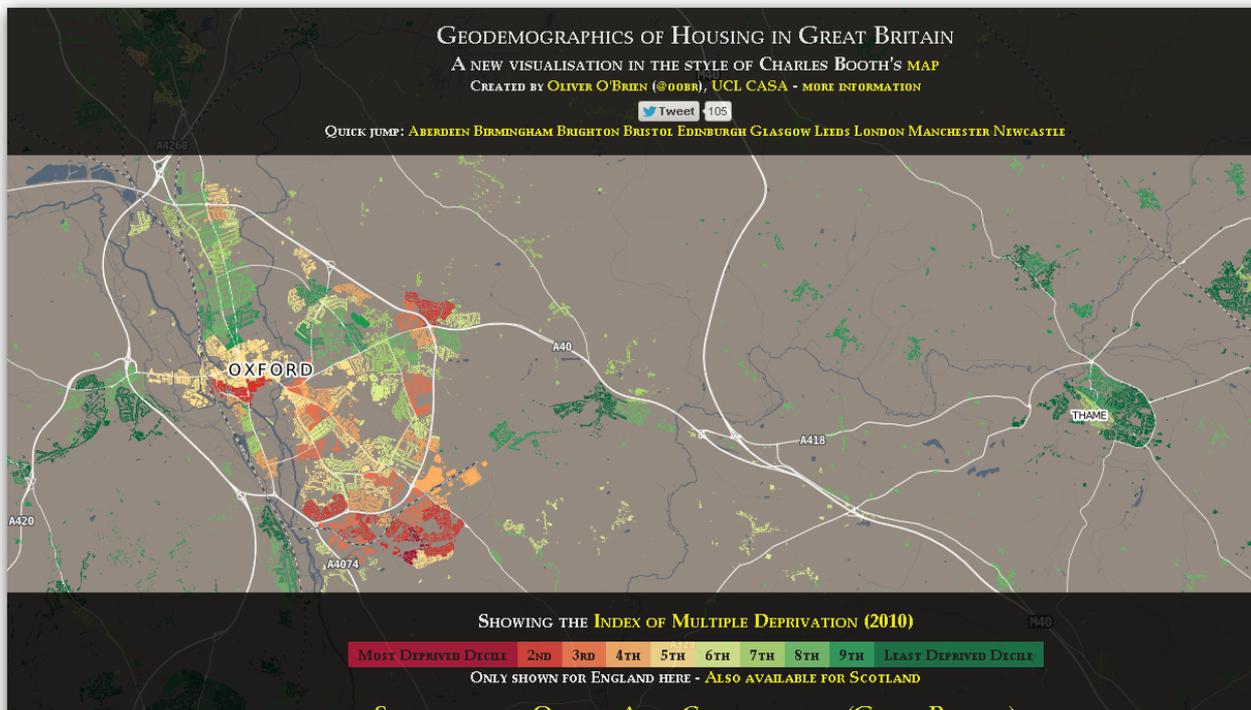


Trickle-Down Economics



Local participation:  
How where you live influences what crimes you commit

Danny Dorling  
Keble, Oxford  
1 October 2012

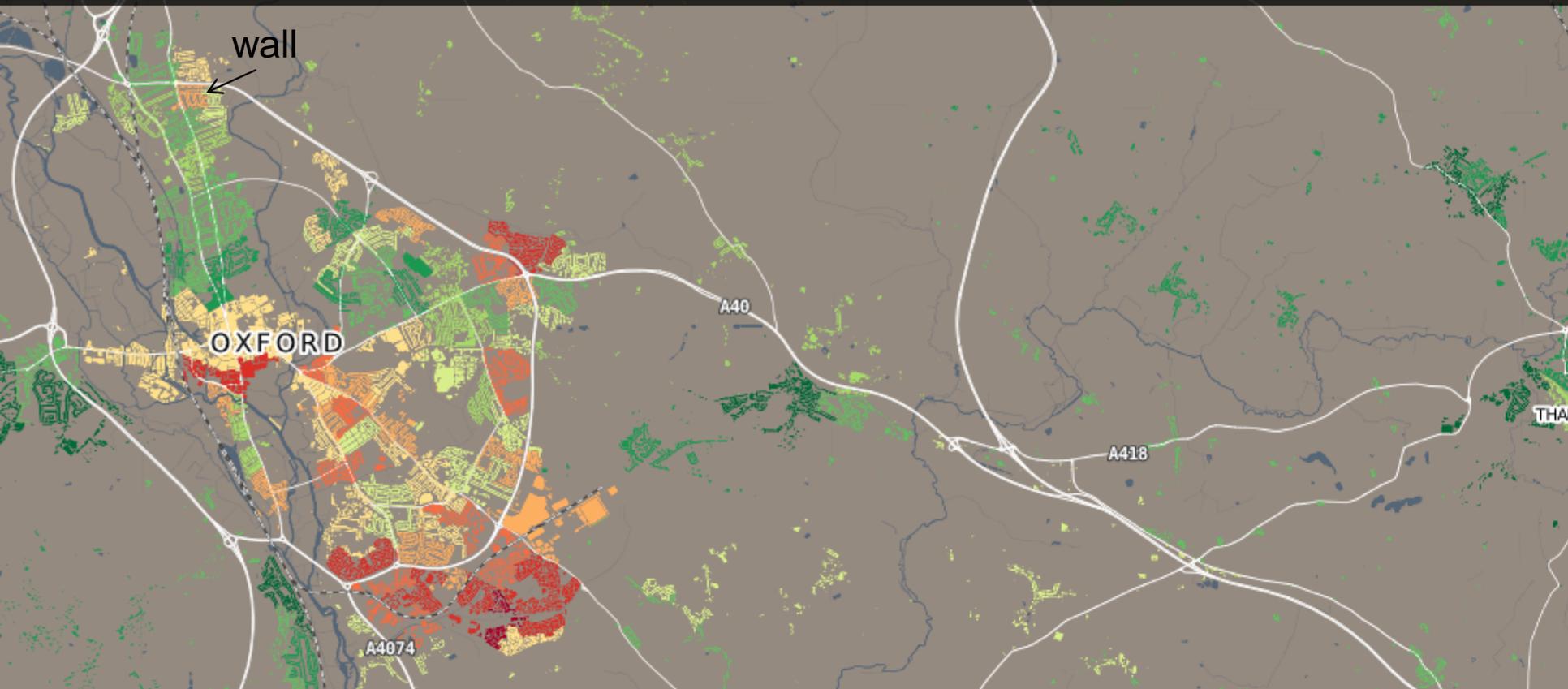


# A NEW VISUALISATION IN THE STYLE OF CHARLES BOOTH'S MAP

CREATED BY [OLIVER O'BRIEN \(@OOBR\)](#), UCL CASA - [MORE INFORMATION](#)

 [Tweet](#) 105

[QUICK JUMP: ABERDEEN BIRMINGHAM BRIGHTON BRISTOL EDINBURGH GLASGOW LEEDS LONDON MANCHESTER NEWCASTLE](#)



SHOWING THE **INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (2010)**

**MOST DEPRIVED DECILE** 2ND 3RD 4TH 5TH 6TH 7TH 8TH 9TH **LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE**

ONLY SHOWN FOR ENGLAND HERE - [ALSO AVAILABLE FOR SCOTLAND](#)

[SWITCH TO THE OUTPUT AREA CLASSIFICATION \(GREAT BRITAIN\)](#)

[LINK TO THE CURRENT VIEW](#)

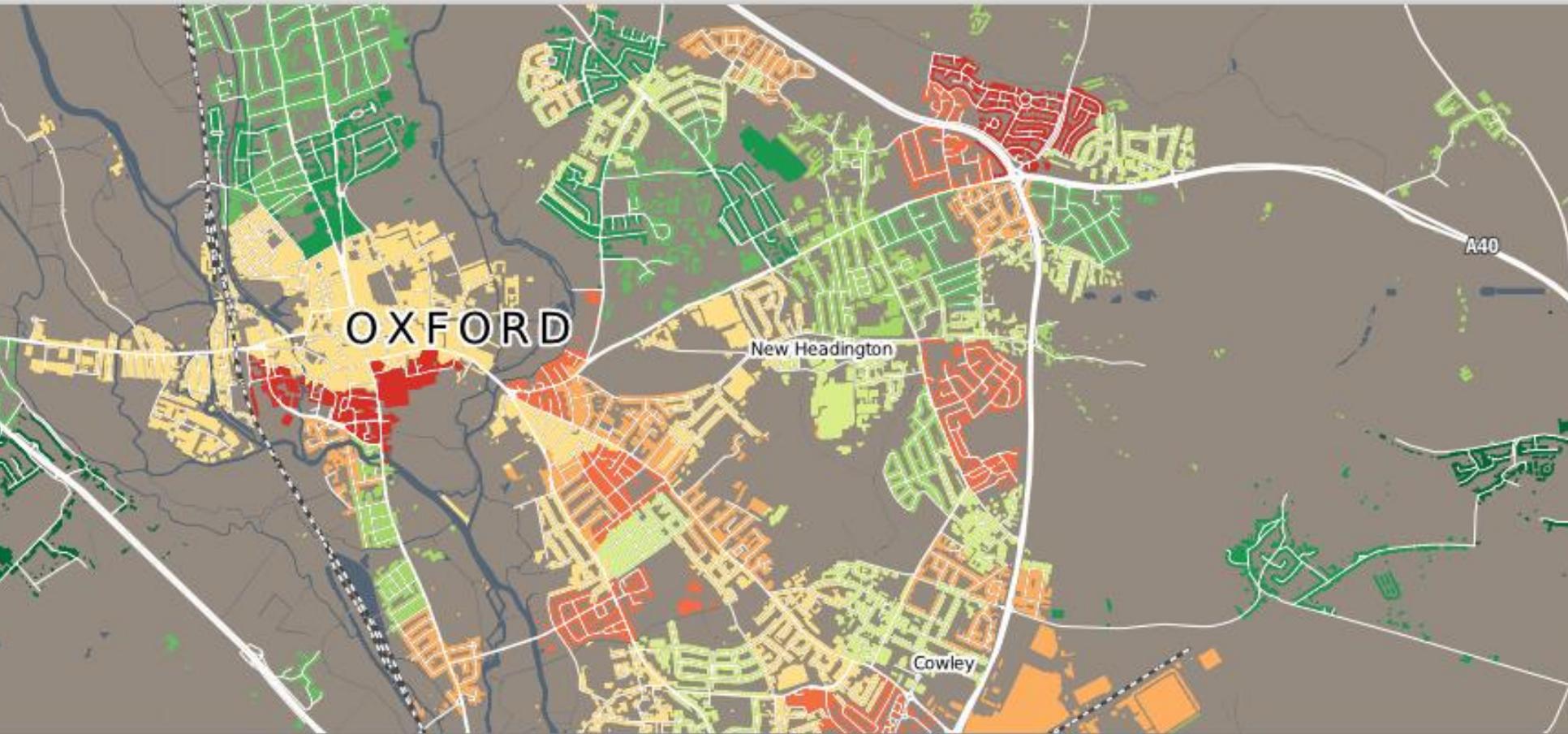
# Products of circumstance

When I was growing up in Oxford I used the same underpass to get to school each day.

Years later I saw someone had drawn graffiti on its walls to indicate which entrance and exit lead to what rank of estate.

"good puppies this way - bad puppies that way" were the precise words used.

You cannot easily escape your geography

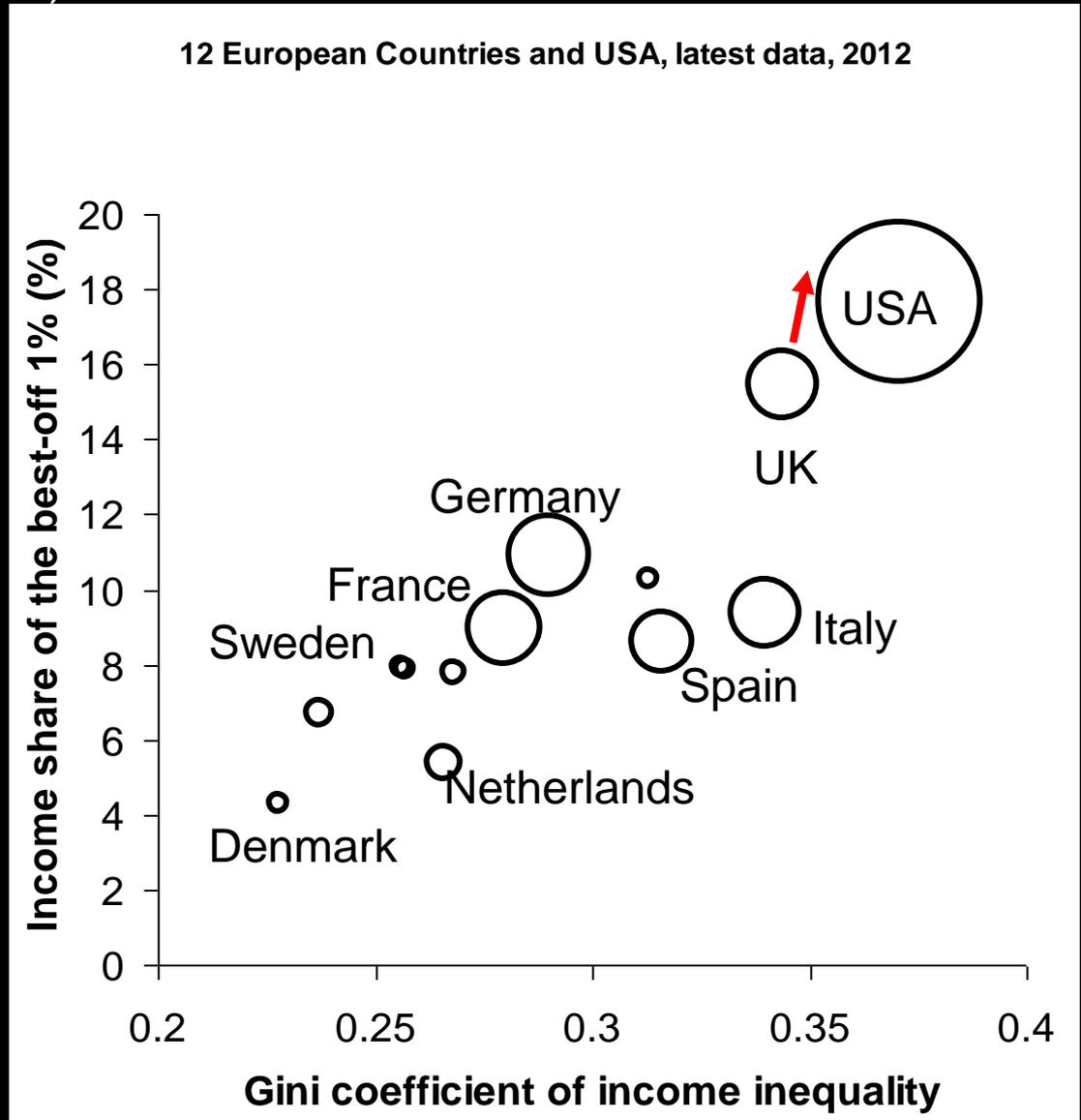


# The top 1% and what's left

Gini... 1% Country (survey date)

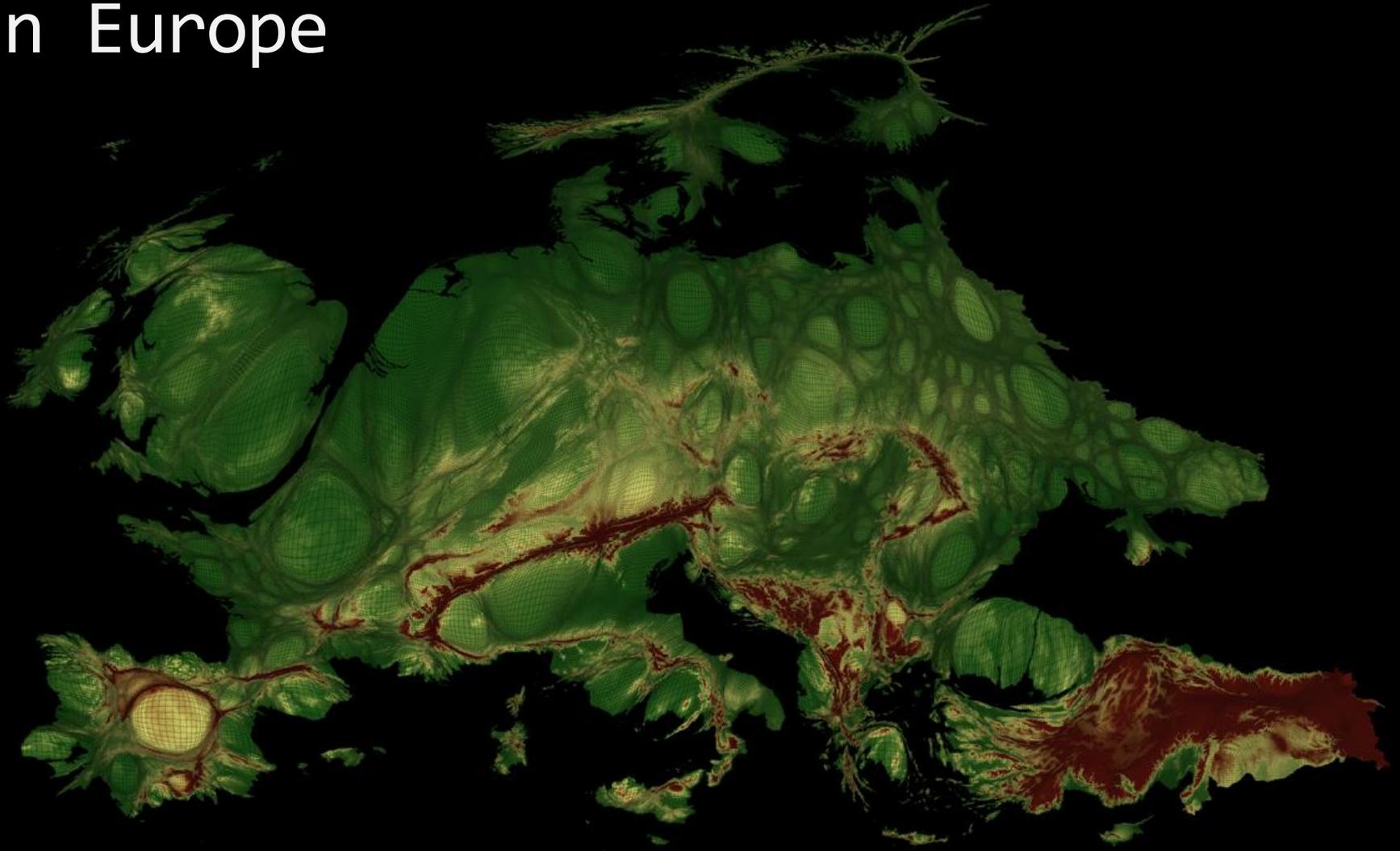
0.37	18	United States, 2008
0.34	15	United Kingdom, 2007
0.29	11	Germany, 1998
0.31	10	Ireland, 2000
0.34	9	Italy, 2009
0.28	9	France, 2006
0.32	9	Spain, 2008
0.26	8	Norway, 2008
0.26	8	Finland, 2002
0.27	8	Switzerland, 1995
0.24	7	Sweden, 2009
0.27	5	Netherlands, 1999
0.23	4	Denmark, 2005

Luxembourg income study  
and the World Top Income  
Database (Paris, date given)



# One view of where we are in Europe

...

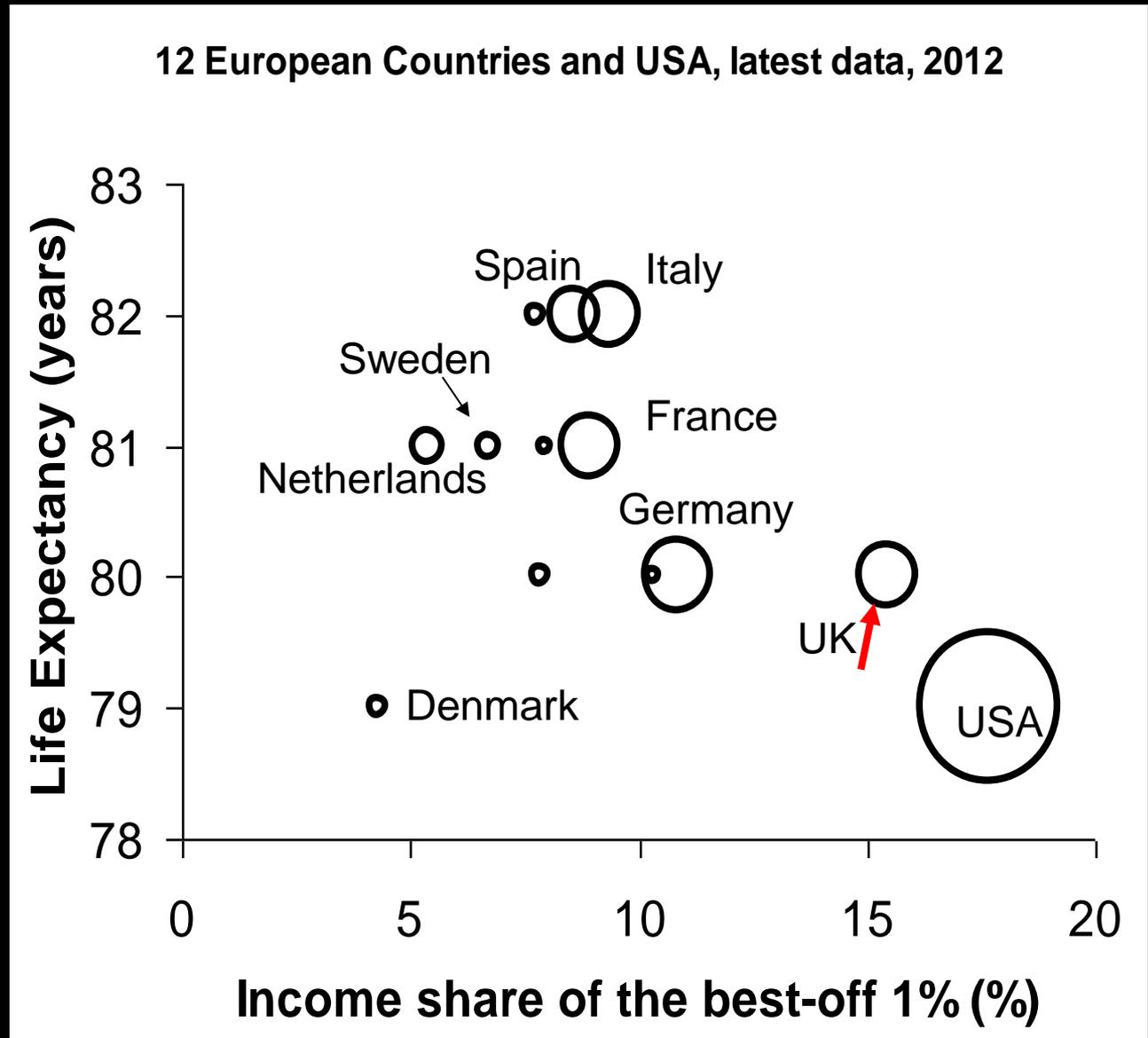


# Income Inequality and health

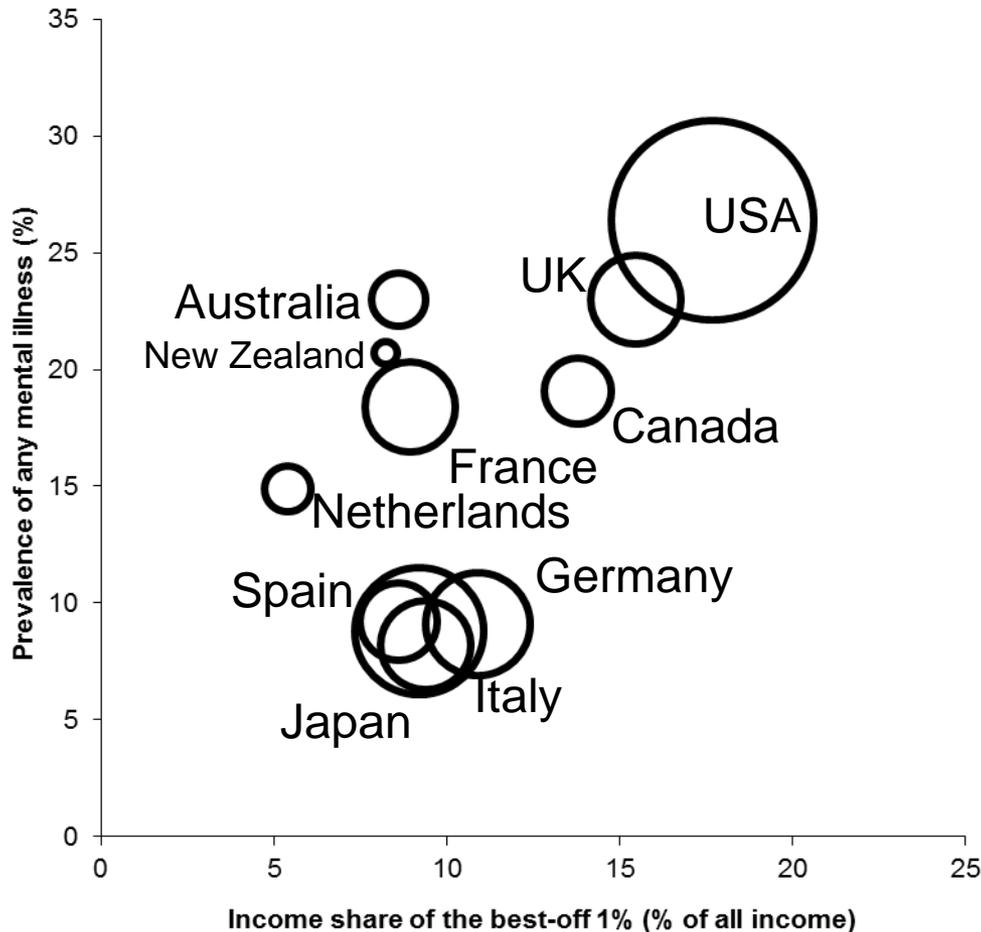
How long people live in years and what the top 1% take in income

LE	%	
82	8	Switzerland
82	9	Spain
82	9	Italy
81	5	Netherlands
81	7	Sweden
81	8	Norway
81	9	France
80	8	Finland
80	10	Ireland
80	11	Germany
80	15	United Kingdom
79	4	Denmark
79	18	United States

The World Top Income Database (Paris) and WHO latest LE data



# Inequality and mental illness



Country	Year	Top 1%	Illness %
United States	2008	18	26
Australia	2008	9	23
United Kingdom	2007	15	23
New Zealand	2009	8	21
Canada	2007	14	19
France	2006	9	18
Netherlands	1999	5	15
Spain	2008	9	9
Germany	1998	11	9
Japan	2005	9	9
Italy	2009	9	8

Source: Wilkinson, R.G and Pickett, K. ER. (2007) The problems of relative deprivation: Why some societies do better than others, *Social Science and Medicine*, 65, 9, 1965-1978. Inequality data from the Paris School's World Top Incomes Database: <http://g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/topincomes/> (excluding Tanzania where only data to 1970 was included). Note all 11 countries for which there are data are included.

Note: Areas shown in proportion to population. The mental health data are from The World Health Organisation (WHO) except for Australia, the UK and Canada for which national surveys have been used. The figures are for prevalence of any mental illness in the previous 12 months, adults, 2001-3, Demyttenaere, K., et al., Prevalence, severity, and unmet need for treatment of mental disorders in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys. *Jama*, 2004. 291(21): p. 2581-90. Wells, J.E., et al., Te Rau Hinengaro: the New Zealand Mental Health Survey: overview of methods and findings. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry*, 2006. 40(10): p. 835-44. 1. Office for National Statistics, Psychiatric morbidity among adults living in private households, 2000. 2001, HMSO: London. Australian Bureau of Statistics, National Health Survey, Mental Health, 2001. 2003, Australian Bureau of Statistics: Canberra. WHO International Consortium in Psychiatric Epidemiology, Cross-national comparisons of the prevalences and correlates of mental disorders. *Bulletin World Health Organisation*, 2000. 78(4): p. 413-26.

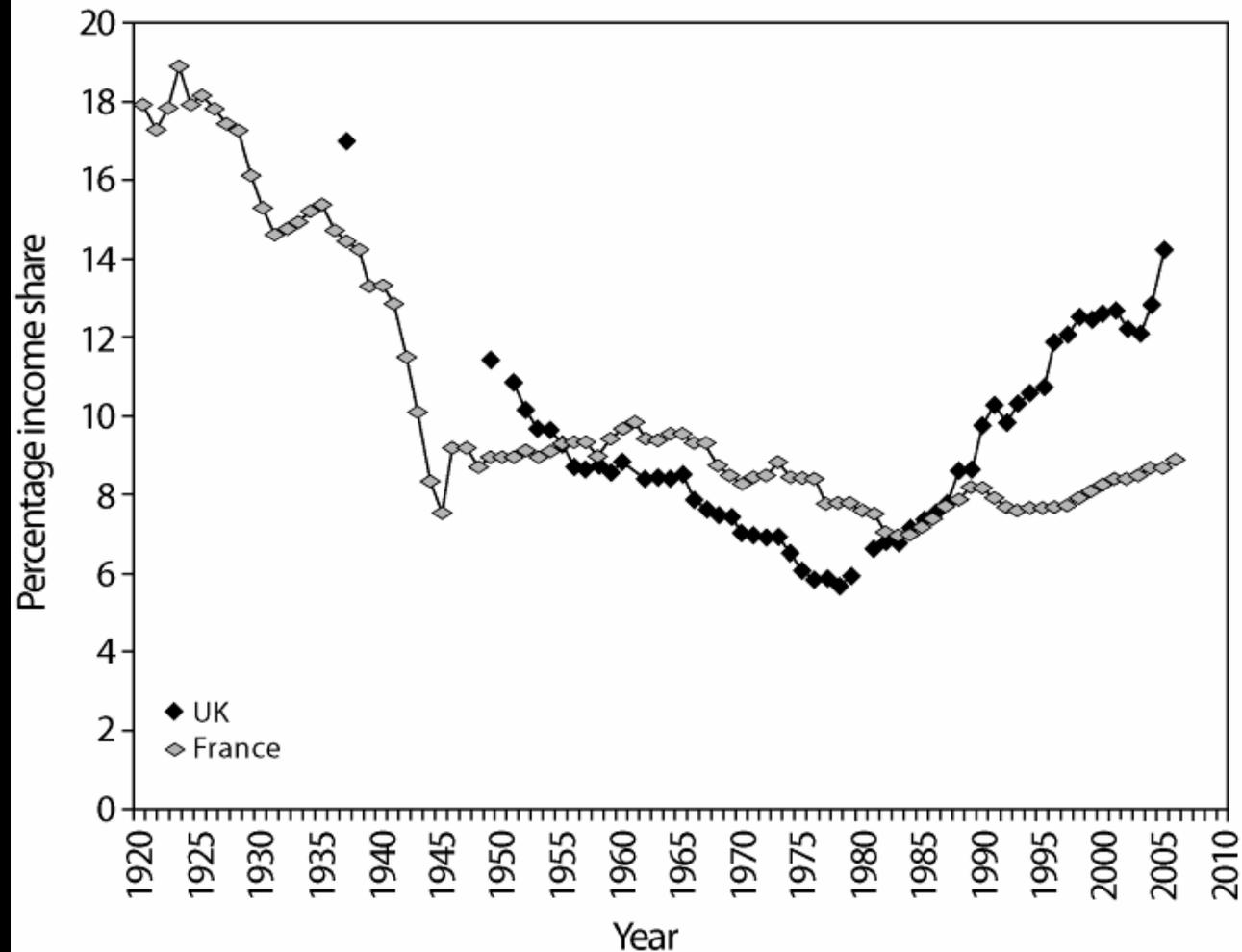
This graph and those above, work in progress  
(Unequal Health, Policy Press, 2013). Sources



In the 1970s different choices were made in each country of the rich world - some chose inequality

(Graphs from the No-nonsense guide to equality, NI: 2012)

Income share of the best-off 1%, France and UK

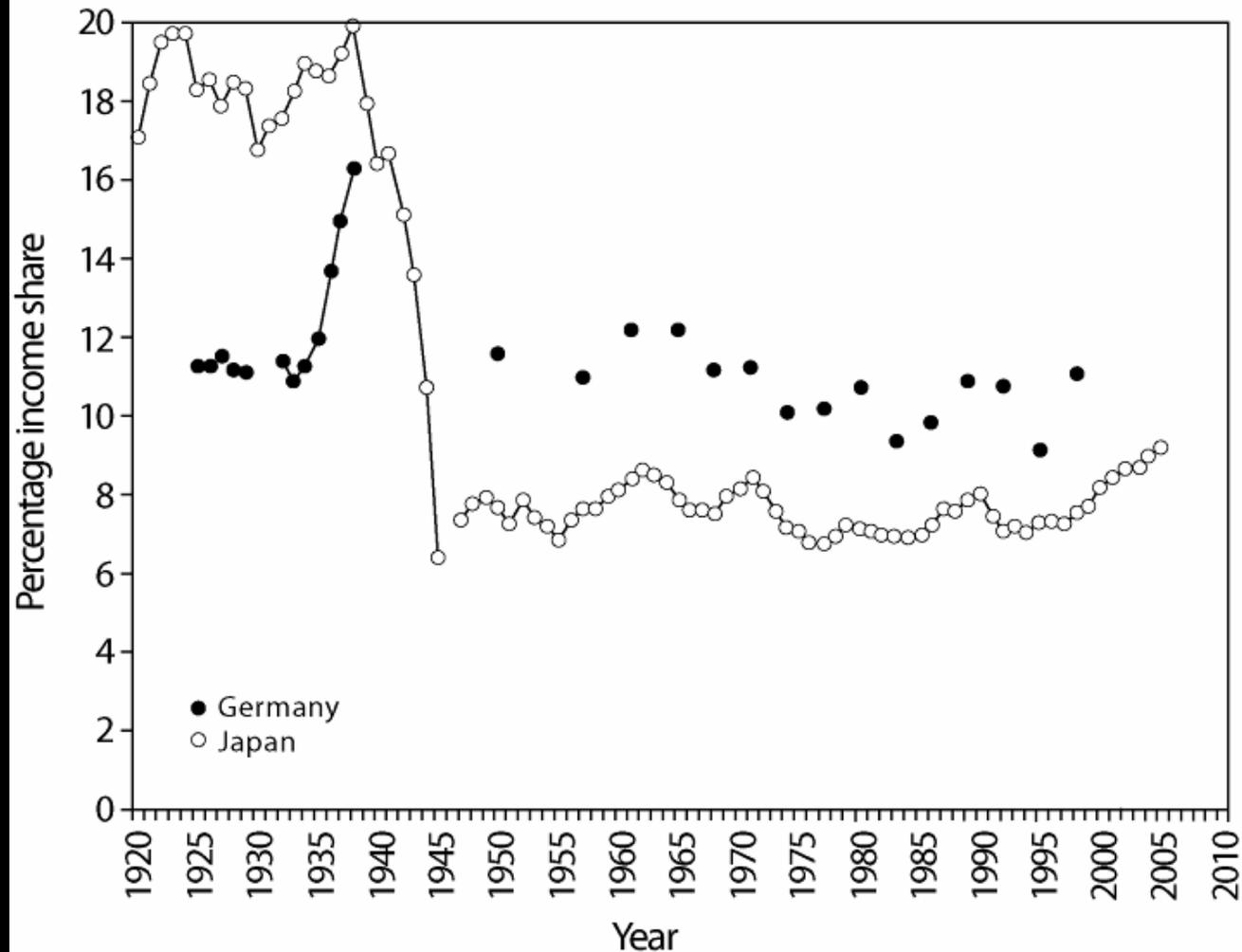


Note: For the UK, until 1974, the estimates relate to income net of certain deductions; from 1975, estimates relate to total income. Until 1989 estimates relate to tax units but, from 1990, estimates relate to adults. Data for the UK is patchy prior to 1951.

Source: The World Top Incomes Database.

Some countries are more equitable because equality was forced upon them

Income share of the best-off 1%, Germany and Japan



Note: In Japan the estimates exclude incomes from capital gains. In Germany the estimates are excluding capital gains apart from 1925-1938 and are only for the Federal Republic from 1960 to 1991.

Source: The World Top Incomes Database.

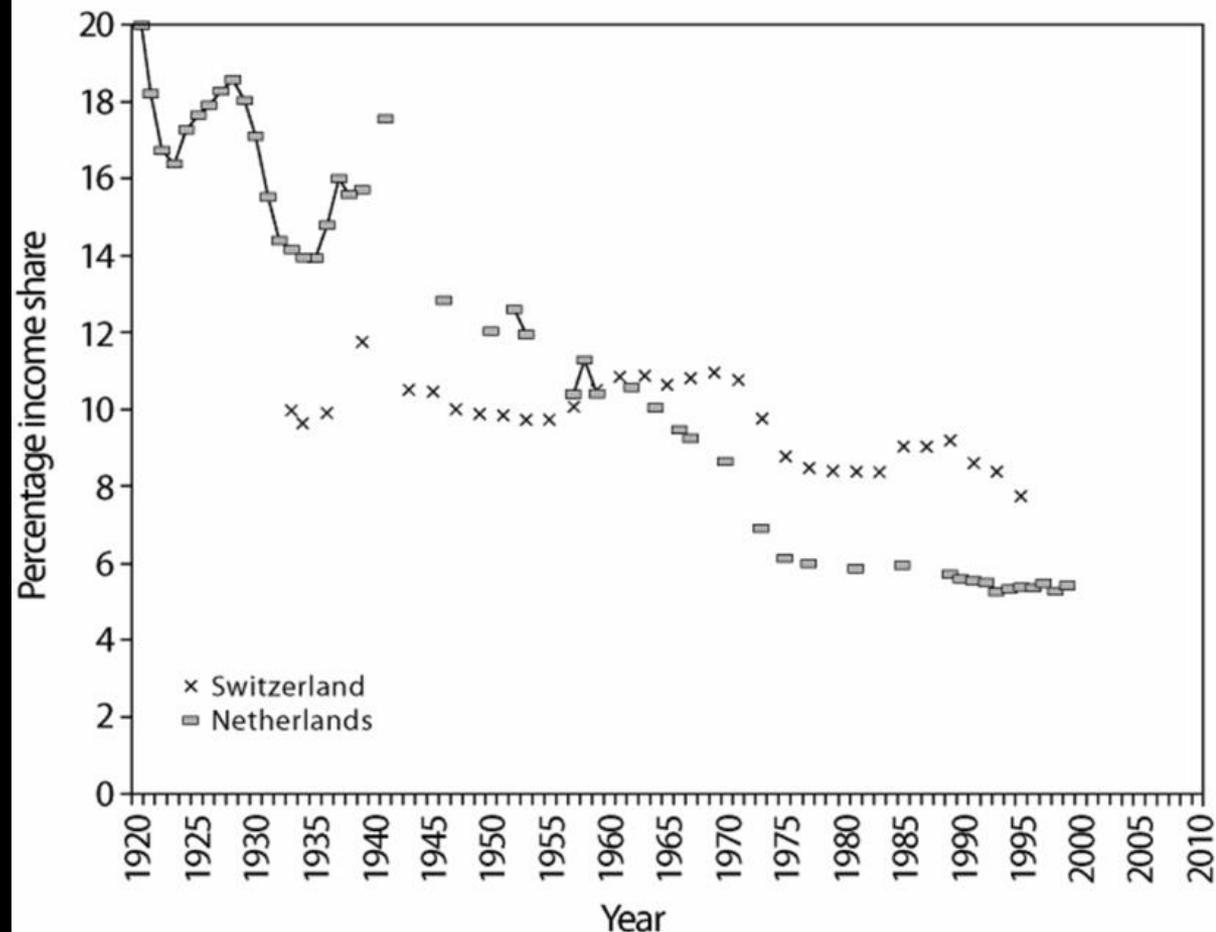
(Graphs from the No-nonsense guide to equality, NI: 2012)



And some, not too far away, and not too Scandinavian (or East Asian) are very different to the UK

(Graphs from the No-nonsense guide to equality, NI: 2012)

Income share of the best-off 1%, Netherlands and Switzerland



Note: In the Netherlands, up to 1946, the series is based on tabulated income tax data; between 1950 and 1975, estimates are based on tabulated data produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics; from 1977 they are estimated based on micro-data from the Income Panel Survey (IPO) and using tax and other administrative data. Swiss estimates do not include capital gains.

Source: The World Top Incomes Database.

This is the most reliable league table I can find on that shows just how very different some affluent countries are from others.

The Netherlands is the country of average inequality by this measure (or was). It is unusual in that its richest 1% receive less than in similar countries.

In general the more equitable a country the more that people are concerned about inequality and suggest that child poverty is too high in their country.

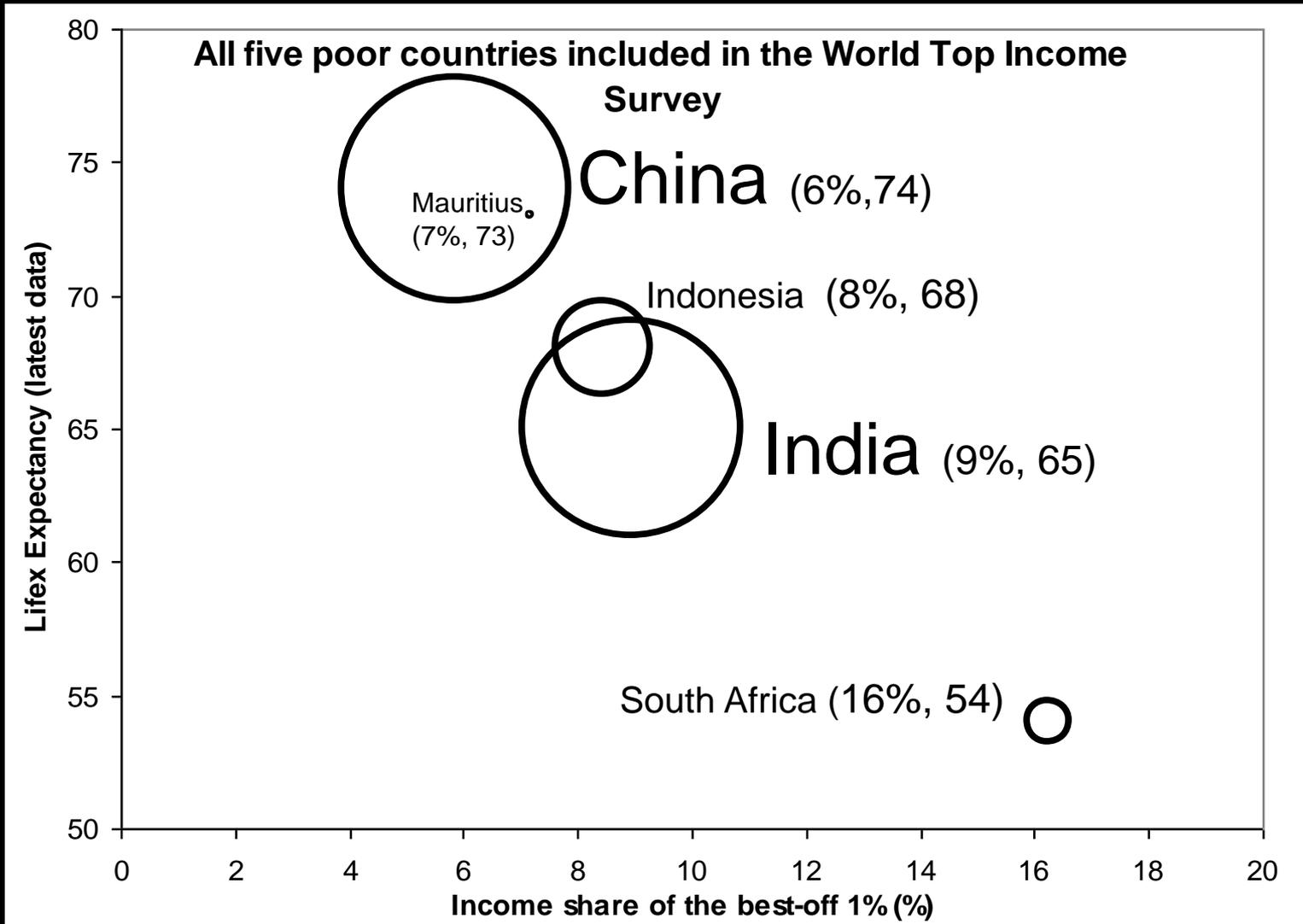
It may be more widespread lack of concern that allows inequalities to grow (Norway exemplifies concern, USA is the opposite).

Ratio of incomes/consumption of the best-off 10% as compared to the worst-off 10%		
17.7	Singapore	
15.9	United States	
15.0	Portugal	
13.8	United Kingdom	
13.4	Israel	
12.5	Australia	
12.5	New Zealand	
11.6	Italy	
10.3	Spain	
10.2	Greece	
9.4	Canada	
9.4	Ireland	
9.2	Netherlands	
9.1	France	
9.0	Switzerland	
8.2	Belgium	
8.1	Denmark	
7.8	S Korea	
7.3	Slovenia	
6.9	Austria	
6.9	Germany	
6.2	Sweden	
6.1	Norway	
5.6	Finland	
4.5	Japan	

Note: of all the 25 richest countries in the world (excluding very small states), Singapore, the United States, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Israel are the top five most unequal when the annual income of the best-off tenth of the population is compared with the poorest tenth. For example, the top 10% in the US makes 15.9 times more than the bottom 10%.

Source: See footnote 37, p323 of Dorling, D., 2010, Injustice: why social inequalities persist, Bristol: Policy Press [Editorial Note: These figures are derived from tables that appeared in the United Nations Development Programme World Human Development Report of 2009. That table was not repeated in the 2010 report so these remain the most up-to-date figures at the timing of reprinting this short article].

# Outside of rich countries there is more evidence inequality harms



Health Care, Family planning, Poverty, Immunisation, tobacco, AIDS, and 101 other factors all matter, but inequality is a summary of the context

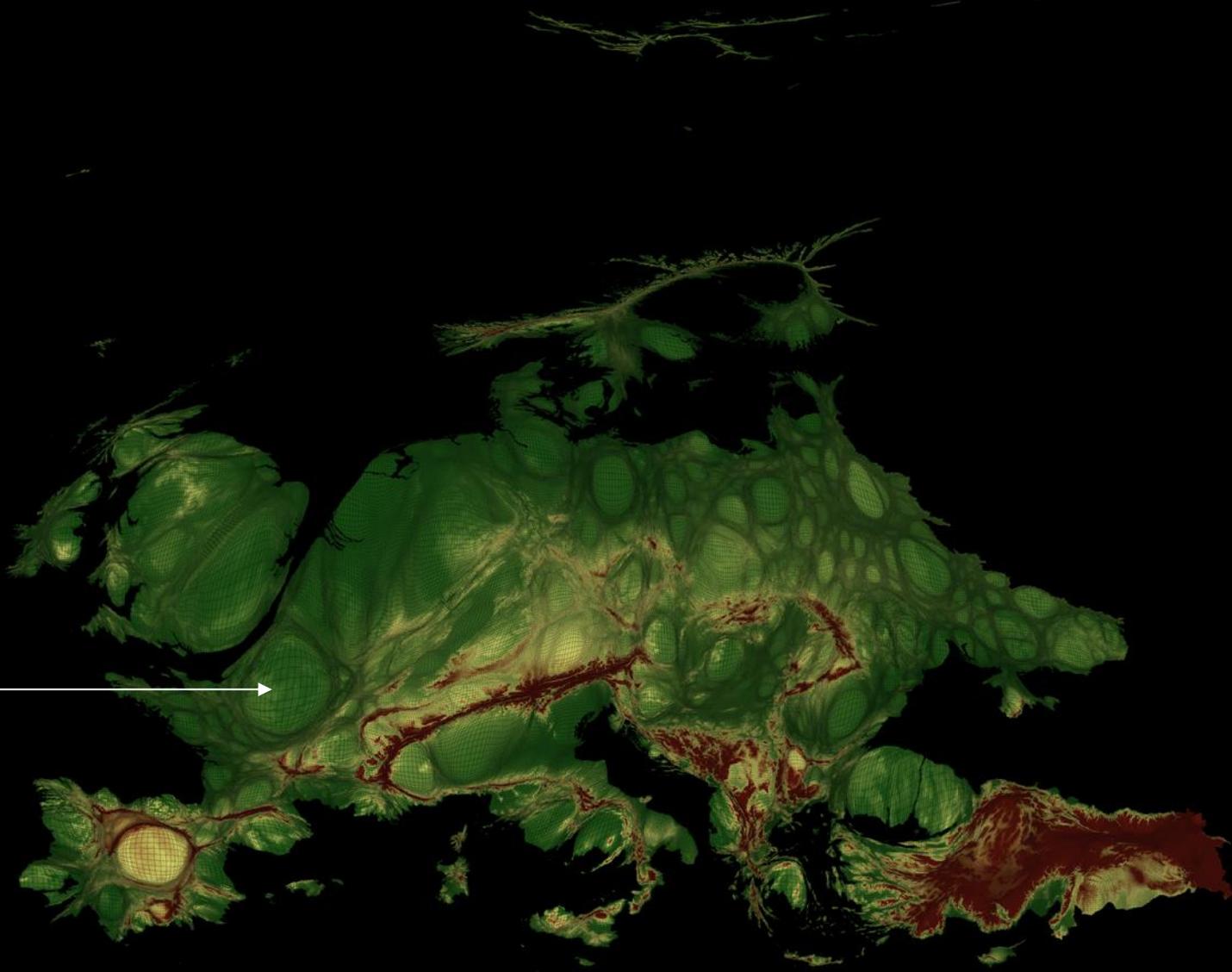


# United Kingdom

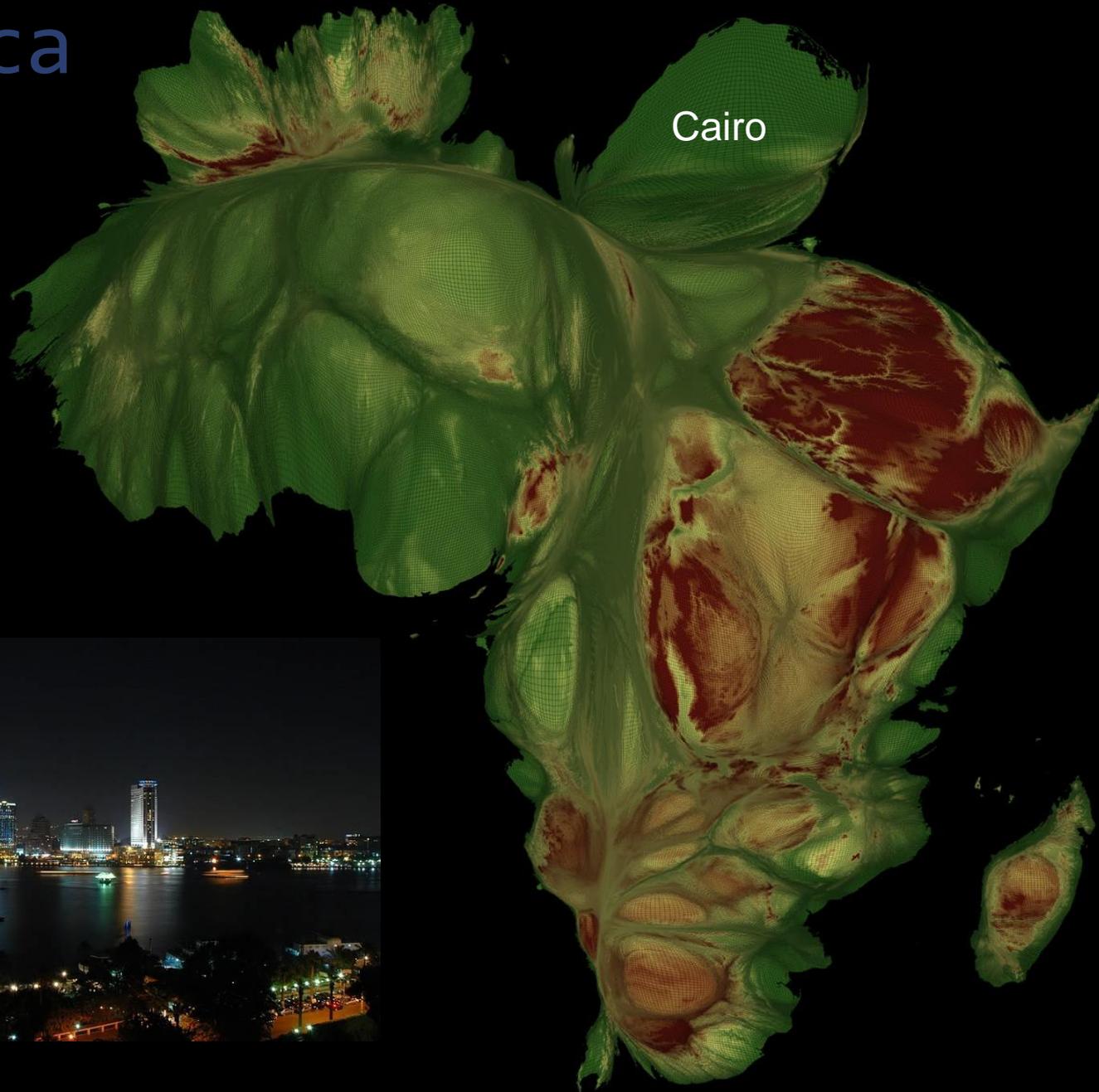


# Europe

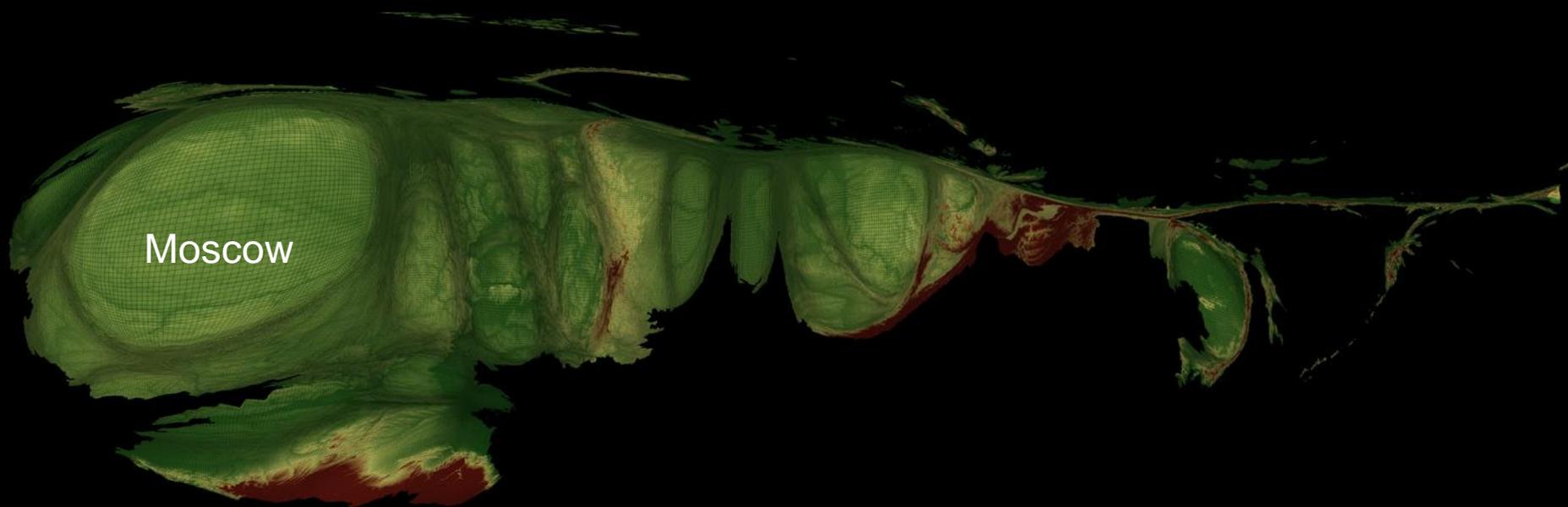
Paris



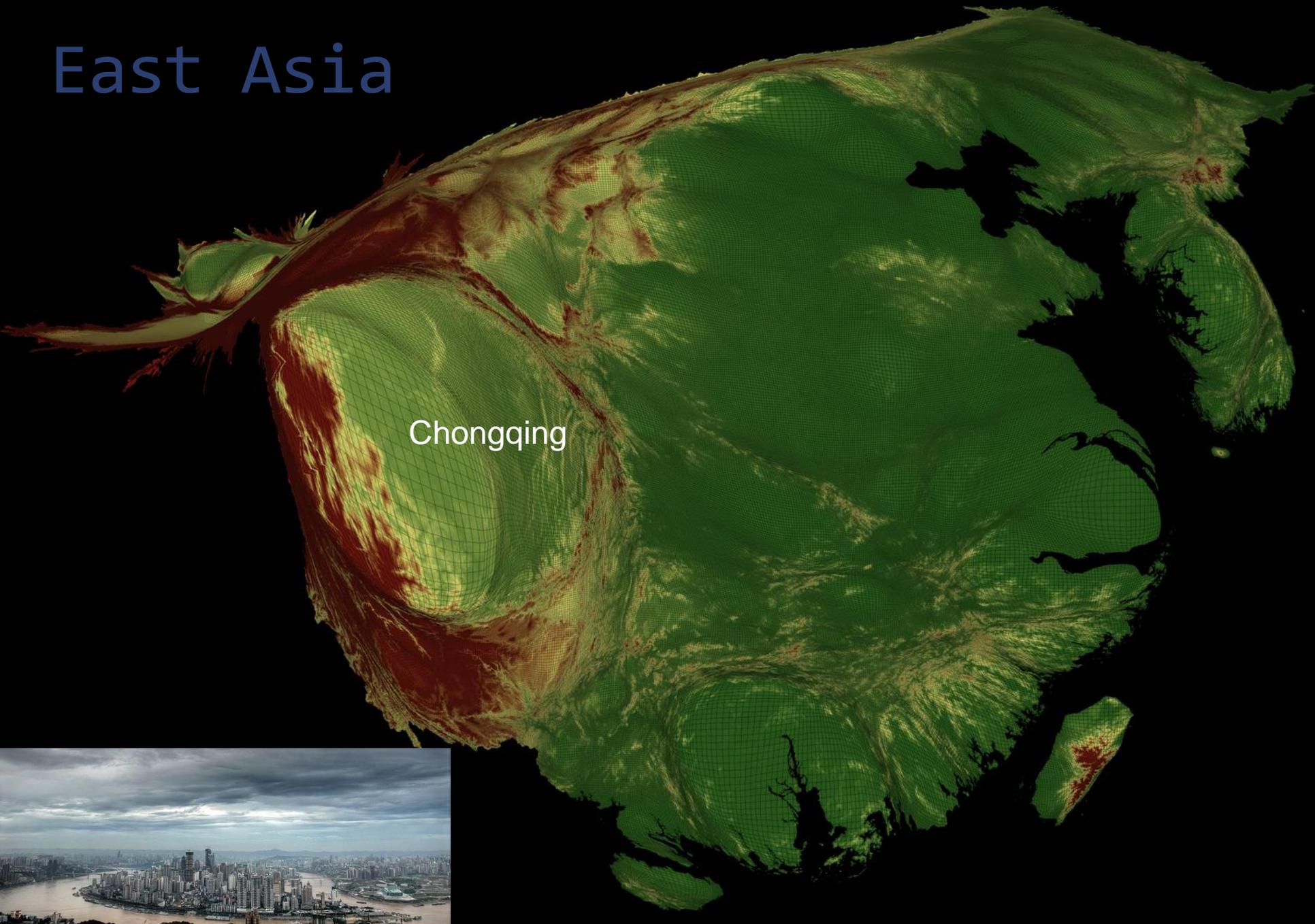
# Africa



# Russia



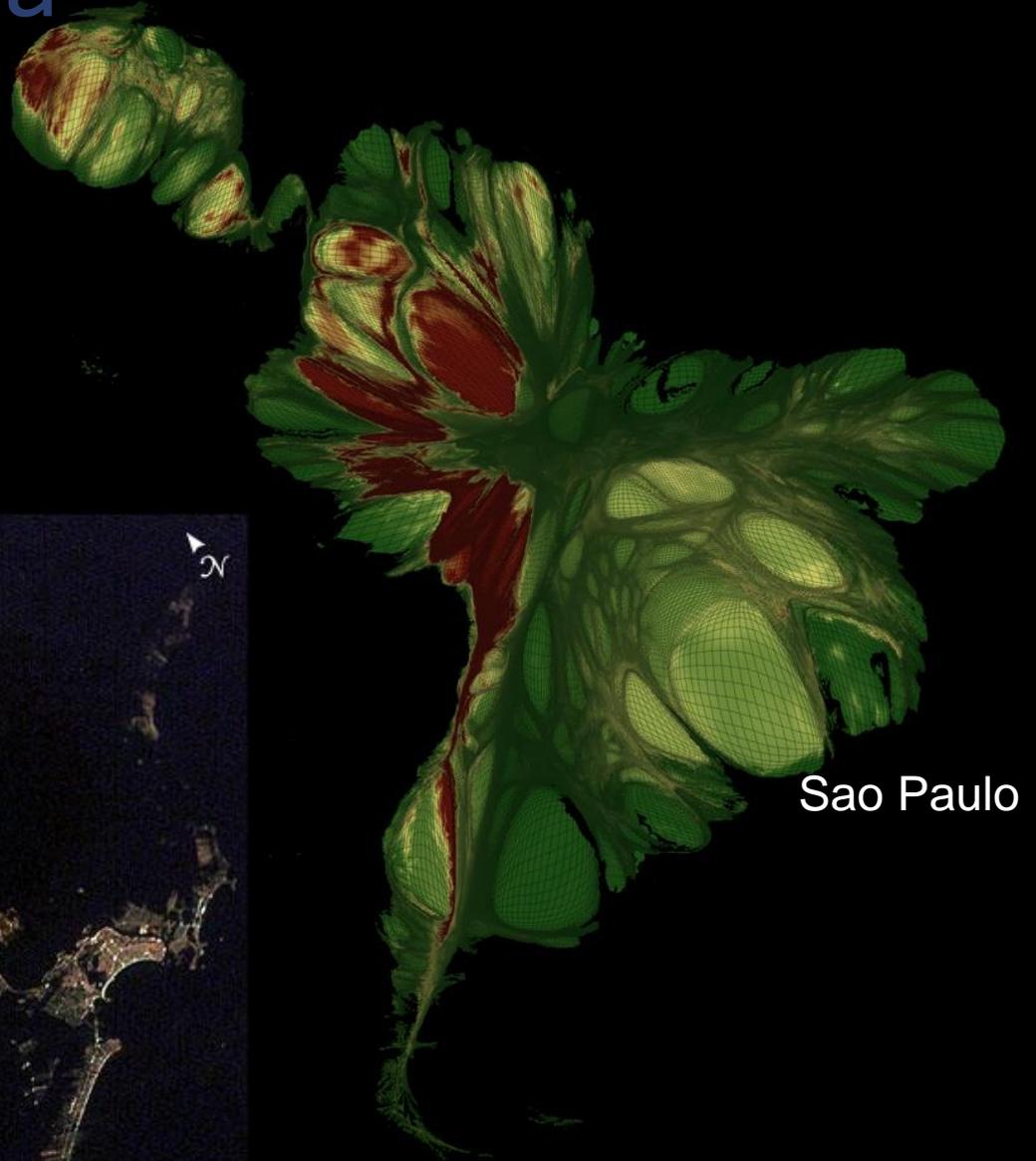
# East Asia



Chongqing

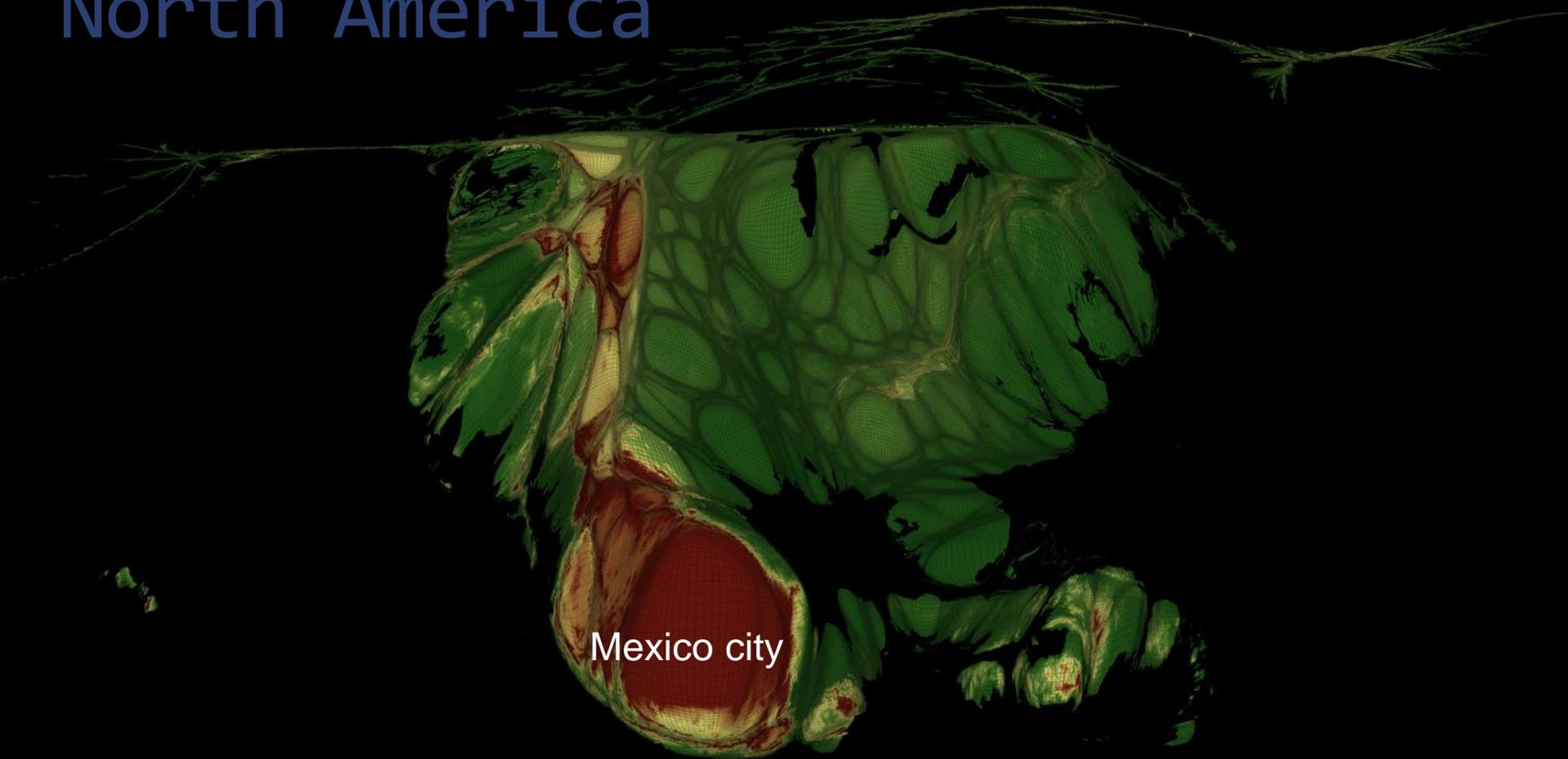


# South America



Sao Paulo

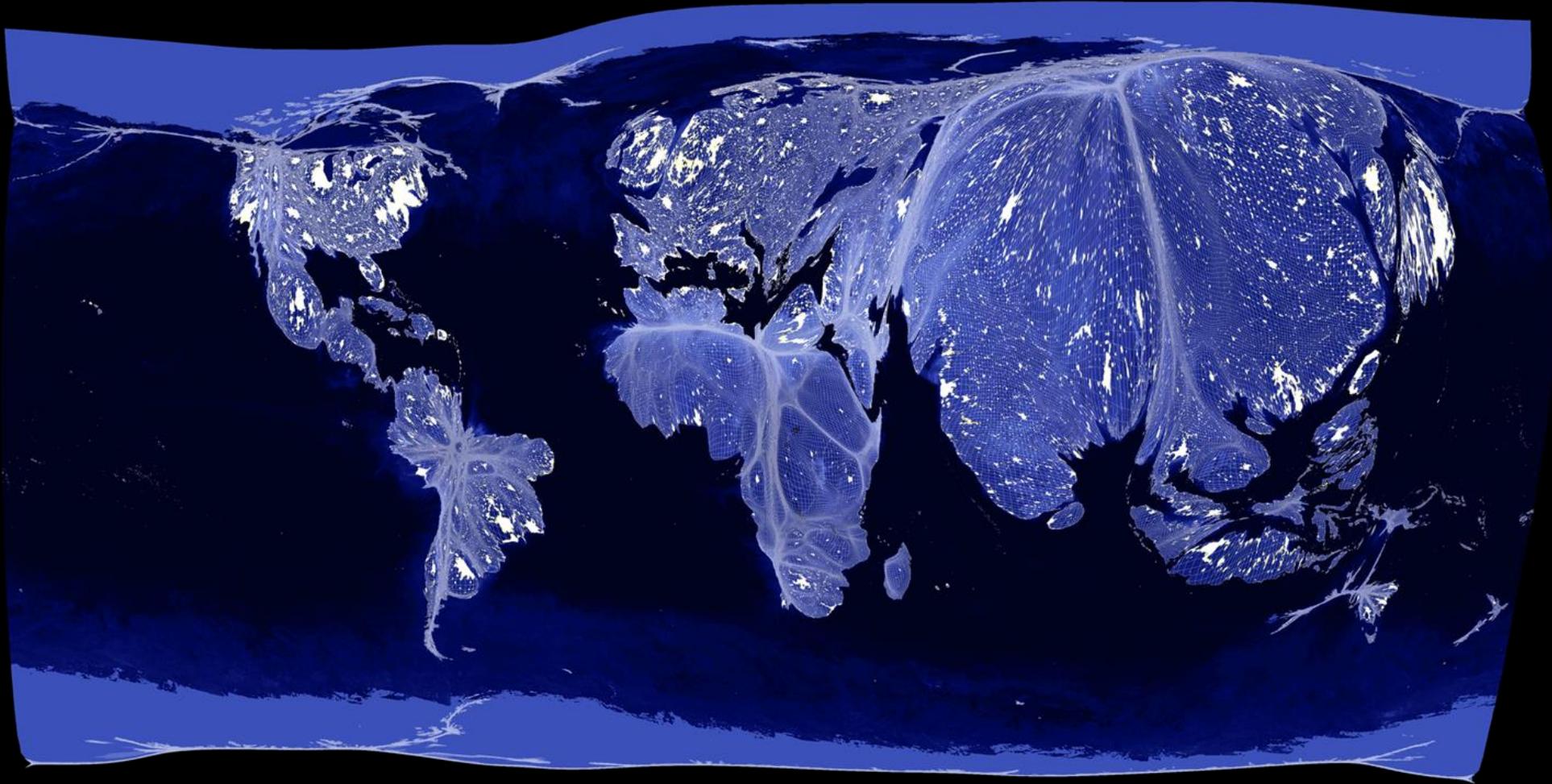
# North America



Mexico city



# The World at Night - pollution



Note: Tokyo is now far less wasteful of light than it was a few years ago

# Once you start to see differently in one way...

More crimes are committed by those living in the richest areas (if we count every minute spent speeding in a car, going at 80mph as a crime), or weigh crime by the amount of monies involved, from cash in hand payments to Libor fixing. More people were killed by a middle class GP than by any gang in a sink estate. It all depends on how you see crime and what you consider to be local participation, national or international action.