



Unhomed in the Homeland: Post-Deportation Housing Insecurity and Structural Vulnerability in Guatemala

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Introduction

- Context of deportation in Guatemala
- Housing insecurity as primary challenge
- Fragmented reintegration system

Background / Significance

- Guatemala's housing deficit: 1.8 million units
- Stigmatization of returnees
- Gendered and ethnic dimensions

Research Question / Hypothesis

How do structural vulnerabilities shape housing insecurity among
Guatemalan deportees during their first year after return?

Methods

- Qualitative systematic literature review
- Triangulated sources: academic, NGO, policy
- Coded around 9 dimensions of vulnerability
- Cross-checked quantitative data (IOM, UNDP, Government records)

Results

- 60%+ experience acute housing insecurity
- Fragmented governance and clientelism
- Overlapping crises: COVID-19, hurricanes, drought
- Transnational factors: U.S. enforcement, remittance, dependency

Discussion

- Housing insecurity is multidimensional
- Gendered and ethnicized vulnerability
- Feedback loops of displacement

Conclusions

- Housing insecurity is structural, not individual
- Temporary aid insufficient
- Reintegration must be rights-based

Future Directions

- Longitudinal studies on returnee households
- Intersectional analysis (gender, ethnicity, LGBTQ+ status)
- Holistic reintegration strategies: housing + psychosocial support + employment

References

- Highlighted key sources: IOM (2021-2024), UN-Habitat (2023), Carballo & Menjívar (2020), Quesada, Hart & Bourgeois (2011), Human Rights Watch (2023)

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