

Annex I: Prosecutions by Area

Data for the 13 CPS Areas will not fully align with the data for the constituent police forces as there will be a small number of cross-border prosecutions between Areas as well as data from the BTP.

Hate Crime Prosecutions by Area

CPS Total Hate Crime Prosecutions

	2016-17				Total
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		
	Vol	%	Vol	%	
42 areas	12,072	83.4%	2,408	16.6%	14,480
Cymru Wales	606	82.2%	131	17.8%	737
Dyfed Powys	43	91.5%	4	8.5%	47
Gwent	81	83.5%	16	16.5%	97
North Wales	119	85.6%	20	14.4%	139
South Wales	363	80.0%	91	20.0%	454
Eastern	531	84.2%	100	15.8%	631
Cambridgeshire	111	79.9%	28	20.1%	139
Essex	159	81.1%	37	18.9%	196
Norfolk	172	88.2%	23	11.8%	195
Suffolk	89	88.1%	12	11.9%	101
East Midlands	829	85.6%	139	14.4%	968
Derbyshire	143	84.1%	27	15.9%	170
Leicestershire	246	88.2%	33	11.8%	279
Lincolnshire	83	78.3%	23	21.7%	106
Northamptonshire	112	90.3%	12	9.7%	124
Nottinghamshire	245	84.8%	44	15.2%	289
London	2,655	76.7%	808	23.3%	3,463
Merseyside & Cheshire	646	88.1%	87	11.9%	733
Cheshire	246	87.9%	34	12.1%	280
Merseyside	400	88.3%	53	11.7%	453
North East	518	80.3%	127	19.7%	645
Cleveland	121	88.3%	16	11.7%	137
Durham	90	79.6%	23	20.4%	113
Northumbria	307	77.7%	88	22.3%	395

North West	980	85.9%	161	14.1%	1,141
Cumbria	78	90.7%	8	9.3%	86
Greater Manchester	664	85.1%	116	14.9%	780
Lancashire	238	86.5%	37	13.5%	275
South East	676	88.1%	91	11.9%	767
Kent	247	85.5%	42	14.5%	289
Surrey	153	83.6%	30	16.4%	183
Sussex	276	93.6%	19	6.4%	295
South West	502	85.2%	87	14.8%	589
Avon & Somerset	303	87.6%	43	12.4%	346
Devon and Cornwall	140	80.9%	33	19.1%	173
Gloucestershire	59	84.3%	11	15.7%	70
Thames and Chiltern	734	83.6%	144	16.4%	878
Bedfordshire	122	84.1%	23	15.9%	145
Hertfordshire	206	88.4%	27	11.6%	233
Thames Valley	406	81.2%	94	18.8%	500
Wessex	539	90.1%	59	9.9%	598
Dorset	98	92.5%	8	7.5%	106
Hampshire & IOW	338	90.6%	35	9.4%	373
Wiltshire	103	86.6%	16	13.4%	119
West Midlands	1792	86.1%	289	13.9%	2,081
Staffordshire	185	85.6%	31	14.4%	216
Warwickshire	65	94.2%	4	5.8%	69
West Mercia	176	92.1%	15	7.9%	191
West Midlands	1,366	85.1%	239	14.9%	1,605
Yorkshire & Humberside	1064	85.2%	185	14.8%	1,249
Humberside	129	87.8%	18	12.2%	147
North Yorkshire	107	82.3%	23	17.7%	130
South Yorkshire	172	82.7%	36	17.3%	208
West Yorkshire	656	85.9%	108	14.1%	764

CPS Total Racial and Religious Crime Prosecutions

	2016–17				Total
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		
	Vol	%	Vol	%	
42 areas	10,061	83.8%	1,943	16.2%	12,004
Cymru Wales	477	83.1%	97	16.9%	574
Dyfed Powys	32	94.1%	2	5.9%	34
Gwent	67	81.7%	15	18.3%	82
North Wales	89	85.6%	15	14.4%	104
South Wales	289	81.6%	65	18.4%	354
Eastern	436	84.8%	78	15.2%	514
Cambridgeshire	97	77.6%	28	22.4%	125
Essex	132	82.5%	28	17.5%	160
Norfolk	133	89.9%	15	10.1%	148
Suffolk	74	91.4%	7	8.6%	81
East Midlands	680	86.5%	106	13.5%	786
Derbyshire	124	86.1%	20	13.9%	144
Leicestershire	215	89.6%	25	10.4%	240
Lincolnshire	63	78.8%	17	21.3%	80
Northamptonshire	92	91.1%	9	8.9%	101
Nottinghamshire	186	84.2%	35	15.8%	221
London	2401	77.2%	711	22.8%	3,112
Merseyside & Cheshire	478	87.7%	67	12.3%	545
Cheshire	171	86.8%	26	13.2%	197
Merseyside	307	88.2%	41	11.8%	348
North East	408	83.8%	79	16.2%	487
Cleveland	101	89.4%	12	10.6%	113
Durham	70	87.5%	10	12.5%	80
Northumbria	237	80.6%	57	19.4%	294
North West	748	86.6%	116	13.4%	864
Cumbria	52	96.3%	2	3.7%	54
Greater Manchester	504	85.9%	83	14.1%	587
Lancashire	192	86.1%	31	13.9%	223
South East	553	88.6%	71	11.4%	624
Kent	209	86.0%	34	14.0%	243

Surrey	130	83.9%	25	16.1%	155
Sussex	214	94.7%	12	5.3%	226
South West	407	85.7%	68	14.3%	475
Avon & Somerset	236	88.1%	32	11.9%	268
Devon and Cornwall	123	81.5%	28	18.5%	151
Gloucestershire	48	85.7%	8	14.3%	56
Thames and Chiltern	615	83.9%	118	16.1%	733
Bedfordshire	95	85.6%	16	14.4%	111
Hertfordshire	175	87.9%	24	12.1%	199
Thames Valley	345	81.6%	78	18.4%	423
Wessex	428	91.1%	42	8.9%	470
Dorset	77	93.9%	5	6.1%	82
Hampshire & IOW	267	91.4%	25	8.6%	292
Wiltshire	84	87.5%	12	12.5%	96
West Midlands	1530	85.9%	251	14.1%	1,781
Staffordshire	155	86.6%	24	13.4%	179
Warwickshire	58	95.1%	3	4.9%	61
West Mercia	143	93.5%	10	6.5%	153
West Midlands	1174	84.6%	214	15.4%	1,388
Yorkshire & Humberside	900	86.6%	139	13.4%	1,039
Humberside	100	93.5%	7	6.5%	107
North Yorkshire	88	83.0%	18	17.0%	106
South Yorkshire	139	82.7%	29	17.3%	168
West Yorkshire	573	87.1%	85	12.9%	658

CPS Total Homophobic & Transphobic Crime Prosecutions

	2016–17				Total
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		
	Vol	%	Vol	%	
42 areas	1,211	82.5%	256	17.5%	1,467
Cymru Wales	87	83.7%	17	16.3%	104
Dyfed Powys	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	8
Gwent	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	9
North Wales	20	83.3%	4	16.7%	24
South Wales	53	84.1%	10	15.9%	63
Eastern	55	87.3%	8	12.7%	63
Cambridgeshire	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	11
Essex	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12
Norfolk	24	85.7%	4	14.3%	28
Suffolk	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12
East Midlands	90	85.7%	15	14.3%	105
Derbyshire	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16
Leicestershire	22	84.6%	4	15.4%	26
Lincolnshire	13	76.5%	4	23.5%	17
Northamptonshire	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12
Nottinghamshire	30	88.2%	4	11.8%	34
London	182	72.2%	70	27.8%	252
Merseyside & Cheshire	97	87.4%	14	12.6%	111
Cheshire	38	90.5%	4	9.5%	42
Merseyside	59	85.5%	10	14.5%	69
North East	55	71.4%	22	28.6%	77
Cleveland	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	9
Durham	13	54.2%	11	45.8%	24
Northumbria	33	75.0%	11	25.0%	44
North West	115	82.1%	25	17.9%	140
Cumbria	12	70.6%	5	29.4%	17
Greater Manchester	77	82.8%	16	17.2%	93
Lancashire	26	86.7%	4	13.3%	30
South East	92	90.2%	10	9.8%	102
Kent	26	86.7%	4	13.3%	30

Surrey	17	89.5%	2	10.5%	19
Sussex	49	92.5%	4	7.5%	53
South West	58	87.9%	8	12.1%	66
Avon & Somerset	46	88.5%	6	11.5%	52
Devon and Cornwall	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	14
Gloucestershire	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0
Thames and Chiltern	69	84.1%	13	15.9%	82
Bedfordshire	15	83.3%	3	16.7%	18
Hertfordshire	24	100.0%	0	0.0%	24
Thames Valley	30	75.0%	10	25.0%	40
Wessex	73	86.9%	11	13.1%	84
Dorset	14	82.4%	3	17.6%	17
Hampshire & IOW	46	85.2%	8	14.8%	54
Wiltshire	13	100.0%	0	0.0%	13
West Midlands	160	88.9%	20	11.1%	180
Staffordshire	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	16
Warwickshire	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
West Mercia	16	80.0%	4	20.0%	20
West Midlands	129	90.8%	13	9.2%	142
Yorkshire & Humberside	78	77.2%	23	22.8%	101
Humberside	13	68.4%	6	31.6%	19
North Yorkshire	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10
South Yorkshire	12	66.7%	6	33.3%	18
West Yorkshire	45	83.3%	9	16.7%	54

CPS Total Disability Hate Crime Prosecutions

	2016–17				Total
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		
	Vol	%	Vol	%	
42 areas	800	79.3%	209	20.7%	1,009
Cymru Wales	42	71.2%	17	28.8%	59
Dyfed Powys	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5
Gwent	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6
North Wales	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11
South Wales	21	56.8%	16	43.2%	37
Eastern	40	74.1%	14	25.9%	54
Cambridgeshire	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3
Essex	17	70.8%	7	29.2%	24
Norfolk	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	19
Suffolk	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8
East Midlands	59	76.6%	18	23.4%	77
Derbyshire	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10
Leicestershire	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13
Lincolnshire	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	9
Northamptonshire	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11
Nottinghamshire	29	85.3%	5	14.7%	34
London	72	72.7%	27	27.3%	99
Merseyside & Cheshire	71	92.2%	6	7.8%	77
Cheshire	37	90.2%	4	9.8%	41
Merseyside	34	94.4%	2	5.6%	36
North East	55	67.9%	26	32.1%	81
Cleveland	11	73.3%	4	26.7%	15
Durham	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	9
Northumbria	37	64.9%	20	35.1%	57
North West	117	85.4%	20	14.6%	137
Cumbria	14	93.3%	1	6.7%	15
Greater Manchester	83	83.0%	17	17.0%	100
Lancashire	20	90.9%	2	9.1%	22
South East	31	75.6%	10	24.4%	41
Kent	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	16

Surrey	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9
Sussex	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	16
South West	37	77.1%	11	22.9%	48
Avon & Somerset	21	80.8%	5	19.2%	26
Devon and Cornwall	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8
Gloucestershire	11	78.6%	3	21.4%	14
Thames and Chiltern	50	79.4%	13	20.6%	63
Bedfordshire	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	16
Hertfordshire	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10
Thames Valley	31	83.8%	6	16.2%	37
Wessex	38	86.4%	6	13.6%	44
Dorset	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7
Hampshire & IOW	25	92.6%	2	7.4%	27
Wiltshire	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10
West Midlands	102	85.0%	18	15.0%	120
Staffordshire	17	81.0%	4	19.0%	21
Warwickshire	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6
West Mercia	17	94.4%	1	5.6%	18
West Midlands	63	84.0%	12	16.0%	75
Yorkshire & Humberside	86	78.9%	23	21.1%	109
Humberside	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	21
North Yorkshire	11	78.6%	3	21.4%	14
South Yorkshire	21	95.5%	1	4.5%	22
West Yorkshire	38	73.1%	14	26.9%	52

CPS Total Crime against an older person Prosecutions

	2016–17				Total
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		
	Vol	%	Vol	%	
42 areas	2,856	80.4%	698	19.6%	3,554
Cymru Wales	215	79.6%	55	20.4%	270
Dyfed Powys	26	83.9%	5	16.1%	31
Gwent	38	88.4%	5	11.6%	43
North Wales	50	82.0%	11	18.0%	61
South Wales	101	74.8%	34	25.2%	135
Eastern	176	77.5%	51	22.5%	227
Cambridgeshire	33	89.2%	4	10.8%	37
Essex	78	70.9%	32	29.1%	110
Norfolk	41	80.4%	10	19.6%	51
Suffolk	24	82.8%	5	17.2%	29
East Midlands	212	84.1%	40	15.9%	252
Derbyshire	45	84.9%	8	15.1%	53
Leicestershire	28	77.8%	8	22.2%	36
Lincolnshire	50	86.2%	8	13.8%	58
Northamptonshire	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	19
Nottinghamshire	74	86.0%	12	14.0%	86
London	376	74.9%	126	25.1%	502
Merseyside & Cheshire	157	86.7%	24	13.3%	181
Cheshire	68	85.0%	12	15.0%	80
Merseyside	89	88.1%	12	11.9%	101
North East	161	77.8%	46	22.2%	207
Cleveland	46	79.3%	12	20.7%	58
Durham	37	86.0%	6	14.0%	43
Northumbria	78	73.6%	28	26.4%	106
North West	264	86.8%	40	13.2%	304
Cumbria	22	88.0%	3	12.0%	25
Greater Manchester	157	85.3%	27	14.7%	184
Lancashire	85	89.5%	10	10.5%	95
South East	218	75.7%	70	24.3%	288
Kent	92	82.1%	20	17.9%	112

Surrey	42	57.5%	31	42.5%	73
Sussex	84	81.6%	19	18.4%	103
South West	150	80.6%	36	19.4%	186
Avon & Somerset	66	82.5%	14	17.5%	80
Devon and Cornwall	68	85.0%	12	15.0%	80
Gloucestershire	16	61.5%	10	38.5%	26
Thames and Chiltern	209	81.0%	49	19.0%	258
Bedfordshire	25	83.3%	5	16.7%	30
Hertfordshire	76	83.5%	15	16.5%	91
Thames Valley	108	78.8%	29	21.2%	137
Wessex	108	78.8%	29	21.2%	137
Dorset	32	80.0%	8	20.0%	40
Hampshire & IOW	59	80.8%	14	19.2%	73
Wiltshire	17	70.8%	7	29.2%	24
West Midlands	324	82.0%	71	18.0%	395
Staffordshire	57	80.3%	14	19.7%	71
Warwickshire	33	76.7%	10	23.3%	43
West Mercia	66	90.4%	7	9.6%	73
West Midlands	168	80.8%	40	19.2%	208
Yorkshire & Humberside	286	82.4%	61	17.6%	347
Humberside	57	96.6%	2	3.4%	59
North Yorkshire	26	76.5%	8	23.5%	34
South Yorkshire	57	78.1%	16	21.9%	73
West Yorkshire	146	80.7%	35	19.3%	181

Glossary of terms

Hate Crime Strands

Racial or religious incidents:	Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or religion, or perceived race or religion.
Homophobic or transphobic incidents:	Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's sexual orientation or transgender identity or perceived sexual orientation or transgender identity.
Disability incidents:	Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability or perceived disability.
Monitoring flags:	Case types are identified using a number of monitoring flags, applied to relevant cases at the pre-charge stage. The flags allow managers to monitor proceedings during the life of the prosecution, and enable reporting of outcomes following the conclusion of the case. Flags are applied in cases of hate crime and to crimes against older people.
Crimes against older people:	<p>Offences in the categories below, where the victim is aged 60 or older:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• where there is a relationship and an expectation of trust, for example, theft or assault by a carer or family member• which are specifically targeted at the older person because they are perceived as being vulnerable or an easy target, for example, a distraction burglary or a mugging• which are not initially related to the older person's age but later becomes so, for example, a burglary where the burglar does not know the age of the householder, but later exploits the situation on discovering that the householder is an older person• which appear to be in part or wholly motivated by hostility based on age, or perceived age. For example, an assault, harassment or antisocial behaviour involving derogatory statements associated with the victim's age.

Case Outcomes

Pre-charge decisions:	In all but minor cases, and those where a guilty plea is anticipated, Prosecutors are responsible for deciding whether a person should be charged with a criminal offence and, if so, what that offence should be.
Charged:	Cases where the CPS decision is to bring proceedings against the suspect.
No prosecution:	Those cases where the CPS decision is not to prosecute for evidential or public interest reasons.
Out of court disposal:	Where a caution, conditional caution, reprimand or final warning has been given or where the offence has been taken into consideration in relation to other charges.
Administrative Finalisation:	The suspect has failed to answer bail and a warrant is outstanding or the case has been finalised administratively for various reasons.
Other:	The outcome of the charging decision has not been recorded or is undefined.
Prosecutions:	All defendants charged or summonsed whose case was completed in magistrates' or in the Crown Court during the period, including those proceeding to a trial or guilty plea, those discontinued and those which could not proceed.
Unsuccessful outcomes:	All completed prosecutions where the defendant is not convicted, comprising the following:
Discontinued and withdrawn:	Consideration of the evidence and of the public interest may lead the CPS to discontinue proceedings at any time before the start of the trial. Included here are cases formally discontinued in advance of the hearing, those in which no evidence was offered, and those withdrawn at court. Also included are cases in which the defendant was bound over to keep the peace.
Dismissed after full trial:	Cases in which the defendant pleads not guilty and proceedings are dismissed by the court after hearing the defence case.
Judge directed acquittal:	Cases where at the close of the prosecution case against the defendant, a successful submission of 'no case' or 'unsafe' is made on behalf of the defendant, and the judge directs an acquittal rather than allow the case to be determined by the jury.
Jury acquittal:	When the defendant pleads not guilty and, following a trial, is acquitted by the jury.

All other unsuccessful outcomes:	Comprising administrative finalisations, discharged committals and no case to answer.
Administrative finalisation:	When a prosecution cannot proceed because a defendant has failed to appear at court and a Bench Warrant has been issued for his or her arrest; or the defendant has died, or is found unfit to plead; or where proceedings are adjourned indefinitely.
No case to answer:	Cases in which the defendant pleads not guilty and prosecution evidence is heard, but proceedings are dismissed by the court without hearing the defence case.
Convictions:	Cases where the defendant is convicted following a prosecution, comprising:
Guilty plea:	where the defendant pleads guilty.
Conviction after trial:	cases in which the defendant pleads not guilty, but is convicted after the evidence is heard.
Proof in absence:	these are lesser offences - mostly motoring matters - which are heard by the court in the absence of the defendant.
Sentence uplift:	Sections 145 and 146 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 provide for a sentencing uplift in cases of racist and religious crime, homophobic and transphobic crime and disability hate crime.

Reason categories for unsuccessful outcomes

Evidential:	Where the prosecutor decides there is insufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.
Public interest:	Where there is considered to be sufficient evidence but the prosecutor decides that public interest factors weigh against prosecution.
Other reasons:	Where the defendant is bound over, acquitted or dismissed after trial, or no other option is appropriate.
Administrative finalisation:	When a prosecution cannot proceed because a defendant has failed to appear at court and a Bench Warrant has been issued for his or her arrest; or the defendant has died; or is found unfit to plead: or where proceedings are adjourned indefinitely.

Reasons for unsuccessful outcomes

Victim retraction:	Where the evidence of the victim supports the prosecution case, the victim refuses to be called as a witness, or retracts, or withdraws a complaint.
--------------------	--

Victim non-attendance:	The victim is called as a witness in a trial, but fails to attend court.
Victim evidence does not support case:	The evidence of the victim of an offence does not support the prosecution of the defendant, leading to an unsuccessful outcome, but the victim however, has not retracted. (The reason title was amended in April 2013 to: 'The evidence of the victim does not come up to proof, but there is no retraction').
Conflict of evidence:	Contradictions in prosecution evidence leads to an unsuccessful prosecution. (From April 2013 the guidance was amended to clarify that this reason is not to be used when the victim retracts, does not attend or their evidence does not come up to proof).
Essential legal element missing:	The prosecution cannot continue because an essential legal element is missing from the prosecution case. (The 'reason title' was amended in April 2013 to 'Incorrect charging decision – legal element missing'; the updated guidance made it clear that this reason is not to be used when the victim retracts, does not attend or their evidence does not come up to proof).
Other indictment or sentence:	The case does not proceed because the same defendant is the subject of either other indictments, or sentences in respect of other proceedings.
Acquittals after trial:	The defendant is found not guilty by the magistrates or jury after a contested hearing in which the defence is called on to present its case. (Cases dismissed no case to answer or judge directed acquittals are not included).
Principal offence category:	Charged offences are allocated one of twelve offence categories to indicate the type and seriousness of the charges brought against the defendant at the time of finalisation.