



UNDERSTANDING GENTRIFICATION: A QUICK OVERVIEW

DEFINITION



GENTRIFICATION IS THE PROCESS OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION WHERE WEALTHIER INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS MOVE INTO A PREVIOUSLY LOWER-INCOME NEIGHBORHOOD, LEADING TO CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FABRIC OF THE AREA.

MAIN EFFECTS

1. ECONOMIC CHANGES: INCREASED PROPERTY VALUES, NEW BUSINESSES, AND IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE.
2. SOCIAL IMPACT: DISPLACEMENT OF ORIGINAL RESIDENTS, CHANGES IN THE CULTURAL IDENTITY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.
3. HOUSING AFFORDABILITY: RISING RENTS AND PROPERTY TAXES MAY MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR EXISTING RESIDENTS TO AFFORD LIVING IN THE AREA.

AGENTS INVOLVED

GENTRIFIERS

TYPICALLY, WEALTHIER INDIVIDUALS OR BUSINESSES SEEKING AFFORDABLE PROPERTIES IN TRANSITIONING NEIGHBORHOODS.

NATIVE RESIDENTS

OFTEN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WITH TIES TO THE COMMUNITY, WHO MAY FACE CHALLENGES SUCH AS DISPLACEMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGES.

HOW TO MEASURE GENTRIFICATION?

ECONOMIC INDICATORS:
INFLATION , INCOME LEVELS, AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS:
ANALYZE POPULATION CHANGES, PARTICULARLY THE INFUX OF HIGHER-INCOME
INDIVIDUALS.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY:
EVALUATE CHANGES IN RENT PRICES AND HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR LONG-TERM
RESIDENTS.

LET'S SEE SOME DATA!