

**CDI inspection 2016/19: judgment criteria**

**Core Question: To what extent can police-recorded crime information be trusted?**

<b>Question 1: How effective is the force at recording reported crime?</b>				
<b>Diagnostic</b>	<b>A force that is outstanding...</b>	<b>A force that is good...</b>	<b>A force that requires improvement...</b>	<b>A force that is inadequate...</b>
<b>1</b> To what extent is the force recording all reported crime?	is recording a <b>substantial majority*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>high proportion*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS
<b>2</b> To what extent is the force recording all reported violent crime?	is recording a <b>substantial majority*</b> of reported <b>violent crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS.	is recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported <b>violent crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>high proportion*</b> of reported <b>violent crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported <b>violent crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS
<b>3</b> To what extent is the force recording all reported sexual offences?	is recording a <b>substantial majority*</b> of reported <b>sexual offence crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS.	is recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported <b>sexual offence crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>high proportion*</b> of reported <b>sexual offence crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported <b>sexual offence crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS
<b>4</b> To what extent is the force recording all reports of rape?	is recording <b>all</b> reported <b>rape crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> 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 <b>all</b> reported <b>rape crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS - <b>but not all</b> 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 <b>not</b> recording <b>all</b> reported <b>rape crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS <b>but all</b> 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 <b>not</b> recording <b>all</b> reported <b>rape crimes</b> - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS - <b>and not all</b> 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).
<b>5</b> To what extent is the force correctly using classification N100 in regard to reports of rape?	is <b>correctly</b> using classification N100 for <b>all reports</b> of rape for which a decision is taken not to record a crime.	is <b>correctly</b> using classification N100 on <b>most occasions</b> where a decision is taken not to record a reported crime of rape (i.e. only 1 or 2 errors are identified) <b>and</b> any failure to correctly use classification N100 <b>did not</b> result in any failure to record a crime of rape.	is <b>correctly</b> using classification N100 on <b>most occasions</b> where a decision is taken not to record a reported crime of rape (i.e. only 1 or 2 errors are identified) <b>but</b> the failure to correctly use classification N100 <b>resulted</b> in a failure to record a crime of rape.	is only <b>correctly</b> using classification N100 on <b>some occasions</b> where a decision is taken not to record a reported crime of rape (i.e. 3 or more errors are identified) <b>or</b> is not using classification N100 at all.

\* See explanatory table 1

**CDI inspection 2016/19: judgment criteria**

**Core Question: To what extent can police-recorded crime information be trusted?**

<b>Question 2: How efficiently do the systems and processes in the force support accurate crime-recording?</b>				
<b>Diagnostic</b>	<b>A force that is outstanding...</b>	<b>A force that is good...</b>	<b>A force that requires improvement...</b>	<b>A force that is inadequate...</b>
<b>6</b> To what extent is the force recording crimes received into its safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit?	is recording a <b>substantial majority*</b> of reports of crime received directly into its safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - <b>in compliance</b> 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 <b>without</b> the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes).	is recording a <b>substantial majority*</b> of reports of crime received directly into its safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS - <b>but not all</b> 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 <b>high proportion*</b> of reports of crime received directly into its safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - <b>in compliance</b> 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 <b>without</b> the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes).	is recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reports of crime received directly into its safeguarding / protecting vulnerable people unit - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS - <b>but not all</b> 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).
<b>7</b> To what extent is the force identifying and recording crimes regarding modern slavery?	is <u>identifying and recording all</u> reported <b>modern slavery</b> crimes - <b>in compliance</b> 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 - <b>without</b> the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes.	is <u>identifying and recording all</u> reported <b>modern slavery</b> crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS - <b>but</b> this achievement requires some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes <b>or</b> the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation.	is <u>not identifying and recording all</u> reported <b>modern slavery</b> crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS <b>but</b> 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 - <b>without</b> the need for some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes <b>or</b> the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation.	is <u>not identifying and recording all</u> reported <b>modern slavery</b> crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the HOCR / NCRS <b>and</b> those that are recorded require some initial crime recording decisions to be corrected by back office / supporting processes <b>or</b> the decision to record is being delayed pending some initial investigation.
<b>8</b> To what extent is the force recording reports of crime within the time allowed by the NCRS?	is recording a <b>substantial majority*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in compliance</b> with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS	is recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in line</b> with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS <b>and</b> at the first point that a crime recording decision should be taken.	is recording a <b>high proportion*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in line</b> with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS	is <b>not</b> recording a <b>substantial proportion*</b> of reported crimes - <b>in line</b> with the timeframes permitted within the HOCR / NCRS
<b>9</b> To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of rape?	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>rape</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) <b>and in all cases</b> the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>rape</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim <b>is not recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision on <b>all</b> occasions	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>rape</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS <b>but</b> in those cases correctly cancelled the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>rape</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS <b>and</b> the victim <b>is not always recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
<b>10</b> To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of sexual offences (excl. Rape)?	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded <b>sexual offence</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) <b>and in all cases</b> the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded <b>sexual offence</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim <b>is not recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision on <b>all</b> occasions	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded <b>sexual offence</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS <b>but</b> in those cases correctly cancelled the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded <b>sexual offence</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS <b>and</b> the victim <b>is not always recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
<b>11</b> To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of violent crime?	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded <b>violent</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) <b>and in all cases</b> the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded <b>violent</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim <b>is not recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision on <b>all</b> occasions	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded <b>violent</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but in those cases correctly cancelled the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded <b>violent</b> crimes in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS <b>and</b> the victim <b>is not always recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
<b>12</b> To what extent is the force correctly cancelling recorded reports of robbery?	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>robbery</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) <b>and in all cases</b> the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision	is only <b>cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>robbery</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS (i.e. no errors are found) but the victim <b>is not recorded</b> as having been informed of this decision on <b>all</b> occasions	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>robbery</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS but in those cases correctly cancelled the victim <b>is recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime	is on <b>some</b> occasions <b>not correctly cancelling</b> recorded crimes of <b>robbery</b> in compliance with the HOCR / NCRS <b>and</b> the victim <b>is not always recorded</b> as having been informed of the decision to cancel the crime (whether correct or otherwise).
<b>13</b> 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 <b>all relevant</b> equality information when a person reports a crime <b>and</b> from the information collected the force monitors the equality of its crime recording decision making.	has systems and processes which capture <b>all relevant</b> equality information when a person reports a crime <b>but</b> from the information collected the force <b>does not</b> monitor the equality of its crime recording decision making.	has systems and processes which capture <b>some relevant</b> equality information when a person reports a crime <b>and</b> from the information collected the force monitors the equality of its crime recording decision making.	has systems and processes which capture <b>some relevant</b> equality information when a person reports a crime <b>but</b> from the information collected the force <b>does not</b> monitor the equality of its crime recording decision making.

\* See explanatory table 1

**CDI inspection 2016/19: judgment criteria**

**Core Question: To what extent can police-recorded crime information be trusted?**

<b>Question 3: How well does the force demonstrate the leadership and culture necessary to meet the national standards for crime-recording?</b>				
<b>Diagnostic</b>	<b>A force that is outstanding...</b>	<b>A force that is good...</b>	<b>A force that requires improvement...</b>	<b>A force that is inadequate...</b>
<b>14</b> To what extent has the force implemented the recommendations (force and national) made in the HMIC 2014 CDI inspection?	has fully implemented <b>all</b> recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national).	has fully implemented <b>some</b> recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national) <b>but</b> has more to do to ensure full implementation of all recommendations (i.e. Has not yet trained all relevant staff) <b>and</b> has a strategy / action plan to do so.	has only fully implemented <b>some</b> recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national) <b>but</b> 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 <b>not implemented any</b> recommendations from the HMIC 2014 CDI report (force and national) - irrespective of whether they have a strategy / action plan to do so
<b>15</b> 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 <b>places</b> at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should <b>always</b> be believed; <b>and</b> 2) that decisions to record crime are <b>not</b> subject to undue operational or performance pressures; <b>and</b> 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 <b>not</b> present (including within specialist functions).	has a culture in regard to crime recording that <b>places</b> at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should <b>always</b> be believed; <b>and</b> 2) that decisions to record crime are <b>not</b> subject to undue operational or performance pressures; <b>or</b> 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 <b>not</b> present (including within specialist functions).	has a culture in regard to crime recording that <b>places</b> at its heart: <b>1) the presumption that the victim should always be believed; but does not ensure</b> 2) that decisions to record crime are <b>not</b> subject to undue operational or performance pressures; <b>and</b> 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 <b>not</b> present (including within specialist functions).	has a culture in regard to crime recording that <b>does not place</b> at its heart: 1) the presumption that the victim should <b>always</b> be believed; <b>irrespective</b> of whether 2) decisions to record crime are <b>not</b> subject to undue operational or performance pressures; <b>and</b> 3) practices such as investigate-to-record (where the recording of a crime is delayed until after an initial investigation of the complaint) are <b>not</b> present (including within specialist functions).
<b>16</b> To what extent has the force implemented the CDI national action plan?	has fully implemented <b>all</b> elements of the CDI national action plan.	has fully implemented <b>most</b> elements of the CDI national action plan (90 per cent or more) <b>but</b> has more to do to ensure full implementation of all elements of the plan <b>and</b> has a strategy / action plan to do so.	has only fully implemented <b>some</b> (but not most) elements of the CDI national action plan <b>and</b> has more to do to ensure full implementation of all elements of the plan <b>but</b> has a strategy / action plan to do so.	has <b>not implemented any</b> elements of the CDI national action plan; <b>or</b> has only fully implemented <b>some</b> (but not most) <b>and</b> has more to do to ensure full implementation of all elements of the plan <b>but</b> has <b>no</b> defined strategy / action plan to do so.

**Explanatory Table 1**

<b>N.B. The first line that reflects the audit finding will be applied (working from the top)</b>	<b>The mid-point recording accuracy sits within the range:</b>	<b>Judgment to be applied for the element being considered</b>
	<b>0% – up to 87%</b>	<b>Inadequate</b> - unless 85% up to 87%, 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).
	<b>85% – up to 94%</b>	<b>Requires Improvement</b> - unless 87% up to 94%, 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).
	<b>above 87% – up to 100%</b>	<b>Good</b> - unless 94% or above, 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).
	<b>above 94% – up to 100%</b>	<b>Outstanding</b> - unless 99% or below, in which case refer in the first instance to the judgment criteria for a judgment of good.