

Online Appendix

Appendix A. Mexican Family Life Survey

Table A1: Comparison of the Change in the Municipal Homicide Rate Between MxFLS and non-MxFLS Municipalities

MxFLS Indicator	Municipal Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	
	Change From 2005 to 2010	Change From 2005 to 2009
	(1)	(2)
MxFLS2 Municipality	0.93 [6.067]	2.47 [3.233]
Observations	2,386	2,380
Mean of Dependent Variable	11.3	6.6

Notes: Robust standard errors in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

**Table A2. Descriptive Statistics
for Respondents Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2**

	MxFLS2	MxFLS3
	Mean	Mean
<i>Basic demographics</i>		
Female (%)	54.33	54.33
Age	38.19	42.54
Married (%)	68.03	70.34
Years of education	7.38	7.51
Primary incomplete (%)	27.19	27.37
Primary complete (%)	22.01	20.88
High school incomplete (%)	29.37	28.46
High school complete (%)	7.75	8.18
College or more (%)	13.68	15.10
<i>Household composition</i>		
Household size	5.04	5.83
Number of co-resident children	1.44	1.43
Co-resident parents (%)	30.82	25.17
<i>Individual characteristics</i>		
Total earnings last 12 months*	41,542	53,371
Total earnings self-employed men*	40,860	73,623
Hourly earnings*	31.07	49.23
Hourly earnings self-employed men*	36.37	61.33
Worked last week (%)	56.80	60.21
Self-employed (%)	14.58	17.09
Wage worker (%)	38.39	40.27
Has relatives in U.S. (%)	34.10	36.85
Number of relatives in U.S.	1.69	1.67
Most impatient (%)	51.75	80.57
<i>Locality characteristics</i>		
Rural (%)	41.63	34.54
Fear of being assulted during the day (%)	3.35	5.20
Fear of being assaulted during the night (%)	5.45	7.33
Positive probability of being assaulted (%)	24.54	27.92
Victim of assault outside own home (%)	7.65	8.73
Homicide rate per 100,000 habitants	8.07	18.93

* Conditional on working

Appendix B. Self-perception of victimization and homicide rates

Table 2 provides the results of a linear probability model that predicts the probability of perceiving fear, measured by 6 different dependent variables for the sample of interest in this paper, as a function of the change in the individual's MxFLS2 municipality of residence homicide rate between the second and third waves of the MxFLS, using the following specification:

$$V_{ij} = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \Delta Hom_j + \Theta' \Delta X_i + \Gamma' \Delta Z_j + \epsilon_{ij} \quad (B1)$$

The dependent variable is a measure of the perception of violence in MxFLS3 for individual i living in municipality j in MxFLS2. The measures of perceived violence are the following self-reported binary variables: 1) positive probability of being assaulted; 2) fear of being assaulted during the day/night; 3) less safe than 5 years ago; and the following self-reported binary behaviors that could change the likelihood of victimizations: 1) go out at night very frequently or frequently; 2) go out less than 5 years ago. ΔHom_j is the difference in the 12 month homicide rate between the MxFLS2 and MxFLS3 interview in the individual's municipality of residence in MxFLS2; $\Theta' \Delta X_i$ is a vector of differences in household and individual characteristics including: age, years of education, marital status, household size and composition, labor force participation, employment category, earnings, a dummy for whether the household has relatives in the US, and an indicator for whether the locality of residence is rural; and, ΔZ_j are differences in unemployment rates measured at the municipality level and state per capita measured at the state level.

Table B1. Relationship between Measures of Violence in MxFLS3 and Change in the Homicide Rate between MxFLS2 and MxFLS3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Positive probability of being assaulted = 100	Fear of being assaulted during the day = 100	Fear of being assaulted during the night = 100	Feels less safe than 5 years ago = 100	Go out at night very frequently or frequently = 100	Go out less than 5 years ago = 100
Panel A. Men and Women						
Change in the Homicide Rate between MxFLS2 and MxFLS3	0.100***	0.126***	0.113***	0.206***	-0.042*	0.197***
	[0.032]	[0.035]	[0.035]	[0.045]	[0.024]	[0.033]
Constant	28.899***	18.996***	21.859***	32.721***	13.720***	41.025***
	[1.841]	[1.704]	[1.509]	[2.172]	[1.613]	[1.563]
Sample size	9,564	9,564	9,564	9,564	9,564	9,564
R-squared	0.057	0.041	0.045	0.077	0.399	0.109
Panel B. Men						
Change in the Homicide Rate between MxFLS2 and MxFLS3	0.092***	0.108***	0.095***	0.178***	-0.04	0.182***
	[0.034]	[0.029]	[0.034]	[0.043]	[0.026]	[0.033]
Constant	26.482***	15.738***	18.778***	30.700***	14.144***	39.776***
	[1.988]	[1.627]	[1.529]	[2.159]	[1.861]	[1.670]
Sample size	6,586	6,586	6,586	6,586	6,586	6,586
R-squared	0.058	0.034	0.037	0.072	0.387	0.108
Panel C. Women						
Change in the Homicide Rate between MxFLS2 and MxFLS3	0.122**	0.177***	0.162***	0.281***	-0.055	0.236***
	[0.047]	[0.060]	[0.054]	[0.061]	[0.037]	[0.061]
Constant	34.323***	27.543***	30.029***	38.592***	11.858***	44.082***
	[2.503]	[2.676]	[2.340]	[3.101]	[2.129]	[2.694]
Sample size	2,978	2,978	2,978	2,978	2,978	2,978
R-squared	0.061	0.062	0.062	0.088	0.417	0.108

Standard errors clustered at MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: Controls for differences in age, education, marital status, household composition, labor force participation, occupation, earnings, per capita expenditure, rural place of residence, presence of relatives in U.S., unemployment rate at the municipality level and state GDP per capita

Appendix C. Migration

Tables C1 and C2 provide evidence regarding the existence of non-random migration as a systematic behavioral response to elevated violence. Table C1 displays the results of a linear probability model that estimates the relationship between municipal violence and migration as defined as being interviewed in a different municipality in MxFLS3 and MxFLS2 or reporting long-term (over 12 months) migration between MxFLS2 and MxFLS3.^{1,2}

Table C1 provides the results of a linear probability model that predicts migration between municipalities for the sample of interest in this paper, working age individuals who were active in the labor force during the MxFLS2 interview, as a function of the change in the individual's MxFLS2 municipality of residence homicide rate between the second and third waves of the MxFLS, using the following specification:

$$m_{ij} = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \Delta Hom_j + \Theta' X_{iMxFL} + \Gamma' X_{iMxFLS2} * \Delta Hom_j + \gamma_{stateMxFLS} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad (C1)$$

The measure of migration is a binary outcome equal to 100 if the respondent, living in municipality j in MxFLS2, was interviewed in a different municipality in MxFLS2 and MxFLS3 (5.6 percent) or if in the MxFLS migration history the respondent reported a long-term migration (one year or more) away from the municipality of residence in MxFLS2 (8.2 percent). ΔHom_j is the difference in the 12 month homicide rate between the MxFLS2 and MxFLS3 interview in the individual's municipality of residence in MxFLS2; $X_{iMxFLS2}$ is a vector of household and individual characteristics measured at the time of the MxFLS2 survey and include: age, years of education, marital status, cognitive score, household size and composition, employment

¹ Table C2 provides additional information regarding the differences between migrants and non-migrants by comparing characteristics of migrants and non-migrants measured before the spike in violence.

² 24% of men and 16% of women in the sample were found in the same municipality but do not report migration histories. These individuals are not included in Table C1. However, including these individuals and assigning their migration status to non-migrant or alternatively assigning their migration status to migrant does not impact the conclusions of Table C1.

category, quartic root of earnings, a dummy for whether the household has relatives in the US, and an indicator for whether the locality of residence is rural; and, $\gamma_{stateMxFLS2}$ are state of residence in MxFLS2 fixed-effects.

Columns 1 and 2 of Table C1 show the relationship between potential violence exposure and migration for males. The estimates indicate that in general the change in the homicide rate does not predict migration of men, but when the model adds interactions with individual and household characteristics, the estimates show that self-employed men are more likely to migrate when violence increases. This result indicates that ignoring selective migration could potentially lead to a systematic assignment of self-employed men to less violence exposure, which has the potential to bias an analysis of the impact of violent crime on labor market behavior. This result is consistent with anecdotal evidence that describes how small business owners have migrated and closed their business to avoid being victimized by organized crime organizations. The analogous results for women, in columns 3 and 4, show that in general an increased municipal homicide rate increases the likelihood of female migration, and specifically, women living in rural places are more likely to migrate when violence increases. For women living in rural places, higher levels of violence decrease the relative cost of migration and therefore increase their likelihood of migration. Moreover, in MxLS2, women living in rural places worked at least half the hours of women working in urban places. If we systematically lose these women from high violence municipalities we could underestimate the effect of violence on female labor participation. Table C1 shows that there is a non-random migration response to local levels of violence based on observed characteristics correlated with labor market outcomes, and additionally suggests that there are likely to be unobserved characteristics that also predict the

type of individual that migrates when potential victimization increases. These findings suggest non-random migration could potentially bias an analysis that does not account for its presence.

**Table C1. Prediction of Migration
for Respondents Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2**

Variables measured in MxFLS2	Migration=100			
	Men		Women	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Δ Hom Rate (MxFLS3 - MxFLS2)	0.004	-0.135	0.185**	0.036
	[0.043]	[0.146]	[0.084]	[0.167]
Δ Hom Rate (MxFLS3 - MxFLS2) <i>interacted with</i>				
Age		-0.002		0.000
		[0.002]		[0.004]
Education		0.003		0.006
		[0.008]		[0.016]
Married		0.045		-0.109
		[0.061]		[0.090]
Self-employed (Omitted: Worked as wage worker)		0.105*		0.001
		[0.056]		[0.137]
Quartic root of earnings (last 12 months)		0.008		0.005
		[0.006]		[0.012]
Rural		0.074		0.346***
		[0.053]		[0.102]
Sample size	4,997	4,997	2,504	2,504
Mean dependent variable	10.25	10.25	12.14	12.14
Adjusted R-squared	0.074	0.076	0.073	0.080
F-test interactions jointly =0 - P-value		0.074		0.001

Standard errors clustered at MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Notes: Controls for MxFLS2 characteristics (age, years of education, cognitive score, marital status, household composition, labor outcomes, presence of relatives in U.S., rural/urban place of residence and state of residence fixed effects)

**Table C2. Descriptive Statistics of Migrants vs. Non-migrants
for Respondents Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2**

Variables measured in MxFLS2	Migrant	Non-migrant	P-value
<i>Basic demographics</i>			
Female (percent)	34.94	33.16	0.26
Age	33.37	39.05	0.00
Married (percent)	64.39	68.69	0.01
Years of education	8.98	7.71	0.00
Primary incomplete (percent)	15.78	24.52	0.00
Primary complete (percent)	36.09	30.77	0.00
High school incomplete (percent)	36.09	30.77	0.00
High school complete (percent)	9.53	7.70	0.04
College or more (percent)	21.85	15.09	0.00
<i>Household composition</i>			
Household size	4.85	5.00	0.05
Number of co-resident children	1.43	1.44	0.85
<i>Individual characteristics</i>			
Wage worker (percent)	80.75	69.74	0.00
Self-employed (percent)	19.25	30.26	0.00
Total earnings last 12 months	60,651	40,560	0.00
Hourly earnings	42.14	31.06	0.00
Has relatives in U.S. (percent)	37.29	33.31	0.02
Number of relatives in U.S.	1.59	1.69	0.08
Log PCE	6.99	6.83	0.00
<i>Locality characteristics</i>			
Rural (percent)	30.90	39.53	0.00
Homicide rate	8.20	7.86	0.25
Fear of being assaulted during the day (percent)	14.56	13.76	0.53
Fear of being assaulted during the night (percent)	20.27	17.66	0.07
Sample size	1,039	6,468	

Appendix D. Attrition

Attrition from MxFLS3 is modeled as being dependent on the change of violence between 2009 and 2005 in the individuals MxFLS2 municipality of residence, individual and household characteristics measured in 2005 and the interaction of the measure of violence and own characteristics. These interactions provide evidence of whether individuals with certain characteristics were more likely to attrit from the survey when violence increased. The sample includes all panel respondents age 18 to 70 in MxFLS2 and therefore at risk of being in the analytical sample of this paper. The model is estimated as a linear probability model based on the following empirical specification:

$$A_{ij} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \Delta Hom_j + \beta' X_{ij} + \Gamma' X_{ij} * \Delta Hom_j + \gamma_s + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad (D1)$$

j = municipality of residence in MxFLS2
s = state of residence in MxFLS2

where A_{ij} is a binary outcome equal to 100 if the MxFLS2 respondent is no longer in the survey in MxFLS3), and ΔHom_j is the difference in the homicide rate between 2005 and 2009 in the municipality of residence in MxFLS2.³ The vector X_{ij} of household and individual characteristics measured at the time of the MxFLS2 survey includes: age, years of education, marital status, cognitive score, household size and composition, employment category, quartic root of earnings, a dummy for whether the household has relatives in the US, and an indicator for whether the locality of residence is rural. Finally, γ_s denote state fixed-effects based on place of residence in MxFLS2.

³ In the attrition model, since an MxFLS3 date of interview does not exist for the attriting respondents, the 12-month homicide rate prior to interview that is used in the main regressions cannot be used. In its place a measure of potential violence exposure is calculated as the difference in the 2009 and 2005 municipal homicide rate, where the municipality of assignment is fixed as the MxFLS2 municipality of residence. Since in this case date of interview cannot be used to generate variation in the violence measure, it is constant within a municipality.

**Table D1. Prediction of Attrition
for Respondents Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2**

Variables measured in MxFLS2	Attrition=100			
	Men		Women	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Δ Hom Rate (2009-05)	-3.141 [2.001]	2.177 [7.384]	-3.671 [2.676]	0.92 [7.563]
Δ Hom Rate (2009-05) <i>interacted with</i>				
Age		-0.055 [0.089]		0.038 [0.149]
Education		0.05 [0.375]		-0.344 [0.381]
Married		-3.461 [2.438]		-5.379 [3.510]
Self-employed (Omitted: Worked as wage worker)		0.673 [2.577]		-1.735 [3.991]
Quartic root of earnings (last 12 months)		-0.147 [0.280]		-0.139 [0.312]
Rural		0.636 [2.692]		1.57 [4.142]
Sample size	7,124	7,124	3,221	3,221
Mean dependent variable	5.57	5.57	6.57	6.57
R-squared	0.041	0.041	0.049	0.049
F-test interactions jointly =0 - P-value		0.743		0.666

Standard errors clustered at MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note 1: Controls for MxFLS2 characteristics (age, years of education, cognitive score, marital status, household composition, labor outcomes, presence of relatives in U.S., rural/urban place of residence and state of residence fixed effects)

Note 2: Attrition =100 if respondent was interviewed in MxFLS2 and not-interviewed in MxFLS3

Appendix E.

Table E1. Estimations adding time variant labor characteristics

Panel A. Hourly Earnings Self-employed Men

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(13)	(14)
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.12** [0.052]	-0.10* [0.056]	-0.13** [0.052]	-0.11* [0.058]	-0.11* [0.058]	-0.12** [0.057]	-0.11* [0.058]	-0.11* [0.058]	-0.11* [0.058]	-0.11* [0.059]	-0.11* [0.058]	-0.11** [0.056]	-0.11* [0.056]
<i>Control for type of employment</i>													
Dummies for Mexican Classification of Occupation (2 digits)		X											X
Dummies for aggregated employment categories			X										
<i>Controls for benefits in employment</i>													
(1) Written contract for an indefinite amount of time				X								X	X
(1) Written contract for determined time or for a specific job					X							X	X
(1) Verbal contract (does not have a written contract)						X						X	X
(1) Social Security (IMSS)							X					X	X
(1) ISSSTE, PEMEX, SEDENA OR SECMAR								X				X	X
(1) Private medical insurance given by the company/business									X			X	X
(1) AFORE or SAR (savings system for retirement)										X		X	X
(1) Christmas bonus											X	X	X
Constant	1.85** [0.862]	2.16** [0.933]	1.49+ [0.891]	2.03** [0.975]	1.99** [0.949]	1.90+ [0.960]	1.96** [0.969]	1.94** [0.962]	1.97** [0.966]	1.95** [0.964]	1.94** [0.962]	1.78+ [0.935]	2.00** [0.955]
Sample size	1,103	1,100	1,103	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,066
R-squared	0.028	0.036	0.032	0.043	0.041	0.043	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.039	0.038	0.067	0.071

Panel B. Total Earnings Self-employed Men

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(13)	(14)
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.52* [0.262]	-0.55* [0.296]	-0.54** [0.262]	-0.59* [0.321]	-0.59* [0.317]	-0.67** [0.308]	-0.59* [0.319]	-0.60* [0.318]	-0.60* [0.316]	-0.56* [0.325]	-0.58* [0.321]	-0.58* [0.301]	-0.61** [0.297]
<i>Control for type of employment</i>													
Dummies for Mexican Classification of Occupation (2 digits)		X											X
Dummies for aggregated employment categories			X										
<i>Controls for benefits in employment</i>													
(1) Written contract for an indefinite amount of time				X								X	X
(1) Written contract for determined time or for a specific job					X							X	X
(1) Verbal contract (does not have a written contract)						X						X	X
(1) Social Security (IMSS)							X					X	X
(1) ISSSTE, PEMEX, SEDENA OR SECMAR								X				X	X
(1) Private medical insurance given by the company/business									X			X	X
(1) AFORE or SAR (savings system for retirement)										X		X	X
(1) Christmas bonus											X	X	X
Constant	13.86*** [4.857]	17.13*** [5.486]	13.49*** [4.738]	15.24** [6.083]	14.97** [5.984]	14.48** [6.007]	14.76** [6.109]	14.66** [6.014]	14.92** [5.978]	14.72** [6.004]	14.56** [6.057]	13.56** [5.748]	14.24** [5.872]
Sample size	1,108	1,107	1,108	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,073
R-squared	0.02	0.0266	0.0244	0.0307	0.0292	0.0373	0.0341	0.0321	0.03	0.0324	0.031	0.0679	0.0698

Standard errors clustered at the MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: All models include marital status, household composition, rural/urban, migration expectations, preferences, emotional status, presence of relatives in U.S., year and quarter of interview and state GDP

Table E2. Impact of Homicide Rates on Labor Outcomes
for self-employed men aged 18-70 in MxFLS2
Individual Fixed Effects comparing same individual in MxFLS2 and MxFLS3
Includes individuals who are not working in MxFLS3
Assign zero earnings to non-workers

	(1)	(2)
	⁴ √Hourly Earnings	⁴ √Total Earnings last 12 months
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.12** [0.048]	-0.52* [0.280]
Sample size	1,665	1,685
R-squared	0.042	0.036

Standard errors clustered at the MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: All models include marital status, household composition, rural/urban, migration expectations, preferences, emotional status, presence of relatives in U.S., year and quarter of interview and state GDP

Table E3. Probability of non-response in earnings in MxFLS3

Males working in MxFLS2	Earnings in MxFLS2		Hourly Earnings in MxFLS2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	All	Self-employed	All	Self-employed
(1) Non-response	-0.126 [0.155]	-0.206 [0.365]	-0.0342 [0.026]	-0.0742 [0.065]
Sample size	7782	1353	7558	1308

Standard errors in parentheses

* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, ***p<0.01

**Table E4. Impact of Homicide Rates on Labor Outcomes
for Respondents Aged 18-70 and self-employed in MxFLS2
Individual Fixed Effects comparing same individual in MxFLS2 and MxFLS3**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Worked last week (1)	⁴ √Hours worked last 12 months	⁴ √Hourly Earnings	⁴ √Total Earnings last 12 months
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.01 [0.012]	0.02 [0.104]	-0.51* [0.264]	-0.12** [0.052]
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months * Female	-0.06** [0.028]	-0.68*** [0.180]	0.78 [0.550]	0.23* [0.121]
Sample size	2,546	2,530	1,436	1,431
R-squared	0.331	0.228	0.026	0.036

Standard errors clustered at the MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: All models include marital status, household composition, rural/urban, migration expectations, preferences, emotional status, presence of relatives in U.S., year of interview fixed effects, quarter of interview fixed effects and state GDP

**Table E5. Impact of Homicide Rates on Labor Outcomes
for Respondents Aged 18-70**

	Only MxFLS3			MxFLS2 & MxFLS3 (used as cross-sectional data)			MxFLS2 & MxFLS3(used as longitudinal data)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	⁴ √Hours worked last 12 months	⁴ √Hourly Earnings	⁴ √Total Earnings last 12 months	⁴ √Hours worked last 12 months	⁴ √Hourly Earnings	⁴ √Total Earnings last 12 months	⁴ √Hours worked last 12 months	⁴ √Hourly Earnings	⁴ √Total Earnings last 12 months
Panel A. Self-employed Men									
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.01 [0.057]	0.08* [0.042]	0.57** [0.234]	0.03 [0.055]	-0.01 [0.040]	-0.07 [0.227]	0.03 [0.104]	-0.12** [0.052]	-0.52* [0.262]
Sample size	1,981	1,600	1,636	3,844	3,266	3,359	1,727	1,103	1,108
R-squared	0.0547	0.147	0.205	0.111	0.174	0.238	0.113	0.028	0.020
Panel B. Wage employed Men									
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	0.09** [0.036]	-0.01 [0.018]	0.16* [0.084]	0.04 [0.039]	-0.02 [0.015]	-0.08 [0.098]	0.1 [0.062]	-0.04* [0.021]	-0.09 [0.137]
Sample size	5,444	5,005	5,152	10,586	9,963	10,286	4,793	3,482	3,500
R-squared	0.0607	0.100	0.218	0.0951	0.142	0.264	0.108	0.008	0.009
Panel C. Self-employed Women									
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.01 [0.080]	-0.02 [0.058]	0.14 [0.290]	-0.08 [0.116]	0.05 [0.064]	0.2 [0.355]	-0.65*** [0.187]	0.27 [0.542]	0.11 [0.128]
Sample size	1,054	796	821	1,895	1,535	1,588	803	328	328
R-squared	0.0722	0.174	0.201	0.176	0.218	0.271	0.344	0.052	0.063
Panel D. Wage employed Women									
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	0 [0.054]	0.05** [0.025]	0.29** [0.145]	-0.07 [0.063]	0.03 [0.030]	0.03 [0.139]	-0.09 [0.148]	0.01 [0.047]	0.27 [0.217]
Sample size	2,716	2,543	2,566	5,085	4,847	4,894	2,172	1,211	1,212
R-squared	0.0631	0.143	0.263	0.112	0.196	0.316	0.327	0.031	0.023
State Fixed Effects	X	X	X						
Municipality Fixed Effects				X	X	X			
Individual Fixed Effects							X	X	X

Standard errors clustered at the municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: All models control for individual characteristics, household characteristics, year of interview fixed effects, quarter of interview fixed effects and state fixed effects.

**Table E6. Descriptive Statistics of Working vs Non-working in MxFLS3
for Self-employed women Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2**

Variables measured in MxFLS2	Working in MxFLS3	Not Working in MxFLS3	P-value
<i>Basic demographics</i>			
Age	40.80	42.81	0.02
Married (percent)	63.56	70.82	0.03
Years of education	7.32	6.31	0.00
Primary incomplete (percent)	30.00	33.14	0.34
Primary complete (percent)	20.89	28.90	0.01
High school incomplete (percent)	25.78	25.50	0.93
High school complete (percent)	8.22	2.83	0.00
College or more (percent)	15.11	9.63	0.02
<i>Household composition</i>			
Household size	4.71	4.67	0.79
Number of co-resident children	1.38	1.38	0.96
<i>Individual characteristics</i>			
Quartic root total earnings last 12 months	9.44	8.27	0.00
Quartic root hourly earnings	1.63	1.63	0.97
Log PCE	7.10	6.94	0.01
Sample size	450	353	

**Table E7. Impact of Homicide Rates on Transfers and Non-labor Income
for Self-employed Women Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2
Individual Fixed Effects comparing same individual in MxFLS2 and MxFLS3**

	(1) Received a transfer from relatives or friends	Total Transfers Received	Non-labor income
$\sqrt[4]{\text{Homicide Rate last 12 months}}$	-0.03 [0.047]	19,315 [22,942.468]	569.41 [636.095]
Sample size	803	803	803
R-squared	0.041	0.033	0.008

Standard errors clustered at the MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: All models include marital status, household composition, rural/urban, migration expectations, preferences, emotional status, presence of relatives in U.S., year and quarter of interview and state GDP

**Table E8. Impact of Homicide Rates on Labor Outcomes
for Respondents Aged 18-70 in MxFLS2
Individual Fixed Effects comparing same individual in MxFLS2 and MxFLS3
Interaction with initial level of violence**

VARIABLES	Self-employed women				Self-employed men			
	(1) Worked last week		⁴ √Hours worked last 12 months		⁴ √Hourly Earnings		⁴ √Total Earnings last 12 months	
⁴ √Homicide Rate last 12 months	-0.07**	-0.07***	-0.65***	-0.71***	-0.12**	-0.13**	-0.52*	-0.49*
	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.187]	[0.190]	[0.052]	[0.057]	[0.262]	[0.281]
⁴ √Hom Rate last 12 mths*		0.01		0.15		0.02		-0.05
⁴ √Hom Rate last 12 mths in 2005		[0.033]		[0.223]		[0.040]		[0.214]
Sample size	803	803	803	803	1,103	1,103	1,108	1,108
R squared	0.455	0.455	0.344	0.345	0.0276	0.0278	0.02	0.0201

Standard errors clustered at the MxFLS2 municipality level in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: All models include marital status, household composition, rural/urban, migration expectations, preferences, emotional status, presence of relatives in U.S., year of interview fixed effects, quarter of interview fixed effects and state GDP

**Table E9. Previous Municipal Characteristic Trends' Relationship
to Current Homicide Rate and Increase on Homicide Rate (per 100,000)**

Municipality Characteristics	(1)	(2)
	Level in 2009	Change From 2005 to 2009
CENSUS: Change in Share of Households Between 2000-2005 with:		
Televisions	-0.58 (0.58)	-0.39 (0.82)
Piped Water	-0.20 (0.47)	0.45 (0.54)
Sewage System	0.12 (0.35)	-0.53 (0.47)
Electricity	0.40 (0.93)	1.05 (1.10)
CENSUS: Change in Share of 21-65 Year Olds Between 2000-2005 with:		
Less Than Primary Education ¹	0.02 (0.88)	-1.77* (1.01)
At Least High School Diploma	-1.48 (1.55)	-3.47* (0.02)
Speak Indigenous Language	-0.45 (0.67)	-1.08 (0.66)
CENSUS: Change Between 2000-2005 in Share of:		
Less Than 18 Year Olds	1.01 (1.90)	0.02 (2.39)
18 to 65 Year Olds	0.57 (2.73)	-0.74 (3.03)
CENSUS: Change Between 2000-2005 in:		
Average Educational Attainment	15.88 (16.49)	16.17 (18.45)
MxFLS: Change in Share of Older than 18 Year Olds Between MxFLS1-MxFLS2:		
Married	-0.58 (0.66)	-0.77 (0.72)
Employed Females	-0.18 (0.46)	0.07 (0.49)
Employed Males	0.10 (0.49)	0.22 (0.48)
Self-Employed Females	-0.10 (0.44)	-0.45 (0.44)
Self-Employed Males	0.14 (0.41)	0.28 (0.42)
Rural	0.16 (0.11)	0.20* (0.11)

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Table E9. (Cont)

	(1)	(2)
Municipality Characteristics	Level in 2009	Change From 2005 to 2009
MxFLS: Change in Share of Older than 18 Year Olds Between MxFLS1-MxFLS2:		
Have Relative in the U.S.	-0.23 (0.18)	-0.21 (0.18)
Have Thoughts of Future Migration	-0.23 (0.32)	-0.04 (0.34)
Have Fear in the Day	-0.17 (0.57)	-0.01 (0.63)
Have Fear in the Night	-0.26 (0.56)	-0.39 (0.58)
MxFLS: Change Between MxFLS1-MxFLS2 in:		
Average Household Size	1.52 (6.99)	0.93 (7.14)
Log Hourly Earning of Females Older than 18 (Pesos)	3.47 (4.49)	0.79 (4.66)
Log Hourly Earning of Males Older than 18 (Pesos)	7.80 (6.80)	3.78 (6.66)
Log Household Per Capita Expenditure (Pesos)	6.77 (10.21)	9.29 (11.82)
MxFLS: Change in Share of Localities Between MxFLS1-MxFLS2 with:		
Increased Domestic Violence	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)
Presence of Vandalism	0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Presence of Police	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)
MxFLS: Change Between MxFLS1-MxFLS2 in Localities':		
Number of Primary Schools/100	-0.11 (3.29)	-2.44 (2.93)
Number of Junior Highs/100	-5.53 (6.59)	-0.75 (6.23)
Number of High Schools/100	2.51 (9.31)	0.35 (8.37)
Rate of Poor Households	0.00 (0.11)	-0.09 (0.11)
Sample size	136	136
Mean of Dependent Variable	18.79	9.67
F test: Jointly 0; Prob>F	0.45	0.18

Robust standard errors in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

1. Omitted group is the change in the share of adults with only compulsory education

Note: OLS models predict level of homicide rates in 2009 (1) and change in homicide rates between 2005 and 2009 (2) using both information from the Census and the MxFLS