UCLA INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORTATION STUDIES Rubber Tires for Residents

INTRODUCTION

Research finds that **transit-oriented investments** may gentrify surrounding neighborhoods. However, many domestic studies examine rail investments and few have examined bus rapid transit (BRT), which is an increasingly popular mass transit mode. Therefore, is transit-oriented gentrification limited to rail or can BRT also gentrify surrounding neighborhoods?



What are markers of gentrification?

| Composition Demographic | Housing |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bachelor's degree + | Hedian home value |
| - Non-white population | - Median rent |
| \$ Economic | + Percent owner-occupied |
| + Median income | Percent owner-occupied |
| + Vehicle Ownership | Generation Commute Mode |
| | + Drive alone |
| | - Transit |

AIM

Using the Los Angeles Metro Orange Line, the most heavily ridden BRT in the U.S., this study asks three questions:

- **1)** Did Orange Line adjacent communities change more than less proximate neighborhoods?
- 2) Do observed changes suggest that neighborhoods around the Orange Line are gentrifying?
- 3) What preexisting neighborhood characteristics are associated with elevated levels of subsequent change?



Bus Rapid Transit and Changing Neighborhoods in Los Angeles

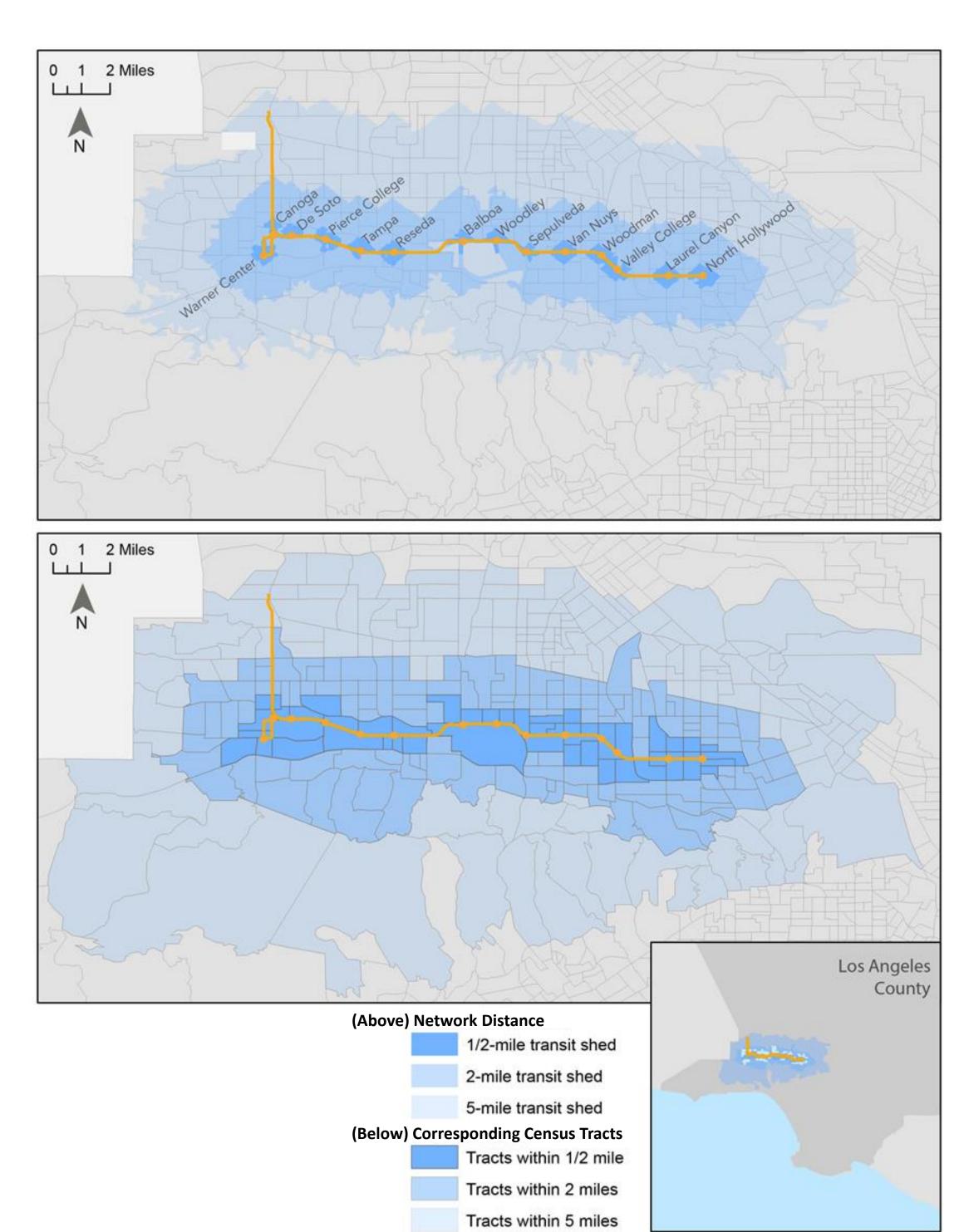
METHODS

Data 2000 U.S. Census and 2013 American Community Survey

Methods

1. Created study (1/2 mile) & control areas (3 and 5 miles) using GIS Network Analyst

- 2. Calculated composite gentrification index
- 3. Tested the relationship between preexisting neighborhood conditions and subsequent level of neighborhood change using OLS regression



RESULTS

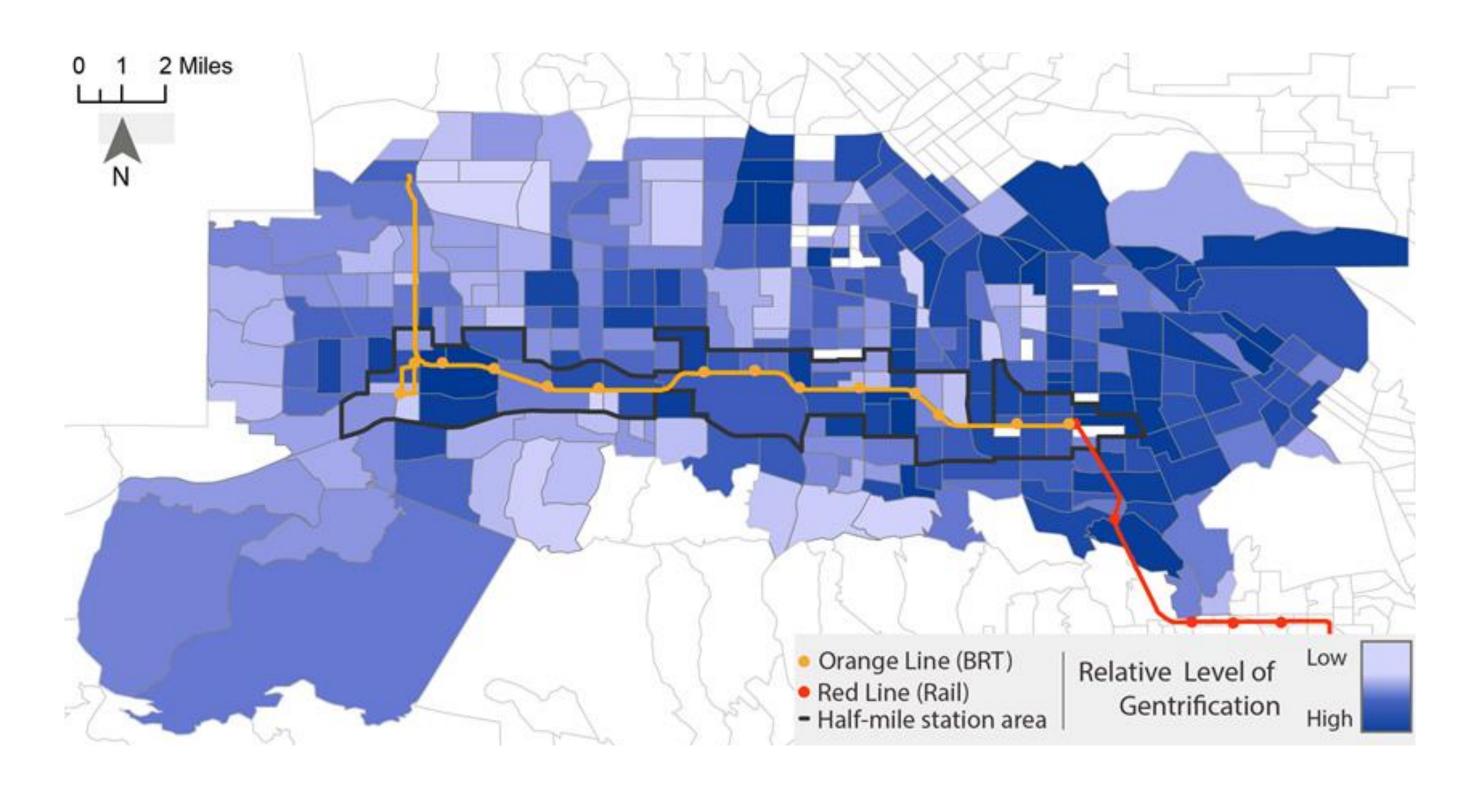
Overall, Orange Line neighborhoods gentrified between 2000 and 2013 compared to control areas.

Bold values indicate trend consistent with gentrification.

| Comparies Demographic | Housing |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| + Bachelor's degree + | + Median home value |
| + Non-white population | + Median rent |
| \$ Economic | NS Percent owner-occupied |
| + Median income | NS Percent owner-occupied |
| NS Zero vehicles | 📮 Commute Mode |
| + 2+ vehicles | + Drive alone |
| | + Transit |



Degree of gentrification varied across space.



CONCLUSIONS

- Transit-oriented gentrification is not mode specific; BRT can also gentrify neighborhoods.
- Economically disadvantaged neighborhoods are most prone to gentrification and proactive housing policies should protect incumbent residents from displacement.
- Gentrification can occur even in areas without high government involvement.

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Economic preconditions rather than racial/ethnic composition are stronger predictors of a neighborhood's potential to gentrify.

| Comparaphic Demographic | Economic/Housing |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Bachelor's degree + | - Median household income |
| + Percent White | NS Median home value |
| NS Percent Black | - Median rent |
| NS Percent Hispanic | Percent renter-occupied |
| | |

