

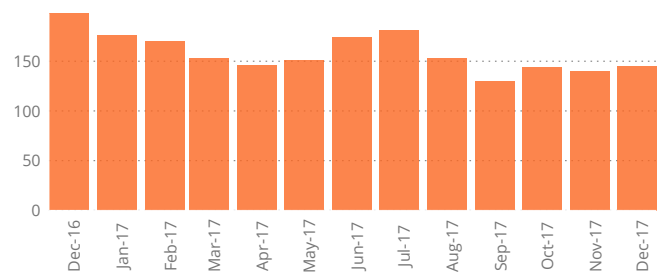
Burglary

Burglary includes offences where a person enters a house or other building with the intention of stealing.

Burglaries last month

There were 145 burglaries recorded by Greater Manchester Police in Trafford during December 2017. This is 53 fewer crimes than the same month last year.

Figure 1: Count of burglary by month in Trafford



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

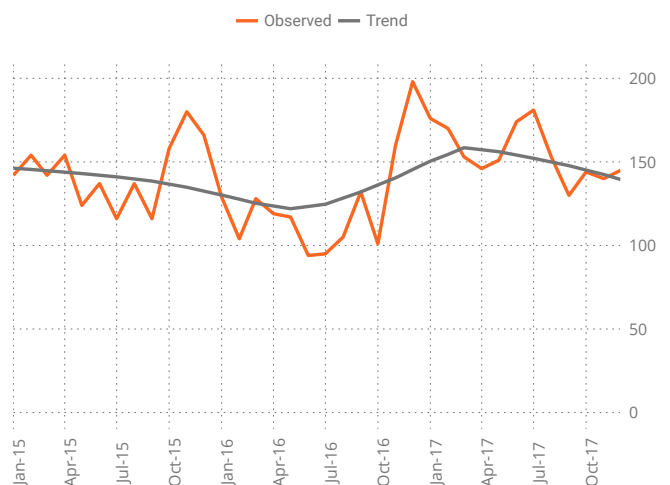
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Burglaries over the last 3 years

Burglary has hovered between 94 and 198 offences over the last 36 months. Offences fell slightly during the middle of 2016 but returned to higher than pre-2016 levels in 2017. There were seasonal peaks during December and January.

The rate of burglary over the last 3 years for each of Trafford's wards has been visualised in [this linked chart](#).

Figure 2: Burglaries in Trafford, 2015-2017



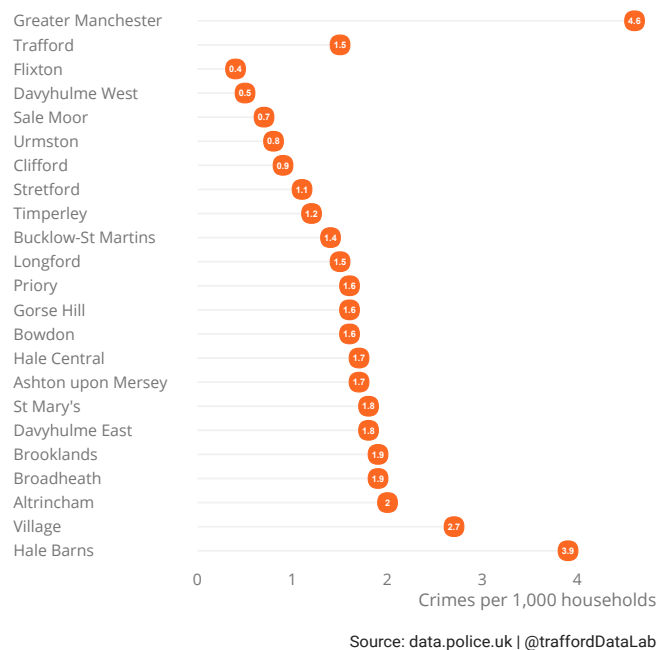
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Burglary rates

There were approximately 1.5 burglaries recorded for every 1,000 Trafford households during December 2017. However, there is some variation in rates of burglary between wards. Hale Barns ward recorded the highest rate of burglary with 3.9 offences per 1,000 households.

Figure 3: Rates of burglary in Trafford's wards



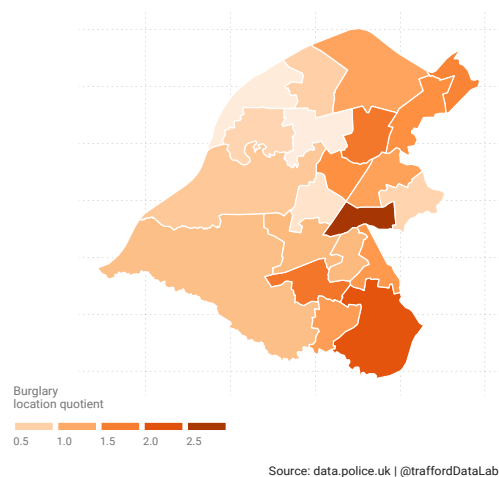
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Location quotient

The location quotient (Brantingham & Brantingham 1997) provides a measure of the difference between the rate of crime in a ward and the rate of crime for the whole of Trafford. A location quotient of 1.0 indicates that a ward has a proportional share of crime whilst a value greater than 1 indicates a disproportionate share.

Figure 4 shows that Brooklands ward recorded around 2.5 times the rate of burglary during December 2017 as Trafford as a whole.

Figure 4: Burglary location quotient, December 2017

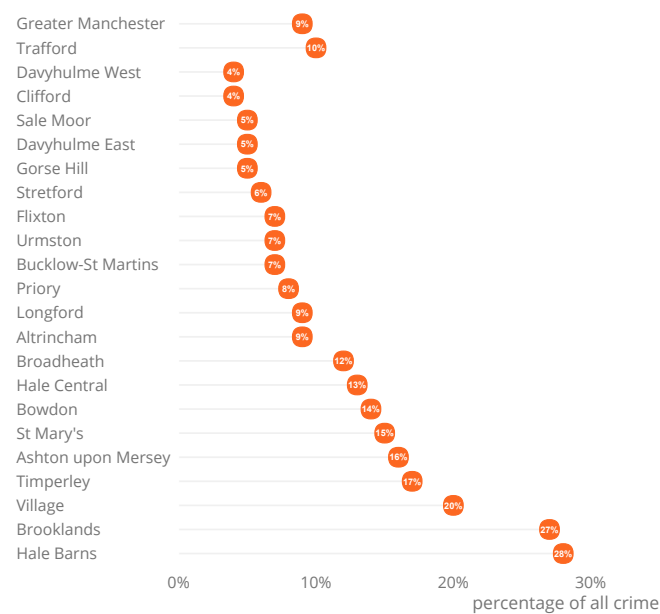


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Burglary as a proportion of all crime

Burglary offences accounted for just over a quarter of recorded crime in Hale Barns and Brooklands wards during December 2017.

Figure 5: Burglary as a proportion of total offences*, December 2017



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

*not including incidents of anti-social behaviour

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Notes

Burglary rates have been calculated using the number of households in each area. Since police recorded burglary include non-residential buildings like offices and factories it is likely that the burglary rates are overestimated, particularly in areas with concentrations of non-residential buildings.

References

Brantingham, P.L. and Brantingham, P.J. (1998). Mapping crime for analytic purposes: location quotients, counts and rates. In D. Weisburd and T. McEwen, eds, Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention, 263-288. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Data sources

- Greater Manchester Police recorded crime: [data.police.uk](#)
- Number of households with at least one usual resident: [Census 2011, Table PHP01](#)

