LED-On the Map WorkshopPlanning for the Future:

"Notes from Exurbia"

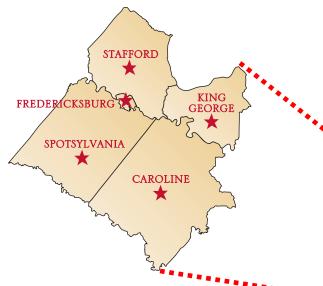
Kevin F. Byrnes, AICP

Director of Regional Planning
& Regional Demographer
George Washington Regional Commission



GW REGION'S LOCATION & CONTEXT:

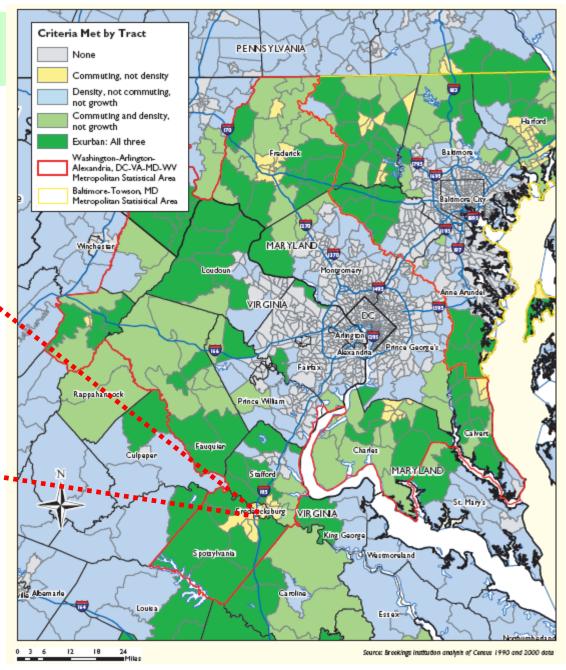
Washington DC = 53 miles North



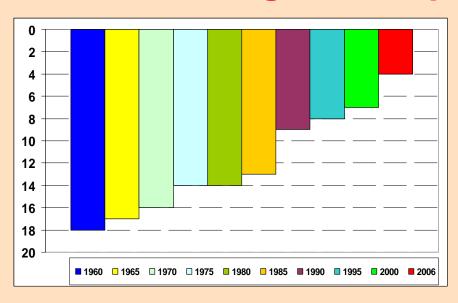
Richmond VA =

57 miles South

Source: The Brookings Institution, "Finding Exurbia: America's Fast-Growing Communities at the Metropolitan Fringe", Living Cities Census Series, October 2006, Map 4, page 17



GW's Regional Population Ranking

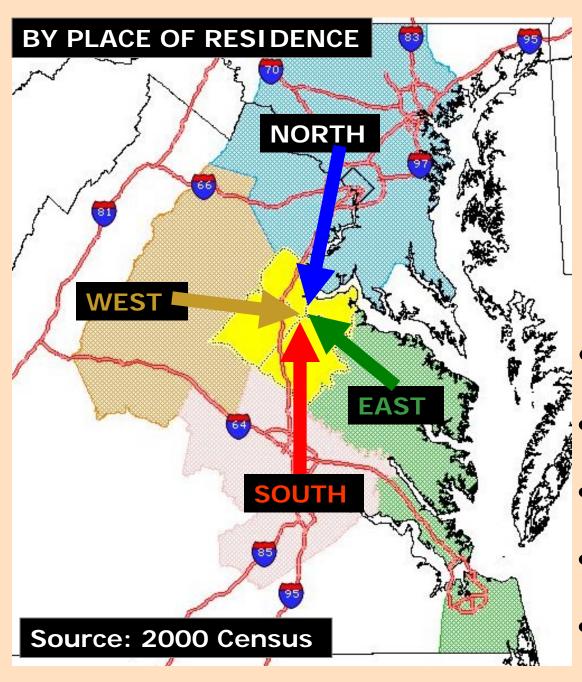


Over 46 years, GW's regional population ranking among 21 sub-state regions in Virginia rose from 18th to 4th.

Note: In Virginia, incorporated Cities are independent of adjoining County(ies)

National Ranking of Local Population Growth, 2000 - 2006

- Spotsylvania Co (37th) fastest growing county in US
- Stafford Co (#53th) fastest growing county in US
- King George Co (#57th) fastest growing county in US



LOCAL
COMMUTERS
= 85.7%

INBOUND COMMUTERS

= 14.3 %

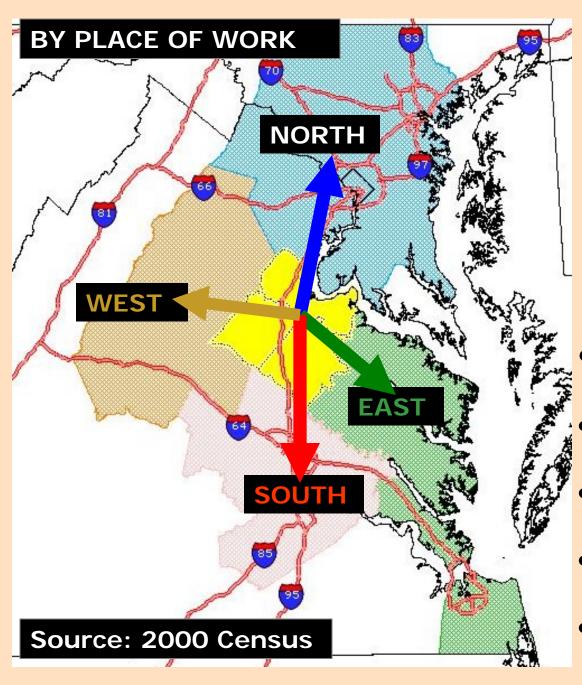
• North = 6.45%

• South = 1.2 %

• West = 3.4 %

• East = 2.5 %

• Other = .75 %



RESIDENT
WORKERS =
71.6 %

OUTBOUND COMMUTERS

= 28.4 %

• North = 82.4%

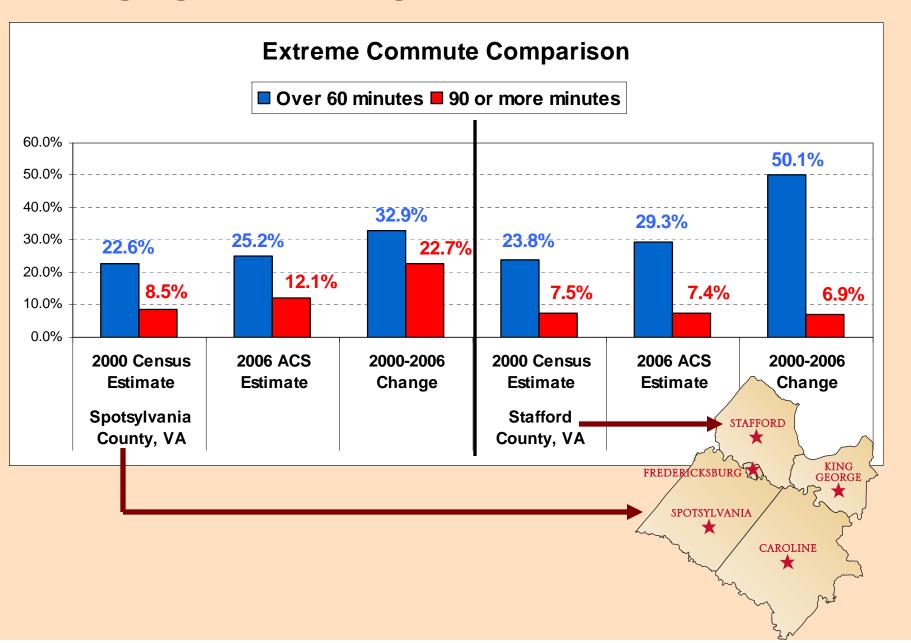
• South = 10.4%

• West = 4.0 %

• East = 1.0 %

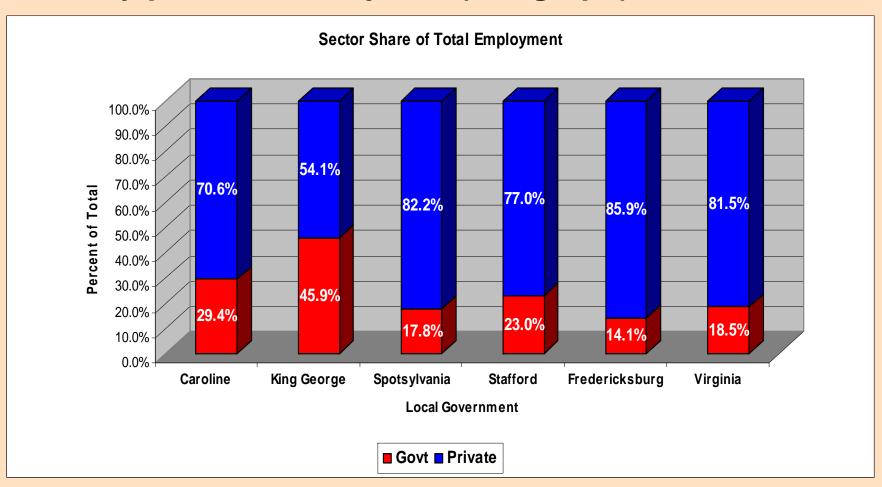
• Other = 2.2 %

Changing Commuting Patterns, 2000 - 2006



Actual Uses of "On the Map":

 Limited to date: due to data limitation of reporting only private sector jobs. (see graph)



On The Map:

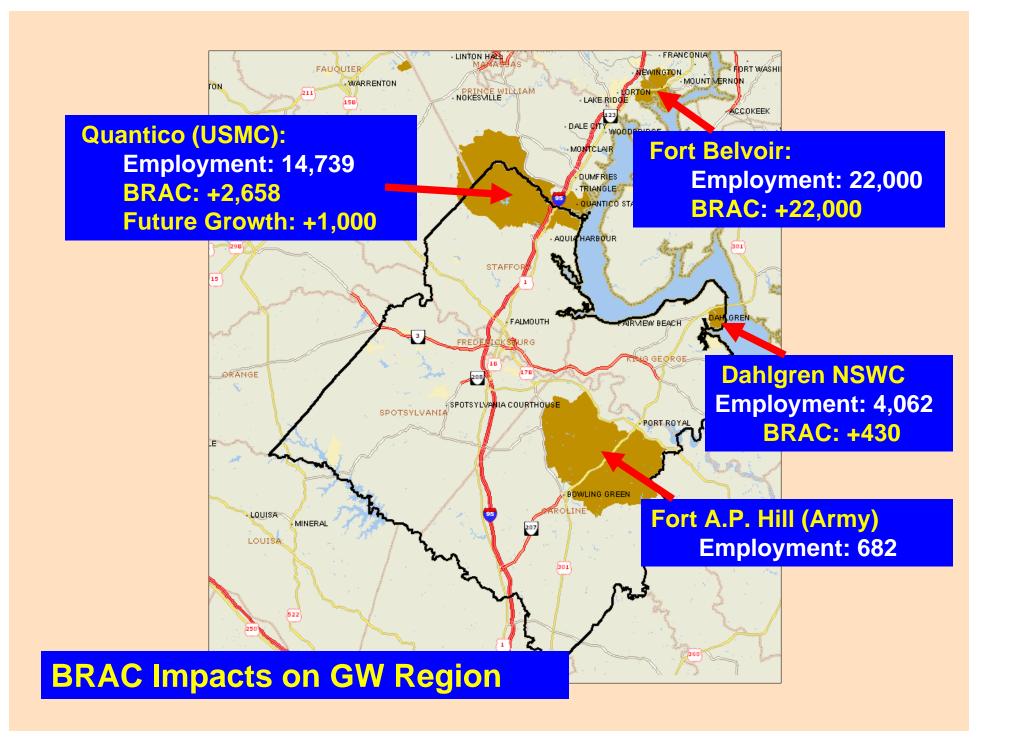
Understanding changes in commuting patterns patterns with commuter shed report

Report Title: Commute Shed Report - Where Residents in the Selection Area							
(Stafford Co) are Employed							
Resident-Held Jobs by Category	<u>200</u>				<u>2002</u>		
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
All Jobs	42,057	100.0%	39,955	100.0%	33,054	100.0%	
All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	35,456	84.3%	33,850	84.7%	27,428	83.0%	
All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	39,558	94.1%	37,756	94.5%	31,015	93.8%	
All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	33,213	79.0%	31,883	79.8%	25,613	77.5%	
Baseline Count of Jobs	<u>2004</u>		<u>2003</u>		200	2	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
All Jobs	42,057	100.0%	39,955	100.0%	33,054	100.0%	
Job counts in Cities/Towns Where Residents				3	<u>2002</u>		
<u>are Employed</u>	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
* Fredericksburg, Virginia	3,795	9.0%	3,610	9.0%	3,402	10.3%	
* Arlington, ∀irginia	1,628	3.9%	1,580	4.0%	1,302	3.9%	
* Alexandria, ∀irginia	1,390	3.3%	1,357	3.4%	982	3.0%	
* Woodbridge, Virginia	980	2.3%	1,057	2.6%	674	2.0%	
* Newington, Virginia	915	2.2%	864	2.2%	632	1.9%	
* Tysons Corner, Virginia	787	1.9%	886	2.2%	596	1.8%	
* Springfield, Virginia	748	1.8%	612	1.5%	590	1.8%	
* Aquia Harbour, Virginia	707	1.7%	673	1.7%	624	1.9%	
* Manassas, Virginia	593	1.4%	498	1.2%	392	1.2%	
* Chantilly, Virginia	565	1.3%	486	1.2%	345	1.0%	
* All Other Locations	29,949	71.2%	28,332	70.9%	23,515	71.1%	
Job counts in Counties Where Residents are	<u>200</u>		<u>2003</u>		2002		
Employed	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
* Stafford, Virginia	10,550	25.1%	9,646	24.1%	8,841	26.7%	
* Fairfax , Virginia	7,958	18.9%	7,850	19.6%	5,855	17.7%	
* Prince William, Virginia	5,063	12.0%	5,017	12.6%	3,478	10.5%	
* Fredericksburg, Virginia	3,795	9.0%	3,610	9.0%	3,402	10.3%	
* Spotsylvania, Virginia	2,808	6.7%	2,593	6.5%	2,349	7.1%	
* Arlington, Virginia	1,628	3.9%	1,580	4.0%	1,302	3.9%	
* Alexandria, Virginia	1,390	3.3%	1,357	3.4%	982	3.0%	
* Henrico, Virginia	850	2.0%	738	1.8%	724	2.2%	
* Loudoun, Virginia	796	1.9%	792	2.0%	608	1.8%	
* Manassas, Virginia	593	1.4%	498	1.2%	392	1.2%	
* All Other Locations	6,626	15.8%	6,274	15.7%	5,121	15.5%	

On The Map: Laborshed analysis...

Where do workers working in the City of **Fredericksburg** come from?

Report Title: Labor Shed Report - Where Workers Live that are Employed in the Selection Area (Fredericksburg)							
Employed in the Selection	Area (I	-reaemc	KSDUTG)				
Area Employment by Category	2004		2003		2002		
Area Employment by Category	Count		Count		Count		
Total Employers:	1,292	Juane -	1,218	Juai e	1,234	Juai e	
* All Jobs		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	19,019		17,773		17,390	84.5%	
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	19,997			92.7%			
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	17,438		16,381		15,942	77.5%	
r in r innary cope (r inare coster ciny)	11 1100	00.070	10,001	10.270	10,012	11.070	
Baseline Count of Jobs	2004		2003		2002		
				Count Share			
All Jobs		100.0%					
	·		·		·		
Job counts in Cities/Towns Where Workers Live	20	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
* Fredericksburg, Virginia	2,363	10.9%	2,264	10.8%	2,555	12.4%	
* Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia	302	1.4%		1.3%	281	1.4%	
* Falmouth, Virginia	283	1.3%	286	1.4%	262	1.3%	
* Virginia Beach, Virginia	233	1.1%	208	1.0%	179	0.9%	
* Richmond, Virginia	224	1.0%	218	1.0%	244	1.2%	
* Aquia Harbour, Virginia	169	0.8%	159	0.8%	166	0.8%	
* Dale City, Virginia	160	0.7%	187	0.9%	154	0.7%	
* Newport News, Virginia	129	0.6%	97	0.5%	92	0.4%	
* Alexandria, Virginia	118	0.5%	108	0.5%	97	0.5%	
* Norfolk, Virginia	115			0.4%		0.4%	
* All Other Locations	17,609	81.1%	17,077	81.5%	16,476	80.1%	
Job counts in Counties Where Workers Live	2004		<u>2003</u>		<u>2002</u>		
	Count			_			
* Spotsylvania, Virginia	6,875					32.2%	
* Stafford, Virginia	3,795					16.5%	
* Fredericksburg, Virginia	2,363						
* Fairfax, Virginia	932					3.5%	
* Prince William, Virginia	715	3.3%	744		704	3.4%	
* Caroline, Virginia	599	2.8%	576	2.7%	581	2.8%	
* King George, Virginia	595	2.7%	536	2.6%	536	2.6%	
* Henrico, Virginia	358	1.6%		_	369	1.8%	
* Chesterfield, Virginia	316	1.5%		1.5%	346	1.7%	
* Orange , Virginia	312	_		2.0%	408	2.0%	
* All Other Locations	4,845	22.3%	4,540	21.7%	4,338	21.1%	



Planned Uses:

- Monitoring the effect of BRAC-related private sector & government-related employment relocations...
 - What changed commuting patterns, if any, these relocated employees have over time?
 - How do these patterns compare with the assumptions of traffic and community impact studies provided through BRAC EIS report?

 Monitoring changes in commuting patterns & labor force characteristics resulting from relocations to and expansions of major employers in the Region

Sample of Regional

Economic Development Projects: 2006-2007

Company	Employment	Investment
Grocery Store Distribution Company	320	\$75,000,000
VA Based REIT	TBD	\$100,000,000
Consumer Goods Distribution Center	50	\$15,000,000
Convenience Store Distribution	100	\$20,000,000
Aircraft Service Company	200	\$40,000,000
Financial Services Customer Support Center	1,000	\$5,000,000
Fortune 500 Defense Related Firm	30	\$8,000,000
High Tech Electronics Manufacturer	80	\$60,000,000
228 Mid-Size Projects	8,720	\$1,477,000,000

Totals: 10,500 jobs with over \$1.8 Billion in potential Capital Investment

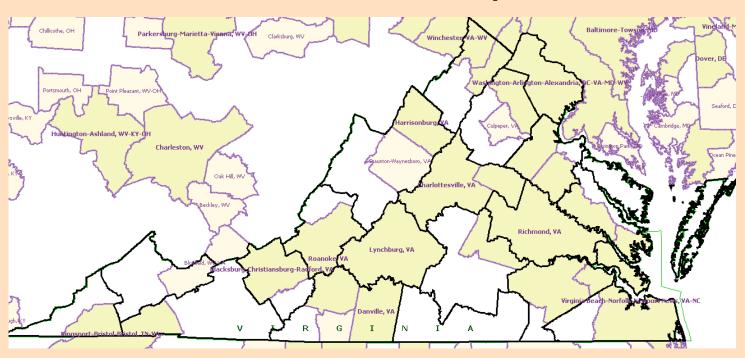
Pre-CTPP (2010),

intra-regional commuting flows can be evaluated and compared to home-to-work desire lines assumed in regional land use forecast & travel demand models.



Research Needs:

 Enable building custom regions based on multi- selection of counties (&/or cities for VA)



Metropolitan & micropolitan definitions don't meet the needs of many regional analysts!

- Facilitate free-hand drawing of areas for profile and shed reports by enabling:
 - display of a local .shp file (e.g. similar to capability of ArcGIS Explorer ver 9.2) to show locally-relevant geographies (e.g. TAZs, school districts, etc.) or
 - to support activation in map display of other reference layers (e.g. ZCTAs, census tracts, MCDs, etc)

Federal & State Coordination

- Reporting accuracy of federal government employment work sites is dependent on cooperation from non-BLS federal agencies and the locational accuracy of agency manpower reports by work site.
- Reporting accuracy of state government employment work sites is dependent on various state agencies believing in the value of disaggregated work site reporting.
- State employment commissions are bound by the procedures and systems promulgated by BLS to track employment.

Improved Fed. Agency Cooperation

- Stronger federal emphasis on accurate geocoding of local government location associated with federal worksite locations.
- Federal civilian employment on federal installations (e.g. USMC-Quantico) which straddle jurisdictional borders results in improper jurisdictional coding of employment locations.
- Cooperation of the Dept. of Defense to add federal military employment is important to providing the true picture of employment patterns in many communities.

Inter-Agency Coordination:

 Use of LED data perhaps as a basis for disaggregating multi-jurisdictional local accounts data maintained by B.E.A. (OBERS)

(e.g. FIPS 51951: Spotsylvania Co & City of Fredericksburg)

 These combined economic units are obsolete & should be replaced by BEA with discrete FIPS jurisdictions.

Customized Regional Datasets

- Support metro transportation planning by providing the opportunity to submit off-line a polygon file of local traffic analysis zones in order to obtain:
 - Commuter- and labor-shed statistics by TAZ
 - Inter-zonal statistics on the number of commuters traveling between each zonal pair
- This capability would enable MPOs and local governments to update and/or revise local travel demand models ahead of the availability of nation-wide CTTP.

Data Needs & Issues:

- The current funding constraints limit State employment commissions' ability to enhance QCEW data by fostering proper multiple work site reporting. On the Map can't build accurate commuter- & labor-shed data from unreported and/or misrepresentative work site data.
- Better documentation of how private selfemployed workers are currently included or will be covered under next version
- Add military installation boundaries to the On The Map display so that these installations do not accidentally get included in the definition of a manually-drawn study area
- Shed report detail providing counts by postal place name not relevant ... perhaps use zip code tabulation areas





Kevin F Byrnes (540) 373-2890

byrnes@gwregion.org

www.gwregion.org

