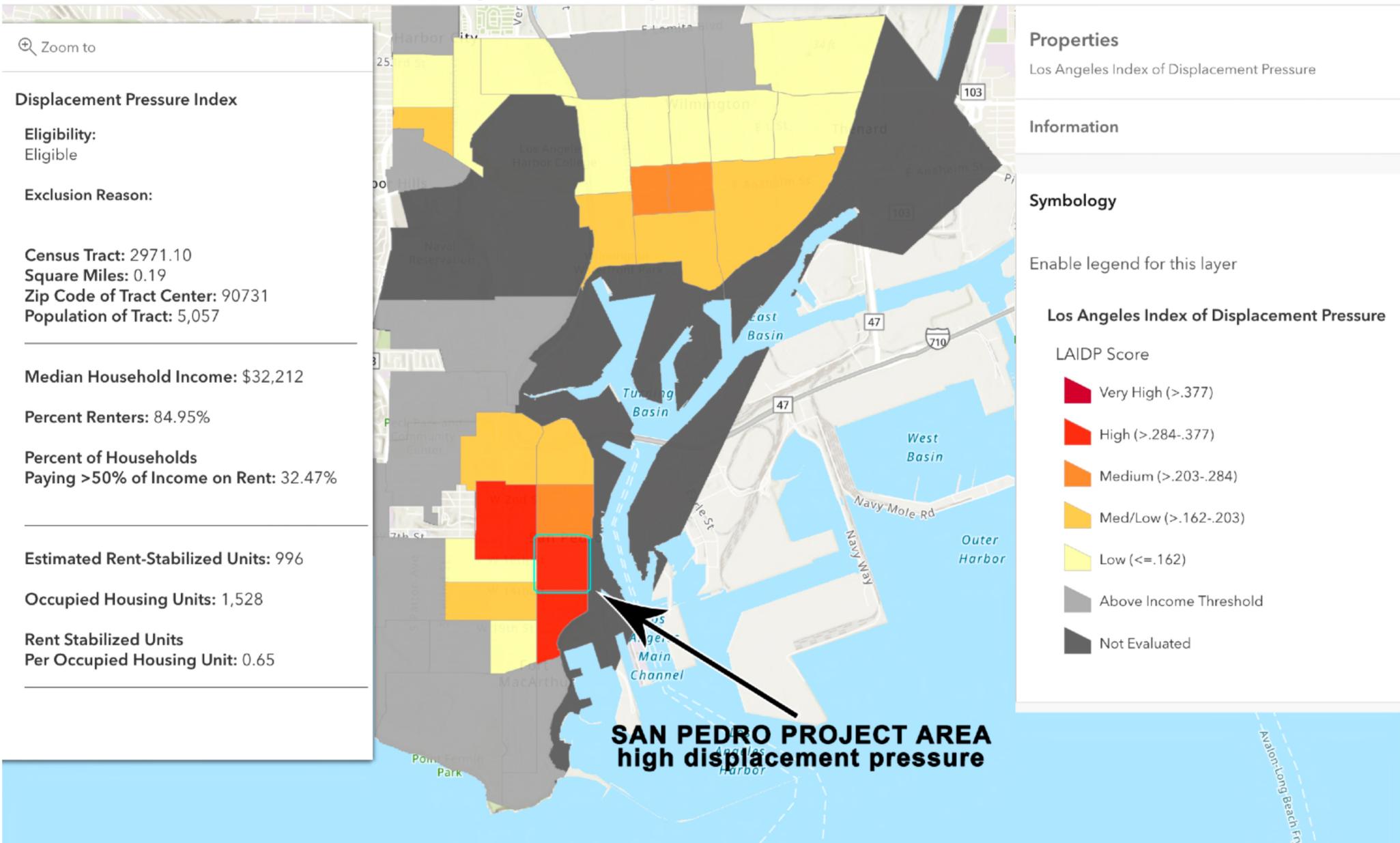


Mayor Garcetti's Los Angeles Innovation Team created *The Los Angeles Index of Displacement Pressure* database, which shows the high displacement pressure currently in San Pedro's Pacific Corridor.

The Los Angeles Index of Displacement Pressure from the Mayor's Los Angeles Innovation Team database



The Mayor’s displacement pressure maps “capture areas with a high concentration of existing residents who may have difficulty absorbing massive rent increases that often accompany ‘revitalization’ [gentrification].” The City itself has documented the significant negative impacts of projects like 1309-1331 and 2111-2139 Pacific Avenue on our community.

excerpts from *The Garcetti-fication of Los Angeles: A Gentrification Cautionary Tale* by Patrick Range McDonald, October 17, 2019:

A Gentrified Los Angeles

Perhaps the most damning evidence of a citywide gentrification crisis in Los Angeles comes from an unlikely source: the Mayor’s Office. In 2016, with support from Bloomberg Philanthropies, Garcetti’s Los Angeles Innovation Team, or “i-team,” created two databases: The [Los Angeles Index of Displacement Pressure](#) and the [Los Angeles Index of Neighborhood Change](#). They clearly show where gentrification is overwhelming neighborhoods...

The displacement pressure and neighborhood change databases have not been highly publicized by the Mayor’s Office, although Garcetti often makes a point of publicly unveiling the city’s newest tech gadget, such as the “Shake Alert L.A.” app, which warns residents of an impending earthquake...

The i-team’s databases show not only neighborhoods that have been gentrified or are going through gentrification, but also what neighborhoods are under a looming threat of gentrification and displacement. Chris Bousquet of [Data-Smart City Solutions](#), a [governance and innovation site sponsored by Harvard University](#), wrote that the i-team’s data can “inform interventions” by both residents and elected officials. L.A. could be a forerunner in the use of technology to slow down, and possibly stop, gentrification.

Each database presents an interactive map with a color key that shows low to very high displacement pressure and “neighborhood change”—another City Hall code word for gentrification. **The i-team, however, doesn’t provide analysis of the data – that’s left to the public.** The neighborhood change index measures gentrification while the displacement pressure index predicts displacement.

“Lower- and middle-income people of color and immigrants are suffering the worst in L.A.’s most extremely gentrified areas”

The **displacement pressure index is a street-level** snapshot of L.A. comprised of essentially real-time information and future projections. Garcetti’s i-team looked at U.S. Census tracts and considered “change measures” such as change in housing price projections; percent of households that rent; percent of households that are extremely rent burdened; and the number of affordable properties and housing units that are due to expire by 2023. The i-team notes that “displacement pressure factors capture areas with a high concentration of existing residents who may have difficulty absorbing massive rent increases that often accompany revitalization.” Again, “revitalization” is City Hall code for gentrification.

An Opportunity to Lead

Today, gentrification doesn’t just happen organically. It is, more often than not, guided by local and state politicians—Mayor Eric Garcetti, L.A. Councilman Jose Huizar, California State Sen. Scott Wiener, and others—who work closely with upscale developers and other real estate insiders. This is something that the media, academics, and the public must understand—and acknowledge. Or else gentrification will keep roaring, devastating lives and fueling housing affordability and homeless crises throughout the country.

Gentrification is not good. It may improve a neighborhood for the affluent people who move in, but it destabilizes the lives of many more—the middle- and working-class—who long lived in the community and are forced out. And once a neighborhood is gentrified, middle- and working-class residents can no longer enter. Gentrification doesn’t solve the larger problems—housing affordability and homelessness—that must be addressed in order to have a healthy, just society.

Armed with data from the Mayor's own i-team, our politicians can "become innovative leaders by growing a metropolis in a way that protects its senior citizens, immigrants, teachers, people of color, and many others from displacement and gentrification. Progress is not progress if everyone is not included in that progress."
