

Armatage CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	1	100%
Larceny	3	2	50%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	5	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 12/8/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Audubon Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	2	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	7	-71%
Larceny	9	5	80%
Auto Theft	0	5	-100%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	14	18	-22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bancroft CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	2	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	3	3	0%
Auto Theft	4	3	33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	11	9	22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Beltrami CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	3	3	0%
Larceny	4	1	300%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	9	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bottineau CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	3	33%
Larceny	11	19	-42%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	24	-38%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bryant CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	3	-67%
Larceny	3	3	0%
Auto Theft	2	3	-33%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	7	11	-36%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bryn-Mawr CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	2	-100%
Larceny	4	5	-20%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	10	-60%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Camden Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	1	1	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Carag CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	3	-100%
Larceny	10	12	-17%
Auto Theft	2	4	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	19	-21%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cedar-Isles-Dean CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	2	13	-85%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	13	-85%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cedar-Riverside CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	4	1	300%
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	10	26	-62%
Auto Theft	4	6	-33%
Arson	1	1	0%
Total	22	36	-39%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Central CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	6	5	20%
Aggravated Assault	5	2	150%
Burglary	4	12	-67%
Larceny	10	33	-70%
Auto Theft	16	8	100%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	42	62	-32%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cleveland CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	3	2	50%
Burglary	2	6	-67%
Larceny	4	4	0%
Auto Theft	1	9	-89%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	11	23	-52%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Columbia CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	2	6	-67%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	1	1	0%
Total	5	9	-44%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Como CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	3	0%
Larceny	3	8	-63%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	11	-36%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cooper CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	2	50%
Larceny	2	2	0%
Auto Theft	6	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	1	1	0%
Total	12	5	140%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Corcoran CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	3	-67%
Burglary	0	8	-100%
Larceny	1	8	-88%
Auto Theft	3	11	-73%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	30	-83%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Diamond Lake CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	3	0%
Larceny	4	2	100%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	8	13%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Downtown East CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	8	12	-33%
Auto Theft	0	3	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	17	-41%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Downtown West CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	8	12	-33%
Aggravated Assault	5	8	-38%
Burglary	8	5	60%
Larceny	151	166	-9%
Auto Theft	10	11	-9%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	182	203	-10%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

East Harriet CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	2	-100%
Larceny	2	3	-33%
Auto Theft	2	5	-60%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	10	-60%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

East Isles CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	7	15	-53%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	11	18	-39%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Ecco CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	2	50%
Larceny	7	6	17%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	8	63%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Elliot Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	2	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	4	2	100%
Aggravated Assault	3	4	-25%
Burglary	0	4	-100%
Larceny	21	25	-16%
Auto Theft	5	3	67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	35	38	-8%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Ericsson CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	4	-25%
Larceny	3	2	50%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8	9	-11%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Field CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	5	3	67%
Larceny	2	2	0%
Auto Theft	0	3	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	9	-22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Folwell CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	5	3	67%
Aggravated Assault	1	4	-75%
Burglary	9	7	29%
Larceny	7	19	-63%
Auto Theft	2	7	-71%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	24	40	-40%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Fulton CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	7	9	-22%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	11	-9%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Hale CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	0	6	-100%
Larceny	0	3	-100%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	11	-82%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Harrison CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	4	7	-43%
Burglary	6	3	100%
Larceny	16	6	167%
Auto Theft	9	4	125%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	37	22	68%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Hawthorne CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	4	7	-43%
Aggravated Assault	7	14	-50%
Burglary	10	9	11%
Larceny	8	15	-47%
Auto Theft	17	12	42%
Arson	1	1	0%
Total	48	58	-17%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Hiawatha CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	5	-80%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	2	6	-67%
Auto Theft	4	4	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	19	-47%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Holland CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	3	1	200%
Burglary	7	2	250%
Larceny	6	8	-25%
Auto Theft	6	2	200%
Arson	1	2	-50%
Total	24	16	50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Howe CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	4	1	300%
Larceny	7	6	17%
Auto Theft	7	6	17%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	18	15	20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Humboldt Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	0	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Jordan CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	1	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	2	-100%
Robbery	7	3	133%
Aggravated Assault	7	13	-46%
Burglary	12	18	-33%
Larceny	22	18	22%
Auto Theft	13	16	-19%
Arson	1	4	-75%
Total	63	74	-15%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Keewaydin CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	3	0%
Larceny	2	4	-50%
Auto Theft	4	5	-20%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	12	-25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Kenny CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	2	3	-33%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	5	-60%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Kenwood CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	1	-100%
Auto Theft	0	4	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	0	5	-100%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

King Field CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	3	2	50%
Larceny	9	12	-25%
Auto Theft	6	6	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	20	21	-5%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lind-Bohanon CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	3	-67%
Aggravated Assault	0	4	-100%
Burglary	4	2	100%
Larceny	5	11	-55%
Auto Theft	7	5	40%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	18	25	-28%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Linden Hills CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	10	-70%
Larceny	7	12	-42%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	5	-100%
Total	11	29	-62%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Logan Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	4	8	-50%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	11	-9%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Longfellow CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	3	2	50%
Aggravated Assault	2	1	100%
Burglary	5	7	-29%
Larceny	54	62	-13%
Auto Theft	15	10	50%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	80	85	-6%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Loring Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	4	5	-20%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	3	7	-57%
Larceny	21	30	-30%
Auto Theft	3	2	50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	32	45	-29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lowry Hill CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	11	10	10%
Auto Theft	0	3	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	15	-13%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lowry Hill East CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	4	1	300%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	3	4	-25%
Larceny	15	25	-40%
Auto Theft	6	5	20%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	29	36	-19%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lyndale CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	5	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	2	2	0%
Burglary	3	6	-50%
Larceny	11	23	-52%
Auto Theft	8	4	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	29	35	-17%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lynnhurst CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	2	11	-82%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	3	13	-77%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Marcy-Holmes CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	1	100%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	6	9	-33%
Larceny	21	14	50%
Auto Theft	5	5	0%
Arson	0	2	-100%
Total	34	32	6%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Marshall Terrace CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	2	1	100%
Burglary	4	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	3	9	-67%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	11	-9%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

McKinley CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	4	-50%
Aggravated Assault	2	3	-33%
Burglary	4	5	-20%
Larceny	5	10	-50%
Auto Theft	6	4	50%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	19	27	-30%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Mid-City Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	6	2	200%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	5	100%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Minnehaha CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	1	100%
Larceny	1	1	0%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	5	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Morris Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	2	2	0%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	3	5	-40%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Near North CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	0	4	-100%
Robbery	5	10	-50%
Aggravated Assault	10	10	0%
Burglary	8	7	14%
Larceny	35	56	-38%
Auto Theft	8	12	-33%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	67	100	-33%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Nicollet Island CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	-100%
Burglary	1	1	-93%
Larceny	5	14	400%
Auto Theft	1	1	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	16	-56%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

North Loop CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	2	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	7	12	-42%
Auto Theft	4	3	33%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	17	17	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

North River Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	0	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Northeast Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	11	17	-35%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	20	-25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Northrup CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	4	0%
Larceny	3	5	-40%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	13	-31%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Page CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Phillips CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	2	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	4	4	0%
Robbery	18	30	-40%
Aggravated Assault	17	21	-19%
Burglary	8	12	-33%
Larceny	15	66	-77%
Auto Theft	26	22	18%
Arson	1	2	-50%
Total	91	157	-42%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Powderhorn Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	2	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	6	8	-25%
Aggravated Assault	1	4	-75%
Burglary	5	11	-55%
Larceny	9	11	-18%
Auto Theft	17	14	21%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	41	48	-15%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Prospect Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	4	-50%
Larceny	13	11	18%
Auto Theft	9	5	80%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	25	20	25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Regina CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	3	-100%
Burglary	3	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	1	3	-67%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	9	-44%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Seward CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	4	-75%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	10	16	-38%
Auto Theft	11	10	10%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	25	34	-26%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Sheridan CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	3	1	200%
Larceny	8	7	14%
Auto Theft	2	6	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	15	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Shingle Creek CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	2	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	4	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

St. Anthony East CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	1	2	-50%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	3	5	-40%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

St. Anthony West CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	2	3	-33%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	3	5	-40%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Standish CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	2	-50%
Burglary	4	6	-33%
Larceny	5	15	-67%
Auto Theft	2	5	-60%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	28	-54%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Steven's Square CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	1	5	-80%
Burglary	1	7	-86%
Larceny	11	13	-15%
Auto Theft	9	2	350%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	24	29	-17%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Sumner-Glenwood CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	1	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	1	-100%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1	3	-67%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Tangletown CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	3	6	-50%
Auto Theft	0	3	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	13	-54%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

U of M CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	2	5	-60%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	6	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Victory CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	2	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	3	33%
Larceny	0	5	-100%
Auto Theft	3	5	-40%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	15	-53%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Waite Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	3	1	200%
Auto Theft	2	4	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	6	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Webber-Camden CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	3	-100%
Aggravated Assault	6	1	500%
Burglary	7	5	40%
Larceny	3	15	-80%
Auto Theft	7	9	-22%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	23	33	-30%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Wenonah CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	1	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	3	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	4	-75%
Larceny	8	1	700%
Auto Theft	5	1	400%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	18	6	200%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

West Calhoun CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	4	-100%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	0	4	-100%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Whittier CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	10	8	25%
Aggravated Assault	2	10	-80%
Burglary	16	7	129%
Larceny	54	68	-21%
Auto Theft	14	13	8%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	96	108	-11%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Willard-Hay CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	3	1	200%
Robbery	5	6	-17%
Aggravated Assault	9	12	-25%
Burglary	8	13	-38%
Larceny	16	16	0%
Auto Theft	12	17	-29%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	53	66	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Windom CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	6	5	20%
Larceny	21	16	31%
Auto Theft	2	6	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	30	29	3%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Windom Park CODEFOR Crimes December 2000 vs. December 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	3	-67%
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	1	15	-93%
Auto Theft	3	2	50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	23	-74%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 1/12/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**