Educational Backgrounds of Mexican High-Level Government Officials, 1972-89

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James W. Wilkie, Carlos Alberto Contreras, and Christof Anders Weber, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America,* vol. 30, part 1 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1993).

The educational backgrounds of high-level officials in the Mexican public sector have undergone a major change in the last two decades. A new generation of public officials with advanced university training has replaced an earlier generation of administrators known for their political skills. This study presents time series data based on biographical information about Mexican public officials to show how the university training of officials in the Mexican central government evolved between 1972 and 1989.[1]

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[1]Recent studies of Mexico's public officials include: Miguel Angel Centeno and Sylvia Maxfield, "The Marriage of Finance and Order: Changes in the Mexican Political Elite," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, vol. 24, part 1 (February 1992), pp. 57–85; Roderic Ai Camp, "Camarillas in Mexican Politics: The Case of the Salinas Cabinet," *Mexican Studies/ Estudios Mexicanos*, vol. 6, no. 1 (Winter 1990), pp. 85–107; R. Hernández-Rodríguez, "Los hombres del Presidente De la Madrid," *Foro Internacional*, vol. 28, no. 1 (July-September 1987); Gilberto Ramírez Jácome and Emilio Salim Cabrera, *La clase política mexicana* (México, D.F.: EDAMEX, 1987); and José R. Castelazo, *Nuestra clase gobernante* (México, D.F.: Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1985).

For early works on the Mexican political class and its formation, see Peter H. Smith, *The Labyrinth of Power* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexico's Leaders: Their Education and Recruitment* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1980); and idem, *The Making of a Government: The Socialization of Political Leaders in Post-Revolutionary Mexico* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1981).

Methodology

This study considers the presidential administrations of Luis Echeverría (1970–76), José López Portillo (1976–82), Miguel de la Madrid (1982–88), and Carlos Salinas de Gortari (1988–94), and focuses on one year from each of the four presidential terms (1972, 1980, 1984, and 1989). These years are those in which official directories of the Mexican government were published.[2]

The sources for the study include, from a United States view, Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1975, Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981,* and *Who's Who in Mexico Today.* The Mexican sources are *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México,* the three editions of *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (1984, 1987, and 1989), the biographical appendix in Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982" (undergraduate thesis ITAM, 1982), and unpublished studies of the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública in Mexico City.

To develop the time series, I chose a representative sample of individuals who held the post of Director General or higher in the Mexican central government.[3] I created a list of the appointees

[2]See *Directorio del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Secretaría de la Presidencia, 1972); and *Directorio de la administración pública centralizada y paraestatal* (México, D.F.: Coordinación General de Comunicación Social de la Presidencia de la República, 1980, 1984, 1987, and 1989).

[3]The sample includes the position of President and those of Secretario, Subsecretario, Oficial Mayor, and Director General in each of the agencies which form the central federal government of Mexico. The agencies considered are those instituted by the Ley de Secretarías y Departamentos de Estado of 1958 and the Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal of December 1976 (amended in 1982 and 1991) (Statute of the Federal Administration), article 26, which, until December 1991, provided for the creation of 18 federal min-

The second problem pertains to categorizing the military professions. The biographers do not agree upon the classification of degrees awarded by military institutions. The *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* even uses different classification criteria from one edition to the next because of changes in methodology. For these cases, I have chosen to use the information as found in the most recent biography of each individual, rather than introducing an exogenous parameter for the classification of this information.

Development of the Series

The time series are presented in Tables B1–B8 and Figures B:1–B:8. Part I of each table shows absolute data; Part II shows percentage data relative to the total number of high-level administrative officials; and Part III shows percentage data relative to the particular subject of the table. For example, Table B3 gives the total number of high-level administrative officials. Part I lists the number of undergraduate degrees, by field, earned by them. (Some individuals earned more than one degree.) Part II shows the percentage of total officials who hold degrees, by field. Part III shows the distribution of degrees by principal field. To simplify the analysis, Part III of each table aggregates categories that account for less than 1 percent.

In the tables pertaining to institutions where master's and doctoral degrees were earned, Part III is divided into two sections (*a* and *b*). The first presents data on specific institutions and the second on the country of study.

Discussion of the Data

The data illustrate a trend, at least from 1972 on, to recruit individuals with university degrees for high-level positions in the Mexican government. Whereas in 1972, 4.6 percent of the people holding posts in the sample had no degree, 72.6 percent had an undergraduate degree, and only 22.7 percent had a graduate degree; by 1989, only 1.4 percent had no degree, 44 percent had at least an undergraduate degree, and 54 percent had a master's degree or doctorate. (See Table B1 and Figure B:2.)

In 1989, officials continued to study the same 12 fields as they did in 1972, but the percentage of graduates from each field in government had changed. In 1972, 32 percent of all professionals in the sample were lawyers, 27 percent were engineers, and only 8 percent were economists. By 1989, 20 percent were lawyers, 20 percent were economists, and 18 percent were engineers, accounting for almost 60 percent of the sample. Graduates from programs in accounting, agriculture, architecture, business, education, international relations, medicine, military sciences, and political science and public administration accounted for a little more than 30 percent, and only 10 percent of the officials held undergraduate degrees in other fields.[5] (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)

The data are complex. On the one hand, officials with undergraduate degrees in economics, business, and military sciences have more opportunities in government today than in 1972. On the other hand, opportunities for lawyers and teachers have decreased. Accountants rose to a peak of 9 percent in 1984, and decreased to 5 percent in 1989. The other professions have maintained a more or less stable share, with political scientists showing an unstable pattern. (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)[6]

With regard to master's degrees, the main fields of study have increased from 15 to 19. The data show an irregular pattern for individuals who earned a master's degree in applied sciences, engineering, medicine, and military sciences. The percentage of graduates in law and international relations decreased (i.e., law decreased from 16 percent to 7 percent in the 1972–89 period), while the percentage in business and public administration increased (the most important being the latter, which rose from 4 percent to 12 percent). The dominant field, economics, has maintained a rather steady percentage. (See Table B4 and Figure B:4.)

[5]A combined undergraduate degree in political science and public administration is customarily granted by Mexican universities.

[6]Contrast these findings on the political elite with those on the general student population found in David E. Lorey, *The Rise of the Professions in Twentieth-Century Mexico* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1992) and his *The University System and Economic Development in Mexico since 1929* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming).

With regard to doctoral degrees, in 1972 officials held degrees in 7 fields, but by 1989 officials held degrees in 15 fields. Graduates in economics increased their participation in government from 12.5 percent in 1972 to 34 percent in 1989, and those in public administration from 4 percent to 6 percent. Conversely, agriculture declined from 12.5 percent to 1 percent; engineering from 12.5 percent to 2 percent; and law from 42 percent to 14 percent. (See Table B5 and Figure B:5.)

Data on educational institutions shows that in 1972, at the undergraduate level, 66 percent of the officials had graduated from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), compared with 47 percent in 1989. In 1989, while UNAM continued to be the most important source of recruitment, the decrease might be the result of increasing prestige of rival institutions, particularly small, private ones. The participation of graduates from other universities has increased, as observed in the cases of Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), 7 percent; Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA), 5 percent; and Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), 5 percent. However, their share continues to be relatively small. Graduates from institutions abroad are few (Table B6 and Figure B:6) because most scholarships granted for international studies are for graduate work.

A greater diversification in institutions occurs at the master's degree level. In 1972, 64 percent of the master's degree studies took place at 12 institutions, whereas in 1989, 23 institutions accounted for 58 percent. Although UNAM also leads this category, it dropped from 19 percent in 1972 to 13 percent in 1989. The second most important institution, El Colegio de México, provides 5 percent of the total, whereas in 1972 none of the government officials in the sample had studied there. The Université de Paris maintains third place, having dropped from 8.8 percent in 1972 to 4.4 percent in 1989. Similarly, Harvard University, in fourth place, decreased from 5.9 percent in 1972 to 4 percent in 1989. Only three other institutions have participated with more than 3 percent: Stanford University rose from 0 in 1972 to 3.7 percent in 1980 and later decreased to 3 percent in 1989; Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN) grew from 1.5 percent in 1972 to 4.5 percent in 1980 and declined to 3 percent in 1989; and London School of Economics decreased from 4.5 percent in 1972 to 2.5 percent in 1989. (See Table B5 and Figure B:7.)

The Escuela Superior de Guerra is a special case. Data show that 5.9 percent of the high-level administrative officials received their master's degrees from this institution in 1972, whereas the entries from the other three years show less than 1 percent. The methodological problems regarding military degrees, explained above, account for this inconsistency.

Mexican officials traditionally have earned their master's degrees in Mexico, the United States, France, and Great Britain. Institutions in these countries grant more than 90 percent of the total master's degrees. In 1972, 35 percent of the master's degrees were granted in the United States, followed by 34 percent in Mexico, 13 percent in France, and 7 percent in Great Britain. In 1980, however, 43 percent of the officials received master's degrees from Mexican institutions, 27 percent from United States institutions, 11 percent from British institutions, and 8 percent from French institutions. By 1984, the percentage of master's degrees granted in Mexico, the United States, Great Britain, and France stood at 40 percent, 32 percent, 13 percent, and 9 percent respectively. Finally, in 1989, the distribution of master's degrees granted was as follows: Mexico, 47 percent; United States, 34 percent; Great Britain, 9 percent; and France, 7 percent. (See Table B7 and Figure B:7.)

With regard to doctoral studies granted by institution, 70 percent to 80 percent are customarily earned at 14 universities. In 1972, 4 schools granted 71 percent of the total number of degrees (UNAM, 46 percent; Université de Paris, 17 percent; IPN, 4 percent; and University of Wisconsin, 4 percent). By 1980, UNAM's share had decreased to 35 percent, followed by Université de Paris with 14.81 percent, Harvard University and University of California with nearly 6 percent each, and El Colegio de México, IPN, and the University of London, 4 percent. In 1984, 22 percent of the doctoral degrees were from UNAM, 18 percent from Université de Paris, 9 percent from the University of London, and University of California and University of Wisconsin 5 percent each. By 1989, the ranking was: UNAM, 17 percent; Université de Paris, 13 percent; Stanford University and University of London, 6 percent each; the University of Chicago and Yale University, 5 percent each; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 4 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

With regard to doctoral degrees by country, in 1972 the distribution was Mexico, 58 percent; France, 17 percent; and the United States, 12.5 percent. By 1980, the percentages had changed to Mexico, 48 percent; United States, 21 percent; France, 15 percent; and Great Britain, 4 percent. In 1984, more people had pursued doctoral studies at universities in the United States than in Mexican, French, and British institutions (35, 31, 15 and 9 percent respectively). In 1989, doctoral degrees awarded in the United States accounted for 48 percent of the total, those awarded in Mexico totaled 29 percent, those earned at French institutions 13 percent, and those from British universities 6 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

Conclusions

The data presented here illustrate important changes in the academic preparation of Mexican government officials in the past two decades. From 1972 to 1989 the percentage of high-level officials with no university training decreased from 4.6 percent to 1.4 percent, while the percentage of those holding master's degrees rose from 15 percent to 37 percent. During the same period, the percentage of officials with doctoral degrees increased by 10 percent (from 7.8 percent in 1972 to 17.2 percent in 1989).

During the same period, professions and specializations related to economics and management thrived in contrast to nontechnical careers like law and education, the traditional professions of high-level administrative officials in previous years. Whereas UNAM continues to be the leading provider of university graduates to the government, other institutions are also flourishing in Mexico. Participation of graduates from universities abroad is still incipient, however. From 1972 to 1989, institutions in the United States replaced those in France and Mexico as providers of graduate training for high-level government officials.

Discussion of the causes and consequences of these changes is beyond the scope of this essay. It is hoped, however, that the data offered here will facilitate the work of scholars who seek to understand the nature of leadership in Mexico.

APPENDIX

Abbreviations for Educational Institutions Used in Figures

CALIFORNIA	University of California (all campuses)
CESN	Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales
CHAPINGO	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
COLMEX	El Colegio de México
COLUMBIA	Columbia University
ENS	Escuela Normal Superior
ESG	Escuela Superior de Guerra
HARVARD	Harvard University
IBERO	Universidad Iberoamericana
INSP	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública
IPN	Instituto Politécnico Nacional
ITAM	Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
ITESM	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
LONDON SCH	London School of Economics
MILITAR	Colegio Militar Nacional
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NAVAL	Escuela Naval Militar
NORMAL	Regional school for teachers
STANFORD	Stanford University
U CHICAGO	University of Chicago
U LONDON	University of London
U PARIS	Université de Paris
U PENN	University of Pennsylvania
U VICTORIA	University of Victoria (Manchester)
UACH	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
USC	University of Southern California
WISCONSIN	University of Wisconsin
YALE	Yale University

Table B1

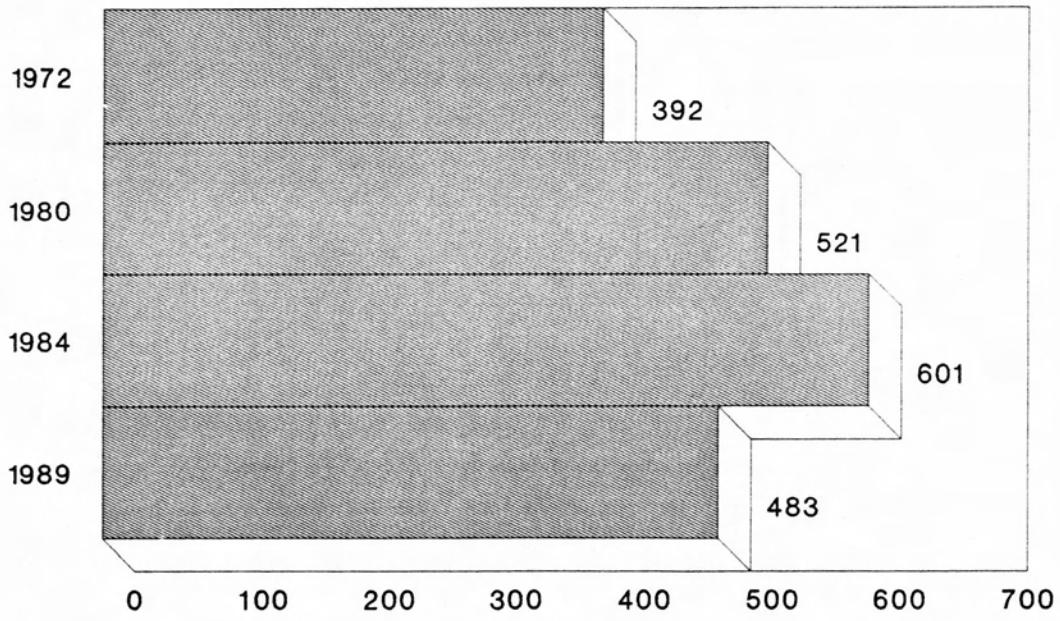
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	24	54	93	83
Master's Degree	47	114	187	179
Undergraduate Degree	230	310	306	214
No Degree	14	14	15	7
Not Available[2]	77	29	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	6.13	10.36	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	11.98	21.88	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	58.67	59.50	50.91	44.30
No Degree	3.58	2.69	2.50	1.45
Not Available[2]	19.64	5.57	0	0
PART III. ADJUSTED PERCENTAGE DATA[2]				
Doctoral Degree	7.76	10.97	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	14.98	23.17	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	72.65	62.99	50.91	44.30
No Degree	4.61	2.87	2.50	1.45

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. "Not Available" data redistributed to the other four categories according to their proportional representation in the total.

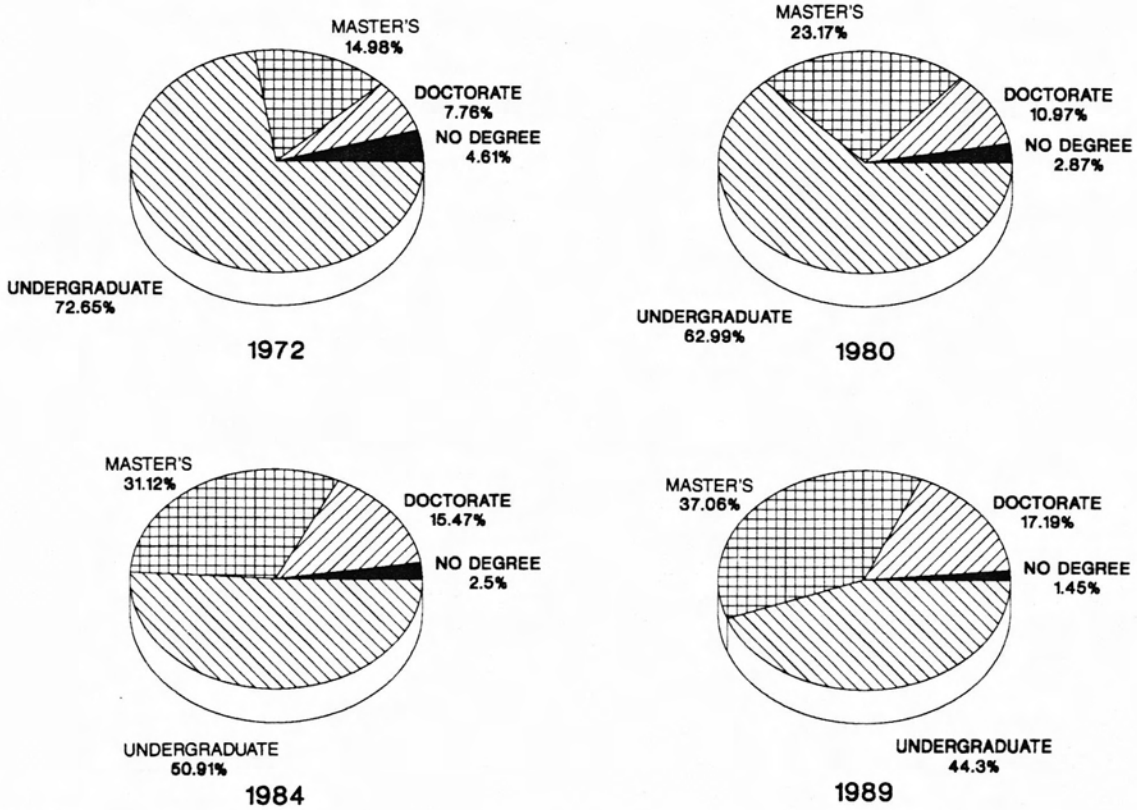
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:1
HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MEXICO, 1972–89
(N)



SOURCE: Table B1.

Figure B:2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89
(%)



SOURCE: Table B1, Part III.

Table B2

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH MORE THAN ONE BACHELOR'S OR MASTER'S DEGREE, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	1	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	2	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	2	10	6
2 Master Degrees	0	6	41	41
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	2	2	2
2 Bachelor's Degrees	8	11	44	37
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	.17	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	.33	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	.38	1.66	1.24
2 Master's Degrees	0	1.15	6.82	8.49
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	.38	.33	.41
2 Bachelor's Degrees	2.04	2.11	7.32	7.66

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Table B3

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Not Available[2]	12	18	0	0
Accounting	14	42	56	28
Agricultural Engineering	12	20	28	11
Anthropology	2	2	3	2
Architecture	7	15	17	13
Aviation	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	2	6	0
Business Administration	1	7	29	25
Chemistry	2	2	1	1
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	1
Communication and Information Sciences	1	1	8	2
Computer Sciences	0	0	1	1
Dentistry	0	1	0	0
Economics	23	82	98	101
Education	19	18	15	11
Engineering	80	83	108	90
Geography	0	1	0	0
History	1	1	4	4
Industrial Design	0	0	0	1
Industrial Relations	0	2	5	5
International Relations	4	9	18	14
Journalism	0	2	3	3
Law	95	117	140	101
Literature	0	0	1	0
Marketing	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	1	2	5	11
Medicine	18	36	24	23
Meteorology	0	1	1	0
Military Degree	8	8	24	30
Motion Pictures	0	0	1	1

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Philosophy	1	5	6	2
Physical Education	0	0	1	0
Physics	0	1	6	5
Political Science and Public Administration	1	9	6	19
Psychology	0	2	4	3
Public Relations	0	1	0	0
Sociology	0	0	4	3
Tourism	0	0	1	1
Veterinary	7	3	7	2
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	78.81	94.54	105.27[4]	106.75[4]
Not Available[2]	3.06	3.45	0	0
Accounting	3.57	8.06	9.31	5.79
Agricultural Engineering	3.06	3.83	4.65	2.27
Anthropology	.51	.38	.50	.41
Architecture	1.78	2.87	2.82	2.69
Aviation	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	.38	1.00	0
Business Administration	.26	1.34	4.82	5.17
Chemistry	.51	.38	.17	.21
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	.21
Communication and Information Sciences	.26	.19	1.33	.41
Computer Sciences	0	0	.17	.21
Dentistry	0	.19	0	0
Economics	5.86	15.73	16.30	20.91
Education	4.84	3.45	2.50	2.27
Engineering	20.40	15.93	17.97	18.63
Geography	0	.19	0	0
History	.26	.19	.67	.82
Industrial Design	0	0	0	.21
Industrial Relations	0	.38	.83	1.04
International Relations	1.02	1.73	2.99	2.89
Journalism	0	.38	.50	.62
Law	24.23	22.45	23.29	20.91
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	.38	.83	2.27
Medicine	4.59	6.90	3.99	4.76
Meteorology	0	.19	.17	0
Military Degree	2.04	1.54	3.99	6.21
Motion Pictures	0	0	.17	.21
Philosophy	.26	.96	1.00	.41
Physical Education	0	0	.17	0
Physics	0	.19	1.00	1.04
Political Science and Public Administration	.26	1.73	1.00	3.93
Psychology	0	.38	.67	.62
Public Relations	0	.19	0	0
Sociology	0	0	.67	.62
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Veterinary	1.78	.58	1.16	.41
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Accounting	4.85	8.72	8.85	5.42
Agricultural Engineering	4.20	4.25	4.42	2.13
Architecture	2.60	3.24	2.68	2.52
Business Administration	.32	1.41	4.58	4.84
Economics	7.76	17.24	15.48	19.57
Education	6.47	3.85	2.37	2.13
Engineering	26.53	17.44	17.06	17.44
International Relations	1.29	2.02	2.84	2.71
Law	31.71	24.54	22.11	19.57
Medicine	6.14	7.50	3.79	4.45
Military Degree	2.91	1.82	3.79	5.81

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Political Science and Public Administration	.32	2.02	.95	3.68
Others	4.90	5.95	11.08	9.73

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying field.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

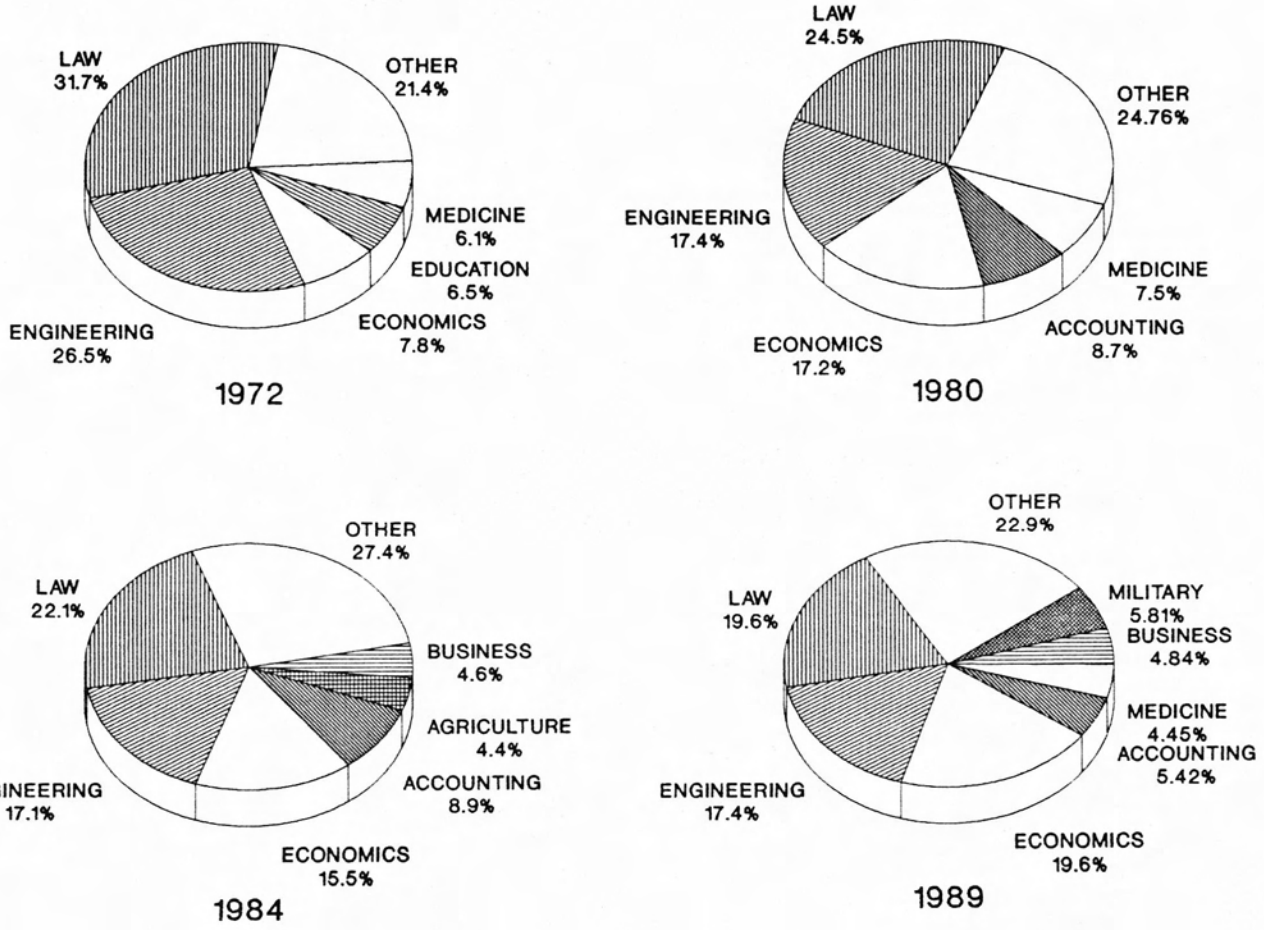
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramirez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:3

PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B3, Part III.

MAST[illegible] DEGREES [illegible] CLASS, BY FIELD, 1977–88

Category	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total High-Level Administrative [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Master's Degrees[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communication and Inform[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Computer Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economics	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	44
Engineering	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	16
Environmental Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forestry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
History	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Human Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin American Studies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Law	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Literature	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marketing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mathematics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Military	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29
Oceanography and Sea [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Operations Research	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Pedagogy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philosophy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Planning and Evaluation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychiatry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Economy and Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Science	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Finances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Health	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regional Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Social Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sociology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soil Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technology Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tourism	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zoology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICERS				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Communication and Information Sciences	0	.38	.33	.21
Computer Sciences	0	.38	.83	.21
Demography	0	.19	.50	0
Ecology	0	0	.17	0
Economics	2.80	4.41	9.15	9.11
Engineering	1.27	3.83	3.82	3.31
Environmental Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Forestry	.26	.58	.33	0
Geography	0	0	.17	0
History	.26	.19	.50	1.45
Human Development	0	0	.17	0
Industrial Development	0	.19	.17	0
Industrial Relations	0	0	.33	.41
International Relations	1.02	1.73	1.66	1.24
International Trade	0	.19	0	.21
Latin American Studies	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.80	2.49	3.99	4.35
Literature	0	.38	.33	0
Management	0	.38	.50	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	0	.50	.41
Medicine	1.02	3.07	1.99	3.11
Military	2.04	.19	1.00	6.00
Oceanography and Sea Resources	0	.19	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.50	1.04
Pedagogy	.26	.38	.83	.83
Philosophy	0	.38	.17	.62
Physics	.26	0	.17	.83
Planning and Evaluation	.26	.96	1.99	2.69
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Psychology	0	.19	.17	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.62
Political Science	.26	1.15	1.33	1.24
Public Administration	.76	1.73	4.49	7.25
Public Finances	0	.38	.83	2.28
Public Health	.26	1.34	.83	1.04
Regional Development	0	0	.33	.21
Social Sciences	.26	.38	.17	0
Sociology	0	0	.50	1.45
Soil Sciences	0	.38	.33	0
Technology Management	0	.19	.17	0
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Transportation Planning	0	.19	.17	.21
Urban Planning	.26	.58	1.83	1.86
Water Administration	0	0	.33	0
Zoology	.26	.19	0	.21
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agricultural Sciences and Economics	2.94	1.23	1.87	2.70
Applied Sciences	4.41	2.47	7.79	2.36
Architecture	1.47	.62	.93	1.68
Business Administration	0	2.47	5.60	4.04
Economics	16.18	14.20	17.13	14.81
Engineering	7.35	12.34	7.16	5.38
History	1.47	.62	.93	2.36
International Relations	5.88	5.55	3.12	2.02
Law	16.18	8.02	7.48	7.07
Medicine	5.88	9.88	3.74	5.05
Military	11.76	.62	1.87	9.76
Operations Research	0	0	.93	1.68
Planning and Evaluation	1.47	3.08	3.74	4.37
Political Science	1.47	3.70	2.49	2.02
Public Administration	4.41	5.55	8.41	11.78
Public Finances	0	1.23	1.56	3.70
Public Health	1.47	4.32	1.56	1.68
Sociology	0	0	.93	2.36

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Urban Planning	1.47	1.85	3.43	3.03
Others	16.19	22.25	19.33	12.15

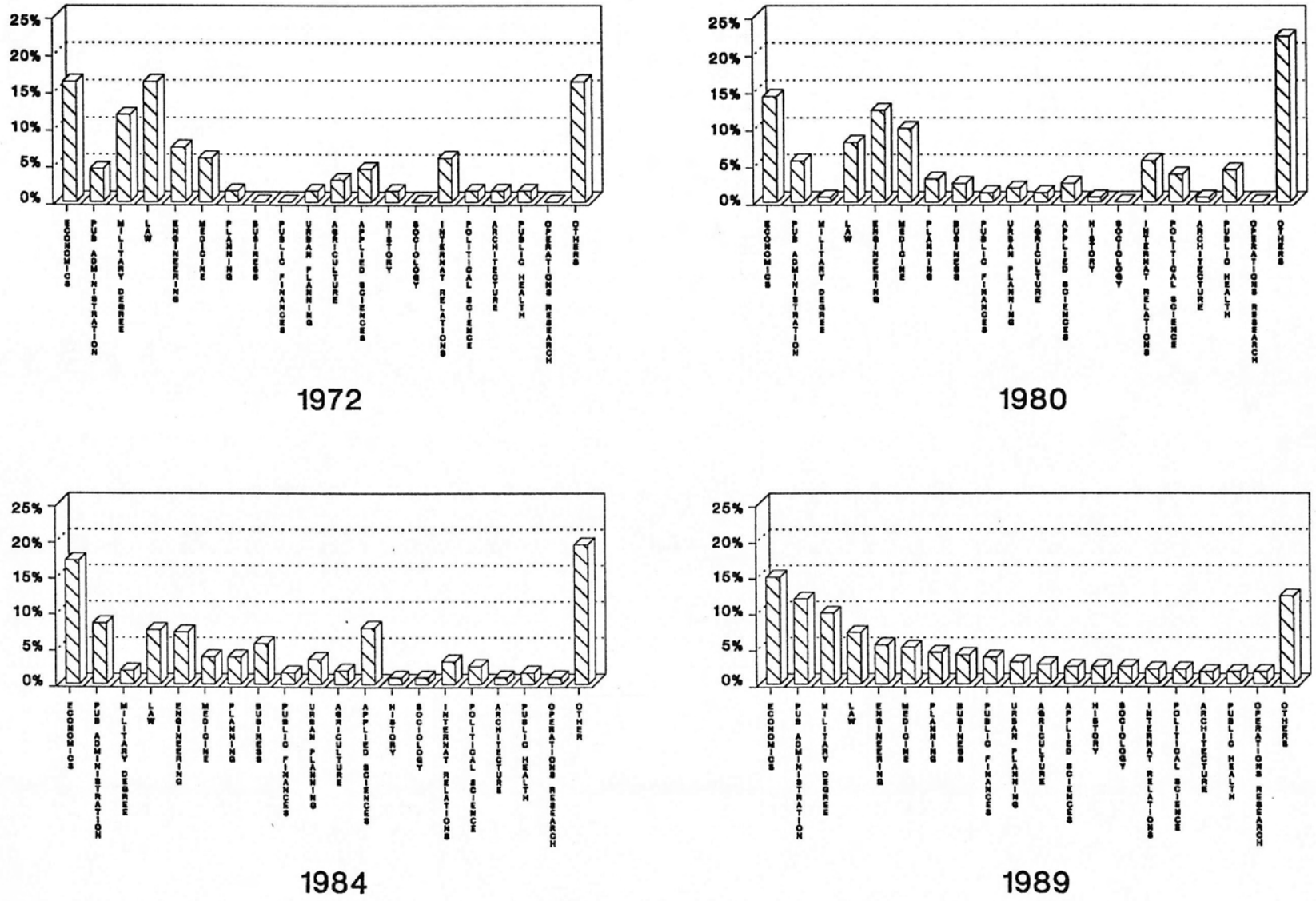
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:4

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B4, Part III.

Table B5

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE VALUE				
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	1	0
Administration Sciences	1	1	3	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	2
Agricultural Sciences	3	1	0	1
Anthropology	1	1	1	1
Applied Sciences	0	0	6	4
Architecture	0	0	0	1
Biochemistry	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	0	2	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	1
Chemistry	0	0	2	0
Economics	3	8	22	28
Demography	0	0	1	1
Engineering	3	5	4	2
Fishery Sciences	0	1	0	0
History	0	1	2	3
International Relations	0	1	3	2
Law	10	16	14	12
Linguistics	0	1	1	0
Literature	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	0	1	1	0
Medicine	1	3	1	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	1
Microbiology	0	1	0	0
Military	0	1	0	4
Oceanography	0	0	1	0
Operations Research	0	0	2	2
Pedagogy	0	2	4	2
Philosophy	1	0	0	2
Physics	0	0	3	2
Political Economy and Government	0	1	1	1
Political Science	0	2	5	1
Psychology	0	0	1	0
Psychiatry	0	0	1	0
Public Administration	1	2	3	5
Public Finance	0	0	0	1
Public Health	0	1	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	1
Sociology	0	1	3	1
Soil Sciences	0	1	1	0
Urban Planning	0	1	0	0
Veterinary	0	1	1	0
Water Administration	0	0	1	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	6.16	10.33	15.52	17.19
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	.17	0
Administration Sciences	.26	.19	.50	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	.41
Agriculture	.77	.19	0	.21
Anthropology	.26	.19	.17	.21
Applied Sciences	0	0	1.00	.83
Architecture	0	0	0	.21
Biochemistry	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	0	.33	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	.21
Chemistry	0	0	.33	0
Economics	.77	1.54	3.66	5.80
Demography	0	0	.17	.21
Engineering	.77	.96	.67	.41
Fishery Sciences	0	.19	0	0
History	0	.19	.33	.62
International Relations	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.55	3.07	2.32	2.48
Linguistics	0	.19	.17	0
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	0	.19	.17	0
Medicine	.26	.58	.17	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	.21

Table B5 (Continued)

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Microbiology	0	.19	0	0
Military	0	.19	0	.82
Oceanography	0	0	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.33	.41
Pedagogy	0	.38	.67	.41
Philosophy	.26	0	0	.41
Physics	0	0	.50	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.21
Political Science	0	.38	.83	.21
Psychology	0	0	.17	0
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Public Administration	.26	.38	.50	1.04
Public Finance	0	0	0	.21
Public Health	0	.19	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	.21
Sociology	0	.19	.50	.21
Soil Sciences	0	.19	.17	0
Urban Planning	0	.19	0	0
Veterinary	0	.19	.17	0
Water Administration	0	0	.17	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOCTORAL DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Administration Sciences	4.16	1.85	3.23	0
Agricultural Sciences	12.50	1.85	0	1.20
Applied Sciences	0	0	6.45	4.82
Economics	12.50	14.81	23.66	33.73
Engineering	12.50	9.26	4.30	2.41
History	0	1.85	2.15	3.61
International Relations	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Law	41.60	29.63	15.05	14.46
Medicine	4.16	5.55	1.08	0
Military	0	1.85	0	4.82
Pedagogy	0	3.70	4.30	2.41
Physics	0	0	3.23	2.41
Political Science	0	3.70	5.38	1.20
Public Administration	4.16	3.70	3.23	6.02
Sociology	0	1.85	3.23	1.20
Others	8.42	18.55	21.48	19.30

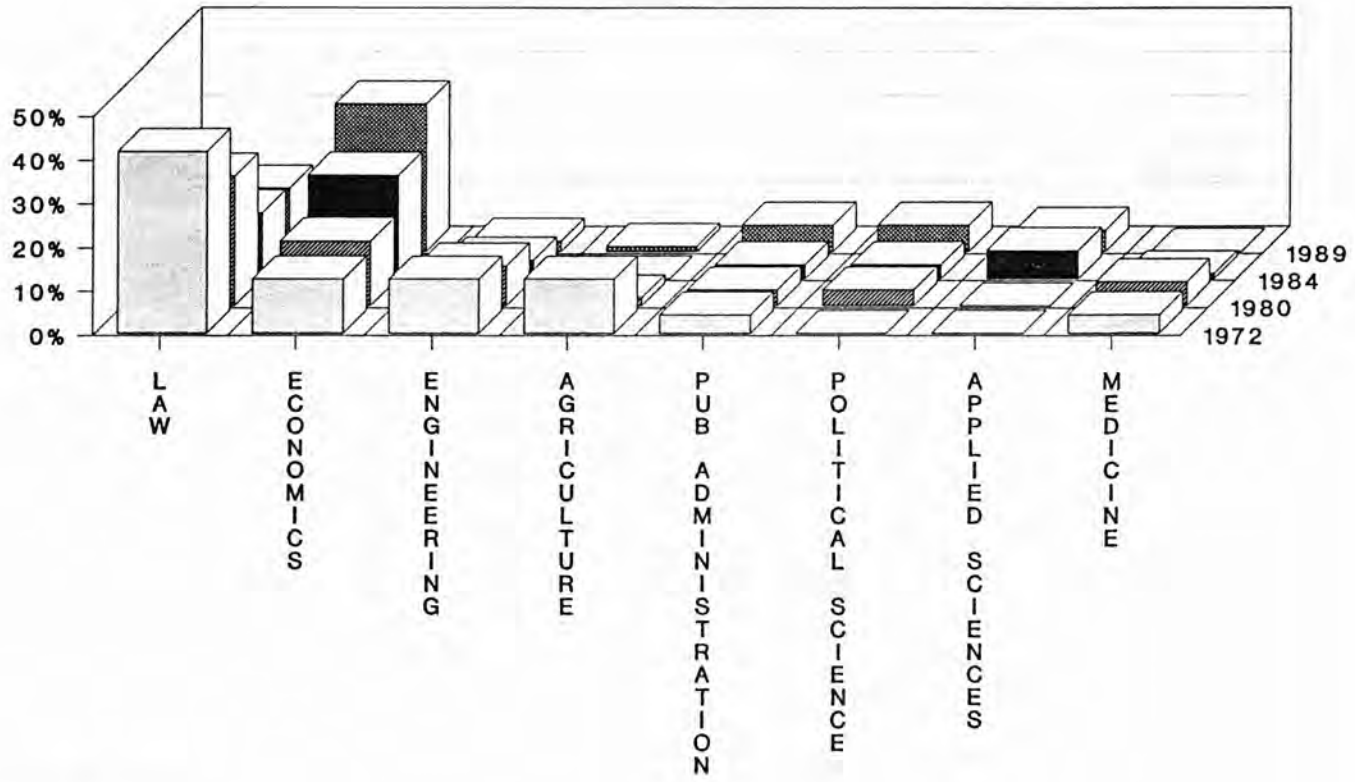
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:5

PRINCIPAL DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–90

(%)



SOURCE: Table B5, Part III.

Table B6

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	305	482	615[a]	509[a]
Not Available[2]	66	58	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	1	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	1	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	9	13	26	28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	1	3	8	7
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	2	3	1
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	1	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	1
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	1	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	1	5	6	5
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	3	3
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	1	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	2	0	2	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	1	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	1	3	1
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	1	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	2	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	6	12	12	33
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	4	3
Escuela Normal Superior	17	7	8	6
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	1	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	2	5	4	3
Escuelas Normales Estatales	1	5	6	6
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	1	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	11	18	40	34
Instituto Regiomontano	0	1	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	1	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	4	5	15	28
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	1	2	9	5
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	1	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	2	2	6
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	10	9	24	8
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	1	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	1	3	2
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	1	3
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	1	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	1	8	12	10
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	2	0	1	2
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	3	3	5	1
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	2	2	2
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	1	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	2	4	4	5
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	1	1	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	1	5	6	7
Universidad de Las Américas	0	0	1	2
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Valle de México	0	2	2	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	8	21	26
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	1	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	1	0
Universidad La Salle	0	3	6	5

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	162	285	361	245
Universidad Tecnológica de México (UTM)	0	0	0	1
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	4	11	18	7
Belgium	0	1	1	0
Université de Louvain	0	1	1	0
Canada	0	1	1	0
McGill University	0	1	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	1	0
Chile	1	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	1	0	0	0
France	1	0	4	2
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	1	0	4	1
Germany	0	0	1	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	0	1	2	1
London Film School	0	0	1	0
London School of Economics	0	0	1	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	1
University of Glasgow	0	1	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	1
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	1	1	0
Institut de Droit International	0	1	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	1	0
United States	2	7	8	3
Not Available	0	0	1	0
Georgetown University	1	1	0	0
Harvard University	0	1	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	1	1
Michigan State University	0	1	1	0
University of California	0	0	1	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	1	0
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	1	1
University of Texas	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	0	1	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	1
World Press Institute	1	0	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	78.89	94.58	105.43[a]	106.86[a]
MEXICO	77.80	92.51	102.33[a]	105.38[a]
Not Available[2]	16.83	11.13	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	.17	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	.17	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	2.30	2.50	4.33	5.80
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.26	.58	1.33	1.45
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	.38	.50	.21
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	.17	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	.21
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.26	.96	1.00	1.04
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	.50	.62
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	.51	0	.33	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia	.26	.19	.50	.21
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	.38	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	1.53	2.30	2.00	6.83
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	.67	.62
Escuela Normal Superior	4.34	1.34	1.33	1.24
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	.17	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	.51	.96	.67	.62
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.26	.96	1.00	1.24

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	2.81	3.45	6.66	7.04
Instituto Regiomontano	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.02	.96	2.50	5.80
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.26	.38	1.50	1.04
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.38	.33	1.24
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	2.55	1.73	3.99	1.66
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	.19	.50	.41
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	.17	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	.19	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.26	1.54	2.00	2.07
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	.51	0	.17	.41
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	.77	.58	.83	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	.38	.33	.41
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	.26	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.51	.77	.67	1.04
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.26	.96	1.00	1.45
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.17	.41
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Valle de México	0	.38	.33	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.54	3.49	5.38
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	.17	0
Universidad La Salle	0	.58	1.00	1.04
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	41.33	54.70	60.07	50.72
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	0	.21
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	1.02	2.11	3.01	1.24
Belgium	0	.19	.17	0
Université de Louvain	0	.19	.17	0
Canada	0	.19	.17	0
McGill University	0	.19	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	.17	0
Chile	.26	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	.26	0	0	0
France	.26	0	.67	.41
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	.26	0	.67	.21
Germany	0	0	.17	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	0	.19	.33	.21
London Film School	0	0	.17	0
London School of Economics	0	0	.17	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	.21
University of Glasgow	0	.19	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	.21
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	.21
Switzerland	0	.19	.17	0
Institut de Droit International	0	.19	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	.17	0

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
United States	.51	1.34	1.33	.62
Not Available	0	0	.17	0
Georgetown University	.26	.19	0	0
Harvard University	0	.19	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	.17	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	.21
Michigan State University	0	.19	.17	0
University of California	0	0	.17	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	.17	0
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	.17	.21
University of Texas	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	0	.19	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	.21
World Press Institute	.26	0	0	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colegio Militar Nacional	3.56	3.04	4.11	5.42
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.32	.81	1.26	1.35
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.32	1.21	.94	.97
Escuela Naval Militar	2.58	2.84	1.90	6.39
Escuela Normal Superior	7.11	1.62	1.26	1.16
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.32	1.21	.94	1.16
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	4.85	4.05	6.31	6.58
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.61	1.21	2.37	5.42
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.32	.60	2.37	.97
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.40	.32	1.16
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	4.20	2.02	3.79	1.55
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.32	1.83	1.90	1.93
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.97	1.01	.63	.97
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.32	1.21	.94	1.36
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.83	3.32	5.03
Universidad La Salle	0	.81	.94	.97
Universidad Nacional Autónoma Mexico (UNAM)	66.34	65.31	57.03	47.48
United States of America	.97	1.62	1.26	.58
Other	6.21	4.95	8.41	9.55

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying institution.
3. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

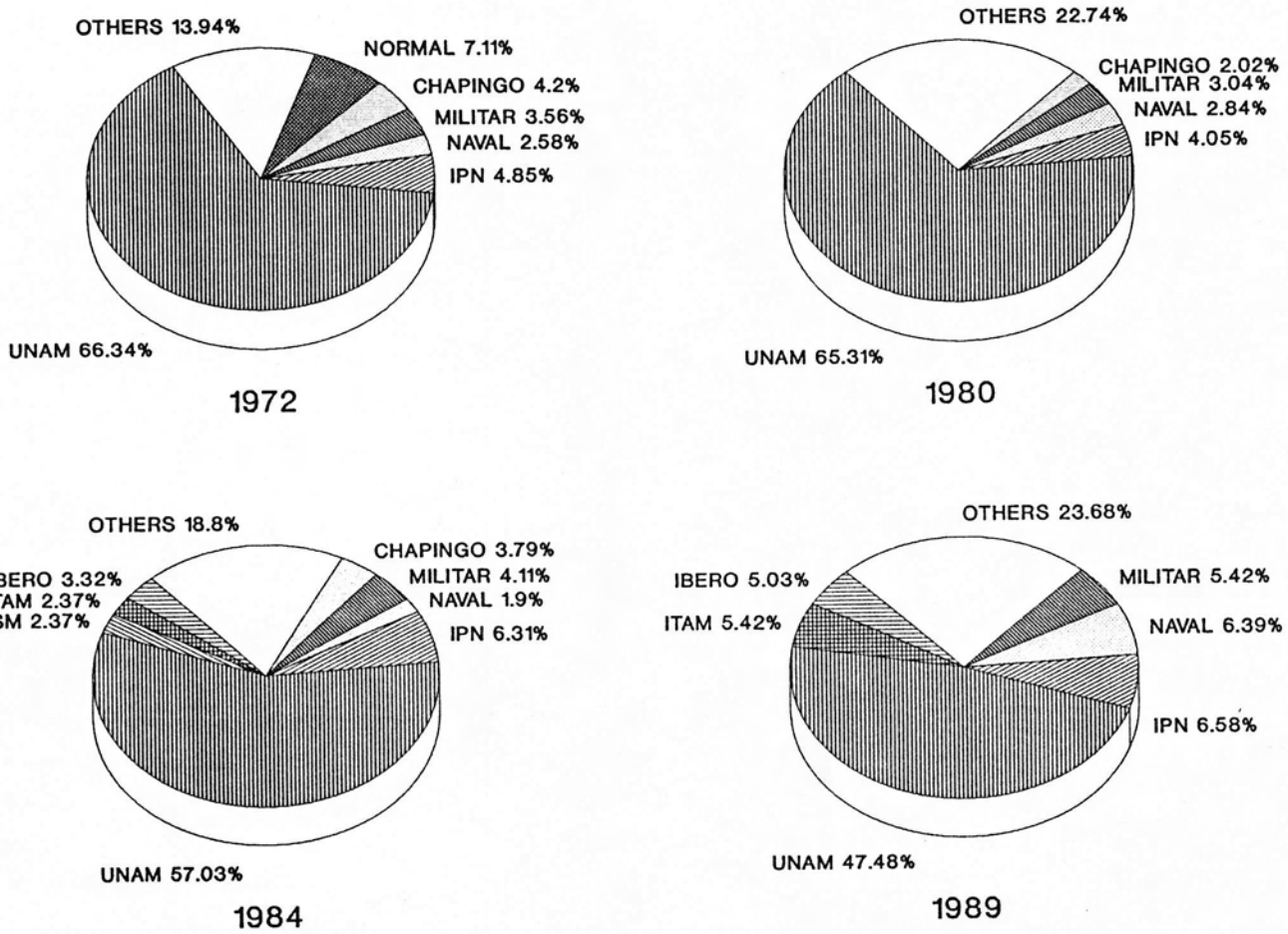
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:6

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B6, Part III.

Table B7

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Master's Degrees[2]	68	162	321	297
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	23	69	127	138
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	1
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	10
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	1	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	1
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	11
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	6	14	14
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	0	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	1	0
Escuela Normal Superior	2	3	7	7
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	1	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	4	1	0	1
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	1	2
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	1
Hospital Infantil de México	0	2	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	2
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	1	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	1
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	2	3	1
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	7	3	3
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	1	3	2
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	1	7	9	9
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	3
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	2	0	7	7
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	1	1	2
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	1	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	3	7	1
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	2	1
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	1	1
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	4	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	1
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	2	4	4
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	13	30	53	40
Universidad Tecnologica de México	0	0	1	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	1	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	45	93	194	168
Argentina	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	1	0
Australia	1	1	1	0
University of Melbourne	1	1	1	0
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Université de Louvain	0	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	2
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	1
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	1	2
Carleton University	0	0	0	1
University of Guelph	0	0	1	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	1
Chile	0	4	3	1
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	1	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	1	2	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	2	0	1
Universidad de Chile	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	1	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	1	0
France	9	13	27	20
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	1	1	2	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	1
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	1	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	1	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	1

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	1	2	5	4
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	1	0	0
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	1	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	1	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	1
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	1	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	2	0
Université de Paris	6	7	15	13
Germany	1	1	3	1
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	3	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	1
Universität Heidelberg	0	1	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	1	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	5	17	40	27
London School of Economics	3	5	10	7
University College	0	1	1	1
University of Aberdeen	0	0	1	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	1
University of Bradford	0	0	1	1
University of Brunel	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	1	3	4	4
University of East Anglia	0	0	1	0
University of Essex	0	1	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	1
University of Kent	0	1	1	1
University of Leeds	0	0	1	1
University of London	0	2	5	6
University of Leicester	0	1	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	2	1
University of Southampton	0	0	1	0
University of Sussex	0	0	1	1
University of Victoria, Manchester	1	3	6	1
University of Warwick	0	0	1	1
Italy	1	1	2	2
Università di Milano	0	0	1	1
Università di Napoli	0	1	0	0
Università di Roma	1	0	1	1
Japan	0	2	2	2
Government of Japan	0	0	1	0
OSCA	0	2	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	1	1
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	1	3	3	4
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	1
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	1	2
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	1	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	2	2	1
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	0
University of Oslo	0	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	1	0	0
Poland	0	2	1	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	2	1	0
Spain	0	0	1	2
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	1
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pùblica	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	1	1	1
University of Gotenburg	0	0	1	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	1
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	3	2	2	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	3	0	2	0
Université de Geneve	0	2	0	0
United States	24	43	101	101
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	2
American University	1	1	0	5
Arizona State University	0	0	0	1
Boston University	1	0	0	1
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	1	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Claremont Graduate School	0	1	0	0
Columbia University	0	4	5	1
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	3	0	0	2
Cornell University	1	0	2	1
Economic Development Institute	0	0	1	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	4
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	1	1	2
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	1	0
Harvard University	4	6	14	12
Indiana University	0	1	1	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	1	0	4	1
International Monetary Fund	0	1	0	1
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Johns Hopkins University	1	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	1	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	0	0	3	3
Michigan State University	0	0	0	1
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	1	3
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	1
New York University	0	0	0	1
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	1	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	2	3
Ohio State University	0	0	0	1
Oregon State University	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	1
Princeton University	0	0	2	1
Purdue University	1	0	0	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Rutgers University	1	0	0	0
State University of New York	0	2	2	0
Stanford University	0	6	11	9
Strathclyde University	0	0	1	0
Syracuse University	0	1	1	0
Temple University	0	1	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	1	1	1
Tufts University	0	0	1	3
Tulane University	0	0	1	0
United Nations International School	0	0	1	1
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	3	2	9	2
University of Chicago	0	0	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	2
University of Florida	0	1	3	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1
University of Iowa	1	0	2	0
University of Michigan	1	1	2	1
University of Minnesota	0	0	1	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	2
University of Nebraska	0	1	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	1	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	5	5
University of Rochester	0	0	0	1
University of Southern California	0	0	6	1
University of Texas	0	2	2	1
University of Virginia	0	0	0	1
University of Wisconsin	2	0	5	3
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	2	0	0
Yale University	2	1	2	4
Venezuela	0	0	1	1
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	1
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	1
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	1
University of Belgrade	0	1	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	1	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	17.39	31.05	53.48	61.51
MEXICO	5.86	13.24	21.13	28.57
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	.21
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	2.07
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	.17	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	.21
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	2.28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	1.15	2.33	2.90
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	.26	0	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Normal Superior	.51	.58	1.16	1.45
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	1.02	.19	0	.21
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	.17	.41
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	.21
Hospital Infantil de México	0	.38	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.41
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	.38	.50	.21
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	1.34	.50	.62
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	.19	.50	.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	.26	1.34	1.50	1.86
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	.62
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.51	0	1.16	1.45
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	.19	.17	.41
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	.19	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	.58	1.16	.21
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	.33	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.67	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Iberoamericana	0	.38	.67	.83
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	3.32	5.76	8.82	8.28
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	.17	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	11.47	17.85	32.27	34.78
Argentina	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	.17	0
Australia	.26	.19	.17	0
University of Melbourne	.26	.19	.17	0
Belgium	0	0	.17	.21
Université de Louvain	0	0	.17	.21
Brazil	0	0	0	.41
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	.21
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	.21
Canada	0	0	.17	.41
Carleton University	0	0	0	.21
University of Guelph	0	0	.17	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	.21
Chile	0	.77	.50	.21
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	.17	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	.19	.33	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	.38	0	.21
Universidad de Chile	0	.19	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	.17	0
France	2.30	2.50	4.49	4.14
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	.26	.19	.33	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	.19	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	.17	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	.26	.38	.83	.83
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	.17	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	.19	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	.21
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	.33	0
Université de Paris	1.53	1.34	2.50	2.69
Germany	.26	.19	.50	.21
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	.50	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	.21
University of Heidelberg	0	.19	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	.17	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	1.28	3.26	6.66	5.59
London School of Economics	.77	.96	1.66	1.45
University College	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Aberdeen	0	0	.17	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	.21
University of Bradford	0	0	.17	.21
University of Brunel	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	.26	.58	.67	.83
University of East Anglia	0	0	.17	0
University of Essex	0	.19	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	.21
University of Kent	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Leeds	0	0	.17	.21
University of London	0	.38	.83	1.24
University of Leicester	0	.19	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	.33	.21
University of Southampton	0	0	.17	0
University of Sussex	0	0	.17	.21
University of Victoria, Manchester	.26	.58	1.00	.21
University of Warwick	0	0	.17	.21
Italy	.26	.19	.33	.41
Università di Milano	0	0	.17	.21
Università di Napoli	0	.19	0	0
Università di Roma	.26	0	.17	.21
Japan	0	.38	.33	.41
Government of Japan	0	0	.17	0
OSCA	0	.38	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	.17	.21
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	.21
Netherlands	.26	.58	.50	.83
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	.21
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	.17	.41
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	.19	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	.38	.33	.21
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	.17	0
University of Oslo	0	0	.17	0
Peru	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	.19	0	0
Poland	0	.38	.17	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	.38	.17	0
Spain	0	0	.17	.41
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	.21
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Sweden	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Gotenburg	0	0	.17	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	.21
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	.19	0	0
Switzerland	.77	.38	.33	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	.77	0	.33	0
Université de Genéve	0	.38	0	0
United States	6.12	8.25	16.80	20.91
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	.42
American University	.26	.19	0	1.04
Arizona State University	0	0	0	.21
Boston University	.26	0	0	.21
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	.17	0
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Claremont Graduate School	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Columbia University	0	.77	.83	.21
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	.77	0	0	.41
Cornell University	.26	0	.33	.21
Economic Development Institute	0	0	.17	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	.83
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	.19	.17	.41
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	0
Harvard University	1.02	1.15	2.33	2.48
Indiana University	0	.19	.17	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	.26	0	.67	.21
International Monetary Fund	0	.19	0	.21
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	.21
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Johns Hopkins University	.26	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	.19	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	.19	0	0
Massachusetts Instituteo of Technology (MIT)	0	0	.50	.62
Michigan State University	0	0	0	.21
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	.17	.62
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	.21
New York University	0	0	0	.21
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	.19	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.33	.62
Ohio State University	0	0	0	.21
Oregon State University	0	.19	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	.21
Princeton University	0	0	.33	.21
Purdue University	.26	0	0	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Rutgers University	.26	0	0	0
State University New York	0	.38	.33	0
Stanford University	0	1.15	1.83	1.86
Strathclyde University	0	0	.17	0
Syracuse University	0	.19	.17	0
Temple University	0	.19	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	.19	.17	.21
Tufts University	0	0	.17	.62
Tulane University	0	0	.17	0
United Nations International School	0	0	.17	.21
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	.77	.38	1.50	.41
University of Chicago	0	0	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	.41
University of Florida	0	.19	.50	0
University of Illinois	.26	.38	0	.21
University of Iowa	.26	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	.26	.19	.33	.21
University of Minnesota	0	0	.17	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.41
University of Nebraska	0	.19	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	.17	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	.83	1.04
University of Rochester	0	0	0	.21
University of Southern California	0	0	1.00	.21
University of Texas	0	.38	.33	.21
University of Virginia	0	0	0	.21
University of Wisconsin	.51	0	.83	.62
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	.38	0	0
Yale University	.51	.19	.33	.83
Venezuela	0	0	.17	.21
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	.17	0
Yugoslavia	0	.38	0	.21
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	.21
University of Belgrade	0	.19	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	.19	0	0
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	3.36

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4 (CONT'D)				
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional, México	0	0	0	3.70
Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	4.36	4.71
Columbia University, U.S.A.	0	2.41	1.56	.34
Escuela Normal Superior, México	2.94	1.85	2.18	2.36
Escuela Superior de Guerra, México	5.88	.61	0	.34
Harvard University, U.S.A.	5.88	3.70	4.36	4.04
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, México	0	4.32	.93	1.01
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	1.47	4.32	2.80	3.03
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, México	2.94	0	2.18	2.36
London School of Economics, Great Britain	4.41	3.08	3.11	2.36
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	.93	1.01
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	3.70	3.43	3.03
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH), México	0	1.85	2.18	.34
University of California, U.S.A.	4.41	1.23	2.80	.67
University of London, Great Britain	0	1.23	1.56	2.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México	19.11	18.52	16.51	13.47
Université de Paris, France	8.82	4.32	4.67	4.38
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	0	.61	1.56	1.68
University Southern California (USC), U.S.A.	0	0	1.87	.34
University of Victoria, Manchester, Great Britain	1.47	1.85	1.87	.34
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	2.94	0	1.56	1.01
Yale University, U.S.A.	2.94	.61	.62	1.35
Other	36.79	42.09	38.96	42.75
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE DATA BY COUNTRY OF STUDY				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mexico	33.82	42.59	39.56	46.46
Argentina	0	0	.31	0
Australia	1.47	.61	.31	0
Belgium	0	0	.31	.34
Brazil	0	0	0	.67
Canada	0	0	.31	.67
Chile	0	2.47	.93	.34
Ecuador	0	0	.31	0
France	13.23	8.02	8.41	6.73
Germany	1.47	.61	.93	.34
Germany (East)	0	0	.31	0
Great Britain	7.35	10.49	12.46	9.09
Italy	1.47	.61	.62	.67
Japan	0	1.23	.62	.67
Netherlands	1.47	1.85	.93	1.35
Norway	0	0	.31	0
Peru	0	.61	0	0
Poland	0	1.23	.31	0
Spain	0	0	.31	.67
Sweden	0	.61	.31	.34
Switzerland	4.41	1.23	.62	0
United States	35.29	26.54	31.46	34.00
Venezuela	0	0	.31	.34
Yugoslavia	0	1.23	0	.34

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Individuals whose biographical information indicates a master's degree, field of study, and country of study, but not the institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional represenation in the total.

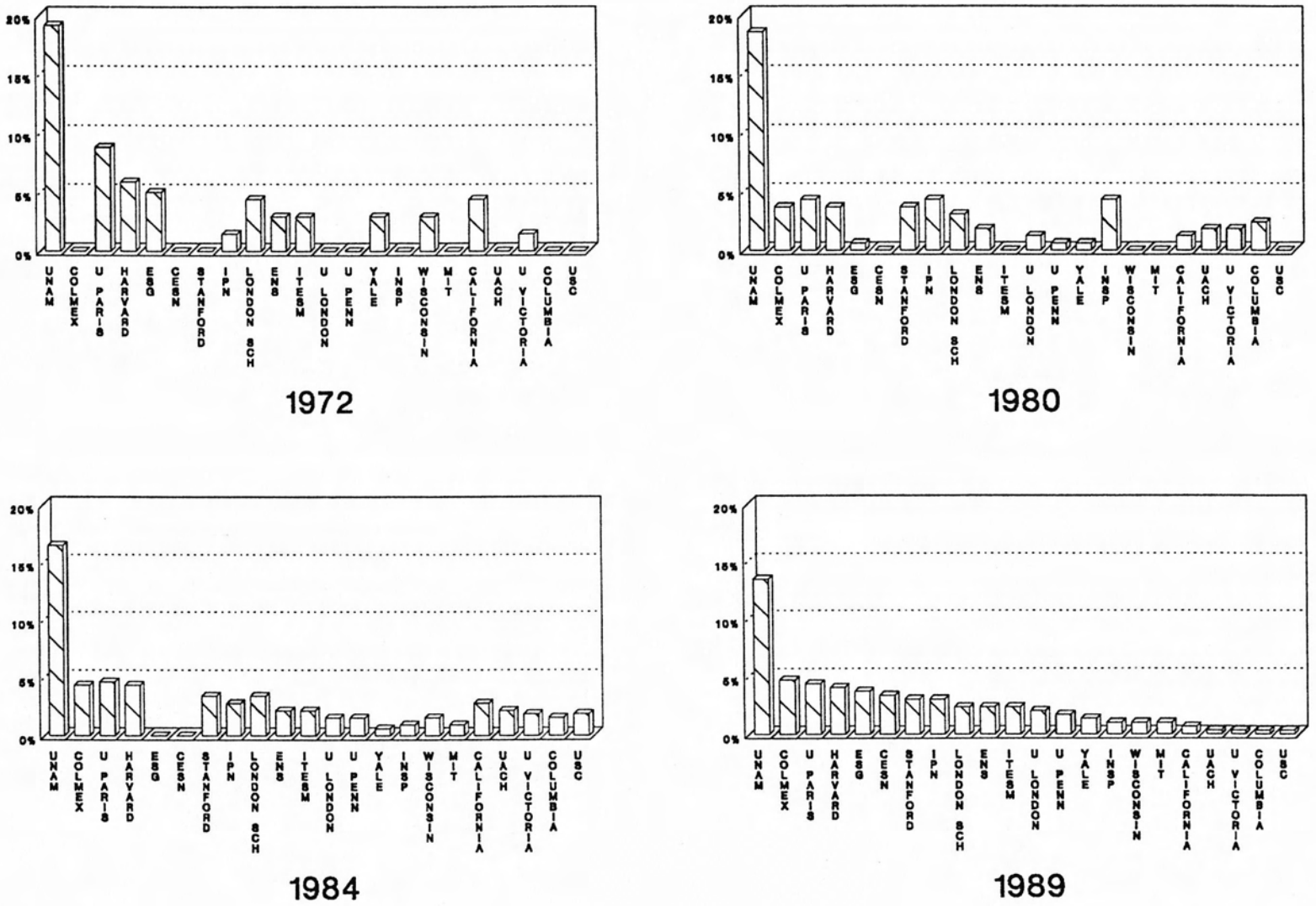
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:7

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

(%)

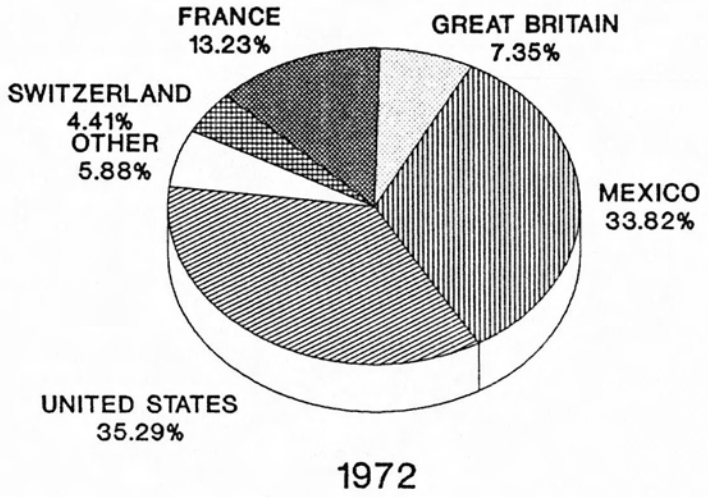
PART I. MASTER'S DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

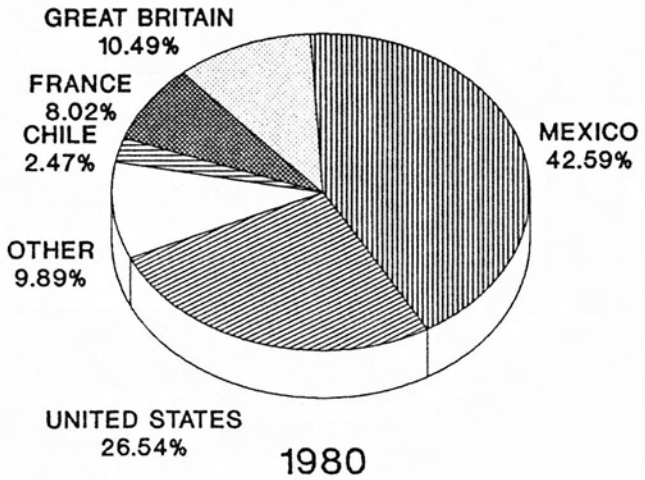


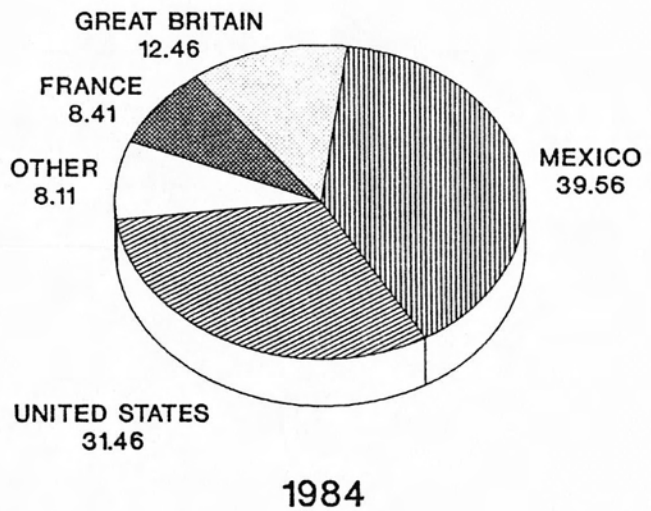
SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIa.

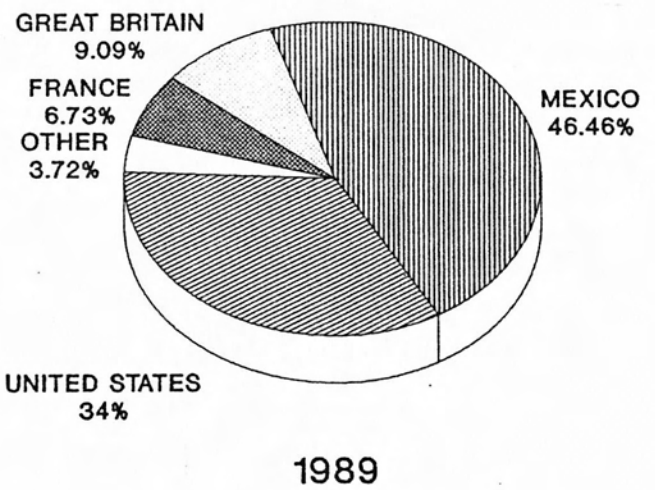
Figure B:7 (Continued)

PART II. MASTER'S DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIb.

Table B8

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total Higher Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	14	26	29	24
Not Available[3]	1	1	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	4
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	1
El Colegio de México	0	2	3	2
Escuela Normal Superior	0	1	3	2
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	1	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	1	2	3	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	1	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	11	19	20	14
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	10	28	64	59
Argentina	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	1	0	0
France	4	8	17	11
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	1	1
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	1	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	1	1	1
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	1
Université de Grenoble	0	1	0	1
Université de Montpellier	0	0	1	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	4	5	13	5
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	1	1
Germany	1	0	0	1
Georgaugust Universität	1	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	1
Great Britain	0	2	8	5
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	1
Oxford University	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	1
University of East Anglia	0	0	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	0
University of London	0	2	4	2
University of Sussex	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	1
Università degli Studi di Napoli	1	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	1	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	1	0	2	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	1	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	1	0
Spain	0	1	1	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	1	2	1
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	1	0
Université de Genéve	0	1	1	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1	0
University of Moscow	0	0	1	0
United States	3	14	32	40
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Columbia University	0	0	1	1
Cornell University	1	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	0	0	2
Harvard University	0	3	1	2
Illinois State University	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	3	3
New York University	0	0	0	2
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	1	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Stanford University	0	1	1	5
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	0	3	5	1
University of Chicago	0	1	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
University of Iowa	0	0	2	0
University of Michigan	0	1	1	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	1
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	3	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	1	1	5	2
Virginia State University	0	0	0	1
Yale University	0	0	2	4
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	6.16	10.35	15.49	17.20
MEXICO	3.57	4.99	4.82	4.96
Not Available[3]	.26	.19	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	.83
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	.21
El Colegio de México	0	.38	.50	.41
Escuela Normal Superior	0	.19	.50	.41
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	.26	.38	.50	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	2.81	3.65	3.34	2.90
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	2.55	5.37	10.64	12.21
Argentina	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	.19	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	.19	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	.19	0	0
France	1.02	1.54	2.83	2.28
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	.17	.21
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	.19	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	.19	.17	.21
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	.21
Université de Grenoble	0	.19	0	.21
Université de Montpellier	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	1.02	.96	2.16	1.04
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	.17	.21
Germany	.26	0	0	.21
Georgaugust Universität	.26	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	.21
Great Britain	0	.38	1.33	1.04
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	.21
Oxford University	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	.21
University of East Anglia	0	0	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	0
University of London	0	.38	.67	.41
University of Sussex	0	0	0	.21
Italy	.26	0	0	.21
Università degli Studi di Napoli	.26	0	0	.21
Japan	0	0	.17	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	.17	0
Netherlands	.26	0	.33	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	.17	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	.17	0
Spain	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	.19	.17	0
Switzerland	0	.19	.33	.21
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	.17	0
Université de Genéve	0	.19	.17	.21
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	.17	0
University of Moscow	0	0	.17	0
United States	.77	2.69	5.32	8.28
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Columbia University	0	0	.17	.21
Cornell University	.26	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	0	0	.41
Harvard University	0	.58	.17	.41
Illinois State University	0	0	0	.21

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.50	.62
New York University	0	0	0	.41
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.17	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Stanford University	0	.19	.17	1.04
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	0	.58	.83	.21
University of Chicago	0	.19	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	0
University of Illinois	.26	2	0	.21
University of Iowa	0	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	0	.19	.17	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.21
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	.50	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	.26	.19	.83	.41
Virginia State University	0	0	0	.21
Yale University	0	0	.33	.83
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION[4]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	4.82
El Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	3.23	2.41
Escuela Normal Superior, México	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Harvard University, U.S.A.	0	5.55	1.08	2.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	4.16	3.70	3.23	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	3.23	3.61
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	1.85	1.08	6.02
University of California, U.S.A.	0	5.55	5.37	1.20
University of Chicago, U.S.A.	0	1.85	2.15	4.82
University of London, Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	45.83	35.19	21.50	16.87
Université de Paris, France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	4.16	1.85	5.37	2.41
Yale University, U.S.A.	0	0	2.15	4.82
Other	29.19	20.40	21.50	28.93
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
México	58.33	48.15	31.18	28.71
Argentina	0	1.85	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1.85	0	0
France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
Germany	4.16	0	0	1.20
Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Italy	4.16	0	0	1.20
Japan	0	0	1.08	0
Netherlands	4.16	0	2.15	0
Spain	0	1.85	1.08	0
Switzerland	0	1.85	2.15	1.20
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1.08	0
United States	12.50	25.93	34.40	48.19

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Officials whose biographical information indicates a doctoral degree and field of study, without specifying institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

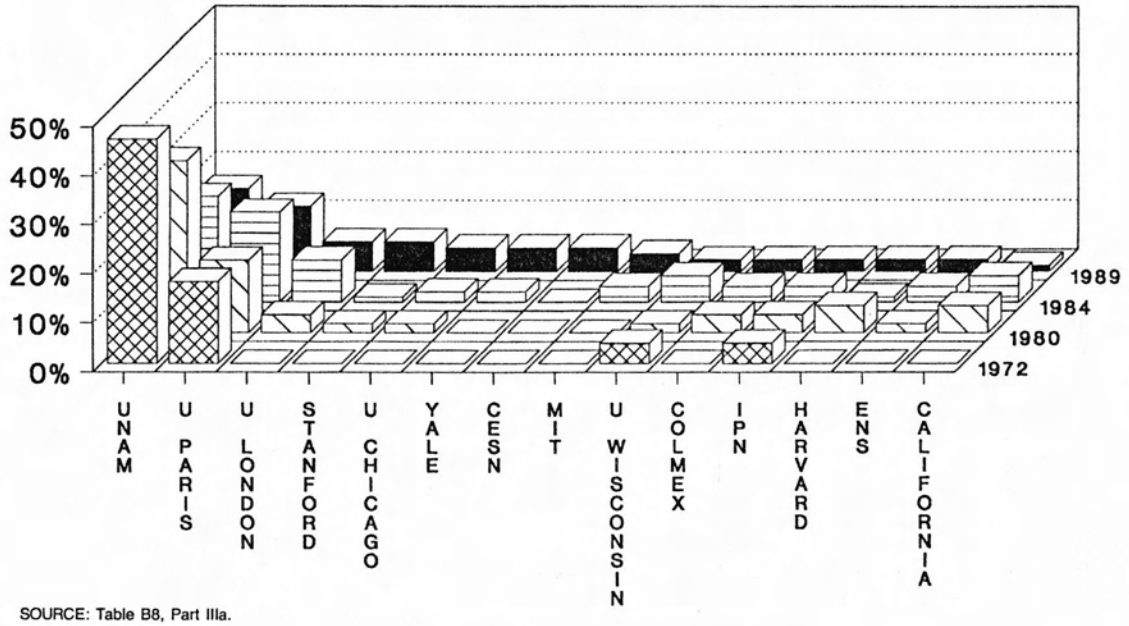
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City

Figure B:8

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

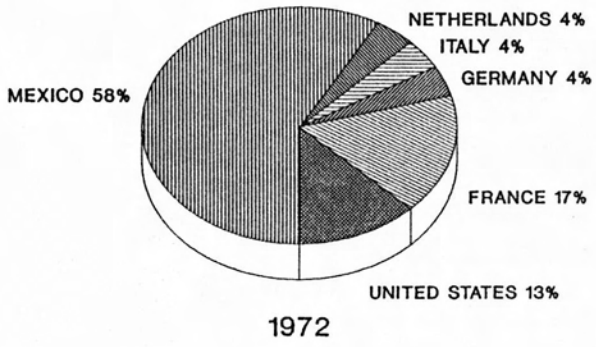
(%)

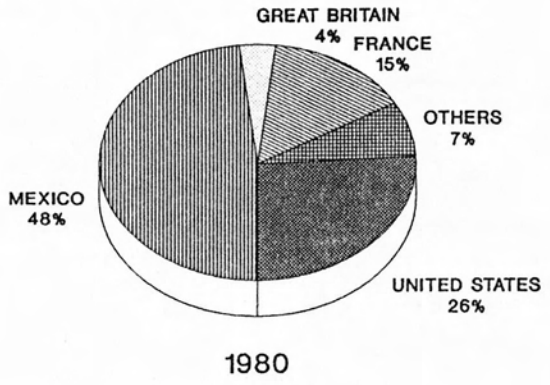
PART I. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

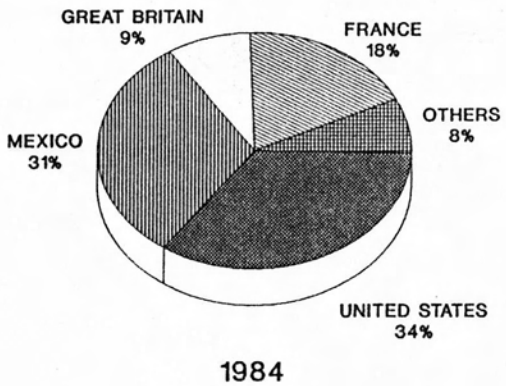


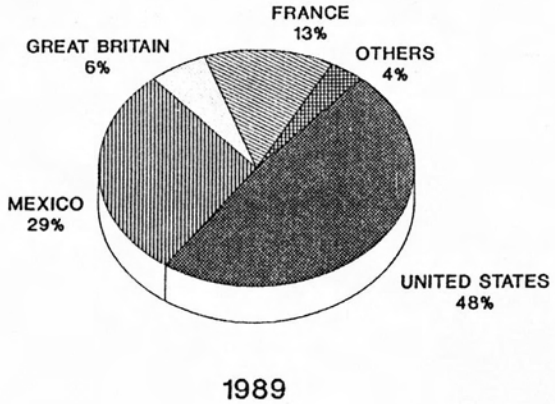
SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIa.

PART II. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIb.

Educational Backgrounds of Mexican High-Level Government Officials, 1972-89

ALFONSO GALINDO

James W. Wilkie, Carlos Alberto Contreras, and Christof Anders Weber, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America,* vol. 30, part 1 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1993).

The educational backgrounds of high-level officials in the Mexican public sector have undergone a major change in the last two decades. A new generation of public officials with advanced university training has replaced an earlier generation of administrators known for their political skills. This study presents time series data based on biographical information about Mexican public officials to show how the university training of officials in the Mexican central government evolved between 1972 and 1989.[1]

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AUTHOR'S NOTE: The author wishes to thank Dr. James W. Wilkie for directing his research at UCLA; the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico (CONACYT) for a grant to finance the research for this project; David E. Lorey, Enrique Ochoa, Chris Weber, and Guillermina Urbano for patiently reviewing earlier drafts of this essay; and Jaime González, Antonio Galindo, and Luis Antonio Mendoza for their assistance with various phases of the data processing.

[1]Recent studies of Mexico's public officials include: Miguel Angel Centeno and Sylvia Maxfield, "The Marriage of Finance and Order: Changes in the Mexican Political Elite," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, vol. 24, part 1 (February 1992), pp. 57–85; Roderic Ai Camp, "Camarillas in Mexican Politics: The Case of the Salinas Cabinet," *Mexican Studies/ Estudios Mexicanos*, vol. 6, no. 1 (Winter 1990), pp. 85–107; R. Hernández-Rodríguez, "Los hombres del Presidente De la Madrid," *Foro Internacional*, vol. 28, no. 1 (July-September 1987); Gilberto Ramírez Jácome and Emilio Salim Cabrera, *La clase política mexicana* (México, D.F.: EDAMEX, 1987); and José R. Castelazo, *Nuestra clase gobernante* (México, D.F.: Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1985).

For early works on the Mexican political class and its formation, see Peter H. Smith, *The Labyrinth of Power* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexico's Leaders: Their Education and Recruitment* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1980); and idem, *The Making of a Government: The Socialization of Political Leaders in Post-Revolutionary Mexico* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1981).

Methodology

This study considers the presidential administrations of Luis Echeverría (1970–76), José López Portillo (1976–82), Miguel de la Madrid (1982–88), and Carlos Salinas de Gortari (1988–94), and focuses on one year from each of the four presidential terms (1972, 1980, 1984, and 1989). These years are those in which official directories of the Mexican government were published.[2]

The sources for the study include, from a United States view, Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1975, Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981,* and *Who's Who in Mexico Today.* The Mexican sources are *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México,* the three editions of *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (1984, 1987, and 1989), the biographical appendix in Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982" (undergraduate thesis ITAM, 1982), and unpublished studies of the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública in Mexico City.

To develop the time series, I chose a representative sample of individuals who held the post of Director General or higher in the Mexican central government.[3] I created a list of the appointees

[2]See *Directorio del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Secretaría de la Presidencia, 1972); and *Directorio de la administración pública centralizada y paraestatal* (México, D.F.: Coordinación General de Comunicación Social de la Presidencia de la República, 1980, 1984, 1987, and 1989).

[3]The sample includes the position of President and those of Secretario, Subsecretario, Oficial Mayor, and Director General in each of the agencies which form the central federal government of Mexico. The agencies considered are those instituted by the Ley de Secretarías y Departamentos de Estado of 1958 and the Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal of December 1976 (amended in 1982 and 1991) (Statute of the Federal Administration), article 26, which, until December 1991, provided for the creation of 18 federal min-

The second problem pertains to categorizing the military professions. The biographers do not agree upon the classification of degrees awarded by military institutions. The *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* even uses different classification criteria from one edition to the next because of changes in methodology. For these cases, I have chosen to use the information as found in the most recent biography of each individual, rather than introducing an exogenous parameter for the classification of this information.

Development of the Series

The time series are presented in Tables B1–B8 and Figures B:1–B:8. Part I of each table shows absolute data; Part II shows percentage data relative to the total number of high-level administrative officials; and Part III shows percentage data relative to the particular subject of the table. For example, Table B3 gives the total number of high-level administrative officials. Part I lists the number of undergraduate degrees, by field, earned by them. (Some individuals earned more than one degree.) Part II shows the percentage of total officials who hold degrees, by field. Part III shows the distribution of degrees by principal field. To simplify the analysis, Part III of each table aggregates categories that account for less than 1 percent.

In the tables pertaining to institutions where master's and doctoral degrees were earned, Part III is divided into two sections (*a* and *b*). The first presents data on specific institutions and the second on the country of study.

Discussion of the Data

The data illustrate a trend, at least from 1972 on, to recruit individuals with university degrees for high-level positions in the Mexican government. Whereas in 1972, 4.6 percent of the people holding posts in the sample had no degree, 72.6 percent had an undergraduate degree, and only 22.7 percent had a graduate degree; by 1989, only 1.4 percent had no degree, 44 percent had at least an undergraduate degree, and 54 percent had a master's degree or doctorate. (See Table B1 and Figure B:2.)

In 1989, officials continued to study the same 12 fields as they did in 1972, but the percentage of graduates from each field in government had changed. In 1972, 32 percent of all professionals in the sample were lawyers, 27 percent were engineers, and only 8 percent were economists. By 1989, 20 percent were lawyers, 20 percent were economists, and 18 percent were engineers, accounting for almost 60 percent of the sample. Graduates from programs in accounting, agriculture, architecture, business, education, international relations, medicine, military sciences, and political science and public administration accounted for a little more than 30 percent, and only 10 percent of the officials held undergraduate degrees in other fields.[5] (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)

The data are complex. On the one hand, officials with undergraduate degrees in economics, business, and military sciences have more opportunities in government today than in 1972. On the other hand, opportunities for lawyers and teachers have decreased. Accountants rose to a peak of 9 percent in 1984, and decreased to 5 percent in 1989. The other professions have maintained a more or less stable share, with political scientists showing an unstable pattern. (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)[6]

With regard to master's degrees, the main fields of study have increased from 15 to 19. The data show an irregular pattern for individuals who earned a master's degree in applied sciences, engineering, medicine, and military sciences. The percentage of graduates in law and international relations decreased (i.e., law decreased from 16 percent to 7 percent in the 1972–89 period), while the percentage in business and public administration increased (the most important being the latter, which rose from 4 percent to 12 percent). The dominant field, economics, has maintained a rather steady percentage. (See Table B4 and Figure B:4.)

[5]A combined undergraduate degree in political science and public administration is customarily granted by Mexican universities.

[6]Contrast these findings on the political elite with those on the general student population found in David E. Lorey, *The Rise of the Professions in Twentieth-Century Mexico* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1992) and his *The University System and Economic Development in Mexico since 1929* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming).

With regard to doctoral degrees, in 1972 officials held degrees in 7 fields, but by 1989 officials held degrees in 15 fields. Graduates in economics increased their participation in government from 12.5 percent in 1972 to 34 percent in 1989, and those in public administration from 4 percent to 6 percent. Conversely, agriculture declined from 12.5 percent to 1 percent; engineering from 12.5 percent to 2 percent; and law from 42 percent to 14 percent. (See Table B5 and Figure B:5.)

Data on educational institutions shows that in 1972, at the undergraduate level, 66 percent of the officials had graduated from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), compared with 47 percent in 1989. In 1989, while UNAM continued to be the most important source of recruitment, the decrease might be the result of increasing prestige of rival institutions, particularly small, private ones. The participation of graduates from other universities has increased, as observed in the cases of Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), 7 percent; Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA), 5 percent; and Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), 5 percent. However, their share continues to be relatively small. Graduates from institutions abroad are few (Table B6 and Figure B:6) because most scholarships granted for international studies are for graduate work.

A greater diversification in institutions occurs at the master's degree level. In 1972, 64 percent of the master's degree studies took place at 12 institutions, whereas in 1989, 23 institutions accounted for 58 percent. Although UNAM also leads this category, it dropped from 19 percent in 1972 to 13 percent in 1989. The second most important institution, El Colegio de México, provides 5 percent of the total, whereas in 1972 none of the government officials in the sample had studied there. The Université de Paris maintains third place, having dropped from 8.8 percent in 1972 to 4.4 percent in 1989. Similarly, Harvard University, in fourth place, decreased from 5.9 percent in 1972 to 4 percent in 1989. Only three other institutions have participated with more than 3 percent: Stanford University rose from 0 in 1972 to 3.7 percent in 1980 and later decreased to 3 percent in 1989; Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN) grew from 1.5 percent in 1972 to 4.5 percent in 1980 and declined to 3 percent in 1989; and London School of Economics decreased from 4.5 percent in 1972 to 2.5 percent in 1989. (See Table B5 and Figure B:7.)

The Escuela Superior de Guerra is a special case. Data show that 5.9 percent of the high-level administrative officials received their master's degrees from this institution in 1972, whereas the entries from the other three years show less than 1 percent. The methodological problems regarding military degrees, explained above, account for this inconsistency.

Mexican officials traditionally have earned their master's degrees in Mexico, the United States, France, and Great Britain. Institutions in these countries grant more than 90 percent of the total master's degrees. In 1972, 35 percent of the master's degrees were granted in the United States, followed by 34 percent in Mexico, 13 percent in France, and 7 percent in Great Britain. In 1980, however, 43 percent of the officials received master's degrees from Mexican institutions, 27 percent from United States institutions, 11 percent from British institutions, and 8 percent from French institutions. By 1984, the percentage of master's degrees granted in Mexico, the United States, Great Britain, and France stood at 40 percent, 32 percent, 13 percent, and 9 percent respectively. Finally, in 1989, the distribution of master's degrees granted was as follows: Mexico, 47 percent; United States, 34 percent; Great Britain, 9 percent; and France, 7 percent. (See Table B7 and Figure B:7.)

With regard to doctoral studies granted by institution, 70 percent to 80 percent are customarily earned at 14 universities. In 1972, 4 schools granted 71 percent of the total number of degrees (UNAM, 46 percent; Université de Paris, 17 percent; IPN, 4 percent; and University of Wisconsin, 4 percent). By 1980, UNAM's share had decreased to 35 percent, followed by Université de Paris with 14.81 percent, Harvard University and University of California with nearly 6 percent each, and El Colegio de México, IPN, and the University of London, 4 percent. In 1984, 22 percent of the doctoral degrees were from UNAM, 18 percent from Université de Paris, 9 percent from the University of London, and University of California and University of Wisconsin 5 percent each. By 1989, the ranking was: UNAM, 17 percent; Université de Paris, 13 percent; Stanford University and University of London, 6 percent each; the University of Chicago and Yale University, 5 percent each; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 4 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

With regard to doctoral degrees by country, in 1972 the distribution was Mexico, 58 percent; France, 17 percent; and the United States, 12.5 percent. By 1980, the percentages had changed to Mexico, 48 percent; United States, 21 percent; France, 15 percent; and Great Britain, 4 percent. In 1984, more people had pursued doctoral studies at universities in the United States than in Mexican, French, and British institutions (35, 31, 15 and 9 percent respectively). In 1989, doctoral degrees awarded in the United States accounted for 48 percent of the total, those awarded in Mexico totaled 29 percent, those earned at French institutions 13 percent, and those from British universities 6 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

Conclusions

The data presented here illustrate important changes in the academic preparation of Mexican government officials in the past two decades. From 1972 to 1989 the percentage of high-level officials with no university training decreased from 4.6 percent to 1.4 percent, while the percentage of those holding master's degrees rose from 15 percent to 37 percent. During the same period, the percentage of officials with doctoral degrees increased by 10 percent (from 7.8 percent in 1972 to 17.2 percent in 1989).

During the same period, professions and specializations related to economics and management thrived in contrast to nontechnical careers like law and education, the traditional professions of high-level administrative officials in previous years. Whereas UNAM continues to be the leading provider of university graduates to the government, other institutions are also flourishing in Mexico. Participation of graduates from universities abroad is still incipient, however. From 1972 to 1989, institutions in the United States replaced those in France and Mexico as providers of graduate training for high-level government officials.

Discussion of the causes and consequences of these changes is beyond the scope of this essay. It is hoped, however, that the data offered here will facilitate the work of scholars who seek to understand the nature of leadership in Mexico.

APPENDIX

Abbreviations for Educational Institutions Used in Figures

CALIFORNIA	University of California (all campuses)
CESN	Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales
CHAPINGO	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
COLMEX	El Colegio de México
COLUMBIA	Columbia University
ENS	Escuela Normal Superior
ESG	Escuela Superior de Guerra
HARVARD	Harvard University
IBERO	Universidad Iberoamericana
INSP	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública
IPN	Instituto Politécnico Nacional
ITAM	Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
ITESM	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
LONDON SCH	London School of Economics
MILITAR	Colegio Militar Nacional
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NAVAL	Escuela Naval Militar
NORMAL	Regional school for teachers
STANFORD	Stanford University
U CHICAGO	University of Chicago
U LONDON	University of London
U PARIS	Université de Paris
U PENN	University of Pennsylvania
U VICTORIA	University of Victoria (Manchester)
UACH	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
USC	University of Southern California
WISCONSIN	University of Wisconsin
YALE	Yale University

Table B1

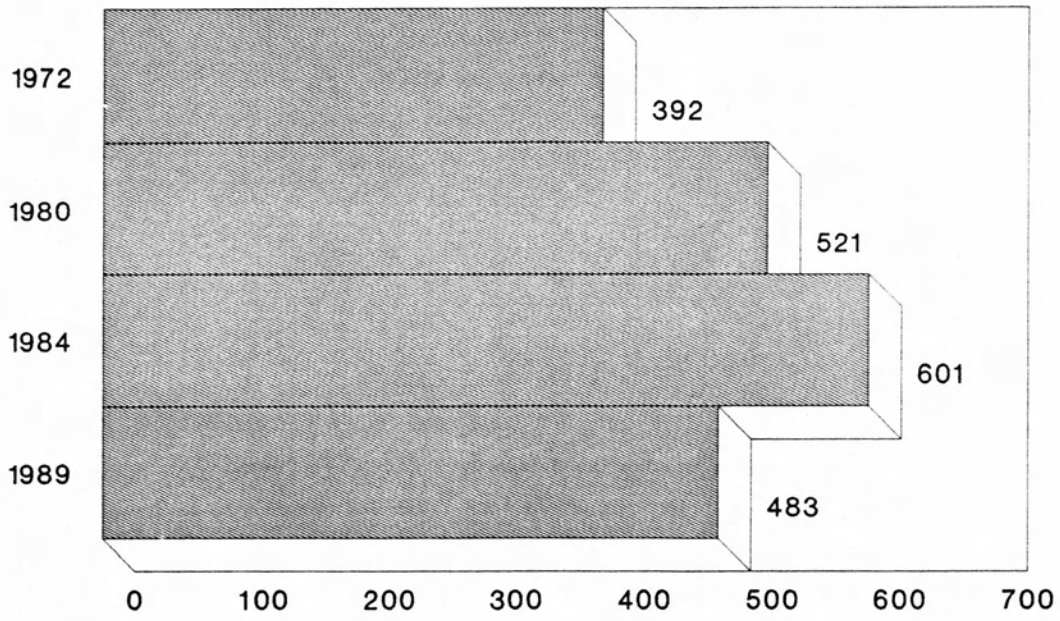
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	24	54	93	83
Master's Degree	47	114	187	179
Undergraduate Degree	230	310	306	214
No Degree	14	14	15	7
Not Available[2]	77	29	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	6.13	10.36	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	11.98	21.88	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	58.67	59.50	50.91	44.30
No Degree	3.58	2.69	2.50	1.45
Not Available[2]	19.64	5.57	0	0
PART III. ADJUSTED PERCENTAGE DATA[2]				
Doctoral Degree	7.76	10.97	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	14.98	23.17	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	72.65	62.99	50.91	44.30
No Degree	4.61	2.87	2.50	1.45

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. "Not Available" data redistributed to the other four categories according to their proportional representation in the total.

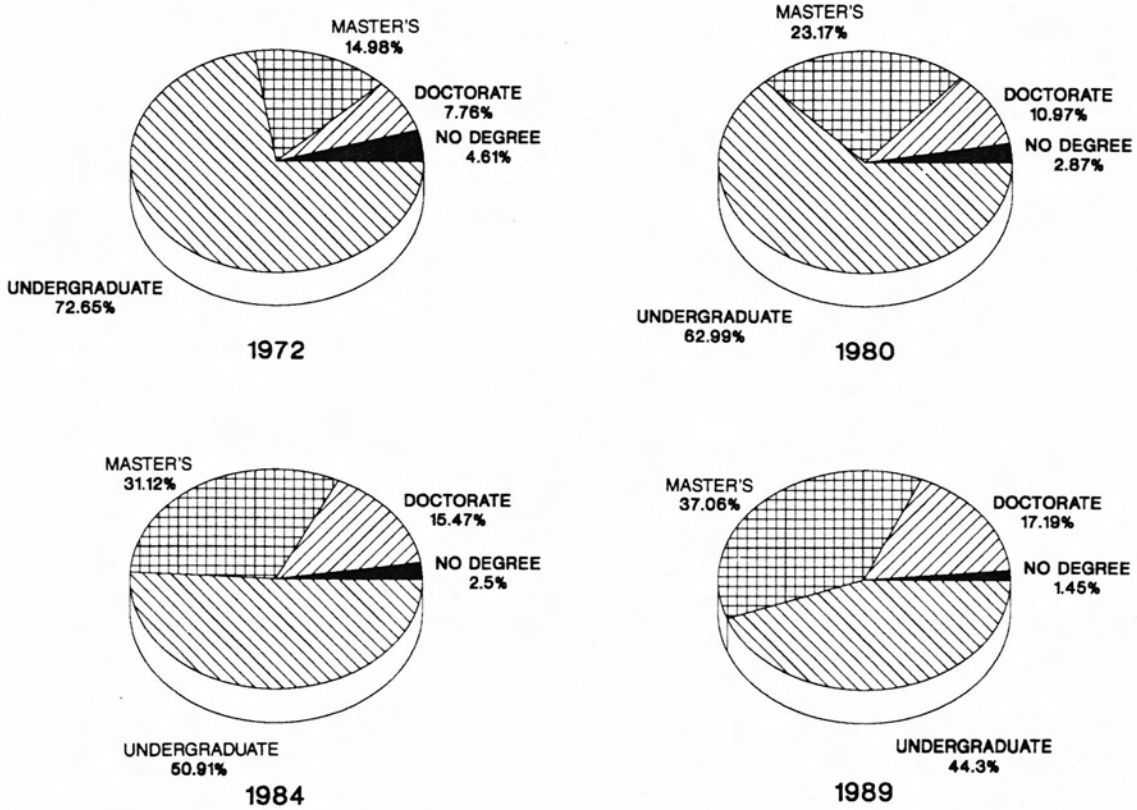
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:1
HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MEXICO, 1972–89
(N)



SOURCE: Table B1.

Figure B:2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89
(%)



SOURCE: Table B1, Part III.

Table B2

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH MORE THAN ONE BACHELOR'S OR MASTER'S DEGREE, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	1	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	2	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	2	10	6
2 Master Degrees	0	6	41	41
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	2	2	2
2 Bachelor's Degrees	8	11	44	37
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	.17	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	.33	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	.38	1.66	1.24
2 Master's Degrees	0	1.15	6.82	8.49
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	.38	.33	.41
2 Bachelor's Degrees	2.04	2.11	7.32	7.66

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Table B3

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Not Available[2]	12	18	0	0
Accounting	14	42	56	28
Agricultural Engineering	12	20	28	11
Anthropology	2	2	3	2
Architecture	7	15	17	13
Aviation	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	2	6	0
Business Administration	1	7	29	25
Chemistry	2	2	1	1
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	1
Communication and Information Sciences	1	1	8	2
Computer Sciences	0	0	1	1
Dentistry	0	1	0	0
Economics	23	82	98	101
Education	19	18	15	11
Engineering	80	83	108	90
Geography	0	1	0	0
History	1	1	4	4
Industrial Design	0	0	0	1
Industrial Relations	0	2	5	5
International Relations	4	9	18	14
Journalism	0	2	3	3
Law	95	117	140	101
Literature	0	0	1	0
Marketing	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	1	2	5	11
Medicine	18	36	24	23
Meteorology	0	1	1	0
Military Degree	8	8	24	30
Motion Pictures	0	0	1	1

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Philosophy	1	5	6	2
Physical Education	0	0	1	0
Physics	0	1	6	5
Political Science and Public Administration	1	9	6	19
Psychology	0	2	4	3
Public Relations	0	1	0	0
Sociology	0	0	4	3
Tourism	0	0	1	1
Veterinary	7	3	7	2
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	78.81	94.54	105.27[4]	106.75[4]
Not Available[2]	3.06	3.45	0	0
Accounting	3.57	8.06	9.31	5.79
Agricultural Engineering	3.06	3.83	4.65	2.27
Anthropology	.51	.38	.50	.41
Architecture	1.78	2.87	2.82	2.69
Aviation	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	.38	1.00	0
Business Administration	.26	1.34	4.82	5.17
Chemistry	.51	.38	.17	.21
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	.21
Communication and Information Sciences	.26	.19	1.33	.41
Computer Sciences	0	0	.17	.21
Dentistry	0	.19	0	0
Economics	5.86	15.73	16.30	20.91
Education	4.84	3.45	2.50	2.27
Engineering	20.40	15.93	17.97	18.63
Geography	0	.19	0	0
History	.26	.19	.67	.82
Industrial Design	0	0	0	.21
Industrial Relations	0	.38	.83	1.04
International Relations	1.02	1.73	2.99	2.89
Journalism	0	.38	.50	.62
Law	24.23	22.45	23.29	20.91
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	.38	.83	2.27
Medicine	4.59	6.90	3.99	4.76
Meteorology	0	.19	.17	0
Military Degree	2.04	1.54	3.99	6.21
Motion Pictures	0	0	.17	.21
Philosophy	.26	.96	1.00	.41
Physical Education	0	0	.17	0
Physics	0	.19	1.00	1.04
Political Science and Public Administration	.26	1.73	1.00	3.93
Psychology	0	.38	.67	.62
Public Relations	0	.19	0	0
Sociology	0	0	.67	.62
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Veterinary	1.78	.58	1.16	.41
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Accounting	4.85	8.72	8.85	5.42
Agricultural Engineering	4.20	4.25	4.42	2.13
Architecture	2.60	3.24	2.68	2.52
Business Administration	.32	1.41	4.58	4.84
Economics	7.76	17.24	15.48	19.57
Education	6.47	3.85	2.37	2.13
Engineering	26.53	17.44	17.06	17.44
International Relations	1.29	2.02	2.84	2.71
Law	31.71	24.54	22.11	19.57
Medicine	6.14	7.50	3.79	4.45
Military Degree	2.91	1.82	3.79	5.81

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Political Science and Public Administration	.32	2.02	.95	3.68
Others	4.90	5.95	11.08	9.73

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying field.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

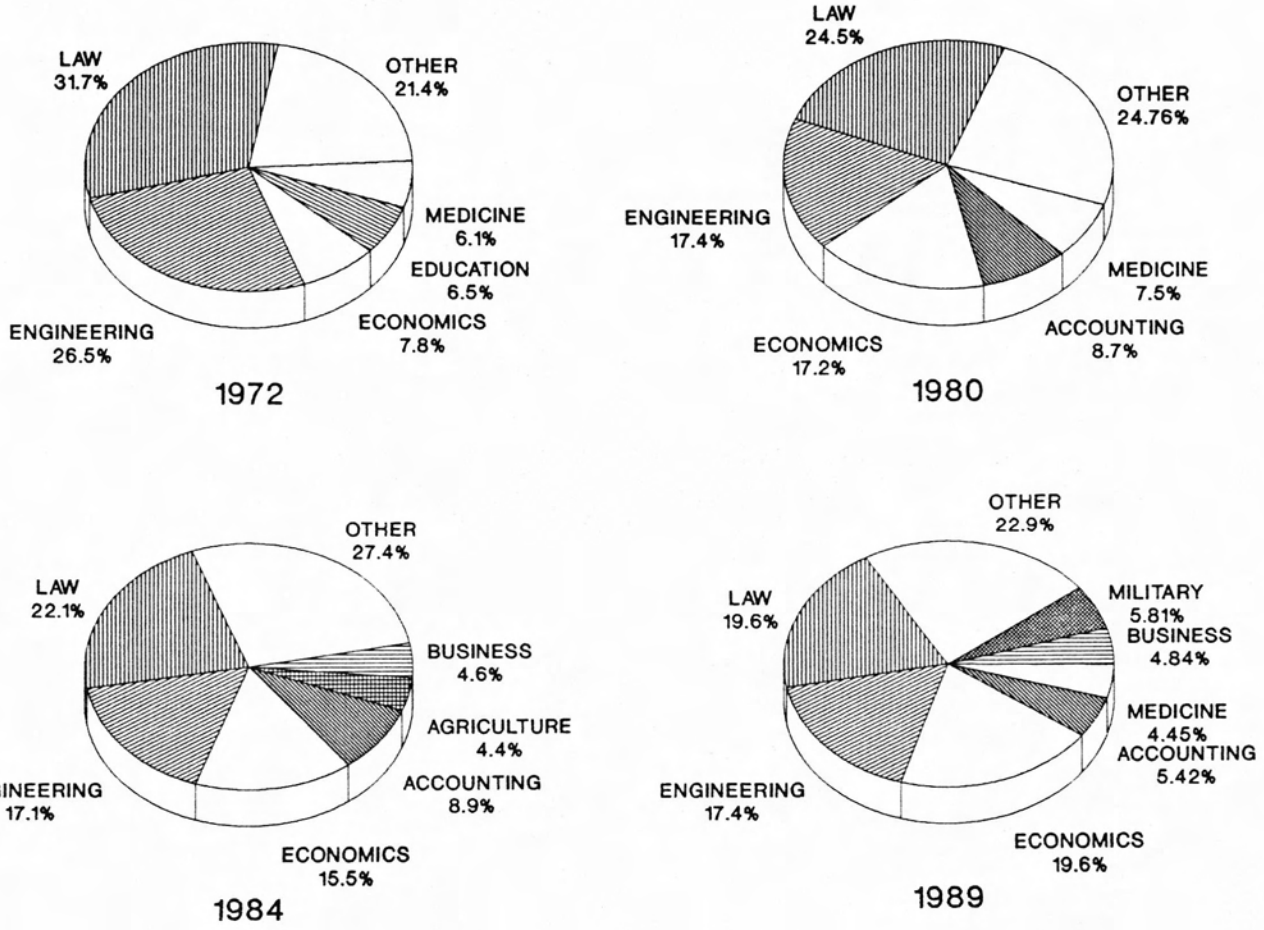
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramirez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:3

PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B3, Part III.

MAST[illegible] DEGREES [illegible] CLASS, BY FIELD, 1977–88

Category	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total High-Level Administrative [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Master's Degrees[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communication and Inform[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Computer Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economics	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	44
Engineering	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	16
Environmental Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forestry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
History	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Human Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin American Studies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Law	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Literature	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marketing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mathematics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Military	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29
Oceanography and Sea [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Operations Research	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Pedagogy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philosophy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Planning and Evaluation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychiatry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Economy and Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Science	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Finances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Health	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regional Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Social Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sociology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soil Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technology Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tourism	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zoology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICERS				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Communication and Information Sciences	0	.38	.33	.21
Computer Sciences	0	.38	.83	.21
Demography	0	.19	.50	0
Ecology	0	0	.17	0
Economics	2.80	4.41	9.15	9.11
Engineering	1.27	3.83	3.82	3.31
Environmental Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Forestry	.26	.58	.33	0
Geography	0	0	.17	0
History	.26	.19	.50	1.45
Human Development	0	0	.17	0
Industrial Development	0	.19	.17	0
Industrial Relations	0	0	.33	.41
International Relations	1.02	1.73	1.66	1.24
International Trade	0	.19	0	.21
Latin American Studies	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.80	2.49	3.99	4.35
Literature	0	.38	.33	0
Management	0	.38	.50	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	0	.50	.41
Medicine	1.02	3.07	1.99	3.11
Military	2.04	.19	1.00	6.00
Oceanography and Sea Resources	0	.19	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.50	1.04
Pedagogy	.26	.38	.83	.83
Philosophy	0	.38	.17	.62
Physics	.26	0	.17	.83
Planning and Evaluation	.26	.96	1.99	2.69
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Psychology	0	.19	.17	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.62
Political Science	.26	1.15	1.33	1.24
Public Administration	.76	1.73	4.49	7.25
Public Finances	0	.38	.83	2.28
Public Health	.26	1.34	.83	1.04
Regional Development	0	0	.33	.21
Social Sciences	.26	.38	.17	0
Sociology	0	0	.50	1.45
Soil Sciences	0	.38	.33	0
Technology Management	0	.19	.17	0
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Transportation Planning	0	.19	.17	.21
Urban Planning	.26	.58	1.83	1.86
Water Administration	0	0	.33	0
Zoology	.26	.19	0	.21
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agricultural Sciences and Economics	2.94	1.23	1.87	2.70
Applied Sciences	4.41	2.47	7.79	2.36
Architecture	1.47	.62	.93	1.68
Business Administration	0	2.47	5.60	4.04
Economics	16.18	14.20	17.13	14.81
Engineering	7.35	12.34	7.16	5.38
History	1.47	.62	.93	2.36
International Relations	5.88	5.55	3.12	2.02
Law	16.18	8.02	7.48	7.07
Medicine	5.88	9.88	3.74	5.05
Military	11.76	.62	1.87	9.76
Operations Research	0	0	.93	1.68
Planning and Evaluation	1.47	3.08	3.74	4.37
Political Science	1.47	3.70	2.49	2.02
Public Administration	4.41	5.55	8.41	11.78
Public Finances	0	1.23	1.56	3.70
Public Health	1.47	4.32	1.56	1.68
Sociology	0	0	.93	2.36

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Urban Planning	1.47	1.85	3.43	3.03
Others	16.19	22.25	19.33	12.15

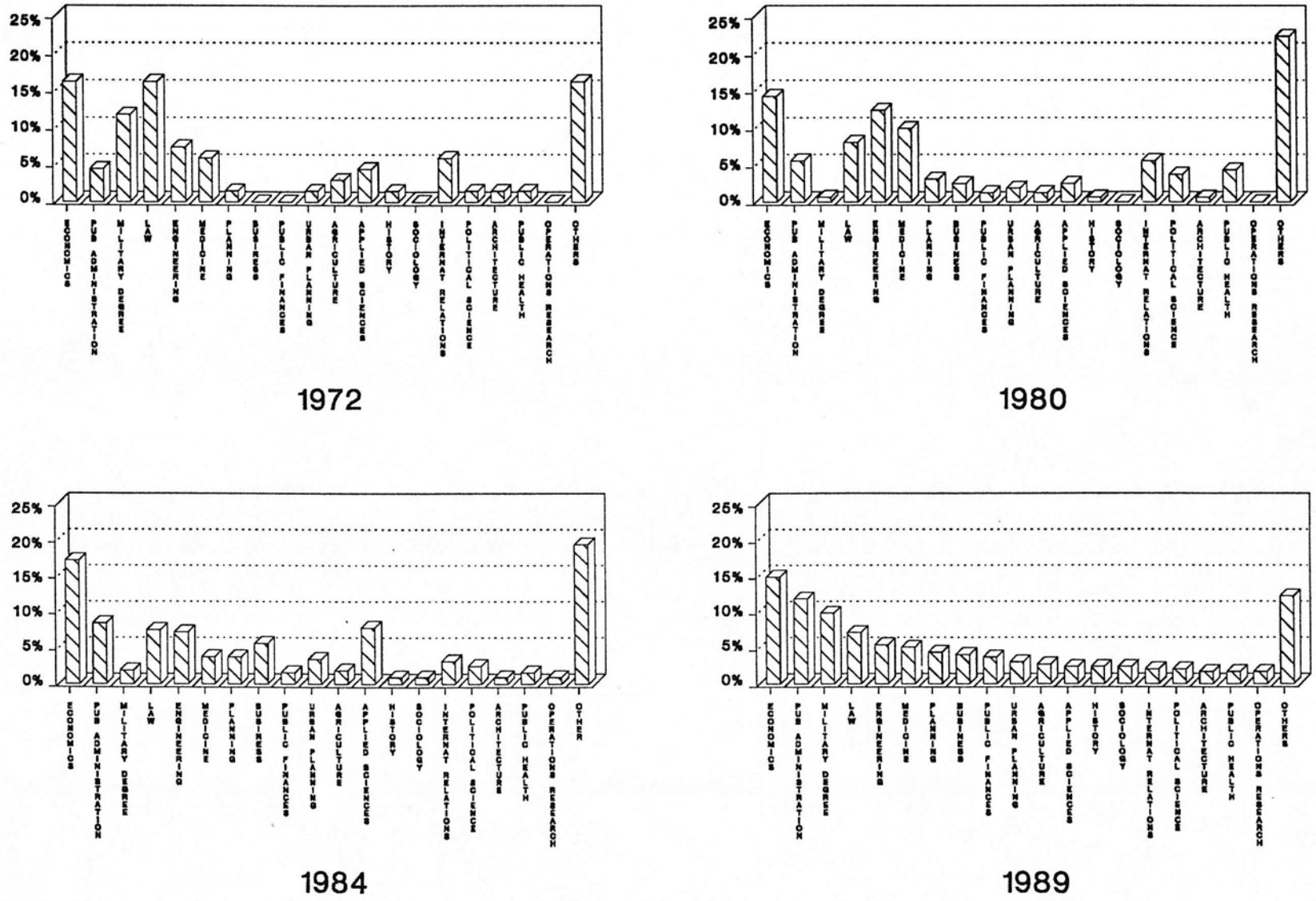
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:4

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B4, Part III.

Table B5

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE VALUE				
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	1	0
Administration Sciences	1	1	3	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	2
Agricultural Sciences	3	1	0	1
Anthropology	1	1	1	1
Applied Sciences	0	0	6	4
Architecture	0	0	0	1
Biochemistry	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	0	2	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	1
Chemistry	0	0	2	0
Economics	3	8	22	28
Demography	0	0	1	1
Engineering	3	5	4	2
Fishery Sciences	0	1	0	0
History	0	1	2	3
International Relations	0	1	3	2
Law	10	16	14	12
Linguistics	0	1	1	0
Literature	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	0	1	1	0
Medicine	1	3	1	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	1
Microbiology	0	1	0	0
Military	0	1	0	4
Oceanography	0	0	1	0
Operations Research	0	0	2	2
Pedagogy	0	2	4	2
Philosophy	1	0	0	2
Physics	0	0	3	2
Political Economy and Government	0	1	1	1
Political Science	0	2	5	1
Psychology	0	0	1	0
Psychiatry	0	0	1	0
Public Administration	1	2	3	5
Public Finance	0	0	0	1
Public Health	0	1	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	1
Sociology	0	1	3	1
Soil Sciences	0	1	1	0
Urban Planning	0	1	0	0
Veterinary	0	1	1	0
Water Administration	0	0	1	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	6.16	10.33	15.52	17.19
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	.17	0
Administration Sciences	.26	.19	.50	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	.41
Agriculture	.77	.19	0	.21
Anthropology	.26	.19	.17	.21
Applied Sciences	0	0	1.00	.83
Architecture	0	0	0	.21
Biochemistry	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	0	.33	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	.21
Chemistry	0	0	.33	0
Economics	.77	1.54	3.66	5.80
Demography	0	0	.17	.21
Engineering	.77	.96	.67	.41
Fishery Sciences	0	.19	0	0
History	0	.19	.33	.62
International Relations	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.55	3.07	2.32	2.48
Linguistics	0	.19	.17	0
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	0	.19	.17	0
Medicine	.26	.58	.17	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	.21

Table B5 (Continued)

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Microbiology	0	.19	0	0
Military	0	.19	0	.82
Oceanography	0	0	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.33	.41
Pedagogy	0	.38	.67	.41
Philosophy	.26	0	0	.41
Physics	0	0	.50	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.21
Political Science	0	.38	.83	.21
Psychology	0	0	.17	0
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Public Administration	.26	.38	.50	1.04
Public Finance	0	0	0	.21
Public Health	0	.19	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	.21
Sociology	0	.19	.50	.21
Soil Sciences	0	.19	.17	0
Urban Planning	0	.19	0	0
Veterinary	0	.19	.17	0
Water Administration	0	0	.17	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOCTORAL DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Administration Sciences	4.16	1.85	3.23	0
Agricultural Sciences	12.50	1.85	0	1.20
Applied Sciences	0	0	6.45	4.82
Economics	12.50	14.81	23.66	33.73
Engineering	12.50	9.26	4.30	2.41
History	0	1.85	2.15	3.61
International Relations	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Law	41.60	29.63	15.05	14.46
Medicine	4.16	5.55	1.08	0
Military	0	1.85	0	4.82
Pedagogy	0	3.70	4.30	2.41
Physics	0	0	3.23	2.41
Political Science	0	3.70	5.38	1.20
Public Administration	4.16	3.70	3.23	6.02
Sociology	0	1.85	3.23	1.20
Others	8.42	18.55	21.48	19.30

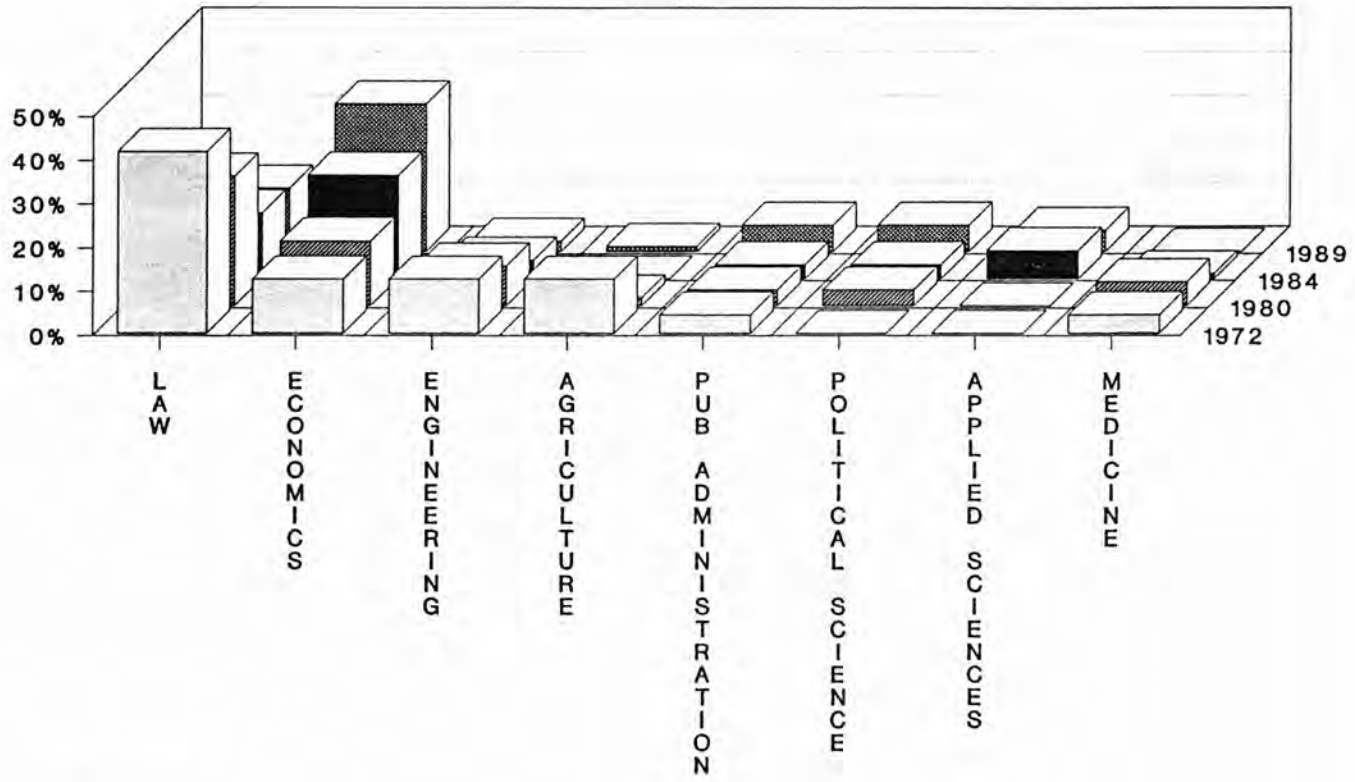
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:5

PRINCIPAL DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–90

(%)



SOURCE: Table B5, Part III.

Table B6

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	305	482	615[a]	509[a]
Not Available[2]	66	58	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	1	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	1	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	9	13	26	28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	1	3	8	7
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	2	3	1
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	1	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	1
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	1	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	1	5	6	5
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	3	3
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	1	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	2	0	2	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	1	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	1	3	1
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	1	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	2	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	6	12	12	33
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	4	3
Escuela Normal Superior	17	7	8	6
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	1	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	2	5	4	3
Escuelas Normales Estatales	1	5	6	6
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	1	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	11	18	40	34
Instituto Regiomontano	0	1	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	1	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	4	5	15	28
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	1	2	9	5
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	1	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	2	2	6
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	10	9	24	8
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	1	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	1	3	2
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	1	3
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	1	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	1	8	12	10
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	2	0	1	2
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	3	3	5	1
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	2	2	2
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	1	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	2	4	4	5
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	1	1	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	1	5	6	7
Universidad de Las Américas	0	0	1	2
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Valle de México	0	2	2	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	8	21	26
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	1	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	1	0
Universidad La Salle	0	3	6	5

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	162	285	361	245
Universidad Tecnológica de México (UTM)	0	0	0	1
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	4	11	18	7
Belgium	0	1	1	0
Université de Louvain	0	1	1	0
Canada	0	1	1	0
McGill University	0	1	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	1	0
Chile	1	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	1	0	0	0
France	1	0	4	2
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	1	0	4	1
Germany	0	0	1	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	0	1	2	1
London Film School	0	0	1	0
London School of Economics	0	0	1	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	1
University of Glasgow	0	1	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	1
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	1	1	0
Institut de Droit International	0	1	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	1	0
United States	2	7	8	3
Not Available	0	0	1	0
Georgetown University	1	1	0	0
Harvard University	0	1	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	1	1
Michigan State University	0	1	1	0
University of California	0	0	1	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	1	0
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	1	1
University of Texas	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	0	1	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	1
World Press Institute	1	0	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	78.89	94.58	105.43[a]	106.86[a]
MEXICO	77.80	92.51	102.33[a]	105.38[a]
Not Available[2]	16.83	11.13	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	.17	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	.17	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	2.30	2.50	4.33	5.80
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.26	.58	1.33	1.45
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	.38	.50	.21
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	.17	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	.21
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.26	.96	1.00	1.04
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	.50	.62
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	.51	0	.33	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia	.26	.19	.50	.21
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	.38	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	1.53	2.30	2.00	6.83
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	.67	.62
Escuela Normal Superior	4.34	1.34	1.33	1.24
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	.17	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	.51	.96	.67	.62
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.26	.96	1.00	1.24

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	2.81	3.45	6.66	7.04
Instituto Regiomontano	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.02	.96	2.50	5.80
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.26	.38	1.50	1.04
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.38	.33	1.24
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	2.55	1.73	3.99	1.66
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	.19	.50	.41
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	.17	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	.19	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.26	1.54	2.00	2.07
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	.51	0	.17	.41
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	.77	.58	.83	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	.38	.33	.41
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	.26	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.51	.77	.67	1.04
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.26	.96	1.00	1.45
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.17	.41
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Valle de México	0	.38	.33	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.54	3.49	5.38
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	.17	0
Universidad La Salle	0	.58	1.00	1.04
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	41.33	54.70	60.07	50.72
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	0	.21
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	1.02	2.11	3.01	1.24
Belgium	0	.19	.17	0
Université de Louvain	0	.19	.17	0
Canada	0	.19	.17	0
McGill University	0	.19	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	.17	0
Chile	.26	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	.26	0	0	0
France	.26	0	.67	.41
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	.26	0	.67	.21
Germany	0	0	.17	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	0	.19	.33	.21
London Film School	0	0	.17	0
London School of Economics	0	0	.17	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	.21
University of Glasgow	0	.19	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	.21
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	.21
Switzerland	0	.19	.17	0
Institut de Droit International	0	.19	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	.17	0

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
United States	.51	1.34	1.33	.62
Not Available	0	0	.17	0
Georgetown University	.26	.19	0	0
Harvard University	0	.19	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	.17	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	.21
Michigan State University	0	.19	.17	0
University of California	0	0	.17	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	.17	0
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	.17	.21
University of Texas	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	0	.19	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	.21
World Press Institute	.26	0	0	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colegio Militar Nacional	3.56	3.04	4.11	5.42
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.32	.81	1.26	1.35
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.32	1.21	.94	.97
Escuela Naval Militar	2.58	2.84	1.90	6.39
Escuela Normal Superior	7.11	1.62	1.26	1.16
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.32	1.21	.94	1.16
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	4.85	4.05	6.31	6.58
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.61	1.21	2.37	5.42
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.32	.60	2.37	.97
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.40	.32	1.16
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	4.20	2.02	3.79	1.55
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.32	1.83	1.90	1.93
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.97	1.01	.63	.97
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.32	1.21	.94	1.36
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.83	3.32	5.03
Universidad La Salle	0	.81	.94	.97
Universidad Nacional Autónoma Mexico (UNAM)	66.34	65.31	57.03	47.48
United States of America	.97	1.62	1.26	.58
Other	6.21	4.95	8.41	9.55

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying institution.
3. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

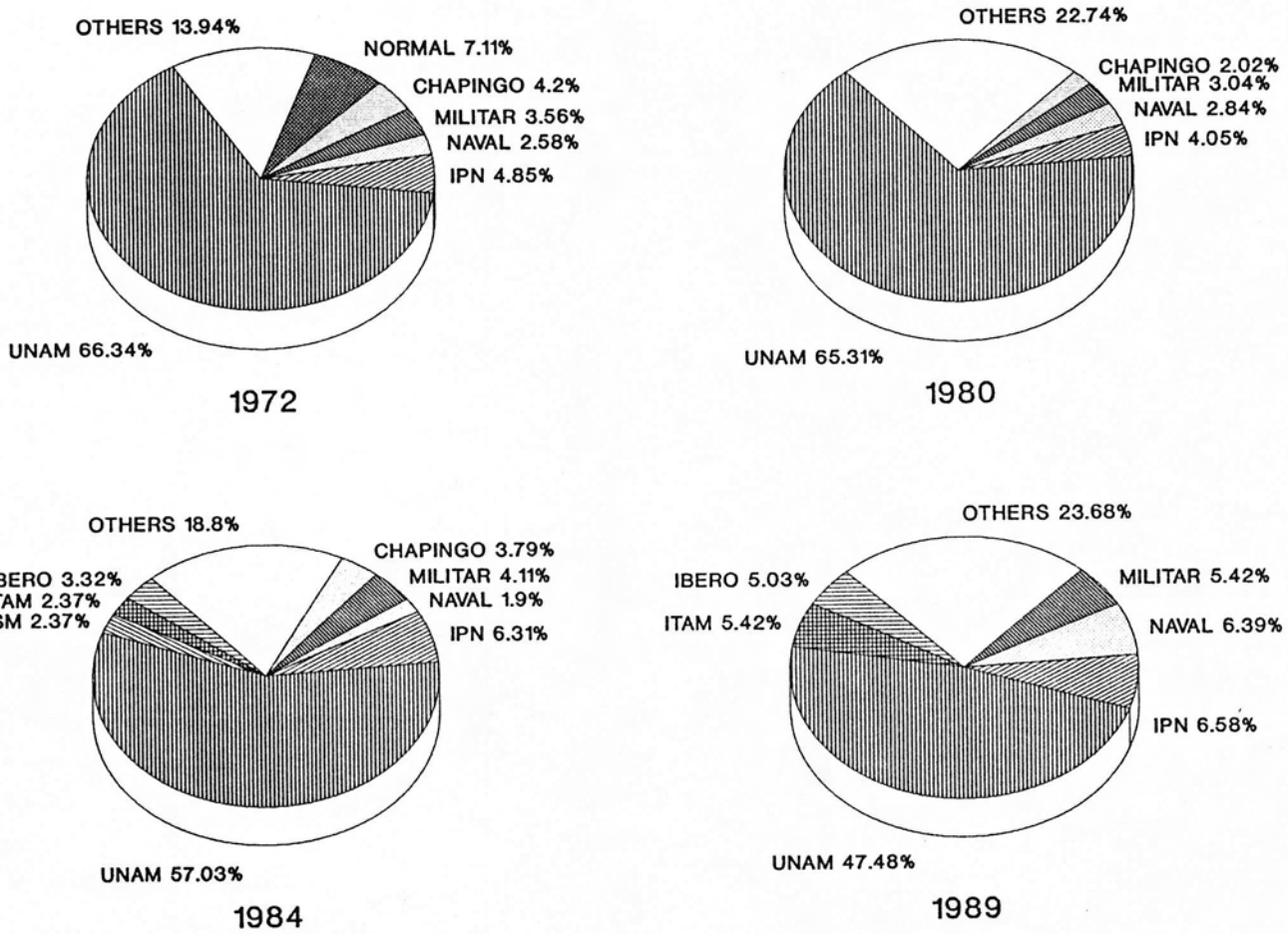
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:6

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B6, Part III.

Table B7

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Master's Degrees[2]	68	162	321	297
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	23	69	127	138
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	1
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	10
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	1	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	1
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	11
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	6	14	14
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	0	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	1	0
Escuela Normal Superior	2	3	7	7
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	1	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	4	1	0	1
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	1	2
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	1
Hospital Infantil de México	0	2	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	2
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	1	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	1
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	2	3	1
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	7	3	3
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	1	3	2
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	1	7	9	9
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	3
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	2	0	7	7
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	1	1	2
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	1	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	3	7	1
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	2	1
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	1	1
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	4	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	1
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	2	4	4
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	13	30	53	40
Universidad Tecnologica de México	0	0	1	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	1	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	45	93	194	168
Argentina	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	1	0
Australia	1	1	1	0
University of Melbourne	1	1	1	0
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Université de Louvain	0	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	2
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	1
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	1	2
Carleton University	0	0	0	1
University of Guelph	0	0	1	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	1
Chile	0	4	3	1
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	1	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	1	2	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	2	0	1
Universidad de Chile	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	1	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	1	0
France	9	13	27	20
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	1	1	2	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	1
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	1	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	1	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	1

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	1	2	5	4
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	1	0	0
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	1	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	1	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	1
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	1	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	2	0
Université de Paris	6	7	15	13
Germany	1	1	3	1
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	3	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	1
Universität Heidelberg	0	1	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	1	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	5	17	40	27
London School of Economics	3	5	10	7
University College	0	1	1	1
University of Aberdeen	0	0	1	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	1
University of Bradford	0	0	1	1
University of Brunel	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	1	3	4	4
University of East Anglia	0	0	1	0
University of Essex	0	1	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	1
University of Kent	0	1	1	1
University of Leeds	0	0	1	1
University of London	0	2	5	6
University of Leicester	0	1	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	2	1
University of Southampton	0	0	1	0
University of Sussex	0	0	1	1
University of Victoria, Manchester	1	3	6	1
University of Warwick	0	0	1	1
Italy	1	1	2	2
Università di Milano	0	0	1	1
Università di Napoli	0	1	0	0
Università di Roma	1	0	1	1
Japan	0	2	2	2
Government of Japan	0	0	1	0
OSCA	0	2	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	1	1
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	1	3	3	4
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	1
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	1	2
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	1	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	2	2	1
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	0
University of Oslo	0	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	1	0	0
Poland	0	2	1	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	2	1	0
Spain	0	0	1	2
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	1
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pùblica	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	1	1	1
University of Gotenburg	0	0	1	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	1
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	3	2	2	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	3	0	2	0
Université de Geneve	0	2	0	0
United States	24	43	101	101
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	2
American University	1	1	0	5
Arizona State University	0	0	0	1
Boston University	1	0	0	1
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	1	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Claremont Graduate School	0	1	0	0
Columbia University	0	4	5	1
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	3	0	0	2
Cornell University	1	0	2	1
Economic Development Institute	0	0	1	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	4
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	1	1	2
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	1	0
Harvard University	4	6	14	12
Indiana University	0	1	1	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	1	0	4	1
International Monetary Fund	0	1	0	1
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Johns Hopkins University	1	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	1	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	0	0	3	3
Michigan State University	0	0	0	1
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	1	3
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	1
New York University	0	0	0	1
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	1	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	2	3
Ohio State University	0	0	0	1
Oregon State University	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	1
Princeton University	0	0	2	1
Purdue University	1	0	0	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Rutgers University	1	0	0	0
State University of New York	0	2	2	0
Stanford University	0	6	11	9
Strathclyde University	0	0	1	0
Syracuse University	0	1	1	0
Temple University	0	1	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	1	1	1
Tufts University	0	0	1	3
Tulane University	0	0	1	0
United Nations International School	0	0	1	1
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	3	2	9	2
University of Chicago	0	0	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	2
University of Florida	0	1	3	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1
University of Iowa	1	0	2	0
University of Michigan	1	1	2	1
University of Minnesota	0	0	1	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	2
University of Nebraska	0	1	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	1	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	5	5
University of Rochester	0	0	0	1
University of Southern California	0	0	6	1
University of Texas	0	2	2	1
University of Virginia	0	0	0	1
University of Wisconsin	2	0	5	3
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	2	0	0
Yale University	2	1	2	4
Venezuela	0	0	1	1
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	1
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	1
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	1
University of Belgrade	0	1	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	1	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	17.39	31.05	53.48	61.51
MEXICO	5.86	13.24	21.13	28.57
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	.21
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	2.07
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	.17	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	.21
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	2.28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	1.15	2.33	2.90
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	.26	0	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Normal Superior	.51	.58	1.16	1.45
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	1.02	.19	0	.21
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	.17	.41
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	.21
Hospital Infantil de México	0	.38	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.41
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	.38	.50	.21
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	1.34	.50	.62
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	.19	.50	.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	.26	1.34	1.50	1.86
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	.62
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.51	0	1.16	1.45
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	.19	.17	.41
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	.19	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	.58	1.16	.21
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	.33	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.67	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Iberoamericana	0	.38	.67	.83
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	3.32	5.76	8.82	8.28
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	.17	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	11.47	17.85	32.27	34.78
Argentina	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	.17	0
Australia	.26	.19	.17	0
University of Melbourne	.26	.19	.17	0
Belgium	0	0	.17	.21
Université de Louvain	0	0	.17	.21
Brazil	0	0	0	.41
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	.21
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	.21
Canada	0	0	.17	.41
Carleton University	0	0	0	.21
University of Guelph	0	0	.17	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	.21
Chile	0	.77	.50	.21
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	.17	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	.19	.33	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	.38	0	.21
Universidad de Chile	0	.19	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	.17	0
France	2.30	2.50	4.49	4.14
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	.26	.19	.33	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	.19	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	.17	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	.26	.38	.83	.83
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	.17	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	.19	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	.21
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	.33	0
Université de Paris	1.53	1.34	2.50	2.69
Germany	.26	.19	.50	.21
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	.50	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	.21
University of Heidelberg	0	.19	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	.17	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	1.28	3.26	6.66	5.59
London School of Economics	.77	.96	1.66	1.45
University College	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Aberdeen	0	0	.17	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	.21
University of Bradford	0	0	.17	.21
University of Brunel	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	.26	.58	.67	.83
University of East Anglia	0	0	.17	0
University of Essex	0	.19	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	.21
University of Kent	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Leeds	0	0	.17	.21
University of London	0	.38	.83	1.24
University of Leicester	0	.19	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	.33	.21
University of Southampton	0	0	.17	0
University of Sussex	0	0	.17	.21
University of Victoria, Manchester	.26	.58	1.00	.21
University of Warwick	0	0	.17	.21
Italy	.26	.19	.33	.41
Università di Milano	0	0	.17	.21
Università di Napoli	0	.19	0	0
Università di Roma	.26	0	.17	.21
Japan	0	.38	.33	.41
Government of Japan	0	0	.17	0
OSCA	0	.38	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	.17	.21
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	.21
Netherlands	.26	.58	.50	.83
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	.21
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	.17	.41
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	.19	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	.38	.33	.21
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	.17	0
University of Oslo	0	0	.17	0
Peru	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	.19	0	0
Poland	0	.38	.17	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	.38	.17	0
Spain	0	0	.17	.41
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	.21
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Sweden	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Gotenburg	0	0	.17	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	.21
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	.19	0	0
Switzerland	.77	.38	.33	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	.77	0	.33	0
Université de Genéve	0	.38	0	0
United States	6.12	8.25	16.80	20.91
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	.42
American University	.26	.19	0	1.04
Arizona State University	0	0	0	.21
Boston University	.26	0	0	.21
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	.17	0
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Claremont Graduate School	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Columbia University	0	.77	.83	.21
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	.77	0	0	.41
Cornell University	.26	0	.33	.21
Economic Development Institute	0	0	.17	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	.83
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	.19	.17	.41
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	0
Harvard University	1.02	1.15	2.33	2.48
Indiana University	0	.19	.17	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	.26	0	.67	.21
International Monetary Fund	0	.19	0	.21
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	.21
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Johns Hopkins University	.26	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	.19	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	.19	0	0
Massachusetts Instituteo of Technology (MIT)	0	0	.50	.62
Michigan State University	0	0	0	.21
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	.17	.62
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	.21
New York University	0	0	0	.21
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	.19	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.33	.62
Ohio State University	0	0	0	.21
Oregon State University	0	.19	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	.21
Princeton University	0	0	.33	.21
Purdue University	.26	0	0	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Rutgers University	.26	0	0	0
State University New York	0	.38	.33	0
Stanford University	0	1.15	1.83	1.86
Strathclyde University	0	0	.17	0
Syracuse University	0	.19	.17	0
Temple University	0	.19	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	.19	.17	.21
Tufts University	0	0	.17	.62
Tulane University	0	0	.17	0
United Nations International School	0	0	.17	.21
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	.77	.38	1.50	.41
University of Chicago	0	0	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	.41
University of Florida	0	.19	.50	0
University of Illinois	.26	.38	0	.21
University of Iowa	.26	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	.26	.19	.33	.21
University of Minnesota	0	0	.17	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.41
University of Nebraska	0	.19	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	.17	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	.83	1.04
University of Rochester	0	0	0	.21
University of Southern California	0	0	1.00	.21
University of Texas	0	.38	.33	.21
University of Virginia	0	0	0	.21
University of Wisconsin	.51	0	.83	.62
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	.38	0	0
Yale University	.51	.19	.33	.83
Venezuela	0	0	.17	.21
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	.17	0
Yugoslavia	0	.38	0	.21
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	.21
University of Belgrade	0	.19	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	.19	0	0
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	3.36

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4 (CONT'D)				
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional, México	0	0	0	3.70
Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	4.36	4.71
Columbia University, U.S.A.	0	2.41	1.56	.34
Escuela Normal Superior, México	2.94	1.85	2.18	2.36
Escuela Superior de Guerra, México	5.88	.61	0	.34
Harvard University, U.S.A.	5.88	3.70	4.36	4.04
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, México	0	4.32	.93	1.01
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	1.47	4.32	2.80	3.03
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, México	2.94	0	2.18	2.36
London School of Economics, Great Britain	4.41	3.08	3.11	2.36
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	.93	1.01
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	3.70	3.43	3.03
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH), México	0	1.85	2.18	.34
University of California, U.S.A.	4.41	1.23	2.80	.67
University of London, Great Britain	0	1.23	1.56	2.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México	19.11	18.52	16.51	13.47
Université de Paris, France	8.82	4.32	4.67	4.38
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	0	.61	1.56	1.68
University Southern California (USC), U.S.A.	0	0	1.87	.34
University of Victoria, Manchester, Great Britain	1.47	1.85	1.87	.34
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	2.94	0	1.56	1.01
Yale University, U.S.A.	2.94	.61	.62	1.35
Other	36.79	42.09	38.96	42.75
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE DATA BY COUNTRY OF STUDY				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mexico	33.82	42.59	39.56	46.46
Argentina	0	0	.31	0
Australia	1.47	.61	.31	0
Belgium	0	0	.31	.34
Brazil	0	0	0	.67
Canada	0	0	.31	.67
Chile	0	2.47	.93	.34
Ecuador	0	0	.31	0
France	13.23	8.02	8.41	6.73
Germany	1.47	.61	.93	.34
Germany (East)	0	0	.31	0
Great Britain	7.35	10.49	12.46	9.09
Italy	1.47	.61	.62	.67
Japan	0	1.23	.62	.67
Netherlands	1.47	1.85	.93	1.35
Norway	0	0	.31	0
Peru	0	.61	0	0
Poland	0	1.23	.31	0
Spain	0	0	.31	.67
Sweden	0	.61	.31	.34
Switzerland	4.41	1.23	.62	0
United States	35.29	26.54	31.46	34.00
Venezuela	0	0	.31	.34
Yugoslavia	0	1.23	0	.34

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Individuals whose biographical information indicates a master's degree, field of study, and country of study, but not the institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional represenation in the total.

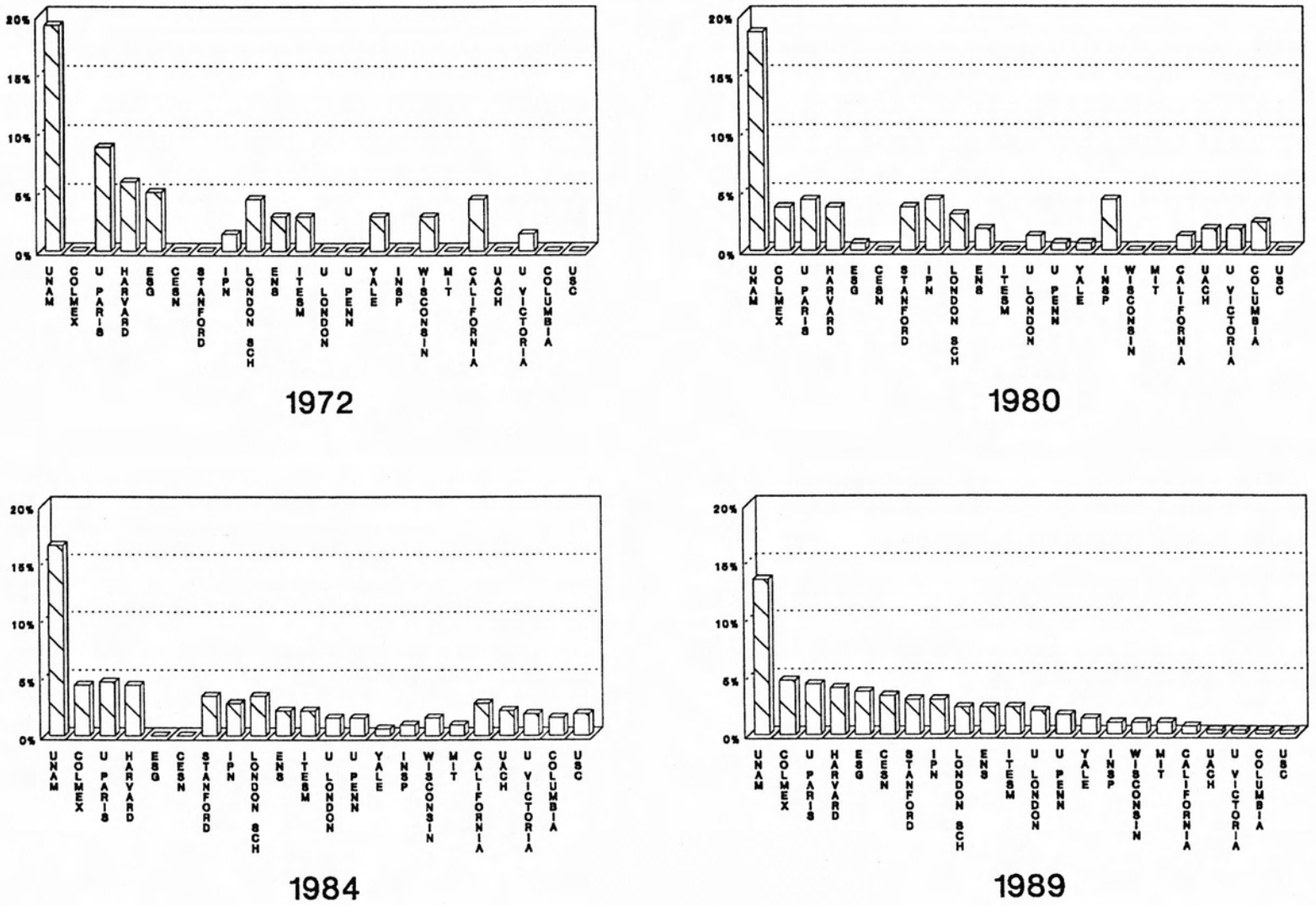
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:7

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

(%)

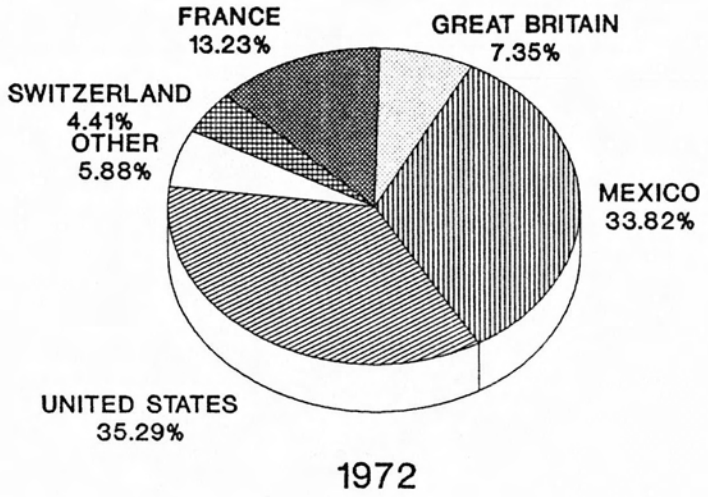
PART I. MASTER'S DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

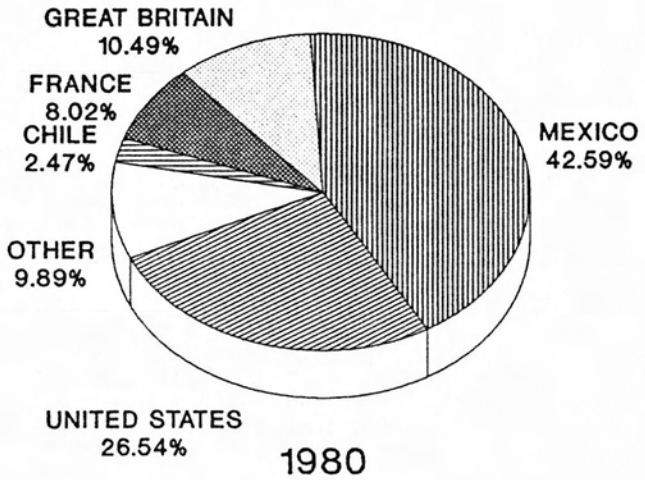


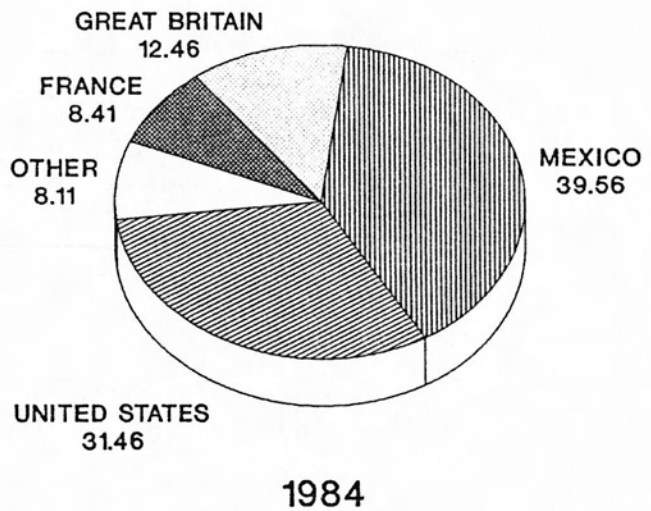
SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIa.

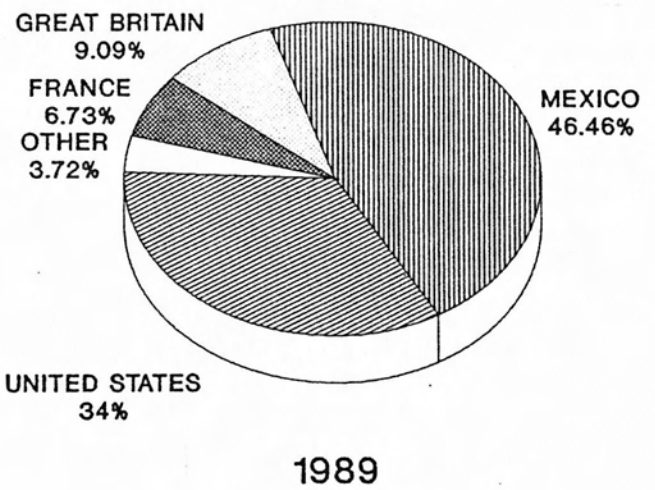
Figure B:7 (Continued)

PART II. MASTER'S DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIb.

Table B8

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total Higher Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	14	26	29	24
Not Available[3]	1	1	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	4
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	1
El Colegio de México	0	2	3	2
Escuela Normal Superior	0	1	3	2
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	1	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	1	2	3	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	1	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	11	19	20	14
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	10	28	64	59
Argentina	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	1	0	0
France	4	8	17	11
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	1	1
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	1	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	1	1	1
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	1
Université de Grenoble	0	1	0	1
Université de Montpellier	0	0	1	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	4	5	13	5
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	1	1
Germany	1	0	0	1
Georgaugust Universität	1	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	1
Great Britain	0	2	8	5
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	1
Oxford University	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	1
University of East Anglia	0	0	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	0
University of London	0	2	4	2
University of Sussex	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	1
Università degli Studi di Napoli	1	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	1	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	1	0	2	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	1	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	1	0
Spain	0	1	1	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	1	2	1
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	1	0
Université de Genéve	0	1	1	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1	0
University of Moscow	0	0	1	0
United States	3	14	32	40
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Columbia University	0	0	1	1
Cornell University	1	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	0	0	2
Harvard University	0	3	1	2
Illinois State University	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	3	3
New York University	0	0	0	2
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	1	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Stanford University	0	1	1	5
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	0	3	5	1
University of Chicago	0	1	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
University of Iowa	0	0	2	0
University of Michigan	0	1	1	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	1
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	3	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	1	1	5	2
Virginia State University	0	0	0	1
Yale University	0	0	2	4
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	6.16	10.35	15.49	17.20
MEXICO	3.57	4.99	4.82	4.96
Not Available[3]	.26	.19	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	.83
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	.21
El Colegio de México	0	.38	.50	.41
Escuela Normal Superior	0	.19	.50	.41
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	.26	.38	.50	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	2.81	3.65	3.34	2.90
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	2.55	5.37	10.64	12.21
Argentina	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	.19	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	.19	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	.19	0	0
France	1.02	1.54	2.83	2.28
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	.17	.21
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	.19	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	.19	.17	.21
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	.21
Université de Grenoble	0	.19	0	.21
Université de Montpellier	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	1.02	.96	2.16	1.04
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	.17	.21
Germany	.26	0	0	.21
Georgaugust Universität	.26	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	.21
Great Britain	0	.38	1.33	1.04
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	.21
Oxford University	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	.21
University of East Anglia	0	0	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	0
University of London	0	.38	.67	.41
University of Sussex	0	0	0	.21
Italy	.26	0	0	.21
Università degli Studi di Napoli	.26	0	0	.21
Japan	0	0	.17	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	.17	0
Netherlands	.26	0	.33	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	.17	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	.17	0
Spain	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	.19	.17	0
Switzerland	0	.19	.33	.21
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	.17	0
Université de Genéve	0	.19	.17	.21
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	.17	0
University of Moscow	0	0	.17	0
United States	.77	2.69	5.32	8.28
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Columbia University	0	0	.17	.21
Cornell University	.26	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	0	0	.41
Harvard University	0	.58	.17	.41
Illinois State University	0	0	0	.21

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.50	.62
New York University	0	0	0	.41
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.17	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Stanford University	0	.19	.17	1.04
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	0	.58	.83	.21
University of Chicago	0	.19	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	0
University of Illinois	.26	2	0	.21
University of Iowa	0	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	0	.19	.17	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.21
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	.50	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	.26	.19	.83	.41
Virginia State University	0	0	0	.21
Yale University	0	0	.33	.83
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION[4]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	4.82
El Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	3.23	2.41
Escuela Normal Superior, México	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Harvard University, U.S.A.	0	5.55	1.08	2.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	4.16	3.70	3.23	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	3.23	3.61
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	1.85	1.08	6.02
University of California, U.S.A.	0	5.55	5.37	1.20
University of Chicago, U.S.A.	0	1.85	2.15	4.82
University of London, Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	45.83	35.19	21.50	16.87
Université de Paris, France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	4.16	1.85	5.37	2.41
Yale University, U.S.A.	0	0	2.15	4.82
Other	29.19	20.40	21.50	28.93
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
México	58.33	48.15	31.18	28.71
Argentina	0	1.85	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1.85	0	0
France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
Germany	4.16	0	0	1.20
Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Italy	4.16	0	0	1.20
Japan	0	0	1.08	0
Netherlands	4.16	0	2.15	0
Spain	0	1.85	1.08	0
Switzerland	0	1.85	2.15	1.20
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1.08	0
United States	12.50	25.93	34.40	48.19

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Officials whose biographical information indicates a doctoral degree and field of study, without specifying institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

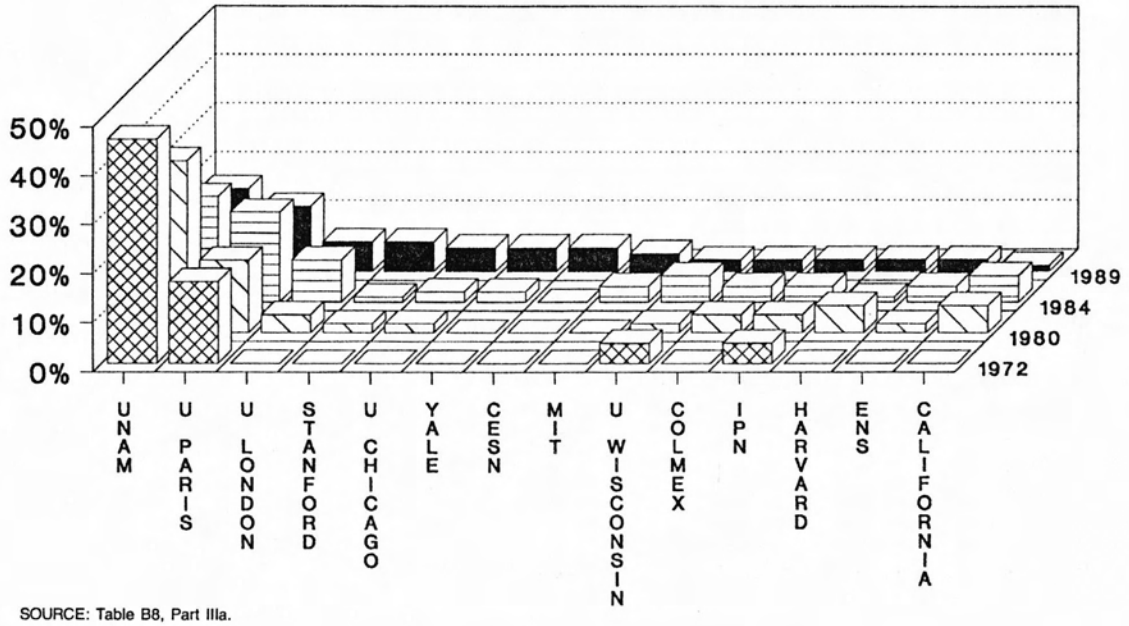
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City

Figure B:8

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

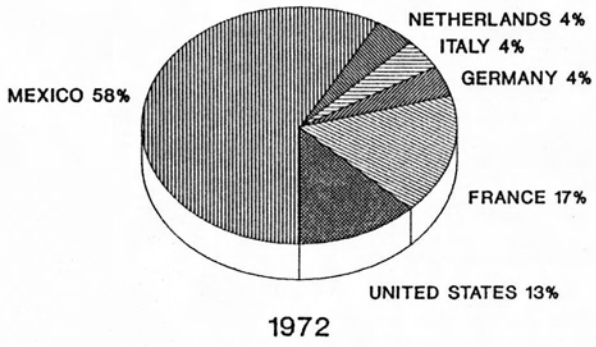
(%)

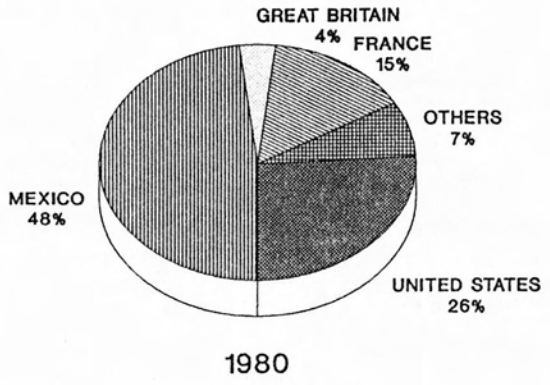
PART I. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

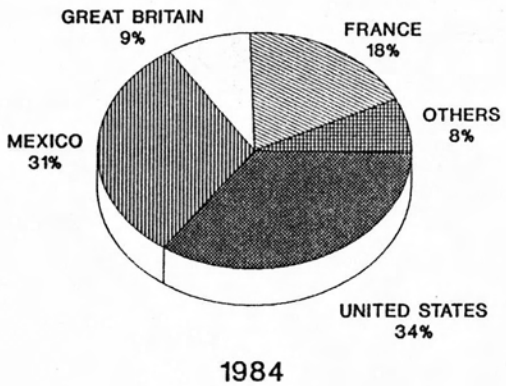


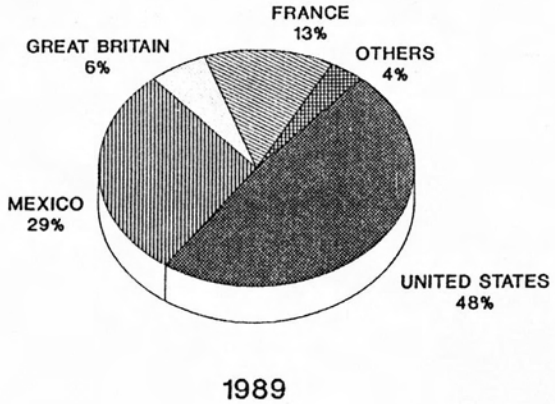
SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIa.

PART II. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIb.

Educational Backgrounds of Mexican High-Level Government Officials, 1972-89

ALFONSO GALINDO

James W. Wilkie, Carlos Alberto Contreras, and Christof Anders Weber, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America,* vol. 30, part 1 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1993).

The educational backgrounds of high-level officials in the Mexican public sector have undergone a major change in the last two decades. A new generation of public officials with advanced university training has replaced an earlier generation of administrators known for their political skills. This study presents time series data based on biographical information about Mexican public officials to show how the university training of officials in the Mexican central government evolved between 1972 and 1989.[1]

ALFONSO GALINDO received a law degree from UNAM in 1990 and an M.A. degree in Latin American Studies from UCLA in 1992. He is currently a student in the Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley. He was a member of the staff of the Office of the President of Mexico from 1985 to 1988 and Chief of Staff in the Mexican Federal Office of Budget for Education, Health, and Labor Programs from 1988 to 1990.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The author wishes to thank Dr. James W. Wilkie for directing his research at UCLA; the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico (CONACYT) for a grant to finance the research for this project; David E. Lorey, Enrique Ochoa, Chris Weber, and Guillermina Urbano for patiently reviewing earlier drafts of this essay; and Jaime González, Antonio Galindo, and Luis Antonio Mendoza for their assistance with various phases of the data processing.

[1]Recent studies of Mexico's public officials include: Miguel Angel Centeno and Sylvia Maxfield, "The Marriage of Finance and Order: Changes in the Mexican Political Elite," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, vol. 24, part 1 (February 1992), pp. 57–85; Roderic Ai Camp, "Camarillas in Mexican Politics: The Case of the Salinas Cabinet," *Mexican Studies/ Estudios Mexicanos*, vol. 6, no. 1 (Winter 1990), pp. 85–107; R. Hernández-Rodríguez, "Los hombres del Presidente De la Madrid," *Foro Internacional*, vol. 28, no. 1 (July-September 1987); Gilberto Ramírez Jácome and Emilio Salim Cabrera, *La clase política mexicana* (México, D.F.: EDAMEX, 1987); and José R. Castelazo, *Nuestra clase gobernante* (México, D.F.: Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1985).

For early works on the Mexican political class and its formation, see Peter H. Smith, *The Labyrinth of Power* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexico's Leaders: Their Education and Recruitment* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1980); and idem, *The Making of a Government: The Socialization of Political Leaders in Post-Revolutionary Mexico* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1981).

Methodology

This study considers the presidential administrations of Luis Echeverría (1970–76), José López Portillo (1976–82), Miguel de la Madrid (1982–88), and Carlos Salinas de Gortari (1988–94), and focuses on one year from each of the four presidential terms (1972, 1980, 1984, and 1989). These years are those in which official directories of the Mexican government were published.[2]

The sources for the study include, from a United States view, Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1975, Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981,* and *Who's Who in Mexico Today.* The Mexican sources are *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México,* the three editions of *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (1984, 1987, and 1989), the biographical appendix in Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982" (undergraduate thesis ITAM, 1982), and unpublished studies of the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública in Mexico City.

To develop the time series, I chose a representative sample of individuals who held the post of Director General or higher in the Mexican central government.[3] I created a list of the appointees

[2]See *Directorio del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Secretaría de la Presidencia, 1972); and *Directorio de la administración pública centralizada y paraestatal* (México, D.F.: Coordinación General de Comunicación Social de la Presidencia de la República, 1980, 1984, 1987, and 1989).

[3]The sample includes the position of President and those of Secretario, Subsecretario, Oficial Mayor, and Director General in each of the agencies which form the central federal government of Mexico. The agencies considered are those instituted by the Ley de Secretarías y Departamentos de Estado of 1958 and the Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal of December 1976 (amended in 1982 and 1991) (Statute of the Federal Administration), article 26, which, until December 1991, provided for the creation of 18 federal min-

The second problem pertains to categorizing the military professions. The biographers do not agree upon the classification of degrees awarded by military institutions. The *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* even uses different classification criteria from one edition to the next because of changes in methodology. For these cases, I have chosen to use the information as found in the most recent biography of each individual, rather than introducing an exogenous parameter for the classification of this information.

Development of the Series

The time series are presented in Tables B1–B8 and Figures B:1–B:8. Part I of each table shows absolute data; Part II shows percentage data relative to the total number of high-level administrative officials; and Part III shows percentage data relative to the particular subject of the table. For example, Table B3 gives the total number of high-level administrative officials. Part I lists the number of undergraduate degrees, by field, earned by them. (Some individuals earned more than one degree.) Part II shows the percentage of total officials who hold degrees, by field. Part III shows the distribution of degrees by principal field. To simplify the analysis, Part III of each table aggregates categories that account for less than 1 percent.

In the tables pertaining to institutions where master's and doctoral degrees were earned, Part III is divided into two sections (*a* and *b*). The first presents data on specific institutions and the second on the country of study.

Discussion of the Data

The data illustrate a trend, at least from 1972 on, to recruit individuals with university degrees for high-level positions in the Mexican government. Whereas in 1972, 4.6 percent of the people holding posts in the sample had no degree, 72.6 percent had an undergraduate degree, and only 22.7 percent had a graduate degree; by 1989, only 1.4 percent had no degree, 44 percent had at least an undergraduate degree, and 54 percent had a master's degree or doctorate. (See Table B1 and Figure B:2.)

In 1989, officials continued to study the same 12 fields as they did in 1972, but the percentage of graduates from each field in government had changed. In 1972, 32 percent of all professionals in the sample were lawyers, 27 percent were engineers, and only 8 percent were economists. By 1989, 20 percent were lawyers, 20 percent were economists, and 18 percent were engineers, accounting for almost 60 percent of the sample. Graduates from programs in accounting, agriculture, architecture, business, education, international relations, medicine, military sciences, and political science and public administration accounted for a little more than 30 percent, and only 10 percent of the officials held undergraduate degrees in other fields.[5] (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)

The data are complex. On the one hand, officials with undergraduate degrees in economics, business, and military sciences have more opportunities in government today than in 1972. On the other hand, opportunities for lawyers and teachers have decreased. Accountants rose to a peak of 9 percent in 1984, and decreased to 5 percent in 1989. The other professions have maintained a more or less stable share, with political scientists showing an unstable pattern. (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)[6]

With regard to master's degrees, the main fields of study have increased from 15 to 19. The data show an irregular pattern for individuals who earned a master's degree in applied sciences, engineering, medicine, and military sciences. The percentage of graduates in law and international relations decreased (i.e., law decreased from 16 percent to 7 percent in the 1972–89 period), while the percentage in business and public administration increased (the most important being the latter, which rose from 4 percent to 12 percent). The dominant field, economics, has maintained a rather steady percentage. (See Table B4 and Figure B:4.)

[5]A combined undergraduate degree in political science and public administration is customarily granted by Mexican universities.

[6]Contrast these findings on the political elite with those on the general student population found in David E. Lorey, *The Rise of the Professions in Twentieth-Century Mexico* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1992) and his *The University System and Economic Development in Mexico since 1929* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming).

With regard to doctoral degrees, in 1972 officials held degrees in 7 fields, but by 1989 officials held degrees in 15 fields. Graduates in economics increased their participation in government from 12.5 percent in 1972 to 34 percent in 1989, and those in public administration from 4 percent to 6 percent. Conversely, agriculture declined from 12.5 percent to 1 percent; engineering from 12.5 percent to 2 percent; and law from 42 percent to 14 percent. (See Table B5 and Figure B:5.)

Data on educational institutions shows that in 1972, at the undergraduate level, 66 percent of the officials had graduated from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), compared with 47 percent in 1989. In 1989, while UNAM continued to be the most important source of recruitment, the decrease might be the result of increasing prestige of rival institutions, particularly small, private ones. The participation of graduates from other universities has increased, as observed in the cases of Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), 7 percent; Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA), 5 percent; and Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), 5 percent. However, their share continues to be relatively small. Graduates from institutions abroad are few (Table B6 and Figure B:6) because most scholarships granted for international studies are for graduate work.

A greater diversification in institutions occurs at the master's degree level. In 1972, 64 percent of the master's degree studies took place at 12 institutions, whereas in 1989, 23 institutions accounted for 58 percent. Although UNAM also leads this category, it dropped from 19 percent in 1972 to 13 percent in 1989. The second most important institution, El Colegio de México, provides 5 percent of the total, whereas in 1972 none of the government officials in the sample had studied there. The Université de Paris maintains third place, having dropped from 8.8 percent in 1972 to 4.4 percent in 1989. Similarly, Harvard University, in fourth place, decreased from 5.9 percent in 1972 to 4 percent in 1989. Only three other institutions have participated with more than 3 percent: Stanford University rose from 0 in 1972 to 3.7 percent in 1980 and later decreased to 3 percent in 1989; Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN) grew from 1.5 percent in 1972 to 4.5 percent in 1980 and declined to 3 percent in 1989; and London School of Economics decreased from 4.5 percent in 1972 to 2.5 percent in 1989. (See Table B5 and Figure B:7.)

The Escuela Superior de Guerra is a special case. Data show that 5.9 percent of the high-level administrative officials received their master's degrees from this institution in 1972, whereas the entries from the other three years show less than 1 percent. The methodological problems regarding military degrees, explained above, account for this inconsistency.

Mexican officials traditionally have earned their master's degrees in Mexico, the United States, France, and Great Britain. Institutions in these countries grant more than 90 percent of the total master's degrees. In 1972, 35 percent of the master's degrees were granted in the United States, followed by 34 percent in Mexico, 13 percent in France, and 7 percent in Great Britain. In 1980, however, 43 percent of the officials received master's degrees from Mexican institutions, 27 percent from United States institutions, 11 percent from British institutions, and 8 percent from French institutions. By 1984, the percentage of master's degrees granted in Mexico, the United States, Great Britain, and France stood at 40 percent, 32 percent, 13 percent, and 9 percent respectively. Finally, in 1989, the distribution of master's degrees granted was as follows: Mexico, 47 percent; United States, 34 percent; Great Britain, 9 percent; and France, 7 percent. (See Table B7 and Figure B:7.)

With regard to doctoral studies granted by institution, 70 percent to 80 percent are customarily earned at 14 universities. In 1972, 4 schools granted 71 percent of the total number of degrees (UNAM, 46 percent; Université de Paris, 17 percent; IPN, 4 percent; and University of Wisconsin, 4 percent). By 1980, UNAM's share had decreased to 35 percent, followed by Université de Paris with 14.81 percent, Harvard University and University of California with nearly 6 percent each, and El Colegio de México, IPN, and the University of London, 4 percent. In 1984, 22 percent of the doctoral degrees were from UNAM, 18 percent from Université de Paris, 9 percent from the University of London, and University of California and University of Wisconsin 5 percent each. By 1989, the ranking was: UNAM, 17 percent; Université de Paris, 13 percent; Stanford University and University of London, 6 percent each; the University of Chicago and Yale University, 5 percent each; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 4 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

With regard to doctoral degrees by country, in 1972 the distribution was Mexico, 58 percent; France, 17 percent; and the United States, 12.5 percent. By 1980, the percentages had changed to Mexico, 48 percent; United States, 21 percent; France, 15 percent; and Great Britain, 4 percent. In 1984, more people had pursued doctoral studies at universities in the United States than in Mexican, French, and British institutions (35, 31, 15 and 9 percent respectively). In 1989, doctoral degrees awarded in the United States accounted for 48 percent of the total, those awarded in Mexico totaled 29 percent, those earned at French institutions 13 percent, and those from British universities 6 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

Conclusions

The data presented here illustrate important changes in the academic preparation of Mexican government officials in the past two decades. From 1972 to 1989 the percentage of high-level officials with no university training decreased from 4.6 percent to 1.4 percent, while the percentage of those holding master's degrees rose from 15 percent to 37 percent. During the same period, the percentage of officials with doctoral degrees increased by 10 percent (from 7.8 percent in 1972 to 17.2 percent in 1989).

During the same period, professions and specializations related to economics and management thrived in contrast to nontechnical careers like law and education, the traditional professions of high-level administrative officials in previous years. Whereas UNAM continues to be the leading provider of university graduates to the government, other institutions are also flourishing in Mexico. Participation of graduates from universities abroad is still incipient, however. From 1972 to 1989, institutions in the United States replaced those in France and Mexico as providers of graduate training for high-level government officials.

Discussion of the causes and consequences of these changes is beyond the scope of this essay. It is hoped, however, that the data offered here will facilitate the work of scholars who seek to understand the nature of leadership in Mexico.

APPENDIX

Abbreviations for Educational Institutions Used in Figures

CALIFORNIA	University of California (all campuses)
CESN	Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales
CHAPINGO	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
COLMEX	El Colegio de México
COLUMBIA	Columbia University
ENS	Escuela Normal Superior
ESG	Escuela Superior de Guerra
HARVARD	Harvard University
IBERO	Universidad Iberoamericana
INSP	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública
IPN	Instituto Politécnico Nacional
ITAM	Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
ITESM	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
LONDON SCH	London School of Economics
MILITAR	Colegio Militar Nacional
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NAVAL	Escuela Naval Militar
NORMAL	Regional school for teachers
STANFORD	Stanford University
U CHICAGO	University of Chicago
U LONDON	University of London
U PARIS	Université de Paris
U PENN	University of Pennsylvania
U VICTORIA	University of Victoria (Manchester)
UACH	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
USC	University of Southern California
WISCONSIN	University of Wisconsin
YALE	Yale University

Table B1

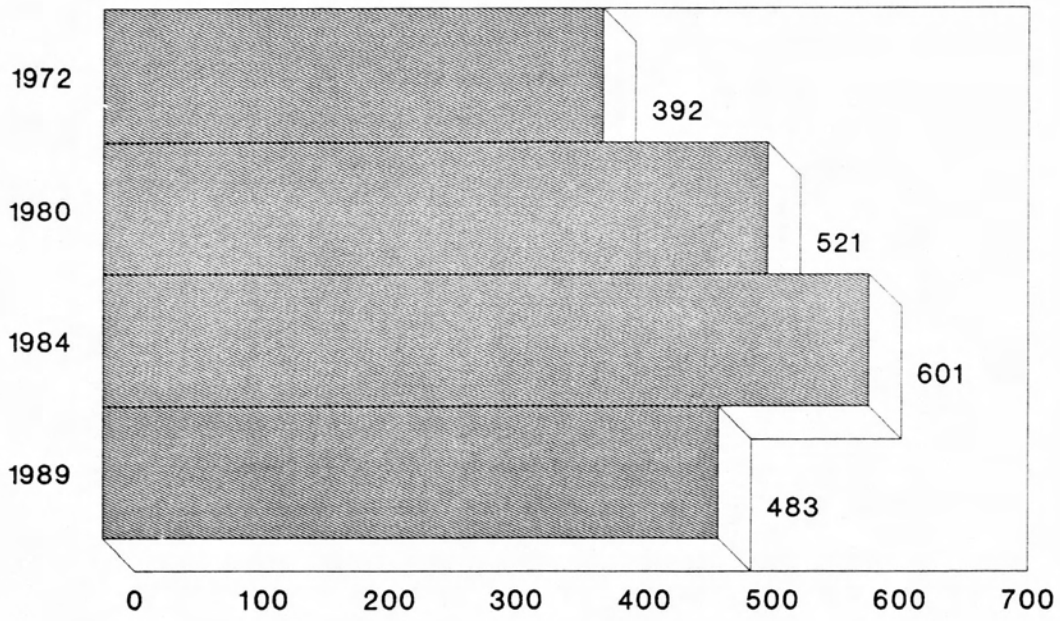
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	24	54	93	83
Master's Degree	47	114	187	179
Undergraduate Degree	230	310	306	214
No Degree	14	14	15	7
Not Available[2]	77	29	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	6.13	10.36	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	11.98	21.88	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	58.67	59.50	50.91	44.30
No Degree	3.58	2.69	2.50	1.45
Not Available[2]	19.64	5.57	0	0
PART III. ADJUSTED PERCENTAGE DATA[2]				
Doctoral Degree	7.76	10.97	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	14.98	23.17	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	72.65	62.99	50.91	44.30
No Degree	4.61	2.87	2.50	1.45

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. "Not Available" data redistributed to the other four categories according to their proportional representation in the total.

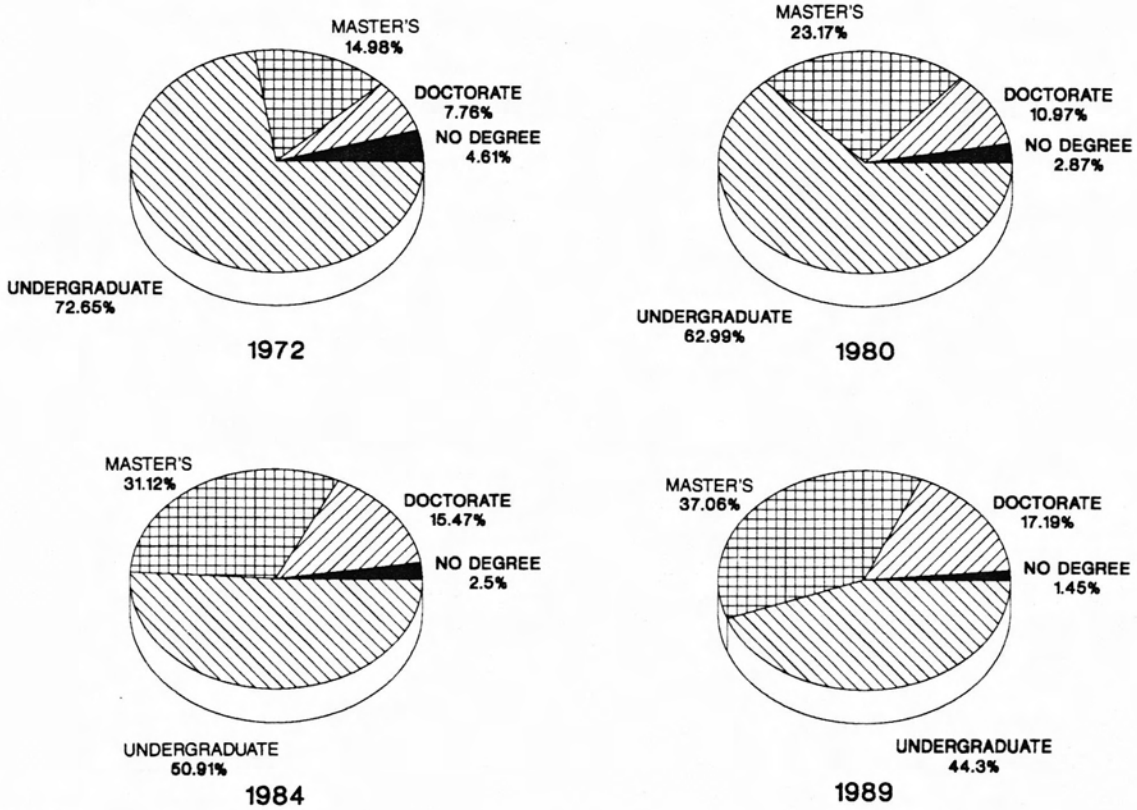
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:1
HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MEXICO, 1972–89
(N)



SOURCE: Table B1.

Figure B:2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89
(%)



SOURCE: Table B1, Part III.

Table B2

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH MORE THAN ONE BACHELOR'S OR MASTER'S DEGREE, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	1	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	2	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	2	10	6
2 Master Degrees	0	6	41	41
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	2	2	2
2 Bachelor's Degrees	8	11	44	37
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	.17	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	.33	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	.38	1.66	1.24
2 Master's Degrees	0	1.15	6.82	8.49
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	.38	.33	.41
2 Bachelor's Degrees	2.04	2.11	7.32	7.66

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Table B3

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Not Available[2]	12	18	0	0
Accounting	14	42	56	28
Agricultural Engineering	12	20	28	11
Anthropology	2	2	3	2
Architecture	7	15	17	13
Aviation	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	2	6	0
Business Administration	1	7	29	25
Chemistry	2	2	1	1
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	1
Communication and Information Sciences	1	1	8	2
Computer Sciences	0	0	1	1
Dentistry	0	1	0	0
Economics	23	82	98	101
Education	19	18	15	11
Engineering	80	83	108	90
Geography	0	1	0	0
History	1	1	4	4
Industrial Design	0	0	0	1
Industrial Relations	0	2	5	5
International Relations	4	9	18	14
Journalism	0	2	3	3
Law	95	117	140	101
Literature	0	0	1	0
Marketing	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	1	2	5	11
Medicine	18	36	24	23
Meteorology	0	1	1	0
Military Degree	8	8	24	30
Motion Pictures	0	0	1	1

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Philosophy	1	5	6	2
Physical Education	0	0	1	0
Physics	0	1	6	5
Political Science and Public Administration	1	9	6	19
Psychology	0	2	4	3
Public Relations	0	1	0	0
Sociology	0	0	4	3
Tourism	0	0	1	1
Veterinary	7	3	7	2
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	78.81	94.54	105.27[4]	106.75[4]
Not Available[2]	3.06	3.45	0	0
Accounting	3.57	8.06	9.31	5.79
Agricultural Engineering	3.06	3.83	4.65	2.27
Anthropology	.51	.38	.50	.41
Architecture	1.78	2.87	2.82	2.69
Aviation	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	.38	1.00	0
Business Administration	.26	1.34	4.82	5.17
Chemistry	.51	.38	.17	.21
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	.21
Communication and Information Sciences	.26	.19	1.33	.41
Computer Sciences	0	0	.17	.21
Dentistry	0	.19	0	0
Economics	5.86	15.73	16.30	20.91
Education	4.84	3.45	2.50	2.27
Engineering	20.40	15.93	17.97	18.63
Geography	0	.19	0	0
History	.26	.19	.67	.82
Industrial Design	0	0	0	.21
Industrial Relations	0	.38	.83	1.04
International Relations	1.02	1.73	2.99	2.89
Journalism	0	.38	.50	.62
Law	24.23	22.45	23.29	20.91
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	.38	.83	2.27
Medicine	4.59	6.90	3.99	4.76
Meteorology	0	.19	.17	0
Military Degree	2.04	1.54	3.99	6.21
Motion Pictures	0	0	.17	.21
Philosophy	.26	.96	1.00	.41
Physical Education	0	0	.17	0
Physics	0	.19	1.00	1.04
Political Science and Public Administration	.26	1.73	1.00	3.93
Psychology	0	.38	.67	.62
Public Relations	0	.19	0	0
Sociology	0	0	.67	.62
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Veterinary	1.78	.58	1.16	.41
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Accounting	4.85	8.72	8.85	5.42
Agricultural Engineering	4.20	4.25	4.42	2.13
Architecture	2.60	3.24	2.68	2.52
Business Administration	.32	1.41	4.58	4.84
Economics	7.76	17.24	15.48	19.57
Education	6.47	3.85	2.37	2.13
Engineering	26.53	17.44	17.06	17.44
International Relations	1.29	2.02	2.84	2.71
Law	31.71	24.54	22.11	19.57
Medicine	6.14	7.50	3.79	4.45
Military Degree	2.91	1.82	3.79	5.81

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Political Science and Public Administration	.32	2.02	.95	3.68
Others	4.90	5.95	11.08	9.73

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying field.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

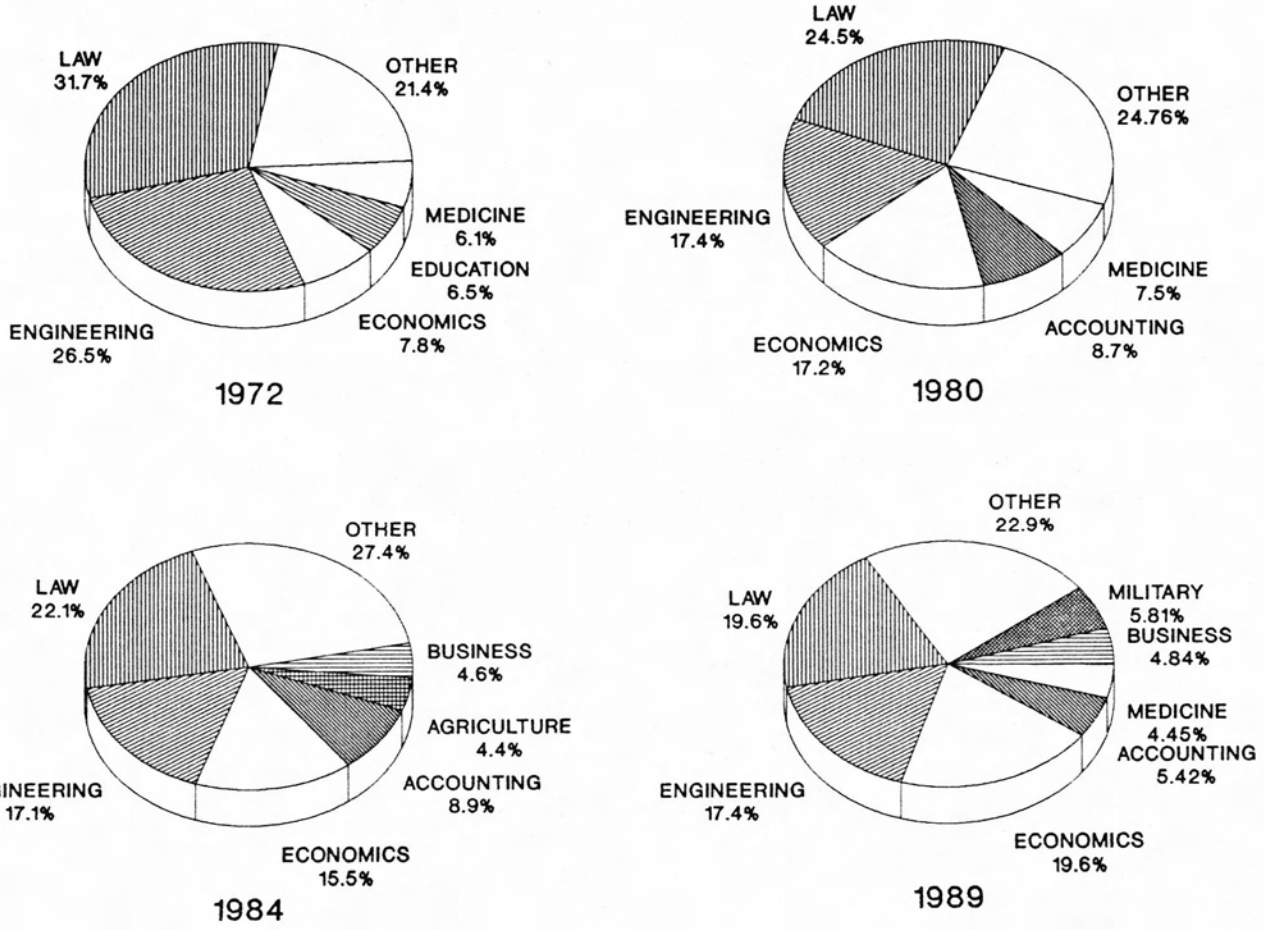
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramirez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:3

PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B3, Part III.

MAST[illegible] DEGREES [illegible] CLASS, BY FIELD, 1977–88

Category	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total High-Level Administrative [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Master's Degrees[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communication and Inform[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Computer Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economics	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	44
Engineering	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	16
Environmental Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forestry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
History	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Human Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin American Studies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Law	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Literature	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marketing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mathematics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Military	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29
Oceanography and Sea [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Operations Research	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Pedagogy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philosophy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Planning and Evaluation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychiatry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Economy and Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Science	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Finances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Health	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regional Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Social Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sociology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soil Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technology Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tourism	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zoology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICERS				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Communication and Information Sciences	0	.38	.33	.21
Computer Sciences	0	.38	.83	.21
Demography	0	.19	.50	0
Ecology	0	0	.17	0
Economics	2.80	4.41	9.15	9.11
Engineering	1.27	3.83	3.82	3.31
Environmental Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Forestry	.26	.58	.33	0
Geography	0	0	.17	0
History	.26	.19	.50	1.45
Human Development	0	0	.17	0
Industrial Development	0	.19	.17	0
Industrial Relations	0	0	.33	.41
International Relations	1.02	1.73	1.66	1.24
International Trade	0	.19	0	.21
Latin American Studies	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.80	2.49	3.99	4.35
Literature	0	.38	.33	0
Management	0	.38	.50	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	0	.50	.41
Medicine	1.02	3.07	1.99	3.11
Military	2.04	.19	1.00	6.00
Oceanography and Sea Resources	0	.19	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.50	1.04
Pedagogy	.26	.38	.83	.83
Philosophy	0	.38	.17	.62
Physics	.26	0	.17	.83
Planning and Evaluation	.26	.96	1.99	2.69
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Psychology	0	.19	.17	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.62
Political Science	.26	1.15	1.33	1.24
Public Administration	.76	1.73	4.49	7.25
Public Finances	0	.38	.83	2.28
Public Health	.26	1.34	.83	1.04
Regional Development	0	0	.33	.21
Social Sciences	.26	.38	.17	0
Sociology	0	0	.50	1.45
Soil Sciences	0	.38	.33	0
Technology Management	0	.19	.17	0
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Transportation Planning	0	.19	.17	.21
Urban Planning	.26	.58	1.83	1.86
Water Administration	0	0	.33	0
Zoology	.26	.19	0	.21
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agricultural Sciences and Economics	2.94	1.23	1.87	2.70
Applied Sciences	4.41	2.47	7.79	2.36
Architecture	1.47	.62	.93	1.68
Business Administration	0	2.47	5.60	4.04
Economics	16.18	14.20	17.13	14.81
Engineering	7.35	12.34	7.16	5.38
History	1.47	.62	.93	2.36
International Relations	5.88	5.55	3.12	2.02
Law	16.18	8.02	7.48	7.07
Medicine	5.88	9.88	3.74	5.05
Military	11.76	.62	1.87	9.76
Operations Research	0	0	.93	1.68
Planning and Evaluation	1.47	3.08	3.74	4.37
Political Science	1.47	3.70	2.49	2.02
Public Administration	4.41	5.55	8.41	11.78
Public Finances	0	1.23	1.56	3.70
Public Health	1.47	4.32	1.56	1.68
Sociology	0	0	.93	2.36

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Urban Planning	1.47	1.85	3.43	3.03
Others	16.19	22.25	19.33	12.15

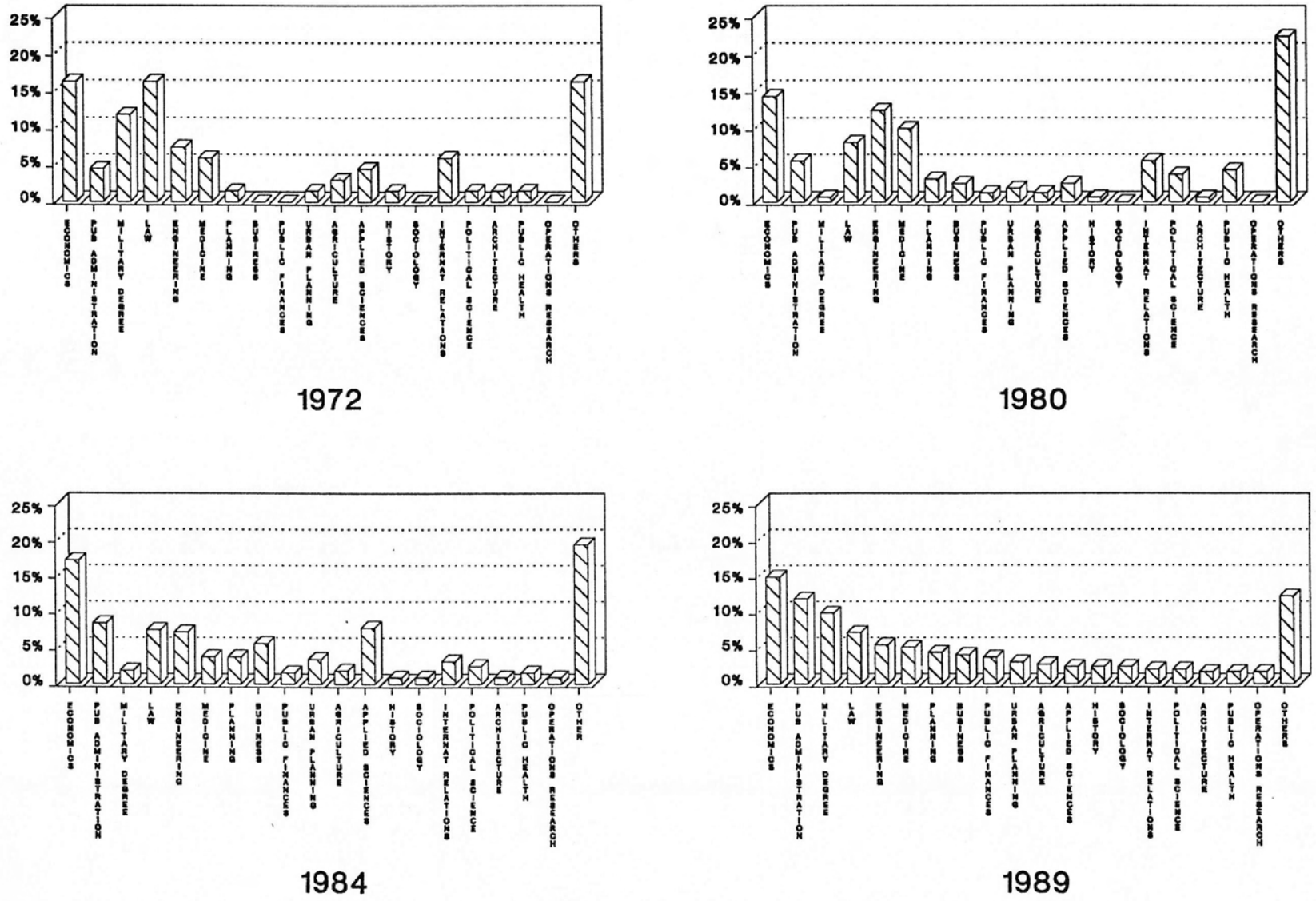
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:4

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B4, Part III.

Table B5

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE VALUE				
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	1	0
Administration Sciences	1	1	3	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	2
Agricultural Sciences	3	1	0	1
Anthropology	1	1	1	1
Applied Sciences	0	0	6	4
Architecture	0	0	0	1
Biochemistry	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	0	2	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	1
Chemistry	0	0	2	0
Economics	3	8	22	28
Demography	0	0	1	1
Engineering	3	5	4	2
Fishery Sciences	0	1	0	0
History	0	1	2	3
International Relations	0	1	3	2
Law	10	16	14	12
Linguistics	0	1	1	0
Literature	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	0	1	1	0
Medicine	1	3	1	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	1
Microbiology	0	1	0	0
Military	0	1	0	4
Oceanography	0	0	1	0
Operations Research	0	0	2	2
Pedagogy	0	2	4	2
Philosophy	1	0	0	2
Physics	0	0	3	2
Political Economy and Government	0	1	1	1
Political Science	0	2	5	1
Psychology	0	0	1	0
Psychiatry	0	0	1	0
Public Administration	1	2	3	5
Public Finance	0	0	0	1
Public Health	0	1	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	1
Sociology	0	1	3	1
Soil Sciences	0	1	1	0
Urban Planning	0	1	0	0
Veterinary	0	1	1	0
Water Administration	0	0	1	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	6.16	10.33	15.52	17.19
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	.17	0
Administration Sciences	.26	.19	.50	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	.41
Agriculture	.77	.19	0	.21
Anthropology	.26	.19	.17	.21
Applied Sciences	0	0	1.00	.83
Architecture	0	0	0	.21
Biochemistry	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	0	.33	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	.21
Chemistry	0	0	.33	0
Economics	.77	1.54	3.66	5.80
Demography	0	0	.17	.21
Engineering	.77	.96	.67	.41
Fishery Sciences	0	.19	0	0
History	0	.19	.33	.62
International Relations	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.55	3.07	2.32	2.48
Linguistics	0	.19	.17	0
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	0	.19	.17	0
Medicine	.26	.58	.17	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	.21

Table B5 (Continued)

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Microbiology	0	.19	0	0
Military	0	.19	0	.82
Oceanography	0	0	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.33	.41
Pedagogy	0	.38	.67	.41
Philosophy	.26	0	0	.41
Physics	0	0	.50	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.21
Political Science	0	.38	.83	.21
Psychology	0	0	.17	0
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Public Administration	.26	.38	.50	1.04
Public Finance	0	0	0	.21
Public Health	0	.19	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	.21
Sociology	0	.19	.50	.21
Soil Sciences	0	.19	.17	0
Urban Planning	0	.19	0	0
Veterinary	0	.19	.17	0
Water Administration	0	0	.17	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOCTORAL DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Administration Sciences	4.16	1.85	3.23	0
Agricultural Sciences	12.50	1.85	0	1.20
Applied Sciences	0	0	6.45	4.82
Economics	12.50	14.81	23.66	33.73
Engineering	12.50	9.26	4.30	2.41
History	0	1.85	2.15	3.61
International Relations	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Law	41.60	29.63	15.05	14.46
Medicine	4.16	5.55	1.08	0
Military	0	1.85	0	4.82
Pedagogy	0	3.70	4.30	2.41
Physics	0	0	3.23	2.41
Political Science	0	3.70	5.38	1.20
Public Administration	4.16	3.70	3.23	6.02
Sociology	0	1.85	3.23	1.20
Others	8.42	18.55	21.48	19.30

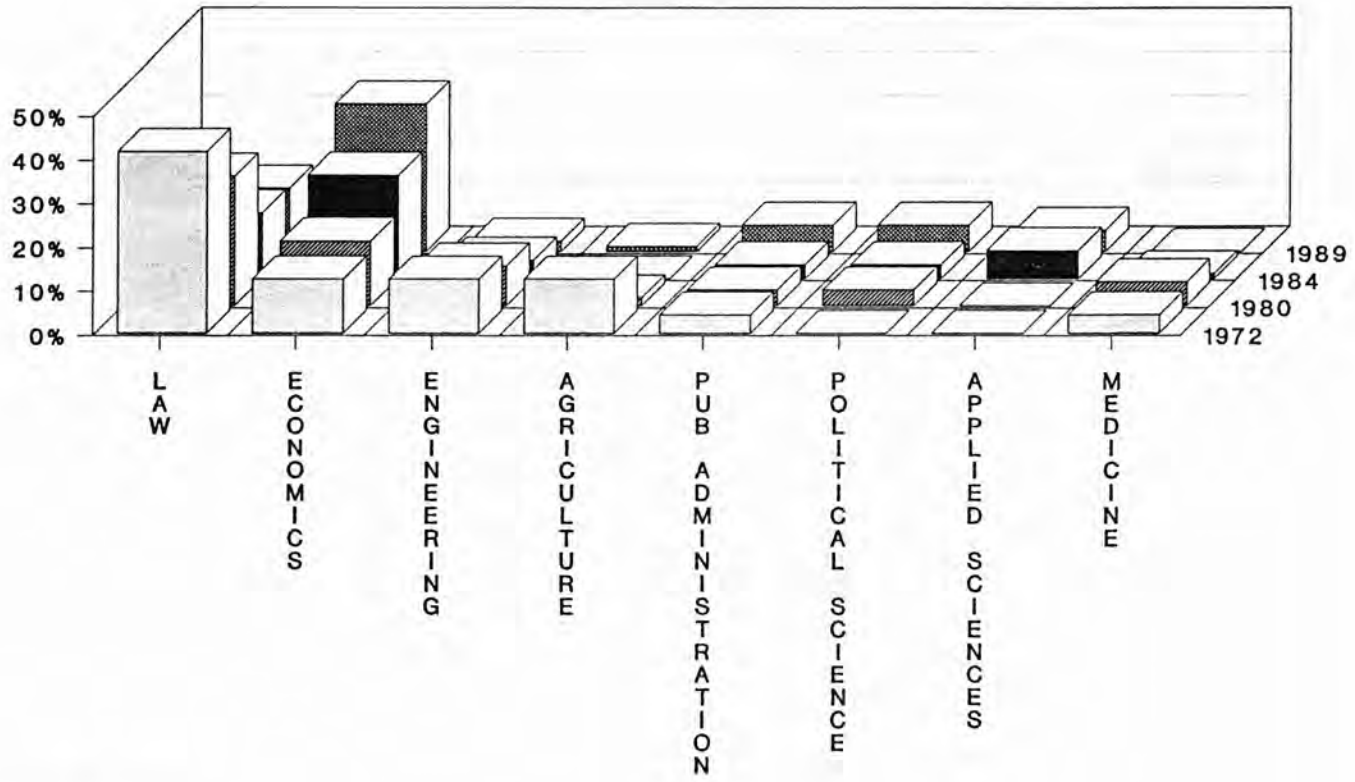
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:5

PRINCIPAL DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–90

(%)



SOURCE: Table B5, Part III.

Table B6

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	305	482	615[a]	509[a]
Not Available[2]	66	58	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	1	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	1	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	9	13	26	28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	1	3	8	7
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	2	3	1
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	1	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	1
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	1	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	1	5	6	5
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	3	3
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	1	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	2	0	2	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	1	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	1	3	1
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	1	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	2	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	6	12	12	33
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	4	3
Escuela Normal Superior	17	7	8	6
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	1	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	2	5	4	3
Escuelas Normales Estatales	1	5	6	6
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	1	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	11	18	40	34
Instituto Regiomontano	0	1	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	1	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	4	5	15	28
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	1	2	9	5
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	1	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	2	2	6
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	10	9	24	8
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	1	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	1	3	2
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	1	3
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	1	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	1	8	12	10
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	2	0	1	2
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	3	3	5	1
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	2	2	2
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	1	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	2	4	4	5
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	1	1	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	1	5	6	7
Universidad de Las Américas	0	0	1	2
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Valle de México	0	2	2	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	8	21	26
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	1	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	1	0
Universidad La Salle	0	3	6	5

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	162	285	361	245
Universidad Tecnológica de México (UTM)	0	0	0	1
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	4	11	18	7
Belgium	0	1	1	0
Université de Louvain	0	1	1	0
Canada	0	1	1	0
McGill University	0	1	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	1	0
Chile	1	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	1	0	0	0
France	1	0	4	2
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	1	0	4	1
Germany	0	0	1	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	0	1	2	1
London Film School	0	0	1	0
London School of Economics	0	0	1	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	1
University of Glasgow	0	1	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	1
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	1	1	0
Institut de Droit International	0	1	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	1	0
United States	2	7	8	3
Not Available	0	0	1	0
Georgetown University	1	1	0	0
Harvard University	0	1	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	1	1
Michigan State University	0	1	1	0
University of California	0	0	1	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	1	0
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	1	1
University of Texas	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	0	1	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	1
World Press Institute	1	0	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	78.89	94.58	105.43[a]	106.86[a]
MEXICO	77.80	92.51	102.33[a]	105.38[a]
Not Available[2]	16.83	11.13	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	.17	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	.17	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	2.30	2.50	4.33	5.80
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.26	.58	1.33	1.45
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	.38	.50	.21
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	.17	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	.21
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.26	.96	1.00	1.04
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	.50	.62
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	.51	0	.33	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia	.26	.19	.50	.21
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	.38	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	1.53	2.30	2.00	6.83
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	.67	.62
Escuela Normal Superior	4.34	1.34	1.33	1.24
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	.17	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	.51	.96	.67	.62
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.26	.96	1.00	1.24

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	2.81	3.45	6.66	7.04
Instituto Regiomontano	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.02	.96	2.50	5.80
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.26	.38	1.50	1.04
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.38	.33	1.24
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	2.55	1.73	3.99	1.66
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	.19	.50	.41
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	.17	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	.19	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.26	1.54	2.00	2.07
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	.51	0	.17	.41
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	.77	.58	.83	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	.38	.33	.41
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	.26	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.51	.77	.67	1.04
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.26	.96	1.00	1.45
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.17	.41
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Valle de México	0	.38	.33	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.54	3.49	5.38
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	.17	0
Universidad La Salle	0	.58	1.00	1.04
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	41.33	54.70	60.07	50.72
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	0	.21
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	1.02	2.11	3.01	1.24
Belgium	0	.19	.17	0
Université de Louvain	0	.19	.17	0
Canada	0	.19	.17	0
McGill University	0	.19	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	.17	0
Chile	.26	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	.26	0	0	0
France	.26	0	.67	.41
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	.26	0	.67	.21
Germany	0	0	.17	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	0	.19	.33	.21
London Film School	0	0	.17	0
London School of Economics	0	0	.17	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	.21
University of Glasgow	0	.19	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	.21
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	.21
Switzerland	0	.19	.17	0
Institut de Droit International	0	.19	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	.17	0

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
United States	.51	1.34	1.33	.62
Not Available	0	0	.17	0
Georgetown University	.26	.19	0	0
Harvard University	0	.19	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	.17	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	.21
Michigan State University	0	.19	.17	0
University of California	0	0	.17	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	.17	0
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	.17	.21
University of Texas	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	0	.19	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	.21
World Press Institute	.26	0	0	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colegio Militar Nacional	3.56	3.04	4.11	5.42
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.32	.81	1.26	1.35
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.32	1.21	.94	.97
Escuela Naval Militar	2.58	2.84	1.90	6.39
Escuela Normal Superior	7.11	1.62	1.26	1.16
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.32	1.21	.94	1.16
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	4.85	4.05	6.31	6.58
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.61	1.21	2.37	5.42
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.32	.60	2.37	.97
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.40	.32	1.16
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	4.20	2.02	3.79	1.55
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.32	1.83	1.90	1.93
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.97	1.01	.63	.97
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.32	1.21	.94	1.36
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.83	3.32	5.03
Universidad La Salle	0	.81	.94	.97
Universidad Nacional Autónoma Mexico (UNAM)	66.34	65.31	57.03	47.48
United States of America	.97	1.62	1.26	.58
Other	6.21	4.95	8.41	9.55

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying institution.
3. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

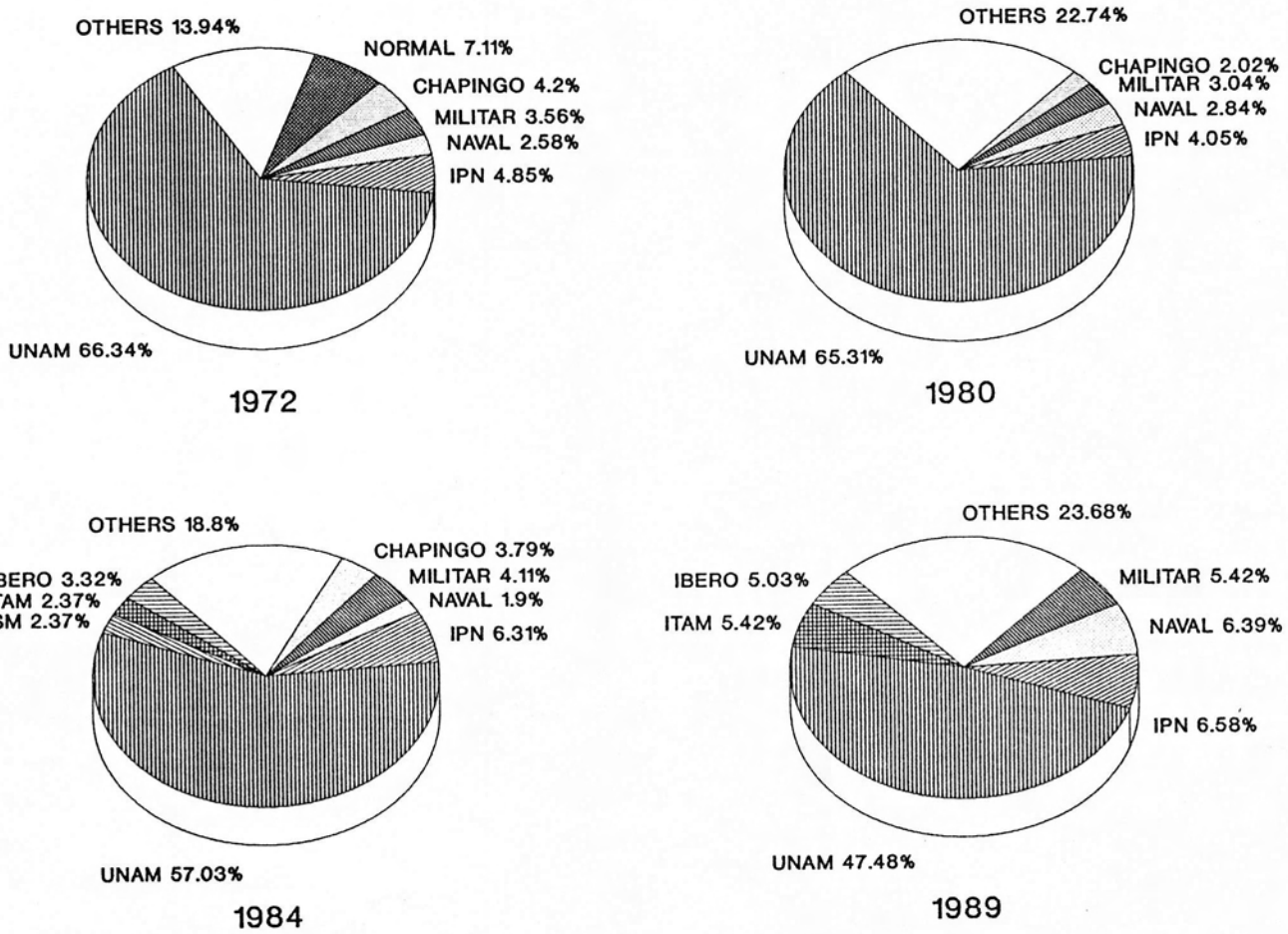
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:6

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B6, Part III.

Table B7

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Master's Degrees[2]	68	162	321	297
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	23	69	127	138
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	1
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	10
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	1	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	1
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	11
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	6	14	14
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	0	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	1	0
Escuela Normal Superior	2	3	7	7
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	1	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	4	1	0	1
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	1	2
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	1
Hospital Infantil de México	0	2	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	2
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	1	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	1
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	2	3	1
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	7	3	3
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	1	3	2
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	1	7	9	9
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	3
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	2	0	7	7
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	1	1	2
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	1	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	3	7	1
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	2	1
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	1	1
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	4	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	1
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	2	4	4
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	13	30	53	40
Universidad Tecnologica de México	0	0	1	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	1	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	45	93	194	168
Argentina	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	1	0
Australia	1	1	1	0
University of Melbourne	1	1	1	0
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Université de Louvain	0	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	2
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	1
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	1	2
Carleton University	0	0	0	1
University of Guelph	0	0	1	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	1
Chile	0	4	3	1
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	1	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	1	2	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	2	0	1
Universidad de Chile	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	1	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	1	0
France	9	13	27	20
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	1	1	2	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	1
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	1	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	1	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	1

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	1	2	5	4
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	1	0	0
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	1	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	1	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	1
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	1	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	2	0
Université de Paris	6	7	15	13
Germany	1	1	3	1
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	3	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	1
Universität Heidelberg	0	1	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	1	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	5	17	40	27
London School of Economics	3	5	10	7
University College	0	1	1	1
University of Aberdeen	0	0	1	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	1
University of Bradford	0	0	1	1
University of Brunel	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	1	3	4	4
University of East Anglia	0	0	1	0
University of Essex	0	1	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	1
University of Kent	0	1	1	1
University of Leeds	0	0	1	1
University of London	0	2	5	6
University of Leicester	0	1	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	2	1
University of Southampton	0	0	1	0
University of Sussex	0	0	1	1
University of Victoria, Manchester	1	3	6	1
University of Warwick	0	0	1	1
Italy	1	1	2	2
Università di Milano	0	0	1	1
Università di Napoli	0	1	0	0
Università di Roma	1	0	1	1
Japan	0	2	2	2
Government of Japan	0	0	1	0
OSCA	0	2	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	1	1
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	1	3	3	4
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	1
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	1	2
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	1	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	2	2	1
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	0
University of Oslo	0	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	1	0	0
Poland	0	2	1	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	2	1	0
Spain	0	0	1	2
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	1
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pùblica	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	1	1	1
University of Gotenburg	0	0	1	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	1
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	3	2	2	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	3	0	2	0
Université de Geneve	0	2	0	0
United States	24	43	101	101
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	2
American University	1	1	0	5
Arizona State University	0	0	0	1
Boston University	1	0	0	1
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	1	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Claremont Graduate School	0	1	0	0
Columbia University	0	4	5	1
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	3	0	0	2
Cornell University	1	0	2	1
Economic Development Institute	0	0	1	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	4
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	1	1	2
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	1	0
Harvard University	4	6	14	12
Indiana University	0	1	1	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	1	0	4	1
International Monetary Fund	0	1	0	1
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Johns Hopkins University	1	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	1	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	0	0	3	3
Michigan State University	0	0	0	1
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	1	3
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	1
New York University	0	0	0	1
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	1	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	2	3
Ohio State University	0	0	0	1
Oregon State University	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	1
Princeton University	0	0	2	1
Purdue University	1	0	0	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Rutgers University	1	0	0	0
State University of New York	0	2	2	0
Stanford University	0	6	11	9
Strathclyde University	0	0	1	0
Syracuse University	0	1	1	0
Temple University	0	1	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	1	1	1
Tufts University	0	0	1	3
Tulane University	0	0	1	0
United Nations International School	0	0	1	1
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	3	2	9	2
University of Chicago	0	0	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	2
University of Florida	0	1	3	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1
University of Iowa	1	0	2	0
University of Michigan	1	1	2	1
University of Minnesota	0	0	1	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	2
University of Nebraska	0	1	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	1	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	5	5
University of Rochester	0	0	0	1
University of Southern California	0	0	6	1
University of Texas	0	2	2	1
University of Virginia	0	0	0	1
University of Wisconsin	2	0	5	3
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	2	0	0
Yale University	2	1	2	4
Venezuela	0	0	1	1
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	1
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	1
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	1
University of Belgrade	0	1	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	1	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	17.39	31.05	53.48	61.51
MEXICO	5.86	13.24	21.13	28.57
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	.21
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	2.07
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	.17	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	.21
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	2.28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	1.15	2.33	2.90
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	.26	0	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Normal Superior	.51	.58	1.16	1.45
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	1.02	.19	0	.21
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	.17	.41
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	.21
Hospital Infantil de México	0	.38	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.41
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	.38	.50	.21
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	1.34	.50	.62
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	.19	.50	.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	.26	1.34	1.50	1.86
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	.62
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.51	0	1.16	1.45
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	.19	.17	.41
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	.19	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	.58	1.16	.21
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	.33	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.67	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Iberoamericana	0	.38	.67	.83
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	3.32	5.76	8.82	8.28
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	.17	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	11.47	17.85	32.27	34.78
Argentina	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	.17	0
Australia	.26	.19	.17	0
University of Melbourne	.26	.19	.17	0
Belgium	0	0	.17	.21
Université de Louvain	0	0	.17	.21
Brazil	0	0	0	.41
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	.21
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	.21
Canada	0	0	.17	.41
Carleton University	0	0	0	.21
University of Guelph	0	0	.17	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	.21
Chile	0	.77	.50	.21
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	.17	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	.19	.33	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	.38	0	.21
Universidad de Chile	0	.19	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	.17	0
France	2.30	2.50	4.49	4.14
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	.26	.19	.33	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	.19	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	.17	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	.26	.38	.83	.83
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	.17	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	.19	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	.21
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	.33	0
Université de Paris	1.53	1.34	2.50	2.69
Germany	.26	.19	.50	.21
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	.50	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	.21
University of Heidelberg	0	.19	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	.17	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	1.28	3.26	6.66	5.59
London School of Economics	.77	.96	1.66	1.45
University College	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Aberdeen	0	0	.17	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	.21
University of Bradford	0	0	.17	.21
University of Brunel	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	.26	.58	.67	.83
University of East Anglia	0	0	.17	0
University of Essex	0	.19	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	.21
University of Kent	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Leeds	0	0	.17	.21
University of London	0	.38	.83	1.24
University of Leicester	0	.19	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	.33	.21
University of Southampton	0	0	.17	0
University of Sussex	0	0	.17	.21
University of Victoria, Manchester	.26	.58	1.00	.21
University of Warwick	0	0	.17	.21
Italy	.26	.19	.33	.41
Università di Milano	0	0	.17	.21
Università di Napoli	0	.19	0	0
Università di Roma	.26	0	.17	.21
Japan	0	.38	.33	.41
Government of Japan	0	0	.17	0
OSCA	0	.38	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	.17	.21
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	.21
Netherlands	.26	.58	.50	.83
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	.21
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	.17	.41
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	.19	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	.38	.33	.21
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	.17	0
University of Oslo	0	0	.17	0
Peru	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	.19	0	0
Poland	0	.38	.17	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	.38	.17	0
Spain	0	0	.17	.41
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	.21
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Sweden	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Gotenburg	0	0	.17	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	.21
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	.19	0	0
Switzerland	.77	.38	.33	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	.77	0	.33	0
Université de Genéve	0	.38	0	0
United States	6.12	8.25	16.80	20.91
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	.42
American University	.26	.19	0	1.04
Arizona State University	0	0	0	.21
Boston University	.26	0	0	.21
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	.17	0
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Claremont Graduate School	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Columbia University	0	.77	.83	.21
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	.77	0	0	.41
Cornell University	.26	0	.33	.21
Economic Development Institute	0	0	.17	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	.83
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	.19	.17	.41
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	0
Harvard University	1.02	1.15	2.33	2.48
Indiana University	0	.19	.17	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	.26	0	.67	.21
International Monetary Fund	0	.19	0	.21
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	.21
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Johns Hopkins University	.26	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	.19	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	.19	0	0
Massachusetts Instituteo of Technology (MIT)	0	0	.50	.62
Michigan State University	0	0	0	.21
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	.17	.62
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	.21
New York University	0	0	0	.21
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	.19	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.33	.62
Ohio State University	0	0	0	.21
Oregon State University	0	.19	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	.21
Princeton University	0	0	.33	.21
Purdue University	.26	0	0	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Rutgers University	.26	0	0	0
State University New York	0	.38	.33	0
Stanford University	0	1.15	1.83	1.86
Strathclyde University	0	0	.17	0
Syracuse University	0	.19	.17	0
Temple University	0	.19	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	.19	.17	.21
Tufts University	0	0	.17	.62
Tulane University	0	0	.17	0
United Nations International School	0	0	.17	.21
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	.77	.38	1.50	.41
University of Chicago	0	0	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	.41
University of Florida	0	.19	.50	0
University of Illinois	.26	.38	0	.21
University of Iowa	.26	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	.26	.19	.33	.21
University of Minnesota	0	0	.17	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.41
University of Nebraska	0	.19	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	.17	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	.83	1.04
University of Rochester	0	0	0	.21
University of Southern California	0	0	1.00	.21
University of Texas	0	.38	.33	.21
University of Virginia	0	0	0	.21
University of Wisconsin	.51	0	.83	.62
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	.38	0	0
Yale University	.51	.19	.33	.83
Venezuela	0	0	.17	.21
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	.17	0
Yugoslavia	0	.38	0	.21
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	.21
University of Belgrade	0	.19	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	.19	0	0
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	3.36

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4 (CONT'D)				
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional, México	0	0	0	3.70
Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	4.36	4.71
Columbia University, U.S.A.	0	2.41	1.56	.34
Escuela Normal Superior, México	2.94	1.85	2.18	2.36
Escuela Superior de Guerra, México	5.88	.61	0	.34
Harvard University, U.S.A.	5.88	3.70	4.36	4.04
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, México	0	4.32	.93	1.01
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	1.47	4.32	2.80	3.03
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, México	2.94	0	2.18	2.36
London School of Economics, Great Britain	4.41	3.08	3.11	2.36
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	.93	1.01
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	3.70	3.43	3.03
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH), México	0	1.85	2.18	.34
University of California, U.S.A.	4.41	1.23	2.80	.67
University of London, Great Britain	0	1.23	1.56	2.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México	19.11	18.52	16.51	13.47
Université de Paris, France	8.82	4.32	4.67	4.38
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	0	.61	1.56	1.68
University Southern California (USC), U.S.A.	0	0	1.87	.34
University of Victoria, Manchester, Great Britain	1.47	1.85	1.87	.34
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	2.94	0	1.56	1.01
Yale University, U.S.A.	2.94	.61	.62	1.35
Other	36.79	42.09	38.96	42.75
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE DATA BY COUNTRY OF STUDY				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mexico	33.82	42.59	39.56	46.46
Argentina	0	0	.31	0
Australia	1.47	.61	.31	0
Belgium	0	0	.31	.34
Brazil	0	0	0	.67
Canada	0	0	.31	.67
Chile	0	2.47	.93	.34
Ecuador	0	0	.31	0
France	13.23	8.02	8.41	6.73
Germany	1.47	.61	.93	.34
Germany (East)	0	0	.31	0
Great Britain	7.35	10.49	12.46	9.09
Italy	1.47	.61	.62	.67
Japan	0	1.23	.62	.67
Netherlands	1.47	1.85	.93	1.35
Norway	0	0	.31	0
Peru	0	.61	0	0
Poland	0	1.23	.31	0
Spain	0	0	.31	.67
Sweden	0	.61	.31	.34
Switzerland	4.41	1.23	.62	0
United States	35.29	26.54	31.46	34.00
Venezuela	0	0	.31	.34
Yugoslavia	0	1.23	0	.34

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Individuals whose biographical information indicates a master's degree, field of study, and country of study, but not the institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional represenation in the total.

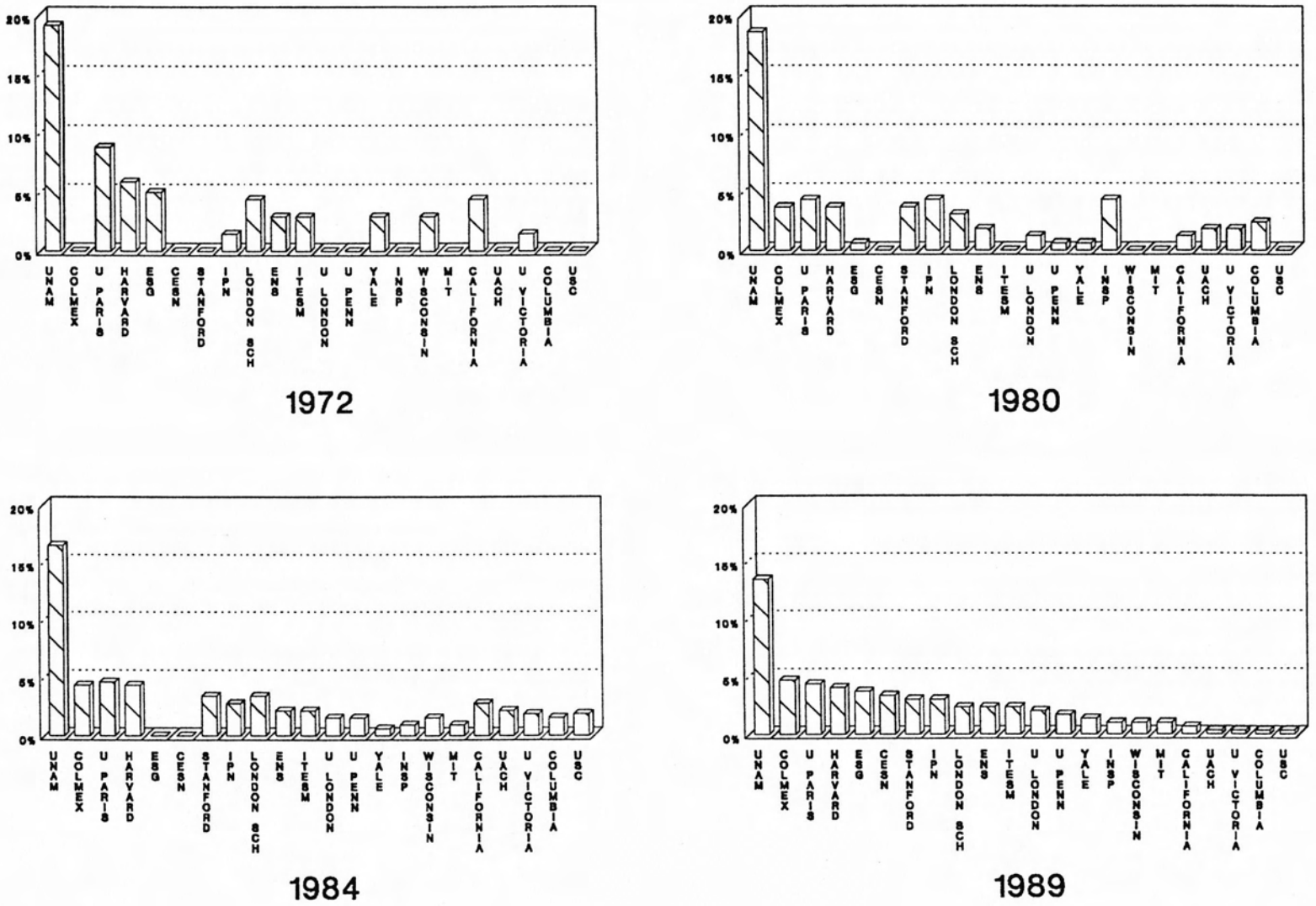
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:7

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

(%)

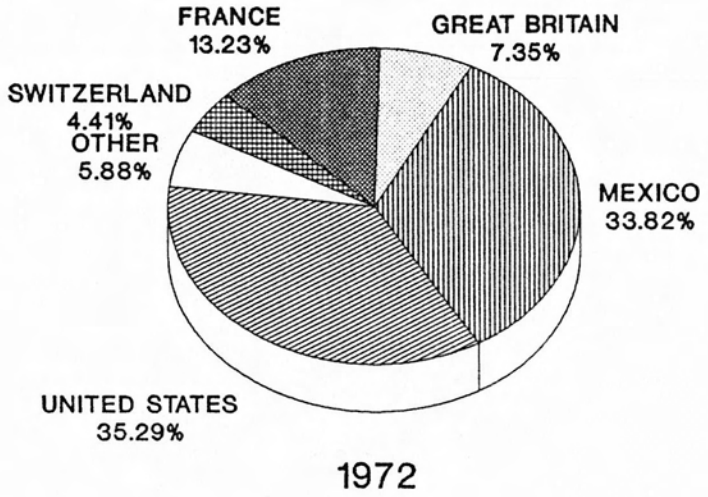
PART I. MASTER'S DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

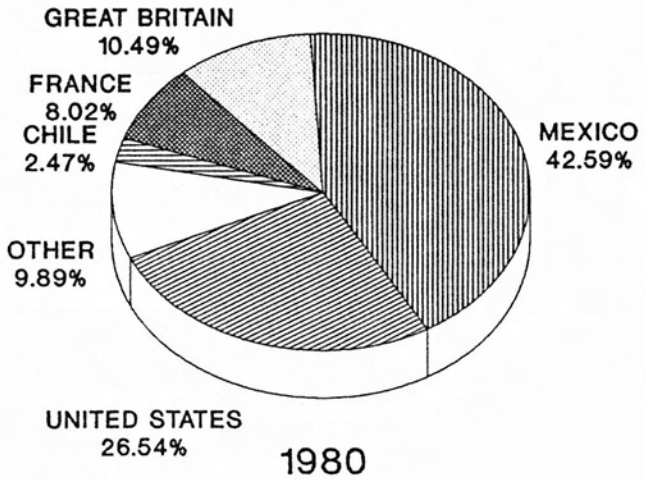


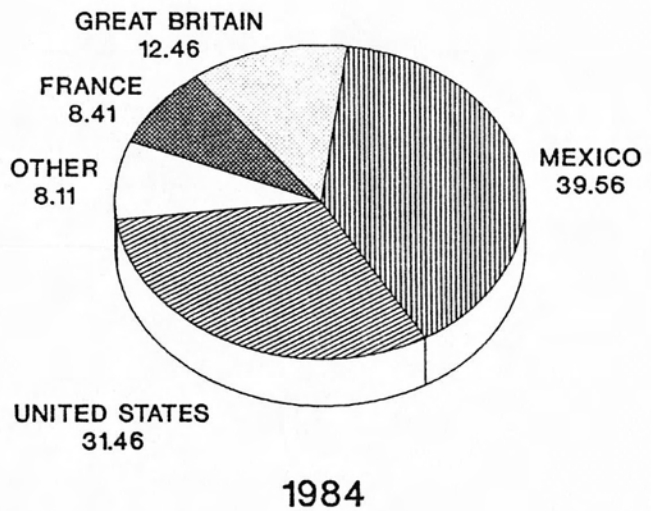
SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIa.

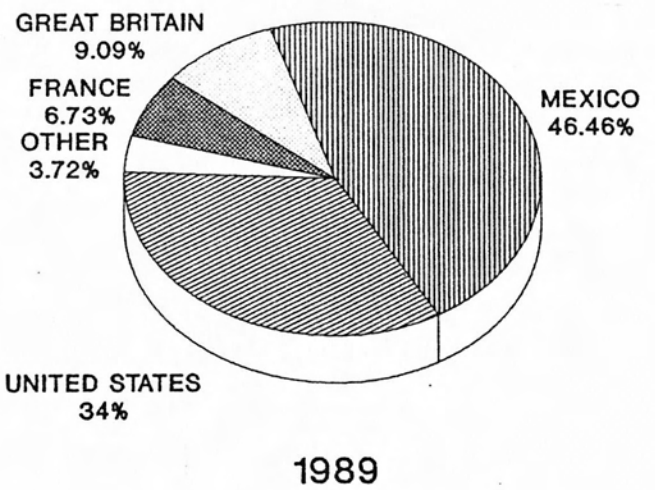
Figure B:7 (Continued)

PART II. MASTER'S DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIb.

Table B8

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total Higher Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	14	26	29	24
Not Available[3]	1	1	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	4
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	1
El Colegio de México	0	2	3	2
Escuela Normal Superior	0	1	3	2
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	1	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	1	2	3	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	1	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	11	19	20	14
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	10	28	64	59
Argentina	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	1	0	0
France	4	8	17	11
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	1	1
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	1	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	1	1	1
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	1
Université de Grenoble	0	1	0	1
Université de Montpellier	0	0	1	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	4	5	13	5
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	1	1
Germany	1	0	0	1
Georgaugust Universität	1	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	1
Great Britain	0	2	8	5
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	1
Oxford University	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	1
University of East Anglia	0	0	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	0
University of London	0	2	4	2
University of Sussex	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	1
Università degli Studi di Napoli	1	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	1	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	1	0	2	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	1	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	1	0
Spain	0	1	1	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	1	2	1
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	1	0
Université de Genéve	0	1	1	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1	0
University of Moscow	0	0	1	0
United States	3	14	32	40
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Columbia University	0	0	1	1
Cornell University	1	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	0	0	2
Harvard University	0	3	1	2
Illinois State University	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	3	3
New York University	0	0	0	2
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	1	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Stanford University	0	1	1	5
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	0	3	5	1
University of Chicago	0	1	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
University of Iowa	0	0	2	0
University of Michigan	0	1	1	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	1
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	3	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	1	1	5	2
Virginia State University	0	0	0	1
Yale University	0	0	2	4
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	6.16	10.35	15.49	17.20
MEXICO	3.57	4.99	4.82	4.96
Not Available[3]	.26	.19	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	.83
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	.21
El Colegio de México	0	.38	.50	.41
Escuela Normal Superior	0	.19	.50	.41
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	.26	.38	.50	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	2.81	3.65	3.34	2.90
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	2.55	5.37	10.64	12.21
Argentina	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	.19	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	.19	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	.19	0	0
France	1.02	1.54	2.83	2.28
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	.17	.21
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	.19	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	.19	.17	.21
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	.21
Université de Grenoble	0	.19	0	.21
Université de Montpellier	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	1.02	.96	2.16	1.04
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	.17	.21
Germany	.26	0	0	.21
Georgaugust Universität	.26	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	.21
Great Britain	0	.38	1.33	1.04
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	.21
Oxford University	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	.21
University of East Anglia	0	0	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	0
University of London	0	.38	.67	.41
University of Sussex	0	0	0	.21
Italy	.26	0	0	.21
Università degli Studi di Napoli	.26	0	0	.21
Japan	0	0	.17	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	.17	0
Netherlands	.26	0	.33	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	.17	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	.17	0
Spain	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	.19	.17	0
Switzerland	0	.19	.33	.21
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	.17	0
Université de Genéve	0	.19	.17	.21
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	.17	0
University of Moscow	0	0	.17	0
United States	.77	2.69	5.32	8.28
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Columbia University	0	0	.17	.21
Cornell University	.26	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	0	0	.41
Harvard University	0	.58	.17	.41
Illinois State University	0	0	0	.21

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.50	.62
New York University	0	0	0	.41
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.17	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Stanford University	0	.19	.17	1.04
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	0	.58	.83	.21
University of Chicago	0	.19	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	0
University of Illinois	.26	2	0	.21
University of Iowa	0	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	0	.19	.17	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.21
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	.50	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	.26	.19	.83	.41
Virginia State University	0	0	0	.21
Yale University	0	0	.33	.83
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION[4]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	4.82
El Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	3.23	2.41
Escuela Normal Superior, México	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Harvard University, U.S.A.	0	5.55	1.08	2.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	4.16	3.70	3.23	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	3.23	3.61
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	1.85	1.08	6.02
University of California, U.S.A.	0	5.55	5.37	1.20
University of Chicago, U.S.A.	0	1.85	2.15	4.82
University of London, Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	45.83	35.19	21.50	16.87
Université de Paris, France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	4.16	1.85	5.37	2.41
Yale University, U.S.A.	0	0	2.15	4.82
Other	29.19	20.40	21.50	28.93
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
México	58.33	48.15	31.18	28.71
Argentina	0	1.85	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1.85	0	0
France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
Germany	4.16	0	0	1.20
Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Italy	4.16	0	0	1.20
Japan	0	0	1.08	0
Netherlands	4.16	0	2.15	0
Spain	0	1.85	1.08	0
Switzerland	0	1.85	2.15	1.20
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1.08	0
United States	12.50	25.93	34.40	48.19

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Officials whose biographical information indicates a doctoral degree and field of study, without specifying institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

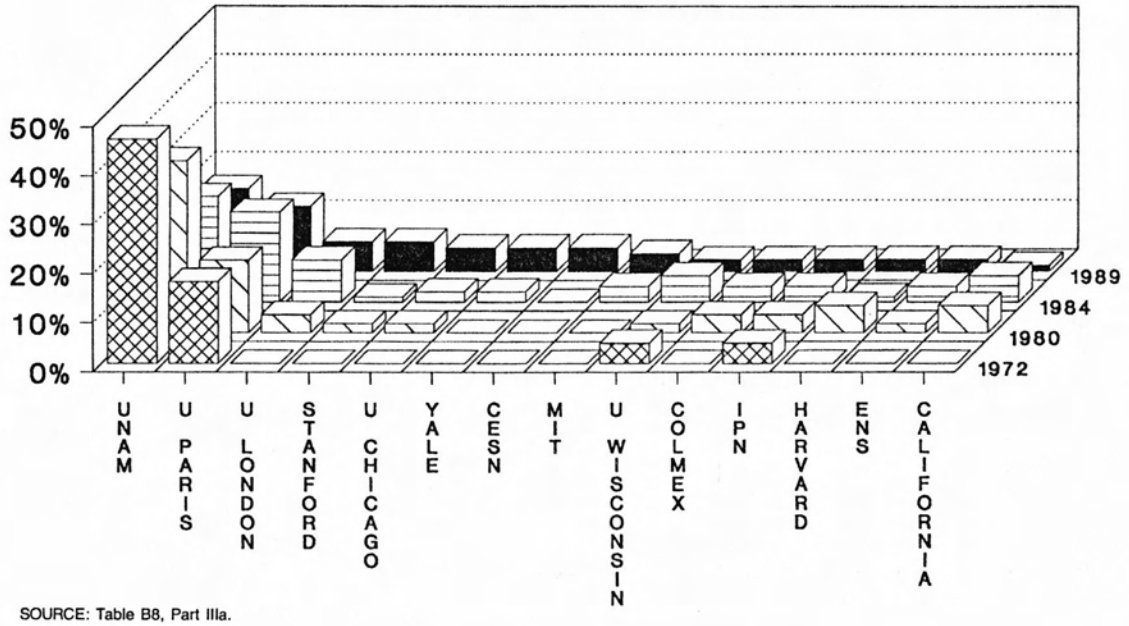
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City

Figure B:8

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

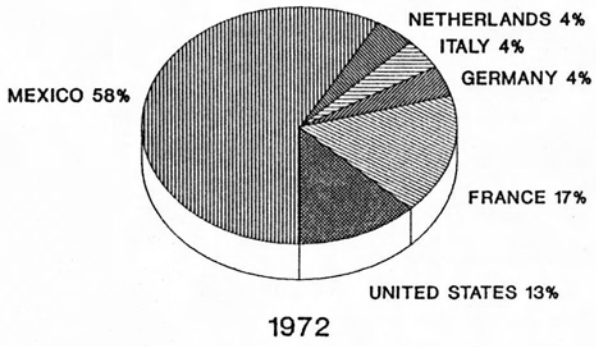
(%)

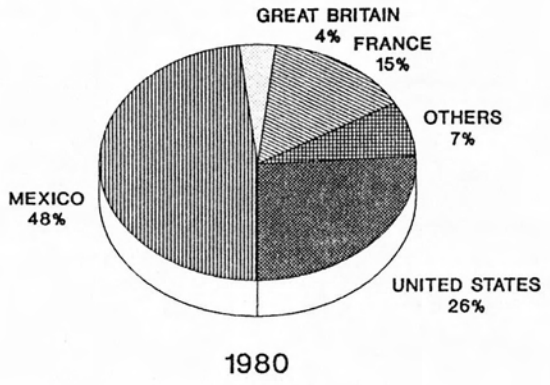
PART I. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

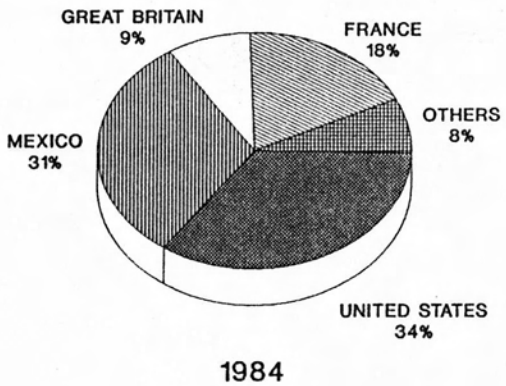


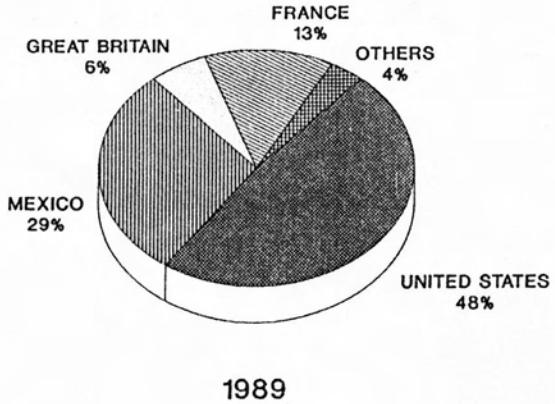
SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIa.

PART II. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIb.

Educational Backgrounds of Mexican High-Level Government Officials, 1972-89

ALFONSO GALINDO

James W. Wilkie, Carlos Alberto Contreras, and Christof Anders Weber, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America,* vol. 30, part 1 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1993).

The educational backgrounds of high-level officials in the Mexican public sector have undergone a major change in the last two decades. A new generation of public officials with advanced university training has replaced an earlier generation of administrators known for their political skills. This study presents time series data based on biographical information about Mexican public officials to show how the university training of officials in the Mexican central government evolved between 1972 and 1989.[1]

ALFONSO GALINDO received a law degree from UNAM in 1990 and an M.A. degree in Latin American Studies from UCLA in 1992. He is currently a student in the Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley. He was a member of the staff of the Office of the President of Mexico from 1985 to 1988 and Chief of Staff in the Mexican Federal Office of Budget for Education, Health, and Labor Programs from 1988 to 1990.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The author wishes to thank Dr. James W. Wilkie for directing his research at UCLA; the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico (CONACYT) for a grant to finance the research for this project; David E. Lorey, Enrique Ochoa, Chris Weber, and Guillermina Urbano for patiently reviewing earlier drafts of this essay; and Jaime González, Antonio Galindo, and Luis Antonio Mendoza for their assistance with various phases of the data processing.

[1]Recent studies of Mexico's public officials include: Miguel Angel Centeno and Sylvia Maxfield, "The Marriage of Finance and Order: Changes in the Mexican Political Elite," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, vol. 24, part 1 (February 1992), pp. 57–85; Roderic Ai Camp, "Camarillas in Mexican Politics: The Case of the Salinas Cabinet," *Mexican Studies/ Estudios Mexicanos*, vol. 6, no. 1 (Winter 1990), pp. 85–107; R. Hernández-Rodríguez, "Los hombres del Presidente De la Madrid," *Foro Internacional*, vol. 28, no. 1 (July-September 1987); Gilberto Ramírez Jácome and Emilio Salim Cabrera, *La clase política mexicana* (México, D.F.: EDAMEX, 1987); and José R. Castelazo, *Nuestra clase gobernante* (México, D.F.: Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1985).

For early works on the Mexican political class and its formation, see Peter H. Smith, *The Labyrinth of Power* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexico's Leaders: Their Education and Recruitment* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1980); and idem, *The Making of a Government: The Socialization of Political Leaders in Post-Revolutionary Mexico* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1981).

Methodology

This study considers the presidential administrations of Luis Echeverría (1970–76), José López Portillo (1976–82), Miguel de la Madrid (1982–88), and Carlos Salinas de Gortari (1988–94), and focuses on one year from each of the four presidential terms (1972, 1980, 1984, and 1989). These years are those in which official directories of the Mexican government were published.[2]

The sources for the study include, from a United States view, Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1975, Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981,* and *Who's Who in Mexico Today.* The Mexican sources are *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México,* the three editions of *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (1984, 1987, and 1989), the biographical appendix in Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982" (undergraduate thesis ITAM, 1982), and unpublished studies of the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública in Mexico City.

To develop the time series, I chose a representative sample of individuals who held the post of Director General or higher in the Mexican central government.[3] I created a list of the appointees

[2]See *Directorio del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Secretaría de la Presidencia, 1972); and *Directorio de la administración pública centralizada y paraestatal* (México, D.F.: Coordinación General de Comunicación Social de la Presidencia de la República, 1980, 1984, 1987, and 1989).

[3]The sample includes the position of President and those of Secretario, Subsecretario, Oficial Mayor, and Director General in each of the agencies which form the central federal government of Mexico. The agencies considered are those instituted by the Ley de Secretarías y Departamentos de Estado of 1958 and the Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal of December 1976 (amended in 1982 and 1991) (Statute of the Federal Administration), article 26, which, until December 1991, provided for the creation of 18 federal min-

The second problem pertains to categorizing the military professions. The biographers do not agree upon the classification of degrees awarded by military institutions. The *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* even uses different classification criteria from one edition to the next because of changes in methodology. For these cases, I have chosen to use the information as found in the most recent biography of each individual, rather than introducing an exogenous parameter for the classification of this information.

Development of the Series

The time series are presented in Tables B1–B8 and Figures B:1–B:8. Part I of each table shows absolute data; Part II shows percentage data relative to the total number of high-level administrative officials; and Part III shows percentage data relative to the particular subject of the table. For example, Table B3 gives the total number of high-level administrative officials. Part I lists the number of undergraduate degrees, by field, earned by them. (Some individuals earned more than one degree.) Part II shows the percentage of total officials who hold degrees, by field. Part III shows the distribution of degrees by principal field. To simplify the analysis, Part III of each table aggregates categories that account for less than 1 percent.

In the tables pertaining to institutions where master's and doctoral degrees were earned, Part III is divided into two sections (*a* and *b*). The first presents data on specific institutions and the second on the country of study.

Discussion of the Data

The data illustrate a trend, at least from 1972 on, to recruit individuals with university degrees for high-level positions in the Mexican government. Whereas in 1972, 4.6 percent of the people holding posts in the sample had no degree, 72.6 percent had an undergraduate degree, and only 22.7 percent had a graduate degree; by 1989, only 1.4 percent had no degree, 44 percent had at least an undergraduate degree, and 54 percent had a master's degree or doctorate. (See Table B1 and Figure B:2.)

In 1989, officials continued to study the same 12 fields as they did in 1972, but the percentage of graduates from each field in government had changed. In 1972, 32 percent of all professionals in the sample were lawyers, 27 percent were engineers, and only 8 percent were economists. By 1989, 20 percent were lawyers, 20 percent were economists, and 18 percent were engineers, accounting for almost 60 percent of the sample. Graduates from programs in accounting, agriculture, architecture, business, education, international relations, medicine, military sciences, and political science and public administration accounted for a little more than 30 percent, and only 10 percent of the officials held undergraduate degrees in other fields.[5] (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)

The data are complex. On the one hand, officials with undergraduate degrees in economics, business, and military sciences have more opportunities in government today than in 1972. On the other hand, opportunities for lawyers and teachers have decreased. Accountants rose to a peak of 9 percent in 1984, and decreased to 5 percent in 1989. The other professions have maintained a more or less stable share, with political scientists showing an unstable pattern. (See Table B3 and Figure B:3.)[6]

With regard to master's degrees, the main fields of study have increased from 15 to 19. The data show an irregular pattern for individuals who earned a master's degree in applied sciences, engineering, medicine, and military sciences. The percentage of graduates in law and international relations decreased (i.e., law decreased from 16 percent to 7 percent in the 1972–89 period), while the percentage in business and public administration increased (the most important being the latter, which rose from 4 percent to 12 percent). The dominant field, economics, has maintained a rather steady percentage. (See Table B4 and Figure B:4.)

[5]A combined undergraduate degree in political science and public administration is customarily granted by Mexican universities.

[6]Contrast these findings on the political elite with those on the general student population found in David E. Lorey, *The Rise of the Professions in Twentieth-Century Mexico* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1992) and his *The University System and Economic Development in Mexico since 1929* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming).

With regard to doctoral degrees, in 1972 officials held degrees in 7 fields, but by 1989 officials held degrees in 15 fields. Graduates in economics increased their participation in government from 12.5 percent in 1972 to 34 percent in 1989, and those in public administration from 4 percent to 6 percent. Conversely, agriculture declined from 12.5 percent to 1 percent; engineering from 12.5 percent to 2 percent; and law from 42 percent to 14 percent. (See Table B5 and Figure B:5.)

Data on educational institutions shows that in 1972, at the undergraduate level, 66 percent of the officials had graduated from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), compared with 47 percent in 1989. In 1989, while UNAM continued to be the most important source of recruitment, the decrease might be the result of increasing prestige of rival institutions, particularly small, private ones. The participation of graduates from other universities has increased, as observed in the cases of Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), 7 percent; Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA), 5 percent; and Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), 5 percent. However, their share continues to be relatively small. Graduates from institutions abroad are few (Table B6 and Figure B:6) because most scholarships granted for international studies are for graduate work.

A greater diversification in institutions occurs at the master's degree level. In 1972, 64 percent of the master's degree studies took place at 12 institutions, whereas in 1989, 23 institutions accounted for 58 percent. Although UNAM also leads this category, it dropped from 19 percent in 1972 to 13 percent in 1989. The second most important institution, El Colegio de México, provides 5 percent of the total, whereas in 1972 none of the government officials in the sample had studied there. The Université de Paris maintains third place, having dropped from 8.8 percent in 1972 to 4.4 percent in 1989. Similarly, Harvard University, in fourth place, decreased from 5.9 percent in 1972 to 4 percent in 1989. Only three other institutions have participated with more than 3 percent: Stanford University rose from 0 in 1972 to 3.7 percent in 1980 and later decreased to 3 percent in 1989; Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN) grew from 1.5 percent in 1972 to 4.5 percent in 1980 and declined to 3 percent in 1989; and London School of Economics decreased from 4.5 percent in 1972 to 2.5 percent in 1989. (See Table B5 and Figure B:7.)

The Escuela Superior de Guerra is a special case. Data show that 5.9 percent of the high-level administrative officials received their master's degrees from this institution in 1972, whereas the entries from the other three years show less than 1 percent. The methodological problems regarding military degrees, explained above, account for this inconsistency.

Mexican officials traditionally have earned their master's degrees in Mexico, the United States, France, and Great Britain. Institutions in these countries grant more than 90 percent of the total master's degrees. In 1972, 35 percent of the master's degrees were granted in the United States, followed by 34 percent in Mexico, 13 percent in France, and 7 percent in Great Britain. In 1980, however, 43 percent of the officials received master's degrees from Mexican institutions, 27 percent from United States institutions, 11 percent from British institutions, and 8 percent from French institutions. By 1984, the percentage of master's degrees granted in Mexico, the United States, Great Britain, and France stood at 40 percent, 32 percent, 13 percent, and 9 percent respectively. Finally, in 1989, the distribution of master's degrees granted was as follows: Mexico, 47 percent; United States, 34 percent; Great Britain, 9 percent; and France, 7 percent. (See Table B7 and Figure B:7.)

With regard to doctoral studies granted by institution, 70 percent to 80 percent are customarily earned at 14 universities. In 1972, 4 schools granted 71 percent of the total number of degrees (UNAM, 46 percent; Université de Paris, 17 percent; IPN, 4 percent; and University of Wisconsin, 4 percent). By 1980, UNAM's share had decreased to 35 percent, followed by Université de Paris with 14.81 percent, Harvard University and University of California with nearly 6 percent each, and El Colegio de México, IPN, and the University of London, 4 percent. In 1984, 22 percent of the doctoral degrees were from UNAM, 18 percent from Université de Paris, 9 percent from the University of London, and University of California and University of Wisconsin 5 percent each. By 1989, the ranking was: UNAM, 17 percent; Université de Paris, 13 percent; Stanford University and University of London, 6 percent each; the University of Chicago and Yale University, 5 percent each; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 4 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

With regard to doctoral degrees by country, in 1972 the distribution was Mexico, 58 percent; France, 17 percent; and the United States, 12.5 percent. By 1980, the percentages had changed to Mexico, 48 percent; United States, 21 percent; France, 15 percent; and Great Britain, 4 percent. In 1984, more people had pursued doctoral studies at universities in the United States than in Mexican, French, and British institutions (35, 31, 15 and 9 percent respectively). In 1989, doctoral degrees awarded in the United States accounted for 48 percent of the total, those awarded in Mexico totaled 29 percent, those earned at French institutions 13 percent, and those from British universities 6 percent. (See Table B8 and Figure B:8.)

Conclusions

The data presented here illustrate important changes in the academic preparation of Mexican government officials in the past two decades. From 1972 to 1989 the percentage of high-level officials with no university training decreased from 4.6 percent to 1.4 percent, while the percentage of those holding master's degrees rose from 15 percent to 37 percent. During the same period, the percentage of officials with doctoral degrees increased by 10 percent (from 7.8 percent in 1972 to 17.2 percent in 1989).

During the same period, professions and specializations related to economics and management thrived in contrast to nontechnical careers like law and education, the traditional professions of high-level administrative officials in previous years. Whereas UNAM continues to be the leading provider of university graduates to the government, other institutions are also flourishing in Mexico. Participation of graduates from universities abroad is still incipient, however. From 1972 to 1989, institutions in the United States replaced those in France and Mexico as providers of graduate training for high-level government officials.

Discussion of the causes and consequences of these changes is beyond the scope of this essay. It is hoped, however, that the data offered here will facilitate the work of scholars who seek to understand the nature of leadership in Mexico.

APPENDIX

Abbreviations for Educational Institutions Used in Figures

CALIFORNIA	University of California (all campuses)
CESN	Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales
CHAPINGO	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
COLMEX	El Colegio de México
COLUMBIA	Columbia University
ENS	Escuela Normal Superior
ESG	Escuela Superior de Guerra
HARVARD	Harvard University
IBERO	Universidad Iberoamericana
INSP	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública
IPN	Instituto Politécnico Nacional
ITAM	Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
ITESM	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
LONDON SCH	London School of Economics
MILITAR	Colegio Militar Nacional
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NAVAL	Escuela Naval Militar
NORMAL	Regional school for teachers
STANFORD	Stanford University
U CHICAGO	University of Chicago
U LONDON	University of London
U PARIS	Université de Paris
U PENN	University of Pennsylvania
U VICTORIA	University of Victoria (Manchester)
UACH	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
USC	University of Southern California
WISCONSIN	University of Wisconsin
YALE	Yale University

Table B1

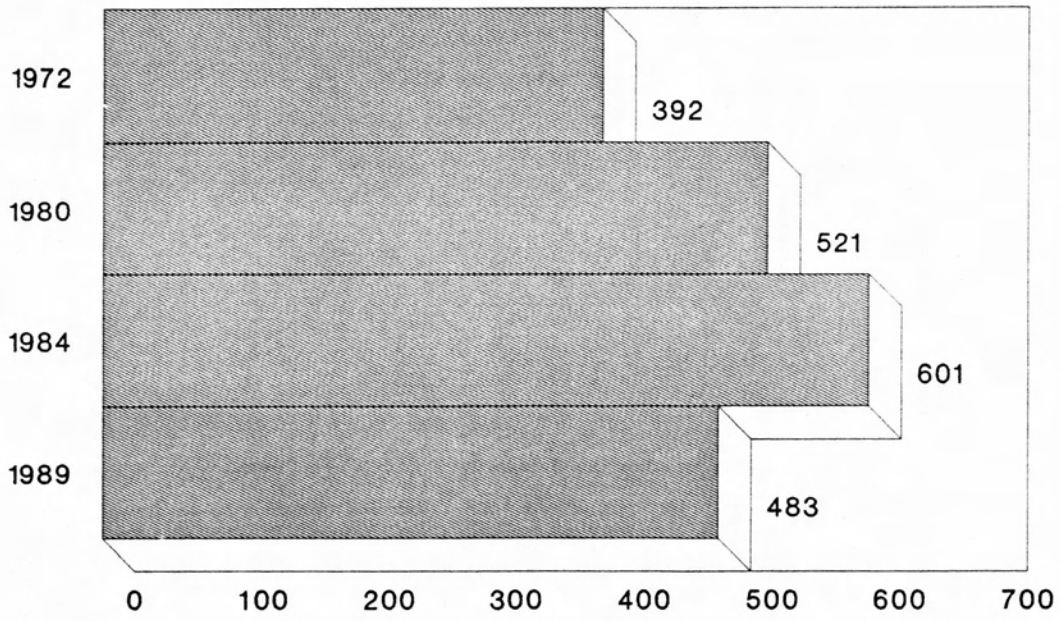
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	24	54	93	83
Master's Degree	47	114	187	179
Undergraduate Degree	230	310	306	214
No Degree	14	14	15	7
Not Available[2]	77	29	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
Doctoral Degree	6.13	10.36	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	11.98	21.88	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	58.67	59.50	50.91	44.30
No Degree	3.58	2.69	2.50	1.45
Not Available[2]	19.64	5.57	0	0
PART III. ADJUSTED PERCENTAGE DATA[2]				
Doctoral Degree	7.76	10.97	15.47	17.19
Master's Degree	14.98	23.17	31.12	37.06
Undergraduate Degree	72.65	62.99	50.91	44.30
No Degree	4.61	2.87	2.50	1.45

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. "Not Available" data redistributed to the other four categories according to their proportional representation in the total.

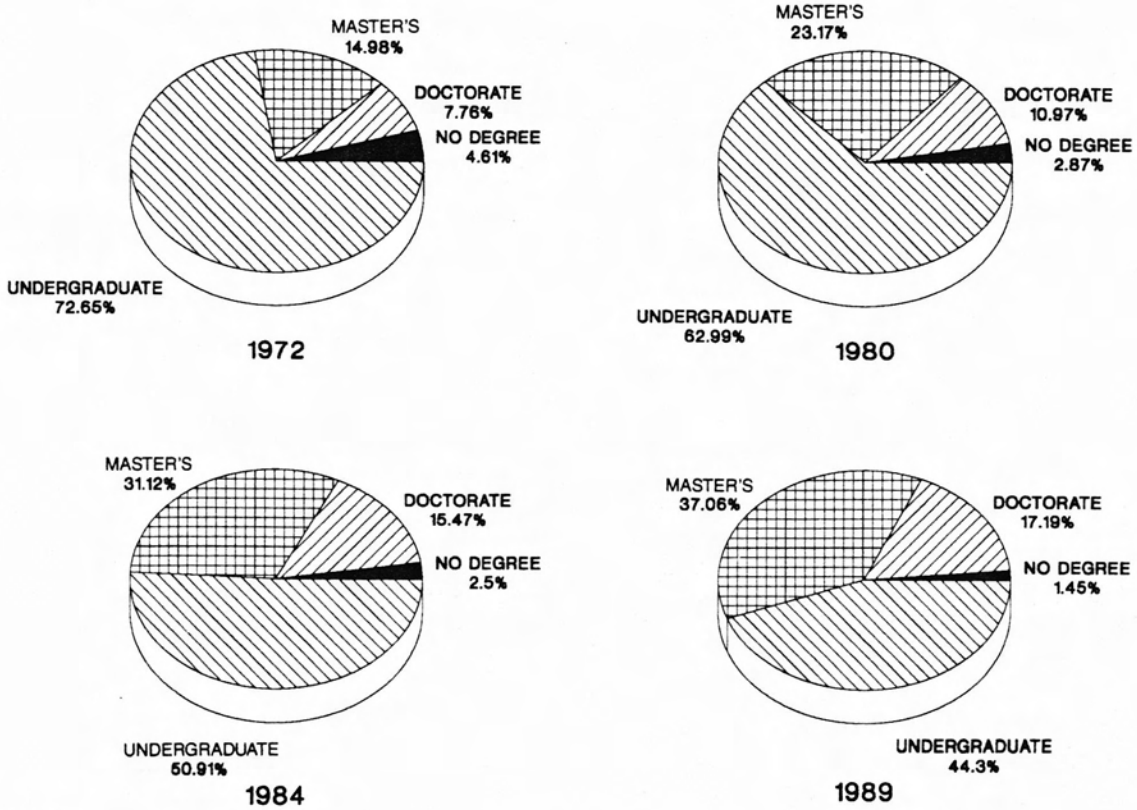
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:1
HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MEXICO, 1972–89
(N)



SOURCE: Table B1.

Figure B:2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89
(%)



SOURCE: Table B1, Part III.

Table B2

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH MORE THAN ONE BACHELOR'S OR MASTER'S DEGREE, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	1	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	2	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	2	10	6
2 Master Degrees	0	6	41	41
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	2	2	2
2 Bachelor's Degrees	8	11	44	37
PART II. PERCENTAGE DATA				
5 Master's Degrees	0	0	.17	0
4 Master's Degrees	0	0	.33	0
3 Master's Degrees	0	.38	1.66	1.24
2 Master's Degrees	0	1.15	6.82	8.49
3 Bachelor's Degrees	0	.38	.33	.41
2 Bachelor's Degrees	2.04	2.11	7.32	7.66

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Table B3

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
Not Available[2]	12	18	0	0
Accounting	14	42	56	28
Agricultural Engineering	12	20	28	11
Anthropology	2	2	3	2
Architecture	7	15	17	13
Aviation	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	2	6	0
Business Administration	1	7	29	25
Chemistry	2	2	1	1
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	1
Communication and Information Sciences	1	1	8	2
Computer Sciences	0	0	1	1
Dentistry	0	1	0	0
Economics	23	82	98	101
Education	19	18	15	11
Engineering	80	83	108	90
Geography	0	1	0	0
History	1	1	4	4
Industrial Design	0	0	0	1
Industrial Relations	0	2	5	5
International Relations	4	9	18	14
Journalism	0	2	3	3
Law	95	117	140	101
Literature	0	0	1	0
Marketing	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	1	2	5	11
Medicine	18	36	24	23
Meteorology	0	1	1	0
Military Degree	8	8	24	30
Motion Pictures	0	0	1	1

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Philosophy	1	5	6	2
Physical Education	0	0	1	0
Physics	0	1	6	5
Political Science and Public Administration	1	9	6	19
Psychology	0	2	4	3
Public Relations	0	1	0	0
Sociology	0	0	4	3
Tourism	0	0	1	1
Veterinary	7	3	7	2
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	78.81	94.54	105.27[4]	106.75[4]
Not Available[2]	3.06	3.45	0	0
Accounting	3.57	8.06	9.31	5.79
Agricultural Engineering	3.06	3.83	4.65	2.27
Anthropology	.51	.38	.50	.41
Architecture	1.78	2.87	2.82	2.69
Aviation	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	.38	1.00	0
Business Administration	.26	1.34	4.82	5.17
Chemistry	.51	.38	.17	.21
Commercial Relations	0	0	0	.21
Communication and Information Sciences	.26	.19	1.33	.41
Computer Sciences	0	0	.17	.21
Dentistry	0	.19	0	0
Economics	5.86	15.73	16.30	20.91
Education	4.84	3.45	2.50	2.27
Engineering	20.40	15.93	17.97	18.63
Geography	0	.19	0	0
History	.26	.19	.67	.82
Industrial Design	0	0	0	.21
Industrial Relations	0	.38	.83	1.04
International Relations	1.02	1.73	2.99	2.89
Journalism	0	.38	.50	.62
Law	24.23	22.45	23.29	20.91
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	.38	.83	2.27
Medicine	4.59	6.90	3.99	4.76
Meteorology	0	.19	.17	0
Military Degree	2.04	1.54	3.99	6.21
Motion Pictures	0	0	.17	.21
Philosophy	.26	.96	1.00	.41
Physical Education	0	0	.17	0
Physics	0	.19	1.00	1.04
Political Science and Public Administration	.26	1.73	1.00	3.93
Psychology	0	.38	.67	.62
Public Relations	0	.19	0	0
Sociology	0	0	.67	.62
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Veterinary	1.78	.58	1.16	.41
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Accounting	4.85	8.72	8.85	5.42
Agricultural Engineering	4.20	4.25	4.42	2.13
Architecture	2.60	3.24	2.68	2.52
Business Administration	.32	1.41	4.58	4.84
Economics	7.76	17.24	15.48	19.57
Education	6.47	3.85	2.37	2.13
Engineering	26.53	17.44	17.06	17.44
International Relations	1.29	2.02	2.84	2.71
Law	31.71	24.54	22.11	19.57
Medicine	6.14	7.50	3.79	4.45
Military Degree	2.91	1.82	3.79	5.81

Table B3 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Political Science and Public Administration	.32	2.02	.95	3.68
Others	4.90	5.95	11.08	9.73

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying field.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

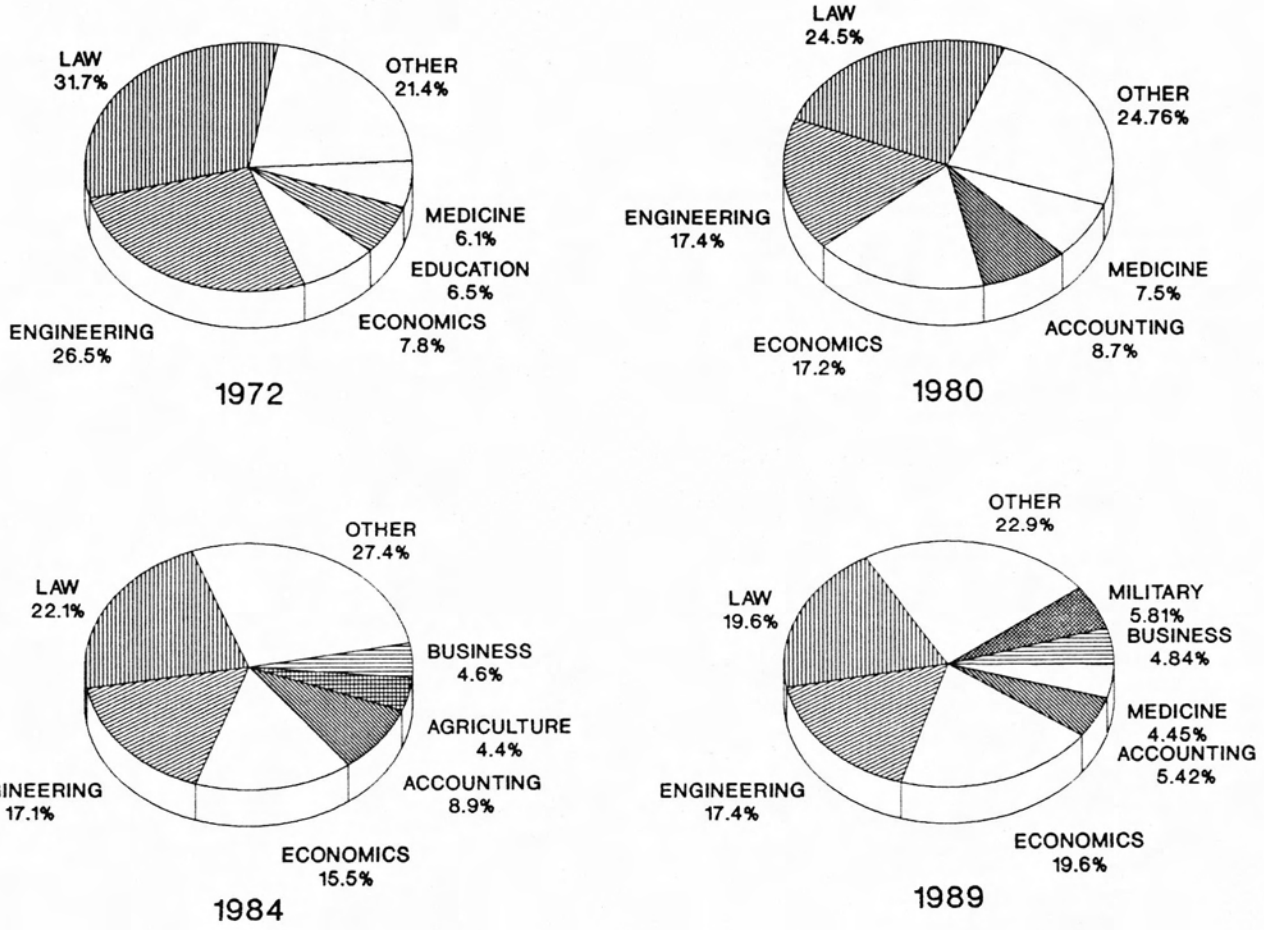
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramirez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:3

PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B3, Part III.

MAST[illegible] DEGREES [illegible] CLASS, BY FIELD, 1977–88

Category	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total High-Level Administrative [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Master's Degrees[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communication and Inform[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Computer Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economics	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	44
Engineering	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	16
Environmental Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forestry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
History	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Human Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Relations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin American Studies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Law	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Literature	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marketing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mathematics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Military	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29
Oceanography and Sea [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Operations Research	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Pedagogy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philosophy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Planning and Evaluation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychiatry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Psychology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Economy and Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Science	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Finances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Health	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regional Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Social Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sociology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soil Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technology Management	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tourism	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban Planning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zoology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICERS				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accounting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Sciences and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Sciences	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biochemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Communication and Information Sciences	0	.38	.33	.21
Computer Sciences	0	.38	.83	.21
Demography	0	.19	.50	0
Ecology	0	0	.17	0
Economics	2.80	4.41	9.15	9.11
Engineering	1.27	3.83	3.82	3.31
Environmental Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Forestry	.26	.58	.33	0
Geography	0	0	.17	0
History	.26	.19	.50	1.45
Human Development	0	0	.17	0
Industrial Development	0	.19	.17	0
Industrial Relations	0	0	.33	.41
International Relations	1.02	1.73	1.66	1.24
International Trade	0	.19	0	.21
Latin American Studies	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.80	2.49	3.99	4.35
Literature	0	.38	.33	0
Management	0	.38	.50	0
Marketing	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	.26	0	.50	.41
Medicine	1.02	3.07	1.99	3.11
Military	2.04	.19	1.00	6.00
Oceanography and Sea Resources	0	.19	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.50	1.04
Pedagogy	.26	.38	.83	.83
Philosophy	0	.38	.17	.62
Physics	.26	0	.17	.83
Planning and Evaluation	.26	.96	1.99	2.69
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Psychology	0	.19	.17	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.62
Political Science	.26	1.15	1.33	1.24
Public Administration	.76	1.73	4.49	7.25
Public Finances	0	.38	.83	2.28
Public Health	.26	1.34	.83	1.04
Regional Development	0	0	.33	.21
Social Sciences	.26	.38	.17	0
Sociology	0	0	.50	1.45
Soil Sciences	0	.38	.33	0
Technology Management	0	.19	.17	0
Tourism	0	0	.17	.21
Transportation Planning	0	.19	.17	.21
Urban Planning	.26	.58	1.83	1.86
Water Administration	0	0	.33	0
Zoology	.26	.19	0	.21
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agricultural Sciences and Economics	2.94	1.23	1.87	2.70
Applied Sciences	4.41	2.47	7.79	2.36
Architecture	1.47	.62	.93	1.68
Business Administration	0	2.47	5.60	4.04
Economics	16.18	14.20	17.13	14.81
Engineering	7.35	12.34	7.16	5.38
History	1.47	.62	.93	2.36
International Relations	5.88	5.55	3.12	2.02
Law	16.18	8.02	7.48	7.07
Medicine	5.88	9.88	3.74	5.05
Military	11.76	.62	1.87	9.76
Operations Research	0	0	.93	1.68
Planning and Evaluation	1.47	3.08	3.74	4.37
Political Science	1.47	3.70	2.49	2.02
Public Administration	4.41	5.55	8.41	11.78
Public Finances	0	1.23	1.56	3.70
Public Health	1.47	4.32	1.56	1.68
Sociology	0	0	.93	2.36

Table B4 (Continued)

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES[3] (CONT'D)				
Urban Planning	1.47	1.85	3.43	3.03
Others	16.19	22.25	19.33	12.15

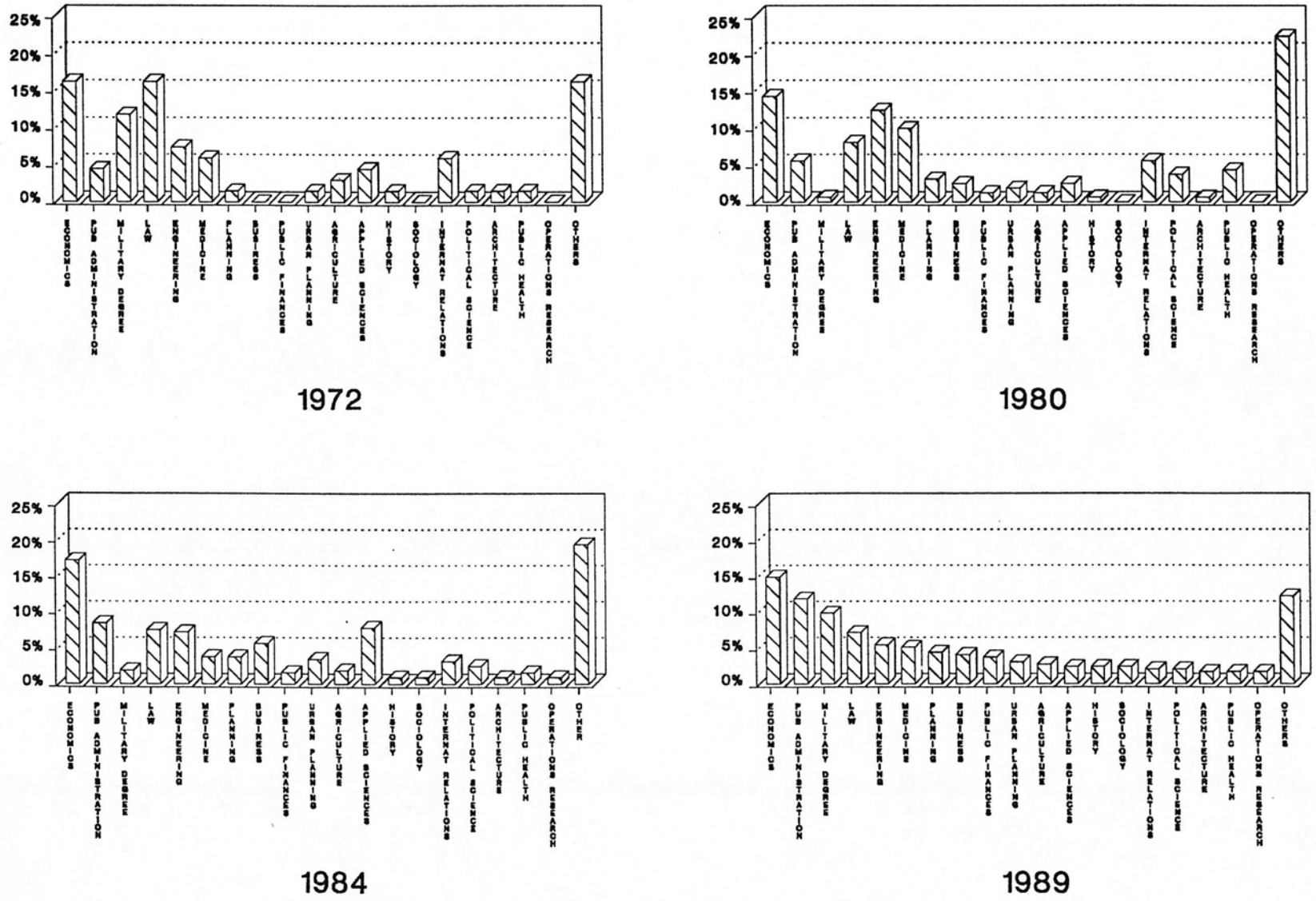
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:4

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B4, Part III.

Table B5

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE VALUE				
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	1	0
Administration Sciences	1	1	3	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	2
Agricultural Sciences	3	1	0	1
Anthropology	1	1	1	1
Applied Sciences	0	0	6	4
Architecture	0	0	0	1
Biochemistry	0	0	1	2
Biology	0	0	2	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	1
Chemistry	0	0	2	0
Economics	3	8	22	28
Demography	0	0	1	1
Engineering	3	5	4	2
Fishery Sciences	0	1	0	0
History	0	1	2	3
International Relations	0	1	3	2
Law	10	16	14	12
Linguistics	0	1	1	0
Literature	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	0	1	1	0
Medicine	1	3	1	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	1
Microbiology	0	1	0	0
Military	0	1	0	4
Oceanography	0	0	1	0
Operations Research	0	0	2	2
Pedagogy	0	2	4	2
Philosophy	1	0	0	2
Physics	0	0	3	2
Political Economy and Government	0	1	1	1
Political Science	0	2	5	1
Psychology	0	0	1	0
Psychiatry	0	0	1	0
Public Administration	1	2	3	5
Public Finance	0	0	0	1
Public Health	0	1	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	1
Sociology	0	1	3	1
Soil Sciences	0	1	1	0
Urban Planning	0	1	0	0
Veterinary	0	1	1	0
Water Administration	0	0	1	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	6.16	10.33	15.52	17.19
Administration of Natural Resources	0	0	.17	0
Administration Sciences	.26	.19	.50	0
Agricultural Economics	0	0	0	.41
Agriculture	.77	.19	0	.21
Anthropology	.26	.19	.17	.21
Applied Sciences	0	0	1.00	.83
Architecture	0	0	0	.21
Biochemistry	0	0	.17	.41
Biology	0	0	.33	0
Biomedicine	0	0	0	.21
Chemistry	0	0	.33	0
Economics	.77	1.54	3.66	5.80
Demography	0	0	.17	.21
Engineering	.77	.96	.67	.41
Fishery Sciences	0	.19	0	0
History	0	.19	.33	.62
International Relations	0	.19	.50	.41
Law	2.55	3.07	2.32	2.48
Linguistics	0	.19	.17	0
Literature	0	0	.17	0
Mathematics	0	.19	.17	0
Medicine	.26	.58	.17	0
Metallurgy	0	0	0	.21

Table B5 (Continued)

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Microbiology	0	.19	0	0
Military	0	.19	0	.82
Oceanography	0	0	.17	0
Operations Research	0	0	.33	.41
Pedagogy	0	.38	.67	.41
Philosophy	.26	0	0	.41
Physics	0	0	.50	.41
Political Economy and Government	0	.19	.17	.21
Political Science	0	.38	.83	.21
Psychology	0	0	.17	0
Psychiatry	0	0	.17	0
Public Administration	.26	.38	.50	1.04
Public Finance	0	0	0	.21
Public Health	0	.19	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	.21
Sociology	0	.19	.50	.21
Soil Sciences	0	.19	.17	0
Urban Planning	0	.19	0	0
Veterinary	0	.19	.17	0
Water Administration	0	0	.17	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOCTORAL DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Administration Sciences	4.16	1.85	3.23	0
Agricultural Sciences	12.50	1.85	0	1.20
Applied Sciences	0	0	6.45	4.82
Economics	12.50	14.81	23.66	33.73
Engineering	12.50	9.26	4.30	2.41
History	0	1.85	2.15	3.61
International Relations	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Law	41.60	29.63	15.05	14.46
Medicine	4.16	5.55	1.08	0
Military	0	1.85	0	4.82
Pedagogy	0	3.70	4.30	2.41
Physics	0	0	3.23	2.41
Political Science	0	3.70	5.38	1.20
Public Administration	4.16	3.70	3.23	6.02
Sociology	0	1.85	3.23	1.20
Others	8.42	18.55	21.48	19.30

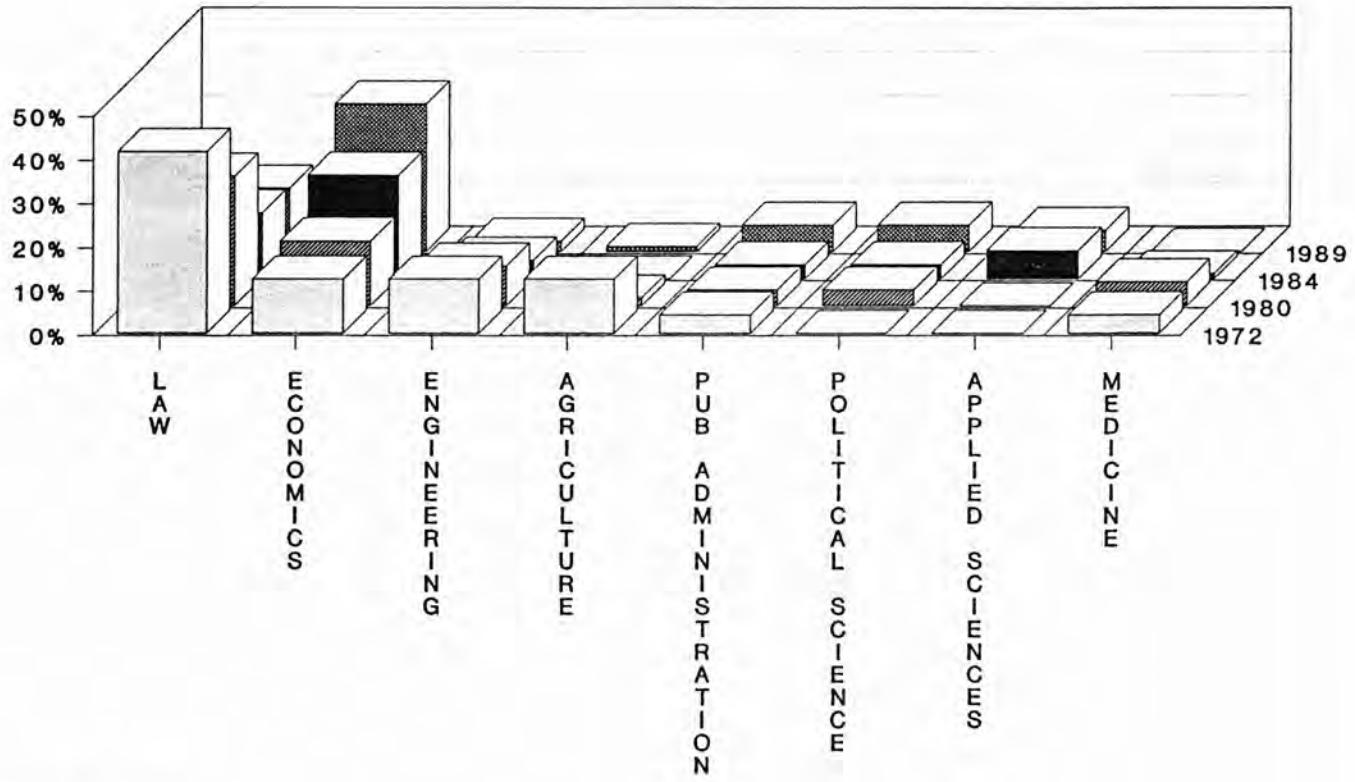
1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.
3. Includes only categories that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed to fields according to their proportional representation in the total.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:5

PRINCIPAL DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY FIELD, 1972–90

(%)



SOURCE: Table B5, Part III.

Table B6

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Undergraduate Degrees	309	493	633[a]	516[a]
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	305	482	615[a]	509[a]
Not Available[2]	66	58	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	1	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	1	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	9	13	26	28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	1	3	8	7
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	2	3	1
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	1	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	1	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	1
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	1	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	1	5	6	5
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	3	3
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	1	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	2	0	2	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	1	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	1	3	1
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	1	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	2	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	6	12	12	33
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	4	3
Escuela Normal Superior	17	7	8	6
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	1	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	2	5	4	3
Escuelas Normales Estatales	1	5	6	6
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	1	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	11	18	40	34
Instituto Regiomontano	0	1	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	1	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	4	5	15	28
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	1	2	9	5
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	1
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	1	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	2	2	6
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	10	9	24	8
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	1	0	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	1	3	2
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	1	3
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	1	0	3
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	1	8	12	10
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	2	0	1	2
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	3	3	5	1
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	2	2	2
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	1	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	2	4	4	5
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	1	1	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	1	5	6	7
Universidad de Las Américas	0	0	1	2
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	2
Universidad del Valle de México	0	2	2	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	8	21	26
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	1
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	1	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	1	0
Universidad La Salle	0	3	6	5

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	162	285	361	245
Universidad Tecnológica de México (UTM)	0	0	0	1
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	4	11	18	7
Belgium	0	1	1	0
Université de Louvain	0	1	1	0
Canada	0	1	1	0
McGill University	0	1	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	1	0
Chile	1	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	1	0	0	0
France	1	0	4	2
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	1	0	4	1
Germany	0	0	1	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	0	1	2	1
London Film School	0	0	1	0
London School of Economics	0	0	1	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	1
University of Glasgow	0	1	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	1
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	1	1	0
Institut de Droit International	0	1	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	1	0
United States	2	7	8	3
Not Available	0	0	1	0
Georgetown University	1	1	0	0
Harvard University	0	1	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	1	1
Michigan State University	0	1	1	0
University of California	0	0	1	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	1	0
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	1	1
University of Texas	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	0	1	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	1
World Press Institute	1	0	0	0
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	78.89	94.58	105.43[a]	106.86[a]
MEXICO	77.80	92.51	102.33[a]	105.38[a]
Not Available[2]	16.83	11.13	0	0
Academia de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	0	0	.17	0
Academia Militar de Aviación	0	0	.17	0
Colegio Militar Nacional	2.30	2.50	4.33	5.80
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.26	.58	1.33	1.45
Escuela Bancaria y Comercial	0	.38	.50	.21
Escuela de Ciencias de la Comunicación	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Hidalgo	0	.19	0	0
Escuela de Derecho de Veracruz	0	0	.17	0
Escuela de Periodismo Septién	0	0	0	.21
Escuela de Publicidad, Veracruz	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.26	.96	1.00	1.04
Escuela Médico Militar	0	0	.50	.62
Escuela Mexicana de Turismo	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Militar de Ingenieros	.51	0	.33	0
Escuela Militar de Meteorólogos	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia	.26	.19	.50	.21
Escuela Náutica de Mazatlán	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Náutica Mercante	0	.38	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	1.53	2.30	2.00	6.83
Escuela Naval Militar del Pacífico	0	0	.67	.62
Escuela Normal Superior	4.34	1.34	1.33	1.24
Escuela Técnica de Publicidad	0	0	.17	0
Escuelas Estatales de Agricultura	.51	.96	.67	.62
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.26	.96	1.00	1.24

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Instituto de Computación Mexicana	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	2.81	3.45	6.66	7.04
Instituto Regiomontano	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Regional de Coahuila	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.02	.96	2.50	5.80
Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.26	.38	1.50	1.04
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de La Laguna	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Saltillo	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.38	.33	1.24
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez," Oaxaca	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	2.55	1.73	3.99	1.66
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila	0	.19	.50	.41
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	0	.17	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (UAG)	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo (UAH)	0	0	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	.19	0	.62
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.26	1.54	2.00	2.07
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP)	.51	0	.17	.41
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP)	.77	.58	.83	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS)	0	.38	.33	.41
Universidad Autónoma de Sonora	.26	0	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.51	.77	.67	1.04
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UAY)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Campeche	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Guanajuato	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.26	.96	1.00	1.45
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.17	.41
Universidad de Monterrey	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Armada	0	0	0	.41
Universidad del Valle de México	0	.38	.33	0
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.54	3.49	5.38
Universidad Intercontinental (UIC)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Labastida, Nuevo León	0	0	.17	0
Universidad La Salle	0	.58	1.00	1.04
Universidad Michoacana	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	41.33	54.70	60.07	50.72
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	0	.21
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	1.02	2.11	3.01	1.24
Belgium	0	.19	.17	0
Université de Louvain	0	.19	.17	0
Canada	0	.19	.17	0
McGill University	0	.19	0	0
University of Ottawa	0	0	.17	0
Chile	.26	0	0	0
Universidad de Santiago	.26	0	0	0
France	.26	0	.67	.41
Ecole Polytechnique	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	.26	0	.67	.21
Germany	0	0	.17	0
Landschilheim Holzminden	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	0	.19	.33	.21
London Film School	0	0	.17	0
London School of Economics	0	0	.17	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	.21
University of Glasgow	0	.19	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	.21
Institute of Technology	0	0	0	.21
Switzerland	0	.19	.17	0
Institut de Droit International	0	.19	0	0
Université de Genéve	0	0	.17	0

Table B6 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
United States	.51	1.34	1.33	.62
Not Available	0	0	.17	0
Georgetown University	.26	.19	0	0
Harvard University	0	.19	0	0
Kalamazoo College	0	0	.17	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	.21
Michigan State University	0	.19	.17	0
University of California	0	0	.17	0
University of New Mexico	0	0	.17	0
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	0	0
University of Southern California	0	0	.17	.21
University of Texas	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	0	.19	0	0
United States Air Force Academy	0	0	0	.21
World Press Institute	.26	0	0	0
PART III. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES[3]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colegio Militar Nacional	3.56	3.04	4.11	5.42
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	.32	.81	1.26	1.35
Escuela Libre de Derecho (ELD)	.32	1.21	.94	.97
Escuela Naval Militar	2.58	2.84	1.90	6.39
Escuela Normal Superior	7.11	1.62	1.26	1.16
Escuelas Normales Estatales	.32	1.21	.94	1.16
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	4.85	4.05	6.31	6.58
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	1.61	1.21	2.37	5.42
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.32	.60	2.37	.97
Universidad Anáhuac	0	.40	.32	1.16
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	4.20	2.02	3.79	1.55
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)	.32	1.83	1.90	1.93
Universidad Autónoma de Veracruz (UV)	.97	1.01	.63	.97
Universidad de Guadalajara (UdeG)	.32	1.21	.94	1.36
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	1.83	3.32	5.03
Universidad La Salle	0	.81	.94	.97
Universidad Nacional Autónoma Mexico (UNAM)	66.34	65.31	57.03	47.48
United States of America	.97	1.62	1.26	.58
Other	6.21	4.95	8.41	9.55

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. Officials whose biographical information indicates an undergraduate degree without specifying institution.
3. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total undergraduate degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

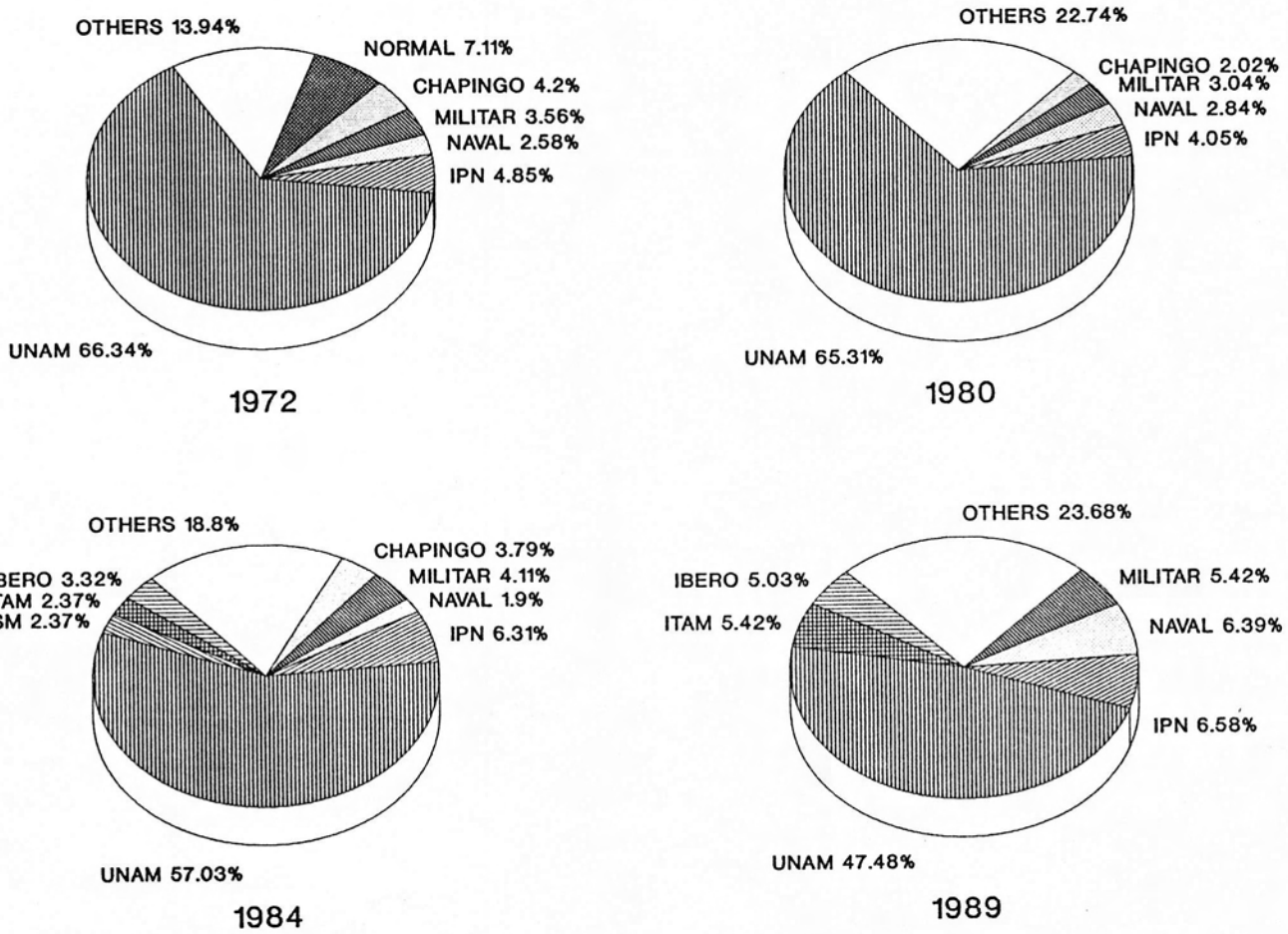
a. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree. See Table B2.

SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:6

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

(%)



SOURCE: Table B6, Part III.

Table B7

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total High-Level Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Master's Degrees[2]	68	162	321	297
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	23	69	127	138
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	1
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	10
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	1	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	1
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	11
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	6	14	14
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	1	0	1	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	1	0
Escuela Normal Superior	2	3	7	7
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	1	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	4	1	0	1
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	1	2
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	1
Hospital Infantil de México	0	2	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	2
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	1	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	1
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	2	3	1
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	7	3	3
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	1	3	2
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	1	7	9	9
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	3
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	2	0	7	7
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	1	1	2
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	1	1
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	1	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	1	0	1
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	3	7	1
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	1
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	2	1
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	1	1
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	4	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	1
Universidad Iberoamericana (UIA)	0	2	4	4
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	13	30	53	40
Universidad Tecnologica de México	0	0	1	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	1	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	45	93	194	168
Argentina	0	0	1	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	1	0
Australia	1	1	1	0
University of Melbourne	1	1	1	0
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Université de Louvain	0	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	2
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	1
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	1	2
Carleton University	0	0	0	1
University of Guelph	0	0	1	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	1
Chile	0	4	3	1
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	1	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	1	2	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	2	0	1
Universidad de Chile	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	1	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	1	0
France	9	13	27	20
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	1	1	2	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	1
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	1	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	1	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	1

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	1	2	5	4
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	1	0	0
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	1	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	1	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	1
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	1	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	2	0
Université de Paris	6	7	15	13
Germany	1	1	3	1
Not Available[3]	1	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	3	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	1
Universität Heidelberg	0	1	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	1	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	1	0
Great Britain	5	17	40	27
London School of Economics	3	5	10	7
University College	0	1	1	1
University of Aberdeen	0	0	1	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	1
University of Bradford	0	0	1	1
University of Brunel	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	1	3	4	4
University of East Anglia	0	0	1	0
University of Essex	0	1	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	1
University of Kent	0	1	1	1
University of Leeds	0	0	1	1
University of London	0	2	5	6
University of Leicester	0	1	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	2	1
University of Southampton	0	0	1	0
University of Sussex	0	0	1	1
University of Victoria, Manchester	1	3	6	1
University of Warwick	0	0	1	1
Italy	1	1	2	2
Università di Milano	0	0	1	1
Università di Napoli	0	1	0	0
Università di Roma	1	0	1	1
Japan	0	2	2	2
Government of Japan	0	0	1	0
OSCA	0	2	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	1	1
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	1	3	3	4
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	1
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	1	2
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	1	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	2	2	1
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	0
University of Oslo	0	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	1	0	0
Poland	0	2	1	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	2	1	0
Spain	0	0	1	2
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	1
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	1	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pùblica	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	1	1	1
University of Gotenburg	0	0	1	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	1
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	3	2	2	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	3	0	2	0
Université de Geneve	0	2	0	0
United States	24	43	101	101
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	2
American University	1	1	0	5
Arizona State University	0	0	0	1
Boston University	1	0	0	1
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	1	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Claremont Graduate School	0	1	0	0
Columbia University	0	4	5	1
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	3	0	0	2
Cornell University	1	0	2	1
Economic Development Institute	0	0	1	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	4
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	1	1	2
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	1	0
Harvard University	4	6	14	12
Indiana University	0	1	1	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	1	0	4	1
International Monetary Fund	0	1	0	1
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Johns Hopkins University	1	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	1	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	0	0	3	3
Michigan State University	0	0	0	1
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	1	3
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	1
New York University	0	0	0	1
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	1	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	2	3
Ohio State University	0	0	0	1
Oregon State University	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	1
Princeton University	0	0	2	1
Purdue University	1	0	0	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Rutgers University	1	0	0	0
State University of New York	0	2	2	0
Stanford University	0	6	11	9
Strathclyde University	0	0	1	0
Syracuse University	0	1	1	0
Temple University	0	1	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	1	1	1
Tufts University	0	0	1	3
Tulane University	0	0	1	0
United Nations International School	0	0	1	1
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	3	2	9	2
University of Chicago	0	0	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	2
University of Florida	0	1	3	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1
University of Iowa	1	0	2	0
University of Michigan	1	1	2	1
University of Minnesota	0	0	1	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	2
University of Nebraska	0	1	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	1	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	5	5
University of Rochester	0	0	0	1
University of Southern California	0	0	6	1
University of Texas	0	2	2	1
University of Virginia	0	0	0	1
University of Wisconsin	2	0	5	3
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	2	0	0
Yale University	2	1	2	4
Venezuela	0	0	1	1
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	1
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	1
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	1
University of Belgrade	0	1	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	1	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS				
Total	17.39	31.05	53.48	61.51
MEXICO	5.86	13.24	21.13	28.57
Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)	0	0	0	.21
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	2.07
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)	0	0	.17	0
Centro Nacional de Productividad (CENAPRO)	0	0	0	.21
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	2.28
El Colegio de México (COLMEX)	0	1.15	2.33	2.90
Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH)	.26	0	.17	0
Escuela Naval Militar	0	0	.17	0
Escuela Normal Superior	.51	.58	1.16	1.45
Escuela Superior de Agricultura Hermanos Escobar	0	.19	0	0
Escuela Superior de Guerra	1.02	.19	0	.21
Hospital Central Militar	0	0	.17	.41
Hospital de Marina	0	0	0	.21
Hospital Infantil de México	0	.38	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.41
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Neumología	0	0	0	.21
Instituto Nacional de Nutrición	0	.38	.50	.21
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Bióticos	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	0	1.34	.50	.62
Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresa (IPADE)	0	.19	.50	.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional	.26	1.34	1.50	1.86
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	0	0	0	.62
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)	.51	0	1.16	1.45
Instituto Superior de Estudios en Administración Pública (ISEAP)	0	.19	.17	.41
Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC)	0	.19	0	0
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM)	0	.19	0	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	0	.58	1.16	.21
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)	0	0	0	.21
Universidad de Guadalajara	0	0	.33	.21
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	0	0	.17	.21
Universidad de las Américas	0	0	.67	0
Universidad del Valle de México	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Iberoamericana	0	.38	.67	.83
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México (UNAM)	3.32	5.76	8.82	8.28
Universidad Tecnológica de México	0	0	.17	0
Universidad Veracruzana	0	0	.17	0
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	11.47	17.85	32.27	34.78
Argentina	0	0	.17	0
Universidad de Buenos Aires	0	0	.17	0
Australia	.26	.19	.17	0
University of Melbourne	.26	.19	.17	0
Belgium	0	0	.17	.21
Université de Louvain	0	0	.17	.21
Brazil	0	0	0	.41
Fundação Getúlio Vargas	0	0	0	.21
Universidade Federal	0	0	0	.21
Canada	0	0	.17	.41
Carleton University	0	0	0	.21
University of Guelph	0	0	.17	0
Université Laval	0	0	0	.21
Chile	0	.77	.50	.21
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía	0	0	.17	0
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)	0	.19	.33	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)	0	.38	0	.21
Universidad de Chile	0	.19	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Fiscalizadoras	0	0	.17	0
France	2.30	2.50	4.49	4.14
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Centre d'Etudes et Programmes Economiques	.26	.19	.33	0
Conservatoire Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées	0	.19	0	0
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris	0	0	.17	0
Ecole Supérieure de Défense	0	0	0	.21
Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique	.26	.38	.83	.83
Institut des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Société d'Etudes Urbaines et de l'Amanage	0	0	.17	0
Université de Strasbourg	0	.19	0	0
Université de Grenoble	0	0	0	.21
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nancy	0	0	.33	0
Université de Paris	1.53	1.34	2.50	2.69
Germany	.26	.19	.50	.21
Not Available[3]	.26	0	0	0
Foundation for International Cooperation	0	0	.50	0
Higher Technical School, Stuttgart	0	0	0	.21
University of Heidelberg	0	.19	0	0
Germany (East)	0	0	.17	0
University of Economic Sciences	0	0	.17	0
Great Britain	1.28	3.26	6.66	5.59
London School of Economics	.77	.96	1.66	1.45
University College	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Aberdeen	0	0	.17	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	.21
University of Bradford	0	0	.17	.21
University of Brunel	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	.26	.58	.67	.83
University of East Anglia	0	0	.17	0
University of Essex	0	.19	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	.21
University of Kent	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Leeds	0	0	.17	.21
University of London	0	.38	.83	1.24
University of Leicester	0	.19	0	0
University of Oxford	0	0	.33	.21
University of Southampton	0	0	.17	0
University of Sussex	0	0	.17	.21
University of Victoria, Manchester	.26	.58	1.00	.21
University of Warwick	0	0	.17	.21
Italy	.26	.19	.33	.41
Università di Milano	0	0	.17	.21
Università di Napoli	0	.19	0	0
Università di Roma	.26	0	.17	.21
Japan	0	.38	.33	.41
Government of Japan	0	0	.17	0
OSCA	0	.38	0	0
University of Sophia	0	0	.17	.21
University of Tokyo	0	0	0	.21
Netherlands	.26	.58	.50	.83
Bowcentrum	0	0	0	.21
International Institute of Air and Earth Sciences	0	0	.17	.41
International Law Academy, The Hague	0	.19	0	0
Institute of Social Studies	0	.38	.33	.21
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	.17	0
University of Oslo	0	0	.17	0
Peru	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Lima	0	.19	0	0
Poland	0	.38	.17	0
Central School of State Planning, Warsaw	0	.38	.17	0
Spain	0	0	.17	.41
Instituto Español de Turismo	0	0	0	.21
Instituto de Investigación Pesquera de Barcelona	0	0	.17	0
Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Sweden	0	.19	.17	.21
University of Gotenburg	0	0	.17	0
University of Uppsala	0	0	0	.21
Superior School of Forestry, Stockholm	0	.19	0	0
Switzerland	.77	.38	.33	0
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	.77	0	.33	0
Université de Genéve	0	.38	0	0
United States	6.12	8.25	16.80	20.91
Not Available[3]	0	0	0	.42
American University	.26	.19	0	1.04
Arizona State University	0	0	0	.21
Boston University	.26	0	0	.21
Carnegie Mellon University	0	0	.17	0
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Claremont Graduate School	0	.19	0	0

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Columbia University	0	.77	.83	.21
Command & Staff College, U.S. Army	.77	0	0	.41
Cornell University	.26	0	.33	.21
Economic Development Institute	0	0	.17	0
Florida International University	0	0	0	.83
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	.19	.17	.41
Georgia Institute of Technology	0	0	.17	0
Harvard University	1.02	1.15	2.33	2.48
Indiana University	0	.19	.17	0
Interamerican Defense College, U.S. Army	.26	0	.67	.21
International Monetary Fund	0	.19	0	.21
International School for Latin American Officials, U.S. Navy	0	0	0	.21
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Johns Hopkins University	.26	0	0	0
Kansas State University	0	.19	0	0
Loyola Marymount University	0	.19	0	0
Massachusetts Instituteo of Technology (MIT)	0	0	.50	.62
Michigan State University	0	0	0	.21
Naval War College, U.S. Navy	0	0	.17	.62
New School for Social Research	0	0	0	.21
New York University	0	0	0	.21
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	0	.19	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.33	.62
Ohio State University	0	0	0	.21
Oregon State University	0	.19	0	0
Pennsylvania State University	0	0	0	.21
Princeton University	0	0	.33	.21
Purdue University	.26	0	0	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Rutgers University	.26	0	0	0
State University New York	0	.38	.33	0
Stanford University	0	1.15	1.83	1.86
Strathclyde University	0	0	.17	0
Syracuse University	0	.19	.17	0
Temple University	0	.19	0	0
Texas A & M University	0	.19	.17	.21
Tufts University	0	0	.17	.62
Tulane University	0	0	.17	0
United Nations International School	0	0	.17	.21
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	.77	.38	1.50	.41
University of Chicago	0	0	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	.41
University of Florida	0	.19	.50	0
University of Illinois	.26	.38	0	.21
University of Iowa	.26	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	.26	.19	.33	.21
University of Minnesota	0	0	.17	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.41
University of Nebraska	0	.19	0	0
University of North Carolina	0	0	.17	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	.19	.83	1.04
University of Rochester	0	0	0	.21
University of Southern California	0	0	1.00	.21
University of Texas	0	.38	.33	.21
University of Virginia	0	0	0	.21
University of Wisconsin	.51	0	.83	.62
William Patterson College of New Jersey	0	.38	0	0
Yale University	.51	.19	.33	.83
Venezuela	0	0	.17	.21
Centro de Capacitación en Administración Pública	0	0	0	.21
Universidad Andrés Bello	0	0	.17	0
Yugoslavia	0	.38	0	.21
Science, Technology, Education and Culture Council	0	0	0	.21
University of Belgrade	0	.19	0	0
University of Zagreb	0	.19	0	0
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	3.36

Table B7 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT MASTER'S LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION4 (CONT'D)				
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional, México	0	0	0	3.70
Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	4.36	4.71
Columbia University, U.S.A.	0	2.41	1.56	.34
Escuela Normal Superior, México	2.94	1.85	2.18	2.36
Escuela Superior de Guerra, México	5.88	.61	0	.34
Harvard University, U.S.A.	5.88	3.70	4.36	4.04
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, México	0	4.32	.93	1.01
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	1.47	4.32	2.80	3.03
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, México	2.94	0	2.18	2.36
London School of Economics, Great Britain	4.41	3.08	3.11	2.36
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	.93	1.01
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	3.70	3.43	3.03
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH), México	0	1.85	2.18	.34
University of California, U.S.A.	4.41	1.23	2.80	.67
University of London, Great Britain	0	1.23	1.56	2.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México	19.11	18.52	16.51	13.47
Université de Paris, France	8.82	4.32	4.67	4.38
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	0	.61	1.56	1.68
University Southern California (USC), U.S.A.	0	0	1.87	.34
University of Victoria, Manchester, Great Britain	1.47	1.85	1.87	.34
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	2.94	0	1.56	1.01
Yale University, U.S.A.	2.94	.61	.62	1.35
Other	36.79	42.09	38.96	42.75
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE DATA BY COUNTRY OF STUDY				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mexico	33.82	42.59	39.56	46.46
Argentina	0	0	.31	0
Australia	1.47	.61	.31	0
Belgium	0	0	.31	.34
Brazil	0	0	0	.67
Canada	0	0	.31	.67
Chile	0	2.47	.93	.34
Ecuador	0	0	.31	0
France	13.23	8.02	8.41	6.73
Germany	1.47	.61	.93	.34
Germany (East)	0	0	.31	0
Great Britain	7.35	10.49	12.46	9.09
Italy	1.47	.61	.62	.67
Japan	0	1.23	.62	.67
Netherlands	1.47	1.85	.93	1.35
Norway	0	0	.31	0
Peru	0	.61	0	0
Poland	0	1.23	.31	0
Spain	0	0	.31	.67
Sweden	0	.61	.31	.34
Switzerland	4.41	1.23	.62	0
United States	35.29	26.54	31.46	34.00
Venezuela	0	0	.31	.34
Yugoslavia	0	1.23	0	.34

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Individuals whose biographical information indicates a master's degree, field of study, and country of study, but not the institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total master's degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional represenation in the total.

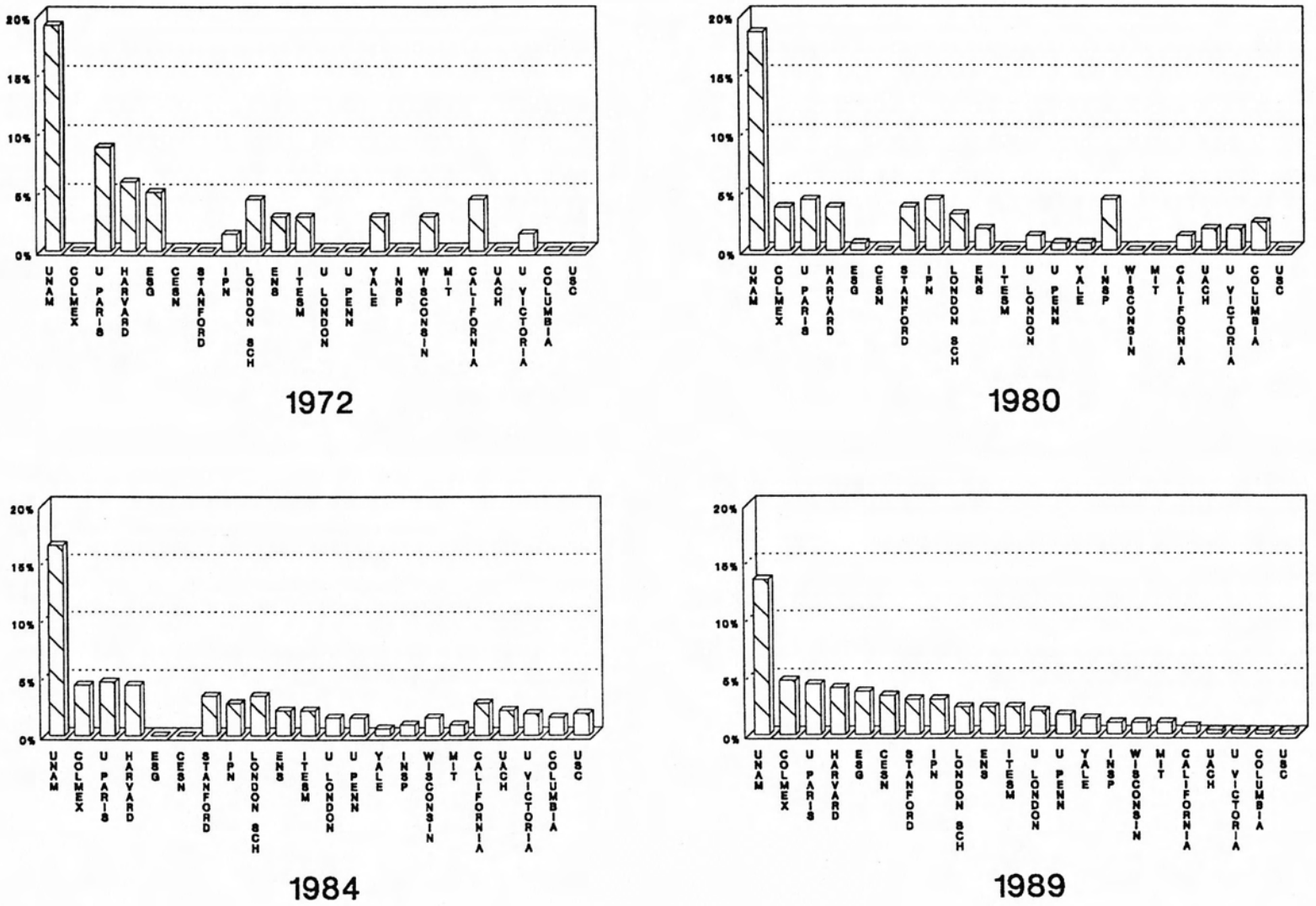
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City.

Figure B:7

MASTER'S DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

(%)

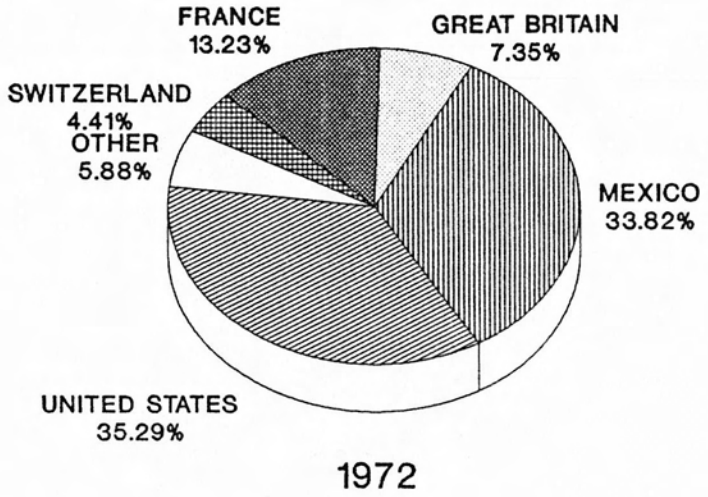
PART I. MASTER'S DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

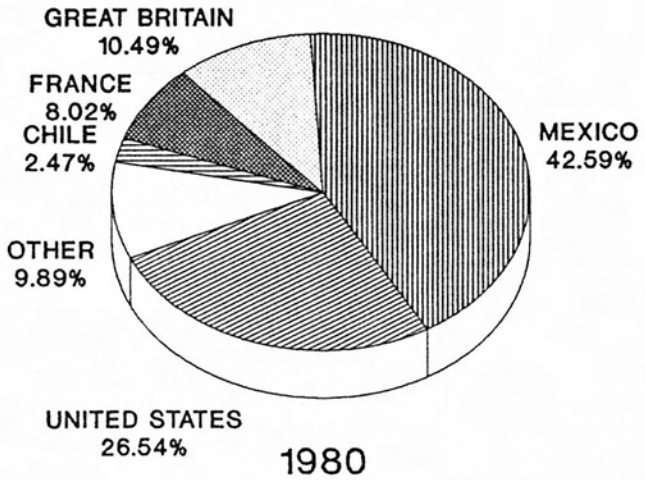


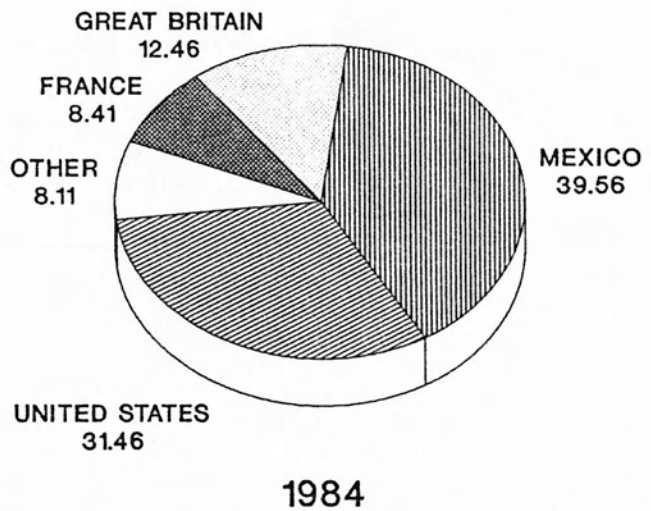
SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIa.

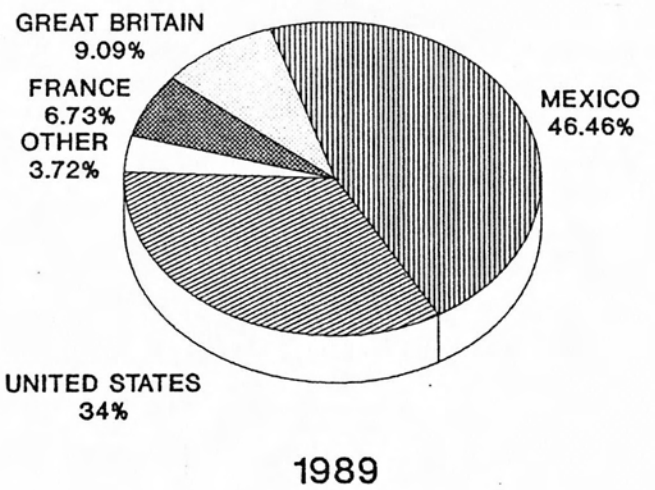
Figure B:7 (Continued)

PART II. MASTER'S DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B7, Part IIIb.

Table B8

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
Total Higher Administrative Officials[1]	392	521	601	483
Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	24	54	93	83
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA				
MEXICO	14	26	29	24
Not Available[3]	1	1	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	4
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	1
El Colegio de México	0	2	3	2
Escuela Normal Superior	0	1	3	2
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	1	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	1	2	3	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	1	0	0	1
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	11	19	20	14
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	10	28	64	59
Argentina	0	1	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	1	0	0
France	4	8	17	11
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	1	1
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	1	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	1	1	1
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	1
Université de Grenoble	0	1	0	1
Université de Montpellier	0	0	1	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	1
Université de Paris	4	5	13	5
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	1	1
Germany	1	0	0	1
Georgaugust Universität	1	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	1
Great Britain	0	2	8	5
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	1
Oxford University	0	0	1	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	1
University of East Anglia	0	0	2	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	1	0
University of London	0	2	4	2
University of Sussex	0	0	0	1
Italy	1	0	0	1
Università degli Studi di Napoli	1	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	1	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	1	0	2	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	1	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	1	0	1	0
Spain	0	1	1	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	1	2	1
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	1	0
Université de Genéve	0	1	1	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1	0
University of Moscow	0	0	1	0
United States	3	14	32	40
Chicago State University	0	0	0	4
Columbia University	0	0	1	1
Cornell University	1	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	1	1
Georgetown University	0	0	0	2
Harvard University	0	3	1	2
Illinois State University	0	0	0	1
Iowa State University	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	3	3
New York University	0	0	0	2
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	1
Northwestern University	0	0	1	1
Rice University	0	0	0	1
Stanford University	0	1	1	5
University of Arizona	0	0	2	0
University of California	0	3	5	1
University of Chicago	0	1	2	4
University of Colorado	0	0	1	0
University of Illinois	1	2	0	1

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART I. ABSOLUTE DATA (CONT'D)				
University of Iowa	0	0	2	0
University of Michigan	0	1	1	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	1
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	1
University of Notre Dame	0	1	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	3	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	1	1	0
University of Wisconsin	1	1	5	2
Virginia State University	0	0	0	1
Yale University	0	0	2	4
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS				
TOTAL	6.16	10.35	15.49	17.20
MEXICO	3.57	4.99	4.82	4.96
Not Available[3]	.26	.19	0	0
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales	0	0	0	.83
Colegio de la Defensa Nacional	0	0	0	.21
El Colegio de México	0	.38	.50	.41
Escuela Normal Superior	0	.19	.50	.41
Escuela Superior de Guerra	0	.19	0	0
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)	.26	.38	.50	0
Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo (UACH)	.26	0	0	.21
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	2.81	3.65	3.34	2.90
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	2.55	5.37	10.64	12.21
Argentina	0	.19	0	0
Universidad de Belgrano	0	.19	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	.19	0	0
Graduate School of Medicine	0	.19	0	0
France	1.02	1.54	2.83	2.28
Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes	0	0	.17	.21
Institut Gradué d'Etudes du Mediteranée	0	.19	0	0
Université de Aix-Marseille	0	.19	.17	.21
Université de Bordeaux	0	0	0	.21
Université de Grenoble	0	.19	0	.21
Université de Montpellier	0	0	.17	0
Université de Nice	0	0	0	.21
Université de Paris	1.02	.96	2.16	1.04
Université des Droit, Economie et Sciences Sociales	0	0	.17	.21
Germany	.26	0	0	.21
Georgaugust Universität	.26	0	0	0
Tubingen Eberhard-Karls Universität	0	0	0	.21
Great Britain	0	.38	1.33	1.04
London School of Economics and Political Science	0	0	0	.21
Oxford University	0	0	.17	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	.21
University of East Anglia	0	0	.33	0
University of Glasgow	0	0	.17	0
University of London	0	.38	.67	.41
University of Sussex	0	0	0	.21
Italy	.26	0	0	.21
Università degli Studi di Napoli	.26	0	0	.21
Japan	0	0	.17	0
University of Tokyo	0	0	.17	0
Netherlands	.26	0	.33	0
Univeersiteit Erasmus Rotterdam	0	0	.17	0
Rijksuniveersiteit te Laiden	.26	0	.17	0
Spain	0	.19	.17	0
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	0	.19	.17	0
Switzerland	0	.19	.33	.21
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genéve	0	0	.17	0
Université de Genéve	0	.19	.17	.21
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	.17	0
University of Moscow	0	0	.17	0
United States	.77	2.69	5.32	8.28
Chicago State University	0	0	0	.83
Columbia University	0	0	.17	.21
Cornell University	.26	0	0	0
George Washington University	0	0	.17	.21
Georgetown University	0	0	0	.41
Harvard University	0	.58	.17	.41
Illinois State University	0	0	0	.21

Table B8 (Continued)

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED AT DOCTORAL LEVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 1972–89

Category	1972	1980	1984	1989
PART II. PERCENTAGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS (CONT'D)				
Iowa State University	0	0	0	.21
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0	0	.50	.62
New York University	0	0	0	.41
North Carolina State University	0	0	0	.21
Northwestern University	0	0	.17	.21
Rice University	0	0	0	.21
Stanford University	0	.19	.17	1.04
University of Arizona	0	0	.33	0
University of California	0	.58	.83	.21
University of Chicago	0	.19	.33	.83
University of Colorado	0	0	.17	0
University of Illinois	.26	2	0	.21
University of Iowa	0	0	.33	0
University of Michigan	0	.19	.17	0
University of Minnesota	0	0	0	.21
University of New Mexico	0	0	0	.21
University of Notre Dame	0	.19	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	.50	0
University of Texas, Austin	0	.19	.17	0
University of Wisconsin	.26	.19	.83	.41
Virginia State University	0	0	0	.21
Yale University	0	0	.33	.83
PART IIIA. PERCENTAGE DATA BY PRINCIPAL INSTITUTION[4]				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Centro de Estudios Superiores Navales, México	0	0	0	4.82
El Colegio de México (COLMEX), México	0	3.70	3.23	2.41
Escuela Normal Superior, México	0	1.85	3.23	2.41
Harvard University, U.S.A.	0	5.55	1.08	2.41
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), México	4.16	3.70	3.23	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U.S.A.	0	0	3.23	3.61
Stanford University, U.S.A.	0	1.85	1.08	6.02
University of California, U.S.A.	0	5.55	5.37	1.20
University of Chicago, U.S.A.	0	1.85	2.15	4.82
University of London, Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	45.83	35.19	21.50	16.87
Université de Paris, France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	4.16	1.85	5.37	2.41
Yale University, U.S.A.	0	0	2.15	4.82
Other	29.19	20.40	21.50	28.93
PART IIIB. PERCENTAGE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
México	58.33	48.15	31.18	28.71
Argentina	0	1.85	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1.85	0	0
France	16.66	14.81	18.28	13.25
Germany	4.16	0	0	1.20
Great Britain	0	3.70	8.60	6.02
Italy	4.16	0	0	1.20
Japan	0	0	1.08	0
Netherlands	4.16	0	2.15	0
Spain	0	1.85	1.08	0
Switzerland	0	1.85	2.15	1.20
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	1.08	0
United States	12.50	25.93	34.40	48.19

1. Includes President, Secretary (Minister), Head of Department, Under-Secretary, Oficial Mayor, and Director General.
2. All degrees; individuals can hold more than one degree.
3. Officials whose biographical information indicates a doctoral degree and field of study, without specifying institution.
4. Includes only universities that account for more than 1 percent of the total doctoral degrees. For 1972 and 1980 unavailable data were redistributed among institutions according to their proportional representation in the total.

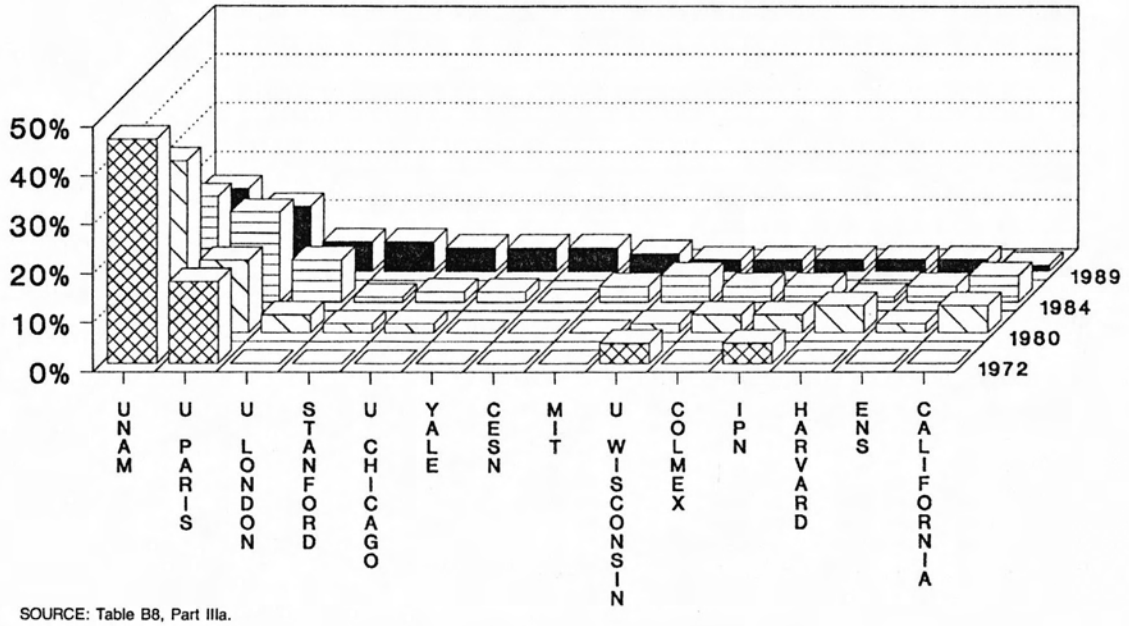
SOURCE: Calculated from biographical information for each official published in *Quién es quién en la administración pública de México* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, December 1982); *Diccionario biográfico del gobierno mexicano* (México, D.F.: Presidencia de la República, 1984; Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987; Presidencia de la República and Editorial Diana, 1989); Roderic Ai Camp, *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935–1981* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982); Roderic Ai Camp, *Who's Who in Mexico Today*, Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean (Boulder: Westview Press, 1988); Patricia Ramírez and Lissette González, "El reclutamiento de personal hacia el poder ejecutivo central durante el sexenio 1976–1982," undergraduate thesis in social sciences (México, D.F.: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, 1982); and résumés on file at the Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública, Mexico City

Figure B:8

DOCTORAL DEGREES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BY INSTITUTION AND COUNTRY OF STUDY, 1972–89

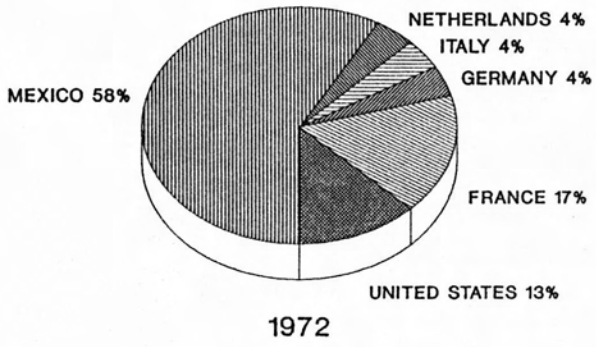
(%)

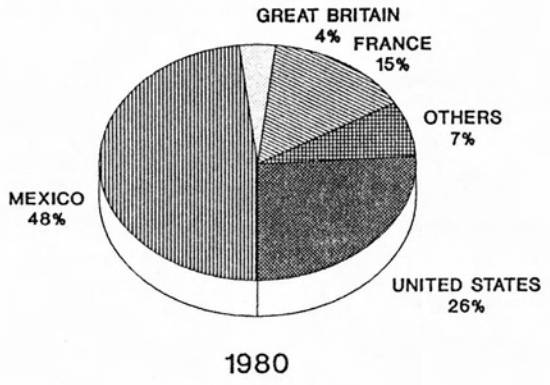
PART I. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY INSTITUTION

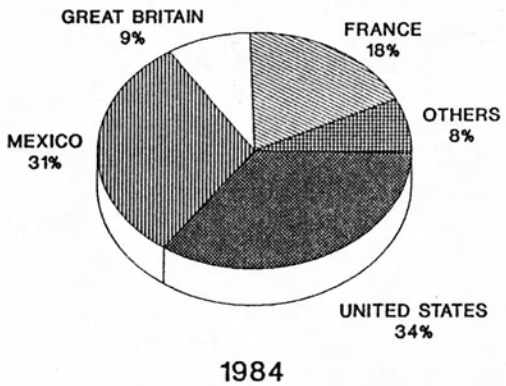


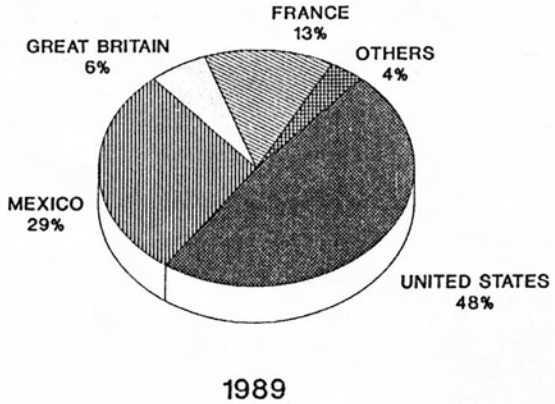
SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIa.

PART II. DOCTORAL DEGREES BY COUNTRY OF STUDY









SOURCE: Table B8, Part IIIb.