

The Impact of BIDs on crime

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Workshop on the BID model
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Motivation

- Part of a larger project that aims at quantifying the impact of urban regeneration policies
- Provide hard evidence of the impact of BID's on crime, employment and number of businesses
- Today's focus: on crime

Data sources

- **Street crime data** made available by the Police Forces of England and Wales
- Time period: 2012-2018
- Very detailed: latitude and longitude
- About 500,000 street crimes committed each month
- Focus: Jan-Jul 2012 – Jan-Jul 2016

- **187 map areas of all BIDs established between 2005 and 2017** drawn with the use of ArcGIS, a geographic information system that allows to draw maps and place them in the correct geographical location.

Empirical Strategy

- Two strategies:
 - Comparison between earlier BIDs and later BIDs
 - Comparison between earlier BIDs and their neighbouring areas within 5 kilometres.
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- Early BIDs: 132 BIDs established in England and Wales before 2014
 - Later BIDs: 55 BIDs established between 2015-2018
 - Analysis conducted at the level of postcode

Results: Earlier versus Later BID_s

Effect: 2012-2016 change in # crimes committed

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Earlier BID _s indicator	-2.467** (1.166)	-2.542** (1.167)	-2.444** (1.169)	-2.507** (1.169)
Deprivation index indicator		√		√
Urban/Rural indicator			√	√
Police force area indicator	√	√	√	√
Observations	7,092	7,092	7,092	7,092

Results: Earlier BIDs versus Neighbouring Areas

Effect: 2012-2016 change in # crimes committed		
	(1)	(4)
Within a BID	-1.775*** (.123)	-1.612*** (.125)
1km distance	-0.325*** (0.077)	-0.229*** (0.079)
2km distance	-0.067 (0.076)	-0.032 (0.076)
3km distance	-0.106 (0.076)	-0.084 (0.077)
Observations	153,194	153,194

Impact on the total number of crimes

- On average across all areas, street crime decreased by less than 1 crime (at the postcode level) in England and Wales between 2012 and 2016
- Street crime in BID's areas (relative to non-BID areas) decreased by twice as much
- As expected, the reduction in crime is largely localised within the BID area.
- No evidence of displacement: crime down in the BID area but not up in neighbouring areas

Splitting data by crime type

- Crime data can be splitted in 11 categories:
- Anti-social behavior; burglary; criminal damage and arson; other crime; other theft; public disorder; robbery; shoplifting; vehicle crime; violent crime and sexual assault
- The reduction of crime in BID areas is largely driven by a reduction in:
 - Other theft (theft by an employee; blackmail; and making off without payment; bicycle; mobile phone; wallet; cash)
 - Robbery
 - Drugs related crimes