

Looking Ahead in Anger

The effects of foreign migration on youth resentment in England

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July 8, 2021



PREMIO SIE 2021

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Research
Question

Do spatial features matter in explaining observed patterns of violent behaviours against minorities?

Case Study

Methodology

Results

Conclusions

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According to criminologists, sociologists, social psychologists they do matter (i.a. Gerstenfeld, 2017; Perry, 2001, Wilkinson and Pickett, 2014 .

Still, there is lack of quantitative evidence

The thesis contributes to the evidence-base on the spatial triggers for *hate, cyberhate, bullying and gender-base violence*

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- ① Mapping the Italian Geography of Hatred
- ② Where do Angry Birds Tweet? Income Inequality and Online hate in Italy (forthcoming in the Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society)
- ③ Looking Ahead in Angry. The effect of foreign migration on youth resentment in England
- ④ Coming Out of the Woods. Do local support services influence the propensity to report sexual violence

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How do young cohorts react to a cultural shock from migration?

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Young cohorts are not disconnected from the social structure of the place where they live (i.a. [Migliaccio and Raskauskas, 2016](#); [Kardefelt-Winter et al, 2019](#))

Qualitative evidence on US and UK provides for young cohorts displaying intolerant behaviours paralleling adult cohorts ([Sime et al.,2017](#);[Pells et al, 2016](#);))

Sharp rise in the count of the cultural-based episodes of school bullying in UK, EU, US ([Marsh Mohdin, 2018](#); [OECD, 2017](#); [Southern Poverty Law, 2019](#); [Weale, 2019](#)).

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The
Guardian

Thu 22 Aug 2019 00.01 BST

Xenophobic bullying souring lives of eastern European pupils in UK

Study finds children in England and Scotland experiencing rising prejudice since Brexit vote



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Established quantitative evidence on the relationship between migration and adult resentment (i.a. Hangartner et al., 2018; Halla et al., 2017; Hainmueller and Hopkins, 2014)

→ The focus has been on adult population

What about youth cohorts?

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Measuring spatial triggers of school bullying contributes to the evidence-base supporting effective policy design

Understanding how immigration contributes to shape young cohorts' behaviors matters for a better comprehension of how adult cohorts will behave

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Does a migration shock influence school violence?

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1. UK has remarkably high shares of bullying victimization: 4th among OECD countries; 2nd among OECD European countries (OECD, 2017)
2. UK has experienced a natural shock from migration after the 2004 EU Accession (i.a Sampson, 2018; Becker and Fetzer, 2016)
3. in few years, Polish has become the most common non-British nationality/country of birth (ONS, 2017)
4. new dataset on school bullying among 15-years-old designed to be robust at fine-grained spatial granularity

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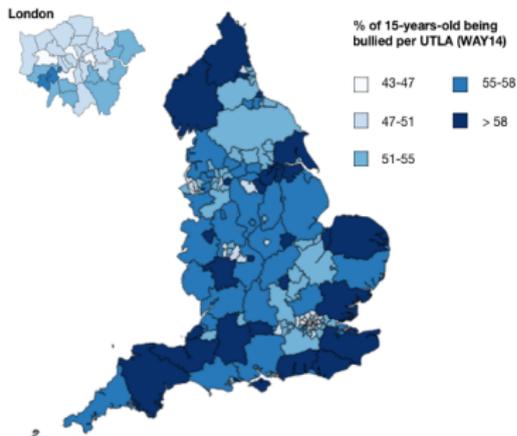
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Largest-scale survey on school bullying in England

Robust at local dimension (150 Upper-Tier Local Authorities)

110,788 observations (15-years-old answering on having being bullied in the previous 2-3 months)

Account for a population of 520,221 pupils

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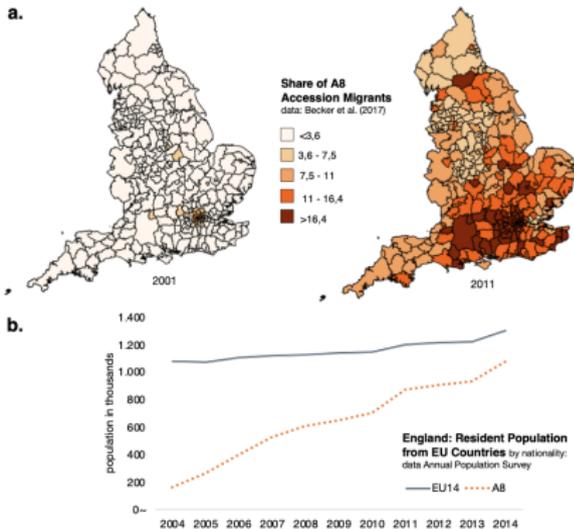
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After 2004 EU Enlargement, 8 Eastern European countries joined the EU (A8).

UK did not enforce transition rules limiting movement of people

The result has been a mass migration

Becker and Fetzer (2016): index of local exposure to A8 migration

2-level dataset: individual-level survey data, spatial level socioeconomic data

estimation strategy: multilevel logit with cluster at UTLA level

$$\Pr(y_{ij} = 1) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_{0j} + \alpha_1 x_{1ij} + \dots + \alpha_k x_{kij} + \dots + \beta_1 z_{1j} + \dots + \beta_m z_{mj} + \delta A_{8j}$$

likelihood of being bullied of pupil i in UTLA j

individual-level controls

contextual-level controls

allowing random component for intercept in each j -UTLA

cultural shock from migration

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- y_{ij} : individual-level survey data on being bullied
- $A8_j$: exposure to A8 migration shock measured through Becker and Fetzer's index

Endogeneity

- m_j : instrumental variable for migration shock: "*shift-share*" → historical A8 migrants distribution (Card, 2001)
- "*multiple instrumentation*" (Jaeger et al., 2018) to account for adjustment dynamics in the local labor market

Controls

- X_{ij} : gender, ethnicity, neighbourhood deprivation
- Z_j : economic, social, geographic, demographic controls

Cross-level interactions

- pupil's belonging to a minority and share of British white pupils at school level
- deprivation of pupil's neighbourhood and Local Authority level of deprivation

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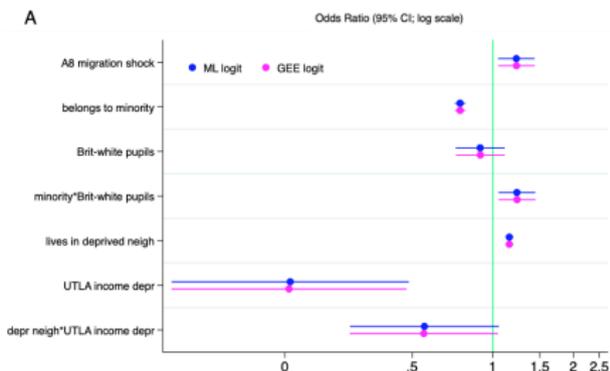
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A8 migrants relate to bullying

Odds ratio = 1.225**

Errors clustered at UTLA level

Control variables:

- individual-level: gender, minority, lives in deprived neighborhood
- UTLA-level: looked-after children, split population, same-sex couples, crime rate, ethnic composition, pop size, unemployment, rural/urban