

Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
and
Modular Force Transformation

Preliminary Community Impact Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study is to provide a preliminary assessment of the impact of personnel changes at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base on the communities surrounding those facilities, with particular emphasis on how those changes may affect the public schools in the eleven surrounding counties. The personnel changes considered include those related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities and to the Modular Force Transformation, including both military and civilian personnel.

The results of our analysis suggest that most of the impact will occur within the first two years, during FY 2005 - 2006. During that period, there will be substantial increases in the numbers of military personnel living off-base, with most of the impact in Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, and Richmond Counties. During FY 2008 – 2009, fewer new military personnel will be coming to the region, and in FY 2010 – 2011 there will be a net loss of military personnel as units are transferred to other locations. However, there will be large influx of new civilian personnel with the arrival of FORSCOM in FY 2010, which will offset the departure of the military personnel. The net result over the last four years of the study period is the loss of about 1,100 military personnel and a gain of just over 1,200 new civilian personnel.

Changes to base housing and schools, however, will substantially affect how the public schools are impacted. Base housing in the Cantonment Area is being altered to accommodate larger families, meaning more children of soldiers can live on-base and attend base schools. Housing is also being developed in the Northern Training Area in Harnett County, with the first units available in FY 2007 or 2008, opening additional on-base living opportunities. One elementary school in the Northern Training area has been funded, which will serve some of the children living in the new housing. Funding has been requested for two additional schools in the Northern Training Area.

The impact on the schools will be most noticeable in the first two years in the five counties mentioned earlier. In those two years, the changes in personnel are predicted to increase the number of elementary school student by almost 1,200, the number of middle school students by over 600, and the number of high school students by almost 400. After that, with the opening of new housing opportunities on-base and a new base school, the number of elementary school students attributable to the personnel changes will decline by over 300. If the second elementary school is built in the Northern Training Area, the decline will be even greater. The impact on the number of middle school students follows the same pattern of significant growth in the first two years. After that, the impact depends on whether the requested middle school is funded and built. If not, then Harnett County, the site of the new base housing, will experience an influx of over 100 new students a year for the period between FY 2008 and FY 2011. At the high school level, the pattern is the same as for the middle schools, except that no high school is planned for the Northern Training Area, and so the changes are predicted to add between 60 and 90 new high school students per year in Harnett County.

FORT BRAGG AND POPE AIR FORCE BASE PERSONNEL CHANGE PRELIMINARY COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOCUS

This study is to provide a preliminary assessment of the impact of personnel changes at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base on the communities surrounding those facilities, with particular emphasis on how those changes may affect the public schools in the eleven surrounding counties. Our analysis of where the new military and civilian personnel¹ are projected to live is at the census tract level to show where the impact will fall within the counties. The personnel changes considered include those related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities and to the Modular Force Transformation, including both military and civilian personnel. The impacts of the changes in military and civilian personnel, however, are calculated separately, as shown in the tables in Appendix A, and then added to obtain the projection for the impact of the two groups combined.

METHODOLOGY

Data Sources:

This preliminary assessment of the impact of personnel changes at Fort Bragg over the period from October 1, 2005, through the end of September, 2011, is based upon data updated to May 19, 2006, from the following sources:

- 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses;
- U. S. Army, Modular Force Integrator, Fort Bragg Garrison;
- 43rd AW/CCB;
- Counties participating in the Regional Task Force;
- Picerne Military Housing; and
- NC Dependent Domestic Elementary and Secondary School System.

¹ The phrase “military personnel” or “civilian personnel” will be used throughout this report to refer to the soldiers or civilians employed at the base who are transferring in or out of the region as part of BRAC or Modular Force Transformation changes. We will use the phrase “military population” or “civilian population” to refer to soldiers or civilians living in the region.

Baseline Distribution:

Since this study is to determine the impact of changes in military and civilian personnel, the first step was to establish a baseline from which the change could be measured. The baseline is estimated separately for the military population and the civilian population.

Location of the Military Population Living Off-Base in 2005

While there are many factors which affect a family's choice of where to live, one key indicator for members of the military is the presence of other members of the military in the vicinity. The choice of this indicator is based on three lines of reasoning.

1. Soldiers, like most people, will have a preference for associating with people with whom they have common interests, activities, or personal attributes. The military has a distinctive culture and norms which distinguish those who volunteer and remain on active duty from members of the broader society. The presence of soldiers in a neighborhood would provide a family with ready access to people with whom they have something distinctive in common.
2. The presence of soldiers in an area suggests that the services, employment opportunities, schools, and mutual support networks that military families need and want are available in the area.
3. The presence of substantial numbers of soldiers in limited geographic areas around Fort Bragg, Pope Air Force Base, and Camp Mackall suggest that housing in those areas is affordable for families earning military pay and that transportation from those areas to the bases is convenient for the military population who choose to live there.

Using Decennial Census data from 1990 and 2000, we determined the active duty military population living in each census tract for the eleven counties that are part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Regional Task Force: Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland. We adjusted the data

for Cumberland County to exclude from our calculations the military population living on-base at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

From those data, we determined how the military population in each county and census tract had changed over the period between the censuses. Knowing how the off-base military population had changed over time allowed us to estimate the military population living in each tract in 2005 using four different approaches.

1. The first method was to take the total change in the active duty military population in the census tract and divide it by ten, the number of years between the two data points. This gave us a linear estimate of the average annual increase in the military population in the tract. We then projected forward five years, using the average annual change, to estimate the military population in the Tract as of 2005. This assumes that the military population increases/decreases steadily in each census tract.
2. The second method was also a linear estimate, similar to the first, except that the data were aggregated at the county level, to determine the average annual change in the active duty military population living in the county. For each census tract, we calculated the percentage of the military population in the county that resided in the tract in 2000, and added or subtracted, as appropriate, that percentage of the county change over a five year period to the tract. This assumes that the military population increases/decreases steadily in each county, with the increase/decrease allocated to each tract in proportion to its percentage of the county military population in 2000.
3. The third method was based on the exponential change in the military population in the county between 1990 and 2000, calculated on an annual basis. The military population in each tract was then projected forward five years using that annual exponential rate of change. This assumes that the rate of growth of the military population in each county is steady over the period, with the rate of growth applied to the military population in the tract as of 2000.

4. The fourth method is based on the trend in the distribution of the military population among the counties. Each county's percentage of the military population living off-base was determined for 1990 and 2000. The difference between the two was then divided by 10 to produce the average annual change in each county's percent of the off-base military population. We projected that trend forward to 2005, and then allocated the change in military population to each county in proportion to the linear projection of its share of the regional military population in 2005. This assumes that the growth in off-base military population will follow the existing trends of preferences among the counties in the region.

Because of the mathematical differences between linear and an exponential models, the exponential model will always lead to larger differences between projections over time than the linear model. We averaged the four estimates to project the distribution of the military population living in each census tract off-base. The projection of the military population in each census tract produced a total off-base military population of 25,105. From statistics obtained from the Public Affairs Office², we knew that 31,498 soldiers assigned to Fort Bragg lived off-base in 2005, and so we multiplied the projections we derived for each census tract by the ratio of 31,498/25,105 to obtain the final estimate of where the military population was living off-base in 2005, as shown in Table 1.³

² (<http://www.bragg.army.mil/pao/FY%2005%20stats.html>)

³ The distribution in 2005 by census tract is shown in Table 1 in Appendix A and on Map 1 in Appendix B.

Table 1 - Military Population Living Off-base

County	1990	2000	2005 (Est.)
Bladen	42 (0.18%)	24 (0.10%)	28 (0.09%)
Cumberland (total)	43,265	36,572	
Fort Bragg	(22,822)	(17,963)	
Cumberland (off-base)	20,443 (88.28%)	18,609 (77.83%)	22,243 (70.62%)
Harnett	1,625 (7.02%)	2,417 (10.11%)	3,588 (11.39%)
Hoke	319 (1.38%)	1,478 (6.18%)	3,052 (9.69%)
Lee	128 (0.55%)	201 (0.84%)	304 (0.97%)
Montgomery	12 (0.05%)	14 (0.06%)	21 (0.07%)
Moore	214 (0.92%)	550 (2.30%)	969 (3.08%)
Richmond	44 (0.19%)	438 (1.83%)	1,113 (3.53%)
Robeson	170 (0.73%)	77 (0.32%)	69 (0.22%)
Sampson	128 (0.55%)	59 (0.25%)	46 (0.15%)
Scotland	32 (0.14%)	42 (0.18%)	65 (0.21%)
Total	23,157	23,909	31,498

Location of the Civilian Population in 2005

The Census Bureau publishes an estimate for the population of every county in the region, and so that is what we used as the basis for the distribution of the civilian population in 2005. For the civilian population in each census tract, we based our estimates on the change in the tract population between 1990 and 2000, using the same four methods that we used for the estimate of military personnel, averaging the four to produce the final estimate. To obtain the civilian population, we subtracted the combined average projected military population for the county from the county population estimate. For Cumberland County, we also subtracted the estimated military population residing on-base at Fort Bragg, calculated as the military population in Census tract 34 plus the change in the military population at Fort Bragg between 2000 and 2005.

We used the Census Bureau estimates as the limit for the 2005 county population, adjusting the tract estimates derived from each method by the ratio between the county population that our estimate produced and the official estimate so that the sum of the tract populations was equal to

the Census Bureau estimate for the county regardless of the method used. This is similar to the adjustment for the off-base military population, except that the estimate for the latter was based on the entire region and not separately for each county.

Projected Annual Change in Personnel (FY 2006 - FY 2011):

Having estimated where the military population and the civilian population were living in 2005, the next step was to determine the personnel changes to be expected over the coming years. That determination, by fiscal year, is based on data provided by the Modular Force Integrator, Fort Bragg Garrison, and the 43rd AW/CCB, updated to May 19, 2006. The staffing levels for each Army unit affected by the BRAC activities and/or the Transformation to Modular Force were listed for each year, and the changes in total staffing for each fiscal year was then calculated for both military and civilian personnel. For the units at Pope Air Force Base, the data indicated the baseline level of staffing in FY 2005 and the staffing at the end of FY 2010, when all BRAC-related changes are required to be completed. To estimate the changes in personnel at Pope Air Force Base for the period between those two data points, we used a linear interpolation over a three-year period. The resulting estimates account for the probability that some personnel will transfer out before the FY 2010 deadline. The projected changes in personnel are shown in Table 2, with negative numbers indicating that more personnel are transferring out of the region than are being transferred in.⁴

Table 2 - Projected Changes in Personnel

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Military	2,856	935	306	310	(817)	(945)	2,644
Civilian	84	377	(13)	(44)	1,292	26	1,722
Total	2,940	1,312	293	266	475	(919)	4,366

⁴ The figures in this and all the succeeding tables are rounded to the nearest integer, and so the totals may not equal the sum of the annual figures.

Projected Number and Location of New Personnel Living Off-Base:

New Military Personnel

The next step in the analysis was to determine the probable locations in which the relocated personnel were apt to reside. The projections are based on the same assumptions about the residential preferences of members of the military that we used to estimate the baseline distribution of the military population living off-base in 2005.

To project the change in the military population in each census tract for FY 2006, we used three of the estimates for 2005, the ones based on the linear change in the military population in the tract and on the linear and exponential change in the military population in the county, as starting points. Using the three different estimates, we calculated what each tract's percentage of the regional military population living off-base would be. We then allocated the overall change in military personnel for 2006 to each census tract based on the tract's percentage of the regional military population living off-base. That gave us three different projections for the military population in the tract, reflecting the variation resulting from the different methods used to generate the initial estimates.

We also projected the tract's allocation of incoming military personnel based on the average annual change in the county's percentage of the regional military population. We calculated the county's percentage of the regional military population living off-base, based on the final estimate for 2005. We then calculated the average annual change in the county's percentage of the regional military population living off-base, based on the change from the 2000 Decennial Census to the final average estimate for 2005, and added that to the percentage estimated for 2005. The change in military personnel for 2006 was then allocated to each county in proportion to its estimated percentage of the regional military population living off-base in 2006, and that share was allocated to each tract in proportion to its share of the county's military population.

The final projection of the military population in each tract in 2006 is the average of the four projections. For each succeeding year, we repeated the process outlined above, using the prior year's projections as the starting figure, to produce our projections for the change in the number

of military personnel living in each county, as shown in Table 3.⁵ The table shows the influx of military personnel occurring between FY 2006 and FY 2009, followed by an out-migration of military personnel as units are transferred to other bases.

Table 3 - Projected Location of New Military Personnel Living Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Cumberland	2,009	663	220	219	(559)	(658)	1,894
Harnett	327	106	34	35	(97)	(110)	297
Hoke	280	89	27	30	(88)	(96)	243
Lee	28	9	3	3	(8)	(9)	25
Montgomery	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Moore	89	29	9	10	(27)	(30)	79
Richmond	102	32	10	11	(33)	(35)	86
Robeson	6	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	6
Sampson	4	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	4
Scotland	6	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	5
Total	2,856	935	306	310	(817)	(945)	2,644

Project the Probable Choice of Residential Location for the New Civilian Personnel

We did not have data on where civilians who work at the two bases reside, and so we could not use an allocation method similar to that for the military personnel who are separately accounted for in the decennial census data. Instead, we used an allocation based on the commuting times reported in the 2000 Decennial Census. Over 80 percent of all workers over the age of 16 in the eleven county region report commuting less than 34 minutes to work. Allowing about 5 minutes to clear security and travel on-base to his/her place of work, and using an average off-base travel speed of 40 miles per hour, we estimated that about 80 percent of the civilian personnel would

⁵ Tract level data are in Table 2 in Appendix A, with the total change shown on Map 2 in Appendix B.

live within 20 miles of the base. Therefore, we allocated 80 percent of the change in the civilian personnel to census tracts that were within that 20 mile distance, with the remaining 20 percent allocated to tracts outside of that distance.

As with the allocation of military personnel, we used the three estimates, one based on the linear rate of change in the tract civilian population, one based on the linear rate of change in the county population, and one based on the exponential rate of growth in the county population. The final estimate of the change in the civilian population in each tract resulting from the changes in civilian personnel at the two bases is the average of the three estimates, as shown in Table 4.⁶ The combined total, both military and civilian personnel, is shown on Table 5.⁷

Table 4 - Projected Location of New Civilian Personnel

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	1	6	(0)	(1)	22	0	29
Cumberland	36	160	(6)	(19)	547	11	729
Harnett	11	48	(2)	(6)	163	3	217
Hoke	5	24	(1)	(3)	83	2	110
Lee	4	19	(1)	(2)	67	1	89
Montgomery	1	5	(0)	(1)	18	0	24
Moore	10	46	(2)	(5)	159	3	212
Richmond	2	10	(0)	(1)	36	1	47
Robeson	8	35	(1)	(4)	121	2	162
Sampson	3	12	(0)	(1)	41	1	55
Scotland	2	11	(0)	(1)	36	1	48
Total	84	377	(13)	(44)	1,292	26	1,722

⁶ Tract level data are in Table 3 in Appendix A, with the total change shown on Map 3 in Appendix B.

⁷ Tract level data are in Table 4 in Appendix A, with the total change shown on Map 4 in Appendix B.

Table 5 - Projected Location of New Civilian Personnel and Military Personnel Living Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	4	7	0	(0)	21	(0)	31
Cumberland	2,045	822	215	200	(11)	(647)	2,624
Harnett	338	154	33	30	66	(106)	514
Hoke	286	113	27	27	(5)	(94)	353
Lee	32	28	2	1	59	(8)	114
Montgomery	3	6	0	(0)	17	(0)	26
Moore	99	75	7	4	132	(27)	290
Richmond	105	43	9	10	2	(35)	134
Robeson	14	37	(1)	(3)	120	1	168
Sampson	7	13	0	(1)	40	(0)	59
Scotland	8	13	0	(1)	35	(1)	54
Total	2,940	1,312	293	266	475	(919)	4,366

Projection of the Impact of Personnel Changes on School Enrollment:

Estimating the Number of Dependents and School-Age Children

Using the projections of new military and civilian personnel for FY 2006 through FY 2011, we used the Army formulas, listed below, to calculate the numbers of dependents, children, and school-age children for each year.⁸ The formulas for soldiers and civilians are:

Number of Soldiers	From our calculations
Number of Family Members	Number of Soldiers times 1.8
Number of Soldiers with Children	Number of Soldiers times 0.48
Number of Children	Number of Soldiers with Children times 1.6
Number of School-age Children	Number of Children times 0.63
Number of Civilians	From our calculations
Number of Family Members	Number of Civilians times 2.0

⁸ The formulas are from the *School Transition Workbook: Communities Preparing for Major Army Moves*, developed by the U. S. Army Community and Family Support Center, and were used in a presentation to the BRAC Regional Task Force on April 27, 2006.

Number of Civilians with Children Number of civilians times 0.80
Number of Children Number of Civilians with Children times 1.5
Number of School-age Children Number of Children times 0.75

Using those formulas, we arrived at an initial projection how the changes in personnel at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base would affect the population in each county, including the new personnel and their dependents, as shown in Table 6. We then projected the change in the number of school-age children in each county, including the children of military personnel living off-base and the additional civilian personnel coming to work at the bases. That projection is a preliminary estimate of the number of additional children who would potentially attend the public schools in each county and reflects what the situation would be in the absence of any change in the availability of housing at Fort Bragg, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 - Preliminary Projected Number of Children of Military and Civilian Personnel

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	4	8	(0)	(1)	25	(0)	36
Cumberland	1,586	701	162	146	228	(492)	2,330
Harnett	264	139	24	20	121	(80)	489
Hoke	222	98	20	20	32	(72)	319
Lee	27	30	1	(0)	74	(6)	126
Montgomery	3	7	(0)	(1)	21	(0)	30
Moore	81	78	5	1	170	(19)	314
Richmond	81	37	7	7	17	(26)	123
Robeson	14	44	(1)	(4)	145	1	199
Sampson	6	15	(0)	(1)	49	0	69
Scotland	7	14	0	(1)	42	(1)	62
Total	2,294	1,170	219	185	923	(695)	4,097

Projected Changes to Base Housing

The amount of base housing, however, is projected to increase by the end of FY 2011, and so the projections must be adjusted to reflect those changes. There are two major changes underway or

anticipated, and they will have a substantial impact on the number of school-age children who may attend the public schools. The changes to base housing through the end of the entire project in FY 2013, are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 – Changes to Base Housing, through FY 2013

Units					Bedrooms Available for Dependents ¹			
Cantonment			Northern Training Area		Cantonment		Northern Training Area	
	Current	FY2013	Current	FY 2013	Current	FY 2013	Current	FY 2013
2 BR	1,338	418	0	0	1,338	418	0	0
3 BR	2,837	1,974	0	0	5,674	3,948	0	0
4 BR	569	1,647	0	1,500	1,707	4,941	0	4,500
5 BR	0	39	0	0	0	156	0	0
Total	4,744	4,078	0	1,500	8,719	9,463	0	4,500

1. The number of bedrooms available for dependents is one less than the number of bedrooms in the unit.

Base housing in the Cantonment Area at Fort Bragg is currently in the process of being renovated. One of the major goals of this initiative is to increase the number of units suitable for larger families, which will lead to more children living on-base and attending base schools. However, some units will be removed from service, reducing the total number of units in the Cantonment Area. When the changes are completed, the projection is that there will be 666 fewer units in the Cantonment Area, but the units that remain will have a total of 78 more bedrooms than in the current units. Since each unit has to have at least one bedroom for parents, reducing the number of units also reduces the number of bedrooms that will be occupied by parents by the same amount. Therefore the changes will result is 744 additional bedrooms available for dependents (78 more bedrooms plus the 666 fewer bedrooms occupied by parents). Since the changes will not be completed by the end of the study period, we pro-rated the impact based on the changes being made ratably from FY 2005 through FY 2013, or about 83 additional bedrooms annually.

The changes being made to housing in the Cantonment Area will allow the Army to have a greater number of large families living on-base. While the Army probably would not require a family already in off-base housing to move if a unit became available on-base, it could require a

soldier with a large family transferring to the base to live in base housing. That would have the same effect of reducing the number of children of soldiers living off-base. It will also make it possible for more children of soldiers to attend the elementary and middle schools already operating at Fort Bragg.

More significantly, the Army is beginning the process of developing new housing in the Northern Training Area, in Harnett County. The plan is to build 1,500 units with a total of 6,000 bedrooms, beginning in FY 2007, with the first units becoming available late that year or in FY 2008. The project is expected to be completed in FY 2013, with units being completed at a relatively steady rate over the life of the project, about 250 units with 750 dependent bedrooms per year, which means that 1,000 of the units with 3,000 dependent bedrooms will become available during the study period. As with the Cantonment Area, the Army probably will not require families already living off-base to move to the new units in the Northern Training Area, but it will make soldiers transferring into the base live in an on-base unit if one is available. In estimating the impact of the changes in on-base housing, we assumed that, on average, each dependent bedroom will be occupied by one child. The Army uses a formula to determine the actual number of bedrooms for each family, depending on the ages and genders of the children. Some children get a room to themselves, while others may share a bedroom with a sibling, and some bedrooms might be temporarily vacant or occupied by a dependent who is not a child. At present, there is an average of 1.97 children per unit, or about 9,300 children, living in base housing. Since there are 8,719 bedrooms available for dependents in the housing as currently configured, as shown in Table 7, the assumption of one child per bedroom is consistent with existing usage.

To adjust for those changes, we allocated 83 children of soldiers per year to base housing in the Cantonment Area to Cumberland County and 750 children of soldiers who will be able to live in the new housing in the Northern Training Area to Harnett County. We assumed that the number of children of soldiers living in the other counties would be reduced in proportion to their share of the projected number of additional children of soldiers living off-base. The results of the allocation are shown in Table 8 (on-base) Table 9 (off-base) and Table 10 (combined).

Table 8 - Change in the Number of Children of Military Personnel, On-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	83	83	83	83	83	83	496
Harnett	0	0	750	750	750	750	3,000
Hoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robeson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sampson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83	83	833	833	833	833	3,496

Table 9 - Change in the Number of Children of Military Personnel, Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cumberland	1,485	450	(431)	(420)	(998)	(1,085)	(999)
Harnett	242	72	(67)	(68)	(173)	(181)	(174)
Hoke	207	61	(54)	(57)	(157)	(158)	(159)
Lee	21	6	(6)	(6)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Montgomery	1	0	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Moore	66	19	(18)	(18)	(49)	(50)	(49)
Richmond	76	22	(19)	(21)	(59)	(58)	(60)
Robeson	4	1	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Sampson	3	1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scotland	4	1	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total	2,111	635	(598)	(595)	(1,460)	(1,558)	(1,465)

Table 10 - Change in the Number of Children of Military Personnel, On- and Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cumberland	1,567	533	(348)	(338)	(915)	(1,002)	(503)
Harnett	242	72	683	682	577	569	2,826
Hoke	207	61	(54)	(57)	(157)	(158)	(159)
Lee	21	6	(6)	(6)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Montgomery	1	0	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Moore	66	19	(18)	(18)	(49)	(50)	(49)
Richmond	76	22	(19)	(21)	(59)	(58)	(60)
Robeson	4	1	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Sampson	3	1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scotland	4	1	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total	2,193	718	235	238	(628)	(726)	2,031

Having adjusted the additional number of children of soldiers in each county to account for changes in base housing, we then added the projection to the projection for the children of the new civilians to obtain the adjusted estimate of where the additional children will live within in the region. Table 11 shows the projected number of additional children of soldiers and civilians living in each county as a result of the personnel changes at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base, adjusted for the changes in base housing. The most significant difference is the large increase in the number of children in Harnett County because of the additional base housing in the Northern Training Area.

Table 11 - Change in the Number of Children of Military and Civilian Personnel, Adjusted for Changes in Base Housing

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	4	8	(1)	(1)	25	(1)	33
Cumberland	1,610	725	(355)	(360)	(259)	(989)	372
Harnett	255	129	681	675	773	573	3,087
Hoke	214	90	(55)	(61)	(58)	(156)	(27)
Lee	26	29	(6)	(8)	65	(14)	92
Montgomery	3	7	(1)	(1)	20	(1)	28
Moore	78	75	(19)	(25)	142	(46)	205
Richmond	78	34	(19)	(22)	(17)	(58)	(3)
Robeson	14	44	(3)	(6)	143	(0)	192
Sampson	6	15	(1)	(3)	48	(1)	64
Scotland	7	14	(2)	(3)	40	(2)	55
Total	2,294	1,170	219	185	923	(695)	4,097

Distribution by School Level and the Differences in Personnel

Table 11 shows the total number of additional children, not just school-age children, projected for each county, living both on- and off-base. Based on Army formulas, only 63 percent of the children of soldiers and 75 percent of the children of civilians are school-age. Of the 90 additional children projected for Hoke County in FY 2007, 61 are children of soldiers, and 29 are children of civilians. Using the Army formulas, that means that there will be 60 additional school-age children among those 90.

We then allocated the additional school-age children among the levels of schools which they would attend. The standard Army formula projects 55 percent of the school-age children will be in elementary school, 28 percent in middle school, and 17 percent in high school.⁹ We have used the formula although differences in the types of personnel coming to Fort Bragg over the study

⁹ The formulas are from the *School Transition Workbook: Communities Preparing for Major Army Moves*, developed by the U. S. Army Community and Family Support Center, and were used in a presentation to the BRAC Regional Task Force on April 27, 2006.

period, based on data provided by the Modular Force Integrator, Fort Bragg Garrison, suggest that the distribution may deviate from that formula. For FY 2006 and 2007, about 71 percent of the soldiers coming to Fort Bragg will be junior enlisted (pay grades E3 to E5) and about 10 percent will be junior commissioned officers (pay grades O1 to O3). Since people in those pay grades tend to be younger, their children may also be younger than average, resulting in a higher percentage attending elementary schools. For FY 2010, the year FORSCOM is projected to arrive, the situation may be reversed. The average age of the people expected with FORSCOM is 54, and so their children should be expected to be older than average, which may increase the percentage attending high school. Tables 12 through 14 show the total number of additional students in elementary, middle, and high school, living off-base, while Tables 15 through 17 show the number living on-base in Cumberland and Harnett Counties.

Table 12 - Projected Change in the Number of Elementary School Students Living Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	1	3	(0)	(1)	10	(0)	14
Cumberland	532	235	(152)	(155)	(75)	(370)	15
Harnett	89	49	(24)	(26)	21	(61)	47
Hoke	74	33	(19)	(21)	(14)	(54)	(1)
Lee	9	12	(2)	(3)	28	(5)	39
Montgomery	1	3	(0)	(0)	8	(0)	11
Moore	28	30	(7)	(9)	62	(16)	88
Richmond	27	13	(7)	(8)	(3)	(20)	3
Robeson	5	18	(1)	(2)	59	0	79
Sampson	2	6	(1)	(1)	20	(0)	27
Scotland	3	6	(1)	(1)	17	(1)	23
Total	773	407	(214)	(228)	134	(527)	345

Table 13 - Projected Change in the Number of Middle School Students Living Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	1	2	(0)	(0)	5	(0)	7
Cumberland	271	120	(77)	(79)	(38)	(189)	8
Harnett	45	25	(12)	(13)	11	(31)	24
Hoke	38	17	(10)	(11)	(7)	(28)	(0)
Lee	5	6	(1)	(2)	14	(2)	20
Montgomery	1	1	(0)	(0)	4	(0)	6
Moore	14	15	(3)	(5)	31	(8)	45
Richmond	14	6	(3)	(4)	(1)	(10)	1
Robeson	3	9	(1)	(1)	30	0	40
Sampson	1	3	(0)	(1)	10	(0)	14
Scotland	1	3	(0)	(1)	9	(0)	12
Total	394	207	(109)	(116)	68	(268)	175

Table 14 - Projected Change in the Number of High School Students Living Off-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	(0)	4
Cumberland	164	73	(47)	(48)	(23)	(114)	5
Harnett	28	15	(7)	(8)	6	(19)	15
Hoke	23	10	(6)	(7)	(4)	(17)	(0)
Lee	3	4	(1)	(1)	9	(1)	12
Montgomery	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	(0)	4
Moore	9	9	(2)	(3)	19	(5)	27
Richmond	8	4	(2)	(2)	(1)	(6)	1
Robeson	2	6	(0)	(1)	18	0	24
Sampson	1	2	(0)	(0)	6	(0)	8
Scotland	1	2	(0)	(0)	5	(0)	7
Total	239	126	(66)	(70)	41	(163)	107

Table 15 - Projected Change in the Number of Elementary School Students Living On-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Cumberland	29	29	29	29	29	29	172
Harnett	0	0	260	260	260	260	1,040
Total	29	29	289	289	289	289	1,212

Table 16 - Projected Change in the Number of Middle School Students Living On-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Cumberland	15	15	15	15	15	15	87
Harnett	0	0	132	132	132	132	529
Total	15	15	147	147	147	147	617

Table 17 - Projected Change in the Number of High School Students Living On-Base

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Cumberland	9	9	9	9	9	9	53
Harnett	0	0	80	80	80	80	321
Total	9	9	89	89	89	89	374

The Impact of Base Schools

The Army operates seven elementary, one middle, and one junior high school at Fort Bragg to serve children living in the Cantonment Area. Those schools have a combined capacity of about 3,380 elementary school students and 1,340 middle/junior high school students. Most of the high school students living in the Cantonment Area attend Cumberland County public schools, although some may attend private schools or be home-schooled. In addition, the Army is building a new elementary school in the Northern Training Area, and it should be completed about the same time as the first housing units. The Army has also requested funding for an additional elementary and middle school for the Northern Training Area, and that request is still pending.

The assessment of impact on the elementary and middle schools depends on whether the Fort Bragg schools are able to accommodate the additional students living on-base. The numbers of

students projected to live in the Cantonment Area is relatively small, representing about 5 to 6 percent of the capacity of the existing base schools. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that those students will attend the base schools and not Cumberland County schools.

The situation in Harnett County is not as certain for two reasons. First, the numbers of students projected to live in the Northern Training Area is significantly larger, over 30 percent of the existing elementary school capacity, and nearly 40 percent of the existing middle/junior high school capacity. Second, only one elementary school has been funded and is under construction in the Northern Training Area. For elementary school students, the new school should be able to handle the influx of students through FY 2009, at least, allowing time for the funding and construction of a second elementary school for students arriving in FY 2010 and FY 2011. If the second elementary school is not built, however, either Harnett County or the Fort Bragg schools would need to accommodate some of the additional students arriving in those later years.

The situation for middle school students moving to the Northern Training Area is not as clear. Each year, starting in FY 2008, we project an additional 132 middle school students in that new housing, about 10 percent of the capacity of the existing base schools. There is, at present, no funding for a new middle school, which means that it is possible that there will not be one built in time to serve the first of the new students. If not, then those students will either have to be transported to the existing Fort Bragg schools or will attend Harnett County schools. As Table 14 shows, the number of additional middle school students will increase substantially over time, with a total of over 500 new middle school students projected by the end of FY 2011, and the difficulty of meeting their needs without new or enlarged facilities will also increase.

There is no high school on-base, nor are there plans to build one. Most high school students living on-base now attend school in Cumberland County, and, for those moving to the Cantonment Area, that will probably continue to be true. Harnett County public schools will probably serve most of the new high school students living in the Northern Training Area. Based on the projections in Table 15, there will be about 80 additional high school students a year living on-base, beginning in FY 2008, reaching a total of over 300 students by the end of FY 2011.

Additional Impacts and Considerations:

This analysis only covers the projected impact of the changes on the schools in the region from the personnel changes at the two bases. Those personnel changes, however, will not be the only ones that result from the BRAC activities and the Modular Force Transformation. The most obvious impact will be in the numbers of dependents who come with the new personnel. The 4,366 military and civilian personnel who are moving to the region will bring with them an additional 8,200 dependents.¹⁰

There will also be indirect impacts. The families moving to the base will generate additional demand for goods and services, resulting in indirect job creation. Those new businesses will, in turn, purchase additional goods from suppliers in the region, inducing the creation of additional jobs. Those are relatively permanent impacts. In addition, there will be temporary impacts, such as the influx of construction workers to build new facilities on- and off-base, including the housing in the Northern Transition Area and surrounding communities for all of the new personnel.

Without more study, it is not possible to provide an accurate estimate of the multiplier effect that the changes may have. The Department of Defense projected that an increase of 4,078 military and 247 civilian jobs at Fort Bragg would result in an indirect increase of 2,915 additional jobs, a multiplier of 0.67, while the loss of 4,821 military and 132 mission contractor jobs and gain of 808 civilian jobs at Pope Air Force Base would result in the indirect loss of 2,657 jobs, for a multiplier of 0.64. Based on those estimates, the impacts on the schools could be about two-thirds again what we have projected. The impact on schools may be even larger because the indirect and induced jobs would be filled by civilians, and the Army formulas indicate that civilians have almost twice as many school-age children as soldiers.¹¹ Also, those children would not live in base housing, meaning they would not attend base schools.

¹⁰ On average, each soldier will have 1.8 dependents, and each civilian will have 2.0 dependents.

¹¹ For every 100 soldiers, 48 have children; those 48 soldiers have an average of 1.6 children ($48 \times 1.6 = 76.8$); of those children, 48 are school-age ($76.8 \times 0.63 \approx 48$). For every 100

The additional families moving into the region will also impact more than the schools. For example, they will drive cars, and so traffic should increase. They will participate in youth sports, and so demand for playing fields and other recreational facilities will increase. They will help with community services, and so more people will be available to bring meals to the elderly or volunteer in the schools. What those other impacts will be is beyond the scope of this preliminary report and will require further study to anticipate.

civilians, 80 have children; those 80 civilians have an average of 1.5 children ($80 \times 1.5 = 120$); of those children, 90 are school-age ($120 \times 0.75 = 90$).

APPENDIX A

Table 1 – Military Population Living Off-Base, Estimate for 2005

Bladen County		Cumberland County	
Census Tract 9501	5	Census Tract 27	78
Census Tract 9502	0	Census Tract 28	60
Census Tract 9503	0	Census Tract 29	43
Census Tract 9504	0	Census Tract 30	100
Census Tract 9505	0	Census Tract 31	879
Census Tract 9506	23	Census Tract 32.01	706
		Census Tract 32.02	1,129
		Census Tract 32.03	516
		Census Tract 33.01	2,556
		Census Tract 33.02	267
		Census Tract 33.03	2,679
		Census Tract 33.04	992
		Census Tract 33.05	999
		Census Tract 34	Fort Bragg
		Census Tract 35	833
		Census Tract 36	559
		Census Tract 37	396
		Harnett County	
		Census Tract 701	10
		Census Tract 702	6
		Census Tract 703	21
		Census Tract 704	10
		Census Tract 705	0
		Census Tract 706	234
		Census Tract 707	112
		Census Tract 708	8
		Census Tract 709	85
		Census Tract 710	31
		Census Tract 711	98
		Census Tract 712	1,064
		Census Tract 713	1,299
		Census Tract 714	610
		Hoke County	
		Census Tract 9701	2,771
		Census Tract 9702	63
		Census Tract 9703	84

Census Tract 26

21

Census Tract 9704

134

Table 1 (cont.) - Military Population Living Off-Base, Estimate for 2005

Lee County		Robeson County	
Census Tract 301	109	Census Tract 9601	3
Census Tract 302	0	Census Tract 9602	4
Census Tract 303	0	Census Tract 9603	34
Census Tract 304	17	Census Tract 9604	0
Census Tract 305	135	Census Tract 9605	0
Census Tract 306	12	Census Tract 9606	0
Census Tract 307	32	Census Tract 9607	0
		Census Tract 9608	0
		Census Tract 9609	15
		Census Tract 9610	0
		Census Tract 9611	0
		Census Tract 9612	0
		Census Tract 9613	0
		Census Tract 9614	7
		Census Tract 9615	0
		Census Tract 9616	0
		Census Tract 9617	0
		Census Tract 9618	0
		Census Tract 9619	5
		Census Tract 9620	0
Montgomery County		Sampson County	
Census Tract 9601	21	Census Tract 9701	0
Census Tract 9602	0	Census Tract 9702	7
Census Tract 9603	0	Census Tract 9703	7
Census Tract 9604	0	Census Tract 9704	7
Census Tract 9605	0	Census Tract 9705	9
		Census Tract 9706	0
		Census Tract 9707	12
		Census Tract 9708	0
		Census Tract 9709	4
		Census Tract 9710	0
Moore County		Scotland County	
Census Tract 9501	27	Census Tract 101	61
Census Tract 9502	0	Census Tract 102	0
Census Tract 9503	28	Census Tract 103	4
Census Tract 9504	22	Census Tract 104	0
Census Tract 9505	283	Census Tract 105	0
Census Tract 9506	140	Census Tract 106	0
Census Tract 9507	35		
Census Tract 9508	30		
Census Tract 9509	111		
Census Tract 9510	80		
Census Tract 9511	166		
Census Tract 9512	49		
Richmond County			
Census Tract 9701	1,029		
Census Tract 9702	18		
Census Tract 9703	0		
Census Tract 9704	0		
Census Tract 9705	0		
Census Tract 9706	0		
Census Tract 9707	0		
Census Tract 9708	50		
Census Tract 9709	0		
Census Tract 9710	17		

Census Tract 9711

0

Table 2 – Projected Location of New Military Personnel Living Off-Base

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen County							
Census Tract 9501	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Census Tract 9502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9506	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Cumberland County							
Census Tract 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 2	2	1	0	0	(0)	(1)	1
Census Tract 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 5	7	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	6
Census Tract 6	50	17	6	6	(14)	(17)	48
Census Tract 7	31	10	3	3	(9)	(10)	29
Census Tract 8	11	4	1	1	(3)	(4)	11
Census Tract 9	30	10	3	3	(8)	(10)	28
Census Tract 10	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 11	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 12	18	6	2	2	(5)	(6)	17
Census Tract 13	2	1	0	0	(0)	(1)	1
Census Tract 14	8	3	1	1	(2)	(3)	7
Census Tract 15	4	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	4
Census Tract 16.01	30	10	3	3	(8)	(10)	29
Census Tract 16.02	57	19	6	6	(16)	(19)	54
Census Tract 17	30	10	3	3	(8)	(10)	28
Census Tract 18	7	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	7
Census Tract 19.01	21	7	2	2	(6)	(7)	19
Census Tract 19.02	28	9	3	3	(8)	(9)	26
Census Tract 19.03	19	6	2	2	(5)	(6)	18
Census Tract 20	74	24	8	8	(21)	(24)	70
Census Tract 21	31	10	3	3	(9)	(10)	30
Census Tract 22	22	7	2	2	(6)	(7)	21
Census Tract 23	36	12	4	4	(10)	(12)	33
Census Tract 24	86	28	9	9	(24)	(28)	81
Census Tract 25.01	60	20	7	7	(17)	(20)	57
Census Tract 25.02	78	26	9	9	(22)	(26)	74
Census Tract 25.03	58	19	6	6	(16)	(19)	55
Census Tract 25.04	47	15	5	5	(13)	(15)	44
Census Tract 26	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2

Table 2 (cont.) – Projected Location of New Military Personnel Living Off-Base

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Cumberland County							
Census Tract 27	7	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	7
Census Tract 28	5	2	1	1	(1)	(2)	5
Census Tract 29	4	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	4
Census Tract 30	9	3	1	1	(3)	(3)	9
Census Tract 31	80	26	9	9	(22)	(26)	75
Census Tract 32.01	64	21	7	7	(18)	(21)	60
Census Tract 32.02	102	34	11	11	(28)	(33)	96
Census Tract 32.03	47	15	5	5	(13)	(15)	44
Census Tract 33.01	231	76	25	25	(64)	(76)	218
Census Tract 33.02	24	8	3	3	(7)	(8)	23
Census Tract 33.03	242	80	27	26	(67)	(79)	228
Census Tract 33.04	90	30	10	10	(25)	(29)	85
Census Tract 33.05	90	30	10	10	(25)	(30)	85
Census Tract 34							
Census Tract 35	75	25	8	8	(21)	(25)	71
Census Tract 36	50	17	5	5	(14)	(16)	47
Census Tract 37	36	12	4	4	(10)	(12)	34
Harnett County							
Census Tract 701	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 702	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Census Tract 703	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 704	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 706	21	7	2	2	(6)	(7)	19
Census Tract 707	10	3	1	1	(3)	(3)	9
Census Tract 708	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 709	8	3	1	1	(2)	(3)	7
Census Tract 710	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	3
Census Tract 711	9	3	1	1	(3)	(3)	8
Census Tract 712	97	31	10	10	(29)	(32)	88
Census Tract 713	119	39	12	13	(35)	(40)	108
Census Tract 714	56	18	6	6	(16)	(19)	51
Hoke County							
Census Tract 9701	254	81	25	27	(80)	(87)	220
Census Tract 9702	6	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	5
Census Tract 9703	8	2	1	1	(2)	(3)	7
Census Tract 9704	12	4	1	1	(4)	(4)	11

Table 2 (cont.) – Projected Location of New Military Personnel Living Off-Base

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Lee County							
Census Tract 301	10	3	1	1	(3)	(3)	9
Census Tract 302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 304	2	0	0	0	(0)	(1)	1
Census Tract 305	12	4	1	1	(4)	(4)	11
Census Tract 306	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 307	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	3
Montgomery County							
Census Tract 9601	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 9602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore County							
Census Tract 9501	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 9502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9503	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 9504	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 9505	26	8	3	3	(8)	(9)	23
Census Tract 9506	13	4	1	1	(4)	(4)	11
Census Tract 9507	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	3
Census Tract 9508	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	2
Census Tract 9509	10	3	1	1	(3)	(3)	9
Census Tract 9510	7	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	6
Census Tract 9511	15	5	2	2	(5)	(5)	13
Census Tract 9512	4	1	0	0	(1)	(2)	4
Richmond County							
Census Tract 9701	95	30	9	10	(31)	(33)	80
Census Tract 9702	2	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	1
Census Tract 9703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9708	5	1	0	0	(1)	(2)	4
Census Tract 9709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Census Tract 9710	2	0	0	0	(0)	(1)	1
Census Tract 9711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 (cont.) – Projected Location of New Military Personnel Living Off-Base

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Robeson County							
Census Tract 9601	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Census Tract 9602	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Census Tract 9603	3	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	3
Census Tract 9604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9609	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9614	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9619	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Census Tract 9620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sampson County							
Census Tract 9701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9702	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9703	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9704	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9705	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9707	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1
Census Tract 9708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 9709	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Census Tract 9710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland County							
Census Tract 101	6	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	5
Census Tract 102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 103	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0

Census Tract 104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3 – Projected Location of New Civilian Personnel

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Bladen County							
Census Tract 9501	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9502	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 9503	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9504	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9505	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	6
Census Tract 9506	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Cumberland County							
Census Tract 1	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 2	0	2	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 4	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	2
Census Tract 5	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 6	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	15
Census Tract 7	1	4	(0)	(1)	15	0	20
Census Tract 8	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	7
Census Tract 9	1	3	(0)	(0)	9	0	12
Census Tract 10	0	2	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 11	1	3	(0)	(0)	10	0	13
Census Tract 12	1	3	(0)	(0)	12	0	15
Census Tract 13	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 14	1	3	(0)	(0)	12	0	15
Census Tract 15	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	8
Census Tract 16.01	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	14
Census Tract 16.02	1	5	(0)	(1)	19	0	25
Census Tract 17	1	4	(0)	(0)	13	0	18
Census Tract 18	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 19.01	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	7
Census Tract 19.02	1	3	(0)	(0)	10	0	13
Census Tract 19.03	1	2	(0)	(0)	8	0	11
Census Tract 20	1	4	(0)	(1)	15	0	20
Census Tract 21	1	2	(0)	(0)	8	0	11
Census Tract 22	0	2	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 23	1	3	(0)	(0)	10	0	13
Census Tract 24	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	15
Census Tract 25.01	1	4	(0)	(0)	15	0	20
Census Tract 25.02	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	14
Census Tract 25.03	1	3	(0)	(0)	10	0	13
Census Tract 25.04	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	14
Census Tract 26	1	3	(0)	(0)	9	0	12

Table 3 (cont.) – Projected Location of New Civilian Personnel

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Cumberland County							
Census Tract 27	1	4	(0)	(0)	14	0	19
Census Tract 28	1	3	(0)	(0)	12	0	16
Census Tract 29	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 30	1	6	(0)	(1)	22	0	29
Census Tract 31	2	8	(0)	(1)	28	1	37
Census Tract 32.01	1	4	(0)	(1)	15	0	20
Census Tract 32.02	2	7	(0)	(1)	24	0	31
Census Tract 32.03	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	14
Census Tract 33.01	3	12	(0)	(1)	41	1	55
Census Tract 33.02	0	2	(0)	(0)	7	0	10
Census Tract 33.03	2	7	(0)	(1)	25	1	33
Census Tract 33.04	1	4	(0)	(0)	14	0	19
Census Tract 33.05	1	3	(0)	(0)	12	0	16
Census Tract 34	1	3	(0)	(0)	9	0	12
Census Tract 35	1	3	(0)	(0)	9	0	12
Census Tract 36	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	14
Census Tract 37	1	4	(0)	(0)	14	0	18
Harnett County							
Census Tract 701	1	3	(0)	(0)	10	0	13
Census Tract 702	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 703	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 704	0	2	(0)	(0)	7	0	9
Census Tract 705	1	4	(0)	(0)	13	0	18
Census Tract 706	1	3	(0)	(0)	10	0	13
Census Tract 707	1	3	(0)	(0)	12	0	16
Census Tract 708	1	4	(0)	(0)	13	0	17
Census Tract 709	0	2	(0)	(0)	7	0	9
Census Tract 710	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	6
Census Tract 711	1	5	(0)	(1)	17	0	23
Census Tract 712	1	6	(0)	(1)	21	0	28
Census Tract 713	2	7	(0)	(1)	25	1	34
Census Tract 714	1	5	(0)	(1)	18	0	24
Hoke County							
Census Tract 9701	2	11	(0)	(1)	38	1	51
Census Tract 9702	1	6	(0)	(1)	19	0	25
Census Tract 9703	1	3	(0)	(0)	11	0	15
Census Tract 9704	1	4	(0)	(1)	15	0	20

Table 3 (cont.) – Projected Location of New Civilian Personnel

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Lee County							
Census Tract 301	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	8
Census Tract 302	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 303	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 304	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	9
Census Tract 305	2	8	(0)	(1)	26	1	34
Census Tract 306	1	5	(0)	(1)	18	0	24
Census Tract 307	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	8
Montgomery County							
Census Tract 9601	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9602	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 9603	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 9604	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9605	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Moore County							
Census Tract 9501	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	2
Census Tract 9502	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 9503	1	6	(0)	(1)	22	0	29
Census Tract 9504	1	5	(0)	(1)	17	0	23
Census Tract 9505	2	9	(0)	(1)	30	1	40
Census Tract 9506	1	5	(0)	(1)	18	0	23
Census Tract 9507	1	4	(0)	(0)	14	0	18
Census Tract 9508	1	5	(0)	(1)	17	0	23
Census Tract 9509	0	2	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 9510	1	3	(0)	(0)	9	0	12
Census Tract 9511	1	3	(0)	(0)	12	0	15
Census Tract 9512	1	3	(0)	(0)	9	0	13
Richmond County							
Census Tract 9701	1	2	(0)	(0)	8	0	11
Census Tract 9702	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9703	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9704	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9705	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	2
Census Tract 9706	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	3
Census Tract 9707	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 9708	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9709	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4

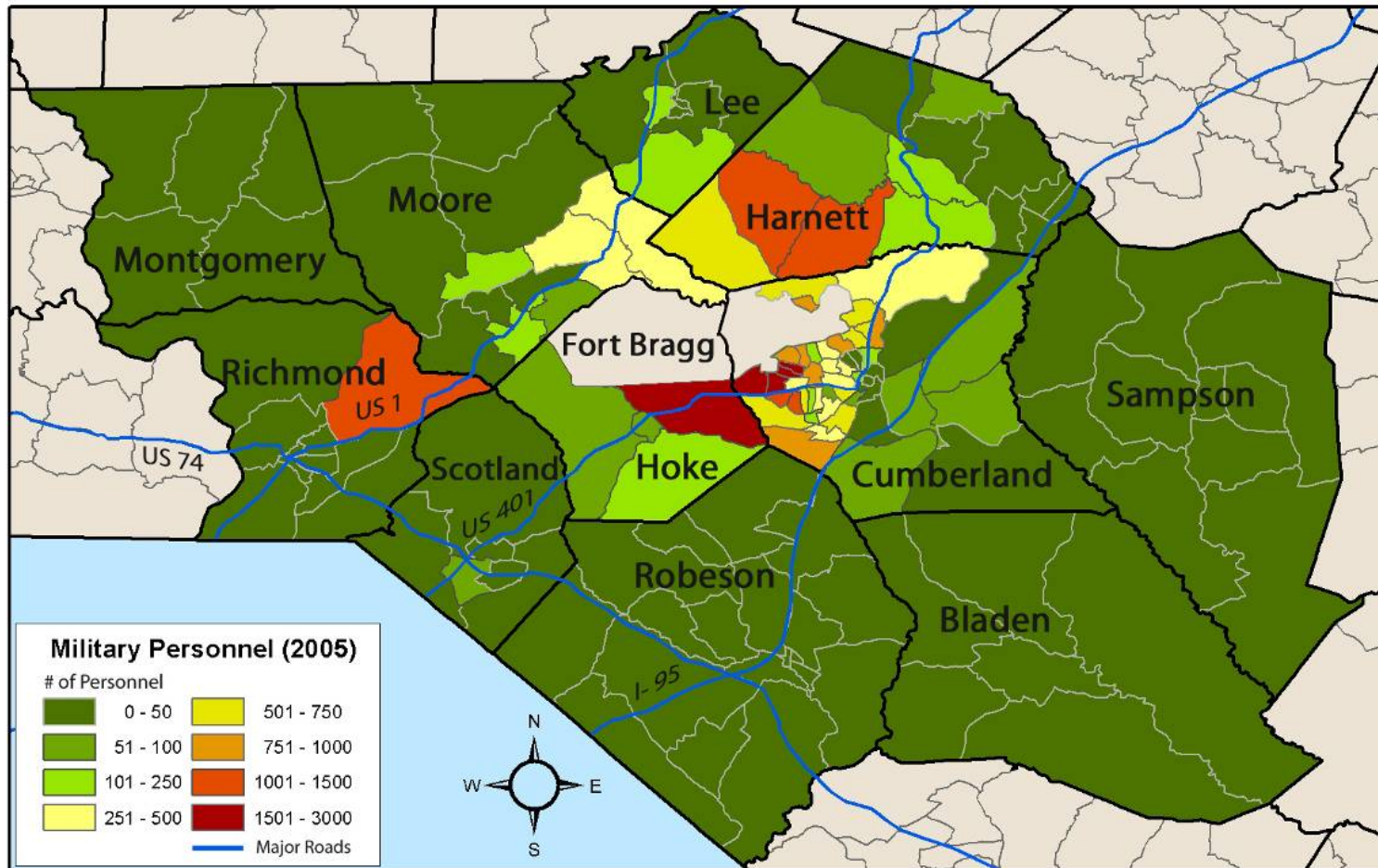
Census Tract 9710	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9711	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4

Table 3 (cont.) – Projected Location of New Civilian Personnel

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Robeson County							
Census Tract 9601	1	5	(0)	(1)	18	0	24
Census Tract 9602	1	7	(0)	(1)	23	0	30
Census Tract 9603	1	4	(0)	(0)	14	0	19
Census Tract 9604	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	8
Census Tract 9605	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	8
Census Tract 9606	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9607	0	2	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 9608	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 9609	0	0	(0)	(0)	1	0	2
Census Tract 9610	0	0	(0)	(0)	1	0	2
Census Tract 9611	0	0	(0)	(0)	2	0	2
Census Tract 9612	0	0	(0)	(0)	2	0	2
Census Tract 9613	0	2	(0)	(0)	6	0	8
Census Tract 9614	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 9615	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9616	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 9617	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9618	0	2	(0)	(0)	7	0	9
Census Tract 9619	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9620	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Sampson County							
Census Tract 9701	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 9702	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9703	0	2	(0)	(0)	8	0	10
Census Tract 9704	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9705	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9706	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 9707	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Census Tract 9708	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	6
Census Tract 9709	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 9710	0	1	(0)	(0)	4	0	5
Scotland County							
Census Tract 101	0	2	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 102	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4
Census Tract 103	0	1	(0)	(0)	3	0	4

Census Tract 104	0	1	(0)	(0)	2	0	3
Census Tract 105	0	1	(0)	(0)	5	0	7
Census Tract 106	1	5	(0)	(1)	17	0	23

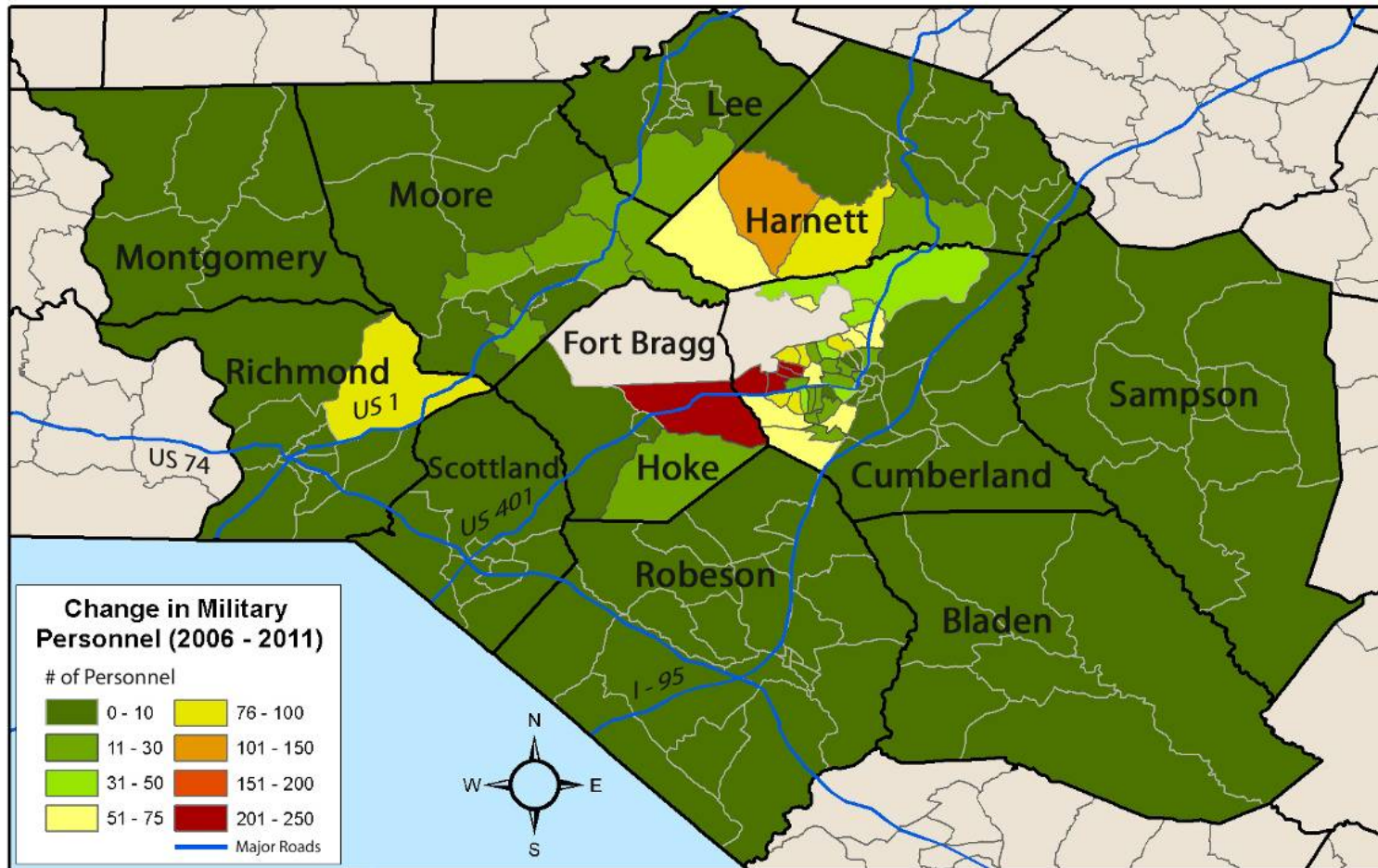
Map 1 – Military Population Living Off-Base, 2005



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0 10 20 40 Miles

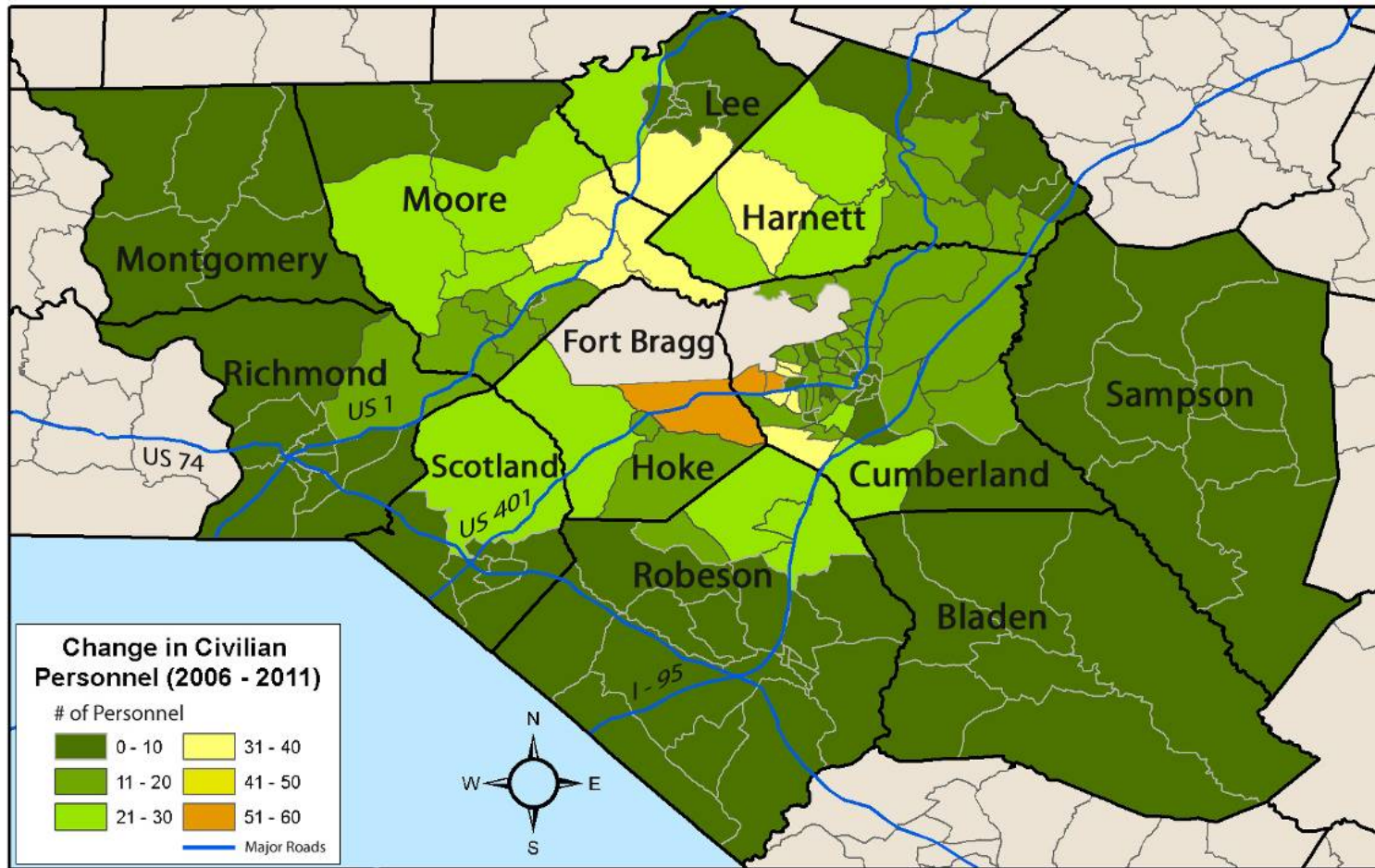
Map 2 – Projected Change in Military Population Due to Military Personnel Changes, 2006 - 2011



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0 10 20 40 Miles

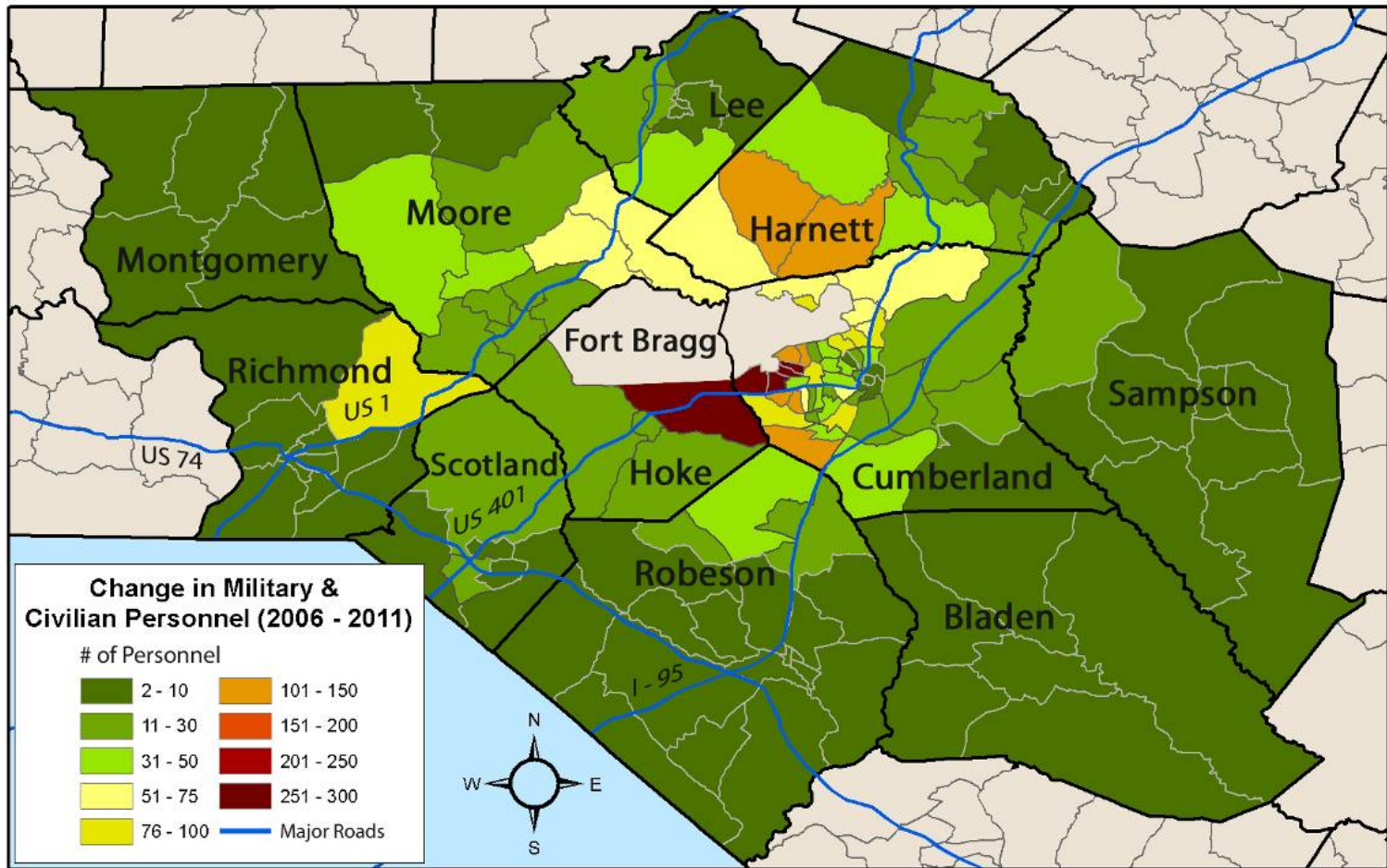
Map 3 – Projected Change in Civilian Population Due to Changes in Civilian Personnel, 2006 - 2011



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0 10 20 40 Miles

Map 4 – Projected Change in Military and Civilian Population Due to Changes in Personnel, 2006 - 2011



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0 10 20 40 Miles

