

ONLINE APPENDIX

Table A1. Types of Victimization by Country (2014)ⁱ

Type of Crime	Guatemala	El Salvador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Costa Rica	Panama
Unarmed robbery with physical aggression or threat	13.4%	13.2%	11.2%	14%	11.1%	24.6%
Armed robbery	36.8%	40.4%	58.6%	24.9%	27.9%	22.1%
Assault without robbery	3.2%	5.7%	2.2%	9.4%	3.2%	3.3%
Unarmed robbery, no physical aggression or threat	29.6%	17.9%	14%	24.5%	29.5%	31.1%
Property damage	3.6%	1.8%	--	6.0%	9.5%	4.9%
Home burglary	5.9%	4.6%	6.1%	14.7%	12.6%	9.8%
Extortion or Blackmail	3.6%	12.5%	4.0%	3.0%	.5%	1.6%

Table A2. Descriptive Statistics: Guatemala, 2014 National Sample

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Emigration Intentions	1,501	0.176	0.381	0	1
Victim of Crime	1,501	0.170	0.376	0	1
Victim of Crime Once	1,499	0.071	0.258	0	1
Victim of Crime More than Once	1,499	0.097	0.297	0	1
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	1,485	2.350	0.843	1	4
Government Maintains Security	1,491	3.614	1.601	1	7
Perception of Corruption	1,408	1.883	0.840	1	4
Government Fight Against Corruption	1,473	3.573	1.592	1	7
Female	1,507	0.500	0.500	0	1
Education Level	1,489	1.345	0.848	0	3
Age	1,506	39.352	15.338	18	89
Age Squared	1,506	1783.657	1403.537	324	7921
Urban Area	1,507	0.488	0.500	0	1
Receive Remittances from Abroad	1,501	0.055	0.227 0.500	0	1
Employed	1,495	0.520		0	1
Unemployed	1,495	0.051	0.220	0	1
Not in Labor Force	1,495	0.429	0.495	0	1
Perception Family Economic Situation	1,487	2.177	0.683	1 1	4
Family Income Declined	1,488	2.276	0.614		3
Internet Service at Home	1,501	0.130	0.336	0	1

Table A3. Descriptive Statistics: El Salvador, 2014 National Sample

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Emigration Intentions	1,508	0.284	0.451	0	1
Victim of Crime	1,512	0.186	0.389	0	1
Victim of Crime Once	1,511	0.087	0.281	0	1
Victim of Crime More than Once	1,511	0.099	0.298	0	1
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	1,510	2.417	0.968	1	4
Government Maintains Security	1,505	4.007	1.793	1	7
Perception of Corruption	1,482	1.961	0.965	1	4
Government Fight Against Corruption	1,502	3.929	1.901	1	7
Female	1,512	0.554	0.497	0	1
Education Level	1,512	1.715	0.811	0	3
Age	1,511	40.550	16.526	18	92
Age Squared	1,511	1917.221	1518.381	324	8464
Urban Area	1,512	0.627	0.484	0	1
Receive Remittances from Abroad	1,508	0.205	0.404	0	1
Employed	1,511	0.452	0.498	0	1
Unemployed	1,511	0.083	0.277	0	1
Not in Labor Force	1,511	0.465	0.499	0	1
Perception Family Economic Situation Family Income Declined	1,508	2.221	0.737	1	4
	1,510	2.153	0.654	1	3
Internet Service at Home	1,509	0.269	0.444	0	1

Table A4. Descriptive Statistics: Honduras, 2014 National Sample

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Emigration Intentions	1,555	0.318	0.466	0	1
Victim of Crime	1,558	0.183	0.387	0	1
Victim of Crime Once	1,554	0.088	0.283	0	1
Victim of Crime More than Once	1,554	0.093	0.291	0	1
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	1,555	2.166	0.917	1	4
Government Maintains Security	1,545	4.220	1.850	1	7
Perception of Corruption	1,511	1.972	0.863	1	4
Government Fight Against Corruption	1,536	4.061	1.884	1	7
Female	1,561	0.499	0.500	0	1
Education Level	1,559	1.452	0.726	0	3
Age	1,554	39.283	14.859	18	88
Age Squared	1,554	1763.774	1334.062	324	7744
Urban Area	1,561	0.536	0.499	0	1
Receive Remittances from Abroad	1,558	0.216	0.412	0	1
Employed	1,557	0.515	0.500	0	1
Unemployed	1,557	0.068	0.252	0	1
Not in Labor Force	1,557	0.417	0.493	0	1
Perception Family Economic Situation	1,543	2.047	0.824	1	4
Family Income Declined	1,554	2.324	0.622	1	3
Internet Service at Home	1,559	0.155	0.362	0	1

Table A5. Descriptive Statistics: Honduras, 2014 Municipal Sample

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Emigration Intentions	3,006	0.197	0.398	0	1
Victim of Crime	3,019	0.084	0.278	0	1
Victim of Crime Once	3,013	0.049	0.217	0	1
Victim of Crime More than Once	3,013	0.033	0.178	0	1
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	3,020	1.617	0.790	1	4
Government Maintains Security	3,003	3.808	1.732	1	7
Violence will Increase	2,918	0.589	0.492	0	1
Violence will Decrease	2,918	0.125	0.331	0	1
Perception of Corruption	2,843	1.750	0.915	1	4
Government Fight Against Corruption	2,993	3.599	1.785	1	7
Female	3,024	0.500	0.500	0	1
Education Level	3,006	1.121	0.675	0	3
Age	3,024	41.146	41.801	18	988
Age Squared	3,024	3439.706	36569.130	324	976144
Urban Area	3,024	0.286	0.452	0	1
Receive Remittances from Abroad	3,020	0.123	0.328	0	1
Employed	3,013	0.520	0.500	0	1
Unemployed	3,013	0.045	0.207	0	1
Not in Labor Force	3,013	0.435	0.496	0	1
Perception Family Economic Situation	2,934	1.858	0.795	1	4
Family Income Declined	3,009	2.474	0.606	1	3
Internet Service at Home	3,024	0.038	0.192	0	1
Crossing border is more difficult	2,976	0.855	0.352	0	1
Crossing border is more dangerous	2,979	0.840	0.367	0	1
Migrants are treated worse in U.S.	2,854	0.651	0.477	0	1
Deportations have increased	2,969	0.795	0.404	0	1
Municipal Homicide Rate	3,024	72.917	65.004	8.6	260.2

Table A6. Odds Ratios

	El Salvador		Guatemala		Honduras	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Victim of Crime (Yes=1; No victim=0)	1.138 (0.240)		1.528** (0.203)		1.660** (0.277)	
Victim of Crime Once (=1; No victim=0)	--	0.822 (0.221)	--	1.324 (0.242)	--	1.269 (0.268)
Victim of Crime More than Once (=1; No victim=0)	--	1.382 (0.346)	--	1.753** (0.330)	--	2.210*** (0.469)
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	0.907 (0.083)	0.908 (0.085)	1.003 (0.061)	0.999 (0.061)	1.238** (0.088)	1.245** (0.090)
Government Maintains Security	0.959 (0.065)	0.964 (0.065)	1.146* (0.073)	1.148* (0.073)	1.091 (0.064)	1.090 (0.064)
Perception of Corruption	1.146 (0.121)	1.145 (0.121)	1.026 (0.071)	1.032 (0.073)	0.932 (0.080)	0.927 (0.080)
Government Fight Against Corruption	1.013 (0.071)	1.012 (0.071)	0.818*** (0.039)	0.817*** (0.039)	0.930 (0.048)	0.931 (0.048)
Female	0.709* (0.117)	0.715+ (0.121)	0.607*** (0.085)	0.606*** (0.084)	1.009 (0.134)	1.017 (0.135)
Education Level	1.205+ (0.125)	1.207+ (0.126)	1.082 (0.116)	1.080 (0.117)	1.372** (0.147)	1.347** (0.146)
Age	0.898*** (0.026)	0.898*** (0.027)	0.993 (0.028)	0.993 (0.028)	0.988 (0.026)	0.986 (0.026)
Age Squared	1.001* (0.000)	1.001* (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)
Urban Area	0.712* (0.104)	0.716* (0.104)	1.115 (0.157)	1.116 (0.157)	1.142 (0.165)	1.121 (0.164)
Receive remittances from abroad	2.515** (0.833)	2.481** (0.836)	2.596*** (0.423)	2.591*** (0.421)	2.189*** (0.356)	2.176*** (0.359)
Unemployed (=1; 0=Employed)	2.909*** (0.822)	2.740** (0.809)	1.930** (0.408)	1.933** (0.406)	1.668* (0.377)	1.701* (0.386)
Not in Labor Force (=1; 0=Employed)	0.857 (0.164)	0.848 (0.163)	0.721+ (0.122)	0.721+ (0.123)	0.537*** (0.095)	0.550** (0.098)
Perception Family Economic Situation	0.551*** (0.068)	0.549*** (0.068)	0.764** (0.073)	0.764** (0.073)	0.867 (0.082)	0.870 (0.082)
Family Income Declined	1.078 (0.161)	1.064 (0.161)	1.315** (0.118)	1.314** (0.119)	1.166 (0.126)	1.159 (0.126)
Internet Service at Home (=1; No=0)	1.603* (0.327)	1.599* (0.328)	1.158 (0.184)	1.162 (0.184)	0.831 (0.151)	0.846 (0.156)
Constant	10.028** (7.381)	10.397** (7.671)	0.897 (0.679)	0.882 (0.670)	0.519 (0.343)	0.550 (0.364)
N	1298	1296	1452	1451	1432	1428

+ p<0.1; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 Standard errors in parenthesis take into account the “design effect” due to clustering and stratification.

Table A7. Emigration Intentions in Selected Honduran Municipalities (Odd Ratios)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Victim of Crime (Yes=1; No victim=0)	1.977*** (0.324)		2.068*** (0.340)	
Victim of Crime Once (=1; No victim=0)	--	1.527+ (0.330)		1.662* (0.369)
Victim of Crime More than Once (=1; No victim=0)	--	3.099*** (0.771)		3.033*** (0.743)
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	1.235** (0.086)	1.229** (0.086)	1.227** (0.089)	1.223** (0.089)
Government Maintains Security	1.031 (0.041)	1.032 (0.042)	1.024 (0.042)	1.025 (0.043)
Violence will Increase (=1; 0=Remain the same)	1.028 (0.132)	1.026 (0.132)	0.935 (0.127)	0.936 (0.127)
Violence will Decrease (=1, 0=Remain the same)	1.000 (0.192)	0.996 (0.191)	1.014 (0.199)	1.015 (0.199)
Perception of Corruption	0.956 (0.060)	0.961 (0.061)	0.956 (0.063)	0.961 (0.064)
Government Fight Against Corruption	0.974 (0.037)	0.974 (0.038)	0.978 (0.039)	0.979 (0.040)
Female	0.441*** (0.063)	0.435*** (0.063)	0.383*** (0.057)	0.379*** (0.057)
Education Level	1.198+ (0.114)	1.190+ (0.114)	1.162 (0.114)	1.155 (0.114)
Age	1.009 (0.025)	1.008 (0.025)	1.007 (0.026)	1.006 (0.026)
Age Squared	0.999* (0.000)	0.999* (0.000)	0.999* (0.000)	0.999* (0.000)
Urban Area	1.301* (0.162)	1.313* (0.163)	1.295* (0.165)	1.307* (0.167)
Receive remittances from abroad	2.984*** (0.484)	3.000*** (0.492)	3.006*** (0.486)	3.012*** (0.490)
Unemployed (=1; 0=Employed)	1.641* (0.363)	1.657* (0.368)	1.686* (0.381)	1.699* (0.386)
Not in Labor Force (=1; 0=Employed)	0.712* (0.112)	0.723* (0.114)	0.807 (0.130)	0.818 (0.132)
Perception Family Economic Situation	0.914 (0.065)	0.910 (0.065)	0.908 (0.066)	0.905 (0.066)
Family Income Declined	1.323** (0.129)	1.313** (0.128)	1.358** (0.139)	1.349** (0.137)
Internet Service at Home (=1; No=0)	0.627+ (0.164)	0.605+ (0.162)	0.659 (0.173)	0.639+ (0.172)
Crossing border is more difficult (=1; All others=0)			1.294 (0.224)	1.282 (0.223)
Crossing border is more dangerous (=1; All others=0)			1.060 (0.171)	1.046 (0.169)
Migrants are treated worse in U.S. (=1; All others=0)			0.877 (0.110)	0.873 (0.109)
Deportations have increased (=1; All others=0)			1.174 (0.178)	1.185 (0.181)
Municipal Homicide Rate	1.001* (0.001)	1.002* (0.001)	1.001 (0.001)	1.001 (0.001)
cons	0.225* (0.137)	0.233* (0.143)	0.185** (0.120)	0.195* (0.126)
N	2,603	2,598	2,450	2,445

+ $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ Standard errors in parenthesis take into account the “design effect” due to clustering and stratification.

Table A8. Emigration Intentions in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Maximum Likelihood estimation, 2014 National Samples)

	Guatemala Model 1	El Salvador Model 2	Honduras Model 3
Victim of Crime Once (=1; No victim=0)	-0.196 (0.314)	0.280 (0.212)	0.239 (0.213)
Victim of Crime More than Once (=1; No victim=0)	0.324 (0.246)	0.561** (0.200)	0.793*** (0.206)
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	-0.097 (0.099)	-0.001 (0.068)	0.219** (0.070)
Government Maintains Security	-0.037 (0.059)	0.138** (0.050)	0.086+ (0.049)
Perception of Corruption	0.136 (0.098)	0.032 (0.068)	-0.076 (0.074)
Government Fight Against Corruption	0.012 (0.060)	-0.202*** (0.048)	-0.072 (0.048)
Female	-0.336+ (0.183)	-0.500*** (0.143)	0.017 (0.149)
Education Level	0.188+ (0.114)	0.077 (0.104)	0.298** (0.106)
Age	-0.108*** (0.030)	-0.007 (0.026)	-0.014 (0.029)
Age Squared	0.001* (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Urban Area	-0.334* (0.170)	0.110 (0.149)	0.114 (0.135)
Receive remittances from abroad	0.909** (0.298)	0.952*** (0.151)	0.777*** (0.151)
Unemployed (=1; 0=Employed)	1.008*** (0.286)	0.659** (0.219)	0.531* (0.237)
Not in Labor Force (=1; 0=Employed)	-0.165 (0.200)	-0.327* (0.157)	-0.597*** (0.162)
Perception Family Economic Situation	-0.599*** (0.130)	-0.269** (0.094)	-0.139 (0.087)
Family Income Declined	0.062 (0.135)	0.273** (0.100)	0.148 (0.107)
Internet Service at Home (=1; No=0)	0.469* (0.230)	0.150 (0.156)	-0.167 (0.183)
Constant	2.342** (0.848)	-0.125 (0.722)	-0.597 (0.720)
N	1296	1,451	1,428

+ $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ Standard errors in parenthesis.

Table A9. Emigration Intentions in Selected Honduran Municipalities (Maximum Likelihood estimation)

	b/se
Victim of Crime Once (=1; No victim=0)	0.508* (0.219)
Victim of Crime More than Once (=1; No victim=0)	1.109*** (0.256)
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	0.201** (0.070)
Government Maintains Security	0.025 (0.041)
Violence will Increase (=1; 0=Remain the same)	-0.067 (0.132)
Violence will Decrease (=1; 0=Remain the same)	0.015 (0.188)
Perception of Corruption	-0.040 (0.063)
Government Fight Against Corruption	-0.022 (0.039)
Female	-0.969*** (0.161)
Education Level	0.144 (0.096)
Age	0.006 (0.025)
Age Squared	-0.001* (0.000)
Urban Area	0.268* (0.128)
Receive remittances from abroad	1.103*** (0.159)
Unemployed (=1; 0=Employed)	0.530* (0.222)
Not in Labor Force (=1; 0=Employed)	-0.201 (0.173)
Perception Family Economic Situation	-0.100 (0.076)
Family Income Declined	0.300** (0.097)
Internet Service at Home (=1; No=0)	-0.448 (0.284)
Crossing border is more difficult (=1; All others=0)	0.248 (0.169)
Crossing border is more dangerous (=1; All others=0)	0.045 (0.158)
Migrants are treated worse in U.S. (=1; All others=0)	-0.136 (0.121)
Deportations have increased (=1; All others=0)	0.170 (0.144)
Municipal Homicide Rate	0.001 (0.001)
_cons	-1.636* (0.646)

+ $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ Standard errors in parenthesis.

Table A10. Goodness of Fit Test (based on models estimated using Taylor Series Linearization, 2014 National Samples)

	Guatemala Model 1	El Salvador Model 2	Honduras Model 3
F	0.64	0.81	0.36
Prob > F	0.7571	0.6116	0.9506

Based on results shown in Models 2 Table 2 in the manuscript. The test shows that the hypothesis of “good fit” cannot be rejected for any of the models. For more information on this test, see Archer and Lemeshow (2006)..

Table A11. Goodness of Fit Test (based on models estimated using Taylor Series Linearization, 2014 Municipal Sample)

	Honduras Model 1
F	0.36
Prob > F	0.9506

Based on results shown in Model 4 Table 3 in the manuscript. The test shows that the hypothesis of “good fit” cannot be rejected. For more information on this test, see Archer and Lemeshow (2006).

Table A12. Goodness of Fit Statistics (Maximum Likelihood estimation, 2014 National Samples)

	Guatemala Model 1	El Salvador Model 2	Honduras Model 3
Log-Likelihood (empty model)	-607.45506	-874.80306	-903.29593
Log-Likelihood (full model)	-530.0284	-763.36335	-770.50417
Likelihood Ratio (LR) Test	154.85	222.88	265.58
Prob > chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000
Correctly Classified	82.56%	74.36%	72.62%

Based on results shown in Table A8. For more information on these tests, see Long and Freese (2006).

Table A13. Goodness of Fit Statistics (Maximum Likelihood estimation, Municipal Sample for Honduras)

Log-Likelihood (empty model)	-1245.3401
Log-Likelihood (full model)	-1038.9348
Likelihood Ratio (LR) Test	412.81
Prob > chi2	0.0000
Correctly Classified	80.57%

Based on results shown in Table A9. For more information on these tests, see Long and Freese (2006).

Table A14. Crime Rates in Selected Honduran Municipalities (2014)

Department	Municipality	Household Crime Victimization (%)	Homicide Rate/100,000	Number of Respondents
Lempira	Mapulaca	9.9	21.3	252
Copan	San Nicolás	15.5	260.2	252
Santa Barbara	Macuelizo	19.4	77.4	252
Choluteca	San Marcos de Colón	10.7	31.9	252
Yoro	Victoria	6.8	45.3	252
Intibucá	Santa Lucía	4.4	125.6	252
Intibucá	San Francisco de Opalaca	3.2	73.5	252
Comayagua	Taulabé	21.8	28.4	252
Copán	Corquin	8.7	38.0	252
Lempira	Gracias	12.7	92.2	252
Ocatepeque	San Marcos	13.1	72.6	252
La Paz	La Paz	26.6	8.6	252
Avg./Total		12.7	72.9	3024

Source: LAPOP Oversample of Honduran Municipalities (2014); Homicide rates calculated with data from the *Sistema Estadístico Policial en Línea* (SEPOL) website [<https://www.sepol.hn/sepol-estadisticas-incidencia-municipio.php>], last accessed September 10, 2015.

Table A15. Correlation Table (Honduran Selected Municipalities Sample)

	Crossing border is more difficult	Crossing border is more dangerous	Migrants are treated worse in U.S.	Deportations have increased
Crossing border is more difficult	1			
Crossing border is more dangerous	0.286***	1		
Migrants are treated worse in U.S.	0.190***	0.238***	1	
Deportations have increased	0.149***	0.213***	0.138***	1

*** $p < 0.001$

Table A16. Emigration Intentions in Selected Honduran Municipalities (Checking for Multicollinearity)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Victim of Crime Once (=1; No victim=0)	0.428* (0.216)	0.431* (0.216)	0.462* (0.217)	0.452* (0.221)
Victim of Crime More than Once (=1; No victim=0)	1.090*** (0.247)	1.130*** (0.248)	1.132*** (0.247)	1.150*** (0.249)
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	0.205** (0.070)	0.207** (0.070)	0.203** (0.071)	0.209** (0.071)
Government Maintains Security	0.034 (0.040)	0.028 (0.040)	0.030 (0.041)	0.029 (0.041)
Violence will Increase (=1; 0=Remain the same)	0.005 (0.130)	0.006 (0.128)	-0.019 (0.134)	-0.027 (0.132)
Violence will Decrease (=1; 0=Remain the same)	-0.011 (0.193)	-0.005 (0.192)	-0.024 (0.195)	0.018 (0.195)
Perception of Corruption	-0.041 (0.063)	-0.038 (0.063)	-0.037 (0.065)	-0.037 (0.064)
Government Fight Against Corruption	-0.029 (0.039)	-0.021 (0.039)	-0.021 (0.040)	-0.023 (0.039)
Female	-0.838*** (0.145)	-0.828*** (0.144)	-0.964*** (0.148)	-0.851*** (0.145)
Education Level	0.168+ (0.097)	0.170+ (0.096)	0.157 (0.096)	0.170+ (0.097)
Age	0.010 (0.025)	0.010 (0.025)	0.005 (0.026)	0.008 (0.025)
Age Squared	-0.001** (0.000)	-0.001* (0.000)	-0.001* (0.000)	-0.001* (0.000)
Urban Area	0.273* (0.125)	0.255* (0.125)	0.275* (0.127)	0.274* (0.124)
Receive remittances from abroad	1.098*** (0.165)	1.101*** (0.164)	1.085*** (0.161)	1.116*** (0.164)
Unemployed (=1; 0=Employed)	0.530* (0.223)	0.501* (0.222)	0.527* (0.223)	0.477* (0.225)
Not in Labor Force (=1; 0=Employed)	-0.332* (0.158)	-0.325* (0.157)	-0.194 (0.160)	-0.305+ (0.156)
Perception Family Economic Situation	-0.084 (0.071)	-0.094 (0.071)	-0.110 (0.072)	-0.100 (0.072)
Family Income Declined	0.260** (0.097)	0.264** (0.097)	0.305** (0.101)	0.276** (0.098)
Internet Service at Home (=1; No=0)	-0.558* (0.271)	-0.497+ (0.267)	-0.420 (0.269)	-0.486+ (0.263)
Crossing border is more difficult (=1; All others=0)	0.214 (0.159)			
Crossing border is more dangerous (=1; All others=0)		0.088 (0.151)		
Migrants are treated worse in U.S. (=1; All others=0)			-0.081 (0.121)	
Deportations have increased (=1; All others=0)				0.228 (0.145)
Municipal Homicide Rate	0.001* (0.001)	0.001* (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001* (0.001)
_cons	-1.619* (0.627)	-1.519* (0.627)	-1.360* (0.628)	-1.597* (0.619)

+ $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ Standard errors in parenthesis take into account the “design effect” due to clustering and stratification.

Table A17. Emigration Intentions in Selected Honduran Municipalities (Checking for Multicollinearity)

Variable	VIF	Tolerance
Emigration Intentions	1.17	0.8539
Victim of Crime More than Once	1.07	0.9383
Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity	1.06	0.9404
Government Maintains Security	1.64	0.6095
Violence will increase, violence will decrease	1.14	0.8782
Perception of Corruption	1.05	0.9496
Government Fight Against Corruption	1.63	0.6121
Female	1.99	0.502
Education Level	1.46	0.6872
Age	7.06	0.1417
Age Squared	6.61	0.1513
Urban Area	1.15	0.8722
Receive remittances from abroad	1.1	0.9105
Unemployed	1.97	0.5064
Perception Family Economic Situation	1.23	0.8152
Family Income Declined	1.18	0.8469
Internet Service at Home	1.15	0.8684
Crossing border is more difficult	1.15	0.8705
Crossing border is more dangerous	1.2	0.8321
Migrants are treated worse in U.S.	1.13	0.8827
Deportations have increased	1.17	0.8572
Municipal Homicide Rate	1.04	0.9621

The VIF and tolerance indicators are measures of the strength of the interrelationships among the variables. The tolerance measure is an indicator of how much collinearity a regression analysis can tolerate, and the VIF (variance inflation factor) is an indicator of how much of the inflation of the standard error could be caused by collinearity. As a rule of thumb, a tolerance of 0.1 or less (equivalently VIF of 10 or greater) is indicative of a possible multicollinearity problem. For more details on these indicators, see Xiao Chen, Phil Ender, Michael Mitchell and Christine Wells. Stata Web Book Logistic Regression with Stata, available at <http://stats.idre.ucla.edu/stata/webbooks/logistic/>.

ⁱ The survey question also listed the crimes of kidnapping and rape/sexual assault. Due to the small number of respondents reporting these types of victimization, these percentages are not reported in Table A1. Typically, victimization surveys underreport crimes of sexual assault and rape. Data are from the AmericasBarometer by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), www.LapopSurveys.org.