There are a total of 71 community organizations in the Humboldt Park area, meaning that there is about 1 organization per 1,000 residents.

1 out of 4 organizations serve youth; there is 1 youth organization per 1,113 youth.

Arts and Cultural programming are important in Humboldt Park, comprising 11% of all non-profits in the area.

11% of the organizations focus on the Latino population, and 7 organizations out of the 71 have an explicit Puerto Rican identity.

A significant number of these organizations (31%) have been in the area for more than 16 years.

According to the most recent IRS report (2011), the total revenue of these organizations was $165 million ($2.3 per organization), and their total assets (value of land or buildings, equipment, bank savings, and so on) were $139 million ($2.0 per organization). Approximately 62% of all funding has come from public contributions.

1. This is a colloquial definition of Humboldt Park defined by the following boundaries: Western to the East, Pulaski to the West, Armitage to the North and Chicago to the South. The Puerto Rican Influence Area (PRIA), which other sections of this report refer to, has a different set of boundaries. “Paseo and its immediate neighborhoods” refers to still another set of boundaries. Most non-profit organizations are concentrated within colloquial Humboldt Park, where there is more commercial and institutional zoning as opposed to residential zoning.

2. 2011 NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS IRS FORM 990
Focus group participants from different community organizations shared some of the barriers that Puerto Ricans encountered when they first arrived to the Chicago Metropolitan Area: they were discriminated against in the rental housing market, in schools, by the police; they had difficulties finding work, accessing basic government services, getting licenses to start new businesses, etc. In addition, it was hard for them to learn the language; ESL programs did not exist conveniently, and all government forms and voting ballots were in English.

Community organizing was one response to these conditions, and focus group members acknowledged the historical relevance of organizations such as the Puerto Rican Organization for Political Action, West Town Concerned Citizens Coalition, Los Caballeros de San Juan, and others. They talked about how community leaders lobbied city government and went to court to denounce discriminatory policies in rental housing, schools and businesses; fought for bilingual education programs and multilingual voting ballots; and established a much needed ecosystem of non-profit organizations around the North side, although, today, concentrated around Humboldt Park. Focus group participants pointed out that this body of institutions represents a huge asset for the Puerto Rican community and that many individuals have been successful because community organizations have been willing to advance the socio-economic conditions of the community as a whole, including hiring from the community. The following section provides a brief, descriptive snapshot of today’s non-profit and community development network in Humboldt Park.

**ORGANIZATIONAL SIZE, SCOPE AND TENURE**

According to the 990 tax forms available through the National Center for Charitable Organizations website, there are a total of 71 community organizations in the Humboldt Park area, meaning that there is 1 organization per about 1,000 residents. In contrast, the Chicago average is 1 organization per about 763 residents, and the Cook County average is 1 organization per about 2,300 residents. From these statistics we can conclude that the organization density in Humboldt Park is lower than for the rest of Chicago, but higher than for Cook County. Although the city of Chicago as a whole has more organizations per person than Humboldt Park, the area has built a more extensive community-based network in comparison with most minority communities.

Organizations in Humboldt Park (such as Bickerdike) are well connected to intermediaries and resource providers like LISC and the MacArthur Foundation. Humboldt Park seems to be a hot spot for foundations. A good example is that Humboldt Park was selected (among other 15 communities in Chicago) to be a part of the New Communities Program (NCP), which is a comprehensive approach to community development. This is a multi-year program sponsored by LISC and led by Bickerdike.

Youth groups and recreational/educational activities for local youth at first glance seem to be overrepresented (1 in 4 organizations)—however this population comprises about 28% of the entire population in Humboldt Park, which is higher than for the city as a whole (25%). Currently there is 1 youth organization per 1,113 youth,
so an argument could be made that there is a need for more youth programming, since a large portion of the population is less than 18 years old. Humboldt Park focuses significantly on Arts and Cultural programming, which comprises 11% of all non-profits in the area. Moreover, 11% of the organizations specifically target the Latino population, even though it is highly likely that other organizations as part of their broad programming also serve Latinos. Seven of the 71 organizations have a clear Puerto Rican identity. Taking into consideration that 40% of the households in the study area earn less than $25,000 a year (almost half of what the average household makes), it seems that this community could benefit from having more poverty alleviation programs (e.g., social services, community development, and housing). The bulk of these organizations (31%) have been in the area for more than 16 years, which testifies to the long-term stability of these organizations. The graphs to the right show the distribution by program category, by special populations, and organizational tenure.

**REVENUES AND ASSETS**

The most recent revenue data for the 71 organizations totaled $165 million; the mean was $2.3 million with a large standard of deviation. This analysis included organizations that made $0 and organizations that made millions of dollars (up to $27 million) (see breakdown below). The total assets of these organizations was $139 million; the mean amount for assets was lower than for revenues, $2.0 million. The organization with the most assets was Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation with $17,270,220, followed by Erie Family Health Center and Healthcare Alternative Systems Inc. with $15,669,791 and $7,959,560, respectively. Approximately 62% of all funding has come from public contributions.