

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PRELIMINARY
DRAFT

UPDATE TO THE EDUCATIONAL
FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

July 1, 2016



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This update to the Education Facilities Master Plan (EFMP) is part of Mayor Rahm Emanuel's, CPS Chief Executive Officer Forrest Claypool's, and CPS Chief Education Officer Janice Jackson's plan to make critical investments in our schools and classrooms to ensure every child in every neighborhood has access to a high quality education that prepares them to succeed in college, life and career.

Over the last five years, CPS students have made major strides. Academically:

- Our graduation and attendance rates continue to rise to record highs;
- Our composite ACT score is the highest in CPS history;
- More minority students are enrolled in Advanced Placement courses, with more students than ever doing well enough to earn college credit;
- More CPS students are attending and graduating from college;
- According to recently released data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, CPS students are outpacing their peers nationally in academic growth, with our 8th-graders showing the most progress of any urban school district in the country for growth in math;
- CPS has three high schools ranked in the top 50 in the country according to Newsweek. And seven ranked among the top 10 in Illinois, according to US News and World Report.

In terms of facilities, key progress completed or underway has included:

- **High Speed Broadband and Wi-Fi in Every Classroom:** CPS has upgraded wireless networks in 120 schools to support 1:1 devices, installed fiber-optic broadband connections in 130 schools, replaced computer patching servers in 560 schools. With the support of a \$37.7 million federal grant awarded to CPS in October 2015, every student in every classrooms will have access to high-speed broadband and Wi-Fi.
- **Air Conditioning Every Classroom:** In April 2014, Mayor Rahm Emanuel announced a 5-year plan to providing cooling to all CPS classrooms. Since the beginning of FY 2013, CPS has installed full air conditioning at 216 campuses. Providing air conditioning to all classrooms in use at the remaining schools is part of this plan.
- **Playgrounds:** Since the start of school year 2012/13, CPS has invested in providing new or renovating existing playgrounds at 74 CPS schools. Three additional schools will receive playgrounds over the summer of 2016, with the long term goal of ensuring a playground at very elementary school that has space for one and is not adjacent to one provided by the Park District.
- **Addressing High Priority Repairs:** In 2012, CPS estimated that it had \$3.9 billion of total repair needs district-wide, with \$1.56 billion considered to be "deferred maintenance" (that is, assessed systems determined to be past their useful life and in current need of replacement). As of December 2015, the total assessed need as

determined by the Facility Assessments¹, has been reduced to \$3.1 billion, and the deferred maintenance is now estimated at \$0.64 billion.

- **Reducing Overcrowding:** Since 2012, CPS has funded overcrowding relief for dozens of schools, through the construction of new schools, new annexes, modular classrooms, leases, and redesign of interior space. While there is more work to do, especially in the Northwest, Southwest and South Loop areas, recently announced efforts are expected to provide relief for our most overcrowded schools.
- **Expanding Full Day PreK:** Since 2012, we have grown the number of full day PK classrooms from 31 to 223, have added 3 Child Parent Centers, and have increased the number of our students attending full day PK programs in our schools from ~620 to 4,460. Pending the availability of sufficient funding, we plan to continue increasing the availability of these offerings, primarily in high poverty neighborhoods, with a goal of offering 300 full day classrooms by school year 2018-19.
- **Improving Access to High Quality Education Options:** At the elementary school level, CPS has expanded the number of IB, STEM, and Fine Arts programs, with investments primarily located on the south and west sides of the Chicago. At the high school level, we are improving access to high quality, specialized programs, such as IB, STEM, and our military academies, with a goal that all of our high school students live within 3 miles driving distance of at least one such program. We are expanding and strengthening opportunities for Career and Technical Education, especially through increasing access to career pathways with high student demand and career prospects. The expansion of the construction trades program at Dunbar High School is one example. We have also expanded and improved the geographic distribution of selective enrollment opportunities, by expanding Hancock High School and converting the academic program into a mix of selective enrollment and career and technical education (CTE), by reopening Jones High School's old building, and by constructing a new annex to expand Walter Payton College Prep.

This draft update to the 10-year plan reflects that each of these will be continuing, while recognizing that our current financial pressure will require us to focus on our most urgent needs, including testing for and remediating lead.

How Is The Plan Structured?

The draft plan is comprised of six major components: (1) District Overview, describing the students demographics, district structure, academic results and academic vision and strategies of the district; (2) Facility Portfolio and Conditions, describing the overall condition of our facilities, including the age of the portfolio, the total assessed maintenance needs overall and by category, and progress on several recent facilities-based initiatives, and the portfolio of vacant buildings; (3) Capacity Needs, describing recent population and enrollment trends, implications for citywide enrollment, and efforts to reduce overcrowding and address under-enrolled schools;

¹ Each facility is assessed every two years in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/34-215. Figures in this document reflect assessment data as of December 17, 2015 and will be updated with final numbers when the final version is published.

(4) Summary of Recommendations; (5) Community Analysis specific to each of the 16 planning areas; and (6) a plan for Community Engagement.

How This Update Differs From The 2013 Plan:

The draft update to the 2013 plan contains several improvements and enhancements to the prior version, many of them resulting from the feedback of the Chicago Educational Facilities Task Force and community. These changes include:

1. Enhanced community analysis, incorporating neighborhood definitions, descriptions, and sister-agency development plans provided by the City of Chicago's Department of Planning and Development and used as part of the City's Chicago Neighborhoods Now initiative
2. Updated enrollment and population projections
3. Enhanced discussion of the enrollment projection methodology
4. Improved navigability and wayfinding both within the main document and for the individual school plans
5. Additional content related to CPS vacant properties and the plans for the disposition of those facilities

CPS will view this Plan as a ***living document*** to be enhanced and refreshed through ongoing dialogue with and constructive feedback from parents, families, educators, community members, support organizations, and other interested parties.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

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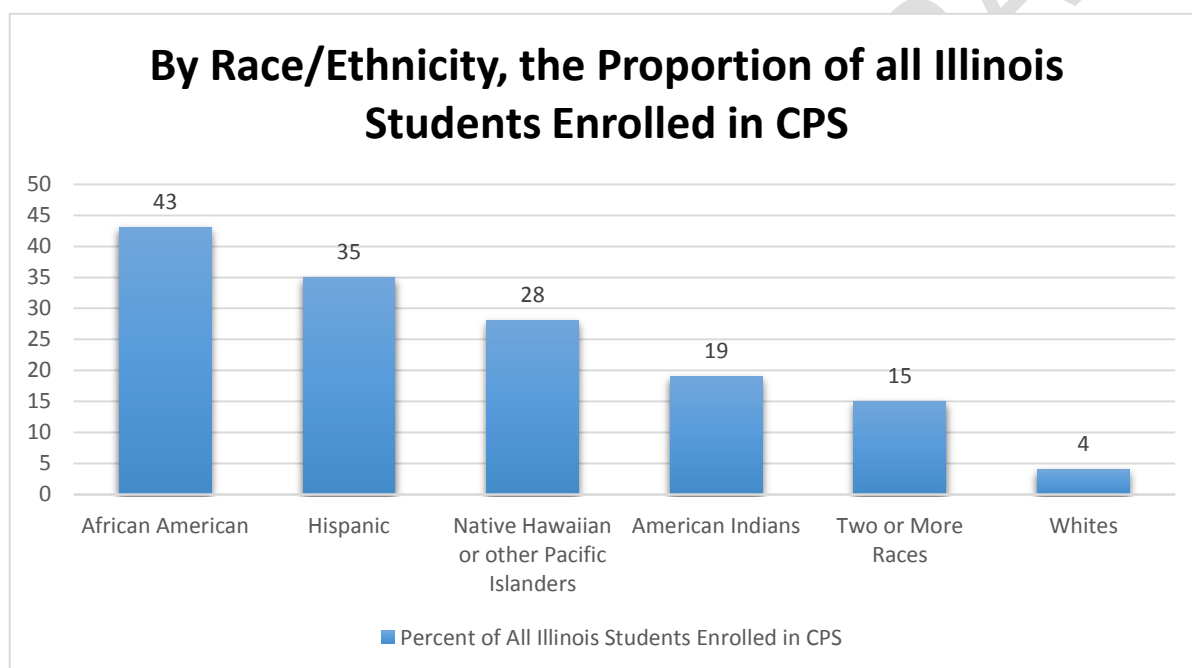
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DISTRICT OVERVIEW

Chicago Public Schools (“CPS”) is the nation’s third largest school district. In the 2015-16 school year, CPS’ enrollment as of the 20th day of school was 392,285.

Student Demographics

Race and Ethnicity: In the 2015-16 school year, 46% of CPS students are Hispanic, 39% are Black, 10% are White, 4% are Asian, and 1% are multi-racial or other. Of all students in the state of Illinois, CPS enrolls approximately 43% of the African Americans, 35% of the Hispanics, 28% of the Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, 19% of American Indians, 15% of Asians, 8% of Two or More Races, and 4% of Whites.²



- **ELLs:** In the 2014-15 school year, 66,231 CPS students were ELLs. This represented 16.7% of CPS student enrollment and 32% of the ELLs in the State of Illinois. CPS’ students are twice as likely to be ELLs than are students in the rest of the state. (An average of 8.5% percent of students are identified as ELL in schools districts throughout the rest of Illinois.)
- **Low income:** Approximately 87 percent of CPS students are from low income families, nearly twice the percentage in the rest of the state (46%).³

² School year 2014-15.

³ Students defined as low-income are those students, aged 3 through 17, who come from families receiving public assistance, live in institutions for neglected or delinquent children, are supported in foster homes with public funds, or are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches.

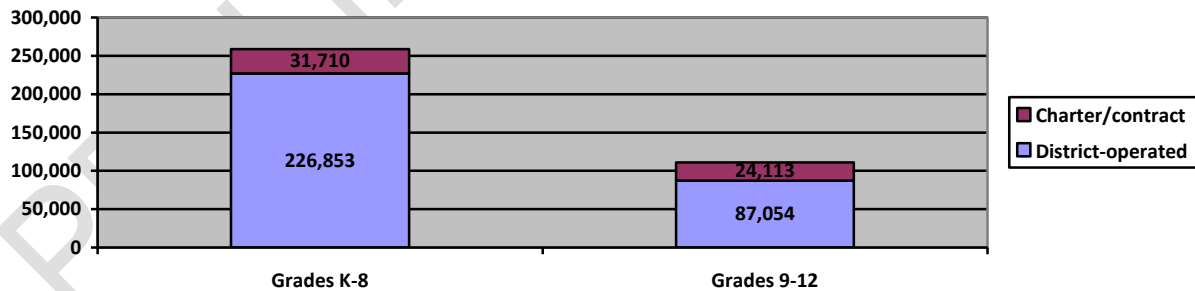
- **Mobility:** In 2014, the mobility rate of students in CPS was 17.5%. The rate was 12.3% across Illinois.

District Structure

In SY15-16, CPS has 660 schools of the following governance and type:

Governance and Type	ES	HS	Total
District-Run	422	95	517
Traditional	415	87	502
Options		4	4
Specialty	4	4	8
Early Childhood Center	3		3
Charter	60	70	130
Traditional	60	47	107
Options		23	23
Contract	2	9	11
Traditional	2	2	4
Options		7	7
SAFE		2	2
Options		2	2
GRAND TOTAL	484	176	660

As of Fall 2015, charter and contract enrollment represents 12.2% of students in grades K-8 and 21.6% of students in grades 9-12.



Academic Results

CPS is delivering improving academic results, outpacing the improvements of peer districts and setting new standards for District performance, on multiple measures and across multiple age categories.

CPS' elementary school students are outpacing the academic growth of their national and state peers in both math and reading, according to the results of the 2015 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), known as the "Nation's Report Card." CPS grew in every category on the biannual assessment, which is given to students in 4th and 8th grades. CPS' results on several high school measures (freshmen on-track rates, ACT scores, and graduation rates) also set new records for the District.

- **Fourth Grade Performance on Reading and Math:** In reading, fourth grade CPS students achieved the ***third highest growth in the nation*** among their urban peers with growth of 7 scale-score points since 2013. The improvement in reading since 2003 has been 15 points, ***the second best growth in the nation*** among urban districts. The state, as a whole, by comparison, showed a growth of 5 points since 2003. In math, CPS students added to their 2013 ***nation-leading*** 7-point growth with another 1-point increase, for an 18-point gain since 2003. The state as whole, by comparison, showed a growth of 4 points in fourth-grade math since 2003.
- **Eighth Grade Performance on Reading and Math:** Since 2003, eighth grade CPS students have achieved ***the greatest growth in the nation*** among urban districts in math ***and the second greatest growth in the nation*** among urban districts in reading. In math, CPS eighth grade students have average growth of 21 scale-score points since 2003, including a 6-point increase since 2013. The state of Illinois as a whole, by comparison, showed growth of 5 scale-score points since 2003. In reading, CPS eighth grade students have showed average growth of 9 scale-score points since 2003, including growth of 4 scale-score points since 2013. The state as a whole experienced growth of 1 scale-score point since 2003.
- **Freshman-on-Track Rates:** CPS' freshmen-on-track rate is the ***highest measure on record for the district***, now at of 84.1%. In 2008, the District began tracking the freshman on-track rate, developed by the University of Chicago. According to the Consortium on Chicago School Research (CCSR), freshmen who are on-track are three and a half times more likely to graduate from high school in four years than students who are off-track.
- **ACT Scores:** CPS' average ACT score is the ***highest measure on record for the District***. This year's ACT results for graduating seniors marked an encouraging five-year trend of ACT improvement across CPS schools. CPS students demonstrated growth in all tested subjects, and made gains in all college-readiness benchmarks as determined by ACT, while statewide achievement rates remained flat; CPS students are ***outpacing the state*** in the core subjects of math and reading. CPS has had an increase of 0.9 scale-score points since 2010, with this year's 18.2 composite score representing an increase of 0.2 scale-score points over last year's composite score.

- **AP Coursework:** Since 2011, CPS student participation in AP college-level coursework has ***increased by 31 percent***, while the number of students earning a passing score—at least a 3 or higher—on at least one AP exam has ***increased over 61 percent***.
- **Summer School:** Fewer CPS students in elementary grades require summer school remediation to advance to the next grade. CPS requires students who score in the 23rd percentile or lower on their NWEA tests to take summer school classes. In 2015, approximately 9,300 students needed to attend summer school classes. In 2016, approximately 7,200 students needed the courses, a reduction of about 25 percent based on student performance.
- **Graduation Rates:** CPS' five year cohort graduation rate marks the ***highest measure on record for the district***. The current five year cohort graduation rate is 69.9%, up from 66.3% in 2014.

Academic Vision and Strategies

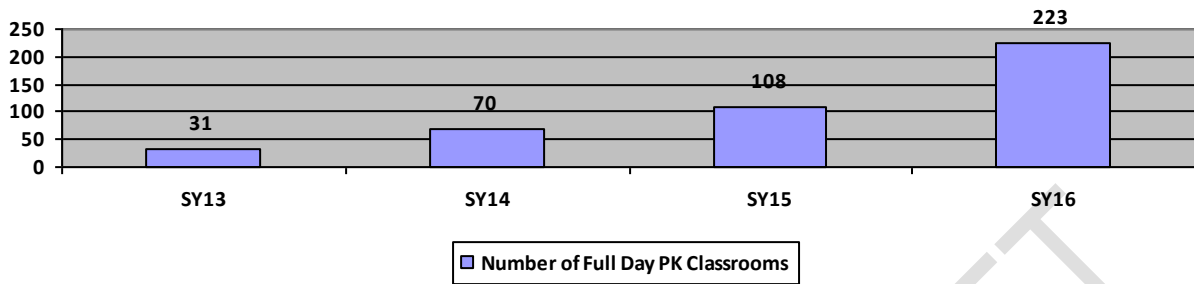
Underpinning the strong academic results is the Board's vision that every CPS student in every neighborhood will be engaged in a rigorous, well-rounded instructional program and will graduate prepared for success in college, career and life. This vision and the accelerating growth have been supported by a series of investments to boost students learning – from expansion of early child education (including expansion of full day pre-kindergarten and a guarantee of universal full day kindergarten), to investments in support systems and social and emotional learning, to focused strategies to improve school leadership and teacher quality, to the implementation of the more rigorous Common Core State Standards, and expansion of rigorous high school options, including International Baccalaureate and STEM programs.

Expanding Early Childhood Opportunities

Recent initiatives to expand and strengthen early childhood education in Chicago include the following:

- Offering full-day kindergarten at all of CPS' neighborhood elementary schools.
- Implementing a new process for reviewing and funding providers, through which 724 schools and community-based provider locations were funded, with the ability to serve approximately 44,600 children between the ages of 0-5.
- Providing 2,620 additional children access to high-quality early childhood education as a result of a Social Impact Bond Program, an innovative financing format that will fund pre-K education over the next four years, through a half-day Child-Parent Center (CPC) model, a program that works with both students and their parents to improve educational outcomes.
- Expanding full day Pre-K opportunities to over 200 classrooms. CPS' goal is to continue increasing the number of full-day Pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) programs to 300 by 2019.

Full Day PreKindergarten Classrooms



Expanding Support Systems and Social and Emotional Learning

CPS has been investing in broadening and deepening the supports and social and emotional learning that it provides to students. Leading indicators of student safety, school climate and academic achievement show significant gains over the past three school years. Between the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 school years, the district experienced a 66% drop in the rate of out of school suspension, a 55% drop in the rate of expulsion, and a 22% drop in the rate of police notification. Several investments in social-emotional programs have contributed to these successes, including:

- Expanding a multi-tiered system of supports (MTSS) in every school – both academic and behavioral – providing struggling students with additional targeted interventions to ensure success, as well as access to grade-level core content through strong differentiated instruction.
- Implementing restorative justice, social/emotional supports, and anti-bullying curricula in schools.
- Launching Parent Universities and Parent Engagement Centers, to empower families with the information and tools to support children’s learning at home and school. The Parent University program was launched by the Emanuel Administration in 2015 to engage and support parents, building upon the 46 Parent Engagement Centers established since the Mayor took office. Plans are underway for the district to expand upon this growth and serve more families across the city by adding 15 new Parent Engagement Centers by the end of 2016. Parent University is funded with federal Title I funds and is an innovative neighborhood-based program that uses a combination of in-person and online learning to help parents get more information about educational opportunities that can drive success for both them and their children. Parent University also helps parents learn more about navigating the District’s many programs, including how to volunteer for school activities, report card pick-up procedures and how to perform the duties of a Local School Council member. As of May 2016, CPS has five Parent Universities that are a part of a larger network of 46 Parent Engagement Centers, which are school-based sites for parents and the immediate school community to access continued learning and educational resources. By 2019, CPS will double the number of Parent Engagement Centers—which dually provide parents with continued learning opportunities and ways to become more involved in their student’s education—and reinforce a culture of learning throughout the city.
- Expanding Safe Passage so that it now serves more than 75,000 students at 140 schools with designated routes staffed by 1,300 safety workers.

- Providing additional educational options to out-of-school and off-track youth, through schools and programs that provide additional supports and services for students who have been out of school and seek to return, or who may need opportunities to earn credits in an accelerated program. Some of our campuses offer additional supports, such as child care, counseling, and alternative schedules for students who may work during the traditional school day.

Improving School Leadership and Teacher Quality

The Board is refining a high-visibility recognition platform for top performers, tying rewards and recognition to performance, and empowering great leaders with autonomy to innovate and a platform to share best practices School District-wide. Specific initiatives include:

- Implementing a system to induct and support new leaders (Principals, Networks, Assistant Principals, Central Office, Teacher Leaders), and provide ongoing, differentiated professional development for experienced leaders, as well as appropriate skills and capacity building for all employees.
- Launching the Independent Schools Principal (ISP) program, which provides a select cohort (initial cohort of 28 principals) of experienced, high-performing principals with decreased oversight and increased flexibility to innovate. ISP provides participating principals with an additional avenue to learn from their peers and national experts, and independent schools will serve as “learning labs”, welcoming other educators and parents from across the city to learn more about delivering 21st Century learning opportunities to advance the goals of college and career success for every student. The Board recently announced that an additional 27 principals were joining the ISP program.
- Refining the Board’s comprehensive, new teacher evaluation system, REACH (Recognizing Educators Advancing Chicago) Students. REACH Students, launched during the 2012-2013 school year, was created with input from teachers in collaboration with the Chicago Teachers Union (CTU) to provide a roadmap for good teaching and the necessary tools teachers need to drive student achievement.
- Investing in personalized learning and the training to support it, to enhance the ability to provide students with differentiated instruction designed to meet each student’s specific needs

Increasing Rigor and Focus on College Persistence

CPS has been implementing the more rigorous Common Core state standards, has been investing in the expansion of high schools and high school programs that have demonstrated a strong track record of college readiness and persistence, and has been seeking to deliver more rigor in all of its offerings. CPS is also working to increase the number of specialty neighborhood high schools, such as those offering International Baccalaureate and STEM programs, so all Chicago families would live within 3 miles of one of these high-quality choices. Recent investments have included:

- **Expanding International Baccalaureate, STEM and Service Leadership offerings.** In school year 2010-11, there were approximately 5,900 CPS students that were in a high school IB programme, a military academy, or a CPS-run high school offering a STEM curriculum. In school year 2015-16, there were more than 22,500.
- **Expanding and improving access to selective enrollment offerings.** In school year 2011, there were approximately 12,300 students enrolled in selective enrollment high schools. In school year 2016, there were approximately 15,300, an increase of 24%, with several completed or in-process initiatives expected to deliver more opportunities for

Chicago's children. Geographic equity to such opportunities has also been strengthened, with the conversion in SY16 of Hancock High School into a mix of selective enrollment and CTE programming delivering the first selective enrollment school on the southwest side.

- **Strengthening and expanding Career and Technical Education.** CTE programs providing students with exposure to a vast range of careers through internships, job shadows and conferences, as well as the potential to earn college credit while still in high school. Recent investments have included CTE academies or programs added to 11 high schools in school years 2014 and 2015 alone.
- **Implementing other initiatives to strengthen our rigor and focus on college persistence, including:**
 - Initiating a State Seal of Biliteracy to graduating seniors who demonstrate proficiency in English and in a secondary language. More than 1,100 CPS students earned the Seal of Biliteracy.
 - Partnering with leaders in higher education to form the Chicago Higher Education Compact, a collaboration dedicated to developing solutions to increase college enrollment, persistence and completions for CPS graduates.
 - Expanding and raising awareness about the Chicago Star Scholarship program, which provides eligible CPS students with a free education at City Colleges of Chicago.
 - Expanding early college/dual enrollment programs that give college-ready high school juniors and seniors exposure to college-level courses, as well as the confidence to succeed in more academically challenging environments, and the opportunity to earn credits toward a college degree.

FACILITY PORTFOLIO AND CONDITIONS

The Chicago Public Schools (CPS) has made strides over the course of the last 20 years in the renovation of its facilities and in its efforts to relieve overcrowding through the construction of new additions, linked annexes and new schools. The combination of these efforts has created a portfolio that we would classify as being in “fair” condition.

Facility Portfolio

The CPS educational portfolio (administrative buildings and stadiums are excluded) is currently made up of 824 buildings on 526 campuses.⁴ The breakdown of buildings is as follows:

- Main Buildings (including Additions) = 522
- CPS Campus Leased Facilities = 31
- Linked Additions = 48
- Annex Buildings = 91
- Branch Buildings = 20
- Modular Buildings = 105
- Fieldhouses = 7

Facility Age

The average age of a Campus in the CPS educational portfolio is 76 years. The average age of a building (including additions) in the CPS educational portfolio is 64 years (this does not include modulares, fieldhouses or leased buildings with an unknown original construction year). The percentage of these buildings built before 1953 is 44 percent, between 1953 and 1995 is 38 percent, and since the Mayor of Chicago assumed responsibility for the Chicago Public Schools in 1996 through today, 16 percent of the buildings have been constructed.

As of this publication, an additional 3 schools (Southeast Area, Southwest Area, and the former Dyett) and 4 additions (Payton, Canty, Jamieson, and Edwards) are currently in process with planned openings over the next 2 school years.

Facility Conditions

Total Assessed Maintenance Need

In 2012, CPS estimated that it had \$3.9 billion of total repair needs district-wide, with \$1.56 billion considered to be “deferred maintenance” (that is, assessed systems determined to be past their useful life and in current need of replacement). As of December 2015, the total assessed need as determined by the Facility Assessments⁵, has been reduced to \$3.1 billion, and the deferred maintenance is now estimated at \$0.64 billion.

Deferred Maintenance by Category:

The approximately \$0.64 billion in deferred maintenance can be broken out based on the following categories:

- MEP/FP (Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, Fire Protection) - ~59%

⁴ The Facilities Department classifies the portfolio based on campuses as opposed to schools because in a number of cases, there are multiple schools sharing a single campus.

⁵ Each facility is assessed every two years in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/34-215. Figures in this document reflect assessment data as of December 17, 2015 and will be updated with final numbers when the final version is published.

- Envelope (Roof, Windows, Masonry, Exterior Doors, etc) - ~29%
- Interiors (Classrooms, Corridors, Lunchrooms, Gyms, Auditoriums, Program Spaces, etc.) - ~7%
- Site (Grounds, Playlots, Parking Lots, Fencing, etc) - ~5%

Project Selection/Prioritization for Deferred Maintenance Projects:

Given the overall priority need of the facility portfolio, along with continued budget constraints, the CPS facilities department utilizes a needs-based prioritization for recommending deferred maintenance projects for inclusion in the CPS capital plan, classifying repair projects into one of four “phases” that in general align to a need/urgency of repair.

Phase I: Exterior Envelope (Masonry, Roofs, Parapets, etc...)

Phase II: Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing (Boilers, Roof Top Units, Unit Ventilators, etc...)

Phase III: Interior Finishes and program spaces (Painting, Flooring, Lunchrooms, Lockers, Labs etc...)

Phase IV: Site Improvements (Parking Lots, Playgrounds, Green space, etc...)

The aim of categorizing opportunities in this manner is to prioritize first facilities with issues that may present a health/safety concern or which have an issue that if left unaddressed may lead to an acceleration of deterioration of supporting systems.

To identify potential projects within these categories and determine which to recommend for inclusion in the capital plan, the department engages in a process that begins with the most recent assessment and then incorporates additional points of view, considerations, and real-time validation.

STEP 1: Identify needs based on latest facility assessments: Items ranked **2, 3 and 4** on the most recent facility assessment are considered “priority needs” and are reviewed under the categories of roofing, masonry and mechanical. An initial list of priority projects is developed, with consideration given to the degree of water infiltration and failing masonry (i.e. Roof, Windows and Parapets), and a facility’s ability to provide heat (i.e. Boilers, Roof Top Units - RTU’s, and Unit Ventilators). Specifically related to windows, if warranted by the rank, facilities are prioritized if the windows can no longer be repaired or maintained, and are actively leaking (water/snow/air). For project efficiency, window projects are executed with a roof and/or masonry project when possible.

STEP 2: Revalidate data based on current conditions in the field: Recognizing that the assessment is a snap-shot in time and in some cases could be more than a year old, coupled with the impacts that the typical Chicago winter freeze thaw cycle has on our masonry structures, the assessment is re-validated and projects are re-prioritized on the basis of current conditions and additional technical reporting. The list of potential projects is sent to each CPS Lead Facility Manager (LFM) in order to confirm (in real-time) the current conditions in the field. As a result, some conditions improve based on good engineering practices and the allocation of maintenance funds to extend the life of a

system, while some have worsened due to the harsh conditions. For the same reason, investigative technical reports (i.e. structural and roofing) are used to supplement the list of priority projects, particularly where urgent actions are recommended. The engineer survey is also reviewed and the comments are vetted against the list of potential projects.

STEP 3: Budget Development: The list of projects for building condition are scoped at a high level and an order of magnitude budget is developed. Scopes only include the priority need(s), required code compliance, and targeted interior finishes (when necessary). If there are “external” sources of funds available to support a specific project, these are identified at this time.

STEP 4: Evaluation in the Context of Other District Initiatives: The process above is used to identify the most urgent deferred maintenance projects, the total project costs for those projects, and the availability of external funds to support those projects. These needs are then evaluated by District Leadership and the Board of Education in the context of the amount of money that is made available for capital spending and other district initiatives that require capital funds. In recent years, such other initiatives have included overcrowding relief, playlot investments, air conditioning investments, programmatic investments, and technology enhancements, among others.

High Speed Broadband and Wi-Fi

CPS has upgraded wireless networks in 120 schools to support 1:1 devices, installed fiber-optic broadband connections in 130 schools to support technology use by students along with improving readiness for PARCC and NWEA assessments, and replaced computer patching servers in 560 schools to simplify PC upgrades and security patching and sunset the Windows XP operating system across the District. With the support of a \$37.7 million federal grant awarded to CPS in October 2015, we expect that every student in every classroom will have in the coming years access to high-speed broadband and Wi-Fi.

Air Conditioning

Since the beginning of FY 2013, CPS has installed full air conditioning at 216 campuses. In April 2014, Mayor Rahm Emanuel announced a 5-year plan to providing cooling to all CPS classrooms. Below is a summary of the current state of air conditioning at our campuses:

	Full A/C	No A/C	Partial A/C	Non-CPS Property (UNK. AC)	TOTALS
# of CPS Campuses	465*	1	60	0	526
# of CPS Schools and Programs	495*	2	67	114	678

*includes campuses currently under construction to receive full A/C.

Full A/C: Campuses have a centralized air conditioning/dehumidification system that provides thermal comfort to all buildings and classrooms, or the campus has a

combination of spaces cooled by a centralized system and/or window A/C units in every classroom.

Partial A/C: Campuses have air conditioning in some classrooms, but not all. In some cases, new annexes have been built with air conditioning. In other cases, some classrooms can support window units while others cannot.

No A/C: Many of these Campuses have air conditioning for administrative offices and in limited classrooms such as Kindergarten, Pre-K and computer labs (per program requirements).

A list of schools with no or partial air conditioning is found in the appendix.

Playgrounds

In 2012, approximately 70 district-operated elementary schools did not have a playground. Each year since FY 2012, CPS has included funding to provide a new playground(s) at various schools without a playground. In addition, CPS has supported various outside agencies in securing non-CPS funding to provide new playgrounds, and/or replace or relocate existing playgrounds in poor or unsafe conditions. Since the start of school year 2012/13, CPS has invested in providing new or renovating existing playgrounds at 74 CPS schools. Today, there are 51 CPS schools that remain without a playground; 28 of these either use a Chicago Park District playground, do not have sufficient space on the site for a playground, or have elected not to receive a new playground. Of the remaining 23 schools; 3 are planned to be constructed over the summer 2016 and the balance are on hold pending available funding.

Security Cameras

The use of surveillance cameras is a critical part of CPS' comprehensive safety strategy. Cameras are used by school administration at a local level as well as by CPS' Office of Safety and Security at a centralized level. As of December 2015, there are approximately 170 CPS schools that have an updated system – digital cameras that are networked to the city's 911 center. An additional 255 CPS schools have outdated legacy (primarily analog) systems while 173 CPS schools have no systems at all.

Pending the availability of funding, CPS plans to install new surveillance cameras and infrastructure, as well as upgrade legacy systems, to provide a fully functional surveillance system in all CPS schools that is digital, high quality and networked to CPS Student Safety Center as well as the City of Chicago's first responders: OEMC and Chicago Police Department. This will assist not only with forensic analysis "after the fact" but will help aid in our proactive efforts via monitoring.

Roof and Envelope Needs

Approximately 29% of the deferred maintenance need is under Phase I, Roof and Envelope. Items typically prioritized and addressed based on condition in Phase I projects are the roof, parapets, masonry, windows, and exterior doors. In addition, interior damage resulting from water intrusion would also generally be addressed.

Mechanical Needs

Based on facilities assessments as of December 31, 2015, approximately 59% of the deferred maintenance need is related to the Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing and Fire Protection category.

Chimney Program

The CPS building portfolio contains a large number of buildings with full height or truncated chimney stacks to support the exhausting of combustion and flue gases generated by gas fired boiler systems. In addition to the biennial facility assessment, a structural engineering firm was hired to provide a more detailed assessment of the District's full height chimneys. The purpose of this assessment was to aid in the planning and prioritization of capital projects aimed at ensuring the safety of students, staff and community members traversing around these structures for parking, play or other activities.

Lead

In light of national events that brought increased attention to the issue of water quality, the City of Chicago announced several additional precautionary measures to be added to the City's water testing protocol, continuing the City's track record of exceeding current state and federal regulations as well as industry standards. As part of this announcement, Chicago Public Schools (CPS) began testing water in our schools to ensure the health and safety of our students and staff. While all schools will be tested, the testing schedule was developed based on criteria that includes the age of the school, age of the students (with priority given to schools with pre-K programs), presence of a kitchen (where meals are prepared), and presence of pipes that could need repairs or replacement.

Additional information about the lead testing program and findings is available on the District's website, which will be consistently updated: www.cps.edu/leadtesting

ADA Accessibility

As of December 2015, over half of CPS campuses meet the ADA requirements for Program Accessibility. There are currently 268 campuses¹ classified as Usable, 49 classified as First Floor Usable, and 209 classified as Not Accessible. The definitions of these categories are identified below.

A. USABLE: Schools which meet the ADA requirements for Program Accessibility⁶ including:

1. Accessible site arrival point
2. Accessible parking
3. Accessible Entry including route to the entrance and route from the entrance to the First Floor (or to a main floor)
4. Usable First Floor Toilets as well as Drinking Fountains
5. Vertical Access (passenger elevator)
6. Accessible Program Spaces including some general classrooms, specialty classrooms and other spaces or elements such as lockers, lifts, gym, pool, locker rooms)

⁶ A Campus is considered all buildings in which the functions of a particular school are located. In the event that a Campus has multiple buildings associated with it, such as modular, annex or branch locations, the overall evaluation will be applied based on program accessibility. In other words, even if an individual building is not Usable, the school can still be Usable if the program spaces in the Not Accessible structures could reasonably be relocated to the Usable structure(s).

7. Visual Fire Alarm System
8. Tactical signage

B. FIRST FLOOR USABLE: Schools which meet some, but not all, ADA requirements for Program Accessibility but minimally including:

1. Accessible site arrival point
2. Accessible parking
3. Accessible Entry including route to the entrance and route from the entrance to the First Floor (or to a main floor)
4. Usable First Floor Toilets as well as Drinking Fountains

C. NOT ACCESSIBLE: The school does not contain key accessible elements to be considered usable, such as no site arrival point, no accessible parking, an incomplete accessible route to the entry, no accessible entry, or no accessible First Floor toilets.

Asset Management

The Asset Management Team, under the Facilities Department, has the primary responsibility for the maintenance and cleanliness of CPS facilities. The Asset Management Team of Lead Facility Managers and Facility Managers assist the schools in the day-to-day physical operation of their building, provide management and oversight of building engineers and custodians, assist in energy initiatives, oversee work by maintenance contractors, and ensure that annual building maintenance funds are appropriately allocated. Building engineers perform preventative maintenance and repairs of a minor nature. The preventative maintenance program includes monthly inspections and checklist tasks to address safety equipment, roofing maintenance, conveying equipment, mechanical equipment, and the site. Major and specialized tasks including annual boiler service, major equipment repairs and maintenance on specialized building systems are generally performed through external contracts. Currently, 33 of the District campuses are under an Integrated Facility Management Model (IFM) pilot where a facility management company provides for all facility management functions; beginning summer 2016 another 50 campuses will be added under the IFM model.

Vacant buildings

CPS is engaged in a multi-phase strategy outlined by the Mayoral Advisory Committee for School Repurposing and Community Development to repurpose former school sites in ways that will meet the needs of each surrounding community and enrich neighborhoods for years to come. Since the beginning of the process, CPS has repurposed or sold 13 school sites. Four former school sites were immediately repurposed to meet the programmatic needs of the city, and CPS has reached agreements to sell nine other former school sites.

A crucial component of the repurposing process is community engagement and input. The District continues to work with Aldermanic offices throughout the city as part of this process. The District is committed to repurposing all of its unused properties, and once preferred uses are determined by the community, the District will bring bid solicitations to the market.

Additional detail concerning the process and details on the remaining vacant properties can be found at: <http://cps.edu/Pages/schoolrepurposing.aspx>.

CAPACITY NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

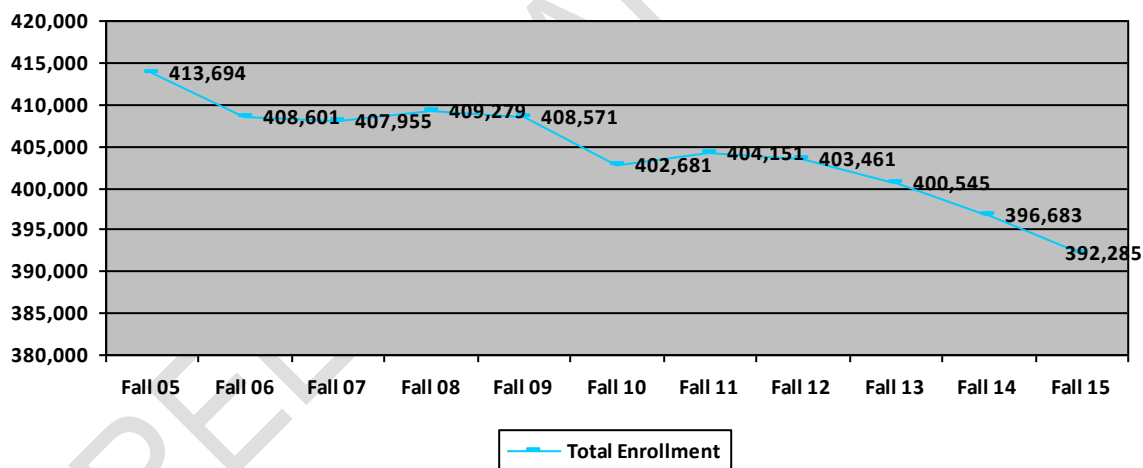
Recent Population and Enrollment Trends

Over the last several years:

- **CPS has attracted a greater percent of the children born in Chicago:** CPS' kindergarten enrollment in SY2015-16 was approximately 64% the number of children born in Chicago five years ago that would have been age-eligible for kindergarten, higher than for any year between 2005-06 and 2010-11, when cohorts ranged between 56.7-63.0% of prior Chicago births.
- **CPS has reduced dropout rates and improved graduation rates:** Between 2011 and 2015, CPS' 5 year cohort dropout rates fell from 39.8% to 25.9% and CPS' 5 year cohort graduation rate increased from 56.9% to 69.9%
- **CPS has grown "market share" of Chicago students relative to private school options.** Between 2011 and 2015, CPS students as a percent of all students in Chicago's schools grew from **86.9% to 87.6%**.

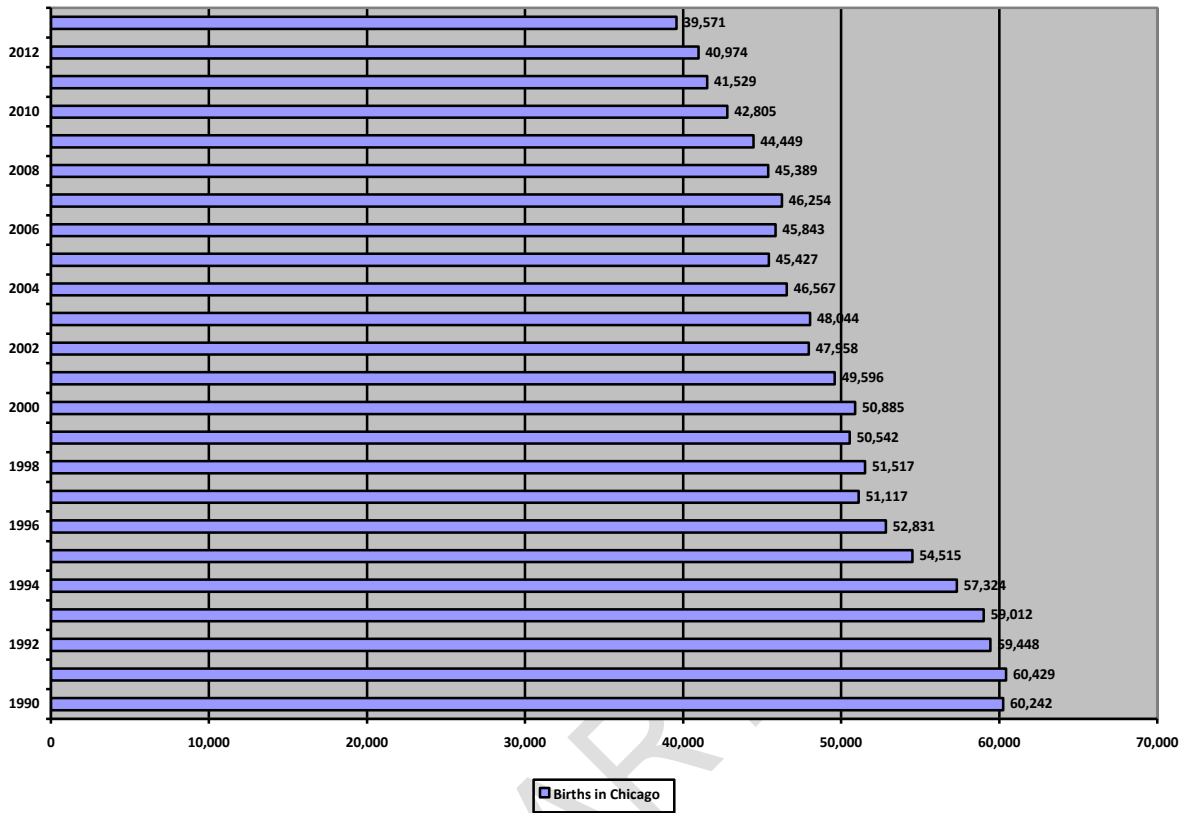
Yet, over the last ten years, CPS enrollment has declined by approximately 21,400 students.⁷ The primary driver has been a decline in the number of children being born – which has been a trend not just in Chicago, but also in the rest of the state and for the country as a whole.

CPS Total Enrollment - Fall 2005 through Fall 2015



⁷ Total enrollment figures do not include PK students that are in community partnership programs. As of Fall 2015 there were approximately 10,000 such students.

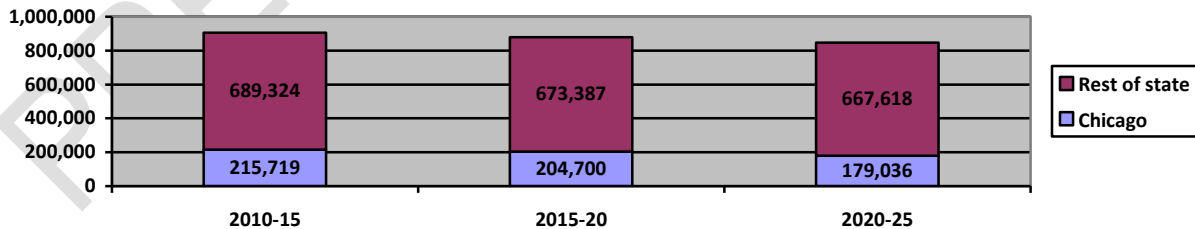
Number of Births in Chicago by Calendar Year



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health at <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/statshome.htm>

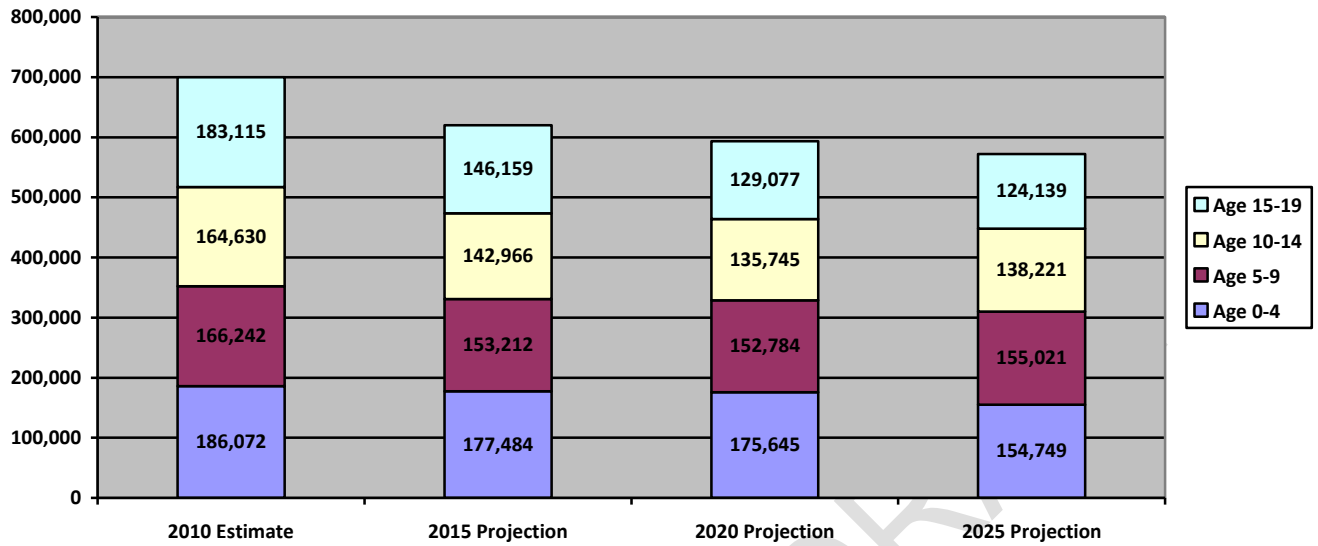
Long term birth projections from the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) indicate that over the next 10 years, **Chicago will continue to represent more than 20% of Illinois' births**, but also that the total number of births and the number of children residing in Chicago will decline.

Number of Births in Illinois (2010-2025)



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Facilities and Services Review Board, Certificate of Need Population Projections Project, 2014.

Projected Number of Children Living in Chicago by Age Range



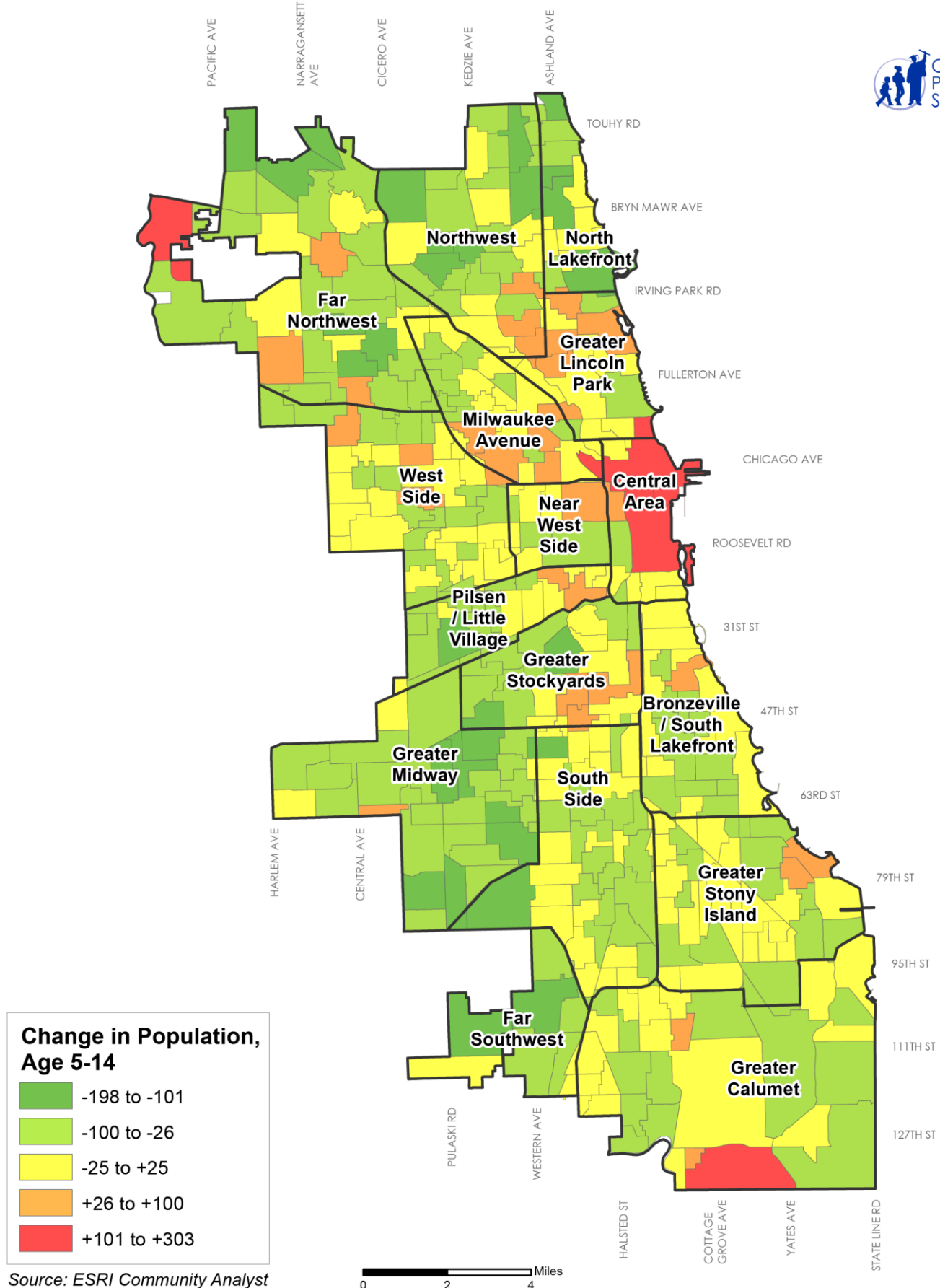
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Facilities and Services Review Board, Certificate of Need Population Projections Project, 2014.

Regional Variation in Births and School Aged Population Trends

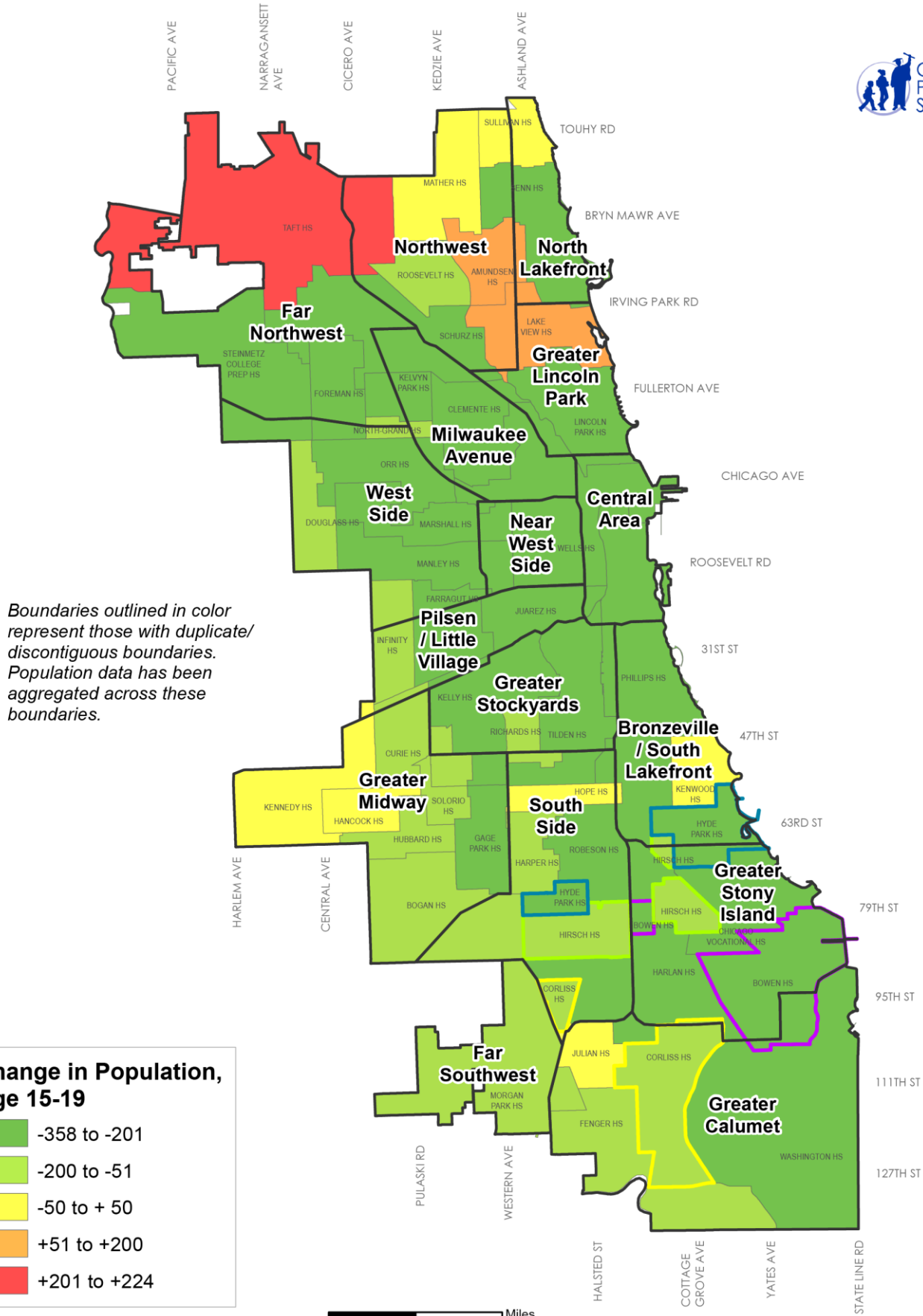
Although the number of children in Chicago is expected to decline on a citywide bases, there are large areas of the city that are expected to experience substantial growth. The following two maps show the expected population changes within CPS' existing elementary school boundaries (showing expected changes in the number of children residing in the area aged 5-14) and within CPS ' existing high school boundaries (showing expected changes in the number of children residing in the area aged 15-19).

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

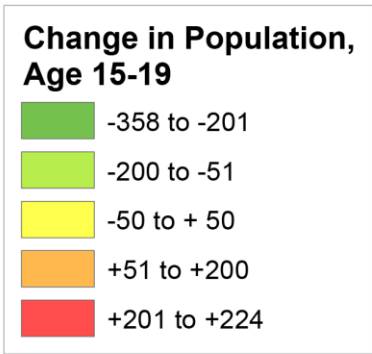
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY POPULATION CHANGE, 2015-2020



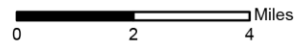
HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY POPULATION CHANGE, 2015-2020



Boundaries outlined in color represent those with duplicate/discontiguous boundaries. Population data has been aggregated across these boundaries.



Source: ESRI Community Analyst



Implications for Citywide Enrollment

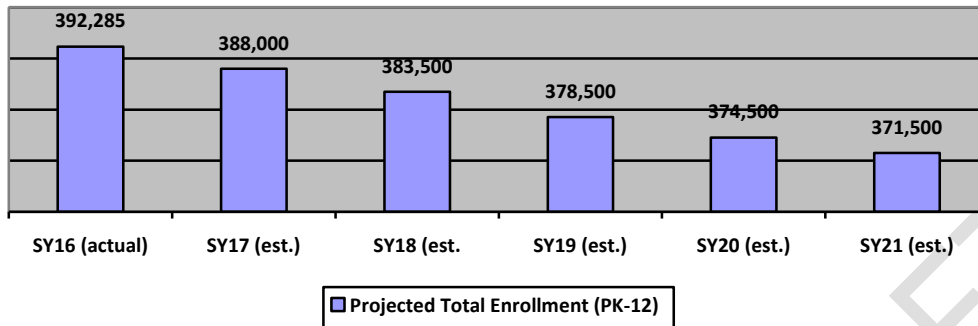
Long term enrollment projections are prone to significant estimation error and should be considered directional in nature. Citywide enrollment levels and especially individual school enrollment levels may be significantly influenced by many potential changes that cannot be accurately predicted and which are not perfectly correlated with birthrates or the number of children living in an area. Factors include changes in the perception of quality of individual schools, changes in the residential and housing patterns of certain neighborhoods, new school openings and closings (including private schools options), budgetary issues, macroeconomic factors, immigration patterns, changes in real estate prices, changes in enrollment policies for the district or for individual schools (which may, for example, reduce out of area enrollments as schools begin to experience space issues), and many others.

One way of estimating citywide enrollment levels over a long term period is to make certain assumptions regarding the number of children that will enter the system each year, and modeling the progression of current students over the years, by estimating the percent of students that would be expected to progress from one grade to the next, based on recent trends.

The citywide enrollment scenario identified below relies upon the following assumptions:

- (1) PreK enrollment equal to CPS' 20th day PK enrollment in Fall 2015, which would reflect CPS' school-based PK serving an **increasing percentage** of the city's age-eligible students
- (2) Kindergarten enrollment equal to 64.9% of the number of births projected to occur five years prior to that school year, which represents an **average rate over the last 3 years**. This 64.9% rate **is substantially higher** than rates at CPS from 5-10 years ago.
- (3) Enrollment for grades 1-12 based on the number of students that are (or are expected to be) in the prior grade the previous year multiplied by a "cohort-survival-rate" ("CSR") that is equal to the **average rate** for that grade level transition on a CPS-wide basis **over the last 3 years**, except for the transition between grades 10 and 11, which was treated as identified below
- (4) For the transition between grades 10 and 11, a CSR was applied that reflects **continuing improvement** at recently-experienced improvement rates, until such point that the CSR equals 0.92, meaning that the 11th grade cohort is 92% the size of the preceding year's 10th grade class.

Projected Total Enrollment Grades PK-12 (SY17-26)



This scenario suggests that based on currently known and projected birth rates, recent kindergarten cohort sizes relative to the number of births 5 years earlier, the recent “cohort survival rates” of our students, and factoring in continued improvement at the high school level, that the District’s total enrollment figure may decrease at a rate of approximately 1% per year.

School Capacity Methodology

The capacity of a school reflects how many students a school is designed to serve. There are various methodologies that exist to calculate capacity, each with its advantages and disadvantages. **Design** capacity is typically defined as the capacity of a facility as it was designed. One benefit of this approach is that two schools with the same number of classrooms will have the same capacity as one another. Design capacity is also enduring and consistent, not subject to shifts from year-to-year, or even within a school year. However, it may not accurately reflect the space constraints a school is experiencing at a given point in time based on the current programming of its building.

An alternative method, program capacity, evaluates school facilities based on how that facility is currently being used. The benefit of this approach is that it provides insight into the utilization of a building based on its current programming. A Program Capacity methodology might classify a single PK classroom as having capacity for as many as 60 students during a day if it were used for AM, PM, and a third shift of students, or 20 if it offered only a single shift, and even fewer if it were a “blended” full day classroom. Because of examples like these, two buildings that look the same might have different program capacities due to different programs being offered at the school in a given school year.

The location and duration of programs, including Diverse Learner cluster programs and PK classrooms often shift from year-to-year and even during a school year, based on demand and other factors. Since these programs can change frequently, the program capacity would change as well, causing a lack of continuity. Using program capacity measures also can make it more challenging to identify situations where claims of space constraints are more easily addressed through programmatic changes, which is often a feasible and relatively low cost solution.

The methodology that CPS uses pursuant to its Space Utilization Standards is the Design Capacity. The utilization rates derived via CPS’ approach are used as a guidepost and further fact-specific inquiry is conducted when evaluating specific situations and developing priorities.

A more detailed summary of CPS' Space Utilization Standards and a link to the full text of those Standards can be found in the appendix to this document.

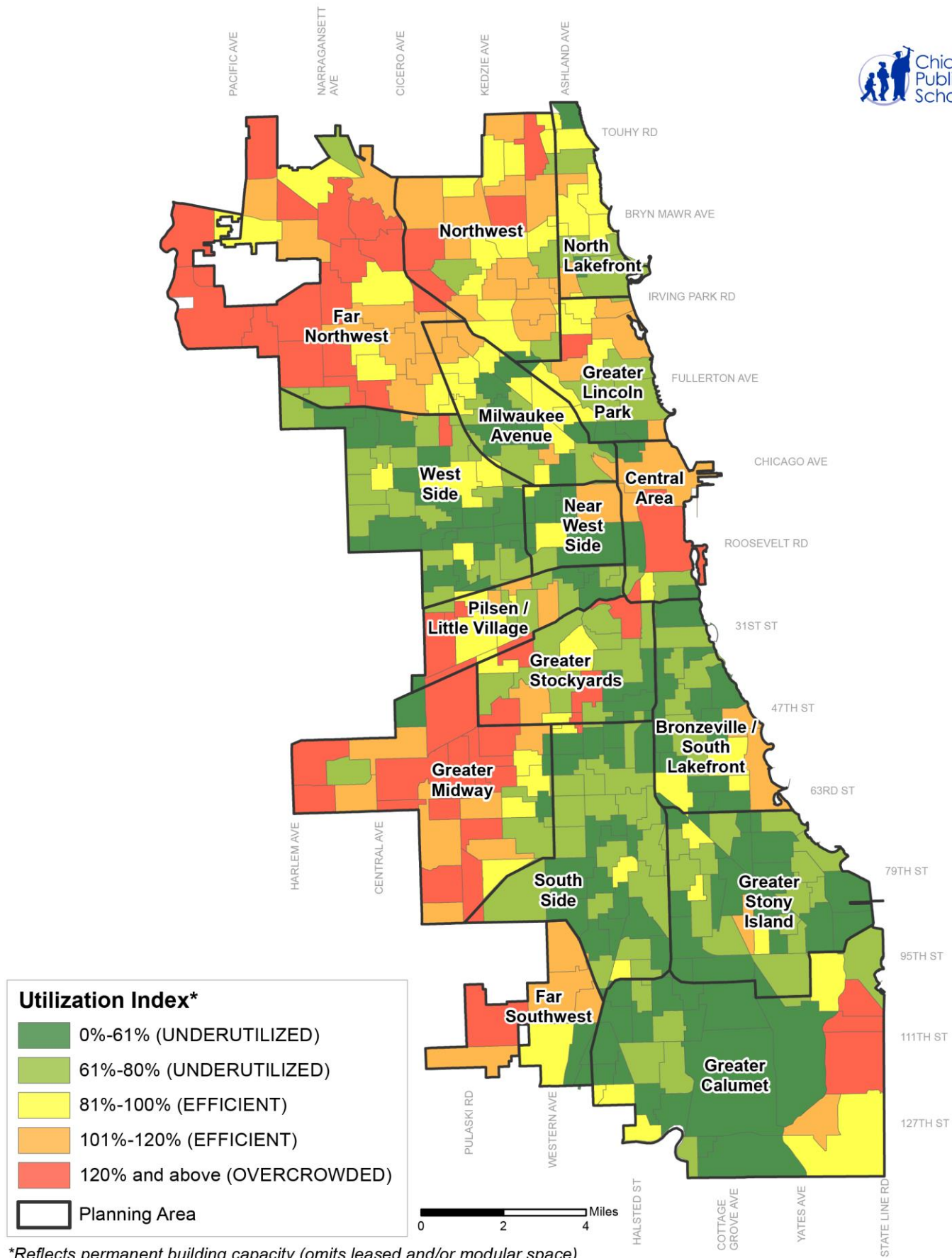
Capacity Rates by Planning Area

The table below identifies by Planning Area the capacity conditions of the schools in a CPS owned or leased campus, based on the permanent capacity alone (which does not take into account leased classrooms or those provide through modular classrooms). Rates vary greatly by area of the city.

Number of Schools by Utilization Rate (Permanent Capacity Only)

	0-60%	61-80%	81-100%	101-120%	121% and above
	Underutilized		Efficient		Overcrowded
Bronzeville/South Lakefront	24	8	7	4	0
Central Area	1	1	3	2	2
Greater Calumet	20	9	6	2	3
Greater Lincoln Park	3	5	6	5	1
Greater Midway	3	4	8	11	16
Greater Milwaukee Avenue	11	9	9	5	1
Greater Stockyards	4	10	7	3	5
Greater Stony Island	23	16	4	1	1
Far Northwest Side	1	4	11	11	20
Far Southwest Side	1	2	1	6	2
Near West	12	1	3	3	2
North Lakefront	5	4	7	2	0
Northwest Side	1	5	15	18	5
Pilsen/Little Village	5	9	10	5	3
South Side	25	28	8	0	1
West Side	35	21	6	0	2
TOTAL	174	136	111	78	64

UTILIZATION INDEX BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY, SY15-16



*Reflects permanent building capacity (omits leased and/or modular space)

Addressing Overcrowding

Since 2011, CPS has funded overcrowding relief for dozens of schools, through the construction of new schools, new annexes, modular classrooms, leases and redesign of interior space. As of December 2015, more than half of the schools that are characterized as overcrowded have received sufficient leased or modular space that they would not be considered overcrowded if that capacity were included in the utilization calculations. Many of the others that are identified as overcrowded are non-boundary schools that have control over the number of students they admit or have capacity relief on the way.

Specifically, CPS has taken the following actions to alleviate overcrowding across the district, including both completed and ongoing projects:

School Name	Overcrowding Relief Action	# of Classrooms Added ¹	Construction Completion Date *Anticipated Date	School Affected
NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION				
CAMRAS	New Elementary School Renovation	49 Classrooms	January 2011	Hanson Park, Lyon, Schubert
OGDEN ES	New Elementary School	36 Classrooms	July 2011	Ogden
SHIELDS MIDDLE	New Middle School	36 Classrooms	May 2012	Shields
GOODE HS	New High School	40 Classrooms	June 2012	Bogan HS
BACK OF THE YARDS HS	New High School	40 Classrooms	May 2013	Kelly HS
JONES HS	New High School	43 Classrooms	July 2013	Jones HS
SOUTHEAST ELEM	New Elementary School	53 Classrooms	Fall 2016*	Addams, Gallistel
SOUTHWEST MIDDLE	New Middle School	66 Classrooms	Winter 2016*	Peck, Pasteur
NEW ANNEX/ADDITION				
GARVY	New Annex/Addition	12 Classrooms	August 2011	Garvy
SAUGANASH	New Annex/Addition	13 Classrooms	August 2011	Sauganash
MOUNT GREENWOOD	New Annex/Addition	8 Classrooms	October 2011	Mt. Greenwood
EDGEBROOK	New Annex/Addition	10 Classrooms	May 2012	Edgebrook
ONAHAN	New Annex/Addition	10.5 Classrooms	November 2012	Onahan
STEVENSON	New Annex/Addition	11 Classrooms	November 2012	Stevenson, Dawes
DURKIN PARK	New Annex/Addition	10 Classrooms	November 2012	Durkin Park, Dawes
HALE	New Annex/Addition	15 Classrooms	January 2014	Hale
EDISON PARK	New Annex/Addition	10 Classrooms	January 2014	Edison Park, Ebinger
BELL	New Annex/Addition	3 Classrooms	August 2014	Bell
COONLEY	New Annex/Addition	15 Classrooms	August 2014	Coonley
ORIOLE PARK	New Annex/Addition	19 Classrooms	August 2015	Oriole Park
WILDWOOD	New Annex/Addition	15 Classrooms	August 2015	Wildwood
LINCOLN	New Annex/Addition	19 Classrooms	Fall 2015*	Lincoln
PAYTON HS	New Annex/Addition	Adding 18 Classrooms	Fall 2016*	Payton

EDWARDS	New Annex/Addition	Adding 24 Classrooms	Fall 2016*	Edwards
JAMIESON	New Annex/Addition	Adding 16 Classrooms	Fall 2016*	Jamieson
CANTY	New Annex/Addition	Adding 16 Classrooms	Fall 2016*	Canty
MODULAR EXPANSION				
LOCKE J	Modular Expansion	2 Classroom modular unit (x2)	September 2012	Locke
GRIMES	Modular Expansion	8 Classroom modular unit	September 2012	Grimes/Flemming
HANSON PARK	Modular Expansion	6 Classroom modular unit	September 2012	Hanson Park
DIRKSEN	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Dirksen
GRAY	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Gray
LITTLE VILLAGE	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Little Village
LOCKE J	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Locke
LYON	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Lyon
TONTI	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Tonti
PECK	Modular Expansion	6 Classroom modular unit	August 2013	Peck
NIGHTINGALE	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	January 2014	Nightingale
CASSELL	Modular Expansion	8 Classroom modular unit	August 2014	Cassell
HITCH	Modular Expansion	8 Classroom modular unit	August 2014	Hitch
PRIETO	Modular Expansion	8 Classroom modular unit	August 2014	Prieto
PRUSSING	Modular Expansion	6 Classroom modular unit	August 2014	Prussing
DORE	Modular Expansion	8 Classroom modular unit	August 2015	Dore
MOUNT GREENWOOD	Modular Expansion	6 Classroom modular unit	August 2015	Mt. Greenwood
TONTI	Modular Expansion	4 Classroom modular unit	August 2015	Tonti
LEASED CAPACITY				
Peck Pre-K	Leased Capacity	2 Classrooms	Summer 2013	Peck
Chavez Pre-K	Leased Capacity	3 Classrooms	Summer 2013	Chavez
Columbia Explorers	Leased Capacity	2 Classrooms	Summer 2013	Columbia Explorers
Edwards School	Leased Capacity	6 Classrooms	Summer 2013	Edwards
Peck Pre-K	Leased Capacity	1 Classroom	Fall 2014	Peck
Columbia Explorers	Leased Capacity	3 Classrooms	Summer 2015	Columbia Explorers

¹ The number of classrooms added only includes classrooms in the new annex/addition, lease and/or modular; it does not include spaces that were converted back to classrooms in the existing main building.

Prioritization methodology: Utilization rates are not the only factor that CPS considers when prioritizing schools for overcrowding relief. For example, schools without boundaries generally do not receive priority for overcrowding investments, as the District/principal should be able to manage the quantity of students enrolled to prevent overcrowding.⁸ Schools experiencing or projected to experience space pressures are recommended to restrict their enrollment of new students from outside of the attendance area.

Other factors that are considered include:

- Whether the official utilization rates, which identify the design capacity of a building, fully reflect the current space conditions of a school
- Whether long term enrollment projections suggest that the space issue will worsen
- Availability of affordable leased space nearby that could provide additional capacity
- Availability of TIF or state revenues to support specific projects or projects within specific areas
- Whether the facility houses a citywide program that could be removed or relocated to a nearby facility with more space.
- Whether a boundary change is feasible that would allow area students to go to a high performing school nearby
- Whether there is a programming deficiency, such as a dedicated lunchroom/cafeteria or gymnasium, which could only be provided via the construction of new permanent capacity
- The cost and feasibility of new construction, including the availability of space on the property and whether students would need to be relocated during the construction

Addressing Low Enrollment and Underutilization

CPS has taken - or is in the process of taking - several steps to address the challenge of operating low enrollment and/or underperforming schools. These include:

- **Campus consolidations:** In summer 2015, CPS piloted a “campus consolidation” program to encourage schools in underutilized buildings to voluntarily reduce the amount of space that they were actively using⁹. The goal was to request support from each school to only use a portion of the building and vacate the balance of the unused facility. The process included working closely with each school to identify all occupied spaces and to reach an agreement¹⁰ (via sign-off) for which spaces can be vacated. Ultimately, this initiative led to CPS vacating approximately 726,000 square-feet of unoccupied space in underutilized

⁸ An exception may be made if the school were located in an overcrowded area, was sourcing nearly all of its students from the areas of other overcrowded schools and the non-boundary school was best situated due to the availability of land, financing or other reasons to receive investment.

⁹ Included CPS schools that have an adjusted utilization rate of less than 40% based on 20th day utilization data from 2014/15 school year. (Excluded were all schools in non-cps buildings, schools that were in the process of phasing out, and all schools that were still growing-grades).

¹⁰ The agreed number of vacated spaces varied from school to school, regardless of enrollment or building size. This process was thoughtfully and carefully worked-out with each school and the final number of spaces signed-off for removal was based on the schools discretion. Schools who offered no support for the program were immediately removed from the initiative.

buildings. This is expected to result in long term savings¹¹ of nearly \$1.5 million annually by further reducing overall janitorial and other operational expenses. The following schools participated in the pilot program:

HIRSCH HS	ORR HS	GRESHAM	ALDRIDGE
TILDEN HS	CRANE MEDICAL PREP HS	ESMOND	MADISON
CHICAGO VOCATIONAL HS	UPLIFT HS	REAVIS	KING ES
ROBESON HS	MANN	MANIERRE	DRAKE
HARPER HS	HOPE CONTR ES	MASON	AUSTIN POLY HS
MANLEY HS	PHILLIPS HS	BROWN W	MARSHALL HS
FENGER HS	COOK	ROBINSON	DOUGLASS HS
TILL	SMYTH	HOLMES	SUMNER

CPS will continue to pursue such opportunities on a broader set of schools and make adjustments as enrollment levels and space conditions change.

- **Campus Efficiency:** Campus efficiency evaluates the opportunity to decommission (and possibly demolish) stand-alone structures at selected campuses to remove additional, potentially high cost excess capacity that the schools do not need. Decommissioning or demolishing these facilities are expected to produce savings¹² by reducing annual operating costs as well as avoiding future capital expenditures. Campus Efficiency is considered only when:
 1. One school utilizes multiple stand-alone facilities
 2. Removing one (or more) of the facilities will not cause overcrowding¹³
 3. Uses of the decommissioned facility(s) can be provided in the main school building (e.g. lunchroom, pre-k, dedicated labs etc...)

In general, the facilities identified through the campus efficiency process are best described as precast tilt-up, prefabricated structures or panelized-wall structures, which were originally constructed in the early 1970's to relieve overcrowding. These facilities are often fully electric, generally in poor condition, and the cost to maintain the facility over the mid-term (5-10 years) could likely exceed 80% of the replacement value of the building. For these reasons, among others, they are considered as potential options for decommissioning. Other facility types that should be considered include: modular, leased¹⁴ and vacant facilities.

- **Charter Closures:** Voting to close or not renew 4 charter schools: Amandla Charter High School (closure resulting from revocation); Betty Shabazz – Barbara A. Sizemore Academy Elementary School (closure resulting from revocation); CICS – Larry Hawkins High School (closure resulting from revocation); Bronzeville Lighthouse Charter Elementary School (closure resulting from non-renewal).

¹¹ Savings have not been adjusted to exclude capital or operating expenses in order to relocate programs, or close-off floors, wings or stairwells (as required).

¹² Potential savings will vary from campus to campus however will likely include a reduction in overall custodial services, utility usage, building maintenance (including but not limited to, pest management, supplies, and O&M repairs).

¹³ Enrollment trends (including residing and attending data) are evaluated in order to forecast the possibility of future overcrowding.

¹⁴ CPS leased buildings, identified through the campus efficiency process, should be evaluated and determined if lease could be terminated – not demolished.

- **Closure of Zero Enrollment Schools:** CPS voted to close two schools that currently have no enrolled students.
 - Moses Montefiore Special Elementary School only receives students through referral and does not serve any specific neighborhood, and there have not been any enrolled students at the school this year.
 - Marine Math and Science Academy, is an open enrollment school that does not serve any specific neighborhood, and there have been zero enrolled students at the school this year and last year.

- **Consolidation of Small Schools on a Shared Campus:**
 - Following a proposal by the Austin Community Action Council (Austin CAC), which led an extensive community engagement process, CPS is consolidating three small high schools at the Austin campus (located at 231 N. Pine Ave.). Austin Polytechnical Academy and Austin Business & Entrepreneurship will be consolidated into VOISE Academy. Additionally, the high school attendance area boundary associated with Frederick A. Douglass High School has been reassigned to VOISE, and VOISE will be the new neighborhood high school for students living in the Douglass boundary.
 - CPS will consolidate Mary Mapes Dodge Renaissance Elementary Academy into the Morton School of Excellence, which are both currently located at 431 N. Troy St. Students who currently attend Dodge will be transferred to Morton, which is in the same facility and is a higher performing school. The schools already share resources, and by consolidating the two programs in their current facility, they will maximize resources and help ensure all students in the facility receive a well-rounded curriculum.

- **Co-location of New Schools:** CPS is co-locating a newly approved KIPP Elementary School with Orr Academy High School in the current Orr facility located at 730 N. Pulaski Rd. The 730 N. Pulaski facility is underutilized, and the facility can support the academic programming of both schools while being within the facility's enrollment efficiency range.

PRELIM

SUMMARY OF REMMENDATIONS

The 10-year facilities plan proposes to continue to:

- Direct available funding towards the District's most urgent building needs, including lead testing and abatement, repairs to mechanical systems, masonry, and roofs with active leaks
- Continue the modernization of the district's technology, including upgraded data networks, and security systems
- Complete initiatives to provide a playground at every elementary school that has space and need for one and to air conditioning every classroom in use¹⁵
- Address overcrowding in areas where we expect to experience enduring capacity issues that lack lower-cost solutions that do not involve extensive student travel, with an emphasis on lower-cost and more flexible design in newly constructed buildings
- Address underenrollment by working with school communities on opportunities to attract more students and/or lower operating costs
- Expand prekindergarten offerings, with an emphasis on high poverty areas where demand for the programs outstrips the supply of high quality offerings
- Re-open Dyett High School, strengthen CTE programs at Dunbar High School, and add an Academic Center at Brooks High School

THE FISCAL CHALLENGE

CPS is facing a severe budgetary crisis due to declining state funding, a lack of equitable funding, and exploding pension costs that no other district in the state is obligated to pay. In order to conserve funds while CPS works on enduring solutions, the FY2016 and five-year capital budgets were several times smaller than the budgets from many previous years¹⁶ and several contemplated projects have been placed on hold.

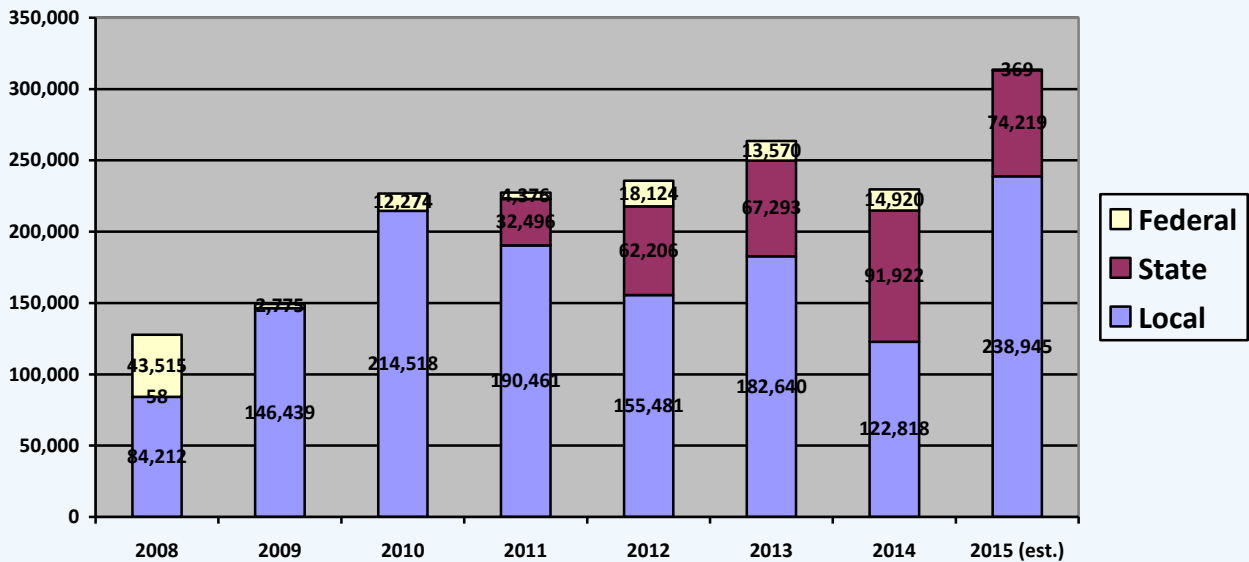
CPS continues to work to maximize any capital dollars to most effectively address our issues of deferred maintenance, overcrowding, targeted site improvement and emergency projects. The City Council has approved the Mayor's request for a Capital Improvement Tax to support additional capital investments in our schools and is expected to provide CPS with approximately \$45 million per year for infrastructure improvements. The capital improvement tax approved last fall is a funding opportunity, but the best uses of the capital improvement tax are still in the development and planning stages. In addition, CPS will continue to focus on identifying and obtaining additional local, state, federal, and other revenue sources that become available in the future.

CPS' capital has increasingly been supported by such external funds, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of the total capital budget.

External Capital Funds by Source (in thousands)

¹⁵ A list of all schools that either do not have air conditioning or which have it some but not all classrooms in use can be found in the appendix.

¹⁶ The FY16 capital budget of \$178 million included \$63 million in funding from the City of Chicago, the Federal e-rate program and other sources, with CPS providing \$115 million that was to be supported by additional borrowing. By way of comparison, CPS capital budgets recently were. \$473 million (2013), \$615 million (FY2012), \$605 million (FY2011), and \$461 million (FY2010).



TIF-funds have supported many projects in our schools, both to support capital projects and school operations through the operating budget. Capital projects approved by the City Council between January 2014 and December 2015 have included approximately \$70 million in TIF investments to support more than two dozen schools from around the city. A list of those schools and the specific projects can be found in the appendix. The City has dedicated more than \$1.2 billion in TIF funds to CPS for school-related projects over the past decade.

CPS will also continue to pursue equal funding from the State of Illinois. CPS receives GSA and PPRT revenues which can be used toward capital improvements. Also, when available, CPS receives state revenue for school construction through the state's Capital Development Board. At time of this Draft, the state's budget impasse makes this a challenge.

The Federal Government has supported capital investments through various grants and through programs that lower CPS' cost of borrowing. CPS has benefitted from issuing certain types of bonds in which much of the interest costs are paid by the U.S. Government, including Qualified Zone Academy Bonds, which provide capital funding for schools in high-poverty areas at reduced interest rates; Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs); and Build America Bonds (BABs). The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 created QSCBs, which were bonds only school districts could sell and provided some of the lowest interest cost financing CPS has ever achieved; and BABs, which were available to school districts and other governments and provide a substantial subsidy for interest payments. However, the BAB's program ended in 2010, and no action has been taken by Congress to revive it.

CPS will also pursue potential non-governmental sources of revenue such as public-private partnerships (PPP's), including the Chicago Infrastructure Trust, grants from foundations, and use of social-impact bonds, among other opportunities.

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

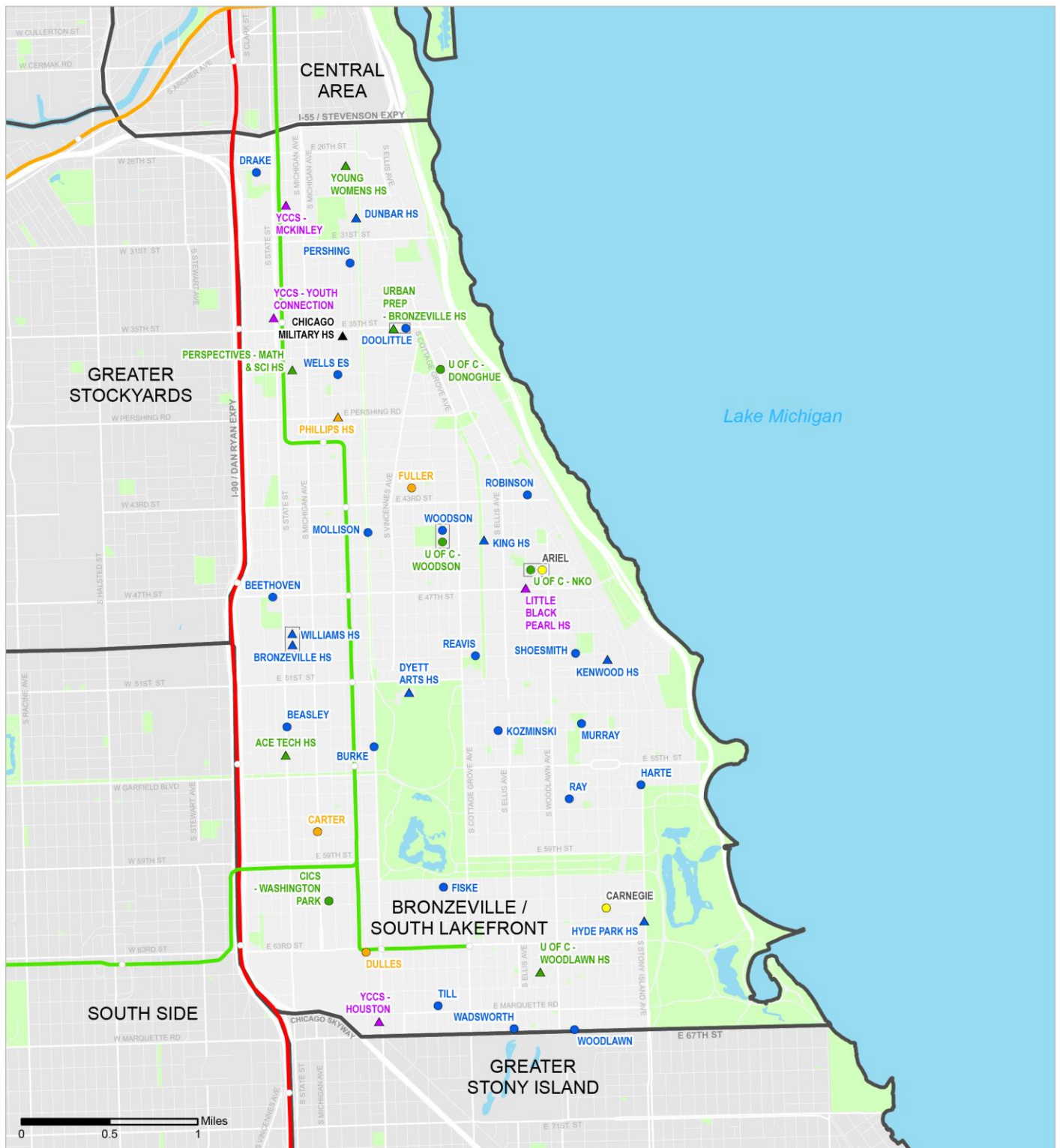
The following community analysis section identifies 16 Planning Areas that are used by the city's Department of Planning and Development (DPD) for, among, other things, the department's Chicago Neighborhoods Now initiative. Every one of Chicago's neighborhoods is represented in these Planning Areas, which use natural market boundaries and breaks in the physical environment – expressways, rivers, and rail lines – to suggest common needs and interests between neighborhoods.

For each community, we identify:

- Maps showing area schools and the overlays of the planning area relative to school attendance area boundaries, aldermanic wards, and community areas
- History and current assets
- Priority investments/projects from twelve city departments and sister agencies
- Current and historical CPS school enrollments and utilization rates
- Instructional programs offered within the community's schools
- List of priority projects, informed by input from aldermen, community leaders, residents and the recommendations included in previous planning efforts.

CPS expresses extreme gratitude to DPD for its contribution to this plan. The Area Overview and History sections in the Community Area Portions of the plan were created by DPD and it was through DPD that CPS has been provided insight into the priority investments/projects of the other city departments and sister agencies.

THE BRONZEVILLE / SOUTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● District Operated Elementary (non-ISP) | ● Alternative / Options Elementary |
| ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP) | ▲ Alternative / Options High School |
| ● AUSL Elementary | ● ISP Elementary |
| ▲ AUSL High School | ▲ ISP High School |
| ● Charter / Contract Elementary | ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School |
| ▲ Charter / Contract High School | |

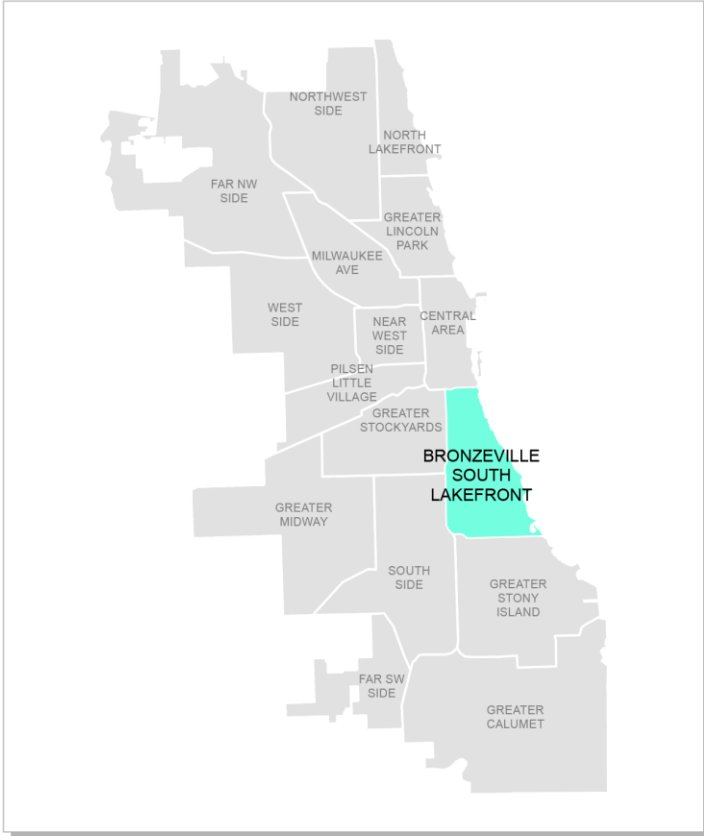
Other Features

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| ▲ ● | Co-Located Schools |
| ▭ | Planning Area Boundary |
| ■ | Park / Open Space |
| ■ | Water Feature |
| —○— | CTA Rail |

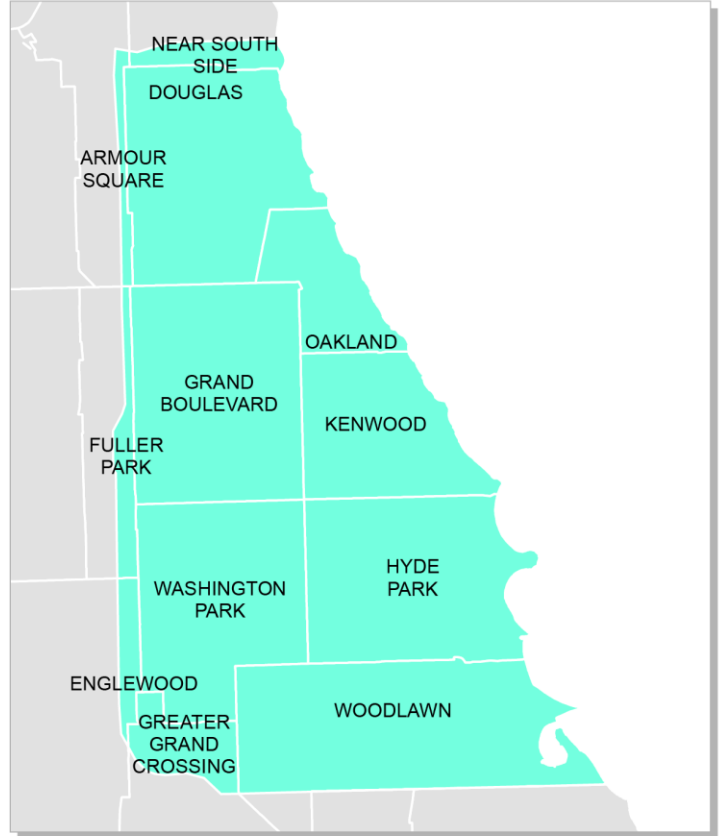


THE BRONZEVILLE / SOUTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA

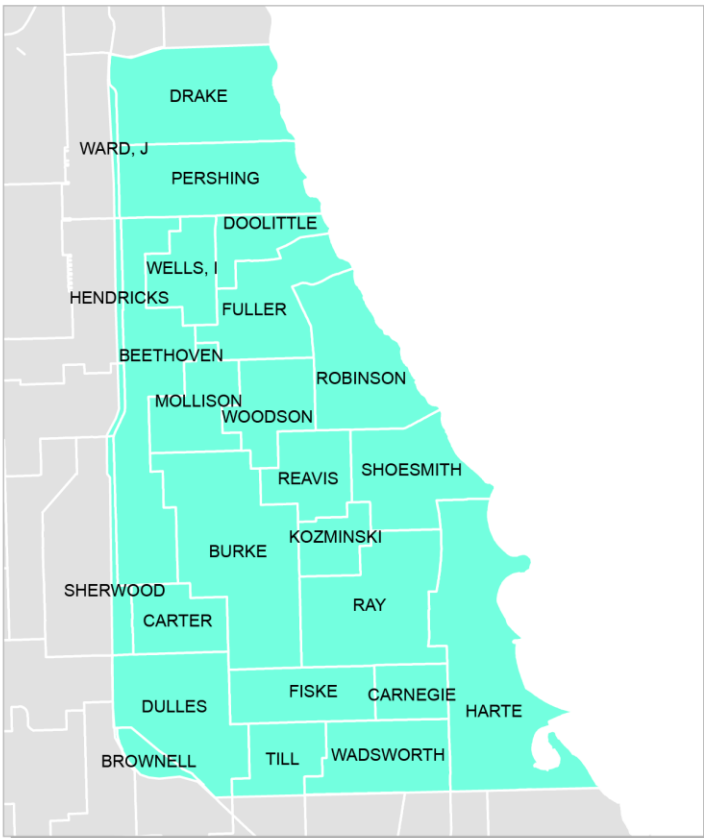
OVERVIEW



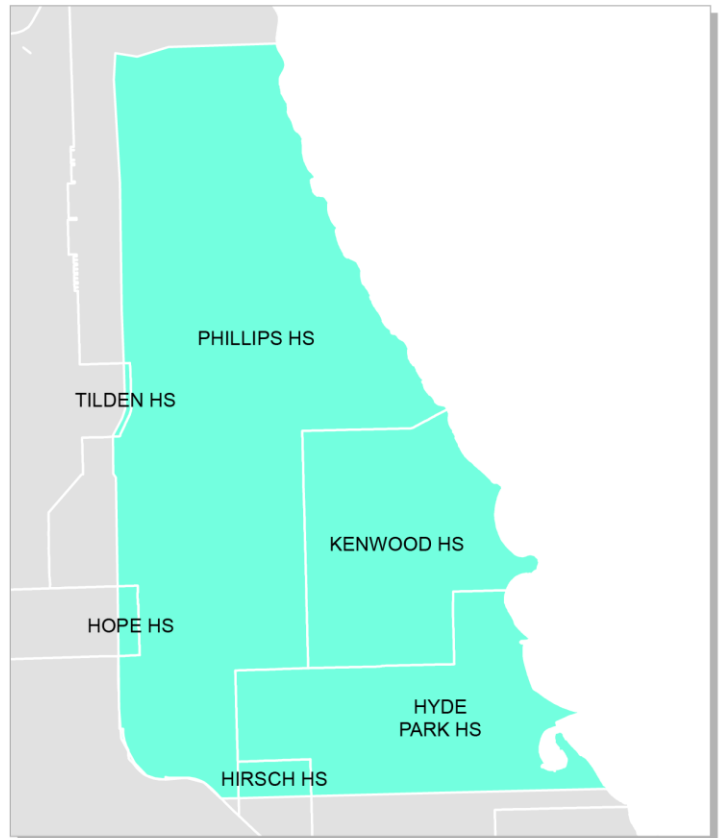
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE BRONZEVILLE / SOUTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

The Museum of Science and Industry. The University of Chicago. Washington and Jackson Parks. Bronzeville / South Lakefront is home to many of the most popular destinations to visit in Chicago. It's also home to 127,300 residents who live in a collection of diverse, fascinating neighborhoods.

Bronzeville / South Lakefront is bounded by the Stevenson and Dan Ryan Expressways, Lake Michigan, and 67th St. It contains parts of four wards, eight neighborhoods, and seven community areas. Residents breathe easy in 70 open spaces, send their kids to 69 schools, and depart from and return to 19 transit stops throughout the Planning Area. Bronzeville / South Lakefront has the fifth highest proportion of residents living within a half-mile of transit and the fifth highest proportion of housing in the form of multifamily units among Chicago's 16 planning areas.

This is the traditional heart of the African- American community in Chicago, where the World's Fair of 1893 took place, where the Illinois Institute of Technology is based. It is where President Obama lives and where housing at every price point can be found. Here you can visit Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House and the DuSable Museum, or walk down miles of beautiful lakefront.

History and Context

The seven communities of the Bronzeville / South Lakefront Planning Area developed in similar fashion, all beginning as upscale residential neighborhoods. Douglas, Oakland, and Grand Boulevard began as affluent areas for the city's elite, swelled in population during the Great Migration of African Americans in the first half of the 20th century, and later came to possess dense concentrations of Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) public housing.

Kenwood and Hyde Park also were initially developed for the wealthy and were greatly affected by the Columbian Exposition and the founding of the University of Chicago in the 1890s, but while both experienced rapid change in the 1940s and 1950s, the area enjoyed a rebirth over the past two decades as middle class families and residents tied to the University returned.

Washington Park and Woodlawn also originated as upper-middle-class enclaves which evolved to serve families with lower incomes.

Today, Bronzeville / South Lakefront is home to a population that is working hard to return the area to its former glory. Relations with the University of Chicago are improving and development interest is increasing.

The Douglas, Oakland, and Grand Boulevard communities are home to the Illinois Institute of Technology and the heart of historic Bronzeville. They are served by seven CTA and two Metra stations. Burnham, Dunbar and Ellis parks offer open space for the public, while the Chicago

Bee and George Cleveland Hall branch libraries provide quiet space indoors. There are twelve health service providers, the largest being Mercy Hospital. Leadership for the area is provided by Quad Communities Development Corporation.

The Kenwood and Hyde Park communities are home to the University of Chicago, the Museum of Science and Industry, and DuSable Museum. They are served by several CTA express bus routes and four Metra stations. Burnham and Jackson Parks and the Midway Plaisance offer open space for the public, while the Blackstone library provides quiet space indoors. There are seven health service providers, including the University of Chicago Medical Campus. Leadership for the area is provided by Quad Communities Development Corporation (in Kenwood) and the South East Chicago Commission.

The Washington Park and Woodlawn communities are located in the southernmost portion of the planning area. They are served by six CTA and two Metra stations. Washington and Jackson Parks offer open space for the public, while the Bessie Coleman branch library provides quiet space indoors. Washington Park is also home to the U of C Arts Incubator. There are four health service providers, including La Rabida. Leadership for the area is provided by the Washington Park Consortium and the Network of Woodlawn.

The planning area also includes very small portions of the Near South Side, Armour Square, Fuller Park, Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in neighboring action plans: Near South Side in the Central Area Action Plan, Armour Square and Fuller Park in the Stockyards Action Plan, Englewood in the South Side Action Plan, and Greater Grand Crossing in the Stony Island Action Plan.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Bronzeville / South Lakefront is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Bronzeville / South Lakefront and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Harper Court brought 1.1 million square feet of retail and office space to the Kenwood and Hyde Park community areas.
- The Renaissance Collaborative Senior Housing brought 70 units online for seniors in the Washington Park and Woodlawn community areas.
- The Grant at Woodlawn Park brought 33 units of mixed-income rental properties online in the Washington Park and Woodlawn community areas.
- Woodlawn Center South brought 67 units online in the Washington Park and Woodlawn community areas.
- The CTA's Red Line Reconstruction project will improve transit all along the Bronzeville / South Lakefront Planning Area.

- The proposed 2nd phase of the Park Boulevard project will bring 108 units of mixed use space online in the Douglass community area.
- The proposed Rosenwald Courts Apartments will redevelop a historic building into 239 residential units (120 CHA units) including senior and family apartments affecting the Washington Park and Grand Boulevard community areas.
- The proposed City Hyde Park Residences / Whole Foods will bring a mixed use development online that will include 180 units of residential apartments and a Whole Foods grocery store affecting the Washington Park and Grand Boulevard community areas.
- The proposed Burnham Senior Apartments at Woodlawn Park will bring 65 units of residential senior apartments online in the Woodlawn community area.
- The Barack Obama Foundation is considering two sites for the Barack Obama Presidential Center, in the Washington Park or Woodlawn neighborhoods.

School Facility Overview

There are 48 public schools in the Bronzeville / South Lakefront Planning Area, 18 High Schools and 30 Elementary Schools. Of the 48 schools, there are 33 that are district operated and 15 schools operated by charters or other third parties. High school students have a wide range of options in this part of the city, ranging from selective enrollment high schools, to high performing neighborhood schools and charters, to schools designed to provide an alternative path for students who are off-track. There are high schools that offer the rigorous International Baccalaureate programme, schools that specialize in Career and Technical Education, and schools that specialize in Math & Science, in Military/Service Leadership, in the Arts, and more. The area also includes schools that specialize by gender: one high school in the area serves only boys, while another serves only women.

Utilization

Due in part to the wide variety of school options in the area, and the access to public transportation, the Bronzeville/South Lakefront area attracts far more students from other areas, than it has students who leave the region to attend schools elsewhere. As of fall 2015, there were 18,590 CPS students residing in the planning area, but 22,962 students enrolled in area schools. In other words, there were approximately 4,400 more students that lived in other part of the city but enrolled in a Bronzeville/South Lakefront school, than there are students living inside Bronzeville/South Lakefront, but enrolled in schools outside of it.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of CPS-owned or leased facilities is 37,992, with 21,753 students enrolled in those facilities. The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 64%¹⁷ and the area average utilization for high schools is 49%. There are 24 schools with enrollment levels below 60%; none is considered overcrowded, although some school communities have raised concerns about space pressures. Expected capacity changes include the re-opening of Dyett High School.

¹⁷ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Population Trend

The number of children living in the Bronzeville/South Lakefront area experienced a relatively small decline in the last several years. Population estimates from an independent third party (ESRI), indicate that from 2010 to 2015, the number of children aged 0-19 residing in Bronzeville / South Lakefront declined from 32,922 to 32,369, or -1.68%. Forward-looking estimates indicate that there will be a continued decline in the total number of children, but that the number of children aged 0-4 living in the area will increase.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	7,724	7,758	8,065
5-9	7,522	7,426	7,194
10-14	7,599	7,532	7,216
15-19	10,077	9,653	9,287

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

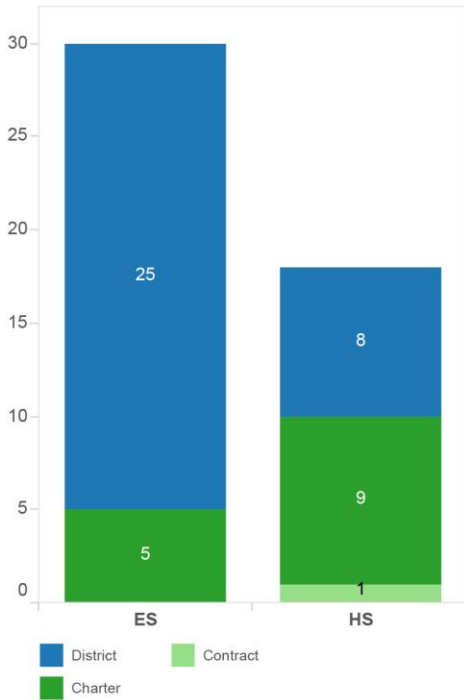
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

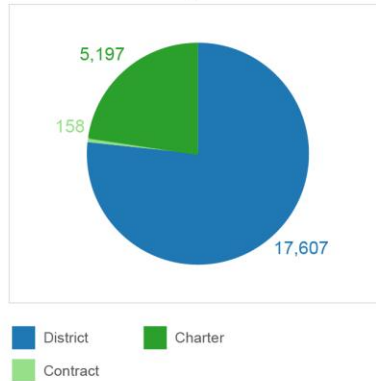
- The re-opening of Walter H. Dyett High School as a new open enrollment, arts-focused neighborhood high school and community innovation lab
- Establishing at Dunbar Career Academy High School a comprehensive citywide construction trades program in the 2016-17 school year, to serve as a citywide hub for students to gain entry into the construction trades. The “Construction Trades Campus at Dunbar” is designed to create a model school focused on teaching students skills in the following industries: general construction; carpentry; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC); welding; and electricity.
- Repairing the roof at U of C Donoghue
- Repairing MEP (mechanical, electrical, plumbing) at King HS and Dulles Elementary
- Decommissioning unused space at Till and making exterior improvements
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning classrooms in use at Till, University of Chicago – Donoghue, Woodson and Woodlawn, Ace Tech, Bronzeville HS, Dunbar HS, and Phillips HS
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities increase enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Potentially relocating the Parkman Eye Center to another area building, enabling the decommissioning of the otherwise vacant Parkman ES and Princeton ES buildings.
- Continuing to monitor/evaluate space concerns at area schools experiencing space pressures
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE BRONZEVILLE / SOUTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

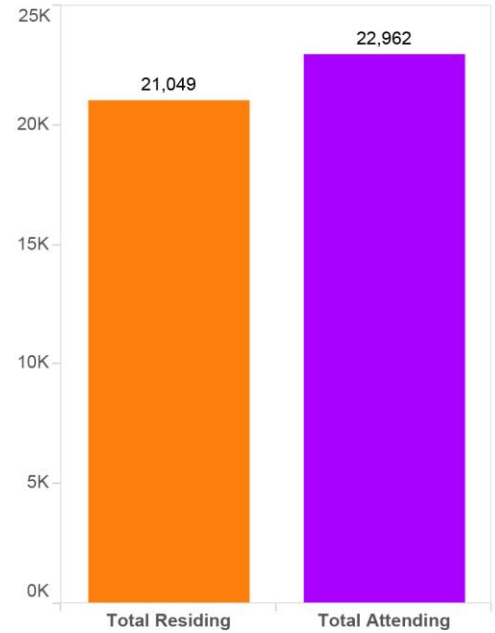
Governance: ES vs. HS



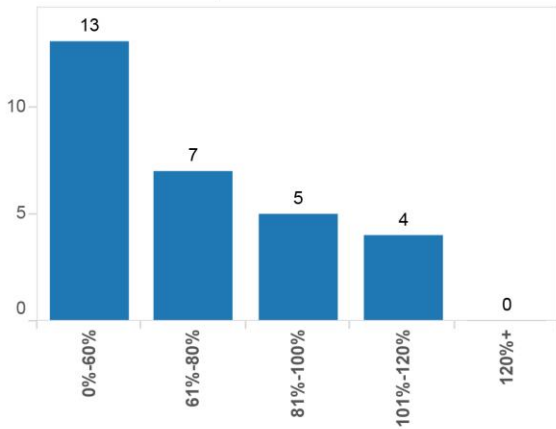
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



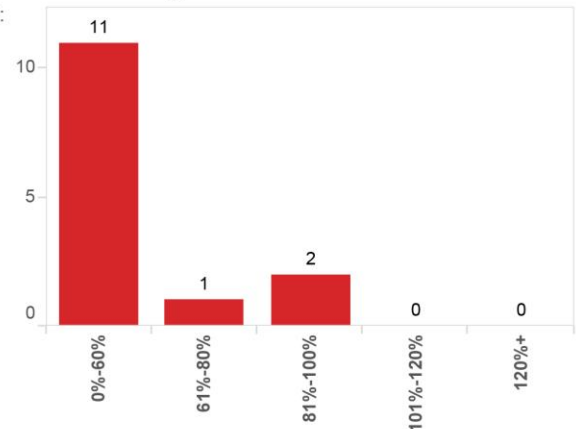
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% **UNDERUTILIZED**
- 61%-80% **UNDERUTILIZED**
- 81%-100% **EFFICIENT**
- 101%-120% **EFFICIENT**
- 120%+ **OVERCROWDED**

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	13,652
Total ES Capacity	21,480
Area ES Average Utilization	66.9%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	66.4%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	8,101
Total HS Capacity	16,512
Area HS Average Utilization	50.5%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	50.5%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

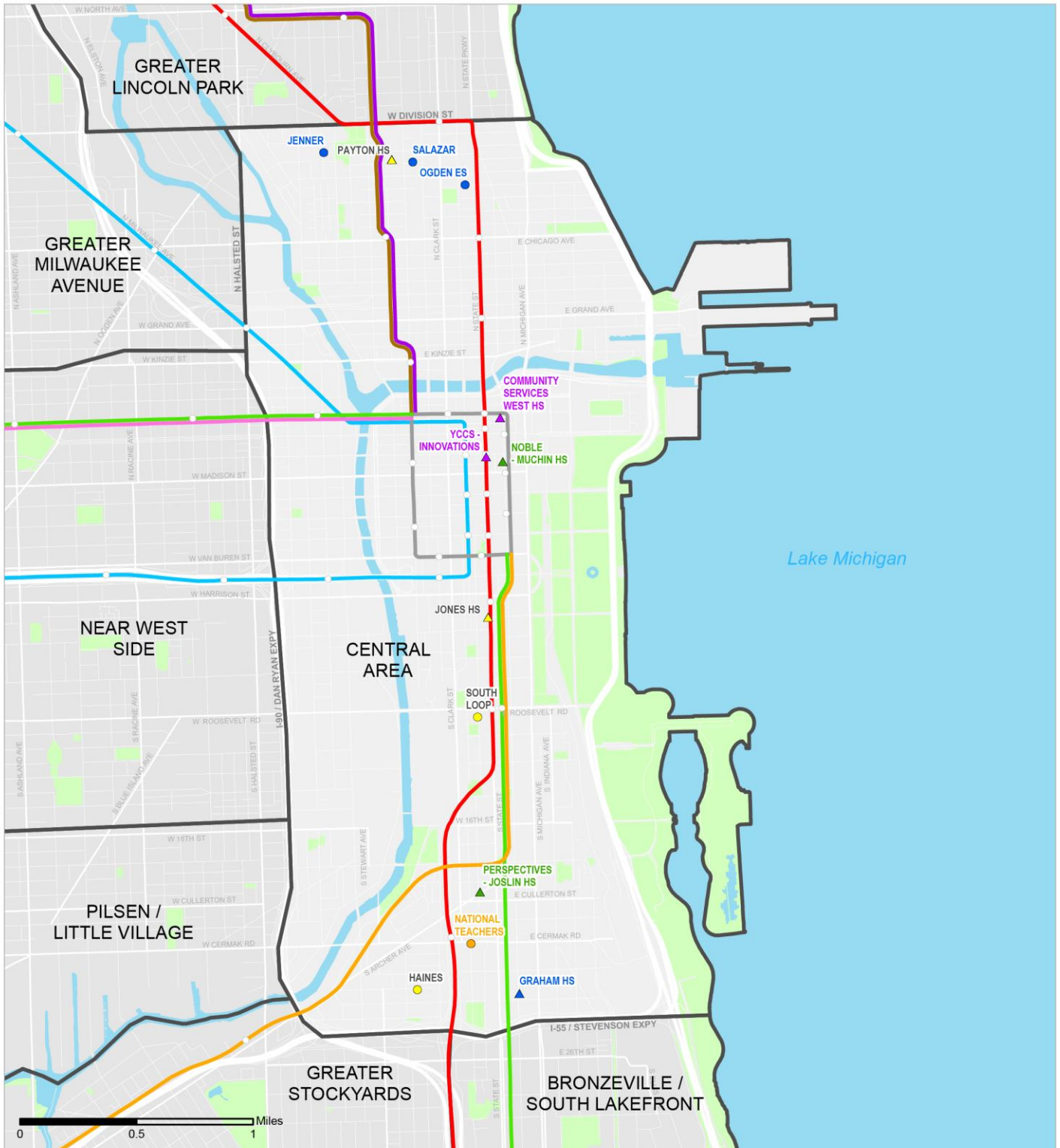
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE BRONZEVILLE / SOUTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	ARIEL	Citywide	559	542	-17	-3.1%			86.0%	86.0%
	BEASLEY	Citywide	1,455	1,440	-15	-1.0%			104.4%	104.4%
	BEETHOVEN	Attendance Area	389	451	62	13.7%	23.3%	62.7%	50.1%	50.1%
	BRONZEVILLE LIGHTHOUSE	Citywide	471	472	1	0.2%			68.4%	68.4%
	BURKE	Attendance Area	272	447	175	39.1%	28.6%	38.7%	62.1%	62.1%
	CARNEGIE	Attendance Area	692	610	-82	-13.4%	55.2%	62.0%	88.4%	88.4%
	CARTER	Attendance Area	346	426	80	18.8%	42.6%	28.6%	59.2%	59.2%
	DOOLITTLE	Attendance Area	295	307	12	3.9%	32.5%	30.6%	60.2%	60.2%
	DRAKE	Attendance Area	242	419	177	42.2%	48.5%	34.4%	34.1%	34.1%
	DULLES	Attendance Area	528	740	212	28.6%	43.3%	16.2%	85.1%	85.1%
	FISKE	Attendance Area	220	511	291	56.9%	41.1%	28.2%	56.8%	56.8%
	FULLER	Attendance Area	270	392	122	31.1%	24.0%	50.5%	68.8%	68.8%
	HARTE	Attendance Area	328	384	56	14.6%	50.5%	62.8%	106.7%	106.7%
	KOZMINSKI	Attendance Area	370	343	-27	-7.9%	30.8%	76.4%	44.0%	44.0%
	MOLLISON	Attendance Area	237	416	179	43.0%	34.4%	50.5%	77.0%	77.0%
	MURRAY	Citywide	523	529	6	1.1%			103.7%	103.7%
	PERSHING	Attendance Area	249	549	300	54.6%	48.8%	73.2%	61.0%	61.0%
	RAY	Attendance Area	676	733	57	7.8%	60.3%	51.8%	84.3%	84.3%
	REAVIS	Attendance Area	279	277	-2	-0.7%	28.8%	37.2%	36.9%	36.9%
	ROBINSON	Attendance Area	139	139	0	0.0%	23.0%	34.5%	38.6%	38.6%
	SHOESMITH	Attendance Area	345	348	3	0.9%	39.4%	53.7%	105.5%	89.2%
	TILL	Attendance Area	492	367	-125	-34.1%	39.5%	37.6%	27.2%	27.2%
	U OF C - DONOGHUE	Charter	490	565	75	13.3%			58.9%	58.9%
	U OF C - NKO	Citywide	331	355	24	6.8%			98.6%	98.6%
	U OF C - WOODSON	Charter	385	322	-63	-19.6%			38.3%	38.3%
	WADSWORTH	Attendance Area	251	549	298	54.3%	29.9%	39.2%	59.0%	59.0%
	WELLS ES	Attendance Area	198	422	224	53.1%	44.7%	55.5%	61.2%	61.2%
	WOODLAWN	Citywide	244	211	-33	-15.6%			70.3%	70.3%
	WOODSON	Attendance Area	370	386	16	4.1%	29.9%	34.7%	46.0%	46.0%
HS	ACE TECH HS	Citywide	482	439	-43	-9.8%			63.1%	63.1%
	BRONZEVILLE HS	Citywide	529	448	-81	-18.1%			45.5%	45.5%
	CHICAGO MILITARY HS	Citywide	466	326	-140	-42.9%			52.2%	52.2%
	DUNBAR HS	Citywide	1,328	761	-567	-74.5%			37.8%	37.8%
	HYDE PARK HS	Attendance Area	1,249	807	-442	-54.8%	13.4%	62.7%	36.2%	36.2%
	KENWOOD HS	Attendance Area	1,839	1,724	-115	-6.7%	53.1%	71.1%	83.5%	83.5%
	KING HS	Citywide	879	695	-184	-26.5%			46.0%	46.0%
	PERSPECTIVES - MATH & SCI HS	Citywide	559	534	-25	-4.7%			58.6%	58.6%
	PHILLIPS HS	Attendance Area	621	643	22	3.4%	8.5%	43.2%	35.3%	35.3%
	SHABAZZ - DUSABLE HS	Citywide	333	51	-282	-552.9%			8.5%	8.5%
	U OF C - WOODLAWN HS	Charter	607	641	34	5.3%			48.6%	48.6%
	URBAN PREP - BRONZEVILLE HS	Citywide	405	420	15	3.6%			54.7%	54.7%
	WILLIAMS HS	Citywide	304	265	-39	-14.7%			46.0%	46.0%
	YOUNG WOMENS HS	Citywide	355	347	-8	-2.3%			90.4%	90.4%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE CENTRAL PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

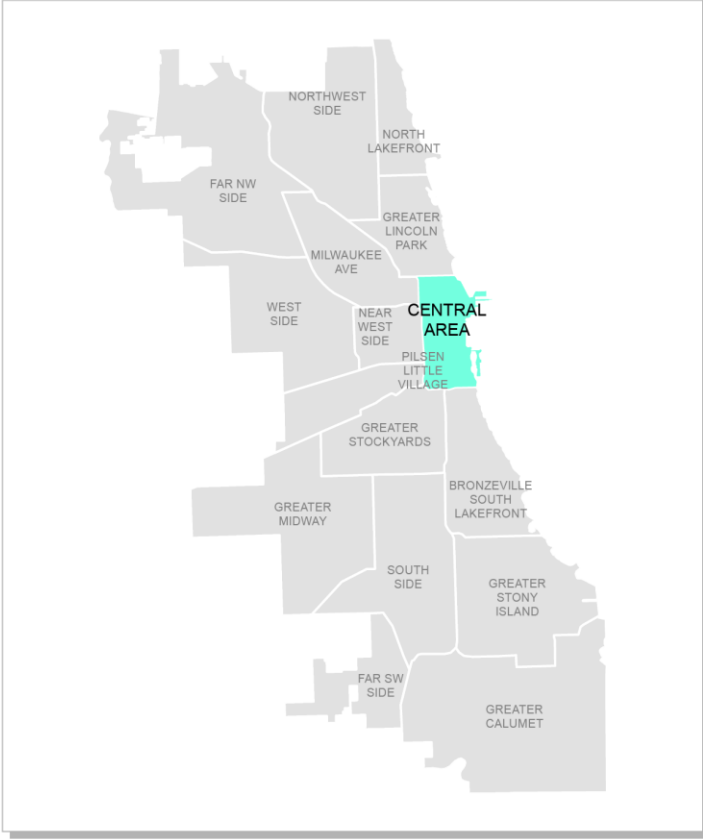
Other Features

- ⊙ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

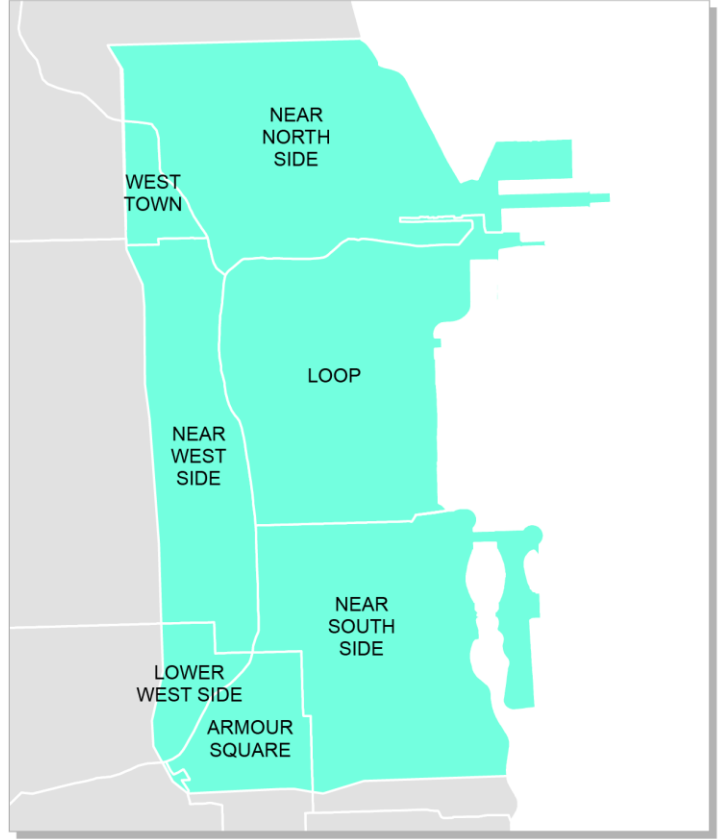


THE CENTRAL PLANNING AREA

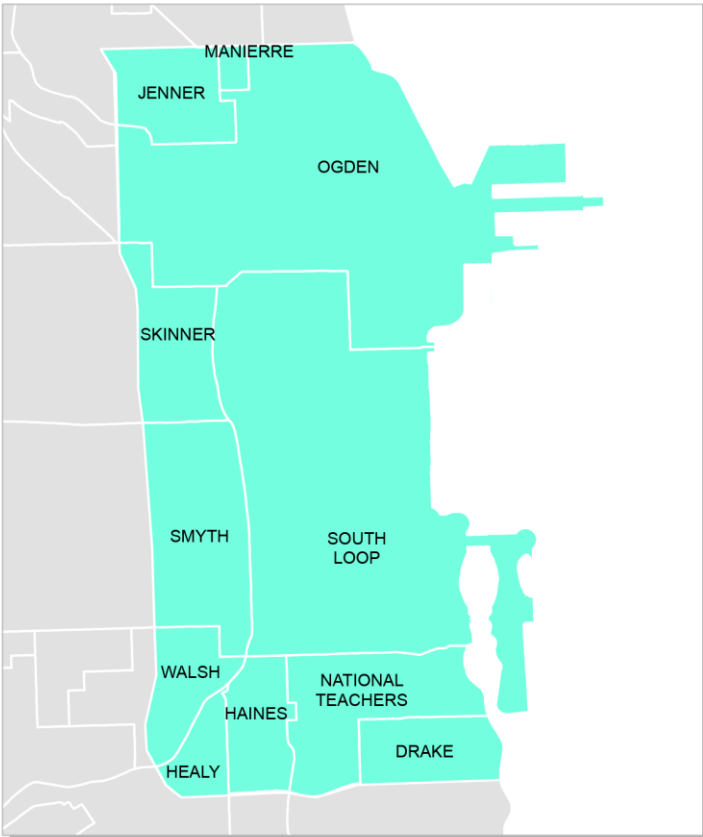
OVERVIEW



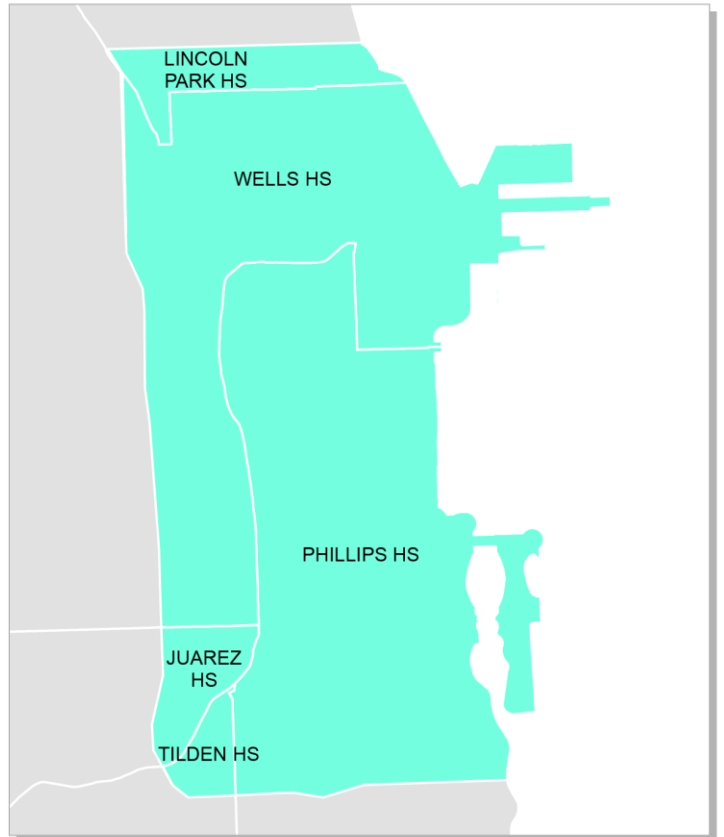
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE CENTRAL PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Navy Pier. Art Institute. State Street. McCormick Place. Oak Street Beach. Chinatown. Daley Plaza. Magnificent Mile. Soldier Field. Millennium Park. Museum Campus. Theater District.

Chicago's Central Area is home to many of the city's great destinations. It is also home to over 130,000 residents - an increase of 56% since 1970 - who are still forming new neighborhoods in places once occupied by industry or railroad tracks. The Central Area continues to be the economic driver for the Chicago region, providing well over a half million jobs, which account for close to half of Chicago's total. And while residents rightly point out that Chicago is a city of great neighborhoods, there is no question that Chicago also has one of the world's great downtowns.

Chicago's Central Area is bounded by Division St on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, the Stevenson Expressway on the south, and by N Halsted St and the Kennedy / Dan Ryan Expressway on the west. It contains parts of seven wards, at least fifteen neighborhoods, and seven community areas. Residents enjoy 35 parks, send their children to 19 local schools, and depart from and return to 36 train stops throughout the Planning Area, including a new Green Line Station at E Cermak Rd.

Compared with Chicago's 15 other Planning Areas, the Central Area not only provides the most number of jobs and the most transit stops, but also has the city's fastest growing population and, not surprisingly, the highest use of commercial space. It also offers the largest concentration of higher education options, with over 60,000 students working towards a degree in the Loop. The Central Area's largest land uses are commercial (30%), residential (19%), and parks and open space (18%).

But the Central Area is much more than facts and figures. This is where engaged couples find the perfect wedding ring in Jewelers Row; where children find their reflection in a giant bean; and where people of all ages marvel at the 65-million-year-old remains of a Tyrannosaurus Rex named Sue, the largest intact specimen ever discovered. This is where the brave step out onto the world's highest elevated platform at Willis Tower; where crazy fans go shirtless during a winter Bears game; and where music lovers listen to concerts in an amazing array of venues, including the city's front lawn in Grant Park.

History and Context

The seven community areas of the Central Area – the Loop, the Near North, the Near West, Armour Square, the Near South, West Town and the Lower West Side – began to develop at the dawn of Chicago's history, as early trading posts and residences grew around the three branches of the Chicago River. Transportation – whether by boat, train, automobile or other mode – has always been the driving force behind Chicago's development, and speculative land purchases began nearly two centuries ago with talk of a canal linking the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River through the Chicago River. This goal was reached in 1848 when the Illinois

and Michigan Canal opened. This was also the year that the city's first railroad opened. Chicago became a wealthy "instant city" as the transportation hub of the country, fueled by the confluence of the Midwest's agricultural economy and the industrial revolution.

During this period, much of the Central Area's land was filled with rail tracks that converged at the edges of the commercial core, while manufacturers congregated around the north and south branches of the Chicago River, and early commercial businesses focused on Lake Street just south of the River's main branch. As the City continued to grow, commercial buildings expanded southward along State Street. At the same time, residential neighborhoods were developing around this business core, and were linked to downtown by horse-drawn streetcars along major arterials. In the 34 years from 1837 to 1871, Chicago's population grew from around 4,000 to nearly 300,000.

The 1871 Chicago Fire opened a new chapter for the Central Area. Prior to the fire, Chicago was made of wood – not only the buildings, but the streets and sidewalks as well. After the fire, new laws required buildings to be constructed of "fireproof" materials, such as brick, stone, and terra cotta. New building materials, construction techniques, and architectural styles were developed during the reconstruction period. Taller buildings, supported by steel frames and often clad with terra cotta, became known as the "Chicago School" of architecture, and led to the world's first "skyscraper," the Home Life Insurance building of 1885.

While many examples of this late 1800's building period survive today on State St and Wabash Ave, Chicago's central business district has experienced successive waves of new development since then. The 1920's produced the LaSalle St Canyon of skyscrapers, while the post-WWII era ushered in "modern architecture." The late-1960's early-1970's produced some of the city's tallest buildings, including the John Hancock, the Standard Oil Building (now Aon Center), and the Sears Tower (now Willis Tower), which held the title as the "World's Tallest" for decades.

The area that became Grant Park began to form when debris from the Chicago Fire was used to fill in a soggy ditch between the Lake Michigan shoreline (just east of Michigan Avenue at the time) and a rail track built just off shore. The new land became the site of the Art Institute of Chicago in 1893. Subsequent land-fills pushed a quarter mile into the Lake, creating the 319 acres of parkland generally known as Grant Park, and includes Buckingham Fountain, the Museum Campus, Millennium Park, and Maggie Daley Park.

The museum campus was created when the Shedd Aquarium (1930) and the Alder Planetarium (1930) joined the Field Museum of Natural History (1921) along the lakefront. The 20th century also brought the expansion of commercial areas north of the river, most notably N. Michigan Avenue, which was branded as the "Magnificent Mile" in the 1940s and continued to grow in stature in the post-war years. With rising use of automobiles, plans for Chicago's primary highways were completed in 1940, though construction was delayed by World War II.

Built in the post-war era, the Edens Expressway opened in 1951, followed by the Eisenhower, which opened in sections between 1955 and 1960. The Kennedy Expressway, which linked the Central Area to O'Hare Airport, opened in 1960, while the first stretch of the Dan Ryan Expressway opened in 1961. The Stevenson Expressway followed the route of the abandoned Illinois & Michigan Canal, and opened in 1964. All of these new expressways converged at the Central Area, forming new borders on the area's south and west sides.

Outside of these notable developments, the 1960s were tough times for some parts of the Central Area. Like many other American cities, Chicago was experiencing the effects of national trends caused by increased use of automobiles and interstate trucks. Many of the Central Area's rail tracks were no longer needed and were abandoned. Some manufacturers, looking for more modern facilities, moved to greener fields in the suburbs, while a number of downtown retail stores and theaters closed as competition increased from growing suburban centers and shopping malls. The original exhibition hall of McCormick Place, which had opened in 1960, was destroyed by fire in 1967.

During the past 40-plus years, City plans have been implemented to make the downtown area vibrant again. An overall vision to make the Central Area more residential has been a resounding success: the area's population has grown by 56% since 1970 and is still growing. Early successes were conversions of former manufacturing buildings into residential lofts, while large-scale residential developments have been filling in vacant tracts of land once occupied by rail yards. Today, Printers Row, Lakeshore East, Dearborn Park, New Chinatown Square, and Central Station are well-known residential developments; all but the first were built on land formerly used by railroads.

The 1920's buildings now surrounded by taller skyscrapers. Many more improvements, including rehabilitated buildings and new in-fill developments, have completely changed the urban landscape in parts of the Near North, the Near West, Armour Square, the Near South and the Loop. Historic theaters have been renovated and reopened. State Street retail has made a strong comeback, especially with the opening of a new urban Target store in the historic Sullivan Center and the new Block Thirty Seven shopping center. McCormick Place not only replaced the original hall in 1971, but added additional halls in 1986, 1997, and 2007 to become North America's largest convention center. Navy Pier was renovated and expanded in the 1990's, becoming the State's top tourist attraction. Millennium Park, the city's second most visited attraction, opened in 2004 while Maggie Daley Park opened in 2014.

Today, the Central Area continues to improve, as historic buildings are restored and converted to new uses, and new skyscrapers such as Trump Tower and Museum Park One alter the city's skyline.

Beyond the Central Area's headline attractions, each community area is full of local gems that define neighborhoods, improve resident's quality of life, and add to the area's vitality. The Near North is home to some of the city's most prestigious neighborhoods, including the Gold Coast, Streeterville, Prairie Avenue and River North. All of these neighborhoods retain grand Victorian-era buildings that add character, perhaps the most famous being the Water Tower on Michigan Ave. With famous streets like the Magnificent Mile, Oak St, and Rush St, area shopping and dining options are among the best in the world. Residents can take advantage of a number of cultural venues within the area, including the Looking Glass Theater, the Chicago Shakespeare Theater on Navy Pier, and the Museum of Contemporary Art. DePaul University, Loyola University, and Northwestern University all have campuses here.

The Near North area is served by five CTA stations: Clark/Division, Chicago/ Franklin, Chicago, Grand/State, and Merchandise Mart. Residents enjoy 15 local parks including the southern tip of Lincoln Park which provides access to Oak Street Beach, and are served by the Water Works

library branch and the Near North library. The Streeterville neighborhood is also home to a major medical district focused around Northwestern Memorial Hospital. Leadership for the area is provided by the Magnificent Mile Association, Streeterville Organization of Active Residents (SOAR), and Near North Unity Program.

The portion of the Near West Community east of the I-94 expressway is still primarily a commercial area with many tall office buildings. There are many notable exceptions however, with Presidential Towers being one of the area's most visible residential developments. A number of former office buildings have been converted to residential lofts, while new condo developments have filled in where there were surface parking lots before. This residential trend is relatively recent, so the area lacks some amenities found in other Central Area Neighborhoods. Transportation and close proximity to the Loop are the area's greatest assets. The Near West is served by two different Clinton St CTA stations, one at W Lake St and the other at W Van Buren St, and is also within walking distance to the CTA's Loop stations at Washington and Quincy. The Near West offers direct access to local Metra trains at Ogilvie and Union stations, and intercity Amtrak trains at Union Station. Intercity buses leave from a Greyhound Station on W Harrison St. Other bus providers stage outside of Union Station. Near West residents have only one local park currently, but others are being built on platforms as part of two new riverside developments. The closest library is the Harold Washington Library in the South Loop. The area has a number of restaurants and bars that also serve the after-work crowd, and retail offerings have blossomed along S Canal St and W Roosevelt Rd, where a number of chain stores have opened during the past decade. Two notable destinations include the indoor French Market built under the Metra tracks and Old St. Patrick's Church.

The Near South is one of the fastest growing residential areas of the city, and has been for many years. The area once held many small light manufacturing buildings and warehouses, most of which have now been demolished or converted to residential lofts. Printers Row has a concentration of these, but loft conversions are also common elsewhere. The biggest growth has been from new large-scale residential developments on former rail yards, including those at Dearborn Park and Central Station. Rounding out the mix are townhomes and mid- to high-rise towers that have been built on in-fill lots. The Near South is served by two CTA stations, including an existing Roosevelt Rd station and a brand new Green Line station at E Cermak Rd. Metra trains stop at three area stations: Museum Campus, 18th St, and McCormick Place. Residents enjoy twelve public parks, including Grant Park and the Museum Campus. The nearest public library is Harold Washington.

The Prairie Avenue Historic District is located in this portion of the city, and the historic Glessner House mansion is open to the public for tours. A handful of restaurants and bars have opened along S Michigan Ave and S Wabash Ave, but residents look forward to the day when the historic Motor Row will come alive with entertainment. Local leadership is provided by the Near South Planning Board, the Prairie District Neighborhood Alliance, and the Near South Neighbors.

The Central Area's portion of Armour Square is occupied by Chinatown. The many restaurants and shops of Chinatown - both in the traditional location along S Wentworth Ave and in the New Chinatown Square north of Archer Ave - are the some of the area's most important assets. Residents and visitors are served by the Chinatown Red Line CTA station. Residents enjoy two parks, and Ping Tom Park was recently extended and improved with a new field house and boat

house. The Chinatown Library on S Wentworth Ave is one of the city's busiest, and residents look forward to the opening of the beautiful replacement library being built at S Wentworth Ave and W Archer Ave. Area leadership is provided by the Chinatown Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese American Service League, and the Coalition for a Better Chinese American Community.

The planning area also includes relatively smaller portions of the West Town and the Lower West Side communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in other Planning Area Sections:

- West Town in the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Section
- Lower West Side in the Pilsen / Little Village Section

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the Central Area is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the Central Area and recognize that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Randolph Tower brought 310 apartments online in the Loop.
- Parkside of Old Town brought 106 apartments online in the Near North community area.
- 9th and State brought 396 units of residential apartments online in the West Town community area.
- The proposed Cabrini development will bring mixed-use and mixed-income development to the Near North community area.

School Facility Overview

There are 13 public schools in the Central Planning Area, 7 High Schools and 6 Elementary Schools. Of the 13 schools, 9 are district operated schools and 4 schools operated by charters or other third parties. However, Community Services West, a contract school, plans not to reopen.

High school options in the area include both district-operated schools and charters, including two of the district's top selective enrollment high schools, a K-12 continuum, as well as schools specialize in serving the district's Diverse Learners and the district's off-track youth. Recent investments in the area include construction of a new annex at Walter Payton High School and the refurbishment and reopening of the "old" Jones High School building, to enable both of those high performing schools to serve more students. CPS is in the process of acquiring land for the purpose of relieving overcrowding at South Loop Elementary School.

Utilization

Many of the schools that are located in the Central Planning area are high performing schools that are programmed to serve a citywide population and are easily accessible from many areas of the city. Accordingly, there are far more students who travel into the area to enroll in Central Area schools than there are students who reside in the area and enroll elsewhere. As of fall 2015, the Central Area had 4,615 CPS students residing in the area, but had 8,114 students enrolled in area schools.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 6,953. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 89% and the area average utilization for high schools is 95%. However, at the elementary school level, there is high variability in the utilization rates of the schools.

Crowding concerns are most prevalent at two schools: South Loop and Ogden. As noted, CPS is in the process of procuring land for the purpose of relieving overcrowding at South Loop. CPS is also supporting community efforts at Ogden to explore options to relive overcrowding.

Population Trend

The number of children living in the Central Area has grown rapidly. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Central Area grew from 13,676 to 15,036, or 9.94%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, the Central Area's population will continue to grow.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	4,653	4,702	4,907
5-9	2,116	3,281	3,188
10-14	1,690	2,050	2,698
15-19	5,217	5,003	4,994

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

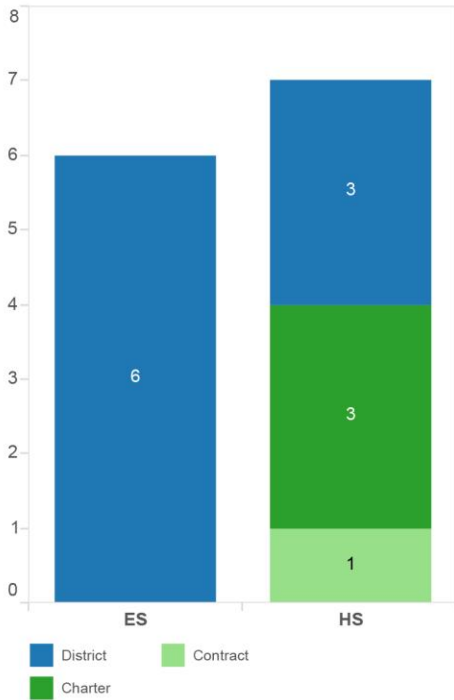
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

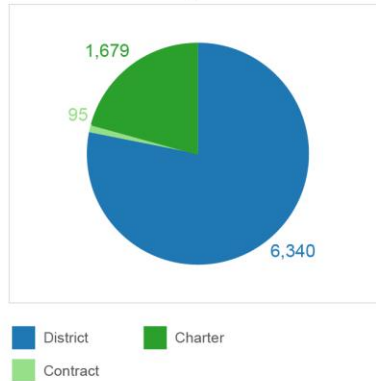
- Relieving overcrowding at South Loop Elementary School
- Continuing to work with school community members to monitor and evaluate options to address the overcrowding trajectory of other area schools, including Ogden ES/HS
 - Lead testing and abatement
 - Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Graham
 - Working with underutilized schools attract more students and/or identify opportunities to lower their costs of occupancy
 - Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the school assessments

THE CENTRAL PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

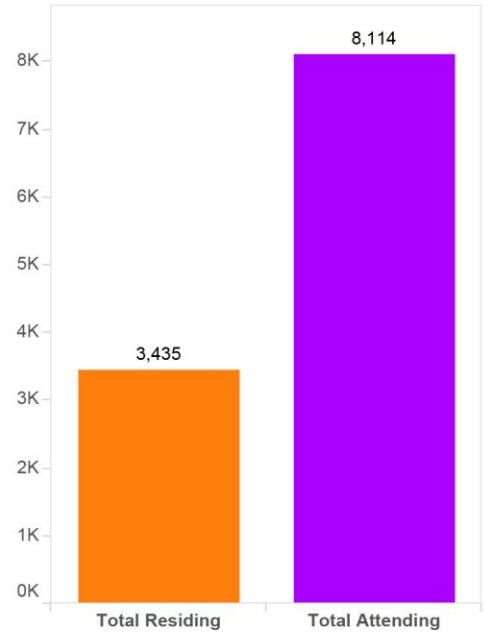
Governance: ES vs. HS



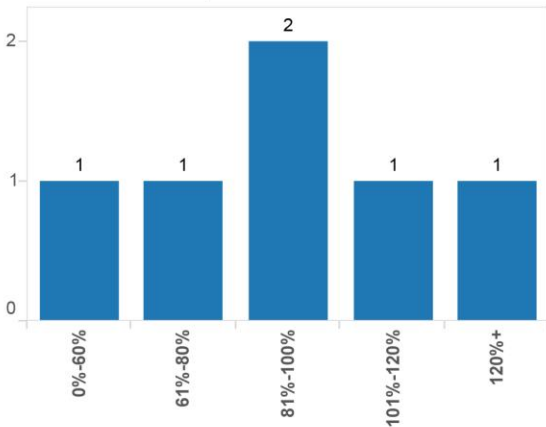
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

0%-60%
UNDERUTILIZED

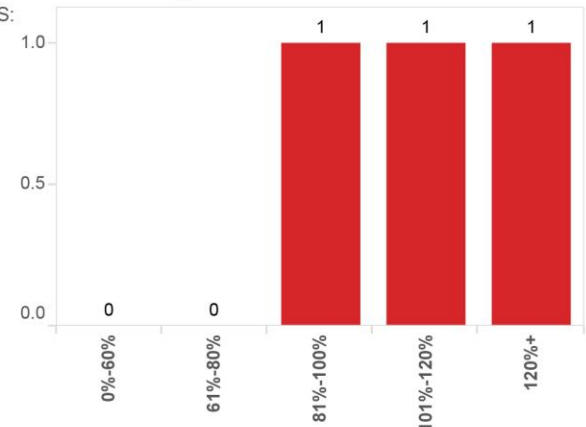
61%-80%
UNDERUTILIZED

81%-100%
EFFICIENT

101%-120%
EFFICIENT

120%+
OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	3,651
Total ES Capacity	4,110
Area ES Average Utilization	89.1%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	89.1%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	2,689
Total HS Capacity	2,843
Area HS Average Utilization	117.2%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	99.7%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

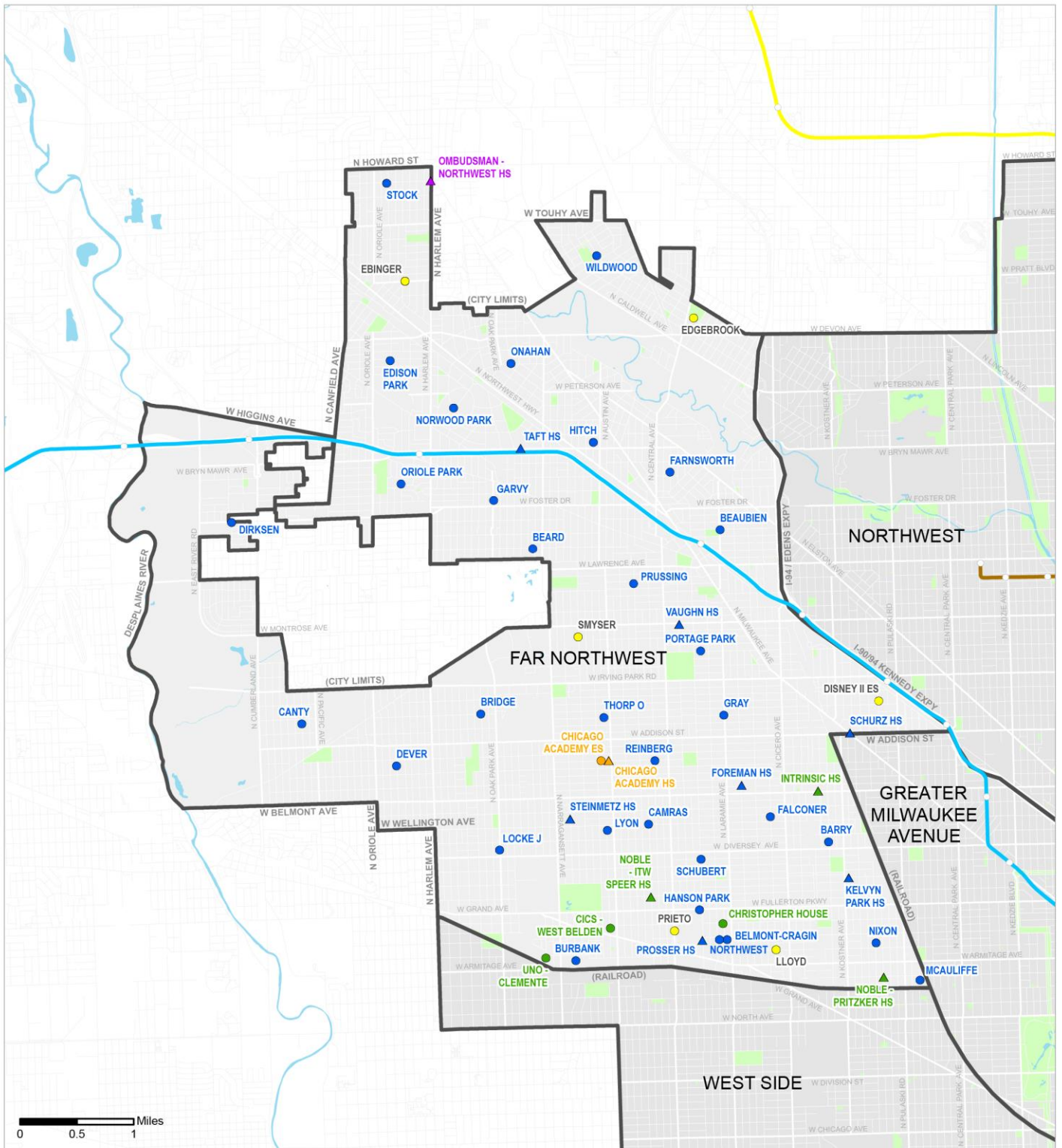
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE CENTRAL PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	HAINES	Attendance Area	691	659	-32	-4.9%	85.2%	30.3%	95.5%	95.5%
	JENNER	Attendance Area	317	246	-71	-28.9%	39.9%	58.1%	35.7%	35.7%
	NATIONAL TEACHERS	Attendance Area	533	649	116	17.9%	62.4%	55.8%	77.3%	77.3%
	OGDEN ES	Attendance Area	729	865	136	15.7%	64.0%	3.1%	106.8%	106.8%
	SALAZAR	Citywide	438	364	-74	-20.3%			93.3%	93.3%
	SOUTH LOOP	Attendance Area	815	868	53	6.1%	75.2%	24.8%	125.8%	125.8%
HS	GRAHAM HS	Citywide	116	132	16	12.1%			159.0%	106.5%
	JONES HS	Citywide	883	1,670	787	47.1%			87.0%	87.0%
	PAYTON HS	Citywide	859	887	28	3.2%			105.6%	105.6%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE FAR NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

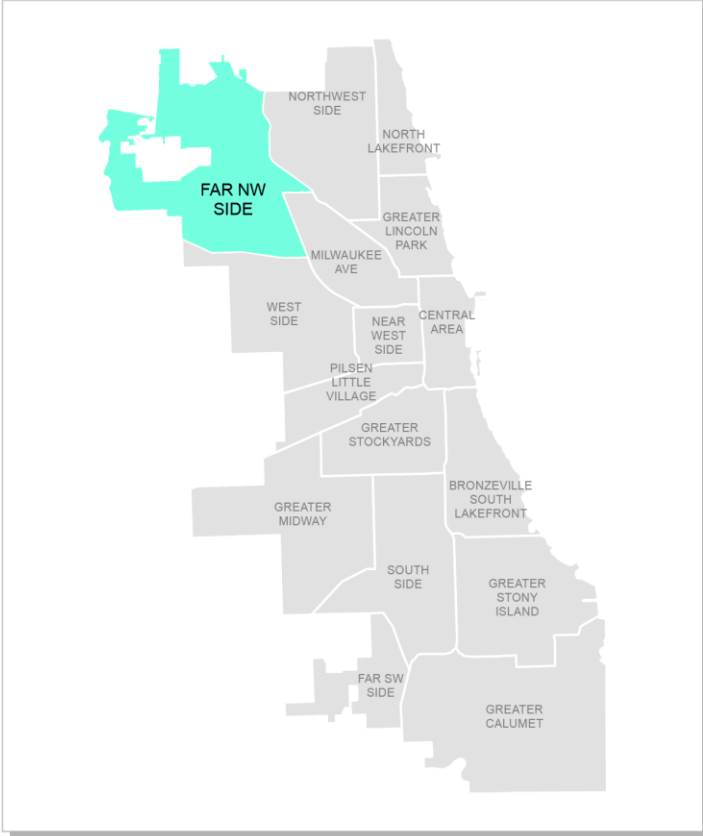
Other Features

- △○ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

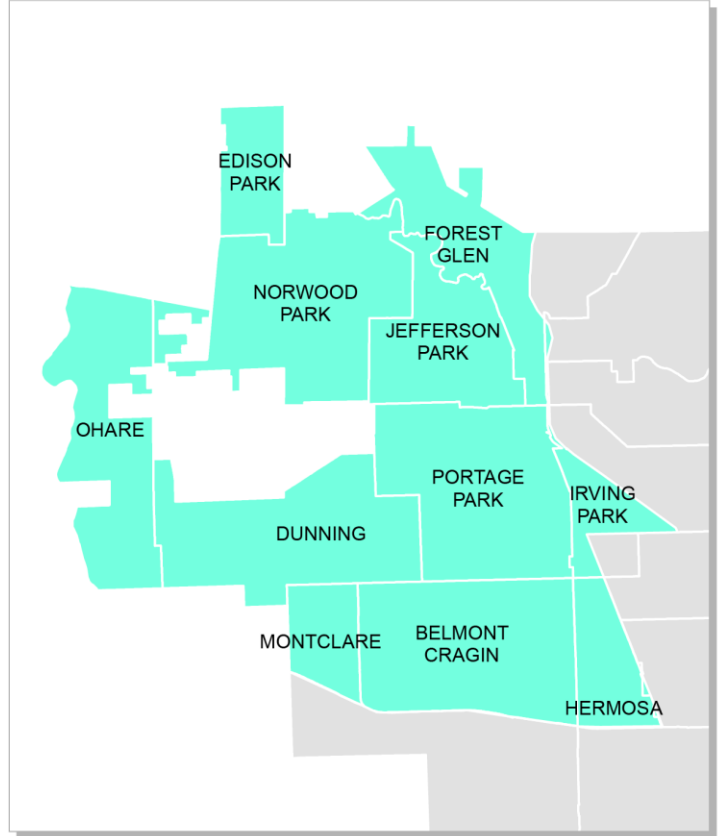


THE FAR NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA

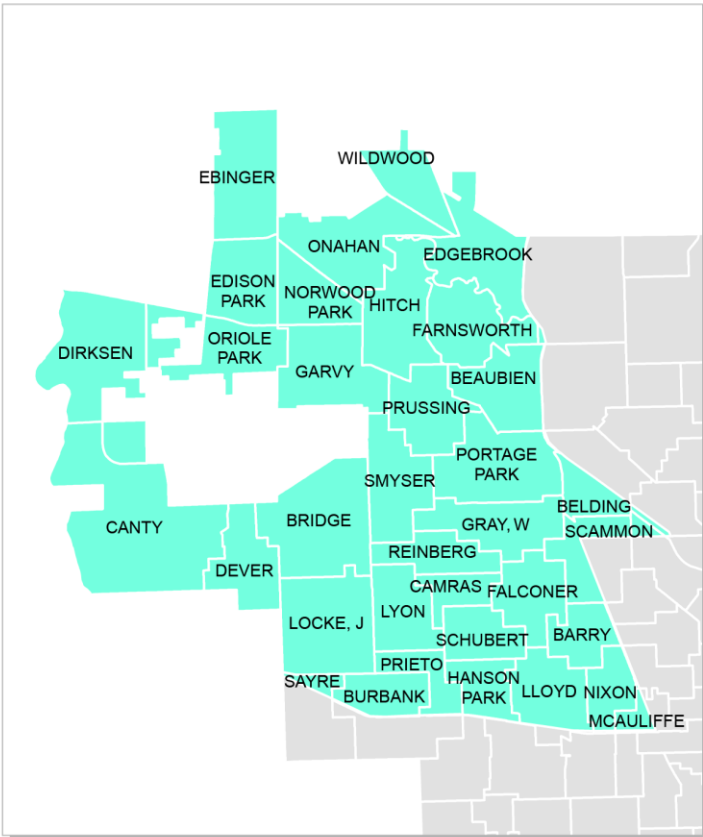
OVERVIEW



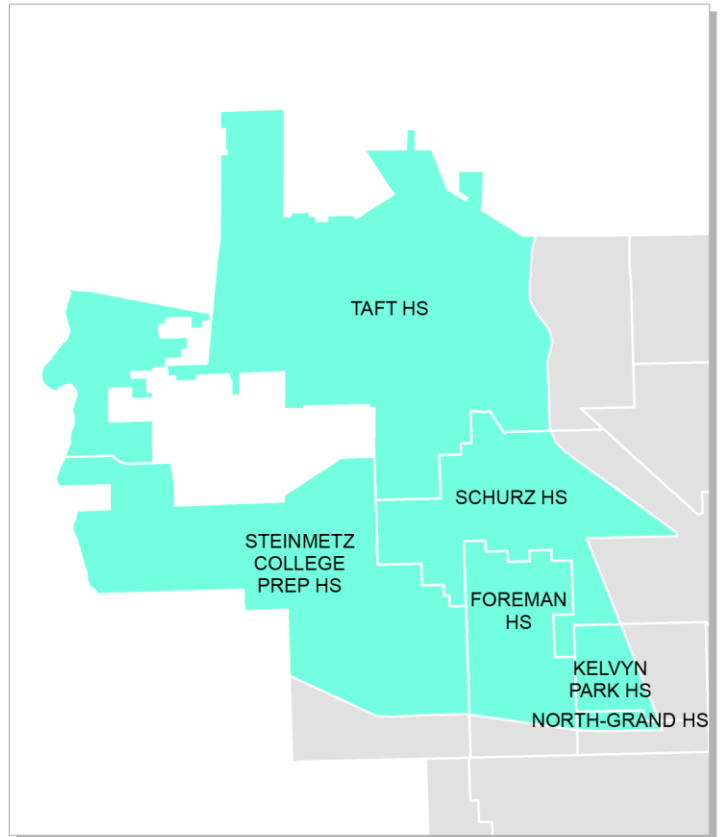
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE FAR NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

O'Hare International Airport. Six Corners. Jefferson Park. The Far Northwest Planning Area is home to many of the most popular and destinations to visit in Chicago. But it's also home to 328,000 residents who live in a collection of diverse, fascinating neighborhoods.

The Far Northwest is bounded roughly by Howard and Touhy Avenues, Interstates 94 and 90, the Milwaukee District North Metra Line, and the Des Plaines River. It contains parts of 11 wards, 11 neighborhoods, and 11 community areas. Residents relax and play in 72 open spaces, send their kids to 93 local schools, and depart from and return to 16 transit stops throughout the Planning Area. The Far Northwest has the third highest open space acreage per 1,000 residents and the most evenly-balanced single family and multifamily housing stock of the 16 Planning Areas.

This is where travelers connect from the west to get to downtown Chicago; where some of the most beautiful homes in Chicago are located, such as those in Sauganash, Wildwood, and Norwood Park; and where huge forest preserves provide solace at the city's edge.

History and Context

The Far Northwest is the second largest of the 16 Chicago Neighborhoods Now Planning Areas, and is located near O'Hare International Airport. The Far Northwest is roughly bounded by Howard Ave and Touhy Ave to the north, Interstates 94 and 90 plus the Milwaukee Metra Line to the east, the Milwaukee District North Metra Line and Belmont Ave to the south, and the Des Plaines River and O'Hare to the west. It is situated to the south of the nearest northern suburbs, to the west of the Northwest Side and Milwaukee Avenue Planning Areas, to the north of the West Side, and to the east of the nearest northwest suburbs.

The eleven communities in the Far Northwest Planning Area originated as a diverse collection of remote villages, transportation centers, and industrial areas that evolved over time into a solid, attractive area near one of the world's great airports.

Norwood Park transformed from a resort destination to a residential community with areas like the Circle streets that defy the normal Chicago grid. Forest Glen (including Edgebrook and Sauganash) was developed from the start as a suburban-like oasis, surrounding forest preserves, just within the city limits. Edison Park grew after World War I as car travel made the area more accessible, and Montclare's development began after utilities were installed and streets were paved in the 1920s. Jefferson Park also boomed in the 1920s around the intersections of several rail lines, and continues as a transportation hub today. Life for Portage Park residents has centered on the park since its construction in 1916 and later at the Six Corners commercial hub. Dunning has contained a large mental health facility since the mid-

1800s, and later added Wright Community College and the neighborhoods of Schorsch Village, Belmont Heights, Belmont Terrace, and Irving Woods. Belmont-Cragin and Hermosa grew through the development of heavy industry and prominent rail lines as well as the housing built for its workers. The O'Hare community is centered on the airport - built in the late 1940s - and includes dense commercial and hotel developments and a smaller residential community east of the airport.

Today, the Far Northwest offers a diverse mix of desirable housing and transportation options: the northern area is the most exclusive, the center serves as the Gateway to Chicago for travelers arriving from the west and the airport, and the south provides more affordable housing options and manufacturing jobs to a more ethnically diverse population.

The Forest Glen, Norwood Park, and Edison Park communities are home to 16,023 people. They are served by two CTA and four Metra stations. Twenty one parks and two Forest Preserves offer open space for the public, while the Edgebrook and Roden libraries provide quiet space indoors.

The Jefferson Park, Portage Park, and Dunning communities are home to 24,306 people. They are served by one CTA and two Metra stations. Twenty four parks offer open space for the public, while the Austin-Living, Jefferson Park and Dunning libraries provide quiet space indoors. PrimeCare provides health services in the area.

The Belmont-Cragin, Hermosa, and Montclare communities are home to 13,627 people. They are served by five Metra stations. Eleven parks offer open space for the public, while the Galewood-Mont Clare, Portage-Cragin and West Belmont libraries provide quiet space indoors. PCC Salud Family Health is the only health service provider in the area.

The planning area also includes a small portion of the Irving Park community, but that community will be addressed in the Northwest Planning Area section.

Changes to the Far Northwest

The analysis of the Far Northwest is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the Far Northwest and recognize that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Senior Suites of Norwood Park will bring 54 new residential apartments for seniors online, affecting the Norwood Park, Edison Park, and Forest Glen community areas.
- Renaissance Kilpatrick will bring 91 units online that will be a mix of studio, one, and two-bedroom units. The majority of the units will be subsidized. The development will affect the Jefferson Park, Portage Park, and Dunning community areas.
- A potential residential and public parking project that would affect the Portage Park and Irving Park community areas.

- The proposed Fort Knox Studios, a music/film/arts-tech startup incubator that would affect the Portage Park and Irving Park community areas.
- The Archdiocese of Chicago announced that Notre Dame High School for Girls, housed in St. Ferdinand Elementary School at 3115 N. Mason Ave. will not reopen for the 2016-17 school year. Enrollment was projected at 31 students.

School Facility Overview

There are 54 public schools in the Far Northwest Planning Area, 12 High Schools and 42 Elementary Schools. Of the 54 schools, there 47 are district operated schools and 7 schools are operated by charters or other third parties. High school options include several district-operated schools offering the rigorous International Baccalaureate program, a K-12 Fine Arts and Technology magnet school, high performing charter schools, and schools that focus on the District's Diverse Learners and off-track youth.

Utilization

Many of the schools in the area have space concerns, notwithstanding new schools having been opened in the area, as well as significant investments that have been made in annexes, modular classrooms and leased buildings. As of fall 2015, the Far Northwest area had 51,515 students residing in the area and 47,244 enrolled in area schools. Of the 47,244 students enrolled in the area, 43,245 were enrolled in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities. The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 39,416. The area average utilization for elementary schools is 116%, although these figures do not include leased buildings or modular classrooms that provide space relief to the area's schools and also do not account for an annex that is under construction at Carty Elementary. The high schools have fewer space issues, with an area average utilization of 95%. Taft High School is overcrowded, while several other high schools on the Far Northwest side have experienced declining enrollments and have additional capacity.

Population Trend

On an area-wide basis, the number the children living in the Far Northwest area has recently been steady. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Far Northwest grew from 87,616 to 87,910, or 0.34%. Projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, the Far Northwest's student aged population will decline among children aged 5-9 and 15-19, but will increase among children aged 0-4 and 10-14.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	23,422	22,564	22,647
5-9	21,876	22,676	20,847
10-14	21,301	21,935	22,127
15-19	21,017	20,735	20,089

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

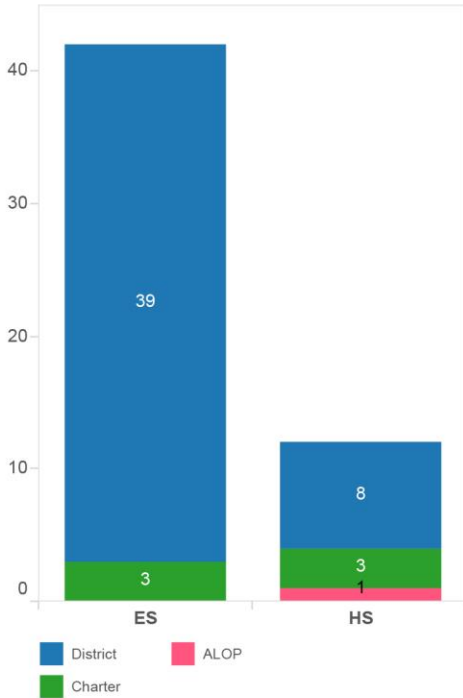
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

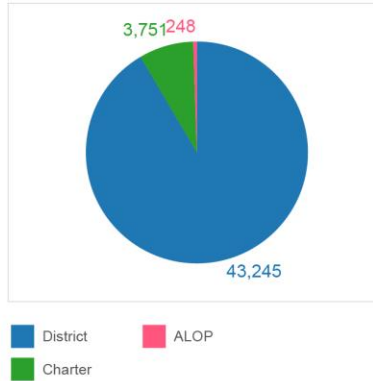
- Completing the Canty Elementary annex
- Addressing overcrowding at several other area schools, at both ES and HS levels
- Improving the play space at Taft HS, Locke Elementary, and Belmont-Cragin Elementary
- Renovating the roof at Lyon Elementary
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Foreman HS
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE FAR NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

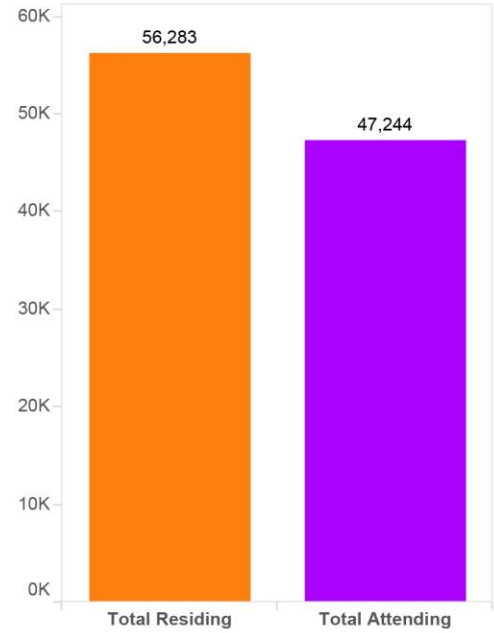
Governance: ES vs. HS



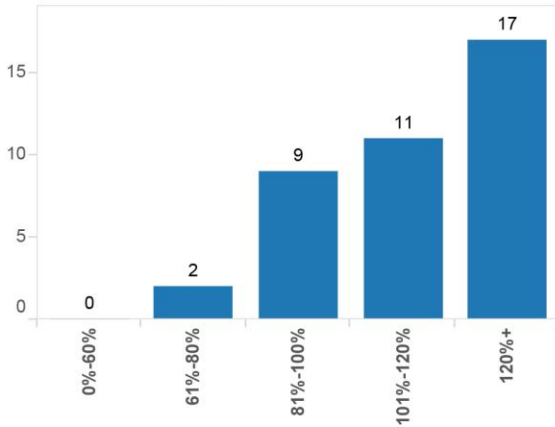
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



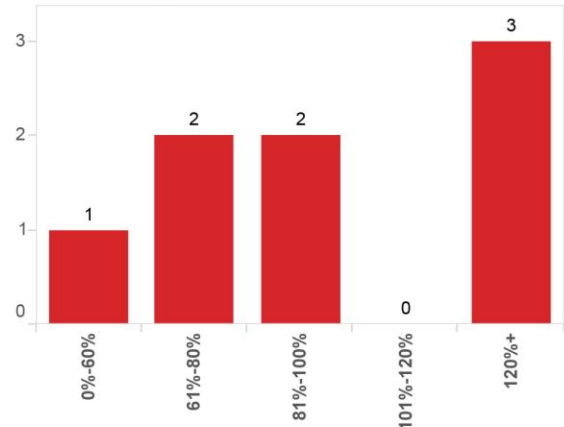
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	32,540
Total ES Capacity	28,165
Area ES Average Utilization	120.2%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	104.4%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	10,705
Total HS Capacity	11,251
Area HS Average Utilization	93.6%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	90.9%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

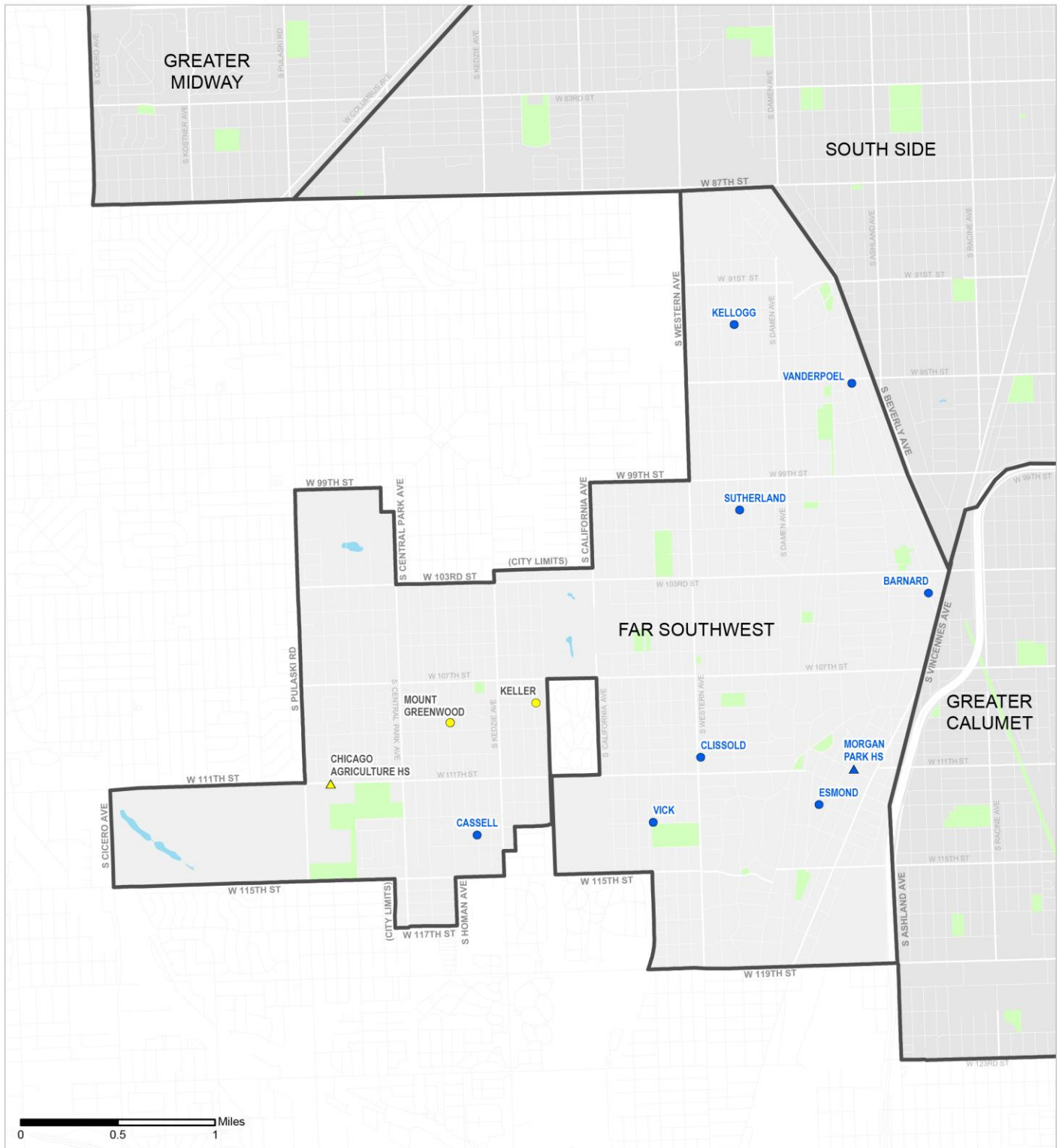
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE FAR NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	BARRY	Attendance Area	804	771	-33	-4.3%	62.1%	18.3%	111.7%	102.8%
	BEARD	Citywide	160	171	11	6.4%			101.2%	101.2%
	BEAUBIEN	Attendance Area	1,165	1,117	-48	-4.3%	79.8%	32.1%	124.1%	124.1%
	BELMONT-CRAGIN	Citywide	613	608	-5	-0.8%			184.2%	112.6%
	BRIDGE	Attendance Area	1,030	1,108	78	7.0%	82.2%	6.9%	230.8%	136.8%
	BURBANK	Attendance Area	999	975	-24	-2.5%	63.4%	10.7%	77.4%	77.4%
	CAMRAS	Attendance Area	985	1,052	67	6.4%	73.9%	35.2%	94.8%	94.8%
	CANTY	Attendance Area	799	833	34	4.1%	91.4%	4.6%	146.1%	99.2%
	CHICAGO ACADEMY ES	Citywide	601	612	11	1.8%			102.0%	102.0%
	DEVER	Attendance Area	844	823	-21	-2.6%	86.8%	3.0%	130.6%	114.3%
	DIRKSEN	Attendance Area	785	859	74	8.6%	88.4%	3.4%	159.1%	119.3%
	DISNEY II ES	Citywide	415	416	1	0.2%			86.7%	86.7%
	EBINGER	Attendance Area	704	776	72	9.3%	81.8%	13.0%	152.2%	112.5%
	EDGEBROOK	Attendance Area	494	511	17	3.3%	90.4%	11.2%	106.5%	106.5%
	EDISON PARK	Attendance Area	453	549	96	17.5%	83.3%	16.6%	101.7%	101.7%
	FALCONER	Attendance Area	1,441	1,316	-125	-9.5%	69.2%	11.6%	104.4%	104.4%
	FARNSWORTH	Attendance Area	597	613	16	2.6%	73.6%	25.8%	127.7%	107.5%
	GARVY	Attendance Area	772	810	38	4.7%	82.5%	2.7%	112.5%	112.5%
	GRAY	Attendance Area	1,285	1,262	-23	-1.8%	67.3%	5.7%	120.2%	110.7%
	HANSON PARK	Attendance Area	1,569	1,550	-19	-1.2%	75.1%	15.9%	147.6%	97.5%
	HITCH	Attendance Area	554	592	38	6.4%	75.2%	3.4%	141.0%	98.7%
	LLOYD	Attendance Area	1,289	1,237	-52	-4.2%	68.8%	11.0%	105.7%	105.7%
	LOCKE J	Attendance Area	1,323	1,357	34	2.5%	67.3%	6.6%	145.9%	122.3%
	LYON	Attendance Area	1,403	1,487	84	5.6%	64.4%	6.0%	123.9%	115.3%
	MCAULIFFE	Attendance Area	733	767	34	4.4%	63.7%	17.9%	98.3%	98.3%
	NIXON	Attendance Area	1,099	962	-137	-14.2%	64.2%	4.4%	91.6%	89.1%
	NORTHWEST	Attendance Area	692	572	-120	-21.0%	43.8%	15.7%	82.9%	82.9%
	NORWOOD PARK	Attendance Area	338	401	63	15.7%	89.5%	51.1%	121.5%	121.5%
	ONAHAN	Attendance Area	660	640	-20	-3.1%	84.7%	3.9%	92.8%	92.8%
	ORIOLE PARK	Attendance Area	652	709	57	8.0%	89.2%	10.7%	87.5%	87.5%
	PORTAGE PARK	Attendance Area	1,116	1,002	-114	-11.4%	67.8%	8.2%	95.4%	95.4%
	PRIETO	Attendance Area	1,022	1,051	29	2.8%	70.1%	11.0%	129.8%	106.2%
	PRUSSING	Attendance Area	664	698	34	4.9%	74.2%	9.2%	166.2%	101.2%
	REINBERG	Attendance Area	854	848	-6	-0.7%	56.8%	29.5%	113.1%	101.0%
	SCHUBERT	Attendance Area	919	928	9	1.0%	59.8%	11.5%	99.8%	79.3%
	SMYSER	Attendance Area	1,013	1,007	-6	-0.6%	71.1%	5.1%	129.1%	108.3%
	STOCK	Citywide	268	234	-34	-14.5%			150.0%	150.0%
	THORP O	Citywide	832	841	9	1.1%			112.1%	112.1%
	WILDWOOD	Attendance Area	420	475	55	11.6%	88.6%	30.9%	79.2%	79.2%
HS	CHICAGO ACADEMY HS	Citywide	517	542	25	4.6%			83.6%	83.6%
	FOREMAN HS	Attendance Area	1,572	1,045	-527	-50.4%	22.3%	25.5%	75.7%	64.5%
	KELVYN PARK HS	Attendance Area	1,037	711	-326	-45.9%	16.3%	28.6%	57.0%	57.0%
	PROSSER HS	Citywide	1,475	1,455	-20	-1.4%			121.3%	121.3%
	SCHURZ HS	Attendance Area	2,395	2,002	-393	-19.6%	22.5%	44.3%	80.2%	80.2%
	STEINMETZ HS	Attendance Area	1,823	1,545	-278	-18.0%	29.9%	17.2%	81.0%	70.4%
	TAFT HS	Attendance Area	3,098	3,212	114	3.5%	59.7%	20.5%	147.1%	147.1%
	VAUGHN HS	Citywide	209	193	-16	-8.3%			103.2%	103.2%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE FAR SOUTHWEST PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

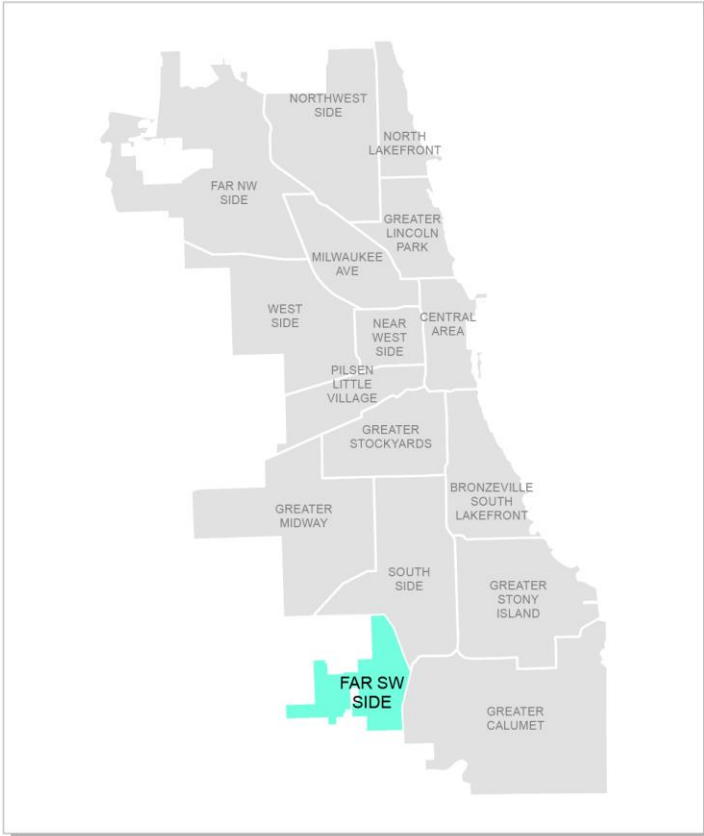
Other Features

- ⊙ Co-Located Schools
- ▬ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

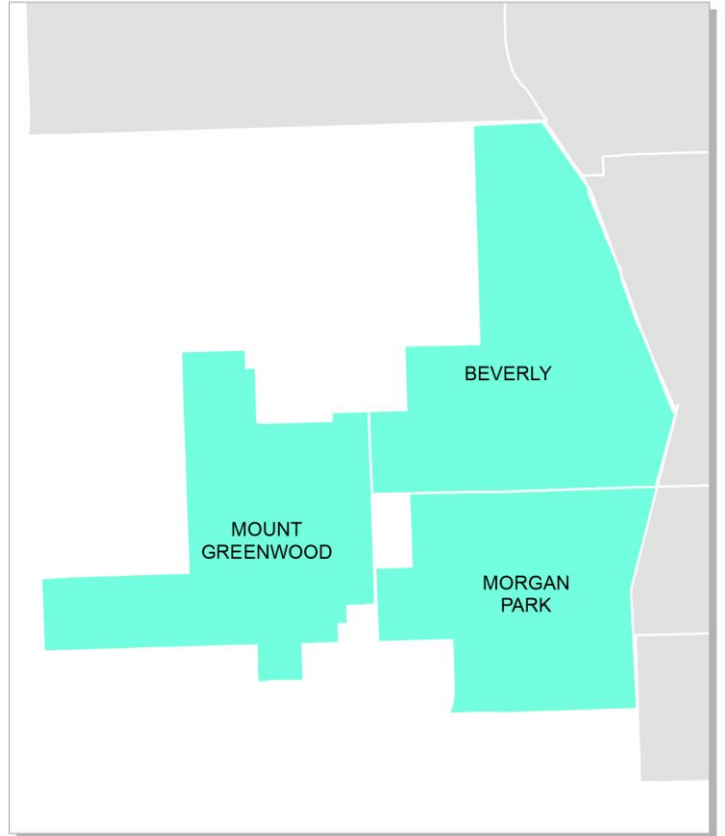


THE FAR SOUTHWEST PLANNING AREA

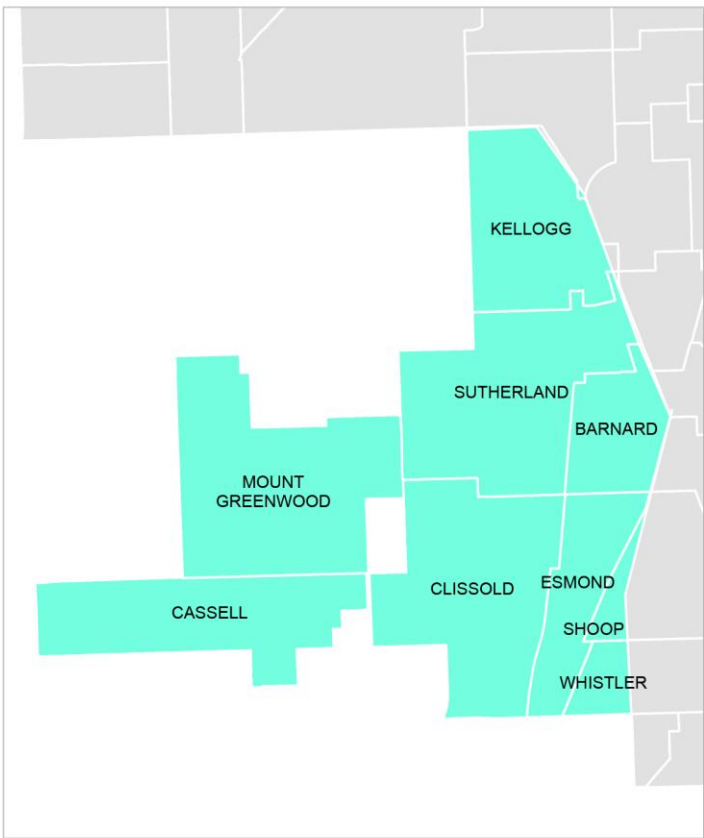
OVERVIEW



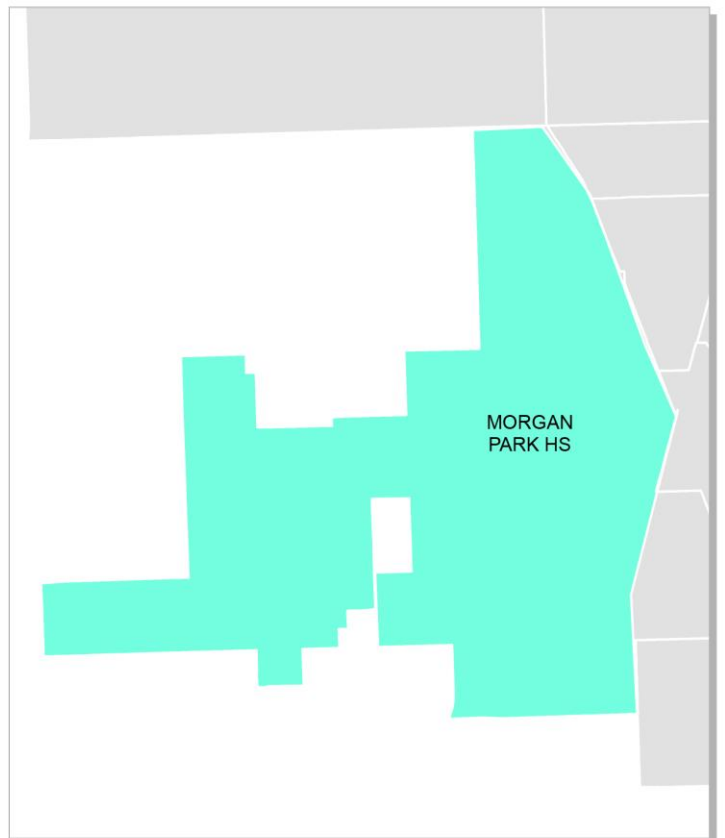
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE FAR SOUTHWEST PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Mt. Greenwood Park. The Beverly Arts Center. The Longwood Drive, Walter Burley Griffin Place and Beverly / Morgan Park Railroad Station Historic Districts. The Far Southwest Side is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 62,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

The Far Southwest Side is generally bounded by W 87th St to the north, the city boundary to the west and south, and S Beverly Ave and S Vincennes Ave to the east. It contains parts of three wards, eight neighborhoods, and three community areas. Residents enjoy 21 parks, send their children to 32 local schools, and depart from and return to seven train stops throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Areas, the Far Southwest Side has the highest percentage of single-family homes (79%), and the smallest share of long-term vacant addresses (1%). Its largest land uses are residential (64%) and open space (16%).

This is where students farm 72 acres at the Chicago High School for Agricultural Sciences; where St. Xavier University produces the second largest number of teachers in Illinois at the graduate level; and where the new Beverly/Morgan Park Recreation Center will soon offer ice skating year-round.

History and Context

The three Community Areas of the Far Southwest Side Planning Area – Beverly, Morgan Park and Mount Greenwood – first began to develop in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Morgan Park, in 1869, was the first area of the three to have planned, suburban, residential development take shape, which became more desirable after commuter rail service was established in 1888. Large homes were built along the Blue Island Ridge, an elevated area left behind during the last glacial period. Beverly, too, attracted those seeking a suburban environment in the late 1800s, with large houses being built along Longwood Drive. Development in these two communities focused mostly east of S Western Ave until the post-WWII building boom which lasted through the 1970s.

Mount Greenwood was first established as an outpost where those visiting a nearby cemetery could patronize taverns and restaurants. The area was one of the last neighborhoods annexed to Chicago---in 1924---and most residential development began after the Federal Works Program Administration began installing sewers, streets, and street-lighting in the 1930s.

Today, the Far Southwest Side is largely comprised of neighborhoods with single-family homes on tree-lined streets, with residents commuting to jobs in other areas.

Beverly is home to two Chicago Landmark Districts that showcase the grand homes built in the area in the late 1800s and early 1900s: the Longwood Drive District, which extends into Morgan Park, and the Walter Burley Griffin Place District. In addition, the Beverly/Morgan Park Railroad

Station District includes six commuter railroad stations along the Rock Island District Metra Line, across both the Beverly and Morgan Park communities. In addition to these historic homes and train stations, Beverly is home to the Beverly Arts Center and the Dan Ryan Woods. The community is served by the 91st St, 95th St, 99th St and 103rd St Metra stations. Beverly Park offers public open space, and the Beverly Library serves area residents.

Morgan Park includes the few industrial properties in the Planning Area and the Marshfield Plaza shopping center, in addition to its historic homes and train stations. The community is served by the 107th St, 111th St and 115th St Metra stations, as well as Kennedy Park and the Walker Library.

Mount Greenwood is home to Saint Xavier University, as well as the Chicago High School for Agricultural Sciences which boasts a 72-acre working farm. Mt. Greenwood Park offers public open space with ice-skating and ball fields, while the Mt. Greenwood Library provides the area's residents with educational programming and materials.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the Far Southwest is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the Far Southwest and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. Currently, there no anticipated development plans or projects that we believe will materially affect prevailing demographic trends.

- The Beverly/Morgan Park Sports Complex will bring a brand new sports facility with an ice rink and gymnastics center that could make area schools more desirable and draw more residents.

School Facility Overview

There are 12 public schools in the Far Southwest Planning Area, 2 High Schools and 10 Elementary Schools. All 12 schools are district operated. There are no schools operated by charters or other third parties. One of the high schools located in the Far Southwest Planning Area is Chicago Ag, the only school in Chicago that specializes in providing opportunities for students to study agriculture, develop marketable skills and college level competencies and, as graduates, transform the image of urban agriculture. The other high school located in the area, Morgan Park High School, offers the rigorous International Baccalaureate curriculum, as well as World Language and International Studies, and Computer Technology programs.

Utilization

Several of the area's elementary schools, and most particularly, those along the city's border, have experienced recent increases in student enrollment that has led to space pressures on those schools. CPS has made several recent investments in annexes, modular classrooms, and leased spaces to help reduce this pressure. As of fall 2015, the area average utilization for

elementary schools was approximately 101%¹⁸ and the area average utilization for high schools was 74%. One school had a utilization below 60%. The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS owned or leased facilities was 7,306, compared to 5,524 students that resided in the area and 6,576 students that were enrolled in the area's schools.

Population Trend

The Far Southwest Area has recently experienced a decline in the number of children aged 0-19. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 declined from 15,000 to 14,010, or -6.60%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, Far Southwest's school aged population is expected to continue to decline.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	3,300	3,041	2,986
5-9	3,655	3,442	3,123
10-14	3,888	3,753	3,547
15-19	4,157	3,774	3,685

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

Facilities priorities

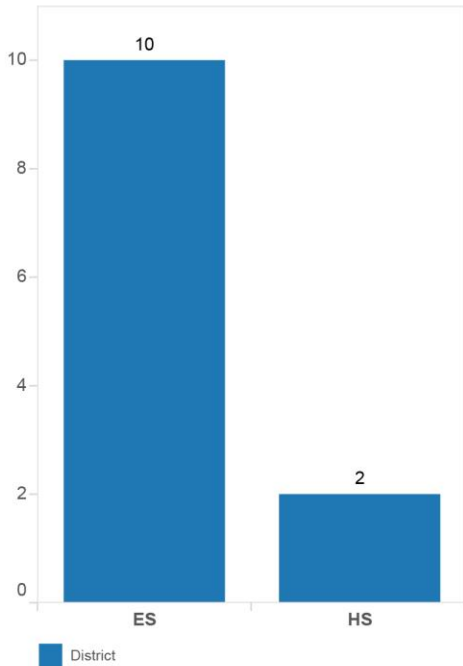
Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Air conditioning all classrooms in use
- Evaluating options to provide enduring space relief to area elementary schools
- Improving the lockers at Morgan Park HS
- Lead testing and abatement
- Working with underutilized schools to attract more students and/or identify opportunities to lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

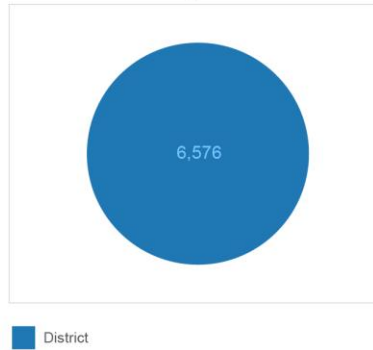
¹⁸ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

THE FAR SOUTHWEST PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

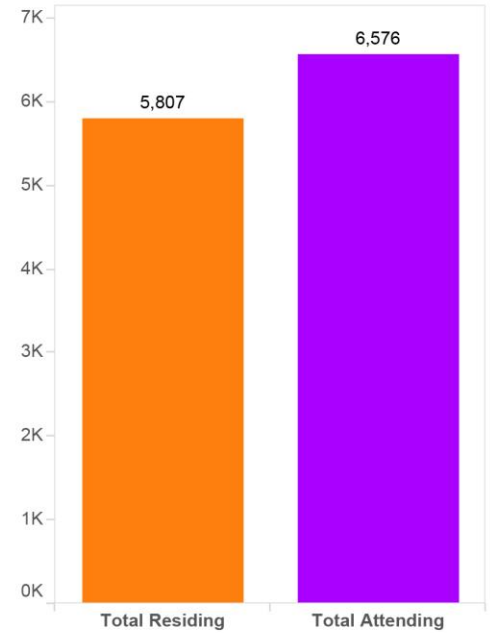
Governance: ES vs. HS



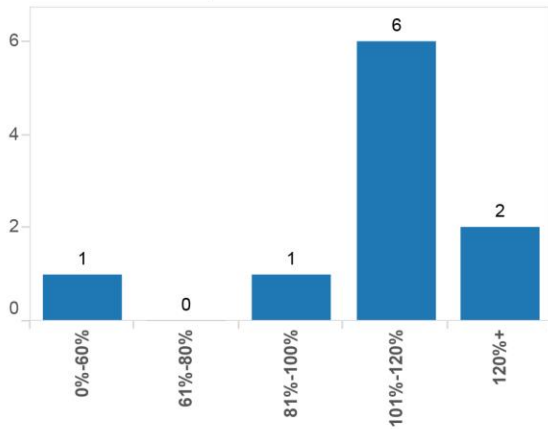
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



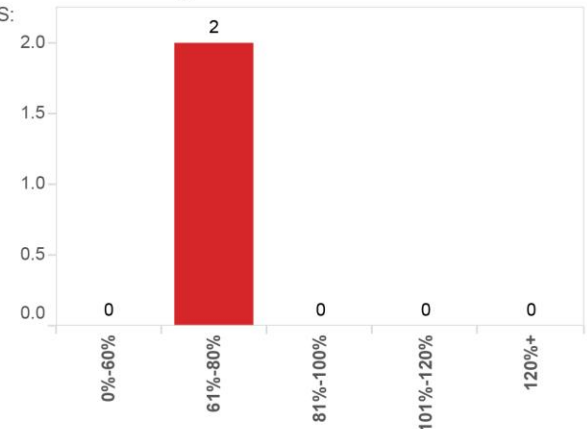
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60%
UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80%
UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100%
EFFICIENT
- 101%-120%
EFFICIENT
- 120%+
OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	4,428
Total ES Capacity	4,390
Area ES Average Utilization	118.9%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	109.5%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	2,148
Total HS Capacity	2,916
Area HS Average Utilization	72.1%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	72.1%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

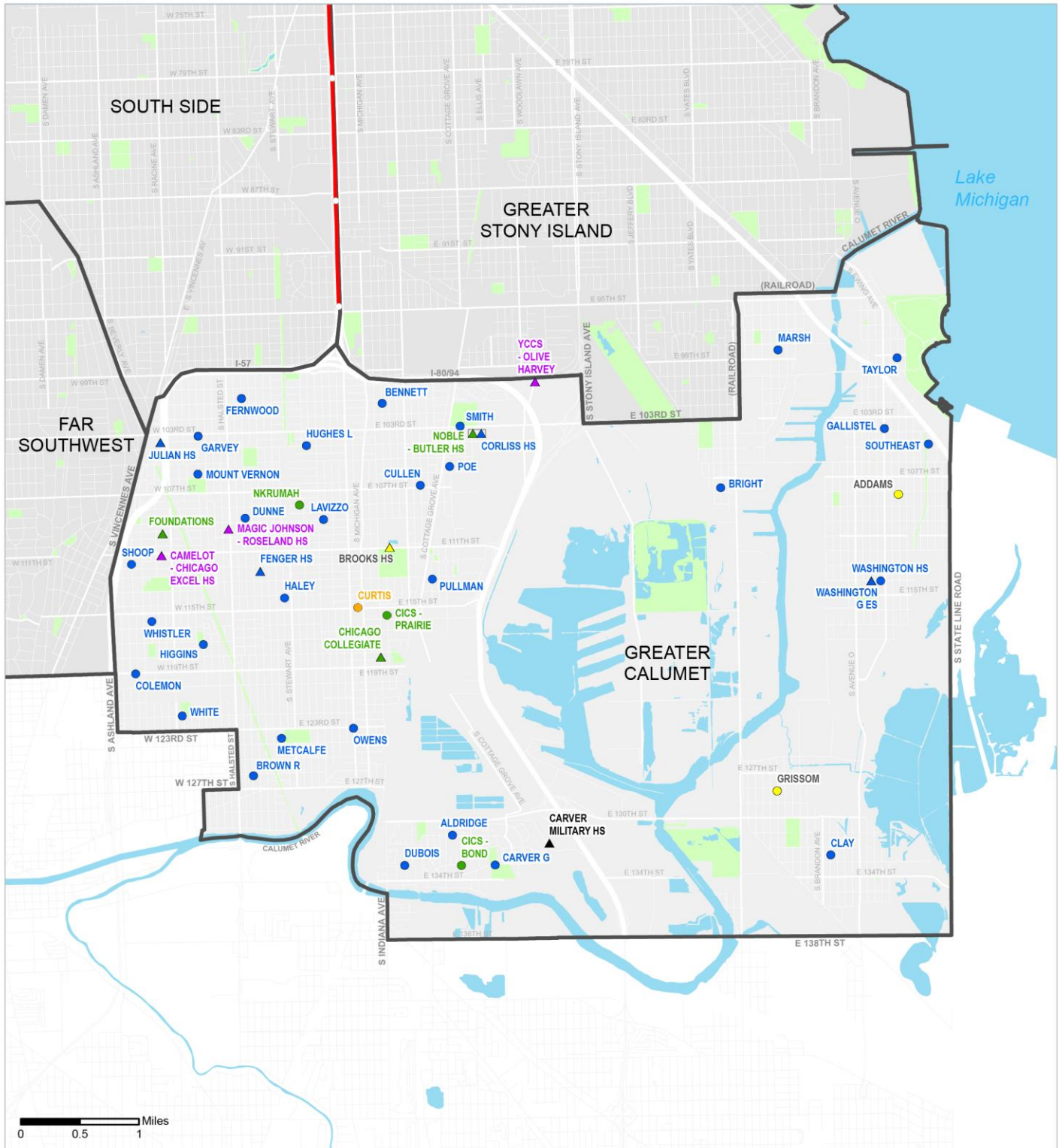
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE FAR SOUTHWEST PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	BARNARD	Attendance Area	262	308	46	14.9%	53.4%	46.1%	114.1%	114.1%
	CASELL	Attendance Area	351	405	54	13.3%	88.7%	4.9%	112.5%	75.0%
	CLISSOLD	Attendance Area	553	531	-22	-4.1%	74.0%	15.3%	93.2%	80.5%
	ESMOND	Attendance Area	339	289	-50	-17.3%	49.9%	21.5%	34.4%	34.4%
	KELLER	Citywide	247	244	-3	-1.2%			116.2%	116.2%
	KELLOGG	Attendance Area	266	252	-14	-5.6%	63.0%	29.0%	105.0%	76.4%
	MOUNT GREENWOOD	Attendance Area	963	1,055	92	8.7%	90.2%	2.1%	121.3%	106.6%
	SUTHERLAND	Attendance Area	735	697	-38	-5.5%	76.4%	13.2%	110.6%	110.6%
	VANDERPOEL	Citywide	306	292	-14	-4.8%			108.2%	108.2%
	VICK	Citywide	322	355	33	9.3%			273.1%	273.1%
HS	CHICAGO AGRICULTURE HS	Citywide	629	717	88	12.3%			65.7%	65.7%
	MORGAN PARK HS	Attendance Area	1,449	1,431	-18	-1.3%	30.1%	62.5%	78.5%	78.5%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE GREATER CALUMET PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● District Operated Elementary (non-ISP) | ● Alternative / Options Elementary |
| ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP) | ▲ Alternative / Options High School |
| ● AUSL Elementary | ● ISP Elementary |
| ▲ AUSL High School | ▲ ISP High School |
| ● Charter / Contract Elementary | ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School |
| ▲ Charter / Contract High School | |

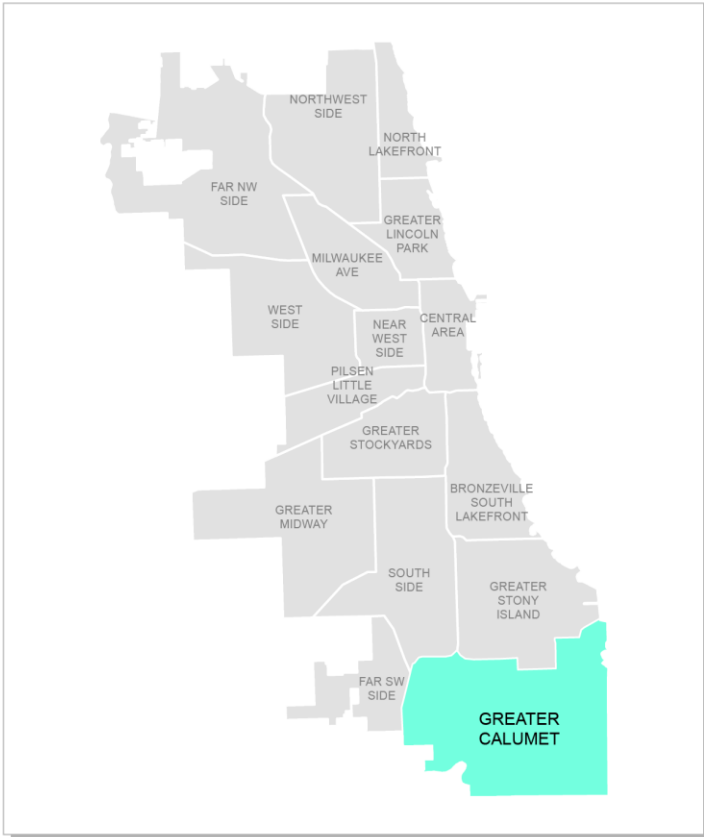
Other Features

- ▲ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

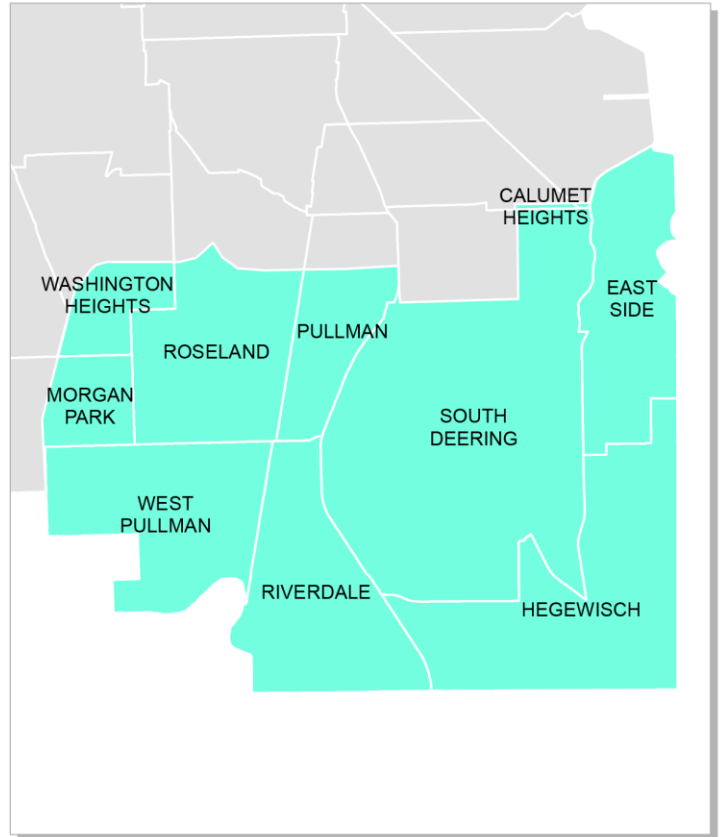


THE GREATER CALUMET PLANNING AREA

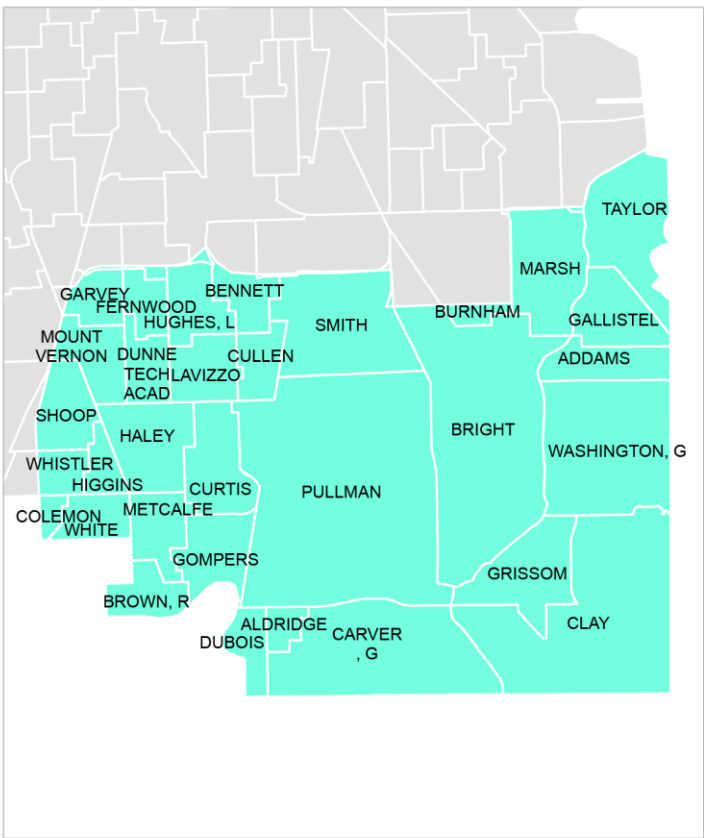
OVERVIEW



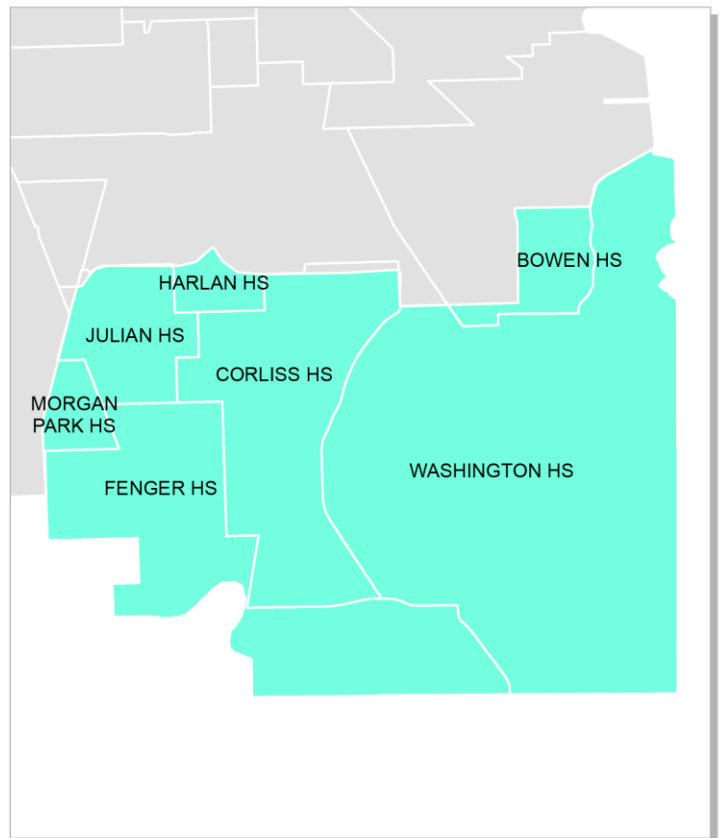
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE GREATER CALUMET PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Pullman National Monument. Harborside International Golf Center. Wolf Lake. Greater Calumet is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 135,600 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

Greater Calumet is generally bounded by 95th St, 100th St and 103rd St to the north, Interstate 57 to the west, the city boundary to the south, and the Illinois-Indiana state border to the east. It contains parts of six wards, 16 neighborhoods, and 11 community areas. Residents enjoy 61 parks, send their kids to 74 local schools, and depart from and return to 12 train stops throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Areas, Greater Calumet has the second highest percentage of single-family homes and is the least densely populated. Its largest land uses are transportation- and utility-related (36%) and residential (26%).

This is where area residents and visitors enjoy the most diverse and expansive natural habitats in Chicago; where companies are building "green" manufacturing and utility facilities; and where thousands of students work towards their degrees at Olive Harvey College.

History and Context

The eight primary community areas of the Greater Calumet Planning Area – East Side, Hegewisch, Morgan Park, Pullman, Riverdale, Roseland, South Deering and West Pullman – constituted the industrial heart of Chicago's steel industry for more than 80 years.

East Side, Hegewisch, Riverdale and South Deering were developed with industrial and manufacturing uses starting in the mid- to late-1800s and early 1900s, and small residential areas and commercial strips popped up to serve the areas' workers. Also an early industrial area, Pullman is perhaps the most well-known planned community in the United States, as George Pullman developed workers' housing and amenities alongside his rail car factories in the late 1800s.

Roseland and West Pullman have historically been more residential in nature than the other community areas, with Roseland first being settled by Dutch immigrants in the 1850s, and West Pullman being subdivided by developers in the late 1800s. All of the areas added new housing stock in the building boom following World War II, into the 1960s.

Today, after having lost much of the steel industry that was its economic driving force, Greater Calumet is now redefining itself around historic neighborhoods, natural areas and clean industry. Portions of Pullman were recently designated as the Pullman National Monument; former industrial lands to the east of Lake Calumet are being developed as natural and recreational areas; and the new, state-of-the-art Method factory has opened in Pullman.

East Side, Hegewisch, Riverdale and South Deering feature the city's largest and most diverse natural areas, located alongside working manufacturing and industrial uses. Calumet Park, Carver Park, Mann Park, and Trumbull Park offer public open space, while the Altgeld, Hegewisch, and Vodak-East Side libraries provide educational programming and materials to area residents.

Pullman features the historic buildings of the Pullman National Monument, the Pullman Park shopping center and the new Method factory. The community is served by the 103rd St, 107th St, 111th St and Kensington Metra stations. Gately Park offers public open space, and residents use the nearby Pullman Library. Roseland and West Pullman are still predominantly residential communities. The new Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center in West Pullman provides educational, sports, arts and supportive programming, and the Gwendolyn Brooks College Preparatory Academy in Roseland is a top-rated public school. The communities are served by nine Metra Stations at:

1. 103rd St
2. 107th St
3. 111th St
4. Kensington
5. State St
6. Stewart Ridge
7. West Pullman
8. Racine Ave
9. Ashland Ave

Palmer Park and Gano Park offer public open space, and the Pullman and West Pullman libraries serve area residents. Roseland Community Hospital, located within the Roseland Medical District, provides medical care for residents.

The planning area also includes relatively smaller portions of the Morgan Park and Washington Heights communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in other planning area sections:

- Morgan Park in the Far Southwest Side Action Plan
- Washington Heights in the South Side Action Plan.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Greater Calumet is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Greater Calumet and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed

thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- The Method Products Manufacturing Complex brought a 150,000 square foot green manufacturing facility online in Pullman.
- Kennedy Jordan Manner brought 70 affordable residential units for seniors online affecting Roseland and West Pullman.
- All Saints Residence brought 42 affordable residential units for seniors online affecting Roseland and West Pullman.
- The proposed rehabilitation of Altgeld-Murray homes will renovate approximately 367 public housing units in the Riverdale community area.
- The Archdiocese of Chicago announced that St. Florian School, at 13110 S. Baltimore Ave., which had a projected enrollment for the 2016-17 school year of only 49 students, would not reopen.

School Facility Overview

There are 48 public schools in the Greater Calumet Planning Area, 13 High Schools and 35 Elementary Schools. Of the 48 schools, there are 38 that are district operated schools and 10 operated by charters or other third parties. High school options in the area include both high performing district-operated schools and high performing charter options. These range from a Selective Enrollment school located in a state-of-the-art facility surrounded by 40 acres of natural landscape, to schools offering the rigorous International Baccalaureate and early college STEM curricula, to schools focused on Military/service leadership, to programs focused on Career and Technical Education and other options, including those focused on youth that are off-track. One new school in the area is under construction, to relieve overcrowding at Gallistel and Addams elementary schools.

Utilization

The utilization of schools in the area is highly variable with crowding concerns prevalent on the eastern side of the planning area (where the school buildings tend to be farther apart and are along the city's border), and excess capacity at many of the schools that are on the opposite, western end of the planning area.

As of fall 2015, Greater Calumet area had 24,349 students residing in the planning area and there were 20,826 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there are approximately 3,500 more CPS students who live in the area, but go to school outside of the area, than there are students living elsewhere and enrolled in this area's schools.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 28,692. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 70%¹⁹ and the area average utilization for high schools is 55%. There are 20 schools that had enrollment levels below 60%. There are 3 schools in the area that are considered overcrowded.

¹⁹ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

These figures do not account for CICS-Hawkins HS, which will close at the end of the 2015-16 school year. They also do not account for the new elementary school that is under construction.

Population Trend

At the area-wide level, the number of children has been declining, and was estimated to have lost approximately 3,000 children aged 0-19 between 2010 and 2015. (From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in Greater Calumet declined from 41,195 to 38,277, or -7.08%).

Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, Greater Calumet’s school aged population will continue to decline, though at slower rate and with a slight increase among children aged 0-4.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	9,204	9,148	9,219
5-9	9,566	9,175	8,979
10-14	10,915	9,947	9,768
15-19	11,510	10,007	9,423

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

Facilities priorities

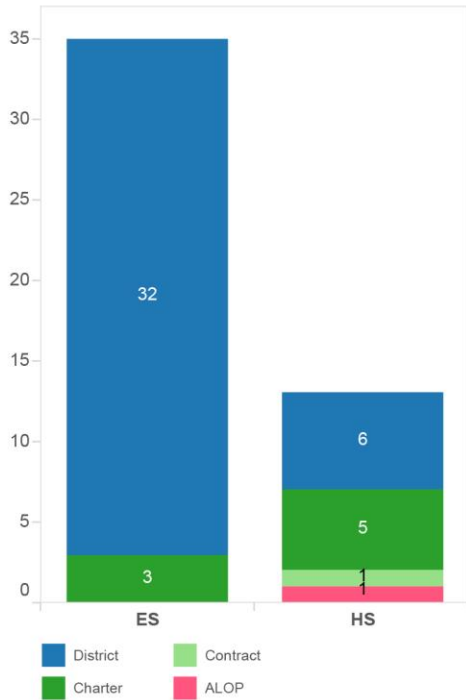
Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Completing the construction of the new Southeast Area Elementary School to relieve overcrowding at Gallistel and Addams elementary schools.
- Improving the windows at Addams
- Adding a 7th and 8th grade Academic Center to Brooks High School and continuing to evaluate the accelerated options available to 7th and 8th grade Poe students
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Bennett, Shoop, and Whistler elementary schools
- Improving the roof at Haley, Gallistel, Garvey, and Whistler elementary schools
- Improving the play area at Bright, Dubois, Lavizzo, Mount Vernon and Fernwood elementary schools
- Improving the MEP at Smith
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

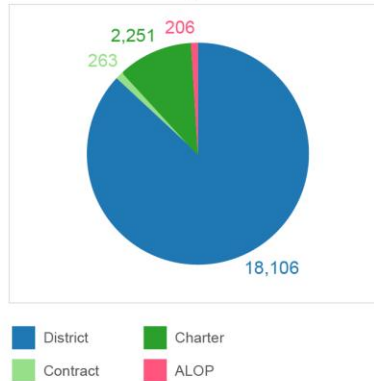
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE GREATER CALUMET PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

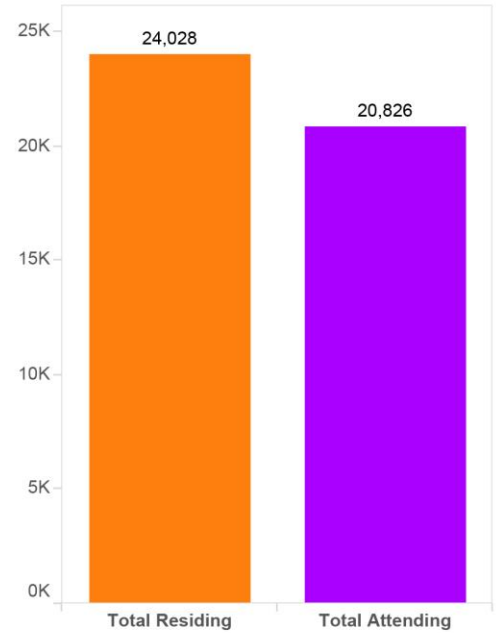
Governance: ES vs. HS



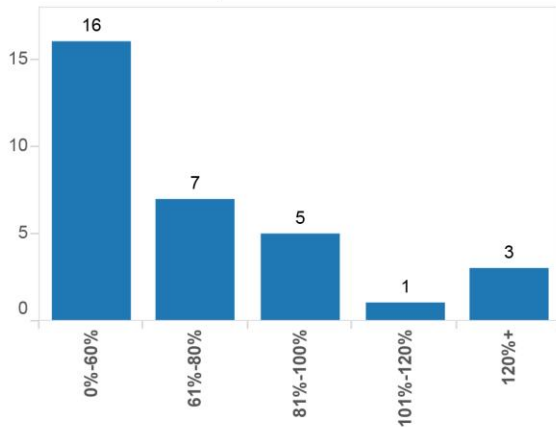
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



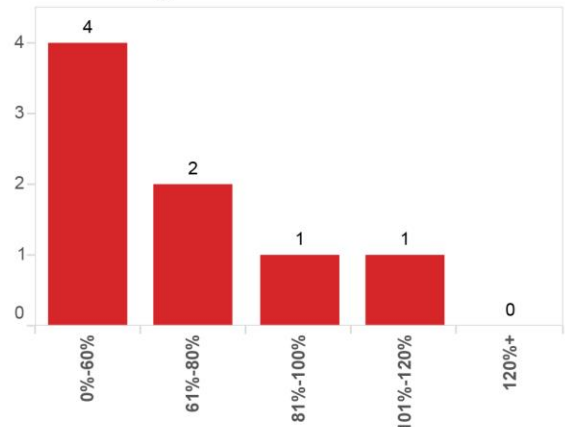
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	13,937
Total ES Capacity	19,920
Area ES Average Utilization	72.7%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	66.4%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	4,789
Total HS Capacity	8,772
Area HS Average Utilization	56.9%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	56.0%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

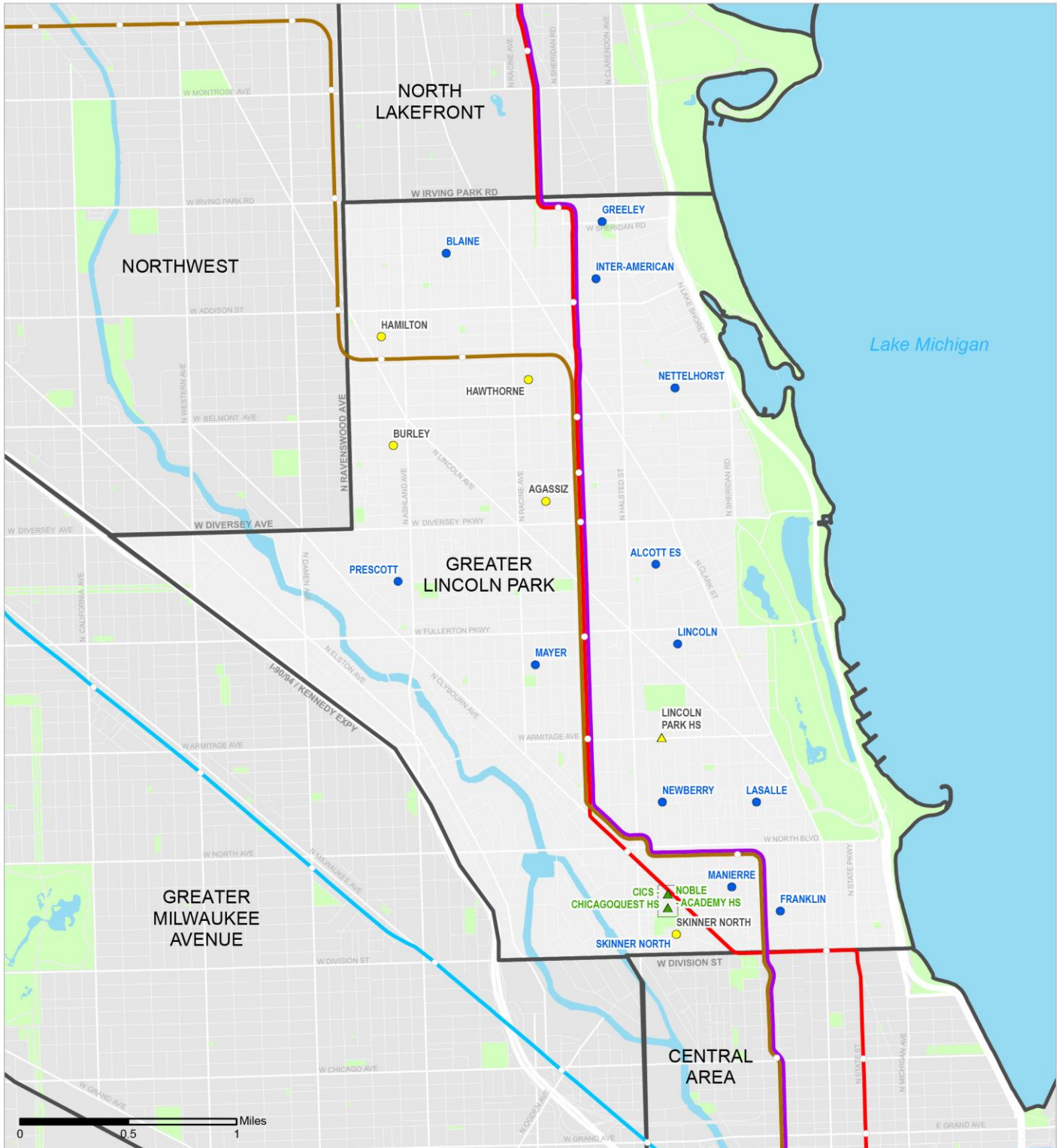
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE GREATER CALUMET PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	ADDAMS	Attendance Area	901	894	-7	-0.8%	94.4%	5.8%	186.3%	114.6%
	ALDRIDGE	Attendance Area	250	194	-56	-28.9%	39.8%	28.9%	32.3%	32.3%
	BENNETT	Attendance Area	468	353	-115	-32.6%	48.5%	23.5%	49.0%	49.0%
	BRIGHT	Attendance Area	307	299	-8	-2.7%	64.4%	28.8%	41.5%	41.5%
	BROWN R	Attendance Area	289	323	34	10.5%	62.8%	32.2%	82.8%	71.8%
	CARVER G	Attendance Area	527	485	-42	-8.7%	55.2%	22.7%	46.2%	46.2%
	CLAY	Attendance Area	617	586	-31	-5.3%	86.9%	8.0%	88.8%	72.4%
	COLEMON	Attendance Area	272	262	-10	-3.8%	61.5%	72.5%	87.3%	87.3%
	CULLEN	Attendance Area	245	207	-38	-18.4%	43.6%	12.1%	57.5%	57.5%
	CURTIS	Attendance Area	474	628	154	24.5%	48.3%	22.9%	77.5%	77.5%
	DUBOIS	Attendance Area	174	209	35	16.7%	52.8%	18.2%	63.3%	63.3%
	DUNNE	Attendance Area	299	252	-47	-18.7%	48.0%	33.3%	60.0%	60.0%
	FERNWOOD	Attendance Area	322	356	34	9.6%	69.4%	25.6%	74.2%	74.2%
	GALLISTEL	Attendance Area	1,393	1,200	-193	-16.1%	90.2%	2.7%	173.9%	83.3%
	GARVEY	Attendance Area	315	269	-46	-17.1%	53.3%	13.0%	42.7%	42.7%
	GRISSOM	Attendance Area	326	351	25	7.1%	89.2%	12.8%	117.0%	106.4%
	HALEY	Attendance Area	529	562	33	5.9%	44.4%	35.2%	64.6%	64.6%
	HIGGINS	Attendance Area	383	308	-75	-24.4%	67.8%	41.9%	57.0%	57.0%
	HUGHES L	Attendance Area	417	511	94	18.4%	52.8%	33.3%	58.7%	58.7%
	LAVIZZO	Attendance Area	403	412	9	2.2%	47.8%	9.5%	62.4%	62.4%
	MARSH	Attendance Area	850	866	16	1.8%	94.4%	8.9%	99.5%	99.5%
	METCALFE	Attendance Area	452	460	8	1.7%	56.5%	16.7%	54.8%	54.8%
	MOUNT VERNON	Attendance Area	305	244	-61	-25.0%	47.5%	30.7%	35.4%	35.4%
	OWENS	Attendance Area	246	493	247	50.1%	54.0%	22.9%	51.4%	51.4%
	POE	Citywide	193	206	13	6.3%			68.7%	68.7%
	PULLMAN	Attendance Area	257	329	72	21.9%	39.2%	36.2%	60.9%	60.9%
	SHOOP	Attendance Area	529	481	-48	-10.0%	54.7%	13.3%	57.3%	57.3%
	SMITH	Attendance Area	339	362	23	6.4%	49.9%	31.2%	54.9%	54.9%
	TAYLOR	Attendance Area	604	493	-111	-22.5%	87.6%	6.5%	65.7%	65.7%
	WASHINGTON G ES	Attendance Area	829	884	55	6.2%	93.1%	4.8%	122.8%	122.8%
	WHISTLER	Attendance Area	324	269	-55	-20.4%	49.7%	39.8%	40.8%	40.8%
	WHITE	Attendance Area	137	189	52	27.5%	60.2%	21.7%	90.0%	90.0%
HS	BROOKS HS	Citywide	745	836	91	10.9%			82.9%	82.9%
	CARVER MILITARY HS	Citywide	531	490	-41	-8.4%			77.0%	77.0%
	CICS - HAWKINS HS	Citywide	371	170	-201	-118.2%			20.8%	20.8%
	CORLISS HS	Attendance Area	558	419	-139	-33.2%	12.7%	47.0%	41.6%	41.6%
	FENGER HS	Attendance Area	483	271	-212	-78.2%	9.1%	28.0%	17.4%	17.4%
	JULIAN HS	Attendance Area	1,167	720	-447	-62.1%	14.5%	84.3%	41.7%	41.7%
	NOBLE - BUTLER HS	Citywide	0	450	450	100.0%			67.0%	67.0%
	WASHINGTON HS	Attendance Area	1,562	1,433	-129	-9.0%	62.8%	11.0%	106.6%	99.5%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE GREATER LINCOLN PARK PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

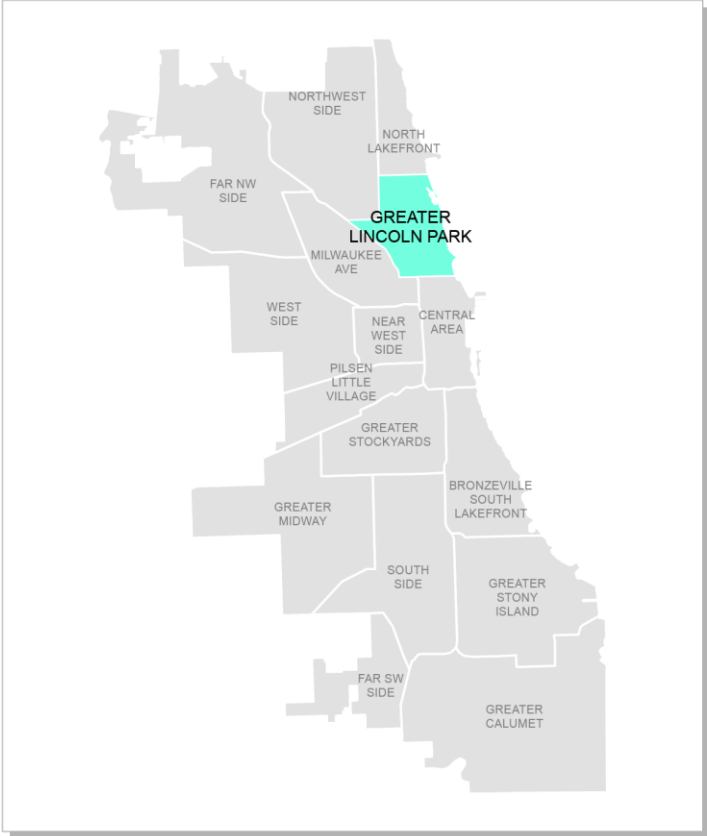
Other Features

- ⊙ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

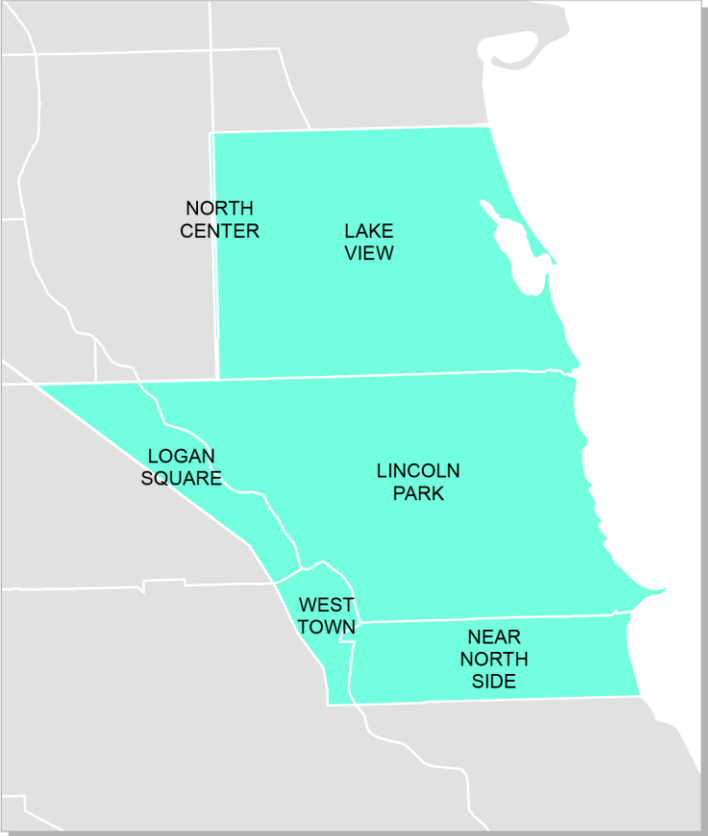


THE GREATER LINCOLN PARK PLANNING AREA

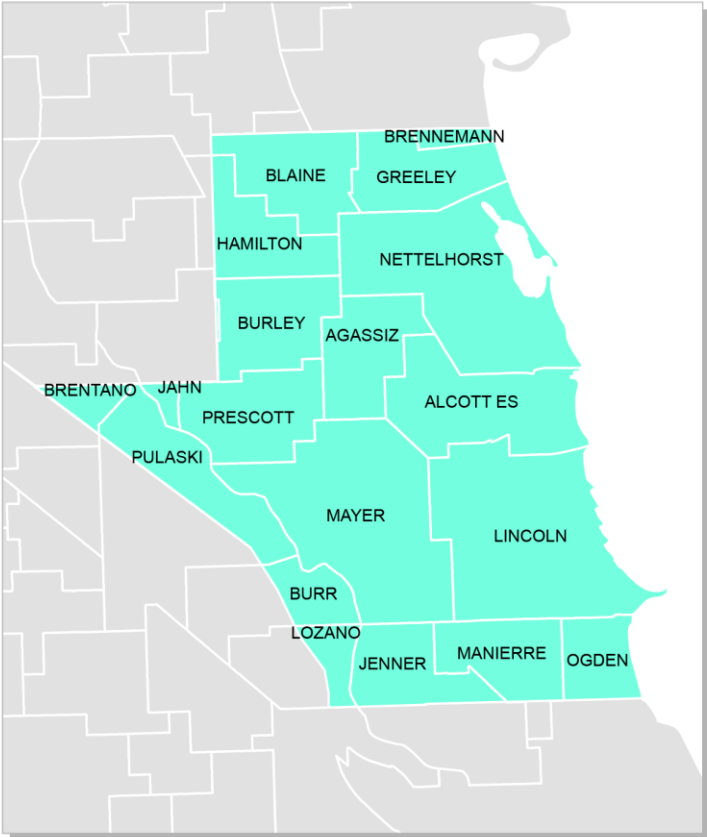
OVERVIEW



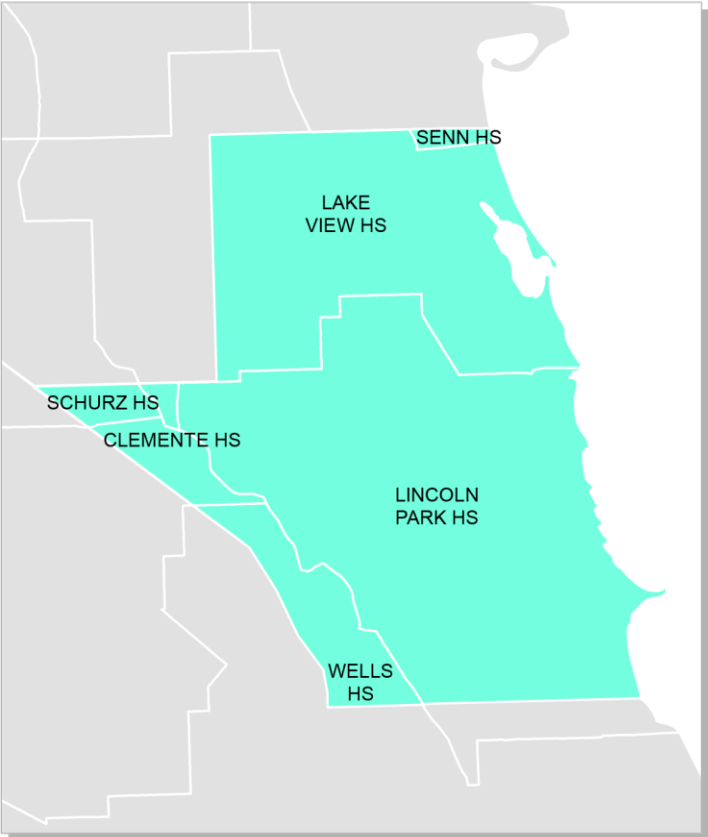
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE GREATER LINCOLN PARK PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

The Lakefront Trail. Lincoln Park Zoo. Wrigley Field. The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is where thousands come to work in the industrial corridor along the Chicago River and visit the shops that dot the area. It is also home to 183,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area is bounded generally by W Diversey Pkwy and W Irving Park Ave to the north, Lake Michigan to the east, W Division St to the south, and both the Kennedy Expressway and UP North Metra Line to the west. It contains parts of eight wards, 14 neighborhoods, and five community areas. Residents enjoy 53 parks and open spaces, send their children to 39 local schools, and travel throughout the region from one of 13 transit stops throughout the Planning Area.

Eighty percent of Greater Lincoln Park's population over 25 years old has attained a Bachelor's degree or higher, which ranks 1st among the 16 Planning Areas. Its largest land uses are residential (48%) and commercial (12%).

This is where students study at DePaul University's Lincoln Park campus, where Second City performs improv comedy, and where both residents and visitors enjoy North Ave Beach and all of the high quality restaurants and bars throughout the area.

History and Context

Before Chicago's development, the three community areas that now comprise most of the Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area – Lakeview, Lincoln Park, and the Near North Side – were primarily forest and grassland with occasional quicksand deposits. Indian settlements existed along the Green Bay Trail, now the location of Clark Street.

As Chicago expanded during the early 1900s, the area became home to numerous legendary Chicago manufacturing companies such as Horween Leathers and A. Finkl and Sons Co. located along the North Branch Chicago River. As a result, the area's first residential neighborhoods were solidly working-class, with its residents employed at factories and workshops along the river. Today, this Planning Area has a remarkable mix of housing types, with 110-year-old row-houses and cottages alongside new balconied high-rises. Land uses are just as varied. Lincoln Park runs along the lakefront, with paths, harbors, and lagoons, Lake Shore Drive, and the free Lincoln Park Zoo and Conservatory. Retail corridors have widely-varied character, including the historic Armitage / Halsted Landmark District, Clybourn corridor, Belmont theater district, N Halsted Street in Boystown – the heart of the vibrant LGBTQ community, and bars and restaurants along N Clark Street in Wrigleyville.

The Lakeview community features Wrigley Field (home of the Chicago Cubs), Lincoln Park (including the Lakefront Trail), and Belmont Harbor. This community is served by the Clybourn UP North and Northwest Metra stations and nine CTA rail stations: Irving Park, Addison

(Brown), Paulina, Southport, Sheridan, Addison (Red), Belmont, Wellington, and Diversey. There are at least 18 parks and open spaces throughout the Lakeview community that offer public open space, including Lincoln Park and Gill Park. Residents are served by the Lincoln Belmont and Merlo libraries. There are five health service providers, including the Advocate Illinois Masonic Medical Center, Saint Joseph Hospital, Heartland Pediatric Center - Lake View, Broadway Youth Center, and the Howard Brown Health Center - Aria Health. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations such as the Greater Ravenswood Community Council, Central Lakeview Merchant's Association, North Halsted Business Alliance, Lakeview East Chamber of Commerce, and the Lakeview Chamber of Commerce, and others.

The Lincoln Park community (and the portion of the Near North Side community north of W Division St) feature many amenities. These include the Lincoln Park Zoo, the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Lincoln Park (including the Lakefront Trail), Diversey Harbor, Second City Improv Theater, DePaul University, the Original Old Town School of Folk Music, and the Steppenwolf Theater. This community is served by the Clybourn UP North and Northwest Metra stations, and six CTA rail stations: Diversey, Fullerton, Armitage, North/Clybourn, Sedgwick, and Clark/Division. There are at least 22 parks and open spaces throughout the Lincoln Park community that offer public open space, including Lincoln Park Lincoln and Oz Park. Residents are served by the Lincoln Park and Near North libraries. There are three health service providers, including Near North-Winfield Moody Health Center, Flannery Senior Clinic, and ACCESS - Anixter. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations such as the Lincoln Park Chamber of Commerce and the Old Town Merchants & Residents Association, and others.

The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area also includes relatively smaller portions of the Logan Square, West Town, and Near North Side communities, but the history and facilities plans for these areas will be documented in neighboring planning area sections:

- Logan Square and West Town in the Greater Milwaukee Avenue
- Near North Side in the Central Planning Area

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Greater Lincoln Park is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Greater Lincoln Park and recognize that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Thresholds (the former Diplomat Hotel) brought 51 units of housing online for people at risk of homelessness, in Lakeview.
- Town Hall Apartments brought 79 residential units online for LGBT seniors in Lakeview.
- New City Development will bring 199 residential apartments online as well as retail and office space in Lincoln Park.

- The proposed Lathrop Homes site re-development will bring 400 units of mixed income residential units online as well as retail space in Lincoln Park.
- Redevelopment of the old Children's Memorial Hospital site

School Facility Overview

There are 20 public schools in the Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area, 3 High Schools and 17 Elementary Schools. There are 18 district operated schools and 2 schools operated by charters or other third parties.

During the 2015-16 school year, 14 of the 17 elementary schools were in the top tier on the (five tier) School Quality Rating Policy. Among the high school options in the area are Lincoln Park High School, which was also in the top tier of performance and which offers the rigorous International Baccalaureate programme and Noble Academy HS, which started in 2015-16, and which is part of the Noble Network of Charter Schools. The Noble Network was awarded the 2015 Broad Prize for Public Charter Schools, given to the public charter school management organization that demonstrates the most outstanding overall student performance in the country while reducing achievement gaps among poor and minority students.

Utilization

The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area has been experiencing growth both in the number of children residing in the area and the number of children attending schools in the area. As of fall 2015, the Greater Lincoln Park area had 7,566 students residing in the planning area and there were 12,484 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there are approximately 3,900 more students who enroll in the area's schools, but live outside of the area, than there are students who live in the area, but attend a CPS school outside of this area. Of the students enrolled in the area, all were in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities.

The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 85%.²⁰ However, there is high variability. Several of the elementary schools, many of them attendance-area schools, have been experiencing increasing enrollments and are either operating above their ideal capacity or are on a trajectory to do so. One school has enrollment of less than 50% of their capacity.

A recently completed annex at Lincoln Elementary School should continue to provide some capacity relief to area, and other schools in the area may be able to reduce space pressures by reducing the number of new out-of-area students they serve.

At the high school level, the area average utilization for high schools is 86%, with none of the schools experiencing overcrowding problems.

²⁰ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Population and Enrollment Trends

From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Greater Lincoln Park grew from 21,708 to 23,305, or 7.36%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, Greater Lincoln Park's school aged population will increase among children aged 0-4 and 10-14, while the number of children aged 5-9 and 15-19 will decline.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	8,341	7,896	8,044
5-9	4,814	5,775	5,671
10-14	3,345	3,986	4,224
15-19	5,208	5,648	5,457

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

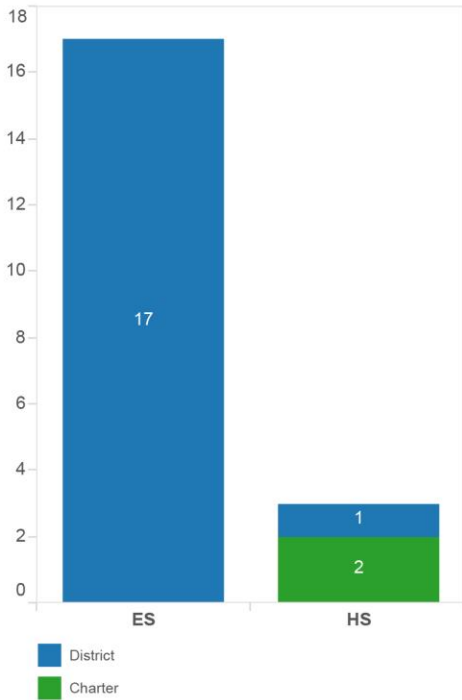
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

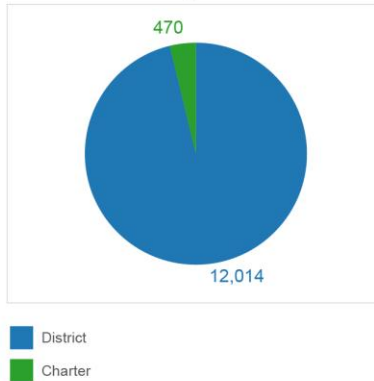
- Renovating the chimneys at Alcott and Manierre Elementary Schools
- Renovating the lockers at Franklin Fine Arts
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Lincoln Park HS
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities increase their enrollment and/or to lower their costs of occupancy.
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE GREATER LINCOLN PARK PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

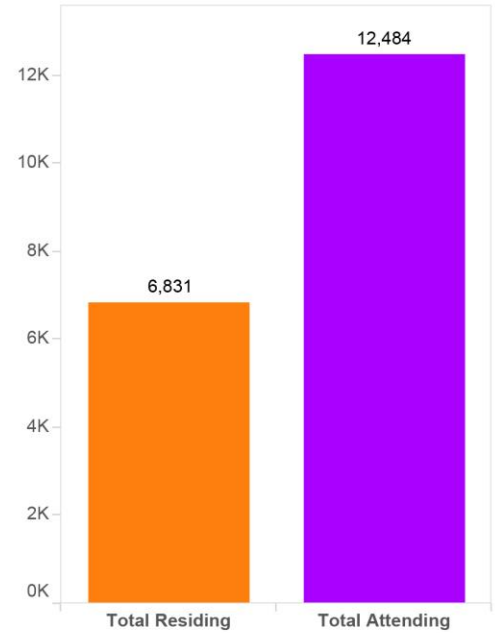
Governance: ES vs. HS



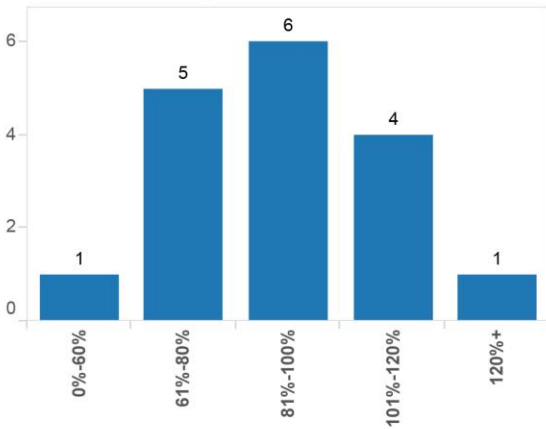
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



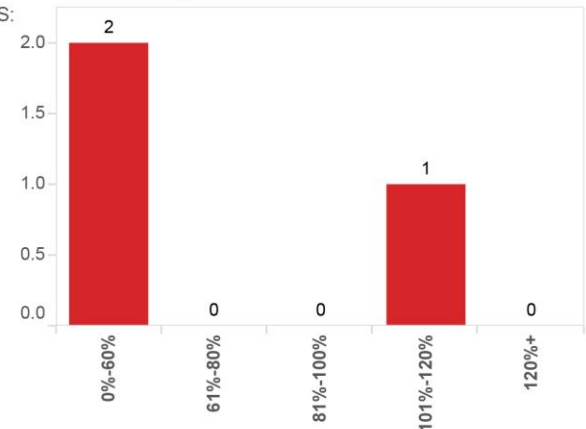
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	9,900
Total ES Capacity	11,610
Area ES Average Utilization	89.3%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	89.3%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	2,584
Total HS Capacity	3,000
Area HS Average Utilization	67.2%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	67.2%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

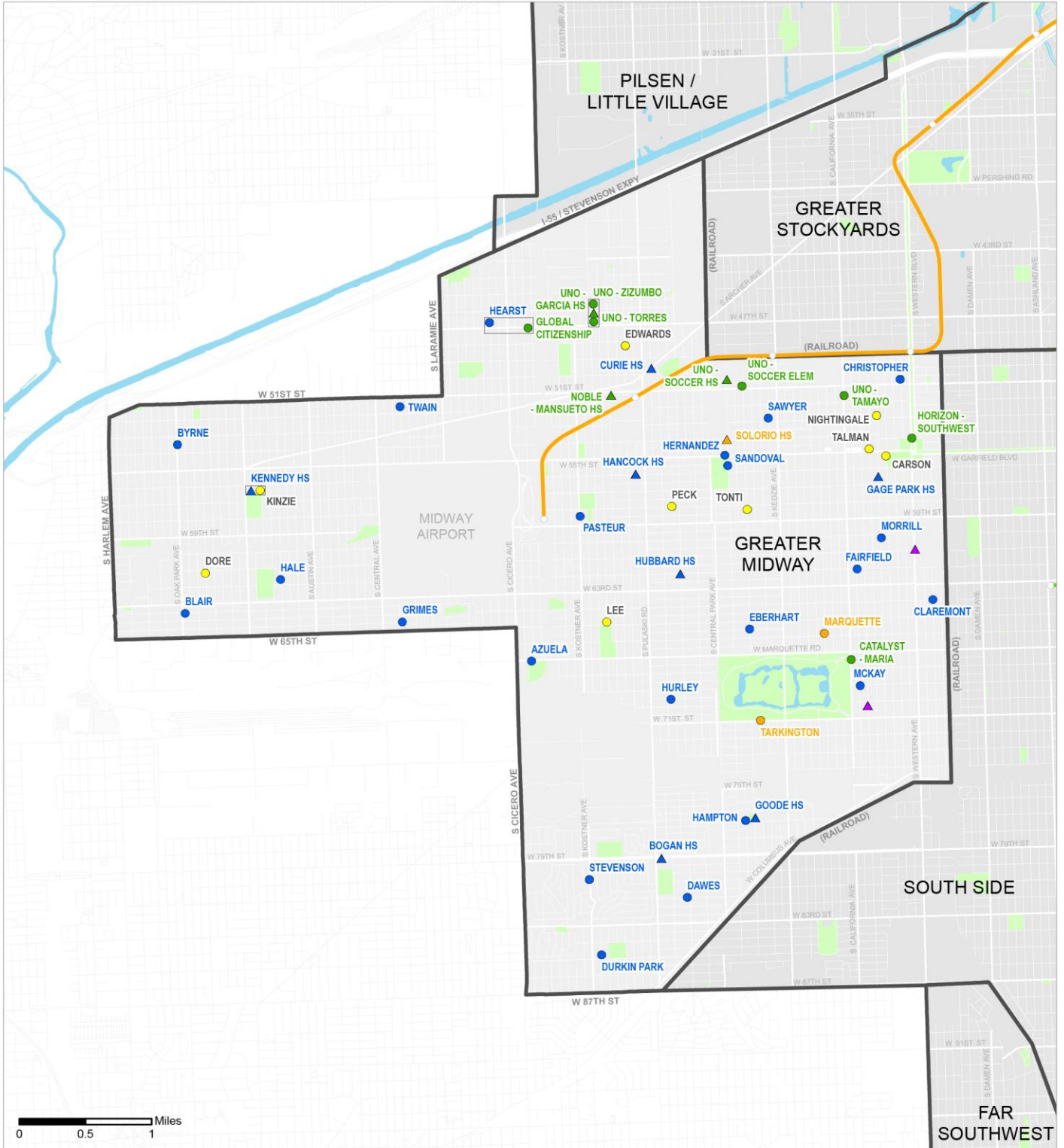
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE GREATER LINCOLN PARK PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	AGASSIZ	Attendance Area	455	527	72	13.7%	54.8%	82.5%	97.6%	97.6%
	ALCOTT ES	Attendance Area	490	576	86	14.9%	78.1%	56.6%	80.0%	80.0%
	BLAINE	Attendance Area	960	912	-48	-5.3%	86.8%	26.4%	98.1%	98.1%
	BURLEY	Attendance Area	572	522	-50	-9.6%	78.3%	40.0%	124.3%	124.3%
	FRANKLIN	Citywide	365	360	-5	-1.4%			92.3%	92.3%
	GREELEY	Attendance Area	617	655	38	5.8%	38.3%	86.0%	114.9%	114.9%
	HAMILTON	Attendance Area	371	454	83	18.3%	56.5%	67.4%	94.6%	94.6%
	HAWTHORNE	Citywide	574	572	-2	-0.3%			86.7%	86.7%
	INTER-AMERICAN	Citywide	683	649	-34	-5.2%			65.6%	65.6%
	LASALLE	Citywide	577	559	-18	-3.2%			103.5%	103.5%
	LINCOLN	Attendance Area	781	838	57	6.8%	79.0%	8.2%	77.6%	77.6%
	MANIERRE	Attendance Area	351	349	-2	-0.6%	39.2%	23.2%	36.4%	36.4%
	MAYER	Attendance Area	599	683	84	12.3%	79.6%	40.0%	75.9%	75.9%
	NETTELHORST	Attendance Area	739	833	94	11.3%	82.0%	18.4%	106.8%	106.8%
	NEWBERRY	Citywide	565	565	0	0.0%			85.6%	85.6%
	PRESCOTT	Attendance Area	270	368	98	26.6%	43.9%	70.9%	102.2%	102.2%
	SKINNER NORTH	Citywide	301	478	177	37.0%			75.9%	75.9%
	HS	CICS - CHICAGOQUEST HS	Charter	298	225	-73	-32.4%			49.3%
LINCOLN PARK HS		Attendance Area	2,233	2,114	-119	-5.6%	52.6%	64.6%	103.6%	103.6%
NOBLE - ACADEMY HS		Citywide	0	245	245	100.0%			48.6%	48.6%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE GREATER MIDWAY PLANNING AREA

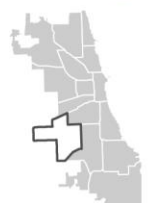


School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

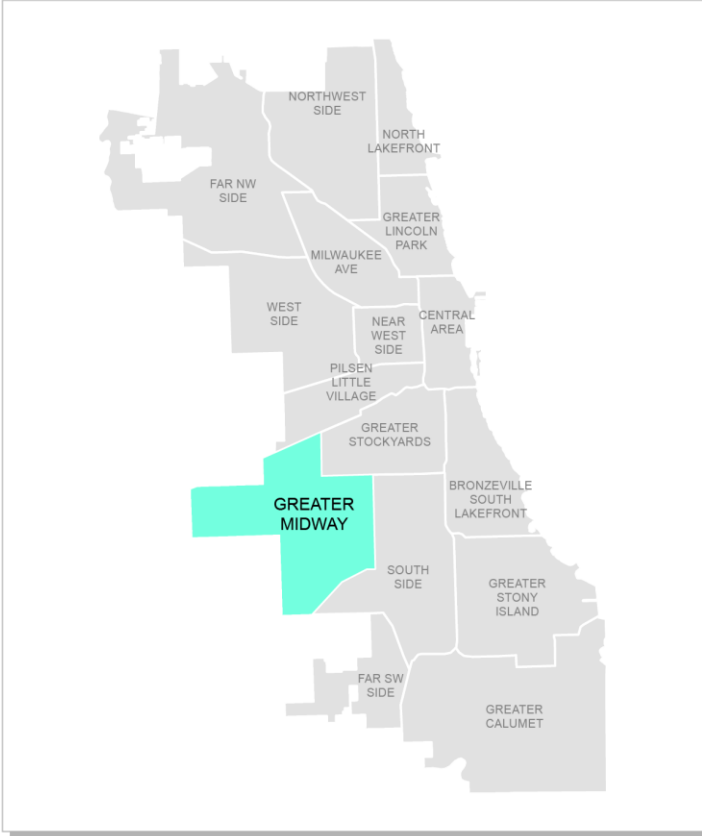
Other Features

- △ ○ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

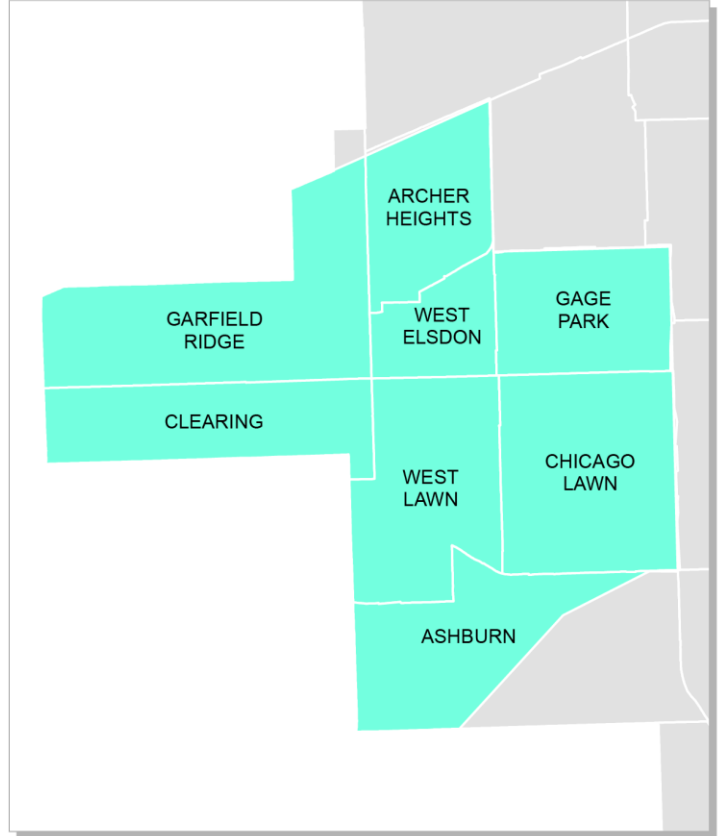


THE GREATER MIDWAY PLANNING AREA

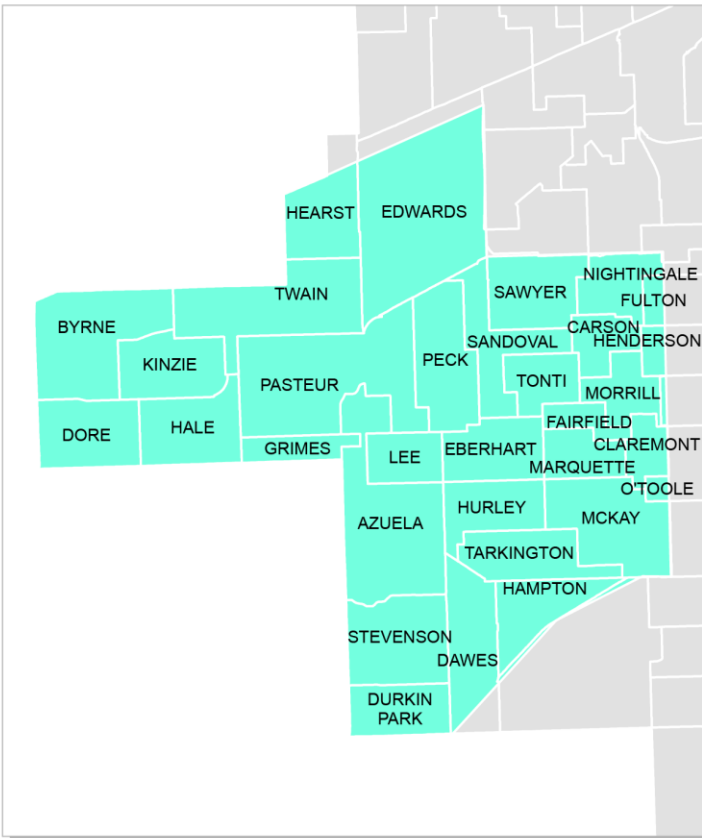
OVERVIEW



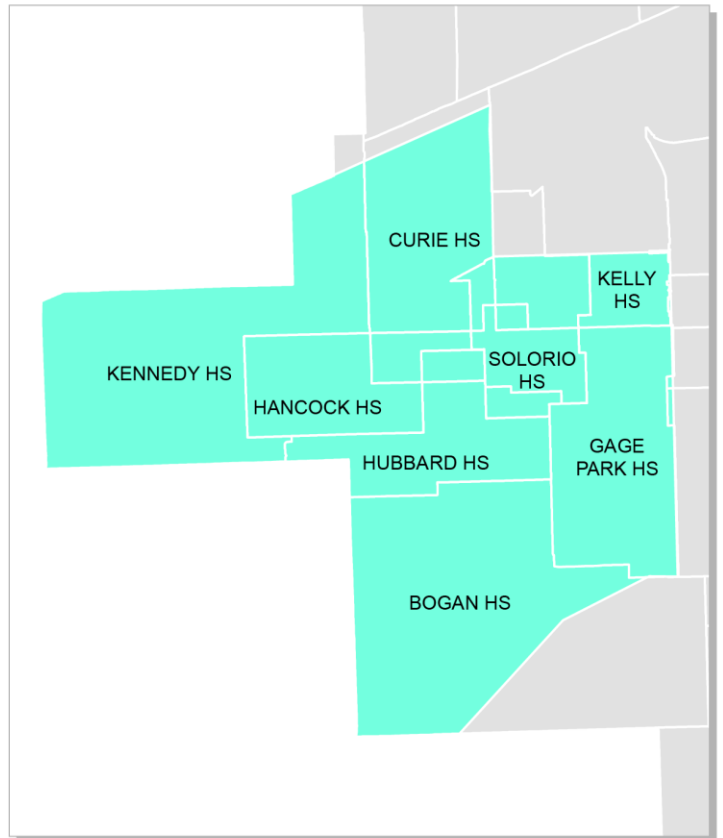
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE GREATER MIDWAY PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Midway Airport. The Ford City Mall. Marquette Park. The Greater Midway Planning Area is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 259,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods. The strategies and priority projects articulated in this Plan will help to make these neighborhoods even more vibrant.

Greater Midway is an irregularly shaped area generally bounded on the north by W 51st St, the Stevenson Expressway, and the CTA's Orange Line; on the east by S Central Park Ave, the B & O Central Rail tracks, and Metra's Southwest Service Line tracks; and on the south and west by the city's border with suburban Hometown, Burbank, Bedford Park and Summit. It contains parts of eight wards, sixteen neighborhoods, and eight community areas. Residents enjoy 37 parks, send their kids to 71 local schools, and depart from and return to three train stops throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Areas, Greater Midway has the third largest population, and has the second highest percentage of Latinos, which now make up close to 60% of the population. Its largest land uses are residential (53%) and transportation (17%).

This is where travelers from across the nation land in Chicago, where Tootsie Rolls and Oreo Cookies are made in two of the area's five industrial corridors, where miles of brick bungalows are home to a population living out their American dreams, and where school girls travel to pick out a prom dress from the 20,000 choices offered at Peaches Boutique (one of the area's many thriving small businesses).

History and Context

The eight community areas of the Greater Midway Planning Area first began as agricultural land during the 1800s. The early 1900s saw industrial development along with railroad and stockyard expansion, which led to a growth in population and residential development throughout the Greater Midway communities. Beginning in the 1920s these communities experienced rapid population growth due to the further development of industrial districts and the Chicago Municipal Airport, later renamed Midway Airport. By 1950, the various communities began to develop the bungalow belt character for which they are now known. Today, the Greater Midway Industrial Corridor and Midway Airport contribute significantly to the nearly 55,000 jobs in the planning area, which provide employment to the most ethnically diverse group of neighborhoods on the south side.

The Archer Heights, Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon and Clearing neighborhoods are home to Midway Airport and the Harlem Industrial Corridor. These communities are served by the Midway Airport station of the CTA's Orange Line. Valley Forge, Hale, Wentworth, Minuteman, Lawler, Leclair Court, and Vittum Parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Garfield Ridge, Clearing, and Archer Heights libraries. There are four health service providers, including ACCESS Doctors Medical Group, ACCESS Southwest Family Health Center, the Archer branch of the Lawndale Christian Health Center, and Friend Family Health

Center. Leadership for the area is provided by the Greater Southwest Development Corporation (GSDC) and the Southwest Organizing Project (SWOP).

The Gage Park, West Lawn, Chicago Lawn and Ashburn neighborhoods feature Marquette Park and two Industrial Corridors: the Greater Southwest and a portion of the Brighton Park Industrial Corridors. These communities are served by the Pulaski-Midway, Kedzie, and Western Orange Line CTA stations as well as the Ashburn Metra Station. Marquette, West Lawn, Michael G. Madigan Sr., Seneka, and Gage Parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Gage Park, Chicago Lawn and West Lawn libraries. There are six health service providers, including the IMAN Health Clinic, ACCESS at Holy Cross, Esperanza Health Center, Chicago Family Health Centers, and two branches of the Friend Family Health Center. Leadership for the area is provided by the Greater Southwest Development Corporation (GSDC) and the Southwest Organizing Project (SWOP).

The planning area also includes relatively smaller portions of the South Lawndale, Brighton Park, New City, and West Englewood communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in other planning area sections:

- South Lawndale in the Pilsen / Little Village section
- Brighton Park in the Greater Stockyards section
- New City and West Englewood in the South Side section

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Greater Midway is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Greater Midway and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Senior Suites at Midway Village brought 89 residential units for seniors online affecting the West Lawn and Clearing communities.
- The proposed Park Place Family will bring 78 affordable family apartments online affecting the West Elsdon, Gage Park, and Archer Heights community areas.
- The proposed Le Claire Courts Mixed-use Development will bring commercial and mixed-income residential space online affecting the Archer Heights and Garfield Ridge community areas.

School Facility Overview

There are 52 public schools in the Greater Midway Planning Area, 12 High Schools and 40 Elementary Schools. Of the 52 schools, there are 41 that are district operated schools and 11 operated by charters or other third parties. High school options in the area include a Selective Enrollment school, several schools offering the rigorous International Baccalaureate

programme, a school offering an early college STEM curriculum, as well as other high quality options.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Greater Midway area had 50,853 students residing in the planning area and there were 47,139 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there are approximately 3,700 more students leaving this area for a CPS school than there are coming into it from other areas.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 38,021. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 113%²¹ and the area average utilization for high schools is 97%. There are 3 schools that had enrollment levels below 60%. There are 16 schools in the area that are considered overcrowded, of which 15 are elementary schools, and 1 is a high school.

The above figures do not account for new capacity that has been announced or considered, including:

- A new Southwest Area Middle School is being constructed to provide overcrowding relief for Peck and Pasteur elementary schools.
- An annex is being constructed to relieve overcrowding at Edwards elementary school.
- The Academy for Global Citizenship Charter School, which is currently located in both an independent facility and the CPS Hearst Annex, is proceeding with plans to acquire CHA property and build a new facility to house their entire school population.
- Potential new capacity to relieve overcrowding at Dore and Byrne

Population Trend

From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Greater Midway declined from 81,603 to 79,887, or -2.10%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, Greater Midway’s school aged population will experience a slight increase in age range 0-4, but declines among ages 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	20,393	20,268	20,395
5-9	20,724	19,970	18,724
10-14	20,628	20,349	19,573
15-19	19,858	19,300	18,446

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

²¹ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Facilities priorities

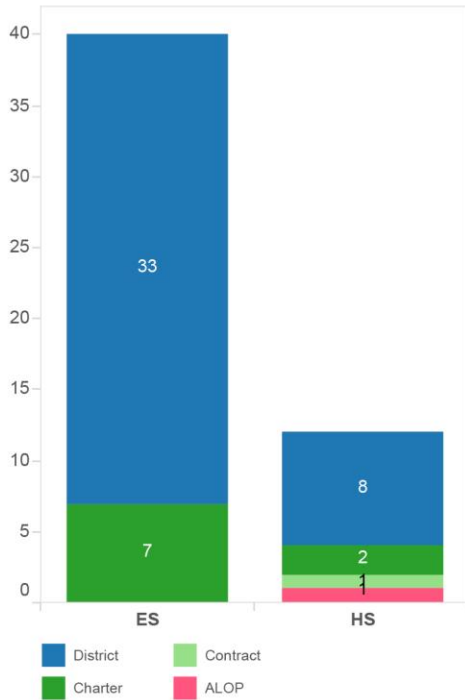
Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Completing construction of the new Southwest area middle school to relieve overcrowding at Peck and Pasteur Elementary schools.
- Completing construction of an annex at Edwards Elementary (and to repair Edwards' roof).
- Relieving overcrowding at Dore, Byrne and other overcrowded schools in the area
- Repairing roof/envelope at Curie HS
- Repairing MEP at Stevenson, Sawyer, Christopher, Hubbard HS, Hurley and Curie HS
- Improving the play space at Dawes, Claremont, Fairfield, and Hernandez
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Bogan HS and Gage Park HS
- Working with underutilized schools to increase their enrollment and/or identify opportunities to lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

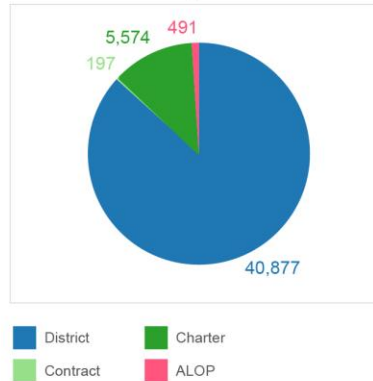
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE GREATER MIDWAY PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

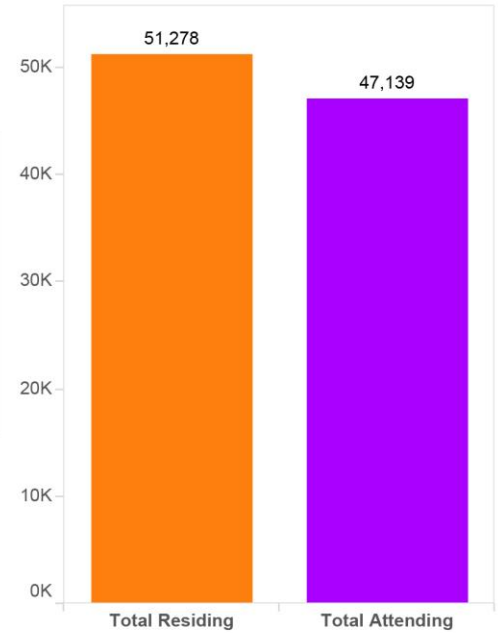
Governance: ES vs. HS



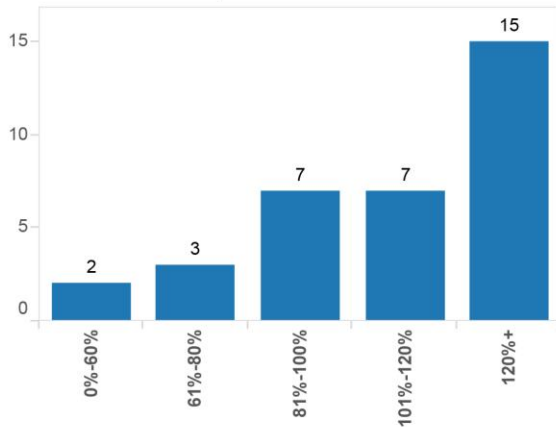
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



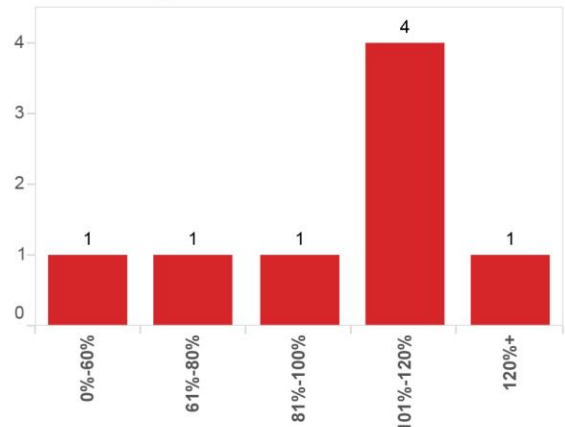
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	30,834
Total ES Capacity	27,209
Area ES Average Utilization	118.2%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	100.3%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	10,493
Total HS Capacity	10,812
Area HS Average Utilization	94.9%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	94.9%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

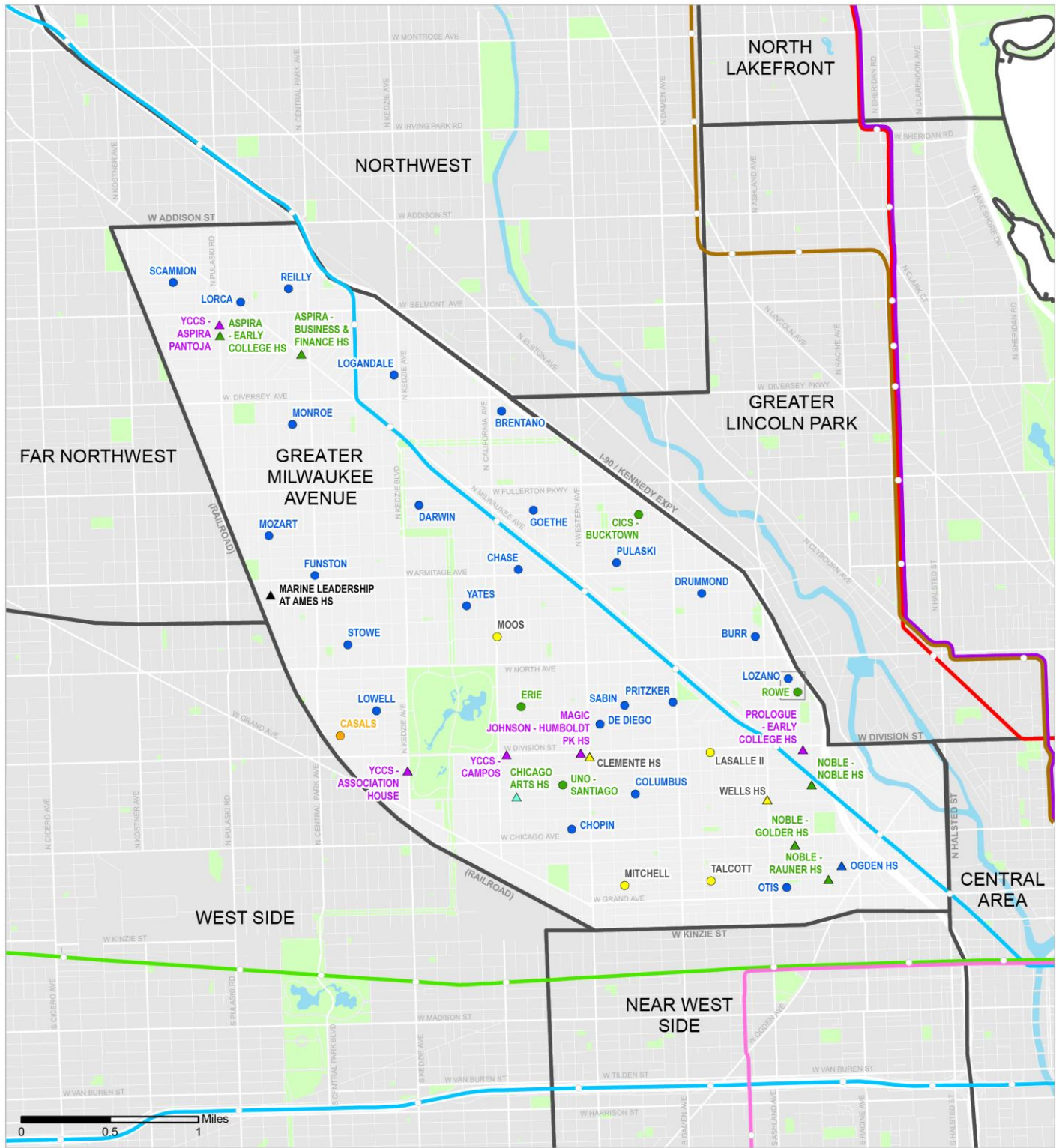
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE GREATER MIDWAY PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	AZUELA	Attendance Area	935	948	13	1.4%	81.0%	5.4%	117.0%	117.0%
	BLAIR	Citywide	147	163	16	9.8%			96.5%	96.5%
	BYRNE	Attendance Area	664	648	-16	-2.5%	83.3%	8.3%	135.0%	98.2%
	CARSON	Attendance Area	1,247	1,092	-155	-14.2%	72.4%	9.9%	98.4%	98.4%
	CHRISTOPHER	Citywide	290	379	89	23.5%			145.8%	126.8%
	CLAREMONT	Attendance Area	507	472	-35	-7.4%	51.1%	40.7%	58.3%	58.3%
	DAWES	Attendance Area	1,051	1,038	-13	-1.3%	75.7%	6.4%	138.4%	111.6%
	DORE	Attendance Area	640	715	75	10.5%	90.4%	7.4%	170.2%	103.6%
	DURKIN PARK	Attendance Area	585	682	97	14.2%	89.3%	5.6%	113.7%	98.8%
	EBERHART	Attendance Area	1,694	1,472	-222	-15.1%	79.0%	1.8%	102.2%	96.2%
	EDWARDS	Attendance Area	1,506	1,501	-5	-0.3%	64.0%	12.8%	166.8%	108.8%
	FAIRFIELD	Attendance Area	592	604	12	2.0%	53.7%	26.8%	77.4%	77.4%
	GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP	Citywide	296	450	154	34.2%			90.0%	90.0%
	GRIMES	Attendance Area	476	470	-6	-1.3%	87.2%	8.3%	156.7%	97.9%
	HALE	Attendance Area	881	930	49	5.3%	84.6%	7.2%	106.9%	106.9%
	HAMPTON	Attendance Area	645	571	-74	-13.0%	71.3%	20.3%	82.8%	82.8%
	HEARST	Attendance Area	363	337	-26	-7.7%	40.9%	21.1%	43.2%	43.2%
	HERNANDEZ	Attendance Area	990	965	-25	-2.6%	75.1%	2.6%	84.7%	84.7%
	HURLEY	Attendance Area	849	862	13	1.5%	85.8%	5.6%	136.8%	110.5%
	KINZIE	Attendance Area	703	669	-34	-5.1%	87.5%	16.0%	67.6%	67.6%
	LEE	Attendance Area	876	872	-4	-0.5%	83.2%	5.7%	181.7%	116.3%
	MARQUETTE	Attendance Area	1,332	1,238	-94	-7.6%	64.4%	17.0%	86.0%	86.0%
	MCKAY	Attendance Area	845	836	-9	-1.1%	48.7%	21.5%	77.4%	77.4%
	MORRILL	Attendance Area	836	839	3	0.4%	58.8%	20.5%	99.9%	99.9%
	NIGHTINGALE	Attendance Area	1,399	1,323	-76	-5.7%	64.6%	11.0%	116.1%	95.9%
	PASTEUR	Attendance Area	1,237	1,230	-7	-0.6%	76.9%	4.3%	170.8%	105.1%
	PECK	Attendance Area	1,564	1,646	82	5.0%	79.3%	9.5%	211.0%	124.7%
	SANDOVAL	Attendance Area	1,208	1,067	-141	-13.2%	74.4%	6.0%	122.6%	122.6%
	SAWYER	Attendance Area	1,887	1,751	-136	-7.8%	76.9%	4.1%	135.7%	121.6%
	STEVENSON	Attendance Area	1,275	1,308	33	2.5%	86.6%	6.0%	136.3%	109.0%
TALMAN	Citywide	382	444	62	14.0%			148.0%	148.0%	
TARKINGTON	Attendance Area	1,073	1,012	-61	-6.0%	80.6%	2.6%	105.4%	99.2%	
TONTI	Attendance Area	979	1,116	137	12.3%	80.0%	9.1%	124.0%	112.7%	
TWAIN	Attendance Area	1,198	1,184	-14	-1.2%	82.2%	2.4%	116.1%	116.1%	
HS	BOGAN HS	Attendance Area	1,409	856	-553	-64.6%	17.4%	30.1%	61.5%	61.5%
	CURIE HS	Attendance Area	3,060	3,050	-10	-0.3%	51.3%	57.2%	110.0%	110.0%
	GAGE PARK HS	Attendance Area	835	406	-429	-105.7%	11.0%	24.6%	35.2%	35.2%
	GOODE HS	Citywide	244	831	587	70.6%			86.6%	86.6%
	HANCOCK HS	Attendance Area	963	905	-58	-6.4%	44.7%	72.6%	101.9%	101.9%
	HUBBARD HS	Attendance Area	1,639	1,705	66	3.9%	51.8%	30.1%	120.4%	120.4%
	KENNEDY HS	Attendance Area	1,505	1,629	124	7.6%	59.7%	24.2%	128.1%	128.1%
	SOLORIO HS	Attendance Area	843	1,111	268	24.1%	53.7%	21.1%	115.7%	115.7%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE GREATER MILWAUKEE AVENUE PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

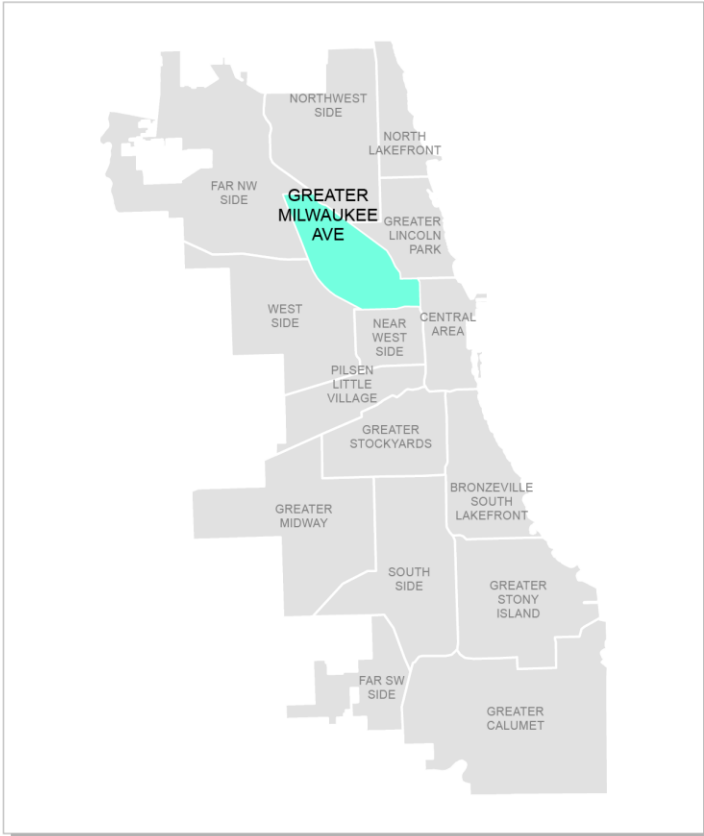
Other Features

- △ ○ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

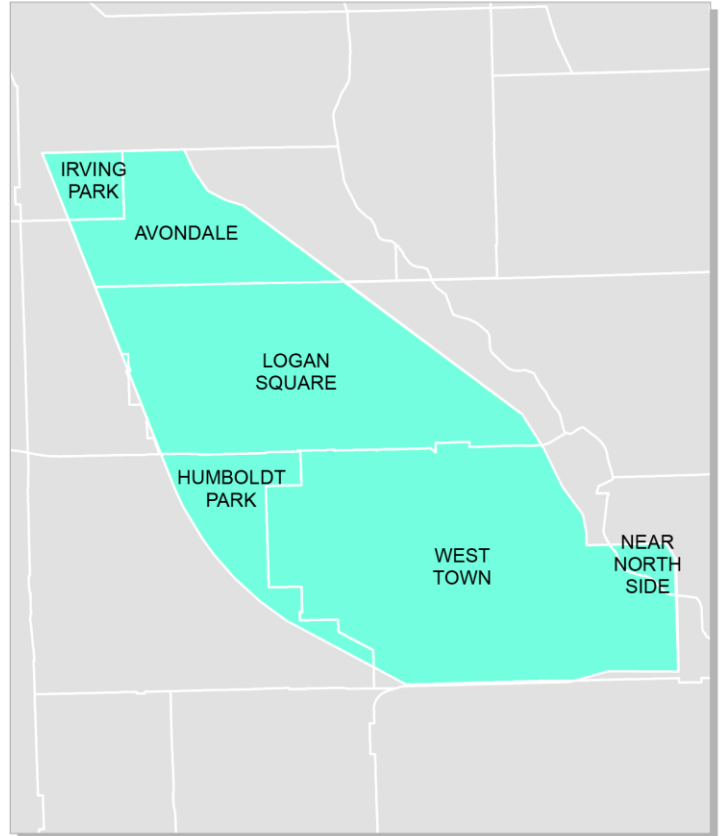


THE GREATER MILWAUKEE AVENUE PLANNING AREA

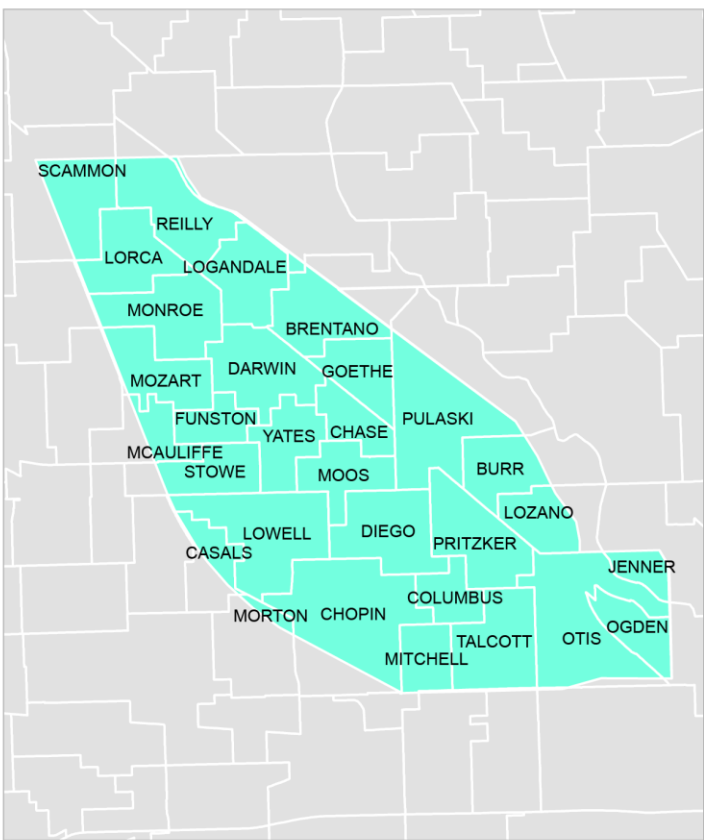
OVERVIEW



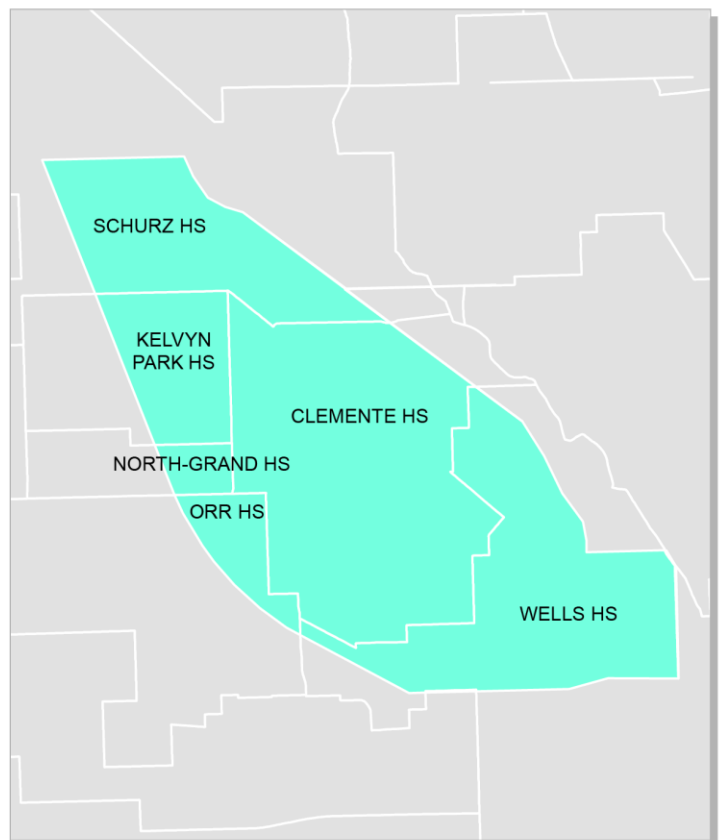
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE GREATER MILWAUKEE AVENUE PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Wicker Park. Paseo Boricua. Logan Square. The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 194,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area is bounded generally by W Addison St to the north, W Grand Ave to the south, the Union Pacific Northwest railroad tracks to the east and the Milwaukee District/North Line tracks to the west. It contains parts of nine wards, ten neighborhoods, and six community areas. Residents enjoy 62 parks, send their children to 69 schools, which are served by three METRA stations and nine CTA Blue Line train stations throughout the Planning Area. The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area has experienced a 15% increase in population since 2000 and is ranked 3rd in jobs concentration among Chicago's 16 Planning Areas. Its largest land uses are Residential (28%) and Commercial (14%).

This where some of the most creative affordable housing developments have been constructed - such as La Estancia in Humboldt Park and the Sachs Building in Logan Square. This is an area where approximately 62,500 people work (14.8% increase since 2005) which also offers plenty of great entertainment venues and several food options along its commercial corridors. Additionally, the residents of the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area live in close proximity to the 606 Bloomingdale trail which is one of the most popular and newest public open space projects to bike, walk or stroll in Chicago.

History and Context

The primary four community areas of the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area – Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park and West Town – first began to be settled with the arrival of eastern European immigrants in the late 1870's - mostly from Russia, Ukraine and Poland. Over time, the area has transitioned to include a large influx of Latino families looking for affordable places to live in the northern portion of the area.

Today, the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area is a combination of diverse neighborhoods of ethnic and economic diversity that are constantly changing. With multiple art, music and food festivals that boom during summer and fall, these neighborhoods attract many visitors while also offering residents diverse housing options for every income level. This Planning Area has several entertainment venues and strong retail corridors. For example, N Milwaukee Avenue is also an area that continues to make its existing open spaces more effective, including the programming of existing parks and the creation of new alternatives such as the new 606 Bloomingdale Trail. The area is also fortunate to be attracting large public and private investments, which suggest a strong outlook for the future of this area. Managing these investments to benefit both existing residents and newcomers is the most pressing challenge for these well-located neighborhoods.

The Avondale and Logan Square Community Areas have approximately 112,800 residents, many of Latino origin. These community areas are served by five CTA Blue Line stations and three METRA stations. The types of housing in these areas ranges from wood frame buildings to historic limestone residences. Kosciusko Park and Palmer Square, within the Historic Boulevard system, represent the largest open space assets. Residents are served by the Logan Square library which provides them with innovative library services as well as state-of-the art technology. There are five health service providers, including Kindred-Central Hospital, PrimeCare Community Health Center (Ames and Fullerton locations), Infant Welfare, and Cook Logan Square. Leadership for the area is provided by Logan Square Neighborhood Association, Economic Development Commission of Greater Logan Square, Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation and St. Sylvester's Church, among many others.

The Community Areas of Humboldt Park and West Town have approximately 81,400 residents, and the area has the largest concentration of Puerto Ricans in the Midwest; most have settled along W Division St. The historic housing of these areas feature late 19th-century brick cottages and two-flats along W Grand Ave, W Chicago Ave, and W Augusta Blvd, which were once the heart of Chicago's Ukrainian community. The main intersection of N Damen Ave, W North Ave and N Milwaukee Ave is the epicenter for entertainment in the area and also features the art-deco Northwest Tower skyscraper which is being converted into a 120-room boutique hotel. With the establishment of its Special Service Area, W Chicago Ave has seen an economic development transformation, and in the last few years a strong restaurant corridor has been developing between the I-90 Expressway and N Western Ave. These community areas are served by the Damen, Division and Chicago CTA Blue Line stations and by the Clybourn, Healy and Western METRA stations. Humboldt Park, Churchill Park and Wicker Park offer attractive public open space, and residents are served by the Wicker Park-Bucktown and the Richard M. Daley Humboldt libraries.

There are eleven health service providers, including the St. Mary and St. Elizabeth Hospitals, the Norwegian American Hospital, Access-Humboldt Park Family Health Center, Erie Family Health Center (housed at Clemente High School), Community Health, Erie Family Health Center (Division, Humboldt Park and West Town locations), PCC-West Town Family Health Center and PrimeCare Community Health, Inc. Leadership for the area is provided by West Town Chamber of Commerce, Puerto Rican Cultural Center, Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation, Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago, Casa Central, LUCHA, Association House of Chicago, West Town Leadership United, Centro San Bonifacio, Erie Family Health Center, Division Street Business Development Association and the West Town Chamber of Commerce among many others.

The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area also includes relatively smaller portions of the Hermosa, Near North Side and Irving Park community areas, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in other planning area sections:

- Hermosa and Irving Park in the Far Northwest Side section
- Near North Side in the Greater Lincoln Park section

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Greater Milwaukee is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Greater Milwaukee and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Hairpin Lofts added 28 rental units, a community center, and retail space to the Avondale and Logan Square community areas.
- North and Talman Phase III brought 110 units of affordable housing online in the Humboldt Park and West Town communities.
- The proposed 65th Infantry Regiment Veterans Housing will bring 49 units of affordable family housing online for veterans in the West Town community area.
- The proposed St. Boniface project will bring 56 units of residential family housing online in the West Town community.

School Facility Overview

In 2015-16, there were 48 public schools in the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area, 15 High Schools and 33 Elementary Schools. Of the 48 public schools, 33 were district operated and 15 were operated by charters or other third parties. However, Prologue Early College High School has announced that it does not plan to reopen.

The 15 high school options offer a wide variety of curricula. There are schools that focus on the rigorous International Baccalaureate programme, schools that focus on the Fine and Performing Arts, on Business and Finance, on the military/service leadership, and include offerings focused both on the college-bound and alternative for students who are off track.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Greater Milwaukee Avenue area had 24,231 CPS students residing and 26,801 enrolled in area schools, meaning that the area enrolls approximately 2,600 more students who reside outside of the area than there are students who live within the area and attend CPS schools located elsewhere.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 32,142. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 77%²² and the area average utilization for high schools is 42%. There are 11 schools with a utilization below 60%. One elementary school in the area is considered overcrowded, with several others currently operating above ideal capacity.

Population and Enrollment Trends

²² Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in Greater Milwaukee Avenue grew from 45,004 to 47,438, or 5.41%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, Greater Milwaukee Avenue's school aged population will increase among children aged 0-4 and 10-14, but will decline among ages 5-9 and 15-19.

Age range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	14,686	14,523	14,979
5-9	10,354	12,375	11,526
10-14	9,817	9,952	10,546
15-19	10,147	10,588	9,223

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

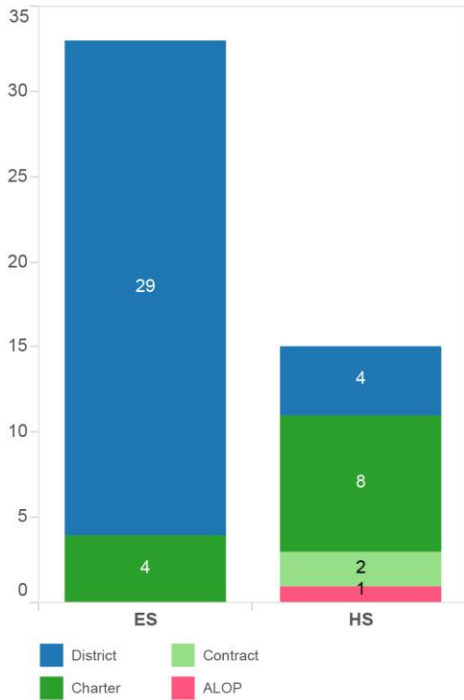
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

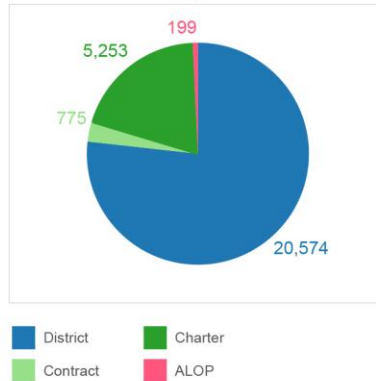
- Upgrading the athletic fields at Wells High School and Clemente High School
- Renovating the roof at De Diego Elementary
- Repairing MEP at LaSalle II and Otis elementary schools
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Darwin, LaSalle II, Lowell, Yates, and Wells HS
- Relieving space pressure at several area schools operating or projected to operate above their ideal capacity
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE GREATER MILWAUKEE AVENUE PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

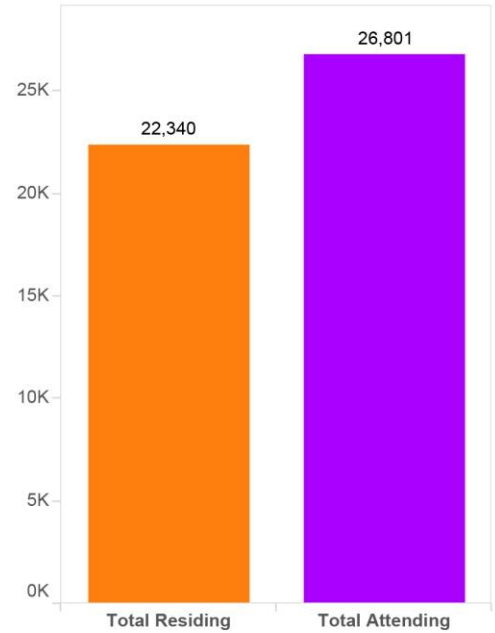
Governance: ES vs. HS



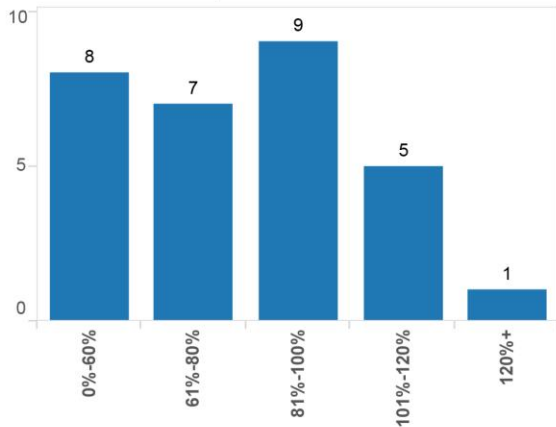
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

0%-60%
UNDERUTILIZED

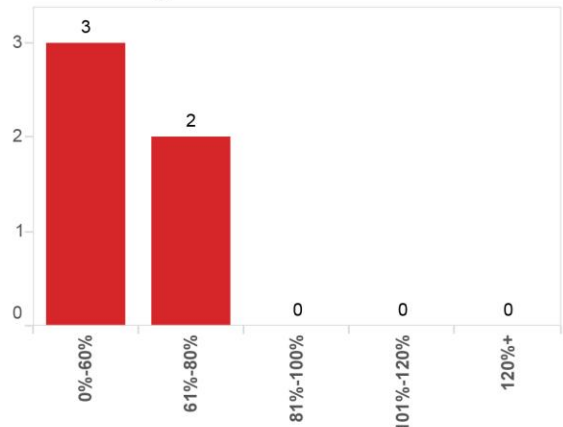
61%-80%
UNDERUTILIZED

81%-100%
EFFICIENT

101%-120%
EFFICIENT

120%+
OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	18,653
Total ES Capacity	24,210
Area ES Average Utilization	80.4%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.2%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	3,342
Total HS Capacity	7,932
Area HS Average Utilization	50.0%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	50.0%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

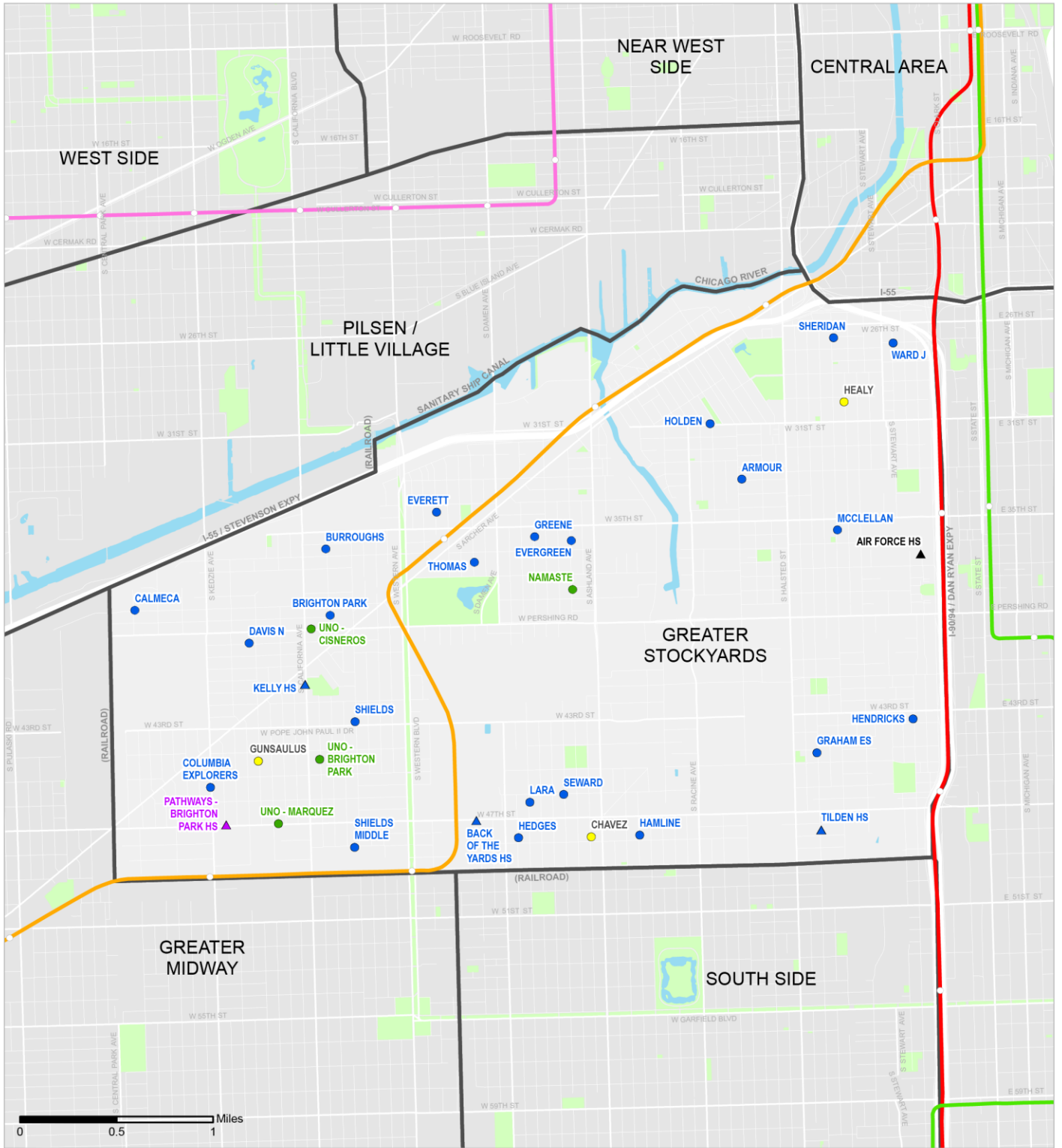
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE GREATER MILWAUKEE AVENUE PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	BRENTANO	Attendance Area	426	443	17	3.8%	35.6%	43.6%	46.2%	46.2%
	BURR	Attendance Area	350	409	59	14.4%	65.3%	76.0%	90.9%	90.9%
	CASALS	Attendance Area	463	458	-5	-1.1%	42.2%	43.4%	72.7%	72.7%
	CHASE	Attendance Area	511	469	-42	-9.0%	58.8%	49.5%	65.1%	65.1%
	CHOPIN	Attendance Area	267	522	255	48.9%	32.1%	38.5%	69.6%	69.6%
	COLUMBUS	Attendance Area	298	287	-11	-3.8%	36.6%	79.1%	119.6%	119.6%
	DARWIN	Attendance Area	584	512	-72	-14.1%	45.2%	48.8%	47.4%	47.4%
	DE DIEGO	Attendance Area	807	687	-120	-17.5%	37.9%	55.7%	60.3%	60.3%
	DRUMMOND	Citywide	353	351	-2	-0.6%			106.4%	106.4%
	FUNSTON	Attendance Area	623	504	-119	-23.6%	54.8%	33.1%	64.6%	64.6%
	GOETHE	Attendance Area	799	776	-23	-3.0%	71.0%	58.0%	95.8%	95.8%
	LASALLE II	Citywide	630	591	-39	-6.6%			61.6%	61.6%
	LOGANDALE	Attendance Area	950	836	-114	-13.6%	63.3%	30.3%	82.0%	82.0%
	LORCA	Attendance Area	901	898	-3	-0.3%	69.6%	6.2%	110.9%	110.9%
	LOWELL	Attendance Area	568	523	-45	-8.6%	39.2%	36.7%	56.2%	56.2%
	LOZANO	Attendance Area	311	253	-58	-22.9%	42.2%	61.7%	52.7%	52.7%
	MITCHELL	Attendance Area	345	375	30	8.0%	63.1%	65.3%	83.3%	83.3%
	MONROE	Attendance Area	1,115	968	-147	-15.2%	65.2%	13.4%	97.8%	92.2%
	MOOS	Attendance Area	429	566	137	24.2%	40.5%	50.7%	60.9%	60.9%
	MOZART	Attendance Area	791	781	-10	-1.3%	62.3%	7.8%	86.8%	86.8%
	OTIS	Attendance Area	471	551	80	14.5%	42.7%	45.0%	63.3%	63.3%
	PRITZKER	Attendance Area	676	743	67	9.0%	42.8%	77.5%	99.1%	99.1%
	PULASKI	Attendance Area	900	931	31	3.3%	59.8%	61.5%	97.0%	97.0%
	REILLY	Attendance Area	1,177	1,039	-138	-13.3%	61.8%	11.5%	119.4%	75.3%
ROWE	Citywide	484	816	332	40.7%			123.6%	123.6%	
SABIN	Citywide	602	598	-4	-0.7%			90.6%	90.6%	
SCAMMON	Attendance Area	893	928	35	3.8%	58.7%	19.4%	119.0%	103.1%	
STOWE	Attendance Area	806	743	-63	-8.5%	52.6%	26.9%	65.2%	65.2%	
TALCOTT	Attendance Area	558	540	-18	-3.3%	51.4%	47.6%	58.1%	58.1%	
YATES	Attendance Area	732	555	-177	-31.9%	39.8%	56.9%	45.1%	45.1%	
HS	CHICAGO ARTS HS	Citywide	583	605	22	3.6%			45.8%	45.8%
	CLEMENTE HS	Attendance Area	831	766	-65	-8.5%	19.9%	44.6%	24.4%	24.4%
	MARINE LEADERSHIP AT AMES HS	Citywide	480	793	313	39.5%			68.1%	68.1%
	OGDEN HS	Citywide	763	717	-46	-6.4%			78.6%	78.6%
	WELLS HS	Attendance Area	611	461	-150	-32.5%	9.0%	69.8%	33.1%	33.1%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE GREATER STOCKYARDS PLANNING AREA

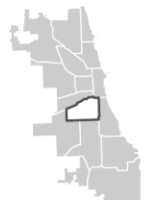


School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

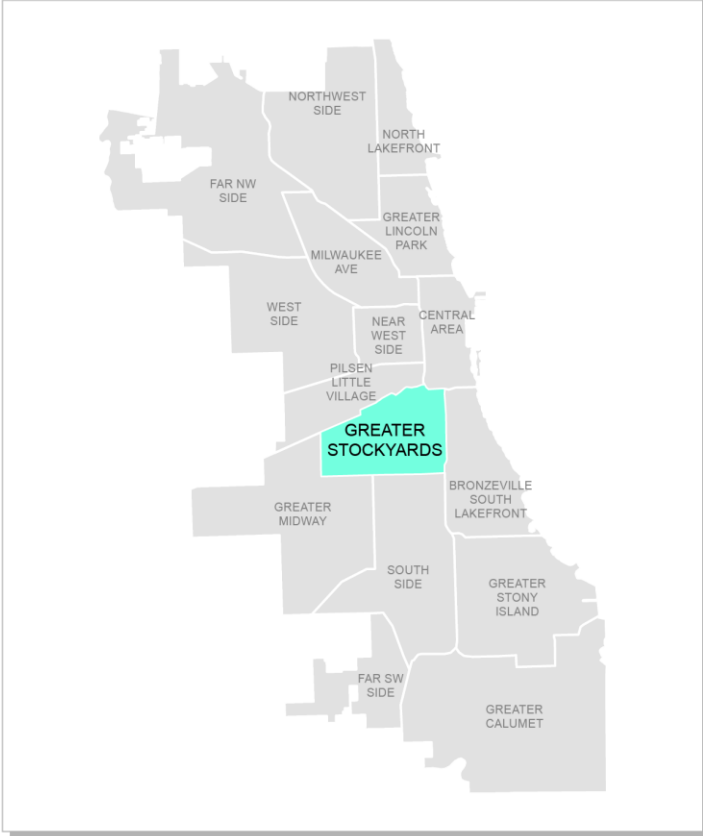
Other Features

- ◻ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

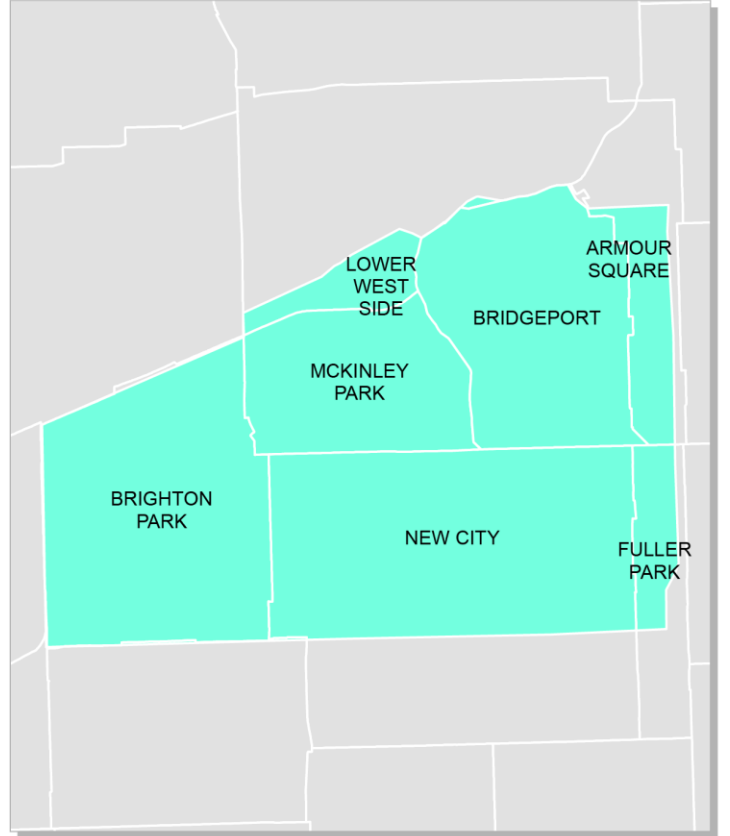


THE GREATER STOCKYARDS PLANNING AREA

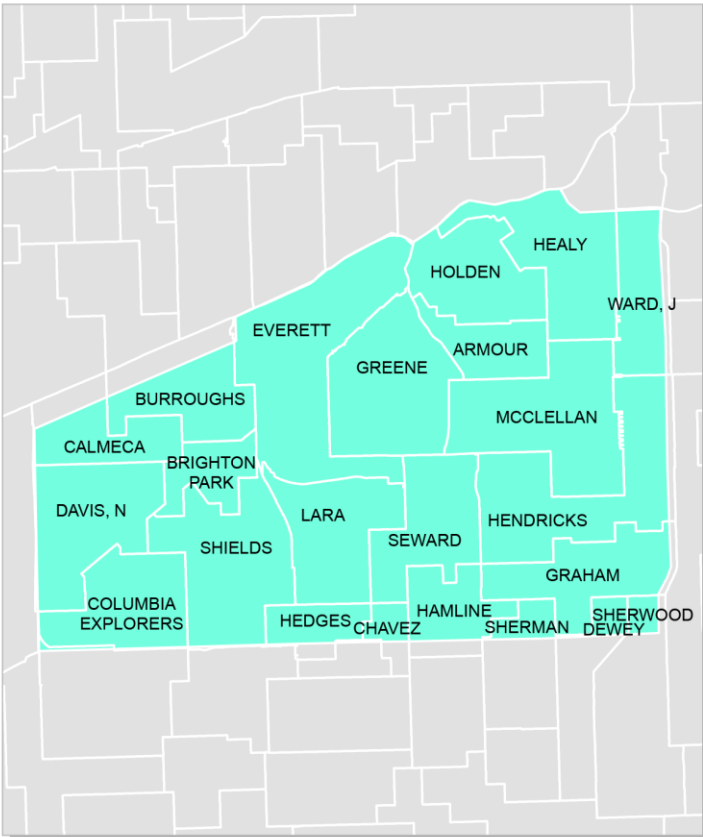
OVERVIEW



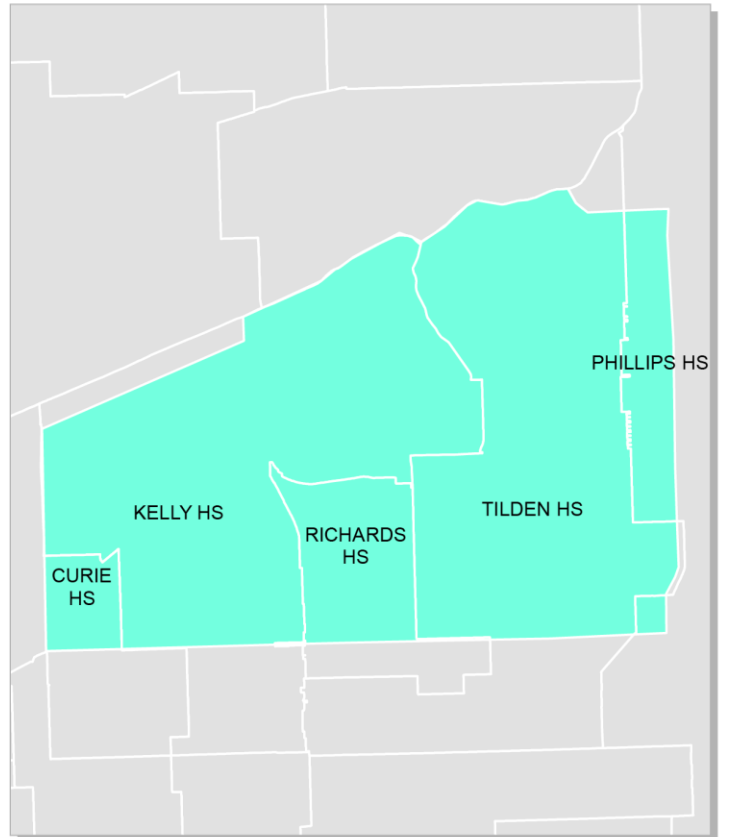
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE GREATER STOCKYARDS PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

US Cellular Field. Palmisano Park. The Central Manufacturing District. Greater Stockyards is home to many significant and historic sites in Chicago. It is also home to 154,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

Greater Stockyards is generally bounded by the Stevenson Expressway on the north, Central Park Ave on the west, 49th St on the south, and the Dan Ryan Expressway on the east. It contains parts of seven wards, six neighborhoods, and seven community areas. Residents enjoy 29 parks, send their kids to 63 local schools, and depart from and return to seven train stations throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Areas, Greater Stockyards has the City's second highest percentage of land dedicated to industrial and manufacturing uses, and a percentage of Asian residents higher than any other planning area in the City. Its largest land uses are residential (33%) and industrial (28%).

As has been true for generations, it is a place where young families buy relatively affordable homes on quiet blocks filled with bungalows, two-flats, and big wood-framed homes, and walk or carpool to work in the adjacent industrial districts. Today, however, one is as likely to find a plant producing bike frames or microgreens as they are to find one slaughtering cattle or fabricating steel. Artists now mingle with factory workers and visiting baseball fans on the sidewalks of Halsted Street. In the neighborhoods that saw the birthplace of Chicago community organizing, modern industry, and the rise of Chicago as a national economic powerhouse, the area is reinventing itself yet again, quietly blazing the way for a new future for the City and its residents.

History and Context

The seven community areas of the Greater Stockyards Planning Area – Lower West Side, Bridgeport, Armour Square, Fuller Park, New City, Brighton Park, and McKinley Park – emerged as modern communities over 175 years ago, as Irish, German, and Eastern European immigrants flocked to current-day Bridgeport (known then as Hardscrabble). They came to begin digging out a waterway – the Illinois and Michigan Canal – that would reverse the flow of the Chicago River and link the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, cementing Chicago's status as the most important trade center in the Midwest.

Later, cattle pens and packing houses made famous by Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* attracted waves of immigrants to work the Stockyards for which the Planning Area is named. The Stockyards – which once employed over 40,000 people, and which gave Chicago its reputation as “hog butcher to the world” – are now home to modern factories and warehouses in a Planned Manufacturing District (PMD) that still supports more than 15,000 jobs. As in the past, many of these workers also live in the Greater Stockyards Area. The stockyards once dumped their waste into the Chicago River, giving part of it the nickname “Bubbly Creek.” While the river

continues to be the target of remediation, it is now lined in many places with new homes as the neighborhood starts to turn towards – rather than away from – this vital waterway.

Long a working class stronghold, the area has nonetheless been the quiet site of many “firsts” for the city and the country. The Central Manufacturing District, built in 1905, was the first planned manufacturing district in the United States. Modern community organizing was born in Back of the Yards, when in 1939 Saul Alinsky and Joseph Meegan founded the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, an organization that remains active today. McKinley Park, dedicated in 1901 on the former site of the Brighton Park Race Track, was the first park located in the heart of an urban neighborhood rather than on its fringes. This experiment proved so successful that not only did the Chicago Park District double McKinley Park’s size, it inspired a shift in park design across the nation. The Stockyards Planning Area today is a mix of nearly everyone from everywhere, with large groupings of Chinese, Latinos and African Americans joining long-time and newly-arrived white residents. New condos and single-family homes have been built on in-fill lots and along the South Branch of the Chicago River. The CTA Orange Line opened in 1993, linking Brighton Park, McKinley Park, and Bridgeport to the Loop in as little as ten minutes. Retail strips on Morgan and Halsted Streets are attracting new restaurants and bars, art galleries, incubators, and live-work spaces. Industry continues to thrive and innovate, with industrial pioneers and representatives of the “maker” generation who are drawn to the area for its large supply of solid industrial buildings and warehouses, and a mix of urbanity and grit that inspires big ideas and bustling activity.

The Brighton Park, Lower West Side and McKinley Park communities feature the sprawling McKinley Park, a much-loved, 70-acre park with a lagoon, an ice rink, an artificial turf soccer field, several tennis courts, and, at any given time, scores of families enjoying themselves; the Central Manufacturing District; and most recently a new elementary school and loft condominiums at the corner of Pershing and Western. These communities are served by the 35th and Archer and the Western CTA station. There are three health service providers, including Davis Health and Wellness Center, Kedzie Family Health Center, and Cabrini Family Health Center.

Bridgeport and Armour Square feature US Cellular Field, home to the 2005 World Champion White Sox, and the Halsted St and Morgan St commercial corridors, home to a growing number of small businesses and restaurants that serve both local residents and baseball fans who make the nearly one-mile trek from the ball field to Halsted Street. These communities are served by the Ashland and Halsted CTA stations. The new Palmisano Park, a former quarry and landfill, offers public open space, while residents are served by the Richard J. Daley library. New City and Fuller Park feature lively shopping districts full of small businesses and big box stores. The City’s only permanent flea market, the Swap- O-Rama, is located here, as is a new experiment in sustainable industry, the Plant. Phillip Armour Square and Melville Fuller Park offer public open space, while residents are served by the Canaryville and Back of the Yards libraries. There are three health service providers, including Back of the Yards Clinic, Friend Family Health Center - Ashland, and Integrated Health Care – New City.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the Greater Stockyards is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail

centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the Greater Stockyards and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of several of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Cedar Concepts brought a 59,000 square foot chemical manufacturing facility to Bridgeport and Armour Square.
- The proposed Goldblatt's Senior Living will bring 101 units of residential apartments for seniors online in the New City community area.

School Facility Overview

There are 34 public schools in the Greater Stockyards Planning Area, 5 High Schools and 29 Elementary Schools. Of the 34 public schools, there are 29 district operated schools and 5 schools operated by charters or other third parties. High school options located in the Planning Area include schools focused on the rigorous International Baccalaureate program, an Air Force themed military academy that offers a rigorous curriculum across all academic subjects, and schools that provide robust career and technical education. One of the high schools (Back of the Yards) is in a building that broke ground in 2010; another new option will soon be available via the Noble network of charter schools. The Noble Network was awarded the 2015 Broad Prize for Public Charter Schools, given to the public charter school management organization that demonstrates the most outstanding overall student performance in the country while reducing achievement gaps among poor and minority students.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Greater Stockyards area had 23,703 students residing and there were 21,811 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there were approximately 1,900 more students leaving the area to attend a CPS school than there were students residing in other areas that chose to enroll in the CPS schools located in Greater Stockyards.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 22,250. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 95%,²³ including some schools that are operating above their ideal capacity, and others that are considered under-utilized. At the high school level, there is also high variability in the capacity conditions, with one (Kelly) considered overcrowded and others (Tilden, Air Force) considered underutilized.

²³ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Population Trend

Contributing to the space pressures of some of the schools in the area has been an increase in the number of children residing in the Greater Stockyards Planning Area. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Greater Stockyards grew from 40,222 to 40,690, or 1.16%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that the school aged population expected to increase between 2015-2020 among children aged 0-4, but to decline among those 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	10,525	10,665	11,002
5-9	10,185	10,125	9,657
10-14	9,863	10,049	9,756
15-19	9,649	9,851	9,223

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

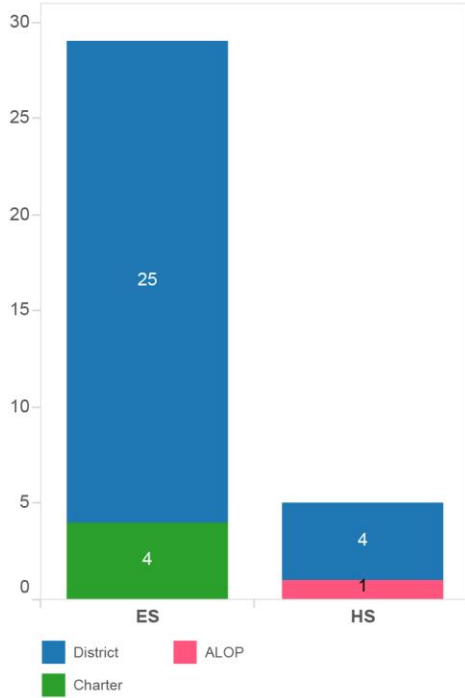
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

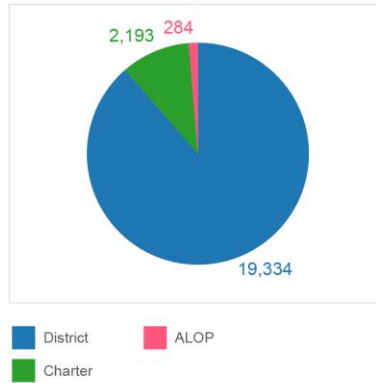
- Renovating the interior and improving the play space at Davis, N and Gunsaulus
- Improving the play space at McClellan, Sheridan, and Brighton Park
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Kelly HS and Tilden HS
- Addressing space pressures being experienced at several area elementary schools
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE GREATER STOCKYARDS PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

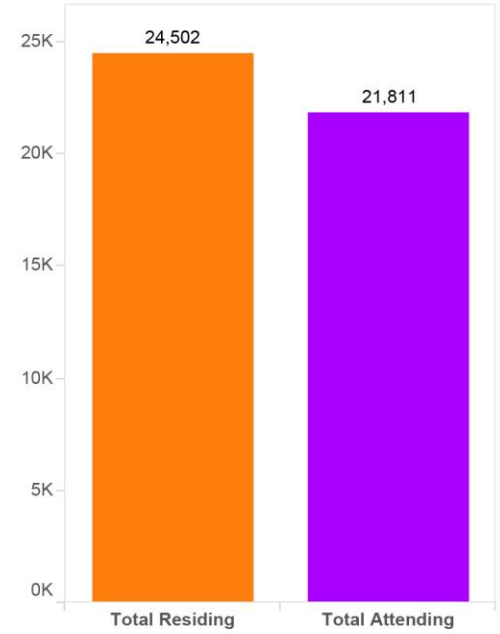
Governance: ES vs. HS



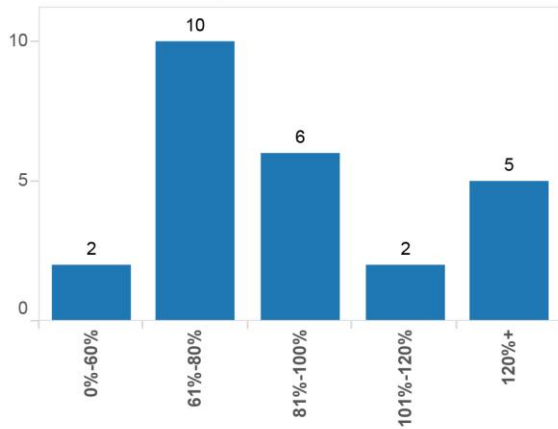
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



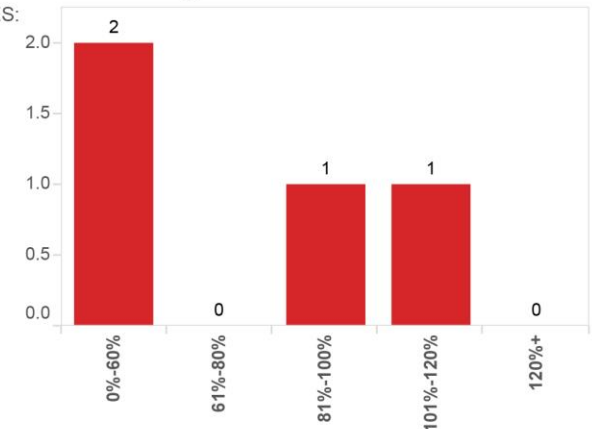
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% **UNDERUTILIZED**
- 61%-80% **UNDERUTILIZED**
- 81%-100% **EFFICIENT**
- 101%-120% **EFFICIENT**
- 120%+ **OVERCROWDED**

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	15,657
Total ES Capacity	16,562
Area ES Average Utilization	96.3%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	85.0%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	3,677
Total HS Capacity	5,688
Area HS Average Utilization	63.8%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	63.8%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

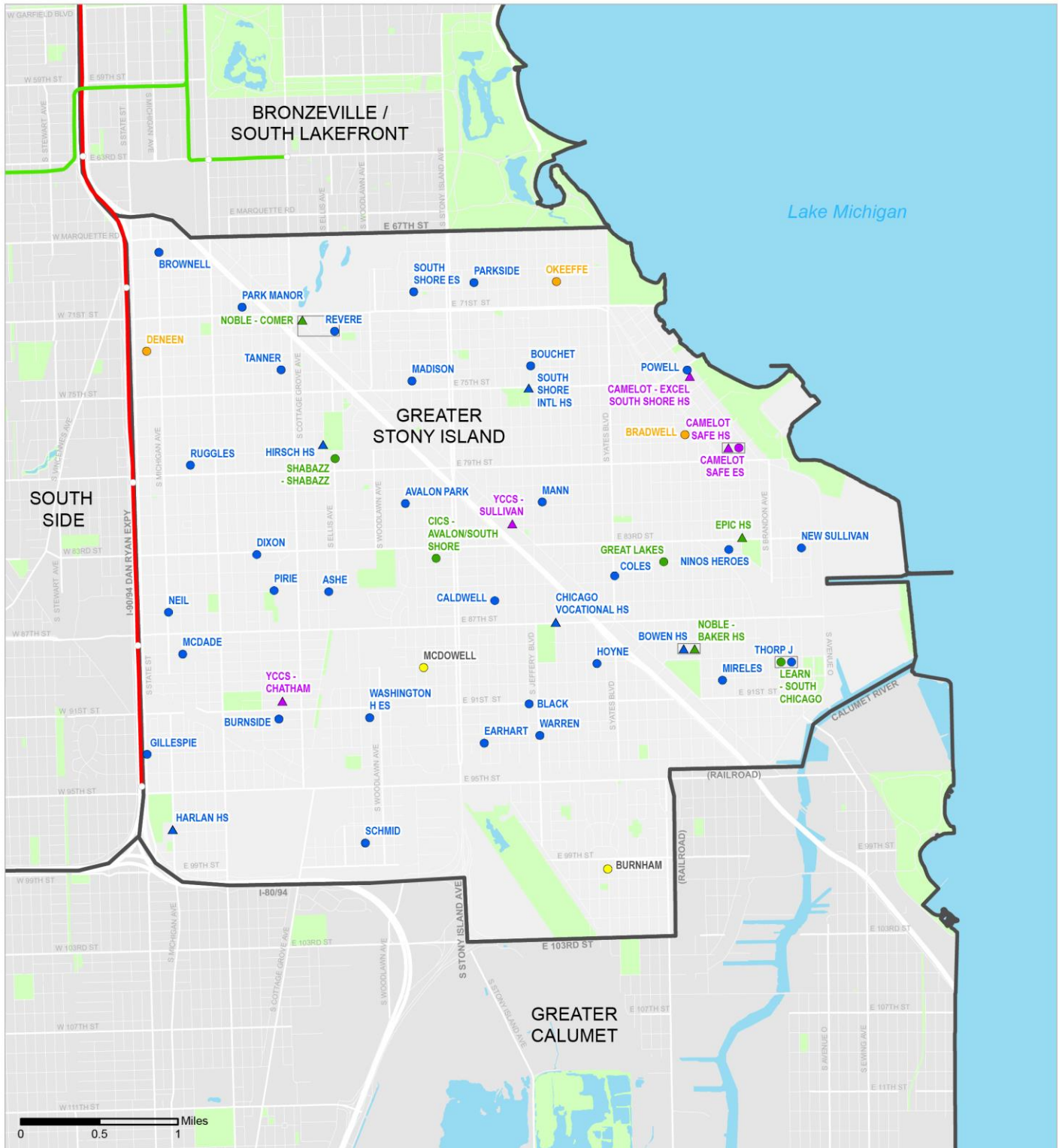
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE GREATER STOCKYARDS PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	ARMOUR	Attendance Area	359	296	-63	-21.3%	48.9%	24.7%	61.7%	61.7%
	BRIGHTON PARK	Attendance Area	646	518	-128	-24.7%	48.7%	31.9%	75.1%	75.1%
	BURROUGHS	Attendance Area	503	482	-21	-4.4%	73.2%	24.7%	146.1%	114.8%
	CALMECA	Attendance Area	839	808	-31	-3.8%	66.0%	30.2%	99.8%	99.8%
	CHAVEZ	Attendance Area	937	983	46	4.7%	78.7%	42.4%	204.8%	99.3%
	COLUMBIA EXPLORERS	Attendance Area	1,052	1,183	131	11.1%	62.5%	14.0%	164.3%	119.5%
	DAVIS N	Attendance Area	980	791	-189	-23.9%	50.3%	12.8%	73.2%	73.2%
	EVERETT	Attendance Area	312	236	-76	-32.2%	48.2%	15.7%	78.7%	52.4%
	EVERGREEN	Attendance Area	400	317	-83	-26.2%	55.6%	13.6%	75.5%	75.5%
	GRAHAM ES	Attendance Area	498	482	-16	-3.3%	56.8%	50.6%	48.7%	48.7%
	GREENE	Attendance Area	622	597	-25	-4.2%	60.0%	14.7%	90.5%	90.5%
	GUNSAULUS	Citywide	843	804	-39	-4.9%			92.4%	92.4%
	HAMLIN	Attendance Area	637	656	19	2.9%	59.3%	10.4%	78.1%	78.1%
	HEALY	Attendance Area	1,372	1,453	81	5.6%	82.4%	5.2%	127.5%	127.5%
	HEDGES	Attendance Area	868	737	-131	-17.8%	65.2%	34.3%	94.5%	76.8%
	HENDRICKS	Attendance Area	287	245	-42	-17.1%	32.3%	42.0%	40.8%	40.8%
	HOLDEN	Attendance Area	592	496	-96	-19.4%	59.3%	14.7%	75.2%	66.1%
	LARA	Attendance Area	548	481	-67	-13.9%	66.6%	11.4%	80.2%	80.2%
	MCCLELLAN	Attendance Area	268	308	40	13.0%	40.3%	56.8%	73.3%	73.3%
	SEWARD	Attendance Area	854	796	-58	-7.3%	79.4%	27.4%	139.7%	102.1%
	SHERIDAN	Citywide	537	559	22	3.9%			116.5%	116.5%
	SHIELDS	Attendance Area	1,143	1,004	-139	-13.8%	59.9%	5.6%	104.6%	95.6%
	SHIELDS MIDDLE	Attendance Area	770	690	-80	-11.6%	60.2%	4.9%	85.2%	85.2%
THOMAS	Citywide	205	183	-22	-12.0%			100.6%	100.6%	
WARD J	Attendance Area	507	552	45	8.2%	73.7%	49.3%	80.0%	80.0%	
HS	AIR FORCE HS	Citywide	393	328	-65	-19.8%			36.9%	36.9%
	BACK OF THE YARDS HS	Citywide	0	790	790	100.0%			82.3%	82.3%
	KELLY HS	Attendance Area	2,691	2,248	-443	-19.7%	36.4%	30.3%	120.1%	120.1%
	TILDEN HS	Attendance Area	361	311	-50	-16.1%	7.3%	41.8%	15.8%	15.8%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE GREATER STONY ISLAND PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

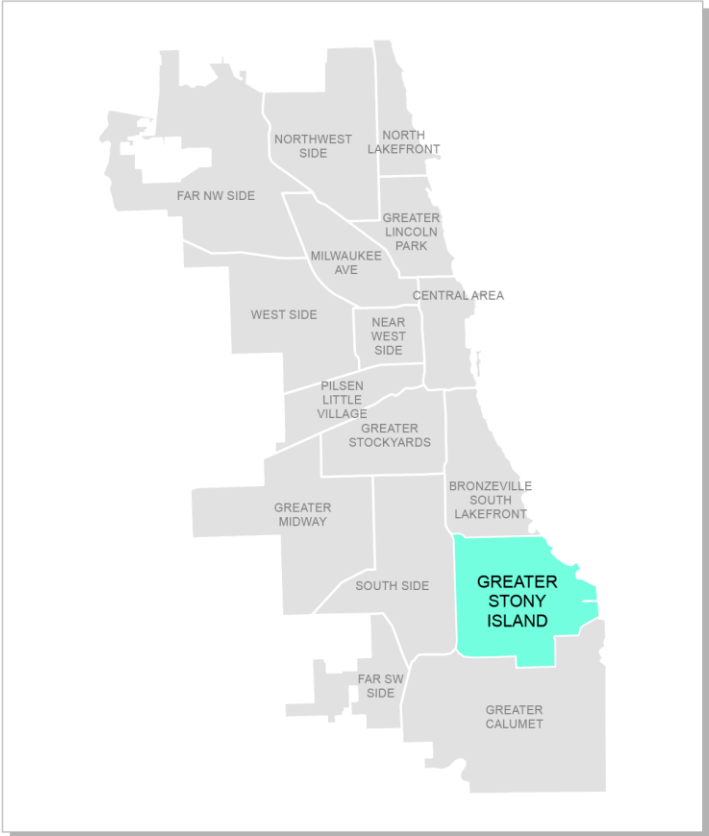
Other Features

- ⊠ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

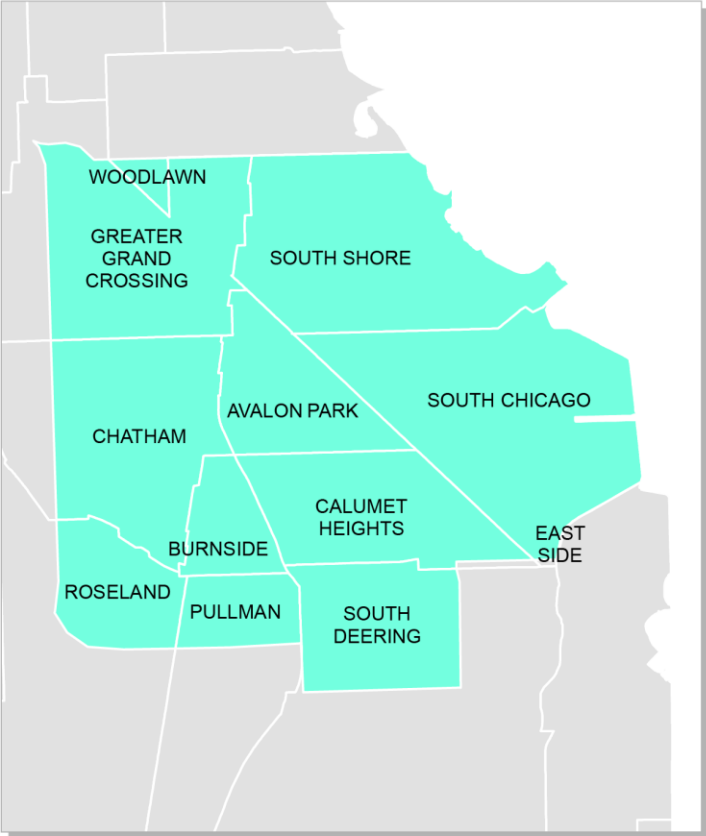


THE GREATER STONY ISLAND PLANNING AREA

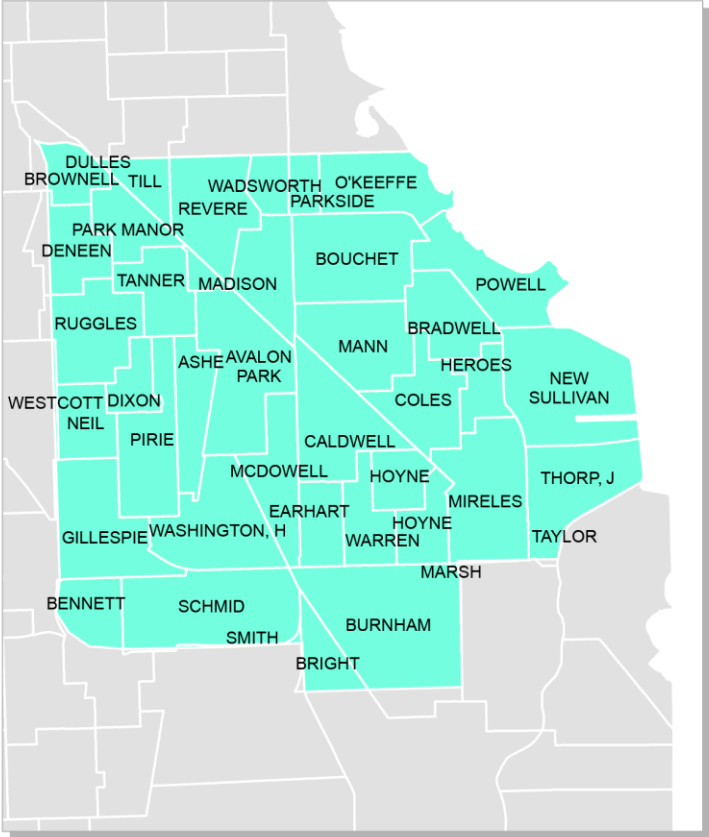
OVERVIEW



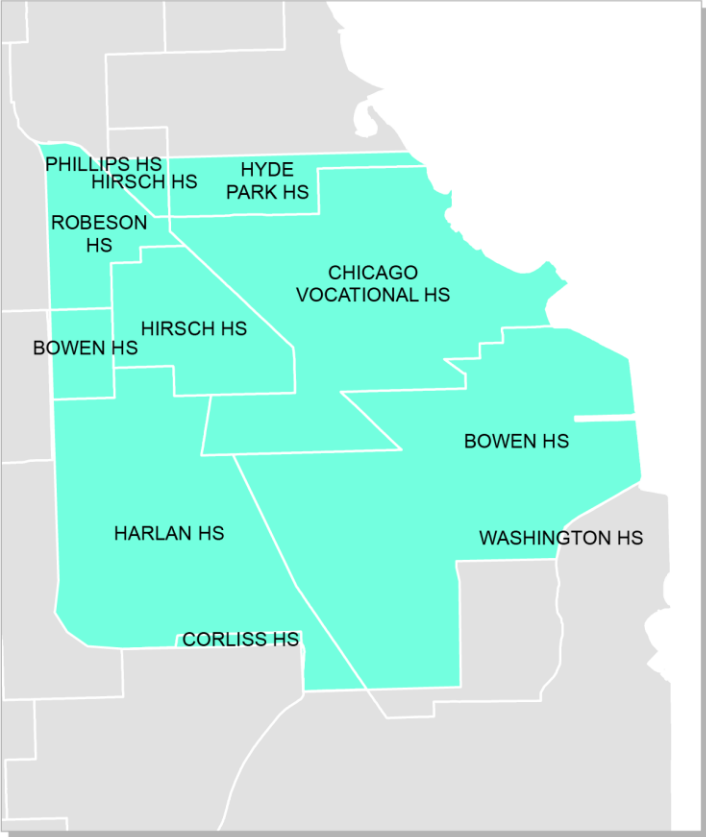
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE GREATER STONY ISLAND PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

The South Shore Cultural Center. Bronzeville Children's Museum. Rainbow Beach. The Greater Stony Island Planning Area is home to many popular destinations to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 172,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

Greater Stony Island is generally bounded by 67th Street, Lake Michigan, 103rd Street, and the Dan Ryan Expressway. It contains parts of eight wards, eleven neighborhoods, and eleven community areas. Residents enjoy 49 open spaces, send their children to 81 schools, and depart from and return to 18 transit stops throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Area, Greater Stony Island has the third lowest industrial space vacancy rate. Its largest land uses are residential (54%) and available land (14%).

This is where the Gary Comer Youth Center offers programming for children; where artists are turning old buildings into artistic beauty; and where Chicagoans throughout the far south side converge at 95th street to connect to downtown.

History and Context

The eleven communities of the Greater Stony Planning Area began to take shape in the late 1800s as industrial firms built factories and developers built housing for the workers. Burnside developed as a residential and industrial triangle between three major rail lines while South Chicago became home to the massive US Steel plant in 1901. The World's Fair of 1893 had also spurred aggressive residential development in South Shore and Greater Grand Crossing (including Grand Crossing, Park Manor, Brookline, Brookdale, and Essex) that continued through the 1920s. Avalon Park was turned from swampland to housing after sewer pipes were laid in 1910, high-quality Chatham bungalows sprouted up in the 1920s, and Calumet Heights (including Stony Island Heights and Pill Hill) was populated with quality middle-class homes after World War II.

Today, the planning area serves chiefly as a collection of bedroom communities for those residents who work downtown or in the remaining south side industrial centers, while some local businesses remain strong, such as those in Chatham and along other major commercial corridors. Burnside still contains significant industrial uses, including A. Finkl and Sons Co., which relocated its steel forging facilities from Chicago's north side starting in 2011. However, South Chicago has lost much of its industry. In fact, the old US Steel site is being transformed into the Lakeside development which will eventually include a mix of housing and retail between Lake Shore Drive and Lake Michigan. These communities are served by the Metra Electric District Line. South Chicagoans enjoy Rainbow Beach and the new Steelworkers Park, which are located along Lake Michigan. Burnside Park offers public open space for the Burnside community. The South Chicago Library branch serves the South Chicago community, while the Avalon Park Library is the closest library for Burnside residents. South Chicago has four health

service providers, including the South Shore Hospital, while Burnside residents are near Advocate Trinity Hospital in Calumet Heights.

South Shore and Greater Grand Crossing continue to be largely residential in nature, but are also home to high-profile cultural attractions. The South Shore Cultural Center property encompasses a historic field house that hosts numerous community programs and special events, a golf course, and a beach along Lake Michigan. Grand Crossing hosts a number of civic and cultural institutions, including the Gary Comer Youth Center and associated schools located along S Chicago Ave, as well as the artwork of Theaster Gates, who has converted old buildings into art spaces. Grand Crossing is adjacent to the CTA Red Line and the Metra Electric District Line, which also runs through South Shore. In addition to the South Shore Cultural Center, the communities are served by Rainbow Beach, Grand Crossing Park and Rosenblum Park, to name a few. The South Shore Library and Greater Grand Crossing Library provide the area's residents with educational programming and materials. There are four health service providers in these communities, including the Jackson Park Hospital.

In Chatham, Avalon Park and Calumet Heights, solid middle class neighborhoods feature the Chatham Village Square, Avalon Park at E 83rd St and S Kimbark Ave, and the Bronzeville Children's Museum. These communities are adjacent to the CTA Red Line and Metra Electric District Line. Tuley Park, Owens Park and Brown Memorial Park are a few of the public open spaces in the area, while the Avalon Library and Whitney M. Young, Jr. Library provide educational programming and resources. The Advocate Trinity Hospital is located in Calumet Heights.

The planning area also includes small residential portions of the northern edges of the Pullman, Roseland, and South Deering communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in the Greater Calumet Planning Area section.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Greater Stoney Island is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Greater Stoney Island and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of several of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- A Finkl and Sons brought 300 new jobs to the area and may expand, necessitating as many as 150 additional jobs.
- The Montclare Residences of Avalon Park II brought 122 residential units for seniors to the area.
- Lakeshore Drive was extended in anticipation of the proposed Lakeside Development.

School Facility Overview

In the 2015-16 school year, there were 54 public schools in the Greater Stony Island Planning Area, 13 High Schools and 41 Elementary Schools. Of the 54 public schools, 41 were district-operated schools and 13 were operated by charters or other third parties. High school options located inside of the Planning Area include a Selective Enrollment school, the rigorous International Baccalaureate program and several schools with robust career and technical educational programs.

One high school that provides an alternative option for off-track youth, Prologue – Winnie Mandela High School, has announced that it plans not to reopen. Bronzeville Lighthouse, a charter school which CPS voted to close, but successfully appealed to the State’s charter commission, intends to reopen under the state’s authorization, not as a CPS school.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Greater Stony Island area had 27,506 students residing and there were 21,692 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there were near approximately 5,900 more students residing in the Greater Stony Island area, but attending CPS schools outside of the area, than there were students who resided in other areas and chose to attend a CPS school located with Greater Stony Island.

Of the students enrolled in the area, 19,037 were enrolled in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities. The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 35,568. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 61%²⁴ and the area average utilization for high schools is 35%. There are 23 schools that had enrollment levels below 60%. One school in the area (Black Magnet School) is considered overcrowded. As a magnet school, Black has a high degree of control over the number of students that it newly enrolls each year. Another school in the area, McDade, is a high performing K-6 classical program that offers an accelerated program up to 6th grade. The planned addition of a 7th and 8th grade program at Brooks High School is expected to provide a compelling option for McDade students.

Population trend

One factor that has contributed to the excess capacity in the area is that there are not as many children residing in the area as their used to be. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in Greater Stony Island declined by nearly 4,000 children, from 47,940 to 43,980, or -8.26%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, the number of children living in the area will continue to decline, but at a slower rate, and with a small increase among children aged 0-4.

²⁴ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	10,951	10,501	10,567
5-9	11,077	10,718	10,216
10-14	12,209	11,190	11,005
15-19	13,703	11,571	10,979

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

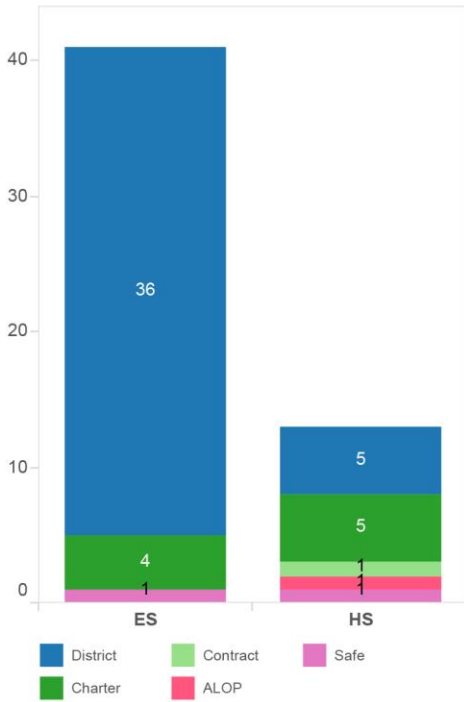
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

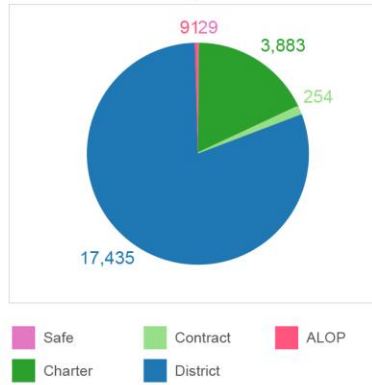
- Renovating the roof at Shabazz – Shabazz, Bouchet, and Neil
- Improving MEP at Deneen and Burnham
- Improving the play space at Ninos Heroes and O’Keefe
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Bouchet, Madison, Mann, Parkside, Ruggles, Tanner, Warren, Epic HS, Harlan HS, and Hirsch HS
- Lead testing and abatement
- Identifying potential options to relieve space pressures experienced by Black elementary school
- Continuing to evaluate the accelerated options available to 7th and 8th grade Poe students, in light of the new 7th and 8th grade academic center at Brooks High School
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE GREATER STONY ISLAND PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

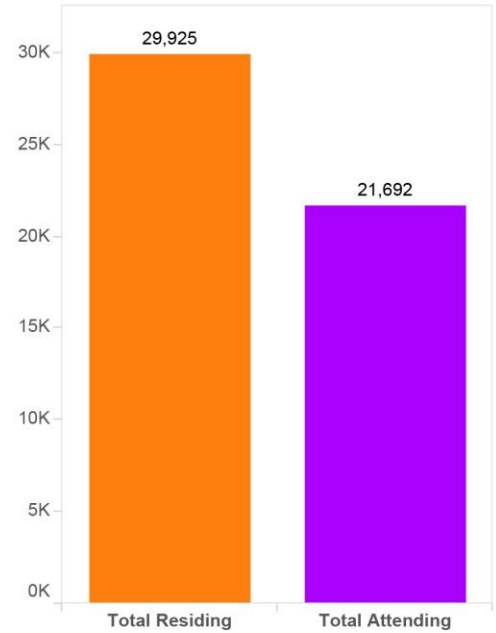
Governance: ES vs. HS



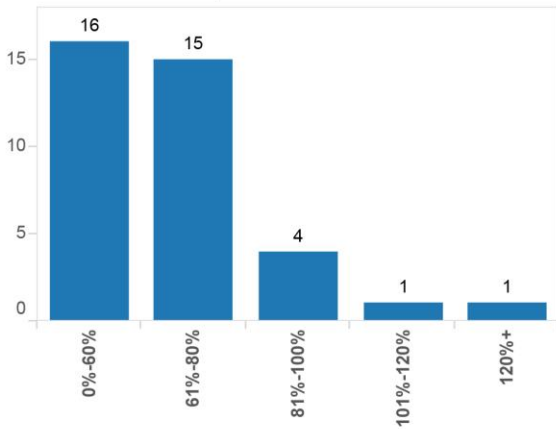
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



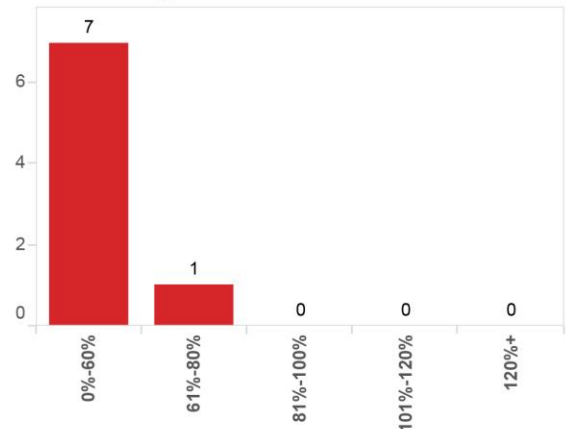
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	15,250
Total ES Capacity	24,900
Area ES Average Utilization	64.7%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	63.2%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	3,787
Total HS Capacity	10,668
Area HS Average Utilization	42.4%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	42.3%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

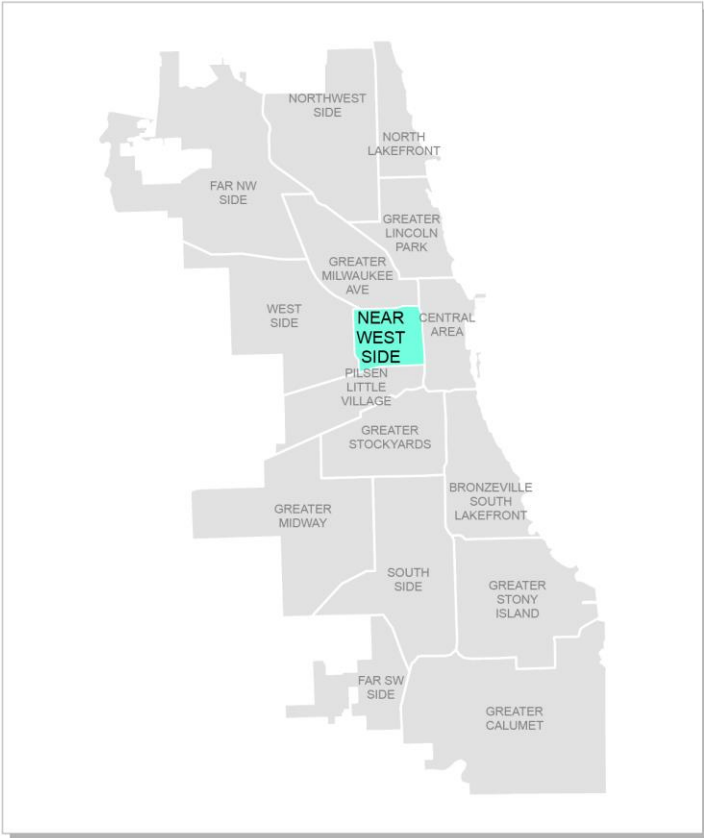
THE GREATER STONY ISLAND PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	ASHE	Attendance Area	394	320	-74	-23.1%	34.0%	19.4%	46.4%	46.4%
	AVALON PARK	Attendance Area	310	332	22	6.6%	34.3%	29.2%	41.0%	41.0%
	BLACK	Citywide	476	463	-13	-2.8%			128.6%	128.6%
	BOUCHET	Attendance Area	712	649	-63	-9.7%	39.9%	25.9%	55.5%	55.5%
	BRADWELL	Attendance Area	788	704	-84	-11.9%	48.2%	19.2%	78.2%	78.2%
	BROWNELL	Attendance Area	299	228	-71	-31.1%	41.1%	39.0%	54.3%	54.3%
	BURNHAM	Attendance Area	268	552	284	51.4%	48.4%	21.0%	65.7%	65.7%
	BURNSIDE	Citywide	771	535	-236	-44.1%			63.7%	63.7%
	CALDWELL	Attendance Area	339	277	-62	-22.4%	31.1%	37.5%	40.1%	40.1%
	COLES	Attendance Area	565	500	-65	-13.0%	50.9%	34.4%	72.5%	57.5%
	DENEEN	Attendance Area	549	577	28	4.9%	46.4%	53.6%	76.9%	76.9%
	DIXON	Attendance Area	631	595	-36	-6.1%	54.7%	51.9%	90.2%	90.2%
	EARHART	Attendance Area	247	260	13	5.0%	67.8%	69.2%	86.7%	86.7%
	GILLESPIE	Attendance Area	638	553	-85	-15.4%	38.7%	24.8%	57.6%	57.6%
	HOYNE	Attendance Area	271	258	-13	-5.0%	49.6%	57.0%	78.2%	78.2%
	LEARN - SOUTH CHICAGO	Citywide	344	497	153	30.8%			82.8%	82.8%
	MADISON	Attendance Area	280	220	-60	-27.3%	37.1%	28.6%	29.3%	29.3%
	MANN	Attendance Area	457	385	-72	-18.7%	36.5%	23.1%	38.9%	38.9%
	MCDADE	Citywide	196	192	-4	-2.1%			71.1%	71.1%
	MCDOWELL	Attendance Area	191	183	-8	-4.4%	39.6%	44.8%	101.7%	87.1%
	MIRELES	Attendance Area	834	665	-169	-25.4%	57.4%	15.2%	45.2%	44.3%
	NEIL	Attendance Area	313	313	0	0.0%	45.2%	69.6%	47.4%	47.4%
	NEW SULLIVAN	Attendance Area	521	494	-27	-5.5%	66.4%	28.1%	54.9%	54.9%
	NINOS HEROES	Attendance Area	475	395	-80	-20.3%	60.7%	27.3%	62.7%	62.7%
	OKEEFFE	Attendance Area	576	713	137	19.2%	47.3%	32.3%	72.0%	72.0%
	PARK MANOR	Attendance Area	338	394	56	14.2%	45.5%	34.3%	87.6%	87.6%
	PARKSIDE	Attendance Area	318	275	-43	-15.6%	42.8%	29.1%	45.8%	45.8%
	PIRIE	Attendance Area	375	336	-39	-11.6%	46.8%	25.9%	70.0%	56.0%
	POWELL	Attendance Area	532	558	26	4.7%	50.8%	29.6%	68.9%	68.9%
	REVERE	Attendance Area	337	261	-76	-29.1%	49.1%	27.2%	66.9%	66.9%
	RUGGLES	Attendance Area	414	412	-2	-0.5%	44.6%	34.2%	62.4%	62.4%
	SCHMID	Attendance Area	187	226	39	17.3%	52.5%	39.8%	47.1%	47.1%
	SOUTH SHORE ES	Citywide	308	491	183	37.3%			56.4%	56.4%
	TANNER	Attendance Area	443	384	-59	-15.4%	44.5%	25.5%	67.4%	67.4%
	THORP J	Attendance Area	417	353	-64	-18.1%	50.0%	39.1%	58.8%	58.8%
	WARREN	Attendance Area	314	285	-29	-10.2%	25.0%	65.3%	55.9%	55.9%
	WASHINGTON H ES	Attendance Area	527	415	-112	-27.0%	50.0%	32.3%	65.9%	55.3%
HS	BOWEN HS	Attendance Area	538	359	-179	-49.9%	8.3%	38.7%	39.4%	39.4%
	CAMELOT - EXCEL WOODLAWN HS	Citywide	0	254	254	100.0%			52.9%	52.9%
	CHICAGO VOCATIONAL HS	Attendance Area	941	978	37	3.8%	12.4%	66.4%	24.6%	24.0%
	EPIC HS	Citywide	487	438	-49	-11.2%			70.2%	70.2%
	HARLAN HS	Attendance Area	1,174	613	-561	-91.5%	8.8%	57.7%	44.0%	44.0%
	HIRSCH HS	Attendance Area	389	150	-239	-159.3%	3.2%	45.3%	13.9%	13.9%
	NOBLE - BAKER HS	Citywide	0	413	413	100.0%			33.4%	33.4%
	SOUTH SHORE INTL HS	Attendance Area	450	582	132	22.7%		100.0%	60.6%	60.6%

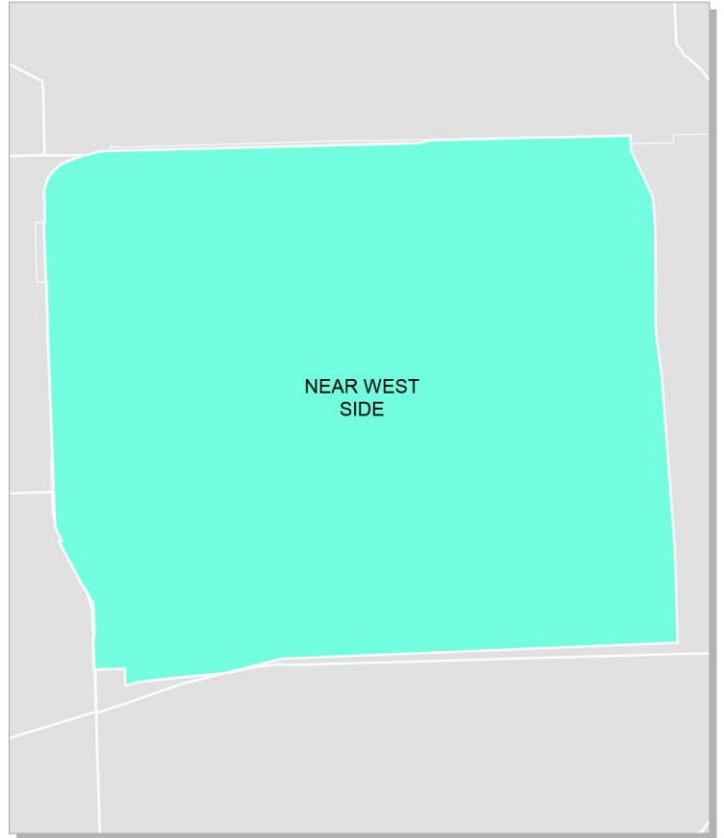
% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE NEAR WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA

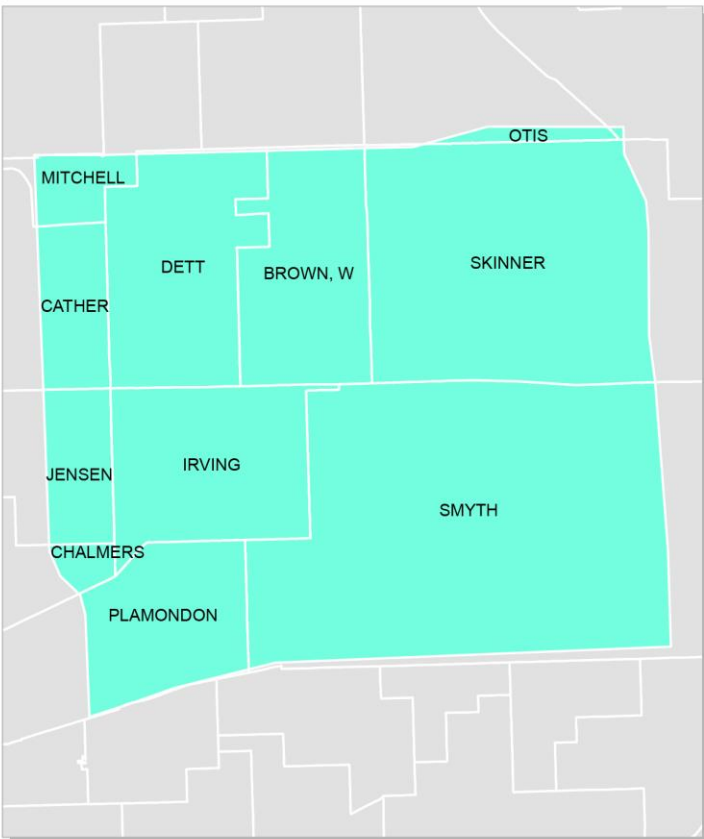
OVERVIEW



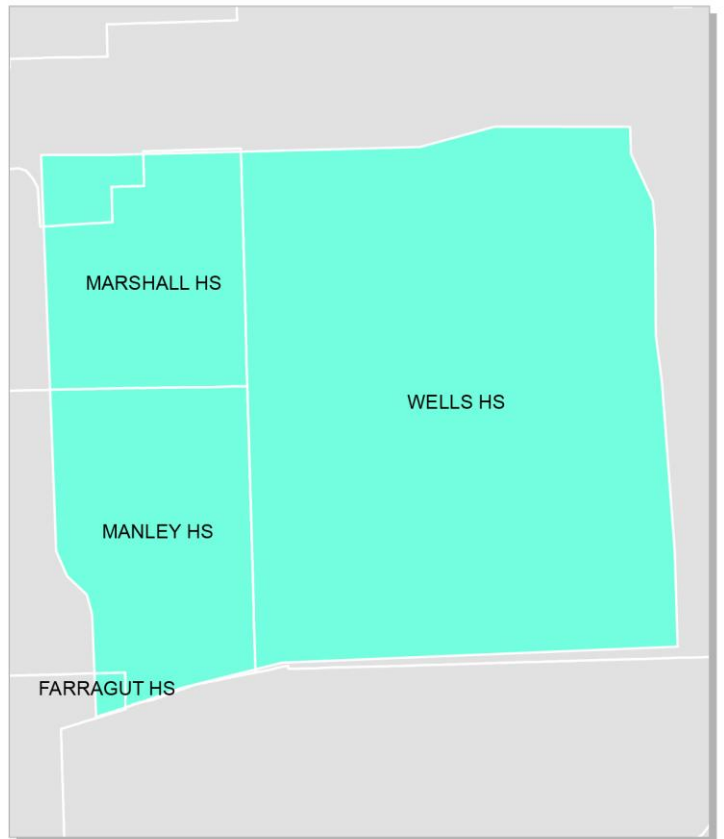
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE NEAR WEST PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

The United Center. Fulton Market. Greektown. The Near West Planning Area is home to many of the most popular destinations to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 55,000 residents who live in a collection of diverse, fascinating neighborhoods.

The Near West is bounded roughly by Kinzie Avenue, Interstate 90, 16th Street, and Rockwell Avenue. It contains parts of five wards, twelve neighborhoods, and a single community area. Residents relax and play in 18 open spaces, send their kids to 36 schools, and travel throughout the region from one of nine area transit stops.

Of Chicago's 16 planning areas, the Near West has had the second highest population growth rate since 2000 and has the third most educated population, with over 66% of residents over 25 holding a college degree. The Near West is comprised of a full range of land uses, with public facilities & institutions (24%) and residential (22%) accounting for nearly half of the area's land.

This is where hundreds of thriving manufacturers operate, where tens of thousands thrill to sports and concerts, where many Chicagoans on the west side seek better health; where further mixed income housing is being planned and where high-end boutique hotels are under construction; where 30,000 faculty and students meet on campus to teach and learn from each other.

History and Context

The Near West is the sole Planning Area comprised of a single community area, yet this relatively small section of the city is packed with a diverse mix of residents, institutions, manufacturers, offices, and entertainment. After the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, over 200,000 Chicagoans relocated to the area, creating teeming neighborhoods largely based on ethnicity. Hull House was founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates in 1889 to serve these immigrant populations. The Great Migration brought African Americans to the area, especially during the 1940s and 1950s, a period which coincided with the development of dense public housing. The construction of large development project, such as the Circle Interchange, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the Illinois Medical District, and the United Center - along with the much later demolition of public housing towers - displaced huge numbers of residents. But that is rapidly changing. Today, the Near West is one of the fastest growing areas of the city for residents, visitors, and businesses, benefitting from close proximity to Chicago's downtown business district and from the city's transportation network. The Near West is bisected by the Eisenhower Expressway (I-290) running east-west and by Ashland Ave running north-south down the middle of the area.

The northeast quarter of the area is facing significant development pressure for new housing and offices, while it remains home to over 2,000 businesses in the Kinzie Industrial Corridor and a major wholesale food distribution center around Fulton Market. Greektown, Randolph Street,

and Madison Street are well known for their excellent restaurants that attract patrons from all over Chicago.

The southeast quarter of the Near West is dominated by the east and south campuses of the University of Illinois at Chicago, the adjoining University Village residential development, and by the stalled Roosevelt Square development of the Chicago Housing Authority's former ABLA (Addams Brooks Loomis Abbott) Homes site. Little Italy runs through this section along W Taylor St, while S Halsted St has been redeveloped along with University Village as a neighborhood scale shopping district south of Roosevelt Rd.

The southwest quarter of the Near West is dominated by the Illinois Medical District (IMD), which includes UIC's West Campus, Rush University Medical Center, Stroger Hospital of Cook County, Jesse Brown Veteran's Administration Medical Center, the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, the FBI Crime Lab, the American Red Cross, and the Chicago Technology Park. The northwest quarter of the Near West includes a mix of residential, educational, and entertainment uses. Malcolm X College is located just south of the United Center, which is home of the Chicago Bulls and Chicago Blackhawks. The areas north and west of the United Center are primarily residential, and include two large redevelopment sites on former CHA land. Jackson Square at West End will ultimately replace the former Rockwell Gardens/Maplewood Courts high-rises with mixed income housing, while the West Haven community will do the same at the former Henry Horner Homes site.

The Near West is served by 10 CTA and two Metra stations. Eighteen parks offer open space for the public, while the two public libraries provide quiet space indoors. There are a plethora of health service providers, including Rush University Medical Center, Stroger Hospital of Cook County, the University of Illinois Hospital, Mile Square Health Center, and Near West Family Health Center, among others. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations, such as the Near West CDC, Connecting4Communities, the Industrial Council of Near West Chicago, and the Randolph/Fulton Market Association, among many others.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the Near West is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the Near West and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of several of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- Viceroy Apartments brought 89 affordable residential units online.
- The proposed Villages of Westhaven will redevelop the former Henry Horner CHA site.
- The proposed City Gardens will bring a mixed-income housing development within the Rockwell Gardens Revitalization Area.
- The proposed Roosevelt Square will bring the redevelopment of the remaining 84 acres of the CHA ABLA site.

- The proposed Newberry Park Family Housing project will rehab and preserve 84 affordable family housing units.

School Facility Overview

There are 24 public schools in the Near West Side Planning Area, 12 High Schools and 12 Elementary Schools. Of the 24 schools there are 17 that are district operated schools and 7 schools operated by charters or other third parties. High school options in the area draw students from all over the city. Offerings include a Selective Enrollment school, gender-specific schools (one that serves only boys, another dedicated to serving pregnant girls), a military/service leadership academy, a magnet high school with a college preparatory curriculum including a rigorous science and mathematics sequence, as well as schools that serve disabled youth and those that serve students who are off-track.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Near West Side area had 4,226 students residing in the planning area and there were 12,541 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there are approximately 8,300 more students who live outside of this area but enroll in a CPS school located within the area than there are students who live within the area but attend a CPS school outside of it. Of the students enrolled in the area, 11,081 were enrolled in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities. The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 16,914. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 60%²⁵ and the area average utilization for high schools is 71%. There are 12 that had enrollment levels below 60%; yet there are 2 schools in the area that are considered overcrowded, and several others operating above ideal capacity.

Population and Enrollment Trends

From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Near West Side declined from 8,905 to 8,799, or -1.19%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, Near West Side's population will increase slightly among children aged 0-4 and 10-14, but will decline among children aged 5-9 and 15-19.

Age range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	2,674	2,693	2,762
5-9	1,627	1,942	1,842
10-14	1,655	1,563	1,665
15-19	2,949	2,601	2,397

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

²⁵ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Facilities priorities

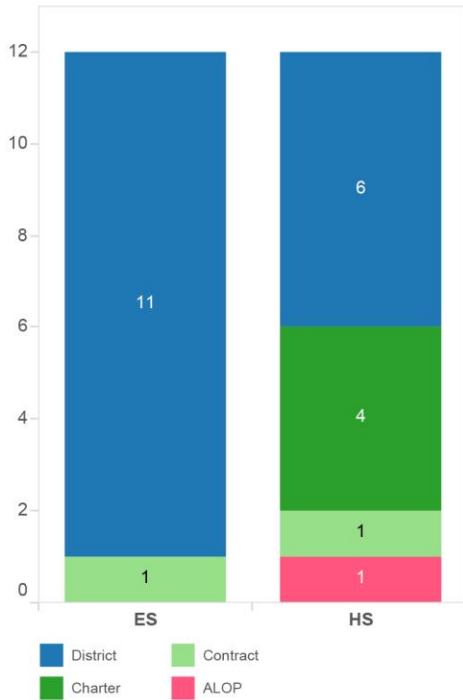
Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Improving the interior at Brown, W.
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Suder ES, Phoenix Military HS, and Chicago Tech Academy
- Improving the play space at Jackson, A
- Lead testing and abatement
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing the space concerns of schools facing space pressure and on a trajectory toward overcrowding
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

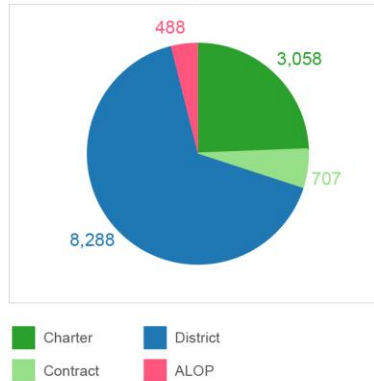
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE NEAR WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

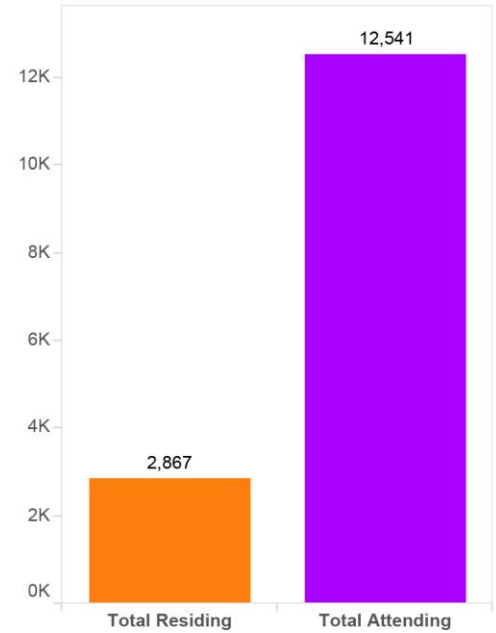
Governance: ES vs. HS



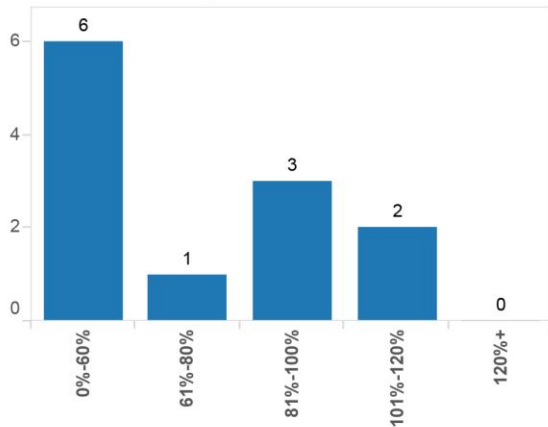
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



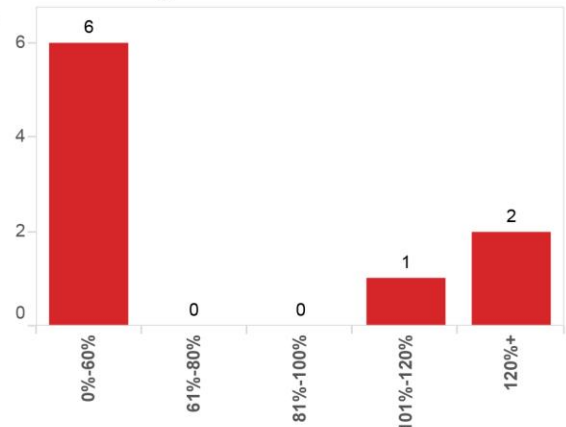
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% **UNDERUTILIZED**
- 61%-80% **UNDERUTILIZED**
- 81%-100% **EFFICIENT**
- 101%-120% **EFFICIENT**
- 120%+ **OVERCROWDED**

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	5,130
Total ES Capacity	8,502
Area ES Average Utilization	66.6%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	5,951
Total HS Capacity	8,412
Area HS Average Utilization	61.0%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	61.0%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

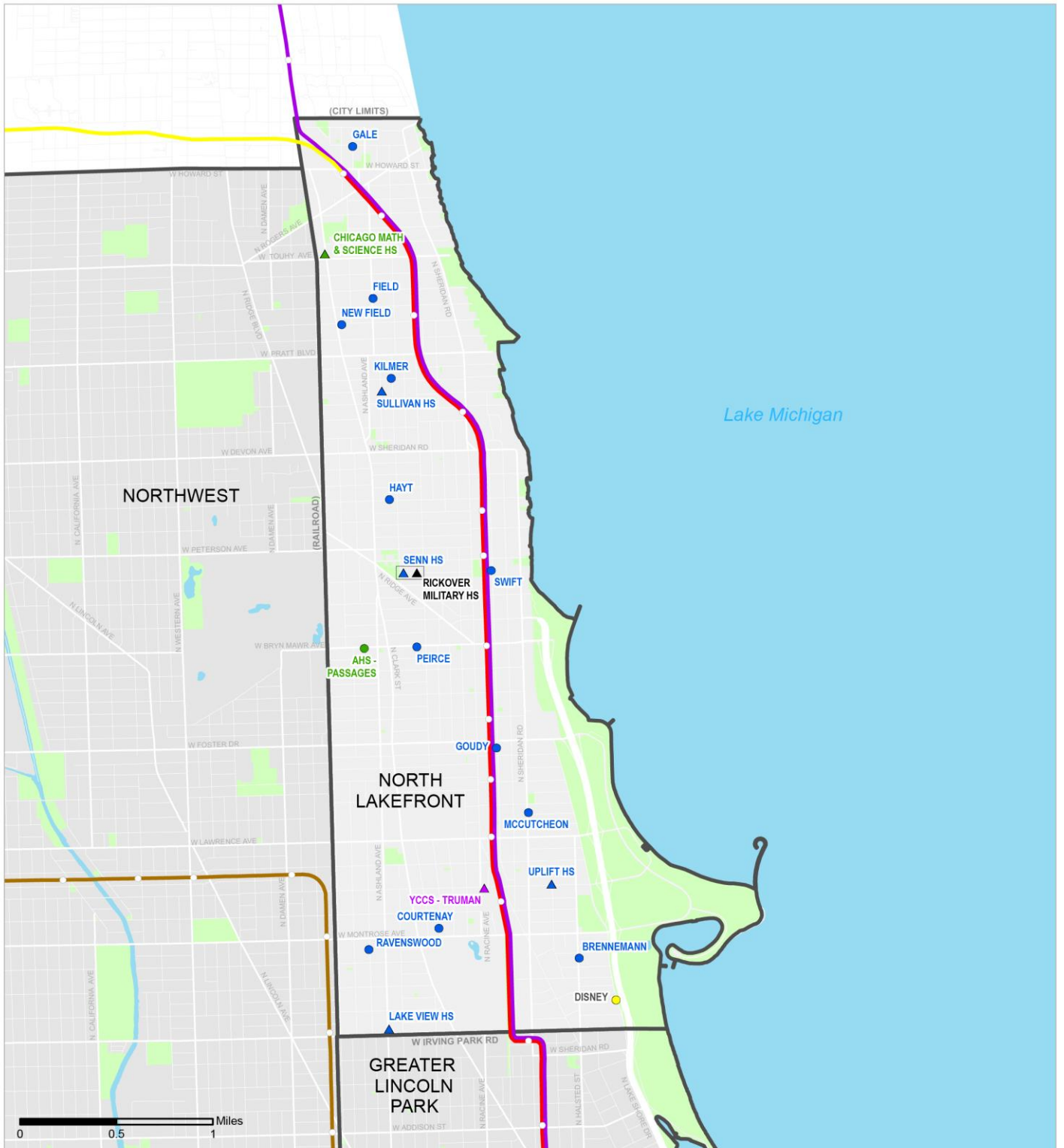
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE NEAR WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	BROWN W	Attendance Area	214	271	57	21.0%	37.1%	59.8%	43.0%	43.0%
	DETT	Attendance Area	202	364	162	44.5%	29.0%	40.9%	44.9%	44.9%
	GALILEO	Citywide	603	548	-55	-10.0%			87.0%	87.0%
	HOPE INSTITUTE	Citywide	379	379	0	0.0%			22.6%	22.6%
	IRVING	Attendance Area	451	518	67	12.9%	42.9%	84.2%	95.9%	95.9%
	JACKSON A	Citywide	561	565	4	0.7%			117.7%	117.7%
	MONTEFIORE	Citywide	27	0	-27	-100.0%			0.0%	0.0%
	RUDOLPH	Citywide	96	101	5	5.0%			97.1%	97.1%
	SKINNER	Attendance Area	846	1,042	196	18.8%	76.9%	54.3%	119.8%	119.8%
	SMYTH	Attendance Area	473	474	1	0.2%	34.8%	24.9%	38.5%	38.5%
	STEM	Citywide	292	450	158	35.1%			75.0%	75.0%
	SUDER	Citywide	388	418	30	7.2%			58.1%	58.1%
	HS	CHICAGO TECH HS	Citywide	381	328	-53	-16.2%			50.6%
CRANE MEDICAL HS		Citywide	0	497	497	100.0%			25.4%	25.4%
MARINE MILITARY HS		Citywide	376	0	-376	-100.0%			0.0%	0.0%
NOBLE - BULLS HS		Charter	1,029	1,130	101	8.9%			117.7%	117.7%
NOBLE - UIC HS		Charter	794	903	109	12.1%			117.6%	117.6%
PHOENIX MILITARY HS		Citywide	429	520	91	17.5%			45.1%	45.1%
SIMPSON HS		Citywide	95	74	-21	-28.4%			38.5%	38.5%
URBAN PREP - WEST HS		Citywide	430	342	-88	-25.7%			47.5%	47.5%
YOUNG HS	Citywide	2,203	2,157	-46	-2.1%			107.0%	107.0%	

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE NORTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

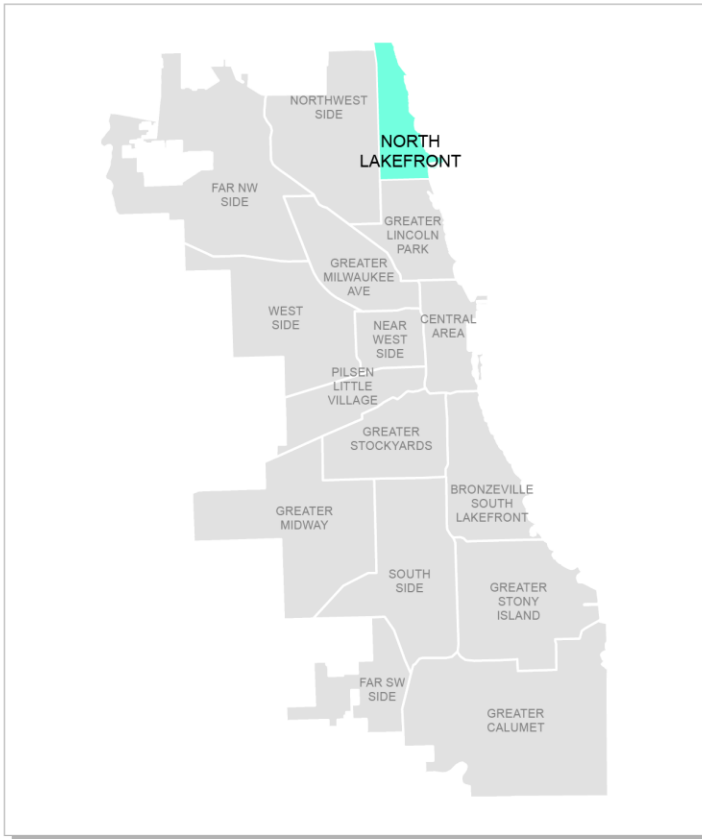
Other Features

- ▲ ● Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

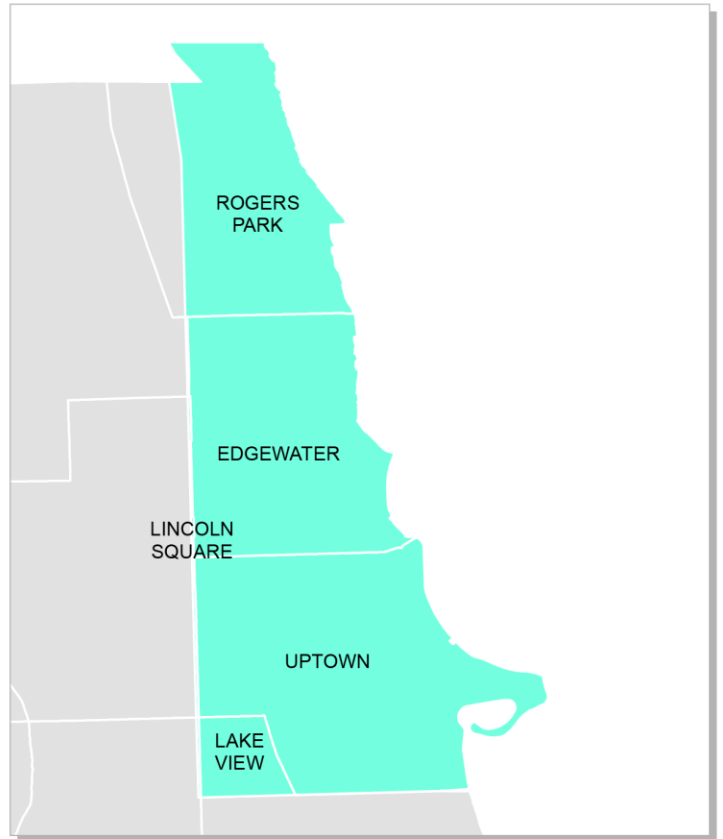


THE NORTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA

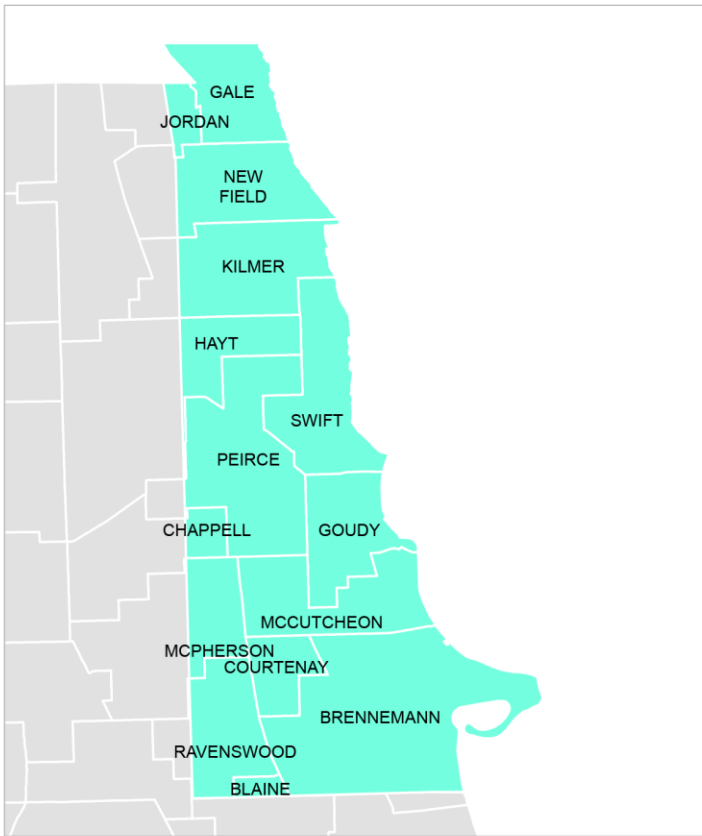
OVERVIEW



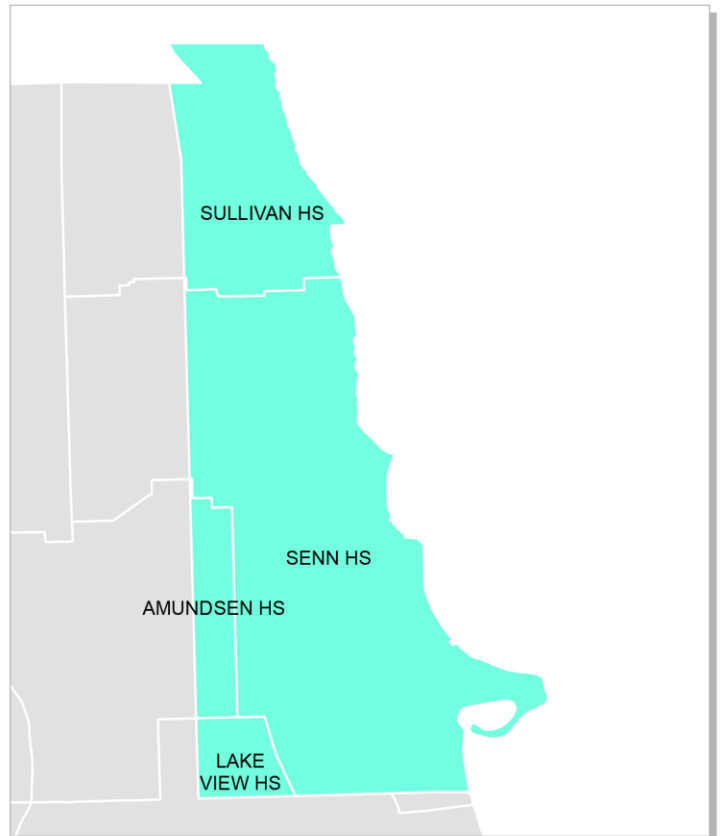
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE NORTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

The theaters of Uptown. Clark Street in Andersonville. Montrose Harbor. The North Lakefront is home to many popular destinations to visit in Chicago. But it's also home to 168,000 residents who live in a collection of diverse, fascinating neighborhoods. The strategies and priority projects articulated in this Plan will help to make these neighborhoods even more vibrant.

The North Lakefront is bounded roughly by the city's northern border with Evanston, by Lake Michigan, W Irving Park Rd, and the UP North Metra Line. It contains parts of five wards, nine neighborhoods, and four community areas. Residents relax and play in 56 parks, send their kids to 40 area schools, and depart from and return to 17 train stops throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 planning areas, the North Lakefront has the highest proportion of residents living within a half-mile of transit and the second highest proportion of multifamily housing units. Its largest land uses are residential (53%) and open space (23%).

But the North Lakefront is much more than facts and figures. This is where Loyola University Chicago is based, where some of the best independent retailers in Chicago can be found, where the Argyle Night Market happens; where families live in the Victorian mansions of Lakewood Balmoral, in single-family homes on block after block of residential streets, and in lakefront high-rises on N Sheridan Rd.; and where the Aragon, the Riviera, and the Green Mill are a walk or a bike ride away.

History and Context

Founded as rural enclaves north of the city in the late 1800s, the North Lakefront communities of Uptown, Edgewater, and Rogers Park began to grow dramatically when the Northwestern Elevated Railroad opened the Howard Station in 1908. By the 1920s part of the area was known as the "Gold Coast" well before the area around Michigan Avenue claimed that name. These communities became a destination for visitors from throughout the Midwest who flocked to the area's ornate theaters, beaches, and hotels, until the Great Depression reduced the demand for such a vacation spot. As much of the once-regal housing stock was subdivided into smaller apartments and replaced by rental towers, Rogers Park and Uptown became a destination for relatively lower-income residents and the service providers who supported them. Edgewater residents successfully fought in the 1970s and 1980s to preserve some of the historic fabric of the area, and in recent years developer interest has grown throughout the North Lakefront as a result of the area's returning cachet.

Today, the North Lakefront is home to a diverse population in terms of race, ethnicity, age and socio-economics. Residents enjoy high quality transit and road access, a varied mix of housing options, unique commercial and entertainment corridors, a large number of social services providers, and, of course, close proximity to the lake.

The Rogers Park community is home to Loyola University' Lake Shore campus and its 2,326 faculty and 9,843 students. It is served by the Howard, Jarvis, Morse, and Loyola CTA stations, and the Rogers Park Metra station. Loyola Park offers lakefront access, while the Rogers Park library provides quiet space indoors. There are five health service providers, including ACCESS St. Francis, ACCESS Rogers Park, Heartland Trilogy, Sullivan, and Hamdard. Leadership for the area is provided by the Rogers Park Business Alliance.

The Edgewater community, including Andersonville, is home to the Clark Street commercial corridor that retains a Swedish flavor and offers one of the most attractive stretches of independent small businesses that one can find in Chicago. The Lakewood Balmoral Historic District contains 1890s-era brick mansions, while Sheridan Road is lined with dense high-rises. The community is served by the Granville, Thorndale, Bryn Mawr, and Berwyn CTA stations, and the Rogers Park and Ravenswood Metra stations. Foster Beach offers lakefront access while the Edgewater library provides quiet space indoors. There are three health service providers, including Senn, ACCESS - TPAN, and Kindred Hospital - Chicago Lakeshore. Leadership for the area is provided by the East Edgewater Chamber of Commerce and the Andersonville Chamber of Commerce.

The Uptown community is home to one of the best collection of live music venues in Chicago, including the Aragon Ballroom, the Riviera, and the Green Mill. Asian-centric retail is prominent on Argyle. The community is served by the Argyle, Lawrence, Wilson, and Sheridan CTA stations, and the Ravenswood Metra station. Montrose Beach offers lakefront access, while the Bezazian and Uptown libraries provide quiet space indoors. There are 12 health service providers, including Near North - Uptown, McCormick, Heartland - Wilson, Uplift, Lake View, Howard Brown, and American Indian health centers, and Chicago Lakeshore, Weiss Memorial, and Thorek hospitals. Leadership for the area is provided by the Ravenswood Community Council and Uptown United.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the North Lakefront is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the North Lakefront and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of several of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- The Wilson Yard brought 80 affordable family apartments and 98 senior residential housing units on line in the Uptown community area.
- Sara's Circle brought 10 units of housing for women at risk of becoming homeless in the Uptown community area.

School Facility Overview

There are 21 public schools in the North Lakefront Planning Area, 7 High Schools and 14 Elementary Schools. Of the 21 schools, 18 are district operated and are operated by charters or other third parties. High school options include schools offering the rigorous International Baccalaureate programme, a school offering the Early College STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) curriculum, a Navy-themed military/service leadership academy, and career and technical educational programs.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the North Lakefront area had 12,156 students residing in the planning area and there were 14,539 enrolled in area schools, meaning that there are approximately 2,400 more children traveling into the area to enroll in a CPS school than there are students who leave the area to attend CPS schools located outside of it. Of the students enrolled in the area, 13,263 were enrolled in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 17,532. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 77%²⁶ and the area average utilization for high schools is 72%. There are 5 schools with utilization less than 60%. No school in the area is considered overcrowded, although Rickover and Senn High Schools, which are co-located in the same building, have raised concerns about the space that the schools have available to them.

Population and Enrollment Trends

From 2010 to 2015, this was an area of population growth. The estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the North Lakefront grew from 27,298 to 28,623, or 4.85%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, North Lakefront's school aged population will increase among children aged 0-4 and 10-14, but will decline among children aged 5-9 and 15-19.

Age range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	8,663	8,203	8,399
5-9	5,931	7,011	6,255
10-14	5,044	5,579	5,855
15-19	7,660	7,830	7,430

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

²⁶ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Renovating MEP at Lakeview HS
- Renovating roof at McCutcheon and Goudy
- Upgrading the play space at Field and Hayt
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Field, Gale, Kilmer, Lake View HS, and Sullivan HS
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

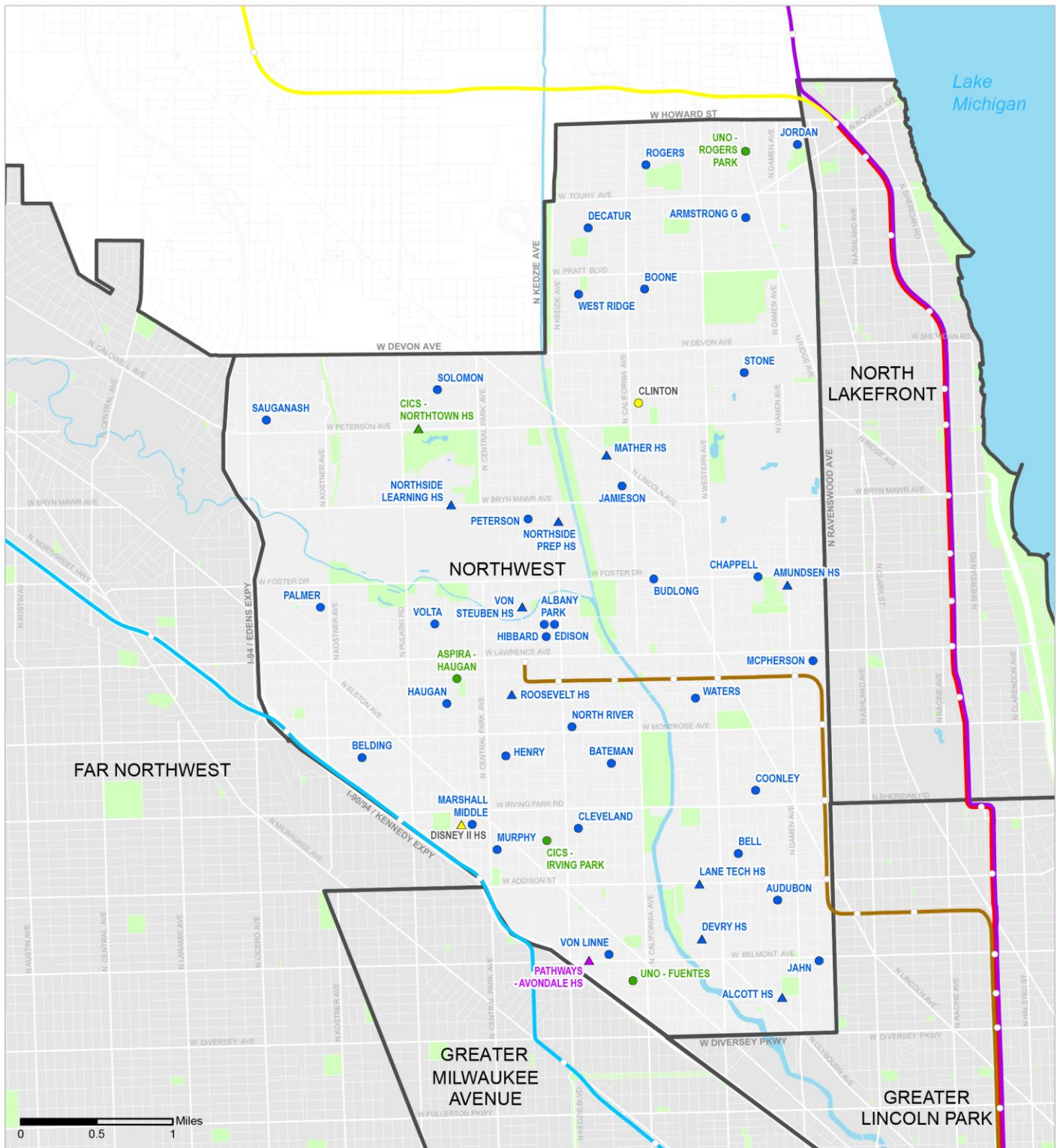
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE NORTH LAKEFRONT PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	BRENNEMANN	Attendance Area	320	474	154	32.5%	29.4%	25.7%	75.2%	75.2%
	COURTENAY	Attendance Area	281	531	250	47.1%	58.8%	56.7%	50.6%	50.6%
	DISNEY	Citywide	1,620	1,624	4	0.2%			84.6%	84.6%
	FIELD	Attendance Area	384	300	-84	-28.0%	45.3%	16.7%	43.5%	40.0%
	GALE	Attendance Area	513	381	-132	-34.6%	42.1%	13.6%	38.5%	38.5%
	GOUDY	Attendance Area	787	746	-41	-5.5%	63.8%	40.3%	88.8%	88.8%
	HAYT	Attendance Area	967	1,006	39	3.9%	60.6%	19.7%	111.8%	111.8%
	KILMER	Attendance Area	803	744	-59	-7.9%	51.0%	21.9%	67.0%	67.0%
	MCCUTCHEON	Attendance Area	373	447	74	16.6%	34.5%	52.3%	71.0%	71.0%
	NEW FIELD	Attendance Area	597	587	-10	-1.7%	54.0%	18.1%	93.2%	93.2%
	PEIRCE	Attendance Area	1,009	1,042	33	3.2%	66.5%	42.5%	96.5%	96.5%
	RAVENSWOOD	Attendance Area	475	563	88	15.6%	58.5%	57.0%	110.4%	110.4%
	SWIFT	Attendance Area	735	713	-22	-3.1%	61.7%	16.7%	84.9%	84.9%
	HS	LAKE VIEW HS	Attendance Area	1,545	1,289	-256	-19.9%	27.4%	74.1%	92.6%
RICKOVER MILITARY HS		Citywide	479	577	98	17.0%			96.2%	96.2%
SENN HS		Attendance Area	1,045	1,365	320	23.4%	34.2%	34.5%	76.9%	76.9%
SULLIVAN HS		Attendance Area	812	563	-249	-44.2%	20.3%	29.5%	53.3%	53.3%
UPLIFT HS		Citywide	411	311	-100	-32.2%			35.0%	35.0%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

Other Features

- ▲● Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail



THE NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Devon Avenue's "Little India." The Nature Center at North Park Village. The river-front parks. The Northwest Planning Area is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 266,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

The Northwest Planning Area is bounded generally by the city's border at W Devon Ave and W Howard St on the north, the Metra UP North Line / N Ravenswood Ave on the east, the I-90/94 Expressways on the west, and W Diversey Ave on the south. It contains parts of 11 wards, 31 neighborhoods, and 10 community areas.

Residents enjoy 70 parks, send their children to 98 local schools, and are served by 19 train stations throughout the Planning Area. Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Areas, the Northwest Planning Area has the second highest number of total residents, and the fourth lowest unemployment rate (8.8%). Its largest land uses are residential (58%) and parks and open space (16%).

This is where many immigrants from the four corners of the world make their first arrival in the United States; where a never-developed section of Rosehill Cemetery was recently remade into a 20-acre nature preserve for the public; and where people from all over the Midwest travel to shop and dine at Indian and Pakistani businesses along Devon Avenue in West Ridge each weekend.

History and Context

The community areas of the Northwest Planning Area – West Ridge, Forest Glen, North Park, Lincoln Square, Albany Park, Irving Park, North Center, and Avondale – first began as an area filled with vegetable farms and greenhouses that fed early Chicagoans. Bisected by the Chicago River and well-endowed with parks, trails, and green space, the Northwest Planning Area includes an eclectic mix of housing types, racial and ethnic groups, land uses, and natural areas. It offers one of the city's most varied selections of restaurants – and grocery stores to match.

Now completely built up and with more than half of its households in rental units, the area continues to provide a starting place for generations of newcomers, while also in recent years attracting more home buyers. The area supports more than 50,000 jobs in health care, manufacturing, education, and other sectors, but the majority of residents travel to work outside the area via Metra, the CTA Brown and Blue Lines, and the I-90/94 Expressways. About 3,000 small businesses line the major arterial streets to serve the district's residents. W Devon Ave west of N Damen Ave offers the Midwest's largest concentration of Indian and Pakistani businesses. W Lawrence Ave around N Kedzie Ave was once dominated by Jewish and then Korean businesses; today it has Middle Eastern restaurants, Mexican and Greek bakeries,

Korean groceries, and other specialty stores. Storefronts on other streets provide imported favorites of Filipinos, Ecuadorians, Thai, Cambodians, Romanians, and Africans.

The West Ridge, Forest Glen, North Park, Lincoln Square, and Albany Park community areas feature a variety of amenities including the North Park Village Nature Center and Peterson Park gymnastics center. These communities are served by the CTA's Brown, Blue, and Red lines with stations at Howard, Kimball, Kedzie, Francisco, Rockwell, Western, Damen, Ravenswood, and Montrose, and by Metra with stations at Rogers Park, Ravenswood, and Mayfair. Six parks including LaBagh Woods, Peterson, Rogers, Warren, Legion, and Indian Boundary offer public open space, and residents are served by the Sulzer Regional, Mayfair, Budlong Woods, and Northtown libraries. There are 15 health service providers, including Kindred Hospital North, Swedish Covenant, Erie Teen, Roosevelt, Erie – Helping Hands, Erie Dental – Helping Hands, Heartland Lincoln Square, Heartland Hibbard, Erie – Amundsen, CDPH - North River MHC, Goldie's Place, New Life Volunteering Society, Asian Family Health Center, The ARK, and Heartland - Rogers Park. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations such as the Rogers Park Business Alliance, the Ravenswood Community Council, Communities United, the North River Commission, and the Albany Park, Lincoln Square- Ravenswood, West Ridge, and Sauganash Chambers of Commerce.

The Irving Park, Avondale, and North Center community areas feature the McFetridge Sports Center and the new WMS Boathouse on the river. These communities are served by the Belmont, Paulina, Addison (Brown and Blue), Irving Park (Brown and Blue), Montrose (Brown and Blue), Belmont, Kedzie, Francisco, Rockwell, and Western CTA stations, as well as the Ravenswood, Mayfair, and Irving Park Metra stations. Horner, Independence, and Clark parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Independence library. There is one health service provider, Mile Square – North Center. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations such as the North River Commission, and the North Center Chamber of Commerce.

The Northwest Planning Area also includes relatively smaller portions of the Rogers Park and Logan Square communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in neighboring action plans: Rogers Park in the North Lakefront Action Plan, and Logan Square in the Greater Milwaukee Ave Action Plan.

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the Northwest Planning Area is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the Northwest and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Master Facilities Plan.

- Kedzie Senior Residences brought 50 residential units online for seniors affecting the North Center, Avondale, and Irving Park community areas.
- Darul Amaan Senior Apartments 3 brought 56 units of affordable residential apartments online affecting the North Center, Avondale, and Irving Park community areas.
- The proposed Lathrop Home Redevelopment project will bring 479 mixed-income residential rental units affecting the Avondale and North Center community areas.

School Facility Overview

There are 50 public schools in the Northwest Planning Area, 12 High Schools and 38 Elementary Schools. Of the 50 public schools, 44 are district-operated schools and 6 are operated by charters or other third parties. High school options include two Selective Enrollment high schools, schools offering the rigorous International Baccalaureate program, a Fine Arts and Technology magnet, a Science and Scholars magnet, a unique 11th and 12 grade dual enrollment program in partnership with DeVry University, career and technical education programs, as well as a school dedicated to serving more challenged students.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Northwest Area had 38,209 students residing in the planning area and there were 39,548 enrolled in area schools. There were approximately 1,300 more students living outside of the area that enrolled in a Northwest Area CPS school than there were students who left the area for a CPS school located outside of it.

Of the students enrolled in the area, 36,389 were enrolled in schools located in CPS owned or leased facilities.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 36,737. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 97%²⁷ and the area average utilization for high schools is 102%. One school had a utilization lower than 60%. There are 5 schools in the area that are considered overcrowded, of which 4 are elementary schools, and 1 is a high school. In addition, there are other schools, such as Decatur, that are not technically overcrowded, but face space constraints. Decatur is a very high performing K-6 classical school that offers an accelerated program, but the students who enroll in the school do not have a guaranteed accelerated option for grades 7 & 8.

Pathways in Education, which offers schools for off-track youth, has plans to open a Lincoln Square location for Fall 2016. Intrinsic charter school also has been evaluating the area as a site for its second campus. An annex under construction at Jamieson Elementary is not included in the capacity figures.

Population and Enrollment Trends

From 2010 to 2015, this was an area of strong population growth. The estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Northwest grew from 69,500 to 72,513, or 4.34%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years,

²⁷ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Northwest’s population of school-aged children will decline, with a slight increase among children aged 0-4 and 10-14, but declines among children aged 5-9 and 15-19.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	21,482	20,252	20,269
5-9	17,671	19,290	17,574
10-14	15,169	17,216	17,367
15-19	15,178	15,755	15,699

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

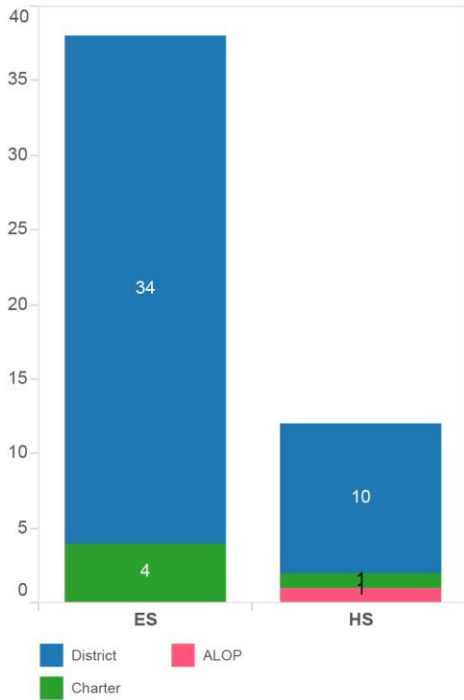
Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

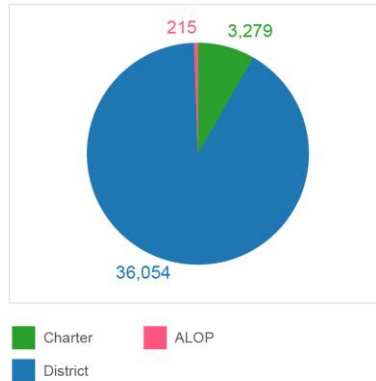
- Completing the new annex at Jamieson
- Addressing the space constraints of other area schools, including identifying options to provide a defined, accelerated 7th and 8th grade program for Decatur students
- Renovating the interior at Amundsen HS and Von Steuben HS
- Renovating the exterior at Lane Tech HS
- Improving the play spaces at Audubon, Solomon, and Sauganash
- Renovating the auditorium seating at Belding elementary
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Amundsen HS and Roosevelt HS
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities increases enrollment and/or to lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

THE NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

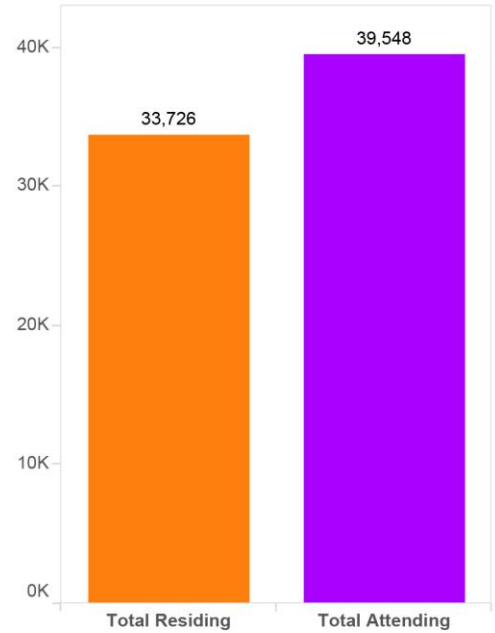
Governance: ES vs. HS



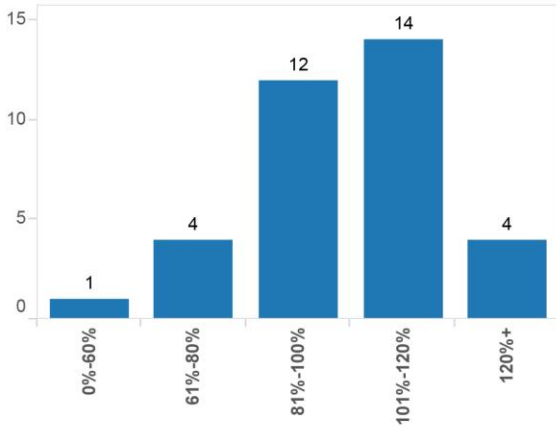
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



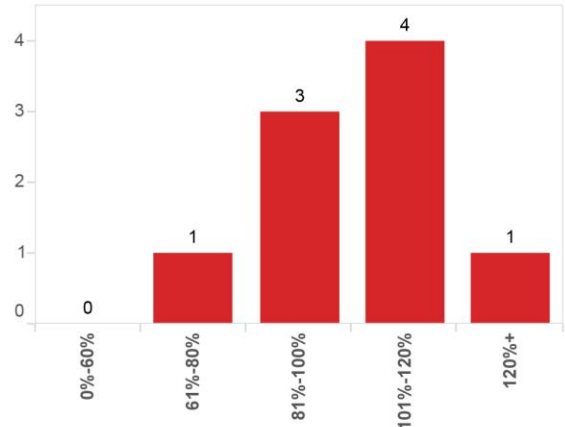
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	24,536
Total ES Capacity	25,170
Area ES Average Utilization	97.5%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	95.5%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	11,853
Total HS Capacity	11,567
Area HS Average Utilization	100.4%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	98.0%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

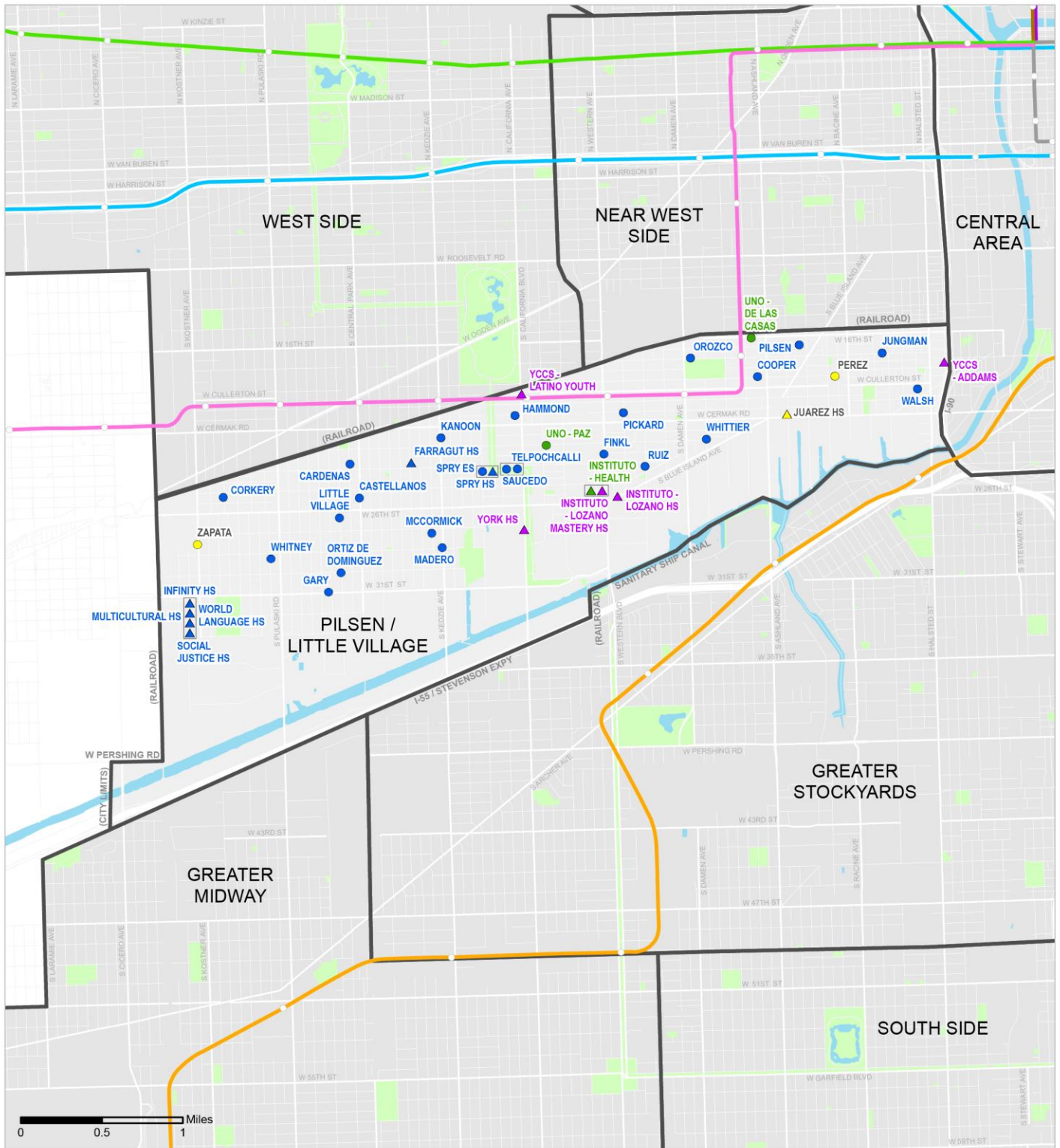
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE NORTHWEST PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	ALBANY PARK	Attendance Area	269	286	17	5.9%	75.5%	12.9%	86.7%	86.7%
	ARMSTRONG G	Attendance Area	1,412	1,452	40	2.8%	59.4%	12.9%	121.0%	121.0%
	ASPIRA - HAUGAN	Charter	578	532	-46	-8.6%			61.2%	61.2%
	AUDUBON	Attendance Area	592	570	-22	-3.9%	78.0%	23.5%	105.6%	105.6%
	BATEMAN	Attendance Area	1,039	1,040	1	0.1%	61.2%	28.6%	102.0%	102.0%
	BELDING	Attendance Area	665	605	-60	-9.9%	58.1%	18.5%	126.0%	126.0%
	BELL	Attendance Area	986	1,007	21	2.1%	90.4%	27.8%	101.7%	101.7%
	BOONE	Attendance Area	767	828	61	7.4%	67.3%	12.7%	95.2%	95.2%
	BUDLONG	Attendance Area	841	839	-2	-0.2%	64.7%	40.5%	96.4%	93.2%
	CHAPPELL	Attendance Area	493	566	73	12.9%	56.1%	52.3%	82.0%	82.0%
	CLEVELAND	Attendance Area	716	679	-37	-5.4%	58.1%	25.5%	98.4%	87.1%
	CLINTON	Attendance Area	1,125	1,131	6	0.5%	75.8%	4.6%	104.7%	104.7%
	COONLEY	Attendance Area	716	914	198	21.7%	82.4%	33.8%	101.6%	101.6%
	DECATUR	Citywide	280	282	2	0.7%			117.5%	117.5%
	EDISON	Citywide	269	278	9	3.2%			84.2%	84.2%
	HAUGAN	Attendance Area	1,268	1,034	-234	-22.6%	58.7%	4.6%	80.2%	80.2%
	HENRY	Attendance Area	653	646	-7	-1.1%	50.0%	25.2%	99.0%	93.6%
	HIBBARD	Attendance Area	1,214	1,099	-115	-10.5%	77.2%	9.3%	83.3%	83.3%
	JAHN	Attendance Area	471	323	-148	-45.8%	31.7%	65.0%	63.3%	63.3%
	JAMIESON	Attendance Area	832	891	59	6.6%	63.3%	8.5%	129.1%	114.2%
	JORDAN	Attendance Area	667	586	-81	-13.8%	61.6%	21.2%	93.0%	93.0%
	MARSHALL MIDDLE	Attendance Area	431	56	-375	-669.6%	8.5%	8.9%	26.7%	26.7%
	MCPHERSON	Attendance Area	704	802	98	12.2%	44.9%	63.1%	72.3%	72.3%
	MURPHY	Attendance Area	602	583	-19	-3.3%	67.9%	17.5%	108.0%	108.0%
	NORTH RIVER	Citywide	373	338	-35	-10.4%			112.7%	112.7%
	PALMER	Attendance Area	971	891	-80	-9.0%	74.5%	9.3%	135.0%	106.1%
	PETERSON	Attendance Area	855	927	72	7.8%	81.6%	7.3%	103.0%	103.0%
	ROGERS	Attendance Area	737	765	28	3.7%	80.0%	14.0%	106.3%	106.3%
	SAUGANASH	Attendance Area	560	589	29	4.9%	83.8%	2.5%	109.1%	109.1%
	SOLOMON	Attendance Area	364	355	-9	-2.5%	86.2%	40.3%	91.0%	91.0%
	STONE	Citywide	636	625	-11	-1.8%			109.7%	109.7%
	VOLTA	Attendance Area	1,006	949	-57	-6.0%	74.0%	8.3%	102.0%	95.9%
	VON LINNE	Attendance Area	696	653	-43	-6.6%	58.5%	32.0%	90.7%	90.7%
	WATERS	Attendance Area	612	643	31	4.8%	64.2%	34.1%	119.1%	119.1%
	WEST RIDGE	Attendance Area	709	772	63	8.2%	67.7%	9.1%	95.3%	95.3%
HS	ALCOTT HS	Citywide	269	308	39	12.7%			77.8%	77.8%
	AMUNDSEN HS	Attendance Area	1,434	1,141	-293	-25.7%	31.3%	71.5%	92.3%	92.3%
	DISNEY II HS	Citywide	0	635	635	100.0%			84.7%	84.7%
	LANE TECH HS	Citywide	4,270	4,055	-215	-5.3%			108.3%	108.3%
	MATHER HS	Attendance Area	1,710	1,576	-134	-8.5%	44.6%	19.4%	119.4%	119.4%
	NORTHSIDE LEARNING HS	Citywide	289	243	-46	-18.9%			123.4%	101.7%
	NORTHSIDE PREP HS	Citywide	1,070	1,056	-14	-1.3%			102.3%	102.3%
	ROOSEVELT HS	Attendance Area	1,504	1,182	-322	-27.2%	30.8%	27.4%	84.9%	84.9%
	VON STEUBEN HS	Citywide	1,654	1,657	3	0.2%			110.5%	110.5%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE PILSEN / LITTLE VILLAGE PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

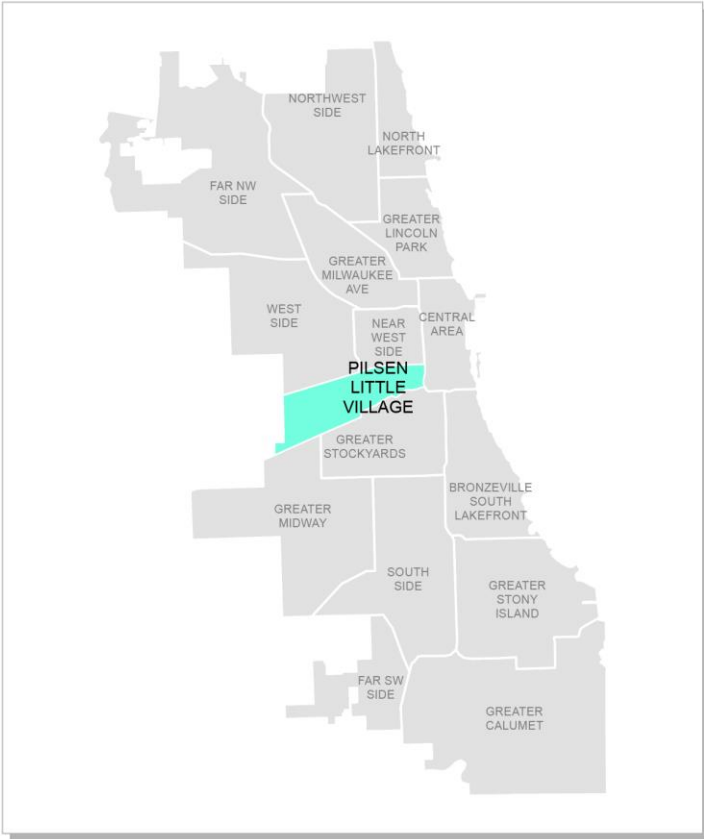
Other Features

- △ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

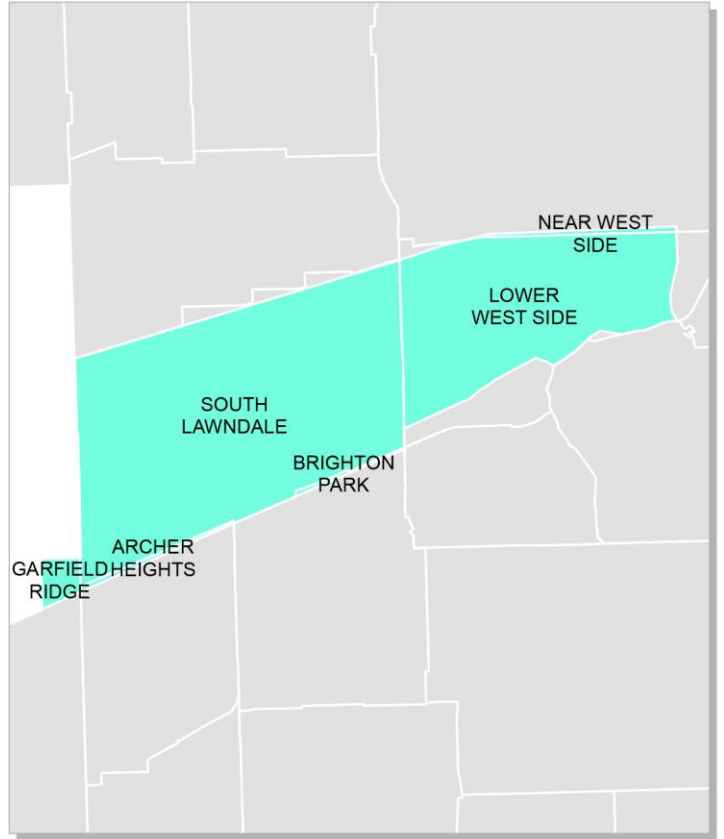


THE PILSEN / LITTLE VILLAGE PLANNING AREA

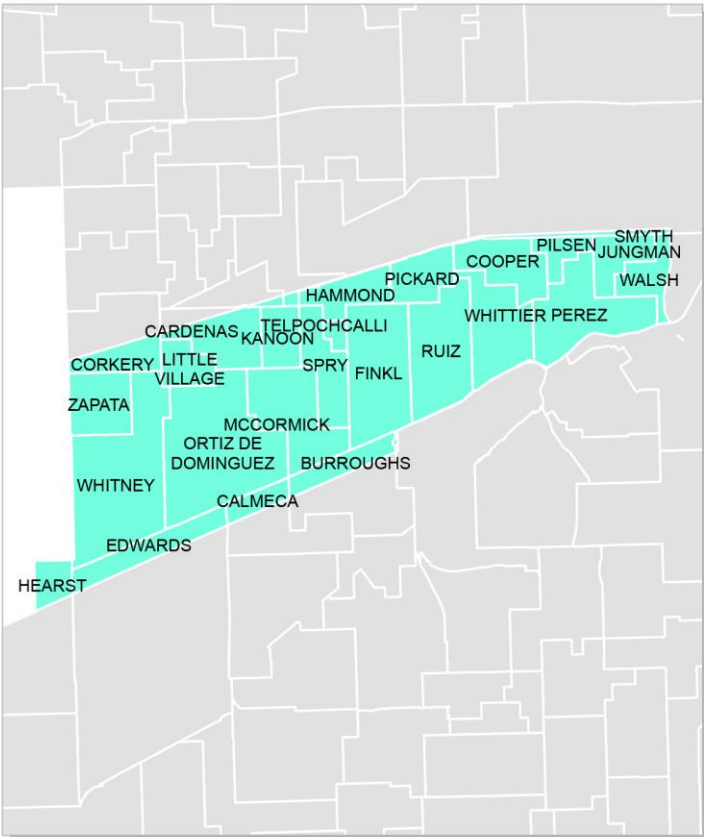
OVERVIEW



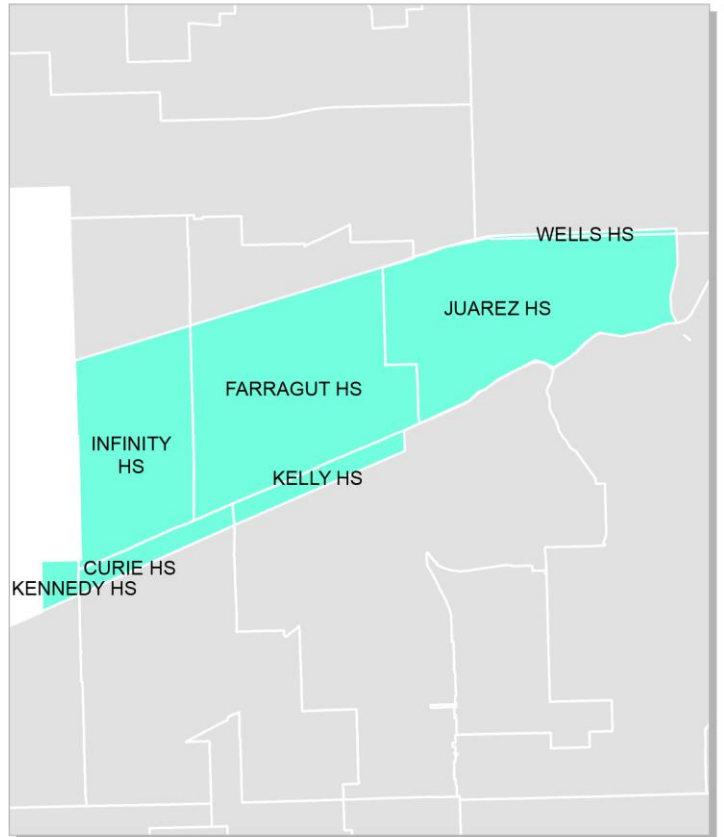
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE PILSEN / LITTLE VILLAGE PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

The National Mexican Museum of Art. The 26th Street commercial corridor. The Arturo Velázquez Institute. The Pilsen / Little Village Planning Area is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 115,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods.

The Pilsen / Little Village Planning Area is generally bounded by the METRA/BNSF rail line to the north, the Dan Ryan Expressway (I-90) to the east, the South Branch of the Chicago River and the Stevenson Expressway (I-55) to the south, and S Cicero Ave to the west. It contains parts of seven wards, two neighborhoods, and four community areas. Residents enjoy 15 open spaces, send their kids to 53 schools, and depart from and return to six transit stops throughout the Planning Area. Pilsen / Little Village has the highest car-pooling rates, second highest rate of bicycle usage and one of the most dramatic recent reductions in retail vacancies of Chicago's 16 Planning Areas. Its largest land uses are public facilities and institutions (32%) and residential (28%).

This is where the annual Fiesta del Sol in Pilsen and the Mexican Independence Day Parade in Little Village draw huge crowds. Where children and families play in the new, state-of-the art La Villita Park, and where the Arturo Velázquez Institute offers training and educational programs to thousands of students.

History and Context

The two community areas of the Pilsen / Little Village Planning Area both developed as immigrant enclaves offering rich employment opportunities in industry. Pilsen was settled first, with German and Irish immigrants moving to the area in the 1840s. After the Chicago Fire of 1871, various industries moved into the area. These created thousands of new, unskilled jobs and in turn drew in new residents attracted by the labor opportunities. It was during this time that settlement in Little Village, spurred primarily by the influx of German and Czech immigrants, began. In the 1950s and 1960s, Mexican immigrants began moving into the communities in greater numbers, a shift that was triggered by the combination of loosening immigration restrictions and the displacement of Mexican residents from the Near West Side during the expansion of the University of Illinois at Chicago. By 1990, over 85% of residents in both areas were of Hispanic origin. However, rapid development and an influx of young people during the following decade, specifically in Pilsen, led to fears of displacement and gentrification. In recent years, investments in affordable housing by the City, in partnership with community based organizations, have provided housing options for the community, while allowing its young, creative community to flourish.

Today, the Pilsen / Little Village area serves as the Mexican cultural and business center for Chicago and the region. Storefronts sell Mexican food, wedding and quinceañera gowns, music, clothing, and other culturally-specific hard-to-find goods, attracting a steady flow of visitors. Both Pilsen / Little Village boast burgeoning art scenes that include galleries, murals music venues, a Latino film festival, and diverse programming for youth. Pilsen's more established art scene has attracted the young and hip with resale shops, bars, and trendy restaurants in recent years. An extensive network of churches and community based organization provide much needed social services throughout the Planning Area. The Pilsen / Little Village communities are served by four CTA stations along the Pink Line, and two METRA stations. Fifteen parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Lozano, Little Village, and Toman libraries. There are seven health service providers, including ACCESS, Alivio Medical Center, Cook County, Esperanza, Lawndale Christian, Mercy Hospital, and Pilsen Homeless.

The planning area also includes relatively smaller portions of the Near West Side and Archer Heights communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in neighboring action plans:

- Near West Side in the Near West Side section
- Archer Heights in the Greater Midway section

Anticipated Development

The analysis of Pilsen / Little Village is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in Pilsen / Little Village and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. Among the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan is:

- Casa Maravilla brought 73 units of affordable senior housing in Pilsen.

School Facility Overview

There are 40 public schools in the Pilsen / Little Village Planning Area, 13 High Schools and 27 Elementary Schools. Of the 40 public schools, 33 are district-operated schools and 7 are operated by charters or other third parties. Among the high school options located within the Planning Area are several offering the rigorous International Baccalaureate programme, a K-12 continuum that offers an accelerated path to graduation, and the “Little Village campus” that offers four small high schools, each with a distinct theme.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the Pilsen / Little Village area had 21,795 students residing and there were 21,993 enrolled in area schools. There were approximately 200 more students that lived outside of the area but enrolled in CPS schools located within Pilsen/Little Village than there were students who lived in Pilsen/Little village but attended CPS schools located outside of it.

Of the students enrolled in the area, 19,615 were enrolled in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 25,038. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 84%²⁸ and the area average utilization for high schools is 63%. However, there is wide variability in utilization, with 5 schools having utilization lower than 60%, and 3 schools in the area that are considered overcrowded. In general, schools on the western end of the planning area are experiencing space pressures that are not experienced by the schools located on the eastern end of the planning area.

Population and Enrollment Trends

From 2010 to 2015, the area experienced a small decline in the population of children. The estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the Pilsen / Little Village declined from 36,814 to 36,354, or -1.25%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, the number of children residing in Pilsen / Little Village will continue to decline, but that there will be an increase in the number of children aged 0-4.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	9,812	9,690	9,999
5-9	9,223	8,823	8,449
10-14	8,449	8,464	8,104
15-19	9,330	9,377	8,670

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

²⁸ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

Facilities priorities

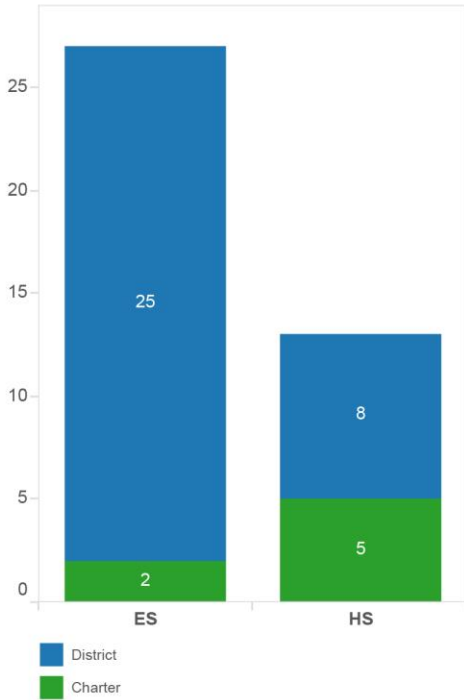
Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Renovating the roofs at Farragut HS, and at elementary schools Cooper, Hammond, Saucedo, Cardenas, and Whitney
- Improving the play space at Perez, Madero, and Orozco
- Renovating the chimney at McCormick
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Cooper and Perez
- Addressing space concerns of overcrowded schools in the area
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

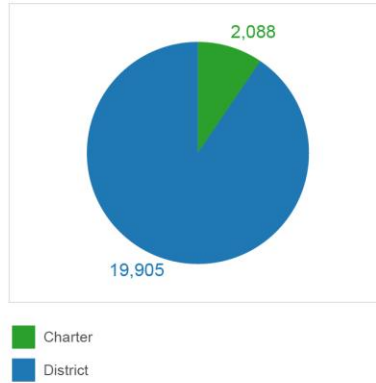
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE PILSEN / LITTLE VILLAGE PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

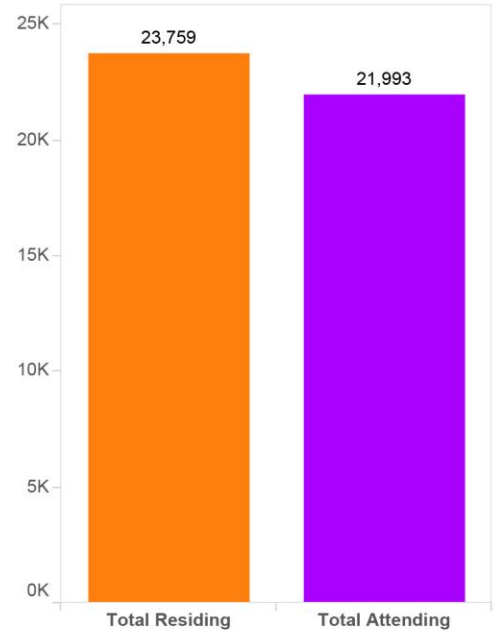
Governance: ES vs. HS



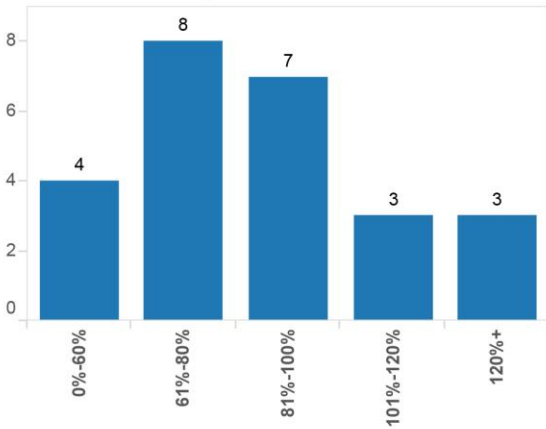
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



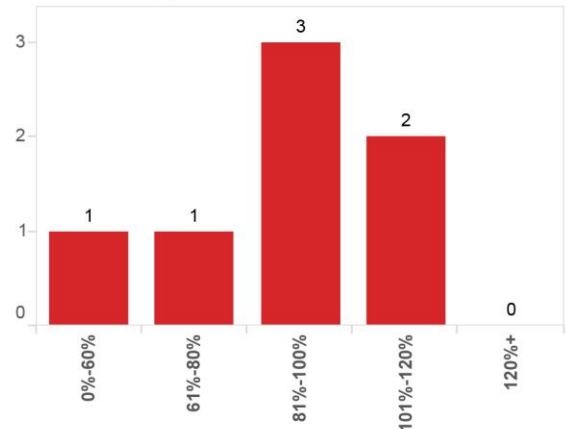
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	15,511
Total ES Capacity	18,480
Area ES Average Utilization	85.6%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	81.3%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	4,104
Total HS Capacity	6,558
Area HS Average Utilization	86.4%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	86.4%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

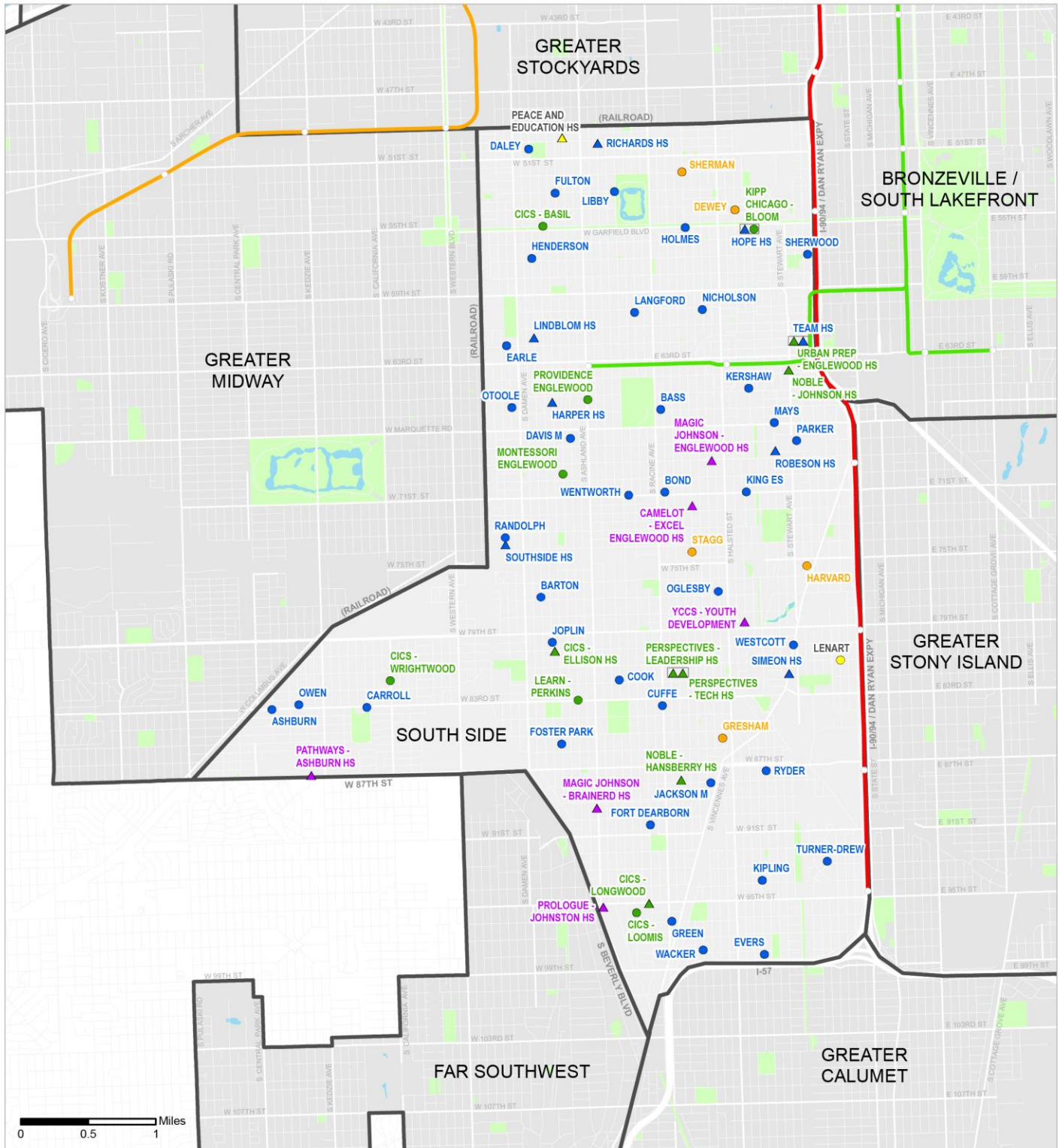
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE PILSEN / LITTLE VILLAGE PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	CARDENAS	Attendance Area	657	674	17	2.5%	74.6%	7.6%	86.4%	86.4%
	CASTELLANOS	Attendance Area	545	594	49	8.2%	73.5%	3.0%	99.0%	99.0%
	COOPER	Attendance Area	703	548	-155	-28.3%	58.1%	32.5%	49.4%	49.4%
	CORKERY	Attendance Area	614	550	-64	-11.6%	59.8%	12.7%	70.5%	70.5%
	FINKL	Attendance Area	540	457	-83	-18.2%	36.1%	37.4%	66.2%	66.2%
	GARY	Attendance Area	1,194	1,149	-45	-3.9%	78.4%	12.4%	93.4%	93.4%
	HAMMOND	Attendance Area	469	479	10	2.1%	49.3%	28.2%	106.4%	106.4%
	JUNGMAN	Attendance Area	273	298	25	8.4%	50.0%	38.9%	62.1%	62.1%
	KANOON	Attendance Area	747	722	-25	-3.5%	73.4%	4.8%	114.6%	114.6%
	LITTLE VILLAGE	Attendance Area	872	858	-14	-1.6%	88.7%	8.2%	136.2%	119.2%
	MADERO	Attendance Area	317	327	10	3.1%	85.2%	19.3%	57.4%	57.4%
	MCCORMICK	Attendance Area	869	779	-90	-11.6%	88.3%	9.4%	92.7%	86.6%
	OROZCO	Attendance Area	621	576	-45	-7.8%	59.9%	67.5%	68.6%	68.6%
	ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ	Attendance Area	768	664	-104	-15.7%	74.5%	5.6%	100.6%	100.6%
	PEREZ	Attendance Area	379	332	-47	-14.2%	72.8%	37.0%	33.5%	33.5%
	PICKARD	Attendance Area	641	515	-126	-24.5%	59.4%	26.0%	74.6%	74.6%
	PILSEN	Attendance Area	486	393	-93	-23.7%	54.1%	50.9%	52.4%	52.4%
	RUIZ	Attendance Area	931	781	-150	-19.2%	69.5%	16.4%	104.1%	86.8%
	SAUCEDO	Citywide	1,258	1,198	-60	-5.0%			86.8%	86.8%
	SPRY ES	Attendance Area	757	620	-137	-22.1%	63.9%	7.1%	73.8%	71.3%
	TELPOCHCALLI	Attendance Area	266	298	32	10.7%	38.6%	81.2%	99.3%	99.3%
	WALSH	Attendance Area	455	432	-23	-5.3%	69.8%	47.5%	72.0%	72.0%
	WHITNEY	Attendance Area	1,079	1,095	16	1.5%	86.8%	4.8%	130.4%	110.6%
	WHITTIER	Attendance Area	385	290	-95	-32.8%	41.9%	26.2%	69.1%	69.1%
	ZAPATA	Attendance Area	985	882	-103	-11.7%	89.8%	4.0%	140.0%	94.8%
	HS	FARRAGUT HS	Attendance Area	1,277	916	-361	-39.4%	22.3%	15.3%	36.0%
INFINITY HS		Attendance Area	410	419	9	2.1%		22.0%	116.4%	116.4%
JUAREZ HS		Attendance Area	1,790	1,686	-104	-6.2%	44.2%	53.3%	106.4%	106.4%
MULTICULTURAL HS		Attendance Area	290	272	-18	-6.6%	9.0%	35.7%	75.6%	75.6%
SOCIAL JUSTICE HS		Attendance Area	356	309	-47	-15.2%		48.5%	85.8%	85.8%
SPRY HS		Citywide	193	173	-20	-11.6%			93.0%	93.0%
WORLD LANGUAGE HS		Attendance Area	371	329	-42	-12.8%		34.7%	91.4%	91.4%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE SOUTH SIDE PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
- Charter / Contract Elementary
- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

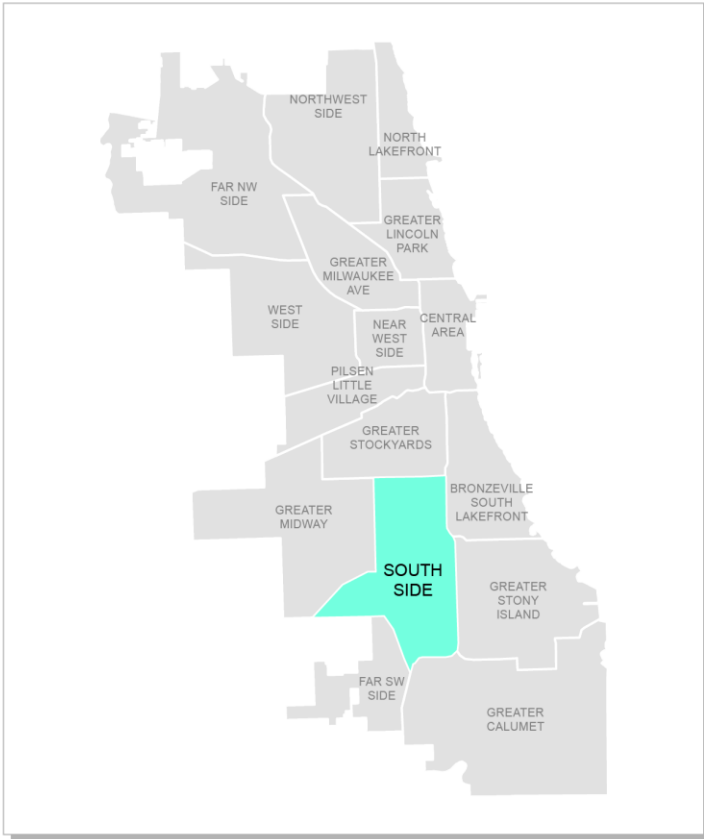
Other Features

- ⊠ Co-Located Schools
- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

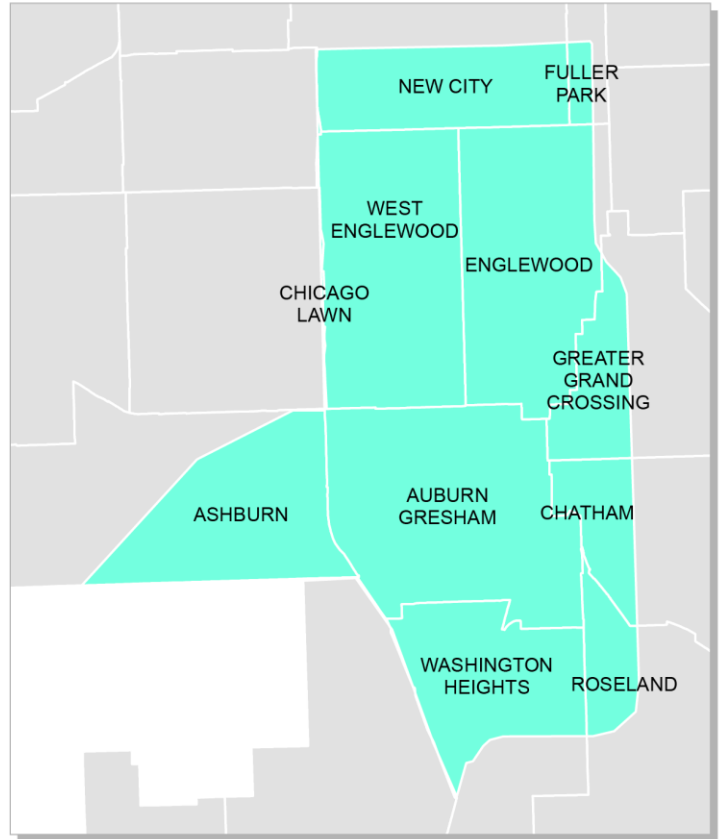


THE SOUTH SIDE PLANNING AREA

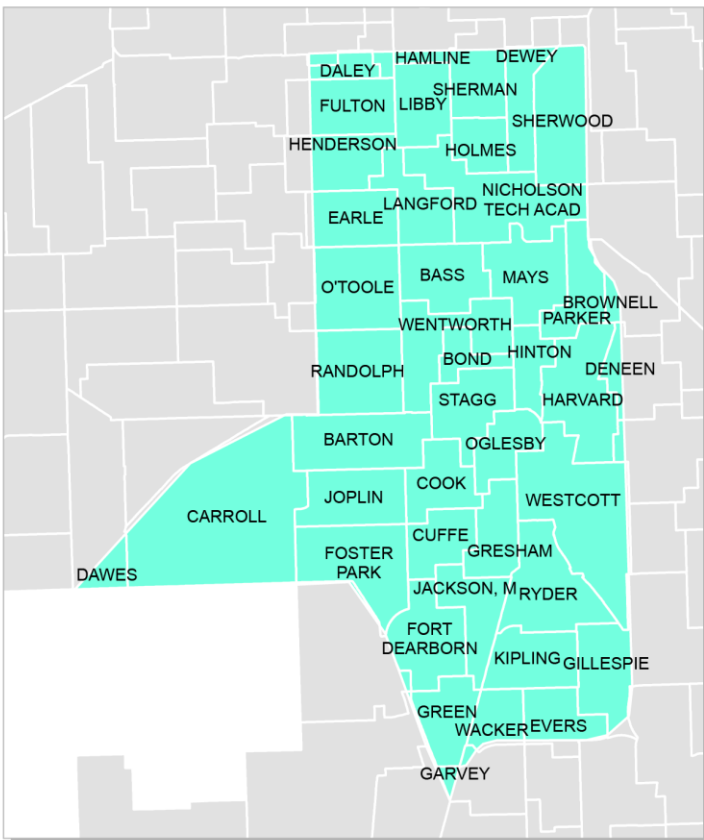
OVERVIEW



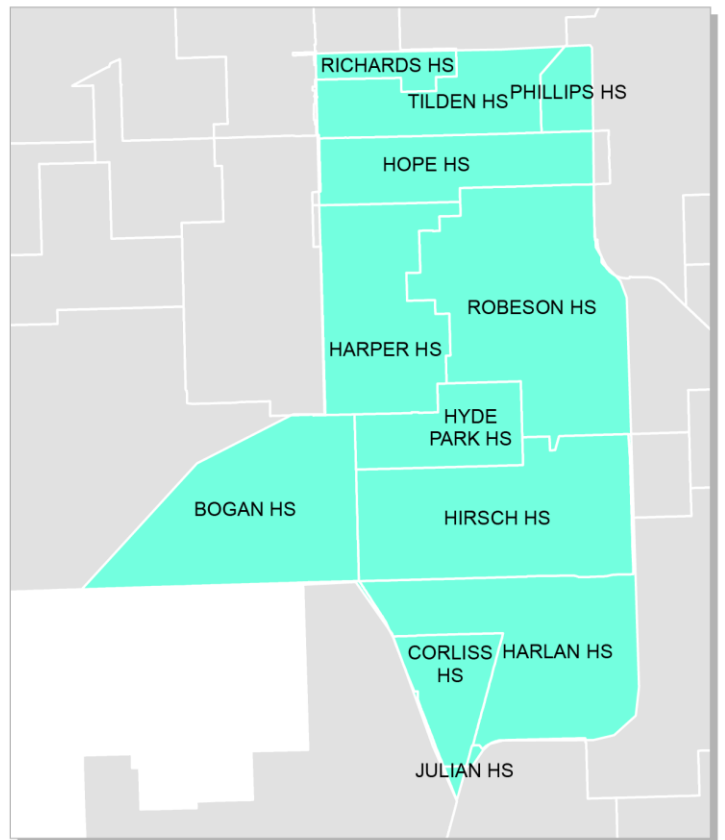
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE SOUTH SIDE PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Auburn Park's lagoons. The Major Taylor Trail. Trinity and Saint Sabina. The South Side is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. But it's also home to 141,000 residents who live in a collection of diverse, fascinating neighborhoods.

The South Side is bounded roughly by W 49th St, the Dan Ryan Expressway, W 87th St, and S Western Ave. It contains parts of ten wards and nine community areas. Residents relax and play in 62 open spaces, send their kids to 108 local schools, and depart from and return to 9 transit stops throughout the Planning Area. The South Side Planning Area has the first most used CTA train station at 95th St, and the second most used bus line on 79th St. Its largest land use is residential (53%).

This where Kennedy- King College educates over 6,000 students. Where a new Whole Foods is being constructed right across the street. Where Green Healthy Neighborhoods planning has led to better use of vacant land. Where W 79th St bustles with shoppers and commuters, and where Kusanya Café draws in the neighborhood for coffee and discussion.

History and Context

The five communities of the South Side Planning Area – Englewood, West Englewood, Ashburn, Auburn Gresham, and Washington Heights – first began to take shape in the late 1800s around Chicago Junction (Junction Grove) Station, which served as a major railway intersection near what is now W 63rd St and S Stewart Ave. The population began to grow dramatically when transit started operating between downtown and Greater Englewood in 1896, extending to Auburn Gresham and beyond a decade later. By the 1920s the intersection of W 63rd St and S Halsted St was the Chicago's busiest shopping district outside of the Loop. The population has decreased significantly in Greater Englewood since its peak in the 1960s, but a relatively stable number of solid middle class families have remained in Auburn Gresham, Washington Heights, and Ashburn as European immigrants have been replaced by African Americans. Englewood and West Englewood feature the Green Line stations at Halsted St and S Ashland Ave, as well as the newly built Kennedy-King College campus. Sherman and Ogden Parks offer public open space, while the West Englewood and Kelly branch libraries serve residents. There are eight health service providers, including St. Bernard Hospital. Leadership for the area is provided by Teamwork Englewood, the Greater Englewood Community Development Corporation, and Resident Association of Greater Englewood, to name a few.

Auburn Gresham, Washington Heights, and Ashburn offer amenities such as Auburn Park and its peaceful lagoons near W 79th St, the Major Taylor Trail which is popular with cyclists, and Ford City Mall. These communities are served by the Red Line CTA and the Rock Island and Southwest Service branches of the Metra Line. Frank Foster Park offers public open space, while the Woodson Regional Library, one of the three largest in the city. There are two health

service providers, including Access Community Health Network. Leadership for the area is provided by the Greater Auburn Gresham Development Corporation, Endealeo Institute, several active block clubs and homeowners' associations.

The planning area also includes relatively smaller portions of the New City, Fuller Park, Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham, and Roseland communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in neighboring action plans:

- New City and Fuller Park in the Greater Stockyards section
- Greater Grand Crossing and Chatham in the Greater Stony Island section
- Roseland in the Greater Calumet section

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the South Side is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the South Side and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. Below are several of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Master Facilities Plan are:

- Hope Manor II brought 73 units of residential housing online for veterans and their families in Englewood and West Englewood.
- Veteran's New Beginnings brought 54 unit of residential housing online for veterans at risk of homelessness affecting the Auburn-Gresham, Washington Heights, and Ashburn community areas.
- Naomi & Sylvester Smith Senior Living Center brought 59 units of residential housing online for seniors affecting the Auburn-Gresham, Washington Heights, and Ashburn community areas.

School Facility Overview

There are 74 public schools in the South Side Planning Area, 23 High Schools and 51 Elementary Schools. Of the 74 public schools, 52 are district-operated schools and 22 are operated by charters or other third parties. High school options include several schools with specialized Career and Technical Education programs; high performing charter schools; schools that specialize in serving off track youth, and those that focus on serving more challenged youth.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the South Side area had 33,287 students residing in the planning area and there were 31,639 enrolled in area schools, meaning that that there are approximately 1,600 more students who live in the South Side area but attend a CPS school in another area than there are students from other areas enrolling in a South Side area CPS school.

Of the students enrolled in the area, 25,699 were enrolled in schools located in CPS owned or leased facilities.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 44,271. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 58%²⁹ and the area average utilization for high schools is 58%. There are 25 schools that had a utilization of 60% or lower. One school in the area is considered overcrowded.

The capacity figures above include Amandla charter school and Shabazz-Sizemore charter schools. The Board of Education voted to close Amandla and Shabazz-Sizemore, effective at the end of school year 2015-16. In addition, the figures include the current location of Perspectives Charter. Perspectives is expected to relocate from 8131 S. May to 8522 S. LaFayette in school year 2016-17.

Population and Enrollment Trends

The number of children residing in the South Side area has been declining. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the South Side declined from 58,801 to 52,008, or -11.55%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, the South Side’s population of children will continue to decline.

Age Range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	12,936	12,457	12,481
5-9	13,364	12,501	11,947
10-14	15,165	13,292	12,738
15-19	17,336	13,758	12,548

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Renovating the roofs at Simeon HS and Green Elementary
- Improving the play spaces at Hope HS, Joplin, Cook, Earle, Randolph, Libby, Wentworth, O’Toole, and King ES
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Cook, King ES, Stagg, Peace & Education HS, Perspectives – IIT & Leadership, Richards HS, and Urban Prep-West
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy

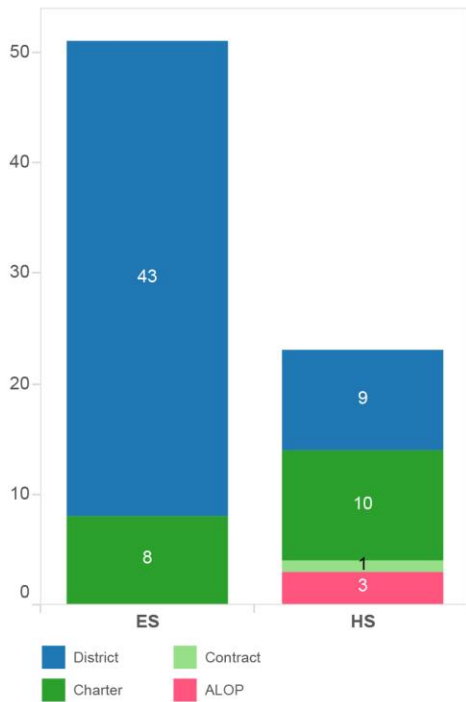
²⁹ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

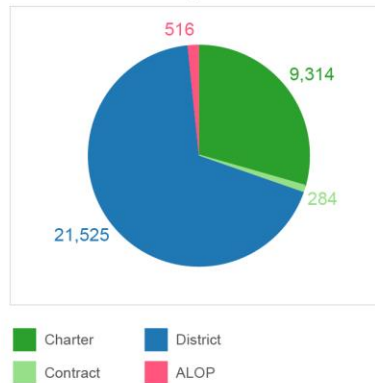
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE SOUTH SIDE PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

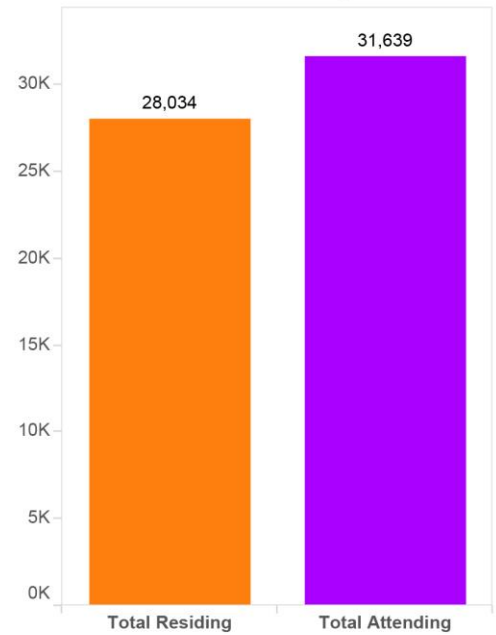
Governance: ES vs. HS



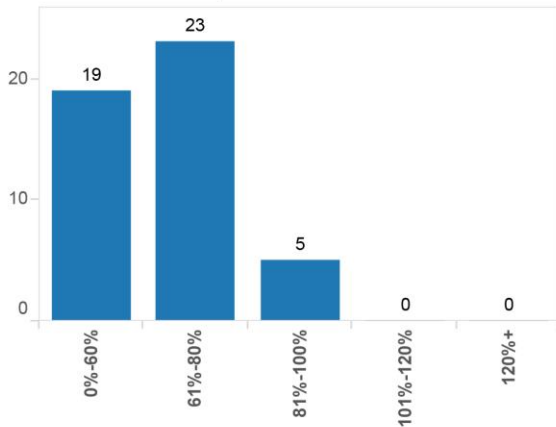
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



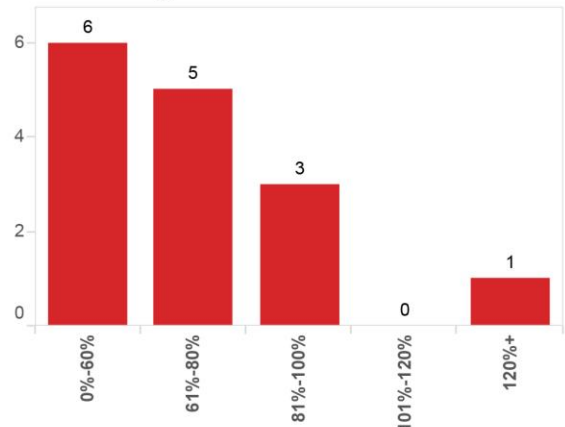
Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

- 0%-60% UNDERUTILIZED
- 61%-80% UNDERUTILIZED
- 81%-100% EFFICIENT
- 101%-120% EFFICIENT
- 120%+ OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	18,650
Total ES Capacity	32,040
Area ES Average Utilization	61.1%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	60.5%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	7,049
Total HS Capacity	12,231
Area HS Average Utilization	62.2%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	62.2%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

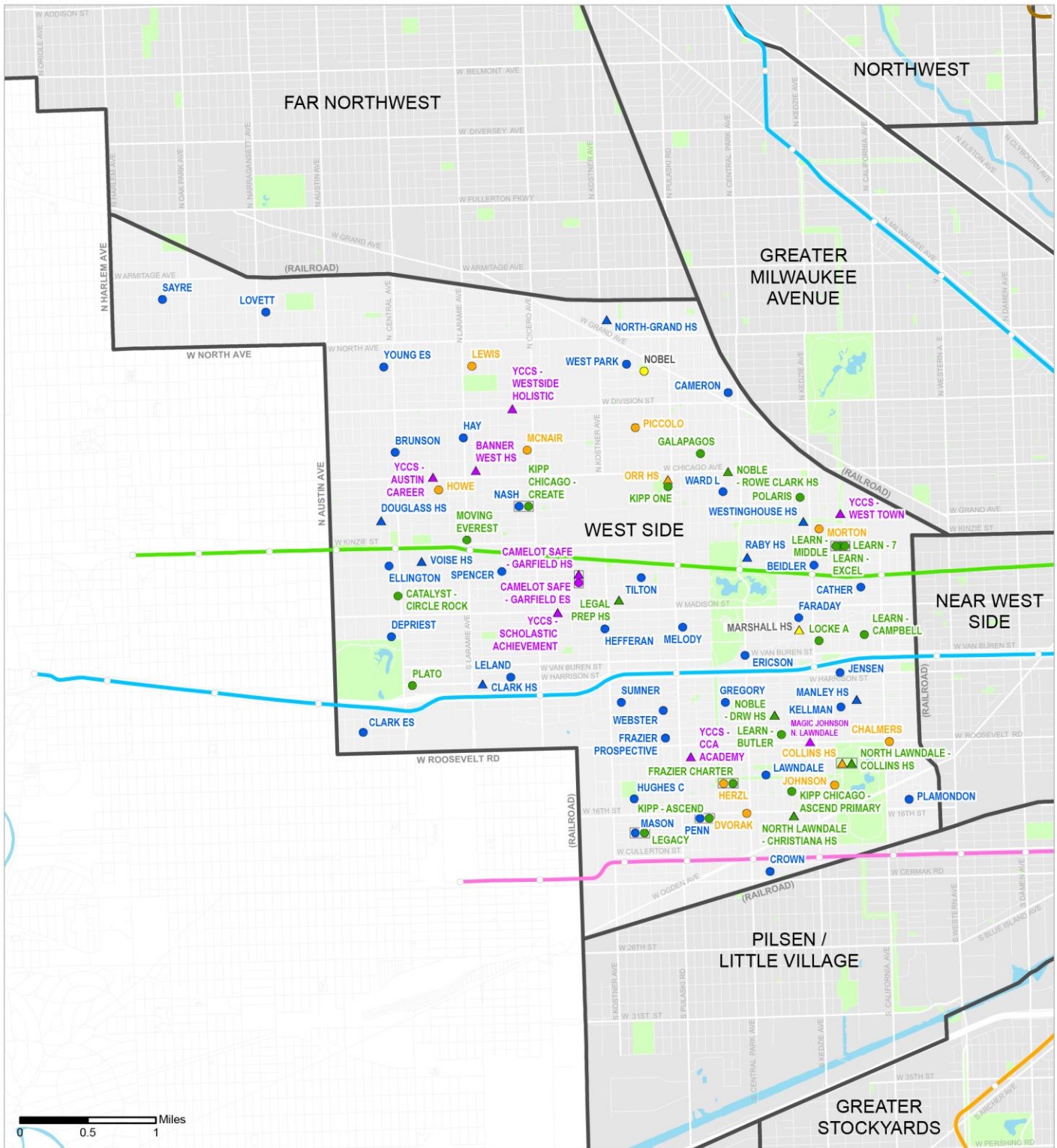
Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE SOUTH SIDE PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015-16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing	% Attending-Not-Residing vs. Total Attending	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization
ES	ASHBURN	Citywide	461	486	25	5.1%			81.0%	81.0%
	BARTON	Attendance Area	643	463	-180	-38.9%	44.6%	25.1%	53.2%	53.2%
	BASS	Attendance Area	336	494	158	32.0%	51.7%	38.1%	61.0%	61.0%
	BOND	Attendance Area	478	333	-145	-43.5%	50.5%	56.8%	42.7%	42.7%
	CARROLL	Attendance Area	557	479	-78	-16.3%	30.2%	20.0%	61.4%	61.4%
	COOK	Attendance Area	459	416	-43	-10.3%	41.0%	32.2%	40.8%	40.8%
	CUFFE	Attendance Area	458	421	-37	-8.8%	52.1%	41.3%	66.8%	66.8%
	DALEY	Attendance Area	754	609	-145	-23.8%	64.4%	35.3%	81.2%	81.2%
	DAVIS M	Citywide	291	279	-12	-4.3%			46.5%	46.5%
	DEWEY	Attendance Area	334	403	69	17.1%	54.8%	63.0%	64.0%	64.0%
	EARLE	Attendance Area	358	486	128	26.3%	56.3%	49.6%	70.4%	70.4%
	EVERS	Attendance Area	379	364	-15	-4.1%	57.5%	37.1%	63.9%	63.9%
	FORT DEARBORN	Attendance Area	429	386	-43	-11.1%	37.1%	37.0%	39.0%	39.0%
	FOSTER PARK	Attendance Area	401	398	-3	-0.8%	43.2%	50.8%	51.0%	45.8%
	FULTON	Attendance Area	471	419	-52	-12.4%	36.3%	15.3%	46.6%	46.6%
	GREEN	Attendance Area	256	365	109	29.9%	44.4%	58.6%	76.0%	76.0%
	GRESHAM	Attendance Area	341	345	4	1.2%	41.5%	31.9%	38.3%	38.3%
	HARVARD	Attendance Area	441	425	-16	-3.8%	35.0%	34.1%	67.5%	67.5%
	HENDERSON	Attendance Area	356	338	-18	-5.3%	45.7%	19.2%	46.9%	46.9%
	HOLMES	Attendance Area	288	238	-50	-21.0%	42.2%	37.8%	30.5%	30.5%
	JACKSON M	Attendance Area	302	349	47	13.5%	35.2%	53.0%	46.5%	46.5%
	JOPLIN	Attendance Area	493	416	-77	-18.5%	42.2%	29.3%	49.5%	49.5%
	KERSHAW	Citywide	260	293	33	11.3%			61.0%	61.0%
	KING ES	Attendance Area	281	241	-40	-16.6%	40.8%	39.0%	29.8%	29.8%
	KIPLING	Attendance Area	429	368	-61	-16.6%	58.7%	43.2%	76.7%	64.6%
	KIPP CHICAGO - BLOOM	Citywide	0	257	257	100.0%			47.6%	47.6%
	LANGFORD	Attendance Area	325	373	48	12.9%	48.6%	40.2%	69.1%	69.1%
	LENART	Citywide	319	290	-29	-10.0%			69.1%	69.1%
	LIBBY	Attendance Area	544	360	-184	-51.1%	51.4%	23.1%	33.3%	33.3%
	MAYS	Attendance Area	307	480	173	36.0%	38.6%	37.5%	69.6%	69.6%
	MONTESSORI ENGLEWOOD	Citywide	92	279	187	67.0%			93.0%	93.0%
	NICHOLSON	Attendance Area	469	567	98	17.3%	42.3%	24.7%	61.0%	61.0%
	OGLESBY	Attendance Area	442	498	56	11.2%	46.1%	31.1%	97.7%	97.7%
	OTOOLE	Attendance Area	434	416	-18	-4.3%	29.9%	26.0%	73.0%	73.0%
	OWEN	Citywide	240	260	20	7.7%			78.8%	78.8%
	PARKER	Attendance Area	836	699	-137	-19.6%	53.4%	74.2%	70.6%	70.6%
	PROVIDENCE ENGLEWOOD	Citywide	455	493	38	7.7%			78.3%	78.3%
	RANDOLPH	Attendance Area	538	510	-28	-5.5%	48.0%	14.3%	68.0%	68.0%
	RYDER	Attendance Area	305	402	97	24.1%	46.4%	36.8%	58.3%	58.3%
	SHABAZZ - SIZEMORE	Citywide	307	269	-38	-14.1%			64.1%	64.1%
	SHERMAN	Attendance Area	440	321	-119	-37.1%	50.7%	23.7%	46.5%	46.5%
	SHERWOOD	Attendance Area	312	356	44	12.4%	54.6%	48.6%	59.3%	59.3%
	STAGG	Attendance Area	535	507	-28	-5.5%	49.4%	30.0%	62.6%	62.6%
	TURNER-DREW	Citywide	363	275	-88	-32.0%			61.1%	61.1%
	WACKER	Attendance Area	243	274	31	11.3%	58.7%	66.8%	91.3%	91.3%
	WENTWORTH	Attendance Area	333	560	227	40.5%	43.7%	29.3%	60.2%	60.2%
	WESTCOTT	Attendance Area	413	390	-23	-5.9%	40.8%	34.9%	65.0%	65.5%
HS	AMANDLA	Citywide	311	323	12	3.7%			79.2%	79.2%
	CAMELOT - EXCEL ENGLEWOOD ..	Citywide	0	284	284	100.0%			75.7%	75.7%
	HARPER HS	Attendance Area	518	253	-265	-104.7%	13.9%	30.8%	17.6%	17.6%
	HOPE HS	Attendance Area	507	199	-308	-154.8%	11.4%	56.3%	26.8%	26.8%
	LINDBLOM HS	Citywide	1,038	1,254	216	17.2%			93.3%	93.3%
	NOBLE - JOHNSON HS	Citywide	609	860	251	29.2%			108.6%	108.6%
	PEACE AND EDUCATION HS	Citywide	114	130	16	12.3%			72.2%	72.2%
	PERSPECTIVES - LEADERSHIP HS	Citywide	808	546	-262	-48.0%			55.5%	55.5%
	PERSPECTIVES - TECH HS	Citywide	521	420	-101	-24.0%			67.3%	67.3%
	RICHARDS HS	Attendance Area	477	276	-201	-72.8%	9.4%	51.8%	31.9%	31.9%
	ROBESON HS	Attendance Area	546	204	-342	-167.6%	5.0%	35.8%	15.7%	15.7%
	SIMEON HS	Citywide	1,529	1,363	-166	-12.2%			84.8%	84.8%
	SOUTHSIDE HS	Citywide	202	222	20	9.0%			97.4%	97.4%
	TEAM HS	Citywide	397	272	-125	-46.0%			40.5%	40.5%
	URBAN PREP - ENGLEWOOD HS	Citywide	496	443	-53	-12.0%			65.9%	65.9%

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

THE WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA



School Locations By Management Network

- District Operated Elementary (non-ISP)
- ▲ District Operated High School (non-ISP)
- AUSL Elementary
- ▲ AUSL High School
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- ▲ Charter / Contract High School
- Alternative / Options Elementary
- ▲ Alternative / Options High School
- ISP Elementary
- ▲ ISP High School
- ▲ Military / Service Leadership High School

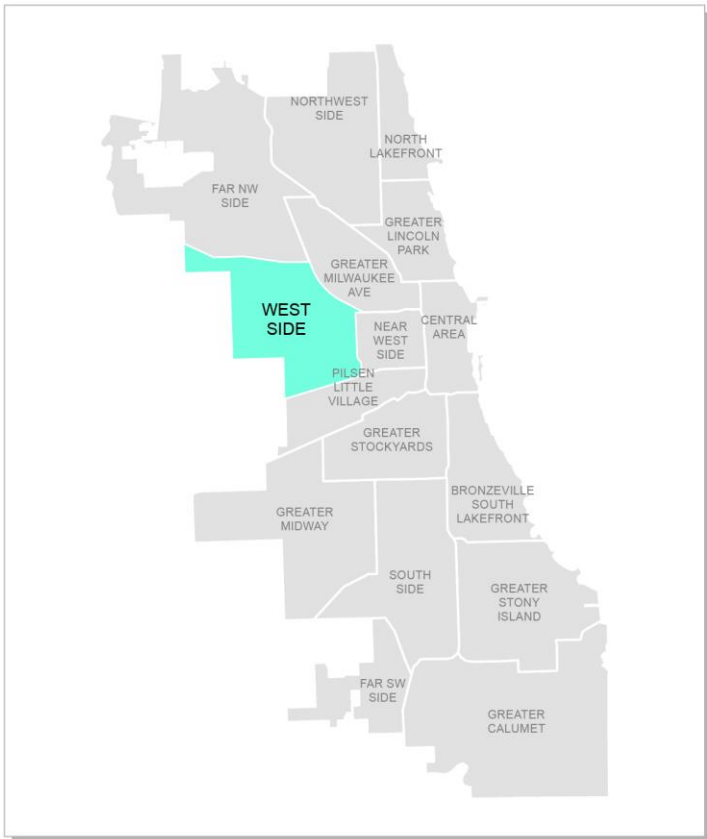
Other Features

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- ▭ Planning Area Boundary
- Park / Open Space
- Water Feature
- CTA Rail

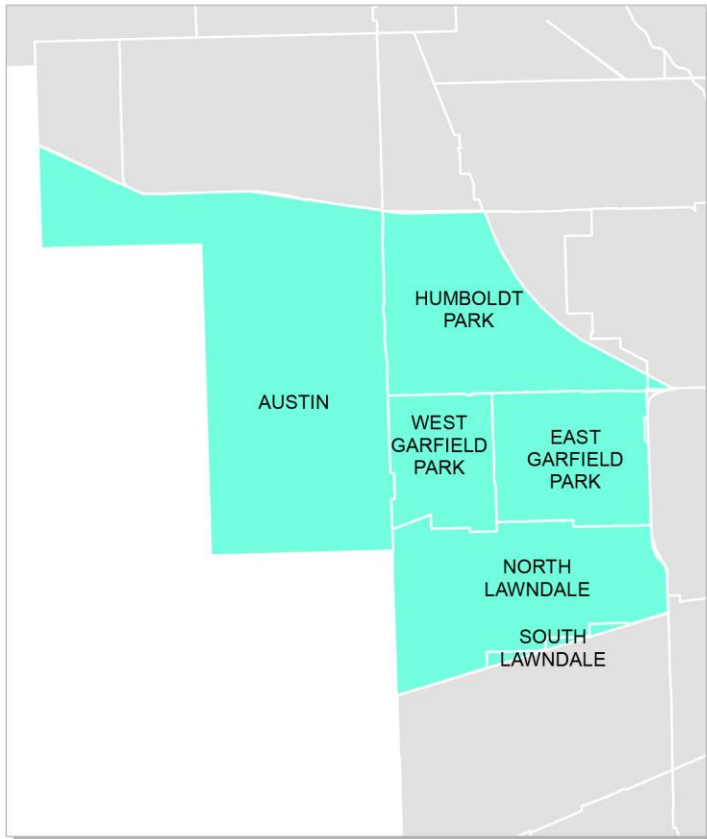


THE WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA

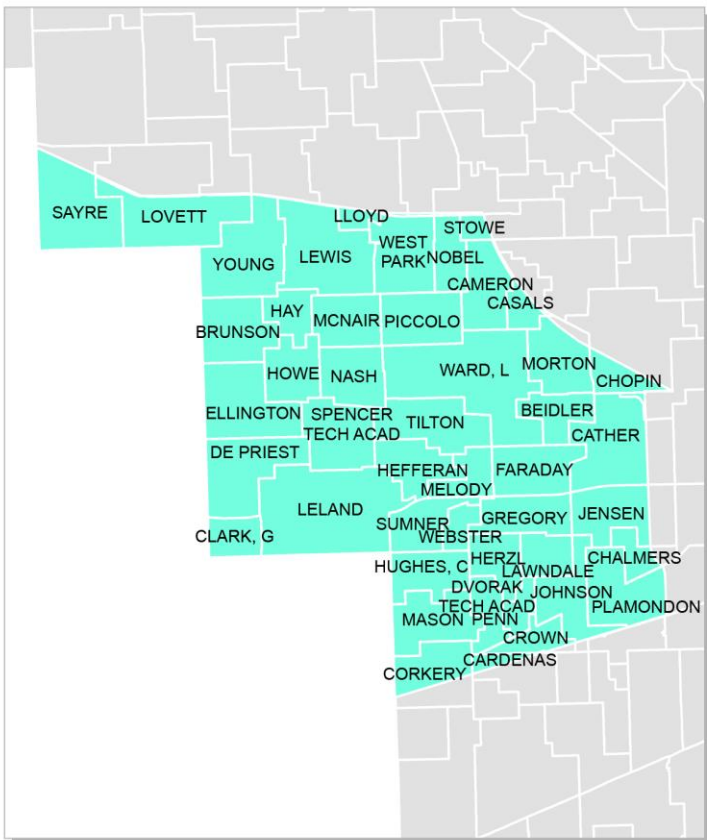
OVERVIEW



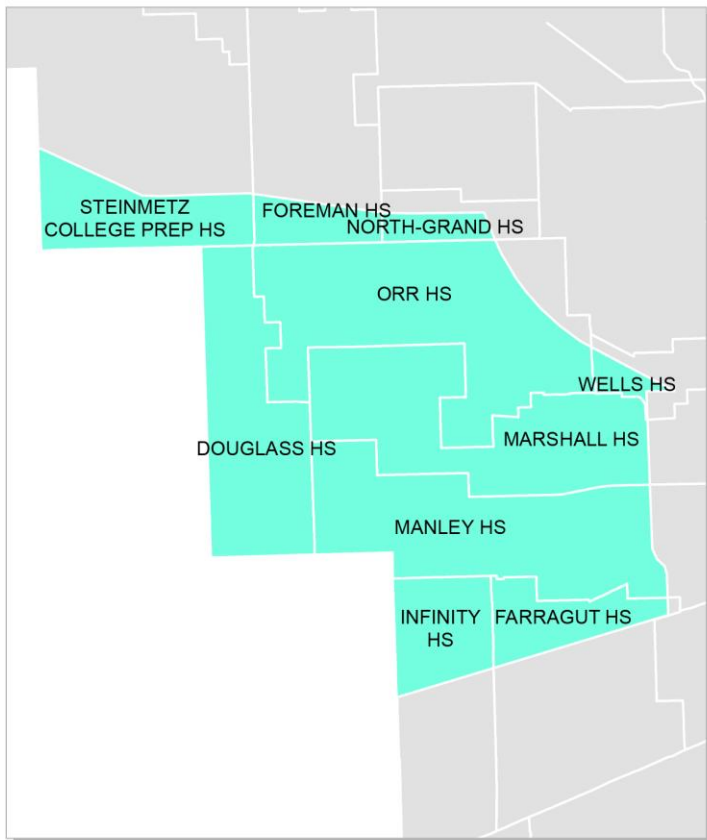
COMMUNITY AREAS



ELEMENTARY ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES



THE WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA

Area Overview

Columbus Park. The Garfield Park Conservatory. Douglas Park. The West Side Planning Area is home to many popular places to visit in Chicago. It is also home to 229,000 residents who live in a collection of distinct neighborhoods. The strategies and priority projects articulated in this Plan will help to make these neighborhoods even more vibrant.

The West Side Planning Area is bounded generally by W Addison St to the north, W Grand Ave to the south, the METRA Union Pacific Northwest railroad line to the east and the METRA Milwaukee District/North Line tracks to the west. It contains parts of 10 wards, 12 neighborhoods, and five community areas. Residents enjoy 81 parks, send their children to 114 local schools, and depart from and return to 11 CTA train stops and six METRA stops throughout the Planning Area.

Compared with Chicago's 16 Planning Areas, the West Side has the 4th largest population in the city and it is the 7th largest area in terms of size. Its largest land uses are residential (23%) and industrial (20%).

This is where some of the city's earliest and strongest not-for-profit development corporations - such as Bethel New Life and the Lawndale Christian Development Corporation - were established and where some of the most important events of the Civil Rights Movement took place. New investments have recently taken place in the planning area such as: George Washington College Prep along W Franklin Boulevard, a new Breakthrough Urban Ministries Multiplex along W Carroll St. On W 16th St and Franklin Blvd where Dr. Martin Luther King lived two more projects have been developed: Dr. King Legacy Apartments and the MLK Fair Housing exhibition center in Austin.

History and Context

The five community areas of the West Side Planning Area - Austin, Humboldt Park, East Garfield Park, West Garfield Park and North Lawndale – first began with developers erecting thousands of cottages, two-flats, and large apartment buildings to house workers from the nearby factories and downtown businesses. Eastern Europeans were the first settlers in the area followed by Jewish groups from Russia that looked for housing opportunities close to adjacent industrial areas located near the city's border. The area was gradually annexed to Chicago from east to west starting in 1837 until 1899. The annexations were initiated by the existing residents who wanted better services. Today, the West Side Planning Area has large and historic open spaces, including Columbus Park, Douglas Park, and Garfield Park which provide some of the area's most attractive features. In the last several years, there have been a significant number of affordable housing developments.

The Austin Community has the largest concentration of population of Chicago's community areas: approximately 98,000 people reside here. The neighborhoods within this community are

served by the Austin, Central, Laramie and Cicero Blue Line and Green Line CTA stations and the Mars, Galewood, Hanson Park and Grand-Cicero METRA stations. Columbus, Amundsen, and La Follete Parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Austin, North Austin, and West Chicago Ave, libraries. There are six health service providers, including: Loretto Hospital, Austin Community Academy, Circle Family Care (Division and Parkside), Austin Health Center of Cook County and PCC Austin Family Healthy Center. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations, such as: Austin Coming Together, Austin Chamber of Commerce and the Westside Business Improvement Association.

The Humboldt Park Community Area has approximately 56,000 residents. Residents are served by eight bus routes, including the Chicago #66 and Kimball-Homan #82. Humboldt Park offers public open space, and residents are served by the North Pulaski and the Richard M. Daley libraries. There are six health service providers, including Hartgrove Hospital, PCC Clinic (Interfaith House), Rush-Orr Elementary, Louise Landau Community Center, Access-West Division Family Center, and Prima Care (Northwest). The area community based organizations have a continued interest in preserving the affordable housing opportunities through the development of new rental/for sale housing units and through the preservation initiatives like the Micro Market Recovery Program (MMRP). Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations, such as: Bickerdike Redevelopment Corp., West Humboldt Park Family and Community Development Council (WHPCDC), Nobel Neighbors, Latin Community Housing Development Association (LUCHA) and the Puerto Rican Cultural Center.

The East and West Garfield Park Communities have approximately 38,500 residents. The west portion of these communities has the West Side's tallest buildings: the Midwest Athletic Center and the Guyon Hotel, both of which are on the National Register of Historic Places. Area residents are served by the California, Ashland, Conservatory, Pulaski, and Kedzie-Homan Blue Line and Green Line CTA stations. Garfield Park offers public open space, and residents are served by the Ledger library. There are six health service providers, including RML Specialty Hospital, Lawndale Christian Health Center - Homan Square, Erie Foster Avenue Health Center, Access Family Health Center (Bethany and Madison) and Marillac St. Vincent Family Center. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations, such as: Garfield Park Community Council (GPCC), Garfield Park Neighborhood Association (GPNA), Garfield Park Conservatory Alliance (GPCA) and the Madison Revitalization Task Force.

The North Lawndale Community Area has approximately 4,800 residents. The neighborhood was densely built to house workers at huge factories like the McCormick reaper plant and the Sears headquarters and catalog fulfillment center at Homan and Arthington. Today, its residents are served by the Pulaski, Central Park and Kedzie Pink Line CTA stations. Douglas Park offers public open space, and residents are served by the Douglas library. There are six health service providers, including Lawndale Christian Health Center (Ogden and Homan Square), Access Health Center (King, Westside and Sinai) and the Erie-Johnson School Based Health Center. Leadership for the area is provided by a number of business and resident organizations, such as the Lawndale Christian Development Corporation.

The West Side planning area also includes relatively smaller portions of the Hermosa, Logan Square, Near West Side, Little Village and West Town communities, but the history and future investments in these areas will be documented in other planning area sections:

- Hermosa in the Far Northwest Side section
- West Town and Logan Square in the Greater Milwaukee Avenue section
- Near West in the Near West Side section
- Little Village in the Pilsen/Little Village section

Anticipated Development

The analysis of the West Side is based on a snapshot in time but the communities of the city are constantly changing. Schools, residential developments, transit stations, and retail centers are planned, built, and renovated every day. Working with sister agencies, the District has evaluated (and will continue to evaluate) recent and proposed developments in the West Side and recognizes that such developments can affect the prevailing demographic trends observed thus far. The following is a list of some of the recent and proposed developments we are evaluating with regards to the Educational Facilities Master Plan.

- North and Pulaski Senior Apartments brought online 72 affordable senior units in the West Humboldt Park community.
- West Humboldt Place brought affordable housing for families that have at least one family member with a disability or history of homelessness to the West Humboldt Park community.
- Hope Manor Apartments brought 50 units of residential housing dedicated for homeless veterans to the West Humboldt Park community.
- Dr. King Legacy Apartments brought 45 units of residential housing online in the North Lawndale community.
- Sterling Park Apartments brought 181 units of affordable housing online in the North Lawndale community.
- The proposed Homan Square Phase VI will bring affordable and market rate family housing to the East Garfield Park community area.

School Facility Overview

There are 86 public schools in the West Side Planning Area, 25 High Schools and 61 Elementary Schools. Of the 86 public schools, there are 56 that are district-operated and 30 operated by charters or other third parties. One elementary school (Galapagos) has announced plans not to re-open for the 2016-17 school year. Another elementary school, from the KIPP network of charter schools, plans to open. Legacy charter, which is currently co-located with Mason elementary school, is expected to relocate into a new facility that will be constructed by the school at 3300 W. Ogden for SY16-17.

High school offerings in the area include a Selective Enrollment high school, an early college STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) school, a nationally recognized “Green School,” and several schools with specialized programs in Career and Technical Education, high performing charters schools, and several schools and programs that are focused on more challenged youth.

Utilization

As of fall 2015, the West Side area had 43,315 CPS students residing and there were 36,376 CPS students enrolled in area schools, meaning that there are approximately 7,000 more students who live in the area but enrolled in a school outside of the area than there are students residing in other areas that enrolled in a West Side school. Of the students enrolled in the area, 29,339 were enrolled in schools located in CPS-owned or leased facilities.

The combined aggregate permanent capacity of the CPS-owned or leased facilities is 54,168. The area average utilization for elementary schools is approximately 58%³⁰ and the area average utilization for high schools is 44%. There are 35 schools that had a utilization of 60% or lower. There are 2 schools in the area that are considered overcrowded, of which one is an elementary school, and one is a high school.

Population Trend

The number of children living in the area has decreased. From 2010 to 2015, the estimated number of children aged 0-19 residing in the West Side Planning Area declined by nearly 5,000, from 71,247 to 66,477, or -6.70%. Population projections from an independent third party (ESRI) indicate that over the next five years, the West Side’s school aged population will increase among children aged 0-4, but will decline among children aged 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19.

Age range/Year	2010	2015 (est.)	2020 (est.)
0-4	17,130	17,191	17,850
5-9	16,398	16,529	16,005
10-14	17,756	16,078	15,783
15-19	19,963	16,679	15,025

*The data in this table comes from Community Analyst, a mapping and analysis tool from ESRI, a GIS software company. ESRI uses census data and a proprietary algorithm to estimate population by census tract every year and provide 5 year population change estimates.

Facilities priorities

Priorities over the next ten years include:

- Consolidating three small high schools at the Austin campus (located at 231 N. Pine Ave.). Austin Polytechnical Academy and Austin Business & Entrepreneurship will be consolidated into VOISE Academy. Additionally, the high school attendance area boundary associated with Frederick A. Douglass High School will be reassigned to

³⁰ Utilization rates at the planning area level represent the combined enrollment of schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities divided by the combined ideal capacities of those facilities.

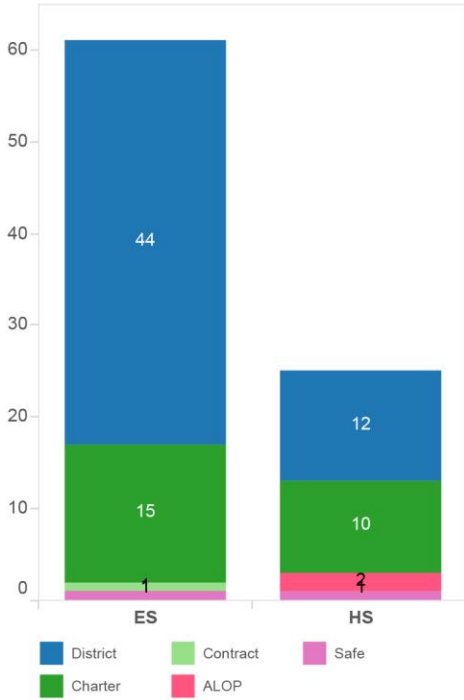
VOISE, and VOISE will be the new neighborhood high school for students living in the Douglass boundary.

- Co-locating a newly approved KIPP Elementary School with Orr Academy High School in the current Orr facility located at 730 N. Pulaski Rd.
- Consolidating Mary Mapes Dodge Renaissance Elementary Academy into the Morton School of Excellence, which are both currently located at 431 N. Troy St. Students who currently attend Dodge will be transferred to Morton, which is in the same facility and is a higher performing school. The schools already share resources, and by consolidating the two programs in their current facility, they will maximize resources and help ensure all students in the facility receive a well-rounded curriculum.
- Renovating the roof at Clark HS and Collins HS and at elementary schools Clark, Hefferan, Lovett, and Piccolo
- Renovating the structure at Crown
- Renovating the chimney at Sumner
- Lead testing and abatement
- Air conditioning all classrooms in use at Clark, G., Crown, Lovett, Mason, Piccolo, Sumner, Manley HS, Marshall HS, and N. Lawndale - Christiana
- Working with underutilized schools to identify opportunities to increase their enrollment and/or lower their costs of occupancy
- Addressing additional needs that are more specifically detailed on the individual school assessments

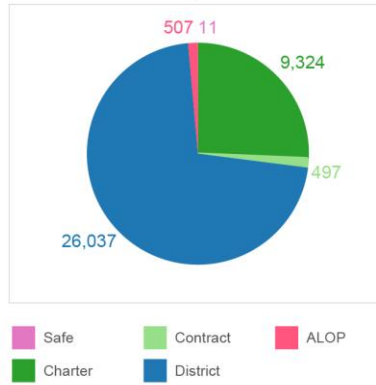
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

THE WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA: PROFILE & UTILIZATION

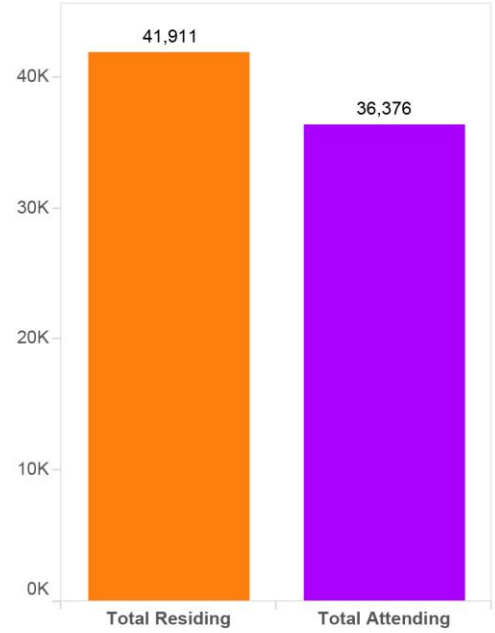
Governance: ES vs. HS



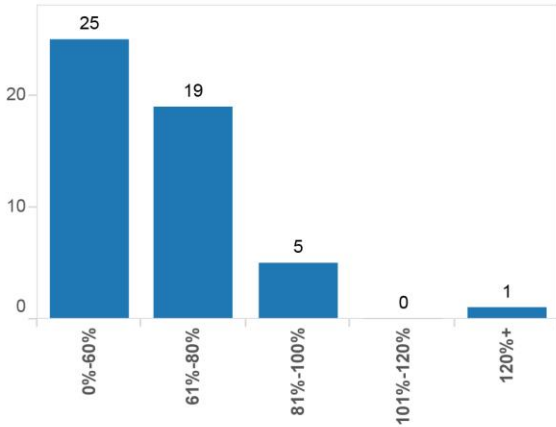
Enrollment by Governance



Planning Area Total Residing vs. Total Attending*



Elementary School Utilization**



UTILIZATION RANGES:

0%-60%
UNDERUTILIZED

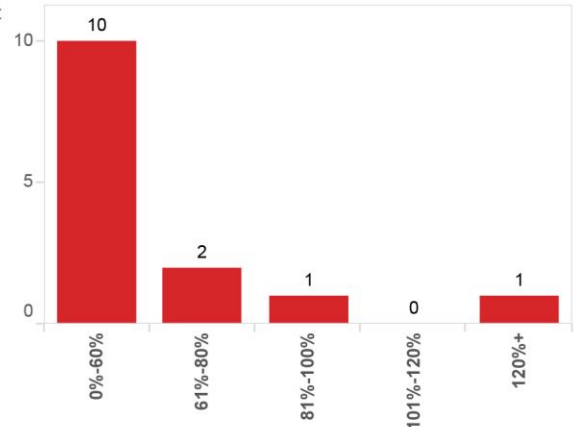
61%-80%
UNDERUTILIZED

81%-100%
EFFICIENT

101%-120%
EFFICIENT

120%+
OVERCROWDED

High School Utilization**



Total ES Enrollment in a CPS Facility	23,290
Total ES Capacity	40,380
Area ES Average Utilization	60.2%
District ES Average Utilization	83.2%
Area ES Average Adjusted Util.	60.2%
District ES Average Adjusted Util.	78.3%

Total HS Enrollment in a CPS Facility	6,049
Total HS Capacity	13,788
Area HS Average Utilization	47.7%
District HS Average Utilization	67.4%
Area HS Average Adjusted Util.	47.7%
District HS Average Adjusted Util.	66.6%

*Total Residing refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) with home addresses located within the planning area boundary. Total Attending refers to the number of students (both ES and HS) who attend a school located within the planning area boundary regardless of whether or not they live within the boundary.

**Only includes elementary or high schools located in a CPS-owned or -leased building(s).

Average Utilization is calculated as the number of ES or HS students attending a CPS-owned or -leased building divided by the ideal capacity of the building. Average Adjusted Utilization is calculated similarly, but incorporates leased and/or modular building capacity in the denominator.

THE WEST SIDE PLANNING AREA: RESIDING & ATTENDING

ES/HS	School Name	School Type	Total Attending SY2012-13	Total Attending SY2015- 16	Change in Total Attending	% Change in Total Attending	% Attending- Not- Residing vs. Total Attending	% Residing- Attending vs. Total Residing	Utilization	Adjusted Utilization	
ES	BEIDLER	Attendance Area	434	520	86	16.5%	45.6%	44.2%	69.3%	69.3%	
	BRUNSON	Attendance Area	622	586	-36	-6.1%	47.5%	25.9%	63.0%	63.0%	
	CAMERON	Attendance Area	835	807	-28	-3.5%	43.7%	18.5%	76.9%	76.9%	
	CATHER	Attendance Area	237	367	130	35.4%	22.8%	40.9%	47.1%	47.1%	
	CHALMERS	Attendance Area	364	388	24	6.2%	47.7%	70.4%	56.2%	56.2%	
	CLARK ES	Attendance Area	278	270	-8	-3.0%	79.0%	13.7%	60.0%	60.0%	
	CROWN	Attendance Area	279	323	44	13.6%	47.1%	37.8%	44.9%	44.9%	
	DEPRIEST	Attendance Area	549	683	134	19.6%	50.2%	32.1%	75.9%	75.9%	
	DODGE	Citywide	433	122	-311	-254.9%				31.3%	31.3%
	DVORAK	Attendance Area	534	464	-70	-15.1%	43.0%	57.5%	61.9%	61.9%	
	ELLINGTON	Attendance Area	337	709	372	52.5%	40.5%	24.4%	78.8%	78.8%	
	ERICSON	Citywide	510	478	-32	-6.7%				61.3%	61.3%
	FARADAY	Attendance Area	184	342	158	46.2%	29.8%	55.8%	42.2%	42.2%	
	FRAZIER CHARTER	Citywide	441	428	-13	-3.0%				71.3%	71.3%
	FRAZIER PROSPECTIVE	Citywide	224	275	51	18.5%				31.6%	31.6%
	GREGORY	Attendance Area	330	414	84	20.3%	38.6%	20.8%	46.0%	46.0%	
	HAY	Attendance Area	582	466	-116	-24.9%	43.9%	46.4%	67.5%	67.5%	
	HEFFERAN	Attendance Area	251	430	179	41.6%	37.8%	23.0%	68.3%	68.3%	
	HERZL	Attendance Area	502	620	118	19.0%	37.2%	57.1%	82.7%	82.7%	
	HOWE	Attendance Area	610	527	-83	-15.7%	49.1%	33.2%	83.7%	83.7%	
	HUGHES C	Attendance Area	286	324	38	11.7%	37.5%	38.3%	63.5%	63.5%	
	JENSEN	Attendance Area	349	462	113	24.5%	25.4%	48.3%	59.2%	59.2%	
	JOHNSON	Attendance Area	402	520	118	22.7%	37.3%	28.3%	75.4%	75.4%	
	KELLMAN	Citywide	274	371	97	26.1%				47.6%	47.6%
	KIPP - ASCEND	Citywide	665	623	-42	-6.7%				56.1%	56.1%
	KIPP CHICAGO - ASCEND PRIMARY	Citywide	0	208	208	100.0%				18.7%	18.7%
	KIPP CHICAGO - CREATE	Citywide	81	319	238	74.6%				70.9%	70.9%
	LAWNDALE	Attendance Area	477	388	-89	-22.9%	33.9%	56.2%	43.1%	43.1%	
	LEGACY	Citywide	503	478	-25	-5.2%				61.3%	61.3%
	LELAND	Attendance Area	170	583	413	70.8%	36.5%	23.3%	57.2%	57.2%	
	LEWIS	Attendance Area	569	499	-70	-14.0%	42.3%	12.2%	47.5%	47.5%	
	LOVETT	Attendance Area	488	424	-64	-15.1%	52.3%	16.0%	58.9%	58.9%	
	MASON	Attendance Area	485	389	-96	-24.7%	32.1%	48.1%	27.6%	27.6%	
	MCNAIR	Attendance Area	395	421	26	6.2%	40.7%	36.3%	61.0%	61.0%	
	MELODY	Attendance Area	293	587	294	50.1%	47.6%	54.9%	54.4%	54.4%	
	MORTON	Attendance Area	355	340	-15	-4.4%	28.2%	48.8%	94.4%	94.4%	
	NASH	Attendance Area	392	341	-51	-15.0%	43.9%	19.1%	47.4%	47.4%	
	NOBEL	Attendance Area	848	858	10	1.2%	61.0%	24.1%	124.4%	124.4%	
	PENN	Attendance Area	370	379	9	2.4%	34.3%	43.3%	48.6%	48.6%	
	PICCOLO	Attendance Area	513	589	76	12.9%	45.8%	25.3%	44.6%	44.6%	
	PLAMONDON	Attendance Area	178	154	-24	-15.6%	48.7%	38.3%	64.2%	64.2%	
	POLARIS	Citywide	391	440	49	11.1%				91.7%	91.7%
SAYRE	Attendance Area	592	482	-110	-22.8%	67.7%	7.9%	73.0%	73.0%		
SPENCER	Attendance Area	838	779	-59	-7.6%	45.0%	27.3%	63.3%	63.3%		
SUMNER	Attendance Area	375	280	-95	-33.9%	39.9%	66.8%	21.2%	21.2%		
TILTON	Attendance Area	303	349	46	13.2%	37.8%	25.8%	44.7%	44.7%		
WARD L	Attendance Area	398	576	178	30.9%	39.1%	35.2%	83.5%	83.5%		
WEBSTER	Attendance Area	338	322	-16	-5.0%	47.8%	63.7%	59.6%	59.6%		
WEST PARK	Attendance Area	680	628	-52	-8.3%	58.5%	25.2%	69.8%	69.8%		
YOUNG ES	Attendance Area	1,121	958	-163	-17.0%	52.5%	23.0%	59.1%	59.1%		
HS	AUSTIN BUS & ENTRP HS	Citywide	236	102	-134	-131.4%			26.6%	26.6%	
	AUSTIN POLY HS	Citywide	192	122	-70	-57.4%			36.3%	36.3%	
	CLARK HS	Citywide	574	524	-50	-9.5%			76.6%	76.6%	
	COLLINS HS	Citywide	433	355	-78	-22.0%			56.9%	56.9%	
	DOUGLASS HS	Attendance Area	316	234	-82	-35.0%	9.4%	24.4%	23.8%	23.8%	
	MANLEY HS	Attendance Area	476	248	-228	-91.9%	6.6%	29.0%	16.2%	16.2%	
	MARSHALL HS	Attendance Area	677	425	-252	-59.3%	9.1%	50.1%	25.7%	25.7%	
	NORTH LAWNDALE - CHRISTIANA ..	Citywide	454	397	-57	-14.4%			38.5%	38.5%	
	NORTH LAWNDALE - COLLINS HS	Citywide	419	409	-10	-2.4%			65.5%	65.5%	
	NORTH-GRAND HS	Attendance Area	904	978	74	7.6%	43.8%	55.4%	81.5%	81.5%	
	ORR HS	Attendance Area	676	405	-271	-66.9%	7.0%	30.4%	19.2%	19.2%	
	RABY HS	Citywide	524	479	-45	-9.4%			45.4%	45.4%	
	VOISE HS	Citywide	367	195	-172	-88.2%			32.5%	32.5%	
	WESTINGHOUSE HS	Citywide	1,116	1,176	60	5.1%			122.5%	122.5%	

% Residing-Attending vs. Total Residing and % Attending Not-Residing vs. Total Attending are not applicable to Citywide schools.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS AND TIMELINE

The draft update to the Educational Facilities Master Plan will be subject to several months of community engagement prior to being finalized. Comments can be sent to facilitiesplan@cps.edu. In addition, we will work with individuals and groups to improve understanding and awareness of the plan and collect feedback upon it. Then, we make changes as needed, based on new information and the feedback that we receive, before submitting a final version of the update to the Board.

Winter/Spring 2016:

- Participation in community development meetings and sister agency coordination through the Department of Planning and Development and the Chicago Neighborhoods Now initiative
- Meetings with community leaders and stakeholders regarding facility-based concerns
- Seven community meetings related to lead testing and abatement
- Distribution of draft update to plan to key stakeholders

Summer/Fall 2016:

- Community engagement with key stakeholders and stakeholder groups
- Review of feedback sent to: FacilitiesPlan@cps.edu
- Capital budget hearings
- Additional updates and refinement to the information and data contained in the plan based on new information and feedback

Fall/Winter 2016:

- Final submission to the Chicago Public Schools' Board of Education

CONCLUSION

As we continue our work, we look forward to partnering more closely with the community, and providing additional clarity around action steps and investment priorities over the next 10 years. Every child, in every community, deserves access to a high quality education that will prepare them for success in college, career and life. It is our hope that with the collective effort of all, we can move forward and create the well-resourced learning environments we all desire to enable that success.

APPENDIX SUMMARY

APPENDIX A: CPS Property and Leases

The CPS Property and Lease Information site was created to provide specific property-related information to the public. This Property List page allows you to view all property used by CPS, whether it is CPS-owned, leased or subject to an intergovernmental agreement with another City agency. There is a filter search that allows you to search for specific property by keyword, address or ownership. It can be accessed at the following link: <http://propertyleases.cps.edu/ViewAddresses.aspx>

APPENDIX B: Facility Performance Standards

The Facility Performance Standards outline minimum and optimal standards for thermal comfort, daylight, acoustics, indoor air quality, furniture ergonomics for students and staff, technology, life safety, ADA accessibility, plumbing and washroom access, environmental hazards and walkability. The minimum standards are developed to ensure that renovation projects provide spaces conducive to learning while at the same time dealing with the existing constraints of the building. The optimal standards are developed to provide guidance for the design and construction of new school buildings. These standards, shaped by current research, as well as in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations, contribute to creating the most physically supportive environment for both students and staff. A full copy of the Facility Standards can be found at

APPENDIX C: Five Year Capital Plan

The Draft FY17 Capital Plan will continue all previously announced ongoing capital projects. Given CPS' financial constraints and efforts to work with our partners in Springfield to resolve those constraints, CPS may reassess and amend this Draft FY17 Capital Plan when the District's budget is released in the summer of 2016. The Draft Capital Plan for FY18, FY19, FY20 and FY21 anticipates utilizing proceeds from the recently passed Capital Improvement Tax. The expected \$45 million in additional revenue will be used to address projects in the following categories: overcrowding, deferred maintenance, targeted site improvements and emergency projects.

Additional information and past plans can be found here:

<http://www.cps.edu/CapitalPlanFY16/Pages/CapitalPlanFY16.aspx>

http://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/Policies_and_guidelines/Pages/facilitystandards.aspx

APPENDIX D: Space Utilization Standards

The full text of CPS' Space Utilization Standards can be found at the following link: http://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/Policies_and_guidelines/Documents/SpaceUtilizationStandards.pdf. A summary of the approach is below:

Elementary School Approach: For elementary schools, CPS counts the number of classrooms in the school building. Rooms that are located in leased branches or in modular construction are not included in the classroom count. Approximately 24% of the resulting total classrooms count are "set aside", as they are assumed to be ideally available for uses other than as general education K-8 homerooms (such as science labs, computer labs, art rooms, music rooms, resource rooms, special education rooms, governmental agencies and/or community organization special programs, after school programs, and other appropriate uses). The number of remaining classrooms after the set-aside are then multiplied by 30 and the

product of these two numbers is identified as the maximum design capacity of the school. When enrollment exceeds 120% of this number, the school is categorized as being “overcrowded.” When enrollment is less than 80% of this number, it is categorized as being “underutilized.” When enrollment is between 80-120%, the school is categorized as being “efficient.”

High School Approach: The approach for high schools is similar to that used for elementary schools, except that 20% of the total permanent classrooms are set aside in the classroom count for assumed use as dedicated rooms.

APPENDIX E: Schools by Program Type

Schools by program type can be found here:

<http://www.cpsdae.org/>

APPENDIX F: Enrollment Projection Methodology and School Level Projections

CPS’s enrollment projections incorporate both a “top-down” and a “bottom up” methodology. The top-down methodology is used in the first instance to estimate citywide enrollment levels by year. To reach this estimate, CPS uses a citywide cohort-survival method that uses an aging concept to move a grade level or cohort of students into the future and increases or decreases their numbers according to past experience through history. A cohort begins with a group of students enrolled in kindergarten and moves that cohort to first grade the following year, second grade the next year, and so on based on the historical survival rate.

The cohort-survival method accounts for the net effect of students transferring in and out of the district for any reason. This methodology relies on historical enrollment data to capture the effects of in and out-migration, housing growth, and natural changes in population. For example, if history shows that between the first and second grades, the classes for the last ten years have grown by an average of 3.5%, then the size of incoming classes for the next ten years are calculated by multiplying them by 103.5%. If the history shows a declining trend, the multiplying factor will be less than 100%. For example, if 1500 students transfer out of the public school system to the suburbs and 2000 students transfer in as a result of immigration, the net effect is 500 additional students. This increase in students will be reflected in the “survival” rate.

CPS typically uses a 3 year average survival rate to estimate future trends, but other data is collected in order to determine if the historical average survival rates need to be adjusted to account for expected changes in survival rates, due to improving performance, changes in policy or practice, or other factors that may impact citywide levels. Projected PK and Kindergarten enrollments are based on evaluating the size of recent PK and K classes relative to the number of births in the city of Chicago in previous years and assuming that future cohorts will follow similar “yield” rates. For years for which there is no birth data available, CPS assumes that the birth rates will be consistent with those in the last year for which data is available.

Specifically, the citywide estimates in this document incorporate the following assumptions:

- (5) PreK enrollment was assumed to be equal to 20th day enrollment in Fall 2015, which would reflect CPS' school-based PK serving an increasing percentage of the city's age-eligible students
- (6) Kindergarten enrollment was assumed to equal to 64.9% of the number of births projected to occur five years prior to that school year, which represents an average rate over the last 3 years, and which is substantially higher than rates at CPS from 5-10 years ago
- (7) Enrollment for grades 1-12 was based on the number of students that are (or are expected to be) in the prior grade one year multiplied by a "cohort-survival-rate" ("CSR") that is equal to the average rate for that grade level transition over the last 3 years, except for the transition between grades 10 and 11, which was treated as follows
- (8) For the transition between grades 10 and 11, a Cohort Survival Rate was applied that reflects continuing improvement at recently-experienced improvement rates, until such point that the CSR equals 0.92, meaning that the 11th grade cohort is 92% the size of the preceding year's 10th grade class.

These citywide estimates are then compared to "bottom-up" school-by-school estimates. School-by-school estimates also use a cohort-survival rate methodology, but at the school level on a grade-by-grade basis. For grades 1-12 estimates typically use a 3 year average of the CSRs for each grade level transition within the school. Kindergarten is calculated using average actual enrollment for the three most recent years, but we will make adjustments for other factors, including known substantial changes in the housing stock, shifts in the historical birth rates, and known openings or closings of nearby schools. In determining future PK enrollments, CPS typically uses the enrollment from the prior year only.

These school by school projections are then adjusted to account for several unique circumstances, including schools adding grades, closing schools, and charter school enrollment caps and the total estimated enrollment from the school-by-school methodology is compared to and sense-checked against the top-down citywide estimates. As of December 2015, the projections for Fall 2016 are as follows:

School Name	Kgtn	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Gr. Total	PreK	LRE2	LRE3	All Total
ACE TECH HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	95	75	85	363	0	37	5	405
ADDAMS	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	110	97	0	0	0	0	627	40	0	6	673
AGASSIZ	56	54	52	50	58	54	59	48	54	0	0	0	0	485	34	0	22	541
AHS - PASSAGES	49	55	42	46	51	48	46	40	41	0	0	0	0	418	34	0	5	457
AIR FORCE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	93	67	52	293	0	3	0	296
ALBANY PARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	151	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	0	281
ALCOTT ES	63	71	71	51	48	52	59	49	57	0	0	0	0	521	59	0	0	580
ALCOTT HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	93	72	57	312	0	21	0	333
ALDRIDGE	23	21	12	20	23	21	13	20	7	0	0	0	0	160	16	0	1	177
AMANDLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMUNDSEN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	342	238	231	1146	0	45	3	1194
ARIEL	52	57	58	55	54	51	52	56	57	0	0	0	0	492	36	0	9	537
ARMOUR	21	33	29	28	32	35	24	26	36	0	0	0	0	264	28	0	1	293
ARMSTRONG G	120	129	131	152	149	152	148	139	150	0	0	0	0	1270	119	0	39	1428
ASHBURN	37	44	36	64	51	35	34	51	50	0	0	0	0	402	40	0	35	477
ASHE	26	28	38	38	28	25	22	26	29	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	17	277
ASPIRA - BUSINESS & FINANCE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	157	0	0	308	0	14	0	322
ASPIRA - EARLY COLLEGE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	88	83	106	367	0	23	3	393
ASPIRA - HAUGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	183	204	0	0	0	0	477	0	0	5	482
AUDUBON	65	62	71	54	63	60	51	49	43	0	0	0	0	518	99	0	0	617
AUSTIN BUS & ENTRP HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	12	31	17	85	0	18	0	103
AUSTIN POLY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	10	19	25	77	0	19	5	101
AVALON PARK	45	40	33	52	36	19	22	23	17	0	0	0	0	287	40	0	17	344
AZUELA	65	78	99	116	97	101	124	102	95	0	0	0	0	877	32	0	16	925
BACK OF THE YARDS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	247	252	221	983	0	18	0	1001
BANNER WEST HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	57	85	79	285	0	13	2	300
BARNARD	27	30	33	29	34	29	42	30	29	0	0	0	0	283	36	0	1	320

BARRY	71	70	96	104	79	83	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	117	0	4	721
BARTON	40	39	34	47	36	36	35	31	52	0	0	0	0	350	50	0	19	419
BASS	41	47	53	66	48	40	42	35	37	0	0	0	0	409	42	0	16	467
BATEMAN	78	93	103	98	112	106	91	108	119	0	0	0	0	908	116	0	8	1032
BEARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	109	160
BEASLEY	140	147	157	157	136	133	146	122	123	0	0	0	0	1261	173	0	6	1440
BEAUBIEN	84	126	119	117	128	107	112	120	99	0	0	0	0	1012	40	0	25	1077
BEETHOVEN	40	46	38	35	53	42	41	39	40	0	0	0	0	374	58	0	24	456
BEIDLER	46	53	46	73	59	43	42	42	30	0	0	0	0	434	64	0	28	526
BELDING	56	72	67	59	67	61	55	48	26	0	0	0	0	511	72	0	3	586
BELL	67	94	104	141	132	106	108	91	101	0	0	0	0	944	0	0	34	978
BELMONT-CRAGIN	30	41	28	36	33	34	36	33	30	0	0	0	0	301	300	0	2	603
BENNETT	28	34	28	42	34	26	29	32	43	0	0	0	0	296	35	0	1	332
BLACK	29	57	55	55	55	53	55	47	53	0	0	0	0	459	0	0	0	459
BLAINE	98	102	103	86	90	71	84	71	52	0	0	0	0	757	130	0	2	889
BLAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110	150
BOGAN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	176	160	176	685	0	54	26	765
BOND	32	32	18	32	27	24	18	26	19	0	0	0	0	228	40	0	32	300
BOONE	78	79	88	87	87	87	83	82	80	0	0	0	0	751	65	0	1	817
BOUCHET	47	56	69	77	52	70	60	41	61	0	0	0	0	533	68	0	26	627
BOWEN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	96	76	70	310	0	45	14	369
BRADWELL	74	79	69	98	69	69	63	40	74	0	0	0	0	635	30	0	11	676
BRENNEMANN	48	50	49	50	50	50	45	45	31	0	0	0	0	418	30	0	30	478
BRENTANO	52	53	39	51	40	38	44	22	40	0	0	0	0	379	71	0	3	453
BRIDGE	112	121	117	131	115	116	112	105	86	0	0	0	0	1015	115	0	2	1132
BRIGHT	30	26	27	34	32	17	19	21	31	0	0	0	0	237	37	0	20	294
BRIGHTON PARK	40	43	40	67	42	40	51	76	62	0	0	0	0	461	33	0	1	495
BRONZEVILLE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	105	115	93	428	0	9	14	451
BRONZEVILLE LIGHTHOUSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BROOKS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	206	225	185	190	866	0	19	13	898
BROWN R	25	34	28	40	40	34	30	27	35	0	0	0	0	293	32	0	16	341
BROWN W	26	19	18	24	26	25	28	26	28	0	0	0	0	220	30	0	35	285
BROWNELL	25	22	23	34	30	19	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	40	0	6	212
BRUNSON	50	54	50	68	58	52	50	51	48	0	0	0	0	481	56	0	3	540
BUDLONG	80	75	87	66	69	64	61	72	66	0	0	0	0	640	159	0	11	810
BURBANK	77	82	88	100	105	83	98	97	89	0	0	0	0	819	80	0	60	959
BURKE	42	39	58	54	43	34	47	36	36	0	0	0	0	389	75	0	6	470
BURLEY	58	62	55	54	53	56	56	54	54	0	0	0	0	502	20	0	0	522
BURNHAM	52	54	59	56	38	59	60	50	55	0	0	0	0	483	37	0	19	539
BURNSIDE	34	37	46	48	52	48	55	41	48	0	0	0	0	409	30	0	39	478
BURR	56	54	50	52	37	43	24	23	26	0	0	0	0	365	65	0	0	430
BURROUGHS	52	53	43	43	42	41	43	50	51	0	0	0	0	418	50	0	1	469
BYRNE	51	60	72	61	77	61	98	71	70	0	0	0	0	621	0	0	26	647
CALDWELL	28	25	17	27	23	18	25	27	30	0	0	0	0	220	42	0	5	267
CALMECA	77	86	74	81	80	85	88	78	80	0	0	0	0	729	60	0	2	791
CAMELOT - CHICAGO EXCEL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	30	79	65	230	0	7	1	238
CAMELOT - EXCEL ENGLEWOOD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	53	31	53	180	0	13	0	193
CAMELOT - EXCEL SOUTHWEST HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	28	1368	51	1474	0	18	3	1495
CAMELOT - EXCEL WOODLAWN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	23	56	75	176	0	26	6	208
CAMELOT SAFE - GARFIELD ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CAMELOT SAFE - GARFIELD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	1	1	16	0	1	1	18
CAMELOT SAFE ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	8	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	2	19
CAMELOT SAFE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	2	0	13	0	15	0	28
CAMERON	78	76	72	90	72	95	89	74	75	0	0	0	0	721	53	0	7	781
CAMRAS	90	105	110	120	108	112	98	91	78	0	0	0	0	912	139	0	20	1071
CANTY	75	80	88	105	76	87	101	76	94	0	0	0	0	782	28	0	20	830
CARDENAS	130	127	146	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	70	0	15	636

CARNEGIE	78	79	83	64	56	75	62	39	38	0	0	0	0	574	31	0	3	608
CARROLL	30	41	54	37	41	55	53	36	45	0	0	0	0	392	38	0	20	450
CARSON	108	107	105	122	106	98	108	97	92	0	0	0	0	943	110	0	3	1056
CARTER	46	49	45	49	53	34	40	31	28	0	0	0	0	375	40	0	3	418
CARVER G	46	49	40	67	56	42	37	34	31	0	0	0	0	402	72	0	2	476
CARVER MILITARY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	117	124	104	477	0	3	0	480
CASALS	32	37	64	51	41	51	48	42	46	0	0	0	0	412	38	0	3	453
CASSELL	45	43	38	49	47	35	51	46	42	0	0	0	0	396	0	0	16	412
CASTELLANOS	0	0	0	0	138	126	122	107	109	0	0	0	0	602	0	0	12	614
CATALYST - CIRCLE ROCK	60	59	57	59	59	52	57	54	55	0	0	0	0	512	0	0	4	516
CATALYST - MARIA	60	57	62	57	52	55	59	57	57	133	118	106	94	967	0	48	24	1039
CATHER	30	35	24	32	34	26	38	29	27	0	0	0	0	275	50	0	3	328
CHALMERS	39	40	49	41	39	25	30	26	51	0	0	0	0	340	40	0	3	383
CHAPPELL	52	55	52	50	47	51	44	51	54	0	0	0	0	456	79	0	24	559
CHASE	30	31	27	36	51	49	48	45	52	0	0	0	0	369	61	0	24	454
CHAVEZ	87	102	112	117	105	95	82	93	92	0	0	0	0	885	75	0	20	980
CHICAGO ACADEMY ES	55	56	56	59	60	60	60	62	64	0	0	0	0	532	80	0	0	612
CHICAGO ACADEMY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	138	120	122	517	0	24	2	543
CHICAGO AGRICULTURE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	171	162	157	670	0	54	29	753
CHICAGO ARTS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	149	166	146	613	0	0	0	613
CHICAGO COLLEGIATE	0	0	0	0	53	57	55	75	62	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	1	303
CHICAGO MATH & SCIENCE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	91	86	109	72	84	82	606	0	18	7	631
CHICAGO MILITARY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	42	80	61	248	0	8	0	256
CHICAGO TECH HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	47	58	86	247	0	14	2	263
CHICAGO VIRTUAL	30	43	42	49	53	67	63	77	72	51	40	41	20	648	0	9	10	667
CHICAGO VOCATIONAL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	213	172	170	774	0	125	37	936
CHOPIN	45	47	51	48	45	48	35	40	39	0	0	0	0	398	54	0	60	512
CHRISTOPHER	18	21	21	28	32	25	30	24	17	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	176	392

CHRISTOPHER HOUSE	54	51	68	56	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	2	280
CICS AVALON/SOUTH SHORE	57	56	49	59	51	53	39	26	27	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	3	420
CICS - BASIL	90	87	87	89	89	86	82	69	51	0	0	0	0	730	0	0	6	736
CICS - BOND	47	55	54	45	50	45	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	0	2	344
CICS - BUCKTOWN	75	77	85	78	77	68	84	74	68	0	0	0	0	686	0	0	1	687
CICS CHICAGOQUEST HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	34	52	50	181	0	6	3	190
CICS - ELLISON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	115	94	81	410	0	21	3	434
CICS - HAWKINS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CICS - IRVING PARK	56	56	55	55	55	28	84	53	75	0	0	0	0	517	0	0	1	518
CICS - LONGWOOD	0	0	0	158	152	173	142	141	153	108	97	104	80	1308	0	25	6	1339
CICS - LOOMIS	194	187	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	0	0	5	560
CICS NORTHTOWN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	220	198	190	835	0	37	4	876
CICS - PRAIRIE	54	55	58	57	60	32	28	27	40	0	0	0	0	411	0	0	1	412
CICS WASHINGTON PARK	60	59	57	53	35	50	52	47	43	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	2	458
CICS - WEST BELDEN	57	58	58	52	55	53	58	53	54	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	0	498
CICS WRIGHTWOOD	81	83	81	85	84	83	81	74	72	0	0	0	0	724	0	0	1	725
CLAREMONT	36	42	44	57	59	39	28	33	33	0	0	0	0	371	33	0	55	459
CLARK ES	24	26	22	33	21	23	22	28	25	0	0	0	0	224	30	0	7	261
CLARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	141	132	107	524	0	26	19	569
CLAY	52	56	73	53	55	59	67	60	50	0	0	0	0	525	52	0	5	582
CLEMENTE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	225	199	111	738	0	73	8	819
CLEVELAND	50	52	54	57	60	51	65	60	62	0	0	0	0	511	72	0	45	628
CLINTON	100	111	117	126	121	110	120	92	139	0	0	0	0	1036	72	0	3	1111
CLISSOLD	42	48	55	63	61	69	53	43	46	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	24	504
COLEMON	15	15	30	34	31	27	23	20	27	0	0	0	0	222	28	0	0	250
COLES	41	42	59	46	41	62	38	45	45	0	0	0	0	419	40	0	13	472

COLLINS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	68	81	56	293	0	27	7	327
COLUMBIA EXPLORERS	97	108	102	139	131	146	124	113	120	0	0	0	0	1080	80	0	4	1164
COLUMBUS	26	26	22	26	29	31	30	32	30	0	0	0	0	252	34	0	0	286
COMMUNITY SERVICES WEST HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	10	95	0	2	0	97
COOK	32	46	35	41	41	26	39	44	35	0	0	0	0	339	38	0	16	393
COONLEY	124	124	110	110	110	98	91	90	83	0	0	0	0	940	0	0	29	969
COOPER	71	72	64	73	81	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	50	0	21	514
CORKERY	47	53	66	67	58	54	56	55	43	0	0	0	0	499	40	0	3	542
CORLISS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	86	82	86	349	0	39	6	394
COURTENAY	30	32	52	45	32	42	31	29	24	0	0	0	0	317	80	0	83	480
CRANE MEDICAL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	191	135	113	649	0	2	0	651
CROWN	30	29	27	39	23	36	36	30	23	0	0	0	0	273	37	0	3	313
CUFFE	26	25	28	39	43	47	32	38	43	0	0	0	0	321	55	0	5	381
CULLEN	15	17	23	21	18	19	21	23	17	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	3	177
CURIE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	760	771	626	2887	0	101	12	3000
CURTIS	54	61	75	95	69	64	61	67	51	0	0	0	0	597	20	0	4	621
DALEY	57	58	45	59	61	57	67	61	65	0	0	0	0	530	32	0	2	564
DARWIN	32	35	46	56	40	47	44	61	57	0	0	0	0	418	54	0	0	472
DAVIS M	30	33	26	44	36	29	35	23	23	0	0	0	0	279	0	0	2	281
DAVIS N	75	75	87	78	79	75	69	65	69	0	0	0	0	672	100	0	1	773
DAWES	102	106	101	116	115	106	76	110	113	0	0	0	0	945	77	0	9	1031
DE DIEGO	39	37	56	58	50	50	54	57	56	0	0	0	0	457	103	0	30	590
DECATUR	30	58	29	55	61	33	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	0	0	0	293
DENEEN	63	66	57	60	57	65	48	53	43	0	0	0	0	512	44	0	12	568
DEPRIEST	50	58	58	95	58	58	44	75	63	0	0	0	0	559	60	0	46	665
DETT	31	34	27	42	22	31	26	27	27	0	0	0	0	267	40	0	53	360
DEVER	60	79	90	95	76	86	78	114	71	0	0	0	0	749	40	0	2	791
DEVRY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	98	199	0	0	0	199

DEWEY	41	42	57	54	35	34	33	21	35	0	0	0	0	352	72	0	2	426
DIRKSEN	103	106	103	81	110	89	67	76	61	0	0	0	0	796	60	0	2	858
DISNEY	188	201	205	185	167	158	130	122	125	0	0	0	0	1481	80	0	36	1597
DISNEY II ES	50	51	52	53	51	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	59	0	0	418
DISNEY II HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	131	150	118	127	111	752	0	3	1	756
DIXON	32	37	51	49	60	57	62	92	89	0	0	0	0	529	35	0	2	566
DODGE	2	4	4	6	5	8	11	7	20	0	0	0	0	67	23	0	3	93
DOOLITTLE	35	34	28	38	25	24	32	24	20	0	0	0	0	260	36	0	11	307
DORE	75	75	82	78	88	75	87	73	75	0	0	0	0	708	39	0	16	763
DOUGLASS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	38	42	42	154	0	34	4	192
DRAKE	33	31	32	35	30	33	30	53	34	0	0	0	0	311	40	0	21	372
DRUMMOND	36	36	35	38	32	30	25	23	24	0	0	0	0	279	71	0	0	350
DUBOIS	19	19	18	19	17	33	26	21	18	0	0	0	0	190	20	0	3	213
DULLES	82	84	99	123	74	58	35	61	52	0	0	0	0	668	69	0	6	743
DUNBAR HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	155	102	131	538	0	96	8	642
DUNNE	28	27	20	28	25	27	23	20	21	0	0	0	0	219	22	0	2	243
DURKIN PARK	58	64	70	70	75	72	64	64	78	0	0	0	0	615	75	0	3	693
DVORAK	48	43	35	47	35	44	37	38	33	0	0	0	0	360	70	0	4	434
EARHART	20	25	31	40	22	34	36	24	27	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	10	269
EARLE	43	48	44	47	38	44	35	35	44	0	0	0	0	378	68	0	5	451
EBERHART	135	144	177	161	148	180	164	157	138	0	0	0	0	1404	0	0	2	1406
EBINGER	90	91	101	96	106	83	89	80	71	0	0	0	0	807	0	0	1	808
EDGEBROOK	55	56	59	58	53	54	54	55	58	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	502
EDISON	28	29	30	32	31	32	33	31	31	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	277
EDISON PARK	65	58	62	71	53	70	46	61	50	0	0	0	0	536	17	0	16	569
EDWARDS	140	145	112	167	130	141	175	123	140	0	0	0	0	1273	171	0	17	1461
ELLINGTON	62	66	70	77	75	76	66	58	65	0	0	0	0	615	79	0	21	715
EPIC HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	117	77	70	385	0	30	0	415
ERICSON	50	51	53	60	37	36	40	36	48	0	0	0	0	411	54	0	0	465

ERIE	49	50	50	47	47	48	41	45	41	0	0	0	0	418	0	0	2	420
ESMOND	31	24	21	20	29	34	28	19	30	0	0	0	0	236	26	0	2	264
EVERETT	28	28	26	28	31	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	47	0	2	215
EVERGREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	102	97	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	6	306
EVERS	30	34	29	33	46	36	38	30	33	0	0	0	0	309	39	0	4	352
FAIRFIELD	60	64	56	65	62	61	70	62	71	0	0	0	0	571	38	0	8	617
FALCONER	135	140	173	164	168	185	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	1130	112	0	28	1270
FARADAY	29	31	25	38	44	23	32	20	29	0	0	0	0	271	36	0	10	317
FARNSWORTH	58	55	55	51	59	51	59	52	65	0	0	0	0	505	68	0	42	615
FARRAGUT HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	182	178	172	705	35	91	16	847
FENGER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	51	59	54	204	0	18	4	226
FERNWOOD	33	35	40	36	40	28	25	32	35	0	0	0	0	304	35	0	0	339
FIELD	0	0	0	0	74	68	47	35	53	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	2	279
FINKL	45	47	33	37	31	39	29	33	47	0	0	0	0	341	60	0	23	424
FISKE	47	45	37	58	51	49	55	39	26	0	0	0	0	407	80	0	3	490
FOREMAN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	166	204	187	769	0	86	19	874
FORT DEARBORN	39	32	32	38	33	45	39	33	38	0	0	0	0	329	33	0	2	364
FOSTER PARK	30	35	30	35	40	35	21	22	27	0	0	0	0	275	60	0	52	387
FOUNDATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	41	76	0	0	0	0	169	0	0	2	171
FRANKLIN	57	57	25	30	32	30	29	31	64	0	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	355
FRAZIER CHARTER	32	32	29	47	53	50	53	54	53	0	0	0	0	403	20	0	2	425
FRAZIER PROSPECTIVE	38	47	47	42	24	23	25	21	19	0	0	0	0	286	0	0	7	293
FULLER	30	34	48	29	41	41	46	37	46	0	0	0	0	352	29	0	4	385
FULTON	33	38	45	34	38	44	40	29	29	0	0	0	0	330	46	0	4	380
FUNSTON	42	43	42	46	46	40	45	36	46	0	0	0	0	386	50	0	9	445
GAGE PARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	111	76	75	342	0	23	4	369
GALAPAGOS	40	35	30	35	37	36	38	37	36	0	0	0	0	324	0	0	1	325
GALE	30	35	39	47	31	37	31	29	24	0	0	0	0	303	40	0	14	357
GALILEO	59	70	72	68	62	54	50	51	54	0	0	0	0	540	0	0	5	545

GALLISTEL	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	131	123	0	0	0	0	674	80	0	38	792
GARVEY	22	23	29	21	26	25	25	21	24	0	0	0	0	216	31	0	8	255
GARVY	87	91	70	81	97	91	98	98	88	0	0	0	0	801	0	0	4	805
GARY	0	0	0	184	186	163	199	161	166	0	0	0	0	1059	60	0	35	1154
GILLESPIE	53	48	48	58	67	41	34	38	52	0	0	0	0	439	50	0	19	508
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP	50	50	50	51	53	50	52	48	43	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	2	449
GOETHE	92	86	69	74	86	61	82	68	54	0	0	0	0	672	90	0	8	770
GOODE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	212	172	174	783	0	32	2	817
GOUDY	61	64	76	68	70	71	93	66	85	0	0	0	0	654	62	0	3	719
GRAHAM ES	46	44	53	40	51	48	56	42	57	0	0	0	0	437	50	0	2	489
GRAHAM HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	125	129
GRAY	106	122	127	135	144	113	146	125	127	0	0	0	0	1145	79	0	10	1234
GREAT LAKES	77	62	98	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	0	0	0	283
GREELEY	50	58	63	72	65	66	75	66	67	0	0	0	0	582	48	0	3	633
GREEN	35	37	49	33	30	29	38	35	44	0	0	0	0	330	30	0	19	379
GREENE	83	81	79	99	105	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	38	0	5	577
GREGORY	45	37	43	43	35	42	32	39	37	0	0	0	0	353	40	0	13	406
GRESHAM	38	38	27	29	32	32	31	27	39	0	0	0	0	293	34	0	9	336
GRIMES	24	36	51	50	64	54	46	40	43	0	0	0	0	408	40	0	1	449
GRISSOM	28	28	34	42	31	37	36	35	41	0	0	0	0	312	32	0	0	344
GUNSAULUS	72	73	83	79	74	86	82	77	67	0	0	0	0	693	90	0	1	784
HAINES	56	64	85	65	68	77	80	72	50	0	0	0	0	617	34	0	6	657
HALE	70	78	108	112	110	102	100	106	104	0	0	0	0	890	40	0	12	942
HALEY	30	37	67	81	52	56	51	46	58	0	0	0	0	478	37	0	10	525
HAMILTON	60	59	62	40	60	55	65	26	32	0	0	0	0	459	22	0	0	481
HAMLIN	63	63	64	67	62	67	75	58	56	0	0	0	0	575	67	0	11	653
HAMMOND	28	31	38	44	52	50	50	32	40	0	0	0	0	365	58	0	14	437
HAMPTON	46	48	53	64	55	62	77	67	77	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	13	562
HANCOCK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	232	234	217	893	0	24	0	917

HANSON PARK	128	143	141	155	146	148	135	117	128	0	0	0	0	1241	195	0	120	1556
HARLAN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	102	111	134	457	0	58	2	517
HARPER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	45	41	38	172	0	41	0	213
HARTE	30	30	33	41	38	47	39	38	40	0	0	0	0	336	34	0	7	377
HARVARD	44	48	42	49	38	41	43	28	30	0	0	0	0	363	30	0	13	406
HAUGAN	135	134	124	133	117	115	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	120	0	39	989
HAWTHORNE	64	64	64	64	64	64	63	64	61	0	0	0	0	572	0	0	0	572
HAY	47	42	41	53	50	29	30	29	47	0	0	0	0	368	63	0	4	435
HAYT	108	118	116	123	88	83	93	74	101	0	0	0	0	904	112	0	0	1016
HEALY	170	172	163	186	166	148	130	141	118	0	0	0	0	1394	77	0	3	1474
HEARST	26	26	32	30	22	48	27	12	25	0	0	0	0	248	44	0	45	337
HEDGES	62	68	72	77	79	67	64	54	54	0	0	0	0	597	78	0	17	692
HEFFERAN	43	47	40	41	47	47	28	30	47	0	0	0	0	370	60	0	8	438
HENDERSON	26	31	37	41	40	32	31	31	30	0	0	0	0	299	20	0	6	325
HENDRICKS	15	11	18	38	19	19	28	16	16	0	0	0	0	180	28	0	20	228
HENRY	50	71	70	103	94	76	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	77	0	0	608
HERNANDEZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	348	347	0	0	0	0	1052	0	0	6	1058
HERZL	50	56	57	66	54	44	44	51	37	0	0	0	0	459	140	0	34	633
HIBBARD	109	126	129	141	128	136	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	112	0	4	1041
HIGGINS	30	32	33	36	29	34	27	22	30	0	0	0	0	273	20	0	4	297
HIRSCH HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	15	30	23	90	0	41	2	133
HITCH	61	62	54	75	61	69	63	58	71	0	0	0	0	574	40	0	0	614
HOLDEN	47	48	56	52	41	53	46	56	47	0	0	0	0	446	34	0	5	485
HOLMES	23	25	20	24	24	17	21	15	10	0	0	0	0	179	32	0	3	214
HOPE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	28	29	28	123	0	36	2	161
HOPE INSTITUTE	59	55	61	71	61	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	22	372
HORIZON SOUTHWEST	60	53	56	54	55	54	53	50	60	43	45	0	0	583	0	10	6	599
HOWE	54	53	34	62	51	46	56	40	45	0	0	0	0	441	40	0	5	486
HOYNE	31	29	27	30	30	23	22	31	30	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	2	255

HUBBARD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	469	432	340	1686	0	86	5	1777
HUGHES C	29	33	45	44	23	34	18	18	23	0	0	0	0	267	46	0	4	317
HUGHES L	30	42	40	46	43	48	50	30	48	0	0	0	0	377	74	0	37	488
HURLEY	72	77	84	101	92	101	85	71	104	0	0	0	0	787	64	0	2	853
HYDE PARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	169	160	98	642	0	84	20	746
INFINITY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	117	97	81	410	0	11	0	421
INSTITUTO HEALTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	147	142	212	677	0	30	3	710
INSTITUTO LOZANO HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	40	61	2	141	0	10	1	152
INSTITUTO LOZANO MASTERY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	3	5	40	0	0	0	40
INTER-AMERICAN	71	71	73	64	65	66	64	54	49	0	0	0	0	577	68	0	0	645
INTRINSIC HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	266	192	165	147	121	1023	0	16	2	1041
IRVING	52	51	52	53	52	49	63	58	68	0	0	0	0	498	34	0	1	533
JACKSON A	60	60	62	65	65	63	64	63	63	0	0	0	0	565	0	0	0	565
JACKSON M	22	28	41	40	33	26	20	30	37	0	0	0	0	277	40	0	24	341
JAHN	26	26	27	23	28	22	26	19	23	0	0	0	0	220	62	0	0	282
JAMIESON	86	93	87	96	93	79	86	97	96	0	0	0	0	813	40	0	26	879
JEFFERSON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	89	106	50	12	269	0	21	18	308
JENNER	20	21	33	28	26	23	25	24	15	0	0	0	0	215	16	0	4	235
JENSEN	40	43	44	51	44	57	33	37	43	0	0	0	0	392	50	0	3	445
JOHNSON	45	47	58	65	67	52	59	45	38	0	0	0	0	476	60	0	2	538
JONES HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	463	499	442	1854	0	13	41	1908
JOPLIN	38	39	40	42	33	36	42	44	44	0	0	0	0	358	36	0	5	399
JORDAN	48	53	64	63	60	41	63	53	39	0	0	0	0	484	56	0	13	553
JUAREZ HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	459	350	291	1575	0	98	3	1676
JULIAN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	119	105	192	548	0	75	6	629
JUNGMAN	27	22	28	16	38	25	30	20	26	0	0	0	0	232	30	0	24	286
KANOON	64	68	81	82	65	67	84	81	70	0	0	0	0	662	22	0	0	684
KELLER	0	28	28	29	29	31	31	29	32	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	10	247

KELLMAN	24	28	29	48	31	47	39	36	38	0	0	0	0	320	36	0	0	356
KELLOGG	26	28	25	24	32	25	27	21	31	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	7	246
KELLY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	555	356	490	2001	0	136	3	2140
KELVYN PARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	73	80	93	133	120	565	0	44	6	615
KENNEDY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	420	391	338	1489	0	90	49	1628
KENWOOD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	134	365	338	330	366	1665	0	30	12	1707
KERSHAW	25	25	24	29	26	31	28	19	26	0	0	0	0	233	40	0	12	285
KILMER	55	64	78	71	67	80	53	55	60	0	0	0	0	583	74	0	45	702
KING ES	23	24	19	28	18	22	19	13	19	0	0	0	0	185	32	0	15	232
KING HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	159	163	122	614	0	23	28	665
KINZIE	50	51	51	74	59	62	68	68	68	0	0	0	0	551	38	0	67	656
KIPLING	22	26	39	53	53	41	39	35	34	0	0	0	0	342	0	0	6	348
KIPP - ASCEND	0	0	107	94	101	98	103	78	71	0	0	0	0	652	0	0	3	655
KIPP CHICAGO - ASCEND PRIMARY	106	102	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	2	310
KIPP CHICAGO - BLOOM	0	0	0	0	0	88	107	68	69	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	3	335
KIPP CHICAGO - CREATE	0	0	0	0	0	65	88	77	75	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	3	308
KOZMINSKI	27	27	23	31	34	32	30	50	32	0	0	0	0	286	40	0	7	333
LAKE VIEW HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	277	307	268	1166	0	74	3	1243
LANE TECH HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	122	1018	1123	928	821	4131	0	25	52	4208
LANGFORD	32	32	38	43	34	37	29	32	31	0	0	0	0	308	36	0	4	348
LARA	47	47	44	54	48	41	44	43	58	0	0	0	0	426	50	0	0	476
LASALLE	60	64	67	67	63	62	65	57	51	0	0	0	0	556	0	0	1	557
LASALLE II	57	57	57	58	61	63	62	55	49	0	0	0	0	519	60	0	10	589
LAVIZZO	29	30	48	48	47	58	41	38	37	0	0	0	0	376	20	0	3	399
LAWNDALE	39	38	29	47	35	25	37	29	21	0	0	0	0	300	57	0	0	357
LEARN - 7	49	51	54	97	60	55	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	0	0	2	439
LEARN - BUTLER	50	64	69	54	76	50	58	88	47	0	0	0	0	556	37	0	2	595
LEARN CAMPBELL	82	87	101	83	51	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	4	457
LEARN - EXCEL	76	79	98	76	67	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	466	0	0	5	471

LEARN - MIDDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	56	70	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	8	223
LEARN - PERKINS	43	59	30	58	90	80	90	40	43	0	0	0	0	533	0	0	1	534
LEARN - SOUTH CHICAGO	58	64	65	77	71	72	43	38	29	0	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	517
LEE	76	82	72	92	82	96	96	86	94	0	0	0	0	776	40	0	43	859
LEGACY	52	51	51	51	50	52	45	53	49	0	0	0	0	454	29	0	2	485
LEGAL PREP HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	46	47	42	210	0	20	3	233
LELAND	46	70	52	66	53	48	62	41	55	0	0	0	0	493	50	0	14	557
LENART	28	28	30	29	29	31	34	25	26	0	0	0	0	260	34	0	0	294
LEWIS	51	51	60	83	46	30	48	45	40	0	0	0	0	454	40	0	1	495
LIBBY	25	25	32	62	25	35	35	21	36	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	20	316
LINCOLN	90	92	91	99	87	86	112	97	101	0	0	0	0	855	0	0	0	855
LINCOLN PARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	429	599	497	1975	0	51	15	2041
LINDBLOM HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	120	278	289	239	199	1242	0	2	46	1290
LITTLE BLACK PEARL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	22	35	52	137	0	4	0	141
LITTLE VILLAGE	70	73	93	88	93	78	85	82	87	0	0	0	0	749	60	0	14	823
LLOYD	160	175	169	171	184	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1014	168	0	3	1185
LOCKE A	60	60	58	61	56	46	64	45	39	0	0	0	0	489	80	0	0	569
LOCKE J	120	122	135	138	132	154	139	135	119	0	0	0	0	1194	148	0	13	1355
LOGANDALE	73	80	80	98	76	87	76	73	63	0	0	0	0	706	80	0	5	791
LORCA	73	84	89	101	93	99	78	97	86	0	0	0	0	800	77	0	7	884
LOVETT	30	36	42	52	41	35	44	32	39	0	0	0	0	351	40	0	8	399
LOWELL	33	37	38	48	46	36	58	32	45	0	0	0	0	373	78	0	45	496
LOZANO	19	14	23	22	14	18	24	27	27	0	0	0	0	188	22	0	33	243
LYON	143	157	151	171	139	188	178	164	160	0	0	0	0	1451	0	0	29	1480
MADERO	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	109	109	0	0	0	0	323	0	0	0	323
MADISON	19	22	29	20	18	22	19	22	29	0	0	0	0	200	18	0	5	223
MAGIC JOHNSON - BRAINERD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	46	46	131	0	5	1	137
MAGIC JOHNSON - ENGLEWOOD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	11	30	46	205	0	4	0	209
MAGIC JOHNSON - HUMBOLDT PK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	40	94	177	0	6	2	185

MAGIC JOHNSON - N LAWNDALE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	30	72	47	192	0	8	2	202
MAGIC JOHNSON - ROSELAND HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	31	90	48	227	0	8	1	236
MANIERRE	31	32	25	26	35	23	31	23	32	0	0	0	0	258	73	0	14	345
MANLEY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	35	34	33	140	0	52	2	194
MANN	37	42	40	31	37	31	21	40	31	0	0	0	0	310	40	0	25	375
MARINE LEADERSHIP AT AMES HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	116	175	177	108	74	790	0	4	0	794
MARQUETTE	93	104	123	159	126	127	126	132	116	0	0	0	0	1106	102	0	9	1217
MARSH	68	70	99	97	84	86	82	77	96	0	0	0	0	759	65	0	9	833
MARSHALL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	63	73	74	282	0	61	10	353
MARSHALL MIDDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	25	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	4	64
MASON	35	35	26	39	30	24	33	38	35	0	0	0	0	295	44	0	10	349
MATHER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	349	349	303	1411	0	60	5	1476
MAYER	70	66	62	79	63	55	51	79	47	0	0	0	0	572	138	0	0	710
MAYS	46	47	45	59	51	40	43	28	32	0	0	0	0	391	40	0	25	456
MCAULIFFE	75	78	73	64	81	81	83	76	68	0	0	0	0	679	68	0	3	750
MCCLELLAN	27	30	29	32	28	22	25	27	20	0	0	0	0	240	42	0	27	309
MCCORMICK	84	88	111	121	120	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	87	0	1	734
MCCUTCHEON	41	37	31	31	37	33	46	22	49	0	0	0	0	327	52	0	41	420
MCDADE	27	29	29	28	28	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	193
MCDOWELL	30	32	31	24	27	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	17	0	2	177
MCKAY	77	84	109	103	80	81	69	53	56	0	0	0	0	712	108	0	25	845
MCNAIR	43	52	38	47	38	46	35	26	37	0	0	0	0	362	20	0	48	430
MCPHERSON	50	77	67	67	83	59	75	77	84	0	0	0	0	639	80	0	46	765
MELODY	46	50	53	56	45	45	38	49	47	0	0	0	0	429	100	0	25	554
METCALFE	34	42	50	46	42	41	45	33	49	0	0	0	0	382	39	0	3	424
MIRELES	50	55	71	71	58	71	55	65	63	0	0	0	0	559	40	0	10	609
MITCHELL	28	29	35	50	50	56	32	26	31	0	0	0	0	337	36	0	1	374
MOLLISON	28	32	32	49	38	41	43	38	48	0	0	0	0	349	20	0	2	371

MONROE	99	95	91	114	100	69	82	109	87	0	0	0	0	846	90	0	8	944
MONTESSORI ENGLEWOOD	40	40	45	37	45	24	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	59	0	2	312
MOOS	60	65	62	53	64	57	46	66	57	0	0	0	0	530	52	0	2	584
MORGAN PARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	64	355	342	292	239	1348	0	66	12	1426
MORRILL	75	80	80	93	82	103	67	81	78	0	0	0	0	739	70	0	7	816
MORTON	33	39	30	30	33	37	26	35	26	0	0	0	0	289	32	0	3	324
MOUNT GREENWOOD	90	118	146	126	127	103	113	99	108	0	0	0	0	1030	0	0	21	1051
MOUNT VERNON	19	17	18	33	27	22	23	17	23	0	0	0	0	199	20	0	11	230
MOVING EVEREST	99	74	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	2	248
MOZART	69	69	62	75	83	77	84	79	72	0	0	0	0	670	62	0	11	743
MULTICULTURAL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	62	59	64	244	0	23	0	267
MURPHY	48	50	50	72	71	55	52	47	65	0	0	0	0	510	76	0	2	588
MURRAY	61	62	62	63	61	63	61	52	44	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	1	530
NAMASTE	57	59	57	57	60	58	52	48	41	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	4	493
NASH	32	38	34	41	41	17	20	23	31	0	0	0	0	277	38	0	5	320
NATIONAL TEACHERS	82	92	88	98	90	56	56	54	50	0	0	0	0	666	31	0	3	700
NEIL	22	20	25	26	23	24	13	22	23	0	0	0	0	198	19	0	78	295
NETTELHORST	100	99	100	102	89	69	69	69	70	0	0	0	0	767	80	0	4	851
NEW FIELD	85	115	99	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	120	0	40	561
NEW SULLIVAN	29	35	53	60	48	68	38	39	44	0	0	0	0	414	34	0	33	481
NEWBERRY	56	56	61	56	64	64	59	82	55	0	0	0	0	553	13	0	2	568
NICHOLSON	56	53	55	67	59	70	55	60	46	0	0	0	0	521	32	0	6	559
NIGHTINGALE	120	131	130	153	135	129	121	115	122	0	0	0	0	1156	140	0	7	1303
NINOS HEROES	38	42	37	48	39	32	27	44	34	0	0	0	0	341	30	0	3	374
NIXON	100	105	115	131	110	132	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	821	67	0	4	892
NKRUMAH	30	34	48	34	40	41	35	45	22	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329
NOBEL	78	79	88	88	87	89	100	74	104	0	0	0	0	787	74	0	5	866
NOBLE - ACADEMY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	77	111	0	340	0	4	0	344
NOBLE - BAKER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	140	101	58	465	0	36	10	511

NOBLE - BULLS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	275	237	215	1087	0	30	3	1120
NOBLE - BUTLER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	185	113	73	552	0	18	3	573
NOBLE - COMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	127	105	215	191	167	134	1061	0	26	7	1094
NOBLE - DRW HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	150	74	131	534	0	26	7	567
NOBLE - GOLDER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	173	168	151	672	0	10	2	684
NOBLE - HANSBERRY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	180	144	140	716	0	39	5	760
NOBLE - ITW SPEER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	361	202	0	915	0	12	3	930
NOBLE - JOHNSON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	224	170	153	825	0	39	11	875
NOBLE - MUCHIN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	238	228	197	918	0	7	0	925
NOBLE - NOBLE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	160	134	137	603	0	13	0	616
NOBLE - PRITZKER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	244	207	213	943	0	16	0	959
NOBLE - RAUNER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	168	128	119	592	0	18	2	612
NOBLE - ROWE CLARK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	120	113	106	507	0	15	3	525
NOBLE - UIC HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	218	222	191	895	0	19	1	915
NORTH LAWNSDALE - CHRISTIANA HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	94	93	95	382	0	16	1	399
NORTH LAWNSDALE - COLLINS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	114	88	85	387	0	11	2	400
NORTH RIVER	29	28	33	33	29	23	26	28	28	0	0	0	0	257	49	0	15	321
NORTH-GRAND HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	261	209	181	875	0	52	7	934
NORTHSIDE LEARNING HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255
NORTHSIDE PREP HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	285	235	251	1036	0	2	17	1055
NORTHWEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	196	166	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	10	556
NORWOOD PARK	28	58	56	54	53	28	23	38	21	0	0	0	0	359	36	0	7	402
OGDEN ES	148	159	162	155	143	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	0	0	2	885
OGDEN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	107	107	90	85	91	82	674	0	13	2	689
OGLESBY	64	60	46	53	41	39	33	46	47	0	0	0	0	429	54	0	3	486
OKEEFFE	68	78	90	123	75	68	76	70	76	0	0	0	0	724	48	0	3	775
OMBUDSMAN - NORTHWEST HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	54	83	85	262	0	8	2	272

OMBUDSMAN SOUTH HS	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	82	176	135	448	0	14	2	464
OMBUDSMAN WEST HS	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	87	217	135	537	0	28	6	571
ONAHAN		70	69	71	72	68	61	56	56	64	0	0	0	0	587	40	0	4	631
ORIOLE PARK		65	71	80	80	72	60	78	69	59	0	0	0	0	634	80	0	1	715
OROZCO		28	30	29	26	28	33	120	116	110	0	0	0	0	520	35	0	13	568
ORR HS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	46	76	86	262	0	62	7	331
ORTIZ DOMINGUEZ DE		161	158	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	108	0	27	629
OTIS		44	46	36	50	54	47	56	49	44	0	0	0	0	426	40	0	43	509
OTOOLE		28	36	33	50	38	34	38	41	43	0	0	0	0	341	40	0	2	383
OWEN		27	28	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	5	264
OWENS		52	54	56	53	42	44	39	36	38	0	0	0	0	414	40	0	20	474
PALMER		82	85	81	85	115	101	81	78	71	0	0	0	0	779	78	0	0	857
PARK MANOR		33	33	55	53	43	34	36	36	40	0	0	0	0	363	33	0	7	403
PARKER		60	63	63	82	61	53	47	48	46	0	0	0	0	523	125	0	12	660
PARKSIDE		28	30	34	32	28	16	21	16	23	0	0	0	0	228	40	0	0	268
PASTEUR		100	115	139	151	167	144	120	115	124	0	0	0	0	1175	40	0	18	1233
PATHWAYS ASHBURN HS	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	118	111	257	0	5	0	262
PATHWAYS AVONDALE HS	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	16	62	77	182	0	4	2	188
PATHWAYS BRIGHTON PARK HS	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	85	97	109	321	0	2	1	324
PAYTON HS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	225	217	220	989	0	4	9	1002
PEACE AND EDUCATION HS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	37	54	136	0	3	1	140
PECK		139	140	165	140	169	166	161	158	154	0	0	0	0	1392	220	0	2	1614
PEIRCE		110	112	111	88	112	124	100	74	102	0	0	0	0	933	118	0	0	1051
PENN		31	37	38	35	38	21	30	41	20	0	0	0	0	291	40	0	41	372
PEREZ		25	28	36	30	31	25	41	29	25	0	0	0	0	270	40	0	0	310
PERSHING		61	60	77	67	69	66	69	41	37	0	0	0	0	547	31	0	2	580
PERSPECTIVES JOSLIN HS	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	66	60	51	54	55	49	386	0	10	0	396
PERSPECTIVES	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	41	63	107	84	70	66	460	0	25	10	495

LEADERSHIP HS																		
PERSPECTIVES - MATH & SCI HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	61	115	103	75	98	509	0	25	12	546
PERSPECTIVES - TECH HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	85	96	94	358	0	25	2	385
PETERSON	96	106	102	105	103	99	98	88	87	0	0	0	0	884	40	0	0	924
PHILLIPS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	151	142	105	613	0	65	5	683
PHOENIX MILITARY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	143	111	111	523	0	1	0	524
PICCOLO	50	63	80	67	72	58	62	46	48	0	0	0	0	546	50	0	8	604
PICKARD	28	27	45	51	55	51	56	46	62	0	0	0	0	421	42	0	0	463
PILSEN	31	32	29	41	30	38	36	29	33	0	0	0	0	299	45	0	20	364
PIRIE	32	39	40	39	52	36	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	34	0	13	322
PLAMONDON	16	20	19	21	17	22	13	14	11	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	1	154
PLATO	47	55	52	59	87	52	46	45	54	0	0	0	0	497	0	0	3	500
POE	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	210
POLARIS	46	50	48	53	56	47	52	45	47	0	0	0	0	444	0	0	0	444
PORTAGE PARK	108	115	106	106	92	105	104	73	79	0	0	0	0	888	71	0	6	965
POWELL	70	73	58	69	54	61	59	39	53	0	0	0	0	536	0	0	19	555
PRESCOTT	25	53	57	60	53	24	19	15	12	0	0	0	0	318	38	0	2	358
PRIETO	91	104	85	111	117	132	111	111	120	0	0	0	0	982	40	0	32	1054
PRITZKER	63	69	70	84	82	92	98	80	78	0	0	0	0	716	30	0	0	746
PROLOGUE - EARLY COLLEGE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	29	50	99	0	3	3	105
PROLOGUE - JOHNSTON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	26	85	138	0	3	1	142
PROLOGUE - WINNIE MANDELA HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	11	41	69	0	2	0	71
PROSSER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	332	313	295	1290	0	61	16	1367
PROVIDENCE ENGLEWOOD	66	56	70	65	52	50	40	33	33	0	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	465
PRUSSING	66	68	73	84	89	74	70	67	69	0	0	0	0	660	40	0	4	704
PULASKI	91	95	87	103	93	78	94	81	85	0	0	0	0	807	100	0	19	926
PULLMAN	32	39	55	40	34	39	28	22	23	0	0	0	0	312	25	0	2	339

RABY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	97	67	364	0	75	7	446
RANDOLPH	46	50	45	51	55	43	54	54	45	0	0	0	0	443	50	0	7	500
RAVENSWOOD	50	70	65	70	55	54	50	54	38	0	0	0	0	506	40	0	3	549
RAY	59	66	73	83	64	65	62	64	61	0	0	0	0	597	120	0	5	722
REAVIS	26	25	16	28	29	27	16	26	21	0	0	0	0	214	40	0	4	258
REILLY	77	75	93	114	115	91	107	90	103	0	0	0	0	865	115	0	4	984
REINBERG	72	75	82	80	74	88	64	98	76	0	0	0	0	709	74	0	58	841
REVERE	22	26	25	24	20	28	26	17	20	0	0	0	0	208	31	0	5	244
RICHARDS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	64	55	39	212	0	37	1	250
RICKOVER MILITARY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	146	159	72	517	0	3	0	520
ROBESON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	31	29	25	110	0	43	6	159
ROBINSON	25	25	24	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	40	0	1	138
ROGERS	69	72	68	79	85	73	85	60	82	0	0	0	0	673	74	0	10	757
ROOSEVELT HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	224	237	266	925	0	83	16	1024
ROWE	103	105	112	109	114	96	128	100	23	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	2	892
RUDOLPH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	52	67
RUGGLES	35	36	41	56	36	45	35	43	29	0	0	0	0	356	35	0	3	394
RUIZ	60	67	74	85	82	90	76	69	81	0	0	0	0	684	46	0	2	732
RYDER	24	34	36	39	39	36	38	26	26	0	0	0	0	298	40	0	54	392
SABIN	59	64	64	72	63	65	71	64	70	0	0	0	0	592	0	0	5	597
SALAZAR	35	36	33	36	42	47	32	38	42	0	0	0	0	341	20	0	4	365
SANDOVAL	130	143	176	167	195	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	35	0	4	1023
SAUCEDO	100	101	106	123	124	127	126	128	133	0	0	0	0	1068	97	0	2	1167
SAUGANASH	60	67	75	76	69	62	64	47	69	0	0	0	0	589	0	0	1	590
SAWYER	120	132	202	206	209	195	230	195	197	0	0	0	0	1686	0	0	3	1689
SAYRE	34	39	47	40	54	50	54	53	46	0	0	0	0	417	38	0	6	461
SCAMMON	75	89	99	94	99	94	101	134	84	0	0	0	0	869	40	0	3	912
SCHMID	17	19	19	21	19	28	20	26	19	0	0	0	0	188	30	0	4	222
SCHUBERT	130	130	125	120	125	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	759	140	0	4	903

SCHURZ HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	361	374	484	1662	0	129	31	1822
SENN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	299	314	353	1286	0	51	5	1342
SEWARD	72	78	69	80	90	88	81	73	76	0	0	0	0	707	60	0	6	773
SHABAZZ DUSABLE HS	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHABAZZ SHABAZZ	- 29	30	28	53	46	27	24	25	34	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	2	298
SHABAZZ SIZEMORE	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHERIDAN	60	61	62	66	64	65	63	58	61	0	0	0	0	560	0	0	1	561
SHERMAN	31	34	27	35	21	33	30	23	33	0	0	0	0	267	20	0	4	291
SHERWOOD	34	35	35	36	26	21	28	26	28	0	0	0	0	269	51	0	9	329
SHIELDS	149	152	183	198	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	128	0	2	970
SHIELDS MIDDLE	0	0	0	0	0	170	166	180	172	0	0	0	0	688	0	0	1	689
SHOESMITH	30	43	46	52	61	45	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	3	331
SHOOP	34	48	47	55	49	59	53	40	39	0	0	0	0	424	30	0	3	457
SIMEON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	278	348	300	1226	0	37	22	1285
SIMPSON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	13	13	21	63	0	2	0	65
SKINNER	121	127	112	159	134	130	110	73	65	0	0	0	0	1031	40	0	31	1102
SKINNER NORTH	60	58	59	63	64	64	61	51	27	0	0	0	0	507	0	0	0	507
SMITH	31	31	51	37	41	38	32	21	37	0	0	0	0	319	40	0	3	362
SMYSER	82	93	93	101	112	111	93	144	123	0	0	0	0	952	40	0	13	1005
SMYTH	36	43	42	58	42	35	37	21	24	0	0	0	0	338	68	0	40	446
SOCIAL JUSTICE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	79	50	69	273	0	22	1	296
SOLOMON	31	31	23	28	29	27	31	26	32	0	0	0	0	258	40	0	43	341
SOLORIO HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	274	286	227	1013	0	40	31	1084
SOUTH LOOP	98	98	106	72	83	111	85	82	91	0	0	0	0	826	49	0	2	877
SOUTH SHORE ES	52	54	44	51	50	45	46	31	23	0	0	0	0	396	40	0	19	455
SOUTH SHORE INTL HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	154	120	133	557	0	35	7	599
SOUTHSIDE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	209	213
SPENCER	60	76	93	87	73	63	68	47	81	0	0	0	0	648	75	0	17	740
SPRY ES	42	48	62	68	67	57	57	50	62	0	0	0	0	513	48	0	20	581

SPRY HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	39	45	10	124	0	14	0	138
STAGG	40	47	47	59	50	58	55	37	38	0	0	0	0	431	32	0	18	481
STEINMETZ HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	323	363	295	1248	0	106	5	1359
STEM	57	60	60	56	60	61	54	47	45	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
STEVENSON	120	120	121	98	136	146	132	145	129	0	0	0	0	1147	98	0	38	1283
STOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	7	232
STONE	93	64	66	62	62	63	67	86	60	0	0	0	0	623	0	0	3	626
STOWE	60	60	73	77	66	66	70	71	72	0	0	0	0	615	64	0	16	695
SUDER	39	41	39	33	41	36	40	29	40	0	0	0	0	338	79	0	2	419
SULLIVAN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	137	87	81	480	0	45	34	559
SUMNER	23	21	22	35	25	20	27	30	26	0	0	0	0	229	18	0	20	267
SUTHERLAND	62	67	65	95	76	67	81	66	72	0	0	0	0	651	0	0	4	655
SWIFT	74	70	82	78	67	67	58	60	66	0	0	0	0	622	80	0	3	705
TAFT HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	144	755	653	664	662	3011	0	158	23	3192
TALCOTT	50	50	47	55	54	45	54	56	47	0	0	0	0	458	43	0	12	513
TALMAN	31	31	44	45	48	42	47	34	38	0	0	0	0	360	70	0	18	448
TANNER	39	38	32	37	49	47	24	36	33	0	0	0	0	335	30	0	4	369
TARKINGTON	93	95	88	114	99	115	99	113	127	0	0	0	0	943	40	0	7	990
TAYLOR	33	46	55	52	50	48	37	45	53	0	0	0	0	419	40	0	10	469
TEAM HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	39	64	69	212	0	17	0	229
TELPOCHCALLI	26	28	29	37	24	30	18	29	32	0	0	0	0	253	29	0	4	286
THOMAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	6	181
THORP J	30	40	22	33	25	26	24	30	31	0	0	0	0	261	20	0	51	332
THORP O	86	87	87	87	94	95	99	94	89	0	0	0	0	818	0	0	35	853
TILDEN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	55	68	51	237	0	37	25	299
TILL	34	36	32	48	31	21	24	31	20	0	0	0	0	277	41	0	29	347
TILTON	34	41	36	37	29	33	41	21	20	0	0	0	0	292	40	0	15	347
TONTI	130	137	172	163	162	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	938	120	0	6	1064
TURNER-DREW	28	30	26	27	23	26	33	40	22	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	255

TWAIN	95	107	138	128	130	135	132	138	118	0	0	0	0	1121	40	0	0	1161
U OF C - DONOGHUE	85	89	91	89	82	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	60	0	1	567
U OF C - NKO	55	60	63	58	57	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	20	0	0	362
U OF C - WOODLAWN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	90	74	120	93	68	62	583	0	34	3	620
U OF C - WOODSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	119	112	0	0	0	0	322	0	0	3	325
UNO - BRIGHTON PARK	62	64	68	69	69	67	89	82	85	0	0	0	0	655	0	0	4	659
UNO - CISNEROS	62	64	65	65	63	65	60	64	63	0	0	0	0	571	0	0	1	572
UNO - CLEMENTE	63	64	58	63	59	64	65	59	63	0	0	0	0	558	0	0	0	558
UNO - DE LAS CASAS	32	32	31	32	33	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	288
UNO - FUENTES	62	64	64	64	66	63	60	66	62	0	0	0	0	571	0	0	1	572
UNO - GARCIA HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	163	138	141	617	0	18	4	639
UNO - MARQUEZ	64	64	64	63	65	63	62	66	63	0	0	0	0	574	0	0	0	574
UNO - PAZ	43	50	58	54	31	30	60	42	30	0	0	0	0	398	0	0	0	398
UNO - ROGERS PARK	64	63	57	64	59	59	58	55	63	69	59	57	47	774	0	6	5	785
UNO - SANTIAGO	30	31	32	30	31	31	31	34	30	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	2	282
UNO - SOCCER ELEM	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	65	63	0	0	0	0	576	0	0	0	576
UNO - SOCCER HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	168	158	141	662	0	26	0	688
UNO - TAMAYO	32	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	1	290
UNO - TORRES	63	63	63	63	64	65	64	65	95	0	0	0	0	605	0	0	4	609
UNO - ZIZUMBO	64	63	64	63	64	64	64	65	97	0	0	0	0	608	0	0	2	610
UPLIFT HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	62	57	261	0	21	22	304
URBAN PREP - BRONZEVILLE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	89	87	89	347	0	23	2	372
URBAN PREP - ENGLEWOOD HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	107	84	85	391	0	25	5	421
URBAN PREP - WEST HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	65	53	66	266	0	23	4	293
VANDERPOEL	28	29	27	28	29	29	29	44	41	0	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	284
VAUGHN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	189
VICK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	12	342
VOISE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	19	31	56	138	0	20	0	158

VOLTA	75	79	91	104	80	111	96	82	96	0	0	0	0	814	80	0	8	902
VON LINNE	53	56	67	68	78	58	56	70	48	0	0	0	0	554	63	0	5	622
VON STEUBEN HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	435	360	365	1594	0	31	19	1644
WACKER	25	27	46	23	26	36	23	21	16	0	0	0	0	243	40	0	7	290
WADSWORTH	42	57	61	51	61	50	45	52	55	0	0	0	0	474	60	0	3	537
WALSH	29	32	40	38	42	44	40	48	38	0	0	0	0	351	40	0	20	411
WARD J	59	61	61	63	66	62	56	57	42	0	0	0	0	527	40	0	0	567
WARD L	62	60	51	56	52	54	47	40	58	0	0	0	0	480	58	0	10	548
WARREN	26	26	29	28	18	16	28	23	44	0	0	0	0	238	34	0	6	278
WASHINGTON G ES	84	86	100	88	95	94	92	90	91	0	0	0	0	820	76	0	2	898
WASHINGTON H ES	30	33	36	58	37	30	32	49	45	0	0	0	0	350	39	0	6	395
WASHINGTON HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	341	303	340	1334	0	56	17	1407
WATERS	91	92	64	88	75	69	65	42	67	0	0	0	0	653	0	0	1	654
WEBSTER	25	24	25	25	30	24	28	38	27	0	0	0	0	246	61	0	1	308
WELLS ES	32	36	39	44	37	47	40	34	36	0	0	0	0	345	44	0	0	389
WELLS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	57	86	102	300	0	70	4	374
WENTWORTH	54	58	49	67	58	39	52	49	44	0	0	0	0	470	34	0	34	538
WEST PARK	62	66	65	74	70	60	59	61	56	0	0	0	0	573	44	0	0	617
WEST RIDGE	92	92	85	80	86	80	97	63	64	0	0	0	0	739	40	0	14	793
WESTCOTT	31	35	39	42	48	28	30	28	37	0	0	0	0	318	46	0	3	367
WESTINGHOUSE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	297	273	261	1118	0	26	21	1165
WHISTLER	15	23	24	28	28	27	17	29	26	0	0	0	0	217	20	0	27	264
WHITE	15	17	20	22	22	27	24	14	21	0	0	0	0	182	18	0	0	200
WHITNEY	110	120	102	139	121	118	106	122	94	0	0	0	0	1032	75	0	0	1107
WHITTIER	28	28	27	24	33	28	31	26	29	0	0	0	0	254	16	0	0	270
WILDWOOD	50	45	59	46	63	52	61	50	58	0	0	0	0	484	0	0	5	489
WILLIAMS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	61	71	35	237	0	8	0	245
WOODLAWN	26	27	22	35	28	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	28	0	0	206
WOODSON	29	31	30	49	37	42	30	31	24	0	0	0	0	303	29	0	33	365

WORLD LANGUAGE HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	78	65	74	287	0	16	0	303
YATES	31	43	50	49	45	34	43	46	52	0	0	0	0	393	58	0	79	530
YCCS - ADDAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	58	1	246	0	6	0	252
YCCS - ASPIRA PANTOJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	27	19	189	0	8	2	199
YCCS - ASSOCIATION HOUSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	43	3	134	0	11	1	146
YCCS - AUSTIN CAREER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	51	81	0	6	0	87
YCCS - CAMPOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	43	42	157	0	7	0	164
YCCS - CCA ACADEMY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	54	30	201	0	15	3	219
YCCS - CHATHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	74	16	217	0	9	5	231
YCCS - HOUSTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	35	13	149	0	5	0	154
YCCS - INNOVATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	79	24	348	0	18	4	370
YCCS - LATINO YOUTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	89	21	243	0	11	0	254
YCCS - MCKINLEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	23	32	162	0	15	2	179
YCCS - OLIVE HARVEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	16	15	167	0	8	0	175
YCCS - SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	59	28	197	0	13	0	210
YCCS - SULLIVAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	15	1	305	0	25	3	333
YCCS - TRUMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	84	17	221	0	5	2	228
YCCS - WEST TOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	94	1	235	0	8	0	243
YCCS - WESTSIDE HOLISTIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	17	2	116	0	8	2	126
YCCS - YOUTH CONNECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	61	11	199	0	14	6	219
YCCS - YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	16	10	126	0	12	4	142
YORK HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	58	66	44	295	0	9	7	311
YOUNG ES	73	76	100	119	99	81	82	75	112	0	0	0	0	817	50	0	31	898
YOUNG HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	126	450	431	394	451	1979	0	59	31	2069
YOUNG WOMENS HS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	110	70	65	345	0	22	3	370
ZAPATA	61	70	83	95	82	84	94	72	87	0	0	0	0	728	76	0	7	811

TOTAL	25,605	27,261	28,402	30,174	28,411	27,413	27,388	26,540	26,880	26,650	27,788	26,336	22,698	351,546	21,151	5,348	7,602	385,647
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PRELIMINARY DRAFT

APPENDIX G: TIF-related projects approved by City Council

Below is a list of TIF-related projects approved by the City Council (January 2014 to December 2015)

- **Jane Addams Elementary School, 10810 S. Avenue H**

Jane Addams Elementary School on the East Side will receive \$1.7 million in TIF assistance to install new energy efficient windows and perform various masonry and structural upgrades. TIF will pay the entire cost of the project.

- **Roald Amundsen High School, 5110 N. Damen Ave.**

Amundsen High School in Lincoln Square will receive \$500,000 in Tax Increment Financing (TIF) assistance for the construction of two new computer classrooms, a wireless internet network, and improved lunchroom and auditorium facilities. The funds will be applied towards planning, design and installation costs. Chicago Public Schools will fund the remainder of the \$552,482 project. A second TIF agreement for Amundsen was approved in June 2015 for \$2.6 million for gym improvements.

- **Lyman A. Budlong Elementary School, 2701 W. Foster Ave.**
Budlong Elementary School in Lincoln Square will receive \$2.2 million in TIF to support the renovation of restroom facilities throughout the four-story building. The work will be entirely funded by TIF.

- **Willa Cather Elementary School, 2900 W. Washington Blvd.**

Willa Cather Elementary in East Garfield Park will receive \$500,000 in TIF costs associated with its conversion of an asphalt playground to grass and gardens. Proposed improvements include new play areas, vegetable and native plant gardens, permeable surfaces, outdoor classroom space, and a water retention system. The \$1.5 million proposal is part of the citywide "Space to Grow" program, a public-private partnership with Healthy Schools Campaign and Openlands conservation organization that transforms schoolyards into outdoor spaces for students and the community. The funding balance will be paid for with \$500,000 each from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District and the Chicago Department of Water Management.

- **John C. Coonley Elementary School, 4046 N. Leavitt St.**

Allocated \$16.5 million in Tax Increment Financing (TIF) for the construction of an addition to John C. Coonley Elementary School in North Center. The three-story, 34,000-square-foot was planned to include 12 classrooms, a cafeteria, and kitchen, with the existing cafeteria and kitchen at the Chicago Public School facility being converted to classrooms upon the annex's completion. Total project cost is estimated at \$16.6 million. The \$100,000 balance will be paid for by the Chicago Board of Education.

- **Richard T. Crane Technical Preparatory High School, 2245 W. Jackson Blvd.**

Crane High School on the Near West Side will receive \$2.3 million in TIF for the construction of a new artificial turf athletic field and running track. The work, which will include a drainage system, lighting fixtures, and accessibility amenities for people with disabilities, will be entirely funded by TIF.

- **Charles W. Earle Elementary School, 2040 W. 62nd St.**

Charles W. Earle Elementary School in West Englewood will receive \$287,000 in TIF for the planning, design and construction of a new play lot with rubberized surfaces. TIF will pay the entire cost of the project.

- **Franklin Elementary Fine Arts Center, 225 W. Evergreen Ave.**

Franklin Elementary on the Near North Side will receive \$410,000 in TIF for the removal and replacement of approximately 300 student lockers. The work will be entirely funded by TIF.

- **Matthew Gallistel Elementary Language Academy, 10347 S. Ewing Ave.**

Matthew Gallistel Elementary Language Academy on the East Side will receive \$2.7 million in TIF for a new roof, tuck pointing, air conditioning units and various floor, wall, ceiling and door repairs. TIF will pay the entire cost of the project.

- **Bret Harte Elementary School, 1556 E. 56th St.**

The parking facilities at Harte School in Hyde Park will be expanded through the proposed sale of a 12,300-square-foot, City-owned lot at 5528 S. Cornell Ave. The lot will be sold for \$1 to Solstice on the Park LLC, which will use a portion of the site for the development of a 28-story condominium tower and the remainder as an expanded parking area for school faculty. The parking improvements are valued at \$500,000.

- **Jones College Preparatory High School, 606 S. State St.**

Approved a land transfer to support the development of a \$5.6 million athletic field on the Near South Side for use by Jones College Preparatory and area residents. Under the proposal, the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) will provide approximately 3.5 acres of land near 24th and Federal streets to Chicago Public Schools (CPS) for the development of the field and running track. The site was previously occupied by the CHA's recently demolished Harold Ickes Homes. In exchange for the Ickes land, CHA will receive 9.8 acres of City- and CPS-owned land surrounding the former Near North High School at 1450 N. Larabee St., which the CHA will use for the ongoing, mixed-income redevelopment of the Cabrini Green public housing complex. Construction of the field will be supported by \$4.3 million in Tax Increment Financing (TIF) approved by City Council in March 2013. The \$1.3 million balance will be paid for by CPS.

- **Benito Juarez Community Academy High School, 2150 S. Laflin St.**

Juarez High School on the Lower West Side will be reimbursed with \$701,000 in TIF for the

2010 construction of a new athletic field. The artificial turf field is used by students and area residents. Chicago Public Schools will fund the balance of the \$750,000 project.

- **Lindblom Math and Science Academy, 6130 S. Wolcott Ave.**

Authorized an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) between the Public Building Commission (PBC) and the City of Chicago/Department of Planning and Development (DPD) for use of \$2,468,000 of TIF funds to acquire parcels needed for a new parking lot, as well as the design and construction costs of the parking lot, at Robert Lindblom Math and Science Academy. The PBC, on behalf of the DPD, will develop the new parking lot in the 6100 block of South Winchester Avenue, across the street from the school, located at 6130 S. Wolcott Avenue in the city's West Englewood community.

- **Marine Leadership Academy at Ames, 1920 N. Hamlin Ave.**

CPS will be reimbursed with \$4.5 million in TIF for the 2014 expansion and conversion of Logan Square's Ames Middle School as the Marine Leadership Academy. Building improvements included upgraded mechanical systems, new computer and science labs, enhanced music and art classrooms, and a new soccer and running track. CPS is funding the balance of the \$5.1 million project.

- **Genevieve Melody STEM School, 3937 W. Wilcox St.**

West Garfield Park's Genevieve Elementary School will receive \$1.5 million in TIF for the construction of media classroom and science and computer labs.

- **Walter Payton College Prep High School, 1034 N. Wells St.**

Walter Payton College Prep on the Near North Side will receive \$20 million in TIF for the construction of a three-story annex. In replacing a parking lot on the west side of the school, the four-story, 49,00-square-foot structure will include 16 classrooms, a "black box" theater, a cafe, gymnasium, fitness room and administrative offices. Total project cost is estimated at \$20.6 million. The \$600,000 balance will be paid by Chicago Public Schools (CPS). The annex is expected to increase Payton's enrollment capacity from about 850 to 1,250 students.

- **William Penn Elementary School, 1616 S. Avers.**

Penn School in North Lawndale will receive \$1.12 million in TIF for construction of a new science lab and the installation of dehumidification equipment. Total project cost is \$1.22 million. The balance will be paid by Chicago Public Schools.

- **Spencer Elementary Technology Academy, 214 N. Lavergne Ave.**

Austin's Spencer Academy will receive \$700,000 in TIF for the construction of two

playgrounds, a basketball court and security lighting. The funds will be applied to planning, design and construction costs.

- **George W. Tilton Elementary School, 223 N. Keeler St.**

West Garfield Park's Tilton School will receive \$500,000 in TIF for the construction of a new playground, artificial turf field, basketball court and security lighting.

- **James Wadsworth Elementary School, 6650 S. Ellis Ave.**

James Wadsworth Elementary School in Woodlawn will receive \$500,000 in Tax increment Financing (TIF) for costs associated with the conversion of an asphalt schoolyard into gardens, outdoor classroom space, play areas, and water retention system. The \$1.5 million project is part of the Space to Grow program, a public-private partnership with the Healthy Schools Campaign and Openlands conservation organization that transforms school grounds into outdoor spaces for students and the community. The remaining balance will be paid for with \$500,000 each from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District and the Chicago Department of Water Management.

- The City amended the Modern Schools Across Chicago IGAs to add additional projects to be paid for from excess bond proceeds and interest earnings.
- Phase 1 bonds paid for a \$650,000 STEM improvement at **Faraday ES**, and playlots at **Jensen** (\$400,000) and **Ericson** (\$225,000).
- Phase 2 bonds paid for a modular at **Prieto ES** (\$1.9 million), a roof at **Prosser HS** (\$978,601) and a modification for the library at **Back of the Yards** (\$225,000).