DAVIS 2050
General Plan Update

Health and Environmental Justice Existing Conditions Report

FINAL DRAFT

NOVEMBER 2025

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMI: Area Median Income

CalEPA: California Environmental Protection Agency

CCAP: Davis City Action and Adaptation Plan

CES 4.0: CalEnviroScreen 4.0

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

CHA: Yolo County Community Health Assessment

CHIP: Yolo County Community Health Improvement Plan

CIWQS: California Integrated Water Quality System

DAC: Disadvantaged Community

GPU: General Plan Update

HHSA: Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency

HCD: California Department of Housing and Community Development

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

LCI: State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (formerly OPR)

OAG: California Office of the Attorney General

OEHHA: California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

OPR: California Office of Planning and Research (currently LCI)

PIT: Yolo County's Homeless Point-in-Time Count

SNAP: Supplemental Nutritional Assistance

TCAC: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee

CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS

The following is list of key findings from the Health and Environmental Justice Existing Conditions analysis that will be further analyzed and explored in later phases of the General Plan Update. This report will explore key environmental justice (EJ) and health equity issues affecting the City of Davis in accordance with California Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000)—the "Planning for Healthy Communities Act"— that requires cities and counties to identify "disadvantaged communities" and integrate EJ into their general plans.

Environmental Pollution. Environmental pollution has long-term costs and impacts on both natural resources and community health. Environmental pollution exposures and the lingering effects on natural resources are also inequitably distributed across California and Yolo County. Identified pollution sources in and around Davis include:

- **Pesticides**. Pesticide exposure represents one of the most prevalent pollutant exposures in Davis, primarily for neighborhoods at the periphery of the city and adjacent to farmland.
- **Hazardous Waste and Groundwater Threats.** Davis faces threats to surface and groundwater, from storm runoff and other pollutants impacts surface water to hazardous waste sites impacting groundwater. In total, twelve cleanup program sites, one Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST), two US EPA Superfund Sites, twelve hazardous waste facilities and 52 California Integrated Water Quality Systems (CIWQS) regulated facilities were identified as *potential* pollution sources in Davis. Impaired waterbodies in the City of Davis include Willow Slough Bypass and Putah Creek (Mercury).
- **Former Frontier Fertilizer site.** The site was developed in the 1950s to support agricultural operations and became contaminated in the 1970s and 1980s from pesticide and fumigant storage and mixing. It was listed on the EPA's National Priorities List in 1994. Cleanup efforts have included groundwater extraction and treatment since 1993, and an in-situ heating remedy completed in 2015. The site continues to be monitored by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- **Air Quality.** CalEnviroScreen 4.0 data identifies traffic impacts, ozone, and particulate matter 2.5 (PM 2.5) as significant exposures for some neighborhoods. Air quality issues can exacerbate health conditions like asthma, cardiovascular disease and other chronic conditions.

Sensitive Populations. Demographic, socioeconomic and housing factors can have a considerable influence over a person's health and overall quality of life. Groups such as youth, older adults, unhoused residents and low-income residents are more likely to be exposed to acute and long-term environmental hazards and events, and experience more severe health consequences as a result.

Unique and Compounding Factors. Along with environmental pollution, other factors compound and increase the susceptibility of sensitive populations to environmental pollution and other hazards.

- **Housing.** Over half of renters in Davis spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing, leaving them with less money for essential goods and services such as food, healthcare and transportation. Rising rents have greater impacts on students, seniors and low-income households who tend to have more limited or fixed incomes. Overcrowded housing is also an issue in Davis. Shared accommodations are common among students and low-income families, increasing risks of instability, mental and physical health issues, lower academic performance and displacement.[1]
- **Homelessness.** Although Davis has a relatively small, unhoused population compared to other larger cities in the state, annual point-in-time counts reveal a consistent need for shelter, supportive housing and social services.

Key Opportunities.

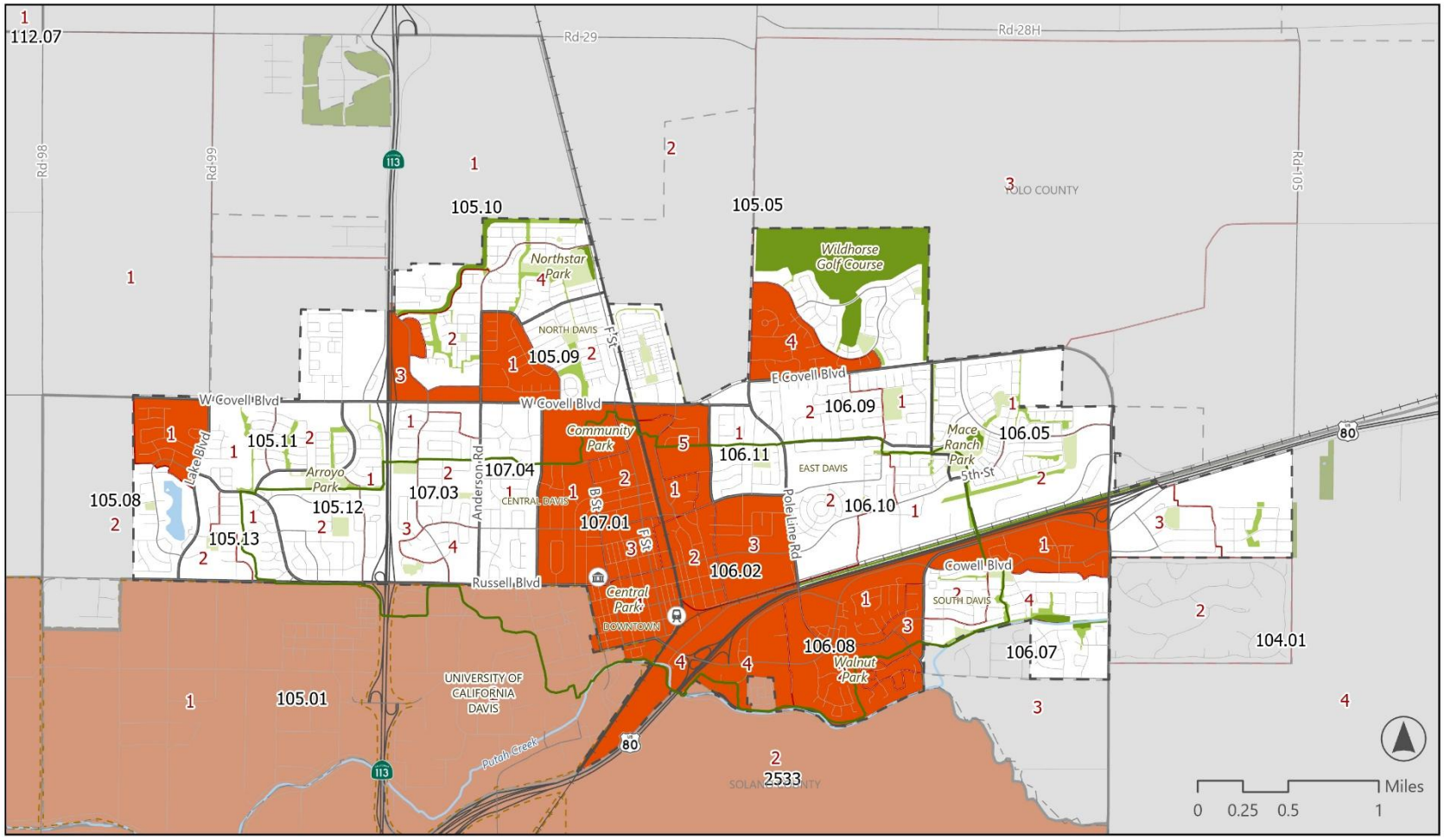
- **Strong Educational Institutions.** UC Davis is a nationally recognized research university with robust public health, agriculture and environmental programs that can inform and support local planning.
- **Public Health Partnerships.** Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency, along with nonprofit and university partners, provide health, housing and social support services that can be scaled or prioritized for disadvantaged populations.
- **Community Engagement and Civic Capacity.** Davis residents have a history of civic participation, sustainability leadership and environmental advocacy that can drive equitable policy implementation.

Recommended Disadvantaged Communities

The recommended disadvantaged communities (DACs) in Davis are areas that face cumulative environmental justice burdens and necessitate, per State law, the prioritization of improvements and programs through General Plan goals, policies and implementation activites. **Figure 1** highlights the areas identified through the SB 1000 screening process.

[1] Solari, Claudia D., & Mare, Robert D. (2012). *Housing crowding effects on children's wellbeing. Social Science Research*, 41(2), 464–476. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2011.09.012.

Figure 1 Recommended Disadvantaged Communities



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), OEHHA (2025).

INTRODUCTION

Health equity and environmental justice are achieved when every person can reach their optimal social, physical and mental well-being at all stages of life, regardless of where they live, their income, their employment background or their racial and ethnic identity. The purpose of this baseline conditions report is to enhance our collective understanding of how the social determinants of health and environmental pollution shape our individual and community health outcomes.

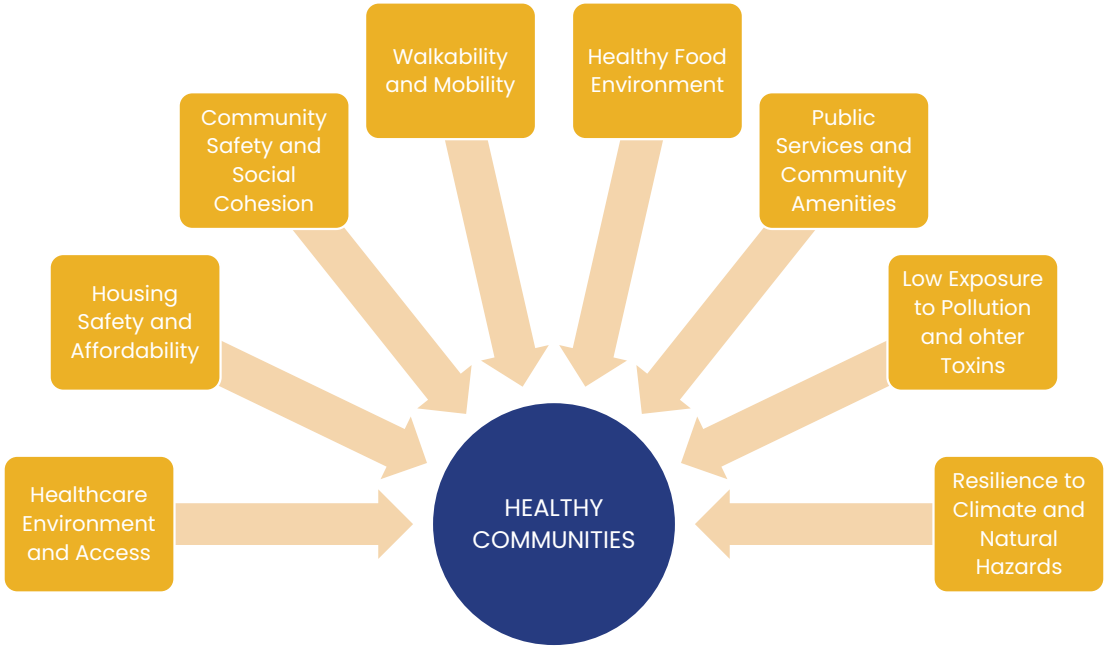
This chapter includes an overview of important factors within the physical environment that foster healthy communities, key terms and concepts, relevant statutory requirements and related planning efforts in Davis and throughout the region. Additionally, key demographics are included to provide context for this analysis and to establish a baseline of existing health and environmental justice conditions in the City of Davis as of 2025. Understanding this baseline information will support the development of future health and environmental justice strategies by highlighting the issues and areas where the Davis General Plan Update (GPU) may be most influential in achieving equitable outcomes for the city's diverse communities.

Healthy Communities

"Healthy communities" are places that foster positive health outcomes for all who live, work, pray or play in them. They do this through policy, program and design interventions in the physical environment. Research has shown that a community's physical environment is one of the social determinants of health that can greatly shape individual and community health. While this analysis investigates a number of key issues that influence health outcomes in the City of Davis, other social and economic determinants of health may fall outside of the realm of the Davis GPU—including individual behaviors, social support, social norms and attitudes, language or literacy, quality of education, job training or the socioeconomic status of the population.

The following eight healthy communities components **(see Figure 2)** are supported by rich data that can be analyzed historically and/or spatially, where their distribution and concentration can be analyzed by population and demographic characteristics and each component has a known relationship with the physical environment and health outcomes.

Figure 2 Healthy Communities Components



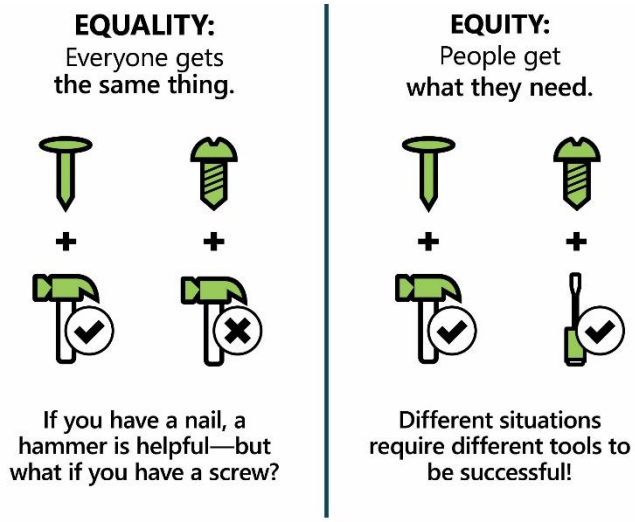
1. **Healthcare Environment and Access.** Access to quality health care—including physical access to service providers, institutions and insurance coverage and usage—strengthens the social safety net and helps people stay healthy year-round.
2. **Housing Safety and Affordability.** Housing stability, which is often connected to affordability and employment opportunities, can improve health outcomes. When housing is safe from environmental threats or poor habitability conditions, it can also reduce mental and physical health costs by reducing stress.
3. **Community Safety and Social Cohesion.** It is commonly accepted that feeling safe and having low crime rates in a community can increase people's use of public spaces. It can also support social cohesion, such as building neighbor-to-neighbor relationships and developing a sense of ownership and belonging, leading to reduced distress and chronic illness. Conversely, feeling unsafe in a neighborhood that experiences high crime rates results in higher rates of stress, adversely affecting health. This relationship between community safety, social cohesion and health is even more complicated for marginalized groups—such as Black, Hispanic/Latino, linguistically isolated, low-income or unhoused residents—who are more likely to experience biased treatment from neighbors, law enforcement or other government or social institutions that perceive them as threats to public safety, regardless of their relationships and tenure in the community.
4. **Walkability and Mobility.** An effective and efficient transportation network can support increased physical activity, which offers both physical and mental health benefits. It can also result in increased pedestrian and vehicular safety, greater access to basic

services that enhance health and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that improve public health and promote resilience to climate change.

5. **Healthy Food Environment.** Access to healthy food promotes nutritious diets, lowers risk for chronic diseases and addresses food insecurity for vulnerable populations. A healthy diet can serve both as a solid foundation of good health and as medicine to aid in chronic disease management. Sources of culturally relevant foods can support healthy diets as traditional foods native to people's cultures can promote physical and mental health as well as spiritual well-being.
6. **Public Services and Community Amenities.** Access to high quality parks, schools, childcare and other community amenities supports healthy lifestyles and enhances overall wellness by creating opportunities for social interaction, recreation and physical activity and trust-building.
7. **Low Exposure to Pollution and Other Toxins.** Exposure to pollution—whether at home, in the workplace, or in the community from stationary sources like industrial facilities or mobile sources like high-traffic roadways—significantly impacts people's health across all age groups. In some cases, exposure to pollution and other toxins can even cancel out the benefits of healthy behaviors and activities.
8. **Resilience to Climate Disasters and Natural Hazards.** Identifying climate risks can help local governments implement equitable strategies for community preparedness. A community's resilience to climate and natural hazards depends on its ability to maintain health and economic well-being in the face of long-term environmental changes.

Equity

Equity is the ongoing effort to eliminate unfair treatment and improve outcomes for all people by intentionally transforming policies, practices, systems and structures. It focuses on creating measurable, tangible improvements in the lives of those



most impacted by institutional discrimination.[2]

Equity recognizes that people start from different places due to historic and structural inequities. It prioritizes tailored resources and support systems to ensure that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to succeed. Equity is realized when factors such as race, income, education or neighborhood no longer predict a person's health, economic status or overall well-being.

What is Environmental Justice?

Environmental justice is the belief that all people have a right to environmental protections and a healthy and safe environment, regardless of their background. This principle seeks to protect marginalized communities that have historically faced higher exposure to environmental problems and hazards, such as a lack of access to healthy and affordable food, living near polluting industries, or facing poor water quality or water insecurity.

The environmental justice movement, which gained momentum in the late 1980s and early 1980s, emerged from the civil rights and environmental movements of the 1960s. It was inspired by the urgent need to address the unequal distribution of environmental burdens that impact historically marginalized communities, particularly communities of color. Land use and transportation policy has resulted in higher concentrations of polluting land uses in low-income neighborhoods and communities of color.

For purposes of this GPU, environmental justice is used as an intersectional framework, highlighting the connection between environmental issues, social equity, healthy communities and the built environment.

Senate Bill 1000

Senate Bill (SB) 1000 (2016), otherwise known as the Planning for Healthy Communities Act, amended Gov. Code § 65302 to require the inclusion of environmental justice in general

[2] www.raceforward.org

plans if: 1) a jurisdiction has a disadvantaged community; and 2) a jurisdiction adopts or revises two or more general plan elements concurrently (on or after January 1, 2018).

If a city or county identifies one or more disadvantaged communities within its jurisdiction, it can fulfill the state's environmental justice requirements by either creating a standalone EJ element or by integrating environmental justice goals and policies throughout the general plan. Goals and policies must aim to identify and reduce specific health and environmental risks in communities that are more likely to be affected by higher rates of pollution, environmental hazards and other vulnerabilities. The intent of SB 1000 is to address the unique and compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by:

- Reducing pollution exposure, including—but not limited to—improvements in air, soil and water quality;
- Increasing community asset and infrastructure access, including but not limited to the promotion and equitable distribution[3] of public facilities and services[4];
- Promote food access, such as expanding the number of accessible grocery stores, farmers' markets and community gardens.
- Promote safe and sanitary homes, such as improving home air filtration, removing toxic building materials (such as asbestos, mold, and lead-based paints) and promoting housing affordability.
- Promote physical activity, such as improving street walkability and bikeability.
- Promoting meaningful community engagement during public decision-making processes; and
- Prioritizing improvements and programs that meet the needs of disadvantaged communities.

A disadvantaged community designation may result in increased protections, targeted interventions, priority funding and other resources to address infrastructure needs, environmental issues and public health concerns in areas disproportionately burdened by environmental pollution and other hazards.

"Disadvantaged Community"

The term "disadvantaged community" describes a specific condition of a community, area, or census tract per California law. Under SB 1000, a disadvantaged community is defined as, 1) "an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) pursuant to

[3] Gov. Code § 65040.12(d).
[4] "Public facilities" include public improvements, public services, and community amenities, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 66000 (Gov. Code § 65302(h)(4)(B)).

Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code" or 2) "an area that is a "low-income area"[5] that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation" (Gov. Code § 65302(h)(4)(A)).

Figure 3 Disadvantaged Community Identification

Health and Safety Code § 39711 states that CalEPA shall identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities related to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), and that such communities "shall be identified based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria," among other factors.[6]

Additional Statutory Framework

This section provides a summary of State legislation that must be considered when defining disadvantaged communities and developing the health and environmental justice recommendations of the GPU.

Senate Bill 535. SB 535 (2012) directs funding from California's Cap-and-Trade Program to communities disproportionally affected by pollution and climate change. These investments aim to enhance public health, quality of life and economic opportunity, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, SB 535 directs the CalEPA to establish the criteria for identifying "disadvantaged communities" that would be eligible for certain percentages of the State's GGRF funding.

Assembly Bill 1550. AB 1550 (2016) updated SB 535 by raising the original locational requirement to twenty-five percent and requiring that all projects funded for disadvantaged communities are also physically located within them. Additionally, AB 1550 amended Gov. Code § 65302 to include the definition of a "low-income area" as an area with household

[5] See AB 1550 for "low-income area" definition.
[6] Health and Safety Code § 39711(a).

incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low income by HCD (Gov. Code § 65302(h)(4)(C)).[7]

Assembly Bill 1628. AB 1628 (2019) amended the State's definition of environmental justice. Environmental justice is now defined as, "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins, with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies" (Gov. Code § 65040.12(e)(1)). The law further defines how to advance fair treatment and meaningful involvement in accordance with this definition of EJ.

Multi-State Guidance on Affirming the Importance and Legality of Environmental Justice Initiatives. In 2025, a coalition of twelve state Attorneys General issued guidance affirming the legal foundation and commitment to addressing ongoing environmental and public health disparities. The guidance retains each state's intent and authority to pursue policies that protect communities—particularly those historically overburdened by pollution and environmental harm. These initiatives remain essential to ensuring fair and equitable access to clean air, water and a healthy environment for all residents.

Senate Bill 379. SB 379 (2016) requires local jurisdictions to incorporate climate adaptation and resiliency goals, along with supporting data, into their general plans. This process includes the identification of "vulnerable communities" and mandates periodic updates to the Safety Element to reflect these climate-related data, goals and strategies.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA consists of both the statutory regulations in Public Resources Code and CEQA Guidelines in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 et seq. The primary purpose of environmental review under CEQA is public disclosure, informing decision-makers and the public of the potential environmental effects of proposed plans and projects. For example, the statute mandates that public agencies consider alternatives and mitigation measures to the extent feasible to "avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of the project" and "prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment" (Pub. Res. Code § 21002.1).

Senate Bill 18. SB 18 (2004) requires cities and counties in California to consult with Native American tribes before adopting or amending general plans, specific plans or making open-space designations. The intent of the law is to involve tribes early in the land use planning process, ensuring that "traditional tribal cultural places" are identified and considered before development decisions are finalized. Indigenous people and tribal governments possess unique knowledge of cultural, historical, natural and sacred resources. This consultation

[7] www.hcd.ca.gov/funding/income-limits/state-federal-income-limits/state

process is mandated to be a meaningful, government-to-government dialogue, intended to mitigate potential impacts and preserve important places and cultural resources.

Prioritizing Indigenous Voices

Indigenous peoples, like other marginalized groups, often face greater exposure to environmental pollution and climate hazards. Indigenous communities frequently live in areas with fewer resources and inadequate infrastructure, making them more vulnerable to environmental impacts and slower to recover from disasters and climate events. Since environmental justice prioritizes the communities most impacted by environmental pollution and related socioeconomic vulnerabilities, it is important to cultivate working relationships with tribes and tribal governments to involve them in planning processes that may impact their health and cultural practices.

Related Planning Efforts

This section provides an overview of existing documents, relevant plans, and initiatives related to health and environmental justice issues in the Davis area.

Yolo County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP, 2023) and Community Health Assessment (CHA, 2023-2025). In 2021, the Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency's Public Health Branch (HHSA) developed the CHA to evaluate the overall health of County residents and to identify urgent health concerns. Eleven "significant health needs" were determined to impact residents' overall health or quality of life. The CHA also identifies the county's priority communities: families living in poverty, rural communities and communities of color.

The 2021 CHA later informed the 2023 CHIP, which identified key health priorities, outlines strategies for action and sets measurable goals to track progress in the county. The CHIP provides community-level action plans in response to the eleven significant health indicators identified in the CHA, including:

1. Access to basic needs such as housing, jobs, and food
2. Access to mental/behavioral health and substance use services
3. Injury and disease prevention and management
4. Active living and healthy eating
5. Access to quality primary care and health services
6. System navigation
7. Access to specialty and extended care
8. Increased community connection
9. Safe and violence-free environment
10. Access to functional needs
11. Access to dental care and preventative services

Yolo County Farmworker Assessment. The 2024 assessment, developed by the Yolo County HHSA, examines the social, economic, health and environmental conditions shaping the lives of farmworkers throughout the county. The report highlights four key findings to guide future county action:

1. **Housing Affordability.** Most farmworkers earning minimum wage struggle to keep up with rising housing and utility costs. About 92 percent of those surveyed live in Yolo County year-round but cannot afford local rents, which are higher than in nearby counties, such as Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter and Colusa. About 87 percent identified assistance with securing permanent affordable housing or paying rent as their greatest need.
2. **Low Wages and High Cost of Living.** Farmworkers face persistent poverty due to low pay and high living expenses. Median annual earnings of $20,000–$37,000 place most workers in HUD's "extremely low-" or "very low-income" categories. These financial constraints limit access to public benefits, hinder the ability to save for a home, and often lead to food insecurity—52 percent reported sometimes or frequently running out of food. Low wages are a central driver of unmet basic needs, creating financial stress and negatively impacting health.
3. **Mental Health and Access to Care.** The physical demands of agricultural labor, combined with environmental hazards such as heat and wildfire smoke, put farmworkers at heightened risk for both physical and mental health problems. Financial stress was the most frequently cited stressor, and 63 percent of respondents reported living with at least one chronic health condition (e.g., high blood pressure, diabetes, anxiety or depression). Long work hours, language barriers and immigration status further limit access to needed health and mental health services.
4. **Aging Workforce.** Yolo County's farmworker population is aging: 58 percent are age 45 or older. Few younger people are entering the field due to low wages, seasonal instability, physically demanding work and encouragement to pursue education or alternative careers.

Climate Action Adaption Plan (CAAP) (2020-2040). The CAAP recognizes that climate change is not only an environmental challenge but also a public health and equity issue. Rising temperatures, more frequent extreme heat events, wildfire smoke, and flooding pose direct risks to health—particularly for children, older adults, low-income households and people with chronic conditions. These groups often lack access to cooling, clean indoor air, safe housing and reliable transportation, making them more vulnerable to climate hazards.

The plan also identifies a series of goals, measures and actions by sector to advance solutions for climate adaptation, focusing on the following sectors:

1. Building and Energy Design
2. Transportation and Land Use
3. Water conservation and Waste Reduction
4. Climate adaptation
5. Carbon Removal

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

This section provides an overview of demographic and socioeconomic population characteristics using the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, for the five-year period between 2019 and 2023. All data in this section, unless otherwise noted, comes from this source.

Sensitive Populations

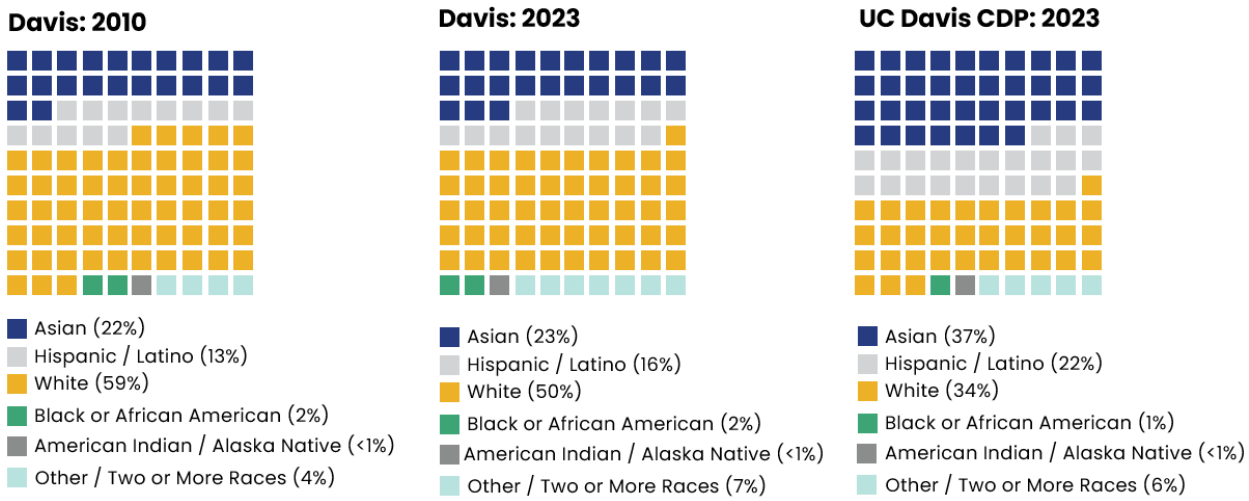
Identifying population groups that are most likely to have community health, environmental justice, or socioeconomic vulnerabilities relevant to SB 1000's requirements is important for understanding the unique or compounded health risks and pollution exposures affecting different communities in the city. Studies show that demographic and socioeconomic factors—such as race/ethnicity, income, age and employment status—can have a large influence over a person's health and overall quality of life.

People of Color

The term 'people of color' refers to all racial and ethnic groups other than White, including American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and individuals who are Multiracial or identify as "Other." These racial and ethnic groups are distinguished for census purposes.

Since 2010, Davis has become increasingly racially and ethnically diverse, with a decreasing share of non-Hispanic White residents and growing populations of non-Hispanic Asian and Hispanic/Latino communities. Yolo County and California as a whole have generally followed similar demographic trends since 2010, with larger increases in non-Hispanic Asian residents and smaller increases in Hispanic/Latino residents. These demographic shifts point to growing diversity and vibrant communities within Davis, as well as the city's increasing need for multicultural goods, services and programming.

Figure 4 Race and Ethnicity in Davis

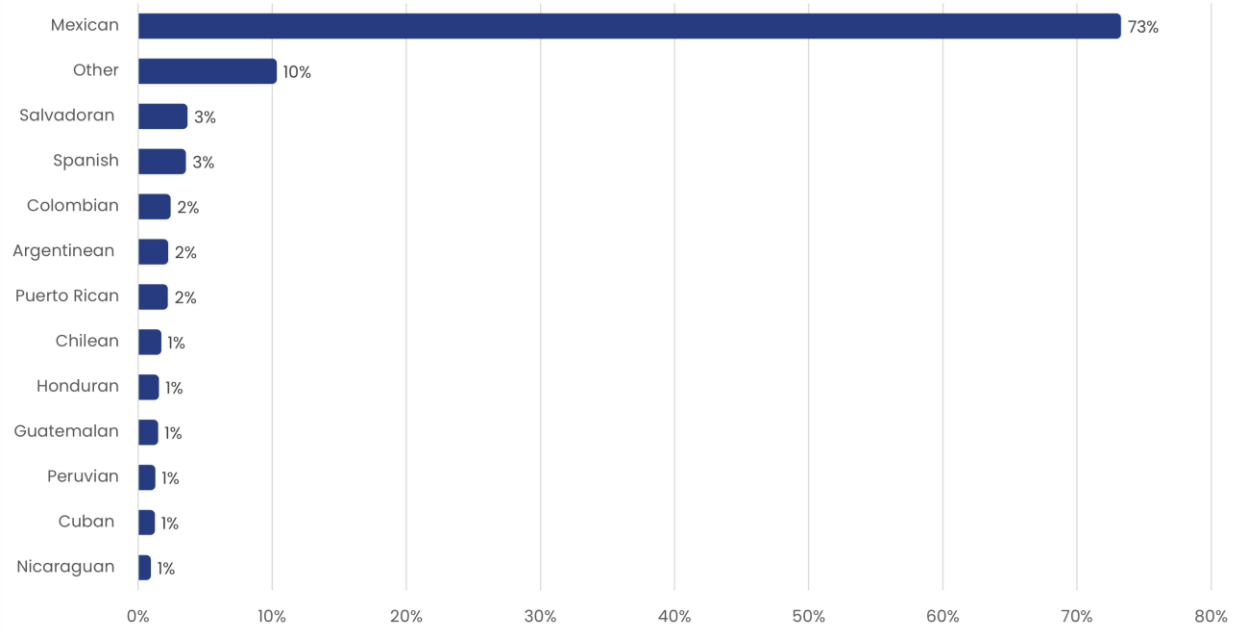


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2019-2023 five-year sample data; BAE, 2025

It is important to note that these broad racial and ethnic categories from the U.S. Census can serve as a helpful starting point for understanding the various demographic and socioeconomic factors within the city of Davis; however, these statistics should not be taken at face value or be viewed as fully representative of the diverse and varied experiences of the groups of people within any of these categories. For example, the Asian or Asian American category used through the end of the 20th century represents over 45 different ethnicities. Reducing their experiences to such a broad categorization can lead to unintentionally ignoring the needs of the least represented ethnic groups under this umbrella term.[8]

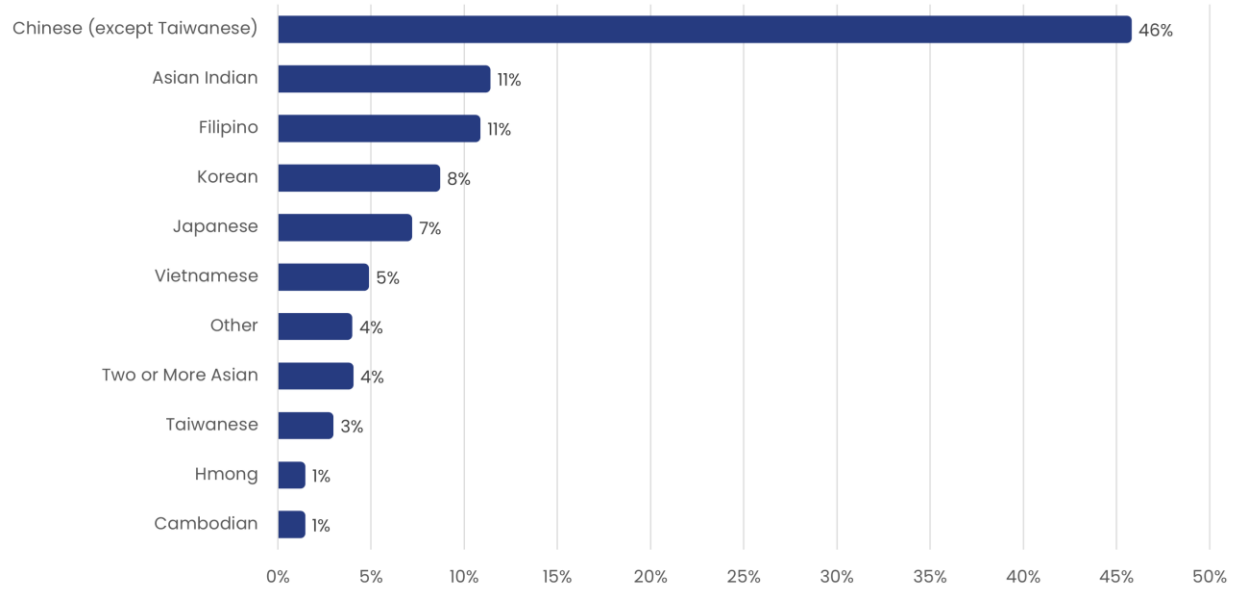
[8] While it is best practice and even a mandate in some cases to disaggregate data, some population groups make up a very small percentage of residents in Davis. This leads to data estimates that are often not statistically reliable and cannot be included in all analyses for the purpose of the GPU.

Figure 5 Hispanic or Latino by Origin in Davis (2019-2023)



Source: ACS 19-23, Table B03001

Figure 6 Asian or Asian American by Origin in Davis (2019-2023)

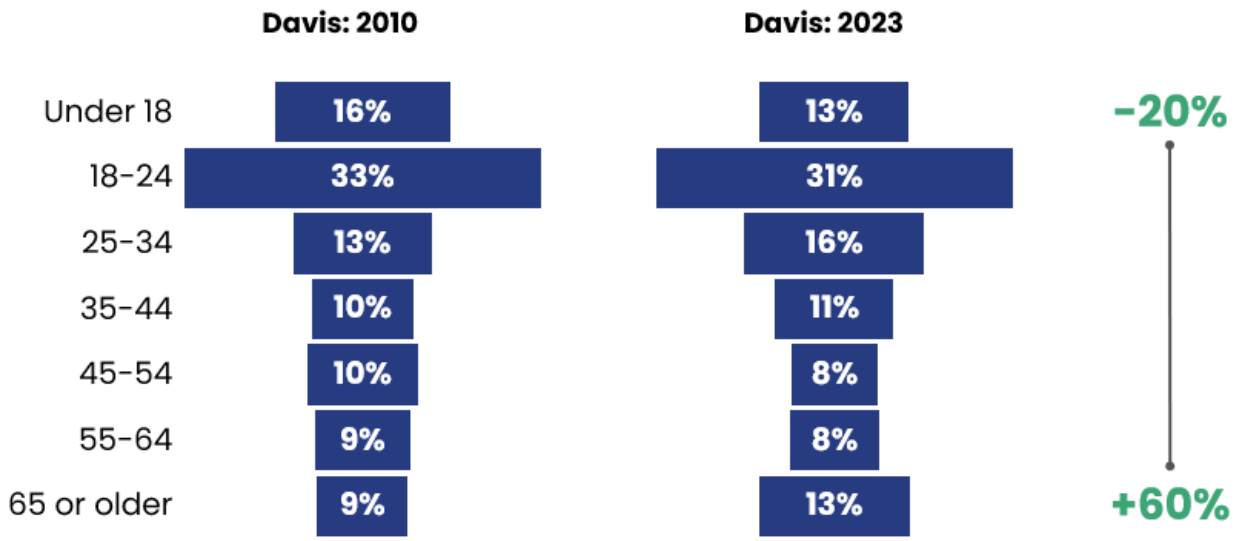


Source: ACS 19-23, Table B02015

Youth, Families, and Older Adults

Physiologically, children (under 5 years old) and youth (ages 5-17) have physical, emotional and mental development needs that other age groups do not. These characteristics, when combined with other factors, make children and youth more vulnerable to negative health impacts from environmental hazards. Davis has a significantly younger population on average than the county or state, driven by its large student presence; however, it is also experiencing notable changes over time. The city's percentage of residents under 18 has declined by nearly 20 percent since 2010, which has impacts on school enrollment and therefore funding, while the older adult population has grown by nearly 60 percent.

Figure 7 Population by Age



Approximately 31 percent of the population in Davis is between the ages of 18-24, a range used in this analysis as a proxy for the UC Davis student population. Areas with significant student populations have unique challenges and opportunities related to housing, cyclical transportation needs when school is in session, public services (like trash services during peak move-in and move-out periods) and community and town relations.

Socioeconomically, younger people (ages 18-34) may be classified as dependents[9] with limited resources or autonomy; many are in the early, demanding stages of their careers, and some are also starting families.

The proportion of the population particularly 65 and over has grown by almost 60 percent since 2010. While this growth aligns with the statewide trend, it has occurred at a slightly

[9] "Dependents" is defined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as child or relative who relies on another person for financial support.

faster rate in Davis. Older adults (65 and over) make up approximately 13 percent of Davis's population. Of this group, more than half are between the ages of 65 and 74, while about one in six are 85 or older.

Developmentally, older adults are also in a stage of life where they tend to experience unique physiological needs related to normal human development. Many experience multiple chronic health conditions or impairments, and this age group also has the highest rate of disabilities. These are all critical aspects that affect older adults' day-to-day living that require different levels of physical, mental and/or emotional health support. These factors, combined with other population group characteristics related to economic vulnerability, increase their risk of experiencing adverse health effects from environmental hazards.[10]

People with Disabilities, Access, and Functional Needs

The percentage of population with a disability and/or an access or functional need has increased since 2010. In 2010, about five percent of the Davis population had some types of disability (including cognitive, ambulatory, vision or hearing difficulty). According to 2023 ACS data, approximately 9 percent of people in Davis have a disability and/or an access or functional need, including:

- Five percent of Hispanic or Latino/a residents
- Four percent of older residents aged 65 years and older
- One percent of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander residents

This increase in disability prevalence can be driven by an aging population and a rise in chronic diseases such as heart disease, asthma and other noncommunicable diseases.[11]

People with disabilities, access, or functional needs often have additional social, economic or health vulnerabilities related to additional population and healthy communities characteristics described in this report. For example, poverty, exclusion from education and employment and poor living conditions can compound health risks and lead to unmet health care needs among persons with disabilities.[12]

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[10] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Research on Health Effects from Air Pollution," last updated June 11, 2025, https://www.epa.gov/air-research/research-health-effects-air-pollution

[11] Legislative Analyst Office. (2016). "A Long-Term Outlook: Disability Among California's Seniors." Available at: https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3509

[12] Gloria L. Krahn, Deborah Klein Walker, & Rosaly Correa-De-Araujo, *Persons With Disabilities as an Unrecognized Health Disparity Population*, Am. J. Public Health 105 Suppl 2 (Apr. 2015): S198–S206, PMC4355692, PMID 25689212.

Economic Vitality

Low Income Households and Poverty

Davis has a unique income profile due to its large student population, resulting in a lower median household income than the County and the State, but a significantly higher median family income. The median household income in Davis is approximately $89,400, compared to $93,200 for Yolo County and $95,500 statewide. However, the median family income in Davis is approximately $164,500, compared to $125,800 for Yolo County and $109,300 for California.[13] The lower median household income in Davis is likely a result of the concentrated student population in the city who generally maintain lower incomes. Nearly 20 percent of Davis households have an income of less than $15,000, compared to just 12 percent in the County and eight percent in the State. At the other end of the income spectrum, Davis has a relatively large population of affluent households, with 21 percent of households with annual incomes of $200,000 or more.

Likewise, the average median household income in Davis varies significantly based on race or ethnicity. Asian, "Two or more races," and White householders have average estimated household incomes above both the state and county median incomes:

- Asian householders have the highest average median income at $121,342;[14]
- "Two or more races" householders had an average median income of $104,959;
- White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) householders have average median income of $117,633; and
- Hispanic or Latino (of any race) householders have a median income of $70,854, which is lower than both the state and county median incomes.[15]

To define low-income communities in line with SB 1000's guidance, this analysis uses HCD's income limits to calculate and identify areas with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the median income. For Davis, the 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) threshold for Yolo County has been established at $91,200. This locally relevant definition of low-income is higher than the State's low-income threshold of $80,650 for the same 80 percent AMI level.

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[13] Median Household Income is computed based on a standard distribution used by the US Census Bureau.

[14] Note that there was insufficient data for some census tracts and for Black or African American householders, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander householders and American Indian and Alaska Native householders.

[15] US Census. (2023). *Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars).* ACS 5-year Detailed Tables, Table B19013.

In total, eighteen block groups in Davis fall below either the County or State threshold for identification as low-income.

PEOPLE IN POVERTY

In addition to low-income households, another measure of economic vulnerability is the percentage of people living in poverty. This statistic is based on a set of income thresholds that vary depending on family size and composition. For 2023, the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty threshold for a family of two adults and one child was $24,526.[16] This is the official measurement of poverty used by the Federal Government, and the measure used for most poverty-based data presented on State Health Facts. About 25 percent of the Davis population lives below the poverty threshold, with an average income of $16,356.

In 2016, US Census Bureau research found the presence of college students who live off campus impacts a community's poverty rate. Yolo County was among the 211 counties assessed to have populations of 10,000 or more, with statistically significant differences in poverty rates with the exclusion of off-campus college students. Student poverty is typically short-lived and not comparable to the burden of persistent poverty. Understanding the difference between the two measures is a first step in lightning that load, for all who bear it.

Renters

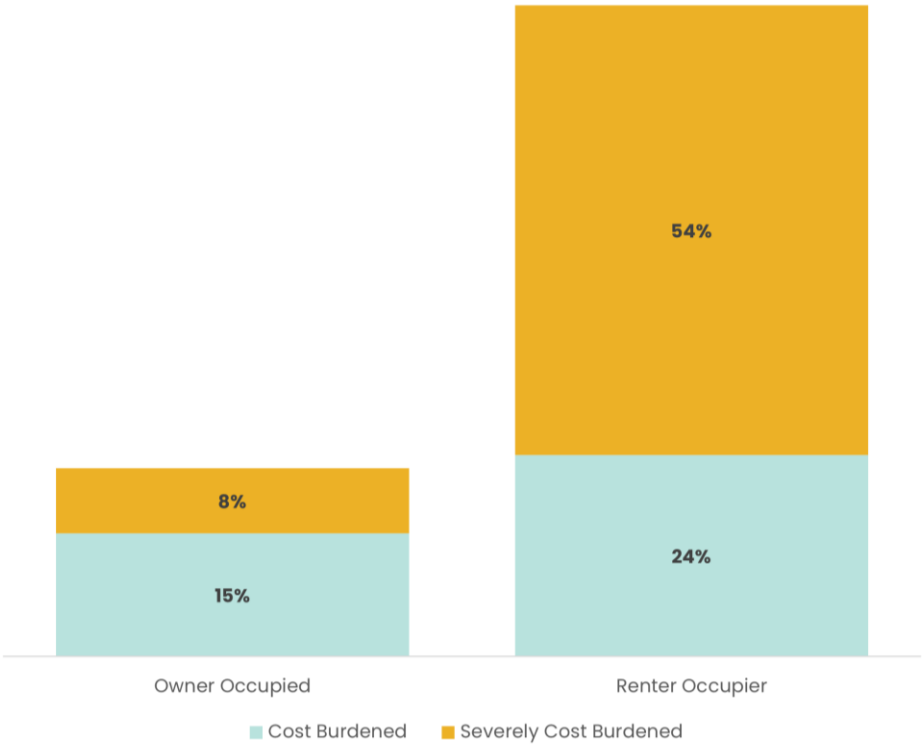
Unlike households in the County and State, where more than half of households are homeowners, the majority of households in Davis are renters. Approximately 56 percent of Davis households rent their homes, compared to 45 percent of Yolo County households and 44 percent of California households. These data are consistent with the higher concentration of multifamily housing units in Davis, which are more likely to be rental units, compared to the rest of the County and the State. Health inequities and environmental justice burdens can have a greater impact on renters where housing is scarce, expensive and tenant protections are limited.

Likewise, the location of multifamily housing, affordable rents and sources of pollution are often closely linked or intertwined. Renters who are financially and geographically limited may be confined to living in unhealthy environments, increasing their long-term exposure to pollution and other community health risks. This situation can lead to higher healthcare costs for residents, making them even more economically vulnerable over time**. Figure 8** shows the

[16] US Census Bureau. (2023). *Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children.* Available at: https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html

distribution of owner occupied and renter occupied housing with severe housing cost burden (over 50 percent of income spent on housing) in the City of Davis.

Figure 8 Low Income Owner and Renter Occupied Housing and Cost Burden



Source: HUD 2017-2021 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Education

Davis residents over the age of 25 have significantly higher rates of educational attainment than those in Yolo County or California overall, as would be expected for a city with a major higher education institution. About 97 percent of Davis residents ages 25 and older are high school graduates, compared to 90 percent of those in Yolo County and 85 percent in California. The difference in attainment for higher education is even greater: 78 percent of Davis residents over the age of 25 have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to less than 47 percent countywide and 38 percent statewide.[17]

Educational attainment is an upstream factor that influences numerous health outcomes, with gaps in educational achievement being linked to disparities in health status. Research shows that education can improve health by equipping individuals with knowledge and skills

[17] US Census. (2023). *Educational Attainment.* ACS 5-year estimates, Table S1501.

to make better health decisions, increasing access to higher-paying jobs and health insurance, and fostering social and psychological resources (such as stronger networks and a greater sense of control). The benefits of education are not just individual—states and communities with stronger educational systems tend to experience broader health gains, while people with less education often experience worse health outcomes, especially as economic inequality grows. Investing in both access to and quality of education, particularly early in life, is a powerful strategy for improving community health and reducing inequalities.[18]

Farmworkers

Farmworkers are essential to Yolo County's agricultural economy, yet they face significant challenges that affect their health and well-being. The 2024 Farmworker Needs Assessment surveyed 301 farmworkers and conducted 64 focus groups to understand the conditions they face county-wide. Only about 2 percent of farmworkers live in Davis, while the majority reside in Woodland (60 percent).

Economic stress and demanding working conditions compound health risks. The median annual income for Yolo County farmworkers (three-person household) is $37,000, which is considered very-low income by HUD, with many spending over half of their income on housing. The Davis Migrant Center, along with the Madison Migrant Center and Dixon Migrant Center, provides seasonal housing, offering some housing relief, but about 81 percent of farmworkers county-wide pay market rent and are subject to rental increases. Additionally, over half of farmworkers experience food insecurity, with 52 percent worrying about running out of food before they can afford more. Low wages and high costs limit access to healthcare: 28 percent of farmworkers lack health insurance, and 44 percent report financial barriers to medical services. These challenges are worsened by occupational exposures, including heat-related illnesses, wildfire smoke, and pesticide use, with over 60 percent of farmworkers reporting chronic health conditions.[19]

These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions. Enhancing housing stability, improving healthcare access and supporting economic opportunities are critical steps toward a healthier and more equitable community for farmworkers in Davis and Yolo County.

[18] Zajacova, A., & Lawrence, E. M. (2018). The Relationship Between Education and Health: Reducing Disparities Through a Contextual Approach. Annual review of public health, 39, 273–289. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031816-044628

[19] All figures come from the 2024 Yolo County Farmworkers Assessment. Numbers are based on survey respondents in Yolo County.

People Experiencing Homelessness

Statewide, there has been a growing number of unhoused individuals and families who have been struggling to keep up with the rising demand for housing, while cities and counties grapple with how to best provide the types of housing and social services to effectively meet their needs. Living unsheltered in a community significantly increases one's exposure to environmental pollution and threats, climate-related disasters and extreme weather events—both over extended periods of time and during acute events.

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Davis has decreased by 11 percent between 2022 and 2024. In contrast, countywide homelessness has steadily increased since 2009, with a significant 63 percent rise in both sheltered and unsheltered populations between 2017 and 2022.[20]

During the Yolo County Homeless and Poverty Action Coalition 2024 Homeless Count on January 24, 2024, the City of Davis had a total of 162 individuals experienced homelessness, with 123 (76 percent) experiencing unsheltered homelessness and 39 (24 percent) experiencing sheltered homelessness.[21] However, this is likely an undercount of individuals experiencing homelessness. The Davis 2024-2027 Homeless Strategic Plan describes how individuals and households receiving housing insecurity assistance and other services are not represented in the PIT count, but are experiencing urgent housing concerns. When considering these residents, the count rises from 162 to 793 individuals.[22] In addition, about 17 percent of adult residents experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness experienced serious mental illness, while 22 percent reported a substance use disorder.[23]

Spatial Distribution and Concentration of Sensitive Populations

Davis is a diverse community with progressive social and economic policies, where public agencies and institutions have been collaborating to sustain a healthy, equitable and thriving

[20] Yolo County Homeless and Poverty Action Coalition. (2024). 2024 Yolo County Homeless Count: Davis, CA. Available at: https://www.yolocounty.gov/home/showdocument?id=80846&t=638562087497978992

[21] The needs and desires of people experiencing *unsheltered* homelessness may be different than those experiencing *sheltered* homelessness, therefore policy and programs should be tailored to these differing experiencing. Yolo County's Homeless 2024 County Point-in-Time (PIT) Count.

[22] City of Davis. (2024). *Homeless Strategic Plan.* Available at: https://www.cityofdavis.org/home/showpublisheddocument/19722/638642550988270000

[23] It is important to note that since the data is self-reported, percentages likely underestimate true prevalence for health status categories and number of health issues.

community for all. Nevertheless, there are some neighborhoods that face greater baseline challenges and barriers related to environmental justice, community health and/or equity. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of sensitive population data for Davis, including their demographic distribution, baseline concentrations and other concerns related to sensitive populations.

↑ Increasing; — Stable; ↓ Declining

Table 1 Summary of Sensitive Populations

Populations	Demographic Distribution	Baseline Concerns
People of Color	↑ **16%** of all residents identify as Hispanic or Latino ↑ **23%** of all residents identify as Asian alone — **2%** of all residents identify as Black or African American alone ↑ **About 7%** of all residents identify as Multiracial / Other Race	• Census tracts with the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latino(a) residents are on the periphery of the city (Census Tracts 2533 Block Group 2, 112.07, 112.08, 106.08, 104.01) • Census tracts with the highest percentage of AAPI residents are clustered in the center of the city (105.10, 107.03, 106.05) and the UC Davis tract (105.01)
Youth and Families	↓ **13%** are 17 years or younger	• Families with children are concentrated outside of city boundaries within the project area (104.1, 105.05. 112.07, 112.08)
Aging Population	↑ **13%** are 65 years and older	• Older populations are concentrated in census tracts 104.01, 105.08, and 105.10
Student Population	↓ **32%** are student age (18-24)	• Census tract 105.01—where UC Davis Campus is—has 83% of the population between the ages of 18-24

Populations	Demographic Distribution	Baseline Concerns
People with Disabilities, Access, and Functional Needs	• **About 9%** of people in Davis have disability, access, or functional needs	• Areas with high concentration of residents with disability, access, or functional needs (>11%) are census tracts 105.08, 105.10, 106.09, 106.10
Low Income Households and Poverty	• **18 block groups** are low income • **25%** of people live below the poverty threshold	• Households experiencing poverty are clustered in the center of Davis (105.12, 107.03, 106.02, 106.008) and on UC Davis campus (105.01)
Renters	↑ **Over half** of households rent in Davis (56%)	• Renter occupied housing is concentrated (>70%) in the center of the city (105.13, 107.03, 107.01, 106.02) and by UC Davis (105.01)
Education	• **About 78%** of residents have at least a 4-year bachelor's degree	• Most Census tracts that have low educational attainment (<27% of adults 25 years and older with a bachelor's degree) are outside of Davis (2533, 104.01, 112.08, 112.07) • Census tracts 107.04 and 107.01, within the City of Davis, have low educational attainment
Farmworkers	• **2%** of farmworkers in Yolo County reside in Davis • **51%** of farmworkers are extremely low income (< $24,250)	• 81% of farmworkers surveyed in 2024 said they need better pay.
People Experiencing Homelessness	↓ The 2024 PIT count observed 162 individuals experiencing	• In November 2024, the Davis City Council passed an ordinance strengthening the

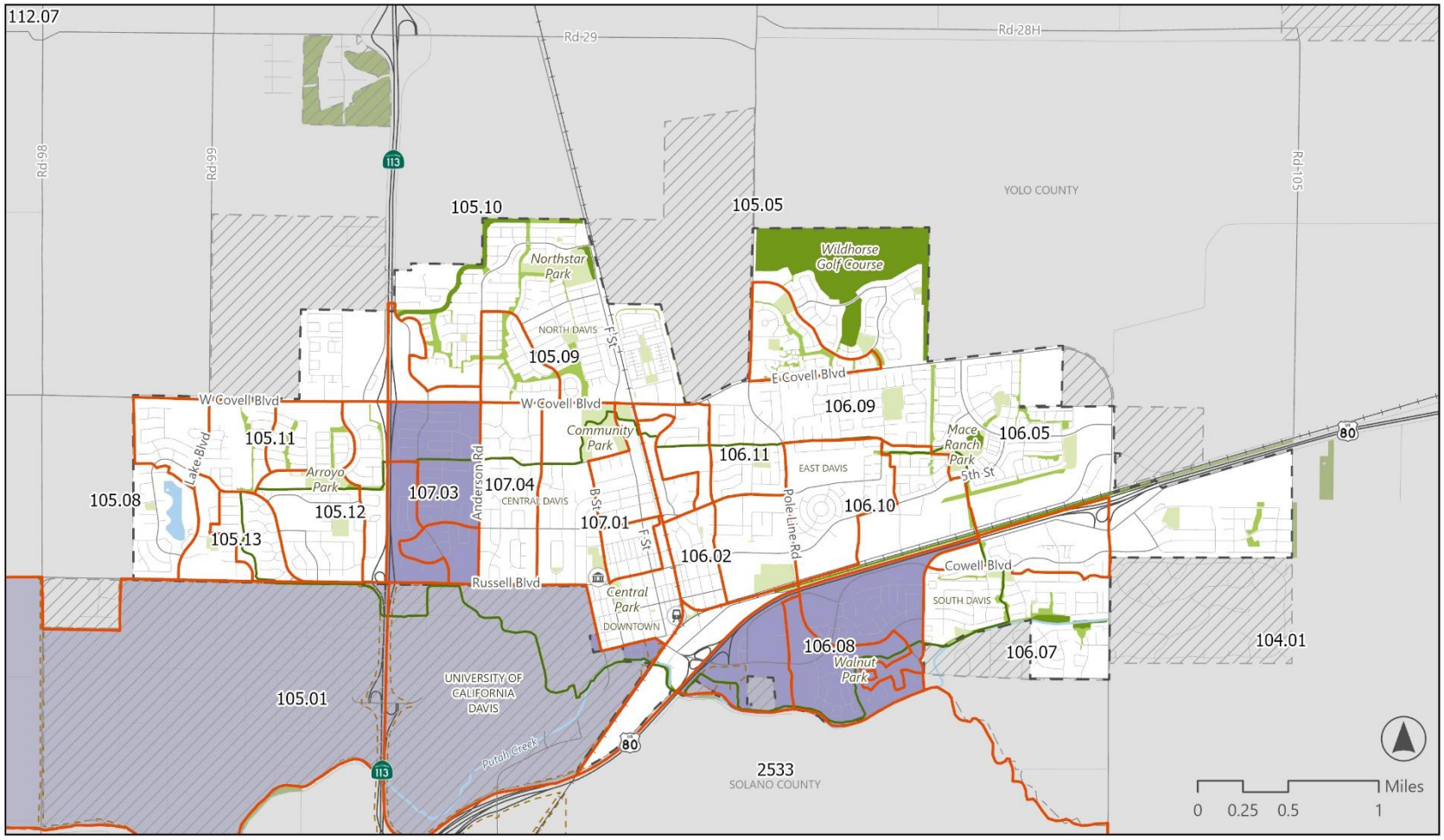
Populations	Demographic Distribution	Baseline Concerns
	homelessness; with 123 (76%) experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and 39 (24%) experiencing sheltered homelessness	ban on homeless encampments on both public and private property.

Sources: US Census (2023) Tables: A03001 (Population), S1701 (Poverty Status), B19013 (Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity), B01001 (Age), S1501 (Educational Attainment), S1810 (Disability Characteristics), S2201 (Food Stamps/ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), S2502 (Demographics for Occupied Housing Units); 2024 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count – Sheltered and Unsheltered.; 2024 Yolo County Farmworkers Assessment

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

R/ECAPs are neighborhoods or areas identified as having a significant concentration of poverty and a high percentage of residents from minority racial or ethnic groups. Identifying these areas is critical in planning for fair housing, healthcare access, quality of schools, job opportunities and other social services. Davis has two census tracts identified as R/ECAPs (107.03 and 106.08; **see Figure 9).** These areas also face severe housing cost burden and overcrowded housing conditions.

Figure 9 Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), HUD R/ECAP (2025).

IDENTIFYING DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

SB 1000 requires cities and counties to identify disadvantaged communities (DACs) based on the following definitions:

1. **Definition #1:** An area that has been identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 39711 as being disadvantaged based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria; or,
2. **Definition #2:** An area that is "a low-income area[24] that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation" (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (h)(4)(A)).

The following sections explain the three-step methodology used to identify potential disadvantaged communities and EJ issues for the City of Davis and include explanations of issues and outcomes. See Appendix A for the detailed data breakdowns for each methodology by census tract and block group.

Method 1

For **Definition #1**, CalEPA has defined DACs for the purposes of SB 535 as all the following, using the State's CalEnviroScreen 4.0 cumulative impact tool and other federal data:

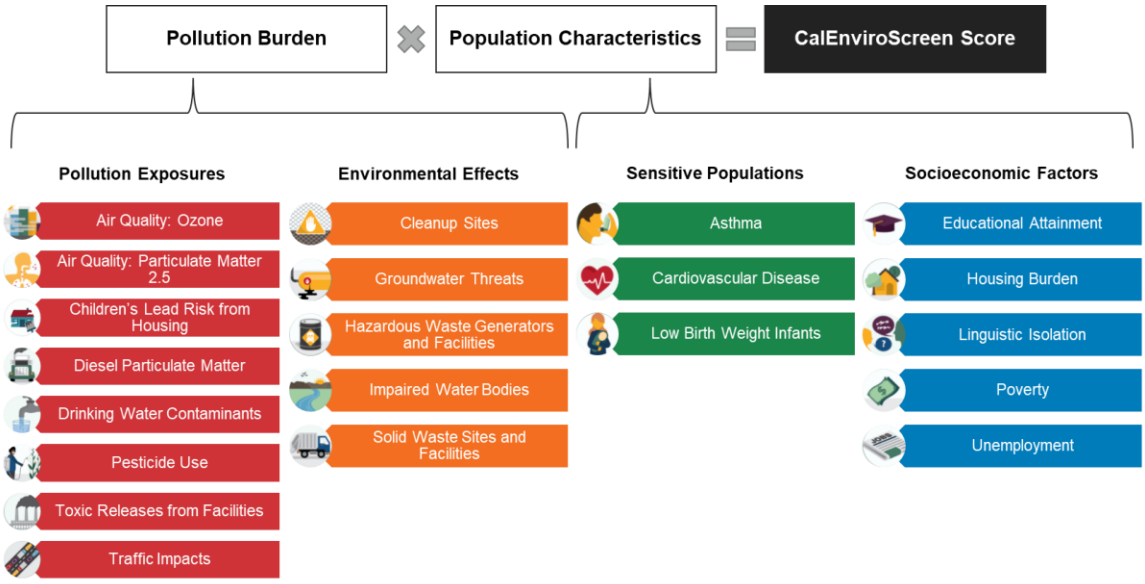
- Census tracts with an overall CalEnviroScreen score in the top 25% (i.e., at or above the 75th percentile).
- Census tracts that lack sufficient data and therefore do not have an overall CES score but maintain overall CalEnviroScreen pollution burden scores in the top 5% (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile).
- Census tracts previously identified as disadvantaged according to the 2017 SB 535 DAC designation, regardless of current scores.

[24] According to SB 1000, a "low-income area" is defined as "an area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low income by the Department of Housing and Community Development's list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 50093." (Gov. Code § 65302(h)(4)(C)).

- Lands under the control of federally recognized Tribes (Tribes may also request consultation with CalEPA to confirm that specific lands qualify as disadvantaged, even if not shown on the official map).

CalEnviroScreen 4.0 (CES 4.0) is a statewide mapping tool created by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) in collaboration with CalEPA to identify cumulative pollution burdens and related health vulnerabilities for each community across the State. Currently in its fourth iteration as of October 2021, it is the primary method used to designate SB 535 disadvantaged communities. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 advances environmental justice by calculating an overall percentile score for every census tract in California, ranking them from highest to lowest. A total of twenty-one pollution burden and population characteristics indicators are evaluated to make up the overall percentile score for the 4.0 version **(Figure 10).**

Figure 10 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicators

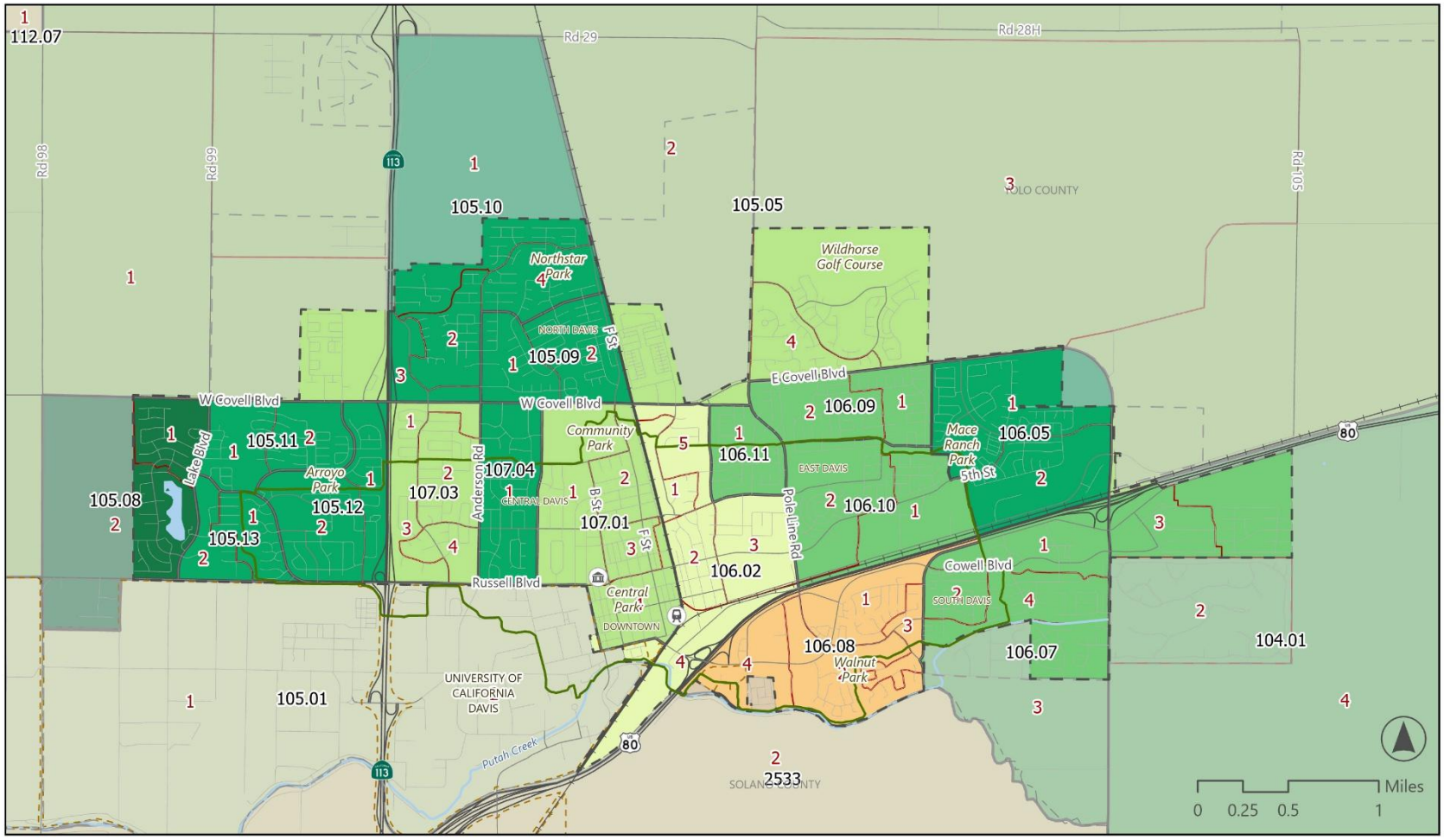


Sources: Raimi + Associates. Graphic Elements adapted from California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Webpage and Report.

According to SB 1000, a census tract may be designated as a disadvantaged community (DAC) if it aligns with one of the four definitions of a DAC according to SB 535. SB 535 utilizes the state's CalEnviroScreen 4.0 tool create overall scores for each census tract based on a combination of key data related to pollution exposures, environmental effects, sensitive populations and socio-economic factors.

Based on this definition of disadvantaged communities, **no Census tracts in the City of Davis met the definition of DACs according to Method 1 (see Figure 11).**

Figure 11 CES 4.0 Cumulative Scores



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), OEHHA (2025).

Method 2

Definition #2 and Screening Method 2 identifies areas that are both low-income and disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards. Process steps include:

1. Mapping Census tracts and block groups that are low-income, defined as below 80% of the County median income ($91,200),[25] as shown in **Figure 12;**
2. Mapping Census tracts with pollution exposure or environmental effects indicators that are ranked at or above the 75th percentile (or top 25%) statewide—see **Figure 13)**;
3. Overlaying low-income and pollution burdened geographies to create a DAC map for Method 2 results, as shown in **Figure 14.**

There are 25 census tracts and 71 block groups that cover the Planning Area (see Appendix A). For the purposes of this chapter, the analysis includes 22 census tracts and 60 block groups **(Figure 3).** Based on Screening Method 2, Davis contains four census tracts and 18 census block groups that are identified as both low-income and pollution burdened. A summary table showing all Census tracts and block groups, along with their pollution burden scores for each indicator and median household income, is provided in **Appendix A.**

Key Pollution Issues for Davis, Based on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicators

Several Davis census tracts received scores in the top 25% (75th percentile and above) for the following CES 4.0 Exposures and Environmental Effects indicators. **Environmental Exposure** indicators focus on the measurements of different types of pollution that people may come into direct contact with, while the Environmental Effects indicators represent the likely presence of toxic chemicals in or near communities based on the location of toxic chemicals. Because Environmental Effects indicators produce a wide spectrum of impacts that have uncertain connections to health issues, they are weighted half as much as **Environmental Exposure** scores.

[25] Low income for the purposes of this environmental justice analysis refers to a Census tract that is at or below 80 percent of the County median income.

KEY EXPOSURES

Drinking Water Contaminants: Drinking water contaminants include numerous chemicals and bacteria routinely detected in the drinking water in California, including nitrate from fertilizer or naturally occurring arsenic that can lead to health conditions, cancer and birth defects. This indicator includes information about 14 contaminants and 3 types of water quality violations that are sometimes found when drinking water samples are tested.

Pesticide Use: Pesticides are chemicals used to control insects, weeds, and plant or animal diseases. In California, over 1,000 pesticides are approved for use and are applied to fields by aircraft, farm equipment or ground workers. This indicator shows the total pounds of 132 active ingredients used in production-agriculture per square mile, averaged over three years.

Traffic Impacts. Traffic impacts measure the number of vehicles on the roads in an area. Exhaust fumes contain toxic chemicals that can damage DNA, cause cancer, increase asthma rates in children, cause low birth weight and premature births.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Cleanup Sites: Cleanup sites are areas contaminated with hazardous chemicals that require remediation by property owners or government agencies. These chemicals can spread through the air or leach into groundwater. This indicator measures the weighted sum of sites within a census tract.

Groundwater Threats: Groundwater threats refer to the potential for groundwater contamination from various pollution sources, such as leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), cleanup and land disposal sites, produced water ponds, industrial sites, dairies, dry cleaners and publicly owned sewage treatment plants**.** This indicator measures the weighted sum of sites within a census tract.

Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities: Waste from commercial and industrial activities often contains chemicals that can be harmful to human health. This indicator calculates the sum of weighted permitted hazardous waste facilities, hazardous waste generators and chrome plating facilities within each census tract.

Impaired Water Bodies: Water bodies are considered impaired when contaminated by pollutants. These impairments are related to the amount of pollution that has occurred in or near the water body. This indicator combines the number/type of pollutants in each census tract, maintained by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Solid Waste Sites and Facilities: Solid waste facilities are sites where household trash and other materials are gathered, managed or stored. Disposal sites can release gases like methane and carbon dioxide for decades after closure and may contain contaminated landfill soil if not properly maintained and regulated. This indicator measures the weighted sum of sites within a census tract.

This analysis uses tools to track open cleanup sites, leaking underground storage tanks sites (LUST), US EPA Superfund sites and facilities linked to impaired water bodies. Additional details for the following sites and facilities, identified as direct or indirect pollution sources in or near Davis, are provided in **Table 2:**

- Fourteen Clean Up Program Sites
- Two LUST Site
- Two US EPA Superfund Sites
- Twelve Hazardous Waste Facilities
- Fifty-two California Integrated Water Quality Systems (CIWQS) regulated facilities. Impaired waterbodies in the City of Davis include:
  - Willow Slough (Toxicity, Boron)

    Willow Slough has significant toxicity and boron levels that exceed water quality objectives.
  - Willow Slough Bypass (Bifenthrin, Oxyfluorfen, Pyrethroids, Selenium)

    Willow Slough Bypass has levels of bifenthrin, oxyfluorfen, pyrethroids—all used as pesticides—that exceed evaluation guidelines. Selenium, a naturally occurring element, was found to exceed the objective of municipal water.
  - Putah Creek (Mercury)

    Putah Creek has elevated levels of mercury from historic mining practices.

Table 2 Method 2 Summary for Identified Disadvantaged Communities

Census Tract; Block Group	**Median Household Income** (Low-Income)	**High Pollution Burden (percentile)** >75th percentile in the following CES 4.0 indicators	**Additional Information on Pollution Sources**
105.01	$20,065	Pesticide Use (81) Groundwater Threats (86)	• 225.40 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile • One Hazardous Waste Facility (USDA Weed Control Lab) • Eleven CIWQS regulated facilities
106.02	$66,860	Groundwater Threats (96) Hazardous Waste (80)	• Four Cleanup Program Sites (203 J Street, I Street Development Co., PG&E Davis Service Center, Union Pacific Railroad-Davis Amtrack Station) • One LUST site (George Jandera) • One Hazardous Waste Facility (Gas n Save) • One CIWQS regulated facility
106.08	$64,063	Hazardous Waste (76)	• One Voluntary Cleanup Hazardous Waste Site (Moller Corporation) • One CIWQS regulated facility
107.01	$69,113	Groundwater Threats (94)	• Three Clean Up Program Sites (Davis Center Project, Davis Enterprise, Lewis Cleaner) • One Hazardous Waste Facilities (University of California, Davis)
113.01	$81,092	Pesticide Use (83) Cleanup Sites (77) Groundwater Threats (76)	• One Military Cleanup Site (Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University) • Three CIWQS regulated facilities • 314.52 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile.

Census Tract; Block Group	**Median Household Income** (Low-Income)	**High Pollution Burden (percentile)** >75th percentile in the following CES 4.0 indicators	**Additional Information on Pollution Sources**
104.01; Block Group 1	$86,094	Pesticide Use (83) Groundwater Threats (85) Impaired Water Bodies (92) Solid Waste (83)	• 299.72 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile
105.01; Block Group 1	$12,854	Pesticide Use (81) Groundwater Threats (86)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income (Census Tract 105) • 225.40 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile (Census Tract 105) • Five CIWQS regulated facilities
105.01; Block Group 2	$29,727	Pesticide Use (81) Groundwater Threats (86)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income (Census Tract 105) • 225.40 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile (Census Tract 105) • One Hazardous Waste Facility (USDA Weed Control Lab) • Six CIWQS regulated facilities
105.05; Block Group 4	$90,375	Pesticide Use (86) Groundwater Threats (82) Hazardous Waste (97) Impaired Water Bodies (77) Solid Waste (99)	• 497.03 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile
105.08; Block Group 1	$89,408	Pesticide Use (79)	• 145.38 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile
105.09; Block Group 1	$75,000	Pesticide Use (76)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income • 90.79 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile

Census Tract; Block Group	Median Household Income (Low-Income)	High Pollution Burden (percentile) >75th percentile in the following CES 4.0 indicators	Additional Information on Pollution Sources
105.10; Block Group 3	$50,931	Pesticide Use (76)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income • One CIWQS regulated facility
106.02; Block Group 1	$66,927	Groundwater Threats (96) Hazardous Waste (80)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income • No Clean Up Program Site(s), LUSTs, or CIWQS regulated facilities
106.02; Block Group 2	$71,635	Groundwater Threats (96) Hazardous Waste (80)	• Two open Clean Up Program Site (203 J Street, 1 Street Development Co.)
106.02; Block Group 3	$73,207	Groundwater Threats (96) Hazardous Waste (80)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income • One Clean Up Program Site (PG&E Davis Service Center) • One LUST site (George Jandera) • One Hazardous Waste Facility (Gas n Save) • One CIWQS regulated facility
106.02; Block Group 4	$65,051	Groundwater Threats (96) Hazardous Waste (80)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income • One Cleanup Program Site (Union Pacific Railroad-Davis Amtrack Station)
106.02; Block Group 5	$67,092	Groundwater Threats (96) Hazardous Waste (80)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income
106.07; Block Group 1	$51,522	Pesticide Use (76) Cleanup Sites (80) Groundwater Threats (81)	• One Cleanup Program Site (El Macero Cleaners) • 79.81 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile
106.08; Block Group 2	$48,638	Hazardous Waste (76)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Minority and Low Income • One CIWQs regulated facility

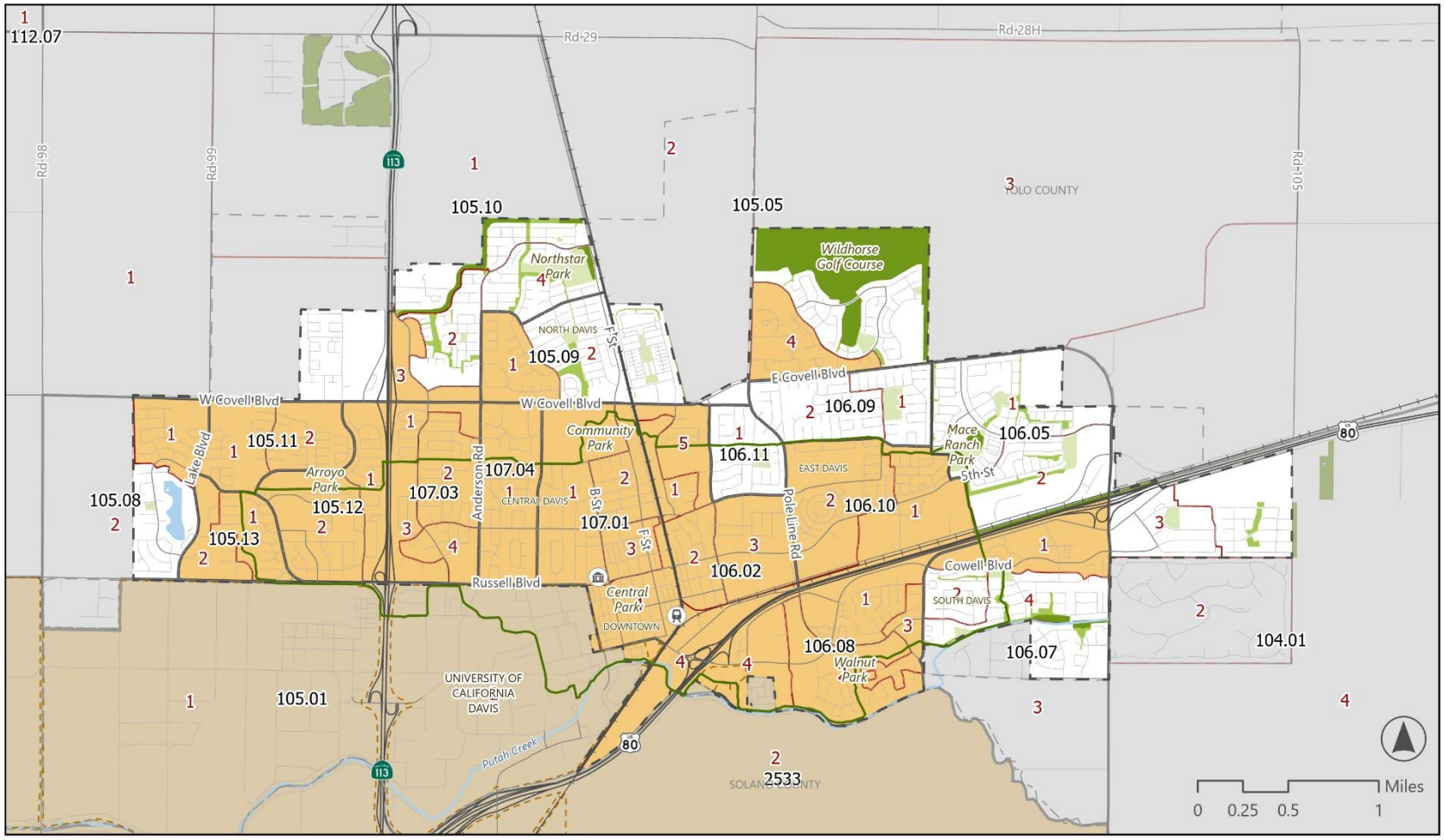
Census Tract; Block Group	Median Household Income (Low-Income)	High Pollution Burden (percentile) >75th percentile in the following CES 4.0 indicators	Additional Information on Pollution Sources
106.08; Block Group 4	$35,156	Hazardous Waste (76)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Minority and Low Income • One Voluntary Cleanup Hazardous Waste Site (Moller Corporation)
107.01; Block Group 2	$80,031	Groundwater Threats (94)	• 2020 SACOG EJ Area – Low Income
107.01; Block Group 3	$66,447	Groundwater Threats (94)	• No Clean Up Program Site(s), LUSTs, or CIWQS regulated facilities
113.01; Block Group 1	$80,423	Pesticide Use (83) Cleanup Sites (77) Groundwater Threats (76)	• No Clean Up Program Site(s), LUSTs, or CIWQS regulated facilities
2533.00; Block Group 2	$80,230	Pesticide Use (86) Drinking Water Contaminants (76) Cleanup Sites (89) Groundwater Threats (99) Hazardous Waste (96) Impaired Water Bodies (92) Solid Waste (100)	• Two Hazardous Waste Sites (Fremouw Environmental Service Inc., JR Simplot Company) • One US EPA Superfund Site (Lab for Energy Related Health Research) • 225.40 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile
2534.02; Block Group 1	$82,986	Pesticide Use (83) Groundwater Threats (81) Hazardous Waste (89)	• Two Clean Up Program Sites (John Taylor Fertilizers, Dixon Business Park) • One LUST Site (Unocal Bulk Plant #0161) • 299.09 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile
2534.02; Block Group 2	$71,607	Pesticide Use (83) Groundwater Threats (81) Hazardous Waste (89)	• 299.09 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile

Census Tract; Block Group	**Median Household Income** (Low-Income)	**High Pollution Burden (percentile)** >75th percentile in the following CES 4.0 indicators	**Additional Information on Pollution Sources**
2534.02; Block Group 3	$45,486	Pesticide Use (83) Groundwater Threats (81) Hazardous Waste (89)	• 299.09 pounds of active ingredients from pesticide use per square mile

Note(s): 1 Frontier Fertilizer, a US Superfund Site, is located in Census Tract 106.05; Block Group 2.

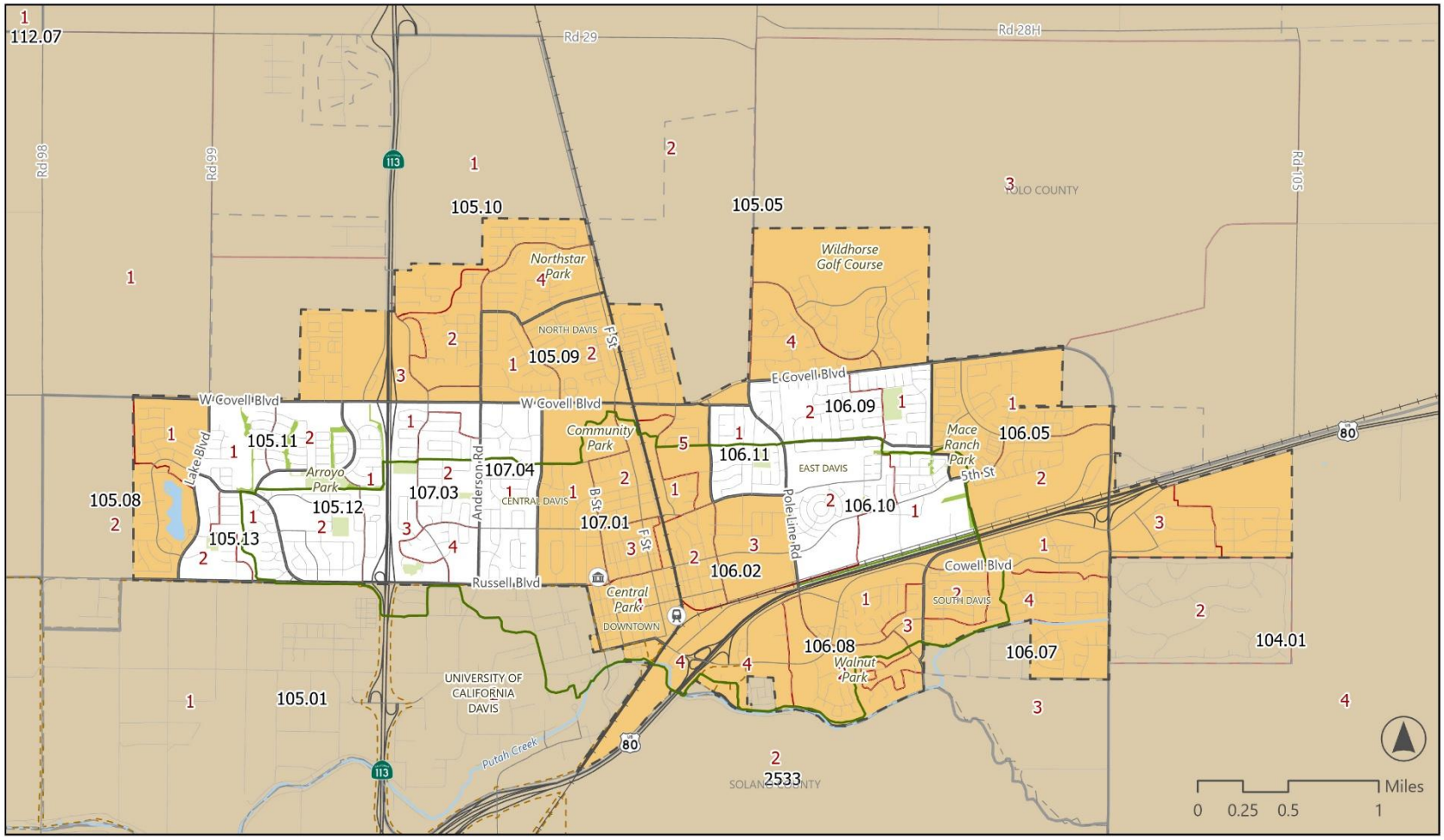
Sources: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Pesticide Indicator Map; Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor Public Data; State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker; State Water Resources Control Board California Integrated Water Quality System Projects (CIWQs); Sacramento Area Council of Governments Environmental Justice Areas

Figure 12 Low Income Areas



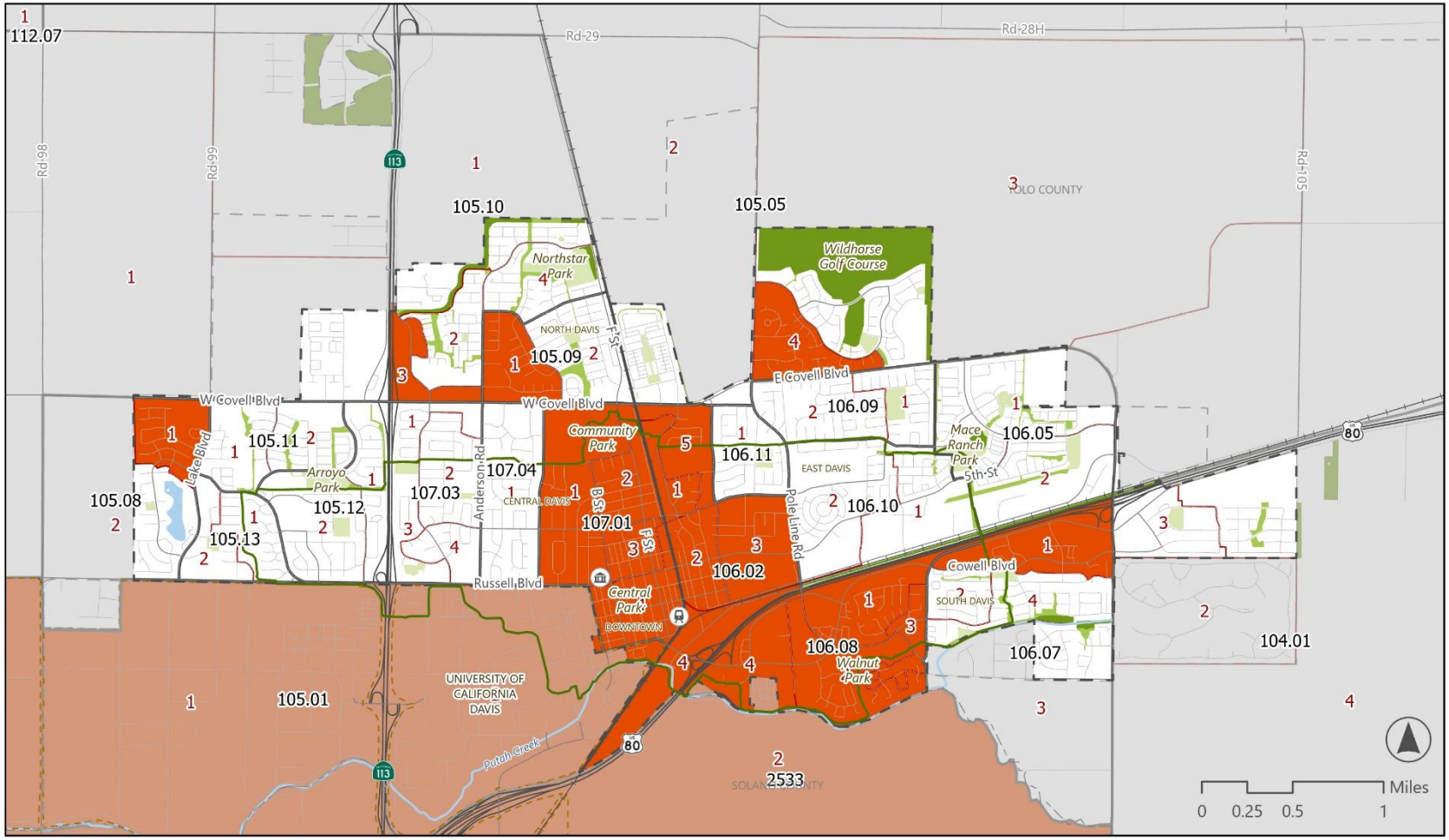
Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023).

Figure 13 Areas with Pollution Exposure or Environmental Effects Indicators Greater than 75%



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), OEHHA (2025).

Figure 14 Method 2 Disadvantaged Communities Map



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), OEHHA (2025).

Unique and Compounding Risks – Method 3

Environmental justice emphasizes the importance of measuring cumulative impacts—i.e., the combined environmental, socioeconomic and health-related stressors and vulnerabilities that disproportionately impact certain communities. It is important to analyze different communities cumulative burdens to address the need for distributional equity (to ensure a fair allocation of resources to those who need them most) as well as procedural equity (i.e., providing people with resources and knowledgeable to meaningfully participate in government decision-making.

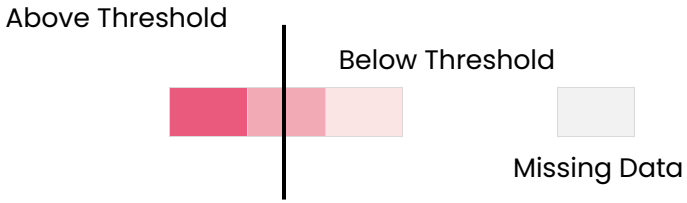
Screening Method 3 provides additional context and analysis to investigate the unique and compounding health risks impacting identified DACs using community-specific data that may indicate poorer health outcomes or environmental degradation. This methodology considers an expanded set of indicators related to the required SB 1000 topic areas to understand the different types of burdens felt by DACs, to assist in the creation of General Plan goals, policies and implementation actions to address those issues **(see Table 3).** This screening analysis is not necessarily intended to identify additional DACs. For additional information on the diverse set of indicators and data sources used for this Method 3 evaluation, please see **Appendix A.**

Table 3 Unique and Compounding Risk Summary

Census Tract	Healthcare Access & Outcomes					Promote Safe & Sanitary Homes					Food Access		Public Facilities			Physical Activity		Pollution Exposure		Civic Engagement	
	Asthma	Heart Disease	Low Birth Weight Infants	Uninsured	Medically Underserved	Overcrowded	Housing-Burdened Low-Income Households	Severely Cost-Burdened	Renter Occupied Housing Units	TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Walk Access to Supermarkets	Walk Access to SNAP Store Locations	Walk Access to Parks	Walk Access to Schools	Walk Access to Libraries	Walk Access to Transit	Traffic Injuries and Fatalities	Proximity to EPA Superfund Sites	Proximity to Airports	Linguistic Isolation	Voter Participation
104.01	29	47	2	3%		1%	16	13%	41%	Highest	X	X		X	X	X	-	0.93	0%	0%	89%
105.01	17	29	0	4%		6%	99	44%	97%	High					X		-	0.94	41%	14%	0%
105.05	17	23	10	8%		4%	49	10%	31%	Highest	X	X		X	X		-	0.93	5%	14%	90%
105.08	17	29	14	2%		2%	41	15%	38%	Highest	X	X	X	X	X	X	-		6%	1%	90%
105.09	17	29	3	4%		1%	82	25%	44%	High	X	X		X	X		-		0%	10%	88%
105.10	17	29	1	2%		3%	90	20%	44%	Highest	X	X		X	X		-		0%	5%	86%
105.11	17	29	9	2%		9%	28	20%	53%	Highest					X		-		0%	11%	89%
105.12	17	29	3	2%		4%	86	25%	63%	High	X	X			X		-		0%	13%	87%
105.13	17	29	1	1%		1%	92	36%	73%	Highest	X	X			X		-		24%	4%	88%
106.02	8	10	4	3%		0%	89	27%	86%	Highest			X	X	X		-	0.93	0%	6%	82%
106.05	21	32	3	4%		0%	23	14%	34%	High	X	X		X	X		-	1.00	0%	12%	88%
106.07	21	32	28	2%		3%	10	14%	35%	Highest	X	X		X	X	X	-	0.98	0%	7%	90%
106.08	21	32	74	5%		7%	92	28%	69%	High	X	X		X	X		-	0.96	0%	16%	81%
106.09	12	16	21	2%		0%	43	17%	17%	Highest	X	X		X	X		-	0.98	0%	6%	87%

106.10	12	16	21	5%		1%	43	17%	53%	High	X	X			X		-	0.99	0%	10%	87%
106.11	12	16	21	6%		4%	43	14%	70%	Highest					X		-		0%	12%	87%
107.01	17	29	34	3%		4%	95	27%	70%	Highest					X		-		0%	3%	82%
107.03	17	29	75	3%		3%	97	42%	69%	Highest	X				X		-		0%	8%	84%
107.04	17	29	0	1%		0%	90	32%	55%	Highest					X		-		0%	4%	86%
112.07	60	70	36	6%		3%	12	7%	26%	High							-		9%	4%	86%
112.08	60	70	36	3%		2%	12	3%	25%	High							-		0%	9%	86%
113.01	51	61	24	4%		6%	17	7%	48%	Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2533.00	57	44	1	4%		5%	3	10%	40%	Low							-	0.94	1%	7%	78%
2534.02	69	64	15	-		6%	53	14%	40%	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2534.04	69	64	13	-		4%	30	12%	58%	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: Census Tracts **2533.00, 2534.02, and 2534.04** are in Solano County. Census Tracts **112.07, 112.08, 113.01, 2533.00, 2534.02, and 2534.04** cover the Planning Area; all other census tracts cover the City of Davis and its SOI.



Healthcare Access and Outcomes

While Davis generally has healthier community conditions compared to other California cities, some neighborhoods still experience poorer health outcomes than others. Health care affordability, long distances to facilities and limited transportation options can pose significant barriers for the city's population of older adults and residents currently living at or below the poverty line.

A community's ability to access comprehensive, quality, and affordable health care services is vital to promoting health, preventing disease and improving overall quality of life. Health insurance coverage in Davis is slightly higher than in Yolo County, with 97% of residents insured compared to 94 percent countywide. Among those insured in Davis, roughly 83 percent have private insurance and 24 percent have public coverage. In contrast, Yolo County has lower rates of private insurance at 73 percent and higher rates of public insurance at 33 percent. However, two Davis census tracts (105.05 and 106.11) exceed the 2023 Yolo County average for uninsured people.

The 2023 Yolo County Community Health Improvement Plan identified access to healthcare services as a key health priority. Survey respondents described insufficient coordination across healthcare, behavioral health, social services, housing and public safety, resulting in long wait times for needed services, as well as frustrations with not being able to find or connect to services at all. Such gaps in healthcare services disproportionately impact low-income communities, rural communities and communities of color throughout Yolo County.[26]

Source: UC Davis Health Children's Hospital.

There are no HRSA Medically Underserved Areas in or near Davis.

Asthma

This CalEnviroScreen indicator identifies the number of emergency department visits for asthma per 10,000 people between 2015-2017. This analysis found that no Census tracts are considered "burdened," or above the 75th percentile (i.e., top 25%) statewide. However, Census

[26] Yolo County. (2023). *Yolo County Community Health Improvement Plan,* Available at: https://www.yolocounty.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/75735/638581060990230000

tracts located outside of the City of Davis and within its SOI fall above the 50th percentile (see **Table 3).** Outdoor air pollution, particularly ozone and PM 2.5, can trigger asthma attacks, make asthma worse and can lead to increased hospitalizations. People with asthma are also more vulnerable to pneumonia, flu and other respiratory illnesses.[27]

Heart Disease

For Davis, no Census tracts within the city or its SOI were ranked in the top 25% (75th percentile and above) statewide for emergency department visits for heart attacks. However, similar to asthma rates, all but one census tract outside of the city limits/SOI rank above the 50th percentile for this population characteristic indicator (see **Table 3)**.

Individuals with preexisting heart disease or a history of heart attacks may be more sensitive to the effects of pollution than those without such conditions. Both short- and long-term exposure to outdoor air pollution have been linked to increased risk of premature death in individuals who have previously experienced a heart attack. These risks may be especially pronounced among older adults and those with other preexisting health conditions.

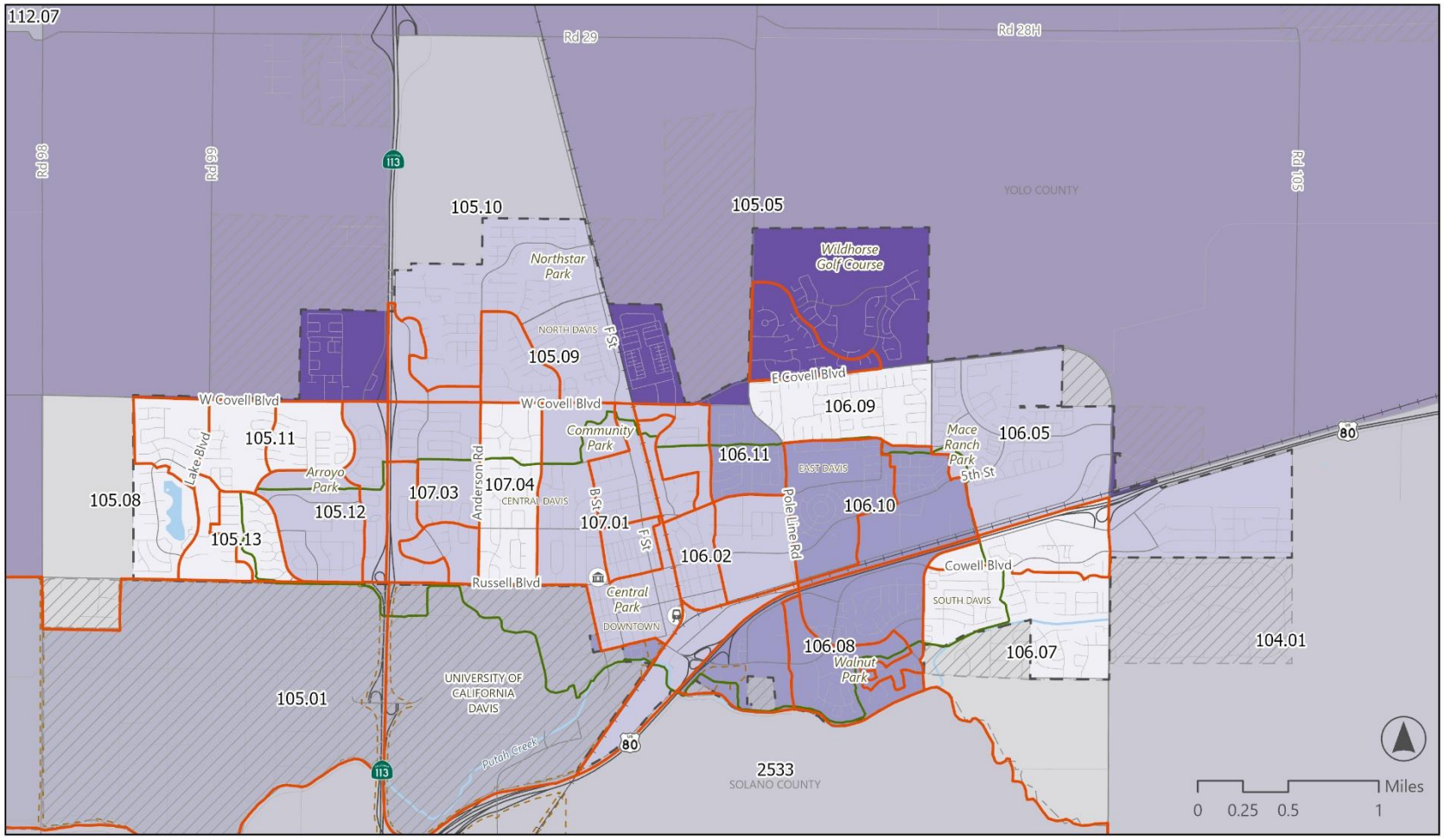
Low Birth Weight Infants

The "low birth weight infants" indicator refers to babies weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) at birth. One Census tract (107.03) was identified at or above the 75th percentile (or top 25%) statewide for this infant health condition (see **Table 3**).

Risk factors for low birth weight include poor nutrition, limited prenatal care, high stress and maternal smoking. Environmental and social conditions—such as neighborhood violence, poverty, lack of access to healthcare or healthy food and exposure to traffic, industrial or agricultural pollution—can also contribute to low birth weight. Babies born with low birth weight face an increased risk of infant mortality and are more likely to develop chronic conditions, like asthma, later in life.

[27] CalEPA. (2021). *Asthma*. Available at: https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/indicator/asthma

Figure 14 Uninsured Population



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023).

Housing

Housing can significantly impact a person's health due to various physical and environmental factors, such as exposure to secondhand smoke, fire hazards, fall hazards, allergens, lead, pesticides, moisture, volatile organic compounds and drinking water quality. Typically, indoor air quality can be worse than outdoor air quality, which can lead to increased exposure to pollutants, especially during times of prolonged indoor stays.[28] These factors can lead to various health impacts like asthma attacks, difficulty sleeping, behavioral problems and other respiratory diseases.

Housing instability—characterized by difficulty paying rent, living in overcrowded conditions, moving frequently, spending most of the household income on housing costs or experiencing poor housing quality—can exacerbate negative health outcomes. The trade-offs from high housing costs can lead to increased financial strain, leaving fewer resources to address health. Mental health can be affected not only by personal experiences of financial strain or forced moves but also by neighbors' experiences of residential displacement in areas with high foreclosure and eviction rates. These factors can contribute to decreased social cohesion and neighborhood disinvestment.[29]

Source: Davis Vanguard. March 16, 2021.

Overcrowded Households

Households are classified as "overcrowded" when occupancy exceeds one person per room, with "severe overcrowding" defined as 1.5 or more persons per room. Such conditions are associated with a range of health outcomes, including increased susceptibility to infectious diseases and heightened risk of mental health disorders. Older adult immigrants, recent immigrant communities, low-income families and renter-occupied households are more likely to experience household crowding—a situation worsened by the ongoing housing

[28] California Air Resources Board. (n.d.). Indoor Air. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/reducing-your-exposure-indoor-air-pollution

[29] Gu, K. D., Faulkner, K. C., & Thorndike, A. N. (2023). Housing instability and cardiometabolic health in the United States: a narrative review of the literature. BMC public health, 23(1), 931. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-15875-6

crisis.[30] Among children, overcrowding is correlated with lower levels of educational attainment, greater incidence of behavioral challenges and elevated rates of both physical and mental health concerns. At the neighborhood level, overcrowded housing places additional demands on community resources and serves as an indicator of structural disparities between household income and housing affordability.[31]

In Davis, four percent[32] of households experience overcrowding, compared to five percent[33] in Yolo County. Two Census tracts have more than six percent of households experiencing overcrowded conditions **(Figure 15).**

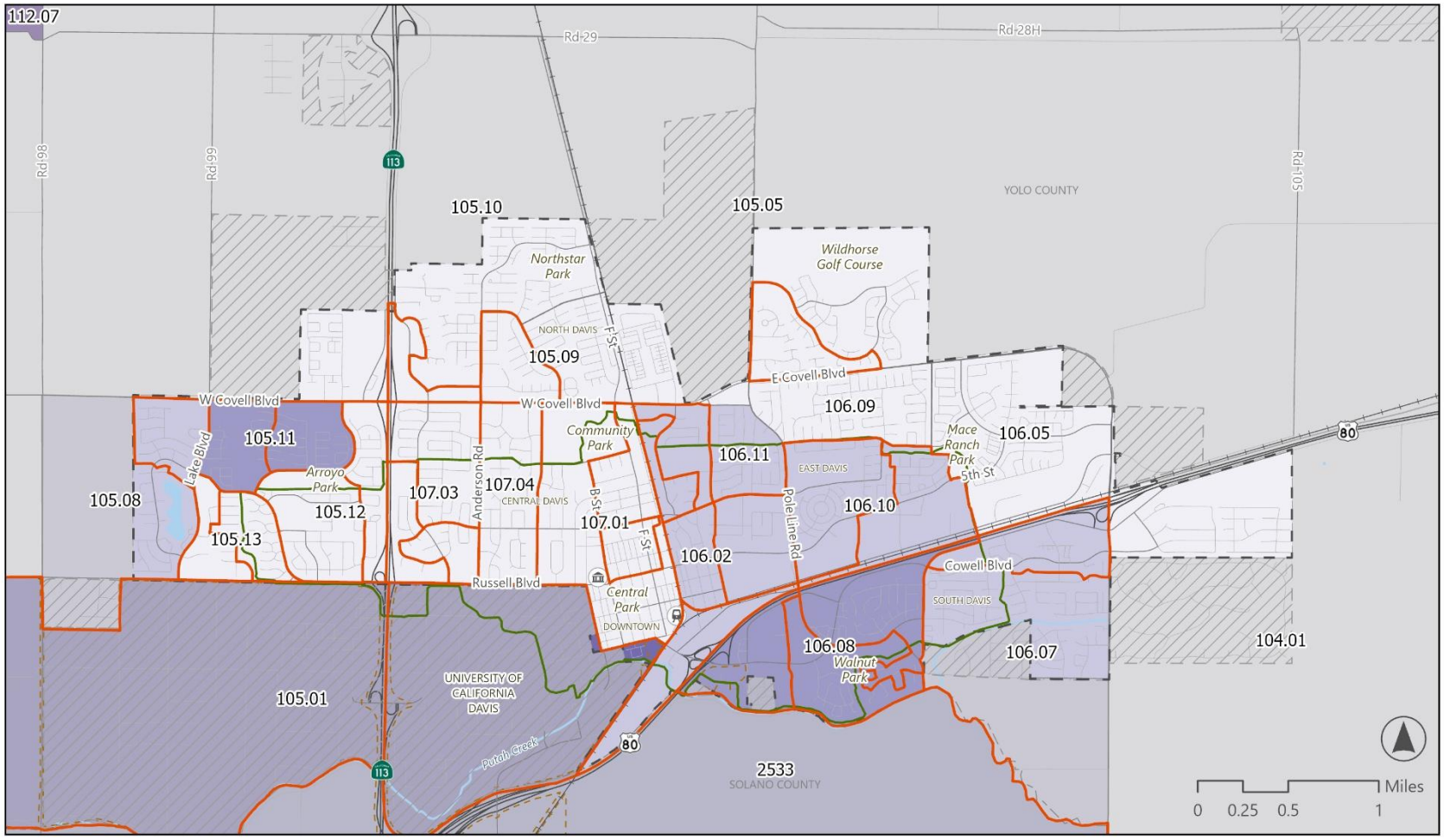
Severe Housing Cost Burden

The cost of housing is a significant challenge in California, as housing often represents the largest single expense for households. Families that allocate more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs are considered "cost-burdened", while households that spend more than 50 percent of their income on housing are "severely cost-burdened". Homeowners tend to be less cost-burdened in Davis compared to the Yolo County average, while renters are more likely to be cost-burdened, which is consistent with data statewide. Increasing needs for student housing could exacerbate renter cost-burden for other residents in Davis **(Figure 16).** This financial strain is associated with a number of adverse health outcomes, as cost-burdened households may delay or forgo routine medical care and other necessary health-related expenditures.

In Davis, three percent of low-income homeowners face a housing cost-burden, compared to four percent in Yolo County. For renters, 22 percent of low-income renter households face a housing cost-burden, compared to 14 percent in the County. Ten Census tracts have been identified as burdened for this indicator, which is defined as at or above the 75th percentile statewide, per CES 4.0. Three of those Census tracts are ranked within the top five percent statewide (105.01, 107.01 and 107.03) **(Table 3).**

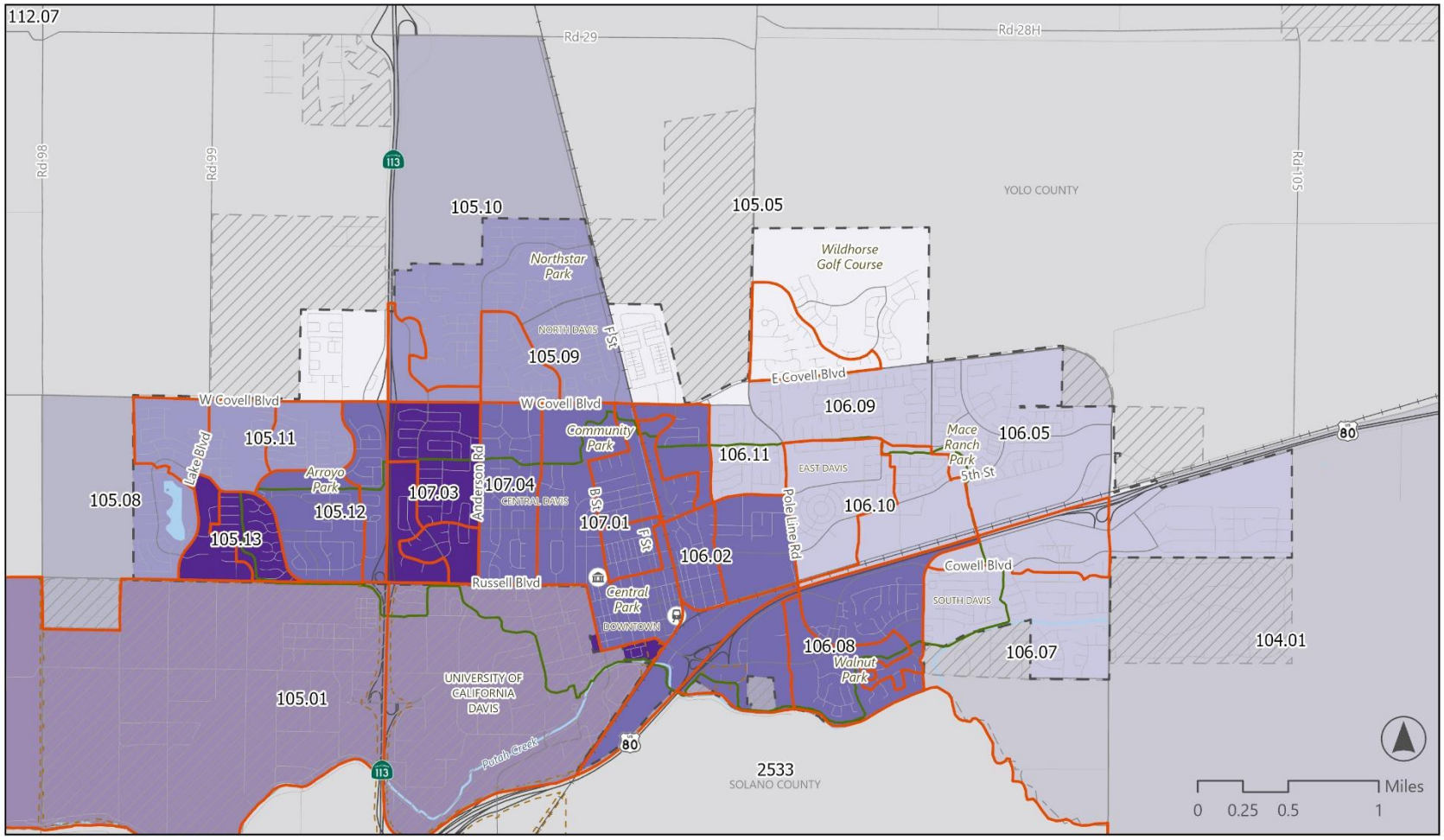
[30] California Department of Public Health. (2017). *Healthy Communities Data and Indicators Project, Household Crowding.* Available at: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OHE/Pages/HCI-Search.aspx.
[31] Neighborhood Data for Social Change. (2023). *Overcrowding.* Available at: https://la.myneighborhooddata.org/2021/06/overcrowding/.
[32] US Census, ACS (2023), 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates. Table B19013.
[33] HUD, CHAS (2024), 2017-2021 5-Year Estimates. Available at: www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html

Figure 15 Overcrowded Households



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023).

Figure 16 Severe Housing Cost Burden



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), HUD CHAS (2025).

Food Access

Healthy food access promotes nutritious food options, lowers risk for chronic diseases and addresses food insecurity for vulnerable populations. A healthy diet can promote good health and help manage chronic diseases. Outside of the food environment, factors such as travel time to work, household income and home cooking facilities also shape healthy eating behaviors.

Supermarkets

"Food access" is based on physical access to a full-service food store (e.g., supermarket, large grocery store, etc.), which varies across neighborhoods and is based on household income levels. In some communities, residents face barriers to accessing nutritious food due to living in 'food deserts'—areas with limited access to grocery stores but greater availability of unhealthy food options.

Over half of the City's block groups lie within a mile (or a 20-minute walk) of the nearest food store **(Figure 17).** This assessment of food access within the city includes a walk access analysis, and does not account for other modes of transportation, accessibility, affordability of groceries, dietary choices or restrictions, culturally relevant food options or other such factors that influence how people access food.

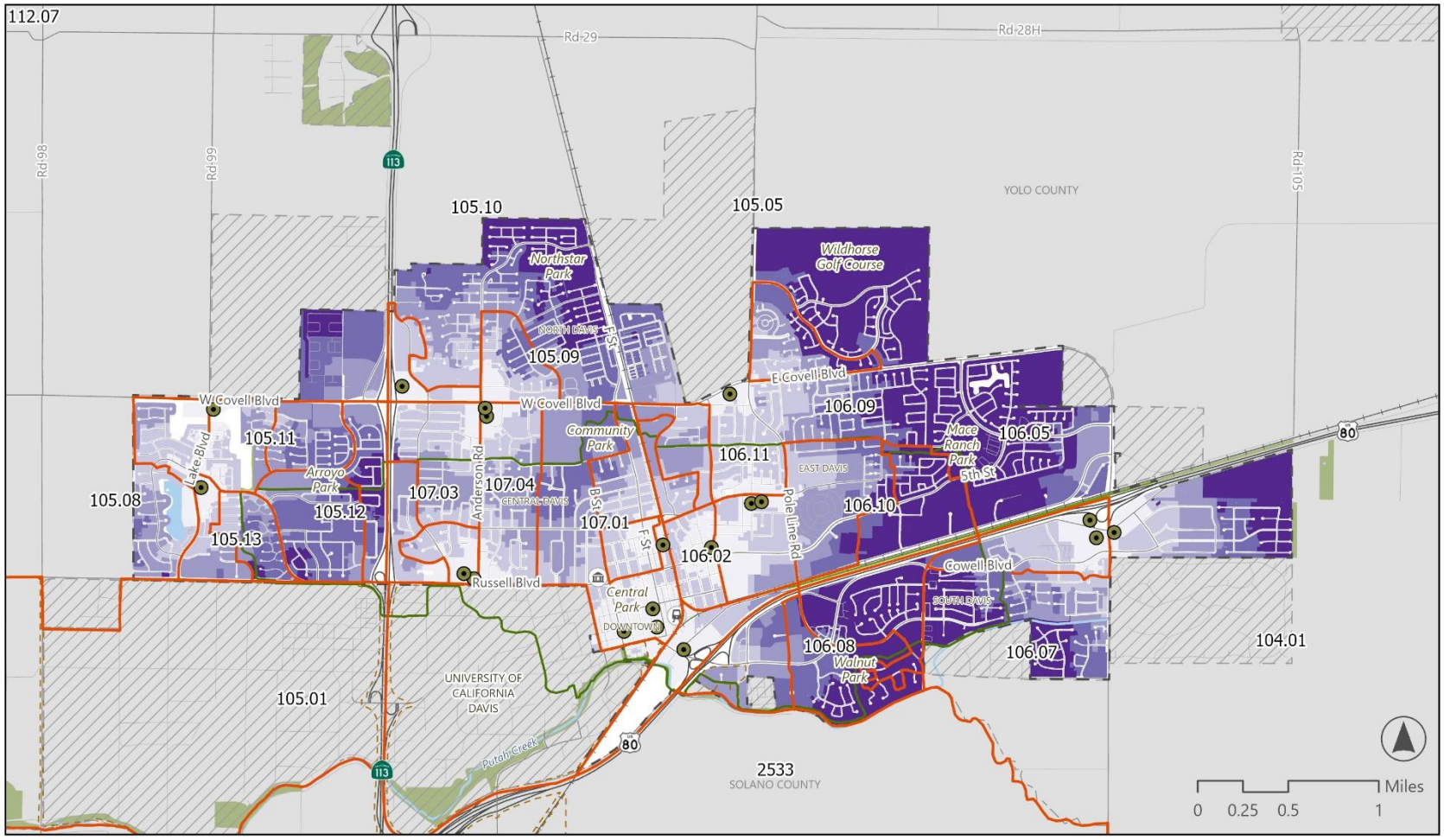
SNAP store locations

The Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) is the primary national income support program available to all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics. CalFresh is the name for SNAP in California and operates as the same program. In approximately one-third of the City's block groups, residents live more than mile (or a 20-minute walk) from the nearest SNAP-authorized store **(Figure 18).**

The "households receiving SNAP" measurement is used as a proxy to identify those that may be experiencing food insecurity. In Davis, about nine percent of residents receive SNAP benefits, compared to 12 percent of Yolo County residents and 13 percent of California residents. [34]Other factors like unemployment and disability can exacerbate risks of food insecurity. In Davis, about five percent of households below the poverty level are enrolled in SNAP, which is similar to rates in Yolo County. Additionally, nine percent of households with one or more person with a disability receive SNAP, compared to five percent in Yolo County.

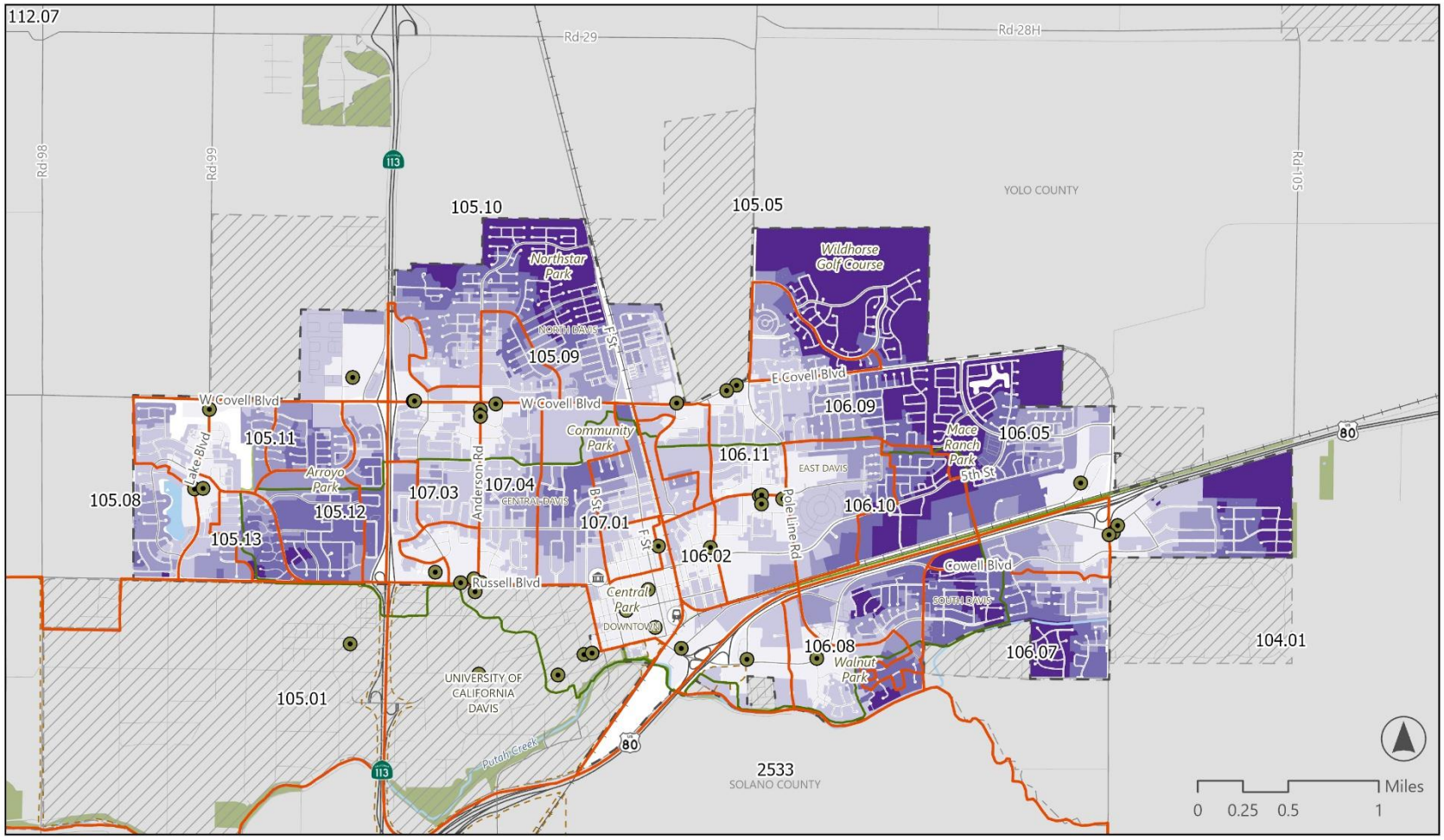
[34] US Census. (2023). Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Table S2201.

Figure 17 Walk Access to Supermarkets



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), Urban Footprint (2025).

Figure 18 Walk Access to Snap Store Locations



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), Urban Footprint (2025).

Walk Access

Easy, walkable access to different public amenities such as parks, schools and libraries can promote a healthy community. However, low-income areas and communities of color have historically received less investment in pedestrian infrastructure, making walking to key facilities unsafe due to poorly maintained or absent sidewalks and heavy, fast-moving traffic. High quality pedestrian facilities can improve safety and encourage physical activity, providing both physical and mental health benefits while increasing access to essential services and facilities. Enhancing access to public amenities also supports social cohesion by creating opportunities for greater community interaction and building trust among neighbors.

Transit

Davis is served by four public transit network providers: Unitrans, Davis Community Transit (DCT), Yolobus, and Amtrak.

- **Unitrans:** Serves as the primary public bus system within Davis, operating 19 fixed routes that connect neighborhoods, commercial areas and the UC Davis campus.
- **Davis Community Transit:** The DCT provides paratransit services for individuals who are eligible under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- **Yolobus:** Operated by the Yolo County Transportation District (YoloTD), this service connects Davis with nearby communities such as Woodland, West Sacramento and downtown Sacramento.
- **Amtrak:** The Davis Amtrak station offers passenger rail service via the Capitol Corridor**,** Coast Starlight and California Zephyr lines, making it a key intercity hub that connects Davis to major destinations throughout California and beyond.

From a climate resilience perspective, expanding and improving people's access to public transit can shift trips from cars to public transit—thereby reducing the number of vehicle trips, total vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and associated greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution levels.[35] From a healthy communities perspective, facilitating access to high-quality, affordable transit is crucial to improving economic opportunity, public health outcomes and social equity. When transit access is limited, job access tends to shrink, unemployment rates may rise, and income disparities can grow. Transportation barriers also contribute to missed medical appointments and worsening health disparities, especially for vulnerable and

[35] Jamey Volker, *Impacts of Residential Transit Access (Distance to Transit): 2025 Policy Brief* (California Air Resources Board, April 2025), accessed September 2025, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2025-09/Residential%20Transit%20Access%20-%202025%20Policy%20Brief.pdf

sensitive populations. Single parents depend on transportation to coordinate work, childcare and everyday responsibilities. And for students, improved transit access can reduce absenteeism and support better academic outcomes.[36]

This analysis defines an acceptable walking distance to public transit as less than a half-mile from a transit stop (approximately a 10 min walk). For Davis, about 1 in 5 block groups are greater than a half-mile walking distance from a transit stop, mostly located along the edges of the city **(Figure 19).**

Parks

Access to safe, high-quality parks and green spaces can positively impact residents' health and wellbeing. Living near parks and recreational services can encourage the use of facilities and programming, promote increases in physical activity, and offer mental health benefits. Most residents in Davis live within a 20-minute walk (or less than one-mile) from a park or open space **(Figure 20).**

Source: City of Davis. Slide Hill Park.

Schools

Davis is more pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly compared to other cities in California, with approximately 65 percent of roads having a posted speed limit of 25 mph, 102 miles of bike lanes and 63 miles of pathways.[37] Davis Joint Unified School District has a strong Safe Routes to School program that highlight preferred walking and biking routes to 11 school sites.[38] Residents in approximately one quarter of the city's census tracts have more than a one-mile walk to their nearest school **(Figure 21).**

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[36] Jamey Volker, *How Commuters with Low Incomes Use Public Transit and How One City Expanded Ridership* (Urban Institute, September 2025), https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/how-commuters-low-incomes-use-public-transit-and-how-one-city-expanded-ridership

[37] Davis. (n.d.) Bike and Pedestrian Infrastructure Data. Available at: https://www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-engineering-and-transportation/transportation

[I] Davis. (n.d.) Safe Routes to School Maps. Available at: https://www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-engineering-and-transportation/transportation

Libraries

Davis is home to two libraries: the Mary L. Stephens Davis Library and the South Davis Montgomery Library. Libraries play a vital role in fostering community health and safety by providing safe, inclusive spaces where people of all ages can gather, learn, connect and access important free resources such as books, computers, and internet—which can help to reduce inequality. They also offer quiet spaces for study or work, along with essential programs and resources for immigrants, low-income families, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

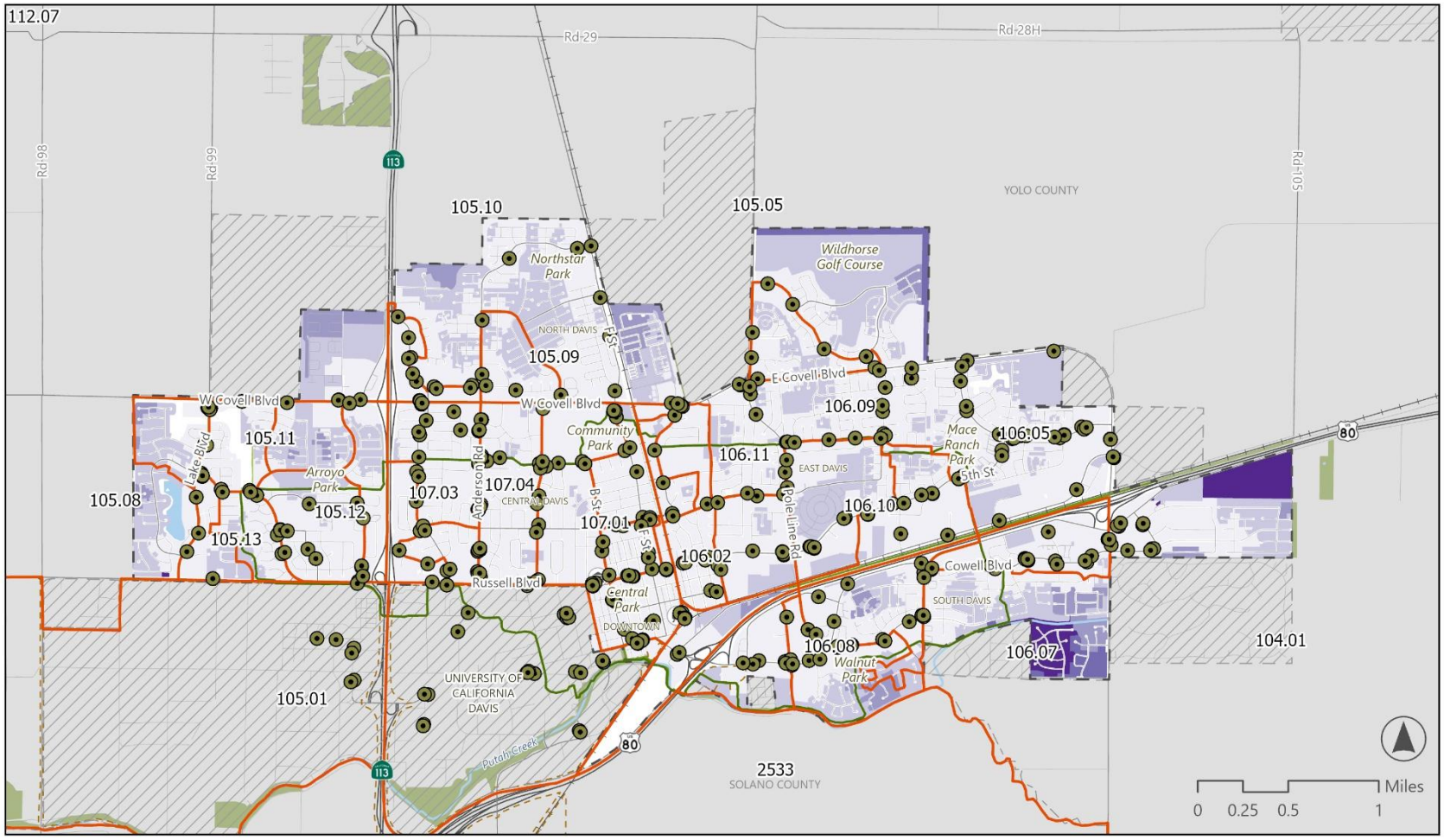
As part of the Yolo County Library system, the libraries in Davis provide services like free English as a Second Language (ESL) classes for adults who do not speak English as their first language, GED accreditation courses and support, free vehicle day passes to California State Parks and other organized activities and events such as a crochet club, makers markets, and yoga classes.[39]

In over half of Davis's Census tracts, residents must walk more than one mile to reach the nearest library **(Figure 22).**

Source: Yolo County Library: South Davis Montgomery Library.

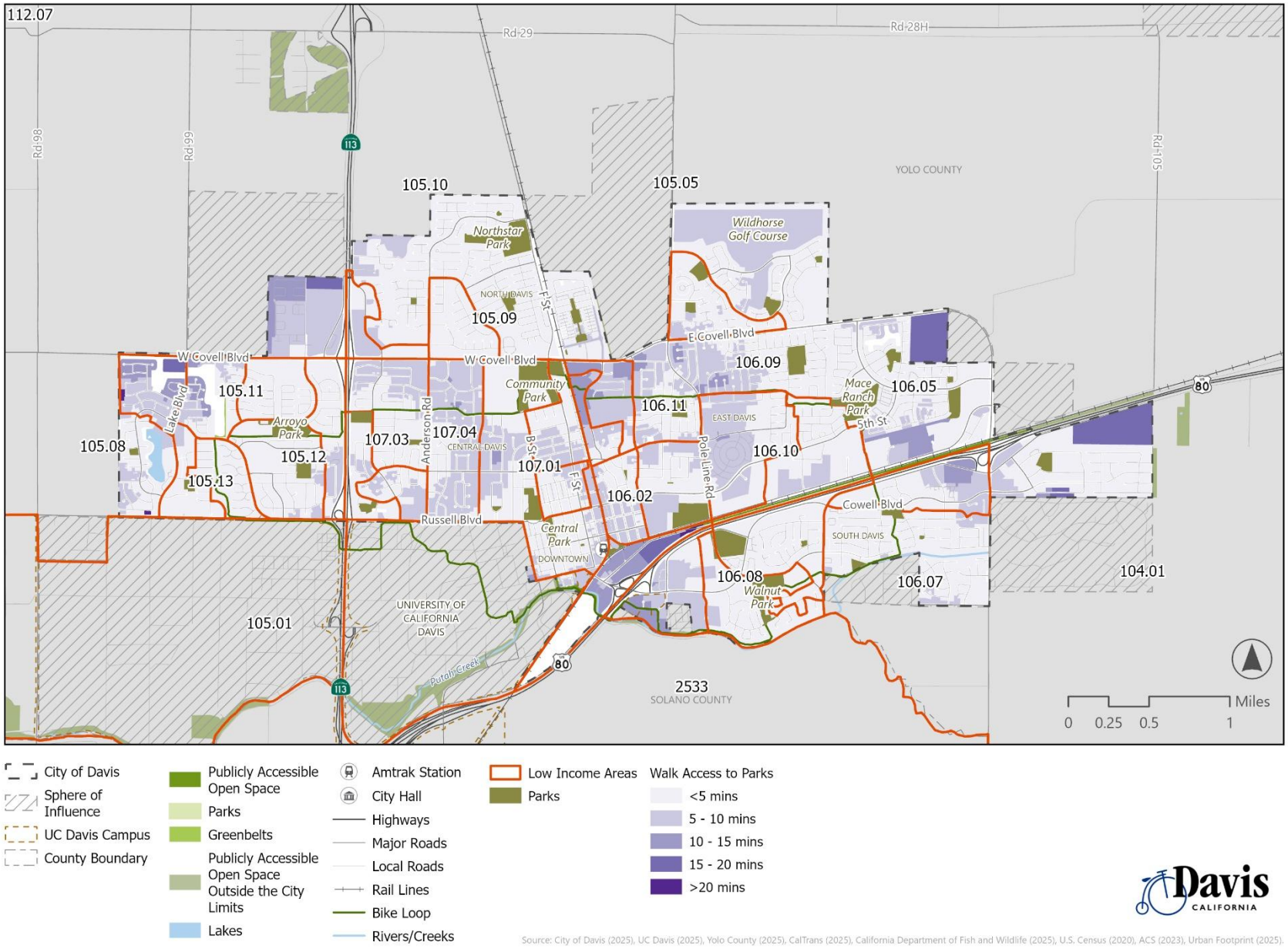
[39] Yolo County Library. (n.d.) *Locations.* Available at: https://yolocountylibrary.org/locations

Figure 19 Walk Access to Transit



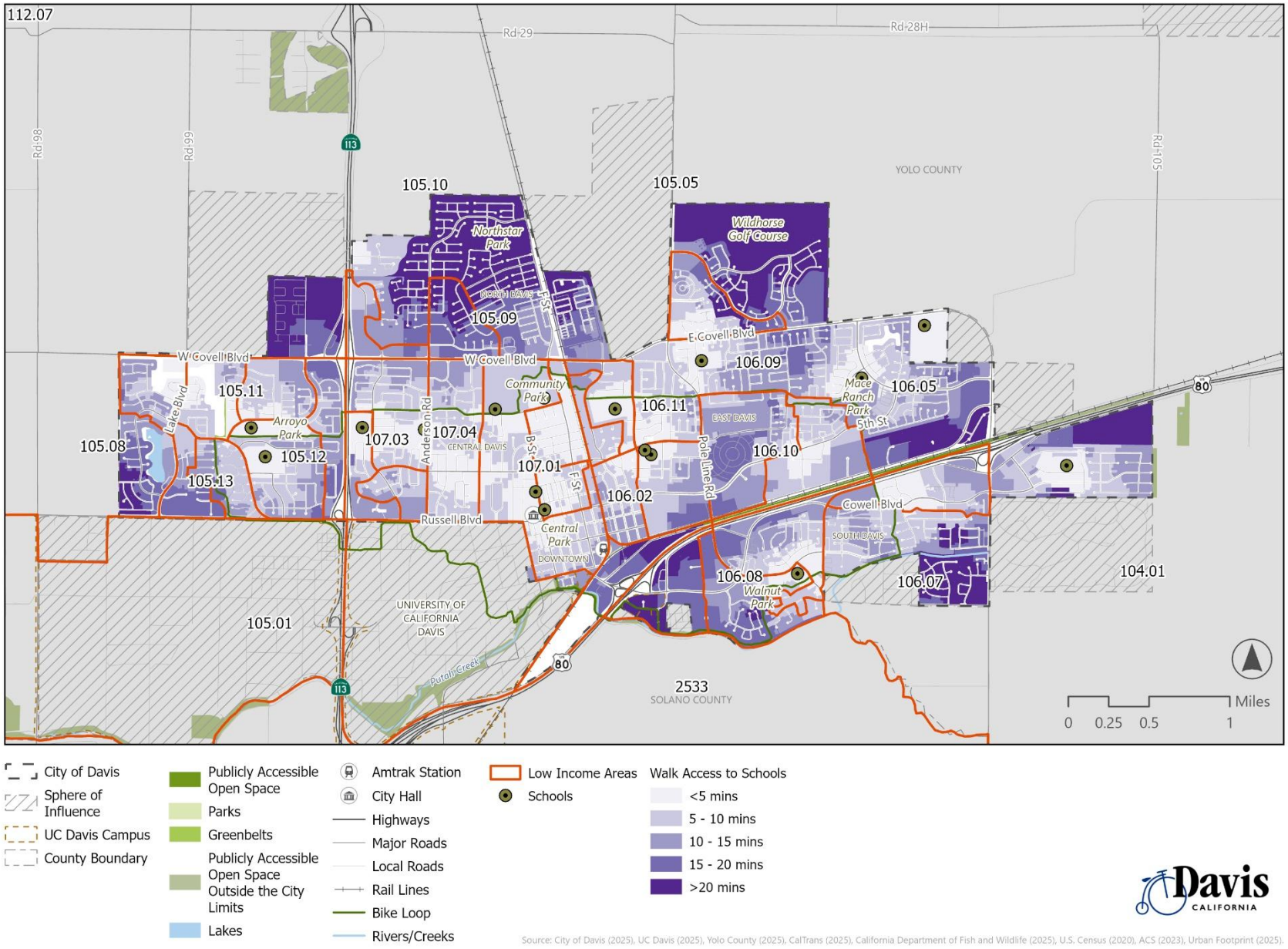
Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), Urban Footprint (2025), CA HCD (2025).

Figure 20 Walk Access to Parks



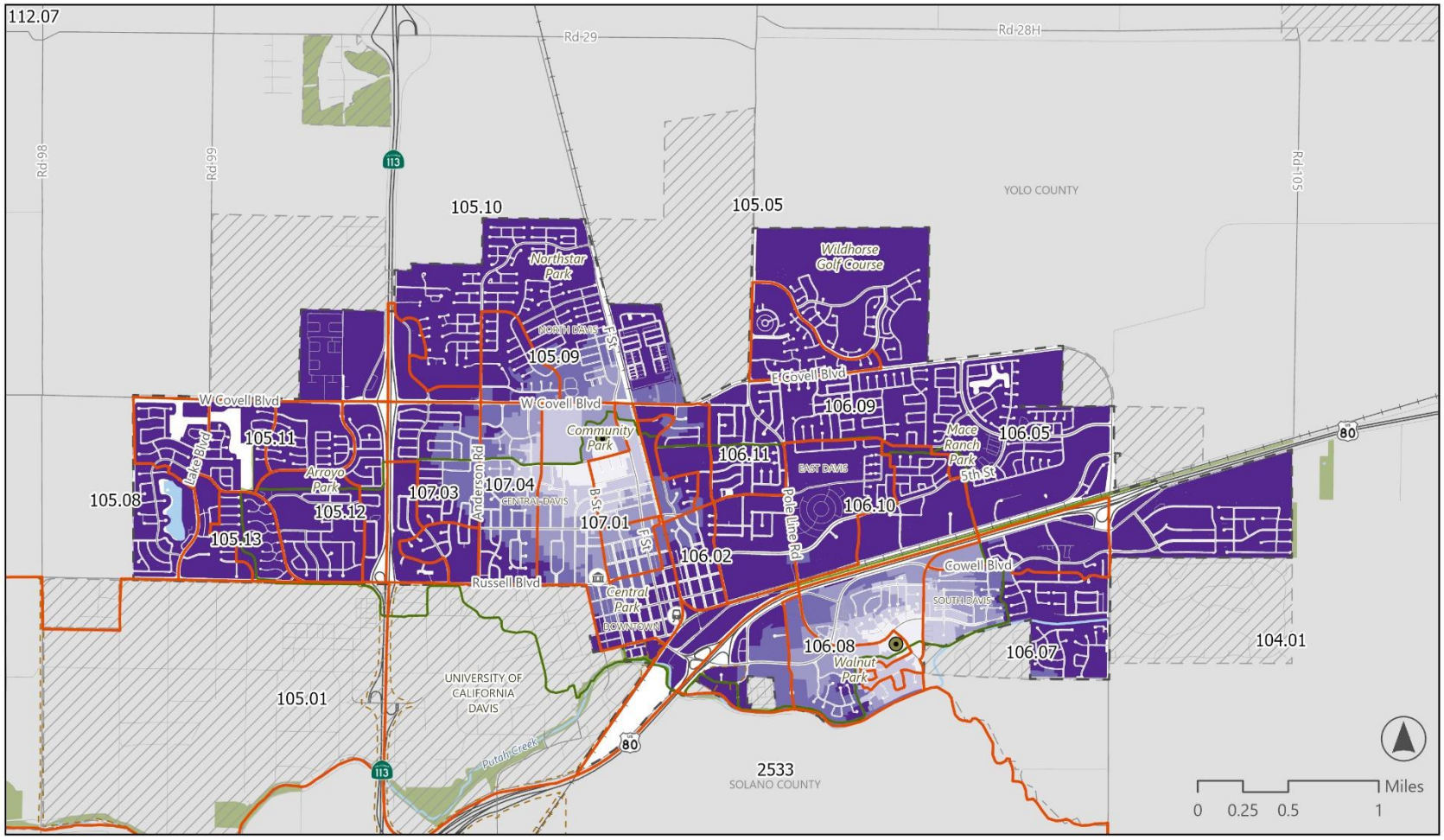
Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), Urban Footprint (2025).

Figure 21 Walk Access to Schools



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), Urban Footprint (2025).

Figure 22 Walk Access to Libraries



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), Urban Footprint (2025).

Additional Pollution Exposures

EPA Superfund sites

There are two active EPA superfund sites located in or near the City of Davis: Frontier Fertilizer and the Lab for Energy Related Health Research.

The former **Frontier Fertilizer** facility is in Census tract 106.05, block group 2. The site was developed in the 1950s to support agricultural operations and became contaminated in the 1970s–1980s from pesticide and fumigant storage and mixing. Contaminants spread to soil and groundwater, leading to the site's addition to the EPA's National Priorities List in 1994. Cleanup efforts have included groundwater extraction and treatment since 1993, an in-situ heating remedy completed in 2015 that removed 95 percent of soil contaminants, and ongoing institutional controls. In 2017, EPA expanded the groundwater system before transferring operations to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, which continues quarterly monitoring and maintenance. The site is also notable for pioneering green remediation, with a solar-powered groundwater treatment system that reduced cleanup timelines by more than a century while cutting energy costs and emissions.[40]

The **Lab for Energy Related Health Research** is located in Census tract 2533.00, block group 2, outside of the city limits/SOI. The 15-acre Laboratory for Energy Related Health Research/Old Campus Landfill (LEHR) site at UC Davis includes both a Department of Energy (DOE) area and a university area. From the 1950s to the mid-1980s, DOE conducted low-level radiation studies on animals, while UC Davis disposed of campus waste in landfills from the 1940s to 1967, leading to soil and groundwater contamination. Between 1996 and 2002, DOE removed about 8,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris, much of it shipped to out-of-state radioactive or hazardous waste facilities. EPA's cleanup plan for the UC Davis area calls for capping the three historic landfills, installing stormwater controls, restricting future land uses, and conducting long-term monitoring, with construction of caps expected to begin in 2024. Groundwater remedies remain under study, including pilot projects to enhance biodegradation of chloroform and treatment of hexavalent chromium, while both DOE and EPA continue to monitor groundwater and review the site's protectiveness.[41]

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[40] US Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.) *FRONTIER FERTILIZER, DAVIS, CA: Cleanup Activities.* Available at: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/SiteProfiles/index.cfm?fuseaction=second.Cleanup&id=0901554#bkground

[4141] US Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.) *LABORATORY FOR ENERGY-RELATED HEALTH RESEARCH/OLD CAMPUS LANDFILL (USDOE) DAVIS, CA: Cleanup Activities.* Available at:

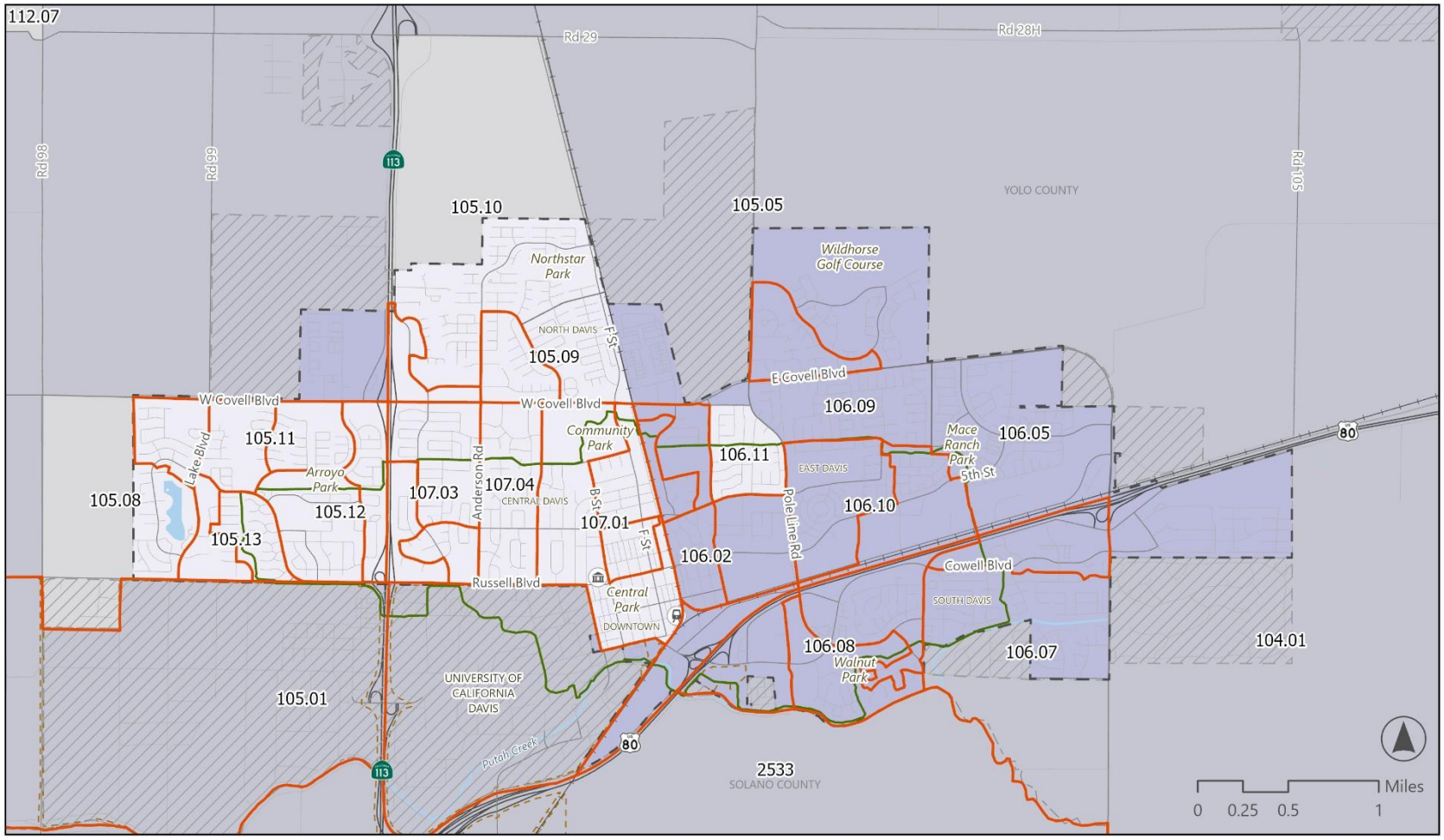
Airports

Census tract 105.01 has more than 25 percent of its area within a one-mile radius of the University Airport. This Census tract abuts the city limits and includes a portion of the sphere of influence. Living in proximity to airports can negatively impact health due to increased exposure to noise, air pollution, and stress, leading to issues such as sleep disturbances, heart disease, high blood pressure, respiratory conditions, impaired cognition and reasoning, and reduced overall quality of life.[42]

https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/SiteProfiles/index.cfm?fuseaction=second.Cleanup&id=0904786#Status

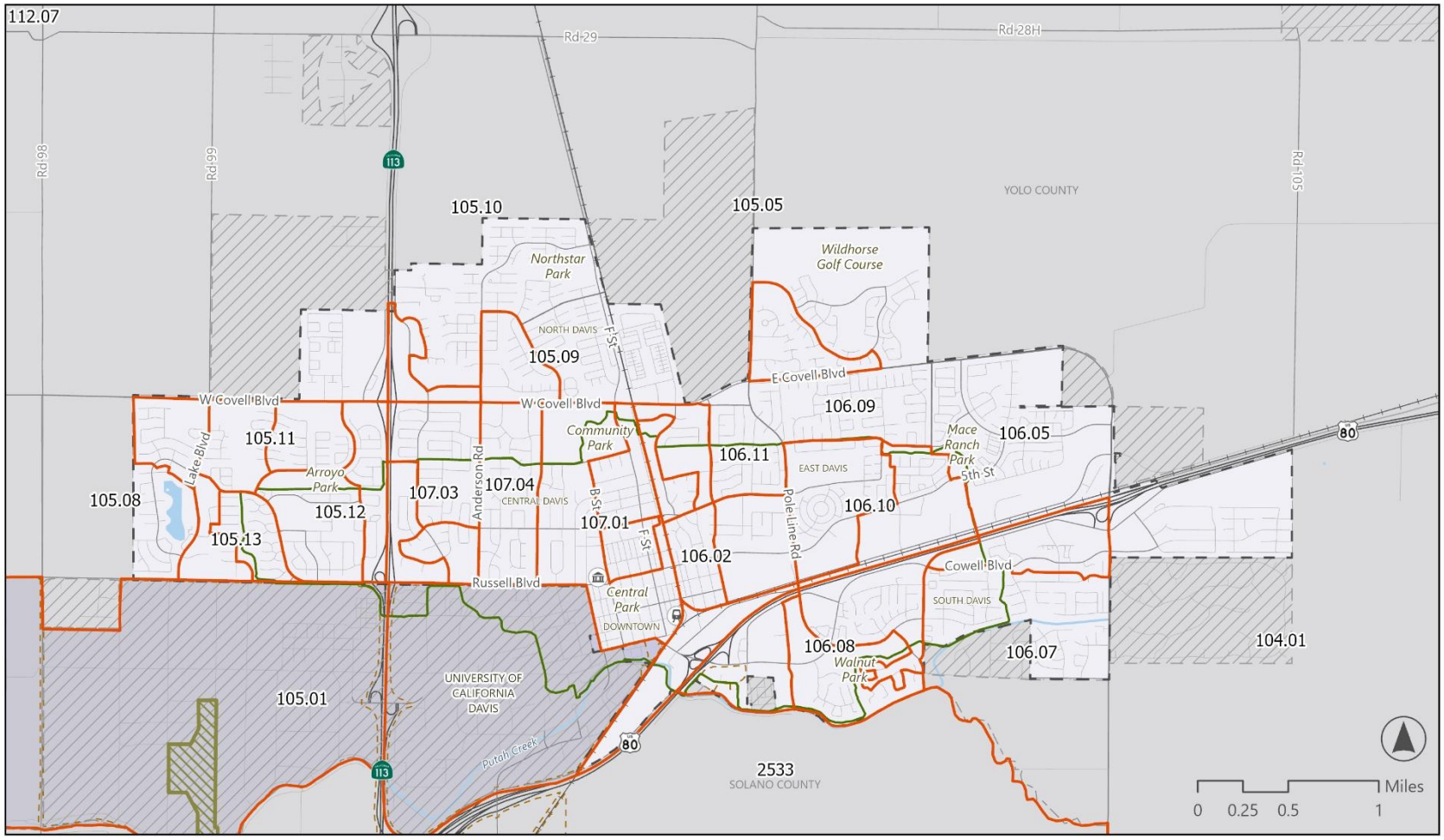
[42] California Department *of* Justice. (2022*). Attorney General Bonta, CARB: EPA Must Rethink Standards Regulating Particulate Matter Pollution from Airplanes.* Available at: https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/attorney-general-bonta-carb-epa-must-rethink-standards-regulating-particulate

Figure 23 Proximity to EPA Superfund Sites



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), CDC EJI (2024).

Figure 24 Proximity to Airports



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023).

Civic Engagement

Civic engagement, or civic participation, encompasses a wide range of formal and informal activities related to place-based community engagement and social cohesion. Civic participation is considered a social determinant of health due to its "direct benefit to the community" and "secondary health benefits for participants."[43] Activities like voting, volunteering, participating in organized groups, completing surveys, tending to community gardens or planning community meetings all beneficially increase an individual's social support network—and can lead to benefits such as increased self-esteem, confidence and greater sense of agency. When scaled across the community, social capital fosters coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit and creates a sense of belonging.

Voter Participation Rates

Though not an inclusive indicator for all population groups, voter participation is widely accepted as a proxy for understanding broader dynamics of civic engagement. In Davis, 86 percent of registered voters voted in the 2020 General Election **(Figure 25)**. This is a higher participation rate than that of Yolo County (82 percent) and California (79 percent) for the same election year.[44] However, three Census tracts in Davis reported voter participation lower than the County average (106.08, 2533.00 and 105.01).

Linguistic Isolation

Linguistic isolation—characterized as the percentage of the population over the age of five who speak English "less than very well"—can impact residents' ability engage in community outreach and meetings, access healthcare, and other social and health benefits. About four percent of the total population speaks Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese) with limited English proficiency, and about two percent of the population speaks Spanish with little English proficiency.[45] Thirteen Census tracts in Davis reported greater linguistic isolation than the County average (at six percent).

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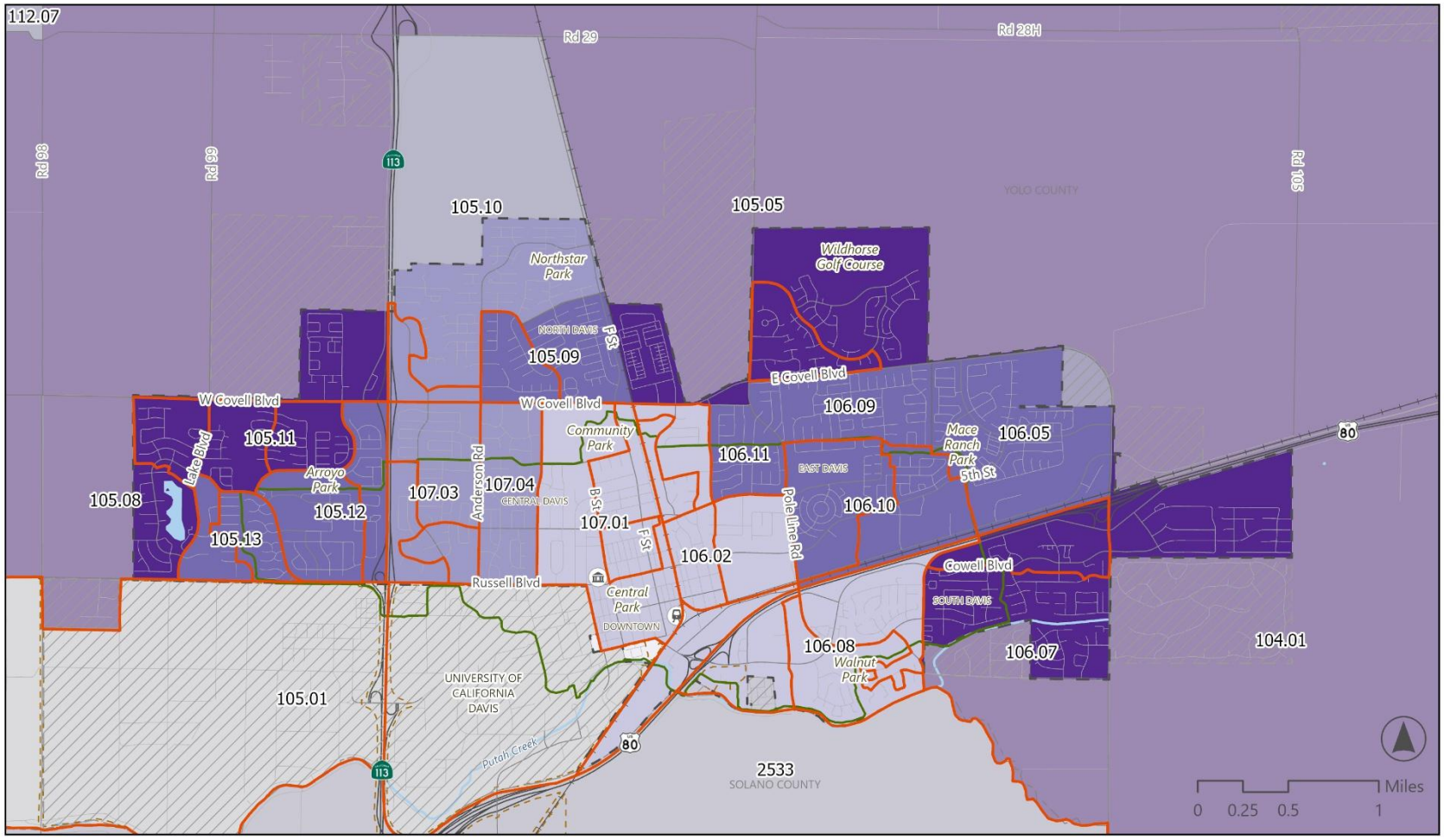
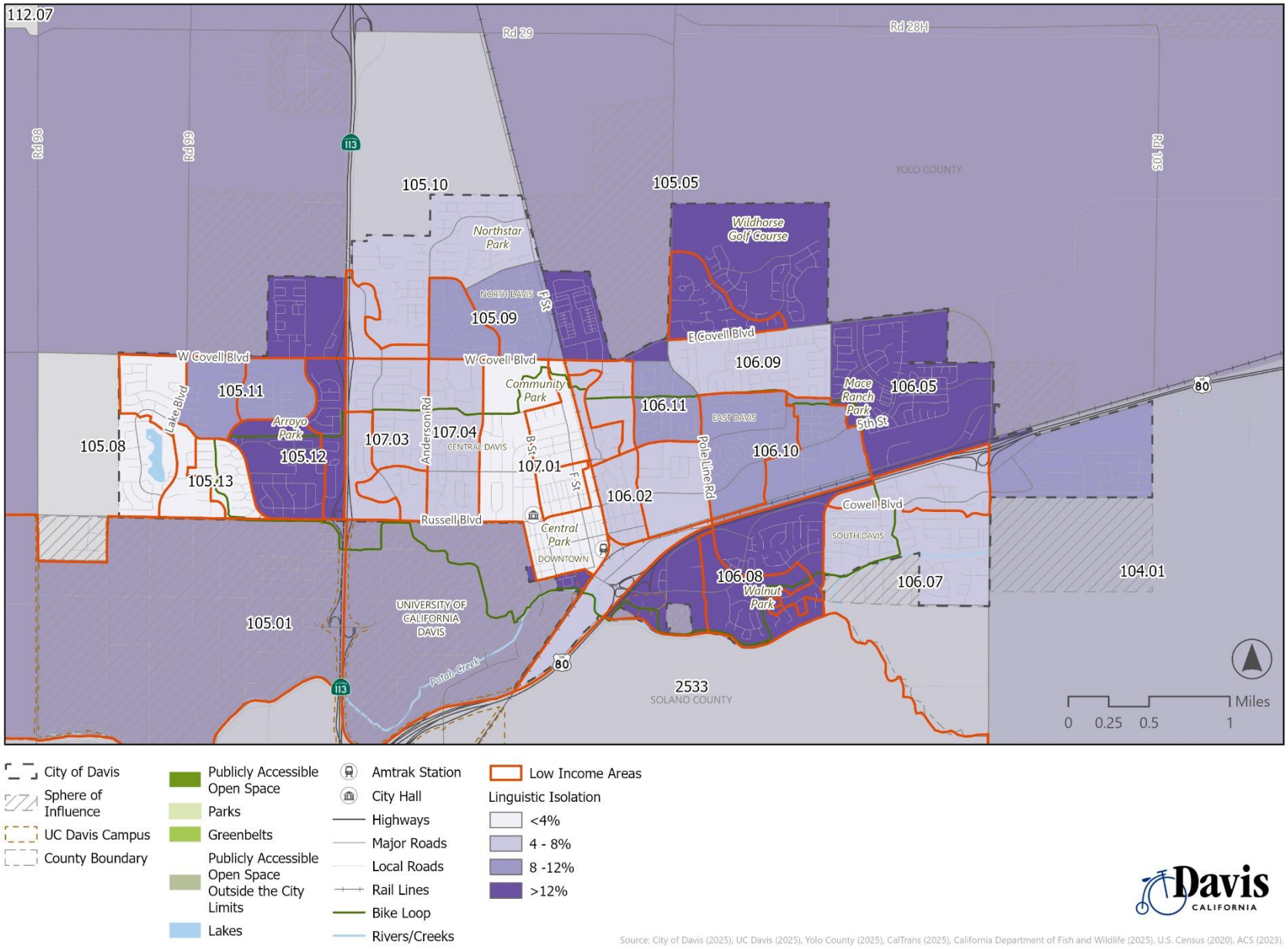
[43] US Department of Health and Human Services. (2019). *Social Determinants of Health: Interventions and Resources: Civic Participation*. Available at: https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/civic-participation#1.
[44] Healthy Places Index. (2022). *California Healthy Places Index: Social*. Available at: https://www.healthyplacesindex.org/
[45] US Census. (2023). *Table C16001: Language Spoken at Home*.

Figure 251 Voter Participation Rates



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023), CA Healthy Places Index (2022).

Figure 26 Linguistic Isolation



Source: City of Davis (2025), UC Davis (2025), Yolo County (2025), CalTrans (2025), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2025), U.S. Census (2020), ACS (2023).

APPENDIX A

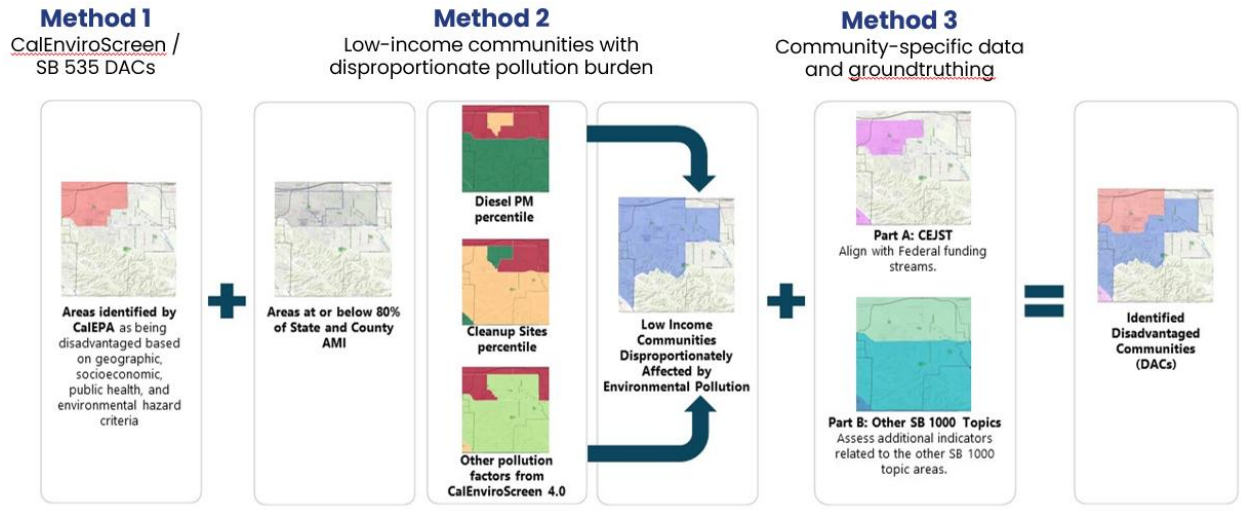
Appendix Table 2 includes factors considered in the analysis for **Screening Method 1 and 2**.

- **Screening Method 1** identifies census tracts that have been designated as SB 535 disadvantaged communities by CalEPA *(per SB 1000's first definition of a DAC).*
- **Screening Method 2** identifies low-income census tracts and evaluates whether they are impacted by disproportionate pollution burdens, based upon their rankings across individual CalEnviroScreen 4.0 indicators *(in line with SB 1000's second definition of a DAC).*

Appendix Table 3 includes factors considered in the analysis for **Screening Method 3**.

- **Screening Method 3** identifies low-income census tracts and utilizes other sources of federal, regional, local, and community-specific data to identify census tracts that experience disproportionate pollution burden, socioeconomic stressors, and/or other environmental issues *(in accordance with SB 1000's second definition of a DAC).*

Figure 27 DAC Screening Methods



Appendix Table 1 Screening Method 3 Thresholds

Indicator	Threshold	Metric	Source
Healthcare Access & Outcomes			
Asthma	> 75th pctl. (statewide)	percentile	CES 4.0 2021
Heart Disease	> 75th pctl. (statewide)	percentile	CES 4.0 2021
Low Birth Weight Infants	> 75th pctl. (statewide)	percentile	CES 4.0 2021
Uninsured	> 6% (County Average)	percentile	ACS 2023
Medically Underserved	Underserved Area/Population	HRSA designation	HRSA 2025
Safe & Sanitary Homes			
Overcrowded	> 5% (County Average)	%	CHAS 2024
Housing-Burdened Low-Income Households	> 75th pctl. (statewide)	percentile	CES 4.0 2021
Severely Cost-Burdened	> 16% (County Average)	%	CHAS 2024
Renter Occupied Housing Units	> 48% (County Average)	%	CHAS 2024
TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Low Resource	AFFH designation	HCD 2025
Food Access			
Walk Access to Supermarkets	> 1.0 mile (20+ mins.)	Minutes	UF 2025
Walk Access to SNAP Store Locations	> 1.0 mile (20+ mins.)	Minutes	UF 2025
Public Facilities			
Walk Access to Parks	> 1 mile (20+ mins.)	Minutes	UF 2025
Walk Access to Schools	> 1 mile (20+ mins.)	Minutes	UF 2025
Walk Access to Libraries	> 1 mile (20+ mins.)	Minutes	UF 2025
Physical Activity			
Walk Access to Transit	> 0.5 mile (10+ mins.)	Minutes	UF 2025
Traffic Injuries and Fatalities	> 2023 counts	Count	2024 SWITRS
Pollution Exposure			
Proximity to EPA Superfund Sites	> 1 mile	Miles	EPA NPL 2025
Proximity to Airports	> 25% of tract within 1 mi.	%	Davis 2025
Civic Engagement			
Linguistic Isolation	> 6% (County Average)	%	ACS 2023
Voter Participation (2020 General Election)	< 82% (County Average)	%	ACS 2023

Appendix Table 2 Screening Method 1 and 2 Detail

County	Area	Census Tract; Block Group	Median Household Income[46]	High Pollution Burden	Composite Score	Pollution Burden - Cumulative Score	Ozone Concentration (Oz)	$PM_{2.5}$ Concentration ($PM_{2.5}$)	Diesel PM Emissions (DSL)	Pesticide Use (PU)	Toxic Releases from Facilities (TX)	Traffic Impacts (TRF)	Drinking Water Contaminants (DWC)	Children's Lead Risk from Housing (LD)	Cleanup Sites (CUS)	Groundwater Threats (GT)	Hazardous Waste (HW)	Impaired Water Bodies (IWB)	Solid Waste Sites and Facilities (SW)
			Low Income (< 80% Yolo County AMI)[47]	Pollution Burden Indicators (≥ 75th pctl.)[48]															
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01	134,063	4 (PU, GT, IWB, SW)	24	64	35	19	10	83	22	26	49	18	72	85	55	92	83
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 1	86,094	4 (PU, GT, IWB, SW)	24	64	35	19	10	83	22	26	49	18	72	85	55	92	83
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 2	219,821	4 (PU, GT, IWB, SW)	24	64	35	19	10	83	22	26	49	18	72	85	55	92	83
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 3	96,325	4 (PU, GT, IWB, SW)	24	64	35	19	10	83	22	26	49	18	72	85	55	92	83
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 4	151,771	4 (PU, GT, IWB, SW)	24	64	35	19	10	83	22	26	49	18	72	85	55	92	83
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.01	20,065	2 (PU, GT)	49	59	43	31	37	81	24	57	38	22	38	86	69	12	67
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.01; Block Group 1	12,854	2 (PU, GT)	49	59	43	31	37	81	24	57	38	22	38	86	69	12	67
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.01; Block Group 2	29,727	2 (PU, GT)	49	59	43	31	37	81	24	57	38	22	38	86	69	12	67
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05	120,046	5 (PU, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	35	77	47	27	15	86	38	25	71	24	19	82	97	77	99
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 1	192,885	5 (PU, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	35	77	47	27	15	86	38	25	71	24	19	82	97	77	99
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 2	117,159	5 (PU, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	35	77	47	27	15	86	38	25	71	24	19	82	97	77	99
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 3	154,792	5 (PU, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	35	77	47	27	15	86	38	25	71	24	19	82	97	77	99
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 4	90,375	5 (PU, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	35	77	47	27	15	86	38	25	71	24	19	82	97	77	99
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.08	129,028	1 (PU)	8	15	45	29	14	79	24	3	62	8	0	0	73	0	26
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.08; Block Group 1	89,408	1 (PU)	8	15	45	29	14	79	24	3	62	8	0	0	73	0	26
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.08; Block Group 2	157,794	1 (PU)	8	15	45	29	14	79	24	3	62	8	0	0	73	0	26
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.09	104,013	1 (PU)	13	11	43	31	55	76	29	13	49	17	0	0	5	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.09; Block Group 1	75,000	1 (PU)	13	11	43	31	55	76	29	13	49	17	0	0	5	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.09; Block Group 2	109,792	1 (PU)	13	11	43	31	55	76	29	13	49	17	0	0	5	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10	115,592	1 (PU)	16	14	45	28	14	76	32	12	54	4	0	22	69	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 1	250,001	1 (PU)	16	14	45	28	14	76	32	12	54	4	0	22	69	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 2	125,513	1 (PU)	16	14	45	28	14	76	32	12	54	4	0	22	69	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 3	50,931	1 (PU)	16	14	45	28	14	76	32	12	54	4	0	22	69	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 4	178,071	1 (PU)	16	14	45	28	14	76	32	12	54	4	0	22	69	0	0

[46] ACS 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates, Table B19013
[47] 2023 HUD Income Limits
[48] CalEnviroScreen 4.0

Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.11	88,250	0	12	10	45	31	30	52	27	12	49	7	0	0	75	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.11; Block Group 1	142,917	0	12	10	45	31	30	52	27	12	49	7	0	0	75	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.11; Block Group 2	67,875	0	12	10	45	31	30	52	27	12	49	7	0	0	75	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.12	73,250	0	17	10	43	33	55	0	27	43	49	7	0	0	68	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.12; Block Group 1	49,057	0	17	10	43	33	55	0	27	43	49	7	0	0	68	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.12; Block Group 2	146,607	0	17	10	43	33	55	0	27	43	49	7	0	0	68	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.13	66,815	0	12	5	43	33	15	72	25	4	49	9	0	0	27	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.13; Block Group 1	128,295	0	12	5	43	33	15	72	25	4	49	9	0	0	27	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.13; Block Group 2	43,699	0	12	5	43	33	15	72	25	4	49	9	0	0	27	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02	66,860	2 (GT, HW)	41	68	40	33	60	67	28	75	49	55	50	96	80	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 1	66,927	2 (GT, HW)	41	68	40	33	60	67	28	75	49	55	50	96	80	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 2	71,635	2 (GT, HW)	41	68	40	33	60	67	28	75	49	55	50	96	80	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 3	73,207	2 (GT, HW)	41	68	40	33	60	67	28	75	49	55	50	96	80	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 4	65,051	2 (GT, HW)	41	68	40	33	60	67	28	75	49	55	50	96	80	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 5	67,092	2 (GT, HW)	41	68	40	33	60	67	28	75	49	55	50	96	80	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.05	166,563	2 (PU, CUS)	13	41	40	29	49	75	33	55	49	3	86	67	22	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.05; Block Group 1	175,341	2 (PU, CUS)	13	41	40	29	49	75	33	55	49	3	86	67	22	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.05; Block Group 2	-	2 (PU, CUS)	13	41	40	29	49	75	33	55	49	3	86	67	22	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07	145,474	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	24	57	38	27	75	76	30	56	53	24	80	81	32	12	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 1	51,522	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	24	57	38	27	75	76	30	56	53	24	80	81	32	12	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 2	190,216	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	24	57	38	27	75	76	30	56	53	24	80	81	32	12	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 3	250,001	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	24	57	38	27	75	76	30	56	53	24	80	81	32	12	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 4	179,439	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	24	57	38	27	75	76	30	56	53	24	80	81	32	12	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08	64,063	1 (HW)	62	53	40	32	71	47	28	74	50	20	52	71	76	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 1	120,341	1 (HW)	62	53	40	32	71	47	28	74	50	20	52	71	76	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 2	48,638	1 (HW)	62	53	40	32	71	47	28	74	50	20	52	71	76	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 3	-	1 (HW)	62	53	40	32	71	47	28	74	50	20	52	71	76	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 4	35,156	1 (HW)	62	53	40	32	71	47	28	74	50	20	52	71	76	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.09	138,011	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.09; Block Group 1	128,304	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.09; Block Group 2	155,682	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.10	71,516	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.10; Block Group 1	117,415	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.10; Block Group 2	52,708	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.11	95,398	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0

Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.11; Block Group 1	95,398	0	21	35	40	32	59	24	31	32	49	27	58	74	58	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01	69,113	1 (GT)	40	46	40	32	43	41	27	17	62	61	52	94	65	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 1	238,750	1 (GT)	40	46	40	32	43	41	27	17	62	61	52	94	65	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 2	80,031	1 (GT)	40	46	40	32	43	41	27	17	62	61	52	94	65	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 3	66,447	1 (GT)	40	46	40	32	43	41	27	17	62	61	52	94	65	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 4	-	1 (GT)	40	46	40	32	43	41	27	17	62	61	52	94	65	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03	44,821	0	33	13	43	33	43	28	27	27	49	34	0	0	62	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 1	-	0	33	13	43	33	43	28	27	27	49	34	0	0	62	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 2	131,563	0	33	13	43	33	43	28	27	27	49	34	0	0	62	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 3	34,758	0	33	13	43	33	43	28	27	27	49	34	0	0	62	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 4	28,168	0	33	13	43	33	43	28	27	27	49	34	0	0	62	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.04	70,500	0	10	9	43	32	33	33	27	16	49	53	0	0	25	0	0
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.04; Block Group 1	70,500	0	10	9	43	32	33	33	27	16	49	53	0	0	25	0	0
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.07	154,896	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.07; Block Group 1	-	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 112.07; Block Group 2	221,250	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08	133,664	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08; Block Group 1	151,629	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08; Block Group 2	111,667	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08; Block Group 3	117,722	3 (PU, HW, IWB)	55	68	52	24	17	86	70	11	56	19	23	70	76	83	64
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 113.01	81,092	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	43	48	43	12	6	83	21	3	58	39	77	76	75	33	36
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 113.01; Block Group 1	80,423	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	43	48	43	12	6	83	21	3	58	39	77	76	75	33	36
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 113.01; Block Group 2	-	3 (PU, CUS, GT)	43	48	43	12	6	83	21	3	58	39	77	76	75	33	36
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2533.00	96,136	7 (PU, DWC, CUS, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	55	92	38	17	18	86	28	44	76	40	89	99	96	92	100
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2533.00; Block Group 1	100,884	7 (PU, DWC, CUS, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	55	92	38	17	18	86	28	44	76	40	89	99	96	92	100
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2533.00; Block Group 2	80,230	7 (PU, DWC, CUS, GT, HW, IWB, SW)	55	92	38	17	18	86	28	44	76	40	89	99	96	92	100
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02	96,522	3 (PU, GT, HW)	70	74	38	21	53	83	24	47	66	71	27	81	89	0	70
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 1	82,986	3 (PU, GT, HW)	70	74	38	21	53	83	24	47	66	71	27	81	89	0	70
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 2	71,607	3 (PU, GT, HW)	70	74	38	21	53	83	24	47	66	71	27	81	89	0	70
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 3	45,486	3 (PU, GT, HW)	70	74	38	21	53	83	24	47	66	71	27	81	89	0	70
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 4	112,365	3 (PU, GT, HW)	70	74	38	21	53	83	24	47	66	71	27	81	89	0	70
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 5	120,649	3 (PU, GT, HW)	70	74	38	21	53	83	24	47	66	71	27	81	89	0	70
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04	101,088	3 (PU, TRF, HW)	46	57	40	28	73	81	21	92	56	32	0	65	84	0	0
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 1	105,838	3 (PU, TRF, HW)	46	57	40	28	73	81	21	92	56	32	0	65	84	0	0

Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 2	99,665	3 (PU, TRF, HW)	46	57	40	28	73	81	21	92	56	32	0	65	84	0	0
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 3	-	3 (PU, TRF, HW)	46	57	40	28	73	81	21	92	56	32	0	65	84	0	0
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 4	113,057	3 (PU, TRF, HW)	46	57	40	28	73	81	21	92	56	32	0	65	84	0	0

Appendix Table 3 Screening Method 3 Detail

County	Area	Census Tract; Block Group	Healthcare Access & Outcomes					Promote Safe & Sanitary Homes					Food Access		Public Facilities			Physical Activity		Pollution Exposure		Civic Engagement	
			Asthma	Heart Disease	Low Birth Weight Infants	Uninsured	Medically Underserved	Overcrowded	Housing-Burdened Low-Income Households	Severely Cost-Burdened	Renter Occupied Housing Units	TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Walk Access to Supermarkets	Walk Access to SNAP Store Locations	Walk Access to Parks	Walk Access to Schools	Walk Access to Libraries	Walk Access to Transit	Traffic Injuries and Fatalities	Proximity to EPA Superfund Sites	Proximity to Airports	Linguistic Isolation	Voter Participation
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01	29	47	2	3%		1%	16	13%	41%	Highest	X	X		X	X	X	-	0.93	0%	0%	89%
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 1										Highest							0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 2										Highest							1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 3										Highest	X	X		X	X		8				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 104.01; Block Group 4										Highest	X	X		X	X	X	7				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.01	17	29	0	4%		6%	99	44%	97%	High					X		-	0.94	41%	14%	0%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.01; Block Group 1										High							3				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.01; Block Group 2										High					X		9				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05	17	23	10	8%		4%	49	10%	31%	Highest	X	X		X	X	X	-	0.93	5%	14%	90%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 1										Highest	X			X	X	X	3				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 2										Highest	X			X	X	X	4				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 3										Highest	X	X		X	X	X	1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.05; Block Group 4										Highest	X	X		X	X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.08	17	29	14	2%		2%	41	15%	38%	Highest	X	X	X	X	X	X	-		6%	1%	90%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.08; Block Group 1										Highest			X		X	X	0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.08; Block Group 2										Highest	X	X	X	X	X	X	0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.09	17	29	3	4%		1%	82	25%	44%	High	X	X		X	X		-		0%	10%	88%

Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.09; Block Group 1										High				X	X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.09; Block Group 2										High	X	X		X	X		4				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10	17	29	1	2%		3%	90	20%	44%	Highest	X	X		X	X		-		0%	5%	86%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 1										Highest	X	X		X			1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 2										Highest				X	X		0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 3										Highest							5				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.10; Block Group 4										Highest	X	X		X			0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.11	17	29	9	2%		9%	28	20%	53%	Highest					X		-		0%	11%	89%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.11; Block Group 1										Highest					X		0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.11; Block Group 2										Highest					X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.12	17	29	3	2%		4%	86	25%	63%	High	X	X			X		-		0%	13%	87%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.12; Block Group 1										High	X				X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.12; Block Group 2										High	X	X			X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.13	17	29	1	1%		1%	92	36%	73%	Highest	X	X			X		-		24%	4%	88%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.13; Block Group 1										Highest	X	X			X		0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 105.13; Block Group 2										Highest					X		0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02	8	10	4	3%		0%	89	27%	86%	Highest			X	X	X	X	-	0.93	0%	6%	82%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 1										Highest					X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 2										Highest					X		3				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 3										Highest					X		2				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 4										Highest			X	X	X	X	7				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.02; Block Group 5										Highest					X		0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.05	21	32	3	4%		0%	23	14%	34%	High	X	X		X	X		-	1.00	0%	12%	88%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.05; Block Group 1										High	X	X			X		2				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.05; Block Group 2										High	X	X		X	X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07	21	32	28	2%		3%	10	14%	35%	Highest	X	X		X	X	X	-	0.98	0%	7%	90%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 1										Highest					X		9				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 2										Highest	X	X					0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 3										Highest	X	X		X	X	X	1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.07; Block Group 4										Highest	X	X		X	X	X	1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08	21	32	74	5%		7%	92	28%	69%	High	X	X		X	X	X	-	0.96	0%	16%	81%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 1										High	X	X				X	9				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 2										High	X	X		X	X	X	1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 3										High	X					X	1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.08; Block Group 4										High				X	X		12				

Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.09	12	16	21	2%		0%	43	17%	17%	Highest	X	X		X	X		-	0.98	0%	6%	87%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.09; Block Group 1										Highest	X	X			X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.09; Block Group 2										Highest	X	X		X	X		4				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.10	12	16	21	5%		1%	43	17%	53%	High	X	X			X		-	0.99	0%	10%	87%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.10; Block Group 1										High	X	X			X		3				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.10; Block Group 2										High	X	X			X		2				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.11	12	16	21	6%		4%	43	14%	70%	Highest					X		-		0%	12%	87%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 106.11; Block Group 1										Highest					X		1				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01	17	29	34	3%		4%	95	27%	70%	Highest					X		-		0%	3%	82%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 1										Highest					X		2				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 2										Highest							0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 3										Highest							5				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.01; Block Group 4										Highest					X		20				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03	17	29	75	3%		3%	97	42%	69%	Highest	X				X		-		0%	8%	84%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 1										Highest	X				X		2				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 2										Highest					X		0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 3										Highest							0				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.03; Block Group 4										Highest							8				
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.04	17	29	0	1%		0%	90	32%	55%	Highest					X		-		0%	4%	86%
Yolo	City/SOI	Census Tract 107.04; Block Group 1										Highest					X		4				
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.07	60	70	36	6%		3%	12	7%	26%	High							-		9%	4%	86%
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.07; Block Group 1										High							0				
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 112.07; Block Group 2										High							0				
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08	60	70	36	3%		2%	12	3%	25%	High							-		0%	9%	86%
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08; Block Group 1										High							0				
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08; Block Group 2										High							0				
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 112.08; Block Group 3										High							0				
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 113.01	51	61	24	4%		6%	17	7%	48%	Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 113.01; Block Group 1										Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Yolo	Planning Area	Census Tract 113.01; Block Group 2										Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2533.00	57	44	1	4%		5%	3	10%	40%	Low							-	0.94	1%	7%	78%
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2533.00; Block Group 1										Low							0				
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2533.00; Block Group 2										Low							0				
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02	69	64	15	-		6%	53	14%	40%	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 1										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 2										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 3										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 4										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.02; Block Group 5										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04	69	64	13	-		4%	30	12%	58%	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 1										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 2										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Outside Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 3										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solano	Planning Area	Census Tract 2534.04; Block Group 4										Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				