Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council

Closed Circuit Television

Evaluation

2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In order to comply with the requirements of British Standard 7958, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Management and Operation – Code of Practice and the recommendations contained in the Information Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice published in 2014 and Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. Plass Solutions Ltd has been commissioned to undertake an independent evaluation of the Solihull Borough Council CCTV systems that are monitored in a dedicated CCTV Control Room.

Whilst the Information Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice and the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice mention that a review should be undertaken that assesses the effectiveness of the system, British Standards are specific in the criteria required to be covered by such an evaluation. However, the afore-mentioned Codes of Practice agree that the results of the evaluation should be contained in an annual report and publicly available.

The topics required to be covered by the British Standard are as follows:

a) a description of the scheme and the geographical area(s) of operation the schemes policy statement
b) the purpose and scope of the scheme
c) any changes to the operation or management of the CCTV scheme
d) any changes that have been made to the policy
e) any proposals to expand or reduce the operation of the scheme
f) the aims and objectives for the next 12 months.

The British Standard also requires the following information to be included within the evaluation:

a) the number of incidents recorded by the scheme
b) the number of incidents reported to the police and where appropriate other bodies
c) an assessment of the CCTV scheme's impact on crime levels and types of crime in the area covered by the scheme.

As the West Midlands Combined Authority CCTV Control Room is accredited to the above mentioned British Standard and the Surveillance Camera Commissioner's Code of Practice, the following evaluation will focus on the content of that Standard and the Code of Practice as outlined above.

2.0 POLICY STATEMENT AND SCHEME DESCRIPTION

2.1 Closed Circuit Television

The scheme initially comprises of cameras located in specific external locations with control, monitoring and recording facilities at a dedicated location. A problem orientated process was utilised to assess the appropriateness of CCTV in the area subject of this evaluation. The cameras have therefore been sited to capture images that are relevant to the purposes for which the scheme has been established. The purposes of the CCTV scheme are outlined later in this report.

2.2 Ownership

The scheme is owned by Solihull Borough Council who is responsible for the management, administration and security of the system. Solihull Borough Council will ensure the protection of individuals and the public by complying with the Codes of Practice.

Should the public wish to make contact with the owners of the scheme they may write to:

Solihull Borough Council
Council House
Manor Square
Solihull
West Midlands
B91 3QB

The above contact point will be available to members of the public during office hours. Enquirers will be provided with the relevant documentation on request.

2.3 Policy Statement

To promote public confidence by developing a safe and secure environment for the benefit of those employed, visiting or using the area.

To inspire public confidence by ensuring that all public area Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems which are linked to the CCTV Control Room are operated in a manner that will secure their consistent effectiveness and preserve the civil liberty of law abiding citizens at all times.

3.0 THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

3.1 Purposes of the scheme

The following are the objectives for which the Solihull Borough Council CCTV system was established:

a) assist in the prevention and detection of offences
b) reduce both the real and perceived level of crime
c) reduce the fear of crime
d) improve confidence in the rule of law
e) assist in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders.
f) gather evidence by a fair and accountable method
g) create a safer community, improving the quality of life for all by:

- reducing car crime
- monitoring public disorder
- monitoring the movement of people in emergency situations, e.g. evacuation
- providing assistance in civil claims
- providing assistance with issues relating to public safety and health

3.2 Scope of the scheme

The cameras have been sited to capture images which are relevant to the purpose for which the scheme has been established.

The scheme will be operated fairly, within the applicable law and only for the purposes for which it is established or which are subsequently agreed in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Operators are aware of the purpose(s) for which the scheme has been established and that the CCTV equipment is only used to achieve the identified purposes.

The scheme will be operated with due regard for the privacy of the individual.

Before cameras are placed in residential areas the residents in that area will be consulted concerning the proposed system. The results of the consultation will be taken into account

The public interest in the operation of the scheme will be recognised by ensuring the security and integrity of operational procedures.

The system will only be operated by trained and authorised personnel.

An evaluation of the scheme is carried out annually and this will be available to the public at specified locations.

Solihull Borough Council and partners support the individual's right to privacy and will insist that all agencies involved in the provision and use of Public CCTV systems connected to the CCTV control room accept this fundamental principle as being paramount.

The scheme aims to provide surveillance of the public areas in order to fulfil the purposes of the scheme. The area protected by CCTV is indicated by the presence of signs. The signs are placed so that the public are aware that they are entering a zone which is covered by surveillance equipment. The signs state the organisation responsible for the scheme, the purposes of the scheme and a contact telephone number. Data will not be held for longer than necessary and disposal of information will be regulated.

The scheme is registered with the Information Commissioner. The registration number is Z5888433. The scheme will be managed in accordance with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998 and all other relevant legislation and guidelines including the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice.

Reviews of Data Protection and Legal requirements are taken annually.

3.3   Personnel

All personnel involved with the monitoring of CCTV have been Security screened in accordance with British Standard 7858.

3.4   Training

All employees engaged in the monitoring and operation of CCTV have received training to the standards required by the Private Security Industry Act 2001. As a further requirement of the above Act all operators are licensed by the Security Industry Authority.

3.5   Operation of the scheme

The system is operated in accordance with a recognized Code of Practice and Procedural Manual.

3.6   Audit

As mentioned in the introduction to this report the scheme is required to be independently monitored this includes a review of the scheme's operation and working practices.

An audit has been undertaken on 4th October 2021 prior to this evaluation report which considered the following:

a) the level of attainment of objectives and procedures.

    The level of attainment of objectives is covered in the main evaluation. The statistics relate to the 2021 period. Procedures are governed by the Code of Practice and Procedural Manual. These were reviewed and comply with relevant processes and legislation in particular the Data Protection Act 2018 and Human Rights Act 1998.

b) random audits of the data log and the release of information

All administrative documentation, which incorporate the release of information and incident reports in connection with this scheme were examined and all appear to be completed in accordance with the Procedural Manual.

c) the review policy

The review policy is outlined within the Code of Practice. Procedures are reviewed on an ongoing basis in order to comply with procedures and legislation.

d) standard of costs for the release or viewing of material

The Information Commissioner confirms the cost should be free of charge. However, West Midlands Combined Authority may charge reasonable fees when responding to manifestly unfounded or excessive requests. There were no Subject Access Requests received and processed in 2021.

e) Legislation

At the time of the above audit all legislative requirements appear compliant.

4.0   INCIDENT AND OFFENCE ANALYSIS

4.1   STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

In order to achieve meaningful evaluation, the CCTV cameras must be assessed against specific performance indicators which are relevant to the objectives of the scheme. This can be achieved by utilising baskets of indicators which are divided into the categories of Contextual, Key and Support Indicators.

4.2   Contextual Indicators

Contextual Indicators relate to the circumstances or background surrounding the particular initiative. In this case the principal purpose of the CCTV schemes are the prevention and detection of crime, the reduction of the fear of crime and apprehension of offenders. Both British Crime Statistics and Police Recorded crime statistics will provide the contextual indicators necessary for the analysis.

4.3   Key Indicators

Key Indicators are closely related to the actual objectives of the particular initiative and attempt to measure its effect. This will include the number and type of incidents monitored and recorded by the CCTV Control Room operators for each camera.

4.4   Support Indicators

Support Indicators are used to refute or verify the key indicators. These measurements will include the number of offences recorded at each location and the number of reviews of media undertaken by the police.

4.5   EVALUATION

4.5.1   British Crime Survey

The responsibility for the publication of crime statistics transferred from the Home Office to Office of National Statistics (ONS) in April 2012, with the year starting on 1st July and finishing on 30th June. The following information has been taken from the ONS website.

Patterns of crime in the year ending June 2021 have been significantly affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and government instructions to limit social contact. Periods of national lockdown have seen decreases in the incidence of many types of crime. This has generally been followed by a return towards previous incidence levels once lockdowns ended.

Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates provide the best indicator of long-term trends. Estimates from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) for the year ending June 2021 compared with the pre-COVID year ending June 2019 show:

- A 12% increase in total crime, driven by a 43% increase in fraud and computer misuse.

- A 14% decrease in total crime excluding fraud and computer misuse, largely driven by an 18% decrease in theft offences.

- Little change in the total number of incidents of violence but a 27% decrease in the number of victims of violent crime, largely driven by falls in violence where the offender was a stranger, in part reflecting the closure of the night-time economy for several months of the year.

Fraud and computer misuse offences do not follow the lockdown-related pattern of reduced victimisation. Increases in these offences more than offset the reductions seen for other types of crime. Crime survey estimates for the year ending June 2021 compared with the year ending June 2019 show:

- A 32% increase in fraud incidents, largely driven by substantial increases in both "consumer and retail fraud" and "advance fee fraud".

- An 85% increase in computer misuse incidents, driven entirely by an increase in "unauthorised access to personal information, including hacking".

Police recorded crime data show a similar pattern to the crime survey, with overall reductions in the reporting and recording of many crime types during periods of lockdown. These data give more insight into lower-volume but higher-harm crimes that the survey does not cover or does not capture well. Compared with the year ending June 2020 they show:

- An 11% decrease in the number of homicides, to 627 offences (and a 5% fall excluding the Grays lorry incident).

- A 6% decrease in the number of police recorded offences involving firearms.

- An 8% decrease in offences involving knives or sharp instruments (knife-enabled crime).

Sexual offences, as recorded by the police, were also lower during periods of lockdown, but to a lesser extent during the winter 2020 to 2021 lockdown than during the spring 2020 lockdown. The number of sexual offences reached its highest ever quarterly level between April and June 2021. Caution is needed when interpreting the level of police recorded sexual offences. Recent figures may reflect a number of factors including the impact of high-profile cases and campaigns on victims' willingness to report incidents. Police recorded crime data for the year ending June 2021 show:

- The highest number of rape offences (61,158) recorded in a 12-month period, driven by the highest quarterly figure (17,285) between April and June 2021.

- The second highest number of sexual offences (164,763) recorded in a 12-month period, driven by the highest quarterly figure (48,553) between April and June 2021.

4.5.2   West Midlands Police crime and offence statistics.

As previously mentioned, contextual performance indicators are closely related to the background and environment of the particular initiative, it is therefore advantageous to examine the context in which the cameras operate. This will include the total crime for the police area. There is an argument that the number of recorded offences would be reflected in the levels of incidents created by the CCTV operators.

During 2017 the recorded crime has increased by 9.1%. There was an increase in Violence (+12.8%), Criminal Damage/Arson (+5.9%), Shoplifting (+2.2%), Other Theft (+20.3%), Other Crime (+8.4%), Bike Theft (+2.6%), Public Order (+15.7%), Vehicle (+20.8%), Weapons (+6.5%), Burglary (+6.6%) and Robbery (+22.9%). Decreases were recorded in Anti-Social Behaviour (-4%), Theft from a Person (-4.1%) and Drugs (-21.2%).

During 2018 the recorded crime has increased by 4%. There was an increase in Violence (+27%), Other Crime (+15%), Drugs (+9%), Public Order (+27%), Vehicle (+3%), Theft from a Person (+11%), Weapons (+28%), Burglary (+8%), Other Theft (+6%) and Robbery (+12%). Decreases were recorded in Anti-Social Behaviour (-22%), Criminal Damage/Arson (-3%), Bike Theft (-10%), and Shoplifting (-5%).

During 2019 the recorded crime has decreased by -0.2%. There was an increase in Weapons (+28%), Drugs (+25%), Violence (+22%), Public Order (+19%), Other Crime (+17%) and Robbery (+8%). Decreases were recorded in Bike Theft (-18%), Anti-Social Behaviour (-17%), Burglary (-15%), Other Theft (-15%), Shoplifting (-11%), Vehicle (-11%), Theft from a Person (-4%) and Criminal Damage/Arson (-2%).

During 2020 the recorded crime has increased by 7.5%. There was an increase in Public Order (+41%), Anti-Social Behaviour (+40%), Violence (+25%), Other Crime (+25%), Weapons (+8%) and Drugs (+3%). Decreases were recorded in Theft from a Person (-33%), Shoplifting (-30%), Burglary (-22%), Robbery (-22%), Other Theft (-21%), Vehicle (-19%), Criminal Damage/Arson (-14%) and Bike Theft (-9%).

The recorded crime data for 2021 could not be fully obtained. West Midlands Police have made a statement on their website "Due to recent major system changes, the force is unable to provide Crime and Stop and Search data from April 2021 onwards. The force aims to rectify this issue as soon as possible in the coming months." The data below, therefore, is for a period of 5 months from January to May 2021.

The recorded crime has increased by 22%. There was an increase in Public Order (+66%), Weapons (+61%), Violence (+49%), Criminal Damage/Arson (+48%), Other Crime (+41%), Drugs (+24%), Other Theft (+7%), Bike Theft (+4%) and Robbery (+1%). Decreases were recorded in Burglary (-19%), Anti-Social Behaviour (-16%), Vehicle (-5%), Theft from a Person (-3%) and Shoplifting (-3%).

4.6   Key Indicators

4.6.1   Analysis of Recorded Crime Levels

The following table depicts the number of crimes/offences recorded in the area covered by the CCTV system.

Crimes and Offences

Camera	Location	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
5001	Poplar Rd/Warwick Rd	75	75	95	46	78
5002	High Street	147	172	180	136	99
5003	Middle High Street	107	76	93	55	73
5004	High Street Drury Lane	127	77	93	56	21
5005	Drury Lane Mill Lane	73	32	59	43	46
5006	Warwick Rd/Mill Lane	29	20	23	18	11
5007	Mell Square	65	41	55	41	13
5008	Mill Lane	39	19	48	37	20
5009	Poplar Way	78	72	101	49	39
5010	Poplar Way	69	60	61	40	39
5018	Manor Walk	92	63	67	36	12
5019	Station Road	26	35	50	31	227
5023	Tudor Grange	0	4	0	1	19
5024	Tudor Grange Leisure Centre	0	0	0	0	0
5035	Church Road, Shirley	11	19	13	19	27
5036	Stratford Road, Shirley	41	49	32	34	45
5037	Stratford Road, Shirley	80	54	77	67	45
5038	Shirley Park	26	15	29	15	19
5045	UTC Streetsbrook Road	2	3	6	4	15
5046	UTC Princes Way	21	1	3	5	2
5047	UTC Blossomfield Road	10	5	14	9	1
5048	Station Approach	13	5	8	9	5
5049	UTC Monkspath Hall Road	0	0	0	0	0
5050	UTC New Rd/Warwick Rd	4	5	5	9	4
5095	UTC Coleshill Asda Crossroads	0	28	38	18	9
5096	Station Road	84	133	109	97	227
5097	UTC Solihull Bypass	2	2	0	2	7
5098	UTC Solihull Bypass	8	5	5	2	6
Total		**1210**	**995**	**1264**	**879**	**1109**

The type of crimes that CCTV will address are not totally random or isolated events but combine into sets with common features. Such crimes will show patterns and form clusters, these will include times and dates or focus on particular types of property or victims and are committed by a range of methods. It should also be noted that the mapped cameras have buffers that overlap, so a crime may be counted more than once in this table. In total there were 1109 crimes/non crimes that have occurred within 50m of the mapped cameras.

4.6.2 Recorded Incidents by CCTV operators

The following table depicts the number of incidents recorded by the operators using the cameras at the identified locations for the 2021 period compared to the 2020 period. This should be regarded as an important indicator to the performance of both the operator and cameras.

Type	Incidents 2020	Incidents 2021
ASB	17	17
Alcohol related	2	3
Assault	14	29
Drugs	0	5
Theft	22	45
Suspicious person/activity	4	10
Robbery	12	11
Road Traffic Accident	25	13
Police request	21	34
Criminal damage	10	7
Begging	0	0
Disorder	22	34
Other	24	28
Offensive weapons	3	12
Sexual offences	3	8
Burglary	2	0
Serious incident	2	13
Vehicle interference	2	1
Violence	0	3
	185	**273**

During 2020 there were 185 incidents recorded by CCTV operators; this increased to 273 in 2021. The category of 'Theft' is the most prominent type of incident recorded.

4.6.3 Camera Usage

The criteria required by the British Standard in relation to the Annual Report stipulates that the number of incidents per camera needs to be established. This is also reflected in Principle 10 of the Surveillance Camera Commissioner's Code of Practice, which requires the owner to establish if the camera remains justifiable, whilst the Information Commissioners CCTV codes demands that an annual review of the system should be undertaken to establish if it continues to be justified. One of the only indicators is the use of the camera. Appendix 'A' provides an analysis of the number of times each camera has been used to capture incidents.

During the monitoring of an incident, it is normal practice to use a number of cameras and therefore the statistics bear no resemblance to the actual number of incidents, shown in the previous tables. However, it will provide an indication of the usefulness of the camera to the overall system.

During 2019 there were 475 camera usages during incidents captured by the cameras on the Solihull CCTV scheme and this equated to an average of 7 usages for each camera. During 2020 there were 233 camera usages during incidents captured by the 64 cameras on the Solihull CCTV scheme and this equated to an average of 4 usages for each camera. In 2021 there were 278 camera usages during incidents captured by the 64 cameras on the Solihull CCTV scheme and this equates to an average of 4 usages for each camera.

Using the formulae employed with other Local Authorities, all cameras with less than 2 recorded incidents for the period under review, this being half the average, should be regarded as being 'at risk' of further consideration. This does not mean that the 'at risk cameras' should automatically be de-commissioned, as further investigation should be made. A formal process is required in order to ensure that all avenues, such as consultation, cost implications etcetera are undertaken prior to any decisions, as this will avoid problems that have previously been experienced by other Local Authorities.

4.7   Support Indicators

As mentioned at the beginning of this section of the report, using a basket of performance indicators, assists in a more reliable conclusion. There is a fundamental danger in using a single indicator (crime related or not) to assess performance, as that indicator might be unreliable, in that it may fail to measure accurately what is being assessed or the data may be unrepresentative of the true position. For this reason, evaluation should be based wherever possible, on a group of indicators, commonly referred to as a 'basket' of indicators.

The key performance indicators in this project are the number of incidents recorded by the CCTV operators for each individual camera and the usage of each camera during an incident.

The viewing and subsequent copying/seizure of recorded images by police can act as an indicator to support or refute the effectiveness of the scheme in obtaining meaningful evidence. However, it is difficult, if not impossible to ascertain from police records whether the images viewed have been used as evidence to obtain a conviction at court, assisted in any other clearance process or been used for intelligence purposes. Whilst officers complete a log when they receive copy DVD/CD/USBs, the audit trail is difficult to trace from this point and this is the case with most CCTV schemes.

During 2019 there were 61 viewings by the police and 58 seizures of DVD/USB evidence or intelligence and 3 stills. During 2020, there were 53 viewings by the police and 32 seizures of DVD/USB evidence or intelligence and 21 stills. In 2021, there were 9 viewings by the police, resulting in and 8 seizures of DVD/USB evidence or intelligence and 1 still. Generally, it would appear to indicate that the police are finding the CCTV systems useful and this is a positive support indicator. In addition to the Police, there was 1 third party request where evidence was released to Solihull for processing.

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1   Introduction

This is the second evaluation undertaken on the Solihull Borough Council CCTV scheme and focuses on the 64 public space Closed Circuit Television surveillance cameras installed and owned by Solihull Borough Council. An agreement between Solihull Borough Council and West Midlands Combined Authority has seen the monitoring, operation and management of the CCTV system being moved to the West Midlands Combined Authority CCTV Control Room. This review will provide a baseline for future evaluations.

During 2020, there were 185 crimes and offences recorded for the area covered by the CCTV scheme. In 2021, there were 273 crimes and offences recorded for the area covered by the CCTV scheme. However, it should be noted that the mapped cameras have buffers that overlap, so a crime may be counted more than once in this table. Therefore, in total there were 273 crimes/non crimes that have occurred within 50m of the mapped cameras. Camera 5001 and Camera 5096, which are situated on Poplar Road/Warwick Road and Station Road, were the most prominent location for recorded crimes and offences of 29 each, this was followed by camera 5002 on High Street with 42 crimes and offences.

During 2020, there were 233 camera usages during incidents captured and this equated to an average of 4 usages for each camera. In 2021, there were 278 camera usages during incidents captured and this equates to an average of 4 usages for each camera. The above statistics should be treated with caution as they rely on an incident being started by the CCTV operator on the incident software as soon as it is noticed. On initiating the incident software, all cameras used in the monitoring will be ascribed to that incident. On occasions the operator may not use the incident software until the occurrence being monitored has concluded and therefore some of the cameras used may not be added, this will result in a under calculation for the usage of some cameras.

Using the formulae employed with other Local Authorities, all cameras with less than 2 recorded incidents for the period under review, this being half the average, should be regarded as being 'at risk' of further consideration. Closer examination of the table below revealed that 33 cameras recorded less than half the average number of incidents and it is suggested that the operational requirements of these cameras be examined.

During 2020 there were 53 viewings by the police and 32 seizures of DVD/USB evidence or intelligence and 21 stills. In 2021 there were 9 viewings by the police and 8 seizures of DVD/USB evidence or intelligence and 1 still. Generally, it would appear to indicate that the police are finding the CCTV systems useful and this is a positive support indicator. In addition to the Police, there was 1 third party request where evidence was released to Solihull for processing.

The Information Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice requires makes the following requirements:

"You should review regularly whether the use of CCTV continues to be justified.
"If you are already using a surveillance system, you should regularly evaluate whether it is necessary and proportionate to continue to use it"

"You should review regularly whether the use of CCTV continues to be justified. It is necessary to renew your notification with the ICO annually, so this would be an appropriate time to consider the ongoing use of such systems."

…there should be a periodic review, at least annually of the system's effectiveness to ensure that it is still doing what it was intended to do. If it does not achieve its purpose, it should be stopped or modified."

Information Commissioners Code of Practice 2014

The purposes and scope of the scheme are detailed in Section four of this report and these include the prevention and detection of offences. Whilst it is not possible to make an assumption that the CCTV system is actually preventing offences it is a component part of the preventative package.

To remove or modify the use of the CCTV system may also detract from a further identified purpose, this being to reduce the fear of crime. It is therefore recommended that at present the system is effective in achieving its purpose, however, there appears to be no current research available which indicates the perceptions of the public, residents and those working in the area covered by the cameras.

5.2   Future Evaluations

It is recommended that the Solihull Borough Council CCTV scheme be evaluated on an annual basis. This will ensure continued compliance with the British Standard, which is assessed each year, it will also provide compliance with legislation and the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. It will also ensure continuous measurement of fluctuations and monitoring for any emergence of life cycles, which could cause a decline in the initiative.

5.3   Further Investigations

As stated, prior to any decisions there are further investigations to be undertaken on those cameras identified as 'at risk'. These will include the following:

a) Environmental – obstructions, lighting, location
b) Technical – quality of images, transmission, equipment
c) Operational – are cameras
   • part of a group of cameras which provide continuity for
   • tracking, escape route
   • essential for influencing the fear of crime, security of staff and
   • customers
   • used for another purpose

d) Consultation
- CCTV Control Room operators/management
- Police
- Station managers
- Businesses

Whilst the above list is not intended to be exclusive, it will assist in focusing on the additional considerations and investigation to be undertaken.

5.4   Options

Once further research has been concluded there should be a core number of cameras where decisions are necessary and the options may include the following:

a) Improve environment e.g prune trees, increase lighting etc
b) Technical upgrade
c) Increased monitoring (Technical or Human)
d) Temporary disconnection (To ascertain effects on crime or public perceptions)
e) Relocation of camera to 'Hot Spot'
f) Decommission and utilise re-deployable cameras, if technically achievable
g) Decommission and do not consider any of the above

APPENDIX 'A'

CAMERA USAGE

Camera	2020	2021
5001	29	29
5002	47	42
5003	20	21
5004	5	12
5005	2	3
5006	9	15
5007	11	15
5008	3	9
5009	3	5
5010	3	5
5011	0	1
5012	2	3
5013	0	0
5014	0	1
5015	1	1
5016	1	0
5017	1	1
5018	3	5
5019	12	12
5020	1	0
5021	0	1
5022	0	4
5024	1	0
5025	1	0
5026	0	0
5029	0	3
5030	6	3
5031	0	0
5034	0	0
5035	0	5
5036	0	5
5037	0	3
5038	3	4
5039	1	0
5040	1	0
5041	0	0
5042	0	1
5043	0	0
5044	0	7
5045	0	4
5046	0	9
5047	9	6
5048	5	3
5049	7	0
5050	5	2
5095	5	0

5096	1	29
5097	5	2
5098	0	2
5101	18	0
5102	1	0
5103	5	1
5104	0	0
5107	0	1
5109	0	0
5110	2	0
5111	2	0
5113	0	1
5114	0	0
5115	0	2
5175	0	0
5176	0	0
5177	0	0
Total	**233**	**278**