



Volume 2-10

Treasure Coast Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

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HAZARDS MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC.



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Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Behavioral Analysis

Treasure Coast Region

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 1600 residents of the Treasure Coast region – 400 in each county. The 400 interviews 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 Treasure Coast counties

	Site-built Homes	Mobile Homes	SB + MH
Indian River Cat 1-2	198	1	199
Indian River Cat 3-5	86	12	98
Indian River Non-surge	94	5	99
Martin Cat 1-3	192	6	198
Martin Cat 4-5	93	7	100
Martin Non-surge	76	24	100
Palm Beach Cat 1-2	198	1	199
Palm Beach Cat 3-5	97	2	99
Palm Beach Non-surge	96	3	99
St. Lucie Cat 1-2	224	25	249
St. Lucie Cat 3-5	49	0	49
St. Lucie Non-surge	84	15	99
TOTAL	1487	101	1588

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 Frances and Jeanne. Only those who left their homes to go someplace safer in 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 in the region with respect to hurricane evacuation. Some have been part of earlier regional hurricane evacuation studies, and others have been part of post-storm assessments of evacuation plans,

including Andrew, Floyd, Charley, Frances, and Jeanne. Data from those surveys were used to supplement the 2007 SRES survey.

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: Treasure Coast 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. Treasure Coast survey participants were asked about their evacuation behavior in Hurricanes Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma. Earlier surveys in the region had provided actual response data about David, Andrew, and Floyd. Responses in past threats can be good predictors of future response, but only if the past threats are similar to future threats. Therefore, evacuation participation rates observed in those storms are not necessarily perfect 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 Treasure Coast 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 Treasure Coast 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 Martin County residents was interviewed for the purpose of estimating how the larger population of Martin 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 at 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.

For each 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 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.

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 county 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, as well as 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 Treasure Coast 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 even in relatively large evacuations, surveys don't usually provide sufficient information about individual evacuation zones within counties to yield highly reliable estimates for future planning. In those cases, 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 arrival of hurricane conditions.

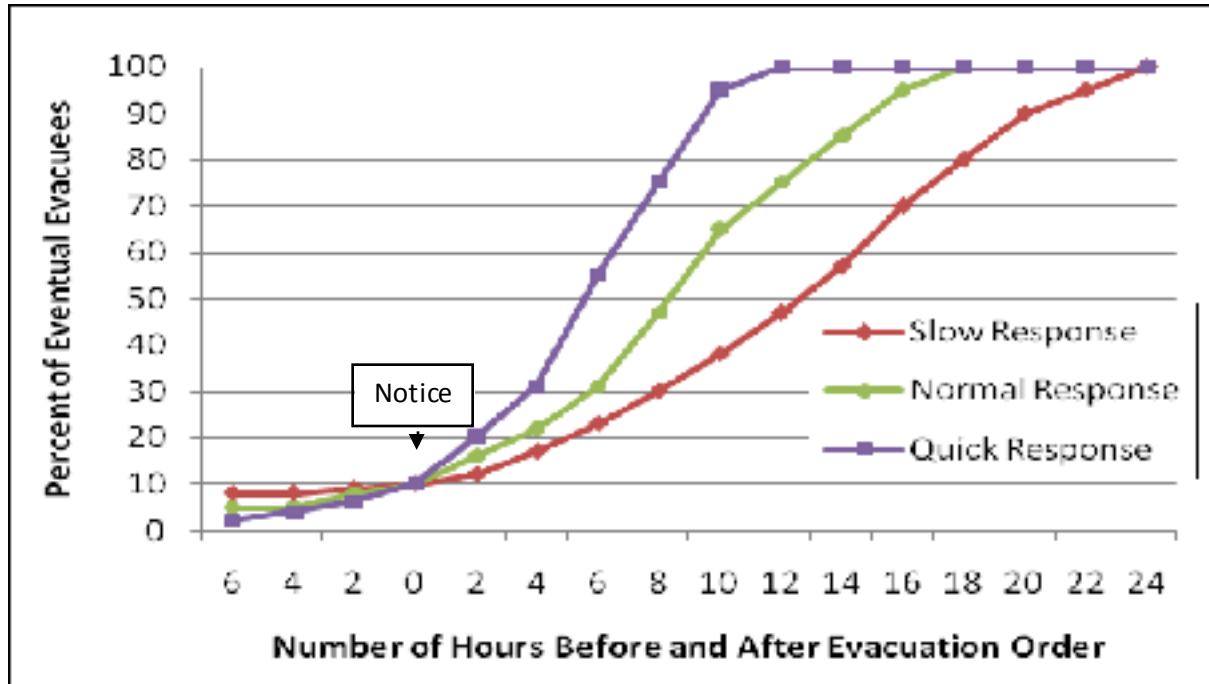


Figure 1. Evacuation timing curves for planning

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 start 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.

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.

Appendix A-1

Planning Assumptions for Indian River County

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

Indian River Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	60	70	85	95
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	50	65	80	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	15	50	65	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	15	40	60	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	25	40	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	5	10	10	20	25

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 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. Indian River County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Indian River Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	75	75	75	80
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	75	75	75	80
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	60	60	60

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

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

Indian River Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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	65	65	65	65	65

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. Indian River County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Indian River Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
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. Indian River County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Indian River Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
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. Indian River County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Indian River Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
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	25	25	25	25	25
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	25	25	25	25	25
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	25	25	25	25	25
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	25	25	25	25	25

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. Indian River County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Indian River Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
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. Indian River County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Indian River 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	95
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	90
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	85	90
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	70	80	85	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 the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

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

Indian River 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	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

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

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

Indian River 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	70	70	70	70	70

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. Indian River County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Indian River 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	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
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	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. Indian River County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Indian Friend/Relative Use 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. Indian River County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Indian River Hotel/Motel 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	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. Indian River County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Indian River Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	13	13	13	13	13

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

Appendix A-2

Planning Assumptions for Martin County

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

Martin Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	55	65	80	90
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	35	50	60	75	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	25	50	65	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	15	30	60	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	15	20	30	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	5	10	10	20	25

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 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. Martin County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Martin Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	70	70	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	70	70	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	70	70	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	65	65	65	65	65

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

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

Martin Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site-built Homes					
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. Martin County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Martin 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	3	3	3	3	3
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	3	3	3	3	3
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	3	3	3	3	3
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	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. Martin County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Martin Friend/Relative Use 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

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

Martin Hotel/Motel Use 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

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

Martin Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	17	17	17	17	17
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	17	17	17	17	17
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	17	17	17	17	17
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	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 8. Martin County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Martin 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	95
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	90
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	85	90
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	70	80	85	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 the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

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

Martin 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	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

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

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

Martin 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	90	90	90	90	90

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. Martin County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Martin 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	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
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	12	12	12	12	12

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

Martin Friend/Relative Use 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

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

Martin Hotel/Motel 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	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	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 14. Martin County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Martin Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	13	13	13	13	13

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

Appendix A-3

Planning Assumptions for Palm Beach County

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

Palm Beach Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	55	65	80	90
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	50	60	80	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	15	50	75	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	30	60	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	5	20	25	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	5	5	10	15	20

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 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. Palm Beach County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

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

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

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

Palm Beach Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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. Palm Beach County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Palm Beach Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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	5	5	5	5	5
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	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. Palm Beach County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Palm Beach Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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 6. Palm Beach County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Palm Beach Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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	25	25	25	25	25
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	25	25	25	25	25
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	25	25	25	25	25
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	25	25	25	25	25

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. Palm Beach County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Palm Beach Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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	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.

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

Palm Beach Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	80	90	95	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	80	90	95	95
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	90
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	85	90
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	70	80	85	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 the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

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

Palm Beach Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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

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

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

Palm Beach Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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	80	80	80	80	80

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. Palm Beach County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Palm Beach Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
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	12	12	12	12	12

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. Palm Beach County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Palm Beach Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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. Palm Beach County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Palm Beach Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
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. Palm Beach County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Palm Beach Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	13	13	13	13	13

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.

Appendix A-4

Planning Assumptions for St. Lucie County

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

St. Lucie Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	55	65	80	90
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	40	50	60	75	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	30	50	65	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	20	45	60	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	20	25	40	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	5	10	10	20	25

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 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. St. Lucie out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

St. Lucie 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	70	70	75	75	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	75	75	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	55	60	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	60	60	60

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

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

St. Lucie 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	80	80	80	80	80

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. St. Lucie County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

St. Lucie 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	8	8	8	8	8
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	8	8
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

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. St. Lucie County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

St. Lucie Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built 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 6. St. Lucie County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

St. Lucie Hotel/Motel Use 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. St. Lucie County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

St. Lucie Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	17	17	17	17	17
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	17	17	17	17	17
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	13	13	13	13	13
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. St. Lucie County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

St. Lucie 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	95
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	90	90
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	75	85	85	90
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	70	80	85	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 the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

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

St. Lucie 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	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

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

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

St. Lucie 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	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. St. Lucie County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

St. Lucie 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	8	8	8	8	8
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	8	8	8	8	8
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	8	8	8	8	8

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. St. Lucie County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

St. Lucie Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured 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 13. St. Lucie County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

St. Lucie Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	30	30	30	30
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	30	30	30	30
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	30	30	30	30
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	30	30	30	30
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	30	30	30	30	30
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	30	30	30	30	30

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. St. Lucie County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

St. Lucie Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Mobile and Manufactured Homes					
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	7	7	7	7	7
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	7	7	7	7	7
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	7	7	7	7	7
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	7	7	7	7	7
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	7	7	7	7	7
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	7	7	7	7	7

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.

Appendix B
Working Data Tables

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. Table 9a in the regional working data tables (B-5) contains evacuation rate data from post-storm assessment surveys following Frances and Jeanne, which reported higher evacuation rates in some counties than found in the 2007 SRES survey.

Appendix B-1
Indian River County Working Data Tables

Indian River County

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 2	17	11	7	13
Unsafe in Cat 2	33	9	14	23
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	57	33	28	44
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	56	39	47
Would Comply in Cat 2	78	71	67	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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 3	33	19	14	25
Unsafe in Cat 3	60	24	23	43
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	81	48	51	66
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	68	57	62
Would Comply in Cat 3	86	81	75	82

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 4-5	59	38	25	46
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	83	58	63	72
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	94	74	81	86
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	88	86	87
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	96	92	86	92

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Evacuated in Frances	69	36	38	52
Heard Must	31	8	3	17
Heard Should	29	18	21	24
Heard Neither	40	74	76	59
Evacuated in Jeanne	70	31	25	48
Heard Must	35	5	4	20
Heard Should	25	32	13	24
Heard Neither	39	63	83	57
Evacuated in Wilma	16	10	11	13
Heard Must	6	0	0	3
Heard Should	11	9	8	10
Heard Neither	83	91	92	87

Indian River County

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	
Flood in Cat 2	17(N=18)
Unsafe in Cat 2	72(N=18)
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	83(N=18)
Would Evac in Cat 2	-
Would Comply in Cat 2	72(N=18)

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	
Flood in Cat 3	17(N=18)
Unsafe in Cat 3	89(N=18)
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	94(N=18)
Would Evac in Cat 3	-
Would Comply in Cat 3	89(N=18)

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	
Flood in Cat 4-5	28(N=18)
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	94(N=18)
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	94(N=18)
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	-
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	94(N=18)

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

Mobile Homes	
Evacuated in Frances	91(N=11)
Heard Must	46(N=11)
Heard Should	36(N=11)
Heard Neither	18(N=11)
Evacuated in Jeanne	-
Heard Must	-
Heard Should	-
Heard Neither	-
Evacuated in Wilma	42(N=12)
Heard Must	25(N=12)
Heard Should	25(N=12)
Heard Neither	50(N=12)

Indian River County

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	87	-
Heard Should	63	-
Heard Neither	38	-
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	83	-
Heard Should	57	-
Heard Neither	33	-
Evacuated in Wilma IF		
Heard Must	88	-
Heard Should	32	-
Heard Neither	9	-

Indian River County

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Public Shelter in Cat 2	7	11	10	8
Public Shelter in Cat 3	6	11	11	8
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	5	11	12	8
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	64(N=14)	-	27(N=11)	50
Public Shelter in Frances	7	13	14	9
Public Shelter in Jeanne	2	5(N=19)	11(N=19)	4
Public Shelter in Wilma	5	-	-	5

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Frances	9	20(N=10)
Jeanne	4	-
Wilma	5	-
Friends/Relatives		
Frances	54	50(N=10)
Jeanne	58	-
Wilma	68	-
Hotels/Motels		
Frances	28	10(N=10)
Jeanne	26	-
Wilma	18	-
Other		
Frances	9	10(N=10)
Jeanne	12	-
Wilma	8	-

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Mobile Homes	
Public Shelter in Cat 2	17(N=18)
Public Shelter in Cat 3	17(N=18)
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	11(N=18)
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	-
Public Shelter in Frances	20(N=10)
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-
Public Shelter in Wilma	-

Indian River County

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Out of County in Cat 2	74	55	83	72
Out of County in Cat 3	76	55	82	74
Out of County in Cat 4-5	82	60	84	78
Out of County in Frances	71	63	62	67
Out of County in Jeanne	76	58(N=19)	53(N=19)	70
Out of County in Wilma	59	-	-	54

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

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Frances	67	-
Jeanne	70	-
Wilma	54	-

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

Mobile Homes	
Out of County In Cat 2	50(N=14)
Out of County in Cat 3	46(N=13)
Out of County in Cat 4-5	50(N=12)
Out of County in Frances	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-
Out of County in Wilma	-

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

Vehicle Use	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Site Built Homes	74		67	72
Mobile Homes	78 (n=13)		-	72

Appendix B-2
Martin County Working Data Tables

Martin County

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	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 2	8	5	12	8
Unsafe in Cat 2	13	3	5	9
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	31	23	16	26
Would Evac in Cat 2*	48	22	29	34
Would Comply in Cat 2	59	54	59	58

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	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 3	18	10	11	14
Unsafe in Cat 3	31	16	22	25
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	53	33	37	45
Would Evac in Cat 3*	76	41	54	58
Would Comply in Cat 3	73	66	79	73

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	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 4-5	35	22	32	31
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	65	46	67	60
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	84	72	75	79
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	90	67	71	76
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	85	86	96	88

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Evacuated in Frances	32	17	20	25
Heard Must	7	3	2	5
Heard Should	11	10	12	11
Heard Neither	82	87	86	85
Evacuated in Jeanne	24	13	19	20
Heard Must	5	3	2	4
Heard Should	14	7	10	11
Heard Neither	81	90	88	85
Evacuated in Wilma	11	8	11	10
Heard Must	3	0	2	2
Heard Should	10	5	8	8
Heard Neither	87	95	91	90

Martin County

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	
Flood in Cat 2	14
Unsafe in Cat 2	65
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	87
Would Evac in Cat 2	100(N=10)
Would Comply in Cat 2	89

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	
Flood in Cat 3	16
Unsafe in Cat 3	73
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	100
Would Evac in Cat 3	100(N=10)
Would Comply in Cat 3	89

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	
Flood in Cat 4-5	41
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	87
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	97
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	100(N=10)
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	100

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

Mobile Homes	
Evacuated in Frances	92
Heard Must	36
Heard Should	36
Heard Neither	28
Evacuated in Jeanne	83
Heard Must	35
Heard Should	48
Heard Neither	17
Evacuated in Wilma	67
Heard Must	26
Heard Should	26
Heard Neither	48

Martin County

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	83(N=12)	-
Heard Should	52	-
Heard Neither	19	-
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	70(N=10)	-
Heard Should	27	82(N=11)
Heard Neither	16	-
Evacuated in Wilma IF		
Heard Must	-	-
Heard Should	29	-
Heard Neither	7	54(N=13)

Martin County

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Public Shelter in Cat 2	8	7	9	8
Public Shelter in Cat 3	7	8	12	8
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	7	11	13	9
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	27(N=15)	50(N=10)	30(N=10)	34
Public Shelter in Frances	2	8(N=12)	8(N=12)	5
Public Shelter in Jeanne	3	-	9(N=11)	6
Public Shelter in Wilma	0(N=16)	-	-	3

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Frances	5	13
Jeanne	6	11
Wilma	3	17
Friends/Relatives		
Frances	66	70
Jeanne	64	68(N=19)
Wilma	59	67(N=18)
Hotels/Motels		
Frances	13	0
Jeanne	14	5(N=19)
Wilma	7	11(N=18)
Other		
Frances	16	13
Jeanne	17	16(N=19)
Wilma	31	6(N=18)

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Mobile Homes	
Public Shelter in Cat 2	19
Public Shelter in Cat 3	19
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	16
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	-
Public Shelter in Frances	13
Public Shelter in Jeanne	11(N=19)
Public Shelter in Wilma	17(N=18)

Martin County

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Out of County in Cat 2	67	81	70	71
Out of County in Cat 3	71	79	70	73
Out of County in Cat 4-5	73	81	73	75
Out of County in Frances	70	58(N=12)	50(N=12)	64
Out of County in Jeanne	69	-	46(N=11)	62
Out of County in Wilma	69(N=16)	-	-	59

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

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Frances	64	50
Jeanne	62	58(N=19)
Wilma	59	53(N=17)

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

Mobile Homes	
Out of County In Cat 2	59
Out of County in Cat 3	59
Out of County in Cat 4-5	58
Out of County in Frances	50
Out of County in Jeanne	58(N=19)
Out of County in Wilma	53(N=17)

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

Vehicle Use	Cat 1	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Site Built Homes	72		77	73
Mobile Homes	90 (n=13)		98	95

Appendix B-3

Palm Beach County Working Data Tables

Palm Beach County

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 2	17	4	7	11
Unsafe in Cat 2	21	9	5	14
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	50	29	25	38
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	38	44	41
Would Comply in Cat 2	66	62	56	62

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 3	34	18	8	24
Unsafe in Cat 3	47	21	24	36
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	70	52	39	58
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	59	59	59
Would Comply in Cat 3	76	73	68	73

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 4-5	51	38	28	42
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	73	65	60	68
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	86	80	71	81
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	83	78	80
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	91	84	88	89

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Evacuated in Frances	39	20	7	26
Heard Must	20	3	0	10
Heard Should	19	11	1	12
Heard Neither	20	3	0	10
Evacuated in Jeanne	29	14	4	19
Heard Must	18	1	1	9
Heard Should	18	9	1	12
Heard Neither	64	90	97	79
Evacuated in Wilma	14	10	4	10
Heard Must	6	1	1	3
Heard Should	21	9	5	14
Heard Neither	73	90	94	83

Palm Beach County

Working Data Table 5. Evacuation in Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes
Evacuated in Frances IF	
Heard Must	68
Heard Should	51
Heard Neither	16
Evacuated in Jeanne IF	
Heard Must	58
Heard Should	33
Heard Neither	12
Evacuated in Wilma IF	
Heard Must	46
Heard Should	18
Heard Neither	8

Palm Beach County

Working Data Table 6. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Public Shelter in Cat 2	7	3	18	9
Public Shelter in Cat 3	8	4	18	9
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	8	4	16	9
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	50	75	56	55
Public Shelter in Frances	7	13(N=16)	-	9
Public Shelter in Jeanne	5	0(N=11)	-	6
Public Shelter in Wilma	5	-	-	9

Working Data Table 7. Type of Refuge Used in Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

	Site-Built Homes
Public Shelters	
Frances	6
Jeanne	9
Wilma	9
Friends/Relatives	
Frances	54
Jeanne	60
Wilma	70
Hotels/Motels	
Frances	27
Jeanne	26
Wilma	15
Other	
Frances	9
Jeanne	8
Wilma	6

Palm Beach County

Working Data Table 8. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma Evacuating Out-of-County (*beware small n's*)

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Out of County in Cat 2	52	54	58	54
Out of County in Cat 3	55	51	60	55
Out of County in Cat 4-5	60	62	62	61
Out of County in Frances	49	53	60	51
Out of County in Jeanne	44	46(N=11)	-	45
Out of County in Wilma	43	-	-	42

Working Data Table 9. Percent of Evacuees in Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	Site-Built Homes
Out of County	
Frances	51
Jeanne	45
Wilma	42

Working Data Table 10. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Site Built Homes	75		74	74

Appendix B-4

St. Lucie County Working Data Tables

St Lucie County

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 2	17	14	8	14
Unsafe in Cat 2	22	22	14	20
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	45	45	37	43
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	30	43	36
Would Comply in Cat 2	69	71	64	68

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 3	30	16	18	25
Unsafe in Cat 3	42	33	24	36
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	67	51	55	62
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	41	57	49
Would Comply in Cat 3	84	78	77	82

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	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 4-5	47	29	30	41
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	70	57	62	66
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	84	82	76	82
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	70	79	75
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	92	90	85	90

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Evacuated in Frances	47	26	15	37
Heard Must	22	0	3	15
Heard Should	14	17	10	13
Heard Neither	65	83	87	72
Evacuated in Jeanne	42	19	16	33
Heard Must	23	3	2	16
Heard Should	14	14	7	13
Heard Neither	63	83	91	72
Evacuated in Wilma	16	17	11	15
Heard Must	9	0	2	6
Heard Should	10	14	5	9
Heard Neither	81	86	94	85

St Lucie County

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	
Flood in Cat 2	15
Unsafe in Cat 2	73
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	83
Would Evac in Cat 2	-
Would Comply in Cat 2	90

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	
Flood in Cat 3	38
Unsafe in Cat 3	90
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	95
Would Evac in Cat 3	-
Would Comply in Cat 3	100

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	
Flood in Cat 4-5	60
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	95
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	100
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	-
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	100

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

Mobile Homes	
Evacuated in Frances	79
Heard Must	50
Heard Should	17
Heard Neither	33
Evacuated in Jeanne	88
Heard Must	54
Heard Should	21
Heard Neither	25
Evacuated in Wilma	72
Heard Must	31
Heard Should	17
Heard Neither	52

St Lucie County

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	90	83(N=12)
Heard Should	51	-
Heard Neither	24	-
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	85	100(N=13)
Heard Should	49	-
Heard Neither	19	-
Evacuated in Wilma IF		
Heard Must	63	-
Heard Should	39	-
Heard Neither	9	47(N=15)

St Lucie County

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Public Shelter in Cat 2	9	22	12	11
Public Shelter in Cat 3	9	20	13	12
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	9	18	11	10
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	52	46(N=11)	27(N=11)	44
Public Shelter in Frances	10	-	-	11
Public Shelter in Jeanne	9	-	-	9
Public Shelter in Wilma	21	-	-	17

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Frances	11	11(N=19)
Jeanne	9	5
Wilma	17	5
Friends/Relatives		
Frances	59	47(N=19)
Jeanne	63	57
Wilma	44	48
Hotels/Motels		
Frances	16	37(N=19)
Jeanne	14	29
Wilma	24	38
Other		
Frances	11	5(N=19)
Jeanne	12	5
Wilma	15	10

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Mobile Homes	
Public Shelter in Cat 2	15
Public Shelter in Cat 3	18
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	15
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	-
Public Shelter in Frances	11(N=19)
Public Shelter in Jeanne	5
Public Shelter in Wilma	5

St Lucie County

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Out of County in Cat 2	71	50	59	66
Out of County in Cat 3	73	54	60	68
Out of County in Cat 4-5	78	61	66	73
Out of County in Frances	68	-	-	64
Out of County in Jeanne	71	-	-	69
Out of County in Wilma	61	-	-	51

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

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Frances	64	63(N=19)
Jeanne	69	65
Wilma	51	62

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

Mobile Homes	
Out of County In Cat 2	61
Out of County in Cat 3	61
Out of County in Cat 4-5	60
Out of County in Frances	63(N=19)
Out of County in Jeanne	65
Out of County in Wilma	62

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

Vehicle Use	Cat 1	Cat 3	Non-surge	Total
Site Built Homes	77		84	79
Mobile Homes	90		86 (n=15)	89

Appendix B-5

Treasure Coast Regional Working Data Tables

Treasure Coast Region

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	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 2	15	9	5	9	12
Unsafe in Cat 2	22	12	3	10	17
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	46	34	23	27	38
Would Evac in Cat 2*	48	41	22	39	39
Would Comply in Cat 2	68	67	54	62	66

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	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 3	29	18	10	13	21
Unsafe in Cat 3	45	28	16	23	35
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	68	50	33	45	58
Would Evac in Cat 3*	76	56	41	57	57
Would Comply in Cat 3	80	77	66	74	77

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	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 4-5	48	36	22	28	40
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	73	61	46	63	67
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	87	78	72	76	82
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	90	80	67	79	79
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	91	88	86	88	90

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Evacuated in Frances	47	27	17	20	35
Heard Must	20	4	3	2	12
Heard Should	18	15	10	11	15
Heard Neither	63	81	87	87	73
Evacuated in Jeanne	41	21	13	16	30
Heard Must	20	3	3	2	12
Heard Should	18	18	7	8	15
Heard Neither	62	79	90	90	74
Evacuated in Wilma	14	12	8	9	12
Heard Must	6	1	0	1	3
Heard Should	13	10	5	6	10
Heard Neither	81	90	95	93	86

Treasure Coast Region

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	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 2	27	14(N=14)	0	6	14
Unsafe in Cat 2	79	71(N=14)	-	68	69
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	85	86(N=14)	-	92	85
Would Evac in Cat 2	-	-	-	7(N=13)	13
Would Comply in Cat 2	88	79(N=14)	-	89	87

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	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 3	46	29(N=14)	-	17	27
Unsafe in Cat 3	91	93(N=14)	-	79	83
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	97	100(N=14)	-	96	97
Would Evac in Cat 3	-	-	-	93(N=14)	92
Would Comply in Cat 3	100	93(N=14)	-	92	94

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	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Flood in Cat 4-5	64	43(N=14)	-	36	47
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	97	100(N=14)	-	89	92
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	100	100(N=14)	-	98	98
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	-	-	-	93(N=14)	96
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	100	100(N=14)	-	98	99

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

Mobile Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Evacuated in Frances	84	-	-	78	83
Heard Must	52	-	-	41	45
Heard Should	24	-	-	26	28
Heard Neither	24	-	-	33	28
Evacuated in Jeanne	84	-	-	79	82
Heard Must	64	-	-	29	48
Heard Should	16	-	-	54	34
Heard Neither	20	-	-	17	18
Evacuated in Wilma	74	-	-	58	63
Heard Must	37	-	-	23	27
Heard Should	19	-	-	23	23
Heard Neither	44	-	-	55	49

Treasure Coast Region

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	83	86
Heard Should	56	83(N=18)
Heard Neither	23	78(N=18)
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	78	93
Heard Should	45	76
Heard Neither	19	64(N=11)
Evacuated in Wilma IF		
Heard Must	63	95
Heard Should	28	77(N=17)
Heard Neither	8	39

Working Data Table 9a. Evacuation rates in Frances and Jeanne from 2005 USACE survey

Evacuation Participation Rate in Frances, from 2005 Surveys (Site Built)			
	Cat 1	Cat 2-3	Inland of Cat 3
Indian River	63	59	33
St. Lucie	57	38	47
Martin	67	43	33
Palm Beach	48	38	16
REGION	57	41	26
Evacuation Participation Rate in Jeanne, from 2005 Surveys (Site Built)			
	Cat 1	Cat 2-3	Inland of Cat 3
Indian River	72	69	19
St. Lucie	58	25	27
Martin	57	36	28
Palm Beach	44	31	14
REGION	54	36	20

Treasure Coast Region

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Public Shelter in Cat 2	8	10	7	12	9
Public Shelter in Cat 3	7	10	8	13	9
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	7	10	11	13	9
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	49	54	50(N=10)	38	46
Public Shelter in Frances	7	16	8(N=12)	11	9
Public Shelter in Jeanne	5	8	-	10	6
Public Shelter in Wilma	9	9	-	8	9

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

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Frances	9	13
Jeanne	6	10
Wilma	9	11
Friends/Relatives		
Frances	57	59
Jeanne	61	56
Wilma	60	59
Hotels/Motels		
Frances	22	15
Jeanne	21	18
Wilma	17	24
Other		
Frances	11	11
Jeanne	12	10
Wilma	14	7

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 Frances, Jeanne, and Wilma

Mobile Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Public Shelter in Cat 2	15	29(N=14)	-	13	18
Public Shelter in Cat 3	18	29(N=14)	-	11	18
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	12	21(N=14)	-	11	15
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	-	-	-	-	58(N=19)
Public Shelter in Frances	10	-	-	5	13
Public Shelter in Jeanne	5	-	-	5(N=19)	10
Public Shelter in Wilma	5	-	-	11(N=18)	11

Treasure Coast Region

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

Site Built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Out of County in Cat 2	67	53	81	67	66
Out of County in Cat 3	69	53	79	68	67
Out of County in Cat 4-5	74	61	81	71	72
Out of County in Frances	65	52	58(N=12)	60	63
Out of County in Jeanne	68	54	56	52	64
Out of County in Wilma	58	41	-	32	51

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

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Frances	63	54
Jeanne	64	59
Wilma	51	56

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

Mobile Homes	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Out of County In Cat 2	55	36(N=11)	-	65	55
Out of County in Cat 3	55	40(N=10)	-	68	57
Out of County in Cat 4-5	54	-	-	67	57
Out of County in Frances	52	-	-	55	54
Out of County in Jeanne	55	-	-	68(N=19)	59
Out of County in Wilma	55	-	-	59(N=17)	56

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

Vehicle Use	Cat 1	Cat 3	Cat 4	Non-surge	Total
Site Built Homes	74	74	75	75	75
Mobile Homes	91	86	82	85	86