

Immigration, Crime and Crime (Mis)Perceptions

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Motivation

- Migration can trigger hostility and backlash among natives (Hangartner et al, 2018) with important political consequences (Steinmayr, 2020; Mayda et al, 2020), even fostering populist and extremist regimes.

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- For instance **crime: top #1** concern related to immigration in many countries (Fasani, 2018; Ipsos, 2018)

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- What are the roots of the backlash? Two views: **cultural factors** and **socioeconomic factors** (crime, employment) (Alesina and Tabellini, 2021)
- For instance **crime: top #1** concern related to immigration in many countries (Fasani, 2018; Ipsos, 2018)
- However: evidence shows **mostly** null effects (Fasani et al (2019)).

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- **This paper: even when immigration does not affect crime, it triggers the formation of crime-related concerns, mistaken beliefs and misperceptions about crime.**

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 - (iii) Migration **did not cause crime.**

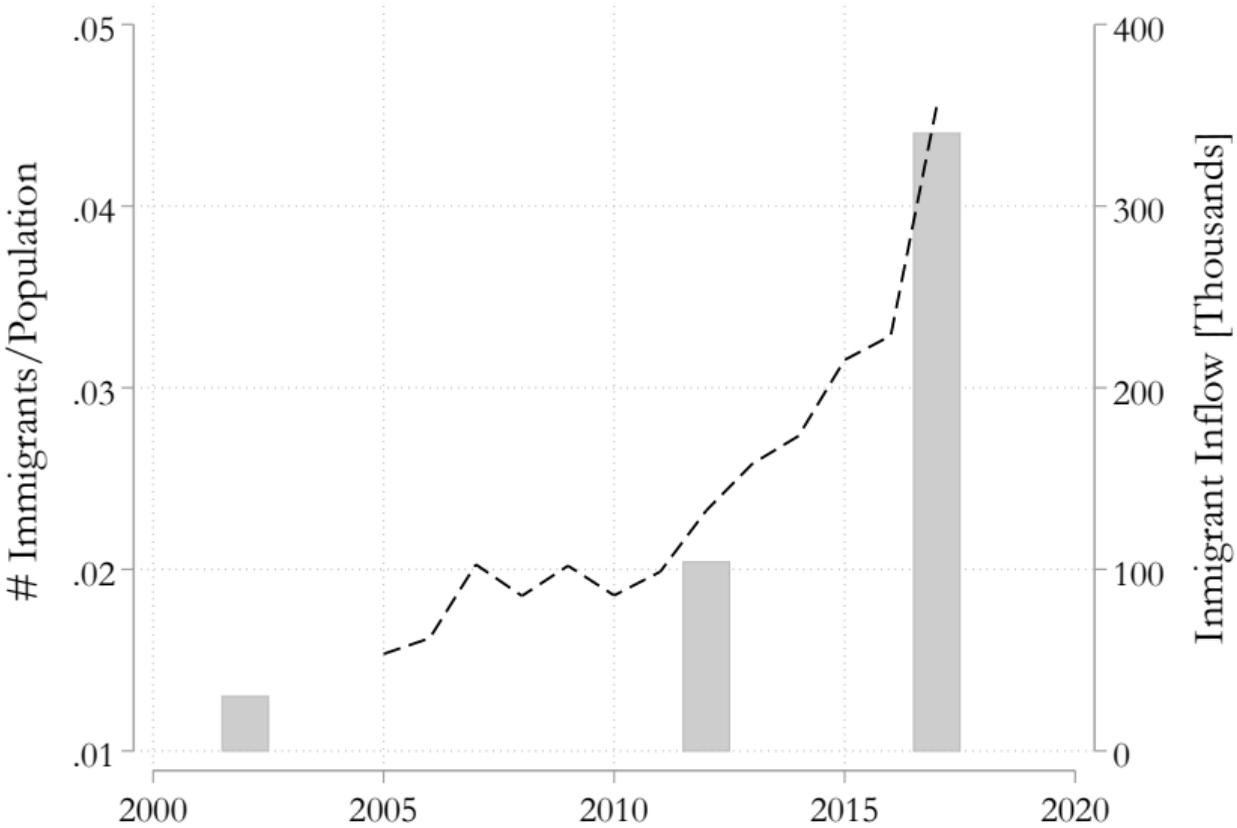
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 - (iii) Migration **did not cause crime.**

Immigration widened the crime-perceptions gap

Plus: Some suggestive evidence on plausible channels

Context: Immigrant inflows and the percentage of immigrants in Chile



Data: Immigration

- Individual-level data: VISA + permanent residence permits. We use different measures for robustness (Chilean Department of State)
- Contains demographics: age, nationality, mun. of residence, gender, education
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- Some descriptive stats: 30 years old, 52% male, 80% at least some secondary school education, most-frequent countries: Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela and Haiti
- **No data on unauthorized immigration. Is this a concern? Unofficial numbers.**
2010/17: 1,700 individuals entered without authorization (versus 355,000 authorized)

Data: Perceptions, Behavioral Reactions and Victimization Data

- ENUSC: Annual HH Survey: 2008-2017
- Individual-level w/demographics (81k indiv/year)
- 101 most populous municipalities (90% of urban population)
- Questions about:

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Victimization (individual was a victim of a crime)

Perceptions (concerns, beliefs)

Reactions (individual protection)

Data: Homicides

- Police reports: 2008-2017 (Police) at the municipality-year level
- 3.5 homicides per 100k inhabitants. **Fairly constant since 2005.**
- Data on victim nationality (almost always) and on alleged perpetrator nationality (70% of cases)

[Go to descriptive statistics](#)

Methods

- Repeated CS: 2-ways FE model

Methods

- Repeated CS: 2-ways FE model

$$Y_{imt} = bimm_{mt} + gX_{imt} + h_m + f_t + e_{imt} \quad (1)$$

- $Y = f$ Crime, Crime-Concerns, Preventive Behavior g
- Controls = f Age, Gender g
- Cluster = municipality
- 2SLS (Bianchi et al., 2012) - Shift share instrument
- Note: for homicides we use data at the municipality (not individual) level

Building the Shift-Share Instrument (2017-2008)

$$DY_{m,2017-2008} = bDmigr_{m,2017-2008} + e_m \quad (2)$$

(Note: equation is now in first differences)

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We instrument $Dmigr_{m,2017-2008}$ by:

$$Dmigr_{m,2017-2008} \hat{=} \sum_n q_{m,2008}^n DMIGR_{2017-2008}^n \quad (3)$$

N sending countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru, Spain, USA, and Venezuela

$q_{m,2008}^n$: share of imm. from origin country n over total imm. in mun. m in 2008

$$q_{m,2008}^n = \frac{MIGR_{m,2008}^n}{\sum_n MIGR_{m,2008}^n} \quad (4)$$

$DMIGR_{2017-2008}^n$: change 2017-2008 of stock of imm. coming from country n to ANY country EXCEPT Chile.

Outcomes (self-reported)

- **Crime-related concerns (5Q + index):** Binary questions related to perceptions of crime and crime affecting quality of life. Examples: “do you feel unsafe”. **Summary Index: PCA, rescaled 0-100**
- **Behavioral reactions:** Binary questions related to preventive behavior: **i)** Investing in home security (eg, installing alarms), **ii** Coordinating actions with neighbors (eg, hiring private security for the block), **iii** buying a personal weapon. **Summary Index: PCA, rescaled 0-100**
- **Victimization (self-reported, 6 crimes):** Total Crime takes 0 if the individual did not suffered any crime, 1 otherwise.

Outcomes (Administrative Data)

- **Homicides:**

Homicide rate (homicides per 100k inhabitants): Total, Chilean or Foreigner as alleged perpetrators

Homicide intensive-margin: 1 if the Homicide Rate in 2017 was higher than in 2008 in a given municipality and 0 otherwise,

Homicide extensive-margin: 1 if the homicide rate in a given municipality was 0 in 2008 and positive in 2017.

Two-way fixed-effects model: Crime-related concerns

	(1) PCI	(2) Crime as a 1st or 2nd concern	(3) Crime as impacting pers. life	(4) Crime affecting qual. life	(5) Feeling unsafe	(6) Will be victim
Log Imm Rate	3.07** (1.31) [0.021]	2.00 (1.49) [0.180]	3.95*** (1.44) [0.007]	3.59* (1.81) [0.050]	2.67** (1.25) [0.035]	2.02 (3.20) [0.531]
Observ.	180,039	242,539	232,570	243,449	213,203	214,375
Mean	39.42	36.08	34.87	63.15	17.39	43.84
SD	25.4	48.0	47.6	48.2	37.9	49.6

- Interpretation: effects of doubling stock of immigrants
- Mean/SD: mean/standard deviation of the variable in the sample
- In brackets: p-values

Two-way fixed effects model: Crime-preventive behavioral reactions

	(1) PCI	(2) Investment in home security	(3) Neighbors security system	(4) Owns weapon
Log Imm Rate	1.70*** (0.62) [0.008]	1.18 (0.90) [0.192]	2.33*** (0.76) [0.003]	1.04*** (0.37) [0.007]
Observ.	243,096	243,786	243,993	243,408
Mean	13.41	22.78	13.16	4.77
SD	12.0	16.1	15.3	21.3

Two-way fixed effects model: Victimization disaggregated

	(1) Total	(2) Theft	(3) Larceny	(4) MV Theft	(5) Burglary	(6) Assault	(7) Robbery
Log Imm Rate	1.46	-0.34	0.25	0.05	1.42**	-0.11	0.32
	(1.39)	(0.79)	(0.54)	(0.19)	(0.61)	(0.29)	(0.38)
	[0.296]	[0.672]	[0.645]	[0.797]	[0.021]	[0.713]	[0.407]
Observ.	244,115	244,052	244,079	244,115	244,103	244,095	244,084
Mean	21.46	8.45	4.57	0.76	4.74	1.86	4.43
SD	41	27.8	20.9	8.7	21.2	13.5	20.6

Two-way fixed effects model: Homicides (in logs)

	(1) Log homicide rate	(2) Homicide intensive margin	(3) Homicide extensive margin	(4) Log hom. rate (Chilean perp.)	(5) Log hom. rate (Foreign perp.)
Log Imm Rate	0.07 (0.17) [0.668]	-0.01 (0.09) [0.938]	-0.02 (0.06) [0.727]	0.03 (0.16) [0.858]	0.03 (0.06) [0.646]
Observ.	1,010	909	909	1,010	1,010
Mean	3.58	0.41	0.08	2.25	0.05
SD	3.23	0.49	0.28	2.8	0.26

2017-2008 2SLS: Main Outcomes

	(1) PCI concerns		(2) PCI reactions		(3) Total crime		(4) Log homicide rate	
	OLS	IV	OLS	IV	OLS	IV	OLS	IV
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
<i>Dmigr_{mt}</i>	5.84*** (1.52)	13.58** (5.32)	1.38* (0.84)	11.44*** (4.04)	3.03 (1.66)	3.50 (5.21)	-0.23 (0.33)	0.85 (0.71)
Observations	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Mean	39.42	39.42	13.41	13.41	21.46	21.46	3.58	3.58
SD	25.4	25.4	12.0	12.0	41.0	41.0	3.2	3.2
First Stage Regression								
F-stat	17.35		17.35		17.35		17.35	
Part. R^2	0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10	

2017-2008 2SLS: Victimization disaggregated

	(1) Total	(2) Theft	(3) Larceny	(4) MV Theft	(5) Burglary	(6) Assault	(7) Robbery
$Dmigr_{mt}$	3.50	0.32	-0.60	-0.95	1.13	1.87	3.09
	(5.21)	(3.56)	(2.95)	(0.71)	(1.83)	(1.59)	(2.10)
	[0.501]	[0.928]	[0.838]	[0.181]	[0.538]	[0.240]	[0.141]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Mean	21.46	8.45	4.57	0.76	4.74	1.86	4.43
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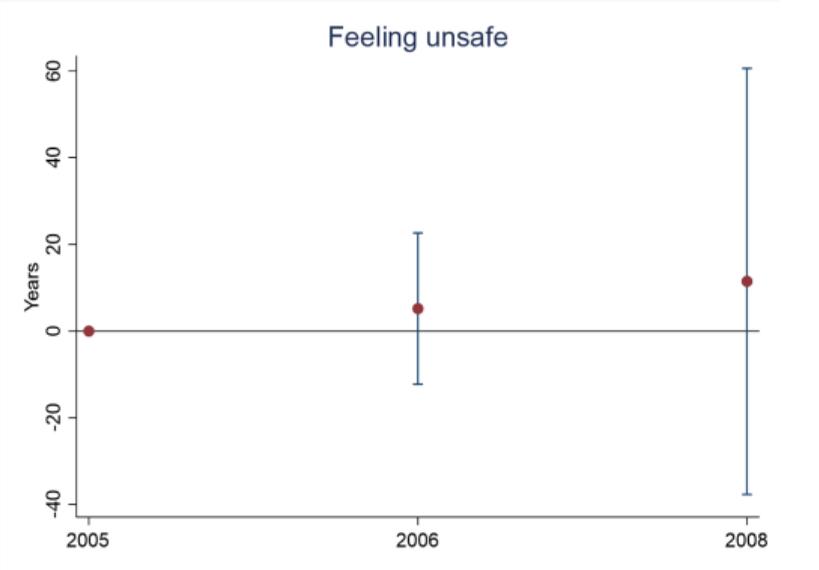
	(1) Log homicide rate	(2) Homicide intensive margin	(3) Homicide extensive margin	(4) Log hom. rate (alleged chilean perp.)	(5) Log hom. rate (alleged foreign perp.)
$Dmigr_{mt}$	0.85 (0.71) [0.233]	0.45 (0.40) [0.262]	-0.23 (0.21) [0.266]	1.06 (0.74) [0.151]	-0.10 (0.24) [0.663]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101	101	101
Mean	3.58	0.41	0.08	2.25	0.05
SD	3.23	0.49	0.28	2.8	0.26

See Robustness Tables

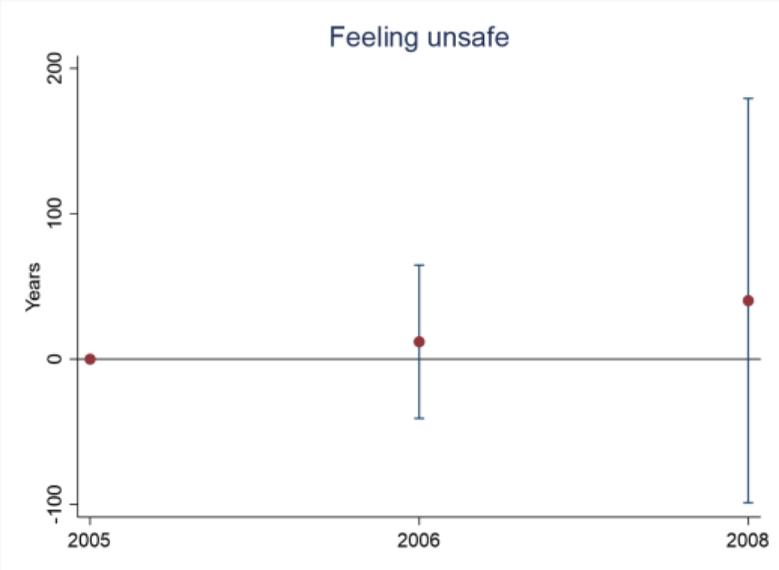
Internal Validity and the GPSS Test

- 2SLS: "exposure" research design. Shares measure the differential exposure to the common shock (int. migration) / **identification comes from 2008 shares**
- Threat: shares predict outcome through channels other than migration. Particularly likely if most of the variability of the instrument is explained by 1/2 countries.
- Test: as in DiD, no pre-trends.
- Goldsmith-Pinkham et al. (2020):
 1. Calculate Rotemberg weights, i.e., country-specific shares that have a large weight in the overall Bartik-2SLS estimate. Identify top: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Haiti far from the rest.
 2. Test for parallel trends by plotting the effect of each nationality-share on our outcomes for the pre-periods.

Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: feeling unsafe



Peru



Top 5

Skip Endogeneous Reactions

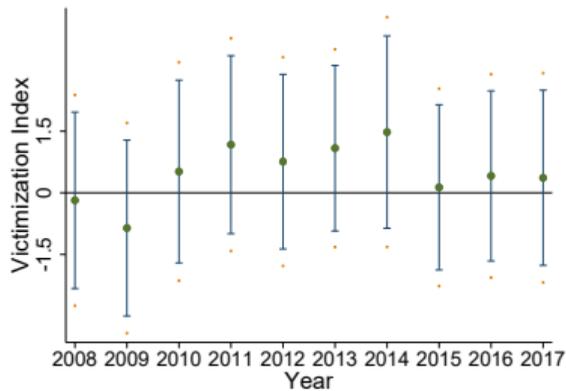
Endogenous Reactions

- Plausible interpretation: behavioral reactions hold up a potential effect on crime.
- We cannot fully rule out this. We identify effects in equilibrium. That said, we explore (suggestively) this possibility.
- If there is an endogenous reaction we would expect an increase at least a mild in crime followed by a reaction.

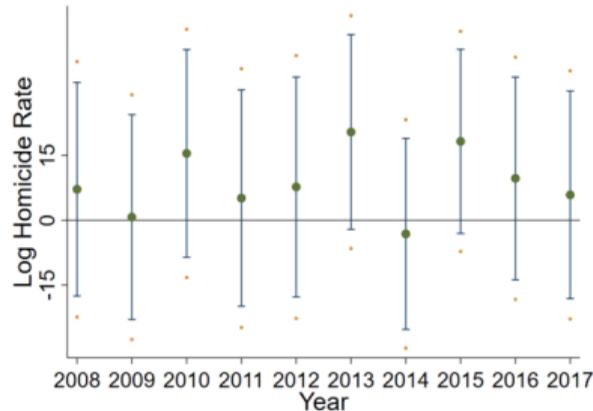
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- Test: 2WFE model interacting the treatment with the time periods.

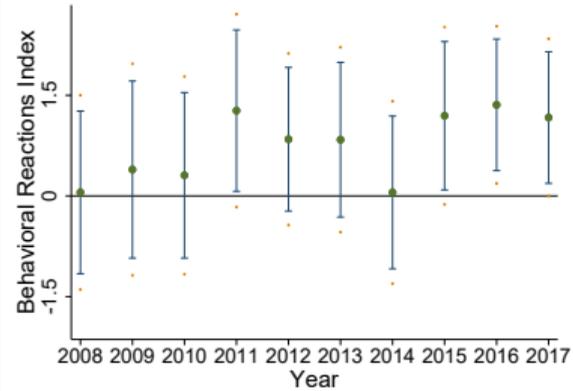
Dynamic effects on crime and reactions



Victimization Index



Log Homicide Rate



Crime-prev. Behav. Reactions Index

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- (ii) Media as amplifier (Mastorocco and Minale, 2018; Couttenier, 2019)

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- (i) Ethnic-related inter-group threat/ethnic prejudice: exposure to ethnically different individuals trigger concerns (Allport et al, 1954)
- (ii) Media as amplifier (Mastorocco and Minale, 2018; Couttenier, 2019)
- Caveat: all suggestive using 2WFE

Potential channels: Intergroup threat

- **Q1: Do natives react differently to ethnically-distant immigrants?**
- **Q2: Do natives react differently to immigrants from non-European origins?**
- Implementation: Index of bilateral ethnic distance between any pair of countries (Spolaore and Wacziarg, 2018; Alesina, 2003)
- We calculate a weighted average distance by municipality-year
- Test (i): Immigration interacted with "High ethnic distance dummy" (above average ethnic distance in the sample)
- Test (ii): Immigration interacted with "Non-European Origin dummy" (above average ethnic distance to Europe in the sample)

Potential channels: Intergroup threat

Log Imm Rate	(1) Crime-related concerns (PCI)	(2) Crime-prev. behav. reactions (PCI)	(3) Victimization (Total)	(4) Log homicide rate
Low dist.	2.95** (1.27)	1.53*** (0.56)	0.70 (1.19)	0.07 (0.18)
Rate*High dist.	-0.08 (0.32)	0.36 (0.24)	0.59 (0.36)	0.05 (0.05)
High dist.	2.86** (1.19)	1.89*** (0.58)	1.29 (1.17)	0.11 (0.17)
Observ.	180,039	243,096	244,115	1,010

European origins

Log Imm Rate	(1) Crime-related concerns (PCI)	(2) Crime-prev. behav. reactions (PCI)	(3) Victimization (Total)	(4) Log homicide rate
Low dist.	1.17 (1.39)	0.20 (0.80)	-0.51 (1.58)	0.12 (0.19)
Rate*High dist.	1.25* (0.60)	1.11* (0.44)	1.24 (0.63)	0.16 (0.10)
High dist.	2.42** (1.26)	1.31** (0.63)	0.73 (1.37)	0.04 (0.16)
Observ.	180,039	243,096	244,115	1,010

Potential channels: Media

- Amplification effect by local media (Couttenier et al, 2019; Mastrorocco and Minale, 2018)

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- Test:

Are the effects driven by municipalities with high levels of local media penetration? Number of local radio stations per capita, per municipality. Classify municipalities in high versus low presence of local media.

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- Test:

Are the effects driven by municipalities with high levels of local media penetration?
Number of local radio stations per capita, per municipality. Classify municipalities in high versus low presence of local media.

- **Above vs Below median of local media presence**

Potential channels: Media

	(1) Crime-related concerns (PCI)		(2) Crime-prev. behav. reactions (PCI)		(3) Victimization (Total)		(4) Log homicide rate	
	Low Media	High Media	Low Media	High Media	Low Media	High Media	Low Media	High Media
Log Imm Rate	1.37 (1.61)	3.39** (1.52)	0.54 (1.31)	1.76*** (0.65)	-0.88 (1.78)	1.10 (1.41)	0.21 (0.24)	0.03 (0.24)
Observ.	90,528	89,511	122,259	120,837	122,942	121,173	510	500
Mean	39.42	39.42	16.41	16.41	21.46	21.46	3.58	3.58

2017-2008 2SLS: Crime-related concerns

	(1) PCI	(2) Crime as 1st or 2nd concern	(3) Crime impacting pers. life	(4) Crime affecting qual-life	(5) Feeling unsafe	(6) Will be victim
<i>Dmigr_{mt}</i>	13.58** (5.32) [0.011]	18.61*** (6.79) [0.006]	14.94** (7.00) [0.033]	16.07** (6.67) [0.016]	4.79 (6.49) [0.460]	16.91* (8.92) [0.058]
Observ.	101	101	101	101	101	101
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Mean	39.42	36.08	34.87	63.15	17.39	43.83
SD	25.4	48.0	47.6	48.2	37.9	49.6

2017-2008 2SLS: Crime-preventive behavioral reactions

	(1) PCI	(2) Investment in home security index	(3) Neighbors security system index	(4) Owns a weapon
$Dmigr_{mt}$	11.44*** (4.04) [0.005]	10.03** (4.70) [0.033]	12.44*** (4.06) [0.002]	0.92 (1.62) [0.571]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101	101
Mean	13.41	22.78	13.16	4.77
SD	12.0	16.1	15.3	21.3

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High dist.	2.42** (1.26)	1.31** (0.63)	0.73 (1.37)	0.04 (0.16)
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Potential channels: Demographic Composition

- What if people are not scared of immigrants, but they are scared of young men individuals? Plausible if immigration triggered a change in local demography.

Potential channels: Demographic Composition

- What if people are not scared of immigrants, but they are scared of young men individuals? Plausible if immigration triggered a change in local demography.
- Test: Horse race using four "stocks" of immigrants: young men, young women, old men, old women (above/below 30 years old)

Potential channels: Demographic Composition

Log Imm Rate	(1) Crime-related concerns (PCI)	(2) Crime-prev. behav. reactions (PCI)	(3) Victimization (Total)	(4) Log homicide rate
Young women	2.82** (1.30) [0.033]	1.86 *** (0.63) [0.004]	0.71 (1.29) [0.583]	0.14 (0.18) [0.423]
Non-young women	2.37* (1.26) [0.062]	1.32** (0.63) [0.039]	0.04 (1.29) [0.978]	0.07 (0.17) [0.681]
Young men	2.93** (1.29) [0.025]	1.38** (0.61) [0.026]	0.83 (1.25) [0.508]	0.07 (0.17) [0.667]
Non-young men	2.61** (1.26) [0.041]	1.36** (0.62) [0.031]	0.54 (1.22) [0.658]	-0.03 (0.19) [0.855]
Observ. Mean	180,039 39.41	243,096 16.41	244,115 21.46	1,010 3.58

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Robustness

- Model specifications

Immigration in levels (instead of logs) [See Table](#)

Instrument in levels (instead of logs) [See Table](#)

Weighted and unweighted regressions [See Table](#)

- Homicides

Cost-weighted homicides [See Table](#)

Homicides in levels [See Table](#)

- Instrument

Using 2002 instead of 2008 as baseline [See Table](#)

Anderson-Rubén CI [See Table](#) [Back to Tables](#)

Descriptive statistics by quartile of immigrant growth: 2017-2008 (I)

	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
Immigrant growth 2017-2008 (in %)	148.942 (38.922)	241.617 (22.356)	345.943 (40.395)	596.970 (261.345)
Population in 2010	127,822.346 (121,282.628)	164,153.800 (112,207.016)	117,207.040 (53,403.301)	127,657.400 (87,578.033)
Age	44.589 (18.259)	44.765 (18.382)	44.836 (18.453)	43.707 (18.015)
Female	0.563 (0.496)	0.562 (0.496)	0.558 (0.497)	0.552 (0.497)

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Descriptive statistics by quartile of immigration growth: 2017-2008 (IV)

	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
Larceny	0.041 (0.198)	0.046 (0.209)	0.052 (0.221)	0.045 (0.207)
Burglary	0.047 (0.211)	0.042 (0.201)	0.049 (0.217)	0.052 (0.222)
Theft	0.091 (0.288)	0.084 (0.278)	0.086 (0.281)	0.076 (0.265)
Assault	0.018 (0.134)	0.018 (0.133)	0.019 (0.137)	0.019 (0.138)
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.009 (0.094)	0.008 (0.088)	0.007 (0.086)	0.007 (0.081)
Homicide Rate	2.945 (3.127)	3.431 (3.048)	4.379 (3.586)	3.579 (2.978)

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Two-way fixed effects model: Homicides (in levels)

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Homicide rate (alleged chilean perp.)	(3) Homicide rate (alleged foreign perp.)
Log Imm Rate	0.55 (0.74) [0.457]	0.43 (0.69) [0.531]	0.04 (0.14) [0.772]
Observ.	1,010	1,010	1,010
Mean	3.58	2.25	0.05

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Robustness: 2SLS in differences (I)

	(1) Baseline	(2) No controls	(3) Visas	(4) Permits	(5) Adao
Victimization (Total)					
Log Imm Rate	3.50 (5.21)	3.82 (5.20)	4.29 (5.83)	0.66 (3.11)	3.50 (2.36)
Log homicide rate					
Log Imm Rate	0.85 (0.71)	0.91 (0.74)	0.93 (0.82)	0.48 (0.40)	0.85 (0.57)
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	14.92	11.91	25.59	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101	101	101

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Robustness: 2SLS in differences (II)

	(1) Baseline	(2) No controls	(3) Visas	(4) Permits	(5) Adao
Crime-related concerns (PCI)					
Log Imm Rate	13.58** (5.32)	13.91** (5.65)	15.04** (6.19)	6.87** (3.30)	13.58 (9.13)
Crime-prev. behavioral reactions (PCI)					
Log Imm Rate	11.44*** (4.04)	12.39*** (4.46)	13.14*** (4.93)	6.35*** (2.26)	11.44 (7.69)
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	14.92	11.91	25.59	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101	101	101

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Robustness: 2SLS in levels (I)

	(1) Baseline	(2) No controls	(3) Visas	(4) Permits	(5) Adao
Victimization (Total)					
Log Imm Rate	1.58 (3.00)	2.52 (3.09)	1.91 (2.98)	0.87 (1.30)	1.58 (1.20)
Log homicide rate					
Log Imm Rate	0.62 (0.38)	0.59 (0.38)	0.62* (0.38)	0.59* (0.33)	0.62 (0.45)
F-stat (1 st)	17.54	17.53	15.80	22.77	17.54
Observ.	243,096	243,096	243,096	243,096	243,096

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Robustness: 2SLS in levels (II)

	(1) Baseline	(2) No controls	(3) Visas	(4) Permits	(5) Adao
Crime-related concerns (PCI)					
Log Imm Rate	8.34** (3.43)	8.17** (3.43)	8.48** (3.46)	5.83** (2.76)	8.34** (3.75)
Crime-prev. behavioral reactions (PCI)					
Log Imm Rate	7.62*** (2.50)	7.62*** (2.50)	7.88*** (2.47)	5.20** (2.07)	7.62 (5.07)
F-stat (1 st)	17.54	17.53	15.80	22.77	17.54
Observ.	243,096	243,096	243,096	243,096	243,096

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2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Homicide

	(1) Logs unweighted	(2) Logs weighted	(3) Levels unweighted	(4) Levels weighted
Log homicide rate	0.85 (0.71) [0.233]	0.97 (0.66) [0.141]	1.45 (1.24) [0.246]	1.40 (0.94) [0.135]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	11.39	22.59	17.98
Observ.	101	101	101	101

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2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Total crime

	(1) Cost-weighted crimes index	(2) Cost-weighted crimes index including homicide	(3) Log of crime rate
<i>Dmigr_{mt}</i>	1.54 (1.15) [0.178]	0.44 (0.32) [0.175]	-0.60 (0.51) [0.246]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101
Mean	2.74	0.77	48.83

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2017-2008 2SLS: Homicide Rate (in levels)

	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Homicide rate (alleged chilean perp.)	(3) Homicide rate (alleged foreign perp.)
$Dmigr_{mt}$	5.69* (3.42) [0.096]	4.18 (2.91) [0.152]	-0.55 (0.60) [0.325]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101
Mean	3.58	2.25	0.05

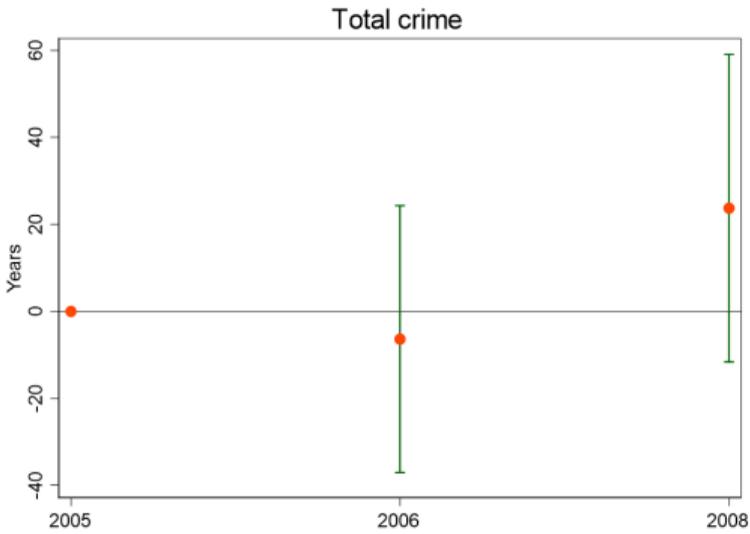
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Robustness: Anderson-Ruben CI

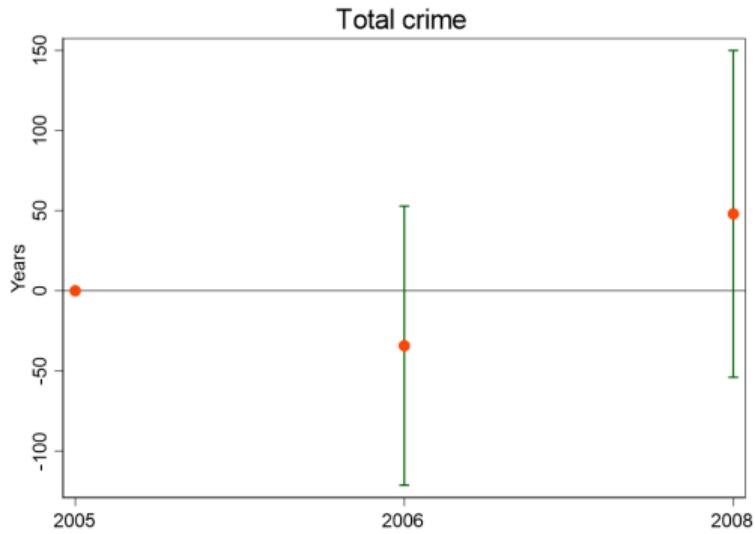
	(1) Log homicide rate	(2) Total Crime	(3) Concerns (PCI)	(4) Reactions (PCI)
<i>Dmigr_{mt}</i>	0.85 (0.71)	3.50 (5.21)	13.58** (5.32)	11.44*** (4.04)
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Observ.	101	101	101	101
AR CI	[-0.47; 2.79]	[-7.42; 15.66]	[3.68; 27.68]	[5.20; 24.06]
Mean	3.58	21.46	39.42	16.41

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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: total crime



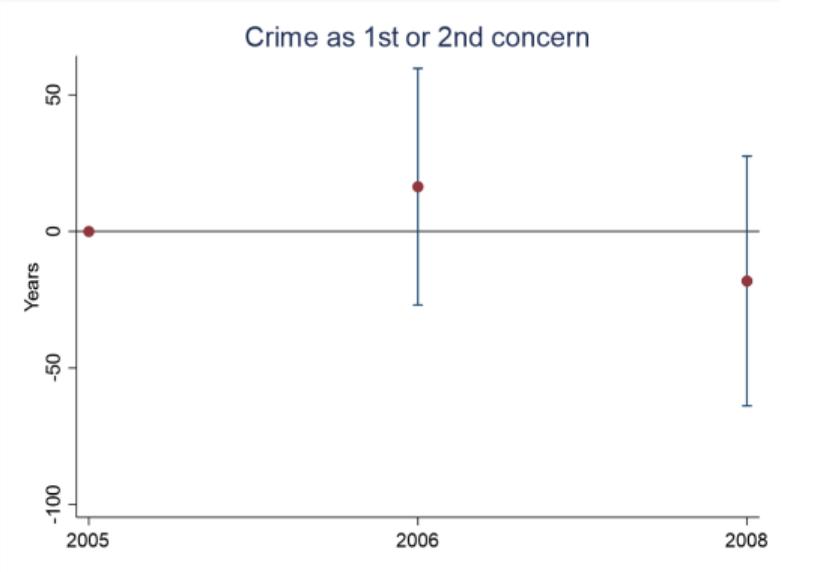
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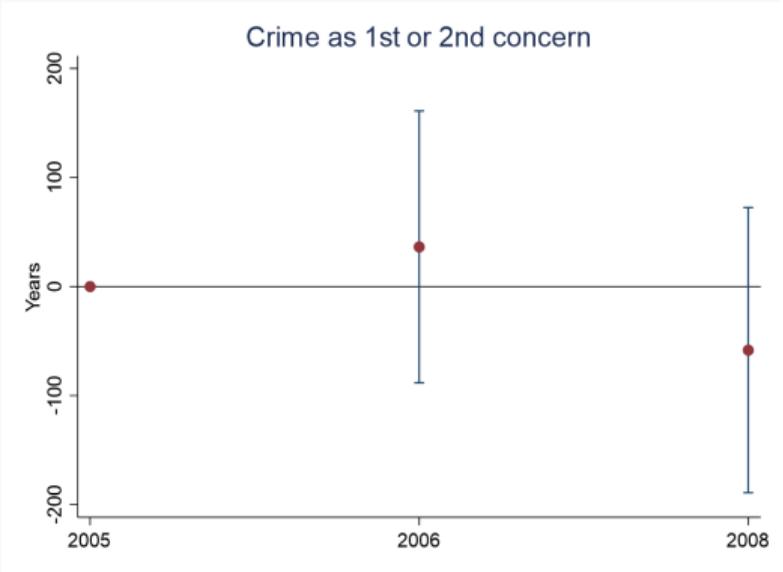
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: crime as 1st or 2nd concern



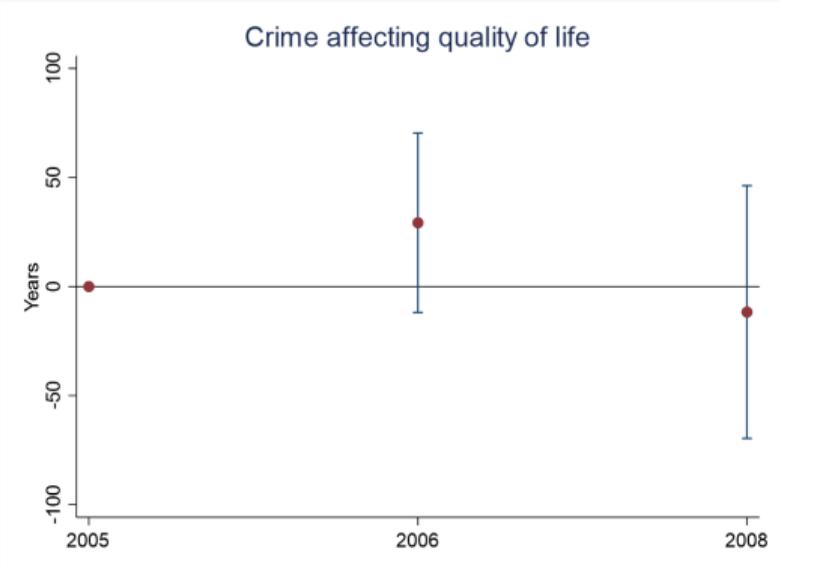
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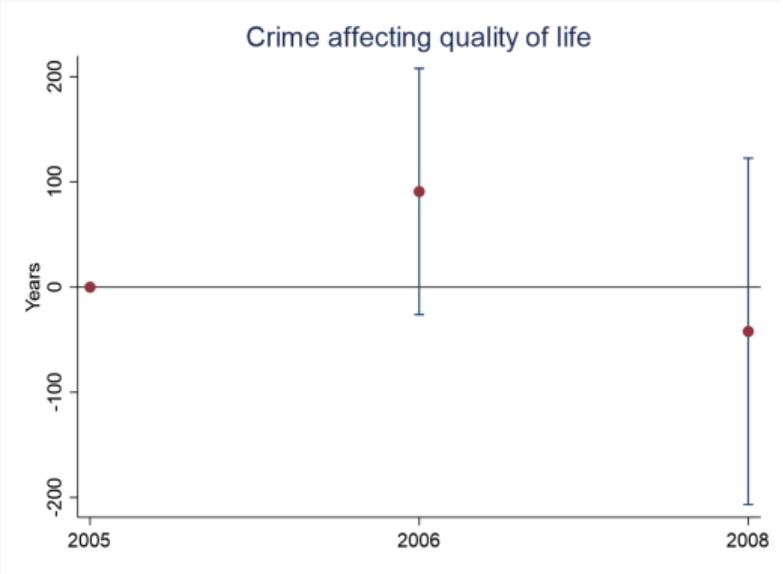
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: crime affecting quality of life



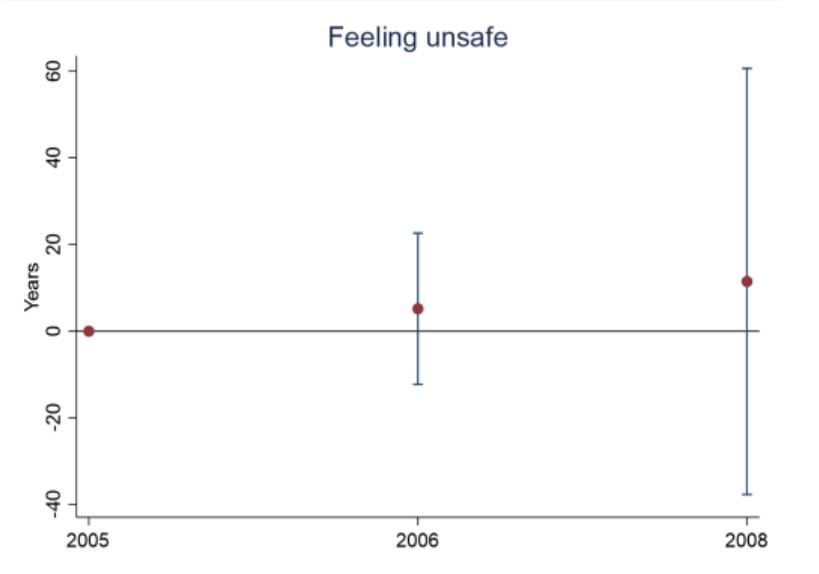
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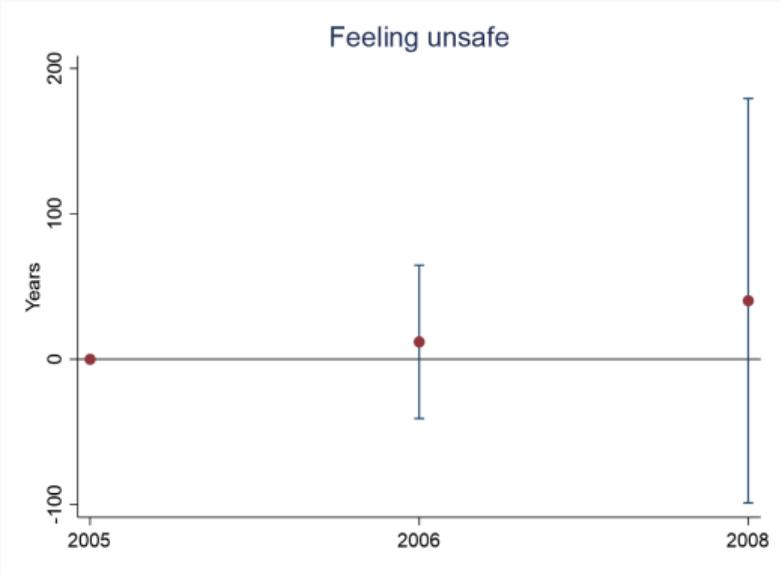


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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: feeling unsafe



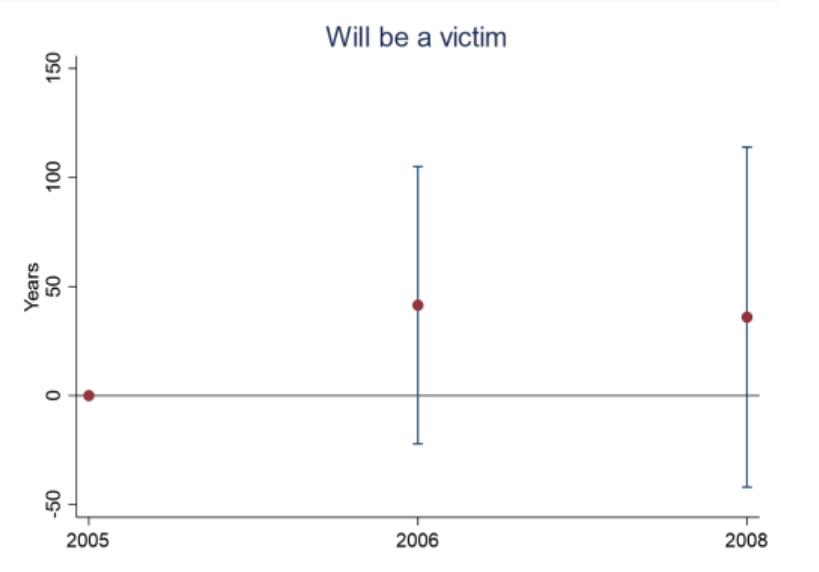
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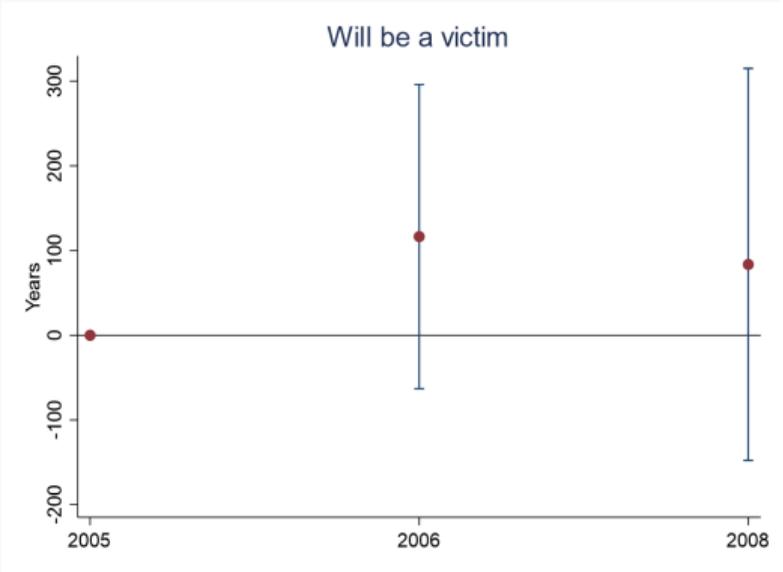
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: will be a victim



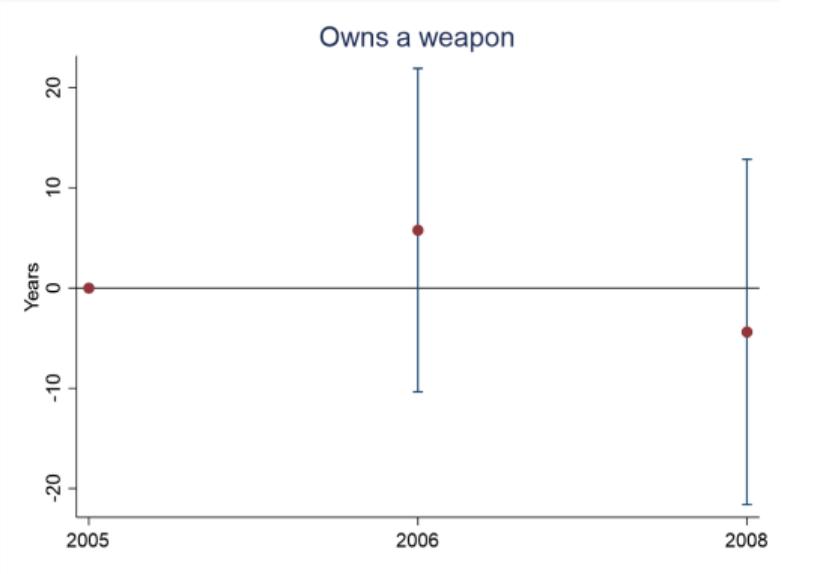
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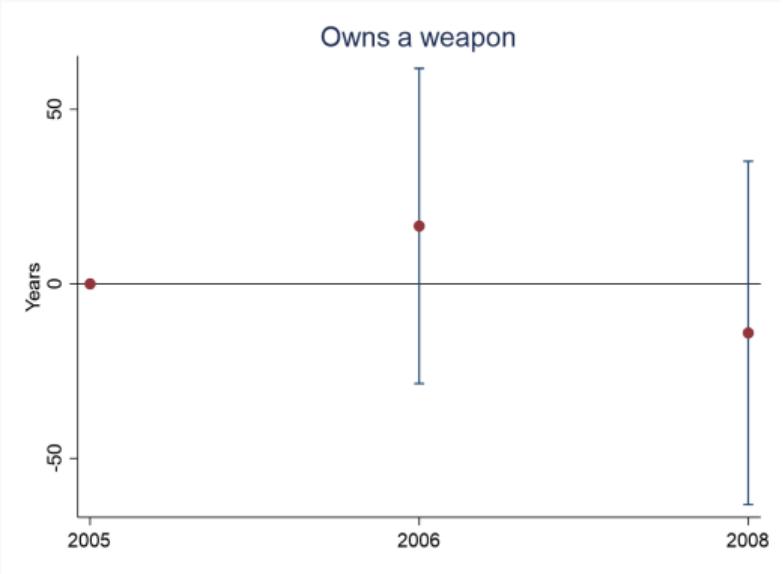
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: owns a weapon



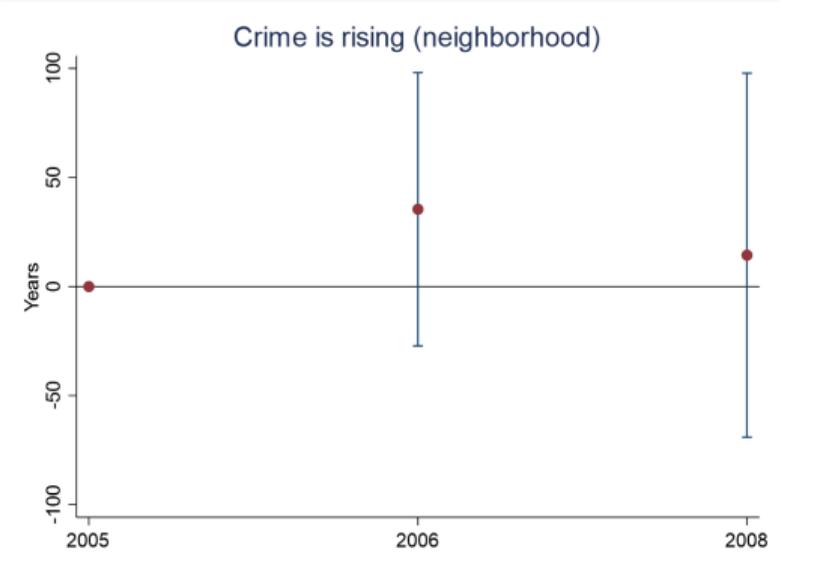
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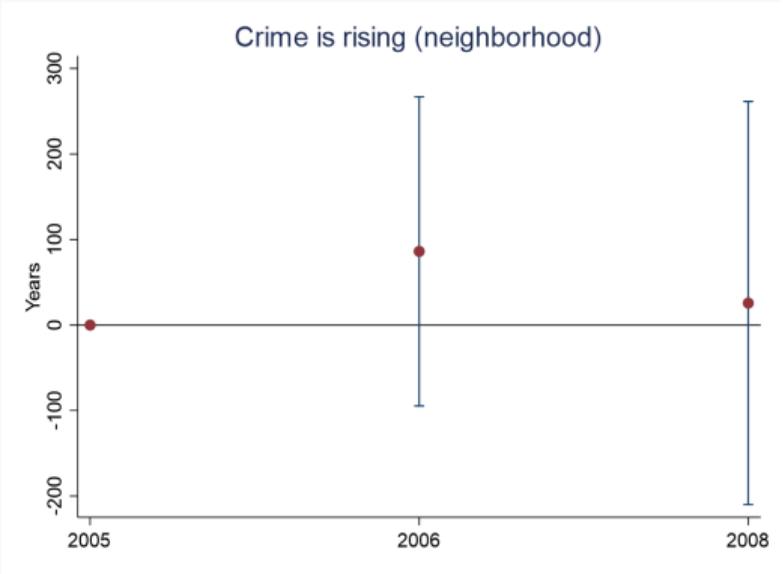
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: crime is rising (neighborhood)



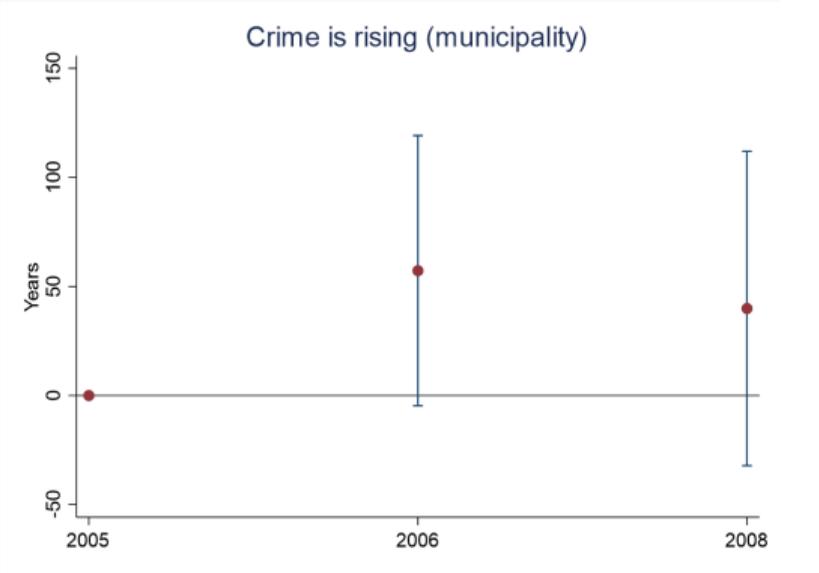
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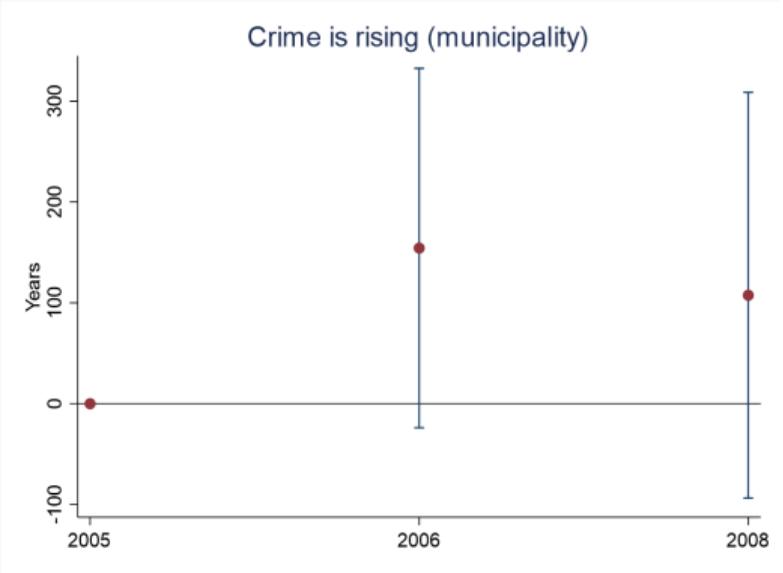


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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: crime is rising (municipality)



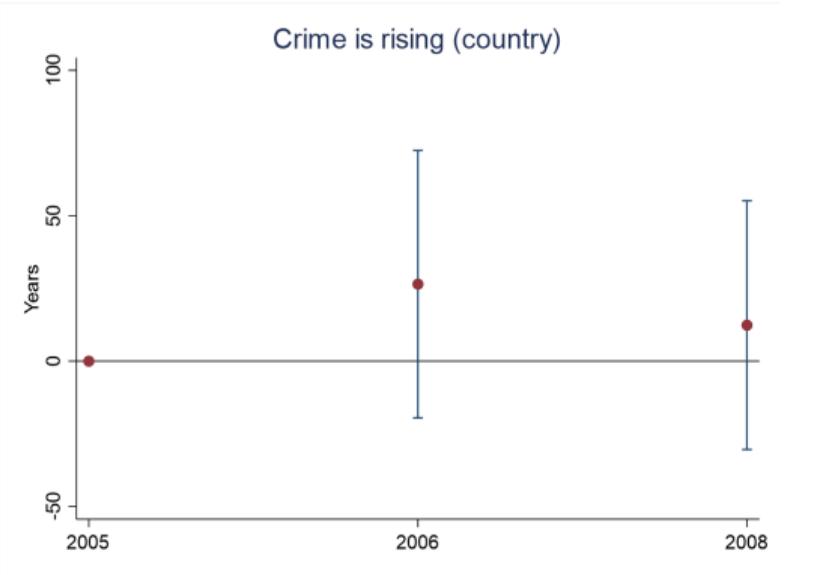
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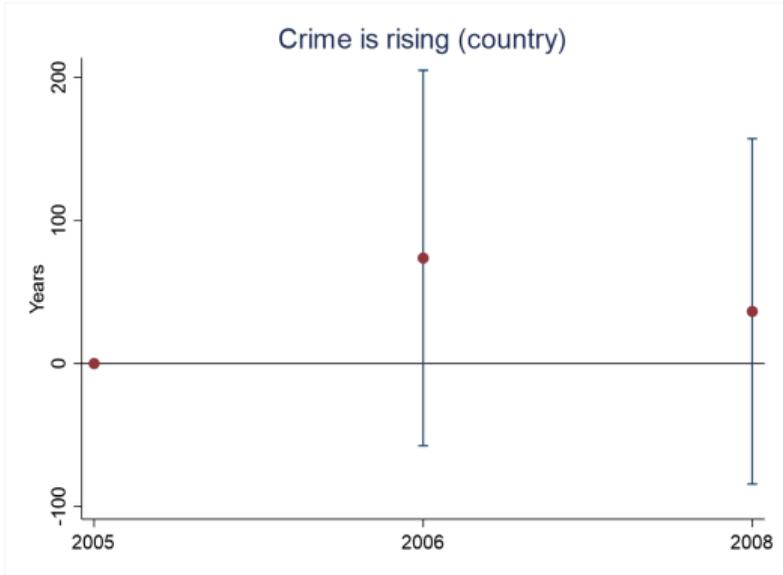
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: crime is rising (country)



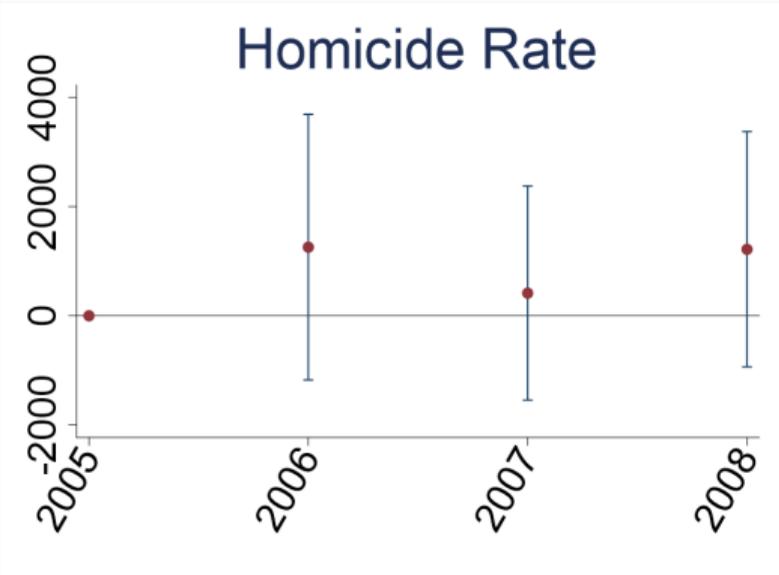
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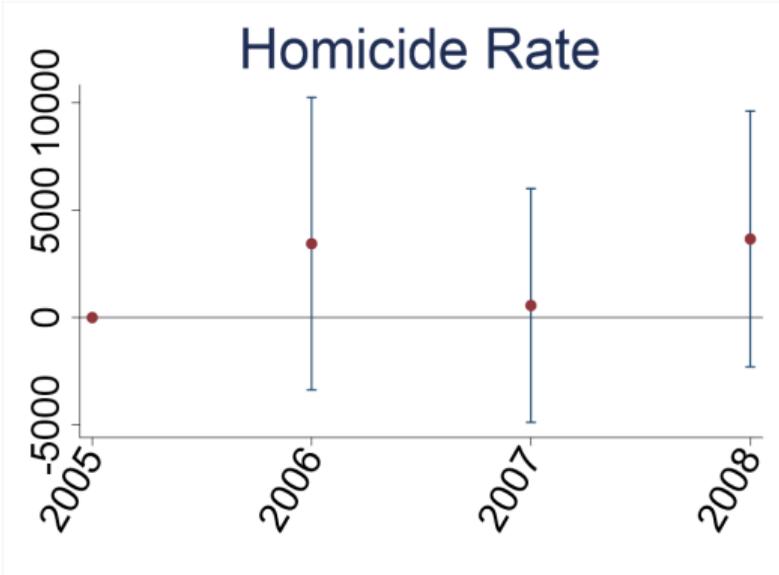
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Pre-trends for high Rotemberg weight countries and all countries together: homicide rate



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2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Perceptions outcomes - Crime-related personal concerns (I)

	(1) Logs unweighted	(2) Logs weighted	(3) Levels unweighted	(4) Levels weighted
Crime as a 1st or 2nd concern	18.61*** (6.79) [0.006]	16.82** (7.55) [0.026]	31.81** (13.90) [0.022]	27.34* (14.21) [0.054]
Crime as impacting pers. life	14.94** (7.00) [0.033]	11.27 (6.90) [0.103]	25.53* (14.61) [0.081]	18.31 (12.72) [0.150]
Crime as affecting qual. life	16.07** (6.67) [0.016]	13.14 (9.24) [0.155]	27.47* (14.63) [0.060]	21.36 (16.77) [0.203]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	13.15	22.59	18.13
Observ.	101	101	101	101

2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Perceptions outcomes - Crime-related personal concerns (II)

	(1) Logs unweighted	(2) Logs weighted	(3) Levels unweighted	(4) Levels weighted
Feeling unsafe	4.79 (6.49) [0.460]	4.36 (7.89) [0.581]	8.19 (11.66) [0.482]	7.09 (13.10) [0.599]
Will be victim	16.91* (8.92) [0.058]	8.29 (9.93) [0.404]	28.90* (17.22) [0.093]	13.48 (17.53) [0.442]
PCI	13.58** (5.32) [0.011]	9.91* (5.28) [0.060]	23.21** (11.71) [0.048]	16.11 (10.53) [0.126]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	13.15	22.59	18.13
Observ.	101	101	101	101

2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Reaction outcomes - Crime-prev. behavioral reactions

	(1) Logs unweighted	(2) Logs weighted	(3) Levels unweighted	(4) Levels weighted
Investment in home security	10.03** (4.70) [0.033]	10.33* (5.72) [0.061]	17.14** (8.21) [0.037]	16.79* (8.58) [0.050]
Neighbors security system	12.44*** (4.06) [0.002]	12.65*** (5.28) [0.003]	21.26*** (7.38) [0.004]	25.44*** (8.26) [0.002]
Owens a weapon	0.92 (1.62) [0.571]	2.09 (2.24) [0.353]	1.56 (2.73) [0.567]	3.39 (3.42) [0.321]
PCI	11.44*** (4.04) [0.005]	13.32*** (5.02) [0.008]	19.54*** (7.21) [0.007]	21.66*** (7.67) [0.005]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	13.15	22.59	18.13
Observ.	101	101	101	101

2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Victimization (I)

	(1) Logs unweighted	(2) Logs weighted	(3) Levels unweighted	(4) Levels weighted
Robbery	3.09 (2.10) [0.141]	4.88 (3.60) [0.175]	5.27 (3.71) [0.156]	7.94 (5.88) [0.177]
Larceny	-0.60 (2.95) [0.838]	2.66 (3.49) [0.446]	-1.03 (4.97) [0.836]	4.33 (5.91) [0.464]
Burglary	1.13 (1.83) [0.538]	0.42 (2.76) [0.880]	1.92 (3.28) [0.557]	0.68 (4.50) [0.880]
Theft	0.32 (3.56) [0.928]	0.12 (3.93) [0.976]	0.55 (6.13) [0.928]	0.20 (6.40) [0.976]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	13.15	22.59	18.13
Observ.	101	101	101	101

2017-2008 2SLS Robustness: Victimization (II)

	(1) Logs unweighted	(2) Logs weighted	(3) Levels unweighted	(4) Levels weighted
Assault	1.87 (1.59) [0.240]	2.54 (2.08) [0.223]	3.19 (2.79) [0.253]	4.12 (3.26) [0.206]
MV Theft	-0.95 (0.71) [0.181]	-0.96 (0.88) [0.277]	-1.63 (1.06) [0.123]	-1.56 (1.30) [0.229]
Total	3.50 (5.21) [0.501]	6.38 (6.44) [0.322]	5.99 (9.48) [0.528]	10.37 (10.92) [0.342]
F-stat (1 st)	17.35	13.15	22.59	18.13
Observ.	101	101	101	101

Robustness Shares 2002 in IV: Crime concerns (I)

	(1) Crime as a 1st or 2nd concern	(2) Crime impacting pers. life	(3) Crime affecting qual-life	(4) Feeling unsafe	(5) Will Be Victim
<i>Dmigr_{mt}</i>	14.68** (5.62) [0.009]	11.97* (6.08) [0.049]	12.15* (5.87) [0.038]	1.71 (6.46) [0.792]	15.82 (8.14) [0.052]
F-stat (1 st)	17.74	17.74	17.74	17.74	17.74
Observ.	101	101	101	101	101
Mean	36.08	34.87	63.15	17.39	43.84

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Robustness Shares 2002 in IV: Crime concerns (II)

	(6) Concerns summary index	(7) Crime is rising (neigh.)	(8) Crime is rising (munic.)	(9) Crime is rising (country)
$Dmigr_{mt}$	10.17* (4.82) [0.035]	12.91 (7.71) [0.094]	6.48 (8.38) [0.439]	-0.34 (4.54) [0.940]
F-stat (1 st)	17.74	17.74	17.74	17.74
Observ.	101	101	101	101
Mean	39.42	42.10	64.86	78.91

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Robustness Shares 2002 in IV: Crime reactions

	(1) Investment in home security index	(2) Neighbors security system index	(3) Owns a weapon	(4) Reactions PCI
$Dmigr_{mt}$	9.28** (4.22) [0.028]	11.56*** (3.42) [0.001]	0.40 (1.48) [0.788]	10.55*** (3.52) [0.003]
F-stat (1 st)	17.74	17.74	17.74	17.74
Observ.	101	101	101	101
Mean	22.78	13.16	4.77	16.41

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Robustness Shares 2002 in IV: Victimization and homicides (I)

	(1) Theft	(2) Larceny	(3) MV Theft	(4) Burglary
$Dmigr_{mt}$	-0.91 (3.05) [0.764]	-0.91 (2.75) [0.740]	-0.75 (0.59) [0.206]	0.62 (1.65) [0.710]
F-stat (1 st)	17.74	17.74	17.74	17.74
Observ.	101	101	101	101
Mean	8.45	4.57	0.76	4.74

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Robustness Shares 2002 in IV: Victimization and homicides (II)

	(1) Assault	(2) Robbery	(3) Victimization (Total)	(4) Log homicide rate
$Dmigr_{mt}$	1.78 (1.44) [0.215]	2.56 (1.84) [0.164]	2.32 (4.53) [0.608]	-0.29 (0.45) [0.514]
F-stat (1 st)	17.74	17.74	17.74	17.74
Observ.	101	101	101	101
Mean	1.86	4.43	21.46	3.58

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