GIS for Affordable Housing Development

LUCHA
Carly Dutkiewicz, Jennifer Fleming, Joana Zaidan
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Project Summary

Housing generally refers to the social matter of ensuring that all members of society have a home in which to live, whether this is a house or some other kind of dwelling. One definition for affordable housing is housing that is reasonably adequate in standard and location for lower or middle income households and does not cost so much that a household is unlikely to be able to meet other basic needs on a sustainable basis.

In Chicago, as in many other cities, there continues to be a shortage of affordable housing, and the Latin United Community Housing Association (LUCHA) is one of many organizations whose mission is to help address this problem and offer assistance to citizens in need. Their mission statement is: "LUCHA (the Spanish word for "struggle") advances housing as a human right by empowering communities - particularly the Latino and Spanish-speaking populations - through advocacy, education, affordable housing development, and comprehensive housing services."

This project was commissioned to help LUCHA's affordable housing development program, under their building development department. They have tasked us with identifying potential lots in the city of Chicago for the construction of affordable housing developments. They are interested to know which other neighborhoods in the city that they haven't worked with yet, may also be in need of their services. LUCHA works with three primary criteria that guide the choice of the location of their affordable housing developments: space (i.e. lot dimension size, vacancy), income level in the area, and concentration of Latino population.

We worked with GIS techniques and the datasets obtained and used in this project include median and household income, Latino population distribution, and city-owned vacant lots. GIS processing tools (including Kernel Density and Point Distance) were used in the analysis to determine where these three criteria overlap. Analysis was conducted at the census tract level. Three information products were developed: first is a city-wide scale map showing income level, Latino population, and vacant lot density. The second information product is comprised of zoomed in maps showing the three areas that we deemed as opportunity areas and the locations of vacant lots in them. Lastly, an excel table was created to describe in detail all the potential sites located within 0.5 mile of the selected census tracts.

Based on the city-wide scale map, we detected three community areas in the city that we designated as opportunity areas, which are: Back of the Yards, Pilsen, and Logan Square. These are some of the areas where the two primary criteria that guide LUCHA's decisions are met simultaneously in one or more census tracts in the same neighborhood: where there is a high concentration of Latino population and at the same time the majority of the residents have a low annual median income. Our results indicate that there are 51 potentially suitable city-owned vacant lots within 0.5-mile radius of the center of selected census tracts.

GIS is a tool that is becoming more widely used in sustainability assessment as people are recognizing its wide range of exploration and communication abilities. The results of our analysis will be useful to LUCHA in guiding their decision-making process when determining potential lots for new affordable housing developments.

Introduction

Shelter is a primary human need, and many believe that having safe and adequate housing is a basic right. The need for housing should not be ignored by governments or taken lightly while millions of people around the country seek assistance for having an adequate and safe place to call home. The Latin United Community Housing Association (LUCHA) was founded in 1982 and strives to advance housing as a human right by empowering communities in Chicago - particularly the Latino and Spanish-speaking populations - through advocacy, education, affordable housing development and management, and other comprehensive housing services. LUCHA is the Spanish word for "struggle," and the organization has helped over 68,000 low-to-moderate income families rent or buy decent and affordable housing. The Association also works as property managers, directly developing and renting properties that normally consist of multi-family buildings.

LUCHA has six core values: housing is a human right; fair and affordable housing is worth fighting for; housing equity builds community wealth; diversity enriches and contributes to community; all people deserve respect and dignity; and we are transformed in our service to others. Some services that LUCHA offers are homebuyer counseling, down payment assistance, foreclosure prevention counseling, emergency housing assistance, and others. Their supportive services are culturally sensitive and accessible, promoting participation through bi-lingual communication and tenant-orientation, helping people who face the most complex challenges to live with stability, autonomy, and dignity.

In recent years, LUCHA has worked in multiple ways to promote sustainability, especially through social justice and economic development opportunities for minority populations. On the environmental side, the organization promotes energy audits, counseling on energy savings, and green development initiatives (i.e. low-flow showerheads and lighting upgrades). They have also worked with the Enterprise Green Communities and have always participated in recycling. Their staff has been trained on energy efficiency and plan to seek additional ways to further sustainability while expanding the aforementioned initiatives.

The goal of this project is to follow LUCHA's criteria to identify opportunity areas for their new developments in the city of Chicago, and map city-owned vacant lots where these constructions could be built. In the Needs Assessment section we will discuss which criteria were considered for identifying opportunity areas and selecting sites, as well as describe the data we used and the processes we have followed to get to the results presented. In this section, we will also introduce and define the information products we will be delivering with this project.

In the Data section, we will describe in depth and analyze the datasets we have used, while in the Methods section we will indicate and explain the processing steps we followed in manipulating the data. In the Results section, we will present the maps and tables we have created, describe our findings, and analyze their usefulness for LUCHA.

Needs Assessment

LUCHA is continually seeking opportunities for expansion. In identifying possible sites to develop affordable housing, LUCHA considers the following elements: space (i.e. lot dimension size, vacancy), income level, percentage of Latino population, financing, and location in regard to the proximity to LUCHA's offices. As the organization also advocates for an even distribution of affordable housing among communities, its concentration or deficiency in certain neighborhoods also weighs in the decision about location for new developments. Demographic characteristics are also a factor examined while identifying possible sites: while LUCHA primarily works with the Latino population, all racial populations are considered. In regards to financing, LUCHA relies on donations, funding from the government including programs such as low income housing tax credits (LIHTC) and HOME Investment Partnership Programs. Proximity to other community organizations is an important factor for potential partnerships.

LUCHA has tasked us with identifying potential lots for development given the criteria above. All elements can be spatially represented using GIS. We have determined thresholds for

both income level and concentration of Latino population that can be easily identified in the maps. For income, the threshold set is a concentration of households earning an annual income of less than $30,000 equal or above 40%. For Latino population, the threshold is a concentration of Latinos in the tract's population equal or above 50%. This will be useful as a base for the decision-making process and can help further the association's mission by identifying where affordable housing is needed and where its implementation will be most effective.

Data

Dataset 1
- File Name: City-Owned Land Inventory
- Description: This dataset contains the locations and other attributes of vacant property owned and managed by the City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development
- Source of the data: City of Chicago Data Portal
- https://data.cityofchicago.org/Community-Economic-Development/City-Owned-Land-Inventory/aksk-kvfp
- Processing steps: Properties with less than 3,750 sq ft were deleted given that the minimum lot size for affordable housing development as requested by LUCHA is 150 ft. x 25 ft.
- Spatial object type: Point
- Attributes:
    14-DIGIT PIN #: Property Index Number
    STREET NUMBER: Address
    STREET DIRECTION: Address
    STREET NAME: Address
    TYPE: Ave, St, etc.
    SQ. FT.: Size of property
    WARD: Legislative district (there are 50 in Chicago)
    COMMUNITY AREA: Neighborhood
    ZONING CLASSIFICATION: Regulations as to how land can be used (i.e. residential, commercial, etc.)
    TIF DISTRICT: Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts are areas where funds are available to put vacant properties back to productive use
    LOCATION: Longitude and latitude
- Data format: Excel file

Dataset 2
- File name: Latino Population and Household Income
- Source of the data: National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS) https://www.nhgis.org - 2014 American Community Survey: 5-Year Data [2010-2014]
- Processing steps: The original dataset includes all counties in the State of Illinois and the subdivision is the census block group inside each census tract. The first step is to clean the dataset using select by location tool to keep only the data relative to the City of Chicago.
- The dataset shows household income divided into 16 classes, what should be reviewed and rearranged into fewer classes based on LUCHA's criteria and measures that better suit their work and purpose. The dataset also shows the median household income, which is less accurate than the income classes but that might be helpful to the organization in some way.
- Spatial object type: Polygon.
- Attributes:
    GISJOIN: GIS Join Match Code
    YEAR: Data File Year
    STATE: State Name
    STATEA: State Code

COUNTY: County Name
COUNTYA: County Code
TRACTA: Census Tract Code
BLKGRPA: Block Group Code
NAME_E: Area Name
POPULATION: ABBBE001: Total
      ABBBE002: Not Hispanic or Latino
      ABBBE003: Hispanic or Latino
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: ABDOE001: Total
                ABDOE002: Less than $10,000
                ABDOE003: $10,000 to $14,999
                ABDOE004: $15,000 to $19,999
                ABDOE005: $20,000 to $24,999
                ABDOE006: $25,000 to $29,999
                ABDOE007: $30,000 to $34,999
                ABDOE008: $35,000 to $39,999
                ABDOE009: $40,000 to $44,999
                ABDOE010: $45,000 to $49,999
                ABDOE011: $50,000 to $59,999
                ABDOE012: $60,000 to $74,999
                ABDOE013: $75,000 to $99,999
                ABDOE014: $100,000 to $124,999
                ABDOE015: $125,000 to $149,999
                ABDOE016: $150,000 to $199,999
                ABDOE017: $200,000 or more
ABDPE001: Median household income in the past 12 months
ABDYE001: Median household income in the past 12 months (Households with a householder who is Hispanic or Latino)

- Data format: Shapefile and Excel file

Dataset 3
- File Name: Median Income
- Description: This dataset contains information collected from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2014 on household median income in the past 12 months based on census tracts in Cook County. The data is also broken down by sex, age, race, family vs. non-family.
- Source of the data: 2014 ACS 1-year estimates, http://factfinder.census.gov
- Processing steps: The csv file was imported into GIS and joined to a Chicago census tract shapefile based on census tract number
- Spatial object type: Polygon
- Attributes:
  GEO.id: Unique Identifier
  TRACT: Census tract
  GEO.id: Unique Identifier
  GEO.display-label: Geography - census tract and county
  HC01_EST_VC02: Total estimated number of households
  HC01_MOE_VC02: Margin of error for total estimated number of households
  HC02_EST_VC02: Estimated household median income
  HC02_MOE_VC02: Margin of error for estimated household median income
     The dataset contains over 100 attributes that break down income by race, age, and gender. These attributes were not included in analysis. The attributes applicable to analysis are described above.
- Data format: CSV file

<u>Methods</u>

The first information product that we've created is a city-wide map showing income, concentration of Latino population, and density of city-owned vacant lots. Median household income is displayed as a choropleth map and is divided into eight classes (<$10,000 ; $10,000-19,999 ; 20,000-29,999 ; 30,000-39,999 ; 40,000-49,999 ; 50,000-74,999 ; 75,000-99,999 ; >=100,000). Census tracts that have greater than 40% of the households earning less than $30,000 are outlined in red. Areas with Latino population equal to or greater than 50% are displayed in a simple criss-cross overlay in black. Vacant lots are represented by density in light blue.

To create our first information product, we used the following data: Latino population, income, and city-owned vacant lots. Select by attributes was used to select tracts where the proportion of Latino population is greater than 0.5. Median income by census tract was simply joined to the census tract shapefile. We also used a second income dataset that reveals income information by the number of households that fall within each income category in each census tract. Select by attributes was used to select the tracts where the proportion of households earning less than $30,000 is greater than 0.4. In regards to the city-owned vacant lots, as mentioned before, we have included only those properties larger than 3,750 in dataset, and then geocoded the addresses to display the sites in ArcMap. Next, we created a kernel density map of vacant lots. By overlaying these data, we produced a map that shows where potential opportunity areas for LUCHA's developments are located in the city of Chicago. A diagram showing the processing steps is below.
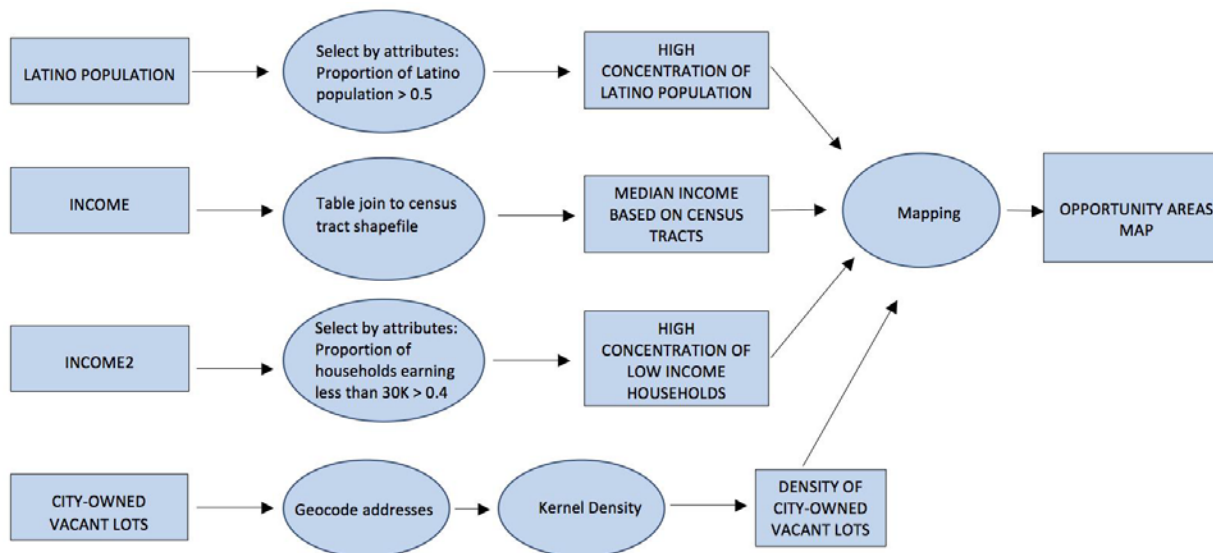

Figure 1: Diagram showing the processing steps to create a city-wide map showing vacant lots, income, and Latino population.

After identifying general areas where all three criteria are met, we created zoomed-in maps that provide more details of these opportunity areas. These maps show the exact location of city-owned vacant lots (represented by green circles) along with local streets and their names. Just as the general map, the zoomed in maps also highlight census tracts that have greater than 40% of the households earning less than $30,000, outlined in red. The census tracts that we deemed potential areas for affordable housing development based on the three criteria are highlighted.

To create the second information product, we took all of the same processing steps we used to create the opportunity areas map, with the exception of the kernel density. Here vacant lots are displayed as individual points and the median income and Latino population layers were removed for better visualization purposes. A diagram showing the processing steps is below.
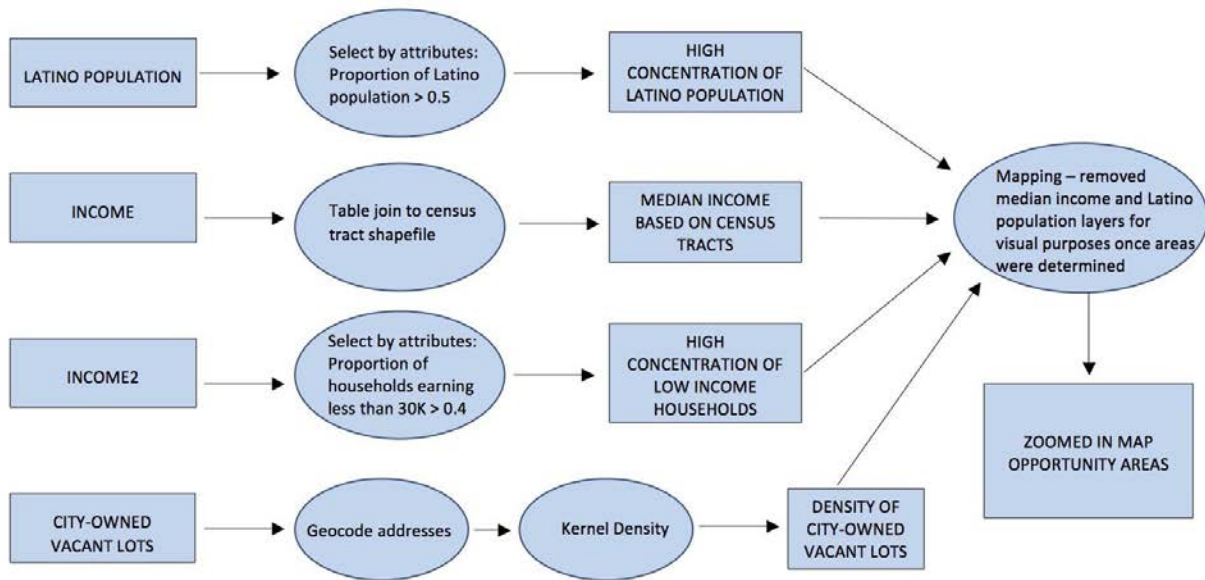
Figure 2: Digram showing the processing steps to create zoomed in maps of potential areas for affordable housing development.

Our third information product is a table that includes the addresses and specific characteristics of each site that falls within a 0.5-mile radius of the center of selected census tracts. For this step, we selected only the tracts that combine the two main criteria LUCHA is looking at when selecting locations for housing developments: low income and concentration of Latino population. The objective of this table is to provide more details of each lot within close distance to those selected areas. Elements of the table include the lot address, square footage, ward number, community area, current zoning regulation, TIF District, and longitude/latitude.

To create the table of potential vacant lots we used the feature to point tool for previously selected opportunity census tracts. This created centroids for the tracts. We then used the Point Distance tool to determine all vacant lots within a 0.5-mile radius of those census tracts centroids. This table will be provided to LUCHA in Excel format. A diagram showing the processing steps is below.
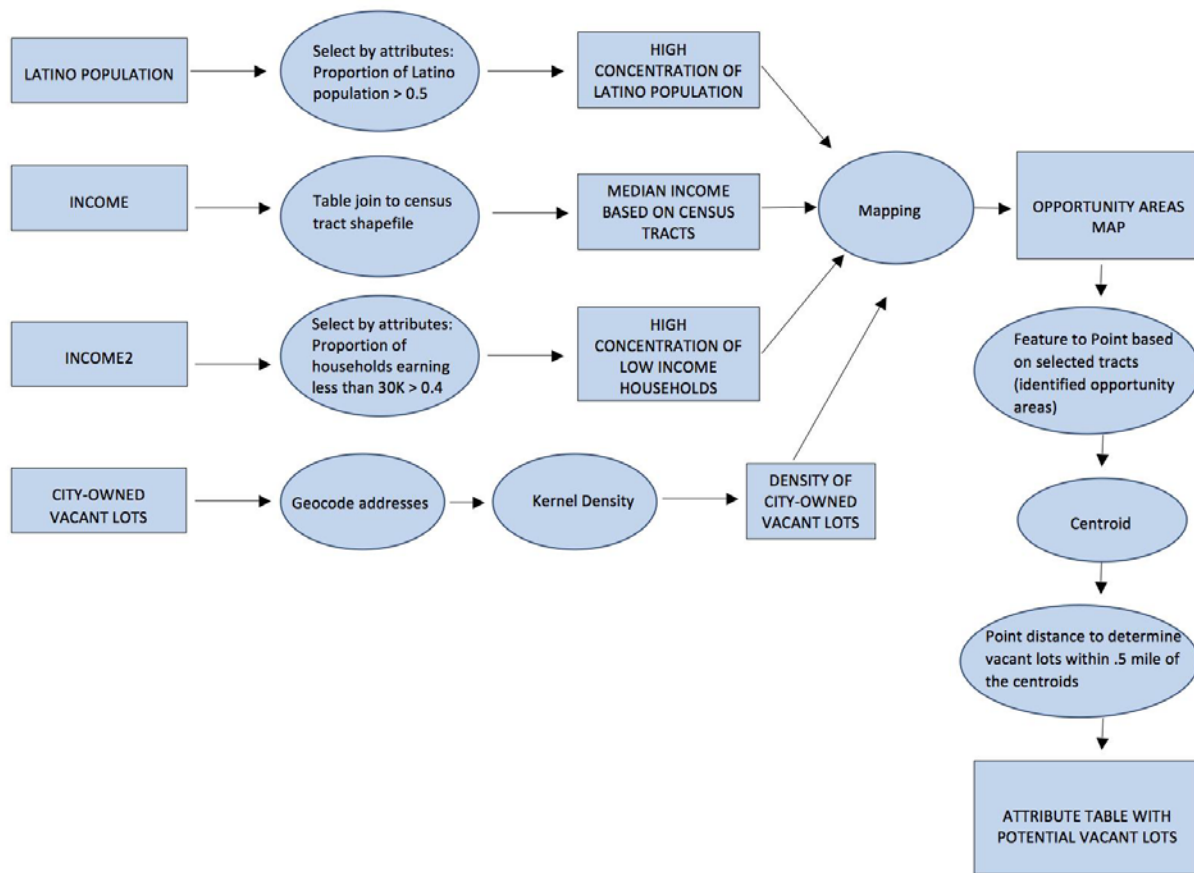
Figure 3: Diagram showing the processing steps to create a table of potential lots for affordable housing development.

Results

Given all the criteria we were given to work with that include income level, concentration of Latino population, and areas with city-owned vacant lots, we were able to come up with the map shown below, titled "Opportunity Areas for LUCHA Housing Development." Our analysis revealed that the areas with lower median income are found on the west and south sides of Chicago. Since median income information can be affected by outliers, we have detected and outlined in red the census tracts where more than 40% of the households earn an annual income of less than $30,000. The census tracts where the concentration of latino population is greater than 50% are located on the west, near south and northwest sides of the city. City-owned vacant lots are spread throughout the city, but higher concentrations of those that are larger than the minimum required size are found on the south and west sides.

The map serves to display, in a straightforward and easy to read manner, the main criteria that we have used to guide our area selection. It shows in a single map all datasets independently so that it is possible to focus on information provided by income and Latino population data separately or in combination. This is helpful because, even if the main focus of LUCHA is to develop in neighborhoods that meet both criteria, they might also want to know which are other census tracts where the population has very low income, but are not majorily comprised by Latinos. They also might be interested in locating the neighborhoods where there is a high concentration of Latino population independently of income level.

The concentration of city-owned vacant lot information showed in this map serves basically to illustrate regions of the city where there is a higher chance that LUCHA will be able to find, among several lots available, one that better fits their development vision for a particular project. It is another instrument to guide their search for locations, but it is of secondary importance considering that there are vacant lots in almost every tract, and if only one is to be selected for each project, density matters more as an increase in the probability of success than as criteria to be met.

Opportunity Areas for LUCHA Housing Development

Legend

Vacant Lot Density

- Low
- Medium
- High
- >40% of Households Earning Below 30K
- Latino Population >50%

Median Income

- <10000
- 10000 - 19999
- 20000 - 29999
- 30000 - 39999
- 40000 - 49999
- 50000 - 74999
- 75000 - 99999
- >100000

00.51 2 3 4
Miles

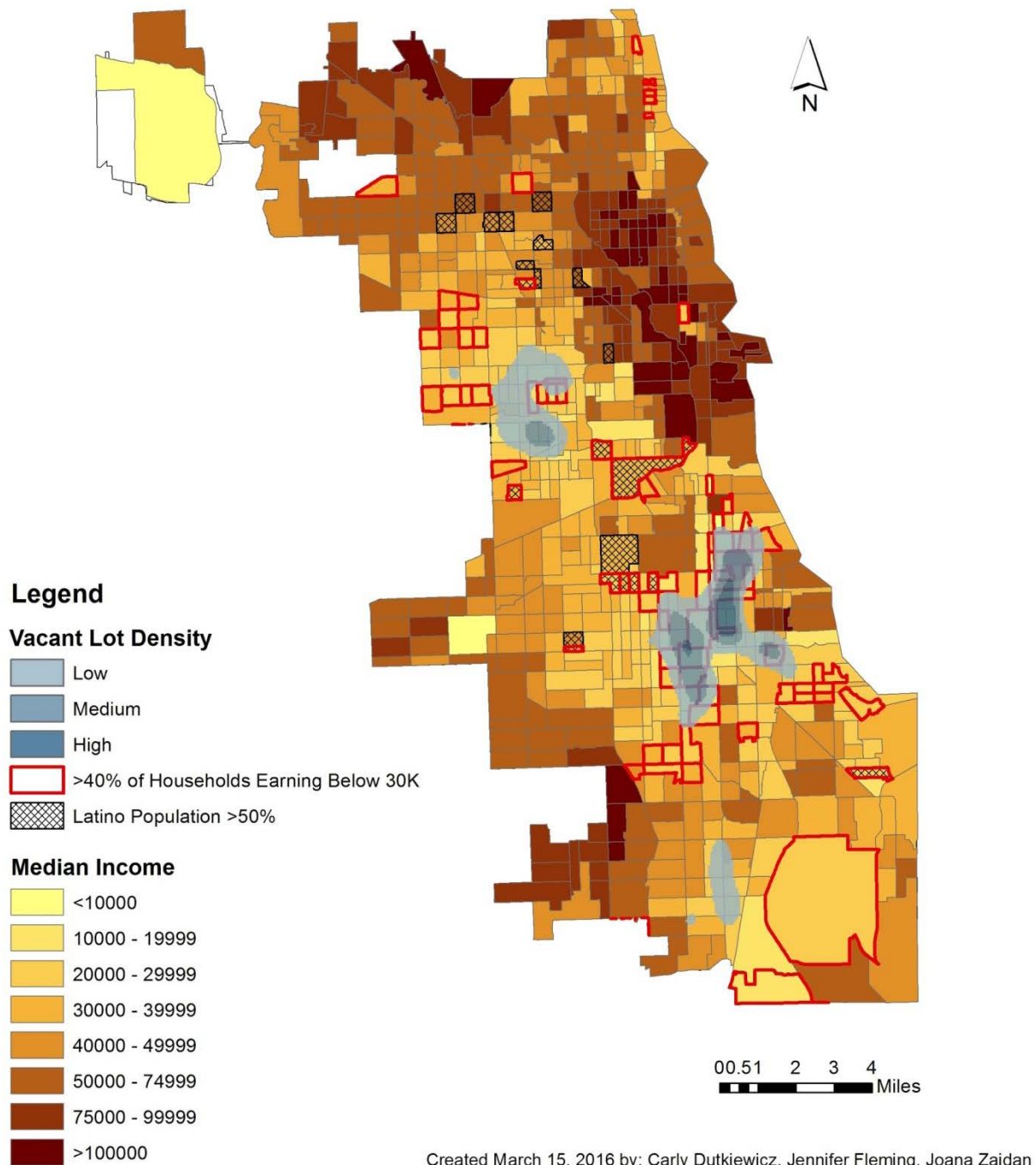Created March 15, 2016 by: Carly Dutkiewicz, Jennifer Fleming, Joana Zaidan

Figure 4: City-wide map showing vacant lot density, median income, areas with high concentrations of low-income households, and high concentrations of Latino population.

The areas where the threshold for both income and Latino population intersect are the locations where we recommend that LUCHA should first look to develop their new affordable housing projects. The threshold for low income is defined by the census tracts where over 40% of

the households earn an annual income inferior to $30.000. The threshold for Latino population is defined by the census tracts where over 50% of the population is Latino.

As mentioned before, we zoomed in three of these areas to create more detailed maps that show the exact location of city-owned vacant lots and street names. In these maps, we have highlighted as selected census tracts those that meet both threshold criteria of low income and concentration of Latinos, while still showing outlined in red the tracts that meet only the low income criteria. Some of the sites are situated within the selected census tracts, but we have also included the lots located in neighboring areas that are within the distance of a half mile radius from those selected tracts' center point. We have made this decision considering that the census tract scale is small enough that the proximity of a lot to the selected site is still relevant in terms of ability to serve the population in that same neighborhood. The community areas we have selected to provide the detailed maps are Back of the Yards, Pilsen, and Logan Square. Some of these communities encompass more than one selected census tracts.
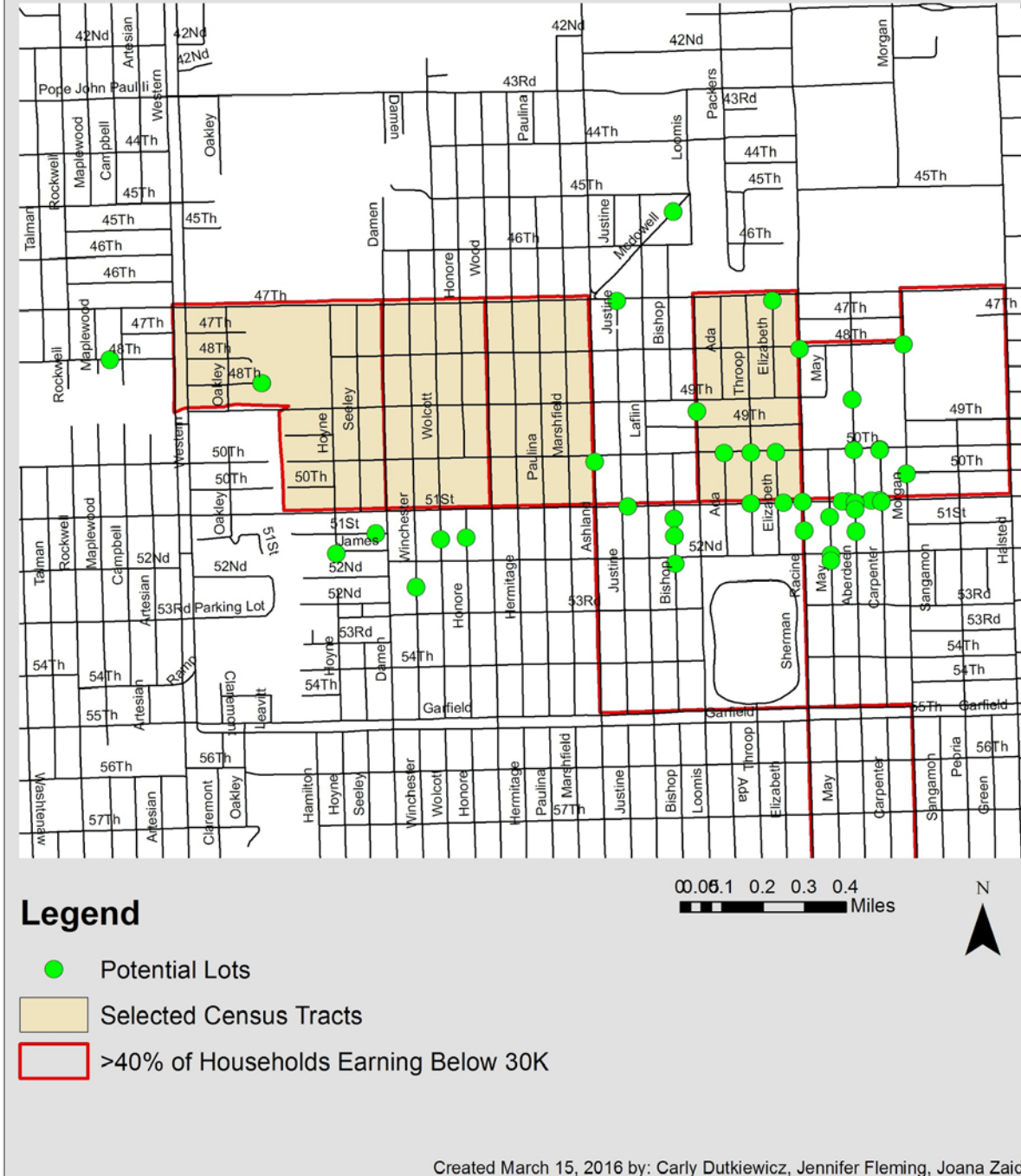
Figure 5: Zoomed in map of the Back of the Yards community showing selected census tracts and vacant lots within a 0.5-mile radius.
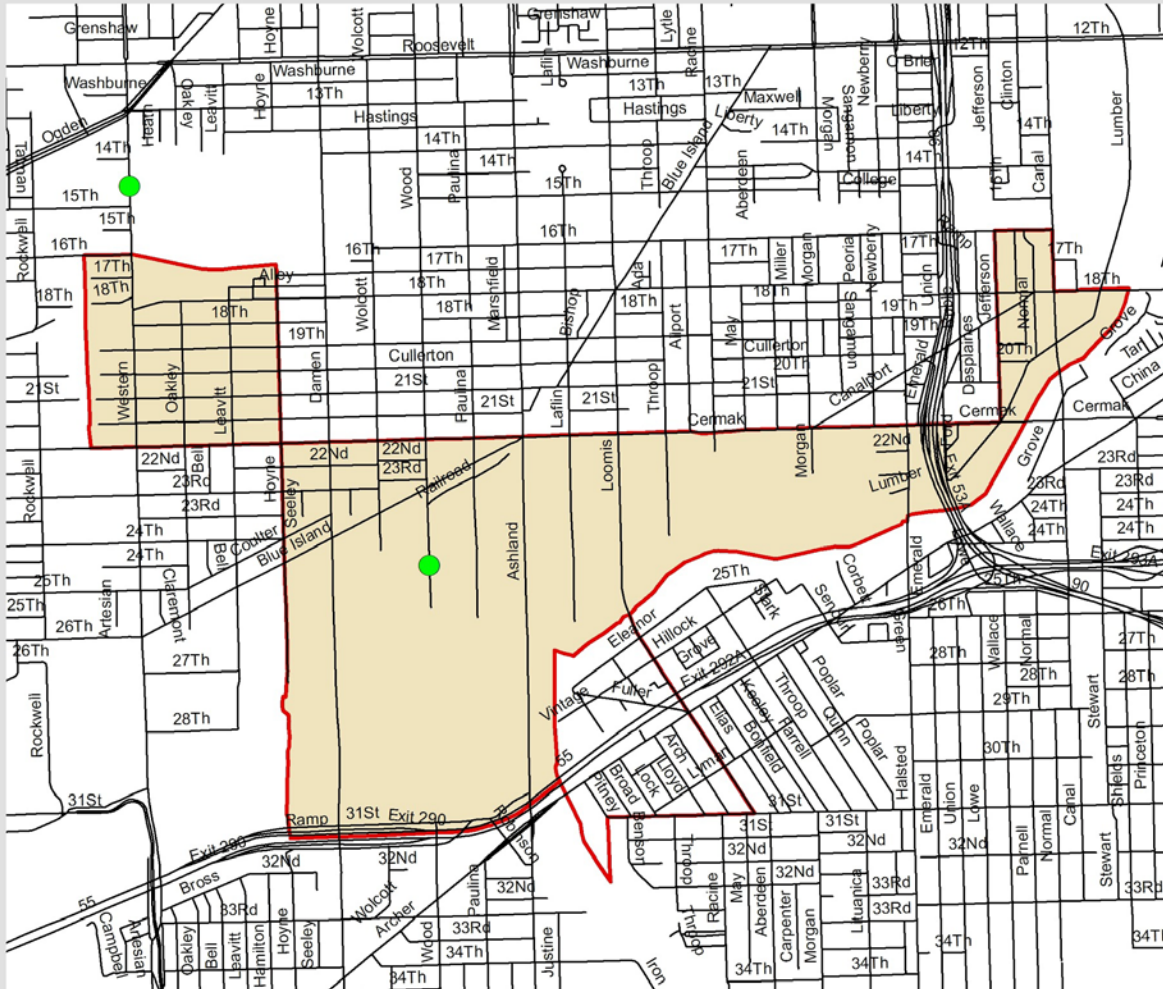
Figure 6: Zoomed in map of the Pilsen community showing selected census tracts and vacant lots within a 0.5-mile radius.

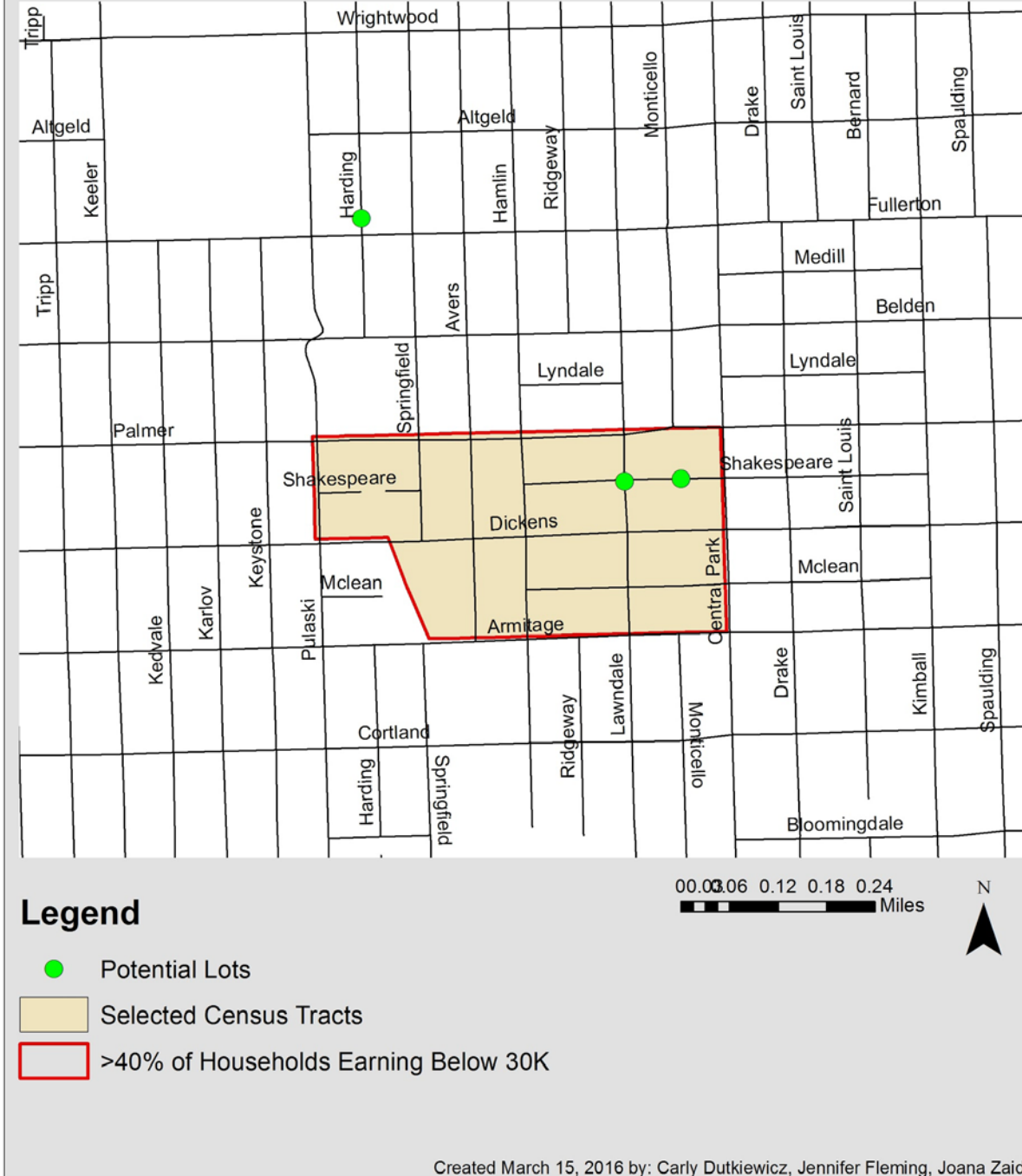Figure 7: Zoomed in map of the Logan Square area showing selected census tracts and vacant lots within a 0.5-mile radius.

The attribute table generated from our analysis shows that there are a total of 51 potential sites in these three community areas. A section of the attribute table is presented below. The complete table is displayed in Appendix A, and an excel file will also be provided to LUCHA.

The table shows important details of each of the selected potential sites, including the zoning code of the area where it is located, and if it belongs to a TIF district. As mentioned before, this information is useful when moving forward on selecting the sites for development, guiding the decision-making process depending on impediments, such as zoning restrictions to residential use.

LOT#	Street Address	City	Sq_Ft	Ward	Community	Zoning	TIF District
1	1032 W 51ST ST	Chicago	5023	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
2	1055 W 51ST ST	Chicago	5745	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
3	1108 W 51ST ST	Chicago	6240	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
4	1115 W 51ST ST	Chicago	8177	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
5	1200 W 51ST ST	Chicago	6049	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
6	1223 W 51ST ST	Chicago	8201	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
7	1300 W 51ST ST	Chicago	5643	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
8	1301 W 51ST ST	Chicago	4105	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF
9	1456 S WESTERN AVE	Chicago	16545	28	NEAR WEST SIDE	PMD 7	Western/Ogden Ind. Corridor
10	1522 W 51ST ST	Chicago	6126	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	47th/Ashland
...							

Figure 8: Sample of Table with details of potential lots for affordable housing development based on selected census tracts.

Conclusions

By using GIS processing techniques, we were able to identify potential areas for affordable housing. Data on income, Latino population, and city-owned vacant land were used in the analysis. A map showing all three data elements helped us determine which areas to focus on, which are Back of the Yards, Pilsen, and Logan Square. Further analysis led us to determine that there are 51 suitable lots available for affordable housing development within these three community areas.

We were able to successfully meet our research goal of identifying areas for affordable housing development. The methods, in particular the use of the point to distance tool, were effective given the data we obtained. The maps and the table of potential lots will help guide LUCHA's decisions in expanding affordable housing locations. GIS can serve as a useful tool to an

organization like LUCHA, where many elements affect decision-making. Analysis like the one described above can help to further LUCHA's mission so they can continue to empower Latino and low-income communities across Chicago.

There are two needs that LUCHA noted that we chose not to address, which are financing, and location of vacant lots in regards to LUCHA's offices. Geospatial data is not readily available for such information, and would have required extensive outside research on our part. Based on the maps we provided, LUCHA will be able to identify which areas are most convenient in relation to their offices locations. In regards to financing, LUCHA staff is likely knowledgeable of the organizations near potential sites that could assist in financing. Also, given that we have narrowed down potential sites it will be easier to research local and community organizations in specific areas of the city. Overall, this is information that does not need to be displayed in GIS.

Some recommendations for the project include incorporation of zoning and TIF Districts in the maps. We chose to include this information rather in the Excel table to reduce clutter in the maps and so we did not overwhelm LUCHA with the amount of maps we provided. However, it may be useful to LUCHA to have it in map format as well. Another recommendation is to find more information on the City-owned vacant land inventory. There was no information (metadata) on whether these were vacant lots and/or vacant buildings, but contact could be made to determine this.

To better fulfill an organization's geographic information needs in working towards building a sustainable community it would be useful for them to hire a GIS specialist. In regards to LUCHA in particular, GIS could also be used as a means to track where are located their existing housing developments. In addition, it would be valuable to look at other variables when considering affordable housing locations, and not only income, race, and vacant lots. Other factors such as access to public transportation, grocery stores, green spaces, health care, jobs, amongst other things should also be considered when deciding on where to develop affordable housing, and all these elements could be spatially represented using GIS techniques.

Appendix A: Table of Potential Lots

LOT#	Street Address	City	Sq_Ft_	Ward	Community	Zoning	TIF District	X	Y
1	1032 W 51ST ST	Chicago	5023	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.651404	41.801386
2	1055 W 51ST ST	Chicago	5745	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.651802	41.801379
3	1108 W 51ST ST	Chicago	6240	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.652929	41.801359
4	1115 W 51ST ST	Chicago	8177	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.653171	41.801356
5	1200 W 51ST ST	Chicago	6049	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.65502	41.801346
6	1223 W 51ST ST	Chicago	8201	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.655911	41.801325
7	1300 W 51ST ST	Chicago	5643	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.657443	41.801301
8	1301 W 51ST ST	Chicago	4105	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.657443	41.801301
9	1456 S WESTERN AVE	Chicago	16545	28	NEAR WEST SIDE	PMD 7	Western/Ogden Ind. Corridor	-87.68588	41.861961
10	1522 W 51ST ST	Chicago	6126	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	47th/Ashland	-87.663185	41.801234
11	2020 W 51ST PL	Chicago	19801	16	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.674979	41.800359
12	2119 S LAWNDALE AVE	Chicago	13268	24	NORTH LAWNDALE	RT-4	Ogden/Pulaski	-87.719188	41.919988
13	2200 W 48TH PL	Chicago	58431	15	NEW CITY	M2-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.680258	41.80565
14	2200 W 48TH PL	Chicago	86898	15	NEW CITY	M2-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.680258	41.80565
15	2415 N HARDING AVE	Chicago	5019	31	LOGAN SQUARE	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.725452	41.924725
16	2481 N WOOD ST	Chicago	17104	32	LINCOLN PARK	M3-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.670785	41.847461
17	2481 N WOOD ST	Chicago	15554	32	LINCOLN PARK	M3-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.670785	41.847461
18	2512 W 48TH PL	Chicago	24549	14	BRIGHTON PARK	M2-2	Stevenson/Brighton	-87.687346	41.806507
19	3643 W SHAKESPEARE AVE	Chicago	4714	35	LOGAN SQUARE	RT-4	NOT IN TIF	-87.717826	41.920026
20	4532 S MCDOWELL AVE	Chicago	6265	15	NEW CITY	RS-1	47th/Ashland	-87.66097	41.811534
21	4705 S JUSTINE ST	Chicago	15032	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	47th/Ashland	-87.663636	41.808419
22	4710 S ELIZABETH ST	Chicago	6092	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.65636	41.808386
23	4801 S MORGAN ST	Chicago	381485	20	NEW CITY	PMD 8	47th/Halsted	-87.650246	41.806821
24	4802 S RACINE AVE	Chicago	5998	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.655107	41.80669
25	4916 S LOOMIS ST	Chicago	15636	20	NEW CITY	RT-4	47th/Ashland	-87.65992	41.804537
26	4949 S ABERDEEN ST	Chicago	88012	20	NEW CITY	M1-2	47th/Halsted	-87.652655	41.804918
27	5000 S ADA ST	Chicago	4136	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.658669	41.803075
28	5000 S CARPENTER ST	Chicago	3913	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.651393	41.803173
29	5000 S ELIZABETH ST	Chicago	4445	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.656255	41.803097
30	5001 S ADA ST	Chicago	4070	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.658669	41.803075
31	5001 S ABERDEEN ST	Chicago	3912	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.652596	41.803151
32	5000 S THROOP ST	Chicago	4058	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.657423	41.803088
33	5003 S CARPENTER ST	Chicago	3904	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.651392	41.803138
34	5011 S ASHLAND AVE	Chicago	5408	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	47th/Ashland	-87.664719	41.802799
35	5035 S MORGAN ST	Chicago	6253	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.650147	41.802297
36	5100 S ABERDEEN ST	Chicago	5560	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.652569	41.80131
37	5100 S CARPENTER ST	Chicago	5745	20	NEW CITY	B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.651331	41.801332
38	5114 S ABERDEEN ST	Chicago	8223	20	NEW CITY	RS-3/B3-2	NOT IN TIF	-87.652566	41.801065
39	5124 S BISHOP ST	Chicago	4681	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.661032	41.800793
40	5128 S MAY	Chicago	4047	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.653755	41.800806
41	5155 S HONORE ST	Chicago	6315	16	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.670754	41.800189
42	5154 S RACINE AVE	Chicago	6133	20	NEW CITY	RT-4	NOT IN TIF	-87.654959	41.800345
43	5158 S ABERDEEN	Chicago	4395	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.652544	41.800295
44	5157 S WOLCOTT AVE	Chicago	3762	16	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.671952	41.800149
45	5157 S WOLCOTT AVE	Chicago	3762	16	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.671952	41.800149
46	5159 S BISHOP ST	Chicago	4030	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.661018	41.8002
47	5160 S HOYNE	Chicago	3866	16	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.676836	41.79967
48	5201 S MAY ST	Chicago	5973	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.653713	41.799483
49	5210 S BISHOP ST	Chicago	6237	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.660995	41.799218
50	5212 S MAY ST	Chicago	4097	20	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.653707	41.799277
51	5249 S WINCHESTER AVE	Chicago	4621	16	NEW CITY	RS-3	NOT IN TIF	-87.673115	41.798466