Access and Mobility Theme

TRANSPORTATION’S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT – Transportation contributes 25% of the region’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In order to meet our regional GHG reduction goals, we need to encourage a greater use of environmentally friendly travel options.

The region’s daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita has decreased from the highest levels in the mid-90's because of the region's land use planning, and investments in transit, biking and walking. However, because of a growing population, we are still struggling to reduce total vehicle travel. The region’s population is projected to increase another 19% by 2025, which means we will need to make even more comprehensive changes in travel behavior in order to reduce VMT and GHG emissions. The region has established a goal of 10% GHG reduction by 2020 and at least 75% GHG reduction from 1990 levels by 2050.

Light duty vehicle emissions targets (preliminary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>2035</th>
<th>2050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTCO2e/capita</td>
<td>MTCO2e/capita</td>
<td>MTCO2e/capita</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>75% per capita reduction goal</td>
<td>90% per capita reduction goal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MTCO2e = metric tons of Carbon dioxide emissions
Access and Mobility Explanatory Theme Information

An important strategy to reduce GHG reduction is to create, provide and promote travel choices to all people in the region that are equitable and affordable.

By ensuring equitable access to essential information, goods, services, activities and destinations through safe, efficient and reliable varieties of travel choices, the region's transportation system can improve environmental health and enhance human health and safety, while promoting economic competitiveness and prosperity.

Key Drivers
The key drivers of reduction of the region's GHG emissions are the amount people use vehicles to travel to essential information, goods, services, activities and destinations, and our region's availability of safe, efficient, and reliable varieties of travel choices. The key drivers that are not included in the presented data are the overwhelming importance of fuels and fleet efficiency, land use and development patterns, and affordability of transportation.

Data Issues
Data on travel modes from the American Community Survey include only work trips, which represent about 14% of all trips. It is likely that the percentages using environmentally friendly travel choices would be higher if all trips were included.
Arts & Culture Theme

THRIVING BUT WITH LIMITED ACCESS - The region is recognized as having a thriving arts and culture environment and for attracting young creative people, but access to the arts in our communities and schools, and healthy and diverse arts providers are limited by inadequate resources and inconsistent leadership.

### GPVI Art & Culture Results Team Indicator

#### Number of Arts Providers per 1,000 Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Arts Businesses per 1,000 Residents, 2008</th>
<th>Number of Arts Business, 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>4,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>4,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>1,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>18,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>2,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>2,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>2,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>2,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>2,813</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: Any Given Child Survey 2010, Regional Arts and Culture Council, Kennedy Center
Arts & Culture Explanatory Theme Information

The Arts and Culture Team focused on three main outcomes for the region:

1) Daily Arts for Youth are critical to a complete education of every student in the region so that they will become productive, creative adults with 21st Century skills. Arts Specialists have been stripped from many schools and teachers have not been trained to use the arts to teach core curricular subjects in engaging ways for all types of learners.

2) Arts Organizations are inadequately funded to sustain superior products due to lack of dedicated public funding, unwillingness of most private funders to support general operating costs, and shrinking donor base.

3) Equitable Access for all citizens to affordable arts offerings and arts based learning for all students are limited due to inadequate funding. Radically improved arts and culture funding would result in increased support of culturally diverse organizations reaching more diverse audiences and would enable all children to have educational, inspirational and skill building experiences.

Key Drivers

- Teacher training.
- Advocacy by parents.
- School board and administration commitment and active leadership
- Community based initiatives
- Business leadership and investment
- Commitment and action by elected officials

Data Issues

While some data are available much more is being gathered through current projects such as the Local Arts Index, the Economic Impact of the Arts study, the Right Brain Initiative, and Any Given Child.

GPVI Arts & Culture

Race and Ethnicity of Portland Public Schools taking part in the Right Brain Initiative 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portland Public School</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Multi-Ethnic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beach (K-8)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glencoe (K-5)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayhurst (K-5)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James John (K-5)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis (K-5)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham (K-5)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigler (K-8)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitton (K-5)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestal (K-8)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitman (K-5)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlawn (PK-8)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 25% 45% 16% 9% 1% 6%

Source: Regional Arts and Culture Council, 2010. Right Brain Initiative
Civic Engagement Theme

The region is a national leader in key forms of civic engagement and yet there appear to be obstacles to greater engagement by racial and ethnic minorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO-KS</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO-IL</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Civic Life in America, 2009

**GPVI Civic Engagement Results Team Indicator**

*Percentage of adults, aged 16 or older, volunteering with or through one or more groups*

**Top Ten U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2009**
Civic Engagement Explanatory Theme Information

Civic engagement consists of political and nonpolitical activities that help address community concerns. The Results Team focused on three primary Civic Engagement outcomes for the region: 1) Informed community members, 2) Strong Sense of Community, and 3) Widespread electoral and non-electoral participation.

There are several specific issues to consider when analyzing civic engagement in the region:

1. High rates of volunteering, group participation and political action are among several indicators of a strong, civically engaged community; in these three areas the region is a national leader.
2. The available data on voting rates by racial and ethnic minorities at the state level suggests that most communities of color face significant obstacles to greater participation in civic life. However, this data is limited and does not allow us to identify specific barriers or to develop solutions.
3. The region should consider investing in improved data collection efforts that make such disparities more visible, while also building the civic capacity of currently underrepresented groups.

Key Drivers

- Economic wellbeing.
- Post-secondary education.
- Access to relevant information.
- Sense of responsibility for the public good.

Data Issues

Given the relative absence of data at the regional level on the civic engagement activities of various demographic groups – racial, ethnic, age, class, income, and gender – it is difficult to measure the extent to which the benefits of civic engagement are widely shared. It is imperative that the region invest in improved data collection efforts to help identify better ways to engage groups that may be underrepresented.
Economic Opportunity Theme

GLASS HALF EMPTY: Our region’s more volatile employment means that during good times, we grow more quickly than the rest of the nation, but downturns hit us harder. Unemployment hits vulnerable populations hardest, and education reduces the likelihood of unemployment. Wages have fallen relative to the rest of the nation’s metropolitan areas, and fewer than half of all jobs pay a wage sufficient to support a family of three.
Economic Opportunity Explanatory Theme

Information

There are four issues wrapped into this one theme:

1. Employment is the primary source of income for most families. Unemployment disproportionately affects minorities, the young and the less educated.

2. Greater economic volatility is probably due to our greater concentration in manufacturing and high technology manufacturing. The region’s employment concentration in high technology manufacturing is almost four times the national average.

3. Education is a key driver for higher earnings and lower unemployment. Preparing for economic recovery requires investment in education.

4. Less than fifty percent of jobs pay the Self-Sufficiency wage, which is the annual wage required to meet basic needs for a one adult, two-child family (one infant and one preschooler).

Data Issues

a. Unemployment by race and ethnicity: The only data source that offers unemployment rate by race for the Portland Metro is the American Community Survey. The racial categories “Black Alone,” “American Indian or Alaska Native Alone,” and “Asian Alone” do not include people of multiple races but they do include Hispanics that also identify with one of those races. Thus, there will be some people in the “Hispanic” category that will also be represented among the other categories.

b. Some estimates from the American Community Survey have wide margins of error, especially for smaller ethnic groups, which limits our ability to compare across groups. While the Margins of Error are not yet reflected in these charts, we will include them in the final report.

c. Current Employment Statistics includes only nonfarm jobs. Some categories of jobs are not included, mostly self employed and farm workers.
Education Theme

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT – On the pathway of educational attainment, racial disparities, in terms of performance, appear early and patterns persist over lifetimes.

Source: Oregon Department of Education, State of Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Source: American Community Survey 2005-2009
**Education Explanatory Theme Information**

1. **Math and Reading:** The first consistent measures of academic achievement across all schools and districts are federally mandated 3rd grade state assessments of state standards in mathematics and reading. Each state is required to establish state content and performance standards and report results beginning in 3rd grade. The data indicate that White, Asian and Multi-racial students meet state standards at higher rates than do African-American, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native students.

2. **Cohort Graduation:** The US Department of Education requires that states monitor each student individually and report the number of students earning a regular diploma in four years. Students earning a modified, alternative, GED, or other diploma are not counted in the cohort calculation. The data indicate that White and Asian students graduate with a regular diploma in four years at higher rates than Hispanic, African-American or American Indian students.

3. **Adult Educational attainment:** The American Community Survey of the US Census reports the level of adult (25+) educational attainment by county. The data indicate that Asian, White and Multi-racial adults are more likely to have a bachelor’s degree or higher than are African-American, Hispanic or American Indian adults.

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**Key Drivers**

- School-home partnership
- Stable home relationships
- Motivated learners
- Equity
- Quality human capital
- Quality curriculum
- Safe and civil environment
- Sufficient opportunity
- Education is a priority
- Accessibility and proximity of parks, trails, and natural areas (especially for children, seniors)

**Data Issues**

While a large amount of education data is available, the opportunity to use individual tracking numbers could help us better understand a student’s success along the educational pathway by linking K-12 with post-secondary outcomes.
Healthy People Theme

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH - Factors such as socioeconomics, race and ethnicity, environment, and social capital are critical factors in shaping health outcomes as well as health behaviors and health services.

**Health Outcome Effects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic Factors</th>
<th>Health Behaviors</th>
<th>Health Services</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The independent association of socioeconomic factors is more important than health services or health behaviors.

**Adults who are overweight or obese (BMI > 30kg/m²)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: BRFSS.
Note: Medical record data suggests rates two times higher.
Healthy People Explanatory Theme Information

Key Drivers:
Healthy Behaviors: (Physical Activity; Nutrition; Tobacco Use; Substance Use; Sexual Behavior); Health Services: (Medical Care; Dental Care; Behavior/Mental Health; Public Health; Long Term Support); Socioeconomic Factors: (Economics; Education; Civic Participation; Arts & Culture); Environment: (Natural Environment; Built Environment)

Data Issues:
Much of the available health data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. BRFSS estimates pertain only to the adult population aged 18 years or older, living in households. Households without a land-line phone do not have the opportunity to participate in the survey. Interviewers are occasionally unable to contact some households despite repeated attempts. Weighting partially takes into account the non-response pattern. The survey is administered in English and Spanish, only. BRFSS data are self-reported and are subject to the limitations of all self reported data.
Quality Housing and Communities Theme

HOUSING DETERMINES ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES – Current patterns of housing development create real and consequential inequities along lines of race/ethnicity, income, tenure, and disability. The availability of affordable housing determines how you can get around, whether you live near work, who is in your neighborhood, and what opportunities you can access.

Using data from the Center for Neighborhood Technology for transportation and housing costs, and American Community Survey data for median income, this map shows that housing and transportation costs represent a very large portion of income for many Portland-Vancouver area residents, especially those in poverty. According to the Center for Neighborhood Technology, an affordable portion is under 45% of income.
Housing and Communities Explanatory Theme Information

Regional housing equity is a real problem with real consequences. The distribution and availability of affordable housing, fair housing challenges, and transportation and infrastructure investment decisions all leave some Portland-area households without access to opportunities. This theme is concerned with the geography of affordable housing: where are the housing units that are affordable and appropriate for both owners and renters, for all racial/ethnic groups, for those of lower incomes, and persons with disabilities? Our measures indicate that these housing units are:

- not as well connected to transportation, leading to high costs and long commute times for low-income workers;
- not near the right skill-level jobs for those with limited education; and
- not in neighborhoods with the quality schools, grocery stores, healthy green spaces, and other services that make up the geography of opportunity.

Key Drivers
Why is the geography of affordable housing inequitable? We have identified several key barriers, including: current land use, transportation, and infrastructure policy and planning practices including regulatory barriers, pro-gentrification policies, and insufficient public investment; and fair housing challenges and discriminatory lending practices.

Data Issues
Each indicator requires data from a different source and some are combinations from multiple sources. Some of the data sources do not disaggregate or focus in by income or racialized minority group. A more complete picture could emerge with a combination of quantitative and qualitative data.

Cost Burden means paying more than 30% of income for housing costs.
Healthy, Natural Environment Theme


Due to increasing population growth and ensuing development, it is imperative that the region mitigate and adapt to projected impacts of climate change by protecting and building resilience into our region’s natural systems. The Portland-Vancouver region needs to track success in responding to climate change and an increasing population.

Benthic Index is a measure of the health conditions of water-dwelling invertebrates. This chart shows how “poor” Index values increase as an area is more developed, while they are better in areas with lots of farm, forest, or natural habitat.
Healthy, Natural Environment Explanatory Theme Information

The metro region’s population was 1.9 million in 2000. The most recent demographic forecasts project that our region will grow to as much as 3.2 million in another 19 years. Growth, development, climate change and our responses are all interconnected ecologically, geographically, socially and economically. Water resources, air quality, quality of habitat, genetic diversity, migration patterns and wildlife species will likely be altered. Projected population growth may in fact be exacerbated by climate change due to an influx of “climate refugees”. More so than ever, healthy communities will be dependent on a healthy environment. A Healthy Natural Environment encompasses Ecosystem Functions (biodiversity and eco-processes) and Ecosystem Services (what people need).

**Ecosystem Function Indicators:** Ecologically Healthy Waterways; Native Plants and Animals; Forest/Farm/Natural Eco-communities Coverage.

**Key Drivers:**
- Altered fire and water regimes
- Abundance, diversity, complexity & health of habitats
- Cumulative effects or impacts of climate change
- Extent / distribution of tree canopy, green streets, ecoroofs and other natural features that provide ecological function.
- Health and diversity of regional ecosystem
- Extent and control of invasive species

**Ecosystem Service Indicators:** Proximity to Nature/Parks; Proximity to Compromised Environments; Protected Lands; Good Air Quality; Forest/Farm/Natural Eco-communities Coverage.

**Key Drivers:**
- Community walkability
- Environmental literacy and economic disparities
- Affordability of transportation choices to reach community and regional parks, trails and natural areas
- All residents are fully involved as equal partners in decision making about issues that affect the quality of the environment in their neighborhoods, including clean air and water
- Accessibility and proximity of parks, trails, and natural areas, especially for children, seniors, differently-abled and lower income households
- Policies and programs
- Legacy practices and pollutants (includes environmental justice and cultural practices)

**Data Issues**
Good environmental data is available. One challenge is getting data to tell a regional story, including all counties in the region. There is also a desire to develop data that is currently not being gathered. Developmental Indicators include: an index of fishable/swimmable/drinkable waterways as a measure of ecologically healthy waterways; and a comprehensive data set of native species by watershed.

### Floodplain Acres Paved or Developed by County, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Floodplain Acres</th>
<th>Acres of Paved or developed floodplain</th>
<th>Percent of floodplain paved or developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah</td>
<td>11,890</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>39,695</td>
<td>5,753</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>30,290</td>
<td>2,455</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas</td>
<td>16,829</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>98,393</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,344</strong></td>
<td><strong>13%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Safe People Theme

The Public is Safer Today than 15 Years Ago - Both property and person crime rates have declined in the four GPVI counties. Both the public and policy makers should be aware of this successful trend. The declining trend can inform budgetary decisions regarding distribution and potential reinvestment of limited funds.

Person Crime Rate, per 1,000 population

Property Crime Rate, per 1,000 population

Safe People Explanatory Theme Information

Key Driver

- COMMUNITY CAPACITY. Communities have the resources and capacity to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and take ownership of public safety crises.
- ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW. The rule of law is enforced in order to protect community safety and the safety of those involved with the incident.
- REHABILITATION. Violators of laws receive evidence-based services, treatment and opportunities that prevent future violations.
- SHARED VISION. Shared public safety goals across the system inform decisions and activities
- COLLABORATION. Public safety agencies and partner agencies collaborate and coordinate prevention, planning and response across jurisdictional and fiscal boundaries
- INFORMATION SHARING. Public safety agencies and partner agencies share information about clients when the release of that information would benefit (and not negatively impact) clients, victims or other members of the community
- FAIRNESS. Consequences of committing a crime are not influenced by age, race, gender, income or position.
- CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS. Public safety leaders and officials understand and know how to appropriately respond to different individuals and communities
- SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY. The public safety system routinely reviews its law for disproportional impact and fairness, and revises accordingly.

Data Issues

UCR does not reflect all crimes as they can only list crimes reported to law enforcement agencies. Also, should a number of crimes be connected, they only list the most serious one.