* 1. **Disparities in Access to Opportunity**
1. **Analysis**
2. **Education**
3. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to proficient schools in the jurisdiction and region.

The proficiency of schools accessible on average to the White, non-Hispanic population in the Portland CDBG is slightly higher than the statewide median and the highest among all race/ethnicity groups. This index is much lower in Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, and lower in Asian Pacific Islander and Native American populations as well. Gaps between the white population and Communities of Color range from 10 to 20 percentile ranks, with Black Non-Hispanic populations with the lowest quality access.

This general pattern persists among the population below the federal poverty line. School quality only decreases by one percentile rank or less among the White, Black, and Asian populations below the federal poverty line, while dropping by 9 points among Native American and 4 points among Hispanic populations.

Compared to the wider statistical area, the gap between impoverished and the general population is smaller in the city. School proficiency is higher for all groups in the region compared to the city, except in white populations. However, the drop in school quality associated with the poverty line in the region is more dramatic, suggesting greater income inequities in the wider region.

[national origin?]

[family status?]

1. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to proficient schools relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

School proficiency is highest in the jurisdiction in Central Southeast Portland (bounded by Killingsworth to the North, Powell to the South, and 30th and 60th to the East and West), Sellwood-Moreland, the Southwest Hills, and Northwest Portland. School quality is uniformly low in East Portland (generally past 82nd) and North Portland.

The white population is distributed across the city, but is more concentrated in inner East and NW, and less in East Portland. Black and Hispanic populations are most concentrated in North and East Portland, respectively, both areas of lower school proficiency in Portland. Asian/Pacific Islander populations are more concentrated in East Portland, but have a greater presence in areas such as the inner Southeast and Northwest, while absent from North Portland. Populations of color are largely absent in West Portland, an area with average or higher school quality.

In the region outside the city, large Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander populations exist, particularly west of Portland surrounding Hillsboro, north in Vancouver, and east in Gresham. In the areas of Vancouver with a relatively high proportion of racial/ethnic minorities relative to the rest of the region, school proficiency is typically low. West of Portland, significant Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations exist, with Hispanic populations more concentrated in areas of low school proficiency, and vice versa. Hispanic populations are also prominent in Gresham/Troutdale, a large area with uniformly low school proficiency.

Areas with high school proficiency in Portland have lower foreign-born populations. In East Portland and adjacent areas, the most common country of origin is Mexico, and individuals of that national origin make up around 10% of the area’s population. In Southeast Portland, particularly surrounding 82nd Ave, a concentration of Vietnamese-born residents have access to relatively poor schools.

Areas not directly in the center of Portland have larger proportions of families with children. In Northwest Portland, few families have children, but those that do access high quality schools. In Inner Southeast, the proportion is somewhat higher, while the areas of the city and region with the greatest proportions of families with children are East Portland/Gresham, suburban communities west of Portland, and North Portland.

1. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to proficient schools.
2. **Employment**
3. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.

White populations in Portland experience the best labor market conditions among all racial groups, at about the 70th percentile nationally when it comes to college attainment, labor force participation, and low unemployment. All racial groups exceed the national median, except for Hispanic populations below the federal poverty line. Conditions are generally less favorable for all populations in the region compared to the jurisdiction, except for Asians or Pacific Islanders.

Average proximity to jobs is measured in comparison to the rest of the region—all racial groups in the jurisdiction and region are within 5 percentile ranks of the regional median. White populations below the poverty line in the jurisdiction and region experience greater job proximity than the general white population, and compared to the lower 2 quartiles in the region. Communities of color below the poverty line in the region also experience higher job proximity in comparison to their larger peer group.

1. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

Job proximity varies more drastically from neighborhood to neighborhood. As expected, job proximity is highest in downtown Portland, and the surrounding central areas of the city. Areas with lower proximity appear more in North Portland, Central Northeast, and Southeast and East Portland/Gresham. Particular neighborhoods with lower job proximities would be St. Johns, Lents, Mt. Scott, Arnold Creek, Wilkes, Glenfair, and Centennial. No clear demographic patterns correspond to all these areas, but observed in relation to school proficiency, some of these neighborhoods represent core populations of communities of color.

Foreign-born residents in Portland seem to live in areas with better than average job proximity. Areas of concern would be North Portland, with Mexican-born residents making up about a tenth of the population in those neighborhoods, and Pleasant Valley, with a sizeable Vietnamese-born population. Families with children are underrepresented in areas with high proximity to jobs.

West and inner East Portland experience very high labor market engagement. This overlaps with some of the areas where the Black population is most concentrated, such as N/NE Portland. Other communities of color, such as the Hispanic and Asian communities in East Portland, experience much poorer labor market conditions, in the bottom 10 percent nationally in some neighborhoods. In the western suburbs, where labor engagement is in the 90th percentile or above, Asian/Pacific Islanders make up as much as half of those areas’ populations. Suburban Hispanic populations tend to live in areas with lower labor market engagement by comparison. Areas with lower labor market engagement are also home to large shares of the areas Mexican-, Ukrainian-, Chinese-, and to a lesser extent Vietnamese-born residents. However, Vietnamese- and Mexican-born residents are also somewhat represented in high-engagement areas in Central Northeast and North Portland. Areas of high engagement tend to have fewer families with children compared to low labor market engagement areas.

1. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to employment.
2. **Transportation**
3. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related to costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.

Racial groups in Portland have similar levels of access to low cost transportation, both in general and below the poverty line. Use and proximity is slightly higher in the population below the poverty line than in the general populations. Communities of color use transit at a higher rate given their disproportionate share of the population in poverty. Outside of the jurisdiction, low-cost transportation access drops significantly, but less so for communities of color. Transit usage is lower for some racial groups regionally as compared to the jurisdiction, but is still fairly high for regional populations below the poverty line. White populations and Native American populations in the regional area use transit at lower rates than their city counterparts.

[national origin/family status?]

1. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation related to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

Compared to national percentile rankings, transit usage is well above average throughout Portland and the surrounding regions. Areas within Portland with lower transit usage include Linnton/Forest Park, the airport, and St. Johns (which, at 53, is still above the national median.) Protected classes, including Communities of Color, foreign-born residents, and families with children, are not particularly present in these areas at all.

Transit affordability varies more throughout the City. Affordability is greatest in Downtown Portland and the Central East Side, which makes sense for their central location. There is less access to low cost trips in some areas of Northeast and Central Northeast Portland, communities outside of Vancouver, southern parts of Gresham, Eastmoreland, and other outer residential communities. This reflects a general decrease in low cost transit accessibility outside of municipal centers or commercial corridors.

In areas with less transit accessibility, there are significant Asian/Pacific Islander populations. Other areas home to prominent communities of color do not seem to significantly lack transit accessibility. Foreign-born residents are not highly represented in areas with the highest transit accessibility, but do not seem to live in low-accessibility areas either. Over 50% of families have children in Pleasant Valley, an area with below-median transit accessibility. Otherwise, few areas of low accessibility raise concerns.

1. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to transportation.
2. **Access to Low Poverty Neighborhoods**
3. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.
4. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns of those groups in the jurisdiction and region.
5. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods.
6. **Access to Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods**
7. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.
8. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.
9. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods.
10. **Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity**
11. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region.

Portland remains a city with a strong concentration of high opportunity indicators within the Central City and close-in neighborhoods. Increasing housing prices, both rental and for sale, within the Central City and inner neighborhoods have resulted in displacement of lower-income households and households of color from those neighborhoods to outer neighborhoods with lower opportunity. Outer east neighborhoods have increased in both concentration of communities of color and residents living in poverty.

1. Based on the opportunity indicators assessed above, identify areas that experience: (a) high access; and (b) low access across multiple indicators.

High access: Northwest, Central East Side (East Side probably as far as 60th Ave), North/Northeast

Low access: Gresham and East Portland, St. John’s and North Portland, Central Northeast

1. **Additional Information**
2. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.
3. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).
4. **Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity.*

* Access to financial services
* Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
* Impediments to mobility
* **Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs**
* Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
* **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
* Lack of local or regional cooperation
* Land use and zoning laws
* Lending discrimination
* **Location and type of affordable housing**
* Location of employers
* Location of environmental health hazards
* **Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies**
* **Loss of Affordable Housing**
* Occupancy codes and restrictions
* Private discrimination
* Source of income discrimination
* Other