Garfield Park Research
Chicago, the third largest city in the United States. It is an exceptional American city, yet shares many qualities with the average American city. Unfortunately, like many American cities, Chicago seems to be struggling. Chicago is becoming increasingly polarized and segregated. The gap between rich and poor is widening. Crime, drug abuse, and murder rates are rising. Factories and businesses continue to close, underemployment is undermining the economy. Political scandals and corruption is eroding Chicago citizen’s trust in government and big business. Of the 15 largest cities in the USA Chicago was the only city that its population was declining. Hundreds of schools have been shut down, and gangs are becoming increasingly powerful.1

1. Part of the problem statement as written by our coordinator Olindo Caso in the project brief.
A lot of these problems have coalesced in the neighborhoods in the West and South sides of Chicago. Stuck between the city center “The Loop” and the suburbs, these places seem to have been neglected and forgotten.

In our group research, we will look at one of these areas: East and West Garfield Park, in Westside Chicago. We hope to find out what went wrong here, what is still good, and most importantly: where to go in the future.
The official boundaries of East-West Garfield Park. One of the goals of this research is to define our own borders of the area, and with it, define what Garfield Park really is.
In order to define Garfield Park, we need a research method, one that works for a group of eleven people.

Our research method is based on a selection of individual topics, layers, if you will. Each layer has their own chapter dedicated to it, each of which ends in a singular conclusion. At the very end, these conclusions will be brought together to form a general conclusion.

But it doesn’t stop there. Where the chapters end, our designs start. This research book, as a collection of knowledge, will be our main point of reference throughout the rest of the design process, in which any aspect could be valuable.
definition: a section of the population sharing common characteristics.

interpretation: Due to the scope of this booklet many of the sharing characteristics are already treated, the aim of this chapter is to identify most pressing negative aspects of demographics that seem to have a correlation.
1.1 Income
Looking at Chicago as a whole you can see Garfield Park is clearly one of two low income areas in Chicago. Within Garfield Park income is low and differences between them are relatively small. No clear differentiation between east and west can be made.

1.2 poverty centralisation

poverty in Chicago seems to be concentrated in two general areas. Both in the south- and west side poverty rates are much higher than city/state average.

Garfield park = 45% below poverty line
Garfield park = 23% below 50% poverty line

USA = 14.9% below poverty line

On the right there is a clear pattern of separation in neighborhoods based on income.

1.1 racial segregation

As seen in the pictures, Garfield Park has a very high concentration of African American people. If you look at the map you can see there is very little mixing of these people. What is also notable is black neighbourhoods tend to be almost exclusively black while white communities tend to be a little more mixed.

The cost of living picture however does reveal a diverse cost of living inside Garfield Park, and does not reveal a clear segregation which would divide neighborhoods.

*Garfield Park = over 90% African American pop.*
shrinking

Population decrease in Chicago started in 1950.

Population has decreased to the level of the 1920's

Initial decrease was focused around the loop. Subsequently almost the whole city's population was decreasing. Nowadays decrease has been focused in the south side and west side (Garfield Park).

While a lot of neighborhoods of Chicago have increasing population again, Garfield Park has a consistently decreasing population and is not showing signs of growth.
cause of current situation

nowadays the city is slowly growing again. this is only in the gentrified areas around the loop and in suburban areas. the working class in the initial expansion ring is still decreasing

Garfield Park is now left with lots of vacant plots and abandoned buildings
income + race + pop. decrease

together with longstanding inequality conflict caused segregation.

oxford dictionary of segregation
1. The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.
1.1 The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment

personal interpretation:
The fact the dictionary already specifies the word segregation is used to express the separation in race already tells a lot. However our research shows that separation is not only based on race. The difference in income seems to be a requirement to both make and keep a community segregated.

through the last centuries segregation has been an off and on political topic. however the situation hasn’t changed since 1970.

overview of most notable events that caused segregation

Chicago riot 1966
CHA - concentration of poor 1937
construction of legal barriers 1950
redlining 1916 - 1948
blockbusting 1948 - 1968

1970 = over 90% african american population
2000
1.4 what defines Garfield park?

It seems the original community lines are very outdated, once they may be based on neighborhood characteristics, nowadays it is hard to view Garfield Park without considering surrounding communities. It can be noted that Garfield Park is somekind of a mean denominator considering the negative aspects.

problems such as, segregation, poverty, crime and shrinking that afflict Garfield Park are also present in neighboring communities.

combination of overlayed maps to create sense of community by overlapping (-)characteristics

When considering Garfield Parks a larger area should always be contemplated.
to over complicate the border issue of Garfield park you should take into account that while ward 28 covers approximately 75% of garfield park, there are also three other wards in Garfield Park.

Obama won in Chicago with his second largest victory margin (946.034) over Romney.

1. https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/about/banners/WardsOverviewMap.pdf
catholic churches
jewish temples
correlation wealth and religion
Typically the amount of believers in a country is proportional to the amount of wealth. The united states however is an outlier which doesn’t conform to this statement. Studies concerning the extraordinary role of religion in American day to day life try to explain this deviation based on the successful societies scale. With reasonable evidence is made that insecurities in life are the base of the dysfunctional society.

Insecurities in life promotes faith

compared to the US Chicago has much more religious followers. based on the previous statement this concludes in the following:

The high amount of faith is promoted by the dysfunctional society of Chicago.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>United states</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% religious</td>
<td>59.62%</td>
<td>48.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% catholic</td>
<td>38.51%</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. http://www.bestplaces.net/religion/city/illinois/chicago
religion and segregation

Based on the maps of churches in Chicago, there is an undeniable correlation to the African American community and the amount of churches.

Faith is an important part of life in Garfield Park due to the insecurities people are coping with.
**indicators of gentrification**

Community attributes that create the greatest vulnerabilities to displacement

- High proportion of renters
- Ease of access to jobs centers
- Location in a region with increasing levels of metropolitan congestion and
- Comparatively low housing values

Garfield Park is very likely to gentrify in the near future.

**PROS (for original residents)**

- The group of original residents that doesn’t get displaced gains income and are more satisfied with their neighborhoods.
- Increased health benefits
- Quality of school increase

**CONS (for original residents)**

- Lower income residents are forced to move out by increased cost of living
- While crime rates tend to decrease, the amount of robberies increases
- Cultural differences lead to neighborhood tensions

Gentrification is identified as a displacement of current issues, not a way to solve them.

By minimizing displacement gentrification could be part of the solution

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1. Levy, D. In the face of gentrification: case studies of local efforts to mitigate displacement
anti-displacement interventions
Before the area will be gentrified, new top-down investments will be done. These will attract new businesses, achieve a population gain and will eventually increase cost of living. Original residents who don’t have to means to pay for these increased cost of living will be forced to move. Before this happens interventions have to be made to “protect” these residents.

the “armature” to prevent displacement is two-fold

1. identity & safety
people need something to provide identity and safety. Most of these interventions can be bottom-up initiatives. Possibilities are:
- retraining possibilities
- social organisations
- possibilities for local entrepeneurs

Added benefit of these is that they partly replace the need for top-down investments, because these will also raise land value.

2. mixed income housing
provide mixed income housing both protect current residents as to improve interaction with new residents.

DON’T LET GENTRIFICATION PUSH YOU OUT OF GARFIELD PARK

mixed income housing + functions for increased identity & safety
what needs to happen?
Based on these demographics Garfield Park is in despair and in desperate need of a positive impulse. Having set what interventions the current residents need that both “arm” and “defend” them against gentrification the question remains how to attract people to this new facilities.

religion seems to be the only positive factor thriving in Garfield Park. their hope is through faith.

it makes sense to set a positive change into motion to make use of people’s devotion to the church.

make us of the church to attract people to new interventions that mean to “arm” and “defend” them against gentrification.

dispair leads to religion, religion provides ? to be positive again

what is , something that makes people proud

religion provides attraction to the means to defend and fight gentrification in order to make way for a positive identity.
Identity

“the qualities, beliefs, etc., that make a particular person or group different from others.”

‘Identity’ is a broad topic and sometimes hard to determine. In this chapter identity is split in three types of identity; the area identity, which can be defined in different scales, the cultural identity, which can be found in the values of a group of people, and the personal identity that shows the image of the person itself. Together, they determine the social identity.
Identity

Social Identity

SOCIAL IDENTITY
Identity is a broad topic and it exists out different types of identities. The main identity is called social identity, and under social Identity there are three types of identities, namely:

1. AREA IDENTITY
The area identity is the collective identification with the nation, the city or other area. In this case we looked into the City of Chicago and the Garfield Park neighborhood.

2. CULTURAL IDENTITY
The cultural identity is created in history by a community who decided to share common values, but these values can evolve.

3. PERSONAL IDENTITY
The personal identity is the image that the person has of him or herself.

Picture from: own picture
WHAT CHICAGOANS HAVE IN COMMON

The people born and raised in Chicago call themselves Chicagoans. Everyone has a different background and was brought up with a different story. So every person has it's unique identity. However what they have in common is that they share the same flag that stands for the most important events that happened in the history of Chicago.

The three white stripes of the flag represents, from right to left, the North, West and the South sides of the city.

The right blue stripe represents Lake Michigan and the North Branch of the Chicago River. The left blue stripe represents the South Branch of the Chicago River and the ‘Great Canal’, over the Chicago Portage.

Four historical events are commemorated by the four red six-pointed stars on the white stripe in the middle.

1st Star: Fort Dearborn established in 1803. Star was added in 1939.

2nd Star: The Great Fire of Chicago in 1871.

3th Star: Worlds Columbian Exposition in 1893.

4th Star: Century of Progress Exposition in 1933 - 1934. Star was added in 1933.

Picture from: www.greatchicagofire.org
VISION ON CHICAGO

Daniel Burnham began in the late 1890’s on the ‘Plan of Chicago’ also called ‘The Burnham Plan’. It took him some years to convince the Commercial Club of Chicago to execute the plan. He argued that especially the workers needed a green environment where they can take care of themselves. Efficiency in the form of infrastructure and beauty like parks and boulevards, could go hand in hand to make Chicago the most beautiful city in the world.

The Burnham Plan was introduced to the audience and the Chicago City on 4 July 1909 and was displayed in the Art Institute. Part of the plan was to make a green lake front which is nowadays almost completed. Besides that, Burnham planned a better connection between the north and south of Chicago and Lake Shore Drive is the result of this. This road currently unfortunately functions as border between Lake Michigan and the green lake front. The infrastructure to the west was improved because of his plan as well. Burnham proposed a grandiose civic center but it is never built, though there is a huge central traffic interchange on this site right now.

He combined the park system with a new infrastructure plan to make better connections throughout the whole city and to make the parks more accessible. The plan provided the city with enough room for growth and flexibility.

“Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans...”

Daniel Burnham
**Area Identity: Chicago**

**CHICAGO’S PARKSYSTEM**

In 1837, Chicago was hardly a city and the area existed out of wild onion fields. This explains the name Chicago, because it means ‘onion place’ in Algonquin language. Gardens, in the form of parks, grew hand in hand with the pioneers town. Most of these pioneers came from Europe and they wanted to create one of the greatest cities in the world, filled with green promenades, just like in their homeland. They had as motto the term ‘Urbs in horto’, which means city in a garden, and is still in use nowadays.

The idea of a park system started with a cemetery several miles north of the Chicago river. Rainwater spilled out of newly dug graves and contaminated the city’s drinking supply. Therefore the cemetery became Lincoln Park in 1865. Inspired by the debates around the cemetery developed an idea, which provides a park system for the whole city. The blueprint of the park plan is made in 1869 and exist out of a network of parks connected by green boulevards. These parks and boulevards became a cornerstone for the growth in the north, south and west district of Chicago.

The city of Chicago is still proud of its generous park system, probably the greatest on earth and it seems that Chicago is the only great city in the States that make advantage of its waterfront. The waterfront, also called ‘Lakefront’, exist of a 20 miles long strip with parks.

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**GREEN CHICAGO VS GREEN OTHER CITIES**

The Chicago city calls itself ‘city in a garden’, but if we compare it with other great cities in America, we see that Chicago is an average green city. European cities are even 5% more green than Chicago. The difference between Chicago and the other cities is that Chicago has a parks system linked by boulevards.

- **Chicago**: 85.1%
- **Houston**: 77.5%
- **Los Angeles**: 86.7%
- **New York**: 85.2%
- **Amsterdam**: 77.2%
- **Paris**: 80%

[Diagram showing green area and city footprint for each city]
FROM PRAIRIE TO PARK
The West Park Commissioners hired William Le Baron Jenney (1832-1907), an architect, engineer, and landscape designer, to compose the entire ensemble. In 1871, Jenney completed highly detailed plans for Humboldt, Central, and Douglas Parks. He worked for Olmsted when he arrived in Chicago in the late 1860s. His compositions incorporated characteristics of Olmsted’s work, such as lagoons, winding paths, open meadows, and densely planted areas. He also made reference to French landscapes with formal esplanades, ellipses, terraces, and pavilions.
Due to budget constraints, the West Park Commission was forced to build its park in phases, only partially realizing Jenney’s plans. Throngs of people gathered for the opening of the first acres of Central Park. This park is later renamed after the assassination of President James A. Garfield in 1881. By the early 1880s, the three parks had lawns, trees, winding paths, rustic pavilions, benches, a small conservatory, and a lagoon with rowboats.
In 1906, Jens Jensen began improving and repairing the west parks. He replaced the three conservatories with the centralized and much larger Garfield Park Conservatory. The Conservatory was considered revolutionary when it opened in 1908.
In 1928, the West Park Commission began construction on the ‘Gold Dome Building’, its new administrative headquarters. In 1934 the administrative offices were no longer needed, so the building became Garfield Park’s field house and is still actively used today.

Originally known as Central Park, Garfield Park was conceived in 1869 as the centerpiece of the West Park System.
NEIGHBORHOOD WITH A PARK

The Garfield Park neighborhood is built after the park was constructed, and is named after the park. This park is well maintained and connected by boulevards to other parks. Also these boulevards are well maintained but because of the huge amount of traffic next to it, it is not possible for pedestrians to enjoy this green space. The trees are blocking the visible connection between the parks. Garfield Park functions like a border between the East- and West Garfield Park neighborhood. Despite the fact that West Garfield Park is next to the Garfield Park, it feels not connected with the park. There are some more smaller parks in the area, but they won’t be noticed. This is probably because of the huge amount of vacant plots. Because of the vacant plots in the area there is even more green in the area, but this green is not maintained and there is a lot of dirt on these plots which gives the area a ragged appearance.

GREEN CHICAGO VS GREEN OTHER CITIES

If we compare the percentage of green in different neighborhoods of Chicago with the average of green in the whole of Chicago, we see that Near West Side, which lays closer to the city center, has less green then the average. We see almost the same percentage for Austin which lays on the west of Garfield park. East Garfield Park and West Garfield Park can be considered as one neighborhood and score together above the average.
The huge park functions as a border between the east and west side of the Garfield neighborhood.

The parks are generally well maintained, but not many people use the park.

The density of people and buildings has changed radically since the 1970s. The size of the park in relation with the amount of people is out of proportion.

Besides the big park, there are not much other public parks present in the neighborhood.
William Le Baron Jenney changed a flat, naked, cold and undrained prairie of clay, destitute of any beauty into a park with references to the French landscapes with trees, lawns, pavilions, lagoons and a conservatory.

The Guyon Hotel, designed by Jens Jensen is still standing on the intersection of S Pulaski Rd and W Madison St but lies vacant since the 1980s. It is considered as one of the most endangered landmarks of Illinois.
An aerial view of Garfield Park shows us almost no difference in the park between then and now. However there is a huge difference in the density of the surrounding buildings.

Little Jack’s Restaurant was located on the intersection of W Madison St and N Kedzie Ave. It was a popular hangout for West Side politicians. The Senate Theatre on the left side was mostly showing Spanish movies.
The benches in front of the band shell give the feeling as if the band shell is actually used, but the reality is so different. The area around the band shell is abandoned and is now an ideal place for dealing drugs.

The Graemere Hotel was a landmark in West Garfield. Wealthy people who enjoyed the convenience of hotel living became permanent residents. The hotel has been vacant for years. Plans to convert the hotel in low-income housing never became reality, and the building was demolished in 1977.
The church in the background is still visible on the intersection of W Madison St and N Kostner Ave. The Savoy Theatre behind the tram changed into a church.

7a. Savoy Theatre - 4344 W Madison St (1920).16
7b. Mouht Zion M.B. Church - 4344 W Madison St (2014).17

The church in the background is still visible on the intersection of W Madison St and N Kostner Ave. The Savoy Theatre behind the tram changed into a church.

8a. Intersection of W Madison St and N Kedzie Ave (1934).18
8b. Intersection of W Madison St and N Kedzie Ave (2014).19

The appartments on the left side on the intersection of W Jackson Blvd and S Central Park Blvd are stil inhabited. A lot of green disappeared from the streets.

16. Picture from: www.chicagohistorytoday.wordpress.com
17. Picture from: own picture
18. Picture from: www.chicagoparkdistrict.com
19. Picture from: www.google.nl
GANGS

Besides the mafia there are the gangs in Chicago. These gangs are mostly a group of close friends with identifiable leadership and internal organization and claiming control over territory in a community. They engage either individually or collectively in violent or other forms of illegal behavior. Drugs and dope give the gangs there existence and the average age of the gang members is between 16 and 20 years young. The gangs in Garfield Park are all ruled by African-American people. The violence is mostly just between gangs with the same racial background.

MAFIA

Chicago is well known for its mafia, such as the ‘Chicago Outfit’ from 1909, with famous leaders like ‘Big Jim’ Colosimo, his cousin John ‘Fox’ Torrio and ‘Scarface’ Al Capone. Since the prohibition in the 1920s, the mafia has been involved in a wide range of criminal activities including loansharking, gambling, extortion, political corruption, murder and bootlegging. Nowadays they still have an influence on the city, but less strong.

Prohibition on alcohol ensured that illegal trade arose. Mobsters called it bootlegging.

“Y’all see, most up in this area is drug things, dope things.”
“...and He’s looking for some Blue Square.”

Eddy
There are five gangs active in the Garfield Park neighborhood. They create a lot of violence in the streets. Most of the violence is between gangs.

Gangs are, like the mafia, very strongly organised. Drugs is the biggest driver to persist for the gangs.

Besides the gangs, the young people have almost no alternative to survive in life. The world they live in is hard and a man’s world.

Vice Lords (people)
Four Corner Hustlers (people)
Gangster Disciples (folks)
New Breed (independent)
Black Souls (independent)
IN SPORTS THEY HOPE
The Chicago White Sox, the Chicago Bears, the Chicago Cubs, the Chicago Blackhawks and the Chicago Bulls are popular all over the world. Michael Jordan gave sport another dimension, because he made it to the top in basketball, even though he grew up in the lower class of the society. For those people, ‘Hope’ and ‘Dream’ became a way of living.

Many people from the lower class, see music and sports still as their only way out of the misery where they live in. Unfortunately, a lot of young people choose the path of drugs and criminality to escape from poverty. Their mindset is already broken at a young age and they give up on life. Even if they try to get out and start a new life, the others will try to snatch them down.

“They say it’s two way out of the ghetto, either you rappin or you playin ball.”

Papoose - Pimpin’ Wont Die

SPORTS & PLAYGROUNDS
The sport facilities can be found in the east of Garfield Park. There is boxing, basketball, baseball, football/soccer, fishing, tennis, swimming, fitness and gymnastics. These sport facilities can be found in five different buildings in the area. The attendance to this facilities is not known, but there are some programs to get the youth from the streets.

The private playgrounds are better maintained and better used then the public ones. This is because the private playgrounds are mostly property of schools. The public playgrounds are part of the territory of gangs and therefore not attractive to children.

“This is more than a basketball team; it’s a group of young men weaving a new social fabric in East Garfield Park.”

Breakthrough Boys Travel Basketball
The private playgrounds are well divided over East and West Garfield Park. Most private playgrounds are situated near a school. Going to school also means having a place to play sports.

Sport programs are offered in East Garfield Park. Some of them are for free, others aren’t.

In total there are 23 public playgrounds. Most of them well maintained, however, occupied by gangmembers.
The neighborhood itself was home to the blues,” Bedno recalls. “After Eli and I became friends, we would frequently go out and catch the blues in different clubs. We would travel up and down West Madison [Garfield Park], which was one of the big nightclub areas.”

“The neighborhood itself was home to the blues.” Bedno recalls. “After Eli and I became friends, we would frequently go out and catch the blues in different clubs. We would travel up and down West Madison [Garfield Park], which was one of the big nightclub areas.”

Howard Bedno founder of Cobra Records

THE WEST SIDE SOUND
Chicago is well known for its distinctive forms of blues. The ‘Chicago Blues’ is mainly developed as a result of the ‘Great Migration’ of poor black workers from the south to the industrial cities of the North such as Chicago, in the first half of the 20th century.

Cobra Records was a record label that operated from 1956 to 1959 and was founded on West Roosevelt Road in West Chicago by Eli Toscano. The label was important for launching the careers of famous Chicago Blues artists.

HIP HOP STYLE
The Hip Hop started with the slang language of the street, which was very violent. Similar with the blues are the story telling lyrics about what happens in the streets where the artist live in. They talk about stuff they experience and have to deal with every day.

One of the famous rappers is Lupe Fiasco. He grew up in the Madison Terrace project in East Garfield Park. He represents the culture of the streets in Garfield Park with his rap.

From the M-A-D-I to the S to the O-N. Potent, to get you open.
Move like a nigga supposed to.
Get your dough on the go with the flow.
That I’m holding.
Lupe Fiasco - Go Go Gadget Flow
Cultural Identity: Music
A STRUGGLE TO BE YOURSELF

The influence of the gangs is so strong in the Garfield Park neighborhood that there is no room for further personal development. The change is high that you will be shot when you try to get out of your gang. The violent streetlife becomes a way of living for many young guys and it is a struggle to survive.

However there is also another development going on in the neighborhood. Especially older people who try to take control. They organise a lot of programs and projects that offer the young people opportunities to create a new life, an own identity without gangs.

“See, we are like a barrel of crabs. One can’t get ahead, the other one just snatch the next one down... ...And that’s what a lot of African Americans do to each other.
If one can’t get ahead, you don’t try to encourage that person to move ahead. You snatch him back down, every time he tries to get ahead.”

Eddy

Picture from: www.waarvarenwij.blogspot.com
The people of Chicago are proud of their city and what they have overcome in the last millennium. However they recognize that a lot of things don’t work well in the city. The economy has collapsed and the city population deflates.

White people moved out of the Garfield Park area and the black former workers, are now living in the west of Chicago. A lot of them are facing serious financial and social problems. Vacancy and demolition of homes, shops and offices are inevitable and provide a negative, grim atmosphere in the district. Still music and sports are very popular in the neighborhood and it gives the people a language to show themselves.

Garfield Park is no longer used to stroll and public spaces are under territory of gangs. The crime rate is higher than ever before. Programs set up by neighborhood people to give the youth an opportunity are beginning to show small, but promising results.

“If you keep faith, and you keep hope, and you keep trust and you work together. It show you where it can get you at (referring to Obama).”

My mother was always... positive. She’d do a lot of positive things and she’s not here right today but she used to say: “You can’t get anywhere with being negative. Nothing comes out of negative but negative.”

Eddy

Picture from: own picture
Typology is the study of types.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typology

Typology (in urban planning and architecture) is the taxonomic classification of (usually physical) characteristics commonly found in buildings and urban places.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typology_(urban_planning_and_architecture)

Morphology is the study of shapes.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morphology

Urban morphology is the study of the form of human settlements and the process of their formation and transformation.


by Alan Hackl
Typomorphology
Street Hierarchy vs. Business Licence

Measuring of street hierarchy ("importance" of streets) is measured by method of counting intersections of each street with other streets. The more intersections, the higher is the street in hierarchy (line is thicker). The location of most important streets correspond to the clustering of business licences.
1) residential: low vacancy

Typomorphology

2) mixed

street sections

1

2

3

3

1

2

3

3
3) residential: high vacancy

4) industrial

Typomorphology

street sections
4) function
- manufacturing
- administrative
- services
- housing
- storage shed

5) materials: objects
- mainly concrete
- mainly bricks
- lightweight

6) materials: surfaces
- non-permeable: roofs
- non-permeable: asphalt
- non-permeable: sidewalk
- permeable: grass

7) vacancy
- privately-owned
- municipality-owned
4) function
- manufacturing
- administrative
- retail
- housing
- storage shed

5) materials: objects
- mainly concrete
- mainly bricks
- lightweight

6) materials: surfaces
- non-permeable roofs
- non-permeable asphalt
- non-permeable rubble
- permeable grass

7) vacancy
- privately-owned
- municipality-owned

Typomorphology
8) zoning
9) floor area ratio

- FAR 2.5+
- FAR 2.0
- FAR 1.5
- FAR 1.0
- FAR 0.5

Typomorphology
Typomorphology
Program and Block Characteristics
“The quality of being mobile. (...) the movement of individuals or groups from place to place, job to job, or one social or economic level to another”.¹

¹ Oxford Dictionaries, found at: http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/mobility, accessed on: 30/10/2014

Mobility is arrows. Arrows are comprised of means of trasportation: Walking, Bicyle, Bus, Train and etc. There are several causes defining the quality of Mobility.
1.1 Definition of Mobility

Mobility is arrows. Arrows are comprised of means of transportation: Walking, Bicycle, Bus, Train and etc. There are several causes defining the quality of Mobility. The thickness of arrows can be changed in order of importance.

Some causes or issues can take an important role in specific region. In this case, the circle can be drawn bigger than the other area. Therefore, in some places, the other small issues can be affected by the one dominant issue.
2.1 Located in Center of Chicago

Garfield Park area is located on the center of Chicagoland. Northern and Southern Chicago area is divided along Madison Street which goes across Garfield area from West to East.

It takes around an hour from Garfield Park area to airports and Loop by metro. Therefore, the district has potential to be a hub that links major spots in the city.
A major transportation point

2.2 Surrounded by public transport

Green line and Blue line pass Garfield area. Also Eisenhower express way is placed along the blue line. In comparison with other areas in the city, Garfield park area has diverse public transports. Not only the metro, commuter train passes the garfield park. It connects suburban area with CBD.
Residents prefer public transport

2.3 Remarkable statistical issues

According to the research, about 324,301 people in Chicago use public transportation to commute for work. This represents roughly 26 percent of workers in the area.

This is three times more than the average of Illinois. Therefore, citizens prefer public transport to the other mode of transport when they go to work.

The number of people who take public transportation when they go to work in Garfield park is 6 percent greater than the Chicago average. It takes up approximately 33.2 percent. In comparison with Oak Park, it is also 10 percent greater.¹

¹ http://www.areavibes.com/chicago-il/east+garfield+park/demographics/
http://www.areavibes.com/chicago-il/west+garfield+park/demographics/ accessed on: 30/10/2014
Public Transport in Garfield
Bicycle lanes will be extend

Percent increase in bicycling 2005-2010

2.5 Cycling Plan 2020

Bicycling has increased in Chicago over the last five years at a rate higher than almost every major city in United States.

The conditions of the bicycle roads have been changing. Instead of constructing new bike lanes, the government made a new lane along the existing roads. Since Chicago is flat area, bicycle can be the major transport in the near future. The government will add more bike lanes on the existing roads and the plan is on processing. Basically, the bike roads of Chicagoland will be connected each other until 2020.1

1 Department of Transportation, “Chicago Streets for Cycling Plan 2020”; department of transportation, Chicago on p.14
Busiest station: Pulaski

Pulaski is one of the busiest station in Garfield area. According to a research, the number of passengers is gradually increasing. In 2007, it was 506,435.

1 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulaski_(CTA_Green_Line_station) accessed on 30/10/2014
Disconnected roads in the Park

Playgrounds in Garfield park

Pedestrian roads are disconnected by vehicle roads

Inner park is disconnected by vehicle road. It makes psychological disconnection between inner park and outer park. There are few people around lagoon.

Park itself conveys positive effects to its environs. Especially playground is working properly and most people are gathered along the Madison St.
2.7 Clear hierarchy of public transport

Basically, metro lines go across the district from East to West and bus lines pass the area from South to North. Buses, Metros, cars and bicycals are not interrupting each other. The area has a clear hierarchy of public transport.

However, only the buses connect south to north whereas Metra, blue line, green line, highway, and buses are connecting west to east. Therefore, relatively, it is not easy to go from south to north.

If there are diverse means of public transport like the east-west direction, it would be easier for west siders to get to jobs as well as places they want.

“Only the buses go across the site from south to north whereas diverse means of public transport pass the district from east to west”.
Segregation in Chicago:
...toward abandonment began in many areas of the South and West sides. The departing families were replaced by newly arrived minorities, whose poverty and race were disadvantages in an increasingly segregated city.¹

Category of Segregation²

- Geographical segregation
- Racial segregation
- Age segregation
- Education segregation
- Gender segregation
- Economic segregation (income, business etc.)

Segregation of people

Geographical segregation & Racial Segregation:
separation of humans into racial groups, which results in the geographical segregation, that is within the specific space (neighbourhood) one main race of population is living.²

¹ Definition from Encyclopaedia Britannica
² Reference and definition from Wikipedia
Segregation Catalogue

- Policy and history
  - Racial segregation
  - Age segregation
  - Religion segregation
  - Education segregation
  - Economic segregation

Typology segregation
- Public facility segregation
- School segregation
- Industry segregation
1.1 Racial Segregation

Definition:
"racial segregation, the practice of restricting people to certain circumscribed areas of residence or to separate institutions (e.g., schools, churches) and facilities (parks, playgrounds, restaurants, restrooms) on the basis of race or alleged race. Racial segregation provides a means of maintaining the economic advantages and superior social status of the politically dominant group, and in recent times it has been employed primarily by white populations to maintain their ascendancy over other groups by means of legal and social colour bars."\(^1\) Definition from Encyclopaedia Britannica

Racial Segregation situation in U.S. Legally or socially enforced separation of African Americans from other races, mainstream of society (social aspect) and the central districts (advanced resources).

---

Racial Segregation

Background of Racial Segregation: whites created the black ghetto during the early 1900s in order to isolate growing urban black populations by forcing segregation among inner-city African-Americans. Hypersegregation: a form of racial segregation—geographical grouping of racial groups. Most often, this occurs in cities where the residents of the inner city are African Americans and the suburbs surrounding this inner core are often white European American residents.2

Chicago Economic Segregation

1. based on google maps
2. map reference from American Community survey, which based on data from 2008 to 2012
http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_ct.html

INCOME SEGREGATION
COMPARISON WITH NEIGHBOURHOODS
UNITED STATES CENSUS 2008-2012

LEGEND OF MEDIAN INCOME

Source: 2008-12 American Community Survey
1.2 Economic Segregation

Household income is one of the most evident perspective to show the economic segregation situation in Garfield Park neighbourhoods.

“And today in Chicago, 30 years after the Urban League exhorted the city to reduce the socio-economic disparities between black and white residents, 34.1 percent of black Chicagoans are living in poverty, and 10.9 percent of whites. In 2010, median income of white households was twice that of black households ($58,752 versus $29,371). The seven poorest community areas today are all overwhelmingly African-American. Twenty percent of their residents are living in extreme poverty—their incomes are less than half of the poverty line.”

1. based on the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey from the New York Times
2. map reference from New York Times survey, which based on data from 2005 to 2009
Vacancy Economic Segregation
Poverty and vacancy

The extremely poor households distribution map.
The diagram shows geographically these poor family households are centered and generally near some metro stations, some of the locations are forming a “poor strip” or large “poor region”.

The extremely poor households distribution and vacant plots map.
The diagram shows low-income households are sometimes related to vacancy, but poor family are tend to live as a group, and they live in these poor-quality public housing, the residents live in new housing of south-eastern side have better economic conditions.
Religious segregation

There are 72 church and Holy Communion in total.
The extremely poor households distribution and religious map.
The diagram shows there are more than 72 churches, while some of them are distributed in one region (with empty plots), in the richer part of neighbourhood, there are more churches. In problematic neighbourhoods, there are either few churches or these churches are not located inside the community.
Education segregation
Industry segregation
Age and gender Segregation

Median Male residents age
The darker side shows the younger age, so there are more young men especially in poor neighbourhood
- around 10
- around 15
- around 20
- around 25
- over 30
- few number

Data is based on http://www.city-data.com/neighborhood/West-Garfield-Park-Chicago-IL.html

Median Male residents age
The darker the younger, apparently there are more middle-age and elderwoman
- around 10
- around 15
- around 20
- around 25
- over 30
- few number
Population and poverty

based on the research by Harvard University, data supplements from Robert J. Sampson’s Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect
Gender and education
2.1 Policy results
“During the 1950s, African-Americans began moving into the community. They were usually met with hostility. Panic-peddling by real estate companies scared long-time residents into selling. Others were forced out by construction of the Congress (Eisenhower) Expressway. WGP changed from all-White to all-Black within 10 years”

2.2 1965 Riot
The riot not only results in the destroy of property, but also decline of the public trust and bond, that is the segregation itself. “Many homes and businesses were destroyed in a 1965 riot. The trouble developed after a fire truck leaving the Wilcox Street firehouse knocked over a light pole, killing a woman. More of WGP burned down following the murder of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968. The big movie theaters closed, major retailers left. Crime rose. Now people began moving out. Vacant lots became common.”
Most of the housing was demolished after the riot due to the decrease of population and property.

1. John R. Schmidt blog
2. Chicago Reader Newspaper
Conclusions:

1. Economic and racial segregations are the phenomenon, presentative problems of Garfield neighbourhood. The other aspects, such as history, education segregation, residential gender, age segregation are factors resulted in segregated situations.
   a. There are more young male and middle age female, which means the male are in prison; reducing the working force. However, the future service target groups should be them so that the young generation would be the potential of this neighbourhood.
   b. Poor education map are overlapping with the low-income map, so education would be the top social issue to deal with.
   c. Vacancy as well as the public spaces are besides to each other, if they are connected together, there would be a new industry and green corridor(also along the highway).

2. Origin of resources and fund are from much richer and racial-diversity neighbourhoods nearby. (red squares are racial-diversity, blue squares are the higher income and education community)

3. Public infrastructure should be made full use of, repair the road system when there is enough fund, but the metro and highway is the important node for input and output.
Crime
Crime

Crime in Chicago

**crime**

*Merriam-Webster:*

*noun,* an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law; especially: a gross violation of law

*Chicago Tribune:*

- **Violent crimes**
  - Robbery
  - Battery
  - Assault
  - Homicide
  - Sexual assault

- **Property crimes**
  - Theft
  - Burglary
  - Motor vehicle theft
  - Arson

- **Quality-of-life crimes**
  - Criminal damage
  - Narcotics
  - Prostitution

---

1. Merriam Webster
2. Chicago Tribune
Illinois criminal law

Felony vs Misdemeanor Offense

Typically, a conviction on a felony charge carries a jail sentence of more than 1 year. For the most serious violent felonies, the sentences are significantly more, and many offenses have mandatory minimum jail sentences.

Class X - Between 6 - 30 years in State Penitentiary and/or fine of up to $25,000 (Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault)
Class 1 - Between 4 - 15 years in State Penitentiary and/or fine of up to $25,000 (Criminal Sexual Assault, Possession of Heroin, Cocaine, LSD)
Class 2 - Between 3 - 7 years in State Penitentiary and/or fine of up to $25,000 (Arson)
Class 3 - Between 2 - 5 years in State Penitentiary and/or fine of up to $25,000 (Aggravated Battery)
Class 4 - Between 1 - 3 years in State Penitentiary and/or fine of up to $25,000 (Aggravated Assault, Stalking)

Note: Sentences for Murder convictions differ from other felony class sentences.

Misdemeanor criminal charges are those that have a maximum sentence of 1 year in jail or less, usually with no mandatory minimum jail time for most charges. But you are still at significant risk for a jail sentence for many misdemeanor offenses in Illinois, particularly on a second or greater offense. Felony crimes fall into 5 categories, while misdemeanors are broken into 3 classes.

Class A - Up to 1 year in Jail and/or fine of up to $2,500 (Battery, DUI, Possession of Marijuana (10-30 grams), Possession of Firearms, Reckless Driving)
Class B - Up to 6 months in Jail and/or fine of up to $1,500 (Possession of Marijuana (2.5-10 grams), Harassment)
Class C - Up to 30 days in Jail and/or fine of up to $1,500 (Assault, Possession of Marijuana (under 2.5 grams))

Crime rate of Chicago is higher than US average.

1. City-Data
The West and East Garfield Park neighborhoods
are not the safest place to be in Chicago compare
to other neighborhoods.

The Chicago Police Department, ‘Summer months
have significantly higher murder rates, and over
70% of murders take place between 7PM and 5AM.’

2. Chicago Tribune, crime in Chicagoland
Crime in W/E Garfield Park

Violent crimes

Property crimes

Quality-of-life crimes

Crime in Garfield Park neighborhood
Crime in W/E Garfield Park

OVERVIEW OF WEST GARFIELD PARK

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (2010)</td>
<td>18,935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age under 16</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age 16 or over</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average family income</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCATION

West Garfield Park is highlighted on the map of Chicago's community areas.

Crime Reports in West Garfield Park

Aug. 10 - Sept. 6, 2014

- Violent Crimes: 50 reports
- Property Crimes: 77 reports
- Quality-of-life Crimes: 180 reports

OVERVIEW OF EAST GARFIELD PARK

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (2010)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age under 16</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 16 or over</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average family income</td>
<td>$57,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCATION

East Garfield Park is highlighted on the map of Chicago's community areas.

Crime Reports in East Garfield Park

Aug. 10 - Sept. 6, 2014

- Violent Crimes: 38 reports
- Property Crimes: 98 reports
- Quality-of-life Crimes: 129 reports

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There were 38 violent crimes per 1,000 people in Garfield Park in the past six months (compared to the year prior).

Garfield Park has the second highest number of violent crimes among Chicago's 77 community areas for violent crime reports in the time period.

There were 98 property crimes per 1,000 people in Garfield Park in the past six months (compared to the year prior).

Garfield Park has the highest number of property crimes among Chicago's 77 community areas for property crime reports in the time period.

There were 129 quality-of-life crimes per 1,000 people in Garfield Park in the past six months (compared to the year prior).

Garfield Park has the second highest number of quality-of-life crime reports in the time period.
Crime in W/E Garfield Park

crime - income

- household income under $30,000

crime - business

- active business licences
Crime in W/E Garfield Park

Crime in Garfield Park neighborhood

Violent crimes
Property crimes
Quality-of-life crimes
Prisoners and recidivism

Incarceration rate of males from West Side Chicago: 70%

1. Punishment’s place: the local concentration of mass incarceration
Prisoners and recidivism

Research shown that obtain employment after release from prison tend to have lower rates of recidivism. Ex-inmates who can find a job are less likely to commit crime again than those who don’t have a job, any kind of work helps.

Although research is clear that obtaining employment can reduce recidivism, the ability of ex-prisoners could be a barrier in order to get a job. Many inmates enter the prison without diploma. The lack of education makes ex-inmates qualify for low-skill, low-wage employment.

Especially for those who have served a long sentence, they don’t have work experience or network to find a job. Furthermore, some employers prefer not hiring ex-inmates due to their criminal histories.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Recidivism of State Prisoners Released, based on a BJS data collection: 68% of 405,000 prisoners released in 30 states in 2005 were arrested for a new crime within 3 years of their release from prison, and 77 percent were arrested within five years.

52% of the ex-prisoners in Illinois went to Chicago. Six economically and socially disadvantaged Chicago areas including East Garfield Park accounted for 34 percent of the prisoners returning to the city.

1. Number of Prisoners Released by Illinois More Than Doubles in Two Decades; Many Head to Distressed Chicago Neighborhoods
Fathers Who Care
BUILD Chicago
Beautiful Zion church
Fighting for Change

Englewood:
- Fighting for Change: Boxing Club Gives Youth Hope One Punch at a Time
- Repairing Broken Wingz: Foundation Helps Paralyzed Gunshot Victims
- #ChicagoStandUp: Bulls’ Noah Joins the Fight Against Chicago Violence
- The P.E.A.C.E. Community Center
- A Mother to the Whole Community
  One Woman’s Mission to Provide a Safe Haven
- I Grow Chicago
Englewood Organization Provides Yoga for All
- Living Your Truth
  Arts Program Teaches Young People to Find Their Voice
Crime prevention Garfield

Breakthrough men’s center and fresh market
Garfield Park Community Council
Fathers Who Care
Breakthrough women’s center and youth network
OAI, Inc Technical Training Center
Inspiration Kitchens
North Lawndale Employment Network
Safer Foundation
Crime prevention Garfield

criteria for new ‘training and job center(s)’
- close cooperation with the community and commercial partners
- creates (full time) job opportunities for different groups
- provides meeting opportunity for the neighborhood and other area’s

Possible functions: restaurant, bakery, cafe, hair salon, beauty spa, gardenen...

Location: Make use of suitable vacant buildings in yellow strip
Education in the United States is compulsory for children from 6 to 16 (or 18) years. It involves 12 years of study in school.

The American education system is created upon three main components: primary, secondary and higher education. In addition, there is also the concept of preschool education. The aim of the program of preschool education is to prepare children for primary school, through playing and help them get school experience.

Elementary and Middle school has an emphasis on teaching the basic skills - speaking, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Sometimes children learn any foreign languages and world history. The main goal of primary education - a comprehensive intellectual, social and physical development of children from 5 to 12 or 15 years.

High school education begins in 9th grade and continues through 12th grade. High schools are aimed at training more specific subjects, rather than general knowledge. Although in the schedule there is always a set of core subjects - English, mathematics, science, social studies. At the same time children are given the opportunity to study elective subjects that are not mandatory for all students. After the first two years of study they choose subjects according to their professional interests. Such items should be related to the future work or to subsequent training at a university or college.
"1. The act or process of educating or being educated.

2. The knowledge or skill obtained or developed by a learning process.

3. A program of instruction of a specified kind or level.

4. The field of study that is concerned with the pedagogy of teaching and learning.

5. An instructive or enlightening experience."

Conclusions:

The situation with education in general is assessed as unsatisfactory. Although the schools itself are as good as they can be within current educational system, the performance of the students remain below state average mainly due to complicated socioeconomical situation of students and their parents. While jobs that offer high wages demand high skilled labour, schools fail to provide such workers.
Schools + school districts
Possibilities for formal education are not distributed equally throughout two neighborhoods which bear the name of Garfield park. While educational institutions that offer kindergarten to eighth’s grade programs are scattered around East and West Garfield Park evenly, high school education presented more pronounced in the eastern part. If we examine the amount of students studying in the area once again we see that West Garfield park is a bit more neglected. Given the fact that socio-economical situation is quite complicated in the neighborhoods there is clearly a market for vocational training, nevertheless there are only two schools that provide such service.
Most students attend a certain school, depending on the place of their residence. Magnet, charter and selective enrolment schools are an exception, they take those who are willing to study there from all over the city on the basis of competition. Public schools provide universal schooling at the expense of the taxpayer, they are operated by Chicago Public Schools (CPS) district and have an attendance boundaries. Charter schools are a nation wide program. The majority of such schools are run by private operator. Usually 80% of their funds come from tax sources, while another part of their budget comes from private resources. Magnet schools are public schools without attendance boundaries. They offer a different courses or curricula then a usual schools. Private schools are not administered by local, state or national governments; Therefor, they retain the right to select their students and are funded fully or partially by levying tuition fees from their students.
## Comparison of distinctive schools

| SCHOOL                        | TYPE             | WHO CAN STUDY | TYPOLOGY | STUDENT POPULATION | PROGRAMS AND MODELS                                                                 | COLLEGE CAREER | CREATIVE                  | SPORT                  | PARENTS AND COMMUNITY | CLUBS                     | HISTORY                                                                                          |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| AL RABY SCHOOL               | High school      | Citywide admiss | CPS admission | 486 students       | Broadcast, Business & Finance, Career and Technical Education Programs, College Prep Math and Science, Culinary, Fine and Performing Arts, Law and Public Safety | ACT/SAT Prep Courses, College Tours | Animation/Carbon Chocolates, Culinary Classes, Drama, Drawing, Mood Media, Modern Hip-Hop Dance, Talent Show, Web Design | Baseball, Basketball, Bowling, Cross Country, Volleyball, Cheerleading, Football, Softball, Prom-Prom, Step Dance, Wreathing | Community Service, Conflict Resolution, CPR Classes, Dance Classes, Family Breakfast, Family Nights, Math/Science, Workshops, Meeting Space For Parent Groups, Nutrition Club, Parent Advisory | Book/Reading Club, Chicago History Fair City Year, Evening School, Homework Club, Learning Lab, Mayor’s Book Club, Poetry Club, Summer School (SES), Tutoring Online Courses | Opened in 2004 as part of the Small Schools Initiative in a building that used to be a library, later named the Lucy Flower High School. The aim of the school is to create a safer learning environment and a curriculum that focuses on research and computer skills. |
| Marshall Metropolitan High School | High school    | Attendance boundary | CPS admission | 581 students       | Agricultural Education, Allied Health, Culinary | Art Club | Band, Band/Choral, Typography/Design, Advanced Art | Flag Football, Volleyball, Cross Country, Cheerleading, Track, Baseball, Softball | Safety Passages | Supplemental Educational Services (SES), Tutoring | Book/Reading Club, Chicago History Fair City Year, Evening School, Homework Club, Learning Lab, Mayor’s Book Club, Poetry Club, Summer School (SES), Tutoring Online Courses | The history of Marshall school dates back to 1890, when it was known as a different name. The modern day history is a result of the building process, which took shape. |
| Providence St. Mel School    | K-12             | Citywide admiss | K-12 admission | 526 students       | Future Business, Leaders of America, The Knightly News (student newspaper), Know Your Heritage, Discipline Court, Computer Applications | College preparation classes, Art Club | Band, Band/Choral, Typography/Design, Advanced Art | Baseball, Bowling, Cross Country, Cheerleading, Track, Baseball, Softball | Book/Reading Club, Chicago History Fair City Year, Evening School, Homework Club, Learning Lab, Mayor’s Book Club, Poetry Club, Summer School (SES), Tutoring Online Courses | In 1929 the new school building accommodated the school’s Providence High School and all-girls Roman Catholic school. In 1971 the The Sisters of Providence and the Christian Brothers who governed the school still had the original name. |
| Alain Locke Charter Academy  | K-8              | Citywide admiss | CPS admission | 581 students       | Early Childhood Program, Kindergarten, Community School | Alan Locke College scholarship, Levy High School scholarship, GED, Advanced Placement, Advanced Mathematics, Hip-Hop Dance, Yearning | Alan Locke Basketball, Baseball Track | Link Intervention Services | Link Intervention Services | Alan Locke Charter School, founded by former president of the National Economic Development Corporation, opened its doors in September 1998 to provide world-class educational opportunities for children in high poverty, high crime areas where traditional public schools fail most. Named after the first African American Rhodes Scholar, Alain Locke. |
Possibilities for higher education for the residents of Garfield Park neighborhoods is limited.

The educational system in the United States remains elitist and exclusive, and therefore higher education institutions are not likely to contribute a lot to upward social mobility in case of East and West Garfield park.

The average tuition fee in a private university in Chicago is 45,200 $ a year, public non-profit university in Chicago requires 29,350 $ on average.

With median household income in two neighborhoods of 25,685 $, only 9.03% of people living in Garfield park area possess bachelors degree or higher, while city average is 33.6%.
Schools performance

From the acquired statistical data it is apparent that average performance of students in elementary and middle schools in East and West Garfield park is more than satisfactory and even exceeds state standards. Nevertheless, in high school students show dramatically different results, by all measures their performance drops below average.

The major contributing factor to this is the fact that older children are less influenced by their parents and teachers and as a consequence are more vulnerable to unhealthy influence from the marginal street culture.

Another factor could be the segregated school population which is deprived from some positive examples from different cultures and social classes.
The character of employment in the Chicago reflects the situation in the United States. The majority are occupied in the post-industrial sectors of the economy as opposed to the situation in the 20th century, when most people were employed in the labor and farming jobs. Dramatic shift in employment market in Chicago occurred in the 80’s when transfer of many manufacturing industries to countries with less expensive labour became possible and profitable. This change resulted in reorientation of human resources into service sectors of the economy, where wages are significantly lower. These new conditions are a determining factor affecting the situation of poverty in Chicago and directly in Garfield Park.
After the economical crisis in 2008 unemployment grew steadily, only in recent years the amount of people deprived of work started to shrink.
Combined percentage of unemployed in East and West Garfield Park is 22.7%, that is one of the highest figures in whole Chicago. Neighborhoods around Garfield Park are surrounded by 4 industrial corridors, which provide about 25,000 jobs, amount of people of working age living in the area is estimated to be 27,384, but only 5.8% are employed in the production sector. It is evident that employment in a modern industries requires high skills, while the majority of the population in Garfield Park possess only a high school diploma they are not able to be employed in the manufacturing occupations due to lack of appropriate training and are forced to seek for jobs in less appealing sectors of economy.
The reasons behind devastating drop-out statistics are active factor in the lives of many students in the area of Garfield Park. Analysis of life prospects of former students who decided to leave school before time shows that dropouts earn far less than their more persistent peers and are less likely to find a suitable job.

Based on an assessment of schools in Chicago, social scientists in the University of Chicago identified five major assets that constitute a school whose students show appropriate results. If their suggestions would be followed, such a pitiful drop-out numbers can be minimized.

Conclusions

What contributes to the dropout

- Poverty
- Big city
- Proximity
- Truancy
- Not involved
- No support

What makes a good school

- Effective leaders The principal works with teachers to implement a clear and strategic vision for school success.
- Collaborative teachers The staff is committed to the school, receives strong professional development, and works together to improve the school.
- Involved families The entire school staff builds strong relationships with families and communities to support learning.
- Supportive environment The school is safe and orderly. Teachers have high expectations for students. Students are supported by their teachers and peers.
- Ambitious instruction Classes are academically demanding and engage students by emphasizing the application of knowledge.

Employment rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High school dropouts</th>
<th>High school graduates</th>
<th>Associate degree holders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Expected lifetime earnings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High school dropouts</th>
<th>High school graduates</th>
<th>Associate degree holders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>595,000 $</td>
<td>1,066,000 $</td>
<td>1,509,000 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>665,000 $</td>
<td>1,365,000 $</td>
<td>1,749,000 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>735,000 $</td>
<td>1,665,000 $</td>
<td>2,093,000 $</td>
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<tr>
<td>75%</td>
<td>805,000 $</td>
<td>1,965,000 $</td>
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<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>875,000 $</td>
<td>2,265,000 $</td>
<td>2,781,000 $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economy

Definition
An economy or economic system consists of the production, distribution or trade, and consumption of limited goods and services by different agents in a given geographical location.
Economy

Production Distribution Trade

Consumption

Chicago

Manufacturing Tourism Health Care & Social Assistance Admin. & Support Services Headquarters Professional Services Real Estate Financial services Information & Media Transportation & Warehousing Retail & Consumer services Construction Utilities

West Side & Garfield Park

1. Decline of traditional factories
2. Manufacturing on Chicago’s west side
3. Zoning and Industrial corridor Homogeneity
4. West Side Forward Proposal
5. Inspiration Kitchen

1. Decentralisation of Industrial Location
2. Industrial Retention Programs
   - Industrial corridor
3. Chicago manufacturing cluster
1.1 Decentralisation of Industrial Location in Chicago (1941-1950)

The city was divided into two concentric zones, an Inner Zone (or Central Area) and an Outer Zone, and into five Sectors that extend through each Zone. The industrial land use pattern in Chicago has undergone directional changes in the 1930-1950 period. It is apparent that the centrifugal direction of industrial movement in the city of Chicago was true for both the Inner and Outer Zones. It appears that the central part of Chicago did not have an economic or social attraction for industry in the Outer Zone desiring a new location.

The west part seems to be stable, the moving in and out of manufacturing establishments seems equal.
1.1 Geography of the Manufacturing Cluster in Metropolitan Chicago

Metropolitan Chicago’s manufacturing cluster is one of the key drivers of the regional economy. Thanks to the transportation and information system, those factories can be located separately, many of them are located outside the city area. Metropolitan Chicago’s manufacturing cluster is truly regional in nature, stretching from historic manufacturing districts in Chicago out to all the counties of the region. The area around O’Hare is a major manufacturing node for the cluster. Further employment centers include health science manufacturing in Lake County, an electronics concentration in northern Cook, machinery and fabricated metals in DuPage, and primary metals in southeastern Cook. The map shows total employment in core manufacturing by zip code.
1.1 Keep Industry within their borders

The so-called “Rustbelt” of the United States experienced massive amounts of deindustrialization in the late twentieth century due to massive shifts in production out of the city center. Many inner cities have realized that they must compete with their hinterlands as well as with their neighboring cities to keep industry within their borders. The advantages of keeping high paying jobs, an industrial tax base, and occupancy within industrial districts in a city outweigh costs that may come as a result of economic programs aimed at industrial retention for those cities.

Here, three programs about industrial retention is focused on, namely, Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Zones, Industrial Corridor, and Tax Increment Financing Zones.
Industrial Retention Programs

Empowerment Zones
- Federal grant, state and city commitment, priority consideration for federal programs and tax incentives for private investment and jobs are provided in this area.

Enterprise Zones
- There must be a guaranteed good return on the investments made. The return is guaranteed by waiving ordinances, codes, and tax regulations.

Industrial Corridor
- Prioritizing jobs over real estate development, neighborhoods over downtown, and traditional blue-collar industries over service sector and high-tech employment strategies.

Industrial Tax Increment Financing Zones
- The revenues created (called "increments") arise if new development takes place in the TIF districts, or if the value of existing property rises, resulting in higher property tax bills, but taxes are not raised in the neighborhood during this twenty-three year period.

With so many programs overlapping in this area, residents still suffer from poverty, what's wrong with that?
Since the 1940s, Chicago has implemented plans and policies to concentrate industrial activity in specific areas that are uniquely suited to manufacturing activities. Typically located along waterways and rail corridors, the areas evolved as highly effective manufacturing environments in which local companies could operate without land use pressures from non-compatible uses, especially residential and certain commercial activities.

The 1909 Plan of Chicago highlighted existing industrial areas in red and areas projected for industrial growth in orange.

The 1946 plan estimated that 14.5% of city land was used for industrial and railroad uses. The plan projected that 19.6% would provide adequate space to accommodate expansions and new industry.

The 1966 comprehensive plan envisioned seven square miles of industrial land to be added to the 11 square miles that already existed citywide.

Today, Chicago’s 26 designated Industrial Corridors collectively represent 16% of all land within city limits.
1.1 Chicago’s manufacturing cluster

For a variety of reasons, including access to cheap natural gas, second-to-none innovation in research and development, intellectual property rights, and helpful public policy, the US has begun to attract manufacturing jobs back to our shores. Meanwhile, as modernizing countries like China have seen their economies grow, the wages and standard of living of their working classes have risen as well, making cheap labor not so easy to come across. As a result, many manufacturing companies have decided to bring their operations back to the US from abroad. Based on the figure from CMAP, a revitalization of Chicago manufac-
tory is obvious especially in some fields. But the need for low- to mid-
skill labour still shrinks.
Manufacturing in Chicago

1.1 Chicago and manufacturing

Based on analysis, manufacturing is an important part to sustain the benign development for the Chicago economy to be prosperous in multi industries and occupations. But how to develop it facing with the challenge both form abroad and suburban? What's the position for the manufacturing inside the city of Chicago? When overlapping the Industrial Retention Program with all the datas, it shows those areas are normally the problematic areas. What's the relationship between the industrial areas and the communities nearby? Can they benefit with each other?

What can manufactory and the city benefit mutually? A new paradigm?
1.3 Death of Traditional Industry

The monumental Brach's candy factory in Chicago is a crumbling shrine to "The World's Candy Capital." Perhaps more appropriately though, the colossal factory is a tombstone marking the agonizing death of the American Dream.

At the height of the Great Depression Brach's was able to post a net income of $175,000 even with a dismal $1.27 million in sales, all while keeping more than 1000 people employed. The company was the first to grant employees raises during the severe economic downturn.

Sons Edwin and Frank took over operations after their father’s passing. They tapped into the exploding middle-class market by positioning attractive candy displays in groceries and purchasing ads on television.

Emil J. Brach worked vigorously until the day he died in 1947 at age 88. By that time Emil positioned Brach's as the #1 bulk producer of candy in the US.

Acquisition of the Brach's brand traded hands over the past few decades

The Chicago factory fell on hard times in the late 1990's and early 2000's. Artificially inflated domestic sugar costs and strict import quotas put in place by the US Department of Agriculture made operating costs in Chicago difficult for Brach's.

The Brach's company would move three more times between 1906 and 1913 to keep up the rapid expansion of their operations.

In 1923 Brach consolidated operations into a $5 million facility designed by architect Alfred Alschuler at the intersection of Kilpatrick, Ferdinand, and the Beltline railroad tracks.

Emil J. Brach worked vigorously until the day he died in 1947 at age 88. By that time Emil positioned Brach's as the #1 bulk producer of candy in the US.

Sons Edwin and Frank took over operations after their father’s passing. They tapped into the exploding middle-class market by positioning attractive candy displays in groceries and purchasing ads on television.

http://americanurbex.com/wordpress/?p=779

The Brach's factory was the first to grant employees raises during the severe economic downturn.
1.1 Manufacturing on Chicago’s West Side

The West Side of Chicago, once a strong hub for Chicago manufacturing, still has a reasonably robust business sector of around 200 manufacturing businesses. As a percentage of overall manufacturing, the West Side has a much stronger representation of fabricated metal products, non-pharmaceutical chemicals and other miscellaneous manufacturers than Chicago overall. Conversely, the West Side has relatively fewer plastics and rubber products, primary metals and printing than the rest of Chicago and virtually no transportation equipment or computer and electronics manufacturers. West Side manufacturers are generally small to medium-sized businesses, with annual revenues averaging $6.2 million. Only thirty-four manufacturers on the West Side have annual revenues that exceed $10,000,000, representing 15% of the manufacturing base. No West Side manufacturers have sales that exceed $100,000,000 annually and only five West Side manufacturers have sales exceeding $50,000,000 annually. Advances in robotics and machinery, for example, have made work that previously required hundreds of people at an assembly line need only a handful of skilled workers who understand the intricacies of a CNC router.

Advances in robotics and machinery, for example, have made work that previously required hundreds of people at an assembly line need only a handful of skilled workers who understand the intricacies of a CNC router.
1.1 Experience in Industrial corridor

Walking along the cracks of the road, increasing number of trucks, seemingly no signs of division of space, we entered into the so called industrial corridor. Buildings, large or small, scattered in this open area, lifelessly. A few chimneys approves their existence as an industrial area. It’s a normal weekday, only the cars, which may not belong to the residents in garfield, outside the building allude the working people inside. We heard nothing besides the rushing of trucks and rain hitting the umbrella.
1.1 Homogeneous Neighbourhood

The black dashlines stand for the main commercial and business streets and the red one demarcates the Garfield Park. By the overlaying of different datas, the correlation of zonings and social captials is relatively small.

**The whole area is quite homogeneous without any center area.**
1.2 West Side Forward

Bringing an end to decades of concentrated poverty on Chicago’s West Side through strategic and cooperative community transformation investments.

Bethel New Life aims to bring an end to decades of concentrated poverty on Chicago’s West Side through strategic and cooperative community transformation investments. We plan to achieve this by initiating a new era in our community development efforts through a strategy of investments that focus on:

1. Building a self-sustaining West Side economy that is connected to the larger regional economy.
2. Strengthening community capacity to benefit from investment.
3. Creating opportunities to bring individuals and families out of poverty.
4. Supporting policies and systems that help communities thrive.

Bethel’s community economic development investments focus on the following goals:

1. Building a sustainable West Side economy that is connected to the larger region (Business Development)
2. Jobs creation (Workforce Development)
3. Strengthening the capacity of the community to benefit from investment (Community Asset Building)

The focused area of this strategy consists of Humboldt Park, Austin, West and East Garfield Park and North Lawndale community, shown in the map in the left page.
1.2 INVESTING IN WHAT WORKS

According to a recent budget study completed by The Brookings Institute, “Cost-Effective Investments in Children”, America’s future and economic well-being will benefit from targeted investments to ensure that children have the skills to become tomorrow’s adult workers, caregivers, taxpayers, and citizens. Within the argument supporting the productivity of public investments in children, the authors note: "programs that help children acquire skills needed for success in the adult workforce are viewed as sound investments because of their positive effects in terms of economic growth, global competitiveness, and reductions in levels of criminal activity and welfare use.”

Several of the cost-effective investments identified in The Brookings Institute review align well with the priorities identified across sectors about how to best reduce poverty: First investment priority - early childhood education programs for 3-4 year olds (these programs show the strongest evidence of returning economic value in return for investment; ranging from 2:1 to 17:1 for the best programs); Second investment priority - providing services to pregnant women and children under age three to promote healthy development of infants and toddlers; Third investment priority - initiatives to improve educational outcomes in high-poverty elementary schools by focusing on the acquisition of reading and other basic skills by all students in the early elementary years.
1.1 INSPIRATION KITCHEN

More than just a restaurant, inspiration kitchen represents the cutting edge in social enterprises with a mission that goes beyond what their menu has to offer.

Located in Uptown and Garfield Park, Inspiration Corporation provides essential social services to Chicagoans hardest hit by homelessness and poverty, and it inspires its participants to take action to improve their own lives. Inspiration Kitchens helps individuals gain valuable skills and experience that lead to employment in the food service industry.

At Inspiration Kitchens-Garfield Park, they pride themselves on being earth-friendly, including their use of local ingredients, solar-heated water and sun-sensitive kitchen lighting.

Food Service Training Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attend an orientation with tests</td>
<td>13-week culinary skills learning</td>
<td>75% employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free for unaffordable students passing tests</td>
<td></td>
<td>60% after 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$9.5/h first job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eco-friendly

- Local ingredients
- Solar heated water
- Rainwater retention
- Solar sensitive kitchen light
Integrating the industrial corridors with the community and regenerate the main streets in the Garfield Park can bring better-paid jobs and activate the whole community.
Definition
Sustainability took its term from biology, where it describes a balanced system which remains productive and diversified. This can be also understood, in more general terms, as endurance of systems and processes. As a science, it teaches us how to thrive to a sustainable development in a closed system. Movement towards sustainability encompasses multitude of social challenges such as urban, planning, economy, international law, transport and lifestyles.
1.1 What is a sustainable neighbourhood?

It’s a place where “use of resources and emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants are going down, not up; where the air and waterways are accessible and clean; where land is used efficiently and shared parks and public spaces are plentiful and easily visited; where people of different ages, income levels and cultural backgrounds share equally in environmental, social and cultural benefits; where many needs of daily life can be met within a 20-minute walk and all may be met within a 20-minute transit ride; where industry and economic opportunity emphasize healthy, environmentally sound practices”\(^1\)

The problem with many neighbourhoods across USA and other post industrial countries, shows the vulnerability of an “open loop” system which is very dependent on economical shifts which are often rapid in nature and don’t allow for timely adaptation. Without external influx of goods and money it could not sustain itself.

Since the problematic of sustainability is so diverse, this chapter will concentrate on 3 prominent aspects, that stem from the governing/services aspect of sustainability, namely: **Vacant lands, Recycling and Energy Consumption**.

The idea is that these 3 elements, very much influenced by the built environment and urban activity, can give a view on the status of Garfield Park from another perspective.

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2.1 The green is on the table

Chicago like many cities in the U.S. claims to be the leader in sustainable growth. The complexity of the term makes such comparison and assessment somewhat difficult, however there are existing programs to prove the case.

All of these programs public and private aim at similar goals such as: green job creation, reducing emissions, runoff water management, transportation, communities, food production, waste management, and renewables sources of energy production. Chicago has set quite ambitious goal of reducing it’s emissions by 80% by 2050.

The image of green city can provide competitive advantage as, sustainability is growing attractor of skilled labour and more conscious citizens.

There are also “indirect” policies that aim especially at the vacancy problem spread throughout Chicago. Green Healthy Neighborhoods (GHN) is a 10- to 20-year planning strategy to maximize the use of vacant land and other neighborhood resources within Chicago’s Englewood, West Englewood, Washington Park and Woodlawn community areas as well as parts of the New City, Fuller Park and Greater Grand Crossing community areas.
Defining inventory - space
The very unsustainable neighbourhood.

Garfield park has lost 2/3 of its population since late 60’s which mark the beginning of this area’s demise. Nowadays the neighbourhood is riddled with empty lots and houses, leaving gaping holes in the urban tissue. Around one quarter of its citizens live below poverty line. The unemployment averages around 15%, and the community is heavily segregated comprising basically only of African Americans. Health, teen pregnancies, crime, dropout rates - all put the neighbourhood in bad light. Generally speaking in social terms the area of Garfield park is in huge distress, and in need of some kind of intervention.

Structure.

Garfield park maintains quite rigid structure of pre-defined functions that focuses, commerce on main streets (Madison), industries on the fringes of the neighbourhood, and residential spread throughout the area. Naturally the main landscape element is formed by the Garfield Park itself which forms a green core of the neighbourhood. With exception of few small parks, the public green is relatively sparse and dispersed thus inaccessible for most inhabitants of the neighbourhood.
Giving trash a second life
City of Chicago provides recycling services together with private enterprises. Apart from regular pick up service that’s part of garbage removal service, citizens living in single family residences are eligible (maximum 4 units per building) for the “blue cart program”. This program provides each house with blue recycling garbage cart that’s emptied by the sanitation services all together with other “normal” garbage. The blue cart program covers entire city, which is divided into 6 sub zones. The subzones are managed between 3 companies: City of Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation, Waste Management Inc, and Sims Midwest Metal Management. The goal to provide for 600.000 households by the city has not been met of yet, clocking at 240.000, that’s why private recycling enterprise was invited. Recycling plan is required by local law, so properties not eligible for blue cart program, can use drop off centers, or private recycling company.
Blue cart program is a single stream recycling, meaning that all recyclable waste is collected together, later delivered and sorted at a sorting plant. Materials are taken to a city-approved recycling center where they are sorted into separate materials, called commodities, then baled or packaged for delivery to manufacturers who reprocess or reuse the materials to make new products.
PRIVATE RECYCLING ENTERPRISES

CITY OF CHICAGO RECYCLING DROP OFF CENTER

PLASTIC  GLASS  PAPER  METALS
With ever growing concern for the energy efficiency City of Chicago has issued a new ordinance.

In September 2013, Mayor Emanuel and Chicago’s City Council adopted a building energy benchmarking ordinance to raise awareness of energy performance through information and transparency, with the goal of unlocking energy and cost savings opportunities for businesses and residents.

The ordinance calls on existing municipal, commercial, and residential buildings larger than 50,000 square feet to track whole-building energy use, report to the City annually, and verify data accuracy every three years. The law covers less than 1% of Chicago’s buildings, which account for ~20% of total energy used by all buildings.

Improving energy efficiency is a key element of Sustainable Chicago 2015, Mayor Emanuel’s 3-year action agenda to make Chicago more livable, competitive, and sustainable.

Significant discrepancy between two parts of the same neighborhood can be attributed to many factors: actual occupancy and energy use, type of buildings (production, workshops, residential) and simple efficiency of the electric and gas appliances (good insulation, energy saving lighting etc)
Although Garfield Park is neglected in many areas it appears that there is a lot of potential in the field of sustainability. The city has an ambitious program of recycling that is already operative. What is also evident is the relative abundance of specialised recycling businesses in the area of the Garfield Park itself. Whether this is the result of relative poverty, and scrapping being an additional source of income, or just the vicinity to industrial sites is still unclear. Maybe the abundance of metal recyclers is also associated with the cost of scrap itself, because large portions of Garfield Park are littered with trash that could be easily recycled such as glass, and PET bottles, which is interesting especially in light of the recycling program provided by the city. The most striking negligence in terms of sustainability is the amount of vacant space that is not beneficial to the neighborhood. Some of the vacant “urban deserts” become wild landfills, but mostly shatter the urban tissue of the area, decreasing its value in financial as well as in qualitative terms. However, with any form of spatial void there is a potential for something new.
Communities

Community areas of Chicago were established in the 1920s by University of Chicago sociologists conducting urban research. These zones represented moderately coherent social character across urban space at this generalized geographical scale. They have been widely used ever since as a convenient means of summarizing social and physical features of spatial units smaller than the city as a whole, with stable boundaries for the compilation of census data. They remain useful as subdivisions of city space that allow the study of change over time because of their stable boundaries.
“1.1 NOUN (plural communities)

1. A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

1.4 (the community) The people of a district or country considered collectively, especially in the context of social values and responsibilities; society.

2 [MASS NOUN] The condition of sharing or having certain attitudes and interests in common;”

Conclusions:

The traditions and institutions of community organizations in Garfield Park are strong but the social fabric has been destructed by:

- poverty,
- incumbent workers,
- majority of female-headed households with children,
- high incarceration and prisoners reentry rate.

Chicago is made up of:
77 community areas that are often grouped into 9 districts or “sides.”

The community areas are well defined and do not overlap. Each community area has one or more neighborhoods in it. The neighborhoods are often not well defined and overlap each other.
Destruction of African – American social fabric and structure of the family:
(since 1970’s AFDC welfare program – fathers moved out so that their income was not included in the base calculation for aid eligibility);

- high percentage of single – mother households;
- high percentage of never married individuals with children;
- no father – role model in families, work becoming “an abstract option”;

Family structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Median Residents in Chicago</th>
<th>Median Residents in Garfield Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- West Garfield Park
- East Garfield Park
- Chicago

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Percentage of Never Married 15 Years and Older</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Married-Couple Families with Children (among all households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Married-Couple Families (among all households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger Families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Percentage of never married 15 years and older: 36%
- Percentage of married-couple families with children (among all households) for Chicago: 26.6%
Poverty is the largest driving force behind what the Children’s Defense Fund term a ‘cradle to prison’ crisis, exacerbated by race. An African-American boy in 2001 has a 1 in 3 chance of going to prison in his lifetime; a Latino boy a 1 in 6 chance; a white boy a 1 in 17 chance.

An African-American girl born in 2001 has a 1 in 17 chance of going to prison in her lifetime; a Latino girl a 1 in 45 chance; a white girl a 1 in 111 chance.  

The rate of incarceration has substantially increased over the past two decades, especially on the far west and south sides of Chicago.

The communities of Austin, East Garfield Park and West Garfield Park experienced the largest relative increases in imprisonment rates of nearly 50% over the past 20 years.

It is clear that mass incarceration is distinctly concentrated by place and that the places of such concentration are

**poor, unemployed and racially isolated.**
1. Inspiration kitchens. Dine well. Do good.

Inspiration kitchens - a successful model of community based organization serving the neighborhood.

“Inspiration Corporation provides essential social services to Chicagoans hardest hit by homelessness and poverty, and we inspire our participants to take action to improve their own lives. Here at Inspiration Kitchens, we help individuals gain valuable skills and experience that lead to employment in the food service industry. Thank you for dining with us and changing lives!”


In 2004, I walked into Inspiration Corporation a convicted felon, wanting to change my life. Inspiration Corporation welcomed me into its free culinary training program with open arms.

Quantrell Taylor. Student.
Community organizations

9 YEARS
800 STUDENTS
Garfield Park Conservatory Alliance
Provides classes, manages urban demonstration garden the size of a city lot, and other special projects to support community initiatives.

LISC - New Communities Program:
support comprehensive community development in 16 Chicago neighborhoods to rejuvenate challenged communities and preserve the diversity of areas in the path of gentrification. It continues to advise the GPCC and provide it with various resources in support of its New Communities Program goals.

Midwest Community Council
helped Harold Washington become Chicago's first African-American mayor

West Carroll Art studios
East Garfield Park Arts District. Warehouse building filled with artists of various disciplines.

Garfield Area Partnership
(Agape Community Church)
Religion and spirituality

Switching Station Artist Lofts
Live/Work space w/ community garden

New Landmark Missionary Baptist Church

Walls Memorial CME Church

Beidler School Local Community Council

Peoples Church of the Harvest

Beidler School Local Community Council

West Cluster Collaborative

Safer Foundation
Safer Return

Raby High School

Chicago West Community Music Center

People's Church of the Harvest

Breakthrough men's center and fresh market

Breakthrough familyplex site (opening 2015)

Providence Saint Mel School

Breakthrough women's center and breakthrough youth network

Breakthrough women's center and breakthrough youth network

Inspiration Kitchens

Breakthrough familyplex site (opening 2015)

Breakthrough familyplex site (opening 2015)

Breakthrough familyplex site (opening 2015)

Providence Saint Mel School

Raby High School

Providence Saint Mel School

Breakthrough men's center and fresh market

West Carroll Art studios

Breakthrough women's center and breakthrough youth network

West Carroll Art studios
Weaknesses of Garfield Park community:

- Destruction of African – American social fabric and structure of the family (since 1970's AFDC welfare program);
- No father – role model in families, work becoming "an abstract option";
- Low self – esteem of youth, dropping out school, eventually criminal activity and prison;
- High rate of incarceration, people returning from prison have lower professional opportunities, need to be reintegrated in society;

Assets of Garfield Park community:

- Community is predominantly young (average age male 29, female 32);
- Large cultural attraction – Garfield Park Conservatory.

Aim: **Create mixed income community by connecting Garfield Park to a larger region** through business and supply chain relationships.

**Phase 1.**
- Raise the self - sufficiency of community members by creating the conditions and opportunities for young adults (especially those with criminal record) to integrate in society and develop professionally.
  
  1.1 Career counseling and job opportunity.
  - Create learning and qualification raise opportunities for adults;
  - Connect community youth to the business community (creative industries and manufacturing);
  
  1.2 Create access to prosocial activity, leisure and recreation centers. Serve both residents and those passing through (invite developers and business owners);
  
  1.3 Motivate youth to participate in collective activity (provide easy access to facilities, interaction with role - models).

**Phase 2.**
- Create new places for leisure, informal education, arts, cultural events and creative industries. Consider the Conservatory and group of studios and lofts (north of Lake St.), Switching Station Artist Lofts (Madison St) as well as small scale industry in the Lake st. as the catalyst for the future developments.
“Experience” is an overused word in the English language and has lots of different meanings. In this final chapter, the word embodies the knowledge we gain from direct participation and observation in the city and the neighborhood: our own hands-on experience.
Experience

Observation and participation

Enough experience can, over time, make someone an expert. Our experience with Garfield Park, for now, has been a week’s visit to the city of Chicago, and two months of research from across the ocean. While this has been very productive and has added a lot to our knowledge about the subject, it doesn’t yet make us experts. We have observed the situation a little, and have not participated in it at all.

Knowledge and contact

We looked for people who have participated and observed a little longer than us. In Chicago, we contacted several different people that have come to know the situation from different experiences, three of which will be discussed in this chapter: Eddy, a resident of Garfield Park; Pauline Lipman, an academic writer and Jamie Simone, a project manager. All of them have experienced the situation either through observation, participation or through a combination of both.
Word on the street

During our visit to Garfield Park we met Eddy, a 53 year old man who is from the neighborhood. He now lives in the suburbs, but he still goes back to Garfield Park from time to time. We met him on North Pulaski Road, near the crossing with West Madison Street.

We talked about several different issues. Drugs, jobs, the youth, crime. But the thing that concerned him most were the killings, specifically the black on black violence.

“When I was comin’ over here there wasn’t none of this going on. I’m 53 years old. We didn’t go out there and fight each other and all this shit, and kill each other. You know, but I come from a different generation than what is happenin’ now.”

A documentary on Garfield Park can be found on the internet, using the link: “http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5nY_XgLNI6yE”. This video includes the interview we had with Eddy on October 14th 2014.
Henry Horner Projects

When asked about the cause of these problems, Eddy brought up the Henry Horner Projects, which were demolished in 2008. A lot of people had to move out, some to West Garfield Park, which caused a lot of tension between different groups of people.

The 1656 Henry Horner homes were part of a public housing project from the late fifties, and were built not far from Garfield Park. At the end of their lifespan, the living conditions were terrible. Broken windows and pipes made the cold winters unbearable. Even worse, the towers were completely run by gangs. In the end, only the poorest of the poor and the baddest of the bad remained.

“They tore that down and put everybody among each other. And if you got people that’s in a big building, in a project. What they gonna do, when they get put into one of these houses? Places where they not used to living on top of each other. You know, you get a whole different breed of people.” - Eddy

2. Photo by Camilo Jose Vergara, 1995. retrieved from urbanlandscaped.blogspot.com
“At Henry Horner, the Vice Lords and Black Souls, a faction of the Disciples, fought fist to fist with white gangs whose turf lay just north of the complex. As the whites moved out, the Vice Lords and Black Souls fought among themselves.”

“Damen Avenue acts as the dividing line between the Vice Lords’ and the Disciples’ turfs. (...) Most children living west of Damen, in what is called “the new projects”, don’t hang out at the Boys Club, which is in Vice Lords’ territory.”
The problems seem to have moved to West Garfield Park.

64% of homicides in West Garfield Park last year happened on either Adams Street or Springfield Avenue.

- Black Disciples
- Four Corner Hustlers
- Black Souls
- Traveling Vice Lords

These five areas contained the highest concentrations of gang activity and rate among the highest crime districts in the city in the early 80's.5

The housing projects have all been demolished, which moved the problems to other areas. According to these figures, Pilsen somehow seems to have recovered a little bit.

5. From the 1984 “Chicago Gangs” documentary. Available on youtube.com/watch?v=8IW-RY-lxYk
“A lot of ‘em have gave up. Yeah. I would say that. A lot of ‘em gave up in life, on life. And these are younger folks, (...) these are folks that’s in they 20’s, that done already gave up in life.”

“Now I think that’s a lot of these folk’s problems. They don’t have nothin’ to look forward for. Nothin’ to look forward to, you know? So when you have nothing to look forward to, you have destruction. You have destruction among each other.”
We also talked to Pauline Lipman, professor of Educational Policy Studies at the University of Illinois. She argues that the cause of all this poverty in Garfield Park isn’t because of the residents themselves. Furthermore, she argues that the theory that these people should learn about disposition toward working hard in school and work ethics from a more affluent class of people, is essentially wrong:

“This [theory] is actually a racist discourse. It’s a culture of poverty discourse. It says that the cause of poverty resides in people themselves. In their behaviours, their dispositions, their ways of acting in the world. But we know that that’s not what causes poverty. What causes poverty is structural, it’s caused by capitalism, essentially. That’s the root cause of poverty.”

According to Ms. Lipman, the people in West Garfield Park need:

- High quality affordable housing
- Free high quality healthcare
- Good jobs
- Government programs:
  - Childcare centers
  - After school programs
  - High quality early childhood programs
  - Community health center
  - Recreational facilities
  - Good education to develop skills

7. Picture from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (2013)
Unfortunately, Pauline doesn’t go into specifics of how to get there, or where to start. She does underline the following:

“The people need to figure out what they need themselves. (...) You can’t do things to people. People have to be part of the project themselves.”

“For a project to invest back in the community, the community has to be involved in that, and the community has to say: we are investing in this community so that the people who get advantages, will get back to that community.”
The role of the mediator

Someone very active in community involvement is Jamie Simone. She started her career as an architect and currently, she’s the program director for The Trust for Public Land foundation in Chicago. For their most recent project, the Bloomingdale Trail, the foundation has taken up the role of a mediator.

“We’ve been out in front with people. I could show you my phone and my email. I get all kinds of messages from community people with questions or complaints about what’s happening with construction, while we’re in the design process, lots of questions... The residents nearby really have to feel like it’s their park, because otherwise it won’t be taken care of.” - Jamie Simone

Ms. Simone is the mediator between the community, the planners and the city. Fundraising is done by philanthropists and private investors, and is organized by non-profit organizations such as The Trust for Public Land. The state only covers a small portion of the financial investment. One of the reasons for this, is that the state government doesn’t have as much money to spend, because taxes in the U.S. are much lower than here.

Furthermore, A lot of U.S. citizens don’t trust the state authorities when it comes to spending their money. Jamie mentioned that the last two governors of Illinois are both in jail right now because of fraud crimes. A mediator between the people and the state is crucial for this project to succeed.

On October 13th 2014, we had an interview with Jamie Simone, in which we talked about the Bloomingdale Trail project, and project development in the United States in general.

8. Picture from: nextcity.org/daily/entry/recap-six-leaders-compare-and-share-notes-on-rail-parks
9. According the Office of Revenue Analysis of the Government of Washington, D.C. in 2013, the tax for lower income families in the city of Chicago was less than 16% of their earnings.
Summary

“Involving the community with the project.”

“Make sure the project gives back to the community.”

“What community?”
Garfield Park problem statement

The question that continues to arise through all conversations is: where do we start? Different from both the European and American traditions, the severity of the situation in Garfield Park demands a different take on project initiation. The lack of community and cohesion right now is a serious threat to architectural, urban and civil development in these neighborhoods, and needs to be addressed first and foremost.
Conclusion

As the final page, we’ve put all conclusions from each of the eleven chapters together in a single map. It’s kind of a mess at first glance, but it does reveal certain interesting overlaps and contradictions.