

Changing inequality in exposure to crime webinar

Jon Bannister (MMU)

Inequalities and exposure to crime

Spatial reordering of poverty = people from low SES groups and living in poverty being displaced from city centers / urban areas due to gentrification and urban regeneration.

In recent years, dispersal of poorer people from urban areas. Revitalization of urban areas – gentrification. Recent years there has been a suburbanization of poverty.

Spatial reordering of poverty. Declines in crime closer to city centre, but increase in crime in more suburban areas.

As violent crime usually happens in a perpetrators neighborhood, there can be expected to be a strong correlation between suburbanisation of poverty and higher crime rates.

Recorded crime is 5.6 times more likely occur in deprived areas. Crime is much less likely to be reported in deprived areas.

Mental ill-health and policing demand

Greater Manchester:



Mental ill health and Policing demand

2% of incidents are flagged as being related, at least in part, to mental ill health

9-10% of incidents (at a minimum) include an aspect of mental ill health

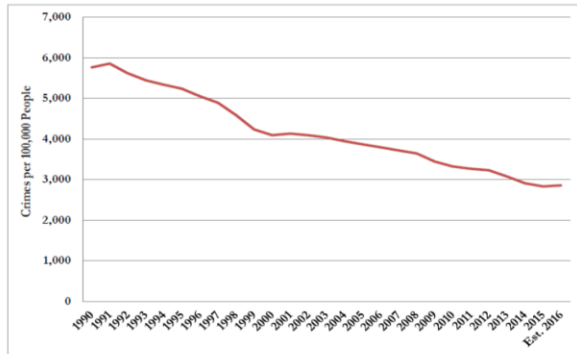
20% of frontline resource is deployed to these incidents

Highlights importance of partnership working to manage mental ill-health

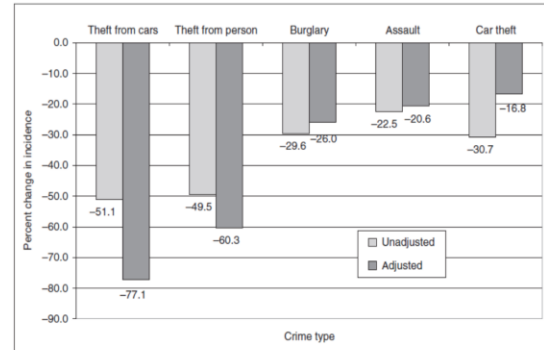
Presentation 2: changing inequalities in victims and offenders

Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh)

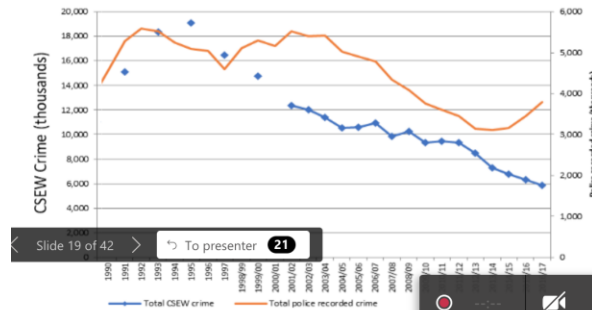
Over the last 30 years there has been a large reduction in crime in UK and other parts of developed and developing world. Was widely agreed that it was an international phenomenon driven by global instead of local factors.



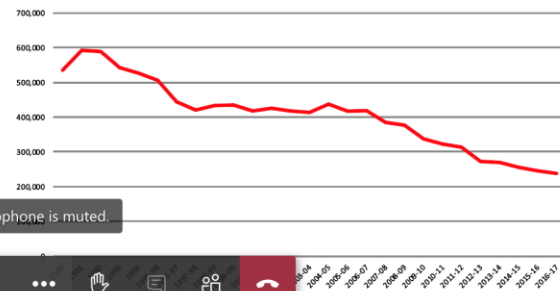
Source: Friedman et al (2017) US Crime trends, 1990-2016



Source: Tseloni et al (2010) Exploring the international decline in crime rates, 1988-2004



Source: ONS (2018) Crime in England and Wales, 1990 to 2016/17



Source: Scottish Government (2017) Recorded Crime in Scotland, 1990 to 2016/17

Crime usually recorded at aggregate level. Crime data doesn't record wider community impact and legacy of crime. Crime does not measure impact on victims.

Victim surveys:



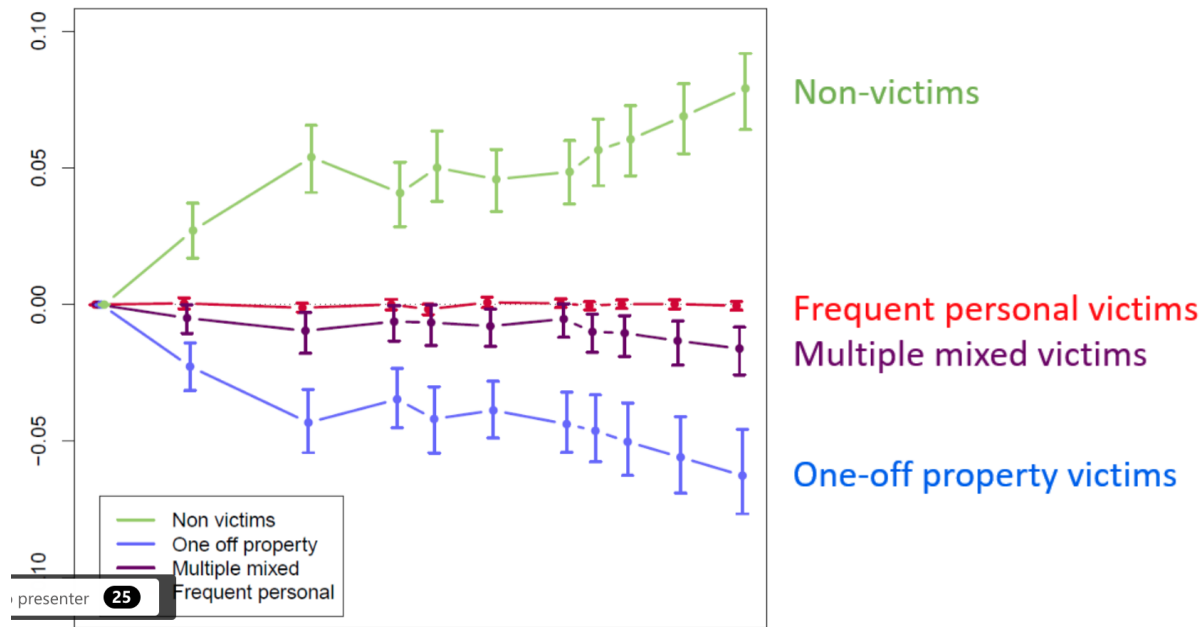
What have victim surveys told us?

- There is far more crime than police data tells us there is
 - 34% of a comparable subset of crimes were recorded by the police
- Most crime is 'trivial' and few people experience serious crime
 - 2% of people were victims of violence, 60% of which were minor
- A minority of people experience a disproportionate amount of crime
 - 3.5% of adults in the population experienced 55% of all crime
- Exposure to crime tends to be concentrated amongst certain people
 - Men, younger people, poorer communities and urban places

Needs to understand more about peoples 'experiences' of crime. How has exposure to crime changed for people over time.

alities

Four 'typical' groups of victim based on frequency and crime type



Crime hasn't decreased at all for frequent victims of crime, those who experience crime 3+ times a year. This suggests widening inequality of experience of crime for more vulnerable people. Although there is an overall fall in crime, increase in inequality of crime.

Related to lack of wealth, living in deprived community, and living in social rented housing.

Profile of offender population has changed over the years.

- The average age of adult offenders in Scotland has increased (Matthews 2017)
 - Conviction rate for 17 year old men fell by 63%, but for 30 year old men rose by 21%
 - Conviction rate for 17 year old women fell by 37%, but for 30 year old women rose by 53%

Early interventions for children who have adverse childhood experiences would be best targeted towards young people who experience:

- Parental maltreatment
- Live in a deprived neighborhood
- Have poor general health

Do childhood poverty and adversity predict early offending?

What predicts self-reported offending at 12 years?		What predicts self-reported offending at 12 years?	
ACEs	Odds Ratio	ACEs	Odds Ratio
3 or more ACEs	1.56 *	Family offending (FO)	1.46
Deprivation		Household dysfunction (HD)	1.11
Household deprivation	1.03	Parental maltreatment (PM)	1.26 *
Neighbourhood deprivation	1.09	Family trauma (FT)	1.15
Interaction effects		Deprivation	
Household deprivation * 3+ ACEs	1.0	Household deprivation	1.03
Neighbourhood deprivation * 3+ ACEs	0.85	Neighbourhood deprivation	1.16 *
Controls		Interaction effects	
Child sex (male)	2.38 ***	Neighbourhood deprivation x PM	0.84 *
Child general health (good to poor)	1.61 *	Controls	
		Child sex (male)	2.32 ***
		Child general health (good to poor)	1.61 *

Source: Jahanshahi, Murray and McVie (forthcoming)

Conclusions and implications

- Poverty plays a key role in perpetuating inequalities in exposure to crime and justice
- Reducing poverty without addressing other aspects of vulnerability will have less impact on inequality
- Access to support and services for victims and offenders should not require justice system contact

Peter Langmean-Jones (Greater Manchester Police)

Demands...

- more demands for services
- new demands for services
 - digital / on-line
 - historic cases
 - terrorist threat
- increased complexity
 - coordination of services
 - protracted police involvement
 - public services shrinking apart
- bigger workloads

Want to be more PROSPECTIVE with policing. If we are able to say with 90% confidence that there will be an incidence of domestic abuse in the next 8 hours in this neighborhood, what would you do?

The implications of this is profound. Danger of discrimination, stereotyping.

Other resources

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=5f10xpDAJU&feature=emb_logo

Further event details: <https://bit.ly/InequalityCrimeWebinar1>