MEXICO CITY AUTONOMOUS METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY AND THE WC2 UNIVERSITY NETWORK THEMATIC AREAS
WHAT IS THE UAM?
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA
MEXICO CITY METROPOLITAN AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY
HIGHER EDUCATION IN MEXICO AND MEXICO CITY


- 14.5% of total national population over 24 years had a degree in higher education; 25.2% in DF

- Total matricula 2007-8:
  - Undergraduate: 2,232,189 (357,759 in DF; 238,777 in State of Mexico)
  - Postgraduate: 174,282 (46,825 in DF; 15,317 in State of Mexico)
CREATION OF THE METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (UAM)

The Metropolitan University was created when the demand for higher education was growing fastest: 1974.


The Metropolitan University was created when the demand for higher education was growing fastest: 1974.
THE UAM IN THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT: UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

- 13% matricula in DF; 20% of matricula in public universities.
- Matricula 2009: 47,343; 45% women; 30% work; average monthly household wage: US $423 or 3.5 minimum wage.
- Most undergraduate students are first generation with higher education.
- Yearly intake: 9,253
- Total graduates: (1974-2009) 111,709
- 71 Careers; 76% certified as “High Quality”.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE MEXICAN FEDERAL DISTRICT 2000: DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MATRICULA OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Source: Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Instituciones de Educación Superior http://www.anuies.mx/servicios/e_educacion/index2.php
THE UAM IN THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT: POSTGRADUATE LEVEL

- Posgraduates:
  - Matricula 2009: 3,049 (c. 30% in DF)
  - Total graduates 1980-2009: 6,749
- Programmes:
  - 39 Masters
  - 22 Doctorates
  - 12 Specializations
  - + various diploma courses.
- 59 programmes certified as high quality: 2nd ranking nationally after UNAM.
- 89% students in certified programmes.
UAM: ORGANIZATION

• 4 CAMPUSES OR “UNITS + 1 IN PROCESS”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Under-graduates</th>
<th>Post-graduates</th>
<th>Academic staff (77% FT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acapotzalco</td>
<td>16,371</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iztapalapa</td>
<td>12,769</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xochimilco</td>
<td>17,149</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuajimlapa</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lerma (created 2008)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>47,343</td>
<td>3,049</td>
<td>2,911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NUMBER OF CONSOLIDATED RESEARCH GROUPS IN UAM AND OTHER MEXICAN UNIVERSITIES
UAM: RESEARCH CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS BY ORIGEN

- 2003: 367 Nacional, 45 Extranjero
- 2004: 291 Nacional, 57 Extranjero
- 2005: 302 Nacional, 56 Extranjero
- 2006: 395 Nacional, 46 Extranjero
- 2007: 377 Nacional, 56 Extranjero
- 2008: 606 Nacional, 30 Extranjero

Legend: Nacional, Extranjero
UAM: CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 3 CULTURAL CENTRES WITH SEMINAR FACILITIES
- 1 ART GALLERY
- 1 THEATRE
THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY IN THE MEXICO CITY CONTEXT

1. What is Mexico City?
2. Problems of Mexico City's sustainability
3. The challenges of mobility and transport
4. The public health system, problems and the Metropolitan University's contribution.
5. Business and cultural industries.
MEXICO CITY: MEXICO’S CAPITAL

• THE CITY THAT GAVE ITS NAME TO THE COUNTRY. When independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1810, the country was named after the Mexico City’s original inhabitants. The Mexica or Aztecs.

• MEXICO CITY is the CAPITAL of the REPUBLIC OF MEXICAN STATES: A Federation of 31 States plus the FEDERAL DISTRICT (DF), which is a quasi-state, where the Capital is located.

• From 1929 to 1997, the DF had no elected government and the cities and towns it contained had no elected municipal governments; since 1997 there is an elected “Head of Government” and Legislative Assembly, but considerably less political and financial autonomy than the other 31 states.
POPULATION: MEXICO AND METROPOLITAN MEXICO CITY

- Mexico (country): total population: c. 109 millions growing at a rate of 1% p.a and average life expectancy of 75.
- 19% of this population – 19.2 m. in 2005- live in the METROPOLITAN MEXICO CITY (MMC) now known as the MEXICO VALLEY METROPOLITAN ZONE (ZMVM), WITH ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 0.8%.
METROPOLITAN MEXICO CITY: DEFINITION

- Comprises Federal District, 59 municipalities of surrounding State of Mexico plus one municipality of Hidalgo State, including rural areas.
- Although this definition is “official” (CONAPO) there is no effective metropolitan authority.
- Various metropolitan commissions, of which the environmental commission dealing with atmospheric pollution is the most effective.
- Urban area: 2,217 sq. km.
MEXICO CITY'S (UN-) SUSTAINABILITY: WATER

1. Water: located in a naturally closed basin, the city pumps out stormwater and sewage, pumps in drinking water from ever more remote sources, while at the same time depleting the aquifer causing severe and uneven sinking.

2. Overexploitation and contamination of aquifer.

3. Unequal distribution of water geographically and amongst population.

4. Water policy and administration: divided between uncoordinated entities and social actors.

5. Lack of consensus concerning property and use of water.
THE WATER AGENDA IN THE UAM

- Has hosted various international forums on water.
- High-level research, consultancy and related postgraduate studies on all aspects of water agenda: administrative, political and social aspects, water-related health problems, wastewater treatment, purification, hydrological engineering, river management, water-saving design, etc.
- Local, grass-roots and “hands-on” environmental programme strongly orientated towards water conservation.
- Teaching in all disciplines includes water-related subjects.
- University environmental administration programme.
MEXICO CITY'S (UN-) SUSTAINABILITY: SOLID WASTE

- Critical situation in Federal District: Land fill full!
- Incipient industrial recycling: vested interests and administrative problems.
- Small scale of some municipalities for recycling and landfill, with lack of coordination between them. (Many without landfill, only open tips.)
- Related to contamination of aquifer.
THE WASTE AGENDA AT UAM

• Research programs, consultancy and related postgraduate studies on sustainable solid waste-management: administrative, political and social aspects of recycling and management of infill sites.

• Technical assistance to municipal governments for coordinated waste management projects.

• Environmental engineering and postgraduates degrees specialising in waste management.

• University environmental administration programme including agreements with authorities and recycling firms. External consultancy.
MEXICO CITY'S (UN-) SUSTAINABILITY: ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (TRANSPORT)

- Until recently, considered to be Mexico City's No. 1 “environmental problem”.
- 75% atmospheric pollution caused by vehicles.
- Policy of “technical fix” to automobile - Improvement of critical conditions, elimination of lead, larger particulates; transition to ozone precursors and small particles.
- Scarce attention to other automobile-related environmental problems: accidents, noise, obesity, unequal occupation of space and accessibility, unequal mobility.. public transport.
MEXICO CITY'S (UN-) SUSTAINABILITY: TRANSPORT

- Low and decreasing mobility: 1.1 motorised trips per person per day in 2007 (cf. 1.3 in 1994 or 2.5 in Paris 1998).
- Unequal mobility: high-income areas >6 motorised trips per household per day cf. <3 in low-income areas.
- Long and increasing journey times: 53 minutes average; longer and more expensive in municipalities.
- Modal split 2007 (total trip): 32% 1 or 2 microbuses; 29% car; 13% metro + metro combinations; 6% taxi; 4% only bus.
- Extreme fragmentation of public transport policy and administration; opposing vested interests.
ATMOSPHERIC AND TRANSPORT AGENDAS AT UAM

- High-level research and postgraduate projects on atmospheric pollution.
- Close collaboration with Federal agencies and local governments on atmospheric pollution.
- Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in chemical engineering, environmental engineering and chemistry include specific focus on atmospheric pollution and technical solutions.
- High-level interdisciplinary research and consultancy on mobility and transport.
- Collaboration with local Government on transport.
- Transport and mobility problems included in undergraduate and postgraduate urban planning degrees.
PUBLIC HEALTH IN MEXICO CITY

- Background of demographic transition and extreme inequality in distribution of wealth.
- Epidemiological complexity: infecto-contagious diseases + chronic and degenerative diseases + high accident rate + mental health problems + epidemics (HIV-AIDS, H1N1).
- 3 spheres of health provision: 1. Private (>2% insured); 2: Public health insurance (50% insured in ZM) and 3) The rest (c. 48% in ZMVM) Not insured “open” coverage by a combination of federal and local institutions covering c. 60% 1st. level and 40% 2nd level medicine.
HEALTH AGENDA AT UAM

- Within the university: Network of Health Studies.
- Participation in Virtual Health Campus. Comparative research into: pathological processes; health and quality of life; health, poverty and gender, basic health sciences; infrastructure and technology; environmental and health; biotechnology; genetics; metabolic studies; infecto-contagious disease; communication and health.
- 2-4 Sept. This year, the university is hosting the Congress of the Latin Association for the Study of Health Systems (ALASS)
- 8 health-related careers including medicine, nutrition, Medicine plus 9 post-graduate courses at Xochimilco campus. Other courses in biological sciences, including medical sciences, at Iztapalapa campus.
BUSINESS AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES AGENDA AT UAM

- Relations with local industrial businesses very strong in Azcapotzalco campus based on technical and engineering consultancies.
- Research projects on micro-industries, but not much committed collaborative effort.
- Great potential for channelling existing design capabilities to support micro-businesses.
- New Lerma campus will include careers and research in cultural spheres.
HOPE TO SEE YOU IN MEXICO CITY SOON