Barton, Michael. 2014. An exploration of the importance of the strategy used to identify gentrification. *Urban Studies*. 53(1):92-111. [https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098014561723](https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0042098014561723).

* investigates the use of census data for measuring gentrification and compares two studies, Bostic and Martin, and Freeman with a New York Times report on neighborhood gentrification between 1980 and 2009, which was assessed qualitatively
* Bostic and Martin’s methods for assessing gentrification are looking at tracts that had a median income that was less than 50% of median income for the MSA, and tracts are considered gentrified if they started of gentrifiable and ended up non-gentrifiable at a later time
* for Freeman gentrifiable tracts were those that had a median income that was less than the median income of the city and contained a lower proportion ofhousing build within the past 20 years, than the median proportion for the city
* Findings show that both census based methods were inconsistent with each other and the New York Times report, which suggests that methods for measuring gentrification are highly variable

Ding, Lei; Hwang, Jackelyn; and Divringi, Eileen. 2016. Gentrification and residential mobility and Philadelphia. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. 61:38-51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2016.09.004>.

* -Use longitudinal data set from the Federal Reserve Rank of New York to track mobility of residents in gentrified neighborhood in Philadelphia between 2002-2014.
* -Explore if residents in gentrifying enighborhoods are more likely to move than residents in low-income, nongentrifying neighborhoods, if residents moving from gentrifying neighborhoods are more likely to move to lower-income neighborhoods, and if these outcomes differ for vulnerable populations in gentrified neighborhood or vary by stages of gentrification and the housing boom and bust
* -Findings show that there are slightly higher levels of out migration in gentrifabile neighborhoods than non-gentrifying neighborhoods. Also lower income residents moving out of gentrifying neighborhoods tend to move into low-income neighborhoods.

Brummet, Quentin and Reed, Davin. 2019. The Effects of Gentrification on the Well-Being and Opportunity of Original Resident Adults and Children. Working Paper. <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/research-and-data/publications/working-papers/2019/wp19-30.pdf>.

* looks at how gentrification affects adults and children who are original residents, for adults look at indicators that affect well-being, for kids estimate that exposure to changing neighborhood and renewal has better educational and labor outcomes
* three methodological distinctions: 1) ACS data was paired with Census data to track longitudinal data for original residents 2) neighborhood choice model: focuses on number of residents “choosing to move” and changes movers and stayers income, rent, house value, commute, and neighborhood poverty rate 3) Use three regression methods to show coausality: OLS, coefficient stability methods, and spatial first differences
* Findings show that there are important benefits for original residents and few harms. Benefits include reduction in exposure to poverty, increase housing value, little displacement, and better school quality. Harms include outmigration for some “less-educated” renters.