Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Memorandum

Florida Department of Transportation

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange Project Development and Environment Study

Limits of Project: Approximately 2 miles north and south of SE Bridge Road (CR 708) along Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) and I-95 (SR 9)

Martin County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 446975-1

ETDM Number: 14444

July 2025

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 dated May 26, 2022, and executed by Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

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1.0 Project Summary

1.1 Project Description

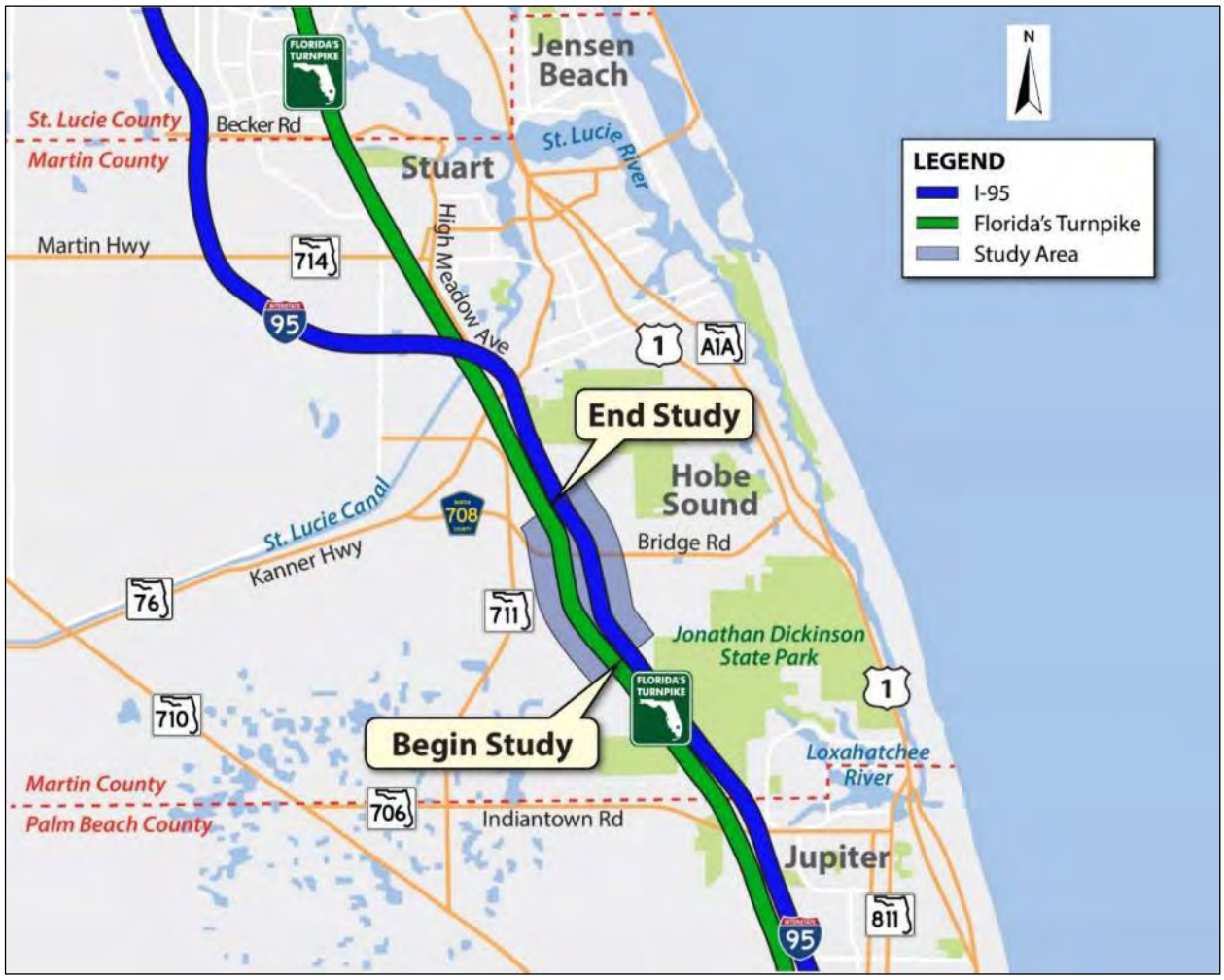
The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for providing a Florida's Turnpike / Interstate 95 Direct Connection Interchange in Martin County, Florida. The project involves the evaluation of a new connection via a system-to-system direct connection interchange to/from SR 91 and I-95 at SE Bridge Road. The study area begins approximately two miles south of SE Bridge Road at Mile Post (MP) 123.44 and extends approximately two miles north of SE Bridge Road to MP 127.53. A map of the project limits is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The existing limited-access right-of-way along SR 91 is generally 300 feet wide. SR 91 is classified as a Rural Principal Arterial Expressway. The existing typical section consists of a four-lane divided facility with 12-foot travel lanes. As part of the mainline widening, the proposed typical section for SR 91 will include an eight-lane divided facility with 12-foot travel lanes. The posted speed limit along the project corridor is 70 miles per hour. A Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) easement runs along the east side of SR 91 for the entire project limits. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion is being prepared. The PD&E study satisfies all applicable requirements, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to qualify for federal-aid funding of subsequent development phases (design, right-of-way acquisition, and construction).

1.2 Purpose & Need

The purpose of this project is to improve traffic operations for north-south through trips in the project area and to improve traffic operations on existing local roadways that provide a connection between I-95 and SR 91 near the existing I-95/SE Bridge Road interchange in Martin County, Florida.

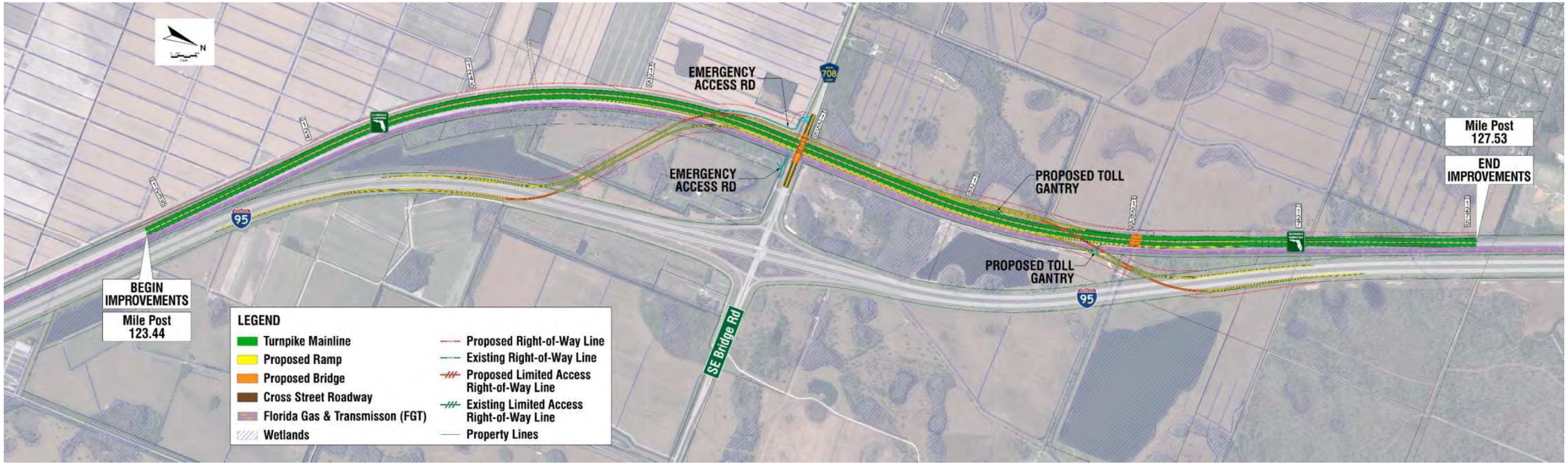
Figure 1-1: Project Location Map



1.3 Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative for the Turnpike at I-95 direct connection interchange study includes the construction of four system-to-system ramps to accommodate all directional movements between SR 91 and I-95 near SE Bridge Road in Martin County. South of SE Bridge Road, the ramps will serve northbound I-95 to northbound SR 91 and southbound SR 91 to southbound I-95 movements. North of SE Bridge Road, ramps will accommodate northbound SR 91 to northbound I-95 and southbound I-95 to southbound SR 91 movements. Additionally, SR 91 will be widened from four to eight lanes, with all widening occurring to the west side to avoid impacts to existing Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) infrastructure located along the east side of SR 91. A two-lane collector-distributor (CD) road is proposed between the northbound SR 91 to northbound I-95 and northbound I-95 to northbound SR 91 ramps to facilitate safe and efficient weaving operations. No geometric changes are proposed for I-95, as all ramp tie-ins will occur at the outer edges of the existing facility. While the SE Bridge Road typical section will remain unchanged, the existing bridge will be reconstructed to accommodate SR 91 widening and to span the southbound SR 91 to southbound I-95 ramp. Two tolling points are proposed—one on the ramp from the CD road to northbound I-95 and the other on the ramp from southbound I-95 to southbound SR 91. All ramps will be single-lane facilities, with a 15-foot-wide lane and a design speed of 50 miles per hour. **Figure 1-2** shows the proposed interchange alternative.

Figure 1-2: Proposed Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange



2.0 Corridor Characteristics

2.1 Land Use

The Martin County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan (Comp. Plan) guides where, when, and how growth takes place in the county. The overall goals and objective are outlined in the Comp. Plan. Those goals and objectives are to maintain quality residential and nonresidential uses, natural resource conservation and preservation of beneficial and protective natural systems, enhance economic development, and ensure fiscal conservancy.

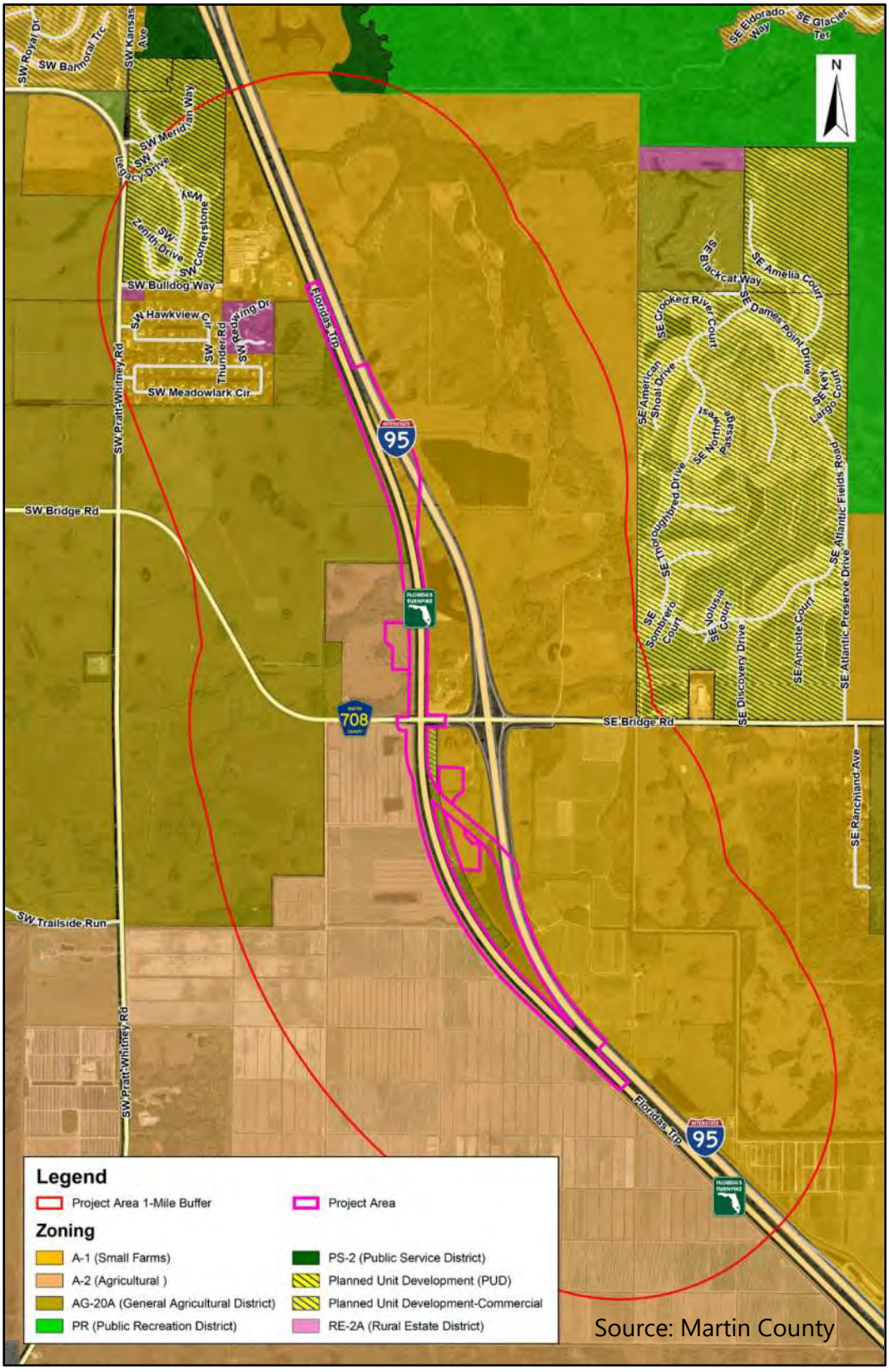
2.1.1 Existing Land Use

The land use within a one-mile buffer of the project area is primarily agricultural, as shown in **Figure 2-1**. Agricultural zoning includes 88.5% of the lands. **Table 2-1** identifies the existing land uses within an approximate one-mile buffer of the corridor.

Table 2-1: Existing Land Use

Code	Description	Area (Acres)	Land Use Proportion
A-1	Small Farms	3,832.48	47.7%
A-2	Agricultural	2,027.92	25.3%
AG-20A	General Agricultural District	1,247.83	15.5%
PR	Public Recreation District	1.80	0.0%
PS-2	Public Service District	12.29	0.2%
PUD	Planned Unit Development	242.58	3.0%
PUD-C	Planned Unit Development - Commercial	9.47	0.1%
RE-2A	Rural Estate District	45.11	0.6%
	Roadway Right of Way	611.32	7.6%
	TOTAL	8,030.80	100.0%

Figure 2-1: Existing Land Use



2.1.2 Future Land Use

Within the project area buffer, Martin County is expected to remain largely agricultural, with older, rural residential developments and mobile home developments. **Figure 2-2** identifies the future land use along the project corridor. **Table 2-2** identifies the future land uses within an approximate one-mile buffer of the corridor.

Table 2-2: Future Land Use

Future Land Use Description	Area (Acres)	Land Use Proportion
Agricultural	6,742.36	84.0%
Public Conservation Area	12.29	0.2%
Estate Density - up to 1 unit per acre	226.97	2.8%
Estate Density - up to 2 units per acre	19.78	0.2%
General Institutional	148.71	1.9%
Recreational	1.80	0.0%
Rural Lifestyle	15.61	0.2%
Rural Density	251.96	3.1%
Roadway Right of Way	611.32	7.6%
TOTAL	8,030.80	100.0%

2.1.3 Special Designations

Special Designations include Aquatic Preserves, Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW), Wild and Scenic Rivers, Sole Source Aquifers, and Class I and Class II waters. There are no Special Designations within the project area.

Figure 2-2: Future Land Use

2.2 General Physical Conditions

Natural physical barriers include drainage features/canals parallel to and crossing the roadways throughout the study area and infield ponds. Existing roadway features may present themselves as physical barriers including the SE Bridge Road overpass. Physical barriers within the study area are identified in **Figure 2-3**.

Figure 2-3: Physical Barriers

2.3 Community Focal Points

Community focal points are public or private locations, organizations, or facilities that are important to local residents and the community. Community focal points may include cemeteries, community centers, cultural facilities, fire stations, government facilities, health care facilities, intermodal centers, law enforcement, parks, religious facilities, and schools. The proposed improvements are being constructed primarily within the existing right-of-way. Therefore, there is very little direct impact to the community focal points. Focal points are geographically identified along the study area in **Figure 2-4** and listed in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Community Focal Points

Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Market	Hobe Sound Farmers Market	1425 SE Bridge Road Hobe Sound, FL 33455
School	South Fork High School	10000 SW Bulldog Way Stuart, FL 34997

The roadway improvements will enhance connections in the community by reducing congestion on the local system, improving the social environment of the corridor.

Figure 2-4: Community Focal Points

2.4 Demographics Characteristics

The demographic characteristics and trends were analyzed within a one-mile buffer around the project area. A more focused analysis of the community characteristics adjacent to the corridor is discussed in **Section 4.0**. Information from the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) screening prepared for this project, including an updated Sociocultural Data Report, was used to develop the following sections. The Sociocultural Data Report is attached in **Appendix A**.

2.4.1 Population

The population within the one-mile project buffer totaled approximately 1,249 persons in the American Community Survey (ACS) data for the five-year estimate 2019-2023. The total population and households within this buffer area has trended upward over the last 33-year period, more than doubling since 1990. The average family size and persons per household has only increased slightly signifying this area has relatively small, but growing, households. Population data is summarized in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4: Population Trends within One-Mile Buffer

Description	Study Area (One-Mile Buffer)					Martin County
	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2019-2023	ACS 2019-2023
Total Population	555	1,024	626	1,056	1,249	160,464
Total Households	229	440	293	483	526	67,820
Average Persons per Household	2.36	2.24	2.25	2.27	2.55	2.31
Average Persons per Family	2.69	2.58	2.50	3.29	2.90	2.97
Average Persons per Acre	0.17	0.29	0.38	0.14	0.34	0.46

2.4.2 Housing

The number of homes and households in the one-mile buffer of the corridor has doubled since 1990 but only grown slightly since 2000. The proportion of owner-occupied units follows the housing trend while the renter-occupied units has remained consistent. The median housing value within the study area buffer has steadily risen over the last 33 years. There are 13 occupied housing units without a vehicle, which is 2.47% of the households in the study area buffer. Housing data is summarized in **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5: Housing Trends within One-Mile Buffer

Description	Study Area (One-Mile Buffer)					Martin County
	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2019-2023	ACS 2019-2023
Total Housing Units	279	503	331	536	589	82,297
Units per Acre	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.24
Owner-Occupied Units	196	411	278	456	501	54,328
Renter-Occupied Units	32	28	15	27	24	13,492
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle	10 (4.35%)	7 (1.59%)	6 (2.04%)	23 (4.75%)	13 (2.47%)	2,988 (4.41%)

2.4.3 Corridor Diversity

The racial profile of the one-mile project buffer is primarily comprised of white population groups (91.19%). However, the trend over the last 33 years shows a decrease in white population with an increase in minority populations, specifically with Asian and Hispanic/Latino populations. Race and ethnicity data is highlighted in **Table 2-6**.

Table 2-6: Race and Ethnicity Trends within One-Mile Buffer

Description	Study Area (One-Mile Buffer)					Martin County
	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2019-2023	ACS 2019-2023
White Alone	545 (98.20%)	995 (97.17%)	610 (97.44%)	954 (90.34%)	1,139 (91.19%)	129,803 (80.89%)
Black or African American Alone	1 (0.18%)	6 (0.59%)	4 (0.64%)	7 (0.66%)	2 (0.16%)	8,071 (5.03%)
Asian Alone	1 (0.18%)	2 (0.20%)	4 (0.64%)	1 (1.04%)	35 (2.80%)	2,271 (1.42%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	12 (2.16%)	28 (2.73%)	21 (3.35%)	70 (6.63%)	81 (6.49%)	24,690 (15.39%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	17 (3.06%)	53 (5.18%)	33 (5.27%)	119 (11.27%)	148 (11.85%)	39,279 (24.48%)

2.4.4 Income

The median household income in 2023 within the one-mile project buffer is approximately $33,000 more than the median household income in Martin County. The households below the poverty level in the study area buffer are lower than in Martin County. Income data is summarized in **Table 2-7**.

Table 2-7: Income Trends within One-Mile Buffer

Description	Study Area (One-Mile Buffer)					Martin County
	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2019-2023	ACS 2019-2023
Median Household Income (Study Area)	$33,607	$53,629	$71,851	$95,246	$113,937	$80,701
Households Below Poverty Level (Study Area)	5.24%	4.55%	9.56%	3.52%	6.27%	10.47%

2.4.5 Age Distribution

In 2023, the median age for individuals in the one-mile project buffer was 64 years old, which is older than the average for Martin County. Less than 10% of the one-mile project buffer population is under the age of 18 and about 44% percent are over the age of 64. Age data is summarized in **Table 2-8**.

Table 2-8: Age Trends within One-Mile Buffer

Description	Study Area (One-Mile Buffer)					Martin County
	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2019-2023	ACS 2019-2023
Median Age	N/A	55	54	64	64	53.2
Under 18	18.02%	17.48%	11.82%	12.03%	8.97%	16.25%
Age 65 and Older	22.16%	30.08%	36.58%	41.86%	44.44%	31.78%

2.4.6 Education

The percentage of residents within the one-mile buffer that are high school graduates or higher (91.87%) closely reflects the graduate rates in Martin County (92.72%). The percentage of college graduates or higher within the one-mile buffer (35.07%) also closely reflects that of Martin County (36.64%). Educational attainment tends to influence earnings and employment rates. Education data is summarized in **Table 2-9**.

Table 2-9: Education Trends within One-Mile Buffer

Description	Study Area (One-Mile Buffer)					Martin County
	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2019-2023	ACS 2019-2023
High School Graduate or Greater	344 (82.69%)	711 (87.78%)	477 (95.21%)	912 (91.11%)	972 (91.87%)	115,584 (92.72%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	58 (13.94%)	237 (29.26%)	188 (37.52%)	334 (33.37%)	371 (35.07%)	45,671 (36.64%)

2.5 Transportation Infrastructure and Services

The FTE identified the need to improve traffic operations for north-south through trips in the project area and to improve traffic operations on existing local roadways that provide a connection between I-95 and SR 91 near the existing I-95/SE Bridge Road interchange in Martin County, Florida. Florida's Turnpike is also a major evacuation route for South Florida and improving the connectivity with I-95 can assist the State of Florida during hurricane evacuation events in South Florida.

2.6 Future Trends

The Turnpike Mainline is a major north-south tolled facility connecting South Florida, Central Florida, and the I-75 corridor in the center of the state. Mobility demand is expected to continue to grow steadily in the future.

The Turnpike existing interchanges at Indiantown Road (Palm Beach County) and Martin Highway (Martin County) are spaced approximately 18.5 miles apart. There are no other direct connections between I-95 and Florida's Turnpike in all of Martin County between these interchanges. The current interchange spacing results in one indirect connection (SW Martin Highway) for motorists and emergency vehicles to travel between Florida's Turnpike and I-95 using local roadways.

By 2050, the project's design year, in the no-build condition, movements between SR 91 and I-95 are anticipated to add a substantial number of trips on Indiantown Road, Martin Highway, and SW High Meadows Avenue, thereby increasing travel times and adding congestion on the local roadway network. The proposed interchange is anticipated to support the increased travel demands resulting from the continued residential and employment growth projected within the county and throughout the entire region.

3.0 Potential Sociocultural Effects

Both the direct and indirect potential sociocultural effects anticipated from the proposed direct connection interchange were reviewed. Direct project effects are changes in the community that occur as a result of implementing a project (e.g. business displacement caused by acquisition of right-of-way). Indirect effects occur over time and may extend beyond the project's study area (e.g., changes in community cohesion, land use changes).

The project corridor was reviewed by state and Federal regulatory agencies through Florida's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Process. **Table 3-1** summarizes the degree of effect assigned by these agencies reviewing potential sociocultural effects for the project. The following sections summarize the potential effects for each sociocultural issue.

Table 3-1: Degree Effects by Agencies

Agency	Social	Economic	Land Use	Mobility	Aesthetics	Relocation Potential
FDOT	2 Minimal	1 Enhanced	2 Minimal	1 Enhanced	3 Moderate	2 Minimal
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	2 Minimal					
Florida Department of Economic Opportunity		0 None	0 None			

3.1.1 Social

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) stated that the proposed project may lead to the disruption in traffic patterns (lane reductions, detours, etc.) during the project construction. Relocation potential is expected to be minimal due to the limited number of homes located in the area and their distance from the roadway. There are moderate impacts expected to farmlands in the area. Although not prime farmland, they are of unique importance and should be avoided if possible. The project should avoid or minimize social impacts to the greatest extent practicable.

A comprehensive Public Involvement Plan (PIP) has been developed to identify potentially impacted people in the area and outline methods to collect input from residents and property owners within the study area. The study team is using many outreach efforts to engage the public, including:

- Project Informational newsletters: Three newsletters will be prepared for the study (one at the beginning of study, one prior to the Alternatives Public Information Meetings, and one prior to the Public Hearing). The newsletters will be mailed to everyone on the project mailing list, as well as hand distributed to various locations, as appropriate.

- Project website: A project website has been created and will be maintained with the URL web address of www.TPK-I-95-Interchange-Study.com, which will include project objectives, study map, schedule, study details, contacts, public information activities, etc.
- Visual renderings: Renderings will be prepared for visual explanation of the proposed improvements.
- News releases to the media
- Public notices – legal and display ads for public meetings and the Public Hearing
- Public announcements
- Direct mailing list, comprised of the following groups/individuals:
    - At a minimum, those whose property lies, in whole or in part, within 300 feet of the existing or proposed right-of-way (of each alternative).
    - County and city elected and appointed public officials
    - Florida State Senators in the project area
    - Florida State House of Representatives in the project area
    - U.S. Senators in the project area
    - U.S. House of Representatives in the project area
    - Local elected and appointed officials in the project area
    - Individuals who request to be placed on the mailing list
    - Public and private groups, organizations, agencies, or businesses that request to be placed on the mailing list for this project
    - Homeowners Associations

In addition to the engagement methods above, the project will also hold numerous Public Meetings to give the public opportunities to review and comment on the project's findings. These opportunities include Public Information Meetings, small group meetings in the communities, presentations to local local/regional organizations, and a Public Hearing.

Public outreach has included a public kickoff newsletter and a Public Information Meeting. The Public Information Meeting was held to give interested persons an opportunity to review the project alternatives being considered, ask questions, and provide comments concerning the conceptual design, and potential social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed improvements. There were three participation options to select from:

- Virtual/Online via a computer, tablet or smartphone
- By telephone in listen-only mode
- In-Person

The virtual event was held on July 17, 2024 and the in-person meeting was held on July 18, 2024 from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. at the Indian River State College, Chastain Campus, Clare & Gladys

Wolf High-Technology Center, Susan H. Johnson Auditorium (2400 SE Salerno Road, Stuart, FL 34997).

The meeting was advertised in compliance with all federal and state requirements. Letters were sent to 103 elected and appointed officials, federal, state, and regional agency representatives. Emails to 10 Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) members, and 4 interested persons were sent. Letters were mailed to 30 property owners and tenants adjacent to the study area. The public was asked to go to the project website to register and choose an option for attendance.

A newspaper ad was published in English in the Treasure Coast News. An advertisement was also published in The Florida Administrative Register (FAR). FTE distributed a press release to local media and notices were posted on the project website at www.TPK-I-95-Interchange-Study.com, and the FDOT Central Office public notices website.

Seventeen (17) people signed in for the in-person meeting including Samantha Rosenberg, on behalf of Florida House Representative Toby Overdorf, Ted Astolfi, CEO and President One Martin – Martin County Economic Council (Stuart/Martin Co. Chamber of Commerce), Carol Ann Leonard, Martin County Democratic Environmental Caucus and Keith Burbank of the Stuart News. There were 17 FTE and FDOT staff members, FHP, project consultants, and sub-consultants at the public meeting.

Forty-one (41) people attended the virtual public meeting; 19 members of the public, one consultant, one ETAT member, and two representatives from local agencies. A total of 18 FTE and FDOT staff members and project consultants attended the virtual meeting.

Three (3) individuals submitted written comment cards at the in-person meeting. Another 19 comments were received by email and one (1) comment was received by mail. Among the comments were concerns about:

- Crashes and safety
- Property acquisition
- Noise
- Increased traffic

The project is not expected to create any new barriers to social interaction for the communities surrounding the project, nor detract from community goals. The addition of the direct connect interchange should provide equal or better economic opportunities for residents and businesses in the community as enhanced connectivity and relief of congestion on local roads is provided.

3.1.2 Economic

The proposed project is anticipated to enhance the movement of goods and freight thereby leading to the potential to enhance economic activity. The direct connect interchange will create

better overall transportation system linkage, as well relieving congestion on the local system thus improving access to these areas for residents living in the surrounding neighborhoods. The project would not negatively affect current transportation modes that serve current special needs population, nor create any disproportionate effects on these populations.

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO) commented that the proposed project is not located within a Rural Area of Opportunity, that the project has little potential to attract new development or create new jobs. However, temporary jobs during the construction phase could be generated.

3.1.3 Land Use

In general, the project has minimal potential for negative effects on the land use aspects of the project area. Improvements are mostly within the existing right-of-way. Right-of-way will be needed for the proposed ramp connections and stormwater ponds.

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO) commented that the proposed project appears to be consistent with the Martin County Comp. Plan.

3.1.4 Mobility

Mobility is the ability of residents to move freely about their community through a variety of transportation modes. Extra emphasis is on providing improved transportation for non-driving and transit dependent populations (i.e. low-income, elderly, disabled, and children) so that normal daily activities can be carried out in their neighborhoods more easily.

The proposed project will improve mobility in the study area by reducing congestion on local roads by providing the needed Florida's Turnpike / Interstate 95 direct connection. This will result in travel time reductions which factors into the efficient movement of goods and freight. Other modes of transportation (i.e. bicycle, pedestrian, transit) will not be affected by the project.

3.1.5 Aesthetics

Aesthetics generally relates to the visual and auditory environment in the corridor. Aesthetic qualities that tend to be generally pleasing to most communities include, but are not limited to, street trees, scenic views, and streetscaping. FTE has invested heavily in creating a unique aesthetic brand that greatly enhances the traveler's experience using the Mainline Toll System (SR 91). Although grade-separated ramps are proposed, the surrounding agricultural and wholesale/retail land uses, views to and from adjacent land uses will not be negatively impacted. Existing vegetation, particularly adjacent to the limited access right of way limits, provide for natural buffering. No additional landscape buffering is considered necessary. In general, the project will retain the current aesthetic aspects of the corridor.

3.1.6 Relocation Potential

While right-of-way is required for the proposed project, no residential or business relocations are required.

4.0 Community Characteristics

Communities are defined based on the existing land use, physical attributes and demographic characteristics. This delineation assists in defining the unique attributes and needs of the residents and businesses in the areas along the corridor. This allows for a better understanding of affected communities and potential issues to consider in an effort to evaluate the effect of a transportation project on the community. No communities, as defined by the United States Census, are located within 500 feet of the study area.

The demographic characteristics of the communities in the project corridor were defined to assist in determining the potential project effects and opportunities for improving travel conditions for the area businesses and residents. Understanding where potentially vulnerable populations are located in relation to key destinations help to identify opportunities to better connect residents to places for living, working, and recreating.

4.1 Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is the degree to which residents have a sense of belonging to their neighborhood or community, including commitment to the community or level of attachment to neighbors, institutions in the community, or particular groups. Community cohesion includes the degree of networking in a community, including the degree to which residents cooperate and interact. In general, the proposed improvements are located within an existing corridor right-of-way; however, additional right-of-way will be required. The proposed direct connect interchange will improve community connections by relieving traffic congestion on local roads.

There appears that there are no significant impacts to the project area:

- Schools: No Impacts
- Religious Centers: No Impacts
- Parks: No Impacts
- Healthcare and Social Service Facilities: No Impacts
- Daycare: No Impacts
- Retail Centers: No Impacts
- Police: No Impacts
- Government Facilities: No Impacts

5.0 Conclusion

The proposed improvements will support and have strong linkages to the land uses and activities occurring the corridor while minimizing negative impacts to the community.

The proposed improvements will enhance freight movement while reducing congestion on the local system. The potential right-of-way acquisition will be focused on constructing the new direct connect interchange and stormwater ponds. There are no expected residential or business relocations. The improvements will support future land use, including the opportunities for economic growth due to enhanced freight movement opportunities and reduced congestion. With the congestion reduction on local roads, residents and visitors will be able to access local attractions and businesses more easily.

In summary, the project's sociocultural effects evaluation has concluded that the project would not adversely affect the sociocultural issues evaluated, and that economic and mobility opportunities may be enhanced for the communities surrounding the project.

Appendix A

Sociocultural Data Report

Direct Connect - Feature 1

Area: [2] 13.862 square miles
Jurisdiction - Cities: [3] NA
Jurisdiction - Counties: [3] Martin

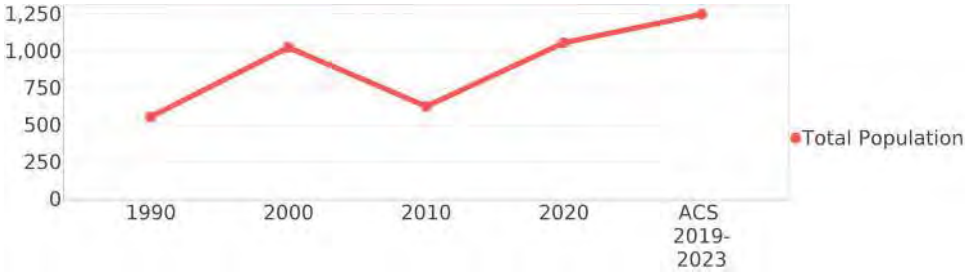
General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Total Population	555	1,024	626	1,056	1,249
Total Households	229	440	293	483	526
Average Persons per Acre	0.17	0.29	0.38	0.14	0.34
Average Persons per Household	2.36	2.24	2.25	2.27	2.55
Average Persons per Family	2.69	2.58	2.50	3.29	2.90
Males	278	507	299	508	622
Females	276	517	327	548	626

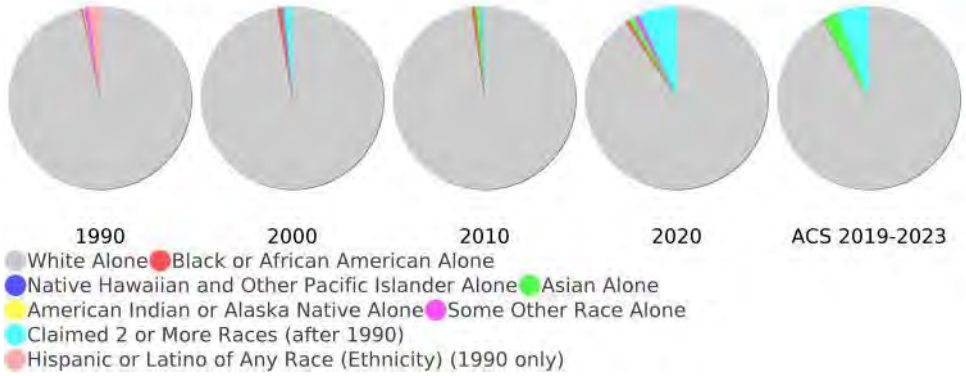
Race and Ethnicity Trends [5, 8, 9]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
White Alone	545 (98.20%)	995 (97.17%)	610 (97.44%)	954 (90.34%)	1,139 (91.19%)
Black or African American Alone	1 (0.18%)	6 (0.59%)	4 (0.64%)	7 (0.66%)	2 (0.16%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.10%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	1 (0.18%)	2 (0.20%)	4 (0.64%)	11 (1.04%)	35 (2.80%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1 (0.18%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.16%)	1 (0.09%)	0 (0.00%)
Some Other Race Alone	4 (0.72%)	4 (0.39%)	1 (0.16%)	9 (0.85%)	0 (0.00%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	14 (1.37%)	4 (0.64%)	72 (6.82%)	70 (5.60%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	12 (2.16%)	28 (2.73%)	21 (3.35%)	70 (6.63%)	81 (6.49%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	543 (97.84%)	996 (97.27%)	605 (96.65%)	986 (93.37%)	1,168 (93.51%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	17 (3.06%)	53 (5.18%)	33 (5.27%)	119 (11.27%)	148 (11.85%)

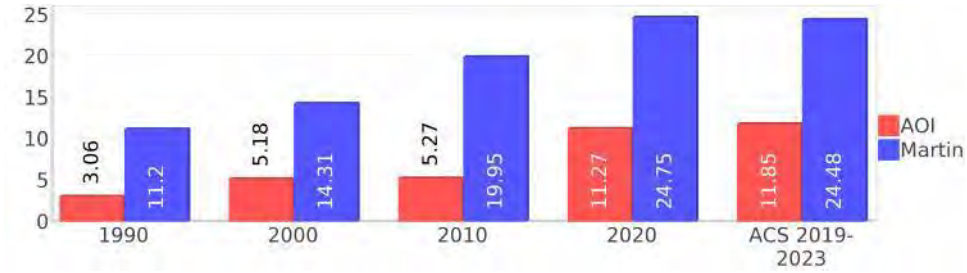
Population



Race



Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Percentage Population



Age Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Under Age 5	5.41%	4.10%	2.24%	1.80%	2.16%
Ages 5-17	12.61%	13.38%	9.58%	10.23%	6.81%
Ages 18-21	2.88%	2.73%	2.40%	2.84%	2.40%
Ages 22-29	7.93%	3.32%	2.72%	3.98%	9.93%
Ages 30-39	15.68%	11.62%	4.47%	4.92%	6.08%
Ages 40-49	12.43%	13.48%	11.66%	7.95%	7.13%
Ages 50-64	20.18%	20.90%	30.03%	26.14%	20.82%
Age 65 and Over	22.16%	30.08%	36.58%	41.86%	44.44%
-Ages 65-74	15.32%	15.62%	21.57%	22.16%	25.94%
-Ages 75-84	5.77%	12.30%	11.50%	15.72%	13.61%
-Age 85 and Over	0.90%	1.95%	3.35%	3.88%	4.80%
Median Age	NA	55	54	64	64

Income Trends [12, 13, 5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Median Household Income	$33,607	$53,629	$71,851	$95,246	$113,937
Median Family Income	$37,622	$61,322	$90,492	$91,164	$127,900
Population below Poverty Level	5.59%	5.76%	6.07%	3.12%	4.32%
Households below Poverty Level	5.24%	4.55%	9.56%	3.52%	6.27%
Households with Public Assistance Income	1.75%	0.91%	0.00%	2.69%	1.90%

Disability Trends [10]

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

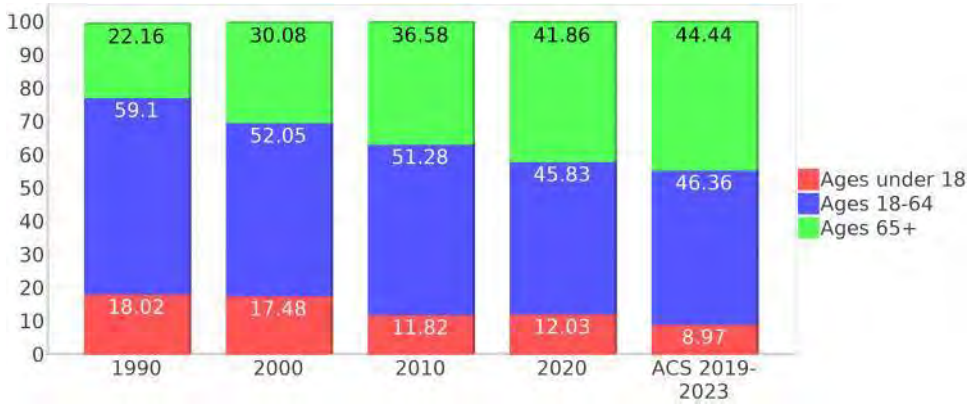
Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	19 (4.03%)	78 (7.94%)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	47 (8.27%)	12 (2.16%)

Educational Attainment Trends [11, 5]

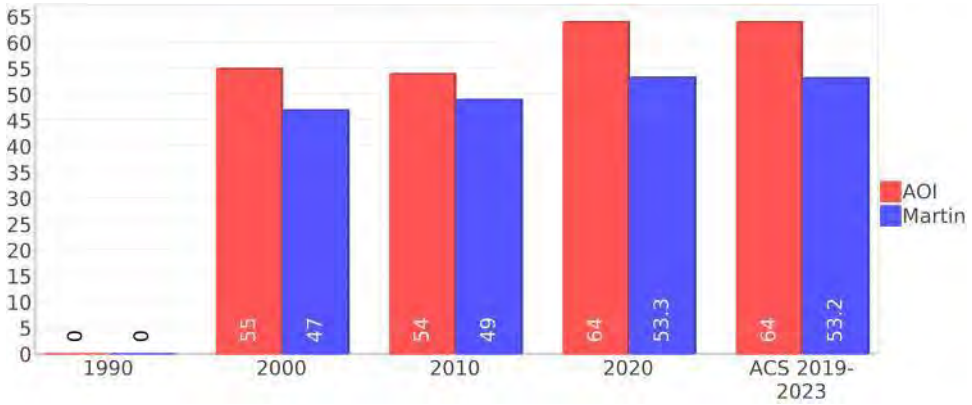
Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Less than 9th Grade	20 (4.81%)	28 (3.46%)	11 (2.20%)	16 (1.60%)	15 (1.42%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	51 (12.26%)	69 (8.52%)	13 (2.59%)	72 (7.19%)	70 (6.62%)
High School Graduate or Higher	344 (82.69%)	711 (87.78%)	477 (95.21%)	912 (91.11%)	972 (91.87%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	58 (13.94%)	237 (29.26%)	188 (37.52%)	334 (33.37%)	371 (35.07%)

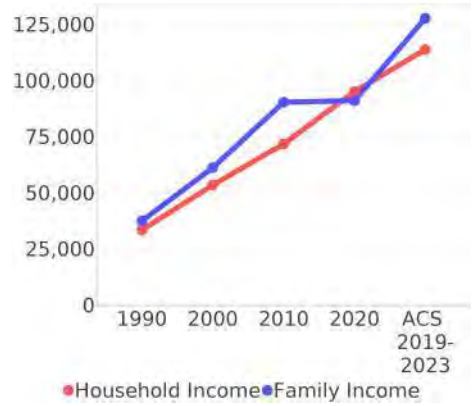
Percentage Population by Age Group



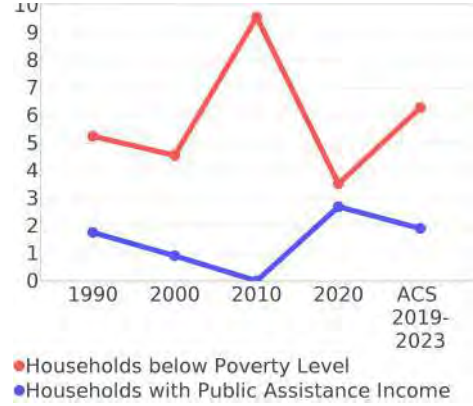
Median Age Comparison



Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Language Trends [5]

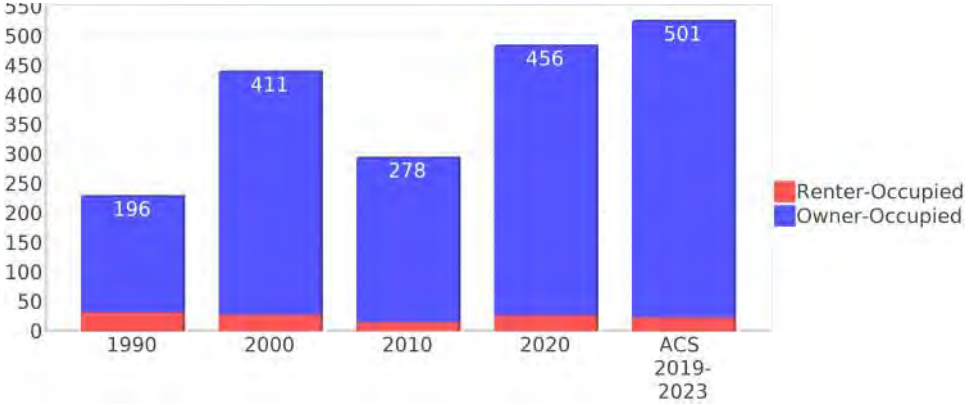
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Speaks English Well	3 (0.57%)	17 (1.73%)	1 (0.17%)	13 (1.10%)	16 (1.31%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	11 (1.12%)	2 (0.34%)	13 (1.10%)	19 (1.56%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	4 (0.76%)	NA (NA)	2 (0.34%)	13 (1.10%)	19 (1.56%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	29 (2.95%)	4 (0.68%)	27 (2.29%)	36 (2.95%)

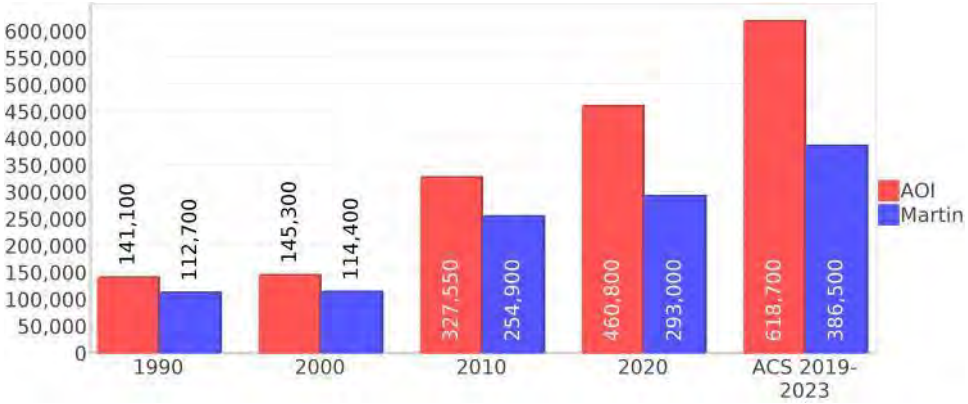
Housing Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Total	279	503	331	536	589
Units per Acre	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.14
Single-Family Units	130	329	278	476	511
Multi-Family Units	14	77	19	34	28
Mobile Home Units	81	97	41	38	49
Owner-Occupied Units	196	411	278	456	501
Renter-Occupied Units	32	28	15	27	24
Vacant Units	49	63	37	52	63
Median Housing Value	$141,100	$145,300	$327,550	$460,800	$618,700
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	10 (4.35%)	7 (1.59%)	6 (2.04%)	23 (4.75%)	13 (2.47%)

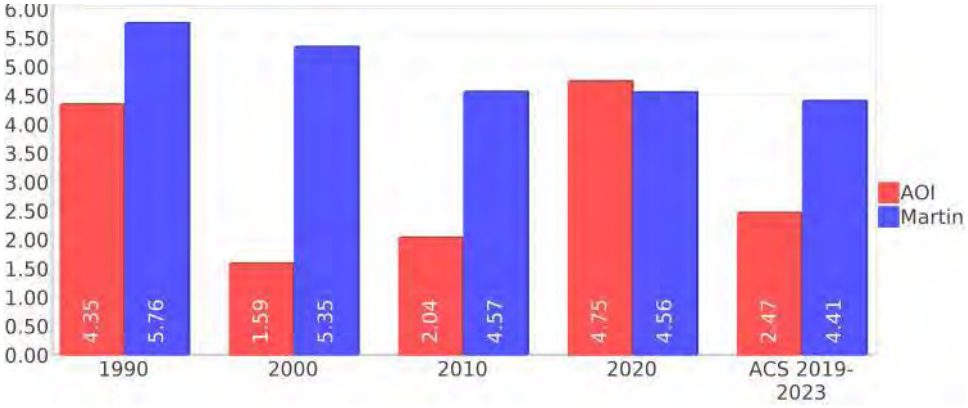
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison



Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available



Geographic Mobility

Description	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	2011	2015
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	2010	2015
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	0	0
Abroad 1 year ago	9	0
Different house in United States 1 year ago	96	77
Same house 1 year ago	1,092	1,162
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	1,198	1,240

Computers and Internet

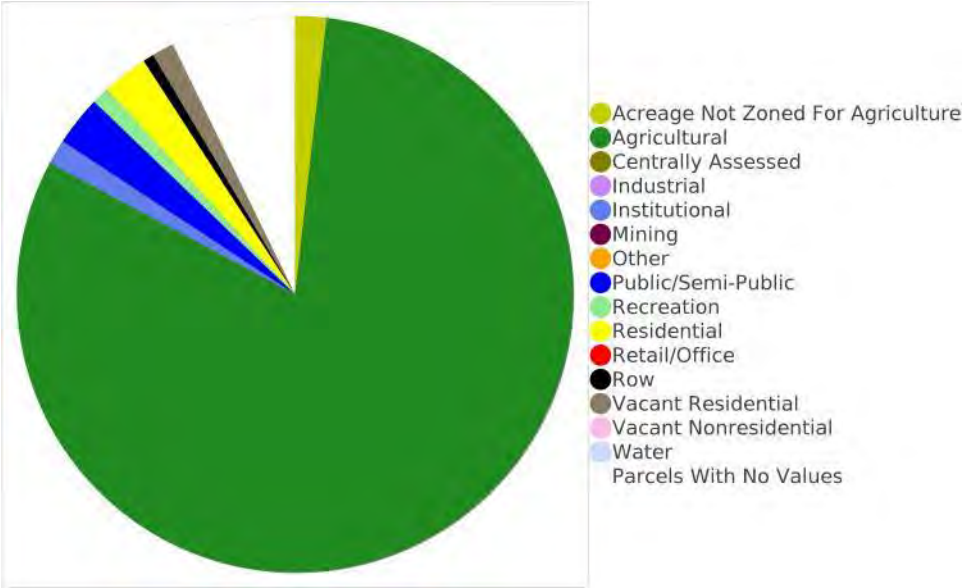
Description	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Total Households Types of Computers in HH	468	526
Households with 1 or more device	450	522
Households with no computer	18	3
Total Households Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions	468	526
Households with an internet subscription	439	511
Households with internet access without a subscription	0	8
Households with no internet access	29	5

Household Languages

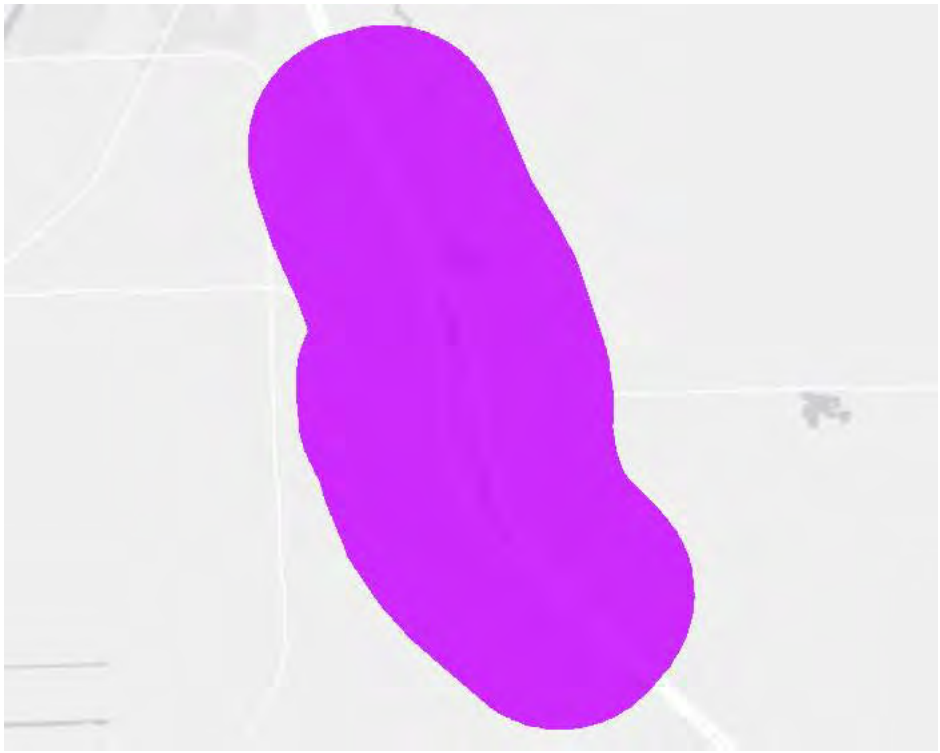
Description	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Total Households by Household Language	468	526
Household Not Limited English Speaking Status	465	522
Spanish: Limited English speaking household	0	0
Indo-European languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages: Limited English speaking household	3	3
Other languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0

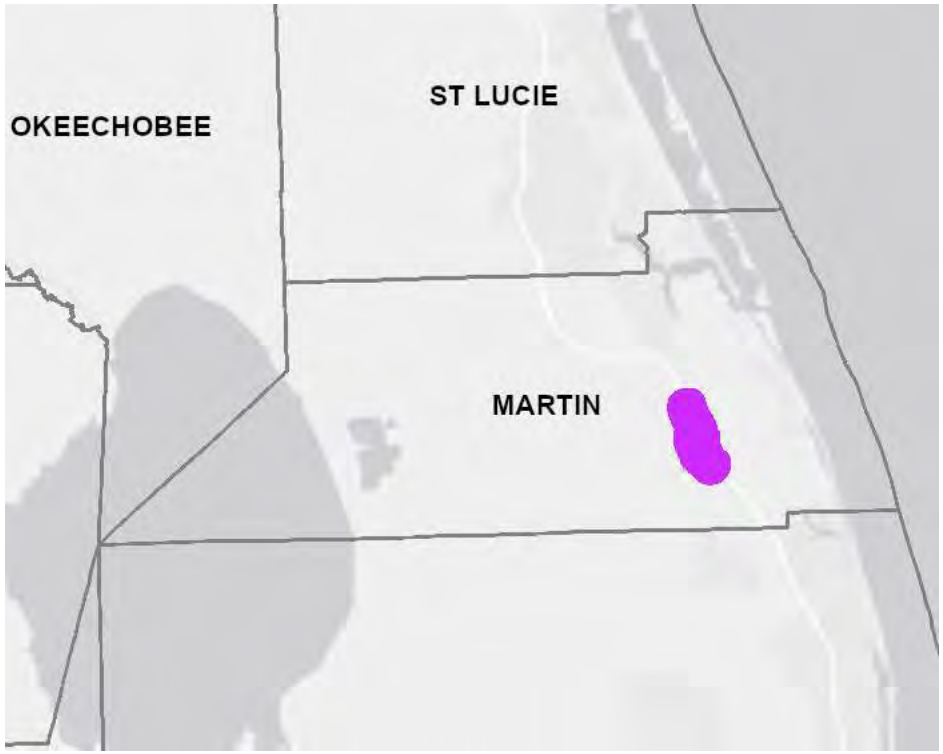
Existing Land Use [15], [56]

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	161	1.81%
Agricultural	7,185	80.99%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	0	0.00%
Institutional	127	1.43%
Mining	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Public/Semi-Public	257	2.90%
Recreation	91	1.03%
Residential	235	2.65%
Retail/Office	0	0.00%
Row	57	0.64%
Vacant Residential	113	1.27%
Vacant Nonresidential	0	0.00%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	642	7.24%



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.

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
CHRIST FELLOWSHIP CHURCH	10205 SW PRATT WHITNEY RD	33455

Public Schools

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
SOUTH FORK HIGH SCHOOL	10000 SW BULLDOG WAY	34997

Group Care Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
SOUTH FORK HIGH SCHOOL	10205 SW PRATT WHITNEY ROAD	34997

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120850016002, 120850017002, 120850011006

2000 Census Block Groups

120850016001, 120850011026, 120850017002

2010 Census Block Groups

120850017003, 120850011022, 120850016021, 120850017002

Census Block Groups

120850011082, 120850017031, 120850016021

Martin County Demographic Profile

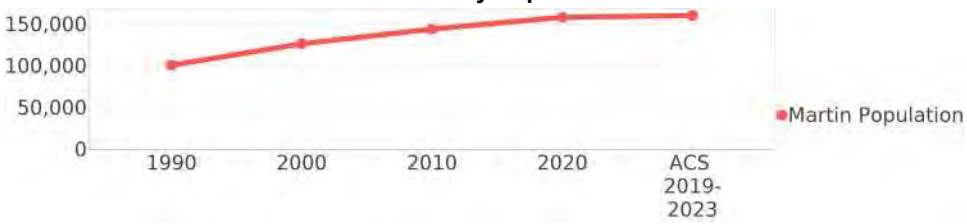
General Population Trends - Martin [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Total Population	100,900	126,731	144,322	158,431	160,464
Total Households	43,022	55,288	59,203	68,750	67,820
Average Persons per Acre	0.24	0.297	0.339	0.37	0.46
Average Persons per Household	2.345	2.228	2.00	2.24	2.31
Average Persons per Family	2.744	2.77	3.062	3.12	2.97
Males	49,522	62,491	71,351	78,128	79,428
Females	51,378	64,240	72,971	80,303	81,036

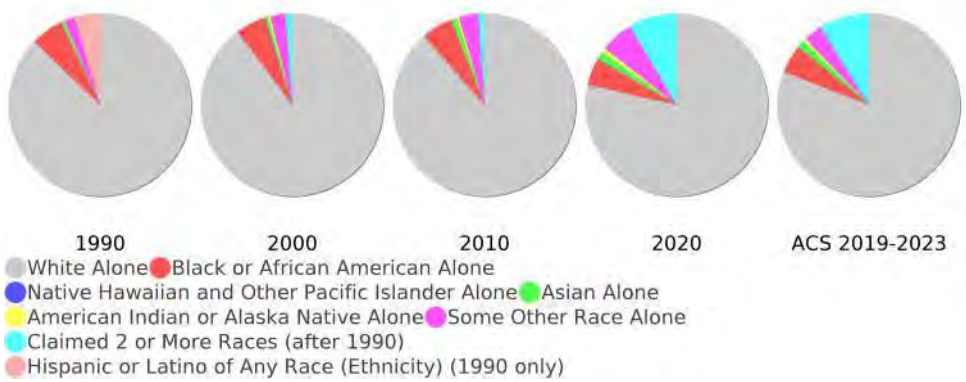
Race and Ethnicity Trends - Martin [5, 8, 9]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
White Alone	92,119 (91.30%)	113,782 (89.78%)	127,722 (88.50%)	124,465 (78.56%)	129,803 (80.89%)
Black or African American Alone	6,043 (5.99%)	6,691 (5.28%)	7,981 (5.53%)	7,582 (4.79%)	8,071 (5.03%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	51 (0.05%)	163 (0.13%)	37 (0.03%)	60 (0.04%)	51 (0.03%)
Asian Alone	483 (0.48%)	701 (0.55%)	1,461 (1.01%)	2,291 (1.45%)	2,271 (1.42%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	179 (0.18%)	496 (0.39%)	563 (0.39%)	1,223 (0.77%)	773 (0.48%)
Some Other Race Alone	2,025 (2.01%)	3,415 (2.69%)	5,041 (3.49%)	9,241 (5.83%)	5,227 (3.26%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	1,483 (1.17%)	1,517 (1.05%)	13,569 (8.56%)	14,268 (8.89%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	4,728 (4.69%)	9,490 (7.49%)	16,280 (11.28%)	24,187 (15.27%)	24,690 (15.39%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	96,172 (95.31%)	117,241 (92.51%)	128,042 (88.72%)	134,244 (84.73%)	135,774 (84.61%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	11,304 (11.20%)	18,132 (14.31%)	28,786 (19.95%)	39,215 (24.75%)	39,279 (24.48%)

Martin County Population



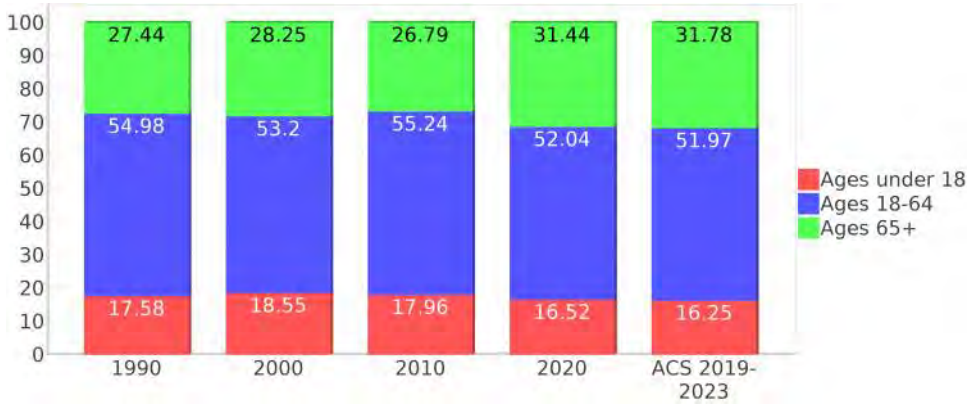
Martin County Race



Age Trends - Martin [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Under Age 5	5.12%	4.30%	4.31%	3.76%	3.98%
Ages 5-17	12.46%	14.25%	13.65%	12.76%	12.27%
Ages 18-21	3.74%	3.16%	4.08%	3.58%	3.22%
Ages 22-29	9.53%	6.01%	6.51%	6.50%	7.17%
Ages 30-39	13.72%	11.71%	9.25%	9.56%	9.67%
Ages 40-49	11.28%	13.97%	13.73%	9.77%	10.09%
Ages 50-64	16.71%	18.35%	21.67%	22.62%	21.83%
Age 65 and Over	27.44%	28.25%	26.79%	31.44%	31.78%
-Ages 65-74	16.68%	14.24%	12.93%	16.28%	15.77%
-Ages 75-84	8.83%	10.98%	10.14%	10.81%	11.76%
-Age 85 and Over	1.93%	3.03%	3.72%	4.35%	4.25%
Median Age	NA	47	49	53.3	53.2

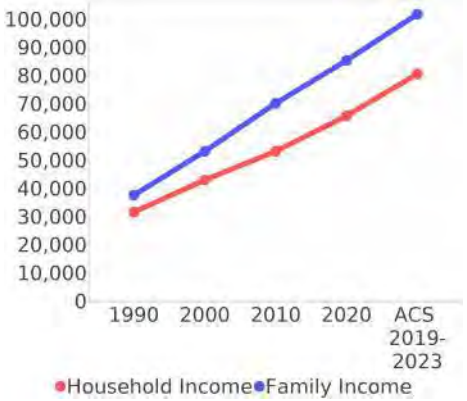
Percentage Population by Age Group - Martin



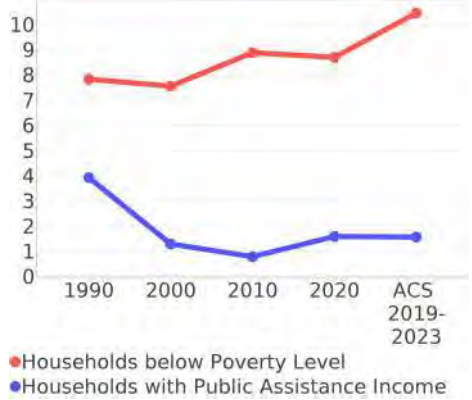
Income Trends - Martin [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Median Household Income	$31,760	$43,083	$53,210	$65,821	$80,701
Median Family Income	$37,732	$53,244	$70,271	$85,508	$101,878
Population below Poverty Level	8.32%	8.77%	10.40%	10.27%	11.36%
Households below Poverty Level	7.85%	7.57%	8.90%	8.71%	10.47%
Households with Public Assistance Income	3.94%	1.30%	0.80%	1.60%	1.58%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Martin [10]

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

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	4,183 (5.06%)	13,501 (11.38%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	8,135 (10.26%)	6,981 (8.86%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Martin [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Less than 9th Grade	5,043 (6.58%)	4,281 (4.44%)	4,534 (4.16%)	3,718 (2.99%)	4,002 (3.21%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	10,509 (13.72%)	9,902 (10.26%)	7,935 (7.29%)	6,936 (5.58%)	5,071 (4.07%)
High School Graduate or Higher	61,044 (79.70%)	82,284 (85.30%)	96,432 (88.55%)	113,727 (91.43%)	115,584 (92.72%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,541 (20.29%)	25,413 (26.34%)	32,053 (29.43%)	41,655 (33.49%)	45,671 (36.64%)

Language Trends - Martin [5]

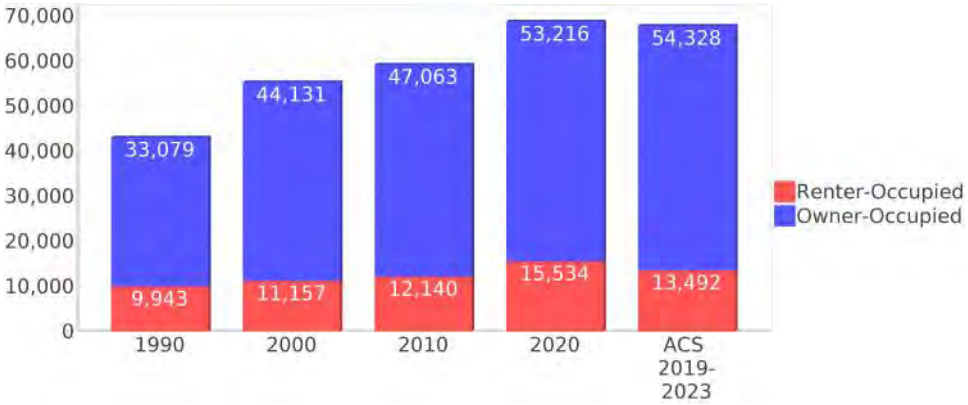
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Speaks English Well	1,670 (1.74%)	2,898 (2.39%)	4,220 (3.06%)	4,377 (2.84%)	4,479 (2.91%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,132 (1.76%)	3,886 (2.81%)	2,805 (1.82%)	3,136 (2.04%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	1,310 (1.08%)	1,730 (1.25%)	1,064 (0.69%)	940 (0.61%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,736 (1.81%)	3,442 (2.84%)	5,616 (4.07%)	3,869 (2.51%)	4,076 (2.65%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	6,340 (5.23%)	9,836 (7.12%)	8,246 (5.36%)	8,555 (5.55%)

Housing Trends - Martin [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2019-2023
Total	54,199	65,471	77,490	81,371	82,297
Units per Acre	0.129	0.154	0.182	0.19	0.24
Single-Family Units	24,972	38,666	47,200	50,547	51,277
Multi-Family Units	11,747	19,039	22,226	22,498	23,182
Mobile Home Units	6,001	7,626	7,995	7,434	7,674
Owner-Occupied Units	33,079	44,131	47,063	53,216	54,328
Renter-Occupied Units	9,943	11,157	12,140	15,534	13,492
Vacant Units	11,177	10,183	18,287	12,621	14,477
Median Housing Value	$112,700	$114,400	$254,900	$293,000	$386,500
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	2,477 (5.76%)	2,958 (5.35%)	2,706 (4.57%)	3,137 (4.56%)	2,988 (4.41%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2011	2014
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2009	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2018
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	998	984
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	19,347	15,370
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	139,205	143,007
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	159,550	159,361

Housing Tenure - Martin



Data Sources

ACS vs Census Data

(1) The 2010 and 2020 Census data is represented by a combination of decennial and ACS data. The 2010 decennial is combined with the 5-year ACS data for 2006-2010 and the 2020 decennial is combined with the 5-year ACS data for 2016-2020. The General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, and Age Trends are entirely from the decennial. The Income Trends, Disability Trends, Educational Attainment Trends, and Language Trends are entirely from the ACS. The Housing Trends section is derived from both: Decennial (Total # Housing Units, Housing Units per Acre, Owner-Occupied Units, Renter-Occupied Units, Vacant Units); ACS (Single-Family Units, Multi-family Units, Mobile Homes, Median Housing Value, Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle).

Area

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

Jurisdiction

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

Goals, Values and History

(4) Information under the headings Goals and Values and History is entered manually by the user before the Sociocultural Data Report (SDR) is generated. This information is usually not available for communities with boundaries that are based on Census-defined places (i.e., not user-specified).

Demographic Data

(5) 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 for 1990 and 2000 and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates for 2006-2010 and . The data was gathered at the block group level for user-defined communities, Census places, 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). For more information about using demographic data, please see the training videos located here: https://www.fdot.gov/environment/pubs/sce/sce1.shtm.

About the Census Data

(6) The block group analysis for ETDM project analysis areas, user-defined communities, Census places, and AOI boundaries do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. To estimate the actual population more accurately, the SDR analysis adjusts the geographic area and data of affected block groups using the following methodology:

Delete overlapping census blocks with extremely low populations (2 or fewer people)
Remove the portion of the block group that lies outside of the analysis area
Recalculate the demographics assuming an equal area distribution of the population

Note that there may be areas where there is no population.

(7) Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 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: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/news/10ACS_keyfacts.pdf) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data.html

(8) Race and ethnicity are separate questions on the Census questionnaire. Individuals can report multiple race and ethnicity answers; therefore, numbers in the Race and Ethnicity portion of this report may add up to be greater than the total population. In addition, use caution when interpreting changes in race and ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents could select 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: https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2001/dec/c2kbr01-01.html)

(9) The "Minority" calculations use both the race and ethnicity responses from Census and ACS data. In 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. We use the following formula: MINORITY = TOTALPOP - WHITE_NH where TOTALPOP is the Total Population and WHITE_NH is the population with a race of White alone and an ethnicity of Not Hispanic or Latino. Translating this to the field names used in the census ACS source data, the formula looks like this: MINORITY = B01003_E001 - B03002_E003. (Note, the WHITE_NH population is not reported separately in this report.)

(10) Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2019-2023 ACS. Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS, 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 data; 2) the ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes) while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; and 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

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

(12) 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.

(13) 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.

(14) Age trends. The median age for 1990 is not available.

Land Use Data

(15) 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

- (16) 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.
- (17) 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.
- (18) Migrant Camps - Identifies migrant labor camp facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- (19) Group Care Facilities - Identifies group care facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- (20) Community Center and Fraternal Association Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (21) Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (22) 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.
- (23) Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (24) Government Buildings - Identifies local, state, and federal government buildings reported by multiple sources.
- (25) 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.
- (26) Hospital Facilities - Identifies hospital facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (27) Law Enforcement Facilities - Identifies law enforcement facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (28) Parks and Recreational Facilities - Identifies parks and recreational facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (29) Religious Center Facilities - Identifies religious centers including churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, chapels, centers, and other types of religious facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (30) Private and Public Schools - Identifies private and public schools reported by multiple sources.
- (31) Social Service Centers - Identifies social service centers reported by multiple sources.
- (32) Veteran Organizations and Facilities

County Data Sources

ACS vs Census Data

(1) The 2010 and 2020 Census data is represented by a combination of decennial and ACS data. The 2010 decennial is combined with the 5-year ACS data for 2006-2010 and the 2020 decennial is combined with the 5-year ACS data for 2016-2020. The General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, and Age Trends are entirely from the decennial. The Income Trends, Disability Trends, Educational Attainment Trends, and Language Trends are entirely from the ACS. The Housing Trends section is derived from both: Decennial (Total # Housing Units, Housing Units per Acre, Owner-Occupied Units, Renter-Occupied Units, Vacant Units); ACS (Single-Family Units, Multi-family Units, Mobile Homes, Median Housing Value, Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle).

About the Census Data

(34) Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 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: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/news/10ACS_keyfacts.pdf) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data.html

(35) Race and ethnicity are separate questions on the Census questionnaire. Individuals can report multiple race and ethnicity answers; therefore, numbers in the Race and Ethnicity portion of this report may add up to be greater than the total population. In addition, use caution when interpreting changes in race and ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents could select 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: https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2001/dec/c2kbr01-01.html)

(36) The "Minority" calculations use both the race and ethnicity responses from Census and ACS data. In 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. We use the following formula: MINORITY = TOTALPOP - WHITE_NH where TOTALPOP is the Total Population and WHITE_NH is the population with a race of White alone and an ethnicity of Not Hispanic or Latino. Translating this to the field names used in the census ACS source data, the formula looks like this: MINORITY = B01003_E001 - B03002_E003. (Note, the WHITE_NH population is not reported separately in this report.)

(37) Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2019-2023 ACS. Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS, 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 data; 2) the ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes) while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; and 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

(38) 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

- (39) Community and Fraternal Centers **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_communitycenter.xml**
- (40) Correctional Facilities in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_correctional.xml**
- (41) Cultural Centers in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_culturecenter.xml**
- (42) Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_firestat.xml**
- (43) Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_govbuild.xml**
- (44) Florida Health Care Facilities **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_health.xml**
- (45) Hospital Facilities in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_hospitals.xml**
- (46) Law Enforcement Facilities in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_lawenforce.xml**
- (47) Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_parks.xml**
- (48) Religious Centers **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_religion.xml**
- (49) Florida Public and Private Schools **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_schools.xml**
- (50) Social Service Centers **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_socialservice.xml**
- (51) Assisted Rental Housing Units in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_assisted_housing.xml**
- (52) Group Care Facilities **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/groupcare.xml**
- (53) Mobile Home Parks in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_mobilehomes.xml**
- (54) Migrant Camps in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/migrant.xml**
- (55) Veteran Organizations and Facilities **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/gc_veterans.xml**
- (56) Generalized Land Use **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/lu_gen.xml**
- (57) Census Block Groups in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenacs_cci.xml**
- (58) 1990 Census Block Groups in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_1990_cci.xml**
- (59) 2000 Census Block Groups in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2000_cci.xml**
- (60) 2010 Census Block Groups in Florida **https://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2010_cci.xml**