

**SOLANO COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILE**

The County of Solano is strategically located along Interstate 80 between San Francisco and Sacramento. As one of California's original 27 Counties, Solano County is rich in history and offers many resources to the public and the business community. In addition to the unincorporated area, the County serves seven cities: Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Suisun City, Vacaville, and Vallejo. Solano County is comprised of 909 total square miles, including 675 square miles of rural and farm lands, 150 square miles of urban land area, including cities and unincorporated areas, and 84 square miles of water.

The County provides the following services:

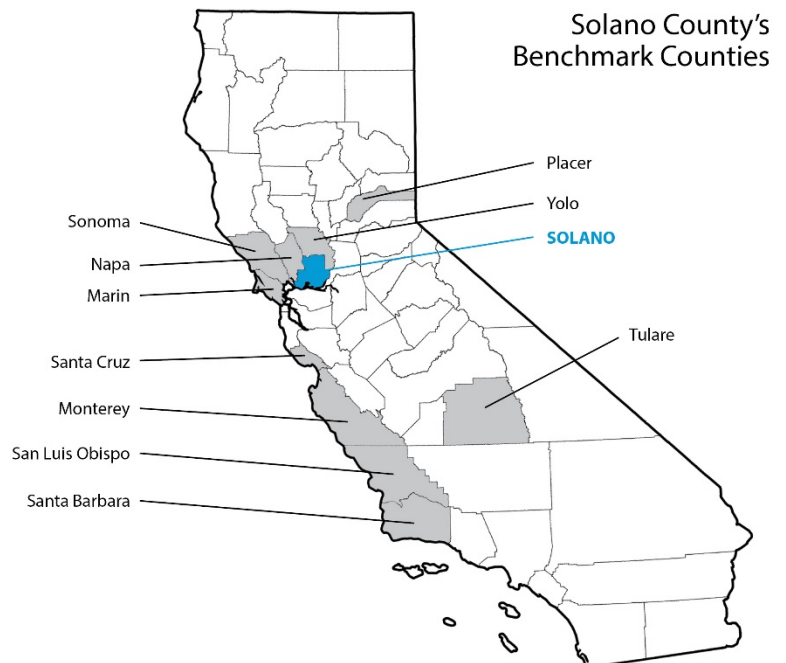
- Libraries (as contract services for cities)
- Jails and Juvenile Facilities
- Probationary Supervision
- District Attorney
- Public Defender and Alternative Defense
- Grand Jury
- Coroner and Forensic Services
- Airport
- Family Support Collection
- Public Health and Behavioral Health Services
- Dental Services
- Indigent Medical Services
- Child Protection and Social Services
- Public Assistance
- Environmental Health
- Parks
- Veterans Services
- Agricultural Commissioner
- Weights and Measures
- U.C. Cooperative Extension Services
- Oversight and Permitting of Landfills and Solid Waste Disposal and Collection
- Elections and Voter Registration
- Clerk-Recorder
- Tax Assessment and Collection
- Emergency Medical Services
- Animal Care Services
- Building and Safety (unincorporated County only)
- Maintenance of County Roads and Bridges
- Law Enforcement (primarily unincorporated County)
- Land Use Issues (unincorporated County only)
- Napa/Solano Area Agency on Aging (staff support)

**BENCHMARK COUNTIES**

The following pages provide a graphical summary of statistical, employment, and demographic information about Solano County. When reviewing Solano County's economic health, the County government's financial capacity, and the County's delivery of services to residents in unincorporated areas, the County inevitably compares itself from the current year to past years.

Additionally, the question of how Solano County compares with other counties is often asked. This leads to the question: Which counties should be used for comparison purposes?

A group of ten counties have been selected to be used for comparison in seven of the following charts. Solano County has the following characteristics in common with each of these counties:



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**Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator**

- They are the ten counties closest to Solano County in population – four with higher population and six with lower population.
- A total population of more than 125,000 but less than 525,000.
- All include both suburban and rural environments.
- None contain a city with more than 300,000 in population.
- Seven are coastal or Bay Area Counties.
- Most have the same urban growth versus rural preservation challenges facing Solano County.

**COUNTY POPULATION OVER TIME**

The California Department of Finance’s May 7, 2021 estimate of the population of Solano County is 438,527, decreasing by 684 residents or 0.16% when compared to 2020 (see chart A). Of California’s 58 counties, Solano County ranks number 20 in terms of population size. Three of the seven cities saw growth between 2020 and 2021, with the highest growth rate in the City of Dixon at 1.33%. Four cities, including Benicia, Suisun City, Vacaville, and Vallejo all saw declines in population between 2020 and 2021.

California’s population estimate was 39.46 million as of May 7, 2021, a 0.5% decrease from 2020, per the State Department of Finance. California, the nation’s most populous State, represents 12.2% of the nation’s population, or one out of every eight persons. Solano County’s population represents 1.1% of the State population.

When you look at the County population since 2000, the rate of growth has tapered off to small annual increments. Between 2000 and 2010, the County grew by 18,802 or 4.8%, which is significantly less than the 54,121 or 15.9% gains of the previous decade. Between 2010 and 2020, the County grew by 25,867 residents or 6.3% (see chart B).

**CHART A: SOLANO COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE FROM 2020 TO 2021**

AREA	2020 POPULATION	2021 POPULATION	DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE
<b>COUNTY TOTAL</b>	<b>439,211</b>	<b>438,527</b>	<b>(684)</b>	<b>(0.16%)</b>
Benicia	27,114	27,111	(3)	(0.01%)
Dixon	19,932	20,197	265	1.33%
Fairfield	117,553	118,005	452	0.38%
Rio Vista	10,063	10,080	17	0.17%
Suisun City	28,907	28,882	(25)	(0.09%)
Vacaville	98,339	98,041	(298)	(0.03%)
Vallejo	118,151	117,846	(305)	(0.03%)
Unincorporated	19,152	18,365	(787)	(4.10%)

**CHART B: SOLANO COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE FROM 1990 TO 2020, 2021**

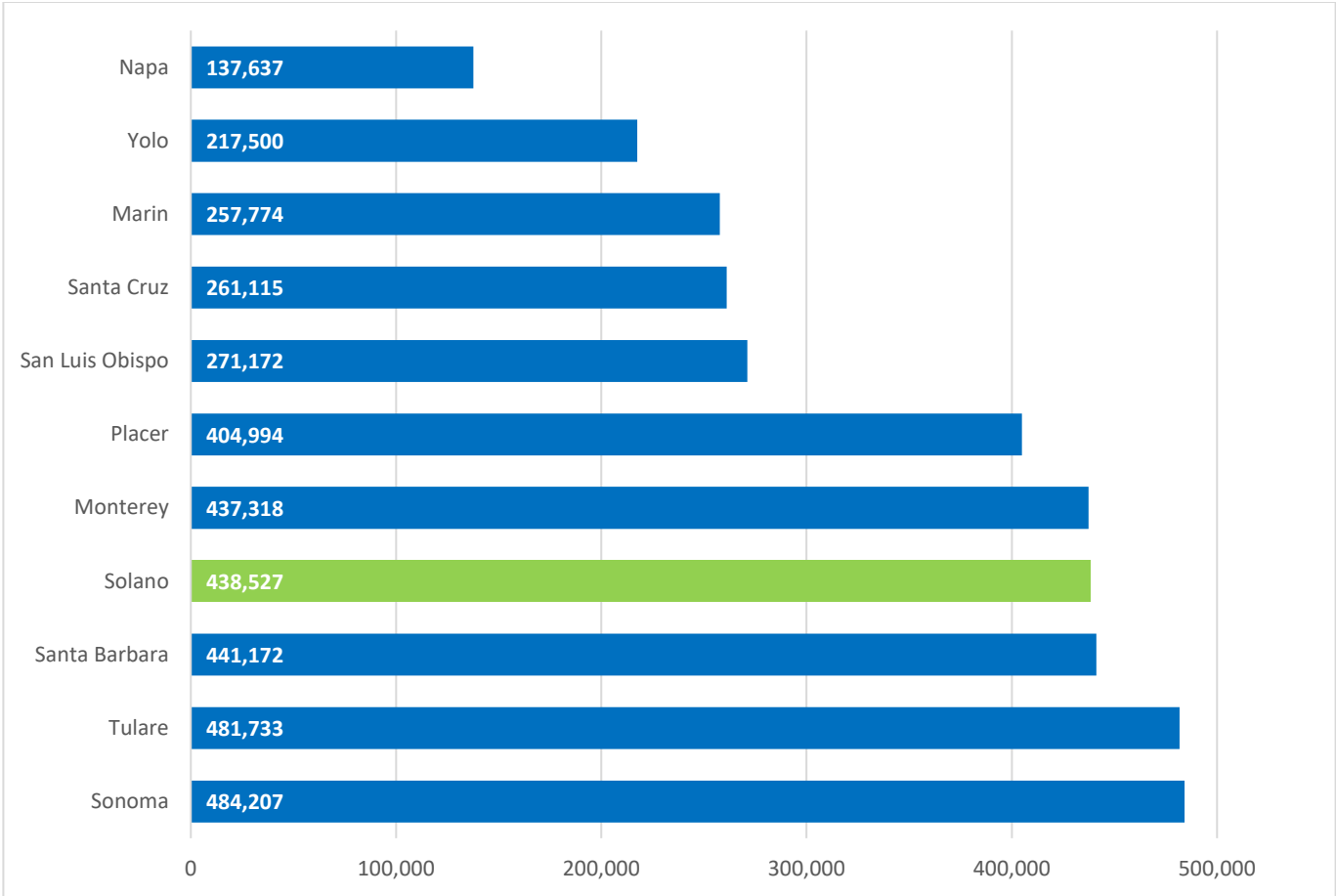
	1990	1990 to 2000		2000	2000 to 2010		2010	2010 to 2020		2020	2021
Benicia	24,437	2,428	9.9%	26,865	132	0.5%	26,997	117	0.4%	27,114	<b>27,111</b>
Dixon	10,401	5,702	54.8%	16,103	2,248	14.0%	18,351	1,581	8.6%	19,932	<b>20,197</b>
Fairfield	77,211	18,967	24.6%	96,178	9,143	9.5%	105,321	12,232	11.6%	117,553	<b>118,005</b>
Rio Vista	3,316	1,255	37.9%	4,571	2,789	61.0%	7,360	2,703	36.7%	10,063	<b>10,080</b>
Suisun City	22,686	3,432	15.1%	26,118	1,993	7.6%	28,111	796	2.8%	28,907	<b>28,882</b>
Vacaville	71,479	17,146	24.0%	88,625	3,803	4.3%	92,428	5,911	6.4%	98,339	<b>98,041</b>
Vallejo	109,199	7,561	6.9%	116,760	(818)	(0.7%)	115,942	2,209	1.9%	118,151	<b>117,846</b>
Unincorporated	21,692	(2,370)	(10.9%)	19,322	(488)	(2.5%)	18,834	318	1.7%	19,152	<b>18,365</b>
Solano County	340,421	54,121	15.9%	394,542	18,802	4.8%	413,344	25,867	6.3%	439,211	<b>438,527</b>

Chart A and Chart B: Source: U.S. Census Bureau; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, May 2021

**OUR CHANGING POPULATION – HOW WE COMPARE TO BENCHMARK COUNTIES**

California’s population contracted by 0.5% in 2020, with 182,083 fewer residents per the California Department of Finance. Among the ten comparable benchmark counties, Placer and Tulare Counties were the only counties adding residents, with 5,979 or 1.5% and 2,330 or 0.5% residents, respectively. Solano County contracted at a modest rate, with 684 fewer residents, or about 0.2% of the County’s total population. Santa Cruz County lost the greatest number of residents among comparable counties, when comparing overall percentage of the population, losing 9,258 residents, or 3.4%. Sonoma, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Marin, Yolo, and Napa all lost residents, contracting 1.5%, 2.1%, 0.7%, 2.0%, 1.0%, 1.7% and 1.0%, respectively.

**POPULATION OF BENCHMARK COUNTIES AND POPULATION GROWTH AND PERCENTAGE FROM 2020**



*Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, May 2021*

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**Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator**

**SNAPSHOT – SOLANO AT A GLANCE, DEMOGRAPHICS**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

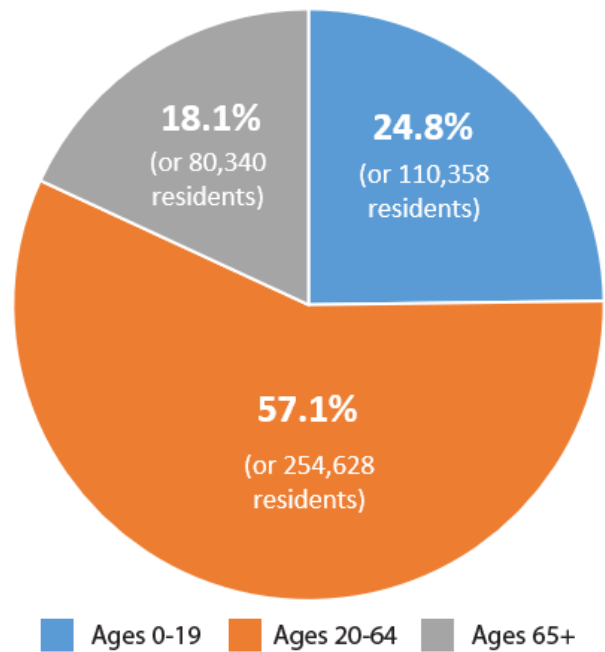
Per the *2020 Index of Economic and Community Progress*, Solano County's graduation rate (86.9%) rose slightly by 2% in 2019/20 (the latest data available) from the previous academic year (84.9%) and remains above the State of California's graduation rate of 84.2%. Per the *2015-2019 American Community Survey*, more than a quarter of Solano County residents age 25 years and older (26.6%) have attended some college and 19.1% have earned either an associates and/or bachelor's degree, lower (2.8%) than the State average of 21.9%. Solano County residents age 25 and older with a post graduate degree is 9.8%, 3.3% less than the State average of 13.1%.

AGE GROUP BY POPULATION

In Solano County, the number of young and working age adults closely mirrors the national average, whereas the gap between Solano's senior and retirement age population continues to widen.

Approximately 24.8% of all people living in Solano County is age 19 or younger. This closely mirrors the State percentage of 25.9%, a difference of 1.1%.

Age Groups by Population in Solano County



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, May 2021

More than half (57.1%) of Solano County's total population is comprised of working age adults between 20 and 64 years of age. This is lower (8.0%) than the State of California's average of 65.2% of the total population.

In Solano County, individuals age 65 years and older represent approximately 18.1% of the total population, widening by 0.9% over the course of a year (up from 17.1% in 2020). In the State of California, this age demographic makes up approximately 13.2% of the total population.

RACE IDENTIFICATION

The California Department of Finance generates population projections for all counties in California. Research projects that over the next 10 years Solano County will be increasingly more ethnically diverse. According to the Association of Bay Area Governments and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, Solano County is the most diverse County in the nation.

By the end of 2021, preliminary predictions indicate that Solano County will be approximately 38.9% White, 26.3% Hispanic, 14.4% African-American, 14.2% Asian, and 6.2% Mixed Race, just a slight shift from today's estimates. Please see population estimates chart for estimates for 2025 and 2030 below.

Ethnic Composition of Solano County Residents	2021 Population Estimates (year-end)	2025 Population Estimates	2030 Population Estimates
White, non-Hispanic	38.9%	38.4%	37.7%
Hispanic or Latino	26.3%	26.9%	27.6%
African American, non-Hispanic	14.4%	14.4%	14.5%
Asian, non-Hispanic	14.2%	13.9%	13.5%
Mixed Race, non-Hispanic	6.2%	6.4%	6.8%

Source: California Department of Finance, May 2021

**SOLANO COUNTY – SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND WHERE PEOPLE LIVE**

According to the California Department of Finance’s May 2021 City/County Population Estimates, statewide 83% of California residents live in incorporated cities and 17% in unincorporated areas. In contrast, 95.8% of residents in Solano County live within the County’s seven cities. This phenomenon is by design. In the early 1980s the residents of the County passed an Orderly Growth Initiative, which was extended in 1994, that focuses most urban growth to the incorporated cities. The voters reaffirmed this measure through the adoption of the 2008 Solano County General Plan, sustaining a commitment to city focused growth through 2028.

In comparison to its benchmark counties, Solano County is one of the smaller counties in terms of square miles of land area. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Solano County consists of 909 square miles, of which 84 square miles is covered with water. The San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay, the Carquinez Straits, and the Sacramento River provide the County with natural borders to the south and east. Rich agricultural land lies in the northern area of the County while rolling hills are part of the southern area. Approximately 62% of the County land area is comprised of farmland.

This unique mixture of a sizeable urban population and a large rural/agricultural base may create some unique challenges for County government, including:

- Challenges in the transition zones between urbanized areas and agricultural areas (i.e., land use, pesticide use, dust, noise, odors, and vermin).
- Coordination of infrastructure transitions from the urban areas to the rural areas (i.e., reliever routes, upgraded feeder streets/roads, flood control, limited intercity connectivity, and public transportation).
- With limited resources and a reliance on property taxes and State and federal funding, it is a challenge to provide urban-driven needs (as indicated by the high density per square mile) for health, mental health, public assistance, and law and justice services.

**COMPARISON OF LAND AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY / DISTRIBUTION IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES**

Total square miles, land and water			Persons per square mile		Percent of residents living in unincorporated areas	
COUNTY	LAND	WATER	COUNTY	PERSONS	COUNTY	PERCENT
Tulare	4,824	15	Santa Cruz	622	Santa Cruz	48.5%
Monterey	3,322	449	<b>Solano</b>	<b>530</b>	San Luis Obispo	43.1%
San Luis Obispo	3,304	311	Marin	507	Santa Barbara	31.4%
Santa Barbara	2,737	1,052	Sonoma	319	Tulare	30.3%
Sonoma	1,576	192	Placer	277	Placer	29.1%
Placer	1,404	98	Yolo	221	Sonoma	28.3%
Yolo	1,015	9	Napa	188	Marin	26.2%
<b>Solano</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>84</b>	Santa Barbara	166	Monterey	24.2%
Napa	789	40	Monterey	133	Napa	18.6%
Marin	520	308	Tulare	99	Yolo	14.0%
Santa Cruz	445	162	San Luis Obispo	85	<b>Solano</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, May 2021*

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**SOLANO’S POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY – HOW WE COMPARE**

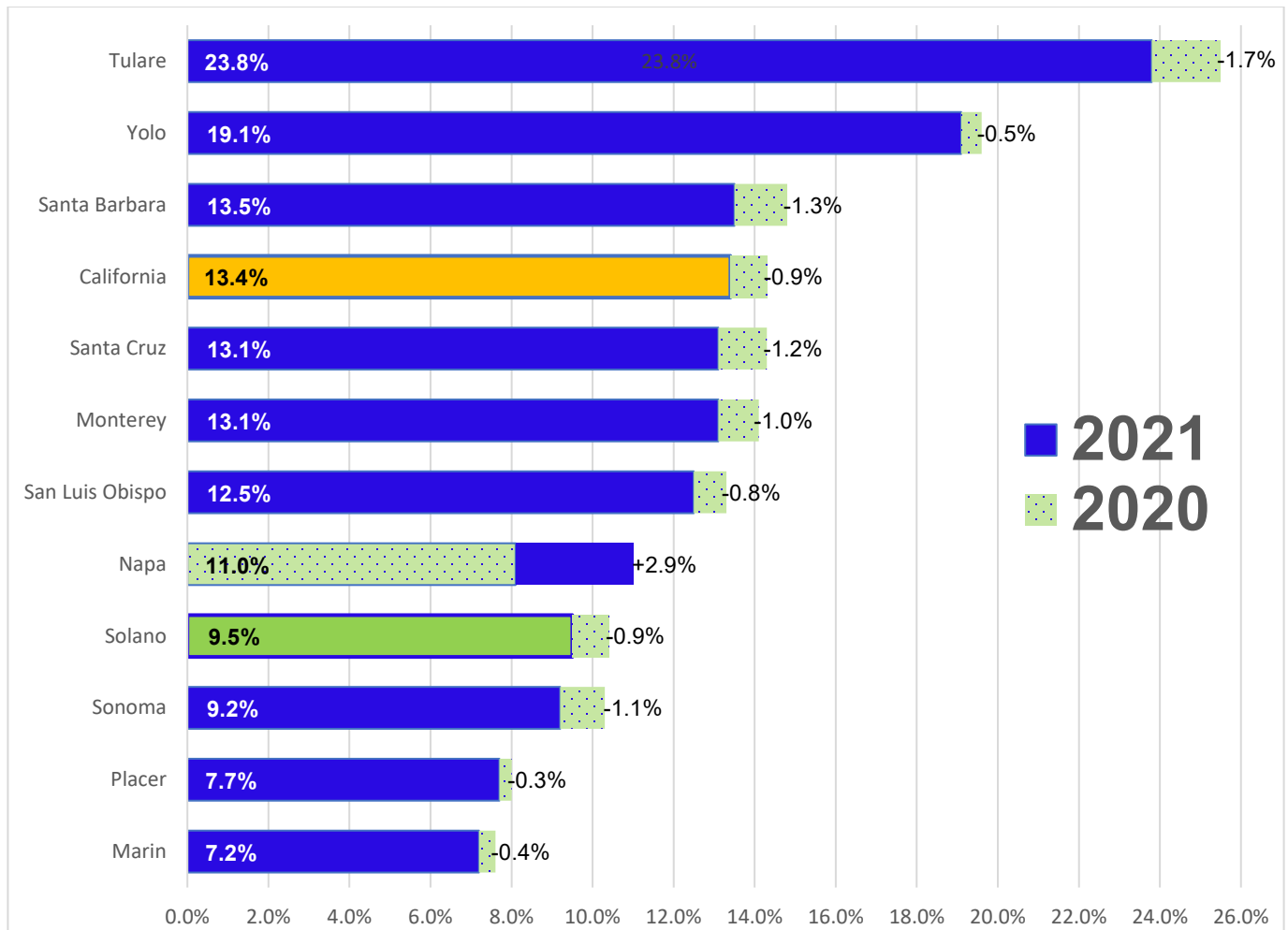
The U.S. Census Bureau defines the poverty threshold for an average family of four living in the United States (48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia, not including Alaska and Hawaii) as having a median annual family income of \$26,500 or less for calendar year 2021. The average median annual family income for families of four living in Solano County is \$81,472 or 207.4% higher than the national average.

Per the 2015-2019 American Community Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, the latest date the data is available, 9.5% of all people are living at or below the federal poverty level in Solano County. This estimate compares to 7.2% of all families, 3.5% of married couples and 13.3% of people under the age of 18 living under the federal poverty level in Solano County. The poverty rate was the highest, estimated at 18.9% among households with only a female householder and no spouse present.

The number of all people living at or below the poverty level varies considerably among Solano County’s seven cities, including Benicia, 7.1% or 1,924 people; Dixon, 10.3% or 2,080 people; Fairfield, 8.6% or 10,148 people; Rio Vista, 10.7% or 1,078 people; Suisun City, 9.2% or 2,657 people; Vacaville, 7.4% or 7,255 people, and Vallejo, 12.6% or 14,848 people.

Solano County is located fourth when compared to benchmark counties, with seven counties having higher poverty rates, including Napa, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Yolo, and Tulare and three counties with lower poverty rates, including Marin, Placer, and Sonoma. Solano County is 3.9% lower than the statewide average for families living at or below the poverty level. It should be noted that every county except Napa County had an improvement (or reduction) in their unemployment rates.

**PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN POVERTY (ALL AGES) IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES**



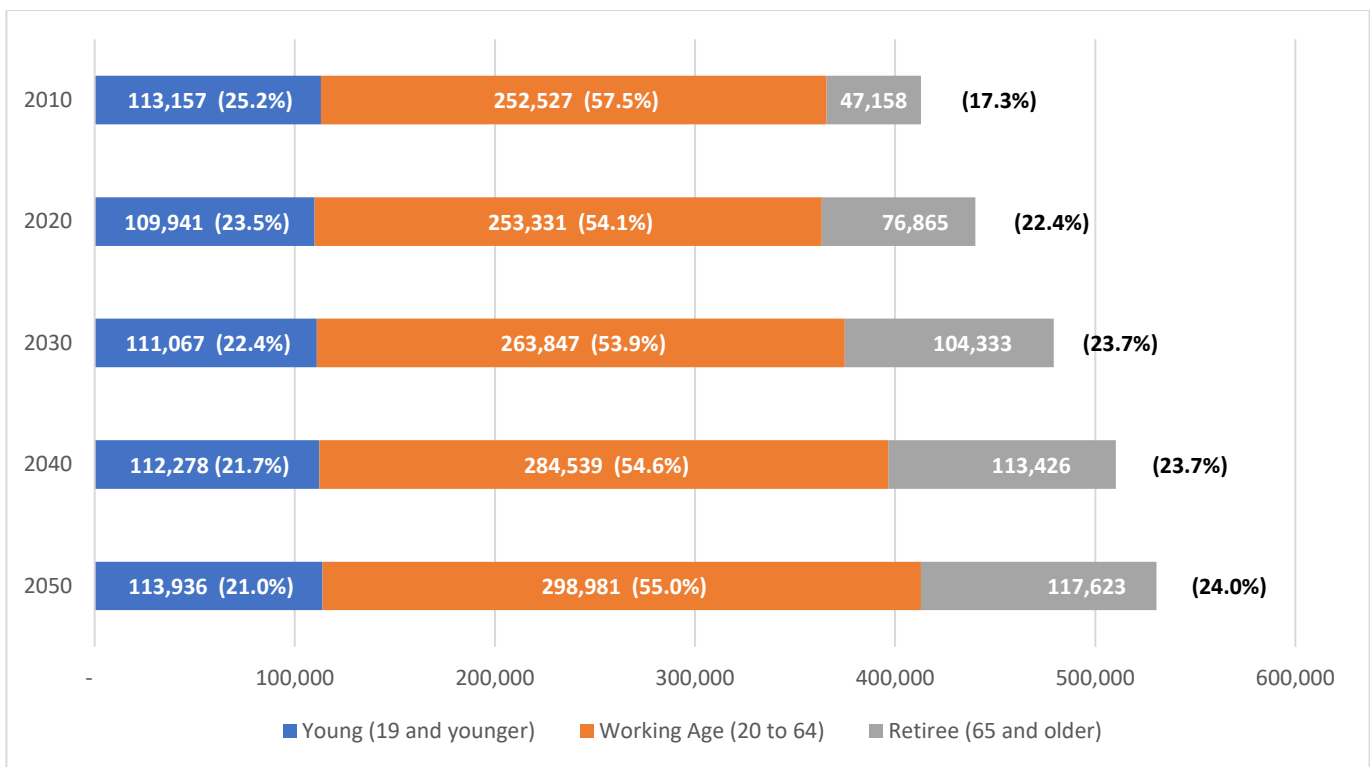
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

**OUR CHANGING POPULATION – THE NEXT SEVERAL DECADES**

Solano County’s population is projected to grow from 412,842 in 2010 to 530,540 or 28.5% by 2050, according to projections by the California Department of Finance. The composition of this population is expected to shift significantly over the next 30 years, with the median age increasing from 37.5 in 2010 to 42.2 in 2050. The aging population will likely affect the types of service demands placed on the County and may impact statewide and regional planning efforts.

One way to evaluate this population change is to analyze the dependency ratio, which examines the population changes in relationship to the traditional working age population of individuals between age 19 to 64. In 2010, for every 6.2 people in the County workforce there were 2.6 children and 1.2 retirees. By 2050, the young population (19 and younger) is expected to increase slightly by 779 or 0.7%; the working age population will increase by 46,454 or 18.4% and retiree population by 70,465 or 149.4%. The Department of Finance projects more people will be entering the retiree population than those entering the workforce.

**SOLANO SHARE OF POPULATION BY AGE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2010 TO 2050**



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, May 2021

**SOLANO COUNTY - ESTIMATED POPULATION CHANGE BY DECADE, 2010 TO 2050 AND 2021 SNAPSHOT**

AGE DEMOGRAPHIC	2010	2020	2021	2030	2040	2050
Young (19 and younger)	113,157	109,941	110,358	111,067	112,278	113,936
Working Age (20 to 64)	252,527	253,331	254,628	263,847	284,539	298,981
Retiree (65 and older)	47,158	76,865	80,304	104,333	113,426	117,623
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>412,842</b>	<b>440,137</b>	<b>445,290</b>	<b>479,247</b>	<b>510,243</b>	<b>530,540</b>

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, May 2021

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE ECONOMY**

Per the 2020 *Index of Economic and Community Progress*, the annual trend of job growth in Solano County was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Through the end of 2020, employers in the County retained 10,500 fewer non-farm employees that at the start of the year. In addition, there were 16,500 fewer employed residents in Solano County (those both employed in and out of the County). Prior to March of 2020, the unemployment rate had been relatively stable and near four percent, a level considered “full employment” by most economists. At the start of 2021 the unemployment rate reached 9.5%. This was an improvement over previous months leading to December 2020, with unemployment in Solano County reaching a peak of 15.7% in April of 2020. **Chart A** below shows the year over year unemployment rates in benchmark Counties (March to March). As of March 2021, the unemployment rate in Solano County is 7.8%. **Chart B** below shows the year over year unemployment rates in Solano County cities (March to March) and how they have changed over time.

**CHART A: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FROM MARCH 2017 TO MARCH 2021 IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES**

COUNTY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MARIN	3.0%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	4.8%
PLACER	4.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.0%	5.5%
SONOMA	3.8%	2.8%	3.3%	3.6%	6.0%
YOLO	5.9%	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%	6.4%
NAPA	3.9%	3.2%	3.5%	4.0%	6.6%
SANTA BARBARA	5.5%	4.4%	4.9%	5.6%	6.6%
SOLANO	5.4%	4.1%	4.6%	5.0%	7.8%
SANTA CRUZ	8.5%	6.3%	6.9%	7.9%	8.1%
CALIFORNIA	5.2%	4.2%	4.6%	5.6%	8.2%
MONTEREY	10.5%	9.4%	10.1%	11.8%	10.4%
TULARE	12.1%	11.0%	12.1%	14.5%	11.6%

*Source: California Employment Development Department, March 2017 to March 2021*

**CHART B: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FROM MARCH 2017 TO MARCH 2021 IN SOLANO COUNTY CITIES**

CITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BENICIA	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%	3.6%	5.5%
VACAVILLE	4.3%	3.4%	3.7%	4.2%	7.4%
FAIRFIELD	4.8%	3.7%	4.3%	4.8%	7.4%
DIXON	4.6%	3.5%	5.1%	5.0%	7.4%
SUISUN CITY	4.7%	3.7%	4.4%	4.8%	7.5%
VALLEJO	7.3%	4.3%	4.8%	5.1%	8.8%
RIO VISTA	10.7%	3.3%	3.6%	5.0%	9.6%

*Source: California Employment Development Department, March 2017 to March 2021*

**SUPPORTING SMALL EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES DURING THE PANDEMIC**

On August 25, 2020, the Solano County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved \$2 million in federal CARES Act funding to establish the Rebuild Solano’s Small Business Grant Program. The Rebuild Solano’s Small Businesses Grant Program, administered on behalf of the Workforce Development Board (WDB) of Solano County and the Solano County Small Business Development Center (SBDC), collaborated to administer grant funding to small businesses throughout Solano County. The grant funds were designed to help prevent layoffs and closures, all while giving employers the opportunity to pivot their business operations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency. The program was a huge success, helping more than 400 local small businesses receive critical funding to help them maintain business operations, purchase new equipment, pay for personal protective gear, implement new marketing strategies and replace product inventory that has been lost or spoiled due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic health emergency. Because businesses received much needed support, they were able to defer or even avoid layoffs which helped the overall Solano County economy.



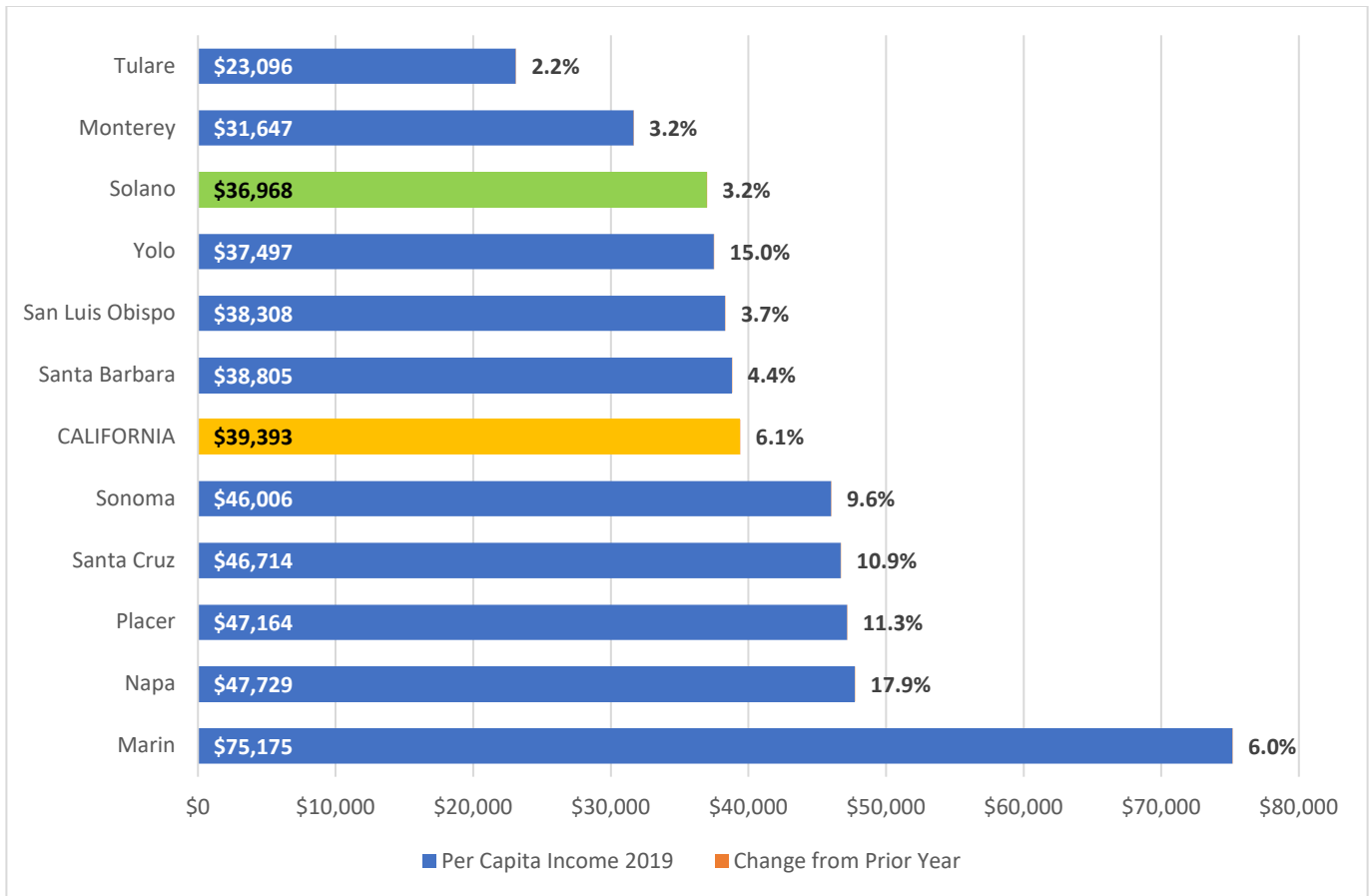
**CHANGE IN PERSONAL INCOME – HOW IT AFFECTS PURCHASING POWER**

Personal income is made up of wages and salaries, transfer payments from all levels of government, investment income (dividends, interest, and rents), business income from owning a business (proprietor’s income), and other income sources. The *California Department of Finance, May 7, 2021 report* indicates that per capita income in Solano County, the metric used to determine average per-person income for an area, outpaced the national economy per capita income of \$34,103, but was slightly slower than California’s per capita income of \$39,393.

Per the 2019 statistics from the *California Department of Finance, 2015-2019 American Community Survey* (the latest date the data is available), Solano County ranks as the third lowest in per capita income when compared to benchmark counties. Solano County’s growth rate in per capita income increased by 3.2% (or \$4,364) between 2018 and 2019, growing at a slower pace than most of the benchmark counties. Solano County’s per capita income of \$36,968 in 2019 is 6.6% or \$2,425 less than the State’s per capita income of \$39,393.

Because the change in per capita income data lags by one-year, the data collected in May 2021 has again shown an increase in personal income, as it is pulling data collected from 2019, however, the data collected in 2022 is likely to show a decline due to lost personal income related to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is difficult to speculate how much of a decline this will be as Solano County, the State of California, and the rest of the world is still recovering from the dynamic effects of the pandemic.

**CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES – 2019 DATA**



*Source: California Department of Finance, American Community Survey, May 7, 2021 (2019 data)*

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**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME COMPARISONS AMONG BENCHMARK COUNTIES**

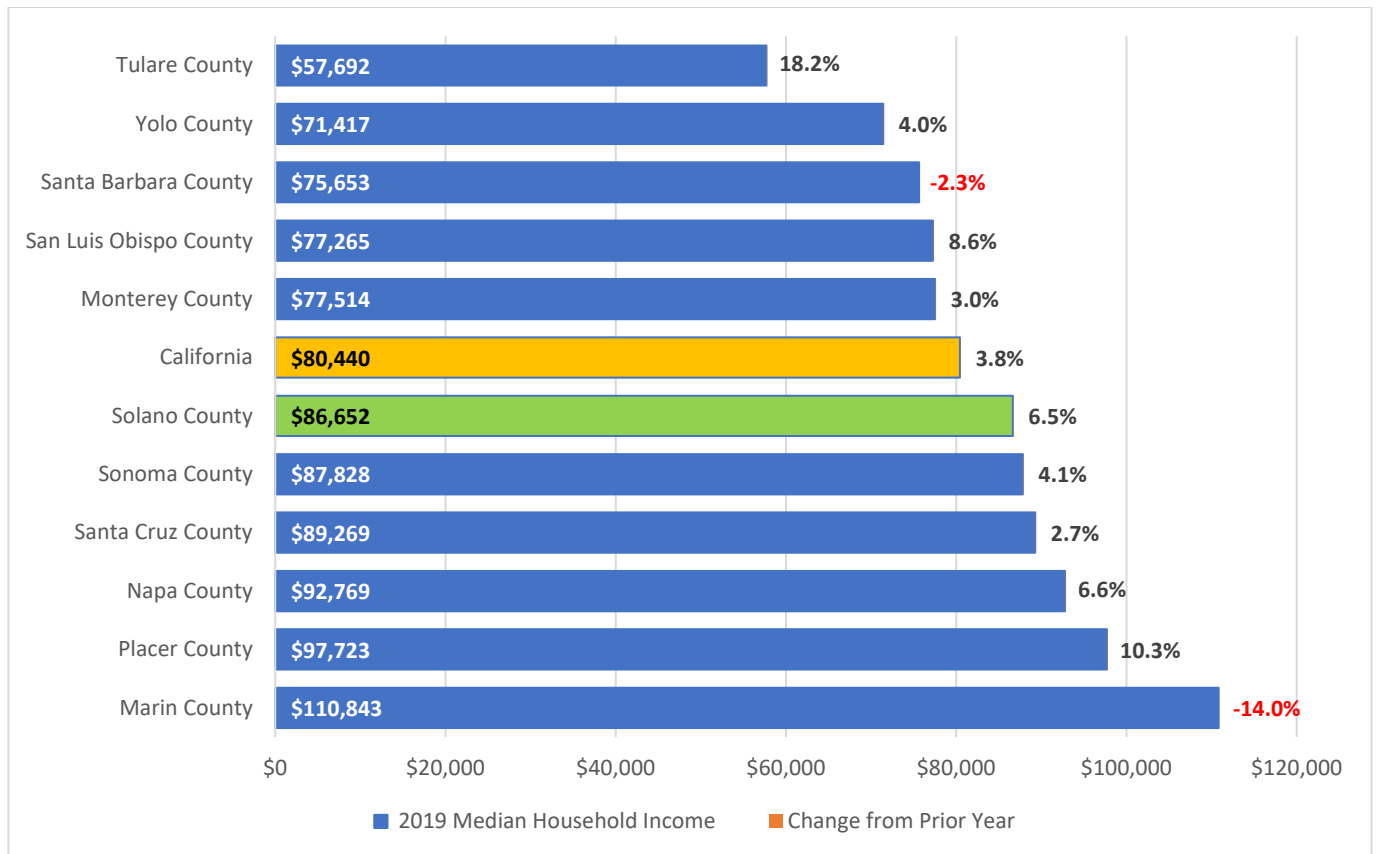
Median household income is comprised of the average income of every resident (within that household) over the age of 15. Sources of income include personal wages and salaries, disability payments, including child support payments received, along with personal business earnings, investments, and other routine sources of income.

The *California Department of Finance, 2015-2018 American Community Survey* reports that along with per capita income, median household income (MHI) is a good indicator of how typical households generate and use income, including spending and savings.

Per the 2021 statistics from the California Department of Finance, Solano County ranks as the sixth highest in MHI when compared to benchmark counties. Solano County's MHI of \$86,652 in 2019 is an increase of \$5,257 per household or 6.5% over the previous year (2018). With these modest gains, Solano County sits in the middle of the benchmark counties when comparing MHI, with five counties with a higher MHI, including Marin, Placer, Napa, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma Counties, and five counties with a lower MHI, including Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Yolo, and Tulare Counties. It is important to note that while eight of the ten benchmark counties all saw year over year gains in MHI, two counties saw a decline, including Marin and Santa Barbara. Additionally, Solano County outperformed the State of California's MHI of \$80,440 by \$6,212 or 7.7%.

Because the change in MHI data lags by one-year, the data collected in May 2021 has again shown an increase in MHI for most benchmark counties, as it is pulling data collected from 2019; however, the data collected in 2022 is likely to show a decline due to lost MHI related to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is difficult to speculate how much of a decline this will be as Solano County, the State of California, and the rest of the world is still recovering from the dynamic effects of the pandemic.

**CHANGE IN MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES – 2019 DATA**



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, CA Department of Finance – Figures are based on 2019 inflation dollars

**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, HOW WE COMPARE**

Percent of Residents with Healthcare in Benchmark Counties				
BENCHMARK COUNTY	Health Insurance Coverage	Private Health Insurance	Public Health Insurance	No Health Insurance Coverage
Marin	96	76.3	35.9	4
Yolo	95.9	73	34.3	4.1
Placer	95.8	80	32.9	4.2
<b>Solano</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Santa Cruz	94.7	71.9	36.2	5.3
San Luis Obispo	94.2	74.2	36.6	5.8
Sonoma	94.2	72.9	36.6	5.8
Napa	93.4	74.7	32.8	6.6
Tulare	92.9	46.7	54.6	7.1
<b>California</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Monterey	90.3	57.4	43.1	9.7
Santa Barbara	89.2	62.4	38.4	10.8

*Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey. Percentages do not sum up to 100% as numbers reflect partial coverage and may be counted in both columns.*

Health insurance is a means for financing a person’s health care expenses. While the majority of people in the United States have private health insurance, primarily through an employer, many others obtain coverage through programs offered by the government. Other individuals do not have health insurance at all, which can greatly impact the services they receive and escalate the costs associated with healthcare, the poor, and the long-term outcomes of those without coverage.

Nationally, in 2019 (the latest date the data is available) 8% of people, or 26.3 million, did not have health insurance at any point during the year, meaning the percentage of people with health insurance coverage for all or part of 2019 was 92%. Between 2018 and 2019, the number of people with health insurance coverage increased by 1.6 million, up to 301.9 million. The increase in coverage can be attributed to a 0.7% increase in Medicare and a 0.2% increase in military/veteran coverage.

In California, between 2018 and 2019, the number of uninsured residents increased slightly from 7.2% in 2018 to 7.7% in 2019 or 0.5%, and because several different survey methodologies are used to collect population survey data, estimates of California’s uninsured populations can vary depending on the data source. It is important

to note, however, that the uninsured rate in California has dropped by 10% since 2013, before implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) – the largest reduction of any U.S. states.

**DEMAND FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS INCREASE DURING PANDEMIC**

The economic crisis created by COVID-19 immediately manifested in food insecurity with a 140% increase in CalFresh applications from February to May 2020 accompanied by an increase in application approval rate from 57% to 72%. Similarly, although the number of applications remained stable, the Medi-Cal application approval rate increased from 46% to 62%. However, applications and active caseloads for cash assistance (CalWORKs and General Assistance) declined, probably due to the COVID-19 related stimulus and unemployment insurance benefits. Overall, the number of unduplicated county residents receiving public assistance increased 16.2% from 110,907 in March 2020 to 128,832 in March 2021.

**COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT SURVEY IDENTIFIES TOP HEALTH CONCERNS**

In 2020, the Solano County Health and Social Services Department, Public Health division (SPH), commissioned the Community Health Assessment (CHA), a community-wide survey to capture data for SPH and partners to understand county health issues and emerging trends and to inform planning. Overall, eight health needs emerged as top concerns in Solano County, including economic security, housing, access to care, education, violence and injury prevention, behavioral health, health eating and active living, and maternal and infant health. The CHA is part of an ongoing broader community health improvement process and is developed in preparation for the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) which will use CHA data to identify priority.

Public Health’s next steps to start the implementation of programming aimed at improving the eight areas identified in the survey include publishing the CHA on Solano County Public Health website, sharing the CHA with community partners to raise awareness of County health issues and emerging trends to inform program planning and grant writing, and collaboratively develop Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) to co-create a vision of health for Solano County with local partners and community members. The public can read the full survey and its findings by visiting the Solano County Public Health website at <https://www.solanocounty.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=34814>.

**Solano County Statistical Profile**  
**Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator**

**COMMUTING DISTANCES IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES**

Per the U.S. Census Bureau, Overflow Data estimates that Californians spend more time in the car than commuters in most other states, with an average drive time of 32.6 minutes one-way. The distance to work also plays a major role in how long workers spend in the car or time spent using regional public transportation as they travel farther and farther to get to their jobs. When compared to the benchmark counties, Solano County ranks third lowest in the number of drivers who drive more than 50 miles one-way to get to work (17.8%), just behind Marin (15.0%) and Napa (15.6%) Counties. Monterey County workers travel the furthest to get to work with more than a quarter of all workers (26.6%) traveling more than 50 miles one-way.

**DISTANCE COMMUTERS DRIVE TO GET TO WORK (ONE-WAY)**

BENCHMARK COUNTIES	Less than 10 miles		10 to 24 miles		25 to 50 miles		More than 50 miles	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Marin	41,671	36.6%	35,609	31.2%	19,592	17.2%	17,134	15.0%
Napa	30,524	40.2%	23,742	31.3%	9,774	12.9%	11,842	15.6%
<b>Solano</b>	<b>61,143</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>36,065</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>27,256</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
Santa Cruz	52,236	51.8%	22,339	22.2%	7,701	7.6%	18,596	18.4%
Sonoma	104,368	51.2%	40,760	20.0%	19,697	9.7%	38,963	19.1%
Placer	72,214	43.2%	44,189	26.5%	16,966	10.2%	33,571	20.1%
Tulare	77,007	48.6%	33,828	21.4%	14,655	9.2%	32,867	20.8%
Yolo	29,755	36.2%	22,497	27.4%	12,477	15.2%	17,447	21.2%
San Luis Obispo	46,076	41.8%	30,578	27.7%	9,648	8.8%	23,958	21.7%
Santa Barbara	94,601	49.5%	23,898	12.5%	21,908	11.5%	50,628	26.5%
Monterey	80,027	45.4%	33,699	19.1%	15,645	8.9%	46,787	26.6%

(Source: Longitudinal Employment and Housing Dynamics, 2019 data set, <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov>)

**TIME SPENT IN THE CAR TO GET TO WORK (ONE-WAY)**

Time to work data can provide ways of understanding length of commuting and potential traffic conditions. As the Solano County economy has experienced more hiring and more economic growth since 2010, the time it takes to work has increased (the 2019 data is the latest available). While commute times were up in 2019 from 2018 and mean travel time the highest on record, the 2020 commute data is likely quite different due to COVID-19 and reduced movements of workers, students, and residents. One of the opportunity costs for reduced commute times is lower fuel tax revenues and thus lower, recurring funding for road and bridge improvements. It is important to note the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 may provide an opportunity to reduce commuter time in the car because more people are working from home, a development that will likely show up in the 2020 data release in 2022. As economic development continues to attract, retain, and expand businesses in Solano County, matching formerly commuting workers to local job or entrepreneurial opportunities also helps achieve goals of Moving Solano Forward.

TIME TO WORK (minutes)	2009		2010		2017		2019	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Less than 10 minutes	22,948	13.1%	22,618	12.7%	21,478	11.2%	22,937	11.2%
10 to 14 minutes	26,101	14.9%	26,714	15.0%	27,614	14.4%	23,961	11.7%
15 to 19 minutes	24,524	14.0%	25,111	14.1%	27,039	14.1%	25,395	12.4%
20 to 24 minutes	18,919	10.8%	19,056	10.7%	19,177	10.0%	19,865	9.7%
25 to 29 minutes	7,357	4.2%	7,480	4.2%	8,821	4.6%	7,987	3.9%
30 to 34 minutes	19,619	11.2%	20,837	11.7%	19,944	10.4%	27,852	13.6%
35 to 44 minutes	12,262	7.0%	12,110	6.8%	12,848	6.7%	11,264	5.5%
45 to 59 minutes	17,167	9.8%	17,631	9.9%	18,985	9.9%	22,118	10.8%
60 or more minutes	26,276	15.0%	26,536	14.9%	35,860	18.7%	43,417	21.2%
Mean travel time (minutes)	<b>29.4</b>		<b>29.5</b>		<b>32.6</b>		<b>34.7</b>	

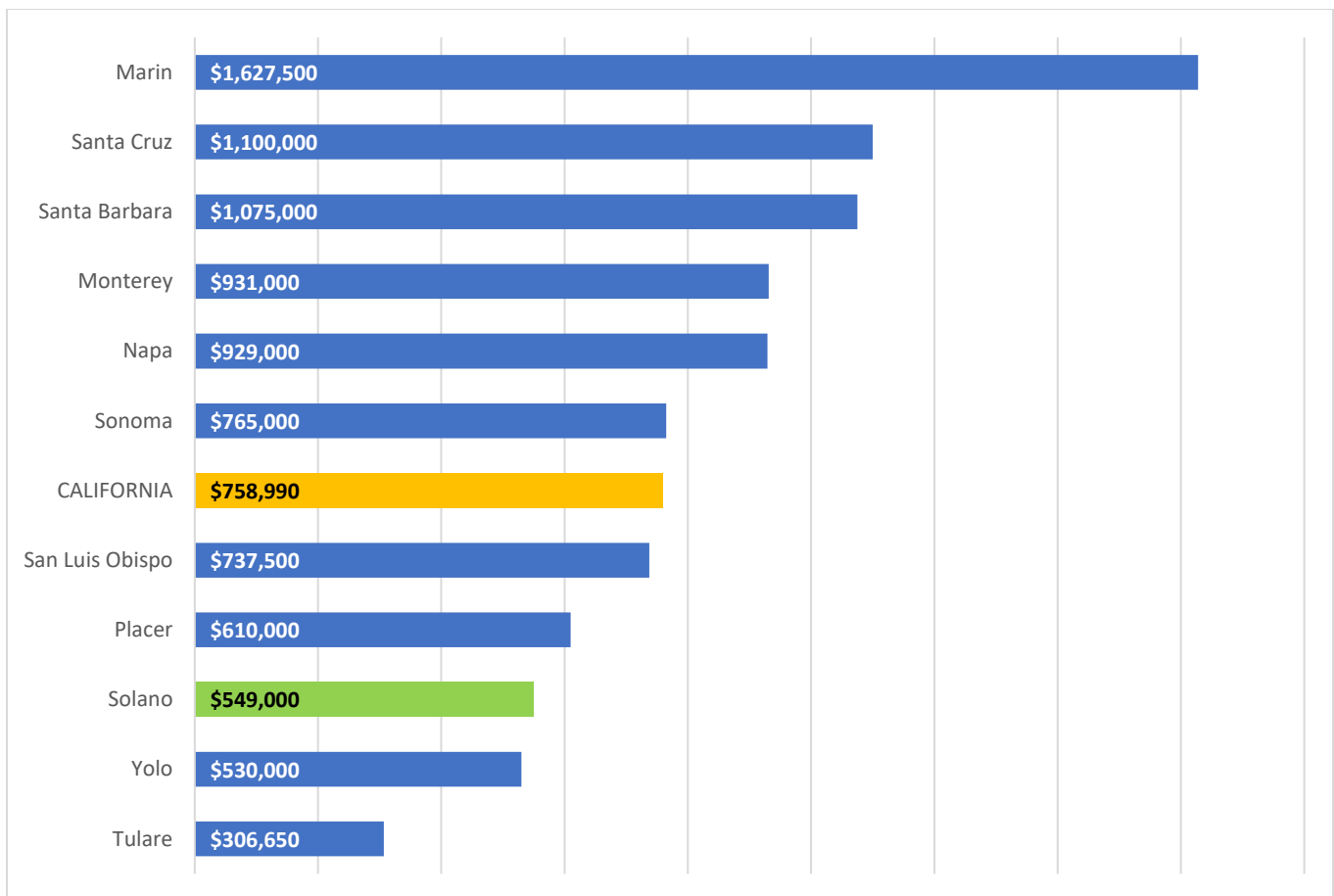
(Source: United States Census Bureau, <http://data.census.gov>)

**HOUSING AFFORDABILITY**

The California Association of REALTORS® reports that Solano County's median home price in March 2021, the latest the data was available, was \$549,000, a \$91,050 or 19.8% increase compared to March 2020. Despite the significant increase over the past year, housing prices in Solano County remain affordable when compared to the Bay Area, where the average home price is \$1,225,000 (May 2021).

Solano County ranks third in housing affordability among the ten benchmark counties and two spots below the statewide average. The average home price in Solano County is 27.7% or \$209,990 lower than the State average. Solano County's average home price is \$61,000 or 10.0% less than the next highest benchmark county; Placer County, and \$1,078,500 or 196.4% less than the most expensive of the benchmark counties; Marin County.

**AVERAGE HOUSING PRICES WHEN COMPARED TO BENCHMARK COUNTIES**



*(Source: The California Association of REALTORS®)*

**SOLANO COUNTY CITIES MEDIAN HOME VALUES, YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE, 2020-2021**

CITY	March 1, 2021	March 1, 2020	% Change
Benicia	\$734,784	\$650,012	11.5%
Dixon	\$527,529	\$454,550	16.1%
Fairfield	\$543,013	\$474,437	14.5%
Rio Vista	\$439,837	\$390,629	12.6%
Suisun City	\$477,081	\$419,815	13.6%
Vacaville	\$542,485	\$473,319	14.6%
Vallejo	\$492,727	\$435,140	13.2%

*(Source: Zillow Research, a division of the Zillow® Group Real Estate Company)*

**Solano County Statistical Profile**  
**Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator**

**SINGLE-FAMILY HOME AND APARTMENT RENTAL PRICES**

Housing and rental prices have both increased year over year in Solano County; however, rental prices have only increased modestly when compared to home values. Per Zillow Research, in March 2020, the average rental price for two-bedroom apartments in Solano County was \$1,713 per month. In March 2021, that figure was \$1,780 per month, an increase of 3.9%.

Per the *2020 Index of Economic and Community Progress*, the average price of a two-bedroom apartment in Solano County continues to rise slowly year-over-year. By comparison, the average two-bedroom apartment in San Francisco County is \$2,879, nearly 61.7% higher than in Solano County, making Solano County a much more affordable place to live. It should be noted that the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency has caused average rental prices in the San Francisco region to drop by nearly one-third over the past year as people moved in search of more affordable housing options due to the newfound ability to work remote.

Regional fires in 2017, 2018, and 2020 may have placed additional pressure on rental pricing in Solano County. In contrast, Sacramento County has consistently been between \$200 and \$300 less than Solano County since 2011 in all terms of rental prices, including single-family homes and one and two-bedroom apartments.

The table below illustrates the year-over-year change in the median cost to rent a two-bedroom apartment in each of Solano County’s seven cities. The City of Benicia has the highest rent, as of March 1, 2021, at \$2,035 per month, whereas the City of Rio Vista has the lowest rent at \$1,401 per month. Rental prices increased in all seven cities, with rental prices increasing the most year-over-year in Suisun City at 7.5%. The lowest year-over-year increase was in Fairfield at 0.4%.

**SOLANO COUNTY CITIES MEDIAN HOME/RENTALS COST, YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE, 2020-2021**

CITY	March 1, 2021	March 1, 2020	% Change
Benicia	\$2,035	\$1,991	2.2%
Vacaville	\$1,956	\$1,868	4.7%
Vallejo	\$1,904	\$1,802	5.7%
Fairfield	\$1,881	\$1,873	0.4%
Suisun City	\$1,734	\$1,613	7.5%
Dixon	\$1,549	\$1,495	3.6%
Rio Vista	\$1,401	\$1,350	3.8%

*(Source: Zillow Research, a division of the Zillow® Group Real Estate Company)*

As of March 2021, the Solano County housing market continues to provide increased values and take advantage of incentives for home ownership. Like other markets, the current rise is not only a function of slow-growing supply, it is also a function of rising demand due to a lower cost of credit (lower interest rates) and also relatively-lower prices in Solano County versus Bay Area counties otherwise.

With the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process coming to a close, local agencies are providing updates to the Housing Elements of their General Plans, there is likely to be continued emphasis on providing additional housing for people of all income levels. For Solano County, 2020 did not see a reduction in home construction despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency. The Public Health office worked with the local construction community to develop protective measures which helped with employment during 2020, as well as addressing the demand for housing in parts of the County, including the cities of Fairfield, Vacaville and Rio Vista. Additionally, what the RHNA estimates suggest is more, new units are coming to Solano County; their mix (rental versus ownership focused) helps to determine the supply side through 2030. The regional mix must also be considered, as well as how workers may have the option or be asked explicitly to work from home.

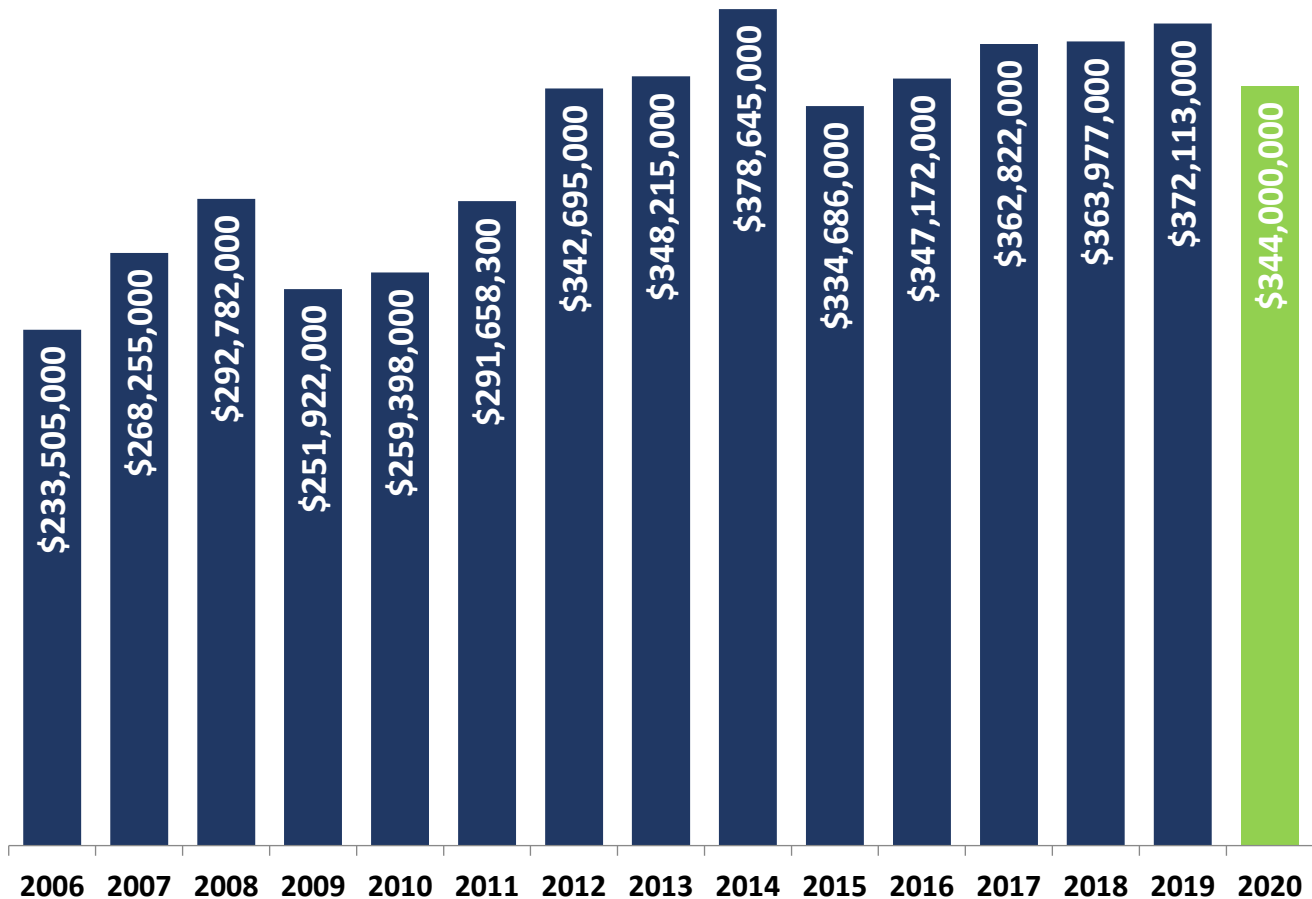
**SOLANO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK VALUE**

Solano County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures is still working with local growers to determine farm gate value (the net value of a product when it leaves the farm and after marketing costs have been subtracted) for 2020. Early estimates by the Department put this number at \$344,000,000, a potential decrease of over \$28.1 million or 7.6% compared to the previous year's total of \$372,113,000, initially attributed to a statewide decrease in almond production, exports, local wildfires and drought conditions.

Almonds are the top crop for 2020 with Nursery Products and Processing Tomatoes rounding off the top three crops. Solano County farmers produce more than 80 different commodities including fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains, seed, nursery stock, livestock, poultry, and apiary products and services.

According to the State of California Employment and Development Department's (EDD) March 2021 report, Solano County supports approximately 1,400 farm related jobs, a 7.7% increase from the previous year. While agricultural jobs only make up a small fraction of all jobs in the County (less than 1%), agricultural production is part of a much larger industry cluster that spans the full spectrum of economic activity, including activity from before the crops get into the field to the value-added processing in consumer products. The Moving Solano Forward project identifies this food-chain cluster as supporting more than 8,750 jobs and \$1.48 billion in economic output (as of 2019, the latest date the data is available), representing approximately 7.5% of the County's total \$19.66 billion-dollar Gross Regional Product.

**2021 ESTIMATED GROSS AGRICULTURE CROP VALUES FOR SOLANO COUNTY**



*Source: County of Solano Agricultural Commissioner (\*early estimates for the 2020 Crop Report)*

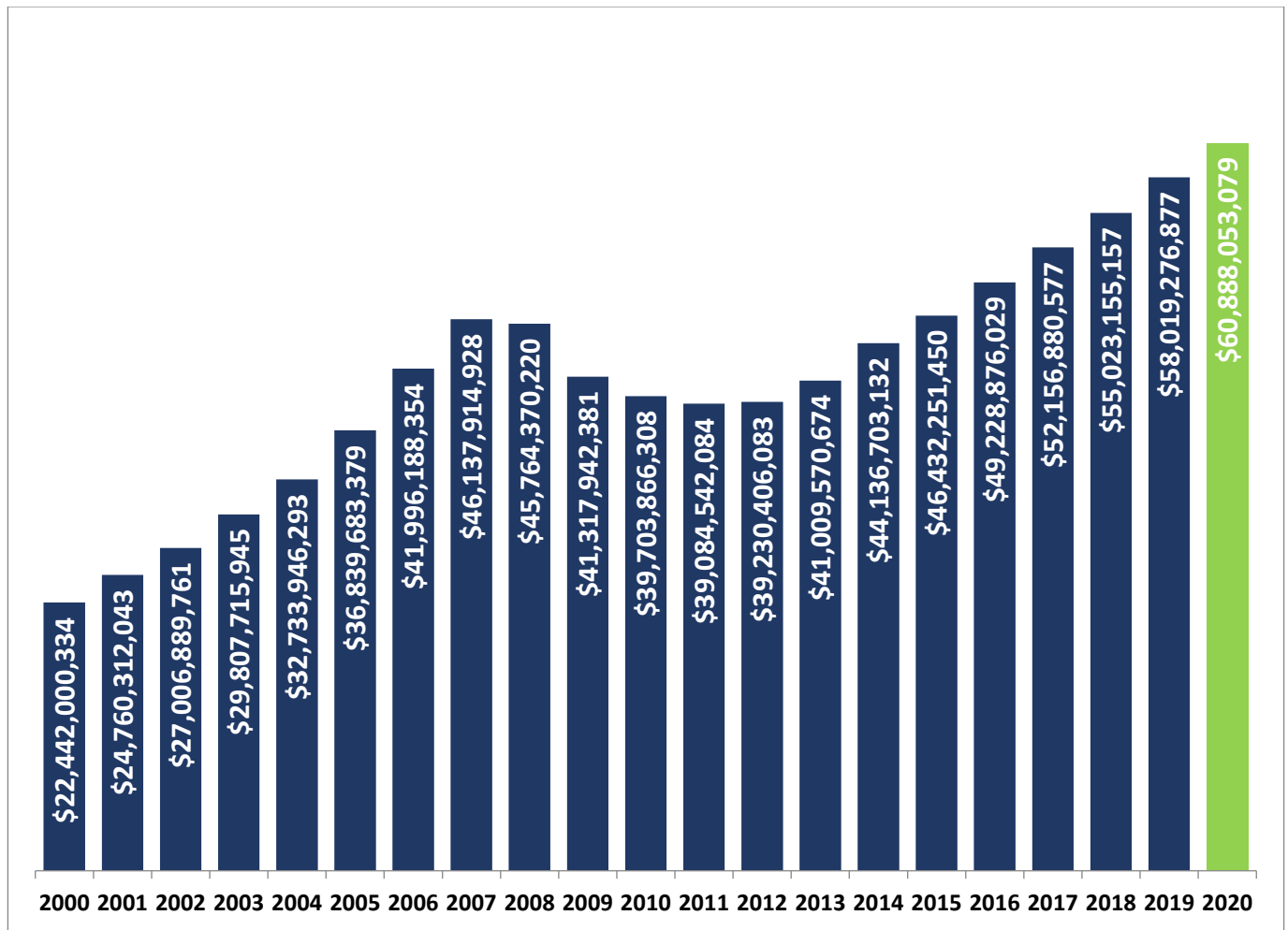
**COUNTY ASSESSED VALUES AND GROWTH**

Property taxes are a major source of local governmental revenues and are determined by assessed values. The annual property tax rate throughout the State of California is 1% of assessed values. The FY2020/21 Property Assessment Roll of \$60.8 billion increased 4.9% or \$2.9 billion from the prior year’s roll value and represents property ownership in Solano County as of January 1, 2020. This is the eighth year of increasing assessed values since the bottom of the market in 2011 and is a result of new construction, a recovery in existing real estate values and competitive housing market.

As real estate market values continue to rise, the number of properties on Proposition 8 status – which is a temporary reduction in a property value below the established Proposition 13 base year value – has decreased, however, per the Solano County Recorder’s Office, there are currently 8,507 parcels on Proposition 8 status, a decrease of 367 from the previous fiscal year. The total number of parcels on Proposition 8 status peaked 2012 at 78,000 parcels with an assessed value below purchase price.

It is important to note that the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency may have an impact on future property tax rolls. As far as values are concerned, since the values in this roll are derived based on the January 1, 2020 assessment date, the overall impact COVID-19 has had on local property values will not be reflected until we begin work on the FY2021/22 assessment roll.

**LOCAL ASSESSED VALUES FOR SOLANO COUNTY**



Source: County of Solano, Assessor-Recorder’s Office, July 2020



**BUILDING PERMITS IN SOLANO COUNTY**

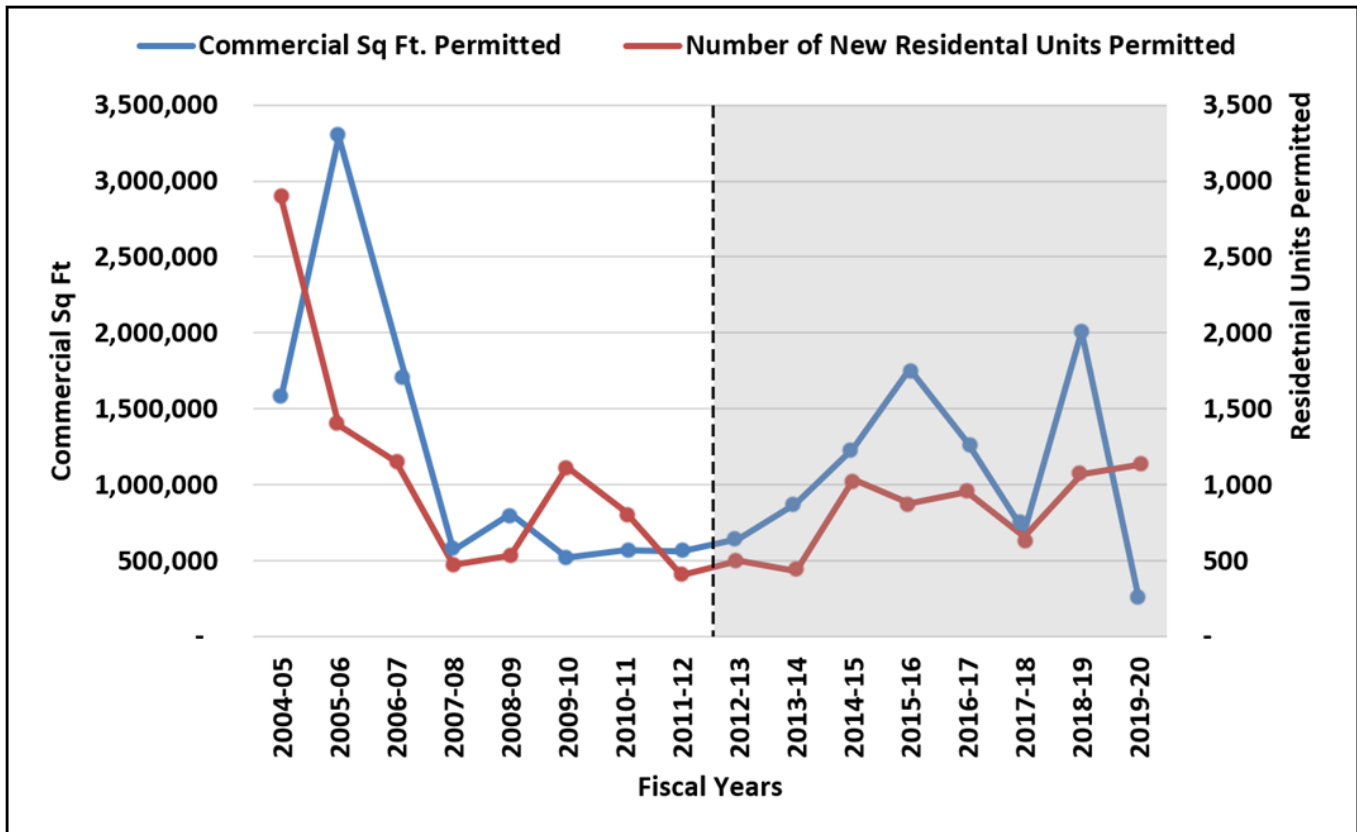
Per the *US Census Bureau for Construction Spending and 2020 Index of Economic and Community Progress*, building permits generally act as a leading indicator of economic activity, predicting the growth of construction jobs, and the demand for raw materials to build residential and commercial units.

Solano County's commercial real estate building permit activity was mixed in FY2019/20 compared to FY2018/19. Commercial square feet under construction was up 251,000 new square feet of space between July 2019 and June 2020 (the previous fiscal year permitted over 2.1 million square feet). The COVID-19 recession has created uncertainty in office space demand. According to Colliers International, office-vacancy rates in Solano County remained relatively flat during 2020 at 18.1%, with rents also relatively flat at \$2.40 per square foot as 2020 ended.

Building permits for residential units in Solano County increased at a faster pace in FY2019/20, despite the COVID-19 recession beginning in that fiscal year's final quarter. There were 1,131 residential building permits issued in FY2019/20 by Solano County, permits may help to achieve RHNA regional housing needs goals for Solano County and the cities moving forward.

The chart below indicates that building permits for new homes increased in FY2019/20, slightly more units than the previous fiscal year, permitting 2,197 units in two fiscal years, and that new commercial space permitted dropped sharply. The impacts of COVID-19 for commercial real estate markets is being monitored and could leave significant vacancies in retail and restaurant spaces where smaller businesses or restaurants have not been successful traversing the 2020 and 2021 COVID-19 restrictions. New commercial spaces are more likely to occur in industrial and warehousing markets, given the increase in logistics demand from internet purchases. In the short-term, this is a concern over the fate of office and retail spaces in Solano County, which is likely to take until 2022 to be completely known.

**SOLANO COUNTY RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING PERMITS, FISCAL YEARS 2004-2005 TO 2019-2020 / COMMERCIAL SQUARE FEET AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS PERMITTED**



*Sources U.S. Census Bureau & 2020 Index of Economic and Community Progress*

**Solano County Statistical Profile**  
**Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator**

**2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT AND ASSEMBLY BILL 109**

Due to the passage of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109, Public Safety Realignment) in October 2011, the Solano County jail population has changed over time. As of March 1, 2021, the County jail was housing 38 parole violators (known as 3056 PC), 47 Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) violators, and 22 locally sentenced offenders (known as 1170 offenders) making up approximately one-third of the jail population. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency, the jail population contracted to 374 inmates as of May 2020 and an average 2020 daily population of 540 inmates. As the County begins to recover, the daily average jail population as of May 7, 2021 is 658.

Prior to Public Safety Realignment, the County jail population consisted of individuals awaiting trial and inmates serving sentences of less than one year. Today, after realignment, some convicted individuals are now serving sentences up to ten years in local county jails rather than in State prisons.

To address the evolving inmate population because of realignment, the County increased capacity within the jail system and incorporated training programs into the jails. Training programs, like those offered at the Rourk Vocational Training Center at the Claybank / Stanton Correctional Facility in Fairfield, provide offenders with additional skills to enhance their ability to successfully re-enter the community. Non-serious, non-violent, non-sex (non-non-non) offenders have transitioned from supervision by State parole officers to county probation officers. While this shift did not increase the population of supervised offenders in Solano County, it shifted the supervising agency, leaving counties to address supervision and mandated parole programs designed to reduce recidivism.

**SNAPSHOT – CHANGES IN POPULATION UNDER SUPERVISION IN SOLANO COUNTY JAILS (3-YEARS)**

	Solano County Probation			Solano County Sheriff - Custody				Total
	PRCS	1170h PC	Adults	3056 PC	1170h PC	PRCS	Other	
March 1, 2019	413	100	2,373	46	65	56	583	3,636
March 1, 2020	407	82	2,309	54	34	51	578	3,515
March 1, 2021	374	61	2,189	38	22	47	557	3,288
Change from 2020	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(120)</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(227)</b>
% Change	-8.8%	-34.4%	-5.5%	-42.1%	-54.5%	-8.5%	-3.8%	-6.9%
Change from 2019	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(184)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(348)</b>
% Change	-10.4%	-39.0%	-8.4%	-21.1%	-195.4%	-19.1%	-4.0%	-10.6%

*Source: Solano County Community Corrections Partnership and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation*

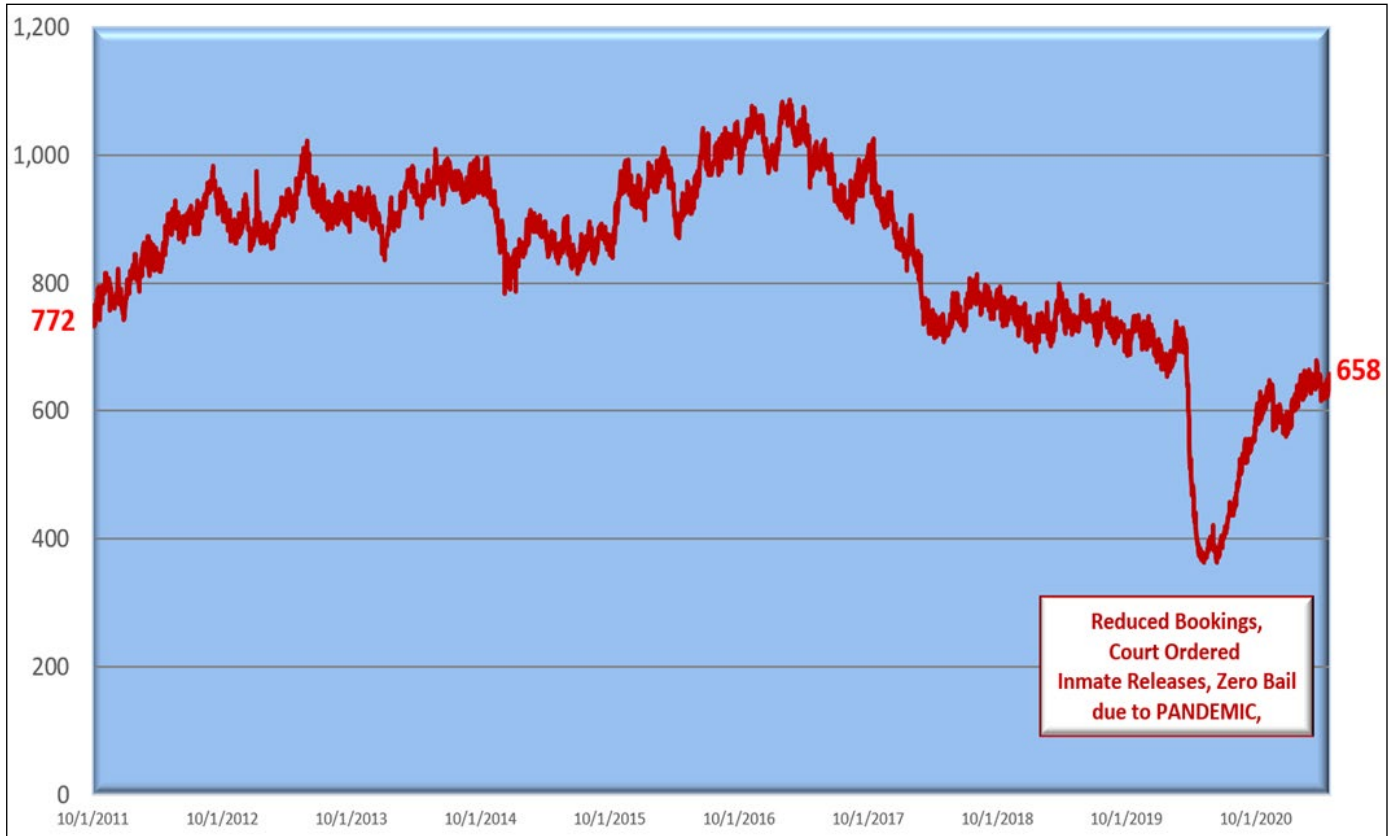
**SB 823 – JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT: OFFICE OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION**

SB 823 was signed by California Governor Newsom on September 30, 2020. Among other things, the bill will close the State’s Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) as of June 30, 2023. DJJ will stop taking new intakes from counties beginning on July 1, 2021. As a companion bill to AB 109 (adult realignment), the bill will send juveniles who are committed (sentenced) to the counties in lieu of DJJ to provide care and custody during the term of their commitment.

What does this bill mean for Solano County? This bill will have a significant impact on the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF). Juveniles who would have otherwise gone to DJJ will now be housed at JDF. JDF was built as a short-term holding facility, and as a consequence of SB 823, youth may potentially be held for several years at the JDF, including if the youth was committed to the JDF as a juvenile, they could remain up until age 25.

The State has allocated funding through FY2023/24 to serve this population with the following allocations, including Year One (FY2021/22) \$496,773, Year Two (FY2022/23) \$1,471,567, and Year Three (FY2023/24) \$2,437,942. To be eligible for the funding each county was required to create a subcommittee of the multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council (JJCC), to develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the realigned youth. Solano County established a subcommittee and began meeting monthly starting in January 2021 to work on a plan a plan that must be filed with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) by January 1, 2022. To continue receiving funding, the subcommittee will convene to consider the plan every third year, but at a minimum the County must submit the most recent plan regardless of changes to the OYCR.

**SNAPSHOT – JAIL POPULATION TREND, OCTOBER 1, 2011 – MAY 7, 2021**



Source: Solano County Sheriff's Office

On October 1, 2011 – the day AB 109 went into effect – the Solano County 30-day average daily jail population was 772 inmates. As illustrated in the chart above, over the next nine and one-half years, the average daily jail population grew and contracted several times, with an average population in 2019 of 752, the steep decline in inmates starting in late February, early March 2020 is related to emergency measures taken by the state, local courts and the Sheriff to address increased concerns regarding the COVID-19 pandemic medical risks.

The long-term decrease pre-COVID-19 in the County's jail population over the past several years, (jail population peaking in 2016) can be attributed to many factors, including an increase in pre-trial releases; split sentencing by the Courts, reducing time served; implementation of the Humphrey Decision (January 2018), whereby judges may consider offender's ability to post bail and when appropriate, reduced bail amounts, bail alternatives and the reduction of leased jail beds (March 2018). The Solano County Sheriff continues to see an increase in the number of inmates requiring Administrative Separation (AdSep). Inmates requiring AdSep are more prone to disrupt jail operations and are therefore placed in a cell by themselves – a cell that would normally house two inmates.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency, the Sheriff's Office coordinated the early release of hundreds of inmates between March and May 2020. The steady increase to the inmate population, from 374 to 658, over the past year (May 2020 to May 2021) is primarily due to two factors, including the ongoing booking of inmates and implementation of several health and safety accommodations made at the jails to safely house inmates during the pandemic. As of May 7, 2021, the Solano County jail population is 658 inmates. By contrast, this is 114 fewer inmates on average than when AB 109 jail population data was first collected, with a starting average jail population of 772 inmates.

Solano County Statistical Profile  
 Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

**COUNTY OF SOLANO, CALIFORNIA**

**Principal Taxpayers with over \$50,000,000 in Assessed Value for FY2021-22**

Principal Property Tax Payers	Parcels	Assessed Value	Tax Obligation
VALERO REFINING COMPANY CALIF	28	\$934,879,797	\$11,106,193
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO	16	\$796,534,005	\$13,307,813
GENENTECH INC	27	\$772,926,337	\$9,217,900
ANHEUSER-BUSCH COMM STRAT LLC	2	\$302,159,336	\$3,457,309
STAR-WEST SOLANO LLC	7	\$195,105,645	\$2,225,238
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN RAILROAD	169	\$178,583,671	\$2,459,446
PW FUND A LP	8	\$173,019,210	\$2,107,854
SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTIL DIST	42	\$166,608,620	\$1,703,965
INVITATION HOMES INC	427	\$164,128,458	\$2,132,554
ICON OWNER POOL 1 SF N-B P LLC	28	\$144,422,516	\$1,718,575
SHILOH WIND PROJECT II LLC	1	\$137,347,783	\$1,400,810
SHILOH III WIND PROJECT	1	\$133,245,631	\$1,358,972
COLONY STARWOOD HOMES	304	\$117,520,830	\$1,508,259
SFPP, L.P.	148	\$115,434,838	\$1,693,865
CPG FINANCE II LLC	3	\$112,436,202	\$1,521,230
SHILOH IV WIND PROJECT LLC	1	\$106,023,210	\$1,081,331
GATEWAY 80 OWNER LP	4	\$104,040,000	\$1,263,598
NT DUNHILL I LLC	8	\$101,188,871	\$1,374,797
PARK MANAGEMENT CORP	3	\$98,316,386	\$1,326,790
APS WEST COAST INC	37	\$95,533,919	\$1,132,348
MEYER COOKWARE INDUSTRIES INC	7	\$94,880,270	\$1,124,931
THE NIMITZ GROUP	102	\$94,500,000	\$1,675,547
MG NORTH POINTE APARTMENTS LLC	2	\$89,279,488	\$1,073,583
ALZA CORPORATION	6	\$89,099,157	\$1,063,549
CENTRO WATT PROPERTY OWNER II	8	\$87,105,975	\$1,163,740
FLANNERY ASSOCIATES LLC	143	\$86,933,874	\$944,541
CORDELIA WINERY LLC	17	\$86,854,296	\$998,098
DBA AT&T CALIFORNIA	3	\$83,216,671	\$1,283,323
NEXTERA ENERGY MONTZMA II WIND	1	\$82,281,282	\$839,187
KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS	5	\$74,572,589	\$1,067,062
WRPV XIII BV VALLEJO LLC	2	\$65,892,952	\$971,775
JDM 111 2600 NAPA LLC	1	\$65,487,145	\$707,683
BALL METAL BEVERAGE CONT CORP	3	\$64,798,293	\$688,730
SHILOH I WIND PROJECT LLC	1	\$64,264,246	\$655,431
PRIME ASCOT LP	281	\$64,199,866	\$1,238,566
ARDAGH METAL BEVERAGE USA INC	1	\$64,156,461	\$645,999
WAL-MART REAL ESTATE BUS TRUST	5	\$61,243,826	\$710,107
SEQUOIA EQUITIES-RIVER OAKS	2	\$60,258,726	\$733,545
GPT FERMI DRIVE OWNER LP	1	\$60,180,000	\$685,061
STATE COMPENSATION INSRN FUND	4	\$59,968,084	\$755,807
SRGMF III WEST TEXAS FF LLC	1	\$59,931,903	\$695,377
N/A ROLLING OAKS-88 LP	1	\$59,875,679	\$695,752
HIGH WINDS LLC	1	\$54,817,841	\$559,087
FPA6 VILLAGE GREEN LLC	1	\$52,879,106	\$606,212
NORTH VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT INC	2	\$50,426,774	\$668,167
THE CLOROX INTERNATIONAL CO	3	\$50,131,158	\$540,018

\*NOTE: The tax obligation is calculated at 1 percent + voter approved bonds and any special assessments. Rates may vary by Tax Area Code. LLC - Limited Liability Company | LP - Limited Partnership

**\$6,776,690,927**

**\$85,889,724**

Source: County of Solano, Tax Collector/County Clerk, March 2021