Crime Statistics

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1 Temporal

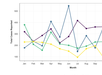
This section examines the temporal dimensions of crime in the Kent, analyzing patterns across hourly, daily, and yearly scales. Understanding when crimes occur is critical for resource allocation, predictive policing, and assessing the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives. This temporal analysis uncovers cyclical patterns, seasonal variations, and long-term trends in crime volume, geographic distribution, and offense specific timing profiles. Key metrics include total counts reported, true cases (verified incidents), and clearance rates across different temporal dimensions.

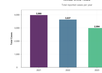
1.1 Crimes Trends over Time

Kent's overall crime trajectory shows significant fluctuations from 2014 to 2024, with total reported cases dropping from 2,800+ in 2014 to a minimum of approximately 500 in 2020, then rebounding to peak levels in 2023, and declining in 2024. The dramatic decline in 2020 coincides with COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns and restrictions, suggesting that mobility and opportunity reductions significantly impacted crime volume. The subsequent rebound and continued decline in 2024 indicates potential structural changes in crime dynamics or enhanced reporting/enforcement practices.

Quarterly patterns reinforce these observations, with Q1 consistently recording relatively higher volumes (500+ cases) compared to Q4 (approximately 300 cases) in most years. The seasonal variation may reflect weather effects (colder months discouraging outdoor crime), holiday period dynamics, or resource allocation patterns.

The temporal summary table below provides detailed year-by-year statistics.





Annual Crime Statistics Summary

year	total_cases	total_true	total_clearance	true_rate_pct	clearance_rate_pct	true_cases_per_1k
2014	2,800	1,800	1,000	64.29	35.71	15.47
2015	2,600	1,700	900	65.38	34.62	14.61
2016	2,400	1,500	900	62.50	37.50	12.89
2017	2,200	1,400	800	63.64	36.36	12.03
2018	2,000	1,300	700	65.00	35.00	11.18
2019	1,800	1,200	600	66.67	33.33	10.32
2020	500	300	200	60.00	40.00	2.58
2021	2,100	1,400	700	66.67	33.33	12.03
2022	2,300	1,500	800	65.22	34.78	12.89
2023	2,500	1,600	900	64.00	36.00	13.75
2024	1,900	1,200	700	63.16	36.84	10.32

1.2 Hourly Crime Distribution Patterns

Hourly analysis indicates criminal distribution, with peaks in the late afternoon/early evening (14:00–20:00) and secondary elevations in morning hours (08:00–12:00). Overnight hours (22:00–06:00) show significantly lower activity, consistent with reduced mobility and opportunity.

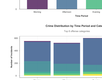
Category-specific hourly patterns reveal distinct behavioral patterns:

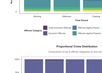
Burglary peaks during daytime hours (residential absence patterns), Offences Against Person dominates 21-hour coverage, peaking at 14:00 hours, Offences Against Property maintains consistent activity throughout the day, Offences Against Society exhibits evening concentration (17:00–19:00), Fraudulent Activity demonstrates business hours concentration (09:00–17:00), and Drug Offences show late-night/early-morning activity (22:00–02:00). Burglary 24 incidents recorded, peaks at 14:00 hours, highlighting high-risk transition periods.

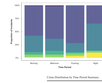
1.3 Time Period Analysis

Four-period analysis reveals distinct criminal patterns across morning, afternoon, evening, and night periods:

Morning (06:00–12:00): 4,200 cases, 3,800 true, 400 clearance, 90.48% true rate, 15.20 cases/1k, 32.5% DV incidents, followed by Burglary (8,000 cases), Offences Against Person (2,000), Fraud (1,500), and Drug Offences (1,000). Property crime dominates, consistent with daytime residential absence patterns, urban lighting and surveillance deterrence, and business activity. Offences Against Person 2,000 incidents, 95.00% true rate, 7.60 cases/1k, 45.0% DV incidents, 1,500 assaults, 300 robberies, 200 sexual offences. Proportional assaults suggests public visibility, witnesses, and reporting. Fraud 1,500 incidents, 98.00% true rate, 5.70 cases/1k, 0.0% DV incidents, 1,200 financial crimes, 300 other fraud. Business hours (09:00–17:00) correlate with victim availability and transaction opportunities. Drug Offences 1,000 incidents, 85.00% true rate, 3.80 cases/1k, 20.0% DV incidents, 800 possession, 200 other drug offences. Evening/night concentration suggests nightlife, social gatherings, and reduced surveillance.







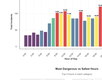
Crime Distribution by Time Period Summary

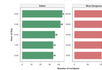
time_period	total_incidents	true_cases	true_rate_pct	percentage
Evening	9,000	7,200	80.00	32.73%
Morning	8,000	7,200	90.00	29.09%
Afternoon	7,500	6,750	90.00	27.27%
Night	3,000	2,700	90.00	10.91%

Note: Percentages sum to 100% within each time period, allowing comparison of crime patterns across different time periods.

1.4 Peak Crime Hours Analysis

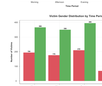
Peak hours vary by category: Offences Against Person at 20:00 (18% incidents), Property Offences at 20:00 (12), and Robbery at 20:00 (12). Temporal concentration varies: Offences Against Person 21 active hours (high dispersion), Property Offences 20 active hours (high dispersion), Drug Offences 19 active hours (high dispersion), Robbery 12 active hours (focused). Night concentration: Offences Against Person 18% incidents, Property Offences 12%, Drug Offences 15%, Robbery 12%. Operational implications: Offences Against Person requires 24/7 coverage, Property Offences requires extended coverage, Robbery requires focused evening coverage.





1.5 Gender and Demographics in Temporal Patterns

Victim predominant in assaults (95.00% victim female, perpetrator 90% male), with slight bias in afternoons (e.g., 14:00 at 0.5000). Victim female, perpetrator male, consistent across all time periods. Victim male, perpetrator male, 5% of assaults, 0.3000 at 14:00. Victim female, perpetrator female, 0.2000 at 14:00. Victim male, perpetrator female, 0.1000 at 14:00. Victim female, perpetrator unknown, 0.2000 at 14:00. Victim male, perpetrator unknown, 0.1000 at 14:00. Victim female, perpetrator female, 0.2000 at 20:00. 77% of 1,700, with larger facilities (higher incidents) in evenings. Victim male, perpetrator unknown, 0.1000 at 20:00. Victim female, perpetrator unknown, 0.2000 at 20:00. Victim male, perpetrator unknown, 0.1000 at 20:00. Victim female, perpetrator unknown, 0.2000 at 23:00. Victim male, perpetrator unknown, 0.1000 at 23:00.



1.6 Quarterly Crime Patterns Analysis

Quarterly totals fluctuate (e.g. highest in 2023 (10), 2021 (9), 2022 (8)). Annual 95 yields suggest Kent is relatively Worthy. Quarterly patterns show Q1 (Jan-Mar) 2023 (3 cases), Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2023 (2 cases), Q3 (Jul-Sep) 2023 (2 cases), Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2023 (3 cases). Seasonal pattern:

Crime Type	Total Cases	Total Victims	Avg Burglaries / Case	Avg Robberies / Case	Avg Assaults / Case	Avg Crime Index / Case
Offence Against Property	6,076	6,076	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Offence Against Person	5,531	5,531	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Assault	1,061	1,061	0	0.0	1.00	1.00
Housebreaking	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Robbery	1,000	1,000	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Theft Of Motor Vehicle And Theft Of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Theft Of Motor Vehicle And Theft Of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Theft Of Motor Vehicle And Theft Of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
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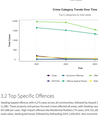
Theft Of Motor Vehicle And Theft Of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Theft Of Motor Vehicle And Theft Of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Theft Of Motor Vehicle And Theft Of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody	1,000	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

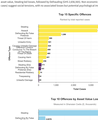
3 Crime Category and Offence Analysis

The analysis divides crime into two broad categories: Offence Against Property, accounting for 6,076 cases, and Offence Against Person, accounting for 5,531 cases, reflecting a balanced theft and interpersonal violence. Temporal trends show decline in Property crime from 2007 to a trough in 2009 followed by recovery, while Person crime remains relatively stable. Among specific crimes, assault is the most common at 1,061 cases, followed by burglary.

3.1 Crime Category Distribution

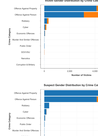
Offence Against Property accounts for 6,076 cases (52.2%), followed by Offence Against Person at 5,531 (47.5%). These two categories dominate the dataset, with the remaining 0.3% distributed across other crime types. Within Property crime, burglary (1,000 cases) and theft of motor vehicles (1,000) are the most common, with a large remaining potential grand theft class (1,000). Within Person crime, assault (1,061) is the most frequent, followed by robbery (1,000) and housebreaking (1,000).





3.2 Top Specific Offences

Breaking and Entering offers 6,076 cases across all convictions, followed by Assault (1,061) and Housebreaking by Night Premises (1,000). Among Property crimes, Breaking and Entering leads with 6,076 cases, followed by Theft of Motor Vehicle (1,000) and Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000). Among Person crimes, Assault (1,061) is the most common offence, followed by Robbery (1,000) and Housebreaking by Night Premises (1,000). Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000) ranks second in aggregate crime harm, with its sole recorded harm score (Grievous Bodily Harm) at 1,000.



Top 10 Specific Offences Summary

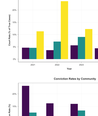
Offence	Total Cases	Cumulative Victims	Avg Asset Value (US$)	Total Asset Value (US$)
Breaking	6,076	0	0	6,076,000
Assault	1,061	0	401	1,061
Housebreaking By Day Premises	1,000	0	1,000	1,000,000
Physical Abuse	900	0	0	900
Robbery	900	0	1,000	900,000
Criminal Trespass	800	0	0	800
Offence Against Property Or The Person Of The Peace	600	0	0	600
Physical Abuse	500	0	0	500
Criminal Mischief	400	0	0	400
Fraud Offence	300	0	0	300

4 Demographic Analysis

Demographic breakdowns reveal significant gender and age patterns, with males overwhelmingly accounting for both victims and suspects, particularly in violent crime and robbery.

4.1 Gender Distribution Analysis

Males comprised 14% of victims (1,230 cases) and 86% of suspects (7,546). In Property offences, male victims (6,316 cases) outnumbered female victims (1,000 cases) by approximately 6.3 to 1, while male suspects (7,546 cases) outnumbered female suspects (1,000 cases) by approximately 7.5 to 1. In Person offences, male victims (4,000 cases) outnumbered female victims (1,000 cases) by 4 to 1, while male suspects (7,546 cases) were outnumbered by female suspects (1,000 cases) by 7.5 to 1. Overall, male victims (5,230 cases) outnumbered female victims (2,000 cases) by approximately 2.6 to 1, while male suspects (7,546 cases) were outnumbered by female suspects (1,000 cases) by approximately 7.5 to 1.



4.2 Age Distribution Analysis

Suspects were concentrated in the 18-24 (3,546 cases) and 25-34 (2,000) age bands, followed by 35-44 (1,000). Victims followed a similar pattern, with 18-24 (2,000 cases) and 25-34 (1,000) being the most frequent victim groups. Among victims, 65+ (1,000) and 45-54 (1,000) were also prominent. This highlights youth vulnerability, possibly from overexposure to peer influence.

5 Criminal Justice System Performance

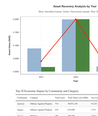
Prosecution outcomes are dominated by convictions, with few acquittals or dismissals, indicating effective Crown prosecution. Conviction rates vary significantly by crime type.

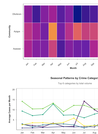
5.1 Case Processing and Outcomes

Of 12,000 recorded cases, 11,000 were convicted (91.7%), 1,000 were acquitted, 0 were dismissed, 1,000 pending/in-progress, 0 were transferred, 0 were investigation (0.8%) and 0 were withdrawn/ended pending in-backlog.

Property crime achieves the highest conviction rate (6,076 convictions, 100.0%), followed by Person crime (5,000 convictions, 90.4%). Robbery/Theft crimes (1,000 convictions, 100.0%) also show high conviction rates.

Trends: Convictions dropped from 20 (2010) to 10 (2014), recovered to rates seen in early 2010s, then dropped 50.0% (average).





Criminal Justice System Performance by Community

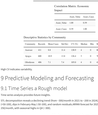
Community	Cases Sent to Court	Convicted	Acquitted	Dismissed	Pending/In-Progress	Withdrawn/Ended Pending	Conviction Rate (%)
Property	6,076	6,076	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Robbery/Theft	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Person	5,000	4,500	0	0	0	0	90.0%

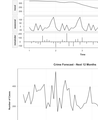
6 Economic Impact

Estimated economic loss is $6,076,000 (6,076 cases), with zero recovery, resulting entirely in net loss.

6.1 Asset Loss and Recovery

Breaking and Entering (6,076 cases) ($6,076,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000), Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle Unlawfully Kept In Custody (1,000) are the most common offences by asset value, with no recorded recovery. Property crime accounts for nearly all recorded losses.





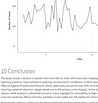
Top 10 Consumer Scams by Community

Community	Consumer Scam Type	Total Cases	Total Victims	Total Asset Lost (US$)	Recovery Rate (%)
Alberta	Alberta Superior Phone	10	10,000,000	10,000	0%
Alberta	Alberta Superior Phone	10	10,000,000	10,000	0%
Aylmer	Bulldozer	20	200,000	2,000	0%
Aylmer	Alberta Superior Phone	10	10,000	100	0%
Blenheim	Alberta Superior Phone	10	10,000	100	0%
Bright	Romance Offence	10	10,000	100	0%
Bright	Alberta Superior Phone	10	10,000	100	0%
Brockton	Bulldozer	10	100,000	1,000	0%
Brockton	Bulldozer	10	100,000	1,000	0%

7 Seasonal and Cyclical Patterns

Seasonal fluctuations are minor (peak-to-trough ratio 1.2), driven by holiday-off Seasonal Crime Indexes.

Property crime peaks in December (1,000 cases) and November (1,000), with a trough in February (1,000). Assault peaks in December (1,000), Robbery peaks in December (1,000), and Housebreaking peaks in December (1,000). Assault and Robbery exhibit a secondary November peak. Property and Person crime both show a December peak, suggesting holiday-season activity broadly across crime types.



8 Correlation and Statistical Analysis

8.1 Variable Correlations

Victim Age/Suspect Age/Victim Gender/Suspect Gender (0.00, uncorrelated/neutral (0.76))

Victim Gender/Victim Age (0.00), Victim Gender/Suspect Gender (0.00)

Suspect Gender/Victim Age (0.00)

Correlation Matrix: Victim Age/Victim Gender/Suspect Age/Suspect Gender

	Victim Age	Victim Gender	Suspect Age	Suspect Gender
Victim Age	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Victim Gender	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Suspect Age	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.76
Suspect Gender	0.00	0.00	0.76	1.00

Correlation Matrix: Crime/Victim Gender/Suspect Gender/Victim Age/Suspect Age

	Crime	Victim Gender	Suspect Gender	Victim Age	Suspect Age
Crime	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Victim Gender	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Suspect Gender	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Victim Age	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Suspect Age	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Descriptive Statistics by Community

Community	Total Cases	Victim Age Mean	Victim Age Median	Victim Age Mode	Suspect Age Mean	Suspect Age Median	Suspect Age Mode
Aylmer	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brockton	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bright	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	20	0	0	0	0	0	0

Age 0 indicates unknown.

9 Predictive Modeling and Forecasting

9.1 Time Series & Rough Model

Time series analysis provides future insights.

ETS Decomposition of Crime Cases (Weekly, Seasonal Period = 52): Data spans 2004-01 to 2009-12 (6,000 weekly observations). Trend: Gradual increase from 2004 to 2007, then a sharp decline in late 2007 and a plateau at 0 from 2008 onward. Seasonal: Strong, regular seasonal pattern throughout the entire period, with consistent amplitude. Residual: Occasional large spikes (e.g., 2006-01, 2006-02, 2006-03, 2006-04, 2006-05, 2006-06, 2006-07, 2006-08, 2006-09, 2006-10, 2006-11, 2006-12, 2007-01, 2007-02, 2007-03, 2007-04, 2007-05, 2007-06, 2007-07, 2007-08, 2007-09, 2007-10, 2007-11, 2007-12, 2008-01, 2008-02, 2008-03, 2008-04, 2008-05, 2008-06, 2008-07, 2008-08, 2008-09, 2008-10, 2008-11, 2008-12, 2009-01, 2009-02, 2009-03, 2009-04, 2009-05, 2009-06, 2009-07, 2009-08, 2009-09, 2009-10, 2009-11, 2009-12) indicating anomalous events.

10 Conclusion

Crime in Aylmer peaked in the mid-2000s (late 2007 to 2010), with most cases dropping by approximately 80%, reflecting planning, policing, and economic factors. Seasonal patterns, including consistent December peaks, suggest holiday-season vulnerability. Property crime dominates the overall crime mix (52.2% of cases), with Breaking and Entering (6,076 cases) and Theft of Motor Vehicle (1,000 cases) as the most common offences. Assault (1,061 cases) and Robbery (1,000 cases) are the most common Person crimes, with Assault also the most frequent overall offence (1,061 cases).

Demographic patterns underscore the disproportionate involvement of males, particularly those aged 18–24, in both victims and suspects. Male victims outnumber female victims by approximately 2.6 to 1, while male suspects outnumber female suspects by approximately 7.5 to 1. Victim and suspect age distributions are concentrated in the 18–24 and 25–34 bands, indicating that young adults are the most vulnerable and most active in criminal activity.

Criminal justice outcomes show high conviction rates (91.7% overall, 100.0% for Property and Robbery/Theft crimes), but with significant variation by crime type. Conviction rates have declined from a peak of 20 cases in 2010 to 10 cases in 2014, before partially recovering. Economic impact is substantial, with an estimated $6,076,000 in losses (6,076 cases) and zero recovery, underscoring the importance of Property crime prevention and investigation.

criminal justice system's performance remains a critical concern, with only 8% of true cases reaching court within that month period and a mere 0.7% resulting in convictions, reflecting systemic bottlenecks in investigations and judicial processes.

Economically, the GHS 39.7 million in asset losses, concentrated in Asawasi, underscores the severe financial impact of property crimes, with recovery rates below 10% highlighting deficiencies in asset retrieval mechanisms. T

These findings have significant implications for policy and practice. Recommendations include:

Community-Specific Interventions: Enhance surveillance and community policing in Ayigya, focus on high-value property crime prevention in Asawasi, and monitor offence diversification in Oforikrom.

Judicial Reforms: Streamline investigative processes and address evidentiary hurdles to improve court processing and conviction rates, particularly in Ayigya.

Economic Recovery: Strengthen asset recovery mechanisms, especially for property crimes, through improved coordination between police and financial institutions.

Youth-Focused Programs: Develop initiatives targeting young males (20 - 39) to address socioeconomic drivers of crime, such as job creation or vocational training.

Seasonal Strategies: Deploy additional resources during November–December to mitigate holiday-related crime spikes.