

APPENDIX A.

Fort Hood Survey Results

The Mountain Post Welcome event was held on Fort Hood May 4 through May 9, 2009. The event, organized by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, was mandatory to members of the 4th Infantry Division (4ID) being transferred from Fort Hood to Fort Carson as part of a military realignment. It is estimated that 2,045 people came to the event, which includes both Soldiers, and in some instances, their spouses.

BBC Research & Consulting (BBC or Study Team) was in attendance at the event to survey Soldiers about their household composition, housing preferences and childcare, education, employment and social service needs. The surveys were conducted to inform the research efforts conducted for Phase II of the Fort Carson Regional Growth Plan.

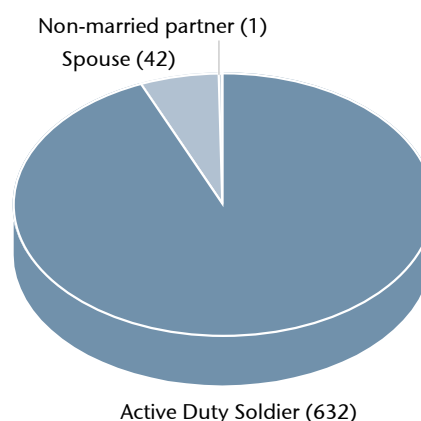
Total Responses

A total of 675 survey responses were received. A screening question was in place to deter multiple members of the same household from survey participation. In other words, the Study Team tried to prevent a soldier and his/her spouse or partner from *each* taking a survey representative of their household. As a result, it is assumed that 675 households are represented in this survey, with responses received either from a soldier, spouse or an unmarried partner.¹

Of the 675 responses, 632 were received by Soldiers, 42 by spouses and 1 from an unmarried partner. Exhibit A-1 displays the overall distribution of respondents.

Exhibit A-1. Respondent Status, Fort Hood Survey

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting.



Altogether, the 675 surveys represented 1,459 Soldiers, spouses, partners and children. Based on the number of Soldiers required to attend the event and the number of Soldiers and spouses whose attendance has been confirmed (2,045), the Study Team believes the response rate was approximately 34 percent.

¹ An unmarried partner was defined as a fiancé, girlfriend or boyfriend.

Soldier and Household Demographics

The survey instrument asked a number of demographic questions about Soldiers and their families, the objective being to develop demographic indicators for the Fort Carson Regional Growth Plan's Demographic Model (FCDM).

Rank and time in service. Eighty-eight percent of Soldiers represented by the survey are in the pay grade between E-2 and E-6. Exhibit A-2 displays the pay grade distribution of Soldiers in survey respondent households.

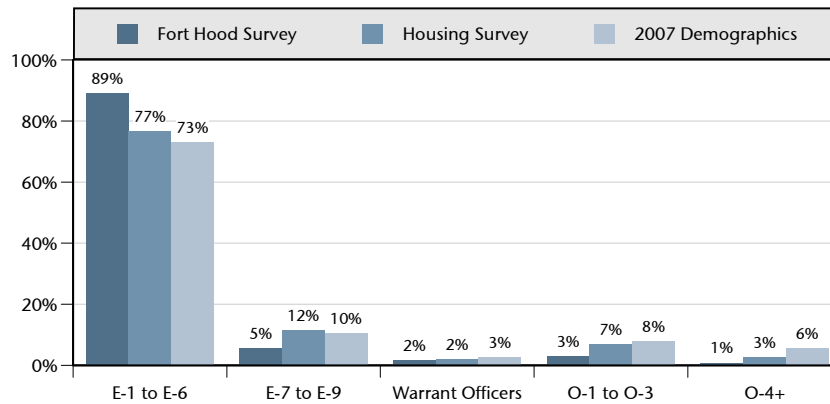
Exhibit A-2.
Pay Grade Distribution of Soldiers, Fort Hood Survey

Enlistees			Warrant Officers			Officers		
Number	Percent of Total Respondents		Number	Percent of Total Respondents		Number	Percent of Total Respondents	
2	0%	E-1	1	0%	W-1	0	0%	O-1E
6	1%	E-2	8	1%	W-2	2	0%	O-2E
87	13%	E-3	0	0%	W-3	10	1%	O-3E
245	36%	E-4	2	0%	W-4	8	1%	O-1
151	22%	E-5	0	0%	W-5	4	1%	O-2
108	16%	E-6				1	0%	O-3
33	5%	E-7						O-4
4	1%	E-8						O-5+
0	0%	E-9						

Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

Compared to the Niehaus Housing Survey conducted of Fort Carson Soldiers in mid-2008 and a demographics report recently published by the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense,² the Fort Hood survey had a higher representation of E-1 to E-6 grade Soldiers than what is at Fort Carson overall. Exhibit A-3 compares the proportions of Soldiers by pay grade grouping.

Exhibit A-3.
Pay Grade Comparison, BBC's Fort Hood Survey v. 2008 Fort Carson Housing Survey and 2007 Demographics Study

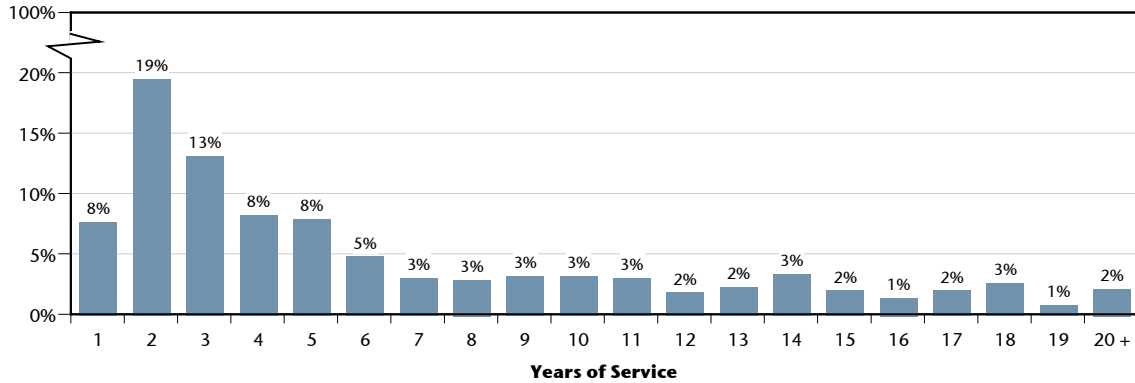


Source: Niehaus Housing Survey and BBC Research & Consulting.

² *Demographics 2007: Profile of the Military Community*, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense and ICF International.

The average years of service for a soldier represented by the Fort Hood survey is 6.6 years, with 40 percent having one to three years of service as shown in Exhibit A-4.

Exhibit A-4.
Years of Service for Soldiers, Fort Hood Survey



Note: 2 responses were deemed invalid.
Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

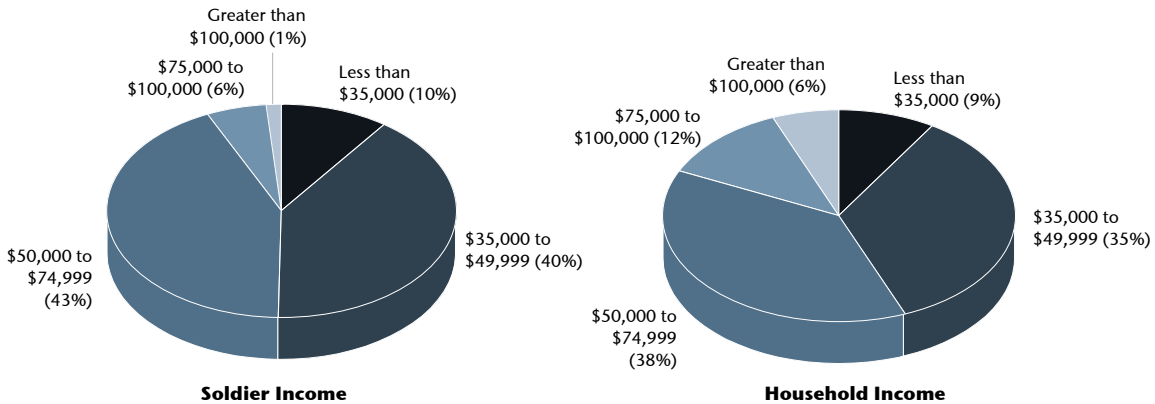
Income. The average annual income for a soldier was approximately \$52,600 and the median was \$49,600. The average annual household income, which includes spousal income contributions, was \$59,000 and the median was \$52,400. Overall, few households reported dual earners. Thirty-four households represented in the survey (5 percent) were dual-military households, with a spousal income contribution of \$45,700. An additional 125 households reported an average non-military spousal income contribution of \$22,400 (median \$16,800). Exhibit A-5 presents the overall income distribution of Soldiers and households represented in the survey. Exhibit A-6 displays the income distributions via pie chart.

Exhibit A-5.
Soldier and Household Income Distribution of Survey Respondents

	Soldier Income			Household Income		
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Cummulative Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Cummulative Percent
Less than \$35,000	68	10%	10%	62	9%	9%
\$35,000 to 49,999	270	40%	50%	232	35%	44%
50,000 to 74,999	287	43%	93%	252	38%	81%
75,000 to 100,000	38	6%	99%	83	12%	94%
Greater than \$100,000	9	1%	100%	43	6%	100%

Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

**Exhibit A-6.
Soldier and Household Income Distribution of Survey Respondents**



Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

Deployment history. Soldiers represented by the Fort Hood survey have been deployed an average of 1.8 times. Forty-seven percent of Soldiers have been deployed once, 31 percent have been deployed twice, and an additional 18 percent have been deployed 3 times. The remaining 3 percent of Soldiers have been deployed 4 times.

Gender. Ninety-one percent of survey responses received from Soldiers (577 responses) were from men; the remaining 9 percent (55 responses) were received from female Soldiers.

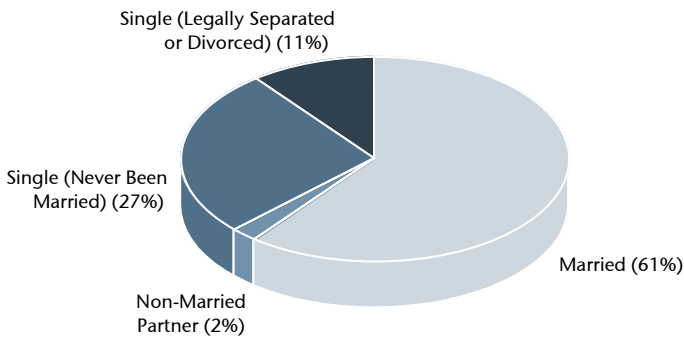
All survey respondents received from spouses/unmarried partners were female. Their soldier spouses/unmarried partners were all male.

Marital status. Of the 632 surveys received from Soldiers, 367 Soldiers (58 percent) were married and 179 (28 percent) were single and had never been married. An additional 11 percent of Soldiers were single because they were legally separated or divorced and the remaining 2 percent of Soldiers had non-married partners. Marital status of the Fort Hood survey respondents is shown in Exhibit A-7.

**Exhibit A-7.
Marital Status of Fort Hood
Survey Respondents**

Note:
Includes both Soldier and Spouse responses.

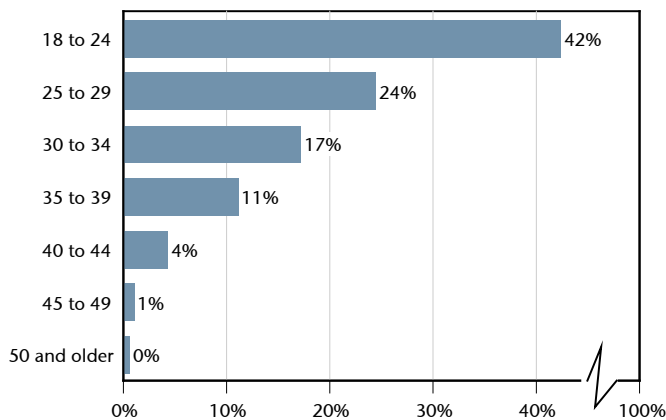
Source:
BBC Research & Consulting.



Age. The average age for a soldier moving to Fort Carson from Fort Hood is 28, and the median age is 26.³ The most common age of Soldiers moving to Fort Carson is 21 (10 percent). Exhibit A-8 displays the overall age distribution for Soldiers moving to Fort Carson.

**Exhibit A-8.
Age Distribution of Fort Hood Survey Respondents**

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting.

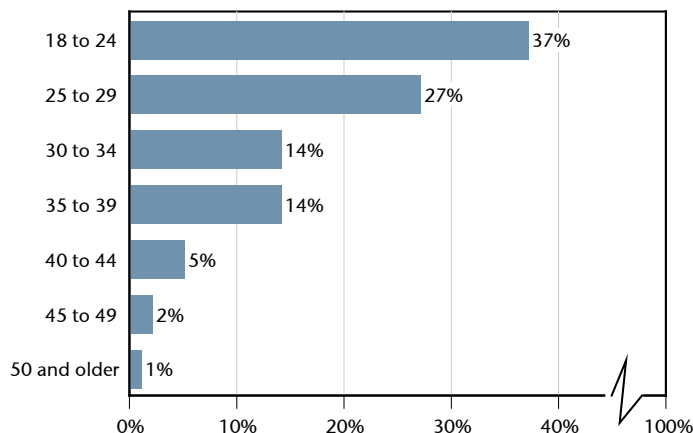


Spouses' age. The overall age distribution for spouses/partners resembled that of the Soldiers. The average age of a spouse either directly responding to the survey or responding through a soldier's survey was 29; and the median age was 26. Exhibit A-9 displays the age distribution for spouses of Soldiers moving to Fort Carson.

**Exhibit A-9.
Age Distribution of Spouses of Fort Hood Survey Respondents**

Note:
This includes all spouses, including spouses moving and not moving to Fort Carson.

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting.



According to the 2007 Demographics report, the average age at which Soldiers in the Army have their first child is 24.6. The age distribution of Soldiers and their spouses represented by the Fort Hood survey suggests that the Fort Hood Soldiers, although many of them already have children (see below), are likely to have more in the future, as the majority are early in their child bearing years.

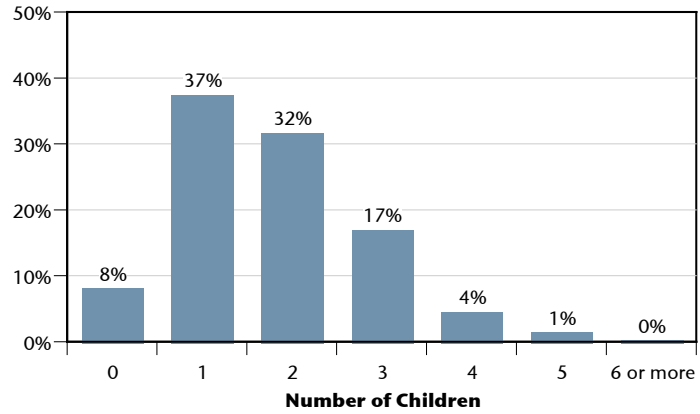
³ This includes soldiers who directly responded, as well as the soldiers from the spouse/partner survey.

Children. Fifty-three percent (361) of the Fort Hood survey respondents have children that live with them. The remaining 47 percent of survey respondents do not have children that reside with them.

Of the 361 households with children, 37 respondents have one child who lives with them, and 32 percent have 2 children. Overall, 641 children live with the 675 households represented in this survey. The number of children living with Fort Hood Soldiers at the time of the survey is show in Exhibit A-10.

Exhibit A-10.
Number of Children per Soldier Household, Fort Hood Solider moving to Fort Carson

Source:
 BBC Research & Consulting.



Children currently residing with Fort Hood Soldiers being transferred to Fort Carson are young, as shown in Exhibit A-11. Forty-three (43) percent of children are aged 4 or less.

Exhibit A-11.
Age Distribution of Children Currently Residing with Fort Hood Soldiers moving to Fort Carson

Number of Children	Number	Percentage	cont'd	Number	Percentage
Less than 1	53	8%	10	29	5%
1	59	9%	11	21	3%
2	61	10%	12	17	3%
3	63	10%	13	20	3%
4	39	6%	14	22	3%
5	47	7%	15	14	2%
6	43	7%	16	10	2%
7	39	6%	17	9	1%
8	33	5%	18 or greater	27	4%
9	30	5%	Total	636	100%

Note: The age of child was not provided for all children.
 Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

Who Is Moving To Fort Carson?

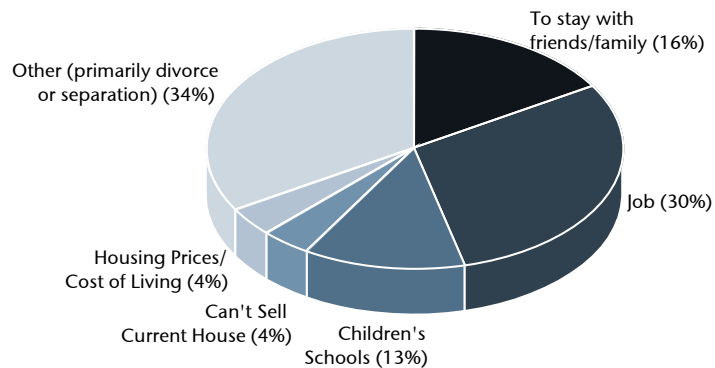
Approximately 96 percent of Soldiers who participated in the survey are moving to Fort Carson during the summer of 2009, with approximately 20 percent of those Soldiers moving in June of 2009 and 71 percent moving in July of 2009.

Accompaniment. Not all families will be accompanying Soldiers to Fort Carson. Of the Soldiers with spouses, partners and/or children, 367 will be bringing their families with them (81 percent); 86 Soldiers will not be accompanied by family (19 percent).

Exhibit A-12 shows why families will not be accompanying Soldiers to Fort Carson. The most commonly cited reasons for families not moving with Soldiers to Fort Carson included “Other”, which was often because of divorce or separation, and because of a spouse’s job.

Exhibit A-12. Reasons Families Will Not Be Accompanying Soldiers to Fort Carson

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting.



Forty-two of the 43 spouses responding to the survey are moving with their soldier spouse to Fort Carson.

In sum, of the 675 households represented in the survey, 409 will be moving to Fort Carson as family households. It likely that approximately 557 children will be accompanying Soldiers and in some cases their spouses to Fort Carson.

Deployment. Soldiers and spouses were asked whether it was likely for families to remain at Fort Carson during deployment.

Of the 42 spouses accompanying their soldier spouse to Fort Carson, 35 (83 percent) anticipate staying in the Fort Carson area during their spouses’ deployment; six did not know whether they would stay in the Fort Carson area and the remaining spouse said she would leave the Fort Carson area during her spouses’ deployment because of the cost of living in the Colorado Springs area.

Of the 367 Soldiers accompanied by families, 254 (69 percent) anticipate their families remaining in the area during deployment, 76 (21 percent) are unsure whether their families will leave or remain in the Fort Carson area during deployment. The remaining families (10 percent) are likely to leave Fort Carson during a Soldiers’ deployment.

In sum, of the 409 accompanied Soldiers coming to Fort Carson, 289 (71 percent) anticipate their families remaining in the area during deployment, 82 (20 percent) are unsure and the remaining families anticipate leaving during their Soldiers’ deployment.

What Will Soldiers and Families Need at Fort Carson?

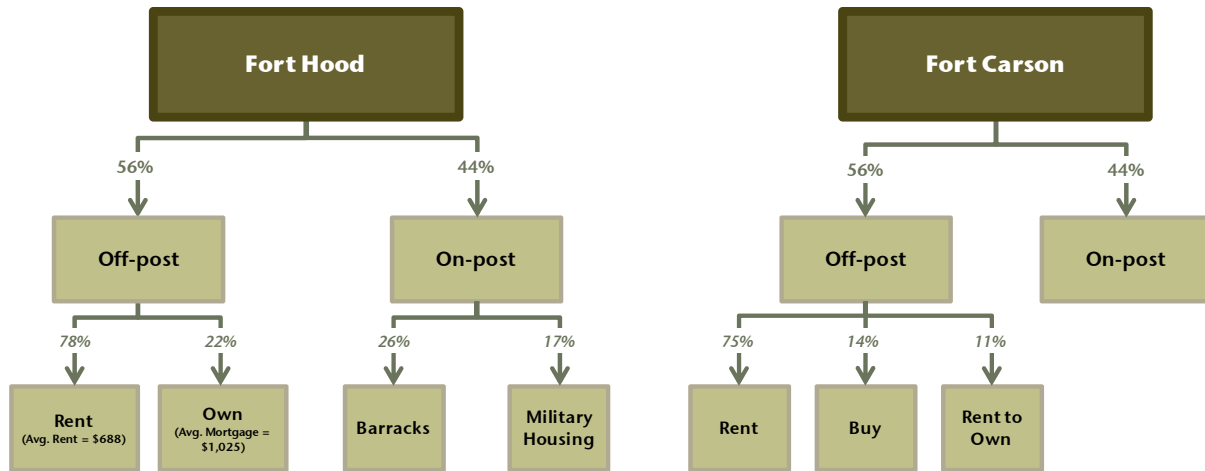
Housing. Of the 675 survey respondents, most are residing in military housing or renting off-post in the Fort Hood area. Fifty-six percent of Soldiers currently live off-post, 27 percent live in the barracks and 17 percent live in military housing. Of those that live off-post, 78 percent rent and 22 percent own their homes. The median rent paid by Soldiers in the Fort Hood area was \$650, and the average rent was \$688. The median mortgage was \$993, and the average mortgage was \$1,025.

Upon arrival at Fort Carson, 56 percent of Soldiers anticipate living in off-post housing; the remaining 44 percent will seek on-post housing, assuming it is available to them. In other words, this statistic *only* reports preferences and does not verify that on-post housing will be available to everyone citing a preference for on-post housing. Additionally, this does not verify that single Soldiers with a pay grade of E-1 through E-5 cited a preference to live on-post in the barracks, as required by the Army.

Of the approximately 380 Soldiers moving to Fort Carson, 75 percent of them prefer to rent, 14 percent will be looking to buy immediately and the remaining 11 percent anticipating renting and then buying in the future. The average amount of time people anticipate waiting before purchasing in the Fort Carson area is approximately 19 months, or about a year and a half.

Exhibit A-13 compares survey Fort Hood living arrangement versus their anticipated living arrangement at Fort Carson.

Exhibit A-13.
Fort Hood Versus Fort Carson Living Arrangement of Survey Respondents



Note: On-post housing for Fort Carson includes barracks and other on-post housing options.
Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

Single family homes will be in the highest demand for people seeking both for sale and rental housing off-post; 61 percent of Soldiers will look for single family homes, 22 percent will be looking for apartments and 12 percent will be looking for townhomes. Soldiers participating in the Fort Hood survey showed a strong preference for finding single family rental properties, and future buyers (either now or in the future) almost exclusively prefer single family homes.

Services. Survey respondents were asked which services they will need upon arrival at Fort Carson. Fifty-five percent of surveyed households anticipated not needing any services, and 22 percent will require childcare services. Exhibit A-14 displays a summary of anticipated service needs. Survey participants were not limited to only one service need and could cite a need for multiple services. Thus, the number of service needs does not equal the number of survey participants (675).

Exhibit A-14.
Service Needs of Soldiers and Families moving from Fort Hood to Fort Carson

Services Needed at Fort Carson	Total			Proportions
	Soldiers	Spouses	Households	
None of these	367	3	370	55%
Child care	129	17	146	22%
Realtor/real estate company	102	1	103	15%
After school programs for kids	87	11	98	15%
Relocation Services	85	8	93	14%
Financial and credit counseling	47	3	50	7%
Spiritual and family counseling	39	7	46	7%
Partner support programs	26	16	42	6%
Marital and divorce counseling	32	2	34	5%
Food aid	30	3	33	5%
Legal aid	24	1	25	4%
Alcohol and drug counseling	13	0	13	2%
Eldercare for military family-members	7	0	7	1%
Handicap accessible transportation	0	1	1	0%
Handicap accessible home improvements	0	0	0	0%
Total Number of Households	632	43	675	

Source: BBC Research & Consulting

Childcare. Soldiers and spouses were asked whether they will need childcare services upon their arrival at Fort Carson. Per soldier and spouse survey responses, it is estimated that 162 households or 322 children will need childcare services at Fort Carson, with the majority needing all day and afterschool care. Exhibit A-15 displays the type of childcare needed.

Exhibit A-15.
Childcare Services Needed at Fort Carson

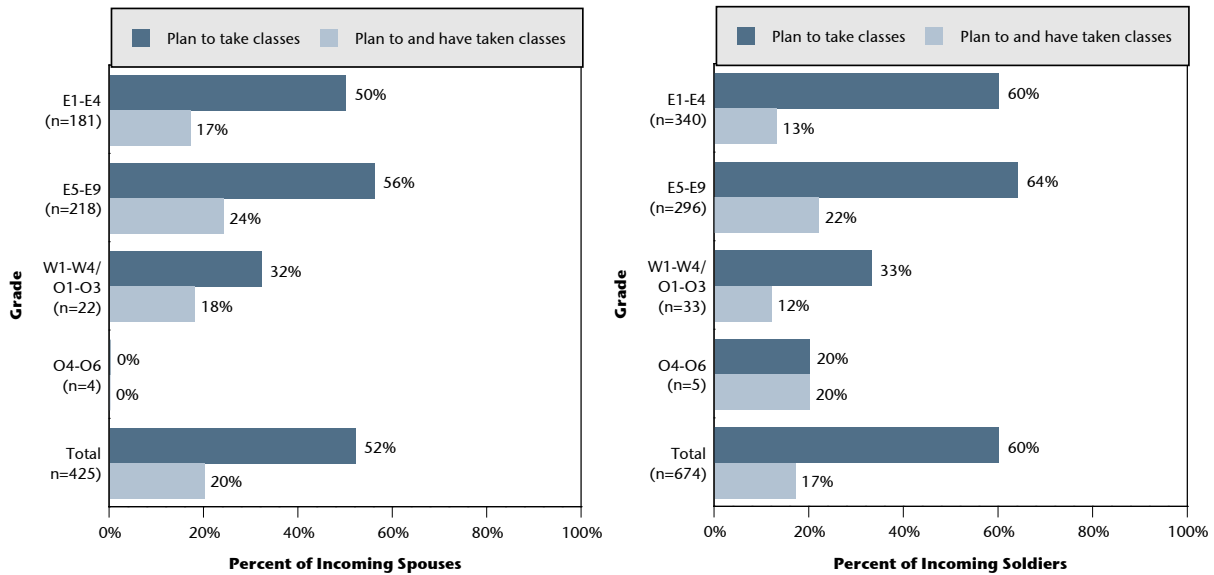
Source:
 BBC Research & Consulting.

	Soldiers	Spouses	Total
Number of Households Needing Childcare	144	18	162
Number of Children Needing:			
Morning only	42	5	47
Afternoon only	55	2	57
Evening	24	1	25
All day	107	13	120
After School	59	14	73
Total Children			322

Soldier households were also asked whether their children had special needs, which may require additional services beyond what is required for children without special needs. Twenty-one, or 6 percent of households with children, cited that they have a child in their home with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). Three percent of households responding to the survey reported a child in their household had autism, and an additional 3 percent of households reported a child with a developmental disability.

Adult education. Soldiers and spouses were asked whether they or anyone in their household had taken college or vocational courses in the past year and whether anyone in their household intended on enrolling in courses in Colorado Springs. In general, Soldiers and their spouses anticipate taking more vocational and college courses upon arriving in Colorado Springs than they have in the past. Exhibit A-16 displays the anticipated soldier participation in adult education.

Exhibit A-16.
Adult Education Participation of Surveyed Fort Hood Soldiers moving to Fort Carson



Source: BBC Research & Consulting.

Survey participants were also asked whether their household members preferred an online or in-person format for coursework. Sixty-two percent of Soldiers expressed little preference for in-person or online courses. When Soldiers did express a specific preference, 25 percent of Soldiers preferred online courses.

Exhibit A-17.
Method Preferences of Surveyed Incoming Soldiers

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting.

