LOCAL

diverse population.

### WHAT WOULD IT MEAN FOR THE PEOPLE **OF PORTLAND TO THRIVE?**

$\Box$	CITY TARGET	CITY STATUS	
∩ → HEALTH	Avoid or minimize negative health impacts and improve opportunities for Portlanders to lead healthy, active lives.	Life expectancy in Multnomah County is 79.3 years - half a year below the national average.	CONNE
HOUSING & ENERGY Strive to produce and fund at least 10,000 new regulated affordable housing units citywide by 2035 that will be affordable to households in the 0-80 percent MFI bracket. Target year: 2035		The Portland Housing Bureau has exceeded the Comp Plan production target of 500 newly affordable units a year and is on track to reach the overall goal of producing at least 10,000 new regulated affordable housing units on or before 2035.	СОММ
WATER	All Portlanders have safe and reliable water, stormwater and sewer services. Target year: 2035	The Portland water system serves drinking water to more than 952,200 Oregonians, almost one-quarter of the population of Oregon.	A THRIVING CITY CU
FOOD	90% of Portlanders live within a half-mile of a store or market that sells healthy, affordable food. Target year: 2030	14% of the population are food insecure.	HY CONNECTED
	CITY TARGET	CITY STATUS	FOUNDATIONS
PEACE & JUSTICE	Portland continues to have among the lowest rates of violent crime compared to similarly sized cities. Target year: 2035	The homicide rate is 5.3 deaths per 100,000 people - identical to the national average.	UST AND ECOLOGICALLY SAFE
SOCIAL EQUITY	Portland is prosperous, healthy, equitable and resilient. All Portlanders share in these positive outcomes. Target year: 2035	Income inequality is 6% lower than the national average.	IN
POLITICAL VOICE	Community members have meaningful opportunities to participate in and influence all stages of planning and decision making.	61% of Portlanders feel that they do not have the power to influence important city decisions.	EDU
EQUALITY IN DIVERSITY	Portland [] supports prosperity and equitable access to employment opportunities for an increasingly	In 2015, people of color earned, on average, 25% less than their white counterparts.	мс









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	foundation		C CIRCLE ECONOMY	BIOMIMICRY 3.8
	<b>CITY TA</b>	RGET	CIT	Y STATUS
CONNECTIVITY	80% of Portlanders 'complete neighbor and convenient acc and services needed Target year: 2035	hood' with safe ess to the goods	neighborhoo	anders live in ds with safe a ccess to their
COMMUNITY	Ensure a safe and p community by [] community respon commitment, and Target year: 2035	promoting sibility,	have active N Emergency T Over 60% of satisfied with	and neighborh leighborhood eams. Portlanders fe n Portland as a of a communit
CULTURE	Support a thriving arts and culture community including a diverse range of artists, arts organizations and arts providers in Portland.		Portland is a	ens believe tha a better place of the arts.
Q LY SAFE	ςιτυ τα	RGET	CITY	Ý STATUS
<b>JOBS</b> Close the unemployment rate gap between white workers and workers of color by 2020.		for workers o	unemploymen f color in Port mpared with 4 rkers.	
INCOME	90% of households are economically self-sufficient. Target year: 2035		Portland lack	of households and enough ma basic needs.
EDUCATION	High school graduation rates are		80% of youth	graduate fror

90-100% for all students.

work. Target year: 2035

70% of commuters walk, bike, take

transit, carpool or telecommute to

Target year:2035

EDUCATION

MOBILITY

.5%

## WHAT WOULD IT MEAN FOR PORTLAND TO THRIVE WITHIN ITS NATURAL HABITAT?

#### WATER REGULATION

HOW NATURE DOES IT Grasslands and wetlands manage overflow from rivers and maintain the water quality.

CITY TARGET/2035 Watershed health is improved, and the Willamette River and local streams meet water quality standards.

#### PORTLAND IS

Creating green roofs that filter and clean water by using native plants and microorganisms.

#### CITY STATUS

Portland's green infrastructure captures and filters 2.3 billion gallons of stormwater run-off each year.

HABITAT SUPPORT

HOW NATURE DOES IT The various habitats in the area support local ecosystems and diverse biodiversity.

CITY TARGET/2035 The urban forest canopy, natural areas, biodiversity and habitat corridors, and green roofs can be found throughout the community.

PORTLAND IS Promoting healthy habitats by landscaping with native species chosen from the Willamette valley.

WATER

CITY STATUS Portland's tree canopy covers about 26% of the land.

SUPPORT

HABITAT

# EROSION PROTECTION **EROSION PROTECTION**

#### HOW NATURE DOES IT

Soil biodiversity plays a valuable role in removing pollution and managing erosion.

#### CITY TARGET/2030

Reduce risks and impacts from [...] landslides by preparing for warmer winters with the potential for more intense rain events.

#### PORTLAND IS

WATER REGULATION

Improving soil biodiversity by reducing paving and using native plants as ground cover.

#### CITY STATUS

There are currently an average of 20 landslides per year in the City of Portland, ranging in \$1.5- \$3 Million in loss per year.









HOW NATURE DOES IT Plants capture airborne contaminants in the air and improve air quality.

CITY TARGET/2035

All Portlanders have

[...] can experience

AIR QUALITY RECULATION

access to clean air and

nature in their daily lives.

**PORTLAND IS** Improving air quality by planting local plants near sources of pollution.

CITY STATUS Diesel air pollution is often 25 times over the state limit.

#### CARBON SEQUESTRATION

HOW NATURE DOES IT Growing plants absorb CO2 from the air to create biomass.	PORTLAND IS Planting trees and using building materials that absorb and CO2 rather than release it.
CITY TARGET/2030 Sequester carbon through increased green infrastructure and natural areas.	CITY STATUS In 2008, 24.8M lbs. of CO2 were sequestered due to the development and management of the urban forest.

#### **CLIMATE REGULATION**

#### HOW NATURE DOES IT Plants and trees regulate forest temperatures through evaporation, transpiration and shading.

CITY TARGET/2030 Reduce risks and impacts from heat, drought, and wildfire by preparing for hotter, drier summers with an increased incidence of extreme heat days.

PORTLAND IS Reducing the urban heat island effect by using native vegetation on green roofs and providing more shade in the city.

#### CITY STATUS

Portland's urban heat island effect is the 4th strongest in the US -4.8°F hotter than neighboring rural areas.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

RECULATION

EN D

CLIMATE

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A THRIVING CITY

SCIPIC JUST AND ECOLOGICALLY SAFE

## WHAT IS PORTLAND'S IMPACT ON THE **HEALTH OF THE WHOLE PLANET?**

#### **OCEAN ACIDIFICATION**

CO2 dissolved in oceans has increased ocean acidity by 30% since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

EXCESSIVE FEATURE

OVERFISHING

8°.2

FRESHWATER WITHDRAWALS

WATER

#### **EXCESSIVE FERTILIZER USE**

Fertilizers are extensively used to boost crop yields but can damage the quality of soil and waterbodies.

Up to 25% of US lakes are at risk from excessive fertilizer run-off.

#### **OVERFISHING**

70% of global fish stocks are fished at or beyond their limits.

#### **FRESHWATER WITHDRAWALS**

Global freshwater withdrawals have tripled over the past 50 years, with 70% of withdrawals due to agriculture.

NON-CIRCULAR WASTE

#### NON-CIRCULAR WASTE

Portland generates nearly 1.4 tons of waste per person each year - 45% goes to landfills and 55% is recycled or converted to energy.

CITY TARGET/2030 Recover 90% of all waste generated.









Multnomah County's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions fell 20% from 1990 to 2013, but plateaued around 15% by 2017. This is largely due to an 8% increase in transportation sector emissions from 1990 to 2017.

CITY TARGET/2050 Reduce local carbon emissions by 80% from 1990 levels.

CITY TARGET/2030 Reduce consumption-related emissions by encouraging sustainable consumption.

#### AIR POLLUTION

50-60% of China's air pollution is associated with products and services that are exported to other countries including the US.

#### **OZONE-LAYER DEPLETION**

Since 1986, global use of ozone-depleting substances has declined by over 90%.

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OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

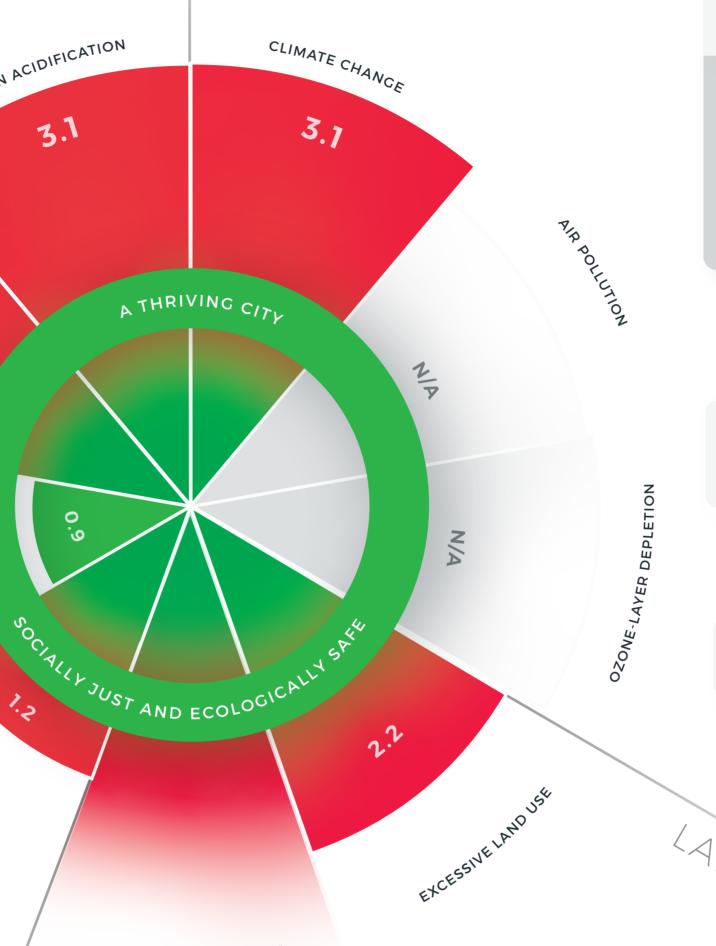
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#### **EXCESSIVE LAND USE**

Land is cleared worldwide to produce food that is consumed in the US.

Beef production requires more than 50 times more land than plant-based foods.



# WHAT IS PORTLAND'S IMPACT ON THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE WORLDWIDE?

TEXTILES

FOOD

Malnutrition is prevalent among Cambodian garment workers as a result of inadequate wages and excessive hours of work.

#### HEALTH

Workers often face dangerous working conditions, leading to:

- accidents and injuries
- long-term health problems
- high suicide rates

In the US, 1 in 7 construction workers get injured during their career; only 5% are covered by health insurance.

"We all have problems with our lungs and pain all over our bodies."

- Female cobalt miner, the Democratic Republic of the Congo

#### **PEACE & JUSTICE**

Workers in labor-intensive industries often face:

- oppression of union organizing
- intimidation and threat
- unfair dismissal

In Thailand's seafood industry migrant workers face violence, trafficking and modern-day slavery. A THRIVING CITY

#### EQUALITY IN DIVERSITY

Employers too often exploit the vulnerability of marginalized communities.

In the US, poultry processors hire vulnerable workers – women, immigrants, and people of color – who are less likely to organize for their rights.

In Asia, female garment workers often face forced overtime, sexual harassment and being fired if pregnant.

# EXTILES FOOD









#### CULTURE

In East Africa, cheap second-hand clothing exported from Western countries both damages local craft industries and undermines regional textile markets.

#### COMMUNITY

Industrial activity often contaminates the soil, air, and water resources of surrounding communities.

ELECTRONICS

"Mining for lithium so that people in other countries can switch to the electric car will kill our communities and our landscapes." - Indigenous leader, Argentina

#### JOBS

Globalization has created job opportunities for millions of workers. However, these jobs often entail:

- forced overtime
- insecure contracts
- stressful conditions
- restrictions on unions

TEXTILES

"Our salary is low and they increased the workload. We can't even get up from the machines."

- Female textile worker, Bangladesh

#### EDUCATION

In Asia children often work long hours as agricultural laborers, compromising their educational opportunities.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, children work 12 hour days for \$1-2 carrying sacks of cobalt, which is used in phone batteries.

**TEXTILES** 

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