**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)
Looking Ahead in Anger

Daria Denti

Research Question

Case Study

Methodology

Results

Conclusions

Annex

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
• **Deprivation**: Aligns to behavioural evidence on the deprivation/solidarity nexus (Manstead, 2018; Piiffs 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)
Language barriers act as moderator for cultural shock
Cultural shock from A8 migrants triggers violence among young pupils

Youth cohorts behave similarly to the adult ones

Existing language barriers exacerbate threats perception

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

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)
• 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)
Thank you for your attention
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