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?

Shifting inequality in the exposure to crime?
Neighbourhoods might experience increasing or decreasing exposure to crime relative to citywide trend.

The spatial patterning of shifting inequality
- There is evidence of a spatial clustering of localities 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 localities in the city centre exhibit decrease, whilst the West and South exhibit increase.

Deprivation and shifting inequality in the exposure to crime
- In Greater Glasgow and Birmingham, there is a greater proportion of deprived localities experiences either increases or decreases in relative exposure to property and violent crime. The performance of localities has improved in Greater Glasgow across all levels of deprivation.
- In Greater Glasgow, deprived localities are more likely to experience a relative increase, rather than a decrease, in property crime.
- The most deprived localities 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’ localities

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 localities 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.

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

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