

Balance between ecological, economic and social resources or living in harmony with nature or individual and collective responsibility in front of the Earth or efficient use of natural resources

Second Topic: demographic aspects of the municipalities of Aguascalientes

Introduction

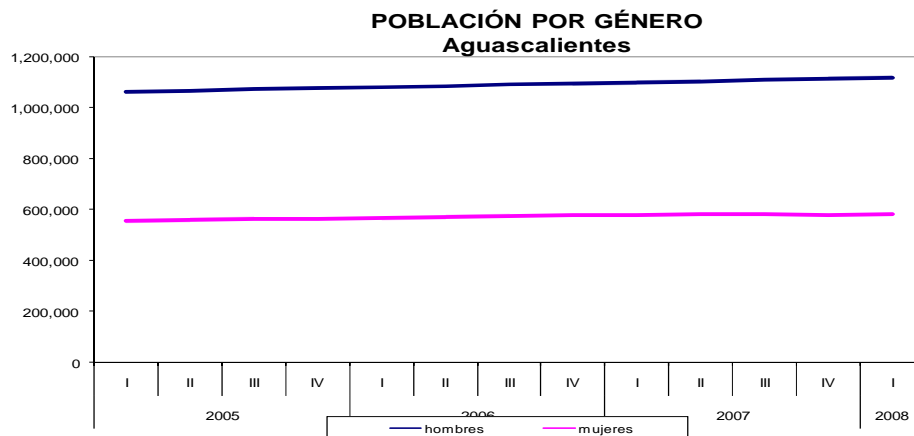
This paragraph is based on the document "Socio Demographic Indicators of Selected Municipalities of Aguascalientes, 2000-2007" which contains coverage of 116 indicators on population, health, education, occupation and employment, territorial distribution of the population, housing and social marginalization.

1.1. Structure and population dynamics

In the five years running from 2000 to 2005 the state's population increased by about 121, 000 inhabitants, 12.8%. The resulting annual rate of 2.2% was more than twice the national average (1%) and was the fifth highest among states. This average, however, is not homogeneous within the municipalities of the state. The greatest increase in the capital city had (Aguascalientes) and three neighboring municipalities with it. San Francisco de los Romo had a 44% relative increase in number, Jesús María followed with a 28.9% and Pabellón de Arteaga reached 13.5%. Other municipalities increased by 12.8% below even the municipality of Calvillo had negative growth.

The gender composition of the population of Aguascalientes has a female predominance of 51.6% over 48.4% of the male population. The sex ratio (male-female ratio) indicates that for every hundred men 93.7 women residing in the state. Nine of the eleven municipalities have a very similar behavior, however San José de Gracia only reaches a rate of 89.3 men per hundred women and the municipality of El Llano gets a balanced composition of 99.9 men per hundred women. This female majority largely explained by the higher male mortality and emigration.

Fundamental source: Annual Population Roadmap 2008, Aguascalientes, COESPO, State Government, Other sources: XII General Census of Population and Housing; II Counting of Population and Housing, INEGI, National Survey of Employment and Occupation, INEGI.



Listen

In connection with the distribution of population by age group in the same period 2000-2005, decreased absolute and relative share of children under 15 years and increased the population of working age (between 15 and 64) and older adults (65 and over). This behavior is observed among population in the 11 municipalities of the State, shows the progress of the transition towards an aging population by fertility decline, with the obvious reduction of infant and young-and increased life expectancy and the net effect migration.

In Count II General Population and Housing, 33.7% of the Aguascalientes population were between 0 and 14 years old, 60% from 15 to 64 and 4.7% were seniors. In the municipalities the lowest number of children presented Aguascalientes (32.7%) and greater San Francisco de los Romo (39.2%). This is explained by some characteristics of the urban lifestyle of modernity (couples work, educational level, and planned nuclear family) and its effect on low fertility. Regarding the percentage of people of working age, the highest it has Aguascalientes and San José de Gracia the child.

The existence of jobs and opportunities, among other things, appears to directly affect the workforce attraction between a municipality and a better economic development of poor performance. The scarce availability of opportunities can also explain the population structure of the municipalities of Calvillo, Llano, Tepezala seats and a high participation of the elderly and children, and low participation of people of working age who tend to immigrate to America. On the contrary, but in the same tenor of the availability of opportunities, San Francisco de los Romo and Jesus Maria, show low rates of older and high minors, resulting from the expansion of the city of Aguascalientes and settlement young couples in these new developments in population with their new families.

1.2. Territorial distribution of population

The population distribution pattern shows the convergence of two opposite phenomena. The first is population concentration, such as the city of Aguascalientes, with 62.3% of the state population. The second phenomenon is shown by the fragmentation given in 1, 535 villages with fewer than 100 inhabitants each in 2.3% residing in the state's population. Since the last century as a whole entity is urban, considering the parameter that considers the core city population of 2,500 people on, and countryside which has a smaller amount. In 2005, 81.1% of the population lived in urban areas and 18.9% in rural areas, however Seats, Cosío, El Llano and Tepezala are municipalities with a majority of rural population. Calvillo shows half and half, and Aguascalientes, Jesús María Pabellón de Arteaga, Rincon de Romos, San Francisco de los Romos and San José de Gracia are the predominant urban municipalities. This paradox given in the simultaneity of the merger and fragmentation in the spatial distribution of the population, this must be seen in context of one of the smallest states in Mexico. The size of the state, the high concentration of the capital city and county, allows high communication and transit of persons, goods and services, including construction of roads without major problems.

Urbanization and its association with better living conditions seen in the "marginalization Index of 2005" (performed by Conapo), from highest to lowest, the municipalities of Aguascalientes, Pabellon de Arteaga, Jesús María, San Francisco de los Romo and Rincón de Romos are the least marginalized, in contrast Asientos, El Llano and Tepezala, also in descending order, are the most marginalized and therefore present the lowest degree of urbanization.

The relative weight of local populations in the municipalities listed at first place is the city of Aguascalientes, with nearly 92% of the population from the municipality; however Asientos is at the opposite side with a concentration of 10.6% of the population in its higher area. Between each side, what is observed is that the concentration of population keeps an inverse relationship with a proportional index value of each municipality. The following list of municipalities matches term by term almost with the scale of concentration from highest to lowest and, simultaneously, from lowest to highest marginalization: Aguascalientes, Pabellon de Arteaga, Rincon de Romos, San José de Gracia, Jesús María, San Francisco of Romo, Calvillo, Cosío, El Llano, Tepezala and Asientos. The pattern of "concentration-dispersion" is linked to the existence of economic imbalances within the state territory.

1.3. Migration

In the last century Aguascalientes went through periods of net migration gain and loss, in function of the socioeconomic situation that has gone historically through the institution and the country. But for the past three decades the local economic dynamism has stabilized somewhat the socioeconomic status, which was reflected in a positive balance in trade with the rest of the country, in which one of every five inhabitants of the entity is a native of another state of the republic.

The municipality of the capital is made of one quarter of its population by residents from other states, which is the most attractive feature. Jesús María and Rincón de Romos with a 13.6 and 13.3% respectively, followed in this area of the municipality of the capital. At the lower end of the migratory attraction are located San José de Gracia (3.4%), Tepezala (5.6%) and El Llano (6.2%), with few people coming from other states. Again matches another process, the attraction of migration, with the socio-economic benefits of the entities.

According to the Count of Population and Housing 2005 II, 36,343 persons 5 years and older, emigrated to Aguascalientes (from 2000 to 2005), while 15,387 people from Aguascalientes migrated to other places, making a favorable balance of internal migration more than 20,000 people. Of these persons four out of every 5 were settled in the Aguascalientes municipality. If you add that Jesus Maria attracted 8.7% of migrants and San Francisco de los Romo (3.2%), 92.3% of migrants settled in the suburbs of Aguascalientes.

In the data from the count you can find people, aged 5 years or more, during the period 2000-2005 came to reside in Aguascalientes, 4,940 people from the United States of America. This group of people are not part of the internal migration, most are settled in the municipality of Aguascalientes, but the main reason (or at least more recurrent) is located in the return to place of origin before seeking the American dream.

1.4. Social exclusion

The National Population Council (CONAPO) defines marginalization "as a structural phenomenon that originates in the manner, style or historical pattern of development ... (and shows) in ... a precarious structure of social opportunities for citizens, their families and communities, and exposes them to deprivation, social risks and vulnerabilities which often escape to the control of school, family and community and whose reversal requires the active involvement of public, private and social agents."

Exclusion rates are created with four dimensions (education, housing, earned income and territorial distribution), for which new forms of exclusion were

established, which is associated with an indicator to measure their respective strength: percentage of illiterate population, percentage of population 15 years and older with incomplete primary/elementary education, percentage of households living in houses without water, draining, electricity and a dirt floor, percentage of employed population that receive up to two minimum wage salaries.

In 2005 Aguascalientes ranked fifth as a federal entity with less marginalization of the country, three municipalities of Aguascalientes have a very low level of marginalization (Aguascalientes, Pabellón de Arteaga and Jesús María), six have a low degree of marginalization (San Francisco de los Romo, Rincon de Romos, Calvillo, San José de Gracia, Cosío and Tepezala) and two had intermediate level of marginalization (El Llano and Asientos). The marginalization can be set according to the degree of influence of the capital city (city of Aguascalientes?). Access, and linkage of the city of Aguascalientes to the municipality in question can be read as the travel and the level of poverty ranking: suburbs, areas in the west, north and east.

Most state residents are located in towns with low and very low marginalization (95.2%), municipalities such as San Francisco de los Romo (99.1%), Aguascalientes (97.9%) and Pabellón de Arteaga (96.5%), highlighted for this aspect. The less fortunate municipalities are once again the northern and eastern (only better than Asientos), located outside the metropolitan concentration: Asientos (70.5%), El Llano (74.9) and Cosío (82.4%)

Municipalities do not appear to present a difficult scenario, but to focus the level of poverty in the municipalities, the situation changes, due in part to the paradox between the dispersion and concentration, which is coupled respectively with the low and high quality of life, respectively. The proportion of total localities in each town of three houses and more with high and very high degrees of marginalization is very revealing to its respect.

The state percentage of sites with three houses in a situation of high and very high marginalization is 27.0%, and it does not represent a proper correspondence with the degree of municipal marginalization discussed above. Aguascalientes and Jesús María have very low levels of marginalization, like municipalities, but paradoxically, both cities have high percentages of sites of 3 houses or more, who are at high or very high marginalization, Aguascalientes has a 31.8% and Jesús María has a 27.4 % on the same line, both are above the state percentage of 27.0%. Again the concentration of the hidden population has no balance within municipal territories. Only the municipality of San José de Gracia (47.1%) overcomes in this line to 31.8% from Aguascalientes, then follow Asientos (29.4%), Jesús María (27.4%), El Llano (26.7%), Rincon de Romos (25.8%), Cosío (25.0%), Pabellón de

Arteaga (25.0%), Calvillo (20.5%), San Fco de los Romo (16.7%) and Tepezala (11.4%).

2. Demography and economical growth

Aguascalientes is currently in 27th place by the size of its population between national states with 1 million 124 thousand inhabitants and an annual growth rate of 1.9%. The population dynamics is that according to a recent survey by Mitofski Consultation - "The best urban areas of Mexico" - Aguascalientes proved to be together with Guadalajara and Veracruz as one of the three urban areas of the country with the highest preferences of Mexicans to live (2nd place), work (4th), study (6th), vacations (7th), have fun and relax (8th).

From 1980 to 2007 Aguascalientes increased the population density from 98 to 198 people per square kilometer, while in the same period the country had an increase of 52, and neighboring states such as Durango and Zacatecas reached 12 and 19 increases, respectively. Only the Federal District (6,106), the State of Mexico (609), Morelos (330) and Tlaxcala (250) topped with increases in population density per square kilometer to Aguascalientes in the mentioned period.

Colima and Aguascalientes are the entities that have the highest proportion of urban population in the Central West, nine out of ten of its inhabitants live in urban areas. Both entities are surpassed by the Federal District and its nearly 100% of population in urban areas, Nuevo León (94.8%), Coahuila (93.1%), Baja California (93.1%), Morelos (91.3%) and the State of Mexico (90.2%). Chiapas with 47.9% of its population in urban areas and 46.4% Oaxaca are the states with the lowest percentage of urban population, quite distant from Aguascalientes and Colima.

In the final decade of last century and the first half of this, Aguascalientes was the state with the highest real growth rate of GDP per capita of the country, almost doubling the 2.8% national. Gross domestic product grew at 5.4% annually while the population grew by 3.35%. Aguascalientes reached the fifth position in the national population growth rate surpassed only by Quintana Roo, Baja California and Queretaro. The national population growth of 2.38% was similar to the economic growth of 2.8%; Aguascalientes' economic growth was greater than the population, transforming so the economic growth.

In Aguascalientes, the GDP per capita grew from 13,833 to 19,909 pesos per habitant from 1993 to 2004 at constant prices. In this decade grew more than 45 000 workers enrolled in the IMSS. Only entities of the Federal District, Nuevo Leon, Campeche, Coahuila, Quintana Roo and Chihuahua, in similar conditions, exceeded Aguascalientes with a GDP per capita over 30 thousand pesos, a situation in which the Federal District stood out with 37, 215 .

For the fourth quarter of 2007, according to the National Survey of Employment and Occupation of the INEGI, Aguascalientes' employed population reached 434 000 people, surpassing the previous quarter with 10 000. Moreover, from the first quarter of 2005 and fourth in 2007 there is a difference of 50 000 more people with employment.



The non economically active population includes persons not participating in economic activity, as employed or as unemployed, for the fourth quarter of 2007 nearly 322 000 people, 41.3% of the total population aged 14 and over from the State was part of this group. Of this population, 80.6% stated they were not available for work because they take other obligations or that despite their interest in working they have disabilities to do so (physical, family, or others). 19.4% declaring available but not performing any action for the case.

Among the employed, while 4.6% work less than 15 hours per week, at the other end 33.8% work more than 48 hours per week. As an average the population works 44.4 hours per week. In relation to the economic unit in which they work, 84.8% of the employed population works for the non-agricultural area, 47.0% of this, a little over 173 thousand people are engaged in micro business, just over 73 000 (19.9 %) in small establishments, about 33 thousand (8.9%) in medium, just over 46 000 (12.6%) in large facilities, almost 30 000 (8.1%) in government activities and about 13 thousand (3.5%) in other types of economic entities.

GDP per capita in Aguascalientes remains higher than the country. Unlike the national total, the greatest resources in Aguascalientes come from the manufacturing industry, followed by the services and finally located in the trade or commerce. This is in reverse of the trend for the country. From 2000 to date the insured workers in the IMSS have grown at a rate of 2% canceled nationwide, while in Aguascalientes it reaches 2.5%, as it has offset job losses in the

transformation industry, with increased employment (and membership) in the service sector and trade or commerce.

2.1. The environment

In Aguascalientes, the coverage for drinkable water is 99.2% in urban areas and 92.0% in rural areas. In 2007, there were 14 wildfires in the state that affected 310 hectares. The most affected municipalities were Aguascalientes (162 has.) and Jesús María (50 has.)

In December 2009, the state had three protected natural areas, two federal controlled for the protection of natural resources and one state controlled, dedicated to the care and ecological conservation.

State generation of municipal solid waste was 309 thousand tons in 2007, the main generators were the municipalities of Aguascalientes and Jesús María Calvillo, in that order.

In the United Nations World Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm, Sweden, June 5 to 16, 1972), was set June 5 as World Environment Day to make clear the need of the governments and people around the globe to be aware and carry out joint actions to confront and redirect the causes that are deteriorating and depleting natural resources and environment in many regions of the planet.

The global and national commitments are renewed in global forums, as has happened with the Cumbre de la Tierra (Rio de Janeiro, 1992): La Cumbre Mundial sobre Desarrollo Sustentable (Johannesburg, 2002), La Cumbre del Milenio (New York, 2000) as well as in the protocols, conferences, diary, binding or not, on specific topics such as atmosphere, biodiversity, climate change, desertification, women and habitat, among others.

Therefore, each year on 5 June, the United Nations and countries commemorate that date to encourage greater awareness and participation for the environment, promoting policies and strategies at global, regional, national and local levels aimed at a sustainable relationship of the human species to natural resources (soils, water, air, vegetation and living beings and living species in these ecosystems) to ensure the survival of the species.

The World Environment Day, in each country is celebrated in different ways, since global conferences and government actions to popular cultural celebrations, social

and political. Every day, demands of society to adopt policies, strategies and actions to make more effective commitments of environmental protection are increasing.

In a world of continuing globalization, population - besides the increasing rates still high in several regions of the world- record an increasing stream of mobility and migration, in an expansive process of urbanization, land use and its green areas, in the same manner, deteriorating natural resources and increasing demands.

The global pace of development and technological transformations excludes from progress the most vulnerable sectors of the population pushing to poverty to millions of people. Another critical feature of this development is mainly based on consumption patterns of fossil fuel intensive and consequences almost irreversible for global stability, according to recent scientific reports, to continue the current pace of global warming, caused mainly by the human activity, by 2050 could be extinct until 30 percent of animals and plants species, drought and melting will leave without fresh water to more than 1 000 million, while other regions will suffer extreme weather and flooding , and other natural disasters and wars over resources.

Third Topic: Natural Resources and Environment of Aguascalientes

Below is presented a selection of statistics and indicators on natural resources and environment of Aguascalientes, from its own sources and external, in order to provide users an overview of the state.

TERRITORIAL SURFACE

Mexico is conformed of 1,964,375 km ² of land area. For its part, Aguascalientes represents 0.3% of the total area of the country and has 5 618 km ², that makes it the fourth smallest state. Beat the states of Morelos (4893 km ²), Tlaxcala (3991 km ²) and the Federal District (1485 km ²).

Municipalities in the state with the largest area in relation to the state are: Aguascalientes (21.0%), followed by Calvillo (16.6%) and San José de Gracia (15.4%), in contrast, Cosío (2.3%), San Francisco the Romo (2.5%) and Pabellón de Arteaga (3.6%) has the lowest proportions.