

Please note: these criteria are now out of date - for reference only

CDI inspection 2016/19: judgment criteria

Diagnostic	A force that is outstanding...	A force that is good...	A force that requires improvement...	A force that is inadequate...
1 To what extent is the force recording all reported crime?	is recording a substantial majority* of reported crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is recording a substantial proportion* of reported crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a high proportion* of reported crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a substantial proportion* of reported crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS
2 To what extent is the force recording all reported violent crime?	is recording a substantial majority* of reported violent crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS.	is recording a substantial proportion* of reported violent crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a high proportion* of reported violent crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a substantial proportion* of reported violent crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS
3 To what extent is the force recording all reported sexual offences?	is recording a substantial majority* of reported sexual offence crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS.	is recording a substantial proportion* of reported sexual offence crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a high proportion* of reported sexual offence crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a substantial proportion* of reported sexual offence crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS
4 To what extent is the force recording all reports of rape?	is recording all reported rape crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: by the person receiving a 3rd party referral and without the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes).	is recording all reported rape crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - but not all of these records are being created at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: this achievement requires some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is delayed pending some initial investigation).	is not recording all reported rape crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but all those that are recorded are being recorded at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: by the person receiving a 3rd party referral and without the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or some initial investigation).	is not recording all reported rape crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - and not all of those records that are being recorded are being created at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: this achievement requires some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation).
5 To what extent is the force correctly using classification N100 in regard to reports of rape?	is correctly using classification N100 for all reports of rape for which a decision is taken not to record a crime.	is correctly using classification N100 on most occasions where a decision is taken not to record a reported crime of rape (i.e. only 1 or 2 errors are identified) and any failure to correctly use classification N100 did not result in any failure to record a crime of rape.	is correctly using classification N100 on most occasions where a decision is taken not to record a reported crime of rape (i.e. only 1 or 2 errors are identified) but the failure to correctly use classification N100 resulted in a failure to record a crime of rape.	is only correctly using classification N100 on some occasions where a decision is taken not to record a reported crime of rape (i.e. 3 or more errors are identified) or is not using classification N100 at all.
6 To what extent is the force recording crimes received into its safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit?	is recording a substantial majority* of reports of crime received directly into it's safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: by the person receiving a 3rd party referral and without the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes).	is recording a substantial majority* of reports of crime received directly into it's safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - but not all of these records are being created at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: this achievement requires some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation).	is recording a high proportion* of reports of crime received directly into it's safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: by the person receiving a 3rd party referral and without the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes).	is recording a substantial proportion* of reports of crime received directly into it's safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - but not all of these records are being created at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed (for example: this achievement requires some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation).
7 To what extent is the force identifying and recording crimes regarding modern slavery?	is <u>identifying</u> and <u>recording</u> all reported modern slavery crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed - without the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes.	is <u>identifying</u> and <u>recording</u> all reported modern slavery crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS - but this achievement requires some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation.	is not <u>identifying</u> and <u>recording</u> all reported modern slavery crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but all those that are recorded are being recorded at the first point that the person receiving the report should be satisfied that it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed - without the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation.	is not <u>identifying</u> and <u>recording</u> all reported modern slavery crimes - in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS and those that are recorded require some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes or the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation.
8 To what extent is the force recording reports of crime within the time allowed by the NCRS?	is recording a substantial majority* of reported crimes - in compliance with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS	is recording a substantial proportion* of reported crimes - in line with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS and at the first point that a crime recording decision should be taken.	is recording a high proportion* of reported crimes - in line with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS	is not recording a substantial proportion* of reported crimes - in line with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS

* See explanatory table 1

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Diagnostic	A force that is outstanding...	A force that is good...	A force that requires improvement...	A force that is inadequate...
9 To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of rape?	is only cancelling recorded crimes of rape in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) and in all cases the victim is recorded as having been informed of this decision	is only cancelling recorded crimes of rape in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim is not recorded as having been informed of this decision on all occasions	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded crimes of rape in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but in those cases correctly cancelled the victim is recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded crimes of rape in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS and the victim is not always recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
10 To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of sexual offences (excl. Rape)?	is only cancelling recorded sexual offence crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) and in all cases the victim is recorded as having been informed of this decision	is only cancelling recorded sexual offence crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim is not recorded as having been informed of this decision on all occasions	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded sexual offence crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but in those cases correctly cancelled the victim is recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded sexual offence crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS and the victim is not always recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
11 To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of violent crime?	is only cancelling recorded violent crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) and in all cases the victim is recorded as having been informed of this decision	is only cancelling recorded violent crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim is not recorded as having been informed of this decision on all occasions	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded violent crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but in those cases correctly cancelled the victim is recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded violent crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS and the victim is not always recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
12 To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of robbery?	is only cancelling recorded crimes of robbery in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) and in all cases the victim is recorded as having been informed of this decision	is only cancelling recorded crimes of robbery in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim is not recorded as having been informed of this decision on all occasions	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded crimes of robbery in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but in those cases correctly cancelled the victim is recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on some occasions not correctly cancelling recorded crimes of robbery in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS and the victim is not always recorded as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
13 To what extent does the force obtain the information necessary for it to understand and apply an equality test to its crime recording decisions?	has systems and processes which capture all relevant equality information when a person reports a crime and from the information collected the force monitors the equality of its crime recording decision making.	has systems and processes which capture all relevant equality information when a person reports a crime but from the information collected the force does not monitor the equality of its crime recording decision making.	has systems and processes which capture some relevant equality information when a person reports a crime and from the information collected the force monitors the equality of its crime recording decision making.	has systems and processes which capture some relevant equality information when a person reports a crime but from the information collected the force does not monitor the equality of its crime recording decision making.
14 To what extent has the force implemented the recommendations (force and national) made in the HMIC 2014 CDI inspection?	has fully implemented all recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national).	has fully implemented some recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national) but has more to do to ensure full implementation of all recommendations (i.e. Has not yet trained all relevant staff) and has a strategy / action plan to do so.	has only fully implemented some recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national) but has more to do to ensure full implementation of all recommendations (i.e. Has not yet trained all relevant staff) but does not have a strategy / action plan to do so.	has not implemented any recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national) - irrespective of whether they have a strategy / action plan to do so
15 To what extent does the culture of the force place the victim at the centre of crime recording decisions?	has a culture in regard to crime recording that places at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should always be believed; and 2) that decisions to record crime are not subject to undue operational or performance pressures; and 3) that practices such as investigate-to-record (where the recording of a crime is delayed until after an initial investigation of the complaint) are not present (including within specialist functions).	has a culture in regard to crime recording that places at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should always be believed; and 2) that decisions to record crime are not subject to undue operational or performance pressures; or 3) that practices such as investigate-to-record (where the recording of a crime is delayed until after an initial investigation of the complaint) are not present (including within specialist functions).	has a culture in regard to crime recording that places at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should always be believed; but does not ensure 2) that decisions to record crime are not subject to undue operational or performance pressures; and 3) that practices such as investigate-to-record (where the recording of a crime is delayed until after an initial investigation of the complaint) are not present (including within specialist functions).	has a culture in regard to crime recording that does not place at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should always be believed; irrespective of whether 2) decisions to record crime are not subject to undue operational or performance pressures; and 3) practices such as investigate-to-record (where the recording of a crime is delayed until after an initial investigation of the complaint) are not present (including within specialist functions).
16 To what extent has the force implemented the CDI national action plan?	has fully implemented all elements of the CDI national action plan.	has fully implemented most elements of the CDI national action plan (90 per cent or more) but has more to do to ensure full implementation of all elements of the plan and has a strategy / action plan to do so.	has only fully implemented some (but not most) elements of the CDI national action plan and has more to do to ensure full implementation of all elements of the plan but has a strategy / action plan to do so.	has not implemented any elements of the CDI national action plan; or has only fully implemented some (but not most) and has more to do to ensure full implementation of all elements of the plan but has no defined strategy / action plan to do so.

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Explanatory Table 1

<p>N.B. The first line that reflects the audit finding will be applied (working from the top)</p>	<p>The recording accuracy, or when the confidence interval for the recording accuracy is applied (where applicable), it sits within the range:</p>	<p>Judgement to be applied for the element being considered</p>
	<p>0 – 90%</p>	<p>Inadequate - unless 88-90%, in which case consider whether the types of crimes that are <u>not</u> being recorded provide for a judgment of requires improvement (i.e. are they of a lower risk to members of the public; and/or was this recording accuracy achieved without a proportion of initial crime recording decisions being corrected by back office / supporting processes).</p>
	<p>88 – 96%</p>	<p>Requires Improvement - unless 94%-96%, in which case consider whether the types of crimes that are <u>not</u> being recorded provide for a judgment of good (i.e. are they of a lower risk to members of the public; and/or was this recording accuracy achieved without a proportion of initial crime recording decisions being corrected by back office / supporting processes).</p>
	<p>94 - 99%</p>	<p>Good - unless 97-99%, in which case consider whether the types of crimes that are <u>not</u> being recorded provide for a judgment of outstanding (i.e. are they of a lower risk to members of the public; and/or was this recording accuracy achieved without a proportion of initial crime recording decisions being corrected by back office / supporting processes).</p>
<p>97 – 100%</p>	<p>Outstanding - unless 99% or below, in which case refer in the first instance to the judgment criteria for a judgment of good.</p>	