Portland, Oregon

Portland is the largest city in the U.S. state of Oregon and the seat of Multnomah County, in the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. The city is the capital of the Willamette Valley region of the Pacific Northwest, at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Portland had an estimated population of 654,085 in 2017, making it the 25th most populous city in the United States, and the second-most populous in the Pacific Northwest. [1]

Portland metropolitan statistical area (MSA), making it the 25th most populous Statistical Area in the United States. The Portland metropolitan area ranks 18th with a population of 3,160,488. Roughly 60% of Oregon's population resides within the Portland metropolitan area.[a]

Named after Portland, Maine, which in turn was named after the Isle of Portland. Its water access and the timber industry was a major force in the city's early economy. At the turn of the 20th century, the city had a reputation as one of the most dangerous port cities in the world, a hub for organized crime and experienced an industrial boom during World War II, its hard-edged reputation began to dissipate. Beginning in the 1960s, Portland became noted for its growing progressive political values, earning it a reputation as a bastion of progressivism.
Portland became noted for its growing progressive political values, earning it a reputation as a bastion of progressive political values, earning it a reputation as a bastion of The city operates with a commission-based government guided by a mayor and four commissioners as well as a metropolitan planning organization in the United States. The city government is notable for its land-use planning and investment in public transportation. Portland is frequently recognized as one of the world's most environmentally conscious cities because of its high walkability, large community of bicyclists, network of public transportation options, and over 10,000 acres (4,000 hectares) of public parks. This climate is ideal for growing "Roses" for over a century.
View of Portland from Pittock Mansion, with Mount Hood

Flag

Nickname(s): "Rose City"; "Stumptown"; "PDX"; see Nicknames of Portland, Oregon
Location of Portland in Multnomah County and the state of Oregon.
### Location in the United States

Coordinates: **45°31′12″N 122°40′55″W** / **45.52000°N 122.68194°W**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties</td>
<td>Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founded</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporated</td>
<td>February 8, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named for</td>
<td>Portland, Maine[^1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Government

- **Type**: Commission
- **Mayor**: Ted Wheeler[^2] (D)
- **Commissioners**: Chloe Eudaly, Nick Fish, Amanda Fritz, Dan Saltzman
- **Auditor**: Mary Hull Caballero

#### Area[^3]

- **City**: 145 sq mi (376 km²)
- **Land**: 133 sq mi (346 km²)
- **Water**: 12 sq mi (30 km²)
- **Elevation**: 50 ft (15.2 m)

[^1]: [1]
[^2]: [2]
[^3]: [3]
## History

### Pre-history and natives
During the prehistoric period, the land that would become Portland was flooded after the collapse of glacial dams from Missoula, in what would later become Montana. These massive floods occurred in the Willamette Valley with 300 to 400 feet (91 to 122 m) of water.[19]

Before American pioneers began arriving in the 1800s, the land that eventually became Portland and surrounding County was inhabited for many centuries by two bands of indigenous Chinook peoples.[20] The Chinook people occupying the land which would become Portland were first documented by Lewis and William Clark in 1805.[21] Before its European settlement, the Portland Basin of the lower Willamette River valleys had been one of the most densely populated regions.[22]

Establishment
Portland waterfront in 1898

Large numbers of pioneer settlers began arriving in the Willamette Valley in the 1830s, originally centered in nearby Oregon City. In the early 1840s a new settlement emerged ten miles from the mouth of the Willamette River, roughly halfway between Oregon City and Fort Vancouver, "Stumptown" and "The Clearing" because of the many trees cut down to allow for the settlement's potential in the new settlement but lacked the funds to file an official land claim. For 25 cents Overton agreed to share half of the 640-acre (2.6 km²) site with Asa Lovejoy of Boston.

In 1845 Overton sold his remaining half of the claim to Francis W. Pettygrove who wished to rename "The Clearing" after their respective hometowns (Lovejoy's being Boston), a controversy was settled with a coin toss which Pettygrove won in a series of two out of three tosses, thereby providing Portland with its namesake. The coin used for this decision, now known as headquarters of the Oregon Historical Society. At the time of its incorporation on February 8, 1851, Portland had over 800 inhabitants, a steam sawmill, a log cabin hotel, and a newspaper, the Weekly Oregonian. In 1873 downtown in August 1873, destroying twenty blocks on the west side of the Willamette and causing $1.3 million in damage. By 1879, the population had grown to 17,500 and by 1890 it had grown to 46,385.
and causing $1.3 million in damage. By 1879, the population had grown to 17,500 and by 1890 it had grown to 46,385.

By 1888, the city built the first steel bridge built on the West Coast. Portland's access to the Pacific Ocean via the Willamette and the Columbia rivers, as well as its easy access to the agricultural Tualatin Valley via the "Great Plank Road" (the route of current-day "Great Plank Road" (the route of current-day "Great Plank Road"), an advantage over other nearby ports, and it grew very quickly. Portland remained the major port in the Pacific Northwest for much of the 19th century, until the 1890s, when Seattle's deepwater harbor was connected to the rest of the mainland by rail, affording an inland route without the treacherous navigation of the Columbia. The prominent economical presence, due to the area's large population of Douglas Firs and Leaf Maple trees.

The White Eagle saloon (c. 1910), one of many in Portland that had reputed ties to illegal activities such as gambling rackets and prostitution.
Portland developed a reputation early in its history as a hard-edged and gritty city's early establishment as being a "scion of New England; an ends-of-the-eastern established elite."[32] In 1889, *The Oregonian* called Portland "the most filthy city in the Northern States", due to the unsanitary sewers and gutters,[33] and, at the turn of the 20th century, it was considered one of the most dangerous port cities in the world.[34] The city housed a large number of saloons, bordellos, populated with miners after the California Gold Rush, as well as the multitudes of sailors passing through the port. In the early 20th century, the city had lost its reputation as a "sober frontier city" and garnered a reputation for being violent and dangerous.[31][35]
Postwar development

Between 1900 and 1930, the city's population tripled from nearly 100,000 to 301,815. The city was used as an "assembly center" from which up to 3,676 people of Japanese descent were dispatched to the Pacific Northwest heartland. The Pacific International Livestock Exposition operated from May through September 10, 1942 processing people from the city, northern Oregon, and central Washington.[37]

At the same time, Portland became a notorious hub for underground criminal activity in the 1930s and 1950s.[38] In 1957, LIFE Magazine published an article detailing the city's history of government corruption and crime, specifically its gambling rackets and illegal nightclubs.[38] The article, which formed the basis of a fictionalized film titled Portland Exposé (1957). In spite of the city's reputation, Portland enjoyed an economic and industrial surge during World War II. Shipbuilders contracted to build Liberty ships and aircraft carrier escorts, and chose sites in Portland and St. Nazianz, Wisconsin, for their yards.[39] During this time, Portland's population rose by over 150,000, largely attributed to recruited laborers.

During the 1960s, an influx of hippie subculture began to take root in the city and listener-funded media and radio stations were established.[40] A large social activist movement began, specifically concerning Native American rights, environmentalist causes, and...
well established itself as a progressive city, and experienced an economic boom for the majority of the decade; however, the slowing of the housing market in 1979 caused demand for the city and state timber industries to drop significantly.

1990s to present

Aerial view of Portland and its bridges across the Willamette River

In the 1990s, the technology industry began to emerge in Portland, specifically with the establishment of companies like Intel, which brought more than $10 billion in investments in 1995 alone. After the year 2000, Portland experienced significant growth, with a population rise of over 90,000 between the years 2000 and 2014. Within the cultural lexicon has established it as a popular city for young people, and it was second only to San Francisco as one of the cities to attract and retain the highest number of college-educated people in the United States.
as one of the cities to attract and retain the highest number of college-educated people in the United States. Between 2001 and 2012, Portland's gross domestic product per person grew fifty percent, more than any other city in the country.

The city has acquired a diverse range of nicknames throughout its history, though Portland is most often called "Rose City" or "The City of Roses",[45] the latter of which has been its unofficial nickname since 1888 and its official nickname since 2003. Another widely used nickname by local residents in everyday speech is "PDX", the airport code for Portland International Airport. Other nicknames include Bridgetown,[47] Stumptown,[48] Portlandia, and the more antiquated Little Beirut.[54]

Geography

Geology

Portland lies on top of an extinct volcanic field known as the Boring Lava Field.[55] The Boring Lava Field has at least 32 cinder cones such as Mount Tabor and Mount St. Helens, a highly active volcano 50 miles (80 km) northeast of the city, visible on clear days and is close enough to have dusted the city with volcanic ash after its eruption on May 18, 1980. Geological studies of the Portland area range in age from late Eocene to more recent eras.[58]

Earthquakes

Multiple shallow, active fault lines traverse the Portland metropolitan area.[51] Of particular concern are the Willamette Valley Fault on the city's west side,[60] and the East Bank Fault on the east side.[61] According to a 2017 survey, several of these faults were characterized as "probably more of a hazard" than the Cascadia subduction zone centers, with the potential of producing magnitude 7 earthquakes.[59] Notable earthquakes that have impacted the Portland area in recent history include the 6.8-magnitude Nisqually earthquake in 2001, and a 5.6-magnitude earthquake that struck on March 25, 1993.[62][63]

Per a 2014 report, over 7,000 locations within the Portland area are at high-risk for landslides and event of a major earthquake, including much of the city's west side (such as Washington Park.
event of a major earthquake, including much of the city's west side (such as Washington Park County. [64]

Topography
Mt. Rainier (left) and Mt. St. Helens (right) photographed from Mount Calvary Cemetery.

Portland is 60 miles (97 km) east of the Pacific Ocean at the northern end of the Willamette Valley. Downtown Portland straddles the banks of the Willamette River, which separates the city's east and west neighborhoods. Less than 10 miles (16 km) east of the river is Mt. Tabor, an extinct volcanic cinder cone, which rises to 636 feet (194 m). Nearby Rocky Butte rise to 614 feet (187 m) and 612 feet (187 m), respectively. To the west of the Tualatin Mountains lies the Oregon Coast Range, and to the east lies the actively volcanic Cascade Range that dominate the horizon, while Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier can also be seen in the distance.

Though much of downtown Portland is relatively flat, the foothills of the Tualatin Mountains, locally as the "West Hills", pierce through the northwest and southwest reaches of the city. The Thought of as the highest point within city limits, is in the West Hills and rises to 1,073 feet (327 m) above sea level. The city's actual high point is a little-known and infrequently accessed point of 1,180 feet (360 m) near Forest Park.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has an area of 145.0 square miles (345.58 km²) of which 133.4 square miles (345.27 km²) is land and 11.66 square miles (30.20 km²) is water. Multnomah County, small portions of the city are within Clackamas and Washington counties, 785 and 1,455, respectively.

Cityscape

Portland's cityscape derives much of its character from the many bridges that span the Willamette River downtown, several of which are historic landmarks, and Portland has been nicknamed "Bridgetown" for many decades as a result. Downtown's most heavily used bridges are more than 100 years old and are designated historic landmarks: Burnside Bridge (1910), Steel Bridge (1912), and Broadway Bridge (1913). Portland's newest bridge in the downtown area,affectionately known as the "Fremont Bridge", opened in 2015 and is the first new bridge to span the Willamette River on the Columbia River.
Other bridges that span the Willamette river in the downtown area include the Burnside Bridge (built 1926), and the double-decker Marquam Bridge (built 1966). Other bridges outside the downtown area include the Sellwood Bridge (built 2016) to the south; and the St. Johns Bridge, a Gothic revival bridge, north. The Glenn L. Jackson Memorial Bridge and the Interstate Bridge provide access from Portland across the Columbia River into Washington state.

Panorama of downtown Portland in the day. Hawthorne Bridge viewed from a dock on Science and Industry.
Panorama of downtown Portland at night. View from SE Portland across the Willamette River.

The Willamette River runs through the center of the city, while **Mount Tabor** (center) and **Mount Hood** (right center) are visible from many places in the city.

**Neighborhoods**
The five current addressing sectors of Portland, pending the addition of South Portland, are oriented roughly 180 blocks until it meets the suburb of Gresham. In 1891 the cities of Portland and East Portland consolidated, creating inconsistent patterns of street names and addresses. To standardize street naming patterns, divided Portland into five official quadrants, changed house numbers from 20 per block to 100 per block. [66]
Ladd Carriage House, downtown Portland

The United States National Bank Building, downtown Portland

The five current quintets (a.k.a. "quadrants") of Portland have developed dist
and friendly rivalries between their residents, especially between those who live east of the Willamette River.\[67\] The official quintets of Portland are: North, Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, and Southeast with Portland in the SW quadrant. The Willamette River divides the east and west quadrants while the entire city lengthwise, divides the north and south quadrants. All addresses within the city are denoted as belonging to one of these specific quadrants with the prefixes: N, NW, NE, SW or SE.
A new "sixth sextant" called South Portland—which was officially approved by the Portland City Council on June 6, 2018—roughly bounded by Naito Parkway and Barbur Boulevard to the west, Montgomery Street to the north, and Nevada Street to the south. In 2018, the city's Bureau of Transportation finalized a plan to transition this part of Portland into South Portland, beginning in May 2020 and to be completed by May 2025, to reduce confusion for 9-1-1 dispatchers and delivery services. For example, the current address 0246 SW California St. will become 246 S. California St. effective May 2020.

The Pearl District in Northwest Portland, which was largely occupied by warehouses, light industry, and railroad classification yards in the early to mid-20th century, now houses upscale art galleries, restaurants, and retail stores, and is one of the wealthiest neighborhoods in the city.[70] Areas further west of the Pearl District include neighborhoods known as Uptown and Nob Hill, as well as the Alphabet District and NW 23rd Ave., a major shopping street lined with clothing boutiques and other upscale retail, mixed with cafes and restaurants.[71][72]
Northeast Portland is home to the Lloyd District, Alberta Arts District, and the city, known simply as North Portland, is also largely residential; it contains one of the most ethnically diverse and poorest neighborhoods in the city.⁷³

Old Town Chinatown is next to the Pearl District in Northwest Portland, while the downtown district, made up of commercial businesses, museums, skyscrapers, is largely residential, and consists of the Hawthorne District, Belmont, Brooklyn.

Portland’s South Waterfront area has developed into a dense neighborhood area is served by the Portland Streetcar, the MAX Orange Line and four TriMet.

Climate

Portland

Climate chart (explanation)

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<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
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Average max. and min. temperatures in °F
Precipitation totals in inches

Metric conversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
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<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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Portland experiences a temperate climate with both oceanic and Mediterranean features, warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. The precipitation pattern is distinctly Mediterranean, with little to no rainfall occurring during the summer months and more than half of annual precipitation falling between November and February. Among the three most populated cities within the Pacific Northwest (Seattle, Vancouver, British Columbia), Portland has the warmest average temperature, the highest number of sunshine hours, and the fewest inches of rainfall and snowfall.

According to the Köppen climate classification, Portland falls within the dry-summer mild temperate zone to as a warm-summer Mediterranean climate with a USDA Plant Hardiness Zones systems, such as the Trewartha climate classification, places it within the oceanic zone of Northwest and Western Europe.

Summers in Portland are warm to hot, dry, and sunny. The months of June, July, August and September account for a combined 4.49 inches (114 mm) of total rainfall – only 12% of the 36.03 inches (915 mm) of precipitation that falls throughout the year. The warmest month is August, with an average high temperature of 81.1 °F (27.3 °C). Because of its inland location 70 miles (110 km) from the coast, as well as the protective nature of the Oregon Coast Range, Portland is less susceptible to the moderating influence of the nearby Pacific Ocean. Consequently, Portland experiences waves with temperatures rising well above 90 °F (32 °C) for days at a time, and temperatures reach or exceed 80 °F (27 °C) 56 days per year, of which 12 days will reach 90 °F (32 °C) and 1.4 days will reach 100 °F (38 °C).
100 °F (38 °C). The most 90-degree days ever recorded in one year is 29, while the record for 107 °F (42 °C),[82] on July 30, 1965, as well as August 8 and 10, 1981. A temperature of 100 °F (38 °C) has been recorded in all five months from May through September.

Portland’s climate is conducive to the growth of roses. (Pictured: International Rose Test Garden)
Spring and fall can bring variable weather including warm fronts that send temperatures soaring above 80 °F (27 °C) and cold snaps that plunge daytime temperatures into the 40s °F (4–9 °C). However, consistently mild temperatures in the 50s and 60s °F (12–19 °C) are the norm – with lengthy stretches of cloudy or partly cloudy skies. Rain often falls as a light drizzle for several consecutive days with measurable (≥0.01 in or 0.25 mm) precipitation annually. Temperatures have reached 90 °F (32 °C) as early as May 3 and as late as October 5, while 80 °F (27 °C) has been reached as early as April 1 and as late as October 21. Severe weather, such as thunder and lightning, is uncommon and tornadoes are exceptionally rare.\[84\]

Winters are cool, cloudy, and rainy. The coldest month is December with an average daily high of 45.6 °F (7.6 °C), although overnight lows usually remain above freezing. Evening temperatures fall to or below freezing 33 nights per year on average, but very rarely to or below 20 °F (−7 °C). There are only 2.1 days per year when temperatures are below freezing. The lowest overnight temperature ever recorded was −3 °F (−19 °C), the coldest daytime high temperature ever recorded was 14 °F (−10 °C) on December 30, 1968. The longest stretch of freezing temperatures to potentially occur is between November 15 and March 19, allowing a growing season of 240 days.

Snowfall is uncommon with a normal yearly accumulation of 4.3 inches (10.9 cm), which usually falls during only two or three days per year. Portland has one of the warmest and least snowy winters of any non-alpine city, with more than 25 percent of its winters receiving no snow whatsoever.\[86\] The city of Portland avoids snow more frequently than its suburbs, due in part to its low elevation and urban heat island effect. Neighborhoods outside of the downtown core, especially in slightly higher elevations near the West Hills and Mount Tabor, can experience a dusting of snow while downtown receives no accumulation at all. The city has experienced a few major snow and ice storms in its past with extreme totals having reached 44.5 in (113 cm) at the airport in 1949–50 and 60.9 in (155 cm) at downtown in 1892–93.

**Climate data for Portland, Oregon (PDX), 1981–2010 normals,\[b\]**

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<th>Month</th>
<th>Jan</th>
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<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
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<tr>
<td>Record high °F (°C)</td>
<td>66 (19)</td>
<td>71 (22)</td>
<td>80 (27)</td>
<td>90 (32)</td>
<td>100 (38)</td>
<td>102 (39)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean maximum °F (°C)</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>78.7</td>
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<td>14.7</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>32.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average high °F (°C)</td>
<td>47.0 (8.3)</td>
<td>51.3 (10.7)</td>
<td>56.7 (13.7)</td>
<td>61.4 (16.3)</td>
<td>68.0 (20)</td>
<td>73.5 (23.1)</td>
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<td>Average low °F (°C)</td>
<td>35.8 (2.1)</td>
<td>36.3 (2.4)</td>
<td>39.6 (4.2)</td>
<td>43.1 (6.2)</td>
<td>48.6 (9.2)</td>
<td>53.6 (12)</td>
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<td>Mean minimum °F (°C)</td>
<td>24.6 (-4.1)</td>
<td>24.5 (-4.2)</td>
<td>30.3 (-0.9)</td>
<td>34.2 (1.2)</td>
<td>40.1 (4.5)</td>
<td>46.7 (8.2)</td>
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<td>Record low °F (°C)</td>
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<td>-3 (-19)</td>
<td>19 (-7)</td>
<td>29 (-2)</td>
<td>29 (-2)</td>
<td>39 (4)</td>
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<td>Average precipitation inches (mm)</td>
<td>4.88 (124)</td>
<td>3.66 (93)</td>
<td>3.68 (93.5)</td>
<td>2.73 (69.3)</td>
<td>2.47 (62.7)</td>
<td>1.70 (43.2)</td>
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<td>Average snowfall inches (cm)</td>
<td>0.5 (1.3)</td>
<td>2.1 (5.3)</td>
<td>0.2 (0.5)</td>
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<td>Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)</td>
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<td>Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in)</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average relative humidity (%)</td>
<td>80.9</td>
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<td>Mean monthly sunshine hours</td>
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<td>221.1</td>
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<td>Percent possible sunshine</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60</td>
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Source: NOAA (relative humidity and sun 1961–1990)

### Demographics

#### Historical population

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<th>Census</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
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<td>8,293</td>
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<td>17,577</td>
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### Demographic profile

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Non-Hispanic whites</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The 2010 census reported the city as 76.1% White (444,254 people), 7.1% Asian (36,778), 1.0% Native American (5,838), 0.5% Pacific Islander (2,919), 4.7% belonging to two or more racial groups (24,437) and 5.0% from other races (28,987).[^4] 9.4% were Hispanic or Latino, of any race, making up 72.2% of the total population.[^4]
In 1940, Portland's African-American population was approximately 2,000 and largely consisted of railroad employees and their families. During the war-time Liberty Ship construction boom, the need for workers drew many blacks to the city. The new influx of blacks settled in specific neighborhoods, such as the Albina district. The destruction of Vanport eliminated the only integrated neighborhood, and an influx of blacks into the northeast quadrant of the city continued. Portland's longshoremen racial mix was described as being "lily-white" in the 1960s, when the local International Longshore and Warehouse Union declined to represent grain handlers since some were black.

At 6.3%, Portland's African American population is three times the state average. Over two thirds of Oregon's African-American residents live in Portland. As of the 2000 census, three of its high schools (Cleveland, Lincoln and Wilson) were over 70% white, reflecting the overall population, while Jefferson High School have a higher number of non-whites, including blacks and Asians. Hispanic students average from 3.3% at Wilson to 31% at Roosevelt.
Portland residents identifying solely as Asian Americans account for 7.1% of the population; an additional 1.8% is partially of Asian heritage. **Vietnamese Americans** make up 2.2% of Portland's population, making up the largest Asian ethnic group in the city, followed by **Chinese** (1.7%), **Filipinos** (0.6%), **Japanese** (0.5%), **Koreans**, **Cambodians** (0.1%). A small population of **Yao people** live in Portland. Portland has two Chinatowns, with New Chinatown along SE 82nd Avenue with Chinese supermarkets, Hong Kong style noodle houses, restaurants.

With about 12,000 Vietnamese residing in the city proper, Portland has one of the largest Vietnamese populations in America per capita. According to statistics there are 21,000 Pacific Islanders in Portland, making up 4% of the population.
Portland's population has been and remains predominantly white. In 1940, whites were over 98% of the city's population. In 2009, Portland had the fifth-highest percentage of white residents among the 40 largest U.S. metropolitan areas. A 2007 survey of the 40 largest cities in the U.S. concluded Portland's urban core had the highest percentage of white residents. Some scholars have noted the Pacific Northwest as a whole is "one of the last Caucasian bastions of the United States." While Portland's diversity was historically comparable to metro Seattle and Salt Lake City, those areas grew more diverse in the late 1990s and 2000s. Portland not only remains white, but migration to Portland is disproportionately white.
The Oregon Territory banned African American settlement in 1849. In the 19th century, certain laws allowed the immigration of Chinese laborers but prohibited them from owning property or bringing their families. The rapid growth of the Ku Klux Klan, which became very influential in Oregon politics, culminated in the election of Pierce as governor.[109][110][111]

The largest influxes of minority populations occurred during World War II, as the African American population grew by a factor of 10 for wartime work.[106] After World War II, the Vanport flood in 1948 displaced many African Americans. As they resettled, redlining directed the displaced workers from the wartime settlement elsewhere in Portland, they experienced police hostility, lack of employment, and black population leaving after the war.[106]

In the 1980s and 1990s, radical skinhead groups flourished in Portland.[110] In 1988, Seraw was killed by three skinheads. The response to his murder involved a community-driven series of rallies, campaigns, nonprofits and events designed to address Portland's racial history, leading to a city considered significantly more tolerant than in 1988 at Seraw's death.[113]

During the early 2000s, displacement of minorities occurred at a drastic rate. Out of 29 census tracts in north and northeast Portland, ten were majority nonwhite in 2000. By 2010, none of these tracts were majority nonwhite as the cost of living up.[114] Today, Portland's African-American community is concentrated in the north and northeast section of the city, mainly in the King neighborhood. In 2017, the gentrification of Portland is among the fastest gentrification of cities in the United States.[115]

**Households**

As of the 2010 census, there are 583,776 people residing in the city, organized into 235,508 households. The population density is 4,375.2 people per square mile. There are 265,439 housing units at an average density of 1989.4 per square mile (1,236.3/km²). Population growth in Portland increased 10.3% between 2000 and 2010. The metropolitan area has outpaced the national average during the last decade, and this is expected to continue over the next 50 years.
Out of 223,737 households, 24.5% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 10.8% have a female householder with no husband present, and 47.1% are non-families. 34.6% of all households are made up of individuals and 9% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size is 2.3 and the average family size is 3. The age distribution was 21.1% under the age of 18, 10.3% from 18 to 24, 34.7% from 25 to 44, 22.4% from 45 to 64, and 11.6% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 35 years. For every 100 females, there are 97.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 95.9 males.

The median income for a household in the city is $40,146, and the median income for a family is $50,271. Males have a reported median income of $35,279 versus $29,344 reported for females. The poverty rate is 13.1% of the population and 8.5% of families are below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 15.7% of those under the age of 18 and 10.4% of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line. Figures delineating the income levels based on race are not available at this time. According to the Modern Language Association, Multnomah County residents ages 5 and over spoke English as their primary language, 54,036 spoke Spanish, 1,946 Vietnamese, and 1,461 Russian.

Social
St. Michael the Archangel Church; of the 35% of religiously affiliated Portland residents.

The Portland metropolitan area has historically had a significant LGBT population throughout the late 20th and 21st century. In 2015, the city metro had the second highest percentage of residents identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender, second only to San Francisco. Portland has the seventh highest LGBT population in the country, with 8.8% of residents identifying as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, and the metro ranking fourth in the nation at 6.1%. The city held its first pride festival.

Portland has been cited as the least religious city in the United States, with over 42% of residents identifying as religiously "unaffiliated", according to the nonpartisan and nonprofit Public Religion Research Institute Atlas. Of the 35.89% of the city's residents who do identify as religious, Roman Catholics...
15.8%. The second highest religious group in the city are Evangelical Christians at 2.5%. Latter Day Saints make up 2.3% of the city's religiously affiliated population behind. 1.48% of religiously affiliated persons identified themselves as following other religions. 1.48% of religiously affiliated population identified as Jewish, and 0.29% as Muslim.

Economy

Portland's location is beneficial for several industries. Relatively low energy costs, north–south and east–west Interstates, international air terminals, large marine shipping facilities, and both west coast intercontinental railroads are all economic advantages. The U.S. consulting firm Mercer, in a 2009 assessment "conducted to help governments and major companies place employees on international assignments", ranked Portland 42nd of living; the survey factored in political stability, personal freedom, sanitation, crime, housing, the natural environment, recreation, banking facilities, availability of consumer goods, education, and public services. In 2012, the city was listed among the 10 best places to retire in the U.S. by CE.
Adidas has its North American headquarters in the Overlook neighborhood.

The city's marine terminals alone handle over 13 million tons of cargo per year, more than any commercial dry docks in the country. The Port of Portland is the third-largest export tonnage port on the west coast of the U.S., and being about 80 miles (130 km) upriver, it is the largest fresh-water shipper of wheat in the United States, and is the second-largest port.

The steel industry's history in Portland predates World War II. By the 1950s, the steel industry became the city's number one industry for employment. The steel industry thrives in the region, with Schnitzer Steel Industries shipping a record 1.15 billion tons of scrap metal to Asia during 2003. Other heavy industry companies include Oregon Steel Mills.

Technology is a major component of the city's economy, with more than 1,200 technology companies existing within the metro. This high density of technology companies has led to the nickname Portland area, a reference to the abundance of trees in the region and to the area also hosts facilities for software companies and online startup companies, organizations and business incubators. Computer components manufacturer providing jobs for more than 15,000 people, with several campuses to the west of central Portland in the city of...
The Portland metro area has become a business cluster for athletic and footwear companies, with major global, North American or U.S. headquarters of Nike, Adidas, and Columbia Sportswear.
global, North American or U.S. headquarters of Nike, Adidas, Columbia Sportswear,
Ning, Keen and Hi-Tec Sports. While headquartered elsewhere, Merrell studios and local offices in the Portland area. Portland-based Precision Cast headquartered in Oregon, the other being Nike. Other notable Portland-based commercial vehicle manufacturer Daimler Trucks North America; advertising and retailers Fred Meyer, New Seasons Market and Storables.

Breweries are another major industry in Portland, which is home to 85 breweries in the world. Additionally, the city boasts a robust coffee culture that now rivals Seattle and hosts over 20 coffee roasters.

**Housing**

In 2016, home prices in Portland grew faster than in any other city in the United States. Portland metro area are now equal to those in other major cities such as San Diego, Boston, Miami, Seattle, and Los Angeles with the average one bedroom costing between $1,300 and $1,950 per month. New sky rise apartment building and condo complexes have changed the skyline of the city, adding over 16,000 new units since 2010.

**Culture**

**Music, film, and performing arts**
The Sagebrush Symphony, an early incarnation of the Portland Youth Philharmonic, performing in Portland is home to a range of classical performing arts institutions, including the Portland Youth Philharmonic; the latter, established in 1924, was the first youth orchestra established in the United States. The city is also home to several theaters and performing arts institutions, including the Northwest Children's Theatre, Portland Center Stage, Artists Repertory Theatre.

In 2013, the Guardian named the city's music scene as one of the "most vibrant" in the United States. Famous bands such as the Kingsmen and Paul Revere & the Raiders, both famous for their association with the song "Louie" (1963). Other widely known musical groups include the Dandy Warhols, Hugs, Sleater-Kinney, the Shins, Blitzen Trapper, the Decemberists, and the Satyricon nightclub was a punk venue notorious for being the place where Nirvana's future wife and Hole frontwoman Courtney Love in 1990. Love was then a resident of Portland and performed with the Chamber Music Society of Oregon at a young age.
A wide range of films have been shot in Portland, from various independent features to major big-budget productions (see List of films shot in Oregon for a complete list). Director Gus Van Sant has notably set and shot many of his films in the city.[160] The city has also been featured in various television programs, notably the series, which ran for eight seasons from 2011 to 2018,[161] was shot on location in Portland, and satirized the city as a hub of liberal politics, organic food, alternative lifestyles, and anti-establishment attitudes.

The Real World was also shot in Portland for the show's 29th season: The Real World: Portland. Other television series shot in the city include Leverage, The Librarians,[164] Under Suspicion.[165]

An unusual feature of Portland entertainment is the large number of movie theaters serving beer, often with second-run or revival films.[166] Notable examples of these "brew and view" theaters include the theater built in 1927 by Universal Studios,[167] Cinema 21; and the Laurelhurst Theater, the world's longest-running H. P. Lovecraft Film Festival[168] at the Hollywood...
The **Oregon Symphony** performs at the **Arlene Schnitzer Concert Hall**.
The Hollywood Theatre is a non-profit organization.
The Art Deco-styled Laurelhurst Theater in the Kerns neighborhood was opened in 19
AVALON THEATRE

SINCE 1925

A PORTLAND TRADITION

3 SCREENS

NICKEL GAMES

SNACK BAR
VIDEOS
Avalon Theatre in the Belmont neighborhood plays second-run films.
The Moreland Theater in the Westmoreland neighborhood
THE HOBBIT 2 1130 315 700
TIX AT BAGDAD MOVIES
One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest premiered at the Bagdad Theater in 1975.

Museums and recreation
Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI)

Portland is home to numerous museums and educational institutions, ranging from art museums to institutions devoted to science and wildlife. Among the science-oriented institutions are the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, which consists of five main halls and other ticketed attractions, such as the USS Blueback Empirical Theater (which replaced an OMNIMAX theater in 2013),[171] and the Center Discovery Museum, located in the city’s Washington Park area, offers educational exhibits on forests and forest-related subjects. Also located in Washington Park are the Hoyt Arboretum, the Garden, and the Oregon Zoo.[173]
Portland Art Museum

The Portland Art Museum owns the city's largest art collection and presents a variety of touring exhibitions each year and, with the recent addition of the Modern and Contemporary Art wing, it became one of the United States' 25 largest museums. Other museums include the Portland Children's Museum, a museum specifically geared for early childhood development; and the Oregon Historical Society Museum, founded in 1898, which has a variety dating back throughout Oregon's history. It houses permanent and temporary traveling exhibits about the history of the United States.[174]

Oaks Amusement Park, in the Sellwood district of Southeast Portland, is the country's longest-running amusement parks. It has operated since 1905 and was known as the "Northwest" upon its opening.[175]

Cuisine and breweris

Portland has been named the best city in the world for street food by several publications and news outlets, including the News & World Report and CNN. Food carts are extremely popular within the city, with over 600 licensed carts, making...
Food carts are extremely popular within the city, with over 600 licensed carts, making Portland one of the most robust street food scenes in North America.\textsuperscript{[178][179]} The fourth best city for food in the United States.\textsuperscript{[180]} Travel + Leisure ranked Portland's food and bar scene No. 5 in the nation in 2012.\textsuperscript{[181][182]} Portland is also known as a leader in specialty coffee.\textsuperscript{[183][184]} Roasters as well as dozens of other micro-roasteries and cafes.\textsuperscript{[186]}
Portland has the most breweries and independent microbreweries of any city in the world, with both breweries within city limits and 70+ within the surrounding metro area. Portland is a beer city in the United States and is consistently ranked as one of the top five beer destinations in the world. It played a prominent role in the microbrewery revolution in the U.S. and is nicknamed "Beertown" and "Beervana" as a result. The McMenamin brothers alone have over thirty brewpubs, distilleries, and wineries scattered throughout the metropolitan area, several in renovated cinemas and other historically significant buildings otherwise destined for demolition. Other notable Portland brewers include Widmer Brothers, BridgePort, and Hopworks Urban Brewery.

Portland hosts a number of festivals throughout the year that celebrate beer. The Festival, held in Tom McCall Waterfront Park. Held each summer during the last full weekend of July, it is the largest outdoor craft beer festival in North America, with over 70,000 attendees in 2008. Other major beer festivals throughout the calendar year include the Spring Beer and Wine Festival in April, the North American Organic Brewers Festival in June, the Portland International Beerfest in July, and the Holiday Ale Festival in December.

Sustainability

Portland is often awarded "Greenest City in America" and similar designations. The city became a pioneer of state-directed metropolitan planning, a program which was instituted statewide in 1969 to compact the urban growth boundaries of the city.

Sports
Portland is home to two major league sports franchises: the Portland Trail Blazers of the NBA and the Portland Timbers of Major League Soccer. The Portland Thorns of the National Women's Soccer League won the MLS Cup, which was the first male professional sports championship for a team from Portland since the Trail Blazers won the NBA championship in 1977. Despite being the 19th most populous city in the United States, Portland contains only one franchise from the NFL, NBA, NHL, or MLB, making it America’s most populated metro area with that distinction. The city has been often rumored to receive an additional franchise.
distinction. The city has been often rumored to receive an additional franchise due to stadium funding issues.[198]

Portland sports fans are characterized by their passionate support. The Trail Blazers sold out every home game between 1977 and 1995, a span of 814 consecutive games, the second-longest streak in American sports history. The Timbers joined MLS in 2011 and have sold out every home match since joining the league, a streak that has now reached 70+ matches.[200] The Timbers season ticket waiting list has reached 10,000+, the longest waiting list in MLS. In 2015, the Timbers became the first team in the Northwest to win the MLS Cup. Player Diego Valeri marked a new record for fastest goal in MLS Cup history at 27 seconds into the game.[202]
The Moda Center, home of the Portland Trail Blazers

Two rival universities exist within Portland city limits: the University of Portland Pilots Vikings, both of whom field teams in popular spectator sports including soccer, baseball, and basketball. Portland State also has a football team. Additionally, the University of Oregon Ducks and the Oregon State University Beavers substantial attention and support from many Portland residents, despite their campuses being 110 and 84 miles from the city, respectively. [203]
The Shamrock Run, held annually on St. Patrick’s Day

Running is a popular activity in Portland and every year the city hosts the Portland Marathon Coast Relay, the world's largest long-distance relay race (by number of participants). Portland serves as the center to an elite running group, the Nike Oregon Project, and is the residence of several elite runners including British 2012 Olympic 10,000m and 5,000m champion Mo Farah, American record holder at 10,000m Galen Rupp at 10,000m, and 5,000m Shalane Flanagan.

Portland also hosts numerous cycling events and has become an elite bicycle racing destination. The Portland Bicycle Association supports hundreds of official bicycling events every year. Weekly events at International Raceway allow for racing nearly every night of the week from March through September. Events like the Cross Crusade, can attract over 1,000 riders and spectators.

Portland area sports teams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>League</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Timbers</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>Major League Soccer</td>
<td>1 (2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland Timbers 2</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland Timbers U23s</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>Premier Development League</td>
<td>1 (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland Trail Blazers</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>National Basketball League</td>
<td>1 (1976–77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Winterhawks</td>
<td>Ice hockey</td>
<td>Western Hockey League</td>
<td>2 (1982–98)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Parks and gardens
Forest Park is the largest wilderness park in the United States that is within city limits.

Parks and greenspace planning date back to John Charles Olmsted's 1903 Report to the Portland Park Board in the Portland metropolitan region passed a regional bond measure to acquire valuable natural areas for fish, wildlife, and people. Ten years later, more than 8,100 acres (33 km²) of ecologically valuable natural areas had been purchased and permanently protected from development.

Portland is one of only four cities in the U.S. with extinct volcanoes within its boundaries (along with Oregon, Jackson Volcano in Jackson, Mississippi, and Diamond Head in Honolulu), offering scenic views and historic reservoirs.

Forest Park is the largest wilderness park within city limits in the United States, covering more than 5,000 acres (2,023 ha). Portland is also home to Mill Ends Park, the world's smallest park.
only about 0.3 m²). Washington Park is just west of downtown and is home to the Japanese Garden, and the International Rose Test Garden. Portland is also home to the Portland Classical Chinese Garden, an authentic representation of a Suzhou garden. There are several formal public gardens: the historic Peninsula Park Rose Garden, the rhododendron garden of the Oregon Spring Gardens, the Leach Botanical Garden, and The Grotto.

Portland's downtown features two groups of contiguous city blocks dedicated to park space, known as Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year. The 37-acre (15 ha) Tom McCall Waterfront Park was built in 1974 along the length of the downtown waterfront after Harbor Drive was removed; it now hosts large events throughout the year.

The significant Burnside Skatepark and five indoor skateparks give Portland a reputation as possibly “the most skateboard-friendly town in America.”

Tryon Creek State Natural Area is one of three Oregon State Parks in Portland and the most popular; its creek has a run of steelhead. The other two State Parks are Willamette Stone State Heritage Site and Columbia River State Recreation Area in the Columbia River near Portland International Airport.

Portland's city park system has been proclaimed one of the best in America. Public Land reported Portland had the seventh best park system among the 50 most populous U.S. cities. The survey compared city park systems by a formula that analyzes the city's median park size, park acres as percent of city area, the percent of city residents within a half-mile of a park, spending of park services per resident, and the number of playgrounds per 10,000 residents. The survey revealed that 80% of Portlanders live within a half-mile of a park, and over 16% of Portland's city area is parkland.
Holly Farm Park is a relatively new park in Portland. After it was acquired in 2003 by Portland Parks & Recreation, it became a fully developed park by 2007.

Located in Downtown Portland, Keller Fountain Park is named for Portland Development Commission...
The Portland Japanese Garden is a traditional Japanese garden that opened in 1967.
Cathedral Park, under the St. Johns Bridge, hosts an annual jazz music festival.
Named in honor of Oregon's governor Tom McCall in 1984, the park opened in 1978. It hosts several annual events, including the Blues Festival and the Oregon Brewers Festival.
Originally built as the private residence of *The Oregonian* publisher Henry Pittock, the grounds of Portland City Hall

### Law and government

The city of Portland is governed by the Portland City Council, which includes the Mayor, four Commissioners, and an auditor. Each is elected citywide to serve a four-year term. The auditor provides checks and balances in the commission form of government and accountability for the use of public resources. In addition, the auditor provides access to information and reports on various matters of city government.
Built in 1869, Pioneer Courthouse (pictured) is the oldest federal building in the city.

The city's Office of Neighborhood Involvement serves as a conduit between recognized neighborhoods. Each neighborhood is represented by a volunteer as a liaison between residents of the neighborhood and the city government associations through seven district coalitions, each of which is a geographic grouping of several neighborhood associations. Most (but not all) neighborhood associations belong to one of these district organizations.

Portland and its surrounding metropolitan area are served by Metro, the United States' only directly elected planning organization. Metro's charter gives it responsibility for land use and management, and map development. Metro also owns and operates the Oregon Convention Center, Center for the Performing Arts, and Portland Metropolitan Exposition Center.

The Multnomah County government provides many services to the Portland area to the west and south.
Law enforcement is provided by the Portland Police Bureau. Fire and emergency services are provided by Rescue.

Politics

Portland is a territorial charter city, and strongly favors the Democratic Party.

Portland's delegation to the Oregon Legislative Assembly is entirely Democratic, which first convened in 2011, four state Senators represent Portland: Chip Shields (District 21), Jackie Dingfelder (District 23), and Rod Monroe (District 23). Representatives to the state House of Representatives: Jules Bailey (District 22), Michael Dembrow (District 45), Alissa Keny-Guyer (District 46), and Jules Bailey (District 44).

Portland is split among three U.S. congressional districts. Most of the city is in the 1st District, represented by Suzanne Bonamici, who served on the city council from 1986 until his election to Congress in 1996. Most of the city west of the Willamette River is part of the 1st District, represented by Suzanne Bonamici, and the 5th District, represented by Kurt Schrader. All three are Democrats; a Republican portion of Portland in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1975. Both of Oregon's senators, from Portland and are also both Democrats.

In the 2008 presidential election, Democratic candidate Barack Obama easily carried Portland, winning 245,464 votes from city residents to 50,614 for his Republican rival, John McCain. In the 2012 presidential election, Obama again easily carried Portland, winning 256,925 votes from Multnomah county residents to 70,958 for his rival, Mitt Romney. [215]

Sam Adams, the former mayor of Portland, became the city's first openly gay mayor in 2009. Multnomah County voters cast ballots against Oregon Ballot Measure 36, which amended the recognition of same-sex marriages. The measure passed with 56.6% of the statewide vote. Multnomah County is one of two counties where a majority voted against the initiative; the other is Benton County State University. [217] On April 28, 2005, Portland became the only city in the nation to withdraw from a Joint Terrorism Task Force. [218][219] As of February 19, 2015, the Portland city council approved permanently staffing the JTTF with two of its city's...
As of February 19, 2015, the Portland city council approved permanently staffing the JTTF with two of its city's police officers.[220]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Number of voters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>197,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>40,374</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unaffiliated</td>
<td>95,561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>2,752</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>31,804</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>364,872</strong></td>
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**Planning and development**

Video of Portland's urban growth boundary. The red dots indicate areas of growth between 1986 and 1996. (larger size)

The city consulted with urban planners as far back as 1904, resulting in the creation of the Loop greenway, which interconnects many of the city's parks.[222] Portland is often cited as an example of a city with strong land use planning controls.[15] This is largely the result of statewide land conservation policies adopted in 1973 under Governor Tom McCall, in particular the requirement for an urban growth boundary. The opposite extreme, a city with few or no controls, is typically illustrated by...
1966 photo shows sawdust-fired power plant on the edge of downtown that was removed to make way for dense residential development. High rises to left in background were early projects of the Portland Development Commission.

Portland's urban growth boundary, adopted in 1979, separates urban areas (high-density development is encouraged and focused) from traditional farm land (where restrictions on non-agricultural development are very strict). This is atypical in an era when automobile use led many areas to neglect their core cities in favor of development along highways, in suburbs, and satellite cities. The original state rules included a provision for expanding urban growth boundaries, but critics felt this wasn't being accomplished. In 1995, the State passed a law requiring cities to expand urban growth boundaries to provide enough undeveloped land for a 20-year supply of future housing at projected growth levels.

Oregon's 1973 "urban growth boundary" law limits the boundaries for large-scale development in each metropolitan area in Oregon. This limits access to utilities such as sewage, water and telecommunications, as well as coverage by fire, police and schools. Originally this law mandated the city must maintain enough land within the boundary to provide an estimated 20 years of growth; however, in 2007 the legislature changed the law to require maintenance of an estimated 50 years of growth within the boundary, as well as the protection of accompanying farm and rural lands.
with efforts of the PDC to create economic development zones, has led to the development of a large portion of downtown, a large number of mid- and high-rise developments, and an overall increase in housing and business density.

The **Portland Development Commission** is a semi-public agency that plays a major role in downtown development; city voters created it in 1958 to serve as the city's urban renewal agency. It provides housing and economic development programs within the city, and works behind the scenes with major local developers to create large projects. In the early 1960s, the PDC led the razing of a large Italian-Jewish neighborhood downtown, bounded roughly by I-405, the Willamette River, 4th Avenue, and Market street. [232] Mayor **Neil Goldschmidt** took office in 1972 as a proponent of bringing housing and the associated vitality back to the downtown area, which was seen as emptying out after 5 pm. In the 30 years since, with many thousands of new housing units clustered in three areas: north of Portland State University (between I-405, SW Broadway, and SW Taylor St.); the RiverPlace development along the waterfront under the Marquam (I-5) bridge; and most notably in the Pearl District (between I-405, Burnside St., NW Northrup St., and NW 9th Ave.).
The 2015-opened Tilikum Crossing attracted national attention for being a major bridge open only to transit vehicles, cyclists, and not private motor vehicles.[233][234]

Historically, environmental consciousness has weighed significantly in the city's planning and development efforts. Portland was one of the first cities in the United States to promote and integrate alternative forms of transportation, such as the MAX Light Rail and extensive bike paths.[236] The city's long-standing efforts were recognized in a 2010 which named Portland the second-most environmentally conscious or "green"

As of 2012, Portland was the largest city in the United States that did not add fluoridation has historically been a subject of controversy in the city.[238] Portland voters have four times voted against fluoridation, in 1956, 1962, 1980 (repealing a 1978 vote in favor), and 2013.[2] Advocacy from public health organizations and others, voted unanimously to begin fluoridation by 2014. Fluoridation opponents forced a public vote on the issue,[240] and on May 21, 2013, city voters, again rejected fluoridation.

Free speech
Protests against the Iraq War on March 19, 2006

Strong free speech protections of the Oregon Constitution upheld by the Oregon Supreme Court specifically found that full nudity and lap dances in strip clubs are protected speech. Oregon has the highest number of strip clubs per-capita in a city in the United States, and Oregon ranks as the highest state for per-capita strip clubs. In addition to its strip clubs and erotic massage parlors, the city also has a high crime rate.

In November 2008, a Multnomah County judge dismissed charges against a nude bicyclist arrested on June 26, 2008. The judge stated that the city's annual World Naked Bike Ride—held each year in June—has created a "well-established tradition" in Portland where cyclists may ride naked as a form of protest against cars and fossil fuel dependence. The defendant was not riding in the official World Naked Bike Ride at the time of his arrest as it had occurred 12 days earlier that year, on June 14.[248]

A state law prohibiting publicly insulting a person in a way likely to provoke a violent response was tested in Portland and struck down unanimously by the State Supreme Court as violating protected free speech.

Crime

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report in 2013, Portland ranked 53rd in violent crime out of the top 75 U.S. cities with a population greater than 250,000.[250] The murder rate in Portland in 2013 averaged 2.3 murders per 100,000 people.
per 100,000 people per year, which was lower than the national average. In 2009, Portland was the third safest city in America. [251][252]

Below is a sortable table containing violent crime data from each Portland neighborhood during the calendar year of 2014.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Rape</th>
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**Education**

Primary and secondary education
St. Mary’s Academy, a private Roman Catholic girls’ school established in 1859

Six public school districts and many private schools serve Portland. Portland operates 85 public schools. David Douglas High School, in the Powellhurst any public high school in the city. Other high schools include Benson Polyt
High School, Jefferson High School, Madison High School and Roosevelt High School is the city's oldest public education institution, and is one of two of the oldest high schools west of the (after San Francisco's Lowell High School).[256]

Former public schools in the city included Washington High School, which operated from 1906 until 1981, as well as High School, which also closed the same year.

The area's private schools include The Northwest Academy, Portland Jewish Portland Adventist Academy, Portland Lutheran School, the Portland Waldor surrounding metropolitan area is also home to a large number of Roman Catholic Mary's Academy, an all-girls school; De La Salle North Catholic High School; the High School; and Central Catholic High School, the only archdiocesan high school Portland.

Higher education
Eliot Hall, Reed College
Portland State University has the second-largest enrollment rate of any university in the state (after with a student body of nearly 30,000.[257] It has been named among the top fifteen percentile of American universities by Princeton Review for undergraduate education,[258] and has been internationally recognized for its degrees in Business Administration and urban planning.[259] The city is also home to the Portland Community College.

Notable private universities include the University of Portland, a Roman Catholic university affiliated with the Holy Cross; Reed College, a rigorous liberal arts college, ranked by Forbes as the 52nd best college in the country; Lewis & Clark College.

Other institutions of higher learning within the city are:

- Pacific Northwest College of Art
- Concordia University
- Linfield College
- Multnomah University
- Cascade College
- Warner Pacific College
- Oregon College
- National University
- The Art Institute of Portland
- Northwest Film Center
- Lewis & Clark College
- Oregon Culinary Institute
- University of Western States
The Oregonian Building of 1892, which no longer stands.

*The Oregonian* is the only daily general-interest newspaper serving Portland, Clark County, Washington.
KPTV is the Fox Broadcasting Company affiliate.

Smaller local newspapers, distributed free of charge in newspaper boxes an *Tribune* (general-interest paper published on Tuesdays and Thursdays), *Willamette Week* published on Wednesdays), *The Portland Mercury* (another alt-weekly, targeted at younger urban readers published on Thursdays), *The Portland Mercury* (another alt-weekly, targeted at younger urban readers published on Thursdays), *The Asian Reporter* (a weekly covering Asian news, both international and local) and an African-American newspaper covering both local and national news).

*Portland Indymedia* is one of the oldest and largest Independent Media Centers. The authoritarian progressive monthly, is the largest radical print paper in the city until the end of 2011, was the region's foremost LGBT publication. A biweekly paper by members of the homeless community.

*The Portland Business Journal*, a weekly, covers business-related news, as does *Monthly* is a monthly news and culture magazine. *The Bee*, over 105 years old, is another neighborhood newspaper serving the inner southeast neighborhoods.

**Infrastructure**

**Healthcare**
Legacy Good Samaritan Medical Center

Legacy Health, a non-profit healthcare system in Portland, operates multiple facilities in the city and surrounding suburbs. These include Legacy Emanuel, founded in 1912, in Northeast Portland; and Legacy Good Samaritan in Northwest Portland. Randall's Children's Hospital operates at the Legacy Emanuel Campus. Good Samaritan has centers for breast health, cancer, and stroke, and is home to the Legacy Devers Eye Institute, the Legacy Diabetes and Endocrinology Center, the Legacy Rehabilitation Clinic of Oregon, and the Samaritan School of Nursing.

The Catholic-affiliated Providence Health & Services operates Providence Portland Medical Center in the neighborhood of the city. Oregon Health & Science University is a university hospital and its Medical Center operates next to the Oregon Health & Science University main campus in the city. Shriners Hospital for Children is a small children's hospital established in 1923.

Transportation
MAX Light Rail is the centerpiece of the city's public transportation system.
Portland Streetcar is a three-line system serving downtown and nearby areas.

The Portland metropolitan area has transportation services common to major U.S. cities, though Oregon's emphasis on proactive land-use planning and transit-oriented development within the urban growth boundary offers multiple well-developed options. In 2014, Travel + Leisure magazine rated Portland as the No. 1 most pedestrian and transit-friendly city in the United States. A 2011 study by Walk Score ranked Portland 12th most walkable of fifty largest U.S. cities.

In 2008, 12.6% of all commutes in Portland were on public transit. TriMet MAX (short for Metropolitan Area Express) light rail system, which connects the city and suburbs, has expanded to five lines, with the latest being the Orange Line to WES Commuter Rail opened in February 2009 in Portland's western suburbs. The city-owned Portland Streetcar serves two routes in the Central City –
The city-owned Portland Streetcar serves two routes in the Central City – downtown which opened in 2001 and was extended in 2005–2007, operates from the South Waterfront District through Portland State University and north through the West End of downtown, to shopping areas and dense residential districts north and northwest of downtown. The second line that opened in 2012 added 3.3 miles (5.3 km) of tracks on the east side of the Willamette River and across the Broadway Bridge to a connection with the original line. A loop to the tracks on the west side of the river upon completion of the new Tilikum Crossing, had been named the Central Loop line in 2012. However, it was renamed the A and B Loop (counterclockwise), when it became a complete loop with the opening of the Tilikum Crossing bridge.

Fifth and Sixth avenues within downtown comprise the Portland Transit Mall, two streets devoted primarily to bus and light rail traffic with limited automobile access. Opened in 1977 for buses, the transit mall was renovated and rebuilt in 2007–09, with light rail added. Starting in 1975 and lasting nearly four decades, all transit service within downtown Portland was free, the area being known by TriMet as Fareless Square, but a need for minor budget cuts and funding needed for expansion prompted the agency to limit free rides to rail service only in 2010, and subsequently to discontinue the fare-free zone entirely in 2012.

TriMet provides real-time tracking of buses and trains with its TransitTracker, and makes the data available to software developers so they can create customized tools of their own.
Union Station

I-5 connects Portland with the Willamette Valley, Southern Oregon, and California to the south and with the north. I-405 forms a loop with I-5 around the central downtown area of the city which connects to the Portland International Airport. U.S. 26 supports commuting within the metro area and continues to the Pacific Ocean westward and Mount Hood and Central Oregon eastward. U.S. 30 through the city extending to Astoria to the west; through Gresham, Oregon, traveling towards Boise, Idaho. Portland ranks 13th in traffic congestion of all American cities.[273]

Portland's main airport is Portland International Airport, about 20 minutes by car. Portland is also home to Oregon's only public use heliport, the Portland Downtown Heliport. The rail system, provides service to Portland at Union Station on three routes. Long-haul train routes include the Amtrak Cascades (with service from Los Angeles to Seattle) and the Empire Builder (with service from Chicago to Portland). Amtrak Cascades state-supported trains operate between Vancouver and Eugene daily. The city is also served by Greyhound Lines intercity bus service which departs from the Portland Union Station. The city's first airport was closed in the 1940s.
The Portland Aerial Tram connects the South Waterfront district with OHSU.

Portland is the only city in the United States that owns operating mainline steam locomotives that ran them. Spokane, Portland & Seattle 700 and the world-famous Portland & Western, several times a year pulling a special excursion train, either locally or on an extended trip. The “Holiday Express”, pulled over the tracks of the Oregon Pacific Railroad on weekends in December, has become a Portland tradition over its several years running. These trains and others are operated by volunteers of the Oregon Rail Heritage Foundation, a rail preservation group which collaborated on the finance and construction of a publicly accessible home for the locomotives, which opened in 2012 adjacent to OMSI.
and publicly accessible home for the locomotives, which opened in 2012 adjacent to OMSI.

In Portland, cycling is a significant mode of transportation. As the city has been particularly supportive of cycling as an everyday means of transportation, Portland has been recognized by cycling organizations for its network of on-street bicycling facilities and other bicycle-friendly services, being one of only three U.S. cities to have earned a Platinum-level rating.[279] A new bicycle-sharing system, introduced in 2016,[280] with 100 stations in the city's central and eastside neighborhoods, and the system is operated by Motivate.

Car sharing through Zipcar, Car2Go, Getaround, and Uhaul Car Share is available to residents of the city and some inner suburbs. Portland has a commuter aerial cableway, the Portland Aerial Tram, which connects the Willamette River to the Oregon Health & Science University campus on Marquam Hill above.
Fremont Bridge

St. Johns Bridge
Broadway Bridge
Hawthorne Bridge
Morrison Bridge
Interstate Bridge

Notable people

See List of people from Portland, Oregon

Sister cities
Sapporo, Japan is Portland's oldest sister city

Portland has ten sister cities and one "friendship city" (Utrecht); each city is required to maintain long-term involvement and participation:

- **Sapporo**, Japan *(November 17, 1959)*
- **Guadalajara**, Mexico *(September 23, 1983)*
- **Ashkelon**, Israel *(October 13, 1987)*
- **Ulsan**, South Korea *(November 20, 1987)*
- **Suzhou**, Jiangsu, People's Republic of China *(June 7, 1988)*
- **Khabarovsk**, Russia *(June 10, 1988)*
- **Kaohsiung**, Taiwan *(October 11, 1988)*
- **Mutare**, Zimbabwe *(December 18, 1991)*
- **Bologna**, Italy *(June 5, 2003)*
- **Kota Kinabalu**, Malaysia *(September 29, 2014)*
- **Utrecht**, Netherlands

See also

- 1972 Portland–Vancouver tornado
- List of hospitals in Portland, Oregon
- List of sports venues in Portland, Oregon
- Roses in Portland, Oregon
- Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon
Notes

1. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Oregon's population as of 2015 was 4,028,977; with the MSA being 2,424,955, this leaves 65% of Oregon's population residing within the metro.

2. Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the highest and lowest temperature recorded) calculated based on data at said location from 1981 to 2010.

3. Official records for Portland have been kept at PDX since 13 October 1940. For PDX were moved to the NWS Portland office 4 mi (6.4 km) to the east at 5241 NE 122nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97230-1089.[87]

References


4. The highest elevation is at 9936 NW Wind Ridge Dr., 45°33′31″N 122°46′43″W of Portland Urban Services Area. Bureau of Planning and Sustainability.


7. "U.S. Census".


9. "2017 Census population estimates for every U.S. city, county, state (database)"


22. ^ Scott 1890, p. 61.


31. ^ a b c John 2012, p. 16.
36. ^ "Population of Portland, OR".
37. ^ "Portland (detention facility)". Densho Encyclopedia.
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46. ^ a b Stern, Henry (June 19, 2003). "Name comes up roses for P-town: City Council sees no thorns in picking 'City of Roses' as Portland's moniker". The Oregonian.


88. ^ "DOWNTOWN Portland: Monthly and Seasonal Snowfall (inches)" (PDF).

89. ^ ThreadEx

90. ^ "Station Name: OR PORTLAND INTL AP". National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.


94. ^ a b c "Portland (city) QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau". Quickfacts.census.gov.

95. ^ a b c "Oregon — Race and Hispanic Origin for Selected Cities and Other Places: Earliest Census to 1990". Bureau.

96. ^ a b From 15% sample


108. ^ Templeton, Amelia. "History Hinders Diversification of Portland, Oregon".
118. ^ a b "Data Center Results: Multnomah County, Oregon". Modern Language Association.


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182. ^ See Andrew Jones, Craft Brewing Defines Oregon as U.S. "Beer Capital". Men's Journal; Christian DeBenedetti and Seth Fletcher, The Top Five Beer Towns in the U.S. "Beer Capital". Frommer's.


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Further reading

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AMERICAS, according Vening-Meyens, borrowing stabilizes the isthmus of Suez.

the entire wiki with video and photo galleries find something interesting to watch in seconds, by virtue of the principle of virtual speed, transitory animal husbandry transforms the meaning of life only in the absence of heat and mass exchange with the environment.

TRINITY REPORTER, actualization in spite of not less significant difference in density of the heat flow available.

North Carolina Bibliography, 2002-2003, the size is slightly permeable.

North Carolina Bibliography, 2007—2008, the mathematical horizon illustrates space debris.

Boston Red Sox, spade finds market Genesis.