Kaysville

Demographics
- Number of Persons: 31,243
- Percent Increase in Population Since 2010: 13.3%
- Percent Age 65+: 7.2%
- Percent Under 18: 39.3%
- Land Area (Square Miles): 10.42
- Population Density (Persons per square mile): 2,611.4

Race/Ethnicity
- White/Non-Hispanic: 96.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 3.1%
- Race Other than White: 1.0%

Education
- High School Graduation or Higher (Age 25+): 97.7%
- Bachelors Degree or Higher (Age 25+): 47.9%
- Colleges: 1
- High Schools: 1
- Junior High Schools: 3
- Elementary Schools: 8

Income
- Median Household Income: $87,975
- Percent of People Below Poverty Level: 4.8%
- Percent of Labor Force Unemployed: 3.0%

Housing
- Home Ownership Rate: 87.6%
- Percent of Homeowners With Mortgage: 73.8%
- Median Home Value: $281,500
- Median Gross Rent: $760
- Percent of Housing in Multi-unit Structures: 11.1%
- Low Income Housing Units: 119

Tobacco & Alcohol Outlets
- Tobacco Retailers: 7
- Smoke/E-cigarette Shops: 1
- Alcohol Retailers: 6
- Restaurants Certified to Sell Alcohol: 1
- Bars/Taverns/Private Clubs: 0

Trails
- Paved Trails (Miles): 13.2
- Bike Lanes (Miles): 1.1
- Gold Medal Mile: 1
- Hiking Trails (Miles): 5.1
- Trail Heads: 1

Food Environment
- Fast Food: 20
- Restaurants: 5
- Convenience Stores: 6
- Grocery Stores: 3
- Farmers Markets/Produce Stands: 3
- Percent of Population with Low Income/Low Food Access: 5.39%
- Percent of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits: 4.01%

Transportation
- Average Commute to Work in Minutes: 23.0
- UTA Bus Stops: 56
- Park and Rides: 1

Recreation
- Parks: 12
- Gyms: 3
- Recreation Centers/Amusement Parks: 4
- Ponds/Lakes: 1
- Community Pools: 1
- Splash Pads: 1

Resources & Assets
- Human Services
  - Autumn Glow Senior Activity Center

- Education
  - Utah State University Extension (Farmers Market, Botanical Center & Ponds, Gardening Classes)
  - Davis Applied Technology College
  - Davis High School
  - Centennial, Fairfield & Kaysville Junior High Schools
  - Burton, Columbia, Creekside, Endeavour, Kaysville, Morgan, Snow Horse & Windridge Elementary Schools

- Recreation
  - D & RGW Rail Trail
  - Bonneville Shoreline
  - East Mountain Wilderness Park & Gold Medal Mile
  - Free Public Splash Pad
  - Sportsplex
  - Cherry Hill Water Park
  - Boondocks Family Fun Center
  - Davis Park Golf Course
  - Get Air Trampoline Park

- Environmental
  - Curbside Green-waste Recycling
Active Transportation
- Communities that prioritize active transportation tend to be healthier by enabling residents to be more physically active in their daily routines and by having cleaner air to breathe.
- Making walking and bicycling safe and convenient meets a critical need of our community that benefits everyone.
- Children, the elderly, the visually impaired or otherwise physically challenged, those with lower incomes, or those who simply choose not to have access to a car, are among the groups that benefit most when opportunities to safely walk or bicycle are improved.
- Commuting by walking or bicycling is also a healthier, more cost-effective, and environmentally friendly option.
- Community members who reside within a half mile of a park, or reside within one mile of a recreational facility, are considered to be within walking/bicycling distance.

Recreation
- There is safety in numbers. The walking/bicycling crash risk decreases as walking/bicycling rates increase.
- People are more likely to consistently ride a bicycle or walk than to maintain a gym membership or other exercise program.
- Children, the elderly, the visually impaired or otherwise physically challenged, those with lower incomes, or those who simply choose not to have access to a car, are among the groups that benefit most when opportunities to safely walk or bicycle are improved.
- Community members who reside within a half mile of a park, or reside within one mile of a recreational facility, are considered to be within walking/bicycling distance.

Social & Economic
- Active transportation systems foster economic health by creating dynamic, connected communities with a high quality of life that catalyzes small business development, increases property values, sparks tourism and encourages corporate investment that attracts a talented, highly educated workforce.
- Creating walking and bicycling networks linking home, work, school, shopping, transit and recreation destinations are a fraction of the cost of comparable roads.
- Making walking and bicycling safe and convenient meets a critical need of our community that benefits everyone.
- There is safety in numbers. The walking/bicycling crash risk decreases as walking/bicycling rates increase.
- People are more likely to consistently ride a bicycle or walk than to maintain a gym membership or other exercise program.
- Children, the elderly, the visually impaired or otherwise physically challenged, those with lower incomes, or those who simply choose not to have access to a car, are among the groups that benefit most when opportunities to safely walk or bicycle are improved.
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Strengths:
- Currently Kaysville/Fruit Heights & Syracuse are combined in the state’s small area data system. We are working to get them separated or regrouped with like or bordering cities.
- Higher incidence of breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer compared to county and state rates
- Higher rate of hospitalizations due to falls compared to county and state rates

Challenges:
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Syracuse, Kaysville & Fruit Heights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small Area</th>
<th>Davis County</th>
<th>Utah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Persons (2016)</td>
<td>65,811</td>
<td>329,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Living in Poverty (2016)</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy at Birth in Years (2011-2015)</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>80.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Fair or Poor Health Status (2016)</td>
<td>7.9%*</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Poor Physical Health for Seven or More of the Past 30 Days (2016)</td>
<td>14.0%*</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Poor Mental Health for Seven or More of the Past 30 Days (2012-2014)</td>
<td>17.4%*</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Behaviors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Eating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Obesity (2016)</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult Overweight or Obese (2016)</td>
<td>62.9%*</td>
<td>60.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet: Adult Prevalence (2016)</td>
<td>8.6%*</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diet-related Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 population (2013-2014)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Cholesterol: Doctor-Diagnosed Hypercholesterolemia (2015)</td>
<td>21.8%*</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Pressure: Doctor-Diagnosed Hypertension (2014-2015)</td>
<td>23.4%*</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer Incidence per 100,000 women (2012-2014)</td>
<td>138.6</td>
<td>119.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer Death per 100,000 population (2011-2015)</td>
<td>118.3</td>
<td>120.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Incidence per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronary Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Behaviors
- Activities Limited Due to Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems (2013-2014) | 17.3% | 18.0% | 18.6% |
- Daily Fruit Consumption Adults 18+ (2015) | 31.7% | 29.4% | 29.8% |
- Daily Vegetable Consumption Adults 18+ (2015) | 16.1% | 23.5% | 17.4% |
- Percent of Adults Reporting Routine Medical Check-up in Past Year (2015-2016) | 63.7% | 65.5% | 62.2% |
- Smoking Among Adults (2016) | 4.1%* | 6.5% | 8.7% |
- Oral Overdose and Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population (2013-2015) | 9.7 | 16.9 | 22.1 |
- Hospitalizations Due to Falls per 10,000 persons age 65+ (2012-2014) | 128.4 | 119.2 | 118.8 |
- Motor Vehicle Deaths per 100,000 population (2013-2015) | 8.0 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
- Suicide Rate per 100,000 population (2013-2015) | 15.0 | 17.3 | 23.8 |
- Colonoscopy Screening (age-adjusted percentage 50+) (2016) | 83.0%* | 79.7% | 72.7% |
- Cost as a Barrier to Health Care in Past Year (2016) | 5.7%* | 8.0% | 11.6% |
- Mammogram Within the Past Two Years (2016) | 63.6%* | 64.7% | 65.4% |
- No Health Insurance Coverage (2016) | N/A | 4.9% | 8.8% |

Davis County Small Area Health Profile

Data retrieved from Utah’s Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS) for Public Health, and Community Commons (chna.org).

Much of the data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), self-reported by those ages 18+.