



LED: A potential tool for tracking local equity indicators for Portland's Sub Geographies

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Bureau of Planning and Sustainability
Innovation. Collaboration. Practical Solutions.



THE PORTLAND PLAN

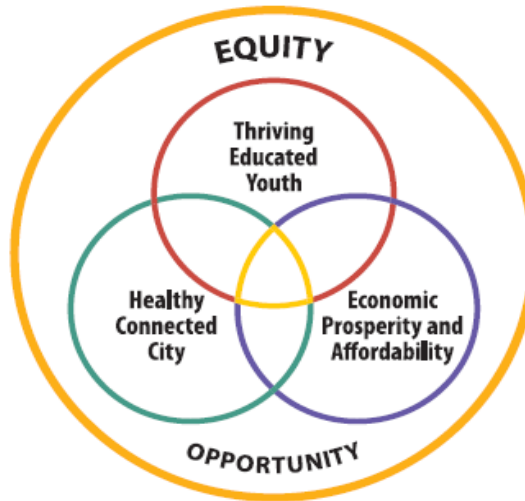


The Portland Plan

Framework for Equity

Close the gaps
Deliver equitable public services
Engage the community
Build partnerships
Launch a racial and ethnic justice initiative
Increased internal accountability

3 Integrated Strategies



12 Measures of Success

1. Equity and inclusion
2. Resident satisfaction
3. Educated youth
4. Prosperous households
5. Growing businesses
6. Creating jobs
7. Transit and active transportation
8. Reduced carbon emissions
9. Complete neighborhoods
10. Healthier people
11. Safer city
12. Healthier watersheds

ACTION AREAS



PROSPERITY AND BUSINESS SUCCESS



EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



SUSTAINABILITY AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



HUMAN HEALTH, FOOD AND PUBLIC SAFETY



TRANSPORTATION, TECHNOLOGY AND ACCESS



EQUITY, CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE



DESIGN, PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACES



NEIGHBORHOODS AND HOUSING

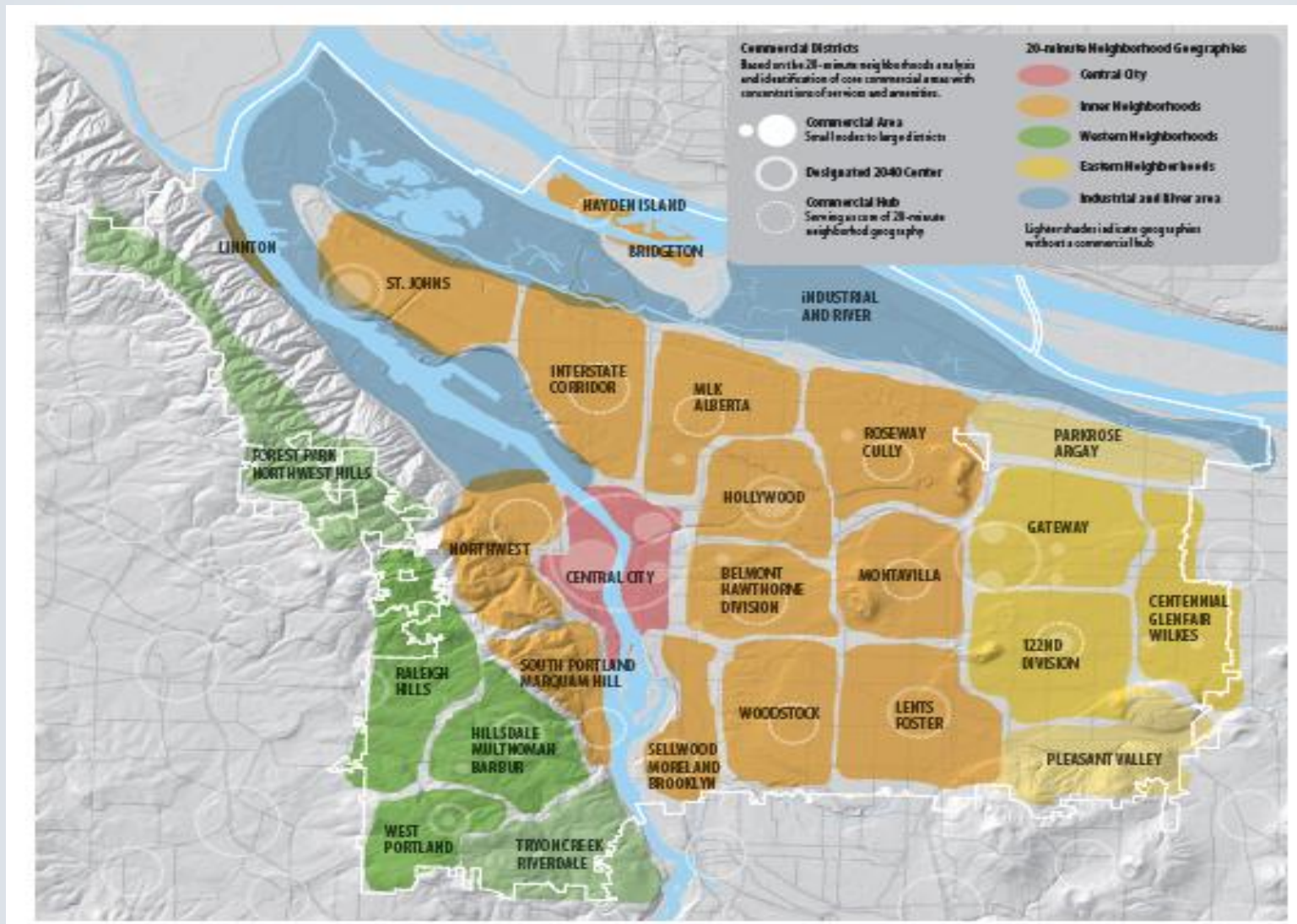


ARTS, CULTURE AND INNOVATION

One size does not fit all.



24 Local Sub-areas



Local Measures

14 Local Measures

1. 3rd grade reading
2. 3rd grade math
3. On-time graduation rate
4. Associate's degree attainment
5. Poverty
6. Unemployment
7. Employment growth
8. No more than 30% cost-burdened households
9. Walkability and access rating
10. Most workers commute less than 30 minutes
11. Transit and active transportation
12. Tree canopy
13. Crime rate
14. Household energy use estimate

LED : a powerful tool to understand employment dynamics behind these indicators

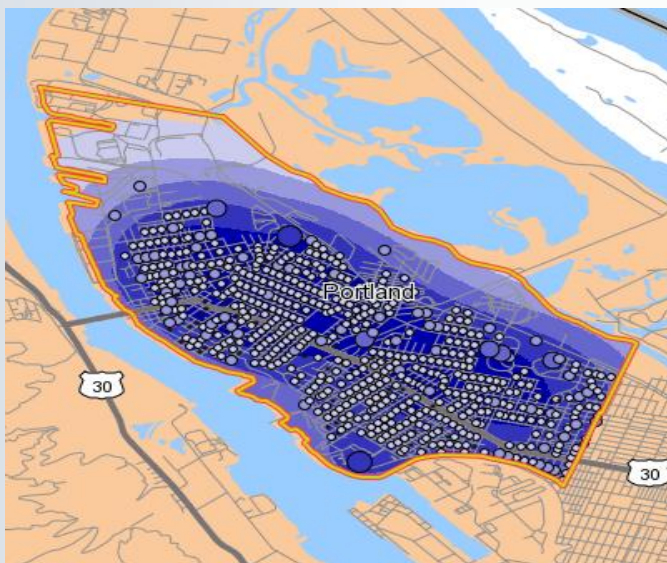
LED Furthering Equity

- Tracking tool for local equity measures;
- Aid in understanding the work dynamics;
 - ✓ resident worker profile
 - ✓ commute profile
 - ✓ average wages
- Insights for devising appropriate strategies;
 - ✓ Transportation options
 - ✓ housing

Paper's Objective:

Use of LED for tracking local *measures of progress*

St. Johns (Sub Area #4)

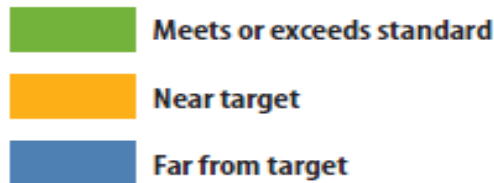


122nd & Division (Sub Area #15)



➤ without LED performance analysis the following two sub-geographies appear similar in terms of indicators

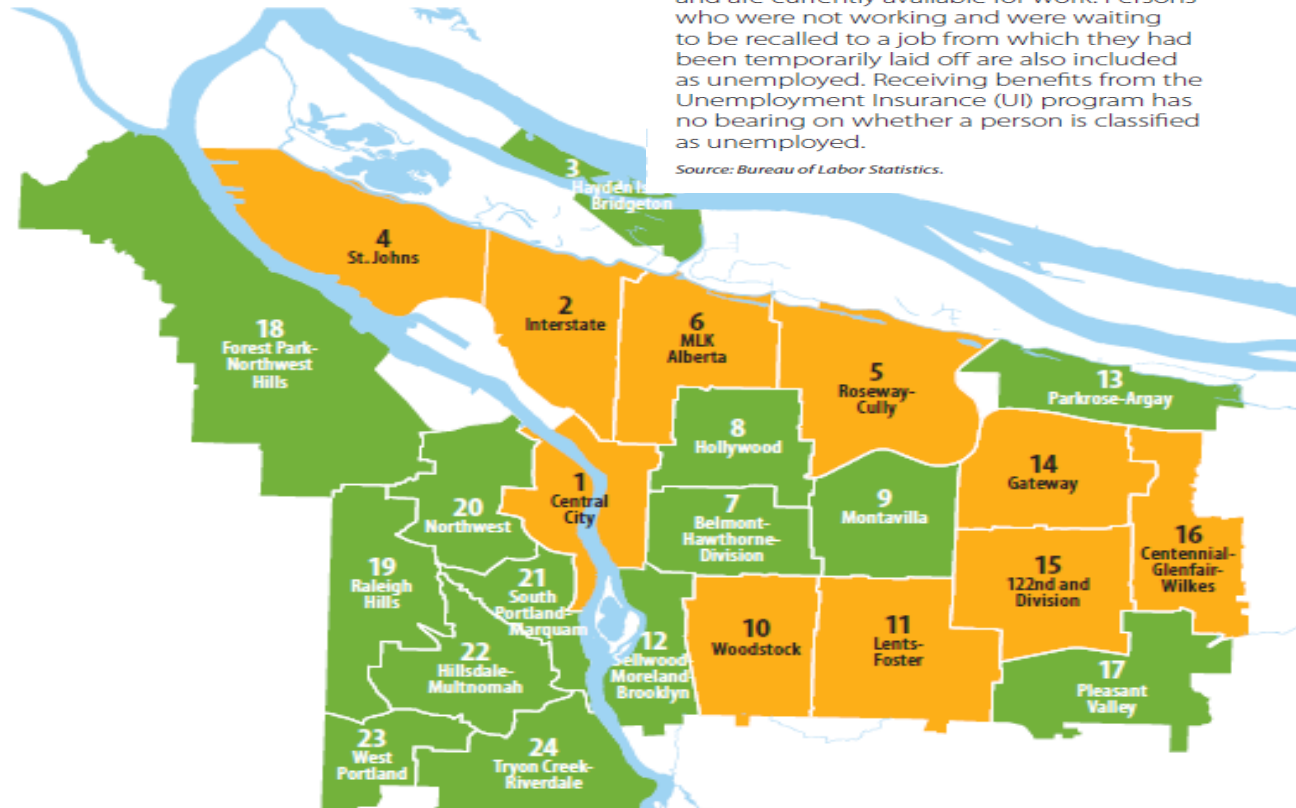
Unemployment



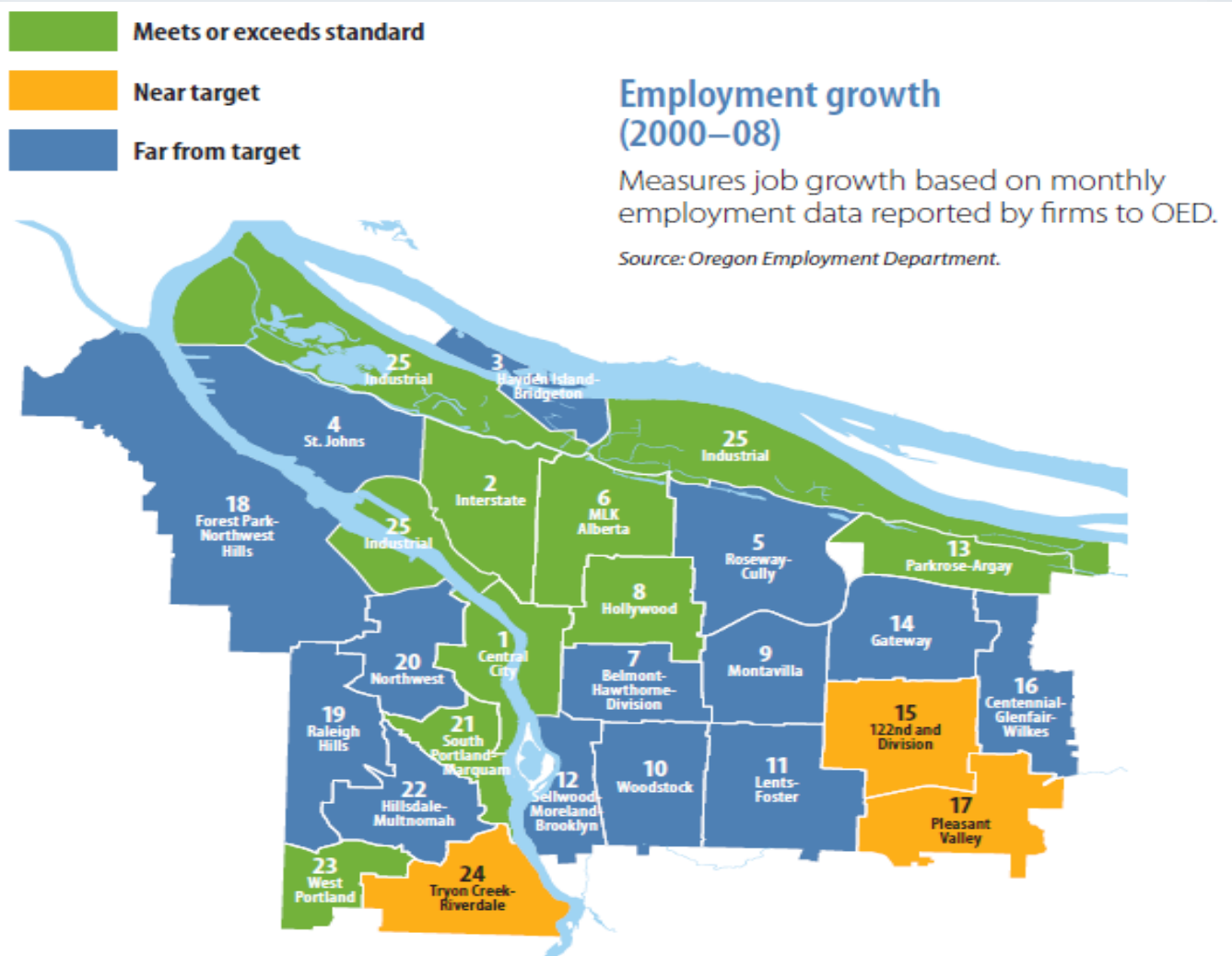
Unemployment (through May 2011)

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. Persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. Persons who were not working and were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been temporarily laid off are also included as unemployed. Receiving benefits from the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program has no bearing on whether a person is classified as unemployed.

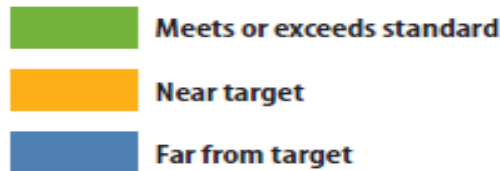
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Employment Growth



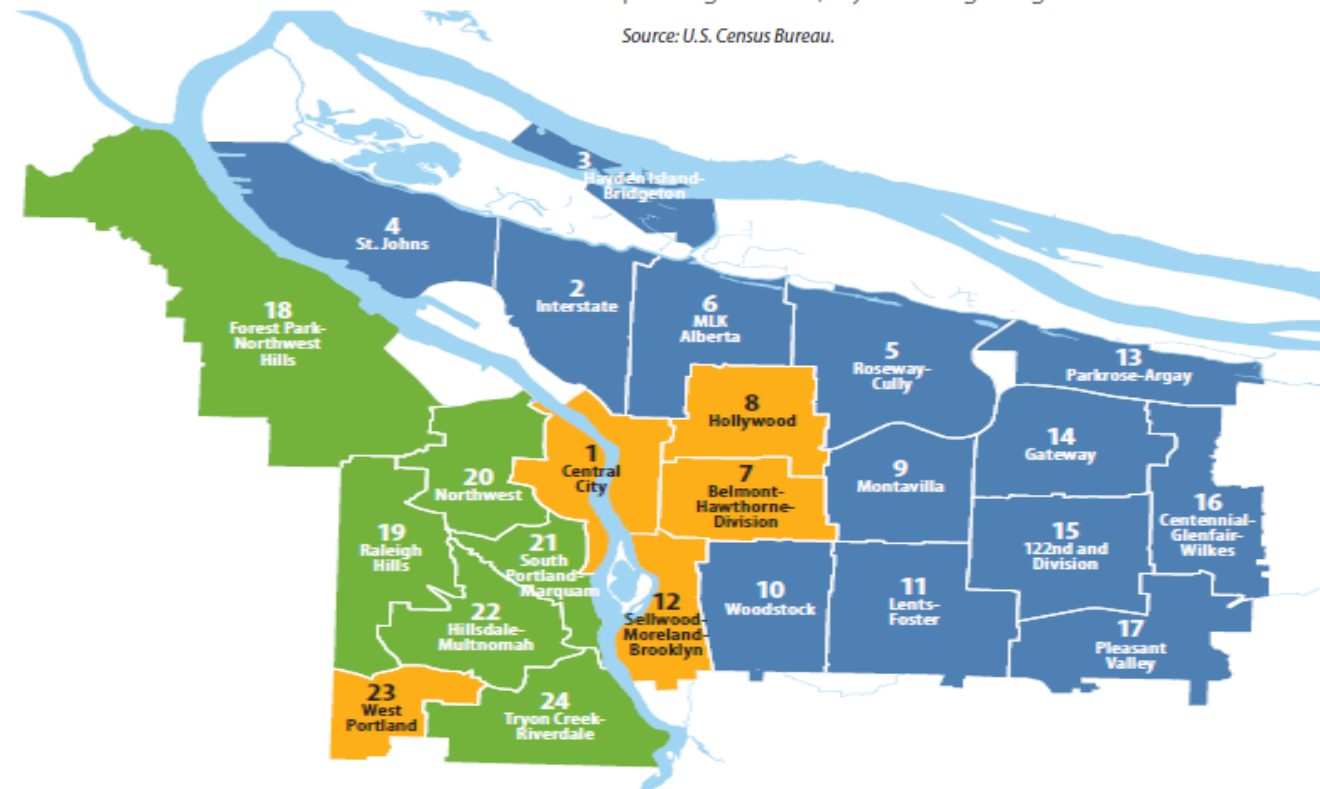
Associate's Degree Attainment



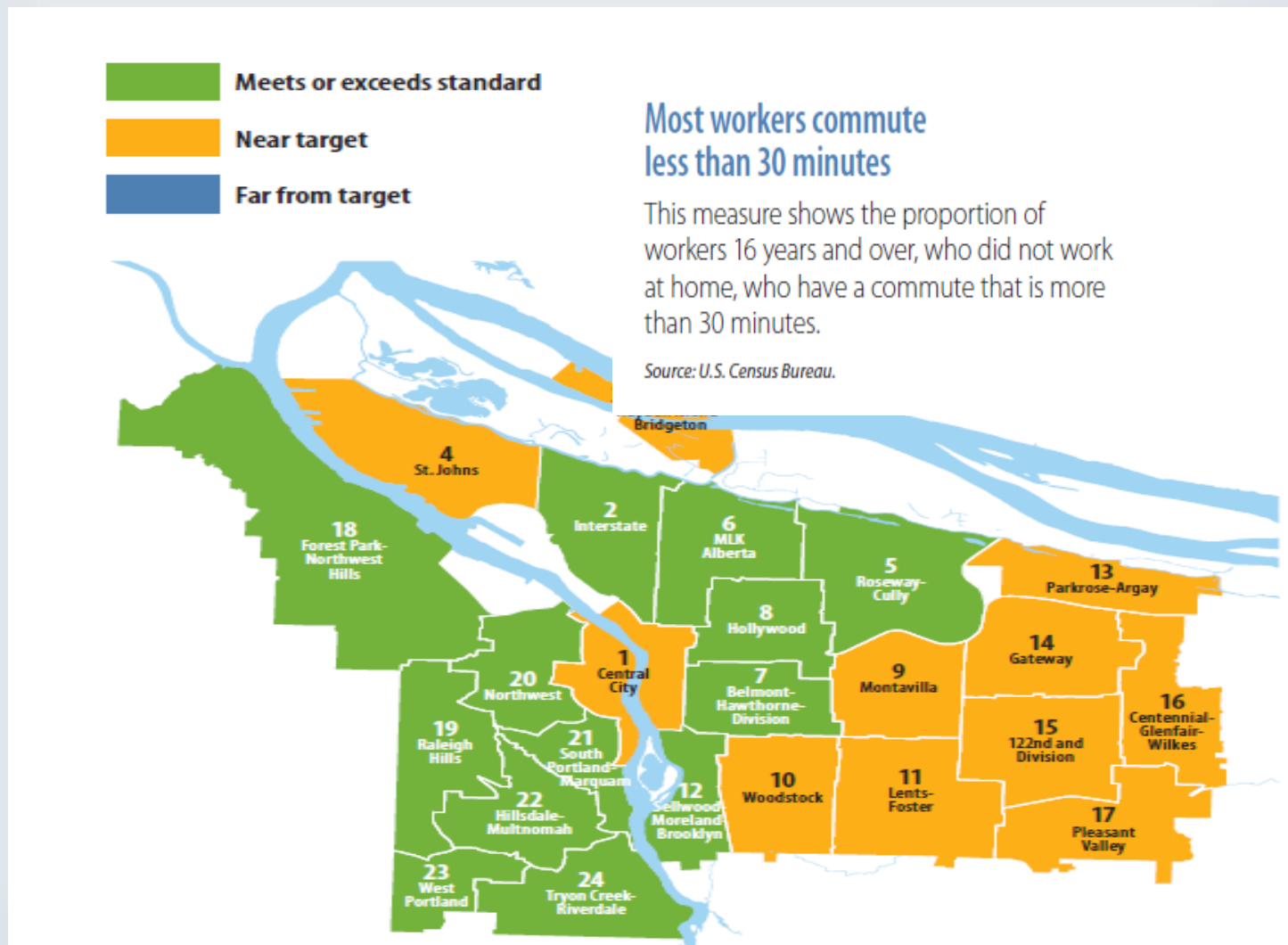
Associate's degree attainment

This measure shows the proportion of adults age 25-years or older who have earned a post high school, 2-year college degree.

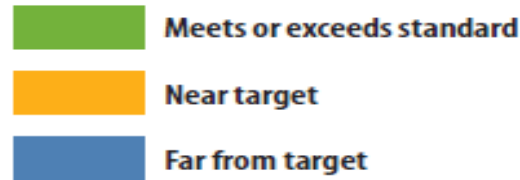
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Most Workers Commute < 30 Mts.



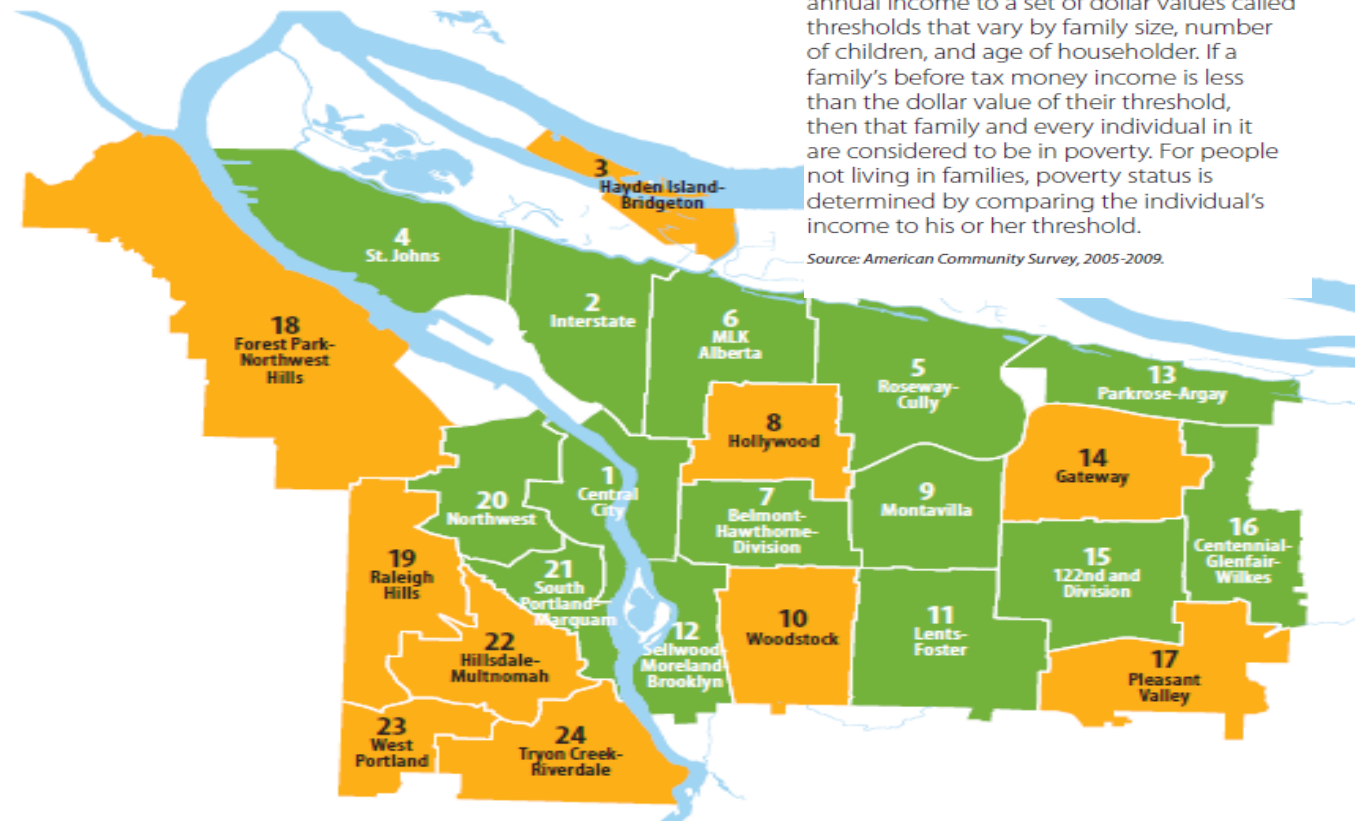
Poverty



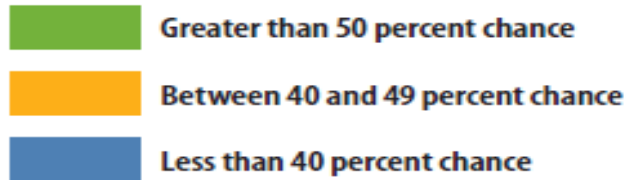
Poverty (in last 12 months of 2005–09)

Households below poverty in last 12 months measures the number of families whose income falls below the poverty threshold. Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called thresholds that vary by family size, number of children, and age of householder. If a family's before tax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to his or her threshold.

Source: American Community Survey, 2005–2009.



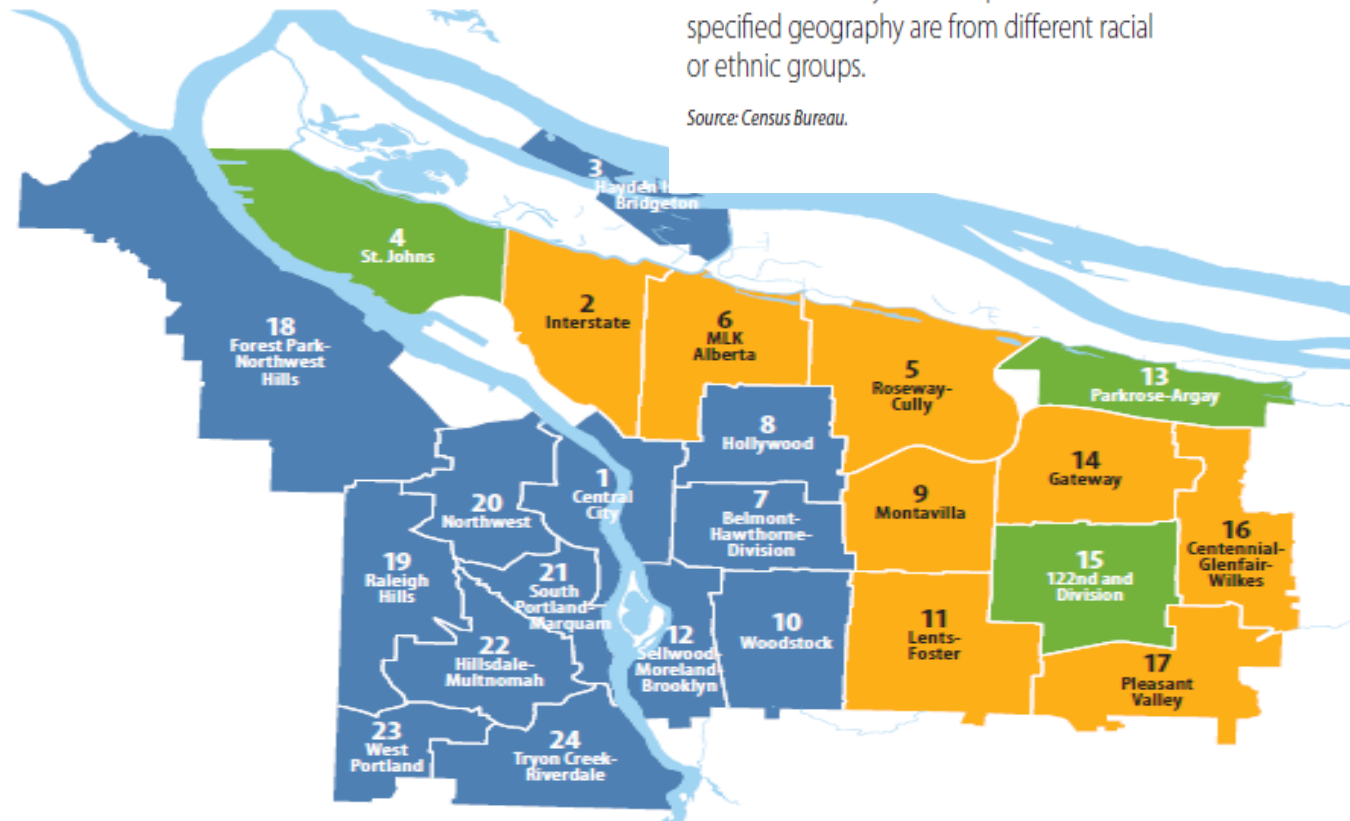
Diversity



Diversity

Reports the likelihood—the probability—that two randomly selected persons in a specified geography are from different racial or ethnic groups.

Source: Census Bureau.



A view of the of St.Johns Analysis Area



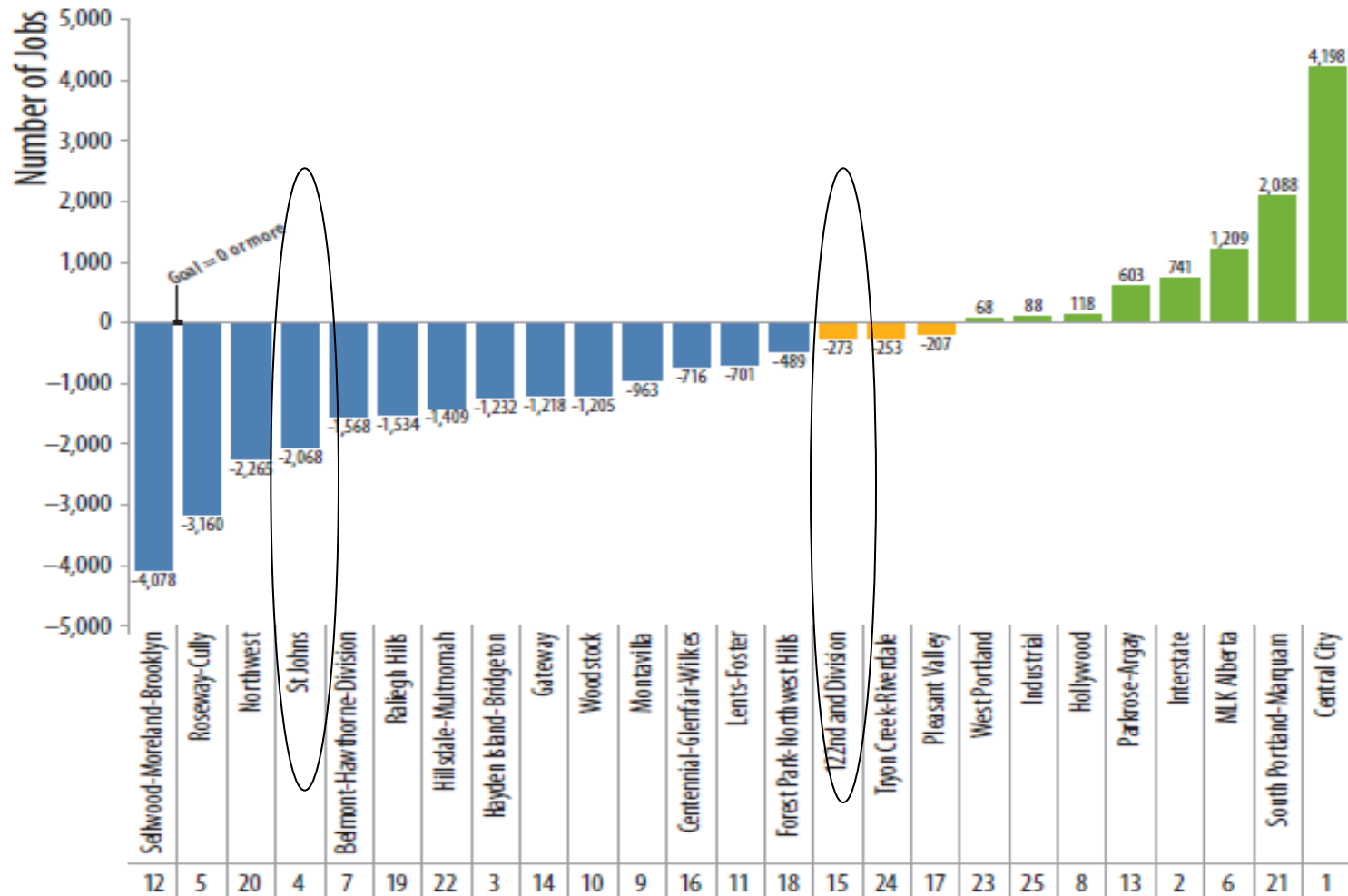
- Historically independent city that was annexed by Portland in 1915;
- Pre-street car era development that is more auto accommodating, especially after the construction of the St. Johns Bridge in 1931;
- Area was a thriving manufacturing center;
- Growing diversity through growth of Hispanic population since 1990s

View of SE 122nd Avenue south of Division



- Historically part of unincorporated Multnomah County annexed by Portland in the time period 1980- 1990s;
- Highly auto dependent suburban neighborhoods with housing stock largely from 1950s and 1960s;
- Dominated by jobs in health services

Employment growth analysis without use of LED



Comprehensive employment picture using LED St. Johns analysis Area



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs)

2009

Employed in the Selection Area

Count	Share
6,038	100.0%

Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside

5,386	89.2%
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Employed and Living in the Selection Area

652	10.8%
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Living in the Selection Area

13,291	100.0%
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Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside

12,639	95.1%
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Living and Employed in the Selection Area

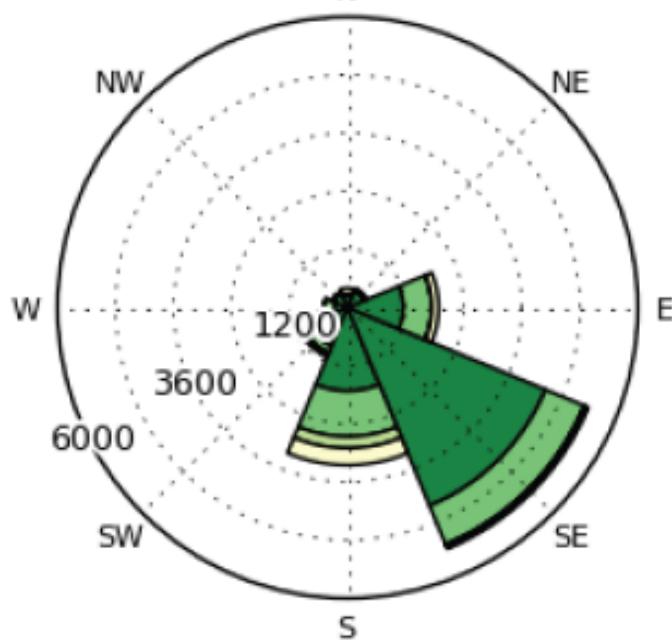
652	4.9%
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Source: OnTheMap

Distance-Direction LED Report

St. Johns Analysis Area

Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2009
All Workers



Jobs by Distance - Home Census Block to Work Census Block

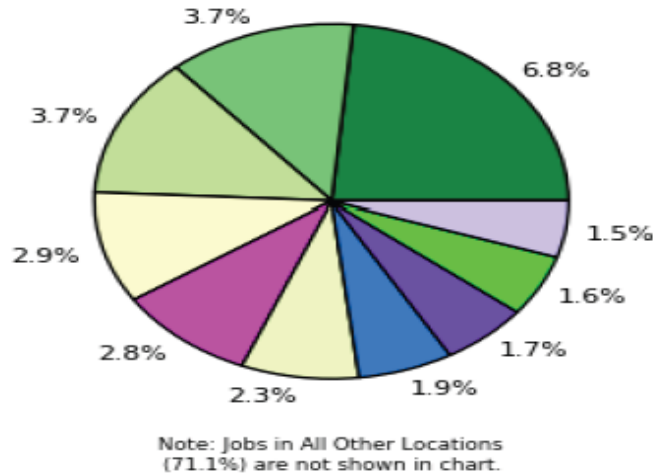
2009	
Count	Share
Total All Jobs	13,291 100.0%
Less than 10 miles	9,361 70.4%
10 to 24 miles	2,819 21.2%
25 to 50 miles	335 2.5%
Greater than 50 miles	776 5.8%

Source: OnTheMap

Destination LED Report

St. Johns Analysis Area

Job Counts by Work
Census Tracts in 2009
All Workers



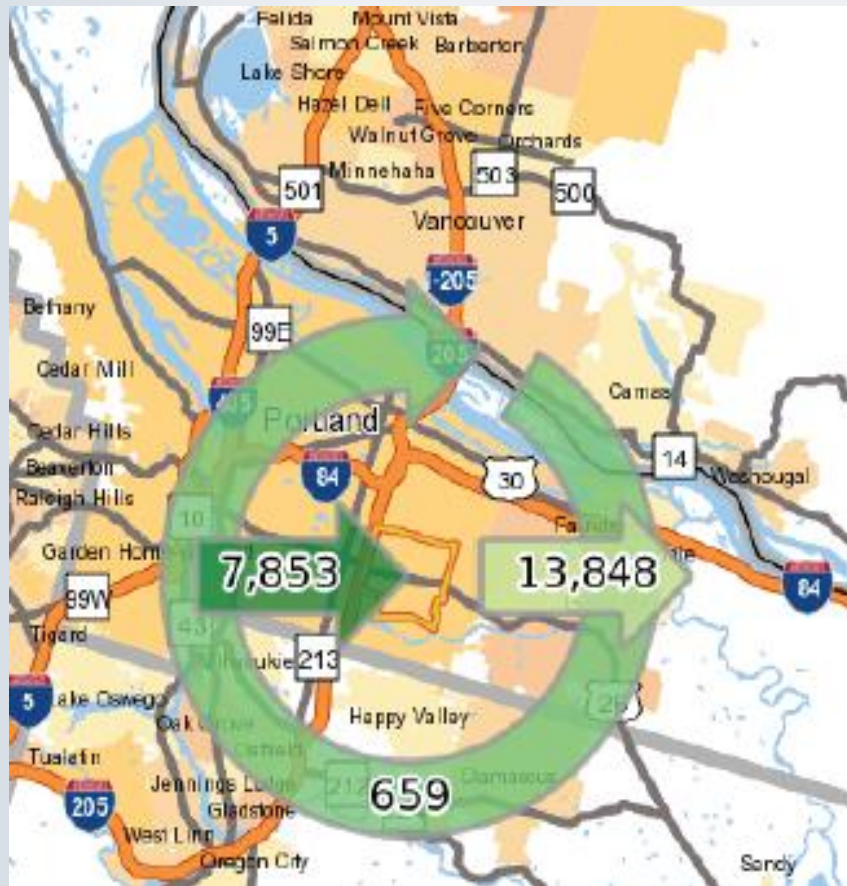
Jobs Counts by Census Tracts Where
Workers are Employed - All Jobs

2009

	Count	Share
All Census Tracts	13,291	100.0%
106 (Multnomah, OR)	905	6.8%
72.02 (Multnomah, OR)	495	3.7%
73 (Multnomah, OR)	495	3.7%
9800 (Multnomah, OR)	387	2.9%
23.03 (Multnomah, OR)	366	2.8%
43 (Multnomah, OR)	309	2.3%
41.01 (Multnomah, OR)	249	1.9%
40.02 (Multnomah, OR)	230	1.7%
58 (Multnomah, OR)	217	1.6%
22.03 (Multnomah, OR)	194	1.5%
All Other Locations	9,444	71.1%

Source: OnTheMap

Comprehensive employment picture using LED 122nd & Division analysis area



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs)

2009

Employed in the Selection Area

Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside

Employed and Living in the Selection Area

Living in the Selection Area

Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside

Living and Employed in the Selection Area

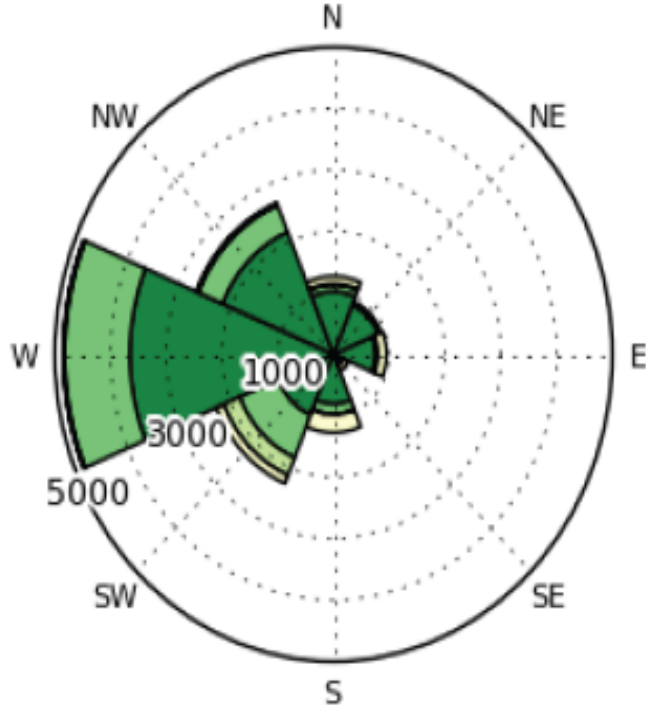
Count	Share
8,512	100.0%
7,853	92.3%
659	7.7%
14,507	100.0%
13,848	95.5%
659	4.5%

Source: OnTheMap

Distance-Direction LED Report

122nd & Division Analysis Area

Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2009
All Workers



Jobs by Distance - Home Census Block
to Work Census Block

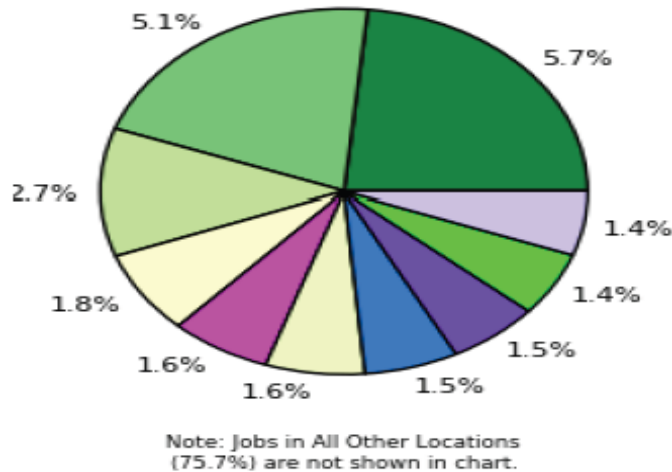
2009	
Count	Share
Total All Jobs	14,507 100.0%
Less than 10 miles	10,465 72.1%
10 to 24 miles	2,764 19.1%
25 to 50 miles	411 2.8%
Greater than 50 miles	867 6.0%

Source: OnTheMap

Destination LED Report

122nd & Division Analysis Area

Job Counts by Work
Census Tracts in 2009
All Workers



Jobs Counts by Census Tracts Where
Workers are Employed - All Jobs

2009

	Count	Share
All Census Tracts	14,507	100.0%
73 (Multnomah, OR)	825	5.7%
106 (Multnomah, OR)	739	5.1%
102 (Multnomah, OR)	396	2.7%
221.08 (Clackamas, OR)	261	1.8%
23.03 (Multnomah, OR)	235	1.6%
72.02 (Multnomah, OR)	232	1.6%
9800 (Multnomah, OR)	219	1.5%
221.07 (Clackamas, OR)	214	1.5%
43 (Multnomah, OR)	201	1.4%
215 (Clackamas, OR)	197	1.4%
All Other Locations	10,988	75.7%

Source: OnTheMap

Employment situation of resident workers

Total All Jobs

	2009		2008		2007	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	13,291	100.0%	14,785	100.0%	11,326	100.0%

St. Johns (Sub Area #4)

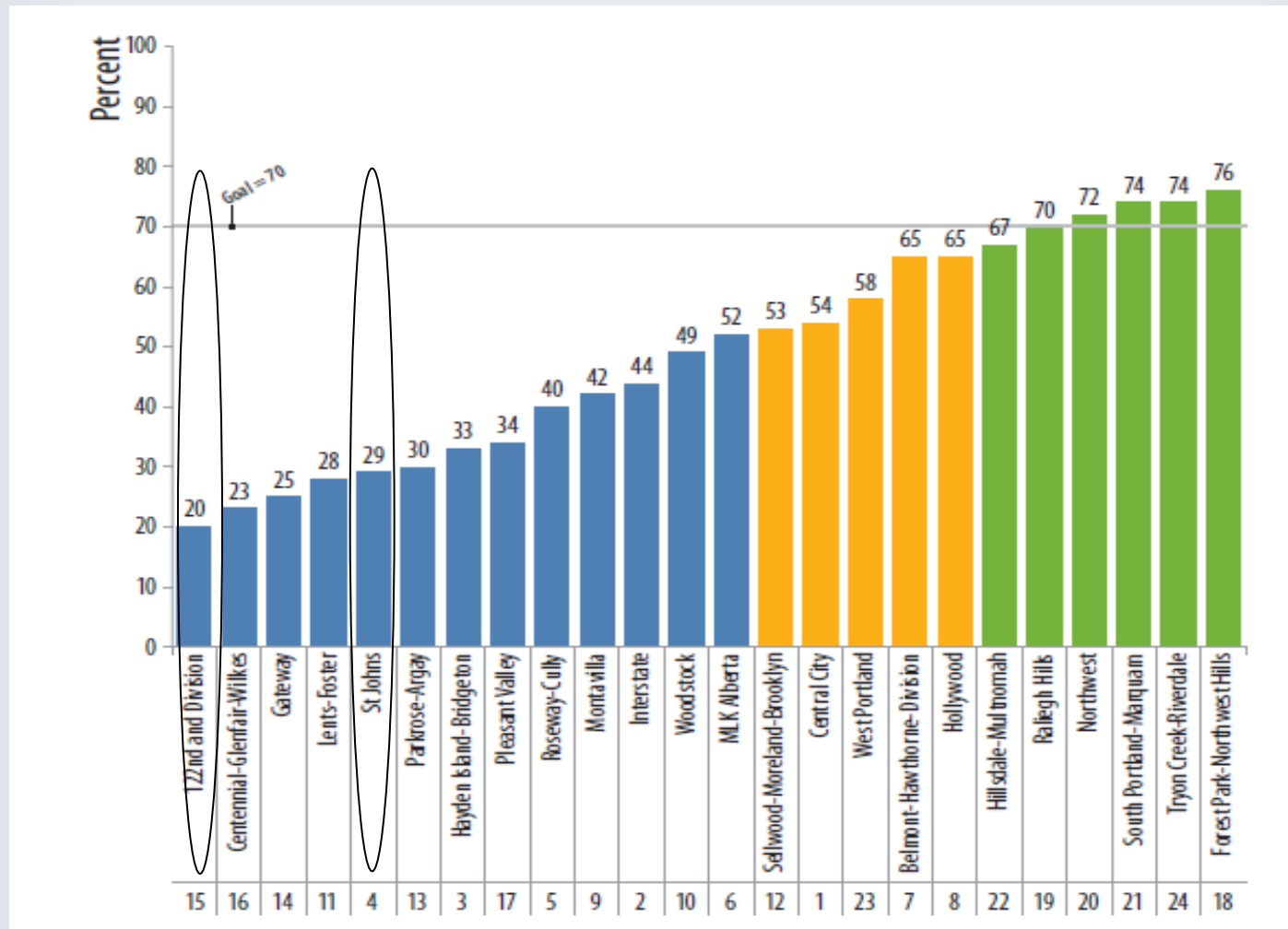
Total All Jobs

	2009		2008		2007	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	14,507	100.0%	16,111	100.0%	11,629	100.0%

122nd & Division (Sub Area #15)

Area residents equally worse off unlike area workers

Educational attainment picture without use of LED



Comprehensive educational picture using LED

St. Johns & 122nd Division analysis Area

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

2009

	Count	Share
Less than high school	1,020	7.7%
High school or equivalent, no college	2,392	18.0%
Some college or Associate degree	3,215	24.2%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	3,533	26.6%

St. Johns (Sub Area #4)

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

2009

	Count	Share
Less than high school	1,238	8.5%
High school or equivalent, no college	2,695	18.6%
Some college or Associate degree	3,479	24.0%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	3,472	23.9%

122nd & Division (Sub Area #15)

Source: OnTheMap

Concluding Thoughts on LED's Potential

- ✓ Ability to perform analysis on custom geographies;
- ✓ Relieves the cost burden imposed by market tools like ESRI Business Analyst;
- ✓ Provides insights on understanding equity for local jurisdictions like Portland;

Concluding Thoughts on LED's Potential

- ✓ Tools like destination analysis can help shape appropriate traffic intervention;
- ✓ Inflow-outflow analysis helps to understand the need for housing units;
- ✓ Demographic details sheds light on disparities by Age/Wage/Race- can help decide target population