

Reported Incidents

N100 **Reported Incidents of Rape**

N100 Reported Incident of Rape Classification / Counting Rule (1 of 2)

All reported incidents of rape are to be recorded on the force crime system in accordance with the following provisions and (for forces live on the Home Office Data Hub) against the listed specific codes;

100/1 – reported incident – victim (or third party acting on their behalf) has not confirmed the offence or cannot be traced

100/2 – reported incident – credible evidence to the contrary exists

100/3 – reported incident – offence committed in another police force area/outside the UK

Clarification

If the crime transfer is not completed prior to the force's monthly data submission the force must record the matter as a crime and utilise the C1 cancellation once a crime reference has been obtained from the receiving force and the victim has been advised of that new crime number.

GENERAL RULE: ONE RECORD FOR EACH REPORTED VICTIM OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

All reported incidents of rape or attempted rapes, whether from victims, witnesses or third parties which are not immediately recorded as a confirmed crime (or attempted rape) must be recorded under this classification at the time the report is initially made to the relevant force.

Clarification

Unless already recorded as a crime of rape (or attempted rape), every report of a rape, suspected or possible rape must be taken at face value and recorded on the force recording crime system under this classification, irrespective of the source of the report. This includes reports made by third parties, through partnership working or from other agencies. The reported incident of rape will be in addition to any other force record e.g. command and control system or any other system such as CATS (Case Administration and Tracking System), or similar public protection arrangements.

Reports recorded under this classification must be included in force notifiable crime statistical returns using the same reporting process as *notifiable* crimes.

The expectation is that once a reported incident of rape is confirmed to be a notifiable crime it will be reclassified as such at the earliest opportunity and without any delay. There should be no delay for any investigation to occur beyond establishing the circumstance of the incident to inform the NCRS crime recording decision.

Once recorded and classified a reported incident of rape will remain recorded as such unless or until it is reclassified as a confirmed crime of rape or as any other notifiable crime. Such reclassification must take place as soon as the reporting officer is satisfied that it is more likely than not that a *notifiable* crime has been committed. The decision to record a crime must not be delayed pending the outcome of the criminal investigation.

Clarification

Where the reported rape is recorded as a **notifiable** crime other than rape the force crime recording database must contain sufficient information to justify why a rape was not recorded, and to clearly show that the HOOCR classification has been correctly applied.

When to Record:

The reported incident of rape must be recorded under this classification at the first opportunity. This is usually expected to be by the person receiving that initial report including call handlers, crime bureau and specialist units.

N100 Reported Incident of Rape Classification / Counting Rule (2 of 2)

Example 1: Force A's control room receives a call from a female saying she believes her friend may have been raped the previous evening. The details available are initially brief. The control room operator creates a command and control log and deploys officers to locate the victim.

As well as the command and control log a reported incident of rape (Classification N100) must be recorded on the force crime recording system.

Some hours later officers have located the victim who confirms she has been raped.

Reclassify the N100 reported incident of rape to the appropriate full crime classification in HO CR.

Example 2: A victim whilst engaging with police on unrelated matters, reports to police that she has previously been raped but refuses to provide any other detail whatsoever upon which to determine the location of crime or base the crime recording decision making process upon.

This must be immediately recorded as a rape, unless there is credible evidence to the contrary immediately available in which case an N100 should be recorded.

Example 3: A report of 10 rapes is received by separate offenders but the report fails to provide sufficient information to immediately record the rapes.

This must be immediately recorded as 10 reported incidents of rape (classification N100).

Reports of rape via 'Third Parties' (as specified in NCRS paragraphs 3.6i or ii) or from Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs): A report of rape must be **recorded as a crime** in the following instances:

- The victim provides personal details and seeks a police investigation; or
- The victim (whether anonymous or not) provides details of the Report to be passed to the police but decides not to pursue the case; or
- The victim undergoes a forensic examination with samples submitted to the police for analysis (whether or not personal details are passed to the police); or
- The report is received from a parent, carer or professional third party and there is no reason to doubt the veracity of their report.

A report of rape received from a third party (other than specified in NCRS paragraphs 3.6i or ii) and including reports from SARCs must be recorded as a **Reported Incident of Rape (Classification N100)** in the following instances:

- The victim does not seek a police investigation but is happy for some depersonalised data to be passed to the police **for intelligence purposes**; or
- The victim wishes to remain anonymous and does not want details of the allegation passed to police (if any information at all received by police); or
- The victim undergoes a forensic examination and samples are frozen at the SARC in case the victim decides to pursue the case at a later date (forensic samples are not passed to the police).

Reports dealt with as non-notifiable crimes:

In any case where a reported incident of rape is later dealt with as any form of non-notifiable offence the reported incident of rape cannot be re-classified and must remain recorded.

Cancellation of Reported Incidents of Rape:

Once recorded a reported incident of rape can only be cancelled in cases where a genuine error has been made by the person taking the report.

FCR Oversight:

The FCR must have oversight of all records that do not result in the recording of a confirmed crime and ensure that the appropriate classification code is applied.

N100 – RECORDING REPORTS OF RAPE

Explanatory Process Flowchart

NB: there is no provision to record a Crime Related Incident (CRI) in respect of a rape or attempted rape report.

