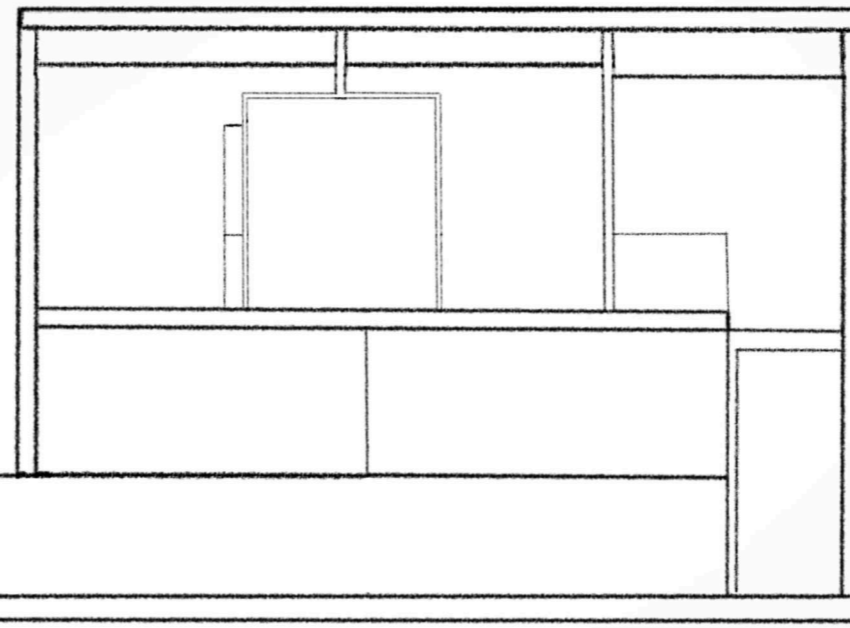
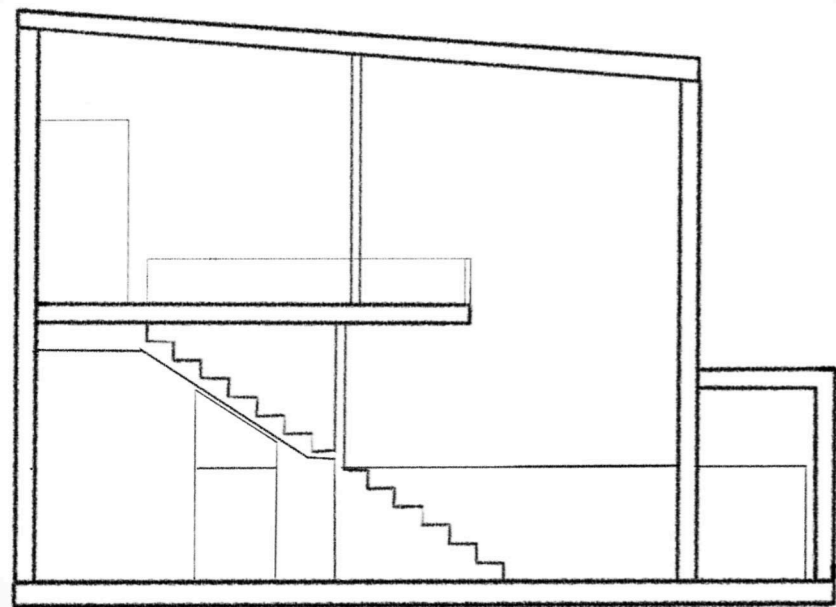


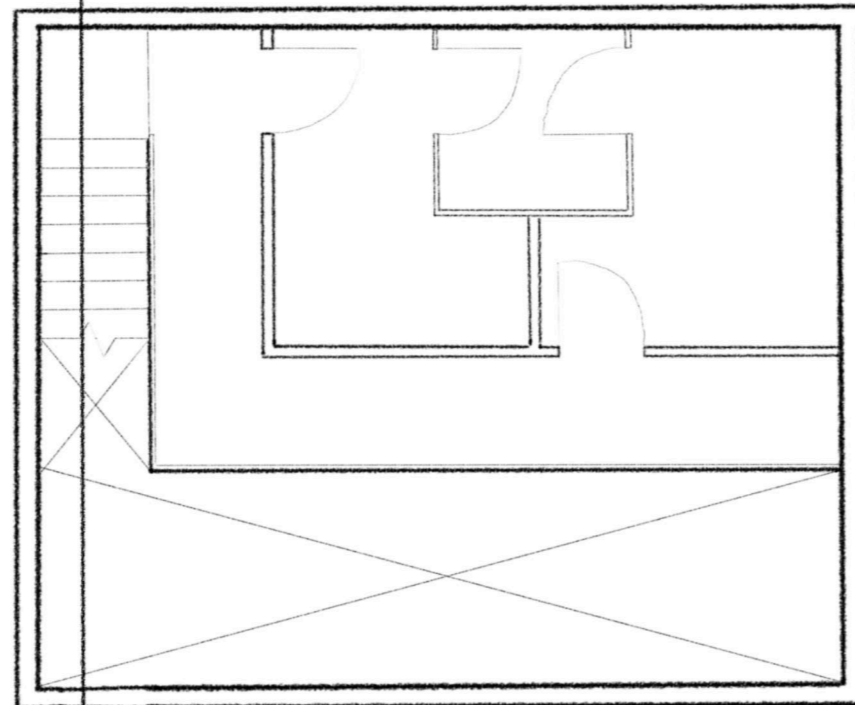
Back  
Elevation



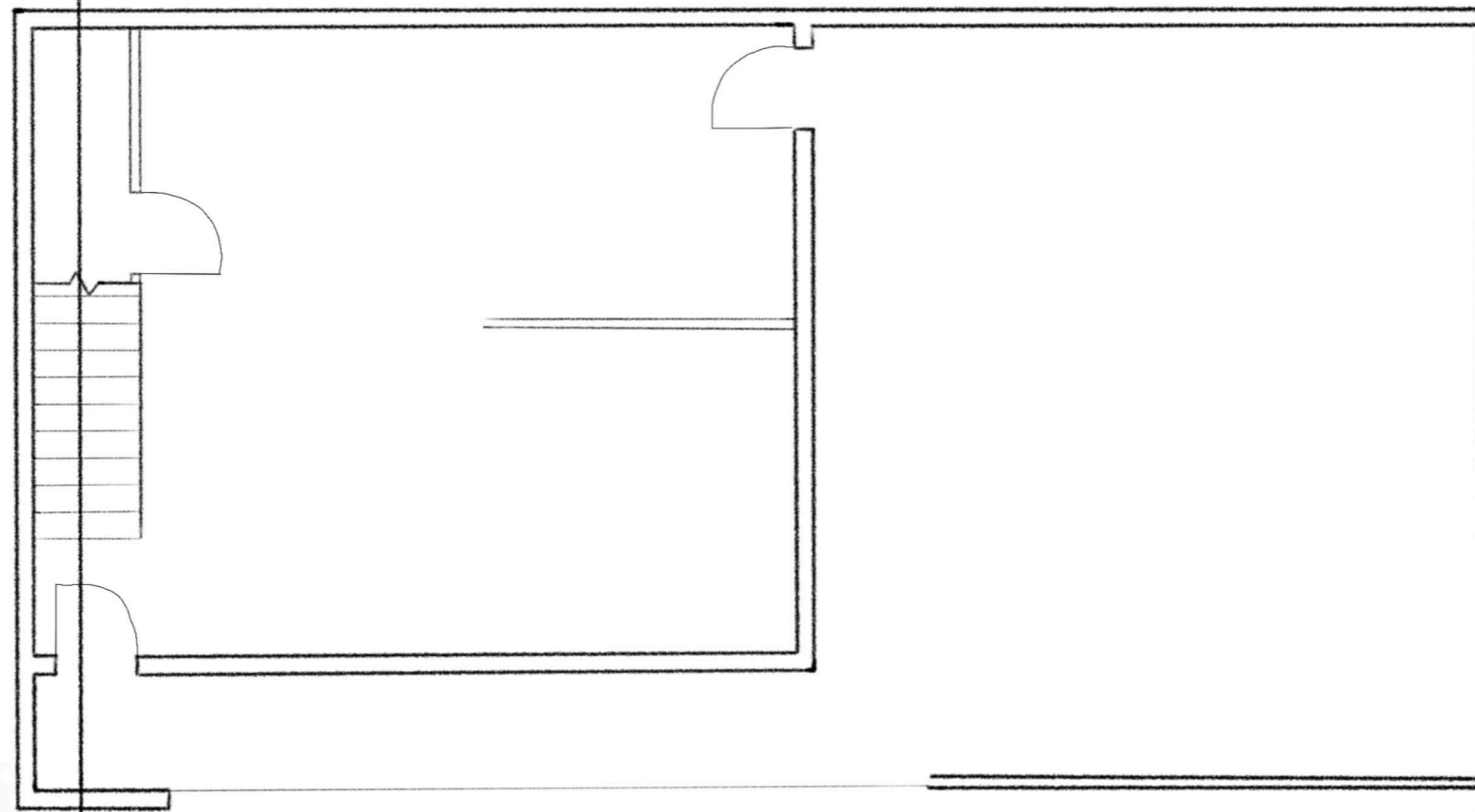
left side  
elevation



Section  
A-A

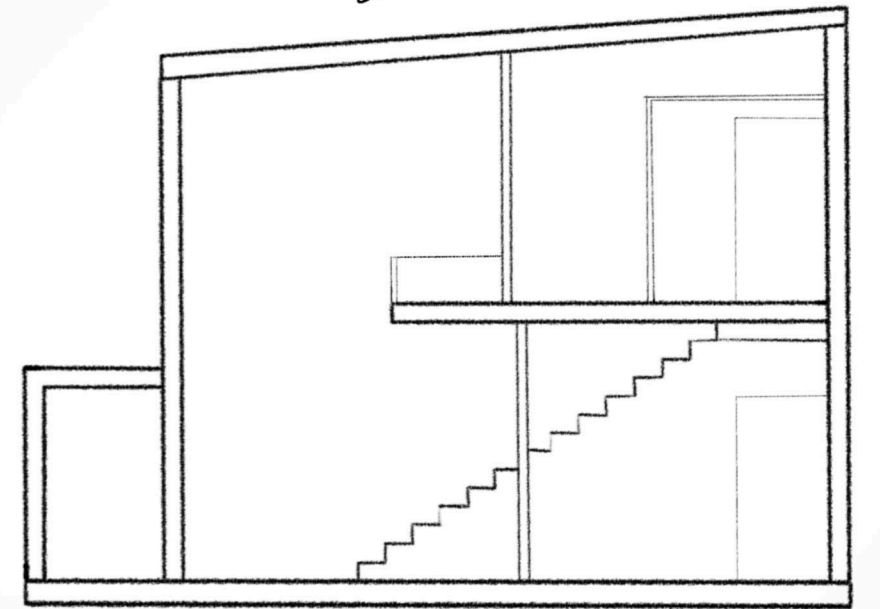


1st floor  
&  
Ground floor  
pl

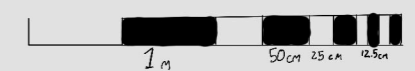
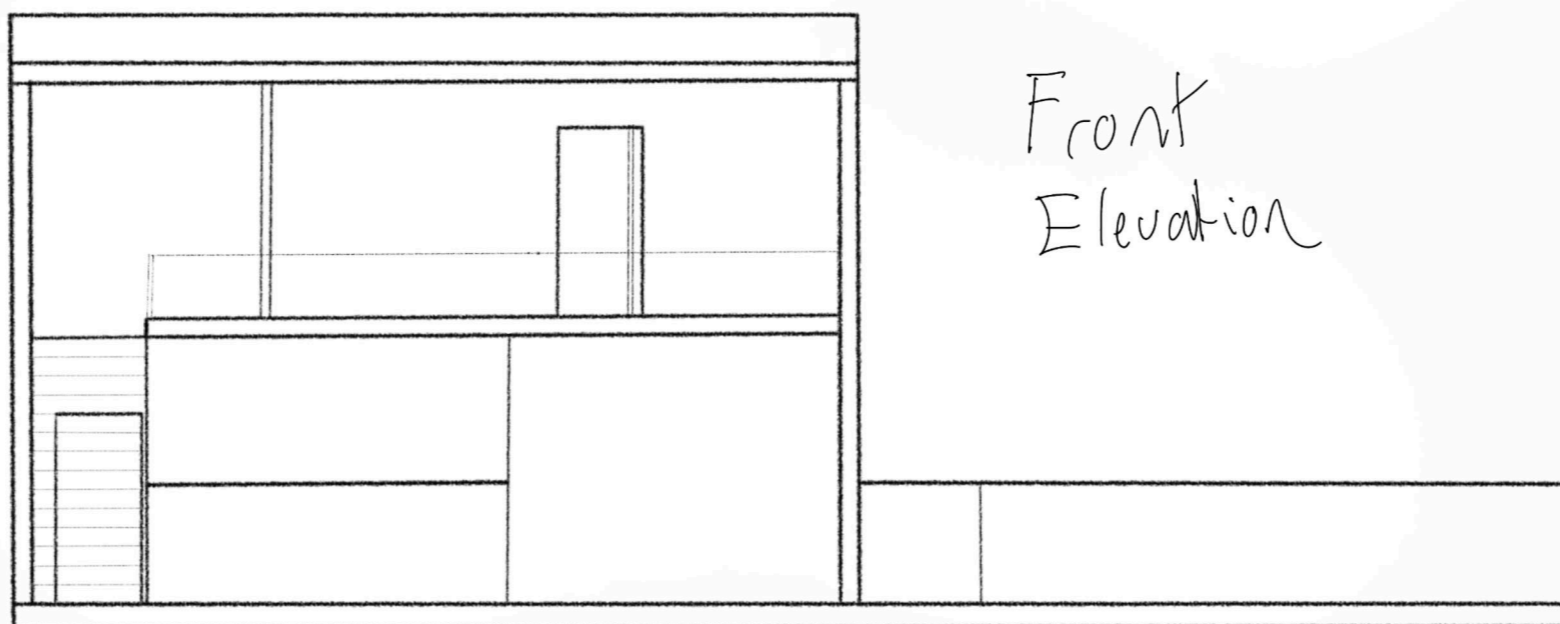


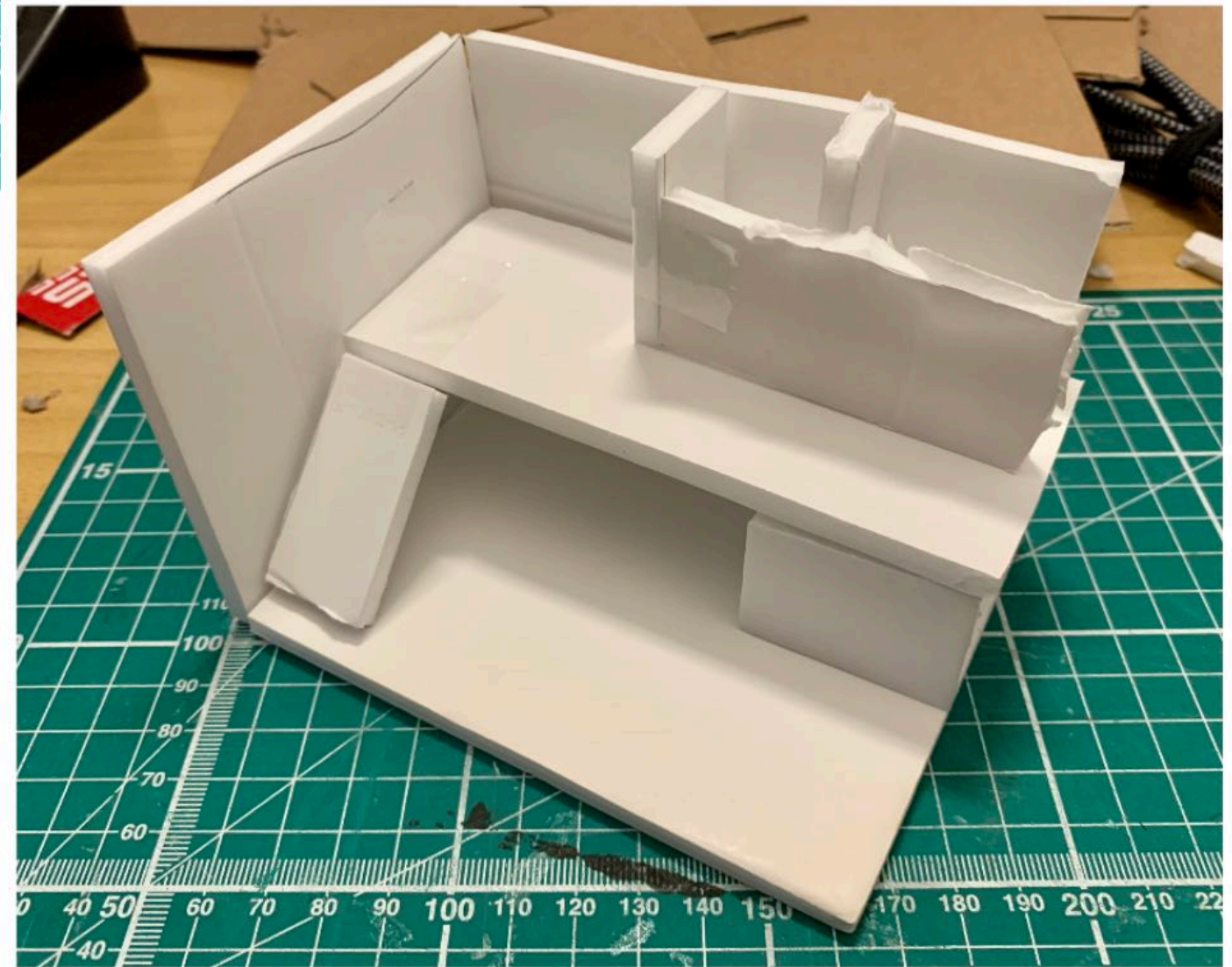
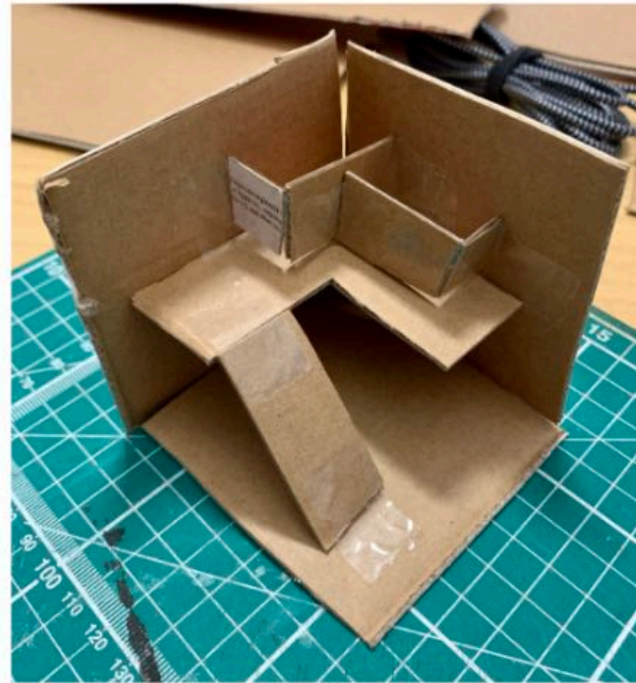
A-A

Right side  
Elevation



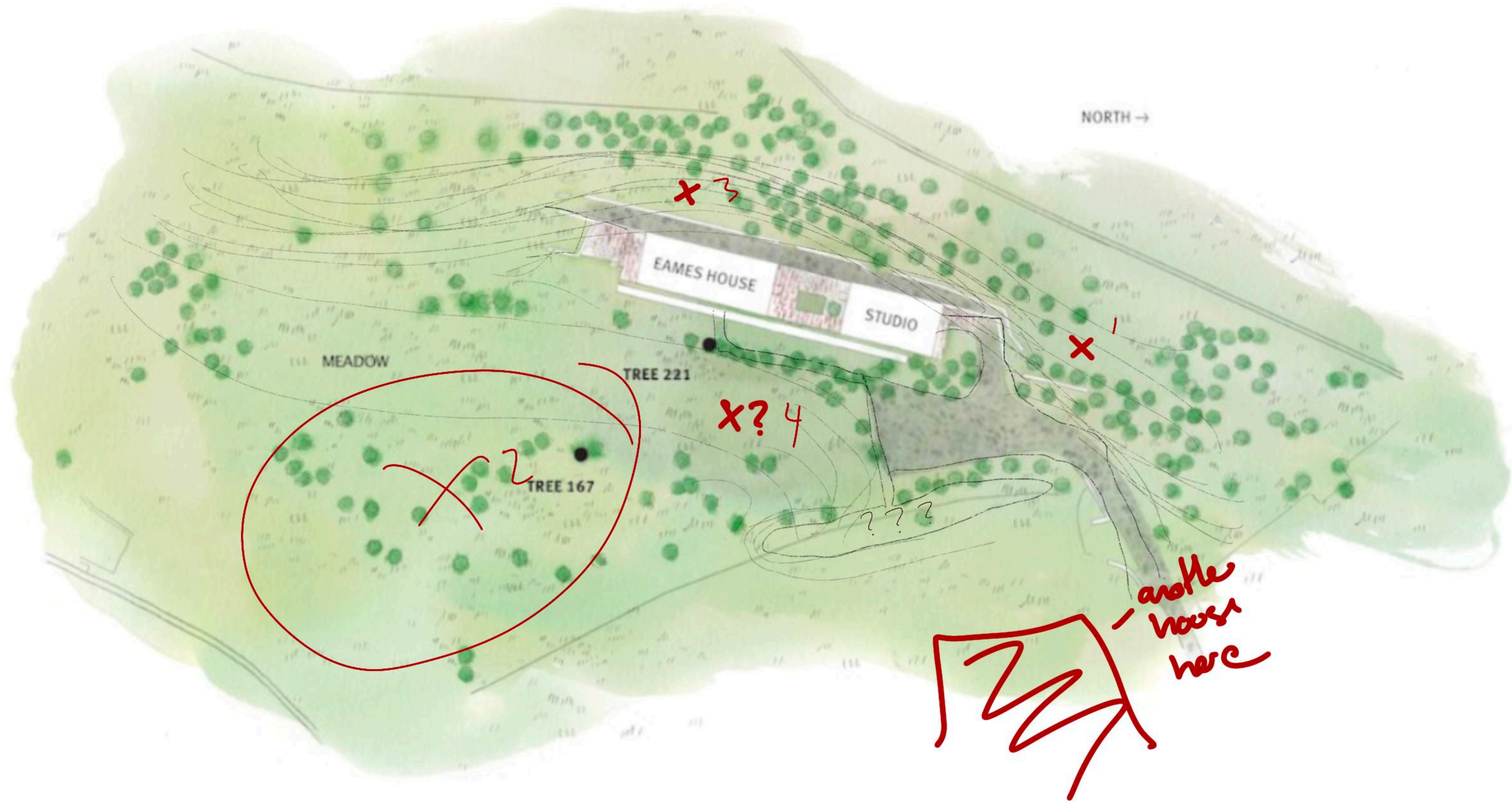
Front  
Elevation







# Places to put it in site



# Sunpaths for render

Because of the heat in LA, the orientation of the house creates shade in the harsh summers. The rising sun will shine through enveloping the living room and partially intruding into kitchen to give a comforting morning breakfast whilst illuminating the living room, creating an inviting environment for the family to gather

The concrete wall and bulk of the house provides a nice shaded area in the small garden for relaxation throughout the day.

The Los Angeles weather is known to be quite hot, so a shaded area may prove to be more beneficial than an overwhelming amount of sunlight being let in

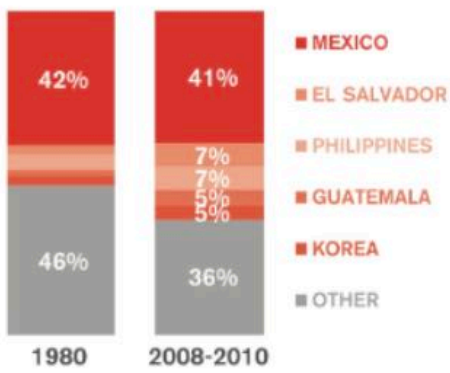


Los Angeles, CA, USA  
Weather averages

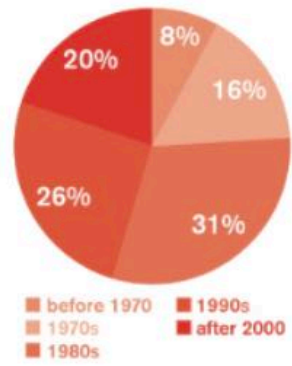
OVERVIEW		GRAPHS
Month	High / Low (°C)	Rain
January	20° / 10°	4 days
February	21° / 10°	5 days
March	21° / 11°	4 days
April	23° / 13°	1 day
May	24° / 15°	0 days
June	26° / 17°	0 days
July	29° / 18°	0 days
August	29° / 19°	0 days
September	29° / 18°	0 days
October	26° / 16°	1 day
November	23° / 12°	2 days
December	20° / 9°	3 days



### IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



### IMMIGRANTS BY REGENCY OF ARRIVAL, 2008-2010



### IMMIGRANTS AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY DECADE, 1860-2010



### OVERALL SCORE

2.6

Los Angeles County scores a 2.6 overall, ranking eighth across the 10 regions, but tying with San Joaquin. The region performs well in Warmth of Welcome – unsurprising given its history as an immigrant gateway and hub of immigrant-serving organizations. The region does fairly well in Economic Trajectory – a sign of economic integration and improvement for immigrants over time. Its poorest performance is in economic snapshot, ranking last across all regions.

RANK ACROSS 10 REGIONS



24% of 45million foreign-born residents in the U.S. are Hispanic

In 2019, 10.9 million Mexican born were in the U.S., which declined by 780000/7% in 2010-2019 because of increased immigration enforcement & better Mexican economy

Recently, the amount of Mexican people leaving is greater than the amount of Mexicans arriving

Mexican people are more likely than other foreigners to be long-time residents (60%)

Most Mexicans who become permanent residents do so through family reunification, as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or through other family sponsored channels

More than half Mexican immigrants live in California(36%) or Texas -2014-18

Top 4 counties for Mexican immigrants are; Los Angeles, Harris-Texas, Cook County-Illinois & Dallas-Texas  
2019 median age of Mexican immigrants is 45

### Push and Pull Factors of Mexican Migration to the US

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People in the US tend to attribute Mexican immigration (and Central American migration, often through Mexico to the US) to economic factors, focusing on the push factor of lack of economic opportunity, or on the pull factor of lax or ineffective border control policies. Actually, there is a complicated array of intertwined push and pull factors driving immigration flows.

You might think of the push-pull factor as flip sides of various coins, each coin representing a different kind of factor—economic, cultural, sociological, political, and geographic. Students can think about these various push-pull factors when examining different kinds of data—qualitative and quantitative—on immigration (news reports, fiction, memoirs, collections of immigrant correspondence, statistics, etc.). Keep in mind that push-pull factors regard the causes of migration flows, not their impact on sending and receiving countries. That's a whole other controversial kettle of fish.

Push	Pull
Lack of economic opportunity -debt & currency crises -neoliberal reforms -border industrialization -NAFTA	US economic development -expansion of service labor market -corporate restructuring and moves -recruitment -lowering costs of financial transactions (remittances)
Quickening communication and transportation	Social networks and chain migration
Globalization of Western image	Educational opportunities
Proximity	Intertwined histories of Mexico and US
Mexican Citizenship and Migration Policies -lax emigration regime -Central American immigration -encouraging Mexican émigré political participation	US volunteer immigration policy -porous door -family reunification -IRCA amnesty (1986) -citizenship by birth
Political and Public Violence -From revolution to one-party state in Mexico (1910-2000) -Civil wars in Central America (1970s-1990s) -US "war on drugs" -US Cold War interventions in Central America	US refugee policy -US bilateral relations with Mexico and neighboring Central American countries

### Refugee biopic references

<https://immigrantdataca.org/indicators/refugee-arrivals#/>

[https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/LOSANGELES\\_web.pdf](https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/LOSANGELES_web.pdf)

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.ca4169.sheet/?sp=1>

[https://www.gvsu.edu/cms4/asset/C36BB20B-9927-1AE9-F5689F4682486302/push\\_and\\_pull\\_factors.pdf](https://www.gvsu.edu/cms4/asset/C36BB20B-9927-1AE9-F5689F4682486302/push_and_pull_factors.pdf)