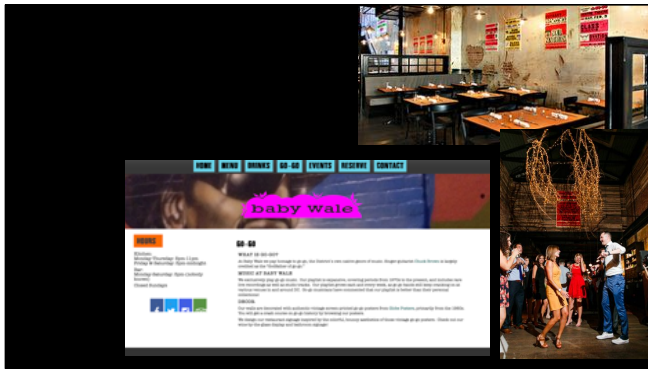
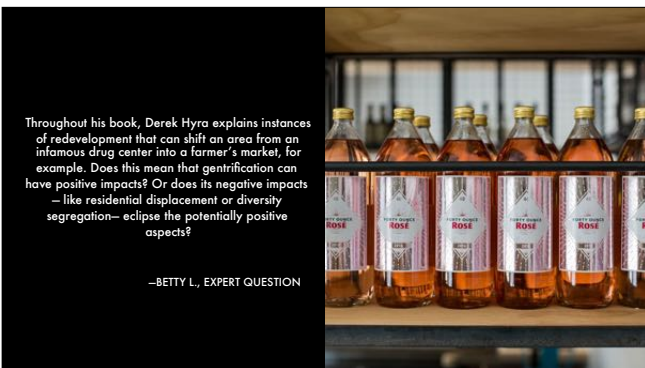




PREVIOUSLY . . .

- The Gentrification Debates
 - Economic Processes of Gentrification (Production Side Theories)
 - Motivations of Gentrification
 - Processes of Gentrification (First Wave vs. Second Wave vs. Super Gentrification)





CREATIVE CITIES

Best Cities for Families with Children

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
Washington, DC	Bridgeport, CT	Manchester, NH
Boston, MA	Worcester, MA	Trenton, NJ
San Jose, CA	Poughkeepsie, NY	Boulder, CO
New York, NY	Ventura, CA	Provo, UT
San Diego, CA	Raleigh, NC	Norwich, CT

Best Cities for Empty-Nesters (45 - 64)

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Francisco, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Boulder, CO
New York, NY	Portland, ME	Trenton, NJ
Boston, MA	Madison, WI	Fort Collins, CO
San Jose, CA	Honolulu, HI	Santa Rosa, CA
Miami, FL	Rochester, NY	Norwich, CT

CREATIVE CITIES

Best Cities for Retirees

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Francisco, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Santa Barbara, CA
New York, NY	Palm Bay, FL	Trenton, NJ
Boston, MA	Honolulu, HI	Santa Rosa, CA
San Jose, CA	Ventura, CA	Port St. Lucie, FL
Miami, FL	Sarasota, FL	Naples, FL

Best Cities for Gays and Lesbians

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Diego, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Trenton, NJ
San Francisco, CA	Portland, ME	Santa Rosa, CA
Hartford, CT	Worcester, MA	Manchester, NH
Boston, MA	Honolulu, HI	Fayetteville, AR
New York, NY	Charleston, SC	Norwich, CT

GENTRIFICATION AND THE POSTMODERN CITY

- GENTRIFICATION STRATEGIES IN THE POSTMODERN CITY:

- Historic Preservation
- Marketing Cultural/Ethnic Identity
- Marketing Tolerance
- Promoting "The Entertainment Machine"

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According to Hyra, the neighborhood population decreased from 90 percent African American to 30 percent from 1970 to 2010. How does this rapid change in population of Shaw/ U Street, caused by gentrification, impact residents access to economic and social mobility opportunities? How does this change impact the everyday interactions of residents?

—MYA V., EXPERT QUESTION

We read in *Race, Class, and Politics in the Cappuccino City* by Derek Hyra that Shaw/U Street’s gentrification has pushed out and marginalized the long-term minority residents. While the redevelopment of the downtown has improved or introduced neighborhood amenities, these new additions skew to the preferences of the pre-dominantly White incomers. Furthermore, the neighborhood’s gentrification has pushed out many low-income, long-term Black residents as housing prices have skyrocketed. The redevelopment of downtown does not equitably benefit everyone. How can we ensure that low-income and minority communities receive a larger share of prosperity associated with gentrification? How can these communities find a voice in a city that is increasingly racially and economically divided?

—JASON P., EXPERT QUESTION

In *Race, Class, and Politics in the Cappuccino City*, we learned how the federal, state, and local governments partnered with the private-sector to redevelop DC's old downtown into a popular, urban entertainment center. This was deemed necessary as DC, unlike other cities, cannot collect tax to raise funds as over 50% of DC's land are non-taxpaying entities (government agencies, universities, nonprofits). This redevelopment attracted young professionals and those following the urban-turn-around trend to look into cheaper housing surrounding DC's old downtown, which happened to be low-income, neighborhoods of color.

After learning about the history of the Black machine and collapse of African American leadership within DC, as well as understanding the reasons for the partnership between the private and public sectors to develop the city, is the displacement of residents in low-income, minority communities inevitable? What could have the government done differently to develop the city in ways that could take on the newcomers preparing for their jobs in these urban centers, as well as protecting the outer, minority communities from being burdened by increasing housing values and displacement? Is it possible to obtain this sort of mixed-income housing if there is lack of integration and widening class disparity?

—EMILY L., EXPERT QUESTION

The author explains that often times blackness and the dark/iconic ghetto are branded and commodified to attract outside residents who want to experience an "authentic Black space." At the same time, "the persistent racial stereotyping of minority neighborhoods, especially those with a large African-American presence... make those areas the least likely to redevelop," and a pattern developed where urban areas would only experience redevelopment after the influx of white residents. In essence, this means that black culture and experiences can be sold to lure in residents but black bodies themselves prevent redevelopment and investment into a neighborhood. How can these two realities co-exist? Is it possible for Black residents themselves to benefit from the perceptions that are sold about them, instead of being consistently relegated to low-income housing while their experience is marketed as attractive?

—BETTY L., EXPERT QUESTION
