

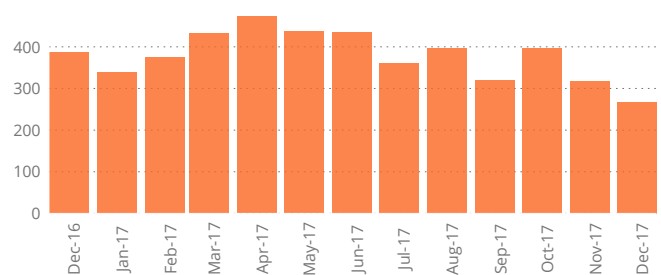
Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour includes personal, environmental and nuisance anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour last month

There were 268 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded by Greater Manchester Police in Trafford during December 2017. This is 120 fewer incidents than the same month last year.

Figure 1: Count of anti-social behaviour incidents by month in Trafford



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

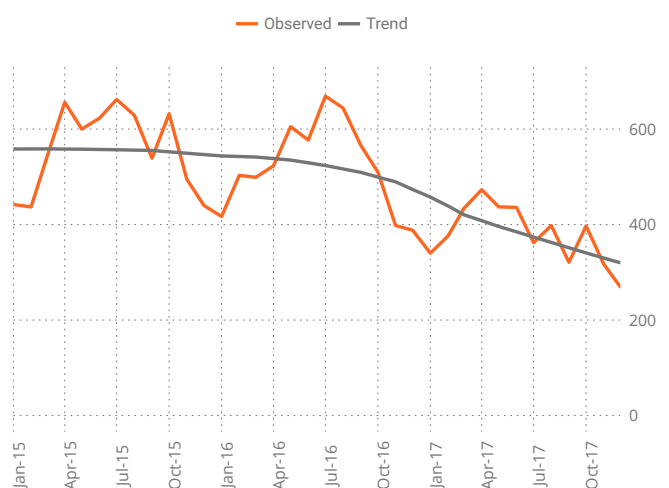
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Anti-social behaviour over the last 3 years

Anti-social behaviour has hovered between 268 and 669 incidents over the last 36 months. December 2017 reported the lowest number of incidents. There is a clear downward trend in the number of incidents with seasonal peaks between April and August and during October.

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

Figure 2: Anti-social behaviour in Trafford, 2015-2017



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

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Anti-social behaviour rates

There were approximately 1.1 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded for every 1,000 Trafford resident during December 2017. However, there is some variation in rates of anti-social behaviour between wards. Bucklow-St Martins and Gorse Hill wards recorded the highest rates of anti-social behaviour with 2.4 and 2.2 incidents per 1,000 residents respectively.

Figure 3: Rates of anti-social behaviour in Trafford's wards



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

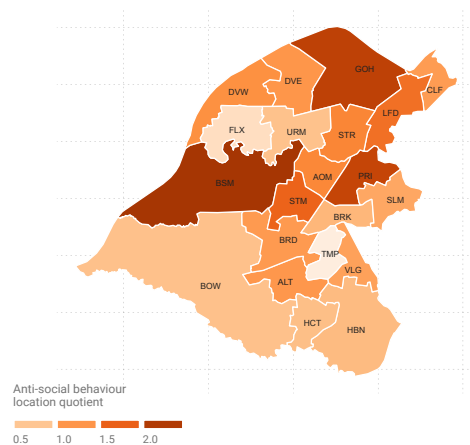
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Location quotient

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 Bucklow-St. Martins and Gorse Hill wards both recorded around twice the rate of anti-social behaviour during December 2017 as Trafford as a whole.

Figure 4: Anti-social behaviour location quotient, December 2017



Source: data.police.uk | @traffordDataLab

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Notes

Rates for incidents of anti-social behaviour have been calculated using the number of residents in each area.

Ward abbreviations: Altrincham (ALT); Ashton upon Mersey (AOM); Bowdon (BOW); Broadheath (BRD); Brooklands (BRK); Bucklow-St Martins (BSM); Clifford (CLF); Davyhulme East (DVE); Davyhulme West (DVW); Flixton (FLX); Gorse Hill (GOH); Hale Barns (HBN); Hale Central (HCT); Longford (LFD); Priory (PRI); St Mary's (STM); Sale Moor (SLM); Stretford (STR); Timperley (TMP); Urmston (URM); Village (VLG)

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](https://www.ons.gov.uk)