Clay County Quality of Life
Progress Report | Second Edition, 2015

A guide for building a better community.

Title Sponsor

Blain Claypool, President of Acute Care

St. Vincent's HealthCare is proud to be the title sponsor of the *Clay County Quality of Life Progress Report, Second Edition, 2015*. We are committed to the health and well-being of this great community and are proud to be one of your neighbors.

When our Clay County hospital opened two years ago, we created hundreds of jobs and more are coming as we work to expand our offerings and our facility in 2016. Our goal all along has been to serve you and your family in your own backyard—making it more convenient to receive St. Vincent's signature high-quality, compassionate care. Most notably, this time next year--- families in Clay County will be able to say their babies were born at St. Vincent's Clay County!

St. Vincent's believes in Clay and is investing in the community beyond our new hospital. Just recently, we announced a partnership with the Clay County School Board, Southeast Orthopedic Specialists and Preferred Physical Therapy to provide a new comprehensive sports medicine program to the county's public middle and high schools. The goal is to prevent injuries and the services are being offered at no cost to the school system. The program offers:

- A certified athletic trainer in each high school and one certified athletic trainer for every two middle schools
- Educational sessions for school officials and students on sports-related topics
- $1,000 in medical supplies for each middle and high school

As the former President of St. Vincent's Clay County, I will forever be grateful for your support of our health system. I too, am a proud Clay County resident and am personally grateful for the hospitality the residents here have shown my own family.

St. Vincent's looks forward to continuing to serve the needs of our neighbors in Clay County for years to come.

Sincerely,
Blain Claypool
President of Acute Care
St. Vincent's HealthCare

St. Vincent's HealthCare
1 Shircliff Way
Jacksonville, FL 32204

Clay County Quality of Life

Progress Report | Second Edition, 2015

A guide for building a better community.

COMMIT. CONNECT. CREATE.

Clay County Chamber of Commerce Foundation
1734 Kingsley Avenue Orange Park, Florida 32073
Phone 904.264.2651 • Fax 904.264.0070

www.claychamber.com

Sponsors

Special thanks to those providing generous financial and in-kind support for the *Clay County Quality of Life Progress Report--2008* and *Second Edition--2015*.

Baptist Health

Best Bet/Orange Park Kennel Club

Clary & Associates, Inc.

Clay County Chamber Foundation

Clay County Development Authority

Clay County Port, Inc./Reynolds Park Yacht Center

Clay Today/Clay County Leader

Developers Three, Inc.

Environmental Resource Solutions, Inc.

Environmental Services, Inc.

Grady H. Williams, Jr., L.L.M., Attorneys

Gunster, Yoakley & Stewart, P.A

Head, Moss, Fulton & Noble

Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. (JCCI)

K&V Investments

Lee & Cates Glass, Inc.

Lewis, Longman & Walker, P.A.

Louis L. Huntley Enterprises, Inc.

Miller Electrical Company

My Clay Sun

Nancy Keating

Orange Park Medical Center

Paul & Klare Reinhold Foundation

Penney Farms Retirement Community

Ray Avery

Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Inc.

St. John's River State College

St. Vincent's HealthCare Foundation

Southeast Storage Solutions

Tom Morris

Trinity Fabricators, Inc.

Ulrich Research Services, Inc.

YMCAs of Clay County

Special thanks also to the many dedicated Clay County citizens who participated in the creation of the inaugural *Clay County Quality of Life Progress Report--2008* and the review and update of the *Second Edition--2015*.

Table of Contents

Introduction

Welcome to the *Clay County Quality of Life Progress Report, Second Edition, 2015*. When the inaugural *Clay County Quality of Life Progress Report* was published in 2008, it was the first document of its kind to offer the community a baseline set of data to measure the state of Clay County and provide a means to begin monitoring progress towards achieving a shared vision for Clay County's future. Volunteers from across the county participated in surveys and volunteered as committee members to help reach a consensus on a shared vision for Clay County. The result, a community effort of thousands of citizens, is this guide. Collectively, the inaugural report and its future updates establish trend lines for building a better community.

After the inaugural report was published in 2008, the economy experienced a recession, affecting many aspects of the community. The unemployment rate climbed, home values declined, and the need for social services increased. Yet, despite the economic downturn, the community remained positive about the quality of life in Clay County. In the public opinion survey conducted for this 2015 edition, 90 percent of residents surveyed said they were satisfied with the quality of life in Clay County.

This guide provides a roadmap for the community to help us determine where we have been, where we are, and critical issues that face our community. While the inaugural report helped us to set a baseline, this update begins to show us trends in the community. Most indicators from the inaugural report were included in this edition. Others were replaced with more current and telling indicators.

The data in this edition is obtained from various resources including but not limited to government and public records, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and local churches. We have attempted to include the most current data available at the time of preparation of this edition. This edition is also available online at www.claychamber.com.

Are you a decision maker, business owner, parent, community volunteer, or concerned citizen? We invite you to use this guide to help evaluate the state of the community and plan for the future. This guide can be used to generate conversations and encourage community involvement to both celebrate and improve the quality of life in Clay County.

Indicator Selection Criteria

The Quality of Life indicators have been selected based on the following criteria:

Purpose
The indicator is both meaningful (it provides information valuable for community members to understand important aspects of their quality of life) and useful (it offers a sense of direction for additional research, planning, and action toward positive community changes and a means of assessing progress toward these desired changes).

Importance
The indicator measures an aspect of the quality of life which a diverse group of people in the community would agree is important in relation to the priorities in the community's shared vision or goals.

Validity and Accuracy
If the indicator trend line moves upward or downward, a diverse group of people in the community would agree on whether the quality of life is improving or declining.

Relevance
The indicator measures an aspect of the community's quality of life that the community can improve through public decision making and action at the community level.

Responsiveness
The indicator trend line responds relatively quickly and noticeably to real changes in the quality of life.

Anticipation
The indicator anticipates future trends rather than reacting to past trends. A "leading" indicator is generally more useful than a "lagging" indicator because it allows a proactive response.

Understandability
The indicator measures an aspect of the community's quality of life in a way that most citizens can easily understand and interpret in relation to their own lives.

Availability and Timeliness
Data for the indicator are readily available and affordably accessible on an annual basis from a credible public or private source.

Stability and Reliability
Data for the indicator are collected, compiled, and calculated in the same way each year.

Asset Orientation
Where possible, the indicator measures a positive aspect of the community's quality of life (to focus on community assets) and a trend line increase clearly denotes an improvement in the quality of life.

Scale
The indicator is reported for a geographic area that is most meaningful for community understanding and most helpful for improvement. For many indicators, trend lines for counties surrounding Clay County are also reported and where appropriate statewide numbers are reported.

Clarity
The indicator uses measures that filter out extraneous factors. Per-person rates filter out the effect of population growth, and constant dollars eliminate the effect of inflation. Raw numbers are used where magnitudes are important.

Representativeness
Taken together, the indicators measure the major dimensions of the community's quality of life.

Executive Summary

Clay County continues to grow in size and opportunities while maintaining its family friendly environment and close knit community feel. This edition captures the positive trends in the community as well as areas that need improvement. The indicators do not explain why a trend is moving one way or the other or what should be done to address a trend. That is up to the community to decide. The indicators do provide data and background for the ten key elements that Clay residents think are important for the quality of life in Clay County.

From 2000 to 2014, Clay County's population grew by 42 percent, or nearly 59,000 residents. A growing population means more services are needed from businesses, government, and nonprofit organizations. It also reflects that healthy communities tend to attract new residents. The following pages show that the dedicated citizens of Clay County are committing time, resources, and compassion to help provide diverse opportunities and build a strong community.

Arts and Culture

The vision is that arts and culture activities are valued and supported. How are we doing? Attendance at local arts venues and cultural events continues to grow. The Clay County Fair continues to be a Blue Ribbon Fair, a state award it has received every year since 2003. In addition, new arts events have been instituted since the inaugural report. The addition of the visual arts galleries to the Thrasher Horne Center and the establishment of the CalaVida Arts Festival are two examples. However, the number of elementary students per art teacher remains high and the majority of elementary schools in Clay County have no paid art teacher. Volunteers from the Art Enrichment Program of Clay County continue to try and fill the gap by sharing art in the classrooms.

Economy

The vision is for the economy to support a diverse employment base and affordable housing. How are we doing? Like most of the nation, Clay County is continuing to recover from tough economic challenges. The national, state, and county unemployment rates continued to rise through 2010 but have since dropped to nearly half those rates. Job growth in Clay County remains slow and the average annual wage for jobs within Clay County remains lower than in some surrounding counties and the statewide average. Over the last three years, both the median price and number of homes sold in Clay County have increased but are still lower than in 2007. The total value of taxable property in 2014 was only 15 percent higher than in 2005.

Education

The education vision is to encourage, reward, and set expectations for lifelong learning. How are we doing? Clay County is rich in quality educational opportunities. FCAT 2.0 Reading scores of fourth grade students in Clay County remain consistently higher than the statewide percentage. Graduation rates continue to rise and over 80 percent of Clay County's public school seniors graduated from high school on time in 2014. We have also seen a developing trend indicating that more students are prepared for higher education. Since 2005, the number of students taking the ACT has doubled and the average scores for the county remain above the statewide averages. The number of students taking Advanced Placement exams and participating in dual enrollment (some college courses while attending high school) have also increased.

Environment

The vision is for a protected environment and citizens who participate in sustainable activities. How are we doing? Residential per capita water usage in Clay County has decreased indicating a growing awareness for water conservation. Per capita solid waste generated has increased modestly from 1,740 pounds in 2008 to 1,820 pounds in 2014. Recycling represents an annual average amount of 23 percent of the county's solid waste. Water quality is improving with reduction goals for phosphorous and nitrogen in waterways reaching 95 percent and 94 percent completion, respectively. This has a positive impact on the water ecosystem and the natural populations of flora and fauna.

Governance

The vision is that government is responsive to the needs of the community. How are we doing? In 2014, 90 percent of Clay County adults (18 and over) were registered to vote as compared to the statewide rate of 60 percent. Voter turnout continues to be consistently higher in presidential election years than in statewide elections. A little more than one-third (37%) of residents surveyed in 2015 rated the quality of leadership of local county government as "good" and four percent rated it as "excellent." The respondents were somewhat less positive in their assessment of county leadership in 2015 than in 2008.

Health

The vision is for all Clay County residents to have access to comprehensive, affordable, and quality healthcare. How are we doing? Access to healthcare has significantly improved. Since the 2008 report, two new major healthcare facilities were built in Clay County--Baptist Clay Medical Campus in Fleming Island and St. Vincent's Medical Center Clay County in Middleburg. Orange Park Medical Center also underwent major expansions. The number of residents receiving Medicaid (13.6 %) has nearly doubled since 2008 (7.6%). Residents receiving Medicare represent 15 percent of Clay County's population. Heart disease and cancer continue to be the primary causes of death in the county. In Florida's 2015 County Health Rankings Report, Clay County ranked 11th as the healthiest county in the state.

Public Safety

The public safety vision is reflected by residents feeling safe in their homes and in the community. How are we doing? Since the inaugural report in 2008, the total index crime rate in Clay County has decreased. Non-violent theft (larceny) accounts for the largest number of crimes. Domestic violence related crime rates in Clay County have decreased modestly over a ten-year period. Clay County's clearance rate or percentage of crimes cleared remains significantly better than the state's rate. Clay County's five-year average annual clearance rate is 43 percent while the statewide five-year average annual clearance rate is only 25 percent. Most Clay County residents (77 percent) feel safe walking alone at night in their neighborhood. On the roads, Clay County motor vehicle accidents have increased slightly but the number of fatalities have decreased.

Recreation

The recreation vision is for abundant opportunities both indoors and outdoors. How are we doing? Total park acreage increased between 2010 and 2015 creating more access to outdoor recreational activities. The number of public fishing piers in Clay County has grown from six piers in 2003 to 11 piers in 2014, providing more waterway access points for non-boaters. In 2014, Clay County offered 33 baseball fields, 13 basketball courts, 9 football/multi-purpose fields, 31 soccer fields, 26 tennis courts, and 11 softball fields for public use. These numbers do not include the many other private recreation areas. Participation in organized sports through the YMCA, Police Activities League (PAL), and the Clay County Parks and Recreation Division continue to be well attended.

Social Well-Being

The vision for social well-being is defined by all residents helping to create a compassionate community whereby everyone has an opportunity to live a satisfying life with their basic needs met. How are we doing? The increase in the number of residents needing food stamps and other assistance has risen sharply over a ten-year period. In 2014, Clay County had more than 26,000 food stamp clients compared to only 7,800 in 2005. Local church outreach programs and nonprofit organizations have increased services to help affected residents meet their basic needs. Community support and collaboration are vital. The number of Clay County public school students with disabilities is also increasing steadily, as is the number of children in foster care.

Transportation

The vision is that transportation systems are safe, efficient, and address the needs of the entire community. How are we doing? Surveys conducted of Clay County residents for this 2015 edition showed that on average it took 30 minutes to get to work. This average included those working in Clay County as well those commuting to surrounding counties. Clay County residents working within the county reported a 17 minute commute, on average, compared to 13 minutes in 2008. Clay County residents working in Duval County reported a 38 minute commute in the 2008 and 2015 surveys. Mass transit ridership and the number of available bus routes have been steadily increasing since 2008. The Clay County Transit Authority offered six flex-routes throughout the county in 2014 including routes that interconnected with transit systems in Duval, Putnam, and Alachua counties.

Demographics

In 2014, Clay County was home to 199,798 people, having grown by 42 percent since the 2000 Census Population Count. In comparison, Florida's population increased by 24 percent between 2000 and 2014. By 2030, the population of Clay County is expected to grow to 268,409 people.

Population Growth

Year	Population
1983	75,573
1986	89,667
1989	103,023
1992	111,572
1995	120,813
1998	132,048
2001	142,838
2004	163,461
2006	176,901
2007	184,644
2008	185,168
2009	185,208
2010	190,865
2011	192,370
2012	194,345
2013	196,399
2014	199,798
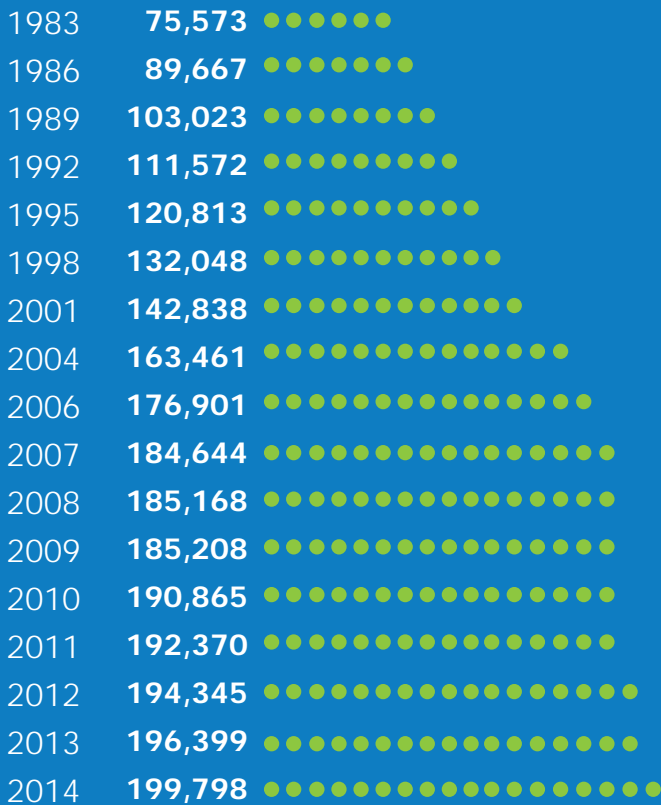
Population Projections

Year	Population	Growth from 2014
2015p	201,817	1.0% growth
2020p	224,587	12.4% growth
2025p	246,980	23.6% growth
2030p	268,409	34.3% growth
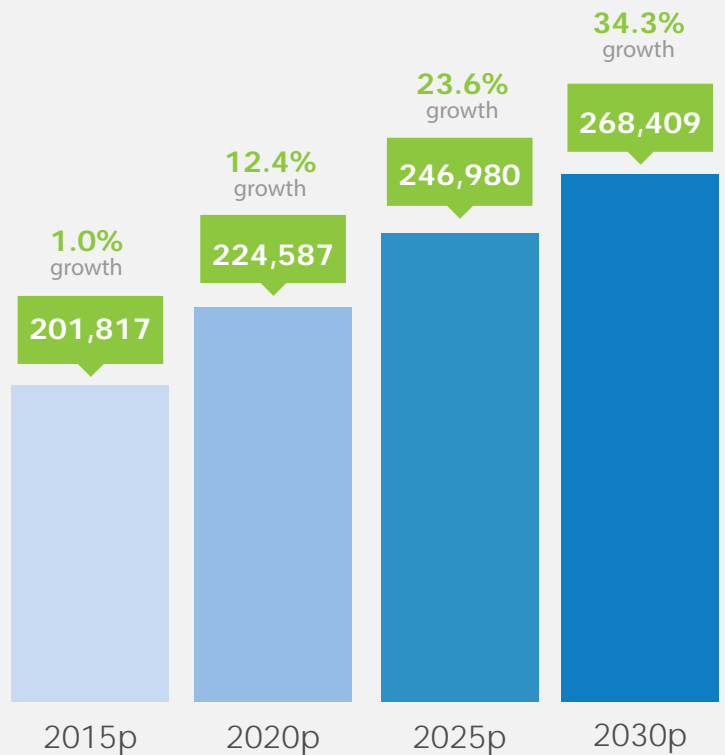
#% Indicates Percent growth from 2014

Race and Ethnicity

The 2013 American Community Survey describes Clay County as follows:

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
African American	10%
Asian	2.8%
Hispanic	8.7%
White	75.1%
Other	3.4%
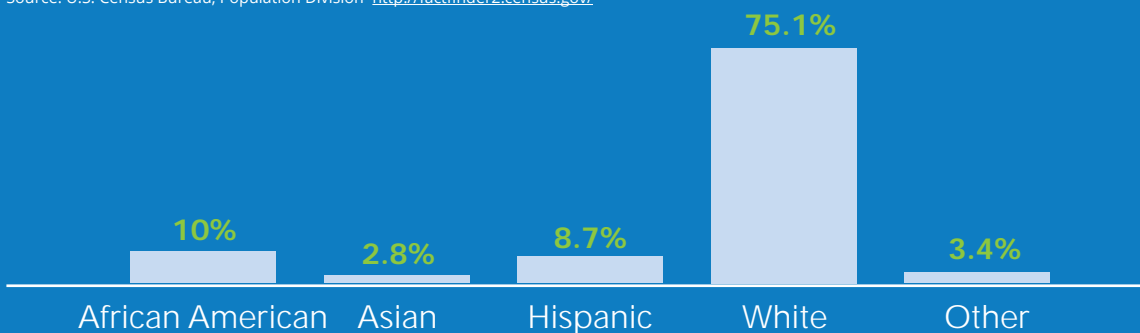
Population by Age and Gender

The median age in Clay County is 39.2 years. Children 19 and under account for 26.7% of the population, while residents 65 and older account for 14.2% of the population. (By comparison, the median age in Florida is 41.8 years.) Females account for 51% of the population, while males account for 49%.

Female | Male

101,569 Total Female
98,229 Total Male
199,798 Total Both Sexes

Age	Female	Male
Under 5 years	5,415	5,508
5 to 9	6,428	6,745
10 to 14	7,174	7,598
15 to 19	6,964	7,426
20 to 24	6,003	6,498
25 to 29	5,782	6,001
30 to 34	6,136	5,994
35 to 39	6,422	5,768
40 to 44	7,249	6,666
45 to 49	7,299	7,037
50 to 54	7,898	7,729
55 to 59	7,129	6,595
60 to 64	6,278	5,662
65 to 69	5,434	5,114
70 to 74	3,790	3,360
75 to 79	2,557	2,168
80 to 84	1,734	1,368
85+ years	1,877	992

Population Estimates

Age
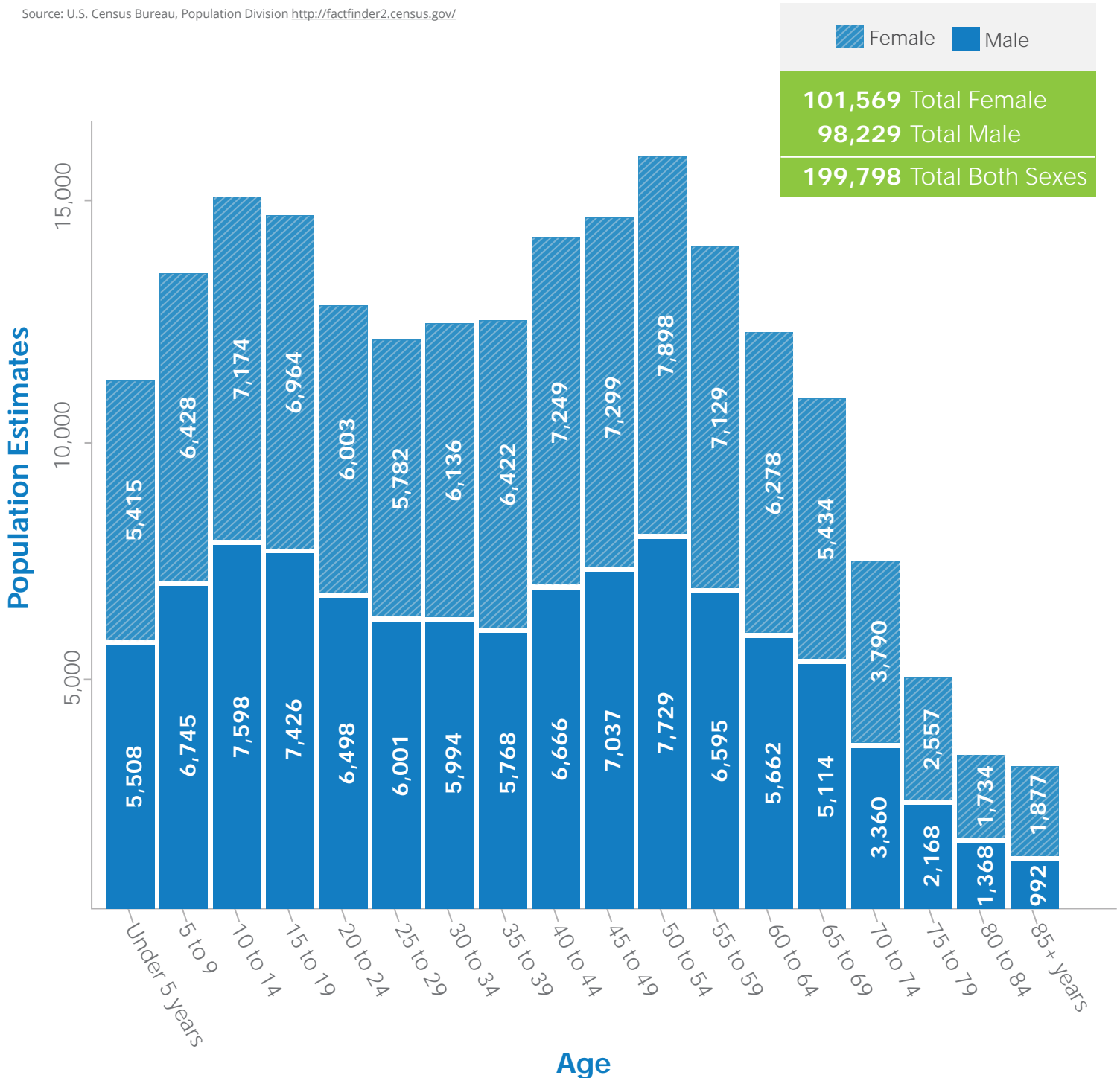
Geography-Clay County, Florida: Annual Estimates
of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups.

Community Perceptions

In 2008 and 2015, telephone surveys were conducted in Clay County. Some of the indicators in this report come from these telephone surveys.

The surveys began with this question:
"All things considered, how satisfied are you with the quality of life in Clay County today? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied?"

Of those surveyed in 2015, 90% were "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with the quality of life in Clay County as compared to 92% in 2008.

Despite the economic downturn that followed the 2008 survey, resident satisfaction with the quality of life in Clay County was quite high and showed little change in the 2015 survey.

Satisfaction with Quality of Life
Source: Ulrich Research Services, Inc. and University of North Florida Public Opinion Research Laboratory

2015

45%
Very Satisfied

45%
Somewhat
Satisfied

2008

51%
Very Satisfied

41%
Somewhat
Satisfied

6% **6%**
in 2015   in 2008
Not Very Satisfied

2% **2%**
in 2015   in 2008
Not At All Satisfied

2% **0%**
in 2015   in 2008
Don't Know
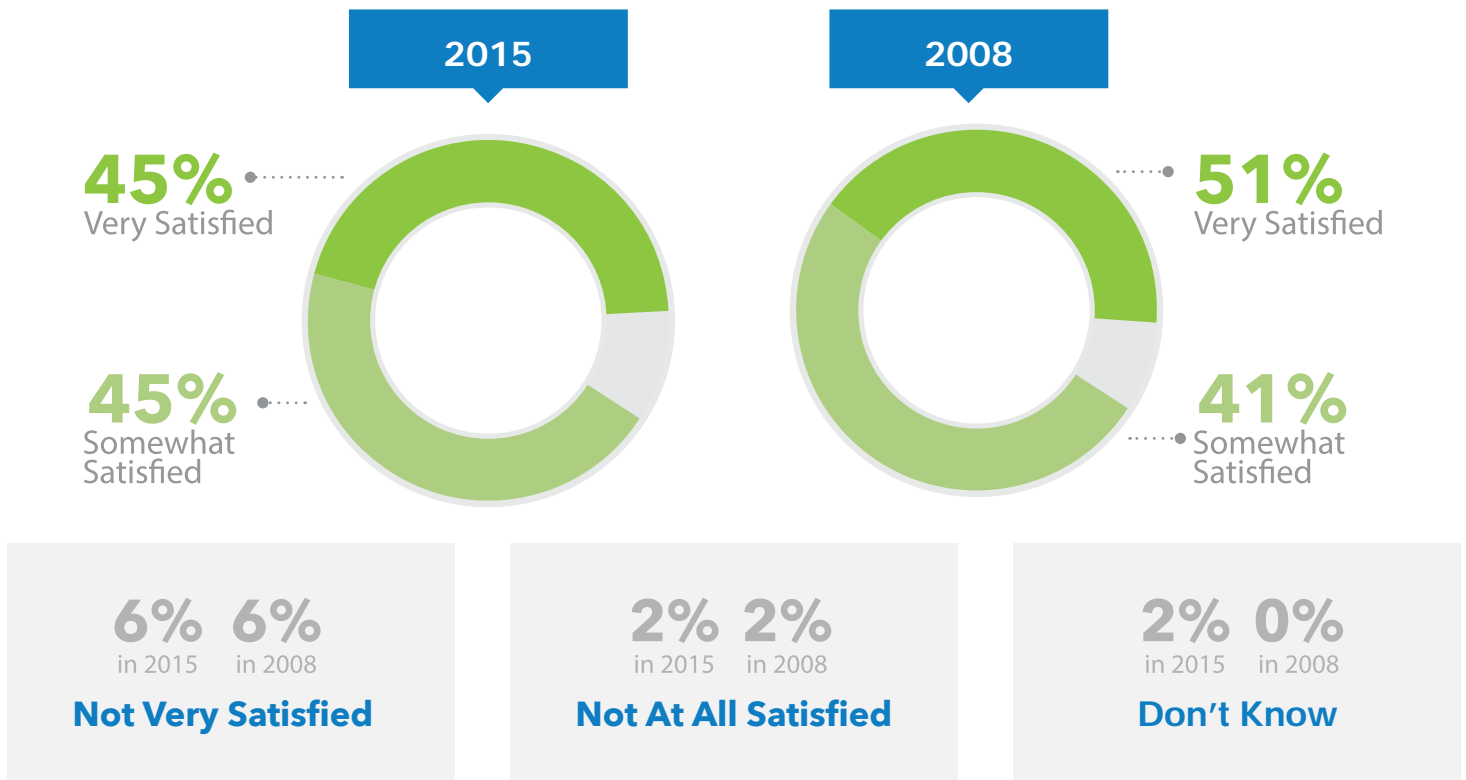
Arts & Culture

Vision

Clay County appreciates and supports the arts and values its cultural institutions. The arts community creates, collaborates and communicates its events and programs to provide quality artistic, accessible and diverse opportunities for Clay residents, including students of all ages. Clay residents, businesses and the education community strengthen and grow the arts by supporting the arts community.

How are we doing?

Attendance at Selected Arts Events

In 2014, attendance at local arts venues totaled more than 53,000, reflecting a strong interest in the arts in the community. The attendance figures at selected arts events were:

Legend:
- Concert on the Green
- Orange Park Community Theater
- Thrasher Horne Center – Performing Arts
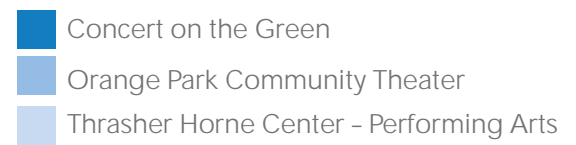
*Canceled due to weather
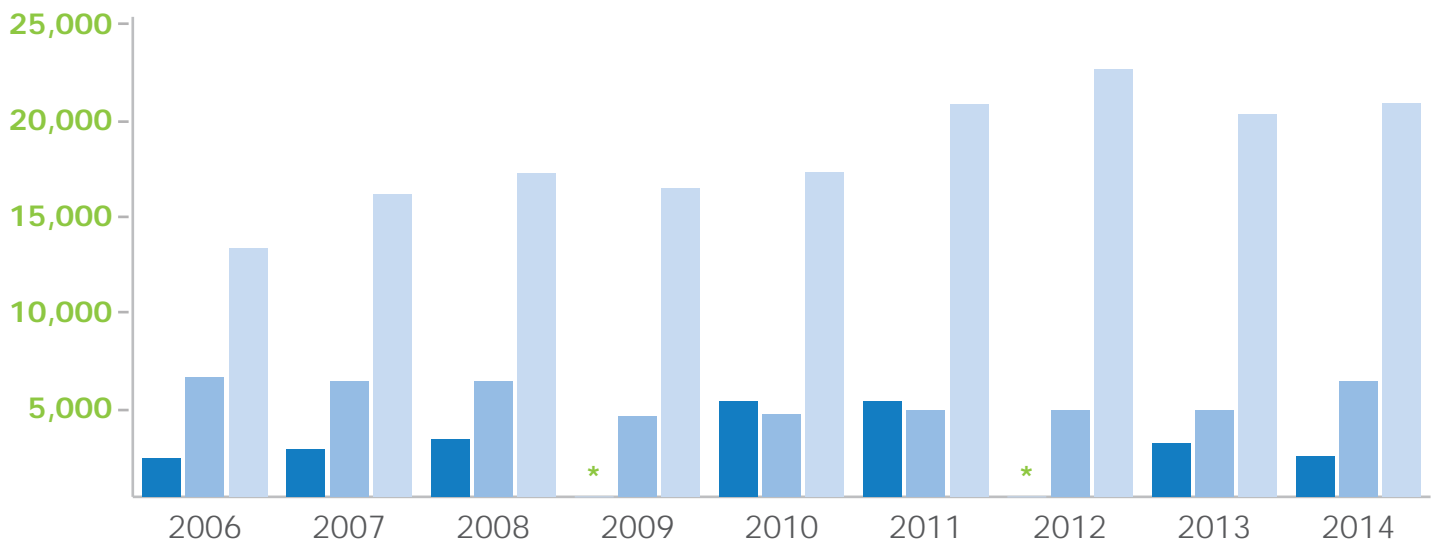
Number of Attendees

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Concert on the Green	2,000	2,500	3,000	*	5,000	5,000	*	2,800	2,100
Orange Park Community Theater	6,200	6,200	6,000	4,200	4,300	4,500	4,500	4,500	6,000
Thrasher Horne Center Performing Arts	12,967	15,765	16,838	16,093	16,904	20,435	22,290	19,907	20,518

Additional Arts Events Estimated Attendance

Thrasher Horne Center – Visual Arts Galleries

2008 – 30,530
2009 – 36,571
2010 – 28,234
2011 – 31,438
2012 – 28,334
2013 – 30,299
2014 – 20,000

Art & About Event – by Art Guild of Orange Park and Orange Park School of Music

2009 – 500
2010 – 650
2011 – 700
2012 – 725
2013 – 775
2014 – 600

CalaVida Arts Festival

2014 – 2,500
2015 – 4,000

Art Pieces in Rotating Exhibits

Another indicator of the arts is the number of art pieces shown in rotating exhibits within Clay County. This indicator seeks to measure both the productivity of local artists as well as the opportunity for residents to view visual fine arts. The total number of pieces in rotating exhibits has nearly doubled since 2006.
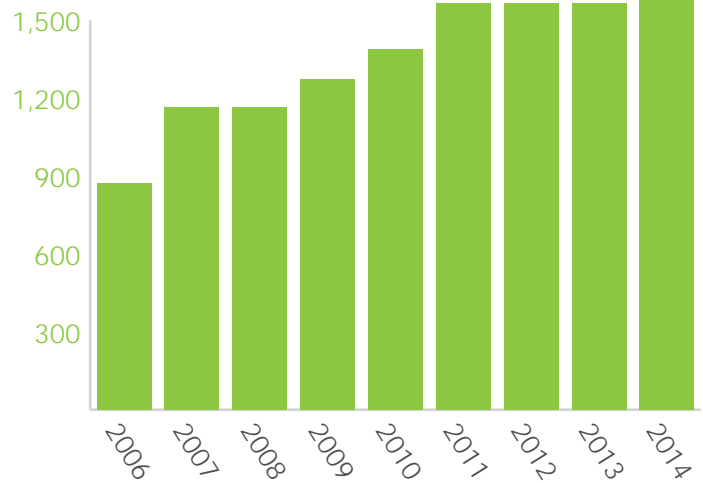
Attendance at Clay County Fairgrounds

Clay County is also home to numerous cultural institutions. Attendance at these events brings the community together and maintains traditions. Attendance figures for these events were:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Clay County Fair	75,392	81,434	84,152	102,728	108,833	100,150	103,367	110,078	113,591
Hunter Jumper Festival	12,500	13,000	13,000	13,000	11,500*	12,000	12,500	12,500	N/A
Scottish Games	20,000	24,000	27,000	15,000**	24,000	25,000	24,000	23,550	11,300**

*2011 was a three week series instead of a four week series.   **Severely impacted by rain.

Students per Art Teacher

In the 2014-15 school year, 17,064 students in Clay County public elementary schools (K-6) had to share 11 art teachers and 23 music teachers. Additionally, The Art Enrichment Program of Clay County had approximately 55 volunteers in 2014-15 who shared art with students in Clay County elementary sc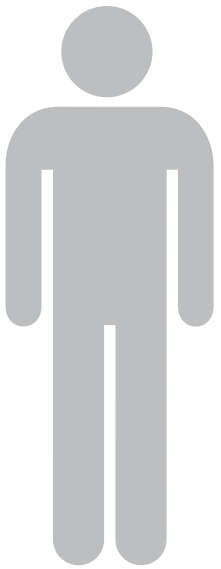hools. The number of elementary students per paid art teacher (arrived at by dividing total students by number of teachers) was:
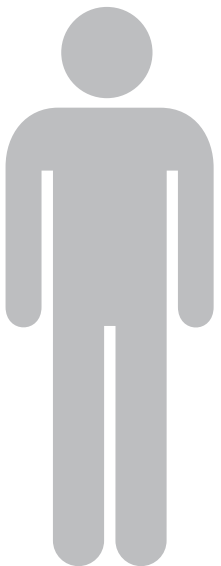
Source: Clay County Public Schools

Elementary Students per Art Teacher

2014-15 - **1,551**

2013-14 - **1,973**

2012-13 - **1,979**

2011-12 - **1,630**

2010-11 - **1,719**

2009-10 - **1,276**

2008-09 - **1,011**

2007-08 - **1,136**

2006-07 - **1,168**

Elementary Students per Music Teacher

2014-15 - **742**

2013-14 - **888**

2012-13 - **891**

2011-12 - **897**

2010-11 - **814**

2009-10 - **660**

2008-09 - **662**

2007-08 - **805**

2006-07 - **779**

Persons Employed in the Arts

The number of people working in the arts-related fields in Clay County has significantly increased from 1.2 percent of the workforce in 2003 to 3.2 percent of the workforce in 2014. In comparison, only 1.4 percent of Duval County's workforce was employed in the arts-related fields in 2014 and in St. Johns County's the arts employed represented 4.0 percent of the workforce. By year, employment figures were:

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (Note: The data in this indicator replaces the data from the 2008 Report as the Bureau now uses only NAICS-based statistics to report this data.) http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/datatools/qwiapp.html

Arts Employed (percent of workforce)

● Clay
● Duval
● St. Johns

Year	Clay	Duval	St. Johns
2014	3.2%	1.4%	4.0%
2012	3.5%	1.2%	3.8%
2010	3.0%	1.1%	4.4%
2008	2.3%	1.0%	3.7%
2006	2.0%	0.9%	3.2%
2004	1.8%	1.0%	3.3%
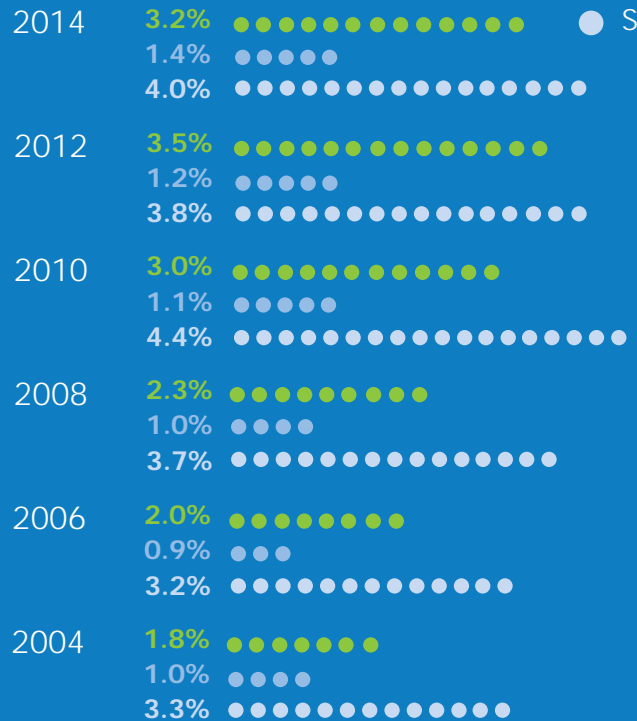
Persons Volunteering in the Arts

Volunteers play a vital role in the arts community in Clay County. In 2014, the Thrasher Horne Center had 59 regular volunteers (serving throughout the year); Art Enrichment Program of Clay County had 55 regular volunteers; Art Guild of Orange Park had 40 regular volunteers; and Orange Park Community Theater had approximately 325 regular volunteers throughout the year.

Sources: Art Enrichment Program of Clay County, Art Guild of Orange Park, Orange Park Community Theater, and Thrasher Horne Center

Economy

Vision

Clay County provides an environment that creates and continuously promotes diverse opportunities for productive employment at wages that allow residents to work within the county. Clay County's job opportunities attract and retain a talented and educated workforce and the county offers a variety of attainable and affordable housing.

How are we doing?

Median Household Income

The median household income in 2014 in Clay County was $59,482, compared to median household incomes in Duval of $48,323 and St. Johns of $64,876.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Economic Characteristics)
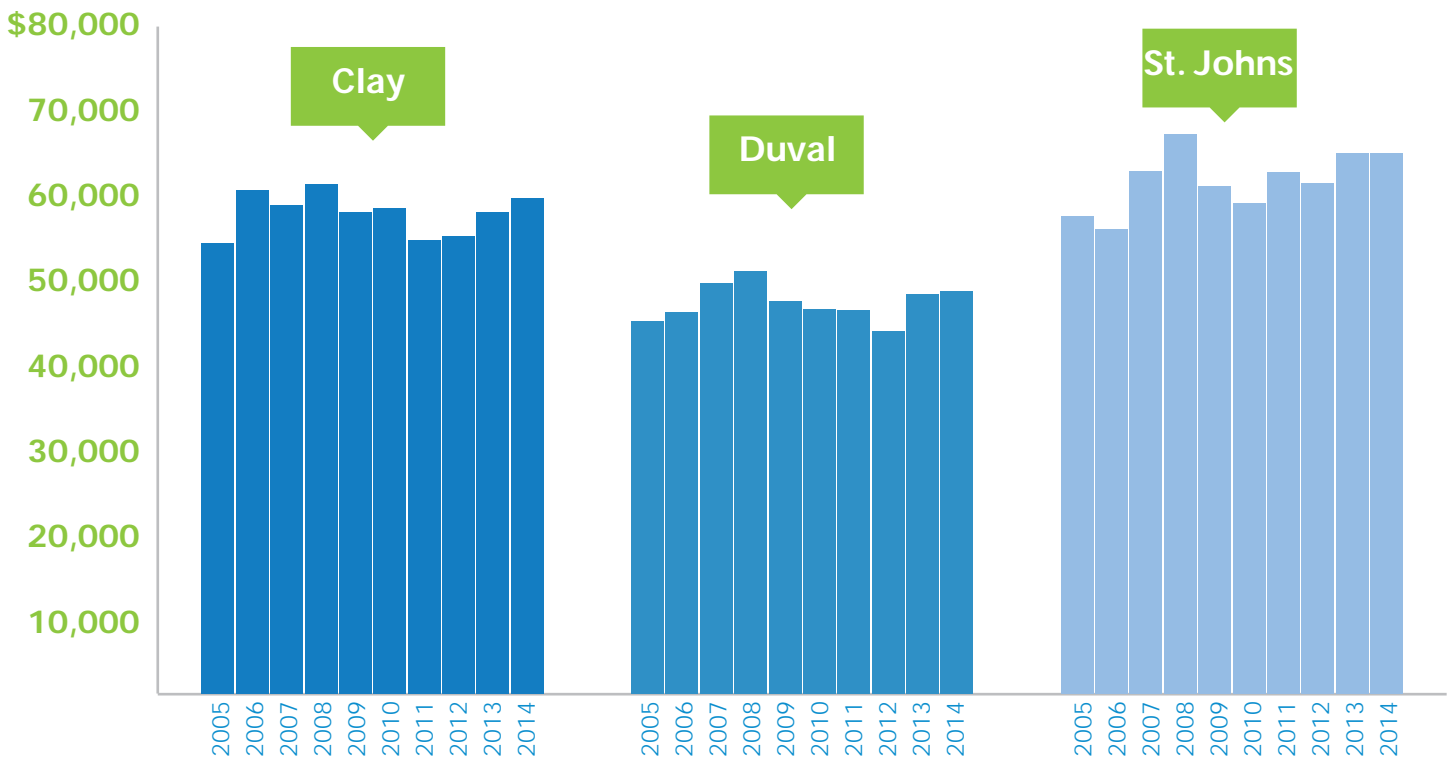
Net Employment Growth

In 2014, there were 46,359 jobs in Clay County, a 13.8 percent increase in the number of jobs since 2002. In comparison, in 2014, Duval County had 456,107 jobs, a 7.4 percent increase, and St. Johns County had 63,384 jobs, a 49.8 percent increase in the number of jobs since 2002.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm#databases

Percent change in employment year over year

Clay

Year	% change	Jobs
2002		40,730
2003	-9.3%	36,939
2004	4.4%	38,583
2005	8.6%	41,886
2006	6.9%	44,785
2007	0.3%	44,921
2008	2.3%	45,973
2009	-5.5%	43,426
2010	-1.2%	42,921
2011	-2.3%	41,911
2012	1.5%	42,524
2013	6.5%	45,299
2014	2.3%	46,359

St. Johns

Year	% change	Jobs
2002		42,296
2003	5.2%	44,497
2004	6.1%	47,210
2005	8.6%	51,266
2006	7.5%	55,112
2007	3.2%	56,874
2008	-0.4%	56,672
2009	-5.2%	53,721
2010	0.2%	53,873
2011	2.0%	54,980
2012	4.7%	57,588
2013	4.1%	59,942
2014	5.7%	63,384

Duval

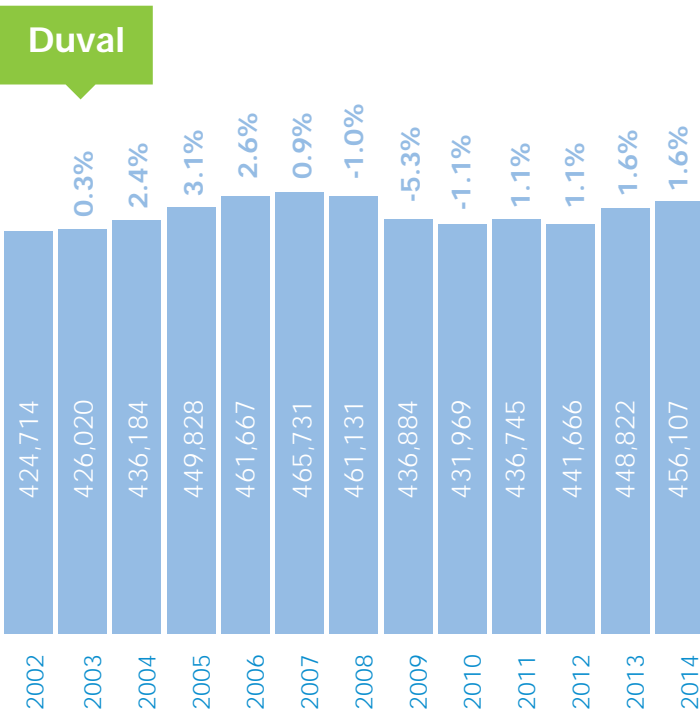| Year	% change	Jobs
2002		424,714
2003	0.3%	426,020
2004	2.4%	436,184
2005	3.1%	449,828
2006	2.6%	461,667
2007	0.9%	465,731
2008	-1.0%	461,131
2009	-5.3%	436,884
2010	-1.1%	431,969
2011	1.1%	436,745
2012	1.1%	441,666
2013	1.6%	448,822
2014	1.6%	456,107

Number of Employed and Unemployed Clay Residents

Between 2008 and 2010, the number of unemployed Clay residents increased from 5,112 to 9,805. By the end of 2014, the number of unemployed Clay County residents had decreased to 5,627 with nearly 93,000 Clay residents employed. **Employed** / **Unemployed**

2002 - **72,992** / 3,776   2009 - **86,197** / 8,656
2003 - **74,566** / 3,505   2010 - **86,725** / 9,805
2004 - **77,719** / 3,374   2011 – **87,893** / 8,835
2005 - **83,040** / 2,903   2012 – **90,122** / 7,459
2006 - **87,910** / 2,660   2013 – **91,958** / 6,175
2007 - **90,995** / 3,188   2014 – **92,823** / 5,627
2008 - **90,982** / 5,112

Average Annual Wage

In 2014, the average annual wage for someone working in Clay County was $35,030, a 30.6 percent increase since 2003. In comparison to neighboring northeast counties, in 2014, the average annual wage for someone working in Duval County was $48,820 (31.8 percent increase) and in St. Johns County the average annual wage was $38,775 (30.4 percent increase).

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm#databases

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Clay	$26,816	$28,036	$29,215	$31,275	$31,090	$31,308	$31,843	$32,284	$32,857	$33,437	$33,776	$35,030
St. Johns	$29,722	$31,029	$32,453	$34,594	$35,536	$35,820	$35,777	$36,148	$36,749	$36,943	$37,341	$38,775
Duval	$37,027	$38,635	$40,095	$42,232	$43,641	$43,724	$44,006	$45,084	$45,543	$47,043	$47,489	$48,820
Florida	$33,544	$35,186	$36,800	$38,485	$39,746	$40,568	$40,970	$41,581	$42,310	$43,210	$43,645	$44,798

Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income in Clay County has increased by 38 percent since 2000. Clay County's per capita income as a percent of the national average declined from 89 percent in 2000 to 81 percent in 2014 (meaning that nationally, per capita income rose faster than it did in Clay County).
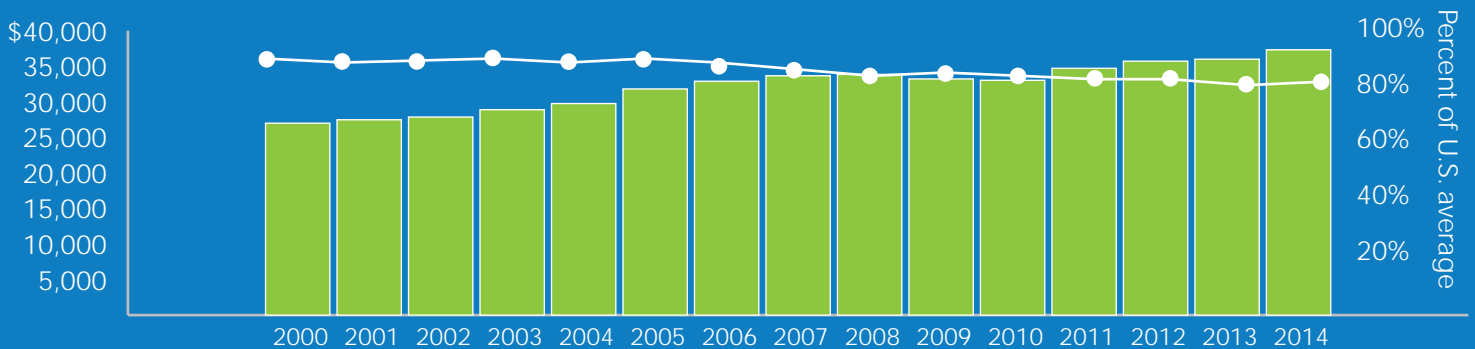

The indicator measures the income of all residents of Clay County, regardless of their place of employment. Per capita income is not available to compare where people work, though some conclusions may be drawn by comparing annual average wages per county.

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis http://www.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/

Unemployment Rate

In 2014, the unemployment rate in Clay County was 5.7 percent, a decrease from 6.3 percent in 2013. The rate was below the U.S. rate of 6.2 percent and Florida rate of 6.3 percent.

Source: Labor Market Statistics Center, Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (LAUS - Local Area Unemployment Statistics).
www.floridajobs.org/labor-market-information/data-center/statistical-programs/local-area-unemployment-statistics

Bar chart of unemployment rates ('01–'14) for Clay, Florida, and U.S.
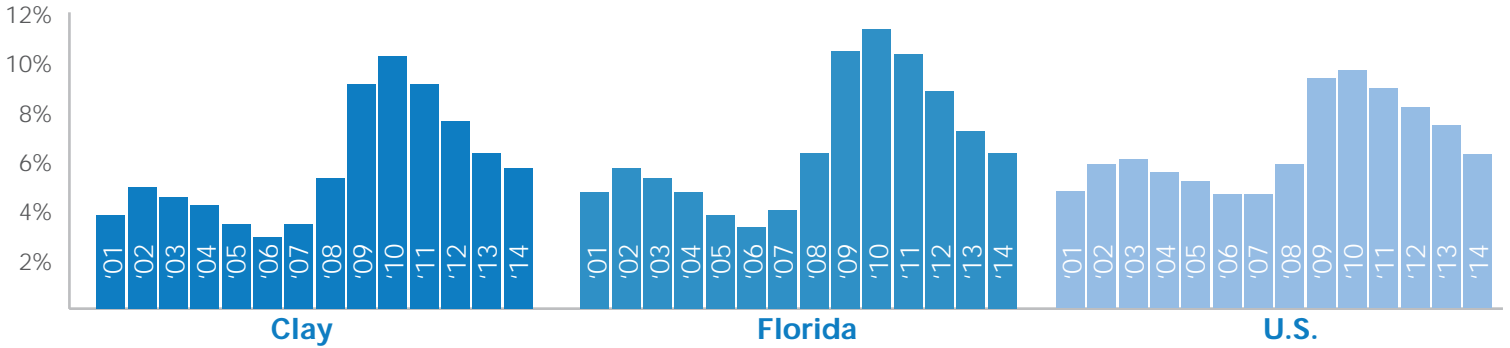
Financial Security

When asked, *"Is your financial security today better, worse, or about the same as compared to three years ago?"*, 36 percent of the respondents said that their financial security was better than it was three years ago. Source: University of North Florida Public Opinion Research Laboratory

36% Better
39% About the Same
22% Worse
3% Did Not Know or Did Not Answer
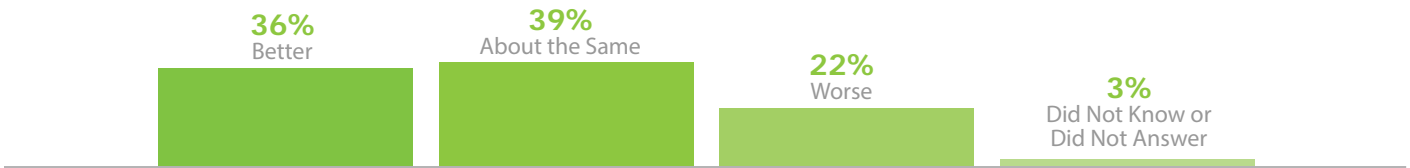
Where the Labor Force Works

When asked, *"In which county do you work?"*, 45 percent of the workers from the 2015 survey responded they were employed in Clay County, while 41 percent worked in Duval County and the remainder were employed in other counties.

The 2010 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey estimated 57.2 percent worked outside Clay County vs. 60 percent in the 2000 U.S. Census.

Worked Outside Clay County

60% in 2000
57.2% in 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

41% Duval County
14% Employed in other counties
45% Clay County

Baker
Union
St. Johns
Alachua
Putnam
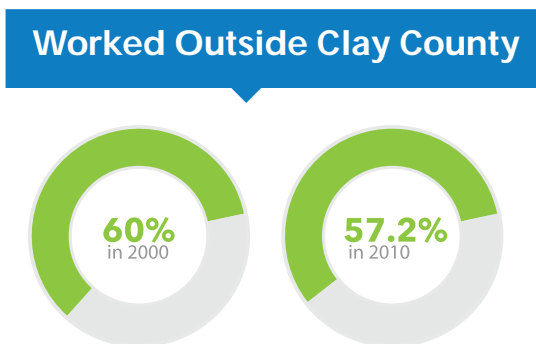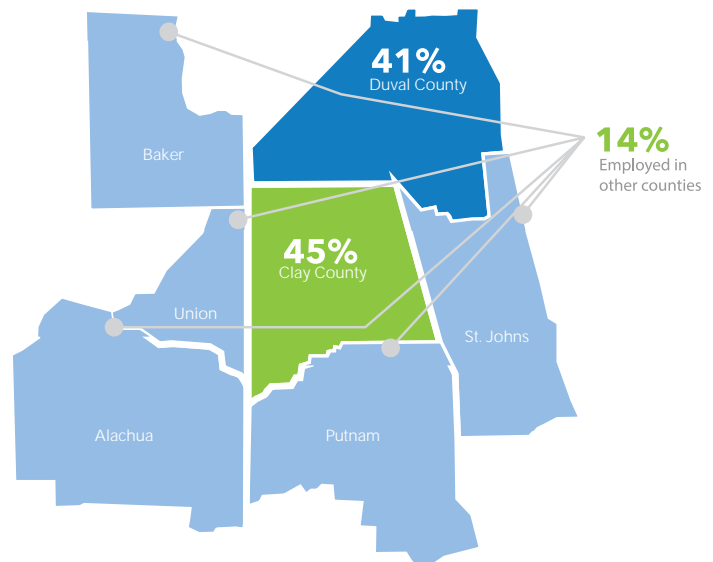
Education of Work Force

In 2013, 89.5 percent of Clay County's population 25 years and over (131,769) had a high school graduate or higher degree. 22.5 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey

3.3% less than 9th grade

7.2% graduate or professional degree

7.2% 9th to 12th grade but no diploma

15.3% bachelor's degree

27.9% high school graduate (includes equivalency)

11.8% associate's degree

27.2% some college but no degree
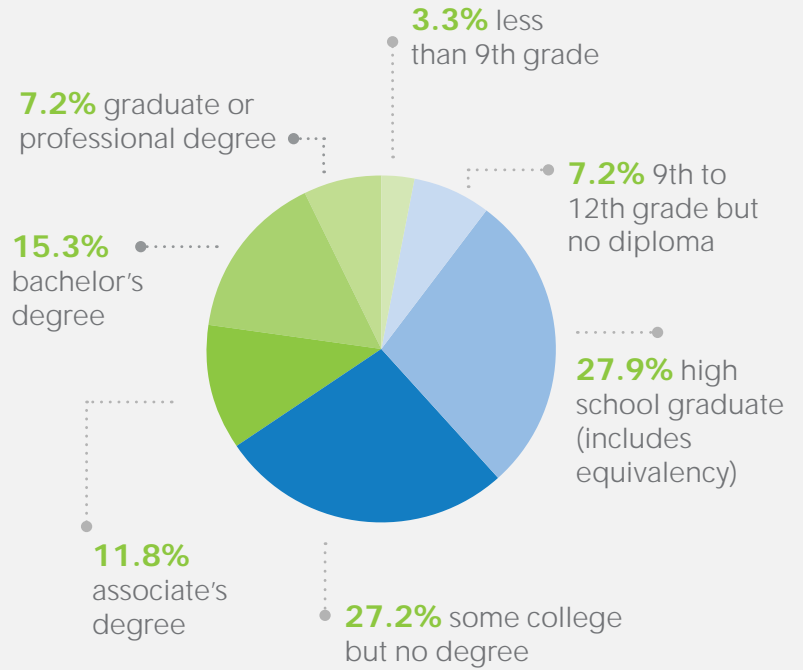
Homeownership Rate

Clay County residents tend to own their own homes. The 2010 U.S. Census reported a 76.4 percent homeownership rate for Clay County compared to a 67.4 percent homeownership rate statewide for Florida and a 65.1 percent nationwide rate in 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12019.html

Home Sales

The median sale price of homes sold in Clay County increased by 6% between 2013 and 2014.

Number of Houses **on the Market** in Clay County

6,282 in 2009	6,171 in 2010	5,238 in 2011	4,725 in 2012	5,402 in 2013	4,557 in 2014

Number of Homes **Sold** in Clay County

2,023 in 2009	2,183 in 2010	2,263 in 2011	2,226 in 2012	2,757 in 2013	3,100 in 2014

Median Sale Price of Homes Sold in Clay County

2009 - $179,874
2010 - $158,559
2011 - $132,615

$137,000 in 2012

$148,000 in 2013

$157,000 in 2014
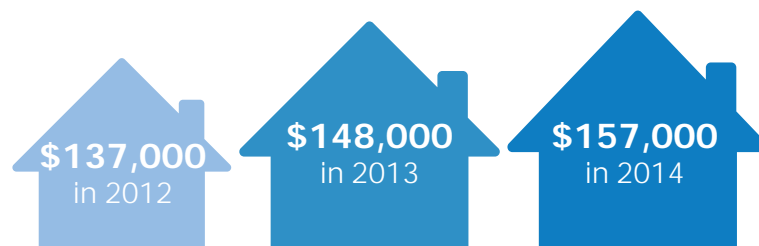
Source: Northeast Florida Association of Realtors

Total County Millage Rate

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
17.9466	17.7986	17.2906	16.9946	14.9068	15.0748	15.5980	15.7320	16.1593	16.0033	15.5213	15.6394
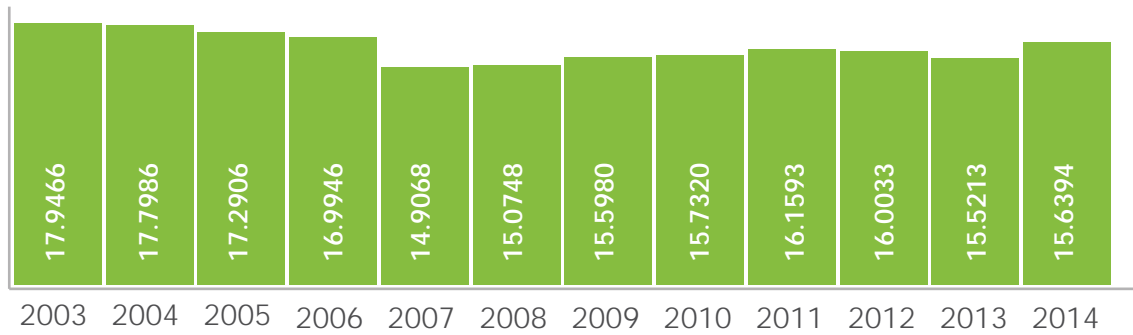
Total Value of Taxable Property (billions of dollars)

03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
$5.645	$6.387	$7.367	$8.917	$10.607	$9.961	$9.389	$8.634	$8.113	$7.904	$8.106	$8.446
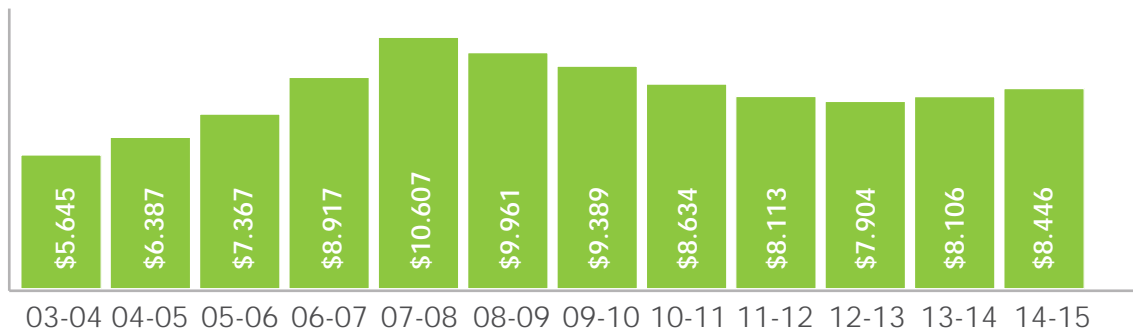
Property Tax Collections Per Person

In 2014, Clay County collected $175.6 million in property taxes, or $879 for each resident. This includes county taxes, school taxes, municipal taxes, as well as taxes for independent districts and special districts. (This does not include sales tax or other fees.) This represents an increase of 3.7 percent from 2013 property tax collections.

Property Taxes Collected (in millions) / **Inflation Adjusted** (2005 = 100)

05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14

Taxes Collected Per Person

05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
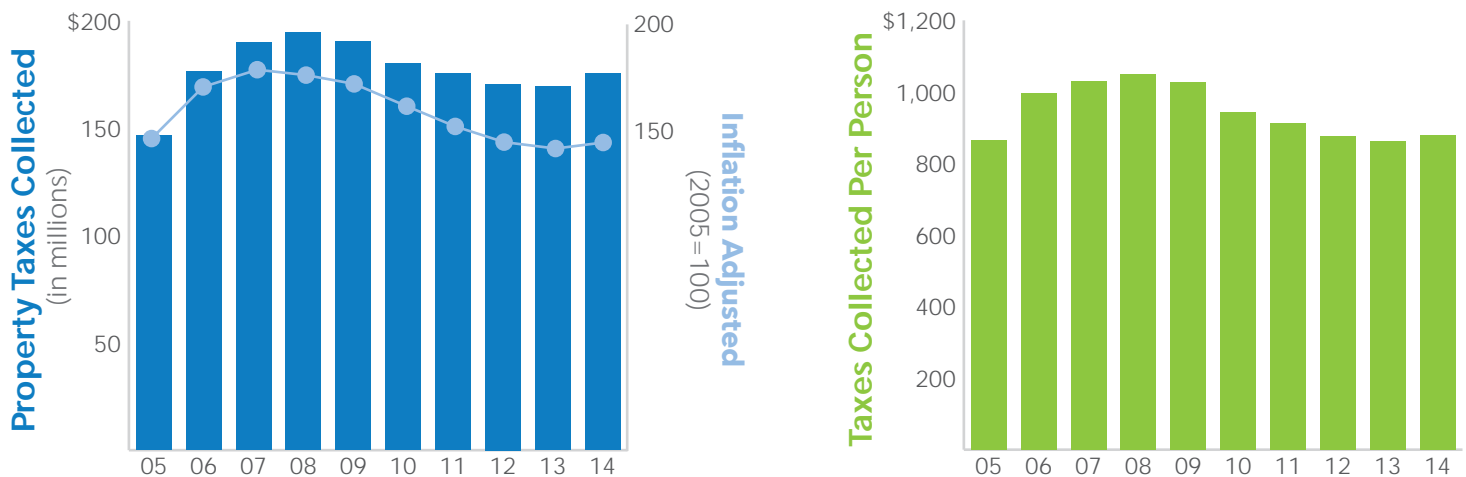
Education

Vision

Clay County encourages, rewards, and sets expectations for lifelong learning. Educational excellence begins at birth with a community that cultivates and encourages learning. Every student will graduate from Clay County's public schools prepared for post-secondary education and/or the global workforce.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Percent of Fourth Graders Achieving a 4 or 5 in Reading on the FCAT 2.0

In 2011, Florida began transitioning from "the FCAT to the FCAT 2.0 to align with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards." FCAT scores prior to 2011 are based on a different scoring scale than what is provided now with FCAT 2.0. Since 2011 when FCAT 2.0 began, the percent of fourth grade students achieving a 4 or 5 in Clay County is consistently higher than the state average. A level 4 score means the student has demonstrated "an above satisfactory level of success with the challenging content of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards" and a level 5 score means the student has demonstrated "mastery of the most challenging content of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards."

Florida - FCAT 2.0 Fourth Grade Reading			
Year	% Level 4	% Level 5	% Achieving 4 or 5
2014	24	11	35
2013	23	11	34
2012	25	10	35
2011	23	10	33

Clay - FCAT 2.0 Fourth Grade Reading			
Year	% Level 4	% Level 5	% Achieving 4 or 5
2014	28	12	40
2013	27	12	39
2012	28	12	40
2011	27	11	38

Source: Florida Department of Education http://app1.fldoe.org/fcatdemographics/

High School Graduation Rate

Clay County's high school graduation rate has consistently increased during the past five years, rising from 63.7 percent in 2007-08 to 80.1 percent in 2013-14. Florida calculates graduation rates in accordance with U.S. Department of Education regulations. These rate regulations include standard diplomas only and not special diplomas or GEDs.

Clay Graduation Rate		Florida Graduation Rate	
2013-14	80.1%	2013-14	76.1%
2012-13	77.9%	2012-13	75.6%
2011-12	74.2%	2011-12	74.5%
2010-11	74.4%	2010-11	70.6%
2009-10	70.0%	2009-10	69.0%
2008-09	67.0%	2008-09	65.5%
2007-08	63.7%	2007-08	62.7%

http://www.fldoe.org/eias/eiaspubs/pubstudent.asp

Average ACT and SAT Scores

The data shows a meaningful increase in the number of Clay County students taking exams. Since 2005, the number of Clay County students taking the ACT has doubled and the number of students taking the SAT has increased by 18 percent. This indicates more students are prepared for higher level educational opportunities.

Average Scores	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
SAT Florida	989	993	993	995	991	993	979	982
SAT Clay	999	1,017	1,018	1,011	1,010	1,017	1,010	1,000
ACT Florida	20.1	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.8	19.6
ACT Clay	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.2	20	20.5	20.5	20.2
Number of Test Takers								
SAT Clay	936	987	1,004	1,013	976	1,192	1,216	1,101
ACT Clay	847	1,074	1,236	1,380	1,380	1,568	1,621	1,696

Source: Florida Department of Education, ACT/SAT/AP Data Evaluation and Reporting http://www.fldoe.org/evaluation/act-sat-ap.asp

Advanced Placement Exams

The number of Clay County high school students taking Advanced Placement (AP) exams has grown significantly. In the 2014-15 school year, Clay County public schools administered 3,539 AP exams. This represents an increase of 74 percent since the 2006-07 school year. In addition, the number of passing scores has risen as well.   In 2006-07, 46 percent of test takers received a passing score and in 2014-15 the number jumped to 59 percent.

School Year	Exams Administered	Receiving Passing Score
2014-15	3,539	2,083
2013-14	3,522	1,849
2012-13	3,369	1,856
2011-12	3,462	1,849
2010-11	3,427	1,607
2009-10	3,166	1,439
2008-09	3,016	1,334
2007-08	2,448	1,072
2006-07	2,032	935

Source: Clay County School District

Number of Students Participating in Dual Enrollment

In the 2014-15 school year, 1,135 Clay County public school students participated in the dual enrollment program (enrolled in some college courses while still in high school). This represents an increase of 29 percent since the 2013-14 school year.

Source: Clay County School District

Volunteerism in Clay County Public Schools

In the 2014-15 school year, 1,734 people gave of their time by volunteering a total of 162,491 hours (an average of 93 hours per volunteer) in Clay County public schools. Clay County citizens have continually demonstrated a high commitment to volunteering with our students.

Source: Clay County School District

Educational Expenditure Per Student

In the 2014-2015 school year, Clay County spent $7,967 per student enrolled in a Clay County public school. In comparison with Duval and St. Johns counties, in the 2013-14 school year, Clay County spent $7,840 per student enrolled in a Clay County public school, Duval County spent $8,566 per student enrolled in a Duval County public school, and St. Johns County spent $8,117 per student enrolled in a St. Johns County public school. Expenditures used for these calculations include all those necessary to operate the school district (e.g. transportation, food services, personnel, etc.)

Source: Clay County School District and Florida Department of Education (Financial Profiles of Florida School Districts)

Health

Vision
All Clay County residents have access to comprehensive, quality, and affordable health care.

How are we doing?

Medicaid Enrollment
Medicaid is a joint state and federal program that provides some health coverage for lower income residents, as well as assistance to seniors and disabled residents. Enrollment is based on income and assets. Both Florida and Clay have seen a steady increase in the percentage of the population enrolled in Medicaid but Clay County's rate remains lower than the statewide rate.

Sources: Florida's Agency for Health Care Administration, Department of Children and Families http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/StandardDataReports.asp

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Clay Medicaid Clients	7,411	11,578	13,180	12,641	12,471	14,149
Percentage of Clay Population	4.75%	7.08%	7.77%	7.15%	6.75%	7.64%

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	18,273	20,277	20,979	22,340	24,247	27,132
	9.87%	10.62%	10.99%	11.50%	12.35%	13.58%

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Florida Medicaid Clients	1,685,801	1,775,399	1,839,522	1,726,620	1,712,431	1,920,560
Percentage of Florida Population	9.87%	10.14%	10.27%	9.41%	9.17%	10.21%

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	2,285,456	2,518,677	2,585,515	2,825,734	3,269,002	3,641,558
	12.19%	13.40%	13.75%	14.81%	16.72%	18.31%

Medicare Enrollment

Medicare is the federal health care assistance program for seniors (65 and over) and individuals with disabilities. Enrollment is not related to income or assets. The percentage of Clay County residents enrolled in Medicare (14.6%) is lower than the statewide percentage (19.5%).

Medicare Enrollment

	Enrollment	% of Population
Clay County	27,595	14.6%
Florida	3,664,882	19.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Top 10 Causes of Death

Heart disease and cancer continue to be the leading cause of death in Clay County. The top ten leading causes of death in the county in 2014, with a comparison to neighboring Duval and St. Johns counties and statewide in Florida, are provided below. Source: www.floridacharts.com

2014 Top 10 Causes of Death	Clay	Duval	St. Johns	Florida
Deaths from All Causes	1,564	7,519	1,790	185,038
Cancer Deaths	371	1,619	445	42,330
Heart Disease Deaths	289	1,654	387	43,747
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths	104	392	104	11,089
Unintentional Injuries Deaths	84	455	85	9,128
Stroke Deaths	74	368	84	9,605
Alzheimer's Deaths	50	136	42	5,814
Diabetes Deaths	48	218	27	5,324
Suicide Deaths	37	119	41	2,961
Pneumonia/Influenza Deaths	18	156	34	2,663
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis Deaths	16	121	39	2,996

Nursing Home Beds per 1,000 Elderly

As the elderly population grows, often so does the need for nursing home beds. Despite the increase in Clay County's population of seniors 65 and over, the number of nursing home beds per 1,000 elderly is decreasing.

	Licensed Beds	Seniors 65 and Over	Beds per 1,000 Elderly
2007	1,093	18,792	58
2008	1,093	19,098	57
2009	1,093	20,056	54
2010	1,033	22,292	46
2011	1,033	23,472	44
2012	1,033	25,371	40
2013	1,033	26,950	38
2014	1,033	28,394	36

Sources: Florida Charts: Florida Department of Health, Agency for Health Care Administration; and US Census Bureau http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/default.aspx

Emergency Room Visits

Between 2012 and 2014, the number of visits to emergency rooms in Clay County increased by 36 percent and emergency room admissions in Clay County increased by 23 percent. In relation to population growth, Clay County's population grew by 3 percent between 2012 and 2014. This reflects the rising trend in emergency room visits and the addition of the new emergency room centers with the ability to serve Clay County residents and residents of surrounding counties.

	Orange Park Medical Center			Baptist Clay Medical Campus *Opened May 2013*		St. Vincent's Medical Center Clay *Opened October 2013*	
	ER Visits	ER Admissions		ER Visits	ER Admissions	ER Visits	ER Admissions
2009	72,468	11,657					
2010	75,569	12,770					
2011	80,559	14,080					
2012	91,947	16,062					
2013	85,131	14,929		14,090	1,480	6,647	751
2014	70,743	13,429		23,521	2,092	31,177	4,284

Source: Orange Park Medical Center, St. Vincent's Medical Center Clay County, and Baptist Clay Medical Campus

Percent of Children Immunized

This indicator on child immunization rates illustrates both access to health care and use of health care services for preventative purposes. In Clay County in the 2014-15 school year, 96.1 percent of all kindergarten students in both public and private schools had received their required immunizations. Clay County immunization rates are higher than the state total rates.

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Clay	95.6%	95.6%	95.8%	95.2%	95.4%	96.3%	95.1%	94.5%	95.0%	94.6%	90.7%	93.8%	96.1%
Florida	92.5%	94.4%	93.7%	94.1%	94.6%	93.6%	89.8%	91.3%	91.3%	92.6%	92.1%	93.2%	93.3%

Source: Florida Department of Health - Immunization Program Assessments www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/immunization-coverage-surveys-reports/state-surveys.html

Clay County Health Factors Rankings

The Clay County Health Department and the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida provide health needs assessments data which include overall and individual rankings for Clay County among Florida's 67 counties. In 2015, Clay County ranked as the 11th healthiest county in Florida. The table below lists the 4 assessment categories, and the corresponding rank for Clay County. (1 is the best ranking and 67 is the lowest ranking).

Clay County's State Ranking in Overall Health Factors — **14th** in 2015

Clay County's State Ranking in Overall Health Outcomes — **11th** in 2015
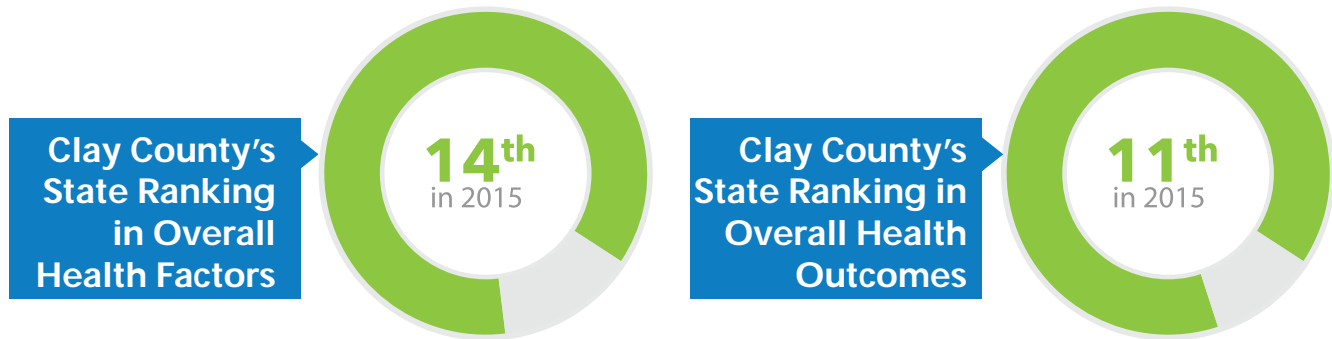
	Health Behaviors Tobacco, Diet & Exercise, Alcohol Use, High-Risk Sex	Clinical Care Access to Care, Quality of Care	Socio-economic Education, Employment, Income, Family/ Social, Support, Community Safety	Physical Environment Air Quality, Built Environment, Access to healthy Food, Work commute	Overall Health Factors Health Behaviors, Clinical Care, Socio-economic, and Physical Environment	Overall Health Outcomes Length and Quality of Life
2010	50	8	4	16	**13**	**7**
2011	48	28	4	3	**15**	**6**
2012	38	23	7	36	**18**	**6**
2013	31	22	5	34	**16**	**7**
2014	27	22	5	40	**13**	**7**
2015	28	25	6	44	**14**	**11**

Source: County Health Rankings Reports http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/florida/2010/overview

An additional resource for the Health Section is Northeast Florida Counts at **www.neflcounts.org**. This online resource has more than 175 health related quality of life indicators posted for all seven northeast Florida counties including Clay County.

Public Safety

Vision

Clay County public safety officials strive to make residents and visitors feel safe and secure while at home, work, or school. Citizens experience a low level of crime and enjoy highly regarded fire/rescue, law enforcement, and emergency management operations.
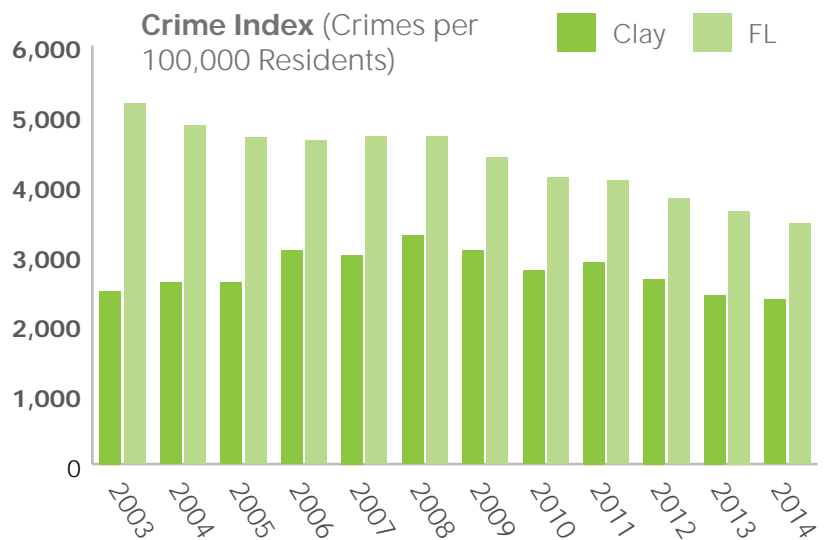
Comprehensive public safety services support and enhance our outstanding quality of life. Public safety providers leverage services by capitalizing on strong relationships with the faith-based community, non-profit organizations, and the private business sector as well as other governmental entities. These relationships add substantive value and act as a force multiplier to public safety providers in their endeavor to provide residents and visitors with a safe and secure community to enjoy.

How are we doing?

Crime Rate

The Total Index Crime Rate per 100,000 residents in Clay County decreased by 2.8 percent from 2013 to 2014 and was 32 percent lower than the Total Index Crime Rate per 100,000 residents in Florida in 2014.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Uniform Crime Reports
http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/getdoc/a324add7-5dd6-4201-9696-93bfd76bc36c/UCR-Home.aspx

Crime Index (Crimes per 100,000 Residents)

Legend: Clay | FL

(Bar chart showing Crime Index values for Clay and FL from 2003 to 2014, with y-axis ranging from 0 to 6,000)

Trends in Number of Crimes by Category in Clay County

	Larceny	Burglary	Aggravated Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft	Robbery	Murders	Forcible Rapes
2014	3,243	747	375	123	103	6	52
2013	3,114	757	496	142	91	3	69
2012	3,330	842	656	126	86	7	49
2011	3,608	986	615	167	110	5	45
2010	3,322	906	627	162	117	9	63

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Uniform Crime Reports
http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/getdoc/a324add7-5dd6-4201-9696-93bfd76bc36c/UCR-Home.aspx

Number of Arrests

The number of adult arrests reached a high in 2008 and then began to decline. From 2013 to 2014 the number of adult arrests decreased by 14 percent and was the lowest number in the previous 11 years. The number of juvenile arrests reached its high in 2007 and then began to decline. In 2014, the number of juvenile arrests also reached its lowest number in the previous 11 years, a 36 percent decrease from 2003.

Year	Adult	Juvenile
2003	6,967	1,042
2004	7,265	1,066
2005	8,781	1,201
2006	9,198	1,251
2007	9,184	1,437
2008	10,413	1,383
2009	8,599	979
2010	8,038	1,065
2011	7,818	1,021
2012	7,355	900
2013	7,065	744
2014	6,057	670

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Uniform Crime Reports
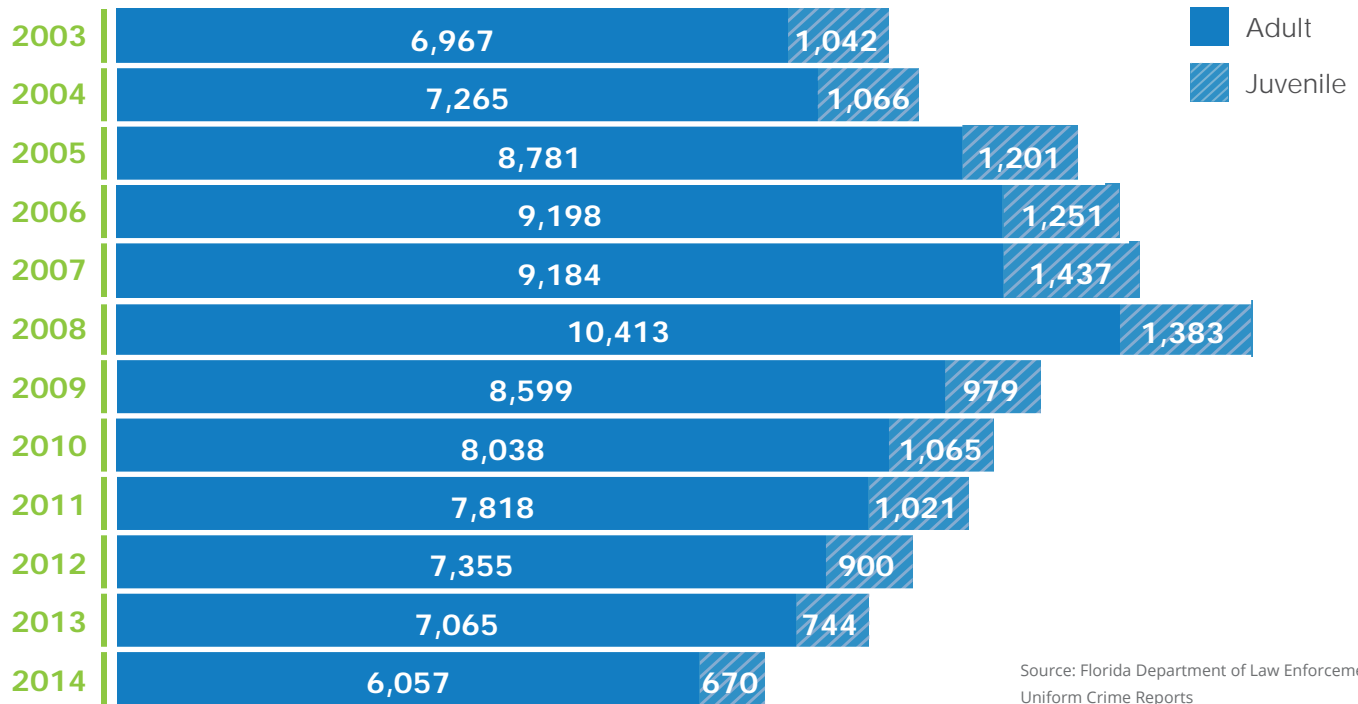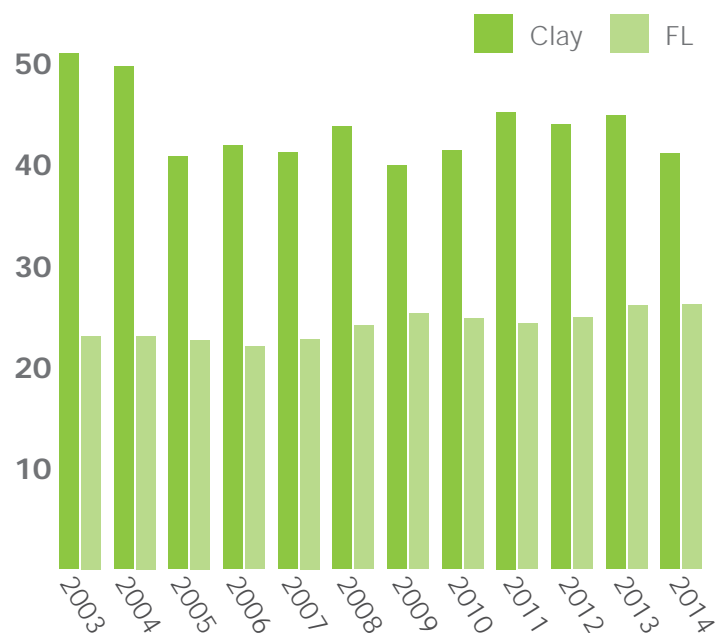http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/getdoc/a324add7-5dd6-4201-9696-93bfd76bc36c/UCR-Home.aspx

Percentage of Crimes Cleared

Crimes are reported as cleared by law enforcement in two ways. "Cleared by Arrest" means that the offender is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. "Cleared by Exception" means that the identity of the offender is established; enough information exists to support the arrest, charge, and prosecution of the offender; and the offender's whereabouts are known, yet some reason beyond law enforcement control stops law enforcement from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Uniform Crime Reports
http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/getdoc/a324add7-5dd6-4201-9696-93bfd76bc36c/UCR-Home.aspx

Average Law Enforcement Response Times

Law enforcement response times are dependent, in part, on the geographical area covered. Clay County has three law enforcement agencies: the Clay County Sheriff's Office provides coverage countywide (643 square miles); the Green Cove Springs Police Department covers 12.4 square miles; and the Orange Park Police Department covers 5.6 square miles.
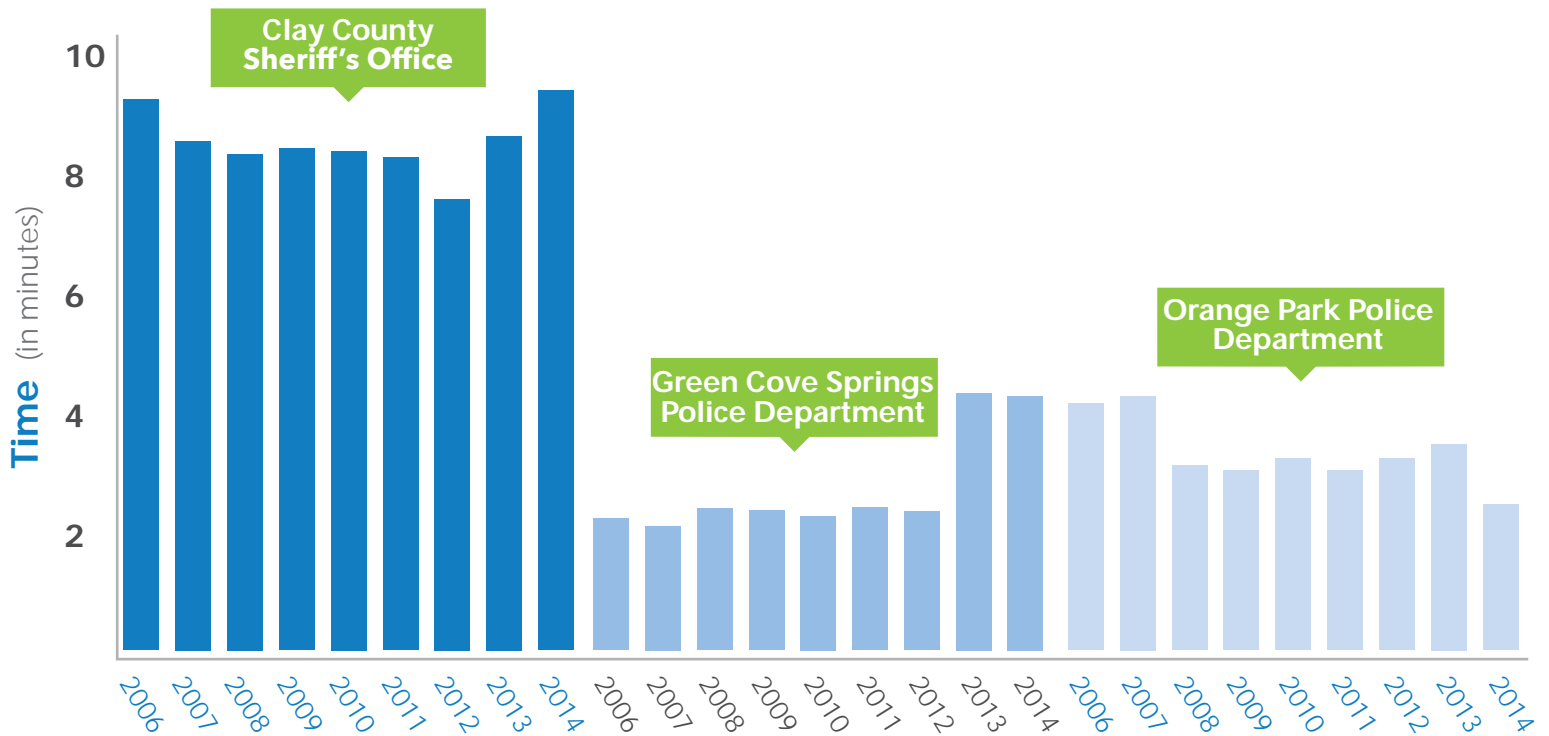
Total number of police calls:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Clay County Sheriff's Office	314,259	349,294	370,594	333,507	330,878	296,585	281,831	324,413	335,518
Green Cove Springs Police Department	28,023	28,830	29,917	28,477	27,916	31,521	31,094	29,742	39,957
Orange Park Police Department	18,128	17,128	18,798	27,273	30,897	32,874	39,702	33,671	36,470

Sources: Clay County Sheriff's Office, Green Cove Springs Police Department, and Orange Park Police Department

Agency Notes: In 2008, the Clay County Sheriff's Office enacted changes to the take-home car policy that caused a decrease in the number of self-initiated calls for service (those proactively generated by the deputies versus actual calls from Clay County citizens). The dramatic increase beginning in 2009 to the number of Orange Park Police Department service calls is attributed to changes in their protocol for assigning case numbers and managing information.

Average Fire and Rescue Response Times

Average emergency response times for Clay County Fire and Rescue improved slightly in 2014 by 4 seconds while the total number of calls increased.

	Total Response Time	Total Calls	Total Non Emergency	Total Fire	Total EMS	Total Fire/ EMS
2008	7:11	16,530	1,978	3,064	11,488	14,552
2009	7:06	17,170	2,171	2,865	12,134	14,999
2010	6:57	17,488	2,264	2,738	12,486	15,224
2011	6:52	18,426	2,502	2,776	13,148	15,924
2012	6:48	18,795	2,503	2,675	13,617	16,292
2013	6:52	18,379	2,484	2,606	13,289	15,895
2014	6:48	19,011	2,562	2,818	13,631	16,449

Source: Clay County Fire and Rescue

Clay County Motor Vehicle Accidents

The number of motor vehicle accidents in Clay County increased by 7 percent from 2013 to 2014. There were 18 fatalities in 2014.

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Traffic Crash Facts - Crash Statistics Report) http://www.flhsmv.gov/resource-center/crash-citation-reports/

# of Accidents

2014 **2,594**
2013 **2,434**
2012 **1,909**
2011 **1,397**
2010 **1,539**
2009 **1,574**
2008 **1,595**
2007 **1,483**
2006 **1,454**
2005 **1,486**
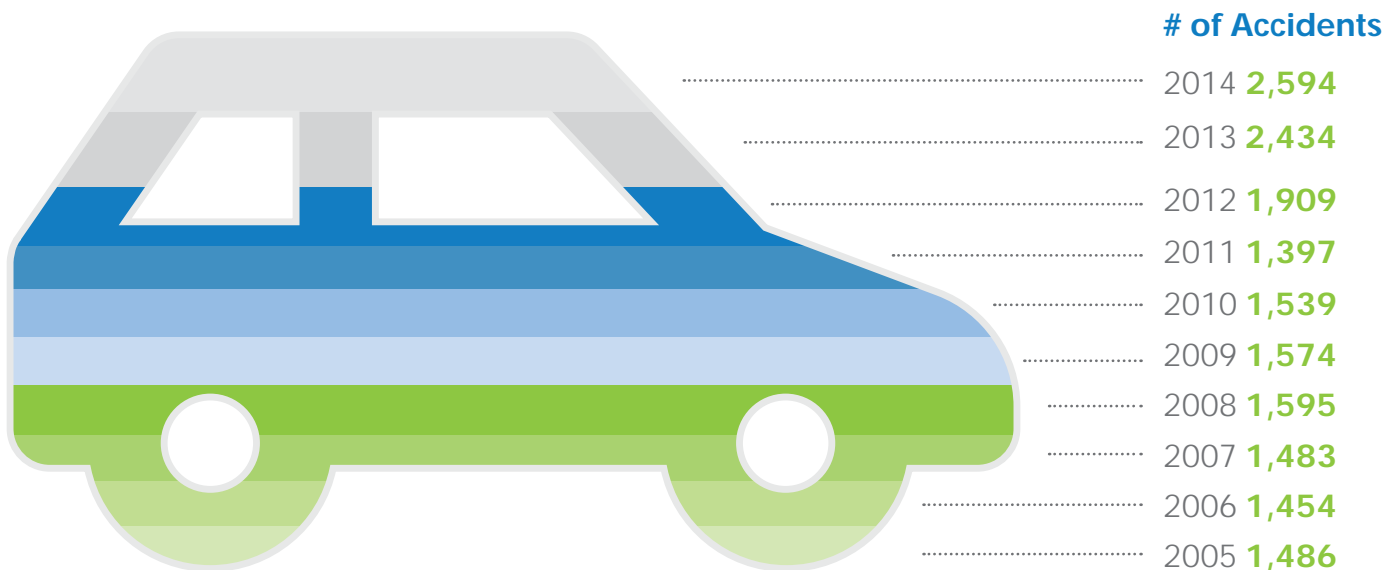
Number of Fatalities from Clay County Motor Vehicle Accidents

The number of fatalities per year from 2008-2014 have remained low compared to the number of fatalities per year from 2005 – 2007.
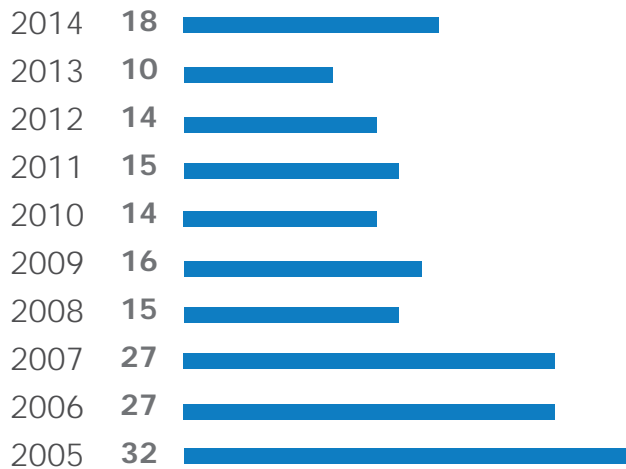
Year	Fatalities
2014	**18**
2013	**10**
2012	**14**
2011	**15**
2010	**14**
2009	**16**
2008	**15**
2007	**27**
2006	**27**
2005	**32**

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Traffic Crash Facts - Crash Statistics Report) http://www.flhsmv.gov/resource-center/crash-citation-reports/

Domestic Violence Reports

Over a ten-year period, the total number of domestic-violence-related crime reports in Clay County decreased modestly. The total number of domestic violence reports in 2014 was 23 percent lower than in 2005.

1,197 in 2005	**1,156** in 2006	**1,176** in 2007	**1,207** in 2008	**1,267** in 2009
919 in 2010	**892** in 2011	**841** in 2012	**794** in 2013	**922** in 2014

Domestic Violence Rates Per 100,000 Residents

In recent years, the domestic violence rate has been modestly below the state level. The domestic-violence-related crime reports per 100,000 residents for Clay County and for Florida were:
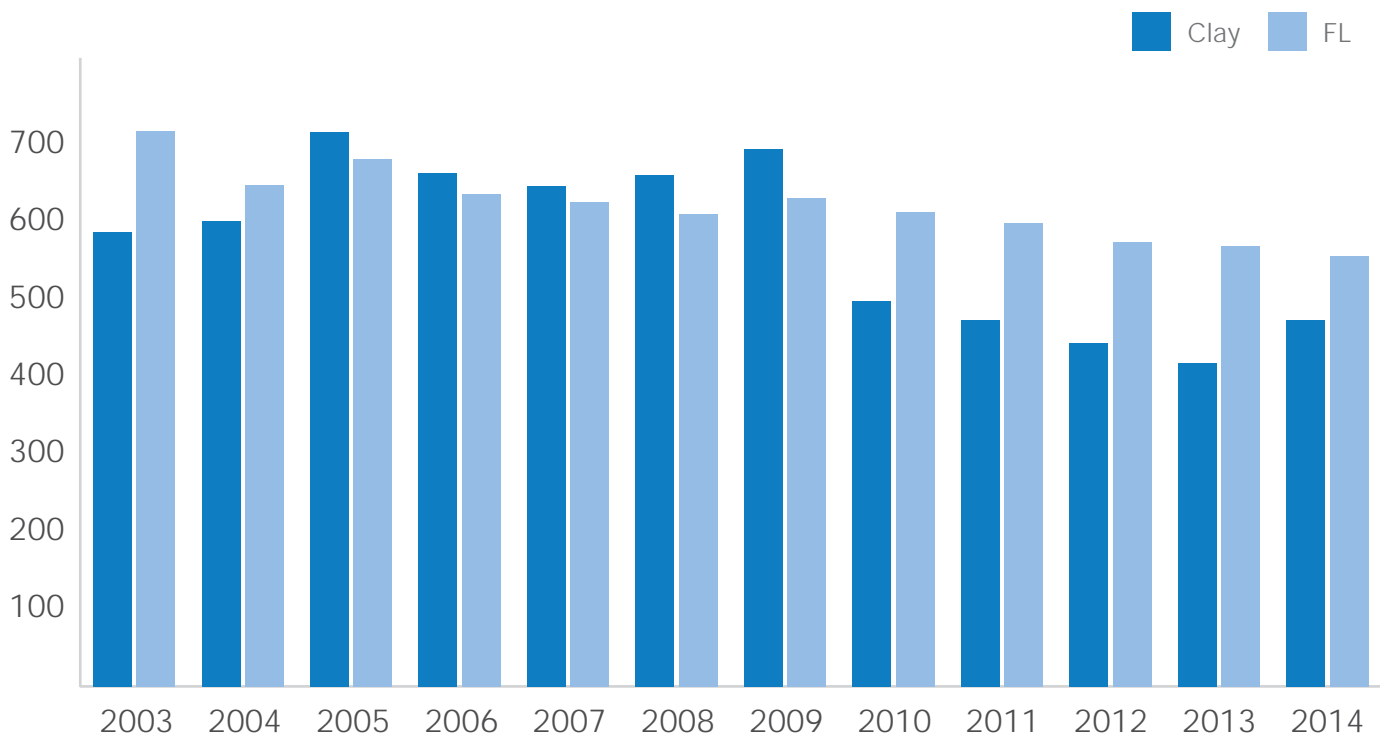
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement - UCR Domestic Violence Data.
http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/FSAC/Data---Statistics-%281%29/UCR-Domestic-Violence-Data/UCR-Domestic-Violence-Data.aspx

Total Child Abuse Cases

Domestic-violence-related child abuse cases decreased in Clay County between 2009 and 2014 from 140 to 92. Statewide domestic-violence-related child abuse cases in Florida also decreased from 8,135 to 7,973.

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement - Annual Crime Reports http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/content/getdoc/f98445e6-8b13-42a2-ba14-3979aa7e2b7d/Clay.aspx

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Clay Total Reports	88	93	86	125	140	112	107	90	88	92
Florida Total Reports	9,026	8,175	8,021	7,575	8,135	8,157	8,374	8,168	8,310	7,973

Survey: Do You Feel Safe?

Survey question: *"Do you feel safe walking alone at night in your neighborhood?"*

77% of the 2015 respondents said that they felt safe walking alone at night in their neighborhood, the same percent as in 2008.

Of the 20% who said they did not feel safe in the 2015 survey, 80% were female and 32% were 65 years of age or over (male and female). 3% did not know or did not answer the question.

Source: Ulrich Research Services, Inc. and University of North Florida Public Opinion Research Laboratory

Felt Safe

77%
in 2015

77%
in 2008
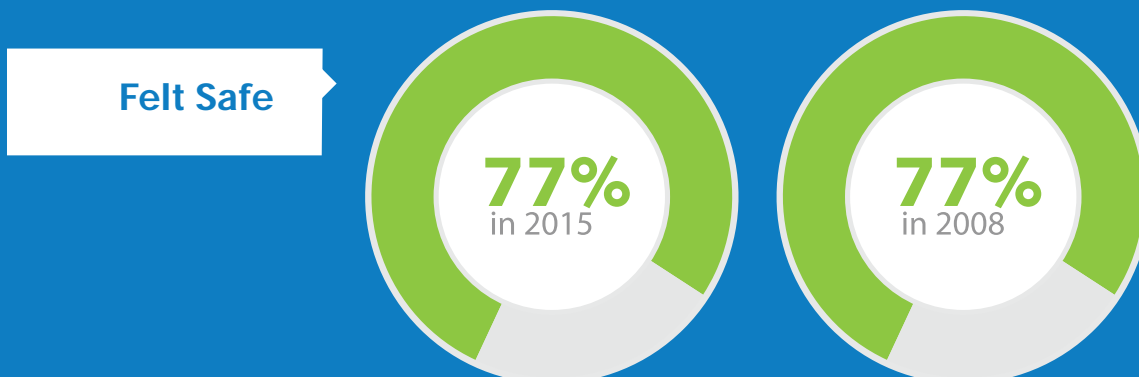
Recreation

Vision

Clay County provides an abundance of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities while valuing its natural beauty and providing plentiful access for recreation throughout the county.

How are we doing?

Park Acreage

Total park acreage increased between 2010 and 2015. This indicator of park lands includes neighborhood, community, and regional parks as they are all an important source of recreation for the community.

Source: Clay County Parks and Recreation
http://www.claycountygov.com/parks

	2010	2015	Change
Community and Neighborhood Parks Acreage	349	496	(+147)
Regional Parks and Conservation Acreage	93,035	93,185	(+150)
Total Parks Acreage	**93,384**	**93,681**	**(+297)**

Non-Commercial Boat Registrations and Boat Ramps

Clay County had 11,614 non-commercial vessel registrations (pleasure boats) in 2014, nearly half of which (6,013) were Class 1 vessels, (16′ – 25′11″).

In 2014, Clay County had 18 public and private boat ramps (some with multiple lanes), or one boat ramp for every 645 boats registered in the county. In addition, Clay County had 165 commercial vessel registrations in 2014, up from 143 in 2013.

Boat Registrations
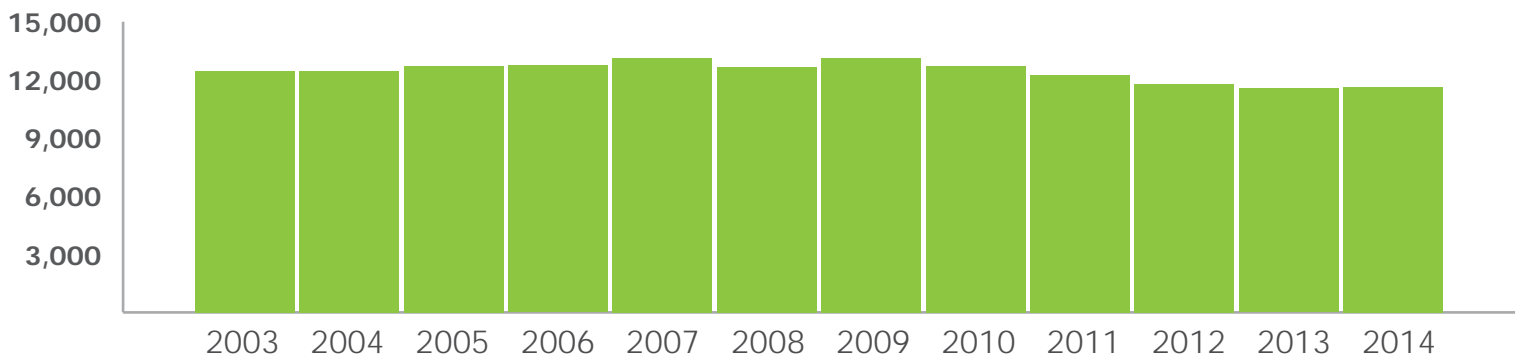
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Revenue Report http://www.flhsmv.gov

Public Fishing Piers

The number of public fishing piers in Clay County has nearly doubled since 2003, growing from six piers in 2003 to eleven piers in 2014. This measure tracks waterway access points for non-boaters in Clay County.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	6	7	8	9	9*

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
9*	11	12	12	12	11

*Estimated

Organized Sports Participants

This indicator examines participation in organized sports in Clay County. In 2014, 3,411 youth participated in an organized sports program with the YMCA, 546 youth were served by the Police Activities League (PAL), and 2,000 youth played soccer with the Clay County Soccer Club. Children and teens in Clay County also have an opportunity to participate in organized sports via athletic associations that offer competitive play in football, baseball, soccer, cheerleading, and lacrosse. Similar opportunities also exist for students in middle and high schools.

In 2014, Clay County had 33 baseball fields, 13 basketball courts, 9 football/multi-purpose fields, 31 soccer fields, 26 tennis courts, and 11 softball fields. These numbers do not include private recreation areas. More than 9,500 adults and children participated in an organized sports program at one of the many parks throughout Clay County managed by the Clay County Division of Parks and Recreation.

Sources: Clay County Division of Parks and Recreation, Police Activities League (PAL), Clay County YMCAs, and Clay County Soccer Club

Environment

Vision

Clay County's abundant natural resources are effectively managed and carefully preserved and protected. Clay County manages its growth in a sustainable fashion without compromising the natural environment and conserves and protects its water resources.

How are we doing?

Reclaimed Water

Reclaimed water is wastewater which has been thoroughly treated to remove harmful organisms and substances so it can be reused. Reclaimed water is commonly used to irrigate golf courses, residential landscapes, corporate grounds, agricultural fields, and sports fields. It can also be used for industrial heating and cooling, for car washes, and to replenish wetlands during times of drought.

Sources: Clay County Utility Authority, City of Green Cove Springs, and Town of Orange Park

Clay County Utility Authority Reclaimed Water			
Gallons (in millions) reclaimed water utilized/ Gallons (in millions) of wastewater treated x 100%			
Year	Wastewater Flow	Water Reuse	Percent of Reclaimed Water Used
2008	7.362	4.77	64.7%
2009	7.749	4.34	56.0%
2010	7.416	4.83	65.2%
2011	7.753	4.95	63.9%
2012	7.085	4.81	67.8%
2013	7.069	4.37	61.8%
2014	7.090	4.34	61.2%

Town of Orange Park Reclaimed Water			
Gallons (in millions) reclaimed water utilized/ Gallons (in millions) of wastewater treated x 100%			
Year	Wastewater Flow	Water Reuse	Percent of Reclaimed Water Used
2008	0.913	0.00	0.0%
2009	0.968	0.00	0.0%
2010	0.775	0.00	0.0%
2011	0.912	0.16	17.0%
2012	1.004	0.08	7.6%
2013	0.912	0.10	11.4%
2014	0.791	0.15	19.0%

City of Green Cove Springs Reclaimed Water			
Gallons (in millions) reclaimed water utilized/ Gallons (in millions) of wastewater treated x 100%			
Year	Wastewater Flow	Water Reuse	Percent of Reclaimed Water Used
2008	0.685	0.34	49.6%
2009	0.840	0.25	30.0%
2010	0.707	0.24	33.9%
2011	0.648	0.21	32.4%
2012	0.849	0.31	36.5%
2013	0.790	0.36	45.5%
2014	0.693	0.29	42.0%

Pounds Recycled and Pounds of Solid Waste Generated

In 2014, Clay County recycled 49,895 tons of solid waste. With one ton equal to 2,000 pounds, that translates to 99.8 million pounds of solid waste recycled, or 499 pounds for every resident of Clay County. Source: Clay County Department of Environmental Services

Percent of Solid Waste Generated and Percent of Waste Recycled

Type	2008		2009		2010	
	TONS	%	TONS	%	TONS	%
Waste	161,972	75%	132,068	69%	195,203	79%
Recycled	54,699	25%	58,001	31%	51,666	21%
Total	216,671	100%	190,069	100%	246,869	100%

Type	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	TONS	%	TONS	%	TONS	%	TONS	%
Waste	181,465	78%	171,684	80%	179,793	79%	182,421	79%
Recycled	52,339	22%	43,491	20%	47,958	21%	49,895	21%
Total	233,804	100%	215,175	100%	227,751	100%	232,316	100%

Water Conservation

The general consensus among water management districts and utilities is that the best measure for water conservation is the residential daily per capita water use. While other factors can vary widely, indoor water usage remains somewhat constant with the biggest factor being the age of the house or the plumbing fixtures and appliances.

Clay County Utility Authority
Residential Customers

Year	Residential daily per capita water usage in gallons
2008	98
2009	89
2010	90
2011	87
2012	79
2013	70
2014	70
Average	83

City of Green Cove Springs
Residential Customers

Year	Residential daily per capita water usage in gallons
2008	44
2009	41
2010	40
2011	44
2012	39
2013	34
2014	32
Average	39

Town of Orange Park
Residential Customers

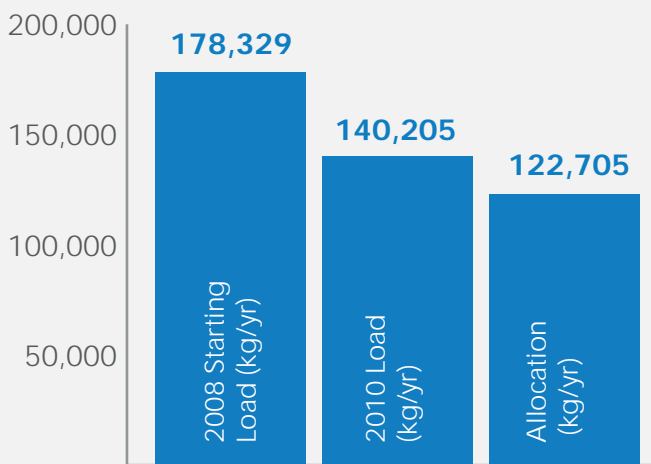| Year	Residential daily per capita water usage in gallons
2008	65
2009	62
2010	59
2011	77
2012	67
2013	63
2014	61
Average	65

Sources: Clay County Utility Authority, City of Green Cove Springs, and Town of Orange Park

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Nitrogen and Phosphorous

The health of the Lower St. Johns River is a vital quality of life indicator for the residents of Clay County. Nutrient pollution has caused significant algal blooms over the years, prompting the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for nitrogen and phosphorous in the River. The TMDL establishes the maximum annual loading of nutrients from discharges and runoff into the River and also requires the various stakeholders to reduce their current loading. Stakeholders along the Lower St. Johns River have developed a Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) that tracks the progress toward achieving the TMDL. The following charts illustrate the load reductions made in Total Phosphorous (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN) in achieving the TMDL goals. By 2013, reductions (allocation goals) were 95% complete for phosphorous and 94% complete for nitrogen. Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection http://www.lsjr.org/documents.html#BMAP

Total Phosphorous (TP) Reductions
Progress 2010 Reductions are 68% complete

- 178,329 — 2008 Starting Load (kg/yr)
- 140,205 — 2010 Load (kg/yr)
- 122,705 — Allocation (kg/yr)

Source: 2010 Progress Report for the LSJ Main Stem BMAP, FDEP 2011

Total Phosphorous (TP) Reductions
Progress 2013 Reductions are 95% complete

- 178,329 — 2008 Starting Load (kg/yr)
- 128,573 — 2013 Load (kg/yr)
- 126,025 — Allocation (kg/yr)
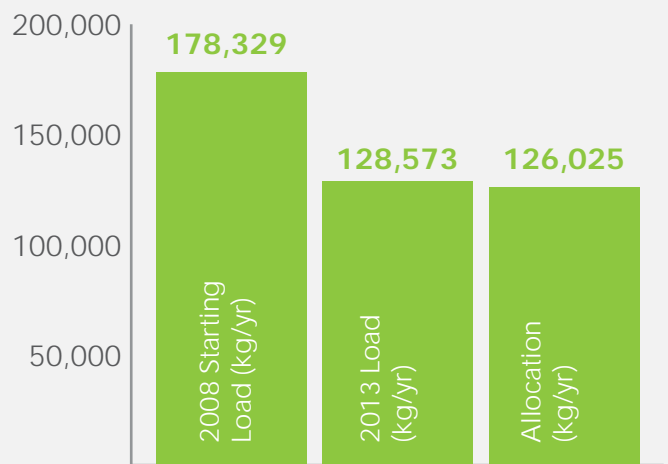
Source: 2013 Five-Year Assessment Report for the LSJ Main Stem BMAP, FDEP 2014

Total Nitrogen (TN) Reductions *Progress 2010*
Reductions are 55% complete

- 773,786 — 2008 Starting Load (kg/yr)
- 623,747 — 2010 Load (kg/yr)
- 504,378 — Allocation (kg/yr)
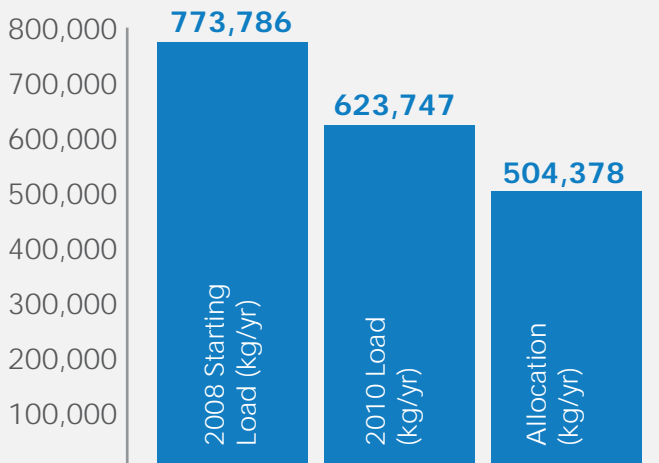
Source: 2010 Progress Report for the LSJ Main Stem BMAP, FDEP 2011

Total Nitrogen (TN) Reductions *Progress 2013*
Reductions are 94% complete

- 773,786 — 2008 Starting Load (kg/yr)
- 529,980 — 2013 Load (kg/yr)
- 514,340 — Allocation (kg/yr)

Source: 2013 Five-Year Assessment Report for the LSJ Main Stem BMAP, FDEP 2014

Additional resources for the Environment Section are the Open Green Map online, a green living resource, at http://www.opengreenmap.org/greenmap/jacksonville; AIRNow, local air quality conditions and forecasts online at www.airnow.gov; and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's maps regarding air, land, and water protection at http://fdep.maps.arcgis.com/home/.

Governance

Vision

Local government is pro-active and responsive to the needs and concerns of the people they serve. They encourage and value citizen involvement. Local government ensures the trust and confidence of its citizens through ethical, transparent, and accountable behavior.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Voter Participation

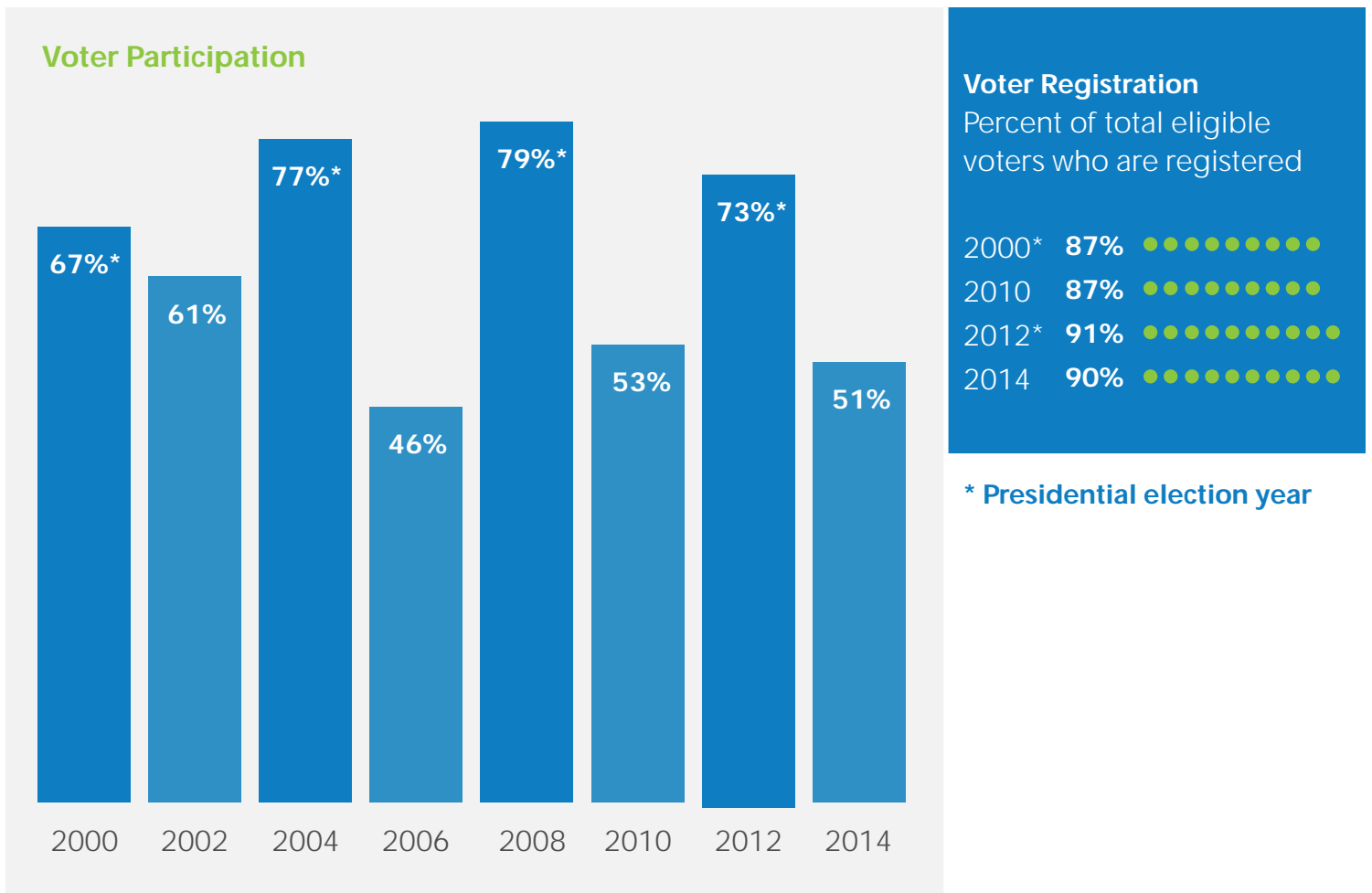The percentage of adults (18 and over) registered to vote stayed constant at 87% from the 2000 U.S. Census to the 2010 U.S. Census. By 2014 voter registration had increased to 90%. Voter turnout has been higher in presidential election years than in statewide elections.

Voter Participation

Year	Participation
2000	67%*
2002	61%
2004	77%*
2006	46%
2008	79%*
2010	53%
2012	73%*
2014	51%

Voter Registration
Percent of total eligible voters who are registered

Year	Registration
2000*	87%
2010	87%
2012*	91%
2014	90%

* Presidential election year

Source: Clay County Supervisor of Elections

Cost of County Government per Resident

One measure of government accountability is the cost of government. This indicator measures the total Clay County Board of County Commissioner's annual budget, divided by the population of Clay County. This is not the same thing as property taxes collected per resident, which can be found in the Economy section; property taxes only make up approximately one-fourth of county government revenue.

Clay County Budget

(Total Actual Appropriated Expenditures and Ending Balance)

2005-06	$232.6 million
2006-07	$276.1 million
2007-08	$270.0 million
2008-09	$357.2 million
2009-10	$331.8 million
2010-11	$328.3 million
2011-12	$314.7 million
2012-13	$304.6 million
2013-14	$298.1 million
2014-15	$305.4 million*

* Estimated Actual
Source: Clay County Board of County Commissioners
http://www.claycountygov.com/

	Expenditures per Resident	Change in Expenditures per Resident
2005-06	$1,371	
2006-07	1,561	13.8%
2007-08	1,462	-6.3%
2008-09	1,929	31.9%
2009-10	1,791	-7.1%
2010-11	1,720	-4.0%
2011-12	1,636	-4.9%
2012-13	1,567	-4.2%
2013-14	1,518	-3.2%
2014-15	1,529	0.7%
		3.1%**

** Annualized change from 2005-06 to 2014-15

Note: Fiscal year 2008-09 included $84 million in debt financing for road construction projects, which also impacted later years as the funds carried forward to completion.

Opinion of the Quality of Leadership in Government

Survey question: *"In your opinion, is the quality of leadership in our local Clay County government excellent, good, fair, or poor?"*

Only 4% of the 2015 respondents rated the quality of leadership in Clay County government as "excellent," and 37% thought it was "good." The respondents were less positive in the quality of county leadership in 2015 than in 2008, when 49% of respondents rated the quality of leadership as excellent or good. Source: Ulrich Research Services, Inc. and University of North Florida Public Opinion Research Laboratory

Excellent

4%
in 2015

Good

37%
in 2015

Social Well-Being

Vision

Clay County residents see themselves as part of a compassionate community they have helped to create. All residents, regardless of age, race, faith, or socio-economic background, have the opportunity to live a satisfying life where all basic needs are fulfilled. Citizens and public and private institutions sustain a family-friendly environment with a small community atmosphere through community partnerships and connectedness.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The following measures look at people served by a sample of some of the many church outreach programs in Clay County in order to gauge both trends in residents struggling to meet basic needs and the compassionate responses of the community. The churches below are an example of the many social service organizations and institutions that serve Clay County residents.

People Served by Church Outreach

Number of People Receiving Services (food, clothing, household items, etc.)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange Park United Methodist Church	3,104	4,760	4,655	23,600	24,800	25,100	18,450
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1,287	3,033	820	214	665	591	527
Salvation Army of Clay County	414	312	220	4,057	4,084	4,030	4,623
St. Luke's Catholic Church	397	800	899	4,000	6,200	7,900	8,100
Total People Served (Services)	**5,202**	**8,905**	**6,594**	**31,871**	**35,749**	**37,621**	**31,700**

Number of People Receiving Direct Financial Assistance (money for gas, utilities, rent, temporary lodging, etc.)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange Park United Methodist Church	1,110	4,200	2,800	2,800	2,400	2,128	952
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1,233	1,597	1,244	417	1,212	1,245	984
Salvation Army of Clay County	2,588	4,219	2,766	976	864	1,088	973
St. Luke's Catholic Church	522	768	668	161	168	158	322
Total People Served (Direct Financial Assistance)	**5,453**	**10,784**	**7,478**	**4,354**	**4,644**	**4,619**	**3,231**

Sources: Orange Park United Methodist Church, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Salvation Army of Clay County, and St. Luke's Catholic Church

People Served with Hot Meals

Clay County Council on Aging provides hot meals for seniors at its four senior centers Monday through Friday and also provides homebound seniors with meals through its Meals on Wheels program. The Clay County Soup Kitchens, which was established in October 2009, provides hot meals for the underserved every Saturday at its three locations throughout Clay County (Orange Park, Green Cove Springs, and Middleburg).
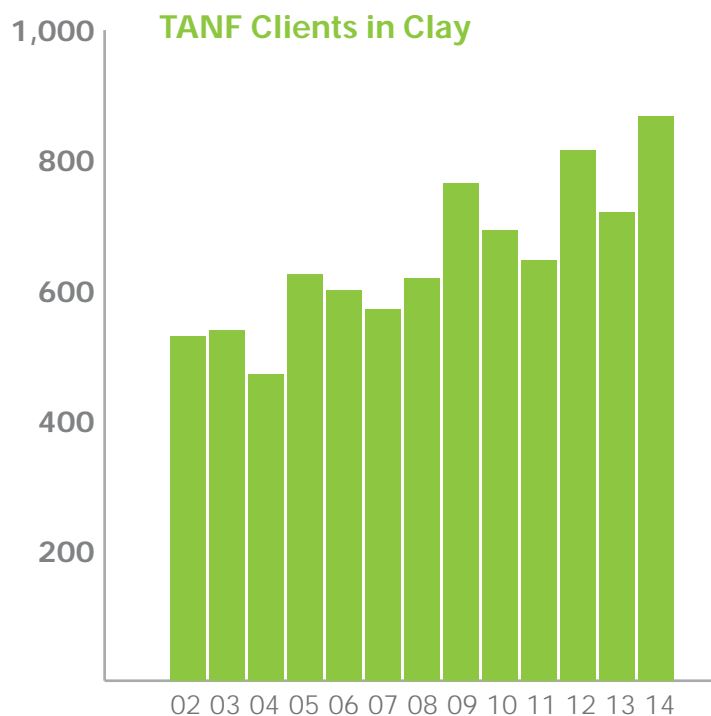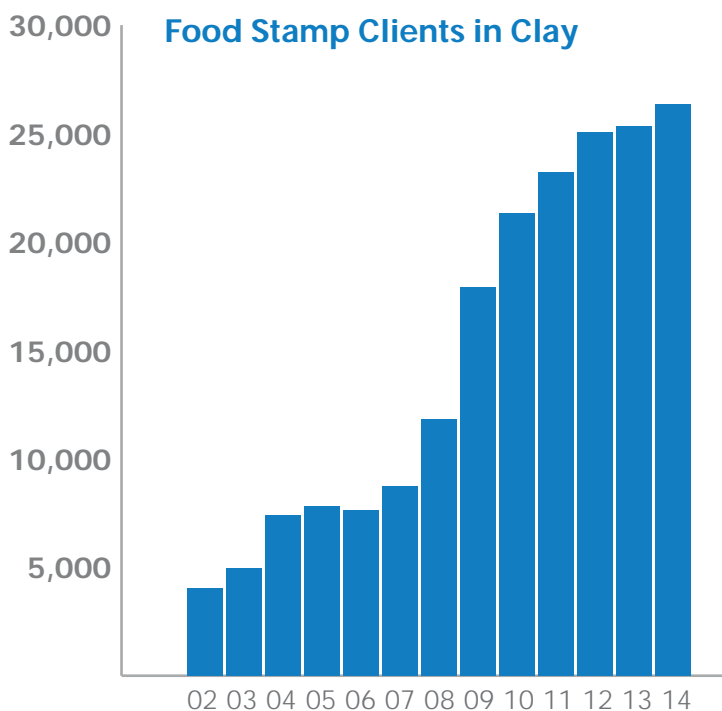
Clay County Council on Aging meals provided to seniors (includes Meals on Wheels program)	
2008	40,791
2009	53,383
2010	47,373
2011	41,393
2012	36,272
2013	45,999
2014	52,558

Clay County Soup Kitchens meals provided	
2009 (established October 2009)	608
2010	5,333
2011	10,131
2012	9,637
2013	8,478
2014	9,910

Recipients of Public Assistance

Another measure of both people trying to meet basic needs and the community's response is participation in the Food Stamps and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) government assistance programs. While both programs are based on need, TANF assistance is time-limited.

Source: Florida Department of Children Families http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/StandardDataReports.asp

Food Stamp Clients in Clay

TANF Clients in Clay

Services to Students with Disabilities

In the Clay County Public Schools, the number of students with developmental disabilities served rose from 1,180 in the 2013-2014 school year to 1,284 in the 2014-2015 school year. Students served by the schools include:

	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Autistic	94	121	196	266	288	324	352	399
Intellectual Disability	445	461	449	444	409	418	424	423
Developmental Delay	287	307	328	338	379	346	404	462
Total	826	889	973	1,048	1,076	1,088	1,180	1,284

Sources: Clay County Public Schools

Children in Foster Care

In fiscal year 2014-15, 168 children were in licensed foster care in Clay County, up from 73 children in fiscal year 2013-14. New methodology was implemented to evaluate and assess child safety by the Department of Children and Families and there has been an increase in the number of children coming into care.

Fiscal year	# of children in licensed foster care
2008-09	108
2009-10	100
2010-11	70
2011-12	100
2012-13	81
2013-14	73
2014-15	168

Source: Kids First of Florida

Children Served by Clay County Schools Project REACH

The Clay County School Board's Project REACH (Requisite Education Academics for Clay's Homeless) provides services for children who are homeless and/or in housing transition (as identified under The McKinney-Vento Act).

Students Served	
2009	784
2010	968
2011	966
2012	1,020
2013	1,150
2014	1,075

Source: Clay County Public Schools

Transportation

Vision

Clay County seeks to provide an efficient transportation system which safely, conveniently, and effectively serves the mobility needs of all residents, visitors, and businesses. It offers a variety of transportation modes and the requisite transportation infrastructure to support a growing population and employment base. Transportation solutions are coordinated to benefit Clay County residents and businesses.

How are we doing?

Survey: How Long Is Your Commute?

Survey question: *"On average, how many minutes does it take you to go from your home to where you work?"*

Of those surveyed in 2015 in Clay County, on average they responded it took 30 minutes to get to work. 25% had a commute of at least 45 minutes. These statistics include those who were employed within Clay County.

Clay County remains a county where a significant percentage of the working residents commute to Duval County for employment.

Average Commute

	2008 Commute	2015 Commute
Work in Clay County	13 minutes	17 minutes
Work in Duval County	38 minutes	38 minutes
Work Elsewhere	40 minutes	47 minutes
Average	24 minutes	30 minutes

Source: Ulrich Research Services, Inc. and University of North Florida Public Opinion Research Laboratory

Mean Travel Times to Work

In the 2000 U.S. Census, the mean travel time to work for residents of Clay County (regardless of county of employment) was 33.5 minutes. In 2005, when the data began to become available through the American Community Survey, mean travel time had decreased to 32.9 minutes. In 2013, the mean travel time had decreased to 31.6 minutes. At the time of this publication, mean travel times statistics for 2014 were not yet available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

2005	**32.9 minutes**
2006	**33.4 minutes**
2007	**33.3 minutes**
2008	**31.0 minutes**
2009	**32.2 minutes**
2010	**31.0 minutes**
2011	**31.5 minutes**
2012	**31.9 minutes**
2013	**31.6 minutes**

Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled

Daily vehicle miles traveled is a product of the annual average daily traffic count and the length of the roads. Fewer miles traveled results in tangible cost savings for those commuting to work. The monetary savings include the cost of gasoline and expenses associated with wear and tear on the traveler's automobile. The total miles traveled is also an indicator of economic activity as well as wear and tear on our highways, suggesting that the more miles traveled equates to increased replacement or maintenance costs for our highway system. In 2014, Clay County had 1,208 miles of paved roads and 687 miles of unpaved roads, for a total road system of 1,895 miles.

Daily Miles by Road Type

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
LOCAL ROADS	1,477,630	1,493,370	1,447,737	1,400,460	1,393,723	1,339,240	1,339,240	1,411,581	1,589,041
RURAL COLLECTORS	69,270	69,686	68,239	68,239	68,239	77,816	78,286	78,286	59,311
COLLECTOR ROADS	653,491	667,741	675,577	661,794	680,313	628,953	614,597	632,801	660,301
MINOR ARTERIAL	666,429	660,990	657,278	658,432	657,307	588,155	584,447	600,971	488,094
PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL	1,730,649	1,712,282	1,682,876	1,615,586	1,571,489	1,549,203	1,536,774	1,557,315	1,596,962
TOTAL	4,597,469	4,604,069	4,531,707	4,404,511	4,371,071	4,183,366	4,153,343	4,280,954	4,393,709

Source: Florida Department of Transportation http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/statistics/mileage-rpts/public.shtm

Mass Transit Ridership and Bus Routes Available

The Council on Aging (Clay Transit) has expanded the flex routes available in Clay County. The CC-53 is now referred to as the Red Line and the CC-51 is the Green Line. The Red Line travels between Middleburg and the Orange Park Mall, while the Green Line travels between Green Cove Springs and the Orange Park Mall. Additional lines have been added to include the Blue Line which travels from Green Cove Springs to NAS JAX in Duval County. The Purple Line travels from Middleburg to the Bear Run area and the Orange Line services the loop in Orange Park (Kingsley – Park – Wells Road – Blanding). Also the Magenta Line was added from Keystone Heights to Gainesville and this year the Teal Line was added from Keystone Heights to Middleburg, Lake Asbury and Orange Park. Currently all major Clay County corridors and multiple neighborhoods are served by Clay County Routes. The Clay County Transit System interconnects with the Jacksonville Transit Authority (Duval County) to the north, the Ride Solution (Putnam County) to the south east and the Regional Transit System (Alachua County).

These routes provided by Clay Transit are open to the public for a fare of $1.00 per trip. Some buses will deviate from their route a distance of up to ¾ mile to pick up those that cannot get to the bus stop. There is an additional cost of $1.00 when the bus deviates from the route.   Monthly bus passes are available at reduced rates.
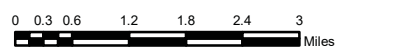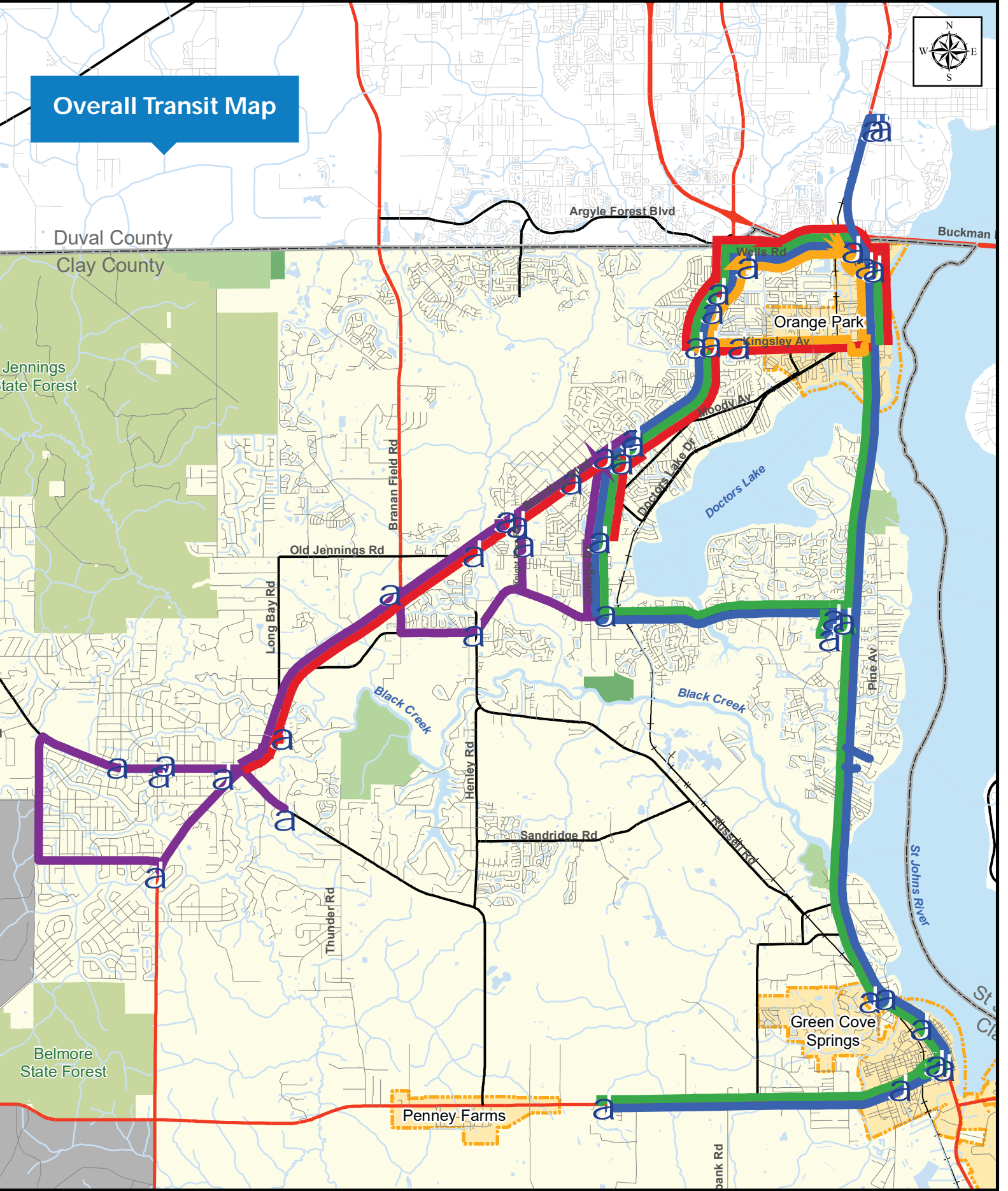
Clay Transit Annual Ridership

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Green Line (CC51)	2,944	2,431	5,598	10,105	11,866	12,616	15,498	14,954
Red Line (CC53)	1,475	973	4,391	8,750	12,553	11,254	13,114	14,470
Blue Line	-	785	4,920	7,412	10,449	13,083	13,062	14,076
Purple Line	-	-	1,386	4,576	6,308	6,394	7,339	7,377
Orange Line	-	-	-	-	3,984	5,072	4,976	6,585
Magenta Line	-	-	-	-	-	164	2,032	2,688
Total	**4,419**	**4,189**	**16,295**	**30,843**	**45,160**	**48,583**	**56,021**	**60,150**

(Blue Line started October 2008; Purple Line started July 2009; Orange Line started April 2011)

Source: Clay County Council on Aging, Clay Transit

Overall Transit Map

Duval County
Clay County

Jennings State Forest

Argyle Forest Blvd

Wells Rd

Orange Park

Kingsley Av

Moody Av

Buckman

Doctors Lake Dr

Doctors Lake

Branan Field Rd

Old Jennings Rd

Long Bay Rd

Black Creek

Black Creek

Henley Rd

Sandridge Rd

Russell Rd

Pine Av

St Johns River

Belmore State Forest

Thunder Rd

Green Cove Springs

St ... Clay

Penney Farms

...bank Rd

N W E S

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 3 Miles

This information is provided as a visual representation only and is not intended to be used as legal or official representation of legal boundaries. The Clay County Board of County Commissioners assumes no responsibility associated with its use.

Overall Transit Map

Created By:GIS Department
Map Prepared: Jan.12,2011

COMMIT. CONNECT. CREATE.

Clay County Chamber of Commerce Foundation
1734 Kingsley Avenue Orange Park, Florida 32073
Phone 904.264.2651 • Fax 904.264.0070

www.claychamber.com