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Mi Espacio: Designing for the Latino Community

Introduction

- How does an urban space designed for Latinos look, or should it look?

Guanajuato, Mexico

Session Outline

1. Introduction
2. U.S. Latino Population at a Glance/ Historical Background
3. Historical Relevance to Spatial Needs of First, Second, and Third Generations
4. Successful *Espacios*
5. New *Espacios*
6. Conclusions

U.S. Latino Population at a Glance/ Historical Background

- A. Cultural background of Latino immigrants in the U.S

San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

Source: Bruce Sharky

- Latinos come from every nation south of the U.S.

Country of birth	1997	
	Number	Percent
Mexico	146,865	18.4%
Philippines	49,117	6.2%
China	41,147	5.2%
Vietnam	38,519	4.8%
India	38,071	4.8%
Cuba	33,587	4.2%
Dominican Republic	27,053	3.4%
El Salvador	17,969	2.3%
Jamaica	17,840	2.2%
Russia	16,632	2.1%
Ukraine	15,696	2.0%
Haiti	15,057	2.0%
Korea	14,239	1.8%
Columbia	13,004	1.6%
Pakistan	12,967	1.6%
Poland	12,038	1.5%
Canada	11,609	1.5%
Peru	10,853	1.4%
United Kingdom	10,651	1.3%
Iran	9,642	1.2%
Total	**798,378**	**100.0%**

Over 249,000 — 31% — come from Spanish-speaking countries.

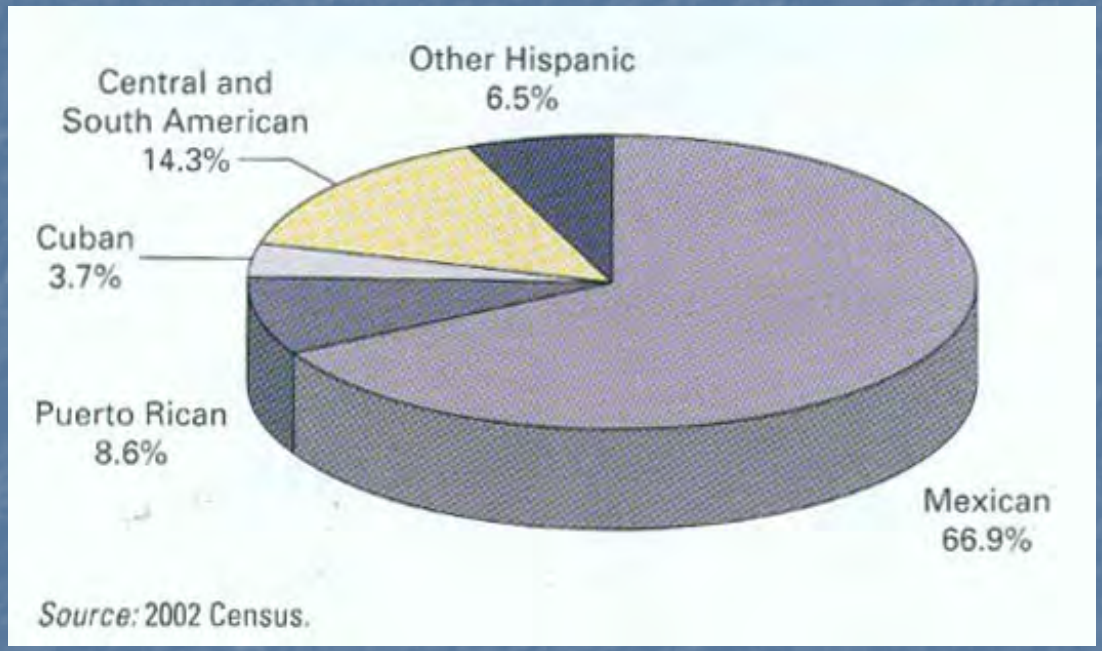
Source: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Report, January 1999.

Source: Casa y Comunidad; Latino Home and Neighbornood Design. 2006.

- Latinos have different heritages: from Mexico, Central America, South America and the Caribbean

Source: Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, University of Texas

- There are around 12 million illegal immigrants in the U.S., representing more than a quarter of the Latino population
- The largest percentage of undocumented immigrants is from Mexico



Source: Casa y Comunidad; Latino Home and Neighbornood Design. 2006.

- “Hispanics are more likely to have the following characteristics:
  - householder is not a citizen;
  - householder is foreign-born;
  - foreign-born householder recently arrived to the United States;
  - young householder;
  - low income;
  - low education attainment level;
  - residence located in central city;
  - residence in multifamily housing unit; residence in high-cost housing markets”

Source: Timothy Ready in Hispanic Housing in the United States. 2006

- B. Possible trends in the U.S. Latino population

- Larger Latino population by states

Table 1.5 States with Largest Numbers of Latino Households, 2000

State	Number of Hispanic Households	Share of Total U.S. Hispanic Households*
California	2,566,688	27%
Texas	1,789,623	19%
New York	832,915	9%
Florida	846,907	9%
Illinois	370,552	4%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000.
*National Council of La Raza calculations.

Source: Casa y Comunidad, 2006.

- Latino population in the largest metropolitan areas

Appendix A Growth in Latino Population in 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas

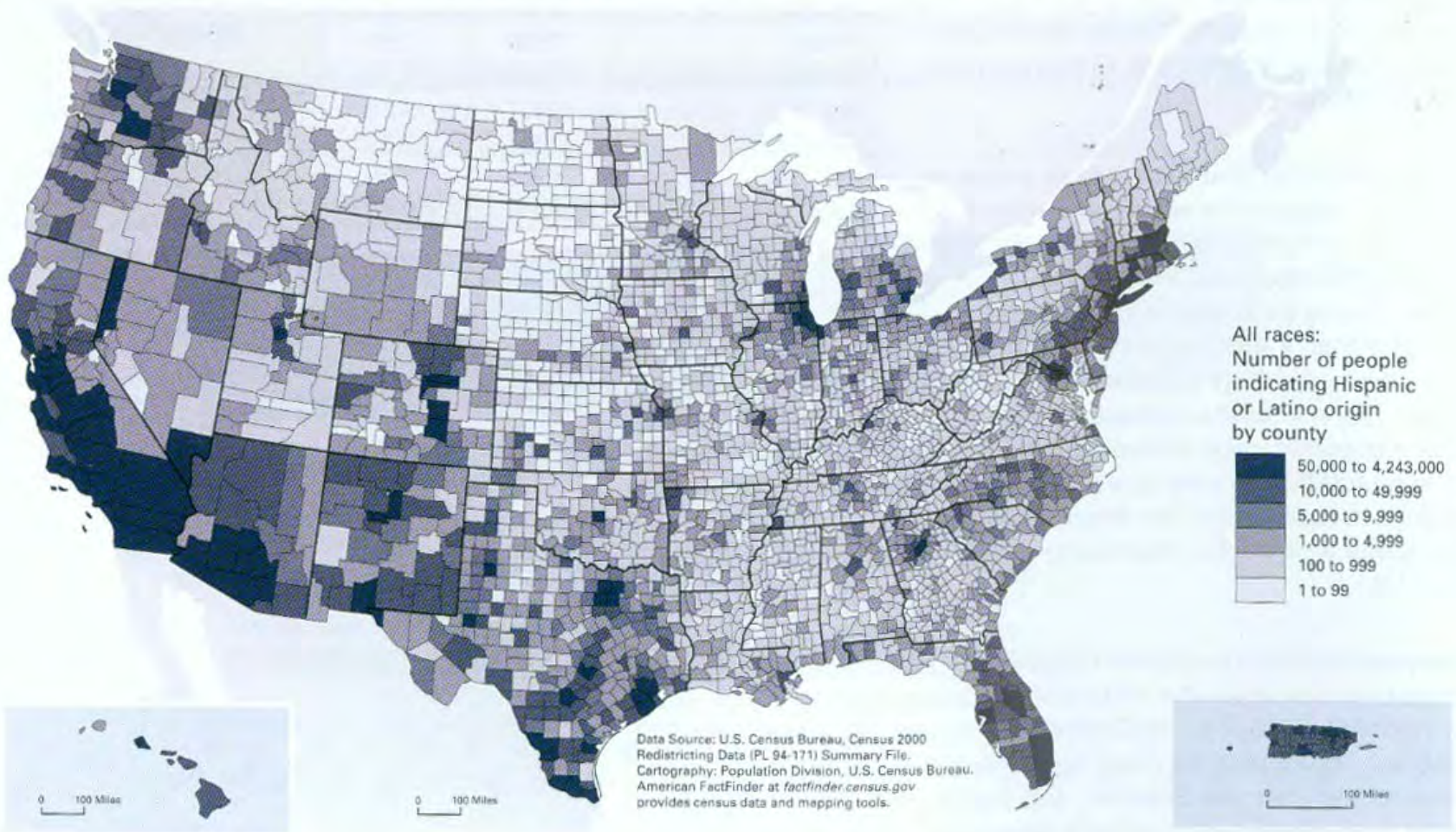
Metropolitan Area	Metro Area			Central City			Suburb		
	1990	2000	% Chng	1990	2000	Chng	1990	2000	Chng
Established Latino Metros	10,286,158	14,119,006	110%	5,783,141	17,484,062	110%	4,503,017	16,634,944	147%
Albuquerque, NM MSA	217,340	296,373	36%	131,465	179,075	36%	85,875	117,298	37%
Chicago, IL PMSA	819,676	1,416,584	73%	535,315	753,644	41%	284,361	662,940	133%
Denver, CO PMSA	208,264	397,236	91%	106,554	175,704	65%	101,710	221,532	118%
El Paso, TX MSA	411,248	531,654	29%	355,260	431,875	22%	55,988	99,779	78%
Fresno, CA MSA	262,004	406,151	55%	102,930	170,520	66%	159,074	235,631	48%
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	181,222	242,123	34%	54,231	67,952	25%	126,991	174,171	37%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	3,306,116	4,242,213	28%	1,470,354	1,884,165	28%	1,835,762	2,358,048	28%
McAllen, TX MSA	326,923	503,100	54%	64,572	85,427	32%	262,351	417,673	59%
Miami, FL PMSA	949,700	1,291,737	36%	233,438	238,351	7%	726,262	1,053,386	45%
New York, NY PMSA	1,842,127	2,239,836	27%	1,737,927	2,160,554	24%	104,200	179,282	72%
Oakland, CA PMSA	266,283	441,686	66%	49,267	87,467	78%	217,016	354,219	63%
San Antonio, TX MSA	624,941	816,037	31%	517,974	671,394	30%	106,967	144,643	35%
San Francisco, CA PMSA	226,734	291,563	29%	96,640	109,504	13%	130,094	182,059	40%
San Jose, CA PMSA	307,113	403,401	31%	204,012	269,989	32%	103,101	133,412	29%
Tucson, AZ MSA	161,053	247,578	54%	117,267	173,868	48%	43,786	73,710	68%
Ventura, CA PMSA	175,414	251,734	44%	15,935	24,573	54%	159,479	227,161	42%
	10,286,158	14,119,006	37%	5,783,141	7,484,062	29%	4,503,017	6,634,944	47%
New Latino Destinations									
Albany, NY MSA	14,440	23,798	65%	3,225	5,349	66%	11,215	18,449	65%
Allentown, PA MSA	26,697	50,607	90%	11,822	26,058	120%	14,875	24,549	65%
Atlanta, GA MSA	55,045	268,851	388%	7,640	18,720	145%	47,405	250,131	428%
Baltimore, MD PMSA	28,538	51,329	80%	6,997	11,061	58%	21,541	40,268	87%
Bergen-Pasaic, NJ PMSA	145,094	237,869	64%	*	*	*	145,094	237,869	64%
Birmingham, AL MSA	3,520	16,598	372%	1,175	3,764	220%	2,345	12,834	447%
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	130,896	202,513	55%	59,692	85,089	43%	71,204	117,424	65%
Charlotte, NC-SC MSA	9,817	77,092	685%	5,261	39,800	657%	4,556	37,292	719%
Columbus, OH MSA	10,003	28,115	181%	5,968	17,471	193%	4,035	10,644	164%
Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	105,668	271,652	157%	10,574	14,406	36%	95,094	257,246	171%
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	147,431	309,851	110%	107,987	220,185	104%	39,444	89,666	127%
Grand Rapids, MI MSA	27,195	68,916	153%	8,447	25,818	206%	18,748	43,098	130%
Greensboro-Winston Salem, NC MSA	6,844	62,210	809%	2,415	25,785	968%	4,429	36,425	722%
Greenville, SC MSA	5,712	26,167	358%	567	1,927	240%	5,145	24,240	371%
Harrisburg, PA MSA	9,336	19,557	109%	3,738	5,724	53%	5,598	13,833	147%
Hartford, CT MSA	77,132	113,540	47%	43,372	49,260	14%	33,760	64,280	90%
Indianapolis, IN MSA	11,918	42,994	261%	7,463	30,636	311%	4,455	12,358	177%
Jacksonville, FL MSA	22,206	42,122	90%	15,572	30,594	96%	6,634	11,528	74%
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	45,199	92,910	106%	27,154	55,243	103%	28,380	37,667	33%
Knoxville, TN MSA	3,433	8,628	151%	986	2,751	179%	2,447	5,877	140%

(Continued)

Source: Casa y Comunidad, 2006.

Latino population concentration in the U.S.

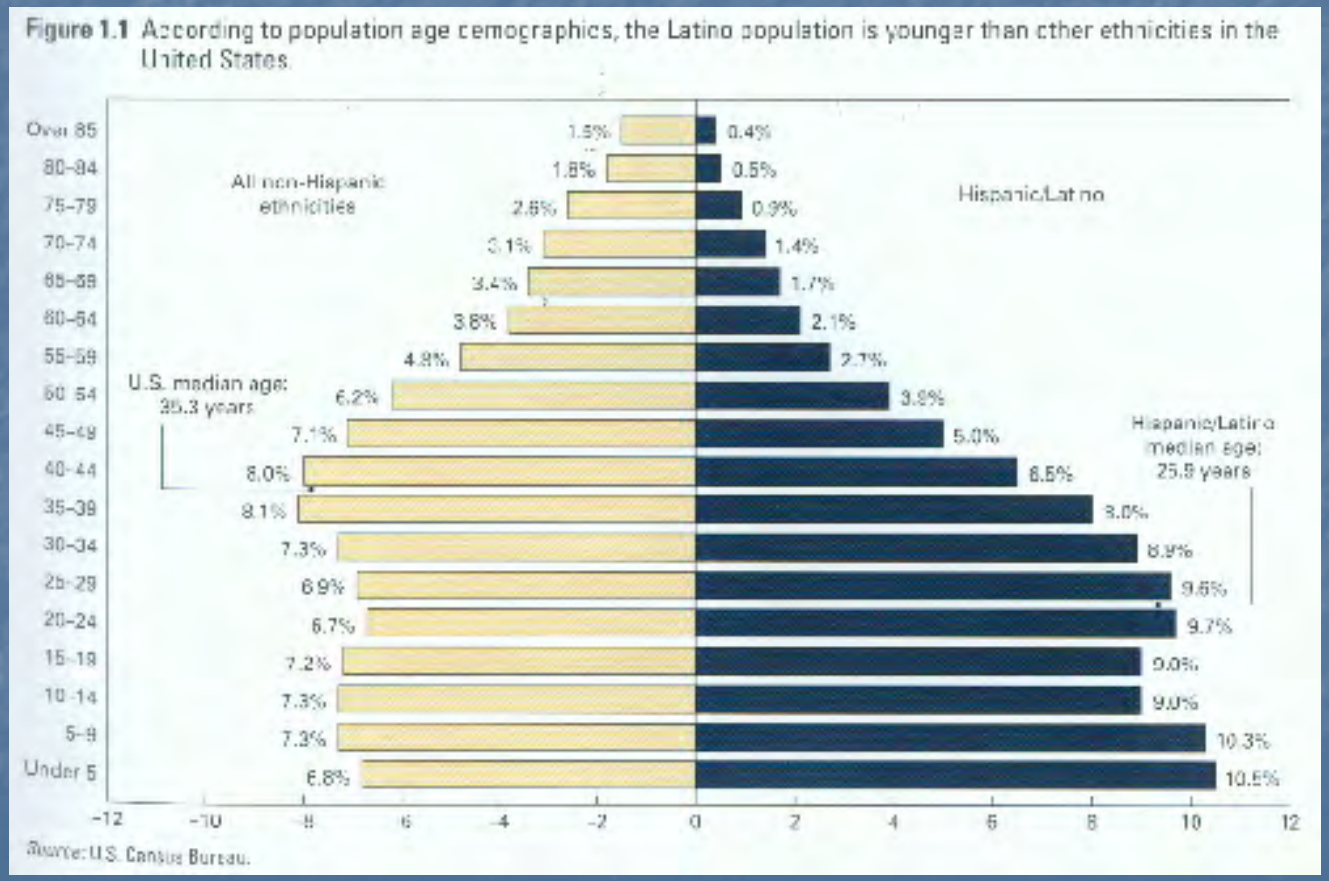
Figure 1.4 Latino populations by concentration in the United States, 2002, are no longer concentrated in large urban areas.



Source: 2002 Census.

Source: Casa y Comunidad, 2006.

- Growth of the Latino population is attributed to the fact that Latino families are generally larger and younger than the average American family.



Source: Casa y Comunidad, 2006.

- Latinos represented 40% of the population increase in the U.S. between 1990 and 2000
- Latinos also represent the fastest growing segment of the middle class in the U.S.

Table 1.3 Household Size by Race and Ethnicity, 2002

Number in Household	Total Households	Hispanic	White (Non-Hispanic)	Non-Hispanic Other
1	26.3%	13.2%	27.9%	26.9%
2	33.2%	22.2%	35.8%	27.5%
3	16.2%	19.9%	15.2%	18.7%
4	14.5%	21.1%	13.4%	15.3%
5	6.4%	12.8%	5.4%	7.1%
6	2.2%	6.1%	1.6%	2.8%
7	1.2%	4.8%	.7%	1.7%
		23.7	7.7	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2002

Source: Casa y Comunidad, 2006.

- The Latino population is now the largest minority in the U.S., and it will keep growing.
- Census Bureau projections are that by 2050, the number of white non-Hispanics will grow by 18 million people, African Americans by 25 million, and Asian Americans by 27 million; Latinos will grow by 63 million.

Table 1.2 Actual and Projected Population Distribution by Ethnicity, 2005–2050 (in millions)

Year	Total	White/ Non-Latino	Latino	African American	American Indian	Asian American
1995	262,820	193,586	26,936	31,599	1,931	8,739
2000	281,422	194,553	35,306	34,658	2,475	10,213
2020 E	324,926	207,145	55,156	44,735	3,207	19,539
2050 E	403,686	212,990	98,228	59,239	4,405	37,539

Source: U.S. 2000 Census & U.S. Census Bureau Population Division, Population Projections of the U.S., Total Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, & Nativity: E, estimated

Source: Casa y Comunidad. 2006.

- C. Historic Background of Public Spaces in Latin America

México, Detail, Diego Rivera, Mexican National Palace - Source: Bruce Sharky

- The model of Latin American city was developed based on the *Codigo de Leyes de Indias*.
  - Produced by the Spanish kings Isabel la Católica y Fernando de Aragón in the 16th century
  - "General guidelines included indications of how to select appropriate area for settlements and how to design, orient, and distribute space."

Source: Arturo Samper-Salzar, Meeting Point, 2006

Source: Universidad de Valladolid , Instituto Cervantes,N.Y.

- Based on the principles of organization of the Latin Agora and the Roman battle camp, but adapted to the Spanish Empire's institutions, symbols and needs
- Consisted of a grid pattern of streets, called *el damero*, with two main streets inspired by the Roman *cardo* and *decumeno*, placed in the shape of a cross and oriented towards the four cardinal points

Source: Arturo Samper-Salzar, Meeting Point, 2006

America - Source: Wekipedia

- A *plaza mayor*, nothing but a blank block, placed at the intersection.
- Religious institutions including the church, cloister and monsignors house, placed on the block facing east of the plaza (that of the rising sun).
- Opposite were the house and quarters of civic figures, like the Viceroy and the judge.
- Other minor institutions and houses of the rich were on the plaza's north and south faces

Source: Arturo Samper-Salzar, 2006

Cuzco, Peru - Source: eTravelPhotos.com

- The Leyes de Indias were to protect villages from the attack of natives.
- Voids in the grid of blocks and streets served as Plazas.
- Important elements in the physical organization, historical development and cultural relevance of cities and towns in Latin America today.

Guanajuato, Mexico - Source: Bruce Sharky

Historical Relevance to Spatial Needs of First, Second, and Third Immigrant Generations

- First generation Latinos prefer spaces that remind them of the spaces of their native countries.
- They prefer front porches and yards where they can spot neighbors, socialize, and receive visitors.
- Back yards in homes allow planting flowers or vegetables, supplementing the fragile economy of first generation immigrants.

Source: Jorge Velasco, Casa y Comuidad, 2006

La Villita, Chicago

- Second generation Latinos like ample open spaces, and while they have a strong sense of heritage from their immigrant parents and still like to socialize, they prefer the back yard for socialization, using front porches less than their parents.

Source: Jorge Velasco, Casa y Comuidad, 2006

Family Home, Illinois

Source: Marco Gutierrez

- Third generation Latinos:
  - focus less on keeping front porches or back yards as the previous generations.
  - are inclined to live in homes without spaces that were “culturally” important for the previous generation in exchange for a home with a better price.

Source: Jorge Velasco, Casa y Comuidad, 2006

Harold Washington Unit Cooperative, Chicago

Source: Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation

- Characteristics of newly-arrived Latino immigrants:
  - high mobility
  - unstable employment
  - limited economic resources
- New immigrants often find themselves missing the lifestyle and spaces they left behind, while feeling at the same time the need to quickly fit in.

La Villita, Chicago

- Latinos typically buy their first home after the initial steps of adaptation have taken place, and they have a higher and more stable income.
- Latinos living in low density areas can expand their homes according to their needs.
- Some parts of their homes will become the center of interaction with other members of the community.

La Villita, Chicago

Successful *Espacios* and what makes them work

- **El Jardín** – The Garden

Ex-hacienda San Miguel, Guananjuato, Mexico

- In Latin America, plants are appreciated and collected for their individual characteristics, “sentimental value,” or origin.
- Gardens are typically perceived and kept as a sum of plant specimens.

San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

- Plants are typically arranged to fill spaces, or in a specific order that responds to external elements.
- Architectural elements such as columns or steps provide support and order to varieties of plants in a traditional patio.

San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

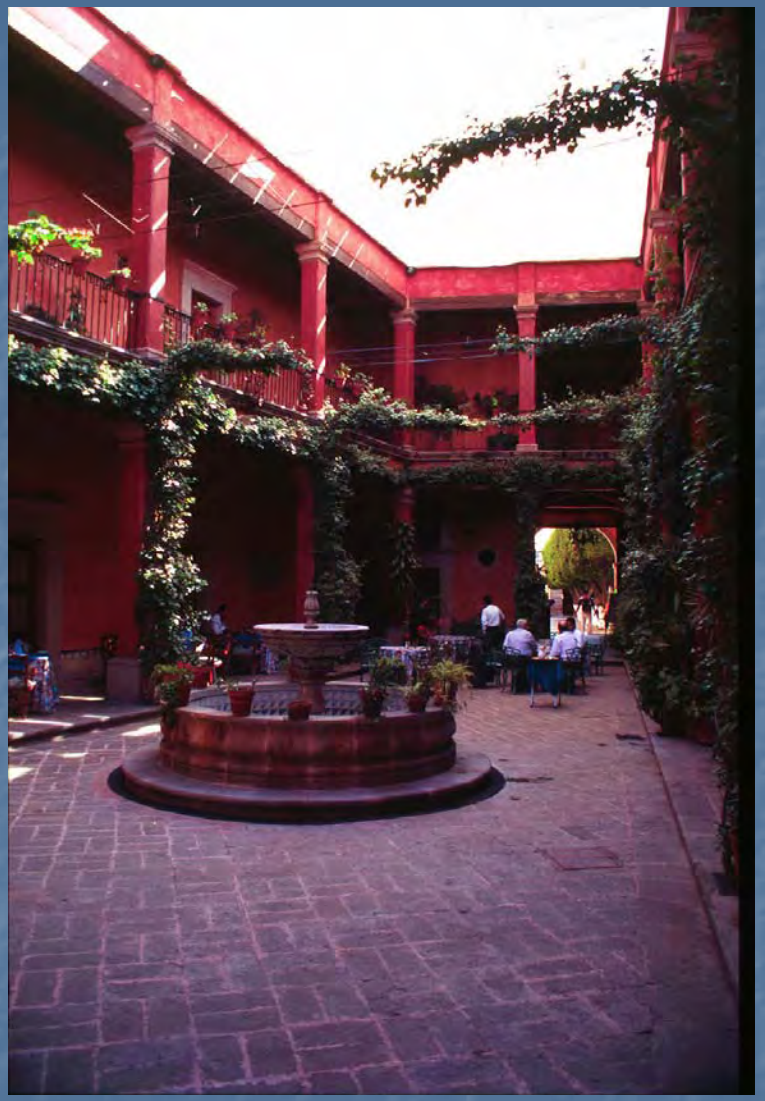
- Short perspectives and small spaces are also a component of the garden in densely populated Latin American cities.
- Small spaces are part of the perceptional background that Latinos bring to the U.S.

San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

- Patio – Court Yard

San Miguel de Allende. Mexico

- Patios are open spaces that bring natural light and fresh air to the interior of the traditional Latino house.
- Patios are transitional elements that connect public spaces on the front of the house with the private areas in the back of the house.



Queretaro. Mexico

- Because these spaces receive natural light, they are great places to keep and display plants.
- Patios have hard surfaces to facilitate circulation; plants are normally kept in planters.

Villa de Leyva, Colombia

- Patios are focal point in the interior of traditional colonial homes.
- Family life revolves around these spaces in traditional homes.

San Miguel de Allende. Mexico

- **La Casa –** The House

San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

- Latinos (like everyone) look for yards that provide a safe place for their children to play.
- Private zones within the home and the front or backyard are where family activities are centered.

Source: Jorge Velasco, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Humboldt Park Neighborhood Redevelopment Plan, Chicago

Source: Macondo Corp.

- Another critical feature outside of the home of Latinos is an outdoor cooking area, such as grill pits that use a small amount of space while bringing the opportunity to socialize around it.

Source: Jorge Velasco, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Source: rentalo.com

- We need to develop a new model of Latino architecture that maximizes social interaction, while allowing flexible spaces that can accommodate the changing needs of the Latino community.

The Little Village Academy, Chicago

Source: Michael Anthony Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

- Architectural designs for the Latino community should integrate Latino themes, such as the California mission style, Southwest adobe, or Caribbean motifs, balconies and verandas, buildings, patios, courtyards.

Source: Michael Anthony Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

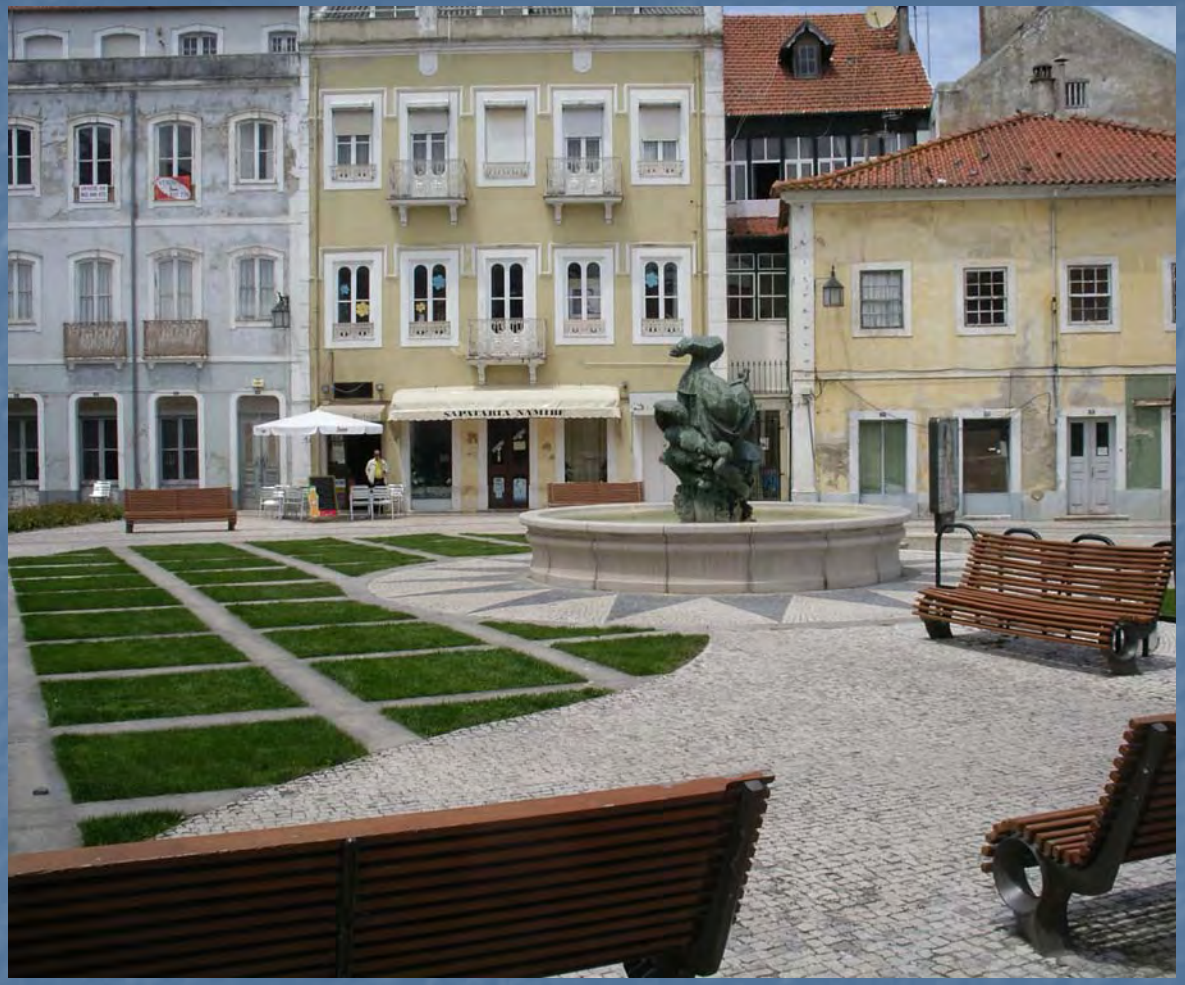
Humboldt Park Neighborhood Redevelopment Plan, Chicago

Source: Macondo Corp.

- **La Placita –** Pocket Parks

Guanajuato, Mexico

- Components of successful mini-parks are:
  - Trees or plantings
  - Places to sit
  - Play areas
  - Identifying logos: a mural, name, or color scheme



Source: Clare Cooper Marcus and Nanine Hilliard Greene, People places, 1998

Alcobaça, Portugal

Source: Bruce Sharky

- Exercise areas
- Team sport areas.

Source: Clare Cooper Marcus and Nanine Hilliard Greene, People places, 1998

Alcobaça, Portugal

Source: Bruce Sharky

- **La Plaza** – The Square

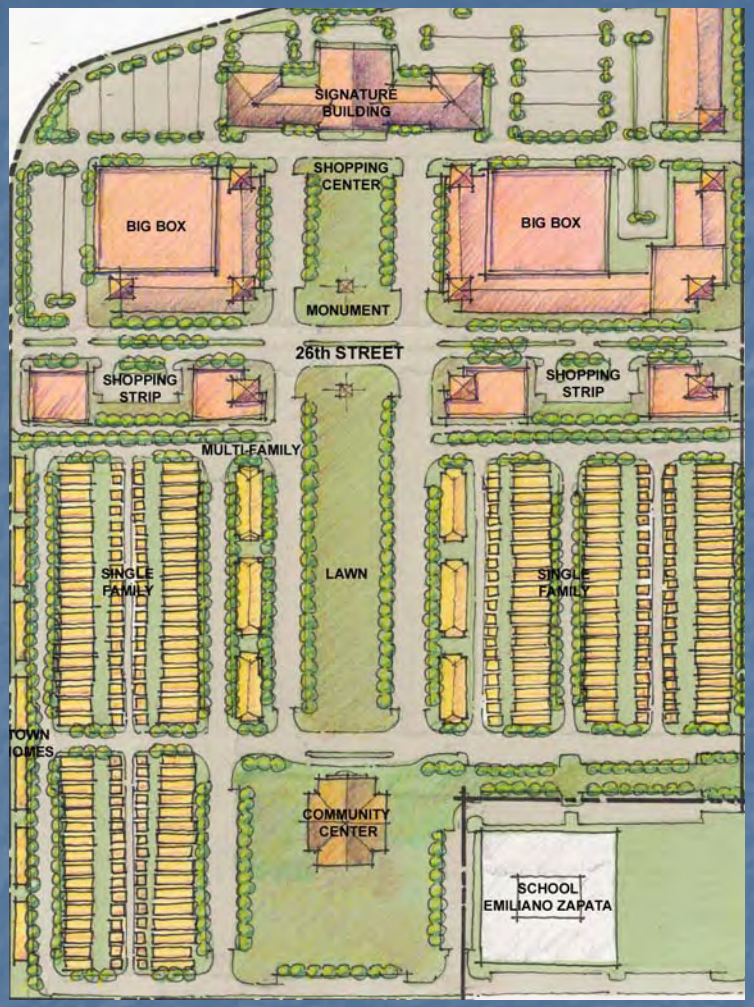
Villa de Leyva, Colombia

- Plazas are an important part of the Latino heritage for community social interaction.
- Latinos appropriate parks and plazas to support social interaction among family members and friends outside of home.
- Community interaction is a vital element in the Latino lifestyle.

El Zocalo, Mexico

Source: Richard A. Eribes, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

- While using small lots to create compact Latino neighborhoods, land left out can be used for shared open spaces.
- These spaces may become public parks and plazas used for recreation and neighborhood gatherings.



Source: Richard A. Eribes, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

26 & Koestner, La Villita, Chicago

Source: Camiros

- The ideal size for a plaza depends on its context:
  - Kevin Lynch suggested 40 feet as the dimension to keep a space intimate.

Queretaro, Mexico

Source: Clare Cooper, Carolyn Francis and Robert Russell, People and Places, 1998

- 80 feet will maintain a space to a human scale.
- Most successful public spaces will not exceed 450 feet in their smaller dimension.

Source: Clare Cooper, Carolyn Francis and Robert Russell, People and Places, 1998

San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

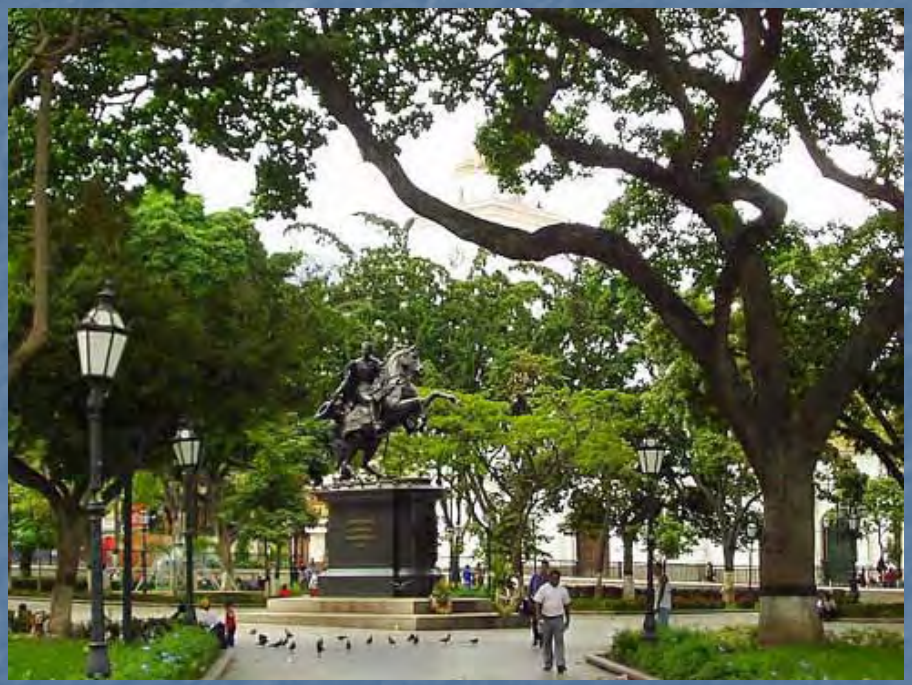
- Ghel proposed a dimension of 70 to 100 meters (230 to 330 feet) as the maximum distance to be able to see events.
- 20 to 25 meters (65 to 80 feet) is the maximum distance to identify faces.

Source: Clare Cooper, Carolyn Francis and Robert Russell, People and Places, 1998

Villa de Leyva, Colombia

Keys for successful public spaces and plazas:

- Easily accessible location
- Clear message that the place is meant and available for use
- Beautiful and engaging space outside and inside
- Furniture to support desired activities
- Security and safety for users
- Relief from urban stress to enhance health and emotional well-being of users
- Variety of uses for intended user group and any other simultaneous users



Source: Clare Cooper, Carolyn Francis and Robert Russell, People and Places, 1998

Plaza de Bolivar

Source: CCS-LGE

- Physiologically comfortable environment regarding sun, shade, and wind
- Accessible to children and disabled
- Components that users can manipulate or change
- Option for users to become attached to the place and care for it
- Easy and economical maintenance
- Equal attention to visual appearance and social setting

Source: Clare Cooper, Carolyn Francis and Robert Russell, People and Places, 1998

Cali, Colombia

- **El Parque** – The Park

Puebla, Mexico

- Despite diverse origins and cultural backgrounds, spatial needs for Latinos similarly include:
  - flexible homes for families to grow
  - parks and public spaces where Latinos can socially recreate and interact.

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Lincoln Park, Chicago

Professor Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris observed that,

- "Latinos at parks are more involved in the social uses, including parties, picnics, birthday celebrations, baptisms, and communions."

San Antonio, Texas

Cuernavaca, Texas

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Source: Bruce Sharky

- “Latinos were also more likely than other ethnic groups to develop adaptive methods to actively appropriate the neighborhood parks to suit the activities in which they were engaged.”
- Latinos would normally modify public spaces to their needs, bringing their own portable goods with them.

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Lincoln Park, Chicago

- In U.S. cities, soccer fields provide a hub for immigrant social networks.
- Immigrant-run soccer leagues link communities of origin and create familiar, entertaining, and inexpensive cultural spaces.
- Participants share news from home, employment information, and native cuisine.

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Lincoln Park, Chicago

- “The use of the park by Latinos is in great contrast with the Anglos, who use the park for mobile activities such as jogging, walking, and biking. Anglos valued the park more for its aesthetic qualities and natural elements than Latinos, for whom its importance is social interaction” (Loukaitou-Sideris).

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Lincoln Park, Chicago

- Park elements
  - Vegetation
  - Paving
  - Fences
  - Lighting
  - Sculptures

- Park elements
  - Fountains
  - Trellises
  - Gazebos

- **La Calle –** The Street

Queretaro, Mexico

- Latinos constantly change and adapt their built environment to accommodate social and economic interaction.
- Color, religious icons, cultural artifacts and images are found in commercial corridors of Latino streetscapes.

La Villita, Chicago

Pilsen, Chicago

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

- Wider sidewalks in commercial streets provide places for ambulant vendors, creating a more vibrant street life.
- This informal commerce with its display of merchandise not only adds visual interest to the street, but also reflects the entrepreneurial Latino spirit.

La Villita, Chicago

- Business use signs, colors, and a variety of symbols to identify and establish a sense of place and to attract potential ethic costumers. Murals and community art show the pride of the Latino community and its culture.

La Villita, Chicago

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

- In densely populated Latino urban areas where public open spaces and plazas are not available, wider sidewalks may serve as places for social interaction outside of home. Trees and shelter would help to create more comfortable places for residents to meet and socialize.

Guanajuato, Mexico

- **El Barrio** – The neighborhood

Buenos Aires, Argentina

- Housing Location: ideally “near public transit or in walkable, mixed-use communities with access to employment, shopping, and other resources.”

Pilsen, Chicago

Source: Thomas Gallas, Roberto Moranchel, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

- Pedestrian-friendly communities: interconnected networks of streets and sidewalks; porches and setbacks to encourage interaction with neighbors

Source: Thomas Gallas, Roberto Moranchel, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Villa de Leyva, Colombia

- New Urbanism as well as Latino communities value similar notions of residential development:
  - small lots
  - short housing setbacks
  - alleys
  - front porches
  - and compact and walkable neighborhoods with abundant
    - housing styles
    - land uses
    - and green spaces.

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Queretaro, Mexico

Source: Bruce Sharky

- “Latinos as well as new urbanist developments pursue the creation of public spaces that promote social interaction and a sense of community.”

Source: Michael Antonio Mendez, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

Guanajuato, Mexico

- Neighborhoods should have planned amenities and public spaces located within ¼ of a mile, the documented length of comfort zone.
- This distance encourages use of streets and pedestrian paths by residents of all ages.

Source: Thomas Gallas, Roberto Moranchel, Casa y Comunidad, 2006

La Villita, Chicago

New *Espacios*

- Bizcayne Boulevard, Miami
  - Roberto Burle Marx

Bizcayne Boulevard, Miami

Source: Google Maps

Bizcayne Boulevard, Miami

Source: Leticia Fernández

Bizcayne Boulevard, Miami

Source: Leticia Fernández

- Domino Plaza, Miami

Domino Plaza, Miami

Source: Leticia Fernández

Bizcayne Boulevard, Miami

Source: Leticia Fernández

- Margaret Place Park, Miami
  - Leticia Fernández-Beraud, ASLA

Margaret Place Park, Miami

Source: Leticia Fernández

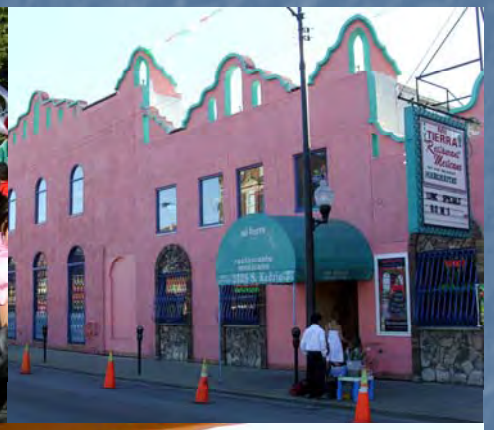
Margaret Place Park, Miami

Source: Leticia Fernández

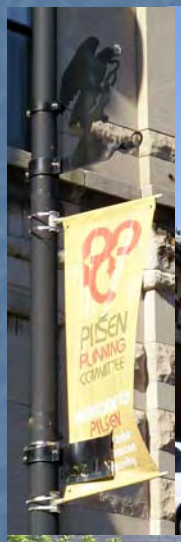
Margaret Place Park, Miami

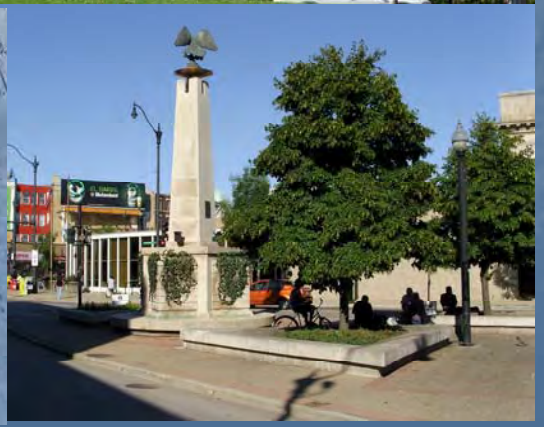
Source: Leticia Fernández

- La Villita, Chicago



- Pilsen, Chicago

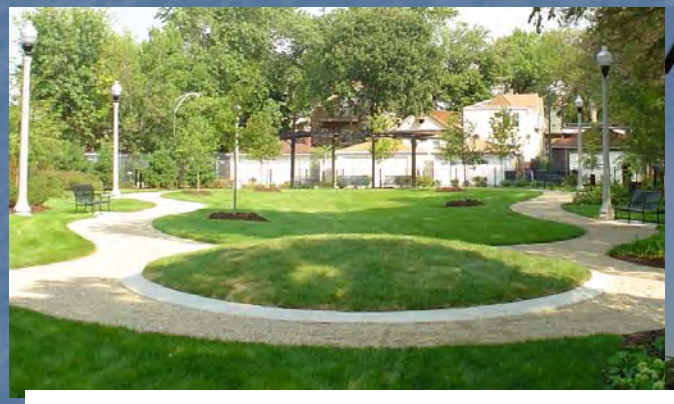


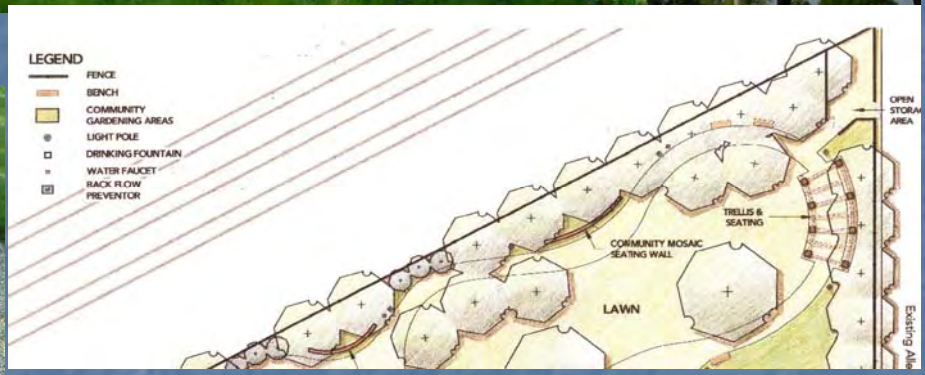


- Paseo Boricua, Chicago

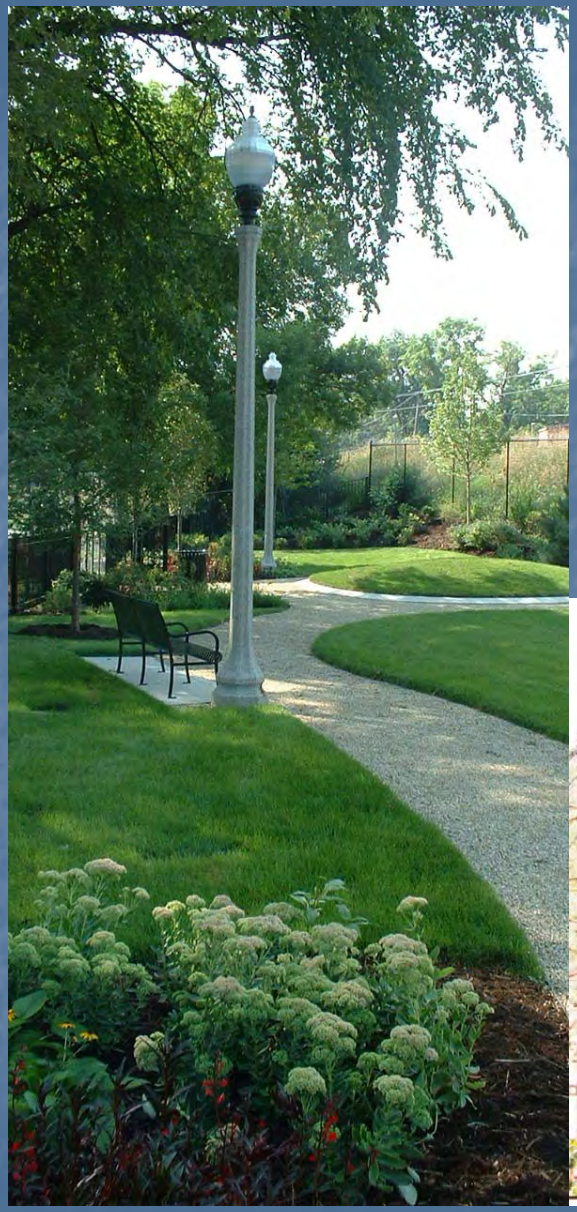
Paseo Boricua, Chicago

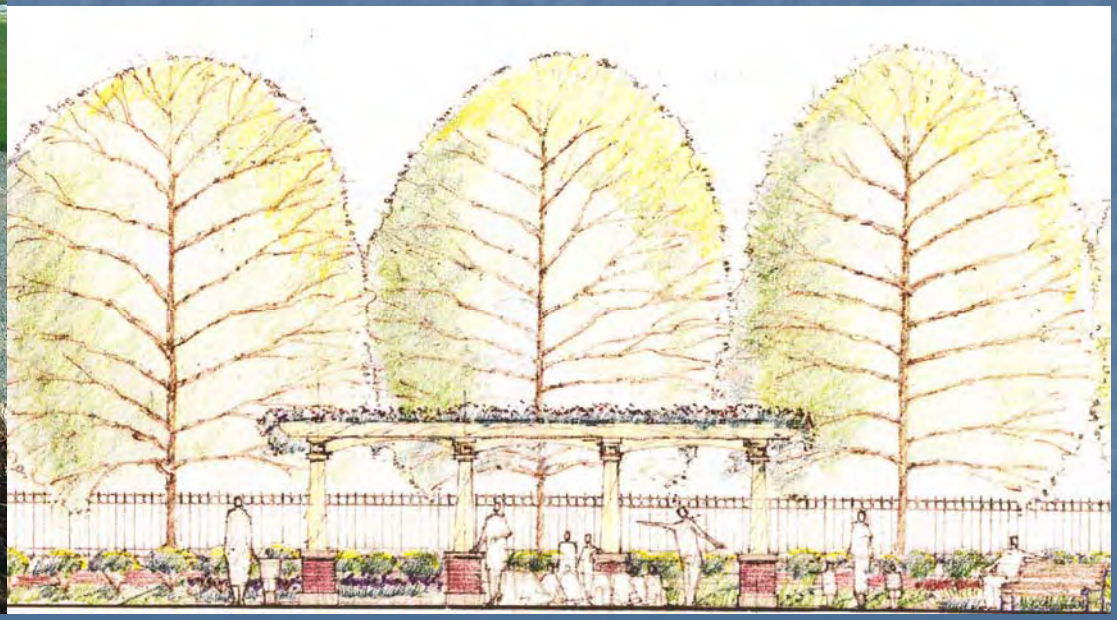
- Monticello Park – Park 1130, Chicago
  - José L. Magán, ASLA





Source: Camiros, Ltd.





Source: Camiros, Ltd.

Source: Camiros, Ltd.

- URBANWorks, Chicago

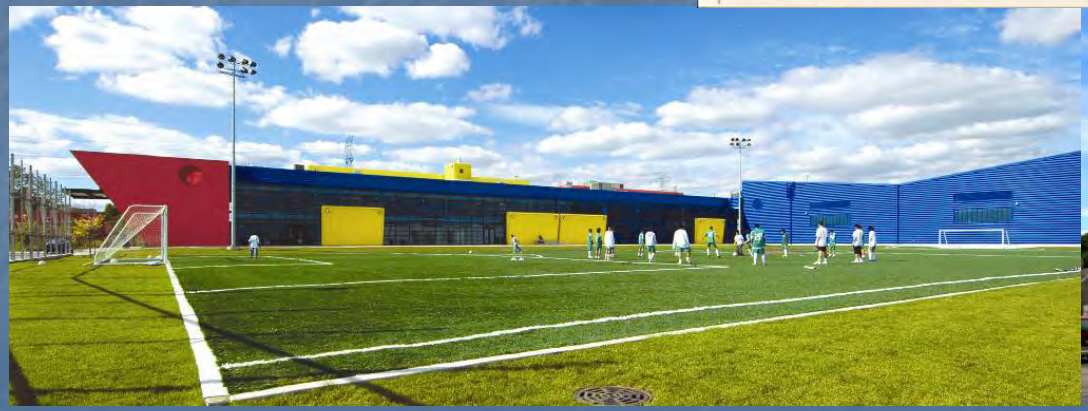
Benito Juarez Campus, Chicago

Benito Juarez – Performing Arts Addition, Chicago

Centro 18 Condominiums, Chicago

- Macondo Corp., Chicago

El Zocalo de la Villita, Chicago



YMCA Rauner, Chicago

Teresa Roldan Apartments, Chicago

- BauerLatoza Estudio, Chicago

Supermercado Centrio Mexico, Chicago

UNO Charter School, Chicago

Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation, Chicago

La Estancia, Chicago

Zapata Apartments, Chicago

Fannie Mae Foundation

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Maxwell Awards of Excellence 2006

MOST IMPRESSIVE OVERALL HOUSING BENEFIT

Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation

Chicago, Ill.

Harold Washington Unity Cooperative

Taking something ugly and making it beautiful, changing blight to bright, and giving people control over their own lives — these are among the ways that the Harold Washington Unity Cooperative defines *victory.*

Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation reclaimed 31 vacant, trashy, crime-ridden lots in a blighted area of Chicago's Humboldt Park and, in their stead, built beautiful homes with wrought iron fences, new sidewalks, and attractive landscaping. Three-hundred new residents will call 87 affordable, family-sized units home. Equally important, these residents will exercise a powerful element of control over their own lives.

This victory was achieved through a combination of creative financing, community involvement, and an innovative cooperative ownership model — all of which are earmarks of the way Bickerdike

Redevelopment Corporation operates. As a limited equity cooperative, the Harold Washington Unity Cooperative offers ownership opportunities for families earning half or less of the area median income. To ensure their success, Cooperative members receive ongoing education, including extensive training in cooperative membership. Residents elect a board and have a voice in budgeting, operations, and tenant selection.

The area has been transformed. What had once been vacant land overshadowed by the always present potential for crime is now a neighborhood where children and their parents walk and garden and ride bicycles. The Harold Washington Unity Cooperative features green space and facilities for community activities. The Cooperative's victory is one in which everyone had a stake and everyone benefited.

CELEBRATING EXCELLENCE IN AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Conclusions

- For Latinos housing, public spaces, and parks are more than shelter and open spaces, appreciated only for their aesthetic qualities. They are also a vital component of the Latino social and ethnic identity.
- If landscape architects use the tools that our profession has given us we could play a significant role in the spatial transformation of this part of our integrated society. By understanding the needs and participating in the design of the new Latino communities we can create a healthy and dynamic environment for all.

Thank you for your time!

QUESTIONS??

Queretaro, Mexico

Source: Bruce Sharky

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Program