

Daria Denti

Research
Question

Case Study

Methodology

Results

Conclusions

Annex

Specification: other potential confounding variables; other individual-cluster interactions

Sample: removing big metropolitan cities; subset of UTLAs with the strongest impact of A8 exposure

Variable of interest: A8 in level rather than in changes; interactions of A8 with crime, deprivation, ethnic diversity; exposure to migration from ROW

Space: spatial spillovers (bullying, A8, controls); spatial size of UTLAs; distance from closest metropolitan city

Competing model: Generalized Estimation Equation Logit (less stringent assumptions on data structure)

Potential endogeneity of immigrants' location choice

- shift-share exogenous regressor Card (2001) → Control Function approach with Two-Stage Residual Inclusion (CF-TSRI)
- multiple instrumentation
- Limited Information Maximum Likelihood (LIML)

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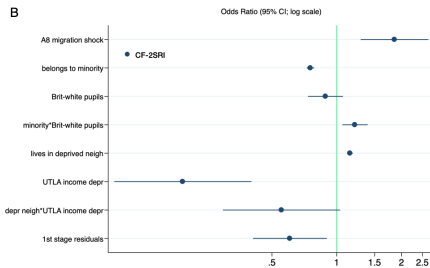
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A8 shock

still significant and positive
endogenous

extra regressor

consistent with the literature
F-test >10

multiple instrumentation

results hold

Robustness: spatial spillovers, spatial heterogeneity, no big cities, distance from closest big city, ... → results hold

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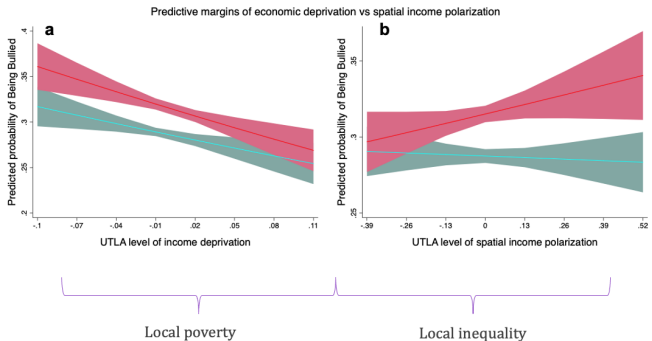
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- **Deprivation:** Aligns to behavioural evidence on the deprivation/solidarity nexus ([Manstead, 2018](#); [Piffers Robinson, 2017](#))
- **Inequality:** Aligns and adds to literature on the inequality/bullying nexus at the national level ([Wilkinson and Pickett, 2017](#))

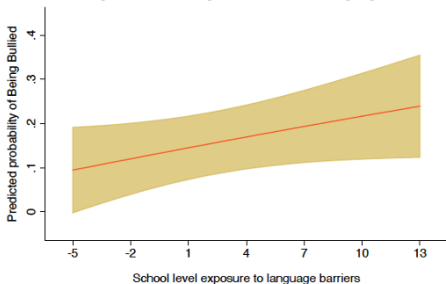
Assimilated cultural diversity mitigates the prejudice activated in response to the arrival of a new and unknown cultural group

Existing language barriers may prevent this assimilation by hindering contact among different cultures ([Haimuller and Hopkins,, 2014](#); [Newman et al., 2012](#))

So, in places with language barriers the negative effect of a cultural shock due to a new migrant group might be exacerbated

Measure for language barriers at school level: exposure to students not having English as first language (the majority is also not fluent in English - ONS 2019)

Predictive margins of the A8 migration shock with language barriers



Language barriers act as moderator for cultural shock

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Cultural shock from A8 migrants triggers violence among young pupils

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Youth cohorts behave similarly to the adult ones

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Existing language barriers exacerbate threats perception

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Poverty per se does not promote school violence, whereas inequality does

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Local factors have a robust influence even after controlling for well-settled individual characteristics

No information on who bullies who → bullying implies retaliation (Walters Espelage, 2018; Banks et al, 2019)

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- our findings adds to bullying literature supporting the salience of the spatial dimension in understanding violence among young people
- results also add to existing literature on discontent and immigrants (i.a. Goodwin Milazzo, 2017; Enos, 2016; Hainmueller Hopkins, 2014) adding evidence on young people
- this evidence supports **policy approaches** targeting the spatial socioeconomic context (place-based policies)

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Thank you for your attention

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