

At Home

Frensham

Steve Couch

Highly Commended



the benefits of commuting long distances. The result is growing geographical divides within countries and cities, with inequality defined by where people live.³⁵ The map considers the spatial distribution of incomes at the national and subnational scale, in income per capita for 2015, adjusted to take account of different costs of living, and inflation, to create constant 2011 values. The extent to which wealth in China is concentrated on the eastern seaboard, as is the case in Australia, and the extent to which south-eastern Brazil is wealthier than the north-western and north-eastern areas is apparent, as is the concentration of wealth in the north of Italy.

Extreme wealth

The top 1 per cent of earners have done exceedingly well out of globalisation. A tiny minority of individuals have captured a vastly disproportionate share of the benefits.³⁶ At the most extreme, just before the COVID-19 pandemic, just three people – Jeff Bezos, Bill Gates and Warren Buffett – owned as much wealth as the 160 million poorest people in the US.³⁷ Meanwhile, the top 1 per cent – which in the US is reserved for those with an income above \$750,000 per year – has doubled its share of national income over the past five decades.³⁸ Their incomes increased seven times faster than the incomes of the bottom 20 per cent. The top 1 per cent on average have about forty times more income than the bottom 90 per cent.³⁹ And, the uber-wealthy – the top 0.1 per cent, with incomes of more than \$3 million a year – now earn 188 times more than the economist Thomas Piketty and his colleagues and reveals the extent to which income growth in the US is concentrated in a tiny fraction of the population.⁴⁰ Similar trends are apparent in other wealthy countries, including the UK. There, just five rich families are worth more than the poorest 13 million people, who constitute 20 per cent of the population.⁴¹ The UK, there, just five rich families are worth more than the poorest 13 million people, who constitute 20 per cent of the population.⁴² The \$5,000 or so UK residents (of which 90 per cent are men) who constitute the top 0.01 per cent of the country's total wealth each make an average of £2.2 million (\$2.7 million) a year. The extent to which they are living off their property and other investments is reflected in the fact that 'unearned' returns from investments rather than paid employment accounted for 40 per cent of their income.⁴³ Whereas



Soaring inequality: Average annual real income growth by income percentile in US, 1980–2014. The soaring incomes of a tiny elite, the top 0.001 per cent (1 in 100,000 people), saw their incomes go up by 6 per cent annually, while the bottom 20 per cent saw their pre-tax income contract, adjusted for inflation, over the period 1980–2014.

world people in the UK have seen a stagnation of their incomes in recent decades, while the elite – 1 in 100 British citizens – saw their incomes increase by 25 per cent over the past twenty years. The fortunes of the world's richest 500 people grew 25 per cent in 2014. Globally, the richest 2,153 people are estimated to have more wealth than the 4.6 billion people who constitute the bottom 60 per cent of the world's population.⁴⁴ The combined wealth of the world's 100 richest people in 2014 was \$8.7 trillion, which is equivalent to the income of the poorest 150 countries.⁴⁵ And the world's richest 1% own more wealth than the bottom 50% of the world's population. In April 2020, while COVID-19 was in its early stages, the world's 100 richest people had lost over 260 million more people were threatened with starvation, ten billionaires saw their combined fortunes rise by \$126 billion.⁴⁷

The failure of economic growth to translate to higher wages is reflected in the figure. It illustrates the stagnation of real wages in the US over the past fifty years, despite sustained economic growth. Clearly, economic growth has benefited the rich, but has not provided a much-needed engine for improvement in the incomes of

Stealth Technology

Tony Watson

Second Place



Ice Bubbles

Glynis Miller

First Place



Fauna and Flora

Almost Abstract Fungi

Michael Young

Highly Commended



Bee & Butterfly

Michael Young

Highly Commended



Before the Weather Breaks

Heinz Kobler

Highly Commended



Busy Bee

Ian Newman

Highly
Commended



Collared Sunbird

Marianne Golding

Highly Commended



Iris

Ian Newman

Highly
Commended



Motherly Pat

Pauline Taylor

Highly
Commended



Popping Poppy

Jen Gordon

Third Place



Squawk

David
Georgiou

Second Place



Emerging From the
Cloud

Marianne Golding

First Place



Open

A Winters Afternoon Margaret Alderson - Highly Commended



Beachy Head

Pete Clarke

Highly Commended



His High Street

Peter Martindale

Highly Commended



Late Bus to Aldershot

Tricia Osborne

Highly Commended



Mono Marbled White
on Grass

Michael Young

Highly Commended



Shrink
Wrapped
Delivery

Heinz Kobler

Highly
Commended





Skateboarder Tricia Osborne – Highly Commended

Sunset

Mike Miller

Highly Commended



Waiting

David Georgiou

Highly Commended



The Venetian

Ian Newman

Third Place



New Zealand Wilderness Steve Couch - Second Place



Mono Gull on
the Beach

Michael
Young

First Place



Sculpture

Holding Hands

Ian Newman

Highly Commended



Merchant Navy Memorial N.Y

Mike Ferguson

Highly Commended





River God Tyne Douglas Gordon - Highly Commended

Camil, The Sewer Worker

Fran Oldroyd

Third Place



Alice Through the
Looking Glass

Janet Blaver

Second Place



Covid Man Jenny Gordon – First Place



Urban Decay

Havana

Brian
Houghton

Highly
Commended



No One Lives Here
Any More

John Campbell

Highly Commended



Past Haunts of Sailors,
Valetta

Mike Ferguson

Highly Commended



Graffiti Being
Overwhelmed by Nature

Tricia Snell

Third Place



Woolmead Steps

David Georghiou

Second Place



Just peeping

Brian Houghton

First Place



OVERALL WINNER

Emerging From the
Cloud

Marianne Golding

OVERALL WINNER 2024

