

Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland

Statistical Bulletin: Cases Involving Hate Crime 2013/14

1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014



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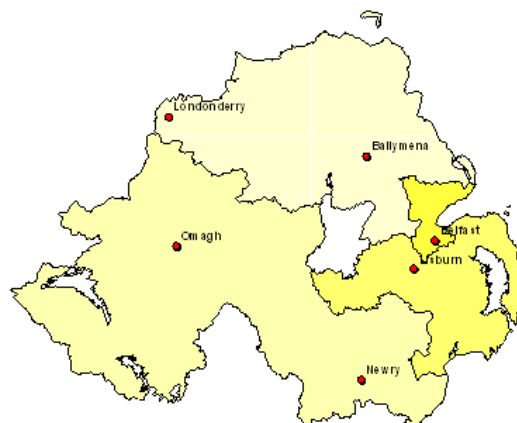
Introduction

The Public Prosecution Service

The Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland (PPS), which is headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions, is the principal prosecuting authority in Northern Ireland. In addition to taking decisions as to prosecution in cases investigated by the police, it also considers cases investigated by other statutory authorities, such as HM Revenue and Customs.

The primary role of the PPS is to reach decisions to prosecute or not to prosecute and to have responsibility for the conduct of criminal proceedings. A range of options is also available for dealing with offenders other than through prosecution. These options include restorative cautioning, informed warnings and youth conferencing. Prosecutors may also refer offenders to the NI Driver Improvement Scheme or to a Community Restorative Justice Scheme.

PPS Regional Office Locations



The PPS is a regionally based organisation. There are four regions, each of which is headed by a Regional Prosecutor. The Regional Prosecutor has overall responsibility for decisions as to prosecution in that region, with the exception of those cases which are considered by prosecutors in Headquarters. Headquarters Sections deal with specialised areas of work and include Central Prosecutions, Fraud and Departmental Prosecutions, Policy Section and High Court and International Matters.

Hate Crime

Two distinct definitions are applied in cases involving hate crime, as recorded by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and the PPS. These are outlined below.

PSNI: Cases Involving Hate Crime

There is no statutory definition of 'hate crime'. In recording hate crime, the PSNI have adopted the definition for racially motivated crime recommended by the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, namely: 'Any crime, which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'.

PSNI apply the principles of this definition to record all types of hate crime, including those relating to:

- Racist incidents;
- Homophobic incidents (sexual orientation);
- Sectarian incidents;
- Faith / religious incidents (non-sectarian);
- Disability incidents; and
- Transphobic incidents.

PPS: Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was 'Aggravated by Hostility'

While there is no statutory definition of hate crime, the law does provide for a 'statutory aggravating feature'. This is applied if, in the view of a prosecutor, this aspect of a case can be proved to the evidential standard; that is, beyond reasonable doubt. If a Judge accepts that this aspect of the case is proven beyond reasonable doubt, he/she must increase the sentence imposed.

The statutory aggravating feature is provided for by the Criminal Justice (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 2004. The four statutory categories of aggravated offences are:

- Race;
- Religion;
- Sexual orientation; and
- Disability.

There is no statutory category of 'sectarian' or 'transphobic', corresponding to the PSNI definition of hate crime. Where applicable, offences motivated by sectarianism may be considered to be aggravated on the basis of either race or religion, depending on the circumstances of the case. It may be that some offences, which are considered in broad terms to be sectarian, do not fall within either statutory category of race or religion. In such situations the offence can still be prosecuted, but the legislation relating to the aggravation element will not apply.

As there is a requirement to satisfy the evidential standard, not all cases involving hate crimes will be considered by the PPS to be 'aggravated by hostility'. Additionally, cases may be identified by a prosecutor as being 'aggravated by hostility' which were not originally recorded by the PSNI as involving hate crime.

As the definition of hate crime is perception-based, even if there is insufficient evidence of the hostility element, it remains a hate crime. If there is a conviction for a substantive offence, it is a conviction for a hate crime.

The accompanying explanatory notes (see pages 21-22) provide more detail in respect of the definitions outlined above.

About this Bulletin

This bulletin is set out in two parts:

- In Part One, Tables 1 – 6 present key statistics in relation to cases involving hate crime submitted to the PPS by the PSNI.
- In Part Two, Tables 7 - 10 present key statistics in relation to cases considered by a prosecutor to have involved hate crime which was 'aggravated by hostility'.

The statistical information provided in this bulletin includes caseloads, prosecutorial decisions and the outcomes of prosecutions at court. Data is provided for the full 2013/14 financial year (i.e. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014) and include comparisons for the equivalent period in 2012/13.

All statistics for the current financial year have been finalised. For further details, see 'User Information' on page 25.

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Part One:

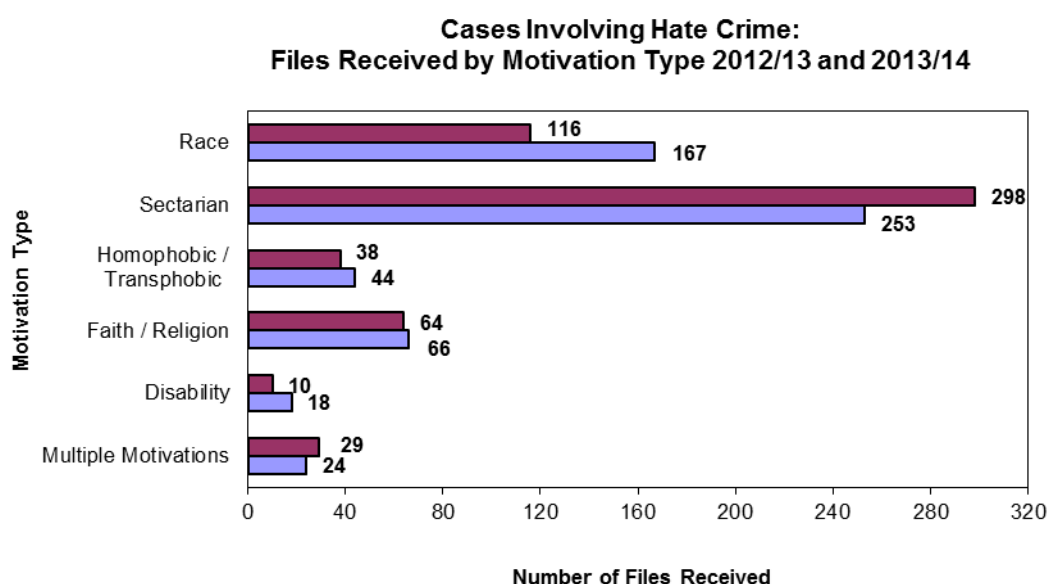
Cases Involving Hate Crime Submitted by the PSNI

Summary of Key Points

Figures quoted are for the financial year, 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, unless otherwise stated. This summary should be read together with the explanatory notes provided (see pages 21 - 24).

Files Received from Police by PPS Region / Function (Table 1)

- During the 2013/14 financial year, the PPS received 572 files involving hate crime. This was an increase of 17 on 2012/13 (555).
- Over two-fifths (44%) of files received during 2013/14 related to sectarian crimes. This compared with 54% during 2012/13.



Files Received by Offence Classification (Table 2)

- During 2013/14, the majority of files received involving hate crime fell into two categories, 'violence against the person' (48%) or 'public order' (27%).
- Comparing 2012/13 and 2013/14, files received involving violent offences rose by 48 to 275, while those involving public order offences fell by 41 to 157.

Prosecutorial Decisions Issued by Decision Type (Table 3)

- During 2013/14, prosecutorial decisions were issued by the PPS in respect of 835 persons in cases involving hate crime. This was an increase of 15% on the total issued during 2012/13 (723).
- The evidential Test for Prosecution was met in the majority of cases during 2013/14. Of the 835 persons for whom decisions were issued, 63% were issued with a decision for prosecution (459) or for diversion from the courts (63). This was lower than in 2012/13 (70%).

Reasons for No Prosecution (Table 4)

- Of the 313 decisions for no prosecution issued during 2013/14, the vast majority (97%) did not pass the evidential test. The remaining 3% did not pass the public interest test.

Defendants Dealt with in the Crown Court by Outcome (Table 5)

- During 2013/14, 103 defendants were dealt with in the Crown Court. This was an increase of 10 on the 2012/13 financial year (93).
- Of the defendants dealt with during 2013/14, 86.4% were convicted. This compares with a conviction rate of 80.6% during the previous year.

Defendants Dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts by Outcome (Table 6)

- A total of 395 defendants were dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts during 2013/14, an increase of 18 on 2012/13 (377).
- Of the defendants dealt with during 2013/14, 67.8% were convicted. This compares with a conviction rate of 63.4% during the previous year.

Cases Involving Hate Crime: Defendants Dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts 2013/14

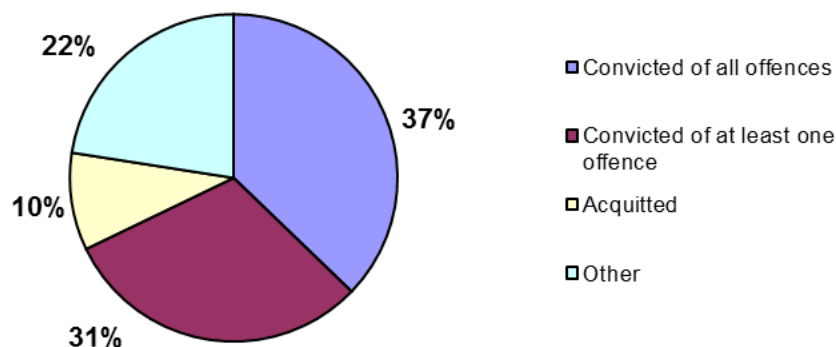


Table 1: Cases Involving Hate Crime - Files Received from Police by PPS Region / Function

2012/13 and 2013/14

		PPS Region / Function ¹						Number of files
Year	Motivation ²	Belfast	Eastern	Northern	Western and Southern	Headquarters	All PPS	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
2013/14	Race	53	34	54	26	0	167	
	Sectarian	108	20	83	36	6	253	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	14	9	14	7	0	44	
	Faith / Religion	30	10	23	2	1	66	
	Disability	2	3	11	2	0	18	
	Multiple Motivations	11	4	5	2	2	24	
	All files	218	80	190	75	9	572	
2012/13	Race	31	31	31	23	0	116	
	Sectarian	147	22	89	32	8	298	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	11	9	9	9	0	38	
	Faith / Religion	16	5	35	5	3	64	
	Disability	3	1	3	3	0	10	
	Multiple Motivations	8	2	9	7	3	29	
	All files	216	70	176	79	14	555	
Change (Number of Files Received)								
2012/13 to 2013/14		2	10	14	-4	-5	17	

¹ Headquarters Sections deal with specialist work and include Central Prosecutions, Fraud and Departmental Prosecutions, Policy and High Court and International Matters.

² See explanatory notes, page 21.

Table 2: Cases Involving Hate Crime - Files Received from Police by Offence Classification

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Offence Classification ¹					Number of files
Year	Motivation ²	Violence against the person	Public order	Criminal damage	All other offence groups	All Offence Classifications	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
2013/14	Race	93	30	21	23	167	
	Sectarian	94	101	26	32	253	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	32	4	5	3	44	
	Faith / Religion	28	15	10	13	66	
	Disability	15	0	1	2	18	
	Multiple Motivations	13	7	1	3	24	
	All files	275	157	64	76	572	
2012/13	Race	65	19	17	15	116	
	Sectarian	89	148	30	31	298	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	24	4	5	5	38	
	Faith / Religion	33	18	5	8	64	
	Disability	6	1	1	2	10	
	Multiple Motivations	10	8	5	6	29	
	All files	227	198	63	67	555	
Change (Number of Files Received) 2012/13 to 2013/14		48	-41	1	9	17	

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

² See explanatory notes, page 21.

Table 3: Cases Involving Hate Crime - Prosecutorial Decisions Issued by Decision Type

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Number of persons (decisions issued)				
		Type of Decision ¹				
		Indictable prosecution	Summary prosecution	Diversion	No Prosecution	All Decisions Issued
Year	Motivation ²	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
2013/14	Race	5	104	16	90	215
	Sectarian	50	170	33	111	364
	Homophobic / Transphobic	2	19	2	37	60
	Faith / Religion	12	54	9	50	125
	Disability	2	7	1	15	25
	Multiple Motivations	2	32	2	10	46
	All decisions	73	386	63	313	835
2012/13	Race	14	76	13	48	151
	Sectarian	42	190	43	90	365
	Homophobic / Transphobic	7	26	1	33	67
	Faith / Religion	5	51	8	33	97
	Disability	2	4	1	6	13
	Multiple Motivations	2	19	1	8	30
	All decisions	72	366	67	218	723
Change (Number of Decisions Issued) 2012/13 to 2013/14		1	20	-4	95	112

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

² See explanatory notes, page 21.

Table 4: Cases Involving Hate Crime - Reasons for No Prosecution

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Number of persons (decisions issued)
Year	Reason for no prosecution ¹	
2013/14	Did not pass the evidential test	304
	Did not pass the public interest test	9
	All no prosecution decisions	313
2012/13	Did not pass the evidential test	207
	Did not pass the public interest test	11
	All no prosecution decisions	218
Change (Number of No Prosecution Decisions Issued) 2012/13 to 2013/14		95

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

Table 5: Cases Involving Hate Crime - Defendants Dealt with in the Crown Court by Outcome

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Outcome ¹					Number of persons (defendants)
Year	Motivation ²	Convicted of all offences	Convicted of at least one offence	Acquitted	Other	All defendants	Conviction Rate
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%
2013/14	Race	0	7	1	0	8	
	Sectarian	36	27	4	0	67	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	1	5	7	0	13	
	Faith / Religion	5	5	2	0	12	
	Disability	0	1	0	0	1	
	Multiple Motivations	0	2	0	0	2	
	All defendants	42	47	14	0	103	86.4%
2012/13	Race	5	7	1	0	13	
	Sectarian	26	13	5	0	44	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	6	8	8	2	24	
	Faith / Religion	4	3	0	0	7	
	Disability	1	0	2	0	3	
	Multiple Motivations	1	1	0	0	2	
	All defendants	43	32	16	2	93	80.6%
Change (Number of Defendants Dealt with) 2012/13 to 2013/14		-1	15	-2	-2	10	

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

² See explanatory notes, page 21.

Table 6: Cases Involving Hate Crime - Defendants Dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts by Outcome

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Outcome ¹					Number of persons (defendants)
Year	Motivation ²	Convicted of all offences	Convicted of at least one offence	Acquitted	Other	All defendants	Conviction Rate
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%
2013/14	Race	43	32	4	18	97	
	Sectarian	67	52	11	41	171	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	10	10	5	5	30	
	Faith / Religion	19	16	18	13	66	
	Disability	1	2	0	5	8	
	Multiple Motivations	7	9	0	7	23	
	All defendants	147	121	38	89	395	67.8%
2012/13	Race	31	24	6	18	79	
	Sectarian	66	64	7	79	216	
	Homophobic / Transphobic	9	15	7	3	34	
	Faith / Religion	12	6	1	12	31	
	Disability	1	1	1	1	4	
	Multiple Motivations	7	3	0	3	13	
	All defendants	126	113	22	116	377	63.4%
Change (Number of Defendants Dealt with) 2012/13 to 2013/14		21	8	16	-27	18	

¹ See explanatory notes, page 24.

² See explanatory notes, page 21.

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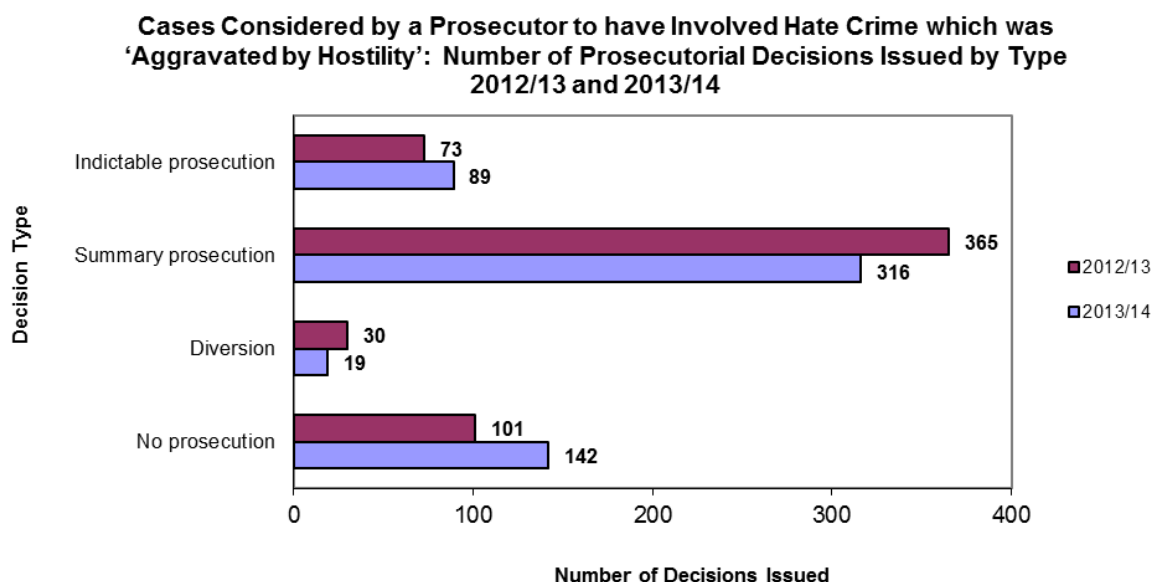
Cases Considered by a PPS Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was 'Aggravated by Hostility'

Summary of Key Points

Figures quoted are for the financial year, 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, unless otherwise stated. This summary should be read together with the explanatory notes provided (see pages 21 - 24).

Prosecutorial Decisions Issued by Decision Type (Table 7)

- During 2013/14, prosecutorial decisions were issued by the PPS in respect of 566 persons in cases considered to have involved hate crime which was 'aggravated by hostility'. This was similar to the total issued during 2012/13 (569).
- The evidential Test for Prosecution was met in the majority of cases considered by prosecutors during 2013/14. Of the 566 persons for whom prosecutorial decisions were issued, three-quarters (75%) were issued with a decision for prosecution (405) or for diversion from the courts (19). This was lower than in 2012/13 (82%).



Reasons for No Prosecution (Table 8)

- Of the 142 decisions issued for no prosecution during 2013/14, the vast majority (97%) did not pass the evidential test. The remaining 3% did not pass the public interest test.

Defendants Dealt with in the Crown Court by Outcome (Table 9)

- During 2013/14, 102 defendants were dealt with in the Crown Court. This was an increase of 10 on the 2012/13 financial year (92).
- Of the 102 defendants dealt with, 94.1% were convicted. This was an increase on the conviction rate of 88.0% in 2012/13.

Defendants Dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts by Outcome (Table 10)

- A total of 336 defendants were dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts during 2013/14, a slight increase on 2012/13 (333).
- Of the defendants dealt with during 2013/14, 63.7% were convicted. The conviction rate in 2012/13 was 69.1%.

Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was 'Aggravated by Hostility': Defendants Dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts 2013/14

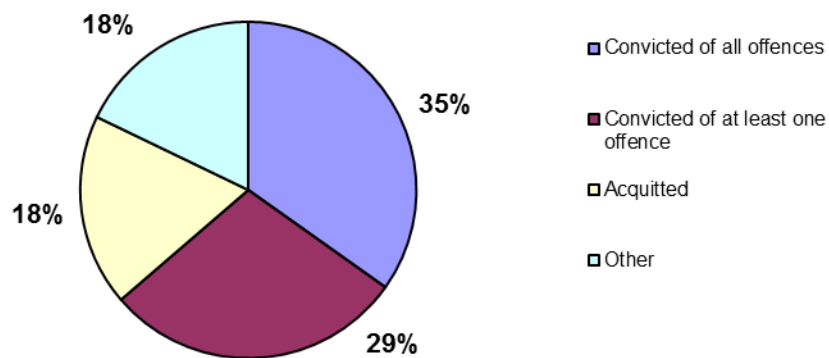


Table 7: Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was ‘Aggravated by Hostility’ - Prosecutorial Decisions Issued by Decision Type
2012/13 and 2013/14

		Number of persons (decisions issued)				
Year	Aggravation Classification ²	Type of Decision ¹				
		Indictable prosecution	Summary prosecution	Diversion	No Prosecution	All Decisions Issued
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
2013/14	Race	8	100	6	40	154
	Sexual Orientation	4	15	1	28	48
	Religion	75	196	10	73	354
	Disability	2	0	1	0	3
	Multiple Motivations	0	5	1	1	7
	All decisions	89	316	19	142	566
2012/13	Race	10	74	8	26	118
	Sexual Orientation	4	21	0	17	42
	Religion	58	259	22	53	392
	Disability	1	5	0	5	11
	Multiple Motivations	0	6	0	0	6
	All decisions	73	365	30	101	569
Change (Number of Decisions Issued) 2012/13 to 2013/14		16	-49	-11	41	-3

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

² See explanatory notes, page 22.

**Table 8: Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime
which was 'Aggravated by Hostility' - Reasons for No Prosecution**
2012/13 and 2013/14

		Number of persons (decisions issued)
Year	Reason for no prosecution ¹	
2013/14	Did not pass the evidential test	138
	Did not pass the public interest test	4
	All no prosecution decisions	142
2012/13	Did not pass the evidential test	96
	Did not pass the public interest test	5
	All no prosecution decisions	101
Change (Number of No Prosecution Decisions Issued) 2012/13 to 2013/14		41

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

**Table 9: Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was ‘Aggravated by Hostility’
- Defendants Dealt with in the Crown Court by Outcome**

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Outcome ¹					Number of persons (defendants)
Year	Aggravation Classification ²	Convicted of all offences	Convicted of at least one offence	Acquitted	Other	All defendants	Conviction Rate
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%
2013/14	Race	1	6	1	0	8	
	Sexual Orientation	0	4	1	0	5	
	Religion	50	34	4	0	88	
	Disability	0	1	0	0	1	
	Multiple Motivations	0	0	0	0	0	
	All defendants	51	45	6	0	102	94.1%
2012/13	Race	2	4	2	0	8	
	Sexual Orientation	3	1	0	1	5	
	Religion	45	26	8	0	79	
	Disability	0	0	0	0	0	
	Multiple Motivations	0	0	0	0	0	
	All defendants	50	31	10	1	92	88.0%
Change (Number of Defendants Dealt with) 2012/13 to 2013/14		1	14	-4	-1	10	

¹ See explanatory notes, page 23.

² See explanatory notes, page 22.

**Table 10: Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was ‘Aggravated by Hostility’
- Defendants Dealt with in the Magistrates’ and Youth Courts by Outcome**

2012/13 and 2013/14

		Outcome ¹					Number of persons (defendants)
Year	Aggravation classification ²	Convicted of all offences	Convicted of at least one offence	Acquitted	Other	All defendants	Conviction Rate
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%
2013/14	Race	40	25	5	18	88	
	Sexual Orientation	8	5	5	5	23	
	Religion	66	65	52	36	219	
	Disability	1	0	0	0	1	
	Multiple Motivations	2	2	0	1	5	
	All defendants	117	97	62	60	336	63.7%
2012/13	Race	25	28	8	12	73	
	Sexual Orientation	6	9	6	3	24	
	Religion	87	66	8	65	226	
	Disability	2	2	1	0	5	
	Multiple Motivations	1	4	0	0	5	
	All defendants	121	109	23	80	333	69.1%
Change (Number of Defendants Dealt with) 2012/13 to 2013/14		-4	-12	39	-20	3	

¹ See explanatory notes, page 24.

² See explanatory notes, page 22.

Explanatory Notes

Tables 1 - 6

Cases Involving Hate Crime – Definitions Applied

Tables 1 to 6 are based on cases submitted to the PPS which have been flagged by the Police as involving hate crime. As set out above, the PSNI have adopted the definition for racially motivated incidents recommended by the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, namely, 'Any incident, which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'. The PSNI apply the principles of this definition to record all types of hate crimes.

There are six types of hate crime as listed below:

Race

A racist crime is defined as any crime which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person. A racial group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins (this includes UK National origins, i.e. Scottish, English, Welsh and Irish) and references to a person's racial group refer to any racial group into which he/she falls. Racial group includes the Irish Traveller community.

Sectarian

A sectarian crime is defined as any crime which is perceived to be sectarian by the victim or any other person. The term 'sectarian', whilst not clearly defined, is a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe crimes of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group. It is broadly accepted that within the Northern Ireland context an individual or group must be perceived to be Catholic or Protestant, Nationalist or Unionist, or Loyalist or Republican.

Homophobic

A homophobic crime is defined as any crime which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person. Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics.

Transphobic

A transphobic crime is defined as any crime which is perceived to be transphobic by the victim or any other person. Gender should not be confused with sexual orientation. A transsexual is a person who has 'gender dysphoria' or dissatisfaction with his or her own birth gender. Transsexuals may be lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual and may or may not consider a crime perpetrated against them to be homophobic.

Faith/Religious (non-sectarian)

A faith/religious crime is defined as any crime which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the faith of the victim or so perceived by the victim or any other person. A faith or religious group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to religious belief or lack of religious belief. This would include Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and different sects within a religion. It also includes people who hold no religious belief at all.

Disability

A disability related crime is defined as any crime which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the victim because of their disability or so perceived by the victim or any other

person. Disability can be defined as any physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

A crime will be recorded as having a hate motivation where it meets at least one of the definitions provided above. However, some cases may have more than one motivation and are therefore recorded as having *multiple* motivations. This is to avoid double counting within the statistics.

Tables 7 - 10

Cases Considered by a Prosecutor to have Involved Hate Crime which was 'Aggravated by Hostility' – Definitions Applied

Offences aggravated by hostility are provided for by the Criminal Justice (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 2004.

An offence is aggravated by hostility if:

- (a) At the time of committing the offence, or immediately before or after doing so, the offender demonstrates towards the victim of the offence hostility based on:
 - (i) The victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a racial group;
 - (ii) The victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a religious group;
 - (iii) The victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a sexual orientation group;
 - (iv) A disability or presumed disability of the victim; **or**
- (b) The offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards:
 - (i) Members of a racial group based on their membership of that group;
 - (ii) Members of a religious group based on their membership of that group;
 - (iii) Members of a sexual orientation group based on their membership of that group;
 - (iv) Persons who have a disability or a particular disability.

The definitions applied in the legislation are as follows:

- 'Disability' means any physical or mental impairment.
- 'Membership', in relation to a racial, religious or sexual orientation group, includes association with members of that group.
- 'Presumed' means presumed by the offender.
- 'Racial group' has the same meaning as in the Race Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1997.
- 'Religious group' means a group of persons defined by reference to religious belief or lack of religious belief.
- 'Sexual orientation group' means a group of persons defined by reference to sexual orientation.

The PPS is required to ensure that in all cases where there is sufficient evidence that the offence was aggravated by hostility, that it is prosecuted in court as an offence aggravated by hostility, pursuant to the Criminal Justice (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 2004. If the Judge is satisfied that the aggravation element is proved, he/she must state so in open court. Statistics for the number of defendants sentenced at court on this basis are not available for the 2012/13 or 2013/14 financial years.

Tables 1 - 2

A file may refer to one or more individuals.

For Table 2 the Offence Classifications used are standardised across the criminal justice organisations in Northern Ireland. While current classifications continue to mirror the Home Office Recorded Crime Offence Categories, there may be some variation in the offences included within each category. Therefore, data published on Recorded Crime Offence Groups prior to 2014 will not be directly comparable with the Offence Classification.

Files have been assigned to the respective categories on the basis of the 'primary' offence in each case at the time the file is submitted to PPS from police. The 'primary' offence is generally the most serious offence in terms of the potential penalties in law.

Table 3 / Table 7

More than one prosecutorial decision may be recorded against any individual within a case. Therefore 'type of decision' refers to the most serious decision issued, in the following order: Indictable prosecution; summary prosecution; diversion; and no prosecution. A number of types of prosecutorial decision are available to the prosecutor, as follows:

- *Indictable prosecution* applies in the more serious offences which may be heard in the Crown Court.
- *Summary prosecution* applies to cases which may be heard in the Magistrates' Courts.
- *A diversion* is a method of dealing with offenders that do not involve going through the courts. Diversionary options include cautions, informed warnings and youth conferences.
- *A decision for no prosecution* will be taken if the prosecutor decides that in any case being considered there is insufficient evidence or that it is not in the public interest to prosecute (see note regarding the Test for Prosecution below).

Table 4 / Table 8

Prosecutions are initiated where the prosecutor is satisfied that the Test for Prosecution is met. There are two aspects to the Test:

- a) Whether the evidence which can be offered in court is sufficient to provide a reasonable prospect of conviction (the evidential test); and
- b) Whether prosecution is required in the public interest (the public interest test).

Each of these stages must be separately considered, but a decision whether or not a prosecution is in the public interest can only arise when the evidential test has been satisfied.

Table 5 / Table 9

Includes all defendants dealt with in the Crown Court during the period, based on results data supplied by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (via the Causeway Data Sharing Mechanism). Proceedings in the Crown Court generally follow the issue of a decision by PPS to prosecute on indictment. The category 'acquitted' includes the following outcomes: acquittals, acquittals by direction, No Bills, no evidence offered – defendant acquitted, left on books, proceedings stayed, unfit to plead – but found that he/she did not do the act, no case to answer - granted. 'Other' Includes defendant

deceased, withdrawal – all charges, bound over for not having shown cause, bound over where charge withdrawn, withdrawn due to diversionary route.

It should be noted that if an individual is involved in more than one case which is resulted during this period, they will be counted as a separate defendant on each occasion.

Table 6 / Table 10

Includes all defendants dealt with in the Magistrates' and Youth Courts during the period, based on results data supplied by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (via the Causeway Data Sharing Mechanism). Data reflect the number of persons where PPS has taken a decision to prosecute summarily; i.e. defendants against whom charges were withdrawn prior to decision are excluded. The category 'acquitted' includes the following outcomes: dismissed; no case to answer granted; and proceedings stayed. 'Other' includes: defendant deceased; withdrawal – all charges; bound over for not having shown cause; bound over where charge withdrawn; withdrawn due to diversionary route. Excludes persons returned for trial in the Crown Court.

It should be noted that if an individual is involved in more than one case which is resulted during this period, they will be counted as a separate defendant on each occasion.

Tables 5 and 6 / Tables 9 and 10

These data reflect the *overall* outcome for the defendant. Some defendants may have been prosecuted for a mix of offences. In some instances a defendant with an outcome 'convicted of at least one offence' may have been acquitted of the hate motivated / aggravated by hostility offence but convicted of another offence. It is not possible to provide outcomes for hate motivated / aggravated by hostility offences only.

Conviction rates are calculated on the basis of the number of persons convicted as a percentage of all persons dealt with during the period.

User Information

Data sources and validations

The information presented in this bulletin is derived from the PPS Case Management System (CMS), the main operational system in use within the PPS. This is a 'live' system with data being input / updated on a daily basis.

It should be noted that the CMS is linked to the CJSNI's Causeway data sharing mechanism. The first phase of Causeway ('DSM 0'), introduced in 2005/06, allowed police to submit files to the PPS electronically. The most recent phase ('DSM 1') was launched at the end of November 2009 and broadened the portfolio of information shared electronically. The information supplied by police via Causeway includes details of cases involving hate crimes.

The information is extracted using Business Objects. It is then validated and quality assured to ensure that the data is reliable and robust for use. Any inconsistencies are reported back to operational staff or to the PPS Information and Communications Technology Branch. If required, any necessary amendments are then made to the data. It should be noted that the recording of hate crime is not quality assured by PPS. However audits and data quality checks are routinely conducted by PSNI.

All statistics for the current financial year have been finalised.

Rounding conventions

Percentages have been rounded to whole numbers and as a consequence some percentages may not sum to 100.

Official Statistics

These are 'Official Statistics' as defined in Section 6 of the Statistics and Registration Services Act 2007. Statisticians from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency are seconded to the PPS and are responsible for ensuring that the statistics produced comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

The PPS would value any feedback on this report and welcome recommendations on the future addition of data that may be of interest to readers. Contact details are provided overleaf.

Future publications

The next Statistical Bulletin on Hate Crime, covering the 2014/15 financial year (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015), will be published during Summer 2015.

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