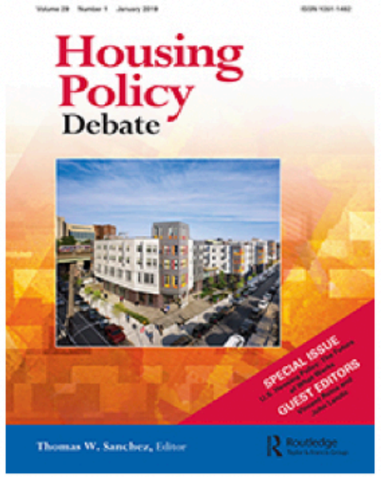

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Assessing the Intersection of Neighborhood Change and Residential Mobility Pathways for the Chicago Metropolitan Area (2006–2015)

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Table 1. Neighborhood change sequence analysis process.

Methodology	Purpose	Input	Method	Output
1. Develop cross-sectional typologies for census data.	Using a series of socioeconomic, housing, and demographic indicators, develop a typology of neighborhoods within Cook County.	Brown S4 LTDB data for each decade 1970–2010 at the census tract level.	Standardize variables by *z* score for each year to control for different measurement scales. Use hierarchical cluster analysis to identify neighborhood types.	Seven neighborhood types assigned to each census tract for each decade.
2. Create longitudinal sequences for each neighborhood and measure sequence similarity.	For each neighborhood, construct a longitudinal sequence of neighborhood types by decade to describe the neighborhood's change trajectory.	Census tracts with neighborhood type for each decade, 1970–2010.	Use optimal matching to identify similar sequence transitions for neighborhoods.	Individual sequences for each census tract.
3. Cluster sequences.	Using the sequences identified in step 2, develop a typology of sequences using clustering techniques.	Individual sequences for each census tract	Use hierarchical cluster analysis to identify similar sequence types.	Eight sequence types, with one sequence assigned to each census tract.