

alleviating homelessness in chicago

A self-sufficient, revenue generating node, which combines commerce and a support system to alleviate homelessness in Chicago.

There are over **76,000** homeless citizens within the boundaries of Chicago, yet the city spends very little to remedy the situation, when compared to other cities. Of those 76,000 people 52% are homeless families, usually consisting of a mother and child.

Currently there are about **11,000** shelter beds available. Of the people who have sought shelter, over 22% were turned away at least once in the last year.

How can we alleviate this shelter deficit without further straining the city's budget?

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| San Francisco | \$102.78 |
| New York City | \$37.30 |
| Philadelphia | \$10.93 |
| Chicago | \$2.96 |
| homelessness funding (2005): | |
| cost per capita | |

becoming homeless:

Apart from issues of domestic violence, homeless families are often produced from a cycle of little education, low paying jobs, and unaffordable housing.

Many families struggle just to make ends meet, and an unexpected emergency often times is what pushes these families over the brink.

The least expensive way for a city to lessen family homelessness is to provide preventative funding and counseling.



education

594,000

number of people between the ages of 25 - 54 in Illinois who do not have a high school diploma or GED

=



employment

71.5%

percentage of jobs offering family sustaining wages in Illinois that requires at least an associates degree

=



housing

\$19.03

hourly rate needed in order to spend only 30% of your income on shelter - versus the \$8.25 minimum wage



mapping family homelessness:

The wrong combination of household income, cost of rent, education level, and household size can quickly devastate a family.

These factors are mapped out per Chicago zip codes to illustrate the where homeless families might emerge. These locations need accessibility to shelter and support options.

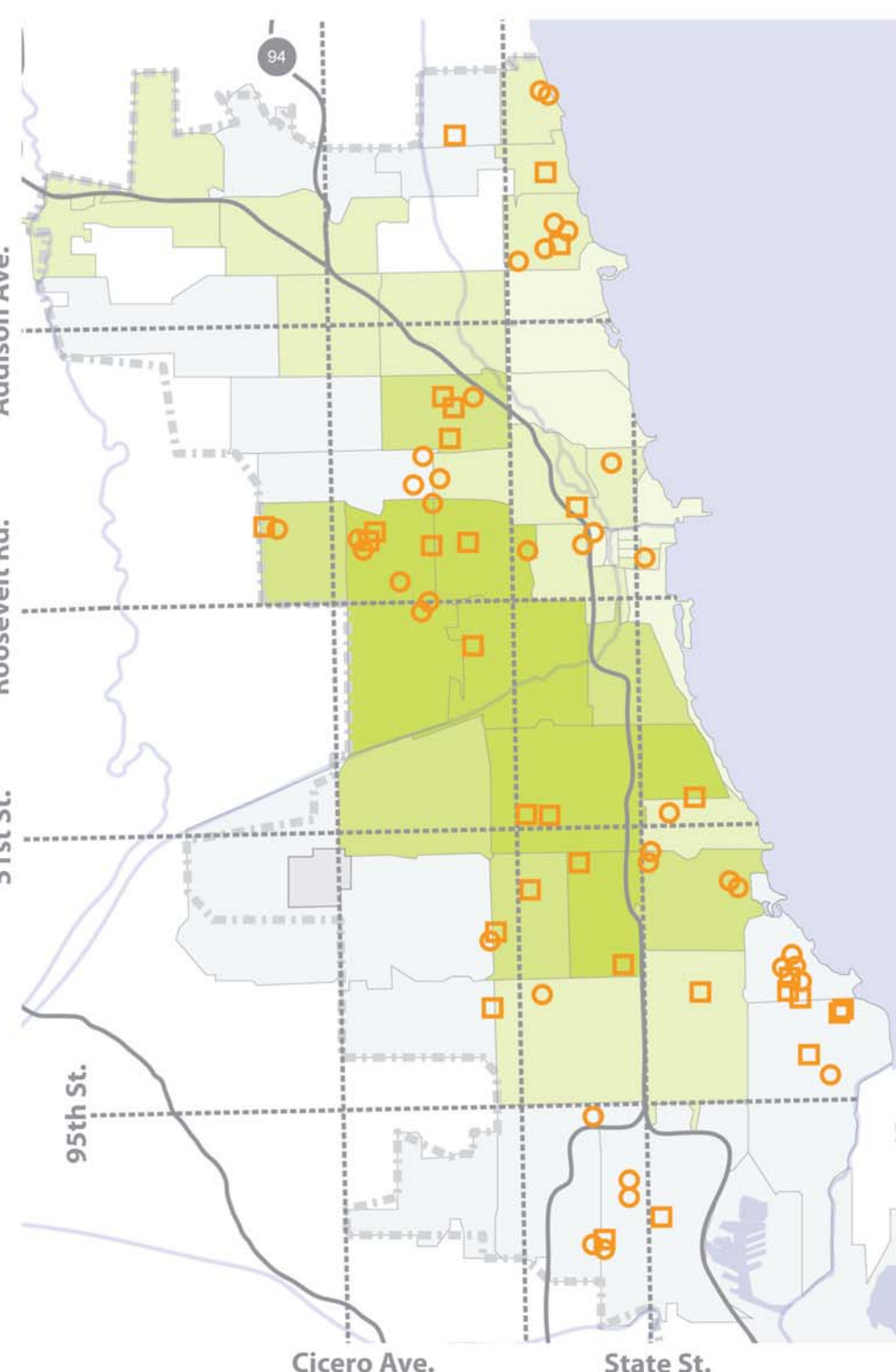
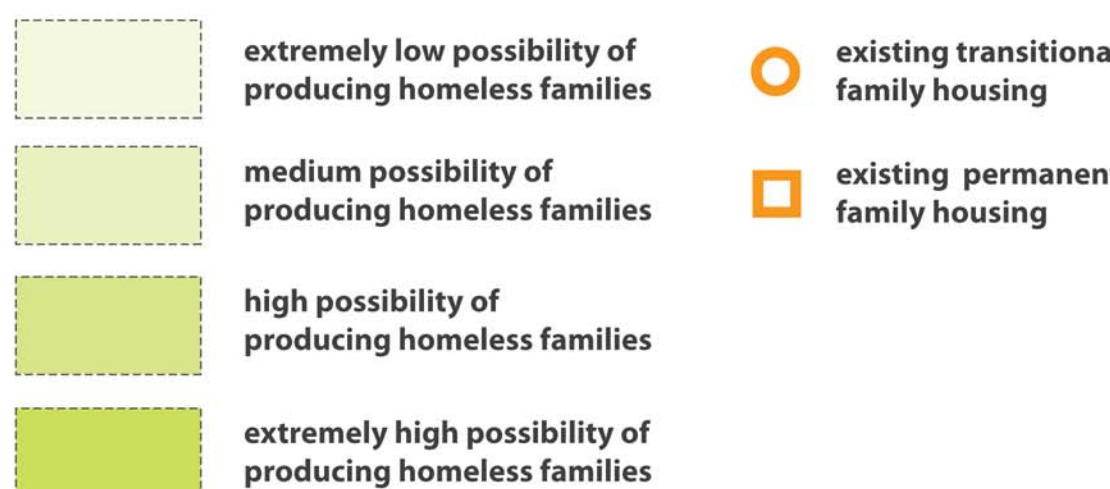
self-sufficient nodal network:

A network of revenue generating and non-revenue generating shelter and support nodes inserted within the existing infrastructure.

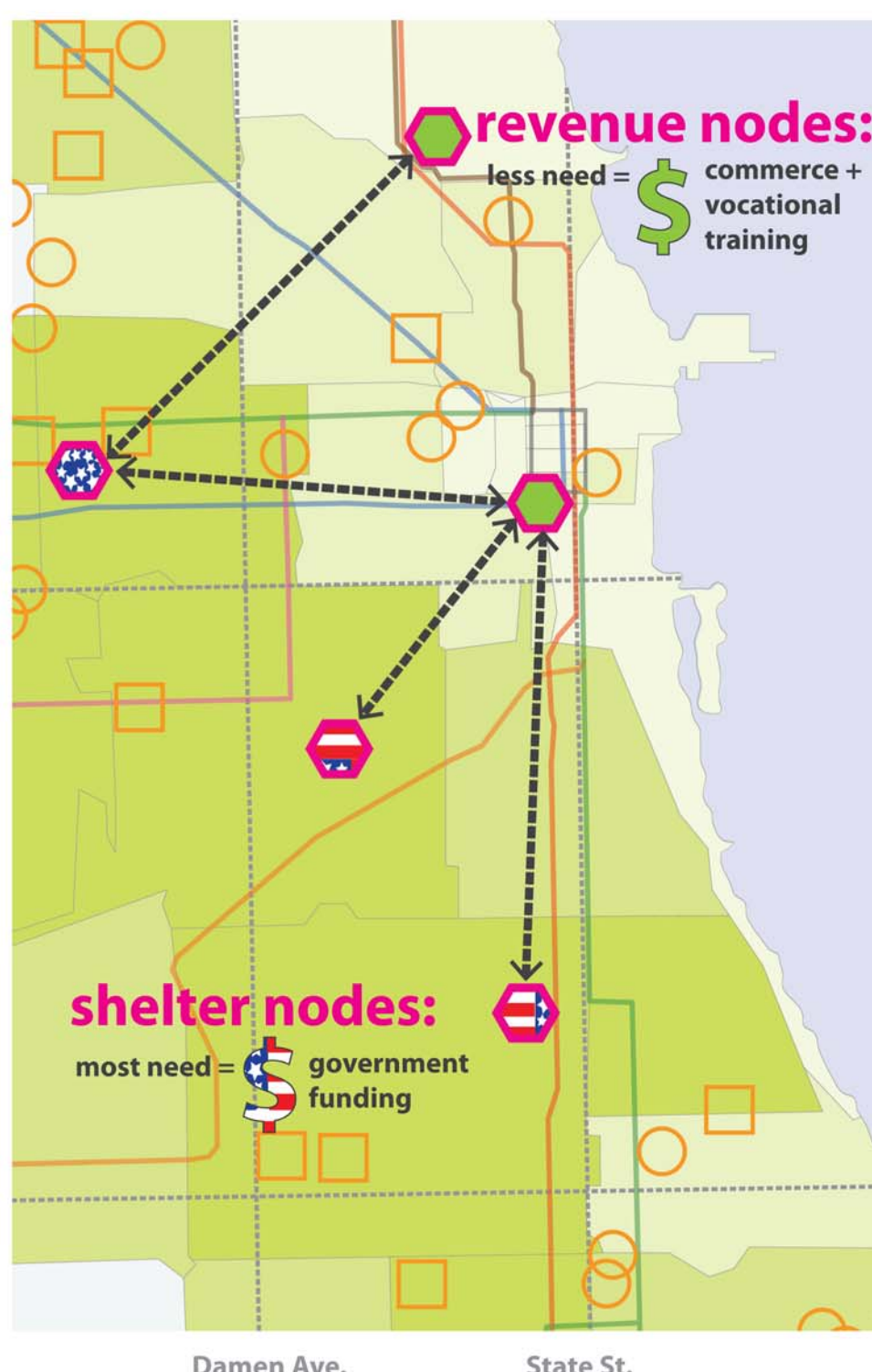
Revenue generating nodes are located in areas with high commerce and access to public transportation. These nodes provide on-site vocational training, shelter, support and adjacencies to jobs outside the node.

Non-revenue generating nodes are located in areas where the demand is greatest, keeping residents close to their families and to their established personal life.

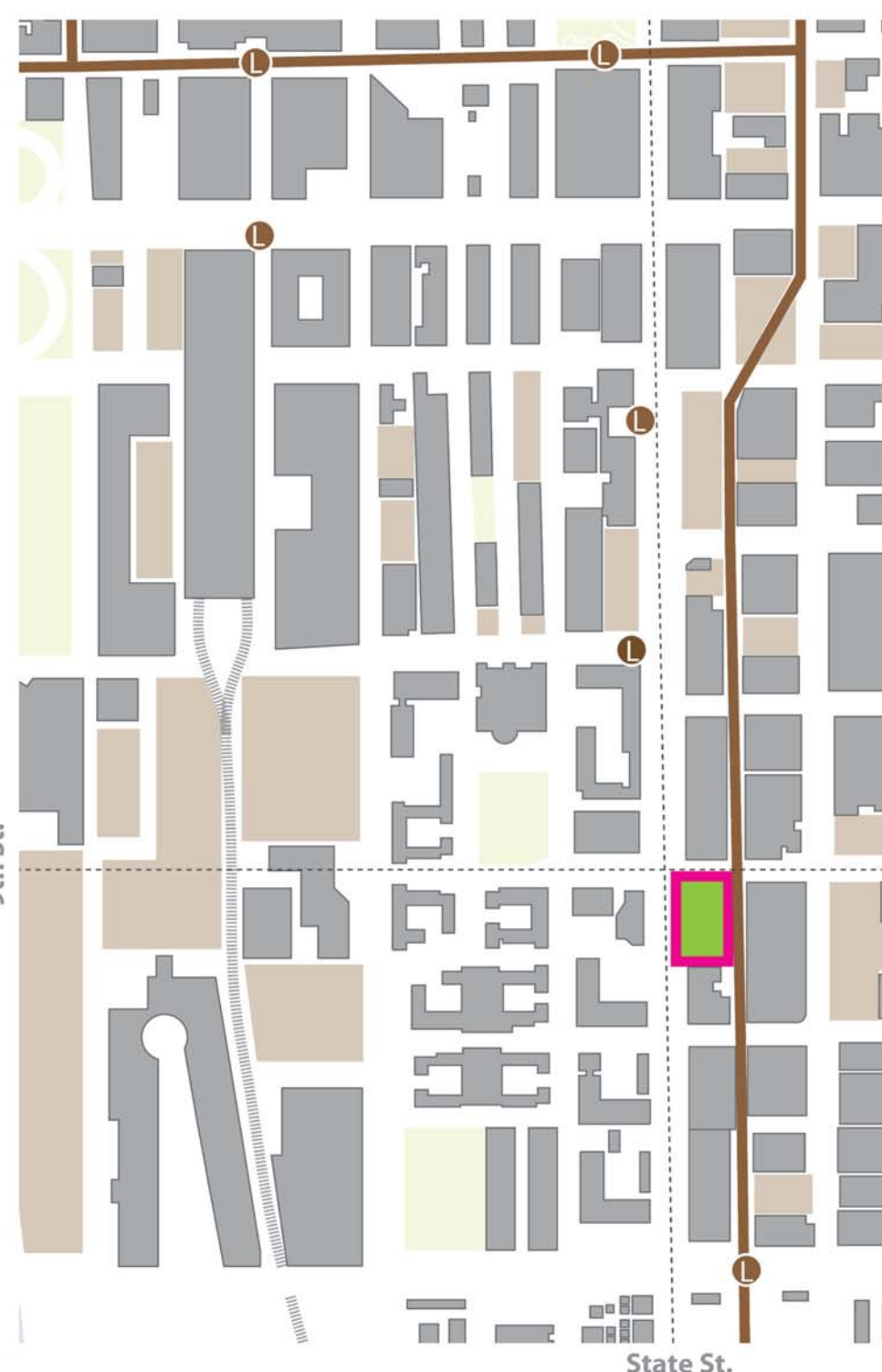
A well balanced network of the two nodal types has the opportunity to provide a substantial amount of housing and support while providing much needed vocational training - allowing residents to acquire jobs which can truly support an entire family.



family homelessness



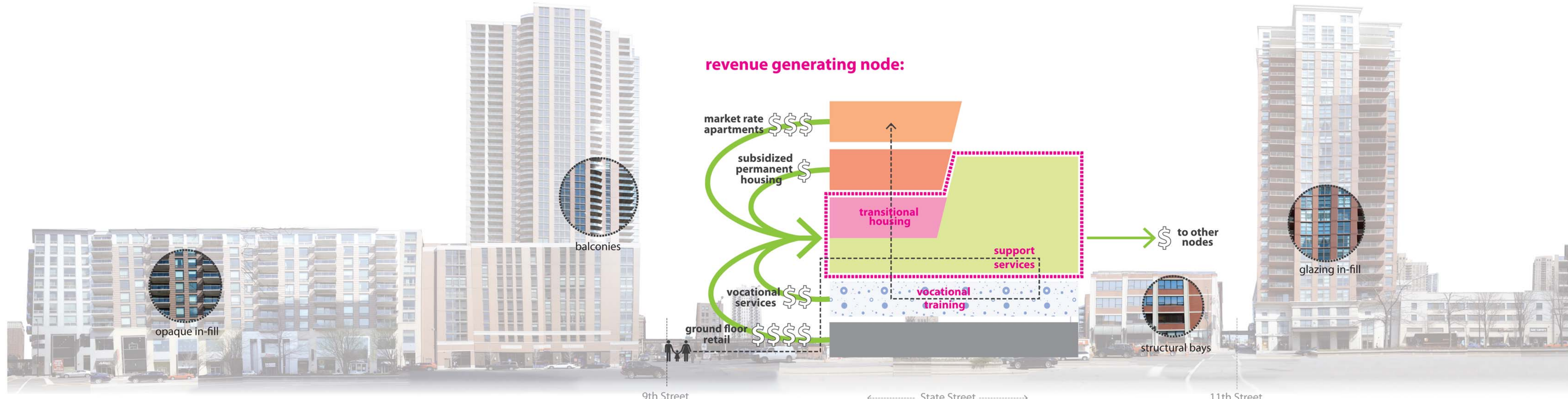
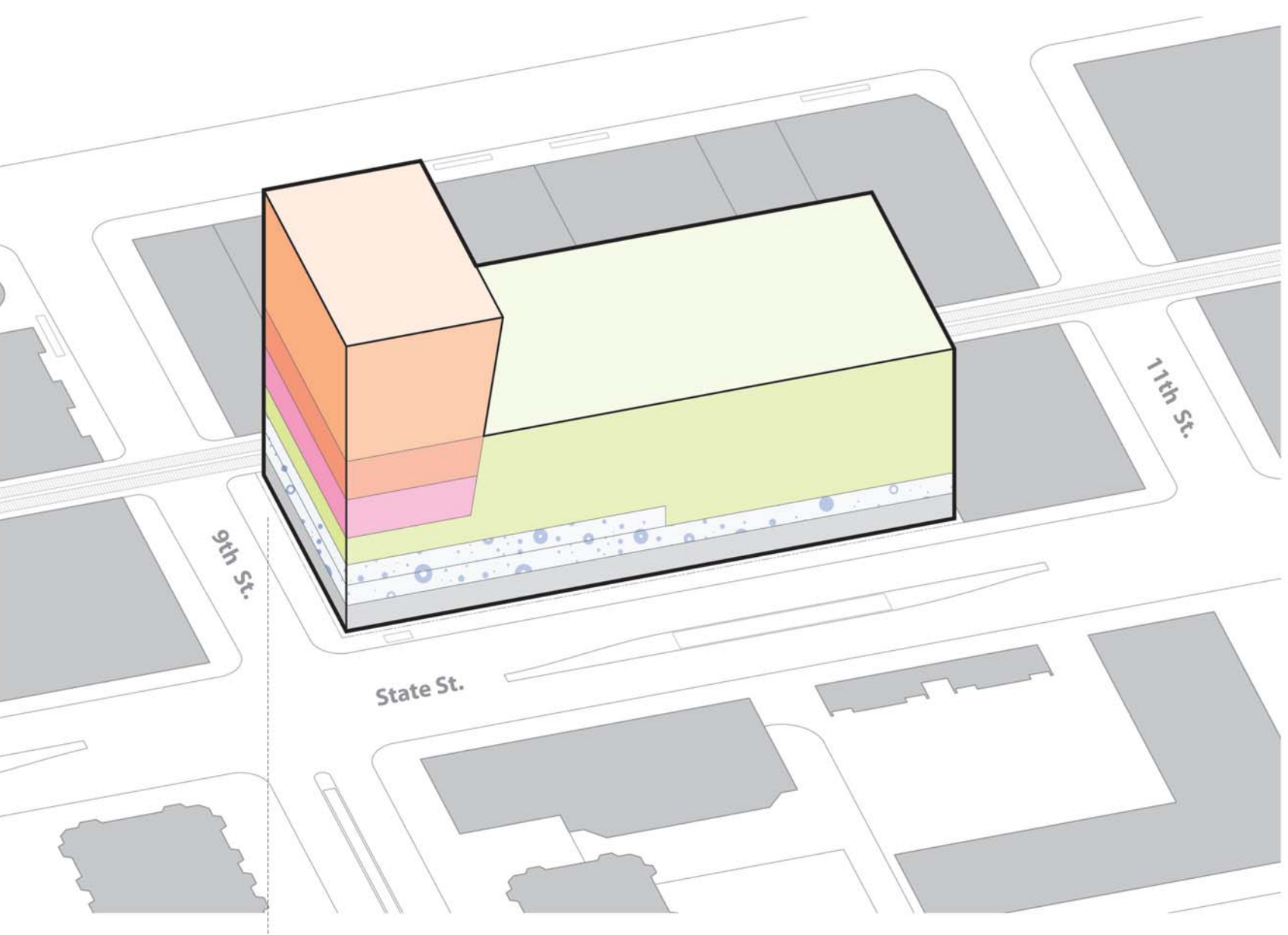
self-sufficient nodal network



proposed revenue node at State St. + 9th St.

creating a revenue node - externally:

The revenue generating node diagram is expanded from lot line to lot line in order to maximize the site's retail and vocational training potential. Residents and support functions are brought off the street level immediately, while a housing tower rises above the site taking advantage of consistent exposures while not over shadowing the rest of the program mass.

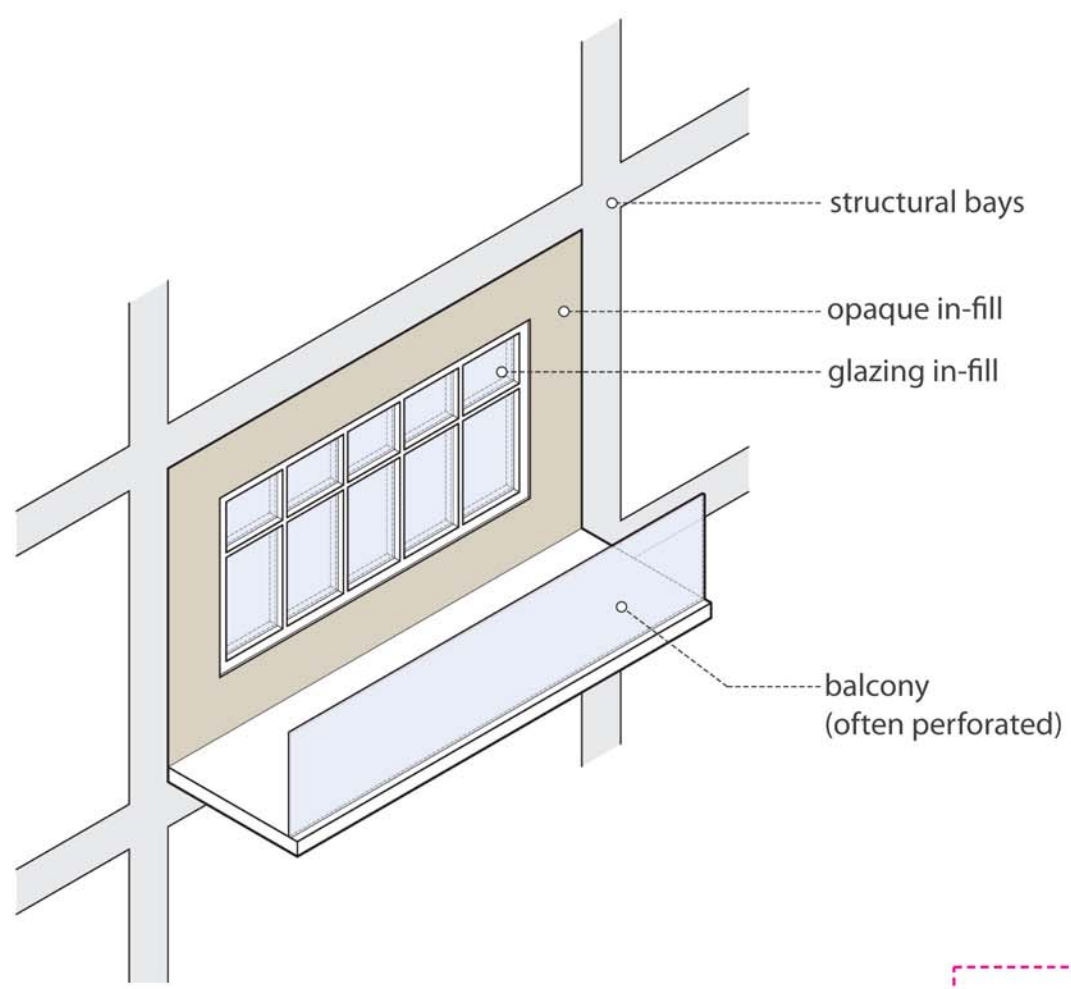


revenue generating node:

existing facades:

The developer driven facades on State Street, adjacent to the site, all have four elements in common: a grid of structural bays, opaque in-fill, glazing in-fill and balconies (often at residential programs).

The consistent use of this language provides a predictable rhythm and experience, both on the interior and exterior.

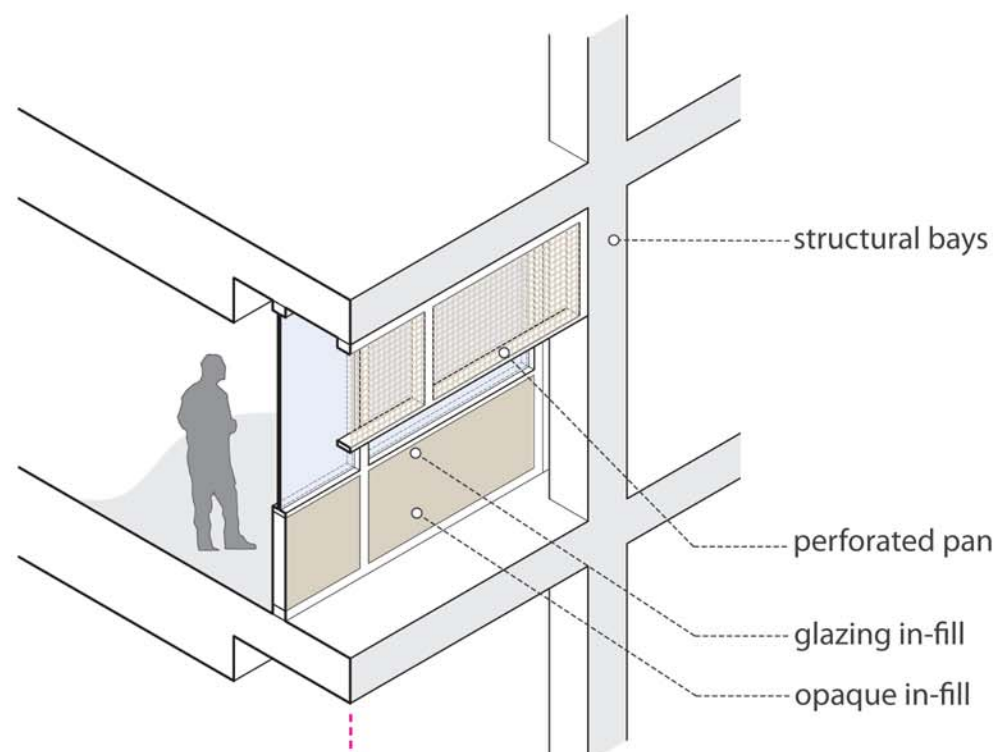


anonymous facade:

By layering the four facade elements into two separate planes, a system is created which can handle all of the programmatic and user needs consistently along all four exposures.

The layered facade allows for a gradation of privacy within the building while handling sun shading and residential balconies in a consistent fashion.

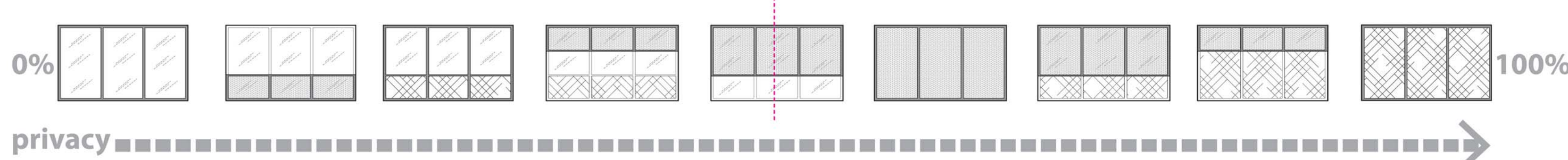
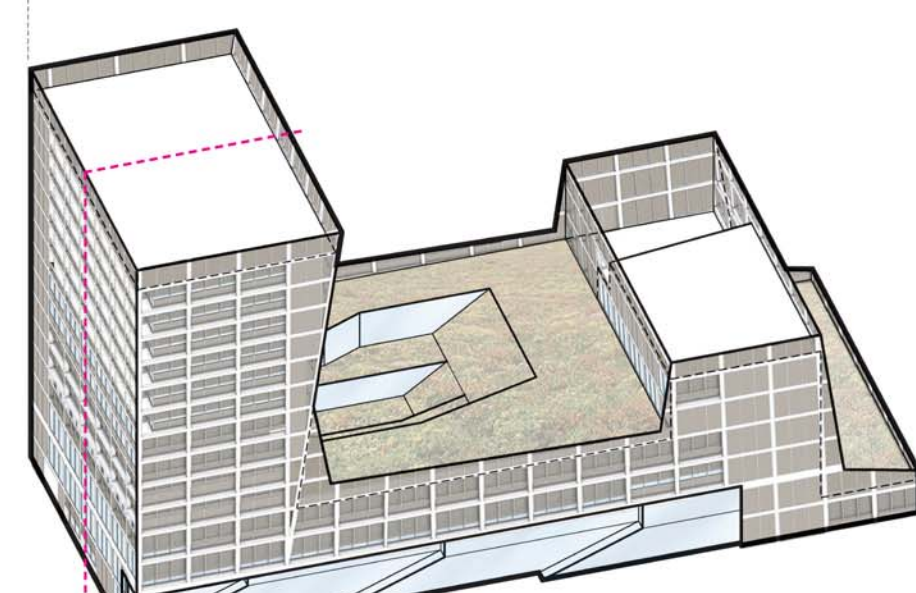
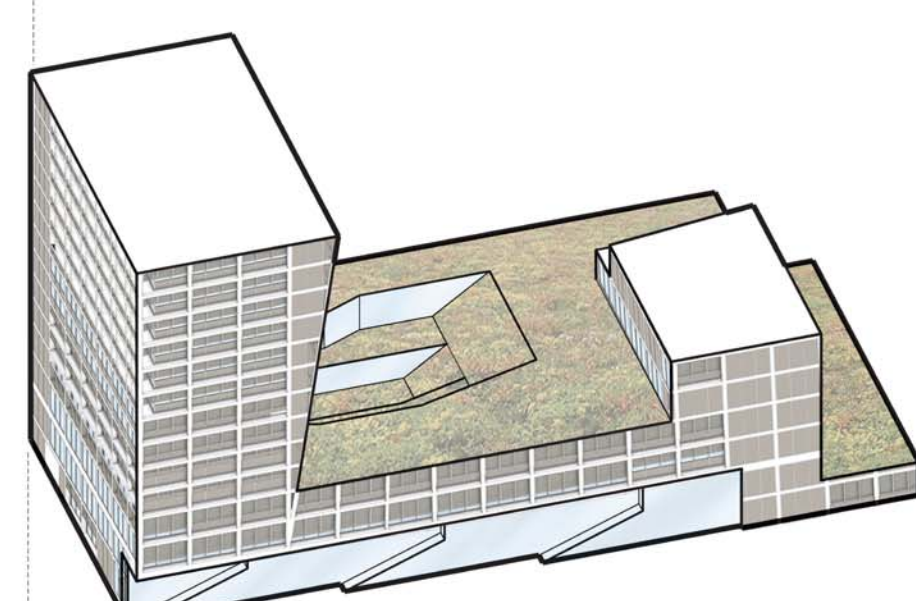
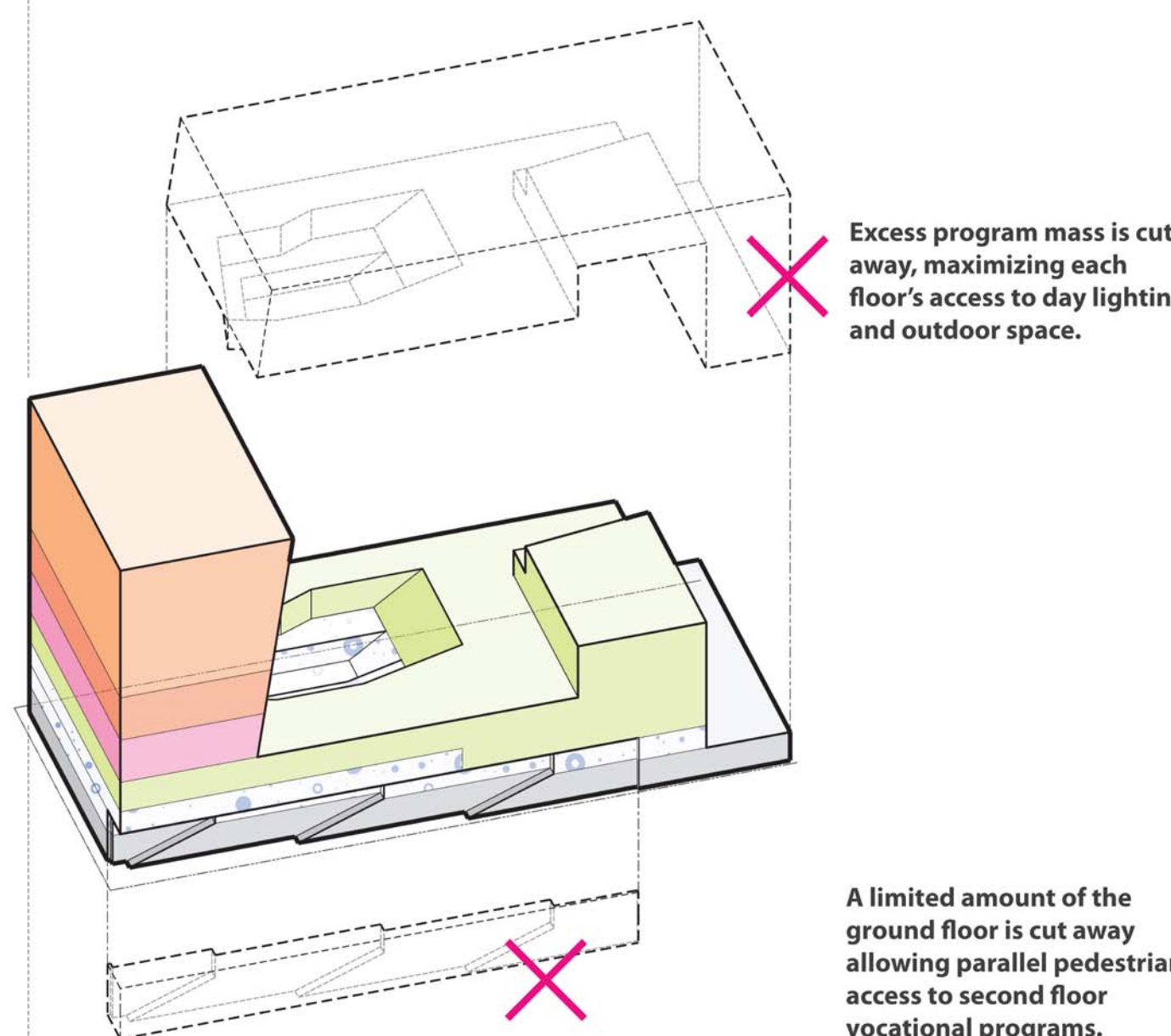
The use of the structural bay and typical facade elements continues the rhythm of State Street while bringing a certain degree of anonymity to the program and residents inside.



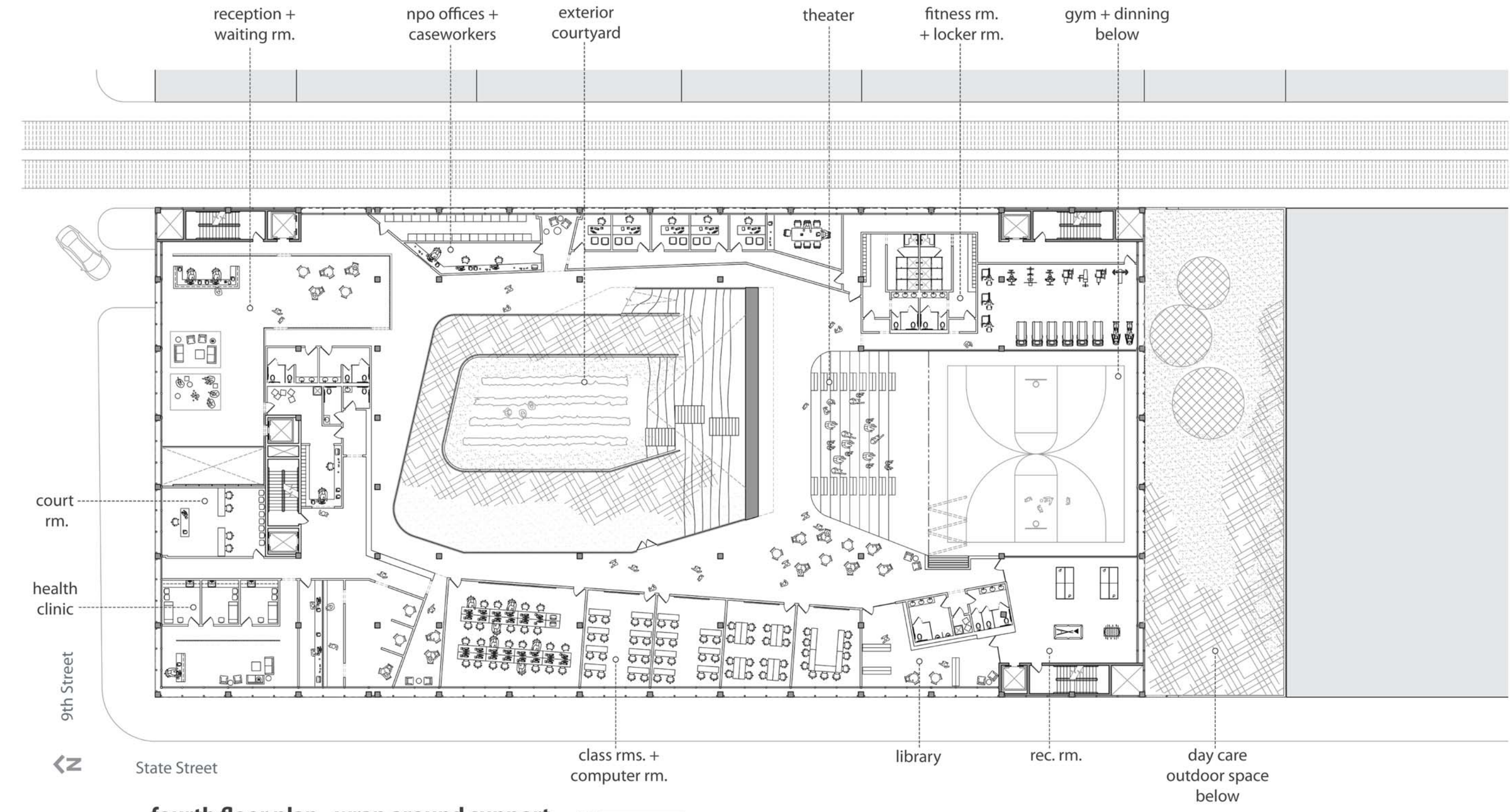
creating a revenue node - internally:

The juxtaposition of seemingly contradictory programs, user groups, and site variables is handled through gradation, at various scales, from program adjacencies to facade densities.

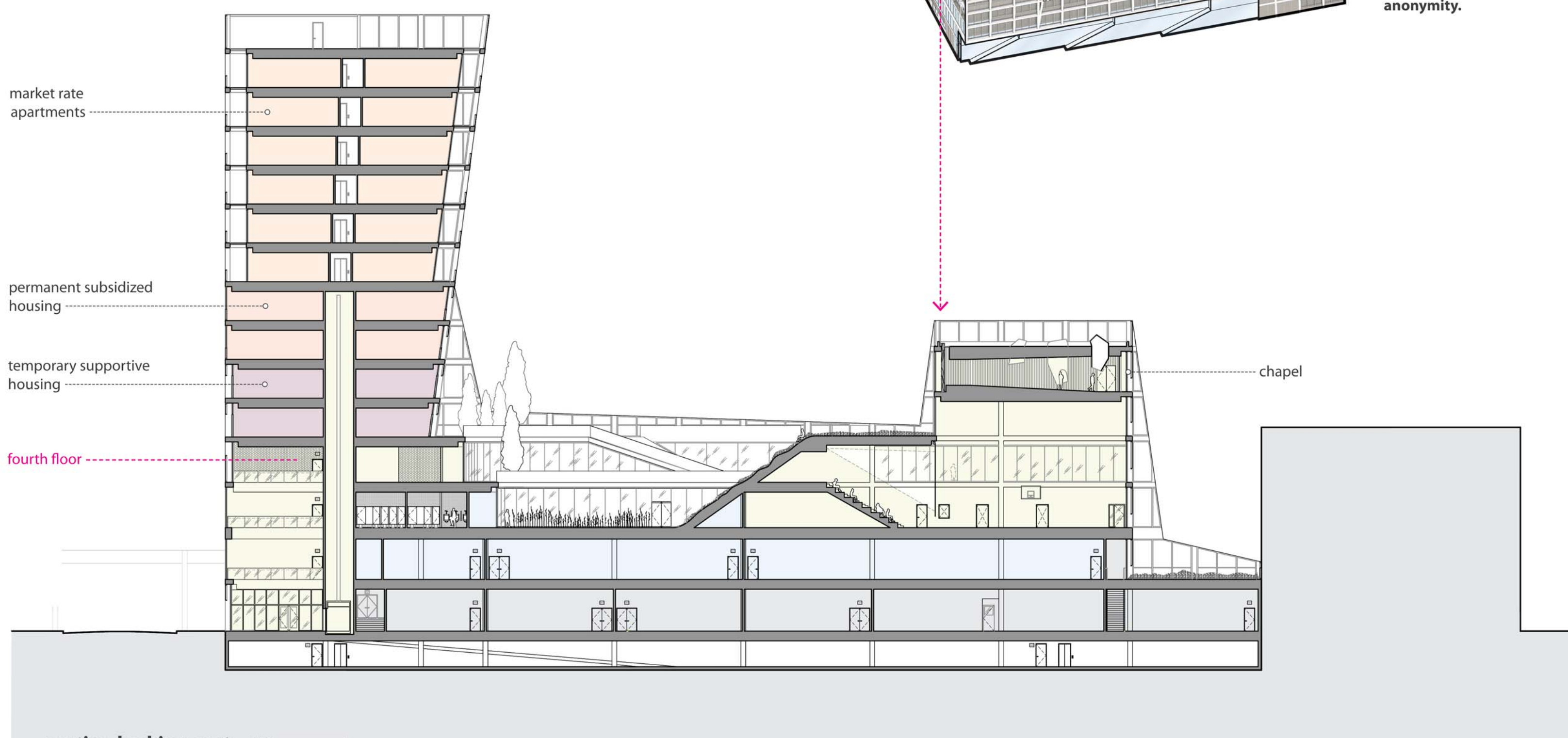
This theme throughout the building allows the residents to experience a gradual transition from the street to self-sufficiency at their pace by allowing them to navigate their own exposure to other residents, to other building users groups, and to the neighboring community.



privacy



fourth floor plan - wrap around support



section looking east