1.0 Appendix A

1.1. Data Methodology, Information, and Sources

A key objective of this Assessment is to identify and analyze issues of equity, access, and opportunity within our community and consider how these findings can inform agency plans, policies, and major investments. One method of approaching this objective was to generate maps with data related to access and opportunity. Seven categories of data for maps were identified through the key informant interviews, by looking at HUD Opportunity Dimensions, through focus group feedback and comments, and map sessions. These were:

1. Social and Demographics Characteristics
2. Income and Poverty,
3. Housing Access,
4. Educational Opportunity,
5. Employment Opportunities,
6. Transportation Access, and
7. Safety, Health & Wellness.

Using the identified categories, a series of maps were created with the goal of developing a broad understanding of where different social and demographic groups of people live within our community. This geographic approach also assists with identifying how accessibility of and opportunities for jobs, schools, and services are distributed through the region.

Access to opportunity depends on a confluence of measures, making access relative to a resident's variety of needs. There are some elements, such as access to housing, work, food, and transportation that significantly affect opportunity for many residents of the Metropolitan Planning Organization area. Knowing this, decision-makers can use the findings of the Equity and Opportunity Assessment to help identify and prioritize needs of specific groups and/or geographies to create more equitable access to opportunities within our region.

Data and Information Sources

The data in this Assessment is presented at the census tract level so that characteristics of the community can be understood in "broad brush-stroke" terms and compared at the regional level. The use of larger geographic areas allows not only the data overview, but also addresses issues related to mapping of multiple data sets, and margins of error in Census estimate data. Some of the datasets were also only available at the tract level.

Data was researched by looking at Fair Housing and Equity Assessments of other jurisdictions, the HUD Opportunity Dimensions data content, and feedback through stakeholder interviews and map workshops. A broad range of feedback was received during the first two map workshops that included comments on cartographic output such as map colors; geography, and data classifications.

In determining what data to include in this Assessment, there were several characteristics taken into consideration. These included the use of the HUD FHEA data, data availability and reliability, and geography.

HUD FHEA data

For the Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA), HUD provided a data set which included socio-economic data and Opportunity Indices along with a mapping application for use by jurisdictions. Earlier mapping efforts used the socio-economic data, and final mapping for the Assessment used some of the indices. The HUD FHEA socio-economic data was based on 2006-10 ACS data, and this Assessment replaced much of the data provided with more current or local data sources.

Data availability and reliability

The availability of data helped to determine its inclusion in the EOA. One requirement for this assessment was to use data that was readily available; readily available being defined as taking minimal time for collection and processing to bring into GIS. A variety of data sources were used in the Assessment, some identified through map workshops, key interviews, and staff research. The Eugene-Springfield HUD Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 also provided information to build upon for narrative, trend analysis, and data sources; and staff plan to use data from this Assessment in the next Consolidated Plan.

The main data categories and their sources are identified in the following table. This table lists the complete map sets for each indicator category; however, not all data sets in a category were included in the final composite. For example, not all age groups were mapped, only youth (0-17 years), older populations (65-79 years), and elderly (80+ years old). Additional maps were created and incorporated into the report as was seen as necessary, these are identified in the supplemental maps section.

The reliability of data was one characteristic that was used to decide to include a data set in the Assessment as reference or in the final composites. This was especially important with the Census American Community Survey (ACS) data, which has variable margins of error that effected decisions to include this data. More detailed information on the Census 2010 and ACS are in the following section on **Data sources and categories**.

Data was analyzed at several different geographies for area context and trend analysis, including the block, tract, city, county, state, and national levels. Some data was not available at lower than the city geography or was not reliable at the lower geography of tracts due to margins of error and some data was used only at the city level due to time constraints. One example of this is the poverty by race and ethnicity, which even at the city level the data was borderline acceptable with some margins of error exceeding acceptable levels (larger than estimate, or excessively high). This data was processed at the city level due to time constraints and margin of error. To create an aggregate of the information at the MPO level, the margin of error would need to be recalculated for the region, even though assumptions may conclude that the derived margin of error would be acceptable. Time for creation and conclusion of this report along with staff resources limited some data for further analysis. Perhaps future versions of the EOA will be able to examine these datasets further.

Map Categories Table – Information below lists the different indicator categories mapped for the Assessment area. Additional data was mapped as the report progressed and this is listed in the supplemental maps section.

Social and Demographic Characteristics		
Dataset	**Source**	**Geography**
Latino Ethnicity	Census 2010	Census Tract
Minority	Census 2010	Census Tract
Latino Ethnicity and Minority	Census 2010	Census Tract
Single Female Headed Households	Census 2010	Census Tract
Single Male Headed Households	Census 2010	Census Tract
Population by Age (0-17, 60-79, 80+)	Census 2010	Census Tract
Disability	Census 2000	Census Tract
Income and Poverty		
Median Household Income	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Free and Reduced Lunch by school	Oregon Department of Education, 2010-11	School Service Areas
HUD Labor Market Index	HUD Special Data Set	Census Block Group
Poverty Rate	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Food Stamps/SNAP	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Housing Access		
Renter Housing Cost Burden	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Owner Housing Cost Burden	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Renter Occupancy	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Owner Occupancy	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Median Monthly Rent	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Median Monthly Owner Costs	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Subsidized Affordable Housing Units	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Manufactured Home Park Spaces	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Educational Opportunity		
HUD School Proficiency Index	HUD Special Data Set	Census Block Group
Educational Attainment (Age 25+ without High School Diploma)	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Elementary School Adequate Yearly Progress Reports	Oregon Department of Education, 2010-11	Point
Distance to Elementary Schools	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Employment Opportunity		
HUD Job Access Index	HUD Special Data Set	Census Block Group
Labor Force Participation	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Unemployment Rate	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Access to Jobs in 30 minutes Transit Travel	Lane Council of Governments	Census Tract
Access to Jobs by Bike	Lane Council of Governments	Census Tract
Access to Jobs by Walking	Lane Council of Governments	Census Tract
Transportation Access		
Means of Transportation to Work (Car, Carpool, Public Transit, Bike)	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Households without Vehicles	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Access to Public Transit Stops	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Safety, Health and Wellness		
Fire and EMS Calls for Service, 2012	Eugene-Springfield Fire District	Census Tract
Crime, 2012 (Personal, Behavior, Property)	City of Eugene and City of Springfield Police Departments	Census Tract
Access to Recreation	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Access to Major Grocery Stores	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Body Mass Index	Lane County, State of Oregon	Census Tract
Housing Built Before 1980	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Noise Impact Analysis Area	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Census Tract
Potential Environmental Hazards – Federal Data	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) MyMap	Census Tract
Potential Environmental Hazards – State Data	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) ESCI Database	Census Tract

Supplemental Maps

Supplemental Maps		
Dataset	**Source**	**Geography**
Latino Population in 2000	Census 2000	Census Tract
Area Context Map	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	MPO
Corridors Map	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	MPO
Land Use Map	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	MPO
Minority Population in 2000	Census 2000	Census Tract
Spanish Speaking Population	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Population Distribution by Race and Latino Ethnicity	Census 2010	Census Block
Racial Composition by Tract	Census 2010	Census Tract
Age Distribution, Ages 18-24, 25-39, and 40-59	Census 2010	Census Tract
Population Density	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	Grid
Population Density	Census 2010	Census Tract
Poverty by School Enrollment (College Students and non-College Population) Includes population enrolled in college	Census American Community Survey 2007-11	Census Tract
Emergency Shelter Population	Census 2010	Census Tract
Promise Neighborhoods Map	United Way of Lane County	Census Tract
Workforce Training Site Map	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	MPO
Year Structure Built by Parcel	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	MPO
Annexation Map, 2014	Eugene, Springfield, Lane County	MPO

Geography

For the Equity and Opportunity Assessment, 62 census tracts make up the Assessment area, which is identified by the Metropolitan Planning Organization boundary.

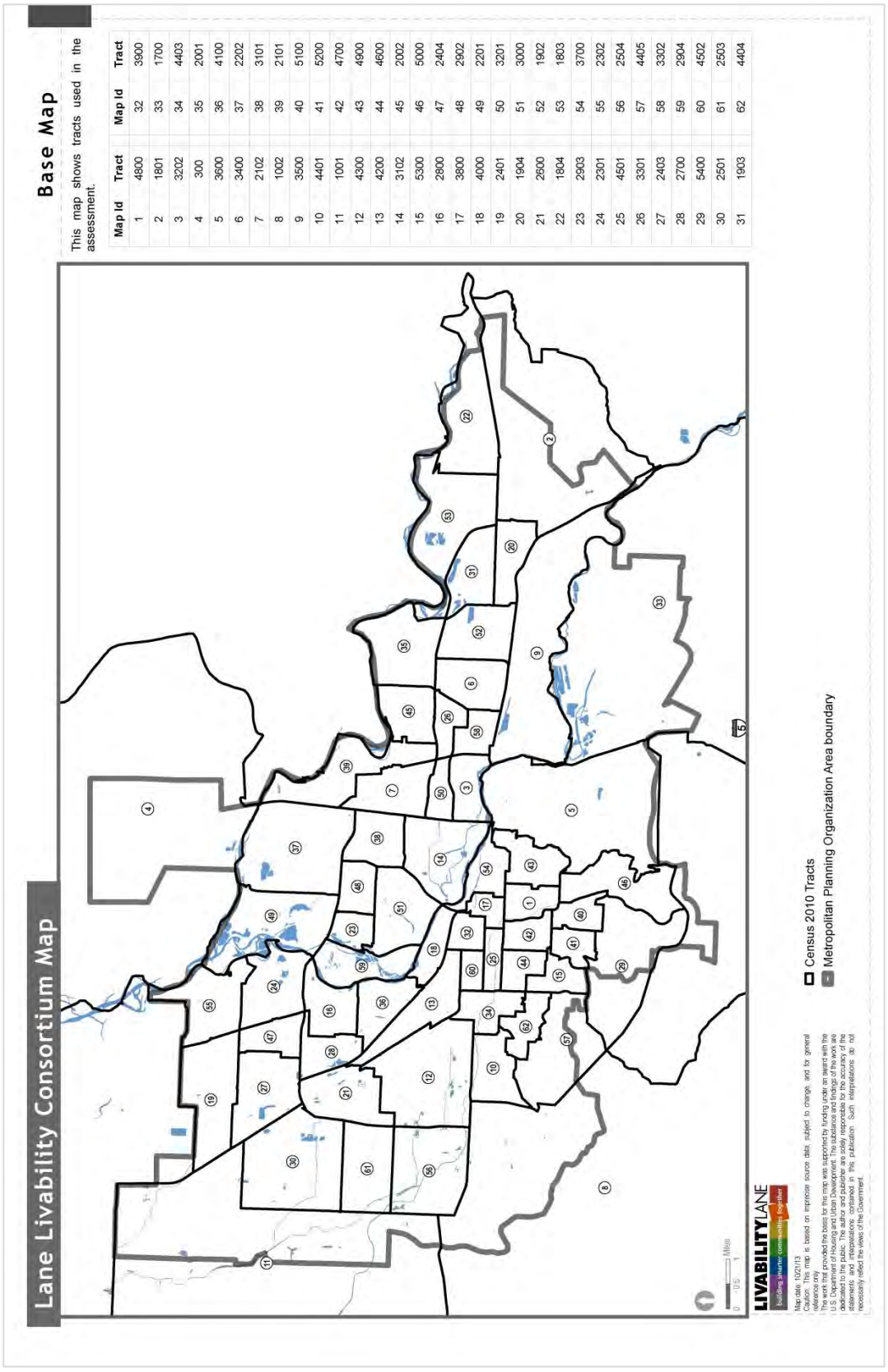
Why Tract level?

The use of the tract level geography provides larger areas (or neighborhoods) with which to view community characteristics. One of the major determinants for the use of tract level data this Assessment was to provide a larger scale geography that could illustrate an overall view of characteristics. The margins of error for certain Census ACS datasets also were factored into the decision of Assessment geography.

The following map illustrates the extent of the census tracts in relation to the Metropolitan Planning Organization area boundary. Several tracts extend beyond the area boundary; however these tracts were kept in the Assessment to include populations living in rural areas within the MPO boundary. Below is a list of benefits of tract level analysis identified through this assessment process:

1. Tracts are used as the geography for defining areas of poverty and areas of extreme poverty – definition by HUD.
2. The use of tracts should make it easy to replicate this assessment in the future.
3. Margins of Error in Census estimates are not as extreme at the tract level.

Tract Base map



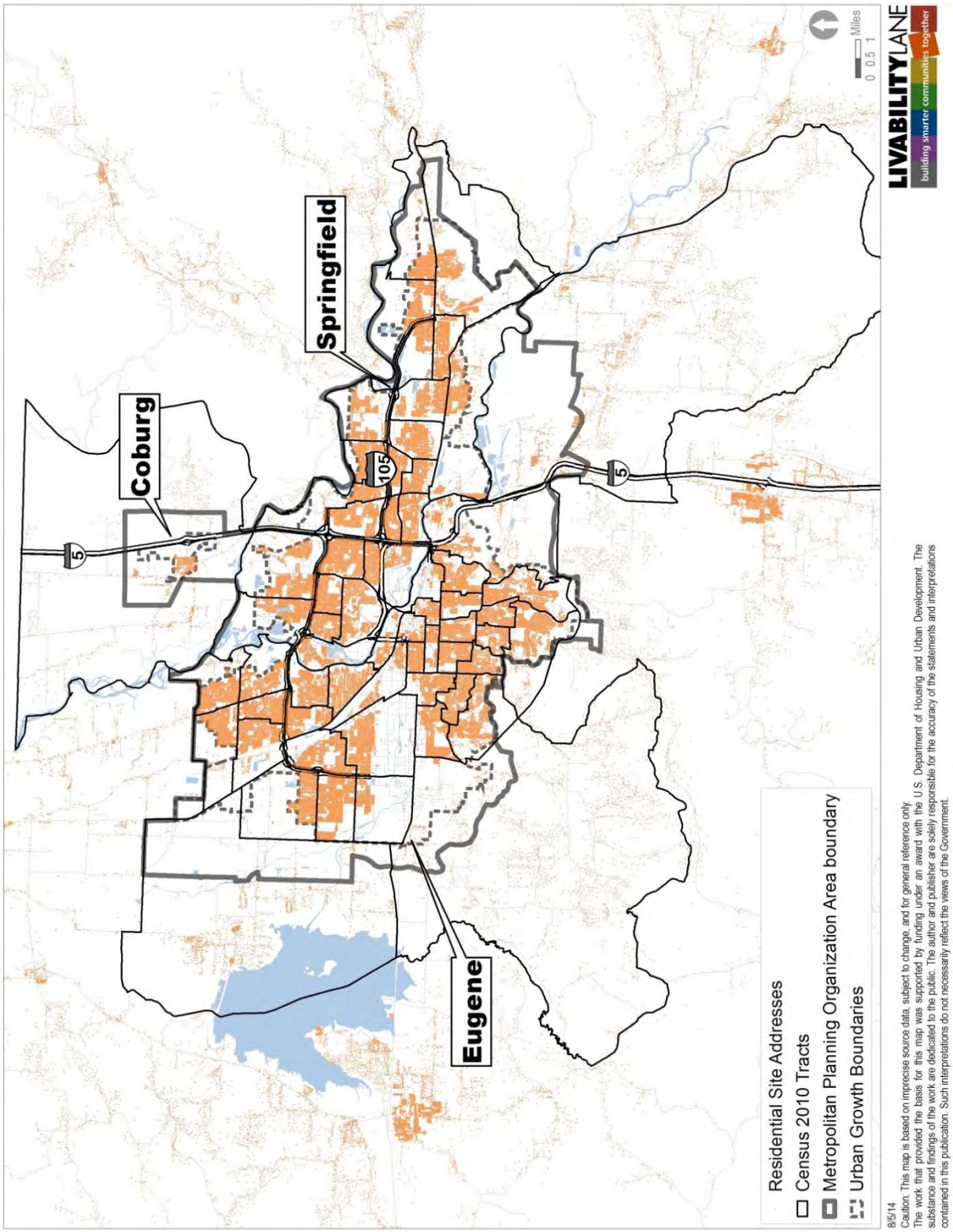
Population and Housing Units per Tract Table

The following table shows the percentage of the population and housing units in both census tracts and in the MPO boundary. Residential site addresses are used for number of housing units; these are extracted from the City and regional GIS May 30, 2013. These addresses are the basis for residential proximity analysis. Total population in Tracts is derived from Census 2010 tract level data.

Map Id	Tract	Total Population in Tracts Census 2010	Total Housing Units in Tract*	Housing Units in MPO Boundary	Housing Units in MPO As a percentage of total in Tract*	Tract Square Miles	Population Density (people per sq mile)	Census 2010 Total Housing Units (Tract)
1	4800	4,662	2,265	2,265	100.0%	0.68	6,849	2,171
2	1801	5,309	2,028	1,939	95.6%	8.94	594	1,966
3	3202	3,980	1,801	1,801	100.0%	0.91	4,356	1,800
4	300	2,341	951	579	60.9%	38.68	61	934
5	3600	3,544	1,865	1,862	99.8%	6.62	535	1,711
6	3400	4,813	2,080	2,080	100.0%	1.28	3,754	2,033
7	2102	6,541	2,944	2,944	100.0%	1.40	4,669	3,028
8	1002	4,167	1,855	582	31.4%	46.93	89	1,830
9	3500	4,280	1,712	1,703	99.5%	5.79	739	1,627
10	4401	5,967	2,677	2,677	100.0%	1.20	4,978	2,656
11	1001	2,451	1,044	101	9.7%	30.50	80	1,029
12	4300	6,717	2,935	2,935	100.0%	3.53	1,905	2,875
13	4200	3,652	1,697	1,697	100.0%	1.50	2,432	1,674
14	3102	7,069	3,545	3,545	100.0%	2.10	3,360	3,351
15	5300	2,479	1,080	1,080	100.0%	0.67	3,717	1,084
16	2800	4,189	1,789	1,789	100.0%	1.15	3,637	1,796
17	3800	6,625	3,477	3,477	100.0%	0.41	16,202	3,060
18	4000	2,474	1,398	1,398	100.0%	0.71	3,462	1,443
19	2401	3,887	1,573	1,573	100.0%	2.34	1,660	1,555
20	1904	4,956	2,168	2,168	100.0%	1.02	4,872	2,227
21	2600	6,489	2,635	2,635	100.0%	1.64	3,967	2,628
22	1804	3,655	1,388	1,361	98.1%	2.84	1,287	1,364
23	2903	2,547	1,197	1,197	100.0%	0.57	4,433	1,173
24	2301	3,905	1,478	1,478	100.0%	1.68	2,325	1,665
25	4501	2,480	1,424	1,424	100.0%	0.46	5,429	1,487
26	3301	3,287	1,349	1,349	100.0%	0.58	5,625	1,347
27	2403	4,258	1,688	1,688	100.0%	1.88	2,266	1,676
28	2700	3,991	1,558	1,558	100.0%	0.89	4,462	1,556
29	5400	5,169	2,337	2,216	94.8%	3.27	1,580	2,379
30	2501	4,828	1,829	1,829	100.0%	3.59	1,346	1,822
31	1903	2,944	1,149	1,149	100.0%	1.31	2,248	1,145
32	3900	2,963	1,841	1,841	100.0%	0.50	5,934	1,663
33	1700	5,338	2,245	602	26.8%	60.06	89	2,224
34	4403	4,739	2,499	2,499	100.0%	0.86	5,495	2,367
35	2001	3,120	1,378	1,378	100.0%	2.06	1,514	1,351
36	4100	3,794	1,682	1,682	100.0%	1.09	3,475	1,679
37	2202	5,741	2,650	2,650	100.0%	3.60	1,594	2,480
38	3101	5,819	2,617	2,617	100.0%	1.14	5,116	2,546
39	2101	2,768	1,179	1,179	100.0%	2.11	1,314	1,166
40	5100	3,118	1,540	1,540	100.0%	0.60	5,178	1,563
41	5200	2,086	1,034	1,034	100.0%	0.58	3,616	1,031
42	4700	3,511	1,672	1,672	100.0%	0.63	5,590	1,712
43	4900	4,372	1,806	1,806	100.0%	1.09	4,020	1,776
44	4600	2,644	1,244	1,244	100.0%	0.60	4,397	1,253
45	2002	4,983	2,066	2,066	100.0%	1.15	4,317	2,059
46	5000	5,080	2,288	2,288	100.0%	1.84	2,762	2,280
47	2404	3,990	1,673	1,673	100.0%	0.82	4,885	1,662
48	2902	3,992	1,872	1,872	100.0%	0.74	5,430	1,879
49	2201	3,548	1,685	1,685	100.0%	2.84	1,248	1,705
50	3201	3,230	1,311	1,311	100.0%	0.53	6,042	1,317
51	3000	4,263	2,132	2,132	100.0%	1.71	2,486	2,107
52	1902	6,503	2,446	2,446	100.0%	1.50	4,349	2,475
53	1803	3,924	1,621	1,621	100.0%	2.97	1,319	1,631
54	3700	3,972	702	702	100.0%	0.87	4,576	528
55	2302	4,507	1,779	1,779	100.0%	1.84	2,449	1,740
56	2504	2,860	1,183	1,183	100.0%	2.57	1,114	1,179
57	4405	4,668	1,957	1,932	98.7%	2.51	1,856	1,902
58	3302	3,389	1,627	1,627	100.0%	0.65	5,204	1,602
59	2904	3,619	2,148	2,148	100.0%	1.32	2,749	2,134
60	4502	3,370	1,805	1,805	100.0%	0.37	9,107	1,850
61	2503	7,689	3,389	3,389	100.0%	1.76	4,358	3,107
62	4404	3,385	1,438	1,438	100.0%	0.76	4,445	1,450
		260,641	**119,340**	**110,923**	**92.9%**			**113,510**
	Sources:	**Census 2010**	**Regional GIS Residential Site Addresses**			Calculated in GIS	Census 2010 / Square miles	**Census 2010**

*data derived from regional GIS, residential site addresses

The map below illustrates the location of residential site addresses in relation to the Census 2010 tract boundaries and the MPO boundary.



Data Analysis Methods

For this Assessment, a method was developed that would create a systematic way to analyze data from different sources with a process that is both easily understood to the user and allows for comparison of characteristics.

Most of the data in this Assessment was classified with an equal interval classification of 3 breaks using a geographic information system (GIS). By using this equal interval classification, the broad range of data was easily categorized for further analysis into low, medium and high categories. The use of this standardized classification across tracts enables a user to compare one tract across many characteristics and allows for a ***relative*** analysis of tracts based on their distribution within the Assessment area.

Data within each topic area has been compiled into composite indices, which again present a ***relative*** analysis of conditions among the census tracts within the Assessment area. As the data was classified into low, medium and high categories, it was assigned a numerical value of 1, 2, or 3 based on vulnerability or opportunity; this was then used in the creation of the composite which combined the rankings of selected datasets.

Other notes about data classification:

- Some of the data was classified using specific thresholds, such as poverty. These thresholds are pre-defined by HUD and the US Census Bureau.
- In the data classification, the values were rounded up or down in the breaks, for example, if a break was 32.8, it would be rounded up to 32.9, so the following break value would be 33.
- For some datasets, the range is very small when there is not much difference between the highest and lowest tracts.

Why choose equal interval?

The equal interval classification method was chosen for the Assessment because it is believed to be the best method which allows for review of the data that is easiest for a broad range of users to interpret. Many agencies and staff that may find the content of the EOA useful probably have their own project thresholds to follow, by not applying pre-defined thresholds to the data, these agencies and staff can use the EOA to help identify and determine if the areas would benefit from more research and/or certain projects. As an Assessment, the maps are designed to provide information as transparently as possible.

Assessment Mapping Methods

The maps contained in the appendix are intended to provide more transparent information about the data. The maps have descriptive text, some data analysis information, a histogram showing the distribution of the tracts in the categories, and a chart which shows the number of tracts in each low, medium, or high category.

Data Classification Process

Each data category was mapped using an equal interval classification (except the few that had specific thresholds applied). For the collection of data and to aid in the creation of the composites, a matrix was created using a 2010 tract GIS file.

After the maps were classified as equal intervals, an additional field was added to the category GIS file that had a unique identifier in the matrix. The rankings were assigned based on the level of vulnerability for that data. For example, if we were looking at youth age 0-17, we would assign tracts with higher percentages of youth a "1" because youth are a potentially more vulnerable demographic, and we would assign a "3" to the tracts with lower percentages of youth. This identifies tracts with higher or lower percentages of a vulnerable population.

GIS overview: A geographic information system (GIS) was utilized in this process to create the equal interval distributions, and to round the distribution values (from 9.7 to 9.9 to create clean breaks). The GIS software was then used to query tracts based on the values to calculate rankings in the attribute table. A unique identifier field was created in both the GIS data, and the tract matrix. After the values were calculated in the GIS data, this data was joined to the tract matrix and the values calculated in that file to create a main file for the rankings by tract. Census data processing into GIS was verified by downloading pdfs of tract level data and cross checking against random tracts in GIS.

How to understand the Histograms and Charts

As part of the classification process, a histogram was created in the GIS that shows the distribution of tracts in the low, medium, and high categories. The histogram was brought into Adobe Illustrator and the median value for the tracts was added, this shows where the median lies in the distribution. This is helpful for assessing the data, and seeing how the tracts with lower or higher percentages fall within the equal interval categories.

The maps also show a chart with numeric counts of the tracts in each category. These charts were made after the data was ranked and calculated in GIS. Then the GIS dbf file was opened in excel and a pivot chart was created, using a chart template created for this project.

Composites

Composite maps were created form each indicator category in this Assessment. These composites were created by combining the category ranking for specific datasets. This allowed for the creation of composites for each category, versus a single composite.

Data Sources and Categories

Major data sources used in this Assessment are the US Census Bureau Census 2010, and the American Community Survey. These are outlined below.

Census 2010

The Census 2010 is the decennial census and represents a 100 percent count of the population and housing units as of April 1, 2010. http://www.census.gov/2010census/

Subject definitions are found in the technical documentation: http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf

American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-11 5-Year Estimates

The U.S. Census Bureau is now using the American Community Survey to collect detailed population, financial and housing characteristics such as poverty, type of commute to work, income, and other statistics previously collected in the decennial census such as the Census 2000 Summary File 3. The ACS estimates are released for different time periods: these are 1-year, 3-year , and 5-year estimates. The 5-year estimates were used for the Assessment because they are the most reliable of the ACS data available due to the larger sample size, and they can be obtained at the tract level geography.

The ACS 2007-11 5-Year Estimates are sometimes referred to as a "rolling estimate" because the data was gathered over a 5 year period and can be reflective of any time during the period. The ACS data represents about 1 in 40 households, compared to the Summary File 3 (SF3) data from Census 2000 that represented about 1 in 6 households. The ACS data should be understood as estimates that are used to provide a general snapshot of population and housing characteristics for neighborhoods and the larger community. The U.S. Census Bureau publishes the margin of error (MOE) for all ACS data. The MOE on the ACS can be rather high and this needs to be taken into consideration when looking at the data, especially if the data is analyzed at a lower geography such as tract level.

Data was collected and used in this Assessment with the understanding that it is the best representation of what we have for income, commute, and other subjects, and that it does not give us exact data for these population, housing, and financial characteristics. This means that while the estimates are used to provide general information about our population or households, they can have a very high margin of error and low reliability, and as a result do not give us a full picture of what is going on in our community.

The GIS files used for analysis with the ACS 2007-11 tract data are based on the Census 2010 TIGER files. More information on the ACS is available here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. A note about ACS data, ACS data years have their own LOGRENCO (Logical Record Numbers), they are unique to each data release, so ACS 2006-2010 ACS LOGRENCOs cannot be used for 2007-2011 data.

Additional data sources in the Assessment

1. American Community Survey (ACS) 2010 1-Year Estimates

The 2010 ACS data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau used in this analysis is for the population with disabilities. The disability characteristics table provided by the ACS is not available at a lower geography than city level.

2. Regional Police Department Crime data

The City of Eugene and City of Springfield Police departments supplied 2012 crime data for the Assessment area from the Area Information Records System (AIRS) database. Unincorporated areas outside the city limits receive police services from Lane County Sheriff's office and are included in the data.

3. Eugene-Springfield Fire

Information on Calls for service for 2012 was received from the Eugene-Springfield Fire

4. City of Eugene and Regional GIS data

City of Eugene and regional GIS data was used for the maps base, and certain analysis. These are detailed more in each category.

5. Portland State University Population Research Center
    a. http://www.pdx.edu/prc/home
    b. http://www.pdx.edu/prc/population-estimates-0

6. Eugene-Springfield 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan http://www.eugene-or.gov/hudconplan
7. Lane Council of Governments
    a. http://lcog.org/store/PDFs/2012PSUpopEst.pdf

Other Useful Data References and articles

U.S. Census Bureau. February 2009. *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know.*
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/handbooks/
U.S. Census Bureau. September 27, 2011. *Census Bureau Releases Estimates of Same-Sex Married Couples.*
http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/2010_census/cb11-cn181.html
U.S. Census Bureau. Webpage. *When to Use 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year estimates*
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/estimates/
U.S. Census Bureau. Webpage. ACS *Downloadable Data via FTP*
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/data_via_ftp/
U.S. Census Bureau. Webpage. *Census 2010 Subject Definitions*
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_main/
U.S. Census Bureau. Webpage. *Census 2010 Technical Documentation*
http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf
UU.S. Census Bureau. Webpage. ACS *2011 Documentation*
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/summary_file/
U.S. Census Bureau. Webpage. *ACS 2011 Subject Definitions*
https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_main/
Colorado State Demography Office. *February 2011. Margins of Error and Their Size.*
http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Document_C&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FDocument_C%2FCBONAddLinkView&cid=1251595135679&pagename=CBONWrapper
ACS and Census 2000 Data comparison tool
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/table_comparisons/

1.2. Data Sources, Tables and Information

This section provides information about the data indicators included in the Equity and Opportunity Assessment, and can be used as a guide for interpreting and using the data. The information is organized under the same headings used in the chapters and identifies the data source, details about the source data and how it was collected, some definitions of terms used, some margins of errors (MOEs) for ACS estimates, and other relevant information.

As previously noted the ACS used in the analysis is based on population estimates for which the U.S. Census Bureau has published MOEs. The MOE gives the upper and lower values the data is most likely to fall within. The MOE on the ACS can be rather high and this needs to be taken into consideration when looking at the data, especially because the data is analyzed smaller geographies, even tract level. MOE Data tables are provided in this section of the Appendix for some of the indicators. The MOE values provided by the Census Bureau in some instances have been recalculated to account for the aggregation of data at the city level. Margins of error have not been recalculated for the Assessment Area Level. This section provides information about data type, source, special processing, and includes tabular data if applicable.

Common abbreviations or phrases used in section

Census: United States Census Bureau
PSU PRC: Portland State University Population Research Center
LCOG: Lane Council of Governments
MPO: Metropolitan Planning Organization Area (Assessment Area)
DEQ: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
Regional GIS: This references data that is in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format used for cartographic or mapping analysis from the Cities of Eugene and Springfield, Lane Council of Governments, and Lane County

Community Profile

1. Map: Area Context Map
2. Map: Metropolitan Planning Organization Area Map
3. Map: Corridors Map
4. Map: Land Use Map
    a. Source for maps 1-4: Regional GIS

Total Population

Block level data was used to approximate the total population for the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) area. Blocks that fell within the MPO boundary were selected in GIS. Blocks from 2000 and 2010 were compared and chosen that covered the same approximate geographic area. This did not result in an exact coverage and blocks were chosen that fell within or overlapped the MPO boundary. Block level data was used here instead of tract level data for a more approximate count of people within the MPO boundary, versus tract level data.

Data: Population Trends 1960-2012

City and County level data was used for population trends because this is the geographic level the data is available from the Population Research Bureau, and use of this geographic level for the data allows for analysis of trends over time.

Population Trends Chart

- Eugene-Springfield 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan
- PSU, PRC, Annual Population Report Tables 2012, April 2013
- Lane Council of Governments, http://lcog.org/store/PDFs/2012PSUpopEst.pdf

Population Trends, 1960-2012				
	Lane County	Eugene	Springfield	Coburg
1960	162,890	50,977	19,616	754
1970	215,401	79,028	26,874	713
1980	275,226	105,664	41,621	699
1990	282,912	112,669	44,683	763
2000	322,959	137,893	52,864	969
2010	351,715	156,185	59,403	1,035
2012	354,200	158,335	59,840	1,045

Metropolitan Area Population Information:

- U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Census 2010 DP1
- PSU, PRC, Annual Population Report Tables 2012, April 2013

2012 PSU Certified Population Estimates for Lane County and Its Cities, Lane Council of Governments, http://lcog.org/store/PDFs/2012PSUpopEst.pdf

Map: Population Density Map

This map was created in GIS. Data used to create the population density grid was regional GIS site address file for addresses within the MPO tracts. This population density map is a point density map of residential site addresses (as defined by land use), within a ¼ mile (1,320 feet) of each other and with 500ft grid cells. Addresses were queried for residential land uses in with data attribute "Use Code". Land use attributes are populated in site address GIS file. A density map created with the ArcGIS Point Density tool, creating a grid with 500 ft cells, and using a ¼ mile (1,320 ft) radius for density.

Map: Population Density Map by Tract

Population density created by calculating people per square mile.

Map Data:

- US Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5, Tract, hispanic or latino origin by race

Special Consideration: University Area

Map Data:

- Population Age 18-24. US Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P12, Sex by Age, Tract
- Where college Students Live Map. US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Poverty by School Enrollment, B14006

Overview Data:

- UO Facts, University of Oregon Admissions, http://admissions.uoregon.edu/profile.html
- University of Oregon Common Data Set 2013-14, https://ir.uoregon.edu/cds

Social and Demographic Characteristics

Racial and Ethnic Composition

Data: Trend and Area Analysis

- U.S Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF1, Table P8, Tract Level Data
- Census 2010, SF1Table P5, Tract Level Data
- Oregon Department of Education, Student Ethnicity Reports, 2012-2013 http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reports/toc.aspx#students

Population by Race and Latino Ethnicity, 2000 to 2010 Chart

- Census 2000, SF1, Table P8, Tract Level
- Census 2010, SF1, Table P5, Tract Level

Population by Race and Latino Ethnicity 2000-2010 for the Metropolitan Planning Organization Area Tracts

	2000		2010	
Total Population	**238,220**		**260,641**	
Black or African American	2,319	1.0%	3,032	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,551	1.1%	2,970	1.1%
Asian	5,942	2.5%	7,601	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	514	0.2%	643	0.2%
Other Race	5,304	2.2%	8,370	3.2%
Two or More Races	8,385	3.5%	11,672	4.5%
Latino	12,012	5.0%	21,795	8.4%
Minority (Including Non-White Latino)	25,015	10.5%	34,288	13.2%
Latino and Minority	30,218	12.7%	44,776	17.2%
White (incl Latino)	213,205	89.5%	226,353	86.8%
White (non-Latino)	208,002	87.3%	215,865	82.8%

Data: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF1, Table P8; Census 2010, SF1Table P5

Maps:

White, Non-Latino, Latino and Minority, Latino, Minority, Asian, Black and African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Other Race, and Two or More Races

- Census 2010, SF1, Table P5, Tract Level
- Census 2000, SF1, Table P8, Tract Level (Only latino and minority)

Dot Density Maps:

- Census 2010, SF1, Table P5, Block level data, represented by points

Notes: Minority Population is calculated as non-White races and this includes people who identify as Latino, non-White.

The population that identifies with another race not listed in the Census Bureau questionnaire can choose the "other race" category. This other race category includes a race not identified in the specific racial categories of White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The other race category can include people that identify as multiracial. This is different than the "two or more races" category where people choose from 2 races in the specific race categories listed above and it includes the "other race" category.

Racial Segregation and Isolation

This information is from the HUD Opportunity Indices and Tables. This data is provided only for use in this Equity Assessment. These tables can be found in Appendix section "HUD Tables".

Language

- Overview: Census ACS 2007-11, Table DP-2 and B16001 Languages Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 years and Over
- Map: Census ACS 2007-11, Table B16001, Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over

Persons with Disabilities

Two different datasets were used to look at persons with disabilities in the community.

Area context information was provided using the ACS 2009-11 data. Tract level data was not available from the ACS on disability status at the time of this report. Instead data from Census 2000 was used to map the population with disabilities. Disability information not comparable between the two census periods due to collection methods.

- US Census Bureau, ACS 2008-12, Table S1810

Cities of Eugene, Springfield and Coburg		With a Disability	
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	214,864	29,235	As a % of the population with a disability
With a hearing difficulty		8,988	31%
With a vision difficulty		4,852	17%
With a cognitive difficulty		12,672	43%
With an ambulatory difficulty		14,259	49%
With a self-care difficulty		5,885	20%
With an independent living difficulty		9,948	34%

- Map: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, QTP21, Tract Level

Disability by Race and Ethnicity

- US Census Bureau, ACS 2008-12, Table S1810

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg			
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN	Total Population	With a disability	% of Total Population with a Disability
One Race	205,147	27,871	14%
White alone	187,760	26,533	14%
Black or African American alone	2,877	278	10%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,316	385	17%
Asian alone	7,439	315	4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	433	52	12%
Some other race alone	4,322	308	7%
Two or more races	9,717	1,364	14%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18,613	1,836	10%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	176,076	25,262	14%

Notes: Percentages may be more than 100 because people can have more than 1 disability.

Household Composition

- Census 2010, DP1
- Census 2010, SF1, PCT15, Husband-wife and unmarried-partner households by sex of partner by presence of related and own children under 18 years - Universe: Households
- Eugene-Springfield 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan.
- Map: Census 2010, Table P18, Household Type, Tract
- Census 2010, Table H1 Total households, Tract

Household Types for the Assessment Area 2010

	MPO Tracts	
Total Households	113,510	
Total Occupied Households	108,151	95.3%
Family Households	61,296	56.7%
Single, Female Headed Households, No Husband Present	11,999	11.1%
Single, Male Headed Households, No Wife Present	4,986	4.6%
Non-Family Households	46,855	43.3%

Data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table H1, P18

Household Types for the Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg 2010

Household Type								
2010	Coburg	As % of Total HH	Eugene	As % of Total HH	Springfield	As % of Total HH	All	As % of Total HH
Total HH	398		66,419		23,665		90,482	
Family HH	283	71.1%	33,953	51.1%	14,737	62.3%	48,973	54.1%
Single Female Headed HH, No husband	33	8.3%	6,611	10.0%	3,607	15.2%	10,251	11.3%
Married Couple Household	235	59.0%	24,660	37.1%	9,668	40.9%	34,563	38.2%
Nonfamily Households	115	28.9%	32,466	48.9%	8,928	37.7%	41,509	45.9%
2000	Coburg		Eugene		Springfield		All	
Total HH	367		58,110		20,514		78,991	
Family HH	257	70.0%	31,297	53.9%	13,479	65.7%	45,033	57.0%
Single Female Headed HH, No husband	32	8.7%	5,665	9.7%	2,942	14.3%	8,639	10.9%
Married couple family	217	59.1%	23,565	40.6%	9,373	45.7%	33,155	42.0%
Non-Family Households	110	28.9%	26,813	46.1%	7,035	28.9%	33,958	43.0%
% Change 2000-2010	Coburg		Eugene		Springfield		All	
Total HH	8.4%		14.3%		15.4%		14.5%	
Family HH	10.1%		8.5%		9.3%		8.7%	
Single Female Headed HH, No husband	3.1%		16.7%		22.6%		18.7%	
Husband - wife HH	8.3%		4.6%		3.1%		4.2%	
Non-Family Households	4.5%		21.1%		26.9%		22.2%	

Same Sex and Unmarried Partner Households 2010

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg		As % of family HH
Family HH	48,973	
Same Sex partner (unmarried), Family HH	970	2.0%
Opposite Sex partner (unmarried), Family HH	7,359	15.0%
Opposite Sex partner (married), Family HH	34,563	70.6%
Other households	6,081	
Non-Family Household	41,509	

Census 2010, SF1, PCT15

Age Distribution

Information on age distribution is presented at the block and tract level.

- US Census Bureau, Census 2000, block data, Table P12
- US Census Bureau, Census 2010, block and tract level table P12 Sex and Age

Assessment area block level data					
Age	2000	2010	2000	2010	% change
0-17 years	51,519	50,260	22.5%	20.0%	-2.4%
18-24 years	32,493	37,875	14.2%	15.0%	16.6%
25-39 years	49,411	51,599	21.6%	20.5%	4.4%
40-59 years	60,670	64,687	26.5%	25.7%	6.6%
60-79 years	26,575	36,699	11.6%	14.6%	38.1%
80+ years	8,565	10,601	3.7%	4.2%	23.8%
	229,233	251,721	100.0%	100.0%	

Veterans

- US Census ACS 2007-11, Table S2101 Tract and City level

Veteran Status						
Coburg city, Oregon						
Total		Veterans		Nonveterans		Veterans
Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	
710	+/-110	85	+/-33	625	+/-104	12.0%
Eugene city, Oregon						
Total		Veterans		Nonveterans		
Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	
126,317	+/-875	11,712	+/-660	114,605	+/-1,115	9.3%
Springfield city, Oregon						
Total		Veterans		Nonveterans		
Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	
45,000	+/-694	5,094	+/-470	39,906	+/-775	11.3%
Data is for the civilian population 18 years and over						

Income and Poverty

Poverty

Information on poverty in the community comes from many sources. In the main overview section, data is carried forward from the HUD Consolidated plan to show trends over time, this data is from the HUD State of the Cities Data System and supplemented by ACS data.

- US Census Bureau, 2013 Poverty Thresholds
- HUD State of the Cities Data System
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table DP3, City Level
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table B17021, Tract Level

A note about the table below, HUD lists the Eugene-Springfield MSA in its tables, which is equivalent to Lane County so the terminology is changed for the table below.

Poverty Rate				
	Eugene	Springfield	Coburg	Lane County
1969	12.7	9.9	na	10.9
1979	14.7	15.2	9.5	12.8
1989	17	16.5	18.4	14.5
1999	17.1	17.9	7.7	14.4
2007-11	21.5	19.9	7.3	17.4
Source: HUD SOCDS, U.S. Census Bureau ACS 2005-07				

Poverty Excluding College Students Map

Information on college students in poverty comes from two different sources. One is the US Census Bureau report *Examining the Effect of Off-Campus College Students on Poverty Rates* about poverty calculations and college students. The other is the table recommended in this Census Bureau report for estimating the poverty rate of an area excluding college students.

Data:

- *Examining the Effect of Off-Campus College Students on Poverty Rates*, US Census Bureau, Bishaw, Alemayehu, 5/1/2013 http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/bishaw.pdf?eml=gd
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table B14006, Poverty by School Enrollment

Table with information from Census Bureau report:

	All People	No College Students	Change
Eugene	23.5	16.6	-6.9
Springfield	22.4	21.3	-1.1

Poverty by Age and Household Type

This data had excessive MOE for Coburg, so only Eugene and Springfield were included in the chart.

- Census ACS 2007-11, DP3

Populations in Poverty						
	Coburg	MOE	**Eugene**	MOE	**Springfield**	MOE
All People	7.3%	4.5	21.5%	0.9	19.9%	1.9
Families	2.0%	3.4	10.4%	1.2	15.2%	2.2
Families with related children under 18	4.0%	7.1	15.8%	2	22.1%	3.4
People under 18	10.7%	12.2	18.7%	2.4	23.7%	3.5
Related children 5-17 years	13.5%	15.5	15.8%	2.3	22.7%	4.2
People over 18	6.3%	3.8	22.1%	0.9	18.7%	1.7
18-64 years old	6.1%	3.7	24.4%	1	20.1%	1.8
65 and Over	7.6%	8	9.7%	1.4	10.1%	3.9
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	25.30%	14.3	41.40%	1.6	31.20%	3.2
Data: US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11 DP3						

Median Household Income

Information on median household income is presented at the regional and tract level.

Data:

- US Census Bureau ACS 2007-11, Table B19013, Tract Level
- US Census Bureau ACS 2007-11, DP3
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Estimated Income Limits http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il13/or.pdf

	Eugene	Springfield	Coburg	Lane	US
Median Household Income	$ 41,326	$ 37,255	$ 62,083	$ 42,621	$ 52,762

HUD Income Limits

This is only part of the table, to show the Eugene-Springfield limits

STATE:OREGON		INCOME LIMITS							
	PROGRAM	1 PERSON	2 PERSON	3 PERSON	4 PERSON	5 PERSON	6 PERSON	7 PERSON	8 PERSON
Bend, OR MSA									
FY 2014 MFI: 62400	30% OF MEDIAN	13100	15000	16850	18700	20200	21700	23200	24700
	VERY LOW INCOME	21850	25000	28100	31200	33700	36200	38700	41200
	LOW-INCOME	34950	39950	44950	49900	53900	57900	61900	65900
Corvallis, OR MSA									
FY 2014 MFI: 69400	30% OF MEDIAN	15600	17800	20050	22250	24050	25850	27600	29400
	VERY LOW INCOME	25950	29650	33350	37050	40050	43000	45950	48950
	LOW-INCOME	41550	47450	53400	59300	64050	68800	73550	78300
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA									
FY 2014 MFI: 55200	30% OF MEDIAN	11600	13250	14900	16550	17900	19200	20550	21850
	VERY LOW INCOME	19350	22100	24850	27600	29850	32050	34250	36450
	LOW-INCOME	30950	35350	39750	44150	47700	51250	54750	58300

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

This data has some excessive margins of error. These are highlighted in the table below and as outlined bars on the chart in the document.

- US Census Bureau ACS 2007-11, Tables 19013A-I

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity						
	Coburg		Eugene		Springfield	
	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE
Median Household Income	$62,083	$15,970	$41,326	$932	$37,255	$1,539
White	$65,156	$19,593	$42,290	$1,098	$37,711	$1,713
White, non-Latino	$61,250	$15,642	$42,548	$1,202	$38,248	$1,783
Hispanic or Latino	$84,167	$78,219	$34,683	$6,893	$28,571	$7,223
American Indian and Alaska Native	na	na	$29,166	$15,043	$45,074	$15,590
Asian	$105,938	$28,824	$32,214	$13,582	$43,068	$29,959
Black or African American	na	na	$50,014	$19,693	$35,777	$22,668
Native Hawaiian	na	na	$80,870	$36,942	$29,598	$55,735
Other Race	na	na	$29,875	$13,417	$27,614	$3,691
Two or More Races	$24,167	$58,080	$24,235	$10,048	$37,813	$14,953

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

Information on poverty by race and ethnicity is for the cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg.

- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, table B17020A-I

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Other race	Two or more races	White - not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Minority
Total:	180,431	2,847	2,309	7,019	387	387	9,475	169,934	18,154	22,424
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	35,523	723	649	2,444	67	67	2,551	32,631	4,972	6,501
Percent in Poverty	19.7%	25.4%	28.1%	34.8%	17.3%	17.3%	26.9%	19.2%	27.4%	29.0%
Data: US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, table B17020A-I										

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity and Age

- Data: US Census ACS 2007-11, Table B17020 A-I

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska native	Asian	Native Haw and other Pacific Islander	Other race	Two or more races	White - not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Minority
Total Population	**180,431**	**2,847**	**2,309**	**7,019**	**387**	**387**	**9,475**	**169,934**	**18,154**	**22,424**
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	35,523	723	649	2,444	67	67	2,551	32,631	4,972	6,501
Under 5 years	**2,230**	**63**	**30**	**-**	**9**	**9**	**235**	**1,831**	**588**	**346**
5 years	471	25	-	-	-	-	79	344	150	104
6 to 11 years	**1,806**	**45**	**67**	**-**	**8**	**8**	**163**	**1,309**	**871**	**291**
12 to 17 years	2,123	37	59	63	18	18	314	1,817	585	509
Under 18	**6,630**	**170**	**156**	**63**	**35**	**35**	**791**	**5,301**	**2,194**	**1,250**
18 to 64 years	26,567	543	474	2,295	32	32	1,704	25,020	2,704	5,080
65 and over	**2,326**	**10**	**19**	**86**	**-**	**-**	**56**	**2,310**	**74**	**171**

Percent of the Population in Poverty

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska native	Asian	Native Haw and other Pacific Islander	Other race	Two or more races	White - not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Minority
Under 5 years	**1.2%**	**2.2%**	**1.3%**	**0.0%**	**2.3%**	**2.3%**	**2.5%**	**1.1%**	**3.2%**	
5 years	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	
6 to 11 years	**1.0%**	**1.6%**	**2.9%**	**0.0%**	**2.1%**	**2.1%**	**1.7%**	**0.8%**	**4.8%**	
12 to 17 years	1.2%	1.3%	2.6%	0.9%	4.7%	4.7%	3.3%	1.1%	3.2%	
Under 18	**3.7%**	**6.0%**	**6.8%**	**0.9%**	**9.0%**	**9.0%**	**8.3%**	**3.1%**	**12.1%**	**5.6%**
18 to 64 years	14.7%	19.1%	20.5%	32.7%	8.3%	8.3%	18.0%	14.7%	14.9%	22.7%
65 and over	**1.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**	**1.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.4%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**

HUD Opportunity Dimension Index: Poverty

This information is from the HUD Opportunity Indices and Tables. For more information about the tables, see Appendix section. This data is provided only for use in Fair Housing and Equity Assessments.

HUD Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP/ECAP)

The RCAP/ECAP Data was provided by HUD for the Equity and Opportunity Assessment. This is calculated by looking at tracts with over 50% of the population non-white AND a poverty rate of 40% or more. The 40% poverty rate is identified as a threshold for extreme poverty, compared to the 20% threshold, which is used for identifying areas of poverty. See appendix section on HUD FHEA tables for RCAP/ECAP table.

Food Assistance Programs and Economic Vulnerability

Overview:

- Hunger in Lane County 2013, Food for Lane County www.foodforlanecounty.org

Food Stamp/SNAP Recipients

Information on Food Stamp/SNAP recipients comes from the State of Oregon Department of Human Services website, US Census Bureau and Food for Lane County.

- State of Oregon, Department of Human Services (DHS), http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/assistance/Pages/foodstamps/foodstamps.aspx
- Hunger in Lane County 2013, Food for Lane County www.foodforlanecounty.org
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table S2201, Tract Level

Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility

School data was collected for two different time periods. The overview section looks at data for the school year 2012-13. When this report was created, data was collected for mapping for the school year 2010-11. Data is mapped at the school attendance area. School Attendance areas were from the State of Oregon GeoSpatial Data Clearinghouse Oregon Department of Education Geodatabase for 2010-11.

- Oregon Department of Education, Reports, http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reports/toc.aspx#students
- State of Oregon GeoSpatial Enterprise Office, Data Clearinghouse, Oregon Department of Education http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/pages/irmd/geo/sdlibrary.aspx

Housing Access

General Housing Market Characteristics

Information in the overview section on general housing market characteristics is for the Cities of Eugene, Springfield, Coburg, and Lane County.

- Lane Council of Governments; Portland State University Population Research Center
- US Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing
- US Census Bureau, Census 2000, DP1

Building Activity

Building Permit Data over Time

- HUD SOCDS, http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/socds.html

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg					
	1980	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2012**
Units in Single-Family Structures	593	630	844	278	219
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	276	982	177	86	385
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	110	36	74	10	16
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	18	50	26	17	61
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	148	896	77	59	308
Total Units	869	1612	1021	364	604

Housing Unit Types

- US Census Bureau, Census 2000, DP4
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, DP4

Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg					
Housing Type	2000	% of Total	2007-11	% of Total	% change
Total Housing Units	83,294		95,032		
Single Family	50,709	61%	58,255	61%	14.9%
Multi-Family	27,309	33%	31,451	33%	15.2%
Mobile Home	5,194	6%	5,149	5%	-0.9%
Other*	82	0%	177	0.2%	115.9%
Data: US Census Bureau: Census 2000: DP4; ACS 2007-11, DP4					
*Other includes boat, RV, van					

Housing Units in Structure by City

Units in structure				
2007-11	**Coburg**	**Eugene**	**Springfield**	**All**
Single Family	290	42,549	15,416	58,255
Multi-Family	49	24,205	7,197	31,451
Mobile Home	31	2,977	2,141	5,149
Boat, RV, Van, etc	0	26	151	177
Total housing units	370	69,757	24,905	95,032
2000	**Coburg**	**Eugene**	**Springfield**	**All**
Single Family	313	36,881	13,515	50,709
Multi-Family	21	21,170	6,118	27,309
Mobile Home	45	3,249	1,900	5,194
Boat, RV, Van, etc	11	32	39	82
Total housing units	390	61,332	21,572	83,294

Average Household Size

- US Census Bureau, Census 2000 DP1
- US Census Bureau, Census 2010, DP1

	2000		2010	
	Average household size	Average family size	Average household size	Average family size
Coburg	2.64	3.07	2.6	3
Eugene	2.27	2.87	2.24	2.85
Springfield	2.55	3.03	2.49	3
Data: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 DP1, Census 2010, DP1				

Vacancy Rates

- HUD SOCDS: 1990 and 2000 data
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11 DP4

	Renter		
	1990	2000	2007-11
Coburg		5.3	0
Eugene	3.5	6.6	4.3
Springfield	3.3	4.3	4.5
Lane County*	3.6	6.3	4.3

	Owner		
	1990	2000	2007-11
Coburg		1.7	0
Eugene	1.1	1.7	2.4
Springfield	1.2	2.1	1.1
Lane County*	1.1	1.8	1.8

*Lane County is the Eugene-Springfield MSA in the HUD SOCDS data

Renter and Owner Occupancy and Housing Costs

Housing Tenure 2000-2010

- Census 2000, SF1, DP1
- Census 2010, SF1 DP1
- Map: Census 2010, Table H4, Tenure, Tract

	2000				2010			
	Coburg	Eugene	Springfield	Total	Coburg	Eugene	Springfield	Total
Owner-occupied housing units	295	30,105	10,987	41,387	297	33,271	12,301	45,869
Renter-occupied housing units	72	28,005	9,527	37,604	101	33,148	11,364	44,613
Occupied housing units	367	58,110	20,514	78,991	398	66,419	23,665	90,482
Total housing units	387	61,444	21,500	83,331	415	69,951	24,809	95,175

As % of Occupied Households								
	2000				2010			
	Coburg	Eugene	Springfield	Total	Coburg	Eugene	Springfield	Total
Owner-occupied housing units	80.4%	51.8%	53.6%	52.4%	74.6%	50.1%	52.0%	50.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	19.6%	48.2%	46.4%	47.6%	25.4%	49.9%	48.0%	49.3%
Occupied housing units	367	58,110	20,514	78,991	398	66,419	23,665	90,482

Housing Costs

Renter Occupied Median Gross Rent

- Census ACS 2007-11, DP4
- Map: Census ACS 2007-11, Table B25091, Tract

Median Rent 2007-11	
Coburg	$744
Springfield	$751
Lane	$793
Eugene	$803
Oregon	$830
US	$871
Data: US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, DP-4	

Owner Occupied Median Gross Rent

- Census ACS 2007-11, DP4
- Map: Census ACS 2007-11, Table B25088, Tract

Median Monthly Owner Costs 2007-11	
Springfield	$1,076
Lane	$1,114
US	$1,145
Oregon	$1,268
Eugene	$1,302
Coburg	$1,419

Data: US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table B25088

Housing Affordability

Data:

- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html
- NLIHC Housing Wage Calculator. http://nlihc.org/library/wagecalc
- NLIHC Out of Reach 2013. Full Report. Where the Numbers Come From User's Guide. http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2013_OOR.pdf
- NLIHC Out of Reach 2013. Full Report. Where the Numbers Come From User's Guide. Oregon http://nlihc.org/oor/2013
- Eugene-Springfield 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan

Maximum Affordable Monthly Housing Costs

Housing Affordability for Households			
Eugene-Springfield MSA*	% MFI	Income Limit**	Maximum Monthly Housing Costs
Extremely Low Income	30%	$16,560	$414
Very Low Income	50%	$27,600	$690
Low Income	80%	$44,160	$1,104
*Includes all of Lane County			
** HUD Income Limits, FY2014, $55,200			
NLIHC Data Model			
HUD 2014 Area MFI: $58,200			
Formula: HUD Income limit, divide by 12 for months, then multiply by .3 for 30% to derive the 30% of income spent on housing.			
Table modeled after NHLIC table			

This section shows how calculations were derived for the Housing Affordability section
updated for new minimum wage January 2014, updated for 2014 data from NHLIC

Eugene-Springfield MSA (Lane County)	Number of Bedrooms				
	Zero	**One**	**Two**	**Three**	**Four**
Fair Market Rent (FMR) 2014	496	621	834	1200	1409
Income needed to afford Fair Market Rent (FMR)	19,840	24,840	33,360	48,000	56,360
Hourly wage needed to afford FMR (working 40 hrs/wk)	$9.54	$11.94	$16.04	$23.08	$27.10
Hours per week at minimum wage ($9.10)	42	52	70	101	119
Hours per week at average wage ($11.04)	35	43	58	84	98
Number of Full-Time jobs at Minimum Wage needed to Afford FMR	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.0
Data: HUD FMR; NLIHC Out of Reach 2014					

text from EOA

At the 2014 Lane County mean wage, a renter would only be able to afford an apartment costing no more than $574 per month (at 30% of monthly income), barely enough to rent an efficiency apartment (no bedroom) in this market at the FMR of $496.

LC estimated mean renter wage:	11.04
$ 40 HOURS A WEEK	442
$ IN A YEAR	22963
30% OF ANNUAL INCOME	6889
30% OF ANNUAL INCOME PER MONTH - THIS IS HOW MUCH RENT CAN BE AFFORDED.	574

FROM NLIHC

Income needed to afford

Multiply the FMR by 12 to get yearly rental cost ($977 x 12 = $11,724). Then divide by .3 to determine the total income needed to afford $11,724 per year in rent ($11,724 / .3 = $39,080).

Hourly wage needed to afford (working 40 hrs/wk)

Divide income needed to afford FMR ($39,080) by 52 (weeks per year) and then by 40 (hours per work week) ($39,080 / 52 = $752; $752 / 40 = $18.79).

Hours per week at minimum wage ($9.10)

this is updated for January 2014 minimum wage

Number of Full-Time jobs at Minimum Wage needed to Afford

Divide income needed to afford the FMR by 52 (weeks per year). Then divide by $9.10 (the Oregon minimum wage). Finally, divide by 40 (hours per work week)

source: HUD FMR, SCHEDULE B - FY 2014 Final FAIR MARKET RENTS FOR EXISTING HOUSING . Calculations from 2013 NLIHC document section *Where the numbers come from*

Income and Housing Costs

- Eugene-Springfield 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan
- HUD SOCDS
- US Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, DP3, DP4

Median Family and Household Incomes 1969-2007/11

City of Eugene					City of Springfield			
	Median Income (in 2009 Dollars)		Median Housing Measures		Median Income (in 2009 Dollars)		Median Housing Measures	
Year	**Household**	**Family**	**Gross Rent**	**Owner's Value**	**Household**	**Family**	**Gross Rent**	**Owner's Value**
1969	$31,187	$58,434	$641	$99,395	$43,135	$49,542	$619	$71,123
1979*	$44,205	$60,183	$648	$174,962	$43,891	$49,958	$677	$129,920
1989*	$43,892	$59,089	$698	$119,497	$37,945	$43,999	$694	$82,893
1999*	$46,164	$62,451	$774	$189,371	$42,535	$49,448	$725	$146,388
2007-11	$58,247	$60,516	$803	$248,100	$37,255	$45,272	$751	$179,200

City of Coburg				
	Median Income (in 2009 Dollars)		Median Housing Measures	
Year	**Household**	**Family**	**Gross Rent**	**Owner's Value**
1969	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1979*	$36,938	$46,315	$687	$123,932
1989*	$36,468	$41,932	$601	$86,832
1999*	$61,168	$69,860	$719	$206,314
2007-11	$62,083	$87,500	$744	$259,300

Notes: HUD SOCDS, HUD income values based on 2009 dollars. Gross rent excludes single family rental units on 10 acres of land or more; Household owner's value calculations exclude housing units on 10 acres or more of land, housing units with a business or medical office on premises, housing units in multifamily buildings (i.e. condos), and mobile homes. Single family condo houses, however, are included only for 1990. 2007-11 data: US Census Bureau 2007-11 ACS*

Cost Burden

Housing cost burden by income

Owner			Renter		
	Low Income (<=80% MFI)	Middle-Upper Income (>80% MFI)		**Low Income (<=80% MFI)**	Middle-Upper Income (>80% MFI)
% with Cost Burden (30%)	**63%**	22%	% with Cost Burden (30%)	**74%**	12%
% with Severe Cost Burden (50%)	**38%**	3%	% with Severe Cost Burden (50%)	**45%**	1%

HAMFI: HUD Adjusted median Family Income: HAMFI – This acronym stands for HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made. http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html

Specialized Housing

Subsidized Affordable Rental Housing

- Regional GIS
- Census 2010, SF1, Table H1, Total Housing Units, Tract

Manufactured Dwelling Parks

- Regional GIS,
- Census 2010, SF1, Table H1, Total Housing Units, Tract
- Manufactured Dwelling Parks originally derived from State of Oregon Manufactured Home Park Directory http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/Pages/MDP_Manufactured_Dwelling_Park_Directory_Oregon.aspx

Homelessness and Emergency Shelters

- Census 2010, SF1, Table PCT20, Group Quarters Population by Group Quarters Type
- Census 2010, SF1, P12, Sex by Age (used total population from this file as denominator)

Educational Opportunity

Education Level Less Than High School

- Oregon Department of Education, Cohort Graduation Rate 2012-13 http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=2644
- HUD State of the Cities Data System
- Census ACS 2007-11, Table B15002, Sex by Educational Attainment, Tract
- Census 2010, DP2

Education Level by Race and Latino Ethnicity 2007-11

- Census 2007-11, Tables C15002A-I, Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (by race)

Education Level by Race and Latino Ethnicity Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg

	Less Than HS Diploma	HS Graduate GED or Alternative	Some College or Associates	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Total
White	10,011	28,530	43,512	40,934	122,987
Black or African American	63	145	686	794	1,688
American Indian and Alaska Native	355	289	591	99	1,334
Asian	271	476	869	2,154	3,770
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	72	71	52	29	224
Other Race	1,452	473	447	397	2,769

Two or More Races	379	790	1,530	879	3,578
White - Not Hispanic	8,417	27,417	42,063	39,902	117,799
Hispanic/Latino	3,317	1,788	2,230	1,595	8,930
Minority	2,592	2,244	4,175	4,352	13,363

Promise Neighborhoods

- United Way of Lane County Promise Neighborhoods, http://unitedwaylane.org/what-we-do/strategic-priorities/education/promise-neighborhoods1/

Elementary School Distance

Measures the percentage of households within a half mile of an elementary school in each tract. Households for this map are depicted using the regional site address GIS file queried for residential land use. School locations are regional GIS and represent schools in school year 2012-13. This half mile distance is straight and is not networked.

- Regional GIS

School Proficiency

- HUD FHEA data
- Oregon Department of Education Reports, Adequate Yearly Progress

HUD Opportunity Dimensions School Proficiency Index

This index is provided by HUD for the FHEA. This index looks at elementary student performance on state tests to determine which schools have higher or lower performance. This data is provided as a GIS file at the block group level and as a table. The Table is provided in the appendix section for HUD Opportunity Dimension tables.

- HUD FHEA: Department of Education

Adequate Yearly Progress

This data is information downloaded from the Oregon Department of Education Reporting system At the time data was being compiled for this report, the 2010-11 progress data was downloaded.

- Oregon Department of Education http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/reports.aspx The AYP are now archived, in 2013 the department of Education adopted a new reporting system.
- AYP reports are now available here: http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/ReportArchive.aspx

This information is not aggregated up to the tract level, but is shown in reference to tracts.

Employment Opportunities

Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force Participation Rate

- Census, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011)
- State of Oregon Employment Department, Eugene-Springfield MSA Non-Farm employment 2013 (not seasonally adjusted), qualityinfo.org
- Map: Census ACS 2007-11, Table B23025, Tract
- HUD SOCDS
- Census ACS 2007-11

HUD FHEA Labor Market Engagement Index

The labor market engagement index by HUD looks at the unemployment rate, labor force participation rate and percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher. This data is from the ACS 2006-2010

- HUD FHEA: ACS 2006-10

Job Accessibility by Alternate Modes of Transportation

The job accessibility maps by mode of transportation measure the number of jobs accessible by tract within a 30 minute morning commute by public transit, biking or walking.

- Regional travel demand model, Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization, LCOG, January 2011
  - Data was analyzed at the transportation analysis zone level then aggregated to the tract level. Information for the tracts that fall outside the Metropolitan Planning Organization area may be limited to transportation analysis zones within distance of the area boundary, and do not include data for the entire tract.
  - Public Transit: The 30 minutes for commute is total travel time including walking to and from stops/stations and wait time at transfer points. All jobs are included except self-employment.
  - Bike: Analysis for this map assumes bikes travel at 10 mph and routes include off-road pathways, roads with lower auto volumes, and lower slopes. All jobs are included except self-employment.
  - Walking: Analysis for this map assumes a walking speed of 3 mph and routes include roads with or without sidewalks. All jobs are included except self-employment.

Job Access Index

The job accessibility index by HUD looks at the distance to jobs, with larger centers weighted more heavily. Data used in this index includes job and worker counts from the Census Local Employer Dynamics (LED) 2010 data, it also includes Origin-Destination Flows from the 2010 LED and GIS calculated distance.

- HUD FHEA: LED 2010, GIS

Transportation Access

Type of Commute

- Census ACS 2007-11, DP3,
- Census 2000, SF3, DP3
- Census ACS 2007-11, Table B08301, Means of Transportation to Work, Tract

The margin of error for some forms of commute, especially at the tract level is fairly high. The commute information for public transportation, biking, walking, and other means of transportation commonly exceeds the estimate at the tract level. Mapping information on commuters who bike and use public transit is provided in this Assessment as reference information only. Tract data with higher margins of error was not included in the composite.

Access to Public Transit

- Regional GIS,
- Lane Transit District GIS

Access to public transit was measured by calculating the percentage of households per tract that are within a ½ mile of an active bus stop. Households are defined as residential site addresses.

Households with No Vehicles

- Census ACS 2007-11, Table 25044, tenure by vehicles available

Safety, Health, and Wellness

Need for Emergency Services

Crime

Crime data is calculated as the specific crime as a percentage of that crime total. Example: number of personal crimes in a tract divided by the total personal crimes for the Assessment area. This data is for reported crimes.

- City of Eugene Police Department 2012
- City of Springfield Police Department and Lane County crime data. 2012

Note: Sometimes crimes may seem higher in areas around the police stations found in Downtown Eugene, and Downtown Springfield. This might be due to the number of crimes reported at the station, versus the scene of the crime. However, these were not excluded because it is not something that can be determined with the data used in the Assessment.

Calls for Service: Fire and EMS

- Eugene-Springfield Fire 2012

Note: there may be overlap between reported crimes and calls for service. Service calls can include fire response, ambulance services, and others such as water rescues or hazardous materials calls.

Health and Wellness Influences

Access to parks and Recreation

This calculates the percentage of households per tract that are within a half mile of a park, open space, or recreation area. Households are determined by querying site addresses for residential land use. The half mile distance is straight and is not networked. This data is limited to residences inside the Metropolitan Planning Organization area boundary.

- Regional GIS

Access to Grocery Stores

This looks at the percentage of households per tract with a major grocery store within a half mile.
This half mile distance is straight and is not networked. Major Grocery stores were determined by 1) looking at an InfoUSA business data extract for grocery stores from LCOG. 2) Narrowing down this list to contain major grocery stores, and adding to list based on local knowledge of major grocers. A store was added as a "Major" grocery store by identification NIACS coding as Major Grocery Store or Supermarket, then additional stores were added if they had similar service. Natural food stores, farmers markets, and community gardens were not included due to their specific service or seasonal nature.

- Lane Council of Governments: InfoUSA data, October 2012

Below is the list of major grocery stores used.

Business	Address	City
Albertsons	5755 Main St	Springfield
Albertsons	1675 W 18th Ave	Eugene
Albertsons	55 Division Ave	Eugene
Albertsons	3075 Hilyard St	Eugene
Albertsons	2000 Marcola Rd	Springfield
Albertsons	4740 Royal Ave	Eugene
Albertsons	311 Coburg Rd	Eugene
Cash & Carry	4214 W 5th Ave	Eugene
Costco	2828 Chad Dr	Eugene
Food Barn	4410 Royal Ave	Eugene
Food Barn	4215 Main St	Springfield
Fred Meyer	60 Division Ave	Eugene
Fred Meyer	650 Q St	Springfield
Fred Meyer	3333 W 11th Ave	Eugene
Grocery Outlet	2060 River Rd	Eugene
Grocery Outlet	160 S 14th St	Springfield
Market of Choice	2862 Willamette St	Eugene
Market of Choice	2580 Willakenzie Rd	Eugene

Market of Choice	1960 Franklin Blvd	Eugene
Market of Choice	1060 Green Acres Rd	Eugene
Plaza Latina Supermarket	1333 W 7th Ave	Eugene
Red Apple Market	849 W 6th Ave	Eugene
Safeway	1891 Pioneer Pkwy E	Springfield
Safeway	145 E 18th Ave	Eugene
Safeway	350 E 40th Ave	Eugene
Safeway	1500 Coburg Rd	Eugene
Safeway	5415 Main St	Springfield
Save-A-Lot	4223 Main St	Springfield
Target	4575 W 11th Ave	Eugene
Target	2750 Gateway	Springfield
Trader Joes	85 Oakway Ctr	Eugene
Walmart	1040 Green Acres Rd	Eugene
Walmart	2659 Olympic	Springfield
Walmart	4550 W 11th Ave	Eugene
Walmart	2730 Gateway	Springfield
Winco Foods	1920 Olympic St	Springfield
Winco Foods	4275 Barger Dr	Eugene

Body Mass Index

This Body Mass Index (BMI) data is the mean BMI provided for the EOA from Lane County Public Health at the tract level. This BMI data are estimates from State of Oregon Department of Motor Vehicle Records from 2008-2012 and represents licensed drivers and people with state ID cards, but does not include children and youth under 17. For more information about the State of Oregon Public Health Division Environmental Public Health Tracking www.healthoregon.org/epht . This data is used under a specific agreement.

- Lane County GIS, Lane County Public Health, State of Oregon DMV 2008-2012

Potential Noise Impact Areas

The potential noise impact areas are determined by looking at the percentage of households, per tract that are within 1,000 ft of a major arterial or 3,000 ft of an active rail line. These distances are also used in HUD Environmental Review checklists for potential projects. This half mile is not networked but a straight distance. This data is only for households within the Metropolitan Planning Organization boundary area.

- Regional GIS

Housing Built Before 1980

- Census ACS 2007-11, Table B25034, Year Structure Built

Year Structure Built by Parcel Map

- Regional GIS, Parcels are Taxlots

Annexation Map

- Regional GIS

Potential Environmental Hazards – DEQ

This data looks at the percentage of households per tract with 5 or more DEQ sites within a half mile. Households are determined by querying site addresses for residential land use.

DEQ sites are from the State of Oregon Department of Environmental Facility Profiler data. The Oregon DEQ Facility Profiler sites includes information about sites with hazardous materials, leaking underground storage tanks (LUST), underground storage tanks (UST), Environmental Site Cleanup Inventory (ESCI), solid waste materials, and permitted water dischargers. Some of the sites may be active, only reported, under investigation, or were historically a site, but have been cleaned up. This map displays all sites listed in the facility profiler, which is not the same as sites on the Confirmed Release List (CRL) or Inventory, which has regulatory significance. Not included on this map are sites that have heating oil tanks. This map may not contain all DEQ sites for the area.

DEQ Notice on Facility Profiler:

"Display of a facility by the profiler does not necessarily indicate any current or past problem, violation, or hazardous condition. This site will present information in all sites stored in DEQ's databases. To find out more about a specific activity or location, contact DEQ, using the permit or identifier provided by the profiler."

- State of Oregon Deparment of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Facility Profiler 2013http://www.deq.state.or.us/news/databases.htm

Potential Environmental Hazards – EPA

This data looks at the percentage of households per tract with 5 or more EPA sites within a half mile. Households are determined by querying site addresses for residential land use. EPA sites are US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) MyEnvironment, My Map data.

The EPA MyMap data used in this map includes information from a variety of EPA databases. This data contains information about land, air or water possible releases, and/or permitted uses. This data includes sites with land, air, and water toxic release inventory (TRI); superfund sites, toxic substances, and brownfields. The presence of a site on this map however does not mean the site is contaminated, but only that it is listed with EPA. This map also may not contain all EPA sites for the area.

- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) MyEnvironment, My Map http://www.epa.gov/myenvironment/

1.3. Category Maps

How to Read the Equity and Opportunity Maps

The maps in this assessment illustrate general community information along with areas of opportunity and possible areas of vulnerability. On most of the maps, the darker colors represent a possible area of vulnerability or less opportunity in the community. This may be a high or low percentage or number value for that dataset. For example, when looking at distance to bus stops for households, the areas with low access to bus stops are a darker color which is a lower data percentage, and the locations with high access are light in color.

Social and Demographic Characteristics

- Latino Ethnicity
- Minority
- Latino Ethnicity and Minority
- Single Female Headed Households
- Single Male Headed Households
- Population by Age (0-17, 60-79, 80+)
- Disability
- Veteran Status
- Social and Demographic Characteristics Composite

http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_demographics.html

Income and Poverty

- Median Household Income
- Free and Reduced Lunch by school
- HUD Labor Market Index
- Poverty Rate
- Food Stamps/SNAP
- Poverty by School Enrollment
  (College Students and non-College Population)
- Income and Poverty Composite

http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_income.html

Housing Access

- Renter Housing Cost Burden
- Owner Housing Cost Burden
- Renter Occupancy
- Owner Occupancy
- Median Monthly Rent
- Median Monthly Owner Costs
- Subsidized Affordable Housing Units
- Manufactured Home Park Spaces
- Housing affordability composite

http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_housing.html

Educational Opportunity

- HUD School Proficiency Index
- Educational Attainment
- (Age 25+ without High School Diploma)
- Elementary School Adequate Yearly Progress Reports
- Distance to Elementary Schools
- Educational Opportunity Composite

http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_educational.html

Employment Opportunity

- HUD Job Access Index
- Labor Force Participation
- Unemployment Rate
- Access to Jobs in 30 minutes Transit Travel
- Access to Jobs by Bike
- Access to Jobs by Walking
- Employment Opportunity Composite

http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_employment.html

Transportation Access

- HUD School Proficiency Index
- Educational Attainment
- (Age 25+ without High School Diploma)
- Elementary School Adequate Yearly Progress Reports
- Distance to Elementary Schools
- Use of Alternate Modes Composite

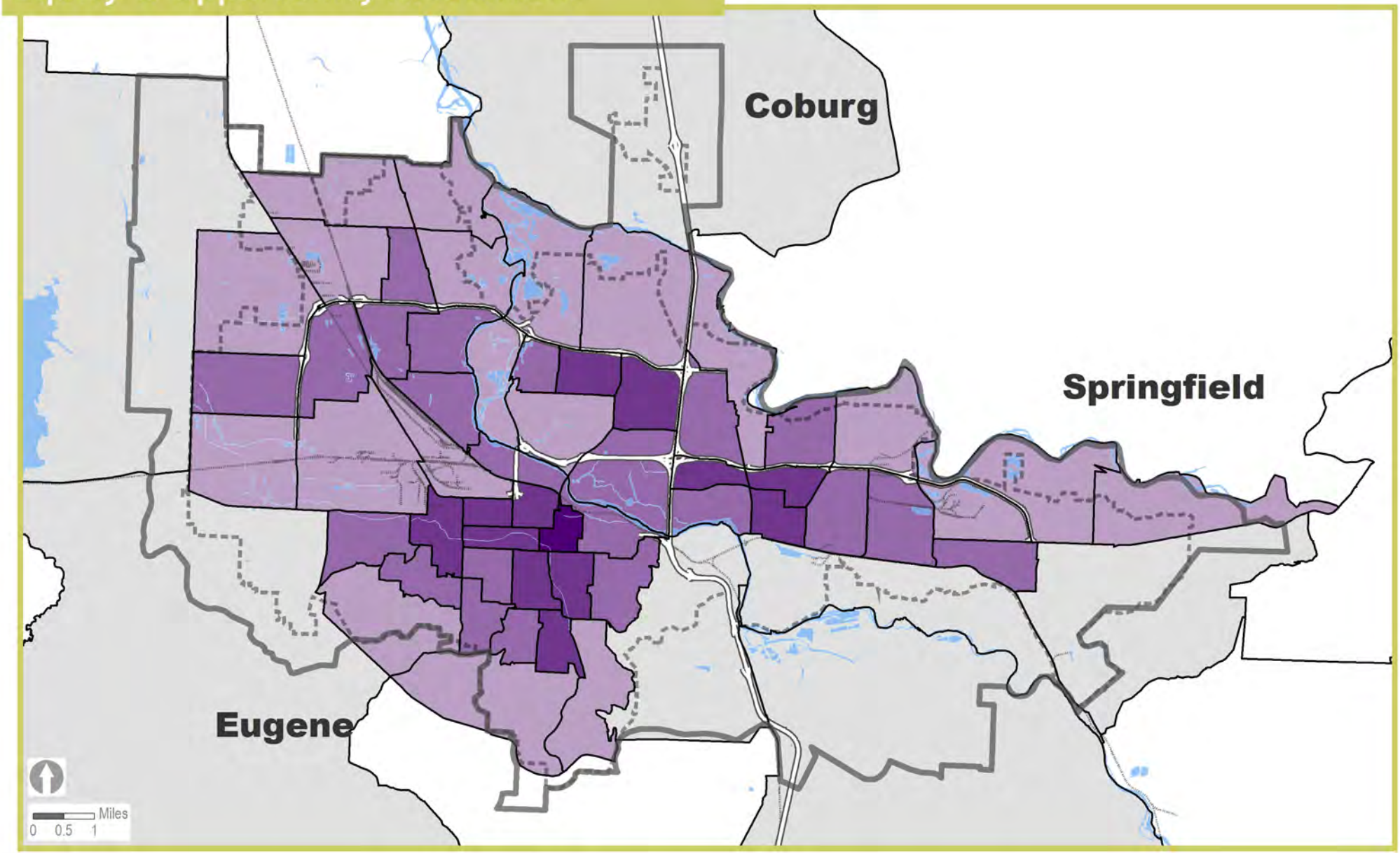
http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_transportation.html

Safety, Health, and Wellness

- Fire and EMS Calls for Service, 2012
- Crime, 2012 (Personal, Behavior, Property)
- Access to Recreation
- Access to Major Grocery Stores
- Body Mass Index
- Housing Built Before 1980
- Noise Impact Analysis Area
- Potential Environmental Hazards –
- Federal Data
- Potential Environmental Hazards – State Data
- Need for Emergency Services Composite
- Health and Wellness Influences Composite

http://www.livabilitylane.org/toolkit/equity_and_opportunity_maps_safety.html

Supplemental Maps

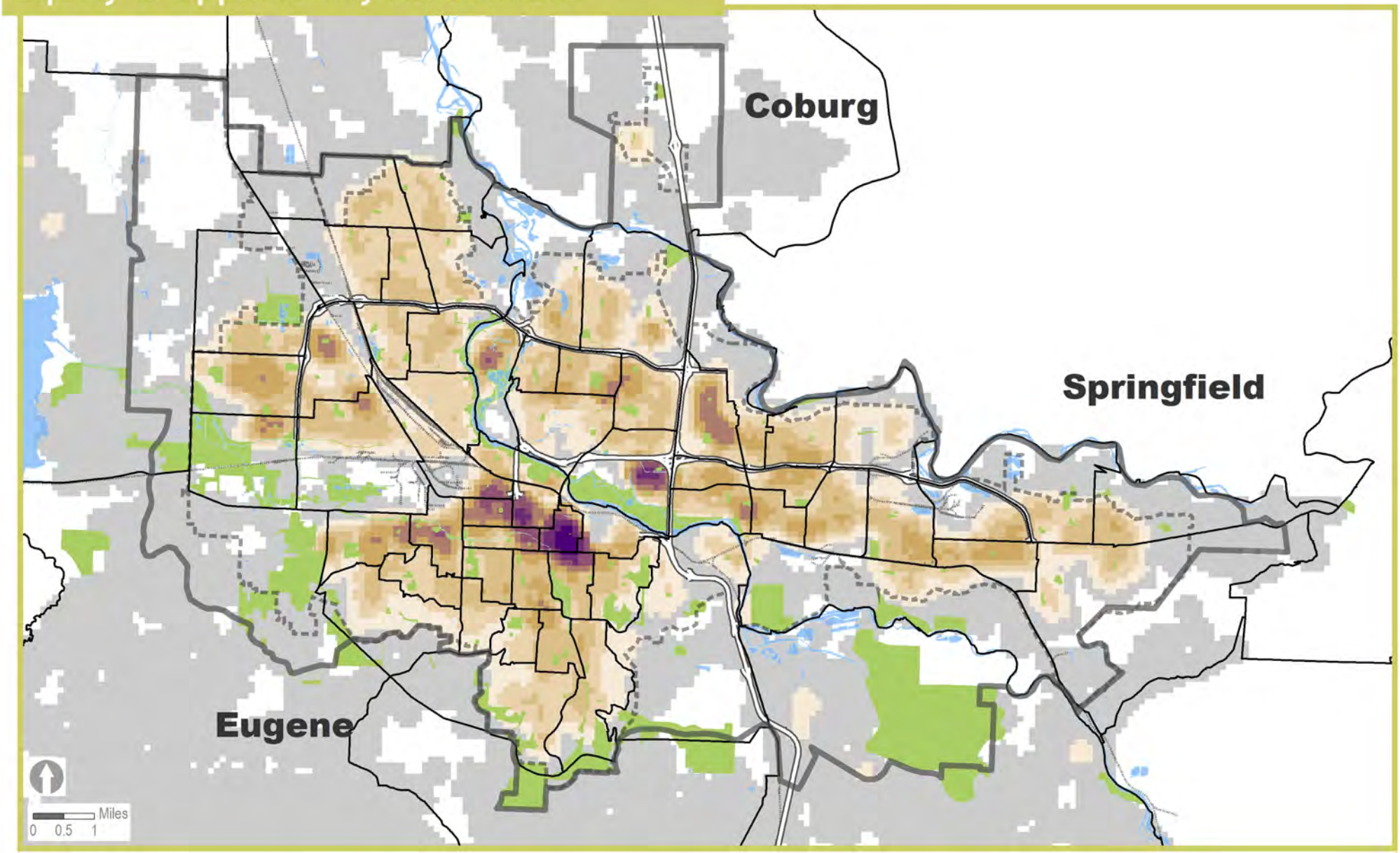


Census 2010 Tracts
Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
Urban Growth Boundaries

Tract Population Density (people per square mile)

61 - 739
740 - 2,762
2,763 - 4,978
4,979 - 9,107
9,108 - 16,202

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

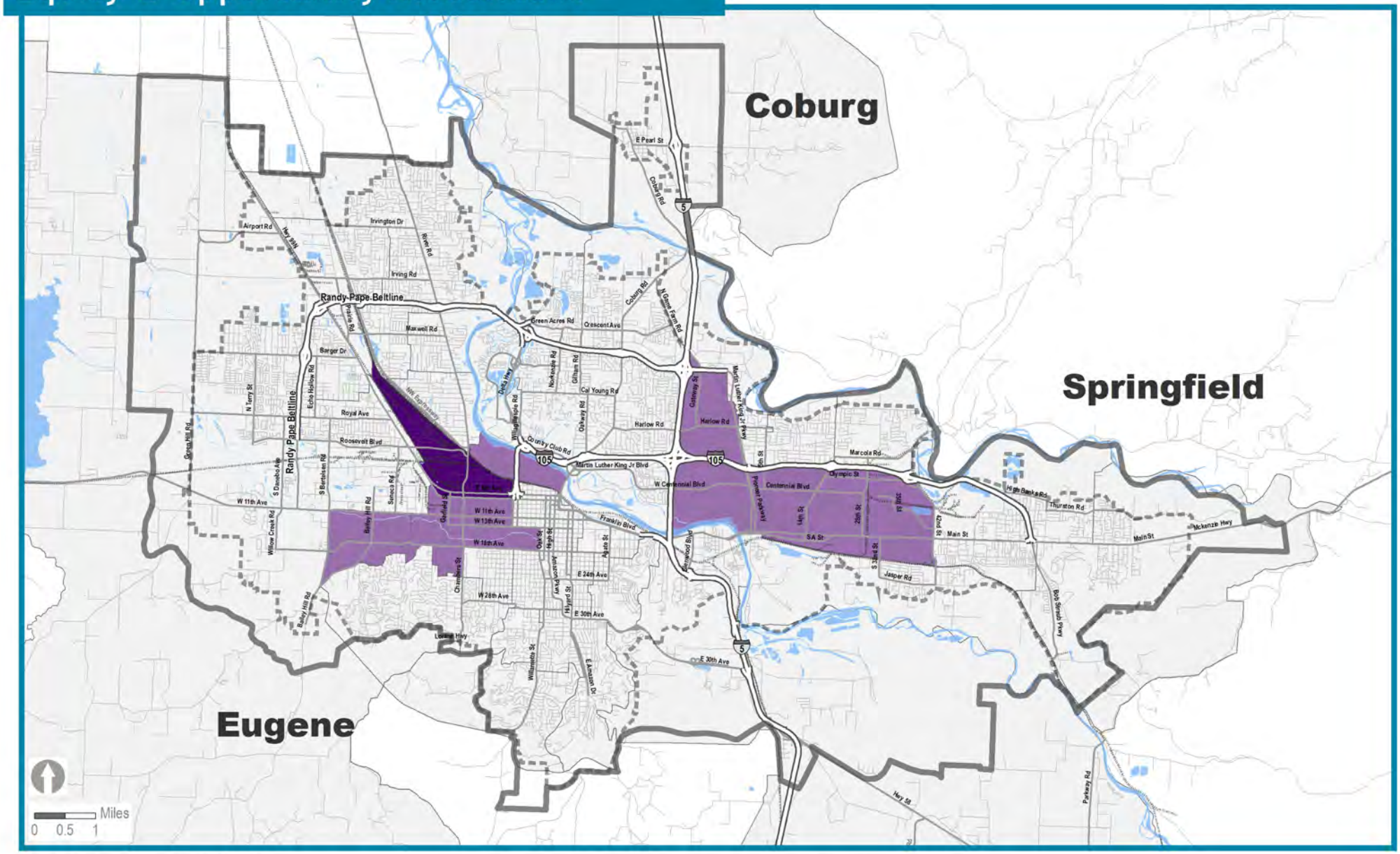


- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- Parks and Open Space

Population Density (people per sq mi)

- 51 - 460
- 461 - 1,278
- 1,279 - 1,994
- 1,995 - 2,710
- 2,711 - 3,681
- 3,682 - 4,960
- 4,961 - 6,647
- 6,648 - 9,203
- 9,204 - 13,038

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 4/21/14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P8
Caution: This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only.

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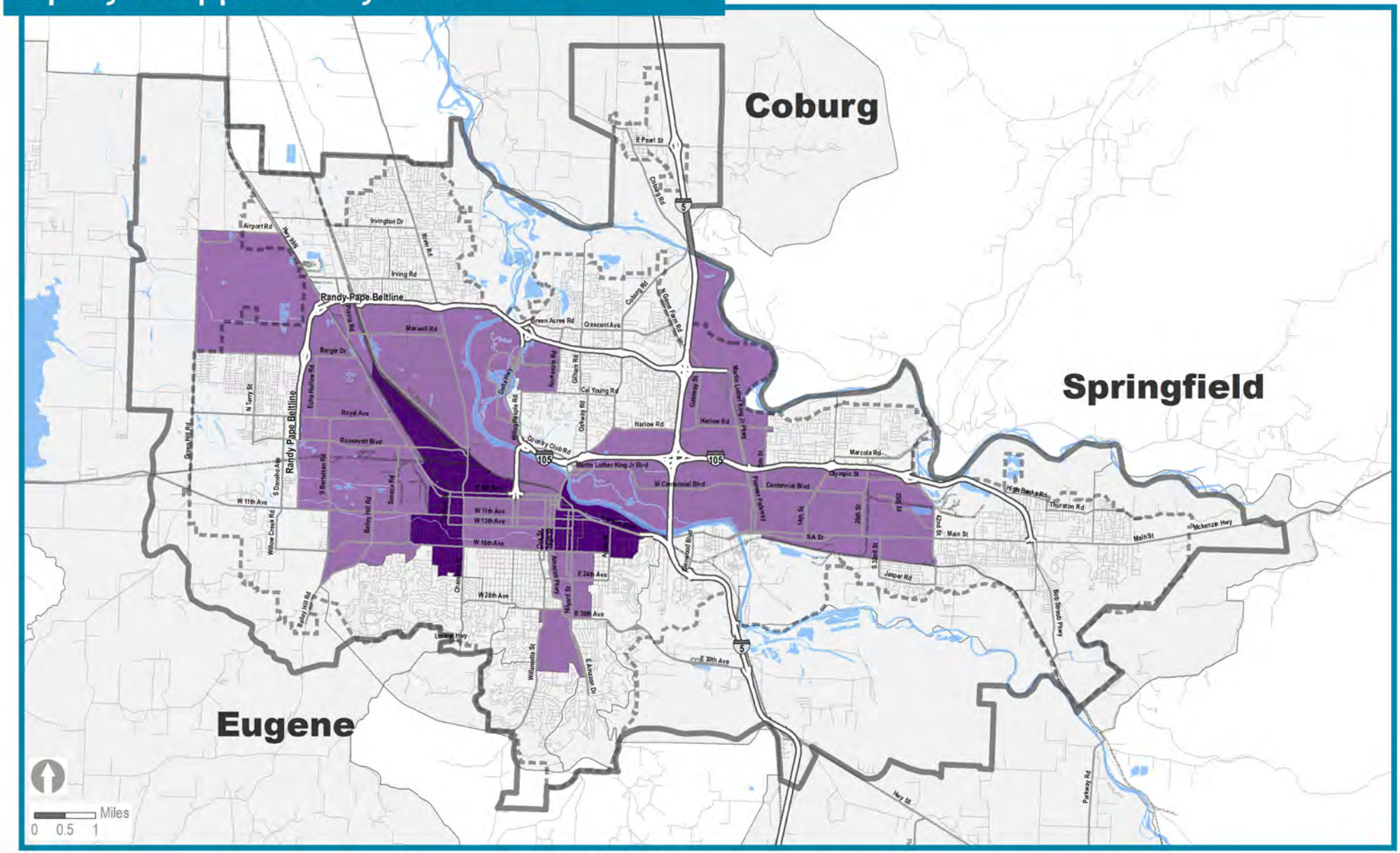
Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary

Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the Population that are Latino - Census 2000

- 1.7% - 6.9%
- 7% - 10.9%
- 11% - 16.1%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



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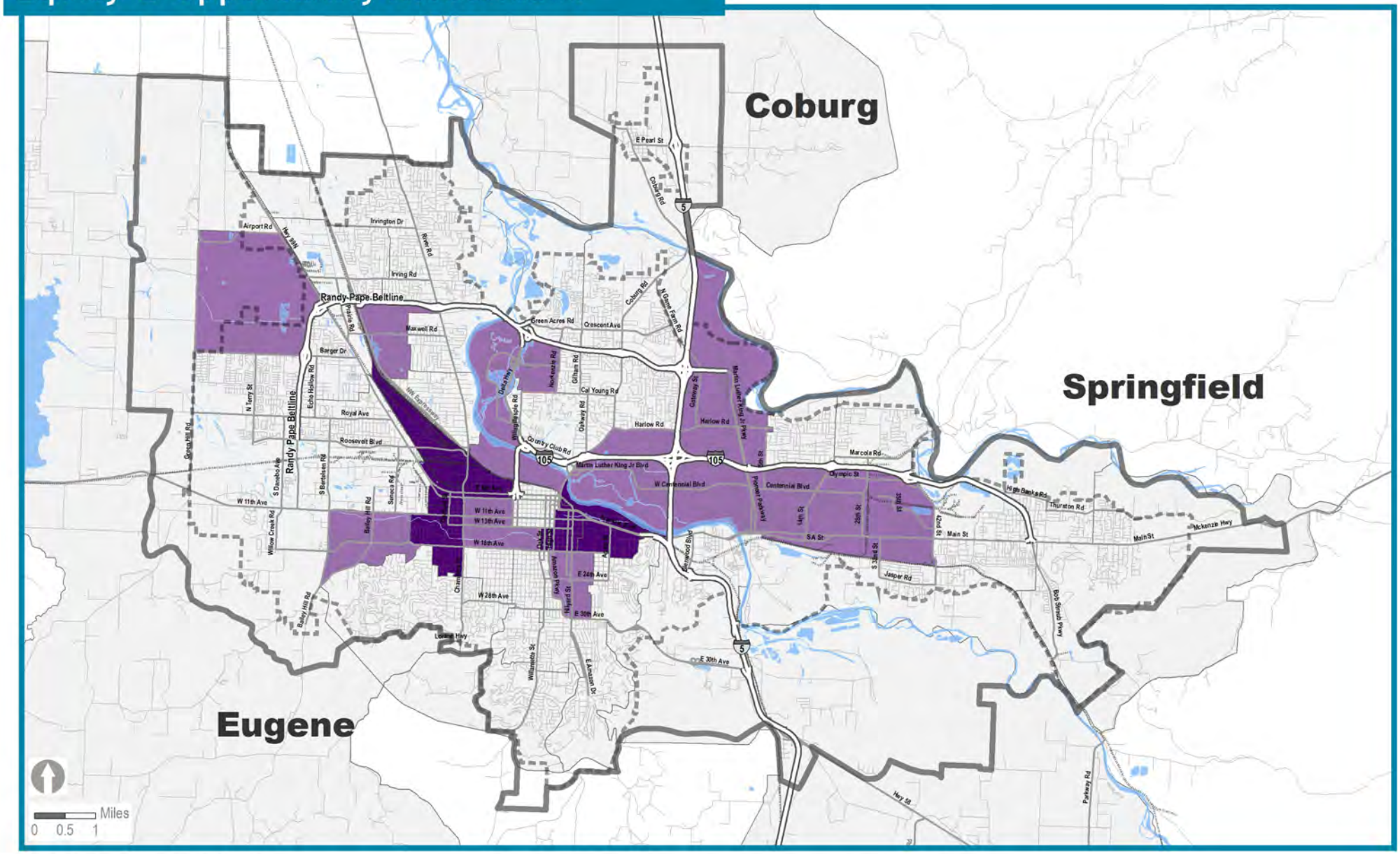
Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary

Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the Population that are Latino and Minority: Census 2000

- 5.4% - 11.9%
- 12% - 18.9%
- 19% - 26.1%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



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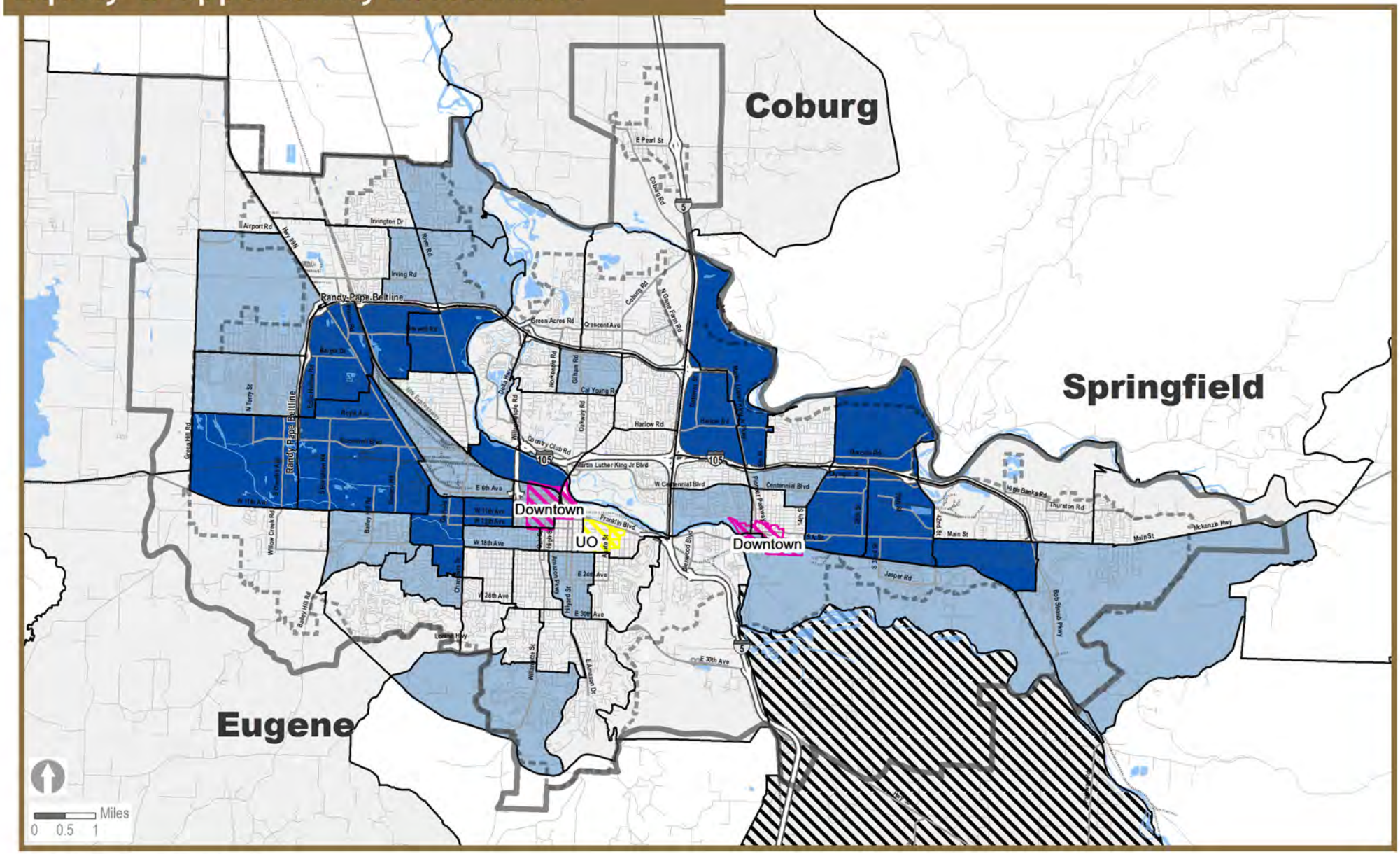
Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the Population that are Minority - Census 2000

- 4.4% - 10.9%
- 11% - 16.9%
- 17% - 23.3%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



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Map date: 3/27/14 US Census Bureau ACS 2007-11 Table B16005
Caution: This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only.
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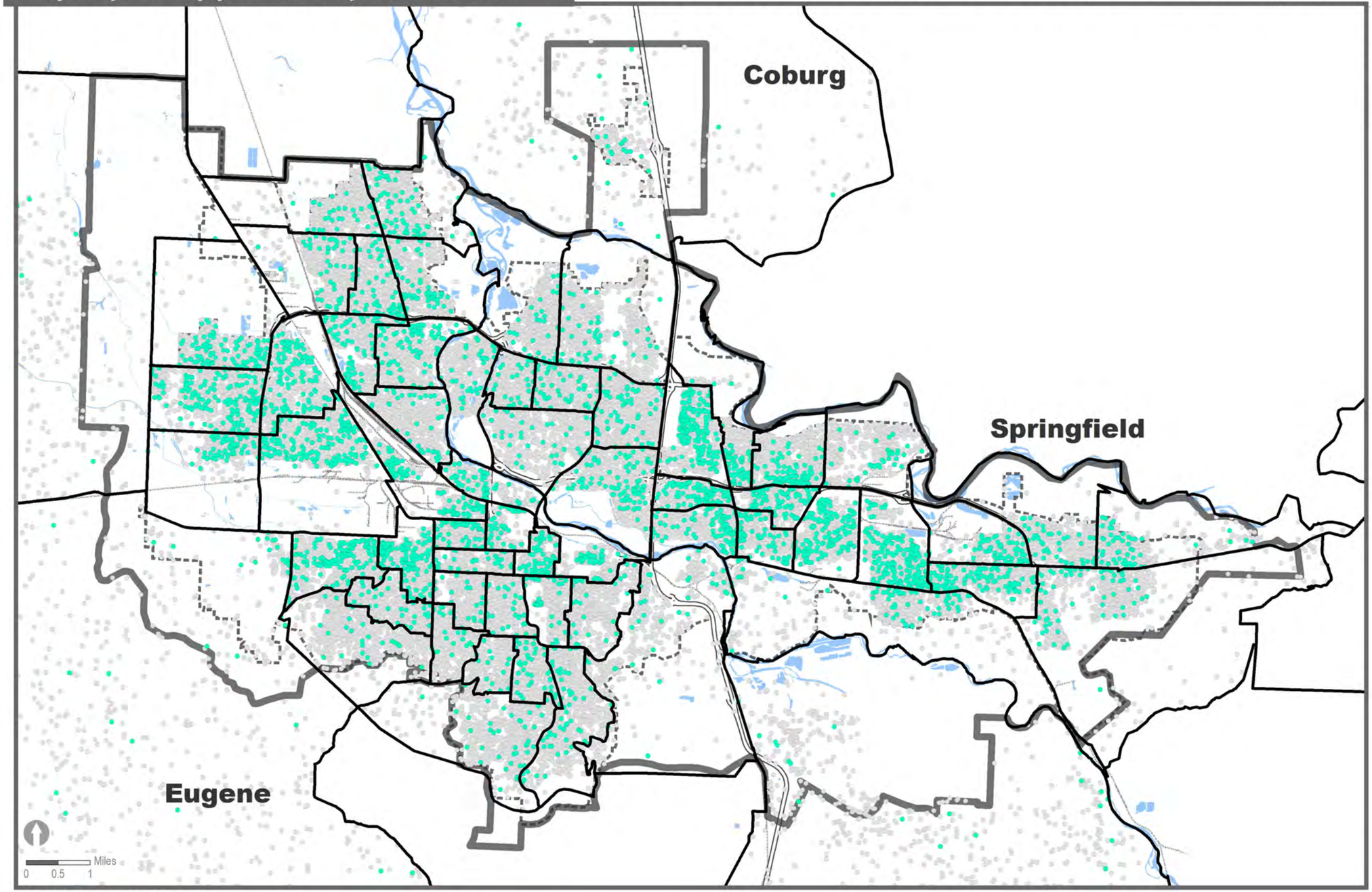
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the population that speak Spanish

- 0% - 4.9%
- 5% - 9.9%
- 10% - 15%
- Tract with no Spanish speaking residents

Population Distribution: White and Latino Populations



This map shows the distribution of the specific population in theMetropolitan Planning Organization area.

This data shows us where there are more or less people living over a given land area.

LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 1/14/14
Data: U.S Census Bureau Census 2010, Redistricting Data SF Table PL 94-171, Table P2
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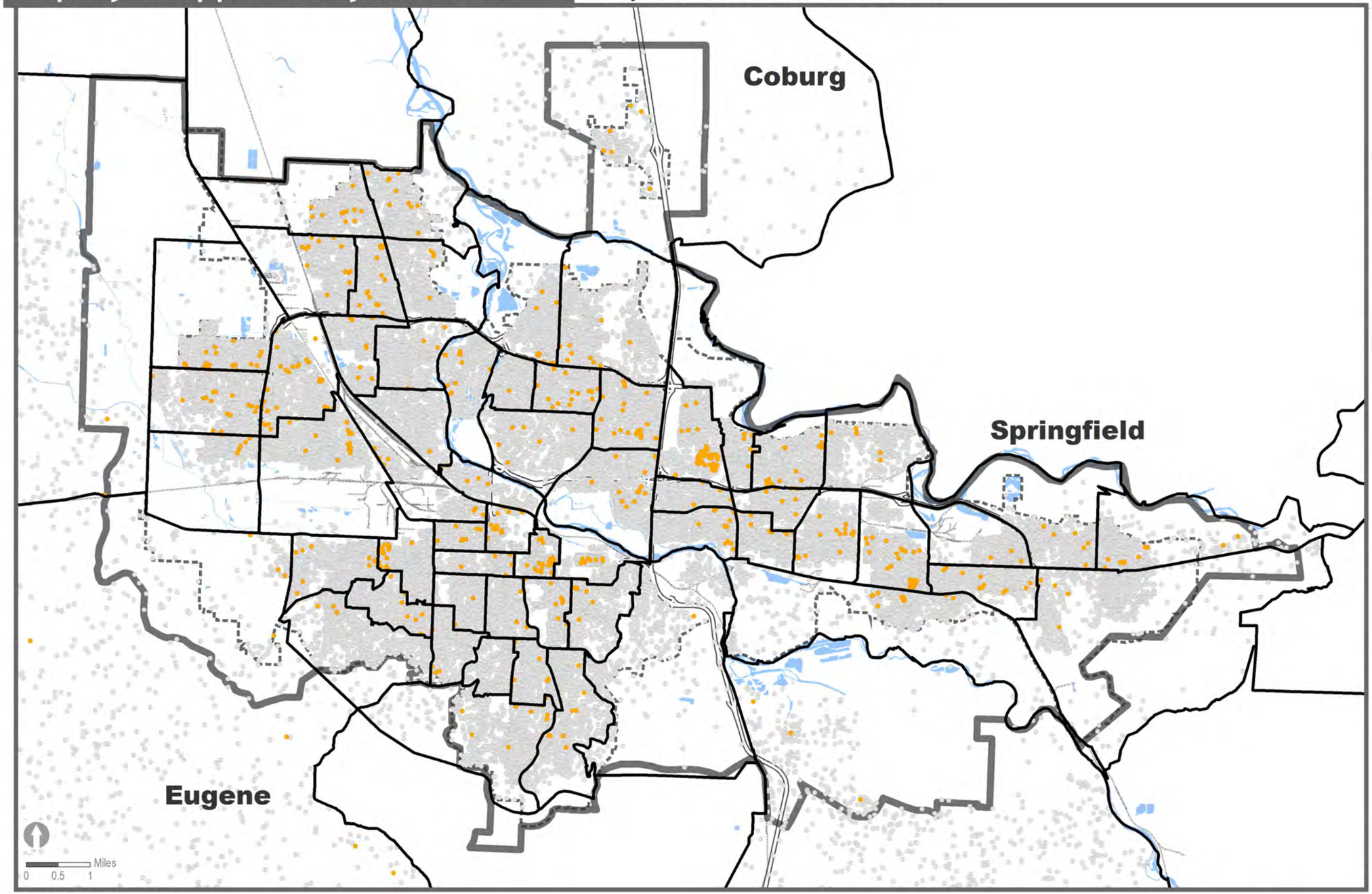
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

White, non-Latino Population
1 Dot = 5
P0020005

Latino
1 Dot = 5
P0020002

Population Distribution



White (non-Latino) and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

This map shows the distribution of the specific population in theMetropolitan Planning Organization area.

This data shows us where there are more or less people living over a given land area.

LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 1/14/14
Data: U.S Census Bureau Census 2010, Redistricting Data SF Table PL 94-171, Table P2
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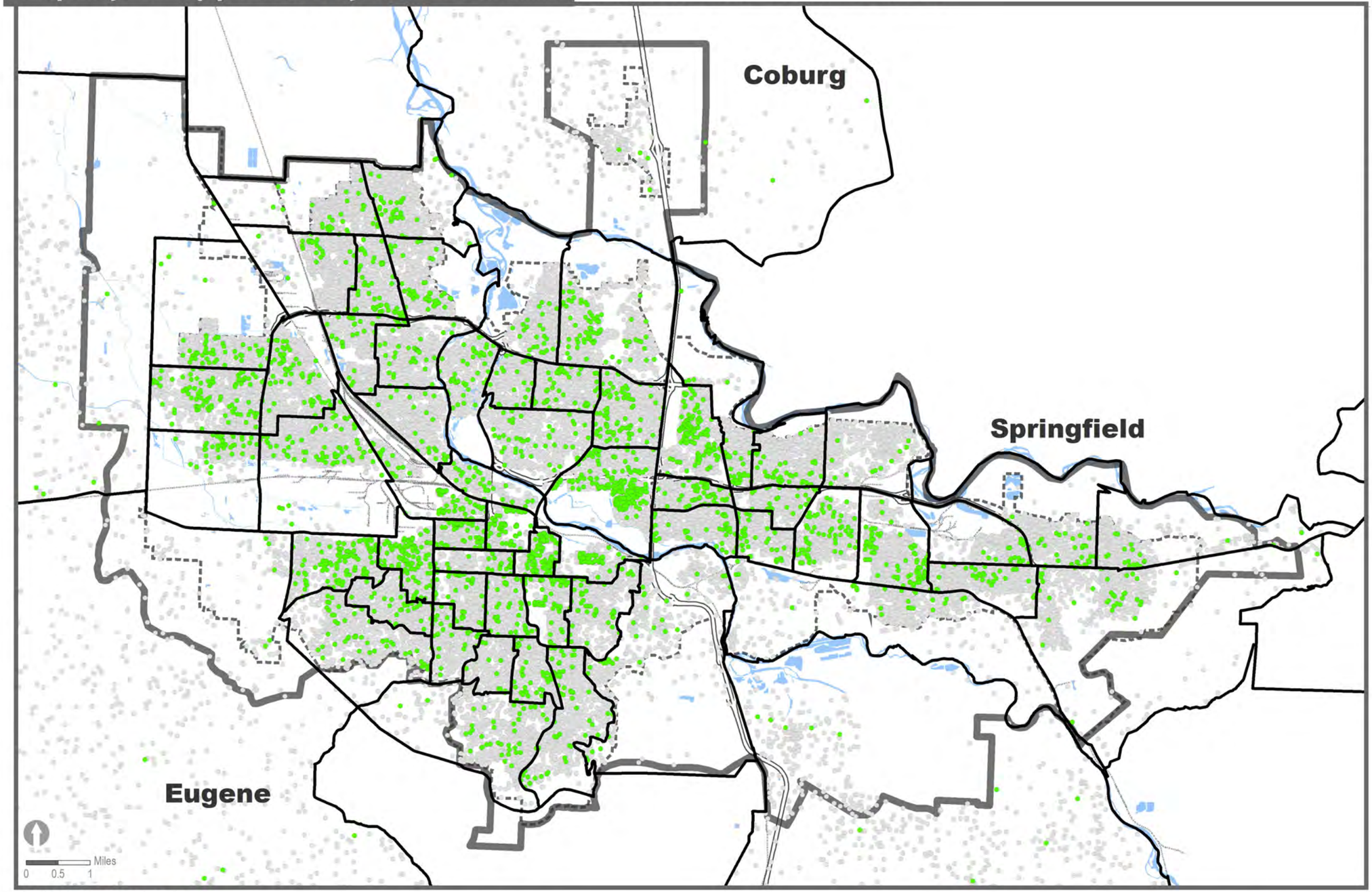
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

White, non-Latino Population
- 1 Dot = 5
- P0020005

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- 1 Dot = 1
- P0010007

Population Distribution



White (non-Latino) and Black or African American

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This data shows us where there are more or less people living over a given land area.

LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 1/14/14
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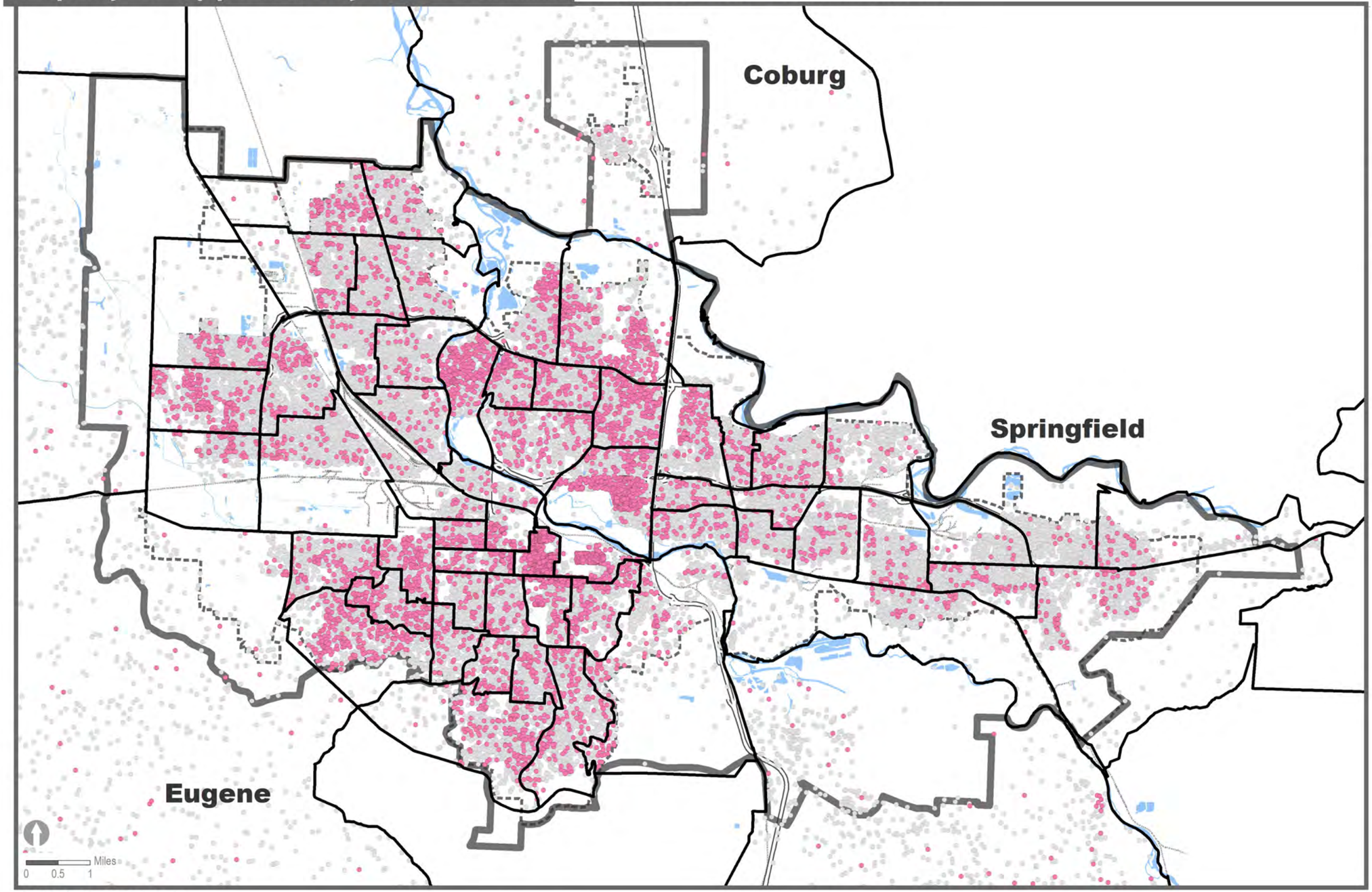
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

White, non-Latino Population
1 Dot = 5
P0020005

Black or African American
1 Dot = 1
P0010004

Population Distribution



White (non-Latino) and Asian

This map shows the distribution of the specific population in theMetropolitan Planning Organization area.

This data shows us where there are more or less people living over a given land area.

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Map date: 1/14/14
Data: U.S Census Bureau Census 2010, Redistricting Data SF Table PL 94-171, Table P2
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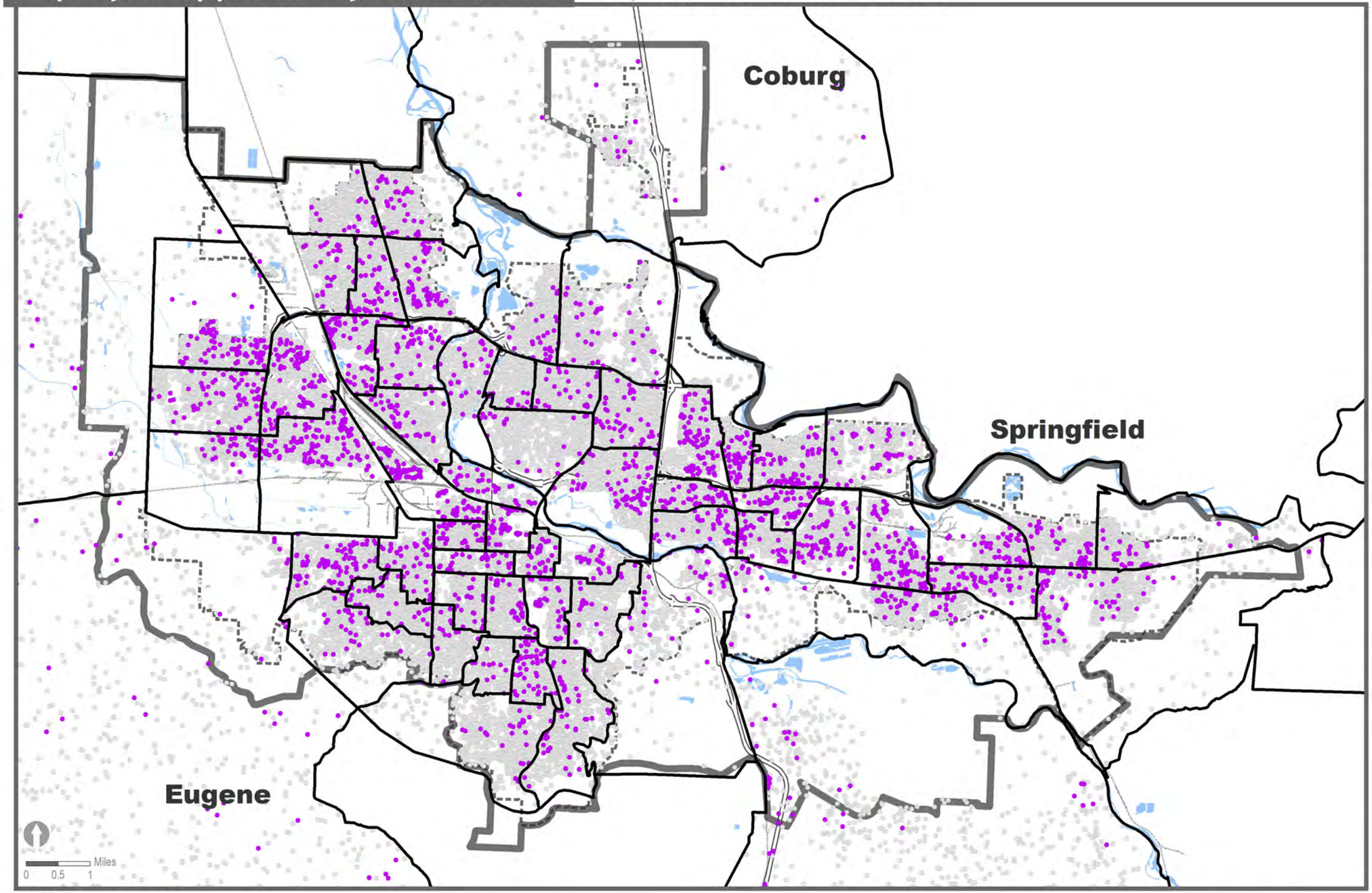
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

White, non-Latino Population
1 Dot = 5
P0020005

Asian
1 Dot = 1
P0010006

Population Distribution



White (non-Latino) and American Indian and Alaska Native

This map shows the distribution of the specific population in theMetropolitan Planning Organization area.

This data shows us where there are more or less people living over a given land area.

LIVABILITYLANE
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Map date: 1/14/14
Data: U.S Census Bureau Census 2010, Redistricting Data SF Table PL 94-171, Table P2
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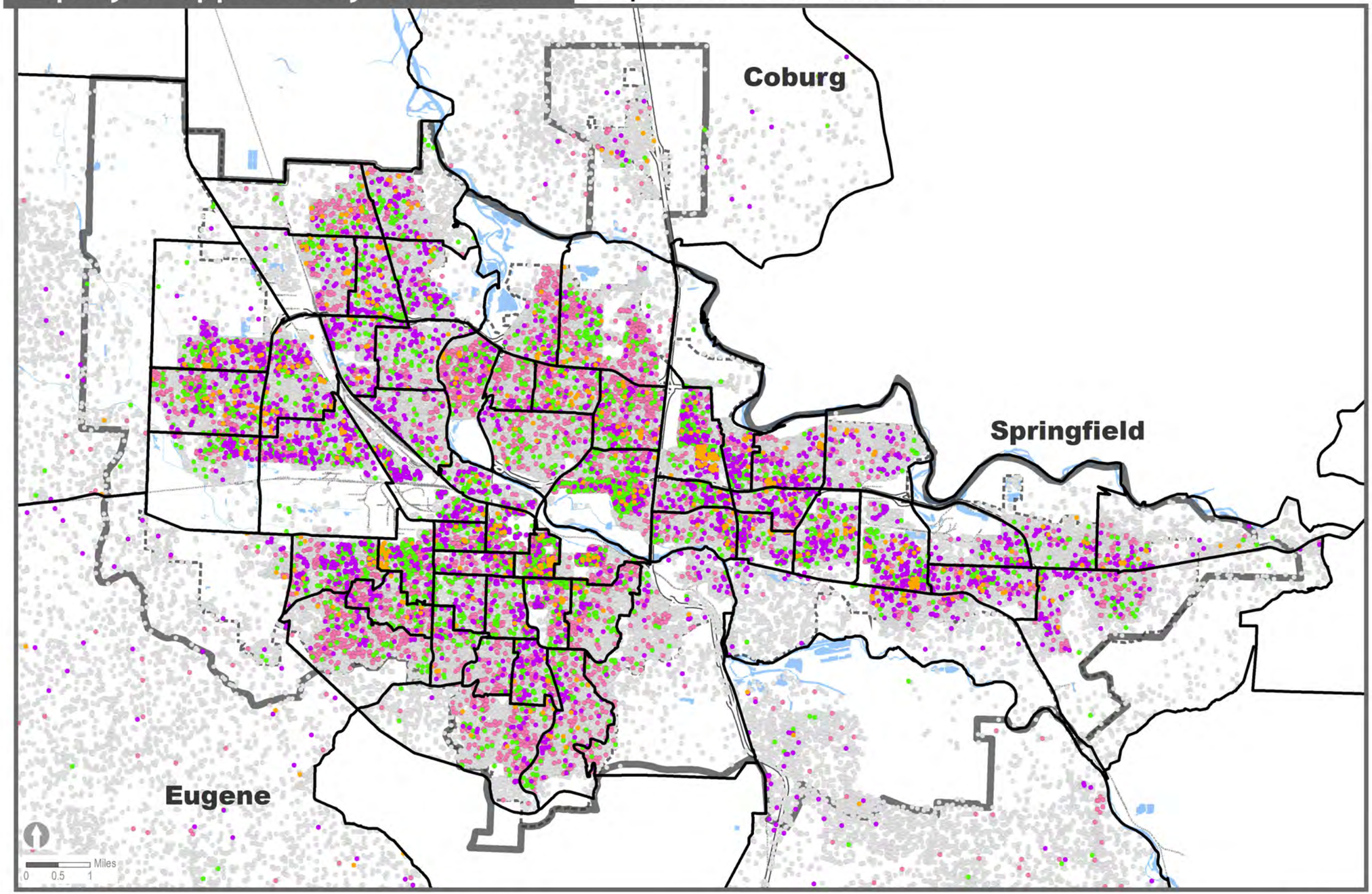
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

White, non-Latino Population
- 1 Dot = 5
- P0020005

American Indian and Alaska Native
- 1 Dot = 1
- P0010005

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Population Distribution



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LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 1/14/14
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- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

White, non-Latino Population
1 Dot = 1
P0020005

Asian
1 Dot = 1
P0010006

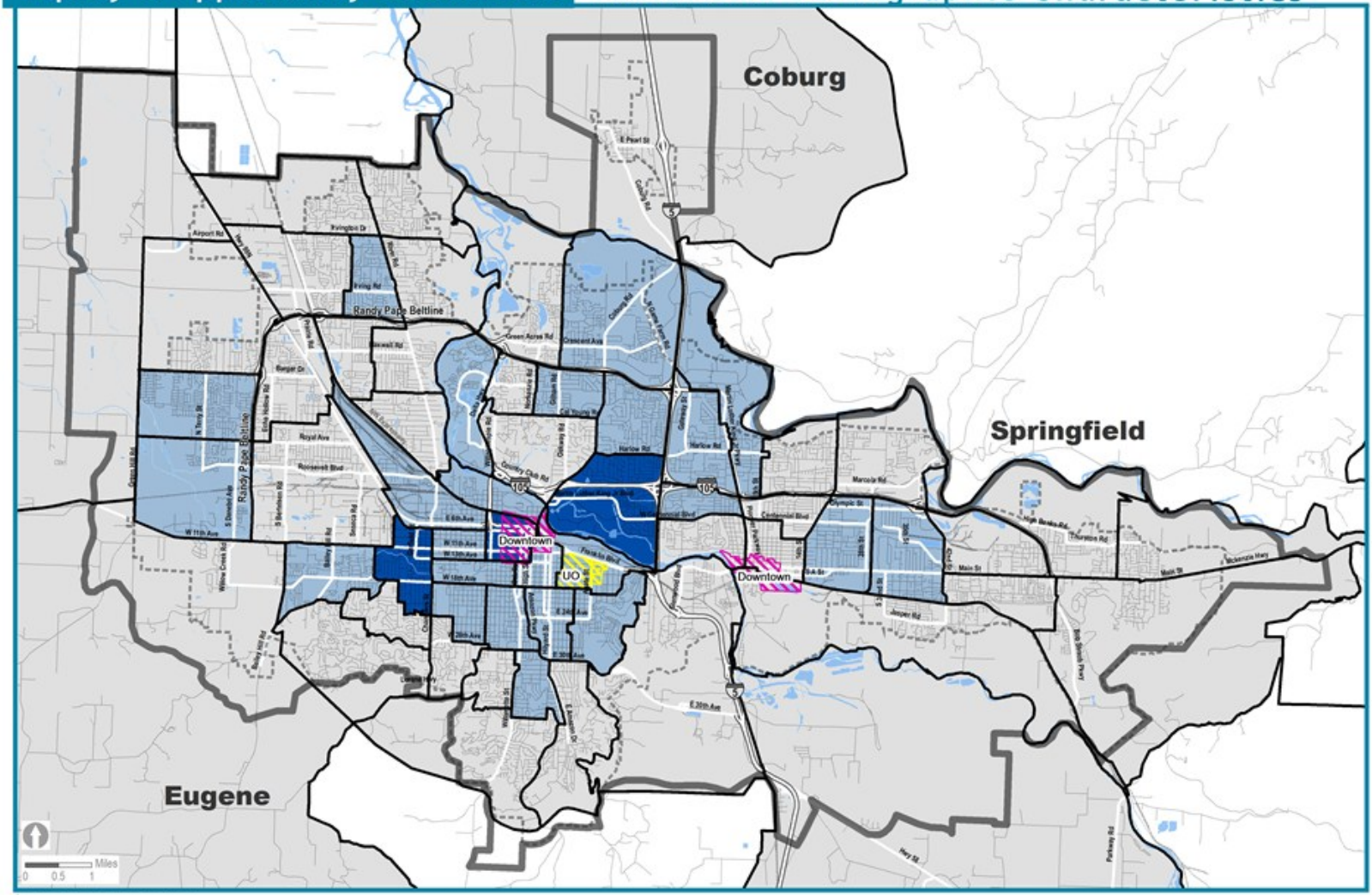
American Indian and Alaska Native
1 Dot = 1
P0010005

Black or African American
1 Dot = 1
P0010004

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
1 Dot = 1
P0010007

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Social and Demographic Characteristics



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 4/18/14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5

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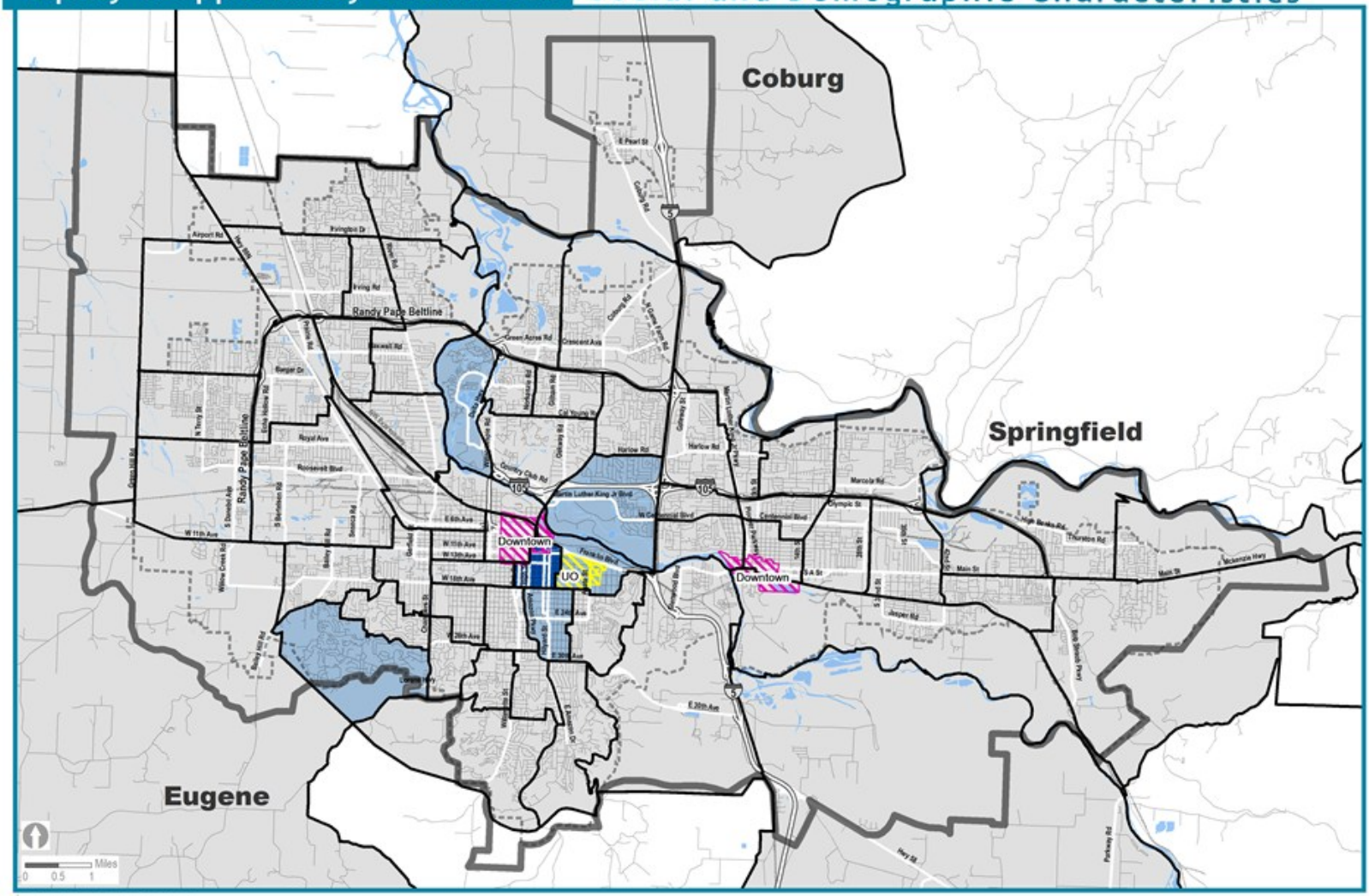
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Black or African American

- 0.3% - 1.2%
- 1.3% - 2%
- 2.1% - 2.8%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Social and Demographic Characteristics



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Map date: 4/18/14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5

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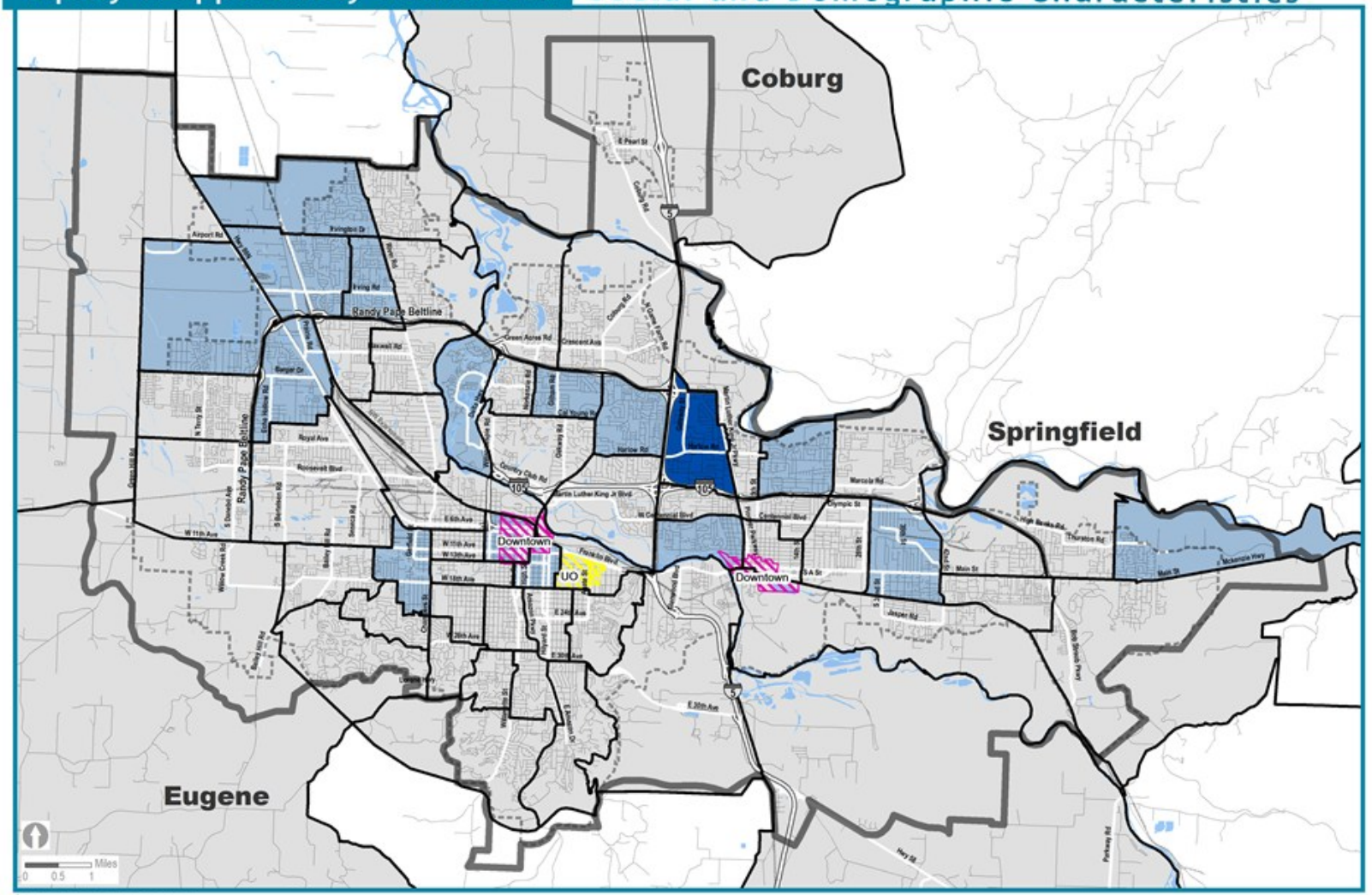
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent Asian Population

- 0.4% - 4.9%
- 5% - 9.9%
- 10% - 14.2%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Social and Demographic Characteristics



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 4/18/14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5

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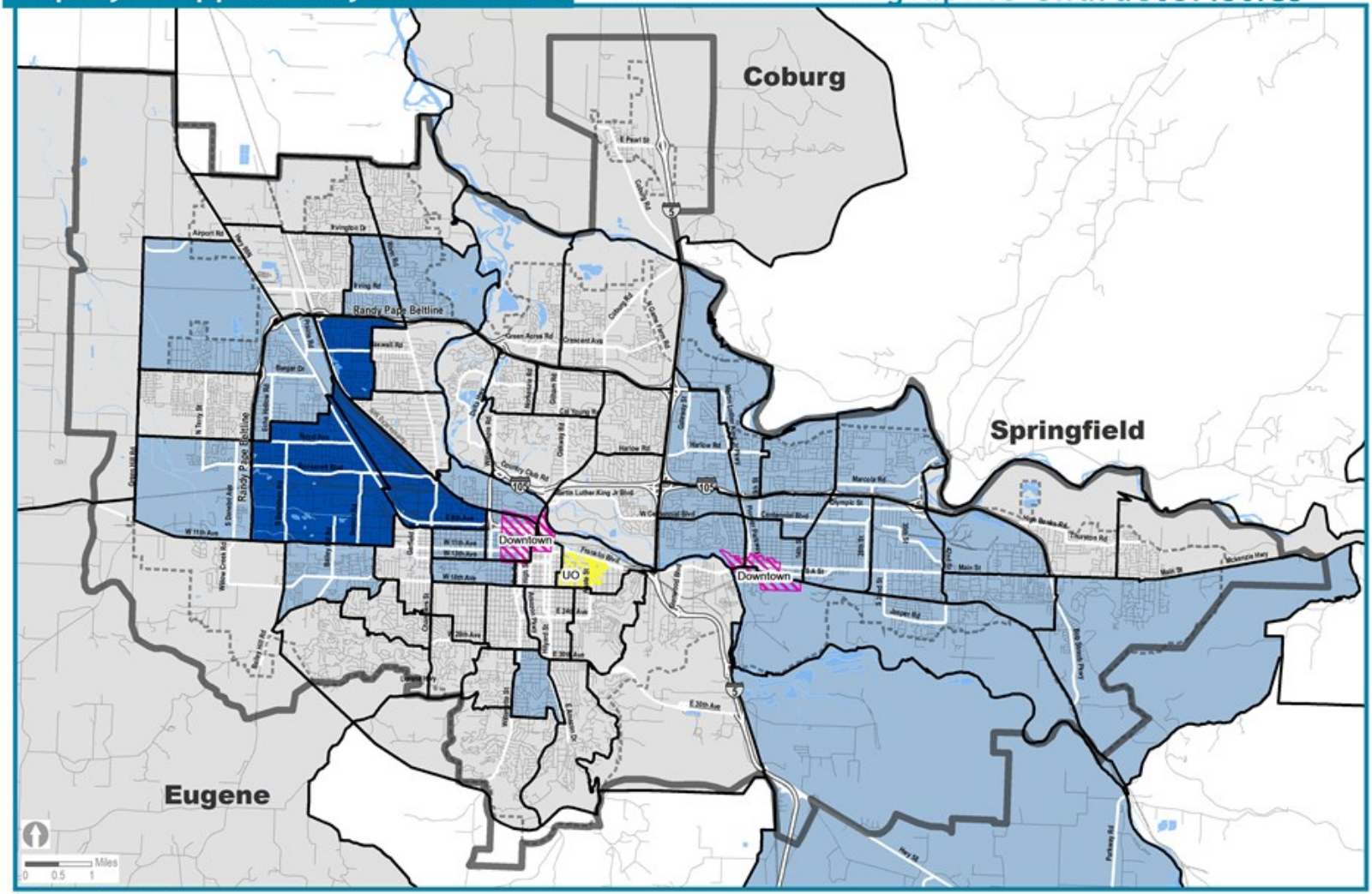
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander

- 0% - 0.3%
- 0.4% - 0.6%
- 0.7% - 0.9%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Social and Demographic Characteristics



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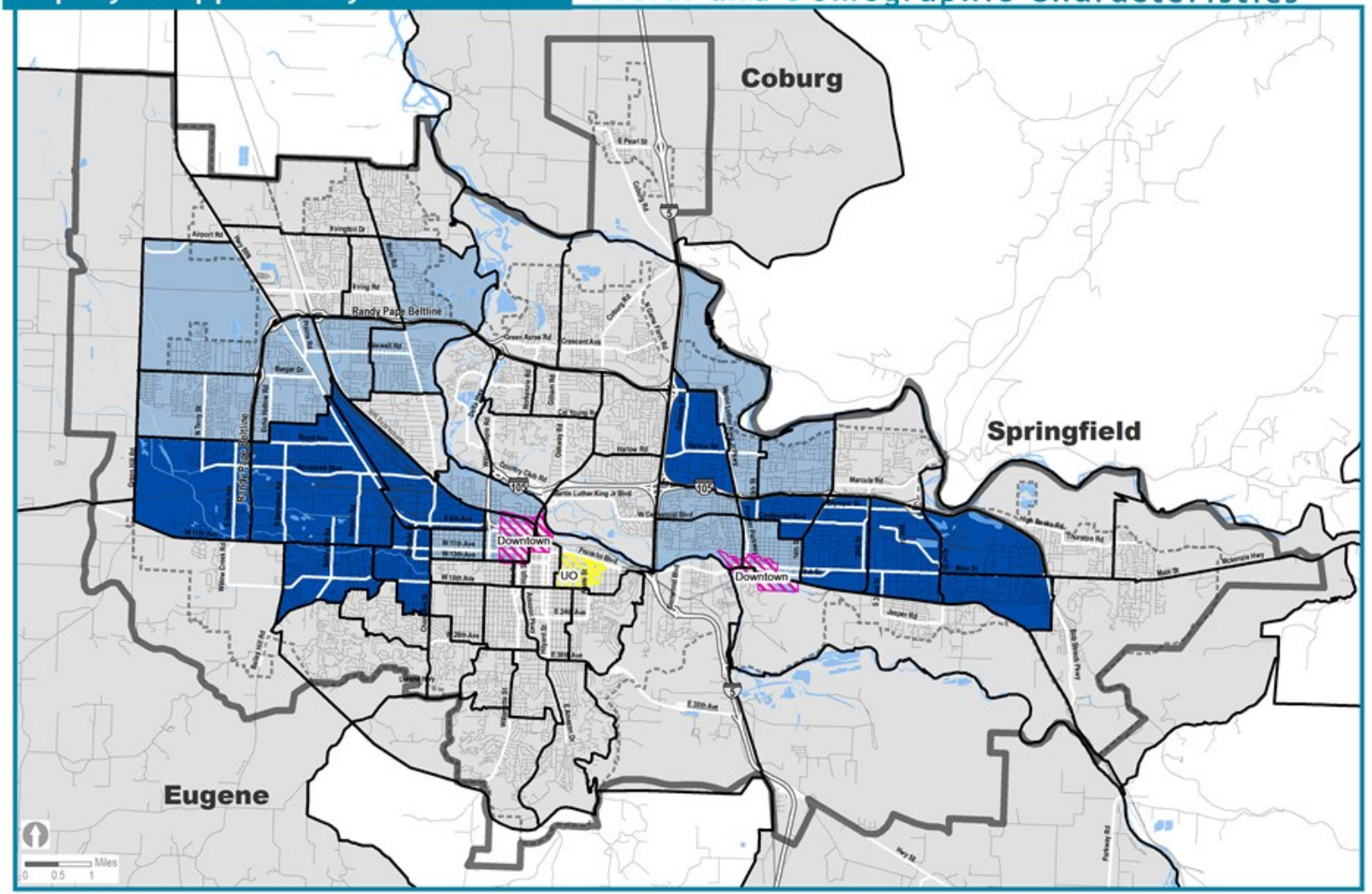
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

American Indian and Alaska Native

- 0.4% - 1.1%
- 1.2% - 1.9%
- 2% - 2.6%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Social and Demographic Characteristics



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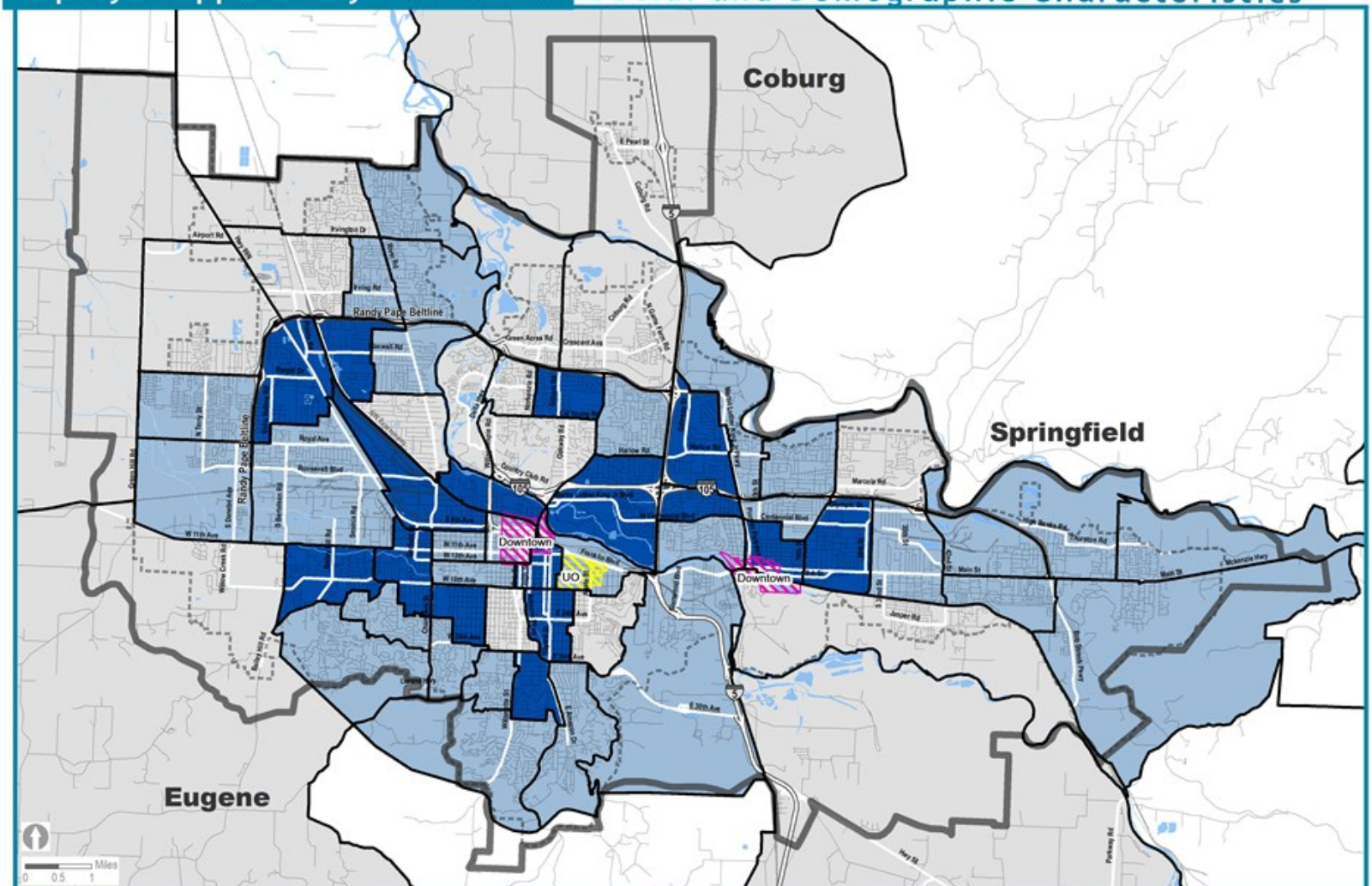
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Other Race
- 0.2% - 2.9%
- 3% - 5.9%
- 6% - 9.1%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Social and Demographic Characteristics



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 4/18/14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5

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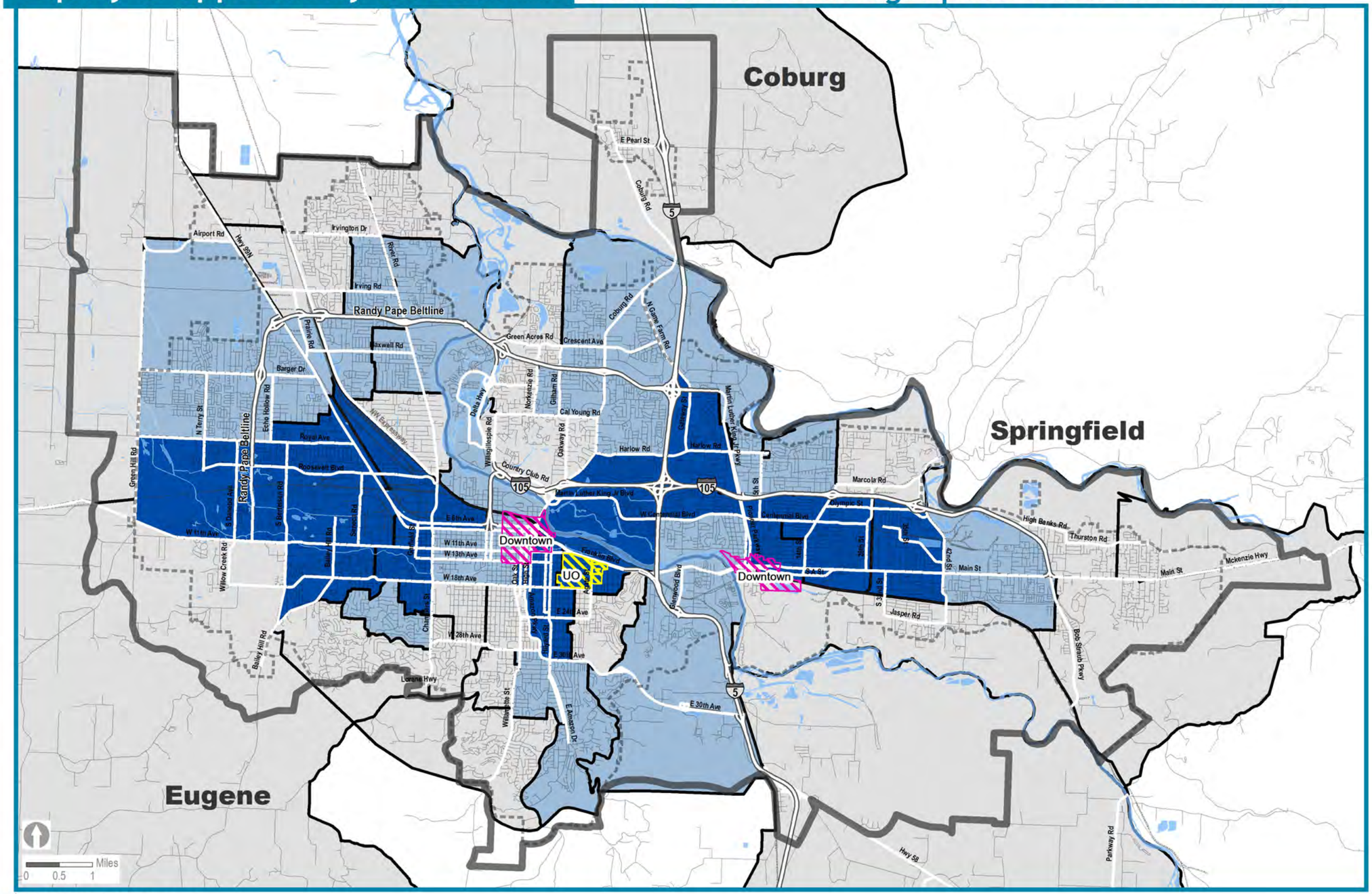
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Two or more races

- 2.8% - 3.9%
- 4% - 4.9%
- 5% - 6.5%

Social and Demographic Characteristics



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 8/15/13 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P2
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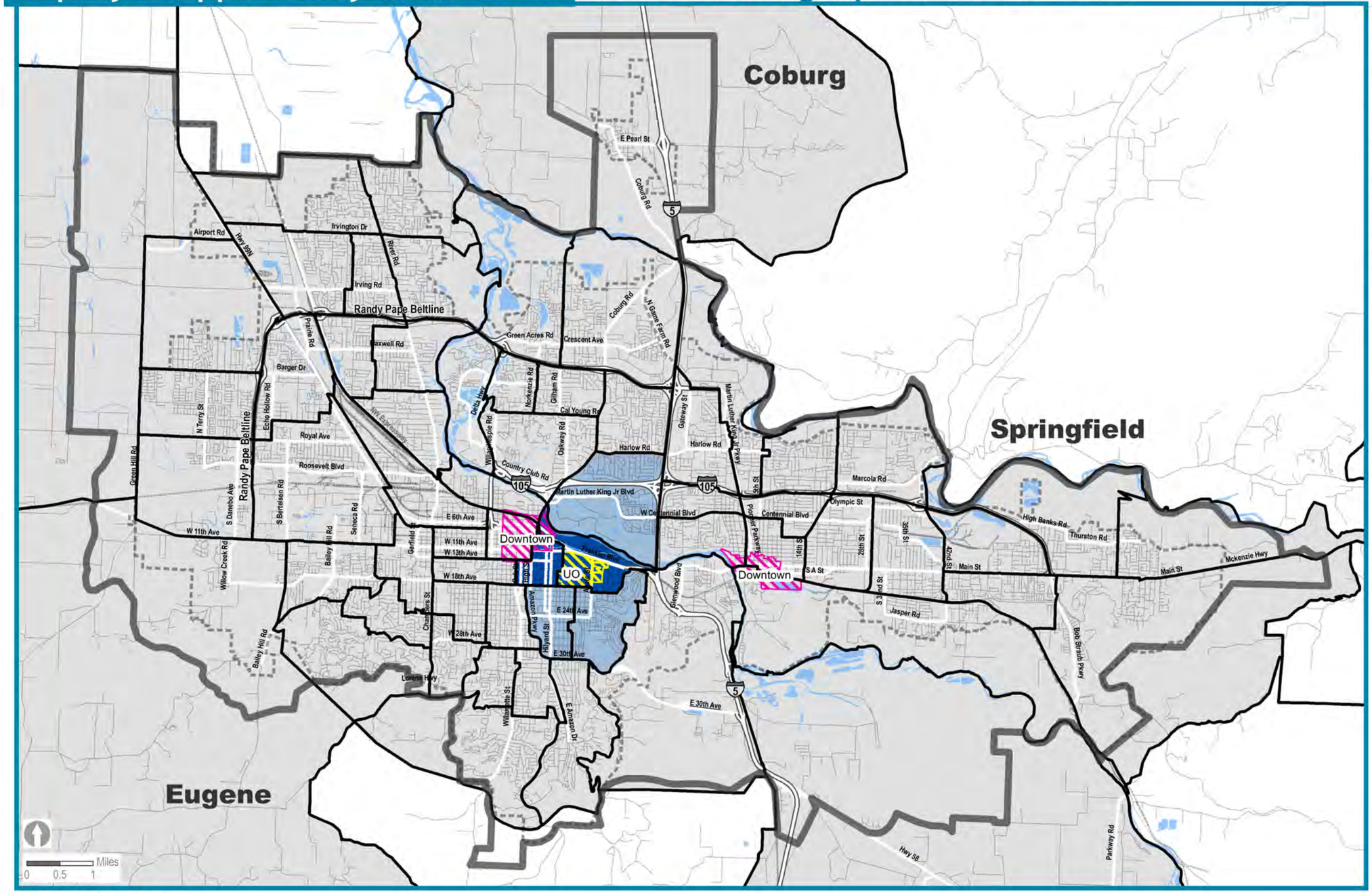
Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
Urban Growth Boundaries

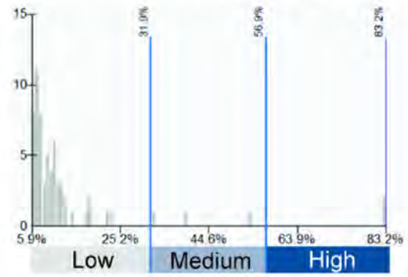
Percent of Population that are White (non-Latino)
- 73.9% - 79.9%
- 80% - 85.9%
- 86% - 92.5%



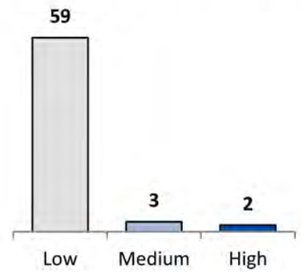
Age Distribution 18-24 Years

This map shows the distribution of the population age 18-24 years old by tract.. The 18-24 age group represents about 15% of the population in the Metropolitan Planning Organization area census tracts.

The full range of data for each map has been divided into thirds to create low, medium, and high categories. A histogram is also included to show that the data is not necessarily distributed equally across these three categories. About 22.6% of the population ages 18-24 years old lives within the top 2 census tracts in the high category.



The chart below shows the number of tracts in the Metropolitan Planning Organization Area that have low, medium, and high percentages of population age 18-24 years.



LIVABILITYLANE
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Map date: 12/9/13 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau,Census 2010 Table P12
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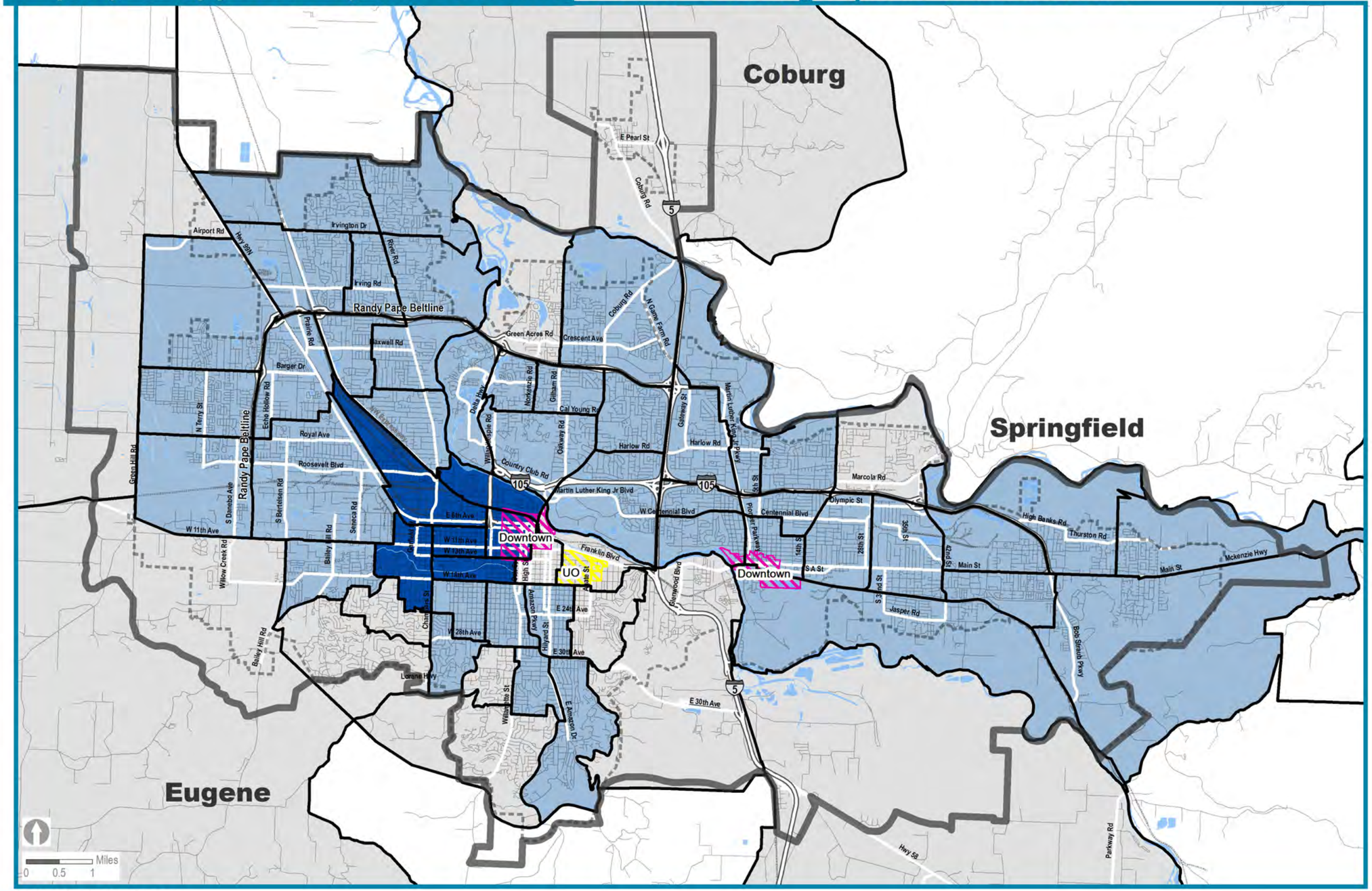
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the Population Age 18-24 Years old
- Low: 5.9% - 31.9%
- Medium: 32% - 56.9%
- High: 57% - 83.2%

Socio-Demographic Conditions

Age Distribution
25-39 Years



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 5-2-14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau,Census 2010 Table P12
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- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- Downtown
- University of Oregon

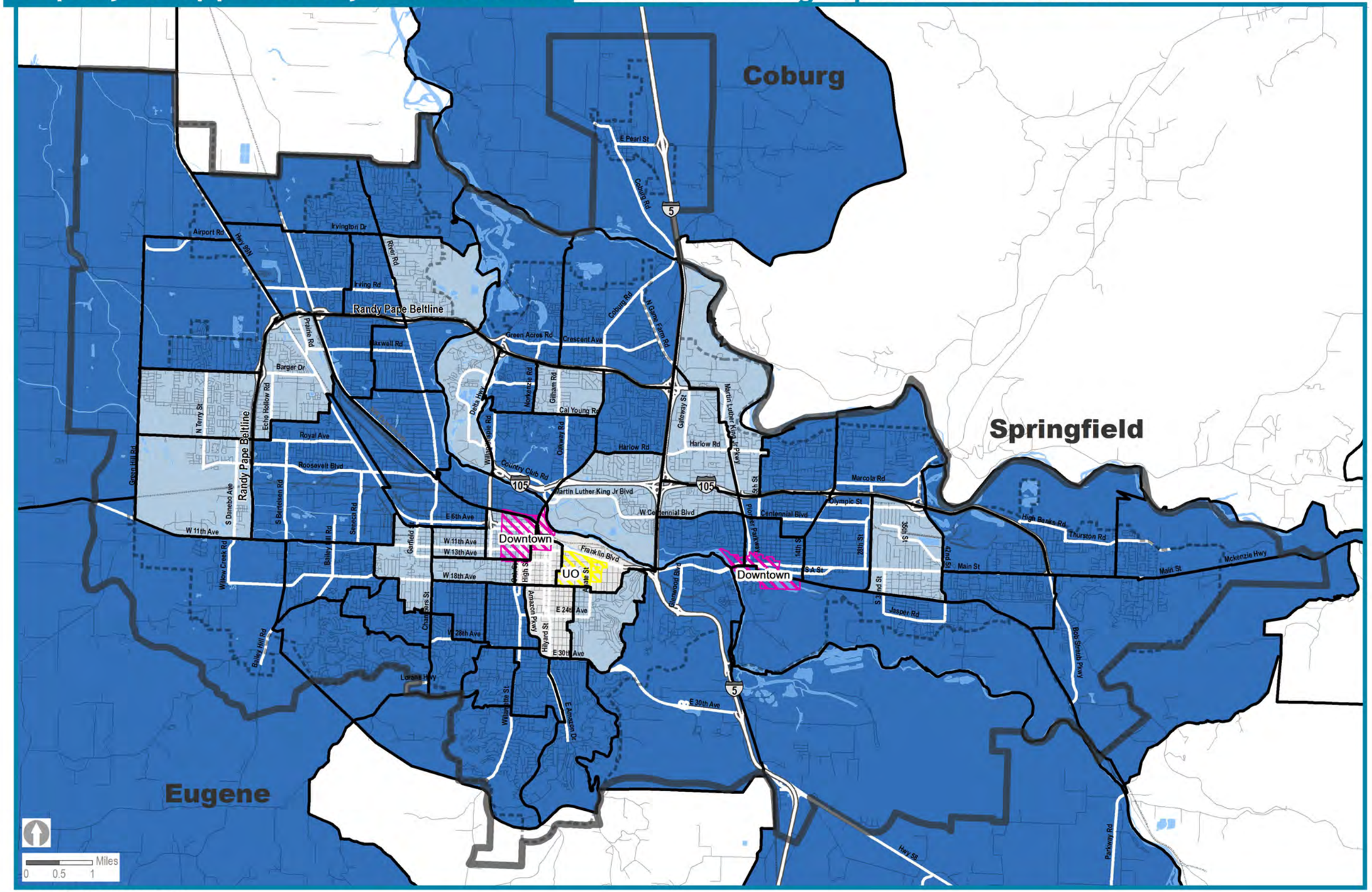
Percent of the Population Age 25-39 Years old

- 8.5% - 16.9%
- 17% - 25.9%
- 26% - 35.1%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Socio-Demographic Conditions

Age Distribution
40-59 Years



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 5-2-14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau,Census 2010 Table P12
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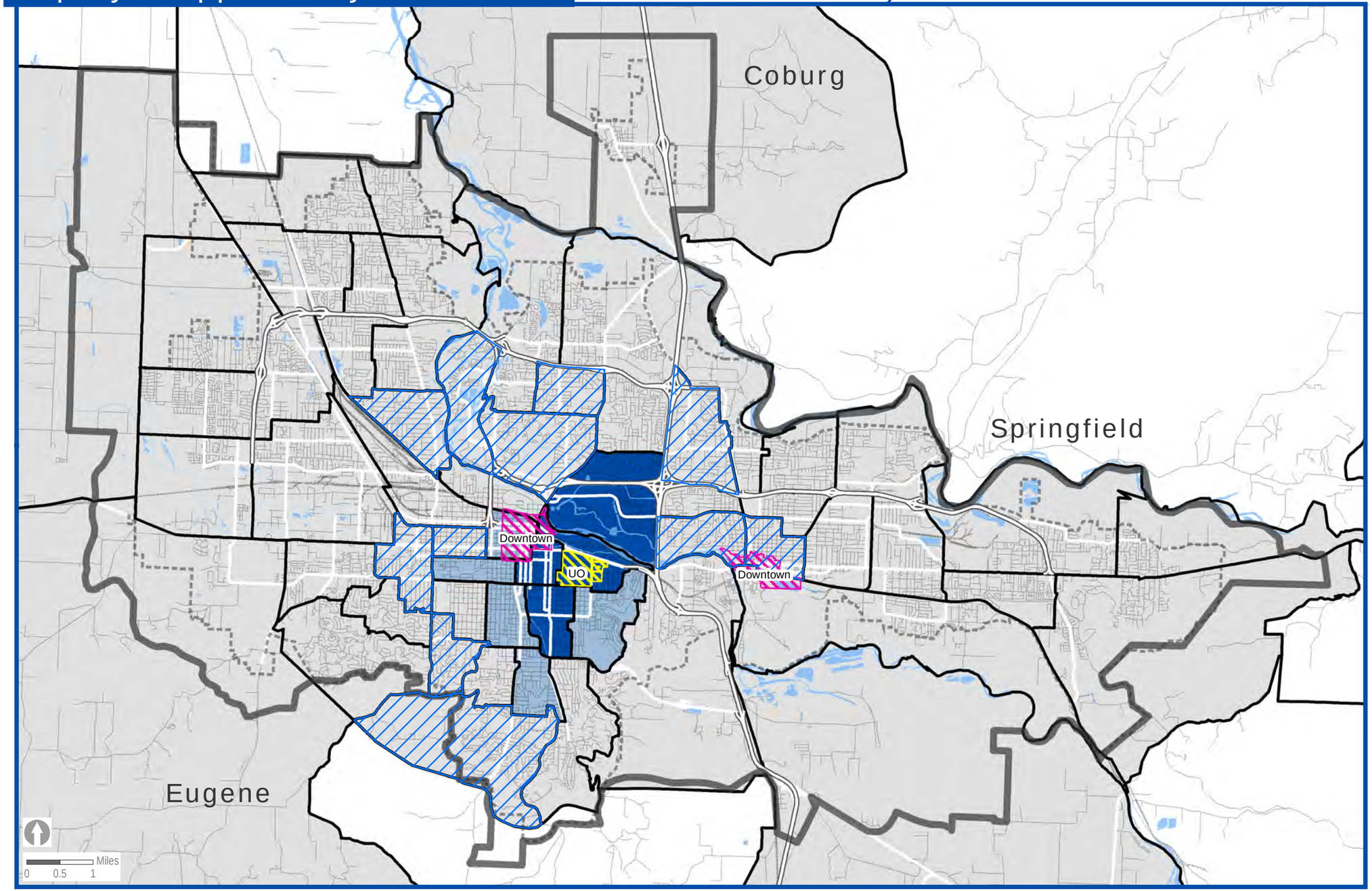
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- Downtown
- University of Oregon

Percent of the Population Age 40-59 Years old

- 3.1% - 13.9%
- 14% - 24.9%
- 25% - 35.5%

Income & Poverty



College Students

This map shows the percent of the population age 3 enrolled in college. About 12% of the population are enrolled in college, and 42% of college students live in the medium and high percentage tracts.

This map is supplmental.

This map is based on ACS data and is an estimate, using the same college student data as the poverty and school enrollment data. The map classification is adjusted to match the college students in poverty map for comparison purposes.

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Map date: 12/18/13 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table B14006.

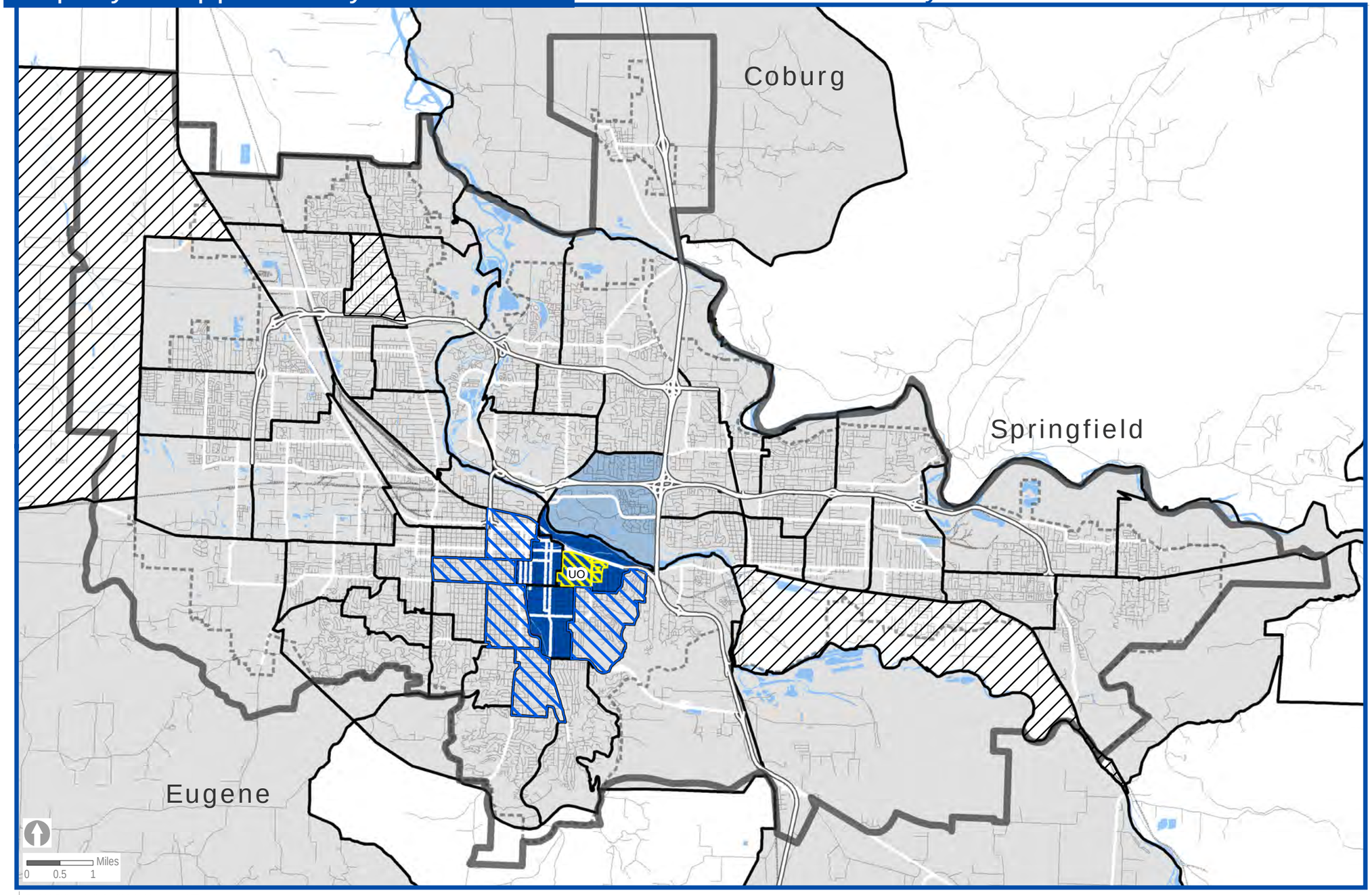
Caution: This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only. The work that provided the basis for this map was supported by funding under an award with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. The author and publisher are solely responsible for the accuracy of the statements and interpretations contained in this publication. Such interpretations do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government.

- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the Population that are College Students

- Low: 3% - 19.9%
- Medium: 20% - 39.9%
- High: 40% - 75.4%
- Tracts where 10%-19% of population are college students

Income and Poverty



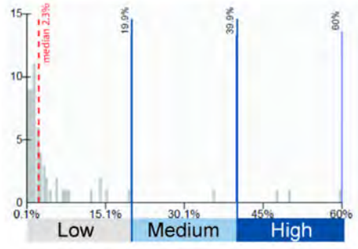
College Students in Poverty

This map shows the percent of the population enrolled in college or a university in poverty. About 72% of college students in poverty live within a close proximity to the University area. These tracts have 10% or more of the population in poverty enrolled in college or a university that will result in a degree.

Poverty status is determined for people in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. It is not calculated for people in college dorms, military quarters, institutional group quarters and for unrelated people under 15 years old.

For this map, the data was classified with defined breaks of 0-19.9%, 20%-39.9%, and 40% and over. This classification is based on thresholds set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Census Bureau. Areas of poverty, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, are areas tracts with 20% or more of the population in poverty. Areas with extreme poverty, as defined by HUD, are tracts with 40% or more of the population in poverty.

A histogram is also included to show how the data is distributed in the three categories. About 40% of college students in poverty live in the top 3 census tract of the highest percentage category



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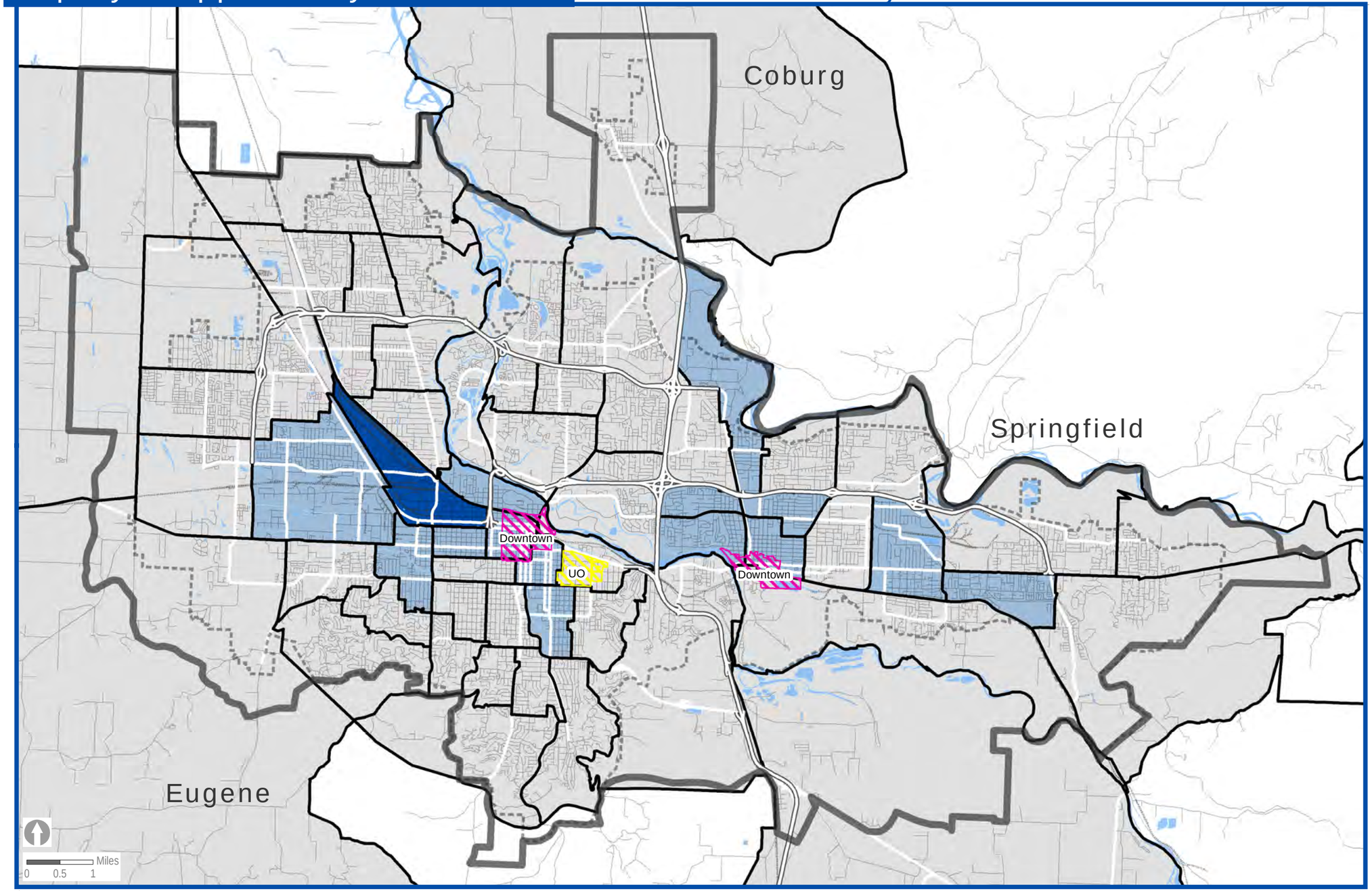
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

College students in poverty

- Low: 0.1% - 19.9%
- Medium: 20% - 39.9%
- High: 40% - 60%
- Tracts where 10%-19% of the population are college students in poverty
- No College Students in Tract

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

Income & Poverty



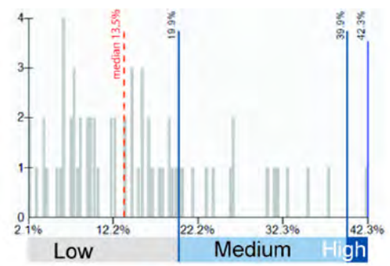
Poverty Status Excluding College Students

This map shows the percent of the population age 3 and over in poverty and not enrolled in college. When college students are excluded, the poverty rate is 14.4%.

Poverty status is determined for people in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. It is not calculated for people in college dorms, military quarters, institutional group quarters and for unrelated people under 15 years old.

For this map, the data was classified with defined breaks of 0-19.9%, 20%-39.9%, and 40% and over. This classification is based on thresholds set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Census Bureau. Areas of poverty, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, are areas tracts with 20% or more of the population in poverty. Areas with extreme poverty, as defined by HUD, are tracts with 40% or more of the population in poverty.

A histogram is also included to show how the data is distributed in the three categories. About 4% of the population in poverty live in the top 1 census tract of the highest percentage category and 42% of the population in poverty live in tracts of 20% or more poverty.



LIVABILITYLANE
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Map date: 12/17/13 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2007-11, Table B14006.

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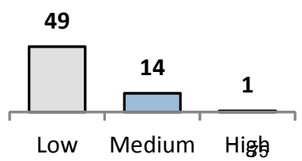
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of the Population in Poverty

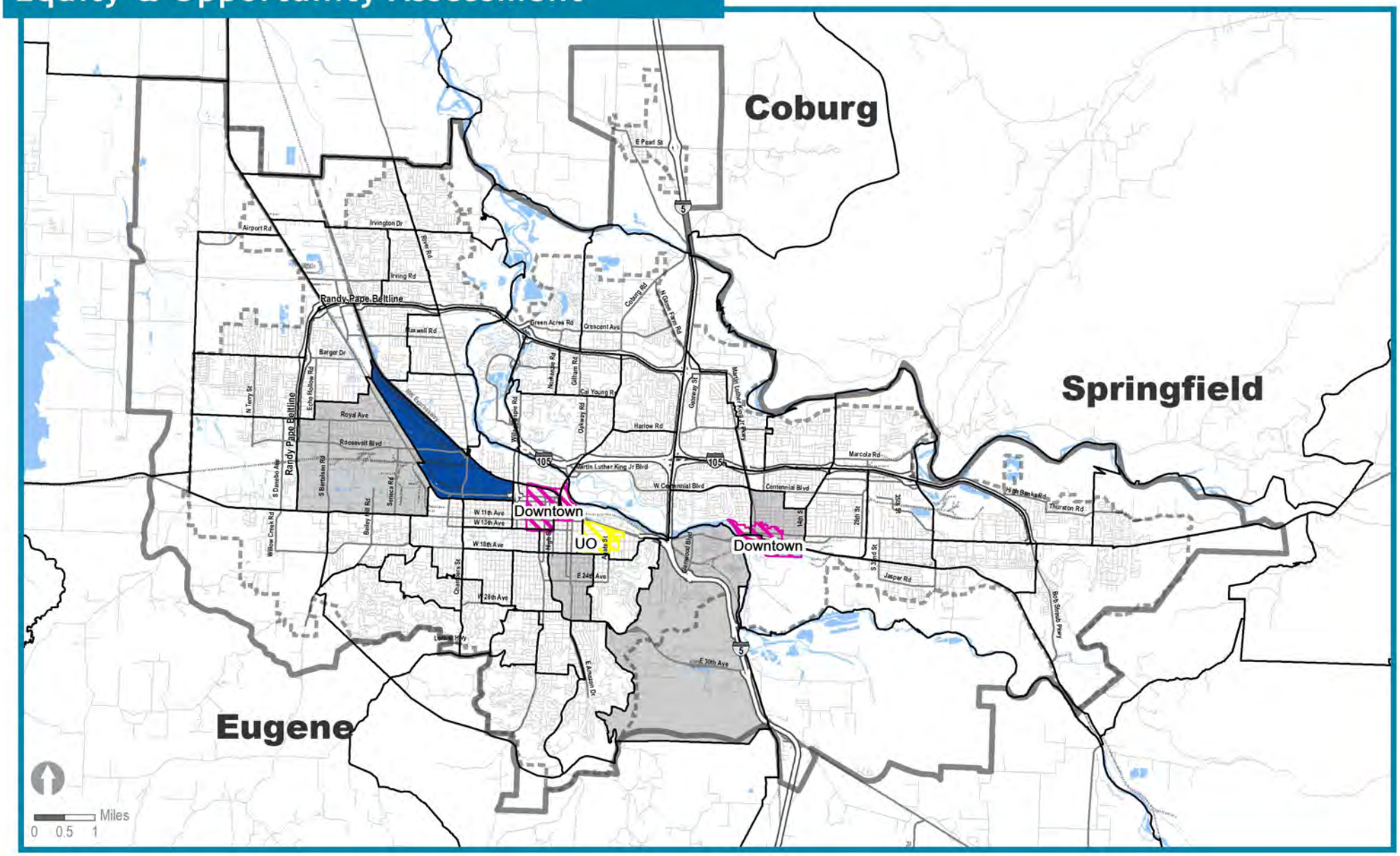
excluding people enrolled in college

- Low: 2.1% - 19.9%
- Medium: 20% - 39.9%
- High: 40% - 42.3%

The chart to the right shows the number of tracts in the Metropolitan Planning Organization Area that have low, medium, and high percentages.



Equity & Opportunity Assessment



- Census 2010 Tracts
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary

Percent of People in Tract Living in Emergency or Transitional Housing

- 0.2% - 0.6%
- 0.7% - 7.4%

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Map date: 4/18/14 Map data: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table PCT20, P12
Caution: This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only.

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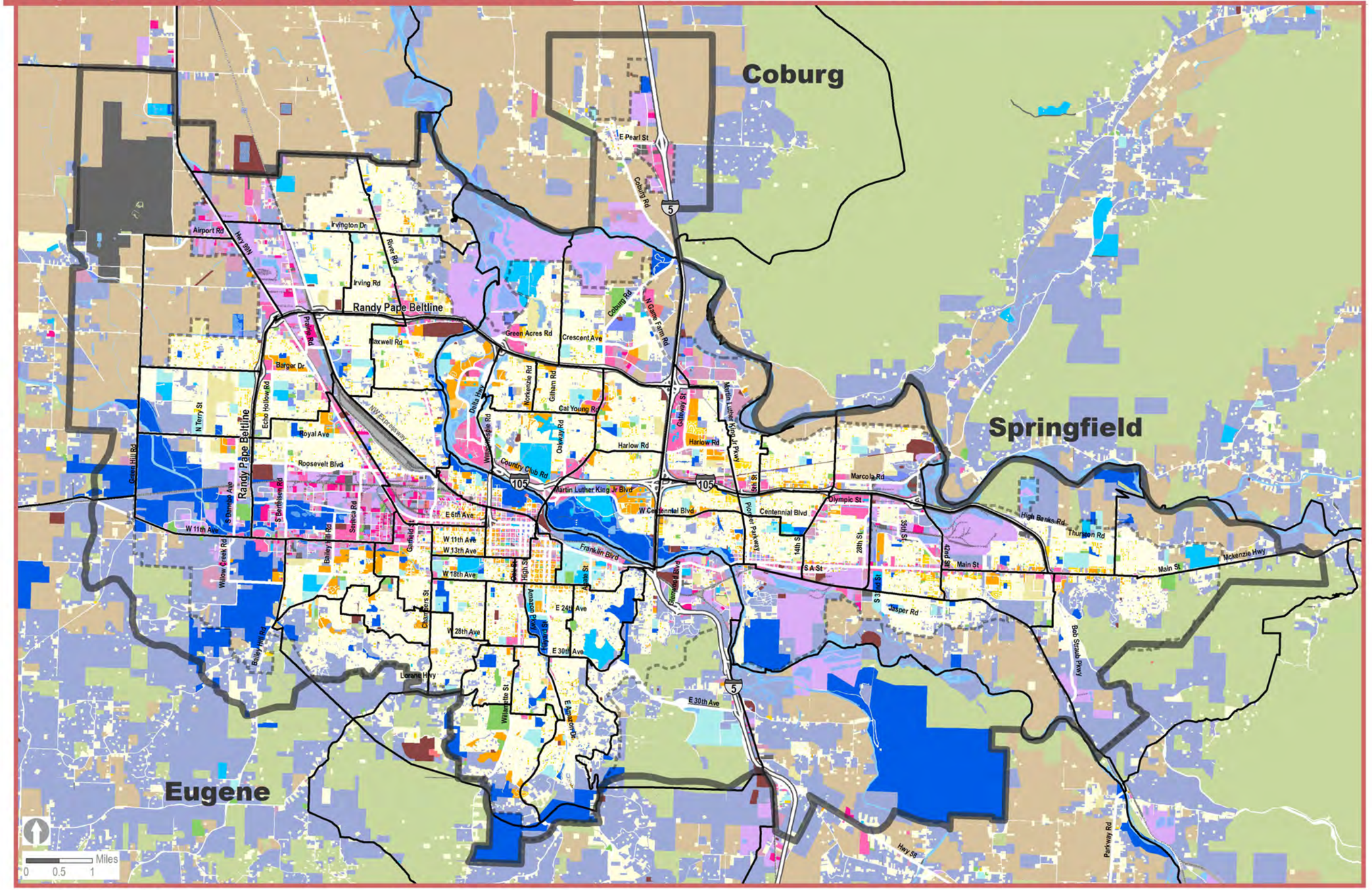
Land Use

This map shows the distribution of different uses of land in the Metropolitan Planning Organization area.



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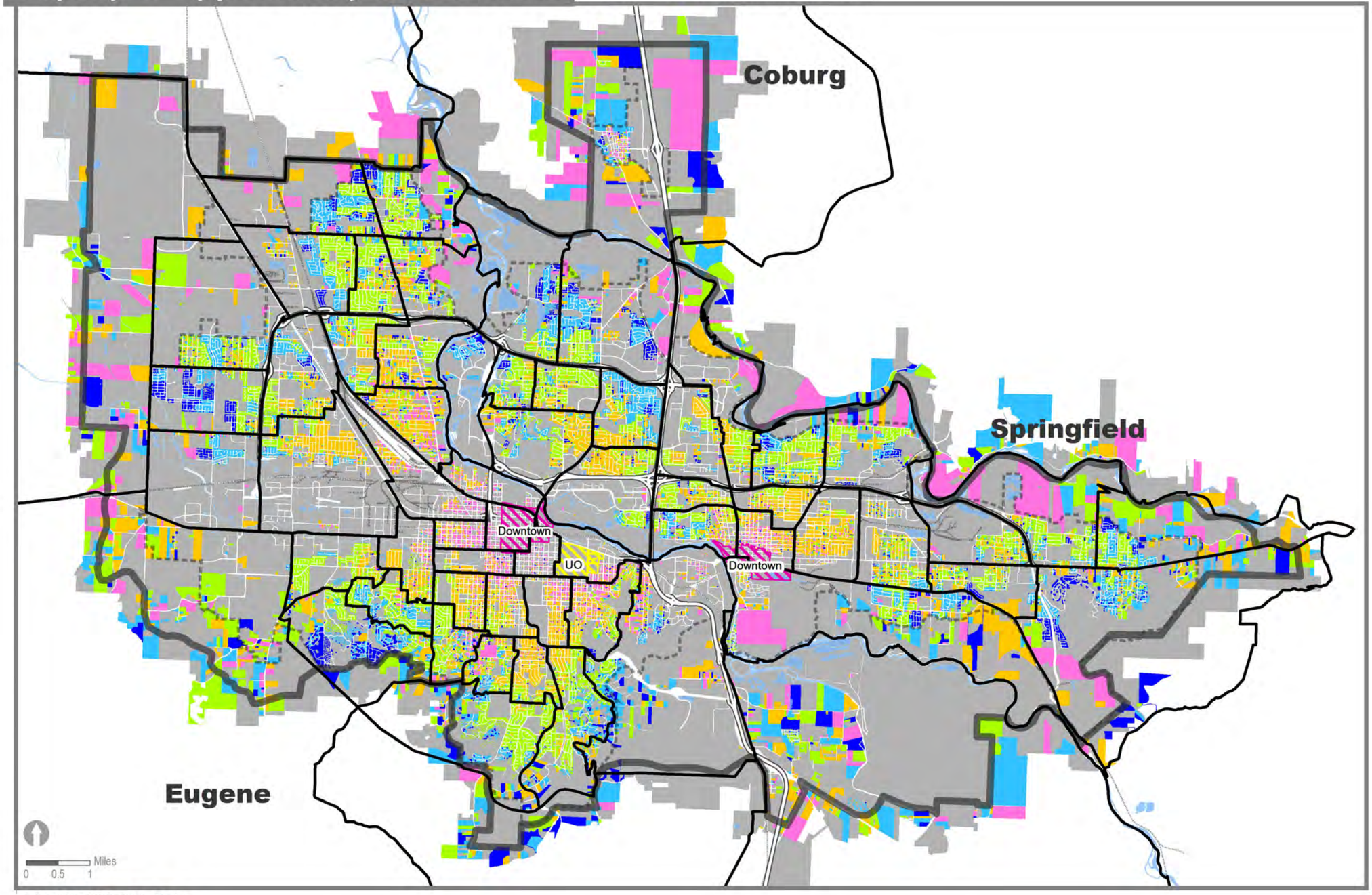
Map date: 5/13/13 Map data: Regional GIS - Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County. Caution: This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only. The work that provided the basis for this map was supported by funding under an award with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. The author and publisher are solely responsible for the accuracy of the statements and interpretations contained in this publication. Such interpretations do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government.

- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

LandUse

- Agriculture
- Retail
- Wholesale
- Industrial
- Single Family
- Duplex
- Multi-Family
- Mobile Home on Lot
- Mobile Home Park
- Group Quarters
- Education
- Recreation
- Religious / Charitable
- Government
- Park
- General
- Timber
- Communications
- Utilities
- Vacant
- Railroad
- Alleys, Walkways, Bikepaths
- Transportation Related
- Roads
- Water

Year of Annexation



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Map date: 6/9/14 Caution: This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only.

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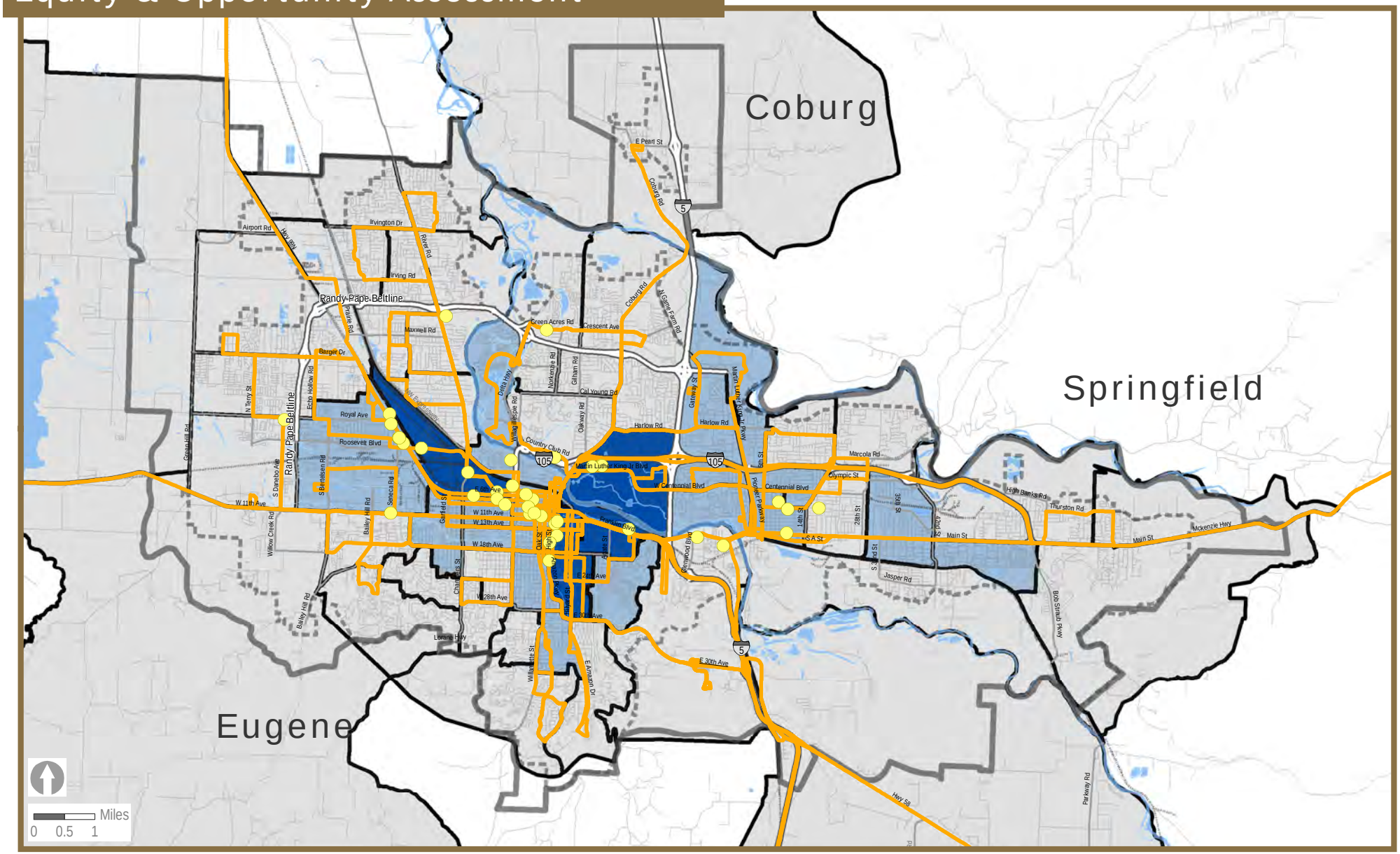
- Census 2010 Tracts
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Year Built

- 1850 - 1939
- 1940 - 1959
- 1960 - 1978
- 1979 - 2000
- 2001 - 2013
- No Year Built Listed

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



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Map date: 3/20/14

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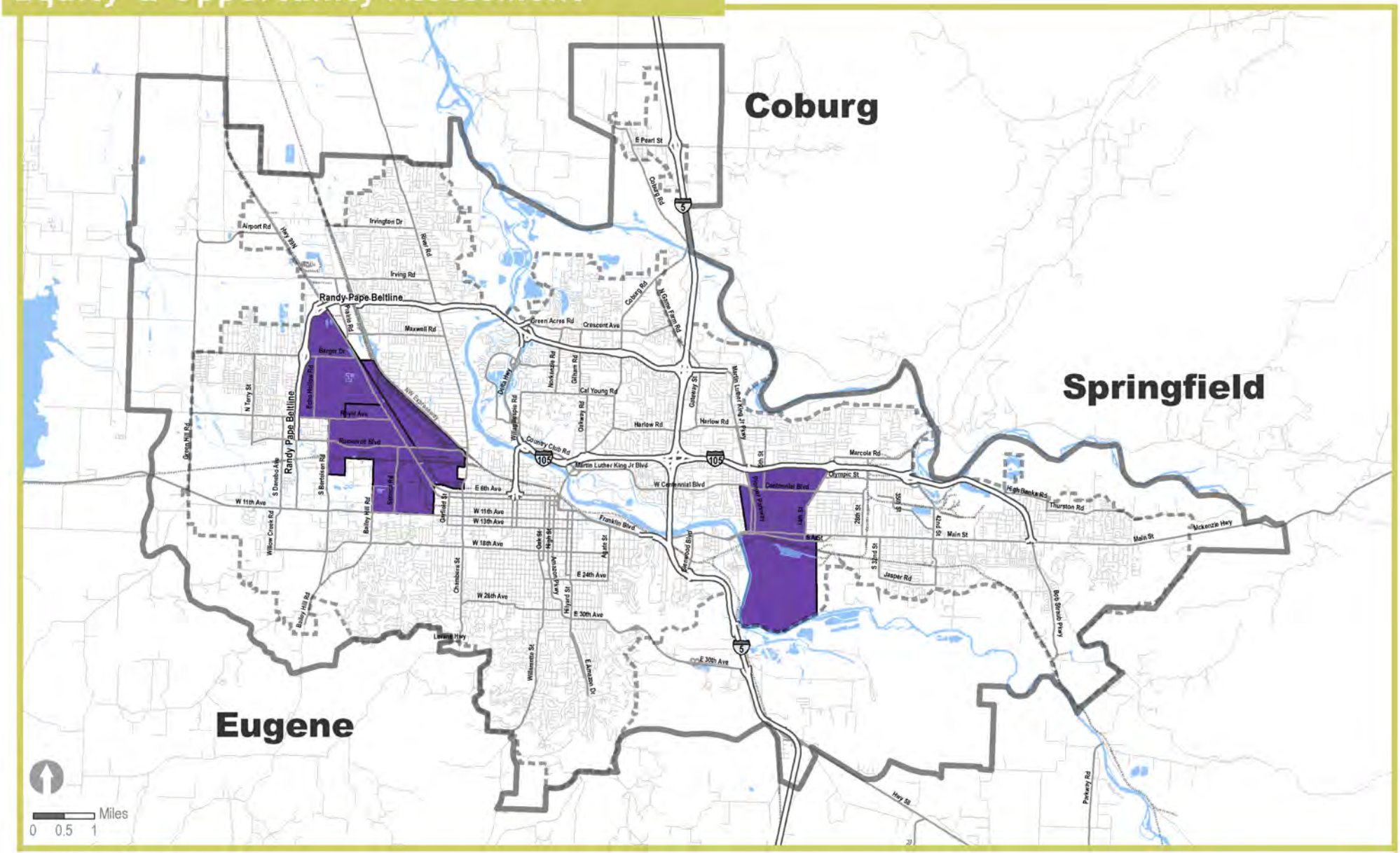
- Social Service Sites
- Bus Routes
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of Population in Poverty

- Low: 2.3% - 19.9%
- Medium: 20% - 39.9%
- High: 40% - 68.7%

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



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Map date: 3/20/14

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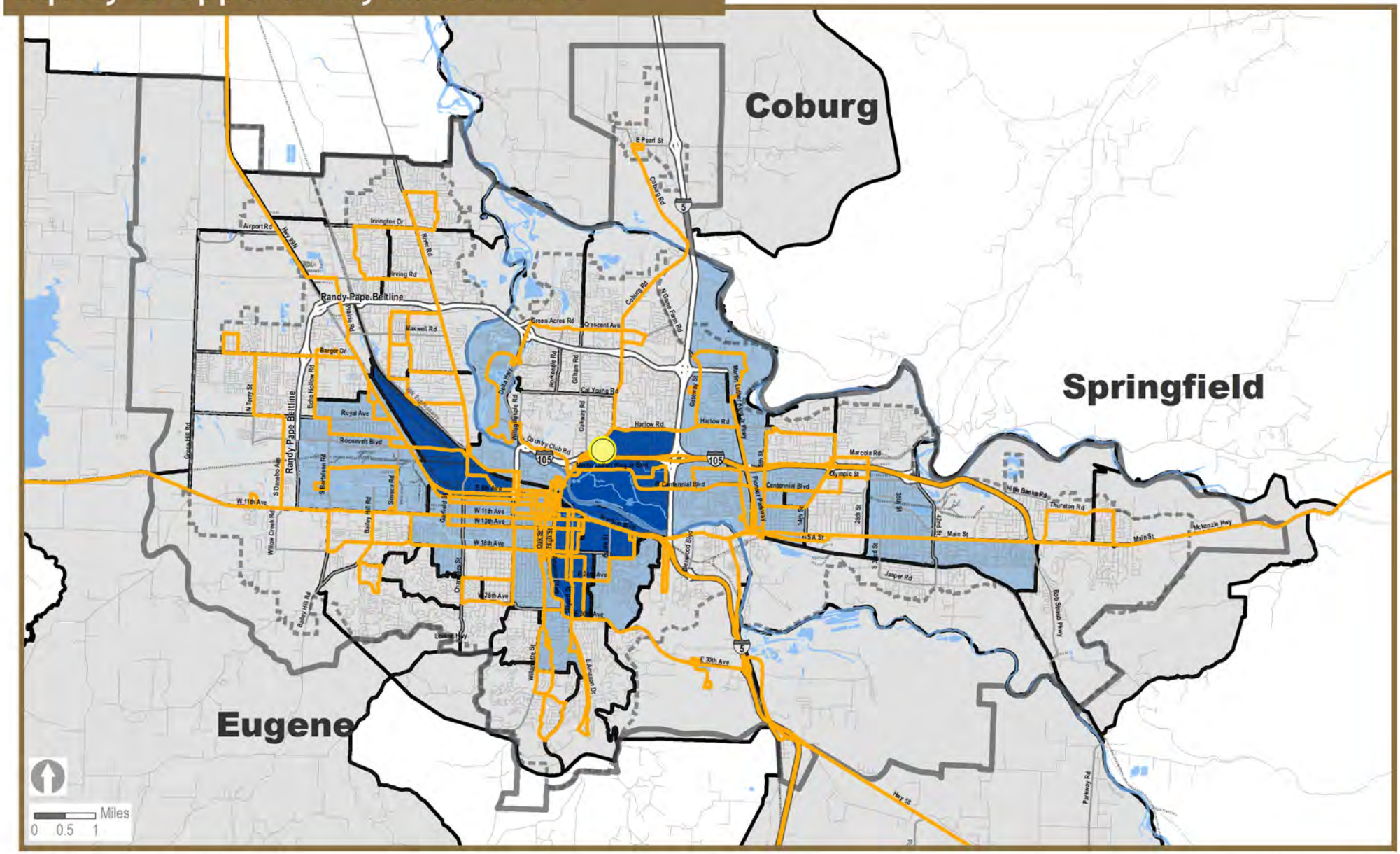
- Promise Neighborhoods
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Equity & Opportunity Assessment



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Map date: 3/20/14

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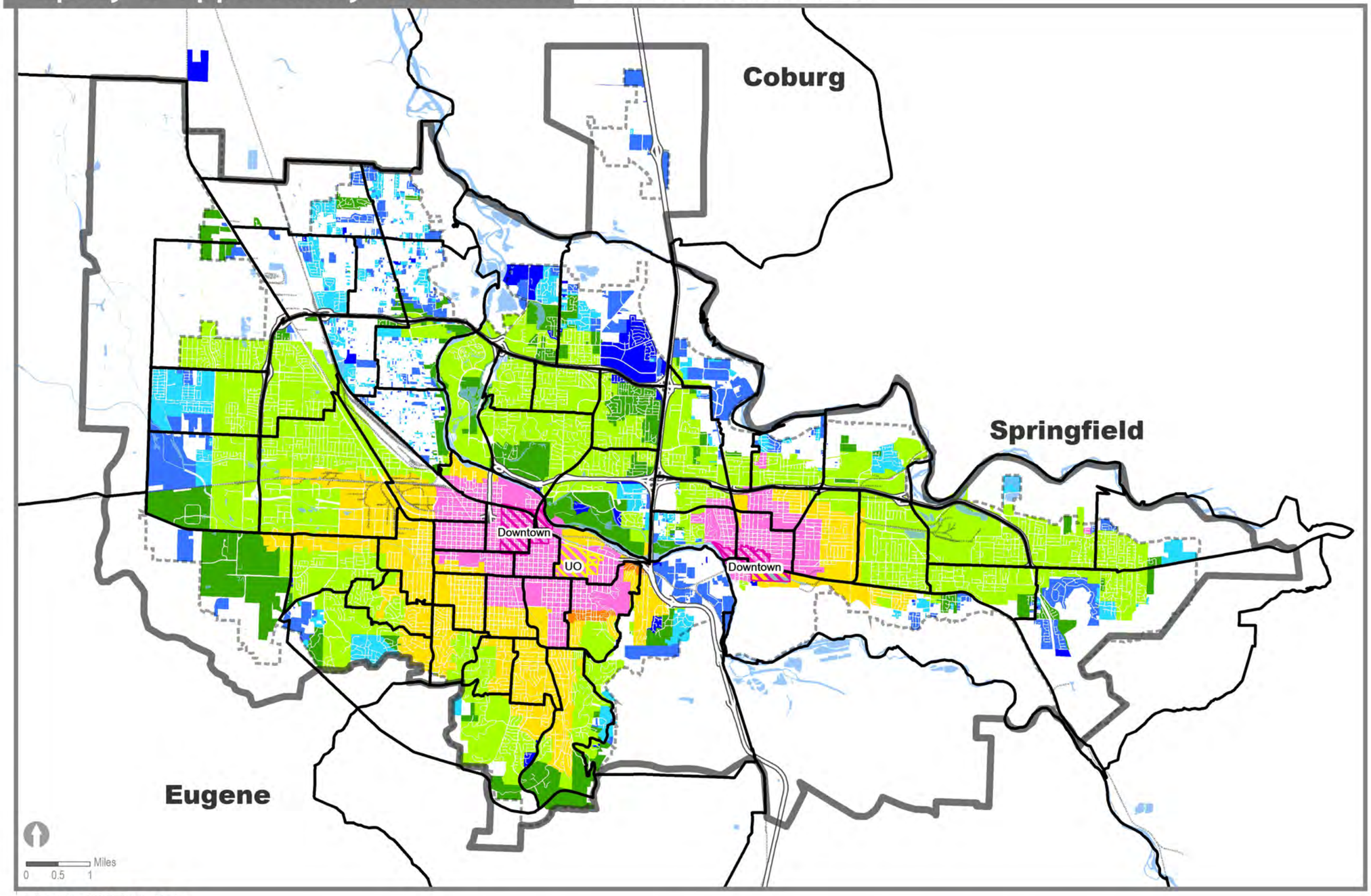
- Lane Worksource Training Site
- Bus Routes
- Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Percent of Population in Poverty

- Low: 2.3% - 19.9%
- Medium: 20% - 39.9%
- High: 40% - 68.7%

Year of Annexation



LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

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Metropolitan Planning Organization Area boundary
Urban Growth Boundaries

Year of Annexation

- 1864 - 1915
- 1916 - 1939
- 1940 - 1959
- 1960 - 1977
- 1978 - 1989
- 1990 - 1998
- 1999 - 2010
- 2011 - 2014

1.4. HUD Tables

The following tables are the HUD Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) Tables and Opportunity Dimension Indices provided by HUD specifically for this Assessment. They are not intended for use on other projects.

RCAP/ECAP

Lane Council of Governments

Table 3 - RCAP /ECAP - Race & Ethnicity Summary

	Program Participant Area	
	Count (1)	Share (2)
RCAP/ECAP Tracts	0	0.0%
In RCAP/ECAP Tracts:		
Total Population:	0	0.0%
Non-White :	0	0.0%
Black/African-American	0	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Native-American	0	0.0%
Pacific-Islander	0	0.0%

Notes: Column (1) is the number of RCAP/ECAP tracts, and the total of persons in those RCAP?ECAP tracts in the program participant area. Column (2) is the share of tracts designated as, and population groups living in, RCAP/ECAPs. Column (3) and (4) repeat (1) and (2), respectively for the entire metro area/balance of state)

Table 4 - Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity - All Persons
Lane Council of Governments
Program Participant Area

Panel A - All Persons (Family Households)

	All Persons (1)	White Persons (2)	Black /African American Persons (3)	Hispanic or Latino Persons (4)	Asian Persons (5)	Native American Persons (6)	Pacific Isldr. Persons (7)	Disparities: White - Black [(2)-(3)] (8)		White-Hispanic [(2)-(4)] (9)		White- Asian [(2)-(5)] (10)		White - Native Amer. [(2)-(6] (11)		White - Pacific Isldr. [(2)-(7)] (12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:																	
Poverty Index	50	54	51	42	59	47	45	3	***	12	***	-5	**	7	***	9	***
School Proficiency Index	62	60	59	53	66	55	49	1	*	7	***	-5	**	5	***	12	***
Labor Market Engagement Index	57	58	55	47	66	49	47	3	***	11	***	-8	**	9	***	10	***
Job Access Index	52	47	52	53	52	49	56	-5	***	-6	***	-5	**	-3	***	-9	***
Transit Access Index	19	13	15	13	16	12	19	-2	*	0	0	-3	**	1	*	-6	***
Health Hazards Exposure Index	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counts	251,668	142,992	1,734	14,598	3,955	1,926	428										

Panel B: Persons in Poverty

	All Poor Persons (1)	Poor White Persons (2)	Poor Black Persons (3)	Poor Hispanic or Latino Persons (4)	Poor Asian Persons (5)	Poor Native American Persons (6)	Poor Pacific Isldr. Persons (7)	Disparities: Poor White-Black [(2)-(3)] (8)		Poor White - Hispanic [(2)-(4)] (9)		Poor White -Asian [(2)-(5] (10)		Poor White-Native Amer. [(2)-(6)] (11)		Poor White - Pacific Isldr. [(2)-(7)] (12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:																	
Poverty Index	36	37	0	32	33	0	0	0	N/A	5	***	4	**	0	+/-	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index	63	64	0	53	72	0	0	0	N/A	11	***	-8	**	0	+/-	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index	51	51	0	45	58	0	0	0	N/A	6	***	-7	**	0	+/-	0	N/A
Job Access Index	60	59	0	56	73	0	0	0	N/A	4	***	-14	**	0	+/-	0	N/A
Transit Access Index	29	30	0	15	39	0	0	0	N/A	15	***	-10	**	0	+/-	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	N/A
Counts	45,087	34,501	606	4,926	2,207	776	66										

Notes: Columns (1)-(7) provided a weighted average neighborhood percentile ranking for each dimension (row) described in the left-hand column, weighted by corresponding population group in each column header in Panel A. ***The percentiles are expressed as 100 centile buckets. Higher percentile values always reflect more favorable average neighborhood characteristics irrespective of the dimension being an asset (proficient schools) or a stressor (poverty).*** Exposure weighted average are calculated of the program participant geography. Columns (8)-(12) are the differences across average neighborhood conditions between whites and the column group indicated in the header. Positive values imply that whites are in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood on average than the particular group for the given dimension. Negative values imply the reverse, that the given racial/ethnic group is in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood relative to whites along the given dimension. Panel B repeats the analysis in Panel A, but focuses on the average neighborhood of persons in poverty (income< federal poverty line) . Disparities may differ due to rounding. Data for the opportunity dimensions are described in detail in the data documentation. Data on the populations in Panel A is from the 2010 Decennial Census SF1. Data on impoverished population in Panel B comes fro the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Population groups smaller than 250 people (in census 2010) or 1,000 people for ACS-sourced data are coded as zero. The higher minimum population threshold for the ACS data is motivated by concerns about sampling error. Disparity columns (8-12) have associated significance flags for statistically significant differences. *** 0.01 significance level **0.05 significance level *0.1 significance level

Table 4 - Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity - All Persons
Lane Council of Governments
Program Participant Area

Panel A - All Persons (All Households)

								Disparities										
	All Persons (1)	White Persons (2)	Black /African American Persons (3)	Hispanic or Latino Persons (4)	Asian Persons (5)	Native American Persons (6)	Pacific Isldr. Persons (7)	White -Black [(2)-(3)] (8)		White-Hispanic [(2)-(4)] (9)		White- Asian [(2)-(5)] (10)		White - Native Amer. [(2)-(6)] (11)		White - Pacific Isldr. [(2)-(7)] (12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:																		
Poverty Index	50	51	46	42	49	46	47	5	***	9	***	2	***	5	***	4	***	
School Proficiency Index	62	62	62	55	72	57	56	1	*	7	***	-9	***	6	***	7	***	
Labor Market Engagement Index	57	58	55	49	66	50	52	3	***	9	***	-8	***	8	***	6	***	
Job Access Index	52	51	57	54	60	54	56	-6	***	-3	***	-9	***	-2	***	-4	***	
Transit Access Index	19	18	21	16	32	15	22	-3	***	2	***	-13	***	3	**	-4	***	
Health Hazards Exposure Index	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Counts	251,668	207,600	2,744	21,540	7,385	2,358	602											

Panel B: Persons in Poverty

								Disparities										
	All Poor Persons (1)	Poor White Persons (2)	Poor Black Persons (3)	Poor Hispanic or Latino Persons (4)	Poor Asian Persons (5)	Poor Native American Persons (6)	Poor Pacific Isldr. Persons (7)	Poor White-Black [(2)-(3)] (8)		Poor White - Hispanic [(2)-(4)] (9)		Poor White -Asian [(2)-(5] (10)		Poor White- Native Amer. [(2)-(6)] (11)		Poor White - Pacific Isldr. [(2)-(7)] (12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:																		
Poverty Index	36	37	0	32	33	0	0	0	N/A	5	***	4	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	
School Proficiency Index	63	64	0	53	72	0	0	0	N/A	11	***	-8	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Labor Market Engagement Index	51	51	0	45	58	0	0	0	N/A	6	***	-7	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Job Access Index	60	59	0	56	73	0	0	0	N/A	4	***	-14	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Transit Access Index	29	30	0	15	39	0	0	0	N/A	15	***	-10	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Health Hazards Exposure Index	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Counts	45,087	34,501	606	4,926	2,207	776	66											

Notes: Colums (1)-(7) provided a weighted average neighborhood percentile ranking for each dimension (row) described in the left-hand column, weighted by corresponding population group in each column header in Panel A. ***The percentiles are expressed as 100 centile buckets.*** ***Higher percentile values always reflect more favorable average neighborhood characteristics irrespective of the dimension being an asset (proficient schools) or a stressor (poverty).*** Exposure weighted average are calculated of the program participant geography. Columns (8)-(12) are the differences across average neighborhood conditions between whites and the column group indicated in the header. Positive values imply that whites are in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood on average than the particular group for the given dimension. Negative values imply the reverse, that the given racial/ethnic group is in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood relative to whites along the given dimension. Panel B repeats the analysis in Panel A, but focuses on the average neighborhood of persons in poverty (income< federal poverty line) . Disparities may differ due to rounding. Data for the opportunity dimensions are described in detail in the data documentation. Data on the populations in Panel A is from the 2010 Decennial Census SF1. Data on impoverished population in Panel B comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Population groups smaller than 250 people (in census 2010) or 1,000 people for ACS-sourced data are coded as zero. The higher minimum population threshold for the ACS data is motivated by concerns about sampling error. Disparity columns (8-12) have associated significance flags for statistically significant differences. *** 0.01 significance level **0.05 significance level *0.1 significance level

HUD Table 4b – Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity – All Children

Table 4b - Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity - All Children

Lane Council of Governments

Program Participant Area

Panel A - All Children

	All Children (1)	White Children (2)	Black /African American Children (3)	Hispanic or Latino Children (4)	Asian Children (5)	Native American Children (6)	Pacific Islder. Children (7)	Disparities: White-Black [(2)-(3)] (8)		Disparities: White-Hispanic [(2)-(4)] (9)		Disparities: White Asian [(2)-(5)] (10)		Disparities: White-Native Amer. [(2)-(6)] (11)		Disparities: White-Pacific Islder. [(2)-(7)] (12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:																	
Poverty Index	51	53	51	41	60	47	0	2	0	12	***	-7	***	6	***	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index	59	60	59	52	66	55	0	0	0	7	***	-6	***	5	***	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index	55	56	54	46	65	48	0	3	**	10	***	-9	***	9	***	0	N/A
Job Access Index	48	47	51	53	51	49	0	-5	***	-6	***	-4	***	-3	**	0	N/A
Transit Access Index	13	13	14	13	15	12	0	-1	0	-1	0	-2	**	0	0	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Counts	50,244	38,546	656	5,886	1,248	679	142										

Panel B: Children in Poverty

	All Poor Children (1)	Poor White Children (2)	Poor Black Children (3)	Poor Hispanic or Latino Children (4)	Poor Asian Children (5)	Poor Native American Children (6)	Poor Pacific Islder. Children (7)	Disparities: Poor White-Black [(2)-(3)] (8)		Disparities: Poor White-Hispanic [(2)-(4)] (9)		Disparities: Poor White-Asian [(2)-(5)] (10)		Disparities: Poor White-Native Amer. [(2)-(6)] (11)		Disparities: Poor White-Pacific Islder. [(2)-(7)] (12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:																	
Poverty Index	37	37	0	34	0	0	0	0	N/A	2	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index	56	56	0	54	0	0	0	0	N/A	1	**	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index	49	47	0	50	0	0	0	0	N/A	-2	**	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Job Access Index	52	53	0	52	0	0	0	0	N/A	1	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Transit Access Index	17	20	0	11	0	0	0	0	N/A	9	***	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index	9	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Counts	8,102	5,371	108	2,068	113	203	31										

Notes: Columns (1)-(7) provided a weighted average neighborhood percentile ranking for each dimension (row) described in the left-hand column, weighted by corresponding population group in each column header in Panel A. ***The percentiles are expressed as 100 ventile buckets. Higher percentile values always reflect more favorable average neighborhood characteristics irrespective of the dimension being an asset (proficient schools) or a stressor (poverty)*** . Exposure weighted average are calculated of the program participant geography. Columns (8)-(12) are the differences across average neighborhood conditions between whites and the column group indicated in the header. Positive values imply that whites are in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood on average than the particular group for the given dimension. Negative values imply the reverse, that the given racial/ethnic group is in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood relative to whites along the given dimension. Panel B repeats the analysis in Panel A, but focuses on the average neighborhood of children in poverty (incomes < federal poverty line). Disparities may differ due to rounding. Data for the opportunity dimensions are described in detail in the data documentation. Data on the populations in Panel A is from the 2010 Decennial Census SF1. Data on impoverished population in Panel B comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Population groups smaller than 250 people (in census 2010) or 1,000 people for ACS-sourced data are coded as zero. The higher minimum population threshold for the ACS data is motivated by concerns about sampling error. Disparity columns (8)-(12) have associated significance flags for statistically significant differences. *** 0.01 significance level ** 0.05 significance level * 0.1 significance level

1.5. Composite Tables

The following tables are matrices of the seven indicator categories. This tables show the rankings of low (L), medium (M), or high (H) for each category by tract and the corresponding rankings for economic vulnerability and the social and demographic characteristics.

			Social and Demographic Characteristics							
Map ID	Composite Categorization	tract	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-17	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households
6	More Vulnerable	3400	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H
50	More Vulnerable	3201	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H
26	More Vulnerable	3301	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H
12	More Vulnerable	4300	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H
20	More Vulnerable	1904	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M
7	More Vulnerable	2102	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H
10	More Vulnerable	4401	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H
39	More Vulnerable	2101	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H
31	Mod-More Vulnerable	1903	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H
52	Mod-More Vulnerable	1902	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H
13	Mod-More Vulnerable	4200	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H
34	Mod-More Vulnerable	4403	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M
21	Mod-More Vulnerable	2600	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H
28	Mod-More Vulnerable	2700	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H
16	Mod-More Vulnerable	2800	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H
24	Mod-More Vulnerable	2301	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
47	Mod-More Vulnerable	2404	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M
30	Mod-More Vulnerable	2501	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H
61	Mod-More Vulnerable	2503	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M
56	Mod-More Vulnerable	2504	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M
48	Mod-More Vulnerable	2902	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M
45	Mod-More Vulnerable	2002	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H
18	Moderately Vulnerable	4000	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L
58	Moderately Vulnerable	3302	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M
53	Moderately Vulnerable	1803	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H
9	Moderately Vulnerable	3500	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M
35	Moderately Vulnerable	2001	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L
27	Moderately Vulnerable	2403	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M
3	Moderately Vulnerable	3202	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M
60	Moderately Vulnerable	4502	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L
49	Moderately Vulnerable	2201	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L
55	Moderately Vulnerable	2302	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M
38	Moderately Vulnerable	3101	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L
33	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1700	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M
36	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4100	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M
11	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1001	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L
22	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1804	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M
5	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3600	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M
32	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3900	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L
4	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	300	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M
8	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1002	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M
23	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2903	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L
51	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3000	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L
62	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4404	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L
15	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5300	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M
2	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1801	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M
19	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2401	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L
59	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2904	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L
14	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3102	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L
44	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4600	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L
46	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5000	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M
40	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5100	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
29	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5400	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L
37	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2202	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L
57	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4405	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L
41	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5200	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L
54	Less Vulnerable	3700	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L
17	Less Vulnerable	3800	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L
25	Less Vulnerable	4501	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L
42	Less Vulnerable	4700	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L
43	Less Vulnerable	4900	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L
1	Less Vulnerable	4800	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L

11/14/2013

		Income and Poverty: Economic Vulnerability					Social and Demographic Characteristics								
Map Id	Composite Categorization	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate	Food Stamps/SNAP Recipients	Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	Composite Categorization	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-17	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Tract
13	More Economic Vulnerability	L	H	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	4200
12	More Economic Vulnerability	L	M	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	4300
34	More Economic Vulnerability	L	M	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	4403
18	More Economic Vulnerability	L	M	H	H	Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	4000
58	More Economic Vulnerability	L	M	H	H	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	3302
60	More Economic Vulnerability	L	M	H	H	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	4502
20	Moderate - More	L	M	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	1904
7	Moderate - More	L	M	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	2102
52	Moderate - More	M	M	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	1902
25	Moderate - More	L	M	M	H	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	4501
32	Moderate - More	L	M	M	M-H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	3900
1	Moderate - More	L	H	M	L-M	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	4800
50	Moderate - More	M	M	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	3201
26	Moderate - More	M	M	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	3301
3	Moderate - More	M	M	M	H	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	3202
14	Moderate - More	L	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	3102
17	Moderate - More	L	H	M	L	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	3800
39	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	M	M	M	M-H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	2101
6	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	M	L	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	3400
31	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	M	L	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	1903
30	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	M	L	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	2501
56	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	M	L	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	2504
36	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	M	L	M	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	4100
54	Moderate Economic Vulnerability	L	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	3700
10	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	4401
21	Low-Moderate	M	L	L	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	2600
28	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	2700
16	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	2800
24	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	2301
47	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	2404
53	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	1803
33	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	1700
59	Low-Moderate	M	M	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	2904
40	Low-Moderate	M	M	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	5100
42	Low-Moderate	M	M	L	M	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	4700
5	Low-Moderate	M	L	M	L-M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	3600
61	Low-Moderate	H	L	L	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	2503
9	Low-Moderate	H	L	L	H	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	3500
35	Low-Moderate	M	L	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	2001
55	Low-Moderate	H	L	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	2302
38	Low-Moderate	M	L	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	3101
11	Low-Moderate	M	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	1001
62	Low-Moderate	H	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	4404
44	Low-Moderate	M	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	4600
45	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M-H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	2002
51	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M-H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	3000
48	Less Economic Vulnerability	M	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	2902
27	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	2403
49	Less Economic Vulnerability	M	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	2201
22	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	1804
8	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	1002
23	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	2903
2	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	1801
19	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	2401
46	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	5000
43	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	M	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	4900
15	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	L-M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	5300
57	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	L-M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	4405
41	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	L-M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	5200
4	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	300
29	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	5400
37	Less Economic Vulnerability	H	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	2202
	12/2/2013					11/14/2013									

			Housing Access: Housing Affordability					Social and Demographic Characteristics								Economic Vulnerability
Map Id	Tract	Composite Categorization	Percent of Renter Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Percent of Owner Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Median Monthly Owner Costs	Median Monthly Rent	Composite Categorization	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-1 7	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Composite Categorization
10	4401	**More Housing Affordability**	M	M	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	Low-Moderate
39	2101	**More Housing Affordability**	H	L	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
33	1700	**More Housing Affordability**	M	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
4	300	**More Housing Affordability**	M	L	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
6	3400	Moderate - More	M	M	M	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
50	3201	Moderate - More	M	M	M	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
26	3301	Moderate - More	H	M	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate - More
12	4300	Moderate - More	H	M	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	**More Economic Vulnerability**
7	2102	Moderate - More	H	M	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
31	1903	Moderate - More	H	L	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
52	1902	Moderate - More	M	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	Moderate - More
13	4200	Moderate - More	H	M	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	**More Economic Vulnerability**
16	2800	Moderate - More	M	M	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
18	4000	Moderate - More	M	M	M	L	Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	**More Economic Vulnerability**
58	3302	Moderate - More	H	M	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	**More Economic Vulnerability**
5	3600	Moderate - More	H	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
8	1002	Moderate - More	M	M	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
42	4700	Moderate - More	H	L	M	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	Low-Moderate
20	1904	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	L	M	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	Moderate - More
34	4403	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	**More Economic Vulnerability**
47	2404	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	Low-Moderate
45	2002	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	Less Economic Vulnerability
9	3500	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	L	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
35	2001	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
3	3202	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate - More
60	4502	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	**More Economic Vulnerability**
49	2201	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	M	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
55	2302	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	M	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
36	4100	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	L	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
11	1001	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	L	M	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
32	3900	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	H	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	Moderate - More
51	3000	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
19	2401	Moderate Housing Affordability	L	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
46	5000	Moderate Housing Affordability	M	M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
40	5100	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
17	3800	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
25	4501	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	Moderate - More
1	4800	Moderate Housing Affordability	H	M	M	L	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
21	2600	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
28	2700	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	Low-Moderate
24	2301	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
61	2503	Less - Moderate	M	M	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	Low-Moderate
56	2504	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
48	2902	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
53	1803	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
27	2403	Less - Moderate	M	M	M	H	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
38	3101	Less - Moderate	H	M	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
22	1804	Less - Moderate	M	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
23	2903	Less - Moderate	M	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
62	4404	Less - Moderate	M	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
2	1801	Less - Moderate	M	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
59	2904	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
14	3102	Less - Moderate	H	L	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	Moderate - More
44	4600	Less - Moderate	H	M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
30	2501	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
15	5300	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	M	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
29	5400	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
37	2202	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
41	5200	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
54	3700	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	H	M	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
57	4405	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	H	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
43	4900	**Less Housing Affordability**	H	M	H	H	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
							11/14/2013									12/2/2013

		Educational Opportunity Composite				Social and Demographic Characteristics								
Map Id	Tract	Composite Categorization	HUD School Proficiency Index	Elementary School Access	Population with Less than High School Diploma	Composite Categorization	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-1 7	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Composite Categorization
39	2101	Less Educational Opportunity	L- M	L	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
26	3301	Less Educational Opportunity	L	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate - More
52	1902	Less Educational Opportunity	M - H	L	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	Moderate - More
6	3400	Less- Moderate	L	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
20	1904	Less- Moderate	M	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	Moderate - More
7	2102	Less- Moderate	L	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
13	4200	Less- Moderate	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	More Economic Vulnerability
24	2301	Less- Moderate	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
18	4000	Less- Moderate	M	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	More Economic Vulnerability
32	3900	Less- Moderate	M	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	Moderate - More
5	3600	Less- Moderate	M - H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
2	1801	Less- Moderate	M - H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
19	2401	Less- Moderate	L- M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
12	4300	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	More Economic Vulnerability
31	1903	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
56	2504	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
35	2001	Moderate Educational Opportunity	H	M	H	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
10	4401	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	Low-Moderate
21	2600	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
16	2800	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
47	2404	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	Low-Moderate
58	3302	Moderate Educational Opportunity	L	H	M	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	More Economic Vulnerability
60	4502	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	More Economic Vulnerability
55	2302	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
33	1700	Moderate Educational Opportunity	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
36	4100	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
11	1001	Moderate Educational Opportunity	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
8	1002	Moderate Educational Opportunity	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
59	2904	Moderate Educational Opportunity	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
62	4404	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
14	3102	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	Moderate - More
30	2501	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M - H	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
61	2503	Moderate Educational Opportunity	L- M	H	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	Low-Moderate
57	4405	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M - H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
25	4501	Moderate Educational Opportunity	M - H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	Moderate - More
50	3201	Moderate - More	H	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
28	2700	Moderate - More	M	H	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	Low-Moderate
53	1803	Moderate - More	H	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
9	3500	Moderate - More	M	H	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
3	3202	Moderate - More	H	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate - More
34	4403	Moderate - More	M	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	More Economic Vulnerability
49	2201	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
38	3101	Moderate - More	M	M	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
4	300	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
23	2903	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
15	5300	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
40	5100	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
41	5200	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
54	3700	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
17	3800	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
42	4700	Moderate - More	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	Low-Moderate
1	4800	Moderate - More	M - H	H	M	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
48	2902	More Educational Opportunity	H	H	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
22	1804	More Educational Opportunity	H	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
45	2002	More Educational Opportunity	M	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	Less Economic Vulnerability
51	3000	More Educational Opportunity	H	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
46	5000	More Educational Opportunity	H	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
29	5400	More Educational Opportunity	H	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
37	2202	More Educational Opportunity	H	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
27	2403	More Educational Opportunity	M - H	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
44	4600	More Educational Opportunity	H	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
43	4900	More Educational Opportunity	H	H	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability

		Employment Opportunity Composite						Social and Demographic Characteristics								Economic Vulnerability
Map Id	Tract	Composite Ranking	Access to Jobs by Bus in 30 minutes	Access to Jobs by Bike in 30 Minutes	Access to Jobs by Walking in 30 Minutes	Average Number of Jobs per Tract	Composite Categorization	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-17	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Composite Categorization
22	1804	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
2	1801	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
19	2401	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
53	1803	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
9	3500	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
55	2302	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
31	1903	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
30	2501	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
61	2503	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	Low-Moderate
20	1904	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	Moderate - More
33	1700	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
11	1001	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
4	300	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
46	5000	Less Employment Opportunity	L	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
29	5400	Less Employment Opportunity	L	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
27	2403	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
52	1902	Less Employment Opportunity	L	L	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	Moderate - More
24	2301	Less Employment Opportunity	L	M	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
47	2404	Less Employment Opportunity	L	M	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	Low-Moderate
45	2002	Less Employment Opportunity	L	M	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	Less Economic Vulnerability
43	4900	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
1	4800	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
36	4100	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
8	1002	Less-Moderate	L	M	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
23	2903	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
62	4404	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
15	5300	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
44	4600	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
40	5100	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
57	4405	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
41	5200	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
35	2001	Less-Moderate	L	M	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
3	3202	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate - More
60	4502	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	**More Economic Vulnerability**
38	3101	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
21	2600	Less-Moderate	L	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
28	2700	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	Low-Moderate
16	2800	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
56	2504	Less-Moderate	L	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
6	3400	Less-Moderate	L	M	L	M	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
50	3201	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
26	3301	Less-Moderate	L	H	L	L	**More Vulnerable**	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate - More
42	4700	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	Low-Moderate
14	3102	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	Moderate - More
37	2202	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
18	4000	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	**More Economic Vulnerability**
58	3302	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	**More Economic Vulnerability**
49	2201	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
13	4200	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	**More Economic Vulnerability**
34	4403	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	**More Economic Vulnerability**
48	2902	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
10	4401	Moderate Employment Opportunity	L	H	L	M	**More Vulnerable**	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	Low-Moderate
25	4501	Moderate - More	M	H	M	L	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	Moderate - More
5	3600	Moderate - More	L	H	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
51	3000	Moderate - More	L	H	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
59	2904	Moderate - More	L	H	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
12	4300	Moderate - More	L	H	L	H	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	**More Economic Vulnerability**
7	2102	Moderate - More	L	H	L	H	**More Vulnerable**	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
39	2101	Moderate - More	L	H	L	H	**More Vulnerable**	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
54	3700	**More Employment Opportunity**	M	H	L	H	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
17	3800	**More Employment Opportunity**	M	H	M	H	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
32	3900	**More Employment Opportunity**	M	H	M	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	Moderate - More

	Use of Altnerate Modes				Social and Demographic Characteristics									Economic Vulnerability
Map ID	Composite Ranking	Commute Type: Drive Alone	Households with No Vehicle	Composite Categorization	Tract	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-17	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Composite Categorization
50	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	More Vulnerable	3201	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
20	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	More Vulnerable	1904	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	Moderate - More
39	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	More Vulnerable	2101	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
31	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	1903	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
52	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	1902	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	Moderate - More
16	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2800	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
56	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2504	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
21	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2600	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
28	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2700	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	Low-Moderate
24	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2301	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
47	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2404	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	Low-Moderate
30	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2501	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
61	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2503	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	Low-Moderate
45	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	2002	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	Less Economic Vulnerability
9	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	3500	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
55	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	2302	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	Low-Moderate
53	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	1803	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	Low-Moderate
35	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	2001	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
27	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	2403	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
49	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Moderately Vulnerable	2201	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
22	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1804	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
2	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1801	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
33	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1700	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
36	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4100	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
11	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1001	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
5	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3600	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	Low-Moderate
4	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	300	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
8	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	1002	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
23	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2903	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
51	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3000	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
62	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4404	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
15	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5300	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
19	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2401	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
59	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2904	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	Low-Moderate
46	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5000	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
29	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5400	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
37	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	2202	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
57	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4405	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
41	Low Use of Alternate Modes	H	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5200	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
6	Less - Moderate	H	M	More Vulnerable	3400	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
26	Less - Moderate	H	M	More Vulnerable	3301	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	Moderate - More
12	Less - Moderate	H	M	More Vulnerable	4300	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	More Economic Vulnerability
34	Less - Moderate	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	4403	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	More Economic Vulnerability
48	Less - Moderate	H	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	2902	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	Less Economic Vulnerability
58	Less - Moderate	H	M	Moderately Vulnerable	3302	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	More Economic Vulnerability
3	Less - Moderate	H	M	Moderately Vulnerable	3202	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	Moderate - More
38	Less - Moderate	H	M	Moderately Vulnerable	3101	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
14	Less - Moderate	H	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3102	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	Moderate - More
44	Less - Moderate	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	4600	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
43	Less - Moderate	M	L	Less Vulnerable	4900	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	Less Economic Vulnerability
7	Moderate Use of Alternate Modes	M	M	More Vulnerable	2102	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	Moderate - More
10	Moderate Use of Alternate Modes	M	M	More Vulnerable	4401	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	Low-Moderate
18	Moderate Use of Alternate Modes	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	4000	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	More Economic Vulnerability
40	Moderate Use of Alternate Modes	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	5100	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	Low-Moderate
25	Moderate Use of Alternate Modes	M	M	Less Vulnerable	4501	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	Moderate - More
42	Moderate Use of Alternate Modes	M	M	Less Vulnerable	4700	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	Low-Moderate
13	More - Moderate	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	4200	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	More Economic Vulnerability
60	More - Moderate	M	H	Moderately Vulnerable	4502	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	More Economic Vulnerability
32	More Use of Alternate Modes	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	3900	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	Moderate - More
54	More Use of Alternate Modes	L	H	Less Vulnerable	3700	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
17	More Use of Alternate Modes	L	H	Less Vulnerable	3800	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More
1	More Use of Alternate Modes	L	H	Less Vulnerable	4800	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	Moderate - More

	Safety, Health, and Wellness: Need for Emergency Services						Social and Demographic Characteristics								Economic Vulnerability	
Map ID	Composite Ranking	Fire and EMS Services	Behavior Crimes	Personal Crimes	Property Crimes	Composite Categorization	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-17	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Tract	Composite Categorization
32	More Need for Emergency Services	H	H	H	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	3900	Moderate - More
17	More Need for Emergency Services	H	H	M	H	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	3800	Moderate - More
13	More - Moderate	H	M	H	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	4200	More Economic Vulnerability
12	Moderate Need for Emergency Services	H	L	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	4300	More Economic Vulnerability
7	Moderate Need for Emergency Services	H	L	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	2102	Moderate - More
21	Moderate Need for Emergency Services	H	L	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	2600	Low-Moderate
6	Moderate - Low	M	L	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	3400	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
20	Moderate - Low	H	L	L	L	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	1904	Moderate - More
34	Moderate - Low	M	L	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	4403	More Economic Vulnerability
59	Moderate - Low	H	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	2904	Low-Moderate
14	Moderate - Low	H	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	3102	Moderate - More
54	Moderate - Low	M	L	L	M	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	3700	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
10	Low Need for Emergency Services	M	L	L	L	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	4401	Low-Moderate
39	Low Need for Emergency Services	M	L	L	L	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	2101	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
52	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	1902	Moderate - More
24	Low Need for Emergency Services	M	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	2301	Low-Moderate
61	Low Need for Emergency Services	M	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	2503	Low-Moderate
48	Low Need for Emergency Services	M	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	2902	Less Economic Vulnerability
38	Low Need for Emergency Services	M	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	3101	Low-Moderate
50	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	3201	Moderate - More
26	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	3301	Moderate - More
31	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	1903	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
28	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	2700	Low-Moderate
16	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	2800	Low-Moderate
47	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	2404	Low-Moderate
30	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	2501	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
56	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	2504	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
45	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	2002	Less Economic Vulnerability
18	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	4000	More Economic Vulnerability
58	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	3302	More Economic Vulnerability
53	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	1803	Low-Moderate
9	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	3500	Low-Moderate
35	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	2001	Low-Moderate
27	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	2403	Less Economic Vulnerability
3	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	3202	Moderate - More
60	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	4502	More Economic Vulnerability
49	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	2201	Less Economic Vulnerability
55	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	2302	Low-Moderate
33	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	1700	Low-Moderate
36	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	4100	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
11	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	1001	Low-Moderate
22	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	1804	Less Economic Vulnerability
5	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	3600	Low-Moderate
4	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	300	Less Economic Vulnerability
8	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	1002	Less Economic Vulnerability
23	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	2903	Less Economic Vulnerability
51	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	3000	Less Economic Vulnerability
62	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	4404	Low-Moderate
15	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	5300	Less Economic Vulnerability
2	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	1801	Less Economic Vulnerability
19	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	2401	Less Economic Vulnerability
44	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	4600	Low-Moderate
46	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	5000	Less Economic Vulnerability
40	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	5100	Low-Moderate
29	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	5400	Less Economic Vulnerability
37	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	2202	Less Economic Vulnerability
57	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	4405	Less Economic Vulnerability
41	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	5200	Less Economic Vulnerability
25	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	4501	Moderate - More
42	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	4700	Low-Moderate
43	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	4900	Less Economic Vulnerability
1	Low Need for Emergency Services	L	L	L	L	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	4800	Moderate - More

		Safety, Health, and Wellness: Health and Wellness Influences							Social and Demographic Characteristics								Income and Economic Vulnerability		
Map Id	Composite Ranking	Mean BMI	Access to Recreation	Access to Grocery Stores	Noise Impact	EPA Sites	Housing Built Before 1980	Composite Categorization	Latino Ethnicity	Minority (including Latino Minority)	Age 0-17	Age 60-79	Age 80+	Disability	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households	Tract	Map Id	Composite Categorization
31	Less Positive Influences	H	M	M	H	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	1903	31	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
6	Less Positive Influences	H	M	M	H	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	3400	6	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
50	Less Positive Influences	H	H	L	M	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	3201	50	Moderate - More
18	Less Positive Influences	M	H	L	H	H	H	Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	4000	18	More Economic Vulnerability
52	Less- Moderate	H	H	M	H	H	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	H	1902	52	Moderate - More
26	Less- Moderate	H	H	M	M	H	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	H	3301	26	Moderate - More
58	Less- Moderate	M	H	M	H	H	H	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	3302	58	More Economic Vulnerability
13	Less- Moderate	M	H	M	H	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	M	L	L	H	M	H	4200	13	More Economic Vulnerability
12	Less- Moderate	H	H	L	H	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	4300	12	More Economic Vulnerability
34	Less- Moderate	M	H	M	H	H	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	4403	34	More Economic Vulnerability
33	Less- Moderate	M	L	L	M	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	1700	33	Low-Moderate
53	Less- Moderate	H	H	L	M	L	H	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	H	1803	53	Low-Moderate
21	Less- Moderate	H	H	M	H	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	2600	21	Low-Moderate
28	Less- Moderate	M	H	L	H	L	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	2700	28	Low-Moderate
9	Less- Moderate	H	H	L	H	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	3500	9	Low-Moderate
36	Less- Moderate	M	H	L	H	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	4100	36	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
11	Moderately Positive Influences	M	L	L	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	M	M	L	1001	11	Low-Moderate
22	Moderately Positive Influences	H	H	L	M	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	1804	22	Less Economic Vulnerability
20	Moderately Positive Influences	H	H	H	H	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	1904	20	Moderate - More
35	Moderately Positive Influences	M	H	M	M	M	H	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	L	2001	35	Low-Moderate
7	Moderately Positive Influences	H	H	M	L	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	2102	7	Moderate - More
27	Moderately Positive Influences	M	H	L	H	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	2403	27	Less Economic Vulnerability
16	Moderately Positive Influences	M	H	M	M	M	H	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	2800	16	Low-Moderate
3	Moderately Positive Influences	M	H	L	M	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	3202	3	Moderate - More
5	Moderately Positive Influences	M	H	L	M	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	3600	5	Low-Moderate
32	Moderately Positive Influences	L	H	H	H	H	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	L	3900	32	Moderate - More
10	Moderately Positive Influences	M	H	L	L	M	H	More Vulnerable	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	4401	10	Low-Moderate
60	Moderately Positive Influences	L	H	H	H	H	H	Moderately Vulnerable	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	4502	60	More Economic Vulnerability
4	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	M	300	4	Less Economic Vulnerability
8	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	M	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	1002	8	Less Economic Vulnerability
24	More- Moderate	H	H	M	L	M	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	2301	24	Low-Moderate
47	More- Moderate	M	H	L	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	2404	47	Low-Moderate
30	More- Moderate	H	H	L	L	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	H	2501	30	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
23	More- Moderate	M	H	M	M	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	2903	23	Less Economic Vulnerability
51	More- Moderate	M	H	M	L	M	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	3000	51	Less Economic Vulnerability
54	More- Moderate	L	H	H	H	H	M	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	3700	54	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
62	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	4404	62	Low-Moderate
15	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	5300	15	Less Economic Vulnerability
2	More- Moderate	M	H	L	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	1801	2	Less Economic Vulnerability
39	More- Moderate	M	H	M	L	M	M	More Vulnerable	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	2101	39	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
49	More- Moderate	M	H	M	L	M	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	2201	49	Less Economic Vulnerability
55	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	M	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	2302	55	Low-Moderate
19	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	L	M	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	2401	19	Less Economic Vulnerability
61	More- Moderate	H	H	L	L	L	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	2503	61	Low-Moderate
56	More- Moderate	H	H	H	M	M	L	Mod-More Vulnerable	H	M	H	M	L	H	H	M	2504	56	Moderate Economic Vulnerability
48	More- Moderate	M	H	M	M	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	2902	48	Less Economic Vulnerability
59	More- Moderate	M	H	L	L	M	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	2904	59	Low-Moderate
38	More- Moderate	M	H	M	M	L	M	Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	3101	38	Low-Moderate
14	More- Moderate	M	H	L	M	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	3102	14	Moderate - More
17	More- Moderate	L	H	H	M	H	M	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	3800	17	Moderate - More
25	More- Moderate	L	H	H	L	H	H	Less Vulnerable	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	4501	25	Moderate - More
44	More- Moderate	L	H	L	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	4600	44	Low-Moderate
42	More- Moderate	L	H	H	L	H	H	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	4700	42	Low-Moderate
43	More- Moderate	L	H	L	L	L	H	Less Vulnerable	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	4900	43	Less Economic Vulnerability
46	More- Moderate	L	H	L	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	5000	46	Less Economic Vulnerability
40	More- Moderate	M	H	H	L	M	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	5100	40	Low-Moderate
29	More- Moderate	L	H	L	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	M	L	L	L	5400	29	Less Economic Vulnerability
45	More Positive Influences	M	H	M	L	L	M	Mod-More Vulnerable	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	2002	45	Less Economic Vulnerability
37	More Positive Influences	M	H	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	2202	37	Less Economic Vulnerability
57	More Positive Influences	M	H	L	L	L	L	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	4405	57	Less Economic Vulnerability
41	More Positive Influences	L	H	M	L	L	H	Less-Moderately Vulnerable	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	5200	41	Less Economic Vulnerability
1	More Positive Influences	L	H	M	L	L	M	Less Vulnerable	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	4800	1	Moderate - More

2.0 Appendix B

Information on stakeholder engagement activity.

Community Planning Workshop

8 January 2013

To	**Lane Livability Consortium**
From	**Maddie Phillips, Community Planning Workshop**
SUBJECT	**EQUITY AND OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW SUMMARY**

Introduction

The first phase of the Equity and Opportunity Assessment (further referred to as the "Assessment") included key informational interviews with agencies, divisions, and organizations associated with the Lane Livability Consortium (LLC). Each interview revolved around the primary themes of the Assessment: access and opportunity. Discussion focused on understanding each agency or organization's perspective on these themes.

The Assessment Core team met with the following groups:

1. Lane Transit District
2. City of Eugene
3. City of Springfield
4. Springfield, 4J, and Bethel School Districts
5. United Way of Lane County
6. Lane Council of Governments
7. St. Vincent de Paul Society of Lane County
8. Housing and Community Services Agency of Lane County
9. Lane County Planning and Development
10. Lane Workforce Partnership
11. State of Oregon South Valley Regional Solutions Team

CPW took a broad-question approach to learn more about how opportunity and access are defined and considered by each group. Each of these organizations' work explicitly or implicitly involved components of access and opportunity within the Eugene-Springfield community. Examples and pertinent details shared with CPW will help define the objectives of the next phase of the Assessment. It is our intent to continue engaging these organizations during the Phase II stakeholder process.

Common points

- All of the organizations saw the issues of access and opportunity through the lens of their organization. Thus, many different definitions of access and opportunity were suggested by meeting participants.

- Broadly, each agency or organization connects in one or more ways with access and opportunity. Many of the key populations identified by interviewees include low to moderate income members of the community, cultural groups, and protected classes.

- Due to the constraints of their mission and/or limited resources, organizations struggle to fill gaps in necessary services. Physical, financial, and circumstantial barriers prevent certain groups or populations from achieving equity in access to opportunities.

- Access is considered by many organizations as a means to opportunity. In many cases interviewees cited inextricable links between transportation, housing, employment, and services for youth and seniors. Emphasis in some discussions included examining access in terms of outcomes, specifically looking at metrics or data linked to improving outcomes for key populations.

- Opportunities can be commonly considered, in the Eugene-Springfield community, as conditions or situations that place individuals in a position to be more likely to succeed or excel. Each key interviewee maintained unique details in what constitutes opportunity for our community, however it became clear throughout the interview process that opportunities are linked directly to core community values (i.e. basic needs, employment, health, safety).

Unique points

Though some common language exists, each organization considers access in a different way. Of the nine meetings, interviewees produced a diversity of responses, exemplifying the spectrum of ways Lane Livability Consortium members work around access to opportunity. The following points generally capture the range of ways key interviewees describe or consider "access."

Physical Access

Transportation-related options provided a scale of interpretations of access. Household, geographic, and community access to safe, affordable, reliable transportation options have systemic measurements. Access has strict ADA requirements for persons with disabilities. For many populations within the MPO, public transportation options provide a means to reaching employment, education, and basic services. Least-cost planning solutions at the state level are incorporating local contractors in the construction of physical infrastructure (such as sidewalks) and other transportation-related projects to better-serve the needs of all community members.

Access to safe, affordable housing

Affordable housing development within our community considers proximity to resources such as public transportation, healthy food, schools, work opportunities, and environmental conditions. Affordable housing continues to be in high-demand in our community; many developments provide resident services and connection to opportunities such as educational, cultural, and/or employment resources.

Housing for seniors and persons with disabilities is in short supply and will become a more pressing issue as our community ages. This reflects a national trend. Human rights discussions continue to consider ways to provide all members of the community with a safe and legal place to be.

Access to decision-making processes

Both municipalities take steps to fulfill Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 1 to involve residents in discussions and decisions around the way the city operates as well as future growth or change. For example, the City of Springfield makes a concerted effort to reach a variety of groups through means ranging from planning advisory committees to satisfaction surveys to helping small businesses do business with the City. In Eugene, Neighborhood Services provides resources to help maintain connections and awareness of concerns in each neighborhood throughout the city. The South Valley Regional Solutions Team hopes to connect more residents to state services.

Residents of affordable housing developments within our community participate in tenant advisory committees and participate on the board of St. Vincent de Paul, both of which help guide decision-making. Housing and Community Services Agency just successfully completed a resident satisfaction survey which will help the agency better serve its residents.

Access as a means to opportunity

Many organizations have sought out partnerships or understandings between service providers to help target population achieve access to what they view as key indicators of opportunity. Literacy continues to surface, in different ways, as strongly linked to opportunity. The following areas generally describe forms of literacy interviewees identified as being primary means to opportunity:

- Technological – The Springfield Library provides training for those without computer literacy or access to Internet connection resources, often specifically for job search or other workforce-related access. The City of Eugene is implementing a Community Broadband Strategic Plan that reduces barriers to widespread Internet access.
- Educational – All three school districts are tracking students beginning in grade school for preparation to graduate with a high school diploma. The Lane Workforce Partnership is working to retrain members of our community to fill locally-available employment opportunities through many web-based resources.
- Financial – United Way of Lane County "BankOn" and "TaxAid" are helping community members file their taxes and learn how to plan for their financial future.

Health services have become difficult for many community members to access for many reasons. United Way of Lane County's 100% Access program is helping many uninsured people access the means to lead healthy, productive lives.

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

4 February 2013, 3-5pm Bascom-Tykeson Room, Eugene Public Library

Meeting 1: Socioeconomic & Demographic Information

Attendees:

Name	Affiliation	Email
Tom Schwetz	LTD	tom.schwetz@ltd.org
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Worksheet Responses

1. **What was the most notable trend(s)/pattern(s) you saw?**

Observations:

- Dispersion of Latino/ minority population throughout the region
- University student population may influence patterns
- Northwest triangle (Trainsong) “popped-up” repeatedly

- Beltline “Crescent” pattern repeated through many maps: Female Headed Households, Elderly population, concentrations of poverty
- Poverty seems distributed across the region
- Female Headed-Household concentrations : connections to childcare, jobs, housing type/cost burden
- Clear concentrations of Latino and Minority poverty; White poverty is more distributed/spread out
- Notably low representation of 65+ population living in poverty
- Not surprised about Latino population living in poverty concentrations.
- Correlation between female headed households and minority households
- Mid-Springfield and Trainsong parallel: when one “popped up”, the other did too.
- Latino population is dispersed.
- Higher percentage of people with disabilities located on the arterials; there are other concentrations of note on arterials.
- Consistency among block groups in poverty across different qualifiers (i.e. minority groups,)
- Busy commercial core areas consistently re-emerge
- Poverty adjacent to industrial or former industrial areas, such as rail yards.
- Differences across Eugene/Springfield boundary and across river boundary
- Poverty is distributed, not concentrated.
- Percent of Female Headed Households and percent female in poverty are highest just east of I-5.
- Consistent lines of difference across I-5 and rivers
- High concentration of minority/poverty along major arterials
- Female Headed Households grouped on Beltline, 105
- Poverty co-located with industrial and transportation corridors
- Latino and Female Headed Households are in similar census blocks.

Suggestions:

- Seeing both absolute numbers and percentages is useful
- Not enough time to absorb the data
- Each individual has their own agenda/lens that influences what you focus on
- Government services should agree on data (i.e. age, income) to allow more fluid sharing of data
- Total numbers may be more important, but having both provided more context.
- Not enough time to absorb data/comment further
- Students skew numbers downward. Is this accurate?

2. **What questions do the maps and their content raise for you?**

Questions:

- Access questions: Transportation, employment, language
- What is the correlation between race and poverty (shown on the same map)?
- How could these maps be more readily available to the community? RLID?
- What text could accompany the maps to better tell the story?
- Looking at vulnerability – access to services (i.e. transportation, medical, food)
- Can we see mean housing price?
- Can we overlay: Transportation services, childcare vouchers, school sites?
- Where to start with next steps? There are such a wide range of issues – this will require deep collaboration to address.
- Can we take on corridor?
- Would like more information and detail around each area of high unemployment.
- Would like to study areas of high unemployment to identify trends that could help identify issues that may be addressed.
- Is there a way to evaluate a link between labor participation and poverty?
- Could more data on labor force be layered on employment rates?
- What are the needs of areas identified on multiple maps?
- Are there other cultural barriers, beyond Hispanic?
- What is the student poverty/affordable housing mix in student-predominate areas?
- How can we tell the story?
- How can this information be shared?
- Where are services available? How does that impact concentration of each topic area?
- What are services residents need? Jobs, shopping, health care, transportation?
- Is there text that can accompany these maps to tell a story about what the data is showing?
- What are the opportunities for services for pockets of density of population groups?
- What, physically about space, is leading to pockets of demographic concentrations?
- Questions about access – walking, public transportation?
- What is the purpose of presenting metro-level data at block level?
- What does poverty and density look like over time?
- What is the definition of poverty for these maps?

Comments:

- I would like to see greater segmentation by age.
- Separate out student population to understand University influence.
- Consider adding the following to poverty numbers:
    - Cost of transportation
    - Cost of childcare
    - Age of housing stock
    - Rate of homeownership vs. rental

    - Mobile home parks
- Sometimes it was hard to compare across maps.
- I needed more time and opportunity to ask questions about maps, percentages, etc.
- Would have been nice to know about placement of shopping areas, social services, LTD stops, etc. to compare housing/poverty, etc. in those areas.
- Need data to be broken down further (context)
- Perhaps a survey of areas or populations that continually pop up in multiple maps.
- These are answers to questions I have not yet formed?
- Employment maps might consider including underemployment along with employment and unemployment.
- Poverty levels in Glenwood should be revisited.
- Remove students from data set and re-run data – perhaps exclude 18-24 year old cohort?
- Number of disabled people.

3. **How could you use this in your own work:**
   At the policy/plan level?
    - School siting
    - Dispersal of special concerns/diversity
    - Population displacement and gentrification
    - Link Envision Eugene goals on corridors for transit and housing
    - Help target area of need or areas to serve
    - Helps inform Triple Bottom Line analysis
    - Identify specific needs of each population (elderly, poor, language barriers)
    - Help define the "existing condition"
    - Identification of problems that need to be solved
    - Opportunity to avoid exacerbating patterns
    - Envision Eugene wants greater density in areas of concentrated poverty – what are the implications? Implementation consequences? Feasibility?
    - Schools
    - Comprehensive planning
    - Neighborhoods
    - Transit planning
    - Working with schools to help them better-understand those pockets of poverty, helping them make investment decisions.
    - Envision Eugene: Be sensitive to gentrification question and population displacement.
    - Labor force participation rates could inform policy/planning.
    - Corridor identification/development
    - Prioritize services: population density vs. high needs
    - Triple-bottom-line analysis
    - Target areas of need

At the investment level?

- Public transit investments, bicycle & pedestrian enhancements in poorly served or "poverty" high census blocks
- Overcome concentration of poverty by dispersing affordable housing.
- Brownfields investment and Environmental Justice
- Where to locate intake agencies.
- Siting of facilities and services
- Use criteria for investments, or develop/incorporate into criteria metrics
- Siting services
- Amenities (parks, roads)
- Binary decision: Double down in high-demand areas vs. spread investments to under-served areas of greater need? What is the border/adjacency areas to serve both? "Tip" the situation, spur speculative development.
- Environmental justice
- Types of programs
- More bus routes, EmXs
- City to consider high poverty areas first when providing money for rental and/or home improvement.
- Envision Eugene/Springfield 2030 investments
- South Willamette investments might benefit from these considerations.
- More data around labor force could increase chances of acquiring grant funding (and making the argument) for projects
- Investment of our service around coverage vs. productivity
- Find opportunities to leverage joint investments
- Sites with high need level for improving services (i.e. Hispanic neighborhood without meal sites)
- Triple-bottom-line Scenarios: policy-makers don't want to unduly harm the pocket populations; helps to see who will be affected.
- Highlights population displacement concerns

To guide public participation and engagement?

- Target outreach for Spanish speakers and grant/incentive programs
- Cater planning public meetings for specific populations
- Language overlays?
- Target outreach to particular groups
- Enhance outreach experience/tailor outreach to population
- Implications of location-based activities (Female-Headed Households)
- Confirmation of environmental justice areas of concern regarding Brownfields; Brownfields grant proposal "disadvantaged areas."
- Council wards overlay
- Planning outreach – types of outreach , childcare

- Need to really work county –wide to make outreach more friendly to families of color.
- Help consider family dynamics of certain populations
- Brownfields/Environmental justice around industrial areas
- Grants/projects generally bring partners together.
- Knowing where concentrations of certain populations live (i.e. Latinos) helps when specifically trying to target those populations.
- Help in reaching out to populations with language barriers
- Create language overlay
- Citizen advisory group – important to serve and improve the condition for disadvantaged population

4. Do you have any suggestions for improving the maps, specifically? (Please indicate both the subject matter of the map and how it could be improved)

- Drill down to more detail in "hot spot" areas.
- Break out age segments beyond 18-61.
- The different types of poverty can be confusing, especially when "population not in poverty" is included.
- Homeownership map might help.
- Logical color gradient would clarify and ease legibility.
- Add food outlets to find spatial relationships.
- Overlay with other services to see access and opportunity.
- Providing number and percentage for each map (or in same map).
- It was difficult to move from map to map with color palettes meaning different things on each map.
- More consistency between map colors
- Each map needs to explain better what it measures.
- Absolute counts are not useful; use percentages.
- Consider different color from parks/water
- Provide federal poverty rates.
- Percentages were easier to understand than absolute numbers – particularly since block groups varied by population density.
- Additional map layers:
    - School performance
    - Access to information, mentors, KSAs
    - Education attainment
    - Income/wages
    - Chronic diseases
    - Broadband access overlay
    - Community centers,
    - Schools with tech services
    - Home ownership
    - Vehicle ownership

- Age segmentation
- Keep to higher level of generality
- Provide an opportunity to view the maps online
- Include aerial background to provide more context.
- Try using a heat map method instead of blocks to show dispersion/concentration.
- Could the maps be put online so that we could overlay different maps for comparison?
- Overlay of other systems (transit): service frequency, stop locations, frequent transit network.
- Economic development: Locating jobs
- Calculate accessibility of services, job.

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

4 February 2013, 3-5pm Bascom-Tykeson Room, Eugene Public Library

Meeting 1: Socioeconomic & Demographic Information

Attendees:

Name	Affiliation	Email
Tom Schwetz	LTD	tom.schwetz@ltd.org
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Map Notes

Latino & Minority Populations

- Follows Beltline "Crescent"
    - Transportation – convenience?
    - Property Values
    - Low income housing – qualify?
- Divide Eugene/Springfield vs. North/South divide @ Franklin Blvd.
- Marriage : Age → Concentric circles in households
- Why clustered along Beltline and 105? Explanation?
- Should aggregate blocks into block groups to have same resolution as other maps
- This is almost too detailed to be useful.
- Unmarried partner households: "What story are we seeing here?"
- Does this tell us anything about data on LGBTQ households? What is the narrative behind this data?

Latino Population

- Larger boundary maps resemble unmarried partner/male headed household maps
- Minority concentration in Whitaeker Neighborhood? Washington-Jefferson Park?
- Why show parks on this map?
- What is purple boundary around Downtown Eugene?
- Too many categories for quick analysis. Aggregate!
- Small pockets of very high concentrations at large scale level: West Eugene stands out.
- Obvious color gradient would help viewers interpret quickly.
- Showing parks can be distracting. At the very least color for parks should be very distinguished from all other colors.

Population with Disabilities

- Eugene and Springfield pie charts do not make sense.
- Challenges to disabled in places with less transit access
- Older population relationship.
- Four core areas on all highway exits.
- Question if block groups really exceed 50% disabled?
- Definition of "disability" – what does it include?
- 12% of MSA reports a disability.
- Can we see by age and Medicare/Medicaid eligibility?

Female Headed Households

- Starving students in West University area?
- Rail Yard – Train Song neighborhood
- Poverty concentrated through core commercial corridors (especially interchanges).

- Higher density correlates with greater poverty and city core (probably housing type/affordability)
- Less poverty near open large tracts of park land
- Tends to have higher poverty rates along major transportation routes
- Glenwood? Seems like there should be more poverty there
- Can UO/LCC students be taken out of equation? All/most are "in poverty" – maybe not really pertinent.
- Difficult to separate student households in poverty and those permanent residents.
- It looks like "controlling for UO," poverty is fairly distributed.

Households in poverty by age

- Purple 65+ -- Senior housing in mobile homes in West Eugene
- Explain: Data displayed in census block groups?
- Number of households per block group is more abstract than percentage.
- How is poverty defined?
- Poverty by race/ethnicity should be all displayed together/next to each other
- What is concentration of homes or population density as overlay when looking at "purple block" north of Randy Pape?
- How much housing exists in Hwy 99 corridor?
- What is population density overlay compared to industrial area?
- Look at this with zoning overlay.
- Purple 65+: Area may have high number of trailer parks with Seniors

Employment

- Some areas show high labor force participation and yet low population density
- Not sure what labor force participation tells us: students? Retired? Given up on working?
- Color gradient for percent ranges – light green for low employment, darker for higher employment.
- More map relationship needed.
- Title is incorrect on top map.
- High unemployment: High Poverty
- Orange block bound by N Terry St. – related to housing type?
- Correlation with disabilities map?
- More detail on labor map, please!
- Some blocks in highest unemployment rate AND labor participation. Odd.
- Doe we have information regarding UNDERemployment? Living wages?
- Do we have data by block of who is "active armed forces" and soon to be returning? This would be helpful for outreach to families.

Poverty (4 maps)

- High percentage of student poverty

- Higher percent of poverty correlates or co-located with industrial and transportation infrastructure.
- Springfield shows low poverty among seniors 65+?
- Think about adding housing burden and renter vs. owner, to tell a bigger picture of poverty.
- Definitions of poverty/not in poverty can be confusing.
- Colors should be consistent among maps.
- Color pallete should be more "smooth" going from shade to shade to emphasize trends.
- Are these categories mutually exclusive, or partially overlapping?
- Need a road overlay.
- Dark purple block is consistent across many maps in Single Family. What is happening here?

Latino & Minority Population in Poverty

- Affordable housing north of MLK Blvd.?
- Does not have same "crescent" as seen on other maps. More centralized East-West.
- Why higher concentration of single headed households in Springfield? Cheaper housing options?
- Look at quality of housing in NE Springfield. May be sub-standard.
- West Eugene near industrial area – what is concentration of housing? It looks like a lot of area, but how many households are affected?
- Some of the block groups are large but have few people. The maps should show density because current maps give false/misleading appearance of large areas.
- Why are 15% Households and 20% poverty chosen?
- Affordable housing out W. 11th? Near Rexius site?

Non-White & Latino Population in Poverty

- Absolute counts don't' have much meaning without context. Is 200 a lot or a little? It depends on total population in block group.
- Would want to overlay Latino population with Latino Population in poverty.
- White people in poverty are more dispersed, Ethnic/racial poverty is more concentrated.
- Can we see this related to housing type and poverty?
- Define "minority" consistently across maps.
- Households clustered at industrial sites (i.e. mills, railroads)

Minority Population in Poverty

- Needs to say "Non-Hispanic Minority"
- Area marked as threshold may not truly indicate poverty; look at concentration of students in area.
- Instead of thresholds, show intensity and density of people in poverty and high rates of minority residents

- Include definition of poverty – what threshold are you using?

Minority Population

- Interesting pockets of 15-19.9% -- large areas around South Eugene and Coburg Road areas.
- Only 6 very small purple pockets
- Eugene comparison to springfield
- High density around UO campus
- Is UO concentration really students?
- Highest diversity in downtown and at major apartment complexes

Population by Age

- Correlation between single-family housing and where under 18 year olds live
- 18-61 year old category is too big – split into two age categories so you can capture young adults and emerging seniors
- Time period?
- Single mother “Crescent” returns (<18 year olds)
- Over 62 year olds appear to be in more defined “block” areas
- Something about cost of living? Proximity to transit?
- Need to factor out population density to focus on age distribution as a percentage of that population block (group).

Population Density

- Color gradation scale would make map more readable (scale of light to dark of one color)
- N Game Farm Road, Bob Straub Parkway change, West University
- Reductions between Beltline and I-5
- Formatting: higher density should be darker for easy reading

LIVABILITYLANE
building smarter communities together

Equity & Opportunity Assessment

11 March 2013 2:30-4:30pm Bascom-Tykeson Room, Eugene Public Library

Meeting 2: Access to Opportunity

Attendees:

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Worksheet Responses

1. **What was the most notable trend(s)/pattern(s) you saw?**

Observations:

- At the highest level: there is significant inequity in our region
- **High level of differentiation across areas, some areas "jump out" more than others**
    - From West 11th north to the Beltline
    - Trainsong neighborhood
- Inequities were most pronounced in:
    - Thurston
    - West 11th
    - Seneca
    - Highway 99
- West 11th industrial area seemed to "pop up" frequently in multiple maps as a barrier.
- Trainsong area continues to have overlap of poorer ratings.
    - There may also be connections with food access, crime, and access to transportation
- **Consistent areas of concern include: transit corridors and industrial areas**
    - Gateway also pops up as an area of concern
    - Industrial corridors present consistent lack of opportunities (Highway 99, East Springfield—Thurston)
    - Transit corridors including W. 11th and the Railroad tracks are areas of concern
- **There is a relationship between Fire/EMS calls & motor accidents and crime in W. Eugene industrial areas.**
    - There seemed to be issues related to crime and concentration of poverty in West Eugene, especially near industrial areas.
    - West Eugene has high crime and Fire/EMS calls
    - West Eugene crime rates – are we able to subtract motor vehicle accidents from Fire/EMS calls (all related to 911) and skews calls
    - High crime rate in Roosevelt and Gateway areas
- Trends between downtown vs. fringe
- With Environmental Justice issues in West Eugene now, does the city want to add residential capacity to these zones in the future?
    -
- Glenwood seems to be a "data hole" – in many maps no information is present or seems accurate.
- There is a cultural divide around Biking/Walking between Eugene and Springfield
    - Difference between Eugene in Springfield regarding walking/biking and BMI
- Affordable housing seems to be spread out throughout the region, which is great.
    - Approximately 1/3 of the MPO has housing cost burden.
- Downtown offers many amenities, plus issues such as crime and motor accidents, but people have to live across the region.
    - Downtown is the focus of a lot of topics and pattern distributions

- What effort should be spent on areas in the outskirts of the city to make the neighborhood more its own destination?
- No mobile home parks south of 7th St. ?
- **Some maps highlight the fact that census tracts are not granular enough to highlight specific areas of concern or provide meaningful analysis.**
- BMI may be linked to poverty
    - There are no "underweight" areas in the MPO
    - Many maps show the same pattern distribution (these could be consolidated, or compared like the 20-minute neighborhood):
        - BMI
        - Income
        - Schools
        - Parks
        - Crime
- Patterns in these maps are somewhat simpler than those of socio-economic/demographic mapping in Meeting 1.
    - Patterns from Meeting 1 disappeared
- Transit is not available in the Cal Young area

2. **What questions do the maps and their content raise for you?**

Questions:

- Do we provide opportunity investments in the urban core where the most transit is located? Or closer to people who have poor transit access?
- **What data are missing?**
    - Who is not represented by this data:
        - undocumented immigrants
        - families "doubled up" in housing situations (recorded by the school districts as homeless, but not represented on maps)
- Questions around census tract vs. block group data
- **What would and overlay composite of various maps illuminate?**
    - How does transportation correlate with the maps presented?
    - How does race/ethnicity interact with socio-economic status, access, etc.?
    - How much does race/ethnicity and income overlap with housing, food access, park access?
    - How does socio-economic data affect the map presentation?
    - How can we integrate these maps with so many dimensions?
- Why is there a lack of transit in the Cal Young area?
- Please explain the crime map: What are the nature of the crimes represented? Why do some neighborhoods show up as they do?
- Does the EMS map overlap with Traffic accidents?
- What is the definition of affordable housing used in this exercise?
- Is there housing quality data available?

- Do less populated industrial areas take attention from neighborhoods of greater need?
- Can the data support council decisions?
- Is the data consistent across all maps?
- **Is this data just objective, or are we trying to develop a story to tell, and work toward some common goals?**
- Can we use the maps to ask questions or highlight policy choices at the regional level?
- **Causation?! Maps suggest it but it may just be conjecture**. (i.e. BMI and walkability or food access)
    - How much of the material are topical issues vs. community issues
- Glenwood observations: not cost-burdened?
- Sidewalks in Springfield?
- Job accessibility: Are there really 75,000 jobs within a 20 minute walk of downtown? With only 112, 000 jobs in the area, this number seems very high. (20-25,000 jobs in downtown Eugene seems more likely)
- What stories are missing from these maps (who has not been represented by these data)?
- How does looking at maps and data around similar access issues from different perspectives help us understand?
- How have these maps considered life cycles of residents?
- Is geography the best way to conceive of equity and opportunity?

Comments:

- I'd like to look at maps together, to find possible concentrations that we were not able to do with stand-alone maps
    - Overlay distance to full-service grocery stores with BMI map
    - Overlay socio-economic data on many of these maps.
- There are too many map pairings that compare similar topics (feels redundant) – There may be greater interest in seeing school, neighborhood amenities overlayed with transit or BMI maps
- Proximity assumes that physical space best way to tackle "access" – this may be misleading.
- Redirect to programmatic initiatives, not just brick & mortar access.
- Need to tackle the question of emissions and exposure to health hazards, pollution. This would be helpful for environmental justice issues.
- There seems to be some concentration of Latinos in West Eugene, as well as a concentration of poverty, emergency responses, and free/reduced school lunch. Very interesting.
- It may be better to state the problem, then drill down to determine what data are relevant rather than housing many data attributes and trying to make something out of the set.
- Normalize Block group data to per capita or per household to avoid distractions due to unequal distribution of houses or people (i.e. crime data set).

3. **How could you use this in your own work:**
   At the policy/plan level?

- Where to target resources/outreach
- Help focus investments in disadvantaged areas
- Where to concentrate education efforts
- Partnership guidance
- Help with land use and transportation policy
- **Understand the impacts of transportation**
    - Aid in determining transit station locations to encourage TOD notes
    - Improve transit access to resources
    - Support EmX routes
- Support Housing Dispersal policy
- **Address environmental justice issues**
    - Inform environmental justice analysis
- Inform triple-bottom-line analysis
- Inform UGB expansion areas analysis
- Inform the flexible zoning study
- Distance to elementary schools may have some influence on broadband planning (student access to public wifi)
- Distance to jobs by sector might be informative for sector/cluster workforce profiling and development
- Reduce cost of housing to mitigate cost burden
- Work plan guidance by City Manager
- Look for trouble spots to avoid vehicle crashes in transportation safety planning
- Projecting out alternative scenarios with more or less transit, more or less walkable communities

At the investment level?

- Addressing social equity
- Focus efforts to empower community rather than averaging across the region
- Guide location of affordable housing in the community
- Job access is limited in this area for transit riders. How would access to jobs imiporveif headway was made in key areas, especially when locating
    - Sidewalks
    - Bike lanes
    - Affordable housing
- **Help with infrastructure investment**
    - Look for ways to invest in “active” transportation (biking and walking)
    - Improve transportation systems to enhance active transportation infrastructure
    - Areas to prioritize sidewalk infill investments
    - Determining location for increased transit, schools, grocery stores, parks, mixed uses.
    - infrastructure, such as sidewalks and bike lanes.

- Help in the coordination of planning/policies with targeted investments (LTD needed in this conversation)
- Allocation of HOME and CDBG investments
- Help focus investments around the Ambulance Transport Fund
- Help make choices between "bang for your buck" and equity
- Spread wealth and/or target problem areas
    - Rawls-ian economic principles
    - Focus dollars equitably
- Provides reference points
- Starts to draw connections between issues
- Guide future economic development, perhaps focusing on transit oriented development (TOD)
- Provide local data and guidance for business placement
- Allocate more resources to West Eugene
- Focus environmental/exposure mitigation
- Locate Fire stations

To guide public participation and engagement?

- **Paints a picture and helps tell the stories of where issues overlap.**
- Empowering local neighborhoods to take action for reform and investment
    - Help underserved areas advocate for services/amenities/investments.
- Tailor message of public meetings to resident needs
    - Help tailor messaging
- Identifying potential locations not typically selected to support amenities
- Connect with police and Fire/EMS in certain areas
- Where should we target outreach areas , especially those areas that don't get much attention.
- Maps could be shown to people who live in specific areas to change/challenge/confirm understanding and expectations.
- Guide scenario planning to compare alternative futures.

4. **Do you have any suggestions for improving the maps, specifically?**
   (Please indicate both the subject matter of the map and how it could be improved)

- Not sure what distance to jobs map shows us.
- Scale up 20-min Neighborhood maps for neighborhood characteristics
- Be consistent with colors (i.e. dark to light =bad to good)
    - Blue/brown gradients are difficult to read
    - Colors are difficult
- Provide a smaller increment for distance to jobs (i.e. less than 5 mins, between 5-10 miles)
- "accidents" are now called "crashes" in the transportation world
- Look at Gini coefficient, other inequity measurements to understand our equity issues relative to state, region, and nation.

- **Community –wide problems may pop up on certain maps, but indicate more at the community-level than select neighborhoods.** Problems with neighborhoods may be masked by scale of data collection/display.
- Question related to interpretation of data to help focus discussion
- Reconsider value of maps based on census tract level of analysis
- It would be great to see maps overlayed by ethnic groups, especially:
    - School lunches and affordable housing
- Public transportation issues could be expanded, maybe breaking up by income, ethnicity, proximity to EmX.
- I would love to see more data regarding children and impacts on this vulnerable population (particularly in health)
- More health impact mapping/pollution mapping would be useful
- **Improve data relevant to Glenwood area – separate this data from the rest of the tract**
- Need relative sizing of housing
- Need to broaden health and wellness data sources
- Pose a policy/program question for which the maps would provide critical input. Then say how the data would support the question.
- **Please put this data into a format we can access and "play" with!**

Community Consultation Contacts

Committee	Contact	Provided By	Help with?
Financial Stability Partnership (Executive Committee)	Elena Fracchia	Elena Fracchia	Organizing and scheduling
United Way Board	Elena Fracchia		Organizing and scheduling
Lane County Health Advisory Committee	Karen Gillette	Brian Johnson	Provide contacts & introductions
Trillium Coordinated Care Organization Community Advisory Committee	Ellen Syverssen, Lane County Public Health	Brian Johnson	Provide contacts & introductions
Lane County Network for Immigrant Integration	Bob Bussel	Lindsey Foltz	
LCHAY		Lindsey Foltz	
Human Rights Commission/Sustainability Commission (co-hosted)	Babe O'Sullivan	Lindsey Foltz	Organizing and scheduling
Planning Commissions (Eugene & Springfield	Carolyn Burke/Terri Harding	Terri Harding, Kurt Yeiter	Scheduling
Willamalane Board or Staff Leadership			
Schools Superintendents		Bill Ellis	Help with organizing topics
Scenario Planning Stakeholder Group (when formed)	Kent Howe	Kent Howe	Organizing and planning
Downtown Languages	Joanna Bernstein	Joanna Bernstein	Organizing and planning
Migrant Education Program	Joanna Bernstein	Joanna Bernstein	Organizing and planning
Huerto de la Familia	Joanna Bernstein	Joanna Bernstein	Organizing and planning
Springfield School Districts	Joanna Bernstein	Joanna Bernstein	Organizing and planning

Map Comments

Poverty Index

- More detail of what's included in the index
- More contrast in color
- Consistency between map coloring (i.e. bad = darker, good = lighter)
- Question accuracy of River Road/Santa Clara income map due to low % of city residents captured by HUD dta set
- Trend: Eugene Springfield seems to have low income households across the board.
- Glenwood rating seems surprising
- Having trouble interpreting: Lots of surprises

Median HH Income

- Clarify how $ breakouts were determined
- Weigh by population rather than income?
- Without size of household it is hard to get what we want from the data
- More gradient in color
- Census tract data may not be granular enough (consider area near Glenwood south to UGB)
- West University is attracting low income residents to affordable housing?
- Overlay with BMI map

Free and Reduced School Lunch

- Without Behtel data, map is incomplete
- Scale to population concentration?
- Mt. Pisgah shows up strangely.
- Show by other boundaries? City Council wards? Larger city areas?
- Schools collect intake data regarding housing conditions for all students
- Does school choice play a role in this?
- Number of students in program, by block group, would be helpful.
- Connection between income and school proficiency is not as clear as that seen in other communities. This suggests better "mixing."

School Proficiency Index

- School symbols are hard to read
- What is an "opportunity center"? Learning centers?
- Usual North/South inequality, becomes East/West (Springfield)

Labor Market Index

- Employment centers of W. Eugene/Downtown?

- West Eugene/Highway 99: Low access to jobs due to environmental problems? Lack of education for certain jobs?

Job Access Index

- Greater access is not correlated with labor force participation, educational attainment.
- Question of measurement: does "access" include drivers licenses?
- Proximity to jobs does not completely determine accessibility
- Springfield has a substantially lower labor market index than Eugene
- All jobs are considered equal – this could be misleading.
- Wage potential of jobs is relevant to access – would rather see access to "living wage" jobs.
- Show LTD routes with this map.
- Correlated with retired population/seniors?
- Job access may rely on a vehicle: "You can get there if you have a car."

Housing Cost Burden

- Surprised to see Glenwood with a low percentage of Cost burden
- Would be helpful to see relative population at each location
- Show single-family housing vs. multi-family housing proportions?
- For the most part, cost burden is well-distributed across the region
    - Well-distributed near industrial areas, suggests Environmental justice issues
- Overlay this map with ethnicity
- This map may not include (at least under-represents) Latino population, many of whom are typically severely cost burdened
- Please include the definition of "Affordable Housing"
- What is happening in the University area with homeowner cost burden?!

Housing

- Note on Housing Year Built: area bordered by Beltline, Royal, West 11th, Highway 99 is both <25% before 1980 and <25% after 1980
- Interesting that Glenwood doesn't have purple dots, just manufactured homes.
- Should we be concerned with the quality of housing in addition to year built (i.e. quality of manufactured homes)?
- Too much like to like comparison – Would like to overlay with Fire/EMS calls
- Demonstrates Housing Dispersal policy is meeting its objective.
- This map may suggest a need for a Housing Dispersal Policy in Springfield.

Fire/EMS & Motor Accidents

- Does this relate to the location of Senior living facilities?
- Can we distinguish medical vs. non-medical responses
- Consider how access to a car impacts calls

- See how motor vehicle accidents relate to Fire/EMS calls – Similar pattern?
- Housing density may be generating this correlation (i.e. more people = more calls), is this a causal relationship?
- Industry generating calls?
- Relationship between hazardous materials for Fire/EMS call volume?
- Motor accidents in employment centers, such as West Eugene and Downtown, creates congestion, lowers productivity.
- May want to consider street capacity relationship

Body-Mass Index

- Obesity is severely underestimated in this map.
- Major arterials divide overweight corridors
- This map does not account for childhood obesity.
- Could there be a causality between educational attainment? Personal wealth?
- This could help inform safe routes investments
- This would be a more useful map if BMI could be examined over time, then overlayed with transit routes.
- Is there a relationship between BMI and poverty?
- Is there a relationship between BMI and age? Infrastructure? Sidewalk availability?
- BMI could be related to access to food – overlay food outlets on this map.

Job Accessibility (Biking 30 mins)

- Doesn't include biking safety/comfort levels

Job Accessibility (Walking 30 mins)

- Concentric pattern makes sense for walking distances indicated.
- This does not include details such as walkability
- Are sidewalks included?
- This could inform sidewalk infill prioritization
- Is the total job number correct?

Job Accessibility (By Transit 60mins, 30mins)

- 1 hour covers most everyone by airport
    - 30 mins may be a more useful map
- Interested in seeing this map broken out by sector
- Transit within 30min: Less jobs accessible in 30 mins from West Eugene, NW Eugene, and Springfield (especially East Springfield).
- Add EmX existing and future
- Complexity of commute patterns not easily reflected in this map (i.e. drop offs out of direction of travel)
- Ridership?

- What is a 20 minute walkshed? How many miles does this represent?

Distance to Jobs

- Ten miles is too high for isolated, self-contained MSA **(noted by many groups)
- After 15 miles outside the MSA, where/what is employment?
- North of beltline area: there are plenty of folks driving more than 10 miles and less than
- 10-29's are likely working outside the Eugene-Springfield MSA
- Undocumented workers living outside the MSA
    - Typically employed in regions beyond the 15-24mile range.
    - These folks are not typically captured by the census and represent a large percentage of the Latino population
- Add a smaller increment (i.e. 0-5 miles)
- Include LTD group pass participation?
- LTD doesn't access all schools!
- What percent of wokers traveling less than 10 miles vs. percent of workers traveling more than 10 miles.
- Present percentages by block group, rather than dots.
- Is this miles or minutes? Narrative indicates "travel time: less than 10 miles"

Type of Commute

- Does EmX have an effect on mode choice? (Frequency correlated with mode use)
- Glenwood bicycling is unexpected?
- Less central areas experience less access or use of public transit
- East Springfield: folks don't bike or use public transit often, but there is a bit more carpooling happening
- Carpool is significant: it follows I-5, Beltline, less so on I-105.
- Can you provide more demographic information on those that are carpooling?
- South Hills: high percent walking
    - Could this be walking to home, individuals telecommute?
- South Willamette – rationale for improving bike facilities
    - High percentage of people biking to work!
- This map is missing student trips to UO/LCC
- South Eugene/30th Ave. block group seems off…
-

EQUITY & OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT

29 April 2013, Bascom-Tykeson Room, Eugene Public Library

Meeting 3: Transportation & Land Use Workshop Summary

Attendees (listed after the meeting summary) were convened to distill how to apply the findings from datasets and maps generated through the Equity & Opportunity Assessment (EOA) to work in transportation and land use. These notes represent discussion from one of four workshops in this stage of the EOA process. Each workshop was devoted to a different topic: Land use and transportation; economic development, workforce, and financial stability; housing, human services, and community development; and health. Attendees participated in a world café-style session to generate recommendations of ways to use EOA data in the context of plans, policies, investments, and public outreach/engagement (one at each table). Each table host reported out to the group a summary of their table's discussion

Introduction

Opportunity is defined for the Equity & Opportunity Assessment as "the condition or situation that allows individuals to succeed or excel."

The Equity and Opportunity Assessment is guided by four goals:

- Create a common understanding of equity, access and opportunity (sharing perspectives)
- Identify areas of opportunity in the community through data and analysis
- Consider how this analysis can inform plans, policies, public participation and investments
- Develop recommendations to apply analysis to plans, policies, investments and public participation strategies.

Through this processes, the LLC now has 40 maps that they are working with as a final set of maps. The maps, most of which are presented at the census tract level, fall into seven categories: socio-economic conditions; income and poverty; employment opportunities; educational opportunities; transportation access; safety, health and wellness; and housing access).

Applying Equity and Opportunity Concepts to Land Use and Transportation Issues

To provide an example of how this information can aid in the development of land use and transportation, Kurt Yeiter presented information regarding corridor planning. Molly Markarian followed up with examples from the Glenwood planning process, particularly through the Citizen Advisory Committee composition, recruitment, and outreach surrounding the process.

World Café Responses

Participants had 10 to 12 minutes to brainstorm ideas and think about how to apply this data to land use and transportation for each of the following four topic areas: Plans, Policies, Investments, and Public Participation.

Plans

Equity and Opportunity Assessment data can inform and/or enhance our region's plans:
****Equity and Opportunity Assessment can help define values and develop criteria to support them.**
***Common values exist among many regional and municipal plans. These may identify indicators between our communities**
*Goal setting, performance measures and monitoring
Use Equity & Opportunity data to inform planning efforts and prioritize funding resources to make the greatest improvements.

***Need to use Equity & Opportunity data to better inform and combine with existing data**
***Data can help coordinate resources with Governor Kitzhaber's Regional Opportunity Plan**
Data could inform scenario planning to explore "What if"s of planning decisions and investments

Plans: Report Out

Though all data is a snapshot in time and neighborhoods cycle through phases, Equity and Opportunity Assessment data can be used to understand actual conditions rather than only having preconceived ideas about an area. Development of common sets of values can provide a foundation for any planning process because it will help inform all other parts. We need a consistent analysis method because different facts are perceived differently than different people.

Policies

Equity and Opportunity Assessment data can inform and/or enhance our region's policies:
***Accommodating different populations through transit policy – increase mobility for all users by developing transit options for different populations and necessity users**
***Data can act as a policy lever – address equity in funding transportation infrastructure improvement**
****Data can help decision-makers recognize the impacts of competing land uses and incentives to make more informed decisions**
Data can help recognize the relationship between income (poverty) and access to transportation options
***Data can help develop policies/programs around community education**
***Data can inform the development of policies related to climate adaptation, identifying vulnerable populations within the community**

Policies: Report Out

EOA data can merge the conversation of many existing processes (i.e. affordable housing with transit corridors) to align and leverage funding to create more desirable conditions. Knowing that there are tradeoffs to each decision, this data can help policy makers make more informed decisions and to create policies for the outcomes that we want. There may be conflicts with federal and state policies.

Investments

Equity and Opportunity Assessment data can inform and/or enhance our region's investments:
Data can inform and enhance education around investments–
- **need for civics education
- **share the "why" of investments

***Data can help in leveraging of investments between agencies/organizations within the community**
***Data can inform overlapping Investments – Affordable housing, subsidies, active transportation, others to create nodal connections and meet investment goals**
Data encourages evidence-based investment (gaps, underserved populations)
Prioritize investments (in all modes) to look beyond just level of service – connect investments to community values to commit resources to all modes (Priorities: Preservation, Safety, Capacity/flow)
***Developing a commuting system (framework) vs. a recreational system (framework)**
Consider EOA data in conjunction with market conditions to understand the return on investment
- *Is the area where you are targeting investments ripe for private investment? (know where you are in relation to the market) [two "disagree" dots]

Investments: Report Out

Data helps explore the possibility of overlapping investments (looking at how different programs can come together – i.e. active transportation and affordable housing funding). Data may also help inform the conversation around prioritization of projects – Spread investments across the community, or focus investment in target areas? Move towards an active transportation system based on commuting so that

everyone can access services. There is a need for educating the public as to why we invest in certain areas or types of projects.

Long range plans happen without implementation strategies. Need more action plans on how to implement (finance packages, partnerships).

Public Participation & Outreach

Equity and Opportunity Assessment data can inform and/or enhance our region's public participation and outreach:

****Got to where people are to target various outreach groups ("street corner outreach")**

***Bring maps into the public process to provide planning/project context**

- *Make the language "human speak": Put messages into terms that are relevant
- **There is an ongoing need for assistance/ use of this information

***Use highly-simplified visuals/diagrams to communicate important ideas**

- *Dig into for group working with message, relate to values

Develop relationships to create a culture of civic engagement

- *Involve youth, schools

Work through trusted groups and word-of-mouth

- *Adaptive outreach strategies, *cultural competency

****Record and acknowledge input and share how it was used**

Combine public outreach for multiple projects that are geographically close to each other so people do not have to be engaged in multiple, related projects in completely different public engagement meetings.

Public Participation & Outreach: Report Out

People mentioned adaptive outreach strategies (adapting to the demographics of that specific area). Use "human speak" and use graphics to make things accessible. Use this information/data and bring them to the planning meetings so that they have more information on the decisions they are making. Record and acknowledge the info you receive and show that you are using it, this will entice people to continue engagement in future efforts.

Concluding remarks

Participants shared some remaining questions and comments:

- There is interest in identifying actual ways community organizations/agencies can all use EOA data.
- Questions arose around how to access the data, as well as expressed interest in maintaining/updating data regularly. Discussion among participants included information distribution.
    - Another LLC project (Data Plan Project) will explore what organizations need/want/how to share, etc.
- There is interest in a summary document that can be used by municipalities to brief consultants. "An existing conditions/equity snapshot."
- There is interest in understanding long-term outcomes of this data use, particularly as performance measures and metrics.
- Information from specific studies can be used in other studies because a lot of this is transferrable to other communities.
- Suggestion for Community Consultations: City Club or League of Women Voters. Groups beyond public agencies might want to use this information.

Next Steps

Draft report should be done by early to mid-June. Feedback and comments will be appreciated. The final report should be done by the end of June.

Comments from the sheets will be sent out to the sign-up sheet.

Attendees:

Organization	Representative	Email
Lane Transit District	Sasha Luftig	sasha.luftig@ltd.org
City of Eugene Traffic Operations	Tom Larsen	tom.c.larsen@ci.eugene.or.us
Regional Solutions Team	Jamie Damon	jamie.damon@state.or.us
City of Springfield	Brian Barnett	bbarnett@springfield-or.gov
City of Springfield	Michael Liebler	mliebler@springfield-or.gov
City of Springfield Development Services	Linda Pauly	lpauly@springfield-or.gov
City of Eugene	Robin Hostick	robin.a.hostick@ci.eugene.or.us
	Rob Inerfeld	robinerfeld@ci.eugene.or.us
Lane Coalition for Healthy Active Youth	Claire Syrett	claire@lchay.org
Metro Affordable Housing	Richard Herman	rherman@metroaffordablehousing.org
Eugene Planning Commission	Rick Duncan	rick@duncanbrown.com
	Randy Hledik	rhledik@wildish.com
Central Lane MPO	Josh Roll	jroll@lcog.org
	Jason Lugo	lugo@uoregon.edu
Lane County	Sarah Wilkinson	Sarah.Wilkinson@co.lane.or.us
LCOG	Kent Howe	khowe@lcog.org
Trans-Watch	Chris Watchie	transwatch@mindspring.com

Lead Team		
Organization	**Name**	**Email**
LCOG	Stacy Clauson	SCLAUSON@lcog.org
City of Eugene	Terri Harding	Terri.L.Harding@ci.eugene.or.us
Springfield Development Services	Molly Markarian	mmarkarian@springfield-or.gov
City of Eugene Public Works	Kurt Yeiter	Kurt.M.Yeiter@ci.eugene.or.us
Core Team		
Organization	**Name**	**Email**
City of Eugene	Stephanie Jennings	Stephanie.a.jennings@ci.eugene.or.us
	Sarah Zaleski	Sarah.C.Zaleski@ci.eugene.or.us
	Jason Dedrick	jason.p.dedrick@ci.eugene.or.us
Community Planning Workshop	Maddie Phillips	Mphilli7@uoregon.edu
	Bob Parker	rgp@uoregon.edu

EQUITY & OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT

30 April 2013, Bascom-Tykeson Room, Eugene Public Library

Meeting 4: Economic Development, Workforce, and Financial Stability Workshop Summary

Attendees (listed after the meeting summary) were convened to distill how to apply the findings from datasets and maps generated through the Equity & Opportunity Assessment (EOA) to work in Economic Development, Workforce, and Financial Stability applications. These notes represent discussion from one of four workshops in this stage of the EOA process. Each workshop was devoted to a different topic: Land use and transportation; economic development, workforce, and financial stability; housing, human services, and community development; and health. Attendees participated in a world café-style session to generate recommendations of ways to use EOA data in the context of plans, policies, investments, and public outreach/engagement (one at each table). Each table host reported out to the group a summary of their table's discussion

Introduction

Opportunity has been defined in the context of the EOA as "the condition that places individuals in a position that makes them likely to succeed or excel."

The EOA process builds upon previous analyses that have not previously been grouped and gathered together. Eventually the EOA will help inform future tasks of LLC (scenario planning, corridor planning, brownfields, etc.) and help with investments and public participation strategies.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss how maps developed in the Equity & Opportunity Assessment can be beneficial to economic development, workforce, and financial stability decision-making.

Applying Equity & Opportunity Assessment data to Economic Development

Mike Sullivan provided an example of how this data can be applied to economic development projects by talking about the Brownfields Assessment work. Eugene is looking at West Eugene as a focal point for brownfield remediation (it is historically an industrial area). Springfield is looking at Glenwood. The downtown areas and Goshen are also sites for redevelopment, and these areas overlay exactly with higher poverty and minority areas.

One of the tasks is engaging the community. EPA is dedicated to issues of environmental justice, as is the LLC. The City of Eugene is working with community organizations to use the meetings that people are already coming to. This makes it easier to connect with the people rather than having them come to an additional meeting. Computer-based engagement is limited because only about 50 percent of people have access to home internet.

World Café Responses

Participants had 10 to 12 minutes to brainstorm ideas and think about how to apply this data to land use and transportation for each of the following four topic areas: Plans, Policies, Investments, and Public Participation. **Stars indicate agreement among multiple groups visiting each table.

Plans

EOA data can be used to inform this region's plans:

***EOA data can help draw connections between economic development decisions and other regional planning efforts to attract funding resources as well as coordinate goals, outreach, and program development.**

***Specifically, maps can inform decision-making regarding industrial expansion of the UGB**

*** EOA data can inform transit/transportation corridor planning, scheduling**

***Inform new business/employer recruitment, as well as expansion planning and development**

*Develop job opportunities with growth opportunities for individuals to match locally desired skill sets

Data can draw connections between existing workforce skill sets, training resources, and site planning

Plans: Report Out

Cities are looking at corridors to help plan for how to develop into the future. As development occurs on the corridors, there is the potential for gentrification. We need plans to help avoid this and how to deal with it. EOA data can be used for siting services, businesses, and training opportunities. Eugene, Springfield and Lane County can use this data to inform the discussion our region will have around growth of the UGB. There are many social justice issues tied to economic development, workforce, and financial stability that this data can inform. Transit/transportation are fundamental to economic development. Education is a fundamental piece of our future; this data can be used to distribute education services. EOA data can help steer the planning process and funding allocation around housing, health, and transportation.

Policies

EOA data can be used to inform this region's policies:

*****Data can inform policy around municipally-supported/funded projects (local capacity of available labor force, recruitment policies)**

***Identify "hot spots" within the community that are eligible for funding programs or could be ripe for private business investment**

*Push through permitting process for key areas

***Data could inform and encourage a mix of businesses based on population characteristics**

Data could help establish a Living Wage policy

*Incent businesses that seek a variety of different skill levels, employee profiles, wages

****Policy-efficacy measurement – have our policies led to measurable improvement?**

****Data-based decision-making could encourage alignment of federal, state, and local policy – this data could be a common tool to tell our story (in the correct terminology to achieve our desired funding goals)**

***Build commitment to maintaining data for all policy decisions beyond the timeline of the LLC grant.**

Policies: Report Out

This data is helpful in understanding the ability for the region to encourage private businesses who want to develop in the region especially to help their permitting process. City and county-funded projects might use data to identify areas of labor force capacity in advertising opportunities to locally-based contractors. Similarly, businesses might use data to locate in areas where there is a high eligibility of workforce. Participants identified a need for an appropriate mix of wage-earning jobs – many of which might consider greater diversity of desired workforce (skilled/unskilled, age diversity). EOA data can improve policy efficacy because the data can show whether our policies are working or not. This data can help provide the story/reasoning behind policies and justify them.

Investments

EOA data can be used to inform this region's investments:

***Data can inform/prioritize scheduling and location of investments around transit, jobs, training from all funding resources**

**Inform boundaries for investment: State & Federal funding opportunities (Urban revitalization, enterprise zones)

****Data can help develop metrics for prioritizing/evaluating investments in the interest of striking a more equitable balance of investments**

Data can inform marketing and improvement of workforce readiness programming

***EOA data can identify locations for businesses to locate (based on labour supply data)**

*Major employers location incentives

SDCs

Tax incentives

****We can use investment to disperse or break-up poverty concentrations**

***Evaluate and track investments and success to determine the greatest return on infrastructure dollars**

Investments: Report Out

Recognize the importance of the nexus between investment, job training, and transit. There are diverse opinions as to whether investment should be spread or localized. We need to understand what has the greatest return on investments (over time the maps can show how investments have helped/hindered). This can inform what types of investments have the greatest impact. We can also tier investments based on locations, needs, and opportunities. Evaluation of investments over time can help improve our decision-making process.

Public Participation & Outreach

EOA data can be used to inform this region's public engagement:

****Work from within a geography to establish a baseline conditions and to better-understand your audience (target outreach strategies)**

Data can identify business partnership opportunities

*Overlay with incident data to determine campaign opportunity

*****Identify locations and desired businesses appropriate for neighborhood business development and recruitment**

***Use existing pathways (i.e. neighborhood associations, media) to reach out and advertise public meetings while conserving resources**

***Use maps to challenge, change, or confirm expectations**

***EOA data can help identify and understand where people congregate (i.e.*Overlay school data to community centers, churches) to facilitate different types of meetings in different places**

Public Participation & Outreach: Report Out

This data tells a particular story about our community at a level of detail we haven't considered before. There are many opportunities to use this data for how/where/who to do outreach. Geography-based outreach themes emerged including:

- what are the barriers in terms of language, access, resources (internet)?
- Are there specific locations where outreach can be most effective?

- What format is likely to inspire participation (size/scale of meeting)

Maps can be used to challenge/change/confirm expectations about particular areas. In tracking incident data (particular places and time) this data may enhance our understanding what is happening in certain areas of the community (i.e. mobility of certain populations). Data in the form of maps can help engage the public through visual expression.

Next Steps

Draft report should be done by early to mid-June. Feedback and comments will be appreciated. The final report should be done by the end of June.

Comments from the sheets will be sent out to the sign-up sheet.

Attendees:

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Community Planning Workshop	Maddie Phillips	Mphilli7@uoregon.edu

EQUITY & OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT

6 May 2013, Bascom-Tykeson Room, Eugene Public Library

Meeting 5: Housing, Human Services, and Community Development Workshop Summary

Attendees (listed after the meeting summary) were convened to distill how to apply the findings from datasets and maps generated through the Equity & Opportunity Assessment (EOA) to work in housing, human services, and community development applications. These notes represent discussion from one of four workshops in this stage of the EOA process. Each workshop was devoted to a different topic: Land use and transportation; economic development, workforce, and financial stability; housing, human services, and community development; and health. Attendees participated in a world café-style session to generate recommendations of ways to use EOA data in the context of plans, policies, investments, and public outreach/engagement (one at each table). Each table host reported out to the group a summary of their table's discussion

Introduction

Opportunity has been defined in the context of the EOA as "the condition that places individuals in a position that makes them likely to succeed or excel."
Four goals of the EOA are to:

- Create common understanding of equity, access and opportunity
- Identify areas of greater/lesser opportunities in community through data/analysis
- Consider how analysis can inform plans/policies/investments/public participations strategies
- Develop recommendations to apply analysis to plans/policies/investments/public participations strategies

Applying Equity and Opportunity Concepts to Housing, Human Services and Community Development Issues

All of this information will:

- Inform the needs assessment (we can inform the development of plans by understanding needs, concentrations of people and gaps)
- Guide the development of goals, policies, programs and strategies (maps can help develop better understanding of issues).
- Inform site-specific considerations (use maps to inform environmental analyses and justice issues, population targeting, resident services)
- Support resource development (use maps for grant-writing)

Karen Clearwater provided examples of how this information can assist the work of housing agencies: The type of strategic thinking at this meeting goes far because we look at all the opportunities and understand priorities for the community. Grant applications that have gone through a process like the Equity and Opportunity Assessment, along with applications supported by higher levels of the political process have a more convincing argument in the eyes of state agencies. Priorities will be set, areas identified, and efforts completed that will be based on all this work.

Stephanie Jennings noted the need to couple this data with more qualitative information. An effort with the LLC led by St. Vincent de Paul and HACSA is conducting focus groups at affordable housing

developments. Nora Cronin is happy for this opportunity to do focus groups and to find the barriers in the community. Joanna Bernstein added information about Community Conversations being facilitated by the Lane County Network for Immigrant Integration.

World Café Responses

Participants had 10 to 12 minutes to brainstorm ideas and think about how to apply this data to land use and transportation for each of the following four topic areas: Plans, Policies, Investments, and Public Participation. **Stars indicate agreement among multiple groups visiting each table.

Plans

EOA data can be used to inform this region's plans:

***Data from the EOA can be used to produce a Vulnerability Assessment (part of Community Climate and Energy Action Plan)**

***Data can bringing the social equity perspective to Land Use Planning**
Data could link economic development plans (Regional Prosperity Plan, among others) to *food access, *workforce housing, job dispersal, and school district planning
****Data can inform planning around serving and siting affordable housing**
***Add Health components to City and County Plans to develop healthy communities**
*Community Health Improvement Plan – integrate into larger plans, both urban and rural
Data could help develop a planning norm around cultural competency
**Planning for safe spaces

Plans: Report Out

Discussion focused on the nexus between multiple types of planning done throughout the region. Community development is influenced by housing needs, access to transportation, technology, healthy food, safety, among other opportunities.

Policies

EOA data can be used to inform this region's policies:

Identify barriers to accessing basic services

EOA data could inform Housing dispersal policy and community development priorities
*Wait List policies
*Transit policy
****Data highlights areas where bi-lingual signage could be added to public facilities such as municipal parks**
*Sensitivity to development of Limited English Proficiency plans/ Title 6 compliance
****Data can inform Transportation policies around scheduling**
****Inform and increase transparency of policies about how agencies deal with issues related to:**
***Inform land use polices such as land banking, zoning designations, development incentives**
Data could identify and inform key education policy opportunities –
EOA data could inform eligibility for opportunities around access and distribution policies for disadvantaged groups

Policies: Report Out

Housing dispersal policy and Eugene's land banking policy are related. Property tax exemptions typically play an integral role in these policies. Transportation issues are also related. This discussion highlighted the need for more coordination of services with the needs of residents including continuing education classes, school closures/openings, and food access/distribution.

Investments: Notes

EOA data can be used to inform this region's investments:

Inform investments in siting, infrastructure, quality of life

Alternative transportation and *transit infrastructure

*Safe routes to school – investments to give higher need children greater opportunities

Parks & open space

*Consider the location of types of businesses – areas of high residential/families consider incenting family friendly businesses or dis-incenting "inappropriate" businesses in these areas (i.e. bars, clubs)

*****Strategically address/target access and opportunity issues through investment**

*Possibilities for intervention

***Coordinate/leverage investments to make a greater impact**

*Look at the nexus of poverty, school access, housing access to identify areas in need of more affordable housing options

*Sustainable access to affordable housing

*****Invest in inclusion**

*Cultural competency in municipal programs/services

***Invest in marketing 211 phone line resource to the community to facilitate access to more information**

****Invest in capacity building**

Investments: Report Out

Targeting where we invest in infrastructure (whether for large parts of population or specific people). Strategically address issues. Make meaningful intervention in those places to increase opportunity in those communities. Coordinate and leverage different funding sources. Invest in inclusion (cultural competency, services, and how the data can inform what the population looks like and how to best reach that group). Invest in capacity building and ways that we can help people access jobs and education programs

Public Participation & Outreach: Notes

EOA data can be used to inform this region's public engagement:

***Frame outreach and discussions in the form of positive ideas: "What is your ideal neighborhood?"**

*****Diversify where group meetings are held, use unique methods to reach more diverse samples of the population**

***Use schools for access into groups

Go to neighborhoods

Transportation issue

Language

*Childcare issues

*Provide incentives to attend meetings

*Build stronger relationships between cities/agencies and neighborhoods

****Encourage story telling as a method of engagement**

*Develop two-way relationship with neighbors

*Tailor outreach efforts to individual neighborhoods

*****Take maps to outreach/engagement events**

Coordinate data-gathering/outreach resources

*Seek to understand why concentrations are occurring

Public Participation & Outreach: Report Out

All groups said something about using schools to engage the community. We should try to have a diversity of where group meetings are held. If you want to know about low-income people they are all over the place and not just in low-income housing. They also have to go to the grocery store. Let people tell their story instead of a one-way communication. Take outreach and engagement efforts to the existing events (don't create a new event to gather information).

Concluding Remarks

One participant suggested that information about veterans' needs are missing from the data set, a group that will become more prevalent as troops come home from foreign conflicts in need of housing, services and access to opportunities.

Discussion focused on short- and long-term use of EOA data – at first, it was suggested, the data will build awareness about the confluence and concentration of issues in areas of our community. Beyond this, the data may influence decision-making in a meaningful way.

Next Steps

Draft report should be done by early to mid-June. Feedback and comments will be appreciated. The final report should be done by the end of June.

Comments from the sheets will be sent out to the sign-up sheet.

Attendees:

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EQUITY & OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT

14 May 2013 Lane County Public Health Building, Room 258

Meeting 6: Health Workshop Summary

Attendees (listed after the meeting summary) were convened to distill how to apply the findings from datasets and maps generated through the Equity & Opportunity Assessment (EOA) to work in Health applications. These notes represent discussion from one of four workshops in this stage of the EOA process. Each workshop was devoted to a different topic: Land use and transportation; economic development, workforce, and financial stability; housing, human services, and community development; and health.

Attendees participated in a world café-style session to generate recommendations of ways to use EOA data in the context of plans, policies, investments, and public outreach/engagement (one at each table). Each table host reported out to the group a summary of their table's discussion

Introduction

Opportunity has been defined in the context of the EOA as "the condition that places individuals in a position that makes them likely to succeed or excel."

The EOA process builds upon previous analyses that have not previously been grouped and gathered together. Eventually the EOA will help inform future tasks of LLC and help with investments and public participation strategies.

Applying Equity and Opportunity Concepts to Health Issues

CA Baskerville and Brian Johnson identified ways data from the Equity & Opportunity Assessment can inform understanding in the health field regarding the factors contributing to prevalence of obesity and access to mental health services.
Based on analysis, the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) identified priorities of health equity, reduced tobacco use, obesity, substance abuse, and access to health care.

Health disparities occur when populations of people experience different health outcomes. We need to better understand the local conditions and how they drive health impacts.

Lane County Public Health's goal is for us to map all the conditions that impact health outcomes. This mapping would help us understand how place influences health outcomes, what social determinants influence community health, and identify issues of health equity.

What data do we not have? Where are the gaps and how can we close that gap? The Equity and Opportunity Assessment Core Team is compiling a wish list of maintained community data sets.

World Café-style discussion

Participants had 10 to 12 minutes to brainstorm ideas and think about how to apply this data to land use and transportation for each of the following four topic areas: Plans, Policies, Investments, and Public Participation. Stars (**) indicate agreement of multiple participant groups on the same topic or comment.

Plans

EOA data can be used to inform this region's plans:

***Integrate and connect planning processes to inform/target effective intervention strategies**
***Define vulnerability of populations based on data and incorporate into plans to understand disparities**

- *Establish a "degrees of health" metric to identify areas of greater or lesser health, potentially at a "hyper-local" level (neighborhood plan revisions)

****Better-understand the health needs of specific populations**

- Age, health care needs may highlight older adult population's changing needs
- Senior & Disabled Services Needs Assessment – health components may want to collaborate on this planning process

****Data will help reveal points of connectivity (similarity in values, objectives, target populations, future needs) between plans in different disciplines**
****Recognize ubiquitous connection of health to planning work in all areas (**Economic development decisions have implications on health outcomes through financial stability)
***Consider how plans implicate health at a high level – coordinate planning and develop best practices relevant to a population to produce desired health outcomes**
***Alignment with the Governor's plan for healthy communities and State health planning objectives/priorities**

Summary
All decisions have health implications. We need to understand how our decisions in the planning realm implicate health outcomes. As the population ages, attention may need to be paid to the mobility of seniors and other vulnerable groups in neighborhoods throughout the community, especially related to access to health services.

Policies

EOA data can be used to inform this region's policies:

***Identify how differing/competing policies across jurisdictions might be aligned to impact health**
****Data can inform the siting of services and the programming at these locations to reach target populations.**
***** Data can reveal the implication policies (ordinances) have on access to healthy foods and healthy behaviors (i.e. advertising space, density of fast food restaurants, exposure to particular types of businesses such as alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, firearms).**

- *Proximity/density of "exposure" businesses to schools – studies have shown correlation between the density of alcohol outlets and increased health issues

***Consider how the built environment implicates health outcomes (i.e. promotes/reduces crime, encourages/discourages use of active transportation)**
***EOA data could promote community understanding and grassroots mobilization around health improvement (especially with neighborhood associations)**
***Identify what communities might be the most receptive to change (to advance policy, to enforce and implement policies)**
***Data can be an evaluation tool, especially in cost-benefit analysis for health policy implications**

Summary
We can understand the differences between jurisdictions and how policies do or do not promote health. We should look at access and barriers to healthy foods, as well as exposure of populations to tobacco, firearms, fast food, etc. These maps can help us understand where we locate uses and what our land use policies are. Maps can also help drive grassroots mobilization. These maps can inform our policy makers and help them make educated decisions that consider health outcomes.

Investments

EOA data can be used to inform this region's investments:

Specific maps within the EOA set may identify problem areas as well as opportunities within the community related to health
****Identified populations may influence the location of health investments**
- Investments focused on school curriculum to address neighborhood issues

*****Invest (and sustain investment) in infrastructure, parks, sidewalks, and safe routes to school**
*****EOA Data can help health investments connect with investments in affordable housing, employment opportunities that provide family wages, schools, across jurisdictional boundaries, and across silos to influence health outcomes**
*****Focus on comprehensive family support and resources**
*****Tax policies that support investments in "healthy" developments and zoning policies**
*****Health impacts must influence policy discussions and decisions regarding investments**
Summary
We should consider, as a region, how we can use policies/zoning/other plans/policies to support investments in healthy developments. The private sector will not do a lot of these efforts by themselves. When we are discussing/debating whether to approve plans or allow certain developments, we need to look at the health impacts of our decisions and not just economic issues.

Public Engagement and Outreach: Notes

EOA data can be used to inform this region's public engagement:

****Maps can inform where public health agencies should be doing their work**
*****Use data for outreach strategies in enrollment of vulnerable populations in the expansion of health care coverage.**
*****Data is a tool for helping the community to understand the social determinants of health**
- **Visual representations of the EOA data are very powerful for people to understand trends and issues
- EOA data can identify cross-sector engagement opportunities (i.e. Bethel Smart Trips/Promise Neighborhoods)
- *Show significant overlap between vulnerable populations and health challenges

***Identify places for piloting where there is higher engagement readiness**
- *Like to have mapping info for the whole county

***Pair data with people's stories**
- *The maps themselves are a good, more tangible engagement tool

****Trying to figure out infrastructure of public health work and the roles of different agencies**
- Maps can be used by workgroups
- Help identify appropriate representation

Summary
Using maps was a commonly-discussed and important public engagement tool, as they may be easily understood by the public. The maps can be used to inform the composition of work groups and committees to assure representation in public health efforts. With the roll-out of CCOs and other changes to administration of health coverage, there will be a tremendous push in enrollment of healthcare coverage, especially for vulnerable populations. These maps can inform that process.

Next Steps

Draft report should be done by early to mid-June. Feedback and comments will be appreciated. The final report should be done by the end of June.

Comments from the sheets will be sent out to the sign-up sheet.

Attendees:

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3.0 Appendix C

Eugene – Springfield 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan

www.eugene-or.gov/hudconplan