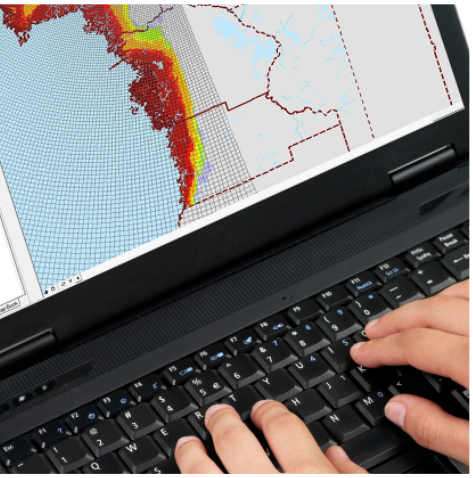
Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program



Regional Behavioral Analysis

Volume 2-5

Florida Division of Emergency Management

Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council

Withlacoochee Region

Includes Hurricane Evacuation Study

Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program

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Volume 2-5

Withlacoochee Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

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I. Introduction

A study was conducted to provide guidance in selecting behavioral assumptions to be used in evacuation transportation modeling and shelter planning. For residents the process included telephone interviews with residents of the region and analysis of that and other data to derive indications of how the population would respond in the event of certain threats, most notably hurricanes. The SRES survey data was used in conjunction with data from previous evacuation surveys to derive probable behaviors to be used as planning assumptions. For tourists planning assumptions were based on generalizations about tourist behavior in hurricane evacuations derived from previous studies. SRES transportation and shelter analyses might employ behavioral assumptions that differ from those found in this document.

Planning assumptions were developed for five evacuation behaviors:

- **Evacuation rate** – the percentage of people who will leave their home (residents) or accommodation (vacationers) to go someplace safer in response to a hurricane threat

- **Out-of-county trips** – Percent of evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) who will travel to destinations out of their county of residence (residents) or accommodation (vacationers)

- **Type of refuge** – Percent of evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) who will seek refuge in public shelters, the homes of friends and relatives, hotels and motels, and other locations such as churches and workplaces. For vacationers their own residence constituted an additional type of refuge.

- **Percent of available vehicles** – Vehicles that will be used by evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) as a percentage of the total number of vehicles available in the household that could be used

- **Evacuation timing** – Percent of total evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) who will leave their homes (residents) or accommodations (vacationers) at various times, with respect to when an evacuation notice is issued by public officials.

II. Methods

A. Data Collection and Sample Sizes

To support the behavioral analysis for residents, telephone interviews were conducted by Kerr & Downs Research with 1500 residents of the Withlacoochee region – 400 in each of the three coastal counties and 150 in each of the two non-coastal counties. More interviews were done in coastal counties so that distinctions could be made among hurricane evacuation zones within the coastal counties. The 400 interviews in coastal counties were allocated among evacuation zones after consultation with county emergency management officials in each county. Sample sizes, also broken down according to whether the respondent lived in a site-built home or a mobile home (including manufactured homes), are shown in Table 1. The total in Table 1 excludes respondents whose residence could not be identified as site-built or mobile home.

Table 1. Sample sizes in Withlacoochee counties

	Site-built Homes	Mobile Homes	SB + MH
Citrus Cat 1-2	111	38	149
Citrus Cat 3	78	19	97
Citrus Cat 4-5	60	15	75
Citrus Non-surge	63	11	74
Hernando Cat 1-2	114	31	145
Hernando Cat 3	88	10	98
Hernando Cat 4-5	69	4	73
Hernando Non-surge	46	29	75
Levy Cat 1-2	86	62	148
Levy Cat 3-5	107	68	175
Levy Non-surge	48	26	74
Marion (Non-coastal)	118	29	147
Sumter (Non-coastal)	120	30	150
TOTAL	1108	372	1480

Some questions in the survey were asked of only a portion of the sample. For example, only respondents who were living in the region in 2004 were asked about their

response in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne. Only those who left their homes to go someplace safer in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne were asked where they went when they left their homes. Therefore, for certain questions, sample sizes were smaller than the figures shown in Table 1.

Other surveys with the public have been conducted, at least with respect to hurricane evacuation. The first was in 1982, in support of the first evacuation study done in the region, before evacuation zones were even established. Another was completed in 1994 as part of an update to the regional hurricane evacuation study. However, Withlacoochee counties and North Central Florida counties were combined in the survey, and sample sizes at the county level were significantly smaller than those achieved in the 2007 survey. At least some of the Withlacoochee counties were included in surveys conducted following Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, but the 2007 survey included questions about those storms with a larger sample.

B. Questionnaire

Questions used in the telephone interviews were developed for use statewide as part of the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study. They were supplemented by questions submitted by the Regional Planning Council on behalf of counties in the region. Most questions in the survey dealt with hurricane evacuation:

- Information sources
- Perceived vulnerability
- Evacuation intentions
- Obstacles to evacuation
- Evacuation behavior in past hurricane threats
- Demographics

In addition to the hurricane questions, a portion of respondents in each county were asked questions about evacuation in freshwater flooding, hazardous material accidents, wildfires, and nuclear power plant accidents.

Responses to all questions in the survey are reported in the *Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program: Withlacoochee Region Behavioral Survey Report*, prepared by Kerr & Downs Research, including a copy of the questionnaire.

C. Use of Survey Findings

Responses to individual survey questions alone are not usually good indicators of how residents will respond in actual threats. A mix of the following indicators was used in deriving behavioral assumptions to use in planning:

- Intended responses
- Responses in past threats
- Responses in past threats in other locations
- Factors usually correlated with actual response

1. Intended Responses

Some of the survey questions asked respondents what they would do in certain situations – whether they would evacuate, where they would go, and so forth. Answers to those questions constitute intended responses and they provide a very straightforward indicator of behavior. Unfortunately, intended responses often do not match actual responses. That is, people often don't do what they said they would do. In some cases there are statistical adjustments to intended responses that result in much closer matches to actual behavior. For example, in most locations actual use of public shelters is only about half the level indicated by intended response surveys.

2. Actual Responses

A number of survey questions asked interviewees how they responded in past hurricane threats. Withlacoochee survey participants were asked about their evacuation behavior in Hurricanes Charley, Frances, and Jeanne. An earlier survey in the region had provided actual response data about Elena. Responses in past threats can be good predictors of future response, but only if the past threats are similar to future threats. In the Withlacoochee Region past threats from Hurricanes Elena, Charley, Frances, and Jeanne were not as serious as threats that could be posed by future storms. Therefore, the low evacuation participation rates observed in those storms are not good indicators of what it is reasonable to plan for in future threats. For other behaviors such as type of refuge and destination, past responses can be compared for consistency from one evacuation to another and can be used as a comparison with intended responses.

3. Past Response in Other Locations

Although all places are different, responses and patterns observed in one set of locations are often good indicators of what can occur elsewhere, when conditions are similar. This is particularly useful when planning for threats for which there is no reliable response data for similar threats for the region. As part of the SRES, twelve different hurricane threats were asked about in one county or another. In addition, public response has been documented in many other hurricane threats both in and out of Florida, some of which are relevant to planning in the Withlacoochee region. For example, in the great majority of evacuations fewer than 15% of evacuees leave on their own, prior to an evacuation notice being issued by public officials. Due to the

consistency of that finding, it is reasonable to apply it to the Withlacoochee counties.

4. Statistical Predictors

Data from other hurricane evacuation surveys like those described above have been analyzed statistically to identify factors that have been correlated with evacuation behavior. Certain variables have been found to predict actual response better than others. For example, perceived vulnerability, actual vulnerability (e.g., evacuation zone), housing type, and hearing evacuation orders are all good predictors of whether residents will evacuate. The SRES survey measured perceived vulnerability, evacuation zone, housing type, and expectation of being told to evacuate, and those factors were combined to provide an indication of whether interviewees would evacuate in certain storm threats, from certain locations, and from certain types of housing. Other variables were used to provide an indication of other evacuation behaviors.

5. Combining Information

There is no simple one-rule-fits-all technique for using the above information in deriving behavioral assumptions for planning. The best solution is to employ the best available mix of indicators, relying most heavily on the best information available for each behavior and scenario in question, for a particular county and storm threat. When good, reliable actual response information was available for a certain storm threat scenario, it was relied on more than other types of information. When actual response information was lacking, a combination of intended response, trends from other locations, and application of predictor variables was used.

D. Sample Size Considerations

SRES survey statistics were derived from the sample described previously (section I.A. above). The sample provides an estimate of values for the population of people from which the sample was drawn. For example, a sample of Citrus County residents was interviewed for the purpose of estimating how the larger population of Citrus County residents would respond to the same questions.

The sampling plan used in the SRES survey was designed to provide statistically useful county-level data, given budgetary constraints. However, sample estimates become less reliable statistically when the responses are disaggregated, as they were in the analyses conducted as part of the SRES. When responses are broken down by evacuation zone within a county and then by housing type, population-level differences among zones and between housing types are not always as large as they might appear in the sample. This is because sampling error increases when sample size decreases. Therefore, differences in the sample might not be large enough to support a conclusion

that similar differences exist in the population from which the sample was selected, due to sampling error.

Aggregating results across counties helps overcome zonal and housing disaggregation problems. However, county variations – if they exist – are masked when results are aggregated at the regional level. The analysis looked as survey results at both the county and regional levels, relying on county-level data to the extent that sample sizes justified that level of analysis, but relying more on regional data when county-level sample sizes were too small.

This is especially true for actual response data. Many SRES respondents were not living in their current county when past storm threats occurred, so they were not asked about their response in those storms. If a resident was living in the area at the time but didn't evacuate, that person couldn't be asked where he or she went (e.g., public shelter, out-of-county). Therefore, for certain actual response questions, regional statistics were more meaningful than county statistics.

III. Planning Assumptions for Residents

A. Organization of Tables

Planning assumptions for residents are shown in Appendix A. Appearing below each table there is a brief description of the content of the table. At the beginning of the appendices there is an explanation of how to read the tables.

1. Coastal Counties

For each coastal county there are 14 tables:

1. Evacuation rate for site-built homes
2. Out-of-county trip rates for site-built homes
3. Percent of available vehicles to be used by site-built homes
4. Public shelter use rates for site-built homes
5. Friend and relative use rates for site-built homes
6. Hotel and motel use rates for site-built homes
7. Other refuge use rates for site-built homes
8. Evacuation rate for site-built homes
9. Out-of-county trip rates for mobile and manufactured homes
10. Percent of available vehicles to be used by mobile and manufactured homes

11. Public shelter use rates for mobile and manufactured homes
12. Friend and relative use rates for mobile and manufactured homes
13. Hotel and motel use rates for mobile and manufactured homes
14. Other refuge use rates for mobile and manufactured homes

In each table for coastal counties there are planning assumptions for six evacuation zones:

1. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 1 hurricanes
2. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 2 hurricanes
3. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 3 hurricanes
4. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 4 hurricanes
5. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 5 hurricanes
6. Areas not needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from hurricanes

Zones were defined relative to zones currently used by each county. In instances where counties currently aggregate zones the planning assumptions were interpolated for intermediate zones. For example, if a county used zones 1-2, 3, and 4-5, trends across those zones were used to specify assumptions for zones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

2. Non-coastal Counties

For each non-coastal county there are seven tables. Data for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes are shown in the same tables for non-coastal counties because there are no surge-related evacuation zones. The tables for non-coastal counties are:

1. Evacuation rate for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
2. Out-of-county trip rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
3. Percent of available vehicles to be used by site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
4. Public shelter use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
5. Friend and relative use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

6. Hotel and motel use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
7. Other refuge use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Within each table planning assumptions are provided for category 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hurricanes.

B. Working Data Tables

Responses for all survey questions are included in the Survey Data Report prepared by Kerr & Downs Research. In deriving planning assumptions, responses to certain questions are more important than others, and they are used more effectively if organized differently than as they appear in the Survey Data Report. The most salient variables from the survey were put into working data tables for use in supporting the derivation of planning assumptions, and the tabulations appear as Appendix B. There is an appendix for each coastal county, a combined appendix for Marion and Sumter counties, and one for the region.

The tabulations include responses to questions about perceived vulnerability, intended response, and actual response in past hurricane threats. The tables are arrayed to facilitate inspection of responses most relevant to derivation of specific planning assumptions (evacuation rate, destinations, refuge, vehicles). If there were too few responses to a question for the data to be statistically useful, cells in tables were left blank (with a hyphen in the cell). The tables in the working data table appendices are not intended to be replacements for the more complete description of the survey data included in the Survey Data Report. Readers should refer to the Survey Data Report for a more thorough understanding of the questions used to generate the background data tables.

The regional aggregation of background data is more reliable statistically due to the larger sample size, particularly for actual response data and when looking at responses separately by zone or housing type. County data was used to differentiate planning assumptions among counties when differences were large enough to warrant differentiation.

C. Evacuation Rates

Evacuation rates refer to the percentage of people who will leave their homes to go someplace safer during a hurricane threat. This is a critical variable for planning because it drives the number of vehicles on the roadways during an evacuation. Responses will vary even for hurricanes of the same intensity, depending on how great

the threat appears to be to one's specific location, among other factors. Evacuation rates on the periphery of warning areas tend to be lower than in areas closest to the projected path of a threatening storm. A strong category 4 hurricane which has maintained its intensity for a day or more prior to landfall will elicit greater response than one which intensifies from a 2 to a 4 just six hours prior to landfall or one which weakens from a 4 to a 2 twelve hours prior to landfall. Both media attention and actions by public officials will vary from one strong category 4 hurricane to another due to similar considerations. A large category 4 storm will receive greater attention from media and officials than a small category 4 storm (e.g., Floyd, "Andrew's Big Brother"). Actions by public officials have a great impact on evacuation rate. People are much more likely to evacuate, especially in strong storms, when they believe they have been ordered to evacuate than when they believe they have received a recommendation to evacuate or haven't been told at all whether they should evacuate. A problem is that many people (often 30% in category 1 evacuation zones) fail to hear, comprehend, or believe that evacuation orders apply to them. The methods and aggressiveness used to disseminate evacuation notices affect evacuation rates.

The planning assumptions for evacuation rates are the *maximum probable rates*. They assume that a threatening storm of a given category poses its greatest threat to each county. That is,

1. The storm's forecast track is over the county early and throughout at least a full day of the threat.
2. The storm has been at the specified intensity for at least a day of the threat and remains at that intensity until landfall.
3. The storm makes landfall in the county.

These conditions aren't met very often, and recent threats in the Withlacoochee region have not generated evacuation rates as high as those in the planning assumptions. In fact in the 12 storms asked about in one county or another as part of the SRES the highest evacuation rates observed for site-built homes in the category 1 evacuation zone in any county was 80% (Santa Rosa in Ivan and Nassau in Floyd). But evacuation rates over 90% have been documented in other threats (e.g., Escambia in Frederic, parts of Pinellas in Elena, most of coastal Georgia and southern South Carolina in Floyd, and Galveston, Texas in Rita).

Applying the county planning assumptions to the entire region overstates evacuation rate for the region, because not every county in the region will meet the conditions. However, one doesn't know in advance the county to which they will apply, if any.

The planning assumptions assume that officials issue mandatory evacuation orders for surge-related evacuation zones for hurricanes of corresponding intensities (e.g.,

everyone in the category 1 evacuation zone is ordered to evacuate in a category 1 hurricane). It also assumes that all mobile homes and residents of manufactured housing are ordered to evacuate for hurricanes of all intensities.

The planning assumptions include shadow evacuation – people leaving from areas and structures not ordered by officials to evacuate. These assumptions can add substantially to the total number of people evacuating and generating shelter demand, but the phenomenon exists, particularly when conditions such as those enumerated above apply (storm is forecast for an extended period to strike the county, maintains its intensity, and makes landfall in the county). One reason that shadow evacuation occurs is that many people have misconceptions about their vulnerability (see Appendix B).

D. Out-of-County Trips

Many evacuees go farther than necessary to reach safety, and the planning assumptions indicate the percentage of evacuees who will go to destinations outside their own county. The Survey Data Report lists the actual destination (i.e., city) where intended evacuees said they would go and where actual evacuees have gone in the past, if they said they would go or went beyond their own neighborhoods. Going out-of-county can increase evacuation clearance times but has occurred in the past and will in the future until officials are more successful at dissuading evacuees from doing so. Very few out-of-county evacuees seek refuge in public shelters. The great majority go to the homes of friends and relatives or to hotels and motels.

E. Type of Refuge

There are separate tables for the percentage of evacuees who will go to public shelters, the homes of friends and relatives, hotels and motels, and other types of refuge (such as churches, workplaces, and second homes). Survey respondents tend to overstate their likelihood of using public shelters and understate their likelihood of going to the homes of friends and relatives. Actual refuge use is the best indicator, but in the Withlacoochee region there have been too few evacuees in past hurricane threats included in the survey to provide statistically reliable estimates for future planning. Planning assumptions for the counties reflect a reduced value of the intended public shelter use figures unless actual response values were consistent with the intended behavior. The ability of evacuees to actually go to their intended refuge or to the places they have gone in the past will depend of the availability of those refuges in future threats.

F. Percent of Available Vehicles

Many evacuating households tend to take only a portion of the vehicles available to

them, mainly to avoid separating the family more than necessary. The planning assumptions indicate the percentage of vehicles available to households that will be used in an evacuation. The Survey Data Report includes the number of vehicles available to evacuating households and the number they would take. The percent-of-available figures are derived from those data. Although planners could use the number of vehicles per household from the SRES survey and reported in the Survey Data Report, census data should provide better statistical estimates of the number of vehicles available to households, to which the percent-of-available multipliers can be applied. The SRES survey asked only about intended vehicle use, but a large number of post-storm surveys have asked about actual vehicle use, and the intended use figures tend to match the actual use figures well.

G. Evacuation Timing

Not all evacuees leave at the same time. Some leave before public officials issue evacuation notices, some leave very soon following issuance of evacuation notices, and some wait until shortly before they expect the threatening storm to arrive.

1. Evidence from Past Evacuations

Many surveys documenting response following hurricane evacuations have asked evacuees to indicate the time and date when they departed their homes. The responses have been graphed to depict cumulative evacuation curves. The curves show how the evacuation (on the y-axis) grew over time (on the x-axis), typically with a few people leaving early and then increasing to the point at which 100% of the evacuees had eventually departed. The curves indicate when vehicles enter the evacuation network as evacuating vehicles, not when they reached their destinations or when they made other trips in the network prior to evacuating.

In general a graph of when evacuees depart often looks like the letter “S.” In some evacuations the “S” is compressed laterally (i.e., over time) to appear thin and upright. Those curves occur when all departures occur in a relatively short period of time. They usually happen when evacuation notices were not issued early enough due to an unexpected change in a storm’s track, forward speed, or intensity. By the time evacuation notices are issued, little time remains before anticipated landfall, so evacuees leave with a sense of urgency corresponding to the threat. This would be referred to as a relatively “fast” or “quick” response.

In other evacuations the “S” is stretched laterally and covers more of the length of the line on which it appears, with departures being distributed over a longer length of time. It looks “flatter.” In those cases evacuation notices were issued well in advance of anticipated landfall of the storm, and residents were aware that they had the luxury of

waiting longer before departing if they choose to do so. Some evacuees do wait longer before leaving, but not all do. Departures are distributed over a longer period of time than in the first example. This might be referred to as a "slow" response.

There are also evacuation timing curves that fall between those two, resulting in an "S" that is less compressed than the first, but less stretched than the second. This sort of evacuation results when evacuation notices are issued earlier than in the first example, but not as early as in the second case.

In all three scenarios evacuees collectively take as much time as they believe is available to them. Perceptions about the urgency of the evacuation account for variations in whether the evacuation is "quick," "slow," or in between ("normal").

2. Curves for Planning

The three evacuation timing scenarios described above are depicted graphically in Figure 1, reflecting the three versions of the letter "S." The slowest of the three curves assumes that evacuation notices were issued at least 24 hours before landfall. The fastest of the three assumes that evacuation notices were issued just 12 hours prior to the anticipated onset of hurricane conditions.

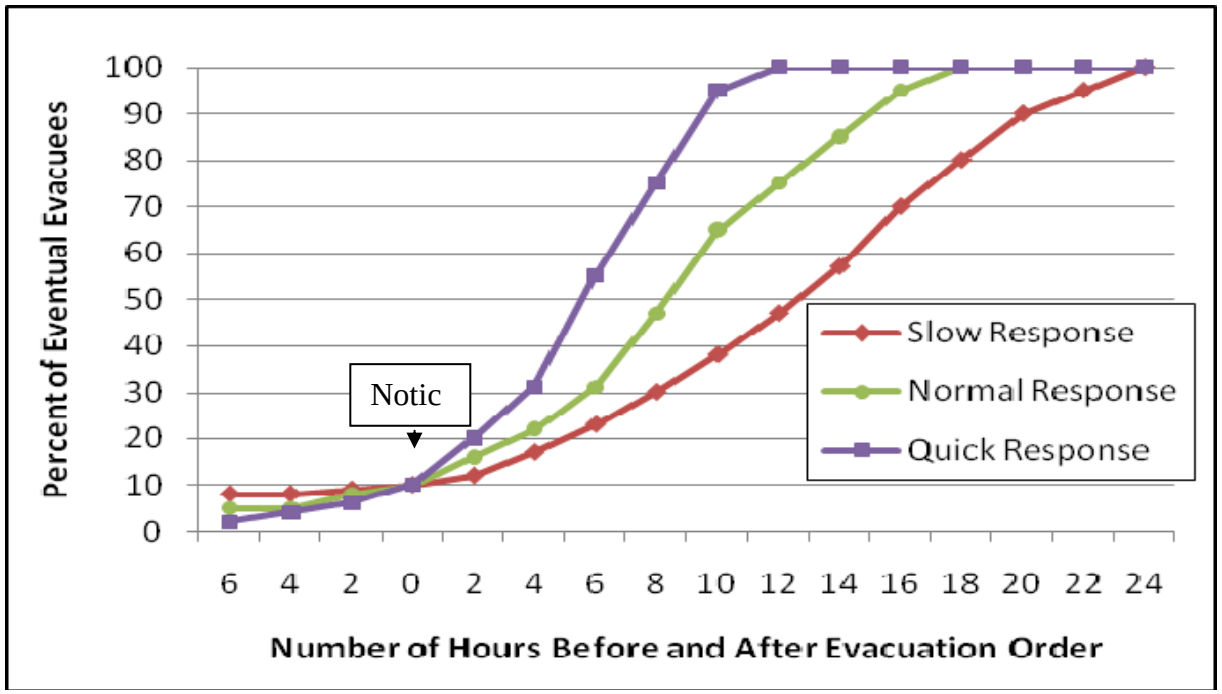

Figure 1. Evacuation timing curves for planning

3. Variations in the Curves

The haste in which evacuees depart is mainly a function of the perceived urgency of leaving sooner rather than later. Variations from storm to storm are usually a function of forecasts. If a forecast changes to indicate that landfall will occur sooner than previously anticipated, more people will started leaving. If intensity of a storm increases, indicating that additional areas of a community need to evacuate, departures from those areas will increase. These changes influence public response primarily through evacuation notices and instructions provided by local officials. Officials can significantly affect the distribution of departures by when they issue evacuation notices and how they word the notices and related announcements.

In each threat scenario occupants of less vulnerable areas (e.g., inland) will tend to wait longer to evacuate than those living in more hazardous locations (e.g., beaches). Variation in the curves is a function of variation in the perceived urgency of evacuating promptly, not demographics.

People prefer not to evacuate at night but will do so if necessary. Examples are Eloise, Elena, and Opal. Relatively few people leave prior to the issuance of evacuation notices by officials. People are willing to leave before watches and warnings are posted by the National Hurricane Center if asked to do so by local officials.

4. Examples of Actual Response Curves

Respondents to the SRES survey were not asked when they departed in past evacuations because too much time had passed between the evacuations and the interviews to trust the accuracy of recollections. The questions would also have made the interviews unacceptably lengthy. There are ample actual response curves that have been documented in other surveys.

Two-day Evacuations

If officials issue evacuation notices more than 24 hours prior to anticipated landfall, evacuation departures will be distributed over a period longer than 24 hours. Some evacuees will leave shortly after the evacuation notice during daylight hours, then departures will essentially stop on the evening of the first day, and then resume on the morning of the second day.

Most of the recent evacuations in Florida and elsewhere have taken place over a period of more than 24 hours. This has been the result of evacuation notices having been issued more than 24 hours prior to arrival of the storms. Curves were constructed for

11 different coastal regions in Floyd, for example, including four regions in Florida, and all 11 curves were distributed over more than a 24-hour period. All four of the 2004 major hurricanes in Florida (Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne) had evacuations that covered more than 24 hours. Evacuation departures in Katrina in Mississippi and Louisiana and in Rita in Texas in 2005 occurred over a period of two days or more. The same was true of Bertha and Fran in South Carolina in 1996, Georges in Florida in 1998, Lili in Texas and Louisiana in 2002, and Isabel in Virginia and Maryland in 2003.

One-day Evacuations

The prevalence of two-evacuations stems from good forecasts and a precautionary approach by public safety officials, particularly in stronger storms. If the National Hurricane Center goes forward with plans to extend the lead times for Hurricane Watches and Warnings by 12 hours, early issuance of evacuation notices will probably continue.

However, good early forecasts won't always be the case, or for other reasons evacuations notices won't be issued early enough to afford the luxury of having two days in which to evacuate. In those instances evacuations in certain areas will need to be rushed to completion following issuance of evacuation notices, and the duration of evacuations will be less than two days. If the goal of clearance time calculations is to estimate the minimum amount of time necessary to complete an evacuation safely, response curves of shorter duration than two days should be assumed.

The quickest of the one-day curves assumes that all evacuees depart within 12 hours of an evacuation notice being issued, with just 10% having left prior to the evacuation notice. Examples of approximately 12-hour response curves are Broward and Miami-Dade Counties in Andrew in 1992, Pinellas County in Elena in 1985, and Escambia County in Frederic in 1979. Storms in which evacuation departures were distributed over a 12 to 18 hour period include David in Miami-Dade in 1979 and Opal in northwest Florida in 1995. Eloise in northwest Florida in 1975 is a rare example of evacuation departures occurring over a period of just six hours, but in some locations as little as 45% of the public evacuated.

IV. Planning Assumptions for Vacationers

Compared to residents, there is relatively little data documenting how vacationers respond to hurricane threats, and no SRES survey was conducted with vacationers to ascertain their intentions. Recommendations for behavioral assumptions for tourists are derived from intended-response survey findings with visitors to other locations and from existing data on how vacationers have responded in other locations, including the

Carolinas.

A. Evacuation Rates

There is no evidence that vacationers are reluctant to evacuate when a hurricane interrupts their visit to a coastal community. Based on observations of vacationer behavior in other locations and surveys in other locations concerning intended responses, it is reasonable to assume that 90% to 95% of vacationers will evacuate their accommodations *if evacuation orders are issued*.

B. Type of Refuge

Officials sometimes report a large number of vacationers in public shelters, but they represent a very small percentage of the total visitor population. Fewer than 5% of the evacuating vacationers will go to public shelters. Between 25% and 50% will seek inland hotels and motels. The remainder will return home or stay with friends and relatives in Florida, although the number returning home will depend on the distances traveled by tourists from home. Those most likely to return home live within a one-day drive of where they vacation.

C. Destinations

Up to 5% of tourist evacuees will stay within the county where their vacation accommodations were located or go to a nearby county to use a public shelter. At least half will go elsewhere in Florida to continue their vacation or wait out the storm. Up to half will return home, if they live within a one-day drive.

D. Vehicle Use

The great majority of tourists have a vehicle available to them when on vacation, often their own. Virtually all of the vehicles will be used in evacuating, either to other tourist destinations, home, or airports.

E. Evacuation Timing

Tourists leave at least as early as residents. The same curves used for residents should be used for tourists, unless officials order vacationers to evacuate earlier.

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APPENDIX A

Planning Assumptions

Reading the Planning Assumption Tables

Columns

Columns in tables represent threats posed by category 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hurricanes.

Rows

Rows in tables represent evacuation zones based on anticipated storm surge inundation: i.e., areas for which officials would issue evacuation notices due to the threat of storm surge and waves generated by category 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hurricanes. The sixth row in tables represents areas inland of the reach of storm surge inundation. Evacuation notices in inland areas (sixth rows of tables) would apply only to mobile homes and manufactured housing.

Cells

Cells in tables represent the evacuation behavior of residents living in the respective evacuation zone when faced with each of the five hurricane threats, e.g., response in a category 3 hurricane by residents living in a category 1 surge evacuation zone. All figures are percentages -- either percent of residents in the zone, percent of evacuees from the zone, or percent of available vehicles.

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APPENDIX A-1

Planning Assumptions for Citrus County

Table 1. Citrus County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	70	80	90	95
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	50	65	85	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	25	50	80	90
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	20	80	85
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	20	70	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	15	25	35

Evacuation rate indicates the percentage of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated. Shaded cells indicate shadow evacuation – evacuation from areas not included in evacuation notices.

Table 2. Citrus County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	75	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	75	75
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	75	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	50	50	55	60	60

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 3. Citrus County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Citrus County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Citrus County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Friend/Relative Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	60	60
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	60	60
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	60	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	60	60
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	60	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	65	65	65	60	60

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Citrus County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Hotel/Motel Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	20	20
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	20	20
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	20	20
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	20	20
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	20	20
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	15	15

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Citrus County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Citrus Other Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 8. Citrus County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	75	80	90	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	75	80	100
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	75	80	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	60	75	75	95
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	60	70	75	95
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	50	60	70	80	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 9. Citrus County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	65	70
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	65	70
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	50
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	50
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	50
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	25	25	25	40	50

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 10. Citrus County vehicle use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	85	85	85	85	85

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 11. Citrus County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	5	5	10	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 12. Citrus County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Friend/Relative Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 13. Citrus County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Hotel/Motel Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 14. Citrus County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Citrus Other Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	20	20	15	10	10

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

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APPENDIX A-2

Planning Assumptions for Hernando County

Table 1. Hernando County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	95	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	70	75	90	95
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	25	55	80	90
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	20	80	85
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	20	70	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	15	25	35

Evacuation rate indicates the percentage of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated. Shaded cells indicate shadow evacuation – evacuation from areas not included in evacuation notices.

Table 2. Hernando County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	45	45	45	55	55
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	45	45	45	55	55
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	60	60	60

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 3. Hernando County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Hernando County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	8	8
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	8	8
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	8	8
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Hernando County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Friend/Relative Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	65	65	65	65	65

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Hernando County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Hotel/Motel Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Hernando County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Hernando Other Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 8. Hernando County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	80	90	95	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	80	90	95	100
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	75	80	85	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	75	80	95
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	70	80	95
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	50	55	65	90	95

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 9. Hernando County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	45
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	45
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	45
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	45
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	40	40	45	45
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	25	30	35	45	50

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 10. Hernando County vehicle use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	85	85	85	85	85
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	85	85	85	85	85
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	85	85	85	85	85
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	85	85	85	85	85
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	85	85	85	85	85
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 11. Hernando County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 12. Hernando County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Friend/Relative Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	65	65	65	65	65

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 13. Hernando County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Hotel/Motel Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 14. Hernando County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Hernando Other Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	5	5	5	5	5

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

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STATEWIDE REGIONAL EVACUATION STUDY PROGRAM

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Withlacoochee Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-3

Planning Assumptions for Levy County

STATE EMERGENCY FLORIDA SERT RESPONSE TEAM

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SERVING LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

Table 1. Levy County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	60	75	85	95
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	55	70	85	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	25	50	80	90
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	25	80	85
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	25	50	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	15	25	40

Evacuation rate indicates the percentage of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated. Shaded cells indicate shadow evacuation – evacuation from areas not included in evacuation notices.

Table 2. Levy County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	70	70
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	70	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	70	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	50	50	55	60	60

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 3. Levy County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Levy County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Levy County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Friend/Relative Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	55	55	55	55	55

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Levy County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Hotel/Motel Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Levy County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Levy Other Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	25	25	25	25	25
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	25	25	25	25	25
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 8. Levy County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	80	90	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	80	90	100
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	75	80	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	65	75	75	95
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	65	70	75	95
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	65	70	75	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 9. Levy County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	60
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	60
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	60
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	60	60	65

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 10. Levy County vehicle use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 11. Levy County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 12. Levy County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Friend/Relative Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	50	50	50	50	50

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 13. Levy County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Hotel/Motel Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	20	20	20	20	20

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 14. Levy County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Levy Other Refuge Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

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APPENDIX A-4

Planning Assumptions for Marion County

STATE EMERGENCY FLORIDA SERT RESPONSE TEAM

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SERVING LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

Table 1. Marion County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	20	25	30	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	60	70	80	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Marion County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	40	40	40	45	50
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	45	45	45	55	60

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Marion County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	75	75	75	75	75
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Marion County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Citrus County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	50	50	50	50	50
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	50	50

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Citrus County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	20	20	20	20	20
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	20	20	20	20	20

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Citrus County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Marion Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	20	20	20	20	20

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

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Planning Assumptions for Sumter County

Table 1. Sumter County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	20	25	30	35
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	65	75	80	90	95

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Sumter County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	50	50	50	55	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	30	30	35	35	25

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Sumter County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	80	80	80	80	80
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Sumter County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	20	20	20	20	20
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	20	20	20	20	20

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Sumter County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	45	45	45	45	45
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Sumter County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	20	20	20	20	20
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Sumter County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Sumter Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Other refuge use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in locations other than public shelters, friends and relatives, or hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario. Examples of other refuges are churches, workplaces, and second homes.

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Working Data Tables

STATE EMERGENCY FLORIDA SERT RESPONSE TEAM

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SERVING LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

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Role of the Working Data Tables

Working data tables display data from the SRES Survey Data Report in a condensed, abbreviated format. **They are not intended to replace the Survey Data Report, which contains more complete descriptions of question wording and sample size information, and should not be used without being familiar with the information in the Survey Data Report.** The working data tables were prepared to facilitate in the use of the SRES survey data in deriving behavioral assumptions for planning. This was accomplished by organizing the survey data most relevant to particular behaviors together and placing as much of it as feasible on the same page to permit at-a-glance perusal of the most relevant information. As a consequence, variable names have been shortened to compress the space needed to display all of the pertinent data, and certain conventions have been applied to serve as reminders about caveats applicable in some instances.

One such caveat involves sample size constraints. If the number of respondents to a question was lower than 10, a dash appears in the respective cell, indicating that the sample size was too small to make useful inferences. If the sample size was between 10 and 20 the number of responses is shown in parentheses (n=15). In Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 the variable “Would Evac in Cat 4-5” has an asterisk and data entries are italicized to indicate that the sample size for that variable is smaller than for others in the same table. In Tables 10 and 12 responses for the variable “Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel” are reported for the county as a whole because there were generally too few respondents to the question within a particular evacuation zone at the county level. The SRES Survey Data Report contains information about actual numbers of responses.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 as applied to site-built homes, Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 as applied to mobile homes , and Table 9 contain information relevant to whether respondents will evacuate (i.e., leave their homes to go someplace safer). Tables 10, 11, and 12 summarize data used in projecting the type of refuge evacuees will employ. Tables 13, 14, and 15 pertain to whether evacuees will leave their own county. Table 16 is relevant for predicting the percentage of available vehicles that will be used by evacuating households.

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Citrus County Working Data Tables

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Working Data Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	31	5	12	5
Unsafe in Cat 2	30	13	25	18
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	74	45	43	22
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*46*	*54*	*50*
Would Comply in Cat 2	71	58	72	71

Working Data Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	42	18	18	6
Unsafe in Cat 3	52	45	50	35
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	87	72	68	62
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*54*	*77*	*58*
Would Comply in Cat 3	80	77	75	81

Working Data Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	62	28	33	25
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	77	65	77	60
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	96	87	85	75
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*67*	*85*	*88*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	98	94	93	92

Working Data Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard,

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	**20**	**12**	**14**	**6**
Heard Must	18	0	7	4
Heard Should	27	22	16	17
Heard Neither	55	78	77	78
Evacuated in Frances	**15**	**5**	**10**	**6**
Heard Must	18	5	2	0
Heard Should	20	7	10	13
Heard Neither	62	88	88	88
Evacuated in Jeanne	**12**	**2**	**5**	**2**
Heard Must	23	5	2	0
Heard Should	15	9	10	9
Heard Neither	62	88	88	92

Working Data Table 5.Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	16	5	7	18
Unsafe in Cat 2	49	26	47	64
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	87	74	53	82
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*80*	*50*	*80*
Would Comply in Cat 2	78	68	47	55

Working Data Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	27	21	7	9
Unsafe in Cat 3	73	68	53	91
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	100	95	67	91
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*80*	*75*	*80*
Would Comply in Cat 3	89	90	60	55

Working Data Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	57	53	53	36
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	87	84	73	100
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	97	90	87	77
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*100*	*75*	*80*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	100	90	73	91

Working Data Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	**50**	**44**	**18**	**33**
Heard Must	29	13	0	0
Heard Should	27	31	46	33
Heard Neither	44	56	55	67
Evacuated in Frances	**42**	**33**	**20**	**50**
Heard Must	39	7	0	20
Heard Should	23	27	10	30
Heard Neither	39	67	90	50
Evacuated in Jeanne	**33**	**13**	**27**	**20**
Heard Must	30	6	0	0
Heard Should	23	13	18	10
Heard Neither	47	81	82	90

Working Data Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley **IF**		
Heard Must	60	67
Heard Should	17	50
Heard Neither	7	28
Evacuated in Frances **IF**		
Heard Must	44	53
Heard Should	13	33
Heard Neither	6	33
Evacuated in Jeanne **IF**		
Heard Must	30	50
Heard Should	8	25
Heard Neither	3	20

Working Data Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	8	10	8	25
Public Shelter in Cat 3	8	10	8	24
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	12	13	8	21
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	40			
Public Shelter in Charley	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-	-	-	-

Working Data Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	**Mobile Homes**
Public Shelters		
Charley	3	21
Frances	0	8
Jeanne	0	18
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	58	59
Frances	77	68
Jeanne	69	59
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	21	10
Frances	9	0
Jeanne	0	0
Other		
Charley	18	10
Frances	14	24
Jeanne	31	24

Working Data Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	19	16	7	0
Public Shelter in Cat 3	16	11	7	9
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	16	21	7	18
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	44			
Public Shelter in Charley	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-	-	-	-

Working Data Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Out of County in Cat 2	69	71	76	56
Out of County in Cat 3	71	75	79	55
Out of County in Cat 4-5	71	78	90	66
Out of County in Charley	-	-	-	-
Out of County in Frances	-	-	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-	-	-	-

Working Data Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	**Site-Built Homes**	**Mobile Homes**
Out of County		
Charley	67	39
Frances	45	40
Jeanne	23	41

Working Data Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Out of County In Cat 2	58	31	56	25
Out of County in Cat 3	61	47	60	22
Out of County in Cat 4-5	70	50	64	50
Out of County in Charley	-	-	-	-
Out of County in Frances	-	-	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-	-	-	-

Working Data Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge
Site Built Homes	75	75	75	73
Mobile Homes	80	80	80	87

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Hernando County Working Data Tables

STATE EMERGENCY FLORIDA SERT RESPONSE TEAM

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SERVING LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

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Working Data Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Flood in Cat 2	56	1	3	2	
Unsafe in Cat 2	56	15	9	7	
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	87	36	42	22	
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*33*	*54*	*44*	
Would Comply in Cat 2	70	73	67	63	

Working Data Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Flood in Cat 3	69	25	22	2	
Unsafe in Cat 3	82	41	32	22	
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	92	68	61	54	
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*63*	*61*	*57*	
Would Comply in Cat 3	88	82	73	76	

Working Data Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Flood in Cat 4-5	82	53	32	20	
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	86	77	65	59	
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	92	91	86	76	
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*96*	*89*	*74*	
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	97	97	87	87	

Working Data Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Evacuated in Charley	**42**	**7**	**8**	**0**	
Heard Must	40	0	2	0	
Heard Should	34	15	10	6	
Heard Neither	26	85	89	94	
Evacuated in Frances	**25**	**0**	**6**	**3**	
Heard Must	23	0	2	0	
Heard Should	37	5	8	11	
Heard Neither	40	95	90	89	
Evacuated in Jeanne	**19**	**2**	**4**	**0**	
Heard Must	22	0	2	0	
Heard Should	22	10	4	6	
Heard Neither	56	90	94	94	

Working Data Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Flood in Cat 2	36	10	-	10	
Unsafe in Cat 2	67	80	-	55	
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	90	90	-	76	
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	-	-	-	
Would Comply in Cat 2	81	50	-	62	

Working Data Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Flood in Cat 3	55	10	-	10	
Unsafe in Cat 3	84	90	-	72	
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	97	90	-	83	
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	-	-	-	
Would Comply in Cat 3	90	60	75	76	

Working Data Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Flood in Cat 4-5	58	20	-	31	
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	87	100	-	79	
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	100	90	-	86	
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	-	-	-	
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	100	90	-	86	

Working Data Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Evacuated in Charley	**65**	**20**	**-**	**50**	
Heard Must	35	20	-	42	
Heard Should	25	40	-	17	
Heard Neither			-		
Evacuated in Frances	**65**	**25**	**0**	**52**	
Heard Must	30	25	-	35	
Heard Should	30	25	-	13	
Heard Neither	40	50	-	52	
Evacuated in Jeanne	**56**	**25**	**-**	**46**	
Heard Must	39	25	50	27	
Heard Should	22	25	-	27	
Heard Neither	39	50	-	46	

Working Data Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley **IF**		
Heard Must	61	83
Heard Should	25	36
Heard Neither	8	36
Evacuated in Frances **IF**		
Heard Must	45	88
Heard Should	17	60
Heard Neither	6	26
Evacuated in Jeanne **IF**		
Heard Must	47	50
Heard Should	14	25
Heard Neither	3	20

Working Data Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Public Shelter in Cat 2	4	10	10	11	
Public Shelter in Cat 3	5	11	9	9	
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	6	10	10	13	
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	44				
Public Shelter in Charley	*5*	-	-	-	
Public Shelter in Frances	*10*	-	-	-	
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*7*	-	-	-	

Working Data Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	**Mobile Homes**
Public Shelters		
Charley	4	19
Frances	8	12
Jeanne	6	5
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	68	62
Frances	54	77
Jeanne	77	95
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	9	12
Frances	8	8
Jeanne	0	0
Other		
Charley	19	8
Frances	29	4
Jeanne	18	0

Working Data Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Public Shelter in Cat 2	16	10	-	10	
Public Shelter in Cat 3	19	10	-	10	
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	16	10	-	10	
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	55				
Public Shelter in Charley	*23*	-	-	*16*	
Public Shelter in Frances	*8*		-	*17*	
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*0*		-	*10*	

Working Data Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Out of County in Cat 2	42	62	61	76	
Out of County in Cat 3	47	64	69	77	
Out of County in Cat 4-5	54	70	73	75	
Out of County in Charley	*37*	-	-	-	
Out of County in Frances	*38*	-	-	-	
Out of County in Jeanne	*27*	-	-	-	

Working Data Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	**Site-Built Homes**	**Mobile Homes**
Out of County		
Charley	37	19
Frances	38	39
Jeanne	33	19

Working Data Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Out of County In Cat 2	39	-	-	30	
Out of County in Cat 3	35	-	-	42	
Out of County in Cat 4-5	44	-	-	54	
Out of County in Charley	*31*	-	-	*0*	
Out of County in Frances	*54*	-	-	*25*	
Out of County in Jeanne	*30*	-	-	*10*	

Working Data Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	A-B	C	D-E	Non-surge	
Site Built Homes	82	82	82	75	
Mobile Homes	89	89	89	74	

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STATEWIDE REGIONAL EVACUATION STUDY PROGRAM

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APPENDIX B-3

Levy County Working Data Tables

STATE EMERGENCY FLORIDA SERT RESPONSE TEAM

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SERVING LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

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Working Data Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	16	9	4
Unsafe in Cat 2	28	19	21
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	69	48	40
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*60*	*38*
Would Comply in Cat 2	45	69	75

Working Data Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	29	9	15
Unsafe in Cat 3	50	42	40
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	92	67	69
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*70*	*52*
Would Comply in Cat 3	69	73	90

Working Data Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	54	20	27
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	76	69	69
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	95	85	88
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*80*	*76*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	86	82	96

Working Data Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	**26**	**5**	**9**
Heard Must	32	5	9
Heard Should	29	21	12
Heard Neither	39	74	79
Evacuated in Frances	**14**	**12**	**9**
Heard Must	28	5	0
Heard Should	38	20	19
Heard Neither	34	75	81
Evacuated in Jeanne	**11**	**6**	**9**
Heard Must	24	4	0
Heard Should	37	10	15
Heard Neither	40	86	85

Levy

Working Data Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	23	10	8
Unsafe in Cat 2	48	38	50
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	84	69	58
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*40*	*56*
Would Comply in Cat 2	62	59	73

Working Data Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	31	21	19
Unsafe in Cat 3	69	59	69
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	87	85	85
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*70*	*78*
Would Comply in Cat 3	80	75	92

Working Data Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	36	31	31
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	75	85	92
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	93	91	96
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*90*	*78*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	95	96	85

Working Data Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	**32**	**26**	**29**
Heard Must	28	17	29
Heard Should	23	30	6
Heard Neither	49	54	65
Evacuated in Frances	**30**	**35**	**53**
Heard Must	28	8	26
Heard Should	35	39	11
Heard Neither	37	53	63
Evacuated in Jeanne	**23**	**18**	**32**
Heard Must	10	5	13
Heard Should	44	30	13
Heard Neither	46	66	75

Working Data Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley **IF**		
Heard Must	39	52
Heard Should	23	32
Heard Neither	9	18
Evacuated in Frances **IF**		
Heard Must	36	55
Heard Should	16	45
Heard Neither	6	23
Evacuated in Jeanne **IF**		
Heard Must	22	56
Heard Should	6	31
Heard Neither	7	13

Working Data Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	8	16	21
Public Shelter in Cat 3	8	17	19
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	9	16	21
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	63		
Public Shelter in Charley	*12*	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	*0*	*0*	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-	-	-

Working Data Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Charley	7	18
Frances	5	12
Jeanne	0	21
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	55	38
Frances	60	48
Jeanne	57	46
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	14	27
Frances	5	26
Jeanne	0	8
Other		
Charley	24	18
Frances	30	14
Jeanne	43	25

Working Data Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	13	10	12
Public Shelter in Cat 3	13	12	15
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	12	10	15
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	57		
Public Shelter in Charley	*20*	*14*	-
Public Shelter in Frances	*0*	*17*	*20*
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*9*	-	-

Working Data Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Out of County in Cat 2	77	66	73
Out of County in Cat 3	77	65	75
Out of County in Cat 4-5	80	71	74
Out of County in Charley	*56*	-	-
Out of County in Frances	-	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-	-	-

Working Data Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	**Site-Built Homes**	**Mobile Homes**
Out of County		
Charley	52	47
Frances	42	41
Jeanne	50	46

Working Data Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Out of County In Cat 2	54	51	59
Out of County in Cat 3	55	53	68
Out of County in Cat 4-5	61	63	68
Out of County in Charley	*60*	-	-
Out of County in Frances	*50*	*39*	*30*
Out of County in Jeanne	*64*	-	-

Working Data Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Site Built Homes	72	72	76
Mobile Homes	75	75	75

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APPENDIX B-4

Non-Coastal Counties Working Data Tables
Marion and Sumter Counties

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Working Data Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Marion	Sumter
Flood in Cat 2	7	7
Unsafe in Cat 2	24	16
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	42	23
Would Evac in Cat 2*	*46*	*52*
Would Comply in Cat 2	74	73

Working Data Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Marion	Sumter
Flood in Cat 3	10	13
Unsafe in Cat 3	42	42
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	59	50
Would Evac in Cat 3*	*59*	*68*
Would Comply in Cat 3	83	79

Working Data Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Marion	Sumter
Flood in Cat 4-5	28	23
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	70	68
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	87	85
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	*73*	*84*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	91	94

Working Data Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Marion	Sumter
Evacuated in Charley	**14**	**8**
Heard Must	0	0
Heard Should	14	8
Heard Neither	86	92
Evacuated in Frances	**7**	**10**
Heard Must	1	0
Heard Should	9	8
Heard Neither	90	92
Evacuated in Jeanne	**7**	**6**
Heard Must	0	0
Heard Should	8	7
Heard Neither	92	93

Working Data Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Marion	Sumter
Flood in Cat 2	9	19
Unsafe in Cat 2	35	44
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	59	67
Would Evac in Cat 2*	*50*	*80*
Would Comply in Cat 2	59	82

Working Data Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Marion	Sumter
Flood in Cat 3	14	30
Unsafe in Cat 3	66	52
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	86	89
Would Evac in Cat 3*	*50*	*50*
Would Comply in Cat 3	76	85

Working Data Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Marion	Sumter
Flood in Cat 4-5	24	22
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	79	82
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	90	96
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	*75*	*80*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	79	100

Working Data Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Marion	Sumter
Evacuated in Charley	**32**	**65**
Heard Must	21	20
Heard Should	21	35
Heard Neither	58	45
Evacuated in Frances	**39**	**35**
Heard Must	39	20
Heard Should	11	50
Heard Neither	50	70
Evacuated in Jeanne	**29**	**29**
Heard Must	24	12
Heard Should	12	24
Heard Neither	65	65

Working Data Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes		**Mobile Homes**	
	Marion	Sumter	Marion	Sumter
Evacuated in Charley **IF**				
Heard Must	-	-	75	100
Heard Should	31	17	25	100
Heard Neither	11	7	18	22
Evacuated in Frances **IF**				
Heard Must	-	-	86	100
Heard Should	25	33	0	100
Heard Neither	5	8	11	7
Evacuated in Jeanne **IF**				
Heard Must	-	-	50	100
Heard Should	14	40	100	50
Heard Neither	6	3	9	9

Working Data Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Marion	Sumter
Public Shelter in Cat 2	26	23
Public Shelter in Cat 3	27	24
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	22	25
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	62	53
Public Shelter in Charley	*8 (n=13)*	*33 (n=6)*
Public Shelter in Frances	*17 (n=6)*	*29 (n=7)*
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*17 (n=6)*	*50 (n=4)*

Working Data Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne (all n's are very small)

	Site-Built Homes		Mobile Homes	
Public Shelters				
Charley	8	40	18	8
Frances	17	29	0	17
Jeanne	17	50	0	0
Friends/Relatives				
Charley	55	40	38	69
Frances	50	71	43	67
Jeanne	50	50	20	80
Hotels/Motels				
Charley	14	0	27	15
Frances	17	0	14	17
Jeanne	17	0	40	20
Other				
Charley	24	20	43	0
Frances	17	0	43	0
Jeanne	17	0	40	0

Working Data Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Marion	Sumter
Public Shelter in Cat 2	3	33
Public Shelter in Cat 3	10	30
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	7	30
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	-	33
Public Shelter in Charley	*0 (n=6)*	*8 (n=13)*
Public Shelter in Frances	*0 (n=7)*	*14 (n=7)*
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*0 (n=5)*	*0 (n=5)*

Working Data Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Marion	Sumter
Out of County in Cat 2	42	58
Out of County in Cat 3	41	56
Out of County in Cat 4-5	58	64
Out of County in Charley	*39 (n=13)*	*67 (n=6)*
Out of County in Frances	*17 (n=6)*	*57 (n=7)*
Out of County in Jeanne	*33 (n=6)*	*25 (n=4)*

Working Data Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County (all n's are small)

Region Total	**Site-Built Homes**		**Mobile Homes**	
Out of County				
Charley	39	33	33	39
Frances	17	57	0	57
Jeanne	33	25	0	60

Working Data Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Marion	Sumter
Out of County In Cat 2	46	28
Out of County in Cat 3	41	32
Out of County in Cat 4-5	64	33
Out of County in Charley	*33 (n=6)*	*62 (n=13)*
Out of County in Frances	*0 (n=7)*	*50 (n=6)*
Out of County in Jeanne	*0 (n=5)*	*60 (n=5)*

Working Data Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Marion	Sumter
Site Built Homes	74	82
Mobile Homes	77	73

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APPENDIX B-5

Withlacoochee Regional Working Data Tables

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Working Data Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Flood in Cat 2	36	6	7	4	7
Unsafe in Cat 2	40	16	16	15	20
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	77	43	43	27	33
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*45*	*54*	*44*	*49*
Would Comply in Cat 2	64	67	69	70	74

Working Data Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Flood in Cat 3	49	17	20	8	11
Unsafe in Cat 3	62	43	40	33	42
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	90	69	64	62	54
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*62*	*69*	*56*	*64*
Would Comply in Cat 3	80	77	74	82	81

Working Data Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Flood in Cat 4-5	67	33	33	24	25
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	80	71	71	62	69
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	95	88	85	79	86
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*82*	*87*	*79*	*79*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	95	90	90	92	92

Working Data Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Evacuated in Charley	**30**	**10**	**11**	**6**	**11**
Heard Must	30	2	4	4	0
Heard Should	30	19	13	13	11
Heard Neither	40	79	83	83	89
Evacuated in Frances	**19**	**6**	**8**	**6**	**8**
Heard Must	23	4	2	0	1
Heard Should	31	11	9	14	9
Heard Neither	46	85	89	86	91
Evacuated in Jeanne	**14**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**6**
Heard Must	23	3	2	0	0
Heard Should	24	10	7	10	8
Heard Neither	53	88	91	90	92

Working Data Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Flood in Cat 2	24	9	16	11	13
Unsafe in Cat 2	53	40	42	55	39
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	86	72	47	70	63
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	*59*	*50*	*67*	*62*
Would Comply in Cat 2	71	60	53	65	70

Working Data Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Flood in Cat 3	36	20	5	14	21
Unsafe in Cat 3	74	64	58	74	59
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	93	88	68	85	88
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	*77*	*83*	*86*	*62*
Would Comply in Cat 3	85	76	63	79	80

Working Data Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Flood in Cat 4-5	47	34	63	32	23
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	81	87	74	88	80
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	97	93	95	91	93
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	*88*	*83*	*86*	*77*
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	98	94	79	86	89

Working Data Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Evacuated in Charley	**47**	**29**	**23**	**40**	**49**
Heard Must	30	16	0	30	21
Heard Should	25	31	39	16	28
Heard Neither	46	53	62	54	51
Evacuated in Frances	**41**	**34**	**17**	**52**	**37**
Heard Must	32	9	8	29	29
Heard Should	30	36	8	15	11
Heard Neither	38	56	83	56	61
Evacuated in Jeanne	**32**	**17**	**23**	**35**	**29**
Heard Must	22	6	8	17	18
Heard Should	33	25	15	19	18
Heard Neither	45	69	77	65	65

Working Data Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley **IF**		
Heard Must	54	68
Heard Should	22	44
Heard Neither	8	23
Evacuated in Frances **IF**		
Heard Must	41	69
Heard Should	17	45
Heard Neither	6	24
Evacuated in Jeanne **IF**		
Heard Must	33	65
Heard Should	11	35
Heard Neither	4	15

Working Data Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Public Shelter in Cat 2	7	13	9	20	24
Public Shelter in Cat 3	7	13	9	18	26
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	9	13	9	19	24
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	52				
Public Shelter in Charley	*6*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*16*
Public Shelter in Frances	*5*	*0*	*0*	*14*	*23*
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*30*

Working Data Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	**Mobile Homes**
Public Shelters		
Charley	6	17
Frances	8	10
Jeanne	7	13
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	60	53
Frances	63	60
Jeanne	65	64
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	13	18
Frances	8	14
Jeanne	2	7
Other		
Charley	21	13
Frances	22	15
Jeanne	26	17

Working Data Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Public Shelter in Cat 2	16	11	5	9	18
Public Shelter in Cat 3	16	11	5	12	20
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	14	12	11	14	18
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel			52		
Public Shelter in Charley	*22*	*18*	*0*	*15*	*5*
Public Shelter in Frances	*5*	*17*	*0*	*15*	*7*
Public Shelter in Jeanne	*10*	*18*	*33*	*18*	*0*

Working Data Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Out of County in Cat 2	61	66	68	67	51
Out of County in Cat 3	64	68	74	68	49
Out of County in Cat 4-5	67	73	81	71	61
Out of County in Charley	*45*	*50*	*60*	-	*47*
Out of County in Frances	*44*	*27*	-	-	*39*

Out of County in Jeanne	*32*	-	-	-	*30*

Working Data Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	**Site-Built Homes**	**Mobile Homes**
Out of County		
Charley	50	39
Frances	41	38
Jeanne	35	35

Working Data Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Out of County In Cat 2	51	46	50	42	36
Out of County in Cat 3	51	51	62	49	36
Out of County in Cat 4-5	59	60	67	59	48
Out of County in Charley	*48*	*32*	-	*5*	*53*
Out of County in Frances	*55*	*29*	-	*22*	*23*
Out of County in Jeanne	*48*	*27*	-	*12*	*10*

Working Data Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1-2	Cat 3	Cat 4-5	Non-surge	Non-coastal
Site Built Homes	78	76	73	75	78
Mobile Homes	78	77	78	77	74

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