average Annual Percentage Change</i>		
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1970-1980</i>	<i>1980-1990</i>	<i>1990-1995</i>
Total full- and part-time employment	195,565	277,615	355,152	394,509	3.57%	2.49%	2.12%
By Type:							
Wage and salary employment	176,788	245,667	305,561	340,273	3.34%	2.21%	2.18%
Proprietors' employment	18,777	31,948	49,591	54,236	5.46%	4.50%	1.81%
Farm proprietors' employment	1,545	1,776	2,051	2,140	1.40%	1.45%	0.85%
Nonfarm proprietors' employment	17,232	30,172	47,540	52,096	5.76%	4.65%	1.85%
By Industry:							
Farm employment	4,780	4,600	4,129	4,490	-0.38%	-1.07%	1.69%
Nonfarm employment	190,785	273,015	351,023	390,019	3.65%	2.55%	2.13%
Private employment	124,827	191,739	261,021	296,364	4.39%	3.13%	2.57%
Ag. serv., forestry, fishing, and other	823	1,950	3,670	5,093	9.01%	6.53%	6.77%
Mining	287	723	864	822	9.68%	1.80%	-0.99%
Construction	8,795	13,388	16,116	21,035	4.29%	1.87%	5.47%
Manufacturing	26,290	40,146	47,102	51,653	4.32%	1.61%	1.86%
Transportation and public utilities	10,638	13,630	15,259	17,774	2.51%	1.14%	3.10%
Wholesale trade	7,850	11,247	14,698	15,558	3.66%	2.71%	1.14%
Retail trade	28,881	43,627	60,195	67,829	4.21%	3.27%	2.42%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,234	19,129	21,481	21,616	6.45%	1.17%	0.13%
Services	31,029	47,899	81,636	94,984	4.44%	5.48%	3.08%
Government and government enterprises	65,958	81,276	90,002	93,655	2.11%	1.03%	0.80%
Federal, civilian	16,862	15,630	16,580	14,652	-0.76%	0.59%	-2.44%
Military	27,524	28,876	24,215	19,897	0.48%	-1.74%	-3.85%
State and local	21,572	36,770	49,207	59,106	5.48%	2.96%	3.73%
<i>Military as Percent of Total</i>	<i>14.07%</i>	<i>10.40%</i>	<i>6.82%</i>	<i>5.04%</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>

Note: NA = Not Applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1996a.

1970s; 4.1 percent in the 1980s; and 2.2 percent in the 1990s. The preponderance of this employment is concentrated in El Paso County, Texas, which contributed 76.3 percent of the total regional employment in 1970; 77.3 percent in 1980; 76.0 percent in 1990; and 76.5 percent in 1994. In El Paso County, full- and part-time employment increased at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent in the 1970s; 2.4 percent in the 1980s; and 2.3 percent in the 1990s.

By way of comparison, corresponding growth rates for the nation were 2.2 percent in the 1970s; 2.0 percent in the 1980s; and 1.0 percent in the 1990s. For the State of Texas, the respective rates were 4.0 percent; 2.3 percent; and 2.2 percent; while, for the State of New Mexico they were 4.1 percent; 2.6 percent; and 2.9 percent.

The industrial sector contributing most to total employment in 1994 in the ROI was services with a share of 23.2 percent. This was followed by retail trade, which contributed 17.6 percent, state and local government with 14.8 percent, and manufacturing with 13.4 percent. Since El Paso County dominated the regional employment, the aforementioned four sectors also contributed the greatest shares to total employment in the county, although in slightly different order. The major difference in the sectoral profile of Doña Ana County was the contribution made by the construction sector (6.2 percent) while the

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military sector contributed 20.9 percent in Otero County. This latter contribution is attributable to the presence of HAFB.

The dependence that the regional economy has on military activities can be described by comparing the level of military employment against total full- and part-time employment. For the ROI, the share of total employment contributed by the military fell significantly over the period 1970 to 1994. In 1970 the share stood at 15.5 percent; however, it declined to 11.5 percent by 1980, 7.9 percent by 1990 and 6.6 percent by 1994. The vast majority of the military presence accounted for here is both the Army at Fort Bliss in El Paso County, Texas, and WSMR in Doña Ana and Otero counties, New Mexico, and the USAF at HAFB in Otero County, New Mexico. The decline in the share of employment contributed by the military is attributable to two main trends: down-sizing of the military; and increasing economic diversification as shown in Figure 3.10-1.

For El Paso County, Texas, military employment comprised 13.9 percent of total full- and part-time employment in 1970. This share dropped to 9.8 percent in 1980, 6.5 percent in 1990 and 4.6 percent in 1994. Otero County, New Mexico, has an employment base much smaller than that of El Paso County, Texas, and the military contribution to total employment is much larger. In 1970, 32.3 percent of all full- and part-time employment in Otero County was comprised of military personnel. This share fell progressively through the years: 29.7 percent in 1980; 22.8 percent in 1990; and 20.9 percent in 1994. Military employment contributes only a small share to total employment in Doña Ana County, New Mexico: 2.0 percent in 1970; 1.4 percent in 1980; 1.3 percent in 1990; and 1.2 percent in 1994.

For the State of Texas, the contribution made by military employment to total employment was 4.6 percent in 1970; 2.5 percent in 1980; 2.0 percent in 1990; and 1.7 percent in 1994. The corresponding shares for the State of New Mexico were 5.7 percent, 3.6 percent, 2.9 percent, and 2.6 percent. For the nation as a whole, military employment contributed 3.6 percent of total employment in 1970, 2.2 percent in 1980, 1.9 percent in 1990, and 1.6 percent in 1994.

Projections. Over the period 2000 through 2015, total employment in the ROI is anticipated to increase from 450,384 jobs to 564,410 jobs. This represents an average annual increase of 1.3 percent. This rate of increase exceeds slightly, that projected for the State of Texas. The highest rate of change is expected to occur in Doña Ana County (annual average rate of 1.6 percent) and the lowest in Otero County (0.9 percent per year). The average annual rate of change for the State of New Mexico is expected to be 1.4 percent.

3.10.2.2 Earnings

Fort Bliss. Over the period FY 91 through FY 96, Fort Bliss expenditures have exceeded one billion dollars annually. Table 3.10-5 presents expenditures by nine major categories for each year, FY 90 through FY 96. The categories are: military payroll, civilian payroll, local purchases and contracts, non-local purchases and contracts, utilities, military construction, retired military pensions, non-U.S. expenditures, and student impact aid to local school districts.

The consistently largest proportion of total expenditures has been military payrolls, which has fluctuated from a high of 44.6 percent (\$608,583,148) in FY 94 to a low of 29.9 percent (\$350,040,274) in FY 96. The second largest contribution to total expenditures is contributed by pension payments to retired military personnel and annuitants. This has varied between 18.6 percent and 26.4 percent over the 6-year time period. The third largest category of expenditures is for civilian payroll, which has varied between 10.9 percent and 15.8 percent. Other significant expenditure categories are local purchases and contracts

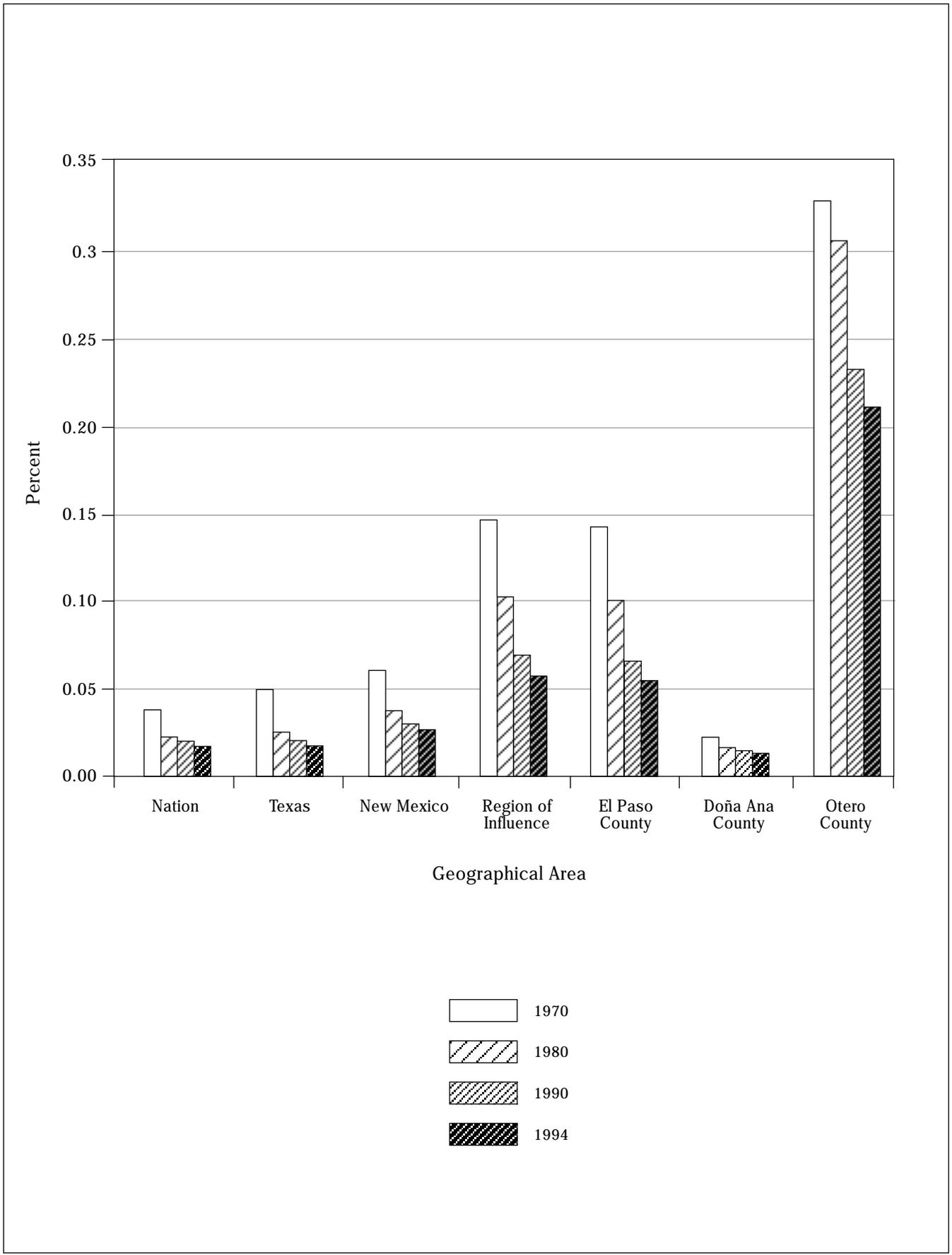


Figure 3.10-1. Military Employment, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1994.

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Table 3.10-5. Fort Bliss Payroll and Expenditures, FY 90 to FY 96 (Current Year Dollars)

<i>FY</i>	<i>Military Payroll</i>	<i>Civilian Payroll</i>	<i>Local Purchases Contracts</i>	<i>Nonlocal Purchases Contracts</i>	<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Military Construction</i>	<i>Retired Military Pensions</i>	<i>Non-U.S. Expenditures</i>	<i>Student Impact Aid</i>	<i>Total</i>
1990	337,385,232	149,662,897	82,348,380	126,359,528	13,312,869	17,714,439	198,351,021	21,342,386	2,336,388	948,813,140
1991	393,182,440	142,070,851	89,919,767	132,458,699	13,210,688	11,411,275	217,602,905	25,074,732	2,415,144	1,027,346,501
1992	446,086,008	147,572,446	87,829,180	132,449,459	14,435,616	15,458,166	212,952,551	26,406,660	2,596,920	1,085,787,006
1993	505,581,206	168,052,713	83,066,742	140,332,872	14,822,036	29,812,875	222,286,609	24,950,592	4,783,320	1,193,688,965
1994	608,583,148	148,757,113	127,172,779	112,860,349	14,024,601	44,673,948	278,532,091	25,950,046	2,904,720	1,363,458,795
1995	475,572,690	161,211,458	114,967,255	102,806,371	21,806,621	64,165,180	348,482,567	25,640,592	2,904,720	1,317,557,454
1996	350,040,274	168,429,090	128,465,805	105,520,385	12,724,342	72,306,938	299,773,543	32,073,720	2,465,100	1,171,799,197
<i>Percentage Composition</i>										
1990	35.6%	15.8%	8.7%	13.3%	1.4%	1.9%	20.9%	2.2%	0.2%	100.0%
1991	38.3%	13.8%	8.8%	12.9%	1.3%	1.1%	21.2%	2.4%	0.2%	100.0%
1992	41.1%	13.6%	8.1%	12.2%	1.3%	1.4%	19.6%	2.4%	0.2%	100.0%
1993	42.4%	14.1%	7.0%	11.8%	1.2%	2.5%	18.6%	2.1%	0.4%	100.0%
1994	44.6%	10.9%	9.3%	8.3%	1.0%	3.3%	20.4%	1.9%	0.2%	100.0%
1995	36.1%	12.2%	8.7%	7.8%	1.7%	4.9%	26.4%	1.9%	0.2%	100.0%
1996	29.9%	14.4%	11.0%	9.0%	1.1%	6.2%	25.6%	2.7%	0.2%	100.0%

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that have ranged between 7.0 percent and 11.0 percent, and nonlocal purchases and contracts that have ranged between 7.8 percent and 13.3 percent. The proportion of total expenditures contributed by this latter category has consistently decreased annually between FY 90 and FY 95.

When payroll and expenditure figures are adjusted for the effects of inflation (expressed in 1996 constant year dollars), total expenditures were lower in 1996 (\$1,171,799,197) than in any year since 1991. Local purchases and contracts were higher in 1996 (\$128,465,805) than in any year except 1994 (over the period 1990 to 1996). Nonlocal purchases were at their lowest level in 1996, as were military payroll payments.

Fort Bliss is the single largest employer in the ROI and, thus, exerts a substantial direct influence on the local economy. The installation also contributes significantly to regional employment, in an indirect manner, through the goods and services that are purchased locally and also through the employment that is induced through payroll expenditures of both military and civilian personnel located at Fort Bliss. The indirect and induced employment is referred to as secondary employment and is the result of the "multiplier effect." Some of the expenditures made in the local economy do not result in increased secondary employment because of the "leakage effect," whereby a certain proportion of goods and services consumed in the region are provided by firms and organizations located outside the region where the secondary employment effect will be experienced.

The levels of secondary employment associated with operations at Fort Bliss over the period 1990 through 1996 are presented in Table 3.10-6. Secondary employment has ranged from a high of 10,208 jobs in 1994 to a low of 7,230 jobs in 1990. After reaching a high point in 1994, the number of jobs has declined and stood at 8,267 in 1996. The majority (55 percent) of this secondary employment (4,546 jobs in 1996) is concentrated in the services sector of the economy, followed by retail trade (1,491 jobs and 18 percent), and construction, maintenance and repair (658 jobs and 8 percent).

Table 3.10-6. Secondary Employment in the ROI, By Sector, FY 90 to FY 96

<i>Industrial Sector</i>	<i>FY 90</i>	<i>FY 91</i>	<i>FY 92</i>	<i>FY 93</i>	<i>FY 94</i>	<i>FY 95</i>	<i>FY 96</i>
Agriculture and Mining	138	144	155	171	192	165	138
Construction, Maintenance & Repair	262	206	244	368	506	629	658
Manufacturing	375	388	415	463	533	474	408
Transportation & Utilities	287	298	317	347	395	357	300
Wholesale Trade	342	352	377	404	452	389	346
Retail Trade	1,488	1,553	1,665	1,842	2,073	1,785	1,491
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	377	394	421	463	524	453	380
Services	3,961	4,187	4,301	4,585	5,533	5,064	4,546
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,230</i>	<i>7,522</i>	<i>7,895</i>	<i>8,643</i>	<i>10,208</i>	<i>9,316</i>	<i>8,267</i>
<i>Percent Contribution</i>							
Agriculture and Mining	1.91%	1.91%	1.96%	1.98%	1.88%	1.77%	1.67%
Construction, Maintenance & Repair	3.62%	2.74%	3.09%	4.26%	4.96%	6.75%	7.96%
Manufacturing	5.19%	5.16%	5.26%	5.36%	5.22%	5.09%	4.94%
Transportation & Utilities	3.97%	3.96%	4.02%	4.01%	3.87%	3.83%	3.63%
Wholesale Trade	4.73%	4.68%	4.78%	4.67%	4.43%	4.18%	4.19%
Retail Trade	20.58%	20.65%	21.09%	21.31%	20.31%	19.16%	18.04%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.21%	5.24%	5.33%	5.36%	5.13%	4.86%	4.60%
Services	54.79%	55.66%	54.48%	53.05%	54.20%	54.36%	54.99%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00%</i>						

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Counties: Historic and Current. Total nonfarm earnings paid to workers in the ROI have increased from \$1,174,576,000 in 1970 to \$3,316,367,000 in 1980; \$6,589,552,000 in 1990; and \$8,297,869,000 in 1994 (Table 3.10-7). The greatest contributions to the total earnings in 1994 were made by the following industrial sectors: services (21.7 percent); manufacturing (14.2 percent) and; retail trade (11.5 percent). Earnings of military employees accounted for 6.8 percent of total nonfarm wages and salaries.

Table 3.10-7. ROI Earnings, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 1995

<i>Three-County ROI</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>
Wage and salary disbursements	\$1,042,412	\$2,824,818	\$5,518,812	\$7,142,141
Other labor income	\$43,293	\$229,880	\$593,066	\$789,939
Proprietors' income	\$108,073	\$281,335	\$699,897	\$954,758
Farm earnings	\$21,490	\$23,496	\$114,704	\$87,947
Nonfarm earnings	\$1,172,288	\$3,312,537	\$6,697,071	\$8,798,891
Private earnings	\$714,118	\$2,255,650	\$4,588,077	\$6,136,248
Ag. serv., forestry, fishing, and other	\$3,517	\$13,144	\$39,744	\$57,295
Mining	\$1,353	\$24,215	\$5,813	\$7,255
Construction	\$61,417	\$183,654	\$282,091	\$434,068
Manufacturing	\$163,278	\$514,932	\$1,026,177	\$1,229,043
Transportation and public utilities	\$92,700	\$300,200	\$466,372	\$635,054
Wholesale trade	\$64,533	\$190,861	\$358,764	\$464,115
Retail trade	\$133,006	\$391,528	\$737,874	\$1,008,660
Finance, insurance, and real estate	\$43,223	\$136,906	\$226,971	\$324,484
Services	\$151,091	\$500,210	\$1,444,271	\$1,976,274
Government and government enterprises	\$458,170	\$1,056,887	\$2,108,994	\$2,662,643
Federal, civilian	\$156,432	\$298,770	\$552,919	\$638,968
Military	\$164,546	\$338,338	\$525,666	\$528,167
State and local	\$137,192	\$419,779	\$1,030,409	\$1,495,508

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1996b.

The contribution to total regional earnings made by all military employees in the three-county region has decreased from 14.0 percent in 1970 to 6.8 percent in 1994. Over this same time period, other sectors have increased their share: state and local government earnings has risen from 11.7 percent in 1970 to 17.1 in 1994; services has increased from 12.9 percent to 21.7 percent; and manufacturing from 13.9 percent to 14.2 percent.

The large proportion (78.1 percent) of nonfarm earnings in the ROI occur in El Paso County, Texas. The contribution to total earnings of employees in El Paso County, made by military employees, has decreased from 13.7 percent in 1970 to 6.2 percent in 1994. Over this same time period, other sectors have increased their share: state and local government earnings has risen from 11.2 percent in 1970 to 15.9 in 1994; services has increased from 12.5 percent to 21.7 percent; and manufacturing from 16.4 percent to 16.7 percent.

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