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 (@00br), UCL CASA - more information

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

& geographical features: Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011. The colours shown are only applicable to residential buildings, but all types of building may be affected by deprivation.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LE</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Top 1%</th>
<th>Illness %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


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 Non-sense 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.

(Graphs from the Non-nonsense guide to equality, NI: 2012)

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.
Some countries still have an aristocracy (old and new)
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)
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 is 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).
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

Cairo
Russia

Moscow
East Asia

Chongqing
South America
North America

Mexico city
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 seen crime and what you consider to be local participation, national or international action.