

Portland State University

PDXScholar

Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies
Publications

Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies

6-1-2015

Greater Portland Pulse Use Cases: Examples of How the Community Used GPP January 2013-June 2015

Elizabeth Morehead
Portland State University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/metropolitanstudies>



Part of the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Citation Details

Morehead, Elizabeth, "Greater Portland Pulse Use Cases: Examples of How the Community Used GPP January 2013-June 2015" (2015). *Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies Publications*. 145.
<https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/metropolitanstudies/145>

This Report is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies Publications by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.

Greater Portland Pulse Use Cases

Examples of how the community used GPP

January 2013 - June 2015



June 2015

Elizabeth Morehead, Ph.D.



Institute of Portland
Metropolitan Studies

PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY

**INSTITUTE OF
PORTLAND METROPOLITAN STUDIES**

College of Urban & Public Affairs

Portland State University

www.pdx.edu/oms

Greater Portland Pulse (GPP) data is a valuable community resource that helps academics, government, reporters, community organizations, and private businesses better understand the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro metropolitan area. With GPP's 2014 website redesign, and increased presence on social media, GPP's audience is rapidly expanding. GPP data is often: Cited in research studies, proposals to city councils, and strategic plans. Used to advocate for social change. Used by government agencies and private sector businesses to promote economic development.

The following are just some of the ways GPP information was used by the community between January 2013 and June 2015.

Media sources draw on GPP data

Reporters recognize GPP as a reliable source of data. Note the following: An *Examiner* article about the Portland Rescue Mission relied on GPP data to explain the extent of the region's population experiencing. While covering a controversial plan to build a Trader Joe's in North Portland, the *International Business Times* relied on GPP data about disproportionate rates of unemployment among local communities of color. The *Atlanta Blackstar* used GPP data in their analysis of national gentrification patterns. The *Outlook* turned to GPP data about economic disparities to support a story about a youth arts camp in Rockwood. **Portland radio** personality Della Rae used GPP data to support the case for connecting services to seniors in their homes.

Advocacy groups use GPP data to make their case

GPP is an important tool for social advocacy. Note the following: The *Advocates for Human Rights*, based in Minneapolis, used GPP in a document outlining the rights of indigenous people. The document is one piece of a toolkit designed to educate and support social change. Boston-based **Health Resources in Action** used GPP data to construct a case study of Portland's Neighborhood Greenways as a model for lowering motor-vehicle speeds in residential neighborhoods. *Affordable-housing advocate* Samantha Petty used GPP data to advocate for a transitional-village model for addressing homelessness. The *Coalition for a Livable Future* uses GPP data to examine disparities in livability in the Portland region and to compare livability in the region to other regions. Urban Planner Tamara DeRitter used GPP data to support a request to *Portland Mayor Charlie Hales and Portland Commissioners* for a community-wide discussion about transportation and mobility.

GPP data is used for public research

Researchers rely on GPP as an authoritative source of data about social issues. Note the following: Researchers for *Multnomah County* used GPP's community demographic data for a Comprehensive Gang Assessment. The *Multnomah Coun-*

ty Health Department turned to GPP to better understand racial and ethnic health disparities. Researchers at *Pacific University's School of Occupational Therapy* used GPP data in their research on at-risk youth. A report on racial disparity commissioned by *Beaverton's Diversity Advisory Board*, used GPP data. Researchers from *PSU's Institute on Aging* collaborated with GPP to create a data story about aging to help shape a policy agenda.

GPP provides data for assessing community needs

GPP helps communities understand current conditions and plan for the future. Note the following: Responding to a requirement in the Affordable Care Act, *Portland's Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital* used GPP data in its 2015 Community Needs Assessment. The *Intertwine Alliance* used GPP data in their 2013 report, "Our common ground: Transportation, jobs, health, wealth, and education. Intertwined." The report shows how the Intertwine Alliance's partners achieve improved outcomes through cost-effective investments in natural systems. *Healthy Columbia Willamette* analyzed GPP in its 2013 Community Themes and Strengths Assessment. *Street Roots News* column "For the Record" included information from GPP in a compilation of data about community demographics.

GPP is a leader in identifying data-supported indicators

Since its inception nearly five years ago, GPP has set an example for other organizations that are working to identify indicators. Note the following: The *Lane Livability Consortium*, looked to GPP when developing livability indicators. *Live Well San Diego* used GPP as a model for their Regional Food System Indicators. Serving in an advisory capacity, GPP staff has been actively involved with the development of indicators for tracking *Oregon's Ten Year Plan*. GPP has been hosting *Portland Plan* indicators for several years. The indicators are specific to the Portland Plan and use data visualization tools to highlight the city's progress toward more equitable, prosperous, and healthy communities. *Portland Public Schools* is considering partnering with GPP to develop tools for tracking data-supported indicators.

GPP is a tool for educators

GPP is recognized as an educational resource inside and outside of the classroom. GPP data and indicators are used as a teaching tool, to support educational theory, and as a resource for students. Note the following: *Urban planning students at Portland State University* (PSU) use GPP for class projects simulating real life planning challenges. *Public Administration students at PSU* use GPP data when studying civic engagement and social organizations. The *National Task Force on Civic Learning and Democratic Engagement* cited GPP as an important tool for civic learning and democratic engagement for college students. An essay about school gardening in *Clearing: Pacific Northwest Journal of Community-based Environmental*

Literacy Education used GPP data to support its call for school-based gardening programs. *Oregon University System* pre-engineering students rely on GPP as a resource. *Geography students at Portland Community College* use GPP data to track environmental, social, and economic data. *Oregon Health Sciences University's Center for Diversity and Inclusion* cited a GPP data story in its "Student and Employee Guide: Diversity and Multicultural Resources." At Indiana's *Butler University*, students in the seminar course "Roots and Regions: Cultural Regionalism in American Life," use GPP data to learn about the Portland region.

GPP data guides community planning

GPP is a useful tool for organizations when they plan for the social, environmental, and infrastructure needs of communities. Note the following: The *Master Gardener Program* at Oregon State University identified GPP as an important data source for their upcoming Equity Audit. *Metro* used GPP data in their 2014 Regional Transportation Plan. The *Portland and Multnomah County* 2015 Climate Action Plan uses GPP data to inform community members about current community conditions. *United Way of the Columbia-Willamette Valley* used GPP data in their 2013 - 2016 Strategic Plan for Breaking the Cycle of Childhood Poverty in Our Region. The United Way of the Columbia-Willamette frequently uses the Greater Portland Pulse data to better understand the social and economic conditions that affect people's lives in the Portland metro region. GPP provides a quick glance at key socio-economic performance indicators that allow us to "paint a picture" of how the region is doing to our partners, allies and supporters. We have used GPP's data analysis and graphics to identify areas needing further analysis and develop insights as to structural and policy barriers; to identify other factors and conditions at a population level; and, to prepare presentations for public education.

GPP provides data that supports economic development in the region

GPP data guides decision making for businesses and development planners. Note the following: *Tech Town* (a joint venture of the Portland Development Commission and local technology firms) and the economic development departments of *Vancouver, Washington, and Beaverton, Oregon*, point to GPP as a resource for businesses that are considering relocating to the region. When the owners of *Kitchen Kaboodle* were looking to sell, they used GPP to demonstrate the region's attractiveness to potential buyers. *Villages NW*, a service that connects seniors to resources while allowing them to stay in their homes, uses GPP data to attract customers.

Sources Cited

A Values, Growth, and Equity Strategy for District-Wide Boundary Review: Aligning PPS's Policies and Practices to Address Short and Long Term Education Priorities

Center for Public Service

Mark O. Hatfield School of Government

Portland State University

September 30, 2014

http://www.pps.k12.or.us/files/enrollment-transfer/PSU_Report_for_DWBR_-_October_2014.pdf

Age-Friendly Portland: A University-City Community Partnership

Institute on Aging, Portland State University

Journal of Aging & Social Policy

November 2013

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24266636>

Bringing Game Design to East Metro

Outlook – Pamplin Media Group

January 9th, 2014

<http://www.gameeducationpdx.com/bringing-game-design-to-east-metro/>

Building a Foundation for Continued Partnership: Occupational Therapy at Youth Progress

Innovative Practice Projects

School of Occupational Therapy

Pacific University

January 1, 2013

<http://commons.pacificu.edu/ipp/31/>

Building a Thriving San Diego Regional Food System: Priorities for Action

Live Well San Diego

March, 2013

<http://healthyworks.org/sites/default/files/PrioritiesforAction.pdf>

Can School Gardening Help Save Civilization?

Clearing: Community Based Environmental Literacy Education

February 23, 2015

<http://clearingmagazine.org/archives/category/school-gardening>

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment: Important Health Issues Identified by Community Members

Healthy Columbia Willamette

July, 2013

<http://www.healthycolumbiawillamette.org/index.php?module=htmlpages&func=display&pid=5005>

Climate Action Plan

City of Portland and Multnomah County

Public Comment Draft 2015

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/49989>

A Crucible Moment: College Learning & Democracy's Future

A Call to Action and Report from the National Task Force on Civic Learning and Democratic Engagement

January, 2012

<https://www.aacu.org/crucible>

Della Rae Radio Host & Author

Story about Villages NW

May 31, 2014

<http://dellarae.net/>

Economic Development Division Data & Research

City of Beaverton

<http://www.beavertonoregon.gov/econdev>

Examining Racial Disparities in Beaverton

A Report to Beaverton's Diversity Advisory Bard

June, 2014

<file:///C:/Users/more/Downloads/Beaverton%20-%20ExaminingRacialDisp-%20Alexis%20Ball.pdf>

For the Record

Street Roots News

November 8-21, 2013

<http://news.streetroots.org/2013/11/20/record-november-8-21-2013>

Indigenous Peoples Rights in the United States

The Advocates for Human Rights

2013

http://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/uploads/indigenous_rights_fact_sheet_2013_2.pdf

Regional Data Baseline: Assessment and Next Steps Report

Geoportal and Regional Data Sharing

Lane Livability Consortium

March, 2014

<http://www.livabilitylane.org/>

Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center

Community Health Needs Assessment

FY2015

<file:///C:/Users/more/Downloads/LegacyGoodSamaritanCHNAFY15March.pdf>

Multnomah County Comprehensive Gang Assessment

Lore Joplin Consulting

June 30, 2014

<https://multco.us/file/34749/download>

OSU Pre-Engineering and Applied Sciences
An Initiative of the Oregon University System
<http://opas.ous.edu/resourcesOPAS-geeks.php>

Our Common Ground: Transportation, Jobs, Health, Wealth, Education, and Environment. Intertwined
The Intertwine
2013
<http://theintertwine.org/>

Portland Data
Geography 221
Portland Community College
<http://www.pcc.edu/programs/geography/>

Portland, Oregon Neighborhood Greenway Initiative to Decrease Motor-Vehicle Speed and Increase Bicycling and Walking
A Community Speed Reduction Case Study
Health Resources in Action
December, 2013
http://www.hria.org/uploads/catalogerfiles/2013-speed-reduction-resources/PortlandCaseStudy_120313.pdf

Portland Rescue Mission: Feeding Portland's Hungry
Examiner
December 18, 2013
<http://www.examiner.com/article/portland-resuce-mission-feeding-portland-s-hungry>

Reading the Community: Helping Students Learn the Process
High Education
University of Nebraska, Omaha
Fall, 2013
http://www.ccmountainwest.org/sites/default/files/ramaley_2013.pdf

Regional Transportation Plan
Metro
September 11, 2014
<http://www.oregonmetro.gov/regional-transportation-plan>

Report Card on Racial and Ethnic Disparities
Multnomah County Health Department
December 11, 2014
<https://multco.us/file/37476/download>

Request for Community-Wide Discussion about People-Moving/Mobility
Memo to Portland Mayor Charlie Hales and City Commissioners
January 22, 2014

Resources for Conducting Research
WSU Vancouver
<http://admin.vancouver.wsu.edu/research/resources-conducting-research>

Roots and Regions: Cultural Regionalism in American Life

Portland Resources
Butler University

Strategic Plan – Breaking the Cycle of Childhood Poverty in Our Region

United Way
2013-2016
<http://www.unitedway-pdx.org/>

Strategic Plan: Master Gardener Program, Portland metro area including Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties

Oregon State University Extension Service
2014-2019
<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/mg/metro/2015-MG-Program>

Student and Employee Guide

Diversity and Multicultural Resources
OHSU Center for Diversity & Inclusion
<http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/about/vision/center-for-diversity-inclusion/>

USP 549: Regional Planning and Metropolitan Growth Management

Portland State University
Fall, 2013
<https://www.pdx.edu/usp/sites/www.pdx.edu.usp/files/USP%20549.Syllabus.F13.pdf>

Tech Town Portland

Come Join Us in Portland where we have one of the fastest growing tech industries in the country
<http://www.techtownportland.com/about-portland/>
Portland Development Commission and Partners

10 US Cities Where Gentrification is happening the Fastest

Atlanta Blackstar
February 20, 2015
<http://atlantablackstar.com/2015/02/20/10-us-cities-where-gentrification-is-happening-the-fastest/>

Trader Joe's Pulls out of Poor Portland, Oregon Neighborhood: Defeat of Gentrification?

International Business Times
February 4, 2014
<http://www.ibtimes.com/trader-joes-pulls-out-poor-portland-oregon-neighborhood-defeat-gentrification-1553231>

The Transitional Village Model: Part of the Affordable Housing Solution

Memo to Housing Land Advocates
March, 2014
<https://housinglandadvocates.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/transitional-village-model-part-of-the-affordable-housing-solution.pdf>

Vancouver Business Resource

City of Vancouver, WA
<http://www.vancouverbusinessresource.com/>

The Vibrant Portland Market

Kitchen Kaboodle

2014

<http://www.buyportlandstores.com/vibrant-portland-market.html>

Why Villages? Why Now?

Villages NW

<http://villagesnw.org/why-villages-why-now/>