

Armatage CODEFOR Crimes February 2000 vs. February 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	0	3	-100%
Larceny	2	3	-33%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	8	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	2	1	100%
Burglary	3	4	-25%
Larceny	7	7	0%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	13	17	-24%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	-100%
Burglary	4	7	-43%
Larceny	5	11	-55%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	23	-48%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-50%
Larceny	3	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	2	100%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	0%
Burglary	3	3	0%
Larceny	9	9	0%
Auto Theft	0	4	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	14	18	-22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	3	-33%
Burglary	2	4	-50%
Larceny	6	5	20%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	15	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0%
Larceny	0	3	-100%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	6	-67%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	3	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	10	-60%
Larceny	10	16	-38%
Auto Theft	4	2	100%
Arson	0	0	0%
Total	19	31	-39%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	1	0%
Larceny	5	8	-38%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	0%
Total	6	12	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	6	-100%
Aggravated Assault	3	3	0%
Burglary	6	1	500%
Larceny	9	18	-50%
Auto Theft	6	6	0%
Arson	3	0	#DIV/0%
Total	28	34	-18%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-100%
Robbery	2	9	-78%
Aggravated Assault	5	11	-55%
Burglary	10	17	-41%
Larceny	17	28	-39%
Auto Theft	10	7	43%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	44	75	-41%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	-100%
Burglary	7	5	40%
Larceny	2	16	-88%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	0	0	0%
Total	12	26	-54%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	2	-100%
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	1	1	0%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	0%
Total	6	5	20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	3	-100%
Burglary	7	4	75%
Larceny	8	6	33%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	2	-100%
Total	17	17	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	4	2	100%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	0%
Total	8	9	-11%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	-33%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	3	4	-25%
Larceny	19	8	138%
Auto Theft	3	6	-50%
Arson	0	0	0%
Total	28	22	27%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	14	-71%
Larceny	8	9	-11%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	16	26	-38%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	4	4	0%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	8	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	0%
Robbery	10	16	-38%
Aggravated Assault	3	9	-67%
Burglary	6	7	-14%
Larceny	182	177	3%
Auto Theft	6	8	-25%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	209	219	-5%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	100%
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	8	5	60%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	11	6	83%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	4	-50%
Larceny	17	13	31%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	22	20	10%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	1	100%
Larceny	7	5	40%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	7	43%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	100%
Robbery	3	4	-25%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	1	7	-86%
Larceny	12	13	-8%
Auto Theft	3	2	50%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	23	28	-18%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	4	3	33%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	7	-14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	100%
Larceny	2	1	100%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	6	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	4	2	100%
Aggravated Assault	4	4	0%
Burglary	10	10	0%
Larceny	11	13	-15%
Auto Theft	6	4	50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	36	34	6%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	3	0%
Larceny	1	5	-80%
Auto Theft	2	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	10	-40%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	4	3	33%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8	9	-11%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	-67%
Robbery	3	3	0%
Aggravated Assault	2	4	-50%
Burglary	3	2	50%
Larceny	10	9	11%
Auto Theft	4	5	-20%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	23	28	-18%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	12	6	100%
Aggravated Assault	5	16	-69%
Burglary	13	8	63%
Larceny	17	23	-26%
Auto Theft	8	20	-60%
Arson	3	2	50%
Total	61	76	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	9	14	-36%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	20	-40%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	1	100%
Burglary	1	7	-86%
Larceny	7	10	-30%
Auto Theft	3	2	50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	14	22	-36%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	2	-100%
Burglary	9	5	80%
Larceny	12	15	-20%
Auto Theft	4	7	-43%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	26	32	-19%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-50%
Robbery	5	7	-29%
Aggravated Assault	15	17	-12%
Burglary	6	14	-57%
Larceny	13	21	-38%
Auto Theft	15	11	36%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	55	72	-24%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	1	10	-90%
Auto Theft	2	5	-60%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	15	-53%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	2	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	4	4	0%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	5	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	2	50%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	5	4	25%
Larceny	5	17	-71%
Auto Theft	2	6	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	16	30	-47%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	1	100%
Aggravated Assault	4	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	6	4	50%
Larceny	6	10	-40%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	19	19	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	8	7	14%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	11	-18%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0%
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	1	4	-75%
Auto Theft	2	3	-33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	10	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	4	-100%
Aggravated Assault	2	3	-33%
Burglary	5	3	67%
Larceny	52	62	-16%
Auto Theft	2	7	-71%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	63	79	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	7	-57%
Larceny	22	27	-19%
Auto Theft	6	5	20%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	32	40	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	6	4	50%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	8	25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	5	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	7	3	133%
Larceny	33	22	50%
Auto Theft	7	2	250%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	47	33	42%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	3	0%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	4	8	-50%
Larceny	18	20	-10%
Auto Theft	5	7	-29%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	32	40	-20%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	2	3	-33%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	7	-29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	4	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	4	9	-56%
Larceny	16	14	14%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	29	26	12%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	5	4	25%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10	7	43%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	4	3	33%
Burglary	4	7	-43%
Larceny	5	8	-38%
Auto Theft	6	6	0%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	20	28	-29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	13	6	117%
Auto Theft	3	2	50%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	18	11	64%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	5	-100%
Larceny	6	7	-14%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	1	1	0%
Total	11	16	-31%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	1	10	-90%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	12	-58%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	5	2	150%
Aggravated Assault	7	7	0%
Burglary	5	9	-44%
Larceny	41	58	-29%
Auto Theft	11	13	-15%
Arson	2	0	#DIV/0!
Total	72	91	-21%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	-100%
Larceny	11	12	-8%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	15	-13%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	4	2	100%
Larceny	21	19	11%
Auto Theft	2	5	-60%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	28	27	4%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	5	7	-29%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	10	-30%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	4	-75%
Larceny	11	6	83%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	11	9%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	1	3	-67%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	3	67%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	4	1	300%
Robbery	21	16	31%
Aggravated Assault	15	15	0%
Burglary	21	18	17%
Larceny	54	65	-17%
Auto Theft	26	20	30%
Arson	2	1	100%
Total	143	137	4%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-100%
Robbery	4	3	33%
Aggravated Assault	5	3	67%
Burglary	11	10	10%
Larceny	15	27	-44%
Auto Theft	12	12	0%
Arson	2	0	#DIV/0!
Total	49	57	-14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	6	1	500%
Larceny	15	16	-6%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	23	19	21%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	2	0%
Larceny	2	7	-71%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	11	-45%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-50%
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	17	15	13%
Auto Theft	7	2	250%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	26	21	24%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	2	-50%
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	5	5	0%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	14	-14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	1	5	-80%
Auto Theft	3	1	200%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	9	-22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	100%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	1	100%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	5	2	150%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	6	4	50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	5	-100%
Aggravated Assault	2	4	-50%
Burglary	5	4	25%
Larceny	11	12	-8%
Auto Theft	1	11	-91%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	19	37	-49%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	-50%
Robbery	5	4	25%
Aggravated Assault	2	3	-33%
Burglary	7	3	133%
Larceny	10	18	-44%
Auto Theft	1	5	-80%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	26	36	-28%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	3	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	16	12	33%
Auto Theft	2	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	26	12	117%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	1	6	-83%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	9	-56%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	2	-100%
Burglary	3	7	-57%
Larceny	4	5	-20%
Auto Theft	3	5	-40%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	11	20	-45%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	4	2	100%
Larceny	4	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8	3	167%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	1	100%
Aggravated Assault	1	5	-80%
Burglary	9	13	-31%
Larceny	12	12	0%
Auto Theft	7	9	-22%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	32	41	-22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	5	1	400%
Larceny	2	3	-33%
Auto Theft	3	2	50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	6	117%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	6	-67%
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2	6	-67%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	3	-100%
Robbery	9	6	50%
Aggravated Assault	6	7	-14%
Burglary	18	18	0%
Larceny	42	56	-25%
Auto Theft	7	10	-30%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	82	101	-19%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	100%
Robbery	5	3	67%
Aggravated Assault	12	3	300%
Burglary	7	11	-36%
Larceny	11	15	-27%
Auto Theft	10	12	-17%
Arson	2	1	100%
Total	49	46	7%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	2	0%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	7	-86%
Larceny	10	12	-17%
Auto Theft	4	2	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	18	23	-22%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±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 February 2000 vs. February 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	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	5	3	67%
Larceny	4	9	-56%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	11	17	-35%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 03/10/2000 ±2.5%

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