

The Impact of Military Base Adjustments on the Peninsula Economy



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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ECONOMICS
SENIOR ECONOMIST

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

DIRECTOR, COMPUTER GRAPHICS & REPROGRAPHIC SERVICES
GRAPHIC ARTIST/ILLUSTRATOR TECHNICIAN
GRAPHIC TECHNICIAN
REPROGRAPHIC SUPERVISOR

Acknowledgements

This economic impact report was the result of a collaborative effort between the Greater Peninsula Workforce Investment Board and Consortium of Elected Officials and the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission.

Special thanks are extended to the following organizations that provided staff to help direct and guide this initiative: the City of Hampton, Thomas Nelson Community College/Peninsula Worklink, and the Peninsula Council for Workforce Development.

Special appreciation is extended to the local military commands at Fort Monroe, Langley Air Force Base, Fort Eustis, and the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, without whose help and input this study would not have been possible.

The cost of this study and report was paid with funds made available under a National Emergency Planning Grant from the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, through the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Greater Peninsula Workforce Investment Board (Local Workforce Investment Area 14).

For more information contact:

William H. Mann, Jr, Executive Director,
Greater Peninsula Workforce Development Consortium
11834 Canon Blvd., Suite M
Newport News, VA 23606
Phone: (757) 240-4000, E-mail: wmann@nngov.com

Cover art courtesy of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission.

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INTRODUCTION

With its nearly 112 thousand military, Hampton Roads has the second largest concentration of military personnel in the nation.¹ This large federal presence provides the region with a steady flow of government expenditures. These expenditures underpin much of the local economy making it more stable than those found in most of the nation's other metropolitan areas. Unfortunately, from time to time, the region's dependency on the military causes it to suffer from a variety of economic hardships such as those which occur when bases are closed, forces are realigned, or military personnel are deployed.

Unfortunately, the Virginia Peninsula is about to enter a period of increased economic stress since the President and Congress have accepted the recommendation of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) to close Ft. Monroe.² Other adjustments to area military installations on the Peninsula will also occur over the next several years. These changes to the Peninsula's military economy will be made between 2007 and 2012 with the largest change in base activity occurring in 2010 and 2011.

This report outlines the impact which those changes will have on the seven communities comprising the Greater Peninsula Local Workforce Investment Area (state designated LWIA #14). Those communities, Gloucester County, Hampton, James City County, Newport News, Poquoson, Williamsburg, and York County, collectively constitute the study area covered by this report. The communities comprising south Hampton Roads were not included in the analysis since preliminary work done at the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC) indicated that the impact of changes anticipated to occur on Peninsula bases will be largely confined to the study area localities.

Work on this project was done by the staff of HRPDC at the request of the Greater Peninsula Workforce Investment Board and Consortium of Local Elected Officials. All work was done on a collaborative basis between the two staffs of the Commission and the Consortium. Funding for the regional economic impact

¹ In 2004, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that there were 111,867 active duty military personnel and reservists working in Hampton Roads as compared to 114,009 in San Diego. At the time, the area's military accounted for over eleven percent of all jobs in Hampton Roads.

² The 2005 BRAC Commission was a nine-member independent entity that was appointed by the President and Congress to provide an objective and non-partisan review and analysis of the base adjustment recommendations developed by the Department of Defense. The Commission was required to assess each recommendation to ensure that it met the eight selection criteria set forth by Congress. The recommendations of the BRAC Commission became law on November 9, 2005.

model, which was used to execute this study, was provided through a National Emergency Planning Grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In order to gather data on the closure of Ft. Monroe along with additional base realignments at other Peninsula bases, a survey was conducted of officials at Ft. Monroe (Hampton), Ft. Eustis (Newport News), Langley Air Force Base (Hampton), and Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown (York County). The survey gathered information on a variety of subjects including anticipated changes in the number of military personnel, federal civilians, and contractors working on base. Changes in base spending in the local economy, changes in charitable contributions made by persons working on each base, and changes in on-base purchasing by military personnel were also included in the survey. The data collected from the survey supplied information on the direct effect of Department of Defense (DoD) actions on the economy of the seven cities and counties in the study area.³

Because an initial change in expenditures, or the direct effect, will set off further “rounds” of spending, it was necessary to model the impact of BRAC and other base realignments in order to estimate the full impact on the Peninsula economy. REMI Policy Insight was selected as the best model for estimating the full impact of projected DoD actions.

The REMI Model

Founded in 1980, Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) is generally regarded as the “Cadillac” model for local and regional economic analysis. REMI models are widely used by national, state, regional, city/county governments, colleges and universities, consulting firms, public utilities, and non-profit organizations.

The REMI model uses widely accepted causal relationships from regional economics. Of these, perhaps the two most important assumptions underlying the structure of the model are that households maximize their “utility” (they take actions that give them the greatest benefit) and that producers maximize their profits (they produce their goods and services in locations and with techniques which will provide them with the greatest profit). In other words, households and producers make decisions that are in their best economic interest.

A feature that distinguishes REMI from all other commercially available models is that it is dynamic which means that it forecasts how, on a year-by-year

³ This report will use the terms “effect” and “impact” interchangeably. Both indicate a change in the economy.

basis, the economy will change as a result of an initial “shock” to the economy caused by internal or external events or forces. Much of the analytical power of the model comes from its sensitivity to a wide range of policy and project alternatives as well as to interactions between the national and regional economies. Because of its design, the model is particularly adept at answering “What if...” questions about national, state, regional, and local economies.

In the case of the current study, the model was customized by REMI to reflect the economies of the communities comprising the Greater Peninsula LWIA. The model was calibrated for the Peninsula study area using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, the Census Bureau, as well as a variety of other public entities. The model was created for the study area as well as for its five sub-regions. Those sub-regions were Gloucester County, Hampton, Newport News, along with two combined communities (James City County and Williamsburg, Poquoson and York County).⁴

THE DIRECT EFFECT

As mentioned above, projected changes in activity levels at Peninsula military facilities is the direct effect resulting from DoD actions. This effect, among others, includes changes in base employment along with associated changes in payrolls and consumer spending, base purchasing of goods and services in the study area, and contributions to regional charities. Of these, the first two are by far the most important since they are the primary drivers of the total impact on the economy. These direct effects are important since they set in motion a series of adjustments in the economy which will eventually lead to other, indirect impacts. The total effect on the economy is the sum of the direct and indirect or spin-off effects.

The single most important element in the direct effect is employment. Cumulative changes in employment, as reported by the four military installations under investigation, are shown in Figure 1. As can be seen in the figure, by 2012, study area on-base employment is projected to decline by over twenty-seven hundred jobs. Most of that decline will occur between 2009 and 2011. The composition of those on-base job changes is shown in Figure 2. As can be seen in the figure, by 2011, area bases are projected to lose 1,223 federal civilian jobs, 921 military jobs, and 248 contractor jobs.

⁴ Communities were combined in the construction of the model since BEA data used by REMI to create its models is only available on a combined basis for selected political jurisdictions. At present, the Bureau is not able to generate deep data sets on each of the combined communities so that they can be reported separately. In the construction of the model, James City County was joined with Williamsburg to become one analytical unit as were Poquoson and York County to become another.

Figure 1: Cumulative Change in Military, Federal Civilian, and Contractor Employment Resulting from BRAC and Other Base Adjustments

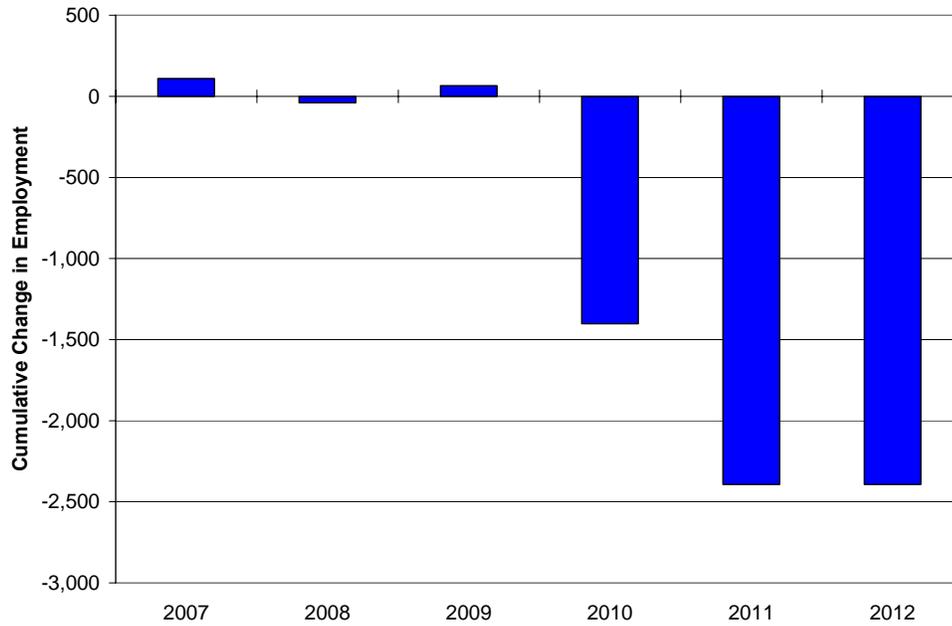
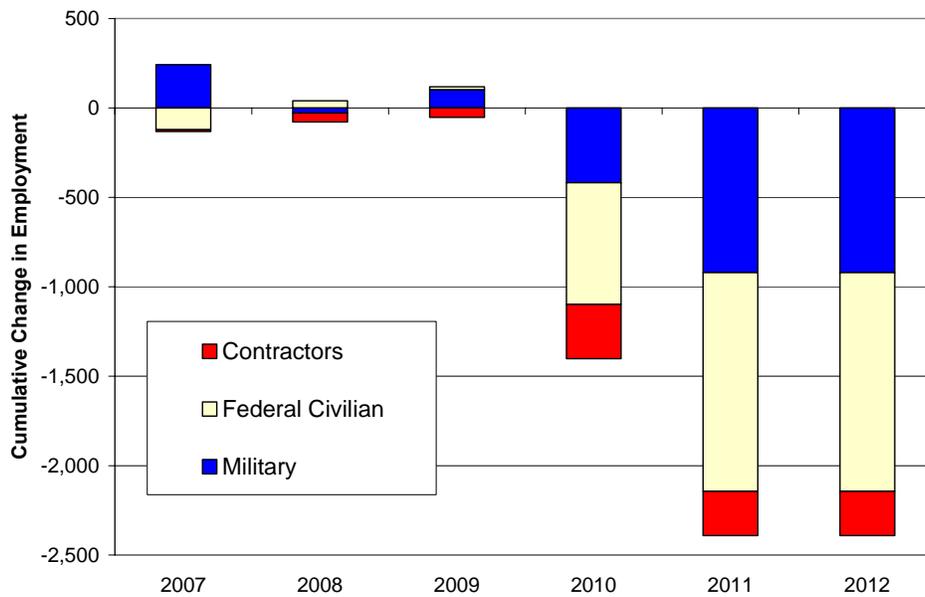
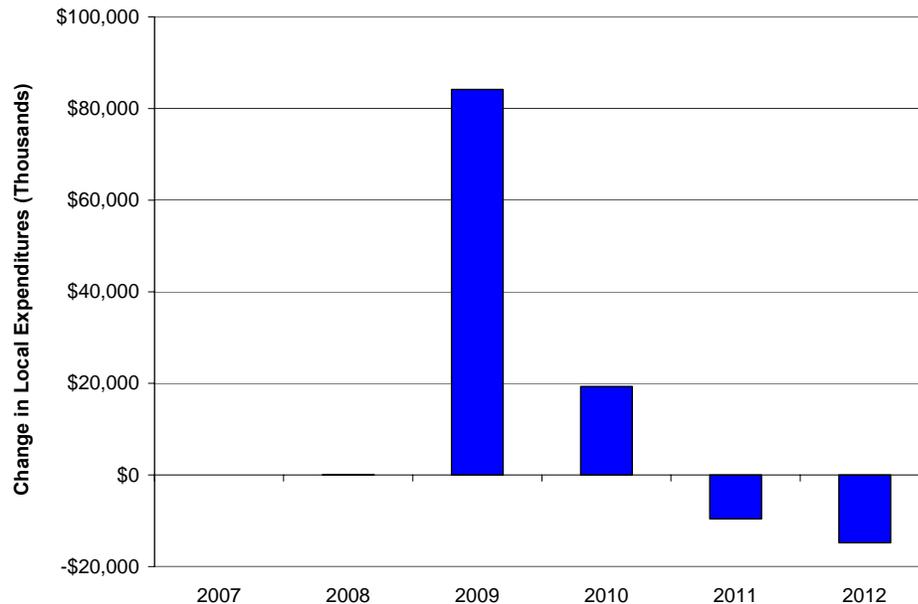


Figure 2: Cumulative Change in Peninsula Employment as a Result of BRAC and Other Base Adjustments



By contrast, as can be seen in Figure 3, while the four bases, in combination, will employ fewer people, which will result in a negative impact on the economy, there will also be an offsetting increase in DoD expenditures in the local economy, largely because of construction which is projected to occur at Ft. Eustis. Unlike the loss of jobs, this increase in expenditures will have a positive impact on the economy in 2009 and 2010.⁵ Base expenditures will then turn slightly negative in 2011 and 2012.

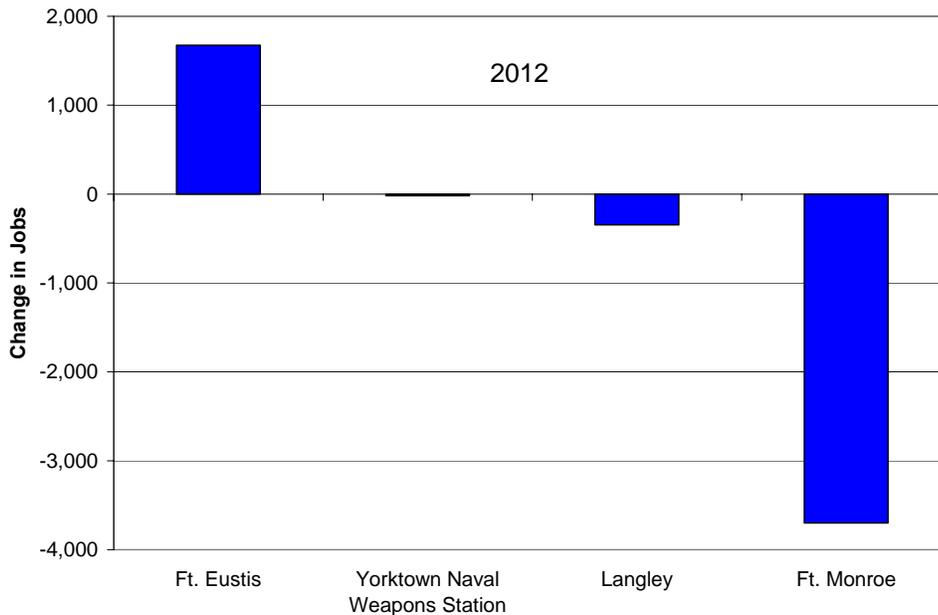
Figure 3: Change in Local Expenditures Resulting from BRAC and Other Base Adjustments



These figures, combined for all four bases, conceal the significant differences between the bases in terms of their direct effect. Changes at Ft. Monroe, the Langley Air Force Base, and the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown will each have a negative impact on the study area's economy while changes at Ft. Eustis will have a positive or stimulative effect. As can be seen in Figure 4, when Ft. Monroe closes, 3,701 jobs will be lost by the year 2012 and there will be a reduction in local purchasing. In sharp contrast, Ft. Eustis will experience an increase of 1,674 jobs by 2012 along with an increase in local spending. Finally, changes in employment at the Langley Air Force Base and at Yorktown are projected to be small.

⁵ Much of this positive impact on the economy will be temporary since most of the increase in expenditures will be due to an increase in construction activity. However, when that construction ends, the associated construction expenditures will disappear from the economy. This will bring to an end the positive impact created by the base's construction spending.

Figure 4: Change in Study Area Base Employment



THE TOTAL EFFECT

Entering the estimated direct effect into the REMI model produced projected impacts for each of the study area's sub-regions as well as for the region overall. The simulation results, described below, delineate the total economic impact that all of the changes outlined above will have on the study area. The results include the direct effect as well as the indirect effect.⁶

The outcome of these simulations are believed to capture the impact of the projected base adjustments. However, since changes in local spending by the Langley Air Force Base and the Naval Weapons Station were not available, these results should be regarded as slightly conservative. It needs to be emphasized that the degree of expected underestimation is not large since (1) the anticipated changes in employment at Langley and Yorktown are small suggesting that changes in spending are similarly small and because (2) the more important driver of impacts, employment, was included in the simulations. As a result, failing to account for local base spending at these two installations does not significantly affect final impact estimates.

⁶ The indirect effect is sometimes disaggregated into two other effects. Those are the disaggregated indirect effect which captures the impact of changes in business to business spending and the induced effect which captures the impact of changes in people to business spending.

The Impact Concept

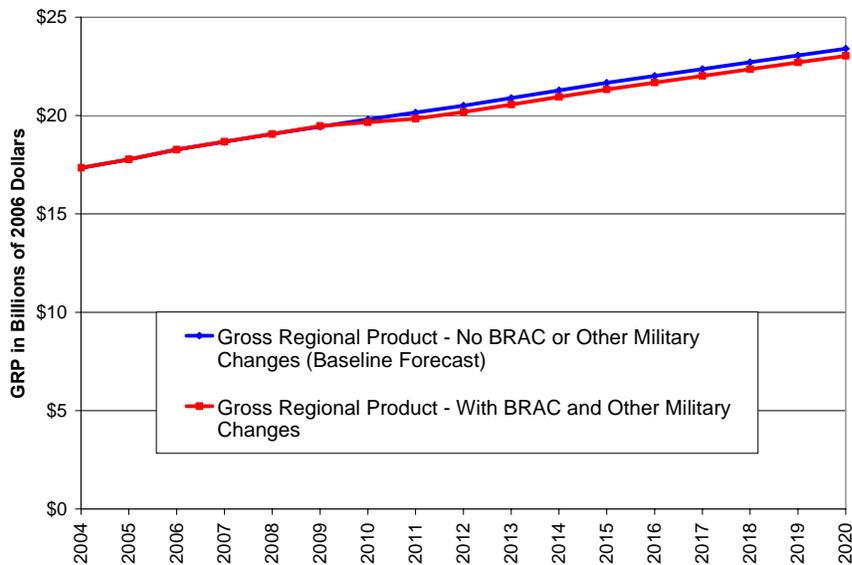
Final impact estimates are outlined below. **All impacts are expressed as deviations or differences between the baseline projection of the economy without any changes in military activity and the projection of the economy including the impact of BRAC and other base adjustments. The difference between the two projections, one including the anticipated changes at area bases and the other excluding those changes, is the impact of the projected DoD actions on the study area. These differences for each of the projection years are the impacts contained in this report.**⁷

All of the estimates which appear in this report reflect the impact of the anticipated changes on area military bases. The impacts of other factors/events which may affect the Peninsula's economy in the future are not estimated in this report (e.g., the impact of the reuse of Ft. Monroe).

Impact on Economic Aggregates

One of the best expressions of aggregate economic activity in a regional economy is gross regional product (GRP), which is the regional equivalent of the nation's Gross Domestic Product. As can be seen in Figure 5, the Peninsula's gross regional product is projected to decline as a result of the closing of Ft. Monroe and the realignment of activities at the three other installations in the study area.

Figure 5: A Comparison of Gross Regional Product on the Peninsula - With and Without BRAC and Other Base Adjustments



⁷ The results for each year need not and should not be added. Results already represent the expected impact for each year.

A more comprehensive and detailed picture of the change in aggregate economic activity on the Peninsula, along with annual data showing the speed of adjustment, is contained in Table 1. As can be seen in the table, the study area's GRP will decline by 404.5 million dollars by 2020 over what would have occurred without BRAC and other projected base realignments. A similar decline can be expected in the area's total personal income, which is projected to be 347.1 million dollars less than the baseline forecast.

Table 1: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Economic Aggregates

	Totals for the Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population	472	-154	297	-1,110	-2,770	-3,159	-3,494	-3,752	-3,950	-4,131	-4,299	-4,455	-4,601	-4,737
Labor Force	67	-49	200	-39	-1,063	-1,354	-1,560	-1,695	-1,781	-1,831	-1,883	-1,929	-1,968	-2,005
Total Employment	191	-126	936	-2,089	-4,224	-4,311	-4,316	-4,308	-4,289	-4,270	-4,252	-4,239	-4,229	-4,224
Demand*	\$9,626	-\$15,445	\$69,395	-\$143,920	-\$347,536	-\$375,536	-\$388,192	-\$396,928	-\$402,976	-\$407,680	-\$412,160	-\$416,640	-\$421,568	-\$426,832
Output*	\$3,899	-\$12,488	\$84,594	-\$101,282	-\$195,552	-\$206,080	-\$205,184	-\$202,944	-\$200,144	-\$197,792	-\$196,336	-\$194,880	-\$195,776	-\$196,896
GRP*	\$9,509	-\$14,549	\$37,195	-\$164,976	-\$356,608	-\$360,416	-\$365,904	-\$370,832	-\$375,312	-\$380,240	-\$385,504	-\$390,880	-\$397,712	-\$404,544
Personal Income*	\$8,124	-\$11,623	\$28,130	-\$111,054	-\$270,312	-\$283,265	-\$293,214	-\$301,773	-\$309,366	-\$316,752	-\$324,164	-\$331,110	-\$339,307	-\$347,123

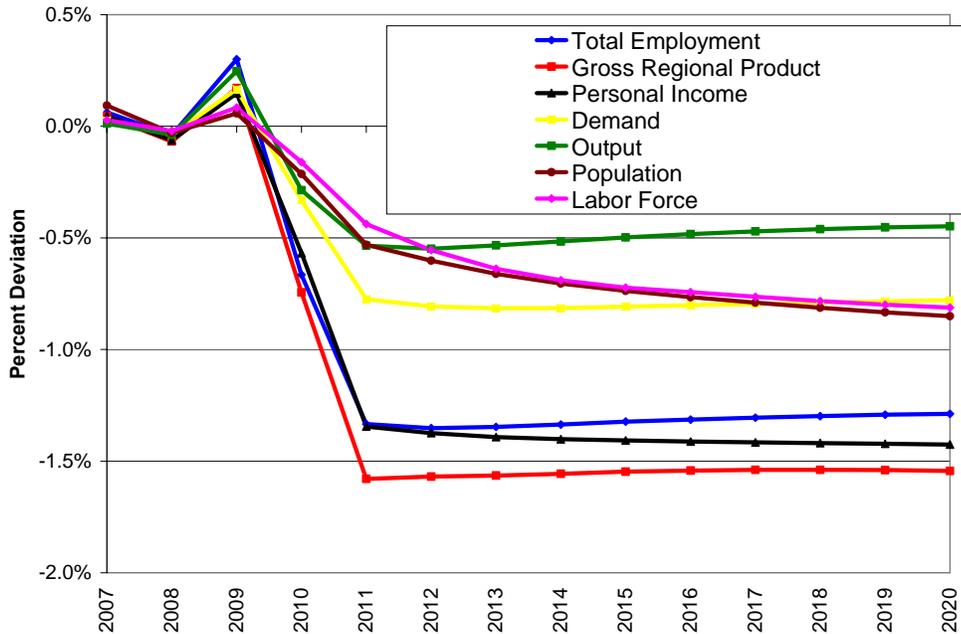
* Thousands of 2006 dollars

While impressive by their magnitude, these impacts must be viewed in their larger context. The Peninsula's economy is very large so that the impacts shown in Table 1, are relatively small when compared to the size of the economy. That comparison is made in Figure 6, which shows impacts from Table 1 as a percent of the size of the baseline economy. As can be seen in the figure, the projected decline in gross regional product of 404.5 million dollars by 2020 is only 1.6 percent of the baseline forecast. Similarly, the impact on personal income represents a reduction in that metric of 1.4 percent by 2020 as compared to what personal income would have been without the Ft. Monroe closing and other projected base realignments. Each of the impacts in Table 1 is shown as a percent of its baseline benchmark in Figure 6.

The regional labor market will also contract as a result of the reduction in the number of military personnel on the Peninsula. For example, as can be seen in Table 1, by 2020, the study area's population will decline by 4,737 which will, in turn, lead to the loss of 2,005 persons from the regional labor force. Total employment, including the loss of military personnel, is projected to drop by 4,224 jobs. While the model does not project the change in the unemployment rate, it can be assumed that the rate will rise over the projection period since the number employed drops faster than the decline in the size of the labor force.⁸

⁸ REMI does not project the unemployment rate since the model estimates changes in employment by place of work rather than employment by place of residence, which is used in calculating the unemployment rate.

Figure 6: BRAC Impacts as a Percent of the No-BRAC Scenario



The labor market’s adjustment process from 2006 to 2020 is shown graphically in Figure 7. The delayed or lagged response of the population to a change in employment can be seen in the figure.

The aggregate regional impacts in Table 1 include the impacts, which will be experienced by the study area’s individual communities. In order to give additional texture to the data in Table 1, the regional impacts have been reorganized by political jurisdiction in Figure 8. As the figure shows, Newport News will benefit from the projected base adjustments since its gross city product will increase by 153.0 million dollars by 2020. This increase is explained by the expansion at Ft. Eustis from 2007 to 2012. By contrast, with the closing of Ft. Monroe and with the additional reduction in personnel at Langley, Hampton will experience the loss of 538.6 million dollars in gross city product by 2020. Impacts on the other cities will be very modest by comparison.

The city and county impacts shown in Figure 8 are converted into percent changes from each community’s baseline in Figure 9. In most cases, the percent changes are modest. For example, in the case of Newport News, the increase in gross city product is only 1.4 percent in 2020. By contrast, the impact is much more dramatic in Hampton where the decrease in gross city product is projected to be 7.4 percent by 2020. Percent changes are projected to be less than one percent in the other political jurisdictions.

Figure 7: Impact of BRAC and Other Base Adjustments on the Peninsula Economy

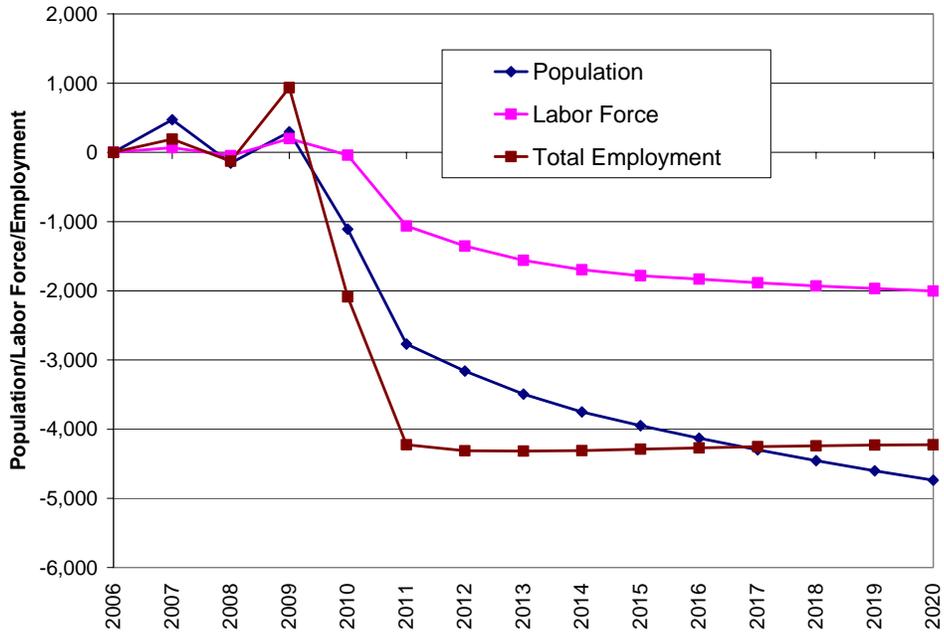


Figure 8: Change in Gross City/County Product Due to BRAC and Other Base Adjustments

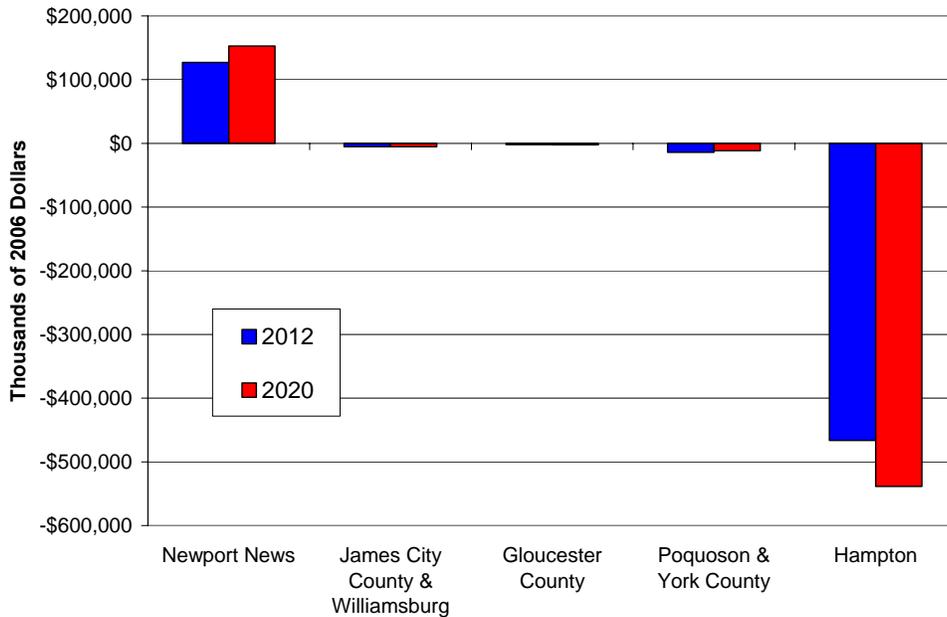
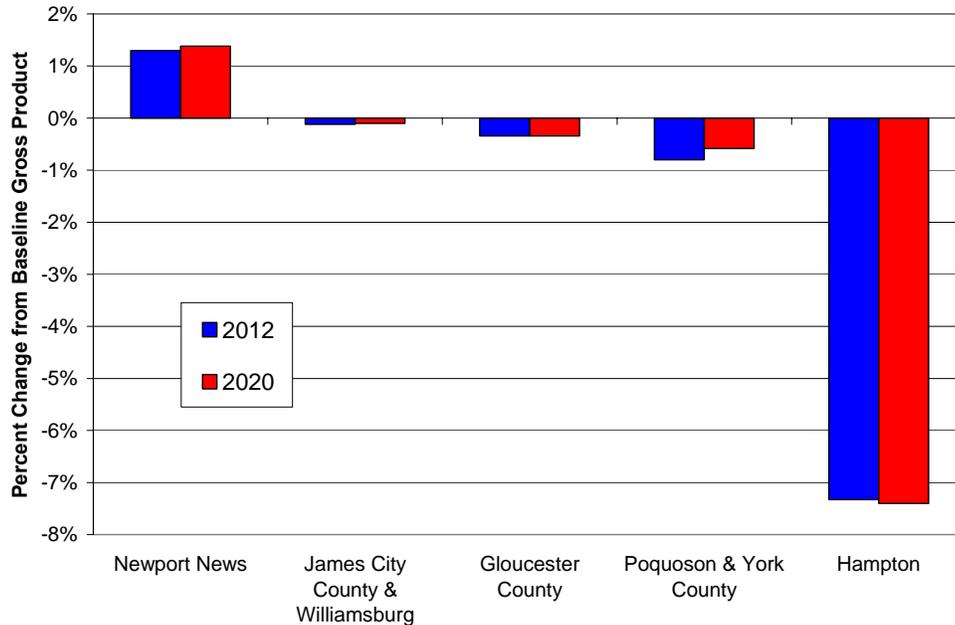


Figure 9: Percent Change in Gross City/County Product Due to BRAC and Other Base Adjustments



The projected change in employment resulting from the area's base adjustments is shown in Figure 10. Newport News gains from these projected on-base changes since it is expected to experience an increase of 1,507 jobs as compared to Hampton, which will lose 5,239 jobs. Employment impacts in other communities are projected to be small. More detailed information on jurisdiction specific impacts is contained in Appendix A.

Impact on Sector Employment

The employment impact described above can be disaggregated to the many sectors (industries) comprising the economy. Many of those sectors, but not all, are shown in Table 2 along with their change in employment. As can be seen in the table, while total employment will decline by 4,224 jobs by 2020 as described above, only 1,805 of those will be in the private sector (excluding farming) while 2,418 will be lost in the public sector. Of the private sector jobs, the largest decline will be in the service sector which will lose 897 jobs by 2020 as compared to the number of jobs which would exist in that sector were BRAC and other base adjustments not to occur. The second largest reduction would occur in the trade sector, which is expected to lose 450 jobs by 2020. Job losses by sector in the various communities of Hampton Roads are shown in Appendix B.

Figure 10: Change in Employment Due to BRAC and Other Base Adjustments

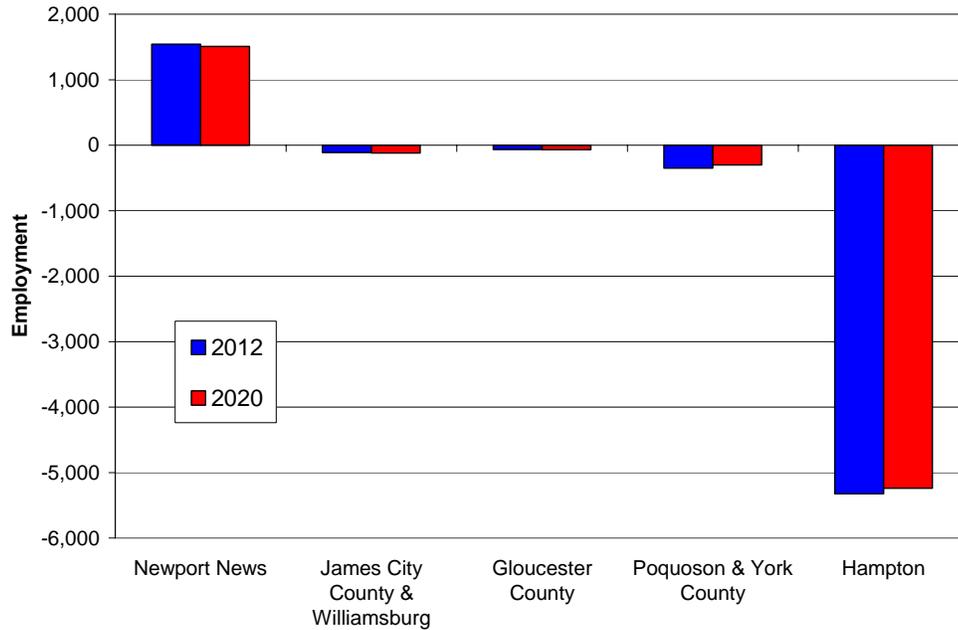


Table 2: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Employment

Totals for the Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Employment	191	-126	936	-2,089	-4,224	-4,311	-4,316	-4,308	-4,289	-4,270	-4,252	-4,239	-4,229	-4,224
Private Non-Farm	36	-127	795	-908	-1,922	-1,984	-1,969	-1,946	-1,915	-1,885	-1,858	-1,835	-1,818	-1,805
Nat Res, Mining, Util, Const	7	-30	564	54	-252	-324	-336	-340	-337	-331	-323	-315	-308	-302
Utilities	0	0	1	-4	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
Construction	7	-30	563	59	-242	-315	-327	-332	-329	-323	-316	-308	-301	-295
Manufacturing	2	0	14	-14	-29	-25	-20	-13	-6	-3	0	1	2	3
Trade	13	-22	79	-202	-487	-489	-486	-482	-477	-471	-465	-459	-454	-450
Wholesale Trade	1	-1	7	-16	-40	-38	-37	-35	-33	-32	-30	-29	-28	-27
Retail Trade	12	-21	72	-185	-448	-451	-449	-447	-443	-439	-434	-430	-426	-423
Transp, Inform, Fin Act	-4	-15	10	-158	-208	-202	-195	-187	-180	-174	-169	-165	-162	-160
Transp, Warehousing	0	0	2	-32	-36	-35	-35	-34	-34	-34	-33	-33	-33	-33
Information	-9	-10	-6	-87	-94	-94	-94	-93	-92	-92	-92	-91	-91	-91
Finance, Insurance	1	-2	6	-17	-33	-30	-26	-23	-20	-18	-16	-14	-13	-12
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	3	-3	7	-22	-45	-43	-40	-37	-33	-30	-28	-26	-25	-24
Services	18	-58	127	-588	-946	-944	-934	-924	-915	-907	-901	-898	-896	-897
Profess, Tech Services	2	-11	23	-109	99	98	101	103	106	108	111	112	114	115
Mngmt of Co, Enter	0	0	2	-22	-71	-70	-70	-69	-69	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68
Admin, Waste Services	1	-9	25	-98	-190	-191	-189	-187	-185	-183	-181	-180	-180	-180
Educational Services	0	-1	3	-27	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-49	-50	-50	-50	-50
Health Care, Social Asst	4	-6	16	-73	-159	-161	-163	-165	-167	-170	-173	-176	-180	-185
Ambulatory health care services	1	-1	4	-14	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-39	-41	-42
Hospitals	0	-1	2	-8	-16	-16	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16	-17	-18	-18
Nursing, residential care facilities	1	-1	3	-11	-23	-24	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31
Social assistance	1	-3	7	-41	-89	-90	-90	-90	-91	-91	-91	-92	-92	-93
Arts, Enter, Rec	1	-3	7	-37	-87	-85	-83	-81	-80	-78	-77	-76	-75	-74
Accom, Food Services	5	-13	32	-126	-287	-285	-282	-279	-277	-275	-272	-271	-269	-268
Accommodation	0	0	0	-2	-3	-2	-1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
Food places	5	-13	32	-124	-284	-283	-281	-279	-277	-275	-274	-272	-271	-270
Other Services (excl Gov)	4	-15	19	-95	-201	-200	-198	-196	-194	-192	-190	-189	-188	-186
Public Admin	155	1	141	-1,181	-2,301	-2,327	-2,347	-2,362	-2,374	-2,385	-2,395	-2,403	-2,411	-2,418
State & Local Gov	35	-11	22	-82	-202	-228	-248	-264	-275	-286	-296	-304	-312	-319
State Gov	10	-3	6	-23	-58	-67	-73	-78	-82	-85	-88	-90	-93	-95
Local Gov	25	-8	16	-59	-144	-162	-175	-186	-194	-201	-208	-214	-220	-225
Federal Civilian	-122	40	17	-680	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178	-1,178
Federal Military	242	-28	102	-419	-921	-921	-921	-921	-921	-921	-921	-921	-921	-921
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Impact on Occupations

Employment is commonly classified by both sector and occupation. Classification by sector organizes employment data into the types of businesses that people work in while classification by occupation organizes employment data by the type of work people do. The projected change in employment by occupation is shown in Appendix C. Nearly five hundred occupational categories are listed in the table along with the projected employment change in each of the years from 2007 to 2020.

As can be seen in the appendix, far more occupations will lose employment than will gain employment. In fact, because of the large loss in employment projected for the study area, legal secretaries are the only occupation which will experience an increase in employment. However, during the period when Ft. Eustis engages in construction activities, there will be a small, short-term increase in construction employment. In sharp contrast will be the loss of employment in the population-serving and business-serving occupations such as postal workers, retail salespersons, cashiers, fast food and counter workers, waiters and waitresses, and building cleaning workers.

Impact on Population

Changes in employment invariably produce a change in population, largely through changes in the direction and magnitude of migration – not through changes in birth and death rates. The migration caused by changes in activity at area military installations is expected to be selective since many of the workers on those facilities are of working age with many, especially those who are members of the armed forces, being less than forty years of age. As a result, the change in population experienced by the study area communities is likely to be concentrated among the cohorts in early middle age (largely those employed on bases) as well as among the very young (the children of those employed on bases). This pattern is clearly evident in Table 3. As can be seen in the table, the distribution of the loss of population is bi-modal (two peaks) with the first peak occurring among the very young, especially those aged 0-4 and 5-9 (the young children of young workers) and with a second peak occurring in ages 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39 (young adults working on area bases). Since a large proportion of those over 60 years of age are retired, their employment status will not change so that migration rates and the resulting change in population will be slight in the older age groups. Changes in population by age are contained in Appendix D.⁹

⁹ It's important to note that the results reported here reflect only the population impacts from anticipated military base adjustments analyzed in this report and should not be interpreted to be the net change in population that will result from all factors (including BRAC) which will produce population changes within each of the study area communities. In other words, the net change in each community's population will be the impacts estimated in this report as well as any other population impacts, which may occur from non-BRAC causes.

Table 3: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Population by Age

Totals for the Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Ages 0-4	63	-1	55	-111	-318	-394	-478	-547	-613	-648	-663	-675	-685	-693
Ages 5-9	58	-12	35	-120	-284	-313	-326	-341	-350	-387	-440	-507	-565	-624
Ages 10-14	46	-9	28	-94	-223	-246	-266	-282	-294	-306	-317	-316	-323	-326
Ages 15-19	44	-5	32	-88	-204	-222	-235	-245	-253	-262	-271	-280	-288	-296
Ages 20-24	78	11	87	-133	-310	-355	-383	-390	-382	-372	-362	-355	-352	-352
Ages 25-29	57	-8	52	-121	-299	-352	-397	-432	-455	-471	-476	-472	-459	-440
Ages 30-34	48	-13	33	-109	-268	-309	-345	-375	-400	-423	-444	-465	-483	-497
Ages 35-39	41	-23	13	-109	-269	-298	-324	-345	-362	-380	-397	-415	-433	-451
Ages 40-44	22	-23	1	-78	-199	-224	-244	-259	-270	-280	-291	-302	-314	-326
Ages 45-49	9	-22	-8	-52	-140	-159	-176	-190	-201	-212	-221	-229	-237	-243
Ages 50-54	5	-17	-8	-38	-103	-116	-128	-138	-146	-154	-162	-170	-178	-186
Ages 55-59	2	-15	-10	-29	-79	-89	-97	-104	-110	-116	-121	-127	-132	-138
Ages 60-64	1	-13	-8	-22	-63	-72	-79	-84	-87	-90	-93	-96	-99	-103
Ages 65-69	0	-3	-3	-4	-10	-12	-15	-20	-26	-32	-37	-41	-44	-47
Ages 70-74	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2	-5	-9	-15
Ages 75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 85 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Impact on Government Revenues and Expenditures

While the current study focuses on changes in the economy, estimates have also been made as to the fiscal impact on state and local governments. Those regional impacts are shown in Figure 11.¹⁰ As can be seen in the illustration, state revenues are projected to decline in large part because of the loss of revenue from the income tax. Income tax collections are projected to decrease as the study area experiences a loss in both population (taxpayers) and employment (an important source of taxpayer income). By contrast, state expenditures will fall less rapidly leaving the state with a fiscal loss of approximately fifteen million dollars in 2020. In other words, state expenditures decline less rapidly than revenue just as population (the demand for services) declines less rapidly than employment (the source of income and income tax revenue). By contrast, local government revenues and expenditures are expected to decline at approximately the same rate.

THE IMPACT OF INDIVIDUAL BASES

Since the changes projected to occur on each of the study area's bases are of different magnitude, the size of the total impact emanating from each base is different. As can be seen in Figures 12 and 13, Ft. Eustis is the only base of the four which will produce a positive or stimulative impact on the study area's economy. The added activity at Ft. Eustis will increase the study area's gross regional product by an estimated 222.6 million dollars and create 2,680 jobs by 2020. By contrast, the closing of Ft. Monroe will cause gross regional product to decline by 614.1 million dollars along with the loss of 6,379 jobs.¹¹

¹⁰ Calculating fiscal impacts for each sub-regional area requires additional modeling and was beyond the purview of this investigation.

¹¹ Many of the jobs "created" at Ft. Eustis will be relocated jobs from Ft. Monroe.

Figure 11: The Fiscal Impact of BRAC and Other Base Adjustments

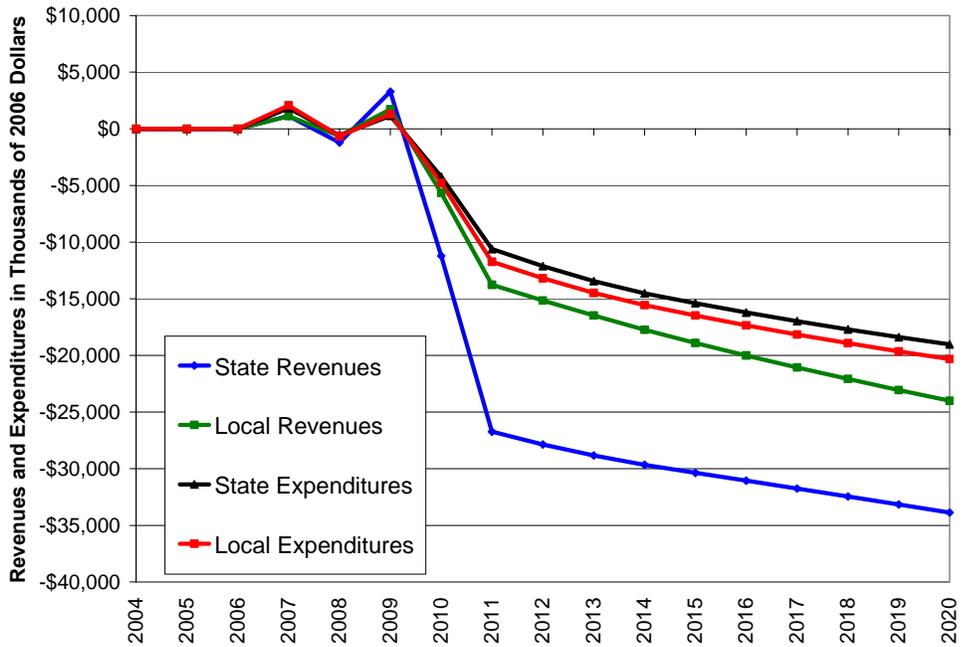


Figure 12: The Impact on the Peninsula Economy of Changes at Area Bases: Employment

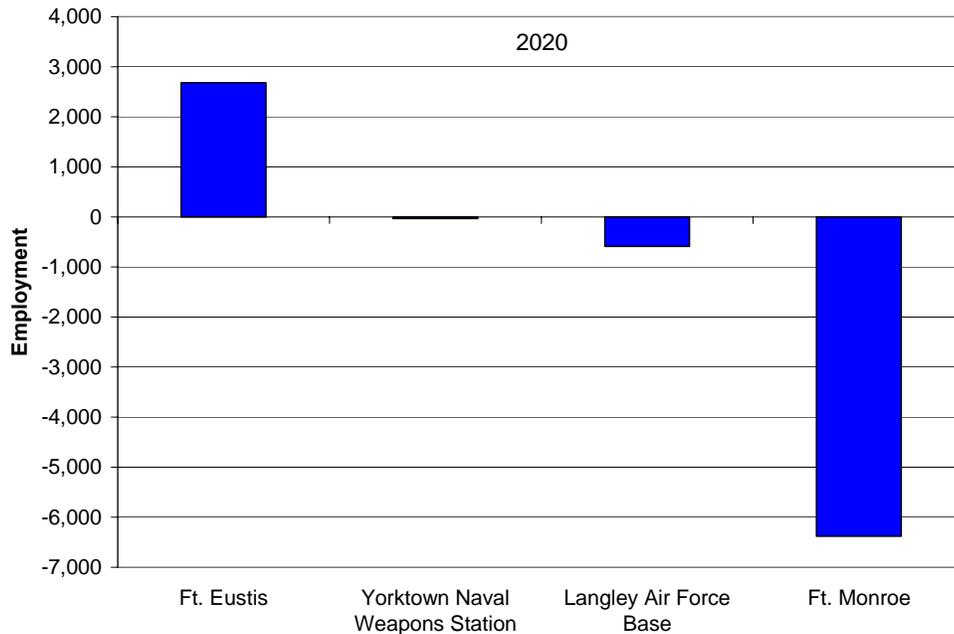
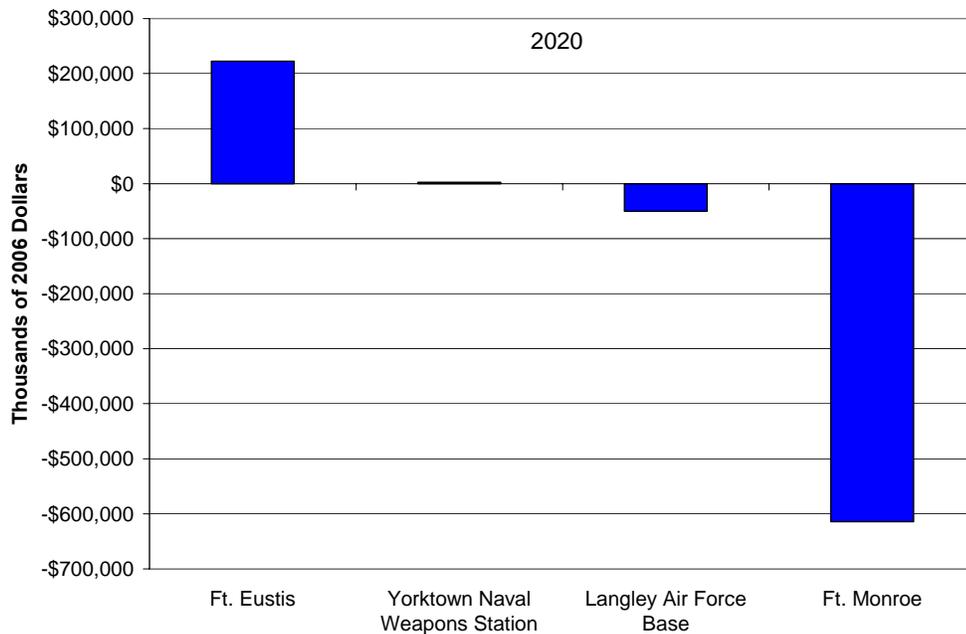


Figure 13: The Impact on the Peninsula Economy of Changes at Area Bases: Gross Regional Product



The impacts generated by each base can be reorganized to show the effect of each base on each of the sub-regional economies within the study area. Sub-regional impacts for 2020 are shown in Figure 14. As expected, the largest impact on Hampton will come from the closure of Ft. Monroe. There will also be a modest negative impact on the city’s economy coming from changes at Langley Air Force Base and a modest positive impact on the city emanating from the increase in activity at Ft. Eustis. The impact from the small changes at the Naval Weapons Station are too small to be seen in the figure. The other political jurisdiction experiencing a significant impact is Newport News, which will benefit from the increase in activity at Ft. Eustis while experiencing a modest negative impact from the closure of Ft. Monroe.

For comparative purposes, the impact of each base on each sub-regional area with respect to both the change in population and employment is shown in Figure 15. As can be seen in the figure, the employment effect of each base is largely concentrated within the jurisdiction where each base is located while the population effect is much more widely dispersed since people employed on each base live in a variety of communities and commute to their place of employment. This is best seen by the impact of Ft. Monroe on the populations of each of the sub-regional areas included in the study.

Figure 14: The Impact of Projected Changes at Area Bases on Peninsula Communities: Employment

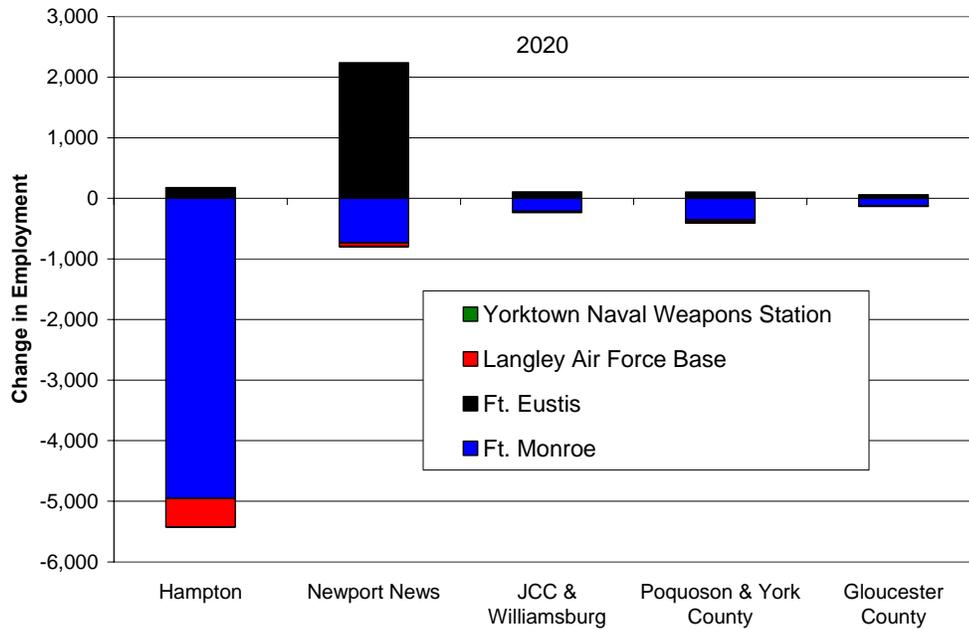
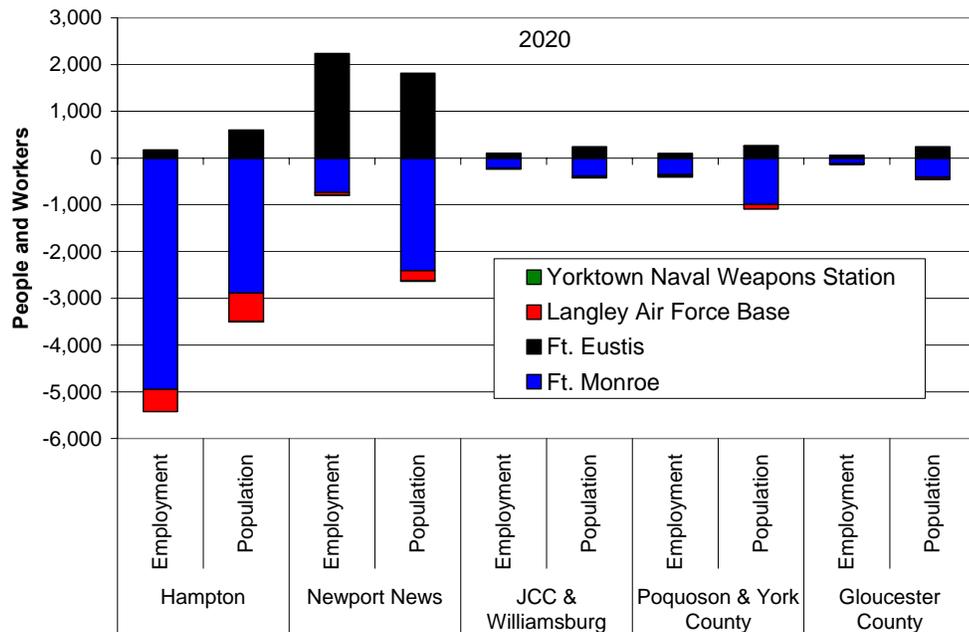


Figure 15: The Impact on Area Bases on Peninsula Communities



Knowing the speed of adjustment to the economic shock or impulse coming from area base changes can be important in making decisions on efforts to mitigate negative impacts. The time-track of employment impacts is shown in Figure 16. As can be seen in the figure, with the exception of Hampton, local economies experience a positive impact from the construction work planned for Ft. Eustis in 2009 but this simulative effect largely disappears in 2010 when construction activity at the base decreases and the impact of the closing of Ft. Monroe begins to occur. In 2011, Hampton is projected to feel the full effect of the closing Ft. Monroe while Newport News benefits from the increase in employment at Ft. Eustis. In effect, the sub-regional economies will each be pushed in opposite directions by the very different activities occurring on the study area’s two major bases. Activities occurring at Ft. Eustis will have a positive impact on the regional economy while those at Ft. Monroe will simultaneously have a negative impact on the economy. All of the five sub-regional economies will be impacted by these cross currents in the study area economy throughout the study period.

The speed and track of adjustment for population in each of the sub-regional areas is shown in Figure 17. As can be seen by comparing Figures 16 and 17, the base adjustments will have a larger impact on population than employment.

Figure 16: BRAC Employment Impacts as a Percent of the No-BRAC Scenario

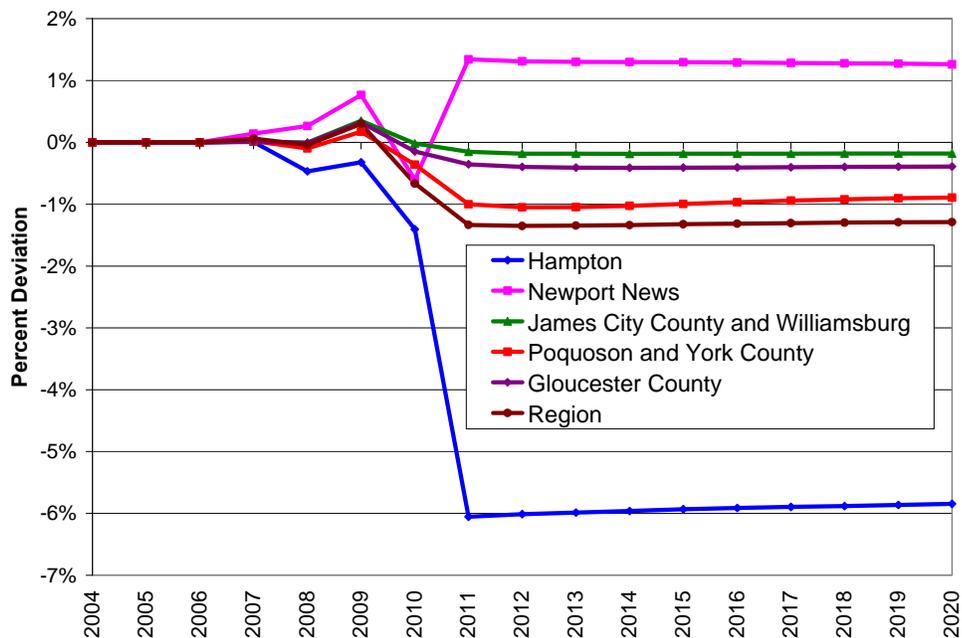
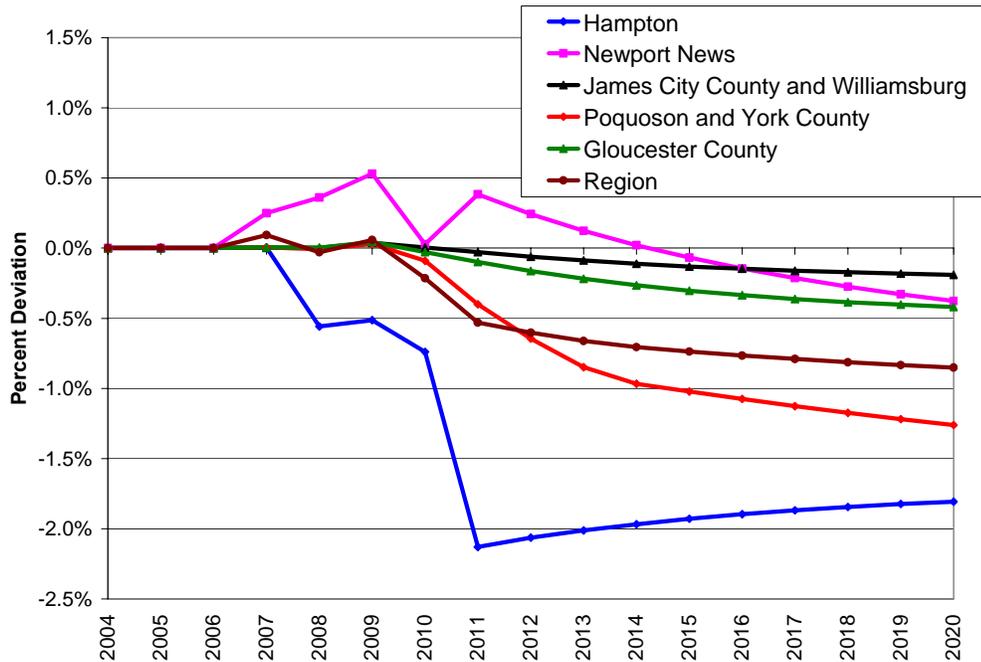


Figure 17: BRAC Population Impacts as a Percent of the No-BRAC Scenario



CONCLUSIONS

The Peninsula’s economy has grown and prospered over the past several decades. That pattern of progress and change is likely to continue although the economic adjustments necessitated by BRAC 2005 and other base realignments will challenge the communities of the study area.

The closure of Ft. Monroe will be one of the largest hurdles which the Peninsula economy has faced in recent years. The closure of the base will result in the loss of over thirty-seven hundred jobs with additional job losses occurring elsewhere in the private sector. Those private sector job losses will be concentrated in Hampton with secondary losses located in other nearby political jurisdictions. The location of the private sector jobs which will be lost will depend upon on where the people who work at Ft. Monroe live and shop and on where the base does its purchasing. Complicating the economic environment for Hampton is the fact that a modest number of jobs will also be lost at the city’s Langley Air Force Base.

Fortunately for the Peninsula’s economy, many of the jobs lost at Ft. Monroe in Hampton will be relocated to Ft. Eustis in Newport News. This will have the effect of buffering the regional impact from the closure of Ft. Monroe since the relocated jobs will not be lost from the regional economy. However, the movement of jobs from Ft. Monroe to Ft. Eustis will represent an important geographical shift in the location of economic activity within the study area. In essence, Hampton’s

loss will become Newport News' gain as jobs move from the former to the latter community.

Finally, because the economic "shock" to the Peninsula communities will be small relative to the large size of the study area's economy, the Peninsula can expect to overcome the challenge which will result from the closure of Ft. Monroe and the other base adjustments described in this report. With the reuse of Ft. Monroe and the enhancements now planned for Ft. Eustis along with the retraining of displaced workers, the economy will come through its projected change and emerge with a stronger and more diversified economy.

APPENDICES

Appendix A1: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Economic Aggregates

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population	472	-154	297	-1,110	-2,770	-3,159	-3,494	-3,752	-3,950	-4,131	-4,299	-4,455	-4,601	-4,737
Labor Force	67	-49	200	-39	-1,063	-1,354	-1,560	-1,695	-1,781	-1,831	-1,883	-1,929	-1,968	-2,005
Total Employment	191	-126	936	-2,089	-4,224	-4,311	-4,316	-4,308	-4,289	-4,270	-4,252	-4,239	-4,229	-4,224
Demand*	\$9,626	-\$15,445	\$69,395	-\$143,920	-\$347,536	-\$375,536	-\$388,192	-\$396,928	-\$402,976	-\$407,680	-\$412,160	-\$416,640	-\$421,568	-\$426,832
Output*	\$3,899	-\$12,488	\$84,594	-\$101,282	-\$195,552	-\$206,080	-\$205,184	-\$202,944	-\$200,144	-\$197,792	-\$196,336	-\$194,880	-\$195,776	-\$196,896
GRP*	\$9,509	-\$14,549	\$37,195	-\$164,976	-\$356,608	-\$360,416	-\$365,904	-\$370,832	-\$375,312	-\$380,240	-\$385,504	-\$390,880	-\$397,712	-\$404,544
Personal Income*	\$8,124	-\$11,623	\$28,130	-\$111,054	-\$270,312	-\$283,265	-\$293,214	-\$301,773	-\$309,366	-\$316,752	-\$324,164	-\$331,110	-\$339,307	-\$347,123

Gloucester County

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population	2	1	18	-12	-42	-70	-95	-117	-136	-152	-167	-179	-190	-200
Labor Force	2	1	18	-15	-41	-62	-78	-90	-99	-107	-112	-116	-120	-122
Total Employment	2	-1	51	-24	-58	-66	-69	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70
Demand*	\$374	-\$42	\$4,351	-\$4,665	-\$7,280	-\$8,848	-\$9,540	-\$9,975	-\$10,228	-\$10,378	-\$10,482	-\$10,572	-\$10,664	-\$10,770
Output*	\$118	-\$83	\$2,819	-\$1,341	-\$3,360	-\$3,360	-\$3,846	-\$3,952	-\$3,996	-\$3,989	-\$3,961	-\$3,932	-\$3,911	-\$3,903
GRP*	\$68	-\$42	\$1,341	-\$766	-\$1,792	-\$2,068	-\$2,174	-\$2,242	-\$2,283	-\$2,308	-\$2,328	-\$2,349	-\$2,371	-\$2,398
Personal Income*	\$325	-\$39	\$2,877	-\$4,209	-\$5,459	-\$6,276	-\$6,675	-\$6,958	-\$7,160	-\$7,328	-\$7,482	-\$7,635	-\$7,788	-\$7,957

* Thousands of 2006 dollars

Appendix A2: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Economic Aggregates

Hampton

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population	6	-822	-756	-1,095	-3,404	-3,090	-3,025	-2,971	-2,928	-2,892	-2,865	-2,843	-2,827	-2,816
Labor Force	6	-69	54	298	-377	-290	-223	-166	-114	-69	-27	9	44	76
Total Employment	8	-401	-280	-1,226	-5,324	-5,325	-5,320	-5,314	-5,302	-5,290	-5,275	-5,264	-5,250	-5,239
Demand*	\$1,244	-\$17,679	-\$2,416	-\$66,532	-\$241,763	-\$250,981	-\$256,751	-\$261,088	-\$264,463	-\$267,046	-\$269,585	-\$271,982	-\$274,544	-\$277,081
Output*	\$596	-\$12,197	\$6,364	-\$56,058	-\$194,120	-\$200,224	-\$202,554	-\$204,897	-\$207,211	-\$209,301	-\$211,721	-\$213,466	-\$216,858	-\$219,803
GRP*	\$346	-\$30,642	-\$27,045	-\$102,481	-\$466,498	-\$466,409	-\$474,708	-\$483,293	-\$491,892	-\$500,713	-\$509,713	-\$518,591	-\$528,711	-\$538,605
Personal Income*	\$1,122	-\$13,353	-\$6,316	-\$48,336	-\$170,724	-\$173,485	-\$176,899	-\$180,261	-\$183,611	-\$187,033	-\$190,592	-\$193,674	-\$198,001	-\$201,810

James City County & Williamsburg

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population	2	2	28	3	-23	-48	-70	-90	-108	-123	-137	-148	-159	-168
Labor Force	2	1	28	-3	-26	-45	-60	-71	-80	-86	-92	-96	-99	-102
Total Employment	8	-2	208	-10	-94	-114	-116	-119	-120	-120	-120	-120	-121	-122
Demand*	\$527	\$54	\$16,027	-\$3,283	-\$8,512	-\$11,245	-\$12,096	-\$12,701	-\$13,048	-\$13,250	-\$13,384	-\$13,507	-\$13,642	-\$13,798
Output*	\$320	-\$152	\$17,965	-\$671	-\$7,940	-\$9,608	-\$9,569	-\$9,494	-\$9,298	-\$9,074	-\$8,877	-\$8,729	-\$8,641	-\$8,615
GRP*	\$194	-\$79	\$8,492	-\$789	-\$4,428	-\$5,272	-\$5,357	-\$5,394	-\$5,357	-\$5,302	-\$5,253	-\$5,225	-\$5,219	-\$5,244
Personal Income*	\$442	\$43	\$7,607	-\$4,212	-\$6,185	-\$7,657	-\$8,313	-\$8,807	-\$9,161	-\$9,446	-\$9,691	-\$9,926	-\$10,151	-\$10,386

* Thousands of 2006 dollars

APPENDICES CONTINUED

**Appendix A3: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes:
Economic Aggregates**

Newport News

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Population	459	671	989	52	724	462	237	41	-131	-283	-420	-543	-655	-757
Labor Force	53	25	80	-249	-341	-554	-711	-835	-935	-1,018	-1,088	-1,149	-1,203	-1,253
Total Employment	167	310	901	-711	1,582	1,543	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,537	1,532	1,526	1,517	1,507
Demand*	\$6,459	\$5,856	\$45,203	-\$44,890	-\$16,106	-\$22,893	-\$24,618	-\$25,760	-\$26,466	-\$27,362	-\$28,347	-\$29,512	-\$30,890	-\$32,480
Output*	\$2,509	\$1,140	\$51,453	-\$36,613	\$31,528	\$30,576	\$34,171	\$38,035	\$41,922	\$45,046	\$47,701	\$49,862	\$51,554	\$52,808
GRP*	\$8,697	\$18,066	\$52,819	-\$55,877	\$129,024	\$127,120	\$130,256	\$133,728	\$137,312	\$140,672	\$143,920	\$147,056	\$150,080	\$152,992
Personal Income*	\$5,378	\$4,872	\$20,737	-\$33,325	-\$27,771	-\$32,578	-\$35,648	-\$38,138	-\$40,232	-\$42,149	-\$43,990	-\$45,797	-\$47,632	-\$49,489

Poquoson & York County

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Population	4	-6	19	-58	-26	-414	-542	-615	-648	-680	-712	-742	-770	-796
Labor Force	4	-7	21	-70	-277	-403	-488	-534	-553	-551	-564	-577	-590	-603
Total Employment	6	-31	56	-118	-331	-349	-351	-346	-337	-327	-318	-311	-305	-301
Demand*	\$1,023	-\$3,634	\$6,229	-\$24,550	-\$73,875	-\$81,570	-\$85,187	-\$87,405	-\$88,771	-\$89,645	-\$90,362	-\$91,067	-\$91,829	-\$92,702
Output*	\$356	-\$1,196	\$5,993	-\$6,599	-\$21,661	-\$23,464	-\$23,386	-\$22,635	-\$21,560	-\$20,474	-\$19,477	-\$18,614	-\$17,920	-\$17,382
GRP*	\$204	-\$1,852	\$1,588	-\$5,064	-\$12,914	-\$13,787	-\$13,922	-\$13,630	-\$13,093	-\$12,589	-\$12,130	-\$11,771	-\$11,491	-\$11,290
Personal Income*	\$857	-\$3,147	\$3,224	-\$20,972	-\$60,173	-\$63,270	-\$65,679	-\$67,608	-\$69,203	-\$70,796	-\$72,408	-\$74,078	-\$75,736	-\$77,480

* Thousands of 2006 dollars

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix B1: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Employment

	Gloucester County													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Employment	2	-1	51	-24	-58	-66	-69	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70
Private Non-Farm	2	-2	49	-23	-54	-61	-62	-62	-61	-60	-59	-58	-57	-57
Nat Res, Mining, Util, Const	0	0	34	5	-8	-13	-14	-15	-15	-14	-14	-13	-12	-12
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	33	5	-8	-13	-14	-14	-14	-14	-13	-13	-12	-12
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	1	-1	6	-10	-17	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-17
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Retail Trade	1	-1	6	-9	-16	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-16	-16
Transp, Inform, Fin Act	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2
Transp, Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Services	1	-1	9	-16	-26	-26	-26	-26	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25
Profess, Tech Services	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Mngmt of Co, Enter	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin, Waste Services	0	0	1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Social Asst	0	0	1	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-6
Ambulatory health care services	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Nursing, residential care facilities	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Social assistance	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Arts, Enter, Rec	0	0	1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Accom, Food Services	0	0	3	-5	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6	-6	-6
Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food places	0	0	3	-5	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6	-6	-6
Other Services (excl Gov)	0	0	2	-4	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6
Public Admin	0	0	1	-1	-3	-5	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-13
State & Local Gov	0	0	1	-1	-3	-5	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-13
State Gov	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5	-5
Local Gov	0	0	1	0	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-8	-8
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix B2: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Employment

		Hampton													
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Employment		8	-401	-280	-1,226	-5,324	-5,325	-5,321	-5,313	-5,303	-5,289	-5,276	-5,263	-5,251	-5,238
Private Non-Farm		7	-110	60	-462	-1,637	-1,642	-1,644	-1,641	-1,635	-1,625	-1,615	-1,605	-1,594	-1,584
Nat Res, Mining, Util, Const		0	-32	77	-32	-178	-195	-198	-199	-197	-195	-192	-190	-187	-185
Utilities		0	0	0	-2	-6	-6	-6	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Construction		0	-31	77	-30	-171	-188	-192	-193	-192	-189	-187	-185	-182	-180
Manufacturing		0	-1	1	-4	-13	-12	-12	-12	-11	-11	-11	-10	-10	-10
Trade		2	-22	-2	-90	-309	-305	-305	-303	-302	-299	-296	-293	-290	-287
Wholesale Trade		0	-1	0	-5	-17	-17	-16	-16	-15	-15	-14	-14	-13	-13
Retail Trade		2	-21	-2	-84	-291	-288	-288	-288	-286	-284	-282	-279	-276	-274
Transp, Inform, Fin Act		0	-7	-2	-60	-198	-194	-191	-189	-187	-185	-184	-183	-182	-181
Transp, Warehousing		0	0	0	-1	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Information		0	-1	0	-43	-142	-143	-143	-143	-142	-142	-142	-142	-142	-142
Finance, Insurance		0	-1	0	-5	-17	-16	-15	-15	-14	-14	-13	-13	-12	-12
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing		0	-5	-2	-11	-34	-31	-29	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-23	-22
Services		4	-48	-14	-276	-940	-937	-938	-939	-938	-935	-932	-929	-926	-922
Profess, Tech Services		0	-12	-6	-82	-216	-215	-215	-214	-213	-212	-211	-211	-210	-209
Mngmt of Co, Enter		0	0	0	-21	-69	-69	-69	-69	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68
Admin, Waste Services		0	-8	-2	-37	-207	-208	-209	-210	-210	-211	-212	-212	-213	-214
Educational Services		0	0	1	-9	-29	-29	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32	-33	-33	-33
Health Care, Social Asst		1	-7	-2	-29	-99	-97	-96	-95	-93	-90	-88	-86	-83	-81
Ambulatory health care services		0	-3	-2	-7	-23	-21	-20	-19	-17	-16	-14	-13	-11	-9
Hospitals		0	-1	0	-2	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1
Nursing, residential care facilities		0	-1	-1	-4	-12	-12	-12	-12	-11	-11	-11	-11	-10	-10
Social assistance		0	-2	0	-17	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-60	-61	-62	-62
Arts, Enter, Rec		0	-1	0	-11	-37	-37	-37	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36
Accom, Food Services		1	-8	1	-49	-173	-171	-172	-173	-174	-174	-174	-174	-173	-173
Accommodation		0	0	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Food places		1	-7	1	-48	-170	-169	-170	-172	-172	-173	-173	-172	-172	-172
Other Services (excl Gov)		1	-11	-5	-38	-111	-111	-111	-111	-111	-111	-111	-110	-110	-109
Public Admin		0	-291	-340	-763	-3,687	-3,683	-3,677	-3,672	-3,668	-3,664	-3,661	-3,659	-3,656	-3,655
State & Local Gov		0	-54	-50	-72	-210	-206	-200	-195	-191	-187	-184	-182	-180	-178
State Gov		0	-9	-9	-12	-36	-35	-34	-33	-33	-32	-32	-31	-31	-30
Local Gov		0	-45	-41	-60	-174	-170	-166	-162	-158	-155	-153	-151	-149	-147
Federal Civilian		0	175	152	-101	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913	-1,913
Federal Military		0	-412	-442	-590	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564	-1,564
Farm		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix B3: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Employment

James City County and Williamsburg

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total Employment	8	-2	208	-10	-94	-114	-116	-119	-120	-120	-120	-120	-121	-122
Private Non-Farm	4	-1	203	-2	-73	-89	-88	-87	-86	-84	-82	-81	-80	-80
Nat Res, Mining, Util, Const	0	0	141	35	-1	-11	-11	-12	-12	-12	-12	-11	-11	-10
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	141	35	-1	-11	-11	-12	-12	-12	-12	-11	-11	-10
Manufacturing	0	0	3	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Trade	1	0	22	-10	-20	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-22	-22	-22	-21
Wholesale Trade	0	0	2	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3
Retail Trade	1	0	20	-9	-16	-18	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-18	-18
Transp, Inform, Fin Act	0	0	3	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2
Transp, Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Services	2	-1	34	-24	-46	-48	-47	-47	-46	-45	-44	-44	-44	-44
Profess, Tech Services	0	0	8	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Mngmt of Co, Enter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin, Waste Services	0	0	4	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Educational Services	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Health Care, Social Asst	0	0	4	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5
Ambulatory health care services	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
Hospitals	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing, residential care facilities	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Social assistance	0	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Arts, Enter, Rec	0	0	2	-5	-11	-11	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-9	-9
Accom, Food Services	1	-1	9	-11	-20	-20	-20	-19	-19	-19	-18	-18	-18	-18
Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food places	1	-1	9	-11	-19	-20	-20	-19	-19	-19	-18	-18	-18	-18
Other Services (excl Gov)	0	0	6	-4	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-5	-5	-5
Public Admin	4	0	5	-8	-21	-25	-28	-31	-34	-36	-38	-39	-41	-42
State & Local Gov	4	0	5	-8	-21	-25	-28	-31	-34	-36	-38	-39	-41	-42
State Gov	4	0	4	-8	-20	-22	-24	-25	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32
Local Gov	0	0	2	0	-1	-3	-4	-6	-7	-8	-8	-9	-10	-10
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix B4: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Employment

	Newport News													
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total Employment	167	310	901	-711	1,582	1,543	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,537	1,532	1,526	1,517	1,507
Private Non-Farm	18	4	415	-322	142	120	132	144	155	162	166	167	165	161
Nat Res, Mining, Util, Const	5	5	268	53	-8	-28	-29	-30	-31	-30	-30	-29	-29	-29
Utilities	0	0	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Construction	5	5	267	55	-6	-26	-27	-28	-29	-29	-28	-28	-28	-27
Manufacturing	2	1	10	-9	-13	-10	-5	1	7	9	11	13	13	13
Trade	8	4	48	-67	-75	-78	-76	-75	-74	-73	-72	-71	-71	-71
Wholesale Trade	1	1	4	-7	-13	-12	-11	-10	-10	-9	-8	-8	-8	-7
Retail Trade	7	4	44	-60	-62	-65	-65	-65	-64	-64	-63	-63	-63	-63
Transp, Inform, Fin Act	-6	-6	6	-86	16	16	18	20	22	23	24	25	26	26
Transp, Warehousing	0	0	2	-31	-31	-30	-30	-29	-29	-29	-29	-28	-28	-28
Information	-9	-9	-7	-43	51	51	52	52	52	52	53	53	53	53
Finance, Insurance	1	0	4	-6	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	1	2	2	2
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	3	2	7	-7	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Services	9	0	83	-212	223	220	224	228	231	232	232	230	226	221
Profess, Tech Services	2	1	19	-24	325	325	326	327	329	330	330	331	331	331
Mngmt of Co, Enter	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Admin, Waste Services	1	0	19	-54	34	35	37	39	41	42	44	45	45	46
Educational Services	0	-1	1	-16	-17	-17	-16	-15	-15	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14
Health Care, Social Asst	3	1	12	-30	-32	-36	-40	-43	-47	-51	-56	-61	-67	-73
Ambulatory health care services	1	1	4	-5	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12	-15	-17	-20	-23	-25
Hospitals	0	0	1	-5	-7	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-13	-14	-16	-18
Nursing, residential care facilities	1	1	2	-4	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13
Social assistance	1	0	5	-16	-17	-18	-17	-17	-17	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
Arts, Enter, Rec	0	0	3	-12	-18	-17	-16	-15	-15	-14	-13	-13	-12	-12
Accom, Food Services	2	-1	16	-42	-37	-37	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-30	-30
Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food places	2	-1	16	-42	-37	-37	-36	-35	-33	-33	-32	-31	-31	-31
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	0	13	-33	-32	-32	-31	-31	-30	-29	-29	-28	-28	-28
Public Admin	149	305	486	-390	1,440	1,423	1,408	1,396	1,385	1,375	1,367	1,359	1,352	1,346
State & Local Gov	29	43	64	3	47	30	15	3	-8	-18	-26	-34	-41	-47
State Gov	4	7	10	1	7	5	2	0	-1	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
Local Gov	25	37	54	3	40	26	13	2	-7	-15	-22	-29	-35	-40
Federal Civilian	-122	-122	-122	-564	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Federal Military	242	384	544	171	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix B5: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Employment

Poquoson and York County

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Employment	6	-31	56	-118	-331	-349	-351	-346	-337	-327	-318	-311	-305	-301
Private Non-Farm	5	-18	68	-99	-301	-312	-308	-299	-288	-277	-267	-259	-252	-246
Nat Res, Mining, Util, Const	1	-4	46	-6	-57	-77	-83	-85	-83	-79	-76	-72	-69	-66
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	1	-4	46	-6	-57	-76	-83	-84	-83	-79	-76	-72	-69	-66
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trade	1	-4	5	-24	-67	-66	-64	-62	-60	-59	-57	-56	-55	-54
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
Retail Trade	1	-4	5	-23	-63	-62	-60	-58	-57	-56	-54	-53	-52	-51
Transp, Inform, Fin Act	0	-1	2	-8	-19	-16	-14	-11	-8	-6	-4	-2	-1	0
Transp, Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Finance, Insurance	0	-1	1	-4	-10	-8	-7	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	1	-3	-7	-6	-5	-4	-2	-1	0	1	1	2
Services	3	-9	14	-61	-157	-153	-146	-141	-137	-134	-131	-129	-127	-127
Profess, Tech Services	0	0	2	-2	-7	-7	-6	-6	-5	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4
Mngmt of Co, Enter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin, Waste Services	0	-1	3	-5	-12	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-8	-7	-7	-7
Educational Services	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Health Care, Social Asst	0	-1	1	-8	-20	-20	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-20	-20	-21
Ambulatory health care services	0	0	0	-1	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing, residential care facilities	0	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5	-5
Social assistance	0	-1	1	-5	-12	-12	-12	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
Arts, Enter, Rec	0	-1	1	-7	-19	-18	-17	-17	-16	-16	-16	-15	-15	-15
Accom, Food Services	1	-3	3	-19	-52	-50	-47	-46	-45	-44	-43	-42	-42	-41
Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Food places	1	-3	3	-19	-51	-50	-48	-47	-46	-45	-44	-44	-43	-43
Other Services (excl Gov)	1	-3	4	-17	-45	-44	-42	-41	-40	-40	-39	-38	-38	-38
Public Admin	1	-13	-12	-19	-30	-37	-44	-47	-48	-50	-51	-52	-54	-55
State & Local Gov	1	0	1	-4	-15	-22	-29	-32	-33	-35	-36	-37	-39	-40
State Gov	1	0	1	-2	-8	-12	-15	-16	-17	-18	-18	-19	-20	-20
Local Gov	0	0	0	-2	-7	-11	-14	-16	-16	-17	-18	-18	-19	-20
Federal Civilian	0	-13	-13	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix C: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Occupations

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Legal secretaries	0	0	1	-3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Photographers	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinarians	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical processing machine setters, operators, and tenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drafters	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geological and petroleum technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer control programmers and operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sociologists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engine and other machine assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roof bolters, mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shuttle car operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunters and trappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock splitters, quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subway, streetcar operators and all other rail transportation workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal breeders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metal furnace and kiln operators and tenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semiconductor processors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other architects, surveyors, and cartographers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other water transportation workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishers and related fishing workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other air transportation workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Model makers and patternmakers, wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining machine operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Locomotive engineers and operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advertising sales agents	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derrick, rotary drill, and service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft cargo handling supervisors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous construction and related workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motion picture projectionists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other printing workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaming managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural and food science technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other woodworkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pumping station operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction workers, all other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomedical engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logging workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and conservation workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoist and winch operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoe and leather workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tool and die makers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technici	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Appendix C: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Occupations

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Architects, except naval	0	0	1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desktop publishers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency management specialists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telephone operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish and game wardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance sales agents	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal control workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parking enforcement workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brokerage clerks	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal trainers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Audio-visual collections specialists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiropractors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other farming, fishing, and forestry workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire inspectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous mathematical science occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molders and molding machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal an	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm and home management advisors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proofreaders and copy markers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture finishers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cargo and freight agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Podiatrists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other life scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embalmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supervisors, farming, fishing, and forestry workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational therapist assistants and aides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roustabouts, oil and gas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other food processing workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helpers—Extraction workers	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous health practitioners and technical workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine engineers and naval architects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation attendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conveyor operators and tenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaming cage workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ship engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial production managers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
News analysts, reporters and correspondents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Computer and information scientists, research	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
All other vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Correspondence clerks	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surveying and mapping technicians	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathematicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other communications equipment operators	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
Chemical engineers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
New accounts clerks	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Materials engineers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

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Appendix C: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Occupations

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Miscellaneous food processing workers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
All other gaming service workers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Bookbinders and bindery workers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Optometrists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Earth drillers, except oil and gas	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Sales engineers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Announcers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Urban and regional planners	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Artists and related workers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Statistical assistants	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Bridge and lock tenders	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Ship and boat captains and operators	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Meeting and convention planners	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Meter readers, utilities	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Private detectives and investigators	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
All other entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Sailors and marine oilers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Paralegals and legal assistants	0	0	1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Massage therapists	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Fence erectors	0	0	2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Construction and building inspectors	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Dancers and choreographers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Elevator installers and repairers	0	0	2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Funeral directors	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Credit analysts	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Boilermakers	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Loan interviewers and clerks	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Crane and tower operators	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
All other related transportation workers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Home appliance repairers	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Material moving workers, all other	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Advertising and promotions managers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Travel agents	0	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Medical scientists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
All other health diagnosing and treating practitioners	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
All other art and design workers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Models, demonstrators, and product promoters	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Funeral attendants	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Pest control workers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Tour and travel guides	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Residential advisors	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nuclear engineers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	0	0	2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Physical therapist assistants and aides	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Legislators	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Dietitians and nutritionists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Crossing guards	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Painting workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Opticians, dispensing	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Atmospheric and space scientists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Public relations managers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Dentists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Small engine mechanics	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
Agricultural and food scientists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
Couriers and Messengers	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Printers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Dental hygienists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2
Precision instrument and equipment repairers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2
Occupational health and safety specialists and technicians	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Gaming services workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Court, municipal, and license clerks	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2
Market and survey researchers	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Physician assistants	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Statisticians	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Control and valve installers and repairers	0	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
All other library, museum, training, and other education workers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Psychologists	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Office machine operators, except computer	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Glaziers	0	0	3	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and grou	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators	0	0	3	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Economists	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
All other building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
All other health practitioners and technical workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Astronomers and physicists	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material move	0	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Computer hardware engineers	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Actors, producers, and directors	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
All other first-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Agricultural inspectors	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Environmental engineers	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Medical secretaries	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Operations research analysts	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Transportation inspectors	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix C: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Occupations

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Instructional coordinators	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Nonfarm animal caretakers	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Miscellaneous social scientists and related workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Plasterers and stucco masons	0	0	4	0	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2
All other food preparation and serving related workers	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Financial examiners	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2
Miscellaneous media and communications workers	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switchboard operators, including answering service	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
Insulation workers	0	0	4	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
Property, real estate, and community association managers	0	0	1	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
All other media and communication equipment workers	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Financial analysts and advisors	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Service station attendants	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Highway maintenance workers	0	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3
Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Sewing machine operators	0	0	1	-3	-5	-5	-5	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
All other construction trades and related workers	0	0	3	-1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	0	0	1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Chemists and materials scientists	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Machinists	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hazardous materials removal workers	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Bakers	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Tellers	0	0	1	-2	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Library assistants, clerical	0	0	0	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Structural iron and steel workers	0	0	5	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
File clerks	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Food servers, nonrestaurant	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Aerospace engineers	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scie	0	0	1	-3	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Purchasing managers	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Library technicians	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	0	0	1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Personal care and service workers, all other	0	0	0	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Medical records and health information technicians	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Real estate brokers and sales agents	0	0	2	-3	-6	-5	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3
All other physical scientists	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Writers and editors	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3
Computer operators	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	0	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Social and community service managers	0	0	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4
Biological technicians	0	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Database administrators	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Designers	0	0	1	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Public relations specialists	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Dispatchers	0	0	1	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Parking lot attendants	0	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	0	0	6	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Musicians, singers, and related workers	0	0	1	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Chefs and head cooks	0	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Loan counselors and officers	0	0	0	-3	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Human resources managers	0	0	1	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Miscellaneous legal support workers	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	0	0	3	-1	-5	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix C: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Occupations

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pharmacists	0	0	1	-4	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	0	0	1	-5	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
Bus drivers	1	0	1	-3	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-8
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	0	0	1	-4	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-8	-8	-8	-8
All other drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	-1	0	1	-5	-8	-8	-9	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
Fire fighters	0	0	0	-3	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
Marketing and sales managers	0	0	2	-6	-9	-10	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving n	-1	0	1	-5	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
All other sales and related workers	0	-1	2	-6	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Sheet metal workers	0	-1	11	-1	-8	-9	-10	-10	-10	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Education administrators	0	0	1	-4	-7	-8	-8	-8	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Lawyers	-1	0	1	-13	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	0	-1	10	-1	-8	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-9	-9
Social workers	0	0	1	-4	-8	-8	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-10	-10	-10
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	0	0	1	-5	-11	-11	-11	-11	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	-1	0	1	-6	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Computer support specialists	-1	-1	1	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Computer systems analysts	-1	-1	1	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Postmasters and mail superintendents	-1	0	0	-6	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
Biological scientists	-1	0	0	-6	-10	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	0	0	1	-4	-10	-10	-10	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists	-1	0	0	-6	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
Counselors	1	0	1	-4	-9	-10	-10	-10	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
Painters and paperhangers	0	-1	17	0	-10	-12	-13	-13	-13	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12
Electrical and electronics engineers	-1	0	1	-8	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12
Religious workers	0	-1	2	-6	-13	-13	-13	-13	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12
Computer software engineers	-1	-1	1	-17	-13	-13	-13	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12
Financial managers	0	0	3	-7	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-12	-12	-12
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	0	0	1	-6	-11	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-13	-13	-13
Physicians and surgeons	-1	0	0	-6	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-13	-13	-13	-13
Dishwashers	0	-1	2	-6	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-13	-13	-13	-13
Bartenders	0	-1	2	-6	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-13	-13	-13
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	0	0	2	-8	-15	-15	-15	-15	-14	-14	-14	-14	-13	-13
Recreation and fitness workers	0	0	1	-6	-13	-14	-14	-14	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers	-1	0	3	-7	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	0	0	3	-7	-14	-15	-15	-15	-15	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14
Tax examiners, collectors, preparers, and revenue agents	-1	0	0	-10	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14
Personal and home care aides	0	0	2	-6	-13	-13	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14
Data entry and information processing workers	-1	-1	1	-12	-17	-17	-16	-16	-16	-16	-15	-15	-15	-15
Construction equipment operators	0	-1	22	1	-12	-15	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-15	-15	-15
Barbers and cosmetologists	0	-1	2	-6	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical a	0	-1	7	-7	-17	-18	-18	-17	-17	-16	-16	-16	-15	-15
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	0	-1	2	-7	-17	-17	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-15
Receptionists and information clerks	0	-1	4	-10	-16	-17	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-15	-16
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	-1	0	5	-7	-15	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
Detectives and criminal investigators	-1	0	0	-8	-14	-14	-15	-15	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16	-16
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	1	-1	7	-11	-18	-19	-18	-18	-18	-17	-17	-17	-16	-16
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	0	0	1	-9	-14	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-16	-16	-17	-17
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	-1	0	1	-11	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	0	0	1	-7	-13	-14	-15	-15	-15	-16	-16	-17	-17	-17
Helpers, construction trades	0	-2	32	3	-14	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-18	-18	-18	-17
All other teachers, primary, secondary, and adult	0	0	1	-7	-14	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16	-17	-17	-17	-18
Preschool and kindergarten teachers	0	-1	1	-8	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18
Secondary school teachers	2	-1	1	-5	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-17	-18	-18	-18
Accountants and auditors	-1	0	4	-17	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving worker:	0	-1	2	-8	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19
Buyers and purchasing agents	-1	0	2	-10	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19
Grounds maintenance workers	0	-1	5	-10	-21	-22	-21	-21	-21	-21	-20	-20	-20	-20
Food preparation workers	0	-1	3	-9	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-20	-20	-20	-20
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction w	0	-2	32	2	-17	-21	-22	-22	-22	-22	-21	-21	-21	-20

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix C: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Occupations

Seven Virginia Peninsula Communities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	0	-2	33	2	-17	-21	-22	-23	-22	-22	-22	-21	-21	-20
Child care workers	0	-1	2	-10	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	0	-1	3	-12	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-22	-22
All other legal and related workers	-2	1	0	-13	-22	-22	-22	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23
Police officers	0	0	1	-9	-17	-19	-20	-20	-21	-21	-22	-22	-23	-23
Management analysts	-2	0	1	-18	-23	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	-23	-24	-24	-24
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety	-2	1	1	-13	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-24	-24	-24
Electricians	0	-2	37	1	-21	-26	-26	-27	-27	-26	-26	-25	-25	-24
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support wo	0	-1	6	-15	-27	-27	-27	-27	-26	-26	-25	-25	-25	-25
Teacher assistants	2	-1	2	-8	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-24	-25	-25	-26
Customer service representatives	0	-2	4	-18	-29	-29	-28	-28	-27	-27	-26	-26	-26	-26
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	0	-2	13	-16	-30	-31	-30	-30	-29	-29	-28	-28	-27	-27
Automotive technicians and repairers	0	-3	2	-15	-31	-31	-31	-31	-30	-30	-30	-30	-29	-29
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	0	-1	10	-14	-32	-33	-32	-32	-31	-31	-30	-30	-29	-29
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	0	-1	3	-12	-25	-26	-27	-27	-27	-28	-28	-29	-30	-30
Postsecondary teachers	2	-1	2	-11	-23	-25	-27	-28	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-32
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	1	-2	6	-15	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-34	-34	-34	-33	-33
Stock clerks and order fillers	0	-1	6	-17	-38	-37	-37	-36	-36	-35	-35	-34	-34	-33
Construction laborers	1	-3	58	5	-28	-35	-37	-37	-37	-36	-36	-35	-34	-34
All other protective service workers	-3	1	1	-19	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34
Carpenters	1	-3	59	4	-29	-36	-38	-38	-38	-37	-37	-36	-35	-35
All other managers	-3	1	2	-20	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35
Elementary and middle school teachers	3	-1	2	-10	-23	-26	-28	-29	-30	-32	-32	-32	-33	-34
General and operations managers	1	-3	17	-18	-38	-39	-39	-39	-38	-38	-37	-37	-36	-36
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	-1	-1	13	-21	-39	-40	-40	-40	-39	-38	-38	-37	-37	-37
Registered nurses	-2	0	2	-21	-38	-39	-40	-40	-40	-41	-42	-42	-43	-43
Office clerks, general	0	-2	14	-27	-50	-51	-50	-50	-49	-48	-47	-47	-46	-46
Cooks	1	-2	6	-24	-55	-55	-55	-55	-54	-54	-53	-53	-53	-53
Laborers and material movers, hand	1	-3	11	-30	-60	-59	-59	-58	-57	-56	-55	-54	-54	-53
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	0	-2	15	-30	-57	-58	-58	-57	-57	-56	-56	-55	-55	-54
All other financial, information, and record clerks	-6	2	1	-33	-57	-57	-57	-57	-56	-56	-56	-56	-55	-55
Waiters and waitresses	1	-3	7	-29	-67	-67	-66	-66	-66	-65	-64	-64	-64	-64
Building cleaning workers	1	-3	10	-37	-71	-71	-70	-69	-69	-68	-67	-67	-66	-66
Fast food and counter workers	1	-3	9	-36	-82	-82	-81	-81	-81	-80	-80	-79	-79	-79
All other business operations specialists	-6	2	3	-45	-78	-79	-80	-80	-80	-80	-81	-81	-81	-82
Cashiers	2	-5	15	-43	-102	-102	-102	-101	-101	-100	-99	-98	-97	-96
Retail salespersons	3	-5	19	-48	-115	-116	-115	-115	-114	-113	-112	-110	-109	-109
Postal service workers	-29	9	4	-157	-270	-268	-268	-267	-266	-266	-265	-264	-263	-263

APPENDICES CONTINUED

**Appendix D1: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes:
Population by Age**

Gloucester County

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Ages 0-4	0	0	2	-1	-4	-7	-10	-13	-15	-16	-18	-19	-20	-20
Ages 5-9	0	0	1	-1	-3	-5	-8	-9	-11	-13	-15	-16	-18	-19
Ages 10-14	0	0	1	-1	-3	-4	-6	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-15
Ages 15-19	0	0	1	-1	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12
Ages 20-24	0	0	3	-2	-7	-11	-13	-14	-15	-14	-14	-13	-13	-13
Ages 25-29	0	0	3	-2	-6	-10	-14	-18	-20	-23	-24	-24	-23	-22
Ages 30-34	0	0	2	-1	-4	-7	-11	-13	-16	-18	-21	-23	-25	-26
Ages 35-39	0	0	1	-1	-3	-6	-8	-10	-12	-13	-15	-17	-19	-20
Ages 40-44	0	0	1	-1	-3	-5	-7	-8	-9	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15
Ages 45-49	0	0	1	-1	-2	-4	-5	-6	-8	-9	-10	-11	-11	-12
Ages 50-54	0	0	1	0	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
Ages 55-59	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6	-6	-7
Ages 60-64	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5
Ages 65-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-4
Ages 70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Ages 75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 85 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Appendix D2: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes:
Population by Age**

Hampton

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Ages 0-4	1	-104	-114	-173	-455	-508	-564	-604	-643	-678	-672	-667	-663	-659
Ages 5-9	0	-97	-93	-129	-366	-354	-341	-347	-356	-371	-429	-488	-532	-573
Ages 10-14	0	-76	-72	-100	-285	-275	-266	-257	-249	-241	-233	-224	-233	-244
Ages 15-19	0	-69	-65	-94	-264	-256	-248	-242	-235	-229	-223	-216	-210	-204
Ages 20-24	1	-99	-86	-130	-388	-373	-364	-358	-354	-352	-350	-349	-347	-345
Ages 25-29	1	-84	-69	-102	-315	-293	-274	-259	-247	-239	-234	-232	-233	-235
Ages 30-34	1	-79	-69	-98	-294	-276	-260	-244	-228	-213	-199	-187	-177	-170
Ages 35-39	0	-81	-75	-105	-304	-291	-278	-266	-254	-242	-230	-218	-206	-194
Ages 40-44	0	-51	-45	-65	-193	-183	-173	-164	-155	-146	-138	-129	-120	-111
Ages 45-49	0	-31	-26	-38	-116	-107	-99	-92	-84	-77	-70	-64	-57	-51
Ages 50-54	0	-22	-18	-26	-82	-75	-69	-63	-58	-52	-46	-40	-34	-29
Ages 55-59	0	-15	-13	-19	-58	-53	-48	-44	-40	-35	-31	-27	-23	-18
Ages 60-64	0	-11	-9	-13	-43	-38	-35	-32	-28	-25	-22	-19	-16	-13
Ages 65-69	0	-3	-3	-3	-8	-6	-4	-1	2	6	9	12	14	17
Ages 70-74	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	1	3	6	8	11
Ages 75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ages 80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 85 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix D3: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Population by Age

	James City County & Williamsburg													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ages 0-4	0	0	3	0	-2	-5	-7	-9	-10	-11	-12	-12	-13	-13
Ages 5-9	0	0	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-7	-9	-11	-12	-13	-14	-14
Ages 10-14	0	0	2	0	-1	-3	-4	-6	-7	-8	-9	-11	-11	-13
Ages 15-19	0	0	2	0	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-8	-9	-10
Ages 20-24	0	0	4	0	-4	-8	-11	-12	-13	-13	-13	-12	-12	-12
Ages 25-29	0	0	4	1	-3	-7	-11	-14	-17	-19	-21	-22	-22	-21
Ages 30-34	0	0	3	1	-2	-5	-8	-10	-13	-15	-17	-19	-21	-23
Ages 35-39	0	0	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-7	-9	-11	-12	-14	-16	-17
Ages 40-44	0	0	2	0	-2	-3	-5	-6	-7	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13
Ages 45-49	0	0	1	0	-1	-2	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-10
Ages 50-54	0	0	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-7	-8
Ages 55-59	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-2	-3	-3	-4	-4	-5	-5	-6
Ages 60-64	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4
Ages 65-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3
Ages 70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Ages 75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 85 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D4: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Population by Age

	Newport News													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ages 0-4	61	103	163	69	170	169	158	141	119	123	105	90	78	69
Ages 5-9	57	85	123	14	107	83	73	72	81	67	79	78	70	55
Ages 10-14	45	67	96	10	83	63	46	30	15	1	-13	-15	-8	6
Ages 15-19	43	64	93	11	81	66	53	41	30	19	8	-2	-12	-23
Ages 20-24	76	110	163	9	129	96	76	66	62	63	64	65	65	63
Ages 25-29	55	76	111	-10	62	19	-18	-49	-73	-90	-98	-100	-95	-85
Ages 30-34	46	66	95	-4	60	25	-6	-36	-64	-91	-115	-137	-155	-169
Ages 35-39	40	58	83	1	60	35	12	-10	-31	-51	-72	-93	-113	-134
Ages 40-44	21	28	41	-8	16	-4	-22	-38	-53	-67	-81	-95	-109	-124
Ages 45-49	8	10	14	-12	-8	-24	-39	-53	-66	-78	-90	-100	-110	-120
Ages 50-54	5	5	8	-9	-9	-21	-32	-42	-52	-61	-71	-80	-90	-99
Ages 55-59	1	0	1	-8	-13	-21	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78
Ages 60-64	0	-1	-1	-8	-13	-20	-26	-32	-37	-41	-45	-50	-54	-59
Ages 65-69	0	0	0	-1	-2	-5	-9	-13	-18	-24	-29	-34	-38	-41
Ages 70-74	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	-1	-2	-5	-8	-12	-17
Ages 75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Ages 80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 85 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES CONTINUED

Appendix D5: The Projected Impact of BRAC and Related Military Changes: Population by Age

	Poquoson & York County													
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Ages 0-4	0	-1	2	-6	-26	-42	-55	-63	-65	-66	-67	-68	-68	-69
Ages 5-9	0	0	2	-5	-20	-33	-44	-50	-54	-60	-64	-68	-71	-73
Ages 10-14	0	0	1	-4	-16	-26	-35	-41	-44	-47	-50	-54	-57	-61
Ages 15-19	0	0	1	-4	-16	-24	-30	-33	-35	-37	-40	-43	-46	-48
Ages 20-24	1	-1	3	-9	-40	-60	-72	-72	-63	-55	-50	-46	-45	-45
Ages 25-29	1	-1	3	-8	-37	-61	-81	-93	-98	-100	-99	-94	-87	-77
Ages 30-34	0	-1	2	-6	-27	-45	-61	-72	-79	-86	-92	-99	-104	-109
Ages 35-39	0	0	2	-5	-20	-33	-44	-52	-57	-62	-68	-74	-80	-87
Ages 40-44	0	0	1	-4	-18	-29	-38	-43	-45	-48	-51	-55	-59	-63
Ages 45-49	0	0	1	-3	-13	-21	-29	-34	-37	-40	-43	-46	-48	-50
Ages 50-54	0	0	1	-2	-10	-16	-21	-25	-27	-29	-32	-35	-38	-41
Ages 55-59	0	0	1	-2	-7	-11	-15	-18	-20	-21	-23	-25	-27	-29
Ages 60-64	0	0	0	-1	-6	-10	-13	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21
Ages 65-69	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-3	-5	-8	-11	-13	-14	-15	-16
Ages 70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-3	-5	-7
Ages 75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 85 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0