

Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland:

Equality Monitoring by Policing District 2000/01-2009/10

November 2012

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Executive Summary

The Office of the Police Ombudsman (the 'Office') first opened on 6 November 2000. Since then, all complainants to the Office have been asked to complete an equality monitoring questionnaire to enable the Office to capture data in relation to Section 75 categories¹. The Office reports annually on the survey results. The aim of this report is to present a detailed analysis of the equality monitoring survey at PSNI District level and to explore whether there is a relationship between the level of income deprivation in an Area Command Unit (ACU) and the level of complaints received. Only the Section 75 categories monitored that have equivalent population data available at ACU level have been analysed in this report. An analysis of the relative level of income deprivation in each District in relation to the number of complaints received was conducted and indicated a moderate correlation. This means that while there is a relationship between income deprivation and the level of complaints received, it is not a very strong relationship. There are possibly other factors which have a greater influence on the level of complaints.

Between 6 November 2000 and 31 March 2010 the Office received 30,264 complaints. A total of 10,466 (35%) complainants returned completed questionnaires.

Complaints Received

The level of complaints received referred to in the following report is the average annual number of complaints per 1,000 head of population in the Area. A more detailed explanation of the methodology used can be found at Appendix 2.

Northern Ireland

Across Districts there were varying levels of income deprivation. In general, in comparison with the population, there was a greater tendency for males and females under 55 to make a complaint. There were also more male

¹ Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998)

complainants in these age groups but fewer female complainants in all age groups, particularly 65 and over, when compared with the population. The religious belief profile of complainants varies depending on the ACU, but it is broadly similar to Census 2001. The vast majority of complainants across Districts were White and this compares with the general population. The majority of complainants were born in Northern Ireland, which again is broadly similar to Census 2001. More complainants were single and fewer were married compared with the population. Any significant differences from this pattern in ACUs is highlighted below.

A District

Both North and West Belfast ACUs had relatively high levels of income deprivation. North Belfast ACU had the highest level of complaints of all ACUs and West Belfast ACU had the third highest.

B District

East Belfast ACU had a relatively high level of income deprivation and ranked seventh in terms of the number of complaints received. However, South Belfast ACU had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation and ranked second in terms of the level of complaints received. In South Belfast ACU, there were notably fewer than expected female complainants in the 16-24 age group. There were notably fewer Church of Ireland complainants in East Belfast ACU and considerably higher Methodist complainants in South Belfast ACU than would be expected based on population proportions.

C District

All C District ACUs had relatively low levels of income deprivation and middle to low levels of complaints received. In Ards, Down and North Down ACUs there were considerably more male complainants in the 16-24 age group compared with the general population. In all ACUs in the District, except Down ACU, the greatest proportion of complainants had no religious beliefs. Again, in all ACUs, except Down ACU, the greatest proportion of complainants were married. In Down ACU the greatest proportion were single.

D District

D District ACUs had relatively low levels of deprivation. Antrim and Carrickfergus ACUs ranked within the top ten for level of complaints received while Lisburn and Newtownabbey ACUs had much lower levels. In contrast to other ACUs, Carrickfergus ACU had proportionately more male complainants in the age group 35-44. Antrim ACU had proportionately fewer female complainants in all age groups, particularly 45 and over.

E District

E District ACUs had a range of levels of income deprivation. Newry & Mourne ACU had a relatively high level of income deprivation but ranked relatively low in terms of the level of complaints received. Craigavon ACU also had a relatively high level of income deprivation and was in the upper half of ACUs in terms of the level of complaints received. Armagh and Banbridge ACUs had relatively low levels of income deprivation and were in the lower half of ACUs in terms of the level of complaints received. Banbridge ACU had a particularly high proportion of 16-24 year old male complainants. Across the District there were notably fewer Church of Ireland complainants compared to Census 2001.

F District

F District ACUs had low to moderate levels of income deprivation. Cookstown ACU had a relatively low level of income deprivation but was in the top half of ACUs in terms of the level of complaints received. Omagh, Fermanagh and Dungannon & South Tyrone ACUs had relatively low levels of income deprivation and were in the lower half of ACUs in terms of the level of complaints received. There were notably higher proportions of Presbyterian complainants in Fermanagh ACU, and complainants with no religious beliefs in Omagh ACU. In contrast, there were notably lower proportions of complainants with a Church of Ireland faith in Fermanagh and Dungannon & South Tyrone ACUs. In Omagh ACU considerably fewer complainants were married compared with Census 2001.

G District

Foyle and Strabane ACUs had relatively high levels of income deprivation and relatively low levels of complaints received. Limavady ACU had a relatively high level of income deprivation and a relatively high level of complaints received. Magherafelt had a relatively low level of income deprivation and a relatively low level of complaints received. There were notably fewer Catholic complainants in Magherafelt ACU and higher proportions with no religious beliefs when compared with Census 2001. Across the District in Foyle, Limavady and Strabane ACUs the greatest proportions were single, while in Magherafelt ACU the greatest proportion were married.

H District

H District ACUs had a range of levels of income deprivation. Larne ACU had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation and was in the upper half of ACUs in terms of the level of complaints received. Coleraine and Ballymena ACUs had relatively moderate levels of income deprivation and relatively high levels of complaints received. Moyle ACU had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation and a relatively low level of complaints received. In Moyle ACU, there were notably more male complainants in the 45-54 age group compared with Census 2001. Proportionately, there were considerably fewer complainants with no religious belief and notably more Catholic complainants in Moyle ACU than in other ACUs within the District.

Introduction

The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland was established by the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 in order to provide an impartial and independent system for investigating complaints against the police in Northern Ireland. The Office is committed to fulfilling the obligations laid upon it by Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998) (the “equality duties”). To help us achieve this we send every complainant aged 16 and over a confidential self-completion questionnaire, asking for information relevant to the nine categories specified in Section 75, as well as the additional categories of employment status and country of birth.

Based on the findings of the equality questionnaires returned, the Office compiles an annual Equality Monitoring report at Northern Ireland level (which can be found in the publications section of the Police Ombudsman’s website www.policeombudsman.org). This monitoring information helps the Police Ombudsman to ensure equal access to services and to accommodate diversity for complainants. It will drive the promotion of equality in the provision of an effective, efficient and accountable police complaints system, which is independent, impartial and designed to secure the confidence of the public and the police.

The survey has found that, in general across Northern Ireland, in comparison with the population, there was a greater tendency for males and females under 55 to make a complaint. There were also more male complainants in the younger age groups but fewer female complainants in all age groups, particularly 65 and over, when compared with the population. The religious belief profile of complainants varies depending on the ACU, but it is broadly similar to Census 2001. The vast majority of complainants across Districts were White and this compares with the general population. The majority of complainants were born in Northern Ireland, which again is broadly similar to Census 2001. More complainants were single and fewer were married compared with the population.

The purpose of this report is to present a more detailed analysis of the findings of the Equality Monitoring survey at PSNI District level.

The questionnaire included the categories of age, gender, marital status, religious belief, race, disability, sexual orientation, employment status, dependants, political opinion and country of birth. Of the 30,264 complaints received during the ten year reporting period, the Office received 10,466 completed Equality Monitoring forms, which represents a sample size of 35%.

Deprivation

This report includes an analysis of the relationship between the relative level of income deprivation in each ACU and the level of complaints received about the police. The geographical area used is the Super Output Area (SOA). A more detailed explanation of the deprivation measure used can also be found at Appendix 2.

District and Area Command Units

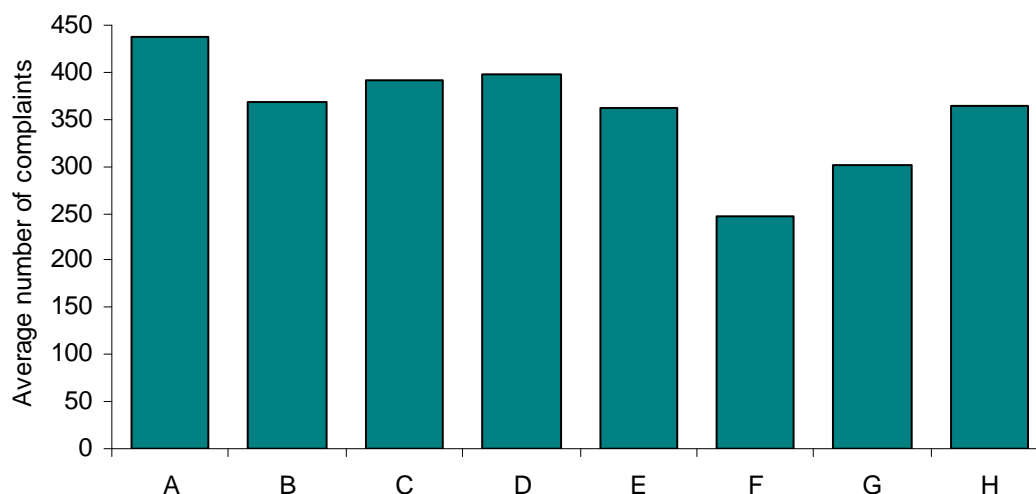
The PSNI is organised into eight individual District Command Units (DCUs) and twenty-nine Area Command Units (ACUs).

Figure 1: The PSNI by District Command Unit and Area Command Unit

DCU	ACU				
A	North Belfast	West Belfast			
B	South Belfast	East Belfast			
C	Ards	Castlereagh	Down	North Down	
D	Antrim	Carrickfergus	Lisburn	Newtownabbey	
E	Armagh	Banbridge	Craigavon	Newry & Mourne	
F	Cookstown	Dungannon & South Tyrone	Fermanagh	Omagh	
G	Foyle	Limavady	Magherafelt	Strabane	
H	Ballymena	Ballymoney	Coleraine	Larne	Moyle

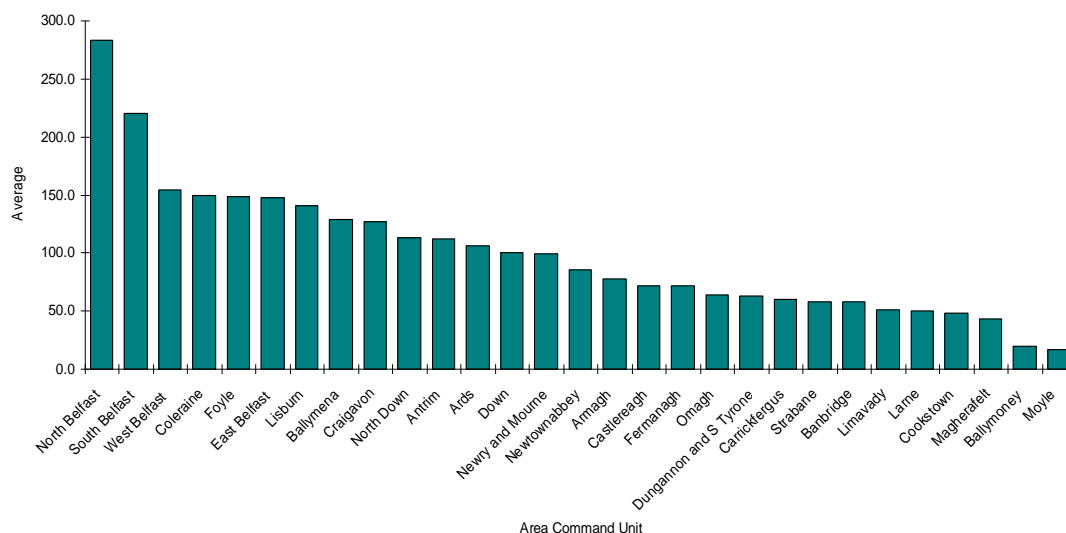
Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the average number of complaints received per year within each policing DCU and ACU respectively.

Figure 2: Average number of complaints per DCU per annum 2000/01-2009/10



The highest average number of complaints per year was received by A District (437), followed by D District (399). F District accounted for the lowest average number of complaints received during the ten year period (246), followed by G District (301).

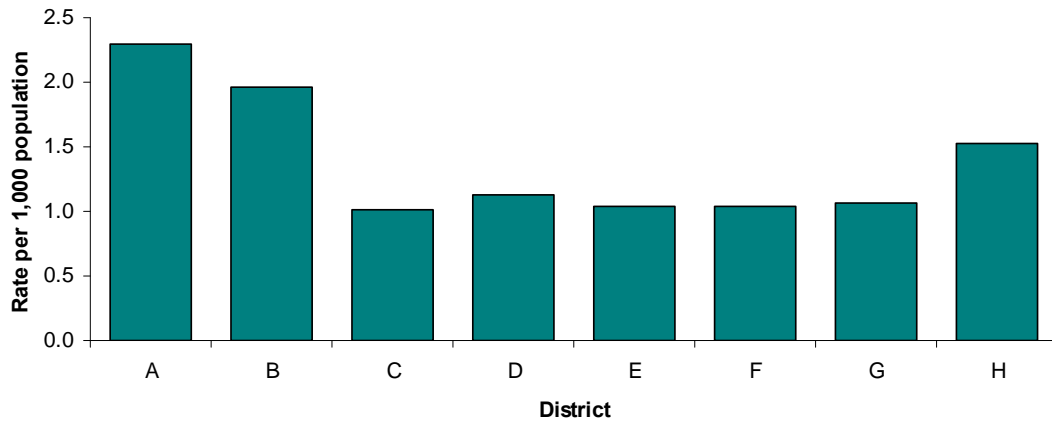
Figure 3: Average number of complaints per ACU per annum 2000/01-2009/10



North Belfast ACU (283) received the highest average number of complaints over the ten year period, followed by South Belfast, with an average of 221 complaints received per year. Moyle received the lowest average number of complaints per annum (16) followed by Ballymoney (19).

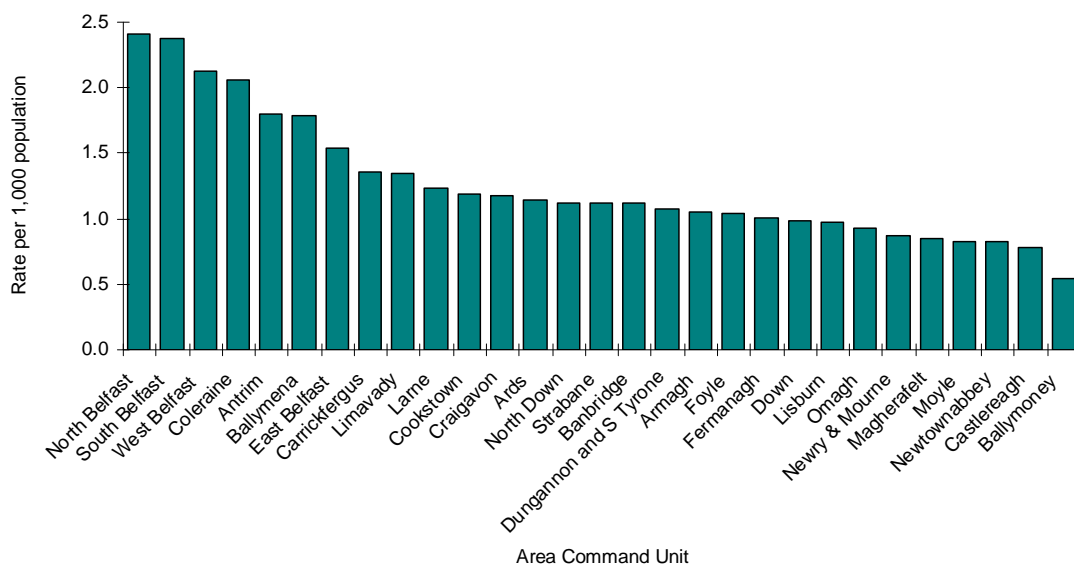
Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the rate of complaints received within each DCU and ACU per 1,000 of the population.

Figure 4: Rate of complaints per District Command Unit per 1,000 population



The highest rate of complaints per District per 1,000 population was in A District (2.3), followed by B District (2.0). C, E and F Districts accounted for the least number of complaints received per 1,000 population during the ten year period (1.0).

Figure 5: Rate of complaints per ACU per 1,000 population



Similar to the average rate of complaints by ACU, North Belfast (2.41) accounted for the highest rate of complaints per 1,000 of the population, followed by South Belfast (2.38) and West Belfast (2.12). The lowest rates were in Castlereagh (0.78) and Ballymoney (0.54).

Equality Findings by District

A District

Deprivation

A District comprises two ACUs; North Belfast and West Belfast. Both ACUs had relatively high levels of income deprivation; 60% of SOAs in North Belfast were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked highest in terms of complaints received. Seventy-seven percent of SOAs in West Belfast were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked third in terms of complaints received.

Age and Gender

In general there was a greater tendency for men in age groups under 55 to make complaints about the police. Men and women 55 and over were less likely to make complaints. The profiles of complainants by Gender and Age within both ACUs of A District were similar. In both North and West Belfast fewer complainants were males aged 65 and over compared with the population (Figures 6 and 7).

Figure 6: North Belfast; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001

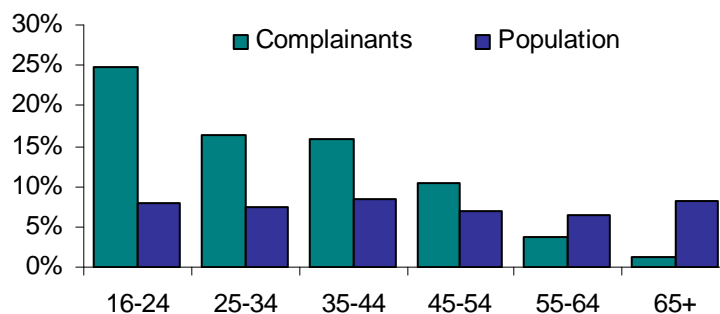
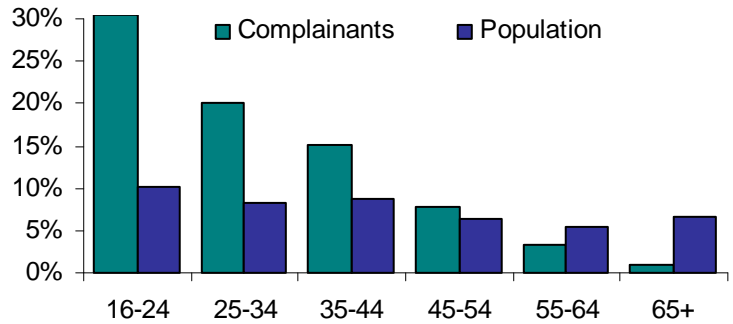


Figure 7: West Belfast; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



In both ACUs there were disproportionately high numbers of young male complainants, with the likelihood of making a complaint decreasing as age increases. In North Belfast, more than half of complainants were young men aged under 45 compared with less than a quarter of the population. Similarly, in West Belfast, almost two thirds of complainants were young men aged under 45 compared with just over a quarter of the population.

The age profiles of female complainants within A District were also similar in North Belfast and West Belfast (Figures 8 and 9).

Figure 8: North Belfast; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

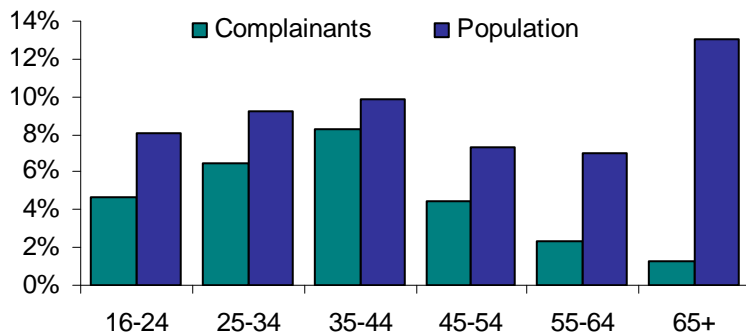
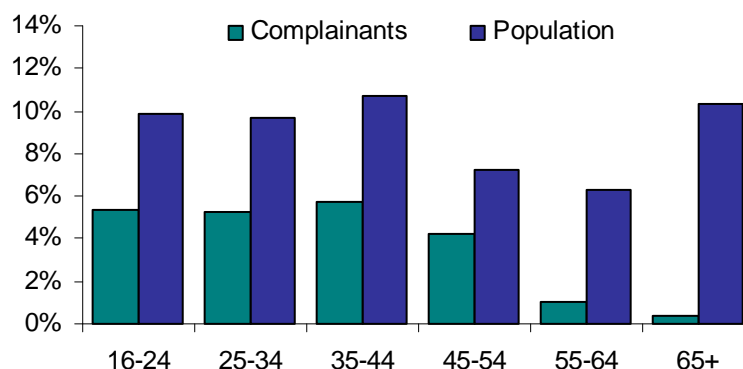


Figure 9: West Belfast; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



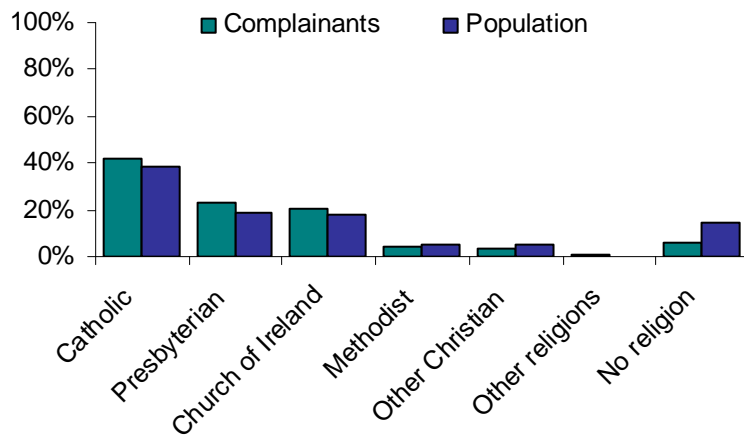
Across all age groups, females were proportionately less likely to make complaints compared with the population of each ACU. The greatest proportions of female complainants within both ACUs were aged 35-44 and the smallest proportions were aged 65 and over. The propensity to complain about the police amongst females in each ACU generally rises with each age group up to those aged 35-44. For females older than 44 years, this trend reverses such that as age increases, the likelihood of making a complaint falls.

Religious Belief

There were some small differences in the profile of complainants within each ACU compared with the population (Figures 10 and 11).

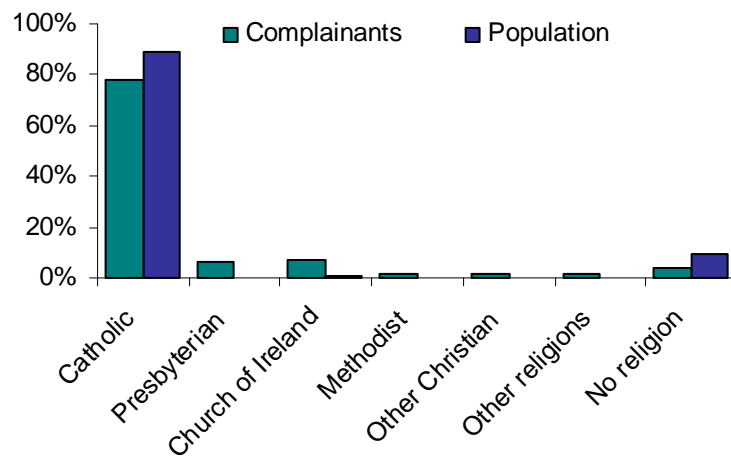
Within North Belfast the greatest proportion of complainants were of a Catholic, Presbyterian or Church of Ireland faith and this was similar to the population proportions. The largest differential occurs in complainants with No Religion; fewer complainants had no religious beliefs compared with the population.

Figure 10: North Belfast; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Within West Belfast, the majority of complainants were Catholic, though this was a smaller proportion than in the population. There were greater proportions of complainants with a Presbyterian or Church of Ireland faith compared with the population. As seen in North Belfast, there was a smaller proportion of complainants with no religious beliefs than in the population.

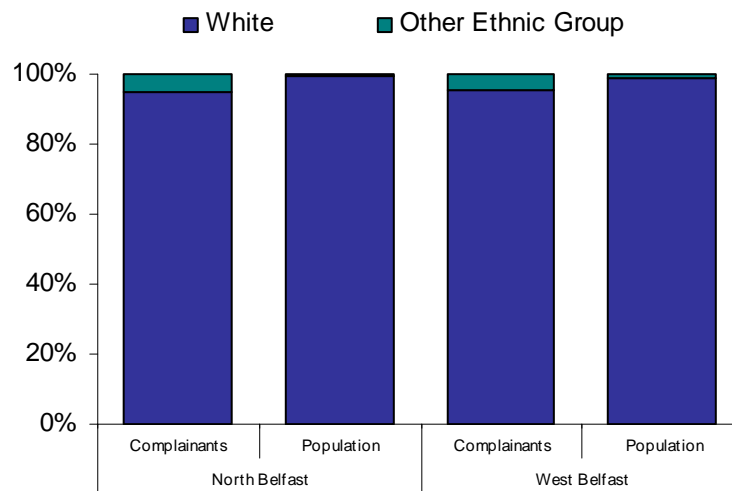
Figure 11: West Belfast; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Ethnic Group

The profile of complainants' ethnicity was similar between each ACU in A District (Figure 12).

Figure 12: North and West Belfast; Ethnic Group, Complainants and Census 2001



The majority of complainants within both North and West Belfast were White and a very small minority in both ACUs were of other ethnic groups. The proportion of complainants who were of a minority ethnic background is slightly greater than the proportion in the population. However, these differences may be due to the changing demographic profile in Northern Ireland in recent years following Census 2001.

Country of Birth

Generally, most complainants to the Police Ombudsman’s Office were born in Northern Ireland and this has not varied greatly over the life of the Office. The Country of Birth profile of the population in each ACU within A District is reflective of this (Figures 13 and 14).

Figure 13: North Belfast; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

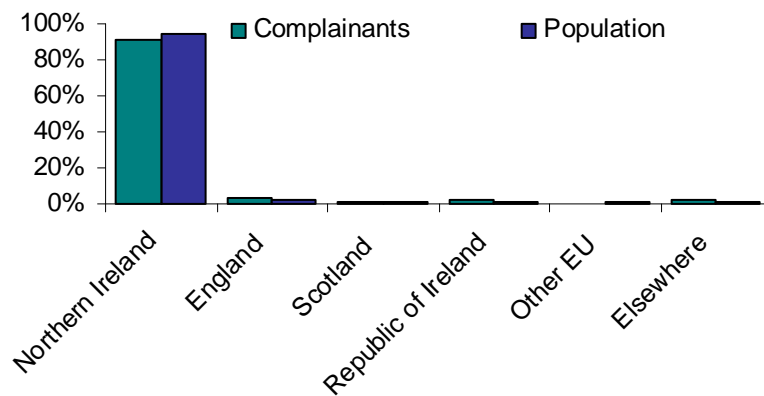
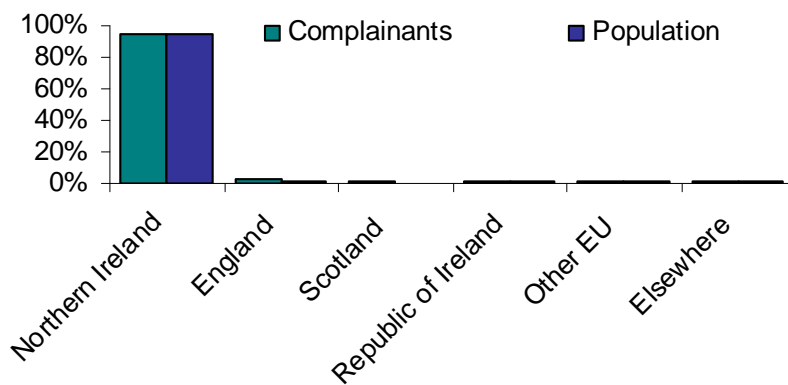


Figure 14: West Belfast; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



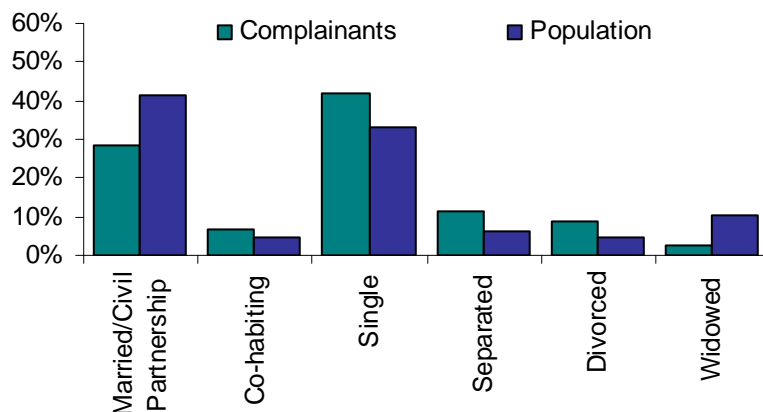
Marital Status

Generally, there tends to be disproportionately high numbers of single or divorced people who make complaints about the police compared with the population and this trend is apparent in North Belfast and West Belfast ACUs. There were some variations in the proportions of complainants within each marital status category when both ACUs were compared (Figures 15 and 16).

The greatest proportion of complainants in North Belfast were single, whilst the greatest proportion of the population in the ACU were married. There was a higher propensity for people who were single, separated or divorced to make complaints compared with the population in North Belfast. Conversely,

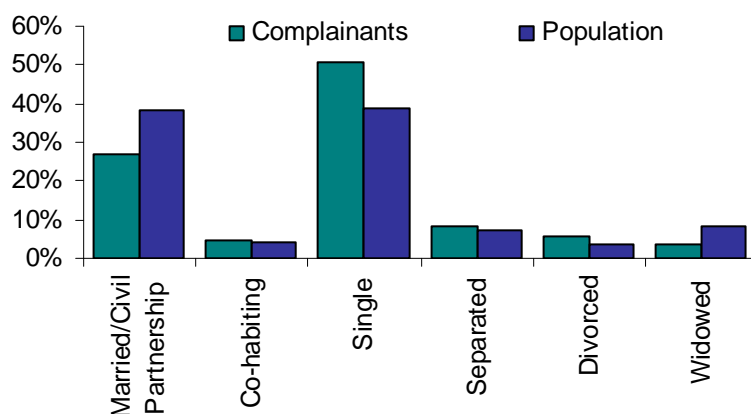
those who were married or widowed were less likely to make complaints (Figure 15).

Figure 15: North Belfast; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



The marital status of complainants in West Belfast was broadly similar to that in North Belfast; a higher proportion of complainants were single or divorced compared with the population, whilst a lower proportion of complainants were married or widowed. The proportion of separated complainants was similar to that found within the West Belfast population (Figure 16).

Figure 16: West Belfast; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



When comparing ACUs, there were higher levels of single and widowed complainants within West Belfast and higher proportions of married or divorced complainants in North Belfast, which was consistent with population statistics.

B District

Deprivation

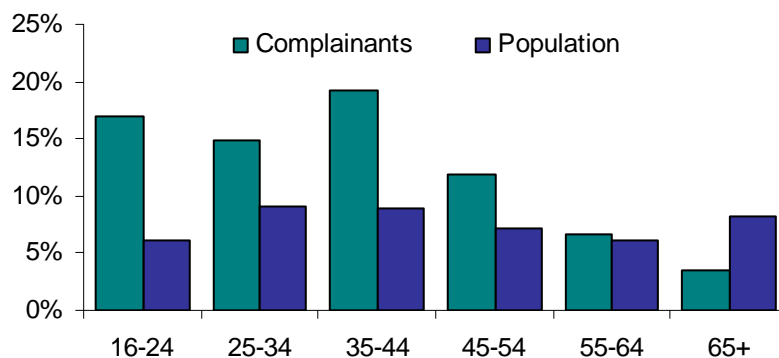
B District is made up of two ACUs; East Belfast and South Belfast. East Belfast had a relatively high level of income deprivation; 24% of SOAs in East Belfast were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked seventh in terms of complaints received. South Belfast had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 17% of SOAs in South Belfast were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs. It ranked second in terms of complaints received.

There were some variations in the profile of complainants between each ACU, and when compared with the population.

Age and Gender

Within East Belfast ACU, there were high proportions of male complainants up to the age of 64 compared with the population; just under half of complainants were males aged under 45 compared with approximately a quarter of the population (Figure 17).

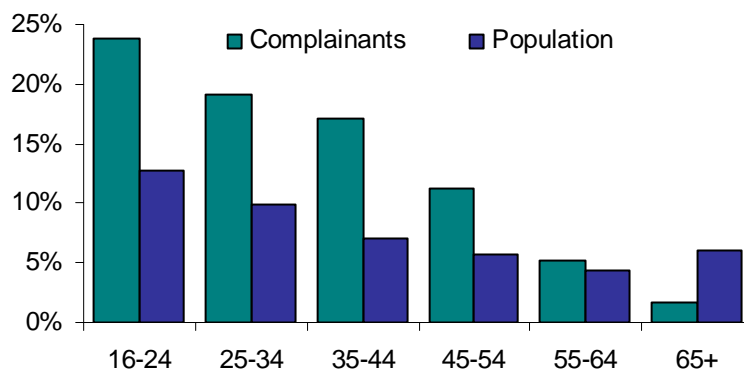
Figure 17: East Belfast; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



The profile of complainants in South Belfast was somewhat different to that found in East Belfast; whilst there were also high proportions of male complainants up to the age of 64 compared with the population, there was a larger proportion of 16-24 year old complainants in South Belfast than in East

Belfast. This is consistent with the general population of the ACUs (Figure 18).

Figure 18: South Belfast; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



As was the case in A District, there were fewer female than male complainants in B District. In addition, there were fewer female complainants of all age groups compared with each ACU's population; this difference was particularly apparent in females aged over 54 in East Belfast and females aged 16-24 and over 64 in South Belfast (Figures 19 and 20).

Figure 19: East Belfast; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

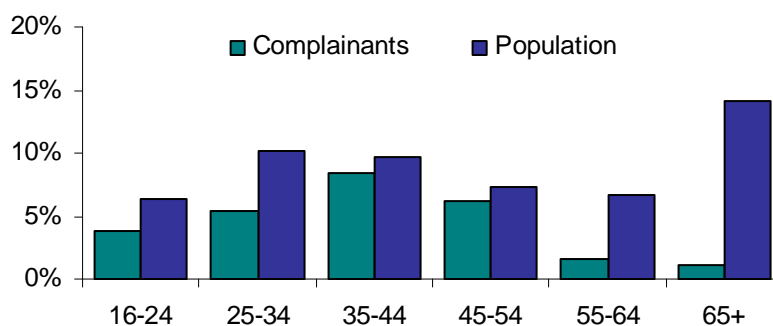
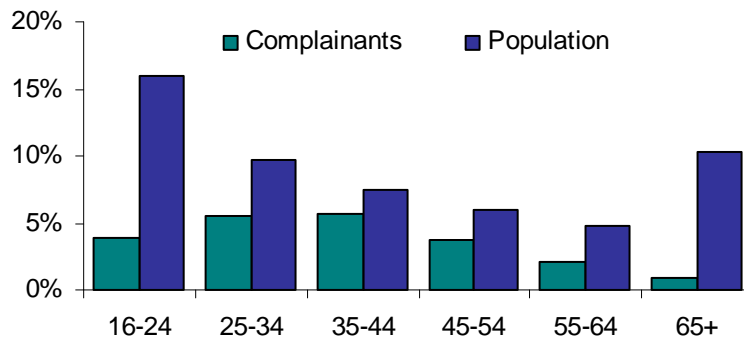


Figure 20: South Belfast; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

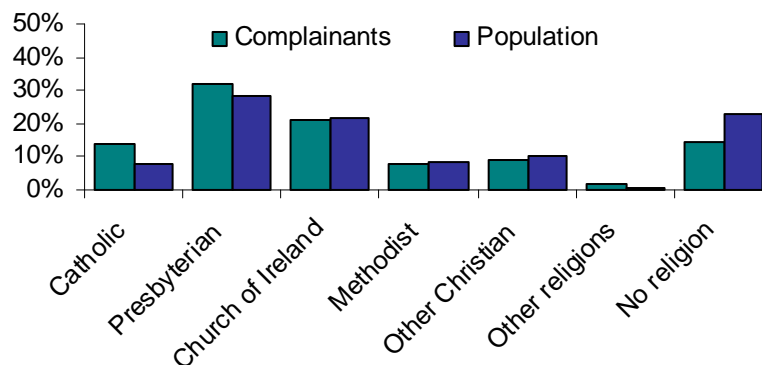


When each ACU within B District was compared, there were some variations in the age and gender profile of complainants. In South Belfast, there were proportionately more male complainants aged under 35 than in East Belfast. Conversely, there were more male complainants 35 and over in East Belfast compared with South Belfast. In addition, there were proportionately more female complainants aged 35-54 in East Belfast compared with South Belfast.

Religious Belief

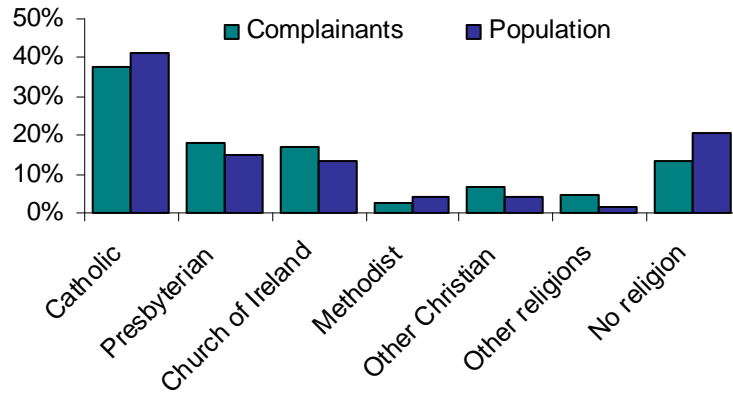
In East Belfast, the greatest proportion of complainants had a Presbyterian faith, followed by Church of Ireland and this was similar to the profile of the population. There were higher proportions of Catholic complainants, as well as those with 'Other Religious Beliefs' compared with the population of the ACU. There were lower proportions of complainants with no religious beliefs (Figure 21).

Figure 21: East Belfast; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



In South Belfast, the greatest proportions of complainants were Catholic followed by Presbyterian and Church of Ireland. The religious belief background of complainants was quite similar to the population, apart from a smaller proportion of complainants with no religious beliefs (Figure 22).

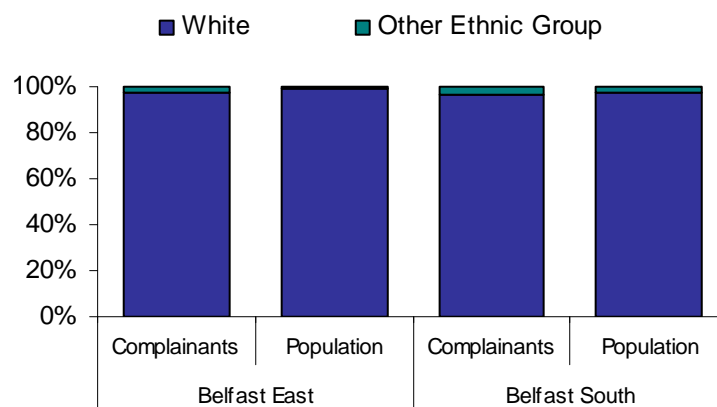
Figure 22: South Belfast; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Ethnic Origin

Generally, there were disproportionately high numbers of complainants to the Office from ethnic minorities compared with the Northern Ireland population. There were proportionately more complainants with an ethnic origin other than White in South Belfast compared with East Belfast (Figure 23).

Figure 23: East and South Belfast; Ethnic Group, Complainants and Census 2001



Country of Birth

In both East Belfast and South Belfast ACUs, there were similar proportions of Northern Ireland born complainants compared with the population of each ACU. In addition, South Belfast had a lower proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants compared with East Belfast. These trends across ACUs were reflective of the differences between the populations of the ACUs (Figures 24 and 25).

Figure 24: East Belfast; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

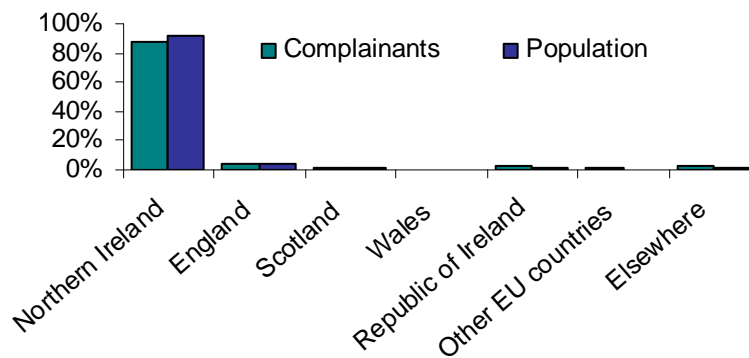
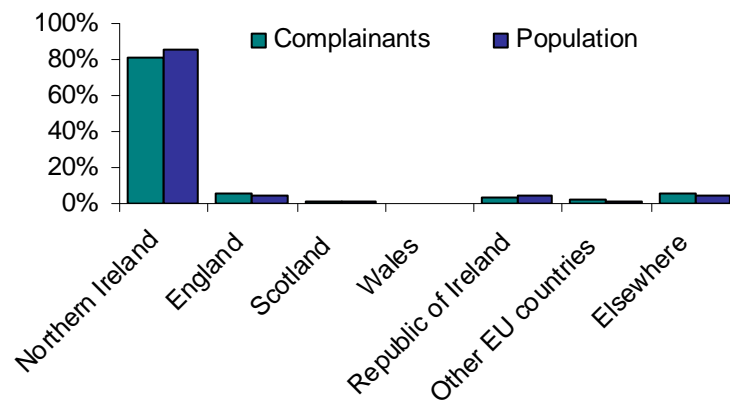


Figure 25: South Belfast; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



Marital Status

Generally across Northern Ireland there was a greater proportion of single complainants compared with the population profile, and this is the case within most ACUs. The proportions of complainants who were separated or divorced were generally higher than the population figures. Married people were therefore under-represented among complainants compared with the population generally.

The marital status of complainants in both East and South Belfast differs from the population. There were also some variations in the marital status profile of complainants between each ACU (Figures 26 and 27).

In East Belfast there were lower proportions of married or widowed complainants compared with the population and a slightly higher proportion of single complainants. In addition, there were greater proportions of separated or divorced complainants than in the population. There were greater proportions of married or separated complainants in East Belfast compared with South Belfast.

Figure 26: East Belfast; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001

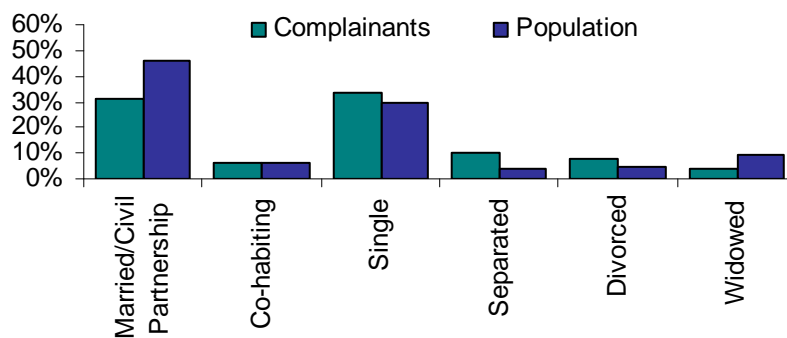
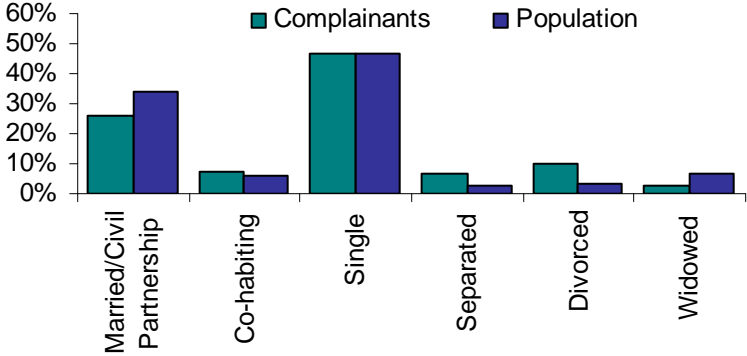


Figure 27: South Belfast; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



In South Belfast, similar to East Belfast, there were lower proportions of married complainants, and higher proportions of separated or divorced complainants, compared with the population in the ACU. As is the case with the population, South Belfast had a greater proportion of single complainants than East Belfast.

C District

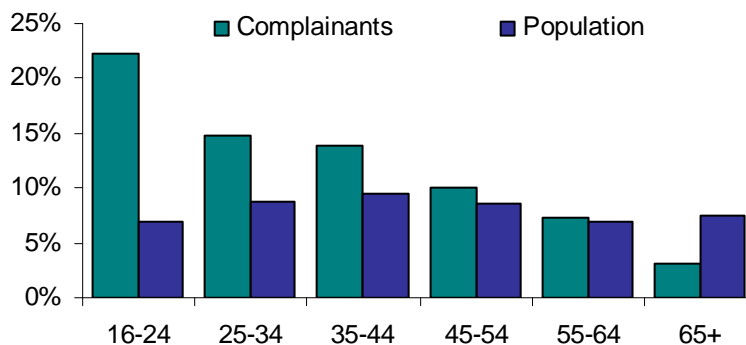
Deprivation

C District is made up of four ACUs; Ards, Castlereagh, Down and North Down. All C District ACUs had relatively low levels of income deprivation. None of the ACUs in Castlereagh were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked 28th in terms of complaints received. Three percent of SOAs in North Down were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked fourteenth in terms of complaints received. Six percent of SOAs in Down were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty-first in terms of complaints received. Nine percent of SOAs in Ards were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked thirteenth in terms of complaints received.

Gender and Age

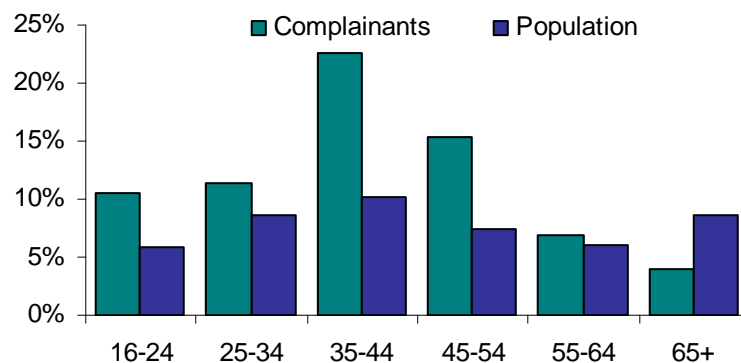
The greatest proportions of complainants in Ards were males aged 16-24. This was different from the population in that the greatest proportion of the male population in Ards was aged 35-44. There was a greater tendency to make complaints against the police for males in all age groups up to 55-64, and a lesser tendency in those aged 65 and over (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Ards; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



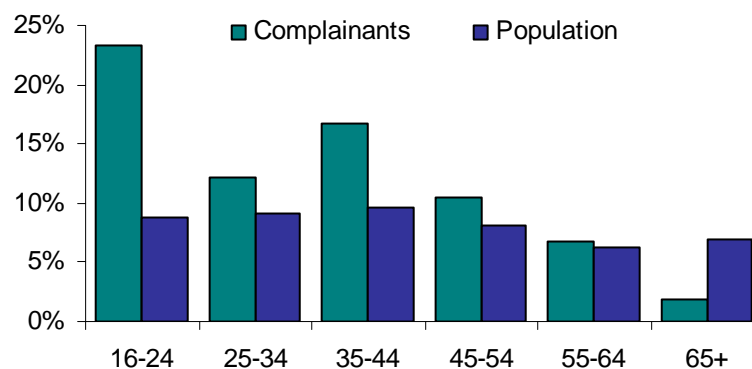
In Castlereagh, there were more male complainants in all age groups compared with the population of the ACU, with the exception of those aged 65+ (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Castlereagh; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



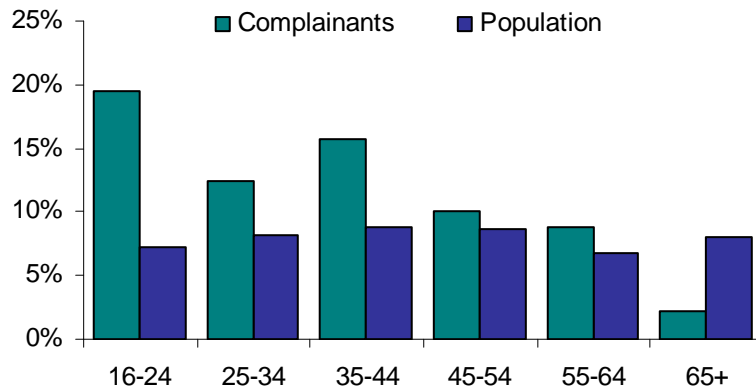
The profile of male complainants in Down was similar to that found in Ards; the greatest proportions fell within the 16-24 age group followed by 35-44 year olds. This differs from the population profile, which was more evenly spread. With the exception of those aged 65 and over, there were more male complainants in each age group compared with the population and this was most apparent in those aged 16-24 (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Down; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



The age profile of male complainants in North Down follows a similar pattern to that found in Ards and Down, with the largest proportions of male complainants falling within the 16-24 age group followed by 35-44 year olds. Similarly, there were higher proportions of male complainants in all age groups except those aged 65 and over, compared with the population (Figure 31).

Figure 31: North Down; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



With the exception of 35-44 year old females in Ards, Castlereagh and North Down, there were generally lower proportions of female complainants in each age group compared with the population. In each ACU the greatest proportion of female complainants were aged 35-44 (Figures 32-35).

Figure 32: Ards; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

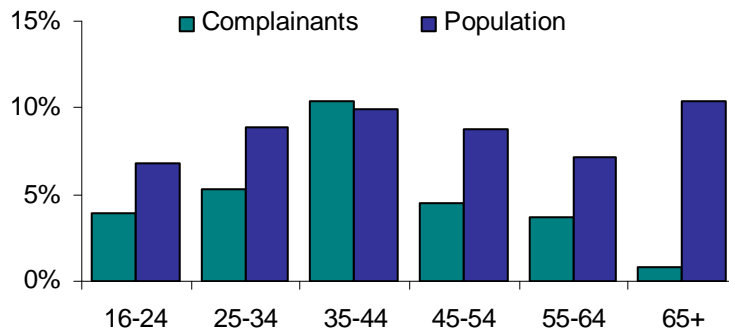


Figure 33: Castlereagh; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

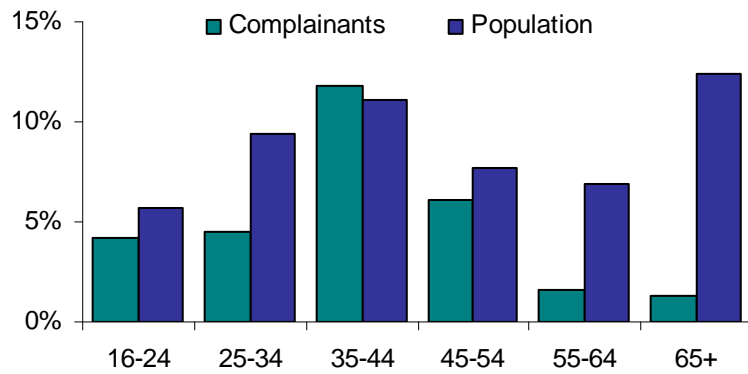


Figure 34: Down; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

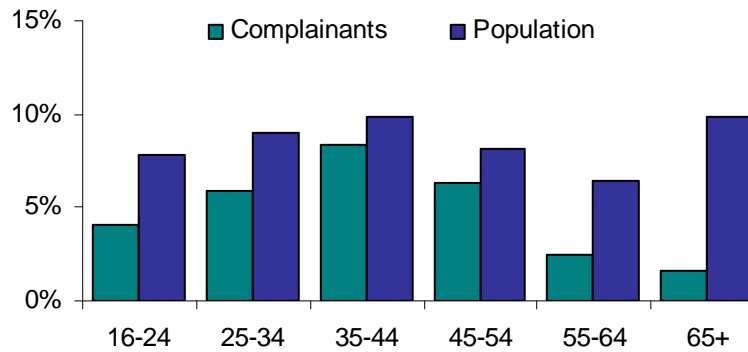
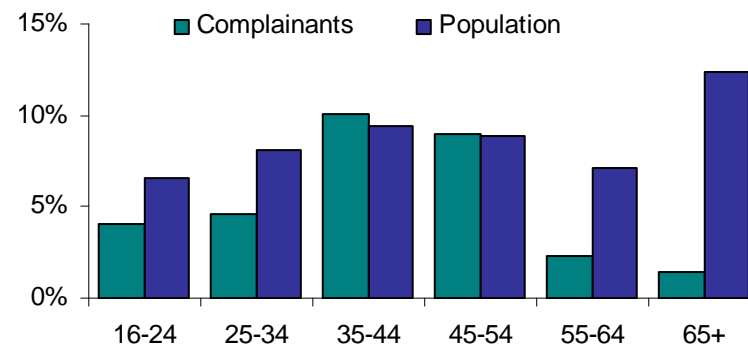


Figure 35: North Down; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

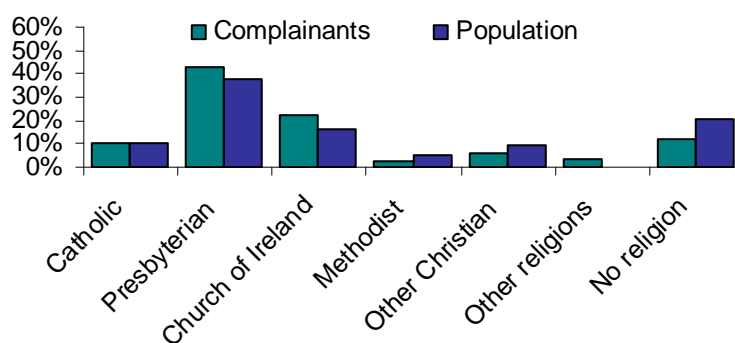


Religious Belief

The Religious Belief profile of complainants differs in comparison with the population.

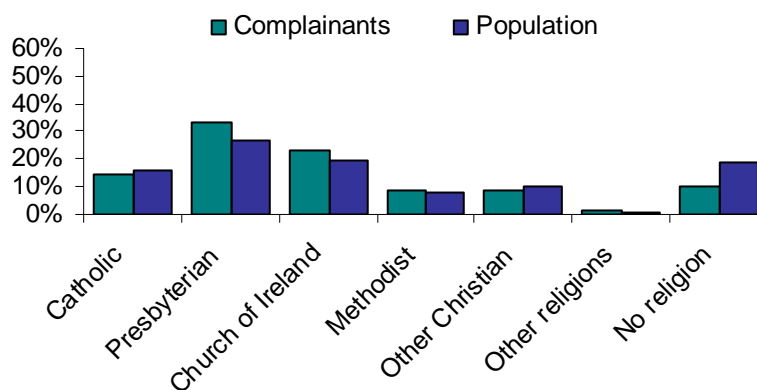
The greatest proportion of complainants in Ards were Presbyterian, similar to the general population of the ACU (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Ards; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Similar to the findings for Ards, the largest proportion of complainants in Castlereagh were Presbyterian. There was a lower proportion of complainants who had no religious beliefs compared with the profile of the general population in Castlereagh (Figure 37).

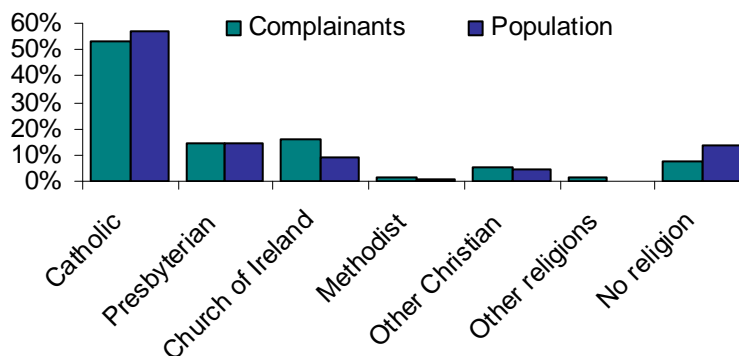
Figure 37: Castlereagh; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Within Down ACU, the greatest proportion of complainants were Catholic, as were the greatest proportion of the population. There was a higher proportion

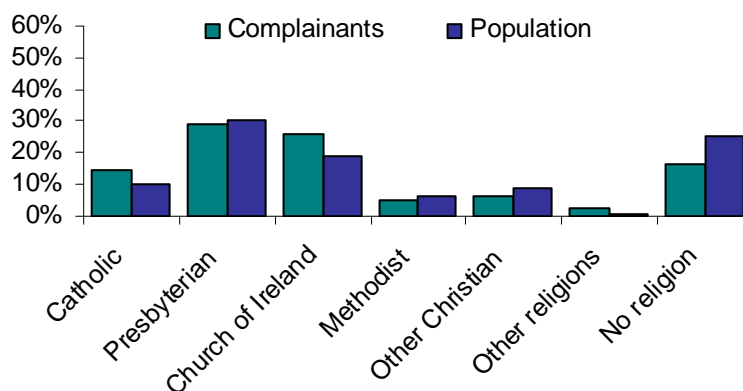
of complainants who were of a Church of Ireland faith or who had no religious beliefs compared with the population of the ACU (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Down; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



There were higher proportions of complainants in North Down with a Catholic or Church of Ireland faith than in the population generally in the ACU. Again, there was a lower proportion who had no religious beliefs (Figure 39).

Figure 39: North Down; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



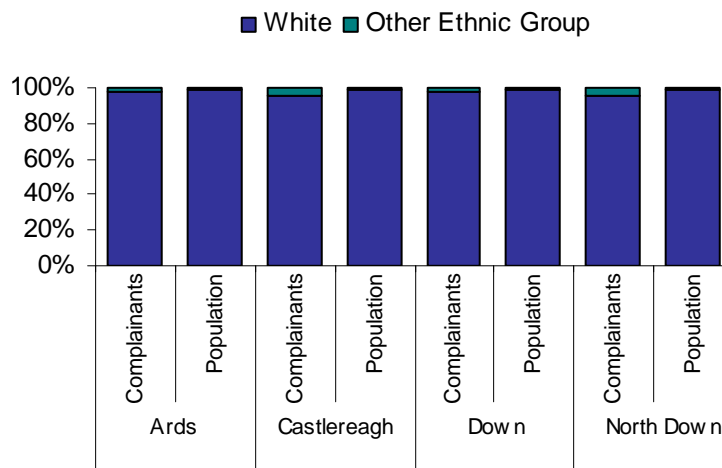
Ethnic Origin

Across C District, Castlereagh and North Down ACUs shared the highest proportion of complainants with an ethnic origin other than white (Figure 40).

These findings were typical of the findings for Northern Ireland generally and may be a result of factors such as the over-representation of young men

within complainants and the changing ethnic composition of Northern Ireland in recent years, rather than an increased propensity for people from ethnic minorities to make complaints about the police.

Figure 40: Ards, Castlereagh, Down and North Down; Ethnic Origin, Complainants and Census 2001

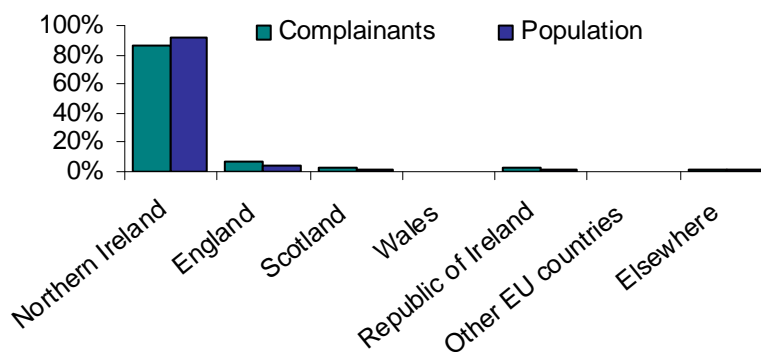


Country of Birth

In each ACU within C District, the majority of complainants were born in Northern Ireland (Figures 41-44).

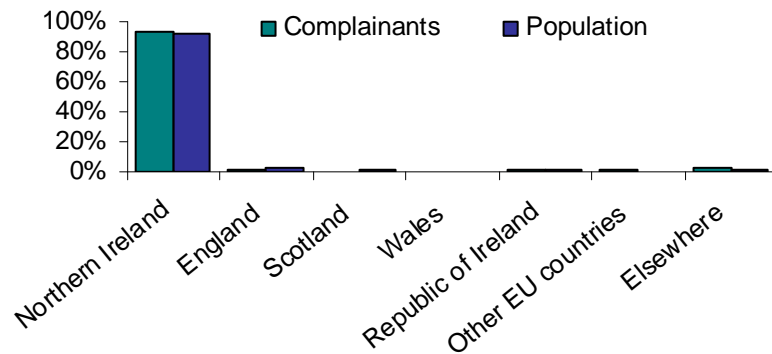
A smaller proportion of complainants in Ards were born in Northern Ireland compared with the population for this area, whilst a higher proportion were born in Scotland (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Ards; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



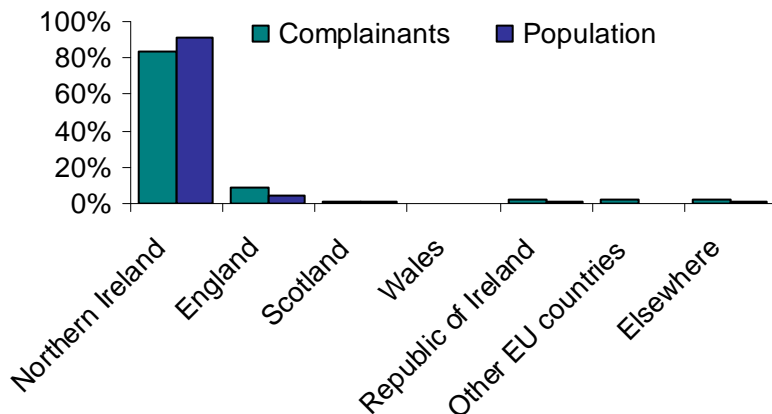
Castlereagh had the highest proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants of all ACUs in C District (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Castlereagh; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



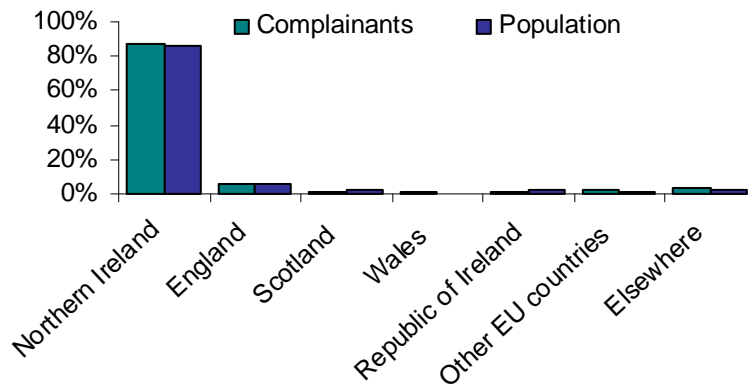
Within Down, there was a lower proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants than in the population. Down had the lowest proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants of all ACUs in C District (Figure 43).

Figure 43: Down; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



North Down ACU had a similar country of birth profile to the population (Figure 44).

Figure 44: North Down; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



Marital Status

The marital status profiles of complainants in Ards, Castlereagh and North Down were similar; the greatest proportions of complainants in all ACUs were married, similar to the population. There were greater proportions of separated complainants and fewer married or widowed complainants compared with the population (Figures 45-47).

Figure 45: Ards; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001

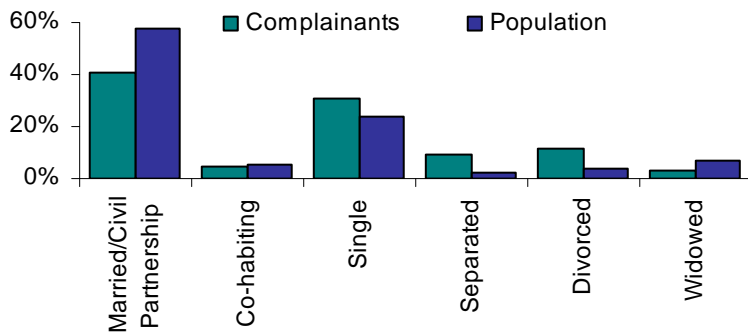


Figure 46: Castlereagh; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001

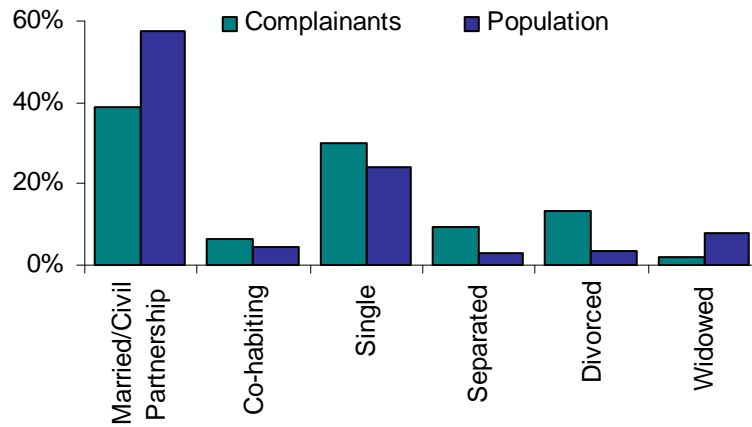
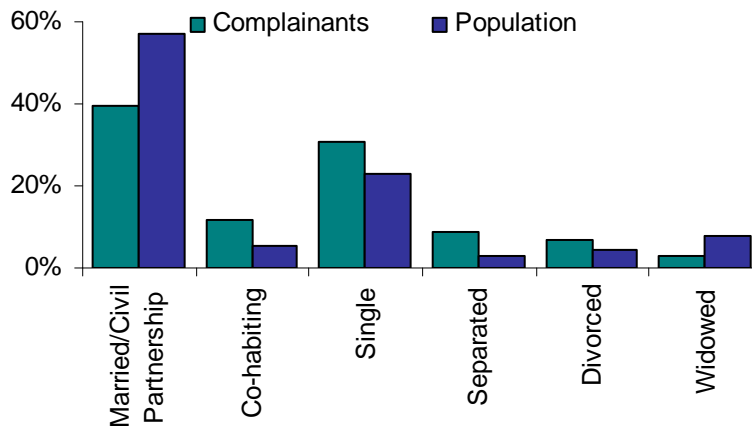
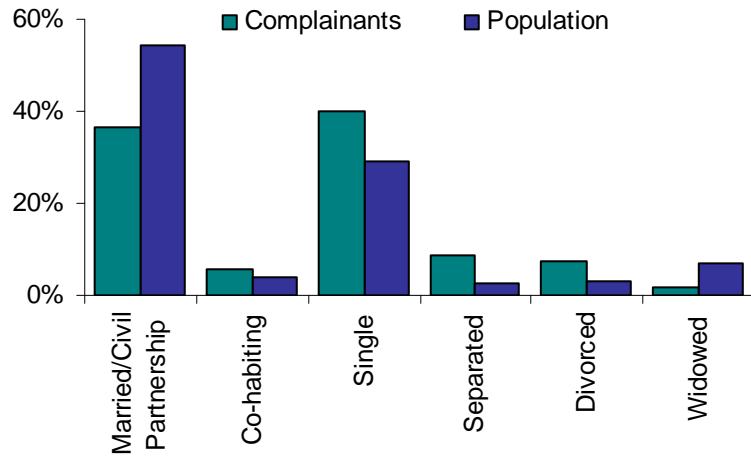


Figure 47: North Down; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



The marital status profile of Down complainants was slightly different from the other ACUs within C District; whilst in the other three ACUs the greatest proportions of the population were married, followed by single, in Down ACU there was a higher proportion of single complainants than those who were married. However, similar to the other three ACUs in this District, there were lower proportions of married and widowed complainants compared with the population (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Down; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



D District

Deprivation

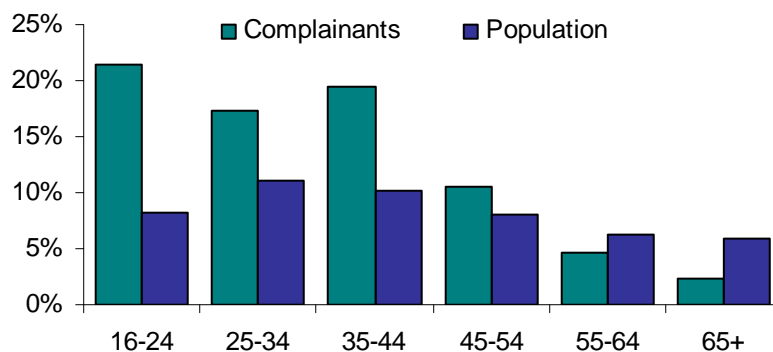
D District comprises four ACUs; Antrim, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, and Newtownabbey. D District ACUs had a range of levels of income deprivation. Antrim had a relatively low level of deprivation; 4% of SOAs in Antrim were in the top 20% income deprived and it ranked fifth highest of all ACUs in terms of complaints received. Carrickfergus had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 15% of SOAs in Carrickfergus were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked eighth in terms of complaints received. Newtownabbey had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 15% of SOAs in Newtownabbey were in the top 20% income deprived and it ranked twenty-seventh in terms of complaints received. Lisburn had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 17% of SOAs in Lisburn were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty-second in terms of complaints received.

Gender and Age

There were a number of variations when the profile of male complainants' age within D District was compared with the general population across the District, and also across each ACU within D District. There were greater proportions of male complainants within each age group up to 45-54 compared with the population.

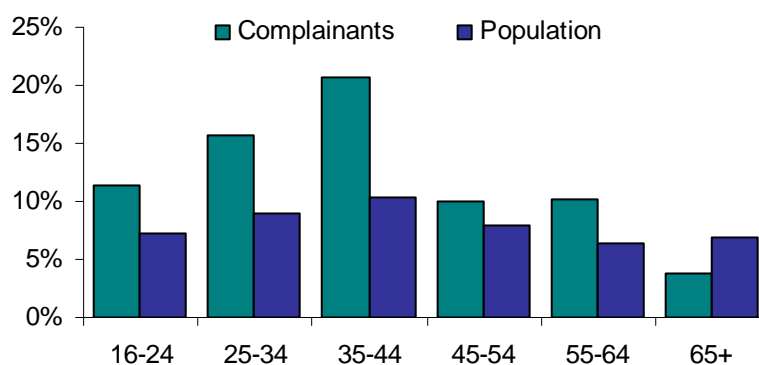
Within the population in Antrim the greatest proportion of males were aged 25-34, yet the greatest proportion of male complainants fall within the 16-24 age group; Antrim had the highest proportion of male complainants aged 16-24 of all D District ACUs (Figure 49).

Figure 49: Antrim; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



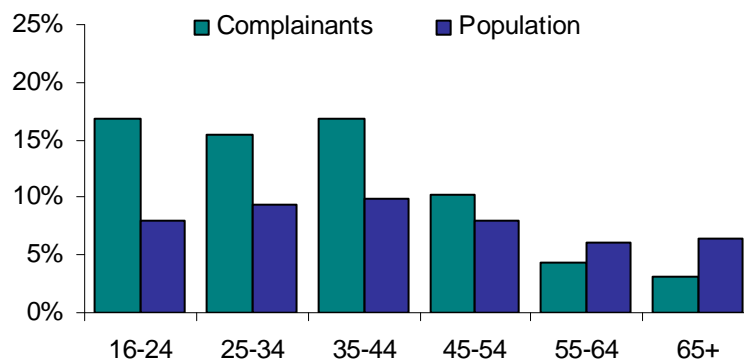
In Carrickfergus the greatest proportion of male complainants were aged 35-44, similar to the male population in the ACU. However, there were higher proportions of male complainants in all age groups than would be expected from the population, except for those aged 65 and over. In addition, Carrickfergus had the highest proportions of male complainants aged 35-44 of all ACUs in D District (Figure 50).

Figure 50: Carrickfergus; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



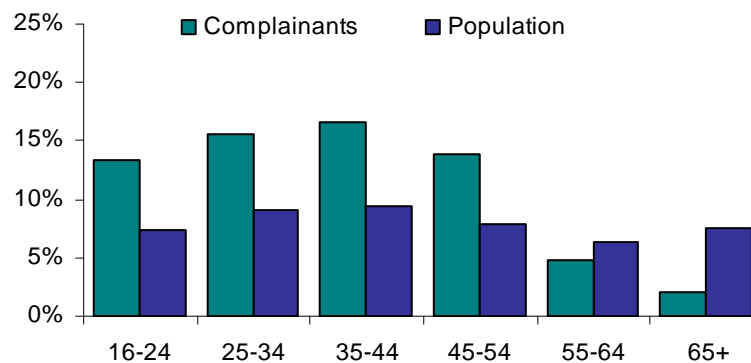
Males under 55 in Lisburn ACU had a greater tendency to make complaints against the police compared with the general population of the ACU and this was particularly apparent in the 16-24 age group. The greatest proportions of male complainants fell within the 16-24 and 35-44 age groups. There were fewer male complainants in the 65+ age group than in the population of the ACU (Figure 51).

Figure 51: Lisburn; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



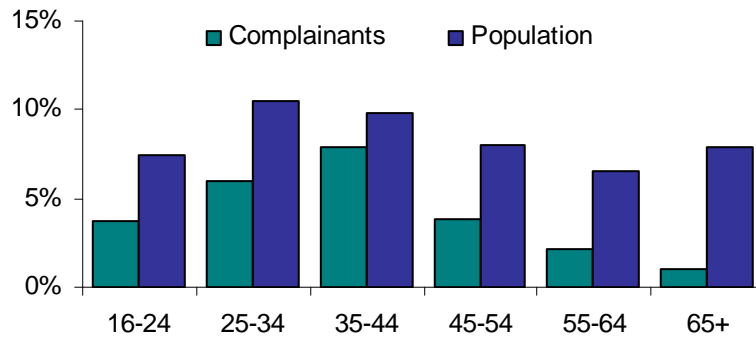
The greatest proportion of male complainants in Newtownabbey were aged 35-44, as was the greatest proportion of the male population. There were more male complainants than in the population generally in all age groups under 55, whilst for those aged 65 and over, there were fewer complainants compared with the population of the ACU (Figure 52).

Figure 52: Newtownabbey; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



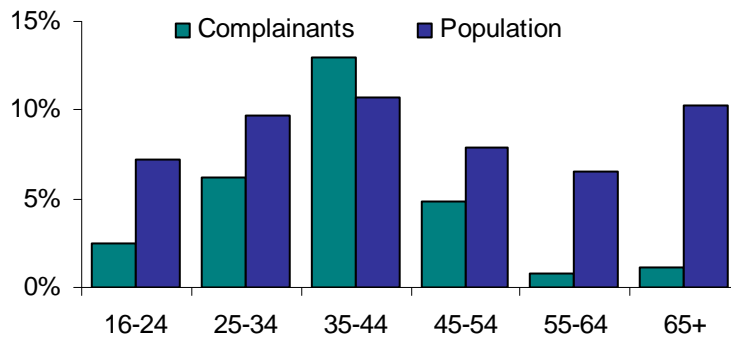
The greatest proportion of female complainants in Antrim were aged 35-44, whilst the greatest proportion of the population were 25-34. There were lower proportions of female complainants in all age groups compared with the population, and this was particularly apparent for those aged 45 and over. Antrim was the only ACU within D District which had lower proportions of female complainants in every age group compared with the population (Figure 53).

Figure 53: Antrim; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



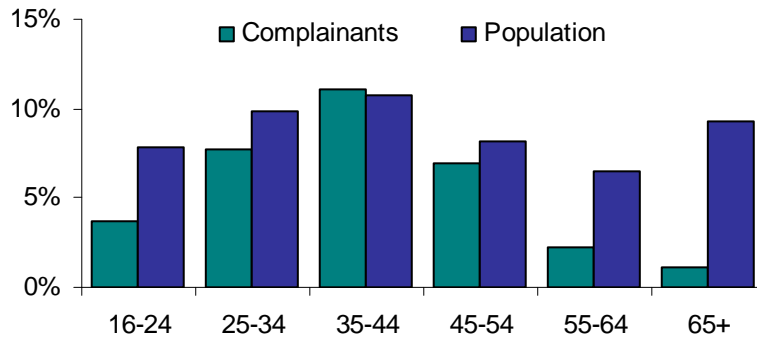
The greatest proportion of female complainants in Carrickfergus were aged 35-44, similar to the population of the ACU. For the 16-24 age group and age groups 55 and over there were smaller proportions of female complainants than in the population. This was particularly evident in those aged 55 and over (Figure 54).

Figure 54: Carrickfergus; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



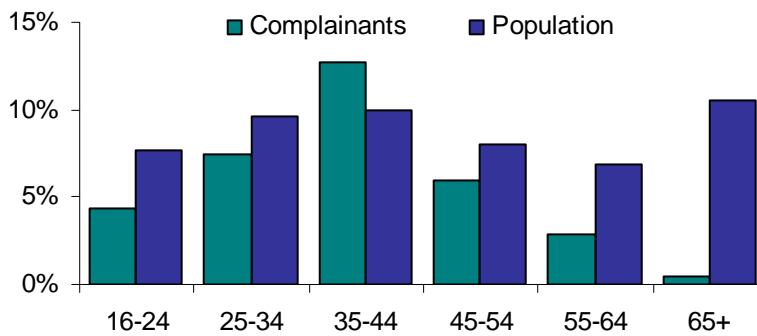
The greatest proportion of female complainants in Lisburn were aged 35-44, similar to the pattern of the female population of the ACU. For all other age groups, the proportions of female complainants were smaller than the population proportions. This was most apparent for those aged 16-24 and 55 and over (Figure 55).

Figure 55: Lisburn; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



The age profile of female complainants in Newtownabbey was similar to that of Lisburn; the greatest proportion were aged 35-44, similar to the population. In addition, there were lower proportions of female complainants in all other age groups compared with the population of the ACU (Figure 56).

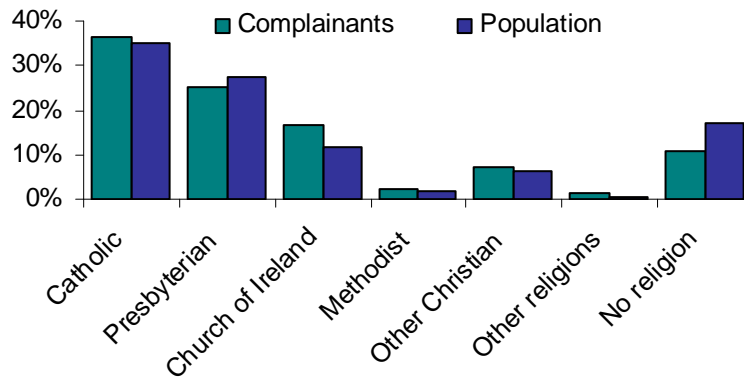
Figure 56: Newtownabbey; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



Religious Belief

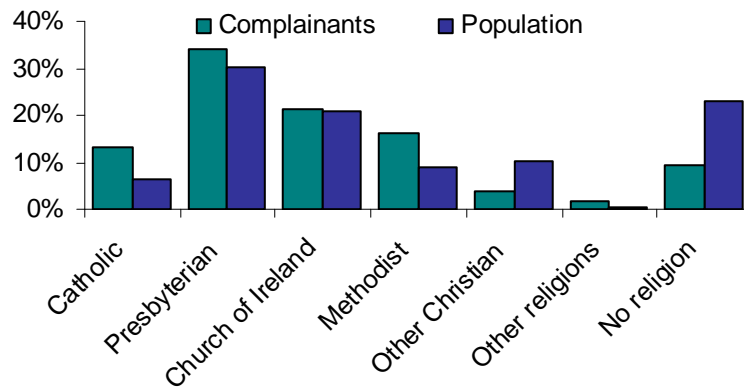
Within Antrim ACU there were smaller proportions of complainants of a Presbyterian faith or with no religious beliefs compared with the population. There was a slightly larger proportion of complainants with a Church of Ireland faith (Figure 57).

Figure 57: Antrim; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



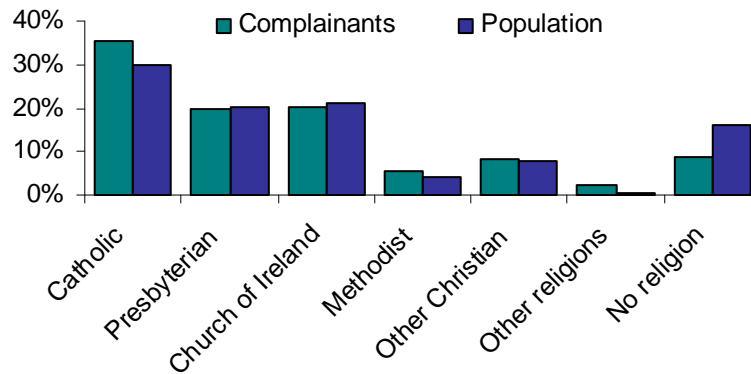
In Carrickfergus there were smaller proportions of complainants with Other Christian beliefs or with no religious beliefs compared with the population. There were higher proportions of Catholic and Methodist complainants (Figure 58).

Figure 58: Carrickfergus; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



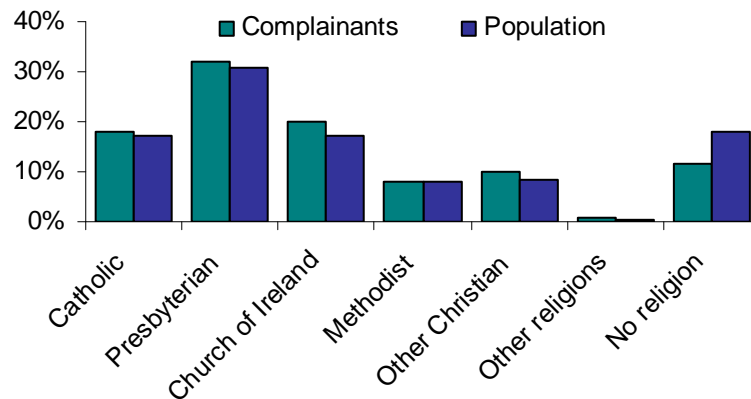
Within Lisburn ACU there was a smaller proportion of complainants with no religious beliefs compared with the population and a slightly larger proportion of Catholics (Figure 59).

Figure 59: Lisburn; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



In Newtownabbey there was a smaller proportion of complainants with no religious beliefs compared with the population in the ACU (Figure 60).

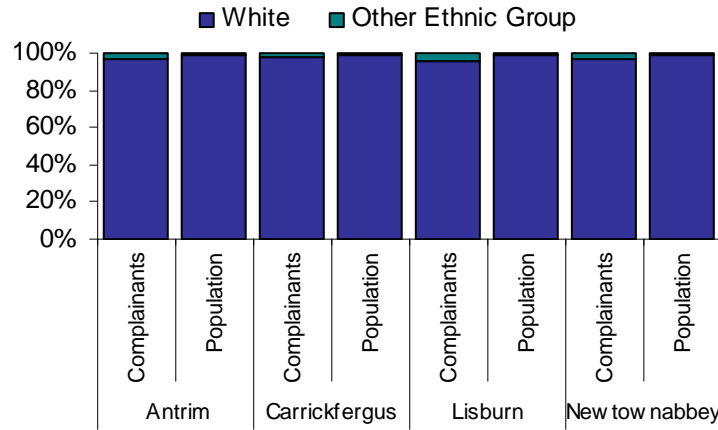
Figure 60: Newtownabbey; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Ethnic Origin

Across D District the ACU with the highest proportion of complainants with an ethnic origin other than White was Lisburn. In Antrim, Lisburn and Newtownabbey ACUs the proportions of complainants with minority ethnic origins were greater than the population (Figure 61).

Figure 61: Antrim, Carrickfergus, Lisburn and Newtownabbey; Ethnic Origin, Complainants and Census 2001



Country of Birth

Generally across D District the profile of complainants in terms of their country of birth was similar to the population profiles in each ACU.

In Antrim, Carrickfergus, Lisburn and Newtownabbey ACUs the vast majority of complainants were born in Northern Ireland and this was consistent with the population (Figures 62-65).

Figure 62: Antrim; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

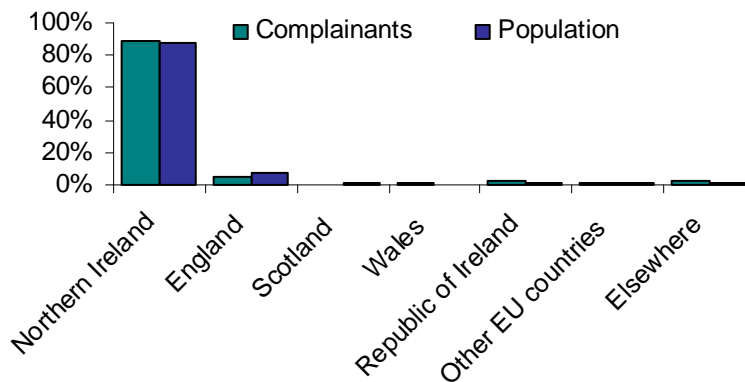


Figure 63: Carrickfergus; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

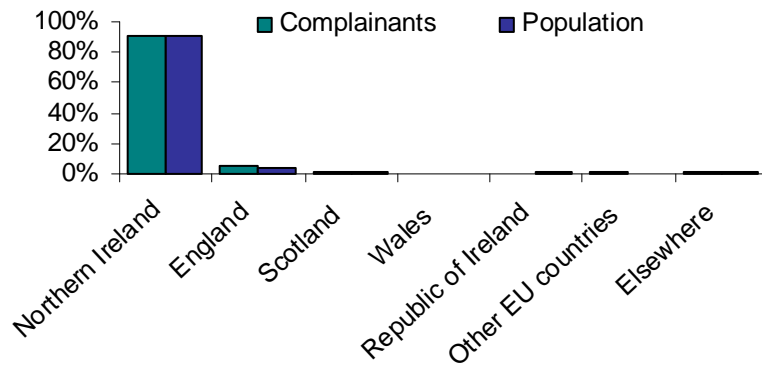


Figure 64: Lisburn; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

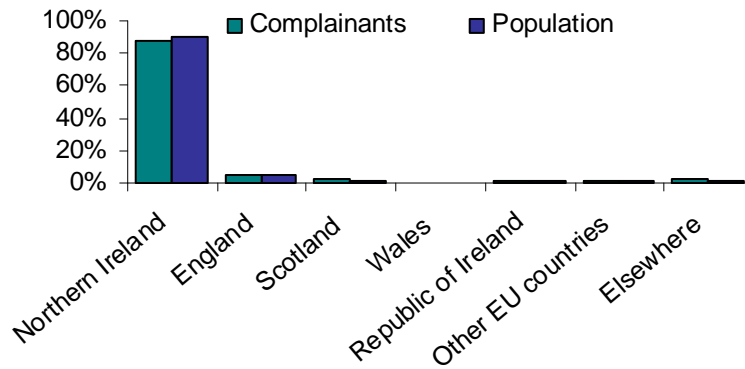
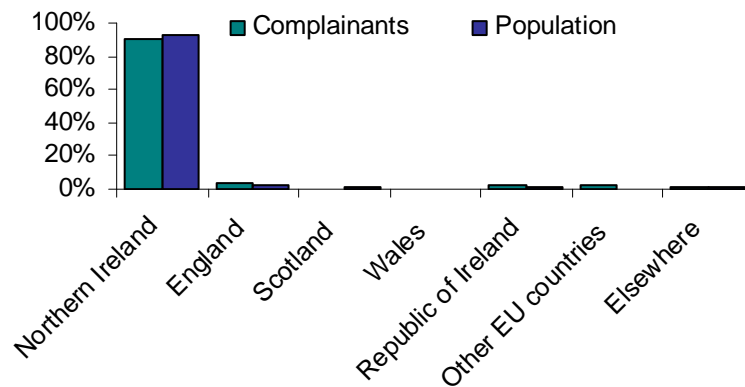


Figure 65: Newtownabbey; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

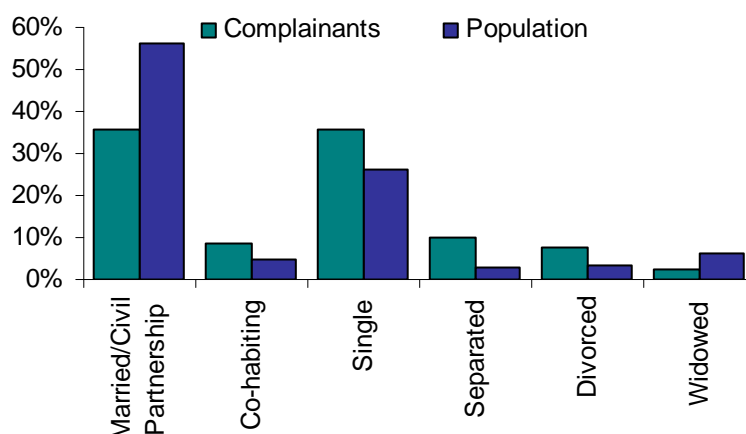


Marital Status

The marital status profiles of complainants in Carrickfergus, Lisburn and Newtownabbey were similar; the greatest proportions of complainants were married, similar to the population. In Antrim ACU similar proportions of complainants were married or single. Across D District, Antrim ACU had the highest proportion of single complainants and the lowest proportion of married complainants. Carrickfergus ACU had the highest proportion of divorced complainants (Figures 66-69).

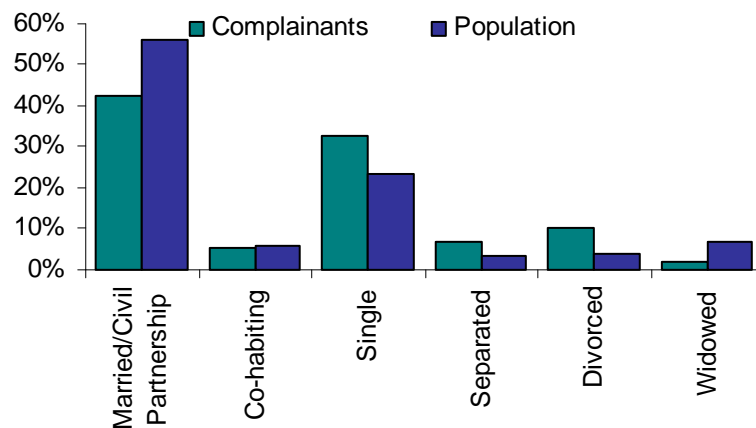
In Antrim ACU there were more single, separated or divorced complainants; and notably fewer married or widowed complainants compared with the population (Figure 66).

Figure 66: Antrim; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



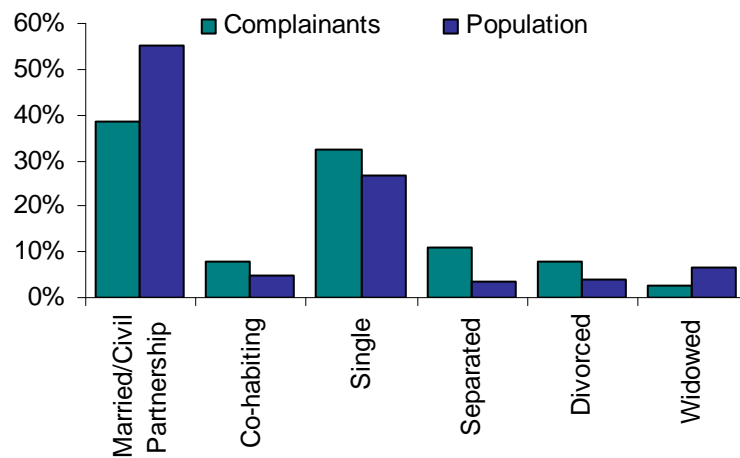
There was a higher propensity for people who were single, separated or divorced to make complaints compared with the population in Carrickfergus (Figure 67).

Figure 67: Carrickfergus; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



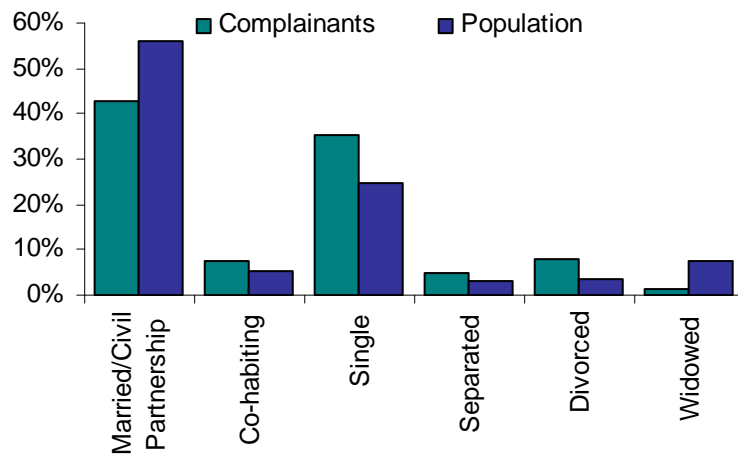
In Lisburn there was a greater proportion of single complainants compared with the population and lower proportions of married and widowed complainants (Figure 68).

Figure 68: Lisburn; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



In Newtownabbey there were fewer married or widowed complainants compared with the population (Figure 69).

**Figure 69: Newtownabbey; Marital Status, Complainants and Census
2001**



E District

Deprivation

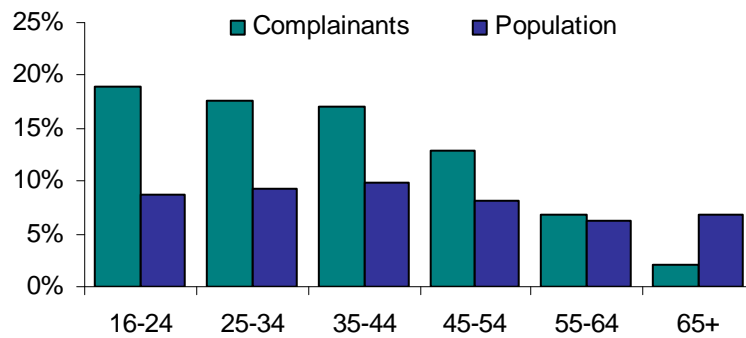
E District comprises four ACUs; Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon and Newry & Mourne. E District ACUs had a range of levels of income deprivation. Armagh had a relatively low level of income deprivation; 8% of SOAs in Armagh were in the top 20% income deprived and it ranked eighteenth in terms of complaints received. Banbridge had a relatively low level of income deprivation; none of the SOAs in Banbridge were in the top 20% income deprived and it ranked sixteenth of all ACUs in terms of complaints received. Craigavon had a relatively high level of income deprivation; 23% of SOAs in Craigavon were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twelfth in terms of complaints received. Newry & Mourne had a relatively high level of income deprivation; 23% of SOAs in Newry & Mourne were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty-fourth in terms of complaints received.

Age and Gender

There were some variations across the District both between the age and gender profiles of complainants compared with the population of the ACUs generally and between the complainant profiles of the ACUs themselves. Banbridge ACU had the highest proportion of 16-24 year old male complainants of all E District ACUs (Figures 70-73).

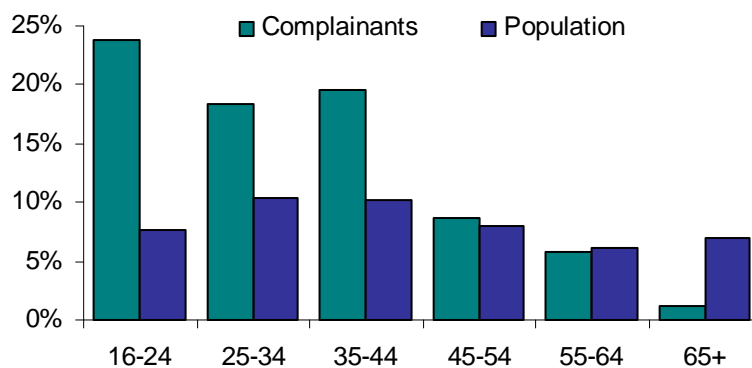
In Armagh the complainant profile follows the general trend of over-representation of younger men, with younger age groups being particularly over-represented in this ACU. The only male age group which was under-represented was 65 and above (Figure 70).

Figure 70: Armagh; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



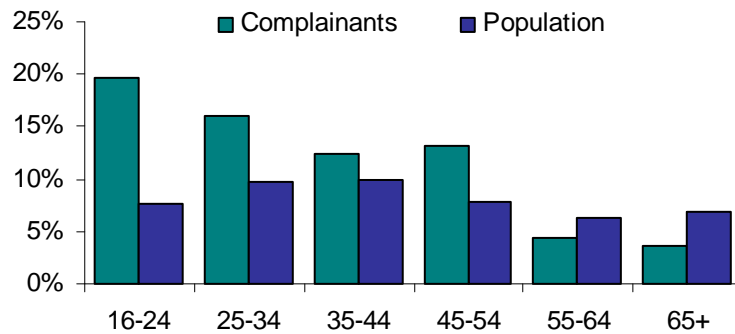
Banbridge also follows the trend of over-representation of young men, with a greater proportion of complainants in the 16-24 age group compared with the population. Conversely, the 65+ age group was under-represented (Figure 71).

Figure 71: Banbridge; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



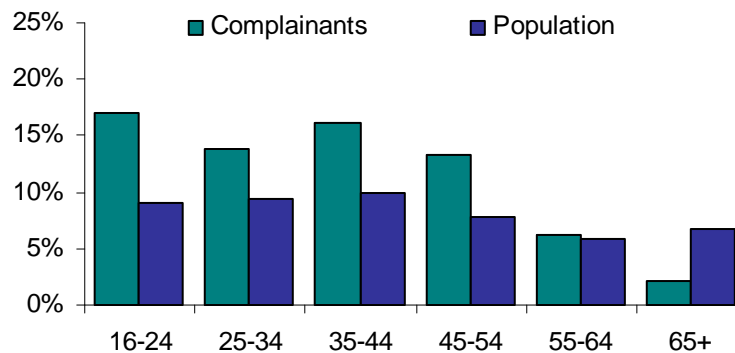
Craigavon also follows the trend of over-representation of young men with a greater proportion of complainants in the 16-24 year old age group compared with the population. Again, the 65+ age group was under-represented compared with the population (Figure 72).

Figure 72: Craigavon; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



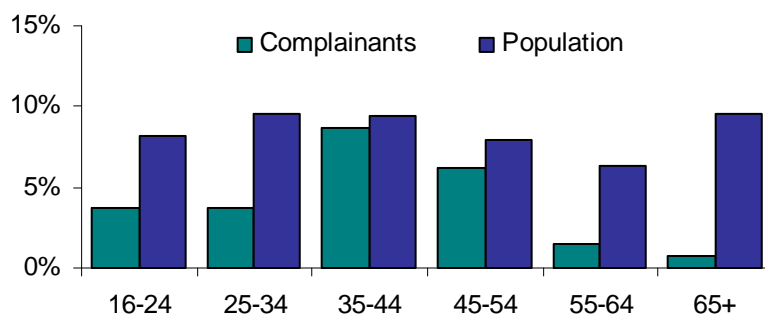
Similarly, Newry & Mourne had more male complainants in all age groups under 55 compared with the population and fewer complainants in the 65+ age group than in the population (Figure 73).

Figure 73: Newry & Mourne; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



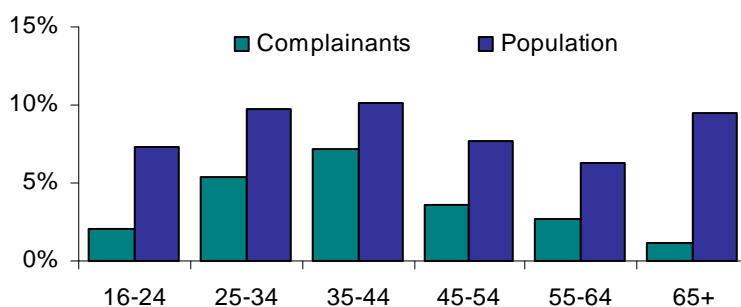
In Armagh there were lower proportions of female complainants in all age groups compared with the population. This was most notable in the 55 and over categories (Figure 74).

**Figure 74: Armagh; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census
2001**



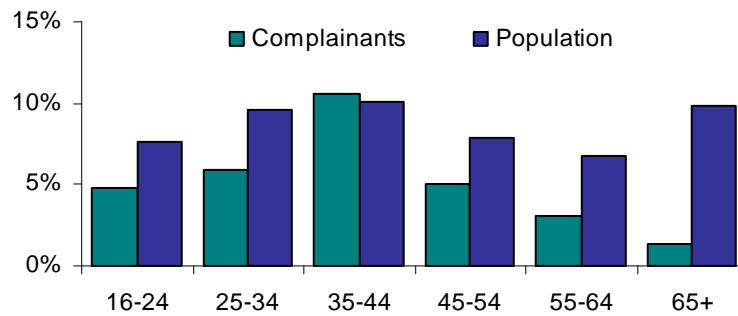
In Banbridge ACU there were again fewer female complainants compared with the population and this was particularly apparent in the 25-34 and 65+ age groups (Figure 75).

**Figure 75: Banbridge; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census
2001**



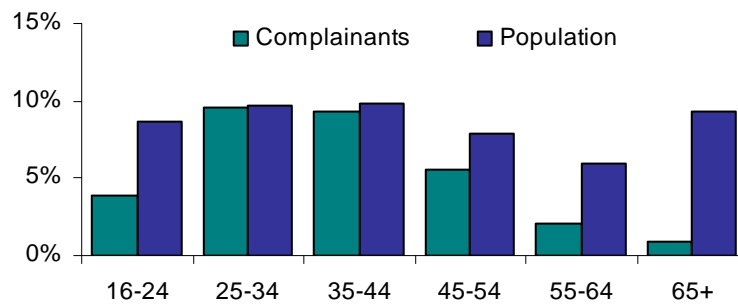
The greatest proportion of female complainants in Craigavon were aged 35-44, which was the only female age group where complainants were over-represented compared with the population (Figure 76).

Figure 76: Craigavon; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



For all age groups the proportions of female complainants were smaller than the population proportions in Newry & Mourne ACU (Figure 77).

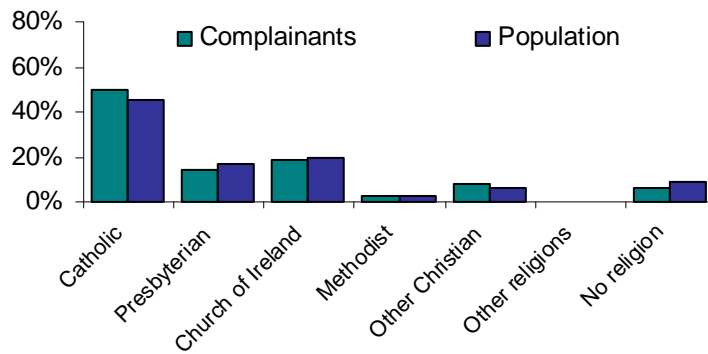
Figure 77: Newry & Mourne; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



Religious Belief

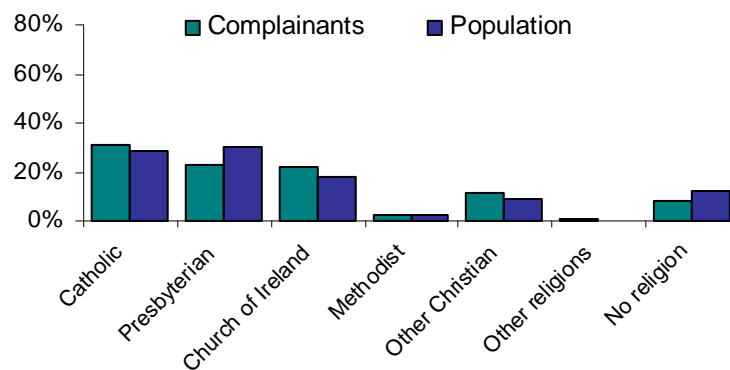
In Armagh ACU, half of all complainants were Catholic, slightly higher than within the population of the ACU, and there were fewer complainants with a Presbyterian faith or with no religious beliefs compared with the population (Figure 78).

Figure 78: Armagh; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



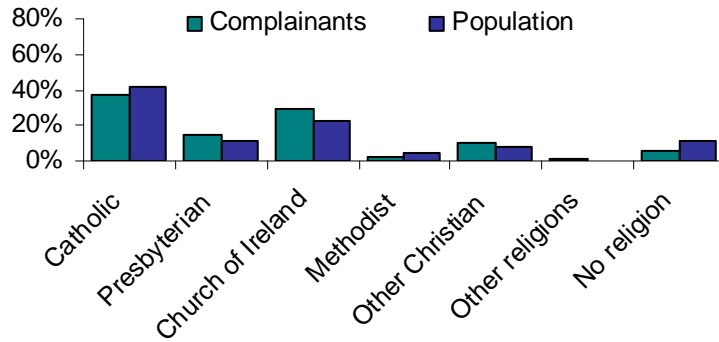
In Banbridge ACU almost a third of complainants were Catholic, which was similar to the population. There was a smaller proportion of Presbyterian complainants and greater proportions of Church of Ireland or Other Christian complainants than in the population. (Figure 79).

Figure 79: Banbridge; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



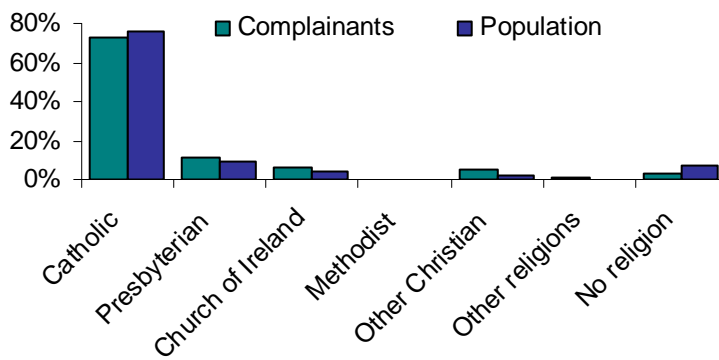
Within Craigavon ACU there were lower proportions of Catholic or Methodist complainants and complainants with no religious beliefs compared with the population. In contrast, there were higher proportions of Presbyterian and Church of Ireland complainants (Figure 80).

Figure 80: Craigavon; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



The religious profile of complainants in Newry & Mourne ACU was similar to the population (Figure 81). The majority of complainants were Catholic.

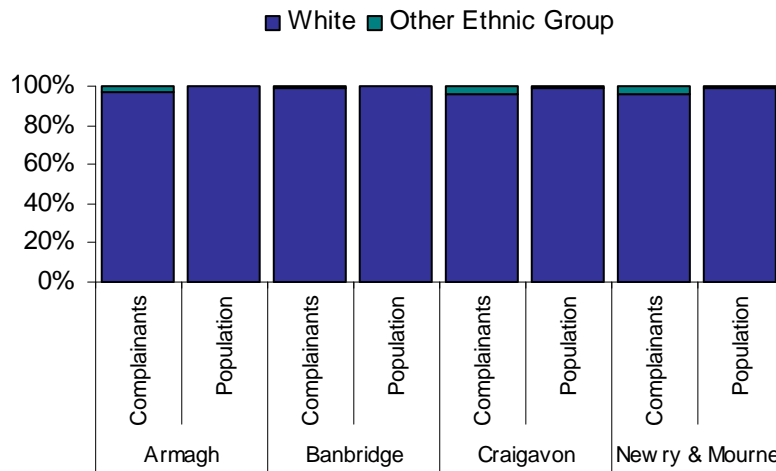
Figure 81: Newry & Mourne; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Ethnic Origin

Across E District the highest proportions of complainants with an ethnic origin other than White were in Craigavon and Newry & Mourne ACUs (Figure 82).

Figure 82: Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon and Newry & Mourne; Ethnic Origin, Complainants and Census 2001

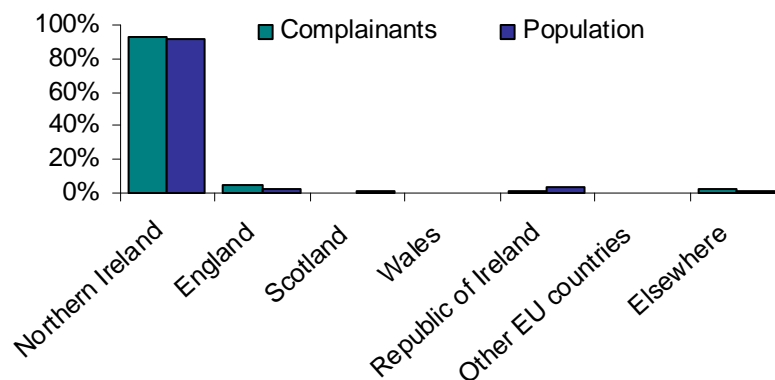


Country of Birth

Across E District the smallest proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants were in Newry & Mourne ACU and the highest proportion of English born complainants were in Banbridge ACU (Figures 83-86).

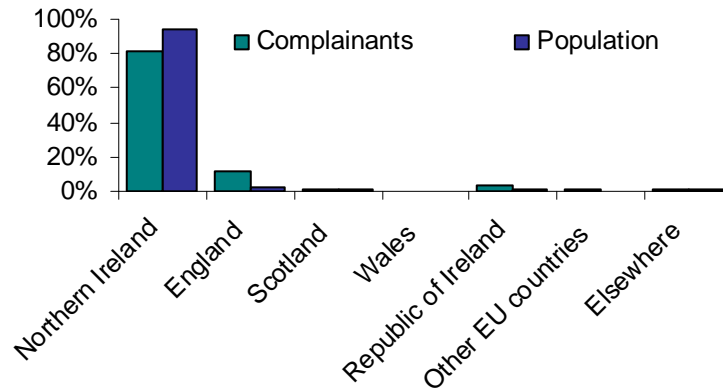
In Armagh ACU the vast majority of complainants were born in Northern Ireland and this reflects the population of the area (Figure 83).

Figure 83: Armagh; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



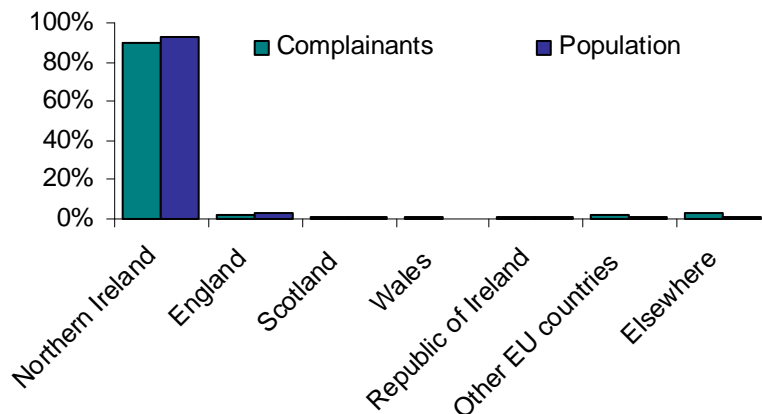
In Banbridge ACU there was a lower proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants than in the population (Figure 84).

Figure 84: Banbridge; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



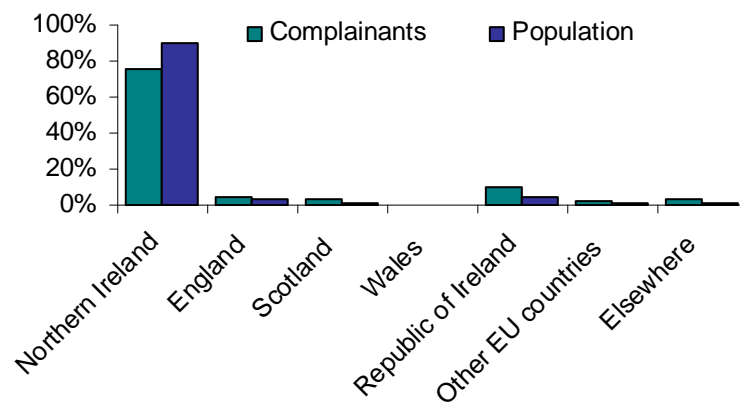
In Craigavon ACU the majority of complainants were born in Northern Ireland, which was similar to the population (Figure 85).

Figure 85: Craigavon; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



As well as Newry & Mourne ACU having the lowest proportion of Northern Ireland born complainants across the District, there was also a notably lower proportion of complainants born in Northern Ireland compared with the population (Figure 86).

Figure 86: Newry & Mourne; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

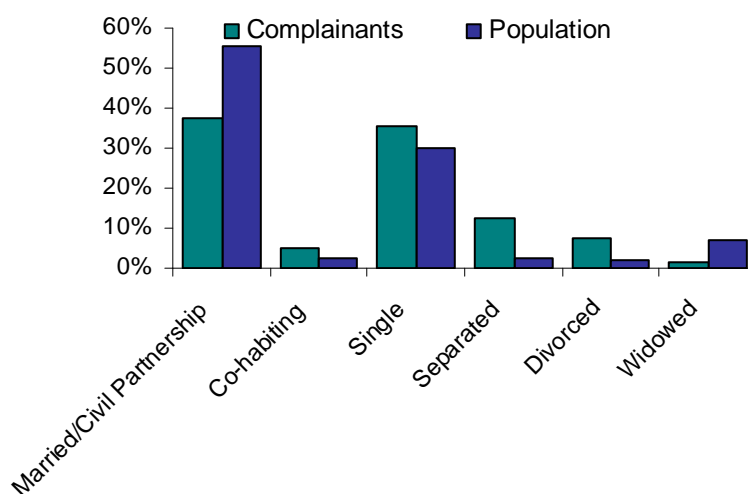


Marital Status

Across E District proportionately more complainants in Craigavon ACU than in any other ACU were married and more complainants in Banbridge ACU than in any other ACU were single (Figures 87-90).

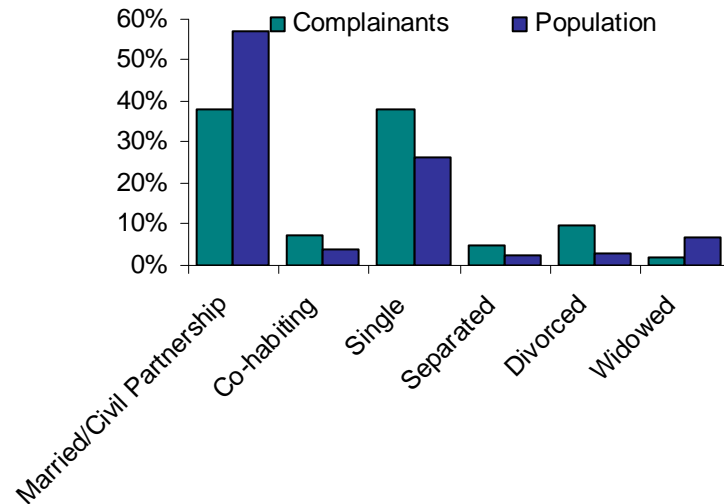
Whilst the majority of complainants in Armagh ACU were married, compared with the population fewer complainants were married and more complainants were separated or divorced (Figure 87).

Figure 87: Armagh; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



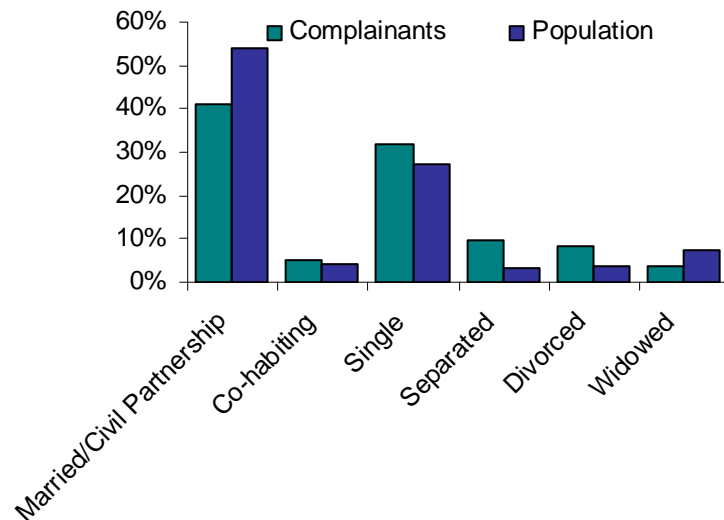
In Banbridge ACU fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were single or divorced compared with the population (Figure 88).

Figure 88: Banbridge; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



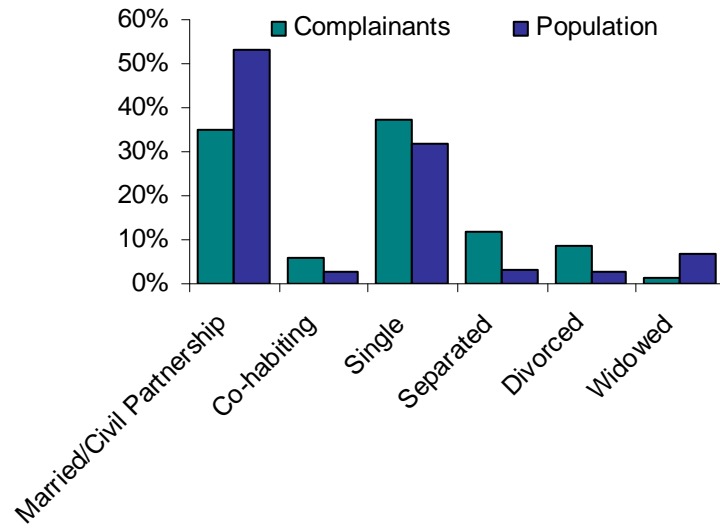
In Craigavon ACU there were higher proportions of separated or divorced complainants than in the population (Figure 89).

Figure 89: Craigavon; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



In Newry & Mourne ACU there were fewer married or widowed complainants and more separated or divorced complainants than in the population (Figure 90).

Figure 90: Newry & Mourne; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



F District

Deprivation

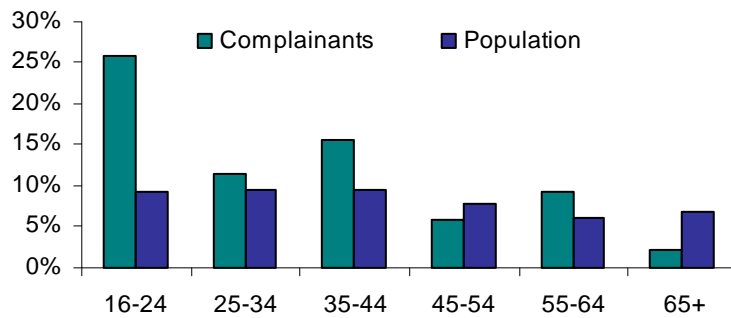
F District comprises four ACUs; Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh. F District ACUs had low to moderate levels of income deprivation. Cookstown had a relatively low level of income deprivation; under 1% of the SOAs in Cookstown were in the top 20% income deprived and it ranked eleventh of all ACUs in terms of complaints received. Dungannon & South Tyrone had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 14% of SOAs in Dungannon & South Tyrone were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked seventeenth in terms of complaints received. Fermanagh had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 12% of SOAs in Fermanagh were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twentieth in terms of complaints received. Omagh had a relatively low level of income deprivation; 8% of SOAs in Omagh were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty third in terms of complaints received.

Age and Gender

Across F District the highest proportions of young male complainants were in Omagh ACU and the highest proportion of male complainants aged 35-44 were in Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU (Figure 91-94).

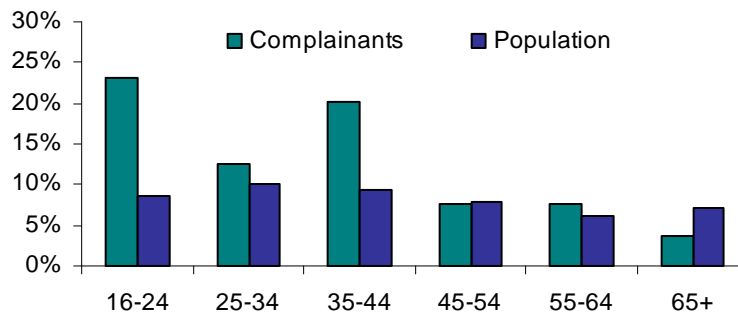
In Cookstown ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in most age groups with the exception of 45-54 and 65+, compared with the population (Figure 91).

Figure 91: Cookstown; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



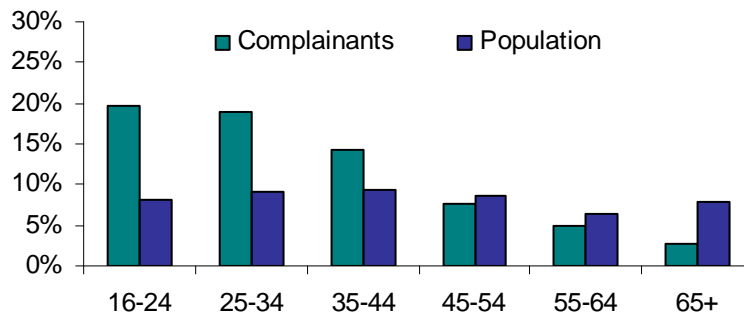
Similar to Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU had proportionately more male complainants in most age groups, with the exception of 45-54 and 65+, compared with the population (Figure 92).

Figure 92: Dungannon & South Tyrone; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



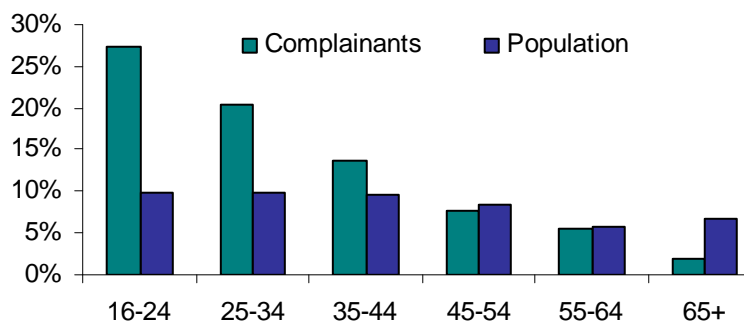
In Fermanagh ACU there was an over-representation of young male complainants compared with the population, with those aged under 35 being particularly over-represented (Figure 93).

Figure 93: Fermanagh; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



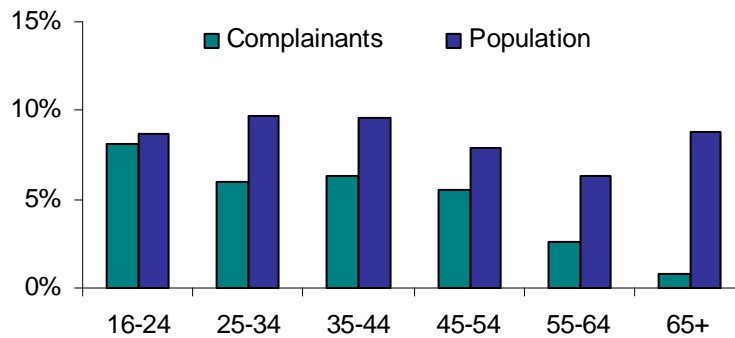
In Omagh ACU there was an over-representation of young, male complainants compared with the population, with those aged under 35 being particularly over-represented (Figure 94).

Figure 94: Omagh; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



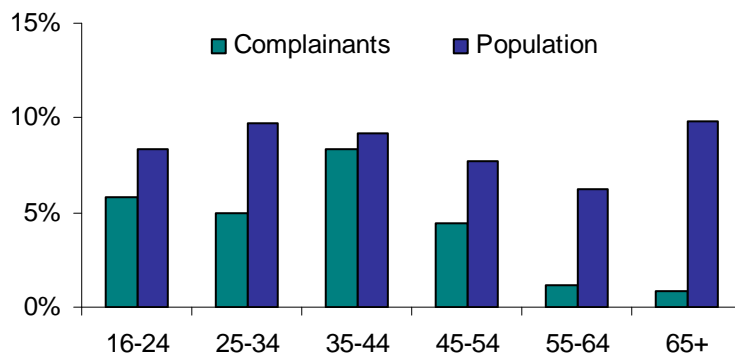
In Cookstown ACU there were proportionately fewer female complainants compared with the population and this was particularly apparent in the 55+ age groups. The highest proportion of female complainants in Cookstown ACU was in the 16-24 age group (Figure 95).

Figure 95: Cookstown; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



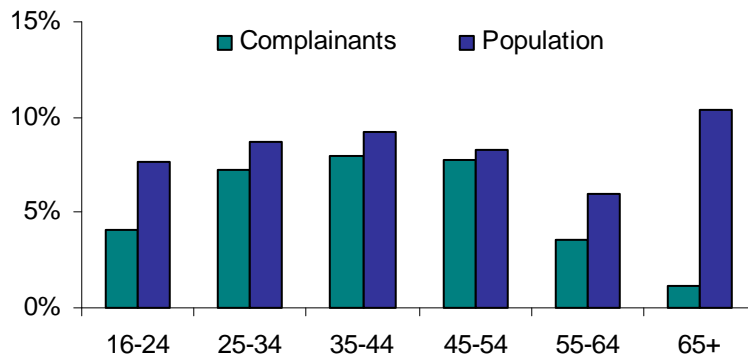
Similarly, in Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU there were fewer female complainants compared with the population. This was again particularly apparent in the 55+ age groups. The highest proportion of female complainants in Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU was in the 35-44 age group and this was similar to the population profile (Figure 96).

Figure 96: Dungannon & South Tyrone; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



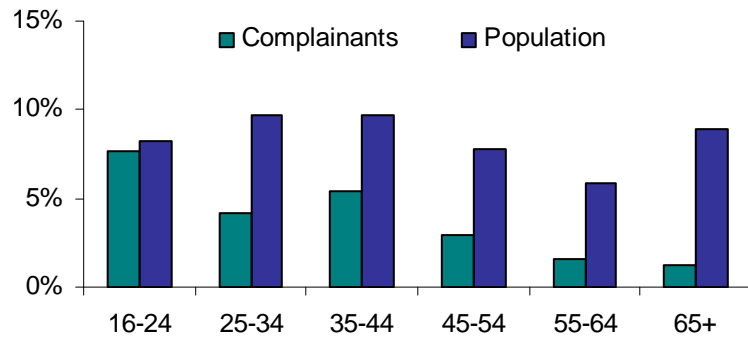
In Fermanagh ACU there were fewer female complainants in all age groups compared with the population, this was most apparent in the 65+ age group. The highest proportions of female complainants in Fermanagh ACU were in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups. Fermanagh had the greatest proportion of female complainants aged 45-54 across the District (Figure 97).

Figure 97: Fermanagh; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



In Omagh ACU there were again fewer female complainants compared with the population and this was more apparent in the 45+ age groups. The highest proportion of female complainants in Omagh ACU were in the 16-24 age group, similar to the population (Figure 98).

Figure 98: Omagh; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001

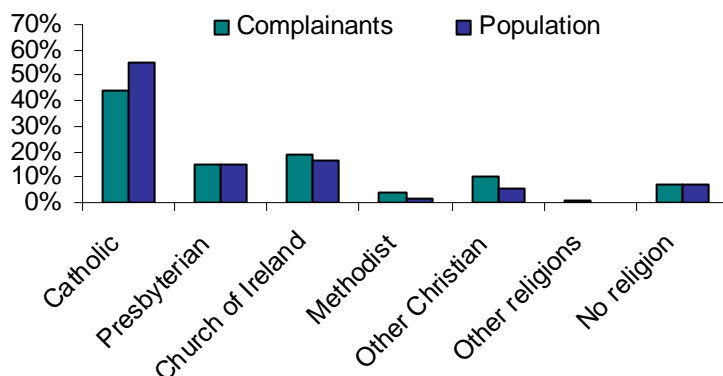


Religious Belief

Within each ACU in F District, the greatest proportion of complainants were Catholic. The greatest proportion of Presbyterian complainants were in Fermanagh ACU and the greatest proportion of complainants with no religious beliefs were in Omagh ACU.

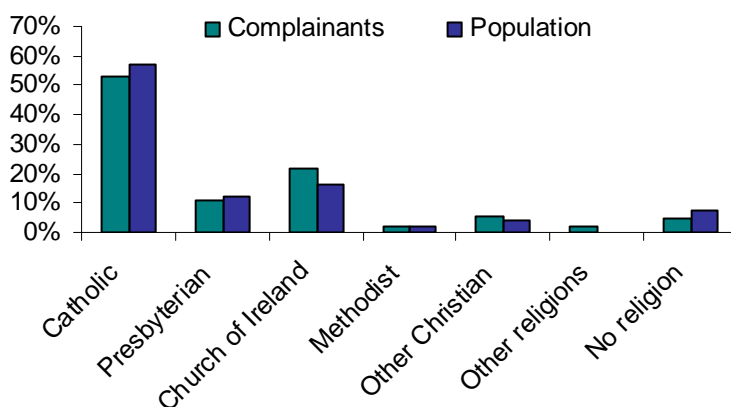
In Cookstown ACU, there were lower proportions of complainants with a Catholic faith and greater proportions of complainants with Church of Ireland or other Christian beliefs compared with the population (Figure 99).

Figure 99: Cookstown; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



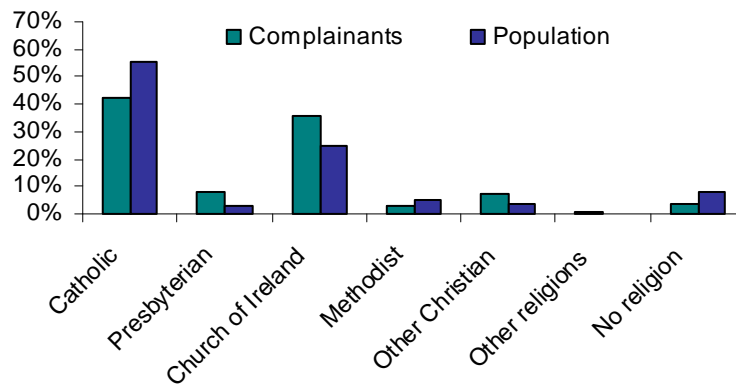
In Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU, there were slightly lower proportions of complainants with a Catholic or Presbyterian faith or with no religious beliefs compared with the population (Figure 100).

Figure 100: Dungannon & South Tyrone; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



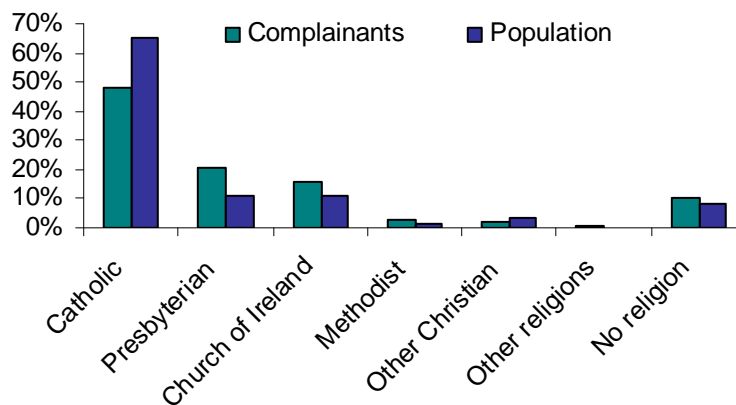
In Fermanagh ACU, there were lower proportions of Catholic complainants and greater proportions of Presbyterian, Church of Ireland or Other Christian complainants compared with the population (Figure 101).

Figure 101: Fermanagh; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Similarly, in Omagh ACU, there were lower proportions of Catholic complainants and greater proportions of complainants with a Presbyterian or Church of Ireland faith compared with the population (Figure 102).

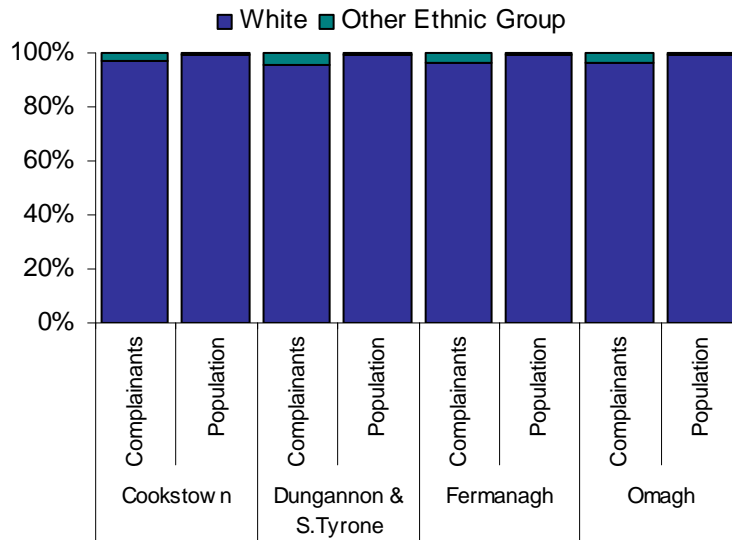
Figure 102: Omagh; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Ethnic Origin

Across F District, Cookstown had a lower proportion of complainants with an ethnic origin other than White than the other ACUs (Figure 103).

Figure 103: Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh; Ethnic Origin, Complainants and Census 2001

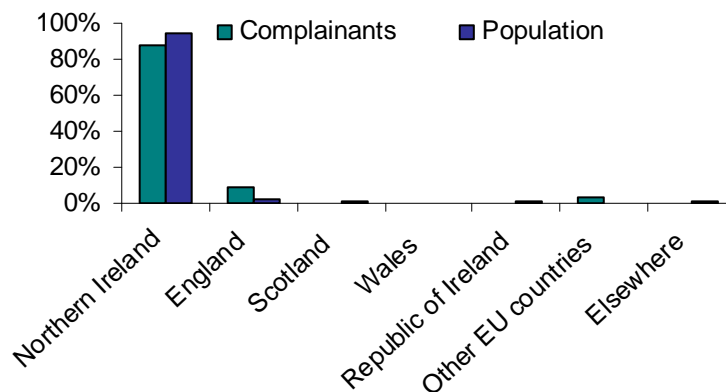


Country of Birth

In all ACUs within F District, as in other Districts, most complainants were born in Northern Ireland. The lowest proportion of complainants born in Northern Ireland and the highest proportion of complainants born in England were in Omagh ACU (Figures 104 - 107).

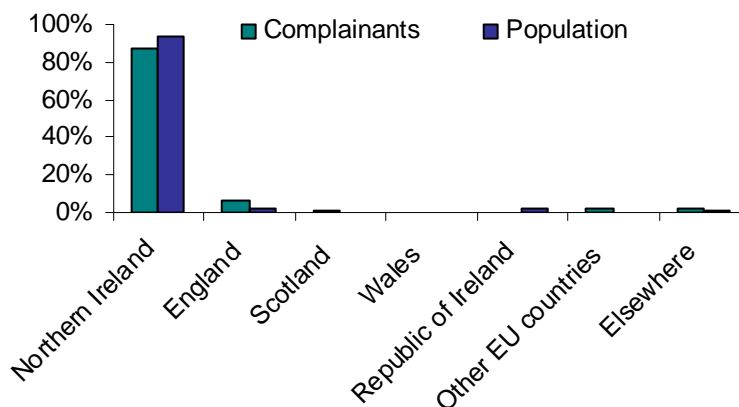
In Cookstown ACU a smaller proportion of complainants were born in Northern Ireland compared with the population (Figure 104).

Figure 104: Cookstown; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



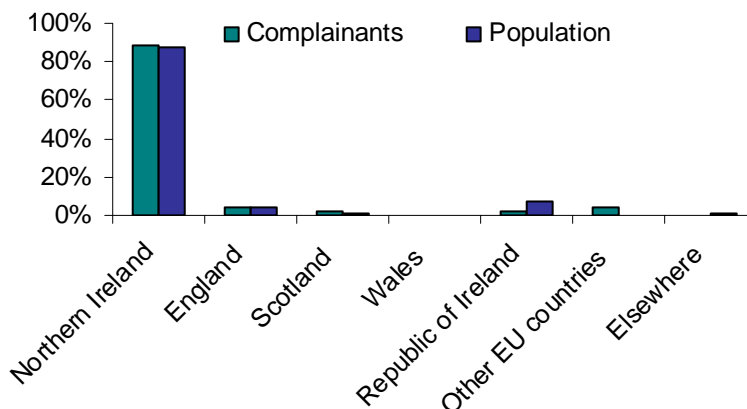
In Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU no complainants were born in the Republic of Ireland, which differs from the population (Figure 105).

Figure 105: Dungannon & South Tyrone; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



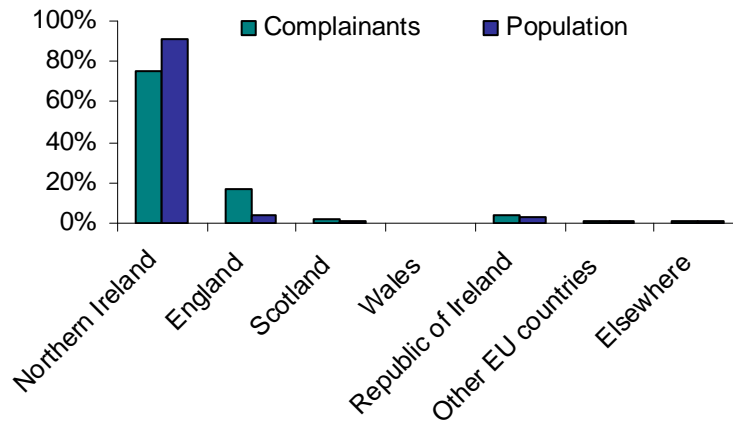
Similarly, in Fermanagh ACU most complainants were born in Northern Ireland, in line with the population profile (Figure 106).

Figure 106: Fermanagh; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



In Omagh ACU a smaller proportion of complainants were born in Northern Ireland compared with the population (Figure 107).

Figure 107: Omagh; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

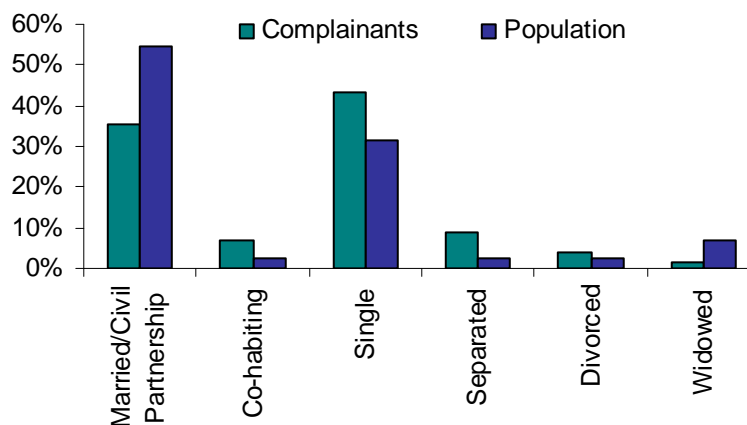


Marital Status

The marital status profiles of complainants in Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone, Fermanagh and Omagh were similar in that the greatest proportions of complainants in all ACUs were single. Across F District Omagh ACU had the highest proportion of single complainants (Figures 108-111).

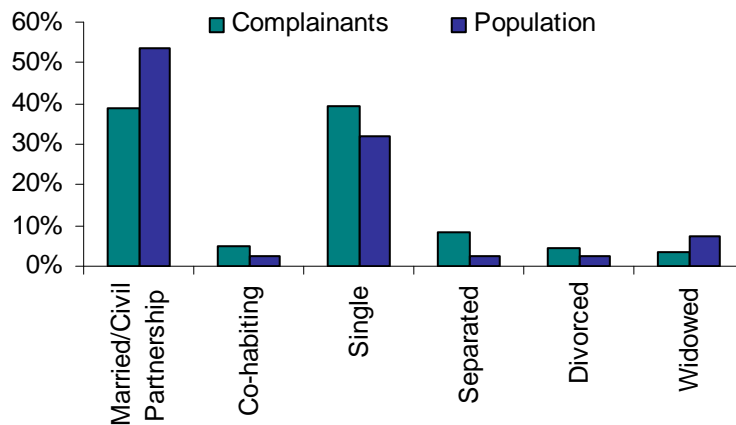
In Cookstown ACU, the majority of complainants were single. More complainants were single or separated compared with the population (Figure 108).

Figure 108: Cookstown; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



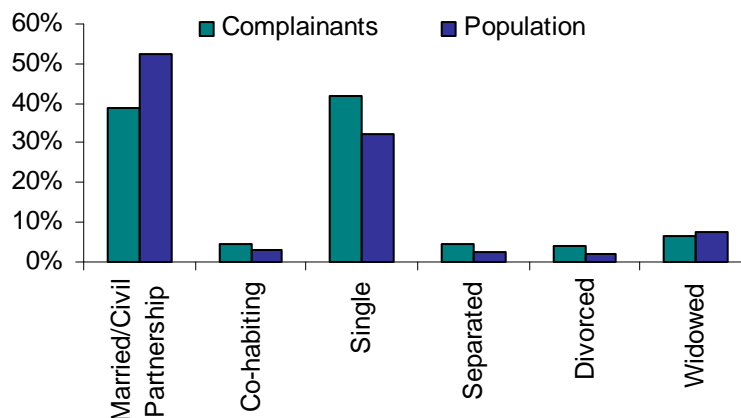
In Dungannon & South Tyrone ACU the majority of complainants were single or married, in almost equal proportions. In addition, greater proportions of complainants were single, separated or divorced compared with the population (Figure 109).

Figure 109: Dungannon & South Tyrone; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



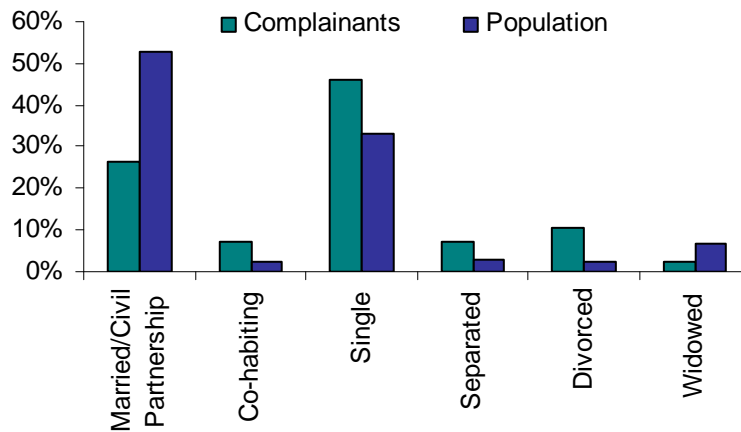
In Fermanagh ACU the majority of complainants were single. More complainants were single and fewer complainants were married compared with the population (Figure 110).

Figure 110: Fermanagh; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



In Omagh ACU the greatest proportion of complainants were single. Considerably fewer complainants were married compared with the population. (Figure 111).

Figure 111: Omagh; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



G District

Deprivation

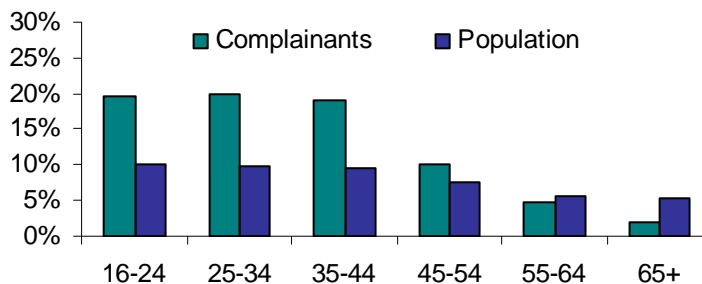
G District is made up of four ACUs; Foyle, Limavady, Magherafelt and Strabane. Within G District, Foyle had a relatively high level of income deprivation; 49% of SOAs in Foyle were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked nineteenth in terms of complaints received. Limavady had a relatively high level of income deprivation; 22% of SOAs in Limavady were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked ninth in terms of complaints received. Strabane had a relatively high level of income deprivation; 39% of SOAs in Strabane were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked fifteenth in terms of complaints received. Magherafelt had a relatively low level of income deprivation; 5% of SOAs in Magherafelt were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty-fifth in terms of complaints received.

Age and Gender

Across G District the highest proportion of male complainants aged 16-24 were in Strabane ACU, which was notably more than Limavady and Magherafelt (Figures 112-115).

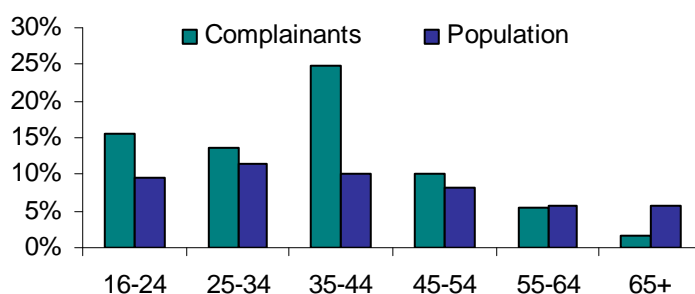
In Foyle ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in all age groups below the age of 55 compared with the population (Figure 112).

Figure 112: Foyle; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



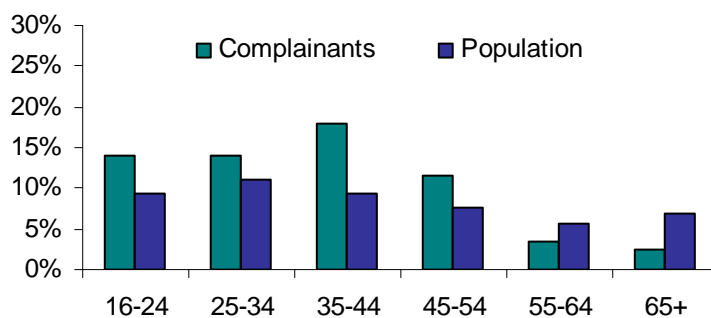
In Limavady ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in the 16-24 and 35-44 age groups; and lower proportions in the 65+ age group compared with the population (Figure 113).

Figure 113: Limavady; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



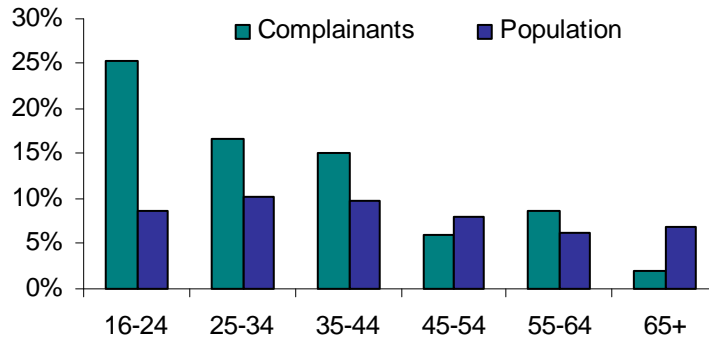
In Magherafelt ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in the 16-24 and 35-44 age groups compared with the population (Figure 114).

Figure 114: Magherafelt; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



In Strabane ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in each age group under 45 years and lower proportions in the 65+ age group compared with the population (Figure 115).

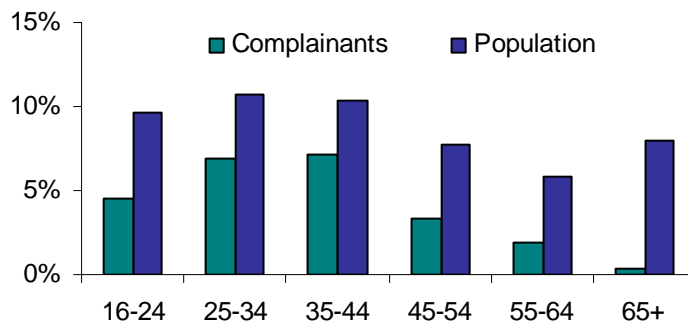
Figure 115: Strabane; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



Across G District there was a similar pattern of female complainants in each ACU, with more female complainants in the younger age groups (Figures 116-119).

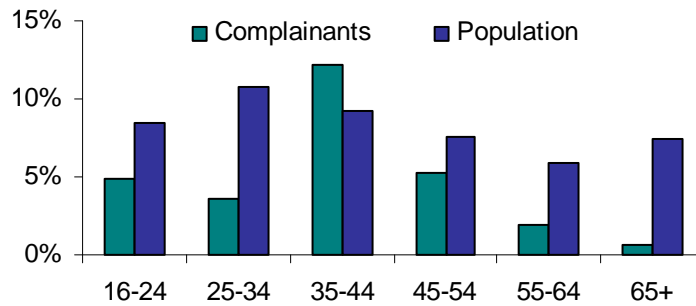
In Foyle ACU there were notably lower proportions of female complainants in the age groups 16-24, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ age groups compared with the population (Figure 116).

Figure 116: Foyle; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



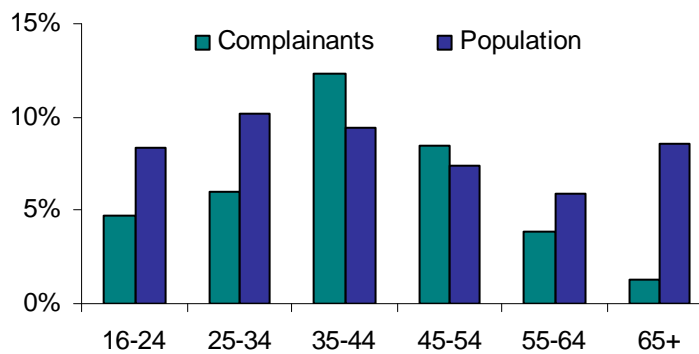
In Limavady ACU there were notably lower proportions of female complainants in the 25-34 and 65+ age groups compared with the population (Figure 117).

Figure 117: Limavady; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



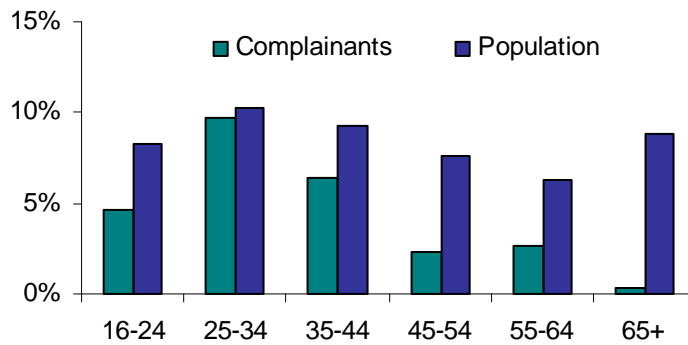
In Magherafelt ACU there were lower proportions of female complainants in the 65+ age group compared with the population (Figure 118).

Figure 118: Magherafelt; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



In Strabane ACU there were much lower proportions of female complainants in the 65+ age group compared with the population (Figure 119).

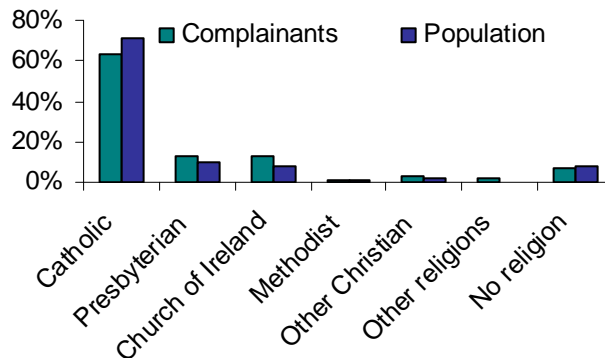
Figure 119: Strabane; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



Religious Belief

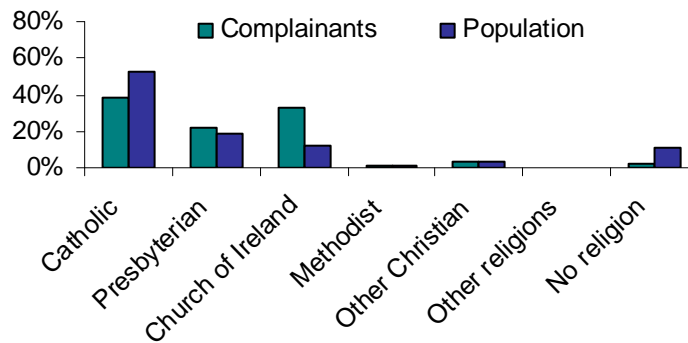
In Foyle ACU, there were lower proportions of complainants with a Catholic faith compared with the population. There were higher proportions of complainants with a Presbyterian, Church of Ireland or other religious faiths (Figure 120).

Figure 120: Foyle; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



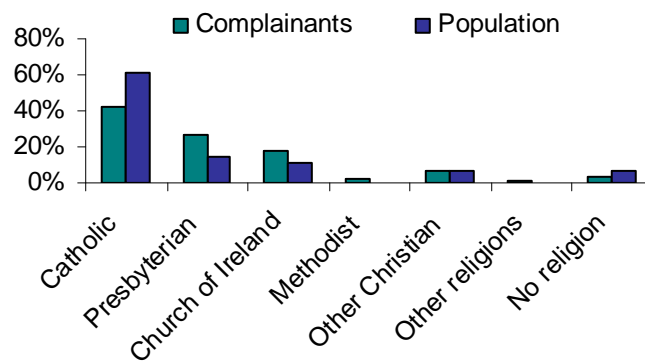
In Limavady ACU, there were lower proportions of complainants with a Catholic faith or with no religious beliefs and higher proportions with a Presbyterian or Church of Ireland faith compared with the population of the ACU (Figure 121).

Figure 121: Limavady; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



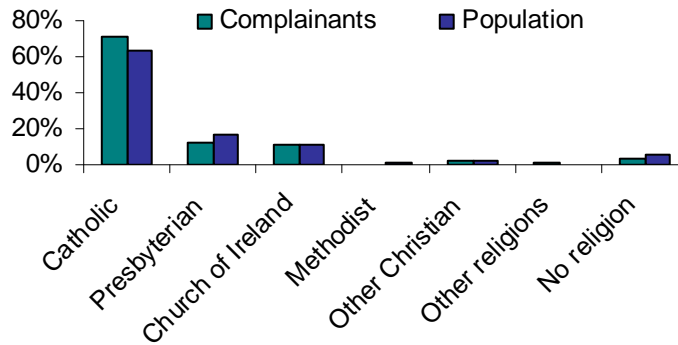
In Magherafelt ACU, there were lower proportions of Catholic complainants and higher proportions with a Presbyterian, Church of Ireland or Methodist faith compared with the population. There was also a lower proportion of complainants with no religious beliefs (Figure 122).

Figure 122: Magherafelt; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



In Strabane ACU there were lower proportions of complainants with a Presbyterian faith or with no religious beliefs and higher proportions with a Catholic faith compared with the population of the ACU (Figure 123).

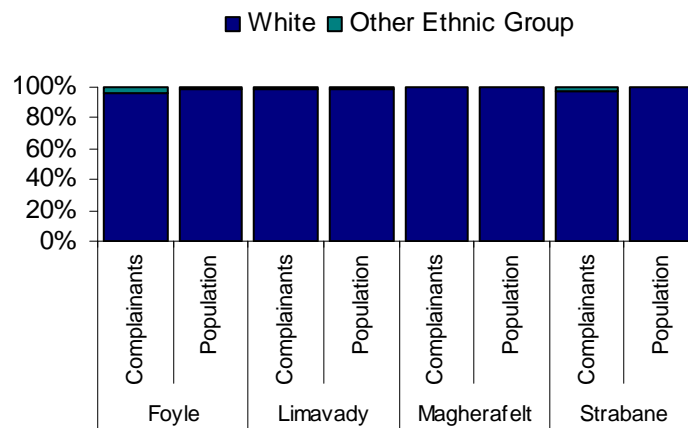
Figure 123: Strabane; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



Ethnic Origin

Across G District, there were notably higher proportions of complainants from other ethnic groups in Foyle and Strabane ACUs compared with the populations of each ACU (Figure 124).

Figure 124: Foyle, Limavady, Magherafelt and Strabane; Ethnic Origin, Complainants and Census 2001

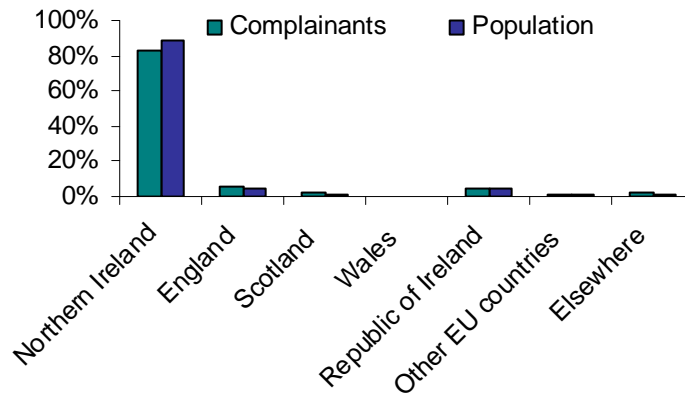


Country of Birth

In all ACUs within G District, as in other Districts, most complainants were born in Northern Ireland (Figures 125-128).

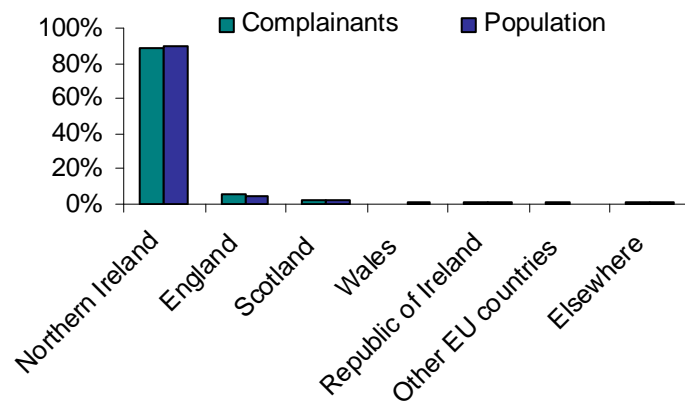
In Foyle ACU a smaller proportion of complainants were born in Northern Ireland compared with the population (Figure 125).

Figure 125: Foyle; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



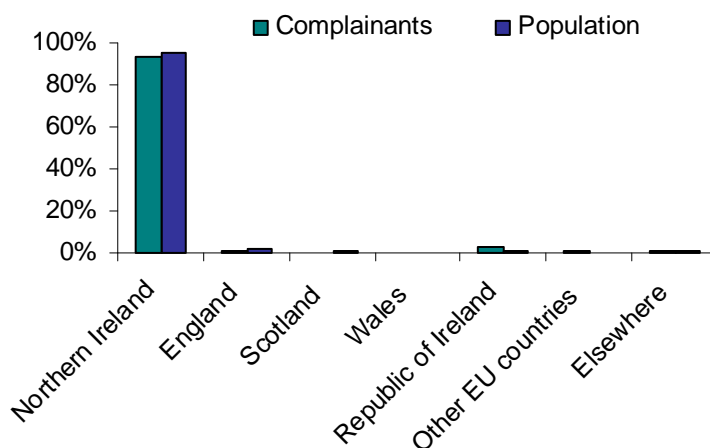
The profile of complainants in Limavady ACU was similar to all other ACUs in the District and was also similar to the population (Figure 126).

Figure 126: Limavady; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



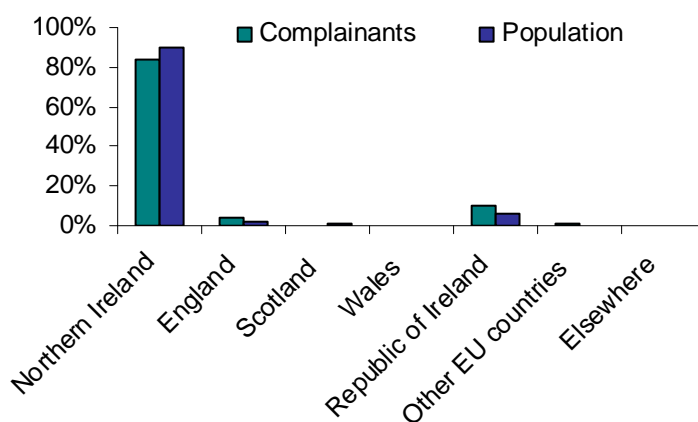
In Magherafelt ACU a larger proportion of complainants were born in other EU countries compared with the population (Figure 127).

Figure 127: Magherafelt; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



Similarly, in Strabane ACU a larger proportion of complainants were born in other EU countries compared with the population (Figure 128).

Figure 128: Strabane; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

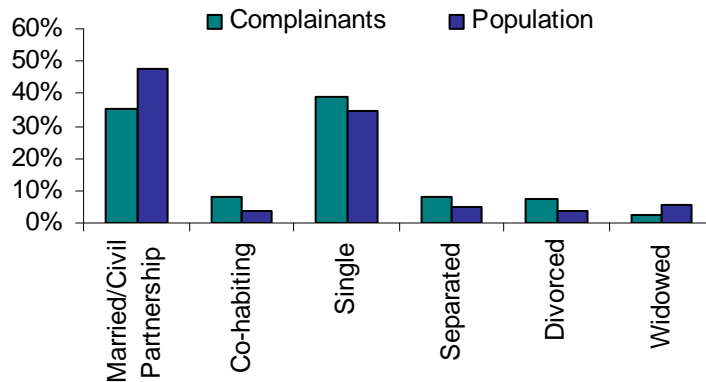


Marital Status

Across G District, in Foyle, Limavady and Strabane the majority of complainants were single, whilst in Magherafelt the greatest proportion were married. More complainants were divorced in Limavady than in any other ACU (Figures 129-132).

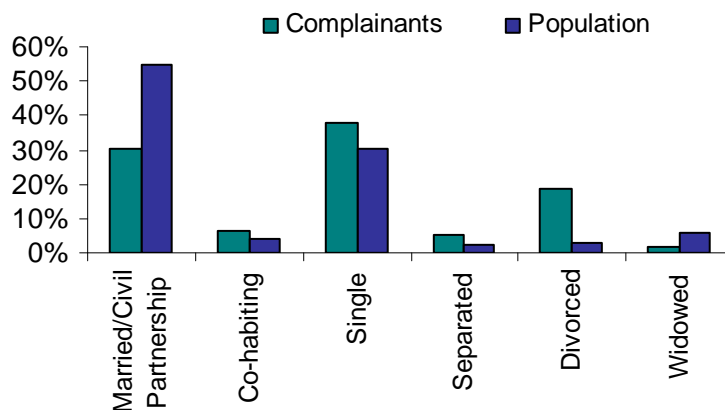
In Foyle, fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were separated or divorced compared with the population (Figure 129).

Figure 129: Foyle; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



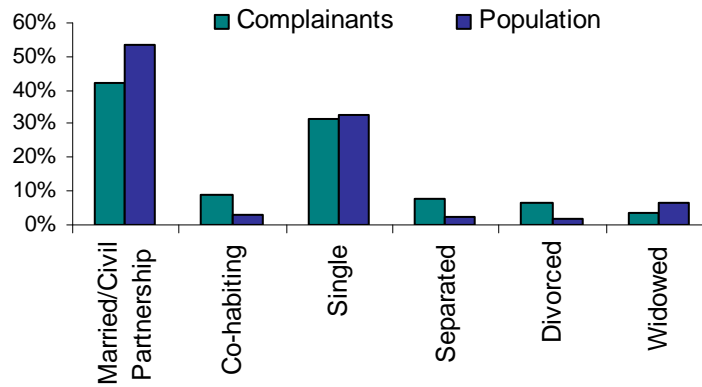
Similarly, in Limavady ACU fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were separated or divorced compared with the population. The majority of complainants were single (Figure 130).

Figure 130: Limavady; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



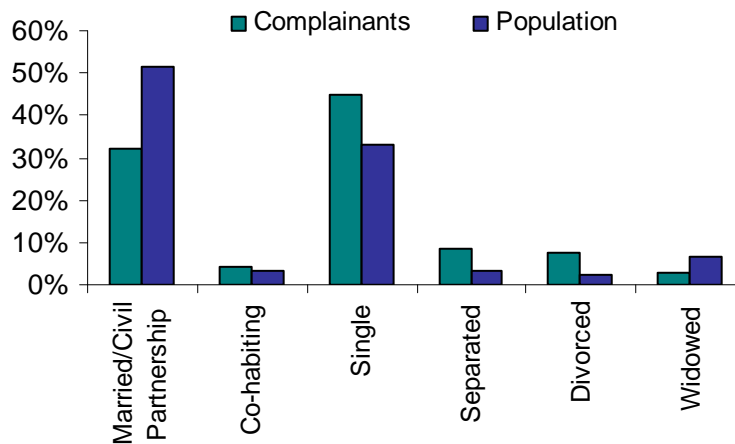
In Magherafelt ACU, fewer complainants were married and more were separated or divorced compared with the population. The greatest proportion of complainants were married (Figure 131).

Figure 131: Magherafelt; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



In Strabane ACU, fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were single, separated or divorced compared with the population. The majority of complainants were single (Figure 132).

Figure 132: Strabane; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



H District

Deprivation

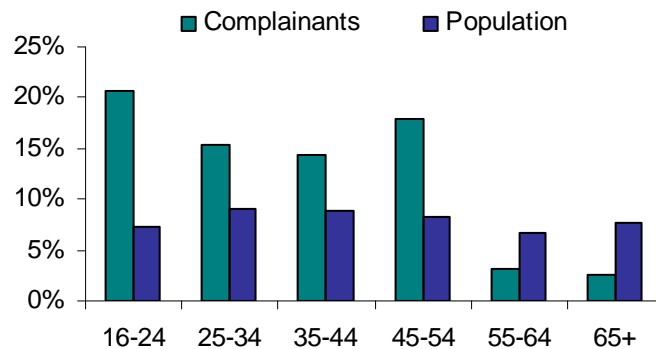
H District comprises five ACUs; Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Moyle. H District ACUs had a range of levels of income deprivation. Ballymena had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 14% of SOAs in Ballymena were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked sixth in terms of complaints received. Ballymoney had a relatively low level of income deprivation; none of the SOAs in Ballymoney were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty ninth in terms of complaints received. Coleraine had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 14% of SOAs in Coleraine were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked fourth in terms of complaints received. Larne had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 19% of SOAs in Larne were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked tenth in terms of complaints received. Moyle had a relatively moderate level of income deprivation; 11% of SOAs in Moyle were in the top 20% of income deprived SOAs and it ranked twenty-sixth in terms of complaints received.

Age and Gender

In each of the H District ACUs there was a similar pattern in the gender and age profile of complainants. The greatest proportion of complainants were females in the age groups up to 54 years old (Figures 133-137).

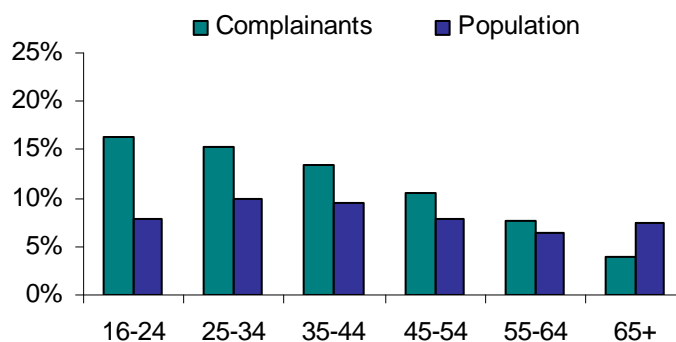
In Ballymena ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in the age groups under 55 years and lower proportions in the age groups 55-64 and 65+ compared with the population (Figure 133).

**Figure 133: Ballymena; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census
2001**



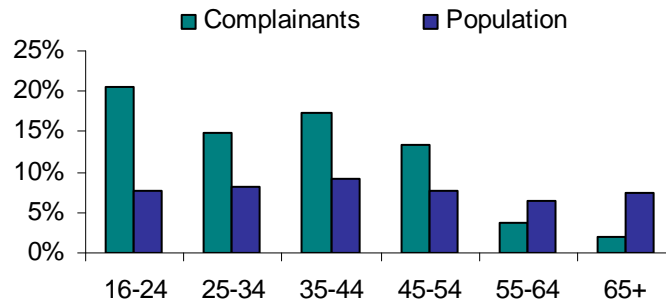
In Ballymoney ACU there were notably higher proportions of male complainants in the age group 16-24, compared with the population (Figure 134).

**Figure 134: Ballymoney; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census
2001**



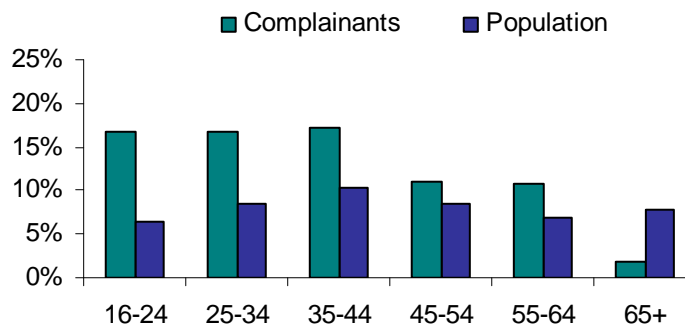
In Coleraine ACU there is a similar pattern to Ballymena ACU, with higher proportions of male complainants in the age groups under 55 years and lower proportions in the age groups 55-64 and 65+ compared with the population (Figure 135).

Figure 135: Coleraine; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



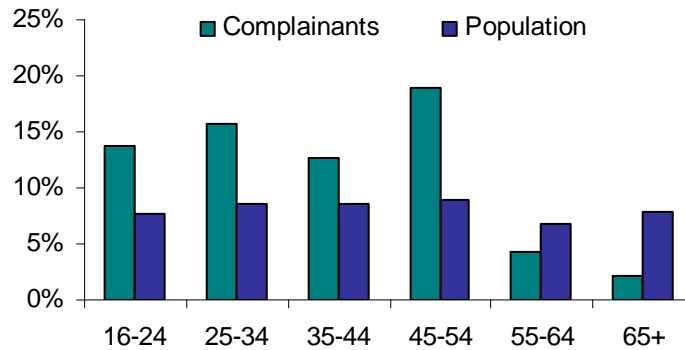
In Larne ACU there were higher proportions of male complainants in the age groups under 55 years and lower proportions in the age group 65+ compared with the population (Figure 136).

Figure 136: Larne; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



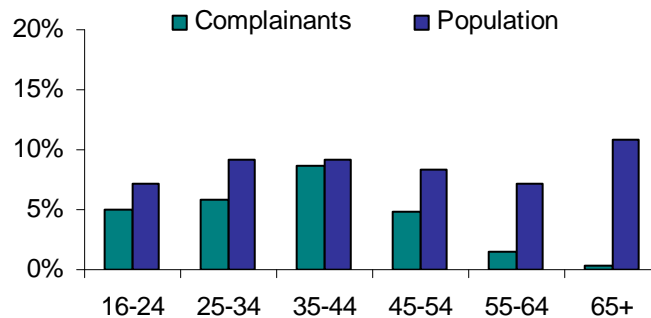
In Moyle ACU there was a notably higher proportion of male complainants in the age group 45-54, compared with the population (Figure 137).

Figure 137: Moyle; Age Group (Males), Complainants and Census 2001



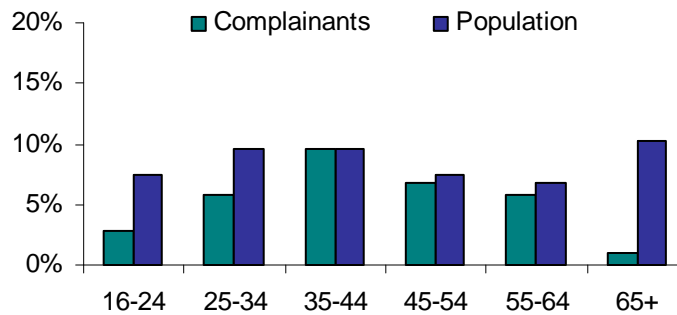
In Ballymena ACU there were considerably lower proportions of female complainants in the age groups 55-64 and 65+ compared with the population (Figure 138).

Figure 138: Ballymena; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



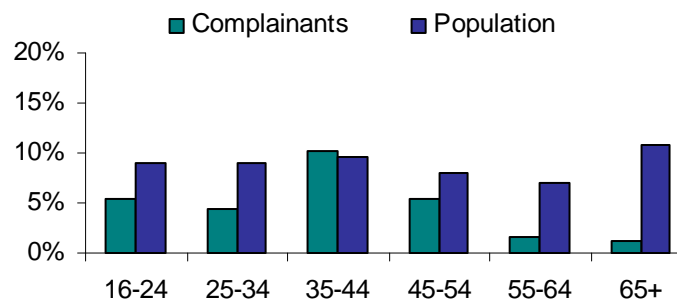
In Ballymoney ACU, the proportions of female complainants in most age groups were broadly similar to the proportions in the population (Figure 139).

Figure 139: Ballymoney; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



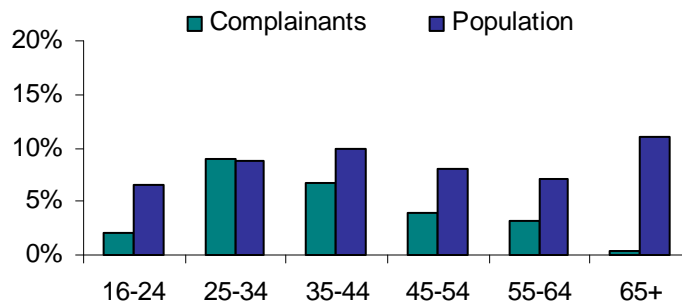
In Coleraine ACU there were notably lower proportions of female complainants in all age groups, apart from 35-44 year-olds, compared with the population (Figure 140).

Figure 140: Coleraine; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census 2001



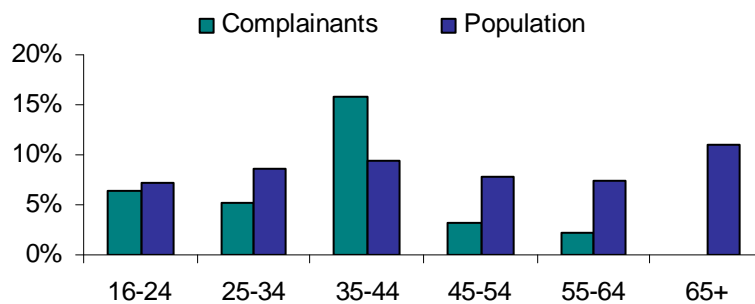
In Larne ACU there was a considerably lower proportion of female complainants in the age group 65+ compared with the population (Figure 141).

**Figure 141: Larne; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census
2001**



In Moyle ACU, the proportions of female complainants in all age groups were broadly similar compared with the population (Figure 142).

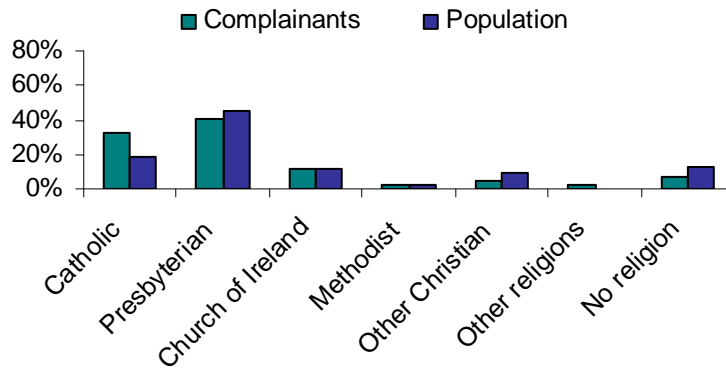
**Figure 142: Moyle; Age Group (Females), Complainants and Census
2001**



Religious Belief

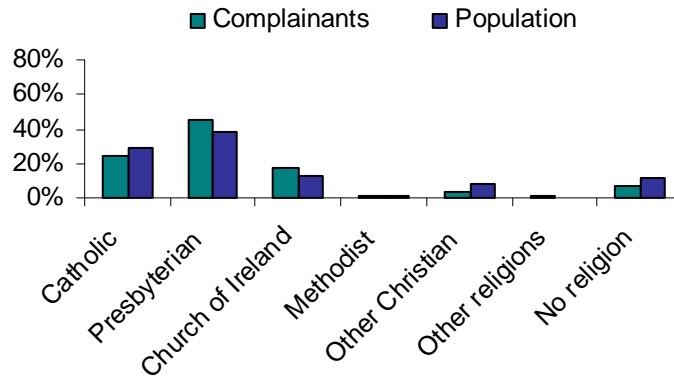
In Ballymena ACU, there was a higher proportion of complainants with a Catholic faith than within the population of the ACU. There were lower proportions of complainants of Presbyterian or other Christian faiths or with no religious beliefs (Figure 143).

Figure 143: Ballymena; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



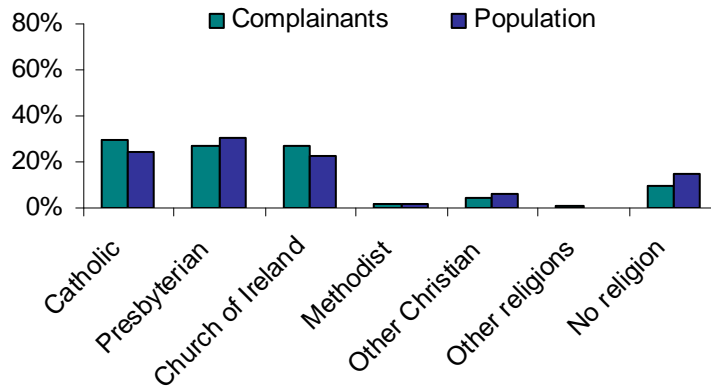
In Ballymoney ACU, there were higher proportions of complainants with Presbyterian or Church of Ireland beliefs compared with the population. There were lower proportions of complainants with Catholic, other Christian or no religious beliefs (Figure 144).

Figure 144: Ballymoney; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



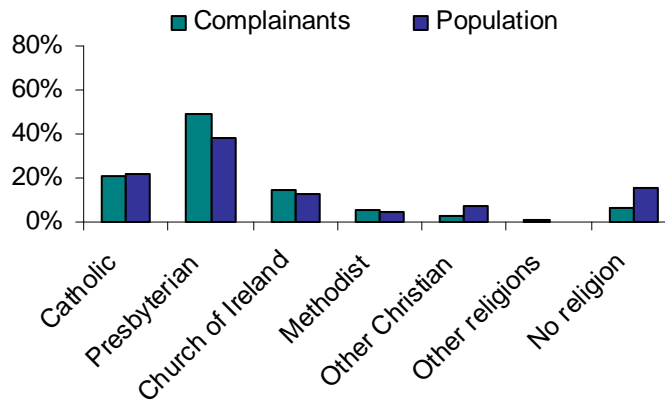
In Coleraine ACU, there were higher proportions of complainants with Catholic or Church of Ireland faiths compared with the population. There were lower proportions of complainants with a Presbyterian faith or with no religious beliefs (Figure 145).

Figure 145: Coleraine; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



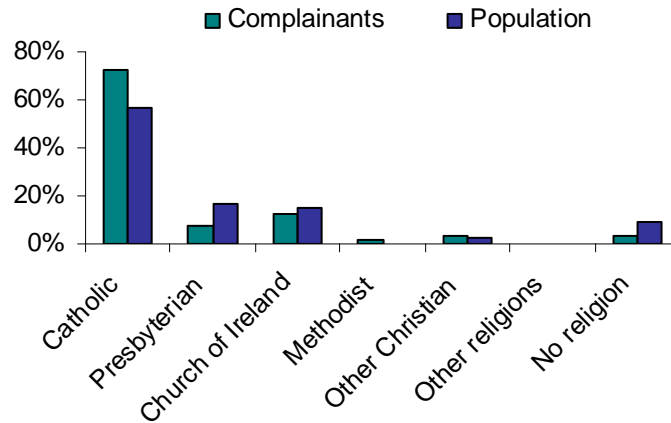
In Larne ACU, there were higher proportions of complainants with Presbyterian or Church of Ireland faiths compared with the population. There were lower proportions of complainants with other Christian or no religious beliefs (Figure 146).

Figure 146: Larne; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001



In Moyle ACU, there were notably higher proportions of Catholic complainants compared with the population. There were lower proportions of complainants with a Presbyterian or Church of Ireland faith, or with no religious beliefs (Figure 147).

Figure 147: Moyle; Religion, Complainants and Census 2001

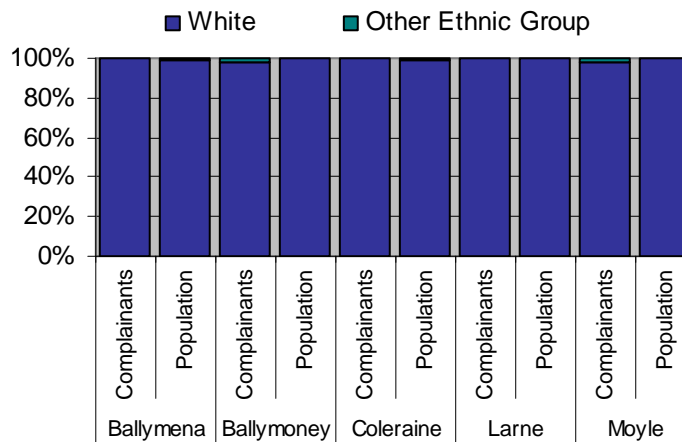


Ethnic Origin

Across H District, the vast majority of complainants had an ethnic origin of White (Figure 148).

There were proportionately more complainants with an ethnic origin other than White in Ballymoney and Moyle ACUs and proportionately fewer complainants with an ethnic origin other than White in Ballymena and Coleraine ACUs compared with the population.

Figure 148: Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Moyle; Ethnic Origin, Complainants and Census 2001

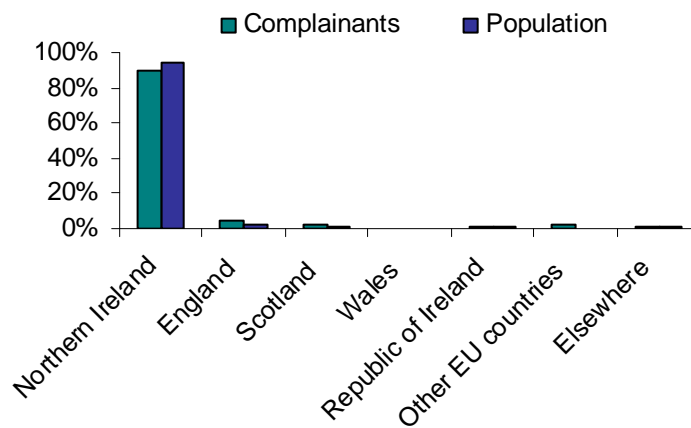


Country of Birth

In all ACUs within H District, as was the case in all other Districts, most complainants were born in Northern Ireland (Figures 149 - 153).

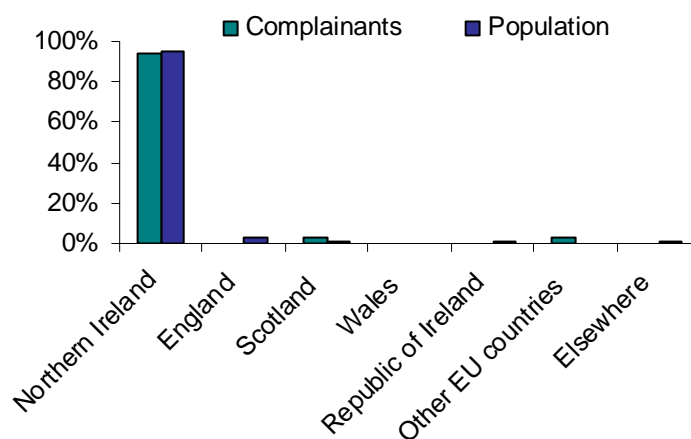
In Ballymena ACU a notably smaller proportion of complainants were born in Northern Ireland and a higher proportion of complainants were born in other EU countries compared with the population (Figure 149).

Figure 149: Ballymena; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



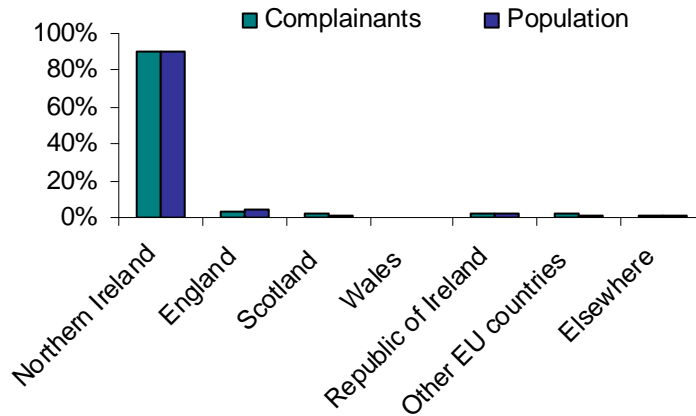
In Ballymoney ACU a higher proportion of complainants were born in other EU countries compared with the population (Figure 150).

Figure 150: Ballymoney; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



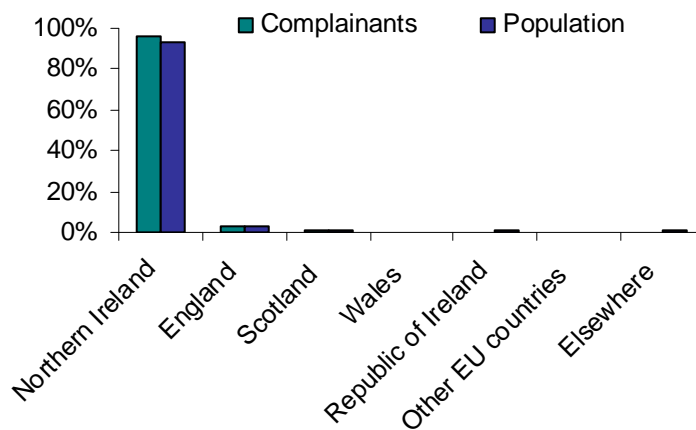
In Coleraine ACU, the proportions of complainants born in Northern Ireland or other countries were broadly similar to the population (Figure 151).

Figure 151: Coleraine; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



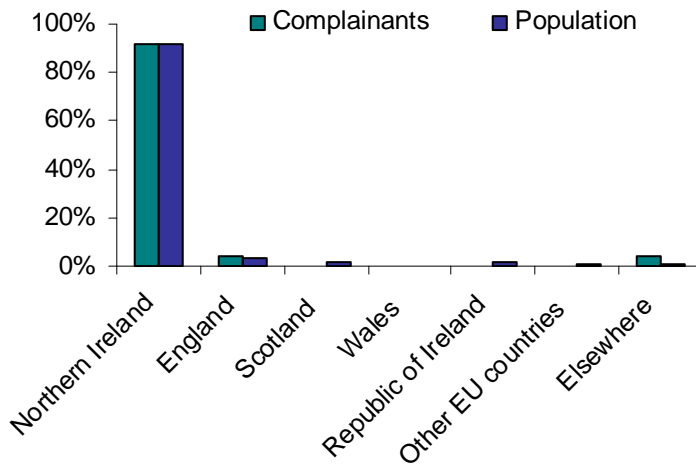
Similarly, in Larne ACU, the proportions of complainants born in Northern Ireland or other countries were broadly similar compared with the population (Figure 152).

Figure 152: Larne; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001



In Moyle ACU, the proportions of complainants born in Northern Ireland or other countries were broadly similar, compared with the population (Figure 153).

Figure 153: Moyle; Country of Birth, Complainants and Census 2001

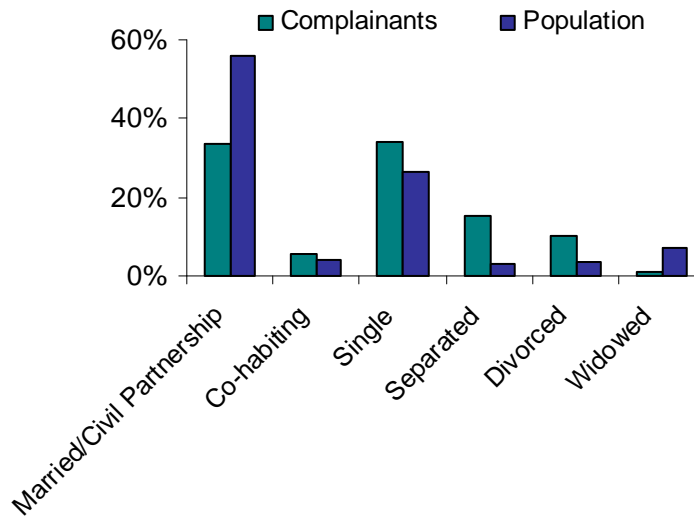


Marital Status

Across H District the greatest proportions of complainants in Ballymoney and Moyle were married; in Coleraine and Larne the greatest proportions were single and in Ballymena there were similar proportions of married or single complainants (Figures 154-158).

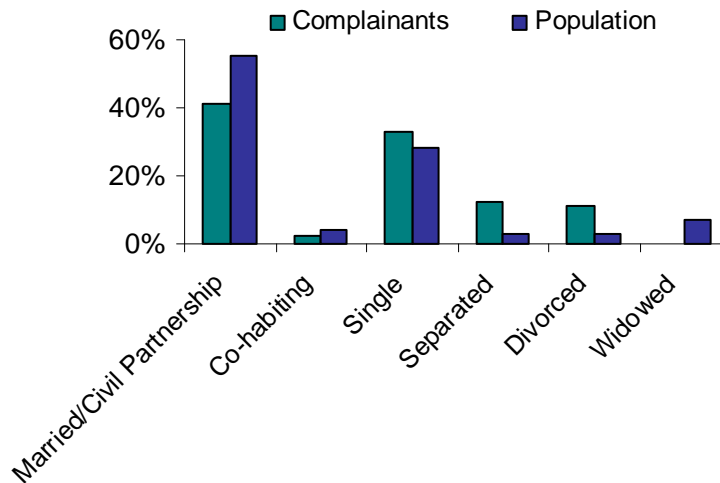
In Ballymena ACU fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were single, separated or divorced compared with the population (Figure 154).

Figure 154: Ballymena; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



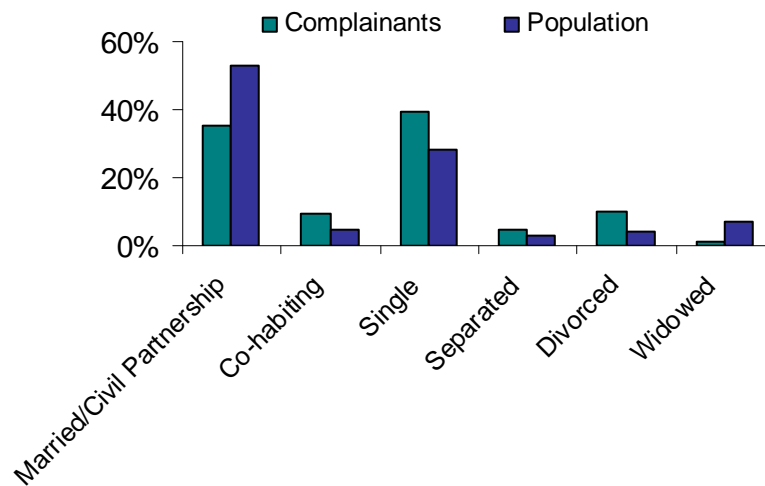
In Ballymoney ACU smaller proportions of complainants were married or widowed and greater proportions were separated or divorced compared with the population (Figure 155).

Figure 155: Ballymoney; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



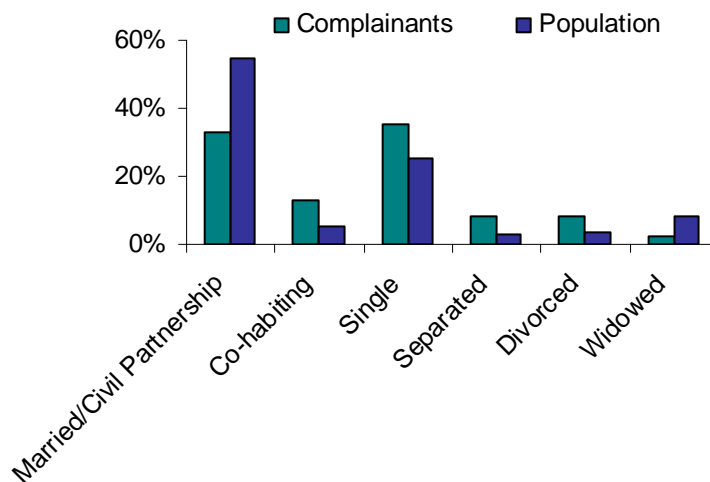
In Coleraine ACU smaller proportions of complainants were married or widowed and greater proportions were single, separated or divorced compared with the population (Figure 156).

Figure 156: Coleraine; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



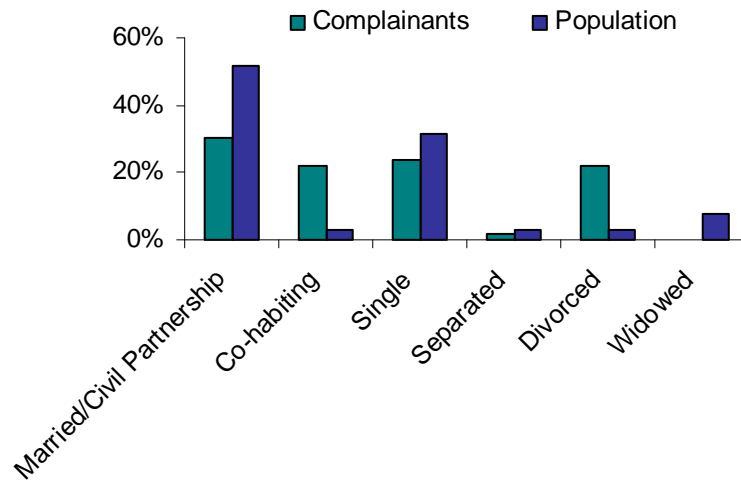
In Larne ACU fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were single or separated compared with the population (Figure 157).

Figure 157: Larne; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



In Moyle ACU considerably fewer complainants were married or widowed and more were divorced compared with the population (Figure 158).

Figure 158: Moyle; Marital Status, Complainants and Census 2001



Appendix 1: Background and Methodology

The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland was set up by the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 in order to provide an impartial and independent system for investigating complaints against the police in Northern Ireland. The Office is committed to fulfilling the obligations laid upon it by Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998) (the “equality duties”). To help us achieve this we conduct a postal survey. We send every complainant a confidential self-completion questionnaire, asking for information relevant to the nine categories specified in Section 75. As we are committed to providing a service to all individuals and socio-economic groups within our society, we also ask a question on the additional category of employment status, which we consider to be a reliable indicator of economic deprivation. On receipt of returned questionnaires they are input to the Office’s Case Handling System (CHS) with the complaint data. Only the research staff who are directly involved in the processing of the data can view the equality information. Officers involved in the handling and investigation of the complaint do not, at any time, have access to the equality monitoring data. The data are downloaded and analysed using a combination of DI Pro-diver, Microsoft Excel and SPSS packages.

When considering the types of allegation made, there is a difference in the distribution of allegation types made by all complainants and the sub-group of complainants who returned equality monitoring questionnaires (respondents). For example, from 2006/07 to 2009/10, for all complainants, 38% of allegations were of Failure in Duty and 33% were of Oppressive Behaviour. However, for respondents, 44% of allegations were of Failure in Duty and 26% were of Oppressive Behaviour. Thus complainants who make allegations of Failure in Duty were more likely to return equality monitoring questionnaires than complainants who make allegations of Oppressive Behaviour.

Where possible, reliable comparative population data have been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and other public bodies. There are no comparative police complaints data currently available for other jurisdictions.

The figures in this statistical report are based on information received between November 2000 and March 2010. Figures provided in the tables may not add up to 100% due to the effect of rounding.

All survey findings are published annually and are available on the Statistics and Research section of the Office website at www.policeombudsman.org.

Statistical Significance

Statistical significance tests have been carried out on the findings and differences are only reported where they have been found to be statistically significant at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level of probability (two tailed). This means that for any observed result that is found to be statistically significant one can be 95% confident that this has not happened by chance.

Complaints Received

The level of complaints received referred to in the report is the average annual number of complaints received from persons aged 16 and over between November 2000 and March 2010 per 1,000 head of population aged 16 and over in the Area (see Appendix 4, Tables 4 and 5). Therefore, complaints where the age of complainants is unknown were excluded and the actual rate of complaints is likely to be slightly higher than that stated for all ACUs.

The population counts were derived from Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) Census 2001 data for Local Government Districts (LGDs), which are broadly similar to PSNI ACUs². For the four Belfast ACUs the census data were derived from ward level data, which were then summarised at the equivalent ACU level (see Appendix 4, Table 52).

² www.nisra.gov.uk/census

Deprivation

This report includes an analysis of the relationship between the relative level of income deprivation in each ACU and the level of complaints received about the police. The geographical areas used are Super Output Areas (SOAs). These are spatial measures developed by NISRA to improve the reporting of small area statistics. There are 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland and they have an average population of 2,000. Each LGD (broadly equivalent to ACU) consists of a number of distinct SOAs.

The indicator of income deprivation used is the rank of the income domain score as defined by the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure. The income domain score represents the percentage of people in the SOA that are living in income deprived households³. Each SOA is ranked in order from the most deprived, 1 (highest percentage of people living in income deprived households) to the least deprived, 890 (lowest percentage of people living in income deprived households). The ranks indicate how deprived each SOA is, relative to each other SOA. They do not indicate the extent of the deprivation. Because the measure is designed to be used at SOA level, this report looks at the proportion of SOAs in each ACU (equivalent to LGD) that fall within the top 20% of most deprived SOAs. The greater this proportion is, the greater the relative level of deprivation in relation to other ACUs.

A statistical analysis of the correlation between the percentage of SOAs in an ACU that fall within the top 20% of most deprived SOAs and the average annual number of complaints per 1,000 population produced a Spearman's correlation coefficient of 0.4, which represents a moderate correlation. This means that while there is a relationship between income deprivation and the level of complaints received, it is not a very strong relationship. There are possibly other factors which have a greater influence on the rate of complaints.

³The concept of income deprivation is normally defined as living below the poverty threshold – 60% of Northern Ireland median income. The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure uses the receipt of income related benefits as the main proxy for income deprivation. Further information is available at www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/NIMDM_2010.htm.

Religious Belief

In most cases the religious belief categories used by the Office are directly comparable with the categories reported by Census 2001. However, Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief and thus these comparisons should be interpreted cautiously.

Marital Status

The marital status categories the Office records include 'co-habiting' (living together as part of a couple). This is not directly comparable with the Census question on marital status, which does not include this category. However, the 2001 Census question on living arrangements does include the category of 'Living in a Couple – Co-habiting', so comparisons with the population are based on this question. The Office category of 'married' is compared with the Census category of 'married or re-married' for both those living together and apart.

Following the enactment of The Civil Partnership Act in December 2005, which enabled same-sex couples to obtain legal recognition of their relationship, the Office introduced the marital status category of 'in civil partnership' on its monitoring form. Overall about one percent of complainants identify themselves in this category. However, as the Census was undertaken in 2001, there is no comparable category for comparison. In addition the numbers in this category were so small that the Office considered that there would be a risk of disclosure of information that may enable the identification of an individual if the data were presented at ACU level. Therefore, the numbers of complainants in civil partnership have been included in the numbers within the married category for reporting at this level.

Appendix 2: Equality Monitoring Survey Form

COMPLAINANT MONITORING FORM

IN CONFIDENCE

This form asks you to supply some information about yourself. We are asking you for this information because by law the Police Ombudsman has to look at trends in complaints against the police.

Your help in supplying this information is very much appreciated.

If you are under 16 years of age you do not need to fill in this form.

1. AGE

How old are you?

2. GENDER

Please tick one box.

Male

Female

3. MARITAL STATUS

Please tick one box.

Single

Married

In Civil Partnership

Co-habiting (living together)

Separated

Divorced

Widowed

4. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Please tick one box.

Looking after home and/or family

Student

Not working because you are permanently sick

Unemployed

Retired

Working full-time

Self employed

Working part-time

Other (Please State)

5. RELIGIOUS BELIEF

Please tick one box.

Catholic

Methodist

Church of Ireland

Presbyterian

No Religion

Other Christian (Please State)

Other Religious Belief (Please State)

PLEASE TURN OVER

6. RACE

Please tick one box.

Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irish Travelling Community	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed Ethnic Group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	White	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please State)	<input type="text"/>

7. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Please tick one box.

Northern Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>	England	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scotland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wales	<input type="checkbox"/>	Republic of Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other EU Country (Please State)	<input type="text"/>	Other Country (Please State)	<input type="text"/>						

8. DISABILITY

The Disability Discrimination Act (1995) defines disability as "a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities". In these terms, do you consider yourself to be disabled?

Yes No

If 'Yes', please state the nature of your disability.

9. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Please tick one box.

Bi-sexual	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesbian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Homosexual (gay)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heterosexual (straight)	<input type="checkbox"/>	I do not wish to answer this question	<input type="checkbox"/>		

10. DEPENDANTS

Do you have personal responsibility for the care of ...? (Tick each box that applies to your circumstances)

A child or children A person with a disability A dependent elderly person

Another dependent person - please provide details

None of the above

11. POLITICAL OPINION

Please indicate from the list below the political party that best represents your current political opinion.

The Alliance Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sinn Féin	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	No Political Party	<input type="checkbox"/>
I do not wish to answer this question	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please State)	<input type="text"/>

Thank you for completing this form

Appendix 3: Note to Readers

Official Statistics:

This is an Official Statistics publication. Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The code is consistent with the United Nations fundamental principles of Official Statistics, the European Statistics Code of Practice, and the Civil Service core values of integrity, honesty, objectivity and impartiality. They undergo regular data quality checks to ensure that they meet the required standards and are produced free from any political interference.

Data use

The data collected are used by the Office to monitor and evaluate the service it provides to the public and to report to the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland. The information provides the public, the Northern Ireland Assembly, community and voluntary organisations and key stakeholders with a mechanism to assess the work and performance of the Police Ombudsman's Office in fulfilling its Section 75 duties.

Data quality

Equality monitoring and CHS data quality are considered to be high. The system has been designed to limit the incidence of inaccurate data through the use of measures such as logical validation checks, drop down lists for data input and a minimum of free format data. All data input is completely auditable and allows for an effective quality control procedure to review and, where necessary, amend key data for the purpose of accurate reporting. When considered necessary, focused data cleansing exercises of key fields are also conducted. Additionally, 100% audits of fields with small numbers associated are conducted. For the Equality Monitoring Survey, Research and Performance Directorate staff input the data collected to the CHS and supervisors undertake a 10% data accuracy check, data cleansing where required.

Data limitations

Equality monitoring forms are issued to the vast majority of complainants. However, forms are not issued for: cases originating under Section 55 of the Police (NI) Act 1998⁴; cases where it is impossible to identify the complainant (i.e. the Complaints Officer has recorded the complainant as anonymous); cases where the complainant's address is not recorded or where only an email address is available. In other cases the complainant contacts the Office to ask to be excluded from surveys. Whilst Office staff aim to persuade the complainant by explaining the background to the survey, in some cases the complainant still wishes to be excluded from all future surveys. From 1 April 2012, where the complainant is a juvenile (i.e. between 10 and 17 years old), the equality monitoring information will be collected and reported on as part of a separate focused survey.

Bias and Errors

As stated above, substantial validation and quality control procedures are in place to ensure that the data derived from CHS are of high quality. However, there is still a possibility of a small number of errors arising from data input, missing data, failure to update data and errors in communication. The Police Ombudsman estimates that the level of error is so small that it has no impact on the quality of statistical reporting.

Further information

For further information contact:

By Letter: Research and Performance Directorate

Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland

New Cathedral Buildings

11 Church Street

Belfast BT1 1PG

By Email: research@policeombudsman.org

By Phone: 028 90569905

⁴ By virtue of Section 55 of the Police (NI) Act 1998 the Police Ombudsman can investigate matters about which no complaint has been made. These include matters referred by the Chief Constable, Justice Minister, Secretary of State or Northern Ireland Policing Board and where the Police Ombudsman has called himself in to investigate in the public interest.

Appendix 4: Statistical Tables

Table 1: Number of Responses Per Equality Monitoring Survey Question

Question	Number
Religious belief	9923
Age and Gender	17014
Ethnic Origin	9671
Marital Status	9994
Country of Birth	4103

INTRODUCTION

Table 2: Total number of complaints received by District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 (All Complaints)

	Number	
A District	North Belfast	2664
	West Belfast	1452
	Total	4116
B District	East Belfast	1392
	South Belfast	2078
	Total	3470
C District	Ards	996
	Castlereagh	679
	Down	944
	North Down	1069
	Total	3688
D District	Antrim	1053
	Carrickfergus	563
	Lisburn	1328
	Newtownabbey	809
	Total	3753
E District	Armagh	731
	Banbridge	548
	Craigavon	1197
	Newry and Mourne	935
	Total	3411
F District	Cookstown	450
	Dungannon and South Tyrone	590
	Fermanagh	679
	Omagh	600
	Total	2319
G District	Foyle	1399
	Limavady	484
	Magherafelt	405
	Strabane	550
	Total	2838
H District	Ballymena	1211
	Ballymoney	183
	Coleraine	1407
	Larne	470
	Moyle	155
	Total	3426

Table 3: Average number of complaints received by District per annum, 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 (All Complaints)

District	Average per annum
A District	424
B District	358
C District	378
D District	384
E District	347
F District	234
G District	288
H District	348

Table 4: Average number of complaints received by Area per annum, 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 (All Complaints)

	Area	Average per annum
A District	North Belfast	266
	West Belfast	145
B District	East Belfast	139
	South Belfast	208
C District	Ards	100
	Castlereagh	68
	Down	94
	North Down	107
D District	Antrim	105
	Carrickfergus	56
	Lisburn	133
	Newtownabbey	81
E District	Armagh	73
	Banbridge	55
	Craigavon	120
	Newry and Mourne	94
F District	Cookstown	45
	Dungannon and South Tyrone	59
	Fermanagh	68
	Omagh	60
G District	Foyle	140
	Limavady	48
	Magherafelt	41
	Strabane	55
H District	Ballymena	121
	Ballymoney	18
	Coleraine	141
	Larne	47
	Moyle	16

Table 5: Average Annual Number of Complaints per District Command Unit per 1,000 Population (AGE 16+ COMPLAINANTS ONLY)

District	Complaints per 1,000 Population
A District	2.30
B District	1.96
C District	1.01
D District	1.12
E District	1.04
F District	1.04
G District	1.07
H District	1.52

Table 6: Average Annual Number of complaints received per Area Command Unit per 1,000 population, 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 (AGE 16+ COMPLAINANTS)

	Area	Rate per 1,000 population
A District	North Belfast	2.3
	West Belfast	2.0
B District	East Belfast	1.5
	South Belfast	2.2
C District	Ards	1.1
	Castlereagh	0.7
	Down	0.9
D District	North Down	1.1
	Antrim	1.7
	Carrickfergus	1.3
	Lisburn	0.9
E District	Newtownabbey	0.8
	Armagh	1.0
	Banbridge	1.1
	Craigavon	1.1
F District	Newry and Mourne	0.8
	Cookstown	1.1
	Dungannon and S Tyrone	1.0
	Fermanagh	1.0
G District	Omagh	0.9
	Foyle	1.0
	Limavady	1.3
H District	Magherafelt	0.8
	Strabane	1.1
	Ballymena	1.7
H District	Ballymoney	0.5
	Coleraine	1.9
	Larne	1.2
	Moyle	0.8

A DISTRICT

Table 7: Age Profile of male complainants in A District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
A District	North Belfast	Complainants	25%	16%	16%	10%	4%	1%
		Population	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	8%
	West Belfast	Complainants	30%	20%	15%	8%	3%	1%
		Population	10%	8%	9%	6%	5%	7%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 8: Age Profile of female complainants in A District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
A District	North Belfast	Complainants	5%	6%	8%	4%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	7%	7%	13%
	West Belfast	Complainants	5%	5%	6%	4%	1%	0%
		Population	10%	10%	11%	7%	6%	10%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 9: Religious Belief of complainants in A District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
A District	North Belfast	Complainants	42%	23%	20%	4%	4%	1%	6%
		Population	39%	19%	18%	5%	5%	0%	14%
	West Belfast	Complainants	78%	7%	7%	2%	2%	1%	4%
		Population	89%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	9%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 10: Ethnic Origin of complainants in A District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
A District	North Belfast	Complainants	95%	5%
		Population	99%	1%
	West Belfast	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%

Table 11: Country of Birth of complainants in A District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
A District	North Belfast	Complainants	91%	4%	1%	2%	0%	2%
		Population	94%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	West Belfast	Complainants	94%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
		Population	95%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%

Table 12: Marital Status of complainants in A District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
A District	North Belfast	Complainants	29%	7%	42%	11%	9%	2%
		Population	41%	5%	33%	6%	5%	10%
	West Belfast	Complainants	27%	5%	51%	8%	6%	4%
		Population	38%	4%	39%	7%	4%	8%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

B DISTRICT

Table 13: Age Profile of male complainants in B District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
B District	East Belfast	Complainants	17%	15%	19%	12%	7%	4%
		Population	6%	9%	9%	7%	6%	8%
	South Belfast	Complainants	24%	19%	17%	11%	5%	2%
		Population	13%	10%	7%	6%	4%	6%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 14: Age Profile of female complainants in B District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
B District	East Belfast	Complainants	4%	5%	8%	6%	2%	1%
		Population	6%	10%	10%	7%	7%	14%
	South Belfast	Complainants	4%	6%	6%	4%	2%	1%
		Population	16%	10%	7%	6%	5%	10%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	5%	7%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	11%	10%	9%	7%	6%	12%

Table 15: Religious Belief of complainants in B District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
B District	East Belfast	Complainants	14%	32%	21%	8%	9%	2%	14%
		Population	8%	28%	22%	8%	10%	0%	23%
	South Belfast	Complainants	38%	18%	17%	3%	7%	4%	13%
		Population	41%	15%	13%	4%	4%	1%	21%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 16: Ethnic Origin of complainants in B District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
B District	East Belfast	Complainants	98%	2%
		Population	99%	1%
	South Belfast	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	97%	3%

Table 17: Country of Birth of complainants in B District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
B District	East Belfast	Complainants	88%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
		Population	91%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
	South Belfast	Complainants	82%	6%	1%	0%	3%	2%	6%
		Population	85%	4%	1%	0%	4%	1%	4%

Table 18: Marital Status of complainants in B District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
B District	East Belfast	Complainants	31%	6%	33%	10%	8%	4%
		Population	46%	6%	30%	4%	5%	10%
	South Belfast	Complainants	26%	8%	47%	7%	10%	3%
		Population	34%	6%	47%	3%	3%	7%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

C DISTRICT

Table 19: Age Profile of male complainants in C District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
C District	Ards	Complainants	22%	15%	14%	10%	7%	3%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	9%	7%	7%
	Castlereagh	Complainants	11%	11%	23%	15%	7%	4%
		Population	6%	9%	10%	7%	6%	9%
	Down	Complainants	23%	12%	17%	10%	7%	2%
		Population	9%	9%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	North Down	Complainants	19%	12%	16%	10%	9%	2%
		Population	7%	8%	9%	9%	7%	8%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 20: Age Profile of female complainants in C District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
C District	Ards	Complainants	4%	5%	10%	5%	4%	1%
		Population	7%	9%	10%	9%	7%	10%
	Castlereagh	Complainants	4%	4%	12%	6%	2%	1%
		Population	6%	9%	11%	8%	7%	12%
	Down	Complainants	4%	6%	8%	6%	2%	2%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	6%	10%
	North Down	Complainants	4%	5%	10%	9%	2%	1%
		Population	7%	8%	9%	9%	7%	12%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 21: Religious Belief of complainants in C District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
C District	Ards	Complainants	11%	42%	22%	3%	6%	4%	12%
		Population	10%	38%	17%	5%	9%	0%	21%
	Castlereagh	Complainants	14%	33%	23%	9%	9%	2%	10%
		Population	16%	27%	19%	8%	10%	0%	19%
	Down	Complainants	54%	14%	16%	2%	5%	2%	7%
		Population	57%	14%	9%	1%	5%	0%	14%
	North Down	Complainants	15%	29%	26%	5%	7%	2%	17%
		Population	10%	31%	19%	6%	9%	0%	25%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 22: Ethnic Origin of complainants in C District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
C District	Ards	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	99%	1%
	Castlereagh	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%
	Down	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	99%	1%
	North Down	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%

Table 23: Country of Birth of complainants in C District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
C District	Ards	Complainants	87%	7%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%
		Population	92%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Castlereagh	Complainants	94%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%
		Population	92%	3%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%
	Down	Complainants	84%	8%	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%
		Population	91%	5%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	North Down	Complainants	88%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
		Population	86%	6%	3%	0%	2%	1%	2%

Table 24: Marital Status of complainants in C District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
C District	Ards	Complainants	41%	4%	31%	9%	11%	3%
		Population	57%	5%	24%	3%	4%	7%
	Castlereagh	Complainants	39%	6%	30%	10%	13%	2%
		Population	57%	4%	24%	3%	4%	8%
	Down	Complainants	37%	6%	40%	9%	7%	2%
		Population	54%	4%	29%	3%	3%	7%
	North Down	Complainants	39%	12%	31%	9%	7%	3%
		Population	57%	5%	23%	3%	4%	8%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

D DISTRICT

Table 25: Age Profile of male complainants in D District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
D District	Antrim	Complainants	21%	17%	19%	10%	5%	2%
		Population	8%	11%	10%	8%	6%	6%
	Carrickfergus	Complainants	11%	16%	21%	10%	10%	4%
		Population	7%	9%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Lisburn	Complainants	17%	16%	17%	10%	4%	3%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	6%	6%
	Newtownabbey	Complainants	13%	16%	17%	14%	5%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	6%	7%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 26: Age Profile of female complainants in D District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
D District	Antrim	Complainants	4%	6%	8%	4%	2%	1%
		Population	7%	10%	10%	8%	7%	8%
	Carrickfergus	Complainants	2%	6%	13%	5%	1%	1%
		Population	7%	10%	11%	8%	7%	10%
	Lisburn	Complainants	4%	8%	11%	7%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	10%	11%	8%	6%	9%
	Newtownabbey	Complainants	4%	7%	13%	6%	3%	0%
		Population	8%	10%	10%	8%	7%	11%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 27: Religious Belief of complainants in D District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
D District	Antrim	Complainants	36%	25%	17%	2%	7%	2%	11%
		Population	35%	28%	12%	2%	0%	17%	
	Carrickfergus	Complainants	13%	34%	21%	16%	4%	2%	9%
		Population	6%	30%	21%	9%	10%	0%	23%
	Lisburn	Complainants	35%	20%	20%	5%	8%	2%	9%
		Population	30%	20%	21%	4%	8%	0%	16%
	Newtownabbey	Complainants	18%	32%	20%	8%	10%	1%	12%
		Population	17%	31%	17%	8%	8%	0%	18%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 28: Ethnic Origin of complainants in D District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
D District	Antrim	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	99%	1%
	Carrickfergus	Complainants	98%	2%
		Population	99%	1%
	Lisburn	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%
	Newtownabbey	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	99%	1%

Table 29: Country of Birth of complainants in D District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
D District	Antrim	Complainants	88%	5%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%
		Population	87%	7%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Carrickfergus	Complainants	90%	6%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
		Population	91%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Lisburn	Complainants	88%	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%
		Population	90%	5%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Newtownabbey	Complainants	91%	4%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%
		Population	93%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Table 30: Marital Status of complainants in D District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
D District	Antrim	Complainants	36%	9%	36%	10%	8%	2%
		Population	56%	5%	26%	3%	4%	6%
	Carrickfergus	Complainants	43%	5%	33%	7%	10%	2%
		Population	56%	6%	23%	3%	4%	7%
	Lisburn	Complainants	38%	8%	32%	11%	8%	3%
		Population	55%	5%	27%	3%	4%	7%
	Newtownabbey	Complainants	43%	8%	35%	5%	8%	1%
		Population	56%	5%	25%	3%	4%	7%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

E DISTRICT

Table 31: Age Profile of male complainants in E District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
E District	Armagh	Complainants	19%	18%	17%	13%	7%	2%
		Population	9%	9%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Banbridge	Complainants	24%	18%	20%	9%	6%	1%
		Population	8%	10%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Craigavon	Complainants	20%	16%	12%	13%	4%	4%
		Population	8%	10%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Newry & Mourne	Complainants	17%	14%	16%	13%	6%	2%
		Population	9%	9%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 32: Age Profile of female complainants in E District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
E District	Armagh	Complainants	4%	4%	9%	6%	1%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	9%	8%	6%	10%
	Banbridge	Complainants	2%	5%	7%	4%	3%	1%
		Population	7%	10%	10%	8%	6%	9%
	Craigavon	Complainants	5%	6%	11%	5%	3%	1%
		Population	8%	10%	10%	8%	7%	10%
	Newry & Mourne	Complainants	4%	10%	9%	6%	2%	1%
		Population	9%	10%	10%	8%	6%	9%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 33: Religious Belief of complainants in E District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
E District	Armagh	Complainants	50%	14%	19%	3%	8%	0%	6%
		Population	45%	17%	19%	2%	6%	0%	9%
	Banbridge	Complainants	31%	23%	22%	3%	12%	1%	9%
		Population	29%	30%	18%	2%	9%	0%	13%
	Craigavon	Complainants	37%	15%	29%	2%	10%	1%	6%
		Population	42%	11%	23%	5%	8%	0%	11%
	Newry & Mourne	Complainants	73%	11%	6%	0%	5%	1%	3%
		Population	76%	9%	4%	0%	2%	0%	8%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 34: Ethnic Origin of complainants in E District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
E District	Armagh	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	100%	0%
	Banbridge	Complainants	99%	1%
		Population	100%	0%
	Craigavon	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%
	Newry & Mourne	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%

Table 35: Country of Birth of complainants in E District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
E District	Armagh	Complainants	93%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%
		Population	92%	3%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%
	Banbridge	Complainants	81%	12%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%
		Population	94%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Craigavon	Complainants	90%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
		Population	93%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Newry & Mourne	Complainants	76%	5%	3%	0%	11%	2%	4%
		Population	90%	3%	1%	0%	5%	1%	1%

Table 36: Marital Status of complainants in E District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
E District	Armagh	Complainants	38%	5%	35%	13%	8%	2%
		Population	56%	3%	30%	3%	2%	7%
	Banbridge	Complainants	38%	7%	38%	5%	10%	2%
		Population	57%	4%	26%	3%	3%	7%
	Craigavon	Complainants	41%	5%	32%	10%	8%	4%
		Population	54%	4%	27%	3%	4%	7%
	Newry & Mourne	Complainants	35%	6%	37%	12%	8%	1%
		Population	53%	3%	32%	3%	3%	7%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

F DISTRICT

Table 37: Age Profile of male complainants in F District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
F District	Cookstown	Complainants	26%	11%	16%	6%	9%	2%
		Population	9%	10%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	Complainants	23%	13%	20%	8%	8%	4%
		Population	9%	10%	9%	8%	6%	7%
	Fermanagh	Complainants	20%	19%	14%	8%	5%	3%
		Population	8%	9%	9%	9%	6%	8%
	Omagh	Complainants	27%	21%	14%	8%	5%	2%
		Population	10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 38: Age Profile of female complainants in F District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
F District	Cookstown	Complainants	8%	6%	6%	6%	3%	1%
		Population	9%	10%	10%	8%	6%	9%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	Complainants	6%	5%	8%	4%	1%	1%
		Population	8%	10%	9%	8%	6%	10%
	Fermanagh	Complainants	4%	7%	8%	8%	4%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	9%	8%	6%	10%
	Omagh	Complainants	8%	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	10%	10%	8%	6%	9%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 39: Religious Belief of complainants in F District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
F District	Cookstown	Complainants	44%	15%	19%	4%	10%	1%	7%
		Population	55%	15%	16%	1%	6%	0%	7%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	Complainants	53%	11%	22%	2%	6%	2%	5%
		Population	57%	12%	17%	2%	4%	0%	8%
	Fermanagh	Complainants	42%	8%	36%	3%	7%	0%	4%
		Population	56%	3%	25%	5%	4%	0%	8%
	Omagh	Complainants	48%	21%	16%	2%	2%	1%	10%
		Population	65%	11%	11%	1%	3%	0%	8%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 40: Ethnic Origin of complainants in F District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
F District	Cookstown	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	100%	0%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%
	Fermanagh	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%
	Omagh	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%

Table 41: Country of Birth of complainants in F District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
F District	Cookstown	Complainants	88%	9%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
		Population	95%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	Complainants	88%	7%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%
		Population	93%	3%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	Fermanagh	Complainants	88%	4%	2%	0%	2%	4%	0%
		Population	87%	4%	1%	0%	7%	0%	1%
	Omagh	Complainants	75%	16%	2%	0%	4%	1%	1%
		Population	91%	4%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%

Table 42: Marital Status of complainants in F District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
F District	Cookstown	Complainants	35%	7%	43%	9%	4%	1%
		Population	55%	3%	31%	3%	2%	7%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	Complainants	39%	5%	39%	8%	5%	4%
		Population	54%	2%	32%	3%	2%	7%
	Fermanagh	Complainants	39%	5%	42%	4%	4%	6%
		Population	53%	3%	32%	2%	2%	8%
	Omagh	Complainants	26%	7%	46%	7%	10%	2%
		Population	53%	3%	33%	3%	2%	7%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

G DISTRICT

Table 43: Age Profile of male complainants in G District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
G District	Foyle	Complainants	20%	20%	19%	10%	5%	2%
		Population	10%	10%	10%	7%	6%	5%
	Limavady	Complainants	15%	14%	25%	10%	6%	2%
		Population	10%	11%	10%	8%	6%	6%
	Magherafelt	Complainants	14%	14%	18%	11%	3%	3%
		Population	9%	11%	9%	8%	6%	7%
	Strabane	Complainants	25%	17%	15%	6%	9%	2%
		Population	9%	10%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 44: Age Profile of female complainants in G District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
G District	Foyle	Complainants	5%	7%	7%	3%	2%	0%
		Population	10%	11%	10%	8%	6%	8%
	Limavady	Complainants	5%	4%	12%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	11%	9%	8%	6%	7%
	Magherafelt	Complainants	5%	6%	12%	9%	4%	1%
		Population	8%	10%	9%	7%	6%	9%
	Strabane	Complainants	5%	10%	6%	2%	3%	0%
		Population	8%	10%	9%	8%	6%	9%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 45: Religious Belief of complainants in G District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
G District	Foyle	Complainants	63%	13%	13%	1%	3%	2%	7%
		Population	71%	10%	8%	1%	2%	0%	8%
	Limavady	Complainants	39%	22%	33%	1%	4%	1%	3%
		Population	53%	19%	13%	1%	4%	0%	11%
	Magherafelt	Complainants	42%	27%	18%	2%	6%	1%	3%
		Population	62%	14%	11%	0%	6%	0%	6%
	Strabane	Complainants	71%	12%	11%	0%	2%	1%	3%
		Population	63%	17%	11%	1%	2%	0%	6%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 46: Ethnic Origin of complainants in G District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
G District	Foyle	Complainants	96%	4%
		Population	99%	1%
	Limavady	Complainants	99%	1%
		Population	99%	1%
	Magherafelt	Complainants	100%	0%
		Population	99%	1%
	Strabane	Complainants	97%	3%
		Population	100%	1%

Table 47: Country of Birth of complainants in G District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
G District	Foyle	Complainants	83%	6%	2%	0%	5%	1%	2%
		Population	88%	4%	1%	0%	5%	1%	1%
	Limavady	Complainants	88%	5%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%
		Population	89%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	Magherafelt	Complainants	93%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%
		Population	95%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Strabane	Complainants	84%	4%	0%	0%	10%	1%	0%
		Population	90%	2%	1%	0%	6%	0%	0%

Table 48: Marital Status of complainants in G District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
G District	Foyle	Complainants	35%	8%	39%	8%	8%	2%
		Population	48%	4%	34%	5%	4%	6%
	Limavady	Complainants	30%	7%	38%	6%	19%	2%
		Population	55%	4%	30%	2%	3%	6%
	Magherafelt	Complainants	42%	9%	31%	8%	6%	4%
		Population	54%	3%	33%	2%	2%	6%
	Strabane	Complainants	32%	4%	45%	8%	8%	3%
		Population	52%	3%	33%	3%	2%	7%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

H DISTRICT

Table 49: Age Profile of male complainants in H District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
H District	Ballymena	Complainants	21%	15%	14%	18%	3%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%
	Ballymoney	Complainants	16%	15%	13%	11%	8%	4%
		Population	8%	10%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Coleraine	Complainants	21%	15%	17%	13%	4%	2%
		Population	8%	8%	9%	8%	6%	8%
	Larne	Complainants	17%	17%	17%	11%	11%	2%
		Population	7%	8%	10%	8%	7%	8%
	Moyle	Complainants	14%	16%	13%	19%	4%	2%
		Population	8%	9%	9%	9%	7%	8%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	21%	17%	17%	11%	6%	2%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

Table 50: Age Profile of female complainants in H District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
H District	Ballymena	Complainants	5%	6%	9%	5%	2%	0%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	11%
	Ballymoney	Complainants	3%	6%	10%	7%	6%	1%
		Population	7%	10%	10%	7%	7%	10%
	Coleraine	Complainants	5%	4%	10%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	9%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%
	Larne	Complainants	2%	9%	7%	4%	3%	0%
		Population	7%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%
	Moyle	Complainants	6%	5%	16%	3%	2%	0%
		Population	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%	11%
	Northern Ireland	Complainants	4%	6%	9%	5%	2%	1%
		Population	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%

Table 51: Religious Belief of complainants in H District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No religion*
H District	Ballymena	Complainants	32%	41%	11%	2%	4%	2%	7%
		Population	19%	45%	12%	2%	9%	0%	13%
	Ballymoney	Complainants	24%	45%	17%	1%	4%	1%	7%
		Population	30%	38%	12%	1%	8%	0%	11%
	Coleraine	Complainants	30%	27%	27%	2%	5%	1%	9%
		Population	24%	30%	23%	2%	6%	0%	15%
	Larne	Complainants	21%	49%	15%	5%	3%	1%	6%
		Population	22%	38%	12%	4%	7%	0%	16%
	Moyle	Complainants	72%	8%	12%	2%	3%	0%	3%
		Population	57%	16%	15%	0%	2%	0%	9%

* Census 2001 percentages combine the proportions of respondents who have 'No Religious Belief' with those who do not state their religious belief

Table 52: Ethnic Origin of complainants in H District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			White	Other Ethnic Group
H District	Ballymena	Complainants	100%	0%
		Population	99%	1%
	Ballymoney	Complainants	98%	2%
		Population	100%	0%
	Coleraine	Complainants	100%	0%
		Population	99%	1%
	Larne	Complainants	100%	0%
		Population	100%	0%
Moyle	Complainants	98%	2%	
	Population	100%	0%	

Table 53: Country of Birth of complainants in H District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
H District	Ballymena	Complainants	90%	5%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%
		Population	94%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Ballymoney	Complainants	94%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
		Population	95%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Coleraine	Complainants	90%	3%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%
		Population	90%	4%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%
	Larne	Complainants	96%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Population	93%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Moyle	Complainants	92%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
		Population	92%	4%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%

Table 54: Marital Status of complainants in H District 6/11/2000 - 31/3/2010 compared with the population (Census 2001)

			Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
H District	Ballymena	Complainants	34%	6%	34%	15%	10%	1%
		Population	56%	4%	27%	3%	3%	7%
	Ballymoney	Complainants	41%	2%	33%	12%	11%	0%
		Population	55%	4%	28%	3%	3%	7%
	Coleraine	Complainants	35%	9%	39%	5%	10%	1%
		Population	53%	5%	28%	3%	4%	7%
	Larne	Complainants	33%	13%	35%	8%	8%	2%
		Population	55%	5%	25%	3%	4%	8%
	Moyle	Complainants	30%	22%	24%	2%	22%	0%
		Population	52%	3%	32%	3%	3%	8%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership. Census 2001 is married only

Appendix 5: Equality data update, 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2012

A DISTRICT

Table 1: Age Profile of male complainants in A District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
A District	North Belfast	22%	18%	18%	10%	4%	2%
	West Belfast	31%	18%	11%	14%	2%	2%

Table 2: Age Profile of female complainants in A District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
A District	North Belfast	7%	7%	5%	3%	2%	1%
	West Belfast	4%	4%	6%	6%	2%	0%

Table 3: Religious Belief of complainants in A District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
A District	North Belfast	41%	23%	13%	2%	6%	1%	13%
	West Belfast	81%	8%	3%	0%	2%	2%	3%

Table 4: Ethnic Origin of complainants in A District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
A District	North Belfast	6%	94%
	West Belfast	5%	95%

Table 5: Country of Birth of complainants in A District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
A District	North Belfast	90%	3%	1%	1%	2%	0%	4%
	West Belfast	88%	7%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%

Table 6: Marital Status of complainants in A District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
A District	North Belfast	22%	5%	54%	9%	10%	0%
	West Belfast	21%	3%	64%	5%	3%	3%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

B DISTRICT

Table 7: Age Profile of male complainants in B District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
B District	East Belfast	8%	11%	19%	20%	6%	4%
	South Belfast	21%	23%	17%	9%	6%	3%

Table 8: Age Profile of female complainants in B District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
B District	East Belfast	6%	4%	7%	10%	1%	2%
	South Belfast	3%	8%	4%	7%	1%	1%

Table 9: Religious Belief of complainants in B District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
B District	East Belfast	13%	26%	19%	7%	14%	1%	20%
	South Belfast	30%	22%	14%	4%	9%	4%	17%

Table 10: Ethnic Origin of complainants in B District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
B District	East Belfast	4%	96%
	South Belfast	7%	93%

Table 11: Country of Birth of complainants in B District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
B District	East Belfast	92%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%
	South Belfast	82%	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	7%

Table 12: Marital Status of complainants in B District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
B District	East Belfast	33%	3%	37%	9%	9%	10%
	South Belfast	27%	5%	52%	9%	4%	3%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

C DISTRICT

Table 13: Age Profile of male complainants in C District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
C District	Ards	16%	11%	12%	9%	10%	2%
	Castlereagh	14%	8%	11%	12%	9%	3%
	Down	18%	28%	12%	8%	3%	1%
	North Down	14%	12%	9%	12%	3%	2%

Table 14: Age Profile of female complainants in C District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
C District	Ards	5%	5%	17%	10%	2%	0%
	Castlereagh	9%	8%	8%	8%	4%	4%
	Down	4%	4%	15%	5%	1%	1%
	North Down	8%	5%	8%	15%	10%	2%

Table 15: Religious Belief of complainants in C District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
C District	Ards	12%	42%	21%	0%	7%	5%	12%
	Castlereagh	9%	23%	23%	9%	9%	2%	25%
	Down	57%	24%	6%	2%	4%	0%	7%
	North Down	10%	32%	24%	8%	8%	0%	18%

Table 16: Ethnic Origin of complainants in C District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
C District	Ards	4%	96%
	Castlereagh	0%	100%
	Down	4%	96%
	North Down	0%	100%

Table 17: Country of Birth of complainants in C District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
C District	Ards	82%	9%	0%	0%	2%	2%	5%
	Castlereagh	96%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Down	95%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	North Down	86%	6%	2%	0%	4%	2%	0%

Table 18: Marital Status of complainants in C District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
C District	Ards	45%	2%	38%	5%	11%	0%
	Castlereagh	39%	4%	37%	7%	11%	2%
	Down	24%	2%	54%	7%	13%	0%
	North Down	16%	2%	38%	18%	18%	8%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

D DISTRICT

Table 19: Age Profile of male complainants in D District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
D District	Antrim	14%	15%	19%	13%	6%	4%
	Carrickfergus	15%	18%	13%	15%	0%	15%
	Lisburn	14%	20%	14%	17%	6%	3%
	Newtownabbey	14%	17%	10%	18%	12%	4%

Table 20: Age Profile of female complainants in D District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
D District	Antrim	4%	5%	8%	10%	2%	0%
	Carrickfergus	5%	0%	10%	3%	5%	3%
	Lisburn	1%	8%	7%	9%	1%	0%
	Newtownabbey	4%	8%	6%	5%	1%	0%

Table 21: Religious Belief of complainants in D District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
D District	Antrim	37%	25%	18%	0%	6%	0%	14%
	Carrickfergus	22%	33%	22%	0%	6%	0%	17%
	Lisburn	42%	9%	24%	6%	9%	0%	9%
	Newtownabbey	20%	17%	26%	7%	13%	0%	17%

Table 22: Ethnic Origin of complainants in D District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
D District	Antrim	4%	96%
	Carrickfergus	0%	100%
	Lisburn	6%	94%
	Newtownabbey	2%	98%

Table 23: Country of Birth of complainants in D District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
D District	Antrim	90%	2%	0%	0%	4%	2%	2%
	Carrickfergus	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Lisburn	82%	8%	2%	0%	3%	5%	2%
	Newtownabbey	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 24: Marital Status of complainants in D District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
D District	Antrim	33%	6%	46%	8%	8%	0%
	Carrickfergus	33%	0%	28%	11%	17%	11%
	Lisburn	37%	4%	34%	15%	7%	3%
	Newtownabbey	44%	9%	26%	6%	13%	2%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

E DISTRICT

Table 25: Age Profile of male complainants in E District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
E District	Armagh	15%	18%	16%	7%	4%	10%
	Banbridge	18%	17%	13%	6%	5%	3%
	Craigavon	15%	20%	15%	15%	3%	2%
	Newry & Mourne	18%	17%	14%	10%	5%	2%

Table 26: Age Profile of female complainants in E District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
E District	Armagh	6%	5%	7%	9%	1%	2%
	Banbridge	8%	9%	10%	1%	3%	6%
	Craigavon	5%	6%	9%	5%	3%	3%
	Newry & Mourne	2%	6%	11%	6%	5%	2%

Table 27: Religious Belief of complainants in E District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
E District	Armagh	49%	8%	13%	5%	21%	0%	5%
	Banbridge	36%	28%	19%	0%	6%	0%	11%
	Craigavon	51%	11%	14%	1%	2%	1%	19%
	Newry & Mourne	75%	9%	9%	0%	2%	0%	5%

Table 28: Ethnic Origin of complainants in E District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
E District	Armagh	0%	100%
	Banbridge	6%	94%
	Craigavon	2%	98%
	Newry & Mourne	12%	88%

Table 29: Country of Birth of complainants in E District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
E District	Armagh	92%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	Banbridge	67%	17%	3%	0%	11%	3%	0%
	Craigavon	94%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
	Newry & Mourne	84%	0%	0%	0%	9%	5%	2%

Table 30: Marital Status of complainants in E District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
E District	Armagh	38%	10%	36%	5%	8%	3%
	Banbridge	39%	0%	36%	8%	11%	6%
	Craigavon	31%	10%	43%	7%	7%	2%
	Newry & Mourne	42%	2%	44%	9%	2%	0%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

F DISTRICT

Table 31: Age Profile of male complainants in F District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
F District	Cookstown	24%	12%	10%	18%	4%	4%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	14%	16%	18%	14%	6%	6%
	Fermanagh	14%	21%	17%	10%	6%	6%
	Omagh	21%	8%	26%	15%	2%	5%

Table 32: Age Profile of female complainants in F District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
F District	Cookstown	2%	6%	4%	6%	6%	2%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	3%	10%	1%	6%	4%	1%
	Fermanagh	6%	9%	2%	8%	2%	0%
	Omagh	8%	4%	6%	4%	2%	1%

Table 33: Religious Belief of complainants in F District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
F District	Cookstown	50%	0%	33%	0%	6%	0%	11%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	59%	12%	24%	0%	5%	0%	0%
	Fermanagh	54%	2%	33%	4%	0%	4%	4%
	Omagh	63%	13%	15%	2%	4%	0%	4%

Table 34: Ethnic Origin of complainants in F District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
F District	Cookstown	6%	94%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	0%	100%
	Fermanagh	0%	100%
	Omagh	5%	95%

Table 35: Country of Birth of complainants in F District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Other EU	Republic of Ireland	Elsewhere
F District	Cookstown	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	80%	7%	2%	0%	7%	2%	0%
	Fermanagh	75%	8%	8%	0%	4%	6%	0%
	Omagh	98%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%

Table 36: Marital Status of complainants in F District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
F District	Cookstown	28%	0%	39%	6%	22%	6%
	Dungannon & S.Tyrone	37%	10%	29%	15%	2%	7%
	Fermanagh	46%	8%	37%	0%	8%	2%
	Omagh	29%	2%	48%	8%	4%	8%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

G DISTRICT

Table 37: Age Profile of male complainants in G District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
G District	Foyle	17%	17%	15%	12%	6%	3%
	Limavady	20%	20%	23%	16%	3%	1%
	Magherafelt	22%	3%	11%	31%	0%	0%
	Strabane	26%	15%	20%	4%	9%	2%

Table 38: Age Profile of female complainants in G District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
G District	Foyle	6%	7%	9%	6%	2%	1%
	Limavady	0%	4%	11%	1%	0%	0%
	Magherafelt	6%	11%	0%	8%	8%	0%
	Strabane	2%	7%	13%	0%	2%	0%

Table 39: Religious Belief of complainants in G District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
G District	Foyle	66%	8%	9%	2%	5%	1%	9%
	Limavady	44%	22%	22%	0%	0%	0%	11%
	Magherafelt	56%	19%	13%	0%	13%	0%	0%
	Strabane	65%	20%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%

Table 40: Ethnic Origin of complainants in G District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
G District	Foyle	0%	100%
	Limavady	0%	100%
	Magherafelt	0%	100%
	Strabane	0%	100%

Table 41: Country of Birth of complainants in G District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Other EU	Republic of Ireland	Elsewhere
G District	Foyle	81%	10%	1%	0%	3%	3%	2%
	Limavady	89%	7%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	Magherafelt	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Strabane	90%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%

Table 42: Marital Status of complainants in G District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
G District	Foyle	28%	9%	43%	9%	7%	3%
	Limavady	22%	7%	56%	7%	4%	4%
	Magherafelt	25%	0%	56%	6%	6%	6%
	Strabane	48%	14%	24%	10%	5%	0%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

H DISTRICT

Table 43: Age Profile of male complainants in H District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
H District	Ballymena	20%	22%	10%	17%	7%	1%
	Ballymoney	15%	7%	7%	15%	7%	2%
	Coleraine	20%	14%	14%	11%	5%	2%
	Larne	28%	26%	12%	5%	2%	9%
	Moyle	7%	21%	14%	21%	14%	7%

Table 44: Age Profile of female complainants in H District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
H District	Ballymena	4%	6%	4%	6%	1%	1%
	Ballymoney	5%	5%	24%	7%	2%	2%
	Coleraine	5%	10%	10%	3%	3%	1%
	Larne	5%	2%	9%	0%	0%	2%
	Moyle	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 45: Religious Belief of complainants in H District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other religions	No Religion
H District	Ballymena	35%	14%	16%	3%	8%	5%	19%
	Ballymoney	33%	24%	14%	0%	5%	0%	24%
	Coleraine	29%	29%	19%	2%	6%	2%	12%
	Larne	15%	60%	10%	10%	0%	0%	5%
	Moyle	44%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%

**Complainant data combines married with civil partnership.

Table 46: Ethnic Origin of complainants in H District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Other Ethnic Group	White
H District	Ballymena	3%	97%
	Ballymoney	0%	100%
	Coleraine	1%	99%
	Larne	0%	100%
	Moyle	11%	89%

Table 47: Country of Birth of complainants in H District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Elsewhere
H District	Ballymena	82%	5%	0%	3%	0%	8%	3%
	Ballymoney	90%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Coleraine	90%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
	Larne	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Moyle	44%	11%	0%	0%	11%	22%	11%

Table 48: Marital Status of complainants in H District 1/04/2010 - 31/3/2012

		Married/Civil Partnership**	Co-Habiting	Single	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
H District	Ballymena	28%	10%	49%	0%	10%	3%
	Ballymoney	52%	10%	14%	0%	14%	10%
	Coleraine	34%	7%	44%	8%	5%	2%
	Larne	22%	11%	50%	17%	0%	0%
	Moyle	33%	0%	56%	0%	11%	0%

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