

Prepared for the Rockefeller Foundation-Aspen Institute Diaspora Program (RAD)

The Colombian Diaspora in the United States

May 2015 Revised

Summary¹

Approximately 998,000 Colombian immigrants and their children (the first and second generations) reside in the United States. The Colombian diaspora closely resembles the U.S. population in many respects, with very similar demographic and socioeconomic characteristics including age, educational attainment, household income, and employment in professional occupations. Moreover, the Colombian second generation (i.e., the U.S.-born children of Colombian immigrants) is the most diverse population in the 15-group Rockefeller Foundation-Aspen Institute Diaspora Program (RAD) analysis, as a majority of this population has a parent who is U.S. born or born in another Latin American country.²

Colombia is the largest source of South American immigration to the United States and the 14th largest source of immigrants overall, accounting for 1.7 percent of the country's foreign-born population. Most Colombia-born people in the United States immigrated during the 1980s and 1990s, a settlement pattern that coincides with the general U.S. foreign-born population. Although the majority of Colombians who obtained U.S. lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in recent years gained permanent residence through family reunification, a significant share did so by claiming asylum or being resettled as refugees.

Colombian immigrants in the United States are heavily concentrated within the greater Miami and New York metropolitan areas, where living costs are high.

The Colombia diaspora is beginning to establish formal associations in the United States that facilitate collective action or giving; however, considering the size of the population, relatively few groups have been formed. Colombian networks are for the most part small and closed, primarily consisting of close family members and friends. In response, the government of Colombia has taken a number of legislative steps and instituted several programs to foster diaspora members' continued engagement with the country and facilitate return migration.

The U.S.-based diaspora is Colombia's largest source of remittances, accounting for an estimated \$1.3 billion in transfers during 2012, and the United States is the second most common destination for Colombian emigrants, after Venezuela. In 2012, approximately \$4.1 billion were remitted to Colombia worldwide, but these flows constituted a relatively low proportion

1 All Rights Reserved. © 2015 Migration Policy Institute. Information for reproducing excerpts from this report can be found at www.migrationpolicy.org/about/copyright-policy. This updates the initial July 2014 diaspora profile to correct an error.

2 The RAD Diaspora Profile series covers U.S.-based Bangladeshi, Colombian, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Filipino, Ghanaian, Haitian, Indian, Kenyan, Mexican, Moroccan, Nigerian, Pakistani, Salvadoran, and Vietnamese diaspora populations.

of Colombia's gross domestic product (GDP): 1.1 percent.

I. Introduction

Significant immigration from Colombia to the United States began during the 1950s and continues through to the present. During the past half century, internal armed conflict and economic instability have driven much of Colombian emigration. However, improved stability in Colombia and a growing economy may change this pattern. The mistrust and social fragmentation caused by long-standing conflict and repression remain difficult to overcome, even in the diaspora. As a result, relatively few Colombian diaspora groups have been formed in the United States, considering the size of the population. In response, the Colombian government has instituted programs that aim to keep migrants engaged with the country and expand their social networks. The government has also introduced a range of financial incentives to facilitate permanent return to Colombia.

II. Population Profile of the Colombian Diaspora³

Analysis of data from fiscal years (FY) 2009-13 shows a Colombian diaspora in the United States of approximately 1 million individuals, counting immigrants born in Colombia and U.S.-born individuals with at least one parent who was born in Colombia. The pattern of Colombian migration to the United States over the past 30 years closely coincides with the U.S. foreign-born population overall. Sixty-five percent of immigrants from Colombia immigrated to the United States before 2000, a proportion nearly equal to the U.S. foreign-born population (64 percent), and most Colombia-born people in the United States arrived during the 1980s and 1990s. In 1980, about 1 percent of the U.S. foreign-born population was of Colombian origin (approximately 145,000 individuals); and in 2012, roughly 1.7 percent of the U.S. foreign-born population was from Colombia.⁴

First Generation (Colombian immigrants in the United States)

- An estimated 601,000 immigrants from Colombia resided in the United States in 2012, making Colombians the United States' largest South American immigrant group and the 14th largest foreign-born population overall.⁵
- The median age of the first-generation Colombian immigrant population was 45, ranking it as the second oldest first-generation population in the 15-group RAD analysis (after the Philippines and tied with Haiti), and substantially older than the

3 Unless otherwise noted, estimates for the diaspora population and its characteristics are based on Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Surveys (CPS), using five years of pooled data (2009-13) collected in March of each year. All Census Bureau data were accessed from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS); Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database] (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010), <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/>.

4 Estimates based on MPI analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) and the 1980 Census.

5 The 2009-13 CPS analysis gives a smaller Colombia-born population estimate: 600,000. The figure above is from the 2012 ACS.

U.S. national median age (37 years).

- The vast majority of Colombian immigrants (81 percent) were working age (18 to 64), and only 5 percent were younger than 18.

Second Generation (U.S. born with at least one Colombia-born parent)⁶

- The second-generation Colombian population in the United States consisted of approximately 397,000 U.S.-born individuals with at least one Colombia-born parent.
- The majority of this population (57 percent) had a mother or a father who was born in a country other than Colombia—the second-highest proportion with a parent born outside the country of origin among the 15 groups in the RAD analysis, after Morocco. Twenty-eight percent of the Colombian second generation had a U.S.-born parent, and 29 percent had a parent who was born in a third country (in most cases, another Latin American country).
- The Colombian second-generation population is one of the oldest in the 15-group RAD series. The median age among second-generation Colombian diaspora members was 15, and the majority of the population—59 percent—was under age 18.
- Forty-one percent of the population was working age (18 to 64).

III. Immigration Pathways and Trends⁷

Historical Overview

Until the 1950s, Colombian emigration to the United States was insignificant and the Colombia born made up an insubstantial share of the total immigrant population. Fewer than 7,000 Colombian immigrants settled in the United States between 1820 and 1950. Immigration to the United States from Colombia began in earnest in the 1950s, when 15,000 Colombia-born people became U.S. LPRs. The Colombian immigrant population in the United States grew substantially during the 1960s and 1970s, gaining momentum in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s.

Persisting violence and instability in Colombia drove many people from the country. Over the past half century, Colombia has suffered sustained periods of armed conflict and economic instability, and has become a significant battleground in the international drug trade. According to the Colombia Department of Statistics' most recent census, 1.3 million Colombians left the country between 1995 and 2005, and another half million were projected to emigrate by

⁶ U.S. born is defined as born in the United States or born abroad to a U.S. citizen parent.

⁷ Admissions, lawful permanent resident, and citizenship data are taken from MPI analysis of U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data for fiscal years (FY) 2002 through 2012. DHS, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Washington, DC: DHS, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2002-13), www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics.

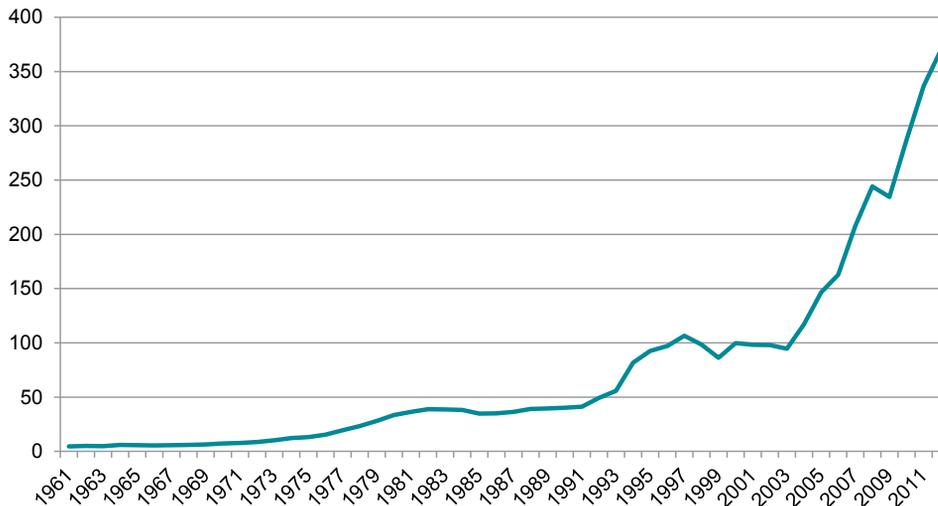
2010.⁸

Improvements in economic conditions and the security environment may reduce some of the push factors for migration. Colombia’s economy shrank during the 1990s and unemployment doubled, but the new millennium has brought about considerable economic growth for Colombia (see Figure 1). After a long period of economic stagnation that lasted from 1995 to 2003, Colombia’s economy has rebounded. Colombia’s GDP has grown from \$95 billion in 2003 to \$270 billion in 2012. In addition, Colombia’s long period of armed conflict may finally be drawing to a close. In November 2013, negotiators from the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (also known as FARC, Colombia’s largest guerrilla group) announced that they had reached agreement on reforms to ease political participation for opposition movements, including any post-conflict party incorporated by demobilized FARC members.

Nevertheless, forced internal displacement continues to be a significant concern in Colombia, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁹ Much of this displacement has resulted from violence visited on the civilian population by both irregular armed groups and the government. Despite efforts to address these problems, insecurity and violence persist in many parts of Colombia, although cities formerly notorious for violence, such as Medellin and Cartagena, are experiencing new calm and increasing economic growth. Still, 4.7 million people were estimated to be internally displaced within Colombia as of March 2013, the most recent figure available, and nearly 400,000 people were refugees—most in neighboring countries.

Figure 1. Colombian GDP (Current USD in Billions), 1961 - 2012

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.



8 National Administrative Department of Statistics (Colombia), *Documento Conciliación: Estimación de la Migración 1973-2005* and *Colombia, Estimaciones de la migración 1985-2005 y Proyecciones 2005-2020* (Bogota: National Administrative Department of Statistics, 2005), www.dane.gov.co/index.php/poblacion-y-demografia/movilidad-y-migracion.

9 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, “2014 UNHCR Country Operations Profile – Colombia,” accessed March 26, 2014, www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e492ad6.

Contemporary Entry into the United States and Legal Status

Approximately 280,000 persons from Colombia were granted LPR status in the United States during FY 2002-12, representing 2.4 percent of total LPR admissions and adjustments in this period. The majority of Colombians who gained LPR status (61 percent) did so as the immediate relative of a U.S. citizen (see Figure 2).¹⁰ The second-largest share (16 percent) acquired LPR status as refugees, most after making a successful claim for asylum after their arrival in the United States and a smaller number entering through the refugee resettlement program.

The naturalization rate is higher among Colombian immigrants than the U.S. foreign-born population overall (54 percent versus 44 percent), suggesting that many Colombian immigrants applied for citizenship shortly after they became eligible. During FY 2002-12, about 170,000 Colombians became U.S. citizens, representing 2.3 percent of all U.S. naturalizations that occurred during this period.

Colombians entered the United States 164,000 times on student visas and 155,000 times as temporary workers during FY 2002-12. Migrants holding student or temporary worker visas may enter the United States more than once; therefore, the number of entries does not correspond to the number of individuals who came to the United States on these temporary visas. An average of 7,000 students from Colombia studied in the United States each year during FY 2002-12; most of them were enrolled in graduate or undergraduate degree programs. More than one-quarter (26 percent) of international students from Colombia in the United States were in a STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) field and 19 percent studied business or management.¹¹

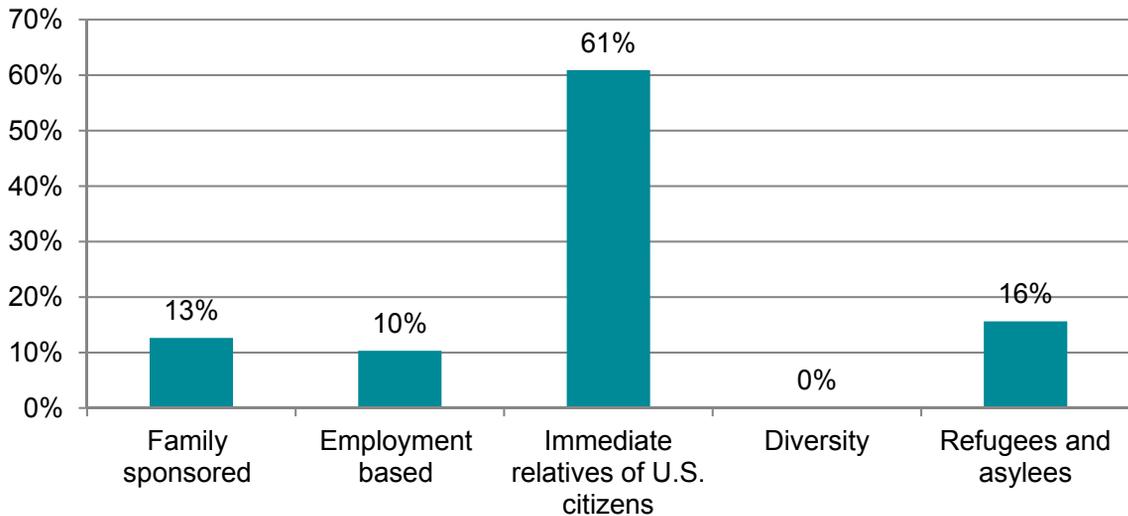
U.S. colleges and universities awarded 161 doctoral degrees to international students from Colombia during 2012, ranking Colombia as the 13th largest origin group among international doctoral awardees. However, international students from Colombia who earned a PhD at a U.S. college or universities were less likely to plan on remaining in the United States after graduation than international students from other countries. About 70 percent of international students who were awarded a PhD in the United States during 2012 planned to stay in the country after graduating, but only 53 percent of the Colombian students shared this aspiration.¹² Although a student visa to the United States does not directly lead to LPR status, many international students can qualify for other types of visas that allow them to remain in the country after completing their studies.

10 Admissions, legal permanent resident, and citizenship data are taken from MPI analysis of U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data for fiscal years (FY) 2002 through 2012. DHS, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Washington, DC: DHS, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2002-13), www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics.

11 In 2012, 44 percent of Colombian students were graduate students and 38 percent were undergraduate students. MPI analysis of data from Institute of International Education, *Open Doors Report on International Education Exchange* (New York: Institute of International Education, 2013), www.iie.org/Research-and-Publications/Open-Doors/.

12 MPI analysis of data from National Science Foundation and the National Center for Science and Engineering Centers, *Doctorate Recipients from U.S. Universities: 2012* (Arlington, VA: National Science Foundation and the National Center for Science and Engineering Centers, 2013), www.nsf.gov/statistics/sed/2012/.

Figure 2. Colombians Admitted to the United States as Lawful Permanent Residents, by Preference Category, FY 2002-12



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2002-12* (Washington, DC: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, various years) www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics-publications.

IV. Geographic Distribution¹³

- Florida had the largest number of Colombian immigrants among U.S. states, estimated at 230,000. New York and New Jersey also had large populations from Colombia, with 100,000 and 75,000 immigrants, respectively.
- By U.S. metropolitan area, New York City and Miami had the largest Colombian immigrant populations, with about 160,000 in each location. This follows the general trend for South American and Caribbean migrants, who mostly settle on the East Coast, with New York City and Miami as the principle destinations.
- Colombians were most heavily concentrated in Miami, where they represented 2.8 percent of the total metropolitan area population.

V. Detailed Socioeconomic Characteristics

The Colombian diaspora in the United States closely resembles the U.S. national population in many respects, with very similar demographic and socioeconomic characteristics including age distribution, educational attainment, household income, employment in professional occupations, and poverty status. However, Colombian diaspora members are less likely to own their homes and have lower investment incomes than the U.S. population overall (see Appendix 1).

¹³ These estimates are based on MPI analysis of the 2008-12 ACS. Note that geographic distribution is only analyzed for the immigrant population. Second-generation Colombian diaspora members are not included in this section.

Educational Attainment

- The Colombian population in the United States had educational attainment levels similar to the U.S. national population. Nearly equal shares of the Colombian diaspora and the U.S. population held high school diplomas as their terminal degrees: 52 percent versus 57 percent.
- Twenty-four percent of Colombian diaspora members age 25 and older had a bachelor's degree as their highest educational credential versus 20 percent of the U.S. general population. Eleven percent of both populations held a master's degree, PhD, or an advanced professional degree.

Employment

- The Colombian diaspora population was more likely to be in the labor force than the general U.S. population.
- Seventy percent of Colombian diaspora members age 16 and older were in the labor force versus 64 percent of all U.S. adults in this age range. For those in the labor force, the employment rate was nearly the same for the Colombian diaspora and the general U.S. population: 92 percent versus 91 percent.
- Colombian diaspora members were almost as likely as the general U.S. population to be in professional or managerial occupations: 29 percent versus 31 percent.¹⁴ These occupations include specialized fields (e.g. engineering, science, law, or education) as well as administrative and managerial jobs (e.g. finance or human resources).
- No particular field or occupation predominated within the Colombian diaspora workforce. The largest single share reported "manager" or "administrator" as the primary occupation (5 percent).

Household Income and Assets

- U.S. households headed by a member of the Colombian diaspora reported the same median annual income as U.S. households overall: \$50,000. However, the average size of Colombian households tended to be somewhat larger—2.8 residents versus 2.5 residents.
- The same share of U.S. households and Colombia diaspora households were high income. One-quarter of households in both populations had incomes greater than \$90,000, and one-tenth reported annual income exceeding \$140,000.
- More than half of Colombian diaspora households (52 percent) reported that they owned or were buying their home, but this rate is below the U.S. average. Homeownership is less common among U.S. foreign-born households than other U.S. national households: 66 percent versus 51 percent. A number of factors specific to immigrants may affect homeownership, including immigration status, citizenship, time spent in the United States, and the cost of

14 This rate is calculated based on the share of all individuals reporting an occupation for their primary job at the time the CPS was administered or for their most recent primary job.

living.¹⁵

- Colombian diaspora households were less likely to report annual income from investment sources—including dividends, rent, and interest—than U.S. households overall. Six percent of Colombian diaspora households reported income from dividends versus 15 percent of all U.S. households. Thirty-two percent reported income from interest versus 43 percent of all U.S. households. The shares of Colombian diaspora and U.S. households reporting income from rent were low for both groups, at 4 percent and 5 percent, respectively.
- Colombian diaspora households also reported receiving less interest income annually than U.S. national averages. Median income from interest was \$60 for Colombian diaspora households versus \$157 of all U.S. households, and 7 percent of Colombian diaspora households versus 14 percent of all U.S. households reported interest income greater than \$500. The Colombian diaspora’s below average income from investment sources may not necessary reflect fewer assets, and might instead capture differences in saving and spending patterns.¹⁶

Poverty Status

- The Colombian diaspora in the United States was less likely than the U.S. general population to have household incomes below the federal poverty threshold: 11 percent versus 15 percent.
- Another 11 percent of the Colombia diaspora had family incomes between 100 percent and 150 percent of the poverty threshold, similar to the total U.S. population (10 percent).¹⁷ The poverty threshold is used to help determine eligibility for Medicaid and other means-tested government safety-net programs, for which some immigrant households may qualify.

VI. Diaspora Engagement

The decades-long civil and political conflict that tore Colombia apart also left a trust deficit within the diaspora population that has presented challenges for organizing the community. Nevertheless, the Colombian diaspora in the United States is beginning to establish a network of diaspora organizations while also channeling monetary and other contributions to the country through family members and the Catholic Church. In response to the weakness of diaspora networks, the government of Colombia is trying to promote greater activism among Colombians abroad and their children.

15 There are no restrictions on foreign buyers in the U.S. property market.

16 Many people do not know their exact income from investment sources, and so may misreport it in government surveys.

17 The poverty threshold varies by household size and the number of related children under age 18. In 2011 the threshold was \$18,106 for a three-person household with one child younger than 18 and \$22,811 for a four-person household with two children younger than 18; see United States Census Bureau, “Poverty,” www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html.

Diaspora Organizations¹⁸

Colombian immigrants have started a few dozen formal associations in the United States that facilitate collective action or giving; however, considering the size of the population, relatively few groups have been formed. The fragmented nature of Colombian diaspora networks may be attributed to mistrust stemming from the country's history of internal violence and perceptions that Colombia is internationally stigmatized due to the role of Colombian organized crime in the global narcotics trade. Moreover, Colombians have little tradition of supporting nonprofit organizations with donations of money or time. Colombia's nonprofit sector has grown in recent years, largely with the financial support of foreign governments and multilateral agencies rather than local civil society.

The RAD analysis identified 27 U.S.-based Colombia diaspora organizations. Most of these organizations are devoted to medical and educational initiatives in Colombia, bolstering U.S.-Colombia trade, or strengthening the Colombian diaspora community in the United States; few among them have sufficient resources to maintain a full-time, professional staff. Of the groups reviewed, Colombianitos, Give to Colombia, and the Genesis Foundation had annual revenues of more than \$1 million, and five others' revenues exceeded \$200,000 in their most recently published Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax filing. Other Colombian diaspora organizations include the Barefoot Foundation, United for Colombia, Foundation Caring for Colombia, and the Colombia American Chamber of Commerce.

Conexion Colombia is unique among the Colombian diaspora organizations for its success in web-based outreach. This online fundraising platform is designed to encourage members of the country's diaspora to contribute to specific development projects in Colombia and facilitate their giving. Since Conexion Colombia's founding in 2003, it has raised \$26 million in donations.

Historically, the Catholic Church has played a central role in managing charitable contributions in Colombia, and 80 percent of the country's population belongs to this religion. The Catholic Church in Colombia is also an established and trusted channel for many Colombian immigrants to donate to charitable causes in their country of origin. Munto de Dios Corporation, which is affiliated with the Church and is one of the most well-known nonprofit organizations in Colombia, has a counterpart in Miami that raises funds from the Colombian diaspora.

18 This section draws on Maria Aysa-Lastra, *Diaspora Philanthropy: The Colombia Experience* (Boston and Cambridge, MA: The Philanthropic Initiative and The Global Equity Initiative at Harvard University, 2007), www.tpi.org/sites/files/pdf/colombia_diaspora_philanthropy_final.pdf.

Remittance Volume¹⁹

In 2012, remittances to Colombia totaled \$4.1 billion, almost \$1.3 billion of which was transferred from the United States (see Appendix 2). The United States was Colombia's largest source of remittances, accounting for more than one-quarter of the inflow. The United States was also the second most common destination country for Colombian emigrants, following Venezuela. Relative to the overall size of Colombia's economy, remittances account for a small and fluctuating share of Colombia's GDP. Remittances peaked at 3.2 percent of Colombia's GDP in 2003, but generally comprised between 0.5 and 2 percent of GDP in the 1990s and late 2000s. In 2012, remittances made up 1.1 percent of the country's \$370 billion GDP.

Diaspora Policies and Institutions of the Government of Colombia

Colombians living abroad can exercise many of the same political rights as those who reside in the country. In 1961 the Colombian diaspora gained the right to vote in the country's presidential elections, and in 1997 migrants became eligible to vote in parliamentary elections and hold elected office. Since 1991 the Colombian government has recognized dual nationality. Children with a mother or a father who is a Colombian national can claim Colombian nationality upon returning to Colombia, or at a Colombian embassy or consulate.

A department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Directorate for Migration Affairs, Colombia Nos Une, houses many of the Colombian government's diaspora programs. Colombia Nos Une's stated purpose is to "create the conditions by which Colombian nationals who wish to migrate can do so in a voluntary and orderly fashion, while ensuring the protection of their rights, maintaining their connections with Colombia, and providing support for their eventual return."²⁰ Among their offerings, Colombia Nos Une built and maintains virtual portals for nationals abroad to forge connections and build relationships with fellow Colombians. The program, called Portal RedEsColombia, offers networks based on shared interests, including commerce, provision of social services, and culture.²¹

The Colombian government allows members of the diaspora to access some of the country's social security plans and other benefit programs. Nonresident Colombians have the opportunity to participate in the national pension plan, Colpensiones, access health programs through their country's consulates, and qualify for subsidized loans. Colombian consulates issue identity cards to their citizens abroad, which can especially benefit those

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- 19 Remittance data are taken from World Bank Prospects Group tables for annual remittance inflows and outflows (October 2013 update) and the 2012 Bilateral Remittance Matrix. World Bank Prospects Group, <http://go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0>. GDP estimates are from World Bank World Development Indicators data. World Bank DataBank, "World Development Indicators, Colombia," <http://data.worldbank.org/country/colombia>. Population estimates are from the United Nations Population Division mid-2013 matrix of total migrant stock by origin and destination. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Origin and Destination, 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013)," <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMS02013/migrantstocks2013.htm>.
- 20 Consulate General of Colombia in New York, "Programa Colombia Nos Une," accessed 26 March 2014, http://nuevayork.consulado.gov.co/vinculacion_asistencia/colombia_nos_une.
- 21 Consulate General of Colombia in New York, "Redes Virtuales de Colombianos en el Exterior," accessed 26 March 2014, http://nuevayork.consulado.gov.co/vinculacion_asistencia/redes-virtuales-colombianos-exterior.

who are living in the United States without legal authorization. Many U.S. financial institutions accept consular cards as a valid form of identification, providing diaspora members who are unauthorized with access to banking services for which they would otherwise be ineligible.²²

Finally, the government of Colombia offers economic incentives to migrants who wish to return to Colombia on a permanent basis. Passed in July 2012, Law 1565 creates customs and tax exemptions and other financial incentives to encourage Colombians living abroad to repatriate.

VII. Conclusion

Violent political conflict in Colombia has hampered the country's economic growth for decades. However, positive signs such as the peace negotiations between the government of Colombia and Colombia's largest armed group, the restoration of order to major cities, and the upsurge in economic growth since 2003 are all reasons for optimism.

Colombia is considered a country with a relatively favorable business climate; within the World Bank-International Finance Corporation's "Ease of Doing Business Index," Colombia ranked 43rd out of 189 countries in 2014. Colombia is especially successful at protecting investors, ranking 6th out of 189 countries on that indicator.²³

Nevertheless, substantial governance issues remain. Transparency International ranked Colombia only 94th globally out of 177 countries and territories in its *Corruption Perceptions Index*, for example, and it can be especially challenging to enforce a contract in Colombia.²⁴

Even with these barriers, economic growth and an improved security environment have brightened prospects for diaspora investment in Colombia.

22 Dovelyn Rannveig Agunias and Kathleen Newland, *Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries* (Geneva and Washington, DC: International Organization for Migration and the Migration Policy Institute, 2012): 119, www.migrationpolicy.org/research/developing-road-map-engaging-diasporas-development-handbook-policymakers-and-practitioners.

23 International Finance Corporation and the World Bank, "Economy Rankings," in "Ease of Doing Business Index," June 2013, accessed March 26, 2014, www.DoingBusiness.org/rankings.

24 Ibid; Transparency International, "Corruption Perceptions Index 2013," Transparency International, accessed March 26, 2013, <http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/>.

Appendices: Tables, Graphs, and Maps

Appendix I: Summary of 2009-13 Current Population Survey Results

	Colombian Diaspora in the United States*	Total U.S. Population
Household Income		
Median household income	\$50,000	\$50,000
Average household size	2.8	2.5
Share of households with high incomes (\$90,000+)	25%	25%
Share of households with very high incomes (\$140,000+)	10%	10%
Employment		
Total population age 16 and older	763,000	239,386,000
Share in the labor force	70%	64%
... that was employed	92%	91%
... that was in a professional occupation**	29%	31%
Educational Attainment ***		
Total population age 25 and older	617,000	201,925,000
... with less than high school education	12%	13%
... with high school or some college education	52%	57%
... with a bachelor's degree	24%	20%
... with an advanced degree	11%	11%
Assets		
Total households	320,000	119,173,000
... that own or are buying their home	52%	66%
... with income from dividends	6%	15%
... with income from rent	4%	5%
... with income from interest	32%	43%
Median income from interest (for recipients)	\$60	\$157
Share with more than \$500 in interest income	7%	14%
Population Characteristics by Generation		
First- and Second-Generation Immigrant Population	998,000	73,140,000
First generation immigrant population†	601,000	38,468,000
... that was working age (18-64)	81%	81%
... that entered the United States before 2000	65%	64%
... naturalized as U.S. citizens	54%	44%
Second-generation population††	397,000	34,672,000
... that was under age 18	59%	46%
... that was working age (18-64)	41%	43%
... with only one parent from Colombia	57%	-

* defined as all first and second generation.

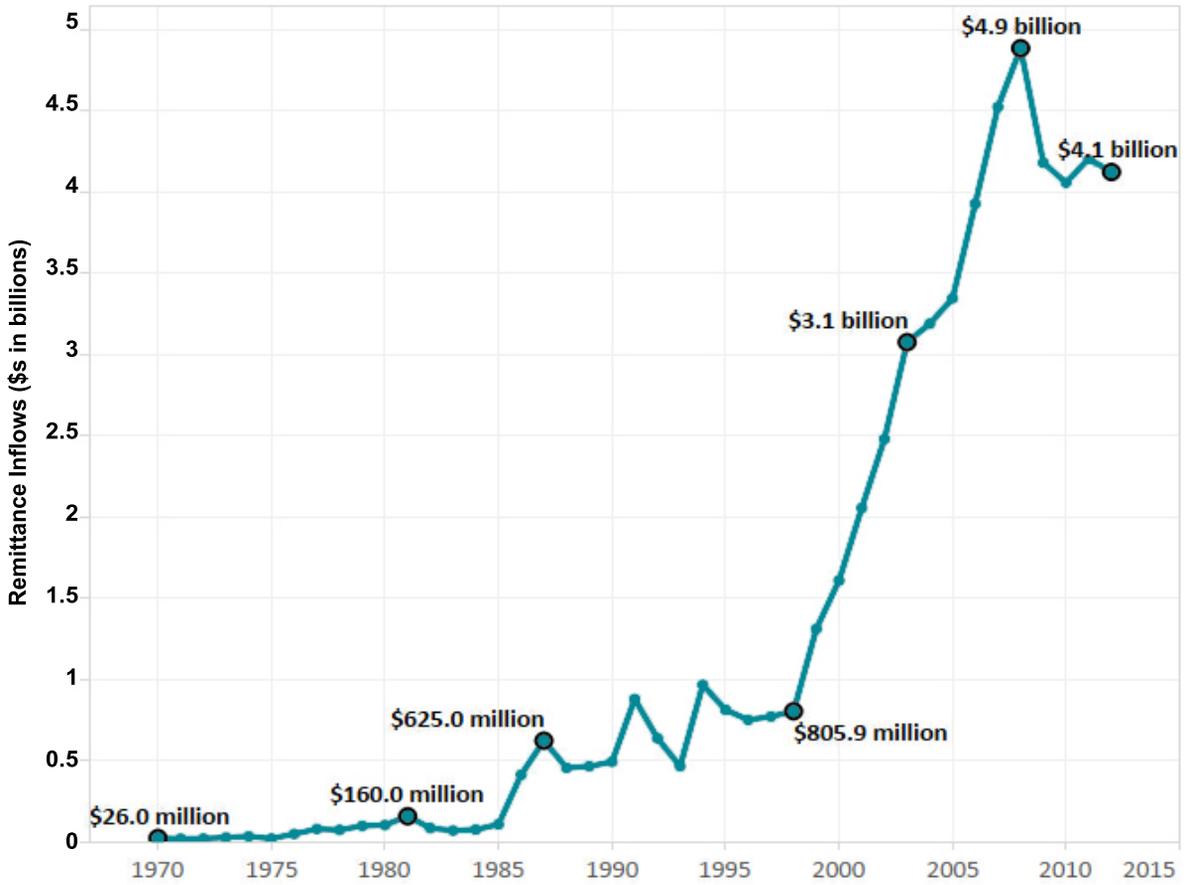
** calculated based on the share of all individuals reporting an occupation for their primary job at the time the Current Population Survey (CPS) was administered or for their most recent primary job.

*** highest level reported.

† all individuals who report Colombia as their place of birth, excluding U.S. births abroad.

†† all individuals who report having at least one parent born in Colombia.

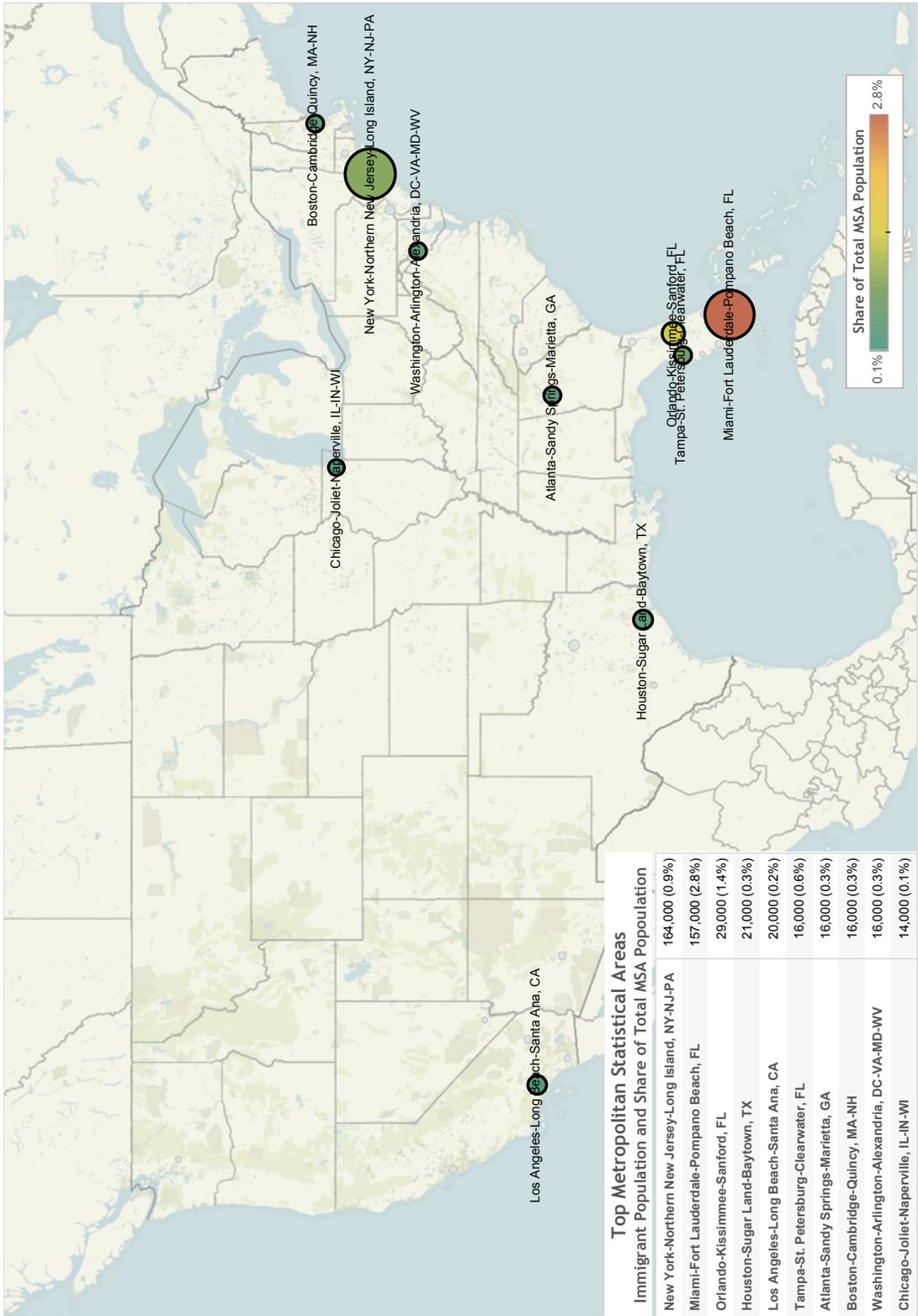
Appendix 2: Remittance Inflows to Colombia, 1970-2012



Source: Remittance data are taken from World Bank Prospects Group tables for annual remittance inflows and outflows (October 2013 update), <http://go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0>.

Appendix 3. Geographic Distribution of Colombian Diaspora in United States

Immigrant Population from Colombia Displayed by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05006; generated by the Migration Policy Institute; using American FactFinder; <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>>; (18 December 2013).

Source: MPI analysis of 2010-12 ACS, pooled.