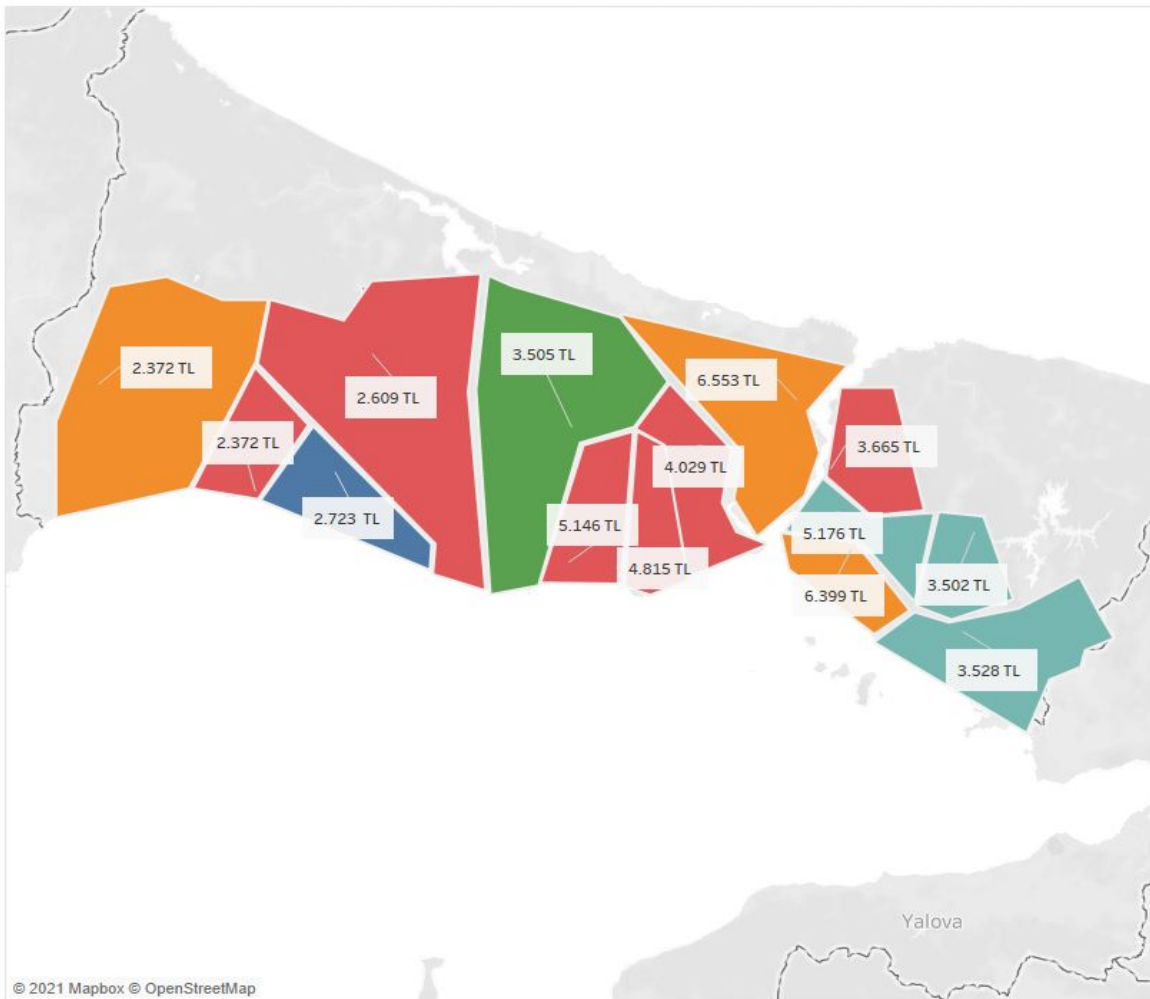


Monthly average income (TL) vs most used drug in Istanbul by divided zones.



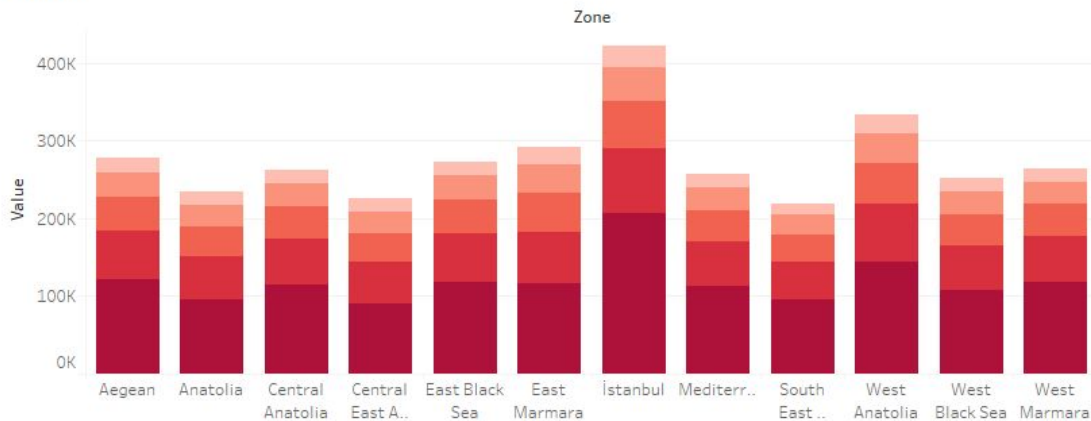
Most Used Drug
(excluding cannabis)

- Amphetamine
- Cocaine
- Heroin
- MDMA
- Methamphetamine

Zones are divided based on the 14 main wastewater treatment plants which were used to determine the drug usages.

The visualization is based on a study that was published in the Water Research magazine. The study shows that among cities Istanbul is the 2nd most cannabis user in the world after Barcelona. The most used drugs were decided based on percentage popularity. Heroin and Cocaine are the most used drugs after cannabis. On the asian side of Istanbul the usage of MDMA is higher which is also poorer based on average income. The drug Amphetamine is a cheaper and easier to obtain which correlates with the low average income. The richer parts of Istanbul have a higher usage of Cocaine and Heroin.

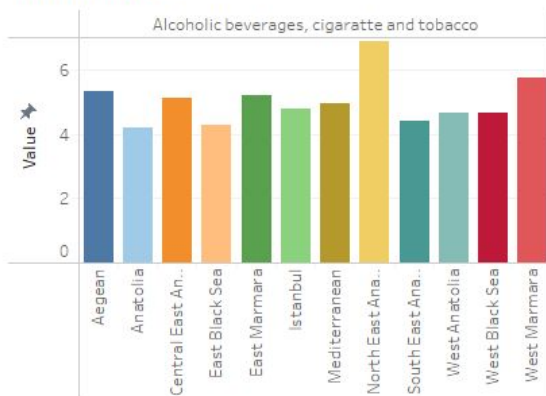
Average income per zone in Turkey by 20 % quintiles, 1st is poorest and 5th is richest quintile.



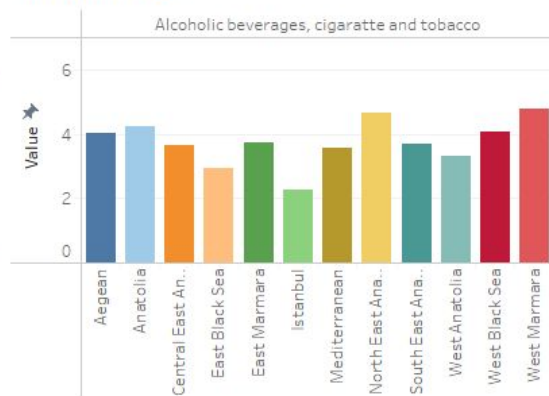
- 1st 20% mean (TL)
- 2nd 20% mean (TL)
- 3rd 20% mean (TL)
- 4th 20% mean (TL)
- 5th 20% mean (TL)

The main focus of this dataset is consumption of alcoholic beverages based on income and location within Turkey. Normally one would say that an increase in average income would increase the amount of alcohol bought. However, in Turkey religion has a big affect on the consumption of alcohol. In more religious places such as Anatolia or North East Anatolia the 5th quantile consumption of alcohol is very less then the 1st quantile. A reasoning would be that the richest people are usually supporters of the current ruling political party AKP which is a extremely religious party. This relates to most of the zones being the reasoning of the drop of money spend on alcohol. In West Marmara money spend on alcohol is high in both the quantiles. This zone is less religious since it's in the european part of Istanbul.

1st 20% quantile (the poorer) income spend on alcoholic beverages, cigaratte and tobacco.



5th 20% quantile (the richer) income spend on alcoholic beverages, cigaratte and tobacco.

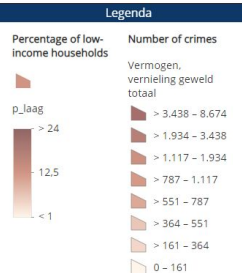


Netherlands

IncomeCriminalityAmsterdam2015

Interactive map that compares the percentage of low income households (left) to the amount of crimes committed (right) in Amsterdam using latest data available (2015).

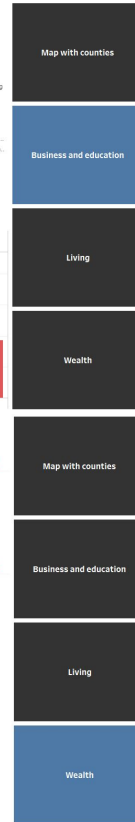
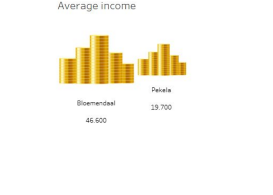
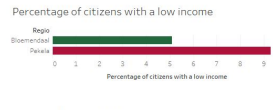
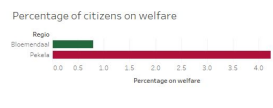
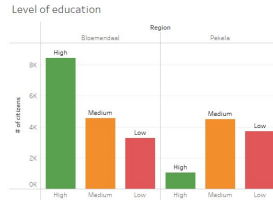
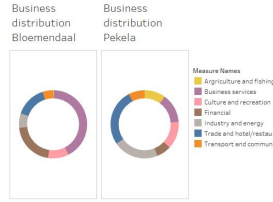
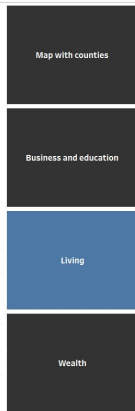
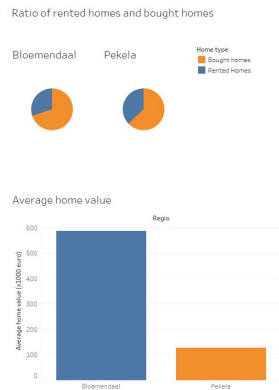
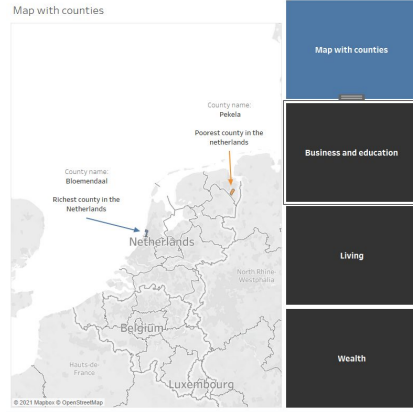
Comparison shows that there is a lot of correlation between the two variables. Primarily in (sub-)urban areas this can be observed. The biggest exceptions are in industrial areas where there is a small, poor population and not a lot of crime. The rich densely populated city centre is also high on crime.



ArcGIS Swipe map

comparison of
low-income
households to
number of
crimes in
Amsterdam

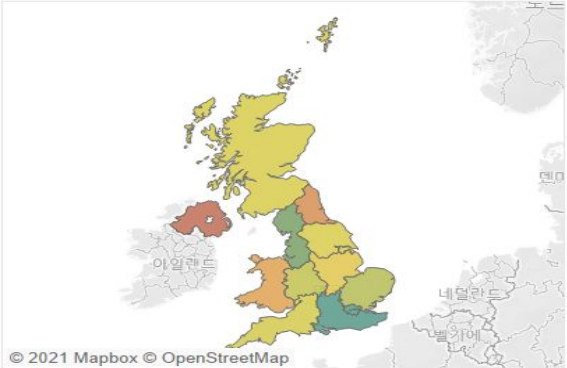
Netherlands



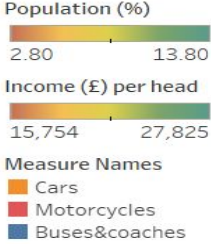
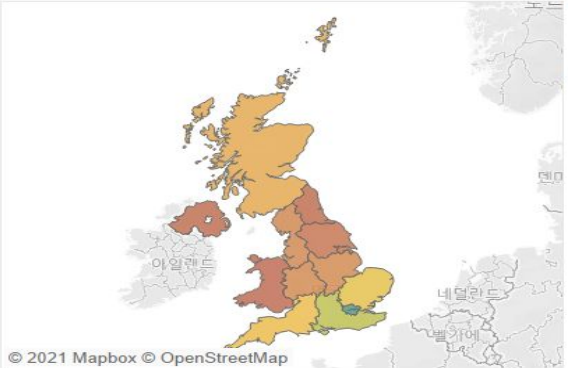
Comparison dashboard of the richest and poorest counties in the Netherlands.

United Kingdom

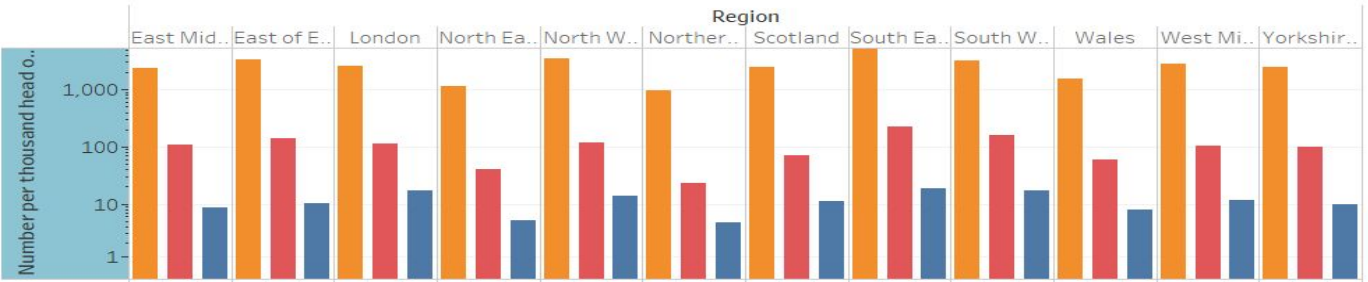
Population of UK by region (2016)



Income (£) per head in UK by region (2016)



Number of own vehicles per thousand of population

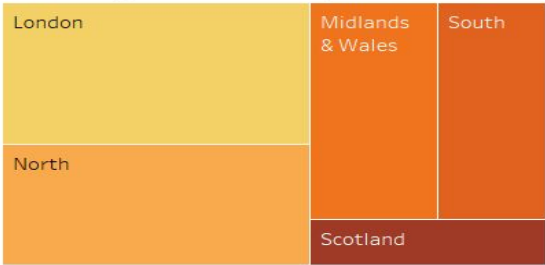


United Kingdom

Population of UK by region



Casino attendance in UK by



Income (£)

