I-75

S.R. 44 TO S.R. 200

Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Report

May 2024

FPID: 452074-2

FDOT

Sociocultural Effects Evaluation

Florida Department of Transportation
District Five
I-75 Improvements Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
(South Section)

Limits of Project: I-75 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200

Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Financial Management Number: 452074-2

ETDM Number: 14541

May 2024

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ACRONYM LIST

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADA	American Disabilities Act
APE	Area of Potential Effects
C.R.	County Road
DHR	Division of Historical Resources
DOE	Degree of Effect
EJ	Environmental Justice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETAT	Environmental Technical Advisory Team
ETDM	Efficient Transportation Decision Making
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLUCFCS	Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classifications Systems
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
I-75	Interstate 75
ILC	Intermodal Logistics Center
LOS	Level of Service
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PD&E	Project Development and Environment
ROW	Right of way
SDR	Sociocultural Data Report
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIS	Strategic Intermodal System
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
S.R.	State Road
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
USDA-NRCS	United State Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
vpd	Vehicles Per Day

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Sociocultural Effects Evaluation summarizes the existing conditions in the study area and analyzes the potential sociocultural effects from the Build Alternative.

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for proposed operational improvements to the Interstate 75 (I-75) corridor in Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida. These interim improvements were identified as part of Phase 1 of a I-75 Interstate Master Plan (I-75 Forward) effort for the I-75 corridor between Florida's Turnpike and County Road (C.R.) 234. The operational improvements being evaluated by this PD&E Study include construction of auxiliary lanes between interchanges for a 22.5-mile segment of I-75 from south of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200. The limits of the project are shown in **Figure 1.1**. The Marion County Northbound and Ocala Southbound weigh stations are located within the study limits as well as a rest area north of C.R. 484 and south of S.R. 200.

Within the study limits, I-75 is a rural and urban principal arterial interstate that runs in a north and south direction with a posted speed of 70 miles per hour. I-75 is part of the Florida Intrastate Highway System, the Florida Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), and is designated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) as a critical link evacuation route. Within the study limits, I-75 is a six-lane limited access facility situated within approximately 300 feet of right of way. No transit facilities, frontage roads, or managed lanes are currently provided.
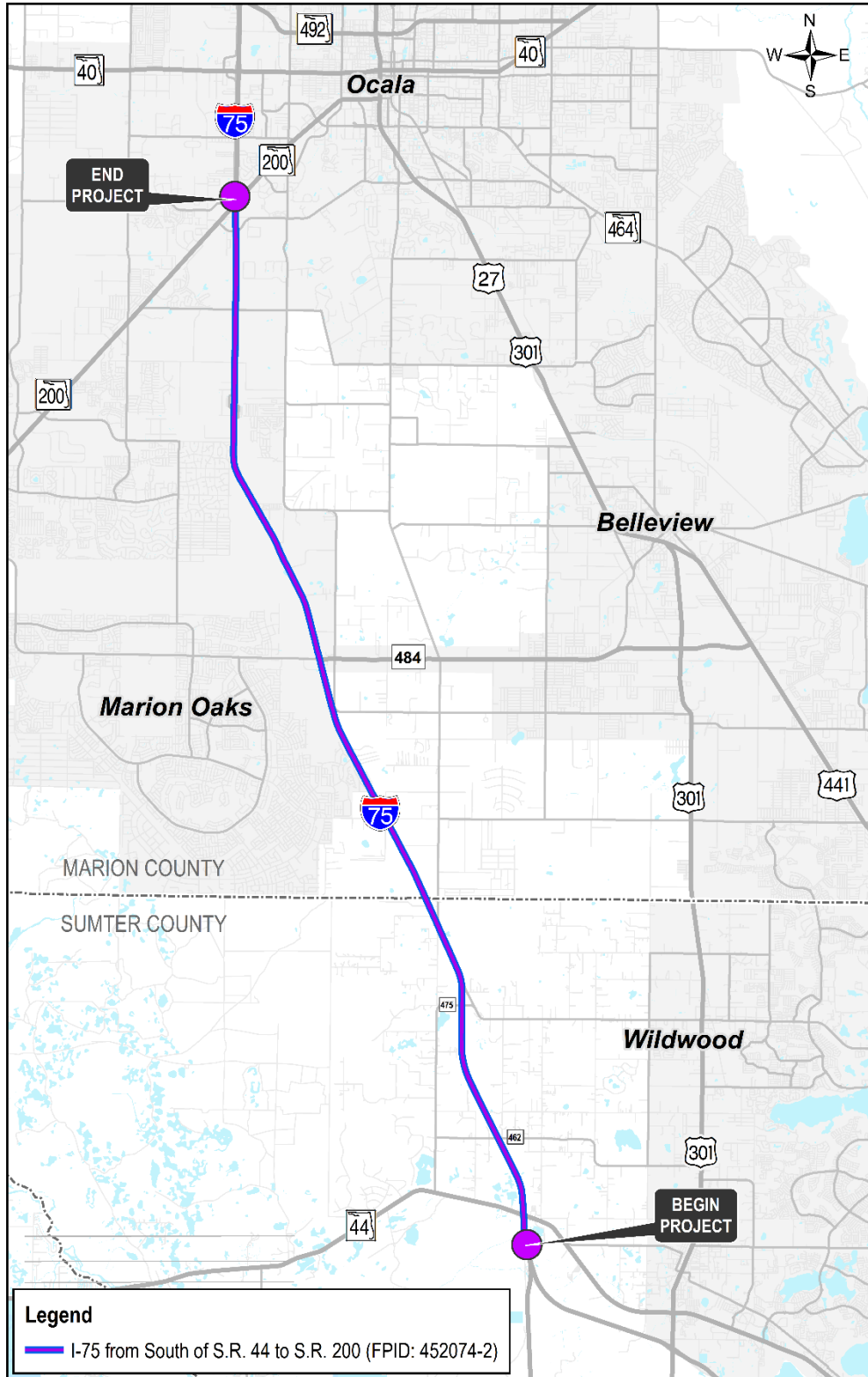
Figure 1.1: Project Study Limits

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED OF THE PROJECT

1.2.1 PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to evaluate short-term operational improvements on the mainline of I-75 from south of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200. No interchange improvements will be evaluated with this PD&E.

1.2.2 PROJECT NEED

The primary needs for this project are to enhance current transportation safety and modal interrelationships while providing additional capacity between existing interchanges.

1.2.2.1 PROJECT STATUS

Improvements along the I-75 project corridor are included in the Lake-Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and the Ocala Marion Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) 2045 LRTP to address population and employment growth in the area. Sumter County anticipates 94% growth in population from 115,657 in 2015 to 223,979 in 2045, and Marion County anticipates 33% growth in population from 333,200 in 2015 to 444,900 in 2045. The employment growth rate from 2015 to 2045 in Sumter and Marion counties is projected at 137% and 57% respectfully.

The Lake-Sumter MPO 2045 LRTP Cost Feasible Plan includes widening I-75 from six to eight lanes from S.R. 44 to the Sumter/Marion County line. The implementation timeframe for these improvements is between 2036 and 2045.

The Ocala Marion 2045 LRTP Cost Feasible Plan includes widening I-75 from six to eight lanes from the Sumter/Marion County line to CR 318 in the 2031-2035 projects and adding managed lanes from the Sumter/Marion County line to CR 484 in the 2036-2040 projects.
This project is also consistent with the I-75 Master Plan, which identifies future needs to improve safety, reliability, mobility, operational capacity, efficiency, and connectivity.

1.2.2.2 SAFETY

Historical crash data along I-75 was obtained from the Signal 4 crash database. Crash data analyzed between 2018 and 2022, with supplemental data from January 1, 2023, to March 31, 2023, indicates there was a total of 2,479 vehicle crashes between north of S.R. 44 and S.R. 200. Of these, 684 resulted in at least one injury and 12 resulted in a fatality. The number of crashes decreased from 2018 (479) to 2020 (365), but then increased to 505 crashes in 2022. Crashes occurring between Friday and Sunday comprised approximately 55% of the total crashes in this analysis period.

I-75 through the project limits experiences crash rates (1.8 - Rural, 1.66 - Urban) greater than the corresponding statewide averages (0.45 - Rural, 1.00 - Urban) for similar facilities. This is 4 times higher than the statewide rural rate and 66% higher than the statewide urban rate. I-75 northbound and southbound between S.R. 44 and the Marion County Weigh Station had a statewide safety ratio greater than 1.0 in 2018 and 2019.

1.2.2.3 MODAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS

Truck traffic on I-75 is substantial and accounts for over 20% of all daily vehicle trips within the study limits based on the FDOT, Traffic Characteristics Inventory. The segment of I-75 between S.R. 44 and C.R. 484 experiences the highest volume of trucks with more than 25% of the total trips made by trucks. Multiple existing and planned Intermodal Logistic Centers (ILC) and freight activity centers in Ocala contribute to the growth in truck volumes. These facilities include the Ocala/Marion County Commerce Park (Ocala 489), Ocala 275 ILC, and the Ocala International Airport and Business Park. The interaction between heavy freight vehicles and passenger vehicles between interchanges contributes to both operational congestion and safety concerns.

1.2.2.4 CAPACITY/TRANSPORTATION DEMAND

Existing annual average daily traffic (AADT) on I-75 within the study limits ranges from 81,000 vehicles per day (vpd) to 97,000 vpd, with the highest volume of traffic occurring between C.R. 484 and S.R. 200. The AADT along I-75 between S.R. 44 and C.R. 484 is 81,000 vpd. I-75 northbound and southbound operate at level of service (LOS) C or better during the average weekday AM and PM peak hours. The LOS target for I-75 is D, as early as 2030, I-75 northbound and southbound between C.R. 484 and S.R. 200 is expected to operate at LOS F. By 2040, the Design Year, AADT's within the study limits will range between 102,000 and 143,000, with the highest volumes of traffic continuing to occur between C.R. 484 and S.R. 200 (**Table 1-1**). The traffic growth and reduction in LOS is related to two factors, forecast increases in population and employment (detailed above) and continued growth in tourism in Central and South Florida. I-75 and Florida's Turnpike and critical transportation links serving these markets.

Table 1-1: Existing and Forecast Traffic Volumes

Segment	Existing (2019) AADT	Opening Year (2030)	Design Year (2040) AADT
S.R. 44 and C.R. 484	81,000	102,000	121,000
C.R. 484 and S.R. 200	97,000	121,000	143,000

I-75 is a unique corridor that experiences substantial increases in traffic during holidays, peak tourism seasons, weekends, and special events and experiences frequent closures because of incidents leading to non-recurring congestion. I-75 is designated as a primary hurricane evacuation route by the FDEM.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 NO BUILD ALTERNATIVE

The No-Build Alternative includes no changes to I-75 within the study area other than routine maintenance. The No-Build Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the project and offers no future capacity, operational, or safety improvements, therefore it was considered as a viable alternative throughout the study process and served as the basis of comparison for the build alternatives.

2.2 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS (TSM&O) ALTERNATIVE

The TSM&O Alternative considered implementing Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) and TSM&O to address the corridor needs; however, a traffic analysis indicated these strategies alone would not be sufficient to meet the project purpose and need. The existing corridor includes several ITS and TSM&O features and any potential upgrades will be evaluated during the design phase.

2.3 BUILD (AUXILIARY LANES) ALTERNATIVE

The Build Alternative (Auxiliary Lanes) is based on recommendations from I-75 Forward. The Build Alternative analysis included the evaluation of bridge widening concepts, bridge replacements concepts, stormwater drainage concepts and pond siting. The Build Alternative proposes to add one 12-foot-wide auxiliary lane in each direction within the study limits. The auxiliary lane would be added to the outside; no construction would be required on the inside. The auxiliary lanes would not impact the C.R. 484 and S.R. 200 interchange bridges. The auxiliary lanes would improve interchange operations but would not add capacity.

The Build Alternative typical section will be accommodated within the existing 300-foot-wide roadway right of way and includes three 12-foot-wide general-purpose lanes in each direction, one 12-foot-wide auxiliary lane in each direction, 12-foot-wide (10-foot paved) inside and outside shoulders, and a depressed grassed median, as shown in **Figure 1.2**. The Build Alternative drainage improvements include approximately 31 stormwater management facilities utilizing dry retention/treatment systems. Additional right of way will be required to provide the necessary pond sites as shown in **Figure 2.1**.
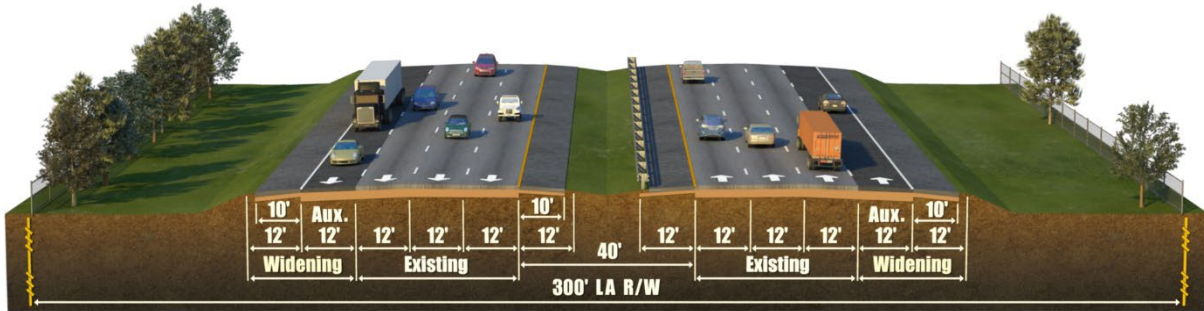
Figure 2.1: I-75 Typical Section

3.0 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

3.1 COMMUNITY/SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Sociocultural Effects Evaluation utilized the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Environmental Screening Tool Sociocultural Data Report (SDR) to obtain study area demographic data (**Appendix A**). The Community Characteristic Inventory incorporates social, economic, land use change, mobility, and aesthetics conditions in the project study area. Those existing conditions are discussed in this section and potential effects are presented in **Section 4.0: Potential Effects**. The SDR is included in **Appendix A**.

This project has been developed in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Section 324 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973; Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987; and related statutes and regulations, that no person in the United States shall, on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability/handicap, or income status, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination or retaliation under any federally or non-federally funded program or activity administered by the Department or its subrecipients.

The Community Characteristic Inventory helps describe the communities and identify any specific populations associated with the PD&E study. The community focal points in the project study area are summarized in **Table 3-1** and displayed in **Figure 3.1** and **Figure 3.2**. The term "project study area" is used in this document to define the geographic area that extends one-half mile from the proposed transportation improvement. The project demographics analysis is presented in **Tables 3-2** to **3-5**. Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis results, the Environmental Screening Tool, and available regional documentation were reviewed for each jurisdiction in the study area.

The Community of Royal was founded by free Blacks in the years following the Civil War and is the only Black homestead community in the state that retains a direct connection to the 1800s. The

first confirmed African Americans to own land in the Community of Royal date to the 1870s; however historical documents and archaeological evidence note the existence of free Blacks in the area during the 1830s. The community is representative of agricultural trends beginning during Florida's frontier times and is one of the only remaining rural African American towns in the state. Today, many of the descendants of these earlier Black agriculturalists continue to occupy the buildings and properties developed by their ancestors.

The proposed Royal Rural historic District boundary, as defined by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), is roughly bounded by C.R. 216A on the north, NE 84th Place and S.R. 44 on the south, C.R. 223 on the east and C.R. 475 on the west. The community is bisected by I-75 in Sumter County, connected by the C.R. 462 bridge, located on the southern portion of the project and north of the S.R. 44 interchange. Additional information can be found in the CRAS regarding the boundary and overall history of the Community.
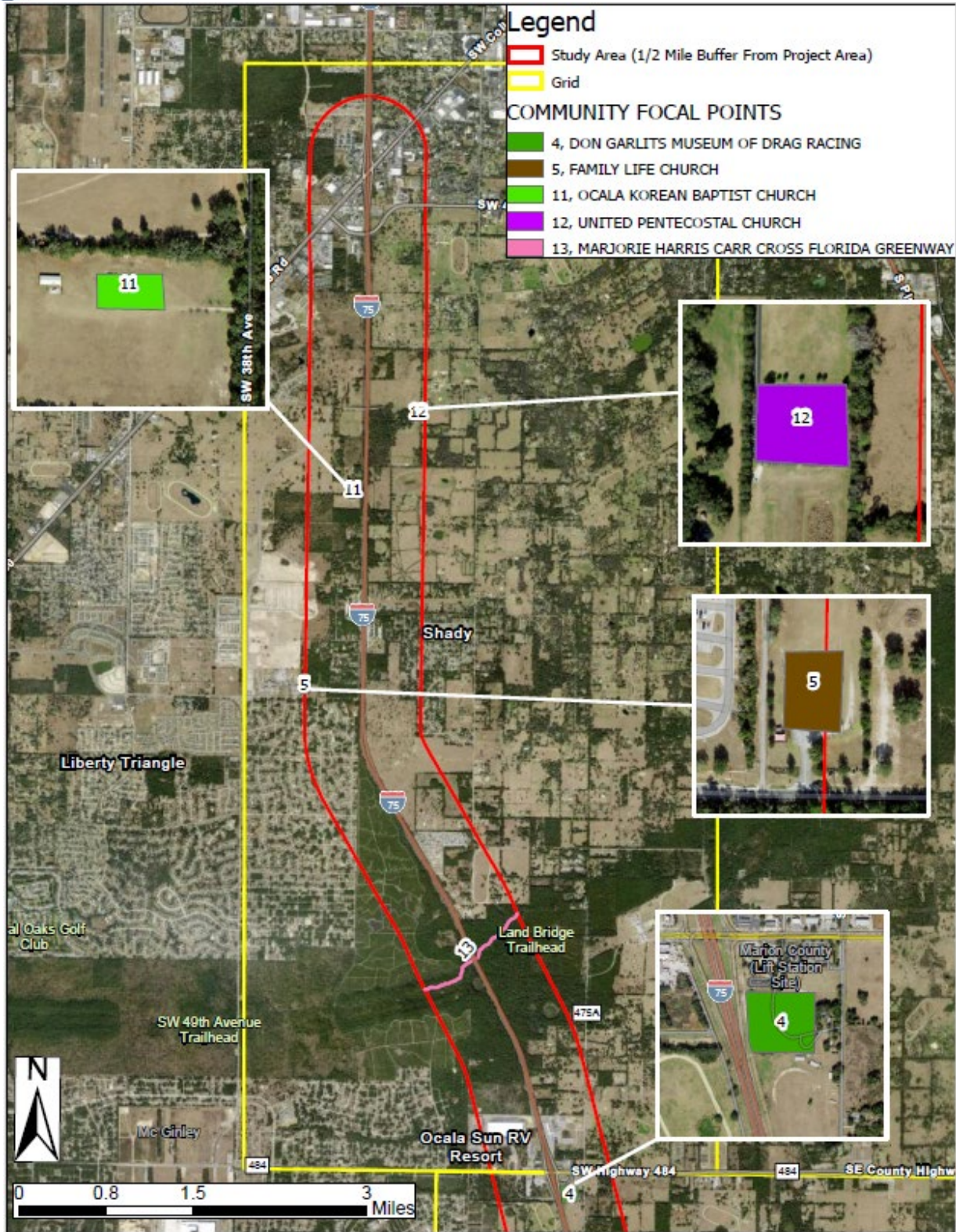
Figure 3.1: Community Characteristics Inventory – Part 1

Legend

- Study Area (1/2 Mile Buffer From Project Area)
- Grid
- ☆ Community of Royal Historic Landscape

COMMUNITY FOCAL POINTS

- 1, ROYAL MEMORIAL CEMETERY
- 2, ROYAL PARK
- 3, SUMMER GLEN GOLF COURSE
- 4, DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING
- 6, PUSHTIDHAM HAVELI OCALA HINDU TEMPLE
- 7, EBENEZER AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
- 8, SHREE SWAMINARAYAN SIDDHANT SAJIVAN MANDAL
- 9, PLEASANT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH
- 10, BIBLE CHURCH OF GOD

Figure 3.2: Community Characteristics Inventory – Part 2

The project is located in Sumter and Marion Counties and crosses several municipalities, including the City of Ocala, Liberty Triangle, Belleview, Shady, Marion Oaks, Royal and Dank's Corner. The project limits along I-75 extend north to S.R. 200 and south to S.R. 44.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES – There were several community services located along the project limits, as shown in **Table 3-1**. The project was reviewed for all community characteristics per the PD&E Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4, and the following table documents key resources present in the project study area.

Table 3-1 – Study Area (within half-mile buffer) Community Facilities

Facility Name	Address
Cultural Centers	
Don Garlits Museum of Drag Racing	13700 SW 16th Avenue, Ocala
Religious Centers	
Ocala Korean Baptist Church	7710 SW 38th Avenue, Ocala
Family Life Church	4325 SW 95th Street, Ocala
Shree Swaminarayan Temple	1425 SW 16th Avenue, Ocala
United Pentecostal Church	1800 NE 8th Street, Ocala
Bible Church of God	707 W Fort King Street, Ocala
Pushtidham Haveli Ocala	14080 SW 20th Avenue Road, Ocala
Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church	390 E County Road 462, Wildwood
Cemeteries	
Royal Memorial Cemetery	8934 Co Road 229, Wildwood
Recreational Facilities	
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway Trail	130 Kenwood Boat Ramp Road, Interlachen
Royal Park	9569 Co Road 235, Wildwood
SummerGlen Golf Club	1450 SW 154th Street Road, Ocala

The project will pass through the Marjorie Carr Conservation Area (MCAA). The Cross Florida Greenway in this area connects the MCAA from the west side of I-75 to the east. It follows a natural ridge over 100 feet in elevation to minimize ecological damage and is used by visitors for hiking, walking, running, nature trips, and horseback riding. It is also an important corridor for wildlife to safely cross the interstate. The project will pass under the Cross Florida Greenway and will not disturb the trail's route or affect the land bridge. The addition of the auxiliary lanes will not affect the structure more than the existing I-75 corridor.

To better understand the project study area demographics and the location of special populations, the study area census data was reviewed against Sumter and Marion County Census information. This data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (2020 Census in Florida, with selected fields from the 2016 to 2020 American Community Survey) and consists of current updates to the Census data and includes Race, Ethnicity, Limited English Proficiency, Age, and Income.

POPULATION AND INCOME – Sumter County has a total population of 131,832 and Marion County is 378,225. The Census Block Groups that intersect the one-half mile buffer area around the study corridor have a total population of 3,824 with 1,639 households (**Figure 3.3** and **Figure 3.4**).

In Sumter County, the population below the poverty level is at 9.26% and is below the Florida statewide average (13.1%), but in Marion County it is higher at 14.36%. As seen in **Table 3-2**, there are 10 Census Block Groups within the study area that have higher than the relevant county average of residents living below the poverty line in the last 12 months (highlighted in gray).

Table 3-2 – Study Area Census Blocks and Poverty Level

County	Block Groups	Tract	% Pop. Below Poverty Level
Marion	1	1011	2.42
Marion	5	901	20.71
Marion	1	2507	14.86
Marion	2	1600	12.66
Marion	2	2401	13.32
Marion	2	2507	0
Marion	1	2401	3.03
Marion	1	2402	17.23
Marion	2	1009	1.98
Marion	3	2505	20.53
Marion	1	1009	0.98
Marion	4	1005	0
Marion	3	1009	14.84
Marion	1	1005	0.8
Sumter	1	911500	32.02
Sumter	2	911500	1.47
Marion	1	901	10.22
Marion	3	901	8.3
Sumter	2	910100	7.33

County	Block Groups	Tract	% Pop. Below Poverty Level
Sumter	1	910100	33.93
Sumter	1	911302	30.12
Marion	2	901	4.09
Marion	3	904	23.41
Marion	4	901	4.11

The ETDM screening indicates there is limited potential for disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and low-income populations. However, proactive measures would be taken to involve any affected community in alternative selection decisions, impact analysis, and mitigation.

RACE and ETHNICITY – **Table 3-3** displays the Marion County, Sumter County and Study Area averages for race and ethnicity. The project study area has a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity of 15%, which is similar to that of Marion County (16.4%) and greater than Sumter County (6.5%) compared to the Florida statewide average of 27.1%. As a result, the project study area is not substantially different than the surrounding county area. However, a few of the individual Census Blocks adjacent to the project area were dissimilar and have higher concentrations of minority populations (74.19% Black or African American population in Block Group 1 in Sumter County and 45.25% Black or African American population in Marion County in Block Group 1) than the surrounding county and compared to the Florida statewide average of 17.0% as shown in **Table 3-4** (highlighted in gray)**.**

The Community of Royal within the project study area in Sumter County is one of Florida's oldest Black or African American communities. It was designated by the SHPO on April 4, 2022, as a rural historic landscape due to its significance as being the only remaining homestead community of Black freedmen in Florida, of such communities developed across the south. Free Blacks founded this agricultural African American community following the Civil War. Royal is the only Black homestead community in the state that retains a direct connection to the 1800s when property and census records documented many families using homestead acts to acquire their properties for the first time.

Table 3-3 – County and Study Area Census Data for Race and Ethnicity

	% Black or African American	% American Indian & Alaska Native	% Asian	% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	% Other	% Two or More Races	% Hispanic or Latino	% White (Non-Hispanic)
Marion County	13.7	0.6	1.9	0.1	1.3	2.2	16.4	67.2
Sumter County	7.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	1.1	6.5	84.5
Study Area	7.85	0.15	0.38	0	0.91	N/A	15.0	90.57

Table 3-4 – Block Groups Level Race and Ethnicity

Block Groups	County	Tract	% Black or African American	% American Indian & Alaska Native	% Asian	% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	% Other	% Two or More Races	% Hispanic or Latino	% White (Non-Hispanic)
1	Sumter	911302	74.19	0	0	0	0	1.68	1.68	24.12
1	Sumter	911500	17.20	0	0	0	0	2.91	4.40	79.89
2	Sumter	911500	14.61	0	0	0	0	4.87	4.87	80.52
1	Sumter	910100	16.50	0	0.73	0	14.39	0.73	18.28	67.66
2	Sumter	910100	26.83	0	0.09	0	0	5.83	0.68	67.24
1	Marion	1005	45.25	0	0	0	2.19	3.72	26.78	48.84
5	Marion	901	2.10	0	14.33	0	0	0	3.60	83.57
4	Marion	901	0	6.99	0	0	0	6.22	9.66	86.79
3	Marion	904	17.27	0	0	0	6.37	7.86	44.23	68.50
3	Marion	1009	11.27	0	0	0	0	5.13	23.01	83.6
2	Marion	2507	0	0	1.6	0	0	7.42	26.35	90.98
2	Marion	1009	7.35	0	0	0	21.35	0	25.67	71.30
1	Marion	2402	15.31	0	0.60	0	0	1.40	9.57	82.69
3	Marion	2505	4.58	0	18.81	1.19	1.67	2.21	34.71	71.54
1	Marion	2401	0	0	11.90	0	0	10.11	24.93	77.99
1	Marion	2507	29.12	0	5.98	0	0	12.64	8.71	52.26
2	Marion	2401	10.3	0	10.36	0	0.23	2.15	16.41	76.95
2	Marion	1600	13.09	0	10.07	0	3.29	2.74	17.77	70.81
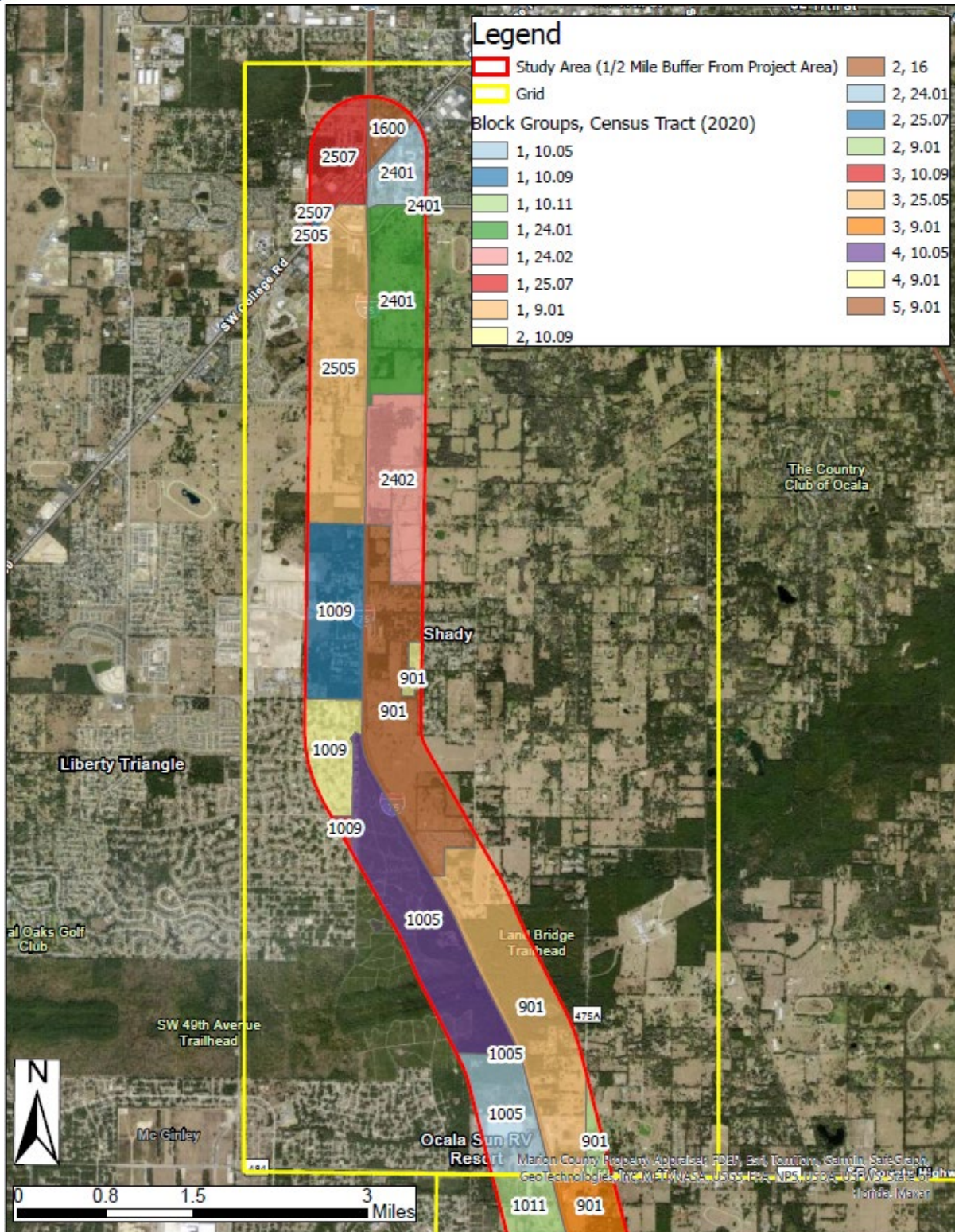
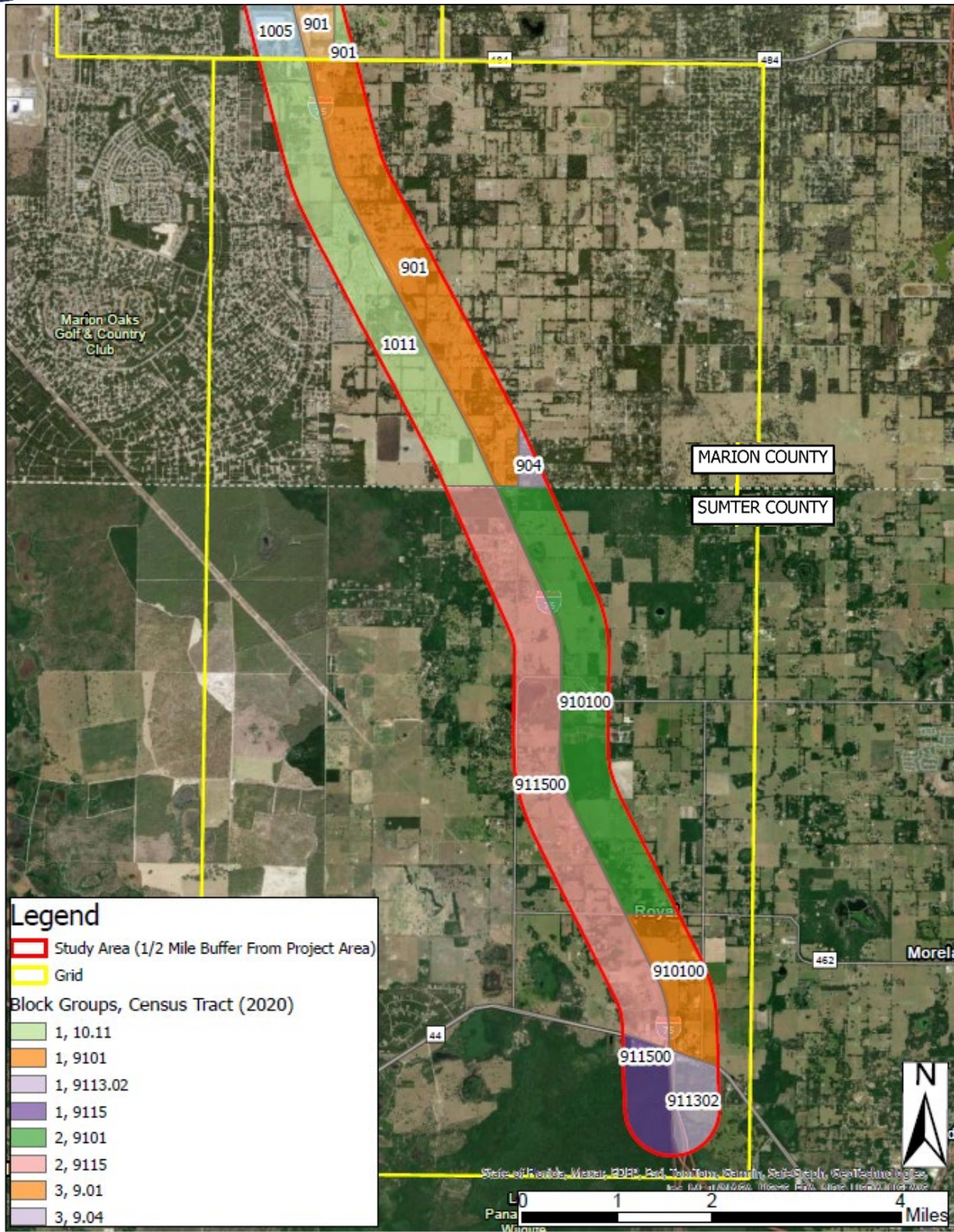**Figure 3.3 – Census Block Groups and Tracts Part 1**

Figure 3.4 – Census Block Groups and Tracts Part 2

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY – Based on U.S. DOT Policy Guidance, the FDOT has identified four factors to help determine if Limited English Proficiency (LEP) services will be required as listed in the FDOT PD&E Manual, Part 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.1.2.2. These factors are:

- Factor 1: The number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be serviced or likely to be encountered by a program, activity, or service of the recipient or grantee.
- Factor 2: The frequency with which LEP persons come in contact with the program.
- Factor 3: The nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the recipient to people's lives; and
- Factor 4: The resources available to the recipient and costs.

The LEP (speaks English "Less than Very Well") for the Block Groups that intersect the study buffer are illustrated in **Table 3-5**. There are 3 Census Block Groups within the study area that have higher than the relevant county average of residents that speak English "Less than Very Well" (highlighted in gray). Spanish, followed by Indo-European, are the most common single language group within the LEP for the study area.

Table 3-5 – Study Area Limited English Proficiency

Block Groups	Tract	Speaks English Very Well	Speaks English Well	Speaks English Not Well	Speaks English Not at All	Speaks English Less than Very Well (% in Tract Block)
1	1011	62	164	0	0	0
5	901	26	0	0	0	0
1	2507	86	0	22	0	1.88
2	1600	308	74	51	34	2.50
2	2401	267	49	36	5	2.14
2	2507	164	0	104	0	7.35
1	2401	383	11	0	0	0
1	2402	244	21	47	0	2.09
2	1009	134	0	0	0	0
3	2505	1096	164	613	0	16.92
1	1009	201	187	57	0	1.7
4	1005	0	0	0	0	0
3	1009	179	50	54	42	4.09
1	1005	161	195	9	0	0.63
1	911500	40	0	0	0	0
2	911500	106	18	0	8	0
1	901	43	20	0	0	0
3	901	68	11	12	0	1.58

Block Groups	Tract	Speaks English Very Well	Speaks English Well	Speaks English Not Well	Speaks English Not at All	Speaks English Less than Very Well (% in Tract Block)
2	910100	2	15	0	0	0
1	910100	106	74	55	66	3.9
1	911302	12	0	0	0	0
2	901	350	53	0	0	0
3	904	510	49	182	0	10.72
4	901	68	28	12	0	1.36
Totals		4,616	1,183	1,254	155	4.32

The U.S. DOT has adopted the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Safe Harbor Provision. This provision stipulates that public involvement efforts should include the written translation of vital documents for each LEP language group that constitutes 5% or 1,000 persons, whichever is less, of the total population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered by this project. The impacted Block Groups include a total of 1,409 (4.32%) total persons above the age of 5 that would fall into the definition of Limited English Proficiency. Based on reviews of the previously mentioned four factors and the information outlined in the previous table, LEP services will be required.

AGE and DISABILITY – The median age of persons in the project study area is 45 years, with persons aged 65 years and over comprising approximately 30.47% of the population. This is below the median age of 48 years in Marion County and median age of 68 years in Sumter County which is above the median age of 42 for the State of Florida. Approximately 157 people, or 8.59% of the population in the study area, which are between the ages of 20 and 64 have a disability compared to 10.2% in Marion County, and 11.2% in Sumter County which are above Florida statewide median of 8.7%.

HOUSING – There are 1,854 housing units in the Block Groups that intersect the Study Area. There are 1,173 (63.27%) owner-occupied units and 466 (25.1%) renter occupied units.

EMERGENCY SERVICES – There are no emergency services that are located within the Study Area.

3.2 LAND USE

Land use planning is the systematic assessment of land and how communities govern its use to best meet the needs of the population while responsibly managing resources. Land use cover descriptions provided for both uplands and wetlands are classified utilizing the Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classifications Systems (FLUCCS, FLUCFCS) designations. Historical images, aerial photographs,

and land use mapping from the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) were utilized to determine current land use and habitat types within one-half mile of the project area (**Figure 3.5** and **Figure 3.6**).

Land use data within the study area boundary was obtained using a buffer of half-mile. Within this buffer, there is one Census Designated Place, which is the City of Ocala. Approximately 1,561 acres of land is within the SWFWMD jurisdiction, and approximately 1,023 acres is within the jurisdiction of the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). A GIS analysis of the 2011 SWFWMD Florida Land Use and Land Cover layer identified four major land uses within the half-mile buffer. These four major land uses included 203.25 acres (13.02%) of Cropland and Pastureland; Roads with 204.27 acres (13.09%); Hardwood – Coniferous Mixed Uplands with 76.09 acres (4.87%); and Wetlands with 58.67 acres (3.76%).

Similarly, a GIS analysis of 2014 SJRWMD Florida Land Use and Land Cover identified the four major land uses within the 500-foot buffer. The four major land uses included Roads with 430.67 acres (42.10%); Improved Pastures with 390.61 acres (38.18%); Horse Farms with 203.06 acres (19.85%); and Hardwood – Coniferous Mixed Uplands with 201.45 acres (19.69%).

Marion County future major land uses include agricultural land (48.1%), commercial development (19.0%), conservation areas (12.0%), and low-density residential areas (6.47%). Future land use designation for the year 2045 expects that I-75 will primarily be located through municipal, commerce district, and rural lands. There are small portions of the roadway located through commercial and employment center lands. The Marion County 2045 future land use map is displayed in **Figure 3.7**.

Sumter County future major land uses include agricultural land (51.0%), commercial development (27.9%) rural areas (12.9%), and conservation land (12.0%). Future land use designation for the year 2035 primarily classifies the land surrounding I-75 as agricultural, rural residential, commercial and industrial. The Sumter County 2035 future land use map can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.
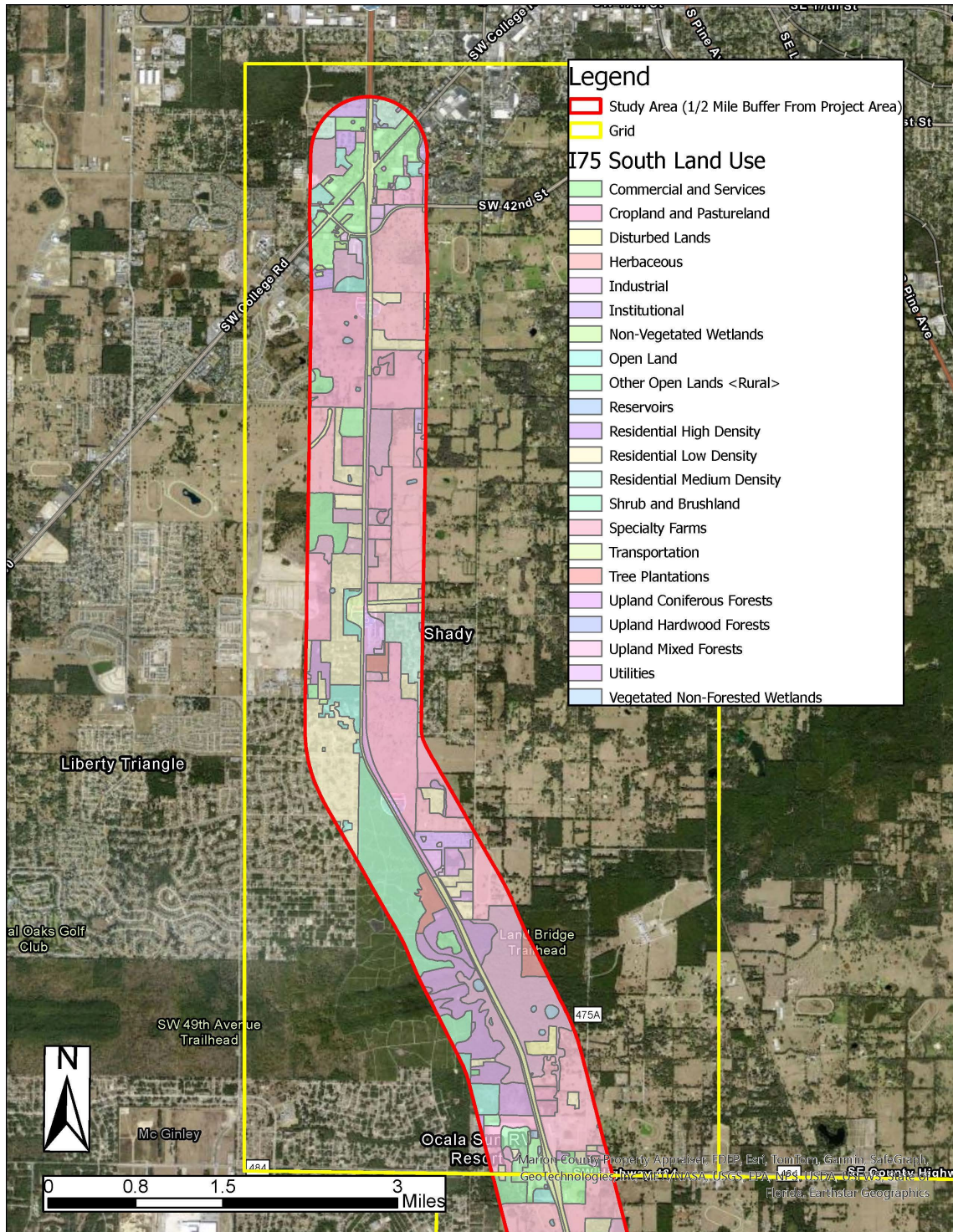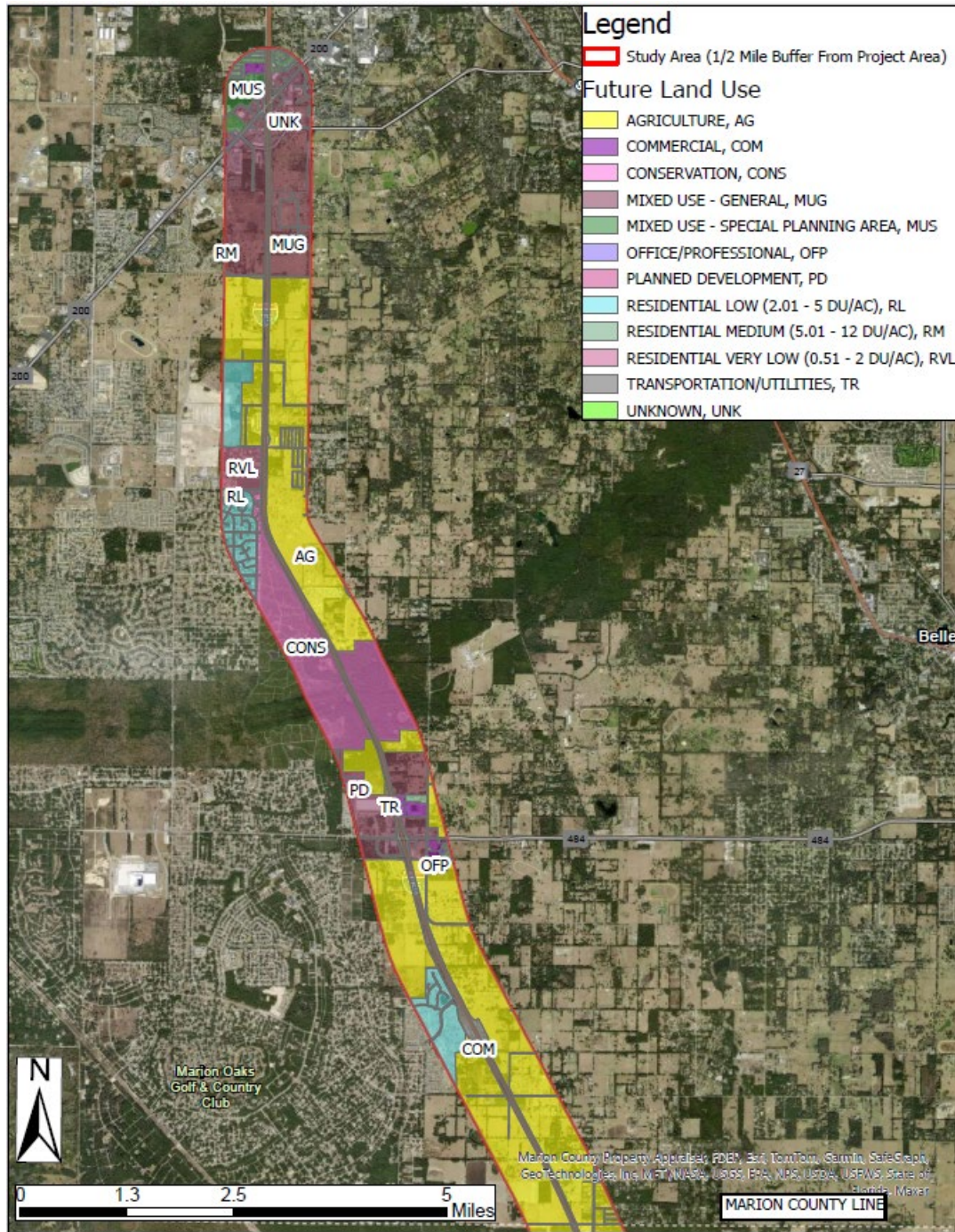
Figure 3.5 – Existing Land Use of the Project Area – Part 1
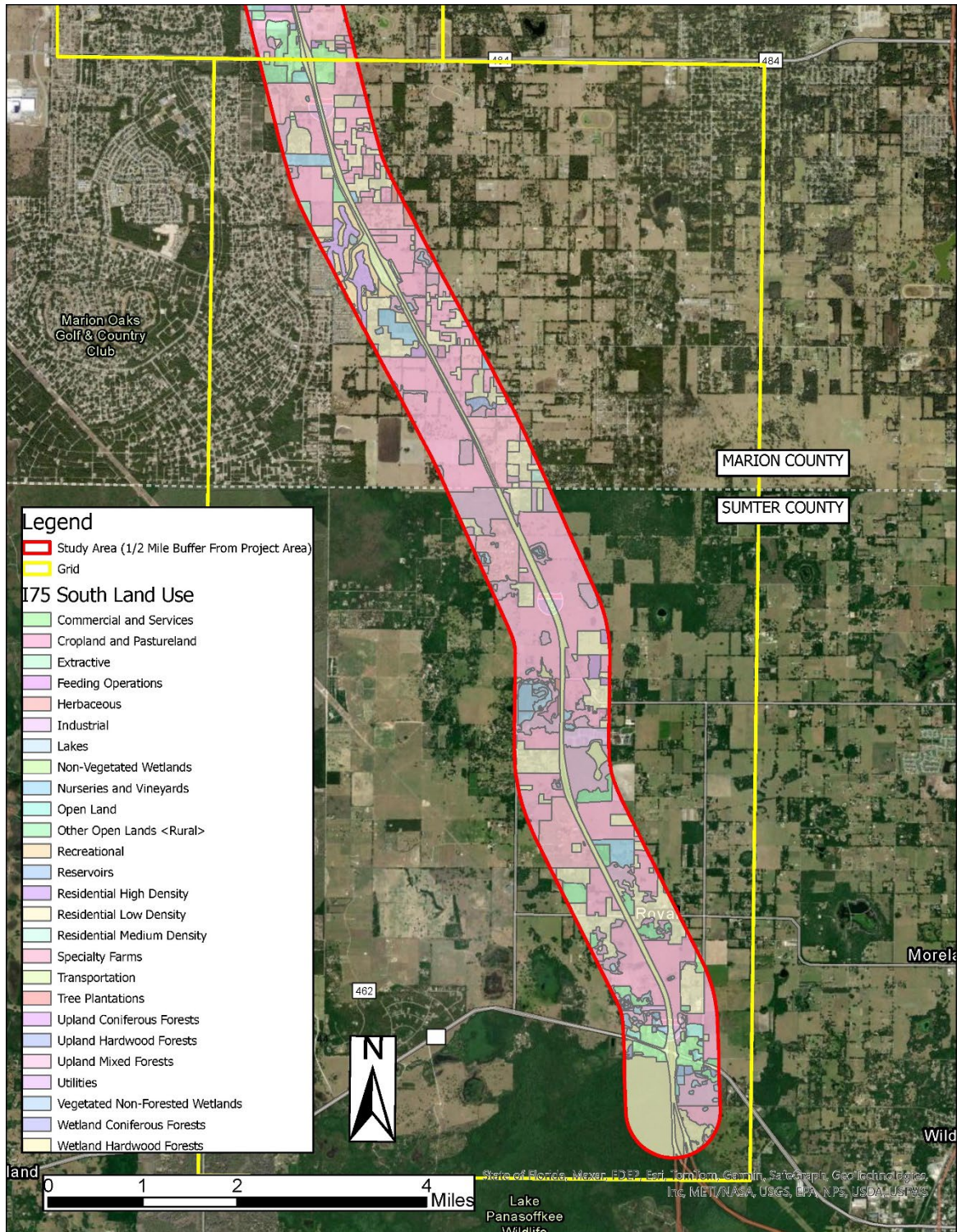
Figure 3.6 – Existing Land Use of the Project Area – Part 2

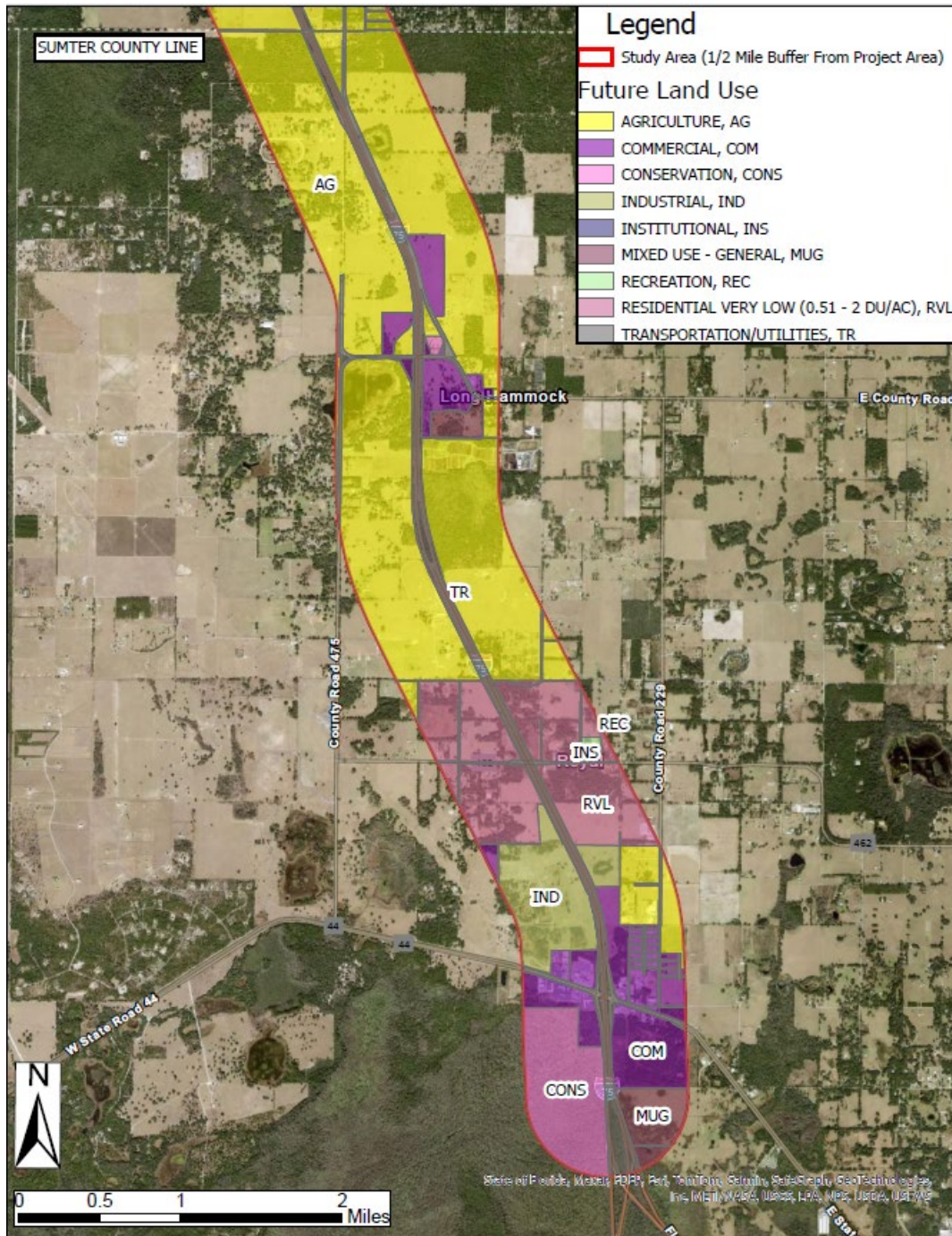**Figure 3.7 – Marion County 2045 Future Land Use Map**

Figure 3.8 – Sumter County 2035 Future Land Use Map

3.3 MOBILITY

I-75 is a Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) facility on the National Highway System (NHS) and is designated by the FDEM as a critical link evacuation route. I-75 is a high-speed, limited access transportation facility focused on vehicular traffic and serves as an important north-south facility connecting the Great Lakes region of the Midwest to the southeastern United States. It does not serve pedestrian or bicyclist travel and there are no bus/transit routes in the study area. Within Florida, I-75 travels from the Georgia line, near Jennings, Florida down the west coast of Florida across the southern portion of the state to Miami, connecting several major population centers, economic centers, and intermodal facilities. As part of the NHS, I-75 is one of the most important roadways used to stimulate and maintain Florida's economy, as this network carries the heaviest truck traffic linking goods and commerce to and from major population centers and intermodal hubs as outlined in the FDOT's Freight and Mobility Trade Plan.

Heavy freight vehicles and passenger vehicles traveling between interchanges in the project area contribute to both operational congestion and safety concerns, since I-75 serves as a primary freight route for the Central Florida Region and the State of Florida. Interchanges with other state and regionally significant corridors, such as Florida's Turnpike, S.R. 44, C.R. 484, and S.R. 200 are vital to vehicle mobility within the region. Providing auxiliary lanes would improve the efficiency and reliability of the existing travel lanes, reduce incident-related congestion, and provide additional capacity between existing interchanges. Additionally, the proposed improvements will provide enhanced connectivity to major roadway corridors, support emergency evacuation and decrease incident response times.

3.4 AESTHETICS

I-75 has existing landscaping at multiple locations along the corridor within the FDOT right of way, primarily at the interchange infield areas. Existing landscaping can be seen at the interchanges with S.R. 44, C.R 484, and S.R. 200. These areas consist primarily of planted palms, crepe myrtles, and/or natural vegetation. No wildflowers area currently exists within the study limits.

4.0 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

This Sociocultural Effects Evaluation section analyzes and reports the potential effects to the social environment from the Build Alternative. As the No-Build Alternative would not result in changes to the project area, it is not discussed here.

The Build Alternative was screened and reviewed by regulatory agencies through the ETDM process. The ETDM Summary Report (ETDM #14541) for this project was published on February 22, 2024,

and is included in the project file. During the Reviewer's assessment, they provide a Degree of Effect (DOE) for the social, aesthetic, economic, land use, mobility, and relocation aspects of the study area.

4.1 SOCIAL

Through the ETDM process, FDOT reviewed the existing social conditions of the study area and determined a *Substantial* DOE for the social environment.. Reasons noted were potential impacts on the local communities adjacent to the project area, including the Community of Royal and a significant low-income population with a higher percentage located in areas concentrated at the I-75 interchange along the south side of SR 44. Additionally, the areas east and west of the interchange and the northeast quadrant of the SR 200 interchange also have concentrated areas with a significant low-income population. The Social impacts from the project are anticipated to not adversely affect the identified populations in the study area. Existing social conditions and demographic data within the study area are presented in **Section 3.0: Community Characteristics Summary and Map**.

The historic Community of Royal, designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as rural historic landscape (Resource 8SM01343, see **Section 4.9: Historic and Archaeological Sites**), is an African American agricultural community founded by free Blacks in the years following the Civil War and is the only Black homestead community in the state which retains a direct connection to the 1800s. The Community of Royal represents the agricultural trends from Florida's frontier days spanning through to today, with many of their descendants occupying the buildings and properties developed by their ancestors.

To accommodate the proposed auxiliary lanes on I-75, the C.R. 462 bridge, which connects the west and east sides of the Community of Royal, will need to be replaced, however, no permanent right of way is needed from the historic district boundary. The project proposes two stormwater ponds adjacent to the Royal Community, one located just north and one just south of the historic district boundary. Due to the proximity to the project and the needed replacement of the C.R. 462 bridge, several public meetings were held with the Community, as well as continuous dialogue between the leaders of the Community and FDOT to develop an approach to mitigate the impacts of the overall project. A summary of the public engagement and the results are presented below. Details for all public engagement activities are included in the Comments and Coordination Report in the project file. Accessibility to the community facilities will not be affected during project construction, and no relocation will be necessary for any existing community facilities along the project corridor.

Public engagement with the Community of Royal was initiated very early in the project and has continued throughout the PD&E phase. FDOT held a series of public meetings on November 16th, 2023, February 1st, 2023, and March 28th, 2024, with the Community. The first meeting was held on November 16th, 2023, at the Alonzo A. Young. Sr. Enrichment and Historical Center in Wildwood (Royal), FL. FDOT District Five Secretary John Tyler presented the overall project details including

the need for the project, history of how the project was developed, introduced key staff that would be involved in the project and invited the Community to the December public meetings. He also discussed the transportation challenges in the corridor and how the project was influenced by the Northern Turnpike Extension, which identified the need for outreach to the communities that will be impacted by the project, as well as improvements to I-75.

Residents had several concerns including the replacement of the C.R. 462 bridge, noise walls and timeline of other projects in the area. C.R. 462 bridge replacement options were mentioned as well as potential impacts due to the new bridge needing to be higher and wider than the existing structure, as well as maintenance of traffic during construction.

Secretary Tyler discussed the proposed project including the auxiliary lanes, bridge widenings and replacements, improvements planned for the S.R. 40 and S.R. 326 interchanges. These project specifics generated questions regarding the need for ponds, how they might look, and where they are planned to be located. It was shared that the ponds would be within each basin along I-75 and would, where possible, be placed on vacant land. Aesthetic options for the area were discussed and it was explained that community aesthetic features are usually locally funded with identified funding and maintenance, and grant opportunities were also mentioned as a funding source.

A follow up meeting was held on February 1, 2024, at New Life Center Ministries in Wildwood (Royal), FL and was attended by Forty-four (44) members of the public. The purpose of the meeting was to include property owners directly adjacent to C.R. 462 bridge and was extended to the entire Community of Royal to make sure all voices were heard and had an opportunity to provide feedback. Secretery Tyler provided an overall update on the project and referenced the meeting in November as part of a smaller group, but that continual community engagement is needed until construction was complete. At the meeting it was stated that a decision has not been made on how to replace the bridge and several options were presented at the meeting to obtain the Community's feedback. The FDOT District Five Project Development Administrator presented several bridge replacement options including typical sections:

- Option 1 – Maintain traffic on existing bridge. This option was presented with a wall option (shifted north) which would result in a 2-inch height differential at the driveway connections.
- Option 2 – Detour Option to eliminate walls and provide an in-kind replacement. This option was presented with a 4-month schedule for the detour option.

The FDOT District Five District Consultant Project Management Engineer presented on potential mitigation options, including the addition of aesthetic features such as terraces along the retaining wall of the new bridge coupled with the use of drought tolerant, Florida-friendly plants, as well as landscaping alternatives for dry ponds within the project area. Additionally, a medallion could be

installed on a support column or similar location with prominent visibility to the traveling public, honoring the Community of Royal and its establishment.

An overview of dry ponds was provided which highlighted the ponds as being generally shallow and unobtrusive. In addition, the dry ponds could be landscaped or not depending on preference. Numerous questions were raised about the ponds, maintenance of the bridge, aesthetics and overall process. This meeting provided valuable feedback to guide the exhibits and related materials moving forward.

The March 28th, 2024, event was held at the Wildwood Community Center in Wildwood, FL. The overall goal of the event was to obtain feedback on the options presented that would be used to guide commitments included in the PD&E Study and in the construction of the bridge regarding the preference of the community for bridge aesthetics. Several concepts were displayed that showcased aesthetic options for the planned replacement of the C.R. 462 bridge. These concepts included several visual renderings of the bridge, hardscape palettes, landscape design and palette and options for the medallion design.

Some of the boards that were on display are shown below along with the input received.
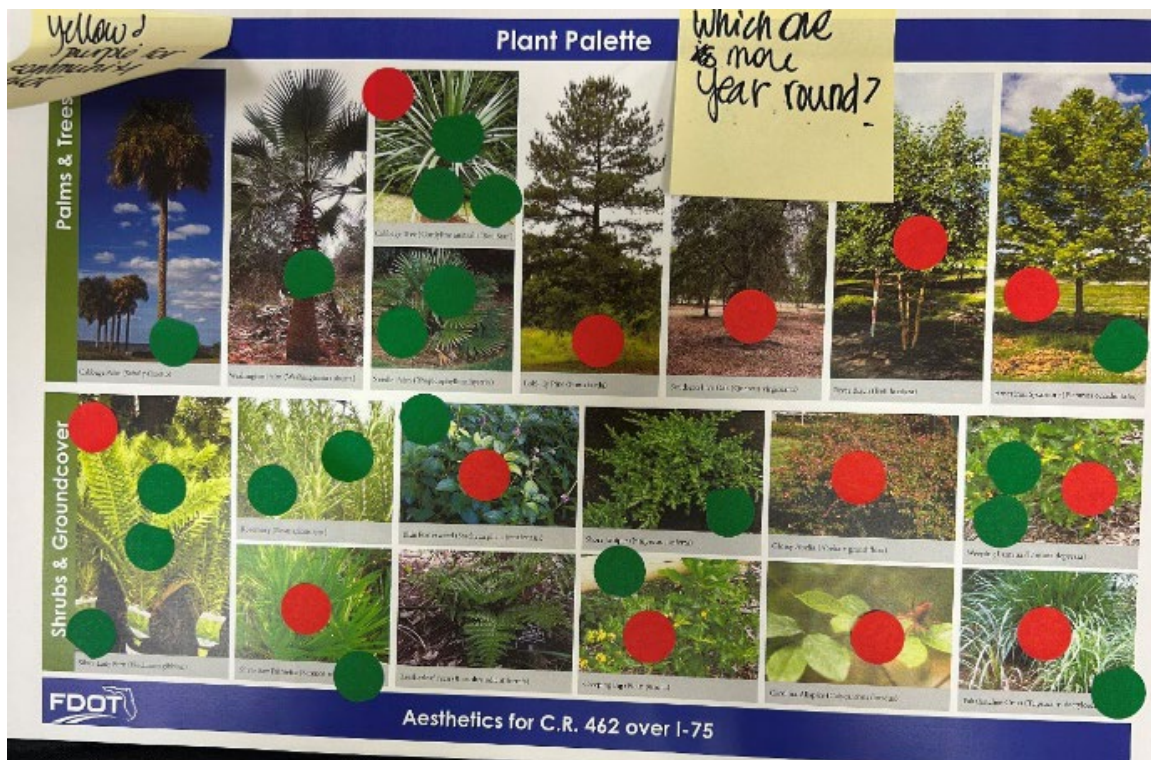
Figure 4.1 – Community of Royal Meeting Display Board #1 – Plant Palette

Figure 4.2 – Community of Royal Meeting Display Board #2 – Terrace Wall – Closeup

Figure 4.3 – Community of Royal Meeting Display Board #3 – Medallion Options
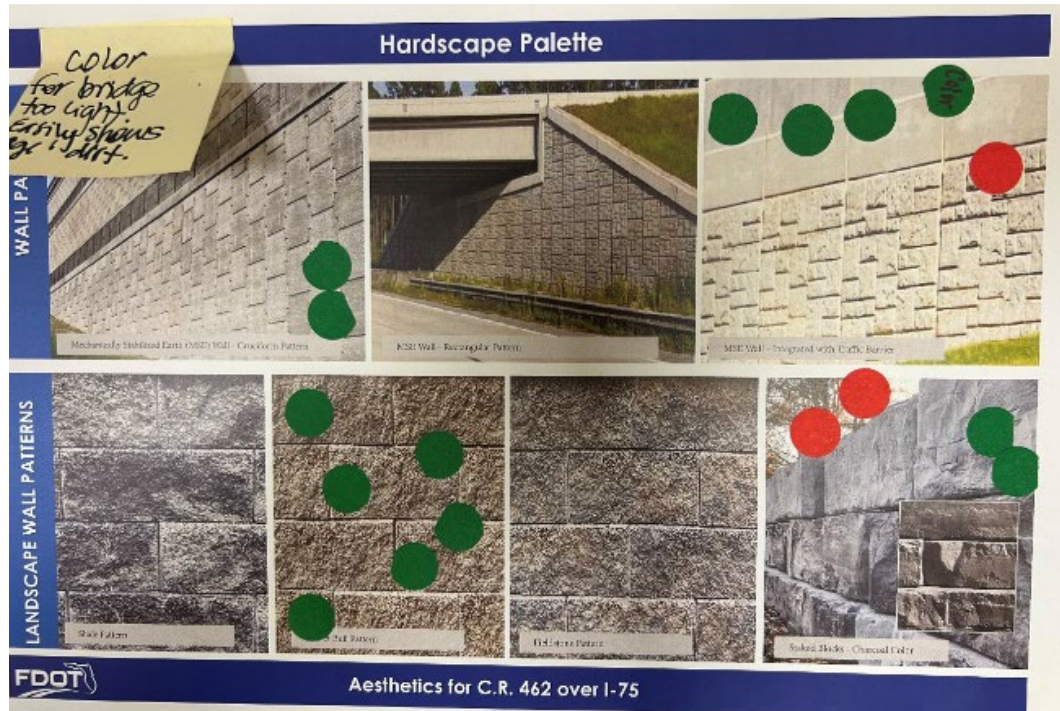
Figure 4.4 – Community of Royal Meeting Display Board #4 – Hardscape Palette

Based on feedback received from the various stakeholders, a decision was made to move forward with maintaining traffic for the bridge replacement during construction without a detour. In addition, to showcase the Community, the new bridge would contain four medallions.

Based on the feedback, several key decisions have been made and will be incorporated into the bridge replacement and commitments. These include:

- The bridge will be replaced to minimize overall impacts to the local community and traveling public as such, traffic will not be detoured during construction.
- The terrace will have a sunset buff pattern color, consist of a rectangular pattern, and includes low level landscaping, matching the height of the terraces, to break up the overall look of the retaining wall. Tall trees will not be located within the terrace.
- Landscaping will incorporate the following features: plants that are predominantly green year-round, showcase yellow and purple hues and blossoms and utilize palms as opposed to trees.
- The bridge will include a sidewalk located on the north side.
- The medallion will have the word "Historic" integrated into the design and the established date at the bottom with leaves surrounding the date. The medallion will utilize contrasting colors that will make it more visible and further enhance the focus point of the Royal logo.

The C.R. 462 bridge replacement features that are documented above will enhance community cohesion and connectivity with pedestrian safety and American Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant features facilitating walkability for the Community of Royal. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to have any significant negative impacts on community cohesion.

DEMOGRAPHICS – The Build Alternative would not adversely affect demographics and minority populations in the area. Public meetings conducted for the project ensured all populations were provided an opportunity to review and comment on the project. Specific information for each public meeting is included in the Comments and Coordination Report. Additional public meetings with the Community of Royal were held to discuss project effects on the historic landscape and proposed mitigation options. The project does not involve any relocations, and there are no known special cases such as handicapped or disabled displacements that warrant special assistance. The project would not result in long-term adverse effects to access or capacity and is not expected to contribute to social isolation of any special populations. Construction would occur within the existing right of way, and no disproportionate impacts to special populations are anticipated.

COMMUNITY GOALS/QUALITY OF LIFE – The project is compatible with Marion and Sumter Counties' development goals and Comprehensive Plans. Short-term impacts to access during construction are anticipated under the Build Alternative. A Public Involvement Plan was prepared for this project and is included in the project file. In accordance with that plan, members of the public were invited to participate in two public meetings on December 11, 2023, and December 13, 2023, and via one virtual public meeting on December 14, 2023, to provide input into the decision-making process. No apparent incompatibility between the Build Alternative and the community goals or quality of life in the study area has been identified.

4.2 ECONOMIC

Project implementation would benefit the economy by enhancing connectivity to local and regional employment centers and improving the level of service, resulting in reduced commute times to/from businesses in surrounding areas and improved travel reliability. Providing auxiliary lanes would improve the efficiency of the existing travel lanes and reduce incident-related congestion. This improvement would allow I-75 to move people, goods, and services in a more efficient manner to employment, entertainment, economic centers, and shopping districts. It is anticipated the proposed project will have a beneficial economic impact.

The bridge replacements will be within the existing right of way. Earlier discussions with the Community of Royal were held and resulted in a project commitment to keeping the C.R. 462 bridge roadway open during construction.

During the PD&E study, a review of potential impacts to commerce and the tax base was conducted and additional details are provided below. There would be zero (0) relocations or displacements under the Build Alternative, so no significant negative economic impacts are anticipated.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT – Businesses are located adjacent to the project area on local roads connected via interchanges, however no business access will be changed as a result of the project. The Build Alternative does not require any business relocations and only temporary impacts to businesses during construction are anticipated. Access to businesses will be maintained during construction. Therefore, no significant impacts on business or employment are anticipated.

TAX BASE – The Build Alternative will not require any relocations and therefore would not have an impact on the tax base.

TRAFFIC PATTERNS – Long-term traffic patterns are expected to improve under the Build Alternative, due to the increased capacity and enhanced mobility upon completion. There would be minor, short-term impacts during construction.

SPECIAL NEEDS PATRONS –. The project is not expected to have adverse impacts on special needs patrons and would enhance mobility for the community overall.

4.3 LANE USE CHANGES

LAND USE – A review of potential impacts to land use patterns, planning consistency, and growth trends was conducted, and details are provided below. The Build Alternative will not result in a change in the character or aesthetics of the existing landscape and is not anticipated to be the driver of land use changes in the region.

Plan Consistency – The project is compatible with each community's development goals and portions of the project are included on the Ocala Marion County (2024 to 2028) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Project Maps by specific municipality. Please note the Sumter County portion of the project is visible on the Ocala Marion County map of the project. Sumter County's website doesn't appear to have the same information indicated for the project. According to Future Land Use Maps surrounding the project area, the project will continue to support the noted land uses. The project is included in the current State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) and the FDOT 2024-2029 Five-Year Work Program.

Growth Trends and Issues – The continued growth within both Sumter and Marion Counties will drive the need for infrastructure improvements. Travel demand on I-75 is directly related to population and employment changes within Sumter and Marion Counties and the cities within the project area.

Further land use changes to convert rural/farmland to stormwater retention facilities are anticipated due to the project. However, the Build Alternative would increase capacity and is expected to accommodate anticipated growth trends including employment opportunities in the local economy. Regional employment opportunities supported by transit routes within the study area will be enhanced as a result of the project.

Community Focal Points – The I-75 study area includes several community focal points listed in **Table 3-1**. The Build Alternative will have no effect on community focal point accessibility.

4.4 MOBILITY

Mobility Choices – Mobility features within the study area include Marion and Sumter County transit routes. As previously noted, long-term travel patterns are expected to improve under the Build Alternative, due to the increased capacity and enhanced mobility, although short-term impacts during construction are anticipated. There would be no long-term impacts to access or capacity. The proposed project would enhance mobility in the area.

Accessibility – The Build Alternative would improve capacity and mobility for the study area and is therefore expected to improve long-term access to adjacent homes, businesses, or community features.

Connectivity – The Build Alternative would improve traffic operations within the study area, therefore improvements to connectivity are anticipated. Short term impacts are anticipated during construction but would not sever connectivity.

Traffic Patterns – Because the Build Alternative would improve vehicle movement efficiency through the project area, long-term improvements to traffic patterns are anticipated. Short-term impacts are anticipated during construction.

Public Parking – There are no public parking facilities within the project area, so no impacts are anticipated.

Bicycles and Pedestrians – I-75 is a limited access facility. Therefore, the Build Alternative does not include bicycle or pedestrian accommodation except in the area of the C.R. 462 bridge and Community of Royal.

Noise/Vibration – Short term noise/vibration impacts are anticipated during any construction activities. Noise impacts were documented during the PD&E Study in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 18 of the FDOT PD&E Manual. A number of noise-sensitive land uses exist within the study corridor residences within 300+ feet of the I-75 mainline.

The April 2024 Final Noise Study Report (NSR) reported that noise levels for this project were predicted using the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Traffic Noise Model (TNM), version 2.5. A total of 309 receptor locations representing 367 residential and 38 nonresidential "special land use (SLU)" noise sensitive sites were included in the TNM. Noise levels at 185 residences and thirteen special land use sites are predicted to approach or exceed the Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) for the year 2050 Build Alternative and are therefore considered "impacted." The PD&E study phase analysis indicated that noise barriers are potentially feasible and reasonable at two locations within the project corridor. These two noise barriers could potentially provide reasonable and feasible noise abatement for 51 of the 185 impacted residences, and one impacted SLU site. Noise abatement was not determined feasible and reasonable for eleven of the twelve impacted SLU sites.

The corridor also includes vacant land that may be developed as noise-sensitive land uses. A thorough active building permit search will be performed as part of the noise analysis.

Viewshed – The Build Alternative follows an existing roadway corridor and would not introduce any unnatural or unusual elements into the surrounding viewshed. Given the mix of rural residential, low-density residential and high-density residential communities in the study area, and the project location along a major transportation corridor with similar infrastructure at major interchanges, these impacts will not change the character of the viewshed and are compatible with intended use of these transportation corridors. Due to the project widening to the outside of the existing interstate travel lanes and the need for stormwater ponds, trees will likely have to be removed but the overall viewshed change will be minimal for motorists and surrounding property owners. The Community of Royal's Historic Landscape would be enhanced by the use of medallions, landscape alternatives, and design considerations.

Compatibility – The Build Alternative would not introduce any structures or improvements that are incompatible with local aesthetics or would appear unusual in the current setting.

4.5 RELOCATION POTENTIAL

A review of the relocation potential for residential, non-residential, and business was conducted. No displacement of residences or businesses are anticipated under the Build Alternative. The anticipated stormwater pond sites are currently vacant. The project will also not result in any relocations of public facilities. Should this change over the course of the project, a Right of Way and Relocation Assistance Program will be carried out in accordance with Florida Statute 421.55, Relocation of displaced persons, and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646 as amended by Public Law 100-17).

4.6 FARMLANDS

Potential effects will impact prime farmland to construct stormwater retention facilities. A Farmland Memo was prepared and the necessary coordination with the NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) is included in the project file.

4.7 SECTION 4(F) POTENTIAL

In a letter to FDOT dated September 28, 1993, FHWA determined that Section 4(f) does not apply to the Cross Florida Greenway since this Section 4(f) resource was developed or planned concurrently with the development of this transportation facility. A copy of the 1993 letter from FHWA is in the project file. Coordination with FDEP and FDOT OEM has confirmed this resource was determined to be exempt from 4(f) evaluation per the aforementioned correspondence referenced from 1993.

4.8 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The architectural history survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of two previously recorded historic resources (the Cross Florida Greenway [8MR03410] and the Community of Royal [8SM01343]). The project will pass under the Cross Florida Greenway (8MR03410) and will not disturb the trail's route or materials, nor affect the structures associated with the trail. The NRHP-eligible Community of Royal is a previously recorded rural historic landscape whose boundary abuts two proposed pond sites. An assessment of effects was conducted for each pond which resulted in a recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected and no further architectural history survey warranted. At the time of this Draft Environmental Assessment, SHPO concurrence is pending and will be provided in the final document.

The project would have No Adverse Effect on NRHP eligible archaeological resources.

4.9 RECREATIONAL AND PROTECTED LANDS

As noted in **Section 3.0: Community Characteristics Summary and Map**, I-75 intersects the Cross Florida Greenway by easement. Coordination with the FDEP Division of Parks regarding the Cross Florida Greenway has been consistent throughout the study. The FDEP Office of Greenways and Trails has identified one multi-use trail opportunity within the 500-foot buffer to run adjacent to the Cross Florida Greenway. Therefore, no adverse effects to the trail as a result of the project are anticipated.

The NRHP-eligible Community of Royal is a previously recorded rural historic landscape whose boundary abuts two proposed pond sites. FDOT held a series of meetings with this community to discuss minimization measures and mitigation options for potential impacts to the viewshed. A summary of these meetings is provided in **Section: 6.0: Coordination and Participation**, and a complete summary of the public meetings, including meeting notifications, presentations, display

materials, comments, sign-in sheets, and media coverage is provided in the Comments and Coordination Report located in the project file.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

The proposed C.R. 462 bridge replacement would temporarily affect traffic in the Community of Royal during construction and result in minor aesthetics impacts. To construct the bridge within the existing right of way, a retaining wall would be needed on the north side of the bridge so that the bridge could be shifted to maintain traffic and construct the replacement in phases. To mitigate for these impacts, project commitments are being identified and will be finalized following the Public Hearing. The initial commitments related to Sociocultural Effects are as follows:

- FDOT is committed to working with the Community of Royal throughout the duration of the project to continue providing project status updates, maintaining an open dialogue and to develop mitigation options that are consistent with the community's vision and goals. The following commitments are being made to mitigate the minor aesthetics impact to the Community of Royal from the C.R. 462 bridge replacement (refer to **Section 4.1: Social** for detailed descriptions of each aesthetic feature):
  - o FDOT is committed to keeping the lanes of travel open during construction of the C.R. 462 bridge replacement.
  - o Fencing will not be installed around pond 3-1 located just south of the Community of Royal historic royal landscape boundary.
  - o The terrace, on the north side, will consist of a rectangular pattern and have a sunset buff pattern color.
  - o Provide low-level landscaping not taller than the wall height of the terrace.
  - o Include plants that are predominantly green year-round, showcase yellow and purple hues and blossoms, and utilize palms as opposed to trees.
  - o Provide a sidewalk on the north side of the bridge.
  - o Provide medallions highlighting the Community of Royal into the overall design on the bridge.
- Within the study area, I-75 intersects the Cross Florida Greenway Trail by land under an existing easement. Coordination with the FDEP Division of Parks regarding the Cross Florida Greenway Trail has been ongoing throughout the PD&E Study. The FDEP Office of Greenways and Trails has identified one multi-use trail opportunity within the 500-foot buffer to run adjacent to the Cross Florida Greenway Trail. Avoidance and minimization measures will be used to minimize impacts from proposed pond sites to the recreation areas. The following commitment has been established to mitigate for any impacts associated with the Cross Florida Greenway Trail:

- o FDOT will continue to coordinate with FDEP regarding any potential impacts to the Greenway during the permitting process and will minimize and avoid impacts to the maximum extent possible.

- The traffic noise impact analysis was conducted for this project and reported in the April 18, 2024, NSR. Noise impacts would be mitigated with the construction of feasible and reasonable noise abatement measures (noise barriers) at the noise impacted locations described in the NSR. There is a commitment to constructing the noise barriers, contingent upon the following conditions:

  - o Final recommendations on the construction of abatement measures are determined during the project's final design and through the public involvement process;

  - o Detailed noise analyses during the final design process support the need, feasibility, and reasonableness of providing abatement;

  - o Cost analysis indicates that the cost of the noise barrier(s) will not exceed the cost reasonable criterion;

  - o Community input supporting types, heights, and locations of the noise barrier(s) is provided to FDOT; and

  - o Safety and engineering aspects have been reviewed, and any conflicts or issues resolved.

6.0 COORDINATION AND PARTICIPATION

6.1 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

A comprehensive Public Involvement Plan (PIP) (updated March 2024) was prepared and initiated at the start of the PD&E study. The PIP was developed in accordance with the FDOT PD&E Manual, Section 339.155, Florida Statutes; Executive Orders 11990 and 11988; Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and 23 CFR 771. A Comments and Coordination Report was prepared to document public involvement activities that occurred during the project based on the plan outline in the PIP, included in the project file.

6.2 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Two public meetings were conducted for the I-75 improvements (both north and south segments). One was held in Ocala on December 11, 2023, from 5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m., at the Savannah Center at The Villages and the second was held on December 13, 2023, from 5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. at the Hilton Ocala. A virtual meeting also occurred on Thursday, December 14, 2023, at 5:30 p.m. Twenty-nine (29) members of the public participated in the December 11, 2023, event and two written public comments were received. Forty-five (45) members of the public participated in the December 13,

2023, event and 19 written comments were received. Thirty (30) members of the public participated in the December 14, 2023, virtual event and four public comments were received. The comments discussed congestion, interchange ramps, pond locations, and noise concerns. A detailed summary of each meeting is included in the Comments and Coordination Report.

6.3 PUBLIC HEARING

The Public Hearing is scheduled for June 2024 and will be documented in the Comments and Coordination Report. Public engagement specific to the Community of Royal is discussed in **Section 4.1: Social**.

Various public outreach and agency coordination activities took place throughout the PD&E process to help develop, refine, and evaluate the various alternatives. A complete summary of the public meetings, including meeting notifications, presentations, display materials, comments, sign-in sheets and media coverage is provided in the Comments and Coordination Report.

APPENDIX A: Sociocultural Data Report

ETDM #14541 - Alternative #1

Buffer Distance:	500 feet
Area: [2]	4.043 square miles
Jurisdiction - Cities: [3]	Ocala
Jurisdiction - Counties: [3]	Sumter, Marion

General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	492	837	1,000	1,289	1,250
Total Households	209	358	433	553	539
Average Persons per Acre	0.35	0.65	0.99	1.06	1.26
Average Persons per Household	2.46	2.35	2.65	2.45	2.52
Average Persons per Family	2.82	2.84	2.93	3.00	3.08
Males	239	404	477	613	607
Females	253	433	522	675	642
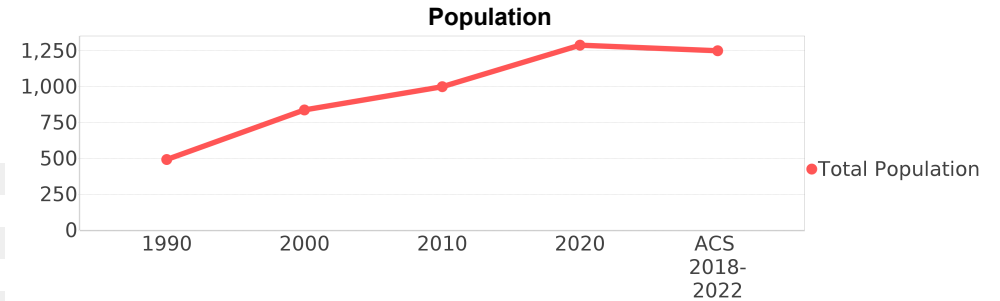
Race and Ethnicity Trends [5], [8], [9]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	446 (90.65%)	712 (85.07%)	805 (80.50%)	871 (67.57%)	889 (71.12%)
Black or African American Alone	38 (7.72%)	80 (9.56%)	102 (10.20%)	134 (10.40%)	144 (11.52%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	1 (0.20%)	7 (0.84%)	22 (2.20%)	62 (4.81%)	88 (7.04%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	0 (0.00%)	3 (0.36%)	6 (0.60%)	4 (0.31%)	0 (0.00%)
Some Other Race Alone	4 (0.81%)	21 (2.51%)	38 (3.80%)	74 (5.74%)	55 (4.40%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	13 (1.55%)	25 (2.50%)	141 (10.94%)	72 (5.76%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	19 (3.86%)	84 (10.04%)	150 (15.00%)	237 (18.39%)	277 (22.16%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	473 (96.14%)	753 (89.96%)	850 (85.00%)	1,052 (81.61%)	973 (77.84%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	59 (11.99%)	175 (20.91%)	290 (29.00%)	482 (37.39%)	495 (39.60%)
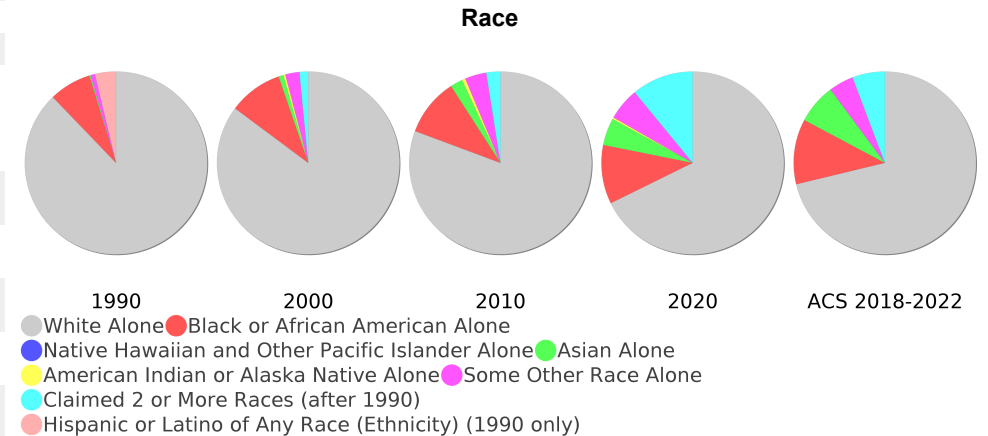
Population

Race

Legend: White Alone ● Black or African American Alone ● Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone ● Asian Alone ● American Indian or Alaska Native Alone ● Some Other Race Alone ● Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990) ● Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Percentage Population
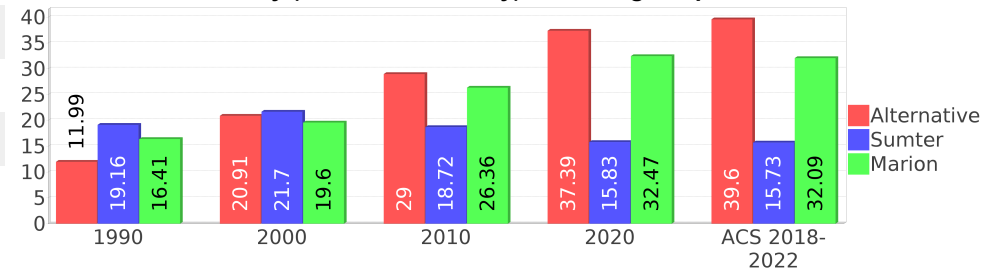
Age Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	4.67%	4.30%	5.10%	4.03%	2.24%
Ages 5-17	11.99%	13.86%	13.30%	12.96%	14.08%
Ages 18-21	4.27%	3.58%	4.60%	3.72%	3.28%
Ages 22-29	8.74%	5.85%	9.00%	8.22%	7.52%
Ages 30-39	11.38%	11.35%	9.60%	10.09%	11.12%
Ages 40-49	9.96%	10.99%	11.60%	10.01%	9.20%
Ages 50-64	20.73%	17.80%	20.60%	19.78%	17.84%
Age 65 and Over	27.44%	32.02%	25.90%	30.95%	34.48%
-Ages 65-74	19.11%	19.24%	14.60%	16.52%	20.24%
-Ages 75-84	6.91%	10.75%	8.50%	10.78%	10.80%
-Age 85 and Over	1.22%	1.79%	2.70%	3.57%	3.28%
Median Age	NA	42	44	45	45

Income Trends [12, 13, 5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$23,633	$33,468	$43,042	$48,649	$67,311
Median Family Income	$25,909	$37,542	$47,841	$62,010	$76,308
Population below Poverty Level	9.55%	9.80%	15.00%	11.56%	13.68%
Households below Poverty Level	8.61%	9.22%	16.63%	11.57%	12.06%
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.78%	2.23%	3.46%	1.45%	1.11%

Disability Trends [10]

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.
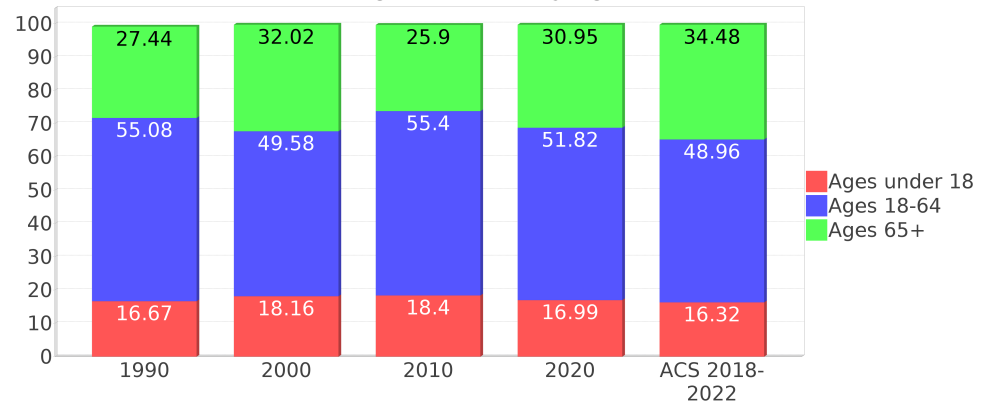
Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	35 (8.52%)	108 (13.81%)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57 (10.38%)	52 (8.72%)

## Educational Attainment Trends [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

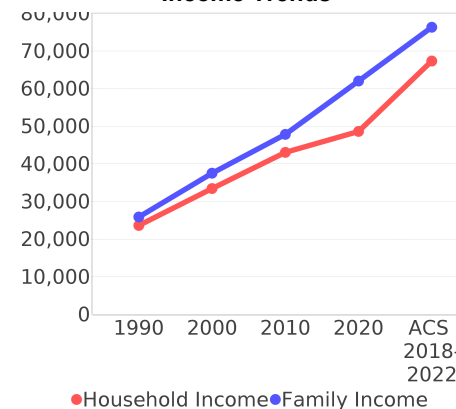| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	35 (9.43%)	39 (6.15%)	48 (6.55%)	19 (2.05%)	26 (2.66%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	72 (19.41%)	96 (15.14%)	96 (13.10%)	67 (7.21%)	52 (5.33%)
High School Graduate or Higher	263 (70.89%)	497 (78.39%)	588 (80.22%)	842 (90.64%)	898 (92.01%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	49 (13.21%)	92 (14.51%)	138 (18.83%)	286 (30.79%)	286 (29.30%)

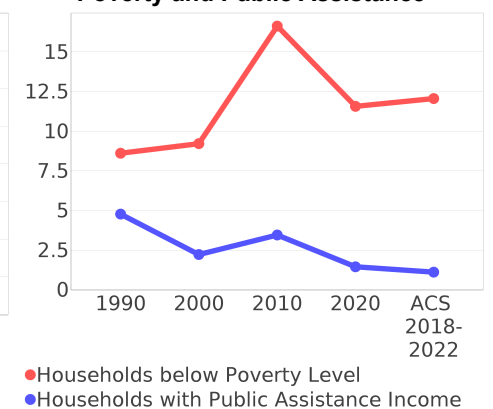Percentage Population by Age Group
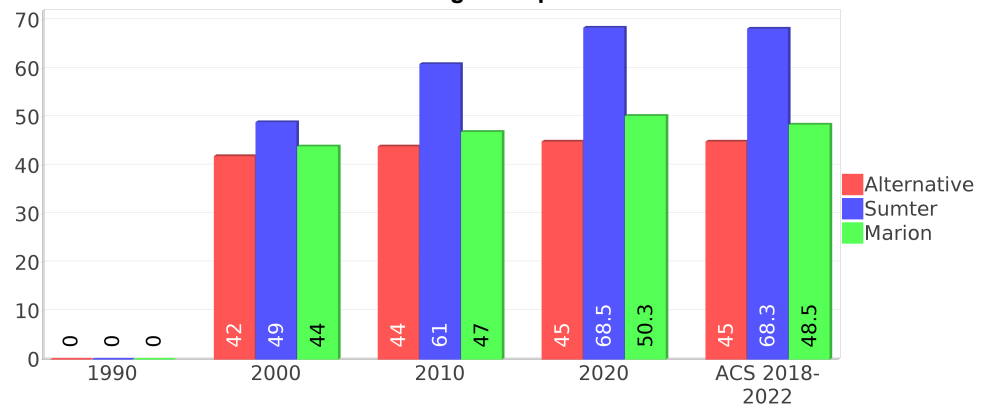
Median Age Comparison

Income Trends


Poverty and Public Assistance

Language Trends [5]
Age 5 and Over

| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	11 (2.35%)	20 (2.50%)	20 (2.14%)	38 (3.37%)	77 (6.30%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	15 (1.88%)	11 (1.18%)	44 (3.91%)	46 (3.76%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	2 (0.25%)	6 (0.64%)	2 (0.18%)	12 (0.98%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	5 (1.07%)	NA (NA)	17 (1.82%)	46 (4.09%)	58 (4.75%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	38 (4.75%)	39 (4.18%)	85 (7.55%)	136 (11.13%)

Housing Trends [5]

| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	251	412	505	617	612
Units per Acre	0.11	0.18	0.26	0.30	0.29
Single-Family Units	108	239	206	285	301
Multi-Family Units	23	27	69	156	162
Mobile Home Units	75	142	245	139	147
Owner-Occupied Units	164	295	304	368	381
Renter-Occupied Units	45	62	128	184	158
Vacant Units	41	54	72	64	73
Median Housing Value	$81,400	$72,700	$200,500	$203,300	$246,000
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	10 (4.76%)	14 (3.91%)	22 (5.08%)	24 (4.34%)	9 (1.67%)

Housing Tenure
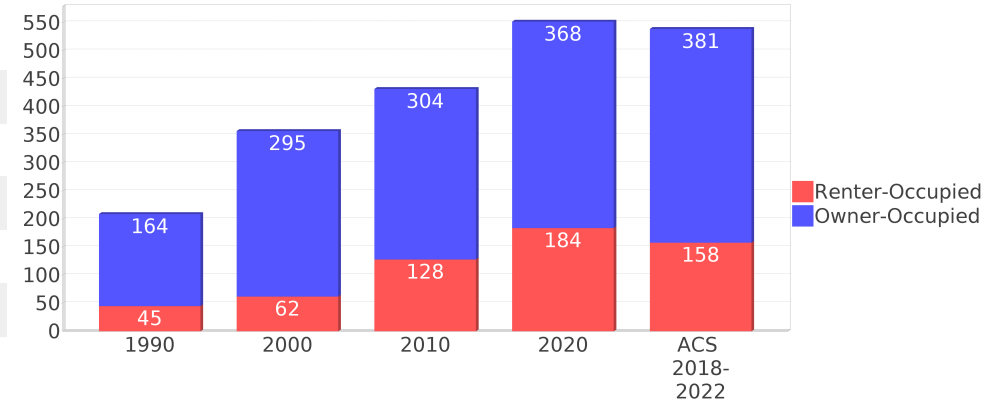
Median Housing Value Comparison
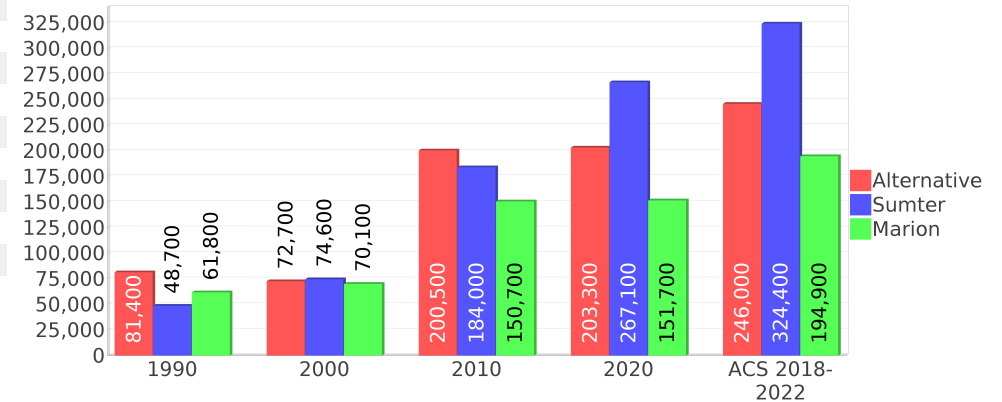
Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available
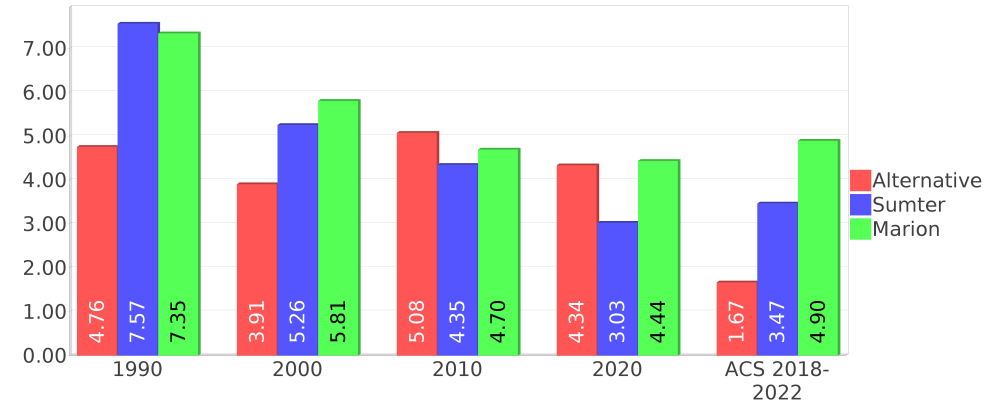
Geographic Mobility

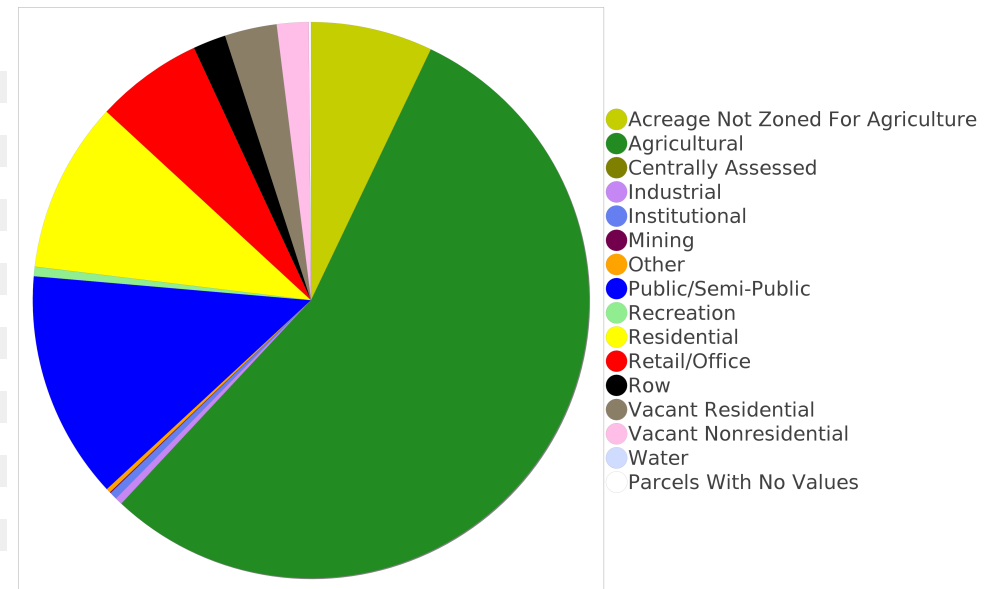| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	2009	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	2007	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	2009	2016
Abroad 1 year ago	17	11
Different house in United States 1 year ago	180	178
Same house 1 year ago	955	1,056
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	1,153	1,247

Computers and Internet

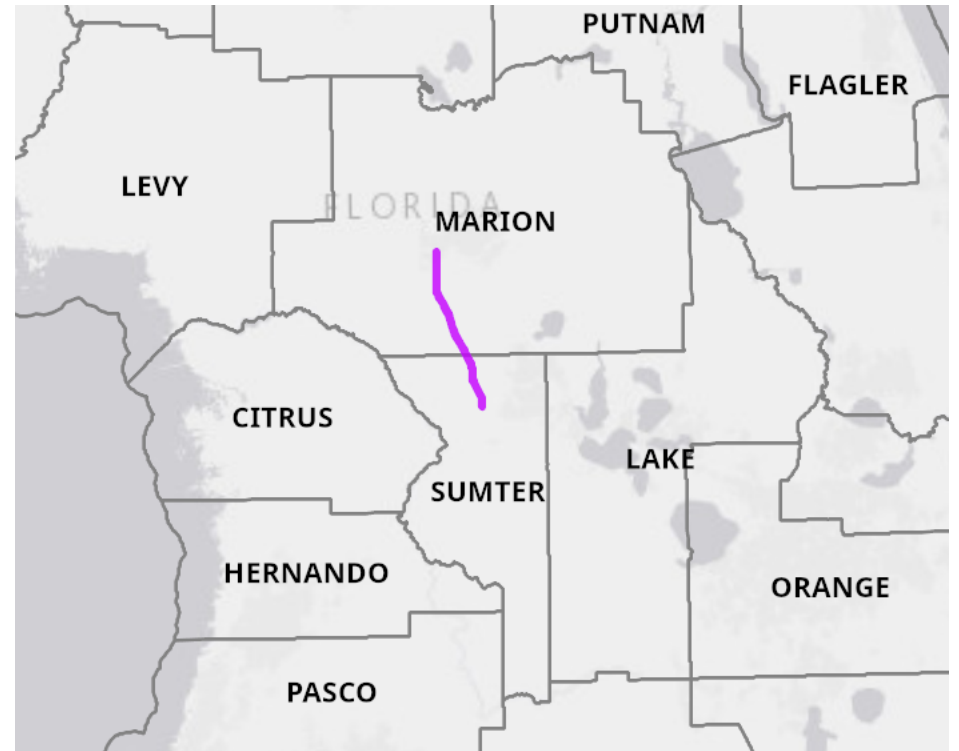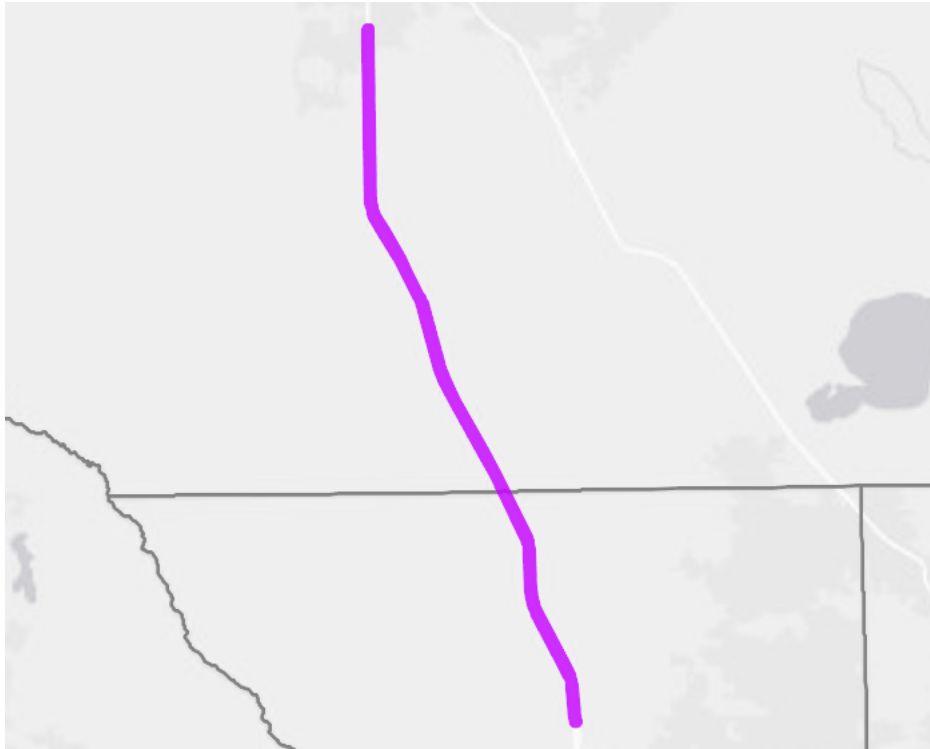| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households Types of Computers in HH	515	539
Households with 1 or more device	478	526
Households with no computer	36	12
Total Households Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions	515	539
Households with an internet subscription	447	498
Households with internet access without a subscription	6	11
Households with no internet access	61	30

Household Languages

Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households by Household Language	515	539
Household Not Limited English Speaking Status	498	517
Spanish: Limited English speaking household	16	20
Indo-European languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages: Limited English speaking household	1	1
Other languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0

Existing Land Use [15], [56]

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	115	4.44%
Agricultural	889	34.36%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	7	0.27%
Institutional	7	0.27%
Mining	1	0.04%
Other	4	0.15%
Public/Semi-Public	215	8.31%
Recreation	9	0.35%
Residential	161	6.22%
Retail/Office	101	3.90%
Row	31	1.20%
Vacant Residential	49	1.89%
Vacant Nonresidential	30	1.16%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	2	0.08%

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.

Cultural Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
OCALA KOREAN BAPTIST CHURCH	7710 SW 38TH AVENUE	34476
SHREE SWAMINARAYAN SIDDHANT SAJIVAN MANDAL	14245 SW 16TH AVE	34473
EBENEZER AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	390 COUNTY ROAD 462	34785

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021, 120830009023, 120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021

2000 Census Block Groups

120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011, 120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830009023, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011

2010 Census Block Groups

120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002, 120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830009024, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002
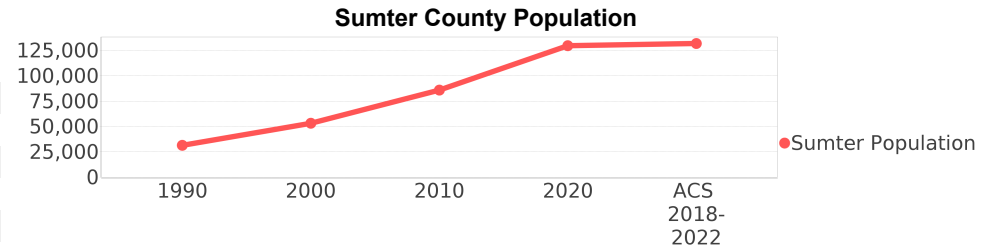
Census Block Groups

121199115002, 120830016002, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002, 121199115002, 120830016002, 120830009043, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002

Sumter County Demographic Profile
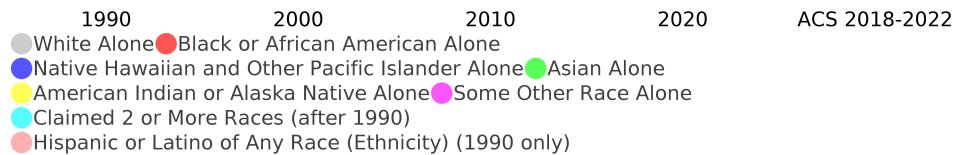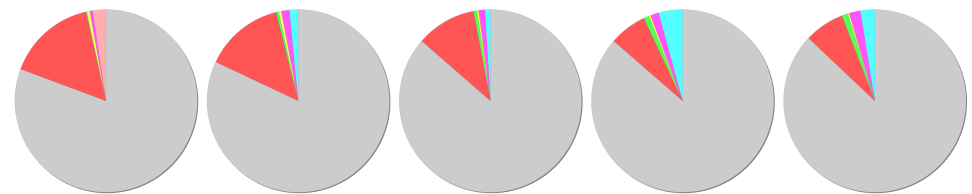
General Population Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	31,577	53,345	85,891	129,752	131,832
Total Households	12,119	20,779	38,589	62,907	64,305
Average Persons per Acre	0.085	0.144	0.231	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.606	2.27	2.00	1.93	1.92
Average Persons per Family	2.937	2.689	2.34	2.47	2.35
Males	15,857	28,332	44,927	64,743	65,425
Females	15,720	25,013	40,964	65,009	66,407

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

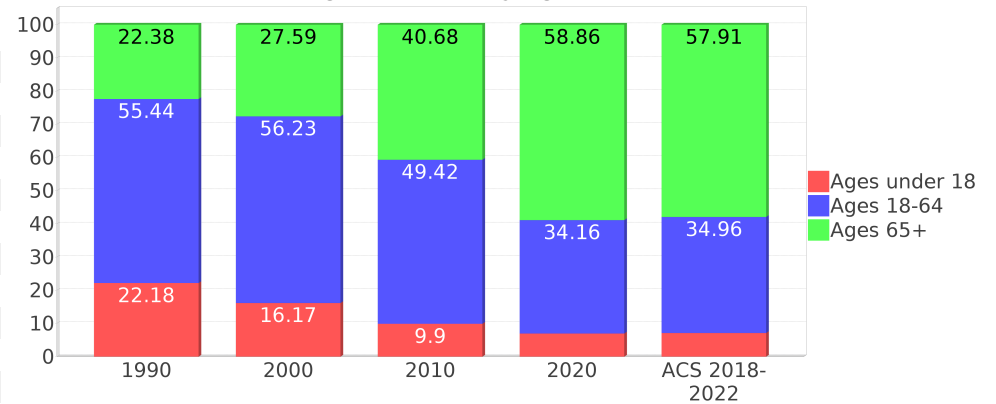| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	26,088 (82.62%)	43,751 (82.02%)	74,205 (86.39%)	112,058 (86.36%)	114,749 (87.04%)
Black or African American Alone	5,102 (16.16%)	7,480 (14.02%)	9,105 (10.60%)	8,593 (6.62%)	9,332 (7.08%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	9 (0.03%)	29 (0.05%)	30 (0.03%)	41 (0.03%)	6 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	46 (0.15%)	245 (0.46%)	529 (0.62%)	1,256 (0.97%)	1,431 (1.09%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	164 (0.52%)	251 (0.47%)	252 (0.29%)	386 (0.30%)	315 (0.24%)
Some Other Race Alone	168 (0.53%)	762 (1.43%)	947 (1.10%)	1,906 (1.47%)	2,646 (2.01%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	827 (1.55%)	823 (0.96%)	5,512 (4.25%)	3,353 (2.54%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	762 (2.41%)	3,263 (6.12%)	5,436 (6.33%)	7,583 (5.84%)	8,062 (6.12%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	30,815 (97.59%)	50,082 (93.88%)	80,455 (93.67%)	122,169 (94.16%)	123,770 (93.88%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	6,051 (19.16%)	11,577 (21.70%)	16,082 (18.72%)	20,539 (15.83%)	20,738 (15.73%)

Sumter County Population

Sumter County Race

White Alone • Black or African American Alone • Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone • Asian Alone • American Indian or Alaska Native Alone • Some Other Race Alone • Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990) • Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	5.98%	3.98%	2.74%	1.66%	1.78%
Ages 5-17	16.20%	12.19%	7.16%	5.32%	5.35%
Ages 18-21	5.20%	3.15%	2.42%	1.50%	1.44%
Ages 22-29	10.08%	8.00%	5.20%	3.53%	4.11%
Ages 30-39	12.38%	11.57%	8.08%	5.83%	6.24%
Ages 40-49	10.59%	11.95%	9.28%	6.05%	5.90%
Ages 50-64	17.19%	21.57%	24.44%	17.25%	17.26%
Age 65 and Over	22.38%	27.59%	40.68%	58.86%	57.91%
-Ages 65-74	14.63%	17.87%	26.45%	32.44%	31.58%
-Ages 75-84	6.50%	7.82%	11.66%	22.03%	21.15%
-Age 85 and Over	1.24%	1.91%	2.57%	4.39%	5.19%
Median Age	NA	49	61	68.5	68.3

Percentage Population by Age Group - Sumter

Income Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$19,584	$32,073	$43,079	$59,618	$70,105
Median Family Income	$23,687	$36,999	$51,268	$72,792	$82,977
Population below Poverty Level	19.83%	13.73%	11.21%	8.76%	9.26%
Households below Poverty Level	18.92%	12.52%	10.27%	7.80%	8.01%
Households with Public Assistance Income	8.87%	2.85%	1.08%	0.90%	1.13%

Income Trends

●Household Income ●Family Income

Poverty and Public Assistance

●Households below Poverty Level
●Households with Public Assistance Income

Disability Trends - Sumter [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	2,453 (10.34%)	6,831 (15.20%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	4,832 (13.52%)	4,852 (12.87%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Sumter [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

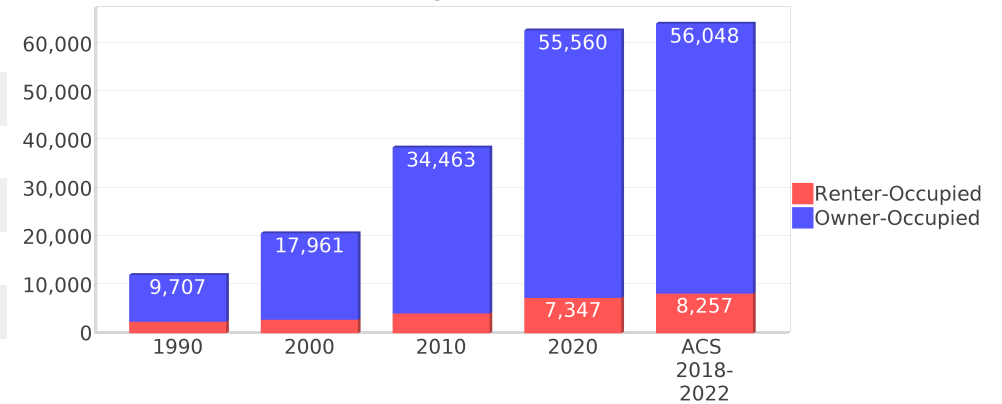| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	2,989 (13.67%)	2,539 (6.12%)	3,096 (4.19%)	2,283 (1.96%)	1,920 (1.62%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	4,826 (22.07%)	6,897 (16.62%)	8,349 (11.31%)	6,797 (5.82%)	6,954 (5.86%)
High School Graduate or Higher	14,052 (64.26%)	32,073 (77.27%)	62,395 (84.50%)	107,640 (92.22%)	109,834 (92.52%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,712 (7.83%)	5,080 (12.24%)	14,039 (19.01%)	37,389 (32.03%)	39,993 (33.69%)

Language Trends - Sumter [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	315 (1.06%)	1,165 (2.27%)	1,152 (1.38%)	1,473 (1.16%)	1,617 (1.25%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	508 (0.99%)	1,128 (1.35%)	742 (0.58%)	738 (0.57%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	133 (0.26%)	403 (0.48%)	392 (0.31%)	434 (0.34%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	239 (0.80%)	641 (1.25%)	1,531 (1.83%)	1,134 (0.89%)	1,172 (0.91%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	1,806 (3.53%)	2,683 (3.21%)	2,607 (2.04%)	2,789 (2.15%)

Housing Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	15,298	25,195	48,273	75,304	76,923
Units per Acre	0.041	0.068	0.13	0.20	0.22
Single-Family Units	5,986	14,683	35,716	59,214	63,255
Multi-Family Units	530	639	1,169	2,584	3,555
Mobile Home Units	5,491	9,495	11,111	10,351	9,652
Owner-Occupied Units	9,707	17,961	34,463	55,560	56,048
Renter-Occupied Units	2,412	2,818	4,126	7,347	8,257
Vacant Units	3,179	4,416	9,684	12,397	12,618
Median Housing Value	$48,700	$74,600	$184,000	$267,100	$324,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	917 (7.57%)	1,094 (5.26%)	1,679 (4.35%)	1,903 (3.03%)	2,231 (3.47%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2011	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2018
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	833	571
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	16,040	16,912
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	112,625	113,903
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	129,498	131,386

Housing Tenure - Sumter

Legend: Renter-Occupied, Owner-Occupied

Marion County Demographic Profile

General Population Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	194,833	258,916	326,833	375,908	378,225
Total Households	78,177	106,755	133,966	156,906	154,996
Average Persons per Acre	0.183	0.243	0.307	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.492	2.362	2.00	2.33	2.38
Average Persons per Family	2.905	2.858	2.94	3.05	3.01
Males	93,813	124,493	157,123	179,961	182,704
Females	101,020	134,423	169,710	195,947	195,521

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

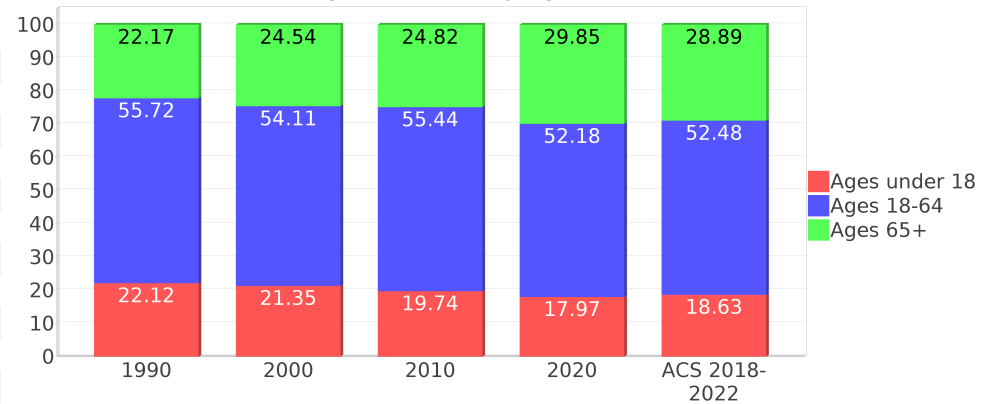| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	167,094 (85.76%)	217,676 (84.07%)	267,887 (81.96%)	268,563 (71.44%)	281,422 (74.41%)
Black or African American Alone	24,844 (12.75%)	29,401 (11.36%)	39,469 (12.08%)	44,411 (11.81%)	46,704 (12.35%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	26 (0.01%)	52 (0.02%)	303 (0.09%)	171 (0.05%)	54 (0.01%)
Asian Alone	919 (0.47%)	2,221 (0.86%)	4,439 (1.36%)	6,072 (1.62%)	5,980 (1.58%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	638 (0.33%)	1,314 (0.51%)	1,113 (0.34%)	1,527 (0.41%)	610 (0.16%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,312 (0.67%)	4,572 (1.77%)	8,946 (2.74%)	17,865 (4.75%)	10,842 (2.87%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,680 (1.42%)	4,676 (1.43%)	37,299 (9.92%)	32,613 (8.62%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	5,860 (3.01%)	15,535 (6.00%)	33,360 (10.21%)	55,910 (14.87%)	56,818 (15.02%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	188,973 (96.99%)	243,381 (94.00%)	293,473 (89.79%)	319,998 (85.13%)	321,407 (84.98%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	31,972 (16.41%)	50,741 (19.60%)	86,162 (26.36%)	122,071 (32.47%)	121,385 (32.09%)

Marion County Population

Marion County Race

1990   2000   2010   2020   ACS 2018-2022

- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Asian Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Some Other Race Alone
- Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	6.32%	5.05%	5.29%	4.43%	4.72%
Ages 5-17	15.80%	16.30%	14.45%	13.54%	13.91%
Ages 18-21	4.46%	3.82%	4.27%	3.80%	3.92%
Ages 22-29	9.92%	7.16%	7.79%	7.50%	8.27%
Ages 30-39	13.55%	12.45%	9.90%	10.31%	10.74%
Ages 40-49	11.26%	13.05%	12.75%	10.01%	10.06%
Ages 50-64	16.52%	17.64%	20.72%	20.56%	19.50%
Age 65 and Over	22.17%	24.54%	24.82%	29.85%	28.89%
-Ages 65-74	14.45%	13.62%	13.65%	16.24%	15.47%
-Ages 75-84	6.39%	8.91%	8.57%	10.38%	9.98%
-Age 85 and Over	1.33%	2.01%	2.61%	3.24%	3.43%
Median Age	NA	44	47	50.3	48.5

Percentage Population by Age Group - Marion

Income Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$22,452	$31,944	$40,339	$46,587	$55,265
Median Family Income	$26,089	$37,473	$47,614	$56,181	$66,666
Population below Poverty Level	14.58%	13.08%	15.27%	15.53%	14.36%
Households below Poverty Level	13.60%	12.22%	13.82%	12.76%	13.47%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.39%	2.69%	1.41%	2.24%	2.46%

Income Trends

Poverty and Public Assistance

Disability Trends - Marion [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	14,066 (9.20%)	35,374 (14.73%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	23,110 (13.17%)	23,293 (12.55%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Marion [11], [5]

Age 25 and Over

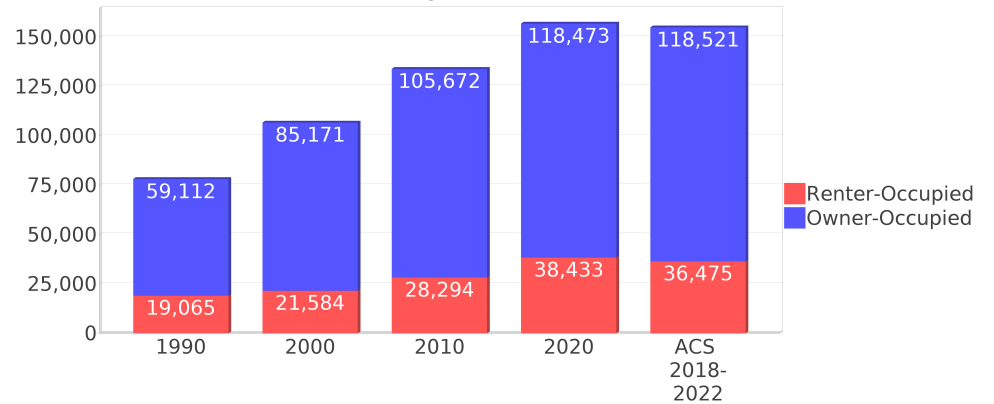| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	13,638 (9.95%)	11,414 (6.10%)	10,981 (4.60%)	9,602 (3.57%)	9,828 (3.49%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	28,046 (20.47%)	29,399 (15.71%)	26,177 (10.95%)	22,675 (8.44%)	20,498 (7.27%)
High School Graduate or Higher	95,317 (69.57%)	146,374 (78.20%)	201,804 (84.45%)	236,527 (87.99%)	251,585 (89.24%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,765 (11.51%)	25,626 (13.69%)	40,778 (17.06%)	55,580 (20.68%)	61,989 (21.99%)

Language Trends - Marion [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	2,695 (1.48%)	4,123 (1.68%)	6,878 (2.22%)	8,051 (2.35%)	10,218 (2.84%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,830 (1.15%)	4,723 (1.53%)	4,892 (1.43%)	5,853 (1.62%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	812 (0.33%)	1,744 (0.56%)	1,523 (0.45%)	1,583 (0.44%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,523 (0.83%)	3,642 (1.48%)	6,467 (2.09%)	6,415 (1.87%)	7,436 (2.06%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	7,765 (3.16%)	13,345 (4.31%)	14,466 (4.23%)	17,654 (4.90%)

Housing Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	94,567	122,663	161,264	177,380	179,079
Units per Acre	0.089	0.115	0.152	0.17	0.18
Single-Family Units	47,000	75,857	108,996	118,847	124,966
Multi-Family Units	8,581	11,542	16,063	18,405	19,645
Mobile Home Units	22,130	34,455	35,841	33,430	33,947
Owner-Occupied Units	59,112	85,171	105,672	118,473	118,521
Renter-Occupied Units	19,065	21,584	28,294	38,433	36,475
Vacant Units	16,390	15,908	27,298	20,474	24,083
Median Housing Value	$61,800	$70,100	$150,700	$151,700	$194,900
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5,743 (7.35%)	6,206 (5.81%)	6,295 (4.70%)	6,971 (4.44%)	7,597 (4.90%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2011	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2008	2011
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2017
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	1,453	1,562
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	44,955	42,913
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	310,729	330,425
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	357,137	374,900

Housing Tenure - Marion

Renter-Occupied / Owner-Occupied

	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2018-2022
Owner-Occupied	59,112	85,171	105,672	118,473	118,521
Renter-Occupied	19,065	21,584	28,294	38,433	36,475

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 2018-2022 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 2018-2022 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**

ETDM #14541 - Alternative #1

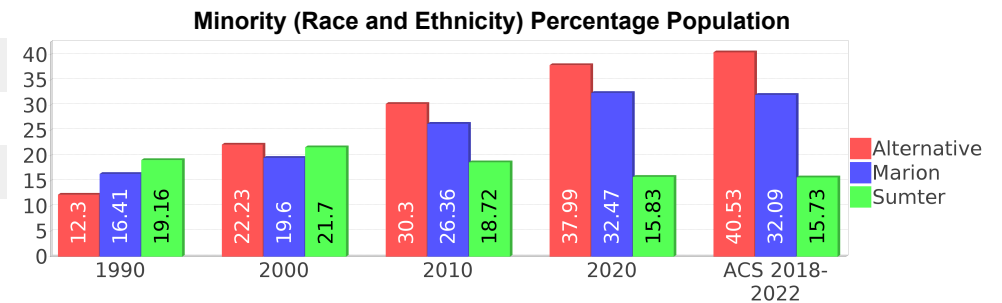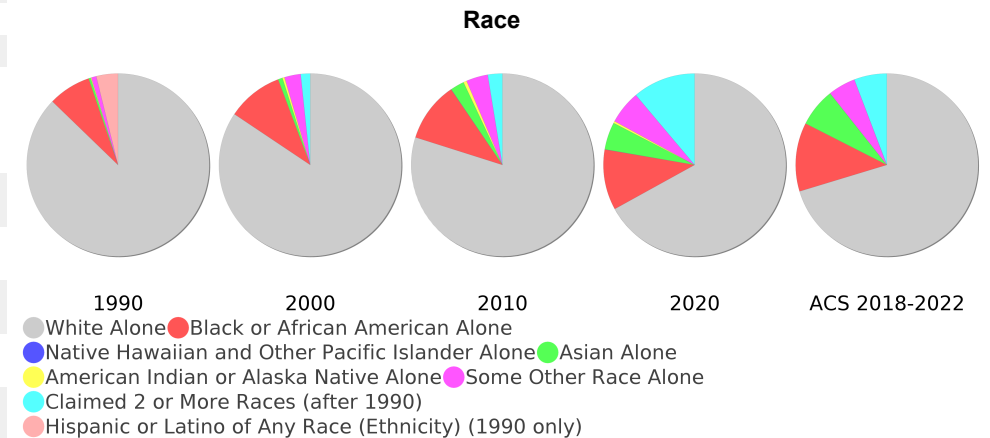|	
Buffer Distance:	1320 feet (Quarter Mile)
Area: [2]	10.79 square miles
Jurisdiction - Cities: [3]	Ocala
Jurisdiction - Counties: [3]	Sumter, Marion

General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	1,325	2,371	3,122	3,919	3,824
Total Households	564	1,011	1,334	1,666	1,639
Average Persons per Acre	0.33	0.63	0.93	1.03	1.19
Average Persons per Household	2.49	2.38	2.73	2.45	2.53
Average Persons per Family	2.87	2.88	2.98	3.05	3.09
Males	644	1,145	1,491	1,868	1,852
Females	681	1,226	1,630	2,050	1,972
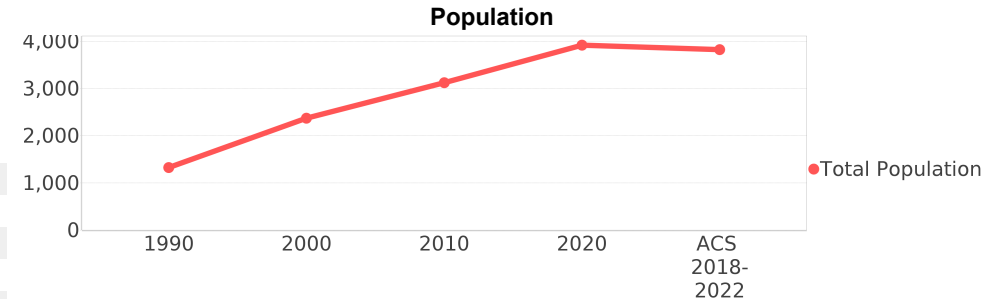
Race and Ethnicity Trends [5], [8], [9]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	1,200 (90.57%)	1,999 (84.31%)	2,492 (79.82%)	2,624 (66.96%)	2,689 (70.32%)
Black or African American Alone	104 (7.85%)	234 (9.87%)	331 (10.60%)	420 (10.72%)	464 (12.13%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.03%)	1 (0.03%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	5 (0.38%)	19 (0.80%)	77 (2.47%)	190 (4.85%)	262 (6.85%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	2 (0.15%)	9 (0.38%)	18 (0.58%)	14 (0.36%)	0 (0.00%)
Some Other Race Alone	12 (0.91%)	68 (2.87%)	120 (3.84%)	231 (5.89%)	186 (4.86%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	40 (1.69%)	81 (2.59%)	437 (11.15%)	222 (5.81%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	53 (4.00%)	263 (11.09%)	488 (15.63%)	730 (18.63%)	860 (22.49%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	1,272 (96.00%)	2,108 (88.91%)	2,634 (84.37%)	3,189 (81.37%)	2,964 (77.51%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	163 (12.30%)	527 (22.23%)	946 (30.30%)	1,489 (37.99%)	1,550 (40.53%)

Population

Race

- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Asian Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Some Other Race Alone
- Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Percentage Population

Age Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	4.83%	4.30%	5.22%	4.08%	2.35%
Ages 5-17	11.92%	13.88%	13.71%	13.01%	14.38%
Ages 18-21	4.45%	3.46%	4.52%	3.78%	3.32%
Ages 22-29	8.75%	5.82%	9.03%	8.19%	7.27%
Ages 30-39	11.47%	11.47%	10.03%	10.00%	11.06%
Ages 40-49	10.04%	10.92%	11.76%	10.16%	9.60%
Ages 50-64	20.83%	17.84%	20.53%	19.60%	17.83%
Age 65 and Over	27.47%	32.14%	25.08%	31.13%	34.07%
-Ages 65-74	19.25%	19.40%	14.29%	16.79%	20.32%
-Ages 75-84	6.87%	10.80%	8.17%	10.82%	10.56%
-Age 85 and Over	1.36%	1.90%	2.63%	3.52%	3.19%
Median Age	NA	41	43	45	45

Income Trends [12], [13], [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$23,160	$32,606	$42,268	$47,961	$66,250
Median Family Income	$25,788	$37,066	$46,922	$60,270	$76,654
Population below Poverty Level	9.66%	9.95%	13.81%	10.61%	13.08%
Households below Poverty Level	9.04%	9.20%	15.14%	10.56%	11.41%
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.96%	2.37%	3.07%	1.38%	1.22%

Disability Trends [10]

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.
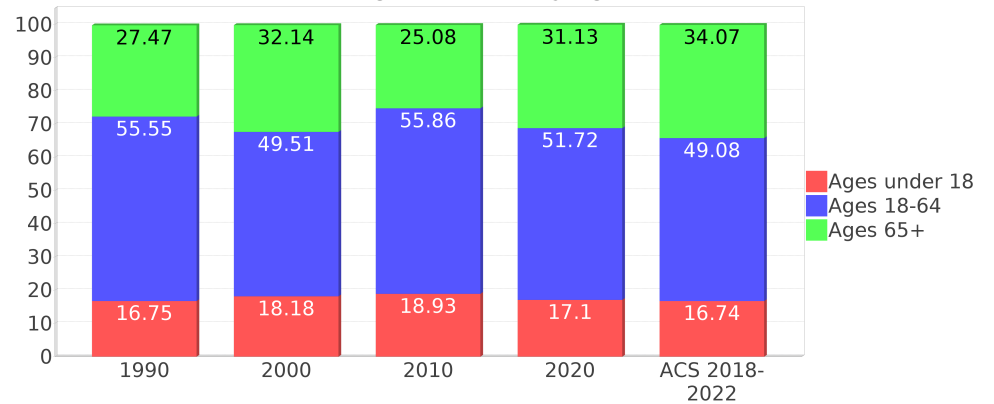
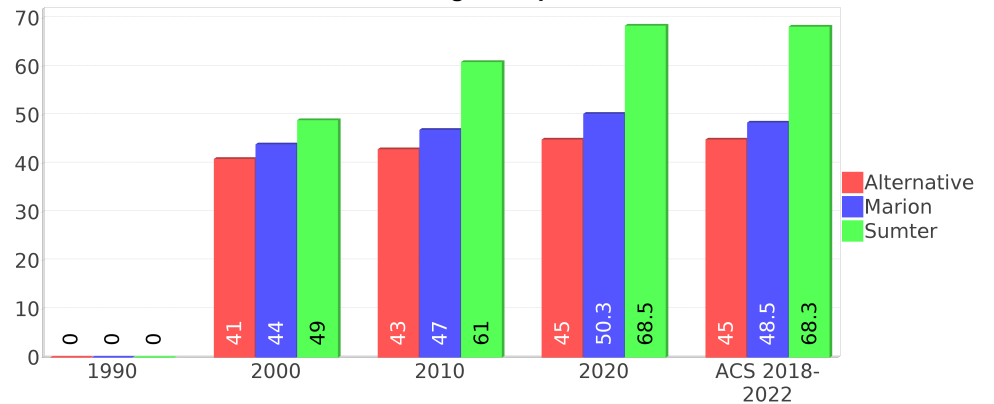| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	95 (8.58%)	304 (13.71%)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	164 (10.01%)	157 (8.59%)

Educational Attainment Trends [11], [5]

Age 25 and Over

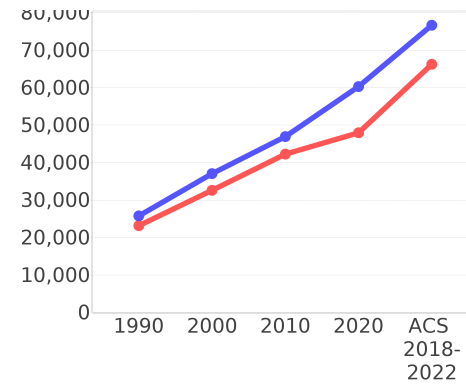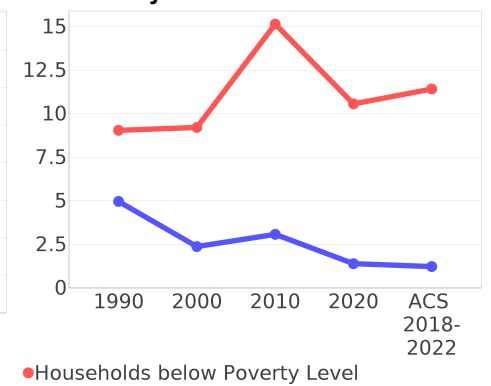| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	95 (9.52%)	116 (6.44%)	137 (6.09%)	56 (2.02%)	80 (2.69%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	193 (19.34%)	275 (15.26%)	281 (12.48%)	195 (7.02%)	152 (5.11%)
High School Graduate or Higher	710 (71.14%)	1,409 (78.19%)	1,832 (81.39%)	2,527 (90.93%)	2,743 (92.17%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	132 (13.23%)	261 (14.48%)	441 (19.59%)	883 (31.77%)	893 (30.01%)

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 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	29 (2.30%)	63 (2.78%)	75 (2.60%)	123 (3.66%)	247 (6.61%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	44 (1.94%)	40 (1.39%)	131 (3.90%)	135 (3.62%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	8 (0.35%)	23 (0.80%)	7 (0.21%)	41 (1.10%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	14 (1.11%)	NA (NA)	63 (2.18%)	138 (4.11%)	176 (4.71%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	117 (5.16%)	138 (4.78%)	261 (7.77%)	424 (11.36%)

Housing Trends [5]

| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	676	1,160	1,557	1,854	1,854
Units per Acre	0.11	0.19	0.27	0.31	0.31
Single-Family Units	296	716	700	914	988
Multi-Family Units	63	74	212	446	469
Mobile Home Units	201	361	664	367	394
Owner-Occupied Units	442	836	945	1,129	1,173
Renter-Occupied Units	121	174	389	537	466
Vacant Units	111	148	222	187	214
Median Housing Value	$74,750	$71,650	$186,650	$202,200	$242,600
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	28 (4.96%)	41 (4.05%)	62 (4.64%)	67 (4.02%)	28 (1.71%)

Housing Tenure
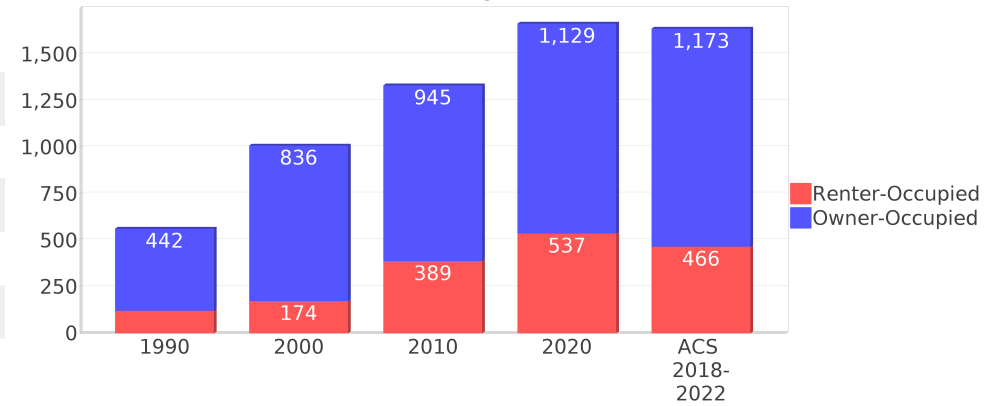
Median Housing Value Comparison
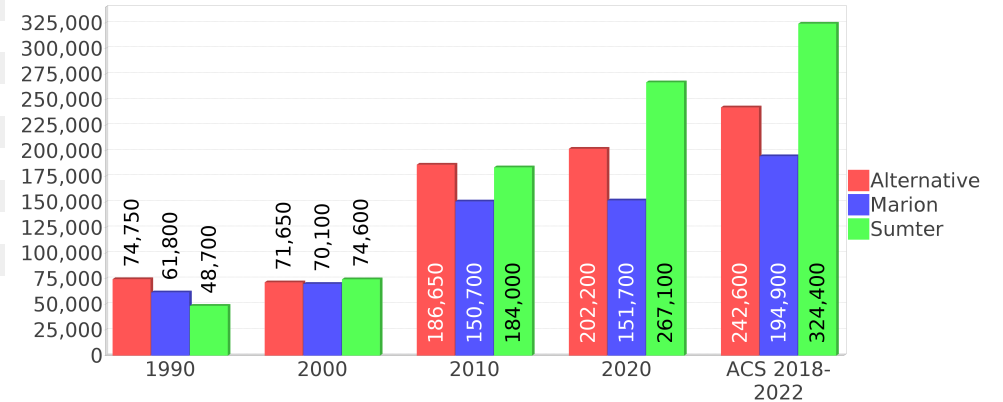
Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available
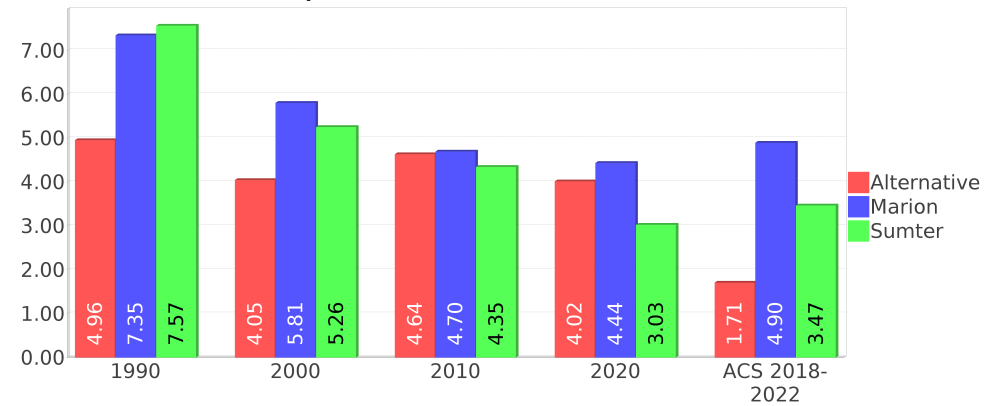
Geographic Mobility

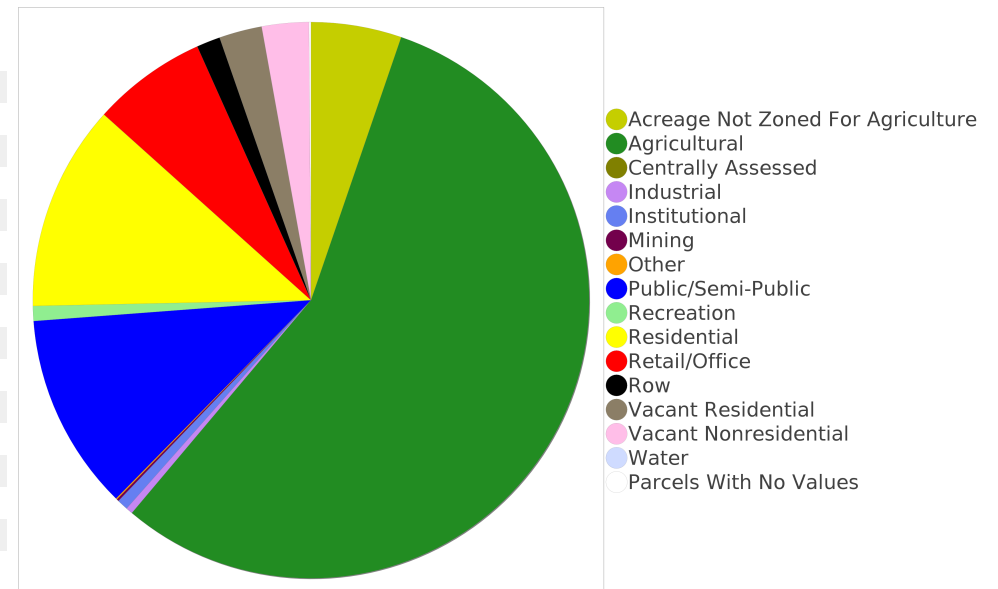| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	2009	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	2007	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	2011	2015
Abroad 1 year ago	52	34
Different house in United States 1 year ago	525	535
Same house 1 year ago	2,863	3,246
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	3,441	3,817

Computers and Internet

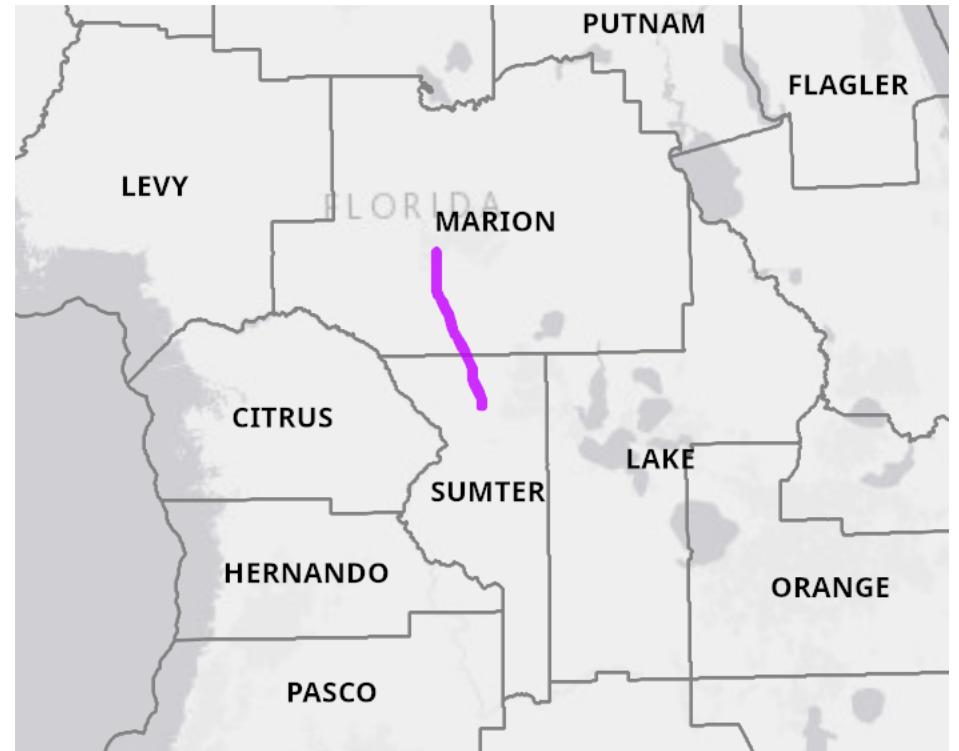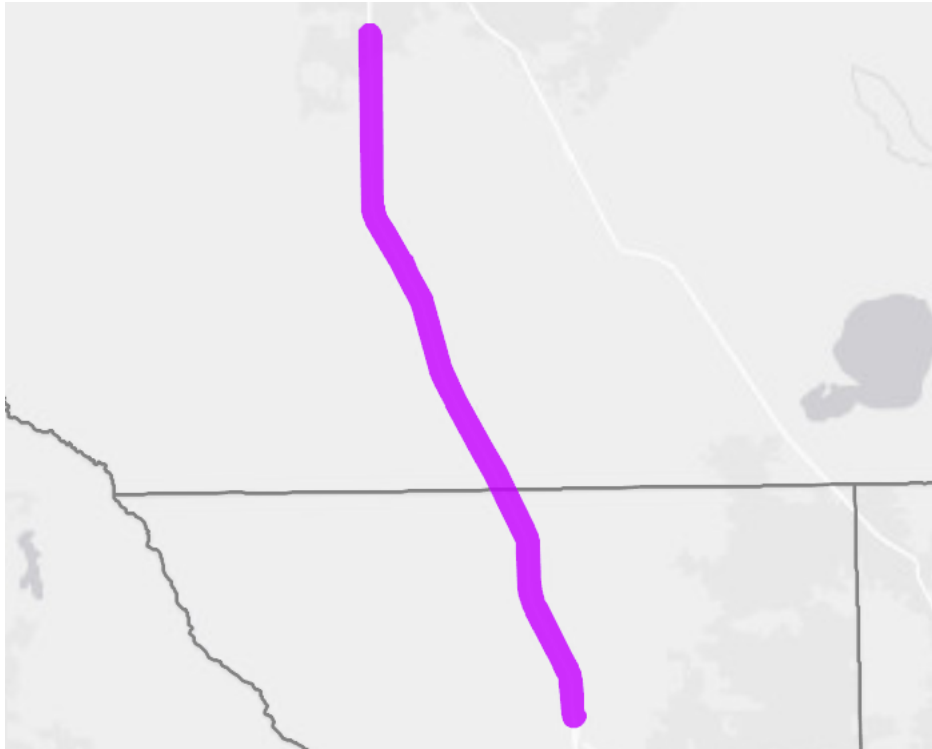| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households Types of Computers in HH	1,531	1,639
Households with 1 or more device	1,427	1,602
Households with no computer	104	37
Total Households Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions	1,531	1,639
Households with an internet subscription	1,338	1,518
Households with internet access without a subscription	22	32
Households with no internet access	170	88

Household Languages

Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households by Household Language	1,531	1,639
Household Not Limited English Speaking Status	1,475	1,566
Spanish: Limited English speaking household	52	68
Indo-European languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages: Limited English speaking household	3	4
Other languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0

Existing Land Use [15], [56]

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	305	4.42%
Agricultural	3,242	46.95%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	23	0.33%
Institutional	37	0.54%
Mining	7	0.10%
Other	4	0.06%
Public/Semi-Public	664	9.62%
Recreation	50	0.72%
Residential	695	10.06%
Retail/Office	386	5.59%
Row	80	1.16%
Vacant Residential	144	2.09%
Vacant Nonresidential	158	2.29%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	7	0.10%

- Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture
- Agricultural
- Centrally Assessed
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Mining
- Other
- Public/Semi-Public
- Recreation
- Residential
- Retail/Office
- Row
- Vacant Residential
- Vacant Nonresidential
- Water
- Parcels With No Values

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.

Cultural Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
OCALA KOREAN BAPTIST CHURCH	7710 SW 38TH AVENUE	34476
SHREE SWAMINARAYAN SIDDHANT SAJIVAN MANDAL	14245 SW 16TH AVE	34473
EBENEZER AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	390 COUNTY ROAD 462	34785

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021, 120830009023, 120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021

2000 Census Block Groups

120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011, 120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830009023, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011

2010 Census Block Groups

120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002, 120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830009024, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002
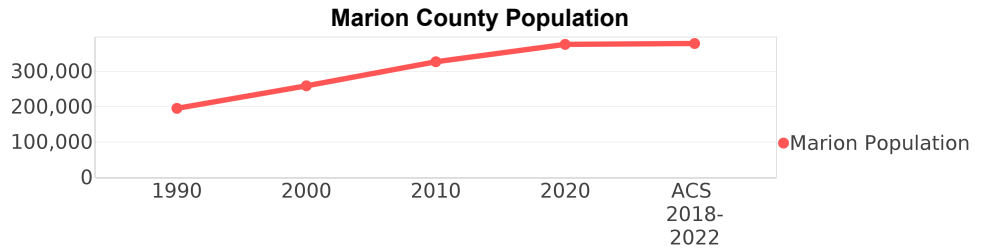

Census Block Groups

121199115002, 120830016002, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002, 121199115002, 120830016002, 120830009043, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002
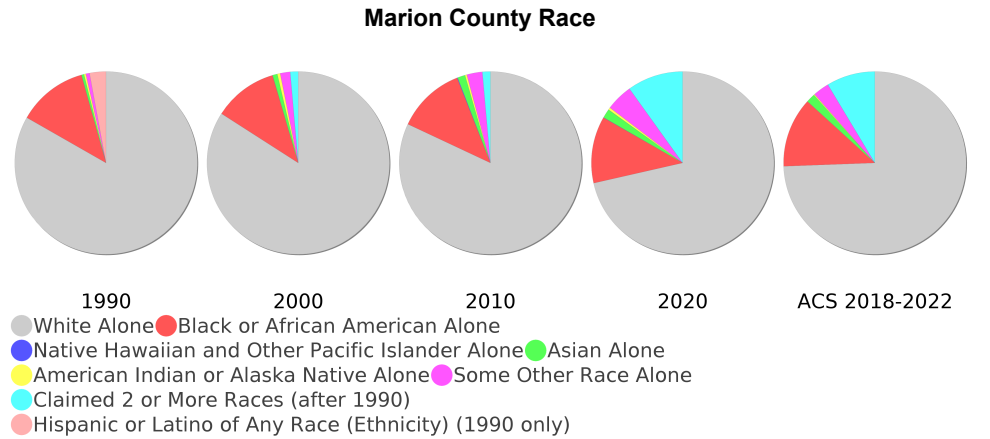
Marion County Demographic Profile

General Population Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	194,833	258,916	326,833	375,908	378,225
Total Households	78,177	106,755	133,966	156,906	154,996
Average Persons per Acre	0.183	0.243	0.307	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.492	2.362	2.00	2.33	2.38
Average Persons per Family	2.905	2.858	2.94	3.05	3.01
Males	93,813	124,493	157,123	179,961	182,704
Females	101,020	134,423	169,710	195,947	195,521

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

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	167,094 (85.76%)	217,676 (84.07%)	267,887 (81.96%)	268,563 (71.44%)	281,422 (74.41%)
Black or African American Alone	24,844 (12.75%)	29,401 (11.36%)	39,469 (12.08%)	44,411 (11.81%)	46,704 (12.35%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	26 (0.01%)	52 (0.02%)	303 (0.09%)	171 (0.05%)	54 (0.01%)
Asian Alone	919 (0.47%)	2,221 (0.86%)	4,439 (1.36%)	6,072 (1.62%)	5,980 (1.58%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	638 (0.33%)	1,314 (0.51%)	1,113 (0.34%)	1,527 (0.41%)	610 (0.16%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,312 (0.67%)	4,572 (1.77%)	8,946 (2.74%)	17,865 (4.75%)	10,842 (2.87%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,680 (1.42%)	4,676 (1.43%)	37,299 (9.92%)	32,613 (8.62%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	5,860 (3.01%)	15,535 (6.00%)	33,360 (10.21%)	55,910 (14.87%)	56,818 (15.02%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	188,973 (96.99%)	243,381 (94.00%)	293,473 (89.79%)	319,998 (85.13%)	321,407 (84.98%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	31,972 (16.41%)	50,741 (19.60%)	86,162 (26.36%)	122,071 (32.47%)	121,385 (32.09%)

Marion County Population

- Marion Population

Marion County Race

1990 2000 2010 2020 ACS 2018-2022

- White Alone ● Black or African American Alone
- ● Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone ● Asian Alone
- ● American Indian or Alaska Native Alone ● Some Other Race Alone
- ● Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- ● Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	6.32%	5.05%	5.29%	4.43%	4.72%
Ages 5-17	15.80%	16.30%	14.45%	13.54%	13.91%
Ages 18-21	4.46%	3.82%	4.27%	3.80%	3.92%
Ages 22-29	9.92%	7.16%	7.79%	7.50%	8.27%
Ages 30-39	13.55%	12.45%	9.90%	10.31%	10.74%
Ages 40-49	11.26%	13.05%	12.75%	10.01%	10.06%
Ages 50-64	16.52%	17.64%	20.72%	20.56%	19.50%
Age 65 and Over	22.17%	24.54%	24.82%	29.85%	28.89%
-Ages 65-74	14.45%	13.62%	13.65%	16.24%	15.47%
-Ages 75-84	6.39%	8.91%	8.57%	10.38%	9.98%
-Age 85 and Over	1.33%	2.01%	2.61%	3.24%	3.43%
Median Age	NA	44	47	50.3	48.5

Percentage Population by Age Group - Marion

Income Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$22,452	$31,944	$40,339	$46,587	$55,265
Median Family Income	$26,089	$37,473	$47,614	$56,181	$66,666
Population below Poverty Level	14.58%	13.08%	15.27%	15.53%	14.36%
Households below Poverty Level	13.60%	12.22%	13.82%	12.76%	13.47%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.39%	2.69%	1.41%	2.24%	2.46%

Income Trends

Poverty and Public Assistance

Disability Trends - Marion [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	14,066 (9.20%)	35,374 (14.73%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	23,110 (13.17%)	23,293 (12.55%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Marion [11], [5]

Age 25 and Over

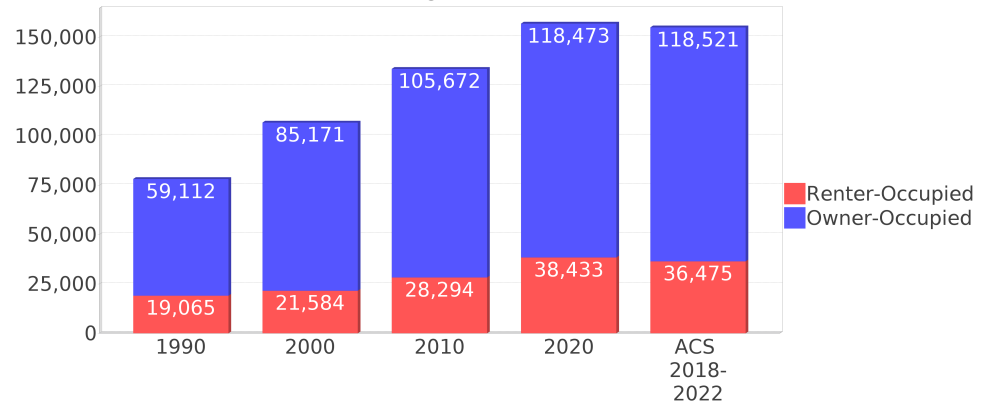| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	13,638 (9.95%)	11,414 (6.10%)	10,981 (4.60%)	9,602 (3.57%)	9,828 (3.49%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	28,046 (20.47%)	29,399 (15.71%)	26,177 (10.95%)	22,675 (8.44%)	20,498 (7.27%)
High School Graduate or Higher	95,317 (69.57%)	146,374 (78.20%)	201,804 (84.45%)	236,527 (87.99%)	251,585 (89.24%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,765 (11.51%)	25,626 (13.69%)	40,778 (17.06%)	55,580 (20.68%)	61,989 (21.99%)

Language Trends - Marion [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	2,695 (1.48%)	4,123 (1.68%)	6,878 (2.22%)	8,051 (2.35%)	10,218 (2.84%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,830 (1.15%)	4,723 (1.53%)	4,892 (1.43%)	5,853 (1.62%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	812 (0.33%)	1,744 (0.56%)	1,523 (0.45%)	1,583 (0.44%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,523 (0.83%)	3,642 (1.48%)	6,467 (2.09%)	6,415 (1.87%)	7,436 (2.06%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	7,765 (3.16%)	13,345 (4.31%)	14,466 (4.23%)	17,654 (4.90%)

Housing Trends - Marion [5]

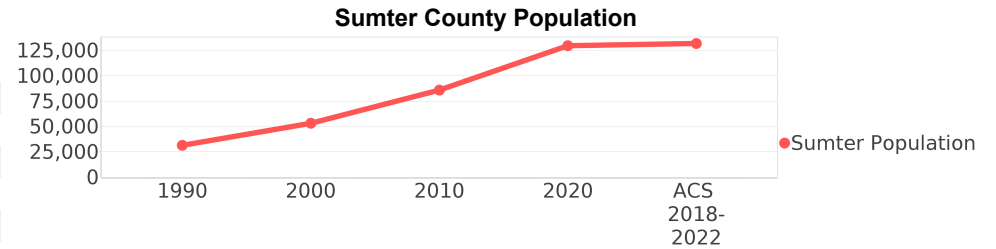| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	94,567	122,663	161,264	177,380	179,079
Units per Acre	0.089	0.115	0.152	0.17	0.18
Single-Family Units	47,000	75,857	108,996	118,847	124,966
Multi-Family Units	8,581	11,542	16,063	18,405	19,645
Mobile Home Units	22,130	34,455	35,841	33,430	33,947
Owner-Occupied Units	59,112	85,171	105,672	118,473	118,521
Renter-Occupied Units	19,065	21,584	28,294	38,433	36,475
Vacant Units	16,390	15,908	27,298	20,474	24,083
Median Housing Value	$61,800	$70,100	$150,700	$151,700	$194,900
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5,743 (7.35%)	6,206 (5.81%)	6,295 (4.70%)	6,971 (4.44%)	7,597 (4.90%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2011	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2008	2011
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2017
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	1,453	1,562
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	44,955	42,913
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	310,729	330,425
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	357,137	374,900

Housing Tenure - Marion

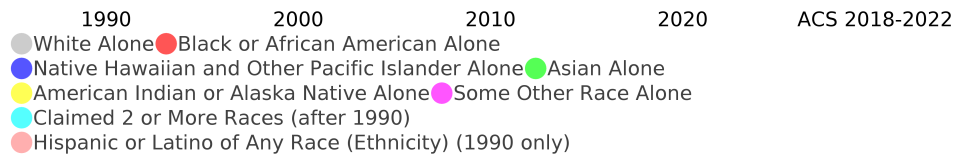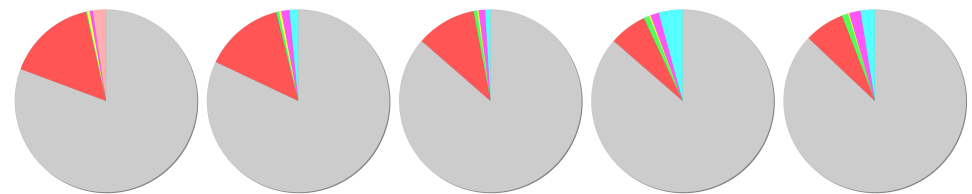# Sumter County Demographic Profile

General Population Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	31,577	53,345	85,891	129,752	131,832
Total Households	12,119	20,779	38,589	62,907	64,305
Average Persons per Acre	0.085	0.144	0.231	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.606	2.27	2.00	1.93	1.92
Average Persons per Family	2.937	2.689	2.34	2.47	2.35
Males	15,857	28,332	44,927	64,743	65,425
Females	15,720	25,013	40,964	65,009	66,407

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

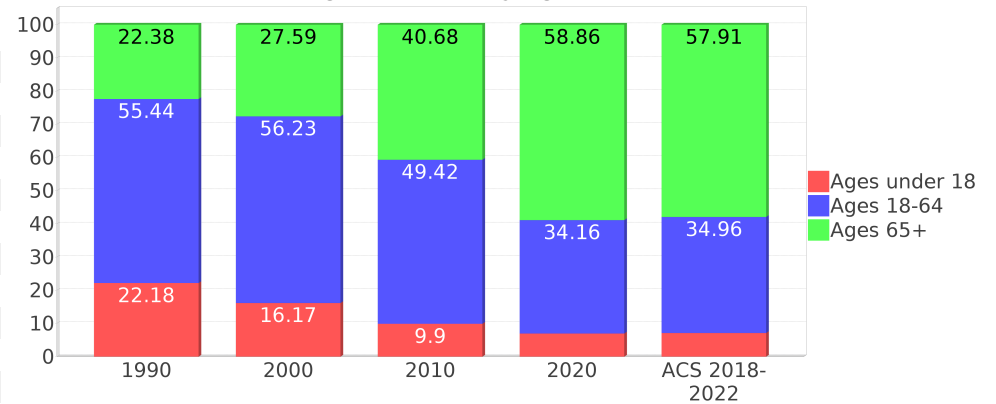| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	26,088 (82.62%)	43,751 (82.02%)	74,205 (86.39%)	112,058 (86.36%)	114,749 (87.04%)
Black or African American Alone	5,102 (16.16%)	7,480 (14.02%)	9,105 (10.60%)	8,593 (6.62%)	9,332 (7.08%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	9 (0.03%)	29 (0.05%)	30 (0.03%)	41 (0.03%)	6 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	46 (0.15%)	245 (0.46%)	529 (0.62%)	1,256 (0.97%)	1,431 (1.09%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	164 (0.52%)	251 (0.47%)	252 (0.29%)	386 (0.30%)	315 (0.24%)
Some Other Race Alone	168 (0.53%)	762 (1.43%)	947 (1.10%)	1,906 (1.47%)	2,646 (2.01%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	827 (1.55%)	823 (0.96%)	5,512 (4.25%)	3,353 (2.54%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	762 (2.41%)	3,263 (6.12%)	5,436 (6.33%)	7,583 (5.84%)	8,062 (6.12%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	30,815 (97.59%)	50,082 (93.88%)	80,455 (93.67%)	122,169 (94.16%)	123,770 (93.88%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	6,051 (19.16%)	11,577 (21.70%)	16,082 (18.72%)	20,539 (15.83%)	20,738 (15.73%)

Sumter County Population

Sumter County Race

White Alone ● Black or African American Alone
● Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone ● Asian Alone
● American Indian or Alaska Native Alone ● Some Other Race Alone
● Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
● Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	5.98%	3.98%	2.74%	1.66%	1.78%
Ages 5-17	16.20%	12.19%	7.16%	5.32%	5.35%
Ages 18-21	5.20%	3.15%	2.42%	1.50%	1.44%
Ages 22-29	10.08%	8.00%	5.20%	3.53%	4.11%
Ages 30-39	12.38%	11.57%	8.08%	5.83%	6.24%
Ages 40-49	10.59%	11.95%	9.28%	6.05%	5.90%
Ages 50-64	17.19%	21.57%	24.44%	17.25%	17.26%
Age 65 and Over	22.38%	27.59%	40.68%	58.86%	57.91%
-Ages 65-74	14.63%	17.87%	26.45%	32.44%	31.58%
-Ages 75-84	6.50%	7.82%	11.66%	22.03%	21.15%
-Age 85 and Over	1.24%	1.91%	2.57%	4.39%	5.19%
Median Age	NA	49	61	68.5	68.3

Percentage Population by Age Group - Sumter

Income Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$19,584	$32,073	$43,079	$59,618	$70,105
Median Family Income	$23,687	$36,999	$51,268	$72,792	$82,977
Population below Poverty Level	19.83%	13.73%	11.21%	8.76%	9.26%
Households below Poverty Level	18.92%	12.52%	10.27%	7.80%	8.01%
Households with Public Assistance Income	8.87%	2.85%	1.08%	0.90%	1.13%

Income Trends

Poverty and Public Assistance

Disability Trends - Sumter [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	2,453 (10.34%)	6,831 (15.20%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	4,832 (13.52%)	4,852 (12.87%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Sumter [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

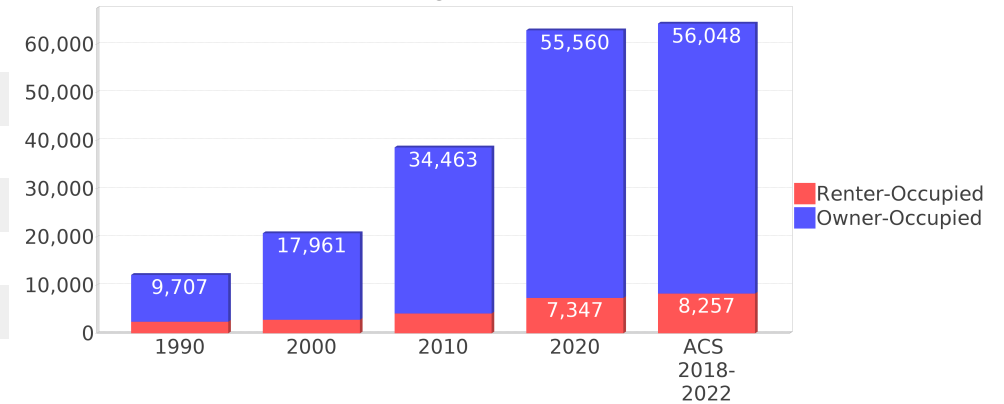| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	2,989 (13.67%)	2,539 (6.12%)	3,096 (4.19%)	2,283 (1.96%)	1,920 (1.62%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	4,826 (22.07%)	6,897 (16.62%)	8,349 (11.31%)	6,797 (5.82%)	6,954 (5.86%)
High School Graduate or Higher	14,052 (64.26%)	32,073 (77.27%)	62,395 (84.50%)	107,640 (92.22%)	109,834 (92.52%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,712 (7.83%)	5,080 (12.24%)	14,039 (19.01%)	37,389 (32.03%)	39,993 (33.69%)

Language Trends - Sumter [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	315 (1.06%)	1,165 (2.27%)	1,152 (1.38%)	1,473 (1.16%)	1,617 (1.25%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	508 (0.99%)	1,128 (1.35%)	742 (0.58%)	738 (0.57%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	133 (0.26%)	403 (0.48%)	392 (0.31%)	434 (0.34%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	239 (0.80%)	641 (1.25%)	1,531 (1.83%)	1,134 (0.89%)	1,172 (0.91%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	1,806 (3.53%)	2,683 (3.21%)	2,607 (2.04%)	2,789 (2.15%)

Housing Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	15,298	25,195	48,273	75,304	76,923
Units per Acre	0.041	0.068	0.13	0.20	0.22
Single-Family Units	5,986	14,683	35,716	59,214	63,255
Multi-Family Units	530	639	1,169	2,584	3,555
Mobile Home Units	5,491	9,495	11,111	10,351	9,652
Owner-Occupied Units	9,707	17,961	34,463	55,560	56,048
Renter-Occupied Units	2,412	2,818	4,126	7,347	8,257
Vacant Units	3,179	4,416	9,684	12,397	12,618
Median Housing Value	$48,700	$74,600	$184,000	$267,100	$324,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	917 (7.57%)	1,094 (5.26%)	1,679 (4.35%)	1,903 (3.03%)	2,231 (3.47%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2011	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2018
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	833	571
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	16,040	16,912
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	112,625	113,903
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	129,498	131,386

Housing Tenure - Sumter

Legend:
- Renter-Occupied
- Owner-Occupied

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 2018-2022 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 2018-2022 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**

Sociocultural Data Report (Intersecting)

ETDM #14541 - Alternative #1

Buffer Distance:	500 feet
Area: [2]	4.043 square miles
Jurisdiction - Cities: [3]	Ocala
Jurisdiction - Counties: [3]	Sumter, Marion

General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	25,527	42,039	43,130	36,575	36,445
Total Households	10,787	17,820	17,347	14,693	14,579
Average Persons per Acre	0.29	0.49	0.76	1.03	1.01
Average Persons per Household	2.49	2.38	2.70	2.45	2.49
Average Persons per Family	2.88	2.88	3.00	3.01	3.08
Males	12,497	20,617	20,606	17,675	17,364
Females	13,030	21,422	22,524	18,900	19,081
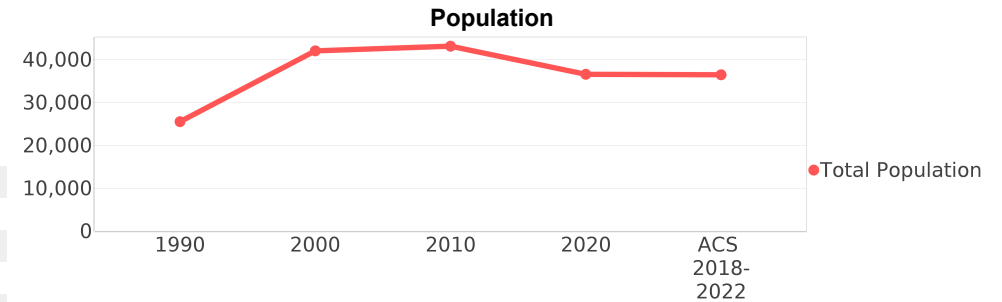
Race and Ethnicity Trends [5, 8, 9]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	22,537 (88.29%)	35,281 (83.92%)	32,611 (75.61%)	23,489 (64.22%)	23,902 (65.58%)
Black or African American Alone	2,579 (10.10%)	4,450 (10.59%)	6,439 (14.93%)	5,240 (14.33%)	6,029 (16.54%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	NA (NA)	0 (0.00%)	23 (0.05%)	15 (0.04%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	109 (0.43%)	410 (0.98%)	1,236 (2.87%)	1,528 (4.18%)	2,122 (5.82%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	49 (0.19%)	174 (0.41%)	187 (0.43%)	130 (0.36%)	22 (0.06%)
Some Other Race Alone	251 (0.98%)	998 (2.37%)	1,538 (3.57%)	2,113 (5.78%)	1,939 (5.32%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	726 (1.73%)	1,096 (2.54%)	4,060 (11.10%)	2,431 (6.67%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	1,289 (5.05%)	3,590 (8.54%)	6,660 (15.44%)	6,588 (18.01%)	6,944 (19.05%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	24,238 (94.95%)	38,449 (91.46%)	36,470 (84.56%)	29,987 (81.99%)	29,501 (80.95%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	3,958 (15.51%)	8,837 (21.02%)	15,012 (34.81%)	14,827 (40.54%)	15,459 (42.42%)
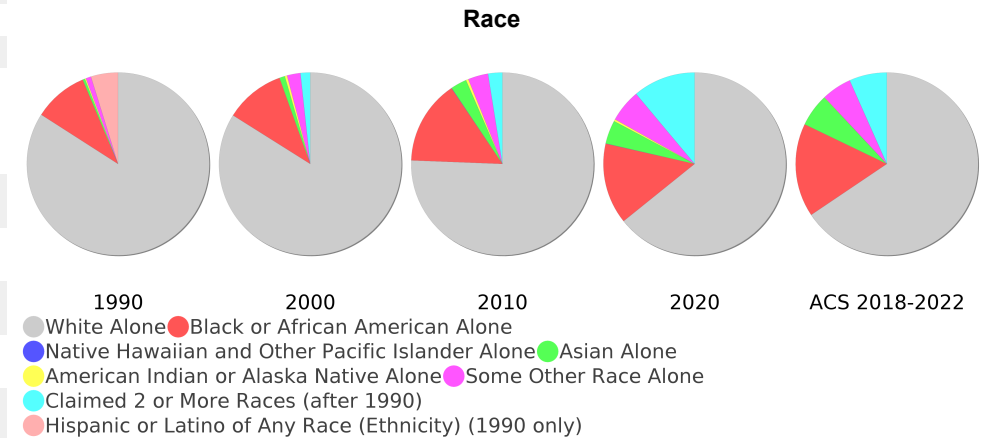
Population

Race

- ⬤ White Alone ⬤ Black or African American Alone
- ⬤ Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone ⬤ Asian Alone
- ⬤ American Indian or Alaska Native Alone ⬤ Some Other Race Alone
- ⬤ Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- ⬤ Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Percentage Population
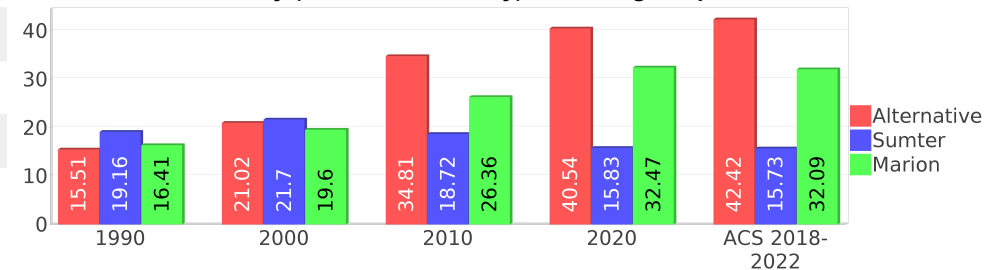
Age Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	4.89%	3.76%	5.91%	4.48%	3.68%
Ages 5-17	12.31%	12.70%	15.68%	15.12%	16.78%
Ages 18-21	4.40%	3.49%	4.72%	4.25%	4.23%
Ages 22-29	8.92%	6.10%	9.28%	8.51%	8.29%
Ages 30-39	11.77%	11.47%	11.20%	10.78%	12.09%
Ages 40-49	10.04%	10.82%	12.62%	11.22%	10.33%
Ages 50-64	20.89%	18.58%	19.42%	20.27%	17.94%
Age 65 and Over	26.78%	33.07%	21.17%	25.37%	26.68%
-Ages 65-74	19.00%	20.23%	11.77%	13.94%	16.26%
-Ages 75-84	6.53%	10.87%	7.09%	8.56%	8.13%
-Age 85 and Over	1.26%	1.97%	2.31%	2.88%	2.29%
Median Age	NA	42	44	45	45

Income Trends [12, 13, 5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$23,160	$32,632	$41,495	$47,961	$66,250
Median Family Income	$25,788	$37,542	$46,004	$60,270	$75,962
Population below Poverty Level	11.15%	9.16%	13.27%	10.23%	13.39%
Households below Poverty Level	10.46%	9.13%	12.40%	10.17%	11.65%
Households with Public Assistance Income	5.41%	2.17%	2.02%	1.44%	1.90%

Disability Trends [10]

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.
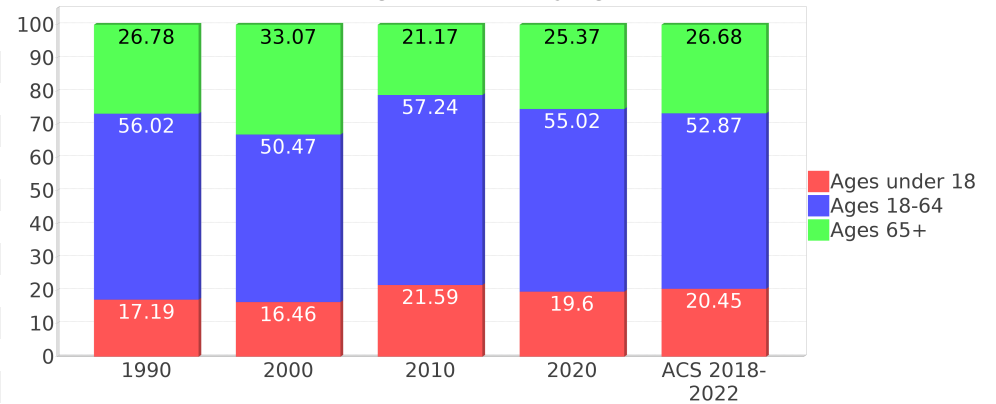
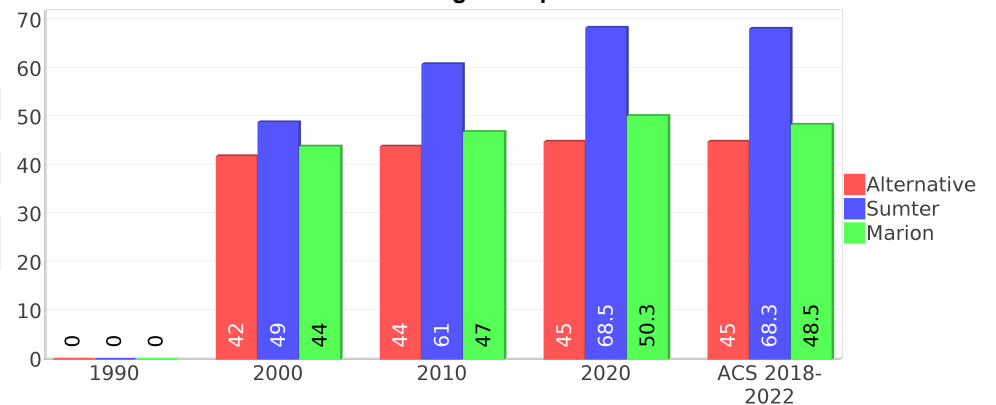| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	1898 (NA)	4707 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1475 (9.44%)	1499 (8.05%)

Educational Attainment Trends [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

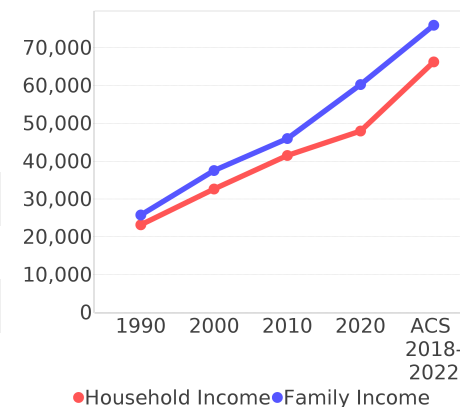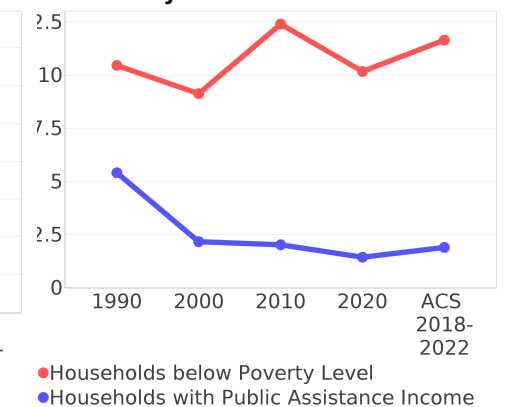| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	1,696 (8.95%)	1,905 (5.84%)	1,473 (5.00%)	521 (2.21%)	735 (2.78%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	3,378 (17.82%)	4,791 (14.68%)	3,047 (10.33%)	1,668 (7.09%)	1,505 (5.69%)
High School Graduate or Higher	13,879 (73.23%)	25,951 (79.49%)	24,964 (84.67%)	21,344 (90.70%)	24,230 (91.54%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	2,443 (12.89%)	5,222 (16.00%)	6,273 (21.28%)	7,072 (30.05%)	7,794 (29.44%)

Percentage Population by Age Group

Median Age Comparison

Income Trends


Poverty and Public Assistance

Language Trends [5]
Age 5 and Over

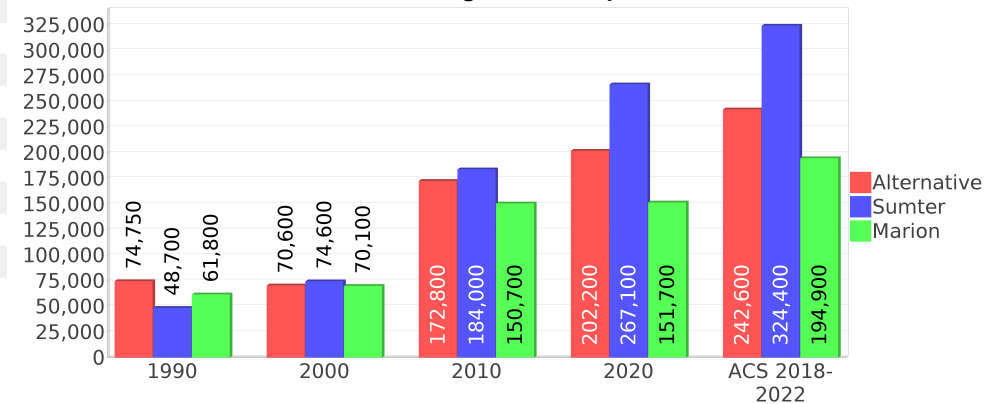| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	576 (2.39%)	964 (2.38%)	1,293 (3.26%)	1,003 (3.38%)	1,787 (5.09%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	635 (1.57%)	651 (1.64%)	902 (3.04%)	941 (2.68%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	128 (0.32%)	269 (0.68%)	113 (0.38%)	386 (1.10%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	278 (1.15%)	763 (1.89%)	920 (2.32%)	1,015 (3.42%)	1,327 (3.78%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	2,213 (5.58%)	2,018 (6.80%)	3,114 (8.87%)

Housing Trends [5]

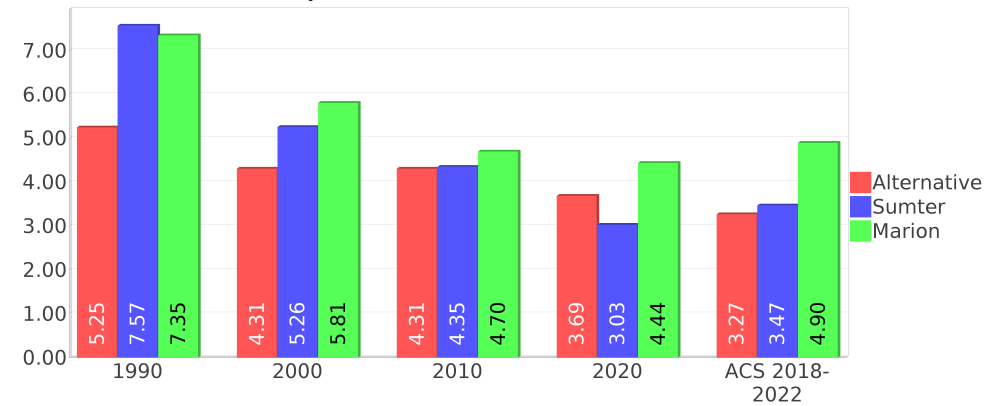| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	12,902	20,109	20,318	16,241	16,457
Units per Acre	0.07	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13
Single-Family Units	6,856	14,214	12,719	9,714	10,843
Multi-Family Units	1,135	1,667	2,706	2,630	3,076
Mobile Home Units	2,740	4,091	4,822	2,293	2,514
Owner-Occupied Units	8,372	14,651	12,184	10,139	10,473
Renter-Occupied Units	2,415	3,169	5,163	4,554	4,106
Vacant Units	2,115	2,289	2,971	1,548	1,878
Median Housing Value	$74,750	$70,600	$172,800	$202,200	$242,600
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	566 (5.25%)	768 (4.31%)	747 (4.31%)	542 (3.69%)	477 (3.27%)

Housing Tenure
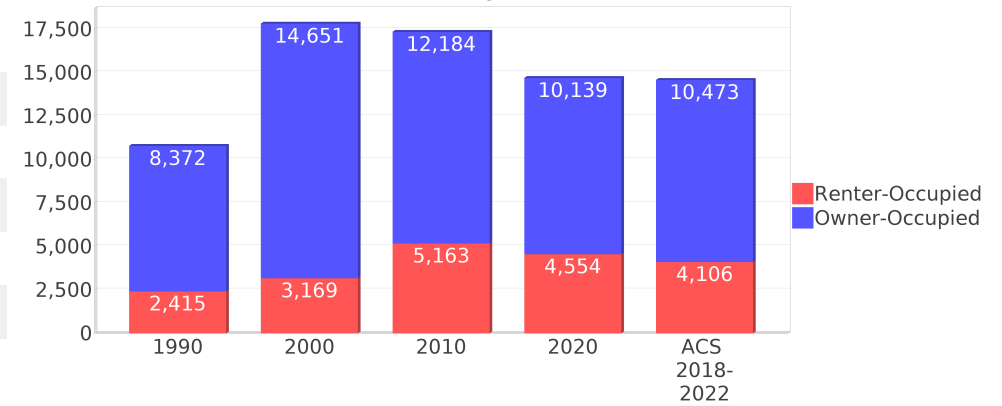
Median Housing Value Comparison

Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available

Geographic Mobility

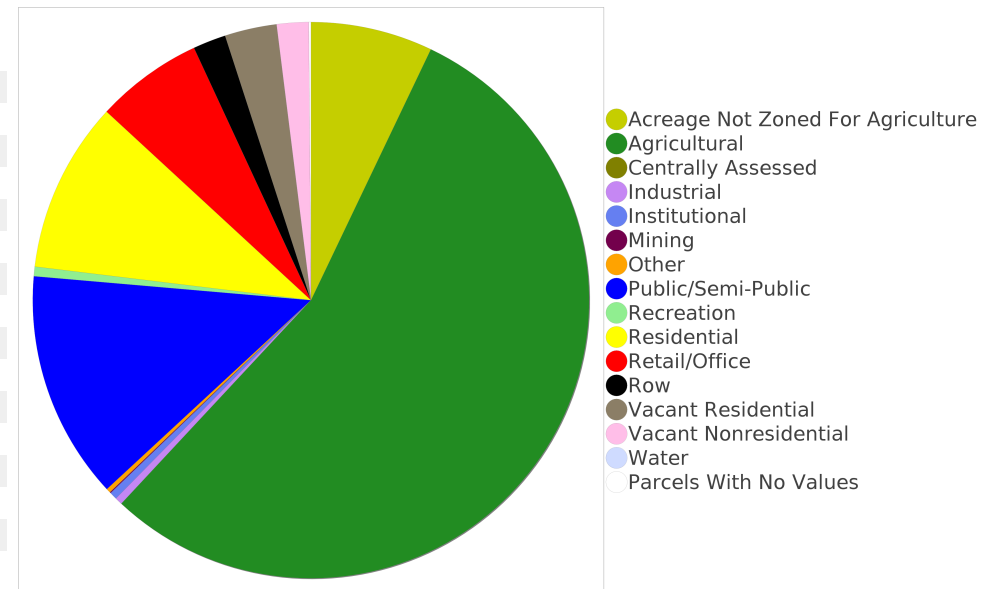| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	2010	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	2007	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	2011	2018
Abroad 1 year ago	495	502
Different house in United States 1 year ago	4,198	4,754
Same house 1 year ago	26,115	31,010
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	30,808	36,266

Computers and Internet

Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households Types of Computers in HH	12,728	14,579
Households with 1 or more device	11,689	14,064
Households with no computer	1,039	515
Total Households Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions	12,728	14,579
Households with an internet subscription	10,769	13,223
Households with internet access without a subscription	240	343
Households with no internet access	1,719	1,013

Household Languages

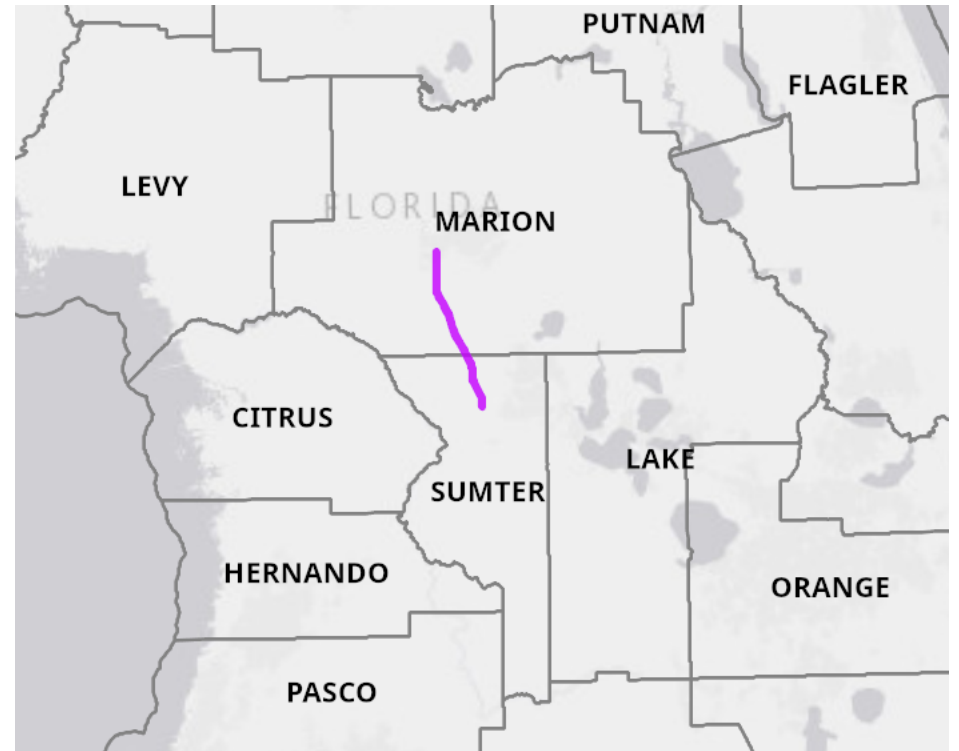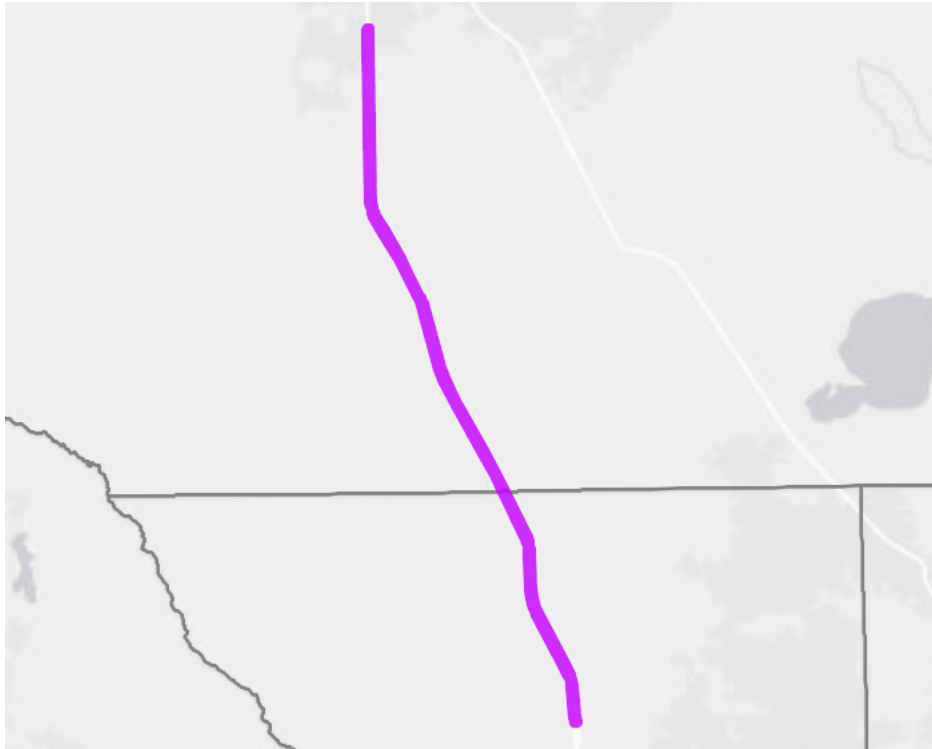| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households by Household Language	12,728	14,579
Household Not Limited English Speaking Status	12,337	14,095
Spanish: Limited English speaking household	362	436
Indo-European languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages: Limited English speaking household	29	37
Other languages: Limited English speaking household	0	11

Existing Land Use [15], [56]

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	115	4.44%
Agricultural	889	34.36%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	7	0.27%
Institutional	7	0.27%
Mining	1	0.04%
Other	4	0.15%
Public/Semi-Public	215	8.31%
Recreation	9	0.35%
Residential	161	6.22%
Retail/Office	101	3.90%
Row	31	1.20%
Vacant Residential	49	1.89%
Vacant Nonresidential	30	1.16%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	2	0.08%

Legend:
- Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture
- Agricultural
- Centrally Assessed
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Mining
- Other
- Public/Semi-Public
- Recreation
- Residential
- Retail/Office
- Row
- Vacant Residential
- Vacant Nonresidential
- Water
- Parcels With No Values

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.

Cultural Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
OCALA KOREAN BAPTIST CHURCH	7710 SW 38TH AVENUE	34476
SHREE SWAMINARAYAN SIDDHANT SAJIVAN MANDAL	14245 SW 16TH AVE	34473
EBENEZER AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	390 COUNTY ROAD 462	34785

Sociocultural Data Report (Intersecting)

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021, 120830009023, 120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021

2000 Census Block Groups

120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011, 120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830009023, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011

2010 Census Block Groups

120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 1208300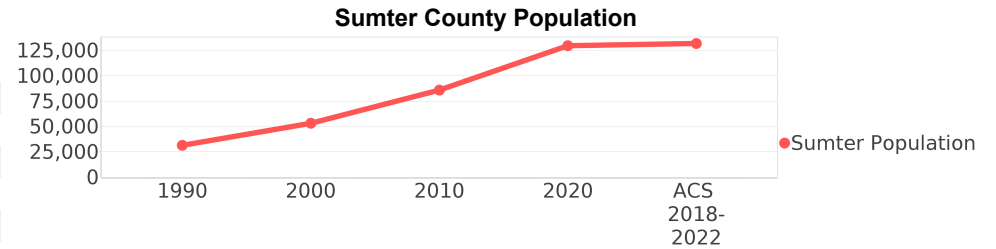25022, 120830024011, 121199101002, 120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830009024, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002

Census Block Groups

121199115002, 120830016002, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002, 121199115002, 120830016002, 120830009043, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002

Sumter County Demographic Profile

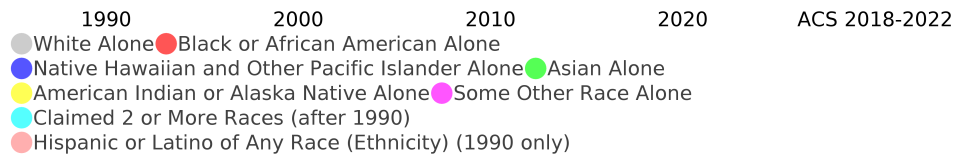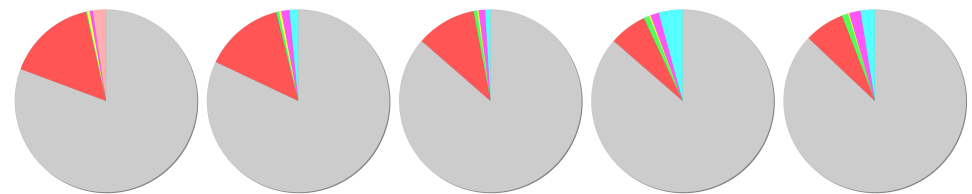## General Population Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	31,577	53,345	85,891	129,752	131,832
Total Households	12,119	20,779	38,589	62,907	64,305
Average Persons per Acre	0.085	0.144	0.231	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.606	2.27	2.00	1.93	1.92
Average Persons per Family	2.937	2.689	2.34	2.47	2.35
Males	15,857	28,332	44,927	64,743	65,425
Females	15,720	25,013	40,964	65,009	66,407

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

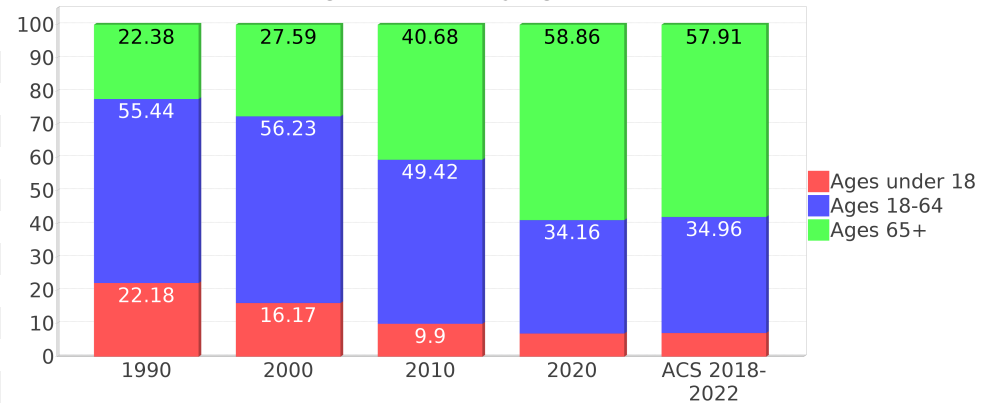| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	26,088 (82.62%)	43,751 (82.02%)	74,205 (86.39%)	112,058 (86.36%)	114,749 (87.04%)
Black or African American Alone	5,102 (16.16%)	7,480 (14.02%)	9,105 (10.60%)	8,593 (6.62%)	9,332 (7.08%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	9 (0.03%)	29 (0.05%)	30 (0.03%)	41 (0.03%)	6 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	46 (0.15%)	245 (0.46%)	529 (0.62%)	1,256 (0.97%)	1,431 (1.09%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	164 (0.52%)	251 (0.47%)	252 (0.29%)	386 (0.30%)	315 (0.24%)
Some Other Race Alone	168 (0.53%)	762 (1.43%)	947 (1.10%)	1,906 (1.47%)	2,646 (2.01%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	827 (1.55%)	823 (0.96%)	5,512 (4.25%)	3,353 (2.54%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	762 (2.41%)	3,263 (6.12%)	5,436 (6.33%)	7,583 (5.84%)	8,062 (6.12%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	30,815 (97.59%)	50,082 (93.88%)	80,455 (93.67%)	122,169 (94.16%)	123,770 (93.88%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	6,051 (19.16%)	11,577 (21.70%)	16,082 (18.72%)	20,539 (15.83%)	20,738 (15.73%)

Sumter County Population

Sumter County Race

1990   2000   2010   2020   ACS 2018-2022

- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Asian Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Some Other Race Alone
- Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	5.98%	3.98%	2.74%	1.66%	1.78%
Ages 5-17	16.20%	12.19%	7.16%	5.32%	5.35%
Ages 18-21	5.20%	3.15%	2.42%	1.50%	1.44%
Ages 22-29	10.08%	8.00%	5.20%	3.53%	4.11%
Ages 30-39	12.38%	11.57%	8.08%	5.83%	6.24%
Ages 40-49	10.59%	11.95%	9.28%	6.05%	5.90%
Ages 50-64	17.19%	21.57%	24.44%	17.25%	17.26%
Age 65 and Over	22.38%	27.59%	40.68%	58.86%	57.91%
-Ages 65-74	14.63%	17.87%	26.45%	32.44%	31.58%
-Ages 75-84	6.50%	7.82%	11.66%	22.03%	21.15%
-Age 85 and Over	1.24%	1.91%	2.57%	4.39%	5.19%
Median Age	NA	49	61	68.5	68.3

Percentage Population by Age Group - Sumter

Income Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$19,584	$32,073	$43,079	$59,618	$70,105
Median Family Income	$23,687	$36,999	$51,268	$72,792	$82,977
Population below Poverty Level	19.83%	13.73%	11.21%	8.76%	9.26%
Households below Poverty Level	18.92%	12.52%	10.27%	7.80%	8.01%
Households with Public Assistance Income	8.87%	2.85%	1.08%	0.90%	1.13%

Income Trends

Poverty and Public Assistance

Disability Trends - Sumter [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	2,453 (10.34%)	6,831 (15.20%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	4,832 (13.52%)	4,852 (12.87%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Sumter [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

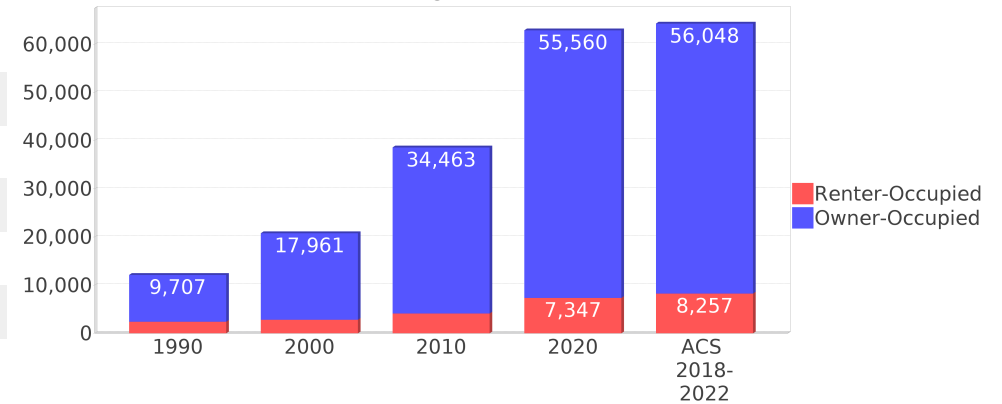| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	2,989 (13.67%)	2,539 (6.12%)	3,096 (4.19%)	2,283 (1.96%)	1,920 (1.62%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	4,826 (22.07%)	6,897 (16.62%)	8,349 (11.31%)	6,797 (5.82%)	6,954 (5.86%)
High School Graduate or Higher	14,052 (64.26%)	32,073 (77.27%)	62,395 (84.50%)	107,640 (92.22%)	109,834 (92.52%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,712 (7.83%)	5,080 (12.24%)	14,039 (19.01%)	37,389 (32.03%)	39,993 (33.69%)

Language Trends - Sumter [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	315 (1.06%)	1,165 (2.27%)	1,152 (1.38%)	1,473 (1.16%)	1,617 (1.25%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	508 (0.99%)	1,128 (1.35%)	742 (0.58%)	738 (0.57%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	133 (0.26%)	403 (0.48%)	392 (0.31%)	434 (0.34%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	239 (0.80%)	641 (1.25%)	1,531 (1.83%)	1,134 (0.89%)	1,172 (0.91%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	1,806 (3.53%)	2,683 (3.21%)	2,607 (2.04%)	2,789 (2.15%)

Housing Tenure - Sumter

Housing Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	15,298	25,195	48,273	75,304	76,923
Units per Acre	0.041	0.068	0.13	0.20	0.22
Single-Family Units	5,986	14,683	35,716	59,214	63,255
Multi-Family Units	530	639	1,169	2,584	3,555
Mobile Home Units	5,491	9,495	11,111	10,351	9,652
Owner-Occupied Units	9,707	17,961	34,463	55,560	56,048
Renter-Occupied Units	2,412	2,818	4,126	7,347	8,257
Vacant Units	3,179	4,416	9,684	12,397	12,618
Median Housing Value	$48,700	$74,600	$184,000	$267,100	$324,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	917 (7.57%)	1,094 (5.26%)	1,679 (4.35%)	1,903 (3.03%)	2,231 (3.47%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2011	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2018
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	833	571
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	16,040	16,912
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	112,625	113,903
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	129,498	131,386

Marion County Demographic Profile
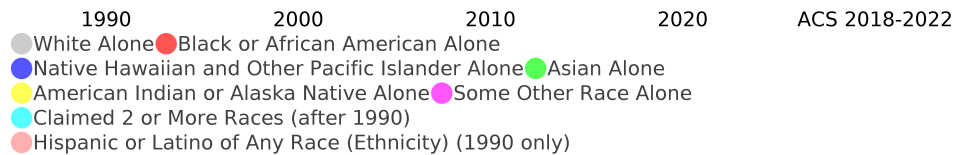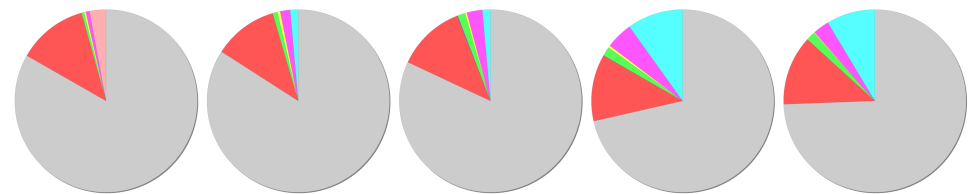
General Population Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	194,833	258,916	326,833	375,908	378,225
Total Households	78,177	106,755	133,966	156,906	154,996
Average Persons per Acre	0.183	0.243	0.307	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.492	2.362	2.00	2.33	2.38
Average Persons per Family	2.905	2.858	2.94	3.05	3.01
Males	93,813	124,493	157,123	179,961	182,704
Females	101,020	134,423	169,710	195,947	195,521

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

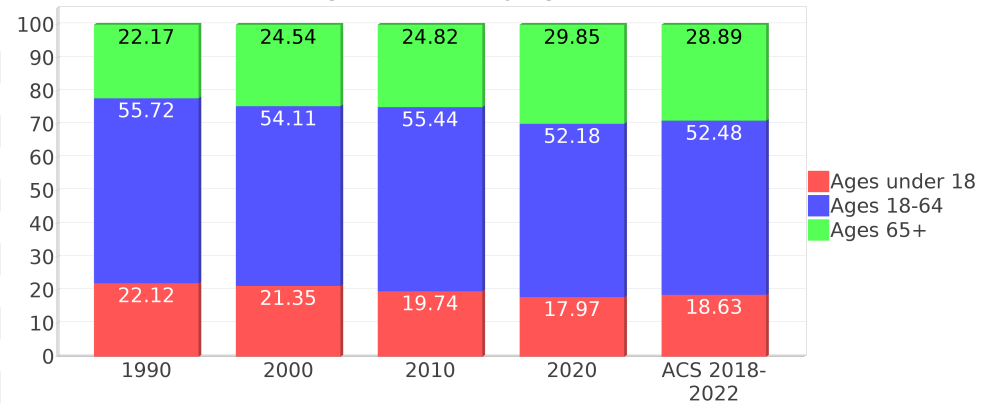| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	167,094 (85.76%)	217,676 (84.07%)	267,887 (81.96%)	268,563 (71.44%)	281,422 (74.41%)
Black or African American Alone	24,844 (12.75%)	29,401 (11.36%)	39,469 (12.08%)	44,411 (11.81%)	46,704 (12.35%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	26 (0.01%)	52 (0.02%)	303 (0.09%)	171 (0.05%)	54 (0.01%)
Asian Alone	919 (0.47%)	2,221 (0.86%)	4,439 (1.36%)	6,072 (1.62%)	5,980 (1.58%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	638 (0.33%)	1,314 (0.51%)	1,113 (0.34%)	1,527 (0.41%)	610 (0.16%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,312 (0.67%)	4,572 (1.77%)	8,946 (2.74%)	17,865 (4.75%)	10,842 (2.87%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,680 (1.42%)	4,676 (1.43%)	37,299 (9.92%)	32,613 (8.62%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	5,860 (3.01%)	15,535 (6.00%)	33,360 (10.21%)	55,910 (14.87%)	56,818 (15.02%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	188,973 (96.99%)	243,381 (94.00%)	293,473 (89.79%)	319,998 (85.13%)	321,407 (84.98%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	31,972 (16.41%)	50,741 (19.60%)	86,162 (26.36%)	122,071 (32.47%)	121,385 (32.09%)

Marion County Population

Marion County Race

- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Asian Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Some Other Race Alone
- Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	6.32%	5.05%	5.29%	4.43%	4.72%
Ages 5-17	15.80%	16.30%	14.45%	13.54%	13.91%
Ages 18-21	4.46%	3.82%	4.27%	3.80%	3.92%
Ages 22-29	9.92%	7.16%	7.79%	7.50%	8.27%
Ages 30-39	13.55%	12.45%	9.90%	10.31%	10.74%
Ages 40-49	11.26%	13.05%	12.75%	10.01%	10.06%
Ages 50-64	16.52%	17.64%	20.72%	20.56%	19.50%
Age 65 and Over	22.17%	24.54%	24.82%	29.85%	28.89%
-Ages 65-74	14.45%	13.62%	13.65%	16.24%	15.47%
-Ages 75-84	6.39%	8.91%	8.57%	10.38%	9.98%
-Age 85 and Over	1.33%	2.01%	2.61%	3.24%	3.43%
Median Age	NA	44	47	50.3	48.5

Percentage Population by Age Group - Marion

Income Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$22,452	$31,944	$40,339	$46,587	$55,265
Median Family Income	$26,089	$37,473	$47,614	$56,181	$66,666
Population below Poverty Level	14.58%	13.08%	15.27%	15.53%	14.36%
Households below Poverty Level	13.60%	12.22%	13.82%	12.76%	13.47%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.39%	2.69%	1.41%	2.24%	2.46%

Income Trends

Poverty and Public Assistance

Disability Trends - Marion [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	14,066 (9.20%)	35,374 (14.73%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	23,110 (13.17%)	23,293 (12.55%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Marion [11], [5]

Age 25 and Over

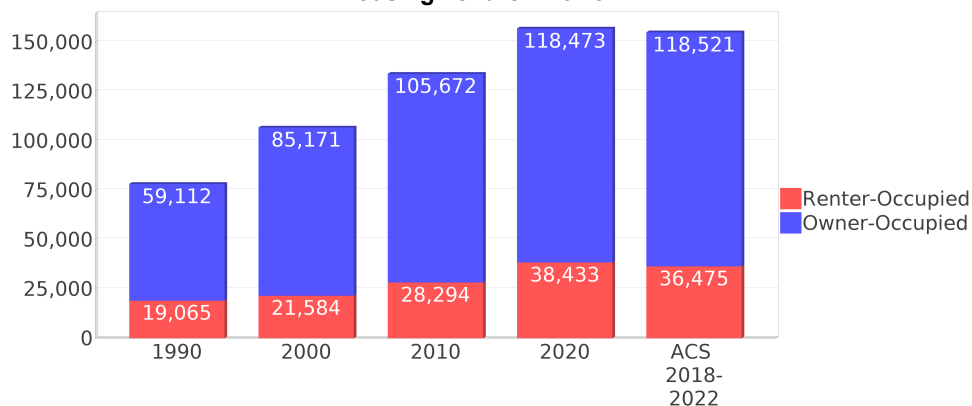| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	13,638 (9.95%)	11,414 (6.10%)	10,981 (4.60%)	9,602 (3.57%)	9,828 (3.49%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	28,046 (20.47%)	29,399 (15.71%)	26,177 (10.95%)	22,675 (8.44%)	20,498 (7.27%)
High School Graduate or Higher	95,317 (69.57%)	146,374 (78.20%)	201,804 (84.45%)	236,527 (87.99%)	251,585 (89.24%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,765 (11.51%)	25,626 (13.69%)	40,778 (17.06%)	55,580 (20.68%)	61,989 (21.99%)

Language Trends - Marion [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	2,695 (1.48%)	4,123 (1.68%)	6,878 (2.22%)	8,051 (2.35%)	10,218 (2.84%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,830 (1.15%)	4,723 (1.53%)	4,892 (1.43%)	5,853 (1.62%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	812 (0.33%)	1,744 (0.56%)	1,523 (0.45%)	1,583 (0.44%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,523 (0.83%)	3,642 (1.48%)	6,467 (2.09%)	6,415 (1.87%)	7,436 (2.06%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	7,765 (3.16%)	13,345 (4.31%)	14,466 (4.23%)	17,654 (4.90%)

Housing Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	94,567	122,663	161,264	177,380	179,079
Units per Acre	0.089	0.115	0.152	0.17	0.18
Single-Family Units	47,000	75,857	108,996	118,847	124,966
Multi-Family Units	8,581	11,542	16,063	18,405	19,645
Mobile Home Units	22,130	34,455	35,841	33,430	33,947
Owner-Occupied Units	59,112	85,171	105,672	118,473	118,521
Renter-Occupied Units	19,065	21,584	28,294	38,433	36,475
Vacant Units	16,390	15,908	27,298	20,474	24,083
Median Housing Value	$61,800	$70,100	$150,700	$151,700	$194,900
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5,743 (7.35%)	6,206 (5.81%)	6,295 (4.70%)	6,971 (4.44%)	7,597 (4.90%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2011	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2008	2011
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2017
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	1,453	1,562
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	44,955	42,913
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	310,729	330,425
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	357,137	374,900

Housing Tenure - Marion

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 project alternatives and AOIs do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. This report does not adjust the geographic area or data of affected block groups. It includes demographic summaries from any block group that overlaps the project alternative buffer or AOI boundary. Therefore, population that falls out of the SDR analysis area may be included in the results. 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 2018-2022 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 2018-2022 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**

ETDM #14541 - Alternative #1

Buffer Distance:	1320 feet (Quarter Mile)
Area: [2]	10.79 square miles
Jurisdiction - Cities: [3]	Ocala
Jurisdiction - Counties: [3]	Sumter, Marion

General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	27,685	45,457	44,951	38,498	38,212
Total Households	11,599	19,056	18,023	15,398	15,232
Average Persons per Acre	0.30	0.46	0.73	1.01	1.00
Average Persons per Household	2.49	2.40	2.70	2.47	2.49
Average Persons per Family	2.88	2.89	3.00	3.05	3.10
Males	13,533	22,293	21,498	18,641	18,172
Females	14,152	23,164	23,453	19,857	20,040
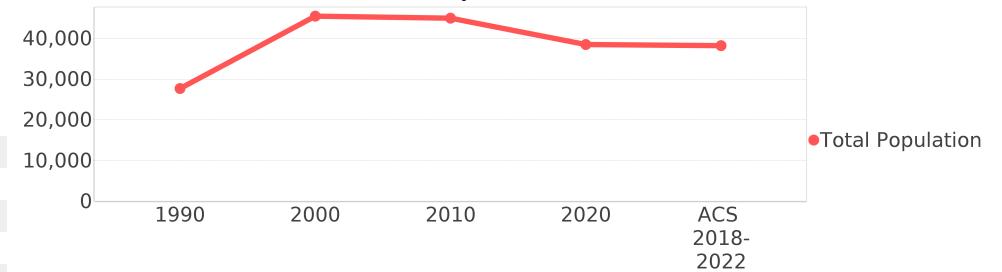
Race and Ethnicity Trends [5, 8, 9]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	24,631 (88.97%)	38,341 (84.35%)	34,074 (75.80%)	24,672 (64.09%)	24,609 (64.40%)
Black or African American Alone	2,627 (9.49%)	4,642 (10.21%)	6,530 (14.53%)	5,327 (13.84%)	6,653 (17.41%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	NA (NA)	0 (0.00%)	25 (0.06%)	16 (0.04%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	110 (0.40%)	410 (0.90%)	1,239 (2.76%)	1,530 (3.97%)	2,122 (5.55%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	52 (0.19%)	174 (0.38%)	195 (0.43%)	156 (0.41%)	22 (0.06%)
Some Other Race Alone	263 (0.95%)	1,115 (2.45%)	1,763 (3.92%)	2,344 (6.09%)	2,261 (5.92%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	775 (1.70%)	1,125 (2.50%)	4,453 (11.57%)	2,545 (6.66%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	1,400 (5.06%)	4,156 (9.14%)	7,175 (15.96%)	7,303 (18.97%)	7,266 (19.01%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	26,285 (94.94%)	41,301 (90.86%)	37,776 (84.04%)	31,195 (81.03%)	30,946 (80.99%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	4,120 (14.88%)	9,578 (21.07%)	15,636 (34.78%)	15,695 (40.77%)	16,519 (43.23%)
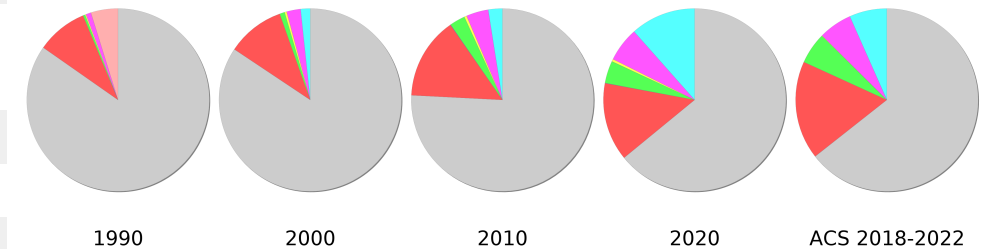
Population

Race

White Alone • Black or African American Alone • Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone • Asian Alone • American Indian or Alaska Native Alone • Some Other Race Alone • Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990) • Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Percentage Population

	1990	2000	2010	2020	ACS 2018-2022
Alternative	14.88	21.07	34.78	40.77	43.23
Marion	16.41	19.6	26.36	32.47	32.09
Sumter	19.16	21.7	18.72	15.83	15.73
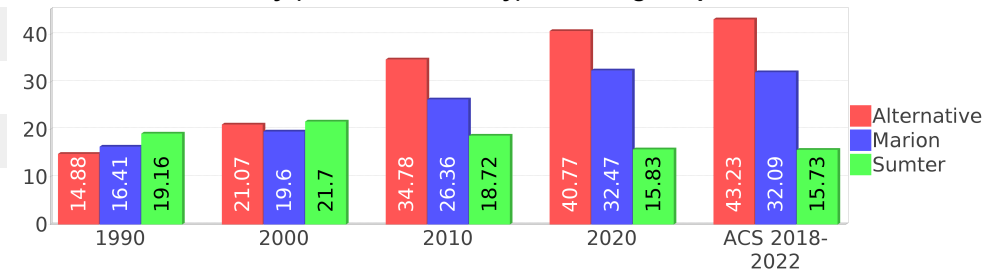
Age Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	5.09%	4.10%	5.98%	4.58%	3.61%
Ages 5-17	12.74%	13.63%	15.78%	15.26%	16.72%
Ages 18-21	4.44%	3.51%	4.74%	4.27%	4.57%
Ages 22-29	9.05%	6.10%	9.31%	8.58%	7.98%
Ages 30-39	11.93%	11.78%	11.24%	10.89%	11.93%
Ages 40-49	10.25%	11.27%	12.65%	11.24%	11.18%
Ages 50-64	20.54%	18.21%	19.45%	20.27%	17.92%
Age 65 and Over	25.96%	31.39%	20.85%	24.90%	26.10%
-Ages 65-74	18.26%	19.19%	11.63%	13.76%	15.81%
-Ages 75-84	6.44%	10.30%	6.98%	8.32%	8.06%
-Age 85 and Over	1.25%	1.90%	2.24%	2.82%	2.22%
Median Age	NA	41	43	44	43

Income Trends [12], [13], [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$22,687	$32,188	$40,889	$46,123	$64,236
Median Family Income	$25,667	$37,066	$44,899	$59,898	$76,308
Population below Poverty Level	11.53%	9.85%	13.38%	10.77%	13.95%
Households below Poverty Level	11.03%	9.42%	12.62%	10.68%	12.28%
Households with Public Assistance Income	5.51%	2.22%	1.95%	1.60%	2.00%

Disability Trends [10]

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.
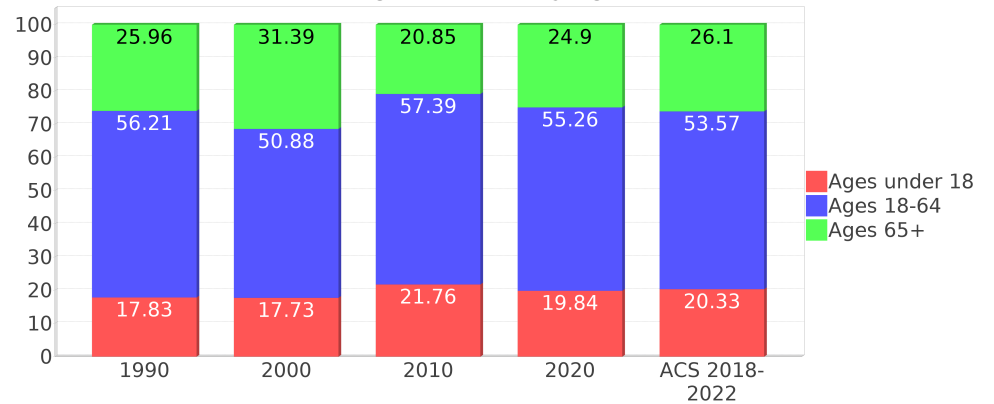
Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	2131 (NA)	5359 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1575 (9.56%)	1569 (7.97%)

## Educational Attainment Trends [11], [5]

Age 25 and Over

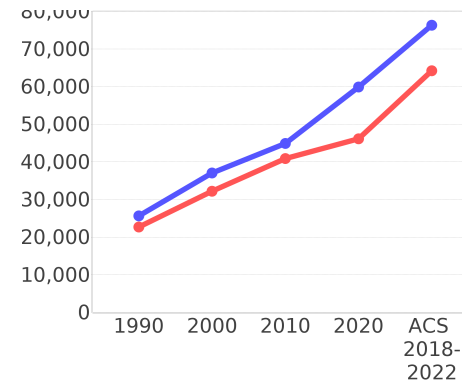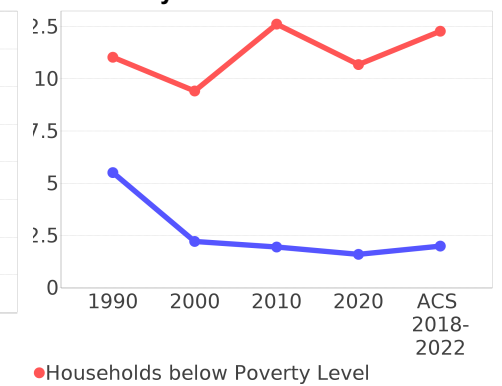| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	1,929 (9.45%)	2,010 (5.79%)	1,584 (5.16%)	689 (2.80%)	858 (3.10%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	3,728 (18.25%)	5,306 (15.30%)	3,248 (10.58%)	1,761 (7.17%)	1,627 (5.87%)
High School Graduate or Higher	14,766 (72.30%)	27,371 (78.91%)	25,868 (84.26%)	22,127 (90.03%)	25,232 (91.03%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	2,484 (12.16%)	5,390 (15.54%)	6,419 (20.91%)	7,136 (29.04%)	8,153 (29.42%)

Percentage Population by Age Group
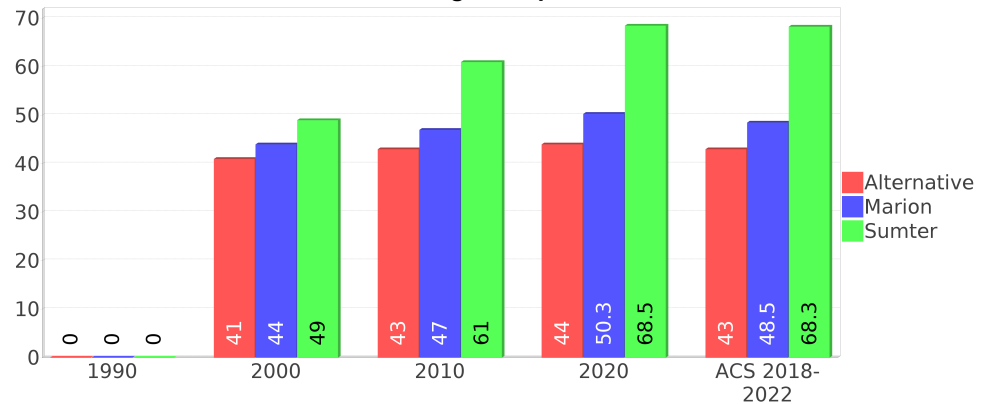
Median Age Comparison

Income Trends


Poverty and Public Assistance

Language Trends [5]
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	604 (2.31%)	1,033 (2.37%)	1,333 (3.23%)	1,052 (3.35%)	1,828 (4.96%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	775 (1.78%)	755 (1.83%)	1,084 (3.46%)	979 (2.66%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	212 (0.49%)	292 (0.71%)	113 (0.36%)	386 (1.05%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	308 (1.18%)	987 (2.26%)	1,047 (2.54%)	1,197 (3.82%)	1,365 (3.71%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	2,380 (5.77%)	2,249 (7.17%)	3,193 (8.67%)

Housing Trends [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	13,867	21,481	21,090	17,022	17,141
Units per Acre	0.07	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13
Single-Family Units	7,216	14,706	12,940	9,841	10,993
Multi-Family Units	1,138	1,702	2,706	2,630	3,107
Mobile Home Units	3,182	4,936	5,410	2,752	3,017
Owner-Occupied Units	9,073	15,685	12,691	10,628	10,995
Renter-Occupied Units	2,526	3,371	5,332	4,770	4,237
Vacant Units	2,268	2,425	3,067	1,624	1,909
Median Housing Value	$68,100	$69,000	$171,400	$197,600	$238,600
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	649 (5.60%)	864 (4.53%)	747 (4.14%)	577 (3.75%)	526 (3.45%)
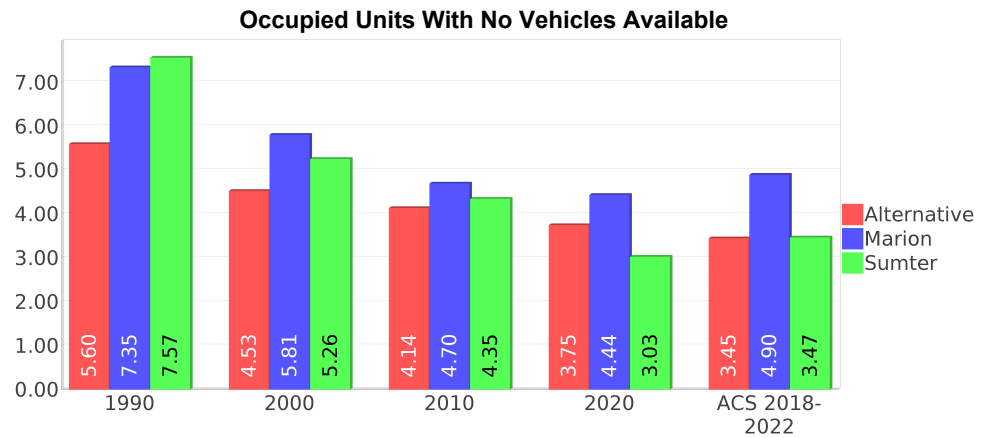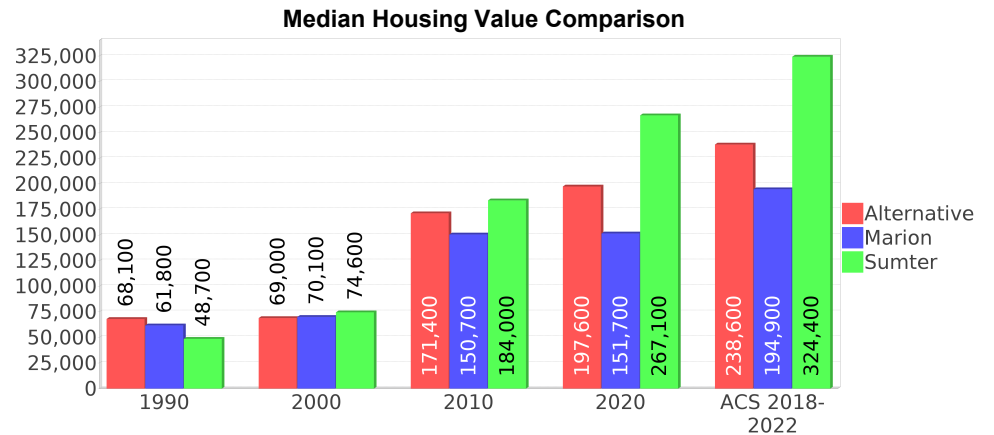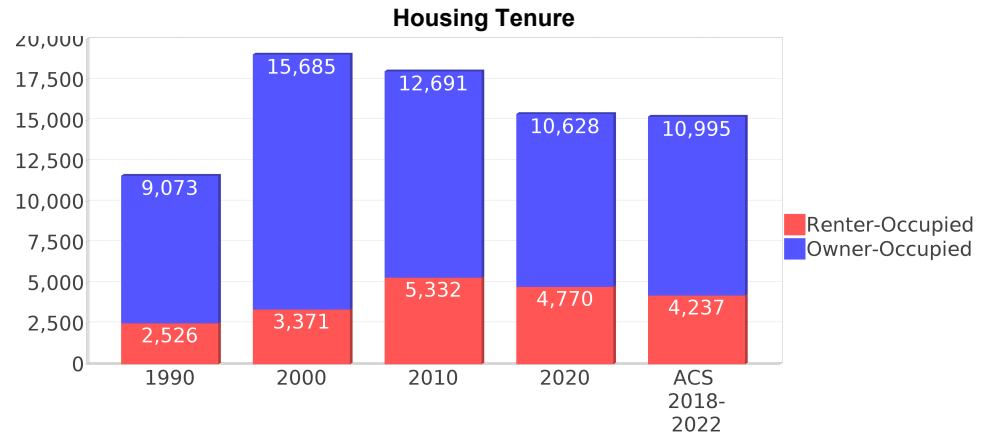
Housing Tenure

Median Housing Value Comparison

Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available

Geographic Mobility

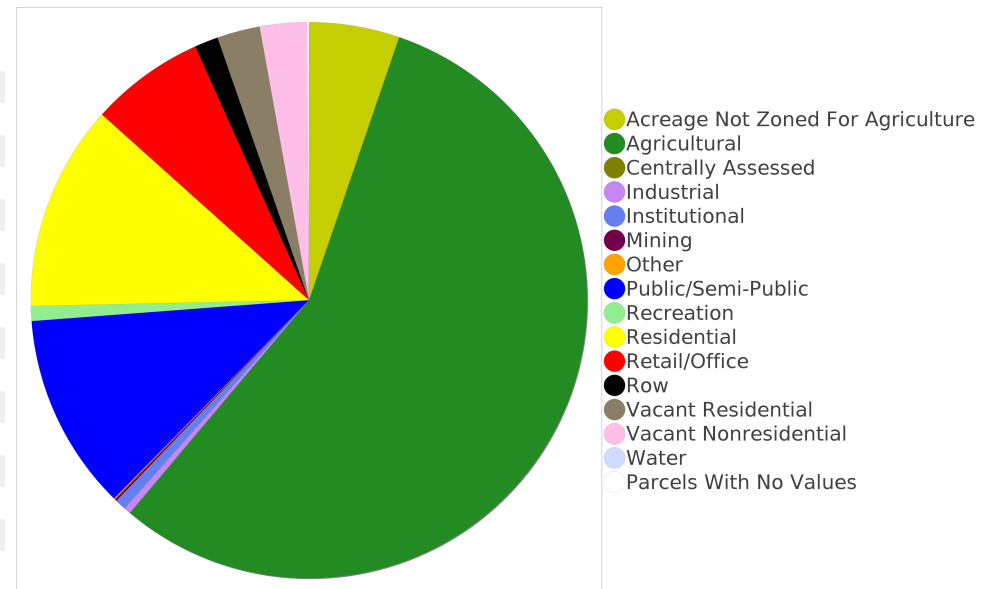| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	2009	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	2006	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	2012	2016
Abroad 1 year ago	524	566
Different house in United States 1 year ago	4,225	4,777
Same house 1 year ago	27,802	32,690
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	32,551	38,033

Computers and Internet

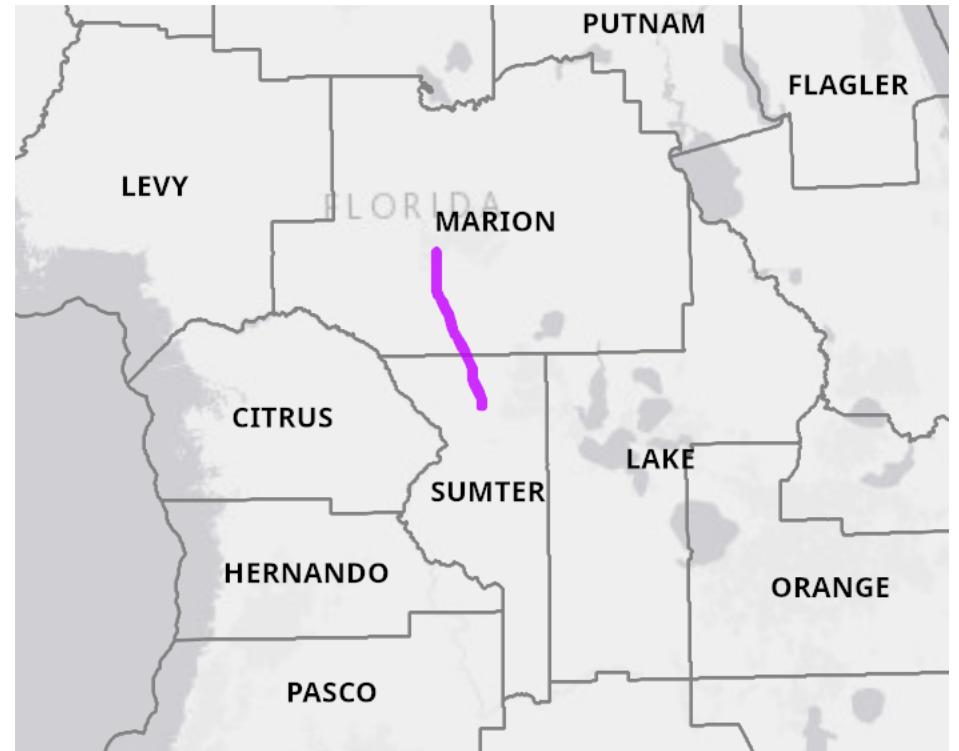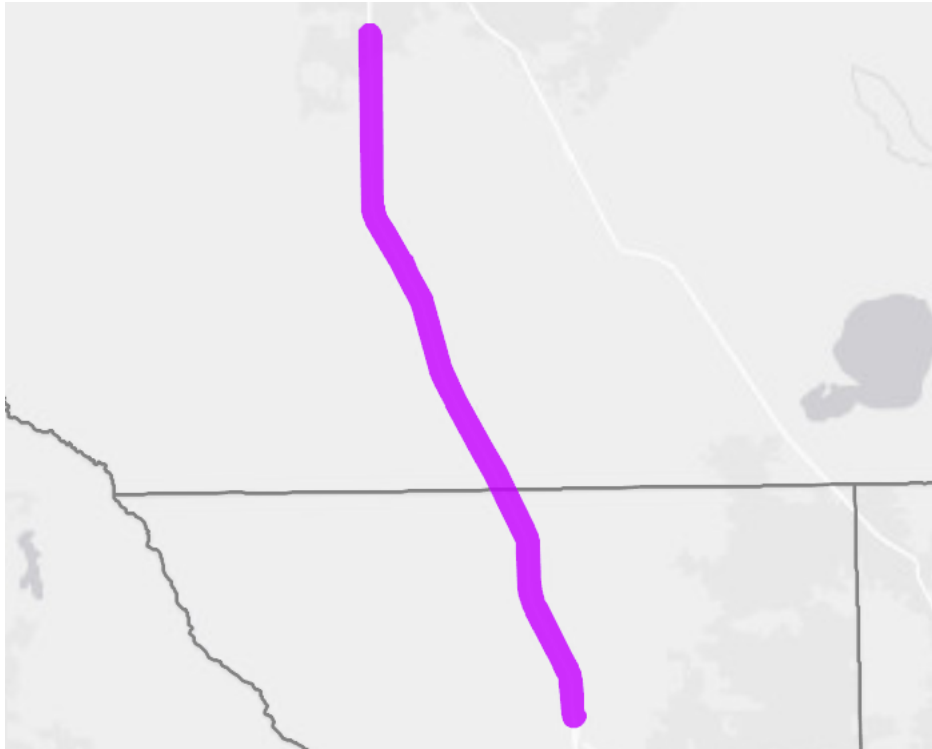| Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households Types of Computers in HH	13,314	15,232
Households with 1 or more device	12,184	14,673
Households with no computer	1,130	559
Total Households Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions	13,314	15,232
Households with an internet subscription	11,225	13,795
Households with internet access without a subscription	240	343
Households with no internet access	1,849	1,094

Household Languages

Description	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Households by Household Language	13,314	15,232
Household Not Limited English Speaking Status	12,835	14,748
Spanish: Limited English speaking household	450	436
Indo-European languages: Limited English speaking household	0	0
Asian and Pacific Island languages: Limited English speaking household	29	37
Other languages: Limited English speaking household	0	11

Existing Land Use [15, 56]

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	305	4.42%
Agricultural	3,242	46.95%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	23	0.33%
Institutional	37	0.54%
Mining	7	0.10%
Other	4	0.06%
Public/Semi-Public	664	9.62%
Recreation	50	0.72%
Residential	695	10.06%
Retail/Office	386	5.59%
Row	80	1.16%
Vacant Residential	144	2.09%
Vacant Nonresidential	158	2.29%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	7	0.10%

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.

Cultural Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473
DON GARLITS MUSEUM OF DRAG RACING	13700 SW 16TH AVE	34473

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
OCALA KOREAN BAPTIST CHURCH	7710 SW 38TH AVENUE	34476
SHREE SWAMINARAYAN SIDDHANT SAJIVAN MANDAL	14245 SW 16TH AVE	34473
EBENEZER AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	390 COUNTY ROAD 462	34785

Sociocultural Data Report (Intersecting)

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021, 120830009023, 120830016001, 120830010003, 120830009012, 120830009011, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024012, 120830024022, 120830010001, 121199903001, 120830025021

2000 Census Block Groups

120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011, 120830010011, 120830009012, 120830016001, 120830010021, 120830009023, 120830025021, 120830010012, 121199901002, 121199901003, 120830024011, 120830024022, 120830009011

2010 Census Block Groups

120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002, 120830024022, 120830010042, 120830009013, 120830009024, 120830016002, 120830010062, 120830010051, 120830009012, 120830025021, 121199101001, 121199115002, 120830024012, 120830009011, 120830025022, 120830024011, 121199101002
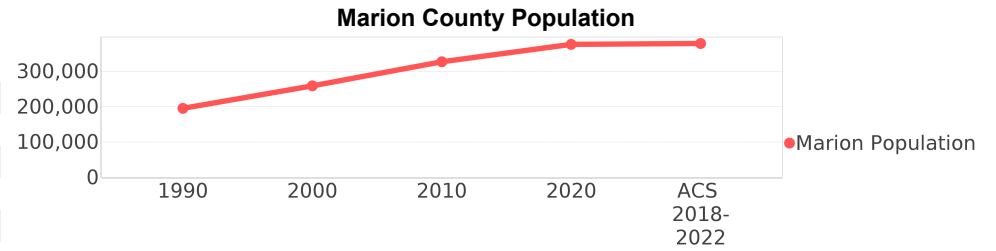

Census Block Groups

121199115002, 120830016002, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002, 121199115002, 120830016002, 120830009043, 120830024011, 120830024021, 120830010091, 120830009015, 121199101001, 120830010111, 120830009013, 120830024012, 120830009011, 121199115001, 120830025071, 120830025053, 120830010092, 120830010054, 120830010051, 121199101002

Marion County Demographic Profile
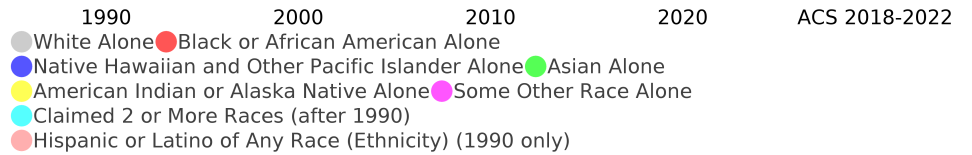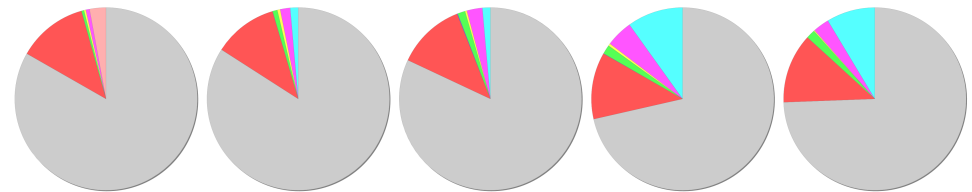
General Population Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	194,833	258,916	326,833	375,908	378,225
Total Households	78,177	106,755	133,966	156,906	154,996
Average Persons per Acre	0.183	0.243	0.307	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.492	2.362	2.00	2.33	2.38
Average Persons per Family	2.905	2.858	2.94	3.05	3.01
Males	93,813	124,493	157,123	179,961	182,704
Females	101,020	134,423	169,710	195,947	195,521

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

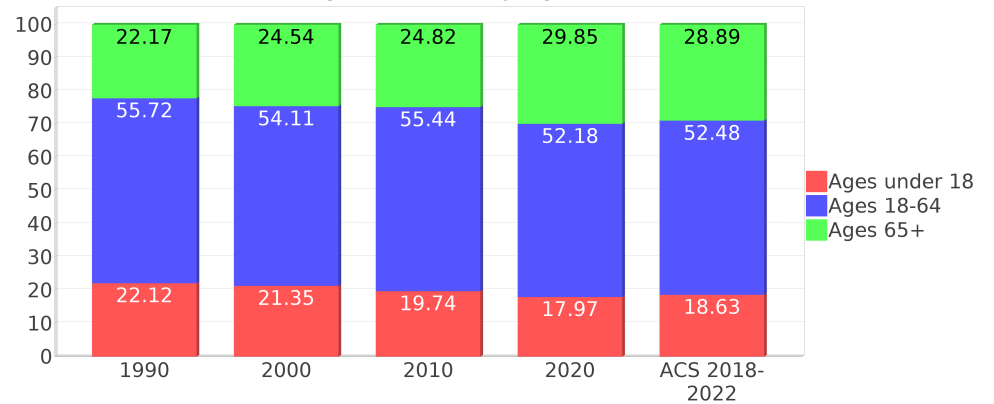| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	167,094 (85.76%)	217,676 (84.07%)	267,887 (81.96%)	268,563 (71.44%)	281,422 (74.41%)
Black or African American Alone	24,844 (12.75%)	29,401 (11.36%)	39,469 (12.08%)	44,411 (11.81%)	46,704 (12.35%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	26 (0.01%)	52 (0.02%)	303 (0.09%)	171 (0.05%)	54 (0.01%)
Asian Alone	919 (0.47%)	2,221 (0.86%)	4,439 (1.36%)	6,072 (1.62%)	5,980 (1.58%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	638 (0.33%)	1,314 (0.51%)	1,113 (0.34%)	1,527 (0.41%)	610 (0.16%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,312 (0.67%)	4,572 (1.77%)	8,946 (2.74%)	17,865 (4.75%)	10,842 (2.87%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,680 (1.42%)	4,676 (1.43%)	37,299 (9.92%)	32,613 (8.62%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	5,860 (3.01%)	15,535 (6.00%)	33,360 (10.21%)	55,910 (14.87%)	56,818 (15.02%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	188,973 (96.99%)	243,381 (94.00%)	293,473 (89.79%)	319,998 (85.13%)	321,407 (84.98%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	31,972 (16.41%)	50,741 (19.60%)	86,162 (26.36%)	122,071 (32.47%)	121,385 (32.09%)

Marion County Population

Marion County Race

1990   2000   2010   2020   ACS 2018-2022

- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Asian Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Some Other Race Alone
- Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	6.32%	5.05%	5.29%	4.43%	4.72%
Ages 5-17	15.80%	16.30%	14.45%	13.54%	13.91%
Ages 18-21	4.46%	3.82%	4.27%	3.80%	3.92%
Ages 22-29	9.92%	7.16%	7.79%	7.50%	8.27%
Ages 30-39	13.55%	12.45%	9.90%	10.31%	10.74%
Ages 40-49	11.26%	13.05%	12.75%	10.01%	10.06%
Ages 50-64	16.52%	17.64%	20.72%	20.56%	19.50%
Age 65 and Over	22.17%	24.54%	24.82%	29.85%	28.89%
-Ages 65-74	14.45%	13.62%	13.65%	16.24%	15.47%
-Ages 75-84	6.39%	8.91%	8.57%	10.38%	9.98%
-Age 85 and Over	1.33%	2.01%	2.61%	3.24%	3.43%
Median Age	NA	44	47	50.3	48.5

Percentage Population by Age Group - Marion

Income Trends - Marion [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$22,452	$31,944	$40,339	$46,587	$55,265
Median Family Income	$26,089	$37,473	$47,614	$56,181	$66,666
Population below Poverty Level	14.58%	13.08%	15.27%	15.53%	14.36%
Households below Poverty Level	13.60%	12.22%	13.82%	12.76%	13.47%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.39%	2.69%	1.41%	2.24%	2.46%

Income Trends

Poverty and Public Assistance

Disability Trends - Marion [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	14,066 (9.20%)	35,374 (14.73%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	23,110 (13.17%)	23,293 (12.55%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Marion [11], [5]

Age 25 and Over

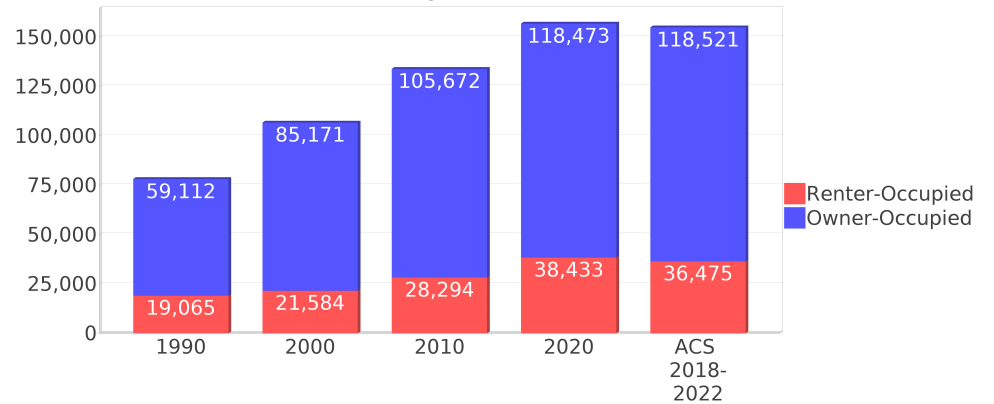| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	13,638 (9.95%)	11,414 (6.10%)	10,981 (4.60%)	9,602 (3.57%)	9,828 (3.49%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	28,046 (20.47%)	29,399 (15.71%)	26,177 (10.95%)	22,675 (8.44%)	20,498 (7.27%)
High School Graduate or Higher	95,317 (69.57%)	146,374 (78.20%)	201,804 (84.45%)	236,527 (87.99%)	251,585 (89.24%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,765 (11.51%)	25,626 (13.69%)	40,778 (17.06%)	55,580 (20.68%)	61,989 (21.99%)

Language Trends - Marion [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	2,695 (1.48%)	4,123 (1.68%)	6,878 (2.22%)	8,051 (2.35%)	10,218 (2.84%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,830 (1.15%)	4,723 (1.53%)	4,892 (1.43%)	5,853 (1.62%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	812 (0.33%)	1,744 (0.56%)	1,523 (0.45%)	1,583 (0.44%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,523 (0.83%)	3,642 (1.48%)	6,467 (2.09%)	6,415 (1.87%)	7,436 (2.06%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	7,765 (3.16%)	13,345 (4.31%)	14,466 (4.23%)	17,654 (4.90%)

Housing Trends - Marion [5]

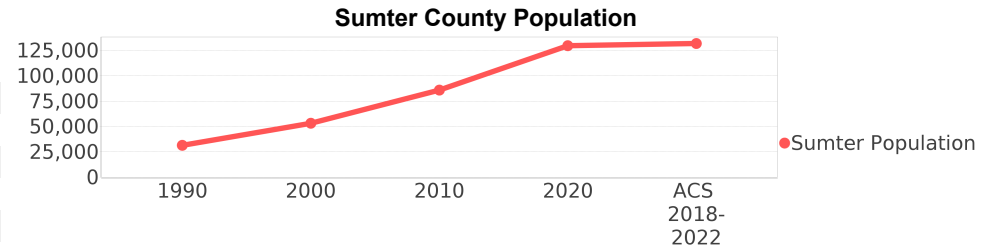| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	94,567	122,663	161,264	177,380	179,079
Units per Acre	0.089	0.115	0.152	0.17	0.18
Single-Family Units	47,000	75,857	108,996	118,847	124,966
Multi-Family Units	8,581	11,542	16,063	18,405	19,645
Mobile Home Units	22,130	34,455	35,841	33,430	33,947
Owner-Occupied Units	59,112	85,171	105,672	118,473	118,521
Renter-Occupied Units	19,065	21,584	28,294	38,433	36,475
Vacant Units	16,390	15,908	27,298	20,474	24,083
Median Housing Value	$61,800	$70,100	$150,700	$151,700	$194,900
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5,743 (7.35%)	6,206 (5.81%)	6,295 (4.70%)	6,971 (4.44%)	7,597 (4.90%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2011	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2008	2011
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2017
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	1,453	1,562
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	44,955	42,913
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	310,729	330,425
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	357,137	374,900

Housing Tenure - Marion

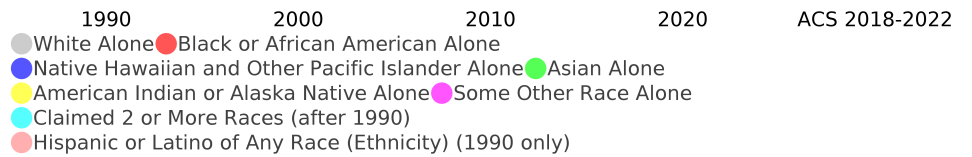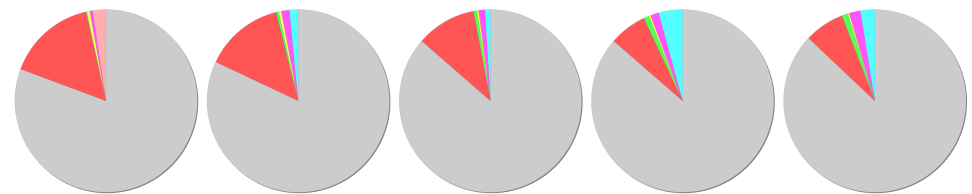# Sumter County Demographic Profile

General Population Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total Population	31,577	53,345	85,891	129,752	131,832
Total Households	12,119	20,779	38,589	62,907	64,305
Average Persons per Acre	0.085	0.144	0.231	0.35	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.606	2.27	2.00	1.93	1.92
Average Persons per Family	2.937	2.689	2.34	2.47	2.35
Males	15,857	28,332	44,927	64,743	65,425
Females	15,720	25,013	40,964	65,009	66,407

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

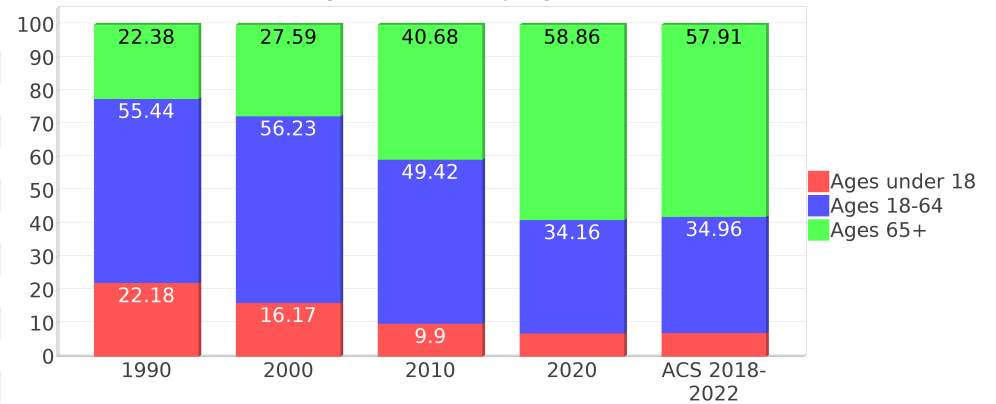| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
White Alone	26,088 (82.62%)	43,751 (82.02%)	74,205 (86.39%)	112,058 (86.36%)	114,749 (87.04%)
Black or African American Alone	5,102 (16.16%)	7,480 (14.02%)	9,105 (10.60%)	8,593 (6.62%)	9,332 (7.08%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	9 (0.03%)	29 (0.05%)	30 (0.03%)	41 (0.03%)	6 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	46 (0.15%)	245 (0.46%)	529 (0.62%)	1,256 (0.97%)	1,431 (1.09%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	164 (0.52%)	251 (0.47%)	252 (0.29%)	386 (0.30%)	315 (0.24%)
Some Other Race Alone	168 (0.53%)	762 (1.43%)	947 (1.10%)	1,906 (1.47%)	2,646 (2.01%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	827 (1.55%)	823 (0.96%)	5,512 (4.25%)	3,353 (2.54%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	762 (2.41%)	3,263 (6.12%)	5,436 (6.33%)	7,583 (5.84%)	8,062 (6.12%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	30,815 (97.59%)	50,082 (93.88%)	80,455 (93.67%)	122,169 (94.16%)	123,770 (93.88%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	6,051 (19.16%)	11,577 (21.70%)	16,082 (18.72%)	20,539 (15.83%)	20,738 (15.73%)

Sumter County Population

Sumter County Race

1990   2000   2010   2020   ACS 2018-2022

- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Asian Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Some Other Race Alone
- Claimed 2 or More Races (after 1990)
- Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity) (1990 only)

Age Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Under Age 5	5.98%	3.98%	2.74%	1.66%	1.78%
Ages 5-17	16.20%	12.19%	7.16%	5.32%	5.35%
Ages 18-21	5.20%	3.15%	2.42%	1.50%	1.44%
Ages 22-29	10.08%	8.00%	5.20%	3.53%	4.11%
Ages 30-39	12.38%	11.57%	8.08%	5.83%	6.24%
Ages 40-49	10.59%	11.95%	9.28%	6.05%	5.90%
Ages 50-64	17.19%	21.57%	24.44%	17.25%	17.26%
Age 65 and Over	22.38%	27.59%	40.68%	58.86%	57.91%
-Ages 65-74	14.63%	17.87%	26.45%	32.44%	31.58%
-Ages 75-84	6.50%	7.82%	11.66%	22.03%	21.15%
-Age 85 and Over	1.24%	1.91%	2.57%	4.39%	5.19%
Median Age	NA	49	61	68.5	68.3

Percentage Population by Age Group - Sumter

Income Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Median Household Income	$19,584	$32,073	$43,079	$59,618	$70,105
Median Family Income	$23,687	$36,999	$51,268	$72,792	$82,977
Population below Poverty Level	19.83%	13.73%	11.21%	8.76%	9.26%
Households below Poverty Level	18.92%	12.52%	10.27%	7.80%	8.01%
Households with Public Assistance Income	8.87%	2.85%	1.08%	0.90%	1.13%

Disability Trends - Sumter [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 2018-2022
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	2,453 (10.34%)	6,831 (15.20%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	4,832 (13.52%)	4,852 (12.87%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Sumter [11, 5]

Age 25 and Over

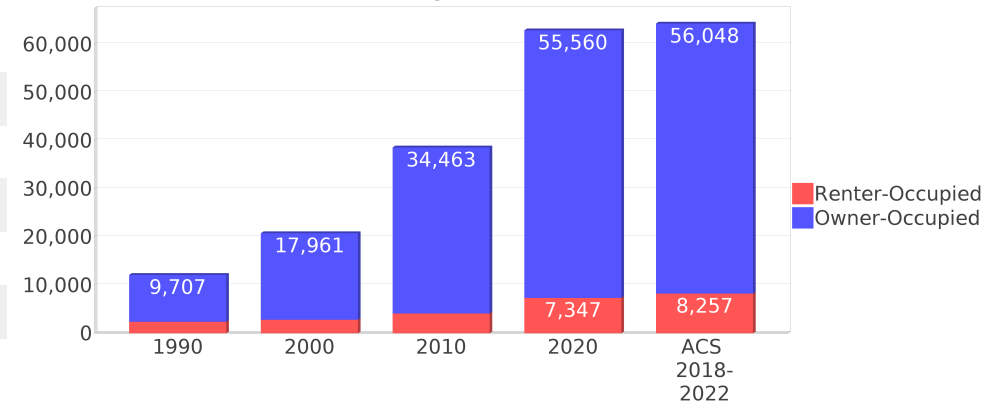| Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Less than 9th Grade	2,989 (13.67%)	2,539 (6.12%)	3,096 (4.19%)	2,283 (1.96%)	1,920 (1.62%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	4,826 (22.07%)	6,897 (16.62%)	8,349 (11.31%)	6,797 (5.82%)	6,954 (5.86%)
High School Graduate or Higher	14,052 (64.26%)	32,073 (77.27%)	62,395 (84.50%)	107,640 (92.22%)	109,834 (92.52%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,712 (7.83%)	5,080 (12.24%)	14,039 (19.01%)	37,389 (32.03%)	39,993 (33.69%)

Language Trends - Sumter [5]

Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Speaks English Well	315 (1.06%)	1,165 (2.27%)	1,152 (1.38%)	1,473 (1.16%)	1,617 (1.25%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	508 (0.99%)	1,128 (1.35%)	742 (0.58%)	738 (0.57%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	133 (0.26%)	403 (0.48%)	392 (0.31%)	434 (0.34%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	239 (0.80%)	641 (1.25%)	1,531 (1.83%)	1,134 (0.89%)	1,172 (0.91%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	1,806 (3.53%)	2,683 (3.21%)	2,607 (2.04%)	2,789 (2.15%)

Housing Trends - Sumter [5]

Description	1990	2000	2010[1]	2020[1]	ACS 2018-2022
Total	15,298	25,195	48,273	75,304	76,923
Units per Acre	0.041	0.068	0.13	0.20	0.22
Single-Family Units	5,986	14,683	35,716	59,214	63,255
Multi-Family Units	530	639	1,169	2,584	3,555
Mobile Home Units	5,491	9,495	11,111	10,351	9,652
Owner-Occupied Units	9,707	17,961	34,463	55,560	56,048
Renter-Occupied Units	2,412	2,818	4,126	7,347	8,257
Vacant Units	3,179	4,416	9,684	12,397	12,618
Median Housing Value	$48,700	$74,600	$184,000	$267,100	$324,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	917 (7.57%)	1,094 (5.26%)	1,679 (4.35%)	1,903 (3.03%)	2,231 (3.47%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2011	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2016	2018
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	833	571
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	16,040	16,912
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	112,625	113,903
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	129,498	131,386

Housing Tenure - Sumter

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 project alternatives and AOIs do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. This report does not adjust the geographic area or data of affected block groups. It includes demographic summaries from any block group that overlaps the project alternative buffer or AOI boundary. Therefore, population that falls out of the SDR analysis area may be included in the results. 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 2018-2022 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 2018-2022 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**