

2023 **chicago public schools educational facilities**
MASTER PLAN



October 2023



Every family in our District,

every student in our schools, and every staff member working for CPS should expect an excellent learning environment as the baseline for a quality education.

This document is the critical first step in our District's ambitious overall plan to update, improve, and modernize the facilities where our students learn. It is a comprehensive, neighborhood-by-neighborhood analysis of the current state of our facilities, their capacity, and current realities. This document includes important information about our District's Three-Year Blueprint, enrollment trends, program offerings, demographics, and unique community needs that will help guide decision-making. It details the investments we will be making in FY2024, and the analyses that we will use to determine investments going forward—including the District's Annual Regional Analysis (ARA), biennial Facilities Condition Assessment, and Five-Year Planning Area Analysis.

Most importantly, this document includes—for the first time—a full accounting of our District's total facility needs, which total \$14.4 billion. In a district as large as ours, and with a building portfolio as old as ours, this is the investment it would take to repair and modernize each and every one of our current facilities and give our students the learning environment we know they deserve.

21st century academic programming requires 21st century facilities, equipped with state-

of-the-art labs to support STEM education, specialized classrooms outfitted for Career and Technical Education, accommodations that will allow our diverse learners to thrive, new auditoriums for our performing arts, and new fields for athletics. This sort of investment would make that possible—giving each of our students an equitable, quality experience at CPS.

It would also save our city money in the long run by eliminating the extra costs of rushing from emergency repair to emergency repair. It would also allow us to have greener, more sustainable schools that would reduce our carbon footprint and utility costs for decades to come.

Above all, it would communicate to our students that they are valued, that their education is valued, and that their future is valued.

While CPS can identify our students' needs and develop a plan to address them, we are severely limited in our ability to access capital facility resources in ways that most other districts are not. The result is that year after year, our children are shortchanged, as more of our capital funding goes to emergency short-term patches, and more of our academic and operational budget is siphoned off to pay debt service to bondholders.

Therefore, this report is not the end of our process. It is the beginning. It is the starting point for our upcoming five-year strategic plan, which will include specific recommendations for facility improvements. It is also the starting point of our total effort to secure the funding to give

our students the education they deserve. This plan will take coalitions and partnerships with our fellow officials at the city, state, and federal levels. It will take administrators, teachers, parents, students, and advocates pushing for the changes we need. It will take our entire CPS community coming together to set a new direction and vision for our District.

The plan will be developed through community engagement—including a community survey—which will occur during the fall and winter months of this school year. These important discussions with our communities will help us set priorities as a District, respond to where facility needs are greatest, and make the case for the necessary funding. Embedded in this report is a schedule of community engagement opportunities. We encourage families, staff, students, community members, and other stakeholders to make their voices heard in multiple forums. If we have robust community involvement in the process, the District's plans are far more likely to meet the needs of each community.

Following the community engagement phase, CPS will produce a five-year strategic plan for approval by the Board of Education that will include recommendations for improving the facilities where our students learn. If approved by the Board and funded by local, state, and federal resources, CPS will be able to move forward on the critical work of upgrading our facilities to serve the needs of our staff, our students, and our city.

Thank you for your interest in our District's Educational Facilities Master Plan. We look forward to continuing to work with Chicago communities on this process to build a better District for all of our students. They deserve no less.

Sincerely,

Pedro Martinez
Chief Executive Officer
Chicago Public Schools





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Introduction

Chicago Public Schools (CPS) is required to develop an Education Facilities Master Plan every five years in accordance with Public Act 097-0474. This document is an update to the Educational Facilities Master Plan (EFMP) that was posted in October 2018. It outlines the District's current Three-Year Blueprint and includes important information regarding student demographics, enrollment trends, programmatic offerings, facilities, and finances. It also details the District's approach to prioritizing facilities investments, which is based on community engagement and comprehensive data collected through the District's [Annual Regional Analysis \(ARA\)](#), biennial Facilities Condition Assessment, Five-Year Planning Area Analysis and other sources.

This document will ultimately be the basis for the District's upcoming five-year strategic plan—along with recommendations for improving the facilities where CPS students learn—which will be publicly unveiled in the summer of 2024



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Foundation and Vision

Our Core Values

These core values shape the work we do every day. They also guide our planning and practices as we work together with our educators, families, and communities to implement the programs, services, and initiatives that support our students.



Student-Centered

We place students at the center of everything we do.



Whole Child

We support our students so they are healthy, safe, engaged, and academically challenged.



Equity

We eliminate barriers to success and ensure equitable opportunities for all students.



Academic Excellence

We provide diverse curriculum and programs with high academic standards to prepare students for future success.



Community Partnership

We rely on families, communities, and partners in every neighborhood to shape and support our shared mission.



Continuous Learning

We promote an environment of continuous learning throughout CPS for students, teachers, leaders, and District staff.



CPS Graduate Profile



Ethical and Collaborative Leaders



Inquisitive Learner



Empowered Decision Makers



Engaged Community Members



Adaptable and Independent Thinkers

The Graduate Profile is what we aspire for our graduates to be. Ideally, when students graduate from CPS, they possess the knowledge and skills to pursue their interests and achieve their postsecondary goals. Whether entering the workplace, training programs, or higher education, they are socially, emotionally, and academically prepared to think critically and creatively to solve problems. They are culturally sensitive and informed decision-makers capable of understanding multiple perspectives and eager to contribute to civic life. And they are dynamic and balanced individuals able to establish productive personal and professional relationships and live rich and rewarding lives.



Overview of CPS' Three-Year Blueprint

Amid several challenging years impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, CPS created a Three-Year Blueprint to ensure a strong recovery for students in the immediate term, and confront the long-standing challenges and opportunity gaps that impact our students and communities. The Blueprint has two main sections:

- **Recommitments**, which detail the strategies and practices that we are currently using to support students' recovery from the pandemic in the immediate term and set them up for future success
- **Reimagining**, which is our District's plan to engage with communities and work together to co-create solutions for some of the most pressing long-standing issues impacting CPS.

The following sections are taken directly from our Blueprint, which can be found at cps.edu/blueprint.

Recommitments

Our District has three overarching commitments that drive our work: Academic Progress, Operational Excellence, and Building Trust. Within each priority area, we are outlining our Recommitments—proven strategies that we are using in the immediate term and beyond to help our students and school communities fully recover from the pandemic.

We know that the pandemic has not impacted all students equally. It is our responsibility as a District to recognize this reality and ensure an equitable recovery.

Academic Progress

The central function of any school district is to help students develop the skills and knowledge necessary for future success. But coming back from the pandemic, our students have experienced major challenges—an overall decline in proficiency, persistent and widening opportunity gaps, and variance in student experience. We must do more to support the academic, social, and emotional needs of our students.

Instructional Core

The foundation for our academic progress is our

Instructional Core. By recommitting to this proven model, we can raise achievement across our District.

- The CPS Instructional Core centers on **identity, community, and relationships**.

Students must experience core instruction that is responsive to and sustaining of who they are and what they bring, and empowers them to connect, imagine, and act as ethical, critical actors that shape the world.

Here are the components that make up the Instructional Core:

- **Content:** ensuring that all students have access to a high-quality curriculum that is rigorous and culturally responsive, and strong systems and interventions when they need targeted support.
- **Teacher:** ensuring that instruction is designed with the student at the center, and using learning acceleration practices that continue to give students access to grade-level standards.
- **Student:** ensuring that student identity is nurtured and students can grow socially and emotionally in our classrooms while providing robust experiences and opportunities outside of school to meet the needs of the whole child.

1. High-Quality Rigorous Instruction

Our Commitments:

- Ensure every school is organized and resourced to offer
- small class sizes, arts instruction, robust academic and social-emotional learning intervention systems, and comprehensive Out-of-School Time and summer programming.
- Have every student engage with a high-quality curriculum including expanding Skyline, pre-k, and SEL curricula access to all schools and grade levels.
- Expand the use of meaningful assessments and access to assessment data to inform instruction including K-12 screeners and benchmarks, Skyline-embedded assessments, and SEL skills assessments.

- Enhance **early learning experiences** through expanding universal full-day pre-k and investing in foundational early literacy programming and resources to help students become confident readers at an early age.

2. Talented and Empowered Educators

Our Commitments:

- Increase teacher professional learning and collaboration opportunities through school funds and provide teachers with additional time and opportunities for professional development.
- Invest in development opportunities for school leaders and expand our pipeline to teacher leaders.
- Prioritize filling vacancies in hard-to-staff schools and subject areas through targeted initiatives like Opportunity Schools and Teach Chicago Tomorrow.
- Ensure a diverse workforce.

3. Safety, Wellness, and Supportive Learning Communities

Our Commitments:

- Ensure policies and resources are in place to support the whole child so that all students are healthy, safe, engaged, and academically challenged.
- Expand resources for students in temporary living situations, school counselor support for communities in need, and coaching for staff on restorative practices.

Operational Excellence (Formerly “Financial Stability”)

In our previous strategic plan, this priority was called “Financial Stability,” but our commitment is larger than that—it’s about ensuring all of our students feel supported inside and outside the classroom with high-quality services. We are also committed to distributing resources equitably to eliminate opportunity gaps across the District.

1. High-Quality Services

Our Commitments:

- Invest in our buildings so every student has access to high-quality school environments.

- Ensure our buildings are cleaned and maintained daily to create safe learning environments.
- Ensure that all eligible students have access to transportation services.
- Engage students to inform nutritionally balanced breakfast and lunch options.
- Procure goods and services in a user-friendly process and without significant delays.
- Develop a robust data and IT infrastructure to promote effective and equitable operations and learning.

2. Equitable Resources

Our Commitments:

- Work with school leaders to fully invest in the District’s instructional priorities and shift resources to support the core student experience.
- Advance funding equity by increasing targeted investments to support our highest-need students.
- Secure additional education funding from the state and improve our funding model to more equitably and adequately support students.
- Ensure student access to technology that allows them to benefit from a high-quality curriculum.
- Increase contracting with minority-owned and women-owned businesses to build wealth within the communities we serve.



The high school strategy has three areas of focus: equity in access, excellence, and advocacy.

Building Trust (Formerly “Integrity”):

- In our previous strategic plan, this priority was called “Integrity,” but we changed it to “Building Trust,” recognizing that acting with integrity is something you do alone while building trust is something we do together. To do this, we must respect our students and families and the diverse communities in which they live, and honor them as partners in our shared mission. We must also honor the lived experiences of the families we serve and ensure transparency within our decision-making. As part of our commitment to leading with integrity, we acknowledge the need to heal and build trust with our communities by focusing on:

1. Inclusive Partnerships

Our Commitments:

- Value and prioritize youth participation and influence by establishing decision-making roles for students on all Local School Councils (LSCs) and the Board of Education.
- Center teacher voice through the Teacher Advisory Council as a forum for direct communication and collaboration between CPS teachers and executive leadership.
- Deeply engage principals on all key decisions that impact their schools through bi-monthly meetings with the CEO, CEo, and COO; the Principal Advisory Council; and Network Advisory Groups.
- Bridge stakeholder engagement with policy-making by creating strong systems to ensure parent and community voices are represented in District policies.

2. Transparency

Our Commitments:

- Proactively share all of the inputs the District is providing for schools, programs, initiatives, and resources, as well as their impacts on student outcomes.
- Increase our family programmatic offerings and ensure our partners have access to information and resources to support their decision-making for their students.
- Provide timely, relevant, and accurate information

to the public and make it accessible by translating District-wide, parent-facing communications into Spanish, Polish, Arabic, Mandarin, and Urdu.

Reimagining

The strategies contained in the Recommitment section of our Blueprint are essential to support our students’ recovery from the pandemic in the immediate term and set them up for future success. But the bottom line is that these recommitments on their own will not be enough to eradicate persistent opportunity gaps and address longstanding challenges in our District. We need to Reimagine what is possible for our District and work together to co-create solutions for our students and families.

Our District is facing major challenges that have been made more difficult over the past few years. When it comes to academic progress, our students’ proficiency has declined overall. They have dealt with persistent and widening opportunity gaps and a wide variance in student experiences from school to school. From a financial and operational standpoint, CPS is experiencing an enrollment decline, and we have aging facilities that require a comprehensive plan for improvement; all the while, CPS has been severely underfunded by the State of Illinois, and federal emergency pandemic relief funds are set to expire in FY2025. And when it comes to building trust, CPS has work to do in recognizing the lived experiences of our families and being more transparent in our decision-making.

Solving these challenges will require us to do the critical work of Reimagining. We know that solutions cannot be dictated from the top down; they must be grown from the bottom up. So throughout this process, we have engaged our students, families, teachers, leaders, partners, and community members, asking for their input on the areas we should prioritize.

- These are the areas that our communities have deemed to be the most important for CPS to reimagine:
- Improve our approach to accountability to account for historical and systemic inequity while providing stakeholders with the information they need.
- Redesign our admissions and enrollment policies

and processes to ensure that they are responsive, accessible, and equitable for all families.

- Intentionally involve stakeholders as inclusive partners in reinvesting in and planning for the future of schools in their community.
- Design responsive programming and school models specifically for students who are furthest from educational opportunities.
- Provide career readiness and preparation to all students in grades 6–12 through career awareness and exploration, real-world learning, and early college opportunities.
- Serve students with diverse learning needs to ensure that all students access positive, inclusive, and rewarding academic and extra-curricular experiences.
- Design a continuous, connected system of pre-k-2 early literacy supports, and partner with families to ensure that every child is a proficient reader by third grade.
- Ensure that all students develop spoken and written proficiency in a second language.
- Ensure grading policies, procedures, and practices are consistent, equitable, and transparent.
- Elevate Out-of-School Time and summer programming as a critical extension of the school day and year, offering all students responsive and engaging experiences.

Some of these areas will require major system-wide changes and bold new ideas; others will require us to make simple but impactful improvements to the student experience. But they are all interconnected and will all contribute to a better experience for families across our District.

This work will continue to be driven by community feedback. We will continue to engage with our communities on these topics to understand the issues and root causes, work to generate and test new ideas with key stakeholders, and ultimately deliver results.

Our theory of action is this:

If... we co-design solutions with communities to ensure

- Equity of access;
- Excellence in programming; and
- Equitable resourcing and financial stability...

Then... every student will experience high-quality academic, social-emotional, and culturally responsive learning; develop the competencies of the CPS Graduate Profile; and be prepared for postsecondary success.



Demographics

CPS is one of the nation’s largest school districts. In the 2022-23 school year, CPS’ enrollment as of the 20th day of school was 322,106.

Student Enrollment

Total: 322,106 (2022-2023 20th Day Enrollment)

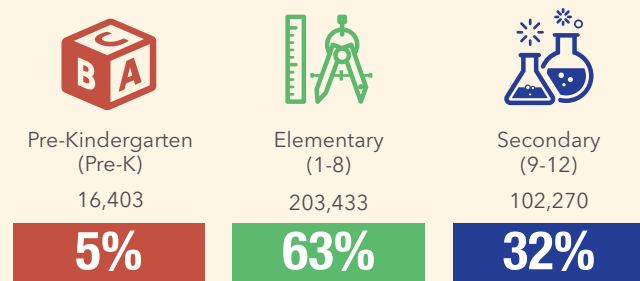


Figure 1-1: Student Enrollment

Student Race/Ethnicity¹

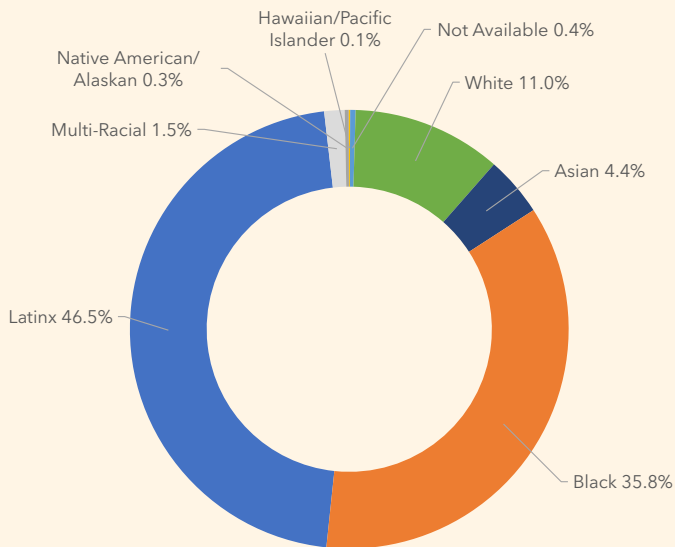


Figure 1-2: CPS Race and Ethnicity Distribution

Race and Ethnicity¹ English Language Learners²

In the 2022-23 school year, CPS enrolled 72,029 English language learners—22.4 percent of all CPS students. For comparison, 13.7 percent of students in the State of Illinois are English language learners. Approximately 55 percent of English language learners at CPS are in grades pre-k-5. Even as the District’s enrollment has decreased in recent years, the number of English language learners has increased. CPS English learners speak over 150 languages.

22.4% of CPS student enrollment are English language learners



¹ CPS

² Illinois State Board of Education; 2021-22 Illinois Report Card



Mobility Rate

A school's student mobility rate is the percentage of students who moved to a different school between the first school day of October and the last day of the school year, not including graduates.

The CPS mobility rate was 9.8 percent for the 2021–22 school year, compared 5.7 percent for the previous year.¹

The State of Illinois mobility rate for the same years is 7.6 percent for 2022 and 6.1 percent for 2021.²



Enrollment Trends

CPS' enrollment has declined by 78,439 students, or 19.6 percent between school years 2013-14 to 2022-23. This mirrors a trend seen in other school districts, especially large urban public school districts, caused in part by the COVID-19 global pandemic, as well as the declining birth rate in the U.S. CPS is also impacted by regional population loss and declining public school enrollment throughout the Midwest. While CPS enrollment has declined overall, different

neighborhoods have had different enrollment trends, requiring CPS to perpetually adjust its resource allocation to meet the needs of each neighborhood. In the last year, the District has experienced an influx of new students which has led to a more stable enrollment.

The following chart shows CPS' enrollment over the last 10 years along with a three year enrollment projection. The maps below show enrollment trends for both elementary and high school students by neighborhood.

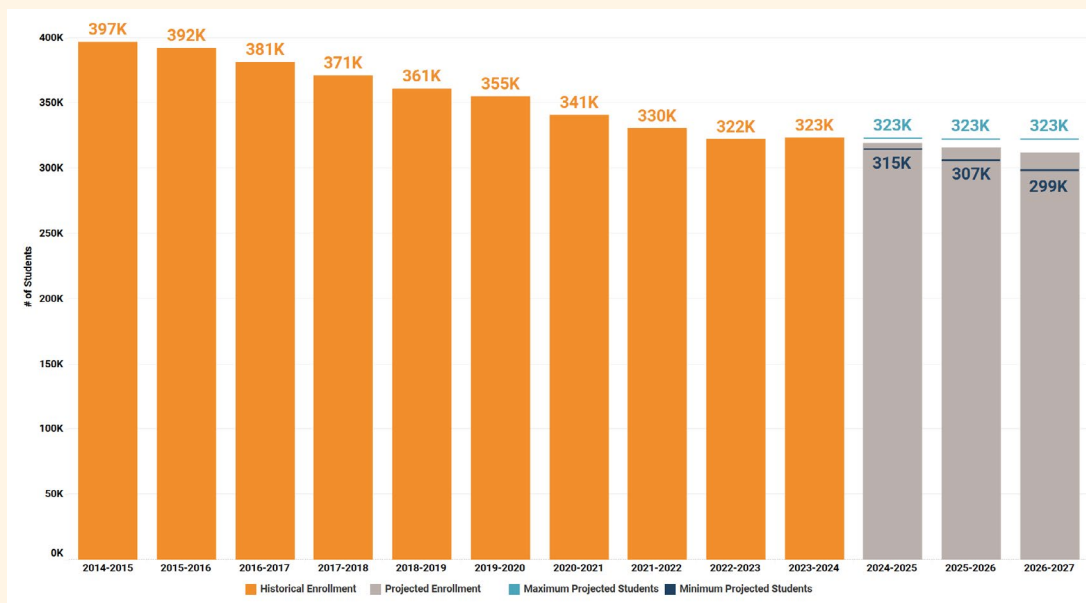
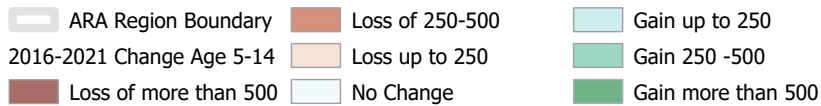
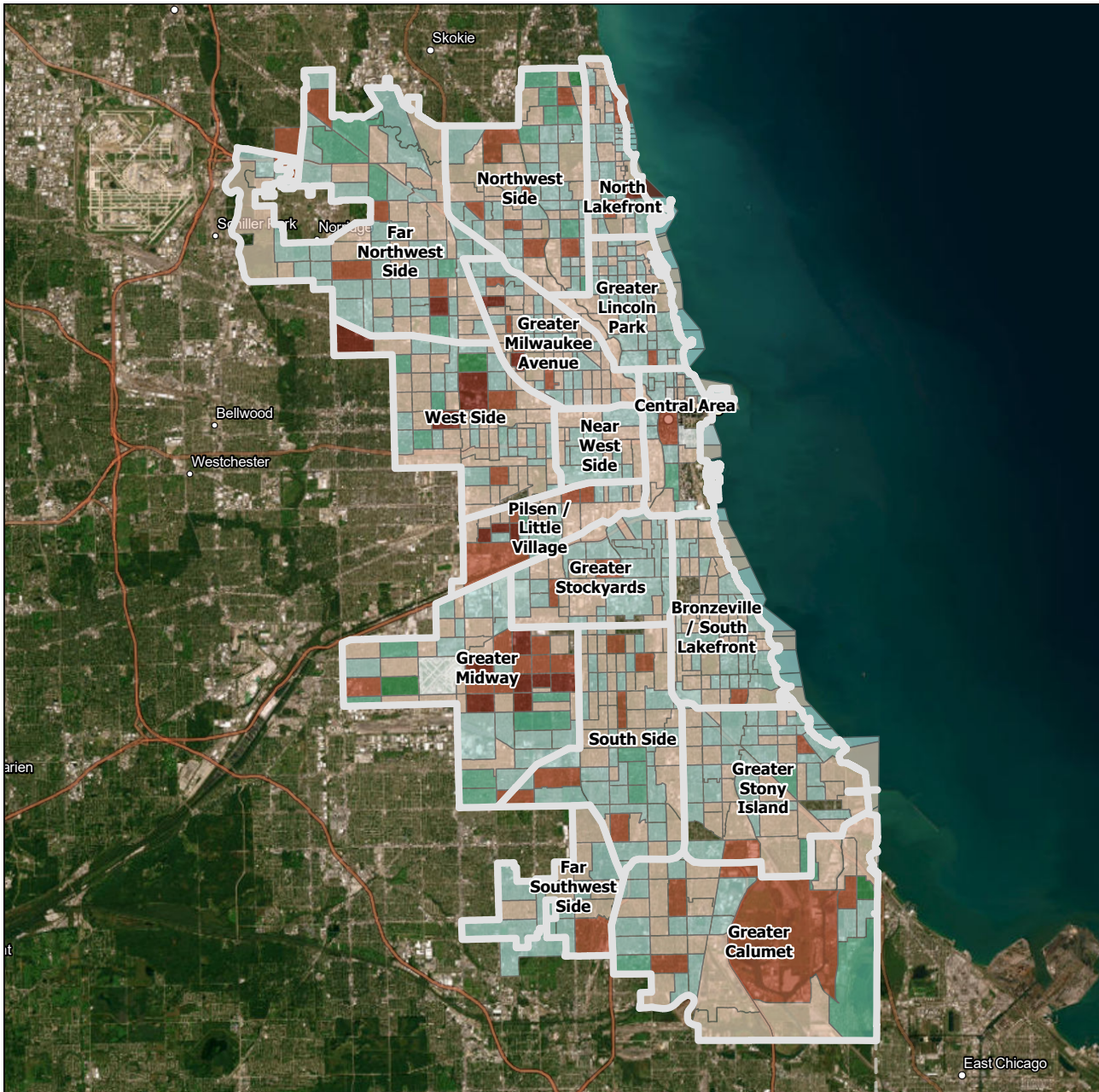


Figure 1-3: Historical and Projected Student Enrollment

¹ CPS

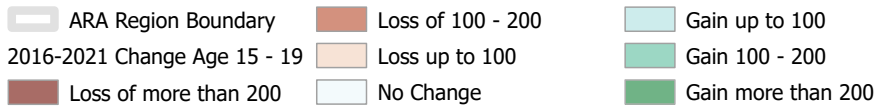
² Illinois State Board of Education; 2021-22 Illinois Report Card

Elementary School Population Change (5-Year)



Earthstar Geographics, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS

High School Population Change (5-Year)



Earthstar Geographics, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS

School Types and Programs

School Governance and Type

In the 2023-24 school year, traditional, District-run schools continue to be the most common school type within the CPS portfolio. Charter and contract schools represent 18 percent of total schools in CPS.

Governance/Type	Elementary School	High School	Total
DISTRICT-RUN	423	91	514
Traditional	415	83	498
Options	-	4	4
Specialty	3	4	7
Early Childhood Center	5	-	5
CHARTER	53	58	111
Traditional	53	40	93
Options	-	18	18
CONTRACT	1	7	8
Traditional	1	2	3
Options	-	5	5
SAFE	-	1	1
Options	-	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	477	157	634

Instructional Programs and Services

CPS offers a diverse range of instructional programs and services across the portfolio to meet the needs of all students and ensure equitable readiness for college and careers. Each program is explained below.

International Baccalaureate (IB) programs encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate, and lifelong learners. The IB program provides an accelerated curriculum that focuses on a world language, English, mathematics, humanities, sciences, arts, physical education, and technology.

Military and Service Leadership Academies prepare high school students for college and subsequent careers in a structured environment.

Selective Enrollment Elementary Schools are founded on the principle that all students are entitled to equal opportunity to develop in relationship to their abilities. A city-wide network of program models and services is available to modify, supplement, and

support the standard school program in order to challenge children identified as gifted and talented. These are students who consistently demonstrate superior general reasoning ability and/or potential to excel in specific academic, creative, or artistic areas. These schools consist of Regional Gifted Centers, Regional Gifted Centers for English Learners, Classical Schools, Academic Centers, and the International Gifted Program.

Selective Enrollment High Schools provide academically advanced students with a challenging college preparatory experience. Each of the Selective Enrollment High Schools offers a rigorous curriculum with mainly honors and Advanced Placement (AP) courses.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs provide students with career exploration and experience while they learn and practice the technical and employability skills needed in a specific industry. CPS offers 200 CTE programs across 85 high schools in 32 different career fields ranging from business and finance to health sciences to architecture.

The **Fine and Performing Arts** program integrates the arts into core subject areas at all District campuses. Every student is offered training in at least two of the fine arts disciplines: visual arts, music, dance, and drama.

The **Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)** school model focuses on preparing students for success in college, career, and life while introducing students to STEM career pathways.

The **Early College STEM High School** program enables high school students to take career and college courses, cutting down on time and expenses for their higher education with pathways to earn an associate degree. This program also emphasizes rigorous, hands-on, and career-oriented classes, internships, and apprenticeship programs in order to foster STEM learning environments and create pathways from high school to college and employment with earned credits, credentials, and essential 21st-century skills.

World Language schools offer world language studies in the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latin, Polish, Spanish, and American Sign Language.

Special Education programs provide the tools, guidance, support, and services necessary to ensure that every diverse learner receives meaningful, rigorous, and relevant access to grade-level core instruction within their neighborhood school, school of choice, or the school closest to their residence.

- Community Partnership Programs – Community-Based Preschool for All and Prevention Initiative (birth-five years old): Partners with the City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) to provide funding and oversight to community-based organizations serving approximately 11,000 children. Programming includes center-based programs for infants to preschool-aged children, as well as home visiting programs for prenatal to three-years-old children.

Early Childhood Education

Universal Pre-k Expansion

In addition to K-12 education, CPS has also invested heavily in early childhood education, expanding access to free full-day preschool across the District. Since 2018, CPS has added nearly 10,000 preschool seats, beginning with Chicago’s most under-resourced communities.

As of the 2023-24 school year, CPS now offers free full day pre-k in all 77 of Chicago’s community areas. Preschool programs are located in 367 of the 409 District-run elementary schools with kindergarten, as well as five pre-k only Early Learning Centers (ELCs).

Preschool Enrollment

In SY2023, preschool enrollment increased by more than 6 percent compared with SY2022. The Office of Early Childhood Education implemented a targeted approach to outreach and recruitment, focusing on historically under enrolled community areas.

	SY2022	SY2023	% Change
20th Day Pre-k Enrollment	15,430	16,403	6.3%

Preschool Program Models:

- Chicago Early Learning Preschool: Provides high-quality, full-day preschool programs to four-year-olds universally in all Chicago communities, establishing four as the age of entry for the District. Offers limited high-quality, half-day preschool programs for primarily at-risk children ages three and four.
- Child Parent Centers (CPCs): Provides comprehensive child and family support services in 19 locations focused in high-need community areas across the city.

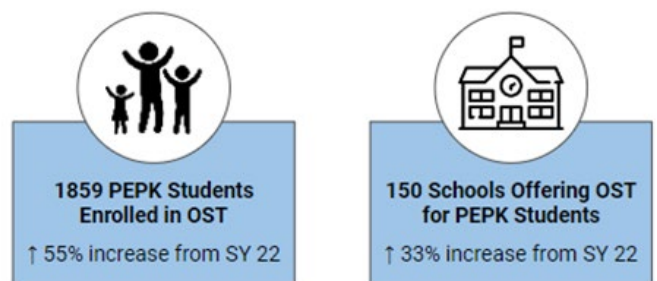
Preschool Quality

The Classroom Assessment Scoring System, the CLASS® tool, is a tool for observing and assessing the qualities of interactions among teachers and children in classrooms. It is also used to measure quality preschool programming across the state. Schools are rated annually, and more than 87 percent of schools with CPS preschool programs achieved the Gold Circle of Quality rating in SY2023.



Pre-k Out-of-School Time (OST)

As the District entered the final phase of pre-k expansion, the CPS Office of Early Childhood Education in partnership with the CPS Office of College and Career Success recognized a growing need for OST programs for pre-k students. From SY2022 to SY2023, there was a 55 percent increase in the number of pre-k students participating in OST, and a 33 percent increase in the number of schools offering OST for pre-k students.



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facility overview

Building Portfolio

The CPS facility portfolio is large and diverse, and is currently made up of 803 buildings on 522 campuses

(administrative buildings and stadiums are excluded)

803 Buildings

522 Campuses

62 M Square Feet

Figure 2-1: CPS Campuses

Building Portfolio

Administrative and stadium buildings excluded



Main Buildings

517



Leased Facilities

26



Linked Additions

55



Branch Buildings

26



Annex Buildings

100



Modular Buildings

74



Field houses

5

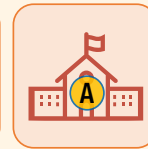
Figure 2-2: The Capital Department classifies the portfolio based on campuses as opposed to schools because in a number of cases, there are multiple schools sharing a single campus.



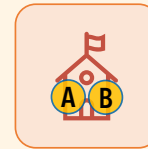
A CPS campus can look several ways:



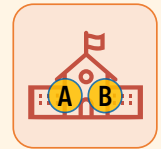
A single school in a single building



A single school in multiple buildings



Multiple schools in a single building



Multiple schools in multiple buildings



School



Single Building



Multiple Buildings



Campus

Figure 2-3: CPS Campus Types

The average campus age in the CPS portfolio is 83 years (built in 1940), and the oldest campus is 149 years (built in 1874). Over a third of CPS' 803 campuses were built prior to 1940. By contrast, fewer than 10 percent of campuses have been built since 2000.

CAMPUS AGE BY DECADE

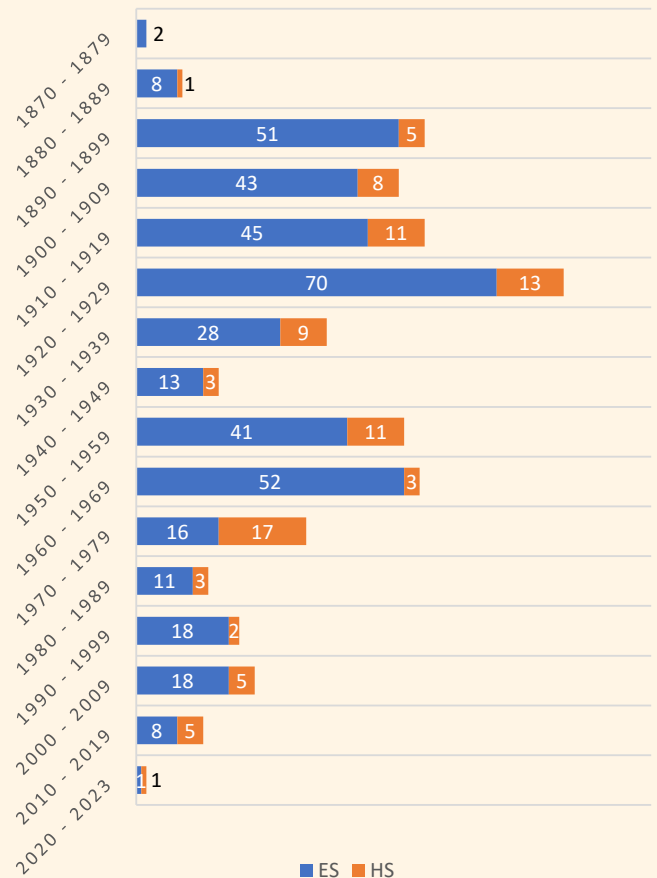


Figure 2-4: CPS Campus Age by Decade

Facilities Management

The CPS Facilities Management Team has the primary responsibility for the maintenance and cleanliness of CPS facilities. The Facilities Management Team supports the schools in the day-to-day physical operation of their building, provides management and oversight of building engineers and custodians, assists in energy initiatives, oversees work by maintenance contractors, and ensures 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.

Space Capacity and Utilization

The capacity of a school reflects how many students a school is designed to serve. CPS determines school capacity based on the number of students that the physical building space can serve—not how the space is being used from a programmatic standpoint. This is because programmatic changes occur much more frequently than changes to the amount of physical space within a school.

CPS uses the total number of classrooms in a school—minus the number of pre-k and cluster classrooms—to determine capacity. CPS determines a school’s utilization by taking the school’s total capacity and dividing it by the number of students that the building is currently serving. A more detailed summary of CPS’ Space Utilization Standards can be found [here](#).

This chart shows the utilization of each of CPS’ elementary (pre-k-8) and high schools.

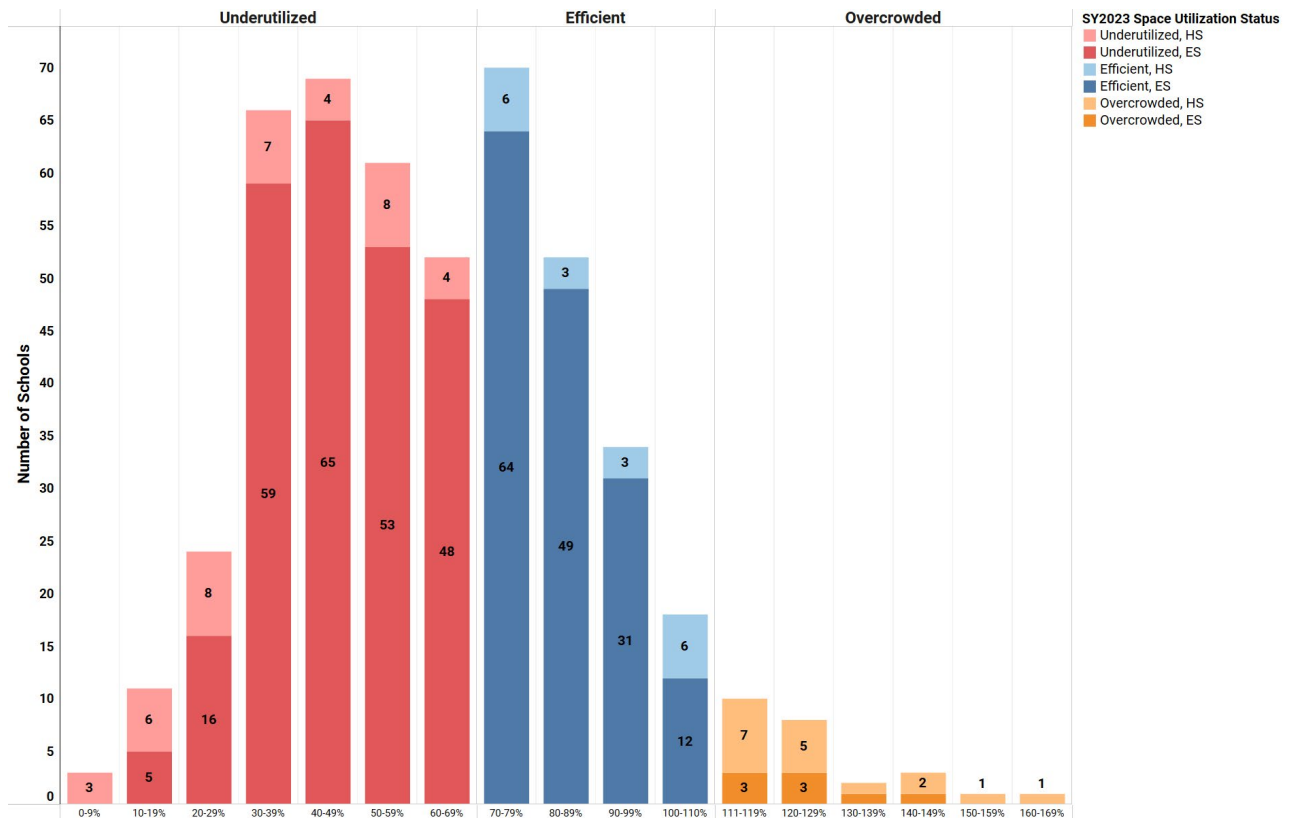
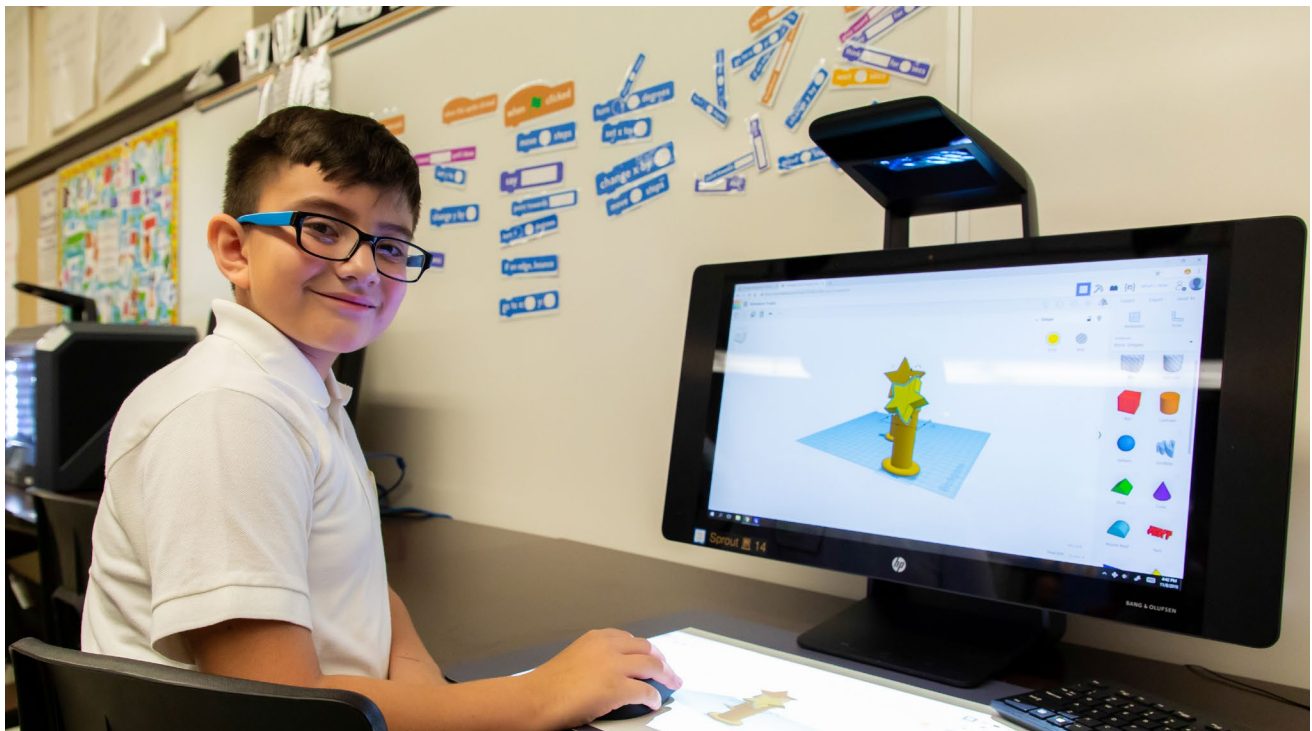


Figure 2-5: Number of schools by Campus Utilization Rate (“Adjusted Utilization”);
 Source: Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards.
 Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

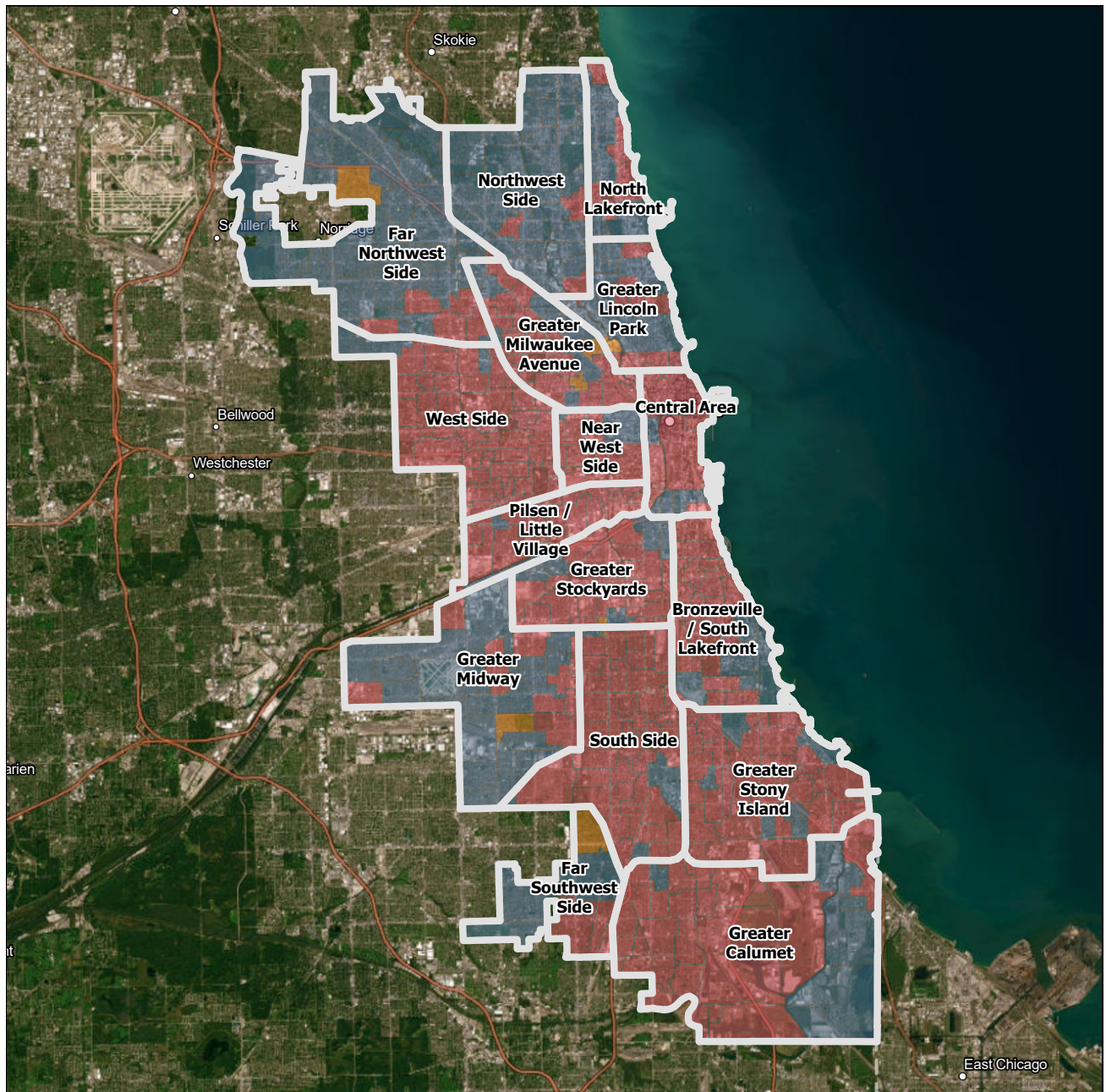
This table shows the utilization of each school by planning area.

Table 2-1: CPS Utilization by Planning Area

	0-69%	70-110%	>110%
	Underutilized	Efficient	Overcrowded
Bronzeville / South Lakefront	27	8	1
Central Area	2	3	2
Far Northwest Side	11	29	4
Far Southwest Side	2	8	1
Greater Calumet	29	9	1
Greater Lincoln Park	5	13	0
Greater Midway	12	24	6
Greater Milwaukee Avenue	23	8	2
Greater Stockyards	18	8	2
Greater Stony Island	34	7	0
Near West Side	6	5	1
North Lakefront	8	9	0
Northwest Side	4	32	4
Pilsen / Little Village	24	3	1
South Side	40	7	0
West Side	48	6	0
Total	293	179	25



Elementary School Utilization Index



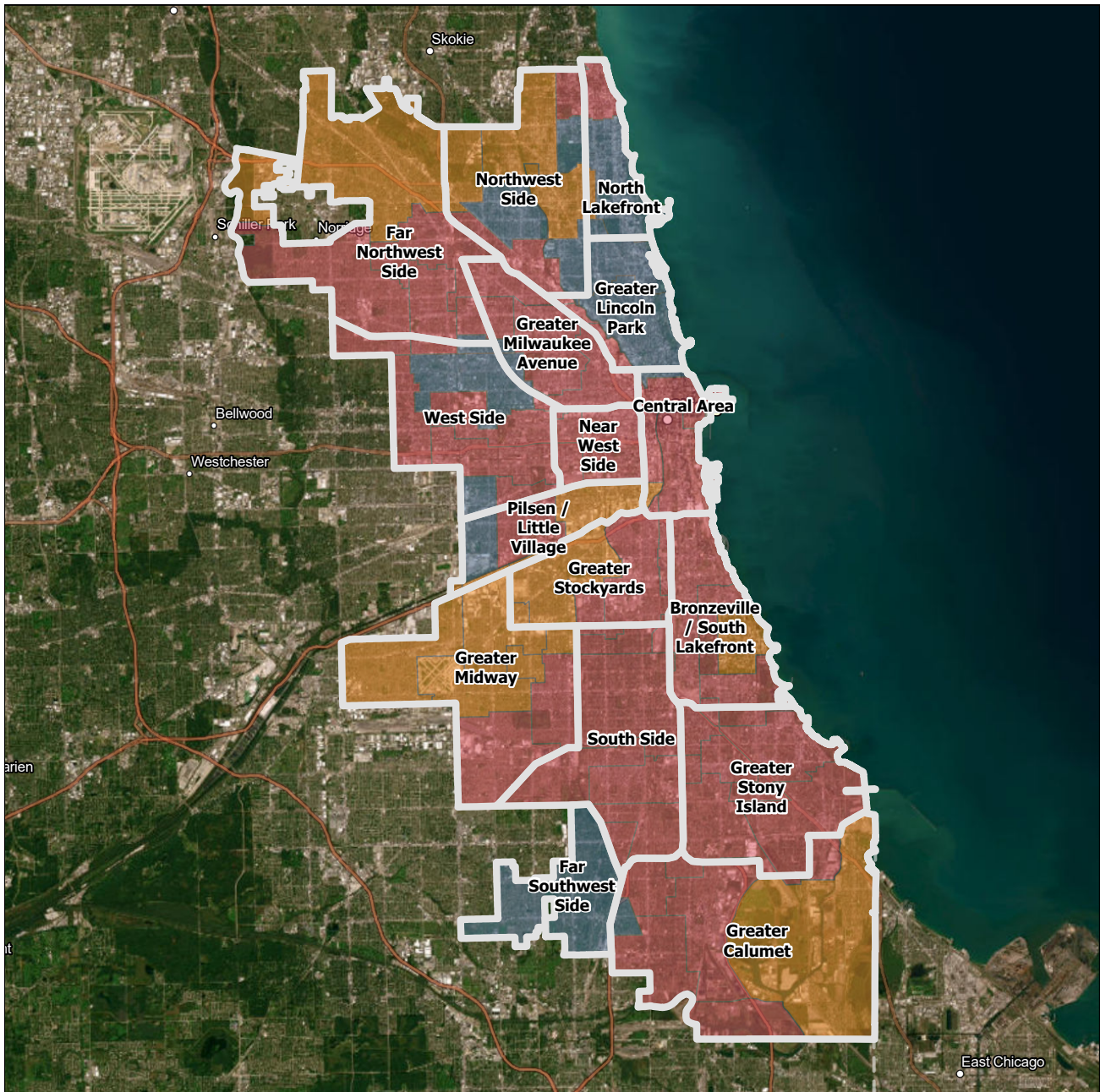
ARA Region Boundary SY2023 Utilization Index

- Efficient
- Overcrowded
- Underutilized



Earthstar Geographics, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS

High School Utilization Index



ARA Region Boundary
 SY2023 Utilization Index
 Underutilized
 Efficient
 Overcrowded



Earthstar Geographics, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS



Budget and Finance

Budget and Finance

Capital Funding

Whether it is addressing the deferred maintenance backlog, adding additional space to overcrowded schools, or installing new science or computer labs to expand program offerings, any proposed facility improvement requires funding. Traditionally, school facility improvements are not funded directly by taxpayers. School districts like CPS will typically use taxpayer funds to borrow additional money to fund improvements in the short term, and then pay the loan back to bondholders over time.

Since FY2020, CPS has invested over \$2.2 billion into capital improvements across the District. These projects include major renovations to ensure CPS schools stay warm and dry, facility construction to relieve overcrowding, security cameras to provide a safer environment for CPS students, renovations to aid programmatic enhancements, and more.

CPS currently takes advantage of a number of different bonding opportunities to fund capital improvements. However, with \$14.4 billion in total facility needs (and over \$3 billion in immediate critical needs), providing every student with the 21st-century learning environment that they deserve will require significantly more revenue than CPS currently receives.

Furthermore, without additional revenue coming into the system or the ability to even ask for a ballot question for improving current facilities (like most other Illinois school districts have), funds that are used to pay back loans for capital improvements eat into the District's academic and operational budget, leaving fewer resources for day-to-day expenses.

Local Revenues

The Board is authorized by state law to issue notes and bonds and to enter into lease agreements for capital improvement projects. General obligation bonds are a type of financing tool frequently used by local governments and school districts, which can be repaid from a property tax levied specifically to repay those obligations. State law puts restrictions on the type and amount of bonds that can be issued and subsequently the property taxes that can be levied for those bonds.

State law also allows CPS to issue a special kind of

general obligation bond: alternate revenue general obligation bonds. CPS can authorize this debt after adopting a resolution and satisfying public notice publication and petition period requirements in lieu of a voter referendum, which is typical in other school districts. CPS' existing available authorization to issue alternate revenue general obligation bonds is \$1.8 billion. Current sources of alternate revenues which fund debt service on the District's bonds are general state aid from the evidence-based funding formula (EBF), personal property replacement taxes (PPRT), and an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the City of Chicago. Bonds supported by these revenues have a back-up property tax levy.

The majority of CPS bonds are backed by EBF. PPRT, a type of business income tax, funds a smaller portion of CPS debt. However, both of these revenue sources also fund school district operations, which means that resources needed to pay bondholders are in direct competition with resources needed to ensure CPS continues to fund priorities that drive academic achievement. Future capital needs may be funded by EBF, PPRT, or a portion of CPS' property tax levy, but again—every dollar pledged to repay capital debt service from these sources will reduce future available funding for operations.

CPS is also able to issue capital improvement tax bonds (CIT). In 2015, the City Council approved the ability for CPS to levy a capital improvement tax. CPS issued its inaugural financing against these bonds in 2016 and has \$1.4 billion in CIT bonds outstanding. These bonds are only backed by the CIT tax levy; there is no additional general obligation of the Board behind these bonds. These bonds are rated single-A, which allows for the Board to borrow at a lower borrowing cost than its alternate revenue general obligation bonds. Annually, the CIT grows at the rate of inflation which allows incrementally more revenues to fund the bonds. For FY2023, the total levy was \$87.7 million. These revenues can only be used toward capital projects per the statute authorizing the CIT levy, and as a result these funds do not compete for operating dollars.

The Modern Schools Across Chicago (MSAC) program is a joint plan between the City of Chicago and the Board of Education to build 24 new schools and renovate three others across the City. The \$1.2 billion plan has been funded primarily through City Tax Increment Financing (TIF) dollars and proceeds of bonds issued by the Board between 2007 and 2010. Since 2009, the

total amount of MSAC funding received and scheduled to be received by CPS through 2026 is \$533 million. This funding had led to nine new high schools, fifteen new elementary schools, and three high school renovations. In addition to the TIF dollars provided for from MSAC, CPS also receives TIF funding for other special projects.

State Revenue

When available, CPS receives state revenue for school construction through the state’s Capital Development Board (CDB) through the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). This funding is not predictable each year as funds are allocated in one budget and frequently not paid until years later, if at all. CPS is currently owed over \$220 million in capital projects that are in the FY2024 state budget.

Federal Revenue

CPS has benefited from issuing certain types of bonds in which much of the interest costs are paid by the U.S. government, resulting in a very low cost of borrowing for CPS. These include 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, bonds only school districts could sell, and BABs. QSCBs provided some of the lowest interest cost financing CPS has ever achieved. BABs, which were available to school districts and other governments, provide a substantial subsidy for interest payments. In total, CPS has paid less than one-third of total typical interest costs on these specialized bonds due to subsidies. However, the BAB program ended in 2010 and Congress has taken no action to revive it or create another capital program for schools.

Potential future sources of federal revenue include the Qualified Energy Conservation Bond program and any new federal programs supporting school or state and local infrastructure.

Other Revenue

Potential non-governmental sources of revenue include public-private partnerships, including the Chicago Infrastructure Trust and grants from foundations.

Funding Approach

The primary funding for future capital needs will continue to be determined by the amount of operating revenues (EBF or PPRT) that CPS designates to support borrowing for this purpose. In addition, CPS will focus on identifying and researching the feasibility of any additional local, state, federal, and other revenue sources that become available in the future.

FY2024 Capital Budget

The FY2024 budget for CPS includes a capital budget totaling \$155 million of investments that will focus on priority facilities needs and includes leveraging \$55 million in outside funding. The FY2024 capital plan provides funding in five main areas: critical facility needs, interior improvements, programmatic investments, site improvements, and IT upgrades.

The FY2024 capital budget is primarily funded by the future issuance of general obligation bonds, which are principally repaid by Evidence-Based Funding (EBF). (For more information, please see the Debt Management chapter of the budget book.) A portion of the FY2024 budget is also funded by Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds, state funding, and other outside resources as they become identified.

CPS’ capital plan aligns with the priorities outlined in the draft Educational Facilities Master Plan. Future projects will be determined by equity, assessed need, educational priorities, and available funding

Capital Plan Budget by Fiscal Year

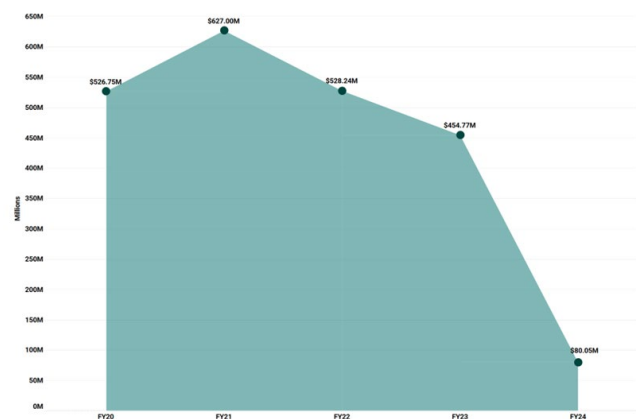


Figure 3-1: Capital Budgets since FY20 (excluding outside funding and support services)

CPS Leadership is committed to maximizing investments toward the classroom and student learning and maintaining and modernizing the building portfolio. The current FY2024 capital investments will focus on addressing critical building system needs and modernizing buildings aligned with programmatic investments to provide students with a 21st-century learning environment.

Critical building systems investments will address roof and other envelope needs such as masonry and window systems; mechanical systems upgrades for heating and cooling occupied classrooms to provide a comfortable learning environment; life safety systems including fire alarm systems, intercom systems, security cameras; electrical and plumbing infrastructure upgrades.

Accessibility investments will include a phased approach to expanding accessibility across the entire portfolio. The initial phase will focus on first-floor accessibility to achieve full usable status for all buildings in the portfolio.

Restroom upgrade investments stem from an initiative started in FY2021 as a direct result of feedback provided in the community engagement survey. This initiative goes beyond routine repairs and will focus on renovations, including new finishes and fixture replacements, as well as providing infrastructure upgrades to plumbing, piping, lighting, and other systems.

Investments to support educational initiatives will include the modernization of spaces and amenities, both interior and exterior. This includes IT infrastructure, programmatic needs, and overcrowding relief. Some specific examples include:

- Full-day pre-k expansion
- Investments in STEM, IB, and Magnet program expansion
- CTE program investments

Exterior site investments include three categories: playground improvements, parking lot repairs/replacements, and student recreation and athletic resources. The parking lot repairs/replacements program is another initiative started in FY2021 based on community engagement survey results. This is beyond minor repairs and are large-scale improvements that include complying with landscaping ordinances and stormwater retention. The playground improvement investments provide upgrades to ensure that students have access to a safe play area and can include new equipment and new poured-in-place soft surfacing. The investments in student recreation and athletic resources focus on upgrades to stadiums, athletic fields, natatoriums, and related facilities. These upgrades provide CPS students with the resources that support physical health and wellness, which can significantly impact a student’s ability to achieve academic success.

CPS maintains a community-driven approach to capital projects that promotes an equitable allocation of capital funds while also aligning with the District’s educational goals and initiatives and each neighborhood’s specific needs.

Below is the general process by which CPS makes decisions on capital projects on an annual basis:





Planning Area Analysis



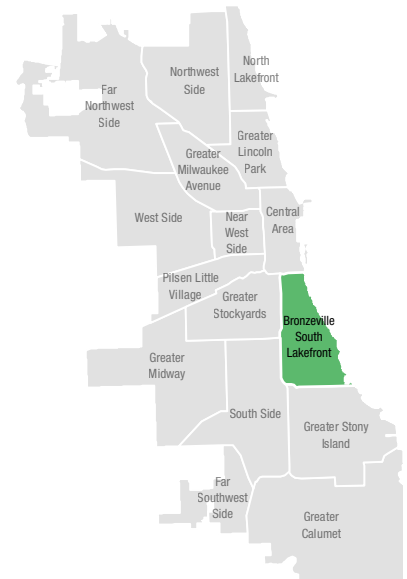
The Museum of Science and Industry

The Bronzeville South Lakefront Planning Area

Area Overview

Bronzeville/South Lakefront is bounded by the Stevenson and Dan Ryan Expressways, Lake Michigan, and 67th Str. It consists primarily of eight neighborhoods—Douglas, Grand Boulevard, Hyde Park, Jackson Park, Kenwood, Oakland, Washington Park and Woodlawn—and is considered the traditional heart of the African-American community in Chicago.

Bronzeville/South Lakefront is covered by four wards: 3rd, 4th, 5th and 20th. In addition to miles of beautiful lakefront, the area is home to the Museum of Science & Industry, Illinois Institute of Technology, University of Chicago and will soon be home to the Barack Obama Presidential Library.



15,443
CPS students residing

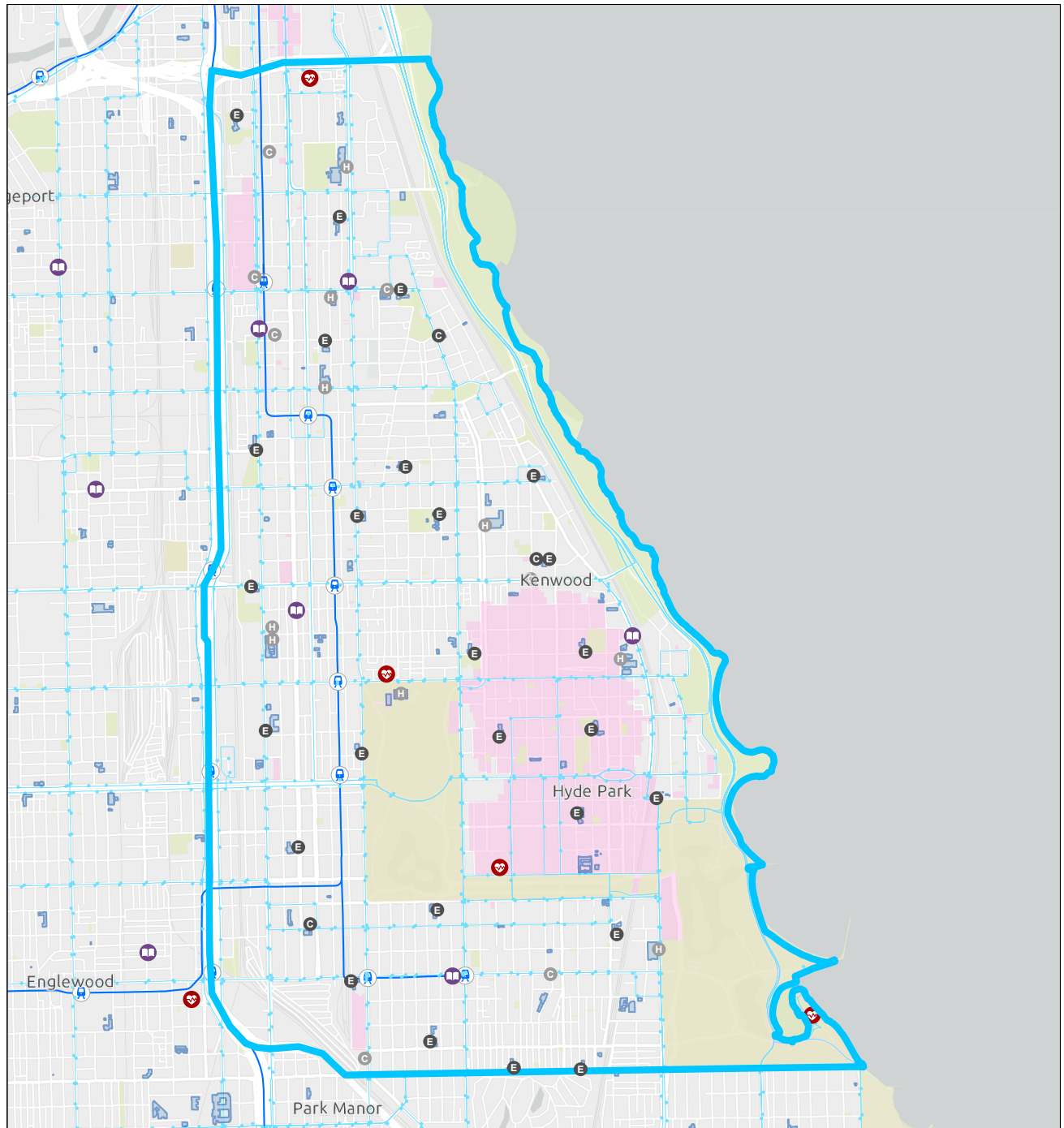


10
rail stops



55
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Elementary School | Buildings School Grounds | CTA Rail Lines |
| Elementary School - Charter/Contract | Hospitals | CTA Bus Routes |
| High School | Libraries | Parks |
| High School - Charter/Options | CTA Bus Stops | Historical Area |
| Bronzeville / South Lakefront | CTA Rail Stations | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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. 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.

Currently, The Barack Obama Presidential Center is planning the presidential library of Barack Obama in Jackson Park near the University of Chicago.

The Douglas, Oakland, and Grand Boulevard communities are home to the Illinois Institute of Technology and the heart of historic Bronzeville. Burnham, Dunbar and Ellis parks offer open space, while the Chicago Bee and George Cleveland Hall branch libraries provide quiet space indoors.

The Kenwood and Hyde Park communities are home to the University of Chicago, the Museum of Science and

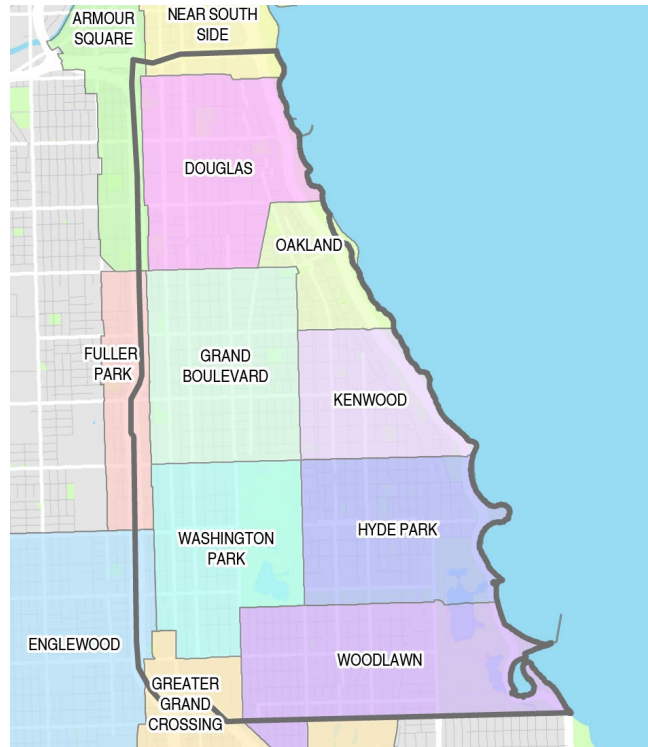







Figure Bronzeville-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Industry, and DuSable Museum. Burnham and Jackson Parks and the Midway Plaisance offer open space, while the Blackstone library provides quiet space indoors.

The Washington Park and Woodlawn communities are located in the southernmost portion of the planning area. 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.

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.

Table Bronzeville-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Douglas	8	104	1	2	0
Grand Boulevard	14	126	4	1	1
Hyde Park	13	97	0	0	1
Kenwood	7	50	0	1	0
Oakland	7	25	0	0	0
Washington Park	2	102	1	0	0
Woodlawn	10	146	2	1	1

School Facility Overview

44 Public Schools 

29
Elementary Schools¹



15
High Schools²



1939 Average Campus Year Built*

4,781,976 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

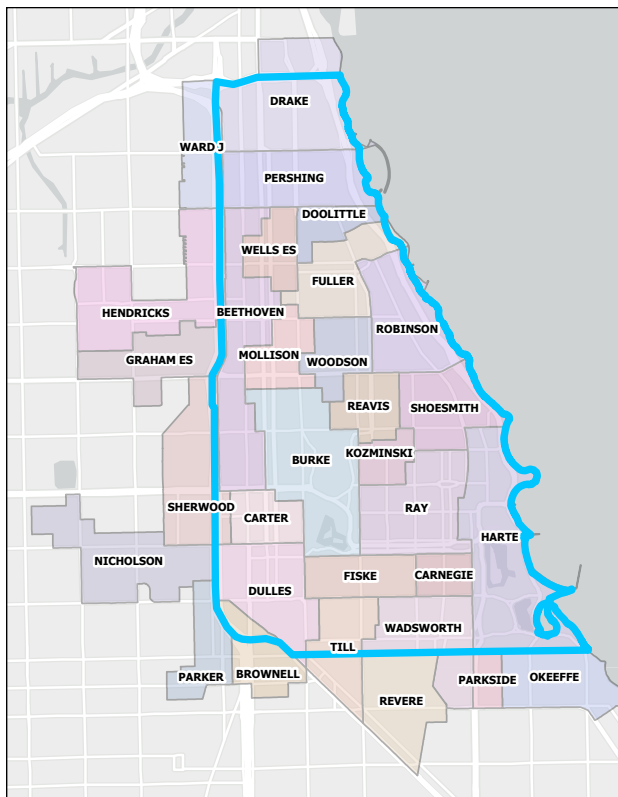
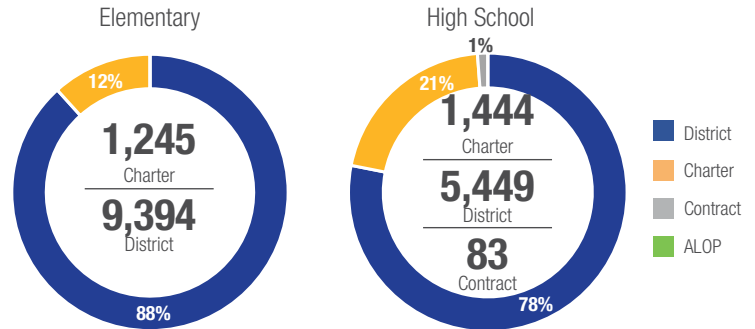


Figure Bronzeville-2: Elementary school boundaries

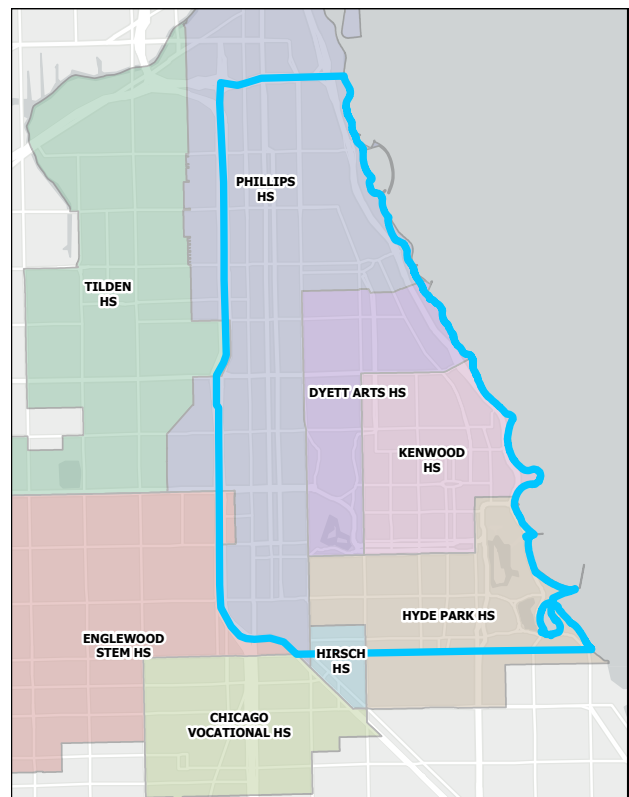


Figure Bronzeville-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

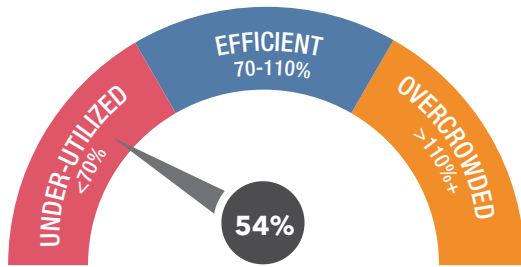
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 54 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 44 percent. There are 26 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
6,435

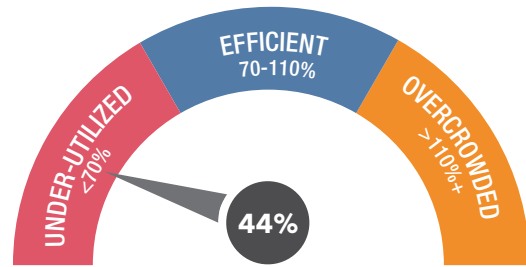
Choice Out
4,499

Reside & Attend
10,071

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Bronzeville-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

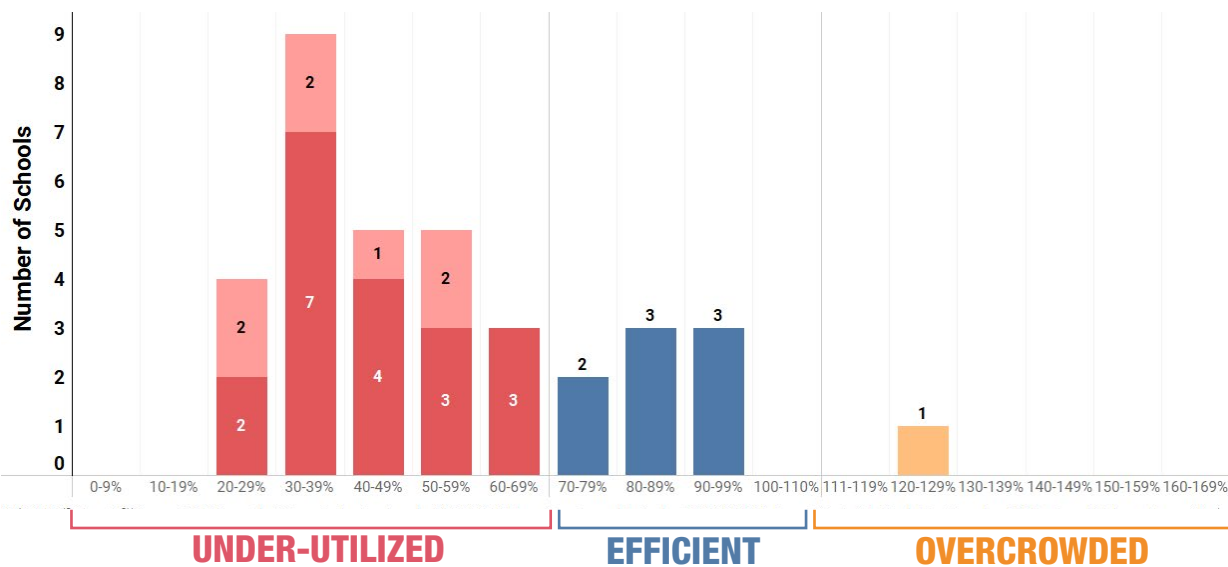


Figure Bronzeville-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools ■ Elementary Schools ■ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Bronzeville/South Lakefront. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

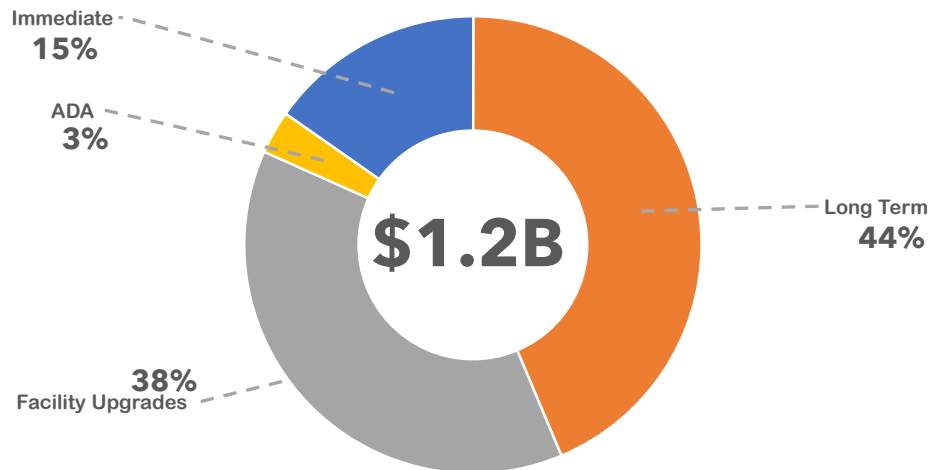


Figure Bronzeville-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

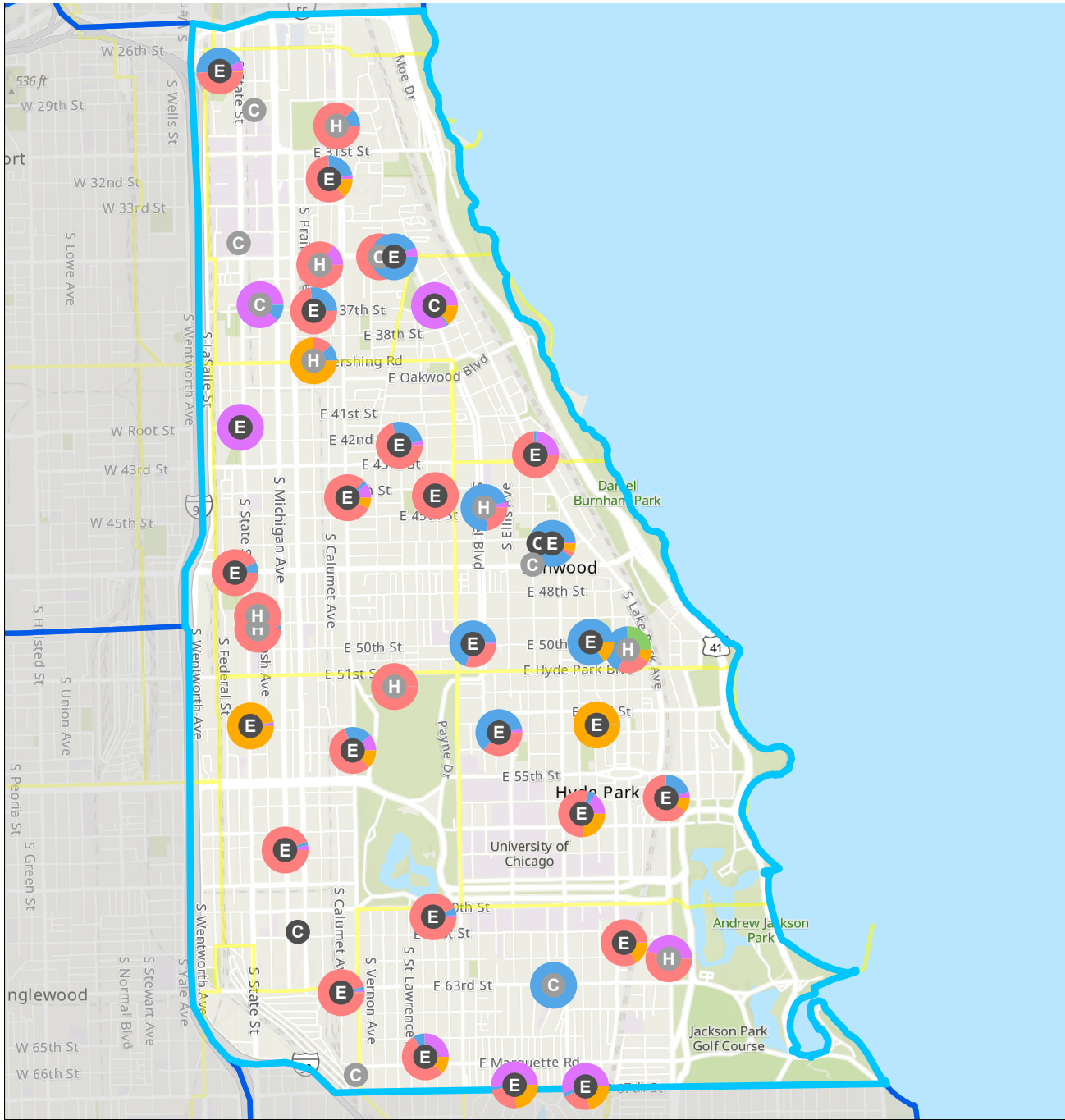
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
259M

Bronzeville/South Lakefront Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (26)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (3)
- H** High School (9)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (7)

- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site

- Bronzeville / South Lakefront
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Bronzeville/South Lakefront School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
ARIEL	●	●	●	●	\$25.3
BEASLEY		●	●	●	\$32.6
BEETHOVEN	●	●	●	●	\$22.3
BRONZEVILLE CLASSICAL		●	●		\$16.4
BRONZEVILLE HS	●	●	●	●	\$104.2
BURKE	●	●	●	●	\$28.1
CARNEGIE	●	●	●	●	\$25.1
CARTER	●	●	●	●	\$40.7
CHICAGO MILITARY HS	●	●	●		\$24.1
DOOLITTLE	●	●	●	●	\$45.9
DRAKE		●	●	●	\$15.6
DULLES		●	●	●	\$29.0
DUNBAR HS		●	●		\$91.6
DYETT ARTS HS	●	●	●	●	\$59.1
FISKE	●		●		\$12.5
FULLER		●	●	●	\$23.6
HARTE	●	●	●	●	\$13.1
HYDE PARK HS	●	●	●	●	\$61.1
KENWOOD HS	●	●	●	●	\$71.7
KING HS		●	●	●	\$96.0
KOZMINSKI	●	●	●	●	\$25.2
MOLLISON	●	●	●	●	\$17.2
MURRAY		●	●	●	\$17.0
PERSHING	●	●	●	●	\$35.9
PERSPECTIVES - MATH & SCI HS			●	●	\$8.4
PHILLIPS HS	●	●	●	●	\$69.4
RAY		●	●		\$31.4
REAVIS	●	●	●	●	\$21.9
ROBINSON		●	●	●	\$12.7
SHOESMITH	●	●	●	●	\$14.3
TILL	●	●	●	●	\$44.4
U OF C - DONOGHUE		●	●	●	\$24.5
WADSWORTH	●	●	●	●	\$16.4
WELLS ES	●	●	●	●	\$19.5
WOODLAWN		●	●	●	\$6.3
WOODSON	●	●	●	●	\$27.8

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Bronzeville/South Lakefront Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ARIEL ¹	ES	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	403	354	▼ -49	1050	62%	63%	Underutilized
BEASLEY	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		1035	1064	▲ 29	1230	87%	97%	Efficient
BEETHOVEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		294	264	▼ -30	990	27%	32%	Underutilized
BRONZEVILLE CLASSICAL	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		327	395	▲ 68	630	63%	63%	Underutilized
BRONZEVILLE HS ²	HS	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	61	73	▲ 12	2292	6%	6%	Underutilized
BURKE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		269	280	▲ 11	720	39%	43%	Underutilized
CARNEGIE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		495	439	▼ -56	690	64%	70%	Efficient
CARTER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		276	295	▲ 19	780	38%	38%	Underutilized
CHICAGO MILITARY HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		244	228	▼ -16	576	40%	50%	Underutilized
CICS - WASHINGTON PARK	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		473	495	▲ 22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DOOLITTLE ³	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	243	260	▲ 17	1608	30%	30%	Underutilized
DRAKE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		281	243	▼ -38	780	31%	36%	Underutilized
DULLES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		721	668	▼ -53	840	80%	89%	Efficient
DUNBAR HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		493	459	▼ -34	1884	24%	26%	Underutilized
DYETT ARTS HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		537	520	▼ -17	1032	50%	54%	Underutilized
FISKE	ES	District	School	Owned		355	338	▼ -17	900	38%	39%	Underutilized
FULLER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		313	311	▼ -2	750	41%	48%	Underutilized
HARTE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		331	329	▼ -2	390	84%	86%	Efficient
HYDE PARK HS	HS	District	School	Owned		712	727	▲ 15	2040	36%	39%	Underutilized
KENWOOD HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		2252	2324	▲ 72	2004	116%	123%	Overcrowded
KING HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		626	589	▼ -37	1488	40%	42%	Underutilized
KOZMINSKI	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		250	255	▲ 5	750	34%	36%	Underutilized
LITTLE BLACK PEARL HS	HS	Contract	Citywide	Non-CPS		102	83	▼ -19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MOLLISON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		298	267	▼ -31	480	56%	55%	Underutilized
MURRAY	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		484	450	▼ -34	540	83%	94%	Efficient
PERSHING	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		485	438	▼ -47	810	54%	60%	Underutilized
PERSPECTIVES - MATH & SCI HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned		403	413	▲ 10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PHILLIPS HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		565	457	▼ -108	1740	26%	28%	Underutilized
RAY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		563	496	▼ -67	840	59%	70%	Efficient
REAVIS	ES	District	School	Owned		281	291	▲ 10	750	39%	39%	Underutilized
ROBINSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		106	112	▲ 6	420	27%	22%	Underutilized
SHOESMITH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		310	314	▲ 4	360	87%	95%	Efficient
TILL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		313	307	▼ -6	1380	22%	24%	Underutilized
U OF C - DONOGHUE	ES	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Owned		485	452	▼ -33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U OF C - NKO ¹	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	318	298	▼ -20	1050	62%	63%	Underutilized
U OF C - WOODLAWN HS	HS	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		637	578	▼ -59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URBAN PREP - BRONZEVILLE HS ³	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	324	222	▼ -102	1608	30%	30%	Underutilized
WADSWORTH	ES	District	School	Owned		465	466	▲ 1	780	60%	67%	Underutilized
WELLS ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		313	287	▼ -26	690	42%	45%	Underutilized
WILLIAMS HS ²	HS	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	63	72	▲ 9	2292	6%	6%	Underutilized
WOODLAWN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		174	181	▲ 7	330	55%	52%	Underutilized
WOODSON	ES	District	School	Owned		288	290	▲ 2	960	30%	41%	Underutilized
YCCS - MCKINLEY	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		147	89	▼ -58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		158	142	▼ -16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

^{1,2,3} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

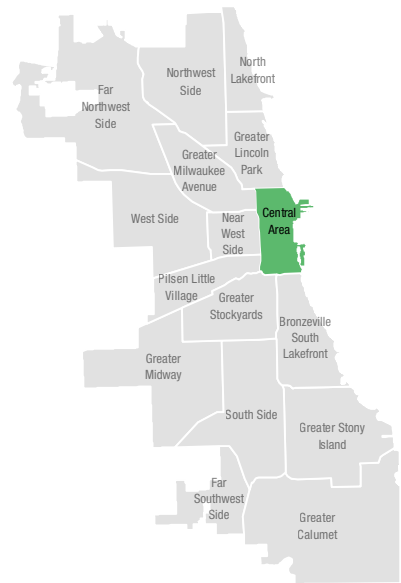


Navy Pier

The Central Planning Area

Area Overview

Chicago's Central Area is bounded by Division Street on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, the Stevenson Expressway on the south, and by N Halsted Street and the Kennedy/Dan Ryan Expressway on the west. It consists primarily of eight neighborhoods—Chinatown, Grant Park, the Loop, Museum Campus, Near South Side, River North, Streeterville and portions of the West Loop. The Central Area is covered by nine wards: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 11th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 34th, and 42nd. Although among the smallest areas geographically, the Central Area currently has the fastest growing population, the highest use of commercial space and continues to be the economic driver for the Chicago region.

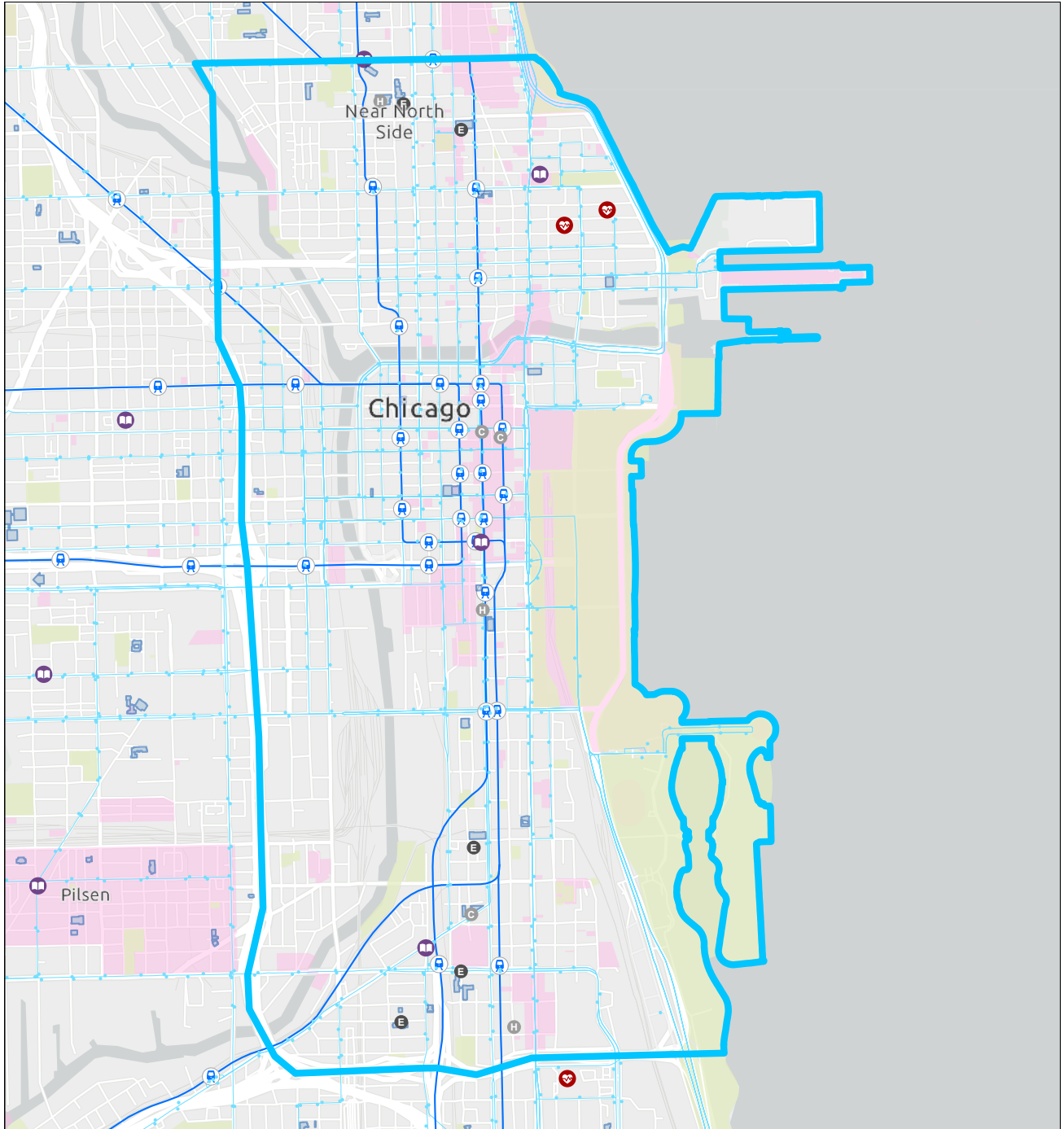



4,325
 CPS students residing


28
 rail stops


36
 open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Elementary School
- High School
- High School - Charter/Options
- Central Area
- Buildings School Grounds
- Hospitals
- Libraries
- CTA Bus Stops
- CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- Parks
- Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The Central Area’s seven community areas developed as early trading posts, and residences grew around the three branches of the Chicago River. Transportation has always been the driving force behind Chicago’s development; when the first canal and railroad opened in the 1800s, Chicago became the transportation hub of the country. During this period, much of the Central Area’s land was filled with rail tracks that converged at the edges of the commercial core. Commerce continued to grow, and between 1837 to 1871, Chicago’s population grew from around 4,000 to nearly 300,000.

After the 1871 Chicago Fire, the city reconstructed what was previously all wooden infrastructure. Builders and architects developed new “fireproof” building materials, construction techniques, and architectural styles, leading to taller buildings supported by steel frames and the world’s first skyscraper: the Home Life Insurance building of 1885.

While many examples of this late 1800s building period survive today on State Street and Wabash Ave, Chicago’s central business district has experienced successive waves of new development. The 20th century brought the expansion of commercial areas north of the river, most notably N Michigan Ave, which was branded as the “Magnificent Mile” in the 1940s.

With the rising use of automobiles, plans for Chicago’s primary highways were completed in 1940, and various expressways opened in the 1950s and 1960s. They all converged at the Central Area, forming new borders on the area’s south and west sides.

In the 1960s, the Central Area’s rail tracks were abandoned as automobile and interstate truck use increased. Businesses began moving outside the city center, requiring a plan for Chicago’s downtown revitalization. .

During the past 40-plus years, the city’s vision to make the Central Area more residential has made the downtown area vibrant again. Well-known residential developments, such as Printers Row, Lakeshore East, Dearborn Park, New Chinatown Square, and Central Station, occupy former manufacturing buildings and rail yards.

Today, the Central Area continues to improve, as historic

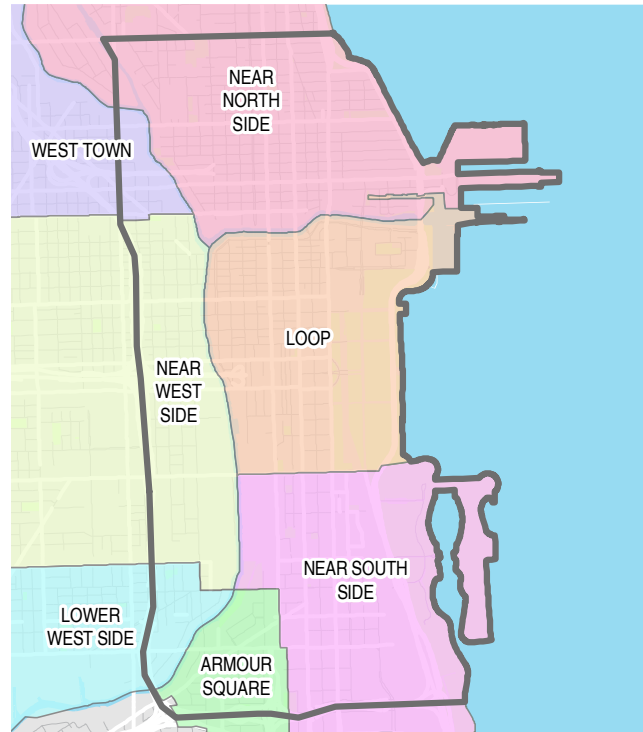







Figure Central-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

buildings are restored and converted to new uses. Revitalized theaters, retail areas, tourist attractions, and modern skyscrapers dot the Central Area’s urban landscape. Navy Pier and Millennium Park – which replaced the Central Area’s sprawling rail yards – represent two of the city’s top tourist attractions.

The Near North includes university campuses representing some of Chicagoland’s key research institutions, including DePaul, Loyola, and Northwestern. The Streeterville neighborhood is home to a major medical district focused around Northwestern Memorial Hospital. Although the portion of the Near West Side east of the I-94 expressway is primarily a commercial area, there has been extensive residential, retail, and restaurant development in the West Loop in the past decade. Meanwhile, the Near South is one of the fastest growing residential areas of the city, with new large-scale residential developments like Dearborn Park and Central Station occupying former rail yards.

Table Central-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Armour Square	5	60	2	1	0
Loop	8	154	16	1	0
Near North Side	17	255	7	2	2
Near South Side	13	84	3	0	1
Near West Side	18	357	9	3	4

School Facility Overview

11 Public Schools 

5

Elementary Schools¹



6

High Schools²



1975 Average Campus Year Built*

1,314,694 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

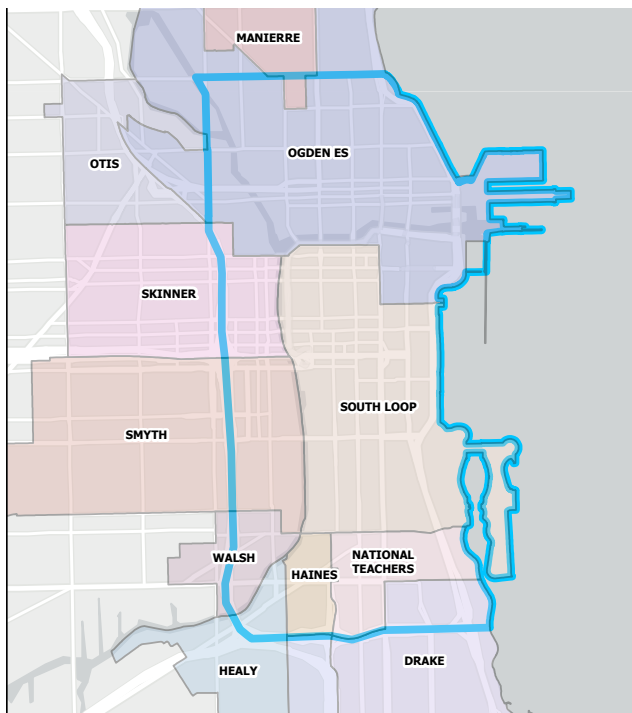
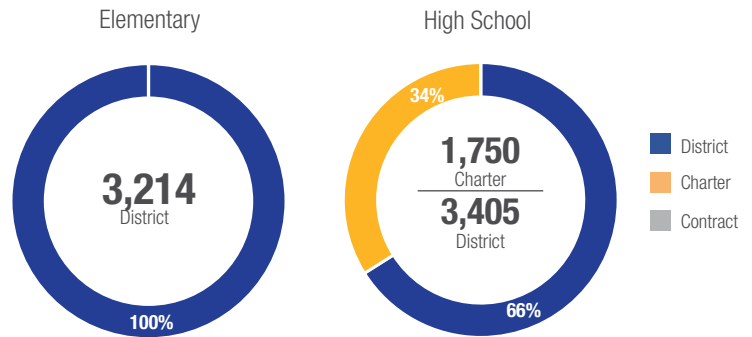


Figure Central-2: Elementary school boundaries

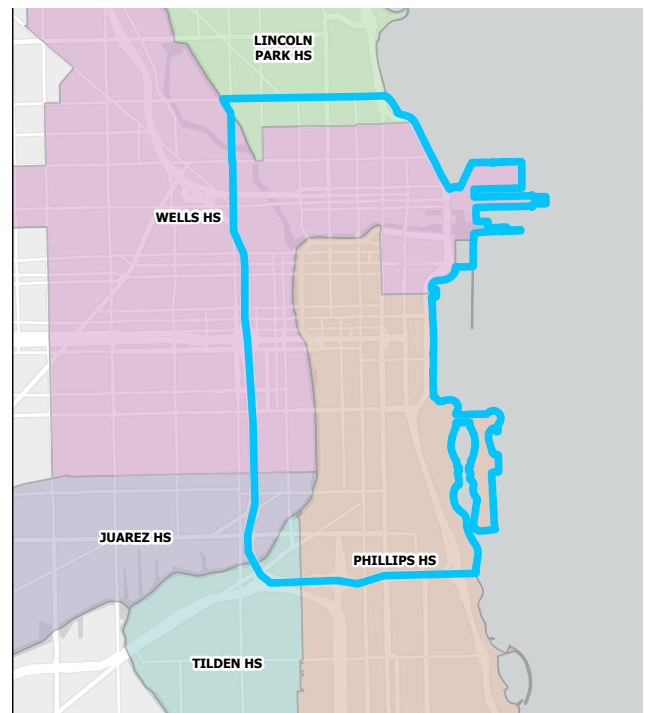


Figure Central-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 61 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 111 percent. There are 2 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools

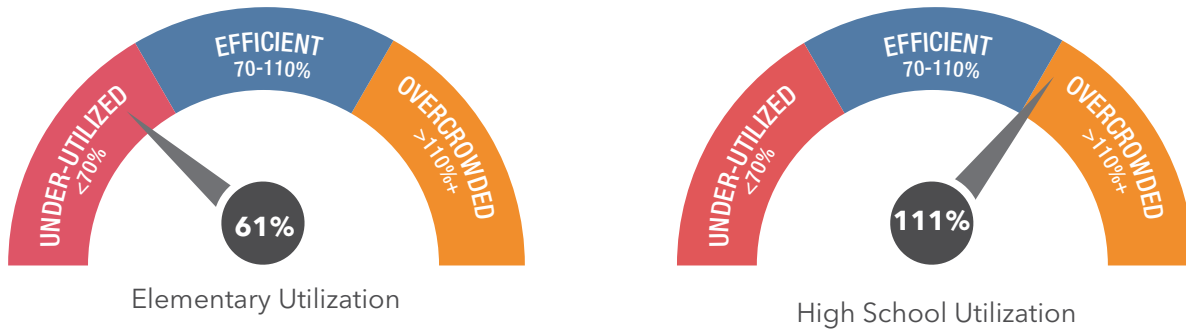


Figure Central-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

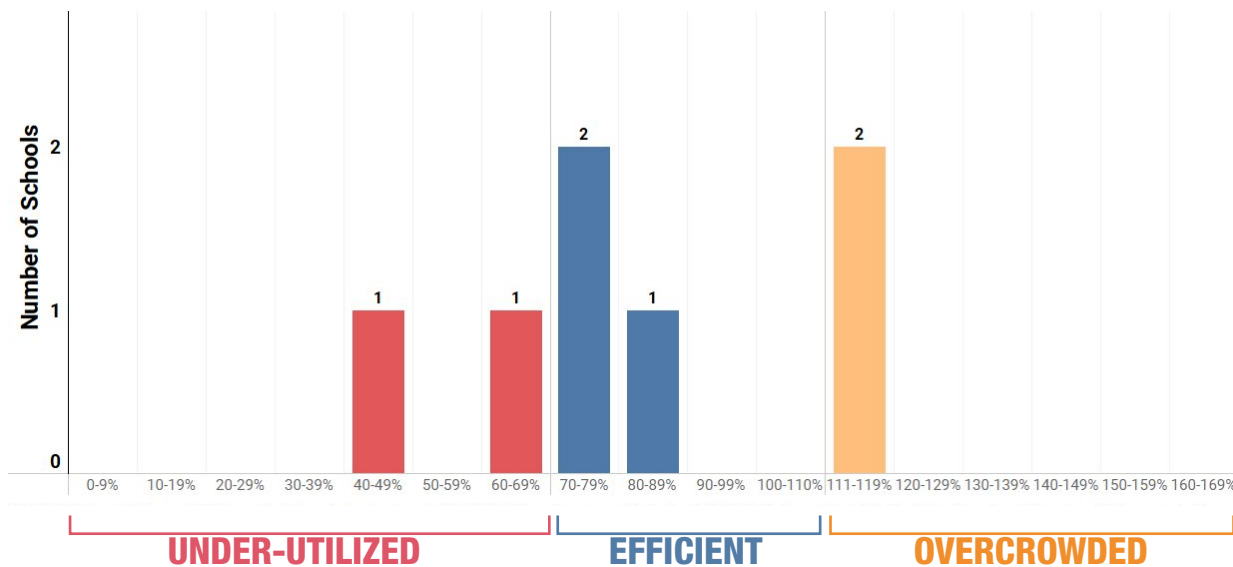


Figure Central-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Central. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

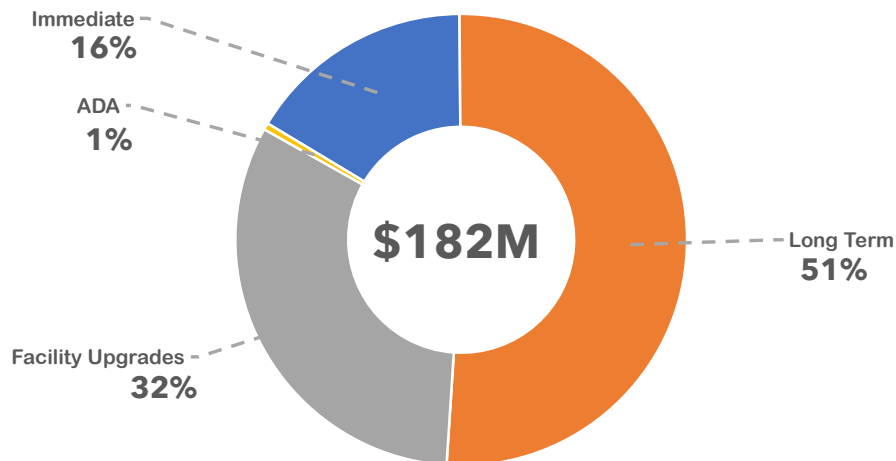


Figure Central-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

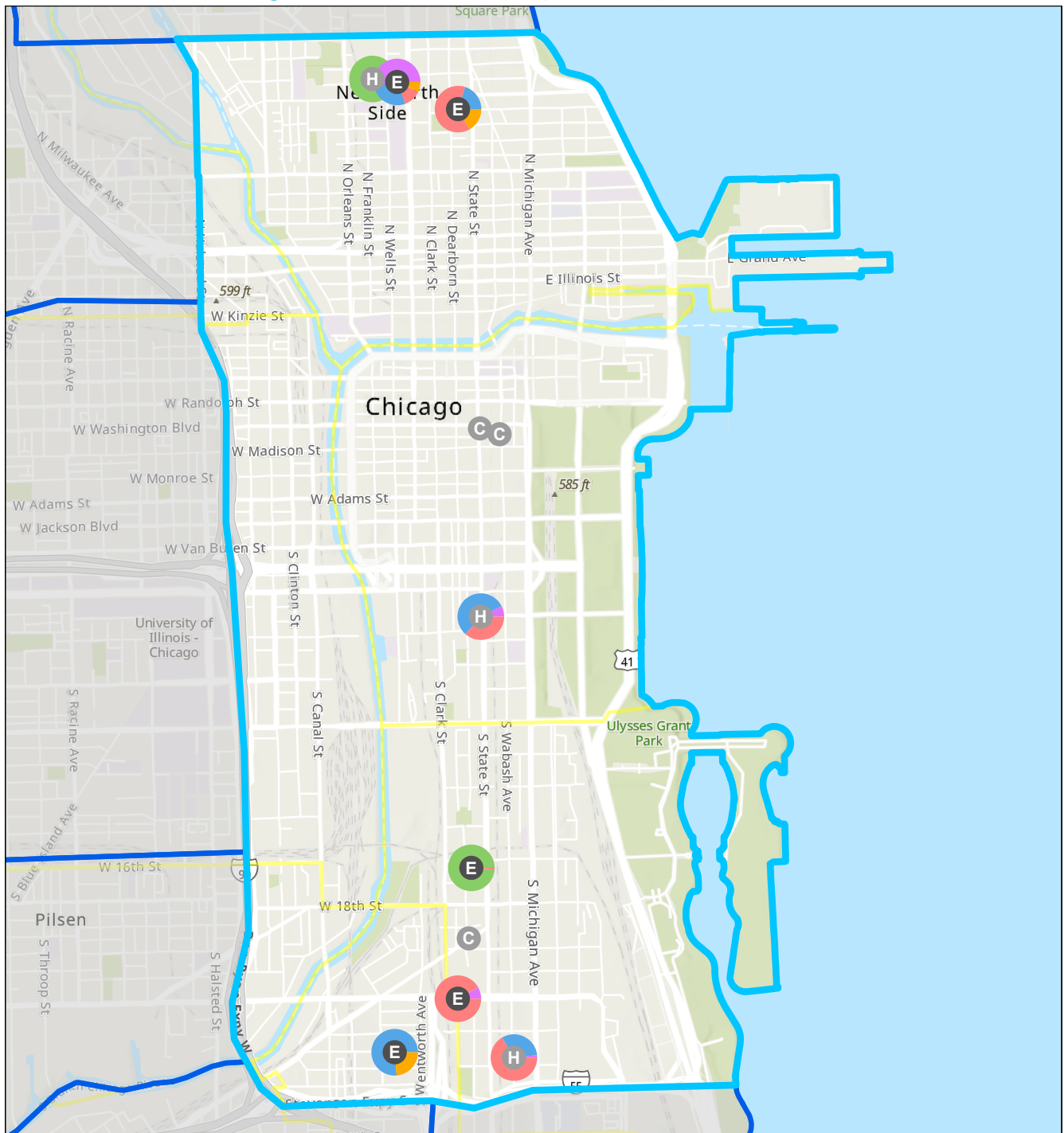
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
85M

The Central Planning Area Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (5)
- H** High School (3)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (3)
- New Construction**
- Exterior**
- MEP+FP**
- Interior**
- Site**
- Central Area**
- Other ARA Regions**
- Community Areas**



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



The Central School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
GRAHAM HS	●	●	●	●	\$8.9
HAINES	●	●	●	●	\$19.4
JONES HS		●	●		\$56.9
NATIONAL TEACHERS	●	●	●	●	\$37.7
OGDEN ES			●		\$7.8
PAYTON HS		●	●		\$25.8
SALAZAR			●	●	\$4.8
SOUTH LOOP	●	●	●		\$20.4

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Central Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
GRAHAM HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		205	239	▲ 34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAINES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		567	527	▼ -40	690	76%	85%	Efficient
JONES HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1960	1936	▼ -24	1872	103%	111%	Overcrowded
NATIONAL TEACHERS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		727	754	▲ 27	1200	63%	71%	Efficient
NOBLE - MUCHIN HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		963	861	▼ -102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OGDEN ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		894	866	▼ -28	1530	57%	61%	Underutilized
PAYTON HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1193	1230	▲ 37	1212	101%	112%	Overcrowded
JOSLIN HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		373	380	▲ 7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SALAZAR	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		301	272	▼ -29	420	65%	70%	Efficient
SOUTH LOOP	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		799	795	▼ -4	1860	43%	43%	Underutilized
YCCS - INNOVATIONS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		429	509	▲ 80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.



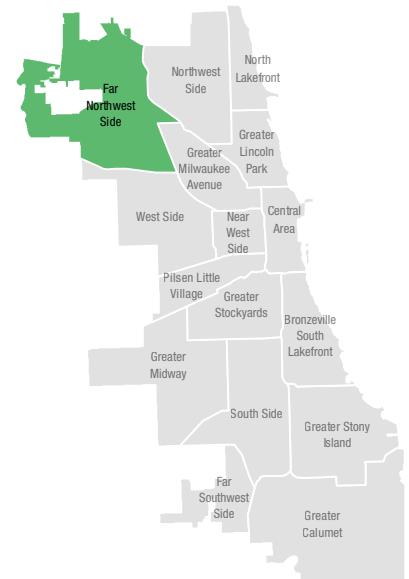
O'Hare International Airport

The Far Northwest Side Planning Area

Area Overview

The Far Northwest Side Area is bounded roughly by Howard and Touhy Avenues, Interstates 94 and 90, the Milwaukee District North Metra Line, and the Des Plaines River. It consists primarily of ten neighborhoods—Belmont-Cragin, Dunning, Edison Park, Hermosa, Jefferson Park, Montclare, Norwood Park, O’Hare, Portage Park and portions of Sauganash—all of which were originally villages and suburbs that were annexed by the City of Chicago between 1890 and 1910.

The Far Northwest Side is covered by eight wards: 29th, 30th, 31st, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st, and 45th. It has the third highest open space acreage per 1,000 residents and mixed housing types that range from nineteenth century Victorian houses to post-World War II bungalows, ranches, two flats, Georgians, Victorian Greystones, A-frames, and Cape Cods.



45,722
CPS students residing

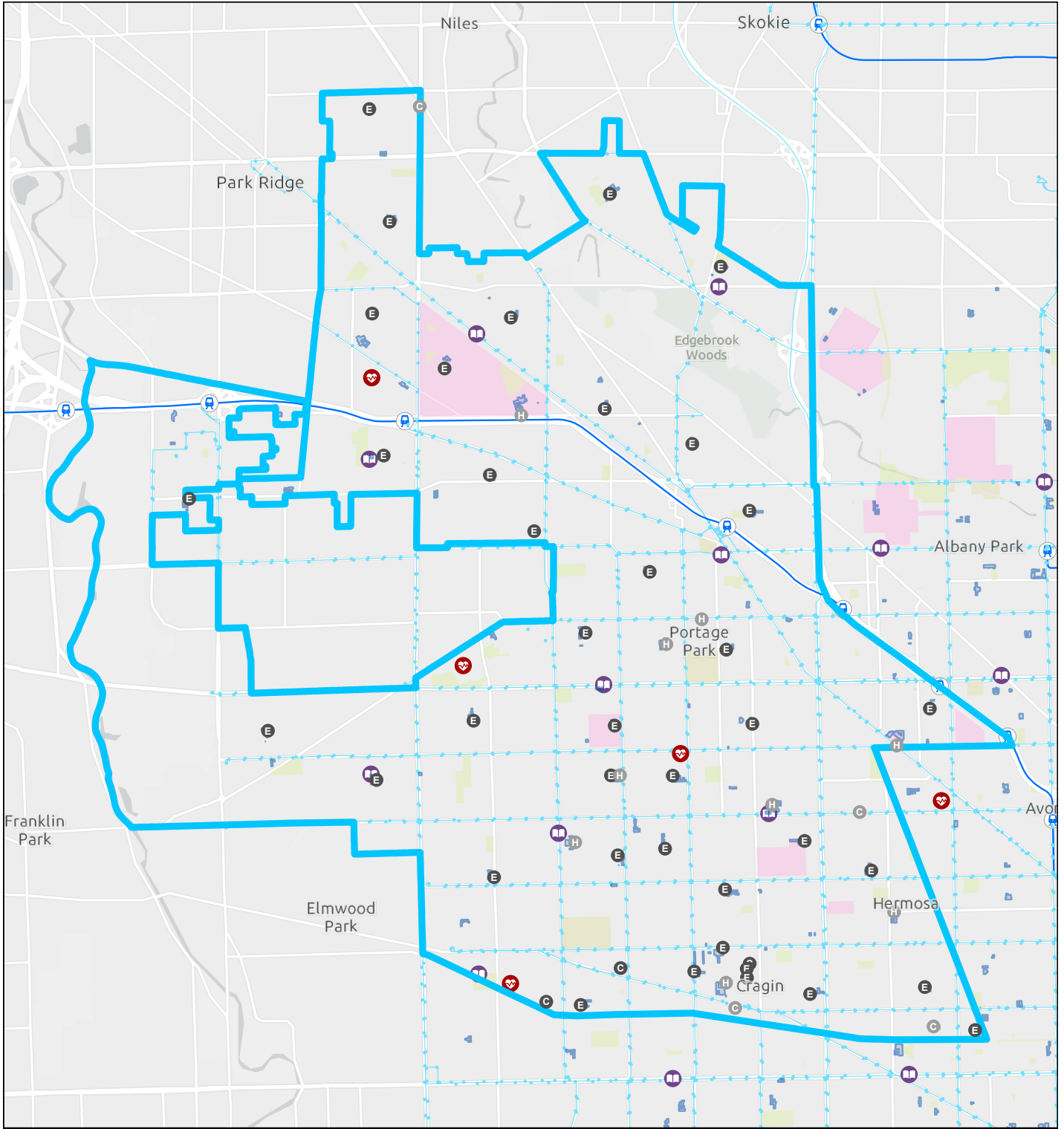


3
rail stops



50
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Elementary School | Buildings School Grounds | CTA Rail Lines |
| Elementary School - Charter/Contract | Hospitals | CTA Bus Routes |
| High School | Libraries | Parks |
| High School - Charter/Options | CTA Bus Stops | Historical Area |
| Far Northwest Side | CTA Rail Stations | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



History and Context

The Far Northwest Side, the second largest of the 16 Chicago planning areas, is located near O’Hare International Airport and is made up of 11 communities that originated as a diverse collection of remote villages, transportation centers, and industrial areas..

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 was developed from the start as a more suburban-like neighborhood, 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 is home to 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, including dense commercial and hotel developments.

Today, the Far Northwest Side offers many housing and transportation options. The Forest Glen, Norwood Park, and Edison Park communities are home to 16,023 people. Twenty-one parks and two forest preserves offer open space for the public, while the Edgebrook and Roden libraries provide quiet space indoors.

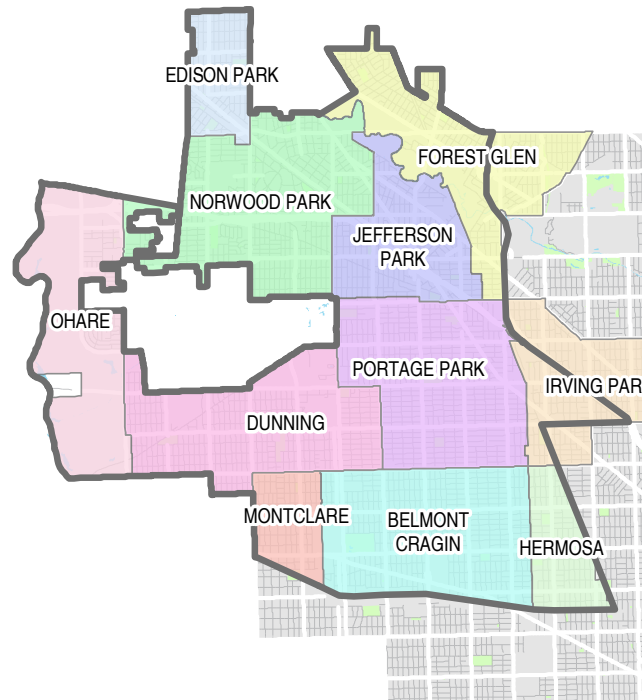







Figure Far Northwest Side-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

The Jefferson Park, Portage Park, and Dunning communities are home to 24,306 people. Twenty-four parks offer open space for the public, while the Austin- Living, Jefferson Park, and Dunning libraries provide quiet space indoors.

The Belmont-Cragin, Hermosa, and Montclare communities are home to 13,627 people. Eleven parks offer open space for the public, while the Galewood- Mont Clare, Portage-Cragin, and West Belmont libraries provide quiet space indoors.

Table Far Northwest side-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Belmont Cragin	5	247	0	1	0
Dunning	5	163	0	1	1
Edison Park	4	16	0	0	0
Forest Glen	9	94	0	1	0
Hermosa	3	51	0	0	0
Irving Park	7	155	3	1	1
Jefferson Park	4	99	1	0	0
Montclare	2	39	0	1	1
Norwood Park	10	104	1	2	1
O’Hare	1	30	2	0	0
Portage Park	7	243	0	3	1

School Facility Overview

56 Public Schools 

6,138,482 

Total campus square footage*

43

Elementary Schools¹



13

High Schools²



1933 Average Campus Year Built*

Enrollment by Governance

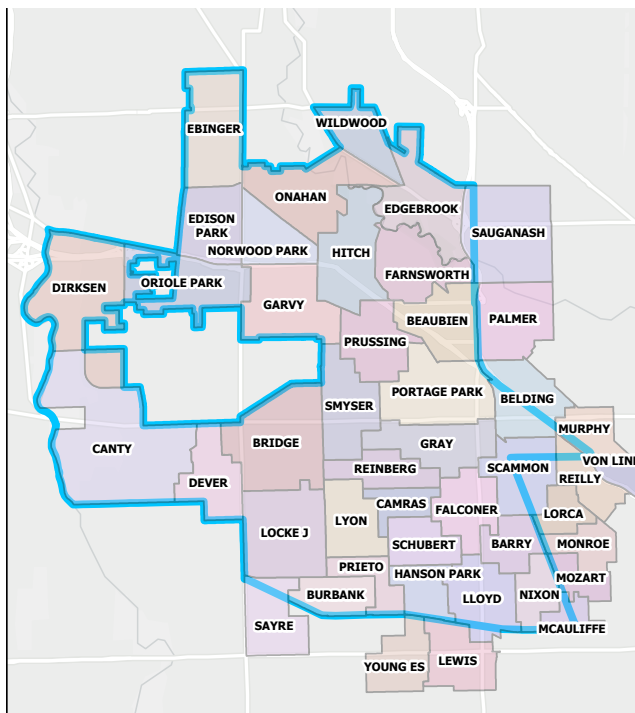
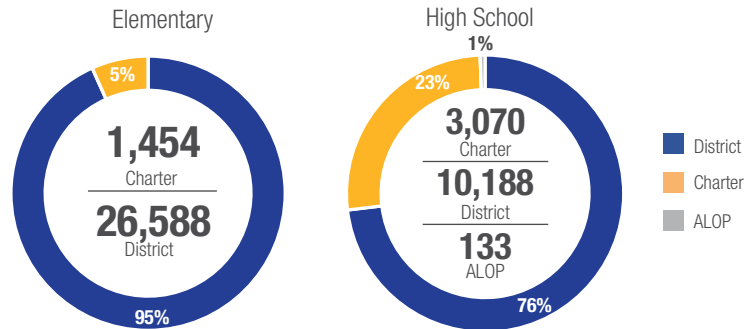


Figure Far Northwest Side-2: Elementary school boundaries

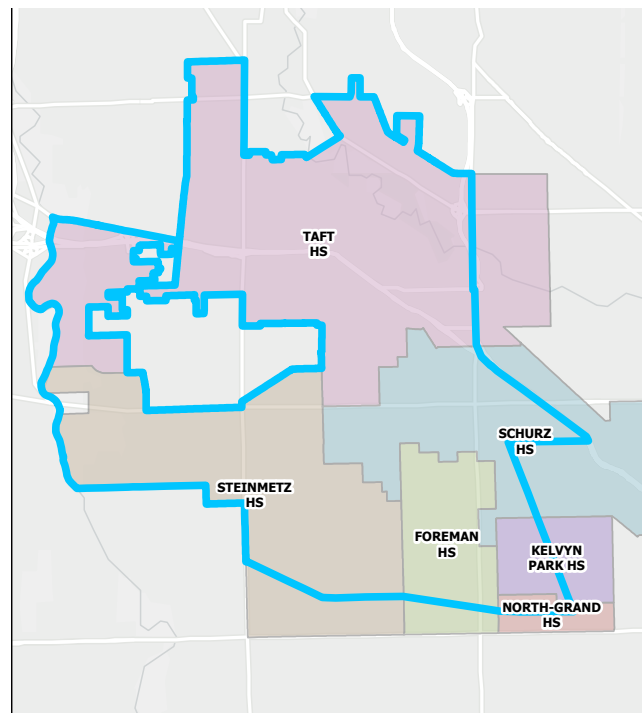


Figure Far Northwest Side-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 82 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 83 percent. There are 11 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools

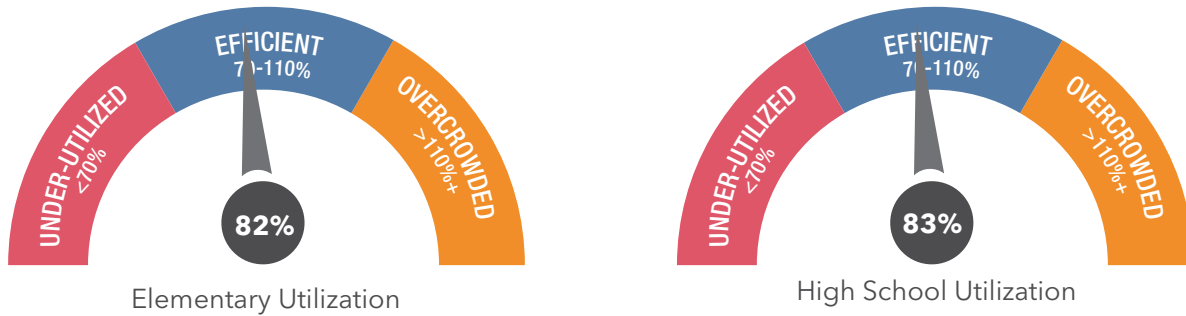


Figure Far Northwest Side-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

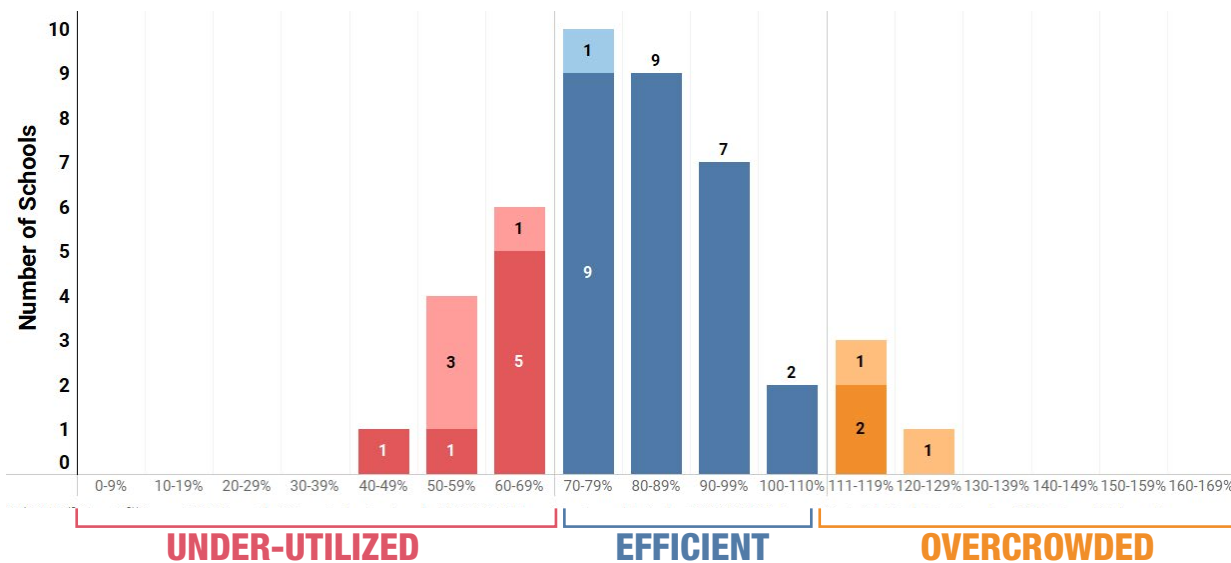


Figure Far Northwest Side-5: School count by utilization range;
Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Far Northwest Side. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

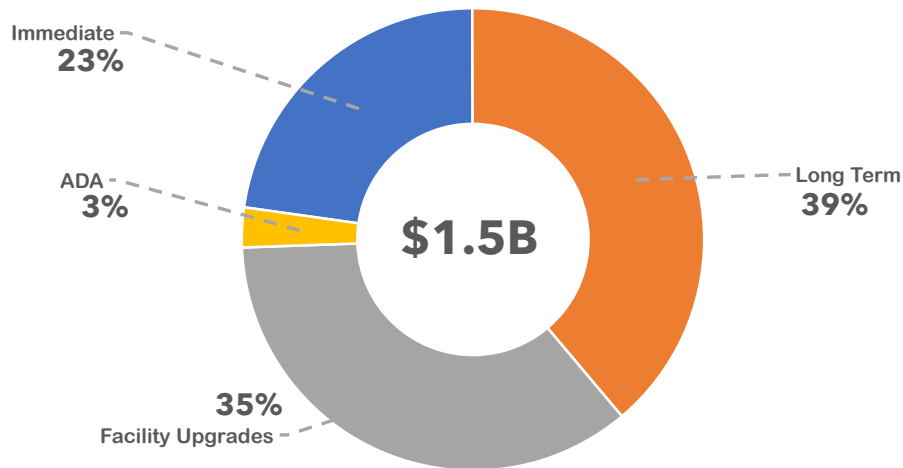


Figure Far Northwest Side-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

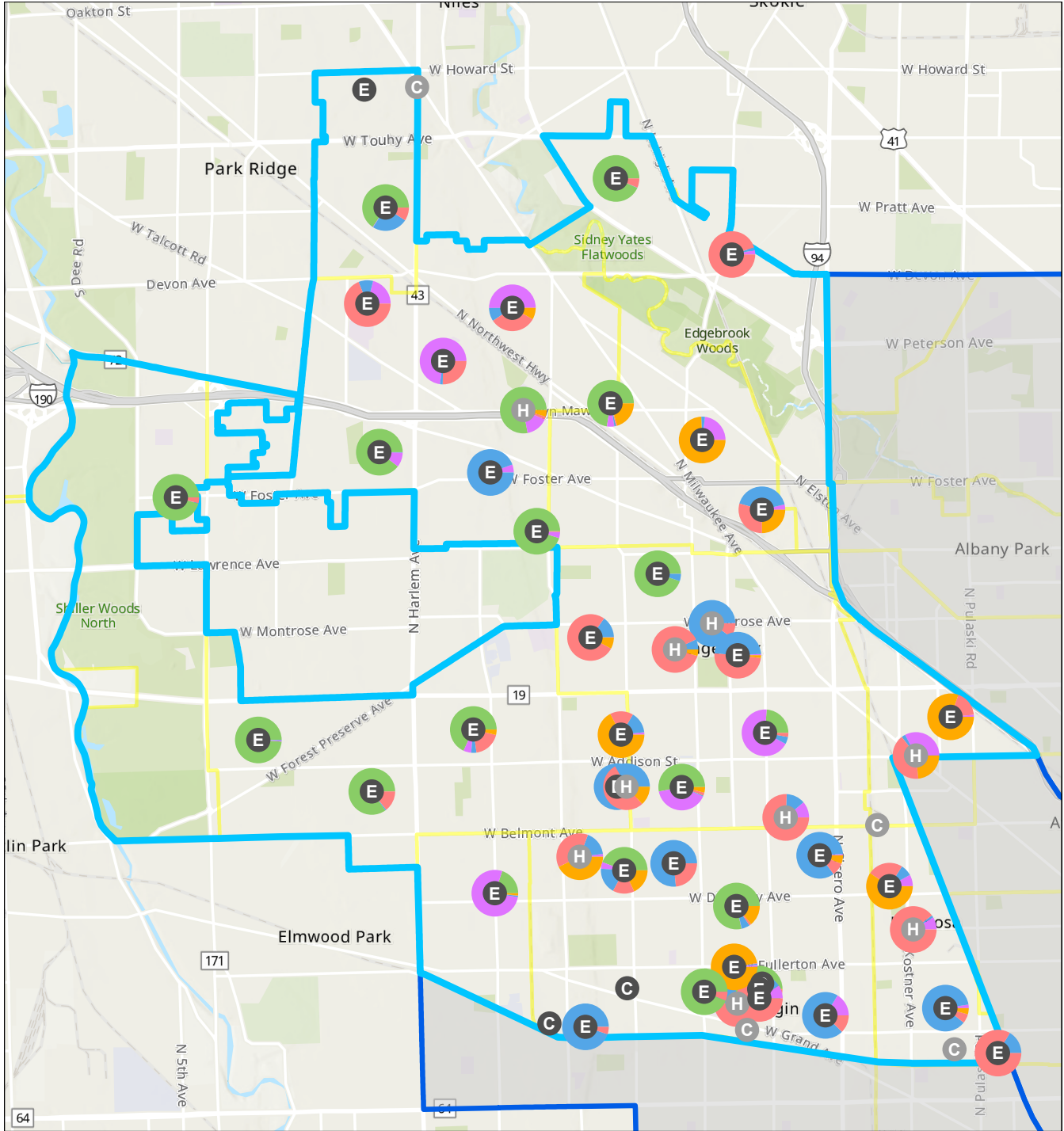
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

Capital Projects Cost
\$ 654.3M

The Far Northwest Side Historical Capital Projects



E Elementary School (39)

C Elementary School - Charter/Contract (3)

H High School (9)

C High School - Charter/Options (4)



Green New Construction

Purple Exterior

Blue MEP+FP

Red Interior

Orange Site

Blue outline Far Northwest Side

Grey outline Other ARA Regions

Yellow outline Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

The Far Northwest School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
BARRY	●	●	●	●	\$25.4
BEARD		●	●	●	\$11.9
BEAUBIEN	●	●	●	●	\$36.0
BELMONT-CRAGIN					\$0.0
BRIDGE	●	●	●	●	\$49.7
BURBANK		●	●	●	\$35.0
CAMRAS		●	●	●	\$30.4
CANTY	●	●	●	●	\$22.6
CHICAGO ACADEMY ES	●	●	●	●	\$81.0
DEVER	●	●	●	●	\$24.0
DIRKSEN		●	●	●	\$18.7
DISNEY II ES		●	●	●	\$47.2
EBINGER		●	●		\$9.8
EDGEBROOK	●	●	●	●	\$16.0
EDISON PARK	●	●	●	●	\$11.6
FALCONER		●	●		\$44.8
FARNSWORTH	●	●	●	●	\$31.7
FOREMAN HS	●	●	●	●	\$57.7
GARVY		●	●		\$15.6
GRAY	●	●	●	●	\$37.5
HANSON PARK		●	●	●	\$21.0
HITCH		●	●		\$13.1
KELVYN PARK HS	●	●	●	●	\$52.5
LLOYD	●	●	●	●	\$42.7
LOCKE J	●	●	●	●	\$27.7
LYON		●	●	●	\$20.7
MCAULIFFE	●	●	●		\$24.5
NIXON	●	●	●	●	\$26.5
NORTHWEST	●	●	●		\$61.2
NORWOOD PARK		●	●		\$8.5
ONAHAN	●	●	●		\$19.9
ORIOLE PARK	●		●		\$9.9
PORTAGE PARK	●	●	●	●	\$39.9
PRIETO		●	●	●	\$11.4
PROSSER HS		●	●	●	\$28.2
PRUSSING	●	●	●	●	\$15.5
REINBERG		●	●	●	\$21.3
RICKOVER MILITARY HS	●		●	●	\$21.8
SCHUBERT	●	●	●	●	\$23.3
SCHURZ HS	●	●	●		\$108.7
SMYSER	●	●	●	●	\$26.5
STEINMETZ HS	●	●	●		\$78.9
STOCK		●	●	●	\$5.9
TAFT HS	●	●	●		\$117.7
THORP O	●	●	●	●	\$36.6
VAUGHN HS	●	●	●		\$9.0
WILDWOOD		●	●	●	\$12.7

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Far Northwest Side Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ACERO - CLEMENTE	ES	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		490	456	▼ -34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BARRY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		465	440	▼ -25	690	64%	68%	Underutilized
BEARD	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		288	249	▼ -39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BEAUBIEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		964	960	▼ -4	1050	91%	106%	Efficient
BELMONT-CRAGIN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		454	491	▲ 37	720	68%	58%	Underutilized
BRIDGE	ES	District	School	Owned		1045	1085	▲ 40	1290	84%	83%	Efficient
BURBANK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		739	698	▼ -41	1200	58%	68%	Underutilized
CAMRAS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		797	775	▼ -22	1080	72%	78%	Efficient
CANTY	ES	District	School	Owned		774	797	▲ 23	1020	78%	82%	Efficient
CHICAGO ACADEMY ¹	ES	District	Citywide	Leased	Yes	561	565	▲ 4	1386	81%	86%	Efficient
CHICAGO ACADEMY ¹	HS	District	Citywide	Leased	Yes	562	552	▼ -10	1386	81%	86%	Efficient
CHRISTOPHER HOUSE	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		486	450	▼ -36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - WEST BELDEN	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		543	548	▲ 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DEVER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		751	734	▼ -17	960	76%	81%	Efficient
DIRKSEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		890	1047	▲ 157	1200	87%	88%	Efficient
DISNEY II ES	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		421	434	▲ 13	480	90%	94%	Efficient
EBINGER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		748	729	▼ -19	780	93%	97%	Efficient
EDGEBROOK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		453	455	▲ 2	570	80%	89%	Efficient
EDISON PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		465	413	▼ -52	600	69%	74%	Efficient
FALCONER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		898	884	▼ -14	1350	65%	76%	Efficient
FARNSWORTH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		521	473	▼ -48	600	79%	96%	Efficient
FOREMAN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		569	571	▲ 2	1188	48%	50%	Underutilized
GARVY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		706	737	▲ 31	690	107%	117%	Overcrowded
GRAY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1000	998	▼ -2	1050	95%	101%	Efficient
HANSON PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1175	1149	▼ -26	1650	70%	84%	Efficient
HITCH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		490	494	▲ 4	630	78%	79%	Efficient
INTRINSIC HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		1039	990	▼ -49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KELVYN PARK HS	HS	District	School	Owned		489	479	▼ -10	1104	43%	55%	Underutilized
LLOYD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		827	827	■ 0	1260	66%	66%	Underutilized
LOCKE J	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1176	1141	▼ -35	1200	95%	98%	Efficient
LYON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1105	1043	▼ -62	1350	77%	80%	Efficient
MCAULIFFE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		571	571	■ 0	840	68%	77%	Efficient
NIXON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		588	588	■ 0	990	59%	61%	Underutilized
NOBLE - ITW SPEER H	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		1167	1111	▼ -56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOBLE - PRITZKER HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		977	969	▼ -8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHWEST	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		468	479	▲ 11	1170	41%	44%	Underutilized
Northwest ECC	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		-	70	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORWOOD PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		382	339	▼ -43	390	87%	97%	Efficient
OMBUDSMAN - NOR	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		200	133	▼ -67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ONAHAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		662	656	▼ -6	690	95%	97%	Efficient
ORIOLE PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		621	597	▼ -24	810	74%	77%	Efficient
PORTAGE PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		787	823	▲ 36	1110	74%	76%	Efficient
PRIETO	ES	District	School	Owned		788	739	▼ -49	1020	72%	75%	Efficient
PROSSER HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1114	1166	▲ 52	1200	97%	119%	Overcrowded
PRUSSING	ES	District	School	Owned		642	614	▼ -28	870	71%	76%	Efficient
REINBERG	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		739	718	▼ -21	900	80%	90%	Efficient
RICKOVER MILITARY I	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		446	459	▲ 13	648	71%	71%	Efficient
SCHUBERT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		554	542	▼ -12	930	58%	61%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

The Far Northwest Side Planning Area Data Continued

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
SCHURZ HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1385	1287	▼ -98	2724	47%	50%	Underutilized
SMYSER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		771	746	▼ -25	990	75%	88%	Efficient
STEINMETZ HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1148	1130	▼ -18	1920	59%	66%	Underutilized
STOCK	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		241	236	▼ -5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TAFT HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		4110	4344	▲ 234	3612	120%	127%	Overcrowded
THORP O	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		799	785	▼ -14	750	105%	119%	Overcrowded
VAUGHN HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		211	200	▼ -11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WILDWOOD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		443	467	▲ 24	600	78%	89%	Efficient

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

¹ Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

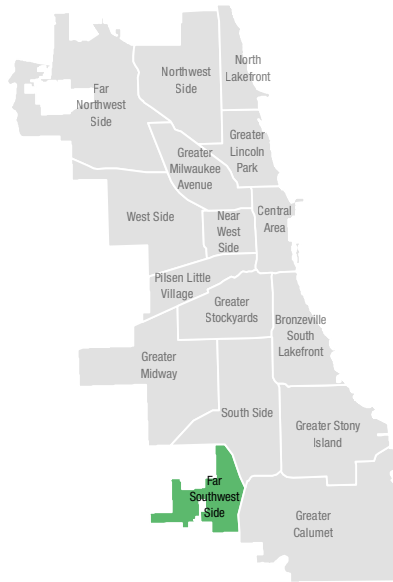


View of the city from the Far Southwest

The Far Southwest Side Planning Area

Area Overview

The Far Southwest Side Area is generally bounded by W 87th Street to the north, the city boundary to the west and south, and S Beverly Avenue and S Vincennes Avenue to the east. It consists of three neighborhoods—Beverly, Morgan Park, and Mount Greenwood—that were annexed by the City of Chicago between 1890 and 1927. Although among the smallest populated public school student areas, compared to Chicago’s other 15 planning areas, the Far Southwest Side has the highest percentage of single-family homes. Most of the Far Southwest Side is covered by the 19th Ward with smaller portions covered by the 18th and 21st wards.

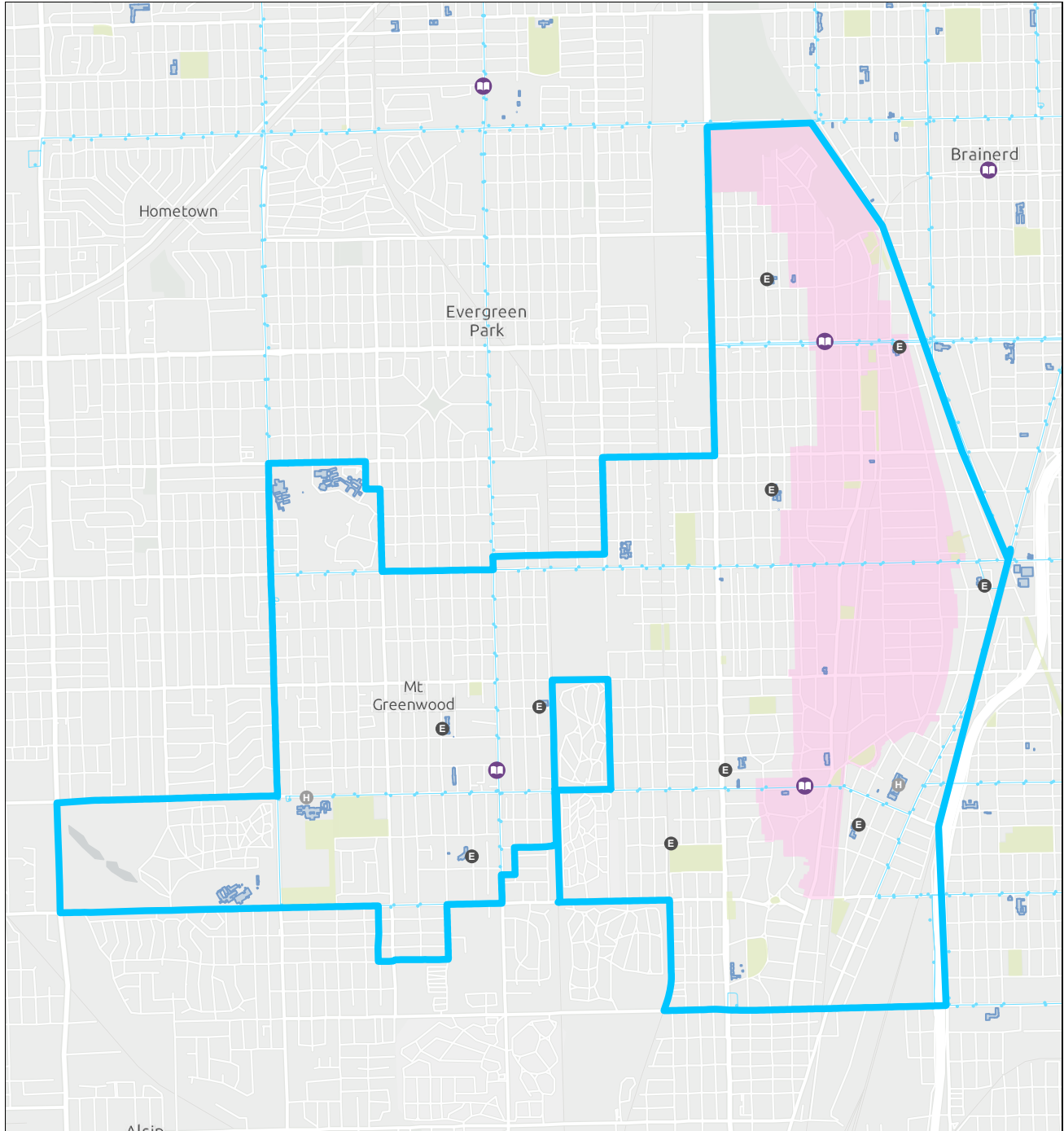



5,064
 CPS students residing


0
 rail stops


20
 open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Elementary School
- High School
- Far Southwest Side
- Buildings School Grounds
- CTA Bus Stops
- CTA Bus Routes
- Parks
- Historical Area
- Libraries



City of Chicago, County of Will, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The three Community Areas of the Far Southwest Side Planning Area 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 populated after commuter rail service was established in 1888. Homes were built along the Blue Island Ridge, an elevated area left behind during the last glacial period. Beverly attracted those seeking a more suburban environment in the late 1800s, with Houses being built along Longwood Drive. Development in these two communities focused mostly east of S Western Avenue until the post-World War II 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 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 consists largely of neighborhoods with single-family homes, 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.

In addition to historic homes and train stations, Beverly is home to the Beverly Arts Center and the Dan Ryan Woods. Morgan Park includes a few industrial properties in the planning area and the Marshfield Plaza shopping center, in addition to its historic homes and train stations.

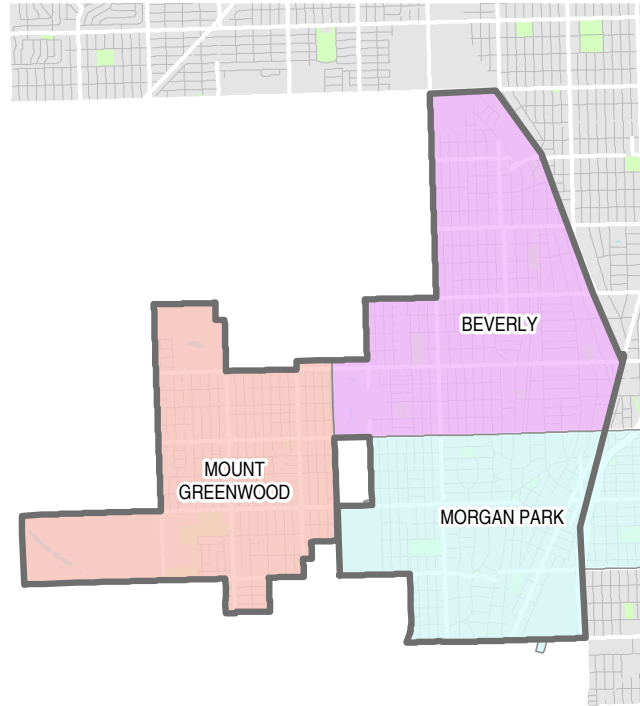





Figure Far Southwest Side-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

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.

Table Far Southwest Side-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Beverly	10	68	0	1	0
Morgan Park	11	88	0	1	0
Mount Greenwood	2	82	0	1	0

School Facility Overview

12 Public Schools 

1,018,440 

Total campus square footage*

10

Elementary Schools¹



2

High Schools²



1937 Average Campus Year Built*

Enrollment by Governance

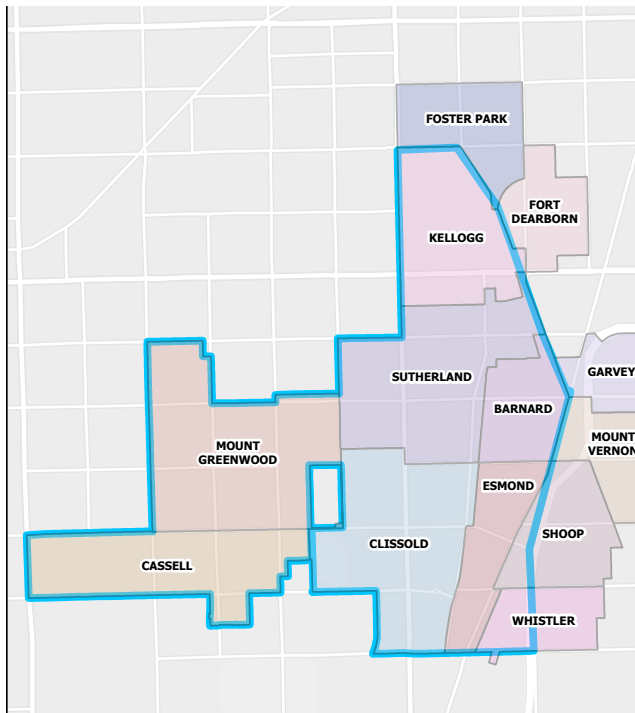
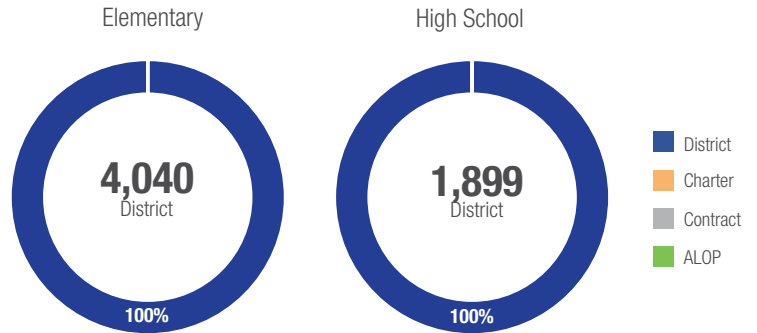


Figure Far Southwest Side-2: Elementary school boundaries

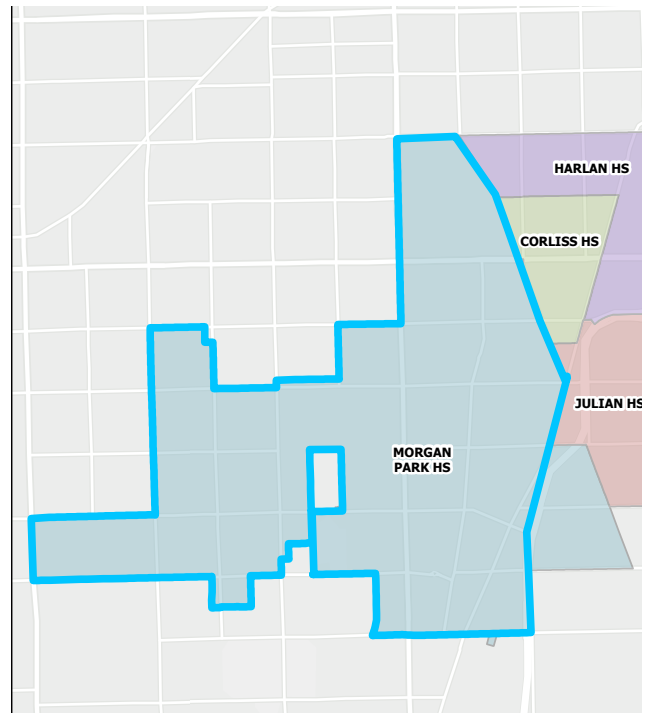


Figure Far Southwest Side-3: High school boundaries;
Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

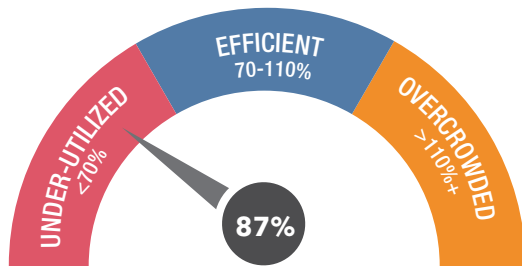
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 87 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 75 percent. There are 2 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
1,743

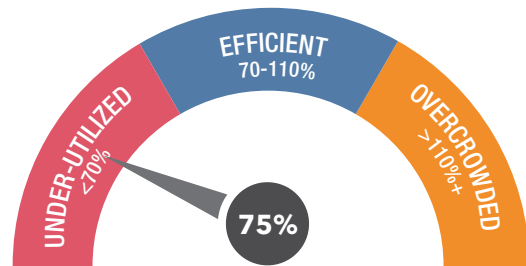
Choice Out
1,086

Reside & Attend
3,653

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Far Southwest Side-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.



Figure Far Southwest Side-5: School count by utilization range;
 Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Far Southwest Side. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

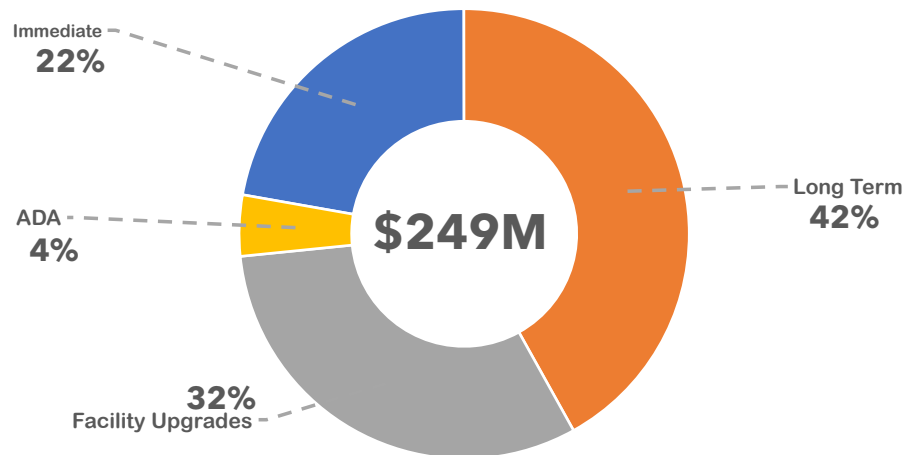


Figure Far Southwest Side-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

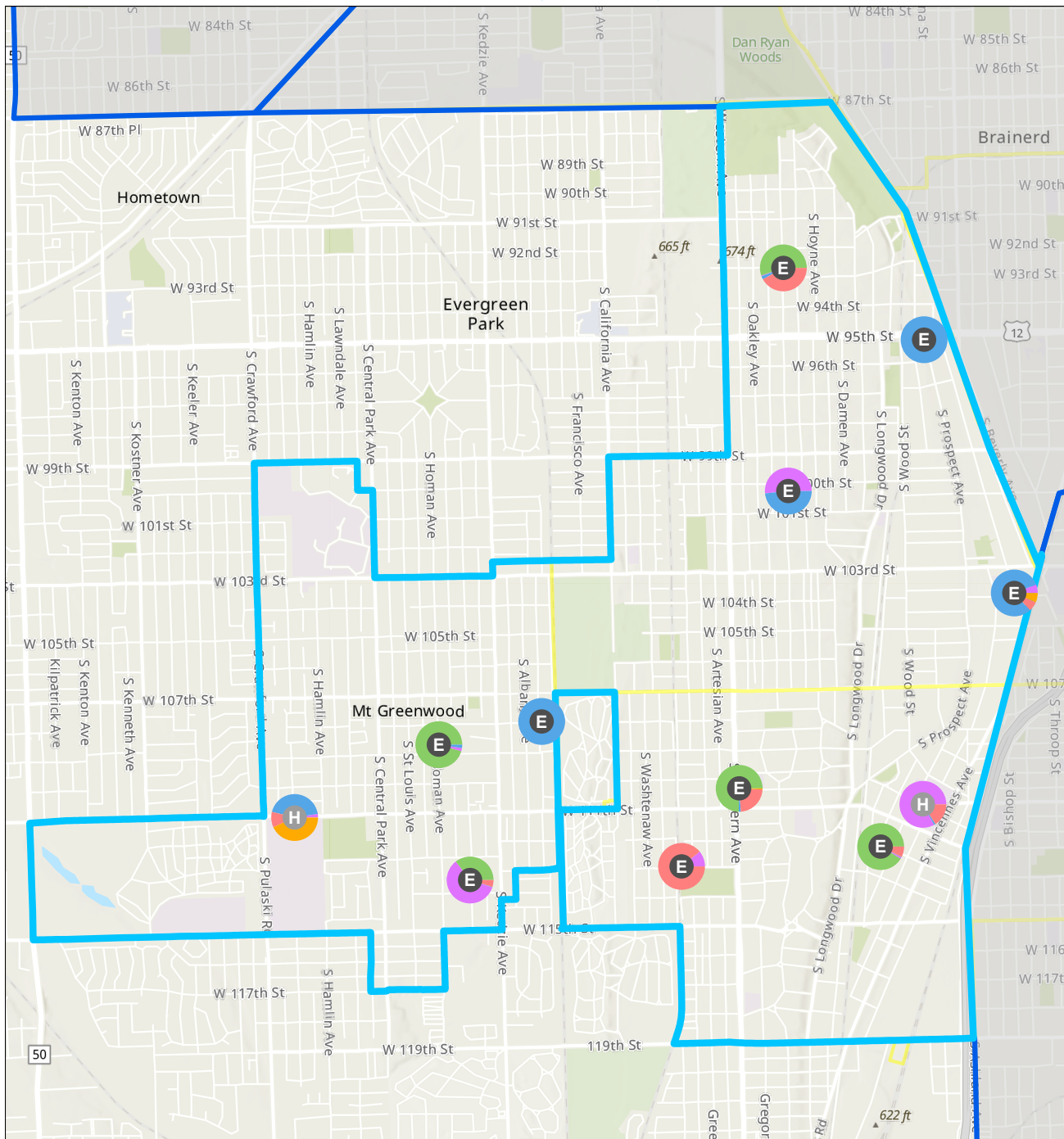
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
124.3M

The Far Southwest Side Historical Capital Projects



- E Elementary School (10)
- H High School (2)
- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site
- Far Southwest Side
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



City of Chicago, County of Will, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

The Far Southwest Side School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
BARNARD	●	●	●	●	\$17.2
CASELL		●	●		\$12.4
CHICAGO AGRICULTURE HS	●	●	●	●	\$49.6
CLISSOLD	●	●	●	●	\$25.6
ESMOND	●	●	●		\$12.3
KELLER	●	●	●	●	\$13.6
KELLOGG		●	●	●	\$13.5
MORGAN PARK HS		●	●		\$40.9
MOUNT GREENWOOD		●	●	●	\$15.1
SUTHERLAND	●	●	●	●	\$21.8
VANDERPOEL	●	●	●	●	\$18.0
VICK	●	●	●	●	\$9.2

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Far Southwest Side Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
BARNARD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		262	263	▲ 1	390	67%	82%	Efficient
CASSELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		361	351	▼ -10	480	73%	80%	Efficient
CHICAGO AGRICULTURE HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		814	791	▼ -23	1116	71%	77%	Efficient
CLISSOLD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		389	391	▲ 2	630	62%	66%	Underutilized
ESMOND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		274	247	▼ -27	390	63%	59%	Underutilized
KELLER	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		212	214	▲ 2	210	102%	102%	Efficient
KELLOGG	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		278	282	▲ 4	270	104%	134%	Overcrowded
MORGAN PARK HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1138	1108	▼ -30	1656	67%	74%	Efficient
MOUNT GREENWOOD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1148	1154	▲ 6	1290	89%	93%	Efficient
SUTHERLAND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		606	575	▼ -31	720	80%	91%	Efficient
VANDERPOEL	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		255	243	▼ -12	270	90%	90%	Efficient
VICK	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		274	320	▲ 46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

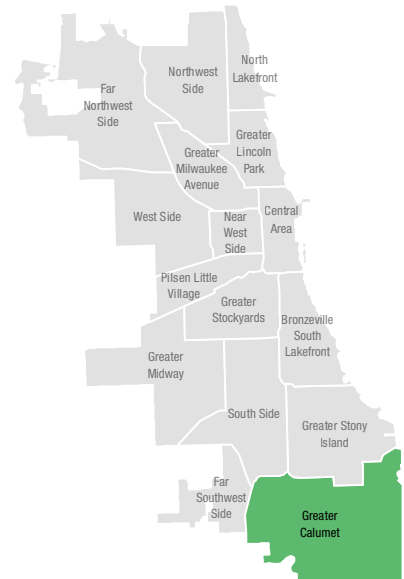


The Greater Calumet Planning Area

Area Overview

The Greater Calumet Area is generally bounded by 95th Street, 100th Street and 103rd Street to the north, Interstate 57 to the west, the city boundary to the south, and the Illinois-Indiana state border to the east. It consists of nine neighborhoods—East Side, Hegewisch, Riverdale, West Pullman, and portions of Morgan Park, Pullman, Roseland, South Deering and Washington Heights.

The Greater Calumet Planning Area is covered by five wards: 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 21st. It is the second largest planning area geographically and due in part to its expansive natural habitats, it is the least densely populated.

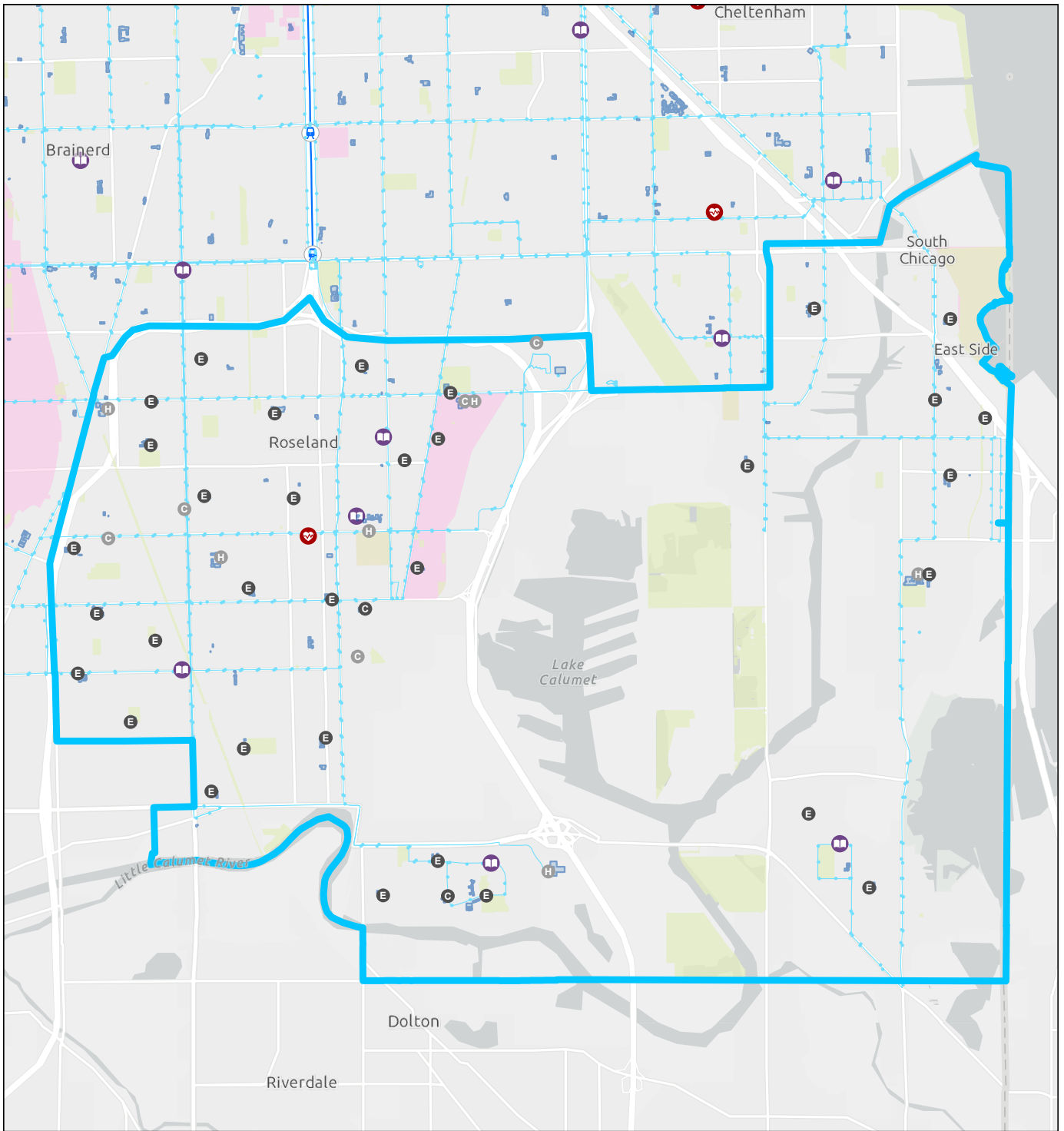


 **20,432**
CPS students residing

 **0**
rail stops

 **42**
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| ⓔ Elementary School | Ⓜ Hospitals |
| ⓐ Elementary School - Charter/Contract | 📖 Libraries |
| Ⓜ High School | • CTA Bus Stops |
| ⓐ High School - Charter/Options | — CTA Bus Routes |
| ▭ Greater Calumet | 🌳 Parks |
| ▭ Buildings School Grounds | 🏰 Historical Area |



City of Chicago, County of Will, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The eight primary community areas of the Greater Calumet Planning Area 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 area’s 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 the company’s rail car factories in the late 1800s.

Roseland and West Pullman have historically been more residential in nature than the other community areas. All of the areas added significant new housing stock in the building boom following World War II and into the 1960s.

Following the exodus of the steel industry, 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. Additionally, there has been extensive new commercial development in Pullman in recent years.

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,

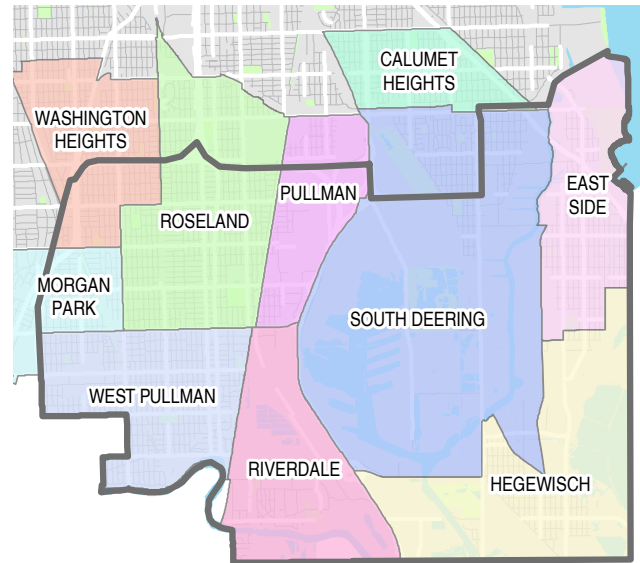







Figure Greater Calumet-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

and the new Method factory. 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.

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.

Table Greater Calumet-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
East Side	6	74	0	0	0
Hegewisch	4	47	0	1	0
Morgan Park	11	88	0	1	0
Pullman	6	47	0	0	0
Riverdale	2	23	0	1	0
Roseland	7	210	1	2	1
South Deering	12	121	0	1	0
Washington Heights	8	115	0	1	0
West Pullman	8	104	0	1	0

School Facility Overview

46 Public Schools 

35
Elementary Schools¹



11
High Schools²



1949 Average Campus Year Built*

4,111,012 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

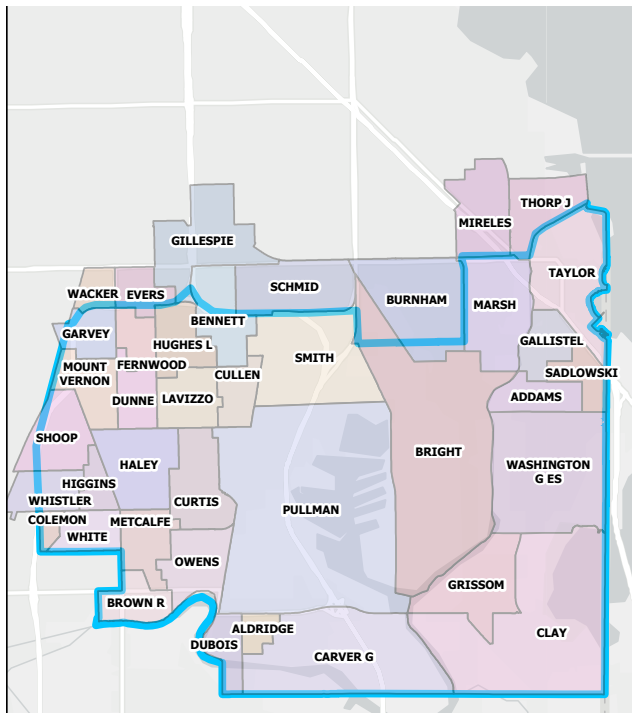
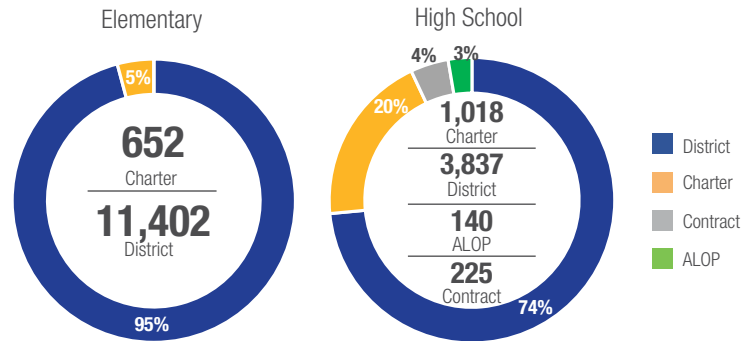


Figure Greater Calumet-2: Elementary school boundaries

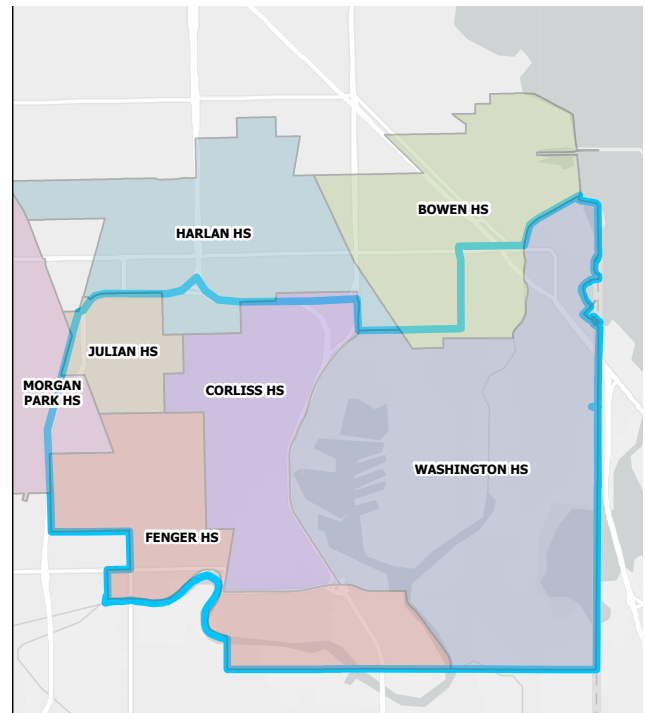


Figure Greater Calumet-3: High school boundaries;
Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

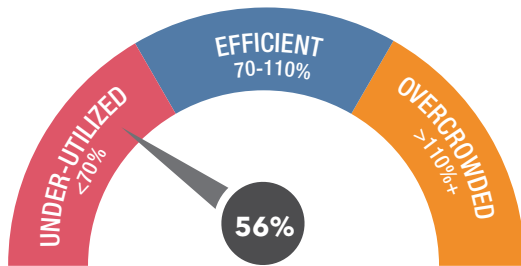
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 56 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 58 percent. There are 28 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
 **2,099**

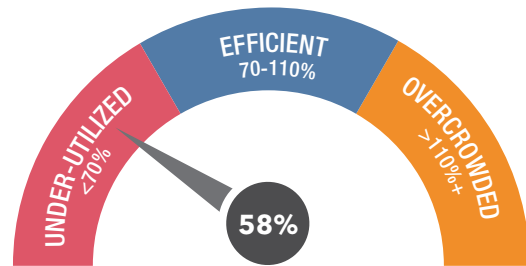
Choice Out
 **5,062**

Reside & Attend
 **14,299**

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Greater Calumet-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization²"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

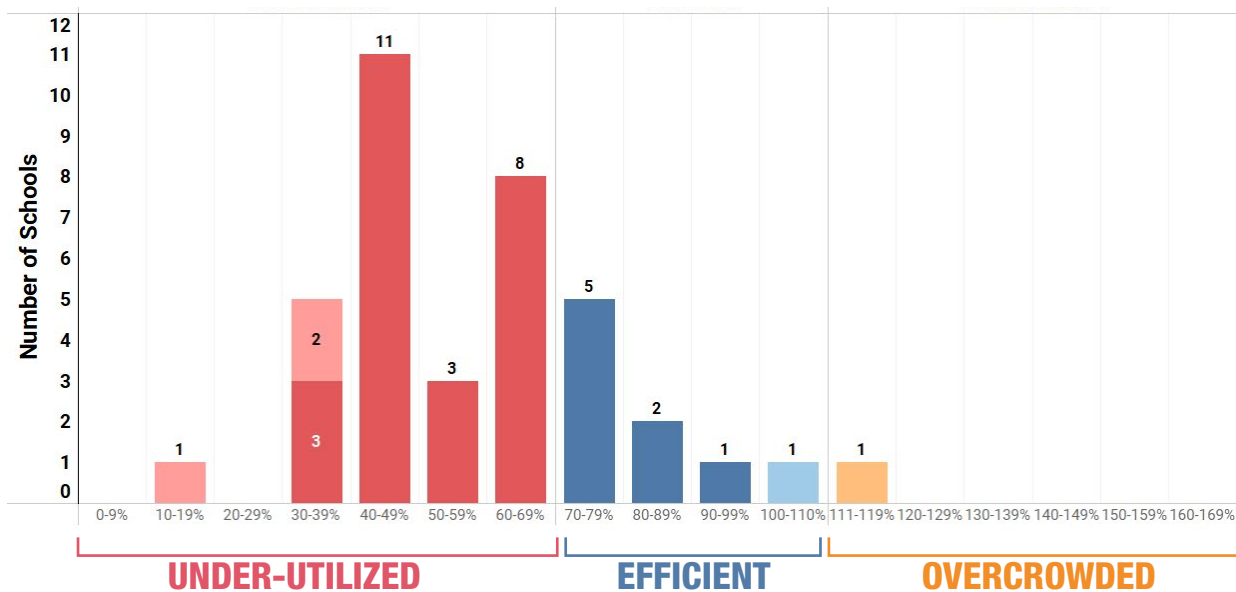


Figure Greater Calumet-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

 Elementary Schools  High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Greater Calumet. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

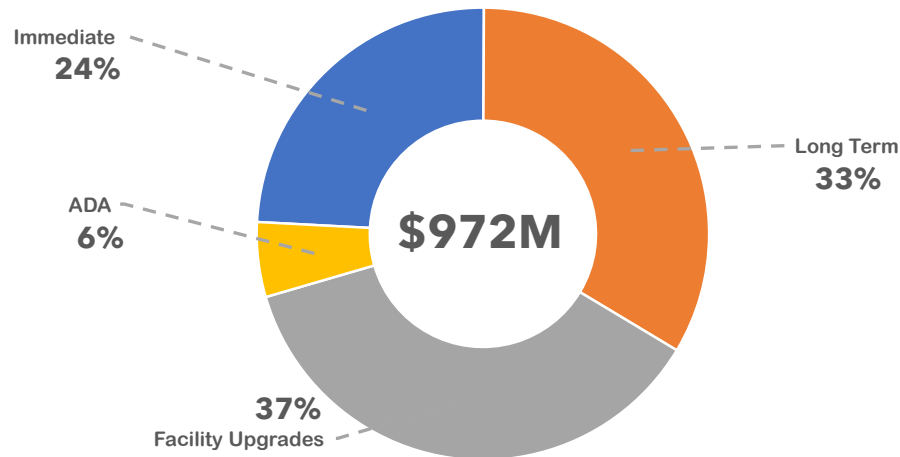


Figure Greater Calumet-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

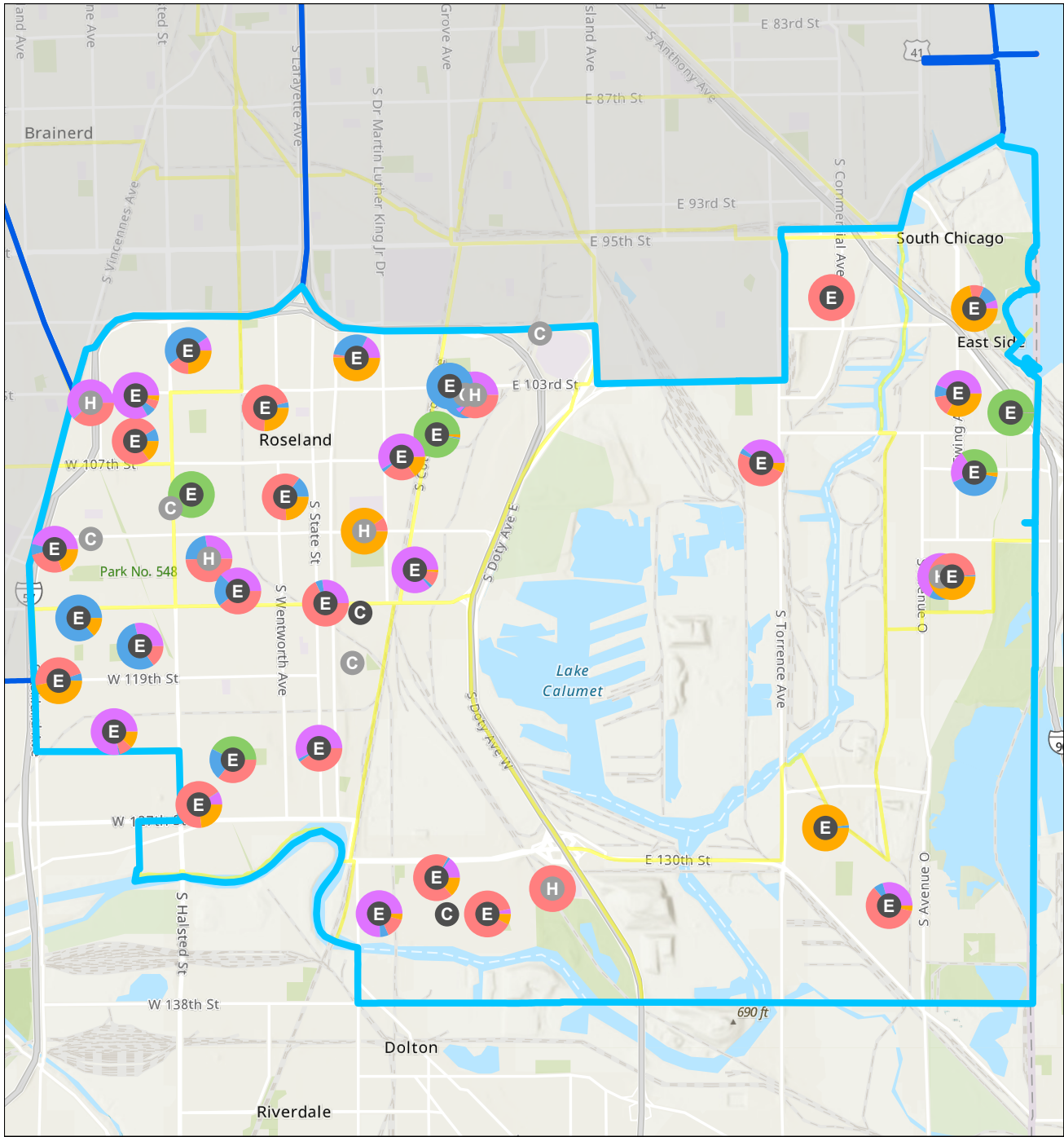
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
316M

The Greater Calumet Historical Capital Projects



- E Elementary School (33)
 - C Elementary School - Charter/Contract (2)
 - H High School (6)
 - C High School - Charter/Options (5)
-
- New Construction
 - Exterior
 - MEP+FP
 - Interior
 - Site
-
- Greater Calumet
 - Other ARA Regions
 - Community Areas



Esrri, NASA, NGA, USGS, City of Chicago, County of Will, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



The Greater Calumet School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
ADDAMS	●	●	●	●	\$17.1
ALDRIDGE	●	●	●	●	\$17.9
BENNETT	●	●	●	●	\$31.0
BRIGHT		●	●	●	\$22.5
BROOKS HS	●	●	●	●	\$39.9
BROWN R		●	●	●	\$14.3
CARVER G	●	●	●	●	\$54.0
CARVER MILITARY HS			●	●	\$31.0
CLAY		●	●	●	\$14.5
COLEMON		●	●	●	\$10.4
CORLISS HS		●	●	●	\$42.2
CULLEN	●	●	●	●	\$11.4
CURTIS	●	●	●	●	\$17.8
DUBOIS	●	●	●	●	\$15.8
DUNNE	●	●	●	●	\$6.4
FENGER HS	●	●	●	●	\$88.9
FERNWOOD	●	●	●	●	\$20.5
GALLISTEL	●	●	●	●	\$24.5
GARVEY	●		●	●	\$14.2
GRISSOM	●	●	●	●	\$14.0
HALEY	●	●	●	●	\$31.2
HIGGINS			●	●	\$8.4
HUGHES L			●	●	\$5.3
JULIAN HS	●		●	●	\$68.5
LAVIZZO		●	●	●	\$11.9
MARSH	●	●	●	●	\$39.8
METCALFE	●	●	●	●	\$25.3
MOUNT VERNON	●	●	●	●	\$26.3
OWENS	●	●	●	●	\$45.1
POE	●	●	●	●	\$10.2
PULLMAN	●	●	●	●	\$23.1
SADLOWSKI			●		\$2.8
SHOOP		●	●	●	\$30.0
SMITH		●	●		\$26.0
TAYLOR	●	●	●	●	\$24.6
WASHINGTON G ES	●	●	●		\$9.8
WASHINGTON HS	●	●	●	●	\$45.3
WHISTLER	●	●	●	●	\$27.9
WHITE		●	●		\$2.7

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Greater Calumet Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ADDAMS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		576	553	▼ -23	750	74%	91%	Efficient
ALDRIDGE	ES	District	School	Owned		217	234	▲ 17	540	43%	60%	Underutilized
BENNETT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		272	267	▼ -5	540	49%	50%	Underutilized
BRIGHT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		244	228	▼ -16	720	32%	35%	Underutilized
BROOKS HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		988	977	▼ -11	1056	93%	101%	Efficient
BROWN R	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		287	292	▲ 5	390	75%	66%	Underutilized
CARVER G HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		426	461	▲ 35	990	47%	62%	Underutilized
CHICAGO COLLEGIATE	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		406	412	▲ 6	1332	31%	32%	Underutilized
CHICAGO EXCEL HS	HS	Contract	Citywide	Non-CPS		276	255	▼ -21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - BOND	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		307	225	▼ -82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - PRAIRIE	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		279	253	▼ -26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CLAY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		419	399	▼ -20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COLEMON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		575	539	▼ -36	780	69%	73%	Efficient
CORLISS HS ¹	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	179	193	▲ 14	300	64%	64%	Underutilized
CULLEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		319	300	▼ -19	1644	58%	65%	Underutilized
CURTIS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		177	164	▼ -13	360	46%	46%	Underutilized
DUBOIS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		395	376	▼ -19	900	42%	45%	Underutilized
DUNNE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		198	202	▲ 4	330	61%	61%	Underutilized
FENGER HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		201	206	▲ 5	420	49%	48%	Underutilized
FERNWOOD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		244	230	▼ -14	1428	16%	19%	Underutilized
GALLISTEL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		299	265	▼ -34	480	55%	75%	Efficient
GARVEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		598	622	▲ 24	900	69%	74%	Efficient
GRISSOM	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		257	235	▼ -22	600	39%	43%	Underutilized
HALEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		278	296	▲ 18	390	76%	78%	Efficient
HIGGINS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		459	439	▼ -20	900	49%	57%	Underutilized
HUGHES L	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		251	262	▲ 11	480	55%	56%	Underutilized
JULIAN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		461	463	▲ 2	720	64%	62%	Underutilized
LAVIZZO	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		392	422	▲ 30	1608	26%	31%	Underutilized
MARSH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		332	341	▲ 9	600	57%	64%	Underutilized
METCALFE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		680	643	▼ -37	930	69%	70%	Efficient
MOUNT VERNON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		334	341	▲ 7	960	36%	37%	Underutilized
NOBLE - BUTLER HS ¹	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	244	232	▼ -12	600	39%	42%	Underutilized
OMBUDSMAN - ROSELAND HS	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		628	652	▲ 24	1644	58%	65%	Underutilized
OWENS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		158	140	▼ -18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POE	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		341	340	▼ -1	960	35%	37%	Underutilized
PULLMAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		203	228	▲ 25	270	84%	84%	Efficient
SADLOWSKI	ES	District	School	Owned		335	301	▼ -34	630	48%	49%	Underutilized
SHOOP	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		624	622	▼ -2	1200	52%	49%	Underutilized
SMITH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		437	385	▼ -52	1050	37%	41%	Underutilized
TAYLOR	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		277	311	▲ 34	660	47%	48%	Underutilized
WASHINGTON G ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		349	339	▼ -10	780	43%	44%	Underutilized
WASHINGTON HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		642	638	▼ -4	780	82%	87%	Efficient
WHISTLER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1541	1496	▼ -45	1428	105%	111%	Overcrowded
WHITE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		284	268	▼ -16	720	37%	45%	Underutilized
YCCS - OLIVE HARVEY	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		113	116	▲ 3	180	64%	61%	Underutilized
						107	111	▲ 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

¹Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.





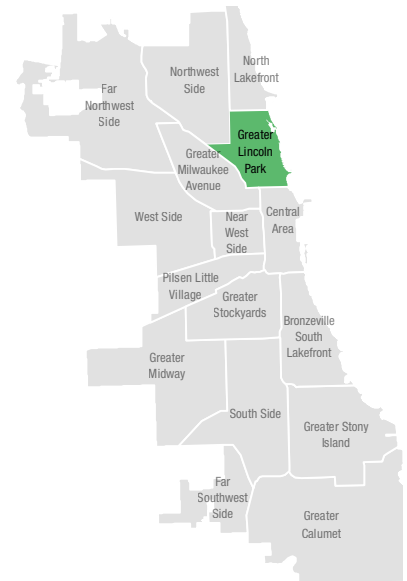
Lincoln Pond


The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area

Area Overview

The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area is bounded generally by W Diversey Pkwy and W Irving Park Avenue to the north, Lake Michigan to the east, W Division Street to the south, and both the Kennedy Expressway and UP North Metra Line to the west. It consists primarily of four neighborhoods—Lake View, Lincoln Park, Old Town and Wrigleyville.

Greater Lincoln Park area is covered by parts of seven wards: 2nd, 27th, 32nd, 43rd, 44th, 46th, and 47th.

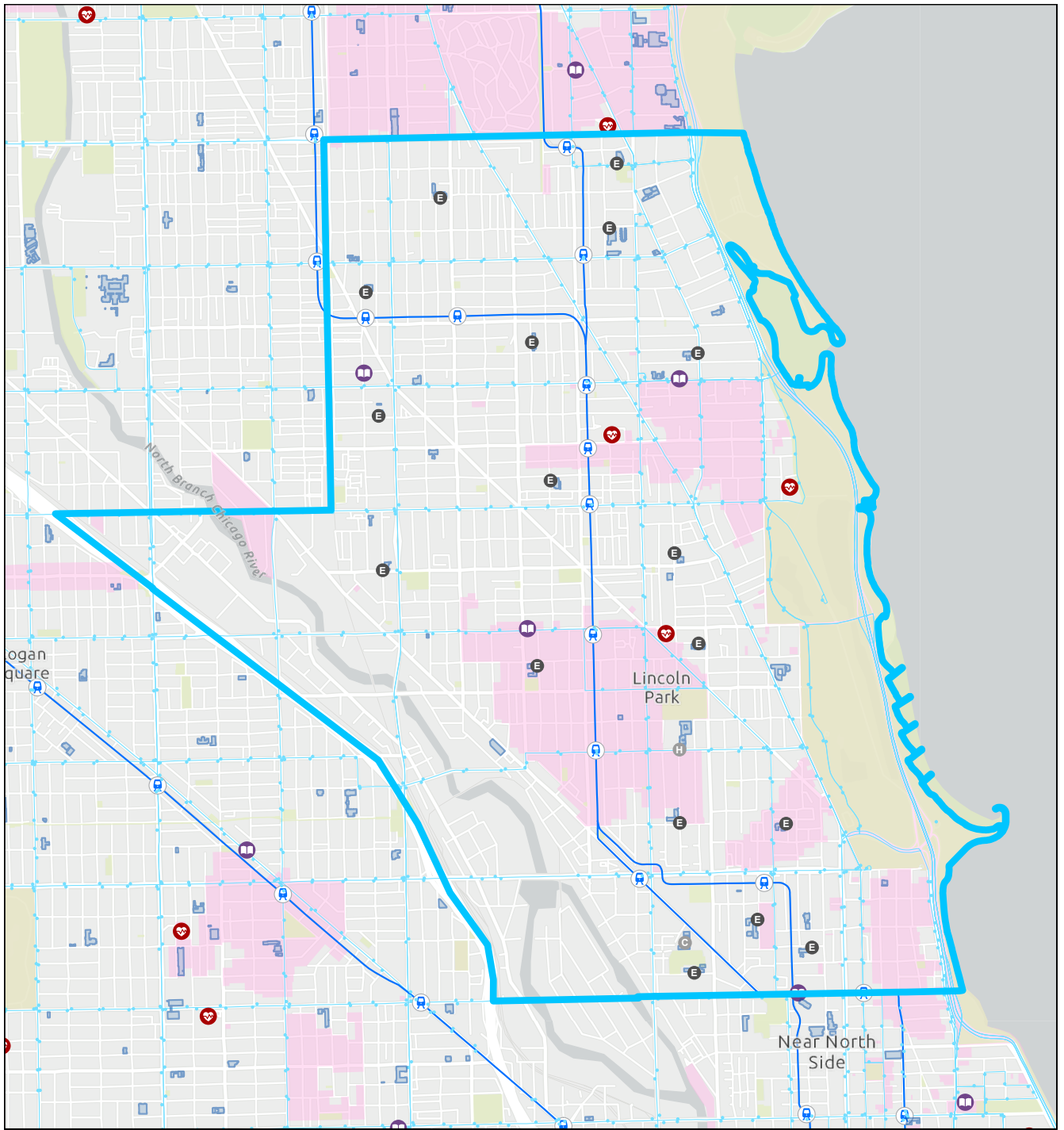


 **7,673**
CPS students residing

 **11**
rail stops

 **37**
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Ⓔ Elementary School
- Ⓕ High School
- Ⓖ High School - Charter/Options
- ▭ Buildings School Grounds
- Ⓘ Hospitals
- 📖 Libraries
- ⋯ CTA Bus Stops
- 🚇 CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- 🌳 Parks
- 🏡 Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

Before Chicago’s development, the three community areas that now comprise most of the Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area were primarily forest and grassland with occasional quicksand deposits.

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. Today, this planning area has a mix of housing types, with single family homes, two-and-three-flats, apartment buildings built in the 20th century and newer 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, 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. 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.

The Lincoln Park community features many amenities. These include the Lincoln Park Zoo, the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Lincoln Park, Diversey Harbor, Second City Improv Theater, DePaul University, the Original Old Town School of Folk Music, and the Steppenwolf Theater. 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

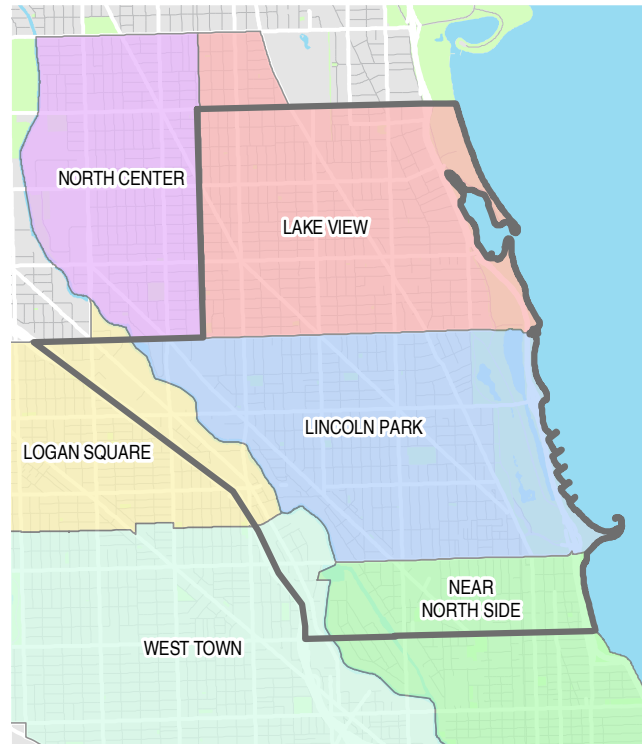







Figure Greater Lincoln Park-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

North libraries. There are three health service providers, including Near North-Winfield Moody Health Center, Flannery Senior Clinic, and ACCESS - Anixter.

Table Greater Lincoln Park-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Lincoln Park	17	166	2	1	1
Lake View	18	221	7	2	2
West Town	20	287	4	2	3
Logan Square	19	224	3	1	0
Near North Side	17	255	7	2	2

School Facility Overview

20 Public Schools 

1,741,097 

Total campus square footage*

18

Elementary Schools¹



2

High Schools²



1927 Average Campus Year Built*

Enrollment by Governance

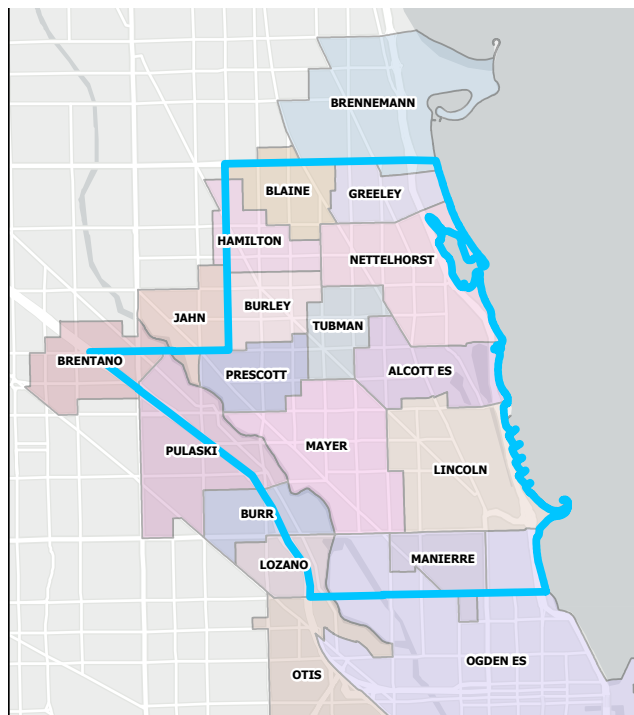
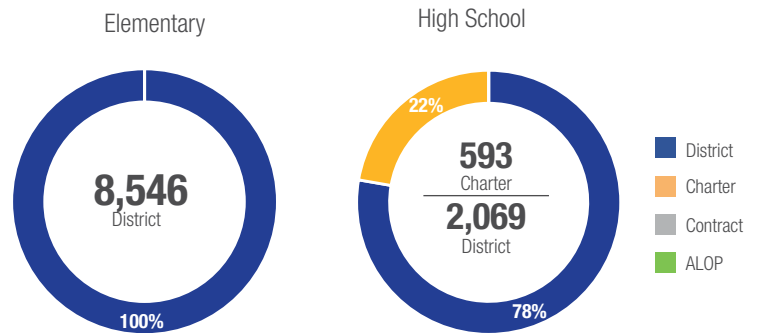


Figure Greater Lincoln Park-2: Elementary school boundaries

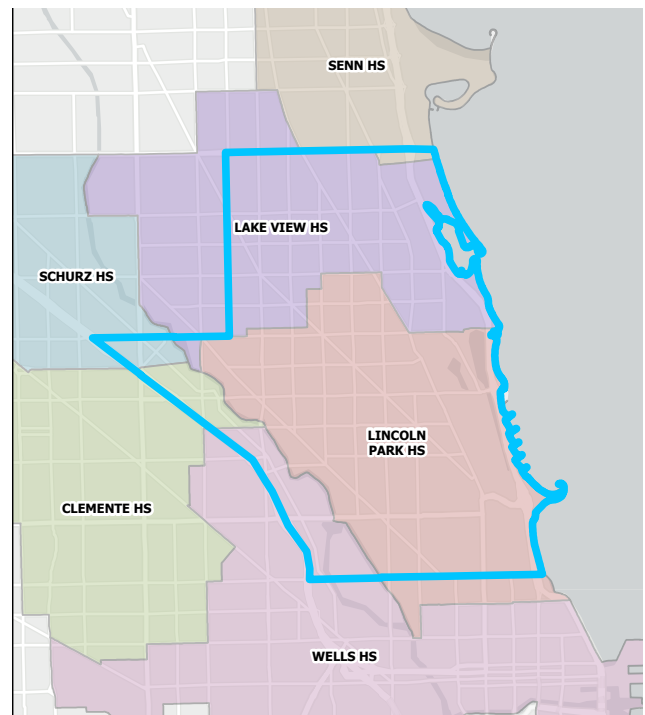


Figure Greater Lincoln Park-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.

* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 76 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 103 percent. There are 5 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools



Figure Greater Lincoln Park-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

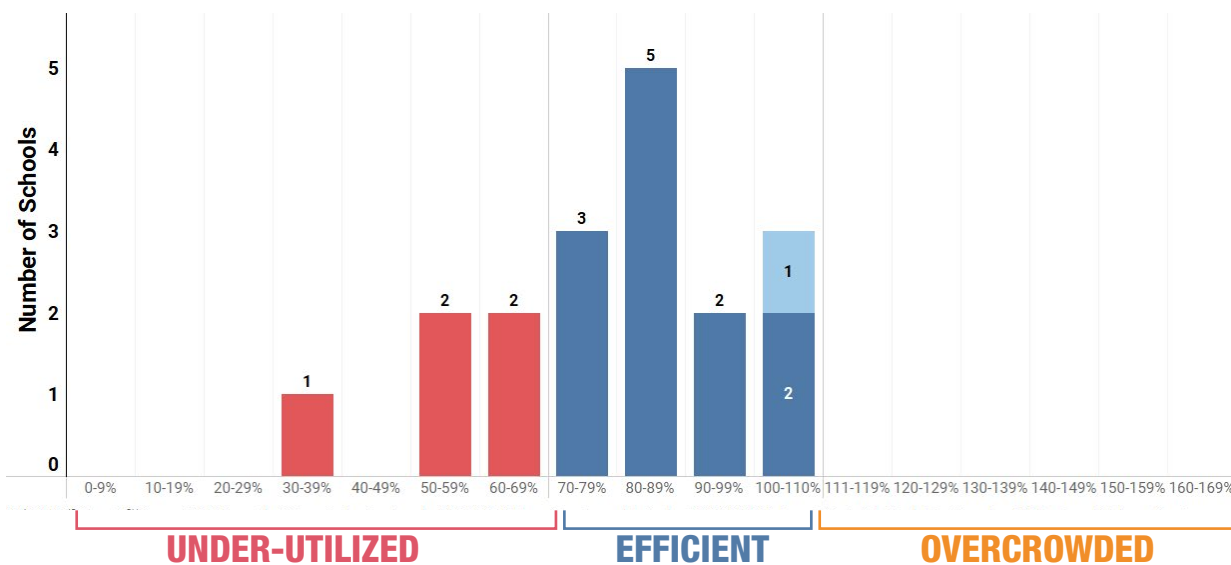


Figure Greater Lincoln Park-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Greater Lincoln Park. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

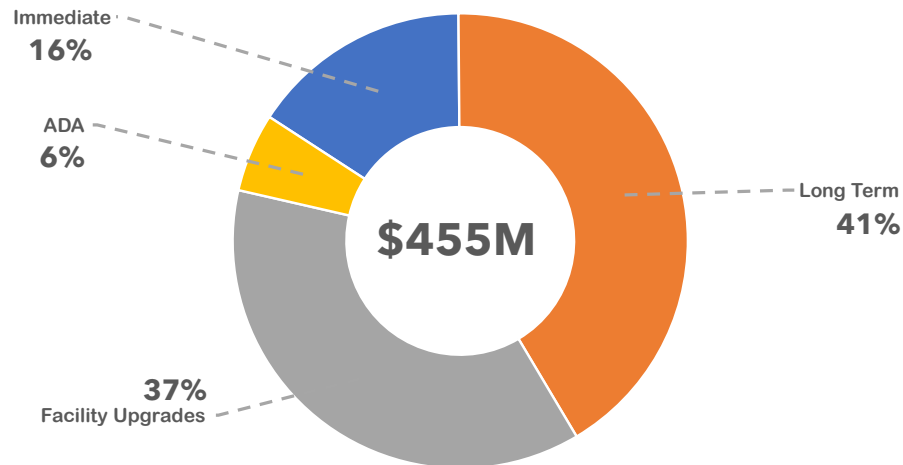


Figure Greater Lincoln Park-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

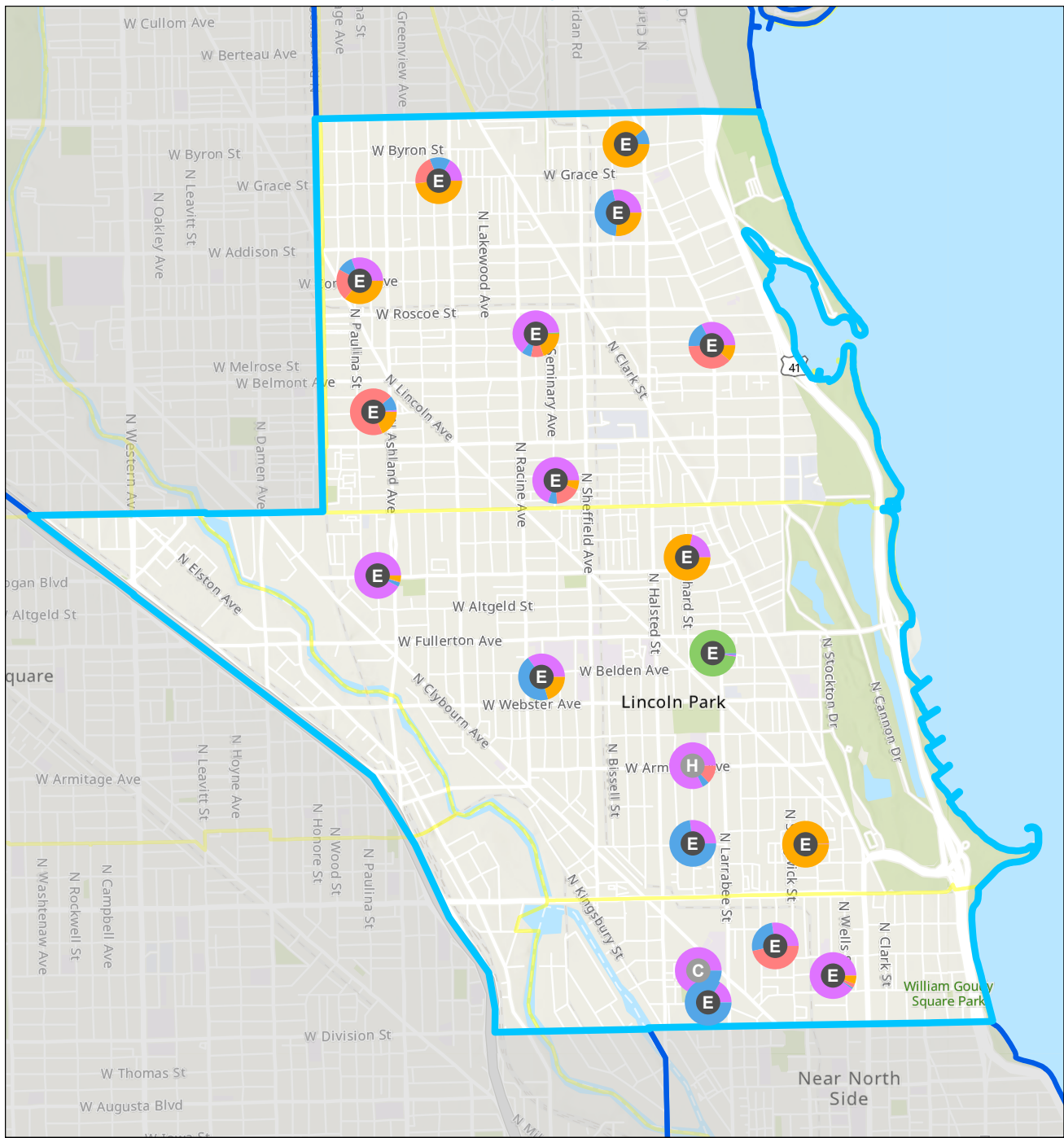
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
123.8M

The Greater Lincoln Park Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (17)
- H** High School (1)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (1)
- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site
- Greater Lincoln Park
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



The Greater Lincoln Park School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
ALCOTT ES		●	●	●	\$30.7
BLAINE	●	●	●	●	\$33.0
BURLEY	●	●	●	●	\$20.8
FISHER			●		\$1.1
FRANKLIN	●	●	●	●	\$8.3
GREELEY	●	●	●	●	\$16.4
HAMILTON		●	●	●	\$23.2
HAWTHORNE	●	●	●	●	\$24.6
INTER-AMERICAN		●	●	●	\$25.1
LASALLE		●	●		\$16.7
LINCOLN	●	●	●		\$22.6
LINCOLN PARK HS	●	●	●	●	\$56.7
MANIERRE	●	●	●	●	\$28.8
MAYER		●	●	●	\$13.3
NETTELHORST	●	●	●	●	\$41.2
NEWBERRY		●	●	●	\$11.3
NOBLE - ACADEMY HS	●	●	●		\$31.0
PRESCOTT		●	●	●	\$12.0
SKINNER NORTH	●	●	●		\$24.5
TUBMAN		●	●		\$13.6

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Greater Lincoln Park Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ALCOTT ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		602	602	0	900	67%	63%	Underutilized
BLAINE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		672	634	-38	870	73%	74%	Efficient
BURLEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		519	493	-26	570	86%	86%	Efficient
FRANKLIN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		360	368	8	420	88%	102%	Efficient
GREELEY	ES	District	School	Owned		372	315	-57	630	50%	62%	Underutilized
HAMILTON	ES	District	School	Owned		449	443	-6	540	82%	88%	Efficient
HAWTHORNE	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		576	606	30	660	92%	92%	Efficient
INTER-AMERICAN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		681	673	-8	840	80%	85%	Efficient
LASALLE	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		469	489	20	540	91%	109%	Efficient
LINCOLN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		823	802	-21	1080	74%	76%	Efficient
LINCOLN PARK ELC	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		-	31	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LINCOLN PARK HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		2066	2069	3	2148	96%	103%	Efficient
MANIERRE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		266	252	-14	900	28%	31%	Underutilized
MAYER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		645	673	28	870	77%	83%	Efficient
NETTELHORST	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		675	616	-59	900	68%	76%	Efficient
NEWBERRY	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		386	366	-20	660	55%	58%	Underutilized
NOBLE - ACADEMY HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned		575	593	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PRESCOTT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		415	396	-19	450	88%	88%	Efficient
SKINNER NORTH	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		493	492	-1	660	75%	91%	Efficient
TUBMAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		393	295	-98	600	49%	54%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.



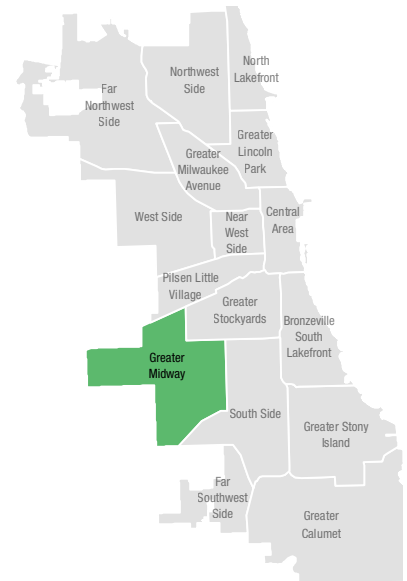
Building in Marquette Park

The Greater Midway Planning Area

Area Overview

Greater Midway is generally bounded on the north by W 51st Street, 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 the suburbs of Hometown, Burbank, Bedford Park and Summit. It consists primarily of eight neighborhoods—Archer Heights, Chicago Lawn, Clearing, Gage Park, Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, West Lawn and portions of Ashburn.

The Greater Midway area is covered by parts of seven wards: 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 22nd, and 23rd. At the epicenter of the area is Midway Airport, originally Municipal Airport, opened in 1927.



43,934
CPS students residing

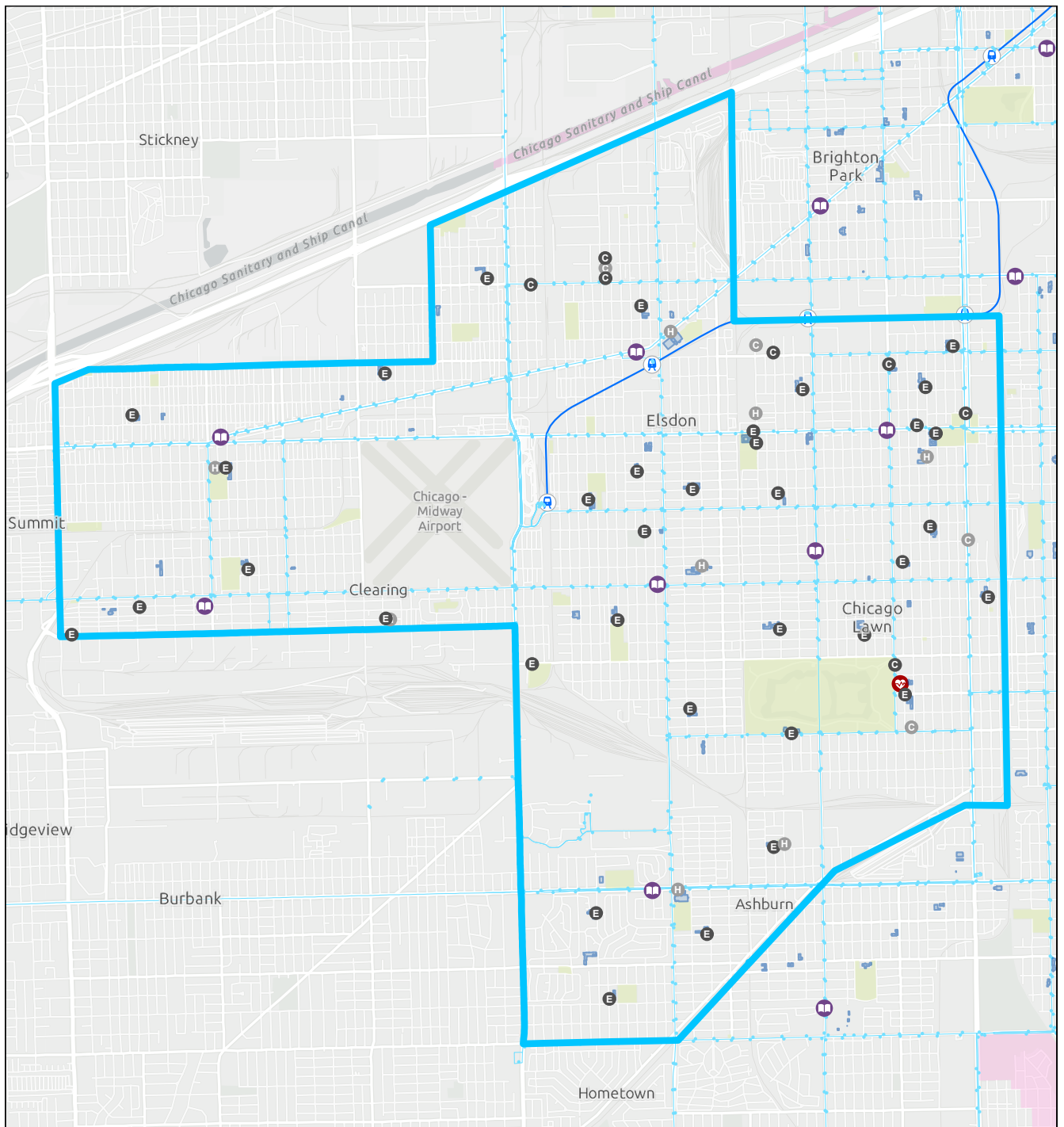


2
rail stops



33
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Ⓔ Elementary School | 📖 Libraries |
| Ⓒ Elementary School - Charter/Contract | • CTA Bus Stops |
| Ⓗ High School | 🚊 CTA Rail Stations |
| Ⓒ High School - Charter/Options | — CTA Rail Lines |
| — Greater Midway | — CTA Bus Routes |
| 🏢 Buildings School Grounds | 🌳 Parks |
| 🏥 Hospitals | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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.

The Archer Heights, Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, and Clearing neighborhoods are home to Midway Airport and the Harlem Industrial Corridor. Valley Forge, Hale, Wentworth, Minuteman, Lawler, Leclair Street, 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.

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. Marquette, West Lawn, Michael J. 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,

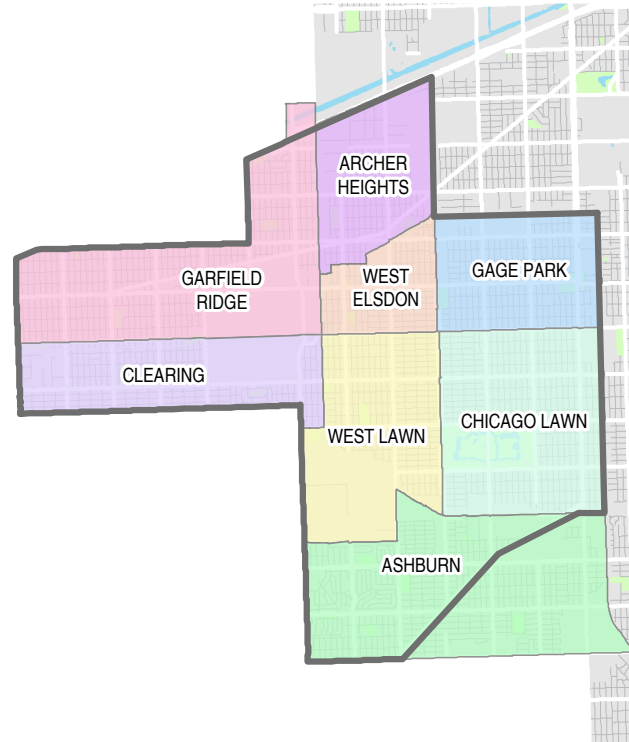







Figure Greater Midway-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

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.

Table Greater Midway-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Archer Heights	4	66	1	1	0
Ashburn	7	131	0	2	0
Chicago Lawn	5	139	0	1	1
Clearing	5	121	0	1	0
Gage Park	3	108	1	1	0
Garfield Ridge	6	137	1	1	0
West Elsdon	3	45	0	0	0
West Lawn	3	79	0	1	0

School Facility Overview

55 Public Schools 

42
Elementary Schools¹



13
High Schools²



1955 Average Campus Year Built*

5,780,311 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

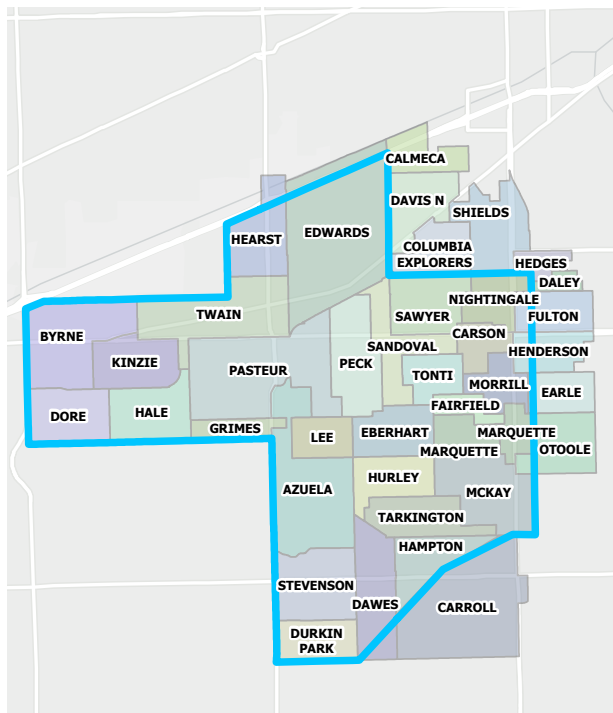
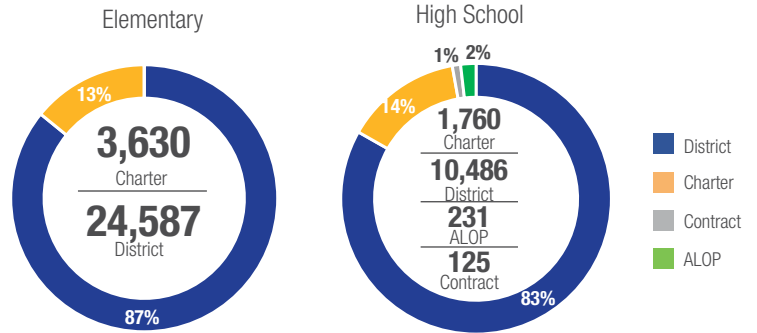


Figure Greater Midway-2: Elementary school boundaries

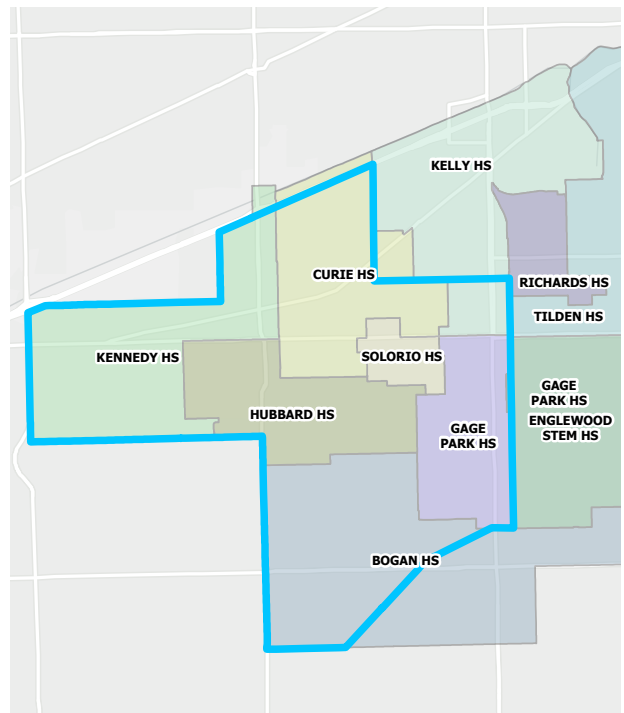
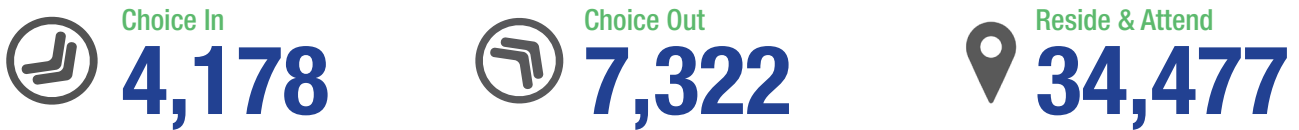


Figure Greater Midway-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 74 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 104 percent. There are 12 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools



Figure Greater Midway-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

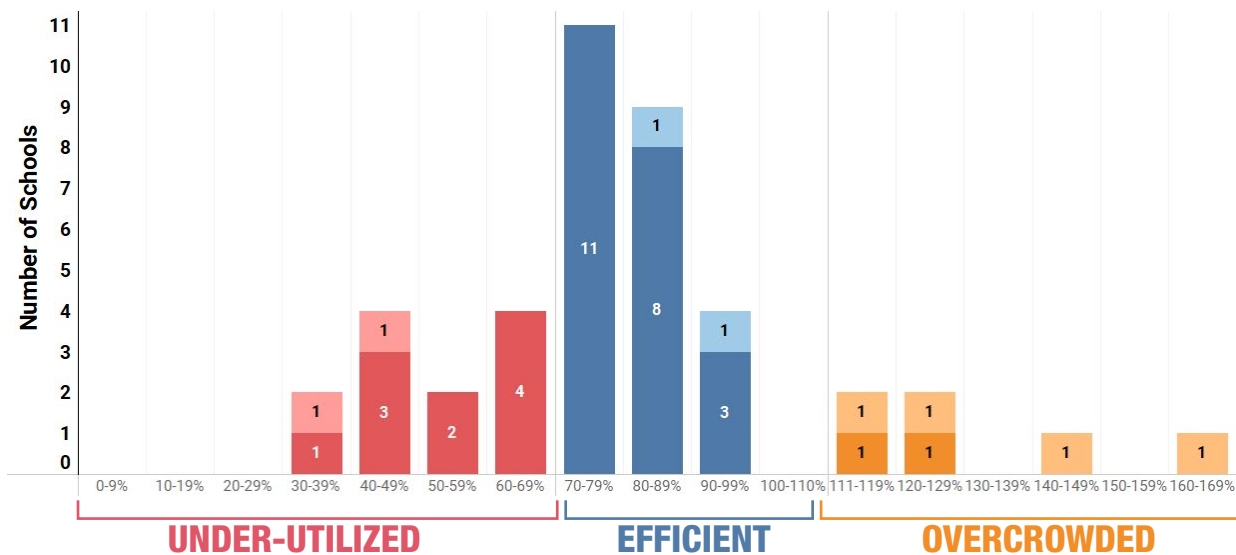


Figure Greater Midway-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Greater Midway. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

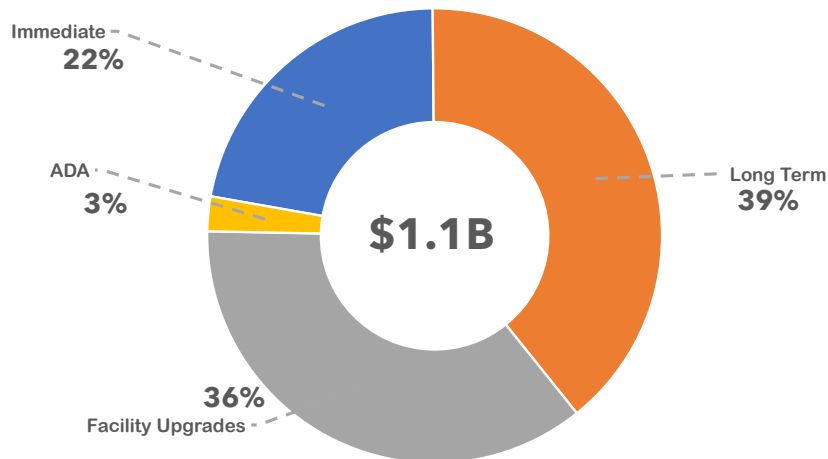


Figure Greater Midway-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

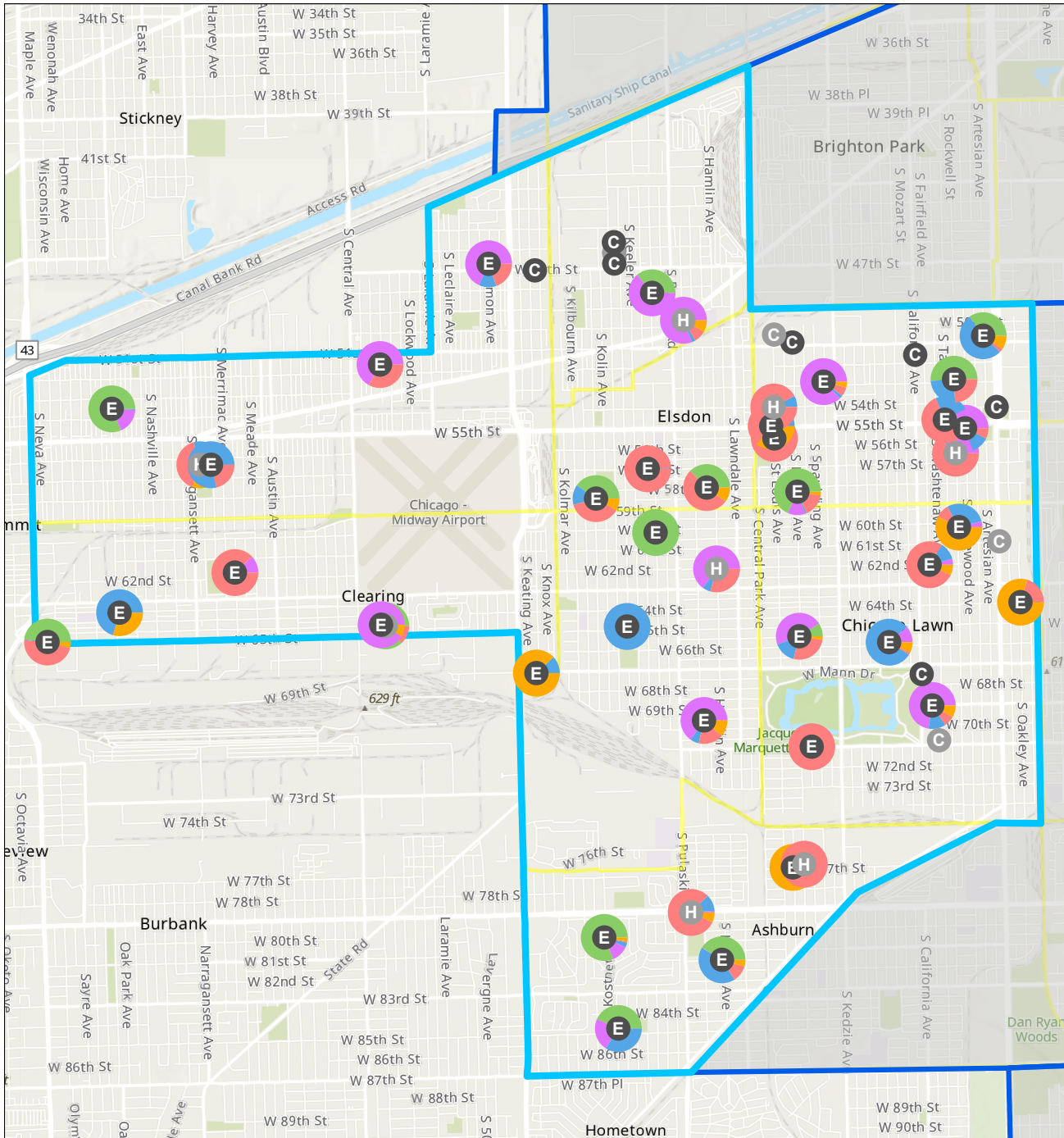
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
464.4M

The Greater Midway Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (35)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (7)
- H** High School (8)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (4)

- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site

- Greater Midway
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

The Greater Midway School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
AZUELA		●	●		\$3.2
BLAIR	●	●	●		\$17.1
BOGAN HS	●	●	●	●	\$70.1
BYRNE		●	●	●	\$16.3
CARSON	●	●	●	●	\$30.7
CHRISTOPHER	●	●	●		\$16.9
CLAREMONT		●	●		\$12.6
CURIE HS	●	●	●	●	\$62.8
DAWES	●	●	●	●	\$26.5
DORE		●	●		\$15.3
DURKIN PARK	●	●	●	●	\$14.7
EBERHART	●	●	●	●	\$36.1
EDWARDS	●	●	●		\$29.4
FAIRFIELD	●	●	●	●	\$23.1
GAGE PARK HS	●	●	●	●	\$63.3
GOODE HS		●	●	●	\$7.1
GRIMES	●	●	●		\$17.3
HALE	●	●	●	●	\$24.4
HAMPTON			●	●	\$5.0
HANCOCK HS		●	●	●	\$18.5
HEARST	●	●	●	●	\$31.7
HERNANDEZ		●	●	●	\$23.2
HUBBARD HS	●	●	●	●	\$40.6
HURLEY	●	●	●	●	\$22.4
KENNEDY HS	●	●	●		\$81.9
LEE		●	●	●	\$16.8
MARQUETTE	●	●	●		\$34.4
MCKAY	●	●	●	●	\$25.2
MORRILL	●	●	●	●	\$38.6
NIGHTINGALE	●	●	●	●	\$45.4
PASTEUR	●	●	●	●	\$16.9
PECK	●	●	●		\$31.3
RICHARDSON			●		\$3.4
SANDOVAL		●	●	●	\$15.2
SAWYER	●	●	●		\$17.7
SOLORIO HS		●	●		\$27.2
SOR JUANA	●		●	●	\$12.1
STEVENSON	●	●	●	●	\$39.5
TALMAN		●	●	●	\$15.4
TARKINGTON		●	●	●	\$12.3
TONTI	●	●	●	●	\$29.6
TWAIN	●	●	●	●	\$19.1

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Greater Midway Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ACERO - GARCIA HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		652	646	▼ -6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - IDAR	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		527	521	▼ -6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - SOTO HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		552	562	▲ 10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charter-Attendance												
ACERO - TAMAYO	ES	Charter	Area School	Non-CPS		268	270	▲ 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - TORRES	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		571	530	▼ -41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - ZIZUMBO	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		572	552	▼ -20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attendance Area												
AZUELA	ES	District	School	Owned		716	709	▼ -7	810	88%	88%	Efficient
BLAIR	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		218	228	▲ 10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attendance Area												
BOGAN HS	HS	District	School	Owned		749	641	▼ -108	1440	45%	48%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
BYRNE	ES	District	School	Owned		613	614	▲ 1	900	68%	71%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
CARSON	ES	District	School	Owned		877	791	▼ -86	1170	68%	72%	Efficient
CATALYST - MARIA	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		540	556	▲ 16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CATALYST - MARIA (HS)	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		561	552	▼ -9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHRISTOPHER	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		331	331	▲ 0	510	65%	113%	Overcrowded
Attendance Area												
CLAREMONT	ES	District	School	Owned		419	340	▼ -79	780	44%	46%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
CURIE HS	HS	District	School	Owned		3060	2935	▼ -125	2616	112%	124%	Overcrowded
Attendance Area												
DAWES	ES	District	School	Owned		1000	985	▼ -15	1170	84%	86%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
DORE	ES	District	School	Owned		719	720	▲ 1	1530	47%	45%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
DURKIN PARK	ES	District	School	Owned		679	664	▼ -15	780	85%	83%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
EBERHART	ES	District	School	Owned		1123	1028	▼ -95	1560	66%	71%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
EDWARDS	ES	District	School	Owned		1300	1250	▼ -50	1650	76%	76%	Efficient
EXCEL SOUTHWEST HS	HS	Contract	Citywide	Non-CPS		153	125	▼ -28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attendance Area												
FAIRFIELD	ES	District	School	Leased		517	469	▼ -48	690	68%	75%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
GAGE PARK HS	HS	District	School	Owned		301	338	▲ 37	1068	32%	38%	Underutilized
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP ¹	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	-	301	-	780	39%	39%	Underutilized
GOODE HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		956	974	▲ 18	1080	90%	95%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
GRIMES	ES	District	School	Owned		393	387	▼ -6	480	81%	87%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
HALE	ES	District	School	Owned		801	797	▼ -4	930	86%	89%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
HAMPTON	ES	District	School	Owned		485	474	▼ -11	690	69%	80%	Efficient
HANCOCK HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1019	1004	▼ -15	1248	80%	81%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
HEARST ¹	ES	District	School	Owned	Yes	308	308	▲ 0	780	39%	39%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
HERNANDEZ	ES	District	School	Owned		890	856	▼ -34	1080	79%	79%	Efficient
HORIZON - SOUTHWEST	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		718	739	▲ 21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attendance Area												
HUBBARD HS	HS	District	School	Owned		1821	1726	▼ -95	1320	131%	140%	Overcrowded
Attendance Area												
HURLEY	ES	District	School	Owned		732	711	▼ -21	690	103%	122%	Overcrowded
Attendance Area												
KENNEDY HS ²	HS	District	School	Owned	Yes	1512	1642	▲ 130	2286	101%	129%	Overcrowded
Attendance Area												
KINZIE ²	ES	District	School	Owned	Yes	668	665	▼ -3	2286	101%	129%	Overcrowded
Attendance Area												
LEE	ES	District	School	Owned		665	629	▼ -36	780	81%	81%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
MARQUETTE	ES	District	School	Owned		981	1004	▲ 23	1470	68%	69%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
MCKAY	ES	District	School	Owned		651	624	▼ -27	1170	53%	55%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
MORRILL	ES	District	School	Owned		481	515	▲ 34	840	61%	68%	Underutilized
Attendance Area												
NIGHTINGALE	ES	District	School	Owned		1054	971	▼ -83	1350	72%	79%	Efficient
OMBUDSMAN - SOUTH HS	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		331	231	▼ -100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attendance Area												
PASTEUR	ES	District	School	Owned		579	580	▲ 1	840	69%	71%	Efficient
Attendance Area												
PECK	ES	District	School	Owned		803	799	▼ -4	1440	55%	55%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

¹,²Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.

The Greater Midway Planning Area Data Continued

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
RICHARDSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		977	924	▼ -53	1500	62%	62%	Underutilized
SANDOVAL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		779	744	▼ -35	960	78%	77%	Efficient
SAWYER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1103	1016	▼ -87	1560	65%	68%	Underutilized
SOLORIO HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1252	1226	▼ -26	1152	106%	111%	Overcrowded
SOR JUANA	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		317	395	▲ 78	990	40%	45%	Underutilized
STEVENSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1086	1116	▲ 30	1470	76%	79%	Efficient
TALMAN	ES	District	Citywide	Leased		349	343	▼ -6	360	95%	98%	Efficient
TARKINGTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		902	868	▼ -34	960	90%	95%	Efficient
TONTI	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		833	802	▼ -31	990	81%	85%	Efficient
TWAIN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		954	930	▼ -24	1050	89%	90%	Efficient

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

^{1,2}Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.



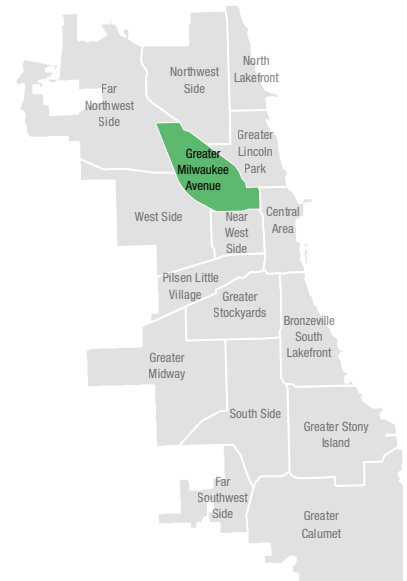
Winter at Wicker Park

The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area

Area Overview

The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Area is bounded generally by W Addison Street to the north, W Grand Avenue to the south, the Union Pacific Northwest railroad tracks to the east and the Milwaukee District/North Line tracks to the west. It consists primarily of seven neighborhoods—Logan Square, Ukrainian Village, West Town, Wicker Park and portions of Avondale, Bucktown and Humboldt Park. At the epicenter of the area is Milwaukee Avenue (formerly North West Plank Road), which followed the path of a Native American trail angling northwest out of Chicago.

The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Area is covered by eight wards: 1st, 26th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, and 36th.

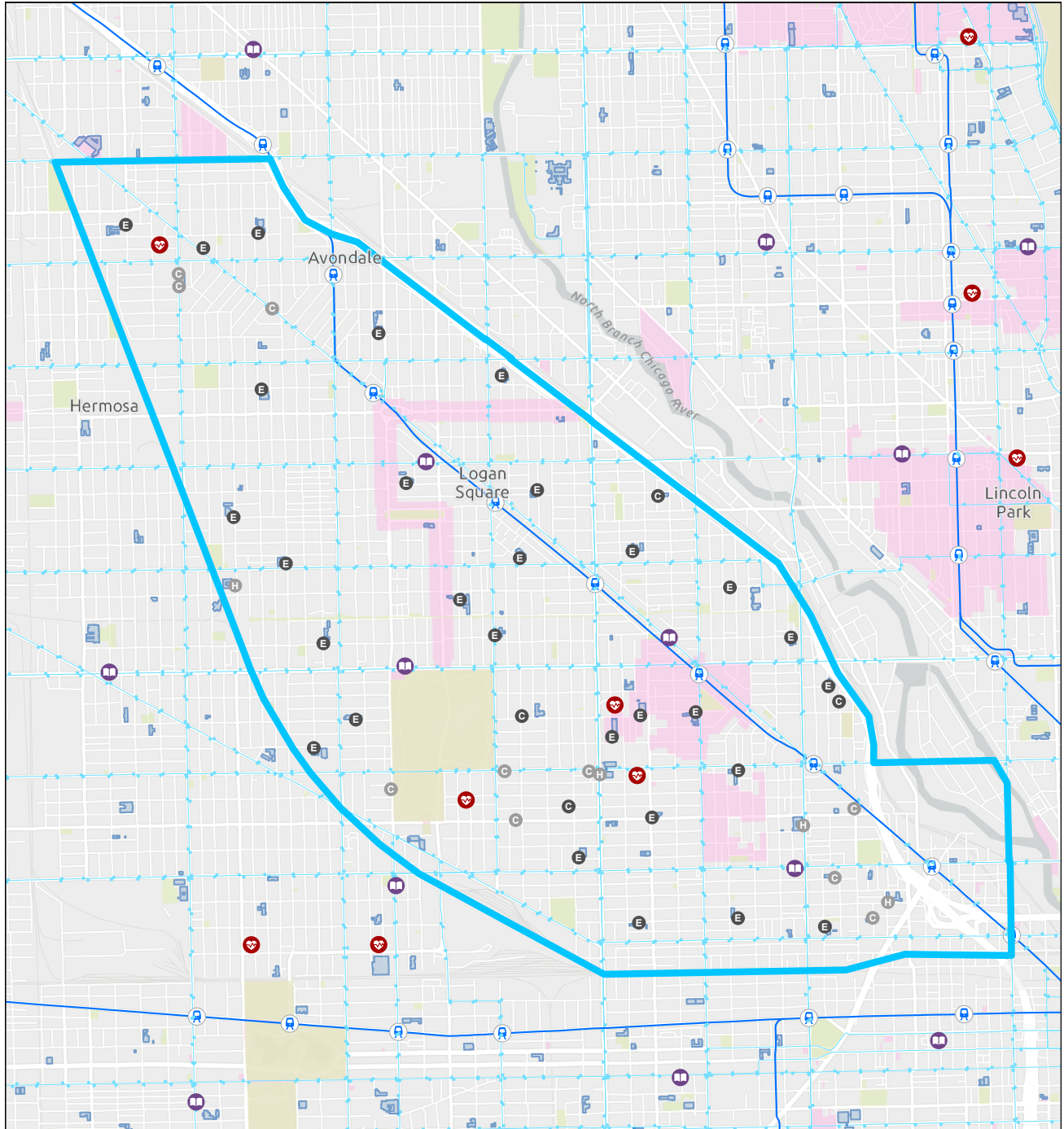


 **16,861**
CPS students residing

 **7**
rail stops

 **41**
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Elementary School
- C Elementary School - Charter/Contract
- H High School
- O High School - Charter/Options
- Greater Milwaukee Avenue
- Buildings School Grounds
- H Hospitals
- L Libraries
- CTA Bus Stops
- R CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- Parks
- Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



History and Context

The primary four community areas of the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area first began to be settled with the arrival of eastern European immigrants in the late 1870s. Today, the Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area is constantly changing. Multiple art, music, and food festivals boom during summer and fall, attracting many visitors. In addition to many housing options, several entertainment venues and retail corridors attract public and private investments.

The Avondale and Logan Square Community Areas have approximately 112,800 residents. The types of housing in these areas range from wood frame buildings to historic limestone residences. Kosciuszko 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.

The Community Areas of Humboldt Park and West Town have approximately 81,400 residents. The historic housing of these areas feature late 19th-century brick cottages and two-flats along W Grand Avenue, W Chicago Avenue, and W Augusta Boulevard. The main intersection of N Damen Avenue, W North Avenue, and N Milwaukee Avenue is the epicenter for entertainment in the area. In the last few years, a restaurant corridor has been developing between the I-90 Expressway and N Western Avenue. There are 11 health service providers in the area.

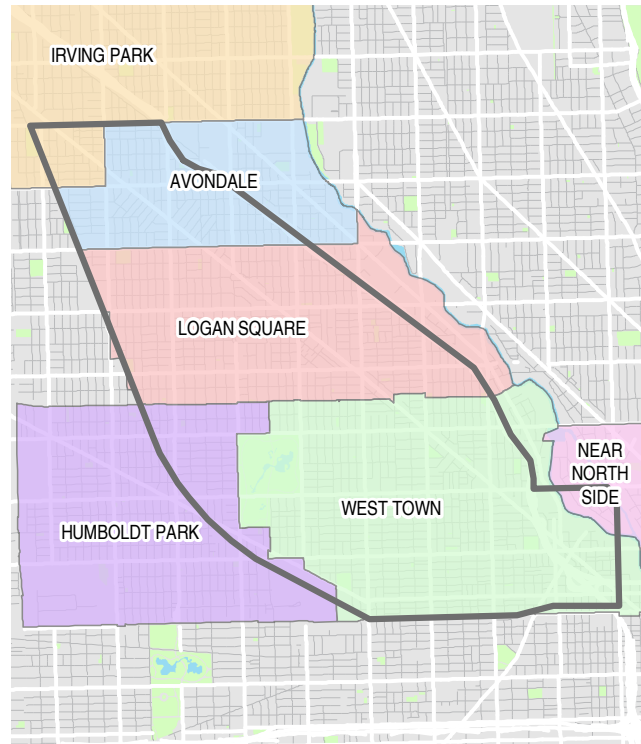







Figure Greater Milwaukee Avenue-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Table Greater Milwaukee Avenue-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Avondale	8	120	1	0	0
Humboldt Park	19	199	0	3	2
Logan Square	19	224	3	1	0
West Town	20	287	4	2	3

School Facility Overview

47 Public Schools 

4,114,025 

Total campus square footage*

33

Elementary Schools¹



14

High Schools²



1916 Average Campus Year Built*

Enrollment by Governance

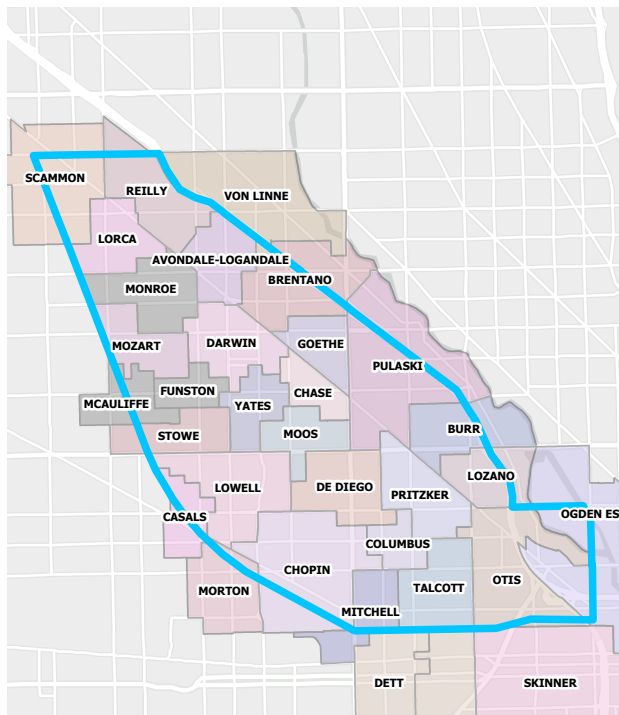
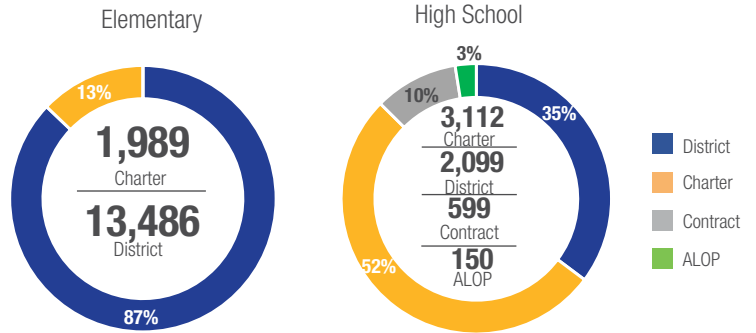


Figure Greater Milwaukee Avenue-2: Elementary school boundaries

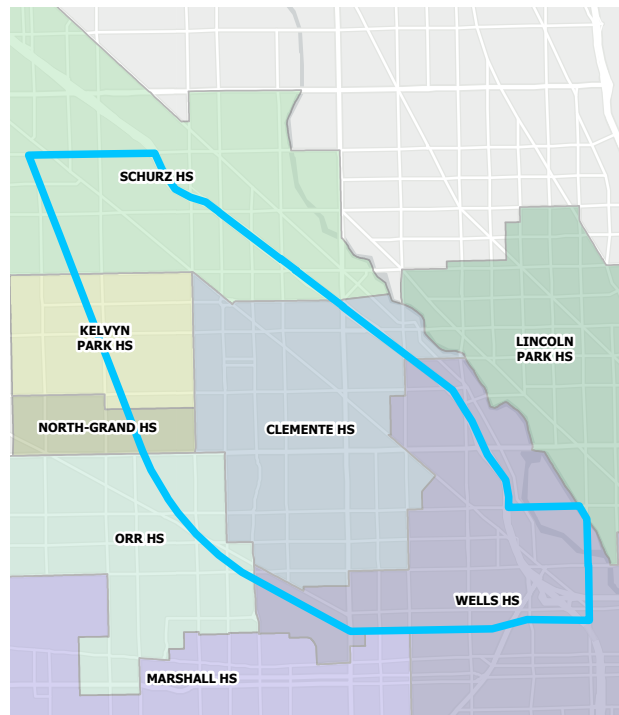


Figure Greater Milwaukee Avenue-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 59 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 42 percent. There are 23 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools



Figure Greater Milwaukee Avenue-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

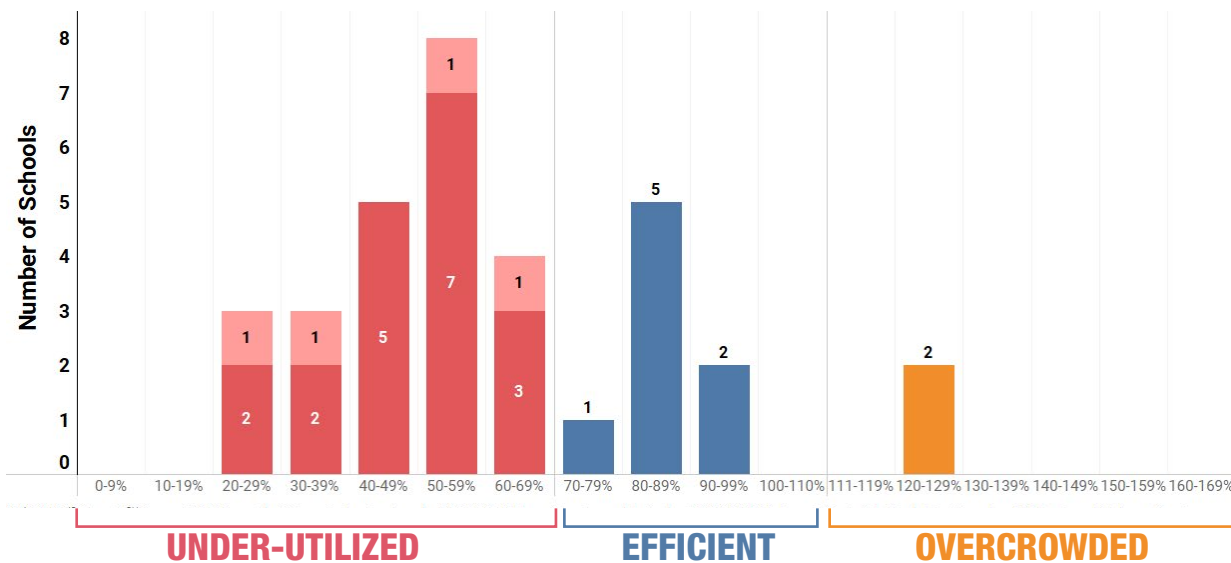


Figure Greater Milwaukee Avenue-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Greater Milwaukee Avenue. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

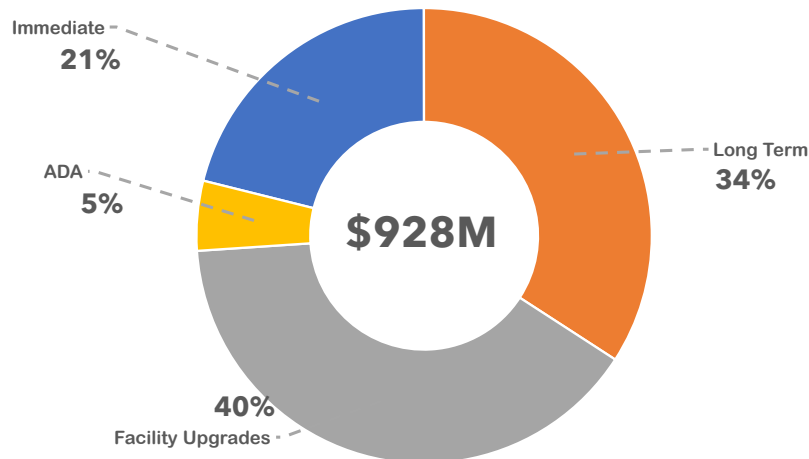


Figure Greater Milwaukee Avenue-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

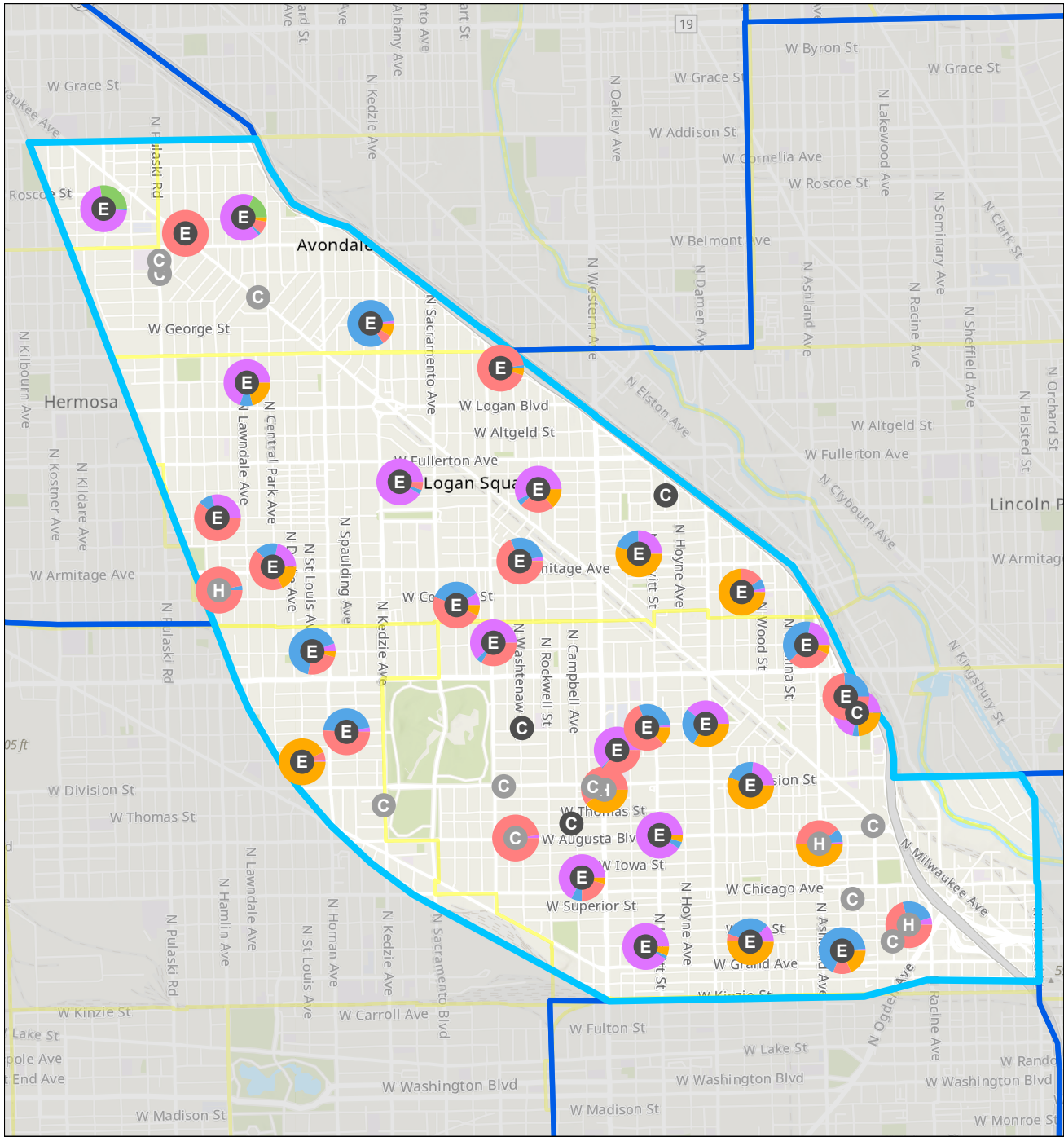
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
223.4M

The Greater Milwaukee Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (29)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (4)
- H** High School (4)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (10)

- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site

- Greater Milwaukee Avenue
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



The Greater Milwaukee School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
AVONDALE-LOGANDALE	●	●	●	●	\$39.0
BRENTANO	●	●	●	●	\$37.4
BURR	●	●	●	●	\$14.6
CASALS	●	●	●	●	\$17.6
CHASE	●	●	●	●	\$21.4
CHIARTS HS	●	●	●	●	\$42.4
CHOPIN	●	●	●	●	\$17.6
CLEMENTE HS	●	●	●	●	\$55.1
COLUMBUS	●	●	●	●	\$12.5
DARWIN	●	●	●	●	\$31.4
DE DIEGO	●	●	●	●	\$38.2
DRUMMOND	●	●	●	●	\$13.2
FUNSTON	●	●	●	●	\$22.6
GOETHE	●	●	●	●	\$12.5
LASALLE II	●	●	●	●	\$33.7
LORCA	●	●	●	●	\$3.6
LOWELL	●	●	●	●	\$27.2
MARINE LEADERSHIP AT AMES HS	●	●	●	●	\$23.2
MITCHELL	●	●	●	●	\$16.9
MONROE	●	●	●	●	\$35.4
MOOS	●	●	●	●	\$25.5
MOZART	●	●	●	●	\$27.3
Ogden HS	●	●	●	●	\$14.8
OTIS	●	●	●	●	\$12.9
PRITZKER	●	●	●	●	\$24.5
PULASKI	●	●	●	●	\$31.0
REILLY	●	●	●	●	\$21.3
ROWE	●	●	●	●	\$25.6
SABIN	●	●	●	●	\$20.5
SCAMMON	●	●	●	●	\$20.5
STOWE	●	●	●	●	\$36.0
TALCOTT	●	●	●	●	\$29.8
WELLS HS	●	●	●	●	\$80.5
YATES	●	●	●	●	\$42.2

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Greater Milwaukee Avenue Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ACERO - SANTIAGO FINANCE HS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		235	221	▼ -14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ASPIRA - EARLY COLLEGE HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		562	494	▼ -68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AVONDALE-LOGANDALE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		315	262	▼ -53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BRENTANO	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		523	509	▼ -14	1170	44%	50%	Underutilized
BURR	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		669	691	▲ 22	960	72%	80%	Efficient
CASALS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		489	479	▼ -10	390	123%	123%	Overcrowded
CHASE CHIARTS HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		353	349	▼ -4	690	51%	51%	Underutilized
CHOPIN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		394	376	▼ -18	840	45%	43%	Underutilized
CICS - BUCKTOWN	HS	Contract	Citywide	Owned		620	599	▼ -21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CLEMENTE HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		288	267	▼ -21	660	40%	43%	Underutilized
COLUMBUS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		700	630	▼ -70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DARWIN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		680	594	▼ -86	2820	21%	28%	Underutilized
DE DIEGO DRUMMOND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		224	278	▲ 54	270	103%	124%	Overcrowded
ERIE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		550	504	▼ -46	1020	49%	50%	Underutilized
FUNSTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		464	420	▼ -44	1380	30%	30%	Underutilized
GOETHE LASALLE II	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		312	305	▼ -7	450	68%	80%	Efficient
LORCA	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		403	380	▼ -23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LOWELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		403	414	▲ 11	810	51%	57%	Underutilized
LOZANO ¹	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	730	707	▼ -23	810	87%	90%	Efficient
LEADERSHIP AT AMES HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		580	580	▲ 0	990	59%	56%	Underutilized
MITCHELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		664	625	▼ -39	810	77%	79%	Efficient
MONROE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		311	312	▲ 1	1260	25%	26%	Underutilized
MOOS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		174	158	▼ -16	480	33%	33%	Underutilized
MOZART	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		780	698	▼ -82	1104	63%	65%	Underutilized
NOBLE - GOLDBER HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		372	381	▲ 9	420	91%	93%	Efficient
NOBLE - NOBLE HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		701	654	▼ -47	1050	62%	66%	Underutilized
NOBLE - RAUNER HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		433	433	▲ 0	990	44%	43%	Underutilized
OGDEN HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		480	481	▲ 1	870	55%	61%	Underutilized
OTIS HUMBOLDT PARK HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		671	638	▼ -33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PRITZKER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		675	662	▼ -13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PULASKI	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		652	666	▲ 14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
REILLY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		566	494	▼ -72	936	53%	55%	Underutilized
ROWE ¹	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		309	318	▲ 9	780	41%	40%	Underutilized
SABIN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		151	150	▼ -1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCAMMON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		655	647	▼ -8	750	86%	87%	Efficient
STOWE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		832	817	▼ -15	930	88%	89%	Efficient
TALCOTT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		608	559	▼ -49	930	60%	67%	Underutilized
WELLS HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		608	559	▼ -49	930	60%	67%	Underutilized
YATES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		608	559	▼ -49	930	60%	67%	Underutilized
YCCS - ASPIRA PANTOJA ASSOCIATION HOUSE	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	-	465	-	480	33%	33%	Underutilized
YCCS - CAMPOS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned		374	320	▼ -54	690	46%	51%	Underutilized
	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		653	637	▼ -16	870	73%	86%	Efficient
	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		585	555	▼ -30	1110	50%	54%	Underutilized
	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		444	437	▼ -7	1080	40%	49%	Underutilized
	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		314	313	▼ -1	1332	23%	35%	Underutilized
	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		302	273	▼ -29	1230	22%	23%	Underutilized
	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		178	192	▲ 14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		98	83	▼ -15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		135	115	▼ -20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

¹Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.



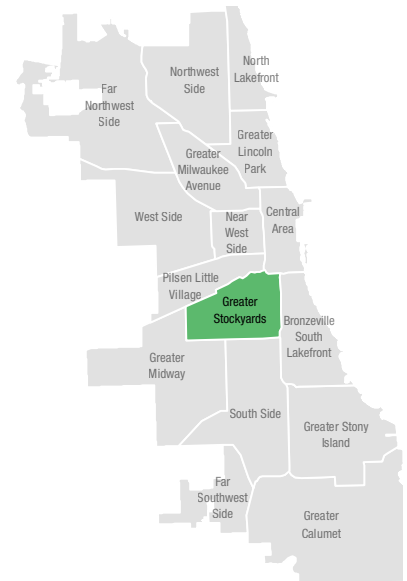
Manufacturing alley in the Greater Stockyards

The Greater Stockyards Planning Area

Area Overview

Greater Stockyards is generally bounded by the Stevenson Expressway on the north, Central Park Avenue on the west, 49th Street on the south, and the Dan Ryan Expressway on the east. It consists primarily of five neighborhoods—Armour Square, Back of the Yards, Bridgeport, Brighton Park and McKinley Park. This area’s name is derived from the former Union Stock Yard, the 475-acre market opened on Christmas Day 1865 and closed in 1971, now one of the city’s most successful industrial parks.

Greater Stockyards is covered by six wards: 3rd, 11th, 12th, 15th, 20th, and 25th.

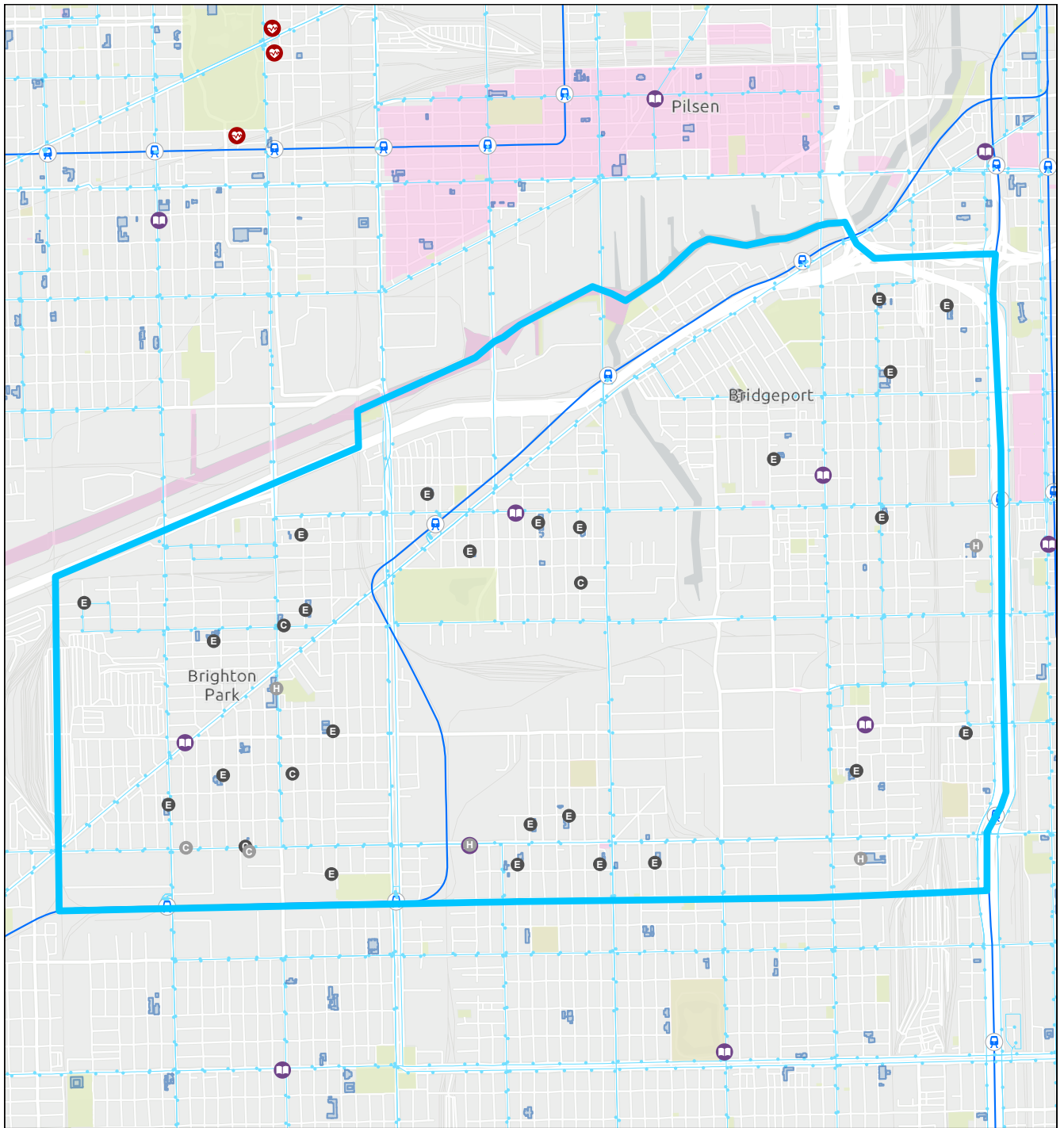


 **17,632**
CPS students residing

 **7**
rail stops

 **29**
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Ⓔ Elementary School
- Ⓔ Elementary School - Charter/Contract
- Ⓕ High School
- Ⓖ High School - Charter/Options
- ▭ Greater Stockyards
- ▭ Buildings School Grounds
- Ⓛ Libraries
- CTA Bus Stops
- Ⓜ CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- ▭ Parks
- ▭ Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The seven community areas of the Greater Stockyards Planning Area emerged as modern communities over 175 years ago. Residents began digging out the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which reversed the flow of the Chicago River and linked the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, effectively cementing Chicago’s status as the most important trade center in the Midwest. Later, cattle pens and meatpacking houses – the setting for Upton Sinclair’s groundbreaking novel *The Jungle* – attracted waves of workers to the Stockyards, for which the planning area is named. The Stockyards is now home to modern factories and warehouses in a planned manufacturing district (PMD). The PMD supports more than 15,000 jobs. As in the past, many of these workers also live in the Greater Stockyards Area.

The area has been the site of many “firsts” for the city and the country. The Central Manufacturing District, built in 1905, was the United States’ first PMD. 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.

Today, 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 links 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.

The Brighton Park, Lower West Side and McKinley Park communities feature the sprawling McKinley Park, a 70-acre park with a lagoon, an ice rink, an artificial turf soccer field, and several tennis courts.

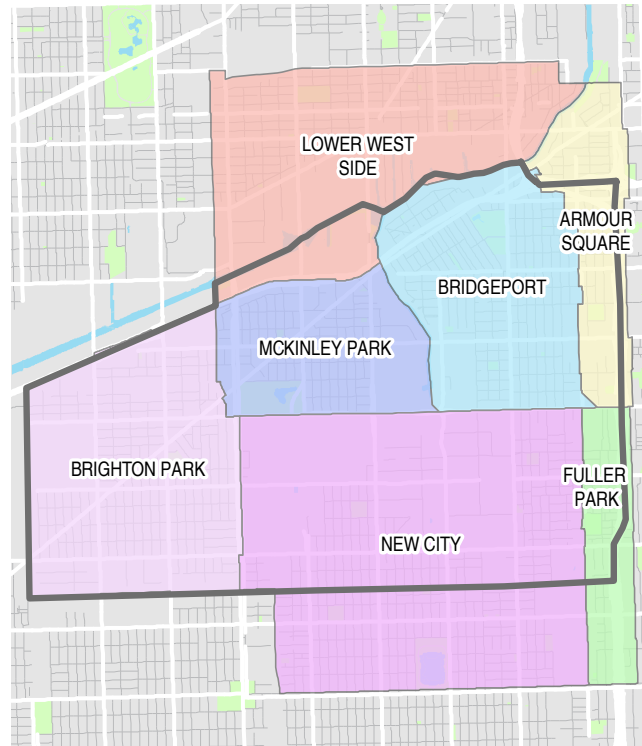







Figure Greater Stockyards-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Bridgeport and Armour Square feature Guaranteed Rate Field, home to the Chicago White Sox, and the Halsted Street and Morgan Street 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 field to Halsted Street. 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 businesses large and small. The City’s only permanent flea market, the Swap-O-Rama, is located here, as is a new experiment in sustainable industry, the Plant.

Table Greater Stockyards-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Armour Square	5	60	2	1	0
Bridgeport	12	114	1	1	0
Brighton Park	3	145	1	1	0
McKinley Park	4	81	1	1	0
New City	11	209	0	3	0

School Facility Overview

35 Public Schools 

29
Elementary Schools¹



6
High Schools²



1930 Average Campus Year Built*

3,090,326 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

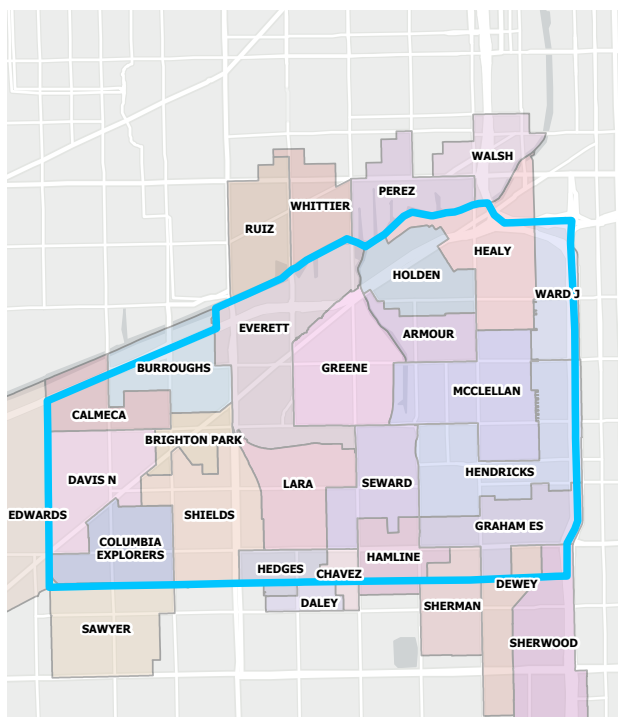
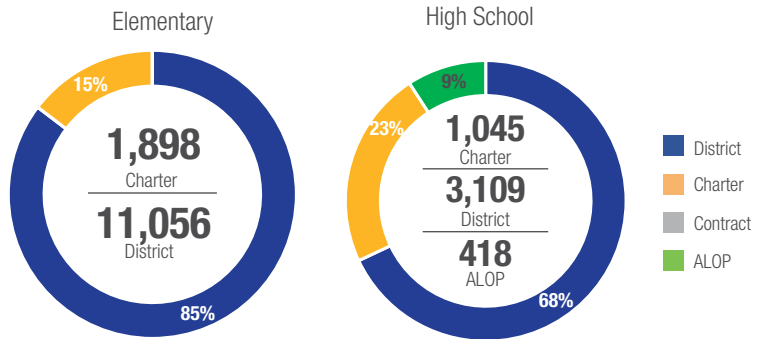


Figure Greater Stockyards-2: Elementary school boundaries

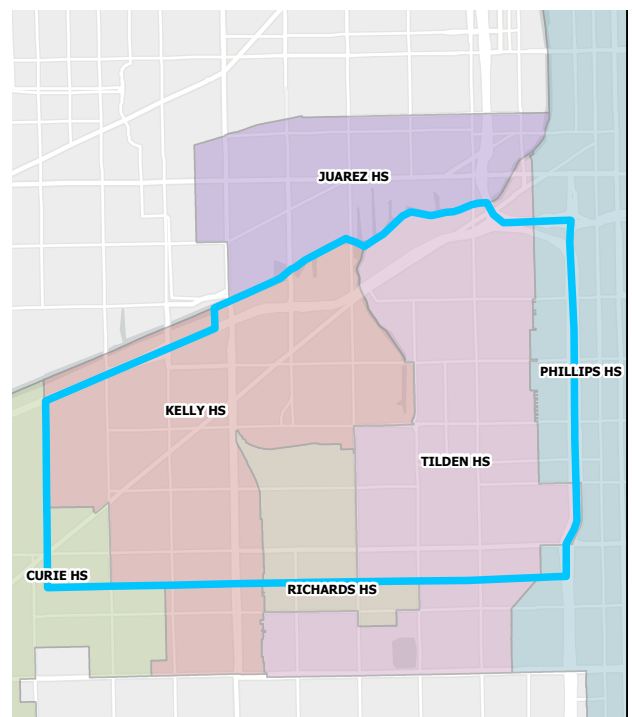


Figure Greater Stockyards-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

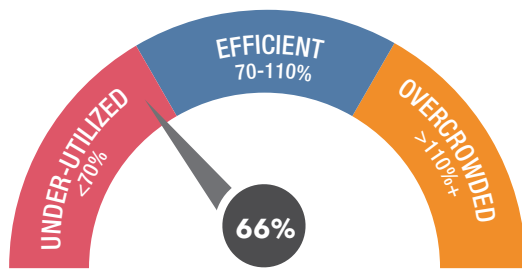
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 66 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 67 percent. There are 18 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
4,638

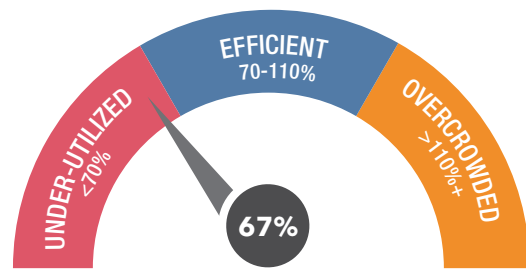
Choice Out
5,252

Reside & Attend
11,585

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Greater Stockyards-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

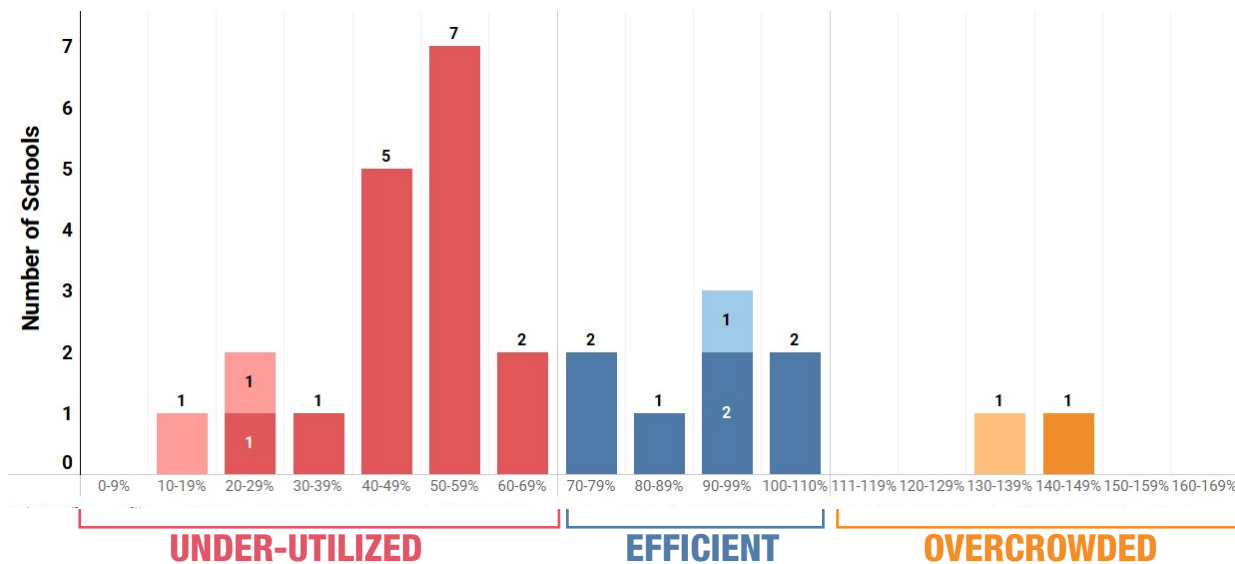


Figure Greater Stockyards-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Greater Stockyards. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

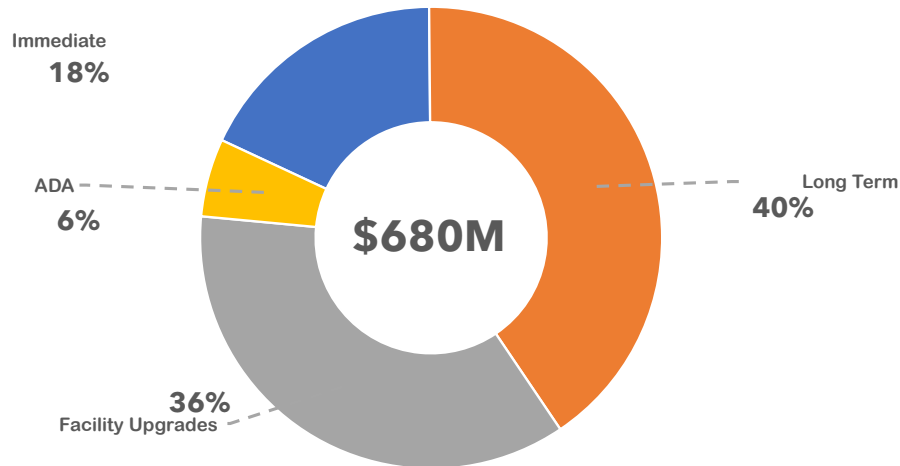


Figure Greater Stockyards-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

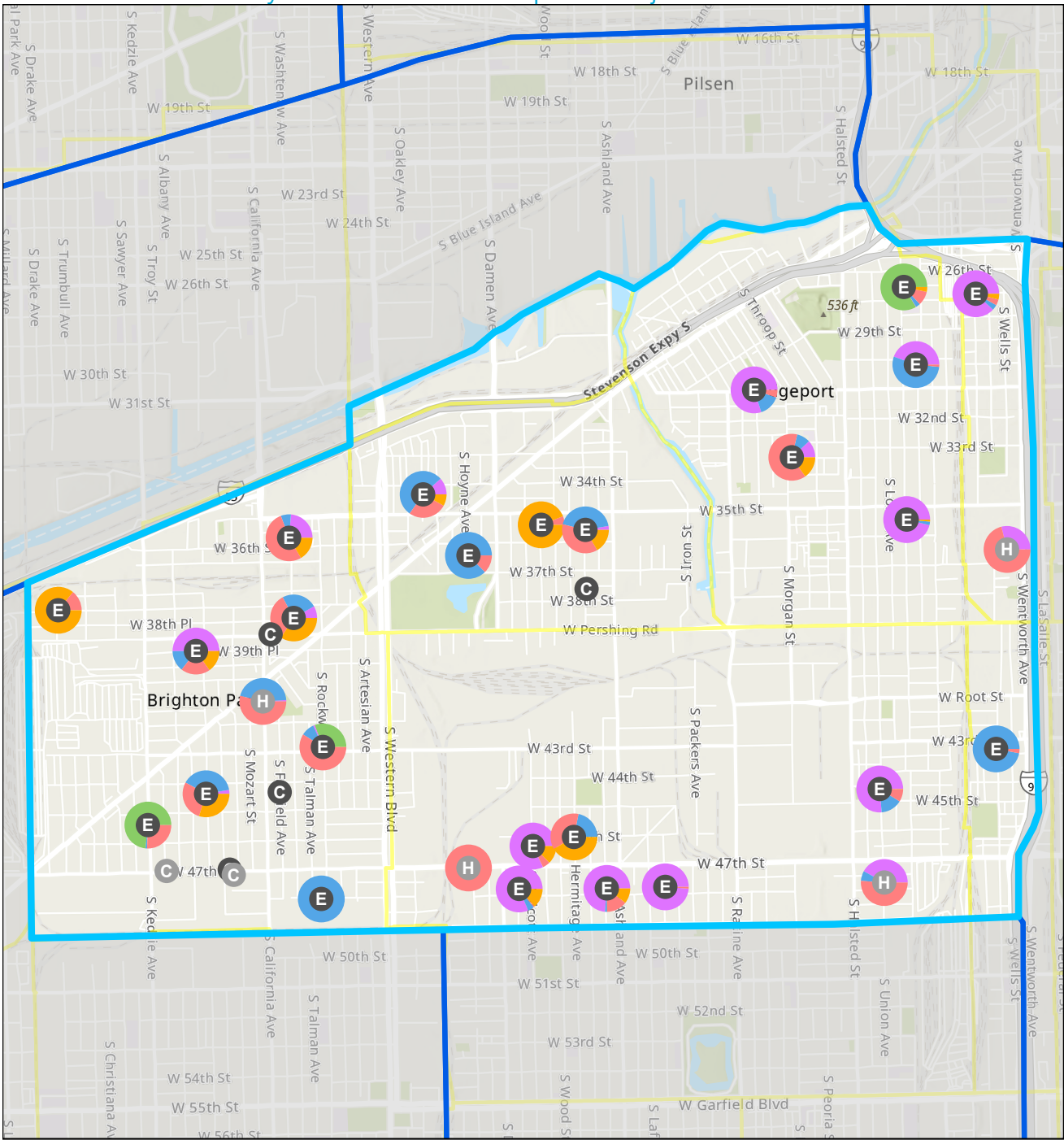
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
133.1M

The Greater Stockyards Historical Capital Projects



E Elementary School (25)

C Elementary School - Charter/Contract (4)

H High School (4)

C High School - Charter/Options (2)



New Construction

Exterior

MEP+FP

Interior

Site

Greater Stockyards

Other ARA Regions

Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

The Greater Stockyards School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
AIR FORCE HS		●	●		\$20.7
ARMOUR	●	●	●	●	\$30.0
BACK OF THE YARDS HS			●		\$5.3
BRIGHTON PARK	●	●	●		\$20.4
BURROUGHS	●	●	●	●	\$14.4
CALMECA			●	●	\$2.8
CHAVEZ	●	●	●		\$24.7
COLUMBIA EXPLORERS		●	●	●	\$6.1
DAVIS N	●	●	●	●	\$40.8
EVERETT		●	●	●	\$13.8
EVERGREEN	●	●	●		\$21.0
GRAHAM ES	●	●	●	●	\$30.7
GREENE		●	●		\$22.9
GUNSAULUS		●	●	●	\$38.3
HAMLIN		●	●	●	\$26.4
HEALY	●	●	●	●	\$27.4
HEDGES	●	●	●		\$28.7
HENDRICKS		●	●		\$19.5
HOLDEN	●	●	●	●	\$27.1
KELLY HS		●	●	●	\$53.6
LARA	●		●		\$4.1
MCCLELLAN	●	●	●	●	\$15.8
SEWARD	●		●	●	\$16.9
SHERIDAN			●	●	\$9.9
SHIELDS	●	●	●	●	\$32.8
SHIELDS MIDDLE			●		\$2.4
THOMAS		●	●	●	\$10.5
TILDEN HS	●	●	●		\$97.1
WARD J		●	●	●	\$16.4

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Greater Stockyards Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ACERO - BRIGHTON PARK	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		531	533	▲ 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - CISNEROS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		480	417	▼ -63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - MARQUEZ	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		533	526	▼ -7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AIR FORCE HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		174	142	▼ -32	768	18%	20%	Underutilized
ARMOUR	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		256	248	▼ -8	570	44%	51%	Underutilized
BACK OF THE YARDS HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1056	1004	▼ -52	1068	94%	97%	Efficient
BRIGHTON PARK	ES	District	School	Owned		332	277	▼ -55	690	40%	48%	Underutilized
BURROUGHS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		380	320	▼ -60	390	82%	100%	Efficient
CALMECA	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		665	614	▼ -51	810	76%	76%	Efficient
CHAVEZ	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		821	823	▲ 2	810	102%	146%	Overcrowded
COLUMBIA EXPLORERS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		787	748	▼ -39	1110	67%	65%	Underutilized
DAVIS N	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		528	515	▼ -13	1050	49%	55%	Underutilized
EVERETT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		104	118	▲ 14	450	26%	22%	Underutilized
EVERGREEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		228	201	▼ -27	420	48%	48%	Underutilized
GRAHAM ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		346	332	▼ -14	990	34%	40%	Underutilized
GREENE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		310	305	▼ -5	720	42%	44%	Underutilized
GUNSAULUS	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		676	658	▼ -18	810	81%	91%	Efficient
HAMLIN	ES	District	School	Owned		557	532	▼ -25	870	61%	74%	Efficient
HEALY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1269	1218	▼ -51	1170	104%	107%	Efficient
HEDGES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		493	456	▼ -37	780	58%	58%	Underutilized
HENDRICKS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		195	176	▼ -19	540	33%	35%	Underutilized
HOLDEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		412	393	▼ -19	780	50%	58%	Underutilized
KELLY HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1736	1746	▲ 10	1788	98%	138%	Overcrowded
LARA	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		324	312	▼ -12	630	50%	55%	Underutilized
MCCLELLAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		304	296	▼ -8	450	66%	67%	Underutilized
NAMASTE	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		444	422	▼ -22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOBLE - MANSUETO HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		1073	1045	▼ -28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PATHWAYS - BRIGHTON PARK HS	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		392	418	▲ 26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEWARD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		484	452	▼ -32	900	50%	55%	Underutilized
SHERIDAN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		530	532	▲ 2	600	89%	93%	Efficient
SHIELDS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		485	446	▼ -39	1110	40%	41%	Underutilized
SHIELDS MIDDLE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		520	439	▼ -81	780	56%	56%	Underutilized
THOMAS	ES	District	Citywide	Leased		117	129	▲ 12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TILDEN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		181	217	▲ 36	1992	11%	13%	Underutilized
WARD J	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		533	516	▼ -17	660	78%	83%	Efficient

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.





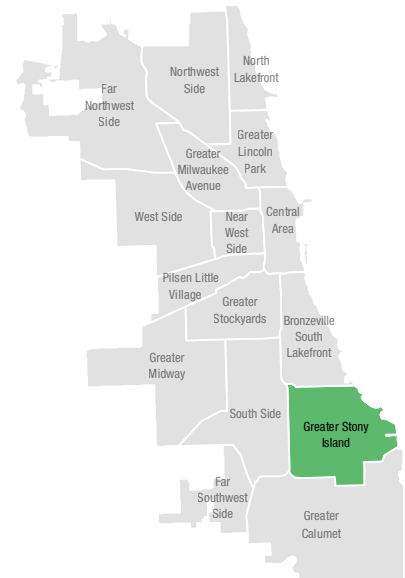
Rainbow Beach

The Greater Stony Island Planning Area

Area Overview

The Greater Stony Island Avenue Area is generally bounded by 67th Street, Lake Michigan, 103rd Street, and the Dan Ryan Expressway. It consists primarily of ten neighborhoods—Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Chatham, Grand Crossing, South Chicago, South Shore, and portions of Pullman, Roseland, and South Deering. At about 92nd Street, Stony Island Avenue passes to the west of the geographical feature for which it is named, a stony hill that was once an island when the glacial Lake Chicago covered the area thousands of years ago.

The Greater Stony Island Avenue Area is covered by six wards: 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

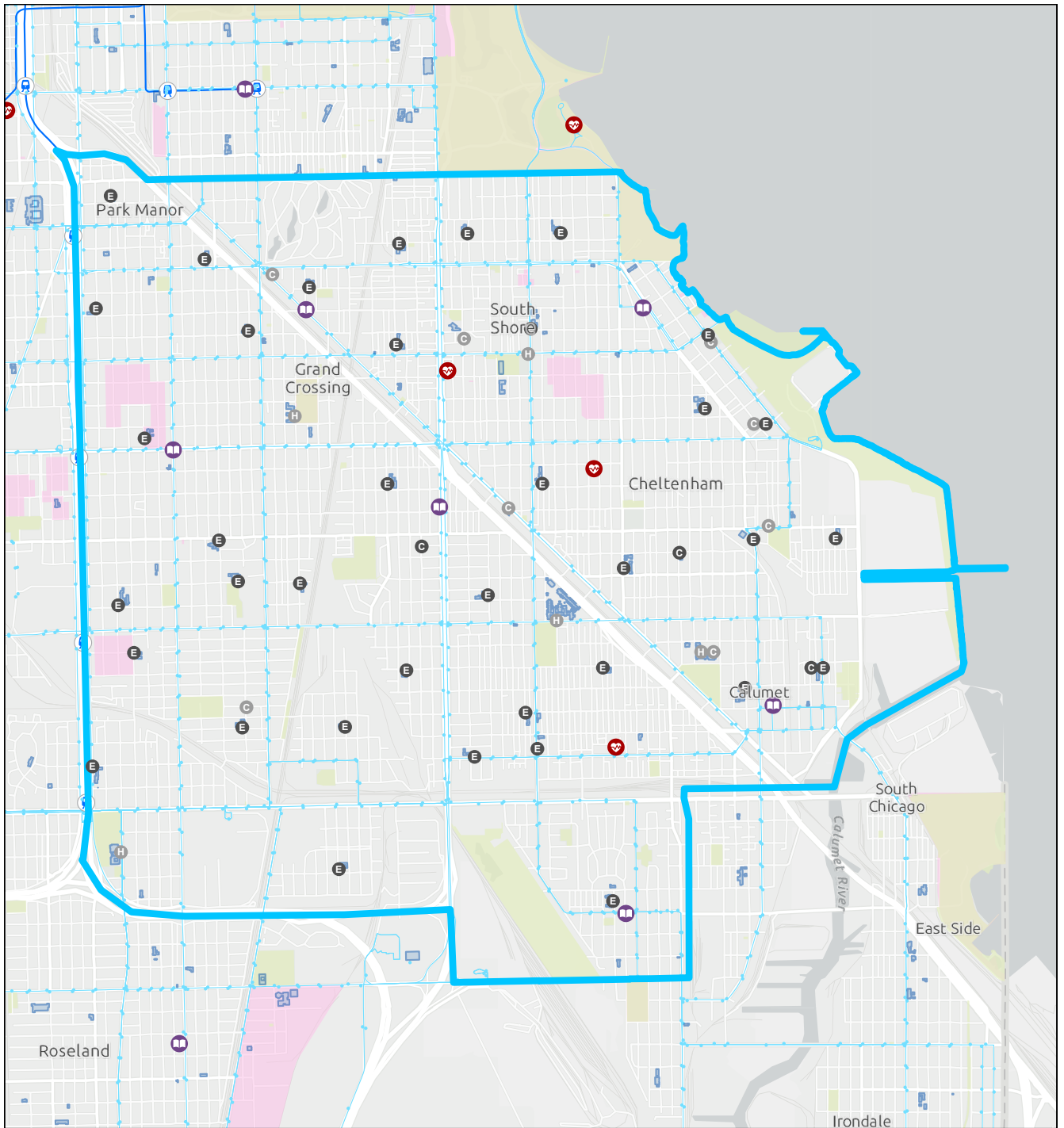


 **21,768**
CPS students residing

 **0**
rail stops

 **41**
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Ⓔ Elementary School | ▭ Buildings School Grounds | — CTA Rail Lines |
| Ⓒ Elementary School - Charter/Contract | Ⓜ Hospitals | — CTA Bus Routes |
| Ⓗ High School | 📖 Libraries | 🌳 Parks |
| Ⓒ High School - Charter/Options | • CTA Bus Stops | 🏰 Historical Area |
| ▭ Greater Stony Island | 🚊 CTA Rail Stations | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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 that continued through the 1920s. Avalon Park was turned from swampland to housing after sewer pipes were laid in 1910; Chatham bungalows sprouted up in the 1920s, and Calumet Heights was populated 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, 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. 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. 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 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

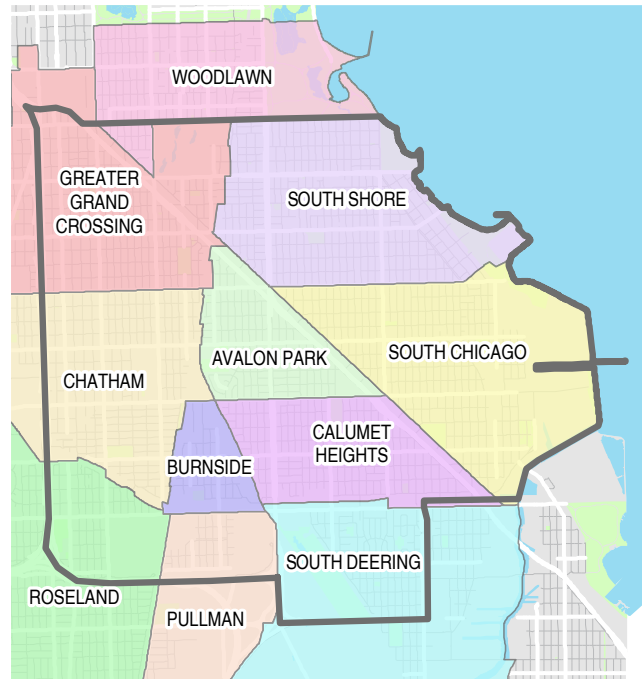







Figure Greater Stony Island-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

the Gary Comer Youth Center and associated schools located along S Chicago Avenue, as well as the artwork of Theaster Gates, who has converted old buildings into art spaces. 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.

In Chatham, Avalon Park, and Calumet Heights, neighborhoods feature the Chatham Tuley Park, Owens Park, and Brown Memorial Park as well as the Avalon Library and Whitney M. Young, Jr. Library. The Advocate Trinity Hospital is located in Calumet Heights.

Table Greater Stony Island-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Avalon Park	2	62	0	1	0
Burnside	2	19	0	0	0
Calumet Heights	2	79	0	0	1
Chatham	6	143	2	1	0
Greater Grand Crossing	11	248	1	1	0
Pullman	6	47	0	0	0
Roseland	7	210	1	2	1
South Chicago	8	117	0	1	1
South Deering	12	121	0	1	0
South Shore	11	179	0	1	1

School Facility Overview

53 Public Schools 

4,640,116 

Total campus square footage*

40

Elementary Schools¹



13

High Schools²



1942 Average Campus Year Built*

Enrollment by Governance

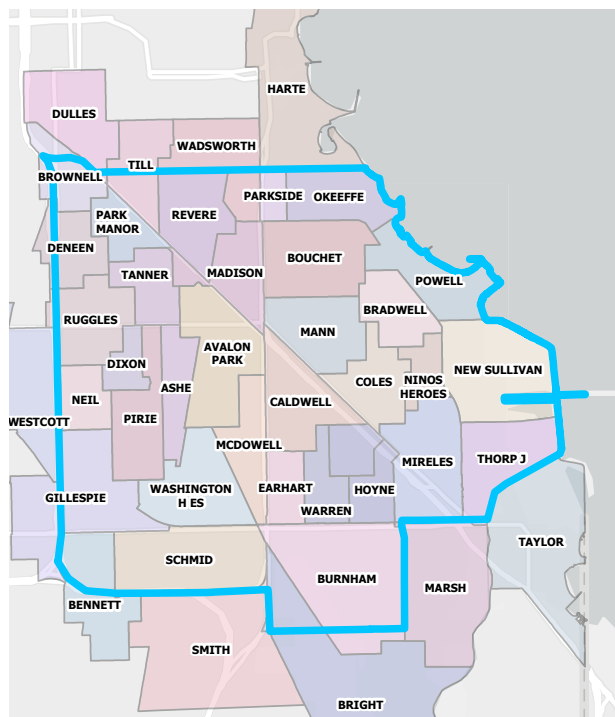
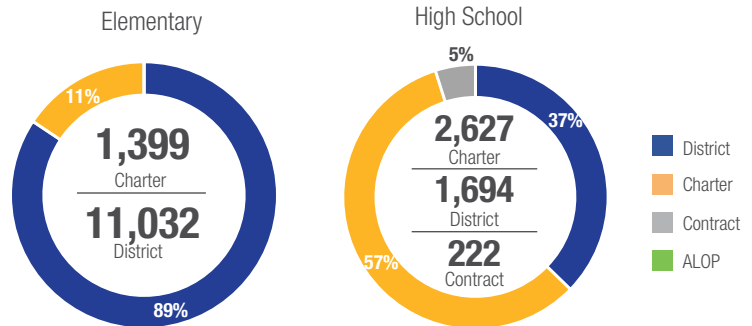


Figure Greater Stony Island-2: Elementary school boundaries

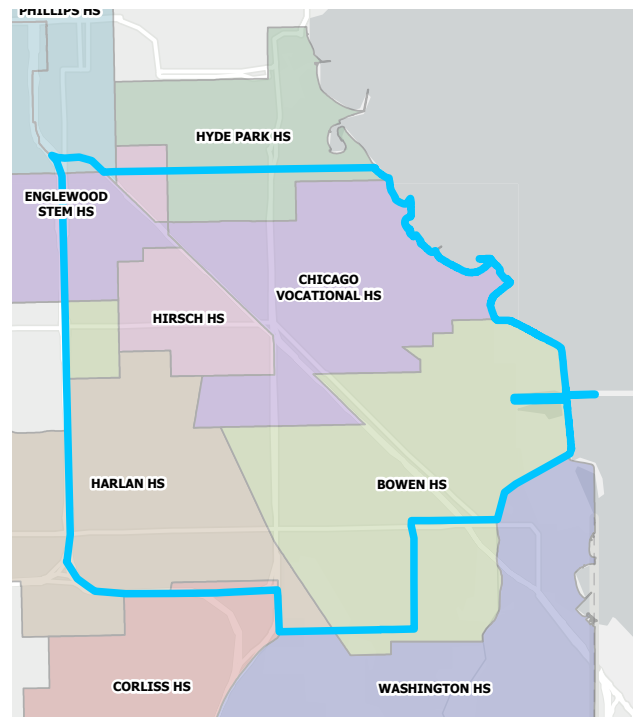


Figure Greater Stony Island-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

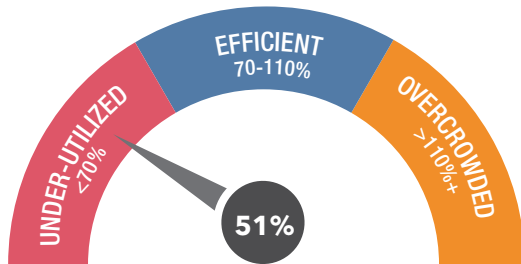
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 51 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 26 percent. There are 32 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
3,344

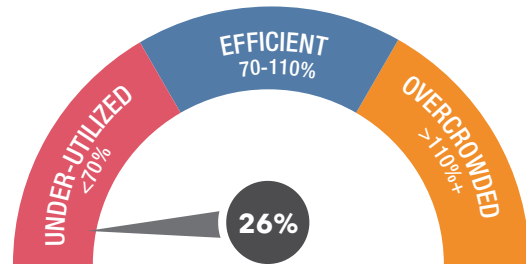
Choice Out
8,042

Reside & Attend
12,675

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Greater Stony Island-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

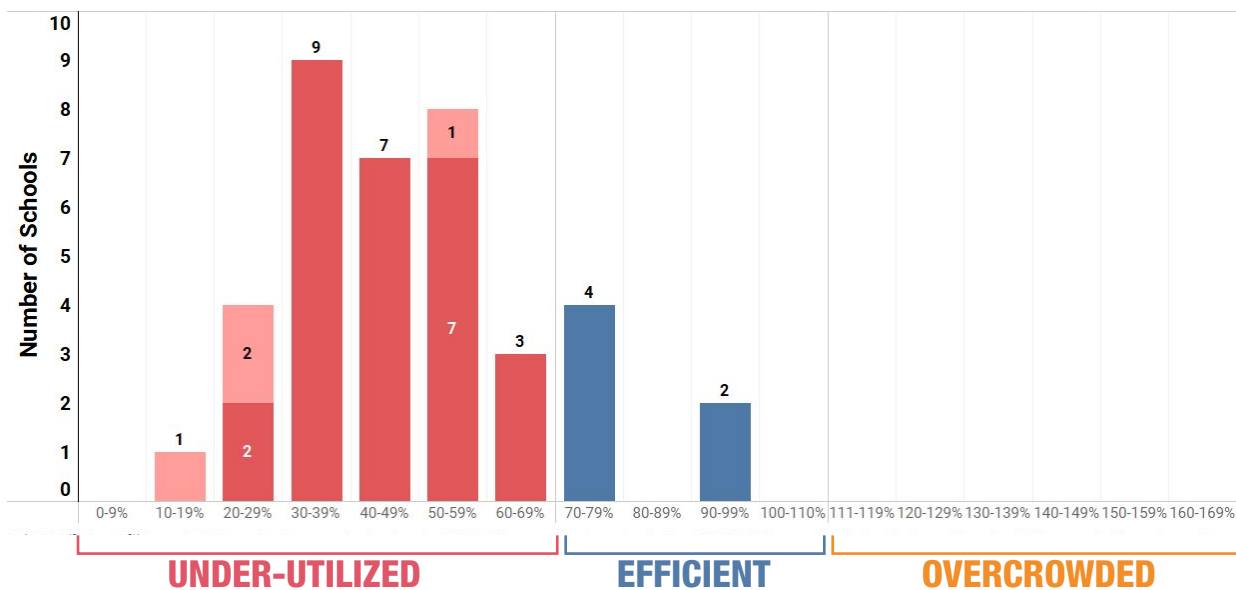


Figure Greater Stony Island-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Greater Stony Island. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

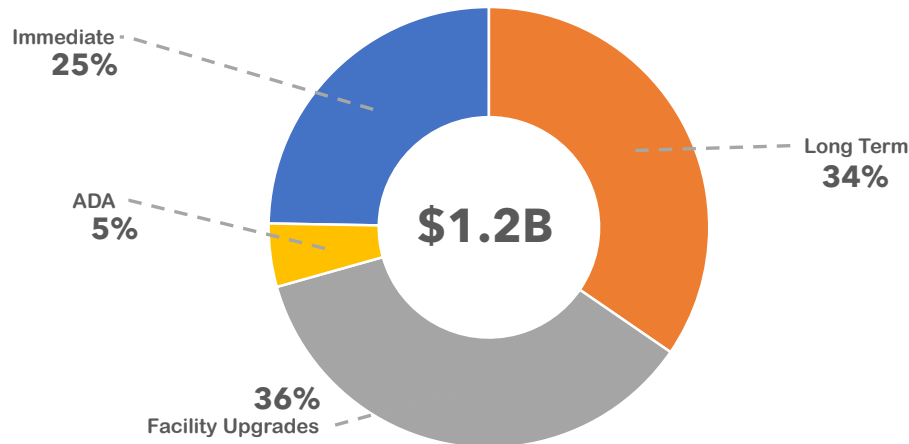


Figure Greater Stony Island-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

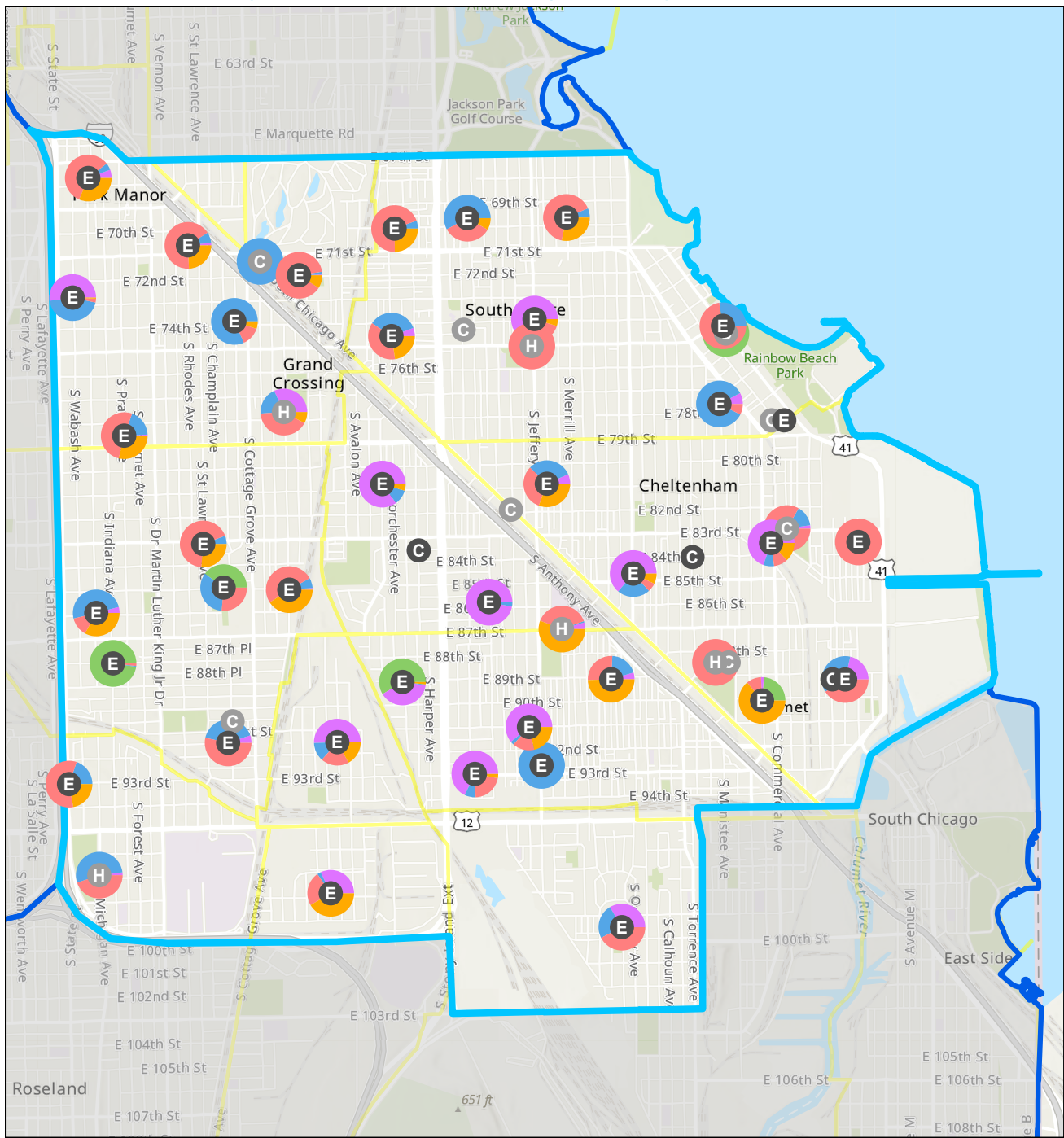
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

Capital Projects Cost
\$ 239M

The Greater Stony Island Historical Capital Projects



- E Elementary School (37)
- C Elementary School - Charter/Contract (3)
- H High School (5)
- C High School - Charter/Options (8)
- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site
- Greater Stony Island
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas

Esrri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



The Greater Stony Island School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
ASHE	●	●	●	●	\$25.4
AVALON PARK	●	●	●	●	\$23.2
BLACK	●	●	●		\$23.1
BOUCHET	●	●	●	●	\$27.9
BOWEN HS	●	●	●	●	\$92.7
BRADWELL		●	●		\$44.9
BROWNELL	●	●	●	●	\$16.7
BURNHAM		●	●	●	\$19.5
BURNSIDE	●	●	●	●	\$28.7
CALDWELL	●	●	●	●	\$27.4
CHICAGO VOCATIONAL HS	●	●	●	●	\$125.9
COLES	●	●	●	●	\$17.3
DENEEN		●	●	●	\$19.3
DIXON		●	●	●	\$14.2
EARHART	●	●	●	●	\$16.8
EPIC HS	●		●		\$20.9
EXCEL SOUTH SHORE HS	●	●	●	●	\$11.5
GILLESPIE	●	●	●	●	\$40.9
HARLAN HS	●	●	●	●	\$48.0
HIRSCH HS	●	●	●	●	\$47.5
HOYNE		●	●		\$10.9
MADISON	●	●	●	●	\$27.9
MANN	●	●	●	●	\$46.0
MCPHAIL	●	●	●		\$11.2
MCDOWELL	●	●	●		\$11.5
MIRELES	●	●	●	●	\$31.7
NEIL	●	●	●	●	\$25.3
NEW SULLIVAN	●		●	●	\$19.1
NINOS HEROES		●	●	●	\$22.8
OKEEFFE	●	●	●	●	\$35.1
PARK MANOR		●	●	●	\$13.3
PARKSIDE	●		●	●	\$21.1
PIRIE	●	●	●		\$17.6
POWELL		●	●	●	\$3.9
REVERE	●	●	●	●	\$23.8
RUGGLES	●		●	●	\$22.6
SCHMID	●	●	●	●	\$14.2
SOUTH SHORE ES	●	●	●		\$27.0
SOUTH SHORE INTL HS		●	●		\$7.0
TANNER	●	●	●	●	\$13.9
THORP J	●	●	●	●	\$46.0
WARREN	●	●	●	●	\$13.4
WASHINGTON H ES		●	●	●	\$17.6

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Greater Stony Island Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ART IN MOTION	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		388	559	▲ 171	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ASHE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		320	355	▲ 35	690	51%	56%	Underutilized
AVALON PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		225	226	▲ 1	780	29%	33%	Underutilized
BLACK	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		386	399	▲ 13	420	95%	95%	Efficient
BOUCHET	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		597	597	■ 0	1140	52%	59%	Underutilized
BOWEN HS ¹	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	189	197	▲ 8	2172	22%	25%	Underutilized
BRADWELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		448	420	▼ -28	840	50%	55%	Underutilized
BROWNELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		168	135	▼ -33	450	30%	31%	Underutilized
BURNHAM	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		434	429	▼ -5	720	60%	59%	Underutilized
BURNSIDE	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		338	308	▼ -30	900	34%	37%	Underutilized
CALDWELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		240	205	▼ -35	750	27%	32%	Underutilized
CHICAGO VOCATIONAL HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		662	626	▼ -36	2556	24%	26%	Underutilized
CIC'S - AVALON/SOUTH SHORE	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		486	457	▼ -29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COLES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		304	263	▼ -41	900	29%	33%	Underutilized
DENEEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		432	465	▲ 33	780	60%	59%	Underutilized
DIXON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		501	464	▼ -37	660	70%	78%	Efficient
EARHART	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		208	193	▼ -15	300	64%	71%	Efficient
EPIC HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned		499	330	▼ -169	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EXCEL SOUTH SHORE HS	HS	Contract	Citywide	Owned		229	222	▼ -7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GILLESPIE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		401	377	▼ -24	930	41%	49%	Underutilized
GREAT LAKES	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		496	526	▲ 30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HARLAN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		293	259	▼ -34	1344	19%	22%	Underutilized
HIRSCH HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		78	100	▲ 22	1092	9%	10%	Underutilized
HOYNE LEARN - SOUTH CHICAGO ²	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		211	227	▲ 16	300	76%	99%	Efficient
MADISON	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	428	416	▼ -12	1230	56%	65%	Underutilized
MANN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		188	172	▼ -16	780	22%	25%	Underutilized
MCDADE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		293	318	▲ 25	960	33%	35%	Underutilized
MCDOWELL	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		192	210	▲ 18	270	78%	78%	Efficient
MIRELES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		114	116	▲ 2	210	55%	56%	Underutilized
MIRELES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		453	469	▲ 16	1440	33%	33%	Underutilized
NEIL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		264	253	▼ -11	600	42%	45%	Underutilized
NEW SULLIVAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		405	390	▼ -15	900	43%	47%	Underutilized
NINOS HEROES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		325	300	▼ -25	690	43%	46%	Underutilized
NOBLE - BAKER HS ¹	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	254	273	▲ 19	2172	22%	25%	Underutilized
NOBLE - COMER ³	HS	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	292	274	▼ -18	690	71%	76%	Efficient
OKEEFFE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		507	485	▼ -22	900	54%	64%	Underutilized
PARK MANOR	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		243	263	▲ 20	480	55%	62%	Underutilized
PARKSIDE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		241	234	▼ -7	540	43%	48%	Underutilized
PIRIE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		221	202	▼ -19	600	34%	38%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

^{1, 2, 3} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.

The Greater Stony Island Planning Area Data Continued

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
POWELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		518	534	▲ 16	810	66%	73%	Efficient
REVERE ³	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	219	214	▼ -5	690	71%	76%	Efficient
RUGGLES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		330	319	▼ -11	570	56%	66%	Underutilized
SAFE ACHIEVE ES	ES	Safe	Citywide	Non-CPS		-	2	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SAFE ACHIEVE HS	HS	Safe	Citywide	Non-CPS		2	34	▲ 32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCHMID	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		189	172	▼ -17	480	36%	33%	Underutilized
SOUTH SHORE ES	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		280	253	▼ -27	900	28%	28%	Underutilized
SOUTH SHORE INTL HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		583	512	▼ -71	1068	48%	51%	Underutilized
TANNER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		309	300	▼ -9	570	53%	55%	Underutilized
THORP J ²	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	290	275	▼ -15	1230	56%	65%	Underutilized
WARREN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		236	242	▲ 6	510	47%	49%	Underutilized
WASHINGTON H ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		222	248	▲ 26	600	41%	48%	Underutilized
YCCS - CHATHAM	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		140	124	▼ -16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YCCS - SULLIVAN	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		307	301	▼ -6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

^{1, 2, 3} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.



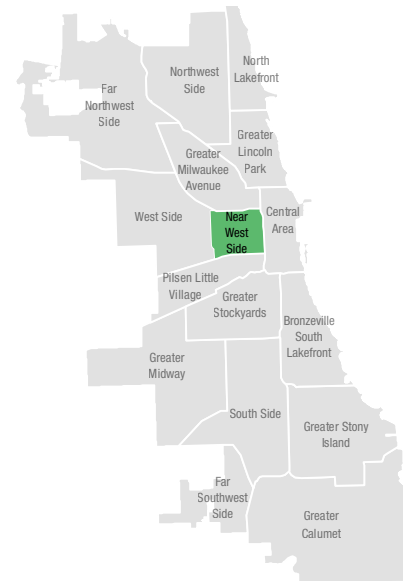
Column in Greektown

The Near West Side Planning Area

Area Overview

The Near West Side is bounded roughly by Kinzie Avenue, Interstate 90, 16th Street, and Rockwell Avenue and consists primarily of four neighborhoods—Greektown, Little Italy/University (UIC) Center, West Haven and portions of West Loop. It is the smallest of the 16 planning areas geographically and by public school student population. However, it boasts 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.

This area is covered by four wards, the 25th, 27th, 28th, and the 34th.

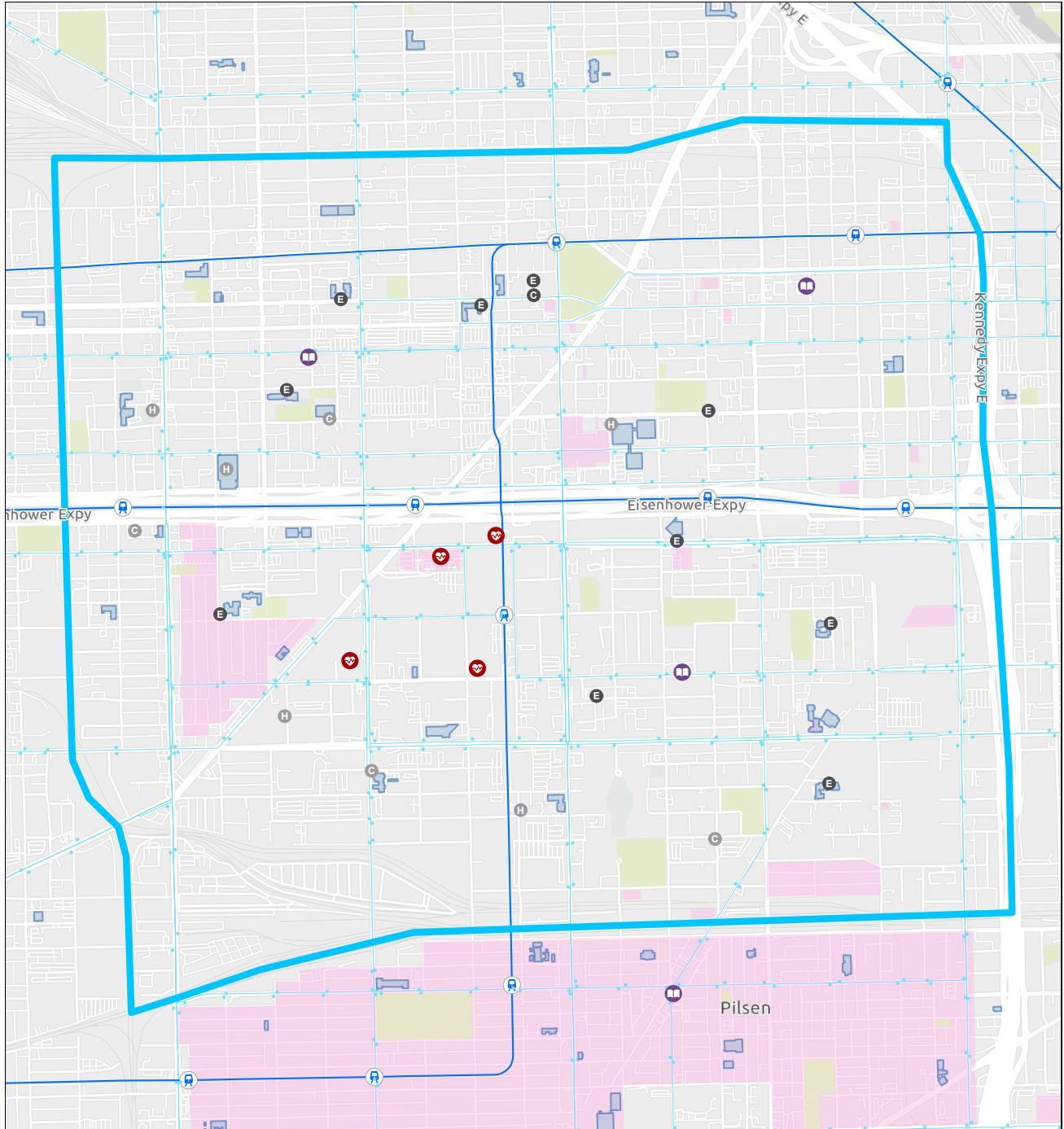


 **4,221**
CPS students residing

 **7**
rail stops

 **16**
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Elementary School
- Elementary School - Charter/Contract
- High School
- High School - Charter/Options
- Near West Side
- Buildings School Grounds
- Hospitals
- Libraries
- CTA Bus Stops
- CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- Parks
- Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

History and Context

The Near West Side is the sole planning area comprised of a single community area, yet this relatively small section of the city is packed with residents, institutions, manufacturers, offices, and entertainment. After the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, over 200,000 Chicagoans relocated to the area. However, the construction of large development projects, such as the Circle Interchange, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the Illinois Medical District, and the United Center, led to a decades-long pattern of outmigration.

Today, the Near West Side is one of the fastest growing areas of the city for residents, visitors, and businesses, benefiting from close proximity to Chicago’s downtown business district and from the city’s transportation network.

The Near West Side is bisected by the Eisenhower Expressway running east-west and by Ashland Avenue running north-south down the middle of the area. The northeast quarter of the area has seen extensive new construction for residential and commercial uses, while it remains home to over 2,000 businesses in the Kinzie Industrial Corridor. Greektown, Randolph Street, Fulton Market, and Madison Street are well known for restaurants that attract patrons from all over Chicago.

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

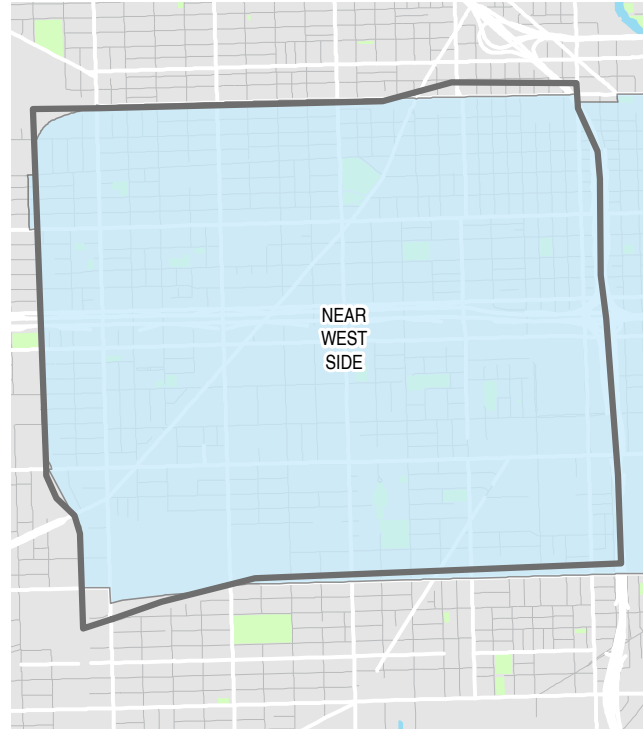


Figure Near West Side-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

The southwest quarter of the Near West Side is dominated by the Illinois Medical District, which includes UIC’s West Campus, Rush University Medical Center, Stroger Hospital of Cook County, Jesse Brown Veterans 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 Side 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.

Table Near West Side-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Near West Side	18	357	9	3	4

School Facility Overview

20 Public Schools 

11
Elementary Schools¹



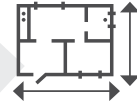
9
High Schools²



1935 Average Campus Year Built*

2,447,754

Total campus square footage*



Enrollment by Governance

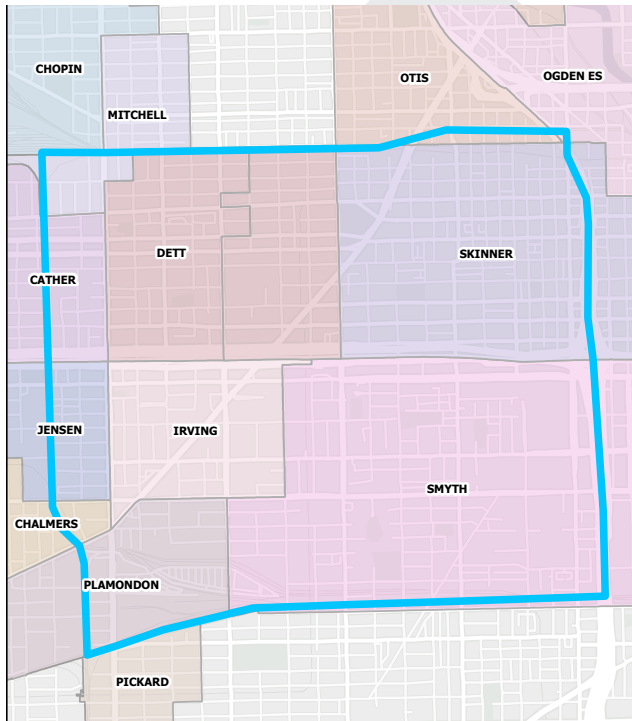
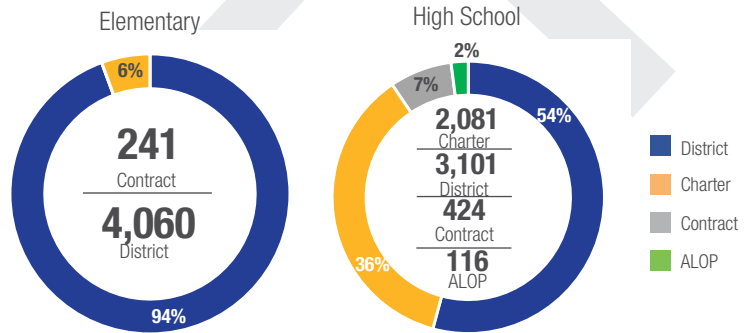


Figure Near West Side-2: Elementary school boundaries

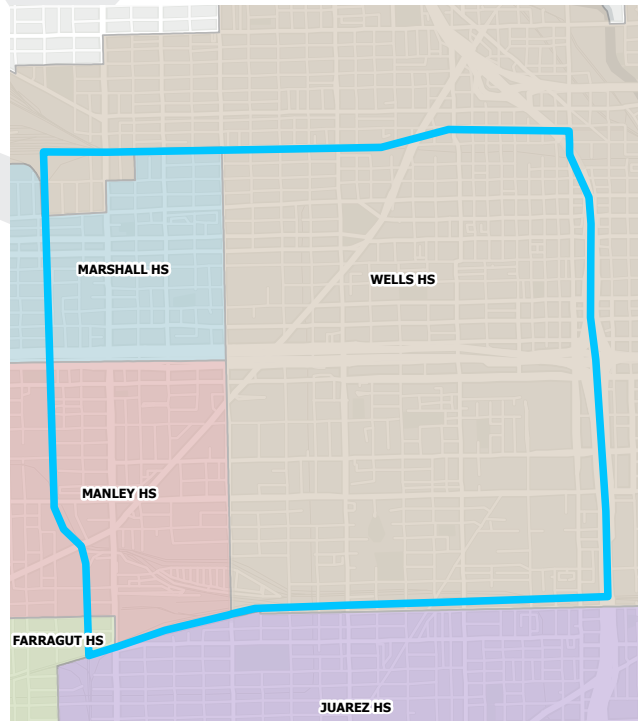


Figure Near West Side-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

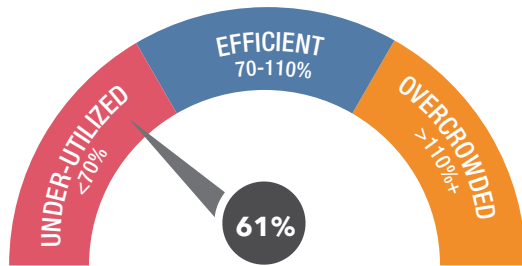
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 61 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 70 percent. There are 6 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
7,177

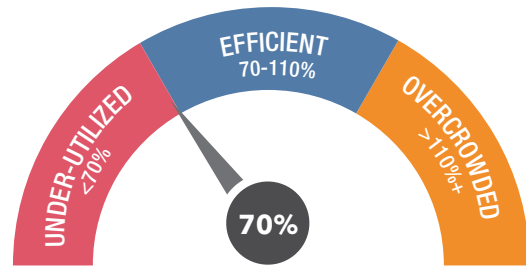
Choice Out
1,624

Reside & Attend
2,385

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Near West Side-5: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

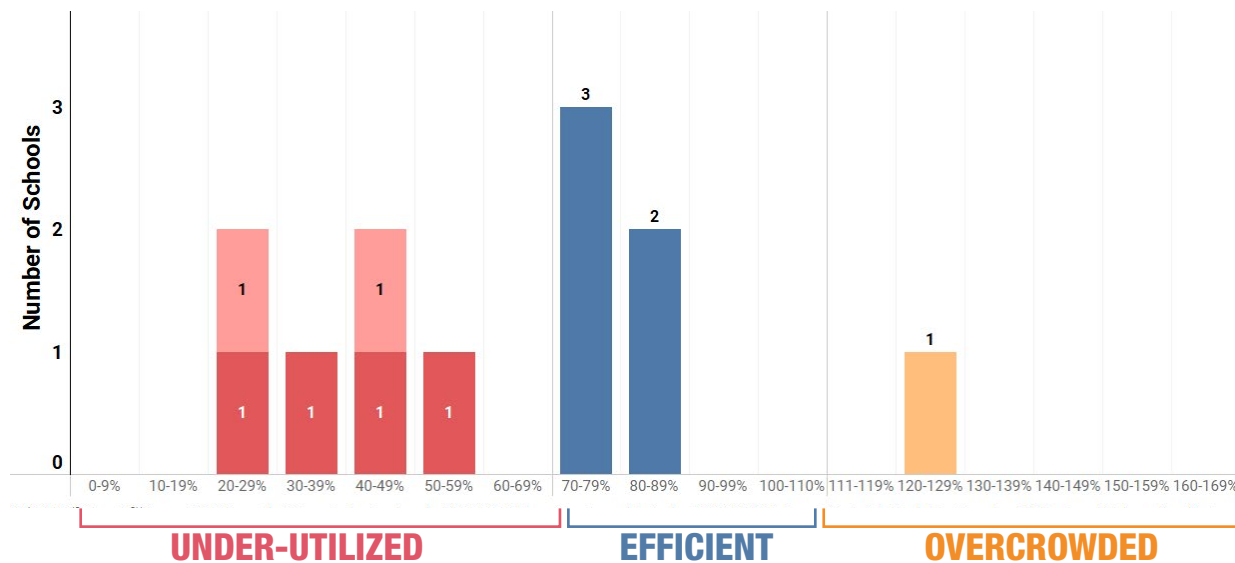


Figure Near West Side-4: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Near West Side. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

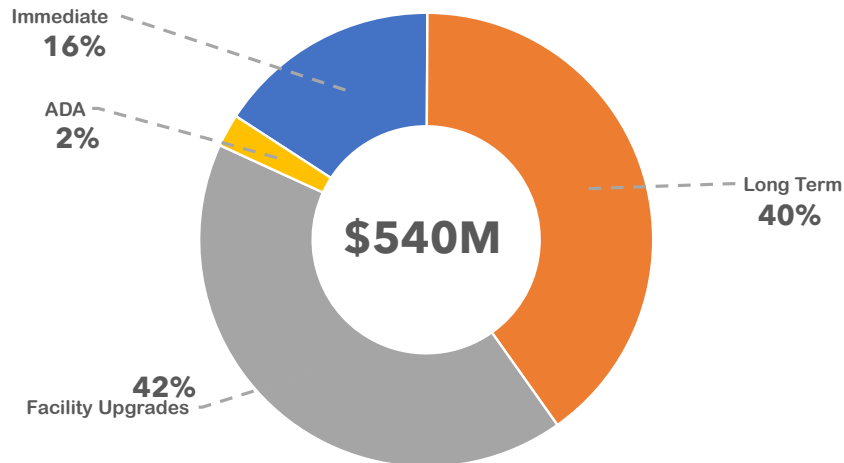


Figure Near West Side-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

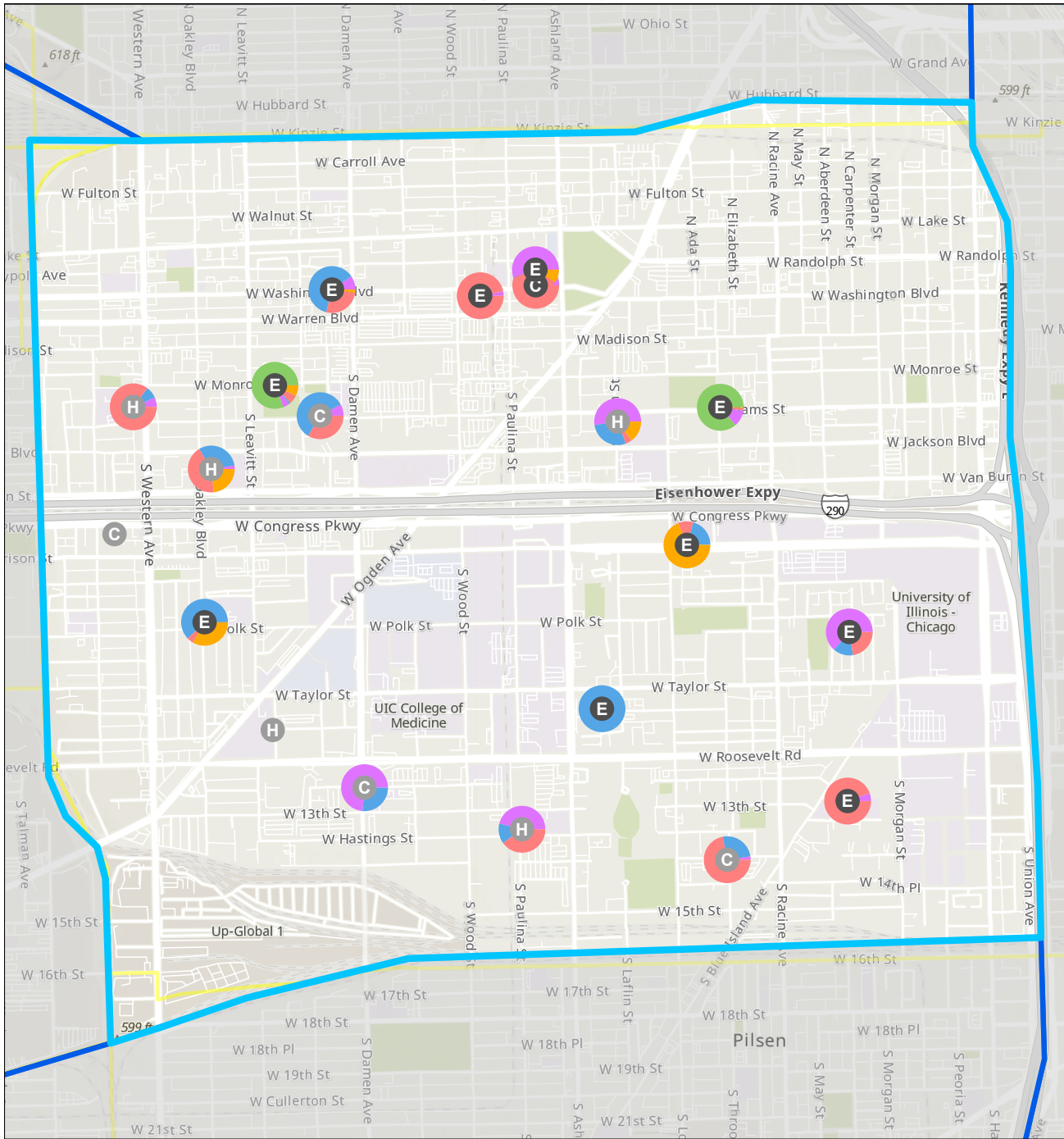
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

Capital Projects Cost
\$ 148.2M

The Near West Side Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (10)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (1)
- H** High School (5)
- G** High School - Charter/Options (4)
- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site
- Near West Side
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

The Near West Side School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
BROWN W	●	●	●	●	\$24.7
CHICAGO WORLD LANGUAGE ACADEMY	●	●	●	●	\$16.4
CRANE MEDICAL HS		●	●	●	\$72.3
DETT		●	●	●	\$24.0
GALILEO	●	●	●		\$22.1
HOPE LEARNING ACADEMY	●		●		\$42.2
IRVING	●	●	●		\$20.0
NOBLE - BULLS HS		●	●		\$12.9
NOBLE - UIC HS	●	●	●		\$21.8
PHOENIX MILITARY HS	●	●	●	●	\$58.1
SIMPSON HS	●	●	●	●	\$15.4
SKINNER		●	●		\$14.4
SMYTH	●	●	●	●	\$29.4
STEM		●	●		\$15.9
SUDER		●	●	●	\$13.6
VIRTUAL ACADEMY ES	●	●	●	●	\$48.6
YOUNG HS	●	●	●		\$88.0

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Near West Side Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
BROWN W	ES	District	Attendance Area	Owned		187	209	▲ 22	810	26%	29%	Underutilized
CHICAGO TECH HS	HS	Contract	School	Owned		430	424	▼ -6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chicago World Language Academy	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		445	454	▲ 9	630	72%	84%	Efficient
CRANE MEDICAL HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		406	313	▼ -93	1836	17%	23%	Underutilized
DETT	ES	District	Attendance Area	Owned		288	247	▼ -41	720	34%	30%	Underutilized
GALILEO	ES	District	School	Owned		546	541	▼ -5	720	75%	75%	Efficient
HOPE LEARNING ACADEMY ¹	ES	Contract	Citywide	Owned	Yes	252	241	▼ -11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IRVING	ES	District	Attendance Area	Owned		297	290	▼ -7	540	54%	56%	Underutilized
JEFFERSON HS	HS	District	School	Owned		161	152	▼ -9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOBLE - BULLS HS	HS	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Owned		1172	1178	▲ 6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOBLE - UIC HS OMBUDSMAN - WEST HS	HS	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Owned		920	903	▼ -17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PHOENIX MILITARY HS	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		191	116	▼ -75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RUDOLPH ¹	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		545	462	▼ -83	1200	39%	44%	Underutilized
SIMPSON HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	97	101	▲ 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SKINNER	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		23	22	▼ -1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SMYTH	ES	District	Attendance Area	Owned		1126	984	▼ -142	1380	71%	73%	Efficient
STEM	ES	District	School	Owned		388	384	▼ -4	1050	37%	41%	Underutilized
SUDER	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		387	400	▲ 13	600	67%	78%	Efficient
YOUNG HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		436	450	▲ 14	840	54%	88%	Efficient
			Citywide	Owned		2143	2152	▲ 9	2112	102%	126%	Overcrowded

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

¹ Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.



City View from Montrose Harbor

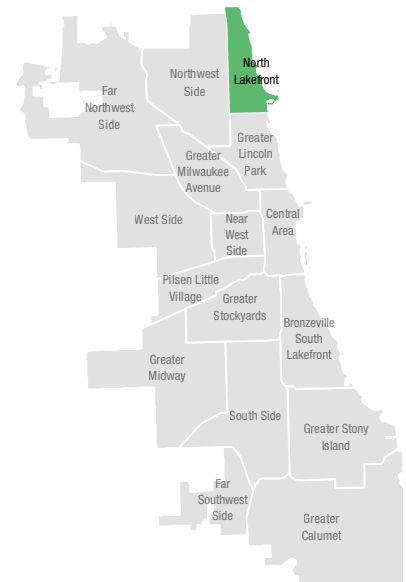

The North Lakefront Planning Area

Area Overview

The North Lakefront is home to many popular destinations to visit in Chicago. 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 Road, and the UP North Metra Line. It contains parts of five wards, nine neighborhoods, and four community areas. Compared with Chicago's 15 other 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 and open space.

This area is covered by five wards, 40th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th.

9,759
CPS students residing

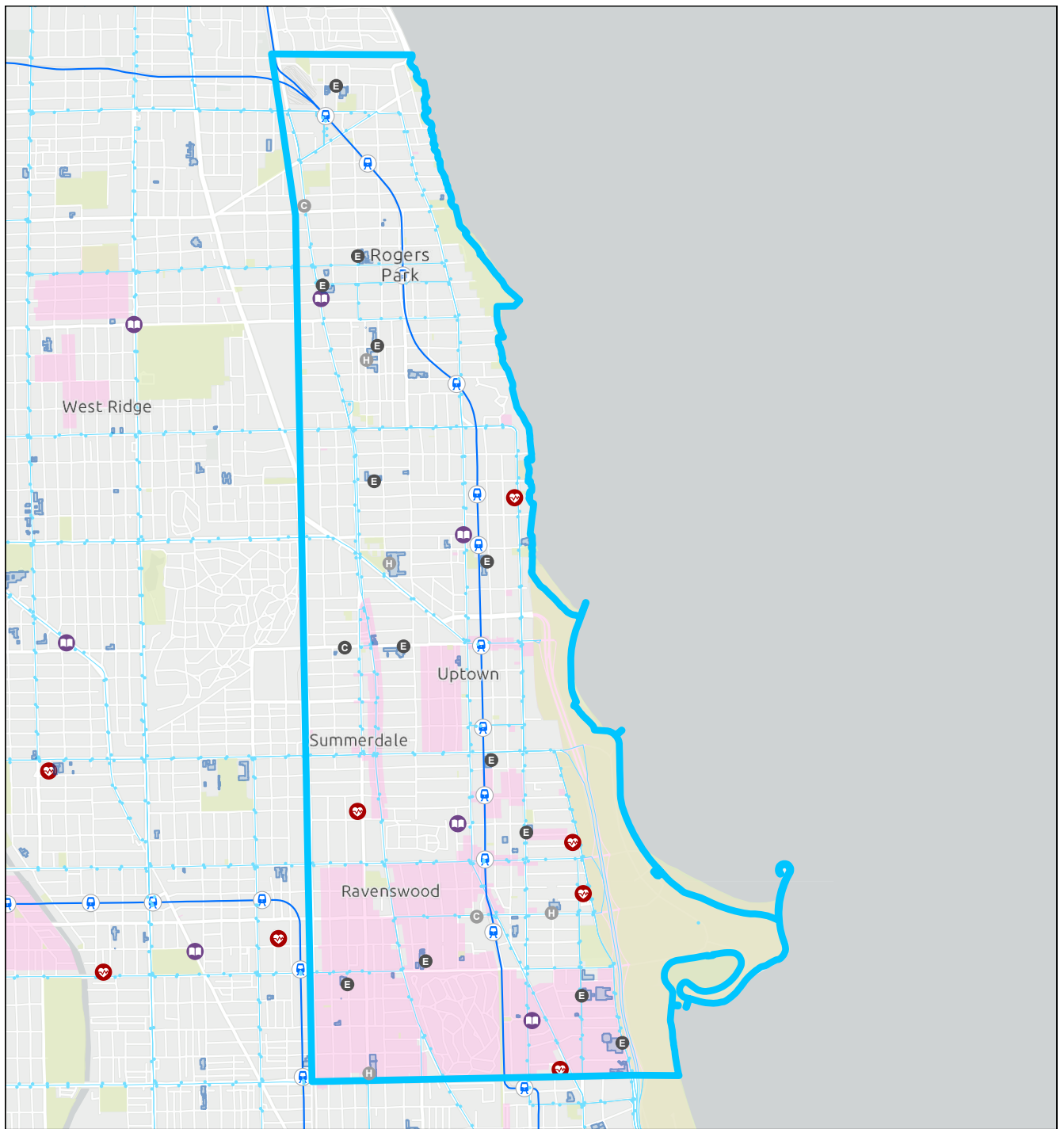


11
rail stops



47
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Ⓔ Elementary School | ▭ Buildings School Grounds | — CTA Rail Lines |
| Ⓒ Elementary School - Charter/Contract | ⚕ Hospitals | — CTA Bus Routes |
| Ⓗ High School | 📖 Libraries | 🌳 Parks |
| Ⓒ High School - Charter/Options | • CTA Bus Stops | 🏰 Historical Area |
| ▭ North Lakefront | 🚊 CTA Rail Stations | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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. 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, North Lakefront residents are served by public transit and major road access, many housing options, unique commercial and entertainment corridors, a large number of social services providers, and close proximity to the lake.

The Rogers Park community is home to Loyola University’s Lake Shore campus and its 2,326 faculty and 9,843 students. Loyola Park offers lakefront access, while the Rogers Park Library provides quiet space indoors.

The Edgewater community, including Andersonville, is home to the Clark Street commercial corridor. The Lakewood Balmoral Historic District contains 1890s-era brick mansions, while Sheridan Road is lined with dense high-rises. Foster Beach offers lakefront access while the Edgewater Library provides quiet space indoors. The Uptown community is home to several prominent live music venues in Chicago, including the Aragon Ballroom, Riviera, and Green Mill, and is the home of the Argyle Night Market. Montrose Beach

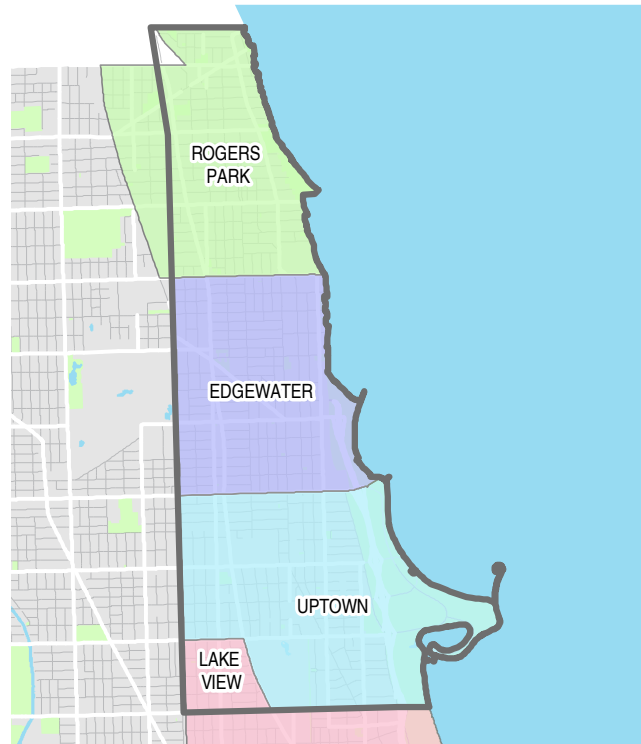







Figure North Lakefront-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

offers lakefront access, while the Bezazian and Uptown Libraries provide quiet space indoors.

Table North Lakefront-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Edgewater	14	120	4	1	1
Rogers Park	23	97	4	1	0
Uptown	11	170	3	2	4

School Facility Overview

19 Public Schools 

2,398,143 

Total campus square footage*

14

Elementary Schools¹



5

High Schools²



1934 Average Campus Year Built*

Enrollment by Governance

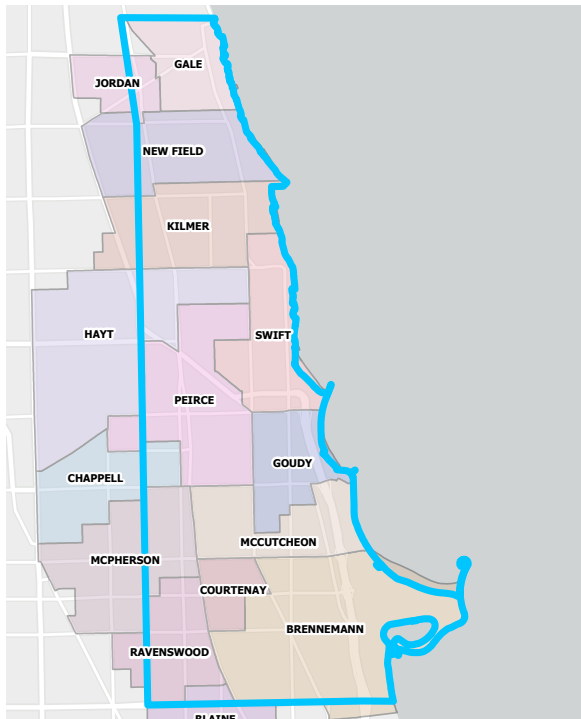
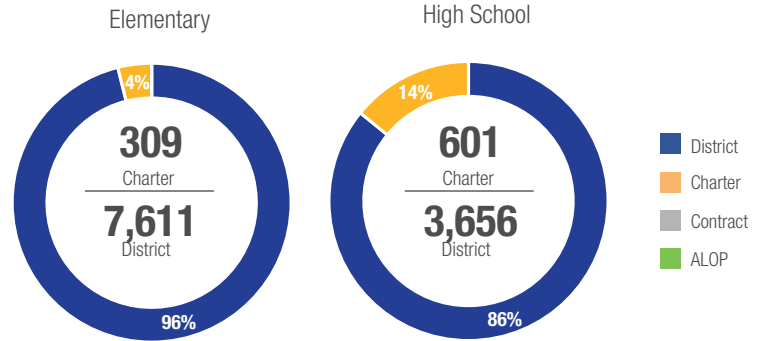


Figure North Lakefront-2: Elementary school boundaries

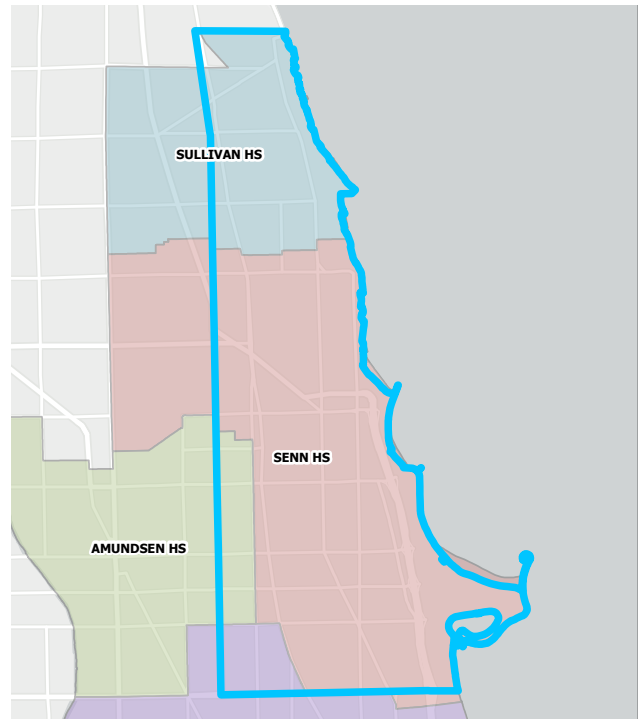


Figure North Lakefront-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
 * Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 66 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 69 percent. There are 8 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools



Figure North Lakefront-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

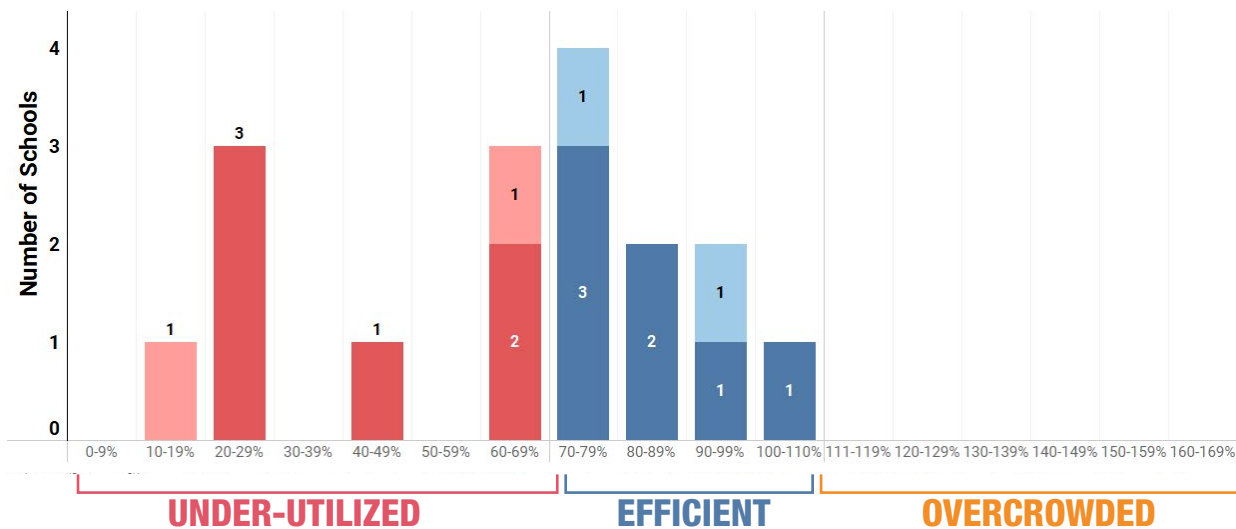


Figure North Lakefront-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within North Lakefront. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

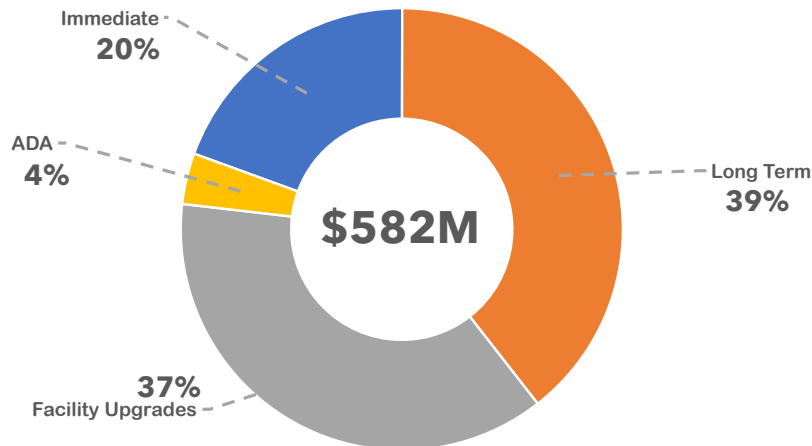


Figure North Lakefront-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

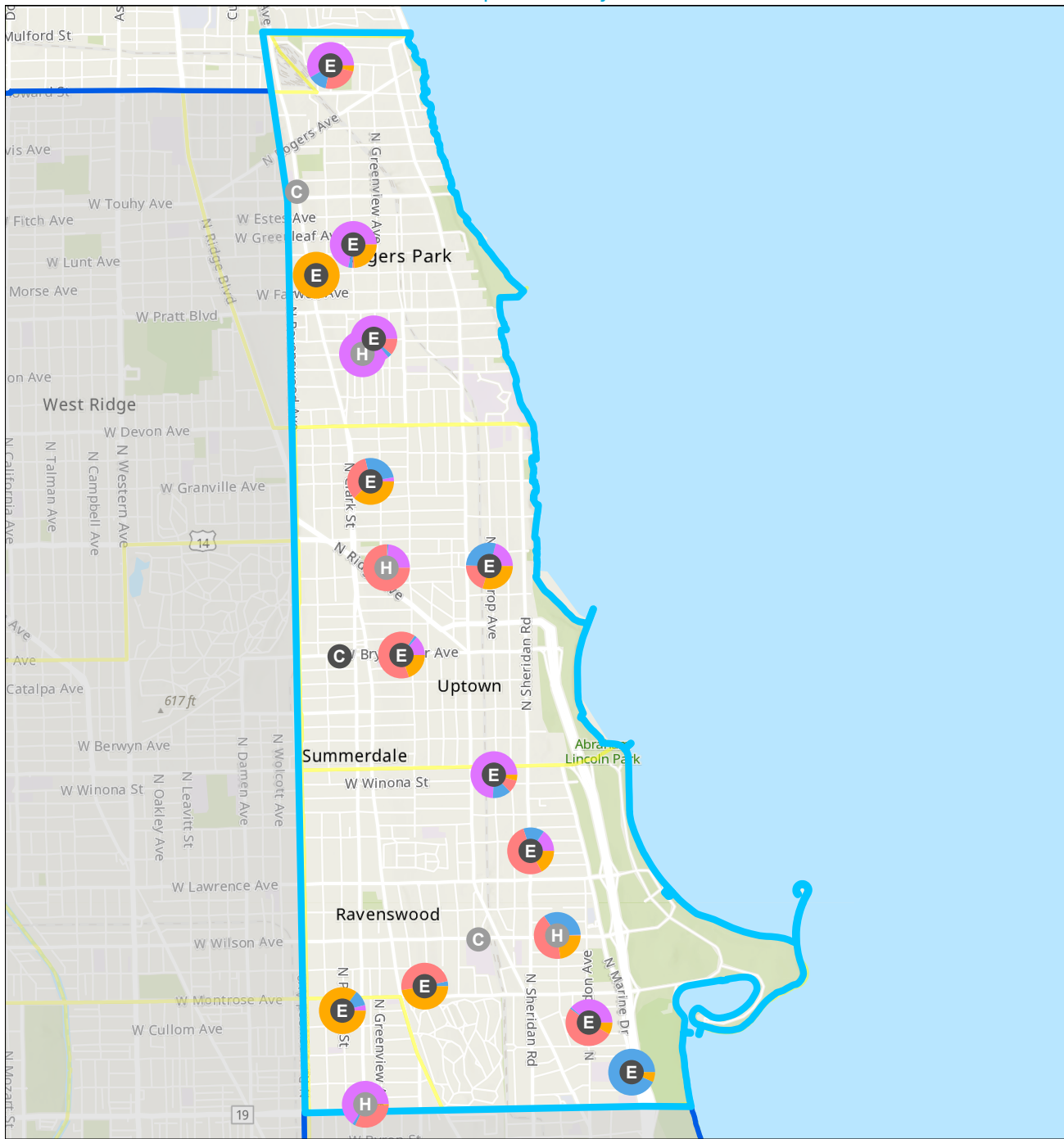
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
163.3M

The North Lakefront Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (13)
 - C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (1)
 - H** High School (4)
 - C** High School - Charter/Options (2)
- New Construction
 - Exterior
 - MEP+FP
 - Interior
 - Site
- North Lakefront
 - Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

The North Lakefront School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
BRENNEMANN	●	●	●	●	\$19.0
COURTENAY		●	●		\$20.3
DISNEY	●	●	●	●	\$54.5
FIELD	●	●	●	●	\$20.7
GALE		●	●	●	\$52.0
GOUDY		●	●	●	\$28.2
HAYT	●	●	●	●	\$36.1
KILMER	●	●	●	●	\$28.8
LAKE VIEW HS	●	●	●	●	\$57.4
MCCUTCHEON	●	●	●	●	\$26.2
NEW FIELD	●	●	●		\$17.2
PEIRCE	●	●	●	●	\$33.8
RAVENSWOOD		●	●	●	\$25.0
SENN HS	●		●	●	\$54.9
SULLIVAN HS	●		●	●	\$36.8
SWIFT		●	●	●	\$32.1
UPLIFT HS	●	●	●	●	\$38.6

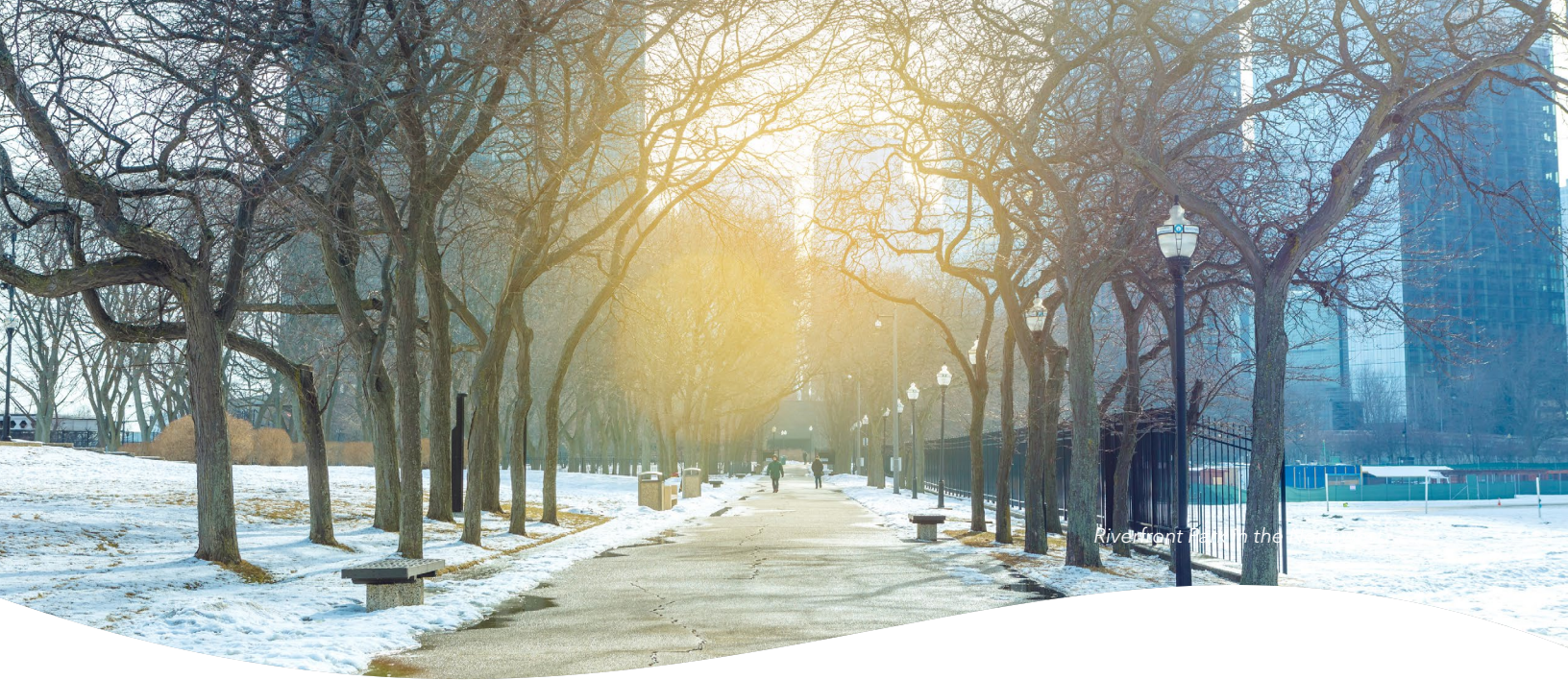
*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The North Lakefront Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
AHS - PASSAGES	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		314	309	▼ -5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BRENNEMANN CHICAGO MATH & SCIENCE HS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		433	434	▲ 1	690	63%	72%	Efficient
COURTENAY DISNEY	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		1467	1461	▼ -6	1980	74%	79%	Efficient
FIELD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		140	150	▲ 10	750	20%	23%	Underutilized
GALE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		223	215	▼ -8	960	22%	23%	Underutilized
GOUDY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		556	561	▲ 5	900	62%	63%	Underutilized
HAYT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		886	879	▼ -7	1020	86%	89%	Efficient
KILMER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		716	743	▲ 27	1050	71%	82%	Efficient
LAKE VIEW HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1443	1360	▼ -83	1512	90%	99%	Efficient
MCCUTCHEON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		309	305	▼ -4	600	51%	47%	Underutilized
NEW FIELD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		544	515	▼ -29	690	75%	74%	Efficient
PEIRCE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1061	1062	▲ 1	1200	89%	97%	Efficient
RAVENSWOOD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		516	532	▲ 16	570	93%	102%	Efficient
SENN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1524	1528	▲ 4	2460	62%	71%	Efficient
SULLIVAN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		574	661	▲ 87	1080	61%	67%	Underutilized
SWIFT	ES	District	School	Owned		549	543	▼ -6	840	65%	68%	Underutilized
UPLIFT HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		86	107	▲ 21	924	12%	11%	Underutilized
YCCS - TRUMAN	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		202	178	▼ -24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.



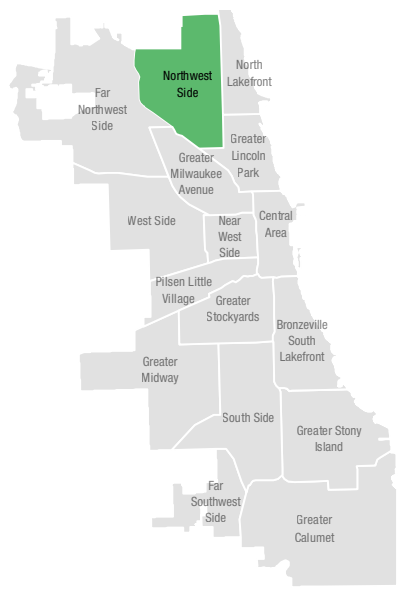
Riverfront park in the

The Northwest Side Planning Area

Area Overview

The Northwest Side area is bounded generally by the city's border at W Devon Avenue and W Howard Street on the north, the Metra UP North Line/N Ravenswood Avenue on the east, the I-90/94 Expressways on the west, and W Diversey Avenue on the south. It consists primarily of eight neighborhoods—Lincoln Square, North Center, North Park, West Ridge, and portions of Avondale, Irving Park, and Sauganash. The area is bisected by the Chicago River and well-endowed with parks, trails, and open space.

The Northwest Side Area is covered by nine wards: 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 47th, and 50th.

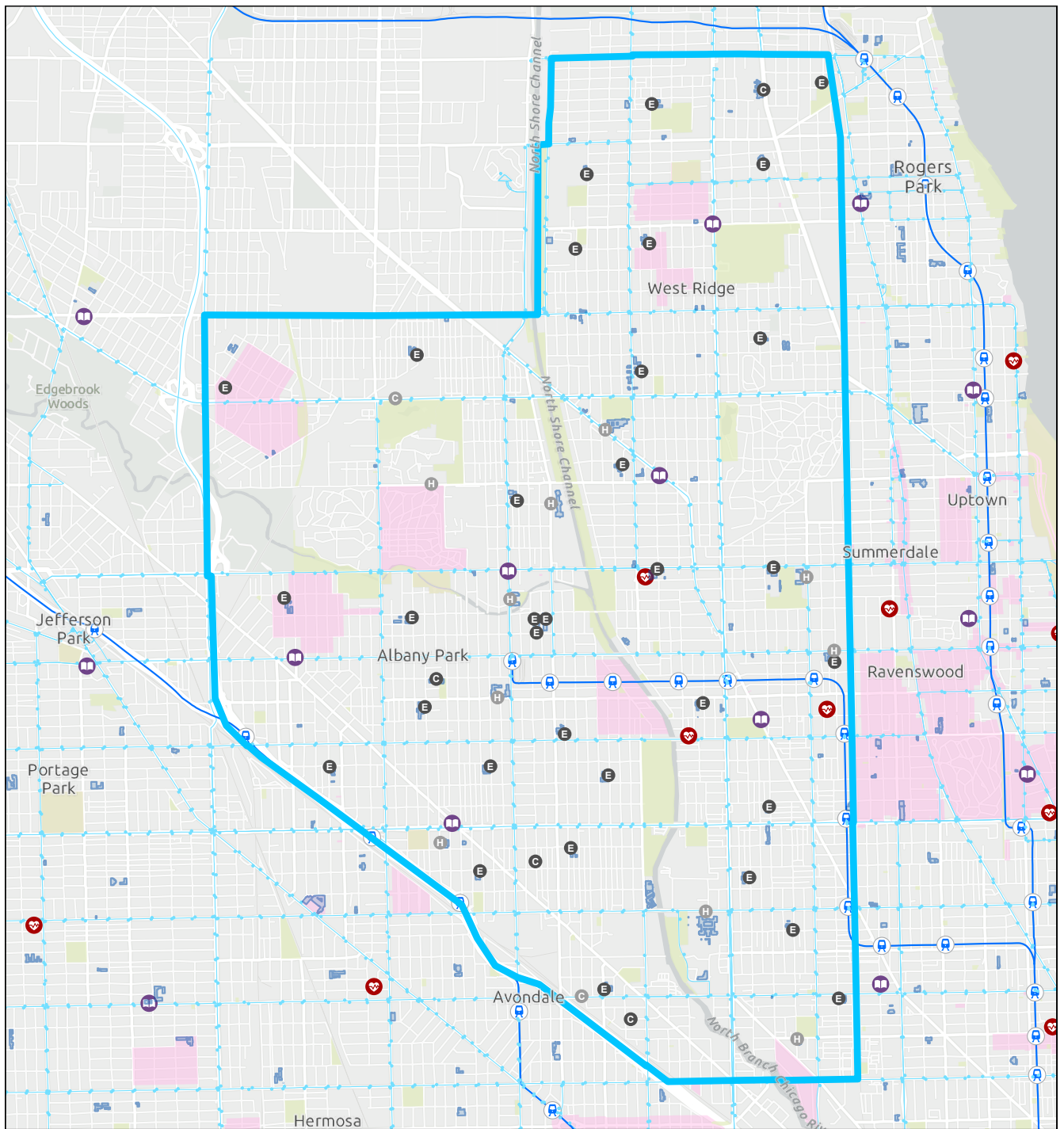


33,197
CPS students residing

12
rail stops

56
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Ⓔ Elementary School
- Ⓒ Elementary School - Charter/Contract
- Ⓗ High School
- Ⓒ High School - Charter/Options
- ▭ Northwest Side
- ▭ Buildings School Grounds
- Ⓜ Hospitals
- 📖 Libraries
- ⋯ CTA Bus Stops
- 🚊 CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- 🌳 Parks
- 🏰 Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The community areas of the Northwest Side Planning Area 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 Side Planning Area includes many housing options, land use options, and natural areas. It offers one of the city's most varied selections of restaurants - and grocery stores to match.

The area has experienced significant development in multi-family homes and apartment buildings, with more than half of its households in rental units. It supports more than 50,000 jobs in healthcare, 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.

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. Six parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Sulzer Regional, Mayfair, Budlong Woods, and Northtown libraries.

The Irving Park, Avondale, and North Center community areas feature the McFetridge Sports Center and the new WMS Boathouse on the river. Horner, Independence, and Clark Parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Independence Library.

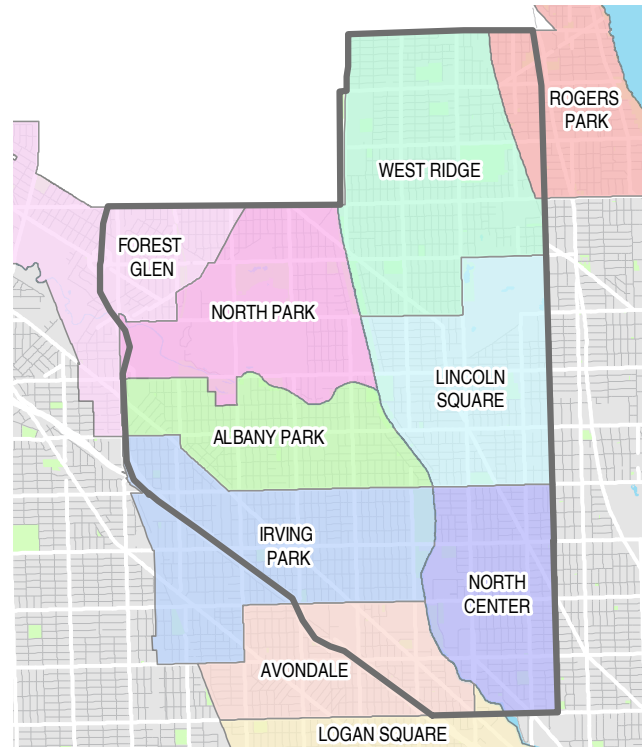







Figure Northwest Side-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Table Northwest Side-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Albany Park	9	91	3	1	0
Avondale	8	120	1	0	0
Forest Glen	9	94	0	1	0
Irving Park	7	155	3	1	1
Lincoln Square	10	132	4	1	3
North Center	6	113	2	0	0
North Park	10	93	0	1	0
West Ridge	14	195	0	2	0

School Facility Overview

49 Public Schools 

37
Elementary Schools¹



12
High Schools²



1932 Average Campus Year Built*

5,397,359 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

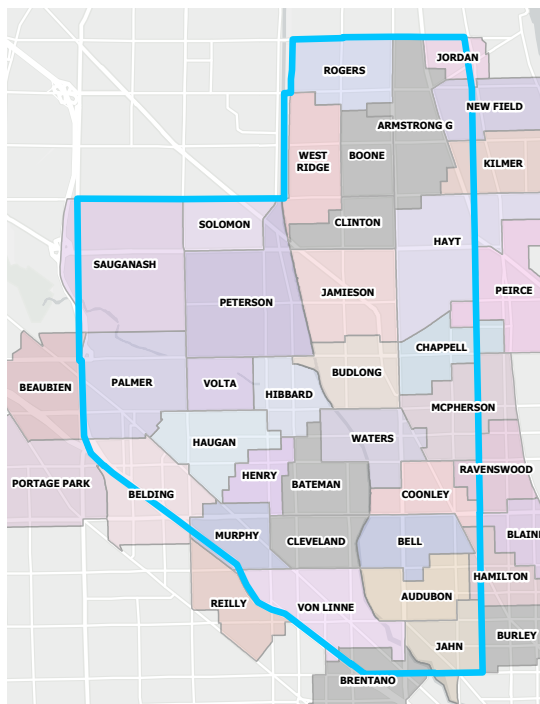
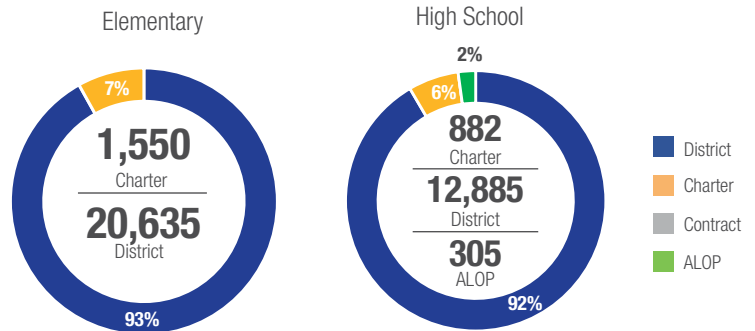


Figure Northwest Side-2: Elementary school boundaries

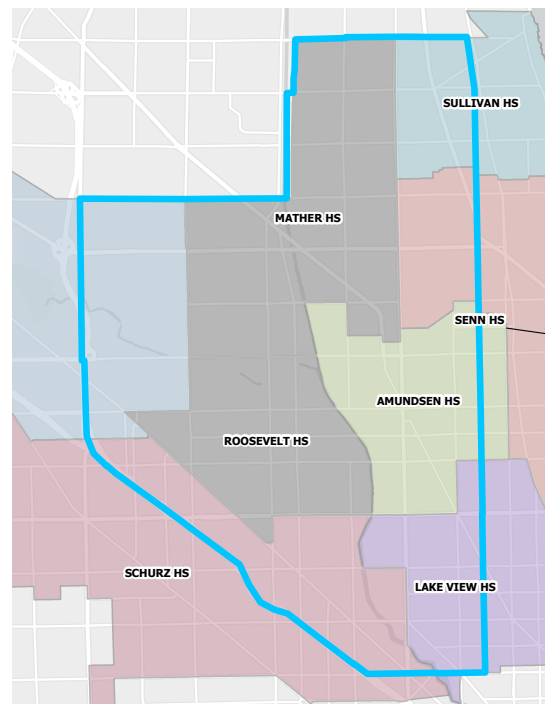


Figure Northwest Side-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

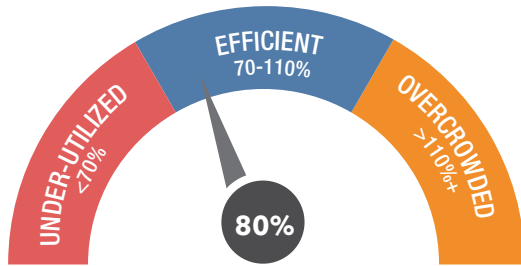
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 80 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 114 percent. There are 4 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
9,749

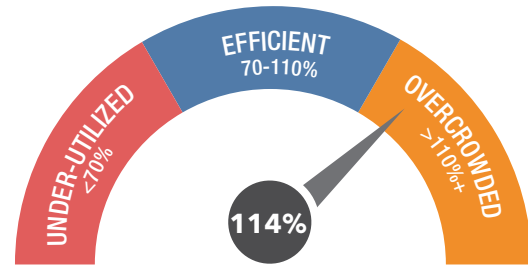
Choice Out
5,457

Reside & Attend
25,955

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Northwest Side-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

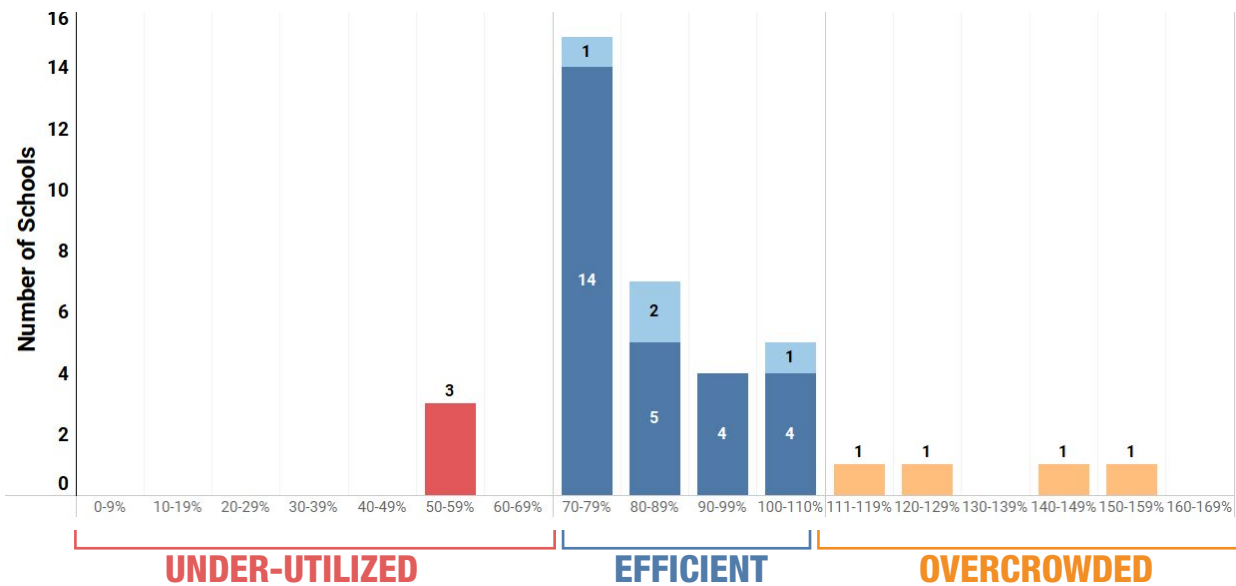


Figure Northwest Side-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Northwest Side. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

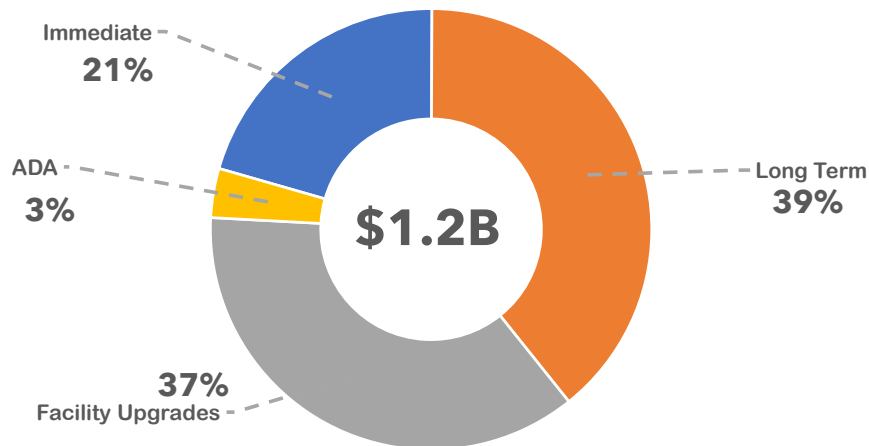


Figure Northwest Side-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

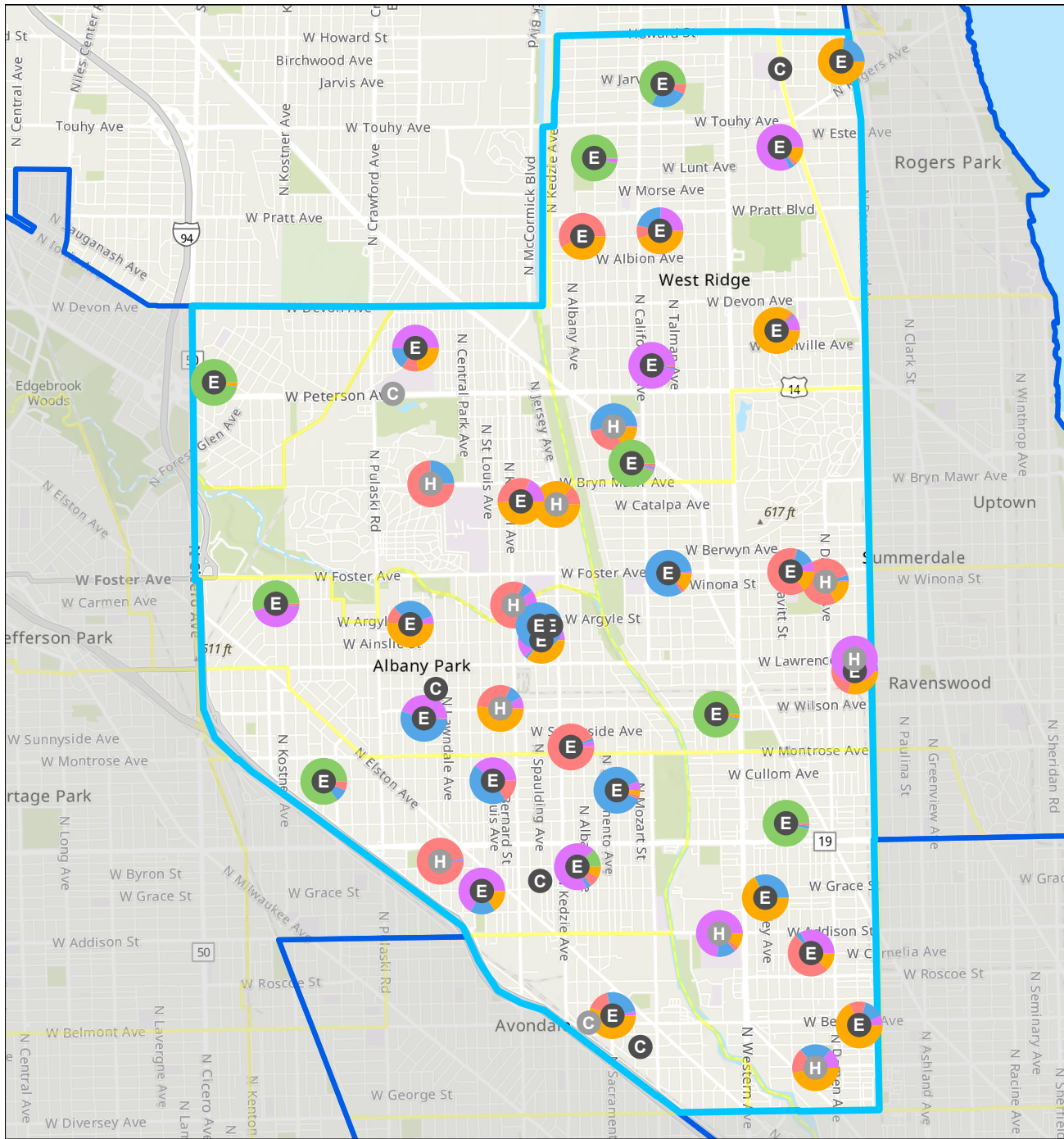
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

Capital Projects Cost
\$ 499.7M

The Northwest Side School Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (33)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (4)
- H** High School (10)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (2)

- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site

- Northwest Side
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

The Northwest Side School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
ALBANY PARK		●	●		\$3.5
ALCOTT HS		●	●	●	\$13.3
AMUNDSEN HS	●	●	●	●	\$60.1
ARMSTRONG G	●	●	●	●	\$29.2
ASPIRA - HAUGAN		●	●		\$18.6
AUDUBON	●	●	●	●	\$25.5
BATEMAN	●	●	●	●	\$42.1
BELDING		●	●		\$7.0
BELL	●	●	●	●	\$31.3
BOONE	●	●	●	●	\$26.7
BUDLONG	●	●	●	●	\$25.3
CHAPPELL	●	●	●		\$24.0
CLEVELAND	●	●	●	●	\$31.1
CLINTON	●	●	●		\$40.9
COONLEY	●	●	●	●	\$27.8
DECATUR	●	●	●	●	\$8.0
HAUGAN	●	●	●	●	\$41.9
HENRY	●	●	●	●	\$37.7
HIBBARD		●	●	●	\$33.0
JAHN	●	●	●	●	\$24.4
JAMIESON	●	●	●	●	\$20.7
JORDAN		●	●	●	\$13.9
LANE TECH HS	●	●	●	●	\$128.6
MATHER HS	●	●	●	●	\$35.5
MCPHERSON	●	●	●		\$44.6
MURPHY	●	●	●	●	\$22.3
NORTH RIVER					\$0.0
NORTHSIDE LEARNING HS	●	●	●	●	\$14.8
NORTHSIDE PREP HS	●	●	●	●	\$46.0
PALMER		●	●		\$23.2
PETERSON	●	●	●		\$23.8
ROGERS	●	●	●	●	\$17.3
ROOSEVELT HS	●	●	●	●	\$62.5
SAUGANASH	●	●	●	●	\$10.1
SOLOMON		●	●	●	\$9.2
STONE		●	●	●	\$29.0
VOLTA	●	●	●	●	\$36.0
VON LINNE	●	●	●	●	\$32.2
VON STEUBEN HS	●	●	●	●	\$43.3
WATERS		●	●		\$14.9
WEST RIDGE			●	●	\$2.8

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Northwest Side Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ACERO - DE LA CRUZ	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		545	513	▼ -32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - FUENTES	ES	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		417	402	▼ -15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ALBANY PARK ¹	ES	District	School	Owned	Yes	242	221	▼ -21	660	73%	77%	Efficient
ALCOTT HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		357	346	▼ -11	432	80%	80%	Efficient
AMUNDSEN HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1490	1497	▲ 7	1140	131%	154%	Overcrowded
ARMSTRONG G	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1215	1258	▲ 43	1320	95%	108%	Efficient
ASPIRA - HAUGAN ²	ES	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	121	103	▼ -18	840	38%	39%	Underutilized
AUDUBON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		490	574	▲ 84	750	77%	74%	Efficient
BATEMAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		879	891	▲ 12	1140	78%	84%	Efficient
BELDING	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		533	550	▲ 17	630	87%	106%	Efficient
BELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		904	885	▼ -19	1050	84%	106%	Efficient
BOONE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		737	714	▼ -23	900	79%	84%	Efficient
BUDLONG	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		652	675	▲ 23	960	70%	76%	Efficient
CHAPPELL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		527	541	▲ 14	720	75%	78%	Efficient
CICS - IRVING PARK	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		512	532	▲ 20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - NORTHTOWN HS	HS	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		906	882	▼ -24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CLEVELAND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		520	462	▼ -58	690	67%	73%	Efficient
CLINTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1024	1006	▼ -18	1080	93%	98%	Efficient
COONLEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		877	791	▼ -86	870	91%	99%	Efficient
DECATUR	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		311	323	▲ 12	330	98%	98%	Efficient
DEVRY HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		162	134	▼ -28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DISNEY II HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		784	752	▼ -32	1104	68%	85%	Efficient
EDISON ¹	ES	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	256	263	▲ 7	660	73%	77%	Efficient
HAUGAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		845	878	▲ 33	1230	71%	75%	Efficient
HENRY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		506	449	▼ -57	780	58%	58%	Underutilized
HIBBARD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		836	903	▲ 67	1320	68%	70%	Efficient
JAHN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		311	295	▼ -16	540	55%	51%	Underutilized
JAMIESON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		781	786	▲ 5	1110	71%	78%	Efficient
JORDAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		463	499	▲ 36	660	76%	78%	Efficient
LANE TECH HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		4386	4488	▲ 102	4056	111%	116%	Overcrowded
MATHER HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1725	1640	▼ -85	1380	119%	127%	Overcrowded
MCPHERSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		650	664	▲ 14	1170	57%	58%	Underutilized
MURPHY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		481	495	▲ 14	570	87%	89%	Efficient
NORTH RIVER ²	ES	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	259	212	▼ -47	840	38%	39%	Underutilized
NORTHSIDE LEARNING HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		255	271	▲ 16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHSIDE PREP HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1042	1042	■ 0	1008	103%	110%	Efficient
PALMER PATHWAYS - AVONDALE HS	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		303	305	▲ 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PETERSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		865	840	▼ -25	900	93%	100%	Efficient
ROGERS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		724	690	▼ -34	960	72%	72%	Efficient
ROOSEVELT HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1010	1068	▲ 58	1476	72%	76%	Efficient
SAUGANASH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		632	601	▼ -31	870	69%	72%	Efficient
SOLOMON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		350	343	▼ -7	480	71%	76%	Efficient
STONE	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		548	555	▲ 7	600	93%	97%	Efficient
VOLTA	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		701	695	▼ -6	960	72%	82%	Efficient
VON LINNE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		615	619	▲ 4	780	79%	82%	Efficient
VON STEUBEN HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1676	1647	▼ -29	1272	129%	147%	Overcrowded
WATERS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		630	616	▼ -14	840	73%	77%	Efficient
WEST RIDGE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		667	610	▼ -57	780	78%	78%	Efficient

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

^{1,2} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.



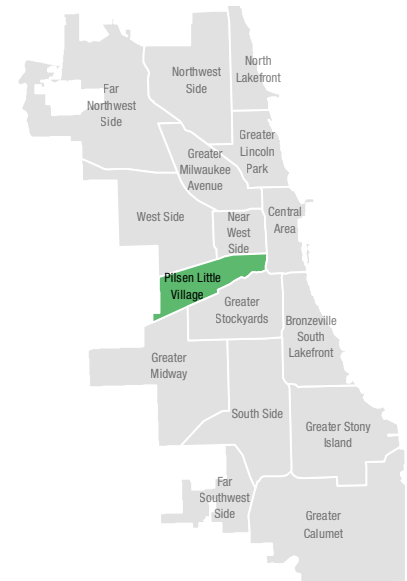
Historic Building in Pilsen

The Pilsen/Little Village Planning Area

Area Overview

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 Avenue to the west. It consists of its two area namesake neighborhoods: Pilsen (aka Lower West Side) and Little Village (aka South Lawndale).

This area is covered by six wards: 11th, 12th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 28th. The planning area is home to approximately 14,200 public elementary school students and approximately 5,800 public high school students.



14,409
students residing

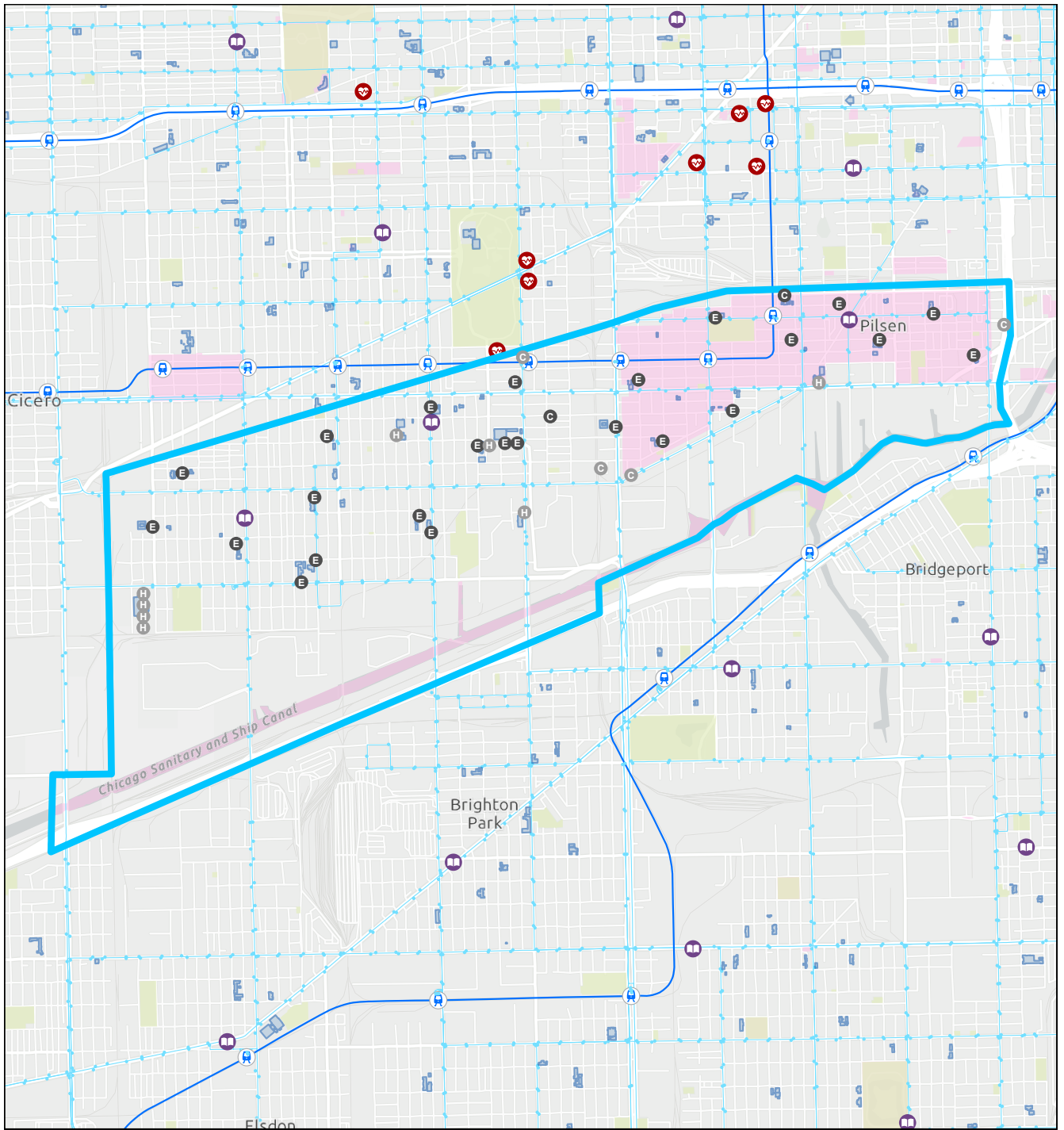


4
rail stops



12
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Ⓔ Elementary School | ▭ Buildings School Grounds | — CTA Rail Lines |
| Ⓔ Elementary School - Charter/Contract | Ⓜ Hospitals | — CTA Bus Routes |
| Ⓕ High School | Ⓛ Libraries | ▭ Parks |
| Ⓔ High School - Charter/Options | • CTA Bus Stops | ▭ Historical Area |
| ▭ Pilsen / Little Village | Ⓜ CTA Rail Stations | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The two community areas of the Pilsen/Little Village Planning Area both developed as a result of rich employment opportunities in industry. Pilsen was settled first. After the Chicago Fire of 1871, various industries moved into the area. The numerous job opportunities drew in new residents. It was during this time that settlement in Little Village began.

Today, the Pilsen/Little Village area boasts burgeoning art scenes, including galleries, murals, music venues, and diverse youth programming. An extensive network of churches and community-based organizations provide social services throughout the planning area.

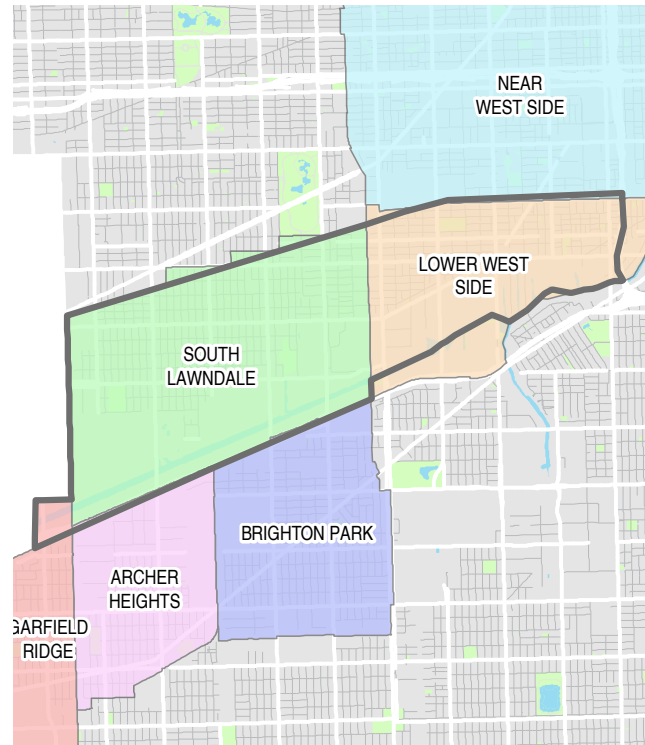







Figure Pilsen-Little Village-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Table Bronzeville-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
LOWER WEST SIDE	10	153	4	1	0
SOUTH LAWNDALE	7	183	1	2	1

School Facility Overview

38 Public Schools 

26
Elementary
Schools¹



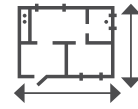
12
High
Schools²



1940 Average Campus
Year Built*

3,199,121

Total campus square footage*



Enrollment by Governance

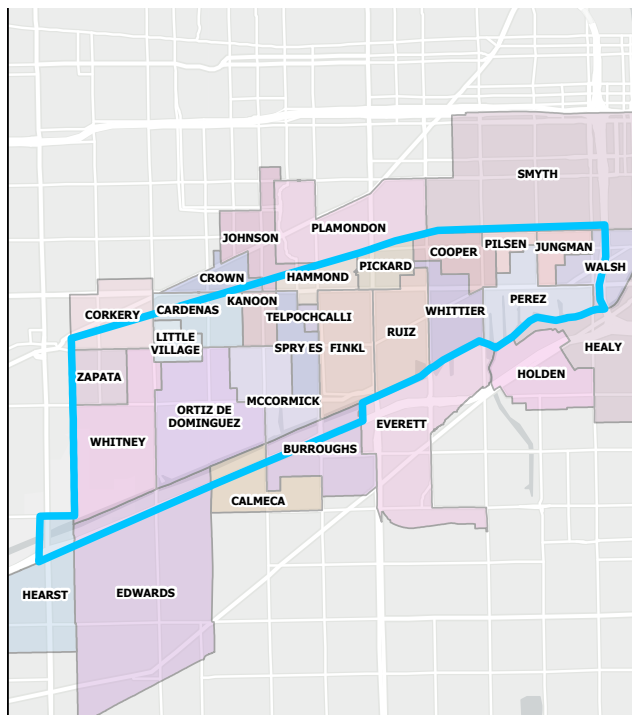
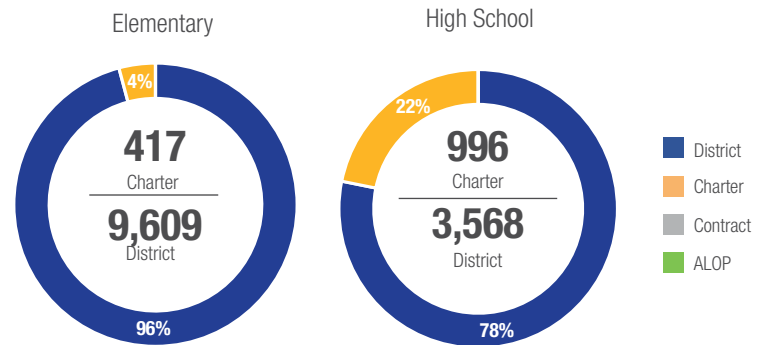


Figure Pilsen-Little Village-2: Elementary school boundaries

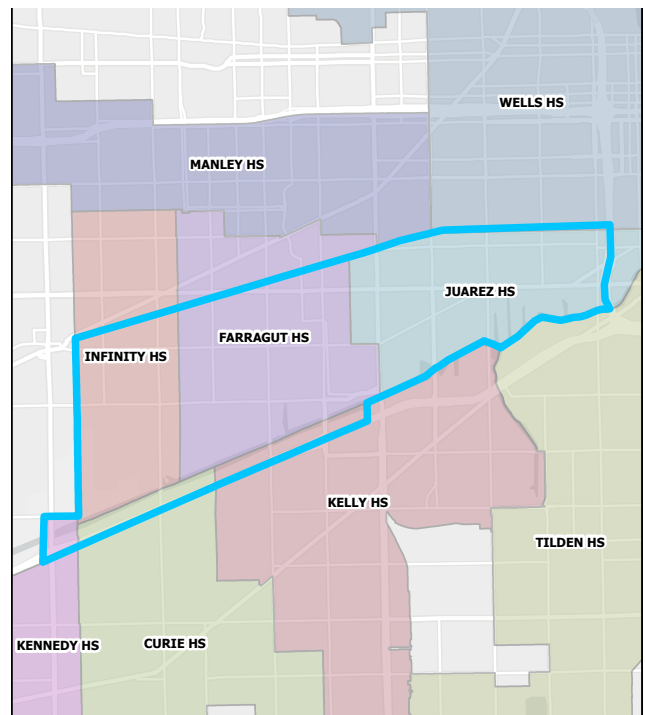


Figure Pilsen-Little Village-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

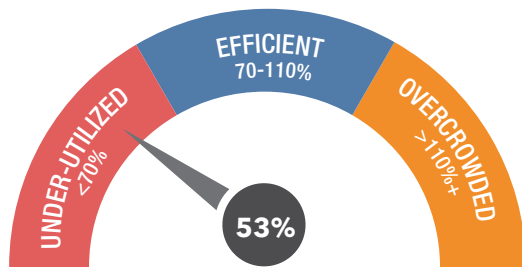
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 53 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 69 percent. There are 24 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
2,855

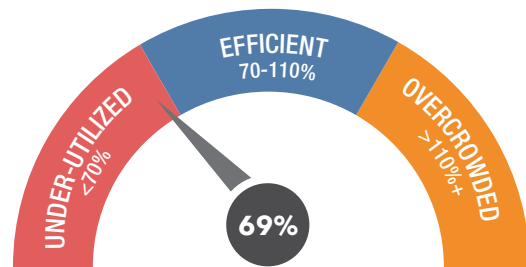
Choice Out
3,145

Reside & Attend
10,594

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure Pilsen-Little Village-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

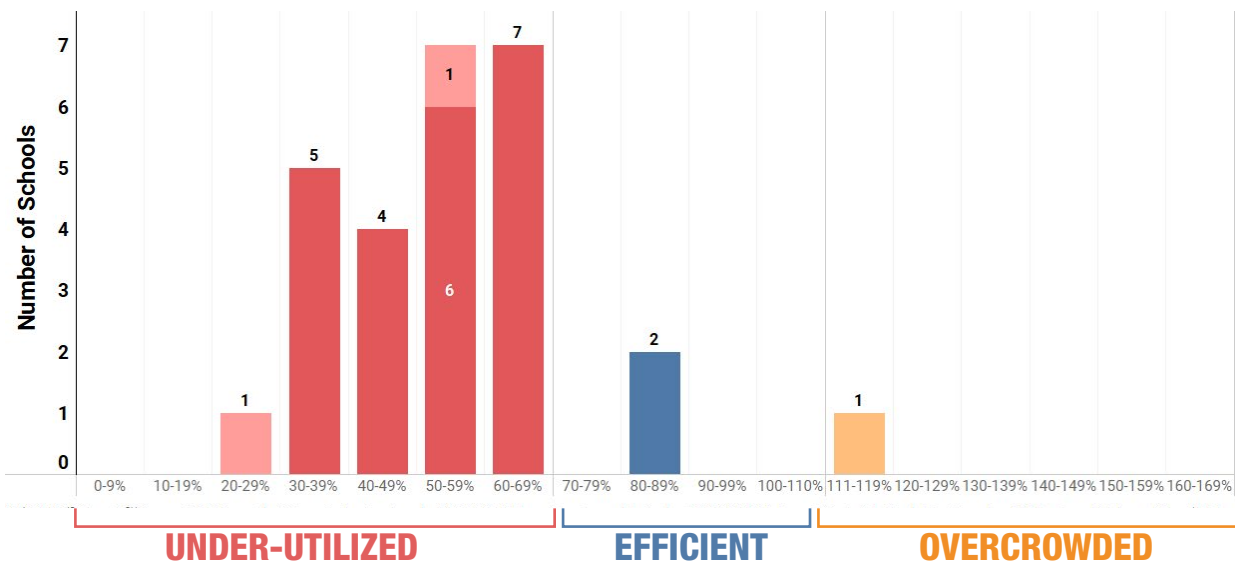


Figure Pilsen-Little Village-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within Pilsen/Little Village. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

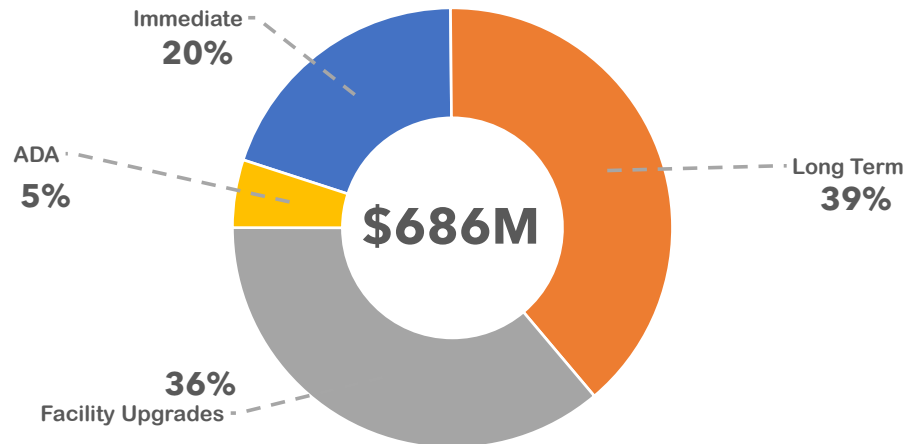


Figure Pilsen-Little Village-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

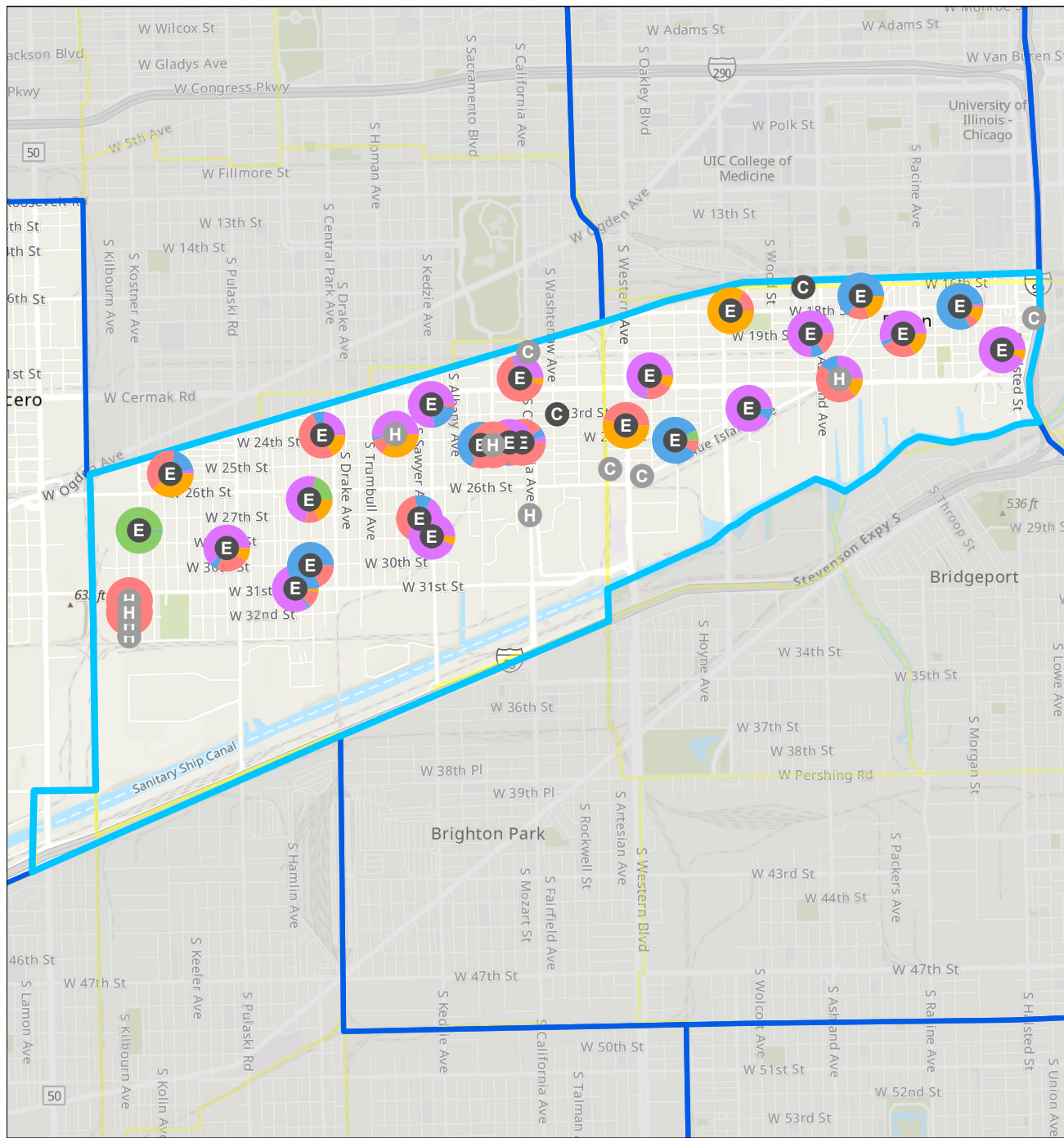
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
189.7M

Pilsen/Little Village Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (24)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (2)
- H** High School (8)
- C** High School - Charter/Options (4)

- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site

- Pilsen / Little Village
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Pilsen/Little Village School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
CARDENAS	●	●	●	●	\$34.5
COOPER		●	●	●	\$33.4
CORKERY	●	●	●	●	\$32.2
FARRAGUT HS	●	●	●	●	\$87.9
FINKL	●		●	●	\$9.3
GARY	●	●	●	●	\$36.8
HAMMOND	●	●	●	●	\$13.0
JUAREZ HS	●	●	●	●	\$62.1
JUNGMAN	●	●	●	●	\$24.3
KANOON		●	●		\$14.9
LITTLE VILLAGE		●	●		\$4.2
MADERO		●	●		\$14.7
MCCORMICK	●	●	●	●	\$29.4
OROZCO	●	●	●		\$27.8
ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ	●	●	●		\$17.2
PEREZ	●	●	●		\$20.4
PICKARD	●	●	●		\$18.0
PILSEN	●		●	●	\$16.7
RUIZ			●	●	\$4.0
SAUCEDO	●	●	●	●	\$57.5
SOCIAL JUSTICE HS	●	●	●		\$36.9
SPRY ES	●	●	●	●	\$27.1
WALSH	●	●	●		\$10.1
WHITNEY	●	●	●	●	\$31.1
WHITTIER	●	●	●	●	\$18.2
ZAPATA		●	●		\$4.4

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The Pilsen/Little Village Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ACERO - DE LAS CASAS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		255	244	▼ -11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACERO - PAZ	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		206	173	▼ -33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CARDENAS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		866	818	▼ -48	1410	58%	60%	Underutilized
COOPER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		457	408	▼ -49	1140	36%	37%	Underutilized
CORKERY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		415	430	▲ 15	780	55%	58%	Underutilized
FARRAGUT HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		506	445	▼ -61	2388	19%	22%	Underutilized
FINKL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		222	208	▼ -14	660	32%	34%	Underutilized
GARY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		808	755	▼ -53	1260	60%	64%	Underutilized
HAMMOND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		252	232	▼ -20	480	48%	55%	Underutilized
INFINITY HS ¹	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	401	406	▲ 5	1488	87%	90%	Efficient
INSTITUTO - HEALTH	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		580	631	▲ 51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
INSTITUTO - JUSTICE HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		125	92	▼ -33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
JUAREZ HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1702	1598	▼ -104	1692	94%	113%	Overcrowded
JUNGMAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		247	287	▲ 40	510	56%	62%	Underutilized
KANOON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		439	408	▼ -31	690	59%	64%	Underutilized
LITTLE VILLAGE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		628	602	▼ -26	750	80%	83%	Efficient
MADERO	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		265	252	▼ -13	510	49%	53%	Underutilized
MCCORMICK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		478	443	▼ -35	870	51%	57%	Underutilized
MULTICULTURAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL ¹	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	233	252	▲ 19	1488	87%	90%	Efficient
OROZCO	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		275	281	▲ 6	750	37%	36%	Underutilized
ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		396	392	▼ -4	660	59%	51%	Underutilized
PEREZ	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		287	258	▼ -29	1020	25%	30%	Underutilized
PICKARD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		318	288	▼ -30	720	40%	46%	Underutilized
PILSEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		229	216	▼ -13	480	45%	42%	Underutilized
RUIZ	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		447	434	▼ -13	780	56%	61%	Underutilized
SAUCEDO ²	ES	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	901	874	▼ -27	1860	59%	65%	Underutilized
SOCIAL JUSTICE HS ¹	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	304	287	▼ -17	1488	87%	90%	Efficient
SPRY ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		325	292	▼ -33	810	36%	40%	Underutilized
SPRY HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		88	73	▼ -15	192	38%	51%	Underutilized
TELPOCHCALLI ²	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	248	219	▼ -29	1860	59%	65%	Underutilized
WALSH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		256	238	▼ -18	630	38%	43%	Underutilized
WHITNEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		676	595	▼ -81	960	62%	65%	Underutilized
WHITTIER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		178	165	▼ -13	450	37%	39%	Underutilized
WORLD LANGUAGE HS ¹	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	319	344	▲ 25	1488	87%	90%	Efficient
YCCS - LATINO	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		180	157	▼ -23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YOUTH CONNECTION	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		130	116	▼ -14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YORK HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		165	163	▼ -2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ZAPATA	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		554	514	▼ -40	1050	49%	52%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

^{1,2} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.



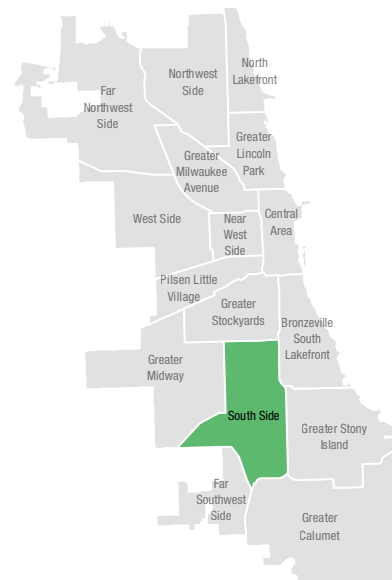
South Side of Chicago

The South Side Planning Area

Area Overview

The South Side is bounded roughly by W 49th Street, the Dan Ryan Expressway, W 87th Street, and S Western Avenue. It consists primarily of four neighborhoods—Auburn Gresham, Englewood/West Englewood, and portions of Ashburn and Washington Heights.

The area is covered by eight wards: 6th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, and 21st. The area is home to Kennedy-King College, which educates over 6,000 students, and the Englewood STEM High School.

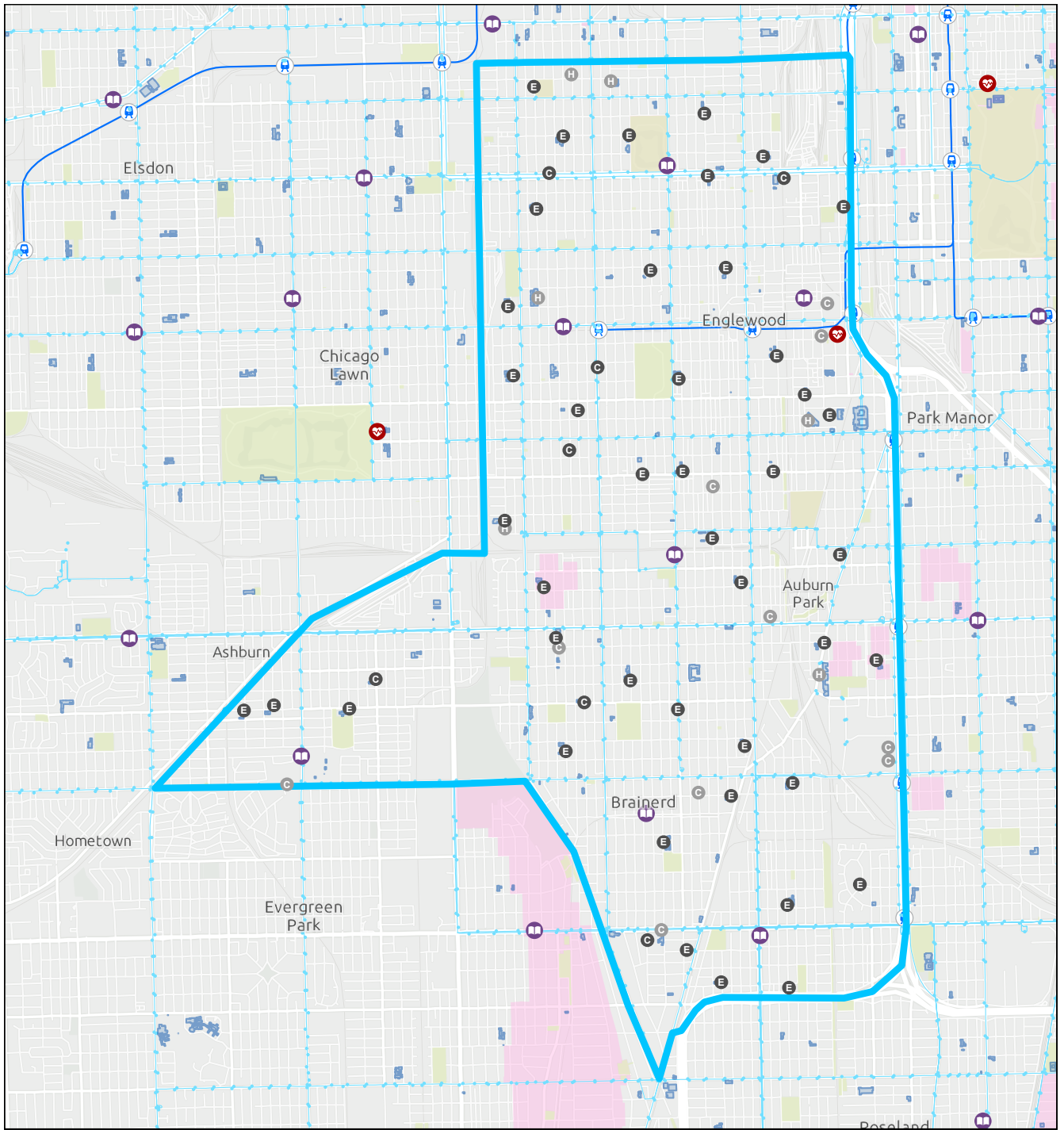


26,730
CPS students residing

6
rail stops

48
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Ⓔ Elementary School | ▭ Buildings School Grounds | — CTA Rail Lines |
| Ⓒ Elementary School - Charter/Contract | Ⓜ Hospitals | — CTA Bus Routes |
| Ⓗ High School | 📖 Libraries | ▭ Parks |
| Ⓒ High School - Charter/Options | • CTA Bus Stops | ▭ Historical Area |
| ▭ South Side | Ⓜ CTA Rail Stations | |



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The five communities of the South Side Planning Area 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 Street and S Stewart Avenue. 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 Street and S Halsted Street was Chicago’s busiest shopping district outside of the Loop. The population has decreased in Greater Englewood since its peak in the 1960s, but many residents have remained in Auburn Gresham, Washington Heights, and Ashburn. Sherman and Ogden Parks offer public open space, while the West Englewood and Kelly Branch Libraries serve residents.

Auburn Gresham, Washington Heights, and Ashburn offer amenities such as Auburn Park and its peaceful lagoons near W 79th Street, the Major Taylor Trail which is popular with cyclists, and Ford City Mall. Frank Foster Park offers public open space, while the Woodson Regional Library - one of the three largest in the city - serves residents.

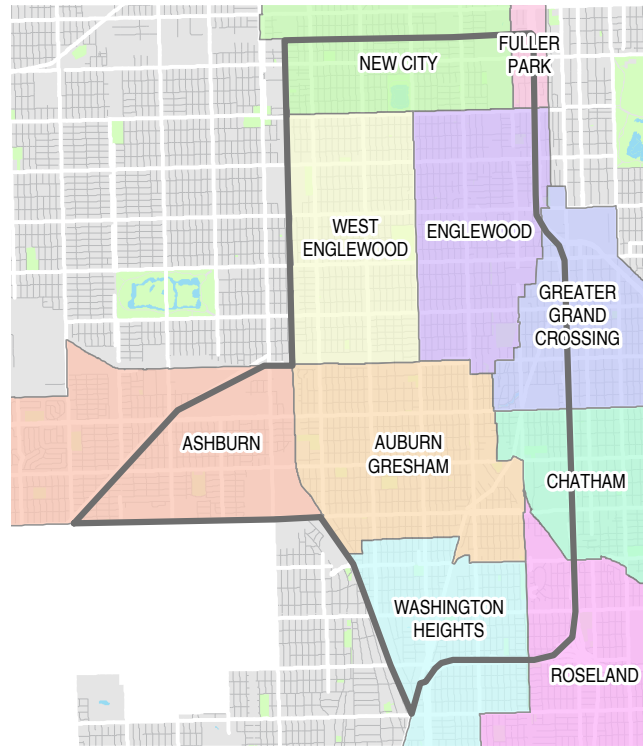







Figure South Side-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Table South Side-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Ashburn	7	131	0	2	0
Auburn Gresham	10	172	0	2	0
Chatham	6	143	2	0	0
Englewood	12	173	2	1	1
Greater Grand Crossing	11	248	1	1	0
New City	11	209	0	3	0
Roseland	7	210	1	2	1
Washington Heights	8	115	0	1	0
West Englewood	7	169	1	1	0

School Facility Overview

66 Public Schools 

50
Elementary Schools¹



16
High Schools²



1948 Average Campus Year Built*

4,876,983 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

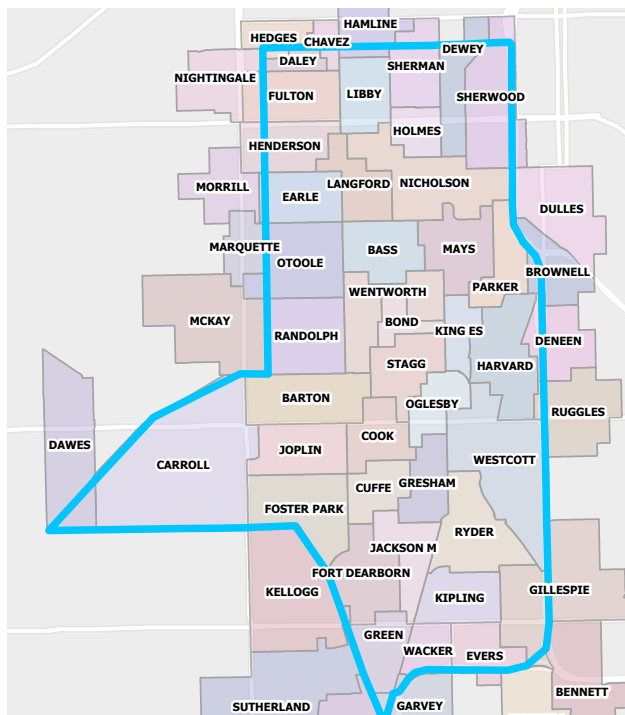
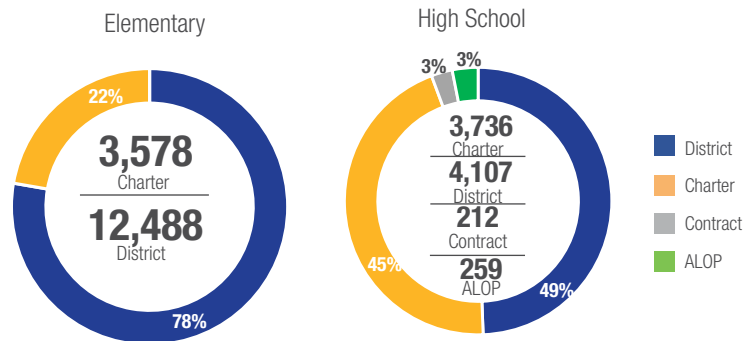


Figure South Side-2: Elementary school boundaries

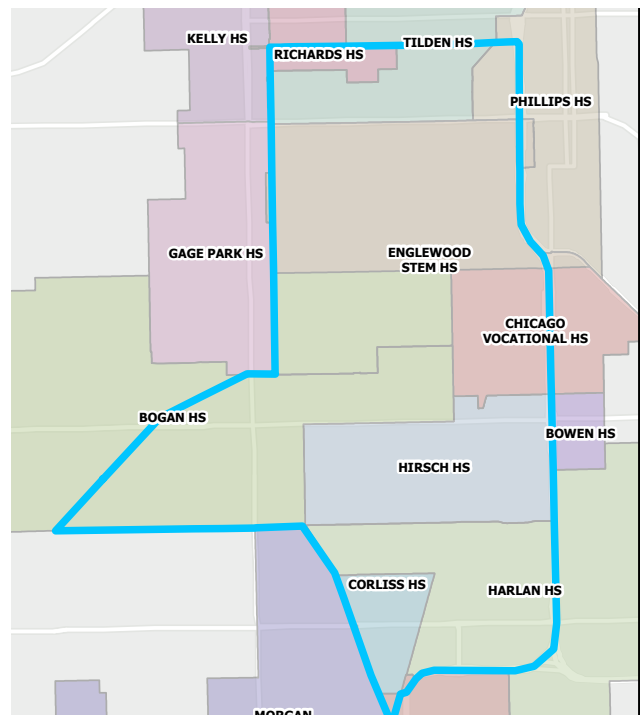


Figure South Side-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.

* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

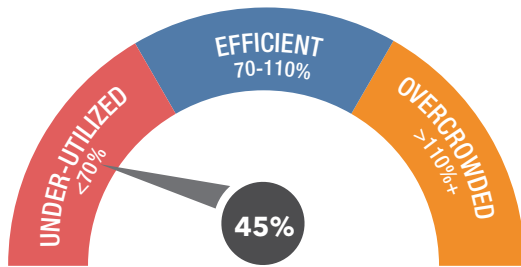
The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 45 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 75 percent. There are 40 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.

Choice In
7,800

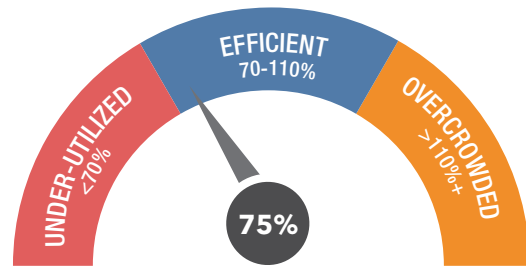
Choice Out
9,210

Reside & Attend
16,145

Source: Chicago Public Schools



Elementary Utilization



High School Utilization

Figure South Side-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

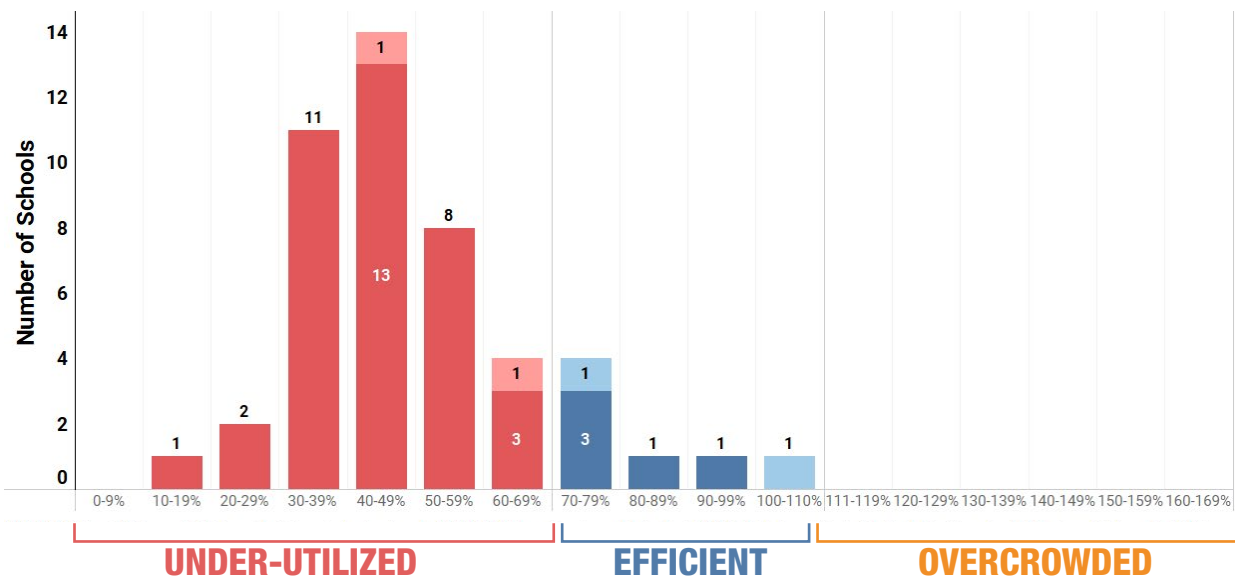


Figure South Side-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within the South Side. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

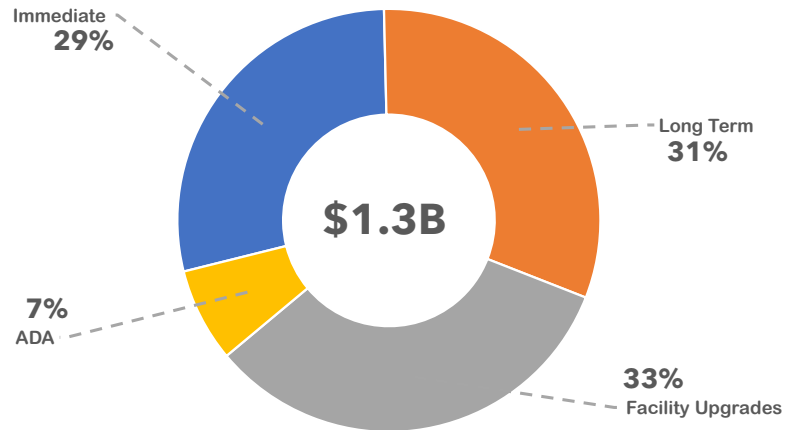


Figure South Side-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

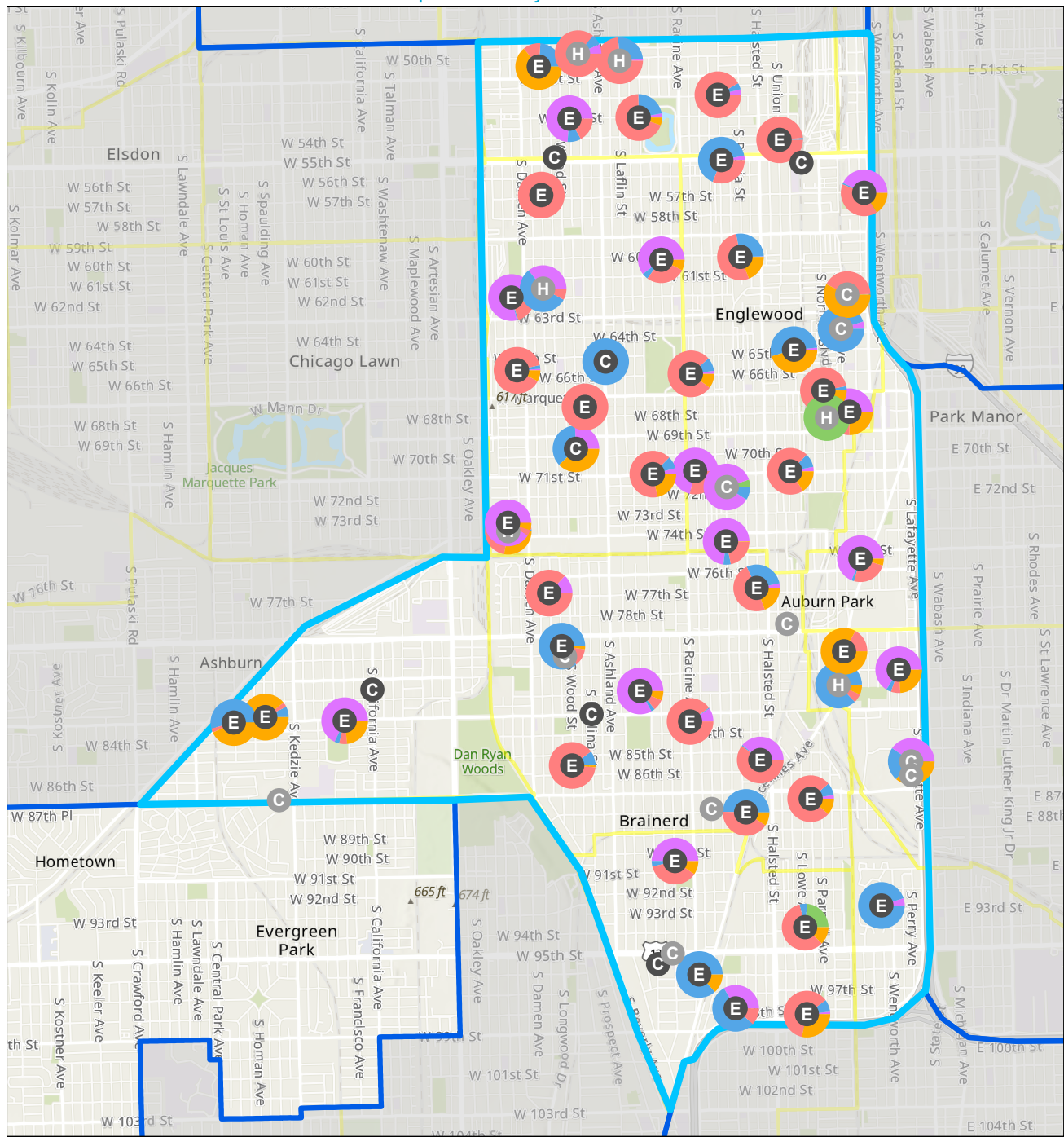
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ 371.8M
Capital Projects Cost

The South Side Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (43)
- C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (7)
- H** High School (6)
- G** High School - Charter/Options (10)
- New Construction
- Exterior
- MEP+FP
- Interior
- Site
- South Side
- Other ARA Regions
- Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

The South Side School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
ASHBURN	●	●	●	●	\$22.9
BARTON	●	●	●	●	\$33.7
BASS	●	●	●	●	\$35.8
BOND		●	●	●	\$30.3
CARROLL	●	●	●	●	\$26.1
COOK		●	●	●	\$24.6
CUFFE		●	●	●	\$18.4
DALEY	●		●		\$17.0
DAVIS M			●	●	\$2.7
DEWEY	●	●	●	●	\$32.2
EARLE		●	●	●	\$11.0
ENGELWOOD HS	●		●	●	\$59.4
ENGLEWOOD STEM HS					\$0.0
EVERS	●	●	●	●	\$25.3
EXCEL ENGLEWOOD HS		●	●	●	\$14.1
FORT DEARBORN	●	●	●	●	\$26.8
FOSTER PARK	●	●	●	●	\$25.3
FULTON	●	●	●	●	\$28.2
GREEN	●	●	●	●	\$11.9
GRESHAM	●	●	●	●	\$29.9
HARVARD	●	●	●		\$21.6
HENDERSON		●	●	●	\$9.2
HOLMES	●	●	●		\$34.0
JACKSON M	●	●	●	●	\$22.5
JOPLIN	●	●	●	●	\$22.6
KERSHAW	●	●	●	●	\$15.9
KING ES	●	●	●	●	\$26.0
KIPLING	●		●		\$11.9
KIPP - BLOOM	●	●	●	●	\$49.0
LANGFORD	●	●	●	●	\$25.4
LENART		●	●	●	\$10.9
LIBBY	●	●	●	●	\$29.9
LINDBLOM HS	●	●	●	●	\$43.6
MAYS	●	●	●	●	\$23.9
MONTESSORI ENGLEWOOD	●	●	●	●	\$29.1
NICHOLSON	●	●	●		\$30.4
NOBLE - JOHNSON HS	●		●	●	\$18.0
OGLESBY		●	●	●	\$24.2
OTOOLE	●	●	●		\$15.6
OWEN	●	●	●	●	\$11.9
PARKER	●	●	●	●	\$52.0
PEACE AND EDUCATION HS	●	●	●	●	\$12.9
PROVIDENCE ENGLEWOOD		●	●		\$9.6
RANDOLPH		●	●		\$16.7
RICHARDS HS	●	●	●		\$26.2
RYDER	●	●	●	●	\$14.0
SHERMAN	●	●	●	●	\$19.5
SHERWOOD		●	●	●	\$20.7
SIMEON HS	●	●	●		\$52.8
SOUTHSIDE HS	●	●	●	●	\$19.7
STAGG		●	●	●	\$17.0
TURNER-DREW	●	●	●	●	\$15.6
WACKER	●	●	●	●	\$7.4
WENTWORTH	●	●	●	●	\$36.1
WESTCOTT	●	●	●	●	\$16.8

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The South Side Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
ASHBURN	ES	District	Citywide	Leased		342	350	▲ 8	630	56%	58%	Underutilized
BARTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		309	384	▲ 75	840	46%	45%	Underutilized
BASS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		379	347	▼ -32	780	44%	50%	Underutilized
BOND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		231	226	▼ -5	630	36%	40%	Underutilized
CARROLL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		385	417	▲ 32	780	53%	57%	Underutilized
CICS - BASIL	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		597	479	▼ -118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - ELLISON HS	HS	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		170	205	▲ 35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - LONGWOOD	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		1236	1240	▲ 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - LOOMIS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		398	356	▼ -42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CICS - WRIGHTWOOD	ES	Charter	Charter-Attendance Area School	Non-CPS		687	643	▼ -44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COOK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		298	318	▲ 20	960	33%	38%	Underutilized
CUFFE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		225	228	▲ 3	630	36%	40%	Underutilized
DALEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		510	488	▼ -22	720	68%	71%	Efficient
DAVIS M	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		152	133	▼ -19	600	22%	24%	Underutilized
DEWEY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		297	242	▼ -55	570	42%	46%	Underutilized
EARLE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		269	251	▼ -18	690	36%	38%	Underutilized
ENGLEWOOD STEM HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		829	778	▼ -51	1248	62%	63%	Underutilized
EVERS EXCEL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		213	212	▼ -1	510	42%	42%	Underutilized
ENGLEWOOD HS	HS	Contract	Citywide	Owned		287	212	▼ -75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FORT DEARBORN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		347	328	▼ -19	510	64%	68%	Underutilized
FOSTER PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		320	294	▼ -26	720	41%	37%	Underutilized
FULTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		325	293	▼ -32	990	30%	33%	Underutilized
GREEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		326	300	▼ -26	480	63%	63%	Underutilized
GRESHAM	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		363	329	▼ -34	930	35%	37%	Underutilized
HARVARD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		377	349	▼ -28	600	58%	68%	Underutilized
HENDERSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		188	173	▼ -15	690	25%	31%	Underutilized
HOLMES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		128	118	▼ -10	810	15%	16%	Underutilized
JACKSON M	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		295	340	▲ 45	750	45%	48%	Underutilized
JOPLIN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		379	330	▼ -49	690	48%	59%	Underutilized
KERSHAW	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		247	213	▼ -34	480	44%	45%	Underutilized
KING ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		245	235	▼ -10	810	29%	35%	Underutilized
KIPLING	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		249	229	▼ -20	450	51%	50%	Underutilized
KIPP - BLOOM	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned		801	865	▲ 64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LANGFORD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		174	181	▲ 7	540	34%	38%	Underutilized
LEARN - PERKINS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		478	476	▼ -2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LENART	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		280	290	▲ 10	390	74%	76%	Efficient
LIBBY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		285	255	▼ -30	660	39%	47%	Underutilized
LINDBLOM HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1388	1401	▲ 13	1476	95%	101%	Efficient
MAYS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		257	236	▼ -21	840	28%	34%	Underutilized
MONTESSORI ENGLEWOOD	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned		330	330	■ 0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NICHOLSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		448	438	▼ -10	930	47%	52%	Underutilized
NOBLE - HANSBERRY HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		492	500	▲ 8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOBLE - JOHNSON HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned		496	476	▼ -20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OGLESBY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		272	268	▼ -4	600	45%	47%	Underutilized
OTOOLE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		328	323	▼ -5	810	40%	43%	Underutilized
OWEN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		267	274	▲ 7	330	83%	85%	Efficient
PARKER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		393	348	▼ -45	1590	22%	26%	Underutilized

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
PATHWAYS - ASHBURN HS	HS	ALOP	Citywide	Non-CPS		324	259	▼ -65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PEACE AND EDUCATION HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		66	131	▲ 65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERSPECTIVES - LEADERSHIP HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		583	707	▲ 124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERSPECTIVES - TECH HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		324	361	▲ 37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PROVIDENCE ENGLEWOOD	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned		432	429	▼ -3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RANDOLPH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		354	339	▼ -15	780	43%	46%	Underutilized
RICHARDS HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		242	279	▲ 37	792	35%	42%	Underutilized
RYDER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		364	350	▼ -14	690	51%	55%	Underutilized
SHERMAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		262	232	▼ -30	690	34%	36%	Underutilized
SHERWOOD	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		247	205	▼ -42	480	43%	36%	Underutilized
SIMEON HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1358	1157	▼ -201	1524	76%	78%	Efficient
SOUTHSIDE HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		371	361	▼ -10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STAGG	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		372	386	▲ 14	810	48%	44%	Underutilized
TURNER-DREW URBAN PREP - ENGLEWOOD HS	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		201	199	▼ -2	450	44%	51%	Underutilized
WACKER	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned		188	161	▼ -27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WACKER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		222	219	▼ -3	300	73%	95%	Efficient
WENTWORTH	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		407	403	▼ -4	990	41%	42%	Underutilized
WESTCOTT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		423	415	▼ -8	630	66%	77%	Efficient
YCCS - YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		108	86	▼ -22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.



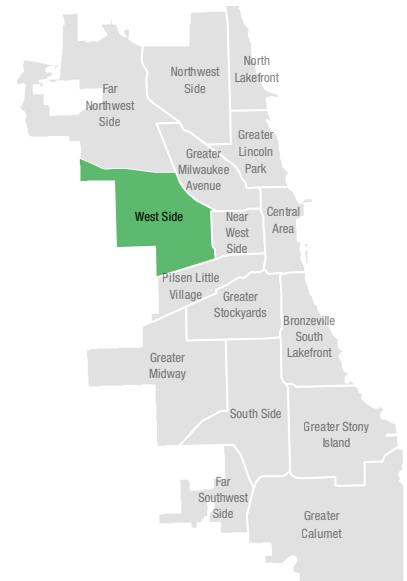
The Garfield Park Conservatory

The West Side Planning Area

Area Overview

The West Side Area is bounded generally by W Belmont Street to the north, W Grand Avenue 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 consists primarily of five neighborhoods—Austin, Galewood, East and West Garfield Park, North Lawndale, and portions of Humboldt Park—and is home to some of the city’s earliest and strongest not-for-profit development corporations, such as Bethel New Life and Lawndale Christian Development Corporation.

The area is covered by six wards: 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 36th, and 37th.



34,425
CPS students residing

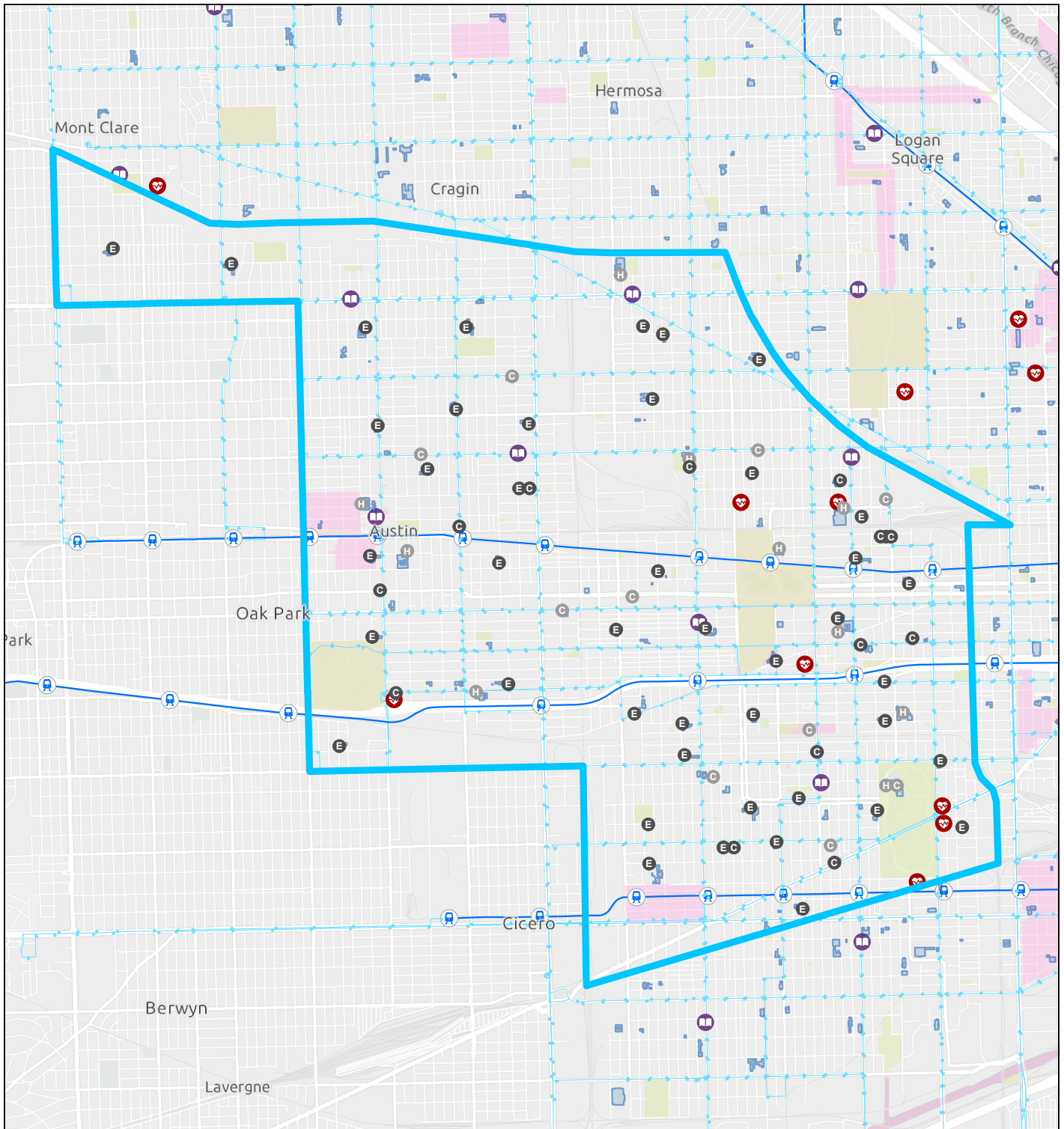


15
rail stops



63
open spaces

Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development



- Elementary School
- Elementary School - Charter/Contract
- High School
- High School - Charter/Options
- West Side
- Buildings School Grounds
- Hospitals
- Libraries
- CTA Bus Stops
- CTA Rail Stations
- CTA Rail Lines
- CTA Bus Routes
- Parks
- Historical Area



City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

History and Context

The five community areas of the West Side Planning Area first began with developers erecting thousands of cottages, two-flats, and large apartment buildings to house workers from the nearby factories and downtown businesses. 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.

The Austin Community has the largest population concentration of Chicago’s community areas: approximately 98,000 people reside here. Columbus, Amundsen, and La Follete Parks offer public open space, and residents are served by the Austin, North Austin, and West Chicago Avenue Libraries. 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.

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. Garfield Park offers public open space, and residents are served by the Ledger Library.

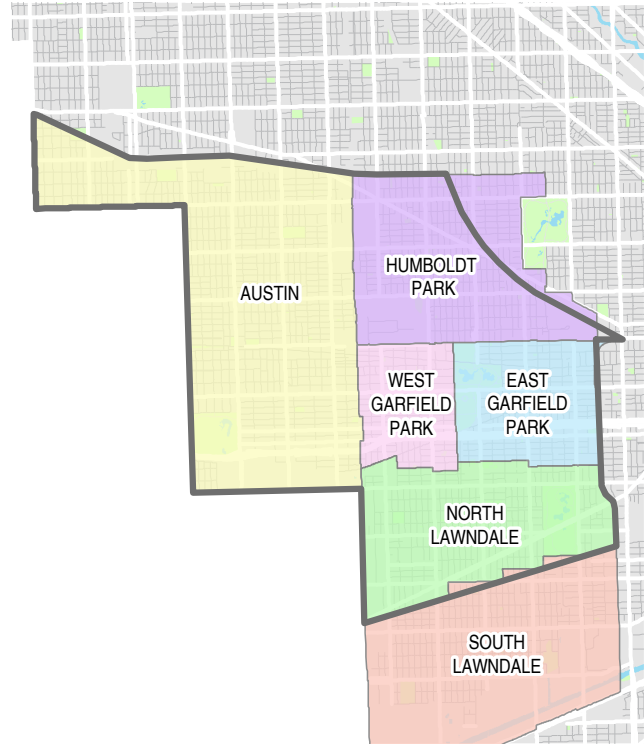







Figure West Side-1: Planning area communities; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

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. Douglas Park offers public open space, and residents are served by the Douglas Library.

Table West Side-1: Planning area neighborhood assets; Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development

	 Parks	 CTA Stops	 Metra Stations	 Libraries	 Hospitals
Austin	18	400	5	3	1
East Garfield Park	11	136	4	0	1
Humboldt Park	19	199	0	3	2
North Lawndale	14	198	4	1	2
West Garfield Park	5	70	2	1	0

School Facility Overview

76 Public Schools 

57
Elementary Schools¹



19
High Schools²



1943 Average Campus Year Built*

6,891,169 

Total campus square footage*

Enrollment by Governance

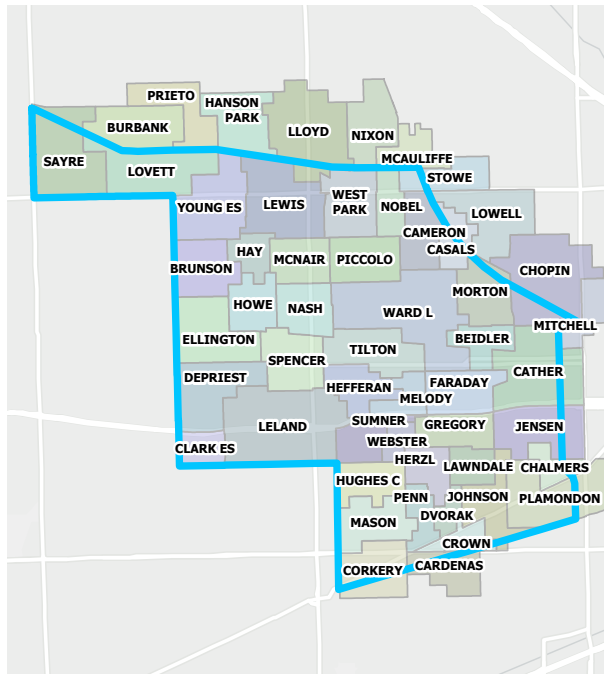
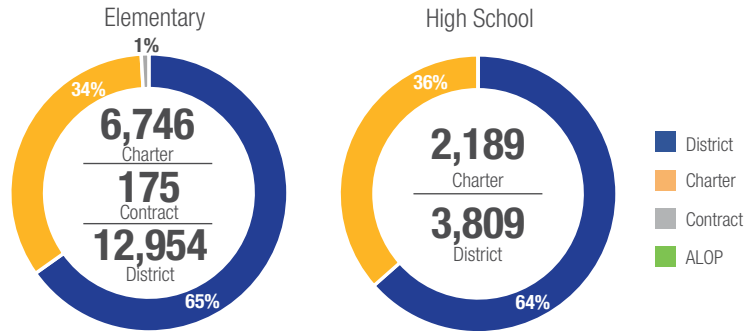


Figure West Side-2: Elementary school boundaries

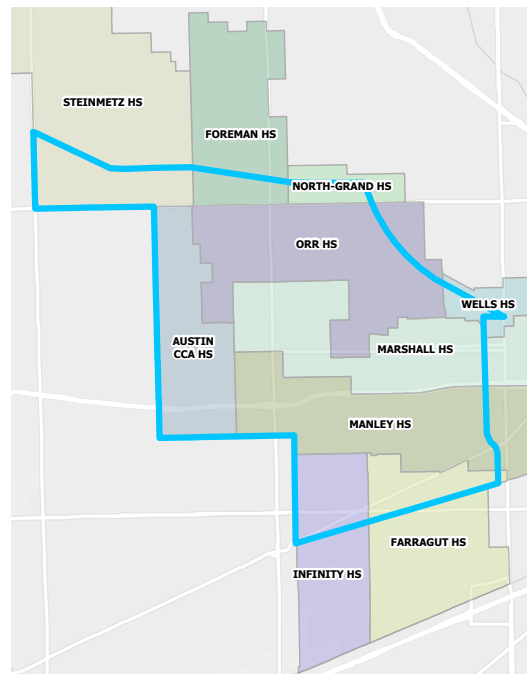
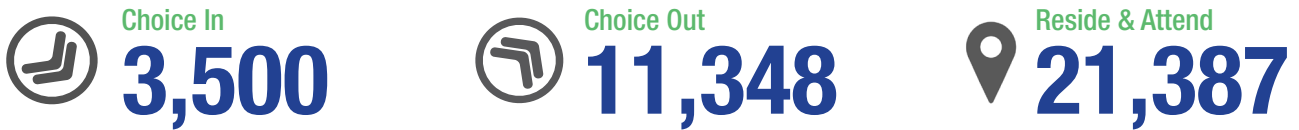


Figure West Side-3: High school boundaries; Source: Chicago Public Schools

^{1,2} Elementary and high school counts include all CPS schools regardless of governance.
* Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses

Utilization

The area average utilization for elementary schools in CPS-owned or leased facilities is approximately 39 percent and the area average utilization for high schools is 42 percent. There are 46 schools with enrollment levels below 70 percent.



Source: Chicago Public Schools

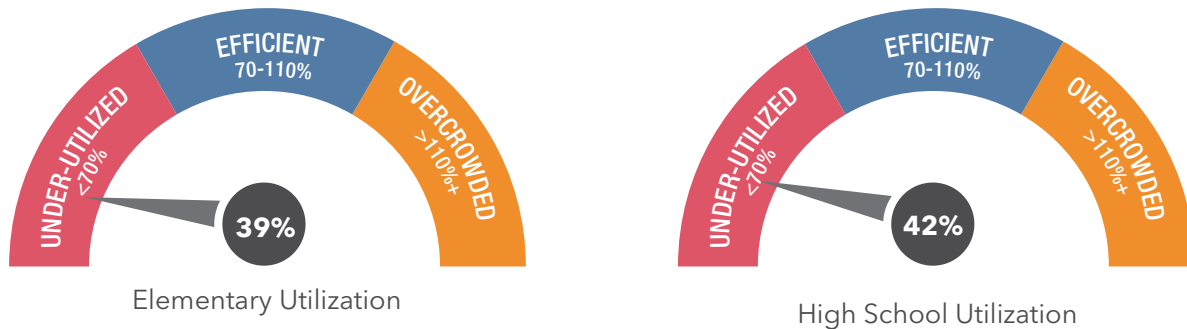


Figure West Side-4: Campus utilization ("Adjusted Utilization2"); Source: [Chicago Public Schools Space Use Standards](#). Computation excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased or non-CPS facilities.

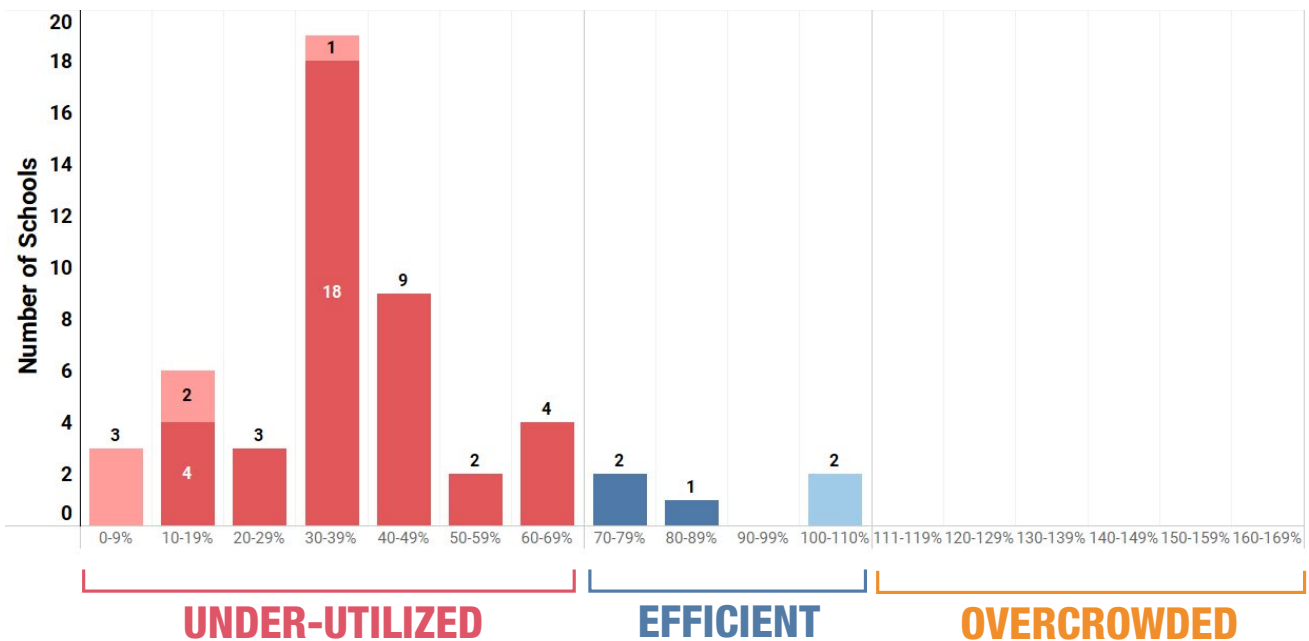


Figure West Side-5: School count by utilization range; Source: Chicago Public Schools

■ Elementary Schools □ High Schools

Current Facility Deficiencies

The figure below depicts the significance of need for each building system for campuses within West Side. This data was collected as part of the 2021-2022 facility condition assessment and represents all need identified. This distribution is not weighted or otherwise adjusted based on impact to the buildings or occupants.

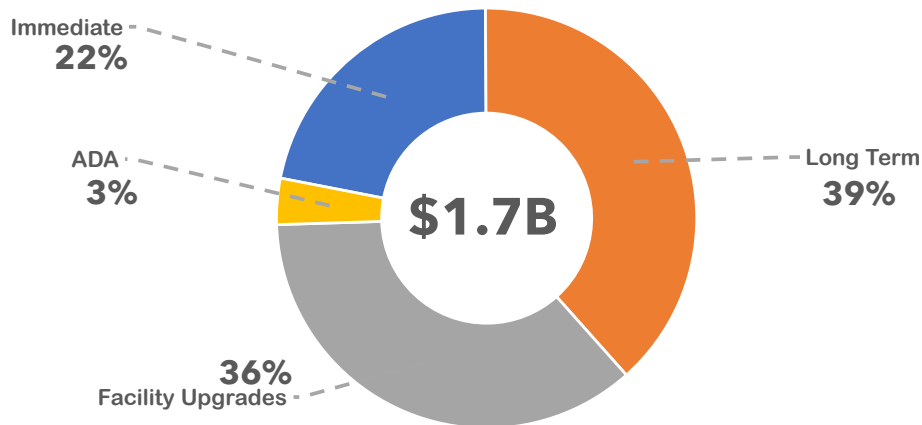


Figure West Side-6: Current facility deficiencies by system; Source: Chicago Public Schools. Data calculated from CPS owned and leased campuses.

Facility Upgrades

Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades. These upgrades will enhance the learning environment while also increasing the building energy efficiency.

Immediate

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over next 5 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

Long Term

Critical systems facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments. These upgrades will result in energy efficient buildings with enhanced indoor air quality.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility Condition assessments. These upgrades will provide equitable access for all.

Future Facilities Priorities

Future improvement plans could include the following.

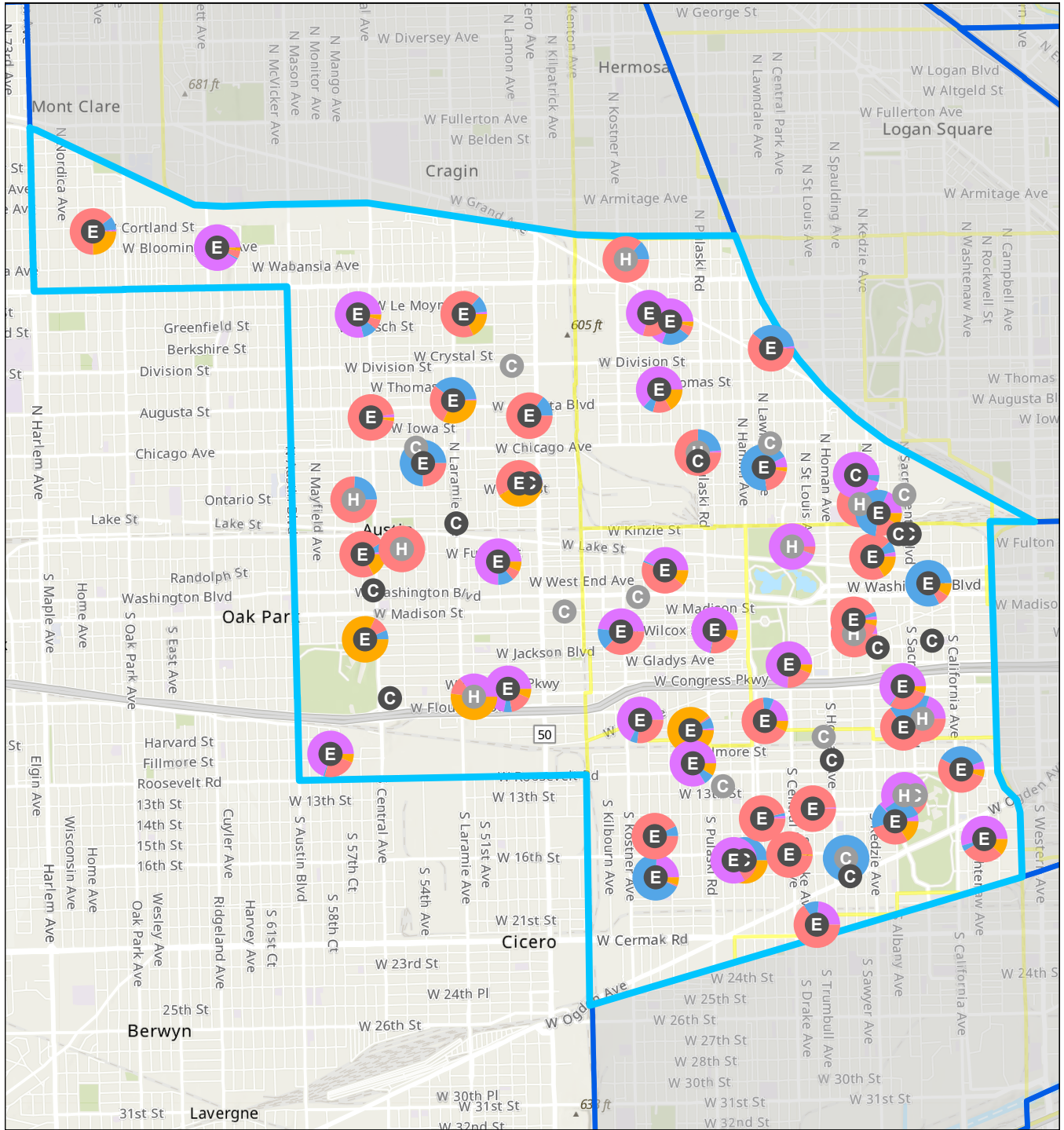
Condition Improvement Priorities

- Address exterior building envelope condition improvements for structural integrity
- Continue mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) upgrades to more energy efficient systems
- Invest in district initiatives such as ADA accessibility for equitable access
- Address additional needs including finishes (flooring, paint, and ceilings), energy-efficient lighting upgrades, and other facility upgrades

Capital Projects Since 2013

\$ Capital Projects Cost
\$ 370.6M

The West Side Historical Capital Projects



- E** Elementary School (43)
 - C** Elementary School - Charter/Contract (14)
 - H** High School (10)
 - G** High School - Charter/Options (10)
- New Construction
 - Exterior
 - MEP+FP
 - Interior
 - Site
- West Side
 - Other ARA Regions
 - Community Areas



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Chicago, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA



The West Side School Needs* Data

School Name	Immediate	Long Term	Facility Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
AUSTIN CCA HS	●	●	●		\$89.9
BEIDLER	●	●	●		\$24.3
BRUNSON	●	●	●		\$27.0
CAMERON		●	●	●	\$35.5
CATHER		●	●	●	\$8.8
CHALMERS	●	●	●	●	\$23.6
CLARK ES	●	●	●	●	\$12.7
CLARK HS			●		\$15.1
COLLINS HS		●	●	●	\$38.6
CROWN	●	●	●	●	\$33.6
DEPRIEST	●	●	●		\$9.9
DOUGLASS HS	●	●	●	●	\$35.0
DVORAK	●	●	●	●	\$25.5
ELLINGTON		●	●	●	\$19.9
ERICSON		●	●		\$12.7
FARADAY	●	●	●	●	\$21.0
FRAZIER PROSPECTIVE		●	●	●	\$23.8
GREGORY		●	●	●	\$18.5
HAY		●	●	●	\$26.3
HEFFERAN		●	●	●	\$13.7
HERZL	●	●	●		\$39.2
HOWE	●	●	●	●	\$12.6
HUGHES C	●	●	●	●	\$16.2
JENSEN	●	●	●	●	\$19.1
JOHNSON	●	●	●	●	\$22.5
KELLMAN	●	●	●	●	\$22.1
KIPP - ASCEND	●	●	●	●	\$22.1
LAWNDALE	●	●	●	●	\$45.7
LELAND	●	●	●	●	\$31.2
LEWIS		●	●	●	\$21.1
LOVETT	●	●	●	●	\$27.2
MANLEY HS	●	●	●		\$82.1
MARSHALL HS	●	●	●	●	\$96.9
MASON	●	●	●		\$54.3
MCNAIR		●	●		\$12.5
MELODY		●	●	●	\$43.9
MORTON		●	●	●	\$17.2
NASH	●	●	●	●	\$33.2
NLCP - CHRISTIANA HS		●	●	●	\$40.5
NOBEL	●		●	●	\$12.0
NORTH-GRAND HS	●	●	●		\$39.3
ORR HS	●	●	●	●	\$70.1
PENN	●		●		\$21.6
PICCOLO	●		●	●	\$36.8
PLAMONDON		●	●	●	\$13.7
POLARIS	●	●	●	●	\$18.0
RABY HS	●	●	●	●	\$45.0
SAYRE	●		●		\$15.0
SPENCER	●	●	●	●	\$39.6
SUMNER	●	●	●	●	\$44.4
TILTON	●	●	●	●	\$27.1
WARD L		●	●	●	\$22.6
WEBSTER		●	●	●	\$23.4
WEST PARK		●	●		\$15.7
WESTINGHOUSE HS	●	●	●	●	\$46.5
YOUNG ES		●	●	●	\$28.8

*Critical facility needs are based on the 2021-22 assessment data. Costs are high level and based on unit costs and historical cost information.

The West Side Planning Area Data

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
AUSTIN CCA HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		159	167	▲ 8	1884	9%	9%	Underutilized
BEIDLER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		306	260	▼ -46	780	33%	41%	Underutilized
BRUNSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		417	420	▲ 3	870	48%	48%	Underutilized
CAMERON CATALYST - CIRCLE ROCK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		635	565	▼ -70	1050	54%	54%	Underutilized
	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		504	519	▲ 15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CATHER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		335	340	▲ 5	750	45%	46%	Underutilized
CHALMERS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		214	218	▲ 4	720	30%	33%	Underutilized
CLARK ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		178	146	▼ -32	390	37%	38%	Underutilized
CLARK HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		523	460	▼ -63	1308	35%	38%	Underutilized
COLLINS HS ¹	HS	District	Citywide	Owned	Yes	251	223	▼ -28	1356	48%	55%	Underutilized
CROWN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		141	125	▼ -16	750	17%	17%	Underutilized
DEPRIEST	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		464	465	▲ 1	840	55%	67%	Underutilized
DOUGLASS HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		44	34	▼ -10	1116	3%	4%	Underutilized
DVORAK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		327	273	▼ -54	780	35%	35%	Underutilized
ELLINGTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		409	435	▲ 26	930	47%	45%	Underutilized
ERICSON	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		405	367	▼ -38	750	49%	50%	Underutilized
FARADAY FRAZIER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		184	160	▼ -24	780	21%	28%	Underutilized
PROSPECTIVE	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		164	131	▼ -33	900	15%	16%	Underutilized
GREGORY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		284	280	▼ -4	780	36%	35%	Underutilized
HAY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		268	266	▼ -2	660	40%	42%	Underutilized
HEFFERAN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		224	237	▲ 13	630	38%	39%	Underutilized
HERZL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		418	417	▼ -1	1350	31%	28%	Underutilized
HOWE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		389	380	▼ -9	630	60%	61%	Underutilized
HUGHES C	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		198	186	▼ -12	600	31%	32%	Underutilized
JENSEN	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		300	250	▼ -50	780	32%	36%	Underutilized
JOHNSON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		265	220	▼ -45	630	35%	43%	Underutilized
KELLMAN	ES	District	Citywide	Owned		213	208	▼ -5	840	25%	31%	Underutilized
KIPP - ACADEMY ²	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	-	292	-	1230	42%	46%	Underutilized
KIPP - ASCEND ³	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	374	379	▲ 5	1230	49%	53%	Underutilized
KIPP - ONE ⁴	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	1025	1003	▼ -22	1890	65%	71%	Efficient
LAWNDALE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		216	217	▲ 1	930	23%	33%	Underutilized
LEARN - 7	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		166	179	▲ 13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEARN - BUTLER	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		489	515	▲ 26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEARN - CAMPBELL	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		384	369	▼ -15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEARN - EXCEL	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		426	376	▼ -50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEARN - MIDDLE	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		360	282	▼ -78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEGACY	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		459	455	▼ -4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEGAL PREP HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		263	262	▼ -1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LELAND	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		365	374	▲ 9	990	38%	37%	Underutilized
LEWIS	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		401	360	▼ -41	1050	34%	38%	Underutilized
LOCKE A	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		375	323	▼ -52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LOVETT	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		306	298	▼ -8	540	55%	70%	Efficient
MANLEY HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		64	70	▲ 6	1344	5%	5%	Underutilized
MARSHALL HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		213	186	▼ -27	1440	13%	14%	Underutilized
MASON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		268	216	▼ -52	2100	10%	11%	Underutilized
MCNAIR	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		341	345	▲ 4	990	35%	47%	Underutilized
MELODY	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		310	273	▼ -37	990	28%	32%	Underutilized
MORTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		181	181	■ 0	750	24%	24%	Underutilized
MOVING EVEREST	ES	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		701	781	▲ 80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NASH ²	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	221	230	▲ 9	1230	42%	46%	Underutilized
NLCP - CHRISTIANA HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned		338	323	▼ -15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NLCP - COLLINS HS ¹	HS	Charter	Citywide	Owned	Yes	477	432	▼ -45	1356	48%	55%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

^{1,2,3,4} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.

School Name	Type	Governance	Boundary	Ownership	Co-Location	Total Attending SY 2021-22	Total Attending SY 2022-23	Change in Total Attending	Ideal Capacity*	Utilization*	Adjusted Utilization*	Utilization Status*
NOBEL	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		603	571	▼ -32	720	79%	88%	Efficient
NOBLE - DRW HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		318	353	▲ 35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOBLE - ROWE CLARK HS	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		383	397	▲ 14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH-GRAND HS	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		1087	1059	▼ -28	1140	93%	101%	Efficient
ORR HS ⁴	HS	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	216	228	▲ 12	1890	65%	71%	Efficient
PENN ³	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned	Yes	221	223	▲ 2	1230	49%	53%	Underutilized
PICCOLO	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		546	568	▲ 22	1470	39%	41%	Underutilized
PLAMONDON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		122	103	▼ -19	240	43%	43%	Underutilized
PLATO	ES	Contract	Citywide	Non-CPS		209	175	▼ -34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POLARIS	ES	Charter	Citywide	Owned		404	381	▼ -23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RABY HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		198	176	▼ -22	984	18%	17%	Underutilized
SAYRE	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		431	430	▼ -1	600	72%	71%	Efficient
SPENCER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		433	384	▼ -49	1200	32%	36%	Underutilized
SUMNER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		218	203	▼ -15	1350	15%	17%	Underutilized
TILTON	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		253	232	▼ -21	750	31%	36%	Underutilized
WARD L	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		286	249	▼ -37	750	33%	30%	Underutilized
WEBSTER	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		222	213	▼ -9	600	36%	35%	Underutilized
WEST PARK	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		489	459	▼ -30	810	57%	61%	Underutilized
WESTINGHOUSE HS	HS	District	Citywide	Owned		1192	1206	▲ 14	1176	103%	108%	Efficient
YCICS - CCA	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		143	119	▼ -24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACADEMY YCICS - SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		164	129	▼ -35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YCICS - WEST	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		111	78	▼ -33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YCICS - WEST TOWN	HS	Charter	Citywide	Non-CPS		120	96	▼ -24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YOUNG ES	ES	District	Attendance Area School	Owned		512	476	▼ -36	1530	31%	35%	Underutilized

Source: Chicago Public Schools, based on Fall 2022 data.

^{1,2,3,4} Numerical superscripts indicate that schools are co-located. Schools with the same superscripts are co-located together. The ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status reflect the entire campus.

*Computations for ideal capacity, utilization, adjusted utilization, and utilization status excludes charter and contract schools as sole occupants in CPS owned/leased facilities, non-CPS facilities, or CPS Specialty Schools.



Project Development and Prioritization Beyond FY2024

In the summer of 2024, CPS will produce a five-year strategic plan that will include recommendations for improving and modernizing the facilities where students learn. This will be an opportunity for the CPS community to come together to set a new direction and vision for the District.

This plan will be created using feedback CPS hears from stakeholders through community engagement and by using detailed data collected through the District’s:

- [Annual Regional Analysis \(ARA\)](#)
- [Biennial Facilities Condition Assessment](#)
- Five-Year Planning Area Analysis
- Additional analyses of demographics, enrollment, and program offerings

This section will detail the various data CPS currently has, data that will be available later in the school year, and the District’s community engagement plan to ensure the plan takes into account the views of families, parents, staff, and community members across Chicago.



Total Assessed Need

CPS’ facility portfolio is one of the country’s largest, and the building needs backlog is significant.

As of December 2022, CPS’ total assessed need is \$14.4 billion, with over \$3 billion in critical system needs that must be addressed within the next five years.

Table 5-1: CPS’ Assessed Need (based upon 2021/22 assessment data)

Critical System Needs				Building Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total
Planning Area	Immediate Critical Need (0-5 years)	Long Term Critical Need (6-10 years)	Total	Building Upgrades	ADA Accessibility	Total (in Millions)
Bronzeville / South Lakefront	\$189	\$537	\$725	\$468	\$37	\$1,230
Central Area	\$30	\$93	\$122	\$58	\$1	\$182
Far Northwest Side	\$339	\$581	\$920	\$531	\$41	\$1,492
Far Southwest Side	\$56	\$106	\$162	\$79	\$9	\$249
Greater Calumet	\$235	\$325	\$561	\$358	\$54	\$972
Greater Lincoln Park	\$71	\$188	\$259	\$168	\$29	\$455
Greater Midway	\$245	\$438	\$683	\$401	\$27	\$1,111
Greater Milwaukee Avenue	\$196	\$318	\$514	\$370	\$44	\$928
Greater Stockyards	\$122	\$276	\$398	\$244	\$39	\$680
Greater Stony Island	\$290	\$406	\$696	\$423	\$55	\$1,175
Near West Side	\$86	\$217	\$303	\$225	\$12	\$540
North Lakefront	\$113	\$229	\$342	\$217	\$22	\$582
Northwest Side	\$244	\$465	\$709	\$434	\$39	\$1,182
Pilsen / Little Village	\$136	\$267	\$403	\$247	\$36	\$686
South Side	\$367	\$403	\$771	\$425	\$93	\$1,288
West Side	\$371	\$653	\$1,023	\$612	\$59	\$1,695
Total	\$3,090	\$5,500	\$8,590	\$5,260	\$598	\$14,447

Facilities Condition and Building Quality

In preparation for the District's upcoming five-year strategic plan, CPS has analyzed the condition and quality of each and every one of the District's owned and leased facilities.

In addition to the biennial Facility Condition Assessment, to prepare for the District's next five-year strategic plan, CPS will also provide a complete analysis of several other factors to guide decision-making:

- Accessibility
- Ability to modernize based on age of the building and past investments
- Space and Amenities analysis

Biennial Facility Condition Assessment

The most recent Facility Condition Assessment is available on the CPS website [here](#).

A facility condition assessment evaluates the general health of physical facilities by identifying and prioritizing deficiencies that require corrective action for long-term use of the campus.

The facility assessment:

- Evaluates all building systems in terms of their condition and recommended service life.
- Provides an objective and consistent evaluation of every building and will identify overall facility needs across the District.
- Records existing conditions for all major building systems, documents quantities, and identifies deficiencies for repair.
- Informs short and long-term capital planning for CPS and serves as the basis for project development and prioritization of future capital projects.
- Provides essential data to support other user agencies and CPS departments.

Above all, the assessment allows CPS to better understand the conditions of every school throughout the district and to ensure that the schools with the most critical needs are addressed in a timely manner.

Assessment teams are made up of experienced building professionals, including professional

engineers, registered architects, and certified project managers. Observations are typically organized into civil, architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and roofing disciplines.

From this assessment, CPS has identified over \$3 billion in immediate critical system needs that must be addressed in the next five years as well as an additional \$5.5 billion in long term critical needs that should be addressed in the next six to ten years. The total needs breakdown as such:

- Immediate Critical Needs: Critical system facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems over the next 5 years based upon the 2021-22 facility condition assessments.
- Long Term Critical Needs: Critical system facility needs such as building envelope (windows, roofs, masonry) and mechanical heating and cooling systems from 6 to 10 years based upon the 2021-22 facility condition assessments.
- Building Upgrades: Upgrades including finishes (paint, finishes, ceilings, flooring), lighting upgrades and other classroom upgrades.
- ADA Accessibility: Accessibility needs to make a campus accessible based on the 2021-22 facility condition assessments.

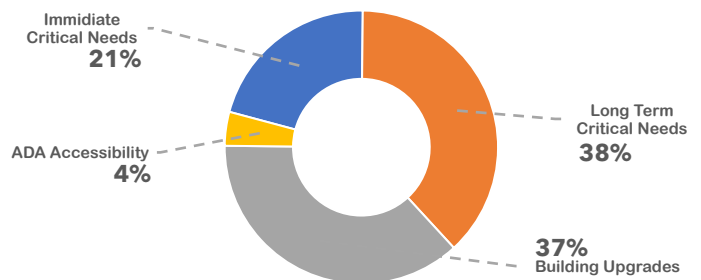


Figure 5-1: CPS' Assessed Percentile Needs

While an item may be in good condition now, it is possible for it to reach its end of life before the date of a planned construction project. For this reason, it is necessary to forecast any future costs associated with a facility beyond the current year. This is accomplished by utilizing a multi-year life cycle renewal forecast.

Life cycle renewal may be defined as the projection of future building system costs based on each system's expected serviceable life. The life cycle renewal forecast looks at the age of systems in a building to forecast system replacement as it reaches the end of its serviceable life. An example of a life cycle system

replacement might be a roof with a 20-year life that has been in place for 15 years and may be in need of replacement in five years. The life cycle of building systems and components plays a major role in properly developing a long-range plan.

Accessibility

CPS is committed to continuing investments to enhance accessibility across its portfolio of buildings. In addition to the Facility Condition Assessment, CPS has also produced an analysis of every building's accessibility, which can be found [here](#).

Per the accessibility assessments completed in 2021 and 2022, two-thirds of CPS campuses fall within the classification of at least First Floor Usable, which is the current ADA initiative. There are currently 166 campuses classified as Usable, 182 classified as First Floor Usable, and 174 classified as Not Accessible. The definitions of these categories are identified below.

USABLE: Schools which meet the ADA requirements for Program Accessibility including:

- Accessible public site arrival point with a route to the building
- An entrance to the building
- An interior route from the entrance to the main interior floor
- Main Office
- Public toilets (one set of student male and female or one public/student all gender)
- Vertical Access (passenger elevator)
- At least one of each type of student and public Special Function Room (where exists) as follows:
 - › Auditorium
 - › Lunchroom/Cafeteria
 - › Library
 - › Gymnasium
 - › Student Male and Female Locker Rooms
- Horizontal and vertical interior routes as necessary to reach the Special Function Rooms listed above

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

- Accessible public site arrival point with a route to the building
- An entrance to the building
- An interior route from the entrance to the main interior floor
- Main Office
- Public toilets (one set of student male and female or one public/student all gender)

NOT ACCESSIBLE: When the accessibility level is Not Accessible, accessibility modifications at the building or campus, if provided, fall short of the criteria of First Floor Usable accessibility.

Age of Buildings, Past Investments and Ability to Modernize

In addition to maintaining the critical building systems, CPS strives to modernize buildings by outfitting campuses with updated technology to meet the requirements for 21st-century educational programming—especially in STEM and Career and Technical Education (CTE) fields. A full-scale modernization plan will also allow CPS to make buildings more energy efficient, reducing the District's carbon footprint and creating a healthier environment for students and staff.

CPS has compiled information about the age of each building in its portfolio and the recent capital investments at each building, which can be viewed [here](#). Once the educational programming needs for a specific building are determined, this data will be used to determine the modernization potential for each campus.

Space and Amenities Analysis

The facility condition assessments include information about an inventory of existing spaces at each campus. Based on programming needs, this data will allow for an evaluation of any critical space or amenities needs for alignment with the educational programming needs at a campus.

Additional information about these building quality factors will be shared for feedback as part of the community engagement process referenced in this document.

Annual Regional Analysis (ARA)

The ARA is a series of reports providing information on CPS enrollment, student demographics, school quality, school choice, and program offerings from the current academic year. The purpose of each report is to ensure that CPS leadership and citywide community members are working from the same information about schools and the communities they serve.

The current ARA can be viewed [here](#).

The ARA consists of a District overview report and 16 regional reports aligned to planning areas used by the city's Department of Planning and Development (DPD) for the department's Chicago Neighborhoods Now initiative and other planning needs. Every one of Chicago's neighborhoods is represented in these 16 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. These elements and transportation options are likely considerations for families in choosing schools. With the goal of utilizing a consistent structure year to year, these regions are more stable than city wards and school networks.

Each regional report has four sections:

1. **Quality:** Provides select information on the school quality of schools in a region over the last four years.
2. **Quantity:** Provides information on public school student population trends and total available seats.
3. **Choice:** Provides information on whether students are choosing to attend school in their region (an indication of the availability of attractive options).
4. **Variety:** Provides information on the types of schools and programs offered.

Planning Area Analysis

Another key data source that CPS uses is the Planning Area Analysis, which is developed every five years in conjunction with the Educational Facilities Master Plan. Like the Annual Regional Analysis, the Planning Area Analysis is divided into the same 16 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.

The Planning Area Analysis contains in-depth information for each area, including history, population trends, current educational facilities, utilization, a capital projects overview, facility needs, and other key data.

CPS has included the full Planning Area Analysis in later portions of this report.

Demographics and Enrollment Analysis

In addition to the Facility Condition Assessment, Annual Regional Analysis, and Planning Area Analysis, CPS will also use other demographics and enrollment data to guide decision-making.

An analysis of where students reside (used to indicate trends in student population) is essential for tracking where capacity may be a factor in facility decisions. Because CPS allows students to attend out-of-boundary schools, incorporating both enrollment projection methods allows the District to create a portfolio of school choices closer to a student's home and better serve their educational needs.

However, projecting school-based enrollment in a large urban environment can be challenging due to many factors, including demographic shifts, local zoning policies, housing availability, new arrivals, and urban transience. Programmatic and District policies that ensure reasonable class sizes and unique, high-quality program opportunities can potentially create challenges for enrollment projections.

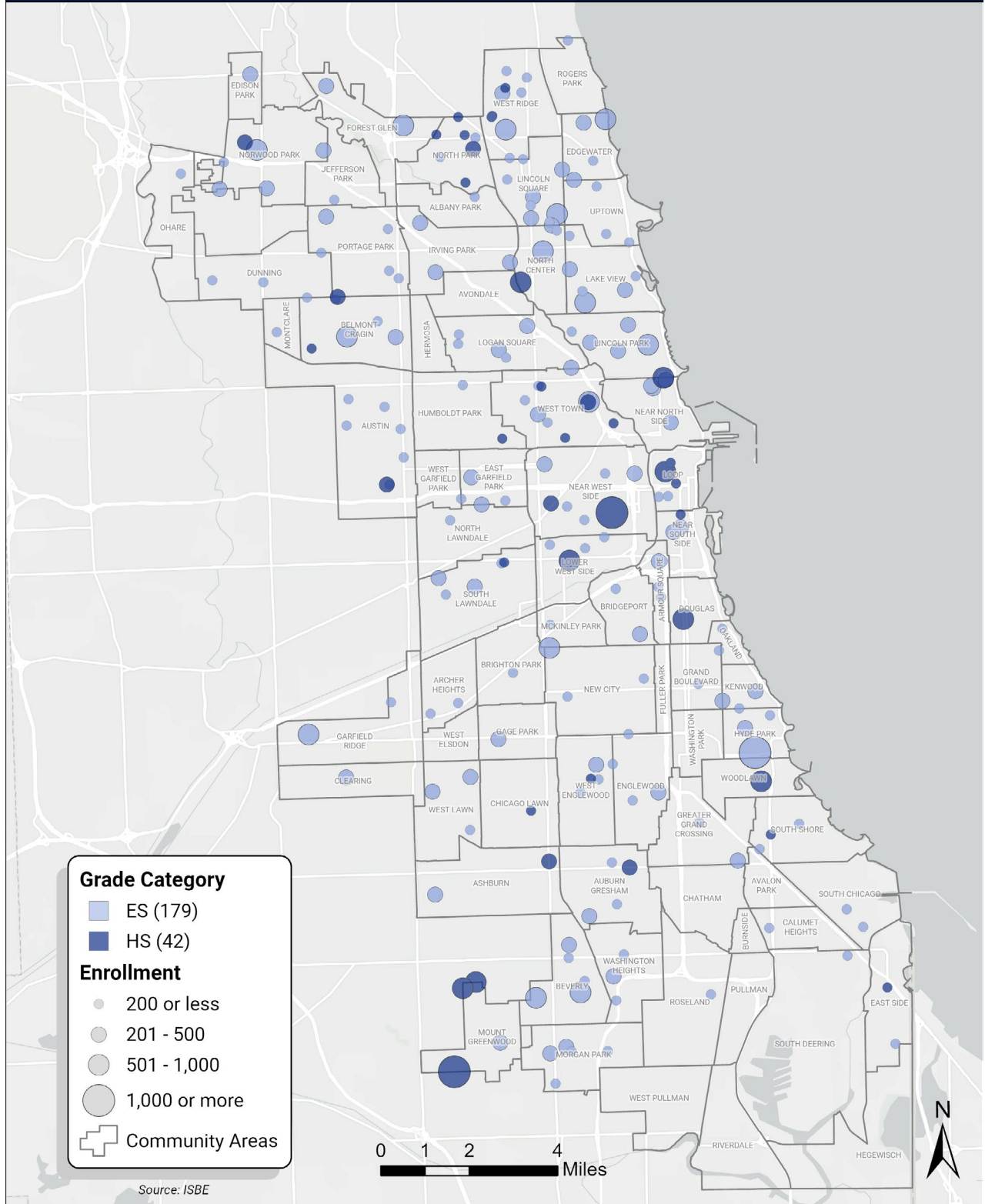
Projecting enrollment for facility planning can be approached at a macro level in two ways: based on where students attend school or where students reside. Both are effective means of projecting enrollment, and both types are considered in the EFMP.

Continuous updates of enrollment projections and demographic analysis will include:

- District-wide enrollment projections for the next three years
- A reside/attend analysis that tracks student movement across attendance boundaries. This analysis identifies the number of students residing within each attendance boundary and breaks down the number and percentage of students attending their attendance-area school, as well as the number and percentage of students that attend the school from outside of the school boundary ([link](#))

- Census block group estimates of childhood population within the City of Chicago
- Non-public school data that maps enrollment at non-CPS schools within the City of Chicago (below)

Chicago Non-Public Schools by Enrollment



Program and Curriculum Offerings

The upcoming five-year strategic plan will also consider the District's current and future programmatic needs including space considerations for programs like special education, fine arts, athletics, EL, International Baccalaureate (IB), Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM), and Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs. This analysis will include an assessment of programmatic gaps in specific regions and consider not only existing programs but anticipate changes in program offerings, placement, and delivery.

Additional considerations for educational program and delivery include:

- Grade configurations
- Appropriate class size
- Early childhood offerings
- Use of portable or temporary facilities (if applicable)
- Instructional technology needs
- Before and after school programming
- Transportation

Community Engagement

Community engagement will be the foundation for CPS' upcoming five-year strategic plan, which will contain comprehensive recommendations for facility improvements. CPS' community engagement practices draw from the District's [Equity Framework](#) and are grounded in human-centered design practices. Through robust engagement efforts, CPS will convene stakeholders who are implementers, those who are most impacted by CPS' decisions, and those with institutional knowledge by focusing on inclusive partnerships and transparency.



CPS' Approach

The District's goal is to ensure that parent and partner feedback informs successful and supported plans and initiatives. As part of the District's commitment to leading with integrity, CPS will use a five-phased approach to engage with key stakeholders in a meaningful way by leveraging the [Reimagining with Community Toolkit](#) and [Spectrum of Inclusive Partnerships](#).

Phase	Phase 1 Build Internal Coherence	Phase 2 Establish a Core Team	Phase 3 Conduct Stakeholder Engagement	Phase 4 Synthesize Data	Phase 5 Make Final Recommendations
WHAT	Internal stakeholders engage in collective learning and develop a shared understanding of the challenges to create engagement opportunities with the community.	Advisory group made up of internal cross-functional teams and external stakeholders who align decisions together.	Stakeholder engagement is an intentional interaction between the District, schools, families, communities, organizations, and the public at large.	The synthesizing of data is the process of gathering qualitative and quantitative data to identify trends.	The process for delivering the recommendation includes district approval, opportunities for feedback, and confirming how stakeholder voices were incorporated into final decisions.
OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Guardrails Draft Roles and Responsibilities Initial prioritized stakeholder mapping Responsibilities Initial prioritized stakeholder mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder mapping Finalize meeting dates Attend and participate in community engagement sessions Make recommendations based on stakeholder input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-Person Facilitated Sessions Virtual Facilitated Sessions Focus Groups Surveys Empathy Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Data Synthesis Core Team Data Synthesis Frame Feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make final recommendations to CEO/CEdO Circle back to stakeholders to confirm how their voices were incorporated in the final decisions.

CPS has developed the following plan with multiple points of engagement for stakeholders. More info will be available on the CPS website as engagements are scheduled

Five-Year Strategic Plan Community Engagement Schedule			
	When	What	Description
Launch and Awareness	September 28th, 2023	Board of Education Monthly Meeting	Announce launch of Strategic Planning Process that includes the EFMP/Budget
	October 2023	Launch of Strategic Planning Website	Site where stakeholders can find information on the strategic planning process, ways to get involved and provide feedback
		Launch Strategic Priorities Survey	District-wide survey for stakeholders to identify and prioritize what they want to see in the strategic plan
		Community Briefings (Virtual and in-person sessions)	Stakeholder engagement sessions to learn about the scope of the next five-year strategic plan and additional opportunities to get involved in planning
Engagement and Data Analysis	November 2023	Budget Community Roundtable Sessions	Stakeholder engagement sessions to learn about CPS' budget and solicit feedback on how to make the funding process more equitable and transparent in CPS schools
	December 2023	Initial Data Analysis	Collecting and analyzing fall engagement data
	January 2024	Strategic Planning Community Roundtables	Roundtable sessions with stakeholders to co-create solutions to challenges to inform creation of strategic plan
	February-April 2024	Additional Data Analysis and Stakeholder Feedback	Continued engagement and data collection / analysis
	May 2024	Capital Planning Community Engagement (Virtual)	Opportunity for communities to understand the District's capital planning process and collect input to help the District prioritize critical capital needs.
Final Strategic Plan Launch	June 2024	Launch final strategic plan and roadshow	Community briefings to share where feedback was incorporated and final plan release
Board Approval and Funding	Summer 2024	Board approval of strategic plan and budget	CPS will seek Board approval of the final strategic plan and 2024 budget, including funding for capital improvements

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Thank You





education
planning commitment
lifestyle energy
involvement

