# There Votes the Neighborhood

Gentrification, Residential Mobility, and Political Participation in Atlanta

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## Gentrification as a State Practice

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- Fights over rezonings in places like New York City (Haag 2019), and improved public goods in places like Atlanta (Lartey 2018) have thrown the consequences of the state's (in)action into stark relief.
- Although gentrification is not possible without participation from the state, scholars have not investigated how the experience of gentrification influences citizen identity formation and political participation (Thorpe 2021; but see Knotts and Haspel 2006).

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- Political threat can lead citizens to participate at higher rates (e.g. Zepeda-Millán 2016).
- A growing body of qualitative work explores how local communities form networks capable of resisting displacement through engagement with local government (Betancur 2002; Martin 2007).

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- Gentrification can lead to lower levels of social cohesion (Zukin et al. 2009; Holmes 2020).

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• I use multiple geocoded snapshots of the registered voter file in Atlanta between 2010 and 2020 to track individuals' mobility and participation patterns. Atlanta has a very high registration rate (Niesse 2021) and relatively small noncitizen population.

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- I'll investigate mobility patterns and effects of experiencing gentrification on political participation. These effects will be explored separately for individuals who moved out of their 2010 neighborhood and for those who stayed.

## Thanks!

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