

**UCLA**

**The Population of the Central American Isthmus in 2003  
Conference Papers**

**Title**

National Survey on International Emigration of Guatemalans 2002-2003 (Translation of Spanish Version)

**Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8c0675w7>

**Author**

Lozano, Victor

**Publication Date**

2005-03-01



**California Center for Population Research**  
**University of California - Los Angeles**

***The Third International Population  
Conference of the Central American Isthmus,  
2003***

**National Survey on  
International Emigration of  
Guatemalans 2002 - 2003**

***Victor Lozano***

**CCPR-CP-005-05**

***California Center for Population Research  
On-Line Conference Paper Series***

**PAPER PRESENTED AT THE  
THIRD INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE  
OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS, 2003**

**NATIONAL SURVEY ON INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION OF GUATEMALANS  
2002 – 2003**

(Translation of Spanish Paper)

*Victor Lozano*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Current statistics indicate that one of every 35 individuals around the world is an international migrant. Estimates indicate that the total number of migrants exceeds 175 million persons (i.e., 2.9% of the world's population). Around 48% of all international migrants are women, and over the last 35 years the number of international migrants has doubled. For Latin America, the country with the largest number of immigrants is the United States (35 million). The official figures from the 2000 U.S. Population Census report 1,686,937 Central American migrants (not including Mexico); it is obvious that this number represents only a part of the migration phenomenon, insofar as this count may not include irregular immigrants.

Another dimension of Central American international migration, particularly towards the United States, is the topic of monetary transfers, better known as family remittances (that fraction of their earnings that international emigrant workers sent to their family members in their countries of origin). The official figures from the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB, for 2002 indicated the sum of 5.5 billion dollars in family remittances (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica), this figure represents about 10% of the GDP of these countries, except for Costa Rica, which reported only 134 million dollars in received remittances.

The monetary transfers by Central American emigrants to their countries of origin constitute a close tie between migration and development. In spite of the fact that these remittances are an important source of foreign exchange, factors such as the diversity of transfers, the sending channels (formal and informal), the cost of sending and the forms of utilization (consumption, savings, and investment) make it more difficult to evaluate their current and potential impact on the development of the receiving communities.

In spite of the tremendous economic, demographic, and social impact of international emigration by Central Americans, primordially towards the United States, there is only global knowledge of this phenomenon; very little is known of the characteristics, dynamics, trends, and impacts on different levels of personal, family, community, and national life; it is reported, without an updated quantitative basis, that international emigration for many Central Americans has been and continues to be a new and efficacious strategy to improve their income levels, in the face of their deteriorating living

standard, the lack of jobs, and of opportunities for achieving welfare and development within their local milieu.

The main information source on the volume of Central Americans residing abroad comes from the data provided by the *Proyecto de Investigación sobre Migración Internacional en Latinoamérica* (Research Project of International Migration in Latin America, IMILA) carried out by Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (Latin American Demographic Center, CELADE), which is responsible for collecting and processing information coming from the Population Censuses, especially in Latin America. The limitation suffered by the IMILA program is that the figures for Central American emigrants only include those that are recorded officially in the population censuses, which usually register the documented migrants, since the irregular population is less likely to participate due to their condition and their fear of deportation.

In the face of this situation, and in order to resolve the shortage of complete current information on international emigration, the International Organisation for Migrations IOM, applied an innovative methodology to carry out a National Household Survey to Measure International Emigration of Guatemalans. It is an innovative survey because it uses as key informant all heads of household in Guatemala, previously identified as households with family members abroad, to wit, the data are obtained at the place of origin of the residents abroad. In other words, the emigrant is researched at his or her last usual place of residence in the place of origin. It is a methodology different from that used in population censuses and other household surveys, which measure only those foreign residents in-country, not those that have left the country, and if it does measure them, it only captures the volume without going into detail on their characteristics, in contrast, the IOM survey is specifically designed to obtain exhaustive data on the international migration phenomenon.

It is a survey with a singular importance and enormous transcendence, since it provides novel quantitative elements on the complex international migration process for Guatemalans. Thus, it represents a fundamental contribution, not only due to the novelty of the field data that it has collected, but also because of the transcendence and pertinence of some of the empirical verifications produced. These throw new light on some incorrect preconceptions and others that were totally erroneous regarding irregular migration dynamics to the North, on the relationship of the migrants with their families in their place of origin, and especially on the use and destination of the remittances sent by those that emigrated to those that stayed behind.

The topic of the research interrelates all of these intervening elements and explains the causes and consequences of migration phenomena in Guatemala.

The central topic of the research refers to the quantification of migration flows, in terms of the volume of these flows, identification of migrants' place of origin, and their destination abroad, their socioeconomic characteristics, with special emphasis on employment held before departure and insertion in foreign labor markets.

The study begins with the presentation of a socio-demographic profile of the households with family members abroad. An important finding in this milieu is that it breaks the paradigm that had always been held: that the households sending migrants are those that are generally in a state of poverty, or that it is the poorest of the poor that emigrate. This study found the opposite.

The research also contributed data on the mechanisms that are used to emigrate, the costs involved in the process, the relations of migrants with their families, as well as an identification of some of the psychosocial problems suffered by the population remaining in the place of origin.

In a complementary manner, the study approaches the topic of funds sent by the migrants to the relatives they left behind, the so-called family remittances, investigating in detail how the funds are sent, their periodicity, and volume. In this area as well, the research contradicts the paradigm that sustains that the households that receive remittances use them almost completely for consumption expenditures. The data from this survey show that the households receiving remittances spend them not only on consumption, but also on investment in economic activities and on improving their health, education, and housing conditions.

Without going into further interpretations on the impact of the transfers due to family remittances, a function that we will leave to the economists, we can state that the magnitude of the annual remittances estimated for 2003 represent 8% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Their economic importance for the country in comparison to foreign exchange income from exports, as reported by the Bank of Guatemala is undeniable. The volume of remittances represents 86% of the foreign exchange earnings for all FOB exports from Guatemala.

But beyond these absolute comparisons between export earnings and remittances sent by migrants to their families, it is also important to delve into an analysis of the data from this survey as a function of where these remittances arrive, with no counterpart obligations of any kind, beyond the debts from the trip which must be paid in the first instance; the scope, variety, and dispersion of the cash flow that is broadly distributed across the country's territory in different socioeconomic and geographic levels of the country.

The information from the National Survey undoubtedly represents a valuable tool for Guatemalan migration administration, primordially because it is a sending country as well as one that is used for transit and destination for other international migrants. Furthermore it is an instrument that will allow a response to national and international demands for information, since it is currently impossible to discuss a topic if there is no current, reliable information, and this survey meets all the standards for reliability.

## 2. BACKGROUND

One of the major socio-economic phenomena of our epoch, migration, occupies the political agenda for a growing number of governments. It also occupies a preferential place in public debates and holds the attention of the international media. No country, no society is free from mobility since this knows no boundaries or obstacles and is accelerating, driven particularly by globalization.

As is the case with other flows, financial, trade, ideas, or information, the increase in the flow of persons over borders constitutes one of the most reliable indicators of the intensity of globalization. Other factors of attraction and rejection concur to provide form to migrations: economic development and its disparities, demographic trends, conflicts, human rights violations, the existence of migration networks, information access, and even the ease of annual movements.

Although for a long time these migration flows have been subscribed within relatively simple relationships between closely linked poles, to wit, a country of origin had a corresponding receiving country as a result of ancient ties, especially of a cultural, affective, or even historical nature, these particular networks are rapidly disappearing in the present to cede their place to an unprecedented expansion of migration streams. The complexity and growing volume of the flows, as well as the speed of their evolution, hinder government and society in their efforts to direct these effects.

Good administration of migration flows demands effective and efficient cooperation among the countries of origin, transit, and destination. For several years, these states have shown a remarkable awareness of the proven usefulness of the IOM to promote this cooperation. The Organization helps them to better utilize numerous opportunities provided by mobility but also to contain its negative consequences, particularly in the field of irregular migration.

In cooperation with the international community, the IOM is ready to face new challenges and utilize new opportunities that will appear with international migration in the coming years, conciliating the interest of the concerned countries and working for the respect of the human dignity and human rights of the migrants.

As has occurred in the past, in line with its function as recognized leader in migration affairs, the Organisation will continue to place at the service of its member states and the world's millions of migrants, a broad range of programs and projects capable of satisfying the growing demand for political and operational responses in migration matters.

Undoubtedly, a phenomenon as complex and full of opportunities as international migration requires a political tribune to allow a constructive, dynamic, and permanent exchange among all of the interested parties. The Organisation is committed to promote this interchange and obtain political and operational conclusions that can be implemented for a better governance of migration.

Holistic and actualized information on migration phenomena is needed to construct the whole scaffolding implied by an International Dialog on Migration, and the implementation of specific public policies to improve migration administration, in a country such as Guatemala, a country growing in importance as a source, route, and destination for international migrants.

Starting from the concept that migration administration is better constructed with a solid statistical basis on migration phenomena, the present paper provides a novel methodology for measuring migration by means of a Household Survey in the country of origin of the migrants. The key informants are the heads of households with family members that had lived with them now residing abroad. This can be considered as a very acceptable and reliable method for estimating the volume of the population outside the country. However it does require a sufficiently reliable sampling design as well as an excellent interviewer profile, in order to obtain the information that will meet the required quality standards.

### **3. OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE:**

To contribute to a better understanding of Guatemalan international migrations, in order to orient decision-making within the framework of Social Development and Population Policy.

#### **3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

- a) Provide current information to advance research on the principal socio-economic characteristics of the population emigrating from the country.
- b) Characterize Guatemalan households with members resident abroad.
- c) Estimate the volume, frequency, and destination of resource transfers (family remittances) from Guatemalans residing abroad.
- d) Quantify international emigration flows and their economic and social situation.
- e) Identify the social, economic, and psychological effects provoked in families by the departure abroad of the emigrant.

### **4. JUSTIFICATION**

There is general knowledge about emigration among the Guatemalan population, primordially towards the United States, but very little on the characteristics, dynamics, trends, and impacts at different levels of the personal, family, community, and national

life. It is often said, with no current quantitative basis, that international migration has been and continues to be a new and effective strategy for many Guatemalans to improve their income in the face of deteriorating living conditions, the lack of employment, and scant opportunities for improving their welfare and developing their local milieu.

Guatemala has information on the volume of Guatemalans living abroad provided by the IMILA Project, which is under the auspices of CELADE. It is responsible for compiling and processing information coming from population censuses, primarily in Latin America. The limitation inherent in the IMILA program is that the figures on Guatemalan emigrants only include those officially recorded in the population censuses, which regularly account for documented immigrants, but are much less likely to include irregular migrants due to their condition and fear of being deported.

In the face of this situation, and in order to resolve a shortage of holistic and current data on Guatemalan international emigration, the IOM applied an innovative methodology setting up this survey, since it uses household survey methodology, which is used nationally and internationally, and allows for the measurement of qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Within the national context, the survey's results will surely aid in orienting Social Development and Population Policy, in aspects corresponding to International Migration.

Furthermore, Guatemala now has current and timely information that will allow it to respond, in part to regional commitments within the framework of the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration, Human Rights, and Migrant Trafficking in the Americas, held in Santiago, Chile, in November 2002.

The survey results also constitute a contribution to the convergence of the sub-regional processes in migration matters, to wit, the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM) and the Regional Migration Conference (Puebla Process).

In this sense, the Eighth Regional Meeting on Migration, consisting of the Vice-Ministers of Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panama, and United States, held in Cancún on May 29-30, 2003 emphasized the importance and usefulness of this mechanism which constitutes a space for dialog, frank discussion, and consensus on migration phenomena in the region, as well as decision-making for implementation of concrete actions.

The Vice-Ministers analyzed different aspects of migration phenomena and emphasized the positive impact of duly organized, safe, and well-ordered migrations.

They indicated the need for the Puebla Process to continue developing, based on a consolidation of its achievements, so that it will remain a flexible and dynamic

mechanism for improving procedures and achieving objectives under the following guidelines and actions:

- Deepen respect for human rights of all migrants indifferent of their migration status, placing special attention on the more vulnerable groups such as women and children.
- Intensify our cooperation to combat illicit migrant trafficking and trade in persons, making our borders safe and orderly places.
- Reinforce coordination among our authorities to guarantee repatriation of migrants is carried out safely, smoothly and with dignity.

## 5. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

In order support the scope and degree of validity of the survey, the results must be compared insofar as possible with other external sources, in this sense, the first comparison is with the results of the United States Population Censuses, which recorded 17,356 Guatemalan persons born in Guatemala in 1970; 63,073 in 1980; 225,739 in 1990; and 372,487 in 2000. Even with the limitation that these figures only include the Guatemalans that were enumerated in the United States, the clear upwards trend is obvious, where the Guatemalan population increased slightly more than twenty-fold during the 30 years studied.

An indirect method for validating the survey's results is by means of cross-tabulating the information from the following aspects, which are related as follows:

R: The Central Bank of Guatemala reported that in 2002 around US\$1,560,000,000 were received under the line item family remittances.

Rp: The survey reports that on the average a household receives US\$2,025.00 per year.

P<sub>1</sub>: The survey reports that 80% of the Guatemalans residing abroad send remittances to their family members, i.e., P<sub>1</sub> = 0.80.

P<sub>2</sub>: Of the total households with members abroad, the survey reports that on the average a household has 1.39 family members living abroad, this is P<sub>2</sub> = 1.39.

E: Indirect estimate of the number of Guatemalans abroad:

$$E = (R/Rp)*(1/P_1)*P_2$$

$$E = (1,560,000,000/2,025)*(1/0.80)*1.39 = 1,338,516 \text{ Guatemalan individuals living abroad.}$$

On the other hand, for 2002, the survey reports that the total estimate of Guatemalans living abroad is 1,237,162 persons.

In conclusion, the indirect estimate on the total number of Guatemalans abroad falls within the limits of the 95% confidence interval.

Furthermore, the methodology applied allows us to validate the survey's results, as long as prior to selecting the municipalities there was an exploratory evaluation with prior visits to the municipalities wherein conversations were held with the main municipal authorities, such as Mayors, Municipal Education Directors, and other authorities, in order to determine the municipalities with the highest levels of emigration.

The survey is limited because it only allows information to be ascertained at the level of the country's eight administrative regions.

## **6. TOPICAL CONTENTS**

The International Emigration Survey centers its attention on different aspects related to characterizing households with family members abroad, persons residing abroad, their impact in one way or another on improving the standard of living of those residing in-country.

Along the same lines, the survey includes a set of dimensions destined to: measure the volume of persons residing abroad; the definition of a profile of households with members abroad; an approximation of the value of the remittances; and the impact of this phenomenon on the population residing in-country and migration trends. In summary form, these are the topics researched:

### **a) *Geographic Location***

The contents of this chapter refer to geographic location of the dwellings and households.

### **b) *Dwelling Characteristics***

This refers to type of dwelling, size, quality, levels of over-crowding, and ownership.

### **c) *General Characteristics of the Individuals***

This refers to demographic structure, migration, ethnicity, educational characteristics, marital status, economic characteristics of residents in households with members abroad.

### **d) *International Emigration***

Size and demographic structure of the Guatemalan population abroad. Educational and economic characteristics, means of communication used to maintain family ties with residents in Guatemala, how they emigrated, trip costs and how paid, as well as identification of the cities where Guatemalans reside abroad.

**e) *Family Remittances***

From IOM's point of view, this is the core topic for any study related to international emigration, due to its economic impact on the communities receiving remittances; for this reason, the IOM carried out two rounds of the survey, the first in 2002 and the second in 2003, whose results are presented in this paper. The variables researched are: Periodicity of remittances, amounts of remittances, means used to send remittances, and destination of remittances.

**f) *Family Integration***

Situation of family integration, consequences of separation, identification of social and psychological problems of persons residing in Guatemala with family members abroad, and principal causes for international emigration.

## **7. METHODOLOGY**

### **7.1 GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

The International Emigration Survey applied household survey methodology used nationally and internationally, which allows us to measure quantitative aspects with a structured questionnaire and mostly pre-coded questions.

In order to guarantee the correct application of the methodology, norms, and procedures, and to ensure information quality, substantive systems for supervision, follow-up, and monitoring were employed.

To ensure data quality and veracity, the informants were male and female heads of household and in extreme cases, individuals age 18 or more years with full knowledge of the information regarding the dwelling and members with relatives abroad, as well as regarding those members who were abroad.

Locating the key informants generally requires several visits, as they are not always present when an interviewer visits, so that interviewers had to make up to three visits per household.

### **7.2 SAMPLE DESIGN**

The International Emigration Survey is based on probabilistic sampling with sampling units selected in a three-stage process:

**a) *Sampling Framework***

Consisting of the Sampling Units from the 1994 census segmentation, together with the respective cartography, which was updated with an actualization process for the selected census segments.

## b) Optimization of the sample size allocation

To optimize sample allocation, the “Power allocation determining Sample Sizes For Subnational Areas” method by Michael D. Banker was applied, the formula is shown below:

$$n_h = \frac{CV(p) * X^{0.5*}}{\sum X^{0.5} * CV(p)}$$

**Where:**

***nh*** is optimum sample size by study domain.

***X*** is the size of each study domain.

***CV(p)*** is the relative coefficient of variation of the indicator with a value *p*.

***p*** is the proportion of the variables related to the research.

Since there can be several indicators, there are various alternatives for using this information:

- ? Utilize the most important indicator according to survey goals, and based on this indicator make sample allocations.
- ? Combine two or more indicators and then make the allocation.
- ? Obtain a simple average of all of indicators for a multiple purpose survey.

In the case of the survey, we worked with the estimated proportion of Guatemalan international emigrants.

## c) Sample Precision

To measure the degree of sample precision, we take into account the coefficient of variation of the sample, and to that end we use the following formula:

$$CV(p) = efd \sqrt{\frac{(1-p)}{np}}$$

**Where:**

***CV(p)*** is the coefficient of variation.

***efd*** = 2, is the design effect, due to the use of cluster sampling.

***p*** = 0.10, is the expected proportion of the Guatemalan population resident abroad.

***n*** = is dwelling sample size, obtained by multiplying the number of clusters selected by the expectation of dwellings in each cluster, to wit, 319 selected clusters, with an expected average of 10 dwellings to be interviewed in each selected cluster.

Replacing values, we have the following:

$$CV(p) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{(1-0.10)}{3190 * 0.10}}$$

$$CV(p) = 0.106$$

#### ***d) Sample Selection***

In the first stage, municipalities were selected, and they were assigned qualitative measurements according to their score as “large”, “medium”, or “small” international emigrant sources.

The second stage of the sample selection procedure used equal probabilities for selection, it was important to use census segment identification and geographical location (compact areas), rather than their size, insofar as eight years have gone by since the 1994 Census, and there has been significant growth. For this reason, probability proportional to size was not applied.

Once that list was prepared, in a third stage the dwellings were selected to form part of the sample, and at this point, systematic sampling was applied, with a random starting point, with a constant expected size of 11 dwellings in urban areas and 8 in rural areas.

#### ***e) Actualization of the selected clusters***

The compact census clusters (urban and rural) selected were visited and totally explored, in order to prepare a list of the households that report having family members abroad; in this process, approximately 39 thousand households with family members abroad were identified. This effort was carried out prior to data collection. The compact areas in urban zones are comprised of 150 private dwellings and in rural zones of 100 private dwellings.

### **7.3 FIELDWORK**

The fieldwork included the following stages:

- Actualization of the selected clusters (census segments);
- Identification of dwellings with family members abroad;
- Selection of dwellings to be investigated;
- Execution of the respective interviews.

The fieldwork team consisted of two working groups; each group included a supervisor and four interviewers, for a total of two supervisors and eight interviewers. Survey staff trained the interviewers and supervisors in advance, in addition, these persons were knowledgeable with regards to the survey sites, since they had experience handling census cartography, as well as information gathering. It is important to point out that some of these persons were also bi-lingual, speaking Spanish and Q’eqchi’, Mam, and Kaqchikel for those places where the population was eminently indigenous.

The working groups traveled to the pre-selected work sites. In each selected community they had to enumerate 150 dwellings in urban areas and 100 in rural areas; this enumeration allowed them to identify those households with family members abroad.

Then they proceeded to make the systematic selection of the households with family members abroad, and finally, the interview was carried out in the selected households with the respective heads of household. This work was carried out in the 319 selected clusters, listing 18,008 dwellings in urban areas and 21,217 in rural areas, all told, 39,225 dwellings were enumerated and of these 2,782 were investigated.

In addition, the fieldwork was under direct and constant supervision by survey directors, to ensure high quality data, so that the sample complies with all reliability standards.

## **7.4 DATA PROCESSING**

This process includes the execution of the following activities:

### **a) Coding**

The primordial purpose behind this stage is to assign codes to municipalities and departments of place of birth, as well as codes corresponding to occupations. This activity was carried out in the office by survey directorial staff, due to the complexity of assigning occupational codes.

### **b) Data Entry**

This activity consisted of data capture, which allowed the creation of a database using the Visual Fox Pro 7.0 package.

### **c) Validation and Consistency**

In this stage, a validation program was applied to the database; in order to apply this process, a Validation and Inconsistency Norms Manual had to be prepared, to define the norms for cross-tabulation, in order to provide validity to the responses obtained in the questionnaires.

The program compared all the responses according to the foregoing norms and printed listings of errors detected, which were revised in order to correct inconsistencies. As had happened in the critiquing stage, there were inconsistencies that required returning to the field, the questionnaires were rejected and returned to the field personnel for verification and later recording in the database.

### **d) Sample Expansion**

Expansion refers to the process of inferring from sample data to the target population; it is the calculation of population estimates for the eight regions. In other words, the sample expansion consists of applying expansion factors to the sample data.

Official results from the 2002 Population and Housing Census were used to calculate the expansion factors, including the census omission rate as reported by the National Statistical Institute (INE).

### **e) Tabulations**

This activity consisted of applying programs prepared in Fox Visual Pro 7.0 to the previously cleaned and purged database, to obtain output tables according to the basic tabulation plan prepared ahead of time. In addition, magnetic storage files will be prepared with the information generated.

## **8. ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY RESULTS**

The statistical analysis of the survey results presented here constitutes a small proportion of the immense potential of the survey, with this we merely want to foment interest among users and researchers, so that they can delve further into the study of this valuable and current source of information.

### **8.1 Guatemalan Population with Family Members Abroad**

The survey reports that the population with family members abroad in the 8 regions of the country is on the order of 4,209,649 persons, representing approximately 36% of the Guatemalan population. 38.6% reside in urban areas and 61.4% reside in rural areas. The behavior within the regions is similar, most of the population with family members abroad reside in rural areas, with the exception of the Metropolitan and Central Regions, where the behavior varies. In the Metropolitan Region, 72.0% of the population with family members abroad are urban residents and in the Central Region, over one-half (52.9%) of the population with family members abroad are urban residents. The following table and figure show the distribution of the population with family members abroad (see Table No.1 and Figure No. 1).

#### **a) Gender and Sex Ratio**

An analysis by gender and age shows that the proportion female surpasses that of the males, 52.3% for females and 47.6% males among the population with relatives abroad, which can be considered a consequence of emigration of the male population. The sex ratio has dropped to 91 per 100, i.e., for every 91 males there are 100 females, confirming that the emigration of males exceeds that of females. The migration phenomenon is biased towards the male population, primordially for cultural reasons, since females are assigned roles caring for the household and children, making it more difficult for women to travel, since the children depend on them. As a result of emigration, there is a change in the traditional distribution of tasks and activities among males and females, since it is generally the males that emigrate, their spouses or partners assume greater responsibilities and thus, a greater workload, in both private and public spheres, by assuming household headship. The following table and figure presents the gender distribution (see Table No. 2 and Figure No. 2).

## **b) Population Structure by Large Age Groups**

The age structure of the population with family members abroad has a young age structure, since of the 4,209,649 persons, 31.8% corresponds to the 0-14 year-old group, the group between 15-49 years of age represents 52.0%, and the group aged 50 or more constitutes the other 16.2% of the population. These results show the effect of migration distorting the structure of the population pyramid by gender.

Migration is so important that it can be seen in the structure of the population pyramid for those with family members abroad. In fact, the following figure shows how the male population has a “bite” taken out of it, representing the “absence” of the males, beginning at age 20 and which is maintained through age 54 (coinciding with the period of economic activity). In the case of the females, changes are also visible, but they are less pronounced. The change in the group from 0-4 years of age is also pronounced, indicating that there has been a decline in fertility, which may be a result of emigration. The following figure presents the pyramid for the population with family members abroad (see figure No. 3).

## **8.2 Guatemalan Population Residing Abroad**

### **a) Destination of Guatemalan Emigrants**

The Guatemalan population that made the decision to emigrate abroad, ever since the late 50's is on the order of 1,237,162 persons. This population resides primarily in the United States (94.8%); the city absorbing the most Guatemalans is Los Angeles, CA, with 32.3% followed by New York, NY, with 10.2%, Miami, FL, with 7.8%, Washington, DC, with 5.4%, Houston, TX, with 3.9%, Chicago, IL, with 2.6% and Norfolk, VA, with 2.5%.

Other countries that are attractive for emigration of Guatemalans are Mexico, since it has received 2.1% of the emigrants, perhaps due to its location as a country bordering Guatemala, it is followed by Canada, with 1.2%. It is important to note that emigration is more a male (72.7%) than female (27.3%) phenomenon; this may be due to cultural questions and since the trip is undertaken by irregular means and the risks to women are greater. The following figures show the distribution of Guatemalans by country (see Figures No. 4 and 5).

### **b) Structure of the Guatemalan Population Residing Abroad by Large Age Groups at Emigration and Gender**

The Guatemalan population that made the decision to emigrate consists of 72.7% males (899,813) and 27.3% females (337,349). Those emigrating were primarily between the ages of 15 and 44 years (91.3%), which shows that we are dealing with a tremendous population potential in working ages. Those leaving Guatemala at younger ages, between 0 and 14 years, old or older ages, 45 or more years of age are

significantly less, since they represent 1.9% and 3.0% of the emigrants, respectively (see Table No. 3).

The population pyramid for Guatemalans residing abroad shows an important distortion, which translates into a larger proportion of males in working ages. This corroborates the distortion shown in the population pyramid of the households with members abroad, where we saw the clear shortfall of males in working ages (See Figure No. 6).

### **c) Guatemalan Population Residing Abroad According to the Kinship Relations they had in Guatemala prior to Emigrating**

One half (51.0%) of the Guatemalan population residing abroad corresponds to children of heads of household residing in Guatemala. Other relatives constitute 29.7%, spouses represent 12.6%, showing that it is more difficult to emigrate after marriage, furthermore, 2.3% correspond to sons or daughters-in-law, and if this percentage is added to that of spouses, they would represent 17%, which is significant datum on family disintegration in these households. The following figure presents the distribution for Guatemalans resident abroad in kinship terms (see Figure No. 7).

### **d) Educational Level of Guatemalans Resident Abroad when Emigrating**

More than one-half (53.8%) of the persons that left the country had at least some primary education, since 21.7% had some primary education and 32.1% had completed primary education; 26.1% had some secondary education, among whom 16.6% had completed basic education and 9.5% had not. With regard to diversified education, 12.4% completed their studies and 2.3% had not completed this level. It is also important to indicate that close to 7,000 individuals with university education (completed and incomplete) also emigrated. Although it is true that in relative terms they represent one-half a percent, it represents an important migration stream, within the context of an inverted transfer of skilled human resources, i.e., Guatemala forms them and another country takes advantage of them.

In general, these indicators reflect that the population that emigrates seeking better opportunities is not composed of persons in a state of poverty (recent data on the measurement of poverty in Guatemala report that the largest proportion of the population in poverty and extreme poverty, have no education whatsoever), since a majority have completed some grade of education.

These results confirm a basic principle of the IOM, regarding the benefits of international migration, in the sense that it benefits the destination country, which gains new qualified human resources and it benefits the country of origin, because the families of the emigrants receive remittances that they can use to improve their health, housing, and education, etc. The following figure presents a distribution by level of education prior to departure abroad (see Figure No. 8).

## **e) Integration of Guatemalan Emigrants in the Labor Market Abroad**

Most of the emigrants working abroad had to adapt to the labor market in the country of destination. The analysis focuses on a comparison of current occupational groups of the employed persons abroad, versus the occupational groups these persons had prior to emigrating. In order to facilitate the analysis, those individuals that no longer are a part of the labor force abroad are excluded, although they may or may not have been employed in Guatemala prior to emigrating (see Figure No. 9).

## **8.3 REMITTANCES**

Remittances imply a transnational tie that has decisive effects on the development of impoverished rural, indigenous, and urban economies at the local level, which are manifested in different ways and represent specific futures in each place. The magnitude of the remittances to Guatemala makes them a matter of significance, since their economic impact has been increasing over the last five years, and they became important in the balance of payments after 2001.

### **a) Ways of Receiving Remittances**

The National Survey on Family Remittances reported that the transfers from family remittances are channeled primordially through Money Orders, since 54.4% of the households receive their remittances that way, followed by electronic transfers (38.3%) and to a lesser degree by frequent or family travelers (4.1% and 2.0% respectively) (see Figure No. 10).

### **b) Volume of the Remittances**

The total amount of remittances estimated for 2003 is approximately US\$1,920,918,565, from this amount, between January and May US\$783,987,032 have already been received, which indicates that approximately 41% on the expected amount for 2003 have already been received. The calculation of the estimates for remittances from June through December 2003 was carried out on the basis of household declarations in response to the question on monthly amounts that they expected to receive, month by month, according to their expectations and experiences from preceding years.

Furthermore, based on what was expressed by the heads of household in both periods, the amount received in the households by Money Order is greater than that from Electronic Transfers, which shows a large proportion of senders using systems payable through the banks, to wit, they are gaining confidence or greater access to services provided by the banking system (see Figure No. 11).

### c) Destination of the Remittances

Before beginning an analysis of the results, it is important to note that this survey has undergone a substantial improvement in the methodology for researching remittance destinations, since the disaggregation of the information is more exhaustive and is compatible with the National System of Accounts, whose nomenclature handles three major categories: Consumption Expenditures, Intermediate Consumption, and Investment (see Figure No. 12).

An analysis of primary destinations of annualized remittances provides the following panorama:

- **48% of the remittances are oriented to consumption expenditures**, Which includes primordially expenditures on food, clothing, footwear, household appliances, and other types of consumption expenses. With regards to expenditures on education and health, there is no agreement among the National Accounts analysts, some say that these should be considered consumption expenses, others feel that they are social investment expenses. In order to avoid taking sides in the debate, we present these expenses separately. Thus, 7.6% of the remittances are used for educational expenses; this is beneficial for the country, since it creates greater opportunities of employment for individuals, and the country will have more productive workers; 6.8% is destined to health expenses.
- **12.1% of the remittances are destined to intermediate consumption**, whose economic concept is interpreted as resources destined to means of production generating added value; in this category we can include expenditures for agricultural inputs, debt payment, repairs, etc.
- **25.1% of the remittances are destined to investment**, these results show the significant economic impact of remittances, in other words, one quarter of the remittances go directly to finance dwelling construction, business operations, purchase of assets, and savings.

### d) Origin of the Remittances

The main source country for the remittances in the United States, representing 97%, followed by Canada with 2%, and the rest of the world with 1.3%.

The most important amounts of remittances coming from the United States arrives primordially from Los Angeles, CA, with 35.8%, New York, NY, with 12.4%, Washington, DC, with 8.2%, and Miami, FL, with 6.7%. The following figures present this distribution (see Figures Nos. 13 y 14).

## 8.4 CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF EMIGRATION

The Survey also included a small module that recorded the Guatemalan head of household's perception of the positive and/or negative effects on family structure caused by the fact that a family member had emigrated.

#### **a) Opinion Regarding the Causes that Gave Rise to the Emigration of Family Members**

The heads of household reported that the main cause for emigration has been lack of jobs (67.0%), in second place, lack of job training (21.1%), then low pay (6.5%), and a lack of strengthened community organizations (5.5%). These data reflect the country's lack of development and scant opportunities for individuals to earn a wage that would allow them to carry on a decent life, which contribute to making it fertile soil for international emigration (see Figure No. 15).

#### **b) Opinion of the Spouses of Guatemalans Resident Abroad with Regards to their Family Integration**

Among spouses, 58.5% indicated that they still conserve their marriage or union; 22.7% of them consider that when their spouse returns they will continue their marital relationship, both of these situations can be considered as positive aspects of migration. On the other hand, 14.8% are separated or divorced. It is important to point out that 85.0% of the divorces correspond to non-indigenous population; 4.0% of the spouses indicated that they had no relationship with their family member abroad. In summary, we can say that emigration contributes in part to family disintegration, and has an emotional effect on both spouses and children, primordialily in indigenous areas, where the father is recognized as the maximum authority of the household.

The departure of family members generates serious problems for a family's social integrity and the psychological wellbeing of all of its members. The Survey reported that 47.4% of the households indicated some kind of problem, according to the following figure, 69.1% mentioned psychological problems due to the breakup of family ties, i.e., the interviewees mentioned that it caused them a great deal of sadness and many depressions, 13.2% said that they had suffered child abandonment, 9.8% indicated problems of infidelity, 7.8% mentioned physical health problems caused by the separation of their loved ones, and 0.1% mentioned gang problems (see figures Nos. 16 and 17).

## **9. PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC POLICIES**

The suggestions mentioned below fall within a context of a general policy for responding to Guatemalans abroad and their relationship to their country, which can basically be expressed by links to their communities of origin.

This phenomenon of Guatemalans abroad, especially in the United States of America, and the relationship with their communities of origin, clearly has as its most notable

expression and greatest impact the phenomenal increase in economic contributions sent to their families in their communities of origin, usually known as “remittances”. The gradual and progressive migration to the U.S.A. seeking better economic opportunities, has led to more than 11% of our population working and residing there, and contributing to the American economy (together with other groups of Latin American immigrants) and thanks to family remittances, which represent the most important fresh funding source in our economy, without counterpart provisions, and which are disseminated to the least protected sectors of the population.

This flow of funds has acted to relieve unemployment due to the world economic crisis, and in particular due to the coffee crisis. It is, in fact, sustaining a large number of rural as well as urban families, providing them with a possibility for improving their dwelling and their life style, making up for deficits in health and education, encouraging modest options for productive enterprises and small businesses throughout the country. Furthermore, it exceeds the foreign exchange income for the sum of our principal agricultural exports, and surpasses all foreign development aid.

But this relationship between those that left and those that stayed does not end there. This migration flow to the U.S., the largest in recent times, also has important technical, sociological, and cultural implications, due to the mostly irregular manner in which it has taken place. In practice, however, this contingent of citizens is acquiring skills and practices unavailable to it here, and is experiencing democratic behavior that it did not experience here. In fact, it is obtaining a new experiences and dimensions of citizenry that it had been historically denied here. They could not even vote, in contrast to the citizens of other countries.

This relationship is primordially a family one, and in most cases, it depends on channels and structures of intermediation that were not designed nor intended to handle it appropriately. More specifically, the public and private institutions that the migrants in the U.S. use to stay in touch with their communities of origin have never been responsive to the demands, dimensions, and scope of this phenomenon, and only the intermediary firms for handling remittances have shown concern to focus their service offerings, due to increasing competition. However, very recently, some governments and very few institutions have reformulated their objectives for service provision, in order to cover the complexity and extension of this phenomenon.

To summarize, *this may be the most important socio-economic process in Guatemala today, but it is also the most neglected.* Beyond what they represent as a contingent of Guatemalans who should be cared for, as is their citizen’s right, by Public institutions, they probably *represent one of the most important, if not the most important options for resolving the crisis*, and they have the potential of becoming the most important motor for the country’s transformation and economic development in this period of change in productive epochs at the global level.

For all of the foregoing, the IOM has always maintained that this general policy cannot be an isolated policy, but that must form part of an integrated plan that would include

other aspects of the complex migration agenda in the modern world. This policy, as an isolated effort, would probably have a limited and partial impact. But never the success that it would have by being formulated as part of a global policy and an integrated plan for migration management and governance, with a goal of equitable internal development, within the framework of world globalization.

This proposal is based on IOM experiences in other countries, as well as due to research and fieldwork carried out by IOM in Guatemala, including the return process for refugees displaced to Mexico due to the armed conflict, up to more recent field studies.

In this perspective, a holistic migration policy should be a part of a strategic view of development, which is intimately related with other aspects of internal and foreign policy, and which is necessarily related to labor, population, trade, and security policies.

It is within this framework that assistance for Guatemalans abroad should represent a deliberate strategic objective, which would lead to a reformulation of several Public services that are interrelated thus provoking the necessary consequences of juridical transformations, restructuring institutions, training personnel, and budgetary allocations. In other words, put into practice a Plan for Migration Governance, whose content is sketched out below:

#### **a) Migrant Services Abroad**

Legal assistance and orientation; facilitate access to education and health services (commitment acquired by the U.S. Government within the framework of the Puebla Process); access by Guatemalan authorities to detained migrants (Vienna Convention); facilitate the personal documentation process (Consular Identification Card, currently underway); strengthen the consulates abroad so they can provide due legal and humanitarian assistance and orientation, and protection for migrant human rights.

#### **b) Support to Facilitate Links between Migrants and Their Families in Their Places of Origin**

The design and operation of a pilot plan for access to social security for migrant's families in Guatemala, which could be financed in part with the remittances dedicated to health services (4% of the remittances).

Policies to reduce costs of sending remittances (currently as high as 20%): encourage the immigrant community in the United States and their families in Guatemala to use the banking system; strengthen the Consular Identification Card program, promote creation of financial systems with ample services for emigrants: remittances, credits, savings, investment.

Increase the economic impact of the remittances in Guatemala: Impact on national savings (strengthen the internal financial infrastructure to channel remittances); impact

on physical and human capital investment (create accounts for education, housing, local development projects, etc.); Promote strategic alliances among national banks and banks abroad centering on remittances and financial services for emigrants.

**c) Humanitarian Assistance for Guatemalans Returned from the United States**

Provide the returnee, upon arrival on national soil, immediate temporary humanitarian assistance in terms of documentation, local transportation, housing, food, health, clothing, and placement in his/her place of origin. Strengthen the Government's capacity for assistance and that of other civil organizations to develop and maintain a returnee attention program. Contribute to obtaining documentation for the undocumented returnee population.

**d) The Creation of a National Program for Community Funds: Joint Investments by Residents and Migrants**

Organize, in stages, a project nationwide in scope to provide alternative opportunities for economic development for the different communities throughout the country that are suffering with the economic crisis and in particular due to the slump in coffee prices, and that have a large part of their population living in the United States, and who send remittances. Take advantage of the possibility that migrants can manage their income through accounts in US dollars in the Guatemalan private banking system, and take advantage of the collective purchasing capacity of the community, as well as joint marketing by means of electronic markets.

**e) Human Rights of the Migrants**

Strengthen the ability of the Ombudsman for Human Rights (Oficina del Procurador de los Derechos Humanos) to protect the human rights of migrants;

**f) Public Information and Social Communication**

Design a widespread dissemination/communication campaign with national coverage, and prioritizing the zones producing the most migrants while taking into account a gender approach, the problems of migrant children, and Guatemala's cultural diversity; which would develop a focus on the prevention of irregular migrations and the construction of a culture of respect for Human Rights of migrants (see Figure No. 18).

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- La Migración Internacional y el Desarrollo en las Américas. Simposio sobre Migración Internacional de Migración en las Américas. San José, Costa Rica, September 2000
- Informe sobre las Migraciones en el Mundo en 2000. Organización Internacional para Las Migraciones.
- Dialogo Internacional sobre Migración 82ava. Reunión del Consejo de la OIM. Geneva, Switzerland, November 2001.
- Conferencia Hemisférica sobre Migración Internacional, Derechos Humanos y Trata de Personas en las Américas, Santiago de Chile, November 2002.
- Informe de Desarrollo Humano 2001. Guatemala: El Financiamiento del Desarrollo Humano. Sistema de Naciones Unidas; Guatemala 2001
- Censos Nacionales XI de Población y VI de Vivienda 2002: Población y Locales de Habitación Particulares Censados según Departamento y Municipio (Cifras Definitivas). INE. Guatemala. Febrero del 2003.
- Remesas Colectivas en Guatemala. Vínculos de solidaridad entre emigrantes y comunidades de origen. CEPAL. January 2000
- La Población Hispana 2000. July 2001. United States Census 2000. U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Department of Commerce.
- Seminario Internacional Sobre la Transferencia y Uso de las Remesas: Proyectos Productivos y de Ahorro. CEPAL, SIN FRONTERAS y Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas. Ciudad de Zacatecas, México, 3 y 5 de Octubre de 2001. Tema: Remesas familiares: El Caso de Guatemala. Juan Luis Velásquez Carrera.
- Las Remesas Familiares Provenientes del Exterior. Jorge Carriles R., Francisco Reyes G., Alberto Vargas A., Gabriel Vera, and F. México. July 1991.
- Receptores de Remesas en Ecuador Una Investigación del Mercado. Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, BENDIXEN & ASSOCIATES. Quito, Ecuador, May 2003.
- México US Migration Moving the Agenda Forward. International Migration Vol. 41(2) 2003 IOM.
- Guatemala una Agenda para el Desarrollo Humano. Informe Nacional de Desarrollo Humano 2003 - PNUD Guatemala.

Cuestiones de Políticas Migratorias No.2 March 2003 -OIM-.

Globalización y Desarrollo: La Migración Internacional y la Globalización CEPAL  
Separata Octubre 20, 2002.

FOCAL, Documento de Política: Impacto de la Emigración en la Región del Caribe y de  
América Central. Manuel Orozco. FPP-03-06.

**Table No. 1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD**  
**BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, ACCORDING TO REGION**

No.	REGION	POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD BY REGION			% POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD BY REGION		
		TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,209,649</b>	<b>1,623,749</b>	<b>2,585,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>
1.	METROPOLITAN	754,656	543,705	210,951	100.0	72.0	28.0
2.	NORTE	413,898	102,129	311,769	100.0	24.7	75.3
3.	NOR-ORIENTAL	401,840	111,054	290,786	100.0	27.6	72.4
4.	SUR-ORIENTAL	644,483	197,128	447,355	100.0	30.6	69.4
5.	CENTRAL	481,365	254,541	226,824	100.0	52.9	47.1
6.	SUR-OCCIDENTAL	1,011,176	312,296	698,880	100.0	30.9	69.1
7.	NOR-OCCIDENTAL	373,674	70,672	303,002	100.0	18.9	81.1
8.	PETEN	128,557	32,224	96,333	100.0	25.1	74.9

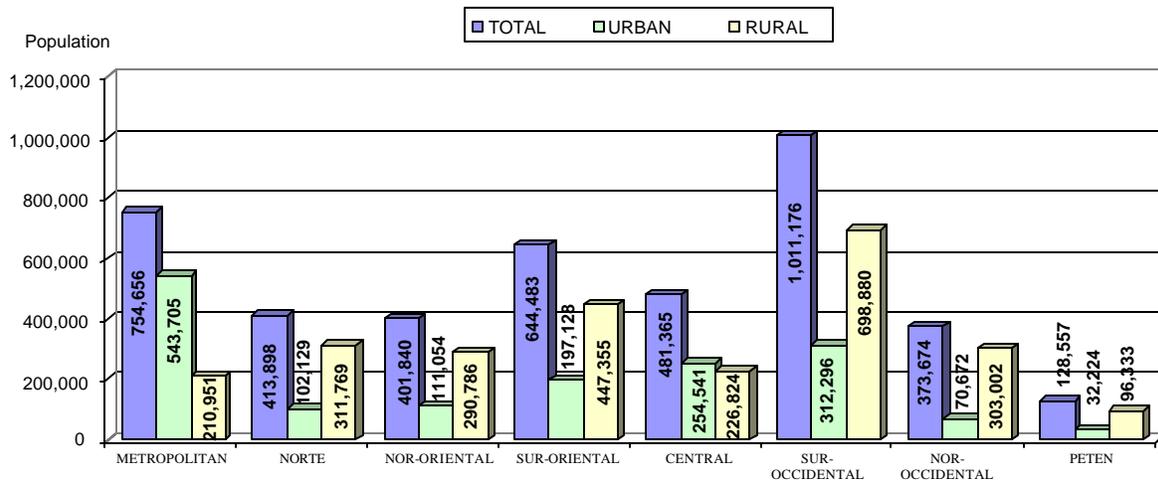
**Table No. 2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD**  
**BY GENDER, ACCORDING TO REGION**

No.	REGION	POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD BY GENDER			% POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD BY GENDER			Sex Ratio
		TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,209,649</b>	<b>2,009,407</b>	<b>2,200,242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>91</b>
1.	METROPOLITAN	754,656	374,018	380,638	100.0	49.6	50.4	98
2.	NORTE	413,898	216,731	197,167	100.0	52.4	47.6	110
3.	NOR-ORIENTAL	401,840	180,207	221,633	100.0	44.8	55.2	81
4.	SUR-ORIENTAL	644,483	312,533	331,950	100.0	48.5	51.5	94
5.	CENTRAL	481,365	223,150	258,215	100.0	46.4	53.6	86
6.	SUR-OCCIDENTAL	1,011,176	459,515	551,661	100.0	45.4	54.6	83
7.	NOR-OCCIDENTAL	373,674	179,424	194,250	100.0	48.0	52.0	92
8.	PETEN	128,557	63,829	64,728	100.0	49.7	50.3	99

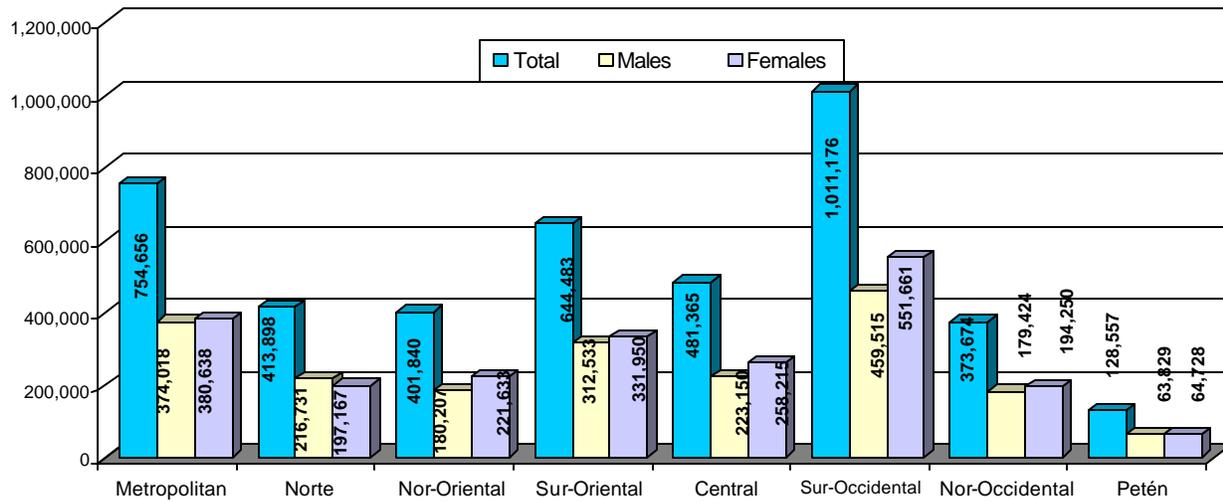
**Table No. 3**  
**POPULATION RESIDING ABROAD ORIGINATING IN GUATEMALA**  
**BY GENDER, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AT EMIGRATION**

Area and Age Groups	TOTAL			PERCENT		
	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,237,162</b>	<b>899,813</b>	<b>337,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
00 - 04	3,026	1,267	1,759	0.2	0.1	0.5
05 - 09	3,123	1,086	2,037	0.3	0.1	0.6
10 - 14	17,798	11,089	6,709	1.4	1.2	2.0
15 - 19	271,838	196,894	74,944	22.0	21.9	22.2
20 - 24	367,432	273,917	93,515	29.7	30.4	27.7
25 - 29	226,972	167,304	59,668	18.3	18.6	17.7
30 - 34	136,754	103,317	33,437	11.1	11.5	9.9
35 - 39	79,581	61,021	18,560	6.4	6.8	5.5
40 - 44	47,385	34,782	12,603	3.8	3.9	3.7
45 - 49	19,052	11,168	7,884	1.5	1.2	2.3
50 - 54	9,970	7,531	2,439	0.8	0.8	0.7
55 - 59	2,540	1,456	1,084	0.2	0.2	0.3
60 - 64	3,114	1,582	1,532	0.3	0.2	0.5
65 or more	2,432	520	1,912	0.2	0.1	0.6
Unknown	46,145	26,879	19,266	3.7	3.0	5.7

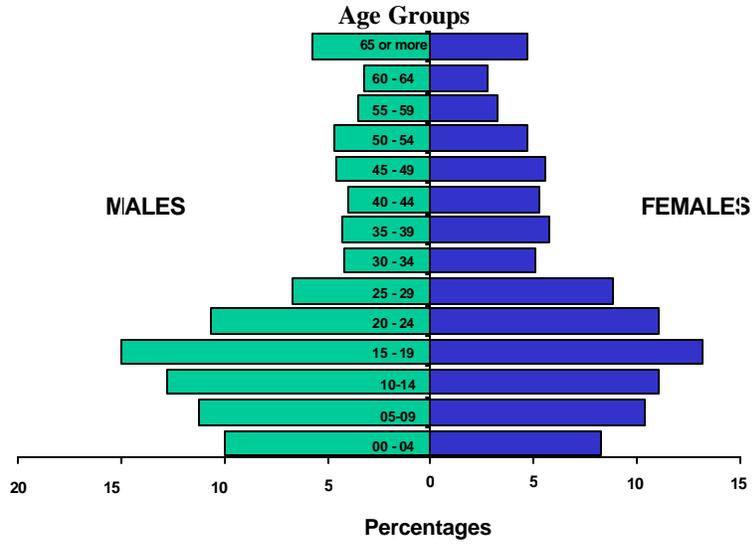
**Figure No. 1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD**  
**BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, ACCORDING TO REGION**



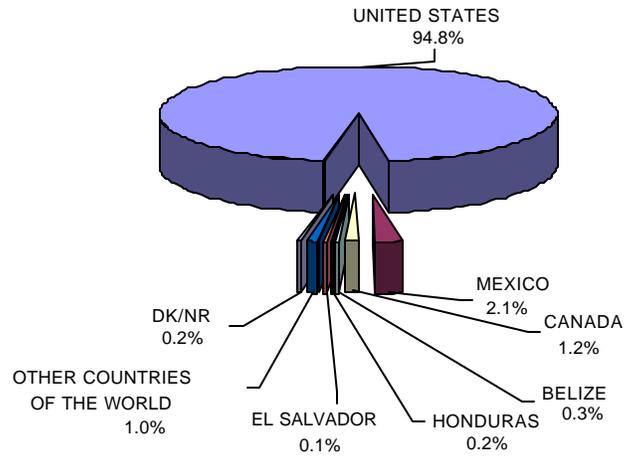
**Figure No. 2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD**  
**BY GENDER, ACCORDING TO REGION**



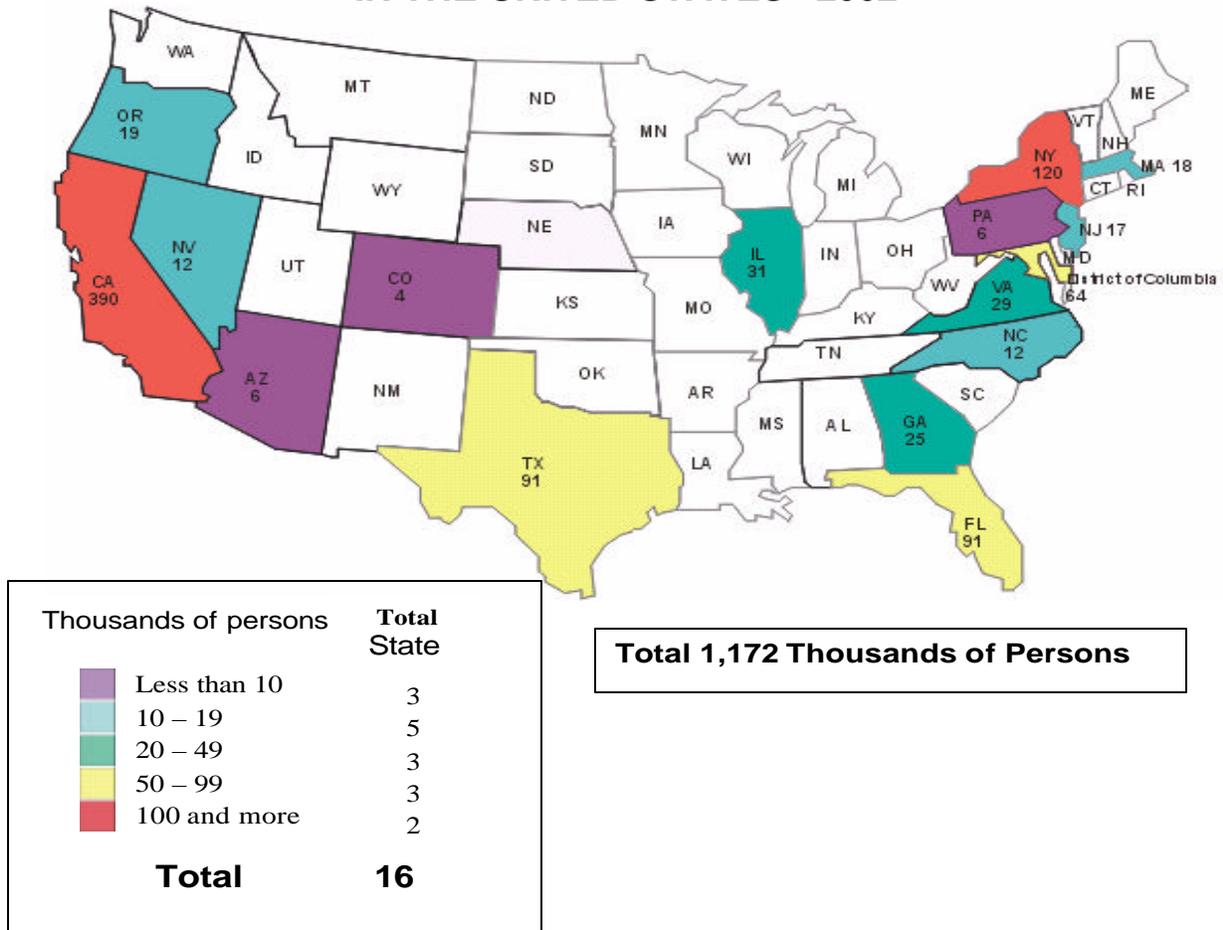
**Figure No. 3**  
**POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE POPULATION WITH HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ABROAD**



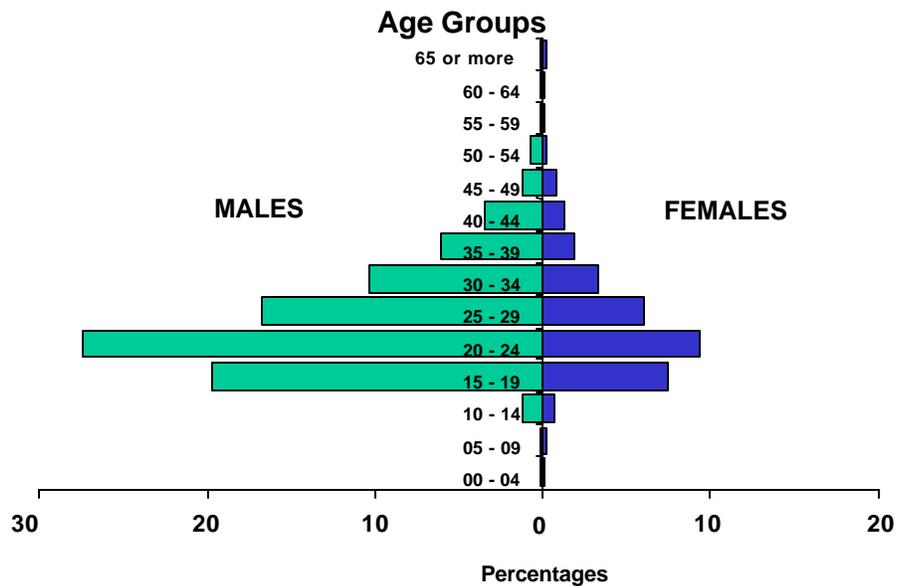
**Figure No. 4**  
**GUATEMALAN POPULATION RESIDENT ABROAD BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE**



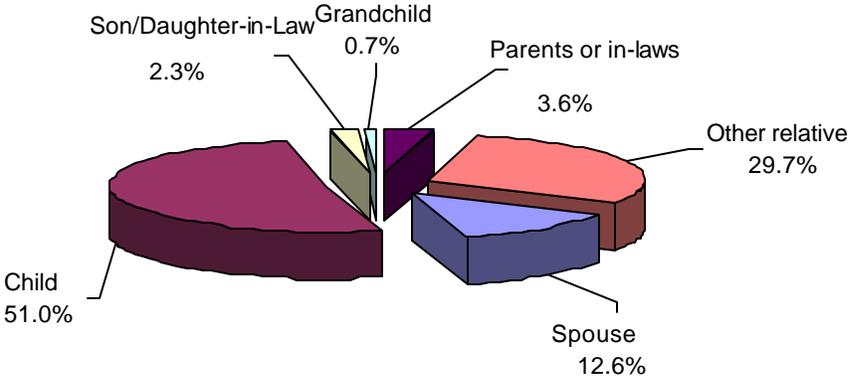
**Figure 5  
MAIN DESTINATIONS OF GUATEMALAN MIGRANTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES - 2002**



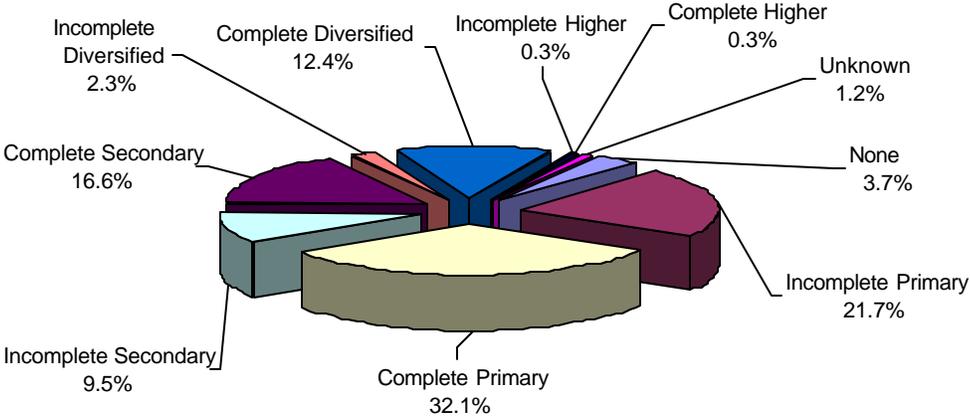
**Figure No. 6  
POPULATION PYRAMID OF GUATEMALANS RESIDING ABROAD  
BY AGE GROUP AT EMIGRATION**



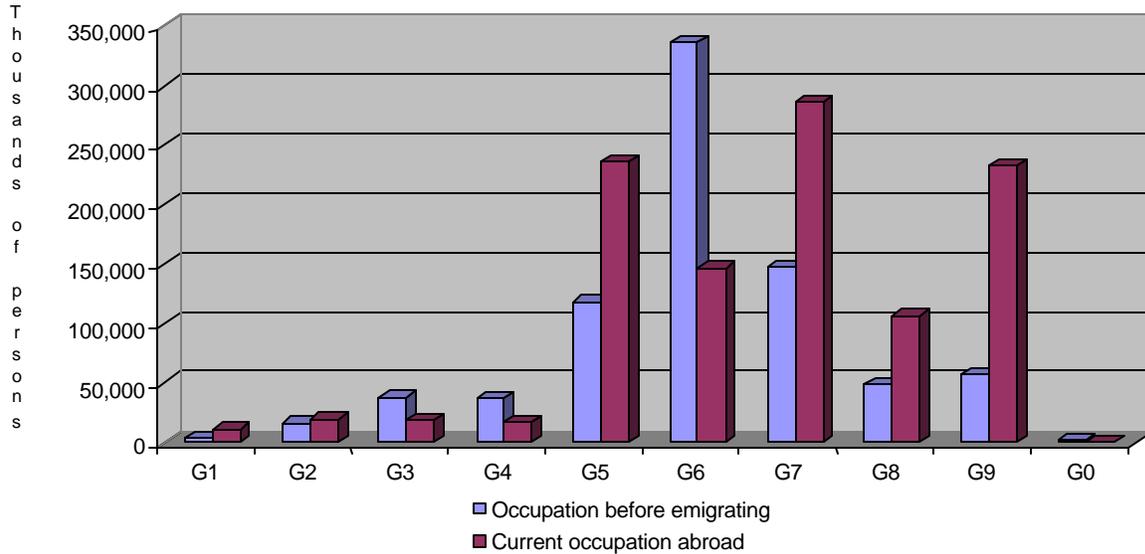
**Figure No. 7**  
**GUATEMALAN POPULATION RESIDING ABROAD**  
**BY KINSHIP RELATION WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**  
**PRIOR TO DEPARTURE**



**Figure No. 8**  
**GUATEMALAN POPULATION RESIDING ABROAD**  
**BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AT DEPARTURE**

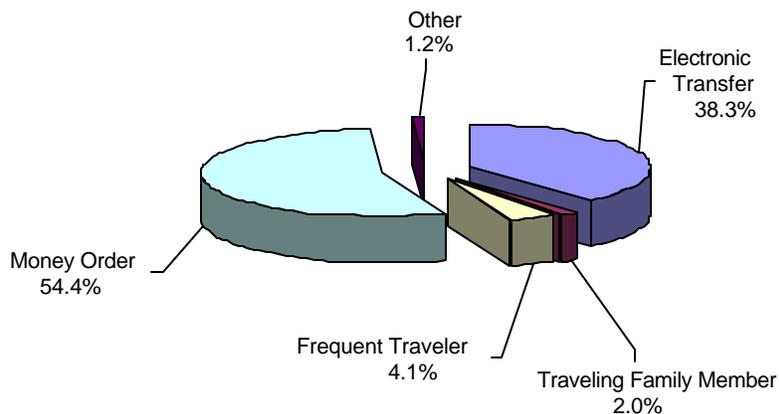


**Figure No. 9**  
**INTEGRATION OF GUATEMALAN EMIGRANTS INTO THE LABOR MARKET ABROAD**

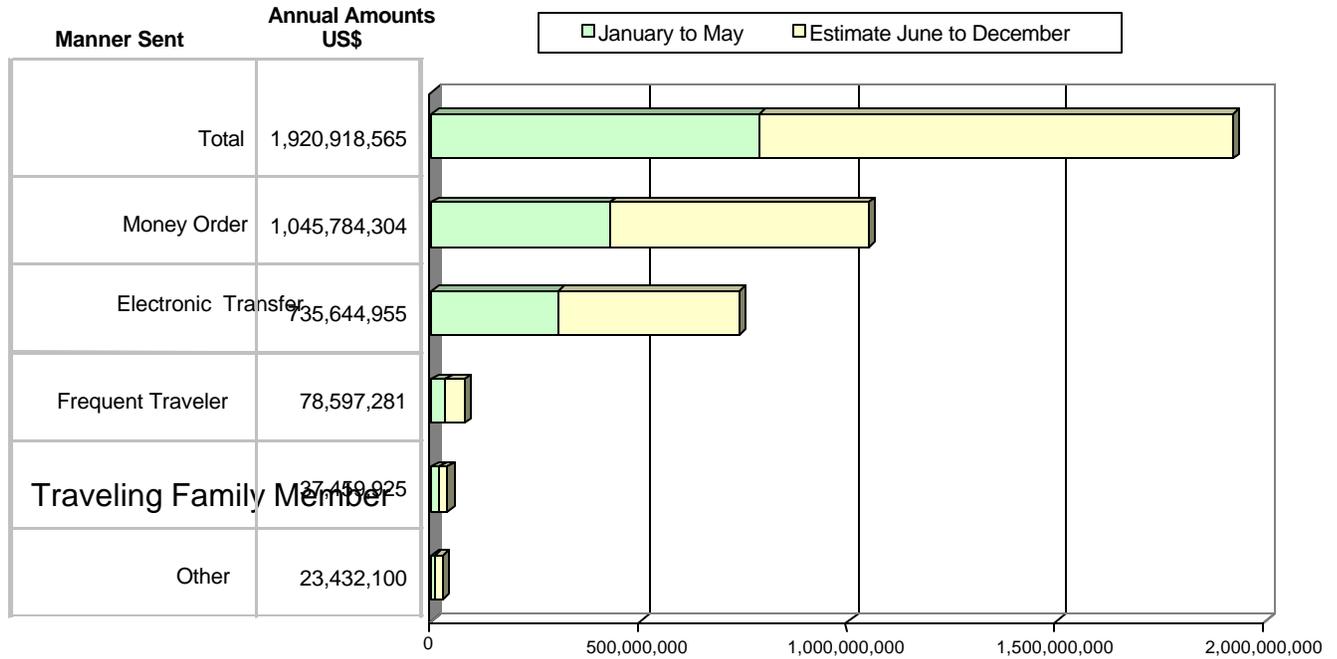


LEGEND	
G1	DIRECTIVES
G2	PROFESSIONALS, SCIENTISTS, AND INTELLECTUALS
G3	TECHNICIANS, MID-LEVEL PROFESS., AND ARTISTIC SPECIAL.
G4	OFFICE EMPLOYEES
G5	SERVICE WORKERS AND SALESPERSONS
G6	FARMERS AND SKILLED AGRO. AND FISHERIES WORKERS
G7	OFFICIALS, OPERATORS, ARTISANS MECH. ARTS, AND OTHERS
G8	OPERATORS OF INSTALLATIONS AND MACH. AND INSTALLERS
G9	UN-SKILLED WORKERS
G0	ARMED FORCES

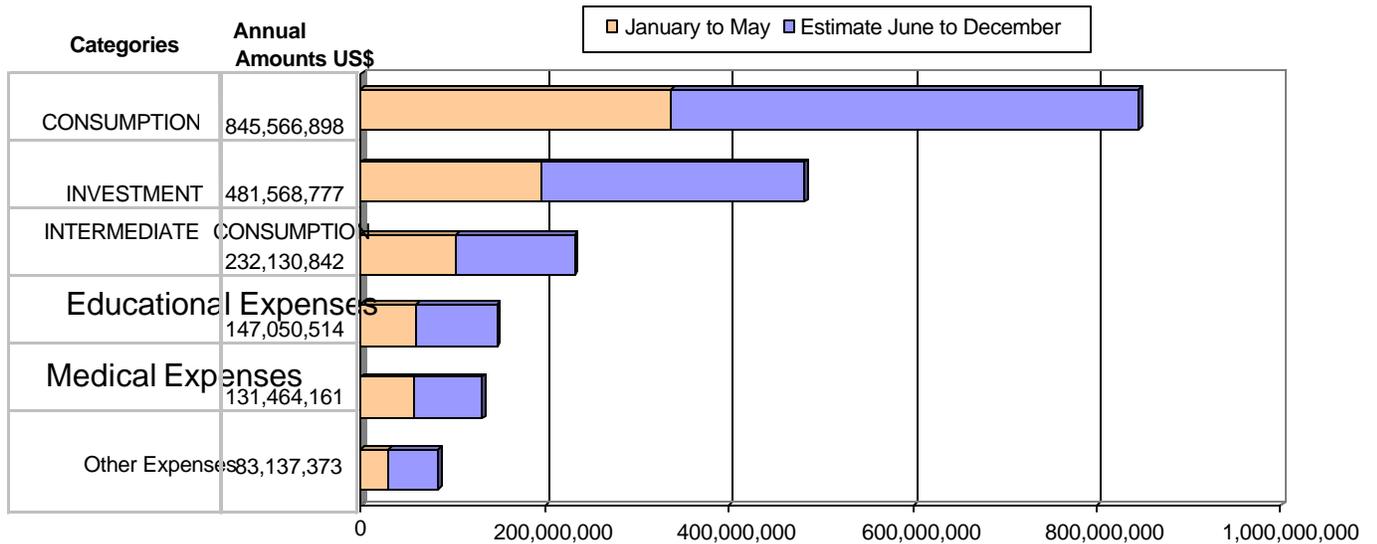
**Figure No. 10**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS ABROAD BY MANNER THAT THEY RECEIVE REMITTANCES**



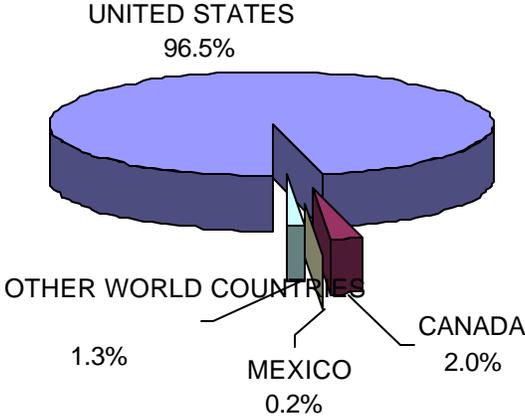
**Figure 11**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH**  
**FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD BY MANNER**  
**THAT THEY RECEIVE REMITTANCES**



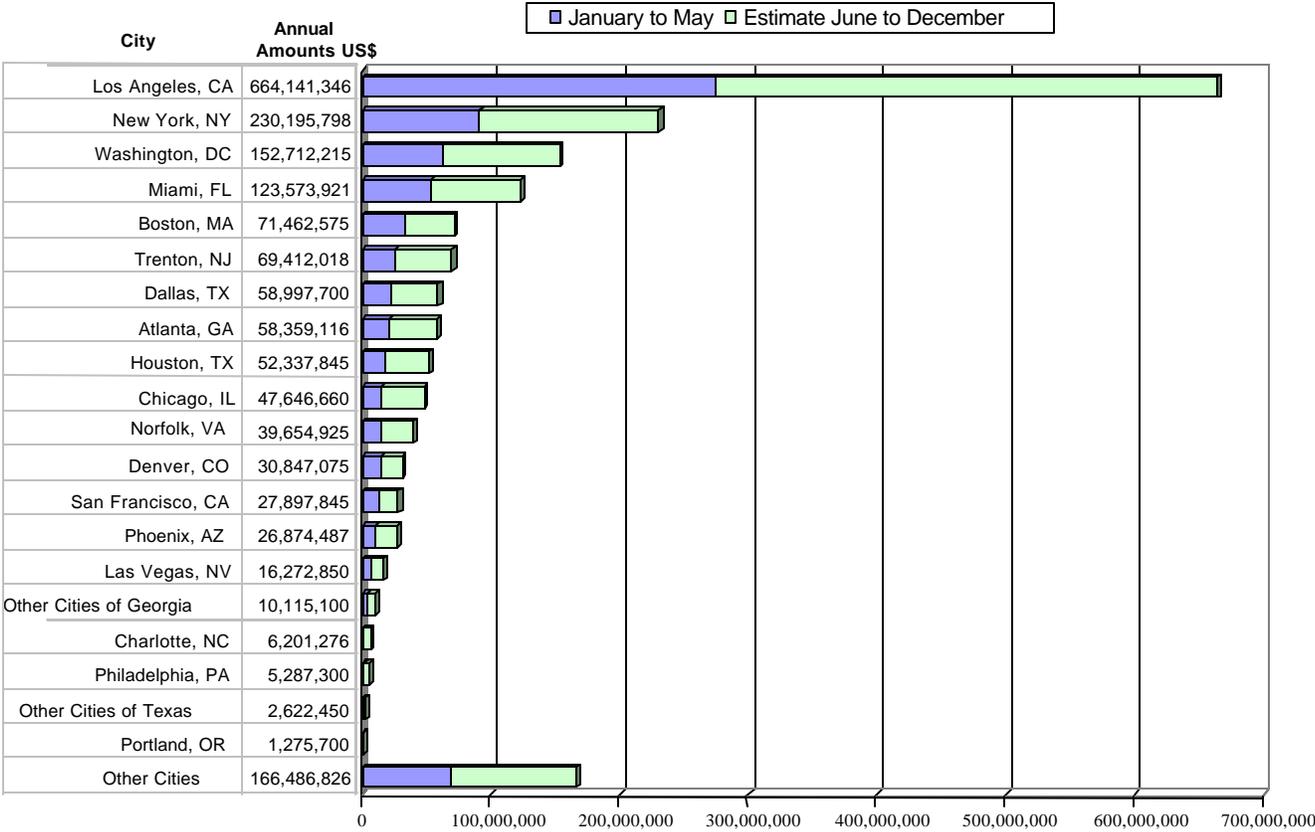
**Figure No. 12**  
**AMOUNTS OF REMITTANCES BY CATEGORIES IN THE**  
**NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS**



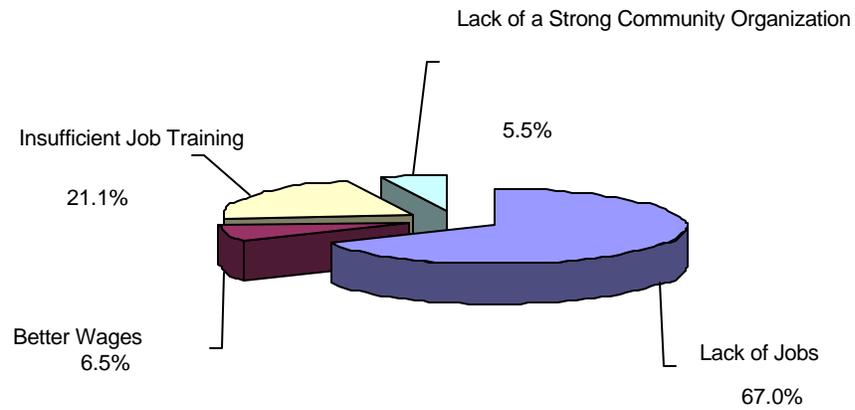
**Figure 13**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF REMITTANCES**  
**BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**



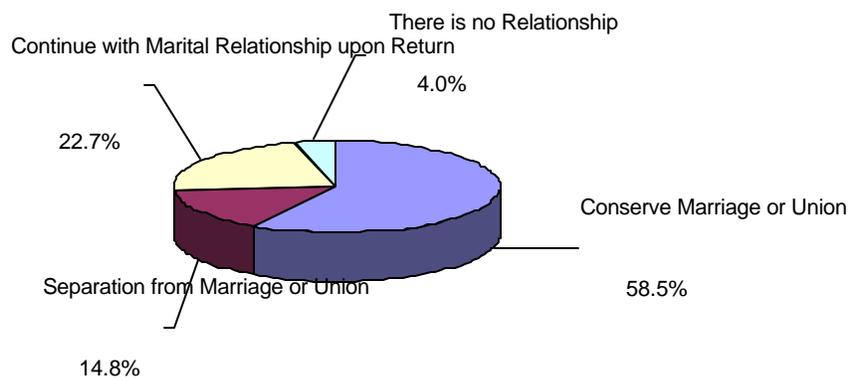
**Figure No. 14**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CITIES**  
**AS SOURCES OF REMITTANCES**



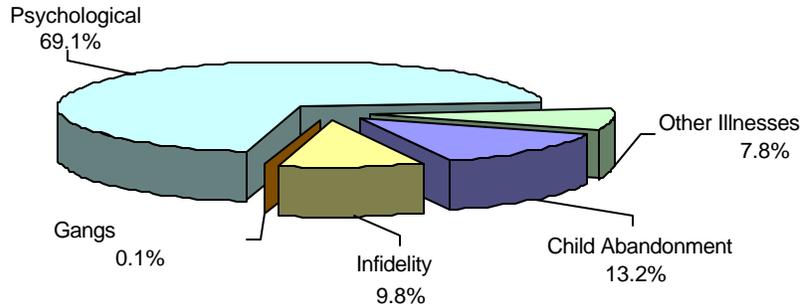
**Figure No. 15**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CAUSES OF EMIGRATION**  
**INDICATED BY HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD**  
**WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD**



**Figure No. 16**  
**OPINION OF SPOUSES OF GUATEMALAN**  
**RESIDENTS ABROAD WITH REGARD**  
**TO THEIR FAMILY INTEGRATION**



**Figure No. 17**  
**HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS ABROAD**  
**BY TYPE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEM**



**Figure No. 18**  
**PROPOSAL FOR PUBLIC POLICIES**

