Urban crime, social cohesion and daily lives in LAC

- In the developing world, as military conflicts have decreased, murder rates have increased.
- In Latin America, homicide rates are four times higher than the world average.
- Few studies worldwide have explored the disruptive effects of crime on daily routines.
- We use bank card transactions’ metadata to assess the effect of crime shocks on daily lives in Mexico, with a focus on the differential impacts between subgroups, starting by women and men.

**Crime shocks:** defined as periods of sustained and relatively low homicide rate followed by a period of sustained and relatively high crime rates.

**Behavioral impact:** using anonymized and aggregated banking card transaction records to analyze differential impact of crime shocks on economic activity.

**Financial ‘Breadcrumbs’: Bank Card Transaction Records**

- Municipality-level and monthly data across the period of study for all urban areas in the country.
- Exogenous variable = total number and volume of transactions, subdivided per gender (male and female) as a proxy for economic activity.

**Representativity of sample:** data sample is likely to differ from the overall population of the country, as we are restricted to individuals with access to basic financial services.

**Socioeconomic distribution of consumption data sample vs. the country’s population.**

**Future directions**

- Extend our analysis to study the changes on mobility using CDRs.
- Conduct an analysis for population socio-economic sub-groups, quantifying disparate effects of crime across them.
- Launch of DataMex and collaborative research program “Crime and inequalities” between Data-Pop Alliance and Oxfam México.