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MEXICO 1970: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION, INCOME AND REGION. AN ANALYSIS OF CENSUS DATA

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Introduction

In the programme of tabulations connected with the Occupational Stratification and Social Mobility Project, the case of Mexico is uncommon: it is, in fact, the only country for which we have been able to use the variables of income and region.

Information on income was available also in other six censuses: those of Panamá, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and Perú. But, on one side, the census data of Venezuela, Brazil and Colombia have not yet been tabulated because their samples have not been as yet made available to us; and, on the other, the information on income of the censuses of Costa Rica, Panamá and Perú was not reliable or incomplete. For instance, in the case of Costa Rica the information on income was supplied only for salaried workers. In conclusion, Mexico has the only census for which the information on income is available and worth taking advantage of. There is no need to add that this information - in spite of the limitations it presents and to which we will refer in the next section - is very valuable.

As to region, the comments need be different. Most censuses adopt a subnational division (region, department, etc.) as the basic unit of analysis, and most publish this information or supply it in census tapes. The Occupational Stratification and Social Mobility Project, however, had, so far, taken the decision of not tabulating region with the other basic variables. The reasons for this decision are two: first, the regional division is not equally significant in all countries, due to the nature of administrative partitions. I will refer later to this matter. Second, the number of tabulations and the number of cells that would be created tabulating region with the other variables is often (depending on the number of categories of the variables and the total number of cases) unmanageable or meaningless, since the number of cases per cell is too small to allow interpolation from the sample to the population.

/The case

The case of Mexico is somewhat special, due to the relatively large number of cases in the sample at our disposal. The second problem therefore, could be mitigated, if not altogether avoided. As to the first problem, no solution is possible, but as I will state later, neither is the problem so big.

This paper is an introduction to the tabulations of Mexico 1970. I will, therefore, evaluate the degree of reliability of the data, and attempt, on my own, a simple analysis of the relation between size of the middle class at the regional level, and regional development. Also, I will construct a new stratification structure, employing the income information.

Characteristics of the data

Anticipating what could be the conclusion rather than the introduction to this section, we could state that the data are weak, but this is all we have! Rather than waiting for better data, let us make sense of the available ones. To beware, however, when necessary, let us talk a little on their reliability.

As to the income information, there are two problems, the first of which is peculiar to Mexico, and the second, common to all income data:

a) The census schedule of Mexico census asked: "cuáles fueron los ingresos aproximados de esta persona en 1969?" with three options: 'en una semana normal', 'en un mes normal', 'en un año'. In spite of the 'normal' adjective, it is legitimate to suspect that respondents answered either the most recent or the best week or month. In the presence of high rates of unemployment and underemployment, this means that extrapolation from information on week or month to that of year, or viceversa, is unwarranted; or, at least, that the reliability of the information is dubious.

b) The reliability of income statements varies according to the income and the occupation of the respondent. Of course, this is not a peculiar trait of the Mexican census, but is no less a source of error. Specifically, on one side are understated due to the omission of income in kind. In

/fact, the

fact, the question in the census makes clear that computed income is pre-tax, pre-social security payments and exclusively monetary. At the other extreme of the income scale, underreporting is due to the rich men's dislike toward revealing the extent of their wealth, or otherwise to their ignorance on the true amount. All data on income therefore, should need to be corrected in order to account for these distortions.

Parenthetically, it may be stated that various works have been devoted to this task: Ifigenia de Navarrete's,1/ ECLA's and many others. The first author adjusts the unreliable data in the following way: first, she compares the data on disposable income reported by national accounts, and by censuses and housing surveys, finding that the datum in the latter sources (censuses and surveys) is smaller, due to the cited problem of underreporting. Second, in order to assign this difference to income brackets, she assumes that in no case families dissave (because families at poverty level have no or little savings). Thus, she attributes families which report an income lower than expenditures a level of income equal to the level of expenditures. Third, the remaining superavit is attributed to families, which spend less than they earn in proportion to the bracket's income average. Similar adjustments have been made, on the base of other assumptions to be sure, to the 1967 housing survey, (unpublished work of the Statistical Division of ECLA) but not to the 1970 census.(Table A).

This summary of the efforts made in order to improve the reliability of income distribution data helps draws the attention of the reader to the existence of the problem and cautions him. While, however, such adjustments are indispensable for research whose main or only scope is the analysis of income distribution, they become less important where others are the goals of the investigation. The possibility of correcting distortions with the help of the suggestions that emerge from the quoted works has been evaluated; but, given the nature of the investigation, which does not

1/ Ifigenia de Navarrete, "La distribución del ingreso en México: Tendencias y Perspectivas" en UNAM, El perfil de México en 1980. México, Siglo XXI, 1970: 15-72.

/Table A

Table A

MEXICO: ACTIVE POPULATION BY MONTHLY INCOME AND DECILES OF INCOME EARNERS, 1970

Deciles of earners	From (pesos)	To	Monthly income (pesos)	Absolute values	Relative frequency	Cumulative frequency
1	1	142	78.79	91.54	0.7	0.7
2	143	243	193.73	225.06	1.6	2.3
3	244	338	290.19	337.12	2.4	4.7
4	339	440	387.39	450.04	3.2	8.0
5	441	589	506.72	588.68	4.2	12.2
6	590	790	693.02	805.10	5.8	18.0
7	791	961	874.67	1 016.12	7.3	25.3
8	962	1 335	1 131.47	1 314.46	9.5	34.8
9	1 336	2 216	1 65[illegible].62	1 918.74	13.8	48.7
10	2 217	[illegible]	6 124.71	7 115.25	51.3	100.0
Total			1 193.23	13 862.10		

Source: ECLA estimates, on the basis of official statistics, 1970.

/focus exclusively

focus exclusively on income distribution but on stratification, it has been discarded. We will therefore take income data as they are supplied in the census; the inferences that we draw from them however, must be taken with caution.

As to the regional information, which, with that of income, constitutes the novelty of the Mexican tabulations, two observations are in order: first, there is no doubt that its reliability is good. But second, this is not the major problem with the regional information. Rather, what is discussed is its validity.

The argument against the utility of this information is based on the internal heterogeneity of administrative regions. Since the properties of the internal composition of a region are not registered by the aggregate data, and in such properties lie part of the interest of the unit for sociological analysis, what we can know of a region from the available data is useless.

This argument, seems to me too sweeping. First, it could be applied with better reason to national units; heterogeneity is greater at this level than at the regional one. Now, sociological analysis of aggregate data, usually done applying statistical techniques is a valuable approach, if not for its capacity of providing insights, certainly for its testing potentiality. Similarly, regional analysis. Although it would be better to employ units homogeneous as to the variables we want to manipulate, nonetheless, the analysis is worthwhile if the units are heterogeneous among themselves. This is obviously the case of regions. Furthermore, we only need to recall that homogeneity can be approached combining different regions, and that, in spite of the difficulties mentioned above, recent researches have taken regions as units of analysis.2/ I do not think that regional units are recommendable for all purposes, but neither do I agree with those who think regional analysis is entirely useless.

2/ Armando Di Filippo y Rosa Bravo, Los centros nacionales de desarrollo y las migraciones internas en América Latina: Un estudio de casos, Chile, PISPAL, mimeo, 1976.

/Stratification and

Stratification and income

On various occasions I have said that we have no proof that the indicators employed to construct our stratification structure are valid. Their validity was based on common sense and the past experience. Now we can check this intuition, by verifying covariation of our status definition and income. To do so, we cross-tabulate stratum with income.

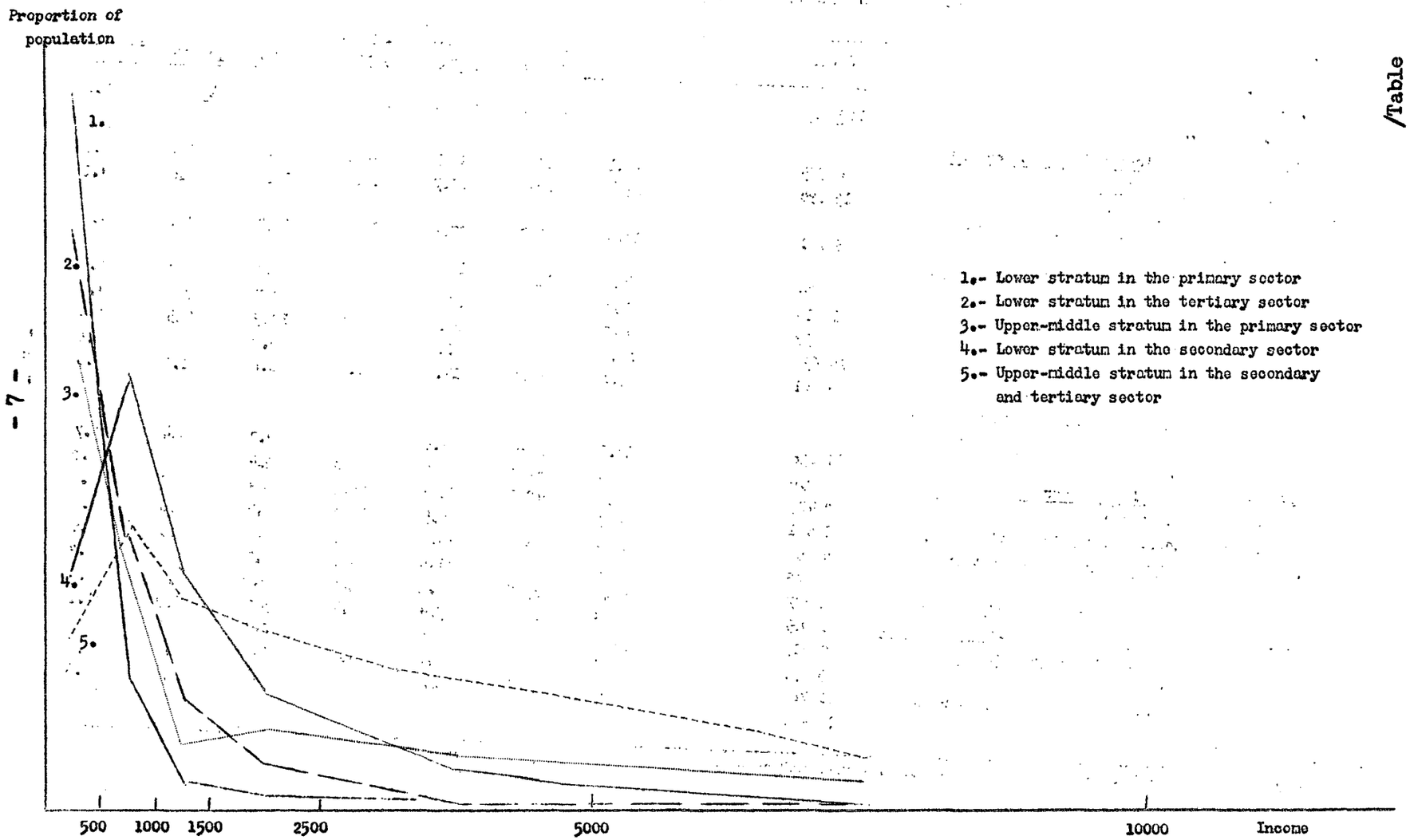
A glance at table B indicates two things:

(a) that, as any theory of stratification leads us to expect, there is a strong covariance between stratum (defined by the cross-tabulation of occupation with occupational category) and income. If we in fact skip over inter-class differences (which we will attend below), and focus only on the five major classes (middle class in secondary and tertiary; middle class in the primary; lower class in primary; in secondary; and in tertiary) we can notice that their access to income is very different: for instance the percentage of lower class members in the < 500 income brackets is far higher than that of middle stratum members. Only 15.4% of the middle stratum against 22.3% of the lower secondary and 65.6% of the lower primary earn a monthly salary below 500 pesos. The graphic of distribution of population by income bracket for each stratum (Graphic 1) indicates in fact that strata are good discriminants with respect to income. Everything is expected. If we look, however, detainedly at the graphic, we may notice two pecularities: that the profile of the upper-middle stratum in the primary sector is different from that of the upper-middle in secondary and tertiary; and, in turn, that this latter is similar to that of the lower stratum in the secondary. In fact, the maximum frequency for the first stratum is in the 0-500 pesos income interval, like the lower strata in the tertiary and primary; while, for the upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary, and lower in secondary, the maximum frequency falls in the 500-1000 income bracket. This suggests that, for low values of income, the criteria employed for the indication of status are not discriminant enough. Furthermore, in the case of the lower secondary, that their income share with respect to all other lower strata and,

/Graphic 1

Graphic 1

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA BY INCOME BRACKET



/Table

MEXICO: PERCENTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY STRATUM AND INCOME

	Total	< 500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 001>
Total	129 226	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	28 935	16.1	27.3	19.7	16.8	12.7	5.1	2.2
Subtotal a, b, c, d	13 298	13.4	20.2	17.7	19.0	17.0	8.6	4.1
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	5 771	18.9	26.7	17.0	13.9	12.4	7.1	4.0
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	1 874	4.7	11.3	13.0	18.9	29.4	15.7	6.9
c) Independent professionals	1 014	21.8	18.5	13.7	15.2	17.7	9.2	4.0
d) Salaried professionals	4 639	8.3	16.2	21.2	26.1	17.9	7.5	3.0
Subtotal e, f	15 637	18.5	33.2	21.3	14.8	9.0	2.2	.6
e) Own account workers in trade	3 801	33.7	30.8	14.6	11.8	6.6	1.9	.6
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	11 836	14.1	34.0	23.5	15.8	9.7	2.4	.7
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	27 994	23.0	40.8	20.9	11.0	3.4	.6	.2
a) Salaried workers	22 473	19.5	43.3	21.9	11.2	3.4	.5	.2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	5 521	38.6	29.7	16.5	10.3	3.7	.8	.3
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	8 050	56.3	26.2	10.3	4.5	1.8	.5	.5
a) Salaried workers	6 473	54.0	27.8	11.0	4.8	1.7	.5	.3
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1 577	67.0	19.5	7.3	3.2	2.2	.5	.3
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1 025	50.3	24.0	7.4	8.4	5.7	2.9	1.2
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	44 819	77.2	17.3	2.6	1.4	1.1	.4	.2
a) Salaried workers	23 052	71.1	22.6	3.0	1.5	1.2	.3	.2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	21 767	84.5	11.1	2.0	1.3	.9	.3	.3
VI. Others	18 430							

Source: CEPAL-UNICEF, Program of Tabulations. "The unknown" have been distributed proportionately.

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even to the upper-middle in the primary sector, is relatively good. This suggests that a good discriminant of income may be the modernity level of the sector, if we assume as is usually done, that industry is more 'modern' than agriculture. Now, I have tabulated industry with income bracket in order to verify the hypothesis (Table 5, Appendix 1). The results support the hypothesis. The "traditional" industries (agriculture, textiles, wood, non-metallic minerals) show a higher proportion of workers in the lower income categories than 'modern' ones (paper, chemicals, metallic and mechanic electrical and gas energy). Somewhat exceptional is construction, which is a 'traditional industry', but has an income institution similar to that of 'modern industries'. Let us summarize the table as follows:

Table C

PEA BY INDUSTRY AND SOME INCOME BRACKETS

	0-200	5,000 and more
1. Agriculture	33.3	.9
2. Food	7.0	4.2
3. Textile	8.9	1.5
4. Wood	21.0	2.1
5. Paper	2.3	5.8
6. Chemical	2.5	8.4
7. Non-metallic minerals	8.8	2.3
8. Metallic	1.0	3.3
9. Machinery	3.0	5.0
10. Manufactures	8.7	2.8
11. Electrical	4.0	9.5
12. Construction	3.0	2.4
13. Commerce	7.1	3.8
14. Transportation	2.8	2.5
15. Finance	3.0	12.1
16. Public administration, defense and health	10.5	2.3
17. Social services	3.9	5.4
18. Personal services	16.8	3.3

Source: CEPAL-UNICEF tabulations: See Table 5, Apprendix 1.

/It is

It is interesting to notice that industries differ as to their heterogeneity not only among but also within themselves. Some have their income concentrated around the middle, others at the extremes, suggesting, therefore, that very different realities are included in the same category. For example food production, which has a high proportion of its income in the lowest and highest categories.

Returning, however, to the upper-middle structure in the primary sector, besides the maximum in the 0-500 pesos income interval, we can notice a second maximum in the 1,500-2,500 pesos income interval. No other class shows the same profile. Therefore, it is possible to argue that this stratum is in fact constituted of two substrata, with very different constitution: the first is composed - we can imagine - of employers of few seasonal farmers, in conditions of relative poverty, whose income situation is no different from that of salaried labour or independent farmers. The second of rich owners of capitalistic enterprises.

This suggestion is not founded on any other supporting information. If one example of similar phenomenon may help, although from a very different situation, we may cite the case of the south of Italy, where the largest employers were the poorest farmers, usually women left back by their husbands working abroad. They had to hire labour for the harvest time because their family (or their own strength) was not enough even on their small farm.

We will notice later that also on other grounds, the behaviour of the upper-middle class in the primary sector is different from its 'counterpart' in the secondary and tertiary sector and similar to the lower class.

(b) that relevant differences exist also within each class. Two of these differences are particularly noticeable: first, the situation of the 'actividades por cuenta propia en el comercio'. Their percentage frequency in the lowest income bracket, is, in fact, substantially higher than the corresponding percentage of the industrial working class: 30.1 against 19.0; and very close to the 35.7 of 'cuenta propia en actividades secundarias'.

/This leads

This leads us to think that this category belongs to a greater extent to the lower than to the middle class. Again, the responsibility for this error lies in the lack of precision of the criteria employed in the construction of the stratification structure.

The second category which diverges from the mean of its stratum more than expected is that of the 'profesionales y semiprofesionales libres', that is 'técnicos, profesionales y afines que trabajan por cuenta propia'. It is difficult to explain why, since supposedly they should be the physicians, lawyers, consultants whose salaries, guessing from the fees they ask, should be high. The result may be therefore, a massive tax evasion manouver.

(c) the third observation that is worth making is that there is a consistent difference in income between salaried and independent workers, obviously, within each class. For instance, independent technicians and professionals earn less than employed professionals; independent industrial workers less than salaried workers, and so on.

Is this common to all countries? We can try to answer this question Though data from other countries are not entirely comparable, if we consider the distribution of family heads by major income source and by quartile (that is, how many family chiefs that have, say, salary as their major income source, belong to the lowest income quartile of the whole sample) for four cases (urban Colombia, urban Paraguay, Perú and urban Venezuela) gathered in a study of Figueroa and Weisskoff,2/ we obtain the following Table D.

In Colombia, 56.7% of the salaried employees earn less than the median income, against 43.6% of the independent workers, and 37% of the employers. The relation between salaried employees and independent workers in opposite in Perú and in Venezuela; in the latter 47% of the first category are below the median income, against 56.8 of the independent

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2/ Adolfo Figueroa and Richard Weisskoff,"Visiones de las pirámides sociales: Distribución del ingreso en América Latina". Ensayos ECIEL 1, November, 1974.

/Table D

Table D

PERCENTAGE PARTICIPATION OF INCOME EARNERS IN QUARTILES OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME IN SOME COUNTRIES

	Colombia urban		Paraguay urban		Peru		Venezuela urban		Colombia urban		Paraguay and urban		Peru		Venezuela
	I Quartile								II Quartile						
	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage	Nº (000)	Percentage
Salary	73	27.2	3.2	27.4	72	28.0	62	23.3	79	29.5	3.2	27.4	56	21.8	63	23.7
Own account work	40	26.8	.2	15.4	24	24.0	27	30.7	25	16.8	.3	23.1	30	30.0	23	26.1
Capital	5	18.5	.3	16.7	4	23.5	2	20.0	5	18.5	.5	27.8	3	17.6	2	20.0
	III Quartile								V Quartile						
Salary	63	23.5	2.8	23.9	64	24.9	72	27.1	53	19.8	2.5	21.4	66	25.7	68	25.6
Own account work	38	25.5	.2	15.4	24	24.0	19	21.6	46	30.9	.6	46.2	21	21.0	19	21.6
Capital	7	25.9	.5	27.8	4	23.5	2	20.0	10	37.0	.5	27.8	6	35.3	4	40.0

Source: Figueroa - Weisskopf, Visiones de las pirámides sociales. Distribución del ingreso en América Latina. Estudios ECIEL.

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workers. Two possible explanations could be either that, since the surveys have different coverage, the data are not comparable, or that countries have in reality different industrial structures and labour markets. As to this point, we do not know whether the employees are substantially state employees, or industrial workers belonging to the private sector, we cannot go further in specifying which employers and which industrial structures are mostly responsible for the better conditions of employees in some countries than in others. The better position of industrial workers has different causes than the same situation of public employees, although the end results of the distribution by income source presented above is the same regardless of the sector of employment. For instance, the relative position of salaried and independent workers in Venezuela may be due to the high salaries paid public employees; in Perú, it may be due to the existence of modern industrial enterprises which de facto exercise monopsony on the highly paid labour market. This is, however, only a guess.

In conclusion, the mexican data at times contradict and, at times, support the ideas produced and defended in the Occupational Stratification and Social Mobility Project: income varies with status in the five large classes, but looking at subclasses, it is possible to notice important differences. Such differences are in part due to salary differentials among industries.

A new stratification structure

On various occasions the publications of the Occupational Stratification and Social Mobility Project, criticized the methodology employed - for lack of a better one - in the construction of stratification structures. In my earlier works I stated that the criteria employed to indicate status and to define criteria of inclusion were not to a desirable degree valid (it is impossible to give confidence limits), because status is a composite concept, and should be therefore indicated by a number of criteria.

/How many

How many criteria? According to the traditionally adopted trichotomic nature of status, there should be three indicators, of class, prestige and power. The state of the art in sociology, however, is such that it would be too ambitious to try to construct indicators for all of them. Moreover, in the concrete situation of the research we are conducting - especially given the limitation of the data at our disposal - not many paths are open, and it would be useless to defend a strategy that cannot be applied.

It is worthy of note, however, that the existence of information of income besides that on occupation and occupational category allows us to construct a stratification structure more respectful of the different dimensions of status. Income refers exclusively to the type (quantity and quality) of consumption, and therefore to class, in Weber's conceptual framework. For occupation and occupational category, on the contrary the reference to consumption is strong enough but not exclusive. Occupations can indicate status on a prestige rank. In the history of stratification literature there have been in fact various attempts to rank occupations on the scale of prestige. To be sure this analysis was done especially in the United States, though examples of it can be found also in Brazil and Argentina, within the five cities project. Two things were found in these researches: that values on the prestige of occupation are shared vastly by a society, that people have the same and constantly the same idea as to the prestige of occupations. And, second, that, to a great extent, this scale is shared also by members of different cultures within the industrialized societies.

In most of these scales, one can observe three implicit evaluations:

1. Non-manual work is better than manual work.
2. Independent work is better than dependent one.
3. Less commonly, that non-agricultural work is better than agricultural one.

To transform these value judgements into a comprehensive stratification structure, however, is a complex operation. At best, if we dichotomize each scale (manual-non-manual; independent-dependent; agricultural-non-agricultural) we obtain eight combinations. This gives rise to

/two problems:

two problems: first, since this structure must then be cross-tabulated with income (on a four or five categories scale), the number of combinations we obtain is unmanageable. Second, the ranking of the eight classes obtained is not clear: do the non-manual independent agricultural have more prestige than the non-manual dependent non-agricultural? That is, which of the correlations between status and the three prestige scales has the highest slope? And, is there any interaction between them? For instance, agricultural-ness may be less important than independence, but the combination agricultural-independent may have higher scores on the prestige scale than expected.

When we reach this point, however, it becomes obvious that to pursue the investigation further in this direction we run the risk of falling into nonsense. The three evaluations of relative prestige stated above must be taken into account, but with a degree of flexibility. Instead of constructing the formal structure first and fill it then with the available data, let us cross-tabulate income and stratum at the beginning, and then, taking into account the limitations in number and reliability of the categories, decide what class structure best respects the complexity of social arrangements. The cross-tabulation of income and stratum appears in table B. 3/

In the stratification structure adopted in the occupational stratification and social mobility project five large strata, and a number of substrata had been defined: lower in primary, in the secondary, and in the tertiary sectors; upper middle in the secondary and tertiary; upper middle in the primary sector. There is no need to recall that this classification, in turn, was the result of the cross-tabulation of occupation with occupational category. Now, in order to take advantage of the income information in the construction of a new stratification structure, we must assign on each of these strata an income interval to each of the classes 4/

3/ This table is the same as Table 1, Apprendix 1, obtained however, distributing the "unknown" to the other categories in proportion to each category's frequency.

4/ For clarity's sake let us call the category obtained tabulating occupation and occupational category "strata", and that obtained tabulating "stratum" with income "class".

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we are going to identify. For instance, if we plan to construct a trichotomic class structure (lower, middle, upper) we may decide to attribute the 1,500-5,000 pesos income interval on the "empleadores en comercio y servicios" to the middle class; it derives that the income limits for the lower and upper class are 0-1,500 and 5,000 and more respectively. Now, in order to account for the prestige dimension of status, the income intervals for the three classes must be different according to the stratum (or substratum) the intervals are drawn on. It becomes threfore possible to take into account as much as possible the three statements made above; the lower and upper income limits of the middle class will in fact vary with inverse direction with respect to prestige. Thus, the lower income limit of the middle class will be higher for manuals than for non-manuals, for agricultural than for non-agricultural occupations, and for independent than for dependent ones.

This is, at least, the goal of this new structure. Since, however, the number of income brackets at our disposal (7) is relatively small to permit many combinations, and, since, the tradeoff between income and prestige must not be too large (it would be wrong to attribute to "agricultores asalariados" a lower income limit more than twice as large as that for "gerentes", for instance), not all necessary combinations have been possible. It must be stressed, however, that this operation is arbitrary: why do we set 1,000 pesos as the divisory line between the lower and the middle class on the middle stratum? Why 1,500 on the "lower in the secondary"? It could be answered that, since 500 pesos is the average minimum salary in Mexico, the middle class must, at least, earn twice as much as this. But why not, then, 1,500? In the end, the researcher must rely on common sense, and do the best with the available data, aware, however, that changes in the criteria of classification affect substantially the resulting class distribution. (See Appendix 2.)

The following is the conversion table from the stratification structure adopted in the Occupational Stratification and Social Mobility Project and the one I am suggesting here. (Table E).

The deriving stratification structure, divided by sex is the following (Table F). This table deserves a few comments:

/Table E

Table E

MEXICO 1970. CONVERSION TABLE I

	0-500	501-1 000	1 001-1 500	1 501-2 500	2 501-5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 001 and more
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations							
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	Lower independent professional			Middle independent professional		Upper independent professional	
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	Lower salaried professional			Middle salaried professional		Upper salaried professional	
c) Independent professionals	Lower independent professional			Middle independent professional		Upper independent professional	
d) Salaried professionals	Lower salaried professional			Middle salaried professional		Upper salaried professional	
e) Own account workers in trade	Lower independent services			Middle independent services		Upper independent services	
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	Lower independent services			Middle independent services		Upper independent services	
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations							
a) Salaried workers	Lower salaried industry			Middle salaried industry		Upper salaried industry	
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	Lower independent industry			Middle independent industry		Upper independent industry	
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations							
a) Salaried workers	Lower salaried services			Middle salaried services		Upper salaried services	
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	Lower independent services			Middle independent services		Upper independent services	
IV. Upper-stratum in primary occupations	Lower independent agriculture			Middle independent agriculture		Upper independent agriculture	
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations							
a) Salaried workers	Lower salaried agriculture			Middle salaried agriculture			Upper salaried agriculture
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	Lower independent agriculture			Middle independent agriculture			Upper independent agriculture

/Table F

Table F

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION BY SEX AND INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO CONVERSION TABLE 1, 1970

		Total						Lower						Middle						Upper					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
	Total	101 468	100.0	84 645	100.0	16 823	100.0	84 243	83.0	70 407	83.2	13 836	82.2	14 326	14.7	12 144	14.3	2 182	16.5	2 299	2.3	2 094	2.5	205	1.2
Agriculture	Total	39 008	38.4	37 814	44.7	1 194	7.1	37 956	37.4	36 829	43.5	1 127	6.7	881	.9	833	1.0	48	.3	171	.2	152	.2	19	.1
	Salaried	18 171	17.9	17 704	20.9	467	2.8	17 494	17.2	17 056	20.2	438	2.6	553	.5	536	.6	17	.1	124	.1	112	.1	12	.1
	Independent	20 837	20.5	20 110	23.8	727	4.3	20 462	20.2	19 773	23.3	689	4.1	328	.3	297	.4	31	.2	47	-	40	.1	7	-
Professionals	Total	12 727	12.5	9 390	11.1	3 337	19.8	4 402	4.3	2 821	3.3	1 581	9.4	6 709	6.6	5 061	6.0	1 648	9.8	1 616	1.6	1 508	1.8	108	.6
	Salaried	6 464	6.4	5 108	6.0	1 356	8.1	2 900	2.9	2 054	2.4	846	5.0	2 827	2.8	2 364	2.8	463	2.8	737	.7	690	.8	47	.3
	Independent	6 263	6.2	4 282	5.1	1 981	11.8	1 502	1.5	767	.9	735	4.4	3 882	3.8	2 697	3.2	1 185	7.0	879	.9	818	1.0	61	.4
Industry	Total	27 050	26.7	24 299	28.7	2 751	16.4	23 737	23.4	21 110	24.9	2 627	15.6	3 255	3.2	3 135	3.7	120	.7	58	.1	54	.1	4	-
	Salaried	5 108	5.0	4 370	5.2	738	4.4	4 335	4.3	3 620	4.3	715	4.2	755	.7	734	.9	21	.1	18	-	16	-	2	-
	Independent	21 942	21.6	19 929	23.5	2 013	12.0	19 402	19.1	17 490	20.7	1 912	11.4	2 500	2.5	2 401	2.8	99	.6	40	.1	38	.1	2	-
Services	Total	22 683	22.4	13 142	15.5	9 541	56.7	18 148	17.9	9 647	11.4	8 501	50.5	4 081	4.0	3 115	3.7	966	5.7	454	.4	380	.4	74	.4
	Salaried	4 855	4.8	3 077	3.6	1 778	10.6	4 058	4.0	2 392	2.8	1 666	9.9	709	.7	609	.7	100	.6	88	.1	76	.1	12	.1
	Independent	17 828	17.6	10 065	11.9	7 763	46.1	14 090	13.9	7 255	8.6	6 835	40.6	3 372	3.3	2 506	3.0	866	5.1	366	.3	304	.3	62	.4

/1. The

1. The new stratification structure differs rather fundamentally from the earlier one as to the size of the classes. First the former did not include the upper class while this does. Even so, the upper-middle class is smaller than the corresponding classes in the new structure.

It seems to me that the new picture is more accurate than the old one. If we in fact recall that for the middle class, the lower income limit were 1,000, and 1,500 pesos, and that 500 pesos is the average minimum salary in Mexico, (see Appendix 3), it is natural to expect tha the middle class member earns at least twice as much as the minimum salary, which is the 1.000 pesos (80 US$) constituting the lower limit of the middle class for non-manual occupations.

2. The sector distribution I have adopted in the new stratification structure also differs from the usual trichotomy of primary, secondary and tertiary in that it adds to this a new category, of white collar workers. There should be a better term than this, but it did not occur to me. This category includes the members of the upper middle stratum in the secondary and tertiary of the old stratification structure. As is known, this structure was not the result of cross-tabulation of occupation, occupational category and sector as it might have seemed but, simply, of the first two properties. Sectorial apportenence was imputed from occupations: "empleadores de comercio, industria y servicios, personal de dirección en las mismas ramas, profesionales libres y dependientes" were obviously attributed to the secondary and tertiary; jointly as if they were constituting one sector, because the occupation does not distinguish them and it is very unlikely (though not impossible) that independent or dependent professionals would work in the primary sector. Remarkably, occupations of the lower strata had a clear sectorial placement: "agricultores; artesanos en hilandería y ocupaciones afines; trabajadores manuales y jornaleros; empleados en ocupaciones domésticas; trabajadores de servicios y similares". There derived an asimmetry: upper classes could not be placed into sector (excepting upper class in primary) while lower classes were easily placed. When we cross-tabulated stratum with income, the upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary activity must, therefore, be left aside, in a special class, which I have called "white collars".

/3. Another

3. Another distinctive improvement respect to the old stratification structure appears in the sex-class distribution. In the stratum structure, more women than men - in proportion - belonged to the upper-middle class. This, I have stated, was due to the differences in the occupational and - especially - sectorial distribution of men and women, and to the distortions produced by the only moderate reliability of occupation as indicator of status, especially in the economic aspect of this. Women are more than proportionately occupied in services and men in agriculture. Services are placed in the middle stratum more than agriculture, even at parity of status. In other words, agriculture-ness causes status to be underrated, and service-ness to be overrated. This explains why in the stratum structure, a far higher proportion of women than men belongs to the upper-middle class.

When, however, we introduce a new criterion of status, as is income, we can correct for this distortion. The validity of this correction is evident in table F the sex distribution of class: there, the class distributions of men and women though not identical are very similar, as 33.2% of all occupied males versus 32.2% females belong to the lower class. The sectorial composition of this sex stratification structure remains different as before: women continue being represented especially in the services, and men in agriculture.

Interestingly, men belong to the upper class in greater proportion than women. I do not know, however, if the small difference may give ground to theoretical speculation.

Stratification and Education

Education is sometimes added to income, prestige and power as a basic status indicators. Whether this position is justified is of no importance here. However, there is no denying that education, income and prestige covary. This clearly appears in table 3 (A & E in Appendix 1). If we look exclusively at the tabulation of education and stratum, we notice that the educational level varies with status. Only 9% of the upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary shows no year of education, against 25% of

/the lower

the lower stratum employed in the tertiary sector, and 42 of the agricultural workers. Furthermore, if we look at the tabulation of income and education (for each occupational stratum, thus in reality controlling for status) we must notice the convariation of the two variables as well: 34.3% of the upper-middle class in secondary and tertiary with no year of education has an income below 500 pesos; only 2.8% of the same class belongs to this income bracket for 13 and more years of education. This comparison could not be clearer. It would be interesting to know which of the three variables employed to construct the stratification structure (occupation, occupational category and education) correlates stronglier with income. But this would require a statistical analysis whose difficulty is not comparable to the importance of the results. Even if we were able, in fact, to prove that education has a higher correlation with income than occupation, we could not conclude that increasing the general educational level of the population would also increase the diffusion of the distribution of income. This is a well known criticism to statistical analyses and need not be repeated here.

One phenomenon which must be stressed here is the following: already in the brief commentary to the income by stratum table, I had noticed that the profile of income distribution for the upper middle stratum in agriculture is more similar to that of the lower class in the tertiary and primary than to the upper-middle stratum in the secondary and tertiary. This phenomenon appears with greater evidence in the cross-tabulation of income with stratum and education. In fact, while the percentage of upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary earning less than 500 pesos is, as I said 34.30, the same percentages for the lower class in tertiary and upper-middle in primary are 66.4 and 57.3 respectively. If we look at the same percentages (for 500 pesos or less) for different levels of education, we get to the same conclusions: that the upper-middle stratum in primary has features closer to the lower stratum in the tertiary and primary than to the rest of the upper-middle stratum; or, at least, that the lower rungs of this stratum (the less educated) have the same profile as the lower strata.

/Region and

Region and stratification

At the beginning of this monograph, I have pointed to the limited validity of the category of region in population censuses.

In spite of these difficulties, however, variations existing among regions - though, not those existing within regions - can be usefully analized. The questions that could be asked are all those that can be asked about a nation, with some advantages and disadvantages: power structures, for instance, have been analyzed at this level more often than they have been at the national level. There are also questions specific to a regional unit: internal migrations, urbanization, industrial settlement, etc.

The issue of stratification also can be analyzed at the regional level. What I plan to do here is to give a preliminary analysis of this data with respect to one specific issue: the relation between regional development and size of the middle class. There is already a work in this direction: Torcuato Di Tella's 5/ on the "first impact" of economic development. There, in brief, he states that the relation between the size of the middle class and the level of economic development is curvilinear. For values of development inferior to an unspecified limit, the relation is negative, thus supporting the marxist hypothesis on the proletarization of the middle class in correspondance to the process of capitalist accumulation. For values higher than this limit, on the contrary, due, to the increase in the importance of the state, to the bureaucratization of enterprises, to the pressure from below of lower classes, the middle class increases nomothetically with level of development.

The hypothesis is very interesting, and Di Tella has been one of the very few sociologists who have tried to support their ideas with reliable data.

5/ Torcuato Di Tella,"El primer impacto del crecimiento económico", Buenos Aires, Cuadernos del Instituto de Sociología, 1966.

/It was

It was noted, however, that the research design was not the most appropriate for the purpose at hand: especially, due to the fact that its unit of analysis was the region and not the national state. Given, in fact the lack of internal barriers to geographical mobility, it must be expected that the regions which experience greater development also draw greater migration. Now the effects of this migration on the size of the middle class, either contrast or complement those of the economic development, depending on the class composition of migration, whether, that is, more middle-class members or lower class members migrate out of their region. Let us imagine the process: first, a region develops relatively, increasing, therefore, its demand for labour. If more middle class members move to this region than lower class members, we would expect the size of the middle class to increase regardless of the effects of economic development. In fact, the rise in the middle class we may notice across time may be due entirely to migration.

A similar argument, with opposite propositions, of course, could be made when we observe a decrease in the size of the middle class. Immigration of lower-class members may be again the cause of this phenomenon.

This is not the only criticism that could be levelled against Di Tella's hypothesis. The other major one is that, if one does not identify the famous turning point, the level of development corresponding to the minimum in the function of the size of the middle class, the hypothesis is not verifiable: it cannot be proven wrong. If, in fact, the size of the middle class decreases, we can state it has not yet reached the turning point; if it increases that it has already passed it. There is an answer for all possibilities.

This second criticism cannot be done away with in this analysis. Considerations should be made that I cannot sincerely imagine here, and that would, anyhow exceed the limits of this paper. The first, however, can be answered to, knowing the composition of the migrants to the regions we analyze: this can be done, with a degree of approximation, gathering information on the percentage of migrants to the region which earn less than 500 pesos (the minimum income) over the total labour force. Controlling for this percentage, we should be able to know the independent effects of

/Table G

Table G

MEXICO: REGIONS FOR VARIOUS INDICATORS, 1970

		Percentage middle class	Active population	Gross regional product	Gross regional product per capita	Industrial product	PI/PIB	Ratio migrants earnings <500 pesos/ active population
01	Distrito federal	47.7	2 230 986	142 374	63.8	43 912	30.8	9.5
02	Aguascalientes	27.2	86 961	2 061	23.7	312	15.1	9.3
03	Baja California	37.1	222 241	11 736	52.8	2 090	17.8	6.9
04	Baja California	24.8	34 850	1 862	53.4	284	15.3	1.4
05	Campeche	23.3	71 657	1 667	23.3	270	16.2	7.4
06	Coahuila	28.4	289 389	15 862	54.8	8 574	54.1	5.4
07	Colima	23.1	68 277	3 077	45.1	220	7.1	11.3
08	Chiapas	11.4	402 840	5 269	13.1	409	7.8	1.3
09	Chihuahua	28.6	416 026	13 061	31.4	2 964	22.7	3.3
10	Durango	18.7	224 745	5 101	22.7	1 081	21.2	4.3
11	Guanajuato	18.2	562 297	11 632	20.7	2 445	21.0	2.1
12	Guerrero	16.8	383 027	8 929	23.3	624	7.0	1.4
13	Hidalgo	13.9	301 930	5 272	17.5	1 390	26.4	1.6
14	Jalisco	27.5	898 184	22 149	24.7	4 916	22.2	3.4
15	México	25.8	991 773	28 830	29.1	16 073	55.8	4.7
16	Michoacan	15.8	543 578	9 327	17.2	1 605	17.2	1.9
17	Morelos	24.5	170 877	3 933	23.0	866	22.0	14.3
18	Nayarit	19.5	147 133	3 270	22.2	561	17.2	6.7
19	Nuevo León	32.6	491 829	25 852	52.6	12 154	47.0	6.3
20	Oaxaca	9.3	521 383	6 263	12.0	773	12.3	1.7
21	Puebla	18.1	679 704	12 180	17.9	3 304	27.1	2.7
22	Queretaro	18.1	128 084	2 721	21.2	709	26.1	4.3
23	Quintana	16.3	25 019	582	23.3	48	8.2	28.0
24	San Luis	17.4	328 541	7 863	23.9	1 523	19.4	3.0
25	Sinaloa	23.3	346 348	8 580	24.8	1 427	16.6	3.0
26	Sonora	29.2	284 199	13 706	48.2	1 810	13.2	2.5
27	Tabasco	14.8	196 678	3 117	15.8	201	6.4	3.3
28	Tamaulipas	28.9	381 771	12 849	33.7	1 520	11.8	9.4
29	Tlaxcala	13.6	106 433	1 258	11.8	419	33.3	3.7
30	Veracruz	18.0	1 000 064	24 976	25.0	5 661	22.7	4.5
31	Yucatán	18.8	201 630	4 756	23.6	1 172	24.6	.4
32	Zacatecas	15.8	216 601	3 217	14.9	441	13.7	3.0

Source: Columns 1, 7: CEPAL-UNICEF, Program of Tabulations.
Columns 3, 4 and 5: Estimates by the Statistical Division of ECLA.
Column 2: MEXICO: POPULATION CENSUS, 1970.

/economic change.

economic change. Stimulated by these doubts Urzúa 6/ repeated Di Tella's research with the same data as Di Tella's but referred to 1960. Parenthetically, these data - on Chilean regions - were produced by Mattelart and Garretón. 7/ He found that his data disaproved Di Tella's hypothesis of the curvilenearity of the relation between development and size of the middle class.

This is, in brief, the situation of the theory on regional development and size of the middle class. I will presently try these hypothesis out with my Mexican data. As I said, I will try to take into account the effects of differential immigration in the region, controlling the relation between development and stratification for the percentage of migrants over total population that earn less than 500 pesos. Of course, the present misery of the migrants does not imply necessarily that they were poor when they migrated, but I am afraid the assumption is unavoidable.

This is a simple analysis. There is material, however, for sophistication if sophistication is needed.

Table G gathers all relevant information for the preliminary test of the hypothesis. The scattergrams tabulating the size of the middle class with PRB (Producto Regional Bruto) per capita and with the percentage of PRB accounted for the industrial production, allows to make a few observations:

1. That there seems to be a relation between the PRB per capita and the size of the middle class; although, if we eliminate the extreme values of Distrito Federal, the relation is far less clear. It would be possible, but, I believe unnecessary, to compute some measure of the strength of the association.

2. That this relation is linear or, perhaps, curvilinear, but not, as Di Tella had found with Chile, with opposite directions within the set limits. This does not contradict Di Tella's hypothesis necessarily: it

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6/ Raúl Urzúa, Estratificación social urbana en América Latina. Síntesis y bibliografía. Universidad Católica de Chile, Cuadernos de Sociología Nº 3.

7/ Armand Mattelart and M.A. Garretón, Integración nacional y marginalidad. Santiago de Chile, Editorial del Pacífico, 1965.

/could be

could be argued that all of Mexico's regions have already passed the level-limit of development beyond which the function changes sign. But then Di Tella's hypothesis cannot be invalidated.

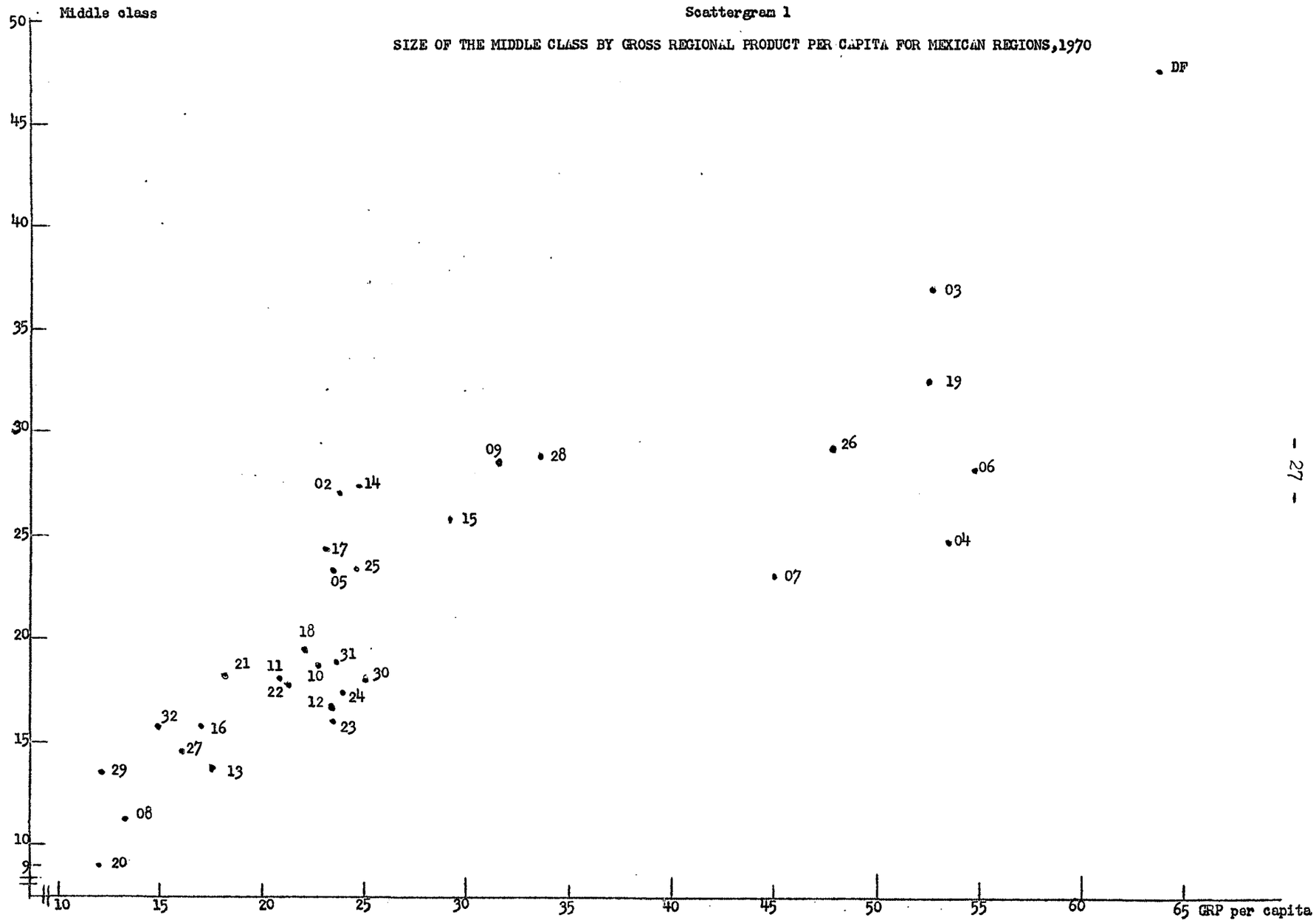
3. That the relation between size of the middle class and industrialization (PI/PRB) is either non-existent, or weaker than the one found earlier.

4. That, as far as the data of Mexico indicate, selective migration does not affect the size of the middle class. We need to recall that it was thought selective migration could affect the size of the middle class, reducing or annulling the efect of economic change. If the relation between size of the middle class and economic growth is spurious, it should disappear within categories of the causal variable, in this case selective migration. To verify the validity of this, I have first listed the regions as to the proportion of their active population which is migrant and earns less than 500 pesos. Supposedly, this could measure the importance of the lower class migration into the region. Then, I have seen if, within one category of this variable (arbitrarily I have chosen the 4% as the dividing criterion), the relation between Regional Product per capita and size of the middle class held. Unexpectedly, although region differ substantially as to the percentage of their population which is constituted of poor migrants, there seems to be no relation between this percentage and size of the middle class, since the relation between Product per capita and size of the middle class does not appear smaller in our subsample than in the whole population of regions. This is because, apparently, the income distribution of migrants in the regions do not differ. It is a relatively interesting conclusion which would need further probing.

/Scattergram 1

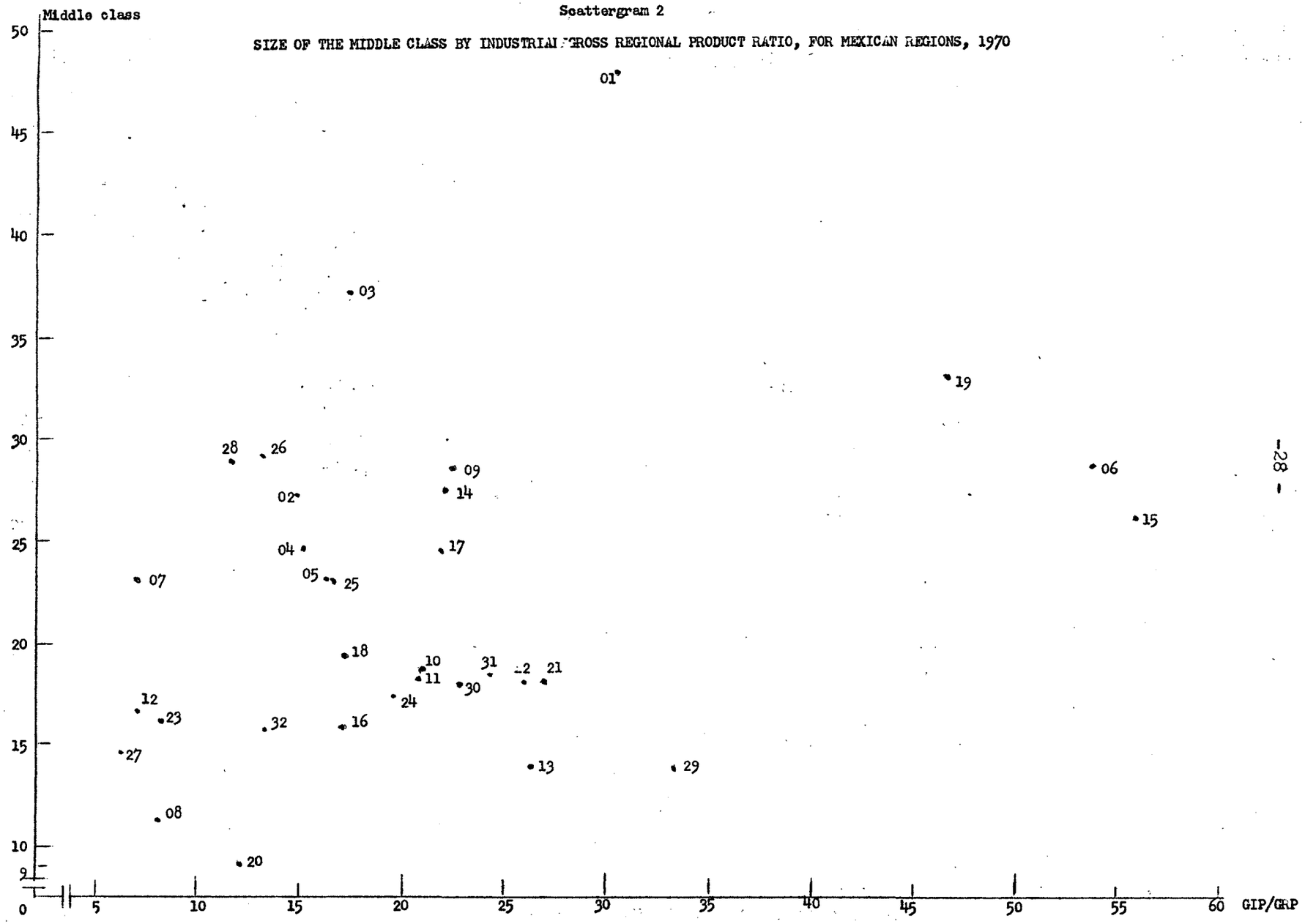
Scattergram 1

SIZE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS BY GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA FOR MEXICAN REGIONS, 1970



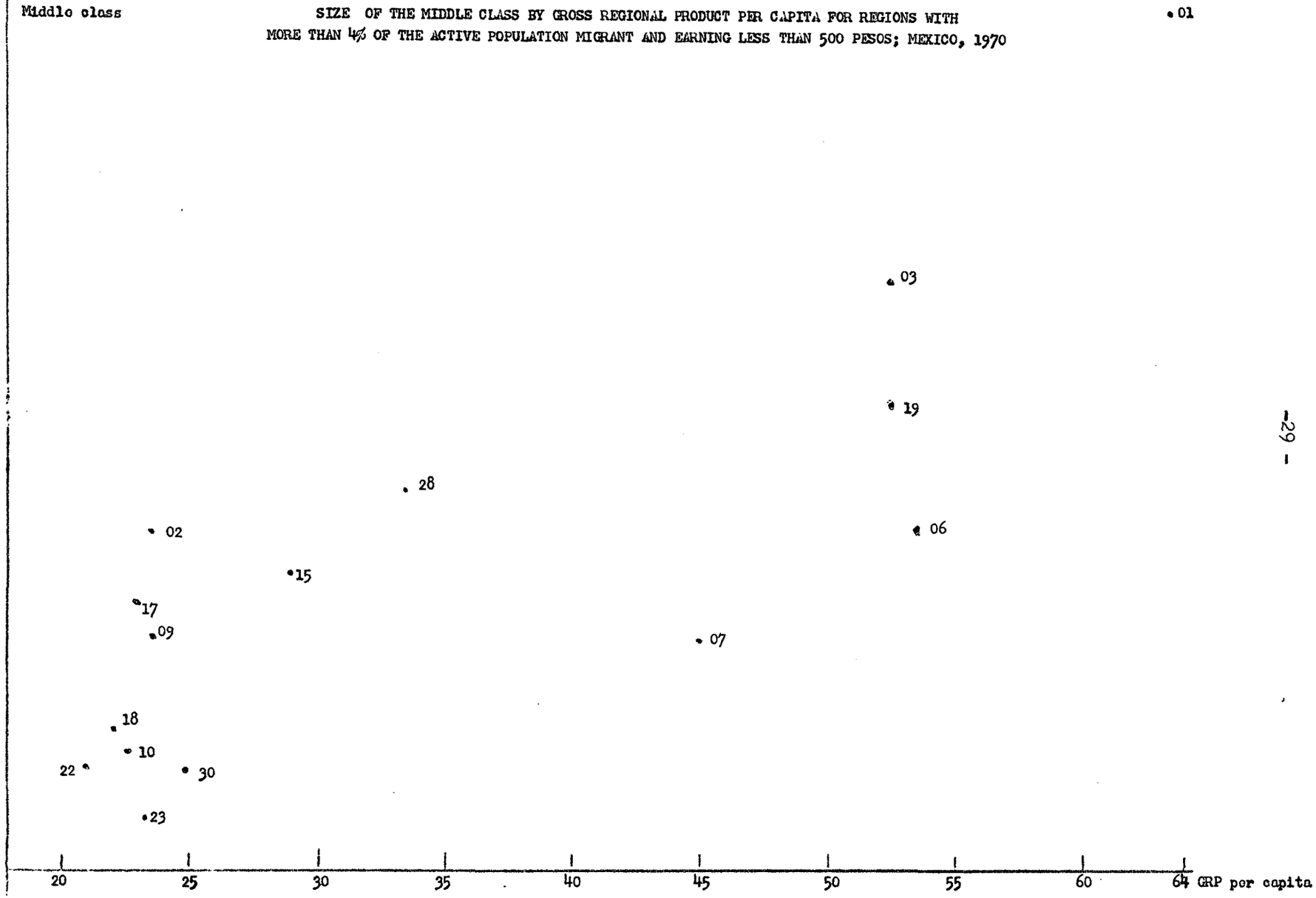
Scattergram 2

SIZE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS BY INDUSTRIAL GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT RATIO, FOR MEXICAN REGIONS, 1970



Scattergram 3

SIZE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS BY GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA FOR REGIONS WITH MORE THAN 4% OF THE ACTIVE POPULATION MIGRANT AND EARNING LESS THAN 500 PESOS; MEXICO, 1970



Appendix 1

In this appendix, there are gathered the most important tables that can be drawn from the second tabulation of the census samples of Mexico 1970. It needs to be recalled that the first set of tabulations already has been published in the CEPAL-UNICEF Programme of Tabulations.

These tables, however, do not cover all the wealth of information that exists in the tabulation, and that are available in the Social Development Division. The printouts, in fact, contain the following tables:

1. Economically active population by occupation, occupational category, industry, sex and area.
2. Economically active population by occupation, occupational category, sex, area and region.
3. Economically active population by occupation, occupational category, monthly income, region, sex, area and age.
4. Economically active population by occupation, occupational category, age and area.
5. Economically active population by age, sex, monthly income, region and area.
6. Economically active population by occupation, occupational category, income, education and area.
7. Economically active population by income, education, industry, age and area.
8. Economically active population by income, time of migration, region and age.
9. Active heads of household by occupation, occupational category, education, sex and area.
10. Population of ten year and more by income, activity, and education.
11. Population of ten years and more type of activity, income and region.
12. Population of six years and more by education, sex, age, region and area.
13. Population of six years and more by education, sex, age and region.
14. Females of 15 to 49 years by children age, education and area.

The tables that will be included in this appendix are the following:

/Table 1:

Table 1: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification by income.
Table 2A: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification by income and sex (Absolute values)
Table 2B: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification by income and sex (Percentages)
Table 3: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification by educational level, sex and income.
Table 3A: Mexico 1970.	No year of education.
Table 3B: Mexico 1970.	1-6 years of education.
Table 3C: Mexico 1970.	7-12 years of education.
Table 3D: Mexico 1970.	13 and more years of education.
Table 4: Mexico 1970.	Time of migration by income and age.
Table 5: Mexico 1970.	Industry by income.
Table 6: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification by industry.
Table 7: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification of heads of household and active population by sex.
Table 8: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification for groups of regions.
Table 9: Mexico 1970.	Occupational stratification by income and region.
	A: Pacífico Norte
	B: Norte
	C: Norte del Golfo
	D: Norte Central
	E: Occidente
	F: Centro
	G: Golfo
	H: Pacífico
	I: Península de Yucatan.

/Table 1

Table 1

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION BY INCOME, 1970

	Total		< 500		501 - 1 000		1 001 - 1 500		1 501 - 2 500		2 501 - 5 000		5 001 - 10 000		10 000 >		Unknown	
Total	129 226	100.0	47 315	36.6	28 879	22.3	13 661	10.6	8 907	6.9	5 235	4.0	1 839	1.4	882	.7	22 508	17.4
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	28 935	100.0	4 464	15.4	7 523	26.0	5 443	18.8	4 627	16.0	3 510	12.1	1 427	4.9	621	2.1	1 322	4.6
Subtotal a, b, c, d	13 298	100.0	1 700	12.8	2 572	19.3	2 251	16.9	2 416	18.2	2 172	16.3	1 093	8.2	523	3.9	571	4.3
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	5 771	100.0	1 050	18.2	1 481	25.7	949	16.4	776	13.4	684	11.9	391	6.8	227	3.9	213	3.7
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	1 874	100.0	87	4.6	207	11.0	236	12.6	344	18.4	536	28.6	287	19.3	125	6.7	52	2.8
c) Independent professionals	1 014	100.0	198	19.5	167	16.5	124	12.2	138	13.6	160	15.8	83	8.2	36	3.6	108	10.7
d) Salaried professionals	4 639	100.0	365	7.9	717	15.5	942	20.3	1 158	25.0	792	17.1	332	7.2	135	2.7	198	4.3
Subtotal e, f	15 637	100.0	2 764	17.7	4 951	31.7	3 192	20.4	2 209	14.1	1 338	8.6	334	2.1	98	.6	751	4.8
e) Own account workers in trade	3 801	100.0	1 146	30.1	1 045	27.5	495	13.0	398	10.5	223	5.9	64	1.7	20	.5	411	10.8
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade, and services	11 836	100.0	1 619	13.7	3 906	33.0	2 697	22.8	1 811	15.3	1 115	9.4	270	2.3	78	.7	340	2.9
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	27 994	100.0	6 237	22.3	11 037	39.4	5 659	20.2	2 962	10.6	937	3.3	160	.6	58	.2	944	3.4
a) Salaried workers	22 473	100.0	4 268	19.0	9 516	42.3	4 814	21.4	2 436	10.9	749	3.3	119	.5	40	.2	531	2.4
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	5 521	100.0	1 969	35.7	1 521	27.5	845	15.3	526	9.5	188	3.4	41	.7	18	.3	413	7.5
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	8 050	100.0	4 394	54.6	2 044	25.4	803	10.0	351	4.4	140	1.7	43	.5	22	.3	253	3.1
a) Salaried workers	6 473	100.0	3 419	52.8	1 759	27.2	696	10.8	303	4.7	108	1.7	35	.5	18	.3	141	2.2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1 577	100.0	981	62.2	285	18.1	107	6.8	48	3.0	32	2.0	8	.5	4	.3	112	7.1
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1 025	100.0	458	44.7	218	21.3	68	6.6	77	7.5	52	5.1	27	2.6	11	1.1	114	11.1
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	44 819	100.0	29 398	65.6	6 606	14.7	966	2.2	530	1.2	391	.9	113	.3	93	.2	6 722	15.0
a) Salaried workers	23 052	100.0	14 824	64.3	4 701	20.4	627	2.7	323	1.4	242	1.1	73	.3	47	.2	2 215	9.6
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	21 767	100.0	14 574	67.0	1 705	8.8	339	1.6	207	1.0	149	.7	40	.2	46	.2	4 507	20.7
VI. Others	18 430	100.0	2 364	12.8	1 451	7.9	722	3.9	362	2.0	205	1.1	69	.4	77	.4	13 153	71.4

Table 2A

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION BY INCOME AND SEX (ABSOLUTE VALUES), 1970

	Total		< 500		501-1 000		1 001-1 500		1 501-2 500		2 501-5 000		5 001-10 000		10 001 and over		Unknown	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	102 657	26 569	38 898	8 417	24 115	4 764	11 240	2 422	7 317	1 520	4 563	672	1 685	154	794	88	14 045	8 463
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	20 379	8 556	2 683	1 781	5 053	2 470	3 677	1 766	3 289	1 336	2 953	557	1 303	124	573	48	848	474
Subtotal a, b, c, d	9 784	3 514	1 036	664	1 785	787	1 518	733	1 694	722	1 849	323	1 017	76	491	32	394	177
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	4 501	1 270	635	415	1 135	346	748	201	647	129	621	63	363	28	216	11	136	77
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	1 567	307	61	26	152	55	178	58	275	69	471	65	275	12	120	5	35	17
c) Independent professionals	821	193	147	51	137	30	98	26	111	27	139	21	78	5	33	3	78	30
d) Salaried professionals	2 895	1 744	193	172	361	356	494	448	661	497	618	174	301	31	122	13	145	53
Subtotal e, f	10 595	5 042	1 647	1 117	3 268	1 683	2 159	1 033	1 595	614	1 104	234	286	48	82	16	454	297
e) Own account workers in trade	2 821	980	738	407	809	236	422	73	340	58	203	20	58	6	17	3	234	177
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	7 774	4 062	909	710	2 459	1 447	1 737	960	1 255	556	901	214	228	42	65	13	220	120
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	25 099	2 895	5 076	1 161	9 916	1 121	5 314	345	2 878	84	905	32	156	4	54	4	800	144
a) Salaried workers	20 397	2 076	3 628	640	8 548	968	4 510	304	2 368	68	722	27	115	4	38	2	468	63
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	4 702	819	1 448	521	1 368	153	804	41	510	16	183	5	41	0	16	2	332	81
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	3 101	4 949	680	3 714	1 273	771	620	183	271	80	112	28	33	10	12	10	100	153
a) Salaried workers	2 571	3 902	482	2 931	1 118	641	550	146	237	66	87	21	26	9	11	7	60	81
b) Own account and unpaid family occupations	530	1 047	198	783	155	130	70	37	34	14	25	7	7	1	1	3	40	72
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	984	41	439	19	213	5	67	1	77	0	47	5	24	3	10	1	107	7
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	43 258	1 561	28 504	894	6 430	176	938	28	507	23	371	20	107	6	80	13	6 321	401
a) Salaried workers	22 177	875	14 293	531	4 568	133	607	20	305	18	228	14	69	4	40	7	2 067	148
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	21 081	686	14 211	363	1 862	43	331	8	202	5	143	6	38	2	40	6	4 254	253
VI. Others	9 836	8 567	1 516	848	1 290	221	624	98	295	67	175	30	62	7	65	12	5 869	7 284

Table 2B

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION BY INCOME AND SEX, 1970

(In percentages)

	0 - 500		501 - 1 000		1 001 - 1 500		1 501 - 2 500		2 501 - 5 000		5 001 - 10 000		10 001 and over		Unknown	
Total	38 898	8 437	24 115	4 764	11 240	2 421	7 337	1 590	4 563	672	1 685	154	794	88	14 045	8 463
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	6.90	21.16	20.95	51.85	32.71	72.95	44.95	84.03	64.72	82.89	77.33	80.52	72.17	54.55	6.04	5.60
Subtotal a, b, c, d	2.66	7.89	7.40	16.52	13.51	30.28	23.15	45.41	40.52	48.07	60.36	49.35	61.84	36.36	2.81	2.09
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	1.66	4.93	4.71	7.26	6.65	8.30	8.84	8.11	13.61	9.38	21.54	18.18	27.20	12.50	0.97	0.91
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.16	0.31	0.63	1.15	1.58	2.40	3.76	4.39	10.32	9.67	16.32	7.79	15.11	5.68	0.25	0.20
c) Independent professionals	0.38	0.61	0.57	0.63	0.87	1.07	1.52	1.70	3.05	3.13	4.63	3.25	4.16	3.41	0.56	0.35
d) Salaried professionals	0.50	2.04	1.50	7.47	4.40	18.50	9.03	31.26	13.54	25.89	17.86	20.13	15.37	14.77	1.03	0.63
Subtotal e, f	4.23	13.27	13.55	35.33	19.21	42.67	21.80	38.62	24.19	34.82	16.97	31.17	10.33	18.18	3.23	3.51
e) Own account workers in trade	1.90	4.84	3.35	4.95	3.75	3.02	4.65	3.65	4.45	2.98	3.44	3.90	2.14	3.41	1.67	2.09
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade, and services	2.34	8.44	10.20	30.37	15.45	39.65	17.15	34.97	19.75	31.85	13.53	27.27	8.19	14.77	1.57	1.42
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	13.05	13.79	41.12	23.53	47.28	14.25	39.33	5.28	19.83	4.76	9.26	2.60	6.80	4.55	5.70	1.70
a) Salaried workers	9.33	7.60	35.45	20.32	40.12	12.56	32.36	4.28	15.82	4.02	6.82	2.60	4.79	2.27	3.33	0.74
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	3.72	6.19	5.67	3.21	7.15	1.69	6.97	1.01	4.01	0.74	2.43	0.00	2.02	2.27	2.36	0.96
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	1.75	44.12	5.28	16.18	5.52	7.56	3.70	5.03	2.45	4.17	1.96	6.49	1.51	11.36	0.71	1.81
a) Salaried workers	1.24	9.30	4.64	13.46	4.89	6.03	3.24	4.15	1.91	3.13	1.54	5.84	1.39	7.95	0.43	0.96
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	0.51	34.82	0.64	2.73	0.62	1.53	0.46	0.88	0.55	1.04	0.42	0.65	0.13	3.41	0.28	0.85
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1.13	0.23	0.88	0.10	0.60	0.04	1.05	0.00	1.03	0.74	1.42	1.95	1.26	1.14	0.76	0.08
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	73.28	10.62	26.66	3.69	8.35	1.16	6.93	1.45	8.13	2.98	6.35	3.90	10.08	14.77	45.01	4.74
a) Salaried workers	36.74	6.31	18.94	2.79	5.40	0.83	4.17	1.13	5.00	2.08	4.09	2.60	5.04	7.95	14.72	1.75
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	36.53	4.31	7.72	0.90	2.94	0.33	2.76	0.31	3.13	0.89	2.26	1.30	5.04	6.82	30.29	2.99
VI. Others	3.90	10.07	5.10	4.64	5.55	4.05	4.03	4.21	3.84	4.46	3.68	4.55	8.19	13.64	41.79	86.07

Table 3

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION BY EDUCATION AND INCOME, 1970

	Absolute	Total percentage	0-500	501-1 000	1 001-1 500	1 501-2 500	2 501-5 000	5 001-10 000	10 000 and over	Ignored
		A. No years of education								
Total	35 017	100.00	53.03	16.72	4.13	1.83	0.79	0.26	0.28	22.95
I. Upper middle stratum in secundary and tertiary occupations	2 621	100.00	34.30	30.18	12.36	7.10	4.16	1.34	1.53	9.04
Subtotal a, b, c, d	1 122	100.00	31.46	24.78	13.64	8.02	5.97	2.14	3.12	10.87
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	666	100.00	36.04	31.38	10.81	6.61	4.35	1.95	1.20	7.66
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	78	100.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	19.23	3.85	2.56	7.69
c) Independent professionals	112	100.00	41.07	15.18	10.71	10.71	1.79	0.00	3.57	16.96
d) Salaried professionals	266	100.00	20.30	14.66	21.05	7.89	7.89	3.01	7.89	17.29
Subtotal e, f	1 499	100.00	36.42	34.22	11.41	6.40	2.80	0.73	0.33	7.67
e) Own account workers in trade	781	100.00	45.97	28.68	8.58	5.63	2.05	0.38	0.51	8.19
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	718	100.00	26.04	40.25	14.48	7.24	3.62	1.11	0.14	7.10
II. Lower stratum in secundary occupations	4 832	100.00	35.24	40.36	13.22	4.86	1.26	0.31	0.17	4.57
a) Salaried workers	3 609	100.00	29.73	45.03	14.85	5.29	1.33	0.30	0.14	3.33
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1 223	100.00	51.59	26.57	8.42	3.60	1.06	0.33	0.25	8.26
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	2 020	100.00	66.44	20.94	5.74	1.88	0.50	0.25	0.25	4.01
a) Salaried workers	1 466	100.00	64.05	23.94	6.21	1.98	0.55	0.34	0.20	2.73
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	554	100.00	72.74	13.00	4.51	1.62	0.36	0.00	0.36	7.40
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	377	100.00	57.29	18.04	3.45	4.24	0.80	0.53	1.06	14.59
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	19 131	100.00	70.38	11.88	1.27	0.63	0.35	0.13	0.13	15.24
a) Salaried workers	9 967	100.00	70.41	16.39	1.67	0.73	0.35	0.14	0.14	10.16
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	9 164	100.00	70.35	6.96	0.84	0.51	0.35	0.11	0.12	20.76
VI. Others	6 036	100.00	15.64	5.83	1.84	0.78	0.43	0.18	0.27	75.03

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 1)

	Absolute	Total percentage
		B. 1.6
Total	77 447	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	15 337	100.00
Subtotal a, b, c, d	5 678	100.00
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	3 417	100.00
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	763	100.00
c) Independent professionals	400	100.00
d) Salaried professionals	1 098	100.00
Subtotal e, f	9 659	100.00
e) Own account workers in trade	2 578	100.00
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	7 081	100.00
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	20 566	100.00
a) Salaried workers	16 677	100.00
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	3 889	100.00
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	5 508	100.00
a) Salaried workers	4 566	100.00
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	942	100.00
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	571	100.00
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	24 848	100.00
a) Salaried workers	12 599	100.00
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	12 249	100.00
VI. Others	10 617	100.00

0-500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000 and over	Ig-nored
years							
35.25	25.75	11.88	6.66	2.97	0.69	0.38	16.42
19.05	31.97	19.73	13.48	7.73	1.91	0.93	5.21
18.25	26.68	18.02	15.34	11.04	3.47	1.90	5.30
20.81	29.56	18.67	13.70	8.75	3.39	1.52	3.60
7.47	17.82	15.99	22.80	24.25	6.16	2.49	3.01
27.75	26.25	14.00	10.00	7.00	0.75	1.25	13.00
14.30	24.04	18.85	17.21	10.47	2.82	2.91	9.38
19.53	35.08	20.74	12.38	5.78	0.99	0.35	5.16
28.51	29.09	14.31	10.51	4.97	1.05	0.39	11.17
16.25	37.25	23.08	13.06	6.07	0.97	0.34	2.97
20.62	40.19	21.37	10.89	3.16	0.49	0.20	3.08
17.84	42.81	22.41	11.09	3.08	0.44	0.16	2.18
32.53	28.98	16.87	10.05	3.50	0.72	0.39	6.97
53.61	27.14	10.31	4.27	1.42	0.38	0.22	2.65
52.39	28.34	10.86	4.53	1.31	0.35	0.22	1.99
58.55	21.34	7.64	2.97	1.91	0.53	0.21	5.84
41.33	25.39	8.58	7.53	4.90	2.28	0.53	9.46
62.86	16.79	2.62	1.43	1.02	0.29	0.23	14.76
60.54	23.37	3.28	1.71	1.33	0.37	0.22	9.18
65.24	10.03	1.93	1.13	0.71	0.22	0.24	20.49
12.53	9.05	4.81	2.07	0.97	0.30	0.40	69.87

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 2)

	Absolute	Total percentage	0-500
			0. 7-12 years
Total	12 430	100.00	9.80
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	7 362	100.00	7.36
Subtotal a, b, c, d	3 809	100.00	6.43
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	1 099	100.00	7.19
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	556	100.00	1.80
c) Independent professionals	194	100.00	16.49
d) Salaried professionals	1 960	100.00	6.33
Subtotal e, f	3 553	100.00	8.36
e) Own account workers in trade	366	100.00	12.57
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	3 187	100.00	7.88
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	2 401	100.00	11.16
a) Salaried workers	2 039	100.00	9.86
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	362	100.00	18.51
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	457	100.00	18.82
a) Salaried workers	390	100.00	18.21
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	67	100.00	22.39
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	59	100.00	8.47
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	675	100.00	34.81
a) Salaried workers	391	100.00	34.27
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	284	100.00	35.56
VI. Others	1 476	100.00	5.56

501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000 and over	Ig- nored
21.90	20.90	19.00	11.86	3.65	1.16	11.73
21.12	23.58	23.25	15.19	5.03	1.51	2.96
16.28	22.53	26.17	16.88	6.90	2.28	2.52
20.56	18.74	18.38	18.02	10.46	4.09	2.55
7.91	14.21	17.63	33.81	16.91	5.04	2.70
13.92	16.49	23.20	15.46	3.09	0.52	10.82
16.48	27.60	33.27	11.58	2.45	0.66	1.63
26.32	24.71	20.12	13.37	3.01	0.68	3.43
18.03	14.75	16.94	16.39	5.74	0.82	14.75
27.27	25.86	20.49	13.02	2.70	0.66	2.13
32.32	24.57	18.53	8.20	1.58	0.33	3.29
34.87	25.16	18.15	8.04	1.42	0.39	2.11
17.96	21.27	20.72	9.12	2.49	0.00	9.94
25.60	24.29	14.22	8.75	2.84	0.88	4.60
27.18	26.15	14.62	8.21	2.56	1.03	2.05
16.42	13.43	11.94	11.94	4.48	0.00	19.40
8.47	10.17	25.42	20.34	13.56	5.08	8.47
21.63	9.78	6.81	7.70	1.33	1.04	16.89
28.64	11.51	7.16	7.42	1.53	0.51	8.95
11.97	7.39	6.34	8.10	1.06	1.76	27.82
8.33	6.03	5.35	3.73	1.08	0.75	69.17

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (concluded)

	Absolute	Total percentage	0-500	501-1 000	1 001-1 500	1 501-2 500	2 501-5 000	5 001-10 000	10 000 and over	Ignored
		D. 13 and over								
Total	4 318	100.00	5.23	8.22	9.70	17.04	27.49	17.60	7.92	6.79
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	3 611	100.00	2.80	7.56	9.89	18.25	30.38	20.19	9.06	1.88
Subtotal a, b, c, d	2 685	100.00	2.46	5.88	8.08	17.02	31.06	22.68	10.88	1.94
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	589	100.00	3.40	6.11	5.60	10.53	26.83	24.96	20.71	1.87
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	477	100.00	1.47	2.94	4.61	12.37	31.08	29.98	15.93	1.68
c) Independent professionals	306	100.00	2.94	5.88	7.84	13.07	32.68	24.18	8.18	5.23
d) Salaried professionals	1 313	100.00	2.28	6.85	10.51	22.54	32.60	18.66	5.26	1.29
Subtotal e, f	926	100.00	3.78	12.42	15.12	21.81	28.40	12.96	3.78	1.73
e) Own account workers in trade	76	100.00	6.58	6.58	6.58	27.63	25.00	17.11	3.95	6.58
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	850	100.00	3.53	12.94	15.88	21.29	28.74	12.59	3.76	1.29
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	190	100.00	13.16	23.16	18.95	20.00	15.79	3.16	0.53	5.26
a) Salaried workers	146	100.00	12.33	27.40	18.49	17.12	16.44	4.11	0.68	3.42
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	44	100.00	15.91	9.09	20.45	29.55	13.64	0.00	0.00	11.36
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	63	100.00	20.63	12.70	12.70	19.05	19.05	6.35	1.59	7.94
a) Salaried workers	49	100.00	22.45	14.29	14.29	18.37	16.33	8.16	2.04	4.08
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	14	100.00	14.29	7.14	7.14	21.43	28.57	0.00	0.00	21.43
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	18	100.00	5.56	0.00	0.00	16.67	50.00	22.22	5.56	0.00
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	163	100.00	47.85	9.20	4.29	4.91	11.04	4.29	2.45	15.95
a) Salaried workers	95	100.00	46.32	11.58	3.16	6.32	11.58	7.37	3.16	10.53
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	68	100.00	50.00	5.88	5.88	2.94	10.29	0.00	1.47	23.53
VI. Others	273	100.00	2.93	5.49	4.03	5.86	7.69	3.66	2.93	67.40

Table 4

MEXICO: TIME OF MIGRATION BY INCOME AND AGE, 1970

	Total		<20		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 and over		Unknown	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
						A. Non migrant								
Total	99 387	100.00	19 745	100.00	28 640	100.00	19 999	100.00	13 954	100.00	16 984	100.00	65	100.00
0 - 100	8 168	8.22	1 454	7.36	1 985	6.93	1 626	8.13	1 178	8.44	1 916	11.28	9	13.85
101 - 200	9 420	9.48	1 978	10.02	2 292	8.00	1 835	9.18	1 333	9.55	1 976	11.63	6	9.23
201 - 300	9 907	9.97	1 941	9.83	2 467	8.61	2 029	10.15	1 426	10.22	2 037	11.99	7	10.77
301 - 500	13 549	13.63	2 598	13.16	3 580	12.50	2 710	13.55	2 025	14.51	2 633	15.50	3	4.62
501 - 1 000	20 265	20.39	3 343	16.93	7 015	24.49	4 224	21.12	2 890	20.71	2 790	16.43	3	4.62
1 001 - 1 500	8 451	8.50	779	3.95	3 346	11.68	2 054	10.27	1 280	9.17	991	5.83	1	1.54
1 501 - 2 500	5 442	5.48	249	1.26	1 871	6.53	1 530	7.65	1 047	7.50	743	4.37	2	3.08
2 501 - 5 000	2 923	2.94	101	0.51	798	2.79	917	4.59	618	4.43	489	2.88	0	0.00
5 001 - 10 000	967	0.97	26	0.13	208	0.73	310	1.55	239	1.71	183	1.08	1	1.54
10 001 and over	498	0.50	29	0.15	93	0.33	141	0.71	120	0.86	115	0.68	0	0.00
Unknown	19 797	19.92	7 247	36.70	4 985	17.41	2 623	13.12	1 798	12.89	3 111	18.32	33	50.77

MEXICO: TIME OF MIGRATION... (continued 1)

	Total		< 20		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 and over		Uknown	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
	B. Less than 5 years													
	8 743	100.00	1 994	100.00	3 263	100.00	1 738	100.00	898	100.00	829	100.00	21	100.00
0 - 100	188	2.15	54	2.71	51	1.56	28	1.61	17	1.89	35	4.22	3	14.29
101 - 200	387	4.43	167	8.38	86	2.64	57	3.28	30	3.34	45	5.43	2	9.52
201 - 300	652	7.46	318	15.95	165	5.06	62	3.57	45	5.01	61	7.36	1	4.76
301 - 500	1 163	13.30	373	18.71	384	11.77	186	10.70	87	9.69	129	15.56	4	19.05
501 - 1 000	2 643	30.23	493	24.72	1 142	34.99	519	29.86	264	29.40	223	26.90	2	9.52
1 001 - 1 500	1 238	14.16	138	6.92	618	18.94	265	15.25	134	14.92	79	9.53	4	19.05
1 501 - 2 500	679	7.77	44	2.21	295	9.04	193	11.10	80	8.91	67	8.08	0	0.00
2 501 - 5 000	529	6.05	15	0.75	167	5.12	187	10.76	109	12.14	50	6.03	1	4.76
5 001 - 10 000	214	2.45	5	0.25	46	1.41	100	5.75	40	4.45	23	2.77	0	0.00
10 001 and over	103	1.18	4	0.20	19	0.58	39	2.24	31	3.45	10	1.21	0	0.00
Unknown	947	10.83	383	19.21	290	8.89	102	5.87	61	6.79	107	12.91	4	19.05

MEXICO: TIME OF MIGRATION... (continued 2)

	Total		< 20		20 - 29		30 -
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute
					C. 5 - 9 years		
	4 809	100.00	658	100.00	1 904	100.00	1 185
0 - 100	69	1.44	14	2.13	15	0.79	17
101 - 200	137	2.85	30	4.56	31	1.63	29
201 - 300	192	3.99	62	9.42	55	2.89	33
301 - 500	520	10.81	116	17.63	187	9.82	98
501 - 1 000	1 493	31.05	192	29.18	622	32.67	371
1 001 - 1 500	936	19.46	61	9.27	468	24.58	228
1 501 - 2 500	531	11.04	21	3.19	247	12.97	155
2 501 - 5 000	312	6.49	11	1.67	106	5.57	108
5 001 - 10 000	117	2.43	4	0.61	22	1.16	55
10 001 and over	52	1.08	0	0.00	7	0.37	19
Unknown	450	9.36	147	22.34	144	7.56	72

39	40 - 49		50 and over		Unknown	
Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
100.00	645	100.00	417	100.00	0	100.00
1.44	14	2.17	9	2.16	0	
2.45	23	3.57	24	5.75	0	
2.78	23	3.57	19	4.56	0	
8.27	64	9.92	55	13.19	0	
31.31	183	28.37	125	29.98	0	
19.24	121	18.76	58	13.91	0	
13.08	73	11.32	35	8.39	0	
9.11	53	8.22	34	8.15	0	
4.64	21	3.26	15	3.60	0	
1.60	23	3.57	3	0.72	0	
6.08	47	7.29	40	9.59	0	

MEXICO: TIME OF MIGRATION... (concluded)

	Total		< 20		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 and over		Unknown	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
						D. 10 and over								
Total	16 287	100.00	1 044	100.00	3 394	100.00	4 037	100.00	3 662	100.00	4 150	100.00	0	100.00
0 - 100	334	2.05	36	3.45	33	0.97	72	1.78	69	1.88	124	2.99	0	
100 - 200	484	2.97	62	5.94	76	2.24	95	2.35	102	2.79	149	3.59	0	
201 - 300	662	4.06	69	6.61	119	3.51	119	2.95	124	3.39	231	5.57	0	
301 - 500	1 483	9.11	141	13.51	287	8.46	306	7.58	293	8.00	456	11.00	0	
501 - 1 000	4 478	27.49	328	31.42	1 102	32.47	1 100	27.25	918	25.07	1 030	24.82	0	
1 001 - 1 500	3 036	18.64	93	8.91	775	22.83	866	21.45	712	19.44	590	14.22	0	
1 501 - 2 500	2 255	13.85	36	3.45	458	13.49	653	16.18	580	15.84	528	12.72	0	
2 501 - 5 000	1 471	9.03	19	1.82	206	6.07	411	10.18	415	11.33	420	10.12	0	
5 001 - 10 000	541	3.32	3	0.29	47	1.39	143	3.54	154	4.21	194	4.67	0	
10 000 and over	229	1.41	1	0.10	19	0.56	37	0.92	90	2.46	82	1.98	0	
Unknown	1 314	8.07	256	24.52	272	8.01	235	5.82	205	5.60	346	8.34	0	

Table 5

MEXICO: ACTIVE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY AND INCOME BRACKET, 1970

	Total	0 - 100		100 - 200		200 - 300		300 - 500		500 - 1 000		1 000 - 1 500		1 500-2 500		2 500-5 000		5 000 10 000		>10 000	
Total	106 718	8 759	8.2	10 428	9.8	11 413	10.7	16 715	15.7	28 879	27.1	13 661	12.8	8 907	8.3	5 235	4.9	1 839	1.7	882	.8
1. Agriculture, mining and quarrying	40 960	6 520	15.9	7 147	17.4	7 503	18.3	9 320	22.8	7 173	17.5	1 220	3.0	944	2.3	756	1.8	207	.5	170	.4
2. Food, beverage, tobacco	3 931	86	2.2	188	4.8	190	4.8	428	10.9	1 463	37.2	746	19.0	433	11.1	232	5.9	105	2.7	60	1.5
3. Textiles, clothing, leather	4 336	167	3.9	218	5.0	275	6.3	528	12.2	1 573	36.3	850	19.6	482	11.1	175	4.0	41	.9	27	.6
4. Wood industry	1 840	254	13.8	133	7.2	106	5.8	211	11.5	631	34.3	272	14.8	140	7.6	54	2.9	30	1.6	9	.5
5. Paper industry	1 045	9	.9	15	1.4	15	1.4	68	6.5	331	31.7	244	23.3	179	17.1	123	11.8	41	3.9	20	1.9
6. Chemical industry	1 665	19	1.1	24	1.4	23	1.4	80	4.8	526	31.6	380	22.8	290	17.4	183	11.0	97	5.8	43	2.6
7. Non metallic mineral products	1 267	50	3.9	62	4.9	92	7.3	151	11.9	472	37.3	243	19.2	117	9.2	50	3.9	22	1.7	8	.6
8. Basic metallic industry	694	1	.1	6	.9	11	1.6	19	2.7	201	27.0	225	32.4	144	20.3	67	9.7	17	2.4	6	.9
9. Metallurgy and mechanical industry	4 118	47	1.1	80	1.9	118	2.9	240	5.8	1 511	36.7	978	23.7	601	14.6	338	8.2	155	3.8	50	1.2
10. Other manufacturing	734	19	2.6	45	6.1	34	4.6	82	11.2	306	41.7	133	18.1	68	9.3	27	3.7	13	1.8	7	1.0
11. Electricity, gas and water	493	1	.2	4	.8	4	.8	12	2.4	103	20.9	102	20.9	125	25.4	95	19.3	35	7.1	12	2.4
12. Construction	5 098	77	1.5	94	1.8	152	3.0	573	11.2	2 433	47.7	1 044	20.5	401	7.9	204	4.0	86	1.7	34	.7
13. Wholesale and retail trade	11 102	288	2.6	505	4.5	650	5.9	1 431	12.9	3 887	35.0	1 844	16.6	1 236	11.1	840	7.6	296	2.7	125	1.1
14. Transport and storage	3 572	29	.8	70	2.0	84	2.4	235	6.6	1 096	30.7	1 003	28.1	678	19.0	289	8.1	63	1.8	25	.7
15. Banking and insurance	1 916	19	1.0	38	2.0	40	2.1	96	5.0	319	16.6	485	25.3	372	19.4	315	16.4	150	7.8	82	4.3
16. Public administration and defense	6 548	339	5.2	348	5.3	404	6.2	637	9.7	2 171	33.2	1 306	19.9	709	10.8	481	7.3	106	1.6	47	.7
17. Social and health services	5 212	72	1.4	130	2.5	162	3.1	348	6.7	1 350	25.9	1 190	22.8	1 144	21.9	533	10.2	215	4.1	68	1.3
18. Personal services	10 297	575	5.6	1 153	11.2	1 383	13.4	255	19.6	2 746	26.7	1 141	11.1	704	6.8	392	3.8	123	1.2	65	.6
19. Not specified	1 890	187	9.9	168	8.9	167	8.8	241	12.8	587	31.1	255	13.5	143	7.6	81	4.3	37	2.0	24	1.3

Source: CEPAL-UNICEF.

Table 6

MEXICO: ACTIVE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY AND STRATUM, 1970

	Total		Upper/middle stratum		Lower stratum		Unknown	
1. Agriculture, mining and quarrying	48 338	100	1 984	4.1	45 401	93.9	943	2.0
2. Food, beverage, tobacco	4 130	100	1 526	36.9	2 487	60.2	117	2.9
3. Textiles, clothing, leather	4 500	100	876	19.5	3 511	78.0	113	2.5
4. Wood industry	1 915	100	239	12.5	1 632	85.2	44	2.3
5. Paper industry	1 072	100	428	39.9	619	57.7	25	2.3
6. Chemical industry	1 697	100	789	46.5	856	50.4	52	3.1
7. Non metallic mineral products	1 320	100	242	18.3	1 025	77.7	53	4.0
8. Basic metallic industry	705	100	176	25.0	499	70.8	30	4.3
9. Metallurgy and mechanical industry	4 228	100	1 289	30.5	2 769	65.5	170	4.0
10. Other manufacturing	761	100	157	20.6	542	71.2	62	8.1
11. Electricity, gas and water	499	100	224	44.9	252	50.5	23	4.6
12. Construction	5 214	100	765	14.7	4 379	84.0	70	1.3
13. Wholesale and retail trade	11 753	100	9 158	77.9	2 351	20.0	244	2.1
14. Transport and storage	3 584	100	2 529	29.9	1 861	22.0	4 057	48.0
15. Banking and insurance	1 965	100	2 529	29.9	1 861	22.0	4 057	48.0
16. Public administration and defense	8 447	100	4 081	75.5	1 200	22.2	123	2.3
17. Social and health services	5 404	100	2 442	23.0	7 968	75.0	214	2.0
18. Personal services	10 624	100	515	4.0	544	4.2	11 908	91.8
Not specified	12 967	100	515	4.0	544	4.2	11 908	91.8

Table 7

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND ACTIVE POPULATION BY SEX, 1970

(In percentages)

	Heads			Active population		
	Total	males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	76 808	71 231	5 577	129 226	102 657	26 569
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	21.85	20.94	33.23	22.4	19.9	32.2
Subtotal a, b, c, d	11.15	10.78	15.73	10.3	9.5	13.2
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	5.10	5.01	6.15	4.5	4.4	4.8
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	1.92	1.93	1.69	1.5	1.5	1.2
c) Independent professionals	0.90	0.87	1.26	.8	.8	.7
d) Salaried professionals	3.23	2.97	6.63	3.6	2.8	6.6
Subtotal e, f	10.70	10.16	17.50	12.1	10.3	19.0
e) Own account workers in trade	3.43	3.19	6.51	2.9	2.7	3.7
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	7.27	6.97	10.99	9.2	7.6	15.3
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	23.96	24.84	12.95	21.7	24.4	10.9
a) Salaried workers	19.02	19.89	7.94	17.4	19.9	7.8
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	4.94	4.95	4.91	4.3	4.6	3.1
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	4.82	3.26	24.62	6.2	3.0	18.6
a) Salaried workers	3.75	2.71	16.96	5.0	2.5	14.7
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.07	0.55	7.66	1.2	.5	3.9
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1.07	1.14	0.25	.8	1.0	.2
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	40.42	43.05	6.83	34.7	42.1	5.9
a) Salaried workers	20.00	21.31	3.21	16.8	21.6	3.3
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	20.42	21.74	3.62		20.5	2.6
VI. Others	7.88	6.76	22.22	14.2	9.6	32.2

Table 8

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION FOR GROUPS OF REGIONS, 1970

	Total		Pacífico del Norte		Norte		Norte del Golfo		Norte Central		Occidente		Centro		Golfo		Pacífico		Península de Yucatán	
Total	129 226	100.0	10 196	100.0	6 912		8 729		8 804		15 082		50 818		12 012		13 625		3 048	
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	28 935	22.4	2 364	23.2	1 688	24.4	2 408	27.6	1 348	15.3	2 965	19.7	14 515	28.6	1 791	14.9	1 340	9.8	516	16.9
Subtotal a, b, c, d	13 298	10.3	1 229	12.1	789	11.4	1 055	12.1	684	7.7	1 400	9.3	6 319	12.4	852	7.1	722	5.3	248	8.1
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	5 771	4.5	646	6.3	389	5.6	426	4.9	324	3.7	674	4.5	2 517	5.0	392	3.3	293	2.2	110	3.6
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	1 874	1.5	133	1.3	89	1.3	179	2.1	64	.7	197	1.3	1 042	2.1	82	.7	64	.5	24	.8
c) Independent professionals	1 014	.8	115	1.1	59	.9	71	.8	66	.7	130	.9	394	.8	74	.6	77	.6	28	.9
d) Salaried professionals	4 639	3.6	335	3.3	252	3.6	379	4.3	230	2.6	399	2.6	2 366	4.7	304	2.5	288	2.1	86	2.8
Subtotal e, f	15 637	12.1	1 135	11.1	899	13.0	1 353	15.5	664	7.6	1 565	10.4	8 196	16.1	939	7.8	618	4.5	268	8.8
e) Own account workers in trade	3 801	2.9	265	2.6	209	3.0	247	2.8	210	2.4	508	3.4	1 736	3.4	310	2.6	235	1.7	81	2.7
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade, and service	11 836	9.2	870	8.5	690	10.0	1 106	12.7	454	5.2	1 057	7.0	6 460	12.7	629	5.2	383	2.8	187	6.1
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	27 994	21.7	1 907	18.7	1 531	22.1	2 548	29.2	1 317	15.0	3 178	21.1	13 645	26.9	2 097	17.5	1 284	9.4	487	16.0
a) Salaried workers	22 473	17.4	1 478	14.5	1 282	18.5	2 156	24.7	1 037	11.8	2 460	16.3	11 319	22.3	1 658	13.8	760	5.6	323	10.6
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	5 521	4.3	429	4.2	249	3.6	392	4.5	280	3.2	718	4.8	2 326	4.6	439	3.7	524	3.8	164	5.4
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	8 050	6.2	563	5.5	486	7.0	774	8.9	321	3.7	793	5.3	4 162	8.2	459	3.8	365	2.7	122	4.0
a) Salaried workers	6 473	5.0	467	4.6	401	5.8	641	7.3	245	2.8	618	4.1	3 438	6.8	318	2.6	249	1.8	96	3.1
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1 577	1.2	96	.9	85	1.2	133	1.5	76	.9	180	1.2	724	1.4	141	1.2	116	.9	26	.9
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1 025	.8	162	1.6	51	.7	52	.6	68	.7	148	1.0	255	.5	146	1.2	119	.9	24	.8
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	44 819	34.7	3 631	35.6	2 163	31.3	1 959	22.4	4 292	48.8	5 651	37.5	11 831	23.3	5 761	48.9	8 064	59.2	1 467	48.1
a) Salaried workers	23 052	17.8	2 300	22.6	1 198	17.3	1 052	12.1	2 031	23.1	3 273	21.7	6 803	13.4	2 973	24.8	2 997	22.0	425	13.9
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	21 767	16.8	1 331	13.1	965	14.0	907	10.3	2 261	25.7	2 378	15.8	5 028	9.9	2 788	23.2	5 067	37.2	1 042	34.2
VI. Others	18 403	14.2	1 569	15.4	993	14.4	988	11.3	1 438	16.3	2 342	15.5	6 430	12.6	1 758	14.6	2 453	18.0	432	14.2

Table 9

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION BY INCOME FOR GROUPS OF REGIONS, 1970

(In percentages)

	0-500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000 and over	Unknown
	I. Pacífico del Norte							
Total	1 873	3 252	1 407	981	576	186	83	1 838
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	15.11	16.79	34.97	46.99	51.22	63.44	60.24	6.47
Subtotal a, b, c, d	6.99	7.32	15.21	26.91	33.51	48.92	48.19	3.16
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	4.97	4.95	9.10	10.19	12.67	24.73	22.89	1.41
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.27	0.37	1.14	2.65	7.47	10.75	7.23	0.27
c) Independent professionals	0.85	0.46	1.00	2.75	3.30	4.30	3.61	0.71
d) Salaried professionals	0.91	1.54	3.98	11.31	10.07	9.14	14.46	0.76
Subtotal e, f	8.12	9.47	19.76	20.08	17.71	14.52	12.05	3.32
e) Own account workers in trade	2.30	1.97	3.20	3.57	4.17	4.84	3.61	2.29
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	5.82	7.50	16.56	16.51	13.54	9.68	8.43	1.03
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	12.33	21.49	33.19	27.32	20.83	16.67	8.43	4.57
a) Salaried workers	8.12	17.80	27.15	20.80	15.63	13.98	4.82	2.23
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	4.22	3.69	6.04	6.52	5.21	2.69	3.61	2.34
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	10.52	5.07	7.04	5.10	4.17	3.23	2.41	1.09
a) Salaried workers	8.06	4.27	6.47	4.79	3.30	2.15	2.41	0.76
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	2.46	0.80	0.57	0.31	0.87	1.08	0.00	0.33
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1.07	1.81	1.42	2.65	2.60	4.30	1.20	0.71
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	54.14	50.46	19.26	13.05	15.63	9.14	16.87	24.81
a) Salaried workers	27.55	38.19	14.57	8.15	10.59	8.06	9.64	9.41
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	26.59	12.27	4.69	4.89	5.03	1.08	7.23	15.40
VI. Others	6.83	4.37	4.12	4.89	5.56	3.23	10.84	62.35

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 1)

	0-500	501 - 1 000
		II. Norte
Total	2 079	1 938
Percentages	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	13.42	25.18
Subtotal a, b, c, d	4.57	9.85
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	2.74	6.15
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.14	0.73
c) Independent professionals	0.63	0.73
d) Salaried professionals	1.06	2.24
Subtotal e, f	8.85	15.33
e) Own account workers in trade	2.93	3.02
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	5.92	12.30
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	13.32	34.10
a) Salaried workers	9.67	30.14
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	3.66	3.96
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	11.64	7.25
a) Salaried workers	9.38	6.36
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.59	0.89
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1.01	0.47
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	54.98	27.32
a) Salaried workers	27.51	20.65
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	27.47	6.67
VI. Others	5.63	5.68

1 001-1 500	1 501-2 500	2 501-5 000	5 001-10 000	10 000 and over	Unknown
811	561	313	71	36	1 123
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
40.07	50.09	56.55	69.01	50.00	6.77
17.88	28.88	34.82	61.97	33.33	2.94
9.86	8.02	13.10	35.21	19.44	1.42
1.85	2.85	8.95	8.45	11.11	0.27
0.74	1.07	2.24	7.04	0.00	0.71
5.43	16.93	10.54	11.27	2.78	0.53
22.19	21.21	21.73	7.04	16.67	3.83
3.58	4.28	4.15	0.00	0.00	2.14
18.62	16.93	17.57	7.04	16.67	1.69
36.00	29.06	23.32	12.68	16.67	5.08
30.58	24.42	20.45	12.68	11.11	3.65
5.43	4.63	2.88	0.00	5.56	1.42
6.29	4.99	1.60	2.82	5.56	1.51
5.30	4.10	1.28	1.41	5.56	0.98
0.99	0.89	0.32	1.41	0.00	0.53
0.62	0.71	0.32	1.41	8.33	0.62
11.10	13.76	13.42	11.27	5.56	25.65
8.14	8.38	8.95	7.04	0.00	7.48
2.96	3.39	4.47	4.23	5.56	18.17
5.92	3.39	4.79	2.82	13.89	60.37

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 2)

	0-500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000 and over	Unknown
	III. Norte del Golfo							
Total	2 193	2 530	1 304	827	521	175	78	1 101
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	13.59	24.31	36.27	50.18	66.22	66.86	76.92	7.72
Subtotal a, b, c, d	4.51	7.94	13.04	25.03	40.50	52.00	66.67	2.54
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	3.06	4.55	4.68	6.65	11.90	21.71	25.64	1.09
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.23	0.63	2.22	3.75	11.13	13.71	17.95	0.18
c) Independent professionals	0.32	0.67	1.00	1.09	3.07	1.71	5.13	0.18
d) Salaried professionals	0.91	2.09	5.44	13.54	14.40	14.86	17.95	1.09
Subtotal e, f	9.07	16.36	23.24	25.15	25.72	14.86	10.26	5.18
e) Own account workers in trade	2.60	2.49	2.61	3.26	4.22	2.29	5.13	3.27
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	6.48	13.87	20.63	21.89	21.50	12.57	5.13	1.91
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	15.91	43.24	47.85	37.85	17.66	10.29	3.85	5.00
a) Salaried workers	10.53	38.50	41.10	33.01	15.93	8.00	3.85	3.81
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	5.38	4.74	6.75	4.84	1.73	2.29	0.00	1.18
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	18.15	8.85	5.67	2.78	4.41	2.86	2.56	2.27
a) Salaried workers	14.27	7.91	5.21	2.42	3.26	2.86	1.28	1.54
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	3.88	0.95	0.46	0.36	1.15	0.00	1.28	0.73
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	0.87	0.47	0.38	0.48	0.77	2.29	1.28	0.27
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	47.47	18.58	5.14	5.32	7.49	13.71	11.54	24.07
a) Salaried workers	23.07	13.83	3.30	3.63	5.76	10.29	5.13	6.45
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	24.40	4.74	1.84	1.69	1.73	3.43	6.41	17.62
VI. Others	4.01	4.55	4.68	3.39	3.45	4.00	3.85	60.67

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 3)

	0-500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000 and over	Unknown
	IV. Norte Central							
Total	4 318	1 476	420	293	160	53	33	2 051
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	9.03	25.34	46.67	56.31	49.38	62.26	51.52	4.58
Subtotal a, b, c, d	3.84	10.30	26.90	34.81	34.38	52.83	45.45	2.58
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	2.04	5.96	11.43	12.63	16.88	20.75	18.18	0.93
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.16	0.88	1.43	5.12	8.75	5.66	6.06	0.20
c) Independent professionals	0.69	0.88	1.43	1.02	1.25	7.55	9.09	0.24
d) Salaried professionals	0.95	2.57	12.62	16.04	7.50	18.87	12.12	1.22
Subtotal e, f	5.19	15.04	19.76	21.50	15.00	9.43	6.06	2.00
e) Own account workers in trade	2.25	3.46	2.86	4.78	3.13	1.89	3.03	1.41
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	2.94	11.59	16.90	16.72	11.88	7.55	3.03	0.59
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	12.16	34.15	27.62	22.18	24.38	5.66	3.03	3.12
a) Salaried workers	8.96	28.93	24.05	18.77	21.25	3.77	3.03	1.46
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	3.20	5.22	3.57	3.41	3.13	1.89	0.00	1.66
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	4.89	5.22	2.86	1.37	1.25	3.77	0.00	0.63
a) Salaried workers	3.68	4.67	2.14	0.68	0.63	3.77	0.00	0.15
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.20	0.54	0.71	0.68	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.49
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	0.86	0.95	0.71	0.68	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.49
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	68.27	28.66	17.38	12.29	19.38	15.09	39.39	37.06
a) Salaried workers	32.45	21.41	10.95	6.14	9.38	5.66	18.18	10.97
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	35.83	7.25	6.43	6.14	10.00	9.43	21.21	26.08
VI. Others	4.79	5.69	4.76	7.17	4.38	13.21	6.06	54.12

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 4)

	0-500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 001 and over	Unknown
		V. Occidente						
Total	5 671	4 030	1 222	672	410	157	67	2 853
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	11.50	23.08	39.12	48.07	63.66	69.43	62.69	5.96
Subtotal a, b, c, d	4.67	8.86	18.66	29.61	43.17	46.50	50.75	2.35
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	2.65	5.31	6.63	13.10	17.07	17.20	23.88	0.98
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.34	0.84	3.03	4.61	9.76	11.46	13.43	0.32
c) Independent professionals	0.56	0.55	2.21	2.08	2.44	6.37	2.99	0.46
d) Salaried professionals	1.13	2.16	6.79	9.82	13.90	11.46	10.45	0.60
Subtotal e, f	6.82	14.22	20.46	18.45	20.49	22.93	11.94	3.61
e) Own account workers in trade	2.59	3.95	5.65	6.10	5.61	7.64	2.99	1.93
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	4.23	10.27	14.81	12.35	14.88	15.29	8.96	1.68
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	16.08	33.10	39.93	34.52	14.39	13.38	10.45	4.38
a) Salaried workers	11.09	27.99	33.31	26.64	10.98	7.64	4.48	2.00
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	4.99	5.11	6.63	7.89	3.41	5.73	5.97	2.38
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	8.25	4.89	4.26	4.91	2.20	0.64	1.49	1.30
a) Salaried workers	6.37	4.17	2.86	4.32	1.46	0.64	0.00	0.63
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.89	0.72	1.39	0.60	0.73	0.00	1.49	0.67
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1.11	0.97	0.49	1.34	1.95	1.27	1.49	0.70
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	57.03	32.58	8.84	6.55	11.22	11.46	14.93	30.77
a) Salaried workers	32.83	24.14	4.99	3.13	5.37	7.64	4.48	11.18
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	24.19	8.44	3.85	3.42	5.85	3.82	10.45	19.59
VI. Others	6.03	5.38	7.36	4.61	6.59	3.82	8.96	56.89

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 5)

	0-500	501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 001 and over	Unknown
		VI. Centro						
Total	15 918	11 796	7 031	4 507	2 720	1 057	480	7 309
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	10.50	30.25	41.19	55.36	75.99	85.53	80.63	7.20
Subtotal a, b, c, d	3.83	8.75	14.95	25.85	45.59	64.81	68.54	2.83
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	2.55	4.73	5.96	7.81	12.57	20.34	30.21	1.09
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.19	0.72	1.54	4.24	11.47	19.11	17.92	0.29
c) Independent professionals	0.33	0.44	0.55	1.20	3.24	4.07	4.58	0.59
d) Salaried professionals	0.76	2.86	6.80	12.60	18.31	21.29	15.83	0.86
Subtotal e, f	6.67	21.50	26.24	29.51	30.40	20.72	12.08	4.36
e) Own account workers in trade	3.05	4.06	3.64	4.55	4.19	3.03	1.46	2.15
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade, and services	3.62	17.44	22.60	24.96	26.21	17.69	10.63	2.22
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	15.49	46.76	45.36	34.68	16.00	6.34	5.63	5.24
a) Salaried workers	11.19	41.29	39.04	28.71	12.21	4.54	4.38	3.12
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	4.30	5.48	6.31	5.97	3.79	1.80	1.25	2.12
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	14.54	8.60	6.47	3.99	2.46	2.37	2.92	1.26
a) Salaried workers	11.79	7.38	5.59	3.39	1.99	1.99	2.71	0.77
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	2.75	1.21	0.88	0.60	0.48	0.38	0.21	0.49
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	0.87	0.28	0.17	0.42	0.59	0.66	0.63	0.36
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	53.89	9.36	2.29	2.13	2.13	2.08	4.17	24.52
a) Salaried workers	31.96	6.88	1.45	1.29	1.21	1.32	2.50	9.37
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	21.93	2.48	0.84	0.84	0.92	0.76	1.67	15.15
VI. Others	4.71	4.76	4.52	3.42	2.83	3.03	6.04	61.43

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 6)

		501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000 and over	Unknown
	VII. Golfo							
Total	5 766	2 019	818	690	367	90	40	2 222
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	6.42	24.12	36.19	39.71	47.68	68.89	47.50	4.86
Subtotal a, b, c, d	2.43	8.37	19.44	25.65	29.43	55.56	40.00	1.67
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	1.54	4.80	9.17	8.26	9.26	21.11	20.00	0.59
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.10	0.74	0.86	2.61	6.54	7.78	5.00	0.14
c) Independent professionals	0.28	0.69	1.22	1.45	2.45	7.78	2.50	0.32
d) Salaried professionals	0.50	1.93	8.19	13.33	11.17	18.89	12.50	0.63
Subtotal e, f	3.99	15.95	16.75	14.06	18.26	13.33	7.50	3.20
e) Own account workers in trade	1.82	4.66	2.81	3.91	4.63	4.44	0.00	1.80
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	2.17	11.29	13.94	10.14	13.62	8.89	7.50	1.40
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	11.13	33.38	38.75	40.58	28.34	10.00	10.00	3.20
a) Salaried workers	8.00	26.94	32.27	35.51	24.80	8.89	7.50	1.89
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	3.14	6.24	6.48	5.07	3.54	1.11	2.50	1.31
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	4.60	5.70	3.42	3.39	1.91	1.11	0.00	0.95
a) Salaried workers	2.93	4.41	3.30	2.61	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.41
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.66	1.29	0.12	0.58	0.27	1.11	0.00	0.54
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	1.34	1.24	1.83	0.87	0.82	5.56	2.50	0.63
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	72.29	30.11	12.47	10.87	17.44	12.22	25.00	32.54
a) Salaried workers	38.99	17.93	6.72	6.96	11.99	3.33	12.50	9.36
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	33.30	12.18	5.75	3.91	5.45	8.89	12.50	23.18
VI. Others	4.23	5.65	7.33	4.78	3.81	2.22	15.00	57.83

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (continued 7)

	0-500	501 - 1 000
	VIII. Pacifico	
Total	7 787	1 316
Percentages	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	4.96	25.68
Subtotal a, b, c, d	1.87	12.23
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	1.01	6.84
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.13	0.84
c) Independent professionals	0.27	0.99
d) Salaried professionals	0.46	3.57
Subtotal e, f	3.08	13.45
e) Own account workers in trade	1.46	4.18
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	1.62	9.27
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	8.05	29.64
a) Salaried workers	3.89	21.73
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	4.16	7.90
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	2.95	6.16
a) Salaried workers	1.77	5.40
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.18	0.76
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	0.92	1.37
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	78.08	31.08
a) Salaried workers	29.56	15.05
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	48.52	16.03
VI. Others	5.03	6.08

1 001-1 500	1 501-2 500	2 501-5 000	5 001-10 000	10 000 and over	Unknown
471	288	134	39	51	3 537
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
43.74	56.25	61.94	66.67	45.10	3.22
27.18	39.24	41.79	56.41	39.22	2.09
8.49	11.46	17.91	17.95	7.84	0.45
2.12	4.17	8.21	12.82	3.92	0.08
1.06	3.82	5.97	5.13	0.00	0.45
15.29	19.79	9.70	20.51	27.45	1.10
16.56	17.01	20.15	10.26	5.88	1.13
5.31	5.90	3.73	5.13	5.88	0.59
12.74	11.11	16.42	5.13	0.00	0.54
23.35	20.49	8.96	5.13	3.92	2.32
18.68	13.19	5.97	0.00	0.00	1.05
4.67	7.29	2.99	5.13	3.92	1.27
4.88	2.78	2.24	2.56	1.96	0.51
4.46	2.78	0.75	2.56	0.00	0.23
0.21	0.00	1.49	0.00	1.96	0.28
0.21	1.39	2.24	0.00	1.96	0.57
17.20	12.85	14.93	12.82	21.57	40.18
9.13	6.25	6.72	7.69	15.69	11.76
8.07	6.60	8.21	5.13	5.88	28.41
10.62	6.25	9.70	12.82	25.49	53.21

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION... (concluded)8)

		501 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 001 and over	Unknown
	IX. Península de Yucatán							
Total	1 707	542	177	88	34	11	14	474
Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations	7.73	33.58	45.76	55.68	82.35	81.82	35.71	6.33
Subtotal a, b, c, d	2.93	14.21	24.29	30.68	67.65	81.82	35.71	2.95
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	1.46	7.38	9.60	10.23	32.35	27.27	14.29	0.63
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	0.12	1.29	0.56	4.55	17.65	18.18	0.00	0.42
c) Independent professionals	0.59	1.29	1.69	4.55	2.94	9.09	7.14	0.21
d) Salaried professionals	0.76	4.24	12.43	11.36	14.71	27.27	14.29	1.69
Subtotal e, f	4.80	19.37	21.47	25.00	14.71	0.00	0.00	3.38
e) Own account workers in trade	2.05	4.06	5.08	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	2.75	15.31	16.38	15.91	14.71	0.00	0.00	1.90
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations	12.24	32.47	31.64	21.59	8.82	0.00	7.14	4.85
a) Salaried workers	7.21	23.99	24.29	12.50	5.88	0.00	7.14	2.74
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	5.04	8.49	7.34	9.09	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.11
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations	3.98	5.90	5.08	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11
a) Salaried workers	2.93	5.54	4.52	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	1.05	0.37	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	0.59	1.66	0.56	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations	69.83	21.03	7.34	4.55	2.94	0.00	28.57	29.32
a) Salaried workers	19.33	9.59	3.39	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.17
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	50.50	11.44	3.95	1.14	2.94	0.00	28.57	22.15
VI. Others	5.62	5.35	9.60	11.36	5.88	18.18	28.57	57.17

Appendix 2

I have anticipated in the text that the social stratification would substantially change according to our decision as to the criteria of division among classes. To see how much it would change, transforming these criteria, the stratification structures that could be obtained by two other conversion tables have been constructed. The conversion tables and the results are contained in the following tables. It needs only to add what is entirely obvious to the reader: that the changes are rather important: the lower class would be around 60% of the active population in one conversion table against 87% in another. The one I selected in the text seems to me more realistic than either of the two.

Appendix 2

CONVERSION TABLE 2

	<500	500 - 1 000	1 001- 1 500	1 501- 2 500	2 501- 5 000	5 001- 10 000	10 000
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations							
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	III b_1	II b_1	=	=	=	I b_1	=
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	III b_2	II b_2	=	=	=	I b_2	=
c) Independent professionals	III b_1	II b_1	=	=	=	I b_1	=
d) Salaried professionals	III b_2	II b_2	=	=	=	I b_2	=
e) Own account workers in trade	III d_1	III d_1	II d_1	=	=	I d_1	=
f) Employees, salesmen and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	III d_2	III d_2	II d_2	=	=	I d_2	=
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations							
a) Salaried workers	III c_2	=	II c_2	II c_2	II c_2	II c_2	I c_2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	III c_1	=	II c_1	II c_1	=	=	I c_1
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations							
a) Salaried workers	III d_2	=	II d_2	=	=	=	I d_2
b) Own account and unpaid in primary workers	III d_1	=	II d_1	=	=	=	I d_1
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	III a_1	II a_1	=	=	=	I a_1	=
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations							
a) Salaried workers	III a_2	=	=	II a_2	=	=	I a_2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	III a_1	=	=	II a_1	=	I a_1	=

		Upper	Middle	Lower
Agriculture	Salary	I a_1	II a_1	I a_1
	Own account	I a_2	II a_2	III a_2
Professionals	Salary	I b_1	II b_1	III b_1
	Own account	I b_2	II b_2	III b_2
Industry	Salary	I c_1	II c_1	III c_1
	Own account	I c_2	II c_2	III c_2
Services	Salary	I d_1	II d_1	III d_1
	Own account	I d_1	II d_2	III d_2

MEXICO: OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION STRUCTURE ACCORDING TO CONVERSION 2

		Total		Males		Females		Lower						Middle						Upper					
								Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
Total		101 468	100.0	84 645	100.0	16 823	100.0	70 685	69.7	59 207	69.9	11 478	68.2	28 484	28.1	23 344	27.6	5 140	30.6	2 299	2.3	2 094	2.5	205	1.2
Agriculture	Total	39 008	38.4	37 814	44.7	1 194	7.1	37 428	36.9	36 311	42.9	1 117	6.6	1 409	1.4	1 351	1.6	58	.3	171	.2	152	.2	19	.1
	Own account	18 171	17.9	17 704	20.9	467	2.8	17 276	17.0	16 843	19.9	433	2.6	771	.8	749	.9	22	.1	124	.1	112	.1	12	.1
	Dependent	20 837	20.5	20 110	23.8	727	4.3	20 152	19.9	19 468	23.0	684	4.1	636	.6	602	.7	36	.2	47	-	40	.1	7	-
Professionals	Total	12 727	12.5	9 390	11.1	3 337	19.8	1 830	1.8	1 036	1.2	794	4.7	9 281	9.1	6 846	8.1	2 435	14.5	1 616	1.6	1 508	1.8	108	.6
	Own account	6 464	6.4	5 108	6.0	1 356	8.1	1 252	1.2	782	.9	470	2.8	4 475	4.4	3 636	4.3	839	5.0	737	.7	690	.8	47	.3
	Dependent	6 263	6.2	4 282	5.1	1 981	11.8	578	.6	254	.3	324	1.9	4 806	4.7	3 210	3.8	1 596	9.5	879	.9	818	1.0	61	.4
Industry	Total	27 050	26.7	24 299	28.7	2 751	16.4	17 274	17.0	14 992	17.7	2 282	13.6	9 718	9.6	9 253	10.9	465	2.8	58	.1	54	.1	4	-
	Own account	5 108	5.0	4 370	5.2	738	4.4	3 490	3.4	2 816	3.3	674	4.0	1 600	1.6	1 538	1.8	62	.4	18	.0	16	-	2	-
	Dependent	21 942	21.6	19 929	23.5	2 013	12.0	13 784	13.6	12 176	14.4	1 608	9.6	8 118	8.0	7 715	9.1	403	2.4	40	.1	38	.1	2	-
Services	Total	22 683	22.4	13 142	15.5	9 541	56.7	14 153	13.9	6 868	8.1	7 285	43.3	8 076	8.0	5 894	7.0	2 182	13.0	454	.4	380	.4	74	.4
	Own account	4 855	4.8	3 077	3.6	1 778	10.6	3 456	3.4	1 900	2.2	1 556	9.2	1 311	1.3	1 101	1.3	210	1.2	88	.1	76	.1	12	.1
	Dependent	17 828	17.6	10 065	11.9	7 763	46.1	10 697	10.5	4 968	5.9	5 729	34.1	6 765	6.7	4 793	5.7	1 972	11.7	366	.3	304	.3	62	.4

CONVERSION TABLE 3

	<1 000	1 000 - 2 500	2 500 - 5 000	5 000 - 10 000	>10 000
I. Upper-middle stratum in secondary and tertiary occupations					
a) Employers in industry, trade and services	III b_1	II b_1	II b_1	I b_1	I b_1
b) Upper-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	III b_2	II b_2	II b_2	I b_2	I b_2
c) Independent professionals	III b_1	II b_1	II b_1	I b_1	I b_1
d) Salaried professionals	III b_2	II b_2	II b_2	I b_2	I b_2
e) Own account workers in trade and services	III d_1	III d_1	II d_1	I d_1	I d_1
f) Employees, salesmen, and lower-echelon personnel in industry, trade and services	III d_2	III d_2	II d_2	I d_2	I d_2
II. Lower stratum in secondary occupations					
a) Salaried workers	III c_2	III c_2	II c_2	II c_2	I c_2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	III c_1	III c_1	II c_1	II c_1	I c_1
III. Lower stratum in tertiary occupations					
a) Salaried workers	III d_2	III d_2	II d_2	II d_2	I d_2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	III d_1	III d_1	II d_1	II d_1	I d_1
IV. Upper-middle stratum in primary occupations	III a_1	III a_1	II a_1	II a_1	I a_1
a) [illegible] workers	[illegible]	[illegible]	II a_1	I a_1	I a_1
V. Lower stratum in primary occupations					
a) Salaried workers	III a_2	III a_2	II a_2	II a_2	I a_2
b) Own account and unpaid family workers	III a_1	III a_1	II a_1	I a_1	I a_1

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		Total						Lower						Middle						Upper					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Total		101 468	100.00	84 645	100.00	16 823	100.00	89 047	87.76	74 545	88.07	14 502	86.20	10 108	9.96	8 002	9.45	2 106	12.52	2 313	2.28	2 098	2.48	215	1.28
Agriculture	Total	39 003	38.43	37 814	44.68	1 189	7.06	38 176	37.62	37 031	43.75	1 145	6.81	656	0.65	631	0.75	25	0.15	171	0.17	152	0.18	19	0.11
	Own account	18 166	17.89	17 704	20.91	462	2.74	17 701	17.44	17 258	20.39	443	2.63	341	0.33	334	0.39	7	0.04	124	0.12	112	0.13	12	0.07
	Dependent	20 837	20.54	20 110	23.77	727	4.32	20 475	20.18	19 773	23.36	702	4.18	315	0.31	297	0.36	18	0.09	47	0.05	40	0.05	7	0.04
Professionals	Total	12 727	12.54	9 390	11.09	3 337	19.84	4 272	4.21	2 821	3.33	1 451	8.63	6 839	6.74	5 061	5.98	1 778	10.57	1 616	1.59	1 508	1.78	108	0.64
	Own account	6 464	6.36	5 108	6.04	1 356	8.07	2 896	2.85	2 054	2.43	842	5.01	2 831	2.79	2 364	2.79	467	2.78	737	0.72	690	0.82	47	0.28
	Dependent	6 263	6.18	4 282	5.05	1 981	11.77	1 376	1.36	767	0.90	609	3.62	4 008	3.95	2 697	3.19	1 311	7.79	879	0.87	818	0.96	61	0.36
Industry	Total	27 045	26.66	24 299	28.70	2 746	16.32	25 895	25.52	23 184	27.39	2 711	16.11	1 092	1.08	1 061	1.25	31	0.18	58	0.06	54	0.06	4	0.02
	Own account	5 103	5.03	4 370	5.16	733	4.36	4 861	4.79	4 130	4.88	731	4.35	224	0.22	224	0.26	0	0	18	0.02	16	0.02	2	0.01
	Dependent	21 942	21.63	19 929	23.54	2 013	12.96	21 034	20.73	19 054	22.51	1 980	11.77	868	0.86	837	0.99	31	0.18	40	0.04	38	0.04	2	0.01
Services	Total	22 689	22.36	13 138	15.53	9 551	56.78	20 704	20.40	11 509	13.60	9 195	54.66	1 521	1.50	1 249	1.48	272	1.62	464	0.46	380	0.45	84	0.50
	Own account	4 851	4.78	3 073	3.64	1 778	10.57	4 500	4.43	2 762	3.27	1 738	10.33	263	0.26	235	0.28	28	0.17	88	0.09	76	0.09	12	0.07
	Dependent	17 838	17.58	10 065	11.89	7 773	46.21	16 204	15.97	8 747	10.33	7 457	44.33	1 258	1.24	1 014	1.20	244	1.45	376	0.37	304	0.36	72	0.43

Appendix 3

Since the information contained in the second tabulation of OMUECE 70 for the census sample of Mexico had at times too many categories, this rendering unreadable or difficult to understand the tables, it has been decided to join some categories into less but more meaningful ones: especially for what refers to the variables of income and region.

For what refers monthly to income, we joined the following brackets: 0-100, 101-200; 201-300, 301-500, into one bracket: 0-500. The reason for our operation, is that, we wanted to draw a line between the unemployed, underemployed or underpaid and the lowliest paid industrial workers. Now, the Mexican social legislation prescribes that the minimum salary in the region where the minimum salary is the minimum is 15,75 pesos daily (the maximum minimum salary is 46 pesos). Therefore, assuming the monthly working days to be thirty, the minimum monthly salary is 472 pesos, which, for lack of this limit in the census publication has been rounded to 500.

The other brackets have remained as in the census or, only when the cells would be too many, on account of the presence of many categories also in the variables income was crossed with, reduced to a more manageable number.

As to the second point, the regions, OMUECE takes into account, as is the census does, 32 administrative regions. Since, on one side, the information would be again difficult to manage, and, on the other, there are administrative regions that can be considered homogeneous among themselves, we have in some tables, presented the information not for all the regions, but only for a number of groups of them. For the operation of regionalization of Mexico, we have relied on Barkin and King (Desarrollo regional en México, México: Siglo XXI, 1971, pág. 61).

The authors joined the regions as follows:

/1. Peninsula

1. Península de Yucatan: Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan.
2. Pacífico: Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca.
3. Golfo: Tabasco and Veracruz.
4. Centro: Distrito Federal, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, México, Morelos, Puebla, Queretaro and Tlaxcala.
5. Occidente: Colima, Jalisco, and Michoacan.
6. Norte Central: Durango, Aguas Calientes, San Luis de Potosi, and Zacatecas.
7. Norte del Golfo: Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.
8. Norte: Coahuila and Chihuahua.
9. Pacífico del Norte: Baja California Norte, Baja California Sur, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit.