DRAFT

SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Poinciana Parkway Extension

Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study

From CR 532 to north of I-4/SR 429 Interchange

Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida

Financial Project ID: 446581-1-22-01

ETDM No.: 14445

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

Prepared by:

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May 2022

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated December 14, 2016 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Sociocultural Effects (SCE) Evaluation Technical Memorandum documents the evaluation and the potential effects of the Poinciana Parkway Extension project on the community and community resources. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4 (effective date July 1, 2020).

The Florida Turnpike Enterprise has proposed extending the Poinciana Parkway from CR 532 to north of the I-4/SR 429 interchange. The community characteristics and community resources were mapped within the SCE study area, defined as 1,320 feet from the proposed right-of-way for the two Alternatives. The adjacent community features include Celebration High School, Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, an unnamed cemetery, and the Oakhill Baptist Church and cemetery.

The project is anticipated to enhance mobility and economic conditions in the study area by improving access from Poinciana to I-4. Land use changes or disruption to social community cohesion are not anticipated. The potential aesthetic effects include additional noise and air pollution along the entire length of the project and impacts to landscaping at interchanges. These effects are not anticipated to disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations within the study area. A Noise Study Report will determine the feasibility and practicality of noise barriers and an Air Quality Assessment Technical Memorandum will evaluate air pollution. Residential and business relocations are possible with both alternatives being considered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves extending the Poinciana Parkway (SR 538) from CR 532 to the I-4 / SR 429 interchange, modifying the I-4 / SR 429 interchange to accommodate the Poinciana Parkway connection and increasing capacity of the segment of SR 429 from the I-4 / SR 429 interchange to the SR 429 / Sinclair Road interchange. The total project length is approximately four (4) miles.

The Poinciana Parkway is a section of a future limited access toll facility that would provide a regional, limited access facility that connects I-4 on the west to the interchange of Boggy Creek Road / SR 417 on the east, a distance of approximately 50 miles.

The study area (see **Figure 1**), which includes portions of Polk and Osceola Counties, is comprised of residential land uses, the 2,226-acre Reunion Resort and conservation lands under the jurisdiction of the Reedy Creek Improvement District, South Florida Water Management District and Reunion Development. There are also numerous undeveloped parcels with residential and planned development future land use designations, wetland systems, and overhead and underground utility corridors. CR 532 follows the county line between Polk County on the south and Osceola County on the north.

1.2 PURPOSE & NEED

The purpose of this project is to complete the missing link in the Poinciana Parkway between the planned terminus at CR 532 to the I-4 / SR 429 interchange. The project will also address future congestion on SR 429 from the I-4 / SR 429 interchange to the SR 429 / Sinclair Road interchange.

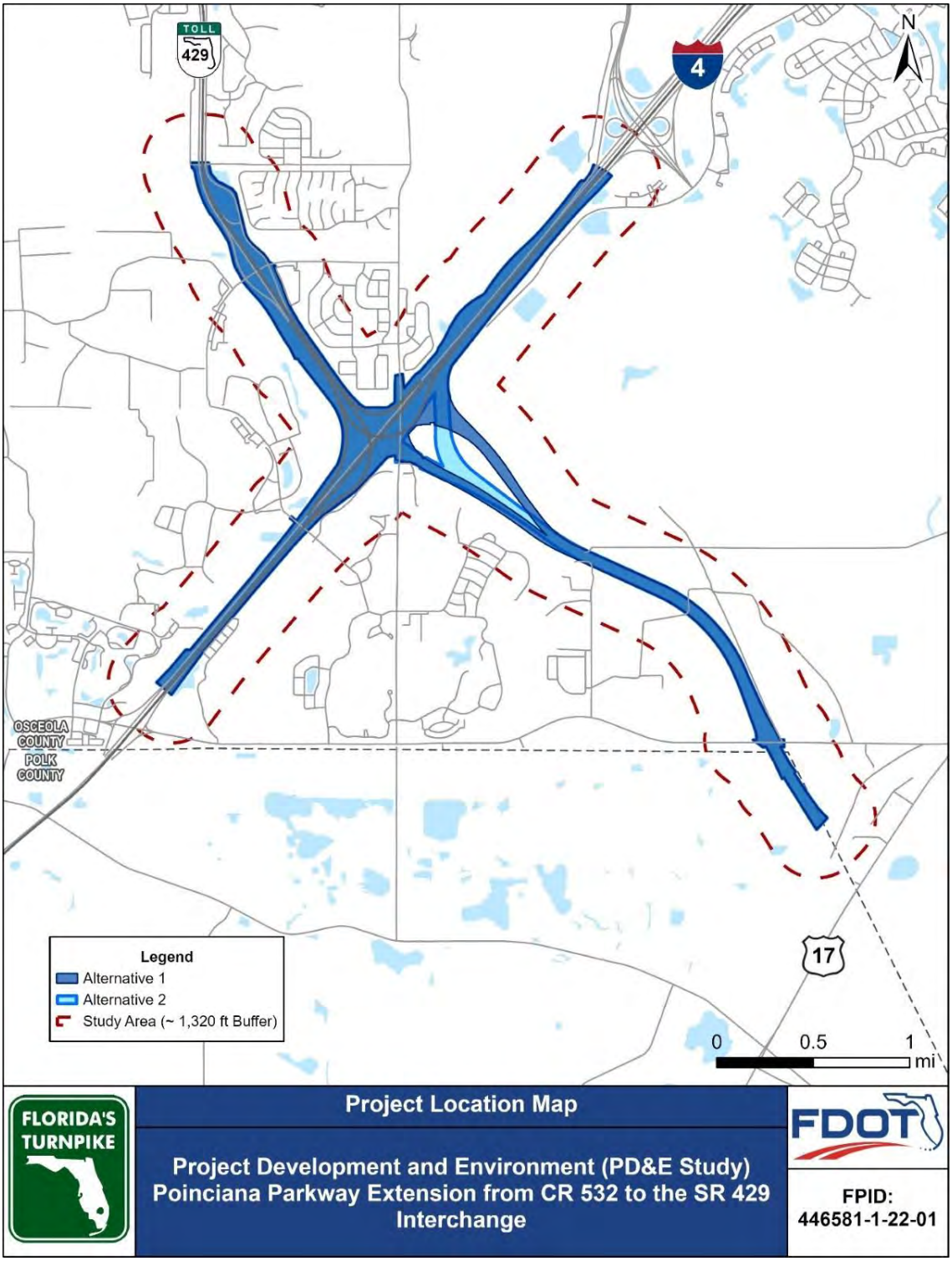

Figure 1: Project Location Map

1.2.1 Systems Linkage

The Poinciana Parkway currently terminates at the intersection of US 17/92 and CR 54. As part of a separate effort, the Poinciana Parkway is being extended approximately 1.75 miles north to CR 532. Therefore, this project would complete the remaining 2.5-mile gap in the Poinciana Parkway between CR 532 and I-4/SR 429.

Previous travel demand forecasting efforts have estimated that approximately 50,000 to 60,000 vehicles per day are projected to use the Poinciana Parkway between Poinciana and the I-4/SR 429 interchange.

In the No-Build condition, to reach I-4 from Poinciana, motorists would be required to exit the limited-access Poinciana Parkway and travel approximately 2.5 miles on CR 532, a local collector roadway. In addition, to access SR 429, motorists would then be required to travel an additional 1.5 miles on a congested portion of I-4. Therefore, motorists would travel approximately four (4) miles total to reach SR 429. This would add a substantial number of trips to I-4, CR 532, and other local roadways, thereby increasing travel times and adding congestion on both I-4 and the local roadway network.

Therefore, in the no-build condition, the gap in the Poinciana Parkway has the potential to result in increased travel times, lack of travel time reliability and congestion on the local roadway network and I-4. Finally, this approximately two-mile gap in the Poinciana Parkway would create a disjointed section in the overall 50-mile Southern Beltway, a limited access facility, intended to connect to the Western Beltway/SR 429, providing a regional beltway around Metro Orlando.

1.2.2 Transportation Demand

Based on travel demand forecasts presented in the Florida's Turnpike Enterprise's 2019 Traffic Trends Report, in the No-Build condition, without capacity improvements, the segment of SR 429 between I-4 and Sinclair Road will not meet level of service (LOS) standards (LOS C) by the year 2030. Further congestion would be anticipated between 2030 and 2045, the project's design year.

1.2.3 Consistency with Planning Documents

The Poinciana Parkway was initially developed by the Osceola County Expressway Authority (OCX). OCX was formed by legislation in 2010 and ultimately incorporated into the CFX in 2014. This project was recommended as part of the OCX 2040 Master Plan, which planned a new limited access facility from I-4 in Osceola County to the Boggy Creek Road/SR 417 interchange in Orange County. The projects in the OCX Master Plan have since been adopted by CFX, except for this approximately 4.5-mile project, known as the I-4/Poinciana Connector.

The project, as currently planned, is not listed in the MetroPlan Orlando Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) or Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). Therefore, additional

coordination will take place during the PD&E Study to ensure consistency. The State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) includes a PD&E Study for a new corridor from CR 532 to the I-4/SR 429 interchange; however, this will need to be revised to reflect the revised FPID and project limits.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 NO-BUILD ALTERNATIVE

In the No-Build condition, to reach I-4 from Poinciana, motorists would therefore be required to exit the limited-access Poinciana Parkway and travel approximately 2.5 miles on CR 532, a local collector roadway. In addition, to access SR 429, motorists would then be required to travel an additional 1.5 miles on a congested portion of I-4. Therefore, motorists would travel approximately four miles total to reach SR 429. This would add a substantial number of trips to I-4, CR 532, and other local roadways, thereby increasing travel times and adding congestion on both I-4 and the local roadway network.

Therefore, in the no-build condition, the gap in the Poinciana Parkway has the potential to result in increased travel times, lack of travel time reliability and congestion on the local roadway network and I-4. Finally, this approximately two-mile gap in the Poinciana Parkway would create a disjointed section in the overall 50-mile Southern Beltway, a limited access facility, intended to connect to the Western Beltway/SR 429, providing a regional beltway around Metro Orlando.

Based on travel demand forecasts presented in the FTE's 2019 Traffic Trends Report, in the No-Build condition, without capacity improvements, the segment of SR 429 between I-4 and Sinclair Road will not meet level of service (LOS) standards (LOS C) by the year 2030. Further congestion would be anticipated between 2030 and 2045, the project's design year.

2.2 BUILD ALTERNATIVE

Alternative 1 uses a bifurcated configuration, routing the southbound lanes of SR 538 on the west side of the FGT/Gulfstream facility and the northbound lanes on the east side of the facility.

Alternative 2 uses a non-bifurcated configuration, routing both southbound and northbound lanes of SR 538 on the west side of the FGT/Gulfstream facility and placing the ramps from SR 538 to eastbound I-4 and the ramps from westbound I-4 to southbound SR 538 on the east side of the facility. Alternative 2 has been selected as the preferred alternative.

3.0 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

A SCE evaluation assesses social, economic, land use changes, mobility, aesthetic effects, and relocations, including potential issues associated with Environmental Justice (EJ), Civil Rights, and other nondiscrimination laws. Project benefits and effects on communities are assessed in the SCE evaluation with special consideration for minority, low-income, and other potentially underrepresented populations. The SCE evaluation is a process used to evaluate and address the effects of a transportation action on a community and its quality of life.

There are six major steps in an SCE evaluation process:

1. Review Project Information;
2. Define the Study Area;
3. Prepare Community Information;
4. Evaluate Sociocultural Effects;
5. Identify Solutions to Project Impacts; and
6. Document Results.

The data used for the community information and sociocultural effects evaluation is downloaded from the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL) and other sources as listed in this document. A Sociocultural Data Report was generated in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM), Environmental Screening Tool (EST) and was used to understand general population trends. The study area for the sociocultural effects evaluation is the proposed corridor for the extension of the Poinciana Parkway and a 1,320-foot buffer around the existing roadway for the resources evaluated. The project was screened through the ETDM EST and the programming screen was published January 20, 2021 (ETDM #14445 -https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/est/).

This report was prepared in accordance with the FDOT PD&E Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4, Sociocultural Effects Evaluation, dated July 1, 2020.

3.1.1 Existing Land Use

Existing land use within the study area was determined through the interpretation of 1” = 100’ scale aerial photography, review of land cover GIS data obtained from the SFWMD and SWFWMD, and field reconnaissance of the project corridor conducted on September 27, 2021, October 25-28 and 30, 2021 and September 28, 2021. Existing land use was mapped based on the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT, 1999) for the project area and is depicted in ***Figure 2***.

Upland communities comprise 1221.7 acres (61.7 percent) of the project study area and generally includes residential units, roads and highways, shrub and brushland, electric power facilities, and pastureland. Wetland and surface water communities comprise 759.1 acres (38.3 percent) of the

project study area and is mostly comprised of hardwood and forested mixed wetlands. The existing land use is described below in ***Table 1***.

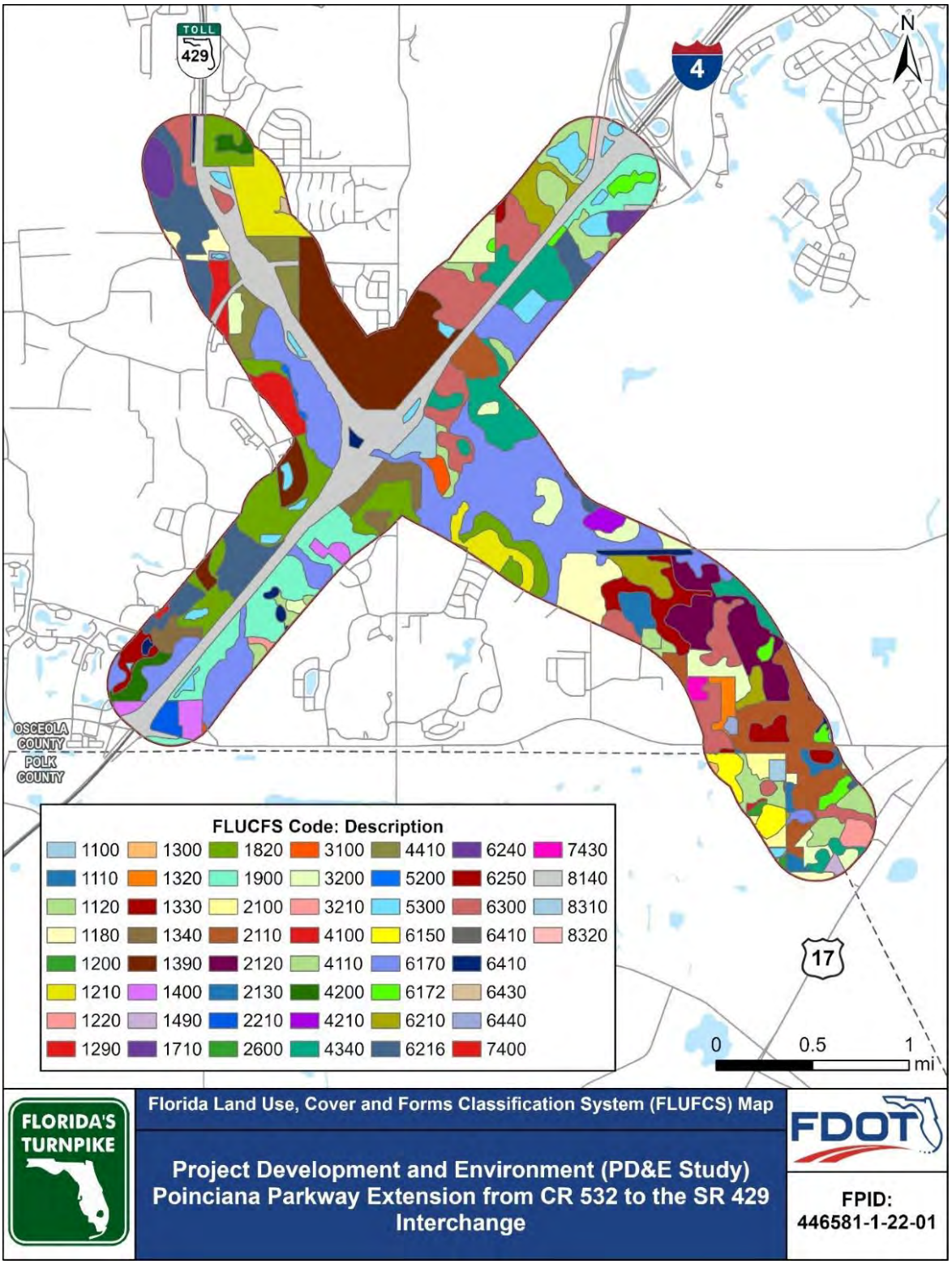

Figure 2: Existing Land Cover Map

Table 1: Existing Land Cover Summary

FLUCFCS Code[1]	FLUCFCS Description	Area (ac)	Percent of Study Area (%)
112	Mobile Home Units (Less Than Two Dwelling Units Per Acre)	1.2	0.1%
118	Rural Residential	50.1	2.5%
121	Fixed Single Family Units (Two-Five Dwelling Units Per Acre)	1.1	0.1%
131	Residential High Density - Fixed Single Family Units	197.4	10.0%
132	Mobile Home Units (Six Or More Dwelling Units Per Acre)	12.0	0.6%
134	Multiple Dwelling Units - High Rise	43.2	2.2%
139	Residential High Density - Under Construction	82.9	4.2%
149	Commercial And Services Under Construction	19.2	1.0%
182	Golf Courses	34.5	1.7%
211	Improved Pastures	54.0	2.7%
212	Unimproved Pastures	14.0	0.7%
213	Woodland Pastures	67.3	3.4%
320	Shrub and Brushland	139.1	7.0%
410	Upland Coniferous Forest	38.6	1.9%
434	Hardwood - Coniferous Mixed	49.8	2.5%
441	Coniferous Plantations	3.3	0.2%
814	Roads And Highways	297.2	15.0%
830	Utilities	10.0	0.5%
831	Electric Power Facilities	106.6	5.4%
520	Lakes	2.1	0.1%
530	Reservoirs	42.2	2.1%
617	Mixed Wetland Hardwoods	459.2	23.2%
621	Cypress	87.6	4.4%
625	Hydric Pine Flatwoods	48.7	2.5%
630	Wetland Forested Mixed	102.8	5.2%
640	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	11.6	0.6%
641	Freshwater Marshes	1.6	0.1%
644	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation	3.4	0.2%
Total		198	100%

3.1.2 Future Land Use

The Osceola County and Polk County Future Land Use (FLU) Maps are provided in ***Attachment A.*** Most of the FLU designations in the study area are Conservation (Osceola County)/Preservation (Polk County) and Low-Density Residential (Osceola County)/Residential Low (Polk County). For Osceola County, Low-Density Residential FLU is defined as three to eight dwelling units per acre. For Polk County, the Residential Low FLU is defined as one to four dwelling units per acre.

3.1.3 COMMUNITY FOCAL POINTS

Community focal points are public or private locations, facilities or organizations that are important to local residents and communities. The community focal points within the study area are listed in ***Table 2*** below. These community focal points include two (2) religious facilities, two (2) cemeteries and one (1) high school, as shown on ***Figure 3***. There is a potential future fire station "Osceola County Fire Department Station (Reunion 2) (Proposed)" that was identified in the Sociocultural Data Report (**Attachment B**). However, the location of this future fire station is unknown.

Table 2: Community Focal Points

Site Name	Location	Description
Celebration High School	1809 Celebration Blvd. Celebration, FL 34747	Osceola County Public School
Antioch Missionary Baptist Church	215 Church Road Loughman, FL 33858	Baptist Church
Cemetery	Central Ave. Loughman, FL 33858	Unnamed cemetery at the end of Central Avenue
Oakhill Baptist Church & Cemetery	8060 Osceola Polk Line Road Davenport, FL 33896	Baptist Church and adjacent cemetery

There are no nursing homes, police departments, fire stations, governmental buildings, group care facilities, parks, hospitals, or community centers within the 1,320-foot buffer.

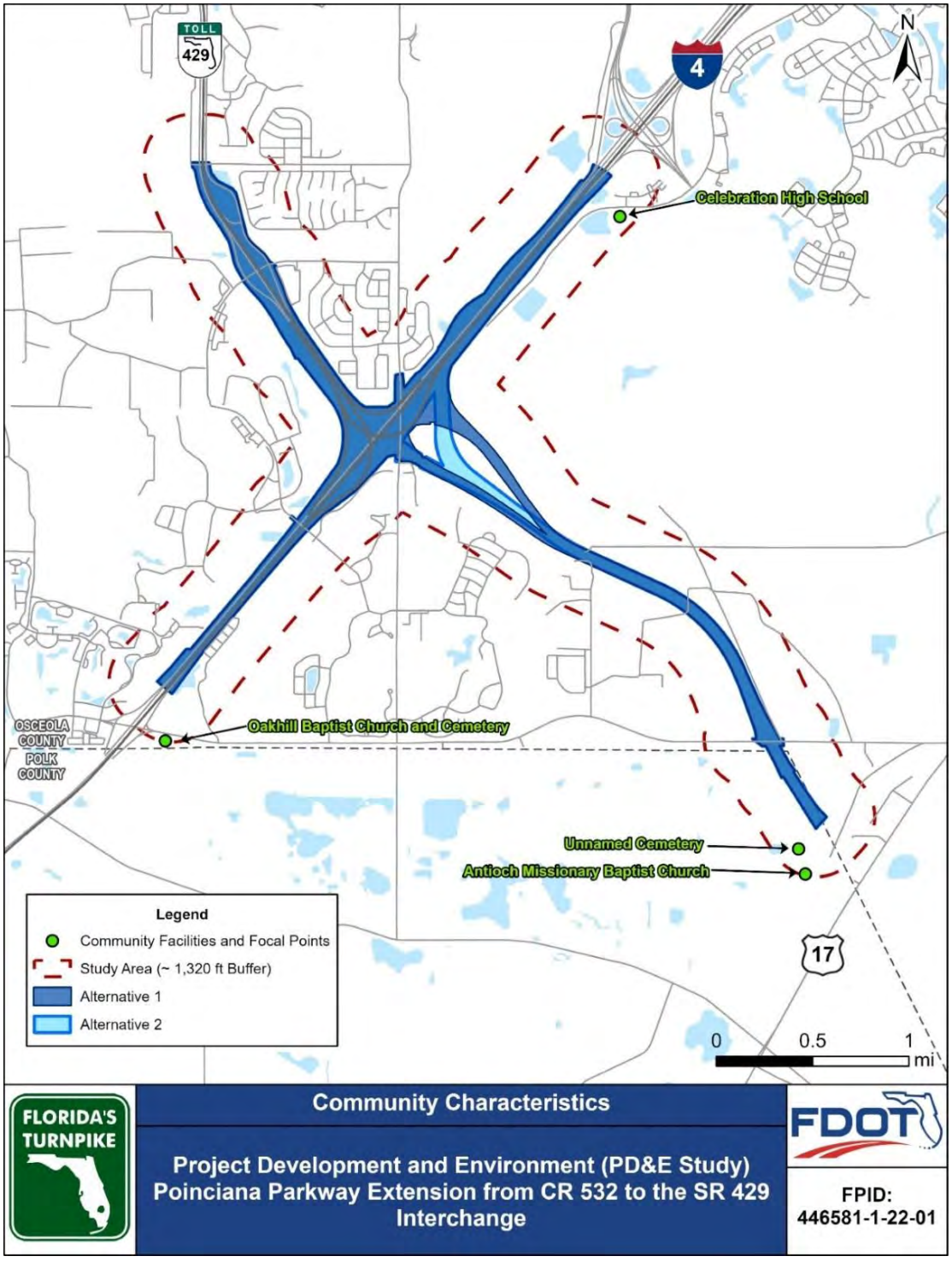

Figure 3: Community Characteristics Map

4.0 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

4.1 SOCIAL

4.1.1 Demographics

This project has been developed in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Additionally, the project has been developed in accordance with Executive Order 12898: *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (February 11, 1994).

An analysis of minority and low-income populations (EJ or Potential EJ populations) was conducted through a review of census data, field reconnaissance and public meetings. The study area for reviewing the demographics included those census tracks/blocks that overlap the project and field review of those populations living immediately adjacent to the project improvements. The minority population data shown in ***Table 3*** and displayed on ***Figure 4*** shows that the study area contains minority populations well below the county-wide averages, except for one census tract within Polk County.

The household income characteristics summarized in ***Table 4*** and displayed on ***Figure 5*** reveal that the adjacent communities have low-income populations well below the county-wide averages. The Limited English Speaking (LEP) proficiency population for the study area is also summarized in ***Table 3*** and displayed on ***Figure 6***. Two census tracts within Osceola County are higher than the County average, while all three census tracts within Polk County are higher than the County average.

The elderly population is shown in both ***Table 3*** and ***Table 5*** and is displayed on ***Figure 7***. Two census tracts within Osceola County appear to contain a higher elderly population when compared to the percentage for Osceola County. One census tract within Polk County appears to contain a higher elderly population when compared to the percentage for Polk County.

Table 3: Minority Population Demographic Data, 2020

Geography	Census Block Group	2020 Total Population	White (%)	Hispanic (%)[1]	Black (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)[2]	Minority (%)[3]
Polk County, Total	-	705,735	54.2	25.9	13.9	1.8	0.3	4	42.4
Census Tract 125.02	3	1,765	41.9	12.6	17.7	0	0	27.8	45.5
Census Tract 125.02	4	6,182	53.5	33	6.7	3.3	0.3	3.2	13.5
Census Tract 125.06	3	2,273	53.9	41.6	2.6	1.2	0.6	0	4.4
Osceola County, Total	-	363,666	30.8	54.7	8.9	2.6	0.2	2.7	66.5
Census Tract 408.01	1	1,342	51.5	28	13.9	2.5	0	4.5	20.9
Census Tract 408.06	1	1,464	56.8	21.6	7.2	3.6	0	10.9	21.6
Census Tract 408.06	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Census Tract 408.08	2	5,642	59	33.7	0.9	4.1	0.2	2.2	7.3
Census Tract 408.11	2	2,069	44.4	27.2	21.2	2.9	0	4.3	28.4
Census Tract 408.12	1	1,121	64.1	31.5	2.8	0	0	1.6	4.4
Census Tract 408.12	2	2,417	60.4	21.8	14.2	0	0	3.6	17.8
Census Tract 411.02	3	4,126	1.5	87.2	11.3	0	0	0	11.3

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates

[1] Hispanic includes persons of any race with Hispanic or Latino family heritage.

[2] Other persons include Other single race and two or more races.

[3] As defined by the PD&E Manual Sociocultural Effects Evaluation, Minorities include: Black or African American, Hispanic, Asian American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

[4] Elderly persons include ages 65 years and older.

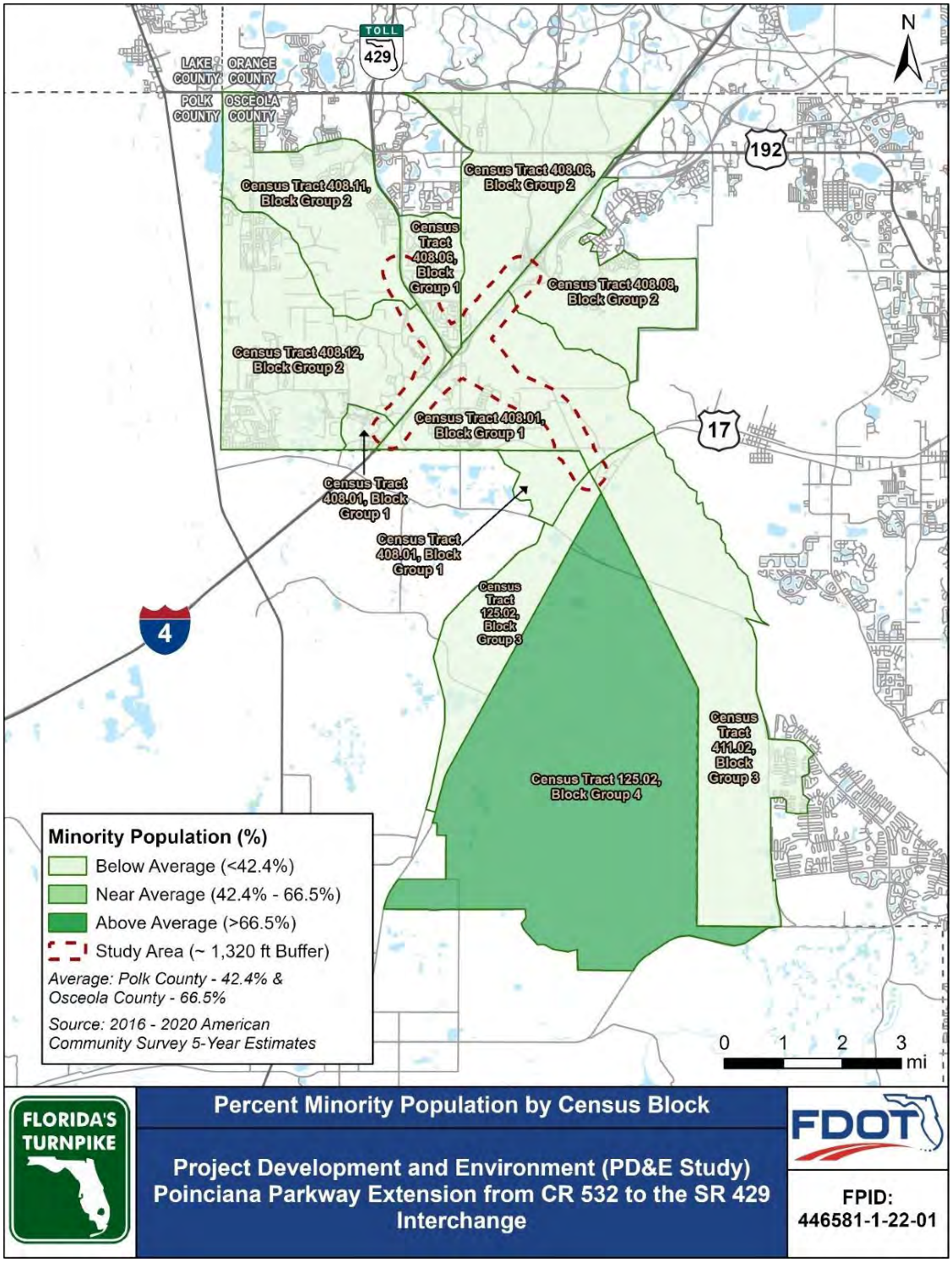

Figure 4: Minority Population Map

Table 4: Project Area Household Income Characteristics, 2020

Geography	Census Block Group	2020 Total Households	Median Household Income (Dollars)	Limited English Speaking Proficiency (%)	Below Poverty level (%)
Polk County, Total	-	240,879	$51,535	3.4%	15.1%
Census Tract 125.02	3	480	Data not available	5.4%	18.3%
Census Tract 125.02	4	1,944	$67,014	5.6%	11.2%
Census Tract 125.06	3	629	$78,259	13%	18.4%
Osceola County, Total	-	109,642	$55,538	12.5%	13.2%
Census Tract 408.01	1	439	$68,073	15.5%	10%
Census Tract 408.06	1	556	$68,548	17.8%	2.5%
Census Tract 408.06	2	0	Data not available	-	-
Census Tract 408.08	2	2,032	$86,847	5.2%	5%
Census Tract 408.11	2	724	$67,431	3.5%	1.9%
Census Tract 408.12	1	406	$47,449	5.2%	19.5%
Census Tract 408.12	2	1,033	$79,276	2.2%	12.5%
Census Tract 411.02	3	871	$70,664	10.4%	3%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates

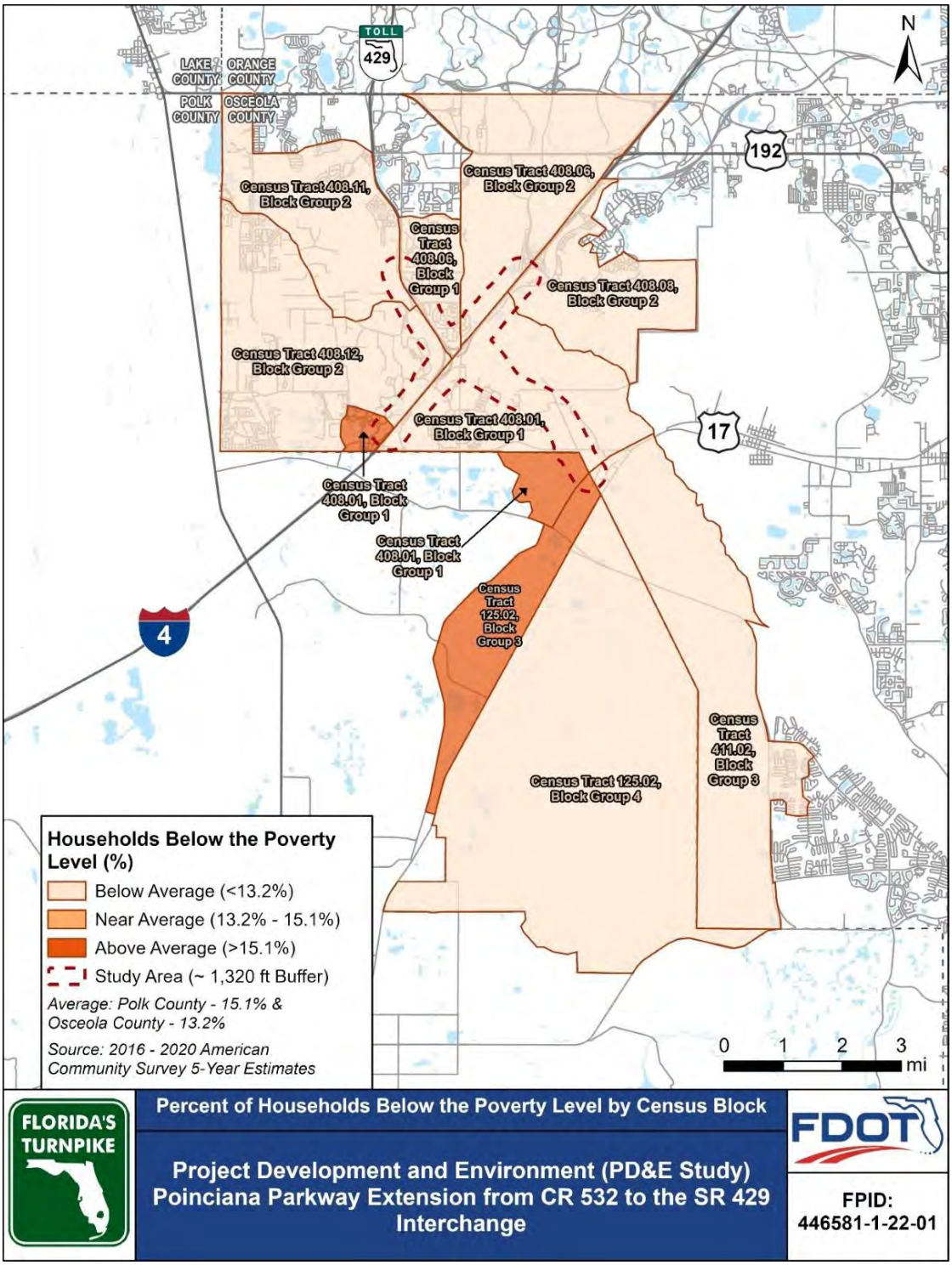

Figure 5: Households Below Poverty Level Map

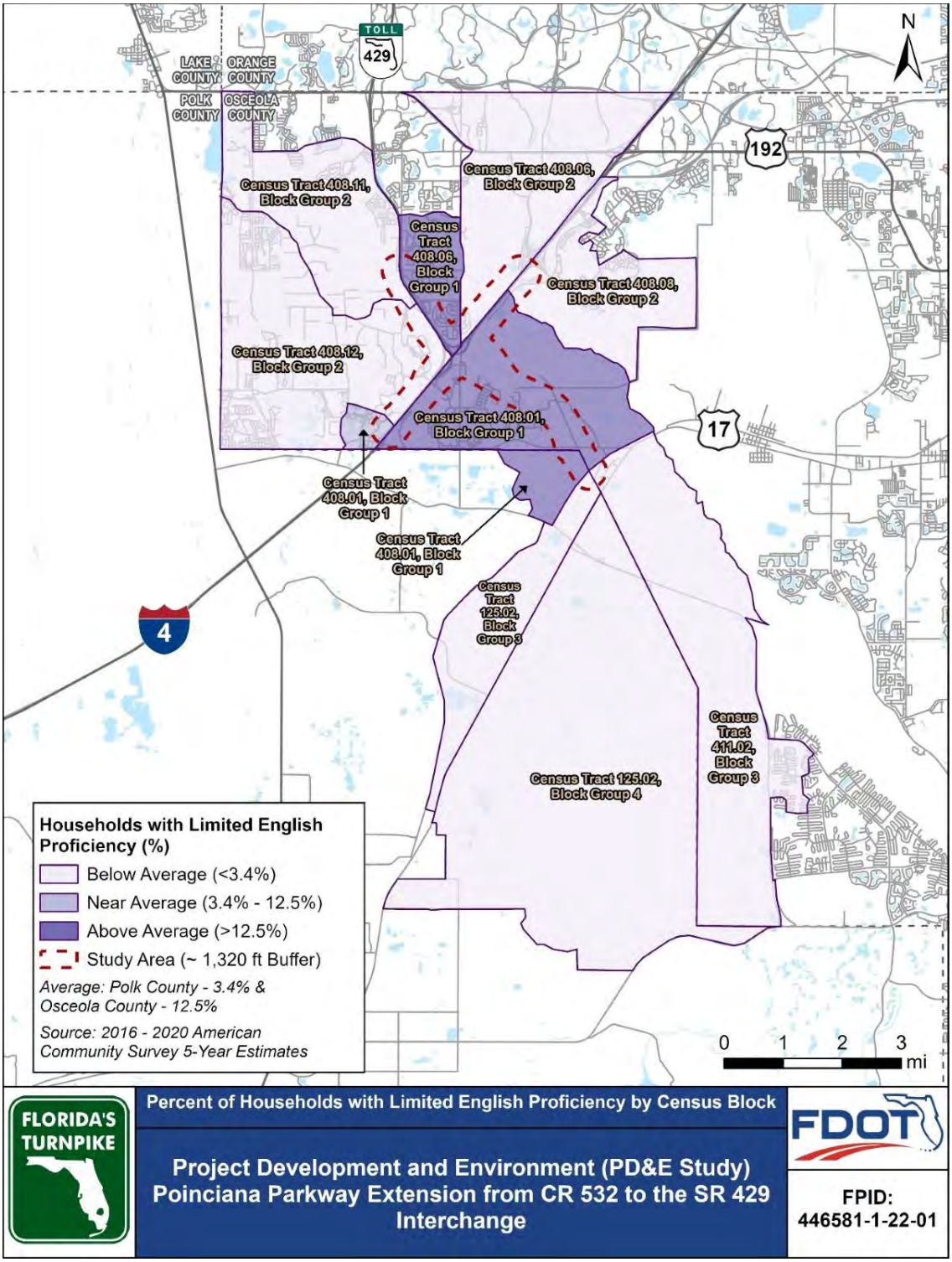

Figure 6: Limited English Proficiency Map

Table 5: Age Demographic Data

Geography	Census Block Group	2020 Total Population	Age (%)							
			0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+ (Elderly)
Polk County, Total	-	705,735	11.7	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.3	5.9	20.3
Census Tract 125.02	3	1,765	30.2	2.5	4	16.3	2.6	10.2	9.6	24.6
Census Tract 125.02	4	6,182	14.8	15.5	10.9	15.7	11.5	13.3	5.5	12.8
Census Tract 125.06	3	2,273	15.8	7.6	16	23.4	10.7	11.7	7.3	7.5
Osceola County, Total	-	363,666	12.9	14.1	14	14.3	14.3	12.1	5.2	13.1
Census Tract 408.01	1	1,352	15.9	10.7	16.8	8.2	18.7	11.5	6.3	11.8
Census Tract 408.06	1	1,464	8.3	12.9	7.9	23.8	13.3	8.3	5.8	19.7
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Census Tract 408.11	2	2,069	6.3	15.7	14.3	17.2	5.2	28.1	0.9	12.3
Census Tract 408.12	1	1,121	5.6	0	66.2	0	9	6.9	4.2	8.1
Census Tract 408.12	2	2,417	7.3	8.5	10.7	24.7	19.4	17.4	2.1	10.1
Census Tract 411.02	3	4,126	22	10.1	5.3	8.6	24.1	6.3	4.5	19.2

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates

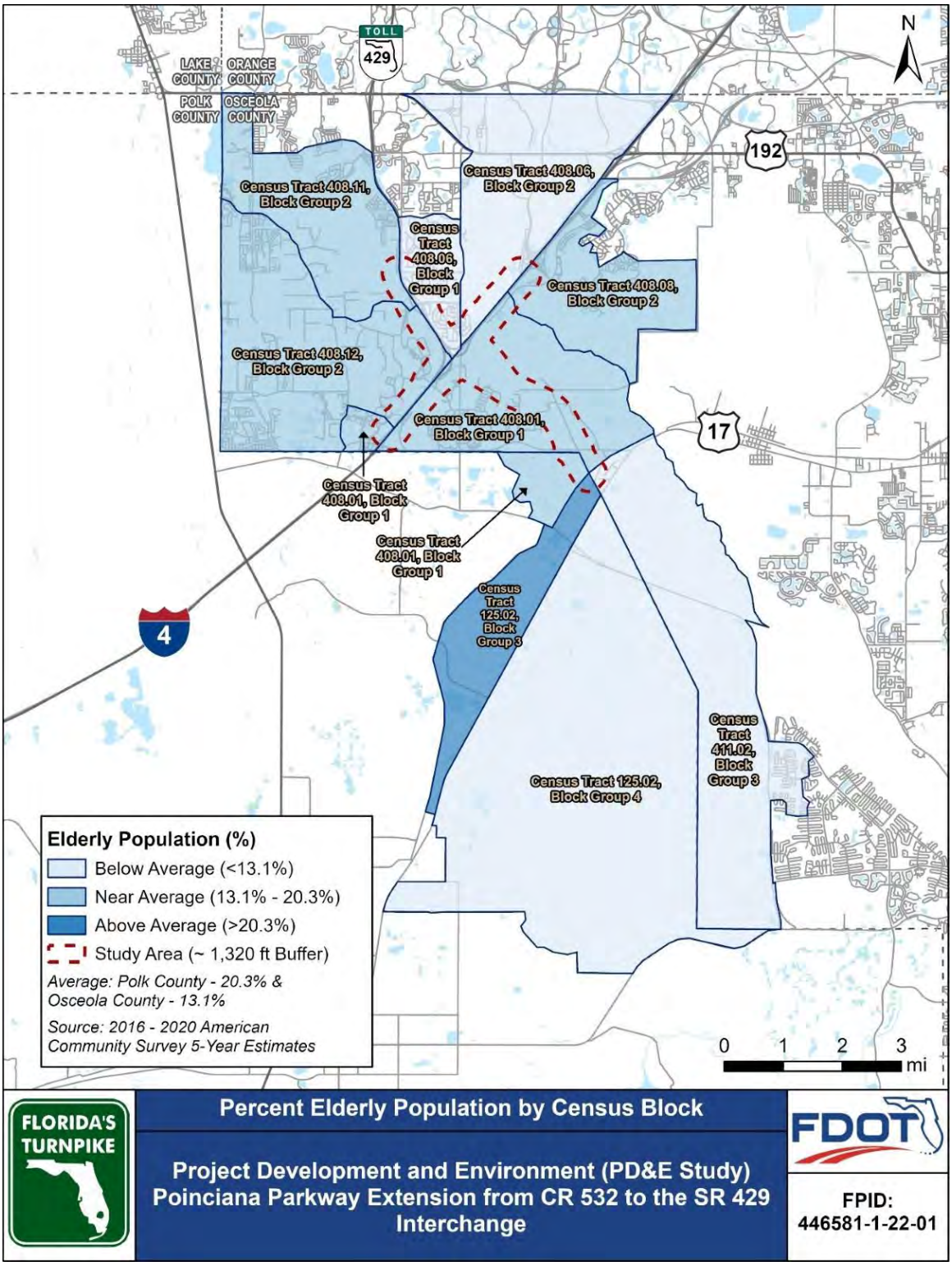

Figure 7: Elderly Population Map

Impacts associated with the proposed improvements include changes in travel patterns, increase in noise and visual impacts associated with construction of a roadway on a new alignment. However, the proposed improvements will not result in adverse impacts to minority, low-income households, elderly or limited English proficiency populations. Because this is a roadway project, there will be temporary construction impacts from noise, access, and travel along the road, but the impacts would be the same for all persons that use the roadway and thus not disproportionately adverse. The project is expected to enhance access for all users because there will be reduced traffic congestion in nearby communities within and adjacent to the study area.

No minority or low-income populations have been identified that would be adversely impacted by the proposed project, as determined above. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of *Executive Order 12898* and *FHWA Order 6640.23a*, no further Environmental Justice analysis is required.

4.1.2 Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is the degree to which residents have a sense of belonging to their community. Community cohesion may also include the degree in which neighbors interact and cooperate with one another, the level of attachment felt between residents and institutions in the community, and/or a sense of common belonging, cultural similarity or "togetherness" experienced by the population. Therefore, construction of roadways through existing communities has the potential to reduce the level of community cohesion by restricting access and creating divisions between already connected neighborhoods.

It is anticipated that the project will impact community cohesiveness related to right-of-way acquisition; however, access to and between community features will be unaffected or improved based on the proposed alignments and considered typical sections.

Although there are several residential areas within the study area, the preferred alternative has been designed to avoid bisecting any of the residential areas. The proposed extension of Poinciana Parkway is largely through undeveloped areas, which limits the potential for disrupting the cohesiveness of the surrounding communities. The purpose of the project is to provide regional connectivity and improve mobility. Thus, it is anticipated that the project would enhance the movement of people and goods to community or neighborhood activity centers.

There will be temporary traffic disruptions during construction, but those impacts will be minimized as much as possible. Temporary impacts to access during construction should be limited to off-peak hours and mitigated with properly signed detours.

4.1.3 Safety

SR 429 and I-4 all serve as part of the emergency evacuation network designated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and by Osceola County. I-4 is a critical east-west expressway connecting Tampa to Orlando and further east to the Daytona area. The proposed

extension would enhance emergency evacuation for the region by enhancing mobility and access to this major expressway. Currently, residents traveling from Poinciana must utilize either CR 532 or the Ronald Reagan Parkway to access I-4. These roadways are significantly congested and there are backups and severe delays that could cause first responders to have elongated response times for any incidents that occur within the study area and surrounding communities.

It is anticipated that the project would improve emergency response time and evacuation times for the local community and even regional community. The extension of the Poinciana Parkway is expected to reduce congestion and is anticipated to reduce vehicular crashes on the local roadways and therefore improve safety of all users of both the Poinciana Parkway and surrounding roadways.

4.1.4 Special Community Designations

The project corridor does not contain any special community designations. The project is not within any Community Redevelopment Areas.

4.2 ECONOMIC

4.2.1 Business Access

Poinciana Parkway Extension is a critical component of the growth of economic opportunity within the surrounding communities. Without the extension to I-4, many of these economic opportunities could falter due to the lack of appropriate transportation infrastructure and accessibility within Osceola and Polk Counties. However, the investment into the extension of the Poinciana Parkway will provide the necessary transportation to support and grow these economic opportunities.

There will be changes in travel patterns for the local communities and the commuting public. Without the proposed project, commuters would typically exit the Poinciana Parkway at CR 532 and travel along CR 532 for 2.5 miles until reaching I-4. With the proposed project, these same commuters would no longer travel along CR 532 and instead would stay on the Poinciana Parkway Extension. It is expected that traffic congestion among the local roadway network would be reduced thereby enhancing access to businesses within and surrounding the study area. It is possible there will be some access changes to the driveways to some local businesses, but access will be maintained.

4.2.2 Tax Base

There are no proposed business relocations anticipated for the extension of the Poinciana Parkway. However, as this extension is through undeveloped, privately owned land, there will be a change in the tax base due to the conversion of approximately 189.8 acres of privately owned land being converted to publicly owned land.

4.3 LAND USE CHANGES

4.3.1 Land Use – Urban Form

As described in Section 2.1, the study area consists of residential areas, pastures, and wetlands, especially forested wetlands. Due to the extension being a limited access roadway, growth along the corridor is not expected. There will be no changes to existing or planned recreational space, nor will changes to adopted land use plans or growth management policies be required. However, land use changes may occur within the interchanges, such as the Poinciana Parkway Extension and CR 532, within the project study area. Growth may occur at the interchanges due to new and improved access to these interchanges.

4.3.2 Plan Consistency

The MetroPlan Orlando 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) includes the I-4 Segment of the Osceola County Expressway Authority Master Plan (i.e. Poinciana Parkway Extension/I-4 Connector), from Poinciana Parkway to I-4 at S.R. 429 as a new 4-lane facility to be constructed by 2030. The widening of Poinciana Parkway to 4-lanes, from the I-4 Segment to the Cypress Parkway Segment, is not specifically identified in the LRTP.

The Polk Transportation Planning Organization LRTP (Momentum 2040) recognizes that a Poinciana Parkway Extension PD&E Study was underway (by FDOT) during the development of their LRTP; however, it did not include the project in their plan.

The Osceola County Comprehensive Plan includes the Poinciana Parkway Extension/I-4 Connector as a planned limited access expressway.

4.4 MOBILITY

The proposed project will provide a direct, limited access connection from the Poinciana Parkway to I-4, and to SR 429, to decrease travel time associated with delays at signalized and unsignalized intersections on the existing local roadway network. The proposed improvement connects the Poinciana residential area in Osceola and Polk Counties to major employment centers in the Orlando metropolitan area. This improved connection will avoid significant congestion on other facilities, thereby increasing mobility in the region.

4.4.1 Connectivity

The proposed project provides increased connectivity and projected capacity to accommodate opportunities for growth in Osceola County and Polk County. This growth will provide economic opportunities for areas such as Poinciana and Osceola County's South Lake Toho Conceptual Master Plan. This is consistent with Osceola County's growth strategy to discourage urban sprawl by focusing on higher intensity and density development within their Urban Growth Boundary,

which is supported by a system of expressways that generally follow their urban growth boundary. These expressways, which include the Poinciana Parkway Extension, will provide connectivity and capacity to support the County's economic and social needs.

4.5 AESTHETIC EFFECTS

4.5.1 Noise / Vibration

Additional highway traffic noise and vibration is anticipated with the Build Alternative. Several residential communities are within the study area, which are considered noise sensitive sites. A Noise Study Report will be conducted to determine noise impacts and potential need for noise barriers.

4.5.2 Viewshed

The topography of the project study area is relatively flat consisting primarily of single- and multi-family residential use, along with single-story commercial buildings. Views within the area are restricted by vegetation and/or other structures. There have been landscaping improvements at the interchanges of I-4 at SR 429 and I-4 at CR 532. Landscaping has also been installed along CR 532, from I-4 to Old Lake Wilson Road.

The proposed project will include an approximately 80-foot tall, elevated roadway through several residential communities. The viewshed of these communities will be altered permanently. The proposed improvements will incorporate enhancements to aesthetics including opportunities for landscaping and hardscaping. Hardscaping treatments may include cosmetic improvements to bridge structures (ramps), such as the use of color pigments in the concrete, texturing the surfaces, or more pleasing shapes for columns and caps. During the design phase, the final aesthetic package will be determined and will be partially based on community input from public involvement efforts.

Construction may consist of visual disturbance to the local community in the form of construction equipment and dust from earthwork. To reduce construction related impacts, the design team will evaluate construction staging options that reduce the effects to local residences and businesses to the extent practical.

4.6 RELOCATION POTENTIAL

The preferred alternative will include approximately 189.8 acres of right-of-way acquisitions. The right-of-way acquisition will include 90 parcels, three (3) of which are residential parcels. There are no non-residential parcels required. Additionally, relocation of community facilities is not anticipated.

To minimize the unavoidable effects of right-of-way acquisition and displacement of people, the FDOT will carry out a Right of Way and Relocation Program in accordance with Florida Statute 339.09 and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646 as amended by Public Law 100-17).

The brochures that describe in detail the FDOT's Relocation Assistance Program and Right of Way acquisition program are "Residential Relocation Under the Florida Relocation Assistance Program", "Relocation Assistance Business, Farms and Non-profit Organizations", "Sign Relocation Under the Florida Relocation Assistance Program", "Mobile Home Relocation Assistance", and "Relocation Assistance Program Personal Property Moves".

All of these brochures will be distributed at all public hearings and made available upon request to any interested persons. ***Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619)*** guarantees each person equal opportunity in housing.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESOLVING ISSUES

Although the project has several mobility, safety, and connectivity benefits, the proposed project may impact the surrounding community from a social perspective. As described in the analysis presented in document, the project includes residential relocations, changes in the viewshed, potential increases in traffic noise, change in traffic patterns. There are four general methods for addressing project impacts and compatibility preferences: avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and enhancement.

Avoidance measures are alterations to the project so that an impact does not occur. If it is determined that no feasible or prudent avoidance alternative exists to resolve a project effect, minimization measures are explored. Minimization measures involve modifications to the project to reduce the severity of the effect. Typically, after all minimization efforts have been explored for their ability to resolve a project effect, mitigation and enhancement measures are pursued. Mitigation measures alleviate or offset a project effect that cannot be avoided through replacement or compensation. Enhancement measures are project features intended to increase the project's compatibility with the community context.

The following avoidance, minimization and enhancement measures can be utilized to help resolve issues within the study area:

- Utilize electronic tolling to reduce noise from vehicle braking and accelerating, reduce potential impacts to air quality from idling of vehicles at toll gantries, and to reduce right-of-way width that would have been required for toll gantries.

- Numerous alternatives and typical sections were evaluated to minimize right-of-way impacts as detailed in the Preliminary Engineering Report (PER).
- Access is maintained to local businesses, residences, and community facilities.
- Landscaping is proposed to enhance aesthetic effects within the study area.
- Construction staging areas will occur, to the extent practical, to minimize effects on residences and community facilities.

5.2 SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS COMMITMENTS

The Florida's Turnpike Enterprise commits to the following to minimize sociocultural effects:

- Any tolling of the Poinciana Parkway Extension will be electronic tolling that does not require vehicles to stop and pay a toll.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES

6.1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The project has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This project is being conducted without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, disability, or family status. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act provides that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, handicap, or family composition be excluded from participation in, or be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subject to discrimination under any program of federal, state, or local government.

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations, signed by the President on February 11, 1994, directs federal agencies to take appropriate and necessary steps to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal projects on the health or environment of minority and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law.

Based on the above discussion and analysis, the build alternative will not cause disproportionately high and adverse effects on any minority or low-income populations in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12898 and FHWA Order 6640.23a. No further Environmental Justice analysis is required.

APPENDIX A – FUTURE LAND USE MAP

FLU 1B: Future Land Use Map UGB - 2040

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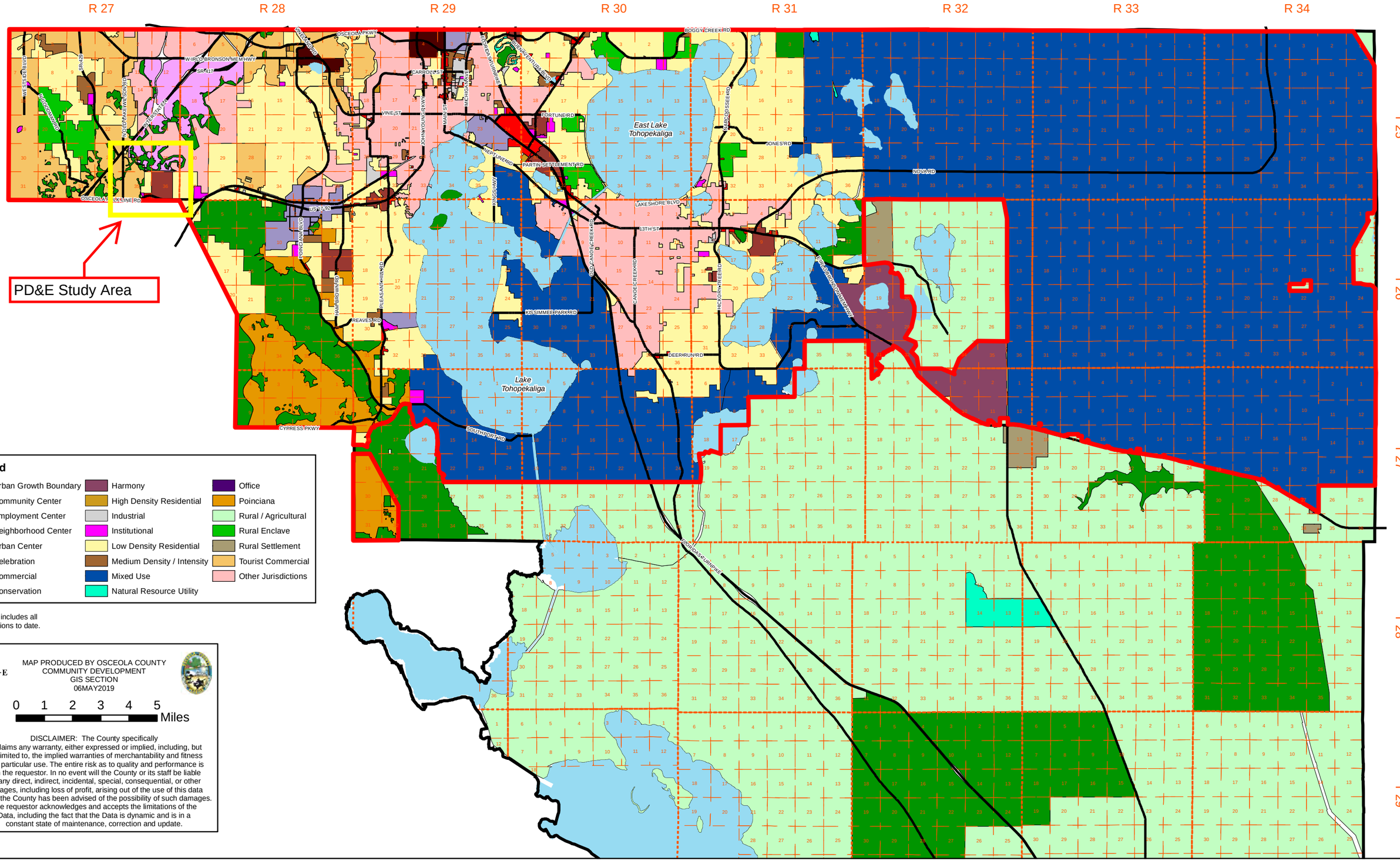


Legend

- Urban Growth Boundary
- Community Center
- Employment Center
- Neighborhood Center
- Urban Center
- Celebration
- Commercial
- Conservation
- Harmony
- High Density Residential
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density / Intensity
- Mixed Use
- Natural Resource Utility
- Office
- Poinciana
- Rural / Agricultural
- Rural Enclave
- Rural Settlement
- Tourist Commercial
- Other Jurisdictions

* This map includes all city annexations to date.

MAP PRODUCED BY OSCEOLA COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
GIS SECTION
06MAY2019

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

APPENDIX B – SOCIOCULTURAL DATA REPORT

Sociocultural Data Report

ETDM #14445 - Alternative #1

Milestone: 05/29/2020 - Programming Screen ETAT Review Started

Area: 7.128 square miles

Jurisdiction(s): **Cities:** NA
Counties: Osceola, Polk

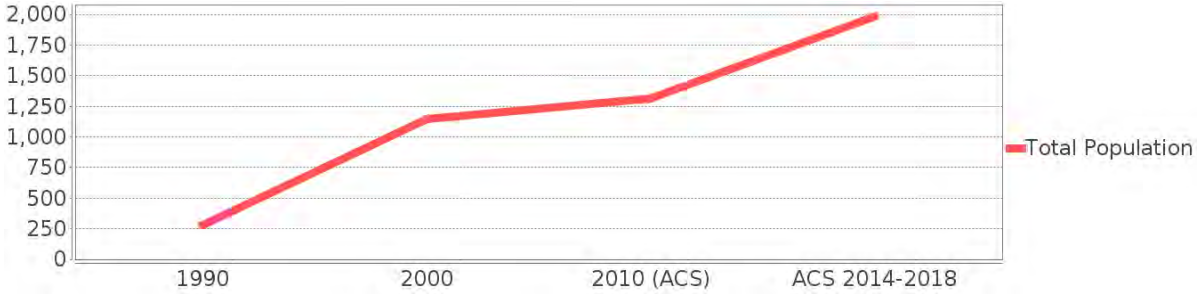
General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	279	1,143	1,312	1,982
Total Households	82	410	484	670
Average Persons per Acre	0.44	0.33	0.78	1.17
Average Persons per Household	3.06	2.85	3.00	3.23
Average Persons per Family	3.26	3.26	3.20	3.67
Males	146	553	649	941
Females	132	589	662	1,041

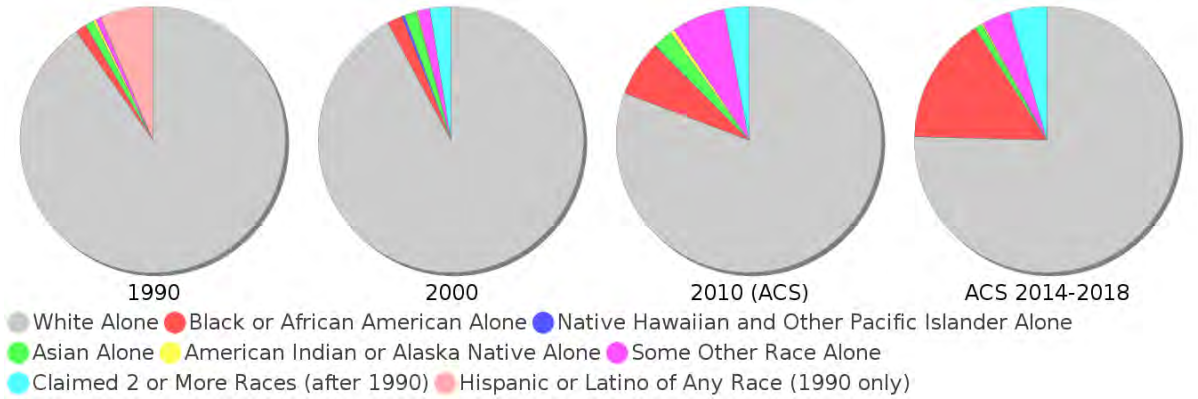
Race and Ethnicity Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	267 (95.70%)	1,050 (91.86%)	1,057 (80.56%)	1,491 (75.23%)
Black or African American Alone	4 (1.43%)	21 (1.84%)	89 (6.78%)	307 (15.49%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	4 (0.35%)	1 (0.08%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	3 (1.08%)	17 (1.49%)	31 (2.36%)	18 (0.91%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1 (0.36%)	2 (0.17%)	7 (0.53%)	4 (0.20%)
Some Other Race Alone	2 (0.72%)	17 (1.49%)	86 (6.55%)	68 (3.43%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	29 (2.54%)	39 (2.97%)	90 (4.54%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	19 (6.81%)	101 (8.84%)	341 (25.99%)	571 (28.81%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	260 (93.19%)	1,042 (91.16%)	971 (74.01%)	1,411 (71.19%)
Minority	28 (10.04%)	164 (14.35%)	479 (36.51%)	942 (47.53%)

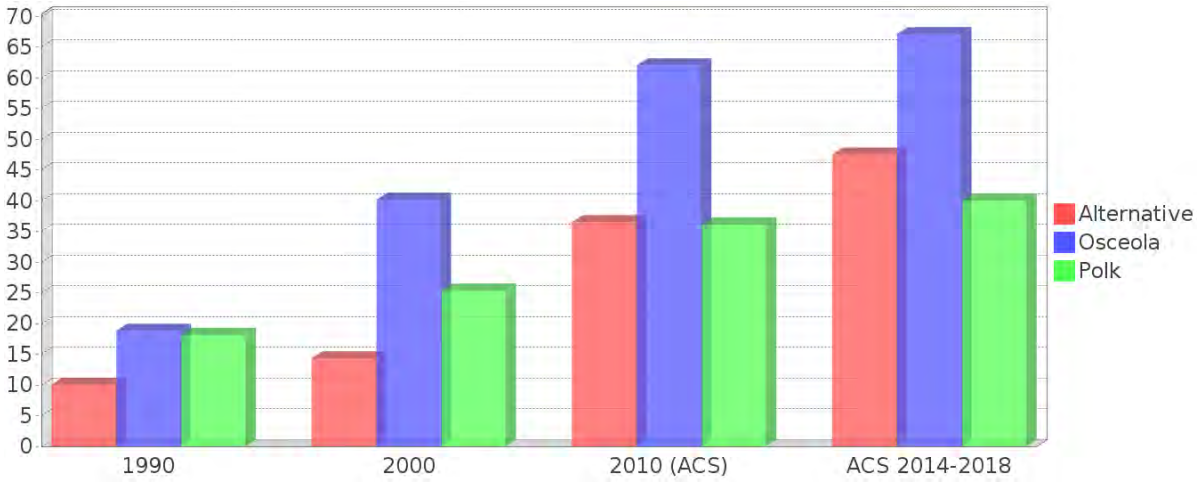
Population



Race



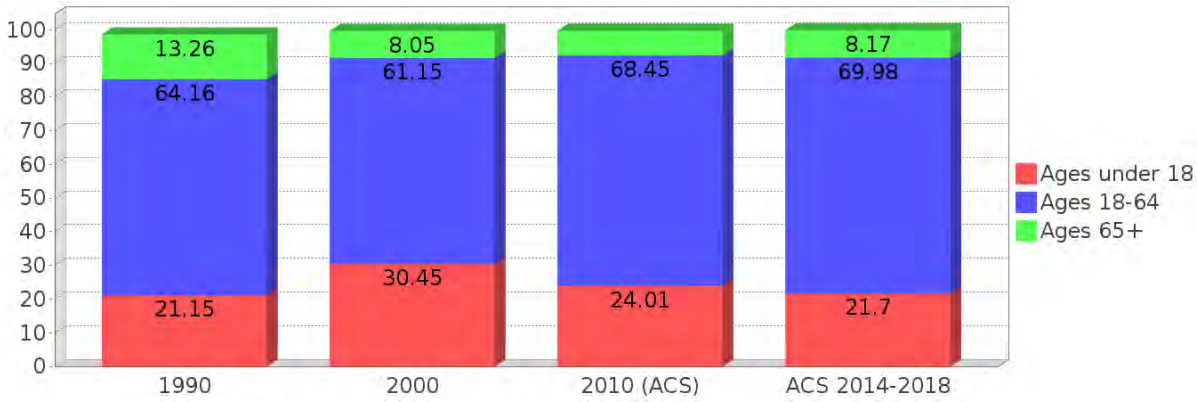
Minority Percentage Population



Age Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	5.73%	6.04%	6.63%	5.75%
Ages 5-17	15.41%	24.41%	17.38%	15.94%
Ages 18-21	4.66%	3.32%	5.72%	5.15%
Ages 22-29	12.54%	7.79%	12.96%	20.64%
Ages 30-39	17.20%	14.70%	14.86%	12.11%
Ages 40-49	13.62%	18.20%	16.16%	15.89%
Ages 50-64	16.13%	17.15%	18.75%	16.20%
Age 65 and Over	13.26%	8.05%	7.24%	8.17%
-Ages 65-74	10.04%	5.69%	5.03%	5.65%
-Ages 75-84	2.51%	2.10%	1.91%	2.12%
-Age 85 and Over	0.36%	0.26%	0.23%	0.35%
Median Age	NA	36	36	34

Percentage Population by Age Group



Income Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	$26,016	$40,837	$57,941	$56,269
Median Family Income	$27,885	$45,962	$51,354	$55,000
Population below Poverty Level	10.39%	6.30%	4.50%	19.12%
Households below Poverty Level	10.98%	4.39%	5.17%	13.58%
Households with Public Assistance Income	2.44%	0.00%	0.41%	2.54%

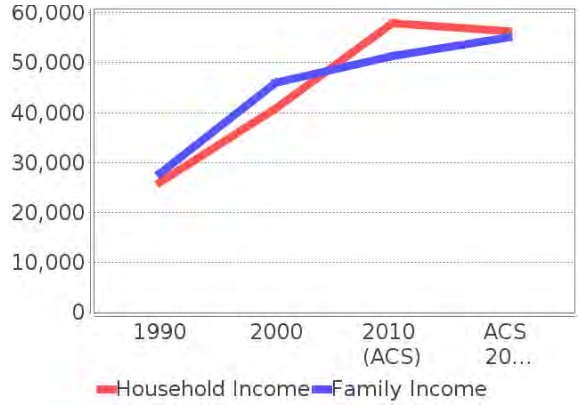
Median Age Comparison

Disability Trends

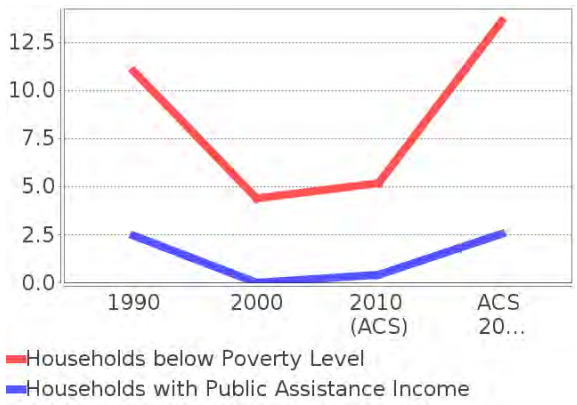
See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	29 (13.06%)	146 (13.77%)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	78 (5.80%)

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Educational Attainment Trends

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	12 (6.63%)	17 (2.34%)	27 (4.97%)	40 (3.12%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	24 (13.26%)	63 (8.68%)	19 (3.50%)	57 (4.45%)
High School Graduate or Higher	144 (79.56%)	646 (88.98%)	495 (91.16%)	1,183 (92.28%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41 (22.65%)	314 (43.25%)	141 (25.97%)	379 (29.56%)

Language Trends

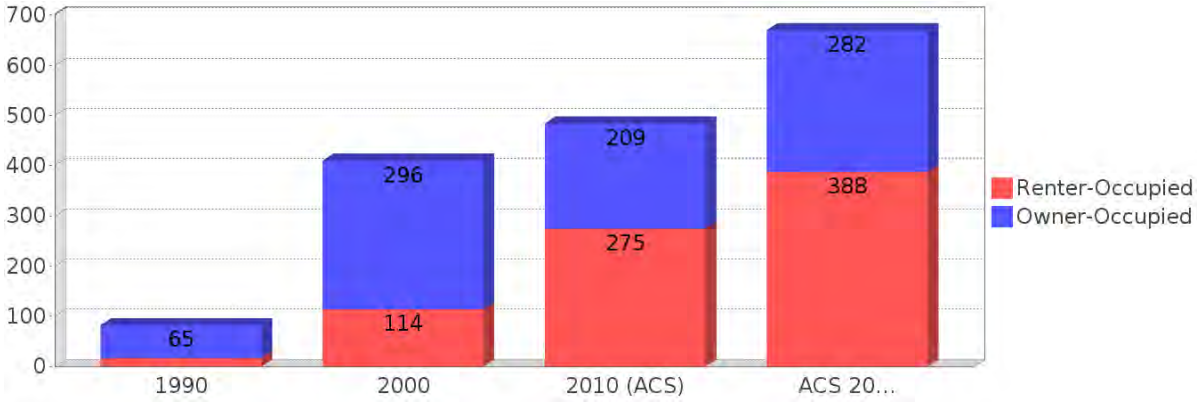
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	8 (2.89%)	32 (2.98%)	45 (5.91%)	86 (4.61%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	6 (0.56%)	48 (6.30%)	73 (3.91%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	7 (0.65%)	3 (0.39%)	61 (3.27%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	5 (1.81%)	13 (1.21%)	51 (6.69%)	134 (7.18%)

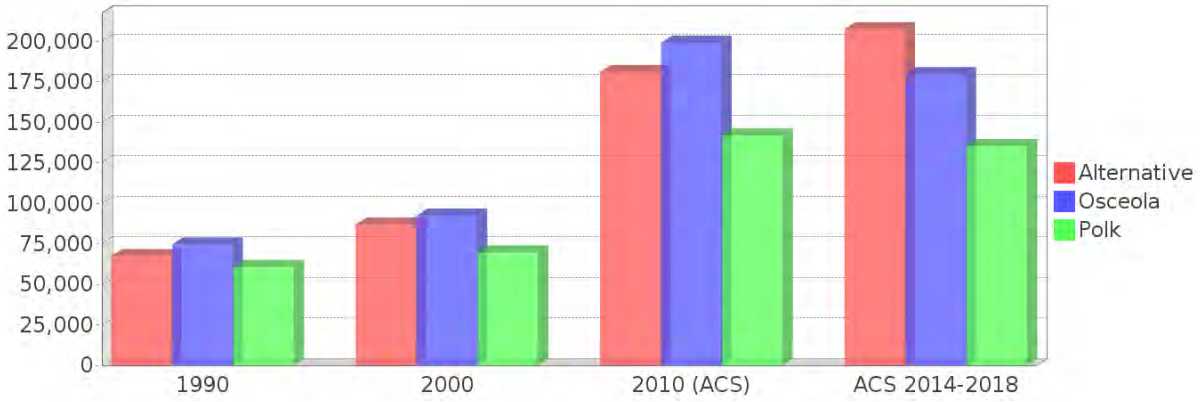
Housing Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	296	608	2,544	2,754
Units per Acre	0.08	0.16	0.69	0.75
Single-Family Units	55	462	748	1,082
Multi-Family Units	1	87	506	1,539
Mobile Home Units	25	44	88	123
Owner-Occupied Units	65	296	209	282
Renter-Occupied Units	17	114	275	388
Vacant Units	213	197	2,059	2,083
Median Housing Value	$67,450	$86,900	$181,100	$207,500
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5 (6.02%)	2 (0.49%)	6 (1.24%)	14 (2.09%)

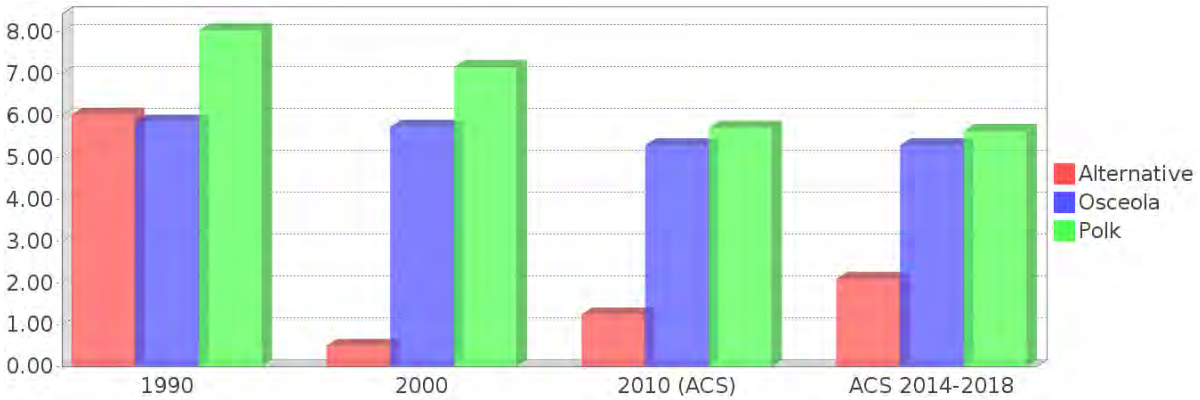
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison

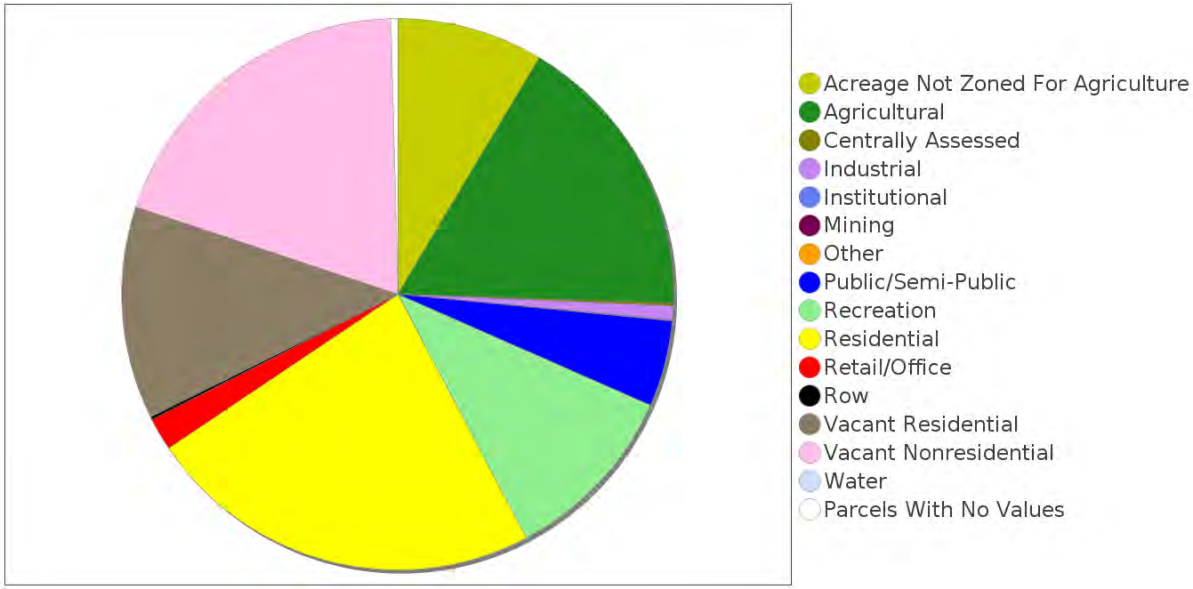


Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available

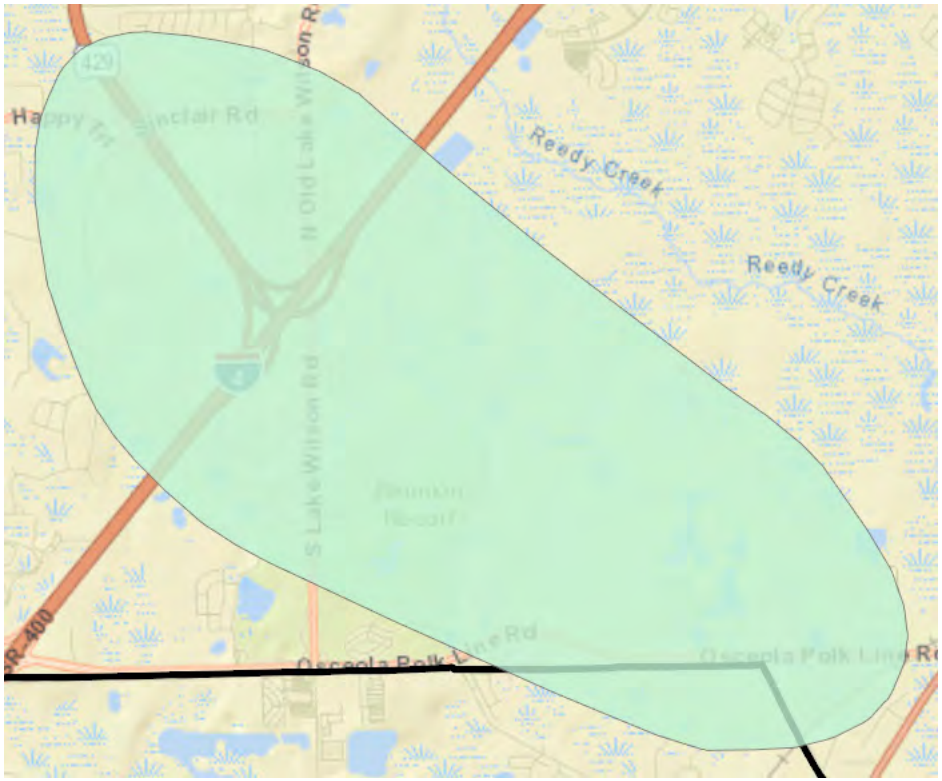


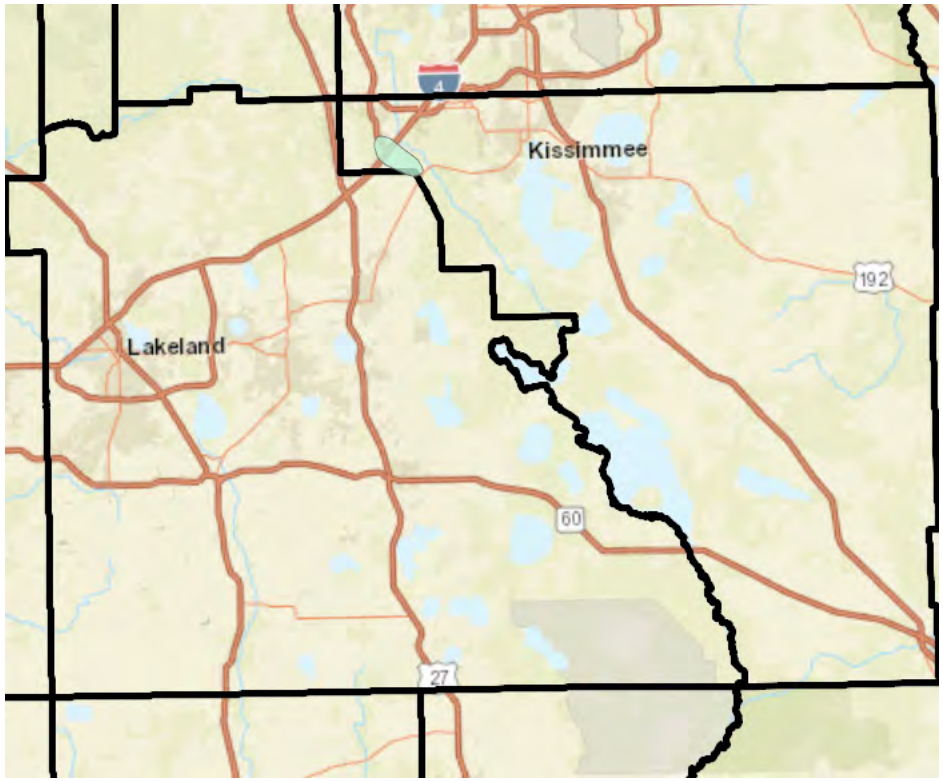
Existing Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	356	7.80%
Agricultural	702	15.39%
Centrally Assessed	7	0.15%
Industrial	34	0.75%
Institutional	3	0.07%
Mining	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Public/Semi-Public	208	4.56%
Recreation	443	9.71%
Residential	967	21.20%
Retail/Office	79	1.73%
Row	7	0.15%
Vacant Residential	518	11.36%
Vacant Nonresidential	807	17.69%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	17	0.37%



Location Maps





Community Facilities

The community facilities information below is useful in a variety of ways for environmental evaluations. These community resources should be evaluated for potential sociocultural effects, such as accessibility and relocation potential. The facility types may indicate the types of population groups present in the project study area. Facility staff and leaders can be sources of community information such as who uses the facility and how it is used. Additionally, community facilities are potential public meeting venues.

Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
OSCEOLA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION (REUNION 2) (PROPOSED)		34747

Block Groups

The following Census Block Groups were used to calculate demographics for this report.

1990 Census Block Groups

121050125001, 121050125005, 120970401013, 120970401028

2000 Census Block Groups

120970408003, 120970408004, 121050125011, 121050125026, 120970411001

2010 Census Block Groups

120970411001, 121050125061, 120970408021, 121050125022, 120970408011

Census Block Groups

121050125022, 121050125061, 120970411001, 120970408021, 120970408011

Data Sources

Area

The geographic area of the community based on a user-specified community boundary or area of interest (AOI) boundary.

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction(s) includes local government boundaries that intersect the community or AOI boundary.

Demographic Data

Demographic data reported under the headings General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, Age Trends, Income Trends, Educational Attainment Trends, Language Trends, and Housing Trends is from the U.S. Decennial Census (1990, 2000) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates from 2006-2010 and ACS 2014-2018. The data was gathered at the block group level for user-specified community boundaries and AOIs, and at the county level for counties. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS).

About the Census Data:

User-specified community boundaries and AOIs do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. In these instances, adjustment of the geographic area and data for affected block groups is required to estimate the actual population. To improve the accuracy of such estimates in the SDR report, the census block group data was adjusted to exclude all census blocks with a population of two or fewer. These areas were eliminated from the corresponding years' block groups. Next, the portion of the block group that lies outside of the community or AOI boundary was removed. The demographics within each block group were then recalculated, assuming an equal area distribution of the population. Note that there may be areas where there is no population.

Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 or 2.5% of U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: http://mcdc.missouri.edu/pub/data/acs/Readme.shtml) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process:
https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS 2014-2018.html

Use caution when interpreting changes in Race and Ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents were given a new option of selecting one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf; http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf)

The "Minority" calculations are derived from Census and ACS data using both the race and ethnicity responses. On this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities.

Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2014-2018 ACS.
Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS 2014-2018, disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; 3) the age groupings changed over the years.
Please take the following two concerns into account when viewing this data: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000.

The category Bachelor's Degree or Higher under the heading Educational Attainment Trends is a subset of the category High School Graduate or Higher.

Income of households. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.
Income of families. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount.
Age Trends median age for 1990 is not available.

Land Use Data

The Land Use information Indicates acreages and percentages for the generalized land use types used to group parcel-specific, existing land use assigned by the county property appraiser office according to the Florida Department of Revenue land use codes.

Community Facilities Data

- Assisted Rental Housing Units - Identifies multifamily rental developments that receive funding assistance under federal, state, and local government programs to offer affordable housing as reported by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida.
- Mobile Home Parks - Identifies approved or acknowledged mobile home parks reported by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation and Florida Department of Health.
- Migrant Camps - Identifies migrant labor camp facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- Group Care Facilities - Identifies group care facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.

- Community Center and Fraternal Association Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Cultural Centers - Identifies cultural centers including organizations, buildings, or complexes that promote culture and arts (e.g., aquariums and zoological facilities; arboreta and botanical gardens; dinner theaters; drive-ins; historical places and services; libraries; motion picture theaters; museums and art galleries; performing arts centers; performing arts theaters; planetariums; studios and art galleries; and theater producers stage facilities) reported by multiple sources.
- Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Government Buildings - Identifies local, state, and federal government buildings reported by multiple sources.
- Health Care Facilities - Identifies health care facilities including abortion clinics, dialysis clinics, medical doctors, nursing homes, osteopaths, state laboratories/clinics, and surgicenters/walk-in clinics reported by the Florida Department of Health.
- Hospital Facilities - Identifies hospital facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Law Enforcement Facilities - Identifies law enforcement facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Parks and Recreational Facilities - Identifies parks and recreational facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Religious Center Facilities - Identifies religious centers including churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, chapels, centers, and other types of religious facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Private and Public Schools - Identifies private and public schools reported by multiple sources.
- Social Service Centers - Identifies social service centers reported by multiple sources.
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities

Osceola County Demographic Profile

General Population Trends - Osceola

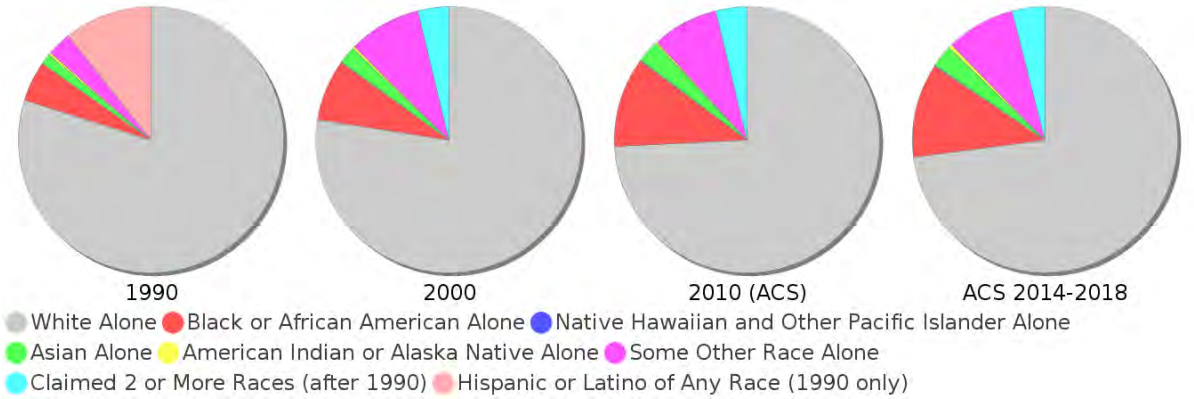
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	107,728	172,493	258,531	338,619
Total Households	39,150	60,977	92,526	99,158
Average Persons per Acre	0.112	0.179	0.268	0.35
Average Persons per Household	2.752	2.79	3.00	3.40
Average Persons per Family	3.152	3.296	3.233	4.08
Males	52,716	85,185	126,812	166,820
Females	55,012	87,308	131,719	171,799

Race and Ethnicity Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	96,231 (89.33%)	133,590 (77.45%)	191,793 (74.19%)	246,757 (72.87%)
Black or African American Alone	5,902 (5.48%)	12,873 (7.46%)	28,224 (10.92%)	38,975 (11.51%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	103 (0.06%)	283 (0.11%)	358 (0.11%)
Asian Alone	1,571 (1.46%)	3,642 (2.11%)	7,090 (2.74%)	9,158 (2.70%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	360 (0.33%)	493 (0.29%)	594 (0.23%)	1,526 (0.45%)
Some Other Race Alone	3,598 (3.34%)	15,286 (8.86%)	20,727 (8.02%)	28,338 (8.37%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	6,506 (3.77%)	9,820 (3.80%)	13,507 (3.99%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	12,866 (11.94%)	50,742 (29.42%)	112,439 (43.49%)	179,388 (52.98%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	94,862 (88.06%)	121,751 (70.58%)	146,092 (56.51%)	159,231 (47.02%)
Minority	20,289 (18.83%)	69,306 (40.18%)	160,393 (62.04%)	227,369 (67.15%)

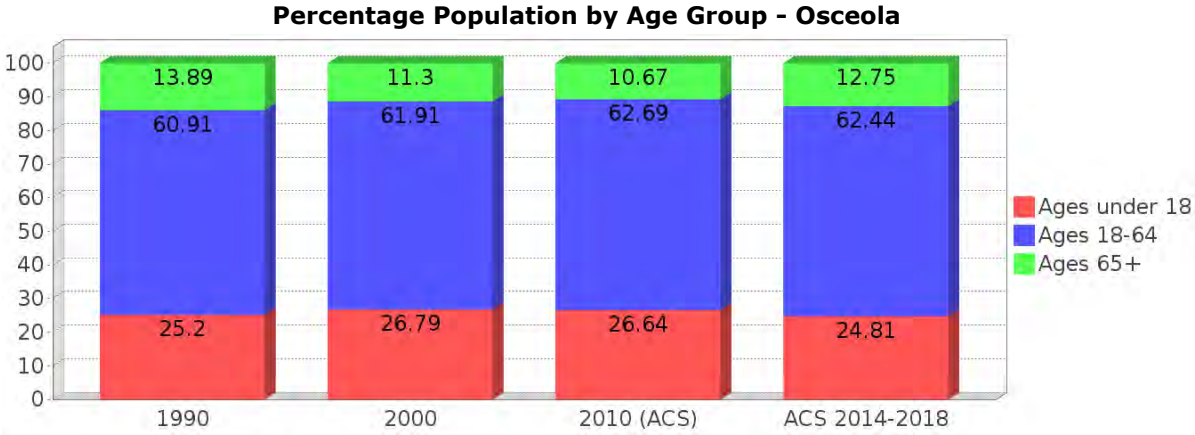
Osceola County Population

Osceola County Race



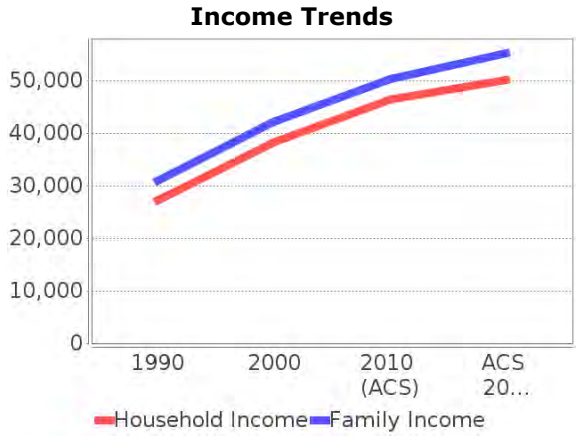
Age Trends - Osceola

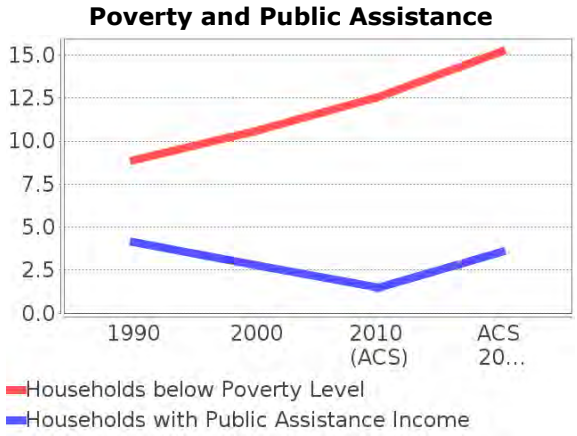
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	7.34%	6.65%	6.87%	6.40%
Ages 5-17	17.86%	20.14%	19.77%	18.41%
Ages 18-21	5.74%	4.99%	5.73%	5.16%
Ages 22-29	12.81%	11.16%	10.65%	11.60%
Ages 30-39	16.19%	16.18%	14.33%	14.01%
Ages 40-49	12.71%	14.88%	15.16%	14.34%
Ages 50-64	13.45%	14.70%	16.81%	17.33%
Age 65 and Over	13.89%	11.30%	10.67%	12.75%
-Ages 65-74	8.33%	6.38%	6.33%	7.80%
-Ages 75-84	4.19%	3.75%	3.37%	3.60%
-Age 85 and Over	1.38%	1.17%	0.97%	1.35%
Median Age	NA	35	35	35.8



Income Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	$27,260	$38,214	$46,328	$50,063
Median Family Income	$31,006	$42,061	$50,203	$55,221
Population below Poverty Level	9.39%	11.52%	13.25%	16.29%
Households below Poverty Level	8.91%	10.59%	12.57%	15.20%
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.11%	2.78%	1.47%	3.58%





Disability Trends - Osceola

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	5,763 (7.01%)	24,744 (15.56%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	25,310 (12.54%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Osceola

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	6,200 (8.83%)	6,810 (6.16%)	10,668 (6.48%)	11,247 (5.05%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	12,307 (17.52%)	16,285 (14.72%)	15,080 (9.16%)	18,216 (8.19%)
High School Graduate or Higher	51,737 (73.65%)	87,512 (79.12%)	138,898 (84.36%)	193,082 (86.76%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	7,873 (11.21%)	17,416 (15.75%)	30,086 (18.27%)	45,730 (20.55%)

Language Trends - Osceola

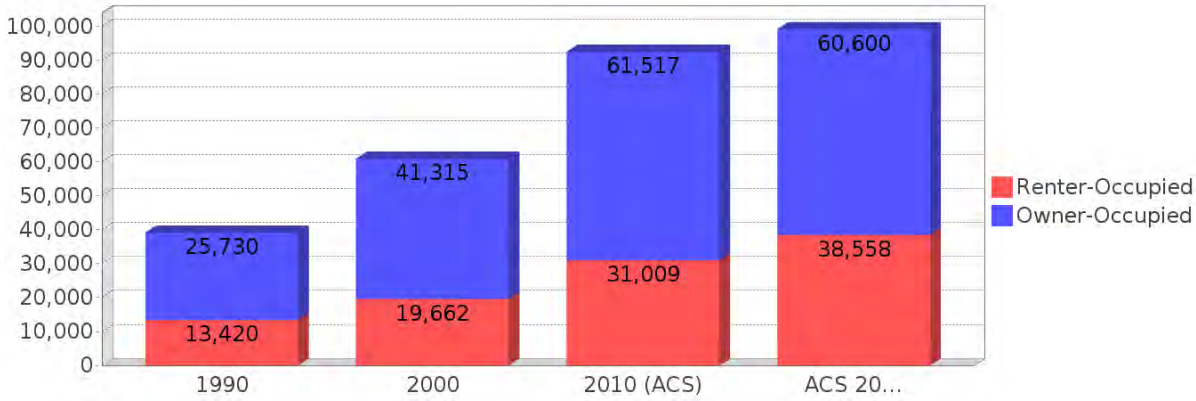
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	3,735 (3.74%)	12,514 (7.77%)	22,965 (9.54%)	29,020 (9.16%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	7,938 (4.93%)	16,582 (6.89%)	21,138 (6.67%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	2,437 (1.51%)	5,376 (2.23%)	9,924 (3.13%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	2,530 (2.54%)	10,375 (6.44%)	21,958 (9.12%)	31,062 (9.80%)

Housing Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	47,959	72,293	122,823	144,054
Units per Acre	0.05	0.075	0.127	0.15
Single-Family Units	23,390	46,340	79,778	94,601
Multi-Family Units	7,666	14,477	29,807	38,129
Mobile Home Units	7,802	10,989	12,794	11,179
Owner-Occupied Units	25,730	41,315	61,517	60,600
Renter-Occupied Units	13,420	19,662	31,009	38,558
Vacant Units	8,809	11,316	30,297	44,896
Median Housing Value	$74,700	$92,500	$199,200	$179,800
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	2,291 (5.85%)	3,492 (5.73%)	4,897 (5.29%)	5,249 (5.29%)

Housing Tenure - Osceola



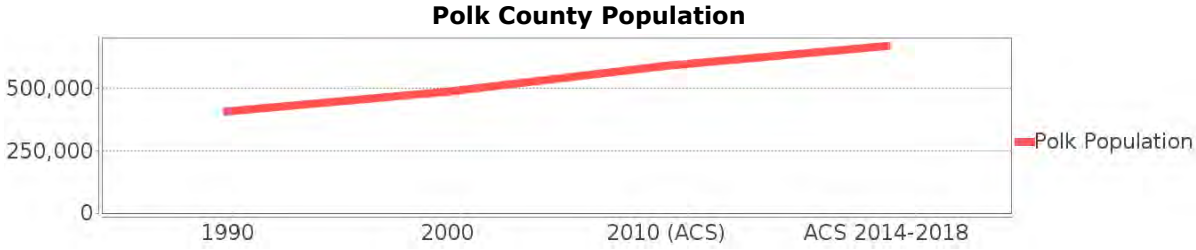
Polk County Demographic Profile

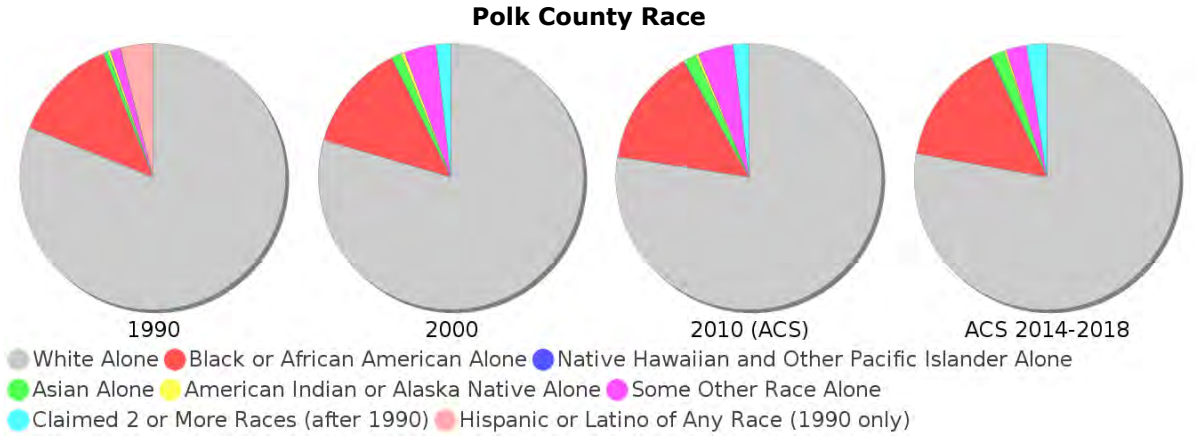
General Population Trends - Polk

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	405,382	483,924	590,116	668,671
Total Households	155,969	187,233	223,689	231,260
Average Persons per Acre	0.315	0.376	0.458	0.52
Average Persons per Household	2.599	2.519	3.00	2.84
Average Persons per Family	3.016	3.05	3.133	3.51
Males	196,590	237,414	289,679	327,706
Females	208,792	246,510	300,437	340,965

Race and Ethnicity Trends - Polk

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	341,952 (84.35%)	384,478 (79.45%)	456,933 (77.43%)	520,186 (77.79%)
Black or African American Alone	54,385 (13.42%)	63,709 (13.17%)	84,564 (14.33%)	101,690 (15.21%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	159 (0.03%)	348 (0.06%)	314 (0.05%)
Asian Alone	2,429 (0.60%)	5,805 (1.20%)	9,264 (1.57%)	11,358 (1.70%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1,158 (0.29%)	2,172 (0.45%)	2,123 (0.36%)	2,189 (0.33%)
Some Other Race Alone	5,401 (1.33%)	18,781 (3.88%)	25,644 (4.35%)	16,184 (2.42%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	8,820 (1.82%)	11,240 (1.90%)	16,750 (2.50%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	16,600 (4.09%)	45,650 (9.43%)	97,811 (16.57%)	143,958 (21.53%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	388,782 (95.91%)	438,274 (90.57%)	492,305 (83.43%)	524,713 (78.47%)
Minority	73,650 (18.17%)	122,845 (25.39%)	213,326 (36.15%)	267,584 (40.02%)

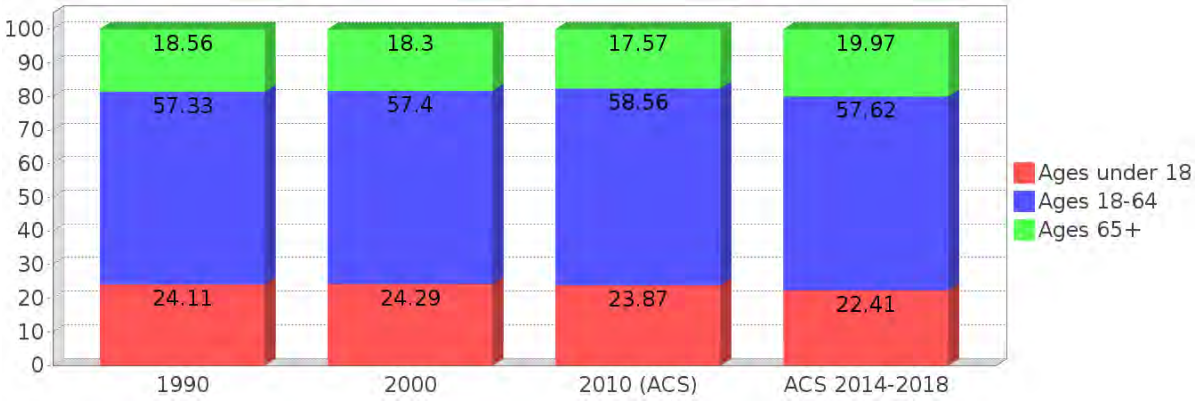




Age Trends - Polk

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	6.96%	6.35%	6.64%	5.85%
Ages 5-17	17.15%	17.94%	17.23%	16.56%
Ages 18-21	5.35%	4.97%	5.20%	5.05%
Ages 22-29	11.11%	9.09%	9.68%	10.06%
Ages 30-39	14.29%	13.60%	12.05%	12.06%
Ages 40-49	11.65%	13.63%	13.12%	11.88%
Ages 50-64	14.94%	16.11%	18.51%	18.57%
Age 65 and Over	18.56%	18.30%	17.57%	19.97%
-Ages 65-74	11.27%	9.93%	9.73%	11.30%
-Ages 75-84	5.84%	6.53%	5.93%	6.51%
-Age 85 and Over	1.45%	1.85%	1.91%	2.16%
Median Age	NA	39	39	40.3

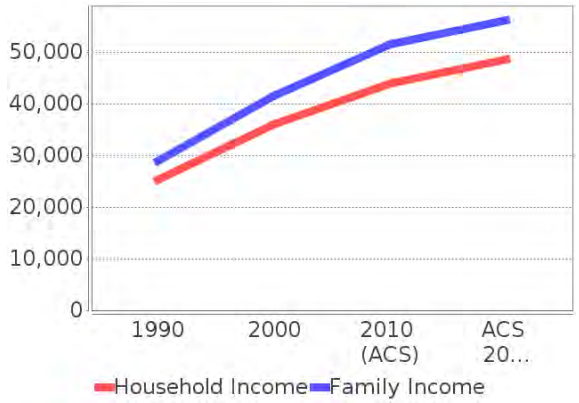
Percentage Population by Age Group - Polk



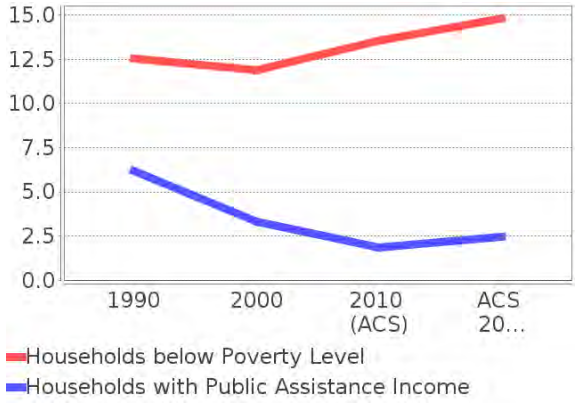
Income Trends - Polk

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	$25,216	$36,036	$43,946	$48,500
Median Family Income	$28,965	$41,442	$51,395	$56,156
Population below Poverty Level	12.94%	12.94%	15.17%	16.59%
Households below Poverty Level	12.54%	11.89%	13.57%	14.80%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.19%	3.32%	1.83%	2.46%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Polk

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	23,997 (7.70%)	69,356 (15.61%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	46,684 (12.87%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Polk

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	31,499 (11.61%)	26,554 (8.14%)	26,321 (6.62%)	27,947 (6.05%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	55,338 (20.39%)	55,786 (17.10%)	45,563 (11.46%)	42,137 (9.13%)
High School Graduate or Higher	184,574 (68.01%)	243,868 (74.76%)	325,630 (81.92%)	391,687 (84.82%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	34,888 (12.85%)	48,669 (14.92%)	71,430 (17.97%)	92,267 (19.98%)

Language Trends - Polk

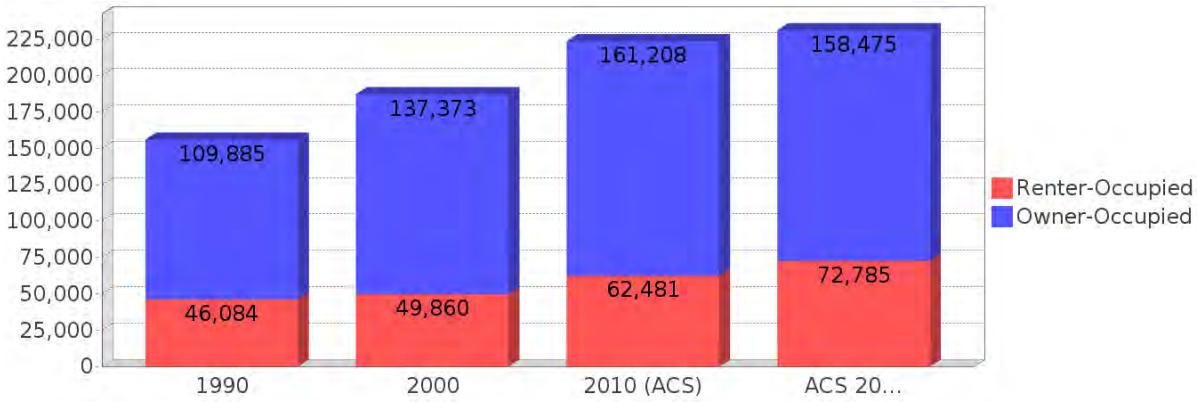
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	5,121 (1.36%)	11,118 (2.45%)	19,850 (3.60%)	19,894 (3.16%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	9,121 (2.01%)	18,814 (3.41%)	17,050 (2.71%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	4,309 (0.95%)	8,314 (1.51%)	10,976 (1.74%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	3,996 (1.06%)	13,430 (2.96%)	27,128 (4.92%)	28,026 (4.45%)

Housing Trends - Polk

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	186,225	226,376	277,547	291,796
Units per Acre	0.145	0.176	0.216	0.23
Single-Family Units	93,012	126,660	170,158	185,526
Multi-Family Units	24,543	31,447	39,463	43,514
Mobile Home Units	37,244	65,235	66,976	62,122
Owner-Occupied Units	109,885	137,373	161,208	158,475
Renter-Occupied Units	46,084	49,860	62,481	72,785
Vacant Units	30,256	39,143	53,858	60,536
Median Housing Value	$60,700	$69,800	$141,900	$135,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	12,534 (8.04%)	13,413 (7.16%)	12,764 (5.71%)	13,024 (5.63%)

Housing Tenure - Polk



County Data Sources

Demographic data reported is from the U.S. Decennial Census (1990, 2000) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates from 2006-2010 and ACS 2014-2018. The data was gathered at the county level. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS).

About the Census Data:

Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 or 2.5% of U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: http://mcdc.missouri.edu/pub/data/acs/Readme.shtml) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process:
https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS 2014-2018.html

Use caution when interpreting changes in Race and Ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents were given a new option of selecting one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf;
http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf)

The "Minority" calculations are derived from Census and ACS data using both the race and ethnicity responses. On this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities.
Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2014-2018 ACS.
Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS 2014-2018, disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; 3) the age groupings changed over the years.
Please take the following two concerns into account when viewing this data: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000.

source:
https://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html
https://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/90vs00/index.html

The category Bachelor's Degree or Higher under the heading Educational Attainment Trends is a subset of the category High School Graduate or Higher.

Metadata

- Community and Fraternal Centers https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_communitycenter.xml
- Correctional Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_correctional.xml
- Cultural Centers in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_culturecenter.xml
- Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_firestat.xml
- Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_govbuild.xml
- Florida Health Care Facilities https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_health.xml
- Hospital Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_hospitals.xml
- Law Enforcement Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_lawenforce.xml
- Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_parks.xml
- Religious Centers https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_religion.xml
- Florida Public and Private Schools https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_schools.xml
- Social Service Centers https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_socialservice.xml
- Assisted Rental Housing Units in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_assisted_housing.xml
- Group Care Facilities https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/groupcare.xml
- Mobile Home Parks in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_mobilehomes.xml
- Migrant Camps in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/migrant.xml
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_veterans.xml
- Generalized Land Use - Florida DOT District 1 https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/d1_lu_gen.xml
- Generalized Land Use - Florida DOT District 5 https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/d5_lu_gen.xml
- Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenacs_cci.xml
- 1990 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_1990_cci.xml
- 2000 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2000_cci.xml
- 2010 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2010_cci.xml