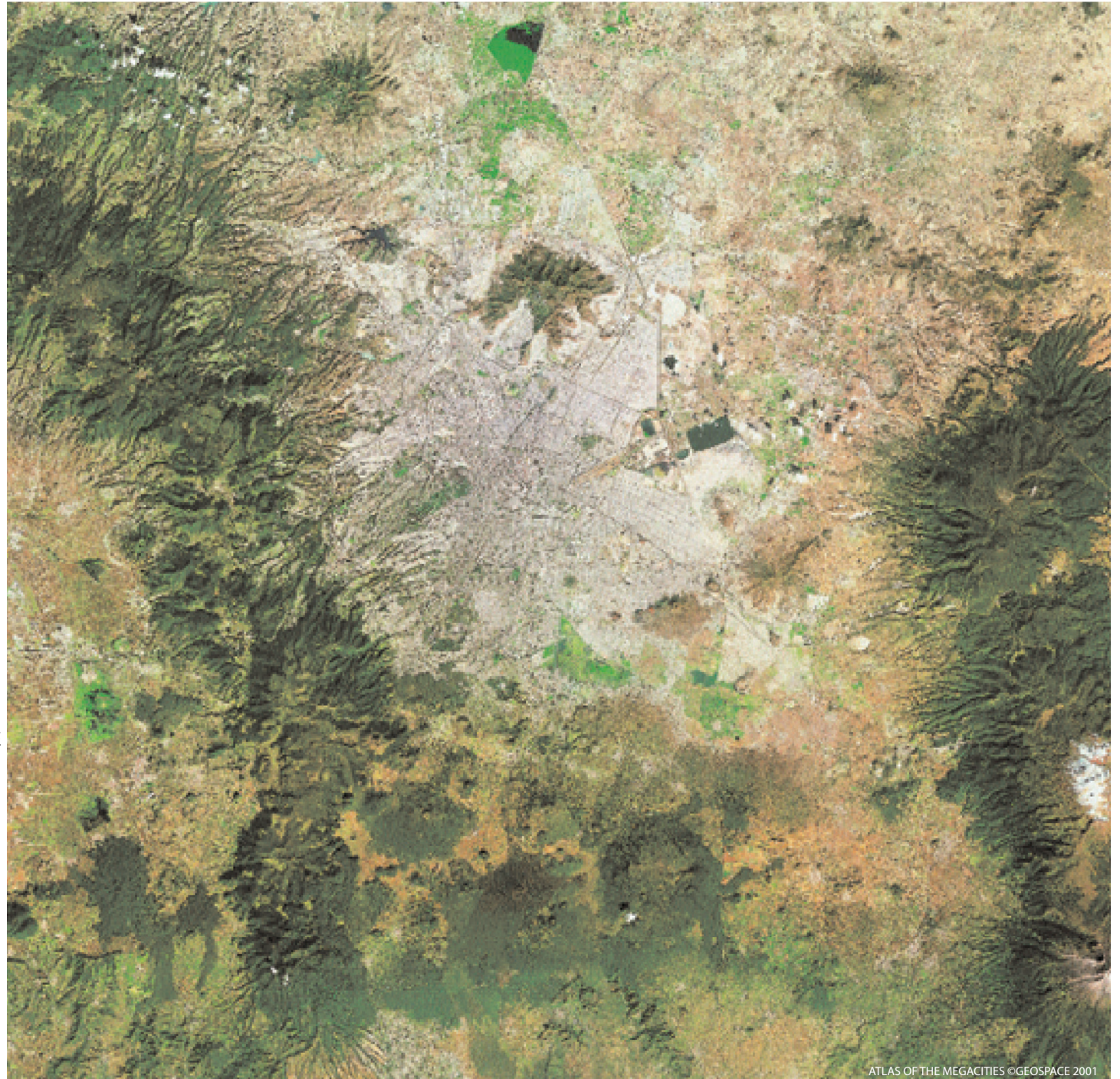


MEXICO CITY

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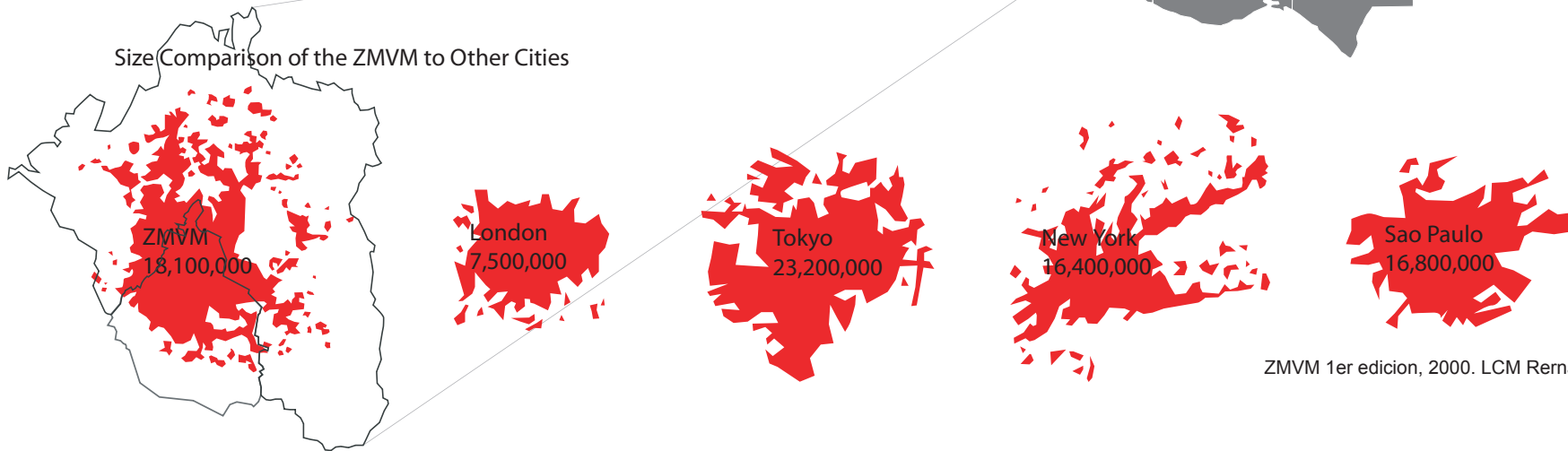
MEXICO CITY AND THE ZMVM

The Zona Metropolitana Del Valle de Mexico (ZMVM) includes 16 delegations of the Federal District (D.F.) and 59 surrounding municipalities belonging to the State of Mexico.

Because the Urban settlement area has spread over the boundaries of the D.F., a further boundary that encompasses the entire urban population of Mexico City is a helpful tool in understanding the extents of this city, the second largest Urban Agglomeration in the world.



Size Comparison of the ZMVM to Other Cities



ZMVM 1er edicion, 2000. LCM Rernando Romero

METROPOLITAN AREAS SURROUNDING THE ZMVM

Housing almost 20% of Mexico's population, Mexico City is the political, economical and cultural heart of the Country.

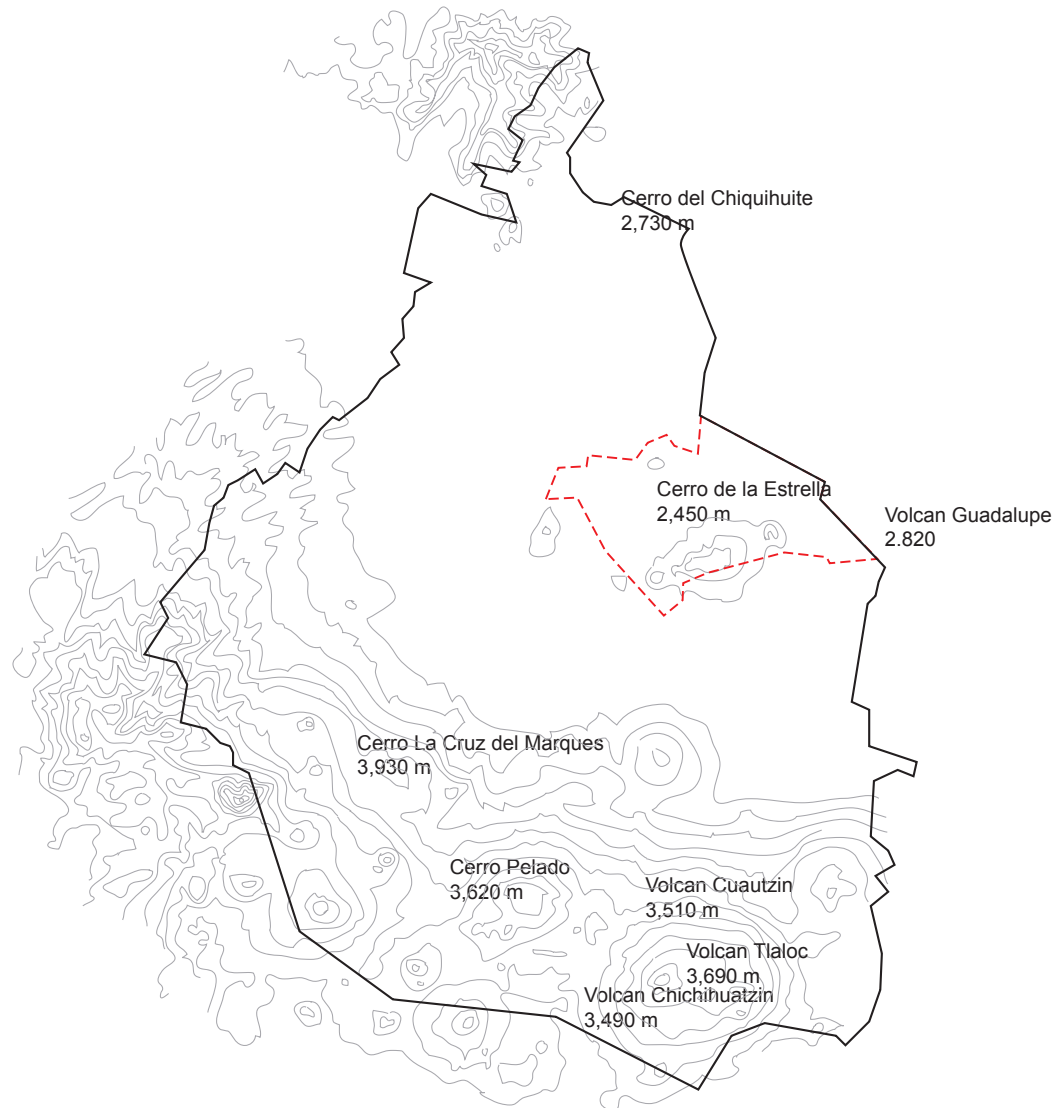


The Zocalo, the historic center of the city is bordered by the Metropolitan Cathedral and the Palacio Nacional, the seat of Mexico's federal government.



TOPOGRAPHY ZMVM

The city is located in a Volcanic Upland Basin, 2,240m above sea level. The valley it occupies is surrounded on all sides by mountains and volcanoes rising in places to almost 4000m above sea level. This geographical barrier limits further expansion of the city and traps city smog and pollution within the valley, exacerbating the air-quality problem.



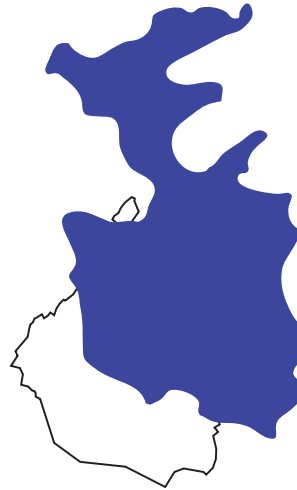
INEGI, Mapa Digital de Mexico, 2005

SHRINKAGE OF THE LAKE SYSTEM IN THE VALLEY OF MEXICO

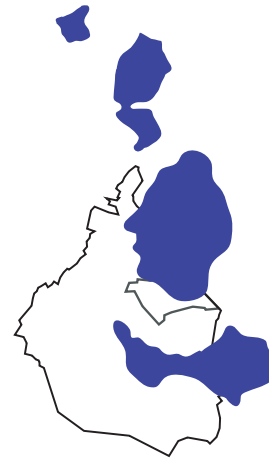
The Valley of Mexico is a closed hydrological system. Human intervention taking place throughout the last 500 plus years has artificially drained the lake system.

Originally, before the founding of the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan, the lake system covered an area of 1,500 km². The original Aztec city was built on a marshy island which was enlarged by infilling adjacent land and planting trees to stabilize the edges.

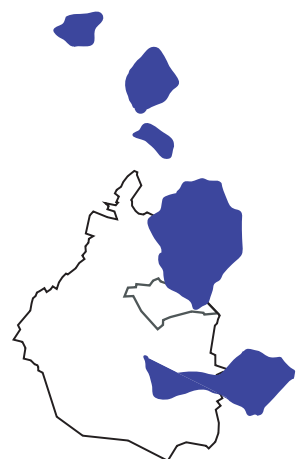
Because of its location on an old lake-bed, Mexico City has settlement issues affecting many of its older buildings (image right) and making the construction of larger buildings challenging in many areas of the city. Certain areas of the city are sinking at an alarming rate, due to the continuous extraction of water for drinking purposes from the subterranean aquifer.



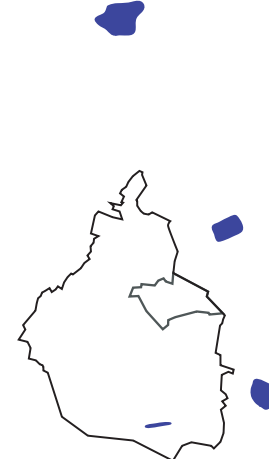
1500



1600



1700



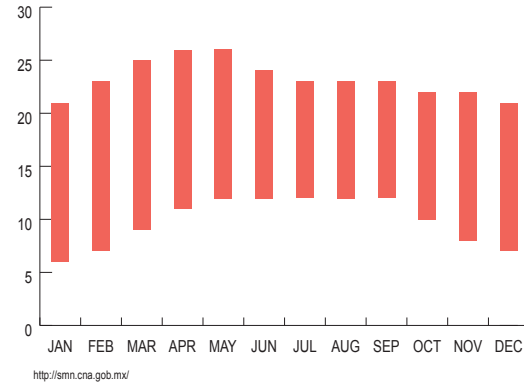
2000

ZMVM 1er edicion, 2000. LCM Rennando Romero

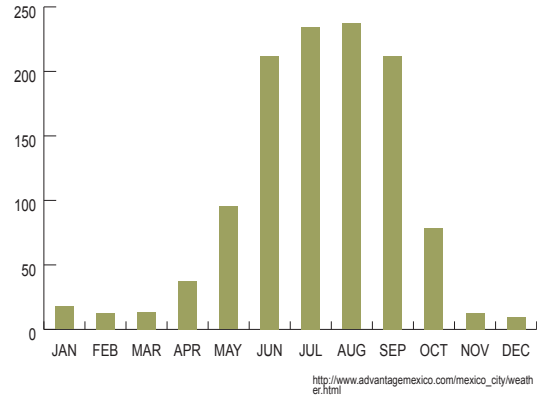


CLIMATE DATA. ZMVM

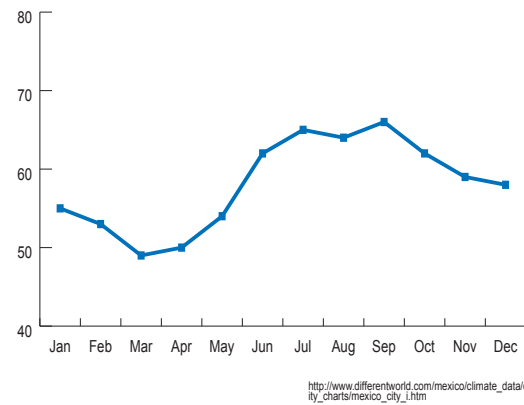
D.F. AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE (°C)



D.F. AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (mm)



D.F. AVERAGE MONTHLY HUMIDITY (%)

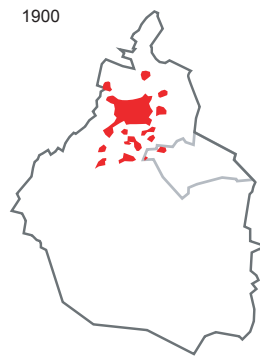


URBAN GROWTH

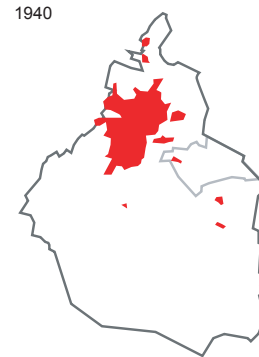
Population migration from Mexico's rural areas to Mexico City and a steep increase in the birth-rate have pushed Mexico City from a city of 560,000 in 1910 to the second biggest city in the world, after Tokyo, with a population of 18 million.

Beginning in the 30s, Mexico City saw a surge in population growth. Fuelling this growth was a government push towards import substitution, a strategy aimed at economic growth by encouraging increased national industrial production of items traditionally imported. The resulting industrial growth, especially in larger cities and predominantly in Mexico City, spurred a migration trend from rural areas to the cities.

This surge in population that saw Mexico City's population double every 15 years through much of the 20th century was translated into an urban housing problem that persists today.



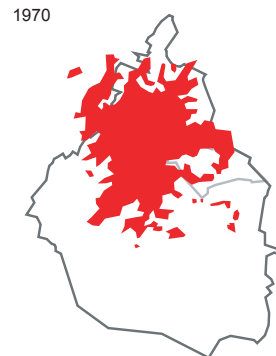
pop. 344,721
27 km²



pop. 3,100,000
229 km²



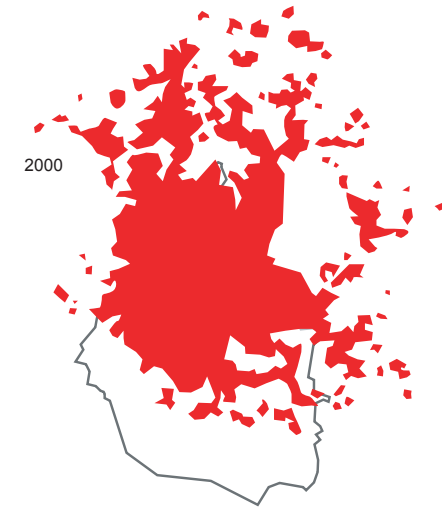
pop. 5,400,000
470 km²



pop. 9,200,000
682 km²

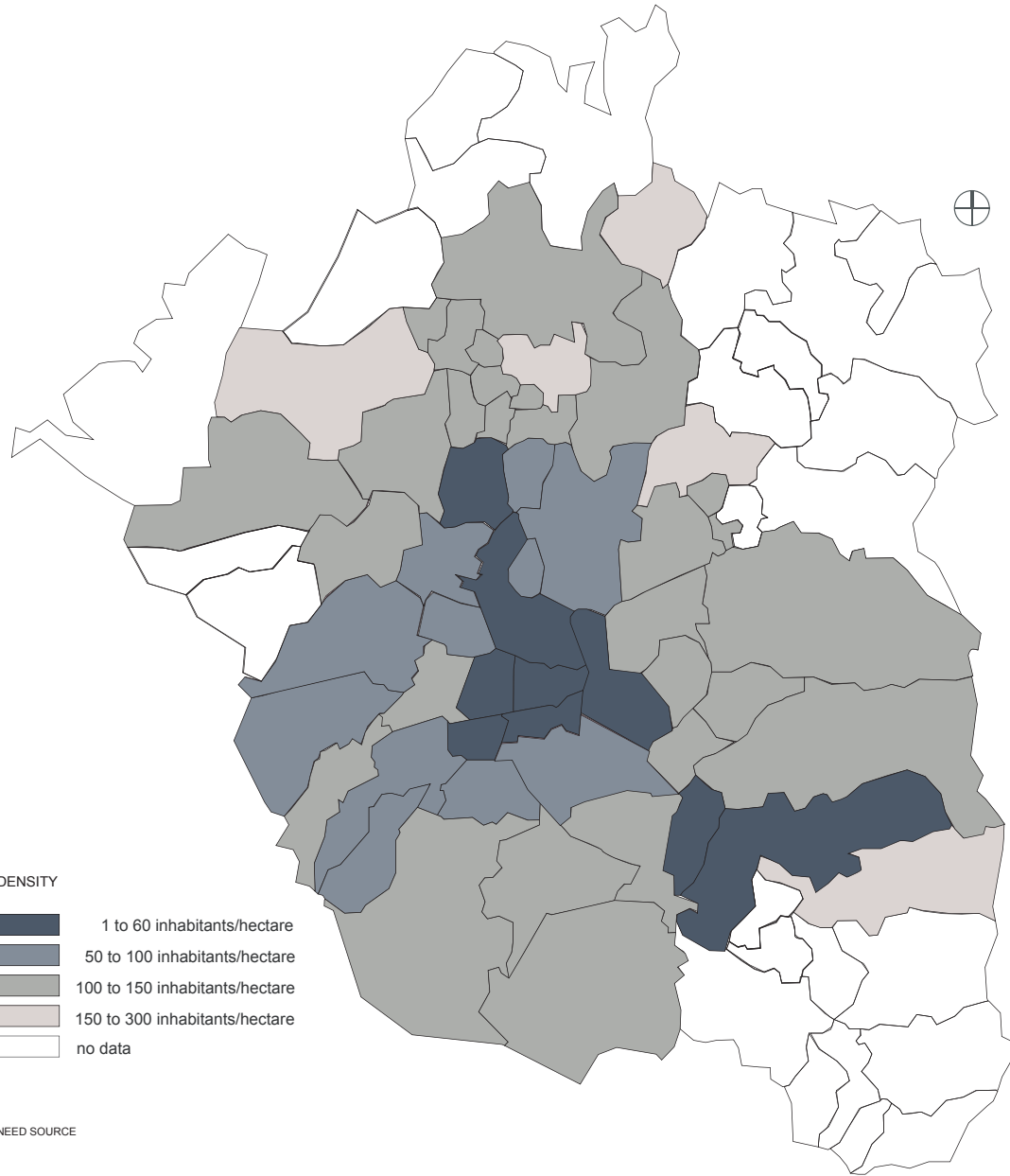
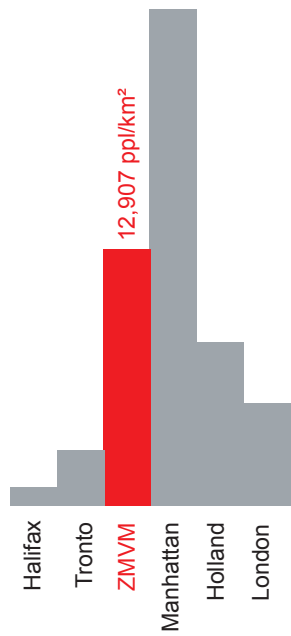


pop. 12,900,000
1056 km²



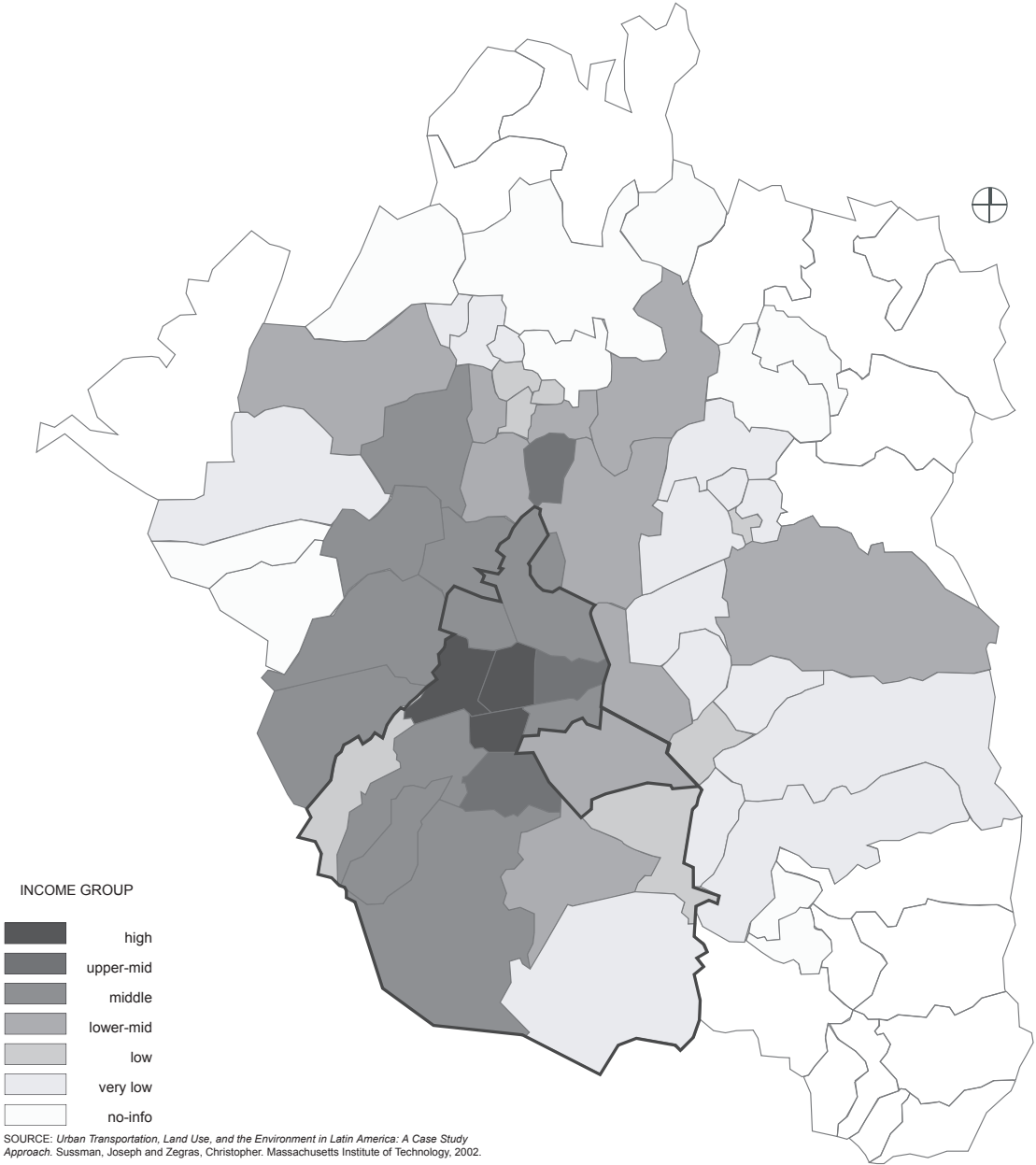
pop. 18,100,000
1,325 km²

POPULATION DENSITY.

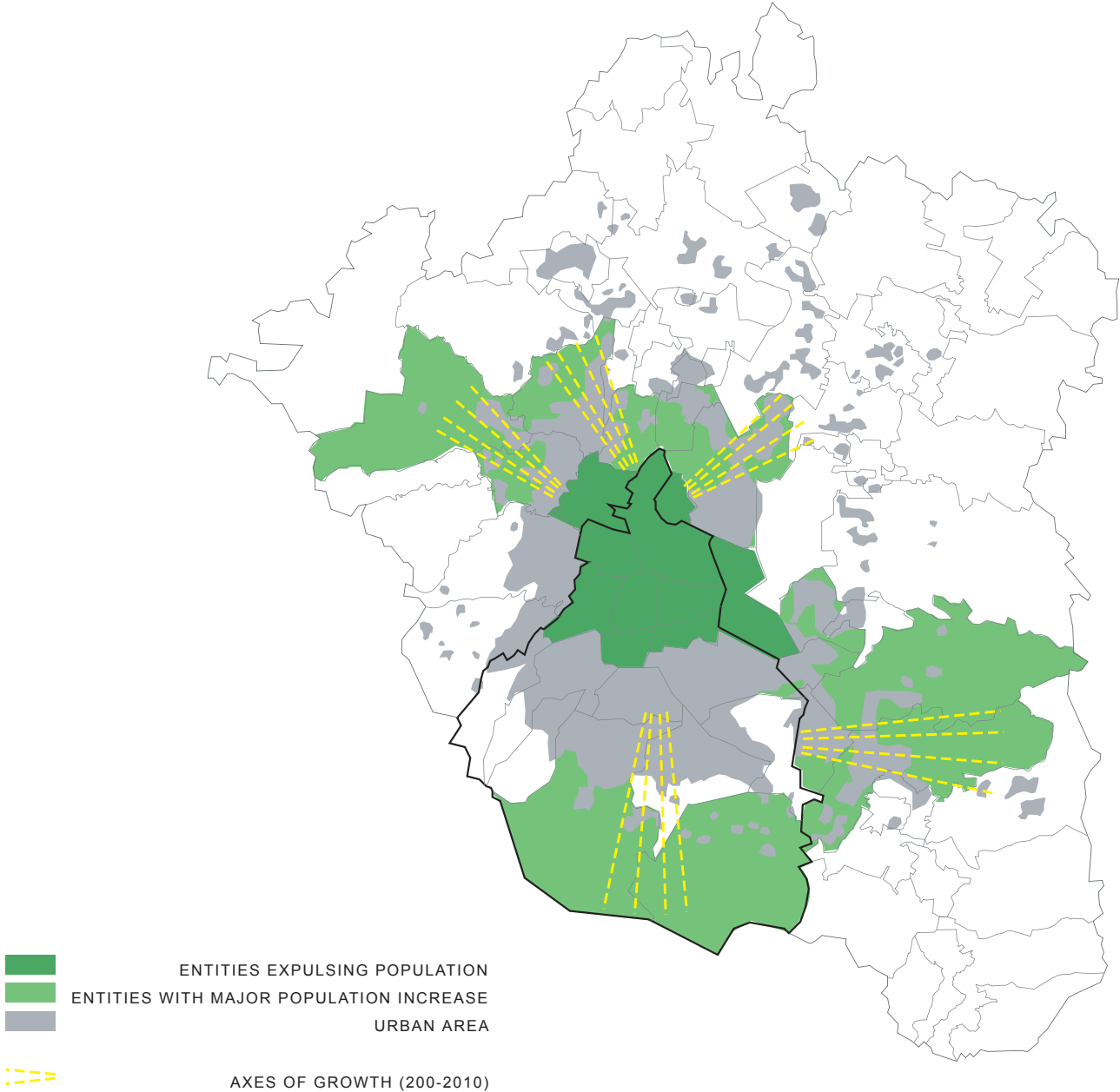


NEED SOURCE

SOCIOECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION



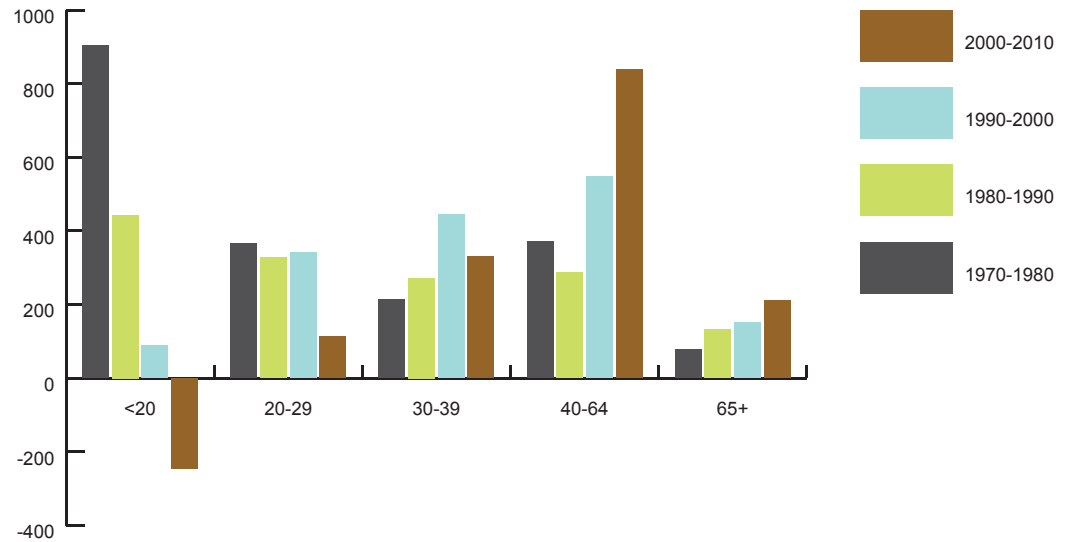
PREDICTED URBAN GROWTH



SOURCE: Unidad de Estudios Territoriales y Ambientales Marzo 2000. Censo de la Poblacion y Vivienda 1990 y Conteo 1995. INEGI.

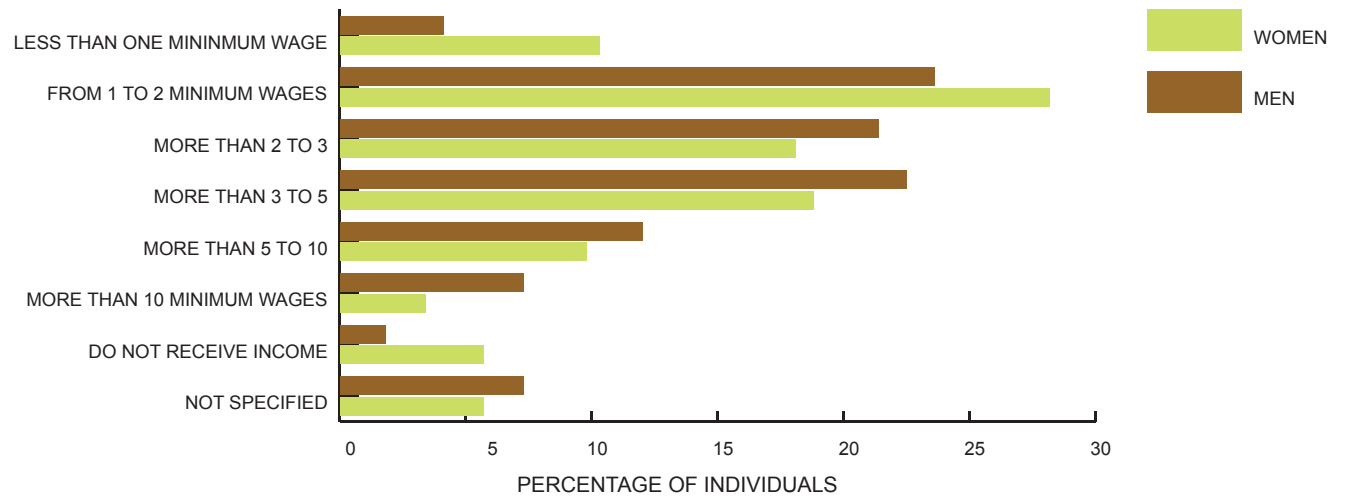
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
AND INCOMES

POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP (THOUSANDS)



INEGI, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, CONAPO.

PERSONAL INCOME LEVELS



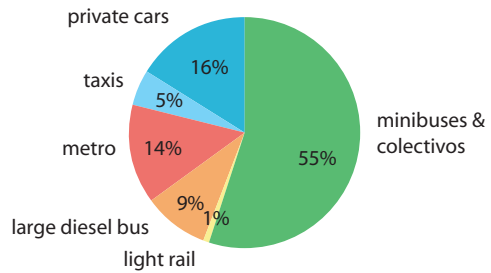
MINIMUM WAGE PER DAY FOR 2005: 480 NP / 4.32 USD

SERVICIO DE ADMINISTRACION TRIBUTARIA (MEXICO, 2005)

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Every day in Mexico City, there are 29.1 million daily passenger trips made.

Shares of Daily Trips by Mode for 2000.

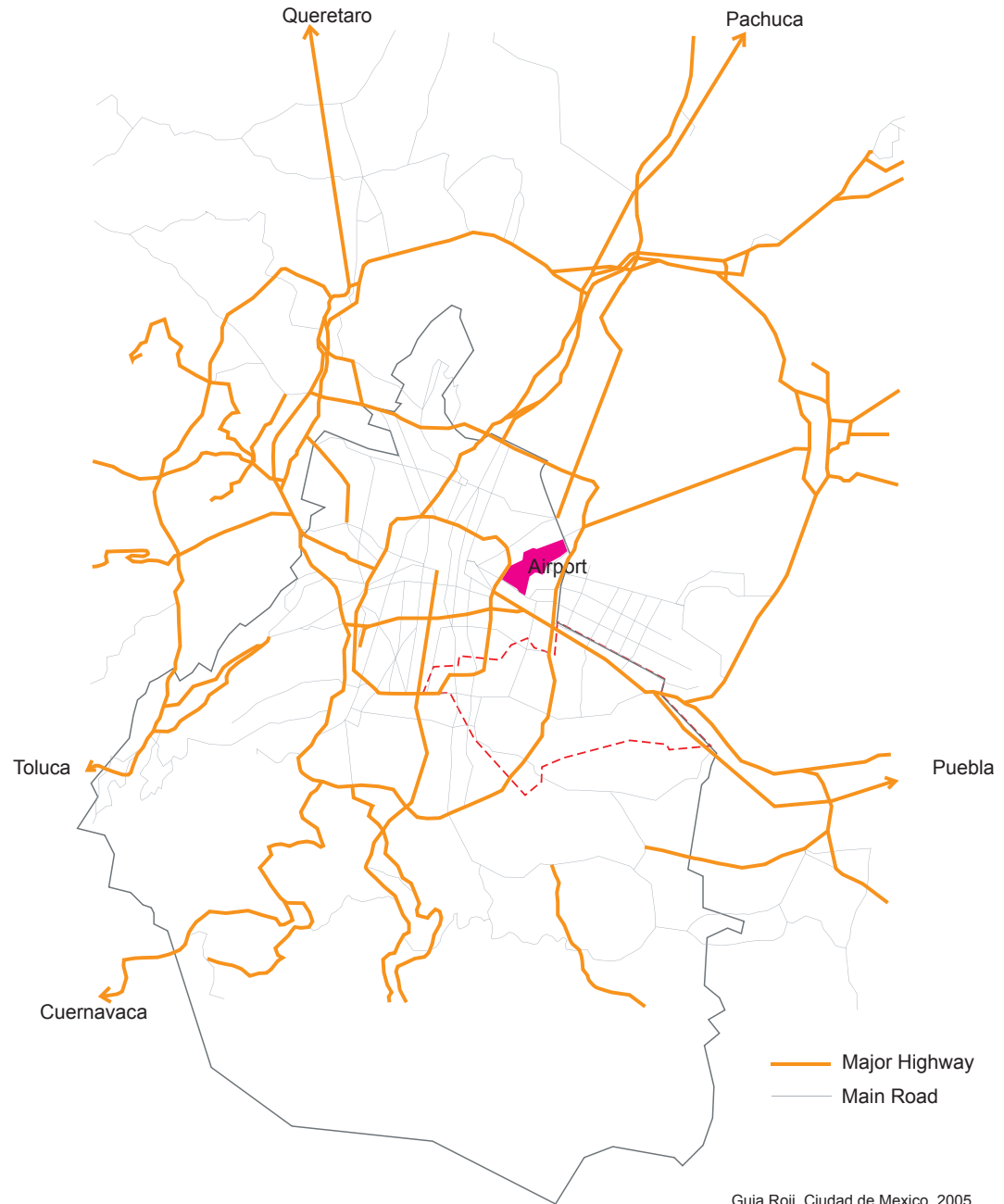


In 1990, there were 315.7 vehicles for every 1000 people up from 102.8 in 1970.

There are close to 4 million registered private vehicles including 100,000 taxis.

These private vehicles transport only 17.6% of daily trips made yet contribute to 90% of street congestion and 50% of all transport related emissions.

84% of air pollution in Mexico City is transport related.



METRO ROUTES AND TRAVEL TIME

Transportation Costs (\$pesos)

Metro	\$2.00 (.20\$CDN)
Bus	\$3.50
Microbus	\$2.50
Taxi	\$5.80 + \$0.78/250m

Mexico City's Subway system is the second busiest in the world and includes:

180 km of track

10 lines

167 stations (World Bank, 2001)

