



Executive Summary

A coalition of community-based organizations conducted a survey for the City of Burlingame's Environmental Justice and Safety Element. From October 2024 through December 2024, online and in-person surveys were deployed throughout the city. 170 total responses were collected. This report summarizes the survey design and results. We found our sample to be generally representative of the overall city, per Census Bureau data comparisons, across neighborhood, race and ethnicity, age, tenure, and income. Given sufficient sample sizes across racial and ethnic groups in the city, i.e., Hispanic (86), and Asian (27) respondents compared to White (73) respondents, we were able to make claims of statistical significance disaggregating by race and ethnicity. We were also able to measure disparities between financially burdened and unburdened households, based on receipt of public benefits and limited emergency savings. Of particular note are the following key findings and resultant recommendations:

- 1. A majority of respondents experienced traffic congestion as an adverse impact in the last ten years, and over a third of respondents experienced poor air quality, extreme indoor heat, and extreme indoor cold. Hispanic households and financially burdened households are significantly more likely to have experienced a range of adverse environmental impacts than their counterparts.**
 - a. The next most common environmental impacts (experienced by at least a quarter of respondents) were excessive outdoor noise and loss (for a day or more) of electricity, water, or natural gas.
 - b. Particularly notable disparities between Hispanic and White households: poor air quality (28% vs. 58%, potentially attributable to a greater awareness and concern for air quality as opposed to an actual difference in exposure), extreme indoor cold (51% vs. 14%), difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired (31% vs. 1%), lack of usable open space (21% vs. 4%), and difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed (20% vs. 1%).
 - c. Particularly notable disparities between financially burdened and unburdened households: traffic congestion (67% vs. 42%), extreme indoor heat (54% vs. 25%), extreme indoor cold (54% vs. 20%), mold (36% vs. 16%), difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired (35% vs. 9%), lack of usable open space (26% vs. 6%), and difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed (24% vs. 5%).
 - d. Recommendations: Implement traffic control and noise pollution mitigation measures widely, as they benefit all groups similarly. Identify air pollution hotspots using public monitors and target mitigation measures accordingly. Target home repair programs focused on weatherization and mold abatement to low-income and limited-English-speaking households. Target public transit and



outdoor recreation improvements to neighborhoods with low-income and limited-English-speaking households.

- 2. Over half of respondents experienced stress and anxiety as a health issue within their household in the last five to ten years, and over a third of respondents experienced high blood pressure or cholesterol. Hispanic households and financially burdened households are significantly more likely to have experienced a range of health issues than their counterparts.**
 - a. The next most common health issues were obesity, migraines, diabetes, and asthma.
 - b. Particularly notable disparities between Hispanic and White households: obesity (45% vs. 7%), diabetes (33% vs. 6%), and cancer (2% vs. 16%).
 - c. Particularly notable disparities between financially burdened and unburdened households: obesity (54% vs. 10%) and diabetes (36% vs. 11%).
 - d. Recommendations: Target mental health resources widely, as they benefit all groups similarly. Target nutritional programs and physical recreational activities to low-income and limited-English-speaking households.

- 3. Over a third of respondents have spent more than \$100 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages, and over a quarter of respondents have delayed repairs because of cost. Fewer than a third of renters have renter's insurance. One quarter of respondents expressed a desire to acquire flood insurance, a third of respondents expressed a desire to acquire earthquake insurance, and 90% expressed a desire to acquire health insurance coverage, all but for the cost. Hispanic households and financially burdened households are significantly more likely to have experienced a range of financial stresses than their counterparts.**
 - a. Particularly notable disparities between Hispanic and White households: health insurance (76% vs. 99%), being able to comfortably cover regular expenses (15% vs. 73%), being able to comfortably cover rent/mortgage (13% vs. 68%), lack of emergency savings (42% vs. 6%), desire for more health coverage (41% vs. 6%), assistance from public benefit programs (36% vs. 11%), earthquake insurance (7% vs. 32%), and desire for any health insurance (20% vs. 1%).
 - b. Particularly notable disparities between financially burdened and unburdened households: health insurance (76% vs. 93%), being able to comfortably cover regular expenses (12% vs. 60%), being able to comfortably cover rent/mortgage (11% vs. 58%), having spent more than \$1,000 in the past year supporting the needs of others outside the household (18% vs. 39%), delayed repairs (39% vs. 22%), desire for more health coverage (46% vs. 10%), desire for any earthquake coverage (39% vs. 12%), earthquake insurance (8% vs. 30%), flood insurance (3% vs. 19%), and desire for any health insurance (20% vs. 6%).
 - c. Recommendations: Increase insurance coverage widely, as all groups benefit similarly. Ensure existing insurance coverage options are targeted to low-income and limited-English-speaking households. Explore insurance coverage programs or rainy day fund programs designed for low-income and



limited-English-speaking households. Target home repair programs to low-income and limited-English-speaking households.

4. More than a quarter of respondents would prioritize air conditioning in their home. Priorities differ by race/ethnicity and financial burden: for example, White and unburdened households are more likely to prioritize solar, while Hispanic and burdened households are more likely to prioritize medical expenses.

- a. Other household improvement priorities include mold abatement, window repairs, roof repairs, heaters, energy-efficient appliances, healthier food from grocery stores, and air purifiers.
- b. Particularly notable disparities in priorities between Hispanic and White households: medical expenses as a #1 priority (16% vs. 0%) and medical expenses as a top 5 priority (28% vs. 2%).
- c. Particularly notable disparities in priorities between financially burdened and unburdened households: mold abatement as a top 5 priority (30% vs. 13%), solar as a top 5 priority (5% vs. 25%), medical expenses as a top 5 priority (29% vs. 8%), heaters as a top 5 priority (18% vs. 6%), energy storage as a top 5 priority (2% vs. 11%), rainwater capture as a top 5 priority (3% vs. 10%), and home or renter's insurance as a top 5 priority (12% vs. 3%).
- d. Recommendations: Expand reduced cost home weatherization, retrofit, and HVAC programs, as they benefit all groups similarly. Target medical expenditure support programs to low-income and limited-English-speaking households.

5. Neighborhood improvement priorities are more diverse than household improvement priorities. The most common shared priorities are improved sidewalks, crosswalks, traffic enforcement, and residential parking. Priorities differ by race/ethnicity and financial burden: for example, Hispanic and burdened households are more likely to prioritize public transit.

- i. Other neighborhood improvement priorities include road repairs, improved park amenities and maintenance, and safer biking routes.
- ii. Particularly notable disparities in priorities between Hispanic and White households: road repairs as a top 5 priority (16% vs. 32%), improved bus stops, benches, and signage as a top 5 priority (17% vs. 1%), more bus stops and routes as a top 5 priority (18% vs. 2%), and more frequent buses, reduced wait, and easier transfers as a top 5 priority (17% vs. 4%).
- iii. Particularly notable disparities in priorities between Asian and White households: improved bus stops, benches, and signage as a top 5 priority (15% vs. 1%).
- iv. Particularly notable disparities in priorities between financially burdened and unburdened households: road repairs as a top 5 priority (14% vs. 26%), improved bus stops, benches, and signage as a top 5 priority (18% vs. 8%), more bus stops and routes as a top 5 priority (21% vs. 5%), and improved park amenities and maintenance as a top 5 priority (20% vs. 6%).



- v. Recommendations: Expand pothole repair programs, as well as pedestrian and bike infrastructure, as they benefit all groups similarly. Target public transit improvements in low-income and limited-English-speaking neighborhoods.

The survey clarifies the extent of environmental, health, and financial disparities across dimensions of race, ethnicity, and financial burden, with Hispanic and financially burdened households bearing the brunt of exposure to pollution and natural hazards, concentrating social and economic vulnerability. Disparities may also affect other minority groups, but our survey did not have enough respondents to observe them. The implications for the City of Burlingame's Environmental Justice and Safety Elements, as part of the General Plan update, include a clear need to prioritize public investments and policy preferences that support low-income and limited-English-speaking residents in order to close longstanding disparities, shape culturally competent opportunities for these groups to provide specific, substantive input into policies and programs, and ensure that communities who have felt civically disengaged or ignored receive clear signals of real-world improvements and appreciation for their patience.

Acknowledgements

This survey would not have been possible without the support and leadership of our partner community-based organization at Citizens Environmental Council, Samoan Solutions and El Concilio of San Mateo County. Climate Resilient Communities is especially grateful for the time and dedication of Aurelio Huziar who led Spanish monolingual outreach to ensure those who work and live in Burlingame who do not read, write or speak English are able to share their priorities. The City of Burlingame provided useful comments in the survey design process. City Systems prepared survey tools, conducted data analysis, and drafted this report.



Survey Design

The survey was primarily based on an earlier survey conducted for the Menlo Park Environmental Justice and Safety Element in 2022¹, which itself was co-designed with the Belle Haven Climate Change Community Team. This template was then adapted for the East Palo Alto Environmental Justice and Safety Element, as well as for Burlingame.

Canvassing Strategy

Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) implemented a comprehensive, community-centered canvassing strategy for the Environmental Justice Element survey in Burlingame during fall 2024. The Burlingame Environmental Justice and Safety Survey achieved widespread participation through a multi-faceted outreach approach, designed to reach diverse segments of our community. CRC observed a significant number of respondents completing the online survey through regular e-blasts from the City and Citizens Environmental Council of Burlingame. This digital outreach proved effective in reaching tech-savvy residents who were comfortable with online platforms and regularly engaged with city communications.

In addition to the online survey, CRC organized two workshops to gather input from the community. The English-only workshop primarily attracted older, white participants who expressed a long legacy of living in Burlingame and owning their homes. In contrast, the Spanish workshop saw a more diverse age range of attendees, with several participants bringing their young children and taking advantage of the provided childcare. These demographic differences reflect what we believe to be the composition of Burlingame's population: predominantly older and white residents, and a younger, more diverse workforce. It is CRC's priority to ensure that both populations were represented in the feedback presented throughout the Environmental Justice Element development.

Recognizing the importance of inclusivity, we took deliberate steps to ensure that residents and workers in Burlingame who are monolingual Spanish speakers were also engaged in the survey process. We partnered with El Concilio of San Mateo County to organize informal community gatherings specifically designed to assist these individuals in completing the survey. These workshops provided a supportive environment where Spanish-speaking participants could ask questions, receive clarification, and share their perspectives on environmental justice and safety issues in Burlingame.

To increase visibility and accessibility of the survey in the final month of survey distribution, CRC staff dedicated time outside the Burlingame library on Tuesdays and Saturdays in November and December, providing in-person assistance and information to potential respondents.

¹ The final report for Menlo Park can be viewed starting page 145 at <https://menlopark.gov/files/sharedassets/public/v/1/community-development/documents/projects/housing-element-update/environmental-justice-element-20221212-public-review-draft.pdf>



Recognizing the importance of youth perspectives in shaping the future of Burlingame's environmental policies, we made a concerted effort to engage younger residents. We partnered with Jayden Lee, a junior at Burlingame High School, who volunteered to help ensure that student voices were captured in the survey. This collaboration was particularly successful, resulting in 28 completed surveys by Burlingame High School students who were also residents of the city. This input from young community members provides valuable insights into the environmental concerns and priorities of the next generation.

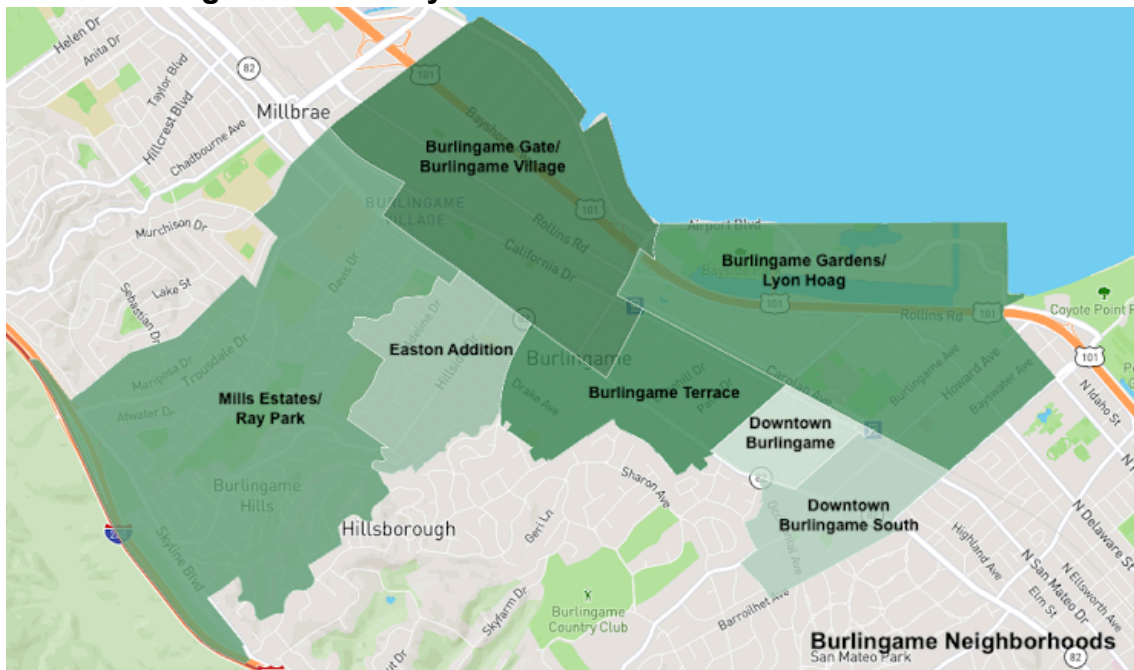
These diverse outreach methods allowed us to gather input from a wide cross-section of the Burlingame community, enhancing the comprehensiveness and inclusivity of our survey results. By combining digital outreach, targeted engagement of Spanish-speaking residents, physical presence in community spaces, and youth involvement, we were able to capture a more representative sample of opinions and experiences related to environmental justice and safety in Burlingame. This multi-pronged approach not only increased the quantity of responses but also improved the quality and diversity of the data collected, providing a solid foundation for informed decision-making and policy development in the future.



Full Questionnaire

The goal of this survey is to inform action on environmental justice (addressing unequal pollution and safety issues in our community now, and in the future as a result of climate change) in Burlingame. You will be asked about your direct experience of environmental harms, health challenges, and financial stress, as well as your priorities for household and neighborhood improvements. Our community is undergoing rapid change in our built and natural environment. Through community engagement, we can navigate these changes for the benefit of us all. Your feedback will directly inform the City of Burlingame's General Plan including the Environmental Justice and Safety Elements. Ask your survey administrator if you would like more information about these projects in your community. Thank you!

1. Which neighborhood do you live in?



- Mills Estates/Ray Park
- Easton Addition
- Burlingame Gate/Burlingame Village
- Burlingame Gardens/Lyon Hoag

- Burlingame Terrace
- Downtown Burlingame
- Downtown Burlingame South



2. Have you or your household been affected by any of the following in the last 5-10 years? Check all that apply.

We want to make sure the survey captures the full range of environmental issues you've experienced.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Poor air quality<input type="checkbox"/> Poor tap water quality<input type="checkbox"/> Poor soil quality<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of mold in my home<input type="checkbox"/> Rain or flood water damage to my home<input type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat in my home<input type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold in my home<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of working heating or air conditioning<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of building insulation<input type="checkbox"/> Home insurance claim<input type="checkbox"/> Loss or cancellation of home insurance<input type="checkbox"/> Loss (for a day or more) of electricity, water, or natural gas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat preventing me from going outside<input type="checkbox"/> Floods affecting neighborhood travel<input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired<input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic congestion<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of usable open space (parks, trails)<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive noise outside<input type="checkbox"/> Other environmental issues:
<hr/> |
|--|---|

3. Have any of the following health issues affected anyone in your household in the last 5-10 years? Check all that apply.



Environmental issues can cause health problems or make them worse. Local public health authorities may not know how often health problems happen in your neighborhood. Sometimes not all health problems are addressed by healthcare.

- Asthma
- Chronic respiratory disease
- Smoking-related issues
- Heat stroke
- Cancer
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- High blood pressure or cholesterol
- Physical disability
- Learning disability

- Alzheimer's disease or dementia
- Stroke
- Migraines
- Stress and anxiety
- Reproductive or birth challenges
- Other mental health problems:

Other chronic pain:

Other health issues:

4. Which of the following applies to your household? Check all that apply.

Environmental issues can also cause financial stress, such as flood-related damage that



needs repair. We want to make sure the survey identifies the level of financial insecurity in the community.

- We rent our home.
- We have renter's insurance.
- We can comfortably cover the monthly rent/mortgage.
- We can comfortably cover other regular expenses like transportation, food, and healthcare.
- We receive assistance from Medi-Cal, SNAP, free school meals, or similar programs.
- We have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year supporting the needs of others outside our household, including other family.
- We have spent more than \$100 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages (like fixing a fence after a storm).
- We have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages.
- We have delayed repairs we want to do to our home (like roof, windows, mold) because of cost.
- If we faced a \$400 emergency expense, we would have to pay with a credit card or borrow the money.

Flood Insurance

- We have flood insurance.
- We would like more flood coverage than we have.
- We do not have flood insurance.
- We would like flood insurance but can't afford it.

Earthquake Insurance

- We have earthquake insurance.
- We would like more earthquake coverage than we have.
- We do not have earthquake insurance.
- We would like earthquake insurance but can't afford it.

Health Insurance

- We have health insurance.
- We would like more health coverage than we have.
- We do not have health insurance.
- We would like health insurance but can't afford it.

Other financial challenges:

5. Which of the following would you prioritize if you had extra money to spend on your household's environmental health and safety? Write "1" in the box next to your first choice, "2" for your second choice, "3" for your third choice, "4" for your fourth choice, and "5" for your fifth choice. Read all the options before making your selections.



Example: 1 2 3 4 5

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Roof repairs<input type="checkbox"/> Window repairs<input type="checkbox"/> Getting rid of mold<input type="checkbox"/> Other home repairs:
_____<input type="checkbox"/> ADA accessibility modifications<input type="checkbox"/> Products to improve indoor air quality (air purifiers)<input type="checkbox"/> Products to reduce extreme heat (air conditioning)<input type="checkbox"/> Products to reduce extreme cold (heater)<input type="checkbox"/> More energy-efficient appliances:
_____<input type="checkbox"/> Other energy-saving upgrades:

_____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Solar panels<input type="checkbox"/> Energy storage (batteries)<input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake-related upgrades<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency kit and other emergency provisions<input type="checkbox"/> Home or renter's insurance<input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater capture or other water recycling<input type="checkbox"/> Tap water purification<input type="checkbox"/> Healthier food from grocery stores<input type="checkbox"/> Home garden<input type="checkbox"/> Medical expenses<input type="checkbox"/> Other personal/household priorities:
_____ |
|--|---|

6. Which of the following would you like to see prioritized for neighborhood improvements? Write “1” in the box next to your first choice, “2” for your second choice, “3” for your third choice, “4” for your fourth choice, and “5” for your fifth choice. Read all the options before making your selections.

1 2 3 4 5



Example:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Improved sidewalks<input type="checkbox"/> Crosswalks<input type="checkbox"/> Speed bumps<input type="checkbox"/> Safer biking routes<input type="checkbox"/> More biking routes<input type="checkbox"/> Improved bus stops, benches, and signage<input type="checkbox"/> More bus stops and routes<input type="checkbox"/> More frequent buses, reduced wait, easier transfers<input type="checkbox"/> Improved roads (repair potholes)<input type="checkbox"/> Easier parking on street near home<input type="checkbox"/> Easier parking at other locations in city<input type="checkbox"/> Community gardening<input type="checkbox"/> Improved maintenance of existing street trees<input type="checkbox"/> More street trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Cool and clean air shelters<input type="checkbox"/> Flood barriers along rivers or bayfront<input type="checkbox"/> Improved storm drainage in streets<input type="checkbox"/> Improved water supply (safe drinking, firefighting)<input type="checkbox"/> Air quality monitoring sensors in public spaces<input type="checkbox"/> Improved building code enforcement<input type="checkbox"/> Improved traffic enforcement (parking, speeding)<input type="checkbox"/> Security cameras in public areas<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency beacons (to call 911) in public areas<input type="checkbox"/> Improved park amenities and maintenance<input type="checkbox"/> More community recreational events<input type="checkbox"/> More public facilities (schools, community centers, clinics, libraries)<input type="checkbox"/> Other public investments: <hr/>
<p>7. How many people live in your home? Provide a number for each age range.</p> <p>Example: <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="5"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> # of Children (ages 0-17)<input type="checkbox"/> # of Adults (ages 18-29)<input type="checkbox"/> # of Adults (ages 30-59)<input type="checkbox"/> # of Adults (ages 60+)
<p>8. What is your household race or ethnicity? Check all that apply.</p>	



<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native: _____	
Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> African American <input type="checkbox"/> Jamaican <input type="checkbox"/> Haitian	<input type="checkbox"/> Nigerian <input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopian <input type="checkbox"/> Somali <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Salvadoran	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Dominican <input type="checkbox"/> Guatemalan <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Middle Eastern or North African <input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese <input type="checkbox"/> Iranian <input type="checkbox"/> Egyptian	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian <input type="checkbox"/> Iraqi <input type="checkbox"/> Israeli <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Chamorro	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongan <input type="checkbox"/> Fijian <input type="checkbox"/> Marshallese <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
White <input type="checkbox"/> English (ancestors from England) <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Polish <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
9. Home address (optional)	
10. Phone number / Email address (optional)	
11. Would you like any of the following via email?	<input type="checkbox"/> Updates on the Environmental Justice + Safety Element <input type="checkbox"/> Info about resources from local nonprofits



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Info about City of Burlingame programs, activities, and opportunities<input type="checkbox"/> Info about other assistance programs<input type="checkbox"/> Info about how to get more involved in community<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
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Results

Analysis Methodology

As of December 20, 2024, we had access to 170 total survey responses. We begin by presenting results from the survey that are otherwise already measured by the American Community Survey. As such, we can compare our results to those from Census data to get a sense of how representative our respondents are to the overall Burlingame population, and also to gauge the general accuracy of our information. We can conduct this check on neighborhoods, race and ethnicity, age, tenure, and income.

Our primary findings are presented as prevalences, i.e., the percentage of respondents who responded affirmatively for a given outcome. These are typically presented first in the aggregated, for the entire sample, and then presented by race/ethnicity group, or by financially burdened vs. unburdened households (as defined by response to questions about public assistance and savings). The asterisks denote a statistically significant difference between the given non-White group and the White group, or between the financially burdened and unburdened groups: a single asterisk reflects 90% confidence, two asterisks reflect 95% confidence, and three asterisks reflect 99% confidence. Statistical significance is a function of the difference between the proportions of the two groups, as well as the number of respondents in each group. The larger the difference and the larger both samples, the greater our confidence in a true population-level disparity. Specifically, we conduct Fisher Exact probability tests, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$), where the number of hypotheses is the number of pairwise combinations between two groups, across the outcomes in a table. This correction reduces the number of statistically significant findings we report for conservative reasons (i.e., because we are testing so many small-sample estimates at the same time, it's more likely for a disparity to be observed simply due to chance), while still ensuring that our attention is directed towards substantive disparities for which we have the most confidence.

Across the different outcomes of interest, prevalences may sometimes be more or less difficult to interpret exactly. For example, for racial/ethnic categorization, respondents could select multiple race/ethnicity identities for their household, and we treated each individual response within multiple selections as a full response. For example, if a respondent identified as White and Asian, we counted that respondent's outcomes in full when calculating White prevalences, and also counted that respondent's outcomes in full when calculating Asian prevalences.

Ultimately, given its sample size and scope, this survey is designed to identify significant disparities that should be the subject of further examination, rather than purporting to identify highly accurate measurements of any particular population-level outcomes.



Neighborhoods

Respondents were asked to select their neighborhood based on a map. We compared this coverage to the distribution of population across neighborhoods, per the 2020 Decennial Census.

Table 1. Distribution of survey respondents by neighborhood.

Neighborhood	# Respondents	% Respondents	% Burlingame, Census (2020)
Burlingame Gardens/Lyon Hoag	31	22	19.5
Downtown Burlingame	26	18.4	9.2
Burlingame Terrace	22	15.6	15.4
Burlingame Gate/Burlingame Village	19	13.5	10.2
Downtown Burlingame South	19	13.5	7.6
Mills Estates/Ray Park	14	9.9	26.3
Easton Addition	10	7.1	11.7

Overall, the survey achieved good coverage across the distinct neighborhoods of Burlingame, with the most underrepresentation in Mills Estates/Ray Park and Easton Addition, and the most overrepresentation in Downtown Burlingame and Downtown Burlingame South.

Race and Ethnicity

Respondents were asked to check all races/ethnicities that applied to their household. 2 respondents did not answer. Of the remaining 168 respondents, we compared the sample's racial/ethnic distribution with the racial/ethnic distribution of the overall Burlingame community, using American Community Survey data for 2019-2023. Fully disaggregated responses were provided, but we focused on the most prevalent subgroups (*i.e.*, Mexican within Hispanic, Chinese within Asian) and combined the rest into "Other" categories. No respondents identified as Native American.



Table 2. Distribution of survey respondents by race and ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity	# Respondents	% Respondents	% Burlingame, Census (2019-2023)
White, Non-Hispanic	73	44.2	51.9
Mexican	53	32.1	6.9
Other Hispanic	38	23	6.8
Chinese	19	11.5	13
Other Asian	11	6.7	15
Black	4	2.4	1
Pacific Islander	2	1.2	0.2

Overall, our sample has substantial overrepresentation of Hispanic populations (4x), reflecting an intentional outreach within that community, and moderate underrepresentation of White and Asian populations. The Census distribution, as well as our survey distribution, of Black and Pacific Islander respondents is too low to make meaningful group-level conclusions, so we will focus on White-Hispanic and White-Asian disparities in our analysis.

Age

Respondents were asked to fill in the number of household members in different age tiers. Some respondents mistakenly checked boxes instead of filling in numbers; these were conservatively converted to 1s. “5+” responses were converted to 5. 11 respondents did not answer. Using the remaining 159 respondents, we compared the sample’s household member age distribution to the overall Burlingame age distribution.

Table 3. Distribution of survey respondent household members by age.

Age	# Household Members	% Household Members	% Burlingame, Census (2019-2023)
Children 0-17	108	19	22.2
Adults 18-29	136	24	10.3
Adults 30-59	207	36.5	46.4
Adults 60+	116	20.5	21.1

Overall, the distribution of respondent household members by age well represents the real Burlingame age distribution, with moderate overrepresentation of young adults.



Tenure

Respondents also had the option of checking the box “We rent our home” on one question, and so assuming that those who check the box are renters, while those who do not check the box are owners, we compared this tenure distribution to the overall Burlingame tenure distribution.

Table 4. Distribution of survey respondents by tenure.

Tenure	# Respondents	% Respondents	% Burlingame, Census (2019-2023)
Owner	127	74.7	50.5
Renter	43	25.3	49.5

Our sample overrepresents owners and underrepresents renters.

We can also look at the breakdown of tenure by race and ethnicity in our sample, and compare it to the group-level distributions in Burlingame.

Table 5. Distribution of survey respondents by tenure and race/ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity	Tenure	# Respondents	% Respondents	% Burlingame, Census (2019-2023)
Asian	Owner	17	63	46.6
	Renter	10	37	53.4
Hispanic	Owner	59	68.6	31
	Renter	27	31.4	69
White, Non-Hispanic	Owner	62	84.9	59.6
	Renter	11	15.1	40.4

For all three primary racial/ethnic groups, our sample overrepresents owners. Therefore, to the degree that owners may be less vulnerable to some of the adverse impacts covered in the survey, our assessments of group-level prevalences may be underestimates, but our assessments of disparities *across* groups should be less affected because all groups have a similar degree of owner/renter imbalance.

Income

While we did not directly ask respondents to report their earnings or household income, respondents had the option of checking the box: “We receive assistance from Medi-Cal, SNAP, free school meals, or similar programs. This was reported by 21.8% of respondents. We



compared this rate to the prevalence of “public assistance income or food stamps/SNAP” as recorded in American Community Survey data for 2019-2023.

Table 6. Distribution of survey respondents by receipt of public assistance income or SNAP.

Receive public assistance income or SNAP	# Respondents	% Respondents	% Burlingame, Census (2019-2023)
Yes	37	21.8	4
No	133	78.2	96

Our sample appears to overrepresent residents receiving public assistance. However, the description of assistance used in our survey may have been interpreted more expansively by residents than the description of assistance in the American Community Survey.

Respondents also had the option of checking the box: “If faced a \$400 emergency expense, we would have to pay with a credit card or borrow the money”. This was reported by 24.1% of respondents. For some subsequent analyses, we define the 38.9% of our sample who responded to either option as “financially burdened”.

Environmental Impact

Respondents were asked: “Have you or your family been affected by any of the following in the last 10 years? Check all that apply.” 8 respondents did not check any options. The table below presents the overall prevalence of each response, as well as prevalence by race/ethnicity.



Table 7. % of survey respondents that experienced environmental impacts, by race and ethnicity. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Environmental Impact	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Traffic congestion	51.8	46.6	58.1	40.7
Poor air quality	39.4	57.5	27.9 ***	44.4
Extreme heat in my home	36.5	34.2	43	25.9
Extreme cold in my home	33.5	13.7	51.2 ***	18.5
Excessive noise outside	32.9	42.5	25.6	40.7
Loss (for a day or more) of electricity, water, or natural gas	27.1	37	19.8	40.7
Presence of mold in my home	24.1	15.1	33.7	14.8
Extreme heat preventing me from going outside	21.8	27.4	19.8	33.3
Lack of building insulation	21.2	17.8	24.4	14.8
Rain or flood water damage to my home	19.4	20.5	16.3	37
Difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired	18.8	1.4	31.4 ***	7.4
Lack of working heating or air conditioning	17.6	12.3	20.9	25.9
Floods affecting neighborhood travel	15.3	16.4	15.1	11.1
Poor tap water quality	14.1	9.6	16.3	22.2
Lack of usable open space (parks, trails)	13.5	4.1	20.9 ***	11.1
Poor soil quality	13.5	9.6	12.8	18.5
Difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed	12.4	1.4	19.8 ***	7.4
Home insurance claim	10	9.6	10.5	7.4
Loss or cancellation of home insurance	2.9	1.4	3.5	7.4

Overall, the most commonly experienced environmental impact is traffic congestion, selected by over half of respondents. This is followed by poor air quality (the question did not specify indoor or outdoor), extreme heat indoors, and extreme cold indoors, selected by over a third of respondents.

In terms of racial/ethnic disparities, we see some statistically significant disparities between White and Hispanic respondents. Hispanic respondents were less likely to report experiencing poor air quality by 29.6 percentage points [13.6-45.7, 95% confidence interval]. This may be attributable to a greater awareness and concern for air quality by White respondents, as opposed to an actual worse air quality experienced by White respondents. Liang et al. 2021



found that Purple Air sensors are more likely to be found in more affluent households², which are also more likely to be White. Otherwise, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report experiencing extreme cold indoors by 37.5 percentage points [23-51.9], difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired by 30 percentage points [18.6-41.5], lack of usable open space (parks, trails) by 16.8 percentage points [5.8-27.8], and difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed by 18.4 percentage points [8.3-28.5].

Disparities between White and Asian respondents generally appear smaller. While in some cases they appear substantively large, like the gap in reporting rain or flood water damage to the home or poor tap water quality, the relatively smaller sample of Asian respondents means that these findings are more likely to be due to sampling variability.

The table below presents the same prevalences, but disaggregated by those with and without financial burden (as defined previously).

² <https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.2106478118>



Table 8. % of survey respondents that experienced environmental impacts, by financial burden. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Environmental Impact	All	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
Traffic congestion	51.8	42.3	66.7 ***
Poor air quality	39.4	44.2	31.8
Extreme heat in my home	36.5	25	54.5 ***
Extreme cold in my home	33.5	20.2	54.5 ***
Excessive noise outside	32.9	33.7	31.8
Loss (for a day or more) of electricity, water, or natural gas	27.1	31.7	19.7
Presence of mold in my home	24.1	16.3	36.4 ***
Extreme heat preventing me from going outside	21.8	18.3	27.3
Lack of building insulation	21.2	16.3	28.8
Rain or flood water damage to my home	19.4	23.1	13.6
Difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired	18.8	8.7	34.8 ***
Lack of working heating or air conditioning	17.6	13.5	24.2
Floods affecting neighborhood travel	15.3	13.5	18.2
Poor tap water quality	14.1	13.5	15.2
Lack of usable open space (parks, trails)	13.5	5.8	25.8 ***
Poor soil quality	13.5	13.5	13.6
Difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed	12.4	4.8	24.2 ***
Home insurance claim	10	9.6	10.6
Loss or cancellation of home insurance	2.9	1.9	4.5

Some disparities between financially burdened and unburdened respondents resembled the disparities observed between Hispanic and White respondents. Financially burdened respondents were more likely to report experiencing extreme cold indoors by 34.4 percentage points [18.8-49.9], difficulty in traveling to buy fresh groceries when desired by 26.2 percentage points [12.3-40.1], lack of usable open space (parks, trails) by 20 percentage points [7.3-32.7], and difficulty in traveling to healthcare when needed by 19.4 percentage points [7.1-31.8].



Other disparities are observable here that are not observed from a race/ethnicity perspective. Financially burdened respondents were more likely to report experiencing traffic congestion by 24.4 percentage points [8.3-40.4], extreme heat indoors by 29.5 percentage points [13.7-45.4], and presence of mold in the home by 20 percentage points [5.2-34.9].

Health Issues

Respondents were asked: “Have any of the following health issues affected anyone in your household in the last 5-10 years? Check all that apply.” 24 respondents did not check any options.

*Table 9. % of survey respondents that experienced health issues, by race and ethnicity. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.*

Health Issue	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Stress and anxiety	59.4	47.9	67.4	66.7
High blood pressure or cholesterol	36.5	39.7	36	33.3
Obesity	27.1	6.8	45.3 ***	3.7
Migraines	21.2	15.1	30.2	14.8
Diabetes	20.6	5.5	32.6 ***	11.1
Asthma	20	23.3	20.9	22.2
Chronic respiratory disease	10	9.6	11.6	3.7
Cancer	8.2	16.4	2.3 ***	7.4
Heart disease	7.6	5.5	9.3	3.7
Physical disability	5.9	2.7	8.1	3.7
Learning disability	5.9	9.6	5.8	11.1
Smoking-related issues	5.9	4.1	7	3.7
Heat stroke	4.7	0	9.3	NA
Stroke	4.1	2.7	3.5	11.1
Reproductive or birth challenges	3.5	5.5	1.2	3.7
Alzheimer's disease or dementia	2.9	4.1	1.2	11.1

Overall, the most commonly experienced health issue is stress and anxiety, selected by over half of respondents. This is followed by high blood pressure or cholesterol, selected by over a third of respondents, and obesity, selected by over a quarter of respondents.



In terms of racial/ethnic disparities, Hispanic respondents were more likely than White respondents to report experiencing obesity by 38.5 percentage points [25.2-51.8] and diabetes by 27.1 percentage points [14.6-39.5]. They were less likely than White respondents to report experiencing cancer by 14.1 percentage points [3.8-24.5].

The table below presents the same prevalences, but disaggregated by those with and without financial burden.

*Table 10. % of survey respondents that experienced health issues, by financial burden. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.*

Health Issue	All	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
Stress and anxiety	59.4	52.9	69.7
High blood pressure or cholesterol	36.5	34.6	39.4
Obesity	27.1	9.6	54.5 ***
Migraines	21.2	14.4	31.8
Diabetes	20.6	10.6	36.4 ***
Asthma	20	15.4	27.3
Chronic respiratory disease	10	8.7	12.1
Cancer	8.2	12.5	1.5
Heart disease	7.6	4.8	12.1
Physical disability	5.9	1.9	12.1
Smoking-related issues	5.9	2.9	10.6
Learning disability	5.9	5.8	6.1
Heat stroke	4.7	1.9	9.1
Stroke	4.1	1.9	7.6
Reproductive or birth challenges	3.5	3.8	3
Alzheimer's disease or dementia	2.9	3.8	1.5

The disparity between financially burdened and unburdened respondents resembled the disparities observed between Hispanic and White respondents. Financially burdened respondents were more likely to report experiencing obesity by 44.9 percentage points [30.4-59.5] and diabetes by 25.8 percentage points [11.5-40].



Financial Stresses

Respondents were asked: "Which of the following applies to your household? Check all that apply." They were also asked to check applicable statements related to flood, earthquake, and health insurance.



Table 11. % of survey respondents that experienced financial stresses, by race and ethnicity. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Financial Stress	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
We have health insurance	86.5	98.6	75.6 ***	96.3
We do not have flood insurance	75.9	71.2	84.9	55.6
We do not have earthquake insurance	68.8	61.6	80.2	33.3
We can comfortably cover other regular expenses like transportation, food, and healthcare	41.2	72.6	15.1 ***	55.6
We can comfortably cover the monthly rent/mortgage	39.4	68.5	12.8 ***	55.6
We have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages	35.9	42.5	32.6	25.9
We have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year supporting the needs of others outside our household, including other family	31.2	42.5	25.6	44.4
We have delayed repairs we want to do to our home (like roof, windows, mold) because of cost	28.8	19.2	36	18.5
We have spent more than \$100 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages (like fixing a fence after a storm)	27.6	37	22.1	29.6
We rent our home	25.3	15.1	31.4	37
If faced with a \$400 emergency expense, we would have to pay with a credit card or borrow the money	24.1	5.5	41.9 ***	7.4
We would like more health coverage than we have	23.5	5.5	40.7 ***	3.7
We would like earthquake insurance but can't afford it	22.9	15.1	31.4	7.4
We receive assistance from Medi-Cal, SNAP, free school meals, or similar programs	21.8	11	36 ***	11.1
We have earthquake insurance	21.2	31.5	7 ***	59.3
We would like flood insurance but can't afford it	17.6	4.1	30.2 ***	7.4
We have flood insurance	12.9	19.2	4.7 ***	29.6
We do not have health insurance	12.4	1.4	22.1 ***	3.7
We would like health insurance but can't afford it	11.2	1.4	19.8 ***	3.7
We have renter's insurance	7.1	6.8	5.8	11.1
We would like more earthquake coverage than we have	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.7
We would like more flood coverage than we have	2.9	1.4	3.5	3.7



Overall, the most commonly experienced financial stresses are the lack of flood insurance and earthquake insurance, selected by more than two thirds of respondents each.

Respondents also noted whether they wanted a certain type of insurance but couldn't afford it. For those without flood insurance, 24% expressed a desire to have it. For those without earthquake insurance, 33% expressed a desire to have it. For those without health insurance, 90% expressed a desire to have it.

Other common responses were having spent more than \$1,000 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages, selected by more than a third of respondents, and having spent more than \$1,000 in the past year supporting the needs of others outside their household, including other family, selected by almost a third of respondents. Over a quarter of respondents have delayed repairs they wanted to do to their home (like roof, windows, mold) because of cost.

We also note that this question included the responses for public assistance income and challenges with emergency expenses, which we previously described as being a proxy for low-income status and financial burden.

In terms of racial/ethnic disparities, Hispanic respondents were less likely than White respondents to report having health insurance by 23 percentage points [12.3-33.8], having earthquake insurance by 24.5 percentage points [11.3-37.7], having flood insurance by 14.5 percentage points [3.2-25.9], being able to comfortably cover other regular expenses like transportation, food, and healthcare by 57.5 percentage points [43.5-71.5], and being able to comfortably cover the monthly rent/mortgage by 55.7 percentage points [41.7-69.8],

On the other hand, Hispanic respondents were more likely than White respondents to report needing to pay with a credit card or borrow the money if faced with a \$400 emergency expense by 36.4 percentage points [23.5-49.3], wanting health insurance by 18.4 percentage points [8.3-28.5], wanting more health insurance than they currently have by 35.2 percentage points [22.3-48.1], and wanting flood insurance by 26.1 percentage points [14.1-38.1].

The table below presents the same prevalences, but disaggregated by those with and without financial burden. We remove the responses for "We receive assistance from Medi-Cal, SNAP, free school meals, or similar programs" and "If faced with a \$400 emergency expense, we would have to pay with a credit card or borrow the money", since these are used to define financial burden.



Table 12. % of survey respondents that experienced financial stresses, by financial burden. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Financial Stress	All	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
We have health insurance	86.5	93.3	75.8 ***
We do not have flood insurance	75.9	71.2	83.3
We do not have earthquake insurance	68.8	64.4	75.8
We can comfortably cover other regular expenses like transportation, food, and healthcare	41.2	59.6	12.1 ***
We can comfortably cover the monthly rent/mortgage	39.4	57.7	10.6 ***
We have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages	35.9	38.5	31.8
We have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year supporting the needs of others outside our household, including other family	31.2	39.4	18.2 ***
We have delayed repairs we want to do to our home (like roof, windows, mold) because of cost	28.8	22.1	39.4 **
We have spent more than \$100 in the past year on repairing or preventing weather damages (like fixing a fence after a storm)	27.6	31.7	21.2
We rent our home	25.3	25	25.8
We would like more health coverage than we have	23.5	9.6	45.5 ***
We would like earthquake insurance but can't afford it	22.9	12.5	39.4 ***
We have earthquake insurance	21.2	29.8	7.6 ***
We would like flood insurance but can't afford it	17.6	7.7	33.3 ***
We have flood insurance	12.9	19.2	3 ***
We do not have health insurance	12.4	6.7	21.2 **
We would like health insurance but can't afford it	11.2	5.8	19.7 **
We have renter's insurance	7.1	7.7	6.1
We would like more earthquake coverage than we have	3.5	3.8	3
We would like more flood coverage than we have	2.9	3.8	1.5

Disparities between financially burdened and unburdened respondents resemble the disparities observed between White and Hispanic respondents. Financially burdened respondents were less likely to report having health insurance by 17.5 percentage points [4.9-30.2], having earthquake insurance by 22.2 percentage points [10.1-34.3], having flood insurance by 16.2 percentage points [6.3-26.1], being able to comfortably cover other regular expenses like



transportation, food, and healthcare by 47.5 percentage points [34-61], and being able to comfortably cover the monthly rent/mortgage by 47.1 percentage points [33.8-60.4].

On the other hand, financial burdened respondents were more likely to report wanting health insurance by 13.9 percentage points [2.1-25.8], wanting more health insurance than they currently have by 35.8 percentage points [21.3-50.4], and wanting flood insurance by 25.6 percentage points [11.9-39.4].

Other disparities are observable here that are not observed from a race/ethnicity perspective. Financially burdened respondents were less likely to have spent more than \$1,000 in the past year supporting the needs of others outside their household, including other family, by 21.2 percentage points [6.8-35.7], but were similarly likely to have spent more than \$1,000 on weather-related repairs. This suggests that financially burdened respondents may not have enough discretionary income to cover all spending priorities, and may contend with direct tradeoffs between their ability to support others versus their ability to address their own household needs. Financially burdened respondents were also more likely to have delayed repairs because of cost by 17.3 percentage points [1.8-32.8].

Household Improvement

Respondents were asked: “Which of the following would you prioritize if you had extra money to spend on your household’s environmental health and safety?” up to five priorities. 3 respondents did not provide any priorities. We analyzed either just the #1 priorities, or combined the top five priorities with consecutively reducing weight (i.e., one-half weight for #2 priorities, one-third weight for #3 priorities, etc.).



Table 13. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred household improvements, showing only #1 priorities. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Household Improvements	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Products to reduce extreme heat (air conditioning)	16.5	20.5	12.8	25.9
Getting rid of mold	12.9	5.5	19.8	7.4
Window repairs	11.8	17.8	10.5	11.1
Solar panels	9.4	15.1	4.7	11.1
Roof repairs	9.4	8.2	5.8	18.5
Medical expenses	8.8	0	16.3 ***	3.7
Other home repairs	3.5	1.4	5.8	7.4
More energy-efficient appliances	3.5	4.1	3.5	NA
Healthier food from grocery stores	2.9	0	5.8	NA
Earthquake-related upgrades	2.4	2.7	1.2	7.4
Products to reduce extreme cold (heater)	2.4	4.1	2.3	NA
Products to improve indoor air quality (air purifiers)	2.4	4.1	NA	NA
Rainwater capture or other water recycling	1.8	2.7	1.2	NA
Energy storage (batteries)	1.8	2.7	1.2	NA
Emergency kit and other emergency provisions	1.8	1.4	2.3	3.7
Tap water purification	1.8	1.4	2.3	NA
ADA accessibility modifications	1.2	0	2.3	NA
Home garden	1.2	0	NA	3.7
Other energy-saving upgrades	1.2	2.7	NA	NA
Home or renter's insurance	0.6	0	1.2	NA



Table 14. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred household improvements, showing the top five priorities combined. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Household Improvements	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Products to reduce extreme heat (air conditioning)	29.1	29.2	28.9	29.3
Getting rid of mold	19.5	10.7	27.8	16.8
Solar panels	16.9	25.3	8	23.7
Medical expenses	15.8	1.8	28.1 ***	7.5
Window repairs	15.8	23.2	13	14.6
Roof repairs	13.2	13.3	9.7	24.1
Products to reduce extreme cold (heater)	10.5	8.2	13.6	10
More energy-efficient appliances	10.5	10	11	13
Healthier food from grocery stores	8.3	3.4	13.5	5.2
Products to improve indoor air quality (air purifiers)	8	9.1	6.6	5.9
Energy storage (batteries)	7.5	14.3	2.4	5.2
Emergency kit and other emergency provisions	7.4	6.4	8	9.4
Other home repairs	7.3	3.9	10.9	11.4
Rainwater capture or other water recycling	7.3	10.3	6	2.9
Tap water purification	6.9	5.1	8.9	2.6
Earthquake-related upgrades	6.4	7.1	4.4	9.1
Home or renter's insurance	6.3	0.9	10.9	4.3
Home garden	5.6	7.1	3	7.3
Other energy-saving upgrades	3.3	6.2	1.2	NA
ADA accessibility modifications	3	1.9	4.3	1.2

The #1 priorities are relatively consistent across all race/ethnicity groups: products to reduce extreme heat (air conditioning), getting rid of mold, window repairs, solar panels, and roof repairs. The only exception is that Hispanic respondents prioritize medical expenses, other home repairs, and healthier food from grocery stores more than solar panels. Most notably, Hispanic respondents are more likely than White respondents to prioritize medical expenses by 16.3 percentage points [7.2-25.3].



After combining the top five priorities, other home repairs and earthquake-related upgrades are replaced by heaters and air purifiers in the top 10 overall. Hispanic respondents are (again) more likely than White respondents to prioritize medical expenses, now by 26.3 percentage points [15.1-37.6].

The tables below present #1 priorities and top 5 priorities, but disaggregated by those with and without financial burden.

*Table 15. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred household improvements, showing only #1 priorities. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.*

Household Improvement	All Households	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
Products to reduce extreme heat (air conditioning)	16.5	14.4	19.7
Getting rid of mold	12.9	8.7	19.7
Window repairs	11.8	11.5	12.1
Solar panels	9.4	14.4	1.5
Roof repairs	9.4	13.5	3
Medical expenses	8.8	3.8	16.7
More energy-efficient appliances	3.5	4.8	1.5
Other home repairs	3.5	2.9	4.5
Healthier food from grocery stores	2.9	0	7.6
Earthquake-related upgrades	2.4	3.8	0
Products to improve indoor air quality (air purifiers)	2.4	3.8	0
Products to reduce extreme cold (heater)	2.4	1	4.5
Rainwater capture or other water recycling	1.8	2.9	0
Energy storage (batteries)	1.8	2.9	0
Emergency kit and other emergency provisions	1.8	1	3
Tap water purification	1.8	1.9	1.5
Home garden	1.2	1.9	0
Other energy-saving upgrades	1.2	1.9	0
ADA accessibility modifications	1.2	1	1.5
Home or renter's insurance	0.6	0	1.5



Table 16. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred household improvements, showing the top five priorities combined. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.5$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Household Improvement	All Households	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
Products to reduce extreme heat (air conditioning)	29.1	25.8	34.2
Getting rid of mold	19.5	13.2	29.6 ***
Solar panels	16.9	24.6	4.9 ***
Medical expenses	15.8	7.6	28.7 ***
Window repairs	15.8	17.2	13.4
Roof repairs	13.2	17.2	6.8
Products to reduce extreme cold (heater)	10.5	5.6	18.2 ***
More energy-efficient appliances	10.5	11.2	9.6
Healthier food from grocery stores	8.3	4.8	13.9
Products to improve indoor air quality (air purifiers)	8	8.6	7
Energy storage (batteries)	7.5	11.1	1.6 ***
Emergency kit and other emergency provisions	7.4	6.5	8.8
Rainwater capture or other water recycling	7.3	10.1	2.7 ***
Other home repairs	7.3	6.5	8.7
Tap water purification	6.9	6.3	7.7
Earthquake-related upgrades	6.4	7.8	4.1
Home or renter's insurance	6.3	2.9	11.7 ***
Home garden	5.6	7.4	2.8
Other energy-saving upgrades	3.3	4.4	1.6
ADA accessibility modifications	3	2.3	4.1

In terms of #1 priority, there are no statistically significant differences between financially burdened and unburdened respondents.

However, once considering all 5 top priorities, financially burdened respondents are more likely to prioritize mold abatement by 16.5 percentage points [11.7-43], medical expenses by 21.1 percentage points [21.5-51.9], heaters by 12.7 percentage points [16.6-46.2], and home or renter's insurance by 8.8 percentage points [8.4-36]. Conversely, financially burdened



respondents are less likely to prioritize solar by 19.7 percentage points [17.5-44], batteries by 9.5 percentage points [9.5-31.4], and rainwater storage by 7.4 percentage points [6.5-31.1].

Neighborhood Improvement

Respondents were asked: "Which of the following would you prioritize for neighborhood improvements?" up to five priorities. 1 respondent did not provide any priorities.



Table 17. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred neighborhood improvements, showing only #1 priorities. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Neighborhood Improvements	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Improved roads (repair potholes)	11.8	19.2	8.1	11.1
Improved sidewalks	11.8	12.3	9.3	18.5
Crosswalks	7.6	2.7	8.1	11.1
Improved traffic enforcement (parking, speeding)	7.1	11	5.8	3.7
Improved bus stops, benches, and signage	6.5	1.4	8.1	11.1
Easier parking on street near home	5.9	6.8	5.8	7.4
More bus stops and routes	5.3	1.4	9.3	3.7
Improved storm drainage in streets	4.7	6.8	1.2	7.4
Speed bumps	4.7	5.5	4.7	NA
More frequent buses, reduced wait, easier transfers	4.1	0	8.1	NA
More biking routes	4.1	5.5	4.7	3.7
Safer biking routes	3.5	2.7	5.8	NA
Easier parking at other locations in city	2.9	5.5	1.2	7.4
Improved park amenities and maintenance	2.9	1.4	4.7	NA
Improved water supply (safe drinking, firefighting)	1.8	0	3.5	NA
Community gardening	1.8	2.7	1.2	3.7
Flood barriers along rivers or bayfront	1.8	2.7	1.2	3.7
Security cameras in public areas	1.8	1.4	NA	3.7
Improved maintenance of existing street trees	1.8	1.4	2.3	NA
Other public investments	1.8	4.1	NA	NA
More community recreational events	1.2	1.4	1.2	NA
More street trees	1.2	2.7	NA	3.7
Cool and clean air shelters	0.6	0	1.2	NA
Air quality monitoring sensors in public spaces	0.6	0	1.2	NA
Improved building code enforcement	0.6	1.4	NA	NA



Table 18. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred neighborhood improvements, showing the top five priorities combined. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of White and other groups, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.5$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Neighborhood Improvements	All	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Improved roads (repair potholes)	21.3	31.8	16.4 **	18.8
Improved sidewalks	17.3	18.8	13.7	29.4
Improved traffic enforcement (parking, speeding)	14.7	20.3	11.5	9
Crosswalks	12.1	8.5	10.8	16.5
Improved bus stops, benches, and signage	11.8	1.4	17.3 ***	14.8 **
Easier parking on street near home	11.5	9.6	13.6	12.2
More bus stops and routes	11	2.4	18 ***	8
Improved park amenities and maintenance	10.9	7.1	15.6	3.5
More frequent buses, reduced wait, easier transfers	10.6	4.2	16.6 **	5.7
Safer biking routes	9.9	9.5	11.5	9.5
Improved storm drainage in streets	9.5	12.8	5.6	16
Easier parking at other locations in city	8.6	11.6	5.9	14.9
More biking routes	8	8.9	9.2	4.6
Speed bumps	7.3	8.7	6.4	1.2
Improved maintenance of existing street trees	7.2	9.8	5.7	5.4
Security cameras in public areas	6.6	7.2	4.1	7.7
More street trees	5.6	8.6	2.7	9.4
Improved water supply (safe drinking, firefighting)	5.3	3.8	7	4
Community gardening	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6
Air quality monitoring sensors in public spaces	4.7	4	5.6	3.3
More community recreational events	4.7	4.3	5.4	4.3
Flood barriers along rivers or bayfront	4.5	6.1	2.5	9.4
More public facilities (schools, community centers, clinics, libraries)	3.4	2.1	4.2	2.2
Other public investments	2.9	6	0.8	0.9
Cool and clean air shelters	2.1	0	3.5	1.9
Improved building code enforcement	2	2.8	0.7	2.6
Emergency beacons (to call 911) in public areas	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.4



The #1 priorities are relatively inconsistent across all race/ethnicity groups, but differences are not statistically significant.

After combining the top five priorities, these disparities become more clear. Hispanic respondents are less likely than White respondents to prioritize road repairs by 15.4 percentage points [0.9-29.9], but more likely to prioritize improved bus stops, benches, and signage by 16 percentage points [6.3-25.7], more bus stops and routes by 15.6 percentage points [5.5-25.7], and more frequent buses, reduced wait, easier transfers by 12.4 percentage points [2-22.8]. Asian respondents are also more likely than White respondents to prioritize improved bus stops, benches, and signage, in their case by 13.4 percentage points [-2.8-29.6].

The tables below present #1 priorities and top 5 priorities, but disaggregated by those with and without financial burden.



Table 19. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred neighborhood improvements, showing only #1 priorities. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Household Improvement	All Households	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
Improved roads (repair potholes)	11.8	14.4	7.6
Improved sidewalks	11.8	14.4	7.6
Crosswalks	7.6	8.7	6.1
Improved traffic enforcement (parking, speeding)	7.1	8.7	4.5
Improved bus stops, benches, and signage	6.5	4.8	9.1
Easier parking on street near home	5.9	4.8	7.6
More bus stops and routes	5.3	2.9	9.1
Improved storm drainage in streets	4.7	4.8	4.5
Speed bumps	4.7	4.8	4.5
More frequent buses, reduced wait, easier transfers	4.1	2.9	6.1
More biking routes	4.1	3.8	4.5
Safer biking routes	3.5	3.8	3
Improved park amenities and maintenance	2.9	1	6.1
Easier parking at other locations in city	2.9	4.8	0
Community gardening	1.8	0	4.5
Improved water supply (safe drinking, firefighting)	1.8	0	4.5
Security cameras in public areas	1.8	2.9	0
Flood barriers along rivers or bayfront	1.8	2.9	0
Improved maintenance of existing street trees	1.8	1.9	1.5
Other public investments	1.8	1.9	1.5
More street trees	1.2	1.9	0
More community recreational events	1.2	1	1.5
Cool and clean air shelters	0.6	0	1.5
Air quality monitoring sensors in public spaces	0.6	0	1.5
More public facilities (schools, community centers, clinics, libraries)	0.6	1	0
Improved building code enforcement	0.6	1	0



Table 20. Distribution of survey respondents by preferred neighborhood improvements, showing the top five priorities combined. Fisher Exact probability test comparing proportions of financially burdened and unburdened households, with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple testing ($\alpha = 0.05$). NAs denote insufficient data. * $P < 0.10$, ** $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.01$.

Household Improvement	All Households	Households not Financially Burdened	Households Financially Burdened
Improved roads (repair potholes)	21.3	25.9	13.9 ***
Improved sidewalks	17.3	21.3	11
Improved traffic enforcement (parking, speeding)	14.7	17	10.8
Crosswalks	12.1	14.7	8.1
Improved bus stops, benches, and signage	11.8	7.9	17.7 ***
Easier parking on street near home	11.5	11.6	11.5
More bus stops and routes	11	4.8	20.8 ***
Improved park amenities and maintenance	10.9	5.7	19.2 ***
More frequent buses, reduced wait, easier transfers	10.6	8	14.7
Safer biking routes	9.9	11.1	8.1
Improved storm drainage in streets	9.5	11.2	6.8
Easier parking at other locations in city	8.6	11.7	3.8
More biking routes	8	8.4	7.3
Speed bumps	7.3	8.3	5.7
Improved maintenance of existing street trees	7.2	9.1	4.3
Security cameras in public areas	6.6	7.9	4.4
More street trees	5.6	6.8	3.5
Improved water supply (safe drinking, firefighting)	5.3	3	8.7
Community gardening	4.8	2.4	8.4
More community recreational events	4.7	3.1	7
Air quality monitoring sensors in public spaces	4.7	2.6	8
Flood barriers along rivers or bayfront	4.5	6.2	1.7
More public facilities (schools, community centers, clinics, libraries)	3.4	2.8	4.3
Other public investments	2.9	3.2	2.1
Cool and clean air shelters	2.1	0.9	3.9
Improved building code enforcement	2	2.5	1.2
Emergency beacons (to call 911) in public areas	1.6	1.3	1.9



There are no statistically significant differences in #1 priorities between financially burdened and unburdened respondents, we see disparities similar to what we saw between Hispanic and White respondents. Financially burdened respondents are less likely to prioritize road repairs by 12.1 percentage points [9.2-39.6], but more likely to prioritize improved bus stops, benches, and signage by 9.8 percentage points [5.2-33.5] and more bus stops and routes by 16 percentage points [14-42.5]. One other disparity is observable here that is not observed from a race/ethnicity perspective: financially burdened respondents are more likely to prioritize improved park amenities and maintenance by 13.5 percentage points [13.3-44.1].