

# Shifting inequality in the exposure to crime at the neighbourhood level? A tale of two cities

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## Has the crime drop dividend been shared equally?

- Is there shifting inequality in the exposure to crime at the neighbourhood level? In other words, have some neighbourhoods benefited more than others?
- Does this vary by crime type?
- Have Greater Glasgow and Birmingham followed similar or contrasting trajectories?
- Does deprivation underpin the shifting inequality in the exposure to crime?
- Is inequality in the exposure to crime widening or narrowing?

## The Crime Drop

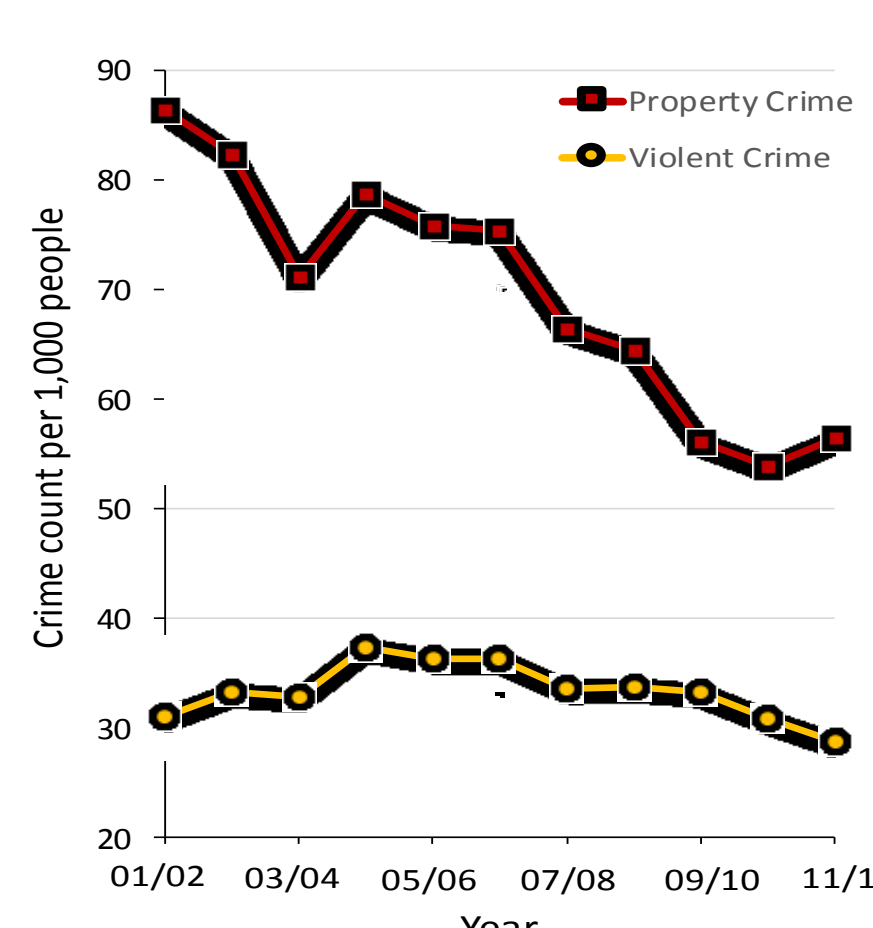


Fig. 1a: Crime trends in Greater Glasgow from 2001 to 2012



- Between 2001 and 2011, the level of property crime fell by 35% in Glasgow and 67% in Birmingham.
- In 2001, the level of property crime in Birmingham was double that of Glasgow. By 2012 the levels of property crime were comparable.
- Between 2001 and 2012, the level of violent crime fell by 7.7% in Glasgow and 57% in Birmingham.

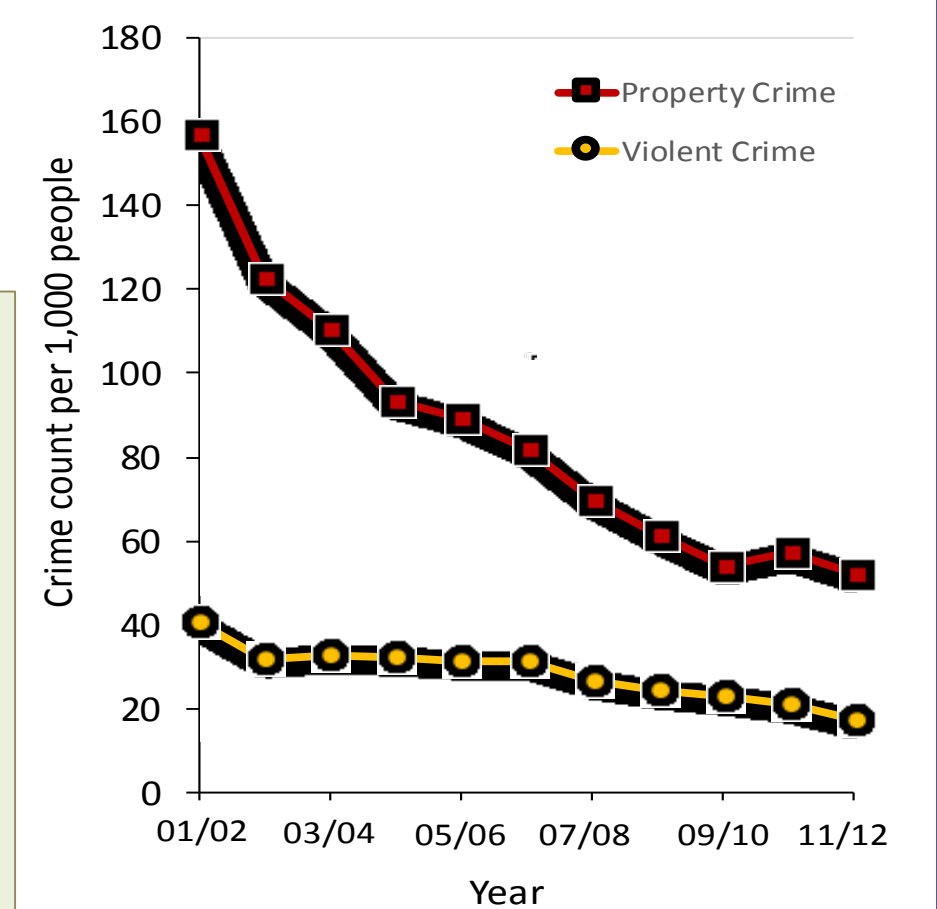


Fig. 2b: Crime trends in Birmingham from 2001 to 2012

## Shifting inequality in the exposure to crime?

Neighbourhoods might experience increasing or decreasing exposure to crime relative to citywide trend.

### Property crime

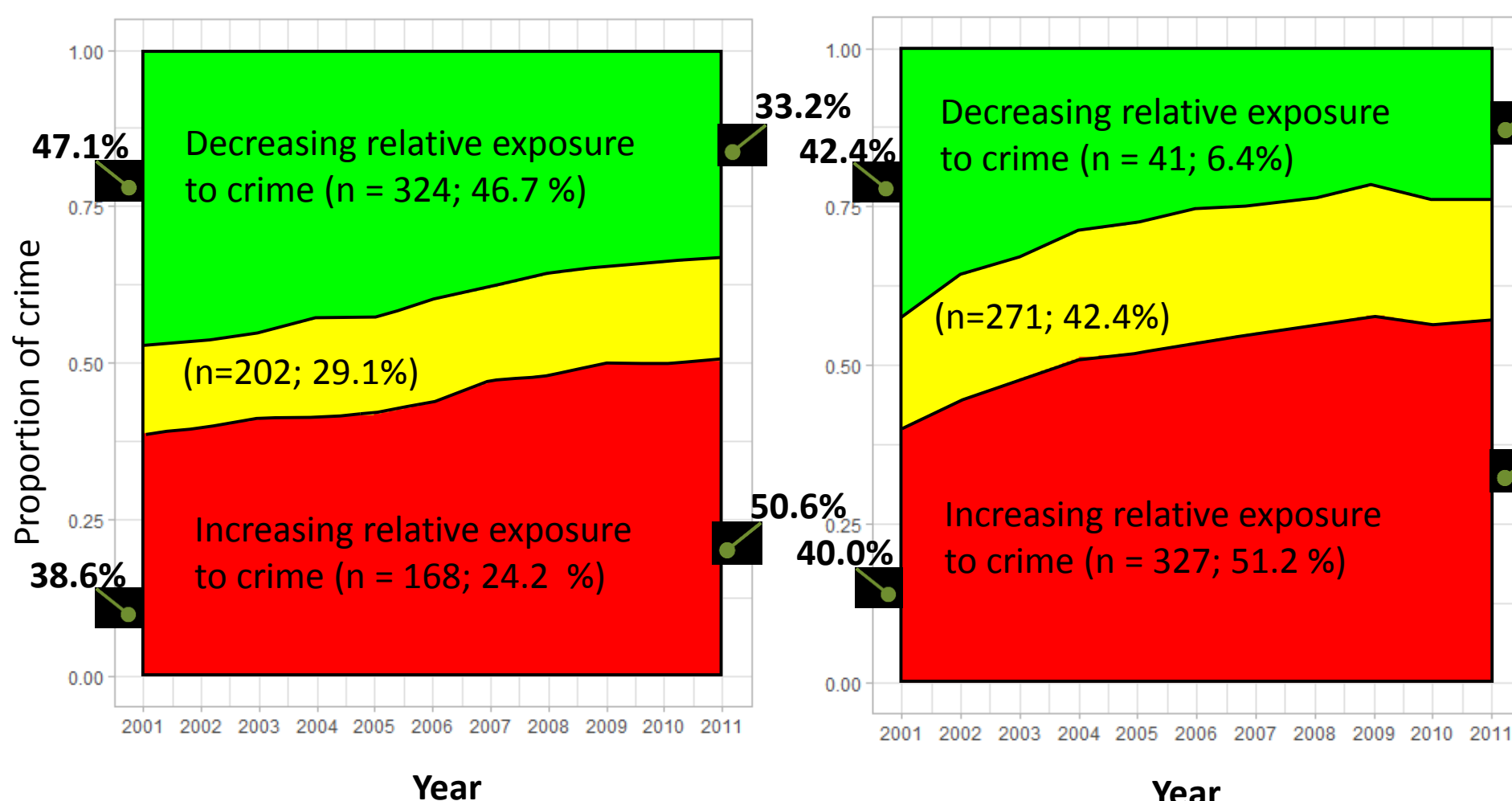
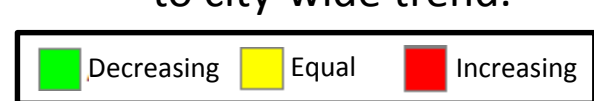


Fig. 2a: Shifting inequalities in Greater Glasgow (N=694)

Key: Relative exposure to crime in comparison to city-wide trend.



- More neighbourhoods benefitted from the drop in property crime in Glasgow (46.7%) than in Birmingham (6.4%).
- The relative change in the exposure to property crime in these neighbourhoods was lower in Glasgow (13.9%) than in Birmingham (18.4%).
- Fewer neighbourhoods lost out from the drop in property crime in Glasgow (24.2%) than in Birmingham (51.2%).
- The relative change in the exposure to property crime in these neighbourhoods was lower in Glasgow (12%) than in Birmingham (17.2%).

### Violent crime

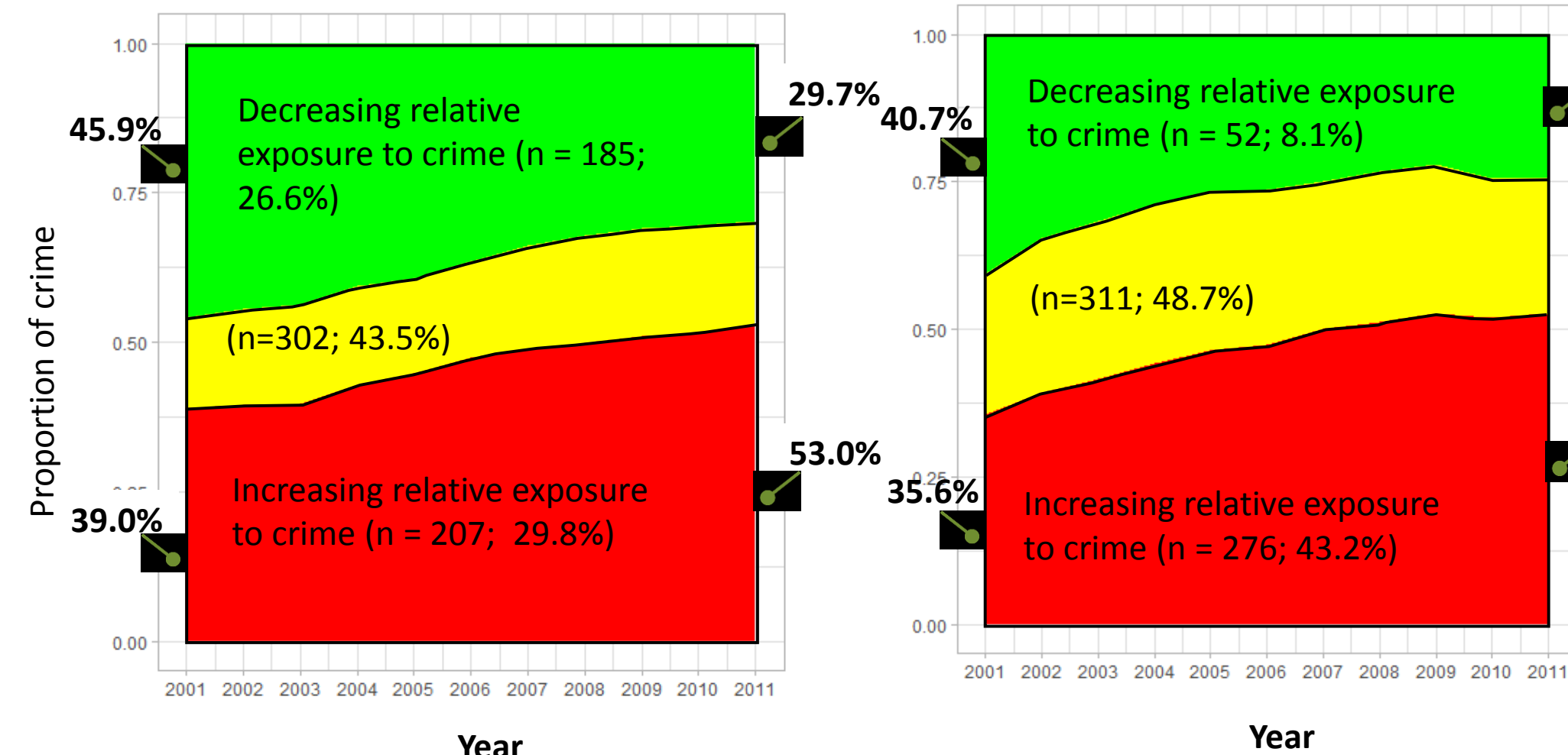
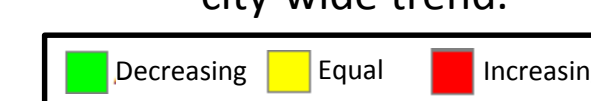


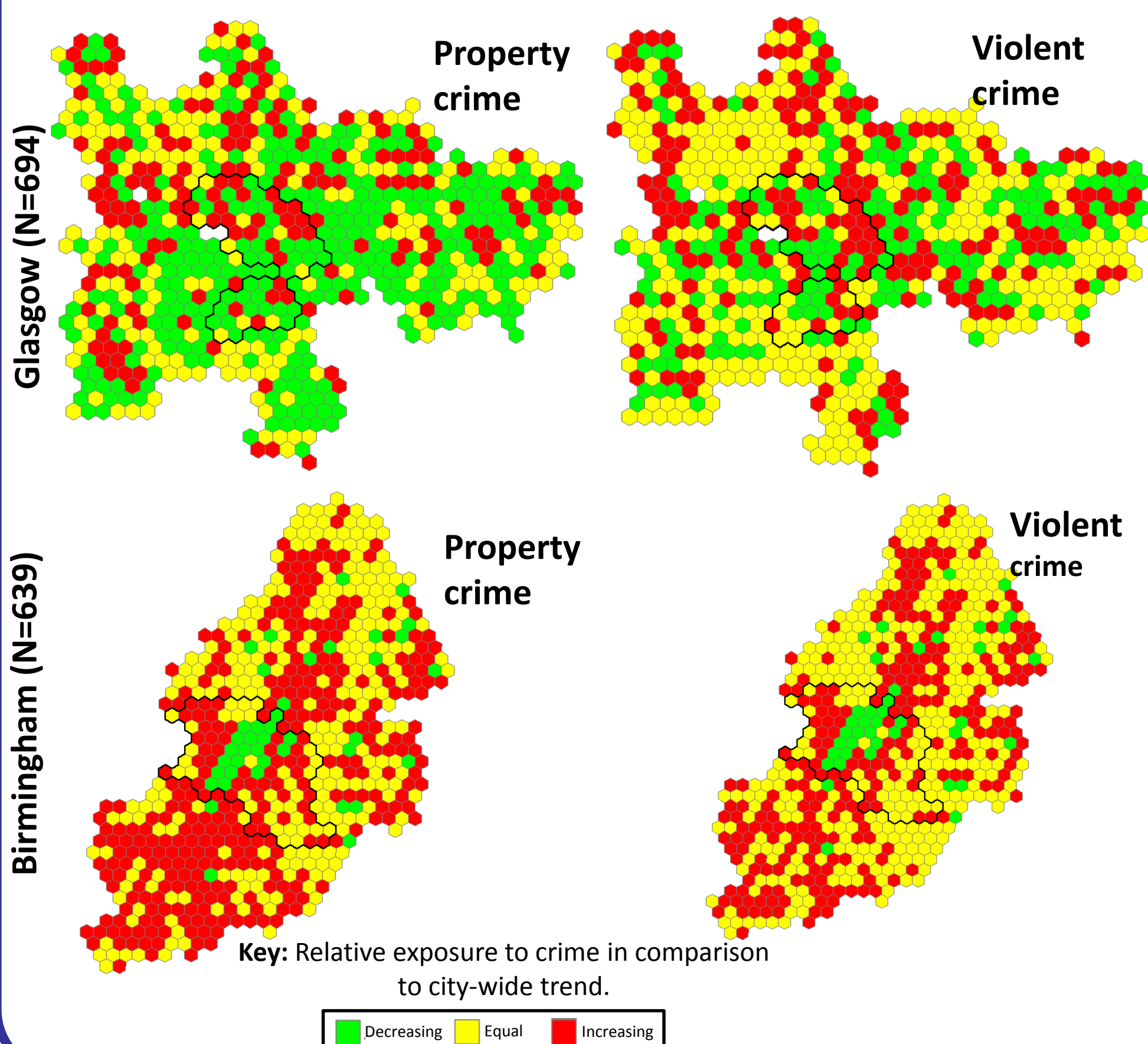
Fig. 3a: Shifting inequalities in Greater Glasgow (N=694)

Key: Relative exposure to crime in comparison to city-wide trend.



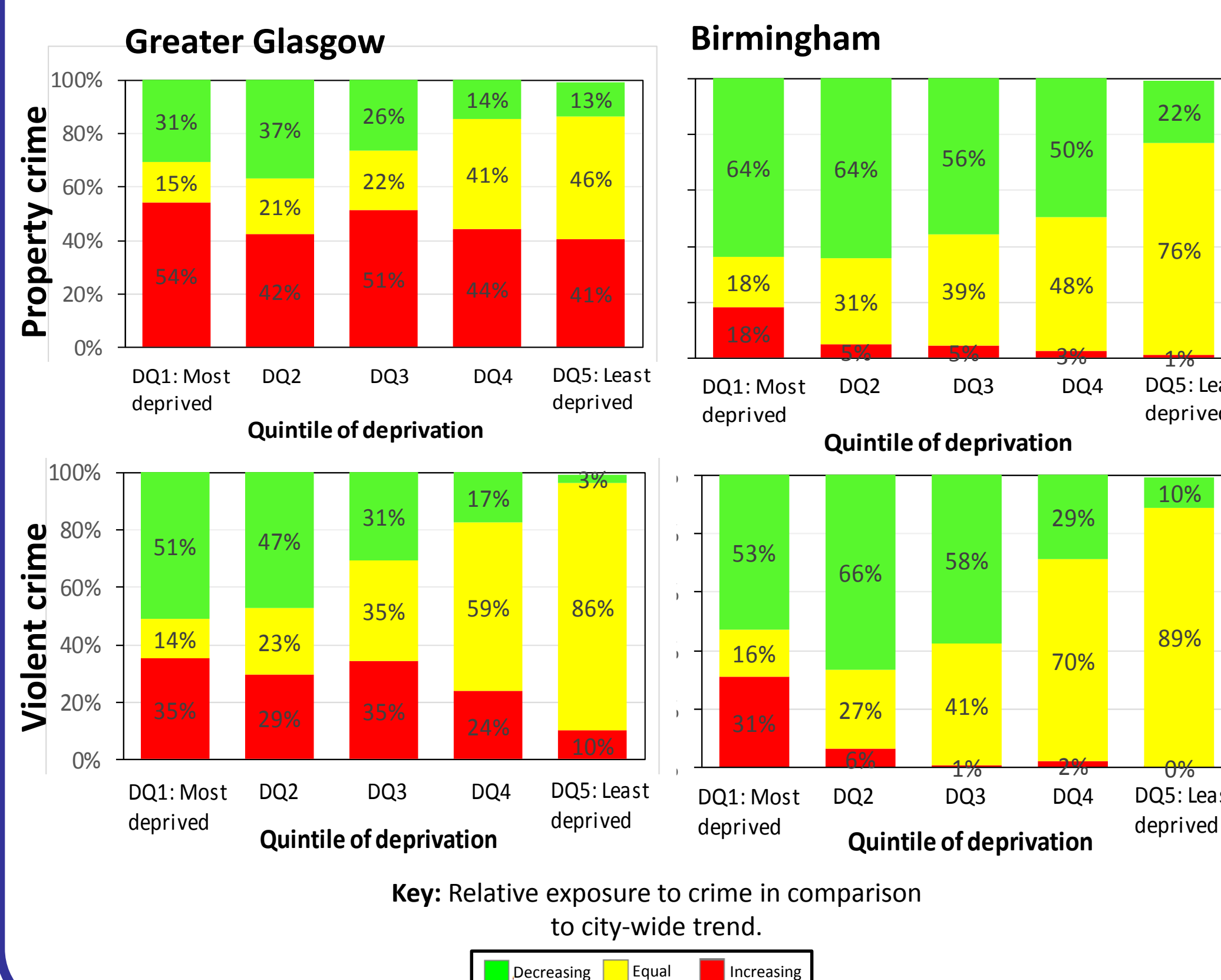
- More neighbourhoods benefitted from the drop in violent crime in Glasgow (26.6%) than in Birmingham (8.1%).
- The relative change in the exposure to violent crime in these neighbourhoods in Glasgow (16.2%) and Birmingham (16.4%) was comparable.
- Fewer neighbourhoods lost out from the drop in violent crime in Glasgow (29.8%) than in Birmingham (43.2%).
- The relative change in the exposure to violent crime in these neighbourhoods was slightly lower in Glasgow (14%) than in Birmingham (17.2%).

## The spatial patterning of shifting inequality



- There is evidence of a spatial clustering of neighbourhoods that have experienced increasing or decreasing relative exposure to crime.
- In Glasgow, the spatial patterning of the shifting relative exposure to crime varies by crime type. Increases in the relative exposure to property crime are clustered in the North-West of the city. There is some evidence of the clustering of increases in the relative exposure to violent crime (multiple clusters).
- In Birmingham, the spatial patterning of the shifting relative exposure to property and violent crime is comparable. The neighbourhoods in the city centre exhibit decrease, whilst neighbourhoods to the South and North exhibit increase.

## Deprivation and shifting inequality in the exposure to crime



- In Greater Glasgow and in Birmingham, as the level of deprivation (Townsend index) rises, a greater proportion of neighbourhoods experience either increasing or decreasing relative exposure to property and violent crime. Neighbourhood performance appears more volatile in Greater Glasgow than in Birmingham across all levels of deprivation.
- In Greater Glasgow, deprived neighbourhoods are more likely to have experienced a relative increase, rather than a decrease, in property crime.
- The most deprived neighbourhoods in Greater Glasgow and in Birmingham exhibit similar performance in relation to violent crime.

## Has the inequality in the exposure to crime widened or narrowed?

Ratio of crime rates between the 'most deprived' and the 'least deprived' neighbourhoods

Greater Glasgow			Birmingham		
Year	2001	2011	Year	2001	2011
Property crime					
Most deprived	1.88	1.93	3.45	2.14	
Least deprived	1	1	1	1	
Greater Glasgow			Birmingham		
Year	2001	2011	Year	2001	2011
Violent crime					
Most deprived	4.53	5.78	6.71	4	
Least deprived	1	1	1	1	

**Greater Glasgow:**  
Widening inequality in the exposure property and violent crime between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods.

**Birmingham:**  
Narrowing inequality in the exposure to property and violent crime between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods.

## Shifting inequality in the exposure to crime at the neighbourhood level

- The absolute level of violent and property crime has fallen in Greater Glasgow and Birmingham, with Birmingham making the strongest progress.
- Some neighbourhoods have benefited more than others from the crime drop.
- Shifting inequality in the exposure to crimes exhibits variation in scale and spatial patterning between Greater Glasgow and Birmingham.
- The level of neighbourhood deprivation holds a close association with shifting inequality in the exposure to crime at the neighbourhood level.
- Inequality in the exposure to violent and property crime (controlling for deprivation) has widened in Greater Glasgow, but narrowed in Birmingham.