

THE DAY AFTER THE BOMB

TERRORISM AND WELL-BEING IN EUROPE

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Overview

1. Motivation
2. Data
3. Results
4. Conclusions

MOTIVATION



BRUSSELS
22 MARS 2016

L'HORREUR

Terror in Brussels

ACTIVITIES
NEXT WEEK



SHAKESPEARE
HAMLET'S TOUR OF THE WORLD



PARR
MICE
AND
ARTISTS

International New York Times

WEDNESDAY MARCH 23, 2016

Terrorists strike heart of Europe

Explosions show E.U. to be increasingly vulnerable



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BY [Name] IN BRUSSELS

Brussels, Belgium (AP) — Two explosions in Belgium have wounded hundreds of people and killed at least 32 people in the capital city of Brussels, the heart of Europe. The attacks, which occurred on Wednesday, have shocked the world and raised questions about the security of the European Union.

The attacks have raised questions about the security of the European Union. The European Union is a political and economic union of member states in Europe. It was founded in 1957 and has since grown to include 28 member states. The attacks in Brussels have highlighted the vulnerability of the EU to terrorism.



L'Europe a...

THE NIEU...

Terror in Brussel

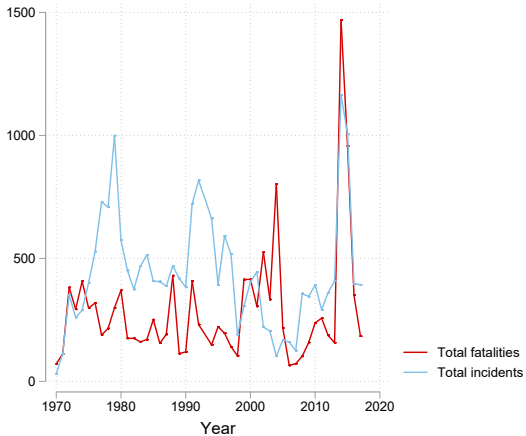


Figure: The source defines a terrorist attack as: the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation. Data does not include acts of state terrorism. Does not include acts of state terrorism. Total number of fatalities represents the number of total confirmed fatalities for the incident. This includes all victims and attackers who died as a direct result of the incident. *Source:* Authors' elaboration from The Global Terrorism Database

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- The challenge, therefore, is to understand how societies and individuals respond to the threat

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- ...by focusing on the well-being of individuals following the terrorist attacks occurred in France, Belgium and Germany
- ...we present some mechanisms through which terrorism might affect well-being
- ...we focus on the well-being of Muslim immigrants.

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- Increased support for **right-wing** parties (Berrebi and Klor, 2008)
- ...and in the way people view other **groups**, especially the groups to which the terrorists belong to (e.g., Huddy et al., 2005)

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- increase in support for nonincumbent and right-wing parties (Gassebner, Jong-A-Pin, and Mierau, 2008)
- increase in negative attitudes towards immigrants

2. Stronger effect in terms of well-being for Muslim immigrants

DATA



Data and Methods

- Cross-sectional data (2006 – 2017) from *European Social Surveys*
- Nationally representative surveys conducted every two years across Europe since 2001
- Exploit the randomness of the **timing** of the events
- 19% of respondents are interviewed after a terrorist attack
- ◀ Graph
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- Focus on France, Germany and Belgium
- Individuals 14 years and older
- $N = 46,587$

Table: Summary statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Explanatory variable					
Post attack	0.19	0.39	0	1	46649
Dependent variables					
How satisfied with life as a whole	7.03	2.16	0	10	46587
How happy are you	7.45	1.76	0	10	46572
Mechanisms					
Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful	4.87	2.23	0	10	46618
Trust in politicians	3.7	3.23	0	88	46381
Trust in the European Parliament	4.68	5.76	0	88	44941
Sat. with democracy	5.2	2.4	0	10	46116
Sat. with gov.	4.15	2.26	0	10	45742
Voted	1.19	0.48	1	8	41377
Left right scale	5.31	7	0	88	44437
Immigration: good for country's economy	5.04	2.39	0	10	45949
Country's cultural life enriched by immigrants	5.72	2.49	0	10	46122
Immigrants make country better place to live	4.91	2.21	0	10	46013
Discrimination of respondent's group: colour or race	0.01	0.11	0	1	46649
Discrimination of respondent's group: nationality	0.01	0.12	0	1	46649
Discrimination of respondent's group: religion	0.01	0.12	0	1	46649
Covariates					
Muslim immigrant	0.02	0.14	0	1	46648
Immigrant	0.09	0.28	0	1	46648

RESULTS

Table: Terrorism and wellbeing

	(1)	(2)
	How satisfied with life as a whole	How happy are you
Post attack	-0.342*** (0.041)	-0.242*** (0.041)
N.	35779	35778
Mean of dep. var.	7.101	7.520
S.D. of dep. var	2.152	1.744

Note: Ordered logit (mfx). Covariates as described in Table 1. (d) indicates discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. Robust standard error reported in brackets. Year fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Mechanism

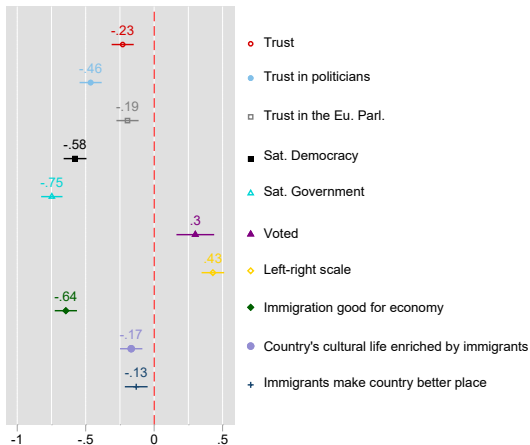


Figure: Source: Plot of the coefficients of "post attack" and of their 95% confidence intervals. Ordered logit (mfx). Authors' elaboration from ESS Database

Well-being of Muslim immigrants

Table: Terrorism: Discrimination

	(1) Discrimination: colour or race b/se	(2) Discrimination: nationality b/se	(3) Discrimination: religion b/se
Post attack	0.018*** (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.009*** (0.003)
Muslim immigrant*post	0.030 (0.027)	0.084** (0.034)	0.146*** (0.038)
Muslim immigrant	0.057*** (0.012)	0.117*** (0.017)	0.151*** (0.018)
N.	35929	35929	35929
Mean of dep. var.	0.014	0.016	0.017
S.D. of dep. var	0.118	0.126	0.131

Note: Ols. Covariates as described in Table 1. (d) indicates discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. Robust standard error reported in brackets. Year fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table: Terrorism and wellbeing

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	How satisfied with life as a whole		How happy are you	
Post attack	-0.295*** (0.046)	-0.367*** (0.045)	-0.164*** (0.039)	-0.174*** (0.038)
Immigrant*post	0.015 (0.097)		0.213*** (0.082)	
Muslim	0.116 (0.077)		0.179*** (0.061)	
Muslim immigrant*post		0.282 (0.180)		0.529*** (0.153)
N.	35779	35896	35778	35895
Mean of dep. var.		7.100		7.519
S.D. of dep. var		2.152		1.746

Note: Ols. Covariates as described in Table 1. (d) indicates discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. Robust standard error reported in brackets. Year fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Well-being of Muslim immigrants: Mechanisms

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	(1)	(2)	(3) Political trust, satisfaction, and participation				(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) Attitudes towards immigrants		(10)
	Trust	Trust pol.	Trust EP	Sat. Dem.	Sat. Gov.	Voted	LR scale	Imm.: good for eco.	Cultural life enr. by imm.	Imm.: better place		
Post attack	-0.304*** (0.048)	-0.811*** (0.105)	-0.938*** (0.256)	-0.864*** (0.053)	-1.021*** (0.048)	0.088*** (0.014)	1.184*** (0.312)	-0.939*** (0.050)	-0.319*** (0.054)	-0.228*** (0.048)		
Muslim imm.*post	0.289 (0.219)	-0.219 (0.433)	-1.577 (1.023)	0.503** (0.210)	0.417** (0.212)	-0.236*** (0.057)	1.663 (1.654)	0.764*** (0.214)	0.184 (0.177)	0.015 (0.188)		
Muslim imm.	0.033 (0.121)	1.565*** (0.303)	2.792*** (0.784)	1.401*** (0.127)	0.979*** (0.140)	0.139*** (0.034)	1.132* (0.679)	0.843*** (0.140)	1.587*** (0.121)	1.457*** (0.121)		
N.	35906	35786	34971	35618	35408	32310	34759	35545.000	35647	35565		

Note: Ordered logit (mfx). Covariates as described in Table 1. (d) indicates discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. Robust standard error reported in brackets. Year fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	How happy are you	How happy are you	How happy are you	How happy are you	How happy are you
	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se
Muslim immigrant*post	0.529*** (0.153)	0.457*** (0.155)	0.418*** (0.154)	0.096 (0.195)	0.056 (0.175)
Satisfaction with democracy		X			X
Satisfaction with Government			X		X
Voted				X	X
N.	3589	35585	35375	32278	31780

Note: Ols. Covariates as described in Table 1. (d) indicates discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. Robust standard error reported in brackets. Year fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

CONCLUSIONS

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- ...BUT immigrants suffer from a lower reduction in terms of WB with respect to locals
- ...Why? They appreciate the institutional reaction...much more than locals.

THANK YOU!

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This project has received funding from Fondazione Roberto Franceschi and Isacchi Samaja Onlus.

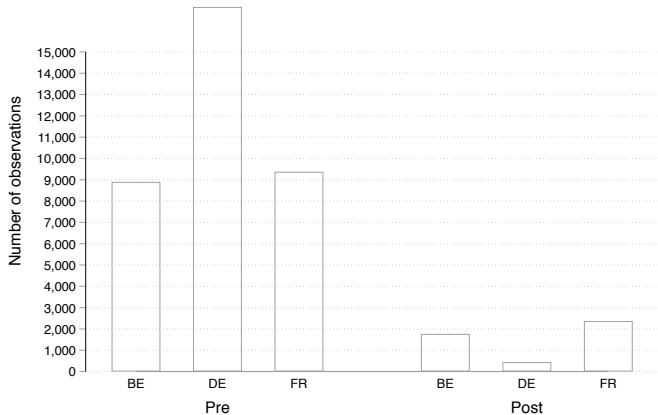


Figure: Pre-post observations across countries

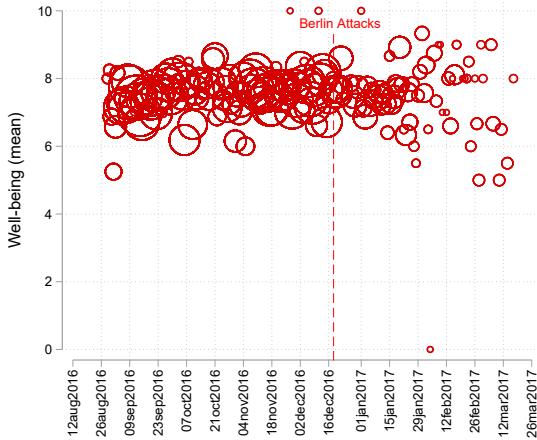


Figure: SWB by time of interview weighted by the number of people interviewed. Germany.