

Chapter 11. The Demographic Structure of the Metropolitan Zone of the Mexico Valley: 2000-2010

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Suburbanization Versus Peripheral Sustainability of Rural-Urban Areas Fringes



Mirosława Czerny
Guadalupe Hoyos Castillo
Editor

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SUBURBANIZATION VERSUS PERIPHERAL SUSTAINABILITY OF RURAL-URBAN AREAS FRINGES

**MIROSLAWA CZERNY
AND
GUADALUPE HOYOS CASTILLO
EDITORS**

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INTRODUCTION

CAN SUBURBANISATION PROCEED IN LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

The monograph¹ we here present to the reader has suburbanisation processes as its lead topic. In fact, a very great number of studies have already been devoted to this, as well as to the closely related issue of urban sprawl. Indeed, in every country in which urban agglomerations are taking shape and metropolitanisation is occurring there are also manifestations of suburbanisation, and inevitably also research into that phenomenon. However, while there is no doubt that the matter is very well analysed and described, the numerous case studies lead us to consider that this phenomenon is very much subject to differentiation – between regions, and also as regards typology and dimensions.

In the simplest meaning of the term, suburbanisation is the expansion of urban-type construction into areas located beyond the administrative boundaries of towns and cities. However, as the authors of studies included in this work make clear, it is in fact possible to discern different spatial forms of the expansion in question, different directions to it, and ultimately also different consequences relating to the various ways in which urban-type construction can come to occupy land of a non-urban character. Indeed, so diversified is the phenomenon, so inclined to assume varied forms, that scientists now seek new terminology that would better depict the particular forms the expansion of a city takes in a given area. This reflects the fact that

¹ This monograph was prepared within the framework of NCN-funded project No. 176846, "Strategies for promoting sustainable rural development in regions with high levels of poverty."

Chapter 11

**THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE
METROPOLITAN ZONE OF THE MEXICO
VALLEY: 2000-2010**

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INTRODUCTION

In 1978 Luis Unikel introduced the idea of the metropolitan area. This was conceived as a political-administrative unit which would contain the city center and the political-administrative areas close to it that had urban characteristics. (It would include, for example, the places of work or residence of workers engaged in farm activities who maintain a direct socioeconomic relationship with the central hub of the city, and vice versa). He identified the existence of five metropolitan areas in Mexico in 1940, extended to twelve in 1960 (Unikel, 1978).

Since that pioneering work, both academia and government have taken an interest in developing strategies for the management of metropolitan areas. (Garza, 1990 and 1998; Negrete and Salazar, 1986; SEDESOL, CONAPO and INEGI 2004, 2007 and 2012).

The most recent attempt to produce an analysis was that of the federal government in 2012. This was drawn up by the Social Development Secretariat, the National Population Council and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (SEDESOL, CONAPO and INEGI 2012). It had three objectives: a) to establish a common framework for the three levels of government in the planning and management of metropolitan development, b) to construct a conceptual and methodological basis to analyze the spatial configuration of metropolitan areas c) to produce a definition which would permit the generation of statistical and geographical information. A metropolitan area was defined as the set of two or more municipalities in a city of 50 000 or more inhabitants whose urban zone included functions and activities that went beyond the limits of the municipalities that originally gave birth to it. Its area of direct influence would consist of neighboring urban municipalities with which it shared a high degree of social and economic integration.¹ Considered to be the most authoritative analysts of the national urban scene, in 2012 these three institutions drew up a list of 59 metropolitan areas in Mexico.

One is the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City (ZMVM: Zona Metropolitana del Valle de México) containing: a) the 16 municipalities that make up the Federal District (DF), b) 59 of the 125 municipalities included in

the State of Mexico and c) a municipality in Hidalgo: Tizayuca (Maps 1, 2, 3 and Table 3 in Appendix).

The process of 'metropolitanization' has been an important factor in the development of the Federal District (the seat of political and economic power). It was a result of the development of the area known as Satellite City in the municipality of Naucalpan. This became linked to the urban area of the municipality of Miguel Hidalgo in the D.F. More municipalities of the State of Mexico were gradually incorporated into the metropolitan area of Mexico City: eleven in 1970 and 27 in 1990. Consequently, the state's importance as a provider of land for industrial and human settlements within the metropolitan area has grown steadily since then.

This is reflected in the steady increase in the number of residents. According to census data, in 1970 the state was the second most populous entity in the republic with 3, 833.185 people (second only to Mexico City with 6, 874 165 people). By 1980, the legal population had increased to 7, 564 335. Of these, 38.4% were immigrants. The state continued to attract population so that from 1990 it was the most populous in the country with a resident population of 9, 815.795 persons (19.2% more than the Federal District). Of these, 39.6% had been born in another state. In the following decade, it maintained a rapid average annual growth of 2.95%. (At this rate the population would be expected to double in just 23 years). This is attributable to the strong attraction of the area for immigrants. In 2000 more than two thirds of the 13, 096.686 people registered in the census were natives of other states of Mexico. The bulk of these immigrants is of working age and produces a noticeable effect on the local demography. It could be said that the State of Mexico (and Mexico City because of its close relationship with the state) have enjoyed the so-called demographic bonus² dividend in advance, thanks to immigrants whose arrival benefited the age structure.

THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

The distribution, by age and sex, of a population at a given time, is one of its most important features and one with many socioeconomic implications (Pressat, 2000).

² The demographic bonus or dividend refers to a favorable age distribution of the population which is the result of a decrease in the number of births, a high proportion of people in younger age groups and a relatively slow increase in the size of the elderly population.

¹ This includes those municipalities which are relevant for planning and urban policy, defined as those which contain a city of one million or more inhabitants or those which have 250,000 or more inhabitants in process of conurbation with cities in the United States of America.

The description of this distribution for the years 2000 and 2010 is presented below for the following territorial units: a) the metropolitan zone of the Valle de Mexico (DF and 60 metropolitan municipalities), b) the Federal District, c) Mexico State, d) the metropolitan municipalities (60).

POPULATION STRUCTURE IN 2000

In 2000 the ZMVM was inhabited by 18, 396.677 people. Of these, 8, 605.239 (46.8%) lived in the DF and 9,791,438 (53.2%) in the 60 metropolitan municipalities. The female population was: 51.6 % (ZMVM), 52.2 % (DF) and 51 % (municipalities). The age and sex structures of the DF and the State of Mexico differ. The base of the former distribution is constricted as a result of the decline in fertility from the 1980s onwards. In the latter, this decline is hardly noticeable in the period 1995-2000. It is apparent in the profile of the metropolitan municipalities where it influences the age structure of the State of Mexico. What is striking in the three profiles is the low proportion of females to males in the 0-14 age group.

Table 1. Total population of the D.F., the State of Mexico and the metropolitan municipalities by age group and sex, 2000

Age groups	Mexico City			State of Mexico			Municipalities of the Metropolitan Zone		
	Sex	Sex	Sex	Sex	Sex	Sex	Sex	Sex	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	381208	367989	749197	729918	705840	1435759	525825	506488	1032313
5 - 9	394125	381631	775755	789937	750645	1520581	550706	535516	1086223
10 - 14	381357	372965	754322	725182	707662	1432845	516561	504055	1020616
15 - 19	396271	414240	810511	678606	695798	1374404	504313	513973	1018285
20 - 24	407320	437872	845192	631618	682770	1314388	484415	517236	1001650
25 - 29	409745	443536	853281	577428	635172	1212600	452182	492743	944925
30 - 34	352393	390187	742581	505205	554269	1059474	393621	429296	822917
35 - 39	312136	353812	665948	442892	485097	927989	344432	376445	720877
40 - 44	263050	301975	565026	359594	383282	742876	280321	300039	580360
45 - 49	206456	242061	448517	272633	289613	562246	211917	225532	437449
50 - 54	174682	204590	379272	217322	227141	444464	168195	175887	344082
55 - 59	124617	149326	273943	154759	164415	319175	118369	124114	242483
60 - 64	100776	129953	230729	120912	133935	254846	91144	99405	190549
65 - 69	75163	102663	177826	86406	100787	187193	63000	72242	135242
70 - 74	55935	80442	136377	58946	70403	129349	41937	49397	91334
75 - 79	38632	55717	94349	40220	48434	88654	27699	33340	61039
80 - 84	19692	32724	52416	18318	25406	43724	12664	17725	30389
85 - +	16927	33070	49997	17315	28804	46119	11610	19095	30705
Total	41110485	4494754	8605239	6407213	6689473	13096686	4798910	4925228	9791438

Source: INEGI General Census of Population and Dwelling 2000.

1/ The author's own calculations based on the General Census of Population and Dwelling 2000. Only Municipalities of the States of Hidalgo and Mexico are included.

The 19-59 age group is relatively less important in the DF than in the State of Mexico and the metropolitan municipalities (Table 1).

The over-60 age group in 2000 is interesting. The Federal District has the highest proportion of this age group (8.6%). It was lowest in the State of Mexico (5.7%) and in the 60 metropolitan municipalities (5.5%).

Women over 60 accounted for 5.1%, 3.1% and 3.0% of these populations respectively. In the DF, of 4,494,754 women, 9.7% were older than 60. In the State of Mexico of 6,689,473 women, 6.1% were over 60. In the metropolitan municipalities 5.8% of 4,992,528 women had reached the age of 60. (Proportionally, the female population of Mexico City is the oldest at almost 10% of women).

On the other hand, males accounted for 48.4% of the total population of the ZMVM in 2000: 47.8% in Mexico City, 49% in the metropolitan municipalities and 48.9% in the State of Mexico. Men over the age of 60 represented: 3.0%, 3.6%, 2.5% and 2.6% respectively. Nevertheless, on further analysis, it was found that the real figures for 2000 were: 6.2% for the ZMVM, 7.5% for Mexico City, 5.2% in the 60 metropolitan municipalities and 5.3% in the State of Mexico. A plausible explanation for this discrepancy might be the presence of internal migrants. These are mostly in their productive years and, attracted by the opportunities offered by Mexico City, move to the centre of the country.

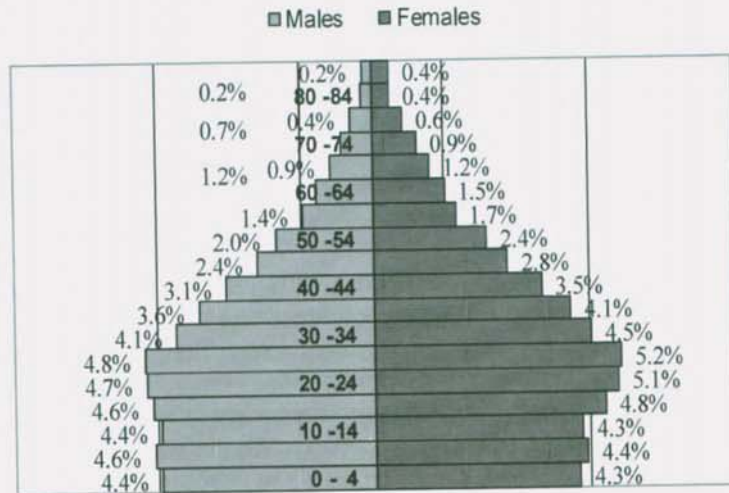
However, land and housing in the capital are so expensive that they settle on the periphery where they are cheap. This has rejuvenated significantly the legal population of the State of Mexico. In 2000, of the 13 096.686 residents of the state, 41.2% were immigrants and, of these, 38.3% were less than 60 years old. (Pimienta and Vera, 2005:229-231).

Graphical analysis (see Figures 1-3) reinforces this proposition. The first graph is of the Federal District where we see a clear process of population ageing (because, apparently, working age migrants are not integrated into the legal population). At the top of the pyramid, the increase in the percentage of elderly has begun (Figure 1).

However, the state of Mexico at that time was still far from the stage reached by the D F. The profile of the age pyramid is expanding, as would be expected of a youthful population. Only the 0-4 and 10-14 age groups show a slight reduction compared to the 5-9 year group. This may be the result of some reduction in the level of fertility (Figure 2).

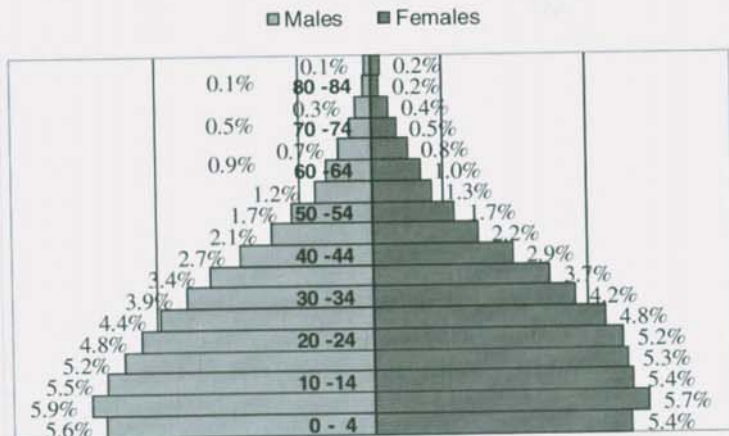
In the urban area of the Federal District, formed by the conurbation of 60 metropolitan municipalities, graphical analysis shows an incipient constrictive profile, except for the 5-9 year group. From the 0-4 year to 20-24 year groups

each successive generation is smaller than the one before. This leads to an increasingly narrow base, although in 2000 this reduction was slight (Figure 3).



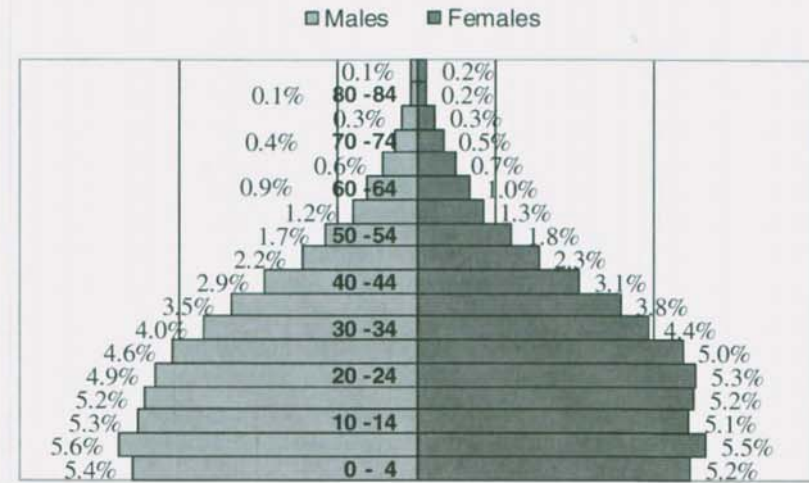
Source: Table 1.

Figure 1. Graph 1: Age group pyramid of the population of Mexico City, 2000.



Source: Table 1.

Figure 2. Graph 2: Age group pyramid of the population of State of Mexico, 2000.



Source: Table 1.

Figure 3. Graph 3: Age group pyramid of the population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 2000.

Table 2. Total population of the DF., the State of Mexico and the metropolitan municipalities by age group and sex, 2010

Age groups	Mexico City			State of Mexico			Municipalities of the Metropolitan Zone ¹		
	Sex	Sex	Total	Sex	Sex	Total	Sex	Sex	Total
0 - 4	322,228	310,204	632,432	732,376	712,010	1,444,386	520,865	505,339	1,026,204
5 - 9	342,895	331,173	674,068	769,954	746,987	1,516,941	551,135	532,586	1,083,721
10 - 14	342,678	332,816	675,495	732,877	713,954	1,446,831	524,860	510,398	1,035,258
15 - 19	371,953	366,008	738,961	743,712	741,709	1,485,420	538,560	535,033	1,073,593
20 - 24	381,274	389,396	770,670	677,381	703,982	1,381,363	503,695	518,146	1,021,842
25 - 29	361,411	381,927	743,338	599,400	649,803	1,249,204	452,399	486,366	938,766
30 - 34	344,024	374,899	718,922	573,166	640,253	1,213,419	434,922	483,545	918,467
35 - 39	350,041	388,694	738,736	573,772	635,066	1,208,837	441,898	488,851	930,749
40 - 44	302,210	341,749	643,959	484,488	531,486	1,015,974	373,646	409,866	783,511
45 - 49	282,203	305,972	588,175	400,208	441,294	841,502	308,471	340,478	648,948
50 - 54	235,834	282,040	517,874	334,043	369,932	703,976	258,255	288,540	546,796
55 - 59	183,348	217,797	401,145	247,666	288,562	536,227	191,726	209,033	400,759
60 - 64	144,383	178,618	323,000	188,047	209,182	397,229	145,354	161,848	307,203
65 - 69	102,300	130,517	232,817	128,376	145,121	273,497	97,210	108,726	205,936
70 - 74	77,026	106,386	183,412	92,607	110,426	203,034	68,369	79,804	148,174
75 - 79	52,010	75,321	127,331	59,072	71,959	131,031	42,586	50,760	93,346
80 - 84	32,778	54,274	87,052	33,719	46,153	79,871	24,123	32,394	56,518
85 - +	25,188	47,705	72,894	26,123	41,000	67,123	18,107	27,864	45,971
Total	4,233,783	4,617,297	8,851,080	7,396,966	7,778,876	15,175,862	5,496,184	5,769,578	11,265,762

Source: INEGI General Census of Population and Dwelling 2010.

¹ The author's own calculations based on the General Census of Population and Dwelling 2010. Only Municipalities of the States of Hidalgo and Mexico are included.

POPULATION STRUCTURE IN 2010

In 2010, the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City had 20,116,842 inhabitants, of which 44% lived in the D.F and 56% in the 60 metropolitan boroughs. This reinforces the idea that the State of Mexico will continue to increase its importance in the MZVM. The 2000-2010 intercensal growth rate can be considered low at 0.87% percent annual. At this rate, the population would have doubled in 79.7 years but, due to the phenomenon known as population inertia, the increase in absolute numbers (1,720,165 people) is also significant because it affects the supply of goods and services. Consequently, if you look at the 60 metropolitan municipalities one by one, the 2000-2010 intercensal growth rate is significantly higher: 1.36%. This means it would take 50.8 years to double. In absolute numbers, its population increased by 1,474,324 inhabitants (Table 2).

THE OVER-60 AGE GROUP IN 2010

The expansion of this age group in the Federal District was 3%: from 8.6% in 2000 to 11.6% in 2010. In the State of Mexico it was less at 1.9%: it increased from 5.7% to 7.6%. In the metropolitan municipalities the increase was similar to the previous figure of 2.1%: it went from 5.5% to 7.6%. In terms of population growth, these figures are remarkable. The ageing population increased by 27.7% in Mexico, 34.9% in the State of Mexico and 37.1% in the metropolitan municipalities. In the first case, the explanation may lie in the demographic inertia, while in the other cases it can be said that a significant part of this growth, mainly in the metropolitan municipalities, was the result of social growth.³

Gender analysis shows that in 2010 the female population in each of these areas represented 52.2% (DF), 51.3% (State of Mexico) and 51.2% (metropolitan municipalities) of the total population. The difference between these figures and those of the previous decade is minimal.

Women aged over 60 increased their participation in the total population. In the DF women over 60 represented 6.7% of the population. In the State of Mexico and the metropolitan municipalities the figure was 4.1%.

The increases in this age group since 2000 have been 1.6, 1.0 and 1.1 percentage points respectively. In the nearly 10 years between one census and

³ In the case of the Federal District and the State of Mexico see Pimienta and Vera (2005).

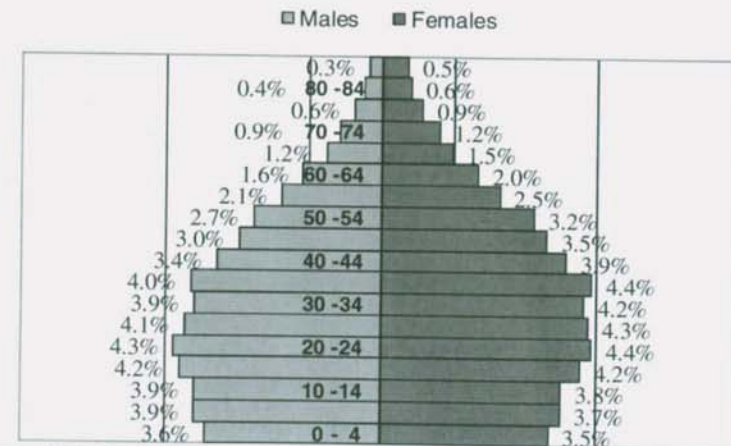
the other, growth in the DF was 26.7% and in the other two areas 34.6 and 36.9 percent (calculations in Tables 1 and 2).

Males represent a minority in the three geographical areas. They accounted for 47.8%, 48.7% and 48.8% of the total population in these of these areas respectively. If the total population is analyzed, men over 60 constituted 4.9% of the residents of Mexico City but only 3.5% in the State of Mexico and the neighboring municipalities (Figure 4, 5 and 6).

Further refining the analysis, 10.2% of males over 60 live in Mexico City, while in the State of Mexico and the metropolitan municipalities they represent 7.1% and 7.2% respectively (Table 2). If these relative increases in each population are analyzed, this age group grew 22.2%, 35.2% and 37.3% respectively in each of the areas. This situation seems to be due to social growth, an area where more research is necessary, especially at the municipal level. Graphs 4-6 and 10-12 confirm this.

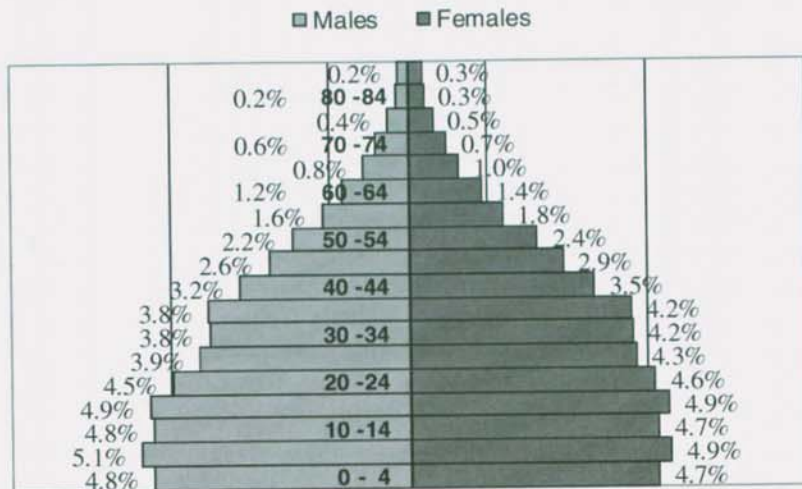
If Figures 4 and 10 are compared with Figures 1 and 7 it can be seen that the ageing of the population of Mexico City is a constant. This situation is reflected both in the base and at the top of the pyramids presented in graphs 1 and 4. The peak becomes broader and broader, showing that the ageing phenomenon at the peak is caused by the increased survival of the elderly.

The graphs (3, 6, 9 and 12) show: that the ageing process at the base has begun in the ZMVM. Since 2000, the base of the pyramid has narrowed, presenting a constricted profile in 2010.



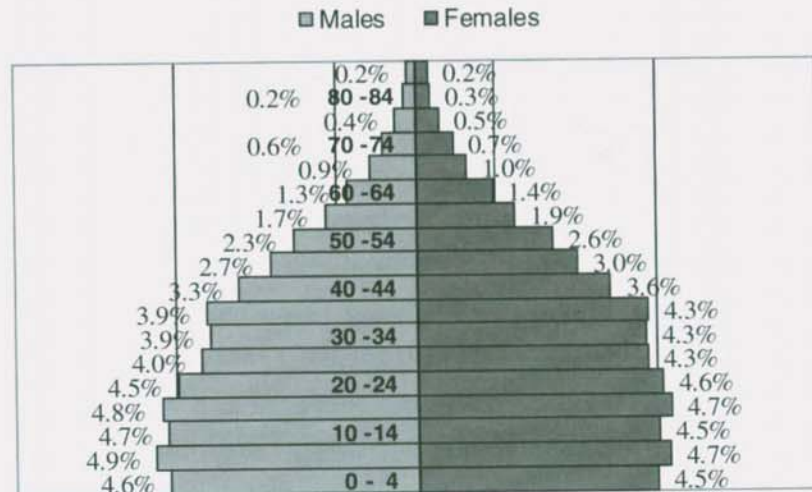
Source: Table 2.

Figure 4. Graph 4: Age group pyramid of the population of Mexico City, 2010.



Source: Table 2.

Figure 5. Graph 5: Age group pyramid of the population of State of Mexico, 2010.



Source: Table 2.

Figure 6. Graph 6: Age group pyramid of the population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 2010.

However, the situation in the State of Mexico is quite different (Figures 2, 5, 8 and 11). Its population has been rejuvenated by the intense immigration to

which it has been subject in recent years. The state still has time to cope with the inevitable changes in its demographic structure.

REFLECTIONS ON CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

The over-sixty group gradually gains relative importance in the age structure of the population, giving rise to the so-called demographic ageing of the population.

Until the early nineties, ageing forecasts were based on the phenomenon called "ageing from the base of the pyramid" (ageing at the bottom), due to the fall in fertility. However, the survival of those over 60 was underestimated. This phenomenon would be the determining one in "the ageing of the top of the pyramid" (ageing at the top) (Figures 7-12).

In the study of demographic change, age-group transition (understood as the displacement of the age structures) is closely linked to changes in patterns of major population phenomena. Initially, there were populations whose proportion of older adults was reduced and without significant increases. Later, the top of the age pyramid widens. Studying this demographic phenomenon presents methodological difficulties. The main one is the theoretical approach. Population studies adopted the demographic transition as a theory when it was created by the Office of Population Research at Princeton in 1944. The following year this formulation was published by the University of Chicago. It was presented a useful typology of populations. It could be used for the analysis of the growth prospects of the global population and has been conventionally accepted as classical. However, from the 1990s onwards, the debate about the status of the demographic transition has been central to demographics. This is because of the consequences of the changes in fertility and mortality for the structure and dynamics of the population observed in different populations. It should be noted that population studies have used the concept 'demographic transition' with insufficient precision: sometimes as if it were a theory, sometimes a historical paradigm, or sometimes simply as a pre-scientific term that does not reach the level of a concept. The demographic transition should be seen as a concept which can be used to describe the processes of change in the patterns of major population phenomena. The plurality of these processes is not only given by each demographic variable.

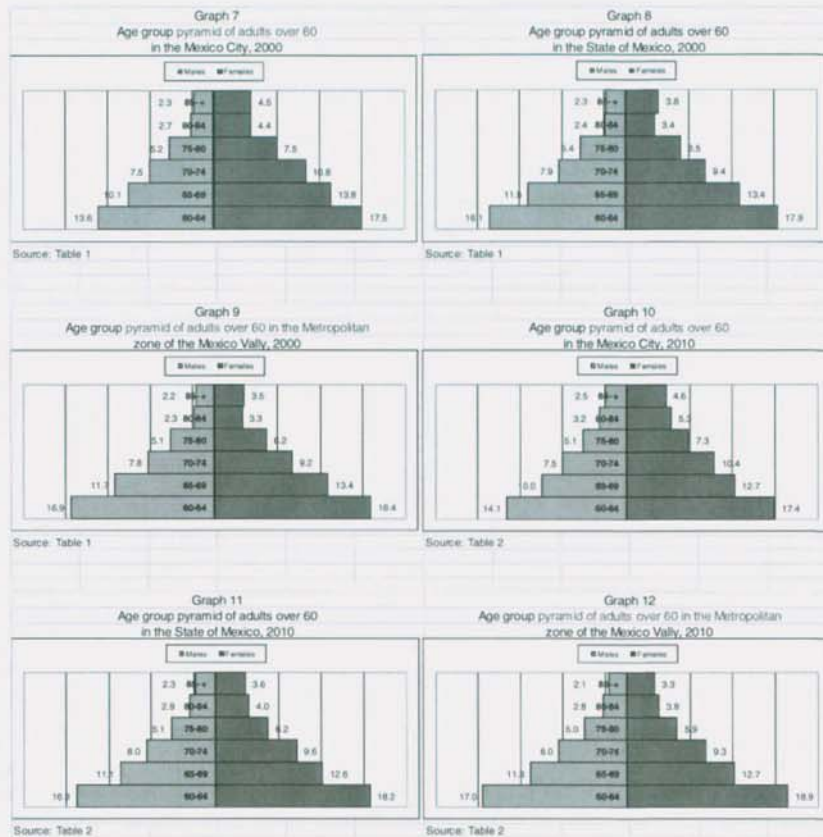


Figure 7. Graph 7: Age group pyramid of adults over 60 in the Mexico City, 2000; Figure 8. Graph 8: Age group pyramid of adults over 60 in the State of Mexico, 2000; Figure 9. Graph 9: Age group pyramid of adults over 60 in the Metropolitan zone of the Mexico Vally, 2000; Figure 10. Graph 10: Age group pyramid of adults over 60 in the Mexico City, 2010; Figure 11. Graph 11: Age group pyramid of adults over 60 in the State of Mexico, 2010; Figure 12. Graph 12: Age group pyramid of adults over 60 in the Metropolitan zone of the Mexico Vally, 2010

The cultural and socioeconomic environments in each population, as well as its own historical experience, are of major importance. Considering this, it makes no sense to speak of a single demographic transition in a world or a region that lives and has lived for centuries deep inequalities. It follows, as a hypothesis, that combinations of age and sex structures differ over time between populations that are spatially located in different geographical areas.

The term "ageing" is ambiguous. So far no consensus has been reached on a definition. Demographers, for technical reasons, select a particular age that marks the beginning of old age. However, ageing is also understood as a social construction that reveals both the political patterns and the economic potential of societies. Within these, the members of the ageing cohort are not a homogeneous group. In the case of Mexico, the age of 60 has been selected by the authors. The reason for this is that the majority of those who reach old age survive in very poor conditions. Moreover, for the subgroup that may be entitled to a pension, retirement age is 60.

The graphs (Figures 7-12) synthesize the multiple paths of all adults who have attained at least the sixth decade of life. It is essential to be able to estimate the size of this population in the coming years because it will require, in addition to the basic necessities, physical, psychological and social support. Demography, which deals, mainly from the point of view of quantity, with the size, structure and evolution of the population is an essential tool here (Welti, 1997: 17).

The methods and techniques used in this document are those demographic analysis. The quantitative aspect is important because of the great variability of the many processes to be analyzed in the study of the systematic behaviour of large sets of elements. The aim is to determine what will almost certainly occur in large groups of items, even though a particular outcome may be unpredictable.

This is possible because of statistical regularity. If a phenomenon is studied a large number of times in constant conditions, the proportions in which the possible outcomes occur are very stable. The outcome cannot be predicted by studying one or a few elements, only in large sets, with a very small margin of error.

CONCLUSION

The Metropolitan Area of Mexico City is home to 18% of the Mexican population. This concentration is the result of the intense internal migration experienced by the country. In 2010, nearly one in five citizens (19.3%) lived in an entity other than that of his birth. This is particularly true of the State of Mexico and the Federal District where 38.3% (5,809,307 people) and 21.3% (1,884,148 people) of their respective populations came from another state.

However, the demographic problem is not confined to large populations. While migration originally benefited demographic structures, such migrants

have begun to become old. Proportionally, their participation in the population has increased because births are in decline.

For most of the twentieth century the declining birth rate caused the demographic ageing of the population. Those over 60 increased their participation proportionally because of the decline in the proportion of young people. Ageing from the base of the population pyramid had occurred. Ageing from the peak is now expected as a result of the increased survival of the subgroup of those over 60. Ageing is an irreversible phenomenon in the near future and has particular relevance in the MZVM because of the large group of people born there in the 1950s and 1960s. This is a scattered population, lacking facilities of any kind. Changes in population structures oblige the authorities to address the problems of planning associated with these great concentrations of population.

APPENDIX



Source: Data from INEGI: SCIENCE (Sistema para la consulta de informacion censal 2010, mexico. Map: the authors).

Figure 13. Mexico with the location of Mexico City and the states of Hidalgo and Mexico.



Source: Data from INEGI: SCIENCE (Sistema para la consulta de informacion censal 2010, mexico. Map: the authors).

Figure 14. Localization of the Metropolitan Zone of the Mexico Valley.



Source: Data from INEGI: SCIENCE (Sistema para la consulta de informacion censal 2010, mexico. Map: the authors).

Figure 15. Boroughs and Municipalities of the Metropolitan Zone of the Mexico Valley.

Table 3. Boroughs and Municipalities of the Metropolitan Zone of the Mexico Valley

Boroughs of the Federal District	
1 Azcapotzalco	9 Álvaro Obregón
2 Coyoacán	10 Tláhuac
3 Cuajimalpa de Morelos	11 Tlalpan
4 Gustavo A. Madero	12 Xochimilco
5 Iztacalco	13 Benito Juárez
6 Iztapalapa	14 Cuauhtémoc
7 La Magdalena Contreras	15 Miguel Hidalgo
8 Milpa Alta	16 Venustiano Carranza
Municipalities which have become part of the Metropolitan Zone of the Mexico Valley	
17 Tizayuca	47 Nezahualcóyotl
18 Acolman	48 Nextlalpan
19 Amecameca	49 Nicolás Romero
20 Apaxco	50 Nopaltepec
21 Atenco	51 Otumba
22 Atizapán de Zaragoza	52 Ozumba
23 Atlautla	53 Papalotla
24 Axapusco	54 La Paz
25 Ayapango	55 San Martín de las Pirámides
26 Coacalco de Berriozábal	56 Tecámac
27 Cocotitlán	57 Temamatla
28 Coyotepec	58 Temascalapa
29 Cuautitlán	59 Tenango del Aire
30 Chalco	60 Teoloyucan
31 Chiautla	61 Teotihuacán
32 Chicoloapan	62 Tepetlaoxtoc
33 Chiconcuac	63 Tepetlixpa
34 Chimalhuacán	64 Tepetzotlán
35 Ecatepec de Morelos	65 Tequixquiac
36 Ecatzingo	66 Texcoco
37 Huehuetoca	67 Tezoyuca
38 Hueyopxtla	68 Tlalmanalco
39 Huixquilucan	69 Tlalnepantla de Baz
40 Isidro Fabela	70 Tultepec
41 Ixtapaluca	71 Tultitlán
42 Jaltenco	72 Villa del Carbón
43 Jilotzingo	73 Zumpango
44 Juchitepec	74 Cuautitlán Izcalli
45 Melchor Ocampo	75 Valle de Chalco Solidaridad
46 Naucalpan de Juárez	76 Tonanitla

Source: Ministry of Social Development, National Population Council and Institute National Statistics and Geography, 2012. Delimitation of metropolitan areas Mexico 2010, Mexico.

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