

THE INNOVATIVE METROPOLIS:

**FOSTERING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH
SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN**

MEXICO CITY

HISTORY AND CONTEXT

State/Province: Federal District

Country: Mexico

Köppen Classification: Subtropical Highland Climate

Political Adjacencies: USA

Land Area: 573 square miles

Spatial Adjacencies: Located in the Valley of Mexico, in the high plateaus at the center of Mexico, Mexico City sits 7,350 feet above sea level.

Municipality Population: 8,800,000 (2010)

Metropolitan Population: 21,200,00 (2010)

Population Density: 15,000/square mile (2010)

Racial Distribution: 54.8% Mestizo, 22.8% European, 18.7% Indigenous, other 3.7%

Language: Spanish

City Inception/Incorporation Date: 1824

Year at which Population Reached 1 Million People: ~1930

POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION

Current Strategic Plan: n/a

Major Development Distinction: The city proper produces 21.8% of the country's gross domestic product. According to PricewaterhouseCoopers, Mexico City had a GDP of \$390 million, making it the eighth-richest city in the world.

Agents of Urban Development: Ministry of Urban Development and Housing Agency, Mexico City Public Space Authority

Sustainability Plans: The Green Plan (Plan Verde), Mexico City Climate Action Program (MCCAP), Inter-Institutional Climate Change Commission of Mexico City

Link: <http://www.sma.df.gob.mx/sma/index.php>

ECONOMICS

Largest industry of employment: construction and service jobs

Shipping:

Port: n/a

Air:

Benito Juárez International Airport

29,491,553 passengers (2012)

397,018 tons cargo (2012)

Licenciado Adolfo López Mateos International Airport

972,414 passengers (2012)

Exchanges: Mexico Stock Exchange (Bolsa Mexicana de Valores)

Fortune 500 Companies: 3

Contemporary Economic Engines: Construction, production of iron, steel, textiles, yarn, plastics, furniture and cement, television, music and film industries, other consumer products and durables, tourism

Major Recent Development: Reforms set in place by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari including the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Regional Economic Partners: Latin America

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Agency: Ministry of the Environment

Link: <http://www.sma.df.gob.mx/sma/index.php>

Water

Management: Water System of Mexico City, National Water Commission (Conagua), Sistema de Aguas de la Ciudad de Mexico (SACM)

Source: Ground water, Lerma system, Cutzamala system, rivers and springs

Daily Usage: 81.9 cubic meters per second

Per Capita Usage: 364 liters per day (1994)

Reserves: 7

Flood/Drought History: Flooding is very common, with the last major flood occurring in 2010, drought in 2011.

Waste Management

Public/Private – Department Name: Integral Management of Solid Waste Commission

Link: <http://www.sma.df.gob.mx/rsolidos/>

Waste Production: 12,000 tons/day

Energy

Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), Comision Federal de Electricidad, Ministry of Energy

Source: Natural gas, oil, hydroelectric, nuclear fuels

TRANSPORTATION

Major Airports: Benito Juárez International Airport

Major Highways and Interstates: The roadways in Mexico City are designed as high-volume, one-way roads that cross the city north to south and east to west. An elevated highway was completed in 2003 to help mitigate the traffic on the ground level.

Light Rail: Largest metro system in Latin America with 200 kilometers of subway lines.
11 lines, 175 stations

Bike Plan: A bicycle lending program in Centro Historico allows a person to rent a bike in 3-hour increments. In addition Ecobici works with registered residents in renting bikes in 45-minute periods. Several permanent ciclovias run throughout the city with the most important being 59 kilometers in length.

Public Transportation Options: Metro, suburban rail system, bus, Metrobus

QUALITY OF LIFE

Median Income: \$53,295

Minimum Hourly Wage: \$4.60

Unemployment Percentage: 6.3%

Average Commute Time: 78 minutes