



Terrorism and opinions towards migration

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A.4.1.1

In terms of significance we observe that the gender binary variable becomes insignificant for the full sample but remains significant for the developed countries, the same is observed for the binary variable which says if you live in a large city or not. Besides, for the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable we observe the opposite and the variable becomes significant for the full sample but remains insignificant for the developed countries. For both samples, the medium education binary variable loses in significance and becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level at 1%.

A.4.1.2

Regarding the p-values, we observe that the gender binary variable is highly insignificant for the full sample, but only insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the developed countries. In addition, the number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable becomes highly significant for the full sample but for the developed countries, it remains insignificant for the two smaller significance levels. The medium education binary variable is only insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the full sample but highly insignificant for the developed countries. In addition, for the large city binary variable, we can say that it is highly significant for the developed countries but clearly insignificant for the full sample. In addition, we observe the opposite regarding the employment situation binary variable.

A.4.1.3

In terms of significance, we observe that the gender binary variable loses in significance for both samples, for the full sample it becomes highly insignificant but for the developing country analysis, it becomes only insignificant for the smallest significance level. Furthermore, the number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable becomes highly significant for the full sample but remains insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the developing countries. For the medium education binary variable, we can say that it loses in significance but only for the full sample where it becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level. The last variable that can be mentioned is the large city binary variable which becomes highly insignificant for both samples.

A.4.1.4

For the significance levels of the different variables, we can say that for both samples, the gender binary variable becomes highly insignificant, which was not the case for the normal logistic regression. Besides, the number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable remains significant for the full sample but becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the developing countries. In addition, the medium education binary variable becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level in the full sample analysis but remains significant for the developing countries. In opposition, the large city binary variable

becomes highly insignificant for the full sample but remains significant for the developing countries.

A.4.2.1

For the significance levels of the individual control variables, we can say that the gender binary variable remains highly significant for the EU15 countries while it becomes insignificant for the full sample. The opposite is observed for the number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable, here it remains insignificant for the EU15 countries but becomes significant for the full sample. Furthermore, the medium education binary variable loses in significance for both samples, but for the full sample, it remains significant for the two larger significance levels while it is only significant for the largest significance level regarding the EU15 countries. For the large city binary variable, we can mention that it is highly significant for the EU15 countries but insignificant for the full sample, the opposite can be said about the employment situation binary variable.

A.4.2.2

In terms of significance, we can say that the income per capita variable loses in significance for the EU15 countries and becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level at 1%. Furthermore, the gender binary variable remains significant for the EU15 countries which cannot be said about the full sample. The opposite is observed for the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable, which remains insignificant for the EU15 countries but becomes significant for the full sample. In addition, the medium education binary variable becomes highly insignificant for the EU15 countries while it is only insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the full sample. For the binary variable which says if you live in a large city or not and the employment situation binary variable, we observe the same difference as before for the normal logistic regression.

A.4.3.2.1

In terms of significance, we can say that the gender binary variable and the large city binary variable remain significant for the developed countries which is not the case for the full sample. Here the last one is insignificant for the two lower significance level. Furthermore, the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable remains insignificant for the developed countries but becomes significant for the full sample. Besides, the medium education binary variable loses in significance for both samples and becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the developed countries and also insignificant for the 5% significance level for the full sample.

A.4.3.2.2

For the significance levels of the control variables, we observe that the gender binary variable is only insignificant for the lowest significance level regarding the developed countries, but clearly insignificant for the full sample. In addition, for the number of children younger than

15 years of age per household variable, we observe the same difference as for the normal logistic regression. Furthermore, the medium education binary variable loses even more in significance when we run the weighted logistic regression, so that it becomes insignificant for the developed countries but remains significant for the largest significance level in the full sample. For the last two variables that will be mentioned, we observe very different results, the large city binary variable is highly significant for the developed countries but not for the full sample, the opposite is observed for the employment situation binary variable.

A.4.3.3.1

In terms of significance, we see that for both samples the gender binary variable is clearly insignificant. In addition, for the number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable, we observe that it gains in significance when the fixed effects are added. This means that for the full sample it becomes highly significant but remains insignificant for the lowest significance level regarding the developing countries. Furthermore, the medium education binary variable remains highly significant which is not the case for the full sample. In the end, we need to mention that the large city binary variable becomes highly insignificant for the developing countries, but remains significant for the largest significance level when we look at the full sample.

A.4.3.3.2

For the significance levels of the different variables, we need to mention that both, the gender binary variable and the large city binary variable, are highly insignificant for both samples when we look at the weighted logistic regression. The number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable becomes highly significant for the full sample but remains insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the developing countries. The last variable we need to point out is the medium education binary variable which remains highly significant for the developing countries but is insignificant for the two lowest significance level in the full sample.

A.4.3.4.1

For the significance levels of the different control variables, we can mention that the gender binary variable remains highly significant for the EU15 countries but becomes insignificant for the full sample. The exact opposite is observed for the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable. In addition, for the medium education binary variable, we observe that it loses in significance for both samples and remains only significant for the largest significance level. The large city binary variable remains highly significant for the EU15 countries but is insignificant for the two lowest significance levels when we look at the data for the full sample.

A.4.3.4.2

The income per capita in international dollars' variable loses in significance and becomes insignificant for the lowest significance level regarding the EU15 countries. The gender binary variable remains highly significant for the EU15 countries but not for the full sample, the same is observed for the large city binary variable. The opposite can be said about the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable and the employment situation binary variable. The medium education binary variable loses in significance and becomes highly insignificant for the EU15 countries, but remains significant for the two larger significance level in the full sample.

A.4.4.2.1

In terms of significance, the gender binary variable is highly insignificant for the full sample but strongly significant for the developed countries. Furthermore, for the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable, we can say that it is highly significant for the developed countries. But not for the full sample, because it loses in weight and becomes insignificant for the two lowest significance level regarding the medium subgroup. In addition, the medium education binary variable is clearly insignificant for both samples. The next variable that needs to be mentioned is the large city binary variable which is highly significant for the developed countries but for the full sample, it is only significant after the smallest significance level. The last variable that we need to point out is the employment situation binary variable because it is highly significant for the full sample, but for the developed countries, it is only significant after the smallest significance level regarding the medium subgroup.

A.4.4.2.2

For the significance levels of the individual control variables, we can say that the age squared variable loses a little bit in significance regarding the medium subgroup for the developed countries where it becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level. The gender binary variable is significant for the developed countries, but for the medium subgroup, it is insignificant for the lowest significance level. The number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is only significant for the largest significance level regarding the developed countries. For the full sample the variable is significant, but for the smallest subgroup, it is only significant after the smallest significance level. The medium education binary variable is insignificant for the different subgroups regarding both samples. Besides, the large city binary variable is highly significant for the developed countries and insignificant for the full sample. The opposite is observed for the employment situation binary variable, but in this case, regarding the full sample and the medium subgroup, it is only significant after the smallest significance level.

A.4.4.3.1

In terms of significance, the gender binary variable is highly significant for the full sample but insignificant for the EU15 countries. In addition, the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is clearly insignificant for the smallest subgroup and insignificant

for the two lower significance level regarding the medium subgroup, this observation accounts for both samples. Furthermore, the medium education binary variable is clearly insignificant for the different subgroups and both samples. The next variable, that needs to be mentioned is the large city binary variable which is highly significant for the EU15 countries but only significant after the smallest significance level regarding the full sample. The last variable that we need to point out is the employment situation binary variable because it is highly significant for the full sample and clearly insignificant for the EU15 countries.

A.4.4.3.2

In terms of significance, the income per capita variable is highly significant for the full sample but for the EU15 countries, it is only significant after the smallest significance level. The age squared variable loses a little bit in significance regarding the medium subgroup for the EU15 countries where it becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level. The gender binary variable is statistically significant for the EU15 countries, but it remains clearly insignificant for the full sample. In addition, the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is only significant for the largest significance level regarding the EU15 countries. For the full sample the variable is significant, but for the smallest subgroup, it is only significant after the smallest significance level. Besides, the medium education binary variable is insignificant for both subgroups and both samples. Furthermore, the large city binary variable is highly significant for the EU15 countries but insignificant for the full sample. The opposite is observed for the employment situation binary variable, but in this case, regarding the full sample and the medium subgroup, it is only significant after the smallest significance level.

A.4.4.4.1

The gender binary variable is highly insignificant for the full sample and the developing countries. The number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is insignificant for both regressions when we look at the smallest subgroup. For the medium subgroup it becomes significant after the smallest significance level for the full sample but remains insignificant for the developing countries. Besides for the largest subgroup, the variable is highly significant for the full sample, but only significant for the two larger significance level regarding the developing countries. The medium education binary variable is always insignificant for the full sample, but this is not the case for the developing countries, here the variable becomes strongly significant for the largest subgroup. The last variable we need to mention is the large city binary variable, which is always insignificant for the developing countries and always significant after the smallest significance level for the full sample.

A.4.4.4.2

In terms of significance, we observe that the gender binary variable and the large city binary variable are both highly insignificant for both samples. The number of children under the age of 15 per household variable is insignificant for the smallest subgroup and significant after the smallest significance level for the developing countries. For the full sample, the variable is

highly significant for the two larger subgroups and significant after the smallest significance level for the smallest subgroup. The medium education binary variable is highly insignificant for all subgroups in the full sample, in addition, for the developing countries the variable is also highly insignificant but only for the first two subgroups, for the largest one, it is highly significant. The last variable we need to mention is the employment situation binary variable which is highly significant for both samples when we look at the largest subgroup. For the medium subgroup, it is significant after the smallest significance level for both samples. For the smallest subgroup, the variable is significant after the smallest significance level for the developing countries and highly significant for the full sample.

A.4.5.2.1

For the significance levels of the different control variables, we can say that the income per capita variable loses in significance for the developed countries and becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level. Besides, the gender binary variable is only insignificant for the smallest significance level in the full sample, this is not the case for the developed countries. It is clearly insignificant for the fatalities regression and only significant for the largest significance level regarding the other two regressions. The number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is insignificant for the developed countries but significant after the smallest significance level in the full sample. For the medium education binary variable, we can say that it is clearly insignificant for the developed country regressions and highly significant regarding the full sample regressions.

A.4.5.2.2

In terms of significance, we can say that the income per capita variable loses even more in significance when looking at the developed countries and is now only significant for the largest significance level at 10%. In addition, the age squared value also loses in significance for the developed countries and becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level. Furthermore, the gender binary variable is highly insignificant for the developed countries but significant for the largest significance level in the full sample. Besides, the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is insignificant for the developed countries but significant after the smallest significance level in the full sample. In addition, the medium education binary variable and the employment situation binary variable are insignificant for the developed countries but strongly significant for the full sample. Last, the large city binary variable is significant for the developed countries and also for the full sample, but there only after the smallest significance level. The results above account for all three types of regressions.

A.4.5.3.1

For the significance levels of the different control variables, we see that the gender binary variable remains highly significant for the developing countries while it becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level in the full sample. The same is observed for the number of children under the age of 15 per household variable and the large city binary variable.

Furthermore, we can mention that the high education binary variable is only significant after the smallest significance level for the developing countries while it is strongly significant for the full sample.

A.4.5.3.2

In terms of significance, the age squared variable remains only significant after the smallest significance level for the developing countries like we already observed for the regressions without fixed effects. The gender binary variable is significant after the smallest significance level regarding the developing countries, but for the full sample, the variable is only significant after the 5% significance level. The number of children under the age of 15 per household variable is only insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding both, the developing country and the full sample analysis. The employment situation binary variable remains highly significant for the full sample, but it loses in significance for the developing countries and is insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the fatalities and the private citizens and property regressions. For the injuries regression, it is only significant for the largest significance level at 10%.

A.4.5.4.1

The gender binary variable becomes highly insignificant for the EU15 countries but remains significant for the two larger significance level in the full sample, the same is observed for the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable. The medium education binary variable is insignificant for the EU15 countries but is clearly significant for the full sample. The last variable that needs to be mentioned is the employment situation binary variable which loses in significance for the EU15 countries compared to the full sample. In the full sample, the variable is highly significant and for the EU15 countries, it is insignificant for the two lowest significance level regarding the fatalities and the injuries regression. For the private citizens and property regression, the variable is even insignificant for the 5% significance level.

A.4.5.4.2

In terms of significance, we observe that the income per capita variable becomes insignificant for the EU15 countries while it remains significant for the full sample. Furthermore, the gender binary variable is insignificant for the EU15 countries but it is significant for the largest significance level regarding the full sample. Besides, the number of children under the age of 15 per household variable is insignificant for the EU15 countries but it is significant after the smallest significance level in the full sample. In addition, the medium education binary variable and the employment situation binary variable are both insignificant for the EU15 countries but remain significant in the full sample for all three types of regressions.

A.4.6.2.1

For the different significance levels of the variables, we observe that the gender binary variable and the large city binary variable are highly significant for the developed countries but

insignificant for the full sample. In addition, the number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable is insignificant for the developed countries but it remains significant for the two larger significance level in the full sample. The last observation we can mention is related to the medium education binary variable which is only insignificant for the smallest significance level.

A.4.6.2.2

When we have a look at the significance levels, we observe that the gender binary variable becomes insignificant for the smallest significance level while it was highly significant for the full sample. The number of children younger than the age of 15 per household variable remains insignificant for the developed countries but becomes significant for the two larger significance level regarding the full sample. Furthermore, the medium education binary variable becomes highly insignificant for the developed countries but for the full sample, it is only insignificant for the smallest significance level. Last, the large city binary variable is highly significant for the developed countries but insignificant for the full sample, the opposite is observed for the employment situation binary variable.

A.4.6.3.1

For the significance levels of the control variables we can point out that the large city binary variable is insignificant for both samples. In addition, the gender binary variable is only insignificant for the smallest significance level regarding the developing countries and highly insignificant in the full sample. The number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is only insignificant for the smallest significance level for both samples. Furthermore, the medium education binary variable is strongly significant for the developing countries but insignificant for the smallest significance level in the full sample.

A.4.6.3.2

In terms of significance, we can mention that the gender binary variable and the large city binary variable are insignificant for both samples. The number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is only insignificant for the smallest significance level in both samples. Last, we observe that the medium education binary variable is clearly significant for the developing countries but is insignificant for the smallest significance level in the full sample.

A.4.6.4.1

In terms of significance, we can mention that the gender binary variable is highly significant for the EU15 countries but not for the full sample, the same can be said about the large city binary variable. The opposite is observed for the employment situation binary variable. Besides, the number of children younger than 15 years of age per household variable is insignificant for the EU15 countries but remains significant for the two largest significance level in the full sample. In addition, for the medium education binary variable, we can mention that it is only

insignificant for the lowest significance level in the full sample, but for the EU15 countries, it is also insignificant for the 5% significance level.

A.4.6.4.2

For the different significance levels, we observe that the income per capita variable becomes insignificant at the 1% significance level regarding the EU15 countries. In addition, the gender binary variable remains highly significant for the EU15 countries but not for the full sample, the same is observed for the large city binary variable and the opposite for the employment situation binary variable. Besides, the number of children under the age of 15 per household variable and the medium education binary variable are both insignificant for the EU15 countries but they remain significant for the two larger significance level in the full sample.