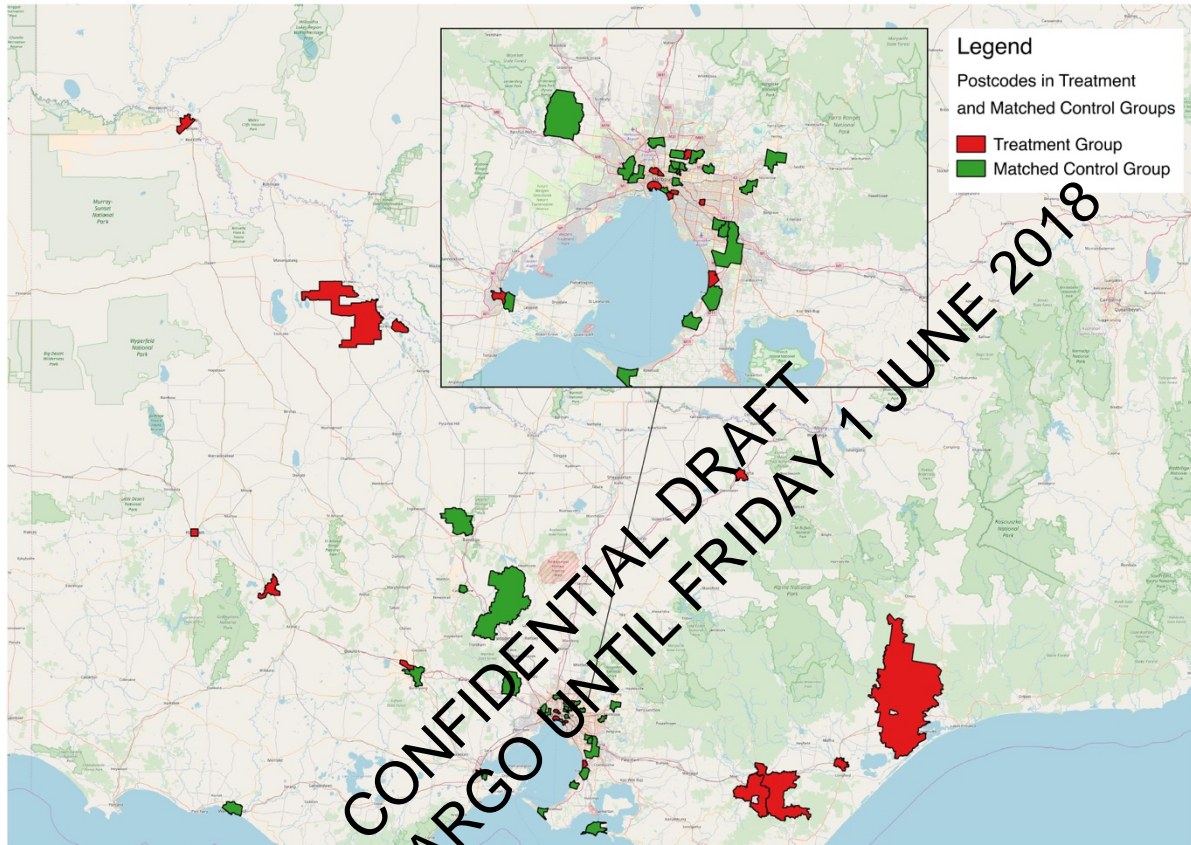


selects the counterfactual group among persons who live in postcodes that neighbour high crime areas. This outcome is not surprising and signals that there are strong socioeconomic parallels between neighbouring postcodes.

Figure 1 Location of a selection of treatment (green) and control (red) groups



4.2 Results

The results on the key outcome variables for the treatment and matched control groups are presented in Table 3. The first main outcome is that individuals in acutely high crime rate areas spend significantly less on insurance than similar individuals in moderately high crime rate areas while being twice as likely to be a victim of violence. There is, though, no significant difference in the likelihood of being a victim of property crime.¹³ The result for

¹³ There are two reasons why it is not automatically the case that people in acutely high crime areas are automatically more likely to be a victim of each type of crime. First, matching is by total crime rate rather than crime rates by category. Second, we are matching similar individuals across the two sets of postcodes. So even though the average person is more likely to be a victim of crime in a high crime areas, this doesn't

