

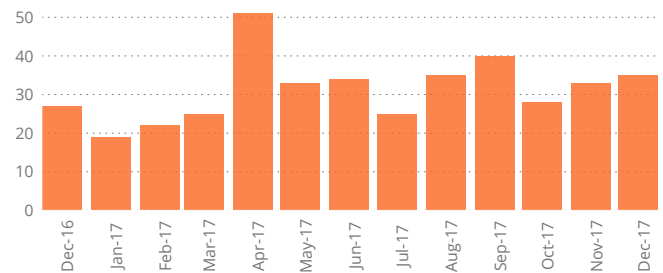
Robbery

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

Robberies last month

There were 35 robbery offences recorded by Greater Manchester Police in Trafford during December 2017. This is 8 more crimes than the same month last year.

Figure 1: Count of robbery by month in Trafford



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

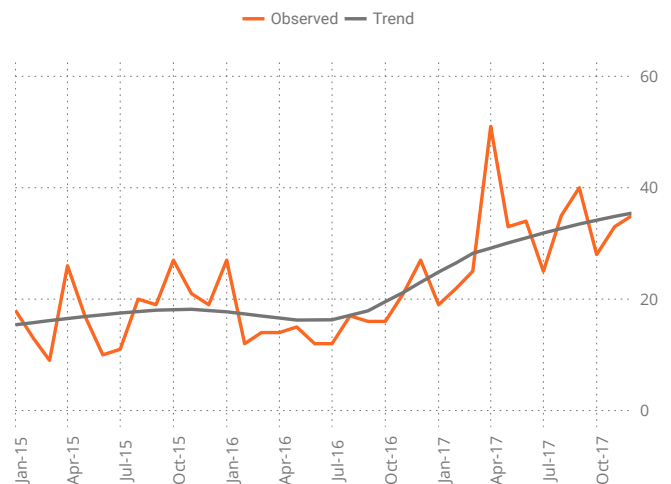
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Robberies over the last 3 years

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



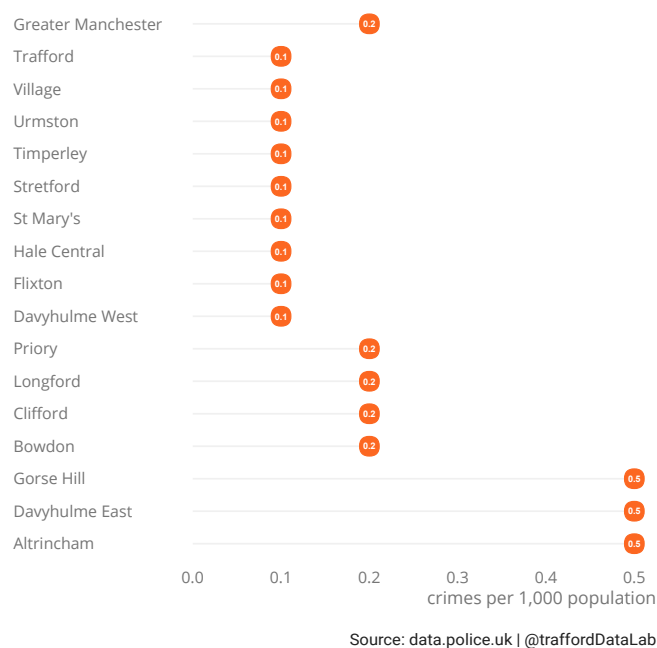
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Robbery rates

There were approximately 0.1 robberies recorded for every 1,000 Trafford residents during December 2017. However, there is some variation in rates of robbery between wards. Altrincham, Davyhulme East and Gorse Hill wards recorded the highest rate of robbery with 0.5 offences per 1,000 residents each.

Figure 3: Rates of robbery in Trafford's wards



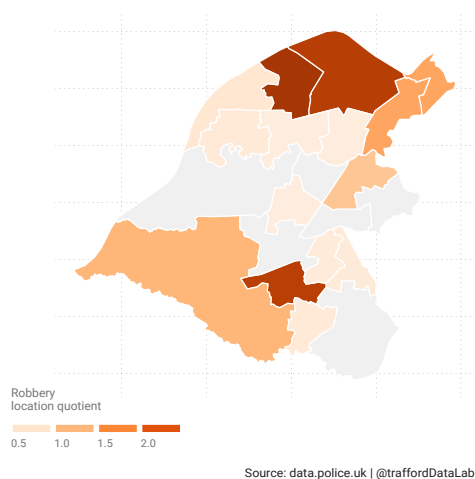
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Location quotient

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 Altrincham, Davyhulme East and Gorse Hill wards each recorded just under 2.5 times the rate of robbery during December 2017 as Trafford as a whole.

Figure 4: Robbery location quotient, December 2017

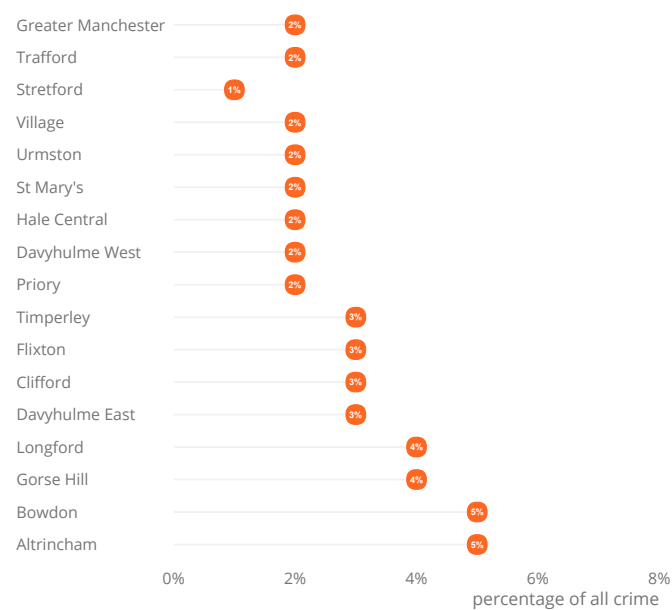


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Robbery as a proportion of all crime

Robbery offences accounted for 5% of recorded crime in Altrincham and Bowdon wards during December 2017 and 2% in Trafford overall.

Figure 5: Robbery 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

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](#)