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COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

399-11

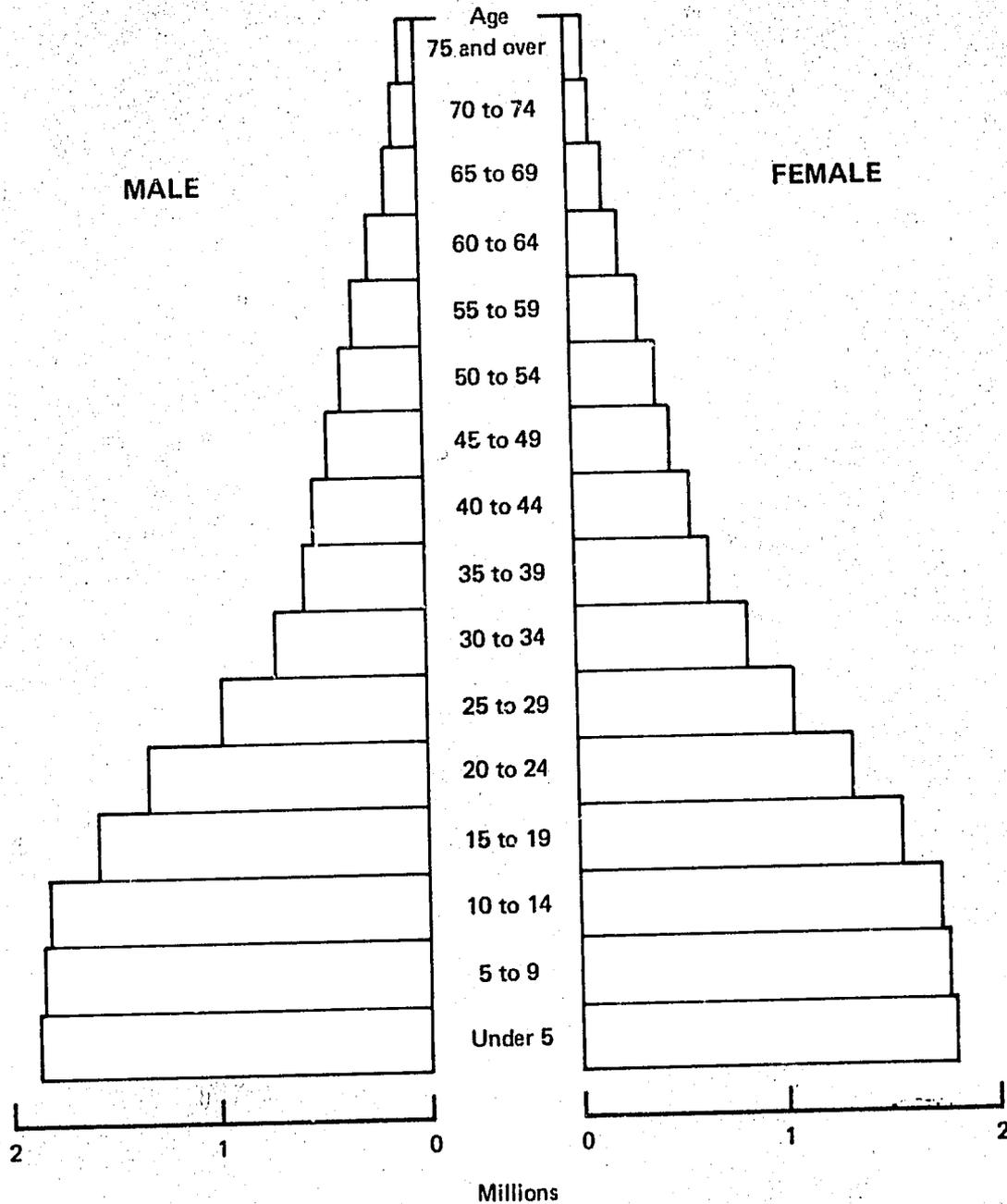
COLOMBIA



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ISP-DP-20
Issued October 1979

Population of Colombia, by age and sex: July 1, 1979



Projection based on Colombia's 1973 census of population as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.

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ISP-DP-20
Issued October 1979

COLOMBIA

by Sylvia D. Quick



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Country Demographic Profiles is a series of reports which brings together a variety of demographic data for selected countries of the world, and usually includes data for both a recent census year and the current period. The reports are prepared in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under the general direction of **Samuel Baum**, Assistant Chief for International Demographic Statistics and under the supervision of **Eduardo E. Arriaga**, Chief, International Data Evaluation Branch.

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Users of this report are invited to send their comments to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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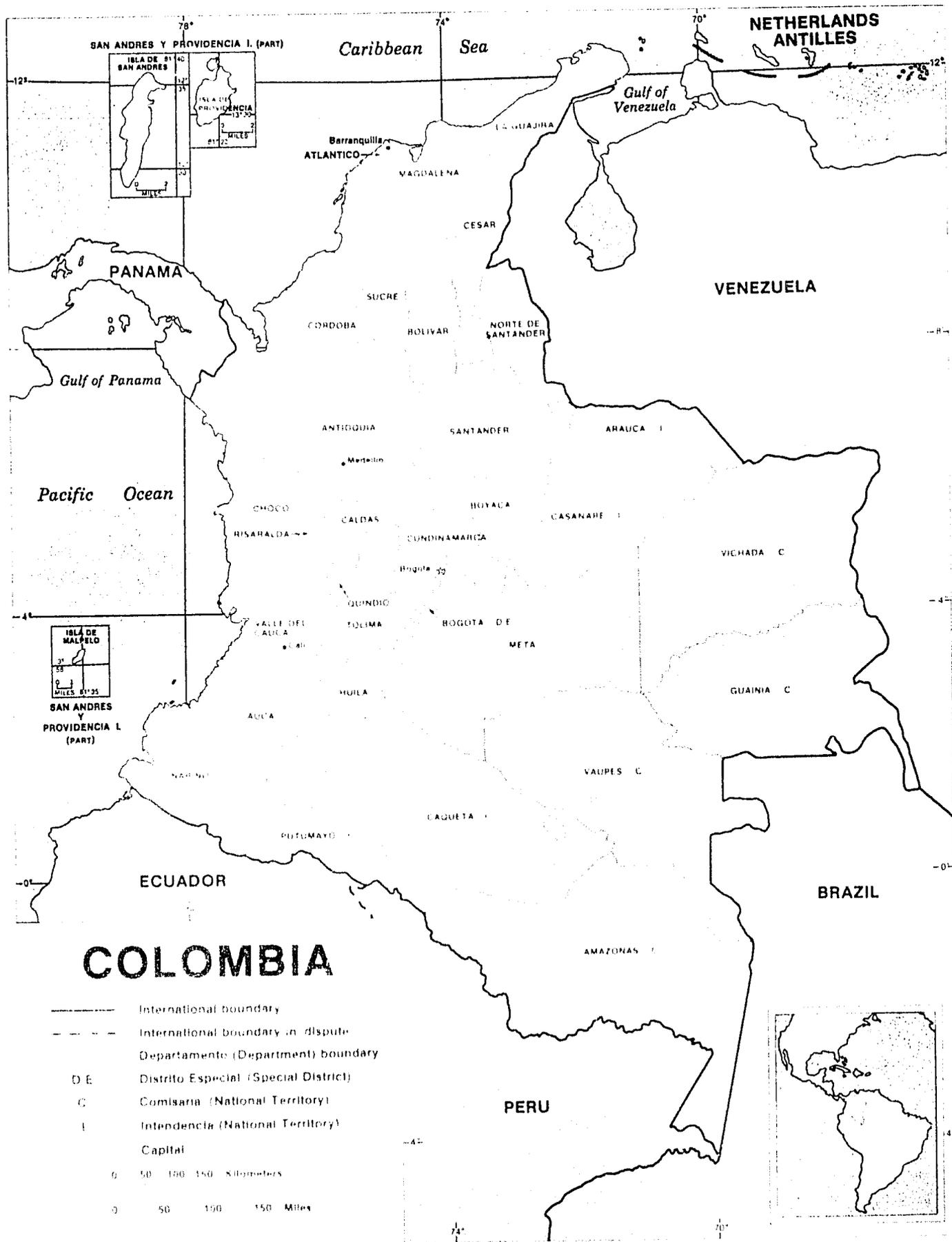
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Symbols Used in Tables

- . Represents zero.
- Z Less than 500 or less than 0.05 percent.
- ... Not applicable.
- NA Data not available.

11



COLOMBIA

- International boundary
- - - International boundary in dispute
- - - Departamento (Department) boundary
- D.E. Distrito Especial (Special District)
- C. Comisaria (National Territory)
- I. Intendencia (National Territory)
- Capital

0 50 100 150 Kilometers

0 50 100 150 Miles



Colombia

HIGHLIGHTS

Colombia is Latin America's fourth most populous country, with an estimated population of over 26 million persons in July 1979.

During the 1950's and early 1960's, Colombia had one of the fastest growing populations in the world with an average annual growth rate of over 3 percent. The source of this rapid growth was primarily natural increase due to a continuous decline in mortality while fertility remained at a high level. However, since the mid-1960's the annual growth rate has fallen rapidly to about 2.0 percent in 1979, as a result of a large decline in fertility and a significant volume of net international emigration.

Since the mid-1960's, Colombia has had a vigorous family planning program. Between 1969 and 1976, the number of active users of contraception almost tripled. In 1977 and 1978, there were about 250,000 acceptors of contraception each year in the Ministry of Health and PROFAMILIA programs.

As a result of high fertility and declining mortality in the past, over 41 percent of Colombia's population is under age 15. These young people are, for the most part, dependent on persons ages 15 to 64 years, who comprise only 56 percent of the total population.

In comparison with other countries of the world, Colombia has a relatively low proportion of married women in the childbearing ages (15 to 49 years). According to the 1973 census, only 51 percent of women 15 to 49 years of age were living in marital unions (legally and consensually married) with the highest proportion (75 percent) reported in the age group 35 to 39.

Literacy has increased significantly in Colombia. By 1973, over 80 percent of the population 15 years of age and over could read and write. Educational attainment has also been improving as indicated by the fact that the percent of the population over age 15 that had attended secondary school more than doubled between 1964 and 1973.

Like most Latin American countries, Colombia has a heavy rural to urban migration movement. The percent of the country's population living in urban localities grew from 39 percent in 1951 to 64 percent in 1973. Furthermore, the population of the three largest cities (Bogotá, Medellín, and Cali) grew at a rate of over 5 percent per year between 1964 and 1973.

Colombia has a large sex differential in its labor force population. According to the 1973 census, 69 percent of the men and only 22 percent of the women ages 10 years and over, were economically active. However, in the young adult ages, 20 to 34 years, the number of women in the labor force increased at ten times the rate of men between 1964 and 1973.

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Colombia contains tables of selected demographic information, including size of population, and estimates of fertility and mortality. Specifically, annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population by age and sex is given for the last two census years, as well as for 1979. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year, 1975 to 1985.

Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancies at birth, infant mortality rates, and other life table functions by age and sex.

Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Other related items are included such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; and labor force by industry, occupation, and status.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for the Colombia profile were obtained primarily from the May 9, 1951, July 15, 1964, and October 24, 1973 (manual count and 4-percent sample tabulation) population censuses, the 1969 National Fertility Survey, the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey, the 1978 National Household Survey, and the vital registration system.

Examination of the age-sex distribution of the 1964 and 1973 censuses and comparison of various indices imply that age misreporting was significant in both censuses and that not much improvement occurred in the later census.

By applying selected analytical techniques to the age-sex data and accepting estimated levels and trends of fertility, mortality, and migration, the census distributions were adjusted for possible age misreporting and for net coverage error (see census evaluation discussion in the Technical Notes

in the appendix). The estimated net (percent) underenumeration for the total population, by sex, in 1973 and the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1951 and 1964 are shown below:

Age and sex	1951	1964	1973
Both sexes			
All ages	5.7	3.3	19.4
Under age 10	9.6	4.9	2
Male			
All ages	6.3	4.4	10.3
Under age 10	8.6	4.8	(²)
Female			
All ages	5.2	2.3	8.4
Under age 10	10.7	4.9	(²)

¹ The percent of net underenumeration shown here was estimated by comparing the adjusted census figure shown in table 2 (23,228,000) with the low, unadjusted "census" count for the total country shown in appendix table A-1 (21,055,665). See appendix table A-3 for alternate estimates of net underenumeration.

² Net coverage error, by age, could not be estimated for 1973 since a census age-sex distribution for the entire population was not available. The only age-sex distribution available from the 1973 census is based on a 4-percent sample tabulation of private households in departments and includes an initial adjustment for underenumeration in Bogotá (see appendix table A-2). The population in private households in departments represents approximately 94 percent of the total population of the country.

Although Colombia has had civil registration laws since 1938, they were never strictly enforced, and data from the civil registration system have been quite defective for most areas of the country. Until recent years, birth statistics have been derived primarily from baptism records of the Roman Catholic Church and death statistics have been derived from burial permits. However, these data have also been considered inadequate for estimating vital rates. In 1968, a new civil registration system was instituted, and while registration has been improving, data from this system are still extremely underregistered. See the Technical Notes in the appendix for a detailed discussion of vital registration.

Sources considered in estimating fertility and mortality levels and trends for the profile included the 1964 and 1973 censuses, the 1969 National Fertility Survey, the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey, the 1978 National Household Survey, and the 1978 National Prevalence Survey (see the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion of mortality and fertility estimates). The 1969 National Fertility Survey (NFS), carried out from January to August 1969 by the Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina (Colombian Association of Medical Schools) and the United Nations, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (Latin American Center for Demography), was a single-round retrospective, sample survey of women ages 15 to 49 years covering such topics as marriage, fertility, childhood mortality, and knowledge, attitudes and practice of contraception.

The Colombia National Fertility Survey (CNFS) field work was conducted from May to August 1976, by the Corporación Centro Regional de Población (Regional Popu-

lation Center Corporation) and the Colombia Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (National Administrative Department of Statistics), as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) program. The 1976 survey was also a single-round retrospective survey of all women ages 15 to 49 years and generally covered the same topics included in the 1969 NFS. The questionnaires used for the CNFS were modified versions of the WFS core documents (the family planning module and selected questions from the abortion module were included).

Round 19 of the National Household Survey was taken in June 1978 in the urban and rural areas of 50 *municipios*. In addition to questions on the labor force normally asked in each round of the survey, questions on such topics as fertility, mortality, and migration were also included in Round 19 (see Colombia DANE, 1978, pp. 7-14). Preliminary estimates of total and age-specific fertility rates based on births occurring in the 12 months prior to the survey were available at the time the profile was prepared (see appendix table A-8). Estimates on mortality and migration were not available.

Although a National Council on Population and Environment was established in June 1973, the major agencies responsible for family planning activities in Colombia still operate largely autonomously. The official government program is located within the Maternal and Child Health program of the Ministry of Public Health which began in 1969. Since 1965, the Colombian Association for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA) has provided family planning services in the private sector. The programs of PROFAMILIA involve three different delivery systems: the clinic system (primarily in urban areas), the urban community distribution program, and the rural community distribution program. Family planning services have also been provided in the maternal and child care program coordinated by the Colombian Association of Medical Schools (ASCOFAME). ASCOFAME began providing family planning services in 1967 and gradually transferred these services to the Ministry of Health, although the Association continued to offer family planning services on a postpartum basis. In 1975, however, the amount of postpartum family planning services provided by ASCOFAME was greatly reduced when the two largest medical schools in the country, the National University and the University of Antioquia, disaffiliated from the Association. For further discussion of family planning services in Colombia, see Pérez, 1976 and Echeverry, Londoño, and Bailey, 1977.

Estimates of net international migration for Colombia were obtained by indirect methods using data from Colombian censuses and censuses for other countries, as well as administrative documents of other countries which record movements into and out of these countries (see detailed discussion in the Technical Notes in the appendix). Due to the great uncertainty concerning the true levels of Colombian international migration, the user of this profile should be aware of the impact of this uncertainty on the adjusted census population and on other estimates and projections shown in this report.

Population data shown in tables 1, 2, and 6 and appendix table A-3 and selected parts of appendix table A-4 are adjusted figures based on the adjusted 1964 and/or 1973 census populations. Other population figures shown in the profile are unadjusted numbers as reported in the given source (e.g., 1973 census).

Census data for 1973 on marital status, literacy, school enrollment, educational attainment, households, and the labor force given in the profile are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households and the total population in the National Territories. The population covered by the sample tabulation represents about 94 percent of the total population of the country (see appendix table A-1).

Data presented on the labor force in tables 17 through 20 must be used with caution if any comparisons are to be made between the figures for 1964 and 1973 due to changes in the definition of the economically active population.

The user should recognize that in many instances, although the estimates are the best that can be prepared on the basis of available information, they are only tentative and new observations may well lead to different conclusions. The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained in the Population Division. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Population Division for further details as well as to offer comments.

Glossary

(Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile)

Active users. Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

Age pattern of fertility. The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population).

Age-specific marital fertility rate. The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

Birth rate. The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

Children ever born. The number of live births a woman has had, regardless of the woman's present or past marital status and regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother.

Cohort. A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as birth or marriage in the same year.

Component method. A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are made concerning the future fertility, mortality, and migration rates of the population.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Death rate. The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude death rate.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married, those living in consensual unions, and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths

and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Hyphen versus "to" in dates. In this report, a period of years joined by a hyphen, e.g., 1960-64, is used to indicate that the data shown for this period refer to an average for the entire period, and generally is used when data for individual years are not available or data for individual years have been averaged to smooth out annual fluctuations. Where a period of years is joined by the word "to", e.g., 1960 to 1964, this indicates that data are available for each individual year included within the period.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems, including clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time; clients changing to another service organization; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; and clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year.

Rate of natural increase. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the midyear population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth.

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero. The symbol "Z" indicates that the value is less than 500 or is less than 0.05 percent. Three dots (...) mean not applicable, and "NA" means data not available.

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates divided by 1,000.

Table 1. Estimates and Projections of Midyear Population and Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1979

(Population in thousands. Growth rates, in percent, are from midyear to midyear)

Year or period	Number or percent	Year or period	Number or percent	Year or period	Number or percent
POPULATION		POPULATION--Con.		POPULATION--Con.	
Estimates		Estimates--Con.		Projections	
1950.....	11,592	1963.....	17,546	1976.....	24,618
1951.....	11,965	1964.....	18,090	1977.....	25,146
1952.....	12,351	1965.....	18,646	1978.....	25,673
1953.....	12,750	1966.....	19,202	1979.....	26,205
1954.....	13,162	1967.....	19,764	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ¹	
1955.....	13,588	1968.....	20,322	1950-55.....	3.2
1956.....	14,029	1969.....	20,869	1955-60.....	3.2
1957.....	14,486	1970.....	21,430	1960-65.....	3.1
1958.....	14,958	1971.....	21,993	1965-70.....	2.8
1959.....	15,447	1972.....	22,543	1970-75.....	2.3
1960.....	15,953	1973.....	23,069	1975-79.....	2.1
1961.....	16,476	1974.....	23,576		
1962.....	17,010	1975.....	24,092		

¹The average annual rate of growth is computed by the exponential formula,

$$r = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P^{t+n}}{P^t}$$

where \ln indicates the natural logarithm, P^{t+n} = the population at the end of the period, P^t = the population at the beginning of the period, and n = time (number of years in the period).

Source: The 1950 to 1973 estimates are based on the results of the 1951 and 1964 population censuses, adjusted by Arévalo (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1968) for estimated net underenumeration of 5.7 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends from 1950 to 1973 (see appendix table A-4 for the enumerated and adjusted 1964 census populations and the census evaluation section of the Technical Notes in the appendix for the enumerated and adjusted 1951 census populations). The 1973 census was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 9.4 percent net underenumeration (see table 2) based on the 1964 adjusted census population and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration data (see tables 3, 4, 7, and appendix table A-14) for the 1964-73 period. See the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion of the census evaluations.

The 1974 to 1979 population figures were projected by the component method. The base of the projections was the 1973 estimated midyear population, by age and sex. Fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: Total fertility rates of 4.65, 4.50, and 4.44 were estimated for 1973, 1974, and 1975, respectively, based on information from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (see table 7 and appendix table A-8). A total fertility rate of 4.00 was estimated for 1978 considering information from the 1978 National Household Survey and the 1978 National Prevalence Survey.

The 1978 total fertility rate (4.00) was assumed to decrease to 3.88 in 1979, a drop of 3 percent. See table 7, appendix table A-6, and the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion of total fertility rates and for age-specific fertility rates.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth was assumed to increase from 57 years in 1973 to 59 years in 1979 for males and from 61 years in 1973 to 63 years in 1979 for females. This assumes a continuation of the rate of increase from 1964 to 1973 (see table 4).

Migration: A net emigration of 43,644 males and 19,435 females was assumed for each year of the period, July 1, 1973 to July 1, 1979 (see the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion).

Table 2. Estimated and Projected Population, by Age and Sex: October 1973 and Midyear 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, October 1973 ¹			Projected population, midyear 1979		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
POPULATION						
All ages.....	23,228	11,511	11,717	26,205	12,942	13,264
0 to 4 years.....	3,798	1,934	1,864	3,670	1,870	1,800
5 to 9 years.....	3,570	1,811	1,759	3,629	1,846	1,783
10 to 14 years.....	3,139	1,586	1,553	3,559	1,805	1,754
15 to 19 years.....	2,649	1,331	1,318	3,145	1,580	1,565
20 to 24 years.....	2,070	1,019	1,051	2,643	1,309	1,334
25 to 29 years.....	1,584	739	845	2,048	990	1,059
30 to 34 years.....	1,291	608	683	1,559	715	844
35 to 39 years.....	1,110	534	576	1,256	580	676
40 to 44 years.....	963	468	495	1,077	510	567
45 to 49 years.....	821	400	421	932	448	484
50 to 54 years.....	669	330	338	793	383	410
55 to 59 years.....	525	260	264	636	311	326
60 to 64 years.....	399	195	204	482	236	246
65 to 69 years.....	279	135	144	348	167	181
70 to 74 years.....	183	85	98	224	106	118
75 years and over.....	178	75	103	204	87	117
PERCENT						
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4 years.....	16.4	16.8	15.9	14.0	14.4	13.6
5 to 9 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.0	13.8	14.3	13.4
10 to 14 years.....	13.5	13.8	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.2
15 to 19 years.....	11.4	11.6	11.2	12.0	12.2	11.8
20 to 24 years.....	8.9	8.9	9.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
25 to 29 years.....	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.8	7.6	8.0
30 to 34 years.....	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.4
35 to 39 years.....	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.1
40 to 44 years.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3
45 to 49 years.....	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
50 to 54 years.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
55 to 59 years.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
60 to 64 years.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
65 to 69 years.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
70 to 74 years.....	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
75 years and over.....	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9

¹For unadjusted census figures see appendix table A-1 and A-2. Alternate estimates of adjusted census population are given in appendix table A-3.

Source: See note to table 1 and the census evaluation section in the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table 3. Estimated and Projected Vital Rates: 1964, 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1979

Year	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
ESTIMATED				
1964.....	46	13	3.4	3.1
1973.....	34	9	2.5	2.2
PROJECTED				
1975.....	33	9	2.4	2.2
1978.....	31	8	2.3	2.1
1979.....	31	8	2.3	2.0-2.1

Note: Alternate estimates of crude birth and death rates are given in appendix table A-5.

Source: All of the rates shown were derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For a detailed discussion of fertility, mortality, and migration data see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

1964 and 1973 - The crude birth rates are based on estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7) and midyear population, by age and sex, for 1964 and 1973, respectively.

The crude death rates are based on age-sex-specific life table central death rates (see appendix table A-9 and table 5) and midyear population, by age and sex, for 1964 and 1973, respectively.

The rates of natural increase are the difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates. The growth rates include an estimated net migration rate of -2.5 per 1,000 population for 1964 and -2.6 per 1,000 population for 1973 (see appendix table A-14 for estimated net migrants).

1975 and 1978 - All of the rates were obtained from a component population projection covering the period 1973 to 1978 (see discussion in table 1).

The crude birth rates are based on estimated age-specific fertility rates (ASFR's) and midyear populations, by age and sex. The 1975 ASFR's are based on pregnancy history data from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (see table 7).

The 1978 ASFR's were estimated by considering information from the 1978 National Household Survey (see appendix table A-8) and the 1978 National Prevalence Survey (unpublished).

The crude death rates are based on age-sex-specific life table death rates and mid-year population, by age and sex. The death rates are consistent with projected life expectancies at birth of 58 years for males and 62 years for females for 1975 and 59 years for males and 63 years for females for 1978.

The rates of natural increase are the difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates. The growth rates include estimated net migration rates of -2.6 per 1,000 population for 1975 and -2.5 per 1,000 population for 1978 (see appendix table A-14 for projected net migrants).

1979 - The rates are implied by alternate component population projections from 1978 to 1979 based on the 1978 midyear population, by age and sex, three projections of the trend of fertility, and one projection of the trend of mortality and migration (see appendix tables A-6, A-10, and A-14 for projected fertility rates, life expectancies at birth, and net migrants, respectively).

A crude birth rate of 31, a crude death rate of 8, a rate of natural increase of 2.3 percent, and a growth rate of 2.0 percent are consistent with the population series shown in table 1 (the middle projection series).

Table 4. Estimated Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex: 1964 and 1973

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1964.....	95	102	88	55	54	57
1973.....	77	83	71	59	57	61

Note: Alternate estimates of life expectancies at birth are given in appendix table A-11. Projected life expectancies at birth for 1975, 1978, and 1979 are given in appendix table A-10.

Source: Infant mortality rate - The 1964 and 1973 infant mortality rates for both sexes were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the Trussell mortality technique (Trussell, 1975) to data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (see discussion in the Technical Notes in the appendix and appendix table A-12).

Life expectancy at birth - The 1964 and 1973 life expectancies at birth, by sex, were estimated by Bayona (1977) using 1964 and 1973 census data (see discussion in the Technical Notes in the appendix).

Table 5. Estimated Life Table Values, by Sex: 1973

Age interval (x to x+n)	1,000 ${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nd_x$	${}_nL_x$	1,000 ${}_nm_x$	e_x
MALE						
Under 1 year.....	82.6	100,000	8,259	94,169	87.7	57.1
1 to 4 years.....	41.0	91,741	3,766	356,985	10.6	61.2
5 to 9 years.....	10.6	87,975	928	437,556	2.1	59.8
10 to 14 years.....	6.4	87,047	557	433,843	1.3	55.4
15 to 19 years.....	11.3	86,490	974	430,015	2.3	50.8
20 to 24 years.....	18.3	85,516	1,561	423,676	3.7	46.3
25 to 29 years.....	21.5	83,955	1,808	415,255	4.4	42.1
30 to 34 years.....	23.4	82,147	1,926	405,920	4.7	38.0
35 to 39 years.....	26.5	80,221	2,125	395,792	5.4	33.8
40 to 44 years.....	32.5	78,096	2,534	384,143	6.6	29.7
45 to 49 years.....	43.4	75,561	3,276	369,616	8.9	25.6
50 to 54 years.....	62.7	72,285	4,530	350,102	12.9	21.7
55 to 59 years.....	94.6	67,755	6,406	322,761	19.8	17.9
60 to 64 years.....	141.3	61,349	8,669	285,073	30.4	14.6
65 to 69 years.....	206.1	52,680	10,856	236,262	46.0	11.5
70 to 74 years.....	297.8	41,824	12,456	177,983	70.0	8.9
75 to 79 years.....	437.7	29,369	12,854	114,708	112.1	6.6
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	16,515	16,515	78,563	210.2	4.8
FEMALE						
Under 1 year.....	71.4	100,000	7,138	94,804	75.3	60.8
1 to 4 years.....	42.7	92,862	3,965	361,009	11.0	64.4
5 to 9 years.....	9.5	88,897	843	442,379	1.9	63.3
10 to 14 years.....	4.8	88,054	424	439,211	1.0	58.8
15 to 19 years.....	7.7	87,630	675	436,465	1.6	54.1
20 to 24 years.....	9.9	86,956	860	432,629	2.0	49.5
25 to 29 years.....	12.0	86,096	1,029	427,906	2.4	45.0
30 to 34 years.....	15.7	85,067	1,334	421,998	3.2	40.5
35 to 39 years.....	20.9	83,733	1,753	414,281	4.2	36.1
40 to 44 years.....	26.9	81,980	2,209	404,377	5.5	31.8
45 to 49 years.....	35.3	79,771	2,819	391,808	7.2	27.6
50 to 54 years.....	51.1	76,952	3,930	374,935	10.5	23.6
55 to 59 years.....	74.7	73,022	5,457	351,466	15.5	19.7
60 to 64 years.....	113.8	67,565	7,691	318,597	24.1	16.1
65 to 69 years.....	172.3	59,874	10,315	273,584	37.7	12.8
70 to 74 years.....	246.4	49,560	12,211	217,270	56.2	10.0
75 to 79 years.....	362.3	37,348	13,531	152,913	88.5	7.4
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	23,817	23,817	124,172	191.8	5.2

Note: $1,000 {}_nq_x$ - Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n per 1,000 persons alive at exact age x $\left(\frac{{}_nd_x}{l_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

l_x - Number of persons living at exact age x.

${}_nd_x$ - Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n.

${}_nL_x$ - Number of persons living between age x and age x+n.

$1,000 {}_nm_x$ - Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n per 1,000 persons living between age x and age x+n $\left(\frac{{}_nd_x}{{}_nL_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

e_x - Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x.

Table 6. Estimated and Projected Number of Women of Childbearing Age: 1973, and 1975 to 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women, 15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
ESTIMATED								
1973.....	5,352	1,309	1,044	839	678	572	492	418
PROJECTED								
1975.....	5,724	1,404	1,133	905	724	602	514	441
1976.....	5,918	1,448	1,183	940	751	618	526	452
1977.....	6,117	1,489	1,234	976	781	635	539	462
1978.....	6,321	1,528	1,285	1,016	812	654	553	473
1979.....	6,530	1,565	1,334	1,059	844	676	567	484
1980.....	6,753	1,611	1,381	1,105	878	700	582	495
1981.....	6,978	1,653	1,425	1,155	912	728	598	507
1982.....	7,205	1,688	1,467	1,207	949	757	616	520
1983.....	7,430	1,717	1,507	1,259	989	789	636	534
1984.....	7,658	1,741	1,546	1,309	1,034	822	658	549
1985.....	7,894	1,758	1,593	1,358	1,082	857	683	564

Source: Projection based on the 1973 estimated midyear population (see source notes in table 1). Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women was assumed to increase from 61 years in 1973 to 66 years in 1985.

Migration: A net emigration of 19,435 females was assumed for each year of the projection period, July 1, 1973 to July 1, 1980, based on the estimated number of net migrants for the 1963-73 period made by Arbeláez (Colombia DANE, 1977d, table 24) and the trend in the movement of Colombians into Venezuela and the United States since 1973. For the projections it was assumed that the number of female net emigrants would begin declining in 1980 and by 1984-85 would equal one-half of the 1979-80 level or 9,718 net emigrants. See the Technical Notes in the appendix for a detailed discussion of the assumptions regarding the absolute number and age distribution of the migrants.

Table 7. Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Selected Derived Measures: 1964, 1973, and 1975

Age	Births per 1,000 women			Derived measures	1964	1973	1975
	1964	1973	1975				
15 to 19 years.....	127	103	97	Total fertility rate per women.....	6.74	4.65	4.44
20 to 24 years.....	283	237	220				
25 to 29 years.....	328	217	210	Gross reproduction rate per women.....	3.29	2.27	2.17
30 to 34 years.....	283	169	163				
35 to 39 years.....	221	125	121	Net reproduction rate per women.....	2.65	1.93	1.86
40 to 44 years.....	96	61	54				
45 to 49 years.....	10	18	22	Sex ratio at birth.....	1.05	1.05	1.05

Source: Total and age-specific fertility rates - The 1964 rates were estimated by interpolation of age-specific fertility rates for 1960-64 and 1965-66 (see appendix table A-8) derived by applying the pregnancy history method to data from the 1969 National Fertility Survey (Elkins, 1973, tables 1A and 1B).

The 1973 and 1975 rates were estimated by averaging age-specific fertility rates for 1972, 1973, and 1974 and for 1974, 1975, and 1976, respectively (see appendix table A-8), derived by applying the pregnancy history method to data from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, table 15).

For other estimates of fertility, see appendix tables A-7 and A-8.

Gross reproduction rates - Based on the total fertility rates and sex ratios at birth.

Net reproduction rates - Based on the age-specific fertility rates, sex ratios at birth, and estimated female L_x values. See appendix table A-9 and table 5 for 1964 and 1973 L_x values, respectively. The L_x values for 1975 are consistent with a life expectancy at birth of 62 years.

Sex ratio at birth - Assumption based on estimates by other investigators (Arévalo - Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1968; Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1977a; and Bayona, 1977a). The sex ratio at birth derived from the average of births, occurring and being registered in the same year, for 1973, 1974, and 1975 as reported in the civil registration system (Colombia DANE, 1977f, p. 44) is also 1.05.

Table 8. Average Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving Per Woman, by Age: 1973 and 1976

Age	1973 Census ¹		1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey	
	Children ever born	Children surviving	Children ever born	Children surviving
All women, 15 to 49 years....	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.3
15 to 19 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
25 to 29 years.....	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
30 to 34 years.....	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.6
35 to 39 years.....	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.4
40 to 44 years.....	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.2
45 to 49 years.....	6.0	5.0	6.7	5.6

¹Figures are based on a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1976d, table 24; and CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, tables 2.2.1c and 2.3.1c.

Table 9. Distribution of Births, by Order of Birth: 1968 and 1975

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Birth order	1968 ¹		1975 ²	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
All orders.....	622,884	100.0	364,055	100.0
1st birth.....	175,696	28.2	127,330	35.0
2nd birth.....	92,911	14.9	76,389	21.0
3rd birth.....	77,186	12.4	46,889	12.9
4th birth.....	64,987	10.4	31,832	8.7
5th birth.....	53,123	8.5	21,937	6.0
6th birth.....	42,897	6.9	17,028	4.7
7th birth.....	32,225	5.2	12,516	3.4
8th birth.....	25,830	4.1	9,659	2.7
9th birth.....	17,497	2.8	6,917	1.9
10th birth and over.....	40,532	6.5	13,558	3.7
Median birth order.....	3.1		2.2	

¹Births are tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence. Data are based on baptisms recorded in Roman Catholic Church records.

²Births are those which occurred and were registered in 1975 in the civil registration system (see discussion in the Technical Notes in the appendix). Data exclude 22,077 births of unknown order.

Note: The data for 1968 and 1975 may not be comparable since they are from two types of registration systems with different degrees of underregistration (see vital registration section of the Technical Notes in the appendix).

Source: United Nations, 1976, table 25; and Colombia DANE, 1977f, p. 43.

Table 10. Population Ages 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year, sex, and age	Population						Percent					
	Total	Single	Legally married	Consen- sually married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Total	Single	Legally married	Consen- sually married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
1964												
Male												
Total, 10 years and over...	5,634	3,151	1,974	362	106	40	100.0	55.9	35.0	6.4	1.9	0.7
10 to 14 years.....	1,148	1,148	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	836	822	9	5	(2)	(2)	100.0	98.3	1.1	0.6	(2)	(2)
20 to 24 years.....	671	512	121	36	1	2	100.0	76.2	18.0	5.4	0.1	0.3
25 to 29 years.....	550	242	247	56	2	3	100.0	44.0	45.0	10.1	0.3	0.6
30 to 34 years.....	500	134	300	59	3	4	100.0	26.8	60.0	11.7	0.6	0.8
35 to 39 years.....	443	87	291	56	5	5	100.0	19.5	65.7	12.6	1.1	1.0
40 to 44 years.....	360	57	247	45	7	5	100.0	15.9	68.5	12.5	1.9	1.3
45 to 49 years.....	291	41	204	33	8	4	100.0	14.0	70.2	11.5	2.8	1.5
50 to 54 years.....	262	35	184	27	11	5	100.0	13.5	70.1	10.3	4.2	1.8
55 to 59 years.....	167	21	117	16	10	3	100.0	12.5	70.3	9.3	5.9	2.0
60 years and over.....	404	52	255	30	59	9	100.0	12.7	63.0	7.4	14.7	2.2
Female												
Total, 10 years and over...	5,964	2,926	2,091	465	394	89	100.0	49.1	35.1	7.8	6.6	1.5
10 to 14 years.....	1,121	1,117	2	1	(2)	-	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	(2)	-
15 to 19 years.....	930	783	104	39	1	3	100.0	84.2	11.2	4.2	0.1	0.3
20 to 24 years.....	746	348	302	82	4	9	100.0	46.6	40.5	11.0	0.6	1.2
25 to 29 years.....	616	171	343	82	8	11	100.0	27.8	55.7	13.5	1.2	1.8
30 to 34 years.....	530	112	320	72	14	12	100.0	21.2	60.3	13.7	2.7	2.2
35 to 39 years.....	481	90	293	65	22	12	100.0	18.7	60.8	13.4	4.5	2.6
40 to 44 years.....	359	66	211	43	28	10	100.0	18.5	58.9	11.9	7.9	2.9
45 to 49 years.....	301	56	170	30	35	9	100.0	18.6	56.6	10.1	11.7	2.9
50 to 54 years.....	256	51	131	20	47	8	100.0	19.8	51.0	7.9	18.3	3.0
55 to 59 years.....	164	33	78	10	39	5	100.0	19.8	47.5	6.2	23.7	2.8
60 years and over.....	460	98	137	19	196	10	100.0	21.3	29.7	4.1	42.7	2.1
1973¹												
Male												
Total, 10 years and over...	6,538	3,688	2,234	456	111	48	100.0	56.4	34.2	7.0	1.7	0.7
10 to 14 years.....	1,419	1,416	1	2	(2)	(2)	100.0	99.8	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)
15 to 19 years.....	1,061	1,029	17	13	1	1	100.0	97.0	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	785	591	139	52	1	3	100.0	75.3	17.6	6.6	0.1	0.3
25 to 29 years.....	612	257	275	73	2	5	100.0	42.0	45.0	11.9	0.3	0.8
30 to 34 years.....	512	121	313	71	2	4	100.0	23.6	61.2	13.9	0.5	0.8
35 to 39 years.....	463	80	306	68	4	5	100.0	17.2	66.0	14.7	0.9	1.2
40 to 44 years.....	409	55	290	52	7	6	100.0	13.3	71.0	12.7	1.6	1.3
45 to 49 years.....	322	39	231	40	8	5	100.0	12.0	71.6	12.3	2.5	1.7
50 to 54 years.....	288	32	207	32	11	5	100.0	11.0	72.1	11.3	3.9	1.8
55 to 59 years.....	200	21	146	19	11	4	100.0	10.2	73.0	9.5	5.3	2.0
60 years and over.....	467	48	308	35	65	11	100.0	10.3	66.1	7.4	14.0	2.3
Female												
Total, 10 years and over...	7,181	3,625	2,411	555	450	141	100.0	50.5	33.6	7.7	6.3	2.0
10 to 14 years.....	1,407	1,403	1	3	(2)	(2)	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	(2)	(2)
15 to 19 years.....	1,205	1,042	105	53	2	4	100.0	86.5	8.7	4.4	0.1	0.3
20 to 24 years.....	935	478	335	106	4	12	100.0	51.2	35.8	11.4	0.4	1.2
25 to 29 years.....	707	206	381	97	8	15	100.0	29.1	53.9	13.7	1.1	2.1
30 to 34 years.....	563	112	343	77	13	17	100.0	20.0	60.9	13.7	2.4	3.1
35 to 39 years.....	540	91	337	70	22	20	100.0	16.8	62.4	13.0	4.1	3.7
40 to 44 years.....	438	70	267	52	31	19	100.0	15.9	61.0	11.9	7.0	4.3
45 to 49 years.....	359	53	213	35	42	17	100.0	14.9	59.3	9.6	11.6	4.7
50 to 54 years.....	299	47	162	26	51	13	100.0	15.8	56.3	8.5	16.9	4.4
55 to 59 years.....	206	34	101	14	49	8	100.0	16.4	48.9	6.8	23.9	4.0
60 years and over.....	522	88	166	23	229	15	100.0	16.9	31.8	4.5	43.9	2.9

¹Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 49,243 males and 33,550 females of unknown marital status.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 11; and 1975a, table 9.

Table 11. Legal Age at Marriage and Age at Which Specified Percent of the Population is Ever Married, by Sex: 1964, 1973, and 1976

Item	1964		1973		1976	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Minimum legal age at marriage ¹	21	18	21	18	² 18	18
Age at which 25 percent of the population is ever married.....	23	19	23	19	23	19
Age at which 50 percent of the population is ever married.....	26	22	26	23	26	22
Age at which 75 percent of the population is ever married.....	33	29	32	29	30	28

¹With the written permission of their parents, males may be legally married at age 14 and females at age 12 (López, 1975, p. 37).

²The minimum legal age at marriage for males was lowered to age 18 in 1974 (Cook and Piepmeier, 1976, p. 6).

Source: Legal age at marriage is from Cook and Piepmeier, 1976, p. 6. The age at which specified percent of the population is ever married in 1964 and 1973 was derived from census data reported in Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 11; and 1975a, table 9, respectively. The 1976 estimates are based on data from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, tables 6 and 7).

Table 12. Number of Acceptors of Contraception, by Method: 1965 to 1978

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Method	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
All methods.....	1	7	36	50	99	125	155	165	159	228	246	253	253	238
Oral contraceptives....	-	1	1	16	34	47	70	77	75	133	162	150	126	113
IUD's.....	1	6	35	32	62	73	79	79	70	81	70	82	70	72
Condoms.....	(NA)	4	5	5										
Other ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	2	4	5	6	8	14	14	14	16	52	49

¹Includes sterilizations.

Note: Data for 1965 through 1976 represent acceptors in the three major agencies responsible for family planning activities during those years: Ministry of Public Health, Colombian Association for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA), and the Colombian Association of Medical Schools (ASCOFAME). Data for 1977 and 1978 represent acceptors of services offered by the Ministry of Health and PROFAMILIA. For further discussion of these agencies, see the Sources and Quality of Data section of this report.

Source:

1965-73 - U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975, p. 58.

1974 - U.S. Agency for International Development, no date a, p. 102.

1975 - U.S. Agency for International Development, no date b, p. 101.

1976 - U.S. Agency for International Development, no date c, p. 87.

1977 and 1978 - Unpublished data from the Family Planning Services Division, Office of Population, Development Support Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development.

Table 13. Active Users of Contraception as a Percent of Married Women, Ages 15 to 49 Years, by Method: 1969 and 1976

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Method	1969	1976
All methods.....	21.0	48.4
Oral contraceptives.....	4.4	16.1
IUD's.....	2.6	9.2
Condoms.....	0.7	2.0
Sterilization.....	1.0	4.2
Other.....	12.3	16.9

Note: Married women include those in consensual unions.

Source: Based on data from the 1969 National Fertility Survey (Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina, 1972, tables 29 and 103) and from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, tables 2.2.1B and 6.5.1).

**Table 14. Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Literacy, Broad Age Groups, and Sex:
1964 and 1973**

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1964									
Total, 15 years and over.	9,329	6,802	72.9	4,485	3,357	74.8	4,844	3,446	71.1
15 to 19 years.....	1,766	1,458	82.6	836	678	81.1	930	780	83.9
20 to 29 years.....	2,583	2,033	78.7	1,221	973	80.0	1,362	1,059	77.8
30 to 39 years.....	1,955	1,433	73.3	943	716	75.9	1,011	717	70.9
40 years and over.....	3,025	1,879	62.1	1,485	990	66.7	1,540	889	57.7
1973 ¹									
Total, 15 years and over.	11,004	8,893	80.8	5,177	4,244	82.0	5,827	4,649	79.8
15 to 19 years.....	2,309	2,055	89.0	1,085	952	87.7	1,224	1,103	90.1
20 to 29 years.....	3,071	2,674	87.1	1,414	1,232	87.1	1,657	1,442	87.1
30 to 39 years.....	2,091	1,690	80.8	982	812	82.7	1,109	877	79.1
40 years and over.....	3,532	2,474	70.0	1,696	1,248	73.6	1,837	1,227	66.8

¹Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 13,293 males and 9,601 females of unknown literacy status. The base of the percentages is the number of persons with known literacy status.

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 19; and 1975a, table 13.

Table 15. Population Ages 5 to 19 Years, Enrolled in School, by Age and Sex: 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Enrolled in school		Total population	Enrolled in school		Total population	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Total, 5 to 19 years.	7,631	3,676	48.2	3,770	1,815	48.1	3,860	1,860	48.2
5 to 9 years.....	2,702	924	34.2	1,363	457	33.6	1,339	467	34.9
10 to 14 years.....	2,752	1,897	68.9	1,383	940	67.9	1,370	957	69.9
15 to 19 years.....	2,176	854	39.3	1,025	418	40.8	1,152	436	37.9

Note: Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 570,435 males and 652,801 females of unknown enrollment status. Enrollment figures are for the population enrolled in primary and secondary (including technical, vocational, and normal) schools, colleges and universities, and special education classes. The base of the percentages is the population with known enrollment status.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1975a, table 16.

Table 16. Educational Attainment of the Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Broad Age Groups, Sex, and School Level: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year, sex, and age	Total population	Highest level attained					
		Primary school		Secondary school		Higher level	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1964¹							
Both Sexes							
Total, 15 years and over...	9,329	5,468	58.6	944	10.1	105	1.1
15 to 19 years.....	1,766	1,098	62.2	263	14.9	6	0.4
20 to 29 years.....	2,583	1,596	61.8	286	11.1	46	1.8
30 to 39 years.....	1,955	1,179	60.3	182	9.3	27	1.4
40 to 49 years.....	1,311	761	58.1	106	8.1	13	1.0
50 years and over.....	1,714	834	48.7	108	6.3	13	0.8
Male							
Total, 15 years and over...	4,485	2,678	59.7	525	11.7	85	1.9
15 to 19 years.....	836	509	60.8	149	17.8	4	0.4
20 to 29 years.....	1,221	755	61.9	159	13.0	35	2.8
30 to 39 years.....	943	581	61.6	99	10.5	23	2.4
40 to 49 years.....	651	396	60.8	59	9.0	12	1.9
50 years and over.....	834	437	52.4	59	7.1	12	1.4
Female							
Total, 15 years and over...	4,844	2,790	57.6	419	8.6	20	0.4
15 to 19 years.....	930	590	63.4	114	12.2	3	0.3
20 to 29 years.....	1,362	841	61.7	127	9.3	11	0.8
30 to 39 years.....	1,011	597	59.1	83	8.2	4	0.4
40 to 49 years.....	660	365	55.4	47	7.2	1	0.2
50 years and over.....	881	397	45.1	49	5.5	1	0.1
1973²							
Both Sexes							
Total, 15 years and over...	10,688	5,882	55.0	2,353	22.0	295	2.8
15 to 19 years.....	2,248	1,182	52.6	795	35.4	16	0.7
20 to 29 years.....	2,988	1,615	54.0	808	27.0	160	5.3
30 to 39 years.....	2,033	1,210	59.5	345	17.0	66	3.2
40 years and over.....	3,419	1,875	54.8	405	11.8	54	1.6
Male							
Total, 15 years and over...	5,037	2,756	54.7	1,103	21.9	206	4.1
15 to 19 years.....	1,056	543	51.5	372	35.3	8	0.7
20 to 29 years.....	1,379	718	52.1	372	27.0	102	7.4
30 to 39 years.....	957	565	59.0	165	17.2	50	5.2
40 years and over.....	1,645	930	56.5	194	11.8	47	2.8
Female							
Total, 15 years and over...	5,651	3,126	55.3	1,251	22.1	89	1.6
15 to 19 years.....	1,192	639	53.6	423	35.5	8	0.7
20 to 29 years.....	1,609	897	55.8	436	27.1	58	3.6
30 to 39 years.....	1,076	646	60.0	180	16.7	16	1.5
40 years and over.....	1,774	945	53.3	211	11.9	7	0.4

¹Figures for the secondary level exclude 68,967 males and 216,559 females who have attained some level of technical schooling since these data were not available by age. By including these figures, 13.2 percent of males and 13.1 percent of females ages 15 years and over have reached some level of secondary school but no higher.

²Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 407,170 males and 404,551 females with unknown level of education and 20,645 males and 36,134 females who have had some type of special education. The base of the percentages is the population with known level of educational attainment.

Note: Educational attainment refers to the highest grade reached by a person within the levels of the formal education system. A person would not necessarily have completed the last grade within the specified level.

The primary level represents the first 5 years of schooling. The secondary level consists of three courses of study--baccalaureate, normal, and technical or vocational. Baccalaureate is a general course of study, consisting of 6 years of schooling; normal is a course of study designed for the preparation of preschool or primary teachers and has a duration of 6 years; and technical or vocational courses, lasting from 4 to 6 years, prepare students for an occupation in various fields including industry, commerce, and agriculture. The higher level includes study at a university or other institute of higher learning.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 21; and 1975a, table 15.

Table 17. Economically Active Population, by Age and Sex: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Male			Female		
	Total population	Economically active		Total population	Economically active	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1964						
Total, 12 years and over.....	5,154	4,102	79.6	5,503	1,032	18.8
12 to 14 years.....	668	100	26.9	659	48	7.3
15 to 19 years.....	836	554	66.3	930	203	21.8
20 to 24 years.....	671	603	89.9	746	196	26.3
25 to 29 years.....	550	527	95.8	616	133	21.6
30 to 34 years.....	500	485	97.0	530	105	19.8
35 to 39 years.....	443	433	97.7	481	95	19.8
40 to 44 years.....	360	350	97.2	359	71	19.8
45 to 49 years.....	291	282	96.9	301	58	19.3
50 to 54 years.....	262	249	95.0	256	47	18.4
55 to 59 years.....	167	155	92.8	164	27	16.5
60 to 64 years.....	164	142	86.6	176	25	14.2
65 years and over.....	240	142	59.2	284	24	8.5
1973 ¹						
Total, 10 years and over.....	6,425	4,410	68.6	7,061	1,565	22.2
10 to 14 years.....	1,359	316	23.3	1,353	171	12.7
15 to 19 years.....	1,054	589	55.9	1,195	308	25.8
20 to 24 years.....	779	643	82.6	924	307	33.2
25 to 29 years.....	605	564	93.3	698	199	25.5
30 to 34 years.....	506	482	95.3	556	137	24.6
35 to 39 years.....	458	436	95.2	534	119	22.3
40 to 44 years.....	404	377	93.3	432	91	21.0
45 to 49 years.....	318	297	93.4	355	71	20.0
50 to 54 years.....	284	252	88.8	296	56	18.8
55 to 59 years.....	198	162	81.8	203	34	16.5
60 years and over.....	460	291	63.3	514	73	14.2

¹Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 203,455 males and 199,037 females of unknown status. The base of the percentages is the number of persons with known status of economic activity.

Note: The data for 1964 and 1973 are not comparable due to a change in the definition of economically active population.

In 1964 the economically active population comprised all persons 12 years of age and over, who, during the 12 months preceding the census: worked for pay or profit in the production of goods or services; worked, without pay, for the head of the family or a relative for a period comprising at least one-third of the normal working time; or were seeking work. Persons were classified as employed if (a) they were working for pay or profit at the time of the census and (b) they were not working at the time of the census but, during the reference period, they worked for pay or profit for at least 9 months or were unpaid family workers for at least 4 months. Others, including those looking for work for the first time, were classified as unemployed.

In 1973 the economically active population comprised all persons 10 years of age and over, who, during the week of October 14-20, 1973: worked for at least 1 hour for pay or profit; were unpaid family workers who worked for at least 15 hours; did not work for 1 hour or more but were permanent workers temporarily absent from work due to illness, vacation, etc.; or were seeking work.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 26; and 1975a, table 17.

Table 18. Distribution of Labor Force, by Sex and Industry: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and industry	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1964 ¹						
Total classified workers.....	4,957	3,964	993	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	2,427	2,311	116	49.0	58.3	11.7
Mining and quarrying.....	81	61	20	1.6	1.5	2.0
Manufacturing.....	656	477	179	13.2	12.0	18.1
Construction.....	221	217	3	4.5	5.5	0.3
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services.....	13	12	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Commerce.....	441	332	109	8.9	8.4	10.9
Transport, storage, and communication.....	192	179	12	3.9	4.5	1.2
Services.....	926	374	552	18.7	9.4	55.6
1973 ²						
Total classified workers.....	4,155	3,196	959	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	1,546	1,493	53	37.2	46.7	5.5
Mining and quarrying.....	36	27	9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing.....	678	487	191	16.3	15.2	19.9
Construction.....	200	195	5	4.8	6.1	0.5
Electricity, gas, and water.....	21	19	2	0.5	0.6	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels.....	576	403	173	13.9	12.6	18.0
Transport, storage, and communication.....	167	153	14	4.0	4.8	1.4
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services.....	92	66	26	2.2	2.1	2.7
Community, social and personal services....	838	352	486	20.2	11.0	50.7

¹ Excludes 138,191 males and 39,371 females whose activities were not adequately described.² Figures are for employed workers from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 725,218 employed males and 238,469 employed females of unclassifiable or unknown industry, and 489,133 males and 367,384 females who were unemployed at the time of the census.

Note: Data for 1964 are arranged according to the 1958 International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and for 1973, according to the 1968 ISIC.

The 1973 census definition of economically active differs from that used for the 1964 census (see note to table 17).

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 33; and 1975a, table 19.

Table 19. Distribution of Labor Force, by Sex and Occupation: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and occupation	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1964 ¹						
Total classified workers.....	4,956	3,953	1,003	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.	201	106	95	4.1	2.7	9.5
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers.....	134	114	20	2.7	2.9	2.0
Clerical workers.....	237	152	84	4.8	3.9	8.4
Sales workers.....	289	215	74	5.8	5.4	7.3
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers.....	2,427	2,320	106	49.0	58.7	10.6
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers.....	43	31	12	0.9	0.8	1.2
Craftsmen, production-process workers.....	155	153	2	3.1	3.9	0.2
Laborers not classified elsewhere.....	896	714	182	18.1	18.1	18.1
Service, sport, and recreation workers.....	574	146	428	11.6	3.7	42.7
1973 ²						
Total, classified workers.....	4,535	3,509	1,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.	270	157	113	5.9	4.5	11.0
Administrative and managerial workers.....	39	35	4	0.9	1.0	0.4
Clerical and related workers.....	355	201	154	7.8	5.7	15.0
Sales workers.....	443	342	101	9.8	9.8	9.8
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen, and hunters.....	1,600	1,554	46	35.3	44.3	4.5
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and laborers ³	1,229	1,053	177	27.1	30.0	17.2
Service workers.....	598	166	431	13.2	4.7	42.1

¹Excludes 149,339 males and 29,093 females of unclassifiable or unknown occupation.²Figures are for employed workers only from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 412,176 employed males and 171,689 employed females of unclassifiable or unknown occupation and 489,133 males and 367,384 females who were unemployed at the time of the census.³Includes miners and quarrymen.

Note: Data for 1964 are arranged according to the 1958 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and for 1973, according to the 1968 ISCO. The 1973 census definition of economically active differs from that used for the 1964 census (see note to table 17).

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 29; and 1975a, table 19.

Table 20. Distribution of Agricultural and Nonagricultural Workers, by Status and Sex: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation and status	1964 ¹						1973	
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes ²	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
AGRICULTURAL								
Total classified workers.....	2,419	100.0	2,313	100.0	106	100.0	1,452	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.....	1,028	42.5	975	42.1	53	50.0	401	27.6
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	1,022	42.3	994	43.0	28	26.1	901	62.1
Domestic employees.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	42	0.2
Unpaid family workers..	369	15.3	344	14.9	25	23.9	147	10.1
NONAGRICULTURAL								
Total classified workers.....	2,498	100.0	1,608	100.0	890	100.0	2,763	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.....	660	26.4	488	30.4	172	19.3	634	22.9
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	1,788	71.6	1,099	68.3	689	77.4	1,805	65.3
Domestic employees.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	4292	10.6
Unpaid family workers..	50	2.0	21	1.3	29	3.2	32	1.2

¹Excludes 31,553 males and 6,967 females of unknown status and 149,339 males and 29,093 females of unclassifiable or unknown occupation.

²Figures are for employed workers only from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Also excluded are 319,516 persons of unspecified or unknown status and 583,865 persons of unclassifiable or unknown occupation. Also excluded are 856,517 persons who were unemployed at the time of the census. Data by sex were not available.

³Included in "salaried employees and wage earners" category.

⁴Persons who performed a particular service for a family and who received a salary in money or in kind.

Note: Figures are based on data classified by occupation rather than by industry. The 1973 census definition of economically active differs from that used for the 1964 census (see note to table 17).

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, table 30; and 1975a, table 18.

Table 21. Distribution of Households, by Number of Persons: 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Persons per household	Households		Population in households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All households.....	3,472	100.0	19,640	100.0
1 person.....	201	5.8	201	1.0
2 persons.....	318	9.2	636	3.2
3 persons.....	411	11.8	1,232	6.3
4 persons.....	450	13.0	1,800	9.2
5 persons.....	446	12.9	2,231	11.4
6 persons.....	414	11.9	2,486	12.7
7 persons.....	344	9.9	2,405	12.2
8 persons.....	283	8.1	2,262	11.5
9 persons or more.....	605	17.4	6,386	32.5
OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEASURES				
Mean number of persons per household.....	5.7
Median number of persons per household.....	5.7

Note: Data are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample.

A household is defined as one or more persons, with or without family ties, who live together in the same housing unit and usually share at least one of their meals.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1977a, tables 2 and 8.

Table 22. Population, by Cabecera and Non-Cabecera Residence and Size of Cabecera Municipal: 1964 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Area	1964			1973 ¹		
	Number	Population	Percent of total country	Number	Population	Percent of total country
Total country.....	(X)	17,482	100.0	(X)	21,070	100.0
<u>Cabeceras</u> municipales, total.....	883	9,093	52.0	938	12,847	61.0
With 500,000 or more inhabitants.....	3	2,998	17.1	4	5,326	25.3
With 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.....	9	1,769	10.1	13	2,188	10.4
With 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.....	35	1,591	9.1	53	2,163	10.3
With less than 20,000 inhabitants.....	836	2,735	15.6	868	3,170	15.0
Rest of country.....	(X)	8,389	48.0	(X)	8,223	39.0

¹Figures are provisional results based on a manual count of the population from census returns. Data are not adjusted for coverage error.

Note: Cabeceras municipales are defined as the localities where the administrative centers of the municipios are located. The rest of the country consists of other populated areas (small towns, villages) and areas with dispersed population. These concepts can be compared, with certain reservations, with the urban and rural concepts used in the 1964 and 1973 censuses. In both censuses, urban areas are defined as localities with 1,500 or more inhabitants (9,239,626 urban inhabitants representing 53 percent of the total population in 1964 and 12,550,441 urban inhabitants representing 64 percent of the total population in 1973).

Source: Colombia DANE, 1965; 1975a, table 7; and 1976b; and United Nations, 1972, table 5.

**Table 23. Population Residing In and Born Outside of Each Department:
1973**

Department	1973 population (in thousands)	1973 population born outside department ¹ (percent)
Department		
Antioquia.....	2,828	7.9
Atlántico.....	947	26.6
Bogotá, D. E.....	2,796	49.4
Bolívar.....	760	13.6
Boyacá.....	1,057	6.9
Caldas.....	651	17.5
Cauca.....	529	12.0
Cesar.....	321	32.3
Córdoba.....	634	7.6
Cundinamarca.....	1,083	15.4
Chocó.....	170	10.9
Huila.....	457	13.9
La Guajira.....	128	19.7
Magdalena.....	511	13.1
Meta.....	238	47.2
Nariño.....	748	3.1
Norte de Santander.....	676	12.1
Quindío.....	300	34.9
Risaralda.....	432	34.1
Santander.....	1,116	11.2
Sucre.....	356	8.0
Tolima.....	868	14.2
Valle del Cauca.....	2,125	30.0
Other areas.....	2	76.1

¹Excludes 166,917 persons for whom no information on place of birth was available.

Note: Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1975a, table 10.

Table 24. Foreign-Born Population: 1964 and 1973

Year and country of birth	Population
1964	
All countries.....	74,053
Venezuela.....	16,224
Ecuador.....	10,126
United States.....	7,561
Spain.....	7,424
Germany.....	3,893
Other countries.....	28,825
1973 ¹	
All countries.....	64,673
Foreign-born population as percent of total population:	
1964.....	0.4
1973 ¹	0.3

¹Data are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. This sample excludes persons not living in private households as well as the total population living in the National Territories. See appendix table A-1 for estimates of the number of persons excluded from coverage in this sample. Excludes 167,176 persons with unknown place of birth.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1967b, tables 1 and 15; and 1975a, table 10.

Appendix

Technical Notes

SUMMARY

The demographic data presented in this profile cover primarily the period 1950 to 1979. Since birth and death registration data are defective, fertility and mortality estimates have been based to a great extent on information from the 1964 and 1973 population censuses, the 1969 National Fertility Survey, the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey, and the 1978 National Household Survey. International migration estimates have been derived indirectly using census data (persons born in Colombia) and immigration and deportation records for other countries. Population figures for the profile were based on adjusted 1951, 1964, and 1973 census populations.

VITAL REGISTRATION

For many years birth data in Colombia came from parish records (baptisms) of the Roman Catholic Church and death data from burial permits granted by municipal authorities. Data from both sources are considered to be deficient. For example, López (1968) estimated that births and deaths were underregistered by 33 and 19 percent, respectively, during the 1951-64 intercensal period.

A compulsory civil registration law was enacted in 1938, but neither this law nor subsequent ones were ever strictly enforced and the civil registration system was not fully implemented until recently. In 1968 a National Civil Registration Service (SNI), directly responsible to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), was established to "centralize, unify and administer the diverse systems of registration in the country, both personal and property; . . ." (Colombia DANE, 1972, p. 1). The Civil Status Registry is a part of the SNI, and in 1970, legislation was enacted revising the civil registration system. The objectives of the new system include unifying, simplifying, and expediting vital registration processes; establishing a single system of identification (I.D. number) that will remain with a person throughout his or her lifetime; and establishing a coordinated demographic data system (Colombia DANE, 1972, pp. 14-15). The SNI was instituted first in Bogotá and then extended gradually to the rest of the country. In 1976, the SNI covered the whole country except for the rural part of the national Territories (Colombia DANE, 1977f, p. 28).

Although the volume of registration has been increasing each year, vital registration data from the SNI are still too deficient to provide accurate estimates of fertility and mortality rates for the country as a whole.

Based on fertility and mortality estimates made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see discussions below and table 3), the following estimates of underregistration of births and deaths were obtained:

Year	Percent underregistration	
	Births ¹	Deaths ²
1964	19	23
1973	48	26

¹Registered births are from baptism records of the Roman Catholic Church in 1964 and from civil registration records in 1973.

²Registered deaths are from burial permits in 1964 and from civil registration records in 1973.

FERTILITY

National fertility information is also available from the following sources: (a) 1965-66 National Research of Mortality (children-ever-born and pregnancy history data), (b) 1969 National Fertility Survey (children-ever-born and pregnancy history data), (c) 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (children ever born, births in the last 12 months, and pregnancy history data), (d) 1973 census (children ever born, births in the last 12 months, and own-children data), (e) 1978 National Household Survey (births in the last 12 months), and (f) 1978 National Prevalence Survey (births in the last 12 months—unpublished). Using these data, fertility estimates have been prepared for selected periods between 1960 and 1978 (see appendix tables A-7 and A-8).

In addition to the estimates based on births in the last 12 months and the pregnancy history and own-children (Grabill and Cho, 1965) methods, other techniques, such as the Brass (1968) fertility estimation method and Arriaga fertility estimation method (Arriaga and Anderson, 1976), were applied to data from the 1973 census and the 1969 and 1976 surveys. However, estimates derived from the latter two methods were not used in deriving the final estimates presented in this profile due to inconsistencies in the data on children ever

born and/or limited applicability of the methods under conditions of declining fertility.

1964 to 1978 Estimates

After considering all available fertility estimates and the possible limitations of the data and methodologies involved, it was concluded that the total and age-specific fertility rates derived using the pregnancy history method and data from the 1969 National Fertility Survey and the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (CNFS) could be accepted as representative of the levels and trends of fertility for Colombia from 1965 to 1975 (see appendix table A-8). Fertility estimates based on 1973 census data (see appendix table A-8) are consistent with the 1976 CNFS estimates. Fertility rates for 1978 were estimated considering information from the 1978 National Household Survey (see appendix table A-8) and from the 1978 National Prevalence Survey (unpublished).

1979 Projection Assumptions

Fertility assumptions for 1979 (see appendix table A-6) were made considering the trend of decline in estimated total fertility rates during the 1970's.

For the upper projection series, the estimated 1978 TFR (4.00) was assumed to decline to 3.92 in 1979, a drop of 2 percent. This rate was obtained by assuming that the rate of decline of the TFR from 1978 to 1979 would be 1 percent slower than that estimated for the middle projection series (see below).

For the middle projection series, the 1979 TFR of 3.88 was derived by assuming that the same level of percent decline of the TFR that occurred from 1975 (TFR of 4.44) to 1978 (TFR of 4.00) would continue to 1979. This series thus implies a 3-percent decline in the TFR from 1978 to 1979.

A TFR of 3.84 was assumed for the lower projection series. This TFR was derived by assuming that the rate of decline of the TFR from 1978 to 1979 (4 percent) would be 1 percent faster than the rate of decline of the TFR assumed for the middle projection series for the same period.

Age-specific fertility rates were estimated by interpolation of 1978 estimated age-specific fertility rates and a set of age-specific fertility rates having a TFR of 2.50 and a low fertility, early peak age pattern (United Nations, 1963, p. 10). The weights used for interpolating the 1979 age-specific rates for each series were calculated considering the 1978 estimated TFR, the TFR of 2.50, and the 1979 projected TFR for the respective series (see appendix table A-6).

MORTALITY

Due to the deficiency of data from the vital registration system, mortality estimates for Colombia (see table 4 and appendix table A-11) have been based primarily on census data and various indirect estimation techniques (see Arriaga, 1968; López, 1968; Berry, 1965; and Bayona, 1977).

For the profile, 1964 and 1973 life expectancies at birth for each sex, estimated by Bayona (see table 4) using 1964 and 1973 census data, respectively, were accepted. Bayona's estimates of life expectancy at birth were derived for the total country by correlation analysis. The correlation coefficients relating mortality with other independent variables were estimated using data from a selected group of departments with acceptable death registration in 1964. The independent variables were literacy, urbanization, the gross domestic product of the secondary sector, and the percent of economically active population in the secondary sector. Using the same independent variables for the remaining departments, life expectancies at birth for these departments and hence, the total country, were obtained.

Information on children ever born and children surviving was available from the 1969 National Fertility Survey, the 1973 census, and the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey. The Brass (1968) mortality technique as well as the modifications developed by Sullivan (1972) and Trussell (1975) were applied to these data. The Feeney (1976) method was also applied. These methods, when applied to 1969 National Fertility Survey data, gave results which fluctuated greatly, and thus, were not used in the final analysis. The infant mortality rates implied by the application of the Trussell technique to data from the 1973 census and 1976 survey and the use of Coale-Demeny (1966) regional model life tables are given in appendix table A-12. (The infant mortality rates implied by the Brass, Trussell, and Sullivan techniques are very similar, thus the results from only one method are shown. The Feeney estimates are generally lower than all of the other estimates). Since the results based on 1973 census data are often lower than the infant mortality rates implied by registered vital statistics data (which are considered to be deficient), it was decided not to use these results. Instead, the results obtained using the 1976 survey data and Coale-Demeny south¹ region model life tables were accepted for obtaining the infant mortality rates for 1964 and 1973 (see table 4). The infant mortality rates for the period 1962 to 1973 were smoothed by a 3-year average prior to accepting the values for 1964 and 1973.

Life tables for 1964 and 1973 (see table 5 and appendix table A-9) were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census as follows:

1. Life expectancies at birth derived by Bayona were accepted.
2. Death rates for age 0, by sex, were calculated using the adjusted infant mortality rates previously estimated (see discussion above) and separation factors from Coale-Demeny (1966) south region model life tables.

¹Other investigators, including Bayona (1977b) and Palloni (1978a and 1978b), have also chosen the south region as best representative of the mortality pattern in Colombia.

3. Unadjusted age-specific death rates (m_x values) for ages 1 and over for 1964 and 1973 were calculated using registered deaths, by age and sex, and unadjusted census populations, by age and sex (Colombia DANE, 1976b, table 1; and 1975a, table 2). The 1964 death rates were based on an average of registered deaths, by age and sex, for 1963, 1964, and 1965 (United Nations, 1965, table 21; Colombia DANE, 1967a, table 35; and Colombia DANE, no date b, table 41); the 1973 rates on an average of registered deaths, by age and sex, for 1972, 1973, and 1974 (Colombia DANE, 1977e, table 7).
4. The unadjusted age-specific death rates for ages 1 and over, by sex, were smoothed and slightly inflated through an iterative procedure to obtain life tables, by sex, having the life expectancies at birth and death rates at age 0 discussed in steps 1 and 2, respectively.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Entry and exit cards, which all persons are required to complete upon entering and departing Colombia, are collected by customs officials at airports, major seaports, and border crossings. However, published data from these records are limited and not very timely. In addition, some persons enter or leave the country without completing one of these cards. Therefore, estimates of international migration for Colombia must be obtained by indirect methods using data from Colombian censuses, censuses of other countries, and administrative documents of other countries which record movements into and out of these countries.

During the 1950's, international migration is generally considered to have had a small effect on the population growth of Colombia. Since that time, the level of migration out of the country is estimated to have increased significantly (see Colombia DANE, 1977b; and 1977d; and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1977a).

Comparison of the foreign-born population reported in the 1964 and 1973 censuses (see table 24) indicates that migration of this subgroup had little, if any, effect on the overall level of net migration during the intercensal period. Most of the migration during the 1964-73 intercensal period comprised a flow of Colombians into Venezuela and the United States and, to a lesser extent, into Ecuador and Panama (see Colombia DANE, 1977d; Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1977a and 1977b; and Gall, 1971).

Due to the inadequacy of the available data and to a suspected large number of undocumented migrants, it is impossible to estimate, with a significant degree of confidence, the level of net migration during the 1964-73 period. One of the most in-depth studies of migration during the intercensal period has been made by Arbeláez (Colombia DANE, 1977d), who estimated the number of legal and illegal migrants, by age and sex, from Colombia to Venezuela,

the United States, Ecuador, and Panama. Arbeláez estimated that the total migration during the 1963-73 period was 600,000 with a margin of error of plus or minus 150,000 (see appendix table A-13).

Arbeláez's estimate of migrants to the United States was based on United States census data for 1960 and 1970, and data from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (i.e., data on Colombians who are permanent immigrants; persons with nonmigrant visas—students, tourists, etc.; and persons who were required to leave the country or were deported). His primary hypothesis was that the number of illegal migrants from Colombia to the United States increased significantly after 1965 when the United States revised its Immigration Act, limiting the number of persons that could enter the United States from any one country.

For Venezuela, Arbeláez's final estimate of total migrants was based on an average of minimum and maximum estimates. The minimum estimate was made by the Venezuela Office of Identification of Foreigners. The maximum estimate was made by Arbeláez using 1961 and 1971 census data for Venezuela, as well as Venezuelan information on arrivals, departures, and deportations.

Legal migrants from Colombia to Ecuador or Panama were based on census data for Ecuador and Panama, respectively. The number of illegal Colombian migrants to these two countries was estimated by applying the proportion of deported persons to total illegal migrants estimated for Venezuela and the United States to the number of Colombians deported from Ecuador and Panama (as reported by these two countries). The age-sex structure of the estimated illegal migrants was based on data from deportation records.

Accepting Arbeláez's estimated total migrants, by age and sex, for the 1963-73 period (see appendix table A-13), the annual trend of migration from 1963 to 1973 was estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The annual total estimates (see appendix table A-14) were derived using annual arrival and departure data, by type of migrant, for Venezuela (Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, various issues) and annual immigration data for the United States (Immigration and Naturalization Service, various issues). The projected annual levels of migration after 1973 were derived after considering Venezuelan arrival and departure data for 1974 and U.S. Immigration data for 1974 to 1977 and discussions with various demographers in Venezuela, the United States, and Colombia regarding migration flows from Colombia.

The age-sex structure of the migrants for each year, 1964 to 1985, was assumed to be the same as that estimated by Arbeláez for the 1963-73 period.

Since there is great uncertainty concerning the true levels of Colombian international migration, the user of this profile should be aware of the impact of this uncertainty on estimates and projections shown in this report.

CENSUS EVALUATION

Colombia has taken eight censuses, the first in 1905 and the last in 1973. Others were taken in 1912, 1918, 1928, 1938, 1951 and 1964.

Political, cultural, and geographic events have prevented accurate coverage of the population in Colombia's censuses. In some cases, the census figures were inflated as occurred in 1918, or in 1928 when the counts were not accepted by the Congress. Since 1928, censuses generally have been considered to be underenumerated (Colombia, Centro de Investigaciones en Métodos Estadísticos para Demografía, 1973, p. 5).

In both 1964 and 1973, enumeration was carried out by teachers and students in public schools in 1 day in urban areas (persons required to remain at home), about 2 weeks in provincial rural areas, and about 2 months in the Intendencias and Comisariás. The coverage and quality of the 1973 census was adversely affected by a strike of supervisors and the reaction of enumerators to apparent confusion in the census offices regarding assignments and to having to take the census without any type of remuneration.

A postenumeration survey was taken 3 months after the 1964 census in the six largest cities and in seven other cities with selected characteristics. Based on this survey, the urban prelisting count, a rough count of heads of household made in rural areas a month before the census, and population figures from the agricultural census, the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Colombia DANE, 1967, p. 21) determined that the 1964 enumeration had been efficient (less than 2-percent coverage error).

The 1964 census has also been evaluated, using demographic analysis techniques, by López (1968) and Arévalo (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1968). Based on an adjustment only for the total population under age 10 and for males ages 15 to 44 years, López estimated that the 1964 census was underenumerated by about 2.6 percent.

Arévalo adjusted the total 1964 census population for 3.4 percent underenumeration based on a cohort analysis, by age and sex, of the 1951 and 1964 censuses using estimated levels of mortality during the intercensal period and assuming certain trends of fertility, migration, and sex ratios of each age cohort. Arévalo's adjustments—which were similar to those of López in ages under 10 and 15 to 44 years—were accepted for this profile (see appendix table

A-4). The 1951 enumerated and adjusted census figures are shown below:

Sex	Census population	
	Enumerated	Adjusted
Both sexes	11,228,509	11,909,882
Male	5,579,259	5,951,457
Female	5,649,250	5,958,425

Source: Enumerated - Colombia DANE, no date a, table 10. Adjusted - Arévalo's (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1968) adjusted midyear 1951 populations were moved to the census date, May 9, 1951, using Arévalo's adjusted 1951 to 1964 growth rates.

A coverage survey was finally conducted about 1 year after the census, in October 1974, using Round 8 of the National Household Survey. This survey permitted the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística to estimate the underenumeration in private households of the departments in the census areas and, by cartographic procedures and later enumeration, to determine the population of areas which were not enumerated in 14 cities where problems had occurred on census day. Based on the results of the postenumeration survey, DANE estimated that the 1973 census was underenumerated by about 7 to 9 percent (see appendix table A-3).

Since an age-sex distribution for the total population of the country was not available from the 1973 census (see appendix table A-2 for distribution of the population within the private households of the departments), it was not possible to make a cohort analysis of the total population, by age and sex, using the 1964 and 1973 censuses. Thus, an adjusted age-sex distribution for the 1973 census (see table 2) was estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census using the component method based on: (a) Arévalo's adjusted 1964 census population, by age and sex, and (b) estimated trends and levels of fertility, mortality and international migration during the intercensal period (see tables 3, 4, 5 and 7 and appendix table A-14). The 1973 adjusted census population estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see table 2) implies a net underenumeration of 9.4 percent. The Census Bureau estimate falls within the range of estimates of net underenumeration (5 to 10 percent) derived by other investigators such as Pierret, Potter and Ordóñez, Bayona, and the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (see appendix table A-3).

**Table A-1. Enumerated and Estimated Total Population,
by Selected Categories: October 1973**

Category	High	Low
Total country.....	21,237,876	21,055,665
Departments.....	20,503,966	
Private households.....	¹ 19,869,500	
Indigenous population.....	² 267,596	
Collective households.....	² 366,870	
National Territories.....	³ 533,910	⁴ 485,070
Armed Forces.....	³ 200,000	⁵ 66,629

¹Enumerated population derived from a manual count of census returns. This population excludes an adjustment for underenumeration (322,932 persons) in Bogotá. This figure differs from that shown in appendix table A-2, which is based on a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns for private households within departments and includes an initial adjustment of underenumeration for Bogotá.

²Enumerated population derived from a manual count of census returns.

³Denoted by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística as a "high" estimate.

⁴Estimate that is closer to reality, according to DANE.

⁵Actual data, excluding the police.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1977b, p. 9; and Potter and Ordóñez, 1976, table 1.

Table A-2. Enumerated Census Population, in Private Households Within Departments, by Age and Sex: October 1973

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	19,735	9,587	10,148
0 to 4 years.....	2,780	1,409	1,371
5 to 9 years.....	3,067	1,549	1,517
10 to 14 years.....	2,862	1,438	1,424
15 to 19 years.....	2,315	1,089	1,226
20 to 24 years.....	1,744	799	946
25 to 29 years.....	1,333	620	714
30 to 34 years.....	1,085	517	568
35 to 39 years.....	1,011	467	543
40 to 44 years.....	853	412	441
45 to 49 years.....	686	324	362
50 to 54 years.....	591	289	302
55 to 59 years.....	409	202	207
60 to 64 years.....	375	182	193
65 to 69 years.....	228	112	117
70 to 74 years.....	196	92	103
75 years and over.....	199	85	114

Note: Figures are from a 4-percent sample tabulation of census returns. They exclude the institutional and floating (e.g., transients, persons in jails, etc.) population within departments, all persons living in the National Territories and the Armed Forces. Includes an adjustment for underenumeration of the household population in Bogotá. See appendix table A-1 for total census population.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1975a, table 2.

**Table A-3. Alternate Estimates of Adjusted Census Population:
October 1973**

Investigator	Adjusted population	Net percent under-enumeration ¹
Bayona:		
Minimum.....	22,739,000	7.4
Maximum.....	23,444,000	10.2
Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE):		
I.....	23,004,499	8.5
II.....	22,551,811	6.6
III.....	22,847,055	7.8
Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP).....	22,233,000	5.3
González.....	23,136,700	9.0
Pierret.....	22,303,494	5.6
Potter and Ordóñez.....	22,901,000	8.1

¹The base of the percentages is the adjusted census population. The census figure used for this calculation was the lower unadjusted census figure, 21,055,665, shown in appendix table A-1.

Note: All estimates of the adjusted 1973 census population were derived using demographic analysis techniques except for those prepared by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE) and González. These estimates were based on the results of the post enumeration survey conducted in October 1974. These adjusted population totals all make some allowance for the occurrence of net international emigration prior to the 1973 census.

Source:

Bayona, 1977a, p. 48.

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística—Colombia DANE, 1977b; and United Nations, 1978, tables 3 and 7.

Departamento Nacional de Planeación—Ochoa and Pardo, 1979, table 3.

González—Ochoa and Pardo, 1979, table 3.

Pierret—Colombia DANE, 1977b, p. 26.

Potter and Ordóñez, 1976, pp. 397 and 399.

Table A-4. Enumerated and Adjusted Census Population, by Age and Sex: July 1964

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Enumerated			Adjusted ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	17,485	8,615	8,870	18,090	9,009	9,081
0 to 4 years.....	3,086	1,562	1,523	3,374	1,708	1,666
5 to 9 years.....	2,801	1,419	1,382	2,814	1,424	1,390
10 to 14 years.....	2,269	1,148	1,121	2,271	1,148	1,123
15 to 19 years.....	1,766	836	930	1,805	885	920
20 to 24 years.....	1,417	671	746	1,475	723	752
25 to 29 years.....	1,166	550	616	1,251	615	636
30 to 34 years.....	1,030	500	530	1,076	531	545
35 to 39 years.....	924	443	481	924	456	468
40 to 44 years.....	719	360	359	767	382	385
45 to 49 years.....	592	291	301	622	312	310
50 to 54 years.....	518	262	256	505	251	254
55 to 59 years.....	332	167	164	389	194	195
60 to 64 years.....	340	164	176	295	143	152
65 to 69 years.....	190	92	97	201	95	106
70 to 74 years.....	149	68	81	133	62	71
75 years and over.....	186	80	106	188	80	108

¹See census evaluation section of the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion.

Source: Colombia DANE, 1976b, table 1; and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1968, table 11.

Table A-5. Alternate Estimates of Vital Rates, for Selected Periods: 1912 to 1961

Period	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Set I			
1930-34.....	43.4	22.5	2.1
1935-39.....	42.6	21.6	2.1
1940-44.....	42.4	20.3	2.2
1945-49.....	43.4	20.8	2.3
1950-54.....	44.0	18.4	2.6
1955-59.....	45.1	16.0	2.9
Set II			
1912-38.....	48.0	27.0	2.1
1938-44.....	47.0	25.0	2.2
1944-51.....	46.0	18.0	2.8
1951-56.....	44.0	17.0	2.7
1956-61.....	43.0	15.0	2.8

Source:

Set I—Collver, 1965, p. 90.

Set II—Berry, 1965, p. 3.

Table A-6. Projected Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates: 1979

Age	Upper	Middle	Lower
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)			
15 to 19 years.....	65	64	64
20 to 24 years.....	220	218	217
25 to 29 years.....	190	188	187
30 to 34 years.....	137	135	134
35 to 39 years.....	112	110	108
40 to 44 years.....	43	42	41
45 to 49 years.....	18	17	17
Total fertility rate (per women)...	3.92	3.88	3.84

Source: The projected fertility trends were made considering fertility trends in the recent past. See the fertility section of the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion.

Table A-7. Alternate Estimates of Total Fertility Rates, by Urban/Rural Residence, From Various Sources: Selected Periods, 1970 to 1973

Source and period	Total	Urban	Rural
1965-66 National Investigation of Morbidity			
1964-65.....	6.00	4.70	7.70
1969 National Fertility Survey			
1960-64.....	7.04	6.05	7.89
1965-66.....	6.51	5.20	7.70
1967-68.....	6.03	4.58	7.40
1973 Census			
1972-73.....	4.54	4.62	6.10

Source: 1964-65—Derived by the pregnancy history method (Colombia Ministerio de Salud Pública, 1968, table 29).
1960-64, 1965-66, 1967-68—Derived by the pregnancy history method (Elkins, 1973, table 1B).
1972-73—Based on births in the last 12 months and census population (Colombia DANE, 1976d, table 2.1).

**Table A-8. Alternate Estimates of Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates From Selected Sources:
Selected Periods, 1960 to 1978**

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	1969 National Fertility Survey, (pregnancy history method)			1973 Census				1978 National Household Survey (date of last birth), 1977-78		
	1960-64	1965-66	1967-68	Own-children method		Date of last birth, 1972-73				
				1960-65	1965-70	DANE	Potter and Ordoñez			
Age-specific fertility rate (per 1,000 women)										
15 to 19 years.....	129	125	110	112	87	65	77	54		
20 to 24 years.....	299	270	270	289	253	207	207	186		
25 to 29 years.....	337	321	278	323	287	213	205	202		
30 to 34 years.....	304	267	277	288	251	183	172	156		
35 to 39 years.....	230	214	176	207	188	145	130	105		
40 to 44 years.....	¹ 98	95	85	99	98	72	63	60		
45 to 49 years.....	² 10	² 10	¹ 10	26	27	24	19	20		
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	7.04	6.51	6.03	6.72	5.95	4.54	4.36	3.92		
1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey										
	Pregnancy history method							Date of last birth		
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Prada and Bailey, 1975-76	Survey report, 1975-76
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)										
15 to 19 years.....	108	120	116	107	103	100	90	102	73	54
20 to 24 years.....	270	265	259	256	229	226	201	234	209	192
25 to 29 years.....	277	291	254	228	221	202	235	193	192	186
30 to 34 years.....	231	208	201	184	173	148	175	166	172	172
35 to 39 years.....	188	159	144	138	129	107	140	115	133	126
40 to 44 years.....	130	96	108	73	60	50	47	64	50	47
45 to 49 years.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32	15	9	36	22	19	20
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	³ 6.02	³ 5.69	³ 5.41	5.09	4.65	4.22	4.63	4.47	4.24	3.98

¹Adjusted rate.

²Estimate based on the rate for the same age group in 1967-68.

³For women ages 15 to 44 years.

Source:

1969 National Fertility Survey estimates--Elkins, 1973, table 1A.

1973 Census estimates--

Own-children method: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1977a and 1978.

Date of last birth:

DANE - Rates are based on births occurring in the 12 months prior to the census. See Colombia DANE, 1976d, table 2.1.

Potter and Ordoñez - Rates are based on births occurring in the 13-month period, October 1972 through October 1973. Estimates include an adjustment for women not reporting date of last birth and/or parity. See Potter and Ordoñez, 1976, p. 384.

1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey--

Pregnancy history method: CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, table 7.2.3.

Date of last birth:

Prada and Bailey - Rates are based on births, occurring in the 12 months prior to the survey, derived from household interview schedules. See Prada and Bailey, 1977, table 1.

Survey report - Rates were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on births, occurring 0 through 12 months prior to the survey to ever-married women (including those in consensual unions) and de facto female population from household interview schedules (CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, pp. 381-382 and 424).

1978 National Household Survey - Colombia DANE, 1978, table 1.

Table A-9. Estimated Life Table Values, by Sex: 1964

Age interval (x to x+n)	1,000 $q_{n x}$	l_x	$d_{n x}$	$L_{n x}$	1,000 $m_{n x}$	e_x
MALE						
Under 1 year.....	102.1	100,000	10,206	93,162	109.6	53.7
1 to 4 years.....	59.2	89,794	5,312	344,516	15.4	58.8
5 to 9 years.....	14.6	84,482	1,232	419,331	2.9	58.4
10 to 14 years.....	8.5	83,250	705	414,488	1.7	54.2
15 to 19 years.....	13.4	82,545	1,102	409,970	2.7	49.7
20 to 24 years.....	20.7	81,443	1,683	403,007	4.2	45.3
25 to 29 years.....	23.9	79,760	1,907	394,032	4.8	41.2
30 to 34 years.....	25.8	77,853	2,008	384,244	5.2	37.1
35 to 39 years.....	29.5	75,845	2,238	373,628	6.0	33.1
40 to 44 years.....	36.5	73,607	2,688	361,313	7.4	29.0
45 to 49 years.....	48.7	70,918	3,452	345,962	10.0	25.0
50 to 54 years.....	69.8	67,466	4,706	325,566	14.5	21.1
55 to 59 years.....	104.1	62,760	6,532	297,471	22.0	17.5
60 to 64 years.....	152.3	56,228	8,561	259,738	33.0	14.3
65 to 69 years.....	218.1	47,667	10,395	212,347	49.0	11.4
70 to 74 years.....	204.7	37,272	11,358	157,964	71.9	8.9
75 to 79 years.....	415.8	25,914	10,775	102,632	105.0	6.7
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	15,139	15,139	70,717	214.1	4.7
FEMALE						
Under 1 year.....	88.2	100,000	8,824	93,920	94.0	57.0
1 to 4 years.....	60.2	91,176	5,489	350,130	15.7	61.4
5 to 9 years.....	12.9	85,687	1,103	425,675	2.6	61.3
10 to 14 years.....	6.1	84,583	515	421,629	1.2	57.0
15 to 19 years.....	9.1	84,068	761	418,438	1.8	52.4
20 to 24 years.....	12.5	83,307	1,042	413,930	2.5	47.8
25 to 29 years.....	16.3	82,265	1,337	407,982	3.3	43.4
30 to 34 years.....	21.2	80,928	1,711	400,360	4.3	39.1
35 to 39 years.....	27.0	79,216	2,143	390,725	5.5	34.9
40 to 44 years.....	34.4	77,074	2,653	378,737	7.0	30.8
45 to 49 years.....	42.9	74,421	3,190	364,129	8.8	26.8
50 to 54 years.....	64.1	71,231	4,563	344,747	13.2	22.9
55 to 59 years.....	92.7	66,668	6,180	317,889	19.4	19.3
60 to 64 years.....	127.9	60,488	7,734	283,104	27.3	16.0
65 to 69 years.....	186.9	52,754	9,861	239,117	41.2	13.0
70 to 74 years.....	242.4	42,893	10,396	188,475	55.2	10.4
75 to 79 years.....	298.2	32,497	9,689	138,262	70.1	7.9
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	22,808	22,808	117,472	194.2	5.2

Note: $1,000 q_{n x}$ - Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n per 1,000 persons alive

$$\text{at exact age } x \left(\frac{d_{n x}}{l_x} \times 1,000 \right).$$

l_x - Number of persons living at exact age x.

$d_{n x}$ - Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n.

$L_{n x}$ - Number of persons living between age x and age x+n.

$1,000 m_{n x}$ - Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n per 1,000 persons living

$$\text{between age x and age x+n} \left(\frac{d_{n x}}{L_{n x}} \times 1,000 \right).$$

e_x - Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x.

Source: Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. See mortality section of the Technical Notes in the appendix for methodology.

**Table A-10. Projected Life Expectancy at Birth in Years,
by Sex: 1975, 1978, and 1979**

Sex	1975	1978	1979
Both sexes.....	59.8	61.0	61.4
Male.....	57.9	59.1	59.4
Female.....	61.7	62.9	63.4

Source: Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census assuming a continuation of the rate of increase in life expectancy at birth from 1964 to 1973 (see tables 4 and 5 and appendix table A-9).

Table A-11. Alternate Estimates of Life Expectancy at Birth, for Selected Periods: 1910 to 1964

Set I		Set II		Set III	
Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Period	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Period	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1910.....	30.5	1912-38.....	39.0	1938-51.....	41.9
1920.....	32.0	1938-44.....	41.0	1951-64.....	48.1
1930.....	34.2	1944-51.....	43.0		
1940.....	38.0	1951-56.....	48.0		
1950.....	48.5	1956-61.....	50.0		

Source:

Set I - Arriaga, 1968, p. 2.

Set II - Berry, 1965, p. 3.

Set III - López, 1968, p. 87.

Table A-12. Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates Derived by the Trussell Mortality Technique Using 1973 Census and 1976 Survey Data

Source and age of women	Age of child (x)	Proportion dead by age x (x^q_0)				Corresponding infant mortality rate ¹ (per 1,000 live births)				
		West	North	East	South	Approximate reference date	West	North	East	South
1973 Census										
15 to 19 years.....	1	.074	.072	.075	.070	1973-74	74	72	75	70
20 to 24 years.....	2	.092	.089	.092	.092	1970-71	77	73	81	79
25 to 29 years.....	3	.096	.092	.097	.098	1968-69	75	68	81	78
30 to 34 years.....	5	.111	.109	.111	.113	1966-67	79	70	87	83
35 to 39 years.....	10	.125	.127	.125	.126	1964-65	81	70	91	87
40 to 44 years.....	15	.143	.146	.144	.144	1961-62	87	74	99	93
45 to 49 years.....	20	.163	.164	.163	.163	1958-59	91	76	105	98
1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey										
15 to 19 years.....	1	.120	.117	.122	.113	1975-76	120	117	122	113
20 to 24 years.....	2	.096	.092	.096	.096	1973-74	80	75	84	81
25 to 29 years.....	3	.095	.090	.095	.096	1971-72	74	67	80	77
30 to 34 years.....	5	.101	.099	.101	.103	1969-70	73	64	81	77
35 to 39 years.....	10	.132	.135	.133	.134	1966-67	86	74	96	91
40 to 44 years.....	15	.146	.148	.146	.147	1964-65	89	75	101	94
45 to 49 years.....	20	.170	.172	.171	.171	1961-62	95	80	110	101

¹The infant mortality rates are the 1^q_0 values from Coale-Demeny (1966) model life tables, for the region indicated, having the x^q_0 value shown in the table.

Source: Based on children-ever-born and children-surviving data from the 1973 census (Colombia DANE, 1976d, table 24) and the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (CCRP and Colombia DANE, 1978, tables 2.2.1C and 2.3.1C).

**Table A-13. Estimated Net International Emigrants,
by Age and Sex: 1963-73**

Age	Male	Female
All ages.....	383,696	172,987
Under 15 years.....	42,672	21,850
15 to 19 years.....	46,106	14,740
20 to 24 years.....	104,908	30,845
25 to 29 years.....	77,945	30,790
30 to 34 years.....	45,358	29,893
35 to 39 years.....	27,614	14,911
40 to 44 years.....	19,304	10,145
45 to 49 years.....	8,465	6,811
50 to 54 years.....	4,650	3,922
55 to 59 years.....	2,562	3,332
60 to 64 years.....	1,742	2,093
65 to 69 years.....	1,428	1,828
70 years and over.....	942	1,827

Note: Data represent an excess of emigrants over immigrants during the 1963-73 period. See the Technical Notes in the appendix for a discussion of migration estimates.

Source: Colombia, DANE, 1977d, table 24.

Table A-14. Estimated and Projected Net International Emigrants, by Sex: 1963 to 1979

Year	Male	Female
ESTIMATED		
1963-64.....	31,011	13,569
1964-65.....	32,839	14,826
1965-66.....	36,170	16,587
1966-67.....	32,217	15,634
1967-68.....	33,246	15,189
1968-69.....	44,316	19,392
1969-70.....	46,983	20,148
1970-71.....	45,522	20,623
1971-72.....	41,298	18,832
1972-73.....	40,094	18,187
PROJECTED		
1973-74.....	43,644	19,435
1974-75.....	43,644	19,435
1975-76.....	43,644	19,435
1976-77.....	43,644	19,435
1977-78.....	43,644	19,435
1978-79.....	43,644	19,435

Note: Data represent an excess of emigrants over immigrants.

Source: The 1963-64 to 1972-73 annual estimates are consistent with the 1963-73 period estimates shown in appendix table A-13. The annual trend of emigration was estimated and projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census considering annual arrival and departure data for Venezuela and annual immigration data for the United States. See the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion.

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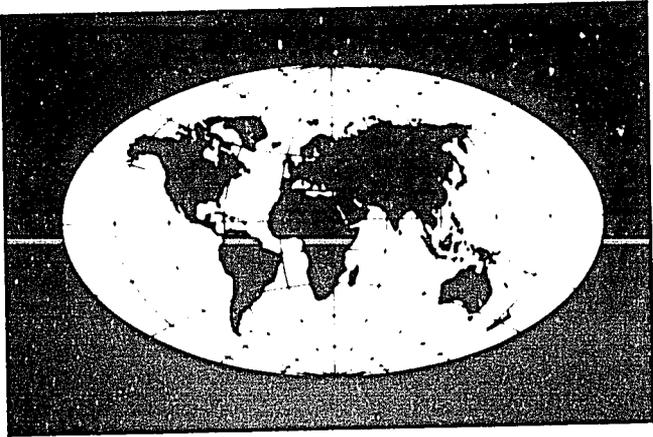
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World Population 1977



Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World

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