

Gentrification

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This project investigates the effect of gentrification on homelessness. This photographic exhibit includes an immersive experience by creating a homeless house out of cardboard and includes graphic displays that show the average income of New Yorkers vs. the average income in neighborhoods that are being gentrified. Other graphic displays may demonstrate where homeless people go to the bathroom and shower, and why crime and addiction increase when there is a large homeless population.

The purpose of the project is to educate about the effect of gentrification on homelessness.

References

Area median income. (2021). NYC Gov.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/services-and-information/area-median-income.page>

The New York City Housing Preservation & Development department uses the cities median income to calculate affordable monthly rates.

Cohen, J. (2020). *What happens if 23 million renters are evicted?* Shelter Force.

<https://shelterforce.org/2020/07/24/what-happens-if-23-million-renters-are-evicted/>

12% of unsheltered homeless New Yorkers who were surveyed, blamed eviction for their homelessness. Uncounted in this estimate are those who are living with family or are sheltered.

Dreier, P. (2004). *Reagan's legacy: Homelessness in America.* Shelter Force.

<https://shelterforce.org/2004/05/01/reagans-legacy-homelessness-in-america/>

Ronald Reagan's policies and cuts to social services and housing in the '70s caused an increase in poverty and homelessness.

Harvey, S. A. *Demographic shifts, police presence increases.*

<https://www.mssah.com/bed-stuy-sees-greater-police-presence-as-demographic-shifts/>

Policing in Bed Stuy is more visible and proactive than it was prior to gentrification.

This is ascribed by some to gentrifiers demanding more attention to crime than the prior residents.