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COUNTRY REPORT

COLOMBIA

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

M. C. Shelesnyak, *Director*

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December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

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FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- o Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- o A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- o Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars--expended by ICP in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson.

M. C. SHELESNYAK, *Director*
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

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COLOMBIA

1. INTRODUCTION

Colombia, a nation of twenty-three million people, has an annual birth rate of 41 per 1000 population and a crude death rate of 9 per 1000 resulting in a 3.2 percent rate of natural increase (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a). Forty-six percent of the population is under fifteen years of age and the doubling time for Colombia is twenty-two years (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

ICP/IPPA received nineteen proposals to study Colombia--three were signed as work agreements, eleven were rejected, and five were withdrawn.

There were no conferences or workshops in Colombia but an ICP/IPPA social science analyst visited in 1973 to discuss the IPPA with potential investigators. Results from two of the work agreements are to be published by ICP/IPPA in monograph form. They are titled "Urban and Rural Fertility Changes in Latin America" by Barry Edmonston (in The Dynamics of Migration: Migration and Fertility and Internal Migration, Volume 1--Monograph 5) and "Colombian Migration to the United States" by Carmen Ines Cruz, Juanita Castano, and Elsa M. Chaney (in The Dynamics of Migration: International Migration, Volume 2--Monograph 5).

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response-1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings

The study, "Colombian Immigration to the United States," reports the results of interviews and questionnaires among Colombians in New York and visa applicants in Bogota. U.S. Census data on a Colombian subsample are also analyzed.

The authors find that immigrants are primarily economically motivated and, contrary to popular opinion, do not constitute a social problem. Most are employed, very few are on welfare, and their social and demographic characteristics are surprisingly similar to those of the average New Yorker. They live in decent housing and are generally good mothers and fathers. Although they are generally well adjusted to the new environment, most view their stay in the United States as temporary. They have remained aloof from the political and social life of the host country. Nonetheless, they tend to make excellent employees, taking jobs that native Americans shun and working without complaint for below average wages. The authors, therefore, discount the charge that Colombian immigrants, whether legal or illegal, significantly contribute to unemployment among disadvantaged Americans.

Effects on the sending country are largely beneficial. Immigration to the U.S. represents a chance for Colombians to gain advanced training, social mobility, and economic security lacking in the home country.

Despite restrictive immigration laws, a large and growing colony of Colombians thrives in New York. Many of the colony's members lacking legal status, are forced to operate as fugitives in their adopted country. They are second-class citizens, vulnerable to abuses and exploitation by unscrupulous employers and others. The success and growth of the community, however, attests to the fact that the hardships are not intolerable.

In the area of policy relevance, efforts to improve the rights and status of illegal immigrants face an obvious dilemma. How can the lot of immigrants who are already here be improved without encouraging the entry of more illegal aliens?

To what extent should the interests of disadvantaged Americans be considered when deciding how restrictive to make immigration policy? The present report does not provide answers to these and other pressing policy issues, but it does provide better data with which to make more informed decisions. The report at least demonstrates quite conclusively that Colombians fit well into the existing economic and social framework, they are self-sustaining, and well accepted in the broader community which is, by and large, unaware of their existence.

As for further research needs, imaginative experiments need to be undertaken to improve the status and protect the civil rights of illegal aliens without appreciably accelerating the present rate of inflow.

The Flinn report, "Fertility Decline in Three Squatter Settlements in Bogota," sought to confirm a suspected drop in the fertility of Bogota's established squatter settlement populations. Data for the study were derived from surveys conducted by the author in the mid-1960s, 1973, and 1976. Multivariate analysis of these data shows that fertility decline is due to certain socioeconomic changes and, to a small extent, family planning efforts.

Results confirmed that a decline in the child-woman ratios of these settlements has been taking place. In the mid-1960s, the child-woman ratio was slightly in excess of one child in all three settlements. By 1976, it had declined to an average of less than one-half child. It was concluded that fertility decline in these settlements is due primarily to age composition changes and, to a lesser degree, to certain socioeconomic changes, particularly women's education.

Since Bogota's settlements are undergoing continual economic improvement, new and old settlements differ widely in amenities and in the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of their population. In the area of policy relevance, although the study settlements were much improved over a decade, Flinn believes that the most urgent need for family planning information will be in the newly colonized shantytowns. He recommends that mobile health clinics or local family planning units should be created to serve these new settlements of young, highly fertile adults.

There are no further research needs recommended.

The Edmonston study, "Urban and Rural Fertility Changes in Latin America," examines rural-urban fertility differentials on a state basis and over time in three Latin American countries--Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. The report is divided into six semi-independent papers. They are titled: "Measuring Fertility in Latin America;" "Data for Analyzing Rural-Urban Fertility Levels in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico;" "Urban Influence on Regional Fertility in Latin America;" "Modernization and Fertility: An Areal Analysis of Local Areas of Brazil, Colombia and Mexico;" "Migrant-Nonmigrant Fertility Differentials in Metropolitan Areas of Latin America;" and "Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration: A Model for Less Developed Countries."

Gaps in the demographic data, uncovered by this study, need to be filled by better registration systems, or in their absence, by innovative and imaginative estimation techniques such as those used in the second paper in this collection. Making demographic statistics more usable and reliable, the authors assert, should be a high priority item for Latin American governments.

Delving further into the policy relevance area, the authors predict that the combination of increased education and urbanization in the three countries studied will result in a decline in completed family size--an average of two children per woman for those women affected. Thus, continued rapid urbanization and increases in school enrollment ratios should lead to further significant

declines in the urban fertility rate. This will somewhat ease the burden of urban planners, but at the same time, unless present trends change, the gap between rural and urban living standards will widen, aggravating the already grave problem of income inequality. The case for greater attention to the problem of high rural fertility, therefore, is strengthened.

As for future research needs, if greater attention is to be given to the problem of high rural fertility, much more needs to be learned about fertility determinants in rural areas.

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statements

(see attached)

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-28
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-123

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Ramiro Cardona

ADDRESS: Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion
Cra. 5a No. 74a-6B
Bogota, Colombia

TELEPHONE: (O) 493401 (H) 550781

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 20 Aug 74 - 19 Aug 75 TOTAL COST: \$48,000

TITLE: Policy Implications of Colombian Migration to the United States

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of volume of Colombian migration to the United States, fertility of the migrants and labor force characteristics of the migrants. Analysis of the laws, economic and social conditions in Colombia which have induced rapid migration out of the country. Analysis of a special sample of the U.S. 1970 census of population which can be obtained from the United States Census Bureau. Study among the Colombian colony in New York through participant observation.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$14,000	OSC	
20 Dec 74	6 May 75	10,000	OARO Dec 74	7 May 75
20 Mar 75	3 Jun 75	10,000	OARO Mar 75	3 Jun 75
20 Jun 75	25 Aug 75	10,000	OARO Jun 75	26 Aug 75
31 Jan 76	8 Dec 75	4,000	OARO Sep. 75	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

DATE: 30 June 1975
REVISED: 13 January 197

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-36
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-225

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. William L. Flinn Dr. Rodrigo Parra

ADDRESS: 290 Abbot Avenue Apartado Aereo 14592
Worthington, Ohio 43085 Bogota, Colombia

TELEPHONE: (614) 422-6971 work
(614) 846-7815 home

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 17 Jun 75 - 16 Jan 76 TOTAL COST: \$16,550

TITLE: A Study of Changes in Fertility of Residents of Three Squatter Settlements in Bogota, Colombia.

DESCRIPTION: A longitudinal study of fertility patterns of approximately 319 families living in three shanty towns in Bogota, Colombia using socio-economic characteristics of individuals and families in conjunction with ecological characteristics of the shanty towns to explain variations in the level of fertility of the families. Changes in community characteristics will be ascertained from a representative sampling of one hundred families within each shanty town. Inquiry of the data by multiple regression analysis in order to determine what municipal investments (housing, health, family income, education) have the most significant impact upon fertility of families.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$5,000	OSC	
16 Oct 75	23 Oct 75	7,000	OARO Oct 75	18 Nov 75
16 Feb 76		4,550	OARO Feb 76	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-36
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-161

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Cudley Kirk Barry Edmonston

ADDRESS: Food Research Institute Food Research Institute
Stanford University Stanford University
Stanford, California Stanford, California

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Sep 74 - 28 Feb 76 TOTAL COST: \$41,694

TITLE: Rural and Urban Fertility Changes in Latin America: The Influence of Migration and Urbanization in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

DESCRIPTION: This report is: a. To determine levels and trends of rural-urban fertility differentials at the state level, in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, and to relate these trends to indicators of modernization; b. To investigate the relationship between fertility, community size and degree of modernization in each country; c. To analyze the effect of migration on fertility, using census and survey data; and d. To estimate the potential impact of future migration and urbanization on fertility and population growth in each country.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
<u>31 Dec 74</u>	<u>20 Jan 75</u>		<u>Cost Reimbursable</u>	<u>24 Jan 75</u>
<u>31 Mar 75</u>	<u>7 Apr 75</u>			<u>7 Apr 75</u>
<u>30 Jun 75</u>	<u>1 May 75</u>			<u>9 Jun 75</u>
<u>30 Sep 75</u>	<u>25 Jun 75</u>			

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

MIGRANT-NONMIGRANT FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LATIN AMERICA

Barry Edmonston and Susan McGinnis

ABSTRACT

The investigators examine rural-urban fertility differentials on a state basis, and over time, in three Latin American countries, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. The resulting time trends are then related to indicators of modernization. The independent impact of migration on fertility is then investigated on the basis of recent census and survey data. The findings are used to postulate the impact of migration and urbanization on future trends in fertility and population growth.

SUMMARY

The report is divided into five, semi-independent research papers. The first paper, "Measuring Fertility in Latin America," deals with the availability and reliability of demographic data. The next paper, "Data for Analyzing Rural-Urban Fertility Levels in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico," presents the basic data for the study of modernization and fertility in the three countries. The third paper, "Urban Influence on Regional Fertility in Latin America," explores the validity of the so-called spatial gradient model which assumes that fertility will vary positively with distance from metropolitan center. The fourth paper, "Modernization and Fertility: An Areal Analysis of Local Areas of Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico," documents Brazil's and Colombia's passage from stagnant to declining fertility around 1970. Urban areas are clearly in the forefront of this decline. Mexico lags, although there is evidence of declining fertility for selected states by 1970.

The fifth paper, "Migrant-Nonmigrant Fertility Differentials in Metropolitan Areas of Latin America," explores the influence of rural background on urban fertility. Cities examined are Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, and Mexico.

The sixth and final paper, "Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration: A Model for Less Developed Countries," views migration primarily as a response to market forces.

FINDINGS

The first paper reviews the latest census materials and points out the inadequacies of vital registrations. Because these inadequacies severely limit the kinds of demographic analyses that can be conducted, nine alternative methods of generating vital statistics are explored. The paper concludes that some of these methods could be usefully employed to supplement existing data collection systems, thereby supplying estimates on missing data and providing a cross-check. In the next paper, census data are used to derive indices of fertility for the rural and urban populations of each state for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970. Since these data were often not available in the desired form, adjustments and estimates of missing data had to be made using

Note: Correspondence should be directed to Barry Edmonston at the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 1.

techniques described in the first paper. In the third paper, data from Bogota, Mexico City and Sao Paulo are used. Only the Brazilian data shows evidence of the predicted spatial gradient, but the gradient is not strong. Therefore, the model is found to have very limited applicability here.

Findings from the fourth paper show that apparent causes behind the rapid, urban fertility decline in Brazil and Colombia are the decreases in female marital rates, increases in female literacy, and increases in female participation in the non-agricultural labor force. In Mexico, by contrast, urbanization alone appears to be the key variable affecting fertility. The authors predict that present trends will continue into the foreseeable future.

The fifth paper shows that only in Rio does rural background appear to play a major role on urban fertility. The effects of education, which were controlled in the analysis, prove to be far more significant than residence background.

In the final paper, the authors show that labor in the rural areas, especially skilled and semi-skilled labor, is migrating to the cities where the return to human capital is greater. The model is only sketched out in this paper. Full specification awaits future work.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Gaps in the demographic data, uncovered by this study, need to be filled by better registration systems, or in their absence, by innovative and imaginative estimation techniques such as those used in the second paper in this collection. Making demographic statistics more usable and reliable should be a high priority item for Latin American governments.

CONCLUSION

The authors of this work predict that the combination of increased education and urbanization, in the three countries studied, will result in a decline in completed family size to an average of two children per woman for those women affected. Thus, continued rapid urbanization and increases in school enrollment ratios should lead to further significant declines in the urban fertility rate. This will ease somewhat the burden of urban planners but at the same time, unless present trends change, the gap between rural and urban living standards will widen, aggravating the already grave problem of income inequality. The case for greater attention to the problem of high rural fertility is therefore strengthened.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

If greater attention is to be given to the problem of high rural fertility then much more needs to be learned about fertility determinants in their rural areas.

COMMENTS

None.

FERTILITY DECLINE IN THREE SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN BOGOTA

William L. Flinn and Rodrigo Parra

ABSTRACT

Causes were investigated for fertility decline among residents of three squatter settlements in Bogota, Colombia. Data for the study were derived from surveys conducted by the author in the mid-1960s, 1973, and 1976. Multi-variate analysis of these data show that fertility decline is due to certain socioeconomic changes and, to a small extent, to family planning program efforts.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to confirm a suspected drop in the fertility of Bogota's established squatter settlement populations. The investigator also was to probe several possible causes of this decline. The settlements selected for study were El Carmen, La Florida, and Las Colinas. Representative samples of residents were interviewed in 1964 to 1966, 1973, and 1976. Those surveyed in the mid-1960s and still living in the settlements were also re-interviewed in 1976. The combined size of the mid-1960s sample was 319 households. In 1976, the cross-sectional survey involved a total of 300 families. Outmigration and marital dissolution resulted in attrition of the 319 families to 134 families, a reduction of 58 percent. Cross-sectional and longitudinal data were used in the analysis of change in, and current levels of, the child-woman ratios of the various shantytowns. Analysis of these data was made by step-wise multiple regression procedures.

FINDINGS

Results confirmed that a decline in the child-woman ratios of these settlements has been taking place. In the mid-1960s, the child-woman ratio was slightly in excess of one child in all three settlements. By 1976, it had declined to an average of less than one-half child. Additional analysis showed that women's educational levels and change in the population's age composition are the two dominant factors in fertility reduction. Wives who know about the government-sponsored family planning program, Profamilia, tend to have lower fertility. And whereas only 21 percent of housewives knew about contraception in 1965, 50 percent knew about Profamilia by 1976. Nonetheless, Flinn cautions that only 2 percent of fertility variation is explained

Note: Correspondence should be directed to Dr. Flinn at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

by such information. Similarly, several measures of socioeconomic progress fail to substantially account for the decline in fertility. These socioeconomic indicators include income of household head, wife's labor force participation, increased frequency of visits to health clinics, and duration of residence in an urban area. The only socioeconomic factor appearing to bear an important relation to fertility is wife's education.

CONCLUSION

Fertility decline in these settlements is primarily due to age composition changes and, to a lesser degree, to certain socioeconomic changes, particularly women's education.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Since Bogota's settlements are undergoing continual economic improvement, new and old settlements differ greatly in amenities and in the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of their populations. Although the study settlements were much improved over a decade, Flinn believes that the most urgent need for family planning information will be in the newly colonized shantytowns. He recommends that mobile health clinics or local family planning units should be created to serve these new settlements of young, highly fertile adults.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

None recommended.

COMMENTS

None.

COLOMBIAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Carmen Ines Cruz, Juanito Castano, and Elsa Chaney

ABSTRACT

This is a two-part study. In Part 1, the investigators explore some of the factors influencing the causes, composition, and consequences of Colombian migration to the United States before and after the passing of the 1965 U.S. Immigration Act. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the migrants, and their selectivity are examined as well. In addition, some partial results of a questionnaire-survey conducted on the basis of a small sample of immigrant-visa applicants at the Consular Offices of the United States in Bogota are presented. This small sample, not necessarily representative, illustrates the demographic, occupational, and general socioeconomic characteristics of prospective emigrants, their reasons for migrating, their expectations, and other aspects involved in decisions to migrate.

In Part 2, the investigator points out that Colombian migration to the United States has a long history, is of substantial proportions, and fulfills an important role in giving Colombians an opportunity for social mobility, lacking in their own country. The principal destination is an area of Queens known as Chapinero. Despite the fact that the Colombians appear to blend well with the native population, are self-sufficient, and generally well adjusted, they all dream of returning home some day. They cling to Colombian culture and, as a result, Chapinero is more like a remote province of Colombia than an ethnic barrio of New York City. The principal motives for migrating are first and foremost, economic, then obtaining an education for children, and finally finding a marriage partner.

SUMMARY

The study reports the results of interviews and questionnaires among Colombians in New York and visa applicants in Bogota. U.S. census data on a Colombian subsample are also analyzed.

FINDINGS

Colombian migration to New York has been in three waves. The first wave spanned the period 1918-1948 and consisted primarily of well educated, skilled people who came seeking better professional opportunities. The second wave of migrants spanned the period from 1948 to approximately 1962. This period was a very violent one in Colombian history. At the same time, Colombia was the only Latin American country which sent troops to the war in Korea. Migrants to the U.S. during this period were seeking better opportunities, but they were also fleeing from instability and violence. A number were Korean War veterans. The range of skill levels and educational preparation was wider than in the previous period. In the final period, 1962 to the present, during which the vast majority of Colombian immigrants have arrived, middle and lower classes have tended to dominate. A large but unknown proportion (probably a majority) of the Colombians in the U.S. are working or living illegally. The biggest majority of these are so-called "turistas"--people who have come under a tourist visa and simply stayed on after it expired.

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Cruz should be directed to the Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion, Carrera 6a. No. 76-34, Bogota, D.E., Colombia.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 2.

The authors find that Colombian immigrants are primarily economically motivated. Contrary to popular opinion, they do not constitute a social problem. Most are employed, very few are on welfare, their social and demographic characteristics are surprisingly similar to those of the average New Yorker. They live in decent housing and are generally good mothers and fathers. Although they are well adjusted to the new environment in these senses, most view their stay in the United States as temporary. They have largely remained aloof from the political and social life of the host country. Nonetheless, they tend to make excellent employees, taking jobs that native Americans shun. They work without complaint for below average wages. The authors therefore discount the charge that Colombian immigrants, whether legal or illegal, are significantly contributing to unemployment among lower class Americans. Effects on the sending country are largely salutary. Immigration to the U.S. represents a chance for Colombians to gain advanced training, social mobility and economic security which is lacking in the home country.

CONCLUSIONS

Colombians enjoy a reputation among employers of being hard working, easy to manage, quick to learn, and willing to work for lower wages. It would be reasonable to assume, therefore, that Colombians enjoy a certain advantage in the labor market and that their presence does indeed diminish the wages and bargaining power of less skilled Americans. However, by increasing productivity and profits in occupations that Americans don't want Colombians may be helping to create other, more desirable jobs for natives.

With all of their assets, it is surprising that there is not more upward mobility among Colombians. The explanation seems to be that Colombians, even after many years in the United States, continue to regard themselves as temporary residents. The dream of returning to the home country once economic and educational objectives have been attained is almost universal. Yet return migration, except for temporary visits, is much less than would be expected. Circumstances continually intervene to frustrate or postpone the return home.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Efforts to improve the rights and status of illegal immigrants face an obvious dilemma. How can the lot of immigrants who are already here be improved without encouraging the entry of more illegal aliens?

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

Imaginative experiments need to be undertaken to improve the status and protect the civil rights of illegal aliens, without appreciably accelerating the present rate of inflow.

COMMENTS

None.

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement of Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received nineteen proposals to study Colombia; three were signed as work agreements, eleven were rejected and five were withdrawn. All three work agreements were contracted to collaborative U.S./Colombian teams. Eight of the rejections went to Colombian nationals, two went to collaborative U.S./Colombian teams, and one went to a U.S. researcher. Two of the withdrawals came from collaborative U.S./Colombian teams, two came from Colombian nationals, and one came from a collaborative French/Colombian team.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$558,723.40. The average proposed expenditure for all nineteen Colombian proposals was \$29,406.49. The average work agreement proposed expenditure totaled \$33,626.67 and for the rejections the average was \$28,820.36. The withdrawals had requested \$23,786.40, \$33,410, \$23,678, \$10,045 and \$49,900.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

Two of the work agreement contracts concentrated on various aspects of migration. They were titled "Rural and Urban Fertility in Latin America: The Influence of Migration and Urbanization in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico" and "Policy Implications of Colombian Migration to the United States." The third work agreement was titled "A Study of Changes in Fertility of Residents of Three Squatter Settlements in Bogota, Colombia."

The rejected proposals included such topics as "A Macroeconomic Analysis of Rural-Urban Migration, Fertility Reduction, and Economic Development in Colombia" and "'Machismo' and its Effects on Attitudes and Behavior Towards Family Planning."

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-123
DISPOSITION: WA-28 - 26 Nov 74

PROPOSER(S): Ramiro Cardona, Bogota, D. E. Colombia; Elsa Chaney, John J. Macisco, J and Mary G. Powers, Fordham University, Bronx, New York

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Policy Implications of Colombian Migration to the United States

DATE SUBMITTED: 9 Jan 74 DATE RCD.: 11 Jan 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$52,681 START DATE: 1 Jul 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$52,681 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Immigration to the United States from Latin America has increased since the Immigration Law of 1965 went into effect. The policy implications of such migration for both sending and receiving countries are linked to the volume of the migration, the fertility of the migrants, and the labor force characteristics of the migrants.

The proposed research combines three different approaches and sources of data to analyze the interrelations among these variables for a single component of this migration: The Colombians. It is expected that the results of the research will yield important insights into the relationship among these population processes.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 18 January 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-161
DISPOSITION: WA-26 - 25 Oct 74

PROPOSER(S): Dudley Kirk Barry Edmonston
Food Research Institute Same address
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

COLLABORATOR(S): Jorge Sapochnikow
Same address

TITLE: Rural and Urban Fertility Changes in Latin America: The Influence of Migration and Urbanization in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico

DATE SUBMITTED: 11 Apr 74 DATE RCD.: 15 Apr 74 DURATION: One year

TOTAL AMOUNT: _____ START DATE: 1 Jul 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$46/211 \$31,649 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Latin American birth rates are generally high and the region has had the most rapidly growing population in the world. Elsewhere urbanization has been associated with fertility reductions; but in Latin America rural-urban differences in fertility have often been small and hence rapid urbanization, i.e., through migration, has not resulted in major fertility reduction. This project examines this generalization in the light of recent data for three of the largest Latin American countries and will attempt an analysis of causal factors involved. Questions to which the study is addressed include the following: What are the present rural-urban differentials in fertility? How are these affected by migration? How does migration affect fertility both at places of origin (usually rural) and places of destination (usually urban)? Through what mechanisms-- demographic, economic, social--does this occur? How are migration and fertility related to other measures of modernization, especially in rural areas? Are there generalizations to be drawn from present development in rural-urban differentials and trends that portend major changes in national fertility levels? What are the policy implications?

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 29 Apr 74

FORM IPFA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: U.S.A./Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: n-226
DISPOSITION: WA-36 17 Jun 75

PROPOSER(S): William L. Elian
220 Abbot Avenue
Northampton, Ohio 43085

COLLABORATOR(S): Rodrigo Parra-Sandoval
Colombia, S.A.

TITLE: A Study of Changes in Fertility of Residents of Three Squatter Settlements
in Bogota, Colombia

DATE SUBMITTED: 6 Jan 75 DATE RCD.: 9 Jan 75 DURATION: 7 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$16,550 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$16,550 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Re-interview of 319 heads of families formerly interviewed between 1966 and living in three shantytowns within Bogota, Colombia. Panel study approach allowing inferences of the linkages between changes in individual characteristics, and fertility. Data analysis by multiple regression techniques involving stepwise regression analysis. Research goal is the construction of data based models for each of the three shantytowns from which policy conclusions may be inferred.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: James Creader

DATE: 14 January 1975

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-97
DISPOSITION: Cancelled 25 Nov 74
Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Ramiro G. Cardona
Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion
Carrera 5a No. 74A.68 , Bogota D. E. Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Urbanization and Migration Policies in Latin America

DATE SUBMITTED: 18 Oct 73 DATE RCD.: 18 Oct 73 DURATION: 18 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$45,800 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$33,410 ALSO SENT TO: IDRC, Bogota Office

OTHER FUNDING: Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion, Bogota

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Building on work already completed by means of interviews with policymakers in the field of urbanization in Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and Chile, the proposer seeks to extend the work to Central America, the Caribbean and certain other South American countries. A key element of the work is a collection of annotated extracts from pertinent legislation, working documents of government agencies and public policy statements which form a coherent picture of current policies and the problems with which these policies deal. Seven categories of information have been analyzed for Chile, Colombia and Peru; the categories include: 1) general materials relating population distribution to general overall development planning; 2) materials commenting on internal and international migration; 3) strategies for altering population distribution and migrations; 4) regional development plans; 5) mechanisms for planning and popular participation in decision-making; 6) policies for metropolitan area, and 7) policies for migration within as well as in to metropolitan areas. The principal Investigator will seek to establish full collaboration with scholars and policymakers in each of the countries studies.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 19 October 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-166
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 24 October 1975

PROPOSER(S): Mrs. Paula Herisson-Ringskog AND Lic. Elsa Gomez
Calle 95 118-61 Carrera 15 No. 50-58
Bogota, D.E. Colombia Bogota, 2 Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: 'Machismo' and Its Effects on Attitudes and Behavior Towards Family Planning

DATE SUBMITTED: - DATE RCD.: 7 May 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$23,678 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUN: \$23,678 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FU: Not stated

OTHER KN: INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPT: The study is for an evaluation of the effects of machismo on Colombian couples' development and behavior regarding family planning. A machismo scale will be developed in a social survey of a stratified random sample of 1,200 women and their

ivariate and multivariate analyses will be completed.

COMMENTS:

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 14 May 1974

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-175
DISPOSITION: Rejected 25 Nov 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Robert M. Batscha
Economic Development Programme
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
94 rue Chardon-Lagache, 75016 Paris CEDEX, France

Withdrawn

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Ramiro Cardona, Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion
Bogota, Colombia

TITLE: The Effectiveness of Dissemination Methods for Social and Economic
Development Research: Colombian Case Studies

DATE SUBMITTED: 29 Apr 74 DATE RCD.: 24 May 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$23,786.40 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$23,786.40 ALSO SENT TO: Population Council, Tinker
Foundation

OTHER FUNDING: None

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Study of the dissemination of research results to policymakers in the field of population policy with special reference to policies for urban and regional growth in Colombia. OECD Development Research Center will work in collaboration with staff member of the Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP) in Bogota to map the flow of research information and to determine the extent to which improvements in diffusion of research results can be made. This case study will presumably serve to guide future research by the Development Research Center in Brazil, India and other countries.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 19 June 74

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-9-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-236
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 25 Mar 75

PROPOSER(S): Dr. A. J. Jaffe, Director AND Withdrawn
Mannover & Population Program Dr. Alfredo Ocampo Zamorano, Di
Bureau of Applied Social Research Corporacion de Estudios Cientificos y Sociales Aplicados
605 West 15th St., New York 10025 Bogota 1, D.E., Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Fertility and the Employment of Women--A Comparison of Colombia and the United States

DATE SUBMITTED: 17 Feb 75 DATE RCD.: 20 Feb 75 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$49,900 START DATE: 1 Jun 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$49,900 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: A proposal to survey 2500 women of reproductive ages in Bogota and 2 or other large Colombian cities who work in a modern, nonagricultural labor force similar to the U.S.; and to obtain special tabulations from the 1973 Colombian census. Comparative analyses of these data with like information from the U.S. and Puerto Rico for the purpose of investigating the relationship between fertility and the employment of women at certain stages of a continuum of cultural change and economic development.

Testing of the following hypotheses: (1) that education, fertility and labor force participation are interrelated; (2) that, at some point, the level of labor force participation -- if high enough -- affects a nation's fertility level; (3) that the conditions of life in the years under 25 lead to the level of completed fertility and affect the extent of labor force participation both while and after the woman has young children. Assumption made that these processes operate in developed and developing countries alike, the only difference being that secondary school graduation in the latter may be the equivalent of completion of four years of college in the U.S.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Colombia PROPOSAL NUMBER: D-287
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 22 July 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Barry Edmonston
Food Research Institute
Stanford University
Stanford, California 93405

COLLABORATOR(S): Warren Sanderson
Jorge Sapoznkow

TITLE: Welfare Consequences of Population Changes in Colombia: An Economic-Demo-
graphic Analysis

DATE SUBMITTED: 30 Jun 75 DATE RCD.: 7 Jul 75 DURATION: 4 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$10,045 START DATE: 1 Sep 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$10,045 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Latin American birth rates are generally high and the region has had the most rapidly growing population in the world. Elsewhere urbanization has been associated with fertility reductions; but in Latin America rural-urban differences in fertility have often been small and hence rapid urbanization, i.e. through migration, has not resulted in major fertility reduction. This project examines this generalization in the light of recent data for three of the largest Latin American countries and will attempt an analysis of causal factors involved. Questions to which the study is addressed include the following: What are the present rural-urban differentials in fertility? How are these affected by migration? How does migration affect fertility both at places of origin (usually rural) and places of destination (usually urban)? Through what mechanisms--demographic, economic, social--does this occur? How are migration and fertility related to other measures of modernization, especially in rural areas? Are there generalizations to be drawn from present development in rural-urban differential and trends that portend major changes in national fertility levels? What are the policy implications?

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall

DATE: 29 July 1975

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-98
DISPOSITION: Rejected 7 Mar 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Marco F. Fierro
Facultad de Economia
Universidad de los Andes
Bogota, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: El Crecimiento Demografico, el sector tradicional y la distribucion del ingreso
Eng. Trans: Demographic Growth, The Traditional Sector and Income Distribution

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Oct 73 DATE RCD.: 23 Oct 73 DURATION: 6 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$8,225 START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$8,225 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION:

The investigator proposes to study the relationship between family size, participation in the modern sector of the economy and resultant implications for future demographic change. He will concentrate particularly in the marginal urban sector which consists of low paid wage earners and large families to determine whether family size is related to such problems as unemployment or casual and part-time employment, use of family planning services, education and literacy. Data will be drawn from household surveys already conducted and available in machine-readable form at the University of the Andes.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 8 November 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-99
DISPOSITION: Rejected 14 November 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Carlos Zorro and Dr. Edgar Reveiz
Facultad de Economia Same
Universidad de los Andes
Bogota, Colombia
COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Los Inquilinatos Como Colucion Complementaria al Problema de la Vivienda
Eng. Trans.: Rental Housing as a Complementary Solution to the Housing Problem

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Oct 73 DATE RCD.: 23 Oct 73 DURATION: 10 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$60,000 (approx.) START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$60,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION:

The investigators propose a study of the costs and benefits of rental housing as a solution to urban housing shortages in Colombia. There is no special relevance to population dynamics although a proposed sample survey would determine certain broad characteristics of family size, income and housing type.

COMMENTS: Colciencias (The Colombian Foundation for Scientific Research)
funded a planning grant for this project.

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 8 Nov 73

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-135
DISPOSITION: Rejected 19 Jun 74

PROPOSER(S): Rodrigo Escobar Holquin
Calle 74, No. 31-32
Bogota, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Planned Human Settlement in the Peripheral Areas of Colombia: A Case Study of El Meta

DATE SUBMITTED: 6 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 11 Feb 74 DURATION: 18 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,000 START DATE: 1 May 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research is to explore the possibilities of initiating a policy for planned settlement in the peripheral areas of Colombia through the study of the case of El Meta, an administrative division of the Eastern Plains.

The research design calls for:

(1) Comparing conditions of living and flows of migration between the main areas of origin of migration and two alternate destinations: (a) El Meta and (b) Bogota.

(2) Analyzing the main physical characteristics of El Meta and its present social and economic development, mainly in terms of infrastructure and land use; and

(3) Studying the present institutional framework for formulating and implementing settlement policy.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 26 February 1974

FORM IPFA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-140
DISPOSITION: Rejected 24 Jun 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. James Anthony S. Ternent
Apartado aereo 6209
Bogota, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Urban Costs and Their Financing

DATE SUBMITTED: 11 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 19 Feb 74 DURATION: Not stated

TOTAL AMOUNT: Not stated START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: Not stated ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The study concerns the impact of the public sector, through the expenditures in the first instance and subsequently through the revenue that it raises, on the growth of a sample of 22 Colombian cities for which data are readily available at the local level.

Taking public sector investment on outlays on current or capital amount as the dependent variable, he plans to regress this on per capita income, population size and population growth rate for 22 cities. The population growth for the cities will be broken down into migratory and natural components.

The plan is to determine the ultimate incidence, i.e., who really bears the burden, for the provision of urban public services and goods in Colombia.

COMMENTS:

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 15 March 1974

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-169
DISPOSITION: Rejected 17 May 74

PROPOSER(S): Professor Michael E. Conroy
Department of Economics
College of Social and Behavioral Sciences
The University of Texas at Austin
COLLABORATOR(S): Austin, Texas 78712

TITLE: A Macroeconomic Analysis of Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development
in Colombia

DATE SUBMITTED: 9 May 74 DATE RCD.: 13 May 74 DURATION: 18 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$53,273 START DATE: 1 Jul 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$53,273 ALSO SENT TO: NICHD Ford/Rockefeller (reje

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION:

Study of the macroeconomic influence of migration by formulating, estimating and testing a macroeconomic model of Colombian economic growth which is designed to incorporate a wide range of effects on rural-urban migration. Project will build a large-scale computer simulation model of the Colombian economy emphasizing variables and relationships relevant to migration flows. The model will simulate disequilibria; test new relationships between migration and development; and will estimate changes in average labor productivity associated with movement from rural or small town settings to larger-city settings. Special emphasis will be given to the four or five most feasible policies for affecting rates of migration.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William P. McGreevey
DATE: 15 May 74

FORM IPFA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-171
DISPOSITION: Rejected 17 Jul 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Guillermo Varela Mr. Jose Olinco Puada Mr. Eduardo Galindo
Ado. Aereo 11622 Division Sociodemográfica Planeacion Nacional
Bogotá, Colombia Planeacion Nacional Bogotá, Colombia
Bogotá, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Analisis de Estructura Jurídica v su Relación con la Dinámica Democrática
y las Políticas de Población en Colombia

DATE SUBMITTED: 10 May 74 DATE RCD.: 20 May 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$28,248 START DATE: 1 Jun 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$28,248 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: This study by three Colombian social scientists associated with the National Planning Department seeks to compile and analyze juridical norms as they apply to population questions, and will formulate recommendations with regard to those features of the legal system that are inconsistent with current demographic reality in Colombia. As a principal result of this study, it should be possible to support legal changes necessary to facilitate the implementation of effective population policies -- unimpeded by outmoded juridical norms.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William P. McGreevey
DATE: 28 May 74

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-9-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-176
DISPOSITION: Rejected 12 Sep 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Marco Fierro
CEDE, Apdo. Aereo 4976
Bogota, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Economic Analysis of Family Size Decisions in Colombia

DATE SUBMITTED: 11 Jun 74 DATE RCD.: 17 Jun 74 DURATION: 6 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$3,038 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$3,038 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Econometric analysis of the impact of education, income, participation, urban-rural residence, occupation, and birth control information on Colombian family size.

Sources of data are three already existent samples of Colombia and of Bogota, and a fourth sample to be taken from 1973 census data. A linear multiple regression analysis of these data is to be performed.

Ultimate benefit to be gained from this analysis is information enabling "strategy to reach different groups of the population" with an effective population policy.

COMMENTS:

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: William P. McGreevey
DATE: 10 Jul 74

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-241
DISPOSITION: Rejected 20 Apr 75

PROPOSER(S): Alvaro Paves AND Michael Conroy
CCPP Department of Economics
A. A. 24846 - Bogota, Colombia University of Texas/Austin

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: A Macroeconomic Analysis of Rural-Urban Migration, Fertility Reduction, and Economic Development in Colombia

DATE SUBMITTED: 24 Feb 75 DATE RCD.: 28 Feb 75 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,650 START DATE: 1 Sep 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,650 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: None

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Conroy is collaborating on another proposal, P-233 having to do with the population impact of hydroelectric development in Paraguay. He has assured me over the phone and via letter (attached) that the two projects do not conflict.

DESCRIPTION: The construction and estimation of a simulation model of migration in Colombia to be linked with a large, general equilibrium, simulation model already in existence at CCRP. Projections will be made with the model to the following ends:

- 1) Estimate the contribution of rural to urban migration to the growth of the Colombian economy over the past 20 years.
- 2) Estimate the impact on migration of alternative development strategies for Colombia over the next 20 or 30 years.
- 3) Determine a hypothetical optimum rate of rural to urban migration for the past 20 years in terms of migration's contribution to the growth rates of GNP, GNP per capita, and employment.
- 4) Compare the hypothetical optimum rates with actual rates and to discover reasons for the divergence.
- 5) Evaluate Colombian development policies designed to modify migration flows in terms of their potential contribution to development goals.
- 6) Evaluate alternative policies for modifying migration such as:
 - a) decreasing rural investment
 - b) changing urban minimum wages
 - c) changing "urban transformation costs"
 - d) changing the per capita supply of urban services
 - e) changing urban unemployment rates
- 7) Comparing the cost effectiveness of migration inducing policies in terms of their fertility reduction potential with other, more direct means of fertility reduction.

PREPARED BY: David Holmes
DATE: 20 March 1975

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-244
DISPOSITION: Rejected 2 December 1975

PROPOSER(S): Professor Humberto Arango
Departamento de Administracion
Universidad del Valle,
Apartado aereo 2188, Cali, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): Carlos Dulcey

TITLE: Formulation and Implementation of Population Policies in Colombia

DATE SUBMITTED: 7 Mar 75 DATE RCD.: 14 Mar 75 DURATION: 18 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$41,030 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$41,030 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research calls for: first, an historical analysis of the formulation and implementation of population policies in Colombia from 1960 until the present; second, the identification (and evaluation of the comparative leverage) of individuals who either in their own capacity or as representatives of institutions have played an important role in the policy formulation of and implementation processes; and third, the development of a model of the policy process.

Analysis of secondary sources will be completed by analysis of protocols obtained through interviews of participants in the policy process.

COMMENTS:

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 28 March 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-253
DISPOSITION: Rejected 3 July 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Alfredo Ocampo Zamorano, Director
Corporacion de Estudios Cientifico-Sociales Aplicados
Calle 35 No. 6-40, Apartado 62-80
Bogota 1, D.E. Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. A.J. Jaffe, Director
Mandpower and Population Program, Bureau of Applied Social Research
Columbia University
New York, New York

TITLE: Fertility and Employment of Women in Colombia, S.A. and Some Comparisons with the United States

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 Apr 75 DATE RCD.: 7 Apr 75 DURATION: 11 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$34,560 START DATE: 1 Jul 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$34,560 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Investigation of the relationship of fertility of women to their labor market behavior in Colombia, S.A. This study is an out-growth and extension of a study entitled "Fertility and the Employment of Women in the U.S." on which the co-principal investigator, A.J. Jaffe of Columbia University, and Dr. Jeanne C. Ridley of Georgetown University are engaged.

Particular interest centers on the question of how different kinds of employment, or the lack of employment in Colombia, are related to fertility, and what, if any, are the antecedent factors contributing to both employment and fertility. Will any type of job affect the fertility level, as some proponents argue, or only certain types of jobs? Most importantly, what is the relevance of the amount of schooling to subsequent employment and fertility?

The analysis will be based on a special survey of about 3000 women in Colombia, supplemented by special tabulations from the 1973 Population Census. Comparative analysis of Colombia and the U.S., insofar as possible, will then be made.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 10 April 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-316
DISPOSITION: Rejected 1 March 1976

PROPOSER(S): Lic. Isabel Carrasco de Gomez
Fundacion para la Orientacion Familiar
A. A. 412
Bogota, D.E.1, Colombia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: "Machismo' and its Effects on Attitudes and Behavior Towards Family Planning

DATE SUBMITTED: 29 Jan 76 DATE RCD.: 17 Feb 76 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$27,000 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.; \$27,000 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The study is for an evaluation of the effects of machismo on Colombian couples' attitudes and behavior regarding family planning. A machismo scale will be developed and used in a social survey with a stratified random sample of 1,200 women and their mates.

COMMENTS: This proposal is a re-submission

OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. ICP/IPPA Publications on Colombia

(see attached)

Colombia Merges Population Affairs With Ecology

A National Council on Population and the Environment, superceding the 3-year old National Council on Population, was established in Colombia on June 4, 1973 by decree of President Misael Pastrana Borrero. According to the proclamation, the new Council functions "under the personal direction of the President of the Republic" and was established to advise the Colombian Government on the integration of population, development, and environmental plans.

Announcement of the new Council apparently was timed to precede by one day the observance of World Environment Day which marks the anniversary of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm.

Some observers have expressed concern that the wording of the decree and the composition of the new group may deflect the direction of population policy embodied in the charter of its predecessor agency. (See PANORAMA, PDQ 1:2). Mr. German Bravo, now on study leave in the United States from his post as Director of the Socio-Demographic Division of Colombia's National Planning Department points out that most of the emphasis in the decree is on environmental rather than population concerns. In addition, a number of posts have been eliminated from the new Council. No longer represented are the National Department of Statistics, the Colombian Association of Medical Schools and centers conducting demographic research. When invited, church representation will be from the traditionally

pronatalist Curia, rather than from the National Secretariat of the Episcopate which has a more tolerant attitude toward family planning and population affairs.

The new National Council on Population and the Environment is virtually an interministerial body. Government delegates from national agencies are now the Ministers of these agencies, rather than their representatives, and most of the ministries in the government are represented on the Council. New additions to the Council include the Ministers of Defense and Mines and Petroleum and the heads of the Institute for the Department of Renewable Natural Resources, Institute of Family Welfare, Institute for Scientific Research and Special Research Products, and the Geographic Institute.

Based in Colombia's National Department of Planning, it recommends to the Government appropriate social and economic policies for incorporation into the national development plan. It makes decisions in close coordination with Colombia's National Council on Economic and Social Policy. This latter agency, composed of all economic and social ministers, and headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, represents the maximum level of planning in Colombia.

Basically, the National Council on Population and the Environment is charged with encouraging professionalism, research, and broad population education in the field of population dynamics, as well as with proposing a broad range of measures that will protect both renewable and nonrenewable national natural resources. One ultimate aim is to develop a range of activities, undertaken at different levels of society, that will adequately utilize technical and scientific advances for providing "the present and future population of Colombia with improved living conditions and the opportunity of enjoying the country's natural resources and environment."
—SSR

PDQ--Vol. 2, No. 1
Winter 1974

RURAL AND URBAN FERTILITY CHANGES IN LATIN AMERICA: THE INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, AND MEXICO. Kirk, Dudley (*demographer and sociologist*, United States) and Jorge Sapoznikow (*economist*, Colombia). 12 months.

Research has the following purposes: 1) to determine levels and trends of rural-urban fertility differentials, at the state level, in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, and to relate these trends to indicators of modernization; 2) to investigate the relationship between fertility, community size, and degree of modernization in each country; 3) to analyze the effect of migration on fertility, using census and survey data; and 4) to estimate potential impact of future migration and urbanization on fertility and population growth in each country. Data to be taken from national census statistics, reports by CELADE (Latin American Demographic Center), and other available information sources. Improved understanding of migration-fertility relationships is expected to aid in forecasting and planning for population trends in the countries concerned and in Latin America generally.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF COLOMBIAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. Cardona, Ramiro (*urban planner*, Colombia); Elsa Chaney (*political scientist*, United States); John J. Macisco, Jr., (*sociologist*, United States); and Mary G. Powers (*sociologist*, United States). 12 months.

Multidisciplinary study of migration from Colombia to the United States, using three separate approaches and sources. Investigators will examine: 1) Effect of Colombian laws and socio-economic conditions on migration; 2) Fertility of Colombian migrants in United States as revealed by special sample of 1970 U.S. Census; and 3) History of mobility and assimilation of Colombians in a selected community in United States. Study of Colombian experience is expected to provide policymakers with insights into dynamics of increased Latin American migration to United States since 1965 and to identify role of "brain drain" and "exported unemployment" as factors in migration.

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 1
Winter 1975

A STUDY OF CHANGES IN FERTILITY OF RESIDENTS OF THREE SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA. Flinn, William L. (*sociologist*, United States) and Rodrigo Parra Sandoval (*sociologist*, Colombia). 6½ months.

Longitudinal study of fertility patterns of families in three squatter settlements in Bogota.

Investigators will examine relationships between fertility and socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and families, and between fertility and ecological characteristics of settlements. Data to be obtained by reinterviewing approximately 320 family heads who were interviewed by principal investigator in 1964-1966. Changes in structural characteristics of communities will be ascertained by comparing data from original survey with that gathered through interviews with new random cross-sectional sample of 100 families in each of the three settlements. Multiple regression analysis will be employed to determine which municipal investments in areas such as housing, health, education, family income, for example, have the greatest impact upon fertility of families; this information may be useful to policymakers who must choose how best to allocate funds and resources.

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 4
Fall 1975

14. COLOMBIA

TYPES OF LAWS	CONTRACEPTIVES		
	Condoms	Pills	IUDs
Imports	Customs laws require an importer to deposit 100% of the value of the import with a bank. Import of drugs requires a license from Ministry of Public Health.		
	No legal barriers, but import duties, exchange controls, and red tape are so onerous that, in practice, most condoms are smuggled into the country.	Duty on the invoice value of pills is 60%. Duty on ingredients necessary to manufacture pills is relatively minor.	
Manufacture	No condoms are produced.	Pills mostly compounded locally, using imported ingredients.	No IUDs are produced.
Sale and Distribution	Retail drug outlets serve 75% of population; 2,000 more "boutiques" (small drug shops) exist.		
	Condoms are sold in drug stores. Public image of condoms is strongly associated with illicit sex and prostitution. Price of condoms, often illegally imported, is considered exorbitant. PROFAMILIA, Colombian Family Planning Association, imported 576,000 units to be distributed at very low prices in 1970, to promote the use of condoms. Small supply was imported in 1971 by the Ministry of Health to be distributed through health centers.	<i>De jure</i> : Sold in pharmacies on prescription only. <i>De facto</i> : Prescription requirement is widely ignored. It is possible "to obtain any amount of pills anywhere in Colombia without a medical prescription". Some pills distributed officially by the Ministry clinics or by PROFAMILIA and ASCOFAME (Association of Medical School Faculties).	IUDs are inserted mostly in clinics (Ministry of Health, ASCOFAME, PROFAMILIA); also by private physicians.
Advertising and Publicity	Publicity is allowed. In 1970 PROFAMILIA spent approximately U.S. \$100,000 to advertise the services of its clinics; this was the largest mass media campaign in Latin America.		
		Commercial advertisement of pills to consumer is prohibited.	
Use of Mails			

*Echeverry, 1971.

From: Comparative Study of World Law on Contraceptives: Revised and Updated, 1974.
Occasional Monograph Series, No. 1. Interdisciplinary Communications Program:
Washington, D.C.

Colombia



GERMAN BRAVO

EDITOR'S NOTE: *PANORAMA* explores pioneering efforts in Third World countries as they establish viable policies or programs to address population problems. The following description of events leading to articulation of Colombia's population policy is drawn from remarks made by the author in December 1971 at the first workshop/seminar conducted for IPPA.

Mr. Bravo played a major role in the formulation of Colombia's population policy, serving for some time as Secretary of the National Population Council whose role is discussed in this article. He also participated in a series of seminars for the Bishops of Colombia on a number of sociological and theological issues, in the effort to find grounds for agreement on national population policy.

In the beginning, the possibility of any kind of population policy was difficult to discuss in Colombia. Everyone had fragmentary knowledge of the subject along with negative impressions of various groups proposing such a policy. However, as better studies displayed the consequences of rapid population growth, the major argument advanced in favor of an official government policy centered around the totality of the development process. If development is more than simple economic growth, it implies strong interrelationships between different aspects of society—health, education, employment, income distribution, transportation, and it is not appropriate to exclude population variables. Further, almost any kind of government plans in any field will produce demographic effects. Therefore, it is important to find these hidden effects (or implicit population poli-

continued on page 14

cies), to study them and, if needed, to reformulate them to make them consistent with the priorities of development. For example, an analysis may show that fertility is negatively correlated with such factors as education, women in the labor force, family allowances, and social security programs for the aged. Then it is not difficult to envision a national strategy that utilizes existing resources to influence population growth while, at the same time, guaranteeing and promoting freedom of choice and personal involvement by the social actors. This type of strategy is understood by various community groups that might otherwise be fearful of local or foreign intervention or exploitation.

Colombia has been a very traditionalistic country. The geographical location of the country did not stimulate important immigration except during colonial times from Spain. The only faith taught was Catholic. The only language was Spanish. The Catholic Church became tradition-bound; it had no challenges; its social power was enormous.

Unfortunately, the Church was not intellectually prepared to understand the technical problems of the country and the provincial point of view precluded members of its Hierarchy from accepting the idea that Colombia had a population problem. For them, as for others, the dilemma was the same as Sarmiento's: "To rule is to populate."

(Continued on next page)

In a country with low population density, this assumption was valid.

However, in the 1930s people began to move from the rural areas where it is rational from an economic point of view to have big families; each additional child is an inexpensive and docile worker. Once in the cities, families began to feel the need for fewer children. The implications of this transition were recognized by priests and physicians. Priests could rarely agree with the concept of family planning. Physicians were more sympathetic and began to realize that the desire to limit family size was a symptom of social and economic change. They began to study, and stimulate others to study, the demographic reality of Colombia.

In 1964, the Division of Population Studies was created within the Colombian Association of Medical Schools and, in general, upgraded the level of awareness of the population problem. Then, during his presidential campaign, Carlos Lleras Restrepo affirmed that the population problem was one of the most important problems with which he would deal. When he was elected (1966-1970), he nominated the former President of the Colombian Association for the Scientific Study of Population as his Minister of Public Health.

The National Planning Department of the government was reorganized in 1968 and the Socio-Demographic Division was created within the Department to elaborate the basis of the government's policy. In 1969, President Lleras

Mr. German Bravo is on leave of absence from his post as Director of the Socio-Demographic Division, National Planning Department of Colombia. He is now engaged in studies leading to a Ph.D. in sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Restrepo presented a "Plan of Economic and Social Development" to the Congress that included a chapter on population policy.

The National Population Council was subsequently created in 1970 as an Advisory Committee. It was made up of representatives from the public sector and the private sector. The process of formulating a population policy started with a study of the relationships between demographic variables and socio-economic parameters. This study led to a set of recommendations that were evaluated together with other government policies and the main directives of the population plan as defined by the President and his Ministers.

President Pastrana Borrero presented a new Plan of Development to the Congress (December 2, 1971) that included a chapter on population policy. This population policy is introduced into different plans and programs of the public sector through the activities of the various ministries as a set of directions "to guide and orient" other policies. Its main objectives are: 1). To achieve a better distribution of population over the territory so that development among regions be equilibrated; and 2). To reduce the present rate of population growth by decreasing the level of fertility.

Colombia's experience has shown that the state in a developing nation must exhibit great dynamism and capacity to make and implement decisions. At present, the initiative in public expenditures belongs to the executive (President and Ministers). This procedure waives presenting a bill to Congress for each governmental action. The experience has also shown that the best population strategy is to remove the demographic issue from the political arena. It has proved more efficient to work on a person-to-person basis with political, religious, union, and intellectual leaders than to force political parties to make public declarations.

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