

# Gentrification or Revitalization: a complexity science perspective

By Margo Crawford and Ryan Louie

## gen·tri·fy

'jentrə, fī/

*verb*

renovate and improve (especially a house or district) so that it conforms to middle-class taste.

## re·vi·tal·ize

rē'vīdl, īz/

*verb*

imbue (something) with new life and vitality.

# Related Work

## *Ammar Malik et al.* **Exploring Creativity and Urban Development with Agent-Based Modeling**

- “Creativity” = people who create knowledge based economies
- Increasing Creativity = Urban Revitalization
- Metric: Change in % Creative Space

# Related Work

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- “Creativity” = people who create knowledge based economies
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### Our work diverges

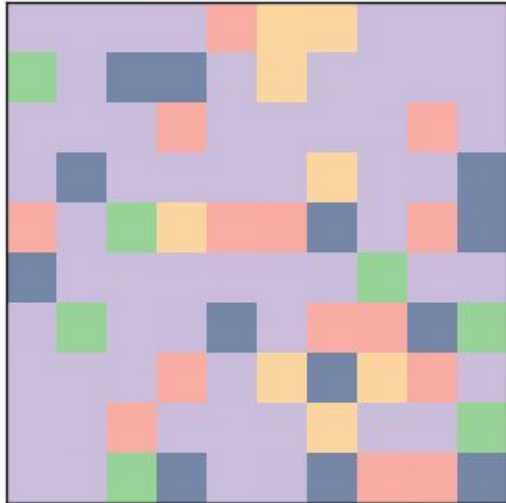
- Only some components of their ABM is included
- Additional Metrics to study gentrification and negative effects
- Different urban policies as knobs to turn to affect our metric

# ABM - Agent and World attributes

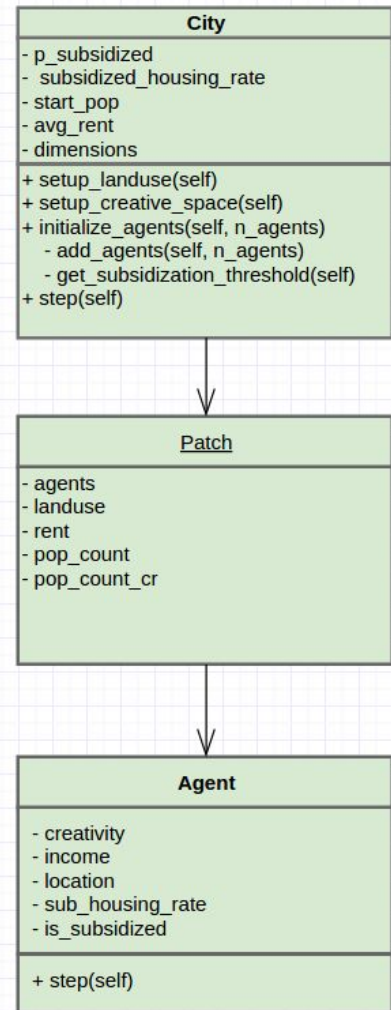
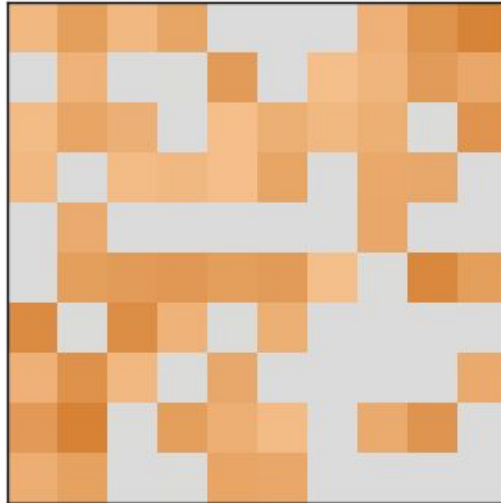
World: 2D cells, land use, rent, residents

Agent: income, creativity, location, is subsidized

Landuse



Population Count



# Movement

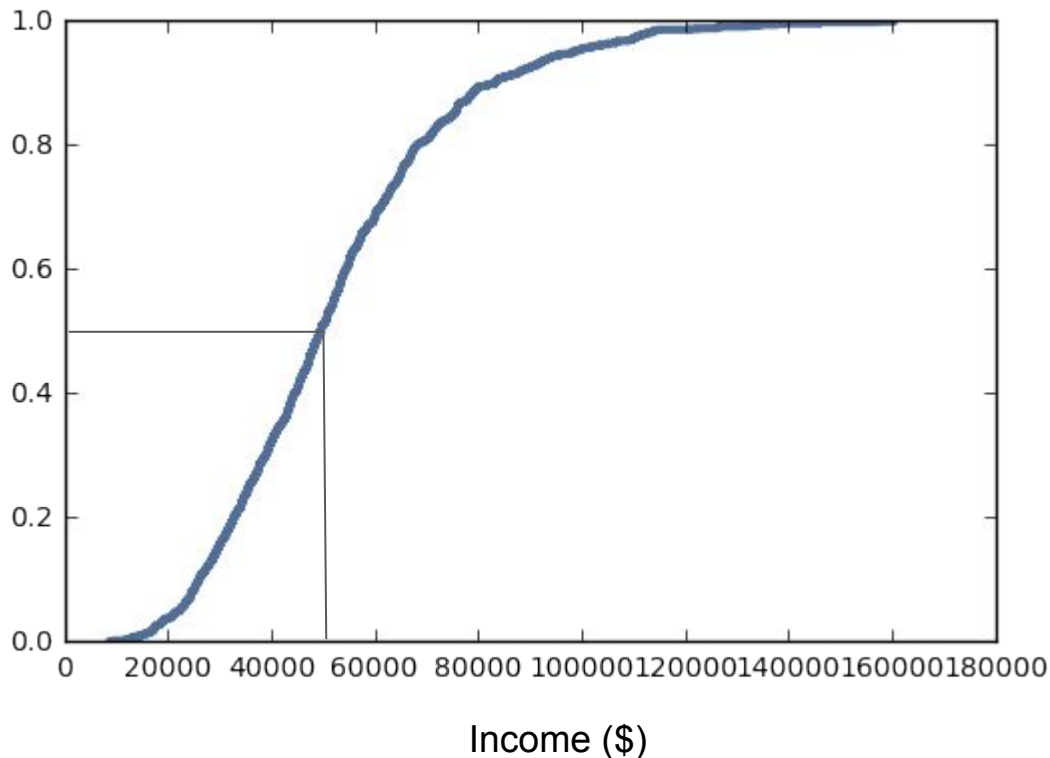
Agents move when they are unhappy, which can be because their rent is too high or because they desire a space with more creative individuals.

When they move, they pick a random new residential cell to relocate to.

# Subsidization Based On Agent Incomes

We subsidize some proportion  $p$  of the proportion  $p$  of agents in the model by decreasing their rent.

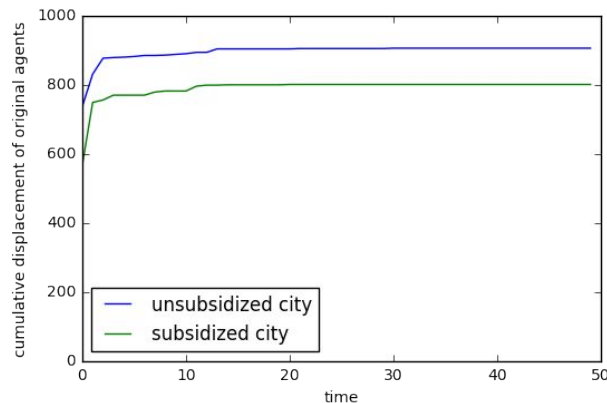
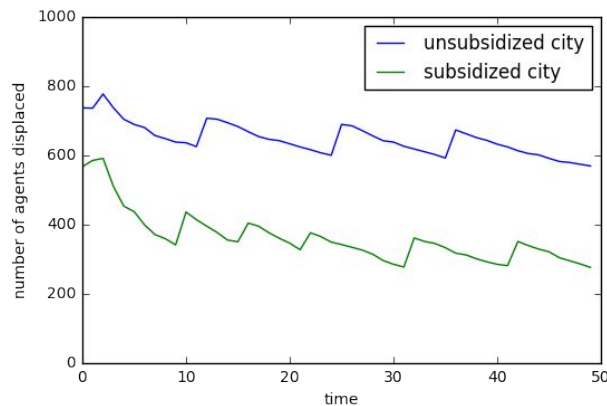
We take that proportion of the agents who have the lowest income and allow them to pay some fraction of the market rate in rent, which can also be defined by the user.



# How does the amount paid by subsidized agents affect how many agents get displaced?

A main goal of our model is to curb displacement. In a city that is gentrified, some original residents can no longer afford rent, so they have to move.

Subsidization policies can keep more agents in their original locations and decrease the number of agents who move in each timestep.

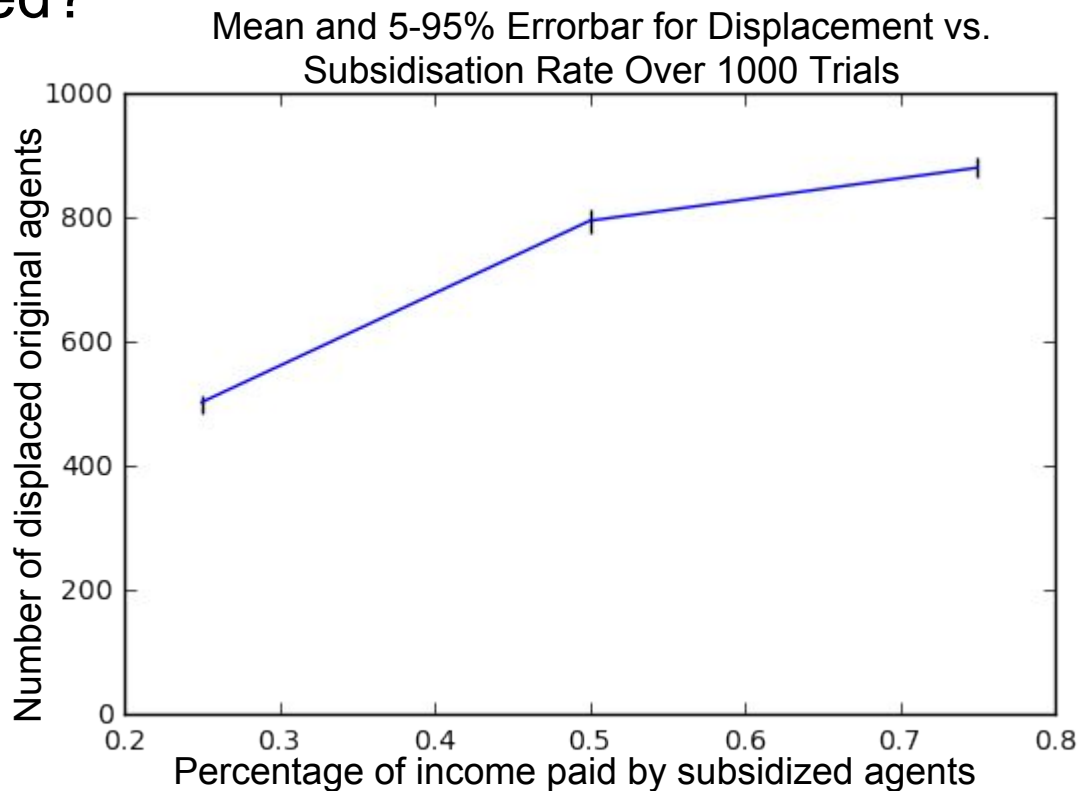




# How does the amount paid by subsidized agents affect how many agents get displaced?

We ran trials with three different rent levels-- 25%, 50% or 75% of the rental rate was paid by the agents.

Higher subsidisation rates improve the agents' chances of staying put.



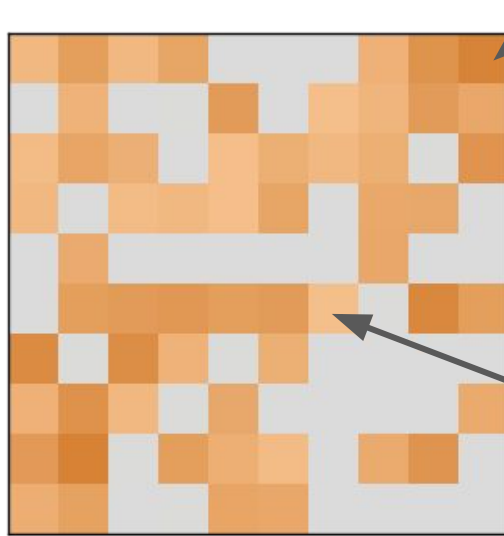
# Effect of Subsidization on Change in Creative Space

When patches become creative spaces (have at least  $K$  creative agents living there), areas become *revitalized*.

Altering the subsidization policy affects communities creativity.

$K = 3$

There is 5 creative agents. This is a creative space

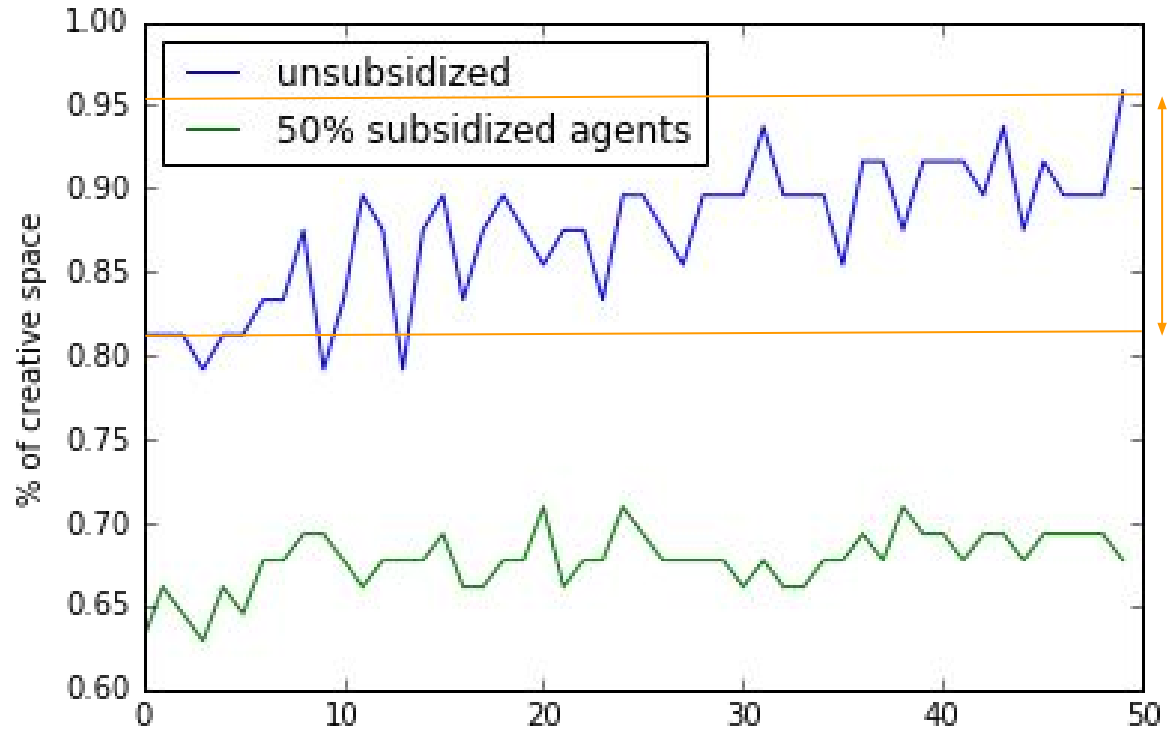


Count of Creative Agents

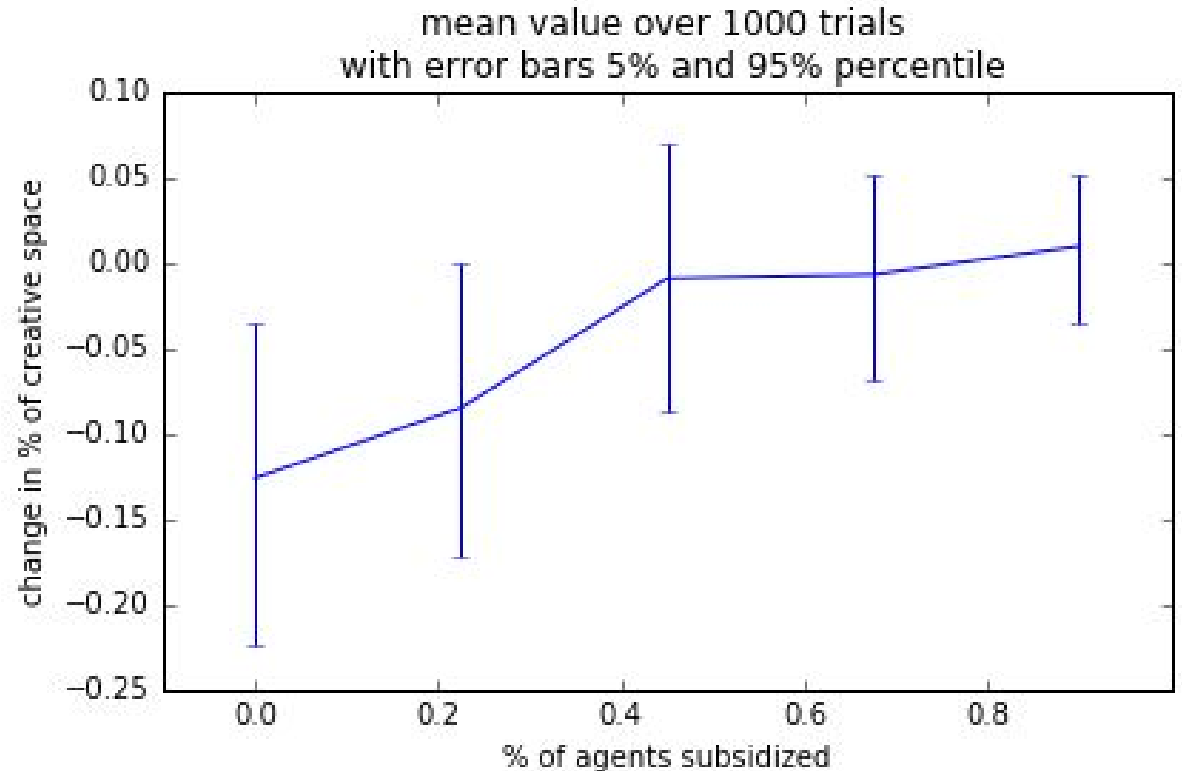
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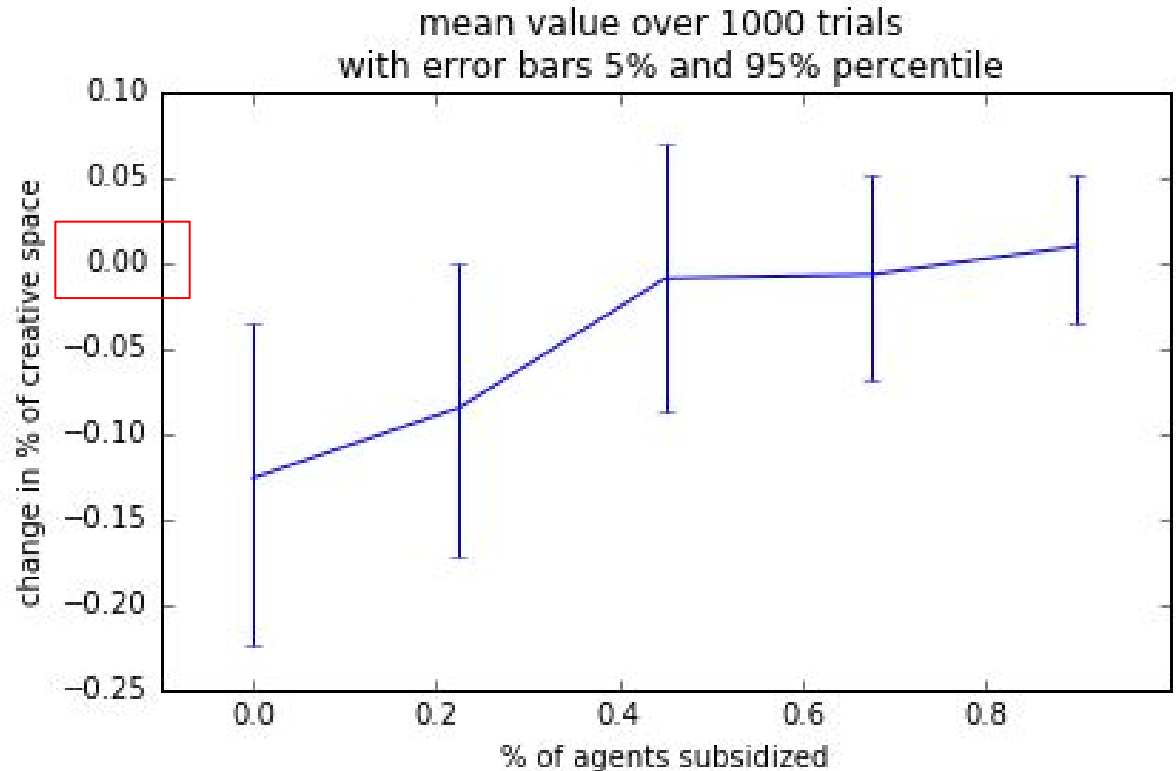


# Effect of Subsidization on Change in Creative Space

## Concerns

Trend is the opposite of what we expect.

Creativity is never increasing, on average.



# Next Steps

- Adding interactions between creative individuals
- Pressure from limited housing resources
- Inflow of agents with different income and creativity distribution
- Allow Development of unused patches into residential patches

Questions?

# Discussion

1. If agents pay less for rent, less of them are displaced
2. If no agents are subsidized, creative space will decrease in a city (on average). More subsidization only makes creative space stay the same

So, should we just subsidize people more?

Hm... There doesn't seem to be a tradeoff.