



Fort Hood Region Veterans Inventory Initiative

Quarterly Report, January-March 2022

An assessment of the intentions, educational level, skills, employment desires, and suggestions to improve the Central Texas region's "Quality of Place" for Soldiers leaving military service at Fort Hood, Texas.



Quarterly Report: 2nd Quarter, FY 2022
(January-March 2022)

A. BACKGROUND: Operation Economic Transformation is the Greater Killeen Chamber of Commerce (GKCC) plan to identify, measure, and capitalize on new and emerging economic development opportunities present in the Central Texas region. In April 2006, the Greater Killeen Chamber of Commerce (GKCC) employed TIP Strategies, Inc. to conduct a study to identify, measure, and capitalize on the new and emerging economic development opportunities present in the Central Texas region. The results of their study were published in 2007.

One key recommendation from the study was to regularly administer a survey for veterans separating from military service at Fort Hood to capture insightful information regarding their skills and desired career fields post separation for all Soldiers and Spouses. In July 2006, the following parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to routinely inventory the intentions, educational level, skills, and employment desires of separating Soldiers in order to improve the Fort Hood regional “Quality of Place”:

- Fort Hood Soldier for Life-Transition Assistance Program (SFL-TAP)
- Workforce Solutions of Central Texas - Board
- Workforce Solutions of Central Texas - Service Centers
- Greater Killeen Chamber of Commerce
- Heart of Texas Defense Alliance
- Texas Veterans Commission

Data is collected via a voluntary digital ten-question survey administered during either the Soldier for Life - Transition Assistance Program (SFL-TAP) workshop or installation final clearance¹. The purpose for the collection and analysis of this data is threefold:

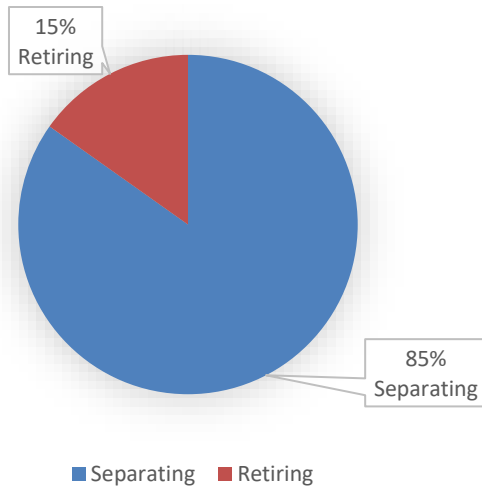
1. Develop and retain the region’s skilled and motivated military Veteran workforce;
2. Foster innovation and entrepreneurship; retain existing businesses, and attract new business to the region; and
3. Align the efforts of the participating agencies to enhance options for current and future/potential residents.

B. DEMOGRAPHICS

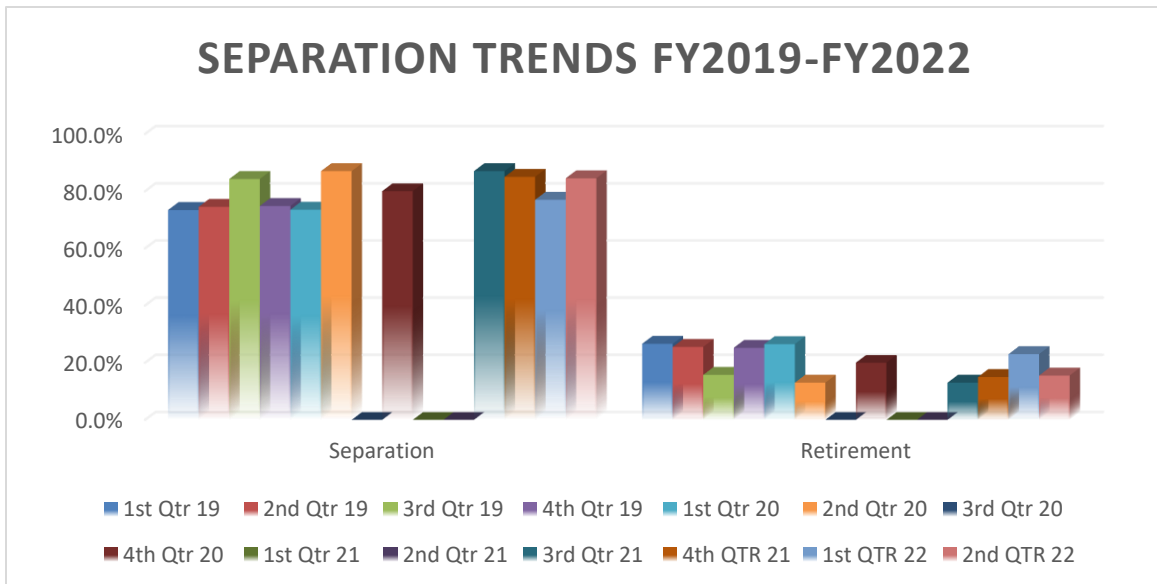
1. For the 2nd Quarter FY 2022 (January-March 2022), 477 Soldiers completing their military service responded to the survey with the demographics graphed below. This number indicates a return to normal response rates pre-COVID 19 Pandemic.

¹ Retiring Soldiers may participate in TAP up to two years prior to their retirement date, while non-retiring Soldiers may participate up to one year in advance. Effective November 2012, all Soldiers separating from the military are required to attend the TAP seminar and will provide the opportunity for more Soldiers to participate in the optional Veterans Inventory Initiative survey.

Demographic Distribution

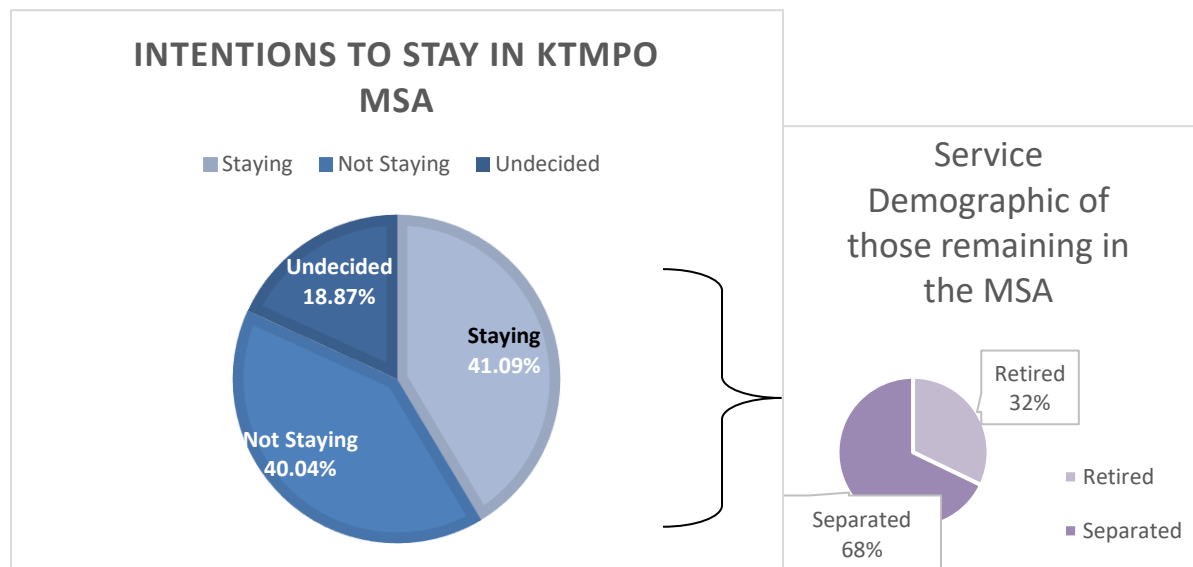


2. The Veterans Inventory Initiative has collected data on Soldiers separating from the service at Fort Hood since FY 2007 and reports have been based on responses from a total of 46,814 separating and retiring Soldiers. Using a new survey implemented in 2014, the amount of those separating from the service during the timeframe of January 2019 through September 2021 has fluctuated between 73-87%, while the amount retiring has fluctuated between 26-29%. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, data was not available for 3rd QTR 20, 1st QTR 21, and 2nd QTR 21.



C. INTENTION TO STAY IN THE REGION: The respondents were surveyed regarding their intentions on remaining in the region (within 30 miles of Fort Hood – generally equating to the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)) when their service ended. For this quarter, we received a total of 477 respondents in the following categories.

1. 90 of 477 respondents representing 18.87% are listed as undecided.
2. 196 of 477 respondents representing 41.09% indicated they intended to stay in the region.
3. 191 of 477 respondents representing 40.04% indicated they would not stay in the region.



The survey also asks respondents that do not intend to remain in the MSA if a job available in the area would change their response.

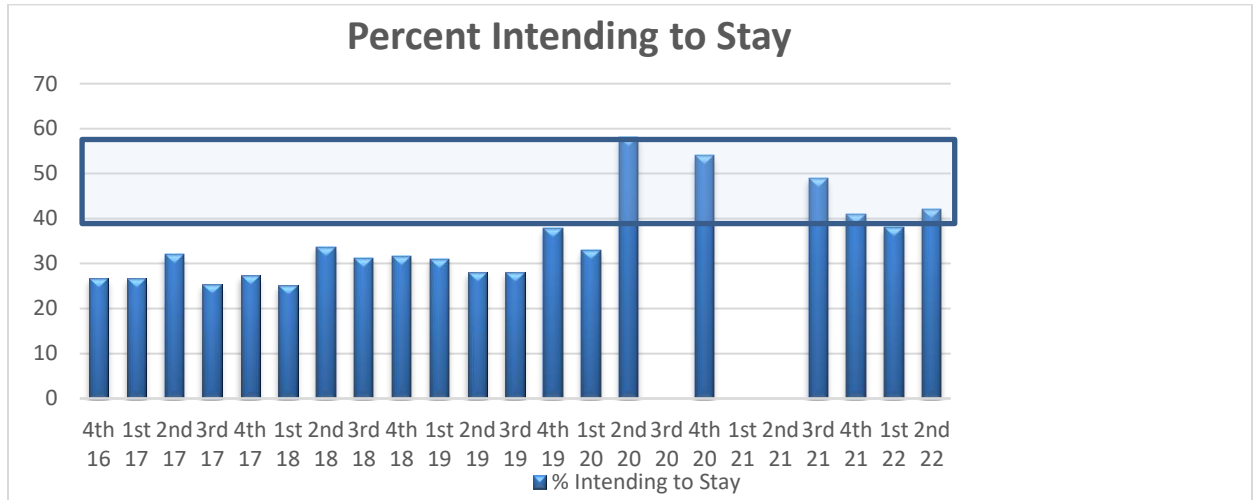
4. Of those leaving 128 of respondents representing 26.83% indicated they would stay in the area if desirable employment were available.

5. The 41.09% (196 out of 477) of those staying in the MSA represent two demographics: those retiring and those separating. The second graph above represents the percentages of those separating and those retiring since each group represent a different demographic seeking employment in the MSA.

D. DEMOGRAPHICS OF THOSE INTENDING TO STAY IN THE REGION:

When analyzing data of Soldiers' intentions on remaining in the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood MSA over the last three years, the graph below indicates that the percent of Soldiers intending to remain in the area consistently averaged between 38.6% and 25.2%. With the onset of COVID we saw an increase in the percentage remaining in the MSA. 2nd QTR FY 20 Rose to 58% and 4th QTR FY 20 was 55%. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, there were less surveys processed. It is also important to note that the numbers, according to the Retired Army Personnel System, show a continual increase in retirees remaining in the region throughout the

past three years. This quarter (FY 22 2nd QTR) 41.09% of our separating service members are deciding to call Central Texas home. Of the reason provided, there was a tie this quarter between the Central Texas quality of life and the ability for themselves/their significant others to find local employment.



2. **Military retirees residing in the MSA:** While the Veterans Inventory Initiative only surveys the intent of Soldiers departing the service, we are able to more accurately track the disposition of the retiring population using data from the Retired Army Personnel System (RAPS), which is based on the actual retired Soldiers' zip code. According to RAPS, the cities of Killeen, Harker Heights, Belton, Nolanville, Salado, and Temple experienced retiree growth rates larger than the MSA overall growth of 78.48% for the period June 2009 to March 2022.

	JUNE 2009	MARCH 2022	% GROWTH 2009 – 2022
KILLEEN	8120	14,232	+75.27%
COPPERAS COVE	3,028	4,446	+46.82%
HARKER HEIGHTS	1,843	3,595	+95.06%
TEMPLE	1,150	2,436	+111.83%
KEMPNER	884	1,472	+66.52%
BELTON	826	1,896	+129.53%
LAMPASAS	356	541	+51.99%
GATESVILLE	350	644	+84.0%
NOLANVILLE	266	649	+143.98%
SALADO	206	507	+146.1%
MSA	17,029	30,394	+78.48%

3. In an economic impact study released in January of 2019, Texas Comptroller Glenn Hegar reported that more than 287,000 retirees, survivors, and their families remained within traveling distance of Fort Hood. While this number usually continues to grow each quarter with

70-90% of all local retirees remaining in the region and many others moving into the region due to Quality-of-Life factors, this quarter the number was 32% of all retirees who completed the voluntary survey stated they planned to remain in the local area. Current estimates now show over 410,531 people are supported by Fort Hood locally and outside the MSA.

4. Below are some key data points to provide additional insights into the growth rates locally:

a. Texas A&M-Central Texas is in the Top 100 of Online Masters Programs according to the Killeen Daily Herald. Texas A&M University-Central Texas received five awards for its online graduate programs from the U.S. News and World Report rankings for the best online programs. https://kdhnews.com/news/education/a-m-central-texas-recognized-for-masters-programs/article_16ecbf5a-37d8-11ea-ae48-8f18eb44f4aa.html, January 2019

b. Killeen ranked number #101 out of the top 125 metro areas to live based on the U.S. News and World Reports study, "125 Best Places to Live in the USA." The study compared 125 metro areas in the U.S. based on quality of life and the job markets of each area, as well as value and desire to live in the area, <https://patch.com/texas/across-tx/u-s-news-where-killeen-ranks-best-places-live>, April 2019.

c. According to Military Times, Killeen ranked 21 out of 234 medium-sized cities as "Best for Vets: Places to Live 2019. Three categories were used to compare all of the locations: 1) Veteran and military culture and services; 2) economic indicators; and 3) livability factors such as crime, health, school quality, and traffic, <https://rebootcamp.militarytimes.com/transition/news/2018/09/10/best-for-vets-places-to-live-2019/>, September 2018.

d. According to CNN Money, the Texas military town of Killeen has nearly closed the home ownership gap between black and white resident homeowners with only a 14.5% difference. This makes Killeen the lowest racial homeownership gap in the country, and the area supports integration that many of the larger cities lack, http://money.cnn.com/2018/04/17/news/economy/killeen-texas-homeownership/index.html?section=money_news_economy&utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+rss%2Fmoney_news_economy+%28CNNMoney%3A+Economy+News%29, April 2018.

e. According to the Texas Association of Realtors, Bell County ranked eighth out of ten for the total number of residents coming from out of state. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, this is the fourth straight year for an increase in residents moving to Texas from out of state, http://kdhnews.com/news/local/report-bell-county-among-top-destinations-for-new-texas-residents/article_7d7b52b2-0fa9-11e8-823c-67e0a141d1d4.html, February 2018.

f. Bell County was awarded a \$3.1M grant from the state's Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) program for security improvements at the Robert Gray Army Airfield and the Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport, http://kdhnews.com/news/local/bell-county-awarded-million-for-airfield-security/article_99a030c2-e086-11e7-8eb1-f7511932809f.html, December 2017.

g. In January 2017, the Killeen unemployment rate was 4.5% compared with the Texas and national unemployment rate of 4.8%, <http://www.deptofnumbers.com/unemployment/texas/killeen/>, June 2017.

h. Killeen ranked 7 out of 10 in the Value Index according to the U.S. News and World Report Best Places to Live study. Killeen's cost of living is lower than the national average of other large Texas metro areas with median home values and median monthly rental expenses. Because of this, Killeen residents are able to stretch their dollar further than residents of other major metro areas, and have easy access to the larger more expensive areas like Dallas-Fort Worth, Austin, and Houston, <https://realestate.usnews.com/places/texas/killeen>, February 2017.

i. The Texas Transportation Commission approved the designation of 25 miles of US highway 190 in Bell County as a section of the new Interstate 14 which is part of the Interstate Highway System, and part of the new national Fort-to-Port strategic transportation system linking military facilities to deployment seaports, <http://www.gulfcoaststrategichighway.org/>, January 2017.

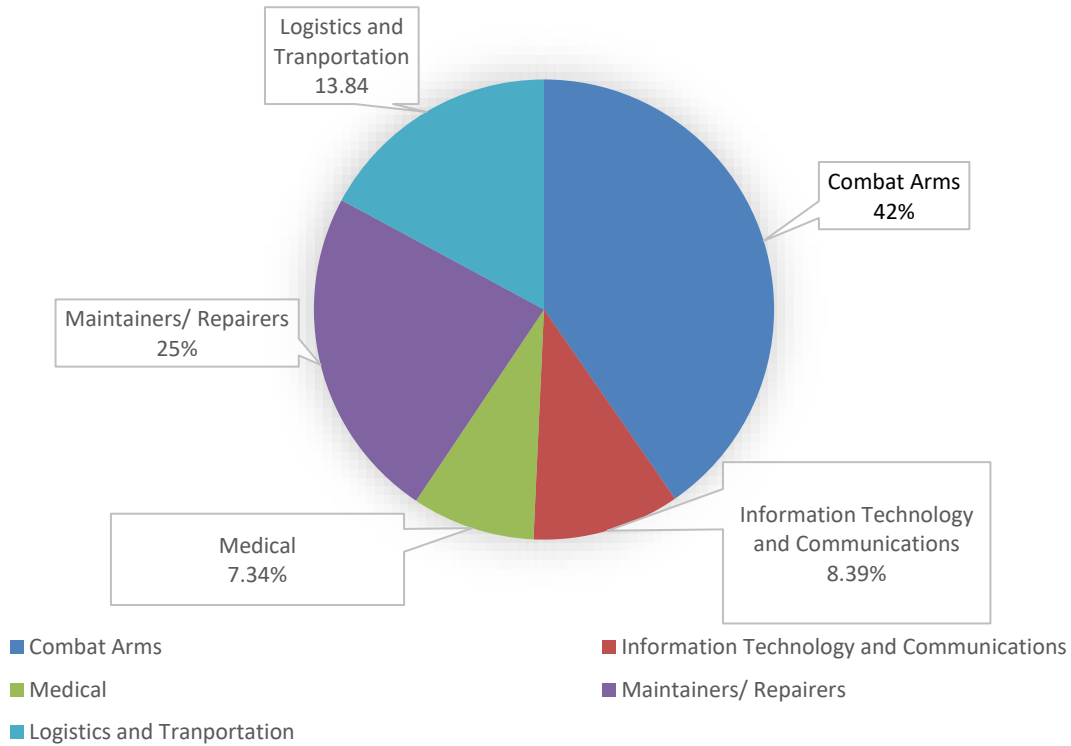
j. The American Defense Communities (ADC) designated Fort Hood as one of the eight "Great American Defense Communities" across the United States for providing continuous support to its service members and their military families, <http://www.hrmffa.org/images/Hampton-Roads-VA-GADC-2017-press-release.pdf>, January 2017.

k. Killeen was ranked number 20 overall out of 505 cities nationwide, and 4 out of 158 mid-sized cities for the most 2008 recession-recovered city based on 18 economic indicators including "inflow of college educated workers," "share of households receiving public assistance," and "home ownership rank," <https://wallethub.com/edu/most-least-recession-recovered-cities/5219/#city-size>, January 2017.

4. In addition to these indicators of economic stability for the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood MSA, the Texas Comptroller also stated in the 2019 economic report that Fort Hood's economic impact was \$29.9 billion statewide. Comptroller Glenn Hegar stated "Fort Hood is an economic engine that helps growth in Texas." The report states that Fort Hood is responsible for 56,023 direct jobs and also indirectly responsible for 152,701 jobs throughout Texas.

E. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALITIES: Departing Soldiers can represent over 100 different Military Occupational Specialties (MOS). 42% of the 477 responses to MOS question recorded) can be grouped into five (5) general areas: Combat Arms (42%), Medical (7.34%), Logistics and Transportation (13.84%), Maintainers/Repairers (25%), Information Technology and Communication (8.39%),. The other represented series of job classifications were: Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear (CBRN); these are quantified within the 'Other' category.

Military Occupational Specialty



COMBAT ARMS

1. Traditionally, Combat Arms has been largest group. As we move out of the Global War on Terror conflicts many will not be combat veterans of the Iraq/Afghanistan campaigns; which have a distinctive small-unit focus by their nature. Therefore, in addition to the skills listed below, these Soldiers will likely have a broad leadership skillset and staff planning skills (soft skills) that would be a tremendous asset to any organization.

2. Soldiers in combat arms comprise 42% (58/477) of this quarter’s transitioning population.

Infantry (52)	Member or leader who individually employs small arms/heavy anti-armor weapons in support of combat operations.
Armor (4)	Member or leader who employs main battle tanks or cavalry fighting vehicles in combat operations and performs reconnaissance and security.
Field Artillery (2)	Operate or supervise high technology cannon artillery weapons, automated tactical data systems, intelligence activities, target processing, radar operations, artillery surveying operations, or meteorological observation.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. The "Intel" Community are responsible for collecting, sharing vital information to combat soldiers concerning targeting, enemy manpower, and capabilities.

2. Soldiers that work in the Information Technology and Communications field comprise 8.39% (34/477) of 2nd QTR 2022 transitioning population.

Army Cable Systems Installer-Maintainer (6)	Cable Systems Installer-Maintainers are primarily responsible for installing, operating and performing maintenance on cable and wire communications systems, communication security devices, and the associated equipment.
Network Systems Operator-Maintainer (7)	The nodal network systems operator-maintainer is part of the Army's telecommunications team. Their primary responsibility is making sure communications are available, which is always crucial in the armed forces, especially during combat.
Multichannel Transmission Systems Operator-Maintainer Jobs (6)	A U.S. Army Multichannel Transmission Systems Operator-Maintainer works directly on communication devices and equipment that communicate through more than one channel. They are responsible for installation, repair, operation, and maintenance checks of these devices, antennae, and associated equipment, according to the U.S. Army.
Signal Support Systems Specialist (15)	Signal support systems specialists are responsible for battlefield signal support systems and terminal devices. Signal support specialists are part of the Army Signal Corps (USASC), which handles communications and information systems support for the combined armed forces.

MAINTAINERS/ REPAIRERS

1. Maintaining the operational function of all materiel in the arsenal of the Army is the job of this career field.

2. Soldiers that work in the field of Maintenance/Repair comprise 25% (5/477) of 2nd QTR 2022 transitioning population.

Tracked Vehicle Repairers (2)	Perform or supervise unit maintenance, diagnose, and troubleshoot malfunctions on gas turbine and diesel power plants; the suspension, steering, hydraulics, auxiliary power units, and the armament/fire control systems on tracked vehicles including the M1 Abrams main battle tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle.
Special purpose (3)	6 different low-density fields that require a degree of technical skills that would support the repair and maintenance of Army vehicles and equipment. These skills include metal workers (welders), machinists, small arms and fire control repair, power generation, computer/detection systems, radar, avionic communication equipment, and special purpose equipment (such as HVAC and refrigeration systems).

Wheeled Vehicle Mechanics (30)	Supervise and perform unit, direct support and general support level maintenance and recovery operations on light and heavy wheeled vehicles, their associated trailers and material handling equipment.
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MEDICAL

1. Provide emergency medical treatment, limited primary care & health protection & evacuation from a point of injury or illness.

2. Personnel in the Medical Field make up 7.34% (27/477) of 2nd QTR 2022 transitioning population.

Health Care Specialist (24)	Provide emergency medical treatment, limited primary care, and force health protection, evacuation in a variety of operational and clinical settings from point of injury or illness through the continuum of military health care under the supervision of a physician, nurse or physician's assistant. As a field combat medic, provides emergency medical care/treatment at point of wounding on the battlefield or to battle and non-battle casualties during wartime .
Animal Care Specialist (2)	Performs physical examinations to detect obvious abnormalities and reports findings to veterinarian, Positions and restrains animals for examination and treatment. Assists veterinarian in surgical procedures and performs euthanasia when instructed by veterinarian. Cleans, debrides, and sutures superficial wounds. Collects, preserves, and prepares blood, urine, feces, skin scrapings, and post mortem specimens for shipment and evaluation. Performs routine diagnostic laboratory tests such as fecal smears, urinalysis, blood counts, and chemistries. Takes and develops radiographs of designated animal body parts. Initiates and maintains animal health records, immunization records, animal registration files, animal bite case reports, and other administrative office files. Performs advanced emergency medical procedures on animals such as triage, tracheotomy, bum and poison management, venous cutdown, and insertion of stomach tubes.
Other (1)	Soldiers with various medical specialty MOSs.

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION

1. The logistics and life's blood of the soldier falls onto the shoulders of the members of the Quartermaster Corps. Providing soldiers with food, water, petroleum, repair parts and other services during any operation is the job of the MOS of the Quartermasters.

2. Personnel in the Logistics and Transportation, make up 13.84% (54/477) of 2nd QTR Transitioning population.

Army Automated Logistical Specialist (9)	Supervise and perform management or warehouse functions.
Army Petroleum Supply Specialist (4)	Supervise and manage the storage and shipping of bulk or packaged petroleum-based products.
Army Food Service Specialist (7)	Prepare and service food in field or garrison operations.
Army Petroleum Laboratory Specialist (3)	Supervise or conduct laboratory tests on petroleum, oil and lubricant products.
Army Unit Supply Specialist (10)	Supervise or perform the general upkeep and maintenance of all supplies and equipment.
Cargo Specialist (1)	Load and unload supplies and materials using equipment such as forklifts and cranes.
Motor Transport Operator (16)	Supervises or operates wheel vehicles to transport personnel and cargo.
Transportation Senior Sergeant (1)	Supervises the operation and control of movement for personnel and cargo by air, rail, motor transport and water.
Transportation Management Coordinator (3)	Responsible for scheduling and selecting the modes of transportation for personnel and equipment.

F. DESIRED POST- MILITARY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT:

Respondents are asked to indicate the type (or types) of post-military employment they desire. If married, they can indicate their spouse's employment preferences as well. In order to standardize input for ease of analysis, the survey provides 14 broad categories conforming to industry categories found in the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The choice "other" is offered when a specific desired category is not provided. Because this survey is voluntary and can be taken up to a year before the date of separation during the Soldier for Life-Transition Assistance Program, it may be very possible that at the time of the survey, the majority just did not know what area of employment he/she would prefer. For this 2nd Quarter report, of those who did respond to this question (32 Soldiers), the top five desired categories of post-military service employment were²:

SOLDIER

- 1. Skilled Trade: 33
- 2. Transportation/Distribution: 21

SPOUSE

- 1. Education/Training :21
- 2. Skilled Trade :11

²Employers desiring to hire Fort Hood veterans should contact Fort Hood Soldier for Life -Transition Assistance Program (formerly known as ACAP) directly through TAP Mr. Adrian B Thompson: at (254)288-0827; adrian.b.thompson.civ@army.mil; or by posting their opportunity and company website URL on the TAP website (<https://www.armytap.army.mil>).

Employers may place a job posting via "Work in Texas" (www.workintexas.com) - a statewide, internet-based job-matching system through Workforce Solutions of Central Texas (WFSCCT) (254) 200-2020. The Texas Veterans Commission (TVC) staff work closely with the Central Texas Workforce Business Services including job development, direct referrals, and military skills-civilian occupations matching. tvcemployment@tvc.texas.gov (512) 463-2333

- 3. Business Professional: 18
- 4. Construction & Engineering :12
- 5. Information Technology: 10
- 3. Administrative/Office :10
- 4. Management/Business :2
- 5. Medical: 1

3. Employment:

a. The Labor Market & Career Information Department (LMCI) of the Texas Workforce Commission provides a monthly snapshot of the area economy within the Texas labor market using statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is broken down by industry profiles, and graphs the top ten groups consisting of seventeen different industries. This list can be compared to the Veteran’s Inventory Initiative list of top desired employment after the service. The following list indicates the top ten industry profiles for the Killeen-Temple MSA according to the monthly Texas Labor Market Information - <https://texaslmi.com/EconomicProfiles/MSAProfiles>.

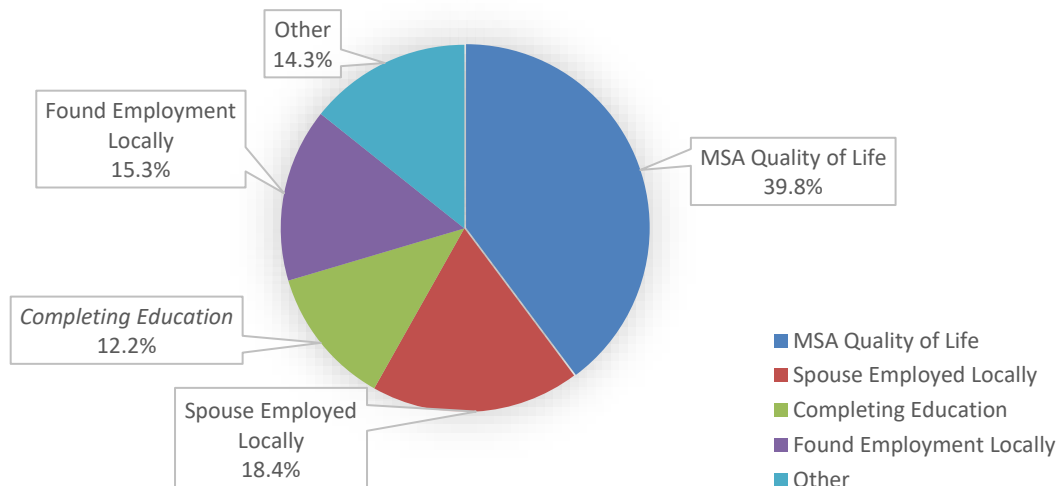
b. For comparison, the similar Veteran’s Inventory Initiative categories are placed in parentheses. This list can be compared to the responses above for Soldiers’ top desires for employment when retiring from their service in the military. We will continue to monitor and compare these reports in the future.

G. REASONS FOR REMAINING IN THE MSA:

1. In 2013, the survey was revised to gain more clarity on the Quality-of-Life factors cited by separating Soldiers that impact their decision to remain in Central Texas or go elsewhere after their service ends.

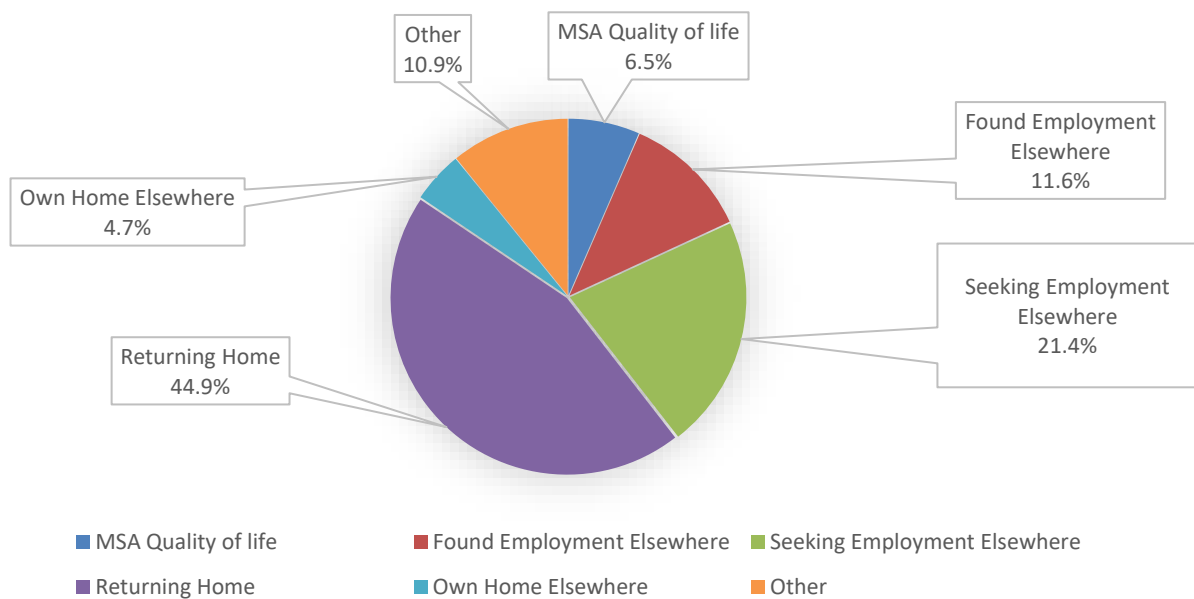
2. A total of 196 of 477 Soldiers indicated they will remain in the MSA. This quarter, 39.8% remained due to the MSA Quality of Life, 18.4% remained because their spouse is employed locally, 15.3% remained because they found employment locally, 12.2% remained because they or a family member are completing education, and 14.3% remained for other reasons. With the addition of Texas A&M-Central Texas to the MSA, the Soldiers and their spouses now have the opportunity to complete their baccalaureate or master's degree while remaining in an area with a lower cost of living compared to other areas with universities. We will continue to monitor this response for future quarters.

Reasons for Remaining Inside the MSA



3. The graph below addresses the reasons for those service members not staying in the MSA after separation. The majority of those choosing to live outside of the MSA after separation wanted to return to their home of record, while the second largest group stated that they are seeking employment elsewhere. Returning home has been the primary reason for leaving the MSA since the inception of this survey. This quarter, the only change in the reasoning for leaving the MSA is to seek other employment rather than having necessarily obtained other employment. While returning to home of record is not something that can be improved for the area, available and desirable employment and the perception of the MSA quality of life are areas that can be improved.

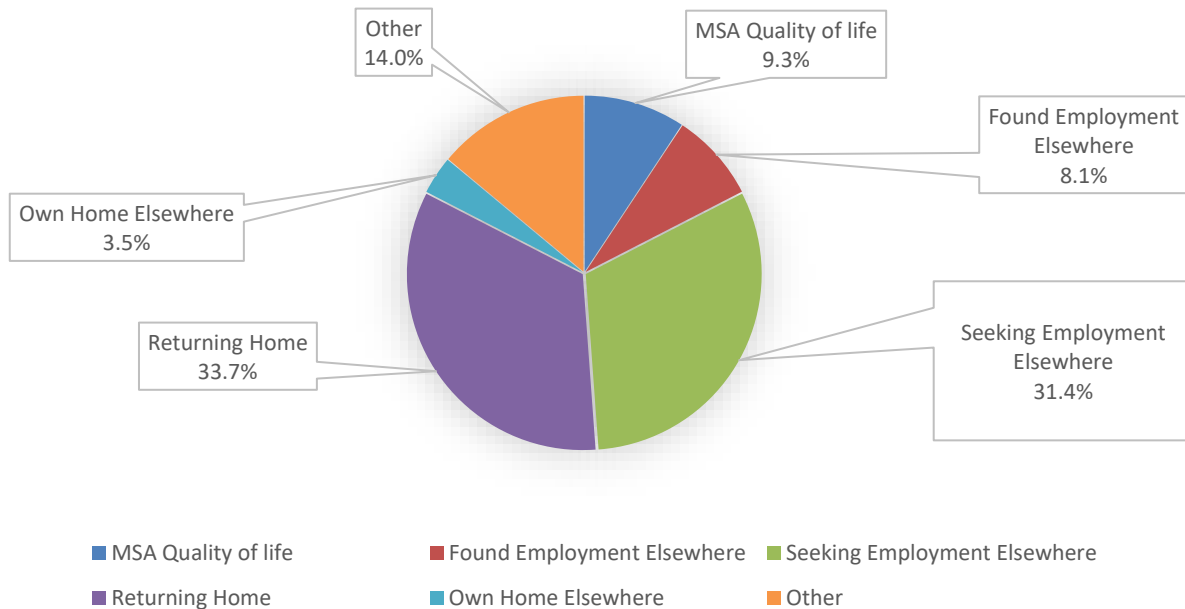
Reasons for Living Outside the MSA



4. The graph below depicts the reasons for those service members who are unsure if they will stay in the MSA or depart after separation which represent 86 of 477 (18.0%). This group represents potential workforce and economic opportunity that may be influenced to remain for the appropriate opportunity or recruitment incentives. The reasons for the unsure service members are depicted in the graph below. Returning home is the largest reason but may reflect

a default answer because other opportunities have not presented themselves. It along with the majority of the other reasons are something that can be influenced or improved for the area.

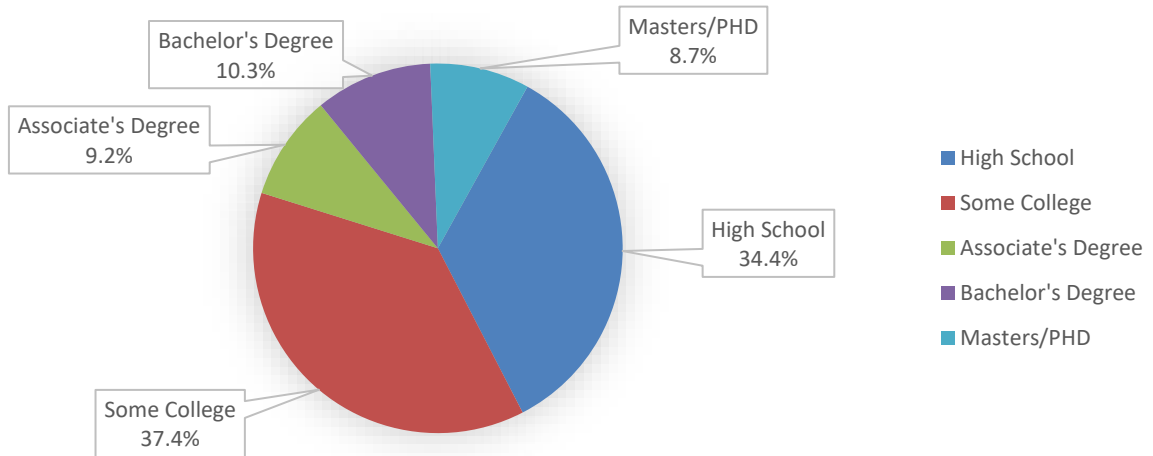
Reasons for Unsure if Remaining or Departing



H. EDUCATION LEVEL OF THOSE REMAINING IN THE REGION: Respondents are asked to provide their highest level of educational attainment. All soldiers have a High School Diploma/GED. For this quarter, 128 of 196 (65.3%) of the respondents who intend to remain in the region have some level of post-secondary education:

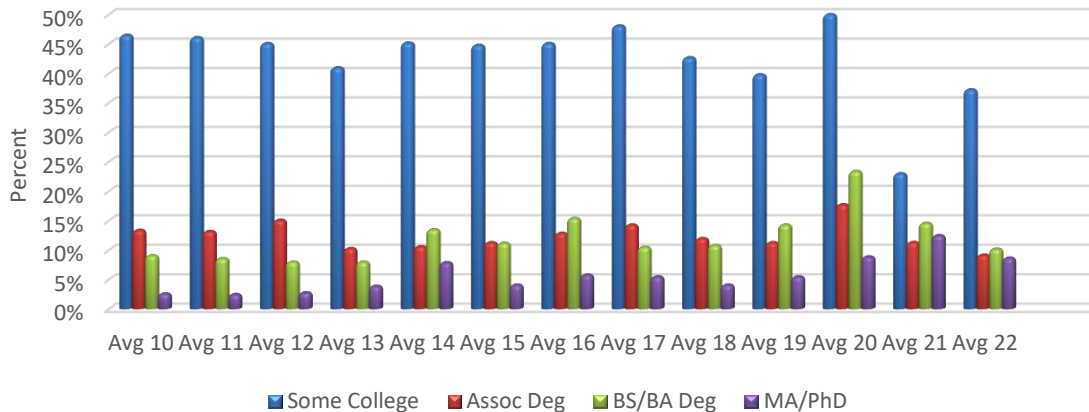
- ❖ Some College – 73 (37.2%)
- ❖ Associates Degree – 18 (9.2%)
- ❖ Bachelor’s Degree – 20 (10.2%)
- ❖ Masters/PhD Degree – 17 (8.7%)

Educational Attainment for those Staying



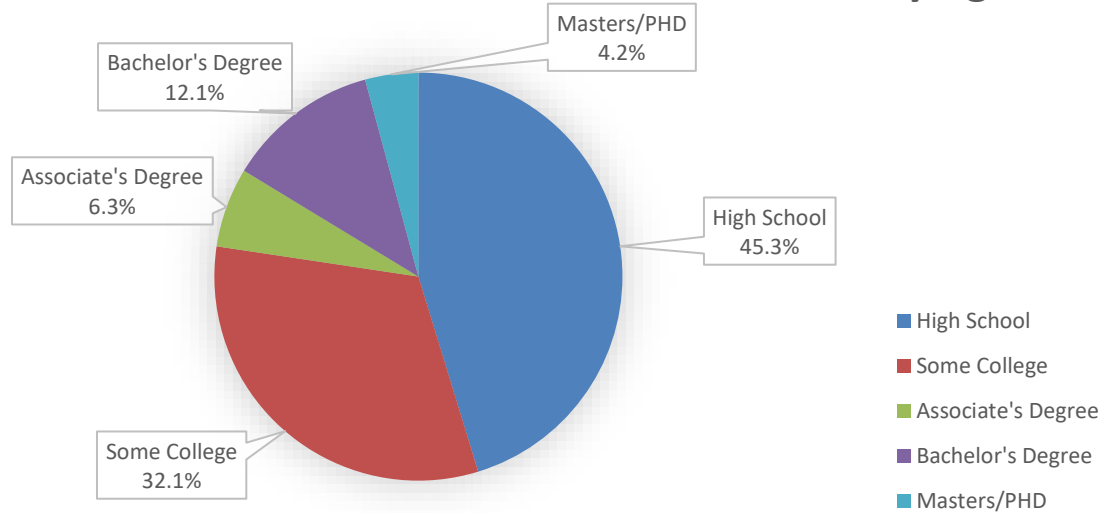
1. The data from over 55,000 Soldiers separating over the last decade indicates that for those Soldiers who intend to remain in the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood MSA (both retirement eligible and non-retirement eligible) the educational attainment levels decreased slightly from the pre-COVID survey results. We are unsure but suspect this reduction is due to the lack of survey results during the COVID 19 pandemic with less surveys processed in 2020 thru 2022 thus the data may not represent the level of fidelity achieved during pre-COVID years. Historically, the number of those Soldiers pursuing post-secondary degrees has been higher since Texas A&M-Central Texas opened. Regardless, this data is further affirmation that those Soldiers leaving the service provide a solid foundation of education as well as real-world experience as future employees for the area.

Educational Attainment % of Those Intending to Stay in MSA



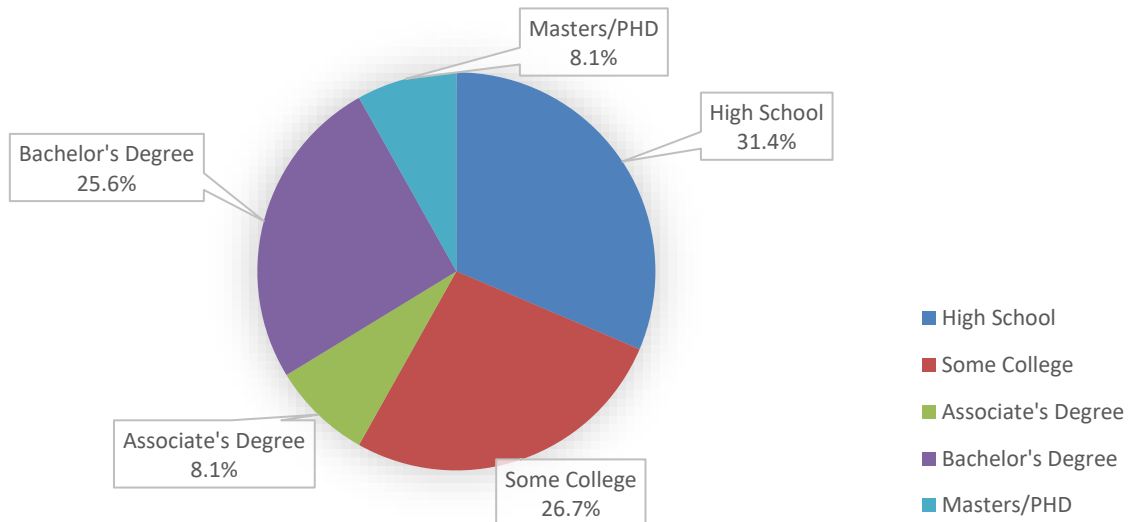
2. The graph below depicts the educational attainment levels for those not staying in the MSA and reflects lost opportunity for our area.

Educational Attainment for those Not Staying



3. A third dynamic includes the Soldiers who are unsure if they will stay in the MSA or depart. This quarter 86 of 477 (18.0%) of transitioning Soldiers indicated they were unsure if they would remain in the MSA or depart. This group represents both workforce and economic potential that may be influenced to remain in the MSA. Their educational attainment level depicted below is slightly higher than the group that will not remain.

Educational Attainment for Those Unsure of Staying



4. Anecdotally, businesses indicate they want to hire veterans. Educational attainment is a key variable in that process, given the current national unemployment rate. Due to extra

benefits of health care, tuition assistance, housing and food allowances while in the service, the military remains a favorable career choice. However, the standards of recruiting continue to be more stringent, so candidates applying to the military with a GED are accepted on an exception to policy basis. When taking into account that Central Texas offers a low cost of living, has several post-secondary educational institutions within the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood MSA where Soldiers are able to complete their degrees, and the fact that a large percentage of Soldiers separating from the service desire to remain in the area, the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood MSA is a very desirable region for potential business partners to relocate to the area. This opportunity would also likely motivate many other Soldiers who have started their degree as indicated in the above graph to complete their education through the use of their Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits, with the potential of satisfying employment in the area after leaving the service.

5. Perceptions versus reality: As 98% percent of Fort Hood Soldiers either reside on-post or within 10 miles of the Fort Hood main gate in the communities of Central Texas, the survey choices reflect their perceptions of areas where improvements might further influence their decision to remain in the region when their military service ends. Quality of Life within the MSA is important to retaining Soldiers in the area after separating, as seen in the previous graph on page thirteen. In addition, Veterans ending their service at Fort Hood are clearly a talented and educated workforce worth retaining in the Central Texas region and their perceptions of the Quality of Life is important to be considered in future planning. While the Quality of Life is affected greatly by perception, bringing in larger industry and providing those employment opportunities is a strong way to make the Quality of Life in the MSA more desirable, helping to retain the Soldier and their family in the MSA.

6. Additional information not addressed in this quarterly report may be available for release to eligible entities. Requests for specific information should be addressed in writing to Executive Director, Heart of Texas Defense Alliance at 2916 Illinois Avenue, Killeen TX 76543.

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