

# 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 While 2010 may be a bit out of date, there is significant inertia in land use change, but this should be checked in any analysis using these definitions.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)<sup>1</sup>, 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 6-2: Place Type Groupings Used in This Report**

	Place Type	MPO/ Non-MPO	Low/Medium/ High Density	High/ All Others	Hub/ Spoke
1	Rural	Non-MPO	Low	Other	Spoke
2	Isolated City	Non-MPO	Medium	Other	Hub
3	Rural Near Major Center	Non-MPO	Low	Other	Spoke
4	City Near Major Center	Non-MPO	Medium	Other	Hub
5&6	MPO Low Density	MPO	Low	Other	Spoke
7	MPO Residential	MPO	Medium	Other	Hybrid
8	MPO Employment	MPO	Medium	Other	Hybrid
9	MPO Mixed Use	MPO	High	High	Hub
10	MPO TOD	MPO	High	High	Hub

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)

<sup>1</sup> 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
  - 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.
  - 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\_2MI – 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)