Oregon Place Types 2010 Layer

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This memo documents the 2010 Oregon Place Types land use context layer developed by ODOT using 2010 US Census data, and 2010 EPA Smart Location Database. While 2010 may be a bit out of date, there is significant inertia in land use change, but this should be checked in any analysis using these definitions.

Background

More information on the MPO Place Types (Overview) and maps for particular MPOs (base on TAZ geography) and state (census geography) can be found in the Place Types website. The 2018 OHAS report Chapter 6 found Place Types useful for explaining travel behavior from 2010 Oregon Household Activity Survey (OHAS).

Methodology

This 2010 Place Types layer combines two methodologies. Within the state’s larger Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)\(^1\), Census data and land use built form data from the EPA’s Smart Location Database are used per Overview. Outside these areas, a LocType method is used, based strictly on census data. The PLACE_TYPE field is defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Type</th>
<th>MPO/ Non-MPO</th>
<th>Low/Medium/ High Density</th>
<th>High/ All Others</th>
<th>Hub/ Spoke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Rural</td>
<td>Non-MPO</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Isolated City</td>
<td>Non-MPO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Hub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Rural Near Major Center</td>
<td>Non-MPO</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 City Near Major Center</td>
<td>Non-MPO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Hub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&amp;6 MPO Low Density</td>
<td>MPO</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 MPO Residential</td>
<td>MPO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 MPO Employment</td>
<td>MPO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 MPO Mixed Use</td>
<td>MPO</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Hub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 MPO TOD</td>
<td>MPO</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Hub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- Type 5 is a catchall for bi-state MPOs and minor mapping issues in the outskirts of other MPOs. Type 5 should be treated as TYPE 6 MPO Low Density.
- For most purposes and to improve sample size, the following similar density MPO types should be collapsed:
  - TYPE 7 MPO Residential & TYPE 8 MPO Employment,
  - TYPE 9 MPO Mixed Use & TYPE 10 MPO TOD (TOD is primarily in Portland, some Eugene, downtown Salem)

\(^1\) MPOs are represent localities with populations over 50,000, as determined by the U.S. Census. In 2010 Oregon this included: Portland Metro, Salem-Keiser, Eugene-Springfield, Rogue Valley Bend, Corvallis, Albany, and Grants Pass. Bi-state MPOs primarily in Washington are treated as MPO place type 5.
• Methodology for merging MPO DevTypes & non-MPO LocTypes
  o MPO DevTypes were based on MPO TAZ data developed from population and employment data from their respective regional travel demand models. Census block assumed the PLACE_TYPE designation for the each census block (centroid) falls in.
  o Determine which MPO each census block (centroid) fits in and do a final overwrite as place type 5 (MPO) for any census block in a 2010 MPO without place type information.

MetaData
The “CensusBlocks_wPlaceTypeFields.csv” fields are defined as follows:

• GEOID10 – the 2010 census block ID
• TopPop – the total 2010 Census Population for that Census Block
• ET_X and ET_Y – the OGIC projected centroid coordinates for the census block
• Pop_2Ml – the 2010 population within 2 straight line miles of the census block
• Pop_5MI – the 2010 population within 5 straight line miles of the census block
• Pop_10MI – the 2010 population within 10 straight line miles of the census block
• Pop_25MI – the 2010 population within 25 straight line miles of the census block
• DIST_50K – The straight line distance needed to travel to accumulate 50,000 people in 2010
• DIST_2_5K – The straight line distance needed to travel to accumulate 2,500 people in 2010
• LOCTYPE – 1:5, calculated as follows:
  1. Doesn’t meet the following criteria.
  2. Takes more than 15 miles to achieve 50,000 people, but less than 2 miles for 2,500.
  3. Takes less than (or equal) 15 miles to achieve 50,000 people, but greater than 1 mile for 2,500 people.
  4. Takes less than (or equal) 15 miles to achieve 50,000 people, and less than (or equal) 1 mile for 2,500 people.
  5. Takes less than (or equal) 5 miles to achieve 50,000 people, and less than (or equal) 1 mile for 2,500 people. (typically replaced with MPO PLACE_TYPE 6-10)
• PLACE_TYPE – 1-10, defined as follows:
  1. Rural (LOCTYPE=1)
  2. Isolated City (LOCTYPE=2)
  3. Rural Near Major Center (LOCTYPE=3)
  4. City Near Major Center (LOCTYPE=4)
  5. MPO (without Place Types tagging, types 6-10 are also in MPOs, but with specific place types)
  6. MPO Low Density / Rural
  7. MPO Residential
  8. MPO Employment
  9. MPO Mixed
  10. MPO TOD
• MPO – which MPO the census block centroid falls in (NA if not in any MPO)