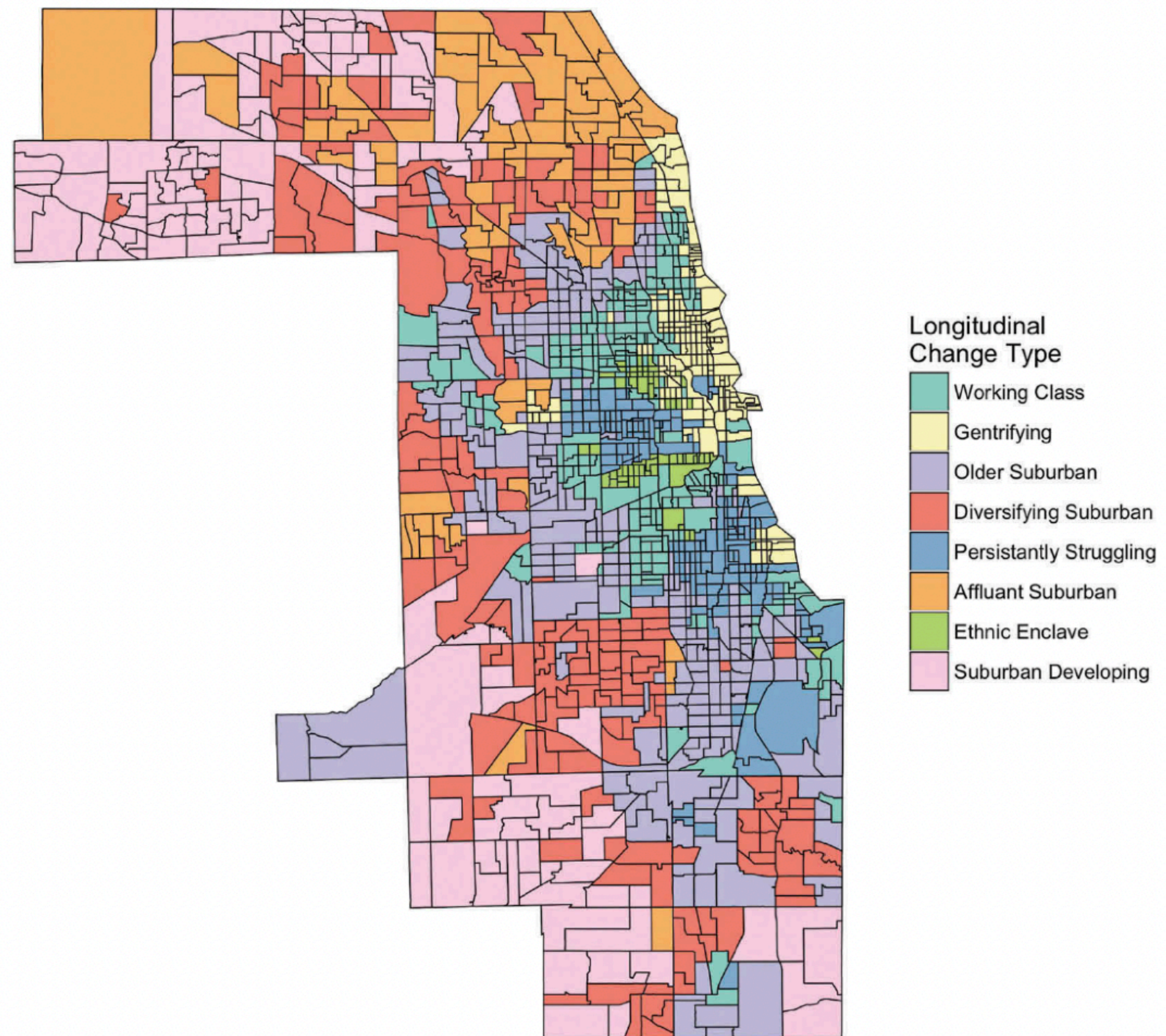




**Figure 3.** Longitudinal neighborhood change trajectories by change type.  
Source: Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB), Spatial Structures in SocialSciences, 2014: Brown University.



**Figure 2.** Longitudinal neighborhood change trajectories.  
Source: Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB), Spatial Structures in Social Sciences, 2014: Brown University.



# The Lab

The Three Cities defined by this study are as follows:

- **City One** includes all Census Tracts that increased their proportion of regional income by 20 percent;
- **City Two** includes all Census Tracts that increased or decreased their proportion of regional income by less than 20 percent;
- **City Three** includes all Census Tracts that decreased their proportion of regional income by 20 percent.

## Change in Average Individual Income, 1970-2016 City of Chicago, Relative to Seven County Metro Area

Average individual income, individuals of Working Age, by Census tract

Change in Census Tract proportion  
of Metro Area Weighted Average Income.

**City One**

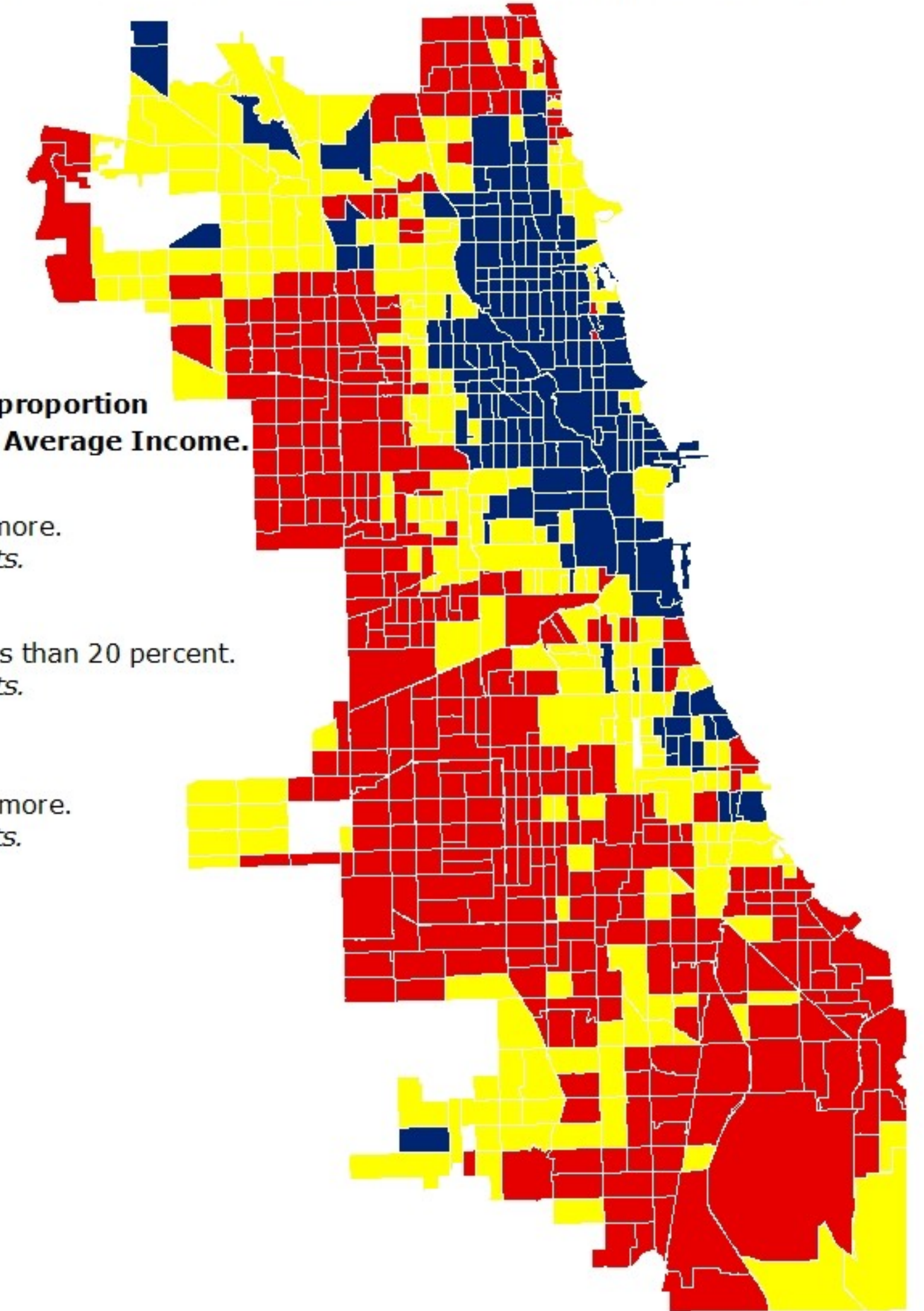
Increase of 20 percent or more.  
24 percent of Chicago tracts.

**City Two**

Increase or Decrease is less than 20 percent.  
29 percent of Chicago tracts.

**City Three**

Decrease of 20 percent or more.  
47 percent of Chicago tracts.



Census Tract boundaries from 2010 are shown.  
Brown University Longitudinal Tract Database, 1970  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016  
Tracts without data were excluded. 1,976 metro area tracts.



7.5

Miles