

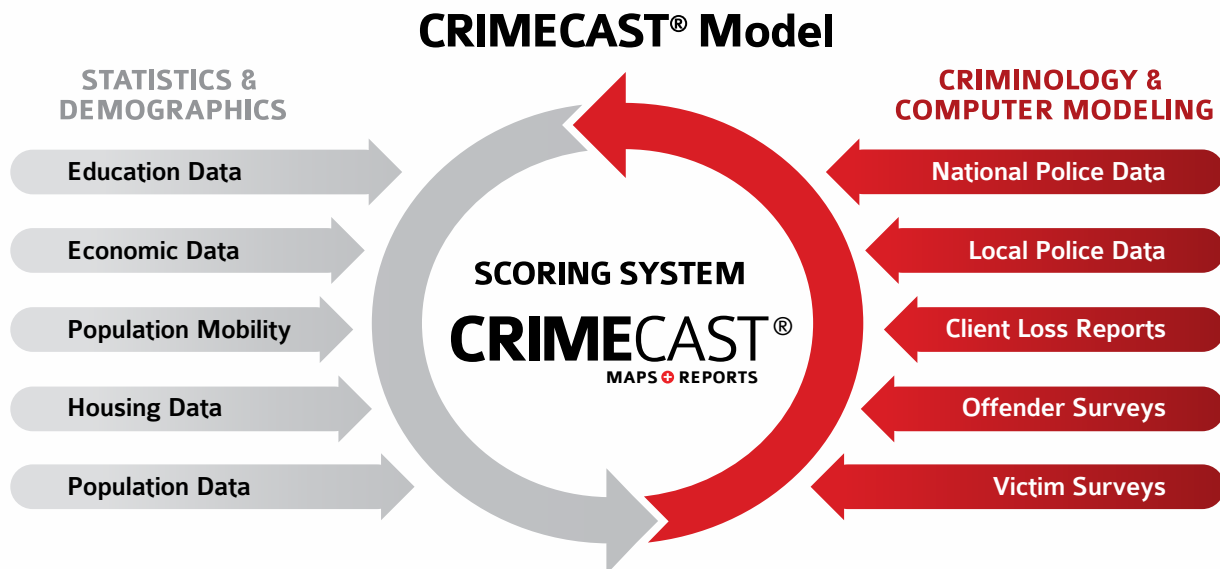


Report Explanation

Address-Specific Crime and Loss Forecasting

The CAP Index CRIMECAST Model is based upon the strong relationship that exists between a neighborhood's "social disorganization" and the amount of crime that is perpetrated there. Our advanced evaluation system identifies the risk of personal and property crimes at any location in Canada.

Objective, address-specific CRIMECAST Scores are calculated by correlating a broad array of demographic variables (excluding race, religion and gender) with historical crime data, survey information and other known indicators of crime.

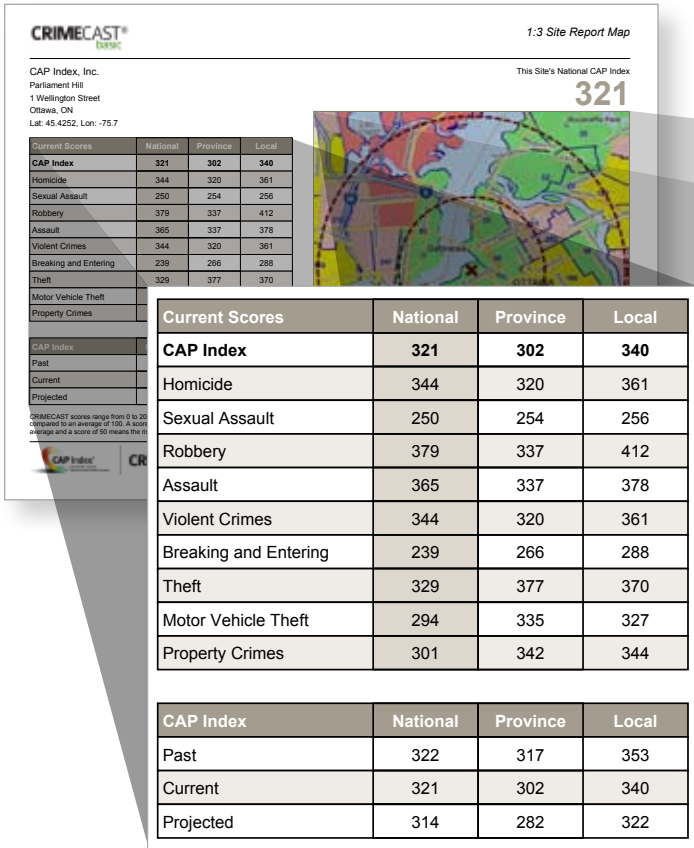


The result?

CRIMECAST Reports provide data-driven scores that place any location within Canada in context with **national, province** and **local** levels of crime risk.

CRIMECAST® Reports

With a detailed, color-coded map and a spreadsheet of risk scores, users can identify potential asset protection concerns surrounding an address. A quick glance at the map shows the site in relation to its environment. The CRIMECAST Scores allow for an in-depth analysis of the overall crime risk.



Scores

- The CAP Index Score represents the overall risk of crime at the address.
- CRIMECAST Scores are based on a scale of 0 to 2000, with 0 representing the lowest risk and 2000 the highest – 100 is average.
- A score of 600 is 6 times higher than average, and a score of 25 indicates that the risk is 1/4 the average.
- Each CRIMECAST Report contains 90 risk scores provided for 3 geographic levels and 3 time periods:
 1. **National** scores provide the site's risk in comparison to all of Canada.
 2. **Province** scores compare the site to the average risk of the province in which it resides.
 3. **Local** scores compare the site to the average risk of the census subdivision in which it resides.
 4. **Past, Current and Projected** risk scores are provided to allow for trending.

Site Map

- A** Census areas are outlined in blue. There are over 23,000 census areas in Canada. Each area contains over one thousand residents with similar socio-economic characteristics. Every census area is assigned a numeric risk score and a coinciding risk shading.
- B** The site map is color-coded to depict the level of risk within each area and identify the potential origin of criminal behavior. CAP Index Score ranges are used to assign risk shading similar to that of the green, yellow and red color scheme found on a traffic light.
- C** A radius threshold analysis is used to determine a site's overall risk. The inner radius represents 1.61 km or a population of 25,000, equaling 2/3 of the overall score. The outer radius represents 4.83 km or a population of 100,000, providing the remaining 1/3. In addition to the Standard methodology shown above, an Expansive methodology is also available. This methodology applies an inner radius of 3.21 km (or a population of 100,000) and an outer radius of 9.65 km (or a population of 400,000).