

Are green spaces contributing to gentrification in Valencia city?

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The effect of the gentrification in urban areas has been the focus of several studies in the last decades. Although urban greening is universally recognized as an essential part of sustainable and climate-responsive cities, a growing literature on green gentrification argues that new green infrastructure, and greenspace in particular, can contribute to gentrification, thus creating social and racial inequalities in access to the benefits of greenspace and further environmental and climate injustice.

In this study we analyse the possible relationship of some social covariates and the green spaces on the gentrification among the city of Valencia. To do so we use a hierarchical Bayesian approach to describe the gentrification index with respect to the above mentioned covariates at census area level. We consider autoregressive conditional approaches to analyse the spatial variability. This model is employed across different specific time periods. First results indicate that in Valencia there is no clear pattern of green gentrification.

Keywords: Urban greening, Bayesian hierarchical models, Areal data