

Calumet River Communities Planning Framework

South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering

A Guide for Equitable Development



**Great Cities
Institute**

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This document is a project of the Great Cities Institute's *Great Cities, Great Rivers* Initiative.

Great Cities Institute

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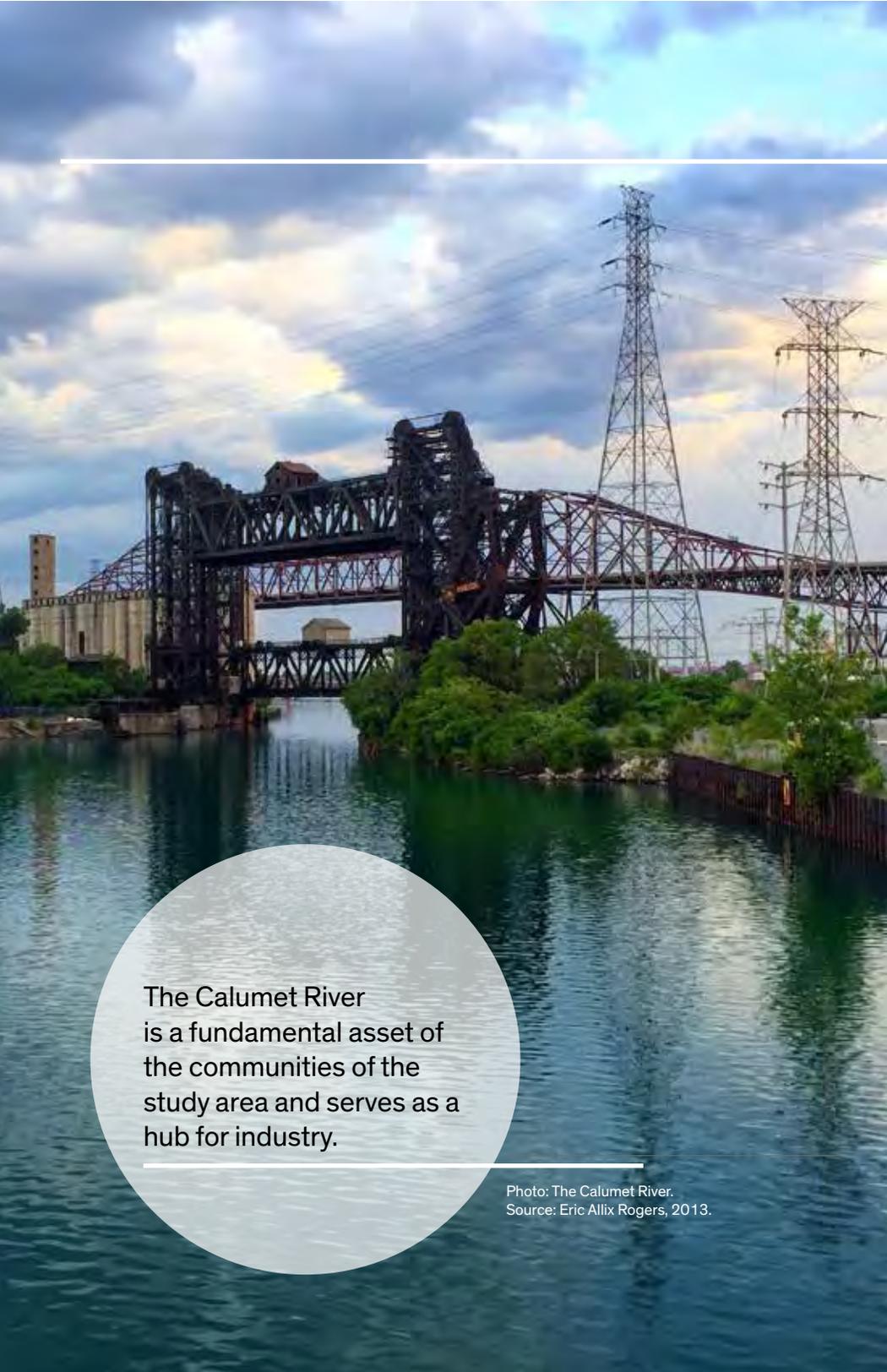
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Acknowledgments

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The Calumet River is a fundamental asset of the communities of the study area and serves as a hub for industry.

Photo: The Calumet River.
Source: Eric Allix Rogers, 2013.

After the Chicago Fire of 1871, the Calumet River was home to rapid development along its banks and in surrounding communities including South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering. The river was a strategic location for industries that required access to the Great Lakes and connection to the Mississippi River for transport of goods and materials prior to the expansion of the railroads. As industries located along the Calumet River, the surrounding residential areas developed to house workers of the adjacent employment centers.

Unfortunately, the proximity of heavy industrial uses along the river, as well as minimal government regulation of those industries, has resulted in contamination of the water, soil, and air. The communities along the Calumet River have been exposed to these contaminants for decades. As various industries have come and gone through the years, the community residents have been left to deal with the impacts of these contaminated sites, even as they continually sought remediation assistance.

In recent years, there has been a renewed interest from outside actors in revitalizing the study area communities. The industrial land remains a valuable asset to the City of Chicago. The Department of Planning and Development, for example, is moving forward with its Industrial Corridor Modernization Initiative and will begin a planning process for the Calumet River industrial corridor in the coming years. As communities in the study area seek to rebuild the strength of their local economies in the face of deindustrialization and a transition from value-added manufacturing to the storage and distribution of raw materials and other related industries, the cleanup and reuse of contaminated sites along the Calumet River will become an increasingly important issue.

The Great Cities Institute (GCI) at the University of Illinois at Chicago initiated its *Great Cities, Great Rivers* project in October 2014 as an initiative to highlight the importance of rivers to cities' economies. GCI's commitment to assisting Calumet River communities in the study area started with the development of the *Commercial Avenue Revitalization Plan* in the South Chicago community area beginning in November 2015. The plan, which was released in July 2016, captured the communities' desire to revitalize their commercial corridors and address the decline that began with the

Introduction

closure of many industries along the river and Lake Michigan. Through the process of developing the *Commercial Avenue Revitalization Plan*, including engagement with several community organizations in the area, it became apparent that there was a need to facilitate coordination among local partners and address environmental and economic issues surrounding the nearby Calumet River.

In August 2016, the Metropolitan Planning Council (MPC) released the *Our Great Rivers* vision for the Chicago, Calumet, and Des Plaines rivers. The MPC document presented a vision to make Chicago's rivers more inviting, productive, and living for the residents of the city. As a part of the *Our Great Rivers* project, the Chicago Community Trust announced in February 2017 funding for neighborhood projects that support the implementation of the *Our Great Rivers* vision.

Recognizing the importance of the Calumet River and the Region, GCI saw the opportunity with the *Our Great Rivers* funding to bring together local community organizations to develop a strategy to address environmental and economic issues in the Calumet River communities. We appreciate the grant from the Chicago Community Trust that partially funded this document.

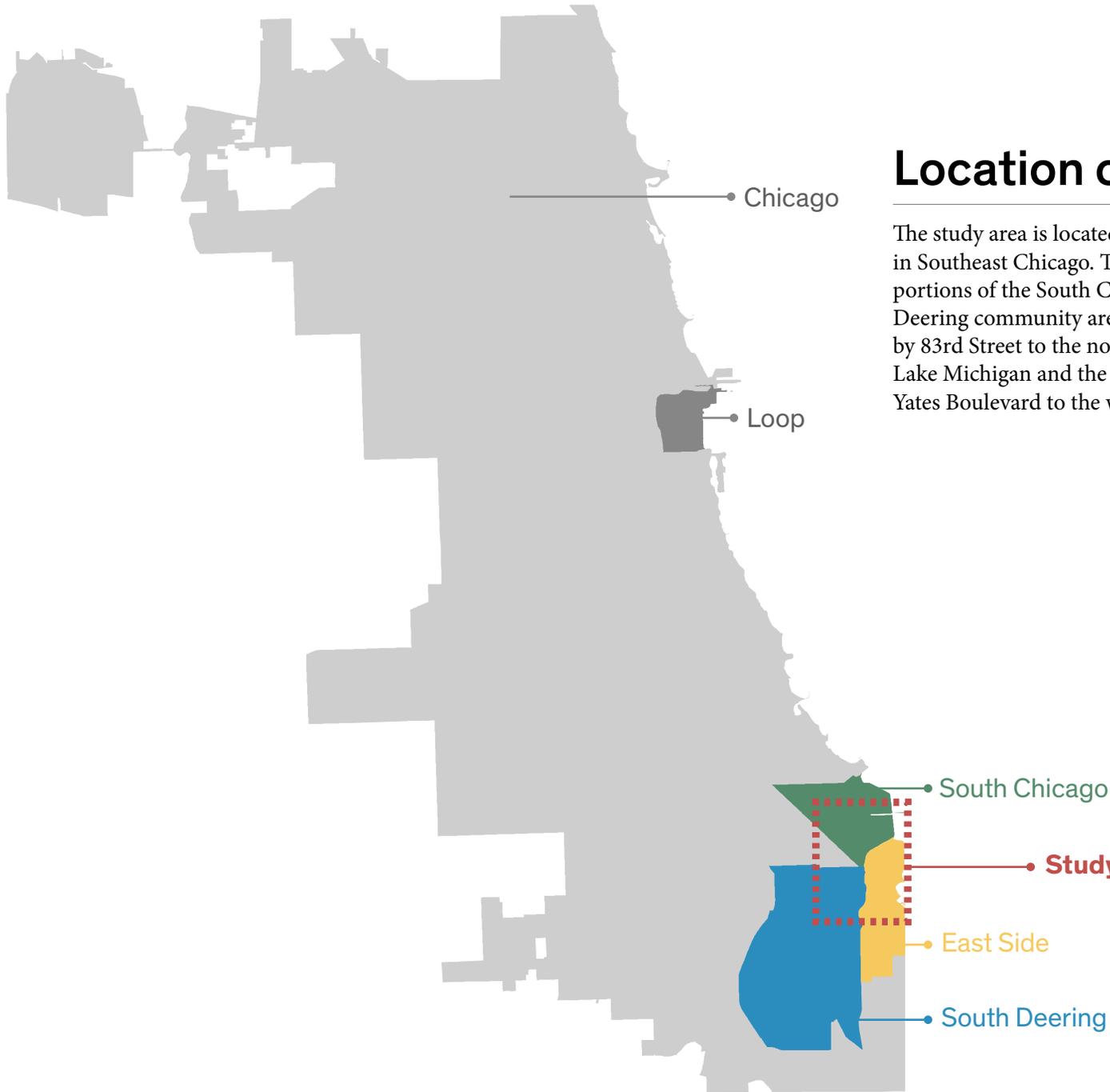
The river has historically divided the three community areas of South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering (see pages 4-5) that comprise the study area. This spatial divide has discouraged collaboration across the river, despite the similar environmental and economic impacts each community area has experienced from the industrial uses along the river. While this document focuses on three community areas in the corridor, many of the issues and community perspectives can extend to other areas, such as Hegewisch, Riverdale, and Calumet Heights, for which we provide demographic data in the appendix section. Collaboration among these three communities and others in the area could help prepare for future planning efforts within the area, including the industrial corridor modernization initiative planning process for the Calumet River industrial corridor, as well as ongoing efforts to improve the Illinois International Port District, which includes properties at the mouth of the Calumet River and at Lake Calumet to the west of the communities.

This document, *Calumet River Communities Planning Framework - South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering: A Guide for Equitable Development*, provides a framework for future planning efforts in Southeast Chicago and focuses on a study area adjacent to the Calumet River from its mouth at Lake Michigan (at approximately 89th Street) south to 106th Street (see Map 1). This study area encompasses portions of the South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering community areas. This document highlights the importance of the Calumet River to these communities and outlines the vision and perspectives that emerged from our community engagement processes: the importance of public health and the environment, social equity, and economic development. We provide applicable principles for future planning processes and development in the community areas (see pages 49, 61, and 83) and broad community ideas that came out of the community engagement process to address identified issues (see pages 20-27).

We hope this document will serve as a resource guide for the communities and allow community organizations, elected officials, city agencies, and other contributors to the built and social environment of Southeast Chicago to better coordinate efforts and share resources to improve the quality of life for all residents.

Location of Study Area

The study area is located along the Calumet River in Southeast Chicago. The study area encompasses portions of the South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering community areas. The study area is bounded by 83rd Street to the north, 106th Street to the south, Lake Michigan and the Indiana border to the east, and Yates Boulevard to the west.



Map 1. Study Area.



Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset map. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Parks

- 1 Steelworkers Park
- 2 Calumet Park
- 3 Schafer Park
- 4 Bessemer Park
- 5 Russell Square Park

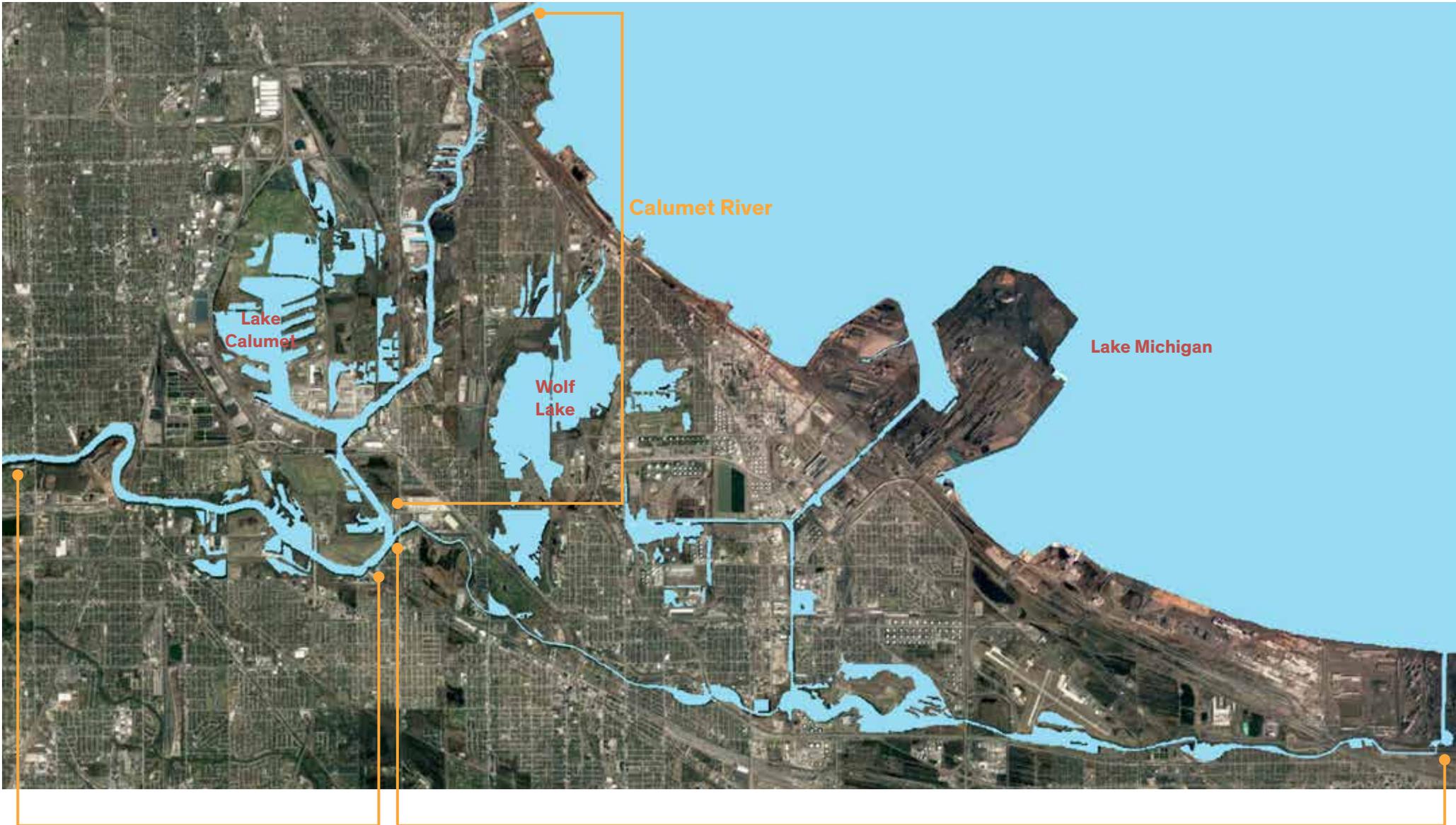
Elementary Schools

- 1 James N. Thorp
- 2 Kate S. Buckingham
- 3 Southeast Area Elementary

High Schools

- 1 Epic Academy
- 2 James H. Bowen
- 3 St. Francis de Sales

Map 2. Calumet River Ecosystem.



Little Calumet River

Data Source: ESRI ArcGIS. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Grand Calumet River

The Calumet River

For decades, the Calumet River has served as an economic and natural link between the communities of Southeast Chicago, but has also created a physical divide between them. The river and the adjoining Lake Calumet are some of the most valuable natural and economic assets of the region. The Calumet River is a part of a larger river ecosystem, which flows through Illinois and Indiana and includes the Calumet River, the Grand Calumet River, the Little Calumet River, the Cal-Sag Channel, Lake Calumet, Wolf Lake, and Lake Michigan. The system has been reshaped over the years to accommodate industry and to control sanitation and flooding. The river system runs through some of the most heavily industrialized areas in the region and collects runoff from landfills, manufacturing, and sewage treatment plants, leading to high levels of toxins and bacteria. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), sediments at the bottom of the river system contain numerous contaminants. The contaminants include heavy metals such as mercury, cadmium, chromium, and lead, as well as oil, grease, fecal bacteria, and persistent organic pollutants (EPA, “About the Grant Calumet River AOC,” 2018). All of these have potentially adverse impacts on the environment and human health, especially when the rivers are dredged or the contaminants are introduced into the community through landfills.

There have been various efforts to clean up the river system, particularly by the EPA and community groups, and the rivers and lakes are progressively becoming cleaner and more biodiverse. Responsible cleanup initiatives and continued support of the EPA and the City of Chicago can help to mitigate the long-lasting health and environmental impacts of contamination and toxins (see pages 42-43).

Responsible cleanup initiatives and continued support of the EPA and the City of Chicago can help to mitigate the long-lasting health and environmental impacts of contamination and toxins.



Photo: Naturalized area of Calumet River bank.
Source: Great Cities Institute.

Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District (PMD)

Map 3. Aerial Image, Industrial Impact.



Data Source: ESRI ArcGIS. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Industry Along the Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District

The Calumet River has long been a fundamental economic generator for the city. Traditionally, industry has been focused along the river. The aerial photo to the left shows the impact of industry in Southeast Chicago, with the Calumet Industrial Corridor boundary and three of the former steel mills (United States Steel South Works, Republic Steel, and Wisconsin Steel / International Harvester) highlighted.

In 2004 the City of Chicago established the Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District (PMD). PMDs are intended to maintain and encourage industrial investment by regulating manufacturing-exclusive districts within industrial corridors (zoning ordinance 17-6-0400; see Appendix B). PMDs are established within industrial corridors and their zoning specifically prohibits residential development and most other non-industrial land uses. Currently, there are 15 PMDs in Chicago. According to the city, the Calumet Industrial Corridor is the largest in the City of Chicago, encompassing 4,197 acres. The PMD makes up 71% of the corridor's total area. The Lake Calumet Area Industrial TIF District and Enterprise Zone Number 3 also fall within the industrial corridor. Within the industrial corridor there were 4,295 manufacturing jobs, 725 transportation and warehousing jobs, and 5 mineral extraction jobs in 2010.

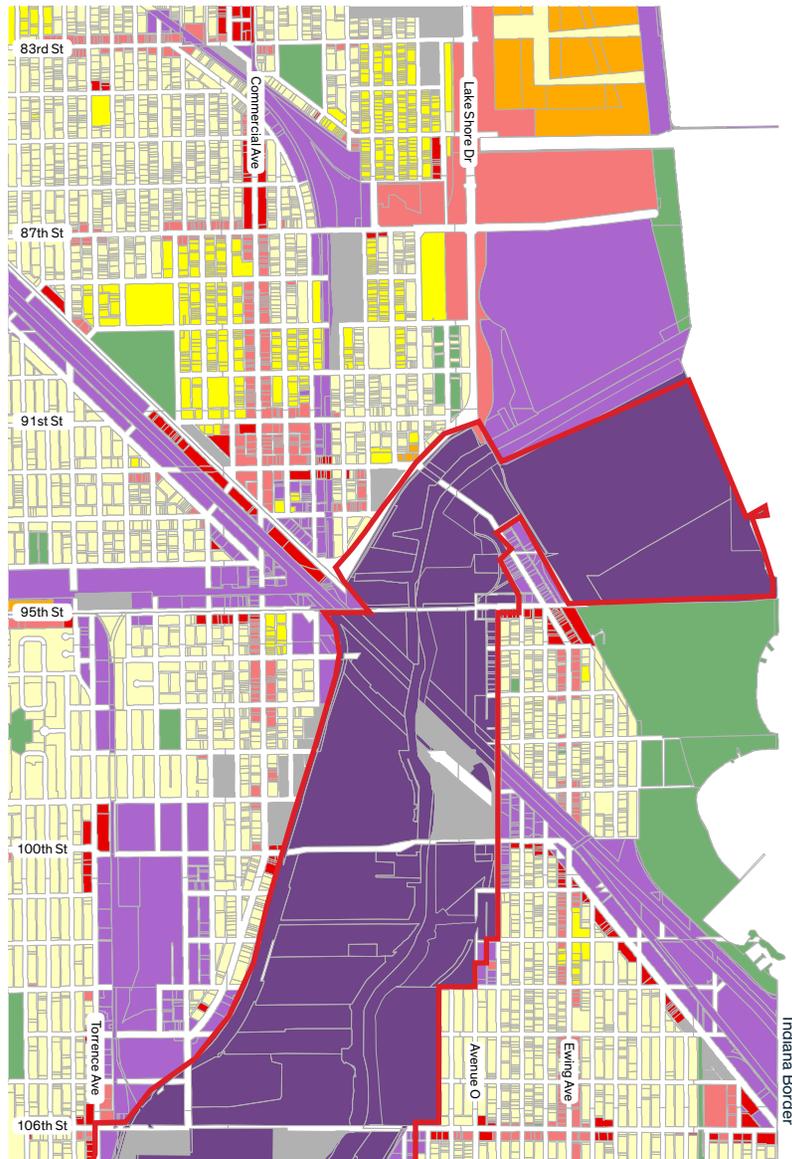
Source: "Lake Calumet Industrial Corridor." Cityofchicago.org, City of Chicago, 2018.
https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/zlup/Sustainable_Development/Publications/Chicago_Sustainable_Industries/Calumet.pdf

 Industrial Corridor Boundary

 Former Industrial Sites

Study Area Zoning

Map 4. Current Zoning, Study Area.



Data Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018.
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

0 0.25 0.5
Miles



Development in Chicago is restricted to the existing zoning set by the Department of Planning and Development.

A zoning classification can be amended if prospective developers apply for zoning map amendments and include detailed development proposals. The Chicago City Council makes final decisions regarding zoning map amendments.

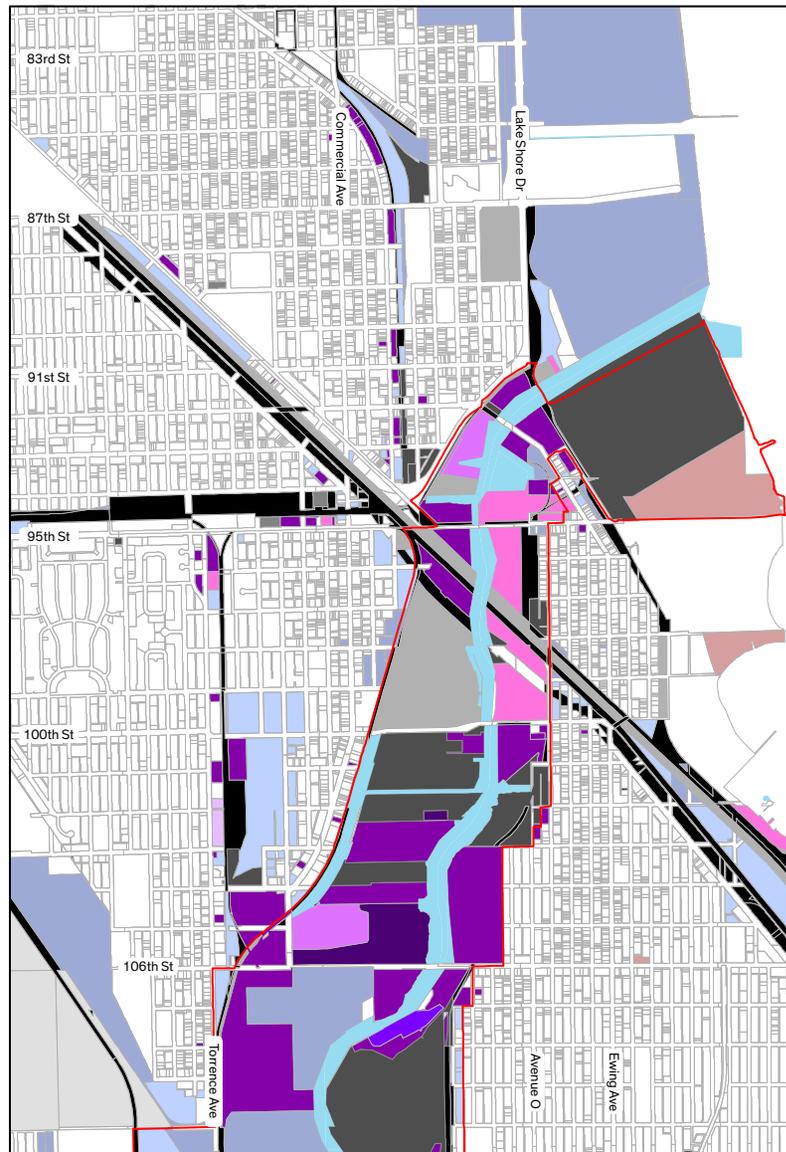
In the study area, dark purple represents the Lake Calumet PMD. Green indicates areas zoned for parks and open space. These zones may already have established parks or are planned for future parks or open space preservation. Red areas depict intensive commercial uses (e.g., big-box stores and auto-oriented uses) and pink areas depict business districts (e.g., small storefronts, walkable commercial corridors). Yellow and orange represent residential zoning. Darker yellow zoning allows for higher density multi-family residential buildings and orange zoning allows for residential-commercial mixed-use development.

Full zoning by community area can be found in Appendix B.



Land Use

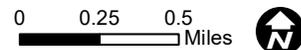
Map 5. Land Use in Lake Calumet PMD.



While zoning shows what is legally allowed for developments, land use shows what is currently existing. Map 5 shows the land uses along the Calumet River within the Lake Calumet PMD. The land uses along the river include mineral extraction, general industry, manufacturing/processing, warehouse distribution, storage, vacant industrial, transportation right of way, linear transportation (i.e., commuter rail and bus facilities and commercial docks), and communication.

- Industrial Corridor Boundary
- Non-Industrial Land Use
- Government Services/Public Works
- Mineral Extraction
- General Industrial
- Manufacturing/Processing
- Warehousing/Distribution
- Flex/Intermediate
- Storage
- Transportation Right of Way
- Linear Transportation
- Communication
- Utilities/Waste
- Intermodal Facility
- Vacant Industrial
- Other Vacant
- Calumet River

Data Source: CMAP 2013 Land Data.
Map Created by Great Cities Institute.



Riverfront Land Users

Map 6. Land Users Along Calumet River.



Map 6 shows the industries, businesses, and land users along the riverfront. Current industrial sites perform a variety of activities that may produce potentially harmful by-products. Many of the businesses also use the land for mineral storage, scrap metal storage, or some other non-value-added purpose.

West Bank

- 1 Illinois International Port District (Iroquois Landing)
- 2 United States Steel
- 3 Paket Corporation
- 4 City of Chicago
- 5 Compass Minerals
- 6 Bulk Equipment Corp.
- 7 LafargeHolcim
- 8 Sims Metal Management
- 9 People's Gas/SCEP/Exelon Power Station
- 10 KCBX Terminals
- 11 Skyway Cement Company
- 12 ELG Metals, Inc.
- 13 Beelman Truck Company
- 14 TPG Chicago Dry Dock
- 15 Mt. Carmel Stabilization Group
- 16 Beemsterboer
- 17 BHI Energy
- 18 Arro Corporation

East Bank

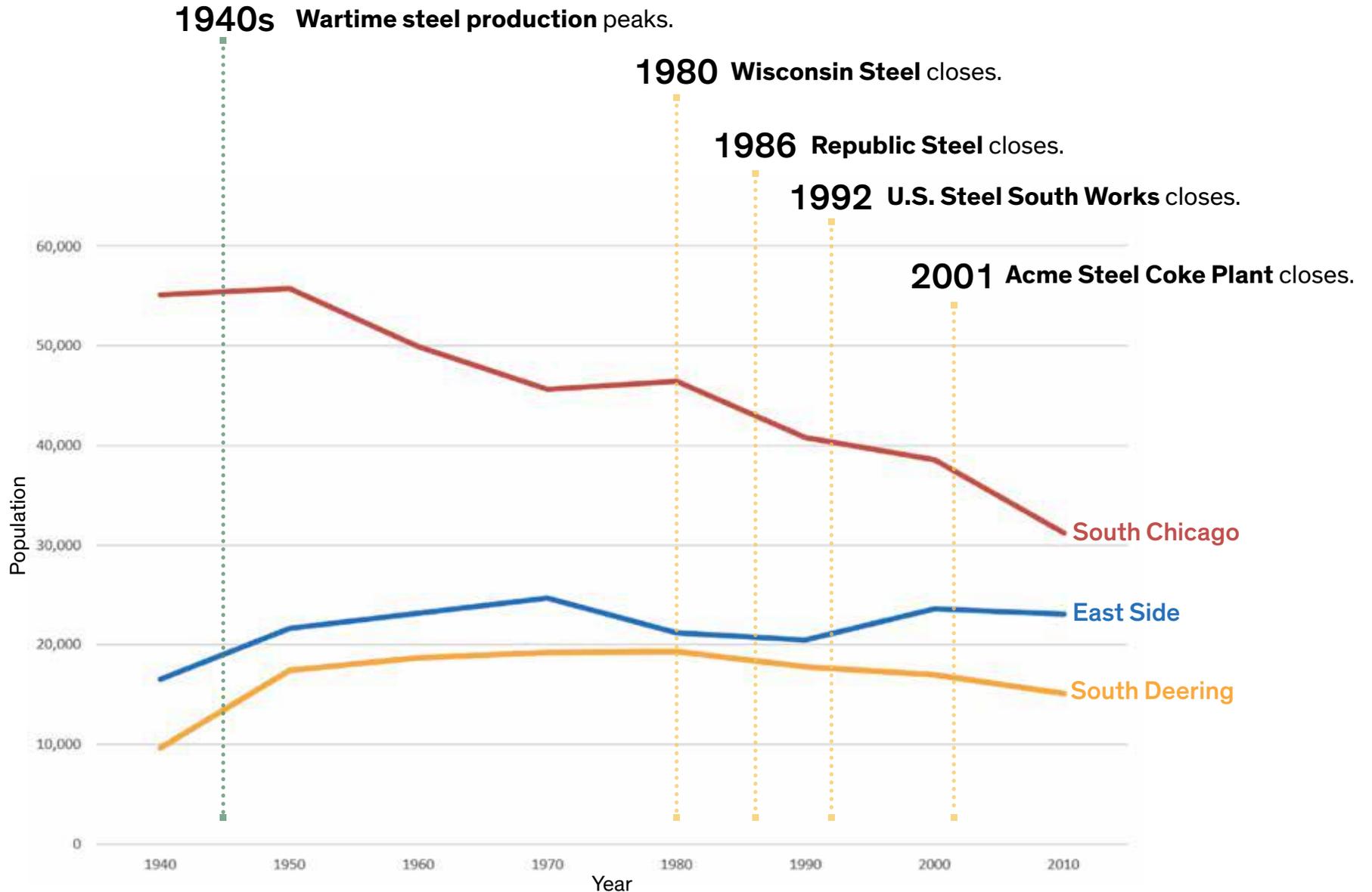
- 1 Illinois International Port District (Iroquois Landing): North American Stevedoring Company
- 2 Sims Metal Management
- 3 Luhr Salvage Yard
- 4 Crowley's Yacht Yard
- 5 Skyway Yacht Works
- 6 Morton Salt, Inc.
- 7 Mota Bros & Pete's Auto Repair
- 8 S.H. Bell Company
- 9 Former Carmeuse Lime, Inc. Site (now Chicago Rail and Port, LLC)

-  Industrial Corridor Boundary
-  Park
-  Water

Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal. Map Created by Great Cities Institute.

Chart 1. Population Over Time in South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering.

Data Source: Population data from 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau. Plant closure dates from Bensman and Wilson 2005.



Demographic Profile

The study area and surrounding communities developed with the steel industry, and suffered when steel plants closed. Population declines are particularly significant in South Chicago, which lost over 15,000 residents between 1980 and 2010. This period saw the closure of several of the community's largest employers, including the U.S. Steel South Works site in 1992.

Like many other Chicago neighborhoods that developed around industrial employment in the years leading up to World War II, much of the study area has lost population over the last several decades. Steel production and related industries in the study area communities boomed during World War II and in the post-war era of strong domestic manufacturing. Production declined beginning in the 1970s, and many of the area's numerous steel plants and related businesses began to close. Several closures that notably impacted the area were those of Wisconsin Steel in 1980, Republic Steel in 1986, U.S. Steel's South Works in 1992, and Acme Steel in 2001 (Bensman and Wilson 2005).

Because the area was home to many of the steel industry's employees, the area was hard hit by plant closures. Population in South Chicago has declined significantly as former steelworkers were forced to seek work elsewhere, while many others suffered conditions of chronic unemployment.



Photo: Study area steel workers protest job losses during the 1980 closure of Wisconsin Steel.
Source: Chris Walker, Chicago Tribune, 1980



Population

South Deering had a total of 14,635 residents for 2012-2016. 53.8% were female and 46.2% were male. The neighborhood was largely populated by adults, with 71.8% of residents aged 18 or older and 50.5% of residents aged 35 or older. 28.2% of residents were youth and children under the age of 18 (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Chart 2. South Deering Population Pyramid, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.

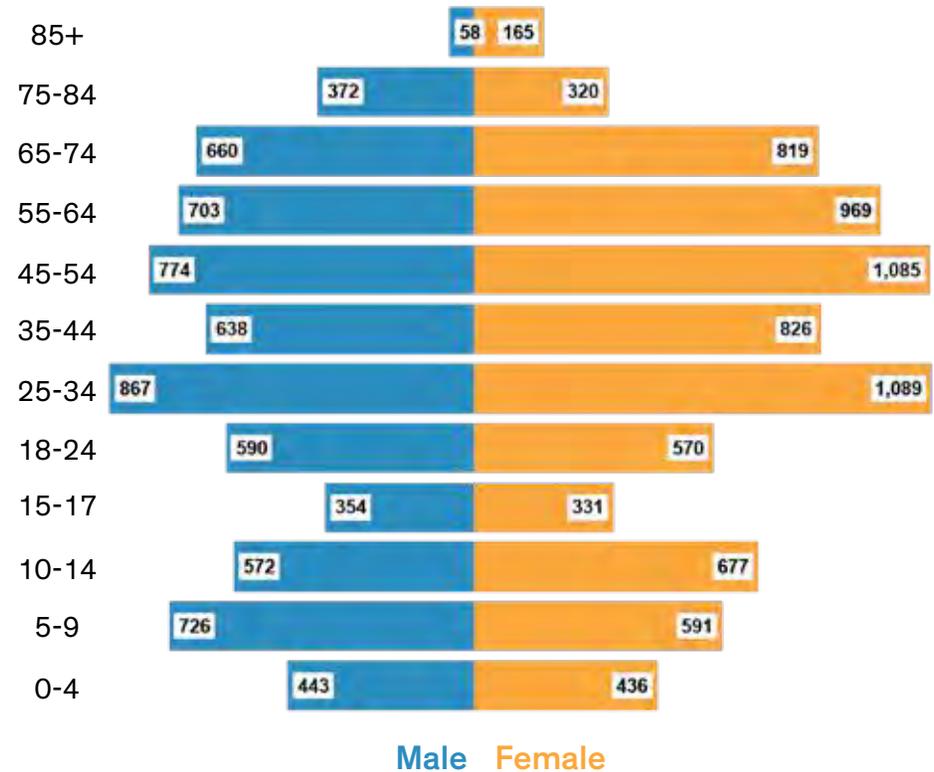
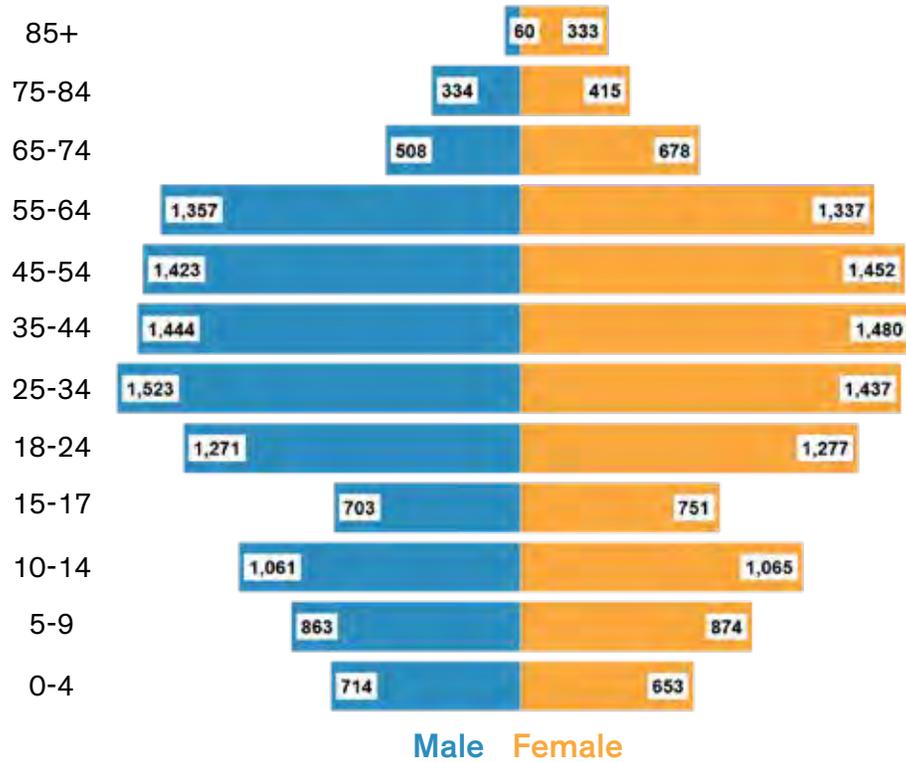


Photo: Community Engagement Participants.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

East Side had a total of 23,013 residents for 2012-2016. 51.1% were female and 48.9% were male. The neighborhood was largely populated by adults, with 70.9% of residents aged 18 or older and 47.0% of residents aged 35 or older. 29.0% of residents were youth and children under the age of 18, making East Side the community within the study area with the highest proportion of children (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Chart 3. East Side Population Pyramid, 2012-2016.

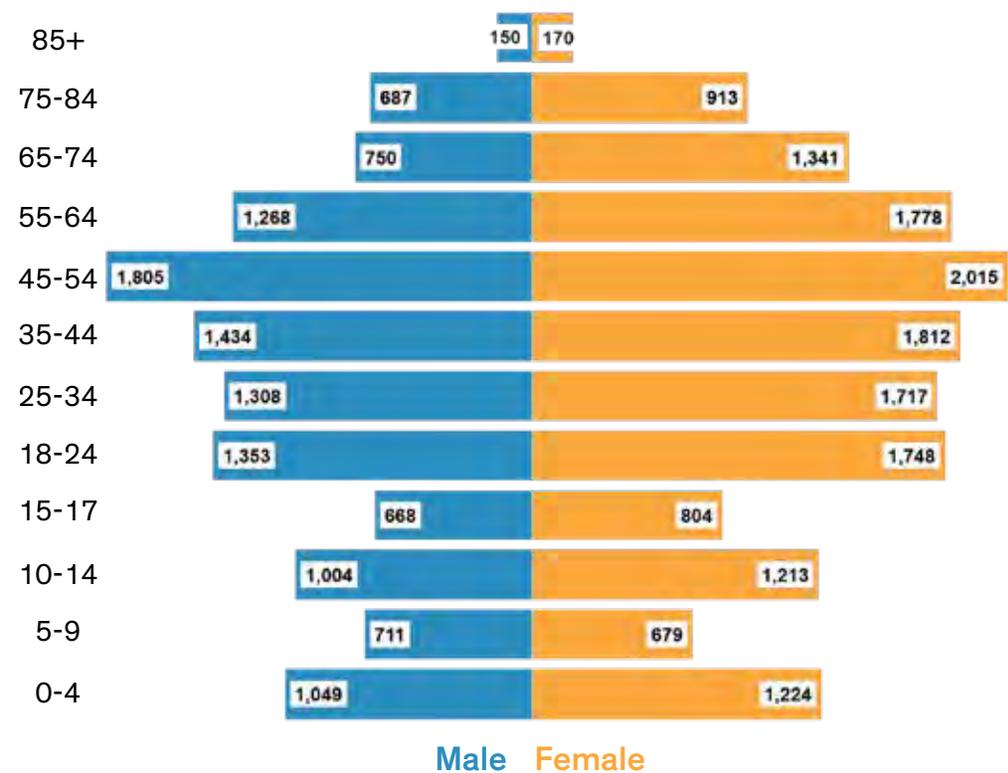
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



South Chicago had a total of 27,601 residents for 2012-2016. 55.9% were female and 44.1% were male. Of the three community areas, South Chicago had the largest population of adults, with 73.4% of residents aged 18 or older and 51.2% of residents aged 35 or older. 26.6% of residents were youth and children under the age of 18 (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Chart 4. South Chicago Population Pyramid, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



Race and Ethnicity

South Deering was predominantly Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) in 2012-2016, at 65.4% of the community's population. 28.3% of residents were Hispanic or Latino and 5.4% were White (non-Hispanic or Latino). 0.2% of residents were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.8% identified as Two or More Races.

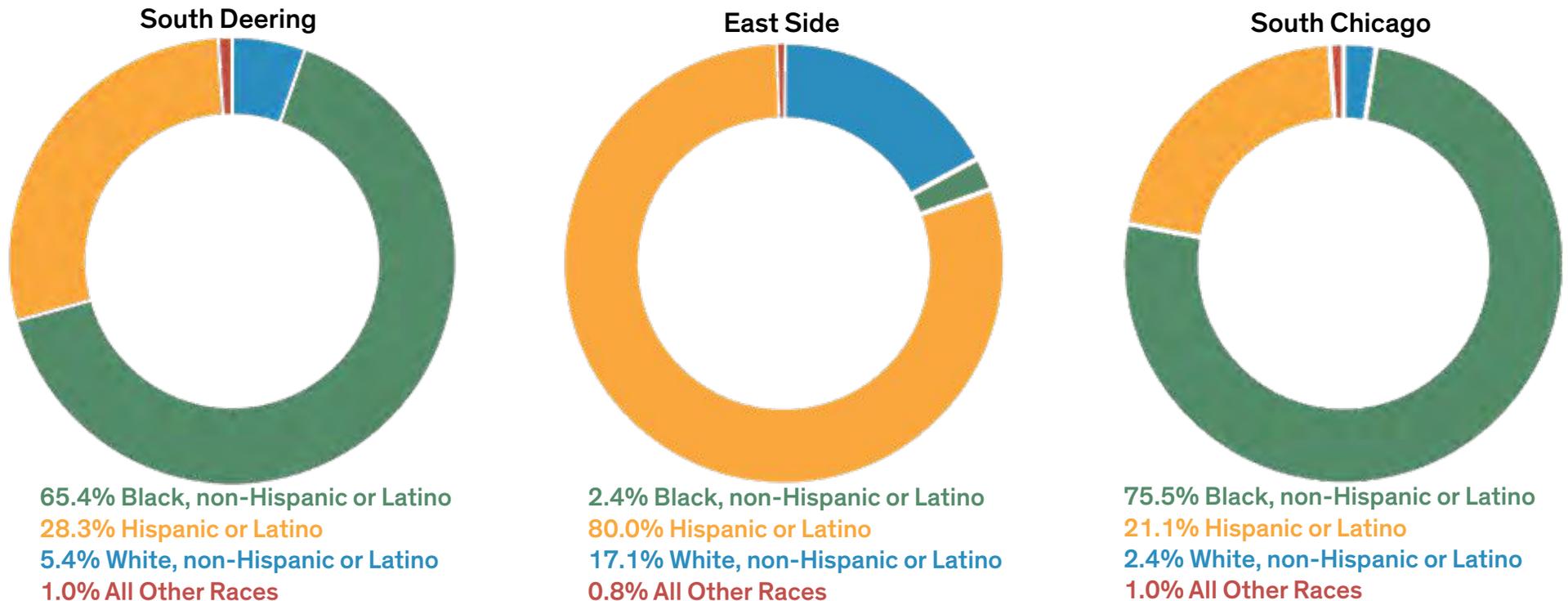
East Side was predominantly Hispanic or Latino, with Hispanic or Latino residents making up 80.0% of the community's population. 17.1% of residents were White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and 2.4% were Black (non-Hispanic or Latino). The remaining residents were Asian (0.3%) and American Indian or Alaska Native (0.1%).

Chart 5. Race by Community Area, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.

Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) residents made up 75.5% of **South Chicago's** population. Hispanic or Latino residents made up 21.1% of the population. The remaining residents were White (non-Hispanic or Latino) (2.4%), Asian (0.1%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.1%), or Some Other Race (0.8%).

Of the three communities in the study area, East Side had the highest proportion of foreign-born residents in 2012-2016, with these individuals comprising 29.0% of the total resident population. In 2016, South Deering and South Chicago had 12.1% and 10.2% foreign-born residents, respectively (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).



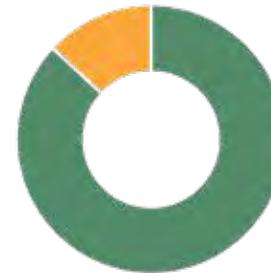
Housing Tenure

Chart 6. Housing Occupancy and Tenure by Community Area, 2012-2016.

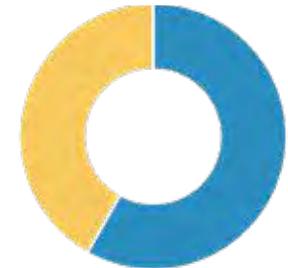
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.

5,012 homes (86.9%) in **South Deering** were occupied in 2012-2016. Homeownership in the community was strong, with 58.2% of homes occupied by homeowners. The remaining 41.8% of occupied homes were renter-occupied.

Of the 758 vacant homes in the community, 26% were for sale or rent, with 15.0% vacant for sale and 11.0% vacant for rent. Of the three community areas, South Deering had the lowest concentration of vacant homes that were neither for sale nor for lease (74%).



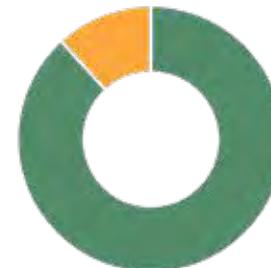
86.9% Occupied
13.1% Vacant



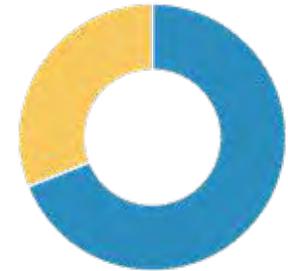
58.2% Owner-Occupied
41.8% Renter-Occupied

6,836 homes (88.2%) in **East Side** were occupied. Homeownership in the community was strong, with the majority (69.0%) of homes being owner-occupied; renter-occupied homes accounted for the remaining 31.0%.

Of the 916 vacant homes in the community, only 9.8% were for sale or rent, with 8.3% vacant for sale and 1.5% vacant for rent. The majority, 90.2%, of vacant homes were neither for sale nor for lease.



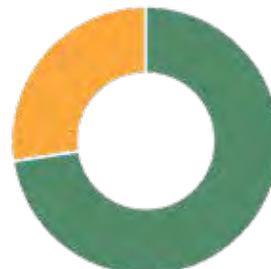
88.2% Occupied
11.8% Vacant



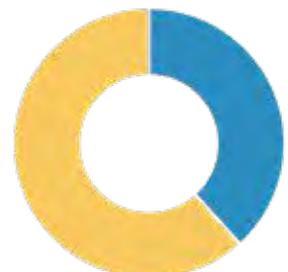
69.0% Owner-Occupied
31.0% Renter-Occupied

10,225 homes (72.6%) in **South Chicago** were occupied. Of occupied homes, the majority (61.7%) were renter-occupied; owner-occupied homes accounted for 38.3% of occupied housing stock.

Of the 3,845 vacant homes in the community, only 11.1% were for sale or rent, with 2.8% vacant for sale and 8.3% vacant for rent. The majority, 89.0%, of vacant homes were neither for sale nor for lease (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).



72.6% Occupied
27.4% Vacant



38.3% Owner-Occupied
61.7% Renter-Occupied

Educational Attainment

Of **South Deering** residents age 25 or older, 79.6% had a high school diploma or higher in 2012-2016. 20.4% of residents did not possess a high school diploma. 11.4% of residents had completed college or graduate school, while 33.7% possessed some college education but had not completed a Bachelor's degree.

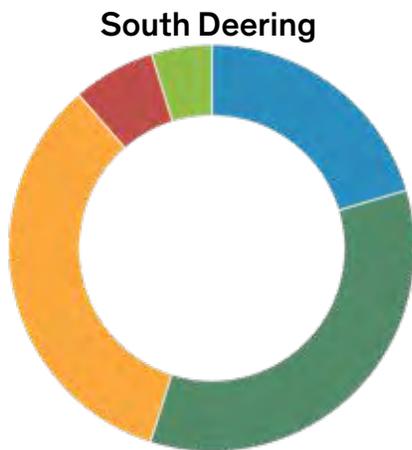
East Side had the highest proportion of residents age 25 or older (30.3%) who did not possess a high school diploma. Of residents age 25 or older, 69.7% had a high school diploma or higher.

30.3% of East Side residents did not possess a high school diploma. 12.6% of residents had completed college or graduate school, while 22.7% possessed some college education but had not completed a Bachelor's degree.

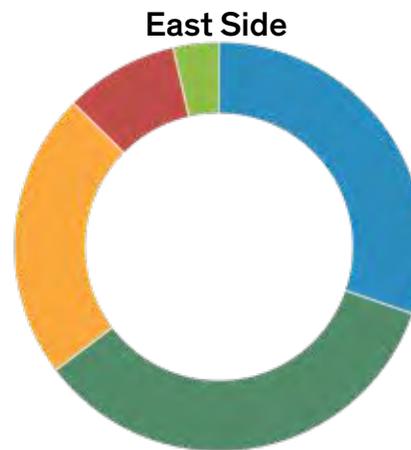
Of **South Chicago** residents age 25 or older, 79.9% had a high school diploma or higher. 20.1% of residents did not possess a high school diploma. 15.4% of residents had completed college or graduate school, while 33.3% possessed some college education but had not completed a Bachelor's degree (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Chart 7. Educational Attainment by Community Area, 2012-2016.

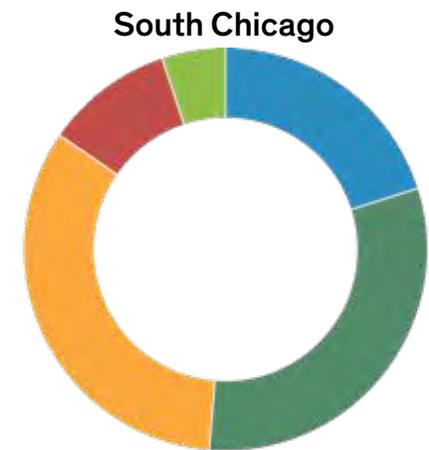
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



20.4% Less than High School
 34.5% High School Diploma
 33.7% Some College
 6.6% Bachelor's Degree
 4.8% Graduate or Professional Degree



30.3% Less than High School
 34.4% High School Diploma
 22.7% Some College
 9.0% Bachelor's Degree
 3.6% Graduate or Professional Degree

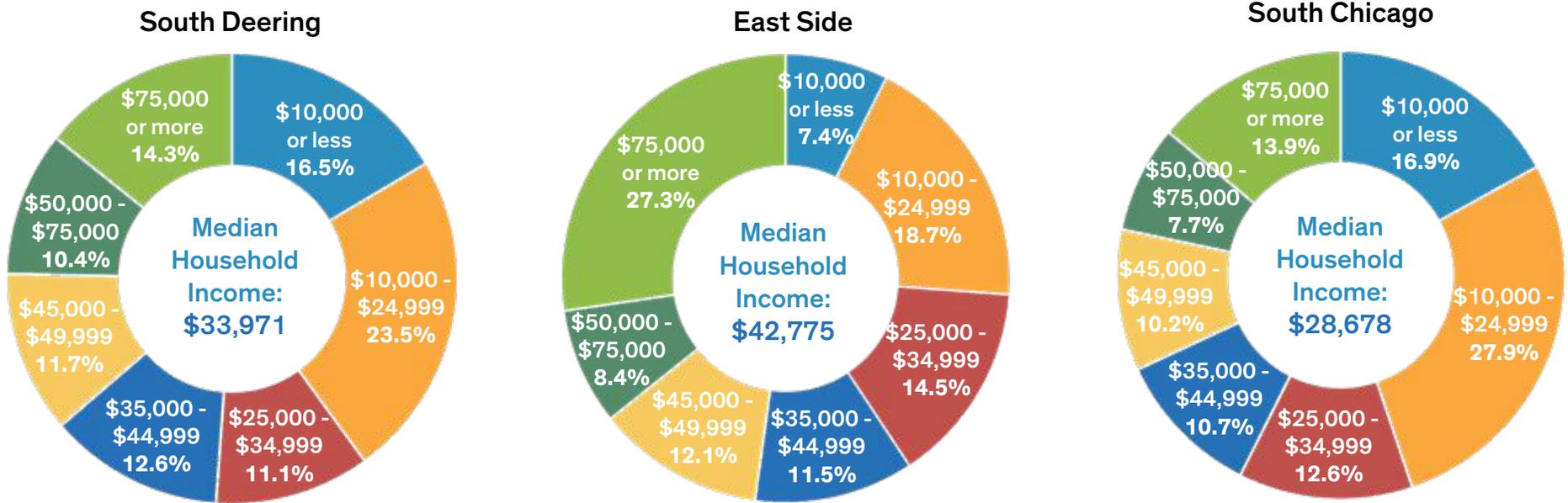


20.1% Less than High School
 31.2% High School Diploma
 33.3% Some College
 10.3% Bachelor's Degree
 5.1% Graduate or Professional Degree

Median Household Income

Chart 8. Median Household Income by Community Area, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



South Deering had a 2012-2016 median household income of \$33,971, and contained 5,012 households, the smallest of the three community areas. The largest income category was \$10,000-\$24,999, at nearly a quarter of household incomes.

East Side had a 2012-2016 median household income of \$42,775, which was the highest of the three community areas. East Side had a total of 6,836 households. Just under 30% of households made \$75,000 or more. The second largest income range was \$10,000-\$24,999, for approximately 20% of the population.

South Chicago had a 2012-2016 median household income of \$28,678. With 10,225 households, this community had the most households, but also had the lowest median household income. The largest two income ranges in South Chicago were less than \$10,000 and \$10,000-\$24,999, with 17% and 28% of households, respectively (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

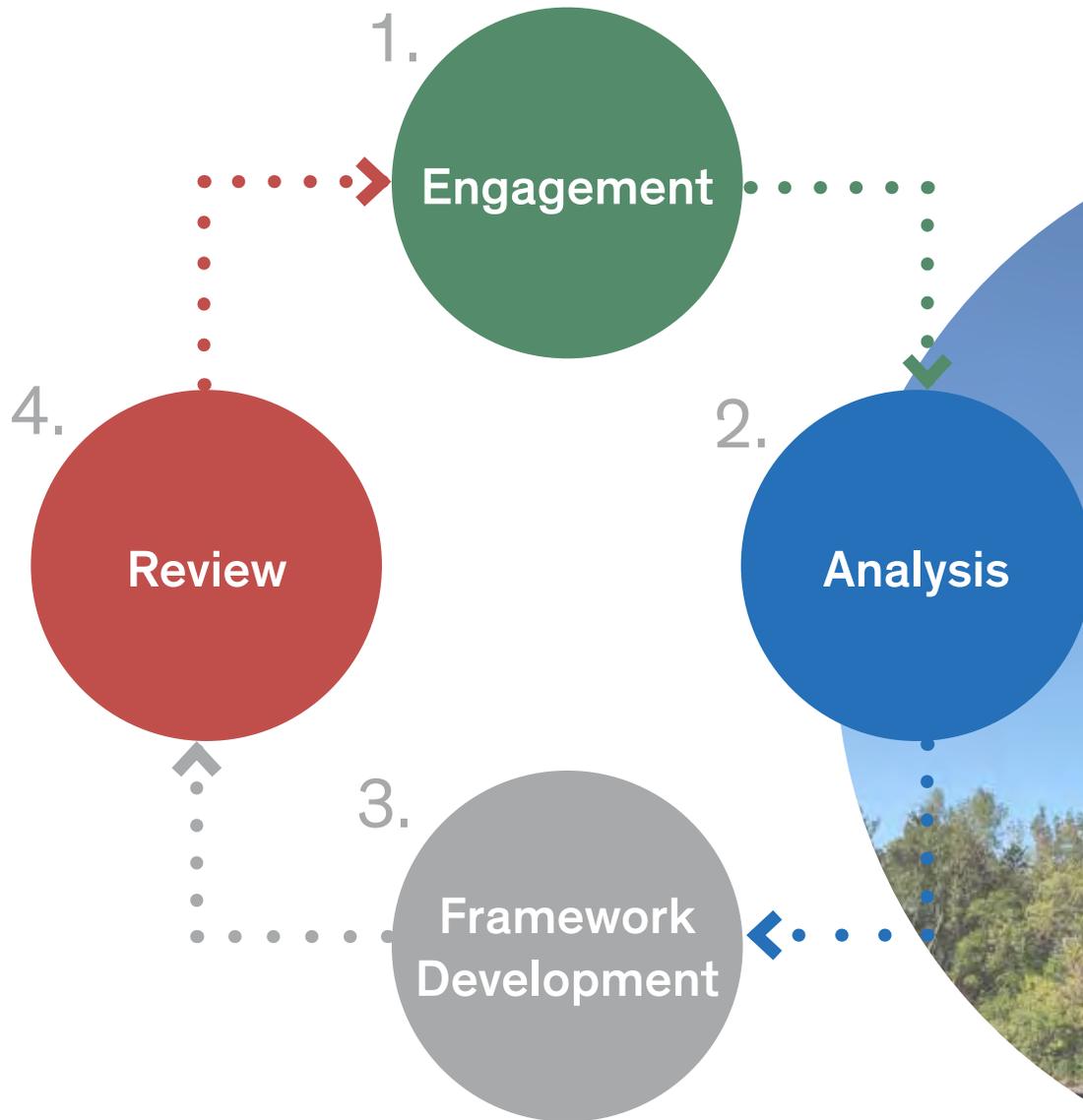


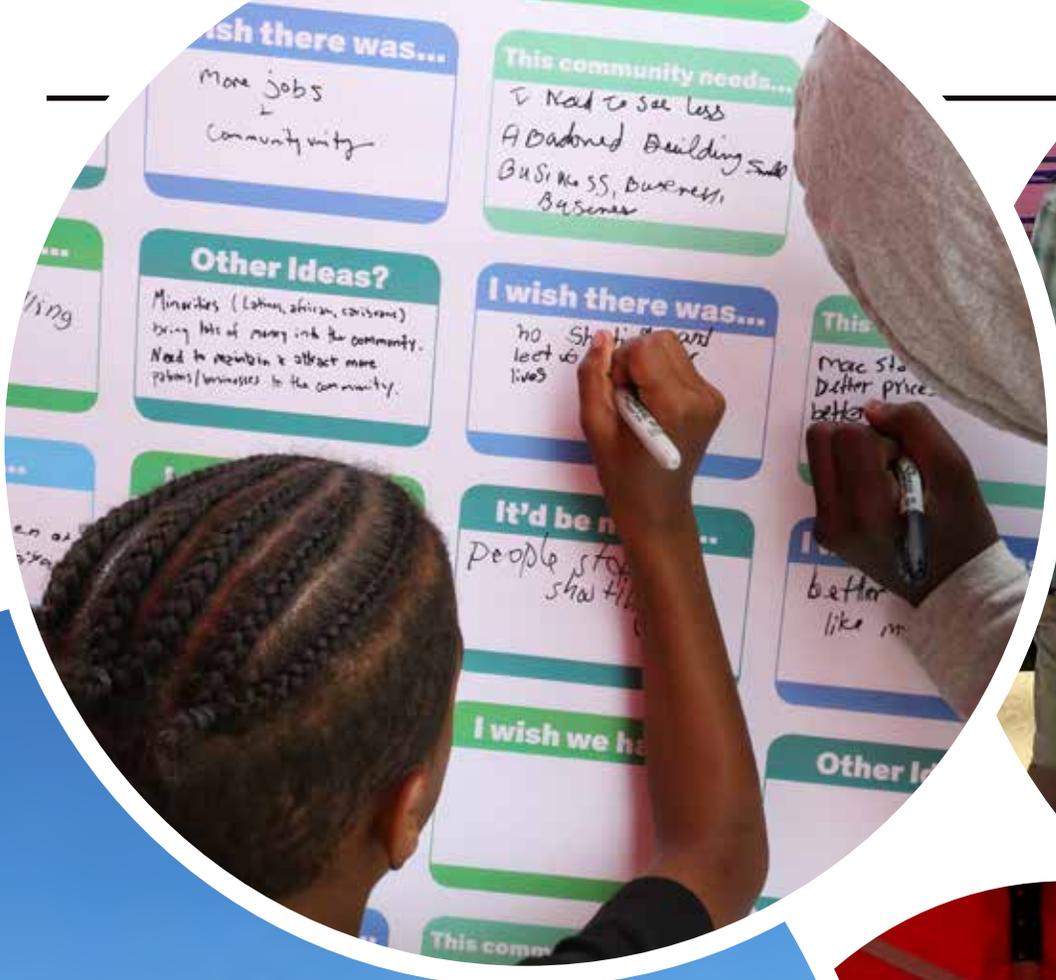
Framework Development Process

1. Community engagement was central to the development of this framework. Input that the project team gathered from stakeholders was used to define the content of this document, and informed the research and data collection.
2. The project team analyzed community engagement responses and performed research to identify the most pressing concerns of study area residents.
3. The team developed principles based on community feedback and research on case studies and data indicators.
4. This process was reviewed on an ongoing basis during interviews with stakeholders and the staff of community organizations. The team incorporated their feedback into the framework.

Photo: Community Engagement Participants. Opposite: Calumet River.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Framework Process





Community Engagement

We engaged with study area residents, organizations, and community groups throughout the planning process in order to gain a robust understanding of community concerns, needs, and aspirations. These conversations ranged from formal interviews to informal pop-up engagement events held throughout the community over a period of several months. Hosting a variety of engagement opportunities allowed the project team to gather feedback from residents, community organizers, businesses, and political leaders, which provided a diverse set of viewpoints and a range of concerns, goals, and values.



Photos: Community Engagement Participants.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Community Engagement

Calumet Connect Vision. As part of its ongoing work in South Chicago and the Calumet Region, the Great Cities Institute (GCI) initiated Calumet Connect as a mechanism for various stakeholders in the Calumet River region to actively coalesce in shaping its future.

An initial aim of Calumet Connect is a community-informed capacity building and planning project to capture priorities and enhance collaboration among residents, businesses, community organizations, and other stakeholders in South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering. In the Calumet Connect vision, engagement and planning processes focus on building bridges among residents, commerce, recreation, environmental stewardship, and developing new river access. The processes would also build capacity among residents to engage in anticipated City efforts to reconfigure the Planned Manufacturing District (PMD) along the Calumet River.

The area of the Calumet River from the mouth at Lake Michigan to 106th Street divides the communities on either side, and industrial occupants along the river have historically polluted and prevented public access to the river. The Southeast side in general continues to experience economic disenfranchisement. A unified vision for improvements will promote river access for residents, promote commercial development, and attract green industries to operate in conjunction with habitat restoration and recreation enhancements, while building capacity for community engagement in future city planning efforts.

Long term, Calumet Connect will help revitalize and make use of the Calumet River as a catalyst for a sustainable Southeast Side – promoting recreation, green industry, and commercial development. In the 21st century, the Calumet River should continue to serve its historic economic role, while also bringing opportunities for connecting communities to nature, developing the role of water culturally, and offering opportunities for improved public health. With the Calumet Connect vision in mind, GCI proceeded with the following community engagement process to inform this planning framework.

Through the Chicago Community Trust (CCT) *Our Great Rivers* grant that partially funded this planning framework, regional actors were added to Calumet Connect. In Fall 2018, Alliance for the Great Lakes obtained an additional grant from CCT to coordinate further activities of Calumet Connect.

From November 2017 to May 2018, GCI met monthly with local and regional participants of Calumet Connect, which represented a diverse set of interests and priorities.

Local Participants

Claretian Associates
South Chicago Chamber of Commerce
Southeast Environmental Task Force
South Worx Arte Group
Major Taylor Cycling Club of Chicago
Special Service Area #5
SkyArt

City-Wide and Regional Participants

Alliance for the Great Lakes
Chicago Public Art Group
Friends of the Parks
Illinois Public Health Institute
NeighborSpace
University of Illinois at Chicago College of Nursing
Chicago Department of Public Health

With the Calumet Connect vision in mind, GCI proceeded with the following community engagement process to inform this planning framework.

The following sections summarize the community feedback gathered from interviews, pop-up community engagement events, and a community focus group.

Interviews with Key Stakeholders and Community Organizations.

The framework team reached out to key community stakeholders and organizations for formal interviews, in order to gain understanding of key issues they see in their communities; key amenities and resources that exist in their communities; and what they would like to see in the study area in the future.

Interviewed Stakeholders

- 10th Ward Alderwoman Susan Sadlowski Garza
- Coalition to Ban Petcoke
- Southeast Environmental Task Force
- Special Service Area (SSA) #5
- South Worx Arte Group
- East Side Chamber of Commerce
- South Chicago Chamber of Commerce
- Southeast Chicago Dog Park Committee
- Vet’s Park Improvement Association
- East Side Pride

Key Community Concerns. Interview participants stressed the need for a cleaner, healthier environment and better jobs for the community. Environmental concerns include elevated asthma rates, concern over manganese contamination, and need for safer streets. The need for expanded living wage employment opportunities was highlighted, along with the need for improved transportation. Additionally, the taxes in adjacent Indiana communities are significantly lower than those in the City of Chicago, meaning much of consumer spending occurs across the state line, often taking jobs with it. Respondents also wanted greater unity between study area communities, which are divided socially and physically by the Calumet River and transportation infrastructure. Increased unity between communities would facilitate more meaningful community conversations and organizing around shared issues.

Residents want to see these barriers removed to better leverage collective strength for making the study area a more vibrant community. Recreational opportunities and programing for youth are limited. Financial assistance from the City of Chicago is limited, especially for youth programing, commercial corridor revitalization, neighborhood beautification, and new development. There are high rates of vacancy along commercial corridors.

Key Amenities and Community Assets. Community amenities include large amounts of green space, such as Steelworkers Park, as well as recreational opportunities at nature preserves like Big Marsh, just south of the study area communities. Residents feel well-connected to and proud of their individual communities. Many families have lived in the study area for generations, creating a sense of rootedness. The Calumet River has great potential as a community amenity, particularly if well-advertised and connected to commercial activity in the area. The study area has a flourishing arts community. Residents want to expand this by connecting with City and local agencies, such as the Park District or a Special Service Area (SSA), to implement more public art around the community.



Photo: Community Engagement Participants. Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Community Engagement

Pop-Up Community Engagement and Visioning Events.

Our team held five informal community engagement and visioning events in the summer of 2018. These pop-up events were held along commercial corridors and at a local church's summer festival. Hosting pop-up engagement sessions allowed us to reach a broad range of residents and gain perspective on their needs, concerns, and goals. It also allowed us to capture the voices of young people from the community. Overall, we were able to gather input from 300+ residents during these events.

Community Events and Locations

90th Street and Commercial Avenue
96th Street and Commercial Avenue
106th Street and Ewing Avenue
Our Lady of Guadalupe Summer Fest
The Get Down and Vote Block Party

Key Community Concerns. Resident concerns included lack of public transit options; lack of employment opportunities and community connection, particularly for young people and the elderly; a need to expand shopping and dining options within the community; and concerns regarding policing and public safety. Residents also wished for expanded community support, particularly through faith groups and block clubs; greater community unity between study area neighborhoods; neighborhood and park beautification and commercial corridor revitalization; and increased recreational and arts programming for children and teens.

“The best people I’ve ever met have come from this ward. The people have been through so much and they prevail, like the phoenix. They never give up.”

- Susan Sadlowski Garza, 10th Ward Alderwoman
(Source: Ines Sommers Film Clips)

Key Amenities and Community Assets. Residents repeatedly expressed how much they enjoy neighborhood parks, trails, and recreational opportunities. Individuals also mentioned the study area's strong sense of community and the various organizations, such as a food pantry and community centers, that serve as community resources. Residents also value their community's schools, churches, and small businesses.

Community Focus Group. Our team facilitated a focus group on the built environment, inviting residents who had previously participated in community engagement activities within the community. The focus group questions asked residents to consider the built environment, economic development opportunities, and housing within their communities, and to generate ideas on how to address concerns in these areas.

Location

Vodak - East Side Branch of the Chicago Public Library

Key Community Concerns. Residents voiced that many people in the study area do most of their shopping in Indiana, where there are more shopping options and lower taxes. Community wealth is therefore not always reinvested locally, but could be regained if more businesses and employment opportunities were attracted to the study area. Participants also mentioned heavy truck traffic throughout the study area; environmental toxins from heavy industry; lack of housing options and community programming; and lack of businesses that are willing to be community partners and hire locally.

Key Amenities and Community Assets. Participants highlighted the area's recreational amenities, local businesses, and history, all of which could be leveraged to foster economic development. Many young people in the community want to continue living in the study area as they age, and interest in activism and community organizing among young residents is strong.

“ I wish we had festivals on the river or in Steelworkers Park. ”

“This community needs police officers that work with the community, not against it.”

“Necesitamos areas recreativas para los jovenes.”

“ I value that the community keeps up and beautifies buildings and public areas. ”

“We need to openly communicate as men of our communities and honestly put forth a diligent effort to make changes, for the greater good.”

“ We should demand that businesses hire locally and become community partners. ”

“Necesitamos más apoyo en la comunidad.”

“I love this community because my family has lived here a long time.”



Quotes: Community Engagement Participants.
Photos: Community Engagement Participants.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Our vision is that the Southeast Side will become a **thriving community** where the **environment improves** the health of residents, infrastructure and investments are **equitable** and **beneficial** to all, and **economic development** can provide for the needs of residents and business owners without being detrimental to the health of workers and residents.

The Vision for this Planning Framework

A central theme emerged from conversations with community residents, business owners, and stakeholders: a desire to see the study area become a thriving community once again, with particular interest in cleaning up industrial sites, improving public health, rebuilding infrastructure, and ensuring equitable access to parks and recreation. Residents recognize the contributions of industry to the local economy, and they are passionate about working with industry to eliminate toxic emissions, improve worker safety, and increase the health and wellbeing of workers and residents affected by industry. Achieving this vision requires a bold effort to coordinate stakeholders, further engage the community, and secure buy-in from all stakeholders to adhere to a set of principles guiding equitable development of the study area communities.



Photo: Community Engagement Session.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Key Issue Areas From Community Engagement Process

Public Health & Environment

1

Public health and the environment go hand in hand: when the environment becomes polluted, communities experience increased health issues. Public health attends to the physical, mental, and social well-being of a community and seeks to prevent disease, prolong life, and promote human health through organized efforts and evidence-based policies at the community level.

Environmental justice seeks fair treatment for communities facing environmental health disparities. The study area communities feel strongly that environmental issues such as industrial pollution should not be borne by low-income communities or communities of color. It is imperative that communities have a voice in the decision-making process for the site selection of potentially harmful industries and the mitigation of existing environmental hazards.

Public health and the environment go hand in hand.

Social Equity

2

Social equity means ensuring that all communities enjoy equal opportunities and quality of life. A community with high social equity provides access to quality education, well-paying jobs, and a healthy environment to all its residents, allowing them to thrive and to participate fully in civil society.

The communities in the study area are passionate about equitable development and want to ensure that they have a voice in the development of their neighborhoods. Many residents mentioned that their neighborhoods need to receive their fair share of resources and infrastructure from the city and from other service providers. They envision an equitable community that reduces socioeconomic disparities while fostering places that are healthy and vibrant.

An equitable community reduces disparities while fostering places that are healthy and vibrant.

Economic Development

3

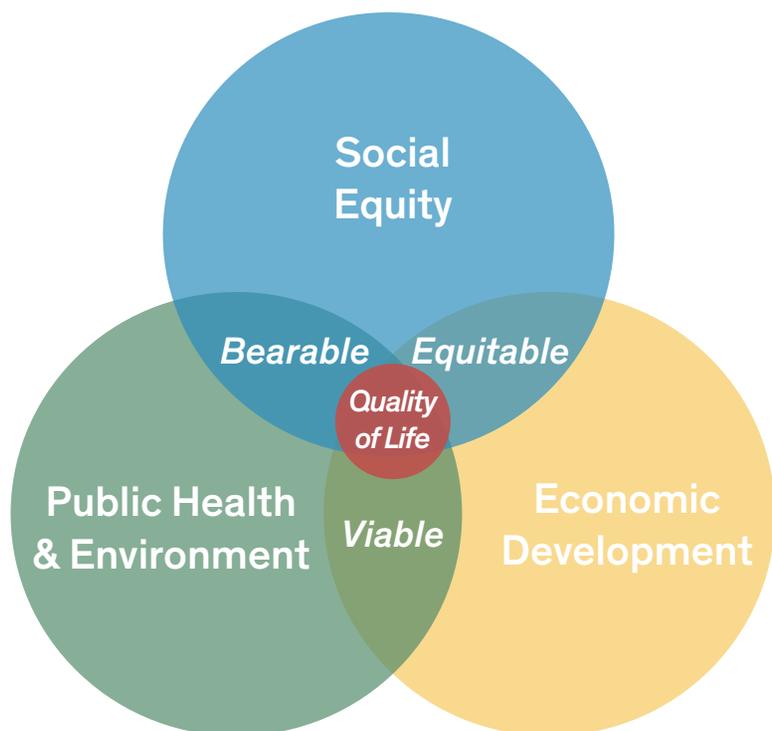
Economic development is the process by which a community improves economic, political, and social wellbeing of its residents. It is crucial that coordinated economic development strategies seek to protect the health of workers while providing living-wage jobs and improving resident quality of life.

Study area residents want policies to be oriented to make the community competitive in today's economy while ensuring protections for local workers and the environment. By focusing on the location advantages of the Calumet River industrial corridor, the community hopes to attract stable, future-proof jobs in sustainable industries that will benefit the community for many generations to come.

Residents feel that economic development policies should make the community competitive in today's economy.

Balance of Issue Areas

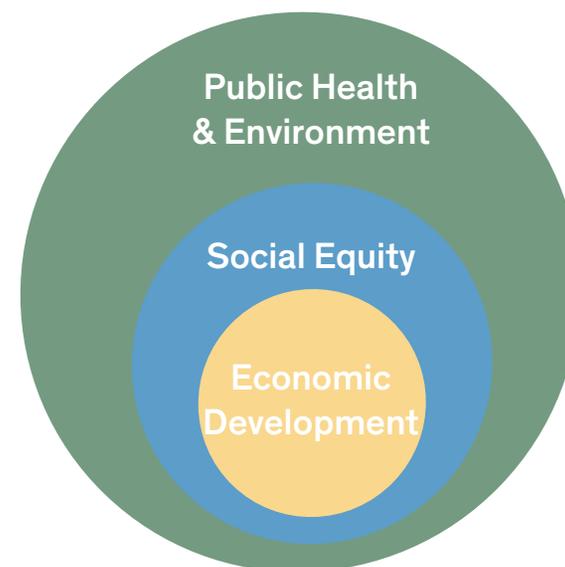
In order to enhance quality of life within the study area, residents want to see policies that balance public health and the environment, social equity, and economic development. Environmental justice, social equity, and economic systems are interconnected; decisions made regarding one area often impact the other two. Successful community plans generally address all three to ensure synergy and fuel development that is long-lasting and beneficial to all. It is imperative to strike a balance between the three systems by creating resilient programs and policies that positively impact each of the elements.



Bearable is defined as the balance between social equity and environmental sustainability, in which decisions regarding equity are made with consideration of the natural environment. **Equitable** is defined as the equal and fair distribution of natural, social, and economic resources across a population, and represents the balance between social equity and economic development. By driving equitable development, communities can reduce poverty and social

inequality. **Viable** is defined as the balance between economic development and environmental sustainability, in which development and economic growth are based in commitments to environmental protection, job creation, and sustainable industry expansion.

Limits of Issue Areas



Social equity and the economy are often constrained by environmental limits. If inequality and the economy continue to grow without communities prioritizing protection of the environment, it will become increasingly difficult to sustain living standards and quality of life. Without an environment that is safe and healthy, it is difficult to achieve an equitable community with a high quality of life for all. Without social equity, communities frequently see socioeconomic disparities worsen, often leading to declines in population and economic growth. Without a healthy workforce, it is difficult to sustain industry and economic development. It is therefore necessary to consider the impacts of policies and programs on each issue area (public health and environment, social equity, and economic development) when developing community plans.

Equitable Development Framework

As a result of the community engagement process, it became evident that the community had broad concerns that needed to be addressed. In addition to principles, this framework provides broad recommendations based on those community ideas.

This equitable development framework is a response to economic, health, and environmental disparities that persist in vulnerable and underserved communities like those of the study area, which contends with a disproportionate burden of Chicago's industrial uses and exposure to industrial contaminants and pollutants. Equitable development draws upon aspects of environmental justice to redistribute the burdens and benefits of growth among all races, classes, and neighborhoods. By applying equitable development principles to the study area, residents can help guide their community toward a more just and vibrant future. The framework and each set of recommendations is guided by these principles, which contribute to community resilience when deployed together. Additionally, this plan references environmental justice and just transition principles to further inform the recommendations and serve as a guide for community decision making in the future.

The following principles guide the framework:

- **Foster community stability**
- **Respect and value community character and experience**
- **Prioritize community participation in decision making**

The following principles guide the equity recommendations:

- **Advance affordable housing**
- **Expand connectivity and transportation options**
- **Improve community well-being**
- **Create communities that are accessible to all**

The following principles guide the public health & environment recommendations:

- **Advance environmental justice**
- **Eliminate disparities in health outcomes**

The following principles guide the economic development recommendations:

- **Expand economic opportunity for all residents**
- **Ensure a healthy and safe workplace for all workers and the surrounding community**



Photo: Calumet River.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Over 150 years of ongoing heavy industrial activity has exposed the region to a wide range of **contaminants**, which have affected air, water, and soil quality.

History of Environmental Health Concerns in the Study Area

Starting in the 1860s, ships carrying iron ore from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and trains carrying coal from southern Illinois led to the rise of the Calumet region as a major center for iron and steel production. By the 1920s, soap, paints, chemicals, cement, and other products were manufactured in the region. As industry flourished and populations grew, large amounts of waste began to be dumped. Licensed landfills did not exist and regulations related to garbage disposal were nonexistent. Liquid wastes were poured directly into waterways. Even after the closing of the steel mills and other industrial businesses, over 150 years of ongoing heavy industrial activity have exposed the region to a wide range of contaminants, which have affected air, water, and soil quality. Lead poisoning, asthma, skin rashes, pesticide poisoning, and other related illnesses continue to be the prime health concerns among residents. As shown on the Industrial Impacts and Environmental Activism timeline on the following pages, organizations and residents have continually pushed back against corporations and factories that have threatened their health and the environment. This activism, along with recent increased visibility on the environmental concerns of the study area, has led to regulatory investigations and legal action against industrial polluters. Now is the time to rethink the relationship between the community, industry, and the environment in order to improve quality of life and resiliency in the region.

Organizations and residents have continually pushed back against corporations and industries that have threatened their health and the environment.



Industrial Impacts and Environmental Activism, 1980 - Present

The following timeline details the recent history of industry-based environmental concerns and community activism in southeast Chicago neighborhoods since 1980.

- 1980** City of Chicago adopts a moratorium on expanding or building new landfills within city limits.
(Sendzik & Wiewel, 1996)
- 1986** *September:* An employee at Chemical Waste Management's incinerator disconnects pollution-monitoring equipment during PCB incineration on four occasions, resulting in a \$3.75 million fine from the EPA.
(Commins, 1992)
- 1989** Southeast Environmental Taskforce (SETF) is formed by Marian Byrnes to oppose a proposed garbage incinerator at 106th Street and Torrence Avenue.
(SETF, 2016)
- 1990** *May:* Mayor Daley proposes the Lake Calumet International Airport, which he says will grow to the size and activity of O'Hare. Daley withdraws the plan in 1992, after with mounting community pressure by SETF.
(Calumet National Heritage Area Initiative, 2018)
- 2000** Environmental advocates and political pressure fend off plans by Waste Management of Illinois to dump an additional 6 million tons of garbage in Chicago's last open landfill.
(Hawthorne, 2018)
- 2004** Mayor Daley and the City Council imposed a 20-year moratorium on all landfill operations.
(Amendment 2, Chapter 11-4-1520 of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago; Joravsky, 2012)
- 2010** *September:* Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) claims Chicago's Sanitary and Ship Canal system is not sufficient to stop invasive species like Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes and the region's water systems.
(NRDC, 2010)
- 2011** *May:* NRDC, Sierra Club, and Prairie Rivers Network file a federal lawsuit against the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) for dumping raw sewage mixed with stormwater, as well as algae-fueling pollution into the Chicago River system, including the Calumet Water Reclamation Plant.
(NRDC, 2011)
- 2012** *May:* The Village of Dolton attempts to annex an area of Chicago containing a landfill, in an effort to circumvent the Chicago Landfill ban ordinance, and allow Land & Lakes Co. to operate it. In response, a landfill ban was adopted to include all of Cook County, preventing the landfill from operating altogether.
(Rhodes, 2012)

- 2012** *August:* Leucadia National Corporation attempts to build a coal gasification plant in Chicago, but has the plan vetoed by Illinois Governor Pat Quinn.
(Chicago Tribune, 2012)
- 2012** *May:* BP is fined \$8 million by the EPA and the Department of Justice for harmful emissions at its Whiting plant that were linked to asthma, acid rain, and smog.
(North, 2018)
- 2013** *August:* Residents of southeast Chicago report to the City of Chicago dust blowing through their neighborhood from large piles of petroleum coke at storage facilities owned by KCBX Terminals Inc. and Beemsterboer Slag Corp.
(EPA, 2017)
- 2013** *September:* The Indiana Department of Environmental Management issues a discharge permit for BP's Whiting Refinery to dump 7 times the allowable federal limit of mercury into Lake Michigan.
(Alexander, 2013)
- 2014** *September:* SETF and NRDC raise concerns about granting a variance from the city's monitoring and other dust requirements to S.H. Bell, a company handling manganese in the open air in close proximity to a residential community.
(SETF, NRDC, 2014)
- 2014** *August:* Adelman's Truck and Equipment Corporation is found to be in violation of the Clean Air Act by the EPA for failing to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting substances.
(EPA, 2018)
- 2014** *March:* Cronimet USA, Watco Companies, and Skyway Cement Company are inspected by the EPA to determine compliance with the Clean Air Act.
(EPA, 2018)
- 2014** *November:* The Illinois Attorney General seeks an injunction against Agri-Fine, alleging the company is in violation of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act for producing emissions from the plant that residents describe as a thick, putrid odor.
(Duroi, 2014)
- 2014** *March:* BP's refinery in Whiting, Indiana, just three miles from Chicago, self-reports releasing an undetermined amount of crude oil into Lake Michigan.
(Hawthorne, 2014)

Industrial Impacts and Environmental Activism, 1980 - Present

- 
- 2014** *April:* EPA issues a notice of violation to Horsehead Corporation (now American Zinc Recycling) for Clean Air Act violations related to the release of nitrogen oxide and particulate matter.
(Illinois EPA, 2014)
 - 2014** *December:* Agri-Fine files for bankruptcy and is replaced by Pullman Innovations, a company that emphasizes community transparency and works with local organizations to mitigate pollution impacts.
(Illinois Northern Bankruptcy Court Case 1:15-bk-41000, 2015; Corrigan, 2016)
 - 2015** *April:* After extensive lobbying from nearby residents, LG Metals Inc. is inspected by the EPA to determine its compliance with the Clean Air Act.
(EPA, 2018)
 - 2016** *June:* After years of public protest, open piles of petcoke are removed from the banks of the Calumet River by KCBX Terminals Inc., which has an exclusive contract with BP to store the solid carbon material.
(Pete, 2016)
 - 2016** *June:* Ozinga reached a settlement with the EPA to reduce particulate matter or dust from its cement operations in the Chicago area.
(EPA, 2018)
 - 2016** *June:* The BP Whiting Refinery is fined \$275,000 by the EPA for a 2014 spill of 39 barrels of oil and for other violations dating back to 2011.
(North, 2018)
 - 2017** *March:* EPA issues Notice of Violation to Skyway Cement Company for Clean Air Act violations related to the release of particulate matter.
(EPA, 2018)
 - 2017** *August:* EPA inspects Chicago Rail and Port LLC to determine its compliance with the Clean Air Act and finds violations.
(EPA, 2018)
 - 2018** *April:* Under EPA oversight, U.S. Steel collects water samples from the Burns Waterway, which flows into Lake Michigan, and found chromium levels several hundred times greater than those allowed under its permits.
(North, 2018)

- 
- 2018** *April:* Surfrider Chicago, represented by the University of Chicago's Abrams Environmental Law Clinic, files a lawsuit in the U.S. District of Northern Indiana due to an illegal chromium discharge that occurred in October 2017. Surfrider Chicago has compiled a list of Clean Water Act Violations and Penalties which occurred between 2016 and 2018 and which were the responsibility of Cargill, BP, ArcelorMittal, Union Carbide, U.S. Steel, Gary Sanitary District, and Hammond Sanitary District.
(North, 2018)
- 2018** *April:* EPA issues a Notice of Violation to Chicago Rail and Port LLC for a Clean Air Act violation, for causing emissions of particulate matter from a limestone storage facility.
(EPA, 2018)
- 2018** *July:* General Iron Industries moves its Lincoln Park location to Chicago's southeast side, prompting frustration from advocates, including the Southeast Environmental Task Force.
(Hawthorne, 2018)
- 2018** After years of public scrutiny, including from U.S. Senator Dick Durbin, manganese pollution from S.H. Bell, Watco Companies, American Zinc Recycling, and North American Stevedoring prompts new EPA probe.
(Hawthorne, 2018)
- 2018** *July:* Water pollution from nearby industrial facilities in Northwest Indiana, including U.S. Steel, continue to affect Lake Michigan's water quality.
(North, 2018)
- 2018** *October:* NRDC analysis shows that majority-minority communities in Chicago, including the study area, experience the highest levels of pollution exposure in the city.
(Chase, 2018)
- 2019** *January:* The City of Chicago releases a set of rules for the control of emissions from the handling and storing of bulk materials. The purpose of which is to minimize emissions of airborne particulate matter from processing bulk solid materials, such as ores, coal, and coke.
(Chicago Department of Public Health, 2019)

This timeline illustrates some of the impacts of industry in the study area and the response from community members and organizations. Much of the activism of community groups has driven increased inspections, fines, and legal action from the Environmental Protection Agency and courts in Indiana and Illinois, much of which is ongoing.

Public Health and Environmental Challenges

Despite many achievements, environmental advocates in the study area face new challenges to improve living standards in their neighborhoods. According to Healthy Chicago 2.0, residents in South Chicago can expect to live 4 years less than the city average of 77 and experience higher rates of asthma, cancer, and other illnesses (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018). The combination of poor air, water, and soil quality and a lack of health care resources have led to the subsequent health disparities experienced in the study area.

The Greater Calumet area is replete with ongoing pollution-generating activity, brownfield sites, Superfund sites, and sanitary landfills (see Map 9). The most significant hazardous sites are those Superfund sites where the known contaminants require costly cleanup. For example, the neurotoxin manganese can still be found on residential properties close to the S.H. Bell Co. storage terminal on the Calumet River between 101st and 103rd streets (Hawthorne, 2018).

Decisive and immediate action is needed to protect the health of study area residents, but federal and local response has been insufficient, according to the Natural Resources Defense Council (Chase, 2018). This is part of a larger pattern in the failure of our institutions to properly monitor, recognize, and penalize companies that are actively harming the community.

Today's economic trends and political climate makes environmental justice more difficult to achieve. As noted on page 39, General Iron recently announced plans to move its operations to the study area, in the face of rising land prices and increased residential development pressure near its former Lincoln Park location (Ori, 2018). As heavy manufacturing leaves other industrial corridors that are closer to the urban core, the Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District will allow those same firms to stay in Chicago but at the expense of nearby residents.

The proposed General Iron facility in the study area will likely be accompanied by a massive distribution hub that will bring thousands of diesel trucks to the community —partially funded by \$25 million in tax-increment funding from a newly established TIF district. The Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District only permits industrial land use, which makes it difficult to oppose further industrial development in the area (Ruppenthal, 2018).

Federal policy presents its own obstructions to the work of environmental advocacy. Although rejected by Congress for two years in a row, the current White House administration has continually proposed massive cuts to the EPA that would affect the capacity of the federal government to monitor air pollution, toxic waste, and water quality (Dennis, 2018).

Residents in South Chicago can expect to live 4 years less than the city average of 77 years, and experience higher rates of asthma and cancer.

In spite of all the challenges, environmental activism remains powerful and well-organized in the study area. There is now more interest in transitioning away from heavy industry and toward clean energy and businesses that promote environmental health and social equity. In 2008, the Southeast Environmental Task Force began advocating for a green economic industrial corridor “to integrate industry, natural areas, and community harmoniously and to shape a sustainable future,” rather than be continually burdened with pollution and the threat of new polluters locating in the area (Suh, 2018). Many community members expressed their concerns regarding the dirty businesses and industry within the Calumet Planned Manufacturing District, but questioned the sorts of businesses and land uses that could replace them.

The City of Chicago already has experience welcoming green, clean industrial options within city limits. The following case study describes the Method Manufacturing Facility in Pullman, which could serve as inspiration for new businesses locating within the corridor. The introduction of cleaner industry could also lead to better land quality and opportunities for recreational use along the Calumet River.

The road towards a green industrial corridor will be long and difficult to achieve, but continued pressure from the study area residents and increased cooperation of local industry and workers can pave the way for change.

Case Study: Method Manufacturing Facility, Pullman, Chicago.

Cleaning product and personal care company Method opened a manufacturing plant in the Pullman neighborhood in 2015, expanding green industry into this historic labor hub on the south side. The factory is LEED Platinum certified and home to a 75,000-square-foot rooftop farm, operated by Gotham Greens, which distributes fresh produce across the city. 30% of the facility's energy needs come from on-site wind and solar power. Both manufacturing and packaging of Method's environmentally conscious cleaning products occur on-site, thus reducing the firm's energy usage, and products are shipped via fuel-efficient biodiesel freight fleets. On-site stormwater management infrastructure and "cradle to cradle" recycled building material sourcing further enhance the facility's sustainable infrastructure. Method is also committed to local hiring, with one-third of employees hailing from the Pullman area in 2015 (William McDonough and Partners, 2018; Method, 2018).



Photo: Method's manufacturing facility in the Pullman neighborhood of Chicago. Source: Patsy McEnroe, 2015, courtesy of William McDonough and Partners.

Public Health and Environment Assessment

While the industries along the Calumet River provide employment to residents, they also greatly contribute environmental toxicity, poor health quality, and increased morbidity. Several toxic substances are released from factories, including lead, manganese, nickel, zinc, mercury, and cadmium. All of these compounds are known to have negative health effects when inhaled, even in trace quantities. Several are linked to central nervous system disease, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, asthma, and stroke.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory, companies like Horsehead Corporation/American Zinc Recycling and Cargill are some of the main producers of toxic substances within the study area (EPA Toxics Release Explorer, 2017). Horsehead recycles and processes zinc, and Cargill processes food products. Many other companies, including Agri-Fine, S.H. Bell Co., and BP, have been responsible for foul odors and dangerous particles that have plagued the community (Pete, 2017).

Compared to the City of Chicago average, many more study area residents live without health insurance. This makes the issue of toxic exposure all the more pressing because access to necessary treatment for pollution-related health issues is limited.

Cadmium

Cadmium is a heavy metal present in many industrial settings such as refining zinc and manufacturing batteries. Inhalation of cadmium, even in small quantities, can cause cadmium toxicity, which is untreatable and can lead to respiratory disease, kidney failure, liver failure, bone weakening, and severe joint pain (Godt et al., 2006).

Lead

Lead is commonly used in metal manufacturing and refining, particularly in conjunction with zinc and silver. High levels of lead exposure, particularly in children, can cause abdominal pain, anemia, kidney failure, learning disabilities, behavioral problems, blindness, and more (Papanikolaou, 2005).

Manganese

Manganese is a heavy metal used in steel manufacturing. Overexposure to the neurotoxin through inhalation can lead to muscle spasms, aggression, and other complications. Manganese toxicity is often confused with Parkinson's disease (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018).

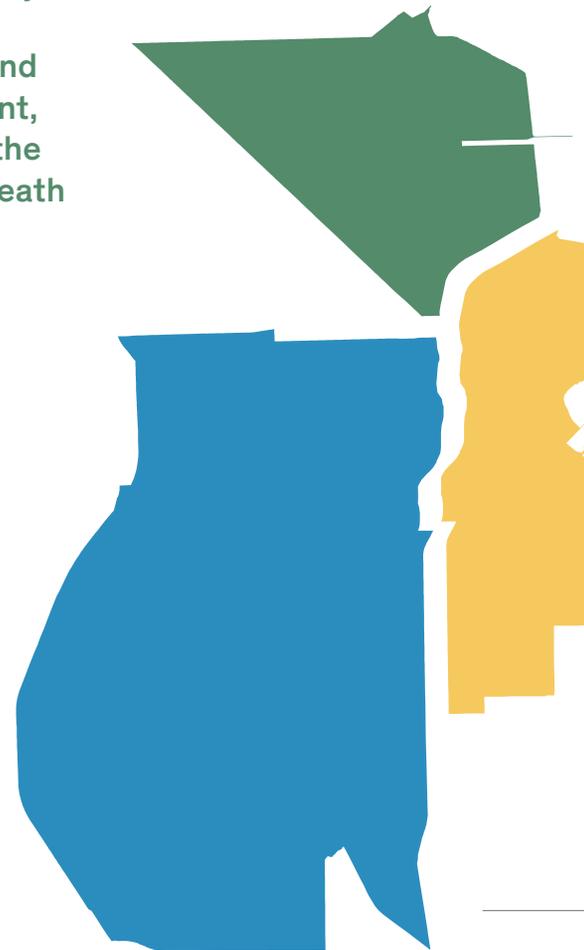
Nickel

Nickel is a heavy metal often used in metal manufacturing and refining. Early nickel-toxicity symptoms include chest pain, rapid heart beat, and cough, and prolonged exposure may lead to cancer, kidney and liver failure, cardiovascular disease, and childhood development problems (Das et al., 2008).

According to the Chicago Health Atlas, the study area communities experience above-average asthma and lead-toxicity rates. Compared to Lincoln Park, an affluent area with an industrial past, and West Ridge, a predominantly immigrant, middle-income area, communities in the study area experience higher stroke death rates and lower life expectancy.

Map 7. Health Indicators by Community Area, 2018.

Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018. Map created by Great Cities Institute.



South Chicago

Without Health Insurance **16%**
 Asthma Rate **14.9%**
 Lead Toxicity per 1,000 **32.3**
 Stroke Deaths per 100,000 **41.2**
 Life Expectancy **72**

East Side

Without Health Insurance **17.4%**
 Asthma Rate **15.7%**
 Lead Toxicity per 1,000 **19.2**
 Stroke Deaths per 100,000 **35.7**
 Life Expectancy **78**

South Deering

Without Health Insurance **18.3%**
 Asthma Rate **18.5%**
 Lead Toxicity per 1,000 **12**
 Stroke Deaths per 100,000 **44.9**
 Life Expectancy **74**

Compare to:

City of Chicago

10.5% Without Health Insurance
 10.5% Asthma Rate
 18.2 Lead Toxicity Per 1,000
 45.4 Stroke Deaths Per 100,000
 77 Life Expectancy

West Ridge

19.6% Without Health Insurance
 9.7% Asthma Rate
 22.4 Lead Toxicity Per 1,000
 33.4 Stroke Deaths Per 100,000
 79 Life Expectancy

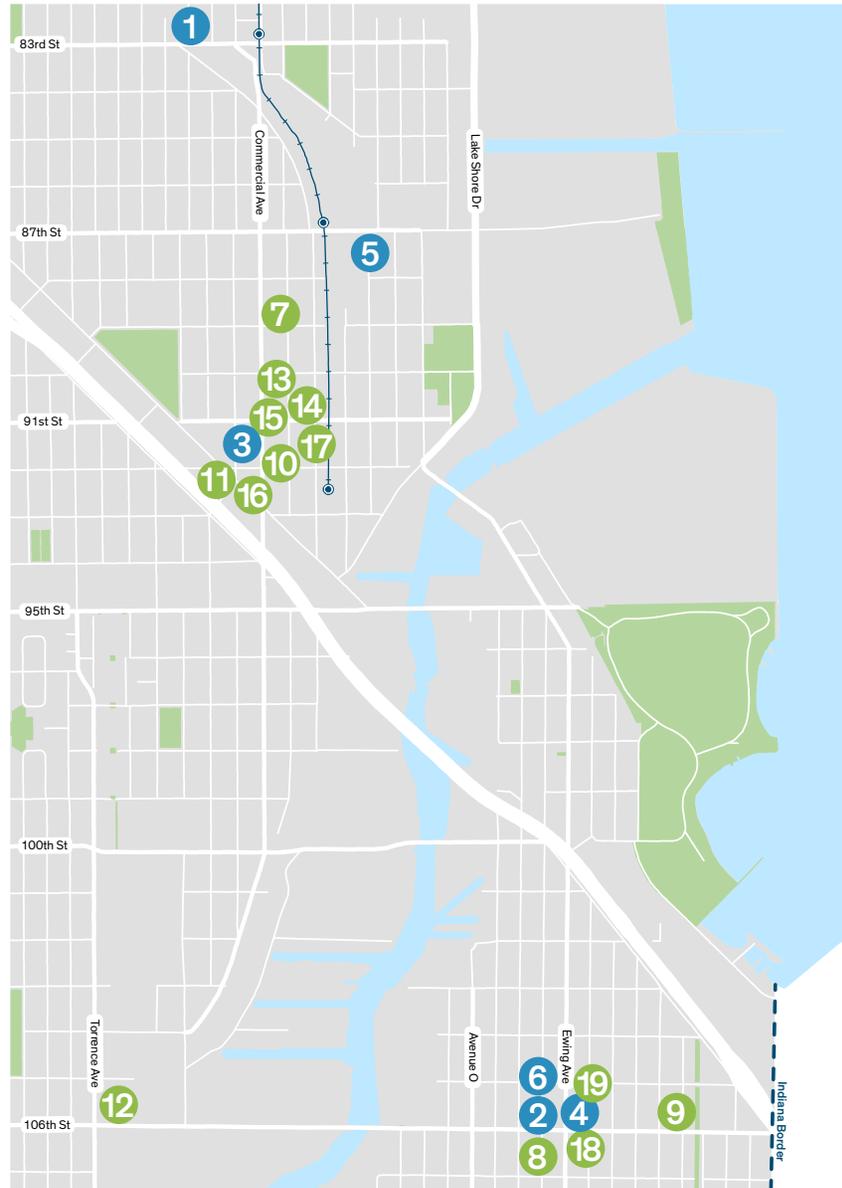
Lincoln Park

4.6% Without Health Insurance
 8.2% Asthma Rate
 1.6 Lead Toxicity Per 1,000
 30.2 Stroke Deaths Per 100,000
 81 Life Expectancy

Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.

Health Resources

Map 8. Health Resources in Study Area, 2018.



Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset map. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

General Health

- 1 Access Brandon Family Health Center
- 2 Chicago Family Health Center East Side
- 3 Chicago Family Health Center South Chicago
- 4 East Side Medical Health Center
- 5 Kidsby Family Health Center
- 6 Prohealth Care Center

Specialized Health

- 7 Athletico Physical Therapy
- 8 East Side Dental Lab
- 9 Family Dental Care East Side
- 10 Family Dental Care South Chicago
- 11 Fresenius Kidney Care Neomedica South
- 12 Fresenius Kidney Care South Deering
- 13 Heart Care Center of South Chicago
- 14 Metropolitan Family Services Southeast
- 15 Morgan Park Foot Clinic
- 16 Par Dental Center
- 17 Tropical Optical
- 18 Sheth Dental Associates
- 19 Dr. William Wai Pediatrics

Community Health Concerns

“I’m concerned for the health of our community, for safe jobs, for clean industry.”

- 10th Ward Resident



Photo: Doctor and Patient.
Source: NCHS Health, 2018.
Quotes: Ines Sommers Film Clips.

“I work as an ER nurse on the south side of Chicago at 87th and Commercial. We need to be informed of these issues because it affects our patients and it affects the patients that we treat. We may not know which signs and symptoms to look for, where to send them to as far as where we’re referring them for follow-up care. We don’t know how to test for these things. What are the restrictions we should be giving our patients? What are the instructions we should be giving them to follow?”

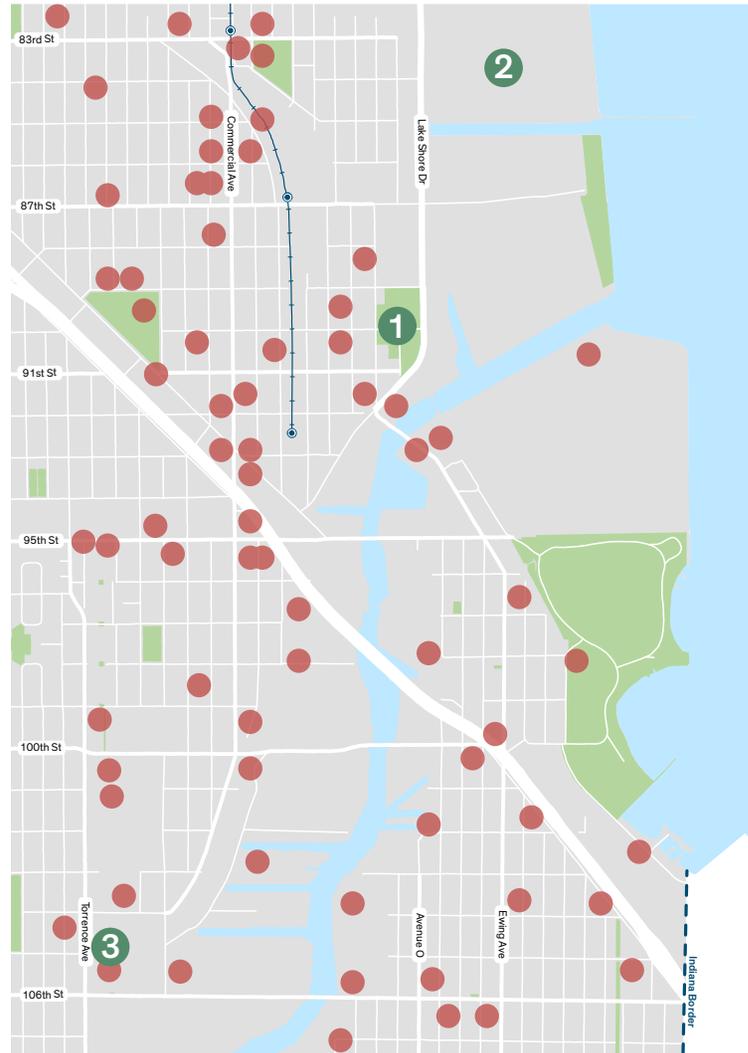
- 10th Ward Resident

“I just want to work towards the solution because finding out the problem is taking too long, we already know that there’s a problem. It’s how to put people first before these companies.”

- 10th Ward Resident

Hazardous Waste

Map 9. Hazardous Waste Sites in Study Area, 2018.



Source: "Active RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites." enviroatlas.epa.gov, Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018.
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

According to the EPA, a brownfield site is defined as:

“a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.”

Per EPA estimates, there are over 450,000 brownfields in the United States. Remediating these properties allows for redevelopment, which in turn drives economic growth, improves the environment, and reduces sprawl and development pressure on open land by utilizing existing infrastructure (EPA Brownfields Program, 2018).

Many sites in the study area actively produce or store waste, or did so in the past. This waste, when stored improperly, can permeate soil and contaminate water for years to come. This map shows EPA-regulated hazardous waste sites and brownfield sites where remediation has already taken place under EPA oversight. Over \$150,000 in EPA funds have been dedicated to Calumet Region Area Wide Planning, a part of the EPA’s Targeted Brownfields Assessment program, which provides technical assistance for communities and determines the extent of contamination of brownfield sites in order to assist with redevelopment planning (EPA TBA Factsheet, 2017). Active hazardous waste sites are much more common and are regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Businesses, institutions, and individuals that store or produce hazardous waste as defined by the EPA are required to report this to the EPA.

- Brownfield Sites**
- Active Hazardous Waste Sites**
- 1 Schafer Park
- 2 South Works
- 3 Sun Machine Parts

Brownfield Redevelopment

The study area is home to several EPA-designated brownfields sites, which have already undergone environmental remediation under the EPA's oversight and have been transformed into public parks. Though many of the sites are contaminated from years of steel production operations and illegal dumping, they are also ecological habitats that, when remediated, become natural oases and assets for the community. Not only do they exhibit the extent of contamination that may be left behind by industry in the area, but they also exemplify the potential held by many post-industrial sites in the study area.



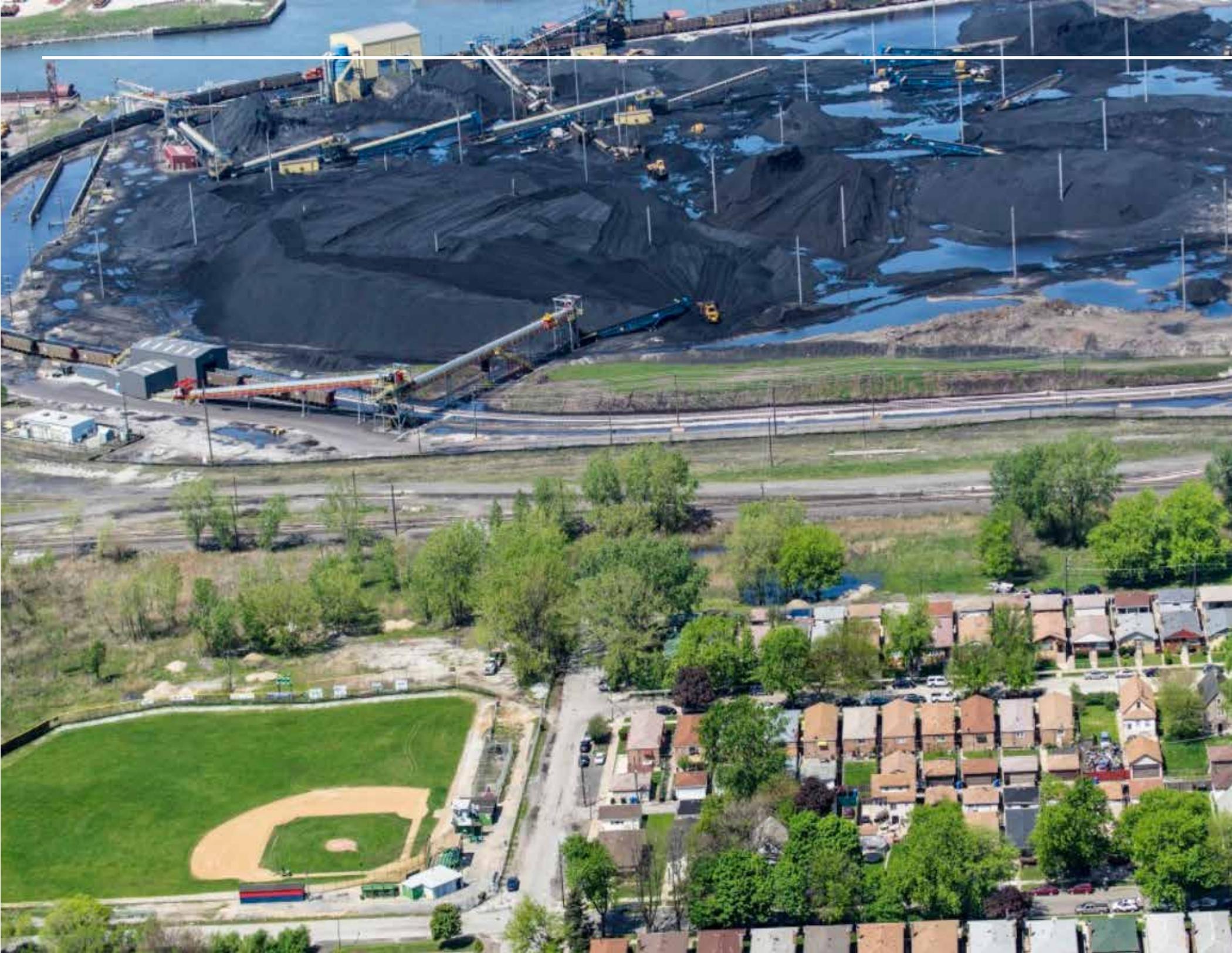
Park 566 is located directly north of Steelworkers Park along the shore of Lake Michigan. This 70.28-acre site was formerly home to U.S. Steel's South Works plants, one of Chicago's largest steel producers that closed in 1993. Due to the high levels of soil contamination, the EPA remediated the soil to remove toxic waste, including petroleum hydrocarbons and polychlorinated biphenyls. Now, the area is considered to be decontaminated and can be redeveloped for recreational, residential, or industrial-commercial use.

Steelworkers Park is located to the north of the Calumet River, along the shore of Lake Michigan. This is another former U.S. Steel site that covers 16.5 acres. The site was determined to be sufficiently contaminated by the EPA and was remediated in 1997. The site has now been redeveloped into a vast public park that hosts a variety of community activities, including a rock-climbing wall.



Schafer Park is located southwest of Steelworkers Park, immediately west of Lake Shore Drive between 89th and 91st Streets. Sections of the 15.5 acre park have undergone remediation to facilitate the development of an on-site urban farm managed by Urban Growers Collective, as well as open space for recreation.

Photos: (1) Park 566 from Lakeshore Drive. (2) Steelworkers Park. (3) Urban farm at Schafer Park.
Source: (1) Google Maps street view, 2017. (2) Patrick Smith, 2016. (3) Alex Ruppenthal, 2017.



Public Health and Environment Principles

Future environmentally focused development should adhere to the following principles:

Advance environmental justice by redistributing the burdens and benefits of growth among communities, reducing disproportionate environmental impact, and mitigating past environmental hazards.

Eliminate disparities in health outcomes by promoting equitable public and industrial policy, educating communities on health risks, and expanding healthcare access.

The international environmental justice movement is guided by a set of principles. The seven principles listed here were developed by a national coalition of environmental justice groups in 1996. The recommendations proposed in this framework are guided by these principles, as they aid in achieving overarching equitable development. The opportunities of communities are limited or advanced by environmental quality and safety. Therefore, it is crucial that residents are involved in decisions that affect the surrounding environment. This particularly applies to residents of the study area, who have been disproportionately impacted by industrial activity. By following the principles of environmental justice and sharing them with community advocates and policy-makers, the neighborhoods of the study area can make strides toward cleaner and healthier neighborhoods. The accompanying principles guide the recommendations presented in this framework.

Opposite page: Petcoke storage by S.H. Bell in Southeast Chicago.
Source: Southeast Environmental Task Force, 2018.

Guiding environmental justice principles:

- 1 | Promote public policies that are nondiscriminatory in nature and that are created through consultation with the community.
- 2 | Work with the city and businesses to cease the production or spread of toxic substances and hold businesses accountable for the remediation and containment of hazardous substances.
- 3 | Collaborate with all community stakeholders to participate equally in all community decision-making, planning, and implementation.
- 4 | Ensure that all community members have safe and healthy places to work, live, and recreate.
- 5 | Support policies that value ecological protection, cultural integrity, and equitable access to resources.
- 6 | Work together to prevent the destructive operations of large corporations.
- 7 | Educate our communities and families about the importance of social justice, environmental issues, and cultural appreciation.

Source: Adapted from "Principles of Environmental Justice," First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, 1996 (<http://www.ejnet.org>).

Residents **lack access**
to the opportunities and
aspects of urban living
known to improve quality
of life, including **recreation**
and the arts.

Equity, Access, and Recreation in the Study Area

An equitable community is defined by its ability to offer all residents the resources, amenities, and inclusivity they need to lead healthy and fulfilling lives. Many residents of the study area lack access to the opportunities and aspects of urban living known to improve quality of life, including transit connectivity, well-paying jobs, recreation, and the arts. Physical isolation from major employment centers and civic institutions, deindustrialization, and socioeconomic decline have reduced opportunities for the social involvement and economic empowerment of study area residents, particularly among youth and families. This has widespread ramifications for the community, including a higher likelihood of gang involvement and violence, increased health issues, such as diabetes and obesity, and an overall lack of community cohesion. Resilience can be achieved by addressing equity in the planning process. This means ensuring that all residents have a voice in the economic, environmental, and public health decisions that affect them, as well as equal and unencumbered access to resources and opportunities, regardless of race, class, or income.



Photo: Vacant Building in the study area.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.



Housing Issues

A lack of adequate housing in a community can negatively affect residents by increasing housing insecurity and hindering their ability to save money and prepare for the future. Housing insecurity can, in turn, lead to homelessness and vacant housing within a community. Vacant housing may have a negative impact on safety, property values, and the neighborhood's physical cohesion. A resilient community is one that supports its residents by providing access to a variety of housing options, as well as services focused on the education and advocacy of residents looking to rent or own homes. The communities along the Calumet River face high cost burden and vacant housing. Implementation of housing programs and increased accessibility of homeowner and renter resources for residents of all ages and incomes will increase residents' housing security and contribute to stronger, safer neighborhoods.

Photo: Avenue L on the East Side. Opposite: Ewing Avenue Home.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Housing Cost Burden

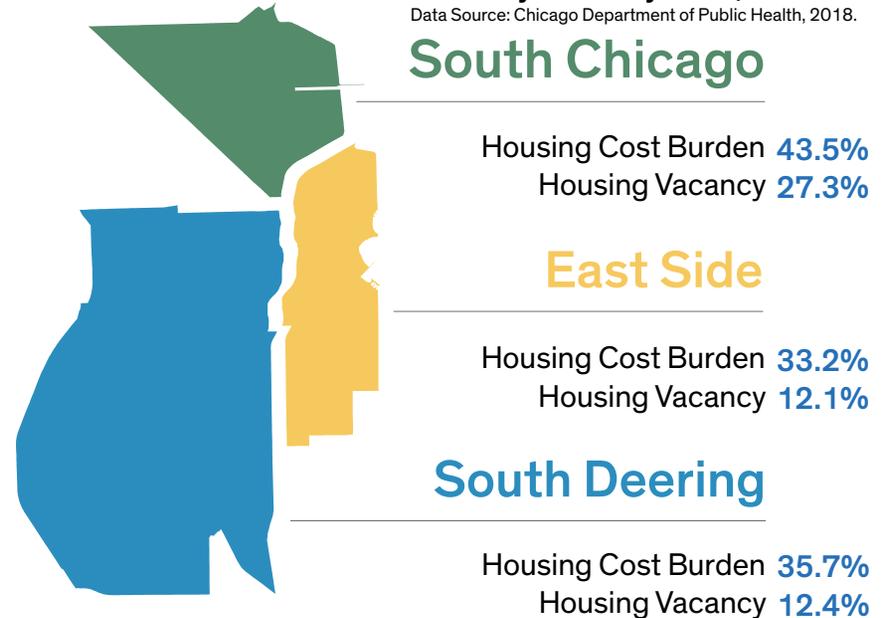
According to the Chicago Department of Public Health (2018), a household is considered to be severely cost-burdened when 35% or more of household income is spent on housing. 33.2% of residents in the East Side community area are severely cost-burdened, 35.7% of residents in the South Deering community area are severely cost-burdened, and 43.5% of South Chicago residents are severely cost burdened. The percentage of Chicago residents who face severe housing cost burden is 33.7%, which is almost 10 percentage points less than South Chicago. In Lincoln Park, a high-income community area on the north side of Chicago, only 25.2% of households face severe cost burden, despite housing costs being substantially higher. Increasing housing options, housing availability, and economic opportunities in the study area can help lower the cost burden on residents and contribute to housing equity.

Housing Vacancy

Housing vacancy and abandoned properties in a neighborhood are often associated with crime, health risks, and decreased property values. These abandoned and vacant properties can lead to an overall image of decrepitude and community decline. In 2016, the level of vacancies in East Side was 12.1%. In South Deering, the vacancy level was 12.4%, which is also the average for Chicago. The vacancy level was much higher in South Chicago, at 27.3% (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). Though it can be difficult to reverse high levels of vacancy, there are approaches for doing so that align with the principles of equitable development. Reusing vacant parcels for community amenities, helping residents to acquire properties, and collaboratively guiding the development of vacant properties are all methods the study area communities can employ to turn these properties into neighborhood assets.

Map 10. Housing Cost Burden and Vacancy in Study Area, 2018.

Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.



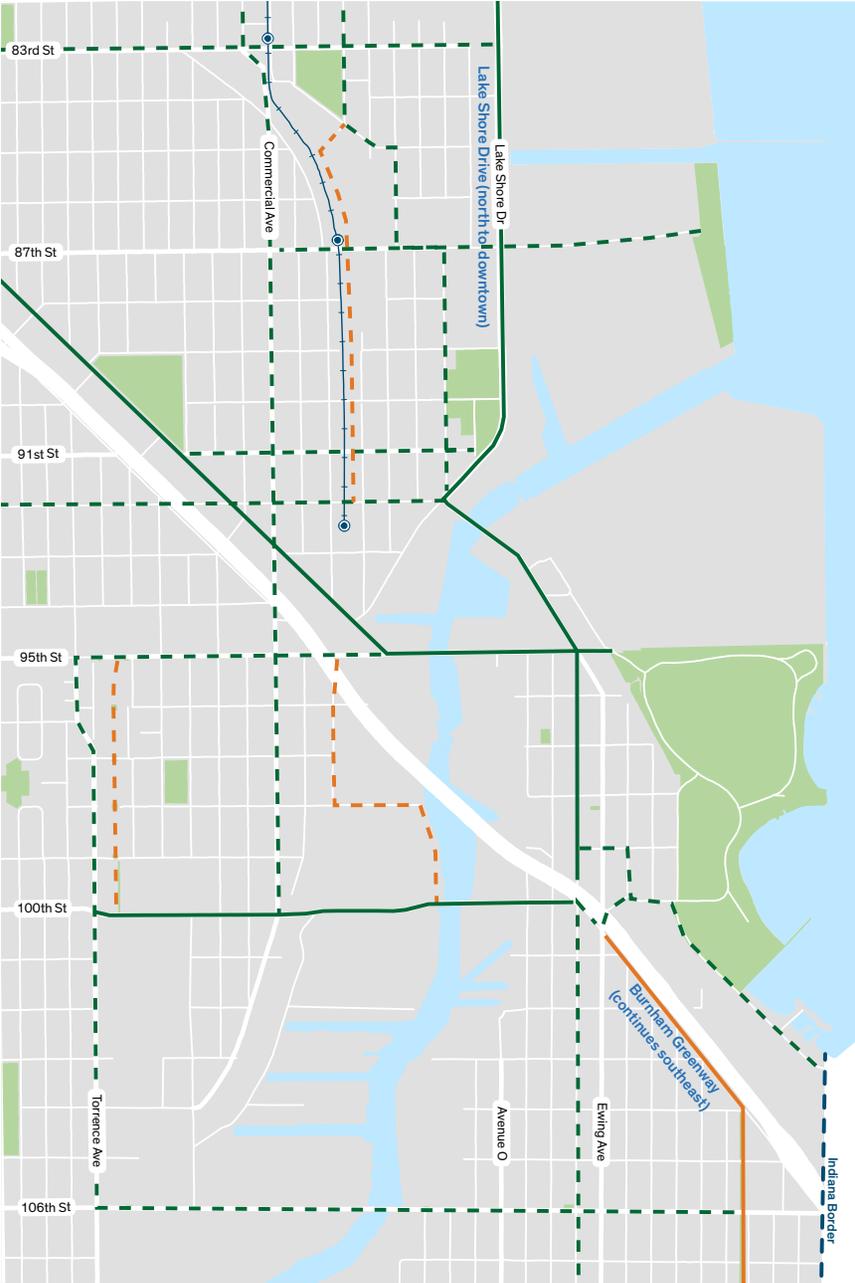


Active Transportation

Active transportation is the act of walking, biking, or taking public transportation to school or work. Improving opportunities for active transportation throughout a community can alleviate transportation cost burdens, increase the physical health of residents, and support residents who rely on transit (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2018). Broader mobility and connectivity within and throughout a community can also help residents to have equal access to jobs, health care, and education resources. The percentage of East Side residents who use active transportation is 16.1%. In South Deering 25.8% of residents use active transportation. In South Chicago, which is better connected to the Chicago transit system, 33.8% of residents use active transportation. However, all three community areas experience much lower percentages of residents walking, biking, and taking the bus or train than the Chicago average of 38.5% (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018).

Photo: Major Taylor Cycling Club Chicago members.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Map 11. Existing and Potential Bicycle Routes and Trails, 2018.



Trail Connectivity

Well-maintained and safe trails can help to increase connectivity among communities, increase access to amenities, and improve public health. Currently, there is a network of bicycle routes and recreational trails throughout the region, including the Burnham Greenway Trail. However, the study area communities remain isolated, and existing routes can be unsafe and fragmented due to traffic and physical barriers. Community outreach events revealed that residents desire safer and more consistent routes and trail connections to local parks and throughout the community. The accompanying map presents a variety of existing and potential bicycle routes, including protected street bike lanes, hiking trails, and safe off-trail routes (Great Cities Institute, 2018).

Due to the presence of current and former industrial properties in the study area, it is imperative that environmental assessments are performed prior to trail construction to ensure trail users are not exposed to harmful environmental toxins. If toxins are found, it is critical that remediation is completed before trails open to the public. This may be particularly important in trail planning through industrial land bordering the Calumet River.

- Existing On-Street Bike Lane
- Potential On-Street Bike Lane
- Existing Off-Street Bike Route
- Potential Off-Street Bike Route

Data Source: Chicago Streets for Cycling 2020 Plan and 2018 Great Cities Institute asset map. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Public Transportation

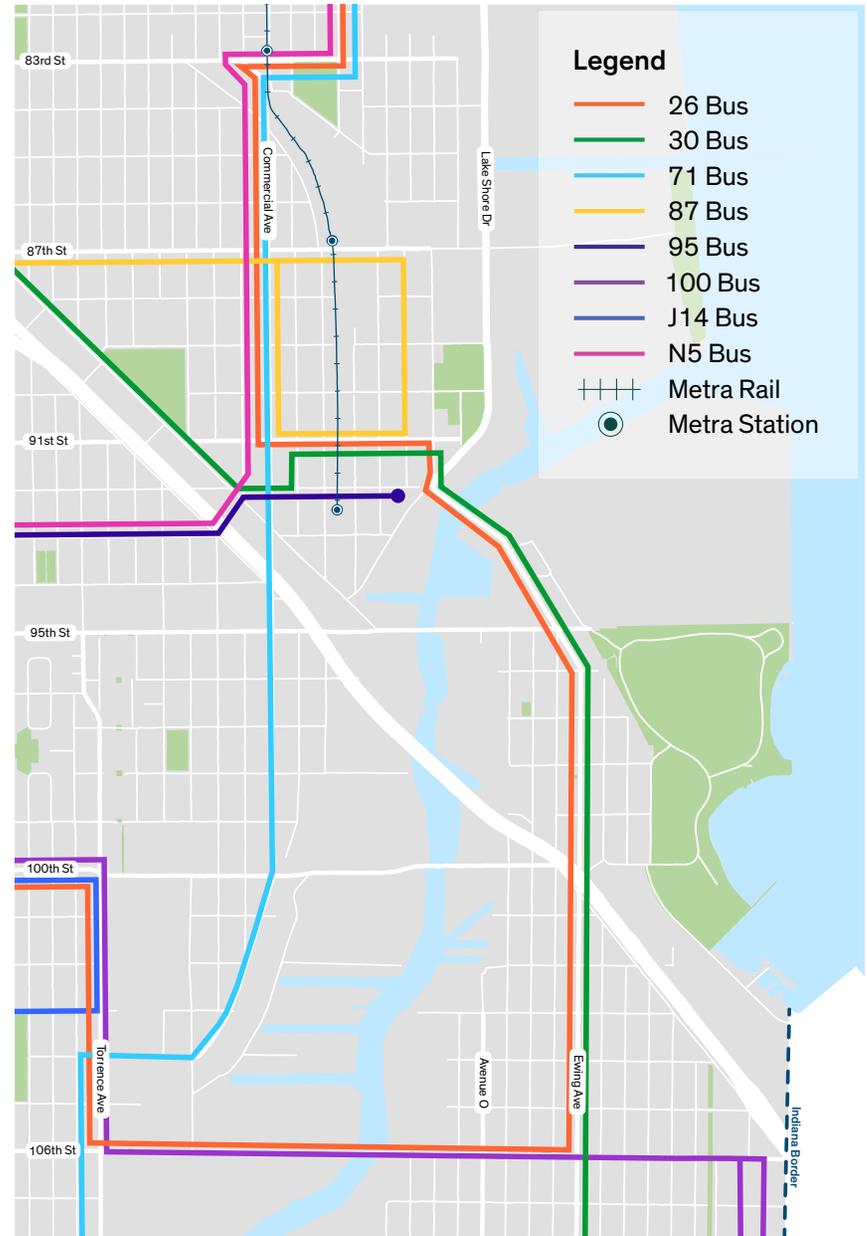
The study area has limited transit options. The South Chicago branch of the Metra Electric ends at the 93rd Street station and several bus routes service the area. Service has recently become more infrequent, with Metra announcing reduced service in May 2017 (Metra Electric, 2017). According to residents routes to stations can feel unsafe, leading many to turn to automobiles for transportation. When speaking to residents, many explained that they often had to drive over the border of Indiana for shopping, services, and resources because it was more convenient than utilizing public transportation. Additionally, economic trends show that the majority of residents must travel far outside of the community for work, which can be a challenge for those who rely on limited public transit (On the Map, 2015).

This map shows the transit options for residents in the study area. Eight bus routes and three Metra stations service the area.



Photo: 93rd Street Metra Station.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Map 12. Existing Transit Routes, 2018.



Data Source: Chicago Transit Authority, 2018; Metra Rail 2018. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Food Access

Within the study area, there are several small corner convenience stores and mid-range grocery stores, but only one “supermarket” grocery store. Supermarkets are self-service stores that offer a large variety of produce and home goods at a relatively low cost. Compared to many smaller grocery stores in the study area, larger supermarket groceries offer both a wider and healthier selection. Most study area residents tend to travel outside the community to access these supermarkets.

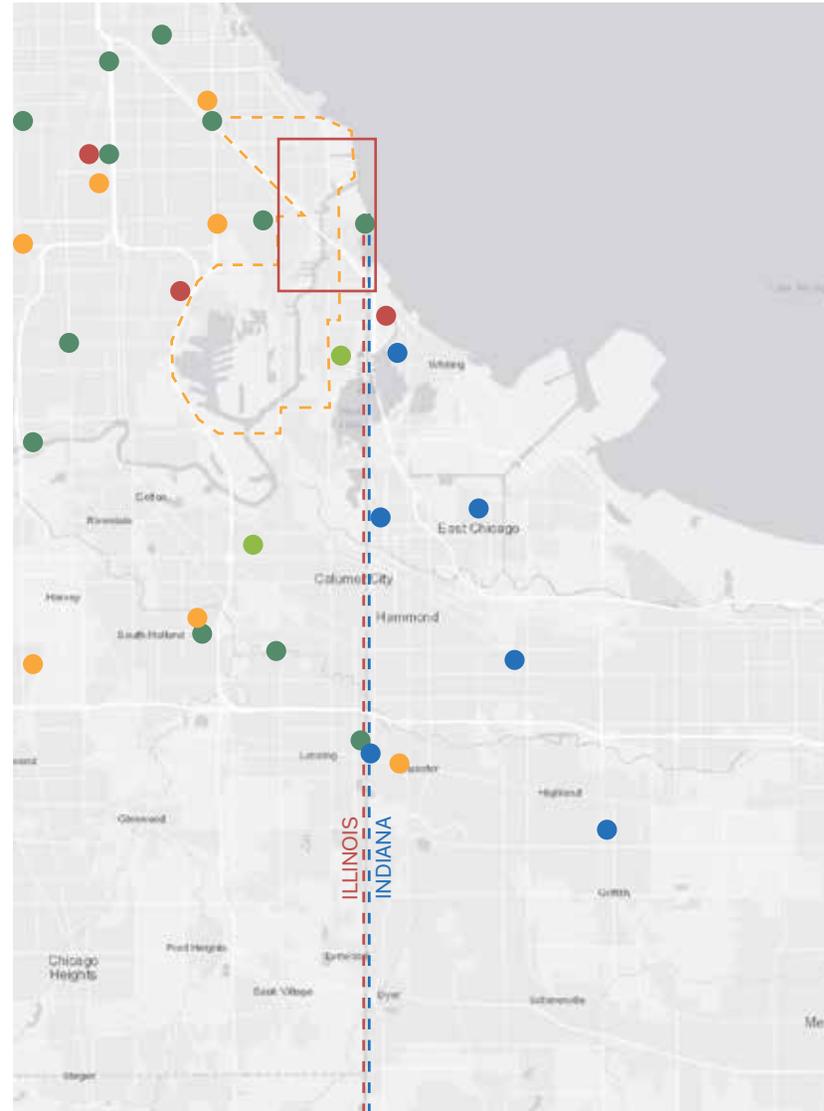
Nearest to South Chicago and South Deering community areas are a Jewel-Osco at 75th Street to the northwest, a Jewel-Osco to the west at 95th Street, and a Walmart at 111th Street just on the other side of Interstate 95.

Pete’s Fresh Market at 118th Street in the East Side community area is just south of the study area. An ALDI at 106th Street is also located within the East Side community area. Just to the west of the community in Indiana there is a Walmart at U.S. Route 41, and just to the South a Strack & Van Til on U.S. 41.

Smaller Grocers within the study area include Super Leon, Lilly’s Supermarket, Macias Produce, 1st Choice Market, Commercial Groceries, El Tapatio, La Flor, and Azteca Mini Market (Great Cities Institute, 2018).

- Jewel-Osco
- Strack & Van Til
- Walmart
- ALDI
- Pete’s Fresh Market
- Study Area
- Community Areas

Map 13. “Supermarket” Grocery Stores, 2018.



Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset mapping. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Recreation

When speaking to residents of the study area, many conveyed a wish for more recreational opportunities. Their reasoning was that more access to recreation could improve public health, provide youth with after-school activities, and limit the amount of teen involvement in crime and violence. The study area has great potential for an expanded park system, as well as opportunities for more programming focused on youth and teens. Some vacant industrial sites, such as Steelworkers Park, have already been transformed into community resources. Redeveloping other former industrial sites could expand and strengthen the local park system. When constructing new recreational amenities, care should be taken to mitigate risk of exposure to environmental hazards. It is critical that environmental testing and associated remediation occur during site selection and development of parks, prior to their opening to the public.

In addition to expanding the existing number of parks, community members also supported the development of skate parks, public plazas, and park programming to help bring neighbors together to socialize and exercise. Because the communities of the study area have high levels of adult obesity and diabetes, which are indicative of lower levels of physical activity, an increase in recreational offerings could also help improve the health of the community (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018).



Though it is a priority to augment recreational offerings in the community, there are many existing opportunities that residents can explore. Current recreational opportunities for youth include the East Side Little League, the East Side Softball League, the Hegewisch Bulldogs youth football and cheerleading league, and other park programming (see Appendix E). Residents also have access to green space directly outside of the study area, including Eggers Grove, a 241-acre Forest Preserve; William Powers State Recreation Area; and Rowan Park and Fieldhouse. These areas offer ice skating, fishing, hiking, boating, and other recreational activities. By increasing awareness of current recreational offerings, creating more opportunities for outdoor activities throughout the study area, and ensuring that environmental remediation occurs promptly, residents' quality of life can be improved.

Health Indicators, 2018.

Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.

East Side

Diabetes Rate: 10.4%
 Child Obesity Rate: 28.8%
 Adult Obesity: 35.5%

South Deering

Diabetes Rate: 19.3%
 Child Obesity Rate: 29.7%
 Adult Obesity: 42.4%

South Chicago

Diabetes Rate: 11.3%
 Child Obesity Rate: 22.3%
 Adult Obesity: 43.4%

Chicago

Diabetes Rate: 9.1%
 Child Obesity Rate: N/A
 Adult Obesity: 30.8%

Photo: (Left) Steelworkers Park Rock Wall. (Right) PlayStreets Chicago.
 Source: (Left) Work2gether4peace, 2018. (Right) World Sport Chicago, 2018.

A Sample of Community Resources and Programs

Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset map.

Metropolitan Family Services (MFS)

MFS is an organization that mentors and empowers Southeast Chicago families by offering a variety of programs and services. These include mental health counseling for all ages, after-school programming, tutoring, financial training, veteran services, and supportive living.

SkyART

SkyART is an organization that brings creativity and art to the community through after-school programming, workshops for all ages, studio classes, and community events. The organization focuses on collaboration and leadership as a means of empowering Southeast Chicago's youth and adults.

Centro Comunitario Juan Diego (CCJD)

CCJD is a grassroots community organization that offers community programs related to health care, advocacy, social services, and family support. The organization also manages two community gardens, La Tiendita thrift store, a food pantry, and the Summer PlayStreets program in South Chicago.

South Chicago Community Center

The Chicago Department of Family and Support Services connects families and individuals with many services, including job training, financial assistance, child care, housing support, and domestic violence assistance. The community service center also provides shelter, food, and clothing for those in need.

Corazón a Corazón

Corazón a Corazón is a volunteer-based organization that provides educational assistance to members of the Southeast Side community, particularly women and children. The organization provides ESL courses for adults, an after-school program and Summer Achievement Camp for youth, and tutoring.

Claretian Associates

Claretian Associates is a community development organization that partners with the community to improve employment, health care, the environment, affordable housing, and quality of life in South Chicago. They offer a variety of services, including housing counseling and violence prevention programs, and serve as advocates for the community.

Le Penseur Youth & Family Services

Le Penseur provides a variety of services for youth and families in line with its mission of creating a healthier community. The organization offers programs on health education, social skills, creativity, vocational skills, citizenship guidance, employment, violence prevention, self-sufficiency coaching, and cultural diversity.

Spanish Coalition for Housing

The Spanish Coalition for Housing is a community organization that counsels low- to moderate-income residents about foreclosure prevention, homeownership, finances, and more. Their services help residents to maintain stable living situations for themselves and their families.



CALUMET FISHERIES INC.
95TH AT THE BRIDGE

FINEST FRENCH FRIED
SHRIMP SMELT FISH CHIPS OYSTERS CATFISH
SMOKED FISH CHUBS SALMON
STURGEON TROUT SABLE EEL

Social Equity Principles

Future equity focused development should adhere to the following principles:

Advance affordable housing for all by preserving existing affordable properties and supporting affordable housing development.

Expand connectivity and transportation options such as affordable and accessible public transit and active transportation modes to better connect residents with employment, jobs, education, and social services.

Improve community wellbeing by promoting the health, safety, and welfare of all residents.

Develop built environments that are enjoyable, amenity-rich, and environmentally sound, and that promote safety and wellness.

Create communities that are accessible to all, regardless of physical, mental, or cognitive ability, age, or language.



Photo: (Opposite) Calumet Fisheries Inc. (This Page) Chicago Skyway.
Source: (Opposite) Eric Allix Rogers, 2016. (This Page) Great Cities Institute, 2017.

The study area
communities can achieve
economic vibrancy
while simultaneously
paving the way for a more
equitable future.

Economic Development in the Study Area

The study area was once a thriving center of commerce and industry. Retail and entertainment developed in tandem with the rapidly growing industry of the region. From the late 19th century to the steel industry's collapse in the 1970s and 1980s, corridors like Commercial Avenue, 92nd Street, Ewing Avenue, and Torrence Avenue served as commercial and cultural hubs, with department stores, such as Goldblatt's, financial institutions, newspaper offices, theaters, and hotels (Great Cities Institute, 2016). As the steel industry began to falter, residents began to lose their jobs and move away, and businesses closed. The eventual closing of United States Steel's South Works in 1992 marked the beginning of drastic shifts in economic conditions within the community.

Overall, the area now fares worse than the rest of Chicago in terms of income, job availability, spending power, and other economic indicators (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). The following section details the current economic conditions and identifies the issues that may be acting as barriers to economic development and equitable growth. This assessment is meant to inform community organizations, which can in turn utilize the information to pursue economic development initiatives that promote public health, the environment, and overall well-being. Through well-informed decision making, the study area communities can achieve economic vibrancy while simultaneously paving the way for a more equitable future.

Photo: Little Calumet River Barge.
Source: VXLA on Flickr, 2015.



Employment: Study Area Residents

Age, Employment, Race, and Educational Attainment. Of study area residents in the labor force between 2012 and 2016, 23,718 were employed and 6,436 were unemployed (American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates). In 2015, the majority (54.5%) of employed workers were between the ages of 30 and 54, with 23.6% of workers under the age of 29 and the remaining 21.9% of workers over the age of 55. 27.8% of employed residents earned \$1,250 or less per month. 40.5% earned between \$1,251 and \$3,333 per month. 31.6% earned \$3,333 or more per month (On the Map, 2015).

Of employed residents within the study area, 51.1% were White, 45.1% were Black, and 1.4% were Asian. 35.6% of employed residents identified as Hispanic or Latino and 64.5% did not*. 54.5% of employed residents were female and 45.5% were male.

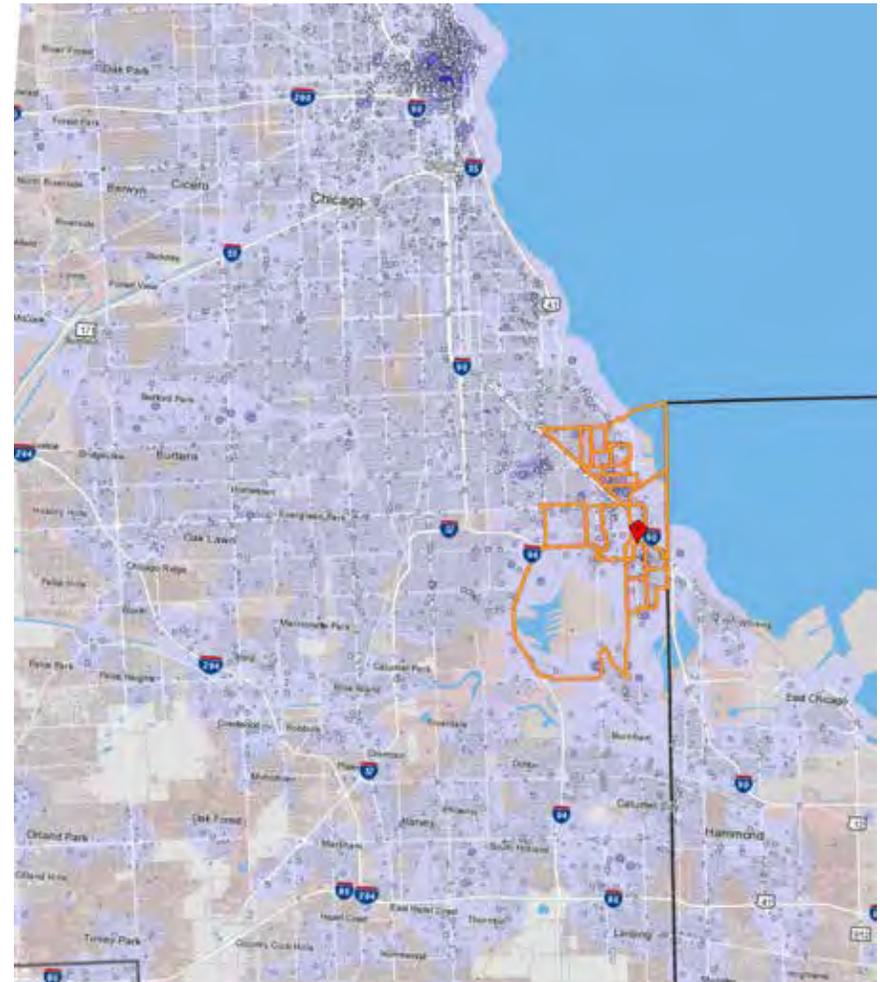
The leading educational attainment of employed workers in 2015 was some college or associate's degree (23.9%), followed by a high school diploma or equivalent (21.4%), less than a high school diploma (16.8%), and a bachelor's or advanced degree (14.4%) (On the Map, 2015). (Note that educational attainment data is not available for workers aged 29 or younger, or 23.6% of the workforce.)

Top Employment Sectors. Industry sectors employing the most workers from the study area communities in 2015 were healthcare and social assistance (16.4%), accommodation and food services (10.1%), retail trade (10.0%), administration and support and waste management and remediation (10.0%), educational services (9.6%), and manufacturing (9.1%) (On the Map, 2015).

* Please note that this data source does not have a combined race and ethnicity breakdown, like other sources contained in this report.

Map 14. Location of Study Area Resident Employment, 2015.

Data Source: 2015 On the Map data from U.S. Census Bureau, public use files. Map created by Great Cities Institute.



Note on Map 14: Areas with more jobs per square mile appear darker. Areas that employ more study area residents appear in darker, larger circles.

Where Do Residents Work? The majority of employed study area residents (60.3%) in 2015 worked in Chicago but outside of their home communities. Within the City of Chicago, community areas employing the most study area residents included The Loop (downtown), Streeterville, and River North; southeast side neighborhoods of South Chicago, East Side, Hegewisch, and Burnham; and the near south and south side neighborhoods of Pilsen, Bridgeport, Chatham, and Grand Crossing.

These findings align with top employment sectors for study area residents. The Loop, as a hub of hospitality, retail, and tourism, is home to many jobs in the accommodation and food services and retail trade sectors. It is also the center of Chicago’s government operations, employing many individuals in administration and support occupations and healthcare and social assistance fields.

How Far Do They Commute? The majority of study area workers (52.1%) commuted between 10 and 24 miles to their jobs in 2015. 32.6% worked within 10 miles of home. 10.6% of residents traveled 25-50 miles to work, and 4.7% traveled farther than 50 miles.

Most commuting residents traveled to points north and northwest of the study area, including Chicago’s Loop and other neighborhoods near downtown. A smaller portion commuted to jobs to the south, southeast, and southwest of their homes, namely in Chicago’s south suburbs and communities in northwest Indiana.

The study area has limited public transportation options, making commuting challenging even over short distances. Residents report bus and train commutes of up to 2 hours in length to reach Chicago’s downtown and near west side neighborhoods.

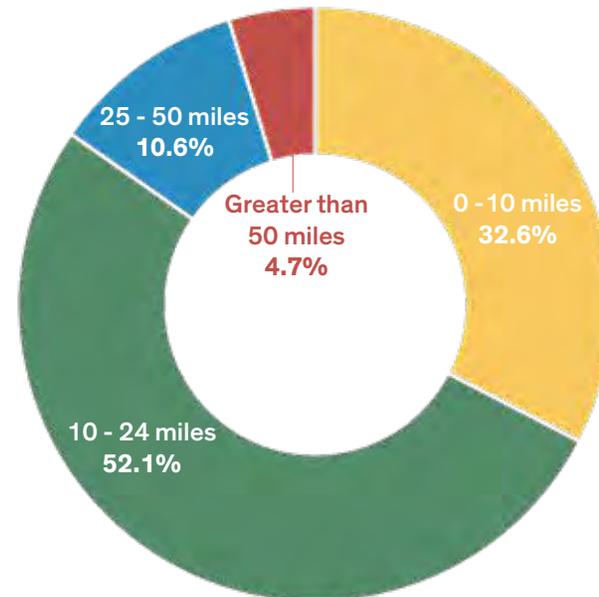
Table 1. Top Ten Chicago Zipcodes Employing Study Area Residents, 2015.

Data Source: 2015 On the Map data from U.S. Census Bureau, public use files.

Zipcode	Community	Percentage of Workers
60603	The Loop	6.3%
60617	South Chicago, East Side	6.3%
60602	The Loop	4.7%
60611	Streeterville	3.2%
60606	The Loop	2.7%
60601	The Loop	2.5%
60654	River North	2.1%
60633	Hegewisch, Burnham	1.7%
60608	Pilsen, Bridgeport	1.7%
60619	Chatham, Grand Crossing	1.7%

Chart 9. Employed Study Area Residents by Commute Distance, 2015.

Data Source: 2015 On The Map data from U.S. Census Bureau, public use files.



Participation in Labor Force and Employment

South Chicago. In 2012-2016, 59.5% of residents over age 16 were in the labor force. Of labor force participants, 77.9% were employed, and 22.0% were unemployed but actively seeking work; these percentages accounted for 46.4% and 13.1% of South Chicago's adult population, respectively. 40.1% of adults over age 16 were not in the labor force (i.e., retired, disabled, ill, full-time students, and individuals who could not find work) (American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates).

East Side. In 2012-2016, 64.7% of East Side residents over age 16 were in the labor force, the highest of the three study area neighborhoods. Of these residents, 81.6% were employed and 18.2% were unemployed, representing the highest employment rates in the study area. Labor force participants represented 52.7% and 11.8% of East Side's adult population, respectively. 35.5% of East Side adults were not in the labor force in 2016 (American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates).

South Deering. In 2012-2016, 57.2% of South Deering residents over age 16 were in the labor force, the lowest rate of the three study areas. 74.6% of residents in the labor force were employed, while 25.4% were unemployed but actively seeking work. These values accounted for 42.7% and 14.5% of South Deering's population over the age of 16 in 2016. 42.7% of adults were not in the labor force (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

City of Chicago. In 2012-2016, 33.6% of workers over age 16 across the City of Chicago were not in the labor force (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). Both South Chicago and South Deering exceeded the 2016 citywide average, with 40.1% and 42.8% of residents over age 16 out of work and not actively seeking employment*. The percentage of Chicago residents over age 16 who were unemployed in 2016 was 7.3%, a rate exceeded in all three study area communities, which had unemployed adults as a percentage of working-age

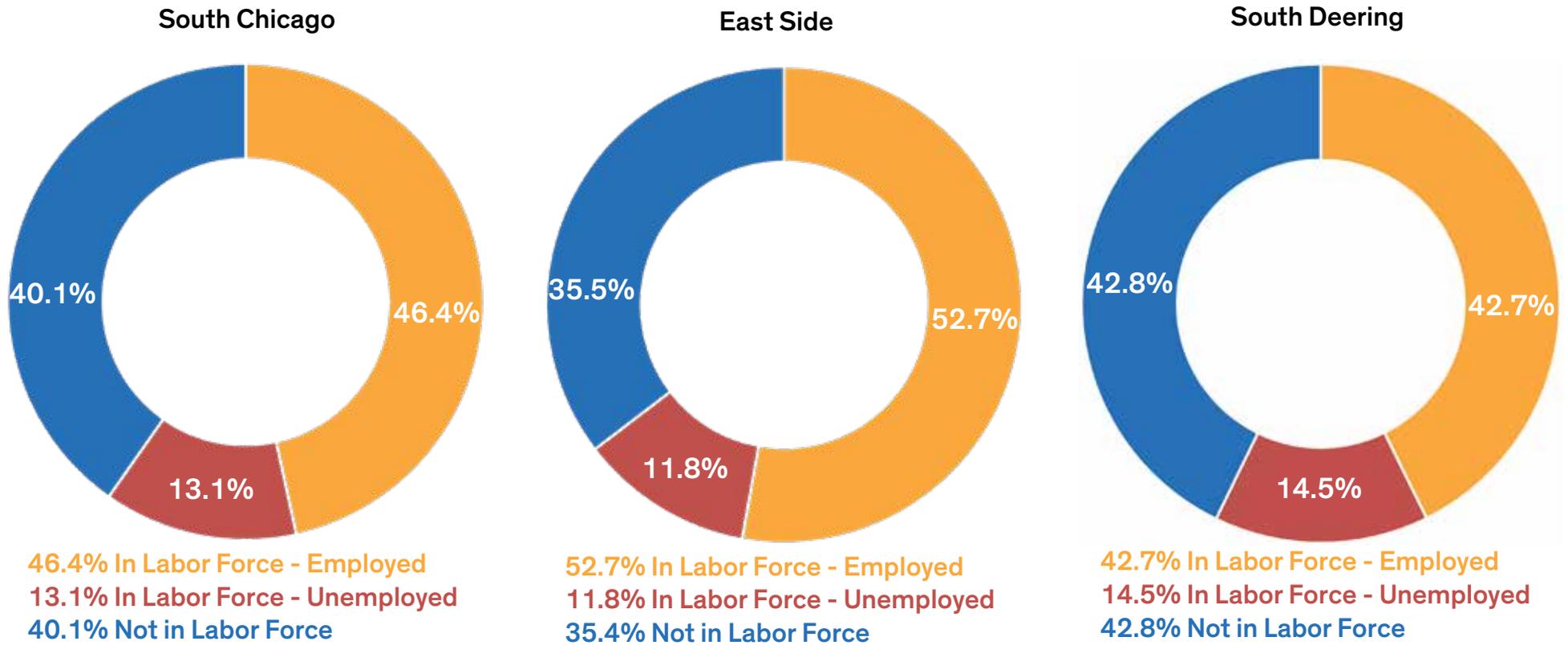
* Please note that this value also includes retirees, individuals with disabilities, students, individuals living in institutions, and individuals performing unpaid domestic labor.

population at rates of 13.1% (South Chicago), 11.8% (East Side), and 14.5% (South Deering) (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

Study area adults who were unemployed and actively seeking work or out of the labor force entirely in 2016 accounted for 25,973 individuals across the three neighborhoods (6,436 were unemployed and 19,357 were out of the labor force). The large proportions of adults who are unemployed or not in the labor force could benefit from expanded local hiring, particularly in light of data that show high rates of external hiring in higher-paid positions in the study area (see page 68) (American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates).

Many residents of the study area in 2016 were employed in the waste management and remediation and manufacturing sectors (10.0% and 9.1% of employed residents, respectively) (On the Map 2015). These sectors may expose workers to environmental hazards or toxins. Of external workers employed in the study area in 2015, 37.8% worked in manufacturing and 7.1% in transportation and warehousing (On the Map, 2015), potentially exposing these employees to environmental hazards from air pollution or materials used in manufacturing settings. It is therefore imperative that future economic growth in the study area take steps to reduce workers' exposure and eliminate industry-based contamination and environmental degradation.

Chart 10. Labor Force Participation and Employment, Residents 16 Years of Age and Older, 2012-2016.



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
 Note that ACS data for South Chicago is incomplete; the number of adult residents employed, unemployed, and out of the labor force add to 99.5%, not 100.0%.

Employment: External Workers

Age, Employment, Race, and Educational Attainment. Businesses in the study area employed 11,792 external workers in 2015. The majority (58.3%) of these workers were between the ages of 30 and 54, with 21.8% of workers under the age of 29 and the remaining 19.9% of workers over the age of 55 (On the Map, 2015). 20.0% of external workers earned \$1,250 or less per month. 25.8% earned between \$1,251 and \$3,333 per month. 54.1% earned \$3,333 or more per month (On the Map, 2015). The differences in earnings between study area residents and external residents who work in the study area reveal that the highest-paying jobs are largely not held by area residents.

Of the external workers employed in the study area, 60.4% were White, 34.8% were Black, and 3.0% were Asian. 20.1% identified as Hispanic or Latino and 79.9% did not*. 61.5% of external workers were male and 38.5% were female (On the Map, 2015).

The leading educational attainment level of these workers is some college or associate's degree (25.0%), followed by a high school diploma or equivalent (23.5%), a bachelor's or advanced degree (16.3%), and less than a high school diploma (13.4%) (On The Map, 2015). (Note that educational attainment data is not available for workers aged 29 or younger, or 21.8% of the workforce.)

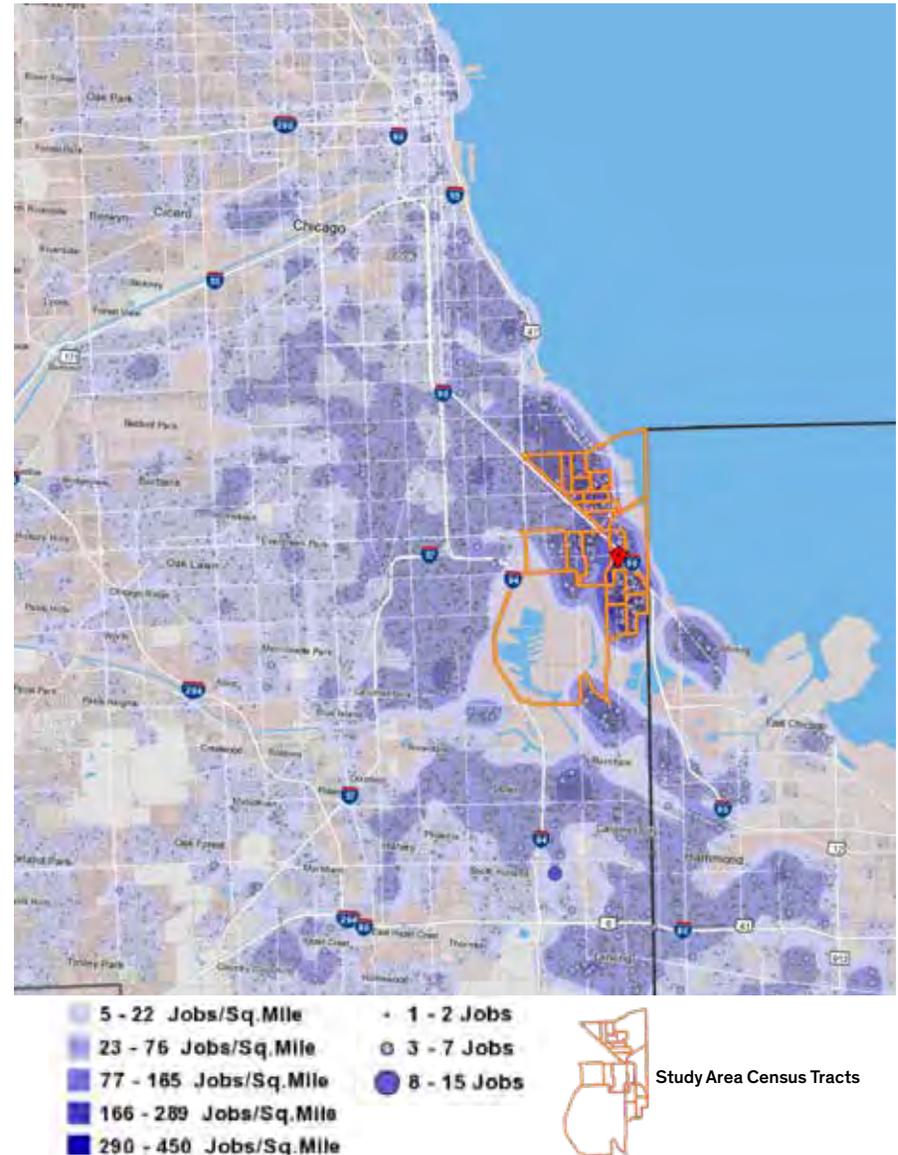
Top Employment Sectors. Manufacturing employed the vast majority (37.8%) of workers who lived elsewhere and commuted to the study area for work in 2015. Other industry sectors employing large numbers of workers are healthcare and social assistance (13.0%), accommodation and food services (9.1%), retail trade (8.5%), and transportation and warehousing (7.1%) (On the Map, 2015).

Overall, the study area is employing external workers that are more often white, male, and more highly educated than area residents. External residents are also employed in higher-paying positions.

* Please note that this data source does not have a combined race and ethnicity breakdown, like other sources contained in this report.

Map 15. Inflow of External Workers, 2015.

Data Source: 2015 On the Map data from U.S. Census Bureau, public use files. Map created by Great Cities Institute.



Note on Map 15: Areas with more jobs per square mile appear darker. Areas of the study area that employ more external workers appear in darker, larger circles.

Where Do Workers Live? Of workers employed on the study area in 2015, 35.2% lived elsewhere in Chicago. Top community areas supplying external workers were adjacent neighborhoods including Hegewisch, Burnham, and Calumet Heights, as well as nearby South Side communities of Roseland and Pullman to the west and Auburn Gresham, Chatham, Grand Crossing, and South Shore to the north.

Other top communities supplying these workers included the northwest Indiana cities of Hammond, Gary, and Hobart; northwest Indiana towns of Merrillville, Schererville, and Highland; and the south Chicago suburbs of Lansing, Calumet City, and Dolton.

How Far Do Workers Commute? The vast majority of external workers employed in the study area (88.2%) commuted between 10 and 24 miles to their jobs. 44.2% worked within 10 miles of home. When compared to study area residents, more external workers traveled further to their jobs, with 12.1% of residents traveling 25-50 miles to work, and 5.4% traveling further than 50 miles.

Given the known difficulties of commuting by transit in the area, and the fact that many external workers are traveling at least 10 miles to their jobs, it can be assumed that many rely on personal vehicles.

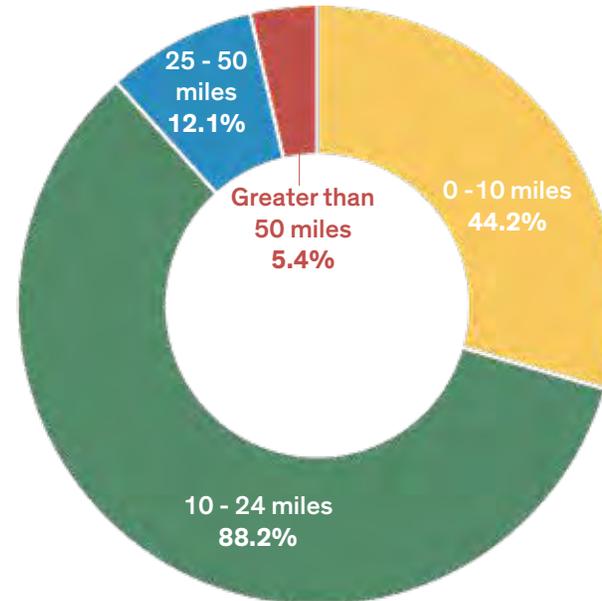
Table 2. Top Ten Communities Supplying External Workers, 2015.

Data Source: 2015 On the Map data from U.S. Census Bureau, public use files.

Community	Percentage of Workers
Chicago, citywide	35.2%
Hammond, IN	4.3%
Lansing, IL	2.2%
Calumet City, IL	2.0%
Merrillville, IN	1.5%
Schererville, IN	1.3%
Highland, IN	1.2%
Dolton, IL	1.2%
Gary, IN	1.1%
Hobart, IN	1.0%

Chart 11. External Employees by Commute Distance, 2015.

Data Source: 2015 On the Map data from U.S. Census Bureau, public use files.



Income over Time

An analysis of per capita income between 1970 and 2010 reveals the discrepancy between the study area and the City of Chicago in terms of resident income and spending power. Since 1980, the City of Chicago has experienced strong economic growth, which has translated to rising nominal (unadjusted) and real (inflation-adjusted) incomes across the city. However, the study area has seen only moderate growth in unadjusted income and an overall decline in spending power (e.g., real income) since 1970, reflecting the loss of the steel industry from the communities of the study area.

Between 1970 and 1980, nominal incomes across the City (including the study area) increased, but actual spending power of inflation-adjusted dollars declined. Beginning in 1980, the nominal and real incomes of the study area and the City of Chicago diverged. While incomes across the city increased rapidly during this period, nominal incomes in the study area increased sluggishly while real incomes declined overall. This decline also aligns with the collapse of the steel industry in the study area. In 2000, the average study area resident had less buying power than they had enjoyed in the late 1970s (Social Explorer, 2018).

Chart 12. Per Capita Income (Nominal and Real), Study Area and City of Chicago, 1970-2010.

Data Source: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.



Community Market Segmentation

Data visualization technology company ESRI has developed Tapestry Segmentation data analysis tools to classify communities across the United States by their demographic and socioeconomic conditions. According to ESRI Business Analyst, the top three market segments in the study area in 2010 were *Family Foundations*, *Urban Villages*, and *Barrios Urbanos* (US Census Bureau 2010). These segments represent the diverse and culturally-rich communities of the study area.

Data Source: ESRI Business Analyst, 2018.



Family Foundations

Representing 22.5% of households in the study area, the Family Foundations segment is made up of residents committed to their families, faith, and personal appearance. Median age is 39.6. Over two thirds of Family Foundations residents own their homes, and many are employed in the healthcare and public administration sectors. Over 50% of Family Foundations residents have pursued college. Median household income is \$43,100; highest median earnings are made in the transportation and material moving, production, and office and administrative support fields. The unemployment rate for this sector is 10%, higher than citywide and national averages. Necessities such as transportation expenses and healthcare top household spending.



Urban Villages

Representing 10.8% of study area households, the Urban Villages segment encompasses multicultural, and often multigenerational, families. Many are relatively recent immigrants. Median age within this sector is 34.0. Median household income is \$62,300; labor force participation rates exceed national averages, but an unemployment rate of 6.2% is also higher than city- and nationwide levels. These residents primarily live in older, single-family homes, and are status-conscious consumers. Many of them prefer to shop in person rather than online.



Barrios Urbanos

Representing 9.4% of study area households, the Barrios Urbanos segment is a majority-Hispanic or Latino, family-focused group. Over a quarter of Barrios Urbanos residents were born outside the U.S., bringing rich cultural traditions to this segment. Median age is 28.9; the majority of households are young families, but some are multigenerational. Median household income is \$38,000; highest median earnings are made in the construction and extraction, office and administrative support, production, and transportation and material moving fields. 8.4% of these residents are unemployed, and over 25% of households live in poverty. Over 40% of these residents did not complete high school. 59.5% of residents live in older, owner-occupied homes. Apparel and services, food, housing, and education top consumer spending in this segment.

Trends in Consumer Behavior

Finances, Investments, and Banking. Among study area residents, personal investing is limited. Only 3.3% of residents own any stock, with an average 2018 value of \$3,030. 44.4% of residents have a savings account, but only 8.9% have a 401(k) retirement account. Only 38.5% of residents have a checking account, meaning that many residents are likely unbanked or rely on check-cashing services to access their earned income.

While 69.0% of residents have used a credit card within the last year, credit card debt is low, with an average of \$399 in 2018. Student debt is similarly low, with a 2018 average of \$1,128 in student debt for study area residents (ESRI Business Analyst, 2018).

Consumer Spending Habits. Study area consumers are price-conscious, want their purchases to support broader causes, and are committed to buying American-made products. 26.1% of study area consumers report that an item's price is more important than its brand name, and 16.5% frequently use coupons on items they buy often. Residents are enthusiastic about purchasing products that are environmentally-friendly and supporting companies that give to charity: 16.6% are usually willing to pay more for sustainable products, and 35.3% actively buy brands that support charitable causes. 35.8% of study area consumers say that buying American-made products is important to them.

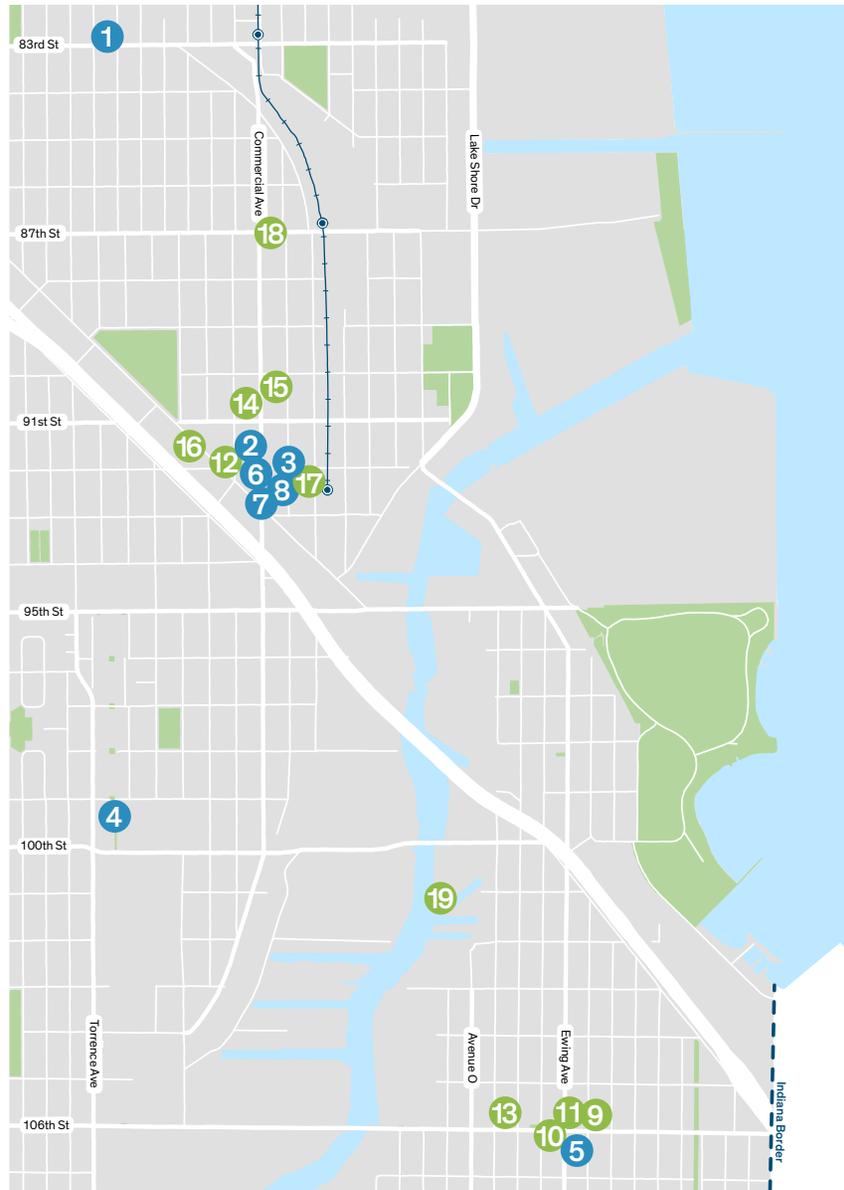
Entertainment. Consumer spending on entertainment is robust in these communities. 55.6% of residents attended a movie within the last year; 35.8% dined out at a restaurant; and 20.0% visited a theme park. Of those who dined at a restaurant, 70.4% visited a family restaurant or steakhouse in the last six months, and 88.8% visited a fast food establishment (ESRI Business Analyst, 2018). In community planning conversations, residents mentioned wanting more dining and entertainment options within their communities; demonstrated consumer spending on dining and entertainment further shows market demand for these experiences.

Consumer Spending Locations. Residents of the study area frequently leave their community to shop. In community planning conversations, many residents traveling to neighboring Indiana for household essentials, largely due to lower sales taxes and range of stores to choose from. For instance, gas stations have been priced out of the East Side community altogether due to lower gas taxes in Indiana.

The study area supplies a surplus of retail options in several industry groups, including building materials, garden equipment, and building supplies stores; food, beverage, and grocery stores; and health and personal care stores. It also has a surplus in bars and drinking establishments. For all other industry groups (notably automobile dealerships, furniture stores, appliance and electronics stores, clothing stores, hobby stores, and restaurants), the supply of vendors within the study area communities does not meet demand (Connect to Cook, 2018). This forces residents to shop outside of their communities, reducing accumulation of community wealth. This loss of community consumer spending is particularly acute as many residents shop primarily in Indiana, depriving community-owned businesses of sales revenue.

Data Source: ESRI Business Analyst, 2018.

Map 16. Existing Financial Resources, 2018.



Banks

- 1 U.S. Bank, 83rd Street
- 2 Chase Bank
- 3 MB Financial Bank
- 4 Seaway National Bank
- 5 First Midwest Bank
- 6 U.S. Bank, 106th Street
- 7 Royal Savings Bank
- 8 Bank of America

Other Financial Institutions

- 9 DoEx Dollar Express, 106th Street
- 10 New Liberty Currency Exchange
- 11 Order Express
- 12 Western Union, 87th Street
- 13 Western Union, 106th Street
- 14 DoEx, Commercial Avenue
- 15 MoneyGram, Commercial Avenue
- 16 MoneyGram, South Chicago Avenue
- 17 My Currency Exchange
- 18 Illinois Currency Exchange

Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset map. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Retail Landscape: Commercial Corridors

The main commercial centers in the study area are Commercial Avenue between 87th Street and 93rd Street; 106th Street; and Ewing Avenue.

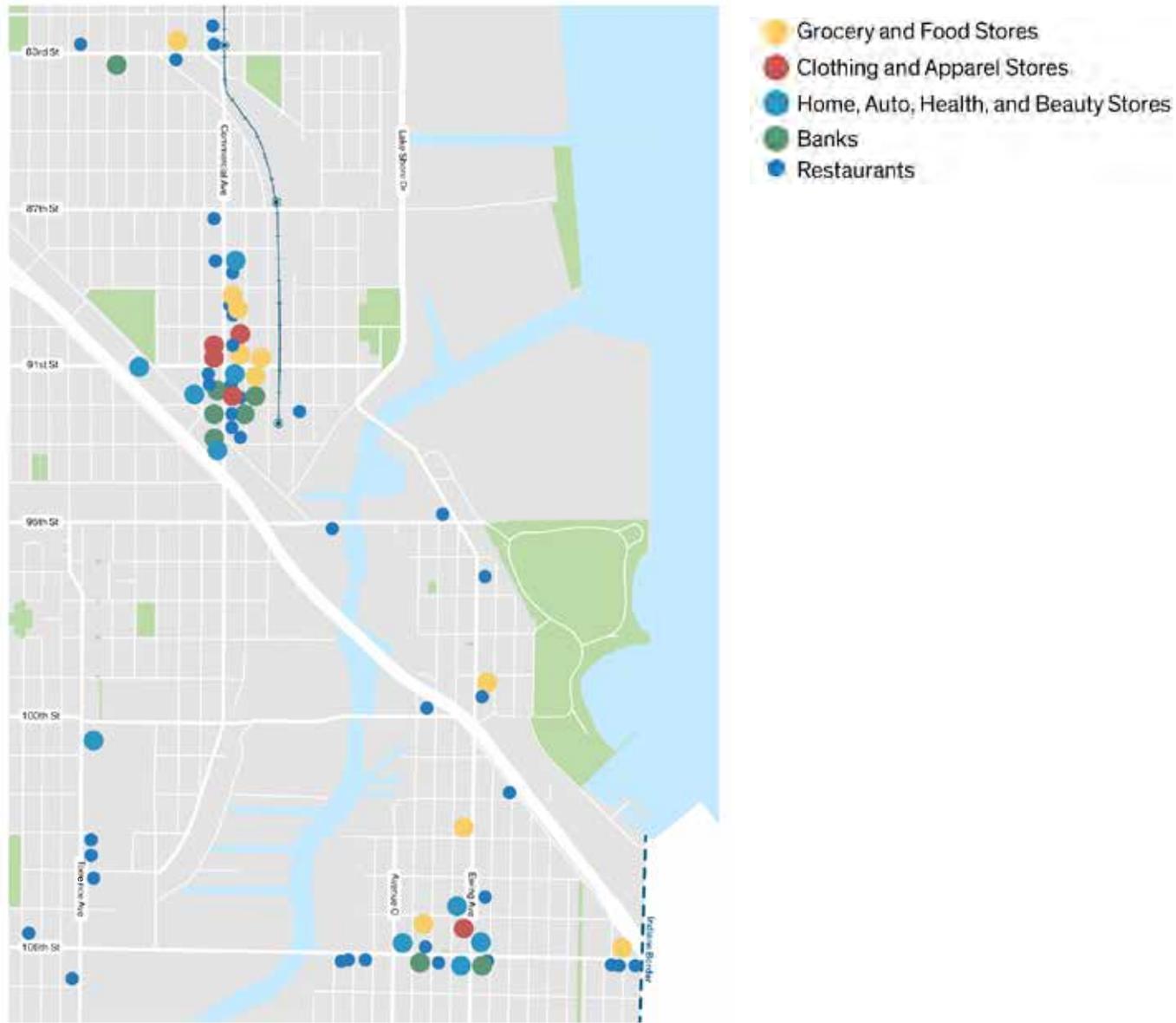
As a pedestrian-friendly retail corridor, Commercial Avenue has a long history as the study area's "downtown," but its commercial activity has declined parallel to the decline of the area's steel industry. As identified in the *South Chicago Commercial Avenue Revitalization Plan*, it now offers a limited number of restaurants and bars, most of which are fast food establishments (Great Cities Institute 2016). Popular local restaurants include Cocula Restaurant, TNT Mexican Restaurant, Roma's Village Bar and Grill, Loncar's, and C&G Restaurant. There are also fast food restaurants including McDonald's and Subway, as well as locally-owned fast casual restaurants such as El Guero, Macias, and Birrieria Ocotlan. Residents have voiced their desire for an expanded selection of restaurants in their communities.

The Commercial Avenue corridor is also home to several smaller-format and specialty grocery stores, including Macias Produce, La Fruteria, La Jerezan, Southside Health Food, and 1st Choice Market. There are several clothing and shoes retailers along Commercial Avenue, including locally-owned options, as well as a range of health and beauty stores (e.g., Walgreens, CVS, and Family Dollar) and home and auto retailers (e.g., ACE Hyman's Hardware, Johnson Paint and Glass, and AutoZone). The Commercial Avenue corridor is well-served by numerous national bank branches, including U.S. Bank, Chase Bank, and Bank of America.

The commercial node of 106th Street between Avenue O and Ewing Avenue is home to multiple health, beauty, home, and auto retailers, two banks, and limited grocery and clothing retailers. Numerous fast casual restaurants are located here.

The area's larger supermarkets are located on the periphery of the study area. There is an Aldi at 106th Street and the Chicago Skyway; an Aldi at 95th Street and Oglesby Avenue; and a Save-a-Lot at 83rd Street and Escanaba Avenue. Restaurants make up the majority of businesses in the study area that are not located along major commercial corridors (Great Cities Institute, 2018).

Map 17. Commercial Nodes by Retail Sector, 2018.



Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset mapping. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Regional Commercial Centers

Commercial areas within the study area, such as the Commercial Avenue corridor, must compete with several other local commercial corridors. Dense commercial development in nearby Indiana attracts many study area shoppers.

Commercial areas within the study area, such as the Commercial Avenue corridor, must compete with several other local commercial corridors. Dense commercial development directly across the state line in Indiana attracts many study area shoppers (Great Cities Institute, 2018).

Nearby commercial nodes:

Within Illinois:

- Commercial Avenue, Chicago
- 104th Street and Torrence Avenue, Chicago
- 106th Street and Ewing Avenue, Chicago
- 118th Street and Avenue O, Chicago
- River Oaks Center, Calumet City

Within Indiana:

- Walmart, Hammond
- 119th Street and Indianapolis Boulevard, Whiting
- Chicago Avenue and Main Street Commercial Corridors, East Chicago
- Southlake Mall, Merrillville
- Indianapolis Boulevard Commercial Corridor, Schererville

Map 18. Regional Commercial Centers, 2018.

Data Source: 2018 Great Cities Institute asset map. Map created by Great Cities Institute.



Traffic Counts

The study area is traversed by numerous high-volume roadways that connect it to other communities across the region; however, the neighborhoods are frequently bypassed by travelers, largely because many of the roads are highways, discouraging slower travel through neighborhood districts. This negatively impacts the study area's commercial activity.

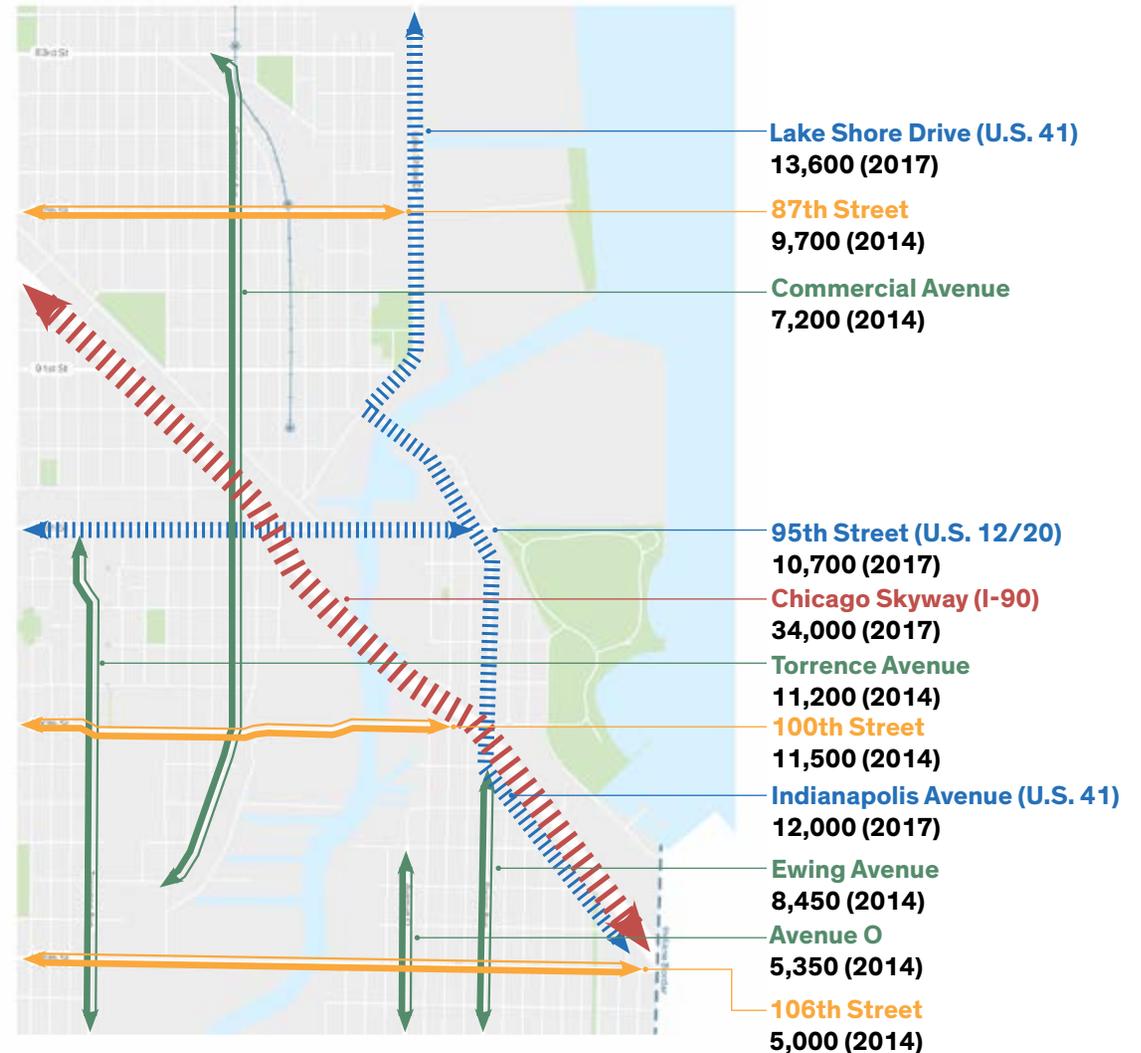
The study area historically has been an isolated community, even with high-volume roads such as U.S. 12/20 (95th Street) and U.S. 41 (South Lake Shore Drive) traversing it.

In April 1958, the Calumet Skyway or Interstate 90 (today known as the Chicago Skyway) was completed, further isolating the community by routing traffic onto the elevated highway instead of through the community. In October 2013, a new alignment of U.S. 41 opened through the former U.S. Steel South Works site, connecting the study area to neighborhoods to the north and to the Chicago Loop.

Historic and current Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) traffic numbers show a decrease in daily traffic counts through the community since 2009 (Illinois Department of Transportation 2017). Traffic count numbers across the study area reflect a collective decline in community through traffic, which has the potential to further reduce commercial activity in the community.

Map 19. High-Volume Roadways, 2018.

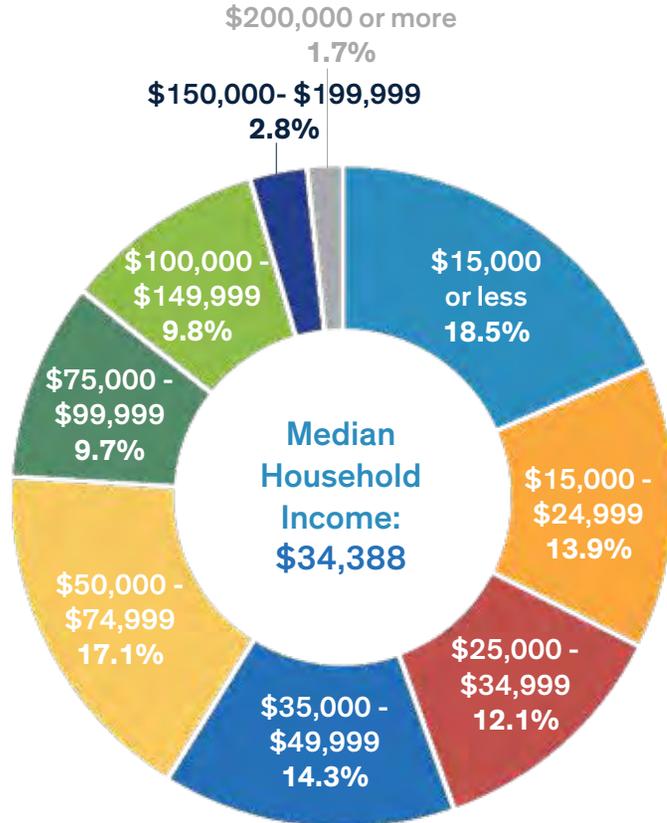
Data Source: Average Daily Traffic Counts, 2017. Illinois Department of Transportation. Public use files.
Map created by Great Cities Institute.



Income and Spending Power: Household Income

Chart 13. Median Household Income, Study Area, 2012- 2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



In 2012-2016, the median household income for the study area was \$34,388. The per capita income was \$16,544. In contrast, the median household income for the City of Chicago was \$50,434, and the per capita income was \$30,847 (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

Median household income in the study area also differed by race and ethnicity. In 2012-2016, the median household income for Non-Hispanic White residents was \$34,143; for Black residents, \$28,904; and for Hispanic/Latino residents, \$40,559 (2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). By 2023, the area median household income and per capita income for the study area are projected to be \$42,281 and \$20,932, respectively, aligning with standard inflation rates between 1.30% and 2.20% (ESRI Business Analyst, 2018).

When examined by age of head of household, median household incomes in the study area show distinct income differences by age. The highest-earning group are residents between 45 and 54, with median household incomes of \$50,309; the lowest-earning groups are young (under 25) and old (over 75) earners, with median household incomes of \$27,011 and \$23,859, respectively (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016). This demonstrates a need for expanded education and job training opportunities for young residents, as well as social service provision for elderly residents who may rely on fixed incomes.

Chart 14. Median and Average Household Incomes by Age of Head of Household, Study Area, 2012-2016.

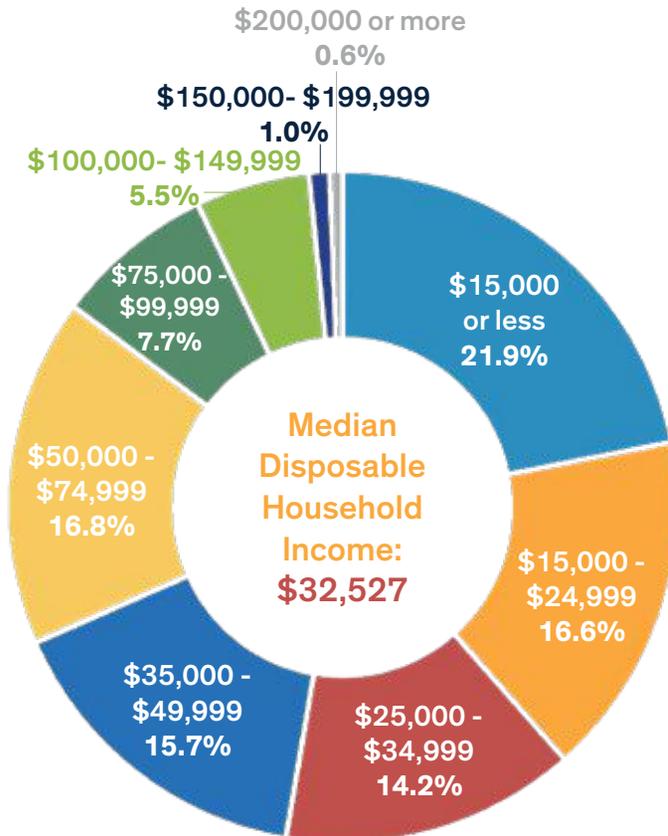
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



Income and Spending Power: Disposable Income

Chart 15. Median Disposable Household Income, Study Area, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



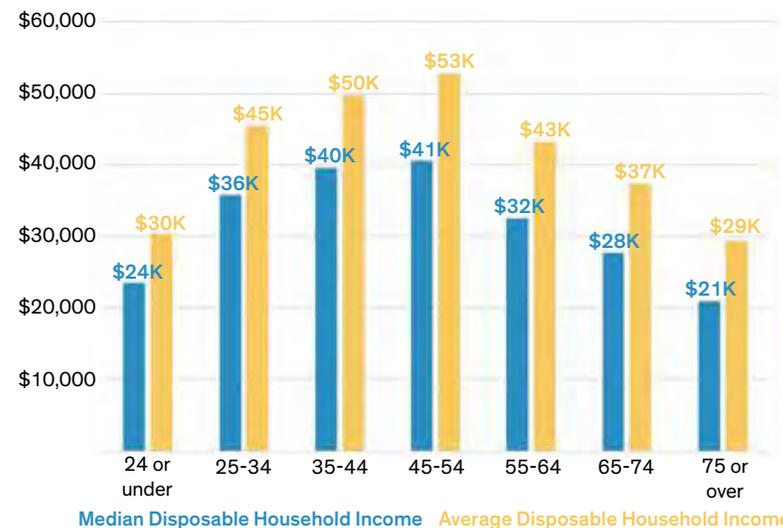
In 2012-2016, the median household disposable income (e.g., household income after payment of all federal and local taxes) for the study area was \$32,527, and the average household disposable income was \$43,299.

21.9% of all households in the study area have a household disposable income below \$15,000 per year. 16.6% of households have a household disposable income between \$15,000 and \$24,999 annually. Collectively, this limits the spending power of close to 40% of households in the study area.

When disposable income is analyzed by age of head of household, it can be seen that households headed by residents between the ages of 35 and 44 and 45 and 54 possess the highest median disposable incomes (\$39,557 and \$40,607 per year, respectively). Households with the lowest median disposable incomes are those headed by individuals over age 75 (\$20,925 per year) and under age 25 (\$23,535 per year) (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Chart 16. Median and Average Disposable Household Incomes by Age of Head of Household, Study Area, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.

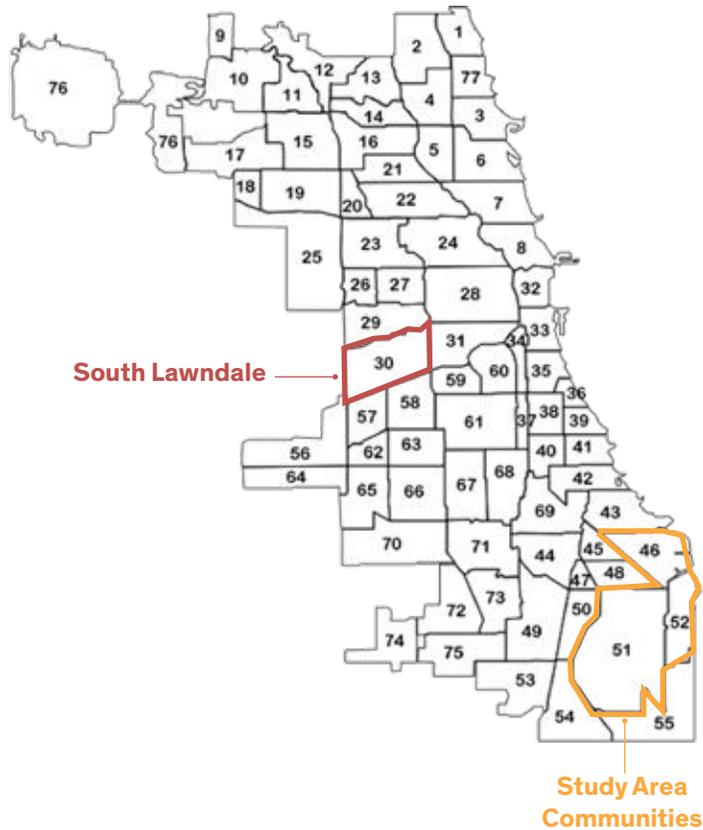


Comparative Analysis: South Lawndale

South Lawndale is a central-west community of Chicago, which includes the Little Village neighborhood, a predominantly Mexican American community. In 2012 and 2016, the community had a total of 73,983 residents. Between 2012 and 2016, South Lawndale was 84.0% Hispanic or Latino of any race, 11.9% Black (non-Hispanic or Latino), 3.4% White (non-Hispanic or Latino), and 0.3% Asian (non-Hispanic or Latino) (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Map 20. South Lawndale in Relation to the Study Area.

Map created by Great Cities Institute.

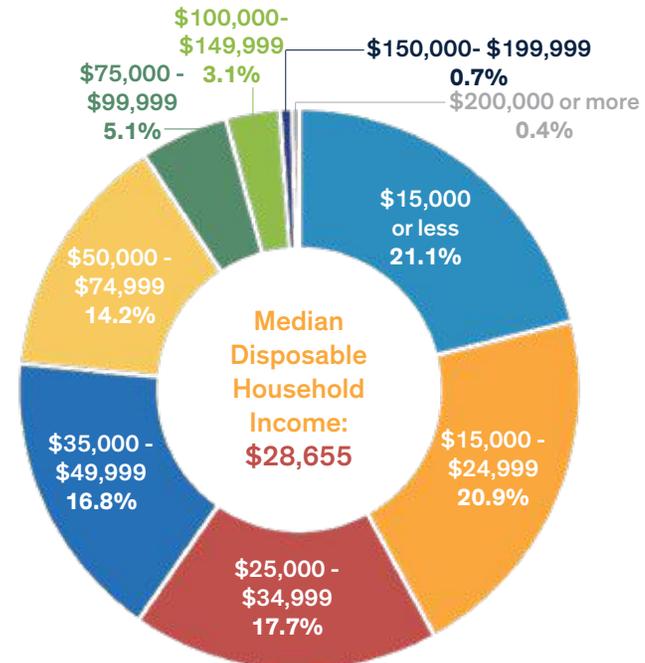


Between 2012 and 2016, the median household disposable income (e.g., household income after payment of all federal and local taxes) for South Lawndale was \$28,655 and the average household disposable income was \$37,949. These values are \$3,872 and \$5,350 less, respectively, than those found in the study area (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016).

Residents of South Lawndale have many retail options within their communities. The area has excess supply of key retail industries such as grocery stores, health and personal care retailers, clothing and accessories stores, auto parts retailers, and restaurants. Many of these businesses are located along the 26th Street Commercial Corridor, on 26th Street between S. California Avenue and S. Kostner Avenue.

Chart 17. Median Disposable Household Income, South Lawndale, 2012-2016.

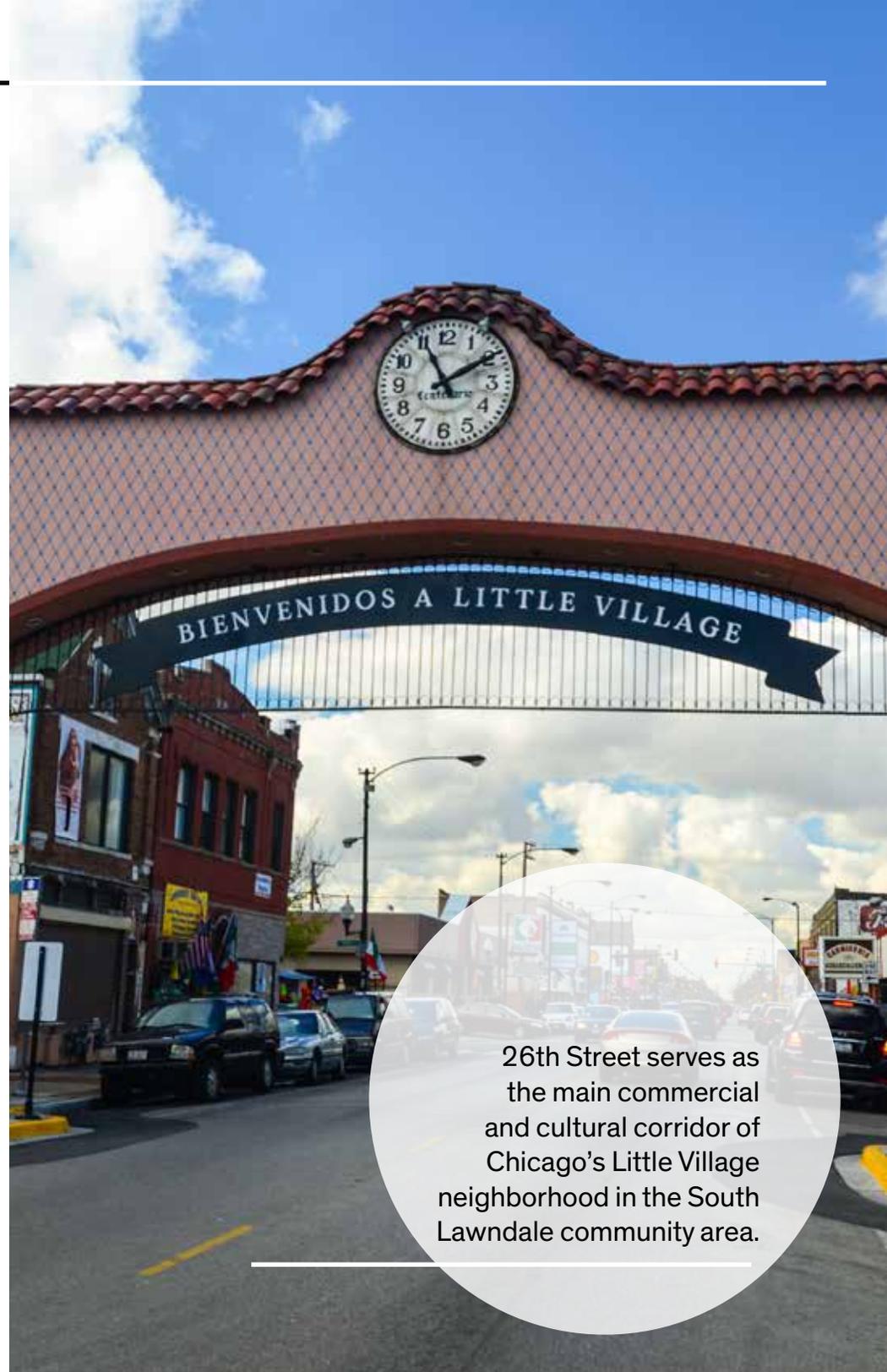
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.



Little Village Industrial Corridor

The **Little Village Industrial Corridor** is located within the South Lawndale community area along the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Similar to industrial activity in the study area, manufacturing and industrial operations in Little Village have raised environmental and public health concerns throughout the community. The Little Village Environmental Justice Organization (LVEJO) leads community pushback against the pollution and contamination that spreads from the industrial corridor to the surrounding areas. Its work led to the 2012 closure of a coal-fired power plant, Crawford Power Generating Station; the creation of La Villita Park on the former Celotex Superfund site; and a push for changes to the industrial corridor. The City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development (DPD) is developing the *Little Village Framework Plan* to modernize the corridor in a way that maintains its economic viability while addressing and mitigating the negative health and environmental effects of industrial activity. LVEJO has been instrumental in shaping discussions with the city and demanding stronger environmental protections for industrial sites that impact the adjacent residential areas. As a part of the industrial corridor modernization process, which will transition aging heavy industrial corridors to more environmentally-sound, specialized, and modern industrial zones, it is expected that DPD will be initiating a similar process for the Calumet River industrial corridor in the near future.

Photo: 26th Street, Little Village.
Source: Eric Allix Rogers, 2015.



26th Street serves as the main commercial and cultural corridor of Chicago's Little Village neighborhood in the South Lawndale community area.



Economic Development Principles

Future economic focused development should adhere to the following principles:

Expand economic opportunity for all residents by creating living-wage employment and fostering local businesses and community institutions.

Ensure a healthy and safe workspace for all workers and the surrounding community through the implementation of green industrial practices.

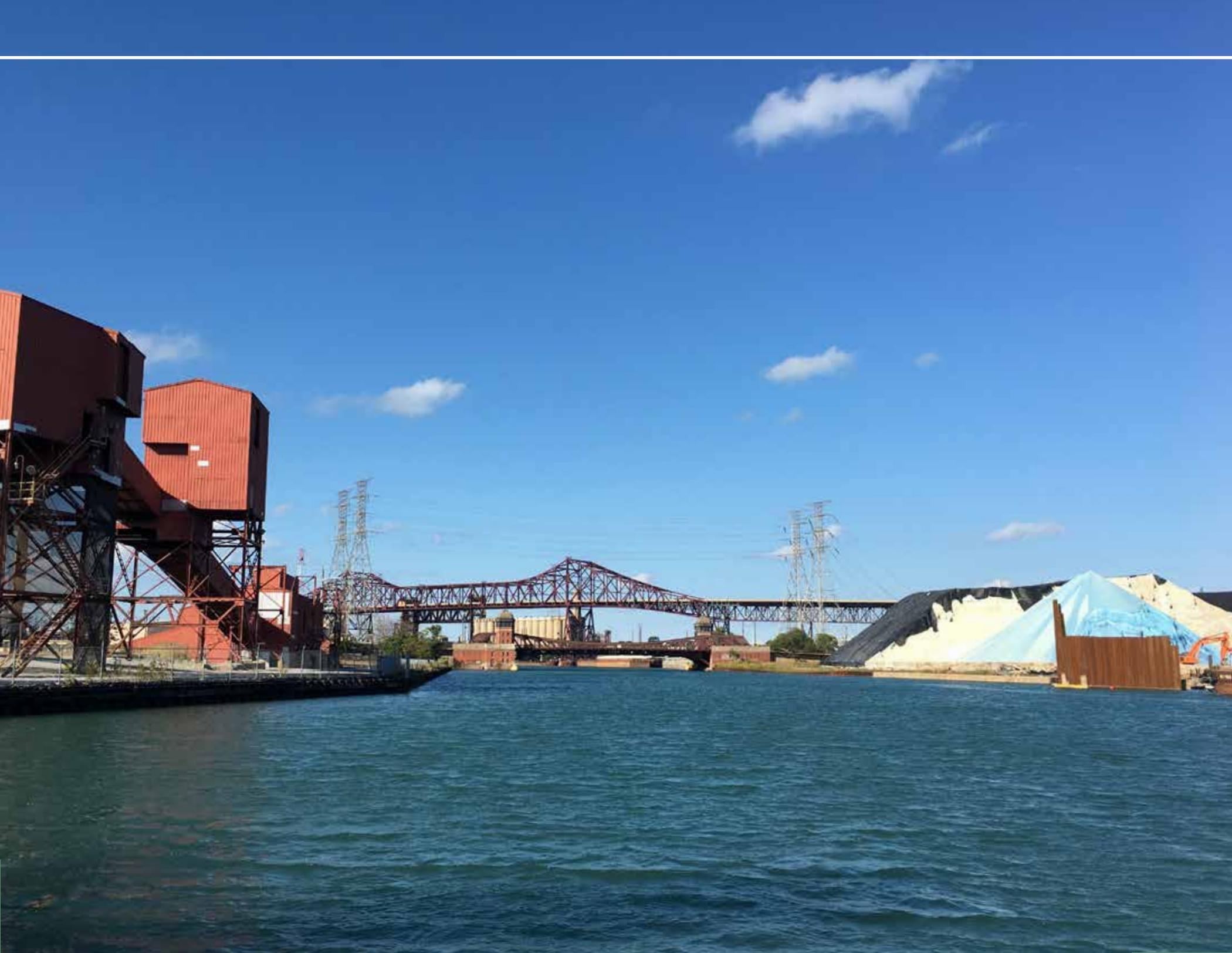
Now is the time to consider repurposing underutilized industrial land to house businesses that are environmentally friendly and resilient while also ensuring that the quantity of jobs remains constant or grows. Study area businesses can draw on the Just Transition principles to create a healthier work environment. These principles were developed by the Just Transition Alliance, a leading national environmental justice and labor organization based in San Diego, California. The Just Transition Alliance’s main goals include representing frontline workers and community members who live along the fence-line of polluting industries. The organization works to create healthy workplaces and communities (Just Transition Alliance, 2018).

Photo: Calumet River in Winter.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

The Just Transition Alliance’s guiding just transition principles:

- 1 Workers, community residents, and indigenous peoples around the world have a fundamental human right to clean air, water, land, and food in their workplaces, homes and environment.
- 2 There is no contradiction among simultaneously creating sustainable development, having a healthy economy and maintaining a clean and safe environment.
- 3 Liberalization of environmental, health and labor laws and corporate globalization – know no borders. Therefore, solutions call for local, regional, national, and global solidarity.
- 4 The development of fair economic, trade, health and safety and environmental policies must include both the frontline workers and fence-line communities most affected by pollution, ecological damage and economic restructuring.
- 5 The costs of achieving sustainable development, a healthy economy and clean environment should not be borne by current or future victims of environmental and economic injustices and unfair free trade policies.
- 6 Workers and community residents have the right to challenge any entity that commits economic and/or environmental injustices. These entities include governments, the military, corporations, international bodies, and mechanisms for securing corporate accountability.

Source: Just Transition Alliance, 1997.



Considerations for Future Planning

Through our research and our processes of community engagement, we learned a great deal about the Calumet River region and three of the communities that surround the industrial corridor. This planning framework represents what we learned and offers it as a guide for future development in the area. In this section, we offer considerations towards efforts to revitalize and make use of the Calumet River as a catalyst for a sustainable study area. In the 21st century, the Calumet River can continue to serve its historic economic role while also bringing opportunities for connecting communities to nature, developing the cultural role of water, offering opportunities for improved public health and creating economic opportunities for adjacent communities that build upon new river developments and access.

Similar to the organization of the issues and information presented in this document, there are three categories of reflection: public health and the environment, social equity, and economic development. We offer the following thoughts for consideration.

Throughout the community engagement process, residents in the study area expressed concern about contamination in the surrounding industrial corridor. Anecdotal information from area residents and preliminary health studies indicate that there are, and have been, health impacts from this contamination. Documents from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) confirm that there are a number of sites that remain in need of remediation. Until remediation and habitat restoration occurs, the sites may continue to attract industries that add to the contamination, which may further jeopardize the health of area residents; hinder efforts for redevelopment of the area; and prevent access and use of the river for other purposes including recreation. The Calumet River, the industrial corridor and the surrounding community areas are rich

assets for the City of Chicago and the surrounding region. The extent to which remediation, habitat restoration, and the prevention of further contamination of the area occurs will determine the extent to which the those assets are realized for the benefit of all residents and visitors to the Chicago area.

It is critical that environmental remediation and the prevention of further toxic exposure to contaminated soil, water, and air become a top priority in the decision-making process regarding development, industry, and public health in the study area.

Industrial corporations have frequently walked away from sites without remediating them, leaving behind a complex set of issues on how to clean up these sites. In some instances local government agencies often lack the authority or the political will to force industries to comply with remediation regulations. Often, the regulations themselves are nonexistent or inadequate to prevent contamination or to enforce remediation. Remediation can be expensive and new development is often halted because of exorbitant remediation costs. Ongoing environmental remediation will require collaboration among communities, developers, industry, and city and state agencies.

Nonetheless, going forward, it is crucial that a top priority in decisions affecting the Calumet River region be centered on remediation and the prevention of further contamination. This could be accomplished by pursuing the following initiatives.

Public Health and Environment Considerations

Prioritize remediation of contaminated industrial sites. In community outreach, residents expressed their desire to interact more with the Calumet River but repeatedly voiced concern that contamination was the major factor preventing enjoyment of the river. Air pollution, residual soil contamination, and water quality issues continue to be sources of worry for residents. Remediation must therefore be prioritized for the sake of public health and future economic development.

Technologies are continually emerging that allow for green remediation, a cleanup method that aims to reduce the environmental impacts of the remediation process and maximize net environmental benefit of cleanup actions. Site cleanup should at a minimum meet federal EPA best management practices for green remediation.

Strengthen regulations that require industrial contaminators to reduce pollution and remediate contamination at their own expense. Numerous industries continue to pollute the study area (see Environmental Timeline on pages 36-39), leading to air, water, and soil quality concerns. Stronger regulations at the federal, state, and local level could help reduce pollution. Similarly, enhanced regulations requiring industries to remediate existing contamination would likely drive more expedient environmental remediation.

Create a Department of Environment at the city level to enforce remediation regulations, identify offenders, and escalate the consequences of remediation non-compliance as needed. By establishing a local authority for environmental issues, the City can maintain local monitoring of industrial sites for violations and work with the state and federal environmental protection agencies to enforce regulations and develop local expertise for best practices in environmental management.

Quotes: Community Engagement Participants.
Source: Great Cities Institute.

“There are no health studies done here, specifically regarding cancer and respiratory issues.”

Collaborate with the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) to ensure that contamination is properly identified and that its health impacts are mitigated. Similarly, work with CDPH to identify relevant studies to determine the extent of the study area’s health disparities and to apply for funding to complete these studies.

Advocate for more localized health studies to reflect current community conditions. The study area lacks detailed health studies that examine the health concerns of surrounding communities, including those outside the study area. Studies should be funded and completed to assess public health in the study area, particularly in how it is impacted by industrial contamination.

As an example, ongoing air quality monitoring like that provided by PurpleAir would allow residents access to community environmental health data. PurpleAir air quality monitors provide real-time updates on air quality, including particulate matter, smoke, temperature, and humidity. PurpleAir’s founders created the technology to monitor pollution from a local mining operation. Air quality data is graphed per the EPA’s Air Quality Index (AQI) scale and automatically uploaded to public web-based maps, so users can observe air quality in their communities in real time.

“I wish there was a space for women of color to discuss their trauma and heal.”

Increase access to public health resources within the community.

Health care should be accessible to all. In the study area, residents are isolated from resources such as health care. As a lower-income community, cost of treatment, transportation costs, and lack of health insurance are also key barriers to obtaining health care.

“I wish we had more opportunities for children to play outside.”

Advocate for more environmental and health programming at schools and throughout the community.

- Education should focus on environmental issues that affect the study area students. Education should also teach students what roles they can play in reducing their impact on the environment.
- Provide programming to help students better understand the importance of the ecological environment and how neglect of issues related to water, air, and soil quality can affect them.
- Discuss healthy eating habits and educate about food and its production.
- Control waste in schools and support anti-littering, recycling, and composting initiatives.

“The river needs fewer polluters and less contamination.”

Build the organizational capacity for environmentally-focused organizations.

To advocate for existing environmental issues, the community and local organizations need to be organized. Community organizing and outreach can highlight the importance of the issues and what can be done to improve environmental conditions. Knowledge of issues will help organizations advocate for broader community support, which will help drive local campaigns for change. Organizations should host workshops to build organizational knowledge on different topics, and increase organizational ability to develop and provide programming. Assisting not-for-profit environmental organizations with fundraising and social media campaigns can help to create an effective advocacy organization.

Social Equity Considerations

Ensure that jobs created by remediation efforts and that the reuse of industrial sites are first offered to local businesses and residents of surrounding communities. Locally-owned contractors need to be considered first in bidding processes for remediation of sites. This will help to ensure local job creation so that surrounding communities benefit from cleanup of adjacent industrial sites. By negotiating agreements prior to the reuse of a industrial site, the community and the city can hold them accountable for hiring local residents.

Increase housing availability for residents of all ages and income levels.

- Develop programs offered by community development and housing organizations to help provide housing opportunities within the neighborhood. Housing for all should be supported by programs that protect the rights of renters, connect residents with opportunities for home ownership, and foster the ability to age within the community. Housing programs should also help to retrofit existing homes and make housing more affordable for residents at all stages of life.
- Promote high-density residential developments along and near Commercial Avenue and other commercial corridors.
- Invest in senior housing that is safe, provides critical amenities for aging in place, and allows aging residents to stay within their community.
- Improve the existing housing stock in the community.

“We need affordable senior housing.”

“I wish we had 24-hour or nighttime service on the #30 and #71 bus lines.”

Improve public transit accessibility to and from study area communities.

- The study area has no CTA train service, and the one existing Metra line servicing the area ends at 93rd Street. The Metra line has historically operated with limited service times, which were further reduced by schedule changes in April 2018.
- Advocate for increased Metra and bus frequency.
- Create a local campaign to highlight the Metra as an amenity and increase ridership.
- Work with the Chicago Police Department and Metra to improve security around the 93rd Street Park and Ride.

Increase community access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

Many study area residents have limited access to fresh fruits and vegetables. Fresh produce is often too expensive for many members of the community. Setting produce at a reasonable price could create a significant profit loss for local farmers. A large farmers' market sponsored by different funders could subsidize local farmers to help them sell fresh, affordable produce.

“This community needs grocery stores with fresh produce.”

Quotes: Community Engagement Participants.
Source: Great Cities Institute.

“It would be nice if there was better trail connectivity to the Burnham Greenway.”

Enhance bicycle and pedestrian paths throughout the study area.

In comparison to other parts of the Chicago area, the study area is lacking connections to regional recreational trail systems. Existing on-street cycling routes are in high-traffic corridors, which can cause traffic and safety concerns. Additional on-street cycling routes could better connect the study area to regional trails, and protected bicycle lanes would provide safety on streets with heavy truck traffic. In collaboration with private landowners, CDOT, and the Chicago Park District, a larger network of off-street neighborhood trails could be built to improve access to recreation, amenities, and community resources. After initial site remediation, potential off-street routes would provide safe, enjoyable recreation opportunities to study area residents.

“We need more recreational and arts programming for children and teens.”

Improve the park system in the study area.

The study area has numerous parks and recreational spaces, which could be utilized to expand community programming and activities, particularly for teens and young adults in the community. Stronger Park Advisory Councils with families, parents and youth, and local artists could help to build more active parks with stronger cultural ties to the communities.



Photo: Community Engagement Pop-Up.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Economic Development Considerations

Apply green technologies for remediation and economic development. With today's green technologies, sites that require remediation can also become a driver of economic development in the region. Renewable energy can create jobs on land that may require extensive remediation for other intensive uses such as housing or commercial developments. A recent change in state law allows uses such as these to be developed in industrial areas. The Illinois Future Energy Jobs Act provides subsidies for the development of new solar and wind energy projects and training for jobs to maintain these sites. ("Incorporating Sustainable Environmental Practices into Remediation of Contaminated Sites." Environmental Protection Agency, 2008. <https://clu-in.org/download/remed/Green-Remediation-Primer.pdf>.; "The Future Energy Jobs Act: A win for Illinois." Future Energy Jobs Act, 2018. <https://www.futureenergyjobsact.com/about>.)

“We need a variety of job opportunities, not just those in trucking. We need jobs that don't make us sick.”

Establish and attract environmentally conscious businesses to Calumet Industrial Corridor. Potential future businesses must be good neighbors and environmentally conscious. The city could develop standards and area training that draws more eco-friendly businesses to the Calumet River corridor. Businesses and the community can work with the City Colleges of Chicago and other organizations to create workforce training that prepares community members for employment in these industries.

Quotes: Community Engagement Participants.
Source: Great Cities Institute.

“Commercial Avenue needs to become that unique service-oriented place to be.”

Continue to develop Commercial Avenue as the “Downtown of the Southeast Side.” Commercial Avenue has historically been the “Downtown of the Southeast Side” and a major commercial corridor in the study area. Regionally, Commercial Avenue still serves as a strong commercial corridor. Future development should be guided by the *South Chicago Commercial Avenue Revitalization Plan* and past community planning work, and be supplemented by this framework. (South Chicago's Commercial Avenue Revitalization Plan, <https://greatcities.uic.edu/commercial-avenue-corridor-plan/>.)

In establishing the Commercial Avenue corridor as a regional destination, development should focus on building an entertainment destination that will include restaurants, bars, and gathering spaces. There needs to be more youth-focused businesses, such as theaters, diners, arcades, fitness centers, and ice cream shops, to give local youth opportunities for local recreation and jobs.

“I wish there was an arts district, and I'd like to see festivals on the river or in our parks.”

“I wish we had more small businesses, fewer vacancies, and more businesses open at night.”

Expand commercial planning to other major corridors. From the work of *South Chicago’s Commercial Avenue Revitalization Plan*, produced by Great Cities Institute in 2016, continue to plan other major commercial corridors in the study area, expanding out from Commercial Avenue. Corridor planning should focus on building out each corridor’s individual strengths to help stabilize neighborhood economic centers. These centers include 95th Street and Ewing Avenue, 106th Street and Ewing Avenue, and Torrence Avenue.

Continue to develop and capture new markets and visitors to the region. As the goal of this document is to shape future planning around the Calumet River, it is imperative to view and utilize the river as an economic driver. When clean-up occurs, area businesses can take advantage of local and regional visitors to the river, trails, and Southeast Side parks. The development of local businesses to cater to visitors is vital for the development of entertainment destinations on Commercial Avenue and to support the other neighborhood corridors.

Conclusion

This document outlines community concerns for the sustainable transformation of South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering surrounding the Calumet River. This document is meant to serve as a guide for future development of the communities following the principles and incorporating the communities' ideas into future planning efforts.

Future planning efforts should build upon the communities' desires and input, only some of which is captured in this document. Community engagement and involving the community in future decision making for the Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District will be vital for reducing the impacts of heavy industrial uses on the public health and environment of the adjacent community areas of South Chicago, East Side, and South Deering. By involving the community in decision making, a more just and equitable community will emerge with a stable, resilient economy that can positively contribute to the improved quality of life of Calumet River communities and their residents.

It is also our hope that this document will allow community organizations, elected officials, city agencies, and others to have a better understanding of the communities' needs and to better coordinate efforts and resources to improve the built and social environments of the Calumet River communities.

Opposite Page: The Calumet River.
Source: Eric Allix Rogers, 2016.



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Opposite Photo: Calumet River Industry.
Source: Great Cities Institute, 2018.

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results.

Question: How would you strengthen your community?			
6/23/2018 - 90th and Commercial			
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>This community needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>Other Ideas...</i>
More public transportation, more often	A "big box" store to serve as an anchor for the commercial corridor	We could eliminate gun violence	A strip mall at Commercial Plaza
24 hour service (nighttime service) on the #30 and #71 bus lines	To be secured from raccoons	Everyone wanted to be better	More opportunities for friendly interactions on the streets
More bike lanes	To fine people for leaving garbage on the street	People stopped shooting	Make sure that food pantries give a fair share to residents
A massage parlor	An experimental shop for older residents to learn skills/put hands to use	People cleaning up, especially by the lake	More recreational programming for children
Less violence	Underage kids to be off the streets at a certain time		We need more male activists advocating for change in the behaviors of our men in the community (block clubs)
No more killing and robbing	To unite		We need to openly communicate as men of our areas and honestly put forth a diligent effort to make changes, for the better good
Alternative energy	More stores open at night		We should fix up the basketball courts and clean them up
Opportunities for young people	Hospitals		There should be less needles on the ground
More jobs	More community support of the Immaculate Conception church youth group		We need a learning services center
Grocery stores, laundromats, currency exchange, dry cleaners	More money and more jobs		See something, say something
An ice rink in the vacant lot at Commercial and 90th (winters)	Areas recreativas para los jovenes (recreation for youth)		
More businesses and less vacancies	Productive and creative things for the elderly to use out skills/expertise		
Better things in life like more sports	More stores open		
A grocery store in the southshore area from the lake to Jeffery	Better prices		
A bigger grocery store	Better, more fun things to do		
	To see less abandoned buildings		

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results, continued.

<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>This community needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>Other Ideas...</i>
	Small businesses		
	More love, stop the hate		
	Community unity		
	Patrol at night		
	To join community groups		
	More churches, spirituality, neighbors, family		
	Police officers that work with the community (not against it)		
	More art programs for youth		
	More opportunities to keep youth preoccupied, like jobs		
7/7/2018 - Our Lady of Guadalupe Church Fest			
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>This community needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>Other Ideas...</i>
Well-known stores and businesses	More people involved in community groups	The Aldermen/women put effort into the community	Necesitamos mas apoyo en la comunidad (more support for one another)
More things for children to do, like a roller rink or gymnastics	Football fields	There were more outlet stores	We need more greenery and flowers in the area/beautification
Well-paying jobs	Large stores, like Wal-mart	There was a summer camp for youth	We need a movie theatre!
Swimming pools	Jobs, less drugs, and better education	The streets were cleaner	We should keep the parks cleaner, they have been neglected
A casino	Stores, shops, and play areas for kids		
More jobs closeby because talent goes to waste	More resources for youth because there are too many gangs		
More things to do with the youth	Neighborhood watch and block clubs		
More gyms because there's only a Planet Fitness	To turn the Steelworkers site into something		
Garbage cans on the streets			

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results, continued.

Question: What do you love about you community?			
6/23/2018 - 90th and Commercial			
<i>I love...</i>	<i>I value...</i>	<i>My favorite place is...</i>	<i>The best things is...</i>
The fun places to eat	The lakefront trail and the pastor	All the parks	To come together as citizens
The sense of community	When the community upkeepes and beautifies buildings and public areas	The parks	
The food pantries	Family, god, mom, and dad	The lakefront	
The community and the people		Coculas	
The Muslim community center that gives clothes and food to the homeless		Jack's Warehouse	
The police			
7/7/2018 - Our Lady of Guadalupe Church Fest			
<i>I love...</i>	<i>I value...</i>	<i>My favorite place is...</i>	<i>The best things is...</i>
Nuestra comunidad como iglesia	Villa Guadalupe	The library	Diversity
Coming to church, but would like to feel safer	Claretian Associates	The ice cream shops	The history of South Chicago
Coming from Calumet City to go to church	Families		
To go to the beach in this area	Cultural exchanges		
Somos muchos Latinos unidos	Our Lady of Guadalupe school		
This community because my family has lived here a long time	Chicago Family Health Center		
	National Shrine of St. Jude		
	The cost of living		

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results, continued.

Question: What do you like to do in your free time?			
6/23/2018 - 90th and Commercial			
<i>I love...</i>	<i>I like to...</i>	<i>I go to...</i>	
Socializing	Go to the mall, but we need more in the area	The Riverwalk, the park, the movies	
Going to the park to spend time with my friends	Listen to music or play sports	Concerts and music in the parks	
Going to the beach	Walk around with my friends	Church	
To go to the Warriors Stadium	Play basketball	Arnold Mireles Academy	
	Take my kids to the park and ride bikes		
	Bike ride on the lakefront with protected bike lanes		
	Spend time with my family: grandchildren, nephews, and nieces		
	Hang out with friends		
7/7/2018 - Our Lady of Guadalupe Church Fest			
<i>I love...</i>	<i>I like to...</i>	<i>I go to...</i>	
Eating Chicago pizza	Work out, run, and eat	The park and the zoo	
Reading	Shop	The senior center	
Animals	Go on social media	Landmarks	
Dance clubs like before, we don't have that anymore	Play soccer	Downtown	
	Walk and tend my garden	Movie night	
	Go to the park		The park to walk around
			The public parks
			The east side
			The lake
		The park near the lake on 95th street	

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results, continued.

Question: What can you do to make your community better?			
8/2/2018 - Walgreens 106th			
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>This community needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>I wish there was...</i>
More opportunities for children to play outside	A new alderman/woman	There were more opportunities for small business/restaurant owners	Less competition with the state of indiana
More afterschool activities	More restaurants like Ceviche Cantina	There were more food trucks	Foot traffic for the area and small businesses
More parks	Different cuisine offerings	There were a means of bringing customers/people to the area	More college campuses geared toward automotive industry
More employment opportunities	Less gang bangers	There were police around the area looking out for our children	Less gangs
Employment mentorships	For the community members to take responsibility of things occuring in community	There was more storefront activity	More security and more jobs
Colleges	Less violence	There were more preteen/free activities	
No more cutting trees	Job opportunities	There were more, a lot more, job opportunities	
Fresher air to breathe	Better services/accessibility for those with handicaps (also along river)		
A D-league basketball/baseball/volleyball facility	More family-friendly businesses and activities		
More confidence on the street	Limpiado las calles		
	Tambien cuidando las plantas		
	Educar a nuestros hijos para no andar en bandalismo		
	Grocery stores with FRESH produce		
	Help in this community		
More safety			
8/16/2018 - South Deering			
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>This community needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>I wish there was...</i>
More activity at steelworkers park	Better schools	There were more manufacturing industries	More activities and jobs for the youth
A pavilion for dancing for dancing, concerts, health events	Jobs	There was less crime	Less dollar stores and more big box stores

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results, continued.

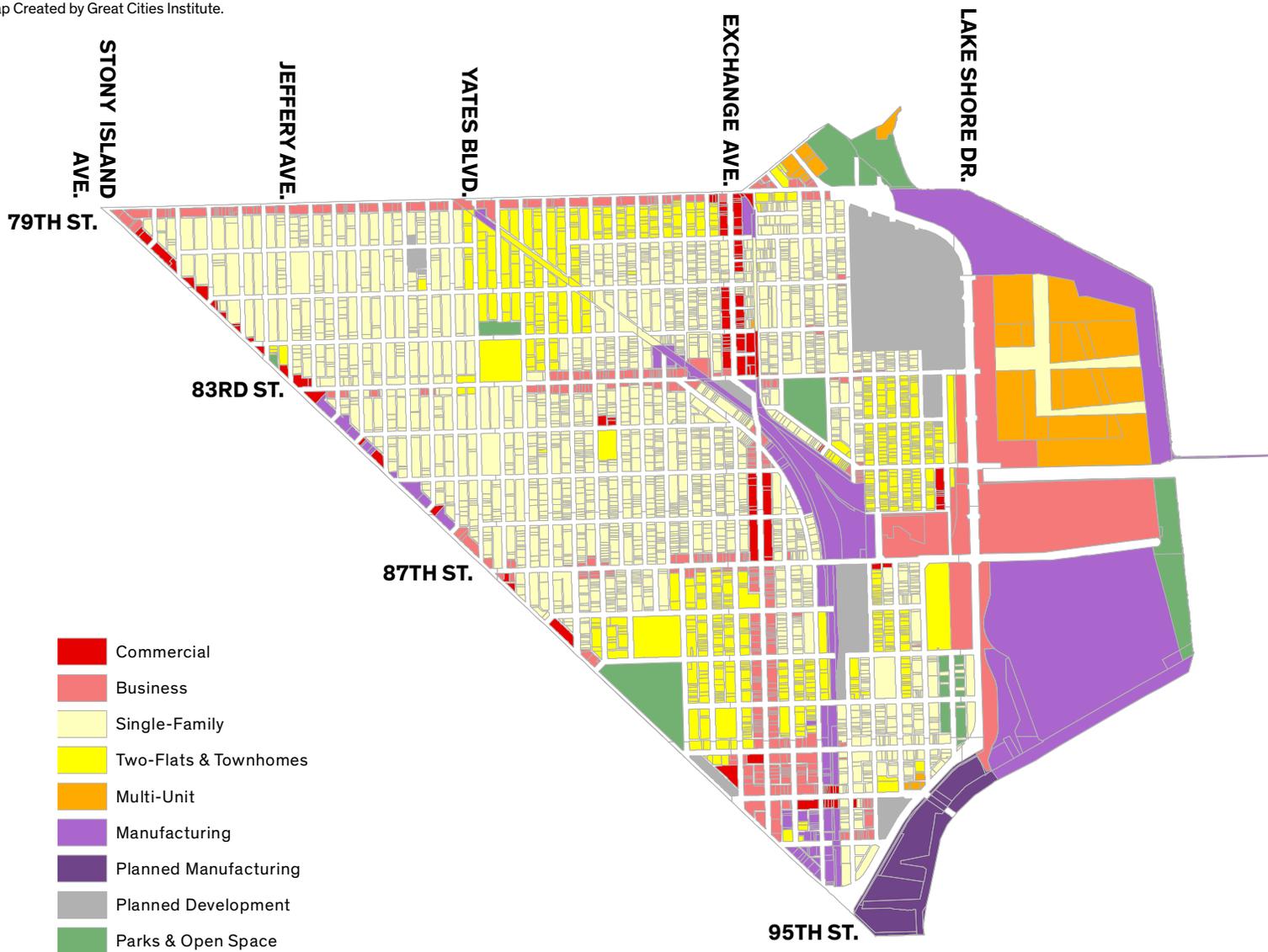
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>This community needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>I wish there was...</i>
Less cars near Ewing Avenue Bridge	To do something about the smells	We had more healthy restaurants	A movie theater close by
Bike lanes and walking lanes	To clean up everywhere (viaducts, streets)	We had clean air and water	Lower water bills, the price is threatening to put us out of business and water is cheaper in South Shore
More job opportunities in the neighborhood; I work outside of the neighborhood	More garbage cans		
Community benches	Power		
	Jobs		
	The bridges to be fixed faster when they break		
	More jobs for the youth		
	To charge owners of vacant lots to pay local unemployed residents to mow their lawns		
	More jobs for the youth		
	Speed bumps on neighborhood streets		
More regulations on keeping the alleys clean			

Table A.1. Resident Community Engagement Results, continued.

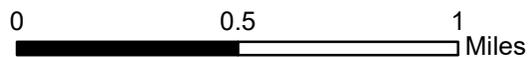
Question: How could the Calumet River be an asset for the community?				
8/2/2018 - Walgreens 106th				
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>The river needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>I wish there was...</i>	<i>We need...</i>
Something similar to Festival of the Lakes (IN)	A cleaning	We don't throw trash on the ground	An art district similar to SoHo, Manhattan	Security
Festivals on the river or Steelworkers Park	Less contamination	People actually care about the environment they live in	Clean air in the community	Daytona 500 or a similar entertainment attraction
River taxis		People took care of the environment		To continue to keep petcoke away from here
Better police protection		The community comes together and stands ground		More police
Job opportunities related to beautification/clean-up/landscaping of river				
8/16/2018 - South Deering				
<i>I wish we had...</i>	<i>The river needs...</i>	<i>It would be nice if...</i>	<i>I wish there was...</i>	<i>We need...</i>
Public access to the river, make it cleaner	Public access	There was better trail connectivity to Burnham Greenway	More CTA service late at night	
More green space with understanding of people using it	Accessibility	There was a bike path along the Metra route	Dog park 60633	
More mixed-use zoning for residential areas near Metra stops	Less polluters	Put a local community route through the neighborhood	Aspace for women of color to discuss their trauma and heal	
93rd and Marquette speed bumps, more safety	To be cleaned up	The community was cleaned up. We have everything we need, it just needs to be cleaned up	More jobs	
		We had more jobs that don't make us sick		

Map B.1. South Chicago Zoning, 2018.

Data Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018.
Map Created by Great Cities Institute.

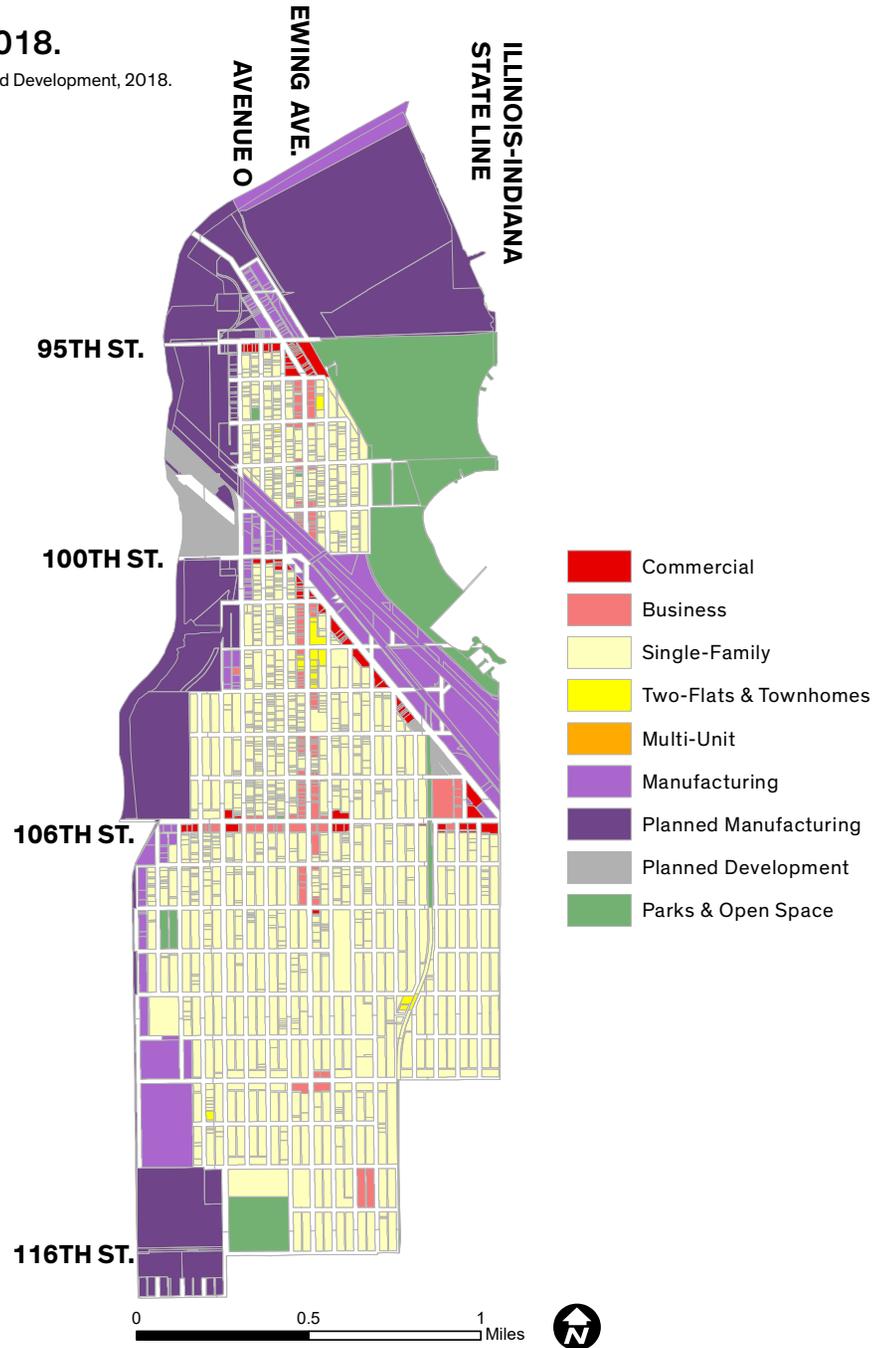


- Commercial
- Business
- Single-Family
- Two-Flats & Townhomes
- Multi-Unit
- Manufacturing
- Planned Manufacturing
- Planned Development
- Parks & Open Space



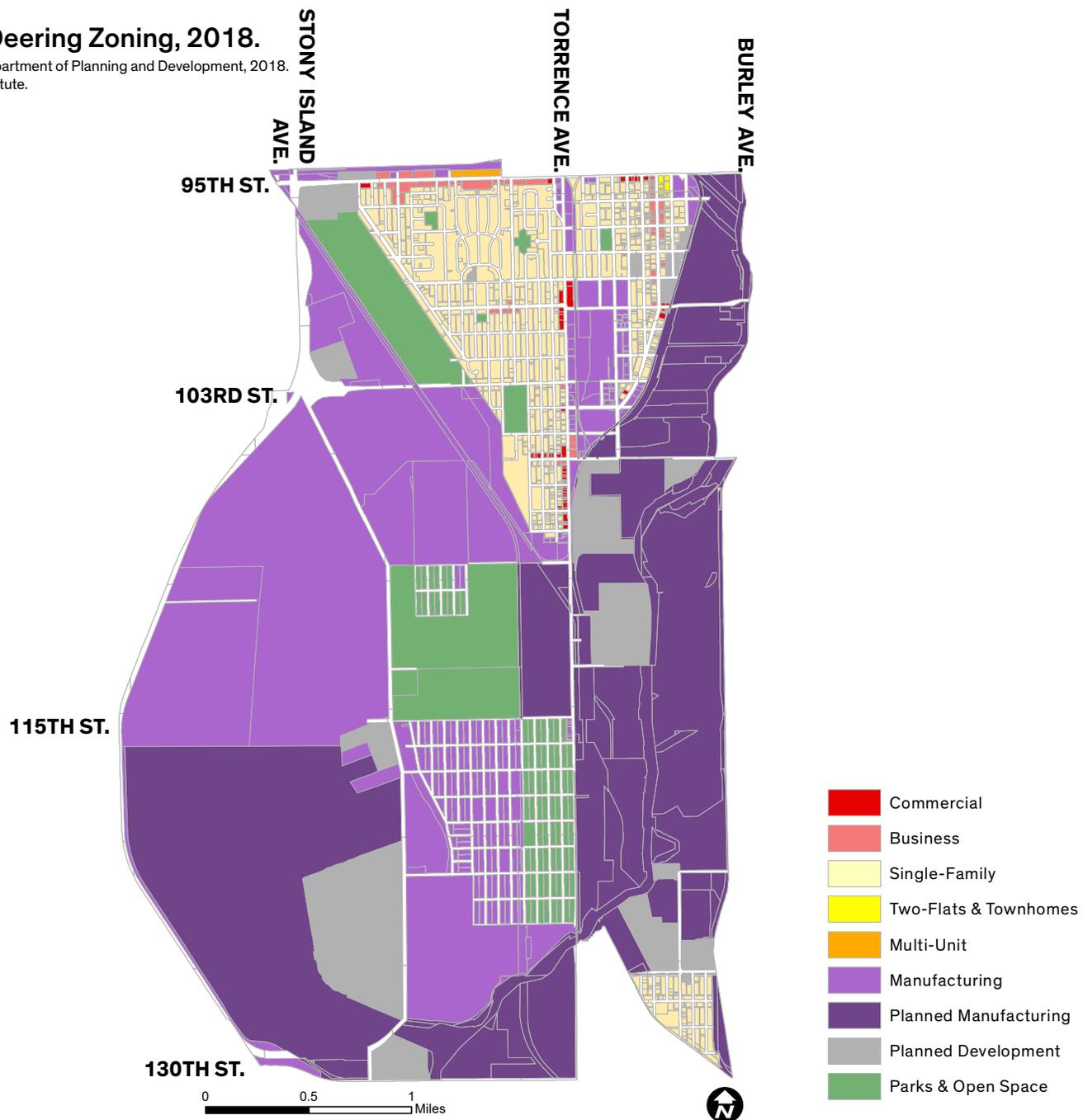
Map B.2. East Side Zoning, 2018.

Data Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018.
Map Created by Great Cities Institute.



Map B.3. South Deering Zoning, 2018.

Data Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018.
 Map Created by Great Cities Institute.



Map B.4. Chicago Zoning Districts and Industrial Corridors, 2018.

Data Source: City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018.
Map Created by Great Cities Institute.

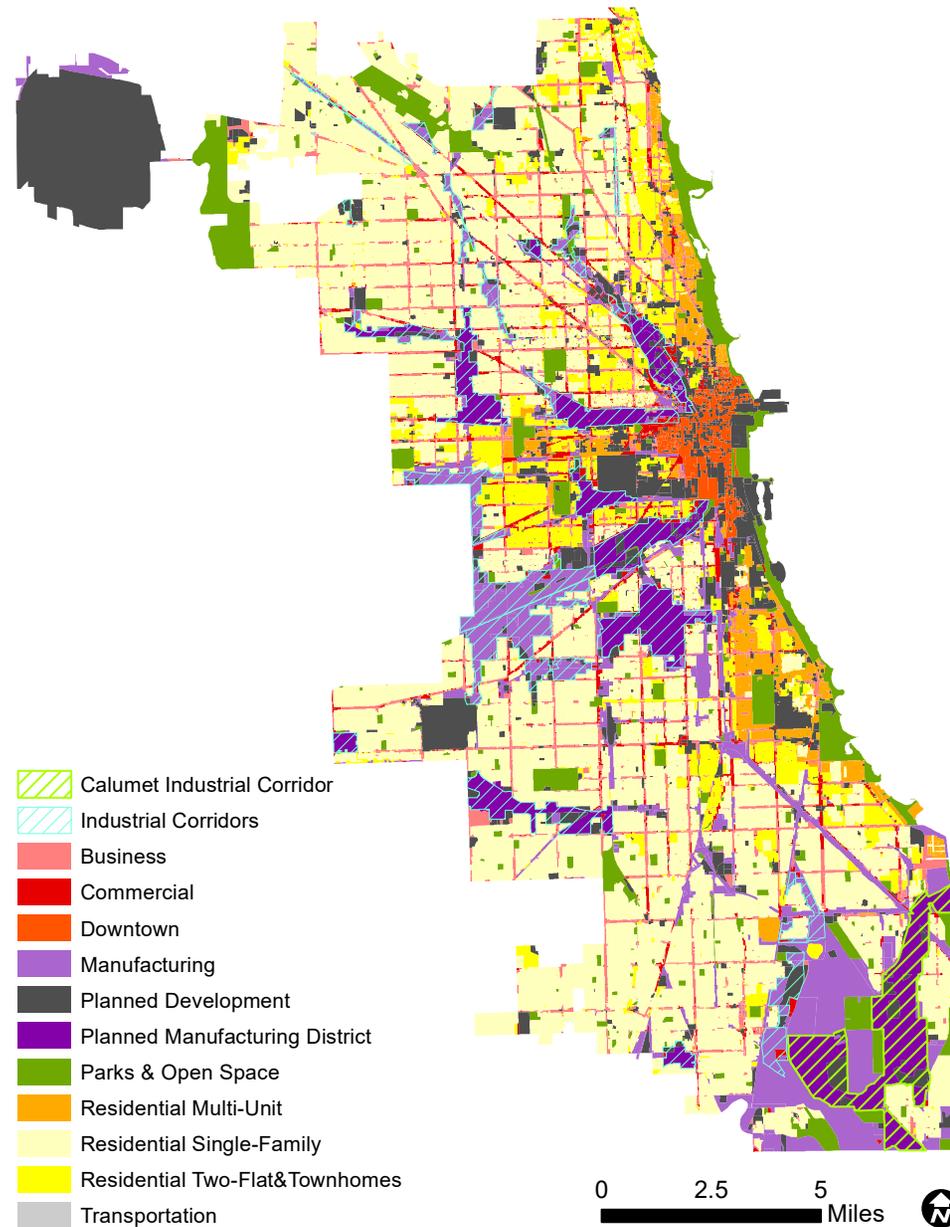


Exhibit B.1. Excerpt from Title 17 Chicago Zoning Ordinance, 01 November 2004.

Source: City of Chicago Zoning Ordinance, Title 17, 2004.

The following excerpt from the Chicago Zoning Ordinance provides further information into specific zoning classifications and what they encompass.

This Zoning Ordinance is adopted for the purpose of:

- 17-1-0501 promoting the public health, safety and general welfare;
- 17-1-0502 preserving the overall quality of life for residents and visitors;
- 17-1-0503 protecting the character of established residential neighborhoods;
- 17-1-0504 maintaining economically vibrant as well as attractive business and commercial areas;
- 17-1-0505 retaining and expanding the city's industrial base;
- 17-1-0506 implementing the policies and goals contained with officially adopted plans, including the Central Area Plan;
- 17-1-0507 promoting pedestrian, bicycle and transit use;
- 17-1-0508 maintaining orderly and compatible land use and development patterns;
- 17-1-0509 ensuring adequate light, air, privacy, and access to property;
- 17-1-0510 encouraging environmentally responsible development practices;
- 17-1-0511 promoting rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings;
- 17-1-0512 maintaining a range of housing choices and options;
- 17-1-0513 establishing clear and efficient development review and approval procedures;
- 17-1-0514 accommodating growth and development that complies with the preceding stated purposes; and
- 17-1-0515 Enabling the city to establish an integrated network of city digital signs.

Residential Districts:

17-2-0101 Generally. The “R”, residential districts are intended to create, maintain and promote a variety of housing opportunities for individual households and to maintain the desired physical character of the city's existing neighborhoods. While the districts primarily accommodate residential use types, nonresidential uses that are compatible with residential neighborhoods are also allowed.

17-2-0102 RS, Residential Single-Unit (Detached House) Districts. The primary purpose of the RS districts is to accommodate the development of detached houses on individual lots. It is intended that RS zoning be applied in areas where the land-use pattern is characterized predominately by detached houses on individual lots or where such a land use pattern is desired in the future. The Zoning Ordinance includes three RS districts – RS1, RS2 and RS3 – which are differentiated primarily on the basis of minimum lot area requirements and floor area ratios.

17-2-0103 RT, Residential Two-Flat, Townhouse and Multi-Unit Districts. The primary purpose of the RT districts is to accommodate detached houses, two- flats, townhouses and low-density, multi-unit residential buildings at a density and building scale that is compatible with RS districts. The districts are intended to be applied in area characterized by a mix of housing types. The districts are also intended to provide a gradual transition between RS districts and higher density RM districts. The RT districts are differentiated primarily on the basis of allowed density (minimum lot area per unit) and floor area ratios. The RT4A designation is intended to accommodate and promote multi-unit buildings containing accessible dwelling units.

17-2-0104 RM, Residential Multi-Unit Districts. The primary purpose of the RM districts is to accommodate detached houses, two-flats, townhouses and multi-unit residential buildings. Although the districts accommodate a wide range of housing types, they are primarily intended to accommodate moderate- to high-density, multi-unit residential buildings in areas where such development already exists or where it is desired in the future. The Zoning Ordinance includes 5 RM districts – RM4.5, RM5, RM5.5, RM6 and RM6.5. These districts are differentiated primarily on the basis of allowed density (minimum lot area per unit), floor area ratio and allowed building heights.

Business and Commercial Districts:

17-3-0101 Generally. The “B” and “C” (Business and Commercial) districts are intended to accommodate retail, service and commercial uses and to ensure that business and commercial-zoned areas are compatible with the character of existing neighborhoods.

17-3-0102 B1, Neighborhood Shopping District.

17-3-0102-A The B1, Neighborhood Shopping district is intended to accommodate a broad range of small-scale retail and service uses.

17-3-0103 B2, Neighborhood Mixed-Use District.

17-3-0103-A The purpose of the B2, Neighborhood Mixed-Use district is the same as the B1 district, but with the added objective of providing a greater range of development options for those streets where the market demand for retail and service uses is relatively low. By allowing ground-floor residential uses by-right, the B2 district is intended to help stimulate development along under-developed streets.

17-3-0104 B3, Community Shopping District.

17-3-0104-A The primary purpose of the B3, Community Shopping district is to accommodate a very broad range of retail and service uses, often in the physical form of shopping centers or larger buildings than found in the B1 and B2 districts. In addition to accommodating development with a different physical form than found in B1 and B2 districts, the B3 district is also intended to accommodate some types of uses that are not allowed in B1 and B2 districts.

17-3-0105 C1, Neighborhood Commercial District.

17-3-0105-A The primary purpose of the C1, Neighborhood Commercial district is to accommodate a very broad range of small-scale, business, service and commercial uses.

17-3-0105-B C1 zoning is distinguished from B1 zoning by the range of use types allowed: C1 permits more intensive, more auto-oriented commercial use types than does B1. The C1 district also allows taverns and liquor stores by-right.

17-3-0106 C2, Motor Vehicle-Related Commercial District.

17-3-0106-A The primary purpose of the C2, Motor Vehicle-Related Commercial district is to accommodate a very broad range of business, service and commercial uses. In terms of allowed uses, C2 represents the highest intensity business or commercial zoning district. It allows nearly any type of business, service or commercial use, including those involving outdoor operations and storage. Like the B3 district, the C2 district, development will generally be destination- oriented; a very large percentage of customers will arrive by automobile.

17-3-0107 C3, Commercial, Manufacturing and Employment District.

17-3-0107-A The primary purpose of the C3, Commercial, Manufacturing and Employment district is to accommodate retail, service, commercial and manufacturing uses. The district is intended to serve as a buffer between M-zoned areas and other B, C and R- zoned areas.

17-3-0107-B C3 districts are appropriate for application adjacent to M districts and planned manufacturing districts, to act as a buffer against the encroachment of incompatible residential or very high- traffic generating uses.

Manufacturing Districts:

17-5-0101 Generally. The “M”, Manufacturing districts are intended to accommodate manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale and industrial uses outside the Central Area. The district regulations are intended to:

17-5-0101-A promote the economic viability of manufacturing and industrial uses;

17-5-0101-B encourage employment growth; and

17-5-0101-C limit the encroachment of unplanned residential and other non-industrial development within industrial corridors.

17-5-0102 M1, Limited Manufacturing/Business Park District. The primary purpose of the M1, Limited Manufacturing/Business Park district is to accommodate low-impact manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing and distribution activities that occur within enclosed buildings. The district is intended to promote high- quality new development and reuse of older industrial buildings.

17-5-0103 M2, Light Industry District. The primary purpose of the M2, Light Industry district is to accommodate moderate-impact manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing and distribution uses, including storage and work-related activities that occur outside of enclosed buildings. The M2 district is generally intended to accommodate more land-intensive industrial activities than the M1 district.

17-5-0104 M3, Heavy Industry District. The primary purpose of the M3, Heavy Industrial district is to accommodate high-impact manufacturing and industrial uses, including extractive and waste-related uses.

Special Purpose Districts:

17-6-0200 POS, Parks and Open Space District.

17-6-0201 Purpose and Applicability. The “POS”, Parks and Open Space zoning district is intended to preserve, protect and enhance lands set aside for public open space, public parks and public beaches. Such areas and facilities provide many benefits to city residents and visitors. They provide cultural and recreation opportunities; preserve natural and scenic areas; protect sensitive natural resource areas; and offer refuge from the built, urban environment. The POS district is also intended to be applied to cemetery lands. Other than cemeteries, the POS district is intended to be applied exclusively to public-owned lands.

17-6-0300 T, Transportation District.

17-6-0301 Purpose and Applicability. The “T”, Transportation zoning district is intended to preserve, protect and enhance road, rail and other important transportation corridors and to ensure public review of proposals to convert such corridors to non- transportation use.

17-6-0400 PMD, Planned Manufacturing Districts

17-6-0401-A Purpose. The “PMD”, planned manufacturing district zoning classification is intended to:

1. foster the city’s industrial base;
2. maintain the city’s diversified economy for the general welfare of its citizens;
3. strengthen existing manufacturing areas that are suitable in size, location and character and which the City Council deems may benefit from designation as a PMD;
4. encourage industrial investment, modernization, and expansion by providing for stable and predictable industrial environments; and
5. help plan and direct programs and initiatives to promote growth and development of the city’s industrial employment base.

Planned Developments:

17-2-0203.5; 17-3-0203.5; 17-5-0203.5; 17-6-0203-C; Planned Developments. Uses identified with a “PD” may be allowed if reviewed and approved in accordance with the planned development procedures of Sec. 17-13-0600. Other uses and development activities may also require review and approval as a planned development based on their size, height or other threshold criteria.

17-8-0100 Purpose. The planned development regulations of this chapter are intended to:

17-8-0101 ensure adequate public review of major development proposals;

17-8-0102 encourage unified planning and development;

17-8-0103 promote economically beneficial development patterns that are compatible with the character of existing neighborhoods;

17-8-0104 ensure a level of amenities appropriate to the nature and scale of the project;

17-8-0105 allow flexibility in application of selected use, bulk, and development standards in order to promote excellence and creativity in building design and high-quality urban design; and

17-8-0106 encourage protection and conservation of natural resources.

17-8-0200 Number of buildings and uses. Planned developments may include one or more principal buildings and one or more principal uses.

17-8-0300 Number of lots. Planned developments may consist of one or more lots to be developed as a unit, whether simultaneously or phased within a period of time commensurate with the character of the proposal.

17-8-0400 Ownership, control and designated control. All planned development applications must be at the time of filing be under single ownership, or control or single designated control. Provided, however, that after the adoption of an ordinance wherein the property is divided into specifically delineated subareas or subparcels, each having its own bulk and density standards, or similar subarea specific or subparcel specific development controls or requirements, the owners of or designated controlling party for each subarea may seek amendments, changes, or modifications for that subarea without the consent of the owners or designated controlling party of the other subareas. Single designated control for the purpose of this paragraph shall mean the party who is authorized by the applicant, its successors and assigns or any property owners association which is formed to succeed the applicant for the purposes of seeking approval of a Planned Development amendment, change or modification. This Section 17-8-0400 is not intended to interfere with, abrogate or annul any zoning rights agreement, deed restriction, or other written agreement between owners or designated controlling parties of subareas, or any provision in a Planned Development where the issue of subarea control is expressly addressed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no instance shall the owner or designated controlling party of a subarea be permitted to unilaterally seek an amendment, change or modification that would reduce any bulk, density, parking or similar development requirement generally available or applicable to all subareas, such as any unused bulk or density rights, or which would materially adversely reduce another subarea owner’s right of access, or which would materially adversely reduce open space, walkways, or similar design requirements applicable to one or more subareas, or which would render another subarea a non- conforming use.

End Excerpt

Exhibit B.2. Excerpt from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, 2013 Parcel-Based Land Use Inventory Categories, 27 April 2015.

Data Source: CMAP 2013 Parcel-Based Land Use Inventory Categories, 2015.

Industrial and Transportation, and other land uses represented within the Lake Calumet Planned Manufacturing District.

Items in italics are general descriptions for categorization purposes. Actual land use categories are in bold.

1400 INDUSTRIAL

1410 Mineral Extraction [IND_MINERAL]

Includes coal mining; crude petroleum and natural gas mining; stone, sand, and clay quarrying. Includes active sites, as well as inactive sites where there has been no visible attempt at reclamation or re-use.

1420 General Industrial < 100,000 sq. ft. [IND_GENERAL]

Includes smaller-scale manufacturing and warehousing operations. Primary identification criteria is the categorization of built property as “Industrial” by county assessor; and is not involved in mineral extraction (1410), larger-scale Industrial uses (series 1430), or storage (1450).

1430 Industrial G/E 100,000 sq. ft.

This category includes industrial properties where total building size is 100,000 square feet or larger. Building size figures rely on Co-Star database, where available; estimated based on building footprint otherwise.

1431 Manufacturing/Processing [IND_MANUF_100K]

Properties where the manufacturing of goods is the sole on-site activity.

1432 Warehousing/Distribution [IND_WAREH_100K]

Primary activity on the parcel is the storage and distribution of goods. Does not include commercial storage (see 1450).

1433 Flex or Indeterminate [IND_FLEX_100K]

Industrial properties where there is no clear use, or is a mix of office space with manufacturing and/or warehousing on the parcel, or where the specific function cannot be discerned.

1450 Storage [IND_STORAGE]

Long-term storage facilities including: commercial (public) storage, yacht storage, and auto junkyards.

1500 TRANS/COMM/UTIL/WASTE (TCUW)

1510 Transportation Right-of-Way (ROW)

1511 Rail ROW [TCU_ROW_RAIL]

Linear parcels owned by a rail transportation company, unless converted to non-rail use (i.e. 3500 Trail or Greenway).

1512 Roadway [TCU_ROW_ROAD]

Linear parcel dominated by roadway.

1520 Other Linear Transportation with Associated Facilities [TCU_OTH_LINEAR]

Transportation-related activities separate from right-of-way parcels, including commuter rail stations and parking, as well as maintenance yards and freight terminals. This category also includes bus transportation, public and private including passenger terminals and bus ports, garaging, and maintenance facilities; motor freight and miscellaneous transportation including trucking terminals, trucking equipment and maintenance facilities, taxicab transportation. Category also includes marine craft transportation including commercial docks (e.g. wharves, piers, and docks) and terminals where clearly independent from other uses. Facilities servicing recreational craft are coded as marinas (#1240, Cultural/Entertainment). Intermodal facilities are coded separately as 1570.

1530 Aircraft Transportation [TCU_AIR]

Includes public and private-use airfields.

1540 Independent Automobile Parking [TCU_PARKING]

Non-residential off-street parking with or without a multi-level structure. This includes municipal lots. Parking lots associated with an adjacent land use are coded to that particular use.

1550 Communication [TCU_COMM]

This category includes telephone, telegraph, radio, and television including towers, dishes, microwave facilities, and other communications infrastructure not elsewhere classified.

*1560 Utilities and Waste Facilities***1561 Utility Right-of-Way [TCU_ROW_UTIL]**

Linear parcels owned by a utility company such as Nicor, Peoples Gas, or Commonwealth Edison/Exelon; for the purposes of above- or belowground transmission of utilities.

1562 Wastewater Treatment Facility [TCU_WWTP]

Municipal wastewater treatment plants. 1563 Landfill [TCU_LANDFILL] Includes closed landfills, unless converted to another active use (i.e. golf course).

1564 Other Utility/Waste [TCU_OTH_UTIL]

Including: electric generation plants and substations; natural gas production plants and storage tanks; water pipelines; water towers and accompanying land; refuse and garbage plants; incinerators.

1565 Stormwater Management [TCU_STORMWATER]

Parcel is dominated by detention or retention basin, within or adjacent to a non-residential development (the residential equivalent is coded under 1151, Common Open Space in a Residential Development).

1570 Intermodal Facility [TCU_INTERMODAL]

Sites involved in the transfer of freight between truck/rail/marine transport. Does not include single-company facilities (such as UPS), which are classed as 1420 (General Industrial) or 1432 (Warehousing/Distribution > 100,000 sq. ft.)

4000 VACANT/UNDER CONSTRUCTION

4100 Vacant/Undeveloped Land

Land in an undeveloped state, with no agricultural activities nor protection as open space. When land is identified in Assessor data as being Residential, Commercial or Industrial land, it is coded to the corresponding vacant land use (below). Includes razed properties in urban settings. Does not include vacant developed properties where buildings and infrastructure are intact.

4130 Vacant Industrial Land [VACANT_IND]

Undeveloped land classified as “Industrial” by county assessor.

4140 Other Vacant [VACANT_OTHER]

Undeveloped land classified as “Agriculture” by county assessor (where less than 25% of the parcel is farmed), is tax-exempt, or where classification is unknown.

5000 Water [WATER]

Parcel is predominantly water.

6000 NON-PARCEL AREAS

Areas not represented by a parcel due to water, road right-of-way, or other circumstance. Polygons automatically generated, split into PLS sections and overlaid with reference sources to determine the likely category. These areas are added in post-production.

6100 Non-Parcel Open Space

Area coincides with other open space reference layer (i.e. Forest Preserve boundary).

6200 Non-Parcel Water

Area coincides with water body reference layer (i.e. county-supplied water polygons).

6300 Non-Parcel Right-of-Way

Area coincides with right-of-way polygon (where available) or road network feature.

6400 Non-Parcel NEC

Other non-parcel area.

End Excerpt.

Table C.1. South Chicago Demographics, 2012-2016.Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	South Chicago	
SE:T1. Total Population		
Total Population	27,601	
SE:T2. Population Density (per Sq. Mile)		
Total Population	27,601	
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	8,359.5	
Area (Land)	3.30	
SE:T4. Sex		
Total Population:	27,601	
Male	12,187	44.2%
Female	15,414	55.9%
SE:T7. Age		
Total Population:	27,601	
Under 5 Years	2,273	8.2%
5 to 9 Years	1,390	5.0%
10 to 14 Years	2,217	8.0%
15 to 17 Years	1,472	5.3%
18 to 24 Years	3,101	11.2%
25 to 34 Years	3,025	11.0%
35 to 44 Years	3,246	11.8%
45 to 54 Years	3,820	13.8%
55 to 64 Years	3,046	11.0%
65 to 74 Years	2,091	7.6%
75 to 84 Years	1,600	5.8%
85 Years and Over	320	1.2%

Statistics	South Chicago	
SE:T14. Race/ Ethnicity		
Total Population	27,601	
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	672	2.4%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino)	20,826	75.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	0	0.0%
Asian (Non-Hispanic or Latino)	16	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	10	0.0%
Other Alone	267	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino	5,810	21.1%
SE:T17. Households by Household Type		
Households:	10,225	
Family Households:	6,268	61.3%
Married-Couple Family	2,449	24.0%
Other Family:	3,819	37.4%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	760	7.4%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	3,059	29.9%
Nonfamily Households:	3,957	38.7%
Male Householder	1,650	16.1%
Female Householder	2,307	22.6%

Table C.1. South Chicago Demographics, 2012-2016, continued.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	South Chicago	
SE:T57. Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)		
Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)	\$28,678	
SE:T93. Housing Units		
Housing Units	14,090	
SE:T94. Tenure		
Occupied Housing Units:	10,225	
Owner Occupied	3,912	38.3%
Renter Occupied	6,313	61.7%
SE:T118. Ratio of Income in to Poverty Level (Summarized)		
Population for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined:	27,465	
Under 1.00 (Doing Poorly)	8,516	31.0%
1.00 to 1.99 (Struggling)	8,240	30.0%
Under 2.00 (Poor or Struggling)	16,756	61.0%
2.00 and Over (Doing Ok)	10,709	39.0%

Table C.2. East Side Demographics, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	East Side	
SE:T1. Total Population		
Total Population	23,013	
SE:T2. Population Density (per Sq. Mile)		
Total Population	23,013	
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	7,933.3	
Area (Land)	2.90	
SE:T4. Sex		
Total Population:	23,013	
Male	11,261	48.9%
Female	11,752	51.1%
SE:T7. Age		
Total Population:	23,013	
Under 5 Years	1,367	5.9%
5 to 9 Years	1,737	7.6%
10 to 14 Years	2,126	9.2%
15 to 17 Years	1,454	6.3%
18 to 24 Years	2,548	11.1%
25 to 34 Years	2,960	12.9%
35 to 44 Years	2,924	12.7%
45 to 54 Years	2,875	12.5%
55 to 64 Years	2,694	11.7%
65 to 74 Years	1,186	5.2%
75 to 84 Years	749	3.3%
85 Years and Over	393	1.7%

Statistics	East Side	
SE:T14. Race/ Ethnicity		
Total Population	23,013	
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	3,938	17.1%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino)	562	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	20	0.1%
Asian (non-Hispanic or Latino)	66	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Other Alone	18	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino	18,409	80.0%
SE:T17. Households by Household Type		
Households:	6,836	
Family Households:	5,245	76.7%
Married-Couple Family	3,535	51.7%
Other Family:	1,710	25.0%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	354	5.2%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,356	19.8%
Nonfamily Households:	1,591	23.3%
Male Householder	774	11.3%
Female Householder	817	12.0%

Table C.2. East Side Demographics, 2012-2016, continued.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	East Side	
SE:T57. Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)		
Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)	\$42,775	
SE:T93. Housing Units		
Housing Units	7,752	
SE:T94. Tenure		
Occupied Housing Units:	6,836	
Owner Occupied	4,718	69.0%
Renter Occupied	2,118	31.0%
SE:T118. Ratio of Income in to Poverty Level (Summarized)		
Population for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined:	22,994	
Under 1.00 (Doing Poorly)	4,670	20.3%
1.00 to 1.99 (Struggling)	7,015	30.5%
Under 2.00 (Poor or Struggling)	11,685	50.8%
2.00 and Over (Doing Ok)	11,309	49.2%

Table C.3. South Deering Demographics, 2012-2016.Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	South Deering	
SE:T1. Total Population		
Total Population	14,635	
SE:T2. Population Density (per Sq. Mile)		
Total Population	14,635	
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	1,563.6	
Area (Land)	9.36	
SE:T4. Sex		
Total Population:	14,635	
Male	6,757	46.2%
Female	7,878	53.8%
SE:T7. Age		
Total Population:	14,635	
Under 5 Years	879	6.0%
5 to 9 Years	1,317	9.0%
10 to 14 Years	1,249	8.5%
15 to 17 Years	685	4.7%
18 to 24 Years	1,160	7.9%
25 to 34 Years	1,956	13.4%
35 to 44 Years	1,464	10.0%
45 to 54 Years	1,859	12.7%
55 to 64 Years	1,672	11.4%
65 to 74 Years	1,479	10.1%
75 to 84 Years	692	4.7%
85 Years and Over	223	1.5%

Statistics	South Deering	
SE:T14. Race/ Ethnicity		
Total Population	14,635	
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	781	5.3%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino)	9,575	65.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	23	0.2%
Asian (non-Hispanic or Latino)	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Other Alone	116	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino	4,139	28.3%
SE:T17. Households by Household Type		
Households:	5,012	
Family Households:	3,343	66.7%
Married-Couple Family	1,508	30.1%
Other Family:	1,835	36.6%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	249	5.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,586	31.6%
Nonfamily Households:	1,669	33.3%
Male Householder	741	14.8%
Female Householder	928	18.5%

Table C.3. South Deering Demographics, 2012-2016, continued.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	South Deering	
SE:T57. Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)		
Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)	\$33,971	
SE:T93. Housing Units		
Housing Units	5,770	
SE:T94. Tenure		
Occupied Housing Units:	5,012	
Owner Occupied	2,915	58.2%
Renter Occupied	2,097	41.8%
SE:T118. Ratio of Income in to Poverty Level (Summarized)		
Population for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined:	14,551	
Under 1.00 (Doing Poorly)	4,351	29.9%
1.00 to 1.99 (Struggling)	4,029	27.7%
Under 2.00 (Poor or Struggling)	8,380	57.6%
2.00 and Over (Doing Ok)	6,171	42.4%

Hegewisch and Riverdale Demographic Information

The following charts present the demographic data for the communities of Hegewisch and Riverdale. The communities are not covered extensively in this document, but they are both located within the Calumet River Region and near the study area.

Table C.4. Hegewisch Demographics, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
(<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	Hegewisch	
SE:T1. Total Population		
Total Population	9,151	
SE:T2. Population Density (per Sq. Mile)		
Total Population	9,151	
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	1,929.4	
Area (Land)	4.74	
SE:T4. Sex		
Total Population:	9,151	
Male	4,929	53.9%
Female	4,222	46.1%
SE:T7. Age		
Total Population:	9,151	
Under 5 Years	383	4.2%
5 to 9 Years	503	5.5%
10 to 14 Years	689	7.5%
15 to 17 Years	256	2.8%

Statistics	Hegewisch	
18 to 24 Years	624	6.8%
25 to 34 Years	1,348	14.7%
35 to 44 Years	990	10.8%
45 to 54 Years	1,583	17.3%
55 to 64 Years	1,462	16.0%
65 to 74 Years	597	6.5%
75 to 84 Years	562	6.1%
85 Years and Over	154	1.7%
SE:T14. Race/Ethnicity		
Total Population	9,151	
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	4,105	44.9%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino)	447	4.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	0	0.0%
Asian (non-Hispanic or Latino)	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Other Alone	17	0.2%
Hispanic or Latino	4,582	50.1%
SE:T17. Households by Household Type		
Households:	3,575	
Family Households:	2,272	63.6%

Table C.4. Hegewisch Demographics, 2012-2016, continued.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
 (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>)

Statistics	Hegewisch	
Married-Couple Family	1,558	43.6%
Other Family:	714	20.0%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	275	7.7%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	439	12.3%
Nonfamily Households:	1,303	36.5%
Male Householder	672	18.8%
Female Householder	631	17.7%
SE:T57. Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)		
Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)	\$58,169	
SE:T93. Housing Units		
Housing Units	3,887	
SE:T94. Tenure		
Occupied Housing Units:	3,575	
Owner Occupied	2,667	74.6%
Renter Occupied	908	25.4%

Statistics	Hegewisch	
SE:T118. Ratio of Income in to Poverty Level (Summarized)		
Population for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined:	9,086	
Under 1.00 (Doing Poorly)	1,453	16.0%
1.00 to 1.99 (Struggling)	1,307	14.4%
Under 2.00 (Poor or Struggling)	2,760	30.4%
2.00 and Over (Doing Ok)	6,326	69.6%

Table C.5. Riverdale Demographics, 2012-2016.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>

Statistics	Riverdale	
SE:T1. Total Population		
Total Population	7,382	
SE:T2. Population Density (per Sq. Mile)		
Total Population	7,382	
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	2,209.2	
Area (Land)	3.34	
SE:T4. Sex		
Total Population:	7,382	
Male	2,990	40.5%
Female	4,392	59.5%
SE:T7. Age		
Total Population:	7,382	
Under 5 Years	980	13.3%
5 to 9 Years	802	10.9%
10 to 14 Years	911	12.3%
15 to 17 Years	525	7.1%
18 to 24 Years	946	12.8%
25 to 34 Years	1,061	14.4%
35 to 44 Years	740	10.0%
45 to 54 Years	535	7.3%
55 to 64 Years	531	7.2%
65 to 74 Years	223	3.0%
75 to 84 Years	69	0.9%
85 Years and Over	59	0.8%

Statistics	Riverdale	
SE:T14. Race/ Ethnicity		
Total Population	7,382	
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	135	1.8%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino)	6,926	93.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	20	0.3%
Asian (non-Hispanic or Latino)	26	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Other Alone	10	0.1%
Hispanic or Latino	265	3.6%
SE:T17. Households by Household Type		
Households:	2,409	
Family Households:	1,756	72.9%
Married-Couple Family	240	10.0%
Other Family:	1,516	62.9%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	178	7.4%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,338	55.5%
Nonfamily Households:	653	27.1%
Male Householder	217	9.0%
Female Householder	436	18.1%

Table C.5. Riverdale Demographics, 2012-2016, continued.

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>

Statistics	Riverdale	
SE:T57. Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)		
Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)	\$14,061	
SE:T93. Housing Units		
Housing Units	3,312	
SE:T94. Tenure		
Occupied Housing Units:	2,409	
Owner Occupied	251	10.4%
Renter Occupied	2,158	89.6%
SE:T118. Ratio of Income in to Poverty Level (Summarized)		
Population for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined:	7,297	
Under 1.00 (Doing Poorly)	4,798	65.8%
1.00 to 1.99 (Struggling)	1,548	21.2%
Under 2.00 (Poor or Struggling)	6,346	87.0%
2.00 and Over (Doing Ok)	951	13.0%

Table C.6. Health Indicators by Community: South Chicago.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

SOUTH CHICAGO

HIGH economic hardship || LOW child opportunity



DOMAIN	Indicator	South Chicago	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
OVERALL HEALTH	Excellent, very good or good health	77.4%	83.1%	54.6%		93.6%
	Life expectancy (years)	73	77	68		84
	Have a disability	15.9%	10.3%			
	Avoidable ED visits					
ROOT CAUSES	Child poverty	50.2%	31.4%	73.3%		0.4%
	Household poverty	30.8%	18.9%	56.6%		2.6%
	Income diversity	54.4%	64.9%	28.5%		66.4%
	Individual poverty	33.2%	20.9%	64.5%		1.9%
	No high school graduation	22.9%	15.9%	50.7%		1.8%
	College graduation or more	16.0%	36.6%	4.0%		82.8%
	Single parent households	20.3%	9.9%	48.8%		1.4%
	Foreign-born	11.6%	21.1%			
	Limited English proficiency	10.5%	15.1%	52.6%		0.4%
	Unemployment	21.8%	9.5%	40.8%		3.7%
	Active transportation	33.8%	38.5%	9.4%		68.5%
	Crowded housing	4.0%	4.1%	14.4%		0.7%
	Severe housing cost burden	43.5%	33.7%	55.9%		16.7%
Vacant housing	27.3%	12.4%	36.3%		4.8%	
No health insurance	16.0%	10.5%	32.0%		3.2%	
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Behavioral health hospitalizations	130.5	176.3	547.3		63.7
	Drug-related hospitalizations	33.9	37.1	181.1		6.4
	Alcohol-related hospitalizations	12.8	18.0	53.5		6.8
	Depression-related hospitalizations	43.4	64.2	151.0		36.0
	Schizophrenic hospitalizations	28.1	45.5	179.3		7.6
	Suicide	4.6	6.7	15.5		0.0
	Opioid-related overdose deaths	34.7	22.0	97.3		0.0
	Drug induced deaths	14.8	15.2	35.3		0.0
	Drug overdose deaths	19.6	15.0	48.7		3.6
	Alcohol induced deaths	6.5	8.4	18.5		0.0
Chronic liver disease deaths	10.3	11.4	17.4		0.0	
INJURY & VIOLENCE	Violent crime	8,532.60	4,491.10	16237.8		1086.0
	Sexual assault	32	1,757			
	Injury deaths	85.5	55.5	132.6		19.9
	Accidental injury deaths	40.2	31.2	75.8		13.8
	Firearm-related homicides	38	13.7	51.3		0.0
	Homicides	38.5	16.5	59.9		0.0
	Motor vehicle crash deaths	9.3	5.5	15.6		0.9

Table C.6. Health Indicators by Community: South Chicago, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.

Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

DOMAIN	Indicator	South Chicago	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
	Gonorrhea	419.9	325.9	1086.0		24.3
	Tuberculosis	3.2	4.6	52.3		0.0
	Influenza and pneumonia deaths	25.1	17.6	45.9		8.4
CANCER	Cancer incidence	488.8	475.7	645.1		321.2
	Cancer deaths	226.4	190.4	317.3		131.1
	Female breast cancer incidence	93.9	108.8	185.5		46.2
	Late stage female breast cancer incidence	59.9	49.8	77.1		26.8
	Female breast cancer deaths	42	24	104.5		10.0
	Prostate cancer incidence	155.1	139.5	254.2		81.1
	Prostate cancer deaths	14.8	11.1	30.5		1.9
	Colorectal cancer screening	45.1%	62.4%	40.2%		84%
	Colorectal cancer incidence	52.5	47.9	71.4		22.1
	Colorectal cancer deaths	24.9	21.9	40.6		7.6
	Cervical cancer deaths	9.1	4.3	15.0		0.0

Table C.6. Health Indicators by Community: South Chicago, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.

Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

DOMAIN	Indicator	South Chicago	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
MATERNAL & INFANT HEALTH	Total fertility rate	2045	1740.9			
	General fertility rate	69.5	60.9			
	Crude birth rate	15.2	14.8			
	Teen birth rate	47.3	27.5	73.5		1.2
	Twin birth rate	33.7	39.6			
	Preterm births	11.9%	10.5%	17.8%		7.4%
	Low birthweight	11.9%	9.8%	18.6%		5.5%
	Very low birthweight	2.9%	2.0%	4.9%		0.6%
	Prenatal care in first trimester	69.6%	76.1%	61.2%		91.4%
	Early and adequate prenatal care	56.3%	73.6%	48.1%		93.5%
	Cesarean delivery	17.3%	18.2%	25.4%		14.2%
	Infant mortality	8.4	7.1	24.5		1.4
	Lead poisoning	32.3	-	87.5		0.0
DIET & DIET-RELATED HEALTH	Lack of food access	12.2%	8.5%	57.2%		0.0%
	Food stamps/SNAP	38.3%	20.3%	59.2%		1.0%
	Adult fruit and vegetable servings	15.3%	24.3%	12.9%		49.8%
	Adult physical inactivity	26.8%	26.5%	45.2%		5.7%
	Child obesity	22.3%	-	32.0%		11.5%
	Adult obesity	43.8%	29.7%	52.2%		8.3%
	Diabetes	12.7%	10.6%	21.8%		4.4%
	Diabetes-related hospitalizations	40.9	26.6	54.6		7.6
	Diabetes-related lower extremity amputations	1.9	1.8	4.1		0.0
	Diabetes deaths	75.2	26.9	53.1		3.8
	Hypertension	33.1%	30.2%	54.7%		9.9%
	Diet-related deaths	385.3	332.7	638.8		200.0
	Heart disease deaths	234.2	207.4	386.6		116.7
Coronary heart disease deaths	119.4	107.7	204.2		68.3	
Stroke deaths	41.2	45.4	72.1		21.5	
TOBACCO USE & RESPIRATORY HEALTH	Asthma	14.9%	10.5%	23.3%		3.5%
	Adult smoking	35.5%	18.4%	52.0%		8.4%
	Smoking during pregnancy	7.0%	2.7%	12.5%		0.3%
	Lung cancer incidence	84.7	84.4	150.1		26.7
	Lung cancer deaths	59.3	45.8	90.9		16.9
	Tobacco-related deaths	309.2	258.6	452.8		153.0
	Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths	35.5	27.0	49.8		14.0
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	HIV incidence	35.3	34.2	91.2		9.7
	HIV prevalence	887.9	845	2194.7		47.1
	Linkage to HIV care	83.3%	85.6%	63.6%		100.0%
	Engagement in HIV care	65.6%	59.2%	27.3%		89.5%
	Syphilis	NA	28.1	122.4		10.9
	Chlamydia	1496.9	1076.5	3210.6		134.1

Table C.7. Health Indicators by Community: East Side.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

EAST SIDE			Chicago overall			
HIGH economic hardship VERY LOW child opportunity			Most disadvantaged ————— Most advantaged			
DOMAIN	Indicator	East Side	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
OVERALL HEALTH	Excellent, very good or good health	70.1%	83.1%	54.6%		93.8%
	Life expectancy (years)	78	77	68		84
	Have a disability	10.6%	10.3%			
	Avoidable ED visits	739.8	546			
ROOT CAUSES	Child poverty	36.2%	31.4%	73.3%		0.4%
	Household poverty	18.0%	18.9%	56.6%		2.6%
	Income diversity	60.4%	64.9%	26.5%		66.4%
	Individual poverty	21.7%	20.9%	64.5%		1.9%
	No high school graduation	29.8%	15.9%	50.7%		1.8%
	College graduation or more	12.3%	36.6%	4.0%		82.8%
	Single parent households	15.2%	9.9%	48.8%		1.4%
	Foreign-born	28.4%	21.1%			
	Limited English proficiency	25.4%	15.1%	52.6%		0.4%
	Unemployment	17.0%	9.5%	40.8%		3.7%
	Active transportation	16.1%	38.5%	9.4%		68.5%
	Crowded housing	6.9%	4.1%	14.4%		0.7%
	Severe housing cost burden	33.2%	33.7%	55.9%		16.7%
	Vacant housing	12.1%	12.4%	36.3%		4.8%
No health insurance	17.4%	10.5%	32.0%		3.2%	
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Behavioral health hospitalizations	130.5	176.3	547.3		63.7
	Drug-related hospitalizations	33.9	37.1	181.1		6.4
	Alcohol-related hospitalizations	12.8	18.0	53.5		6.8
	Depression-related hospitalizations	43.4	64.2	151.0		36.0
	Schizophrenic hospitalizations	28.1	45.5	179.3		7.6
	Suicide	5.7	6.7	15.5		0.0
	Opioid-related overdose deaths	12.8	22.0	97.3		0.0
	Drug induced deaths	7.9	15.2	35.3		0.0
	Drug overdose deaths	7.9	15.0	48.7		3.6
	Alcohol induced deaths	5.6	8.4	18.5		0.0
	Chronic liver disease deaths	12.6	11.4	17.4		0.0
INJURY & VIOLENCE	Violent crime	2,851.30	4,491.10	16,237.8		1,086.0
	Sexual assault	4	1,757			
	Injury deaths	38	55.5	132.6		19.9
	Accidental injury deaths	25.3	31.2	75.8		13.8
	Firearm-related homicides	5.5	13.7	51.3		0.0
	Homicides	6.2	16.5	59.9		0.0
	Motor vehicle crash deaths	6.4	5.5	15.6		0.9

Table C.7. Health Indicators by Community: East Side, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

DOMAIN	Indicator	East Side	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
	Gonorrhea	73.8	325.9	1086.0		24.3
	Tuberculosis	4.3	4.6	52.3		0.0
	Influenza and pneumonia deaths	19.7	17.6	45.9		8.4
CANCER	Cancer incidence	400.6	475.7	645.1		321.2
	Cancer deaths	177.4	190.4	317.3		131.1
	Female breast cancer incidence	67	108.8	185.5		46.2
	Late stage female breast cancer incidence	No data	49.8	77.1		26.8
	Female breast cancer deaths	14.8	24	104.5		10.0
	Prostate cancer incidence	114.3	139.5	254.2		81.1
	Prostate cancer deaths	3.3	11.1	30.5		1.9
	Colorectal cancer screening	47.5%	62.4%	40.2%		84%
	Colorectal cancer incidence	37.4	47.9	71.4		22.1
	Colorectal cancer deaths	14.8	21.9	40.6		7.6
	Cervical cancer deaths	11.6	4.3	15.0		0.0

Table C.7. Health Indicators by Community: East Side, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

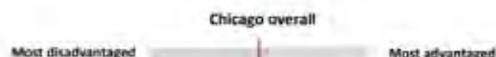
DOMAIN	Indicator	East Side	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
MATERNAL & INFANT HEALTH	Total fertility rate	2229.5	1740.9			
	General fertility rate	74.7	60.9			
	Crude birth rate	15.3	14.8			
	Teen birth rate	37.8	27.5	73.5		1.2
	Twin birth rate	22.2	39.6			
	Preterm births	9.5%	10.5%	17.8%		7.4%
	Low birthweight	7.0%	9.8%	18.6%		5.5%
	Very low birthweight	1.0%	2.0%	4.9%		0.6%
	Prenatal care in first trimester	79.5%	76.1%	61.2%		91.4%
	Early and adequate prenatal care	69.2%	73.6%	48.1%		93.5%
	Cesarean delivery	14.2%	18.2%	25.4%		14.2%
	Infant mortality	6.6	7.1	24.5		1.4
	Lead poisoning	19.2	-	87.5		0.0
DIET & DIET-RELATED HEALTH	Lack of food access	10.5%	8.5%	57.2%		0.0%
	Food stamps/SNAP	21.5%	20.3%	59.2%		1.0%
	Adult fruit and vegetable servings	41.4%	24.3%	12.9%		49.8%
	Adult physical inactivity	19.6%	26.5%	45.2%		5.7%
	Child obesity	28.8%	-	32.0%		11.5%
	Adult obesity	43.3%	29.7%	52.2%		8.3%
	Diabetes	9.6%	10.6%	21.8%		4.4%
	Diabetes-related hospitalizations	40.9	26.6	54.6		7.6
	Diabetes-related lower extremity amputations	1.9	1.8	4.1		0.0
	Diabetes deaths	26	26.9	53.1		3.8
	Hypertension	28.9%	30.2%	54.7%		9.9%
	Diet-related deaths	302.7	332.7	638.8		200.0
	Heart disease deaths	187	207.4	386.6		116.7
	Coronary heart disease deaths	111	107.7	204.2		66.3
Stroke deaths	35.7	45.4	72.1		21.5	
TOBACCO USE & RESPIRATORY HEALTH	Asthma	15.7%	10.5%	23.3%		3.5%
	Adult smoking	27.7%	18.4%	52.0%		8.4%
	Smoking during pregnancy	1.8%	2.7%	12.5%		0.3%
	Lung cancer incidence	52.5	64.4	150.1		26.7
	Lung cancer deaths	47.3	45.8	90.9		16.9
	Tobacco-related deaths	259.9	258.6	452.8		153.0
	Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths	32.1	27.0	49.8		14.0
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	HIV incidence	Suppressed	34.2	91.2		9.7
	HIV prevalence	134.5	845	2194.7		47.1
	Linkage to HIV care	No Data	85.6%	63.6%		100.0%
	Engagement in HIV care	51.6%	59.2%	27.3%		89.5%
	Syphilis	No Data	28.1	122.4		10.9
	Chlamydia	455.7	1076.5	3210.6		134.1

Table C.8. Health Indicators by Community: South Deering.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

SOUTH DEERING

HIGH economic hardship || VERY LOW child opportunity



DOMAIN	Indicator	South Deering	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA	
OVERALL HEALTH	Excellent, very good or good health	82.0%	83.1%	54.6%		93.8%	
	Life expectancy (years)	74	77	68		84	
	Have a disability	15.1%	10.3%				
	Avoidable ED visits	739.6	546				
ROOT CAUSES	Child poverty	44.8%	31.4%	73.3%		0.4%	
	Household poverty	27.5%	18.9%	56.6%		2.6%	
	Income diversity	57.3%	64.9%	26.5%		66.4%	
	Individual poverty	27.5%	20.9%	64.5%		1.9%	
	No high school graduation	21.2%	15.9%	50.7%		1.8%	
	College graduation or more	10.8%	36.6%	4.0%		82.8%	
	Single parent households	14.5%	9.9%	48.8%		1.4%	
	Foreign-born	13.6%	21.1%				
	Limited English proficiency	11.0%	15.1%	52.6%		0.4%	
	Unemployment	25.3%	9.5%	40.8%		3.7%	
	Active transportation	25.8%	38.5%	9.4%		68.5%	
	Crowded housing	3.9%	4.1%	14.4%		0.7%	
	Severe housing cost burden	35.7%	33.7%	55.9%		16.7%	
	Vacant housing	12.4%	12.4%	38.3%		4.8%	
No health insurance	18.3%	10.5%	32.0%		3.2%		
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Behavioral health hospitalizations	-130.5	176.3	547.3		63.7	
	Drug-related hospitalizations	33.9	37.1	181.1		6.4	
	Alcohol-related hospitalizations	12.8	18.0	53.5		6.8	
	Depression-related hospitalizations	43.4	64.2	151.0		36.0	
	Schizophrenic hospitalizations	28.1	45.5	179.3		7.6	
	Suicide	7.2	6.7	15.5		0.0	
	Opioid-related overdose deaths	5.2	22.0	97.3		0.0	
	Drug induced deaths	5.4	15.2	35.3		0.0	
	Drug overdose deaths	9.2	15.0	48.7		3.6	
	Alcohol induced deaths	12.7	8.4	18.5		0.0	
	Chronic liver disease deaths	14.7	11.4	17.4		0.0	
	INJURY & VIOLENCE	Violent crime	6,148.70	4,491.10	16237.8		1086.0
		Sexual assault	6	1,757			
Injury deaths		81.4	55.5	132.6		19.9	
Accidental injury deaths		33	31.2	75.8		13.8	
Firearm-related homicides		32.6	13.7	51.3		0.0	
Homicides		38.3	16.5	59.9		0.0	
Motor vehicle crash deaths		7.9	5.5	15.6		0.9	

Table C.8. Health Indicators by Community: South Deering, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

DOMAIN	Indicator	South Deering	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
	Gonorrhea	317.7	325.9	1086.0		24.3
	Tuberculosis	No Data	4.6	52.3		0.0
	Influenza and pneumonia deaths	11.9	17.6	45.9		8.4
CANCER	Cancer incidence	466.5	475.7	645.1		321.2
	Cancer deaths	218	190.4	317.3		131.1
	Female breast cancer incidence	85.1	108.8	185.5		46.2
	Late stage female breast cancer incidence	56.2	49.8	77.1		26.8
	Female breast cancer deaths	43.1	24	104.5		10.0
	Prostate cancer incidence	193.3	139.5	254.2		81.1
	Prostate cancer deaths	15.6	11.1	30.5		1.9
	Colorectal cancer screening	64.0%	62.4%	40.2%		84%
	Colorectal cancer incidence	35	47.9	71.4		22.1
	Colorectal cancer deaths	22.4	21.9	40.6		7.6
	Cervical cancer deaths	2.2	4.3	15.0		0.0

Table C.8. Health Indicators by Community: South Deering, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Health Atlas, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2018.
 Full atlas of health indicators for Chicago's 77 community areas available at <https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/>

DOMAIN	Indicator	South Deering	Chicago	Most Disadvantaged CA	Summary Chart	Most Advantaged CA
MATERNAL & INFANT HEALTH	Total fertility rate	2197.4	1740.9			
	General fertility rate	70.9	60.9			
	Crude birth rate	14.6	14.8			
	Teen birth rate	43.6	27.5	73.5		1.2
	Twin birth rate	43.6	39.6			
	Preterm births	13.5%	10.5%	17.8%		7.4%
	Low birthweight	12.0%	9.8%	18.6%		5.5%
	Very low birthweight	2.6%	2.0%	4.9%		0.6%
	Prenatal care in first trimester	72.2%	76.1%	61.2%		91.4%
	Early and adequate prenatal care	62.2%	73.6%	48.1%		93.5%
	Cesarean delivery	17.0%	18.2%	25.4%		14.2%
	Infant mortality	8.2	7.1	24.5		1.4
Lead poisoning	12	-	87.5		0.0	
DIET & DIET-RELATED HEALTH	Lack of food access	43.6%	8.5%	57.2%		0.0%
	Food stamps/SNAP	30.9%	20.3%	59.2%		1.0%
	Adult fruit and vegetable servings	18.2%	24.3%	12.9%		49.8%
	Adult physical inactivity	35.3%	26.5%	45.2%		5.7%
	Child obesity	29.7%	-	32.0%		11.5%
	Adult obesity	31.9%	29.7%	52.2%		8.3%
	Diabetes	20.3%	10.6%	21.8%		4.4%
	Diabetes-related hospitalizations	40.9	26.6	54.6		7.6
	Diabetes-related lower extremity amputations	1.9	1.8	4.1		0.0
	Diabetes deaths	25.7	26.9	53.1		3.8
	Hypertension	44.4%	30.2%	54.7%		9.9%
	Diet-related deaths	374.1	332.7	838.8		200.0
	Heart disease deaths	219.5	207.4	386.6		116.7
	Coronary heart disease deaths	112.2	107.7	204.2		68.3
Stroke deaths	44.9	45.4	72.1		21.5	
TOBACCO USE & RESPIRATORY HEALTH	Asthma	18.5%	10.5%	23.3%		3.5%
	Adult smoking	19.6%	18.4%	52.0%		8.4%
	Smoking during pregnancy	5.8%	2.7%	12.5%		0.3%
	Lung cancer incidence	63.4	64.4	150.1		26.7
	Lung cancer deaths	49.2	45.8	90.9		16.9
	Tobacco-related deaths	266.2	256.6	452.8		153.0
	Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths	40.4	27.0	49.8		14.0
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	HIV incidence	39.7	34.2	91.2		9.7
	HIV prevalence	595.7	845	2194.7		47.1
	Linkage to HIV care	No Data	85.6%	63.6%		100.0%
	Engagement in HIV care	76.9%	59.2%	27.3%		69.5%
	Syphilis	No Data	28.1	122.4		10.9
	Chlamydia	1045.7	1076.5	3210.6		134.1

Toxics Release Inventory Data

The following data is from the Environmental Protection Agency’s 2017 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). According to the EPA, the TRI “tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment.” This information is meant to alert the public and communities about exposure to toxic chemicals that may pose risks to health and the environment. Facilities must report their release of chemicals, which are either released on-site or off-site. An on-site release means that the facility releases the chemical directly into the air, water, or places it in an on-site land disposal, recycling, or treatment area. An off-site release means that the facility sends the chemical elsewhere for treatment, recycling, or storage. Because it is difficult to determine the location of off-site releases, that information is excluded below.

Table D.1. On-Site Disposal or Release by Chemical: 60617 Zipcode.

Data Source: EPA Toxics Release Explorer, 2017 (https://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical)

Chemical	Total On-Site (pounds)
Zinc Compounds	5,422
Methanol	3,340
Manganese Compounds	387
Lead Compounds	326
Mercury Compounds	74
Cadmium Compounds	28
Nickel Compounds	18
Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds	1
Total	9,596

Table D.2. On-Site Disposal or Release by Chemical: 60633 Zipcode.

Data Source: EPA Toxics Release Explorer, 2017 (https://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical)

Chemical	Total On-Site (pounds)
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	172,833
N-Butyl Alcohol	163,609
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	132,293
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	61,560
Ethylbenzene	36,510
Toluene	9,901
Cumene	7,788
Methanol	5,700
Naphthalene	5,025
Sulfuric Acid	4,685
Certain Glycol Ethers	961
Benzene	29
Zinc Compounds	23
Manganese	5
Nitrate Compounds	5
Silver Compounds	5
Copper	2
Lead	2
Nitric Acid	1
Lead Compounds	1
Total	600,937

**Table D.3. On-Site Disposal or Release by Facility:
60617 Zipcode.**

Data Source: EPA Toxics Release Explorer, 2017 (https://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical)

Facility	Total On-Site (pounds)
American Zinc Recycling Corp.	6,255
Zinc Compounds	5,422
Manganese Compounds	387
Lead Compounds	326
Mercury Compounds	74
Cadmium Compounds	28
Nickel Compounds	18
Cargill Inc Industrial Oils & Lubricants	3,340
Methanol	3,340
Asphalt Operating Services of Chicago LLC	1
Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds	1
Total	9,596

**Table D.4. On-Site Disposal or Release by Facility:
60633 Zipcode.**

Data Source: EPA Toxics Release Explorer, 2017 (https://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical)

Facility	Total On-Site (pounds)
Ford Motor Co. Chicago Assembly	592,156
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	172,200
N-Butyl Alcohol	162,600
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	131,600
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	61,560
Ethylbenzene	36,510
Toluene	9,100
Cumene	7,788
Methanol	5,700
Naphthalene	5,025
Benzene	29
Zinc Compounds	23
Certain Glycol Ethers	17
Copper	2
Nitric Acid	1
PVS Chemical Solutions	4,685
Sulfuric Acid	4,685
Atlas Tube Inc.	6
Manganese	5
Lead	1

Table D.5. Superfund Sites.

Data Source: EPA Superfund Cleanups Search, Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018. (<https://www.enviroatlas.epa.gov>)

Name	Address
Vessel Slips Adjacent to United States Steel	3426 East 89th Street
Wisconsin Steel Works	2800 East 106th Street
Sun Machine Parts	10655 Torrence Avenue
Acme Steel Co	11236 South Torrence Avenue
Interlake INC Chicago Landfill	116th & Torrence Avenue
Avenue O & 118th Street	Avenue O & 118th Street

Table D.6. Air Quality System Collectors.

Data Source: EPA Air Quality System Data Mart, Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018. (<https://www.enviroatlas.epa.gov>)

Name	Address
James N. Thorp Elementary	8914 South Buffalo Avenue
John L. Marsh School	9810 South Exchange
Susan B. Anthony Elementary School	9800 South Torrence Avenue
Southeast Police Station (4th District)	103rd and Luella
Bright Elementary School	10740 South Calhoun Avenue
Saint Francis de Sales High School	10155 South Ewing Avenue
Jane Addams School (Chicago BD ED)	10810 Avenue H

Active Hazardous Waste Sites. Active hazardous waste sites are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency’s Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976. According to the EPA, the RCRA gives the agency authority to control hazardous waste “generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal”. Businesses, institutions, and individuals that store or produce hazardous waste are required to report to the EPA. In turn, the EPA monitors compliance with regulations, as well as any necessary cleanup responses.

Source: “Summary of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.” epa.gov, Environmental Protection Agency, 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act>

Table D.7. Active Hazardous Waste Sites.

Data Source: “Active RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites,” Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018. (<https://www.enviroatlas.epa.gov>)

Name	Address
William K. Sullivan School - Chicago BD ED	8255 South Houston Avenue
Russell Square Park	3045 East 83rd Street
Shell Oil Company	2941 East 83rd Street
AAA Bumper Inc.	2822 East 83rd Street
ComEd Manhole	83rd Street and Yates Boulevard
La France Inc.	2554 East 83rd Street
Berglund Maintenance Co.	8410 South Chicago Avenue
Edward Coles Model for Excel	8441 South Yates Boulevard
Las Casas Occupational High	8401 South Saginaw Avenue
Franks Auto Rebuilders, Inc.	8549 South Chicago Avenue
Universal Suto Repair	8836 South Mackinaw Avenue
City of Chicago Abandonment	8500 South Baker Avenue
Nicholson INDL Services	8501 South Baltimore Avenue
Martino Motor Sales, Inc.	8557 South Commercial Avenue
Jose Imperial	8501 South Exchange Avenue
William Chevrolet GEO	8650 Commercial Avenue
Friendly Lincoln Mercury	8640 South Chicago Avenue
City of Chicago Department of Environment	87th Street and Marquette Street
Clark Oil Station #975	2924 East 87th Street
Sullivan WM Primary School	8739 South Exchange Avenue
South Chicago Cleaners	8554 Commercial Avenue
Automatic Transmission Co.	2934 East 87th Street
Mexico Auto Repair	2934 East 87th Street
Wisconsin Central, Ltd.	3120 East 87th Street
Illinois Bell	8858 South Marquette Street

Table D.7. Active Hazardous Waste Sites, continued.

Data Source: "Active RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites," Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018.
(<https://www.enviroatlas.epa.gov>)

Name	Address
Bowen High School-Chicago BD ED	2710 East 89th Street
Bessemer Park	8930 South Muskegon Avenue
Philip H. Sheridan School	9000 South Exchange Avenue
Brad's Tire	9100 South Chicago Avenue
Walgreens #5192	2924 East 92nd Street
Our Lady of Guadalupe Headstar	9129 South Burley Avenue
Paket Corporation	9022 South Baltimore Avenue
Rainbow Kids Store	9125 South Commercial Avenue
US Steel-South Works	3426 East 89th Street
James N. Thorp Elementary	8914 South Buffalo Avenue
City of Chicago Abandonment	9002 South Buffalo Avenue
Ewing Bascule Bridge (Chicago Department of Transportation)	3331 East 92nd Street
Nalco Chemical Company	9165 South Harbor Avenue
Fabric Express	9300 South Commercial Avenue
USPS John J. Buchanan Station	9308 South Chicago Avenue
ACE Auto Rebuilders, Inc.	9333 South Chicago Avenue
Amoco 9590	9500 South Colfax Avenue
Dons Auto Parts, Inc.	9503 South Torrence Avenue
LR Kerns	2657 East 95th Street
Illinois Bell, dba AT&T Illinois	2816 East 95th Street
Pete's Service Station, Inc.	2863 East 95th Street
Praise Tabernacle Church	9511 South Commercial Avenue
Standard Auto Salvage	3018 East 95th Street
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District	9525 South Baltimore Avenue

Name	Address
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company	9556 South Baltimore Avenue
Cametco, Inc.	3200 East 95th Street
Exelon Generation Co., LLC	3141 East 96th Street
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company	3200 East 98th Street
Chicago Department of Transportation	3300 East 100th Street
Midwest Generation, LLC	3200 East 100th Street
John L. Marsh School	9810 South Exchange Avenue
Marsh Elementary School	9822 South Exchange Avenue
Anthony School	9800 South Torrence Avenue
Everlights, Inc.	9901 South Torrence Avenue
Agri-Fine Corp.	2701 East 100th Street
KCBX Terminals Co.	3259 East 100th Street
Koch Minerals Co.	3200 East 102nd Street
Skyway Cement Co., LLC	3020 East 103rd Street
Unicorn Oil	10115 South Torrence Avenue
Chicago Steel & Wire MCM Enterprises Division	10257 South Torrence Avenue
Amoco 9561	10302 South Torrence Avenue
Chicago Rail Link Railroad	2728 East 104th Street
Omni Trax, Inc.	10459 Muskegon Avenue
Cedanos Auto Service	10400 South Torrence Avenue
City of Chicago Abandonment	104th Street and Bensley Avenue
Goldsmith School	10211 South Crandon Avenue
Chicago Police Department	2255 East 103rd Street
Trumbull Park	2400 East 105th Street

Table D.7. Active Hazardous Waste Sites, continued.

Data Source: "Active RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites," Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018. (<https://www.enviroatlas.epa.gov>)

Name	Address
Trumbull Park Apartments	10522-10526 South Yates Avenue
Trumbull Park Day Care Center	10600 South Oglesby Avenue
Trumbull Park Apartments	10629-10639 South Yates Avenue
St. Kevin's Head Start	10509 South Torrence Avenue
Bright Elementary School	10740 South Calhoun Avenue
Air Liquide America	10924 South Torrence Avenue
Mittal Steel	3133 East 106th Street
Chicago Department of Transportation	3226 East 106th Street
DTE Chicago Fuels Terminal, LLC	10730 South Burley Avenue
LTV Steel Company	11600 South Burley Avenue
South Shore Recycling	11600 South Burley Avenue
RSR Partners, LLC	11600 South Burley Avenue
Fair Elms Cleaners	10755 South Ewing Avenue
Addams School Chicago BD ED	10810 Avenue H
P M Cartage	10501 Avenue B
Walgreens # 147	3611 East 106th Street
LSC Auto, Inc.	10558 South Avenue N
Evangelica Health Systems	3521 East 106th Street
T and M Precision Align and Brakes	3434 East 106th Street
Ray's Auto Service	10601 South Avenue O
SH Bell Company	10218 South Avenue O

Name	Address
South Chicago Property Development	3245 East 103rd Street
Gallisteel School Chicago BD ED	10347 South Ewing Avenue
Lakeside Collision, Inc.	10300 Indianapolis Boulevard
T&S Services	10336 Indianapolis Boulevard
Calumet Yacht Club	4025 East 102nd Street
Falstaff Brewing Corp.	4001 East 103rd Street
Gabriel Auto Repair	10174 Indianapolis Avenue
Stat Inc.	3535 East 100th Street
ComEd Bridge Sandblast Project	East 100th Street and South Ewing Avenue
Chicago Department of Environment (Spill)	East 100th Street and South Ewing Avenue
ISG South Chicago & Indiana	9746 South Avenue N
Arandas Tire & Rims - Ewing Avenue	9651 Ewing Avenue
Chicago Park District Calumet Park	9801 South Avenue G
US Coast Guard	4001 East 98th Street
Gornicks Auto Rebuilders	9363 South Ewing Avenue
North American Stevedoring Co. (Formerly Ceres)	9301 South Kreiter Avenue
Ewing Calumet, LLC	9320 South Ewing Avenue
Cozzi	9331 South Ewing Avenue

Table D.8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Within Study Area (Zip Code 60617), 2016.Data Source: Environmental Protection Agency EnviroAtlas, 2018. (<https://www.enviroatlas.epa.gov>)

Name	Address	Parent Company	NAICS Description	Carbon Dioxide	Methane	Nitrous Oxide	Total Emissions in Metric tons CO ₂ e
Calumet Energy Team, LLC	11653 South Torrence Avenue	Dynegy Inc.	Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation	11,092	5	6	11,103
Horsehead Corporation - Chicago (now American Zinc Recycling)	2701 East 114th Street	Horsehead Holding Corp.	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal	101,835	3	4	101,842
Southeast Chicago Energy Project	3141 East 96th Street	Exelon Corp.	Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation	31,037	15	18	31,070

Map D.1. EPA Soil Testing Sites.

Data Source: "SH Bell Superfund Site," Environmental Protection Agency, 2018. (<http://www.epa.maps.arcgis.com>)
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

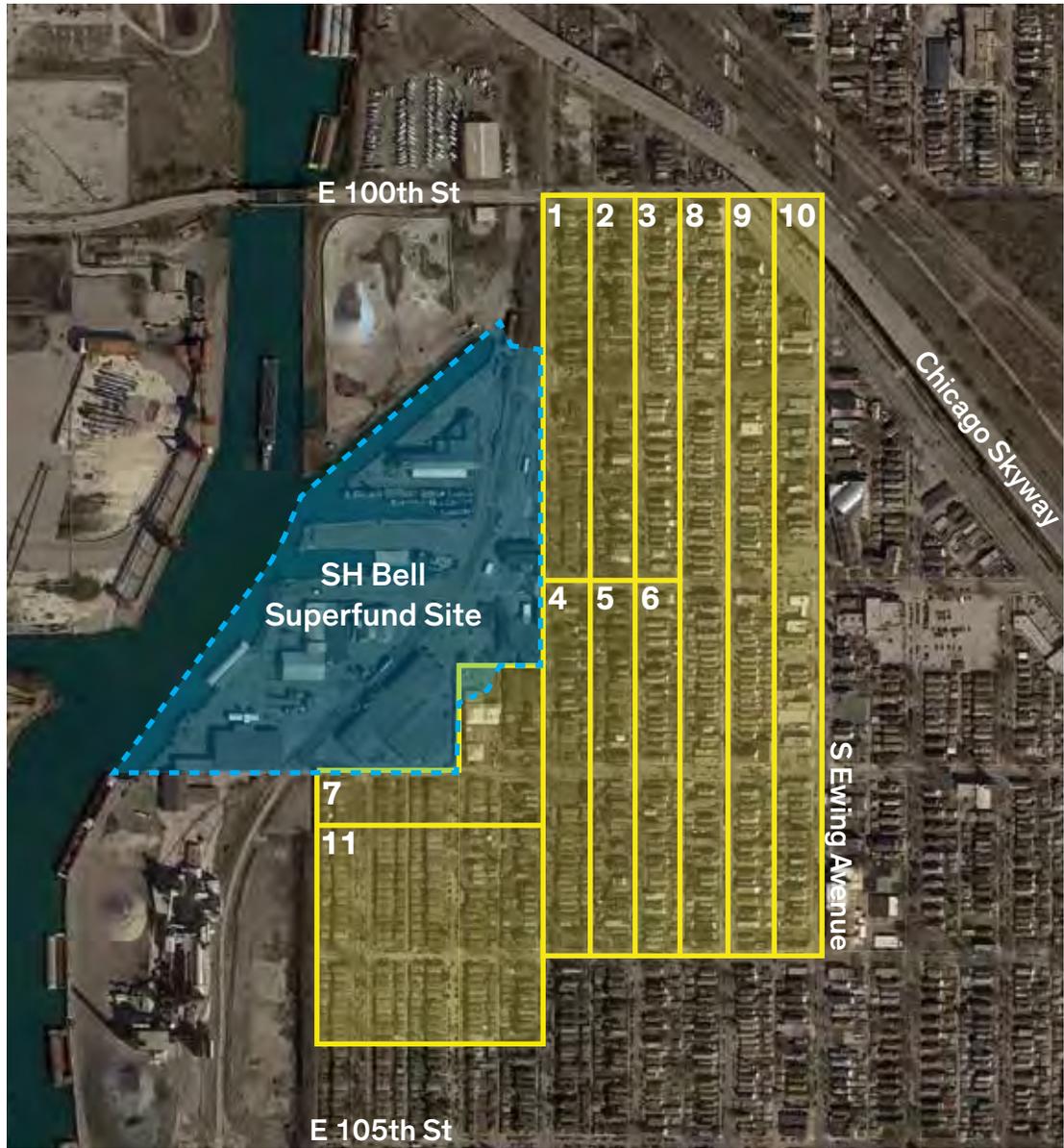


Table D.9. EPA Soil Testing Results.

Data Source: "SH Bell Superfund Site." Environmental Protection Agency, 2018.
(<http://www.epa.maps.arcgis.com>)

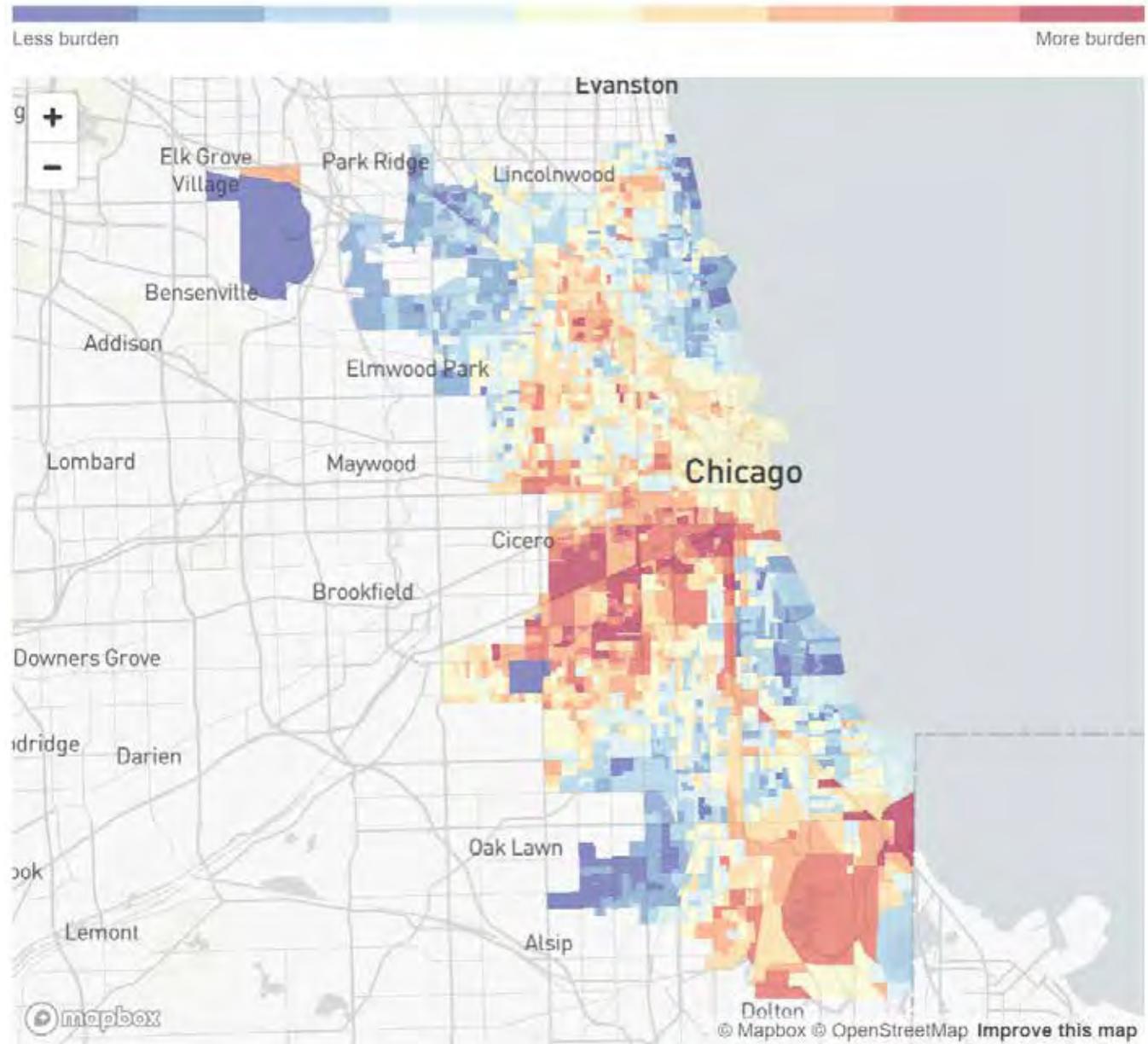
Soil Testing Near SH Bell.

Soil from residential properties near the SH Bell Superfund site was tested for manganese and lead levels from May to October 2018. The Environmental Protection Agency performed these tests following a request from the City of Chicago filed in April 2018. The purpose of the soil testing was to determine whether there were heightened levels of lead and manganese, which are known to have detrimental impacts on human health. Map 23 shows the block groups from which samples were taken, as well as the outline for the SH Bell Superfund site. Table D.9 shows the results for each block group. According to the Illinois EPA, the removal management level (RML) for manganese is 5,500 parts per million (ppm), with a recommended remediation goal of 1,600 ppm. The RML for lead is 400 ppm. Removal management levels are guidelines used to determine whether a site should be remediated.

EPA Block ID	Properties Sampled	Samples Collected	Lead				Manganese			
			Greater than or Equal to 400 ppm		Greater than or Equal to 1,200 ppm		Greater than or Equal to 1,600 ppm		Greater than or Equal to 5,500 ppm	
			Properties	Samples	Properties	Samples	Properties	Samples	Properties	Samples
1	16	136	9	16	0	0	13	23	1	1
2	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	34	4	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
4	4	20	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
5	2	16	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
6	5	40	3	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
7	9	76	2	2	0	0	9	20	1	1
8	5	48	5	11	2	2	1	1	0	0
9	10	84	10	18	0	0	1	1	0	0
10	3	22	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	14	112	2	3	0	0	5	8	1	1

Map D.2. Cumulative Environmental Impacts and Burden of Environmental Threats by Census Block Group, Chicago.

Data Source: Chase, Brett. "In Chicago, Pollution Hits West Side, South Side the Hardest, Study Finds." Chicago Sun-Times, 25 Oct. 2018. (<https://www.bettergov.org/news/interactive-map-pollution-hits-chicagos-west-south-sides-hardest>)
Map created by Natural Resources Defense Council.



Map D.3. Cumulative Environmental Impacts and Burden of Environmental Threats by Census Block Group, Study Area.

Data Source: Chase, Brett. "In Chicago, Pollution Hits West Side, South Side the Hardest, Study Finds." Chicago Sun-Times, 25 Oct. 2018. (<https://www.bettergov.org/news/interactive-map-pollution-hits-chicagos-west-south-sides-hardest>)
Map created by Natural Resources Defense Council.

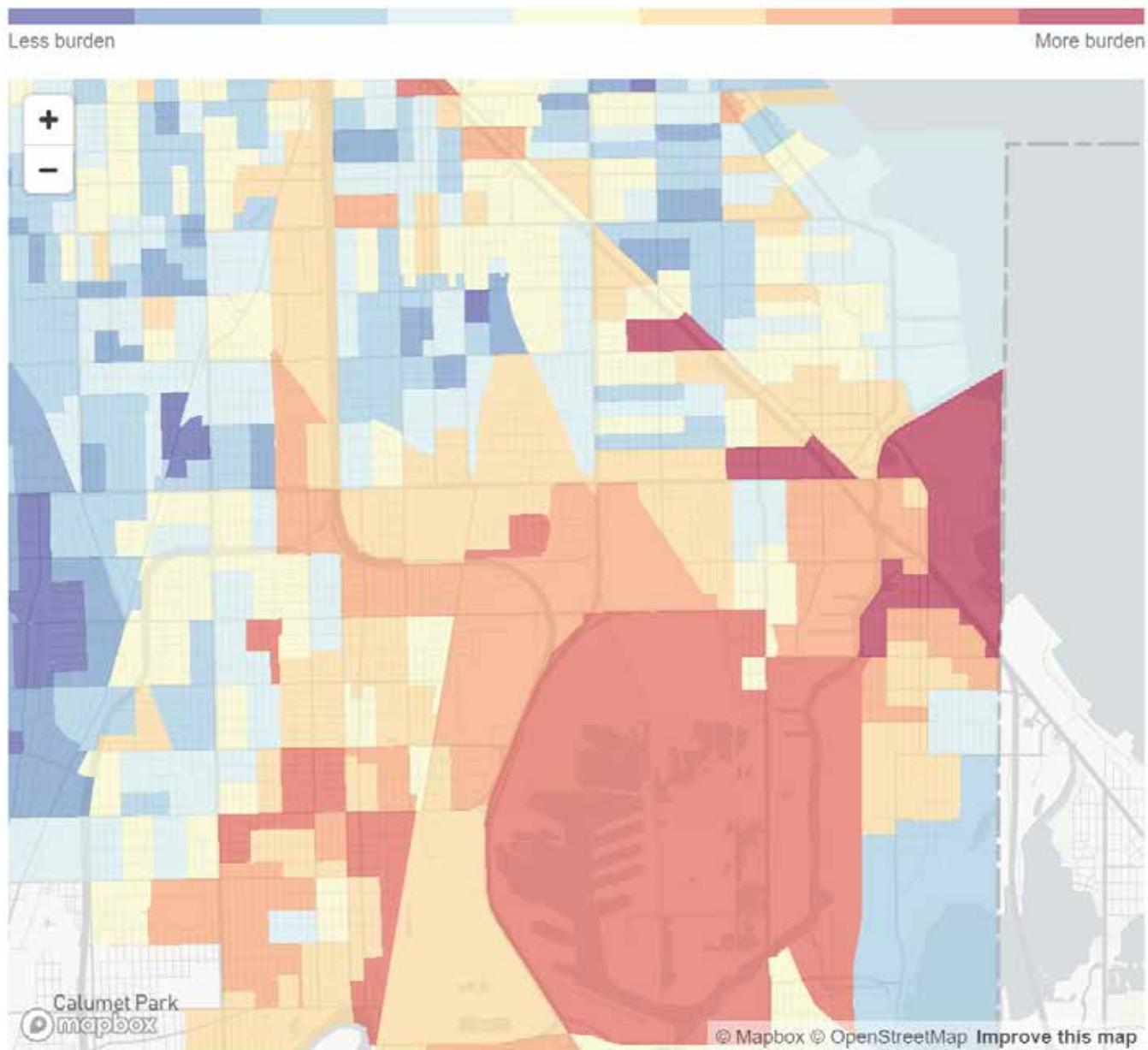


Table E.1. Existing Park Programming in Study Area.

Data Source: Chicago Park District Programs Database, 2018. (<https://apm.activecommunities.com/chicagoparkdistrict/Home>)

Russell Square Park
Spring
Park Kids
Summer
Junior Bear Football (pee wee)
Junior Bear Football (varsity)
Learn to Swim
Open Swim
TEAM Sports (swim team, water polo, junior lifeguarding)
Fall
Baseball Camp
Bitty Basketball
Park Kids (instruction)
Park Kids (activity)
Sports, dance, arts and crafts, homework time, music, and more
Seasonal Sports
Senior Citizens Club
Socialization and activities (bingo, card playing, board games, etc.)
Teen Club
Socialization and activities (make new friends, play games, or just chill)
Winter
Park Kids

Bessemer Park
Spring
Park Kids
After School Activity for Grammar School Age Kids
Sports, Dance, Arts and Crafts, Homework Time, Music and more
Summer
Adult swim
Boxing
Family Swim
Learn to Swim
TEAM Sports
Swim Team, Water Polo, and Junior Lifeguarding
Youth Swim
Fall
Basketball
Bitty Basketball
Beginner Classes Ages 3 to 6
Bowling
Boxing
Cooking (special recreation)
Cross Country
Daily Living Skills (special recreation)
Dance (hip hop)
Double Dutch
Fun and Games
Recreation Games, Basic Activities
Inner City Flag Football

Table E.1. Existing Park Programming in Study Area, continued.

Data Source: Data Source: Chicago Park District Programs Database, 2018. (<https://apm.activecommunities.com/chicagoparkdistrict/Home>)

Bessemer Park	Calumet Park
Fall, continued	Fall, continued
Learn to Swim (special recreation)	Free Play
Park Kids	Circle Time, Crafts, Games, Story-time, Music, Fitness, and other elements
Seasonal Sports	Mighty Fit Kids
Badminton, Cross Country, Floor Hockey, Flag Football and Punt, Pass and Kick	Fitness Activity (focused on increased energy, endurance, improving muscle tone, strength and flexibility)
Soccer	Moms, Pops, & Tots Interaction
Social Club (special recreation)	Music and Movement
Special Olympics Seasonal Sports	Pickleball
Team Tumbling	Quilting
Winter Break Camp (special recreation)	Seasonal Sports Club
Arts and crafts, field trips, sports, swimming, games, and more	Sewing
Winter	Soccer
Park Kids	Tap and Ballet
	Teen Club (play games and just chill)
	Tiny Tot Dance
	Upholstery
	Volleyball
	Woodcraft
Calumet Park	Veterans' Park
Summer	Fall
Quilting	Art and ABC's
Sewing	Arts and Crafts
Soccer	Basketball League
Upholstery	Cross Training
Woodcraft	Dance (tap)
Fall	
Alteration	
Arts & Crafts	
Basketball	
Floor Hockey	
Kiddie College	

Table E.1. Existing Park Programming in Study Area, continued.

Data Source: Chicago Park District Programs Database, 2018. (<https://apm.activecommunities.com/chicagoparkdistrict/Home>)

Veterans' Park
Fun and Games
Inner City Flag Football
Seasonal Sports Club
Soccer
Table Games
Teen Club

Wolfe Park
Fall
Homework Time

Rowan Park
Fall
Baseball (18+, 25+)
Floor Hockey
Fun and Games (1+, 3-6 years old)
Kiddie College
Little Artists (2-6 years old)
Moms, Pops, & Tots Interaction
Music and Movement (dance)
Park Kids (6-13 years)
Seasonal Sports Club
Step Aerobics
Tiny Tot Dance
Tiny Tot Tumbling
Volleyball (6-8 years, 8-10 years, 10-13 years, 13-16 years)

Rowan Park
Winter
Winter Break Camp
Basketball (2-5, 14-19, 21+)
Floor Hockey
Fun and Games
Kiddie College
Little Artists
Mom, Pops & Tots Interaction
Park Kids
Park Voyagers
Seasonal Sports
Soccer (2-4 years)
Step Aerobics
Tiny Tots Dance
Tiny Tot Tumbling
Walking Club

Table F.1. Calumet River West Bank Businesses and Tax Information.Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name
8725 S Mackinaw Avenue	26-05-200-005-0000	Tax Exempt	Illinois International Port District (Iroquois Landing)	
3601 E 87th Street	26-05-200-010-0000	United States Steel	600 Grant Street, Room 1381, Pittsburgh, PA 15219	
9001 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-200-011-0000	Tax Payer	121 N LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60602	City of Chicago
9001 S Avenue O	26-05-200-003-0000	Tax Exempt		
9101 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-200-012-0000	United States Steel	600 Grant Street, Room 1381, Pittsburgh, PA 15219	
8903 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-200-009-0000			
9105 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-024-0000	9165 S Harbor LLC	9165 S Harbor Avenue, Chicago, IL 60617	Paket Corporation
9145 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-002-0000			
9165 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-018-0000			
9103 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-005-0000	Tax Exempt		City of Chicago
9207 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-117-023-0000			
9201 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-006-0000	North American Salt Company	9900 W 109th Street, Overland Park, KS 66210	Compass Minerals
9275 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-007-0000			
9167 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-019-0000			
9301 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-020-0000			
9345 S Harbor Avenue	26-05-117-026-0000	Commonwealth Edison Company	Three Lincoln Center 4th, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181	
3154 E 95th Street	26-05-117-021-0000	Brown Inc.	720 W US Highway 20, Michigan City, IN 46360	Bulk Equipment Corp.
3158 E 95th Street	26-05-117-022-0000	Tax Exempt		

Table F.1. Calumet River West Bank Businesses and Tax Information, continued.

Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name
3251 E 95th Street	26-06-428-030-0000	Holcim US Inc.	6211 Ann Arbor Road, Dundee, MI 48131	Lafarge Holcim
3251 E 95th Street	26-06-428-031-0000			
9550 S South Chicago Avenue	26-06-428-035-0000	Commonwealth Edison Company	Three Lincoln Center 4th, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181	
3200 E 96th Street	26-06-428-025-0000	Metal Management Midwest	2500 S Paulina Street, Chicago, IL 60608	Sims Metal Management Midwest
3200 E 96th Street	26-06-428-017-0000			
3200 E 96th Street	26-06-428-028-8001	Tax Exempt	City of Chicago	
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-037-0000	People's Gas Tax Administration	200 E Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60601	People's Gas
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-036-0000		200 E Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60601	
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-038-0000	Exelon Generation	Three Lincoln Center 4th, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181	SCEP Power Station
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-039-0000			
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-041-0000	Peoples Gas Tax Administration	200 E Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60601	
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-037-0000			
3141 E 96th Street	26-06-428-040-0000	Exelon Generation	Three Lincoln Center 4th, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181	
3200 E 100th Street	26-07-200-023-0000	ComEd Prop Tax	Three Lincoln Center 4th, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181	
3200 E 100th Street	26-07-200-024-0000	Midwest Generation LLC	804 Carnegie Center, Princeton, NJ 08540	

Table F.1. Calumet River West Bank Businesses and Tax Information, continued.Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name
3203 E 100th Street	26-07-201-008-0000	KCBX Terminals	PO Box 2900, Wichita, KS 67201	KCBX Terminals Company
3203 E 100th Street	26-07-201-010-0000			
3203 E 100th Street	26-07-201-011-0000			
3203 E 100th Street	26-07-201-014-0000			
3203 E 100th Street	26-07-201-018-0000			
3315 E 100th Street	26-07-201-022-0000			
3335 E 100th Street	26-07-201-024-0000			
3345 E 100th Street	26-07-201-025-0000			
3201 E 100th Street	26-07-201-012-0000			
3325 E 100th Street	26-07-201-023-0000			
3345 E 100th Street	26-07-201-025-0000			
3203 E 100th Street	26-07-201-014-0000			
3016 E 102nd Street	26-07-400-007-0000			
3101 E 100th Street	26-07-201-019-0000			
2925 E 103rd Street	26-07-400-008-0000	Skyway Cement Company	PO Box 442, LaSalle, IL 61301	Skyway Cement Company
2950 E 103rd Street	26-07-400-003-0000			
10301 S Mushegon Avenue	26-07-400-016-0000	ELG Metals Inc	369 River Road, McKeesport, PA 15132	ELG Metals, Inc

Table F.1. Calumet River West Bank Businesses and Tax Information, continued.

Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name
10401 S Muskegon Avenue	26-07-400-015-0000	Transload Realty	One Racehorse Drive, East St. Louis, IL 62205	Beelman Truck Company
10401 S Muskegon Avenue	26-07-400-012-0000			
10401 S Muskegon	26-07-400-013-0000			
10401 S Muskegon	26-07-400-014-0000			
3000 E 104th Street	26-07-314-005-0000			
10363 E Commercial Avenue	26-07-314-001-0000			
10443 S Muskegon Avenue	26-07-314-007-0000	Mt. Carmel Stabilization	PO Box 458, Mount Carmel, IL 62863	Mt. Carmel Stabilization Group Inc.
3121 W 104th Street	26-07-314-006-0000	TPG Chicago Dry Dock	1341 N Capital Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46202	TPG Chicago Dry Dock
10459 S Muskegon Avenue	26-07-314-008-0000	Arro Corporation	7440 Santa Fe Drive, Hodgkins, IL 60524	Arro Corporation
10459 S Muskegon Avenue	26-07-314-012-0000			
2900 E 106th Street	26-07-314-010-0000	BHI and Fitzgerald	10452 S Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, IL 60655	BHI Energy
10511 S Muskegon Avenue	26-07-314-015-0000			
2800 E 106th Street	26-07-314-014-0000	G Beemsterboer Inc.	3411 Sheffield Avenue, Hammond, IN 46327	Beemsterboer

Table F.2. Calumet River East Bank Businesses and Tax Information.Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name			
9354 S Kreiter Avenue	26-05-303-006-8001	Tax Exempt		Illinois International Port District (Iroquois Landing)			
9356 S Kreiter Avenue	26-05-303-003-0000						
9301 S Kreiter Avenue				North America Stevedoring Company, LLC			
9331 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-301-007-0000	Metal Management Midwest Inc.	2500 S Paulina Street, Chicago, IL 60608	Sims Metal Management			
9331 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-301-006-0000						
9258 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-117-012-0000						
9320 S Ewing avenue	26-05-117-013-0000	Ewong Calumet LLC	250 Sand Bank Road, Hollidaysburg, PA 16648	Luhr Yard (Salvage Yard)			
9320 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-001-0000						
9261 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-117-014-0000						
9346 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-117-015-0000						
9261 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-117-014-0000						
9346 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-002-0000						
9401 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-003-0000						
9346 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-002-0000						
9378 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-004-0000						
9376 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-005-0000						
9376 S Ewing Avenue	26-05-300-005-0000						
3455 E 94th Street	26-05-304-001-0000				Great Lakes Towing Company	4500 Division Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44102	
9400 S Exchange Avenue	26-05-304-003-0000						
3500 E 95th Street	26-05-304-002-0000	Crowley's Yacht Yard	3434 E 95th Street, Chicago, IL 60617	Crowley's Yacht Yard			
3500 E 95th Street	26-05-304-002-0000						
3426 E 95th Street	26-05-117-017-0000						
3259 E 95th Street	26-06-428-012-0000						

Table F.2. Calumet River East Bank Businesses and Tax Information, continued.

Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name
9550 S South Chicago Avenue	26-06-428-035-0000	Commonwealth Edison Company	Three Lincoln Center 4th, Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181	
3410 E 100th Street	26-07-200-019-0000			
3301 E 98th Street	26-06-428-014-0000	Elecate Prop, LLC	9864 N Avenue N, Chicago, IL 60617	
9537 S Baltimore Avenue	26-06-428-015-0000	Kindra Lake Towing LP	9864 Avenue N Suite #100, Chicago, IL 60617	
98 E 100th Street	26-07-200-020-0000			
3420 E 100th Street	26-07-200-018-0000	Skyway Properties LLC	9864 N Avenue N, Chicago, IL 60617	Skyway Yacht Works
3400 E 100th Street	26-07-201-004-0000	Morton Salt Inc.	444 W Lake Street #3000, Chicago, IL 60606	
3457 E 100th Street	26-08-113-006-0000			
3400 E 101st Street	26-07-201-021-0000			
10022 S Avenue N	26-08-113-002-0000			
3450 E 100th Street	26-08-113-008-0000			
3441 E 100th Street	26-08-113-005-0000	Raul Mota	3441 E 100th Street, Chicago, IL 60617	Mota Bros. & Pete's Auto Repair
3450 E 101st Street	26-08-113-007-0000	S H Bell Company	644 Alpha Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15238	S.H. Bell Company
3401 E 100th Place	26-07-201-020-0000			
3433 E 101st Street	26-08-118-001-0000			
10144 S Avenue N	26-08-118-016-0000			
3459 E 101st Street	26-08-118-003-0000			
10120 S Avenue N	26-08-118-009-0000			
10120 S Avenue N	26-08-118-011-0000			
10134 S Avenue N	26-08-118-012-0000			
10142 S Avenue N	26-08-118-013-0000			
10140 S Avenue N	26-08-118-014-0000			
3432 E 102nd Street	26-08-118-010-0000			
10150 S Avenue N	26-08-118-008-0000			
10200 S Avenue	26-07-401-001-0000			
10258 S Avenue O	26-07-401-002-0000			

Table F.2. Calumet River East Bank Businesses and Tax Information, continued.Data Source: Cook County Property Tax Portal, 2018. (<http://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/>)

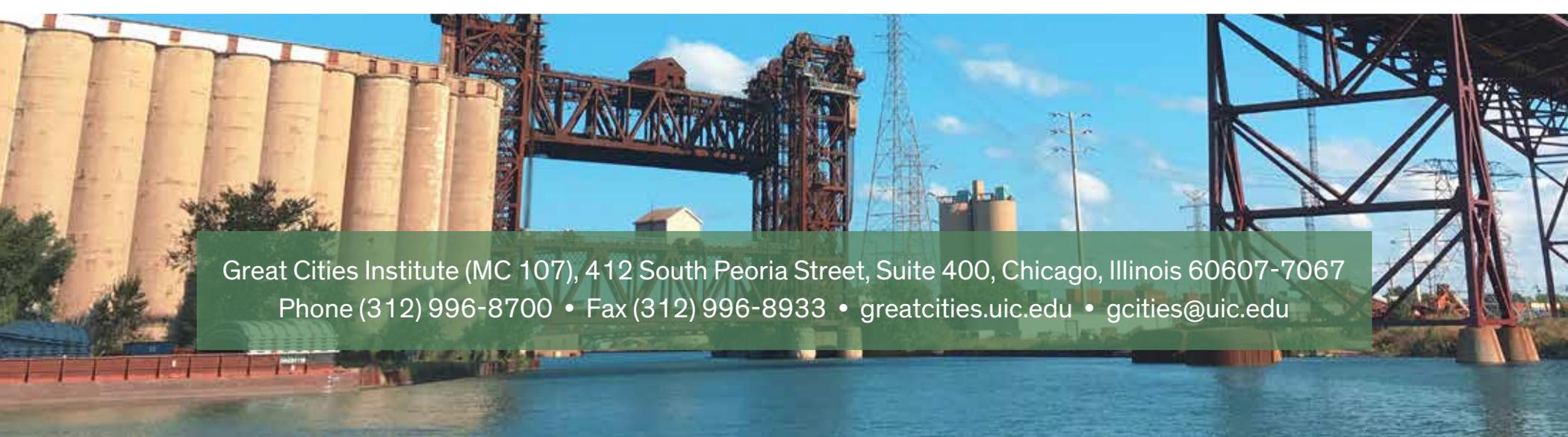
Address	Tax ID	Taxpayer	Tax Address	Business Name
3420 E 103rd Street	26-07-401-003-0000	Carmeuse Lime Inc.	11 Stanwix Street 21st Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222	
10600 S Green Bay Avenue	26-07-401-009-0000			
10600 S Green Bay Avenue	26-07-401-008-0000			
10600 S Green Bay Avenue	26-07-401-007-0000			

Table F.3. Labor Force Participation and Employment, 2012-2016.

Data Source: ACS 2016 5-Year Estimates (2012-2016), accessed through Social Explorer. (<https://www.socialexplorer.com/>)

Community Area	Total population 16+	In labor force		In labor force - employed		In labor force - unemployed		Not in labor force	
South Chicago	21 169	12597	59.51%	9818	46.38%	2779	13.13%	8482	40.07%
East Side	17403	11255	64.67%	9183	52.77%	2052	11.79%	6148	35.33%
South Deering	11049	6322	57.22%	4717	42.69%	1605	14.53%	4727	42.78%
Hegewisch	7534	4553	60.43%	4264	56.60%	289	3.84%	3041	40.36%
Riverdale	4555	2575	56.53%	1624	35.65%	951	20.88%	1980	43.47%





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