# 1930 Population Census of Mexico: a 1% Pilot Microdata Sample

**Robert McCaa**, Professor, University of Minnesota, Minnesota Population Center
**Aurora Gomez Galvarriato**, Director, Archivo General de la Nación

## Background

- **IPUMS-International**: Census samples of Mexico account for one-tenth of IPUMS-International usage.

## Samples currently available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>10.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>8.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>0.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Methodology

**Sample unit:** folio page of 50 lines front and 50 back. Average: 50-person profiles.
**Sample design:** every fifth folio numbered: 44/4, 144, 244, etc.
**Pogonometry:** by municipality. The first folio of each municipality is numbered. To maintain link between archived, microfilmed, and scanned folios, pogonometry was repeated.
**Fourteen fields were retained for speed keying and to be certain of folio keyed.**
**Total number of folios:** 358,084
**Sample bias:** 1/244 folios, or 0.44%. Sample size: 1/244 folios, or 0.44%. The 1929-1930 sample includes 1% of the total population.

## Results

**Geographic coverage of the sample and the extant manuscripts**

Figure 1. 1930 Mexico Pilot sample coverage by state

**What is the quality of the content?**

1. Missing data is manageable
2. Edits are slight
3. Variables are rich in detail
4. Effects of editing were logical

**Family and Household in the 1930 census**

The 1910 census was the first to mark head of the family (by today’s definition, “household”).

- **Households:** 5.0 million
- **Number of households:** 5.0 million
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## Discussion

- **A raw version with Spanish language metadata is to be disseminated by the Archivo General de la Nación**
- **Later, the sample is to be integrated with English language metadata and disseminated from the IPUMS international website**

## Dissemination and Development

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## Acknowledgements

- **Fondación Archivo General de la Nación**
- **National Science Foundation, International Integrated Microdata Series**
- **National Institutes of Health, Integration of Latin American Census Microdata**

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**References**


[3] To measure the demographic impact of the Mexican Revolution, a new population sample does not offer the necessary precision.

[4] The costs of recovering the full-count microcensus for the entire country are manageable.


f. Facilitates local, state, regional and national studies.

b. Essential to a comprehensive assessment of the demographic impact of the Mexican Revolution.