

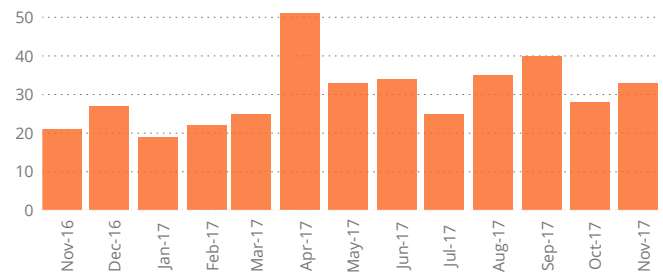
# Robbery

**Robbery** includes offences where a person uses force or threat of force to steal.

## Robberies last month

There were 33 robbery offences recorded by Greater Manchester Police in Trafford during November 2017. This is 12 more crimes than the same month last year.

Figure 1: Count of robbery by month in Trafford



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

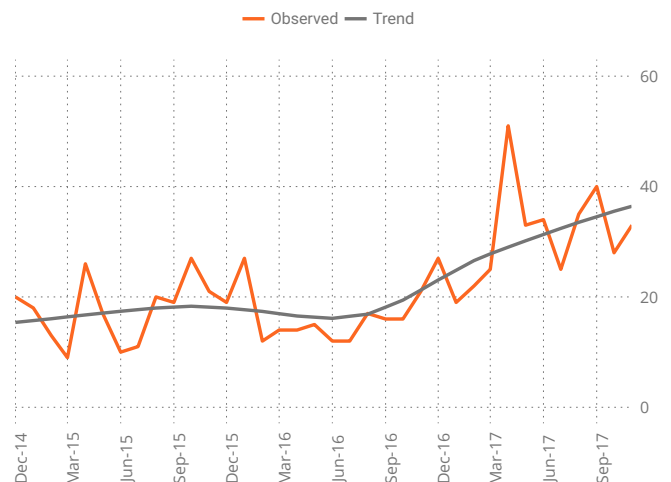
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## Robberies over the last 3 years

Robbery has hovered between 9 and 51 offences over the last 36 months. The overall trend is increasing with offences peaking in April 2017.

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

Figure 2: Robberies in Trafford, 2015-2017



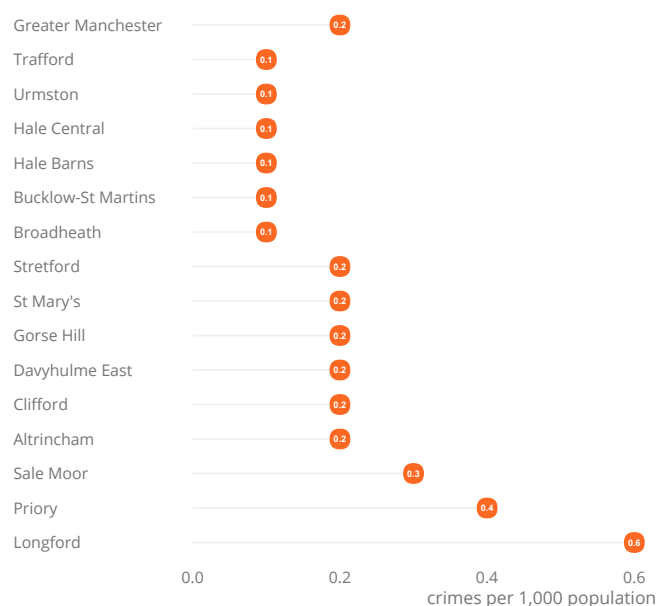
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## Robbery rates

There were approximately 0.1 robberies recorded for every 1,000 Trafford residents during November 2017. However, there is some variation in rates of robbery between wards. Longford ward recorded the highest rate of robbery with 0.6 offences per 1,000 residents.

Figure 3: Rates of robbery in Trafford's wards



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

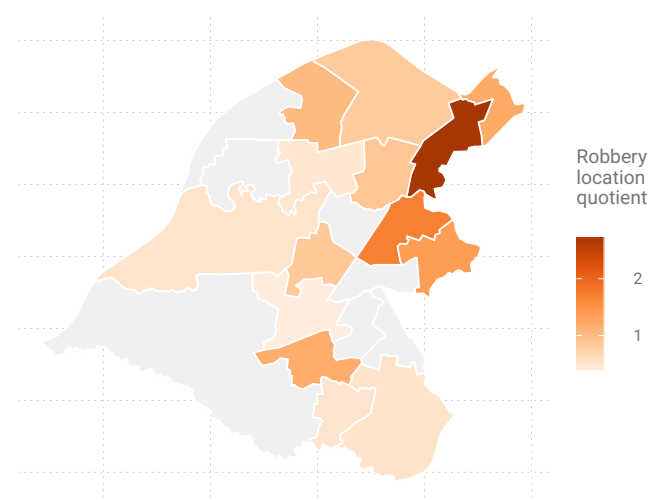
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## Location quotient

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 Longford ward recorded around 2.5 times the rate of robbery during November 2017 as Trafford as a whole.

Figure 4: Robbery location quotient, November 2017



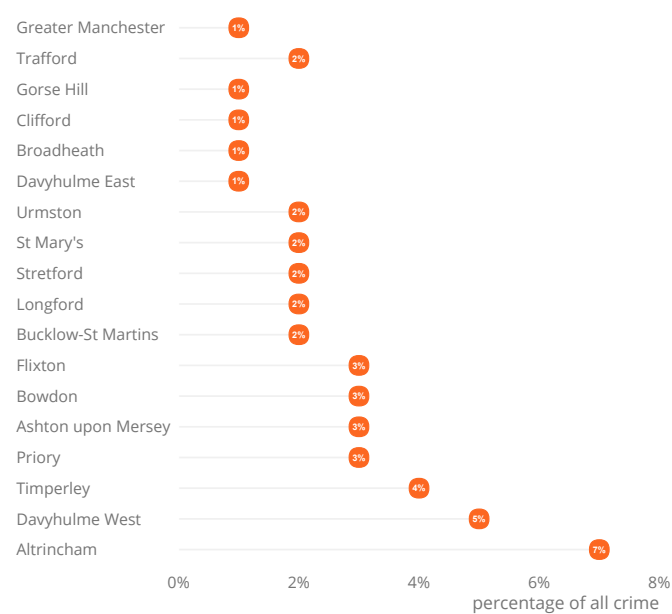
Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

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# Robbery as a proportion of all crime

Robbery offences accounted for 7% of recorded crime in Longford ward during November 2017 and 2% in Trafford overall.

Figure 5: Bicycle theft as a proportion of total offences\*, November 2017



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

\*not including incidents of anti-social behaviour

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## Notes

Robbery rates have been calculated using the number of residents in each area.

## 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](#)
- Mid-year population estimates (2016): [ONS](#)