Abstract

Public art is a popular and effective way of improving public spaces, but not all public art is equally effective. Researchers have looked at the impacts of public art through three main lenses: a) visitor behavior, b) economic impacts, and c) subjective impacts. However, due to the nature of the data, these studies mostly focus on subjective impacts. This research takes a different approach with the aim of quantifying the measurable impacts of public art in Denver, Colorado.

Introduction

An inverse is to determining the measurable impacts of public art on public space. Researchers have looked at visitor behavior, economic impacts, and subjective impacts of public art. However, due to the nature of the data, the relationship between public art and urban value is not well understood. This study aims to quantify the measurable impacts of public art in Denver, Colorado.

Methods

The study uses ArcGIS to investigate the spatial effects of public art. The study used a wide variety of data sets in order to discover any correlations between public art and urban value. Very little research has been done to quantify these or any other impacts. This study uses ArcGIS to investigate the spatial identity, enhanced use, and improved value. This study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects.

Results

The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects. Further study and refinement will be performed on this data. The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects. Further study and refinement will be performed on this data. The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects.

Conclusions

Further study and refinement will be performed on this data. The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects. Further study and refinement will be performed on this data. The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects.

Further Plans

Further study and refinement will be performed on this data. The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects. Further study and refinement will be performed on this data. The study assumes quantifiable benefits of public art will be localized spatial effects.

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Art and Public Space: The Measurable Impacts of Public Art in Denver, Colorado

Nicholas Decker  Professor Shujuan Li  Utah State University Department of Landscape Architecture  April 9, 2015