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Supplementary Material

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Countries included in the regression analysis

Survey	Countries Surveyed	Year surveyed
LAPOP*	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay.	2010- 2018/19

*Not all countries are surveyed in every LAPOP wave

Variables included in the regression analysis

ID: respondent's ID number

Number: country

Wave: year

Support for military involvement in crime-fighting activities: a 0-6 variable, measuring support for the involvement of the Armed Forces to combat crime. Higher values indicate higher levels of support for the militarization of public security (mil7).

Support for vigilantism: a 0-9 variable, measuring support for citizens taking justice into their own hands when the government is unable to combat crime. Higher values indicate higher levels of support for vigilantism (e6).

Support for police bending the law: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent approve of police occasionally bending the law to capture criminals, and 0 if they do not approve (aoj8).

Remittance receipt: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent answered affirmatively to the question "Do you, or someone in your household, receive money from abroad?" and 0 otherwise (q10a).

Crime as a national problem: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent thinks crime, violence, drug trafficking, kidnappings, gangs, or insecurity are the most important problem in the country in which they live (a4).

Crime victimization: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent herself or a family member had been victim of a crime in the past 12 months and 0 otherwise (vic1ext, vic1hogar).

Fear of crime: an index variable constructed from a battery of questions (weighted equally) asking respondents whether out of fear of crime, they have restricted their behaviour to safe places or safe times, avoided certain activities such as walking at night or through dangerous areas, feel the need to move to a different neighbourhood, or changed jobs or organised with neighbours (vic40, vic41, vic42, vic43, vic45, fear10).

Unsafe neighborhood: a 0-3 scale variable measuring how unsafe the respondent considers the neighborhood that they live is.

Emigration intentions: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent reported having intentions of going to live or work in another country in the three years after the survey, and 0 otherwise (q14).

Trust in the police: a 0–6 scale variable indicating how much confidence the respondent has in the police. Higher values indicate higher levels of confidence in the police (b18).

Trust in the judiciary to punish criminals: a 0–3 scale variable indicating how much confidence the respondent has that the judiciary will punish criminals. Higher values indicate higher levels of confidence in the judiciary (aoj12).

Trust in the military: a 0–6 scale variable indicating how much confidence the respondent has in the military. Higher values indicate higher levels of confidence in the Armed Forces (b12).

Interpersonal trust: a 0–3 scale variable indicating how much confidence the respondent has in their neighbors. Higher values indicate higher levels of trust in their neighbors (it1).

Pocketbook economic evaluations: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent thinks that their personal economic situation had worsened in the 12 months prior to the survey, and 0 otherwise (idio2).

Sociotropic economic evaluations: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent thinks that the country's economic situation had worsened in the 12 months prior to the survey, and 0 otherwise (soct2).

Urban: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent lives in an urban locality and 0 otherwise (ur).

Female: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent is female and 0 otherwise (q1).

Age: the age of the respondent in years (q2).

Secondary education: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent's highest education was secondary level (ed)

Post-secondary education: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent's highest education was post-secondary level (ed)

The reference category for education is having primary education or less.

Wealth: an additive index composed of 10 items indicating whether the respondent's household owned a variety of assets and have access to certain services (i.e. television, fridge, landline, cellphone, vehicle, washing machine, microwave, indoor plumbing, indoor bathroom, computer) (r1, r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r12, r14, r15, r26).

Employed: a binary variable, coded 1 if the respondent indicated that they work and 0 otherwise (exc3).

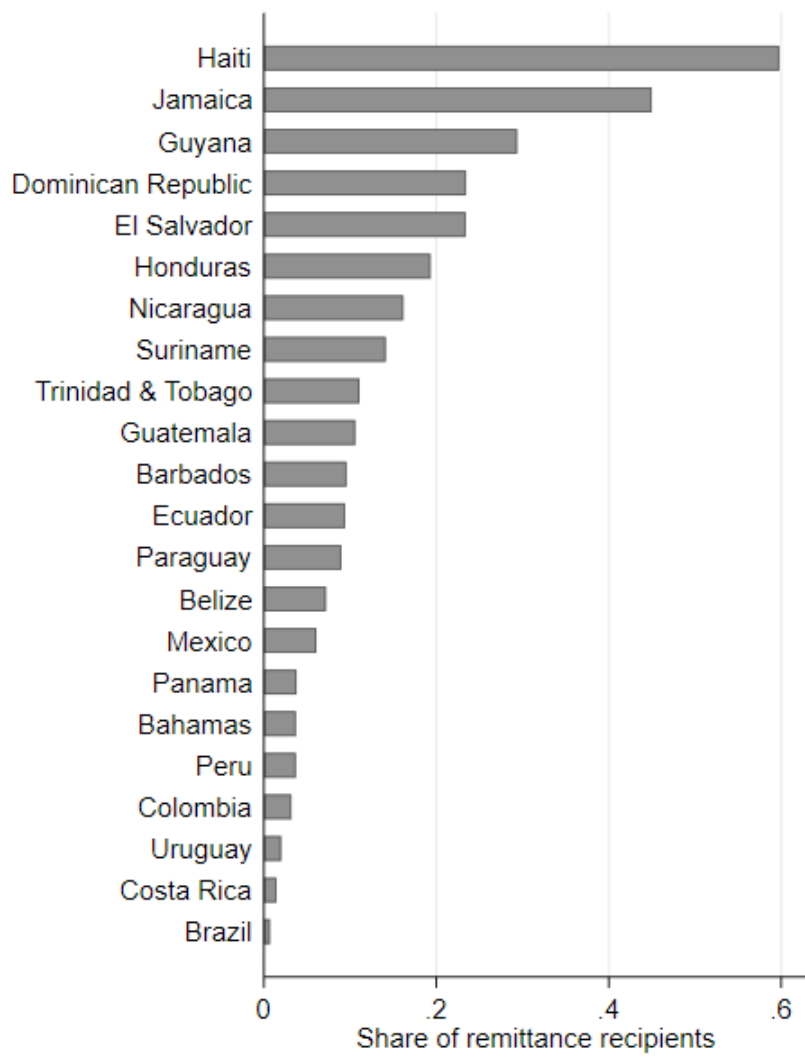


Figure 1A: Remittance Receipt in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2018/19

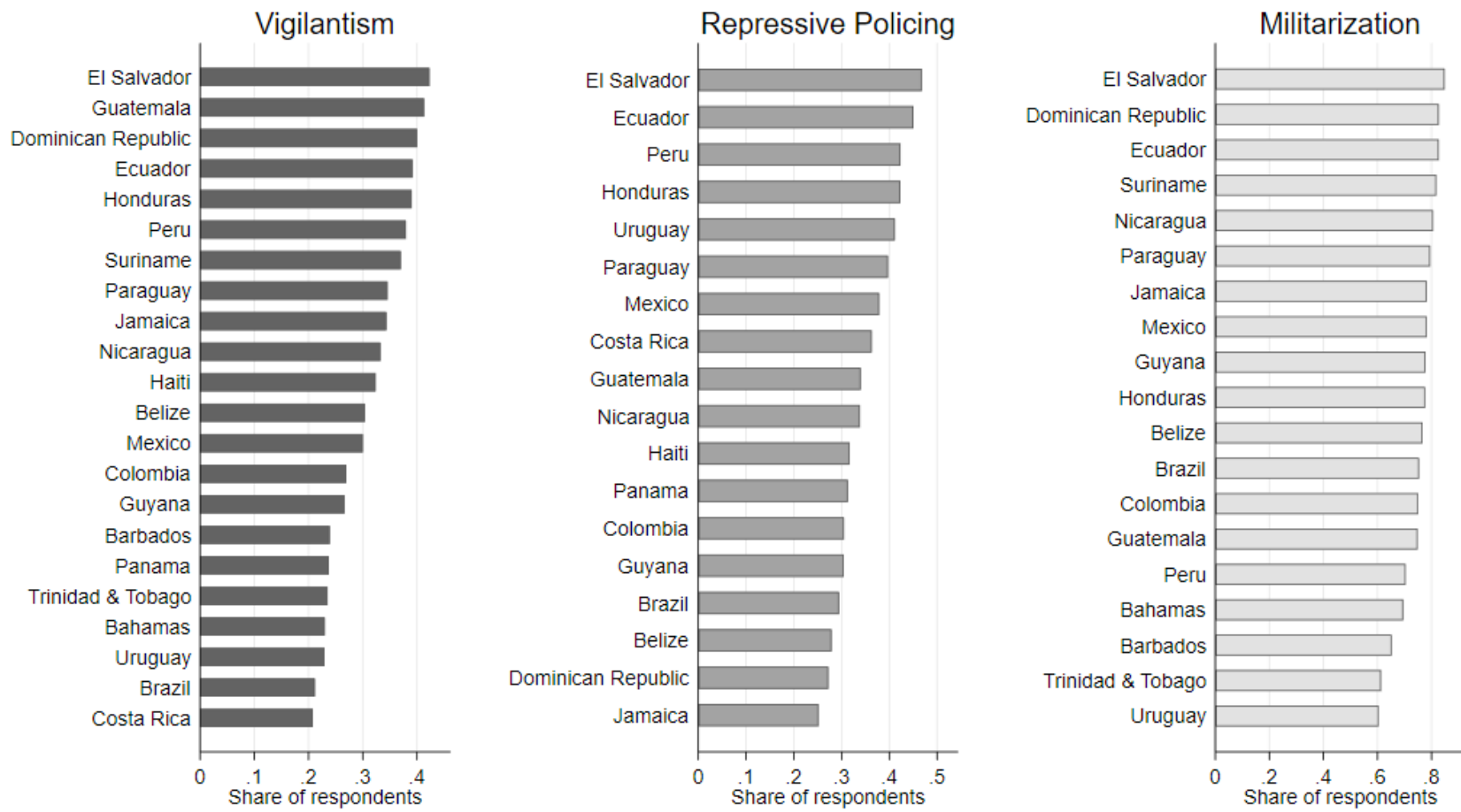


Figure 2A: Support for Violence Against Crime in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2018/19

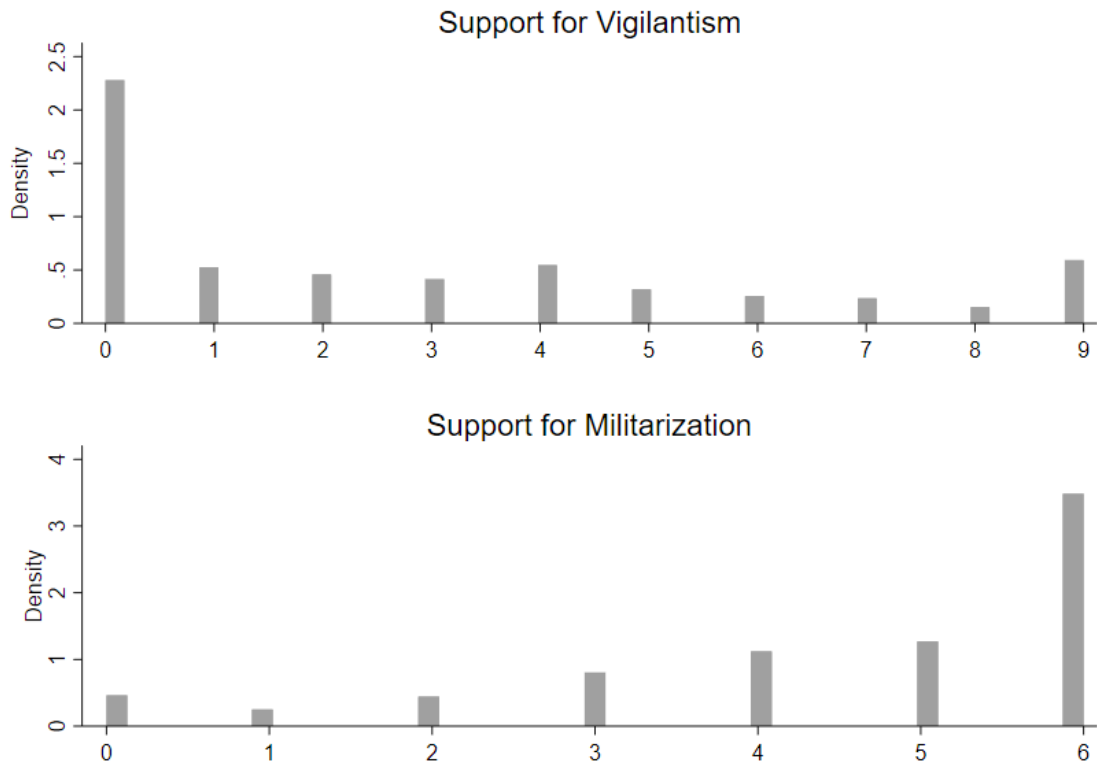


Figure 3A: Density plots, Support for Vigilantism and Support for Militarization

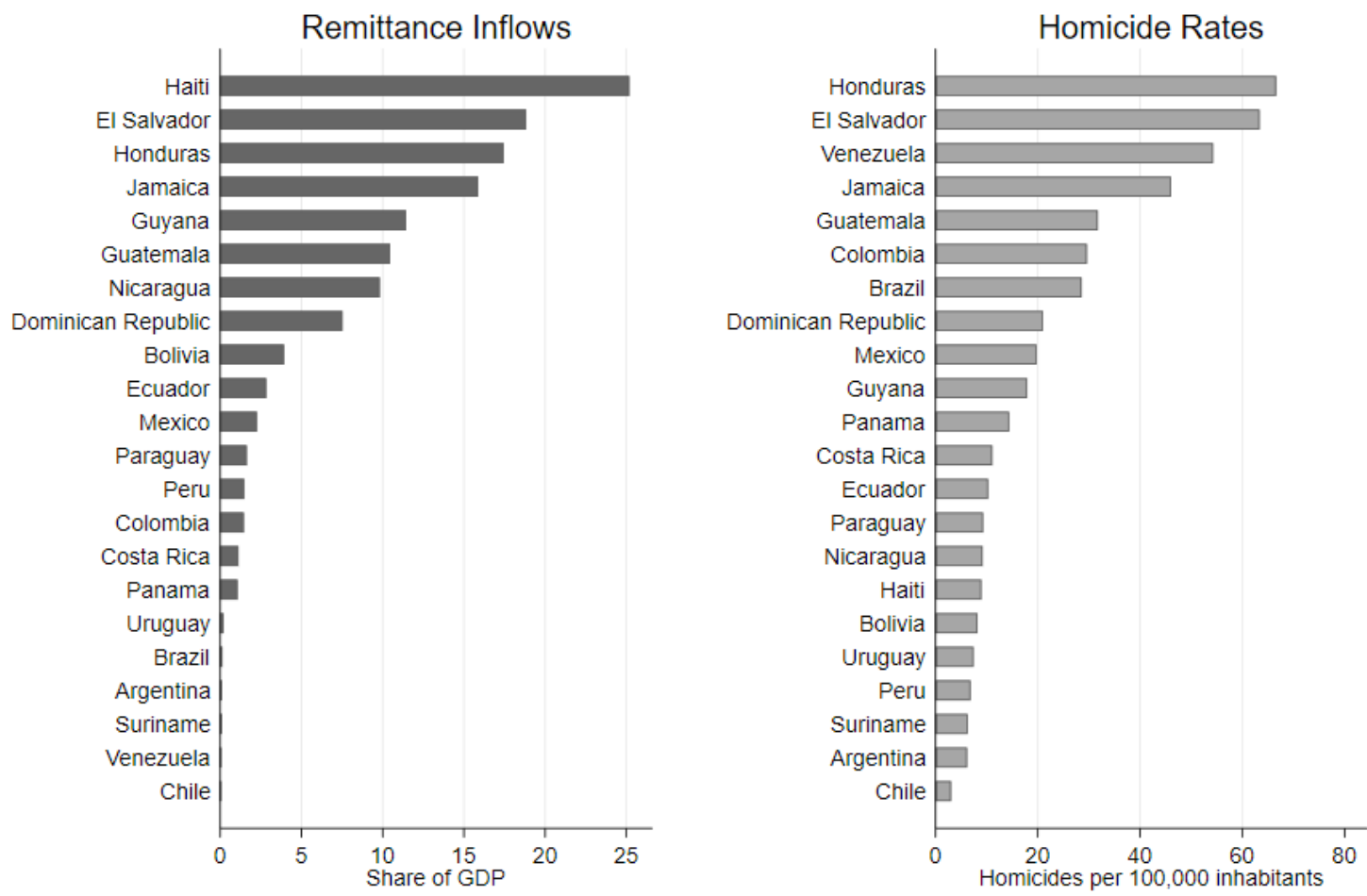


Figure 4A: Remittance Inflows and Homicide Rates in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2018/19

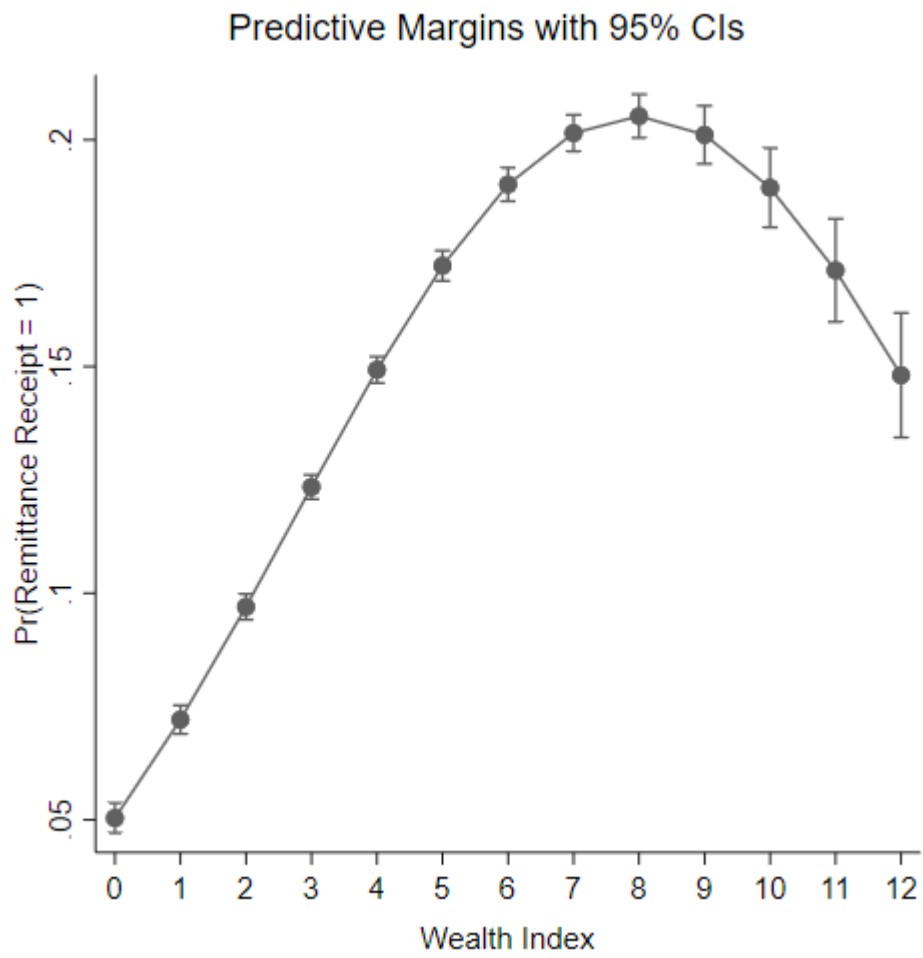


Figure 5A: Remittance Receipt and Wealth in Latin America

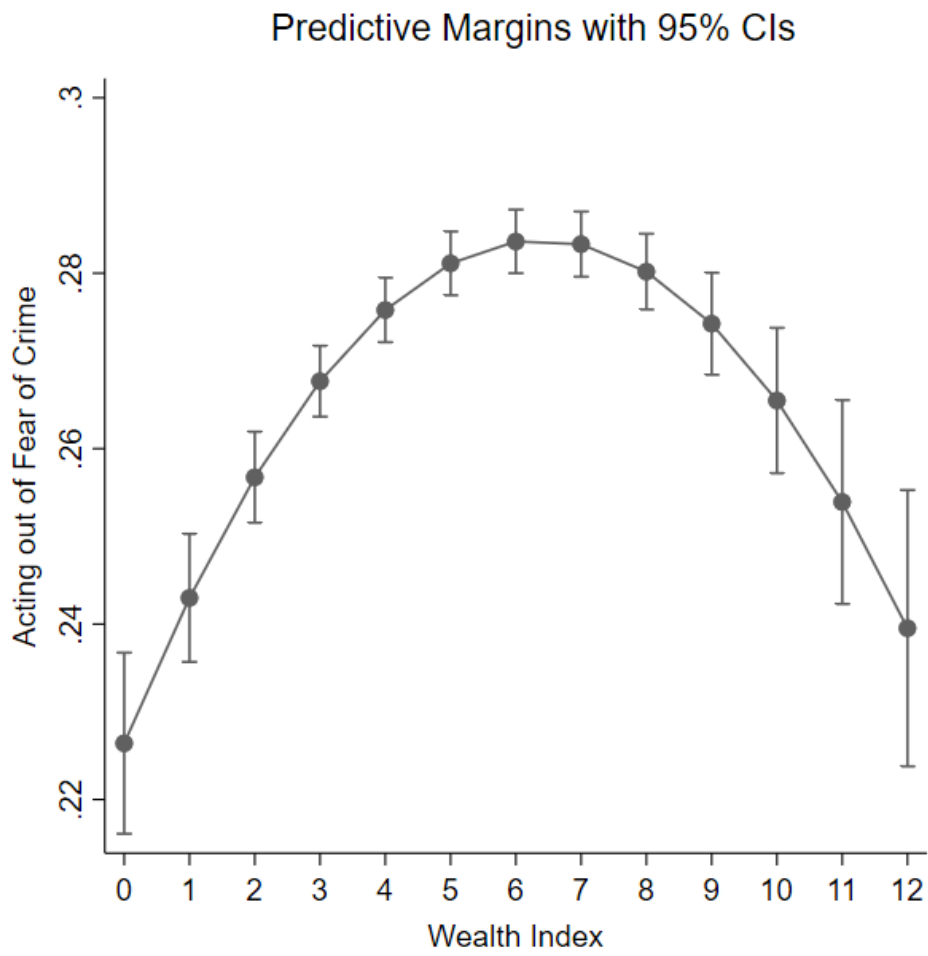


Figure 6A: Remittance Receipt and Acting Out of Fear of Crime in Latin America

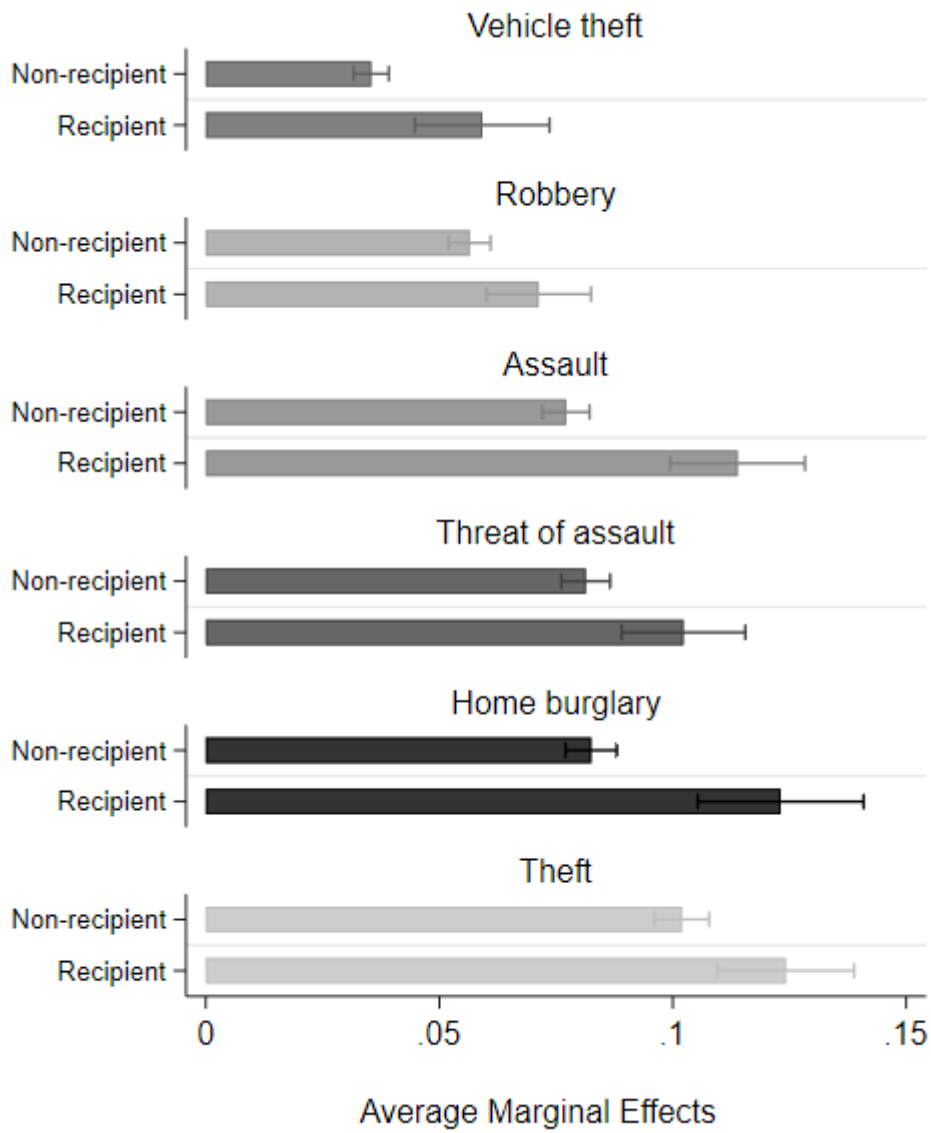


Figure 7A: Remittance Receipt and Experiences with Different Types of Crime

Table A1: Remittance Receipt and Experiences with Different Types of Crime, Logit Models.

	<i>Vehicle theft</i>	<i>Home burglary</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Theft</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Threat of assault</i>	<i>Extortion</i>	<i>Extortion (Family)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Remittance receipt	0.558*** (0.151)	0.447*** (0.093)	0.254* (0.101)	0.226** (0.079)	0.449*** (0.087)	0.263** (0.087)	0.584** (0.217)	0.243* (0.111)
Urban	-0.360 (0.199)	-0.270** (0.102)	-0.376*** (0.108)	-0.416*** (0.084)	-0.227* (0.092)	-0.393*** (0.091)	-0.895** (0.301)	-0.341*** (0.101)
Female	-0.054 (0.107)	-0.118 (0.068)	-0.381*** (0.079)	-0.077 (0.059)	-0.517*** (0.068)	-0.519*** (0.068)	-0.057 (0.218)	-0.028 (0.090)
Age	0.015 (0.021)	-0.003 (0.013)	-0.036* (0.014)	-0.038*** (0.011)	-0.043** (0.015)	-0.043** (0.014)	-0.012 (0.038)	0.042** (0.016)
Age ²	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000* (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.001** (0.000)
Secondary	0.032 (0.287)	-0.148 (0.156)	0.256 (0.183)	0.053 (0.146)	-0.362* (0.167)	-0.627*** (0.164)	0.065 (0.357)	0.103 (0.140)
Postsecondary	-0.072 (0.223)	-0.074 (0.126)	0.094 (0.158)	0.121 (0.122)	-0.338* (0.138)	-0.353** (0.131)	-0.345 (0.336)	0.463*** (0.127)
Wealth	-0.001 (0.029)	-0.037* (0.018)	-0.104*** (0.019)	-0.059*** (0.015)	-0.089*** (0.016)	-0.104*** (0.016)	0.169** (0.054)	-0.001 (0.021)
Employed	0.175 (0.117)	0.173* (0.075)	0.079 (0.083)	0.135* (0.064)	0.054 (0.072)	-0.065 (0.071)	0.422 (0.222)	0.024 (0.094)
N	10,683	11,654	12,935	12,905	12,938	12,915	1,320	6,135

Matched sample. Country and year-dummies are included but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table A2: Support for Vigilantism. Partial proportional odds regression models.

	Log-odds ratios at cut-off points								
	(1) (Strongly agree, 8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1) vs Strongly disagree)	(2) (Strongly agree, 8,7,6,5,4,3,2) vs 1, Strongly disagree)	(3) (Strongly agree, 8,7,6,5,4,3,) vs 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(4) (Strongly agree, 8,7,6,5,4) vs (3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(5) (Strongly agree, 8,7,6,5) vs (4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(6) (Strongly agree, 8,7,6) vs (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(7) (Strongly agree, 8,7) vs (6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(8) (Strongly agree, 8) vs (7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(9) (Strongly agree) vs (8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)
Remittance receipt	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)	0.121*** (0.022)
Urban	-0.071** (0.022)	-0.059** (0.021)	-0.050* (0.021)	-0.050* (0.022)	-0.022 (0.023)	-0.020 (0.025)	-0.037 (0.027)	-0.080** (0.030)	-0.108*** (0.033)
Female	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)	-0.151*** (0.016)
Age	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)
Age ²	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000+ (0.000)
Secondary	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)	-0.052+ (0.027)
Postsecondary	-0.011 (0.026)	-0.021 (0.026)	-0.036 (0.026)	-0.090*** (0.026)	-0.174*** (0.028)	-0.230*** (0.029)	-0.243*** (0.031)	-0.287*** (0.033)	-0.266*** (0.035)
Wealth	-0.026*** (0.005)	-0.021*** (0.005)	-0.022*** (0.004)	-0.022*** (0.005)	-0.021*** (0.005)	-0.025*** (0.005)	-0.024*** (0.006)	-0.034*** (0.006)	-0.036*** (0.007)
Employed	-0.054** (0.020)	-0.023 (0.019)	0.000 (0.019)	0.018 (0.020)	-0.012 (0.021)	0.033 (0.023)	0.013 (0.024)	-0.000 (0.027)	0.043 (0.029)
N	52,797	52,797	52,797	52,797	52,797	52,797	52,797	52,797	52,797

Matched sample. Country- and year-fixed effects are included in the analysis but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses. Coefficients are statistically significant at *p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001

Table A3: Support for Militarization. Partial Proportional Odds Regression Models.

	Log-odds ratios at cut-off points					
	(1) (Strongly agree, 5,4,3,2,1) vs Strongly disagree)	(2) (Strongly agree, 5,4,3,2) vs 1, Strongly disagree)	(3) (Strongly agree, 5,4,3) vs 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(4) (Strongly agree, 5,4) vs (3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(5) (Strongly agree, 5) vs (4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)	(6) (Strongly agree) vs (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Strongly disagree)
Remittance receipt	-0.088 (0.060)	-0.061 (0.050)	0.006 (0.042)	0.008 (0.034)	0.077** (0.030)	0.098*** (0.029)
Urban	0.093+ (0.054)	0.050 (0.046)	0.095** (0.036)	0.102*** (0.029)	0.085*** (0.026)	-0.027 (0.025)
Female	0.101* (0.042)	0.091** (0.035)	0.029 (0.029)	-0.027 (0.024)	-0.047* (0.022)	-0.004 (0.021)
Age	-0.016* (0.007)	-0.019** (0.006)	-0.017*** (0.005)	-0.012** (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	0.004 (0.004)
Age ²	0.000+ (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	0.000* (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Secondary	0.065* (0.033)	0.065* (0.033)	0.065* (0.033)	0.065* (0.033)	0.065* (0.033)	0.065* (0.033)
Postsecondary	-0.065* (0.028)	-0.065* (0.028)	-0.065* (0.028)	-0.065* (0.028)	-0.065* (0.028)	-0.065* (0.028)
Wealth	0.043*** (0.010)	0.026** (0.008)	0.036*** (0.007)	0.017** (0.006)	0.003 (0.005)	-0.012* (0.005)
Employed	0.065** (0.021)	0.065** (0.021)	0.065** (0.021)	0.065** (0.021)	0.065** (0.021)	0.065** (0.021)
N	41,209	41,209	41,209	41,209	41,209	41,209

Matched sample. Country- and year-fixed effects are included in the analysis but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses. Coefficients are statistically significant at *p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001

**Table A4: Remittance Receipt and Experiences with and Fear of Crime.
Unmatched Sample**

	(1) Crime as a problem	(2) Insecurity in neighborhood	(3) Victim of crime	(4) Act out of fear of crime
Remittance receipt	0.009 (0.026)	0.025 (0.020)	0.275*** (0.025)	0.027*** (0.004)
Urban	-0.167*** (0.021)	-0.443*** (0.016)	-0.491*** (0.021)	-0.097*** (0.003)
Female	0.177*** (0.018)	0.173*** (0.014)	-0.082*** (0.018)	0.025*** (0.003)
Age	0.002 (0.003)	0.013*** (0.002)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.002*** (0.000)
Age ²	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)
Secondary	0.062* (0.027)	0.050* (0.021)	0.245*** (0.027)	0.023*** (0.004)
Postsecondary	-0.033 (0.024)	0.040* (0.019)	0.373*** (0.024)	0.027*** (0.004)
Wealth	0.053*** (0.004)	-0.013*** (0.003)	0.053*** (0.004)	0.003*** (0.001)
Employed	0.000 (0.018)	-0.005 (0.014)	0.093*** (0.019)	0.005 (0.003)
N	81,215	81,215	81,215	81,215

Notes: Models 1, 2 and 3 are logit models; Model 4 is a linear model. Full sample (non-missing observations). Year and country dummies are included, but omitted here for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.

Table A5: Remittances and Support for Violence against Crime. Unmatched sample

	Vigilantism	Harsh policing	Militarization
Remittance receipt	0.099*** (0.021)	0.134*** (0.038)	0.114*** (0.027)
Urban	-0.063*** (0.016)	-0.098*** (0.028)	0.023 (0.021)
Female	-0.143*** (0.014)	-0.147*** (0.025)	-0.045* (0.018)
Age	-0.017*** (0.002)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.005 (0.003)
Age ²	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Secondary	-0.014 (0.022)	0.145*** (0.037)	0.070* (0.028)
Postsecondary	-0.081*** (0.019)	0.131*** (0.033)	-0.078** (0.025)
Wealth	-0.022*** (0.003)	0.016** (0.006)	-0.006 (0.004)
Employed	-0.001 (0.015)	0.002 (0.026)	0.029 (0.019)
N	72,961	32,518	57,066

Full sample (non-missing observations). Country- and year-dummies are included but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table A6: Remittances and Support for Violence against Crime. Logit Models, Controls for Gang Presence

	Vigilantism	Police Brutality	Militarization
Remittance receipt	0.109*** (0.022)	0.114** (0.039)	0.120*** (0.030)
Urban	0.017 (0.018)	0.027 (0.031)	0.075** (0.025)
Female	-0.140*** (0.016)	-0.192*** (0.028)	-0.011 (0.022)
Age	-0.021*** (0.003)	0.007 (0.005)	0.012** (0.004)
Age ²	0.000** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)
Secondary	-0.058* (0.027)	0.106* (0.045)	0.067 (0.036)
Postsecondary	-0.118*** (0.024)	0.030 (0.040)	-0.048 (0.031)
Wealth	-0.028*** (0.004)	0.012 (0.007)	-0.017** (0.005)
Employed	0.002 (0.017)	-0.033 (0.029)	0.030 (0.023)
Crime as a problem	0.089*** (0.018)	0.271*** (0.031)	0.165*** (0.025)
Crime victim	-0.054** (0.018)	0.153*** (0.035)	0.075** (0.025)
Fear of crime	0.032** (0.010)	0.056** (0.017)	0.001 (0.013)
Insecurity in neighbourhood	0.093*** (0.022)	0.073 (0.049)	0.245*** (0.030)
Gang presence	0.078*** (0.008)	0.039** (0.014)	-0.005 (0.012)
Trust in the police	-0.056*** (0.005)	0.005 (0.008)	-0.026*** (0.007)
Trust in the Judiciary	-0.013 (0.008)	-0.064*** (0.014)	-0.017 (0.011)
Interpersonal trust	0.064*** (0.009)	0.082*** (0.016)	0.005 (0.013)
Trust in the military			0.181*** (0.006)
N	57,306	26,016	41,776

Matched sample. Country dummies are included in the analysis but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table A7: Remittances and Support for Violence Against Crime. Logit Models, Controls for Presidential Approval.

	Vigilantism			Harsh policing			Militaryization		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Remittance receipt	0.089*** (0.023)	0.081*** (0.022)	0.098*** (0.023)	0.094* (0.040)	0.091* (0.040)	0.105** (0.040)	0.131*** (0.033)	0.136*** (0.033)	0.148*** (0.034)
Urban	-0.010 (0.019)	-0.020 (0.018)	-0.020 (0.019)	0.004 (0.031)	-0.006 (0.031)	0.010 (0.031)	0.067* (0.026)	0.062* (0.027)	0.050 (0.027)
Female	-0.137*** (0.017)	-0.126*** (0.016)	-0.140*** (0.016)	-0.193*** (0.028)	-0.199*** (0.028)	-0.199*** (0.028)	-0.023 (0.024)	-0.032 (0.024)	-0.021 (0.024)
Age	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.021*** (0.003)	-0.021*** (0.003)	0.006 (0.005)	0.009 (0.005)	0.008 (0.005)	0.012** (0.004)	0.012** (0.004)	0.010* (0.004)
Age ²	0.000* (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)
Secondary	-0.027 (0.028)	-0.036 (0.027)	-0.024 (0.028)	0.092* (0.045)	0.101* (0.045)	0.095* (0.045)	0.032 (0.037)	0.037 (0.038)	0.038 (0.039)
Postsecondary	-0.124*** (0.024)	-0.113*** (0.024)	-0.087*** (0.025)	0.023 (0.040)	0.028 (0.040)	0.019 (0.040)	-0.083* (0.033)	-0.082* (0.033)	-0.094** (0.034)
Wealth	-0.028*** (0.004)	-0.027*** (0.004)	-0.027*** (0.004)	0.010 (0.007)	0.011 (0.007)	0.014* (0.007)	-0.016** (0.005)	-0.016** (0.006)	-0.018** (0.006)
Employed	0.012 (0.018)	0.010 (0.017)	0.005 (0.017)	-0.032 (0.030)	-0.047 (0.030)	-0.040 (0.030)	0.046 (0.025)	0.042 (0.025)	0.053* (0.025)
Crime as a problem	0.114*** (0.019)	0.102*** (0.018)	0.104*** (0.019)	0.277*** (0.031)	0.278*** (0.031)	0.277*** (0.031)	0.147*** (0.026)	0.148*** (0.027)	0.151*** (0.027)
Crime victim	0.108*** (0.023)	0.096*** (0.022)	0.079*** (0.022)	0.070 (0.049)	0.066 (0.049)	0.070 (0.049)	0.238*** (0.031)	0.242*** (0.031)	0.233*** (0.032)
Fear of crime	0.065*** (0.010)	0.041*** (0.010)	0.036*** (0.010)	0.069*** (0.017)	0.061*** (0.017)	0.068*** (0.017)	-0.007 (0.014)	-0.003 (0.014)	-0.001 (0.014)
Insecurity in neighbourhood	-0.070*** (0.019)	-0.045* (0.018)	-0.047* (0.019)	0.172*** (0.035)	0.168*** (0.035)	0.173*** (0.035)	0.080** (0.027)	0.081** (0.027)	0.087** (0.028)
Trust in the police	0.057***	0.069***	0.072***	0.085***	0.086***	0.087***	0.003	0.005	-0.003

Trust in the Judiciary	(0.010) -0.042***	(0.009) -0.046***	(0.010) -0.059***	(0.016) 0.014	(0.016) 0.008	(0.016) 0.008	(0.014) -0.029***	(0.014) -0.031***	(0.014) - 0.025***
Interpersonal trust	(0.005) 0.001	(0.005) -0.003	(0.005) -0.019*	(0.008) -0.054***	(0.008) -0.057***	(0.008) -0.057***	(0.007) -0.031**	(0.007) -0.030*	(0.007) -0.025*
Trust in the military	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.012) 0.178***	(0.012) 0.176***	(0.012) 0.183***
Emigration intentions	0.147*** (0.020)	0.141*** (0.019)	0.122*** (0.020)	0.027 (0.035)	0.017 (0.035)	0.034 (0.035)	0.077** (0.028)	0.076** (0.029)	0.071* (0.029)
Trust in the president	-0.011* (0.005)			-0.032*** (0.008)			-0.016** (0.006)		
Presidential approval		-0.102*** (0.009)			-0.061*** (0.016)			-0.030* (0.012)	
Government's job in security			0.004 (0.005)			-0.013 (0.009)			- 0.035*** (0.007)
N	49,581	56,604	53,030	25,673	25,474	25,615	36,287	35,856	34,287

Matched sample. Country dummies are included in the analysis but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table A8: Remittances and Support for Violence, Multilevel Logit Models.

	(1) <i>Vigilantism</i>	(2) <i>Repressive Policing</i>	(3) <i>Militarization</i>
Remittance receipt	0.065** (0.025)	0.103* (0.042)	0.157*** (0.034)
Remittances (% of GDP)	0.049*** (0.009)	-0.001 (0.011)	0.043*** (0.011)
Homicide rates (log)	-0.162*** (0.039)	-0.161 (0.104)	0.087 (0.046)
Urban	-0.034 (0.021)	-0.061 (0.034)	-0.089** (0.029)
Female	-0.111*** (0.019)	-0.157*** (0.031)	-0.009 (0.026)
Age	-0.015*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Age ²	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Secondary	-0.033 (0.031)	-0.017 (0.051)	-0.029 (0.042)
Postsecondary	-0.113*** (0.028)	0.060 (0.045)	-0.107** (0.037)
Wealth	-0.012** (0.005)	0.011 (0.007)	-0.024*** (0.006)
Employed	0.023 (0.020)	-0.030 (0.033)	0.089** (0.027)
Country variance	0.151** (0.057)	0.071** (0.026)	0.173* (0.071)
<i>N</i>	38,935	20,193	28,511
Number of countries	17	16	14

Matched sample. Year-dummies are included but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.

Table A9. Receiving Remittances and Support for the Use of Violence in Crime-Fighting, by country.

<i>Country/Variable</i>	<i>Crime victimisation</i>		<i>Vigilantism</i>		<i>Police Brutality</i>		<i>Militarization</i>	
	β	N	β	N	β	N	β	N
Bahamas	0.203	2948	0.439*	2910			-0.671**	2921
Barbados	0.592***	3610	0.036	3561			0.093	3540
Belize	0.385*	2991	0.066	2951	0.102	1469	-0.303*	2944
Brazil	0.657	2967	0.570	2944	0.673	1452	-0.012	2945
Colombia	0.603**	2892	0.325+	2850	0.126	2822	0.320	2814
Costa Rica	1.169*	1448	0.582	1425	0.652	1407		
Dominican Republic	0.201*	3003	-0.041	2981	0.280*	1479	0.214*	2982
Ecuador	0.348+	1445	0.019	1425	0.290	1403	0.542**	1414
Guatemala	0.147	5778	0.281**	4259	-0.165	1420	0.383**	2855
Guyana	0.419***	2956	-0.047	2925			0.123	2928
Haiti	0.171*	3124	0.071	3058	0.474***	1714		
Honduras	0.331***	7734	0.142*	6155	0.202+	3183	0.200**	4621
Jamaica	0.365**	2710	0.147*	2689	0.217+	1275	-0.052	2701
Mexico	0.159	4565	0.105	3007	-0.211	1510	0.158	2984
Nicaragua	0.153+	4713	0.079	3195	-0.004	1663	0.170	3184
Panama	0.558**	4534	0.103	4456	0.084	3036		
Paraguay	0.325*	2932	-0.033	2860	0.229	1455	0.505***	2795
Peru	0.418*	2949	0.032	2913	0.041	1443	0.416+	2171
El Salvador	0.168**	7313	0.014	5924	0.020	2904	0.128	2892
Suriname	0.041	3757	0.032	3718			0.251**	3727
Trinidad and Tobago	0.523***	3845	0.609***	3801	0.048	1447	-0.241+	3747
Uruguay	0.160	3001	0.301	2954	-0.052	1436	-0.781*	2901

Coefficients significant at *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.1$. Standard errors were used to calculate the regressors' level of significance. Socio-economic and demographic controls are included in all regressions but omitted for ease of presentation. Unmatched samples.

Table A10: Remittances and Support for Social Approaches to Crime. Logit models, unmatched sample.

	Poverty as a cause of crime (1)	Investment in jobs and education to reduce homicides (2)	Preventative measures to reduce crime (3)
Remittance receipt	0.933 (0.060)	0.025 (0.069)	0.003 (0.024)
Urban	1.110* (0.054)	0.140* (0.058)	-0.037 (0.019)
Female	1.069 (0.050)	-0.101 (0.054)	-0.119*** (0.016)
Age	1.008 (0.007)	0.049*** (0.009)	0.014*** (0.003)
Age ²	1.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)
Secondary	1.168* (0.077)	0.366*** (0.073)	0.205*** (0.026)
Postsecondary	1.154* (0.069)	0.832*** (0.071)	0.508*** (0.022)
Wealth	0.966** (0.011)	0.051*** (0.013)	0.028*** (0.004)
Employed	0.987 (0.048)	0.028 (0.056)	0.034* (0.017)
N	9,685	7,249	64,194

Country dummies are included in the analysis but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table A11: Remittances and Ownership and Carrying of Guns. Logit models, unmatched sample.

	Gun ownership in the household (1)	Carrying a gun out of fear of crime (2)	Would carry a gun for self-protection (3)
Remittance receipt	0.693*** (0.129)	0.330*** (0.086)	0.153*** (0.035)
Urban	-0.232 (0.166)	0.441*** (0.078)	-0.023 (0.027)
Female	-0.962*** (0.100)	-0.508*** (0.058)	-0.784*** (0.025)
Age	0.024 (0.020)	0.007 (0.011)	0.014*** (0.004)
Age ²	-0.001* (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)
Secondary	0.135 (0.207)	0.050 (0.122)	0.114** (0.036)
Postsecondary	-0.265 (0.173)	-0.018 (0.103)	0.038 (0.032)
Wealth	0.017 (0.025)	0.101*** (0.016)	0.034*** (0.006)
Employed	0.096 (0.103)	0.158* (0.064)	0.062* (0.026)
N	14,041	13,814	33,779

Country dummies are included in the analysis but omitted from the table for ease of presentation. Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05