

**Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY):**  
**Survey on Attitudes to Physical Punishment**  
**Technical Report - January 2017**



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## **Background and Research Requirements (as specified in the Research brief)**

### **Background**

*The Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People is seeking to commission a survey of adults aged 18+, to determine their awareness of, and attitudes to, physical punishment and child poverty in Northern Ireland. This will inform our public engagement on these issues.*

### **Outline of requirements**

*The survey should adopt a robust sampling methodology to ensure that it is representative of adults across Northern Ireland, and that at least 1000 interviews are obtained. We are interested in identifying differences in attitudes between sub-groups of the population, the most important being parents of children (rather than parents of adults), so the tender should outline the sample size of the sub-group required to allow for robust comparisons.*

**This report presents the methodology including sampling details and a summary of topline findings for the research on Physical Punishment.**

## **Methodology**

### **Rationale**

It was understood this element of the research project should measure and examine the views of both the general public and parents of children aged under 18 in particular. We concurred with the requirements as outlined, that it was imperative that this research was conducted amongst a large robust sample of both populations across Northern Ireland. A large representative sample of the adult population would provide for the examination of attitudes overall while it was felt vital to have a robust sample of parents since the views of this sub group were particularly relevant.

As a result, we recommended that a face to face methodology was utilised to ensure representative sample of both the population and the sub group of parents was achieved, both from a demographic and geographic perspective. This methodology has proven extremely successful in the conduction of a number of large scale population surveys carried out by Millward Brown Ulster. Furthermore, in order to yield both time and cost efficiencies, we recommended placing the NICCY question set onto the Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus survey. This large robust representative quantitative survey is ideal research vehicle for measuring and tracking knowledge, attitudes and behaviour and in order to achieve a Northern Ireland wide survey offering full geographical representation, as well as yielding a robust and representative sample of parents of children, spread across Northern Ireland.

It was decided to include the question set on one wave of the Omnibus Survey to achieve an overall robust sample of at least 1000 adults (18+), while in order to boost the sample of parents of children aged under 18, the question set was included to two further waves of the Omnibus Survey, but asked of parents only.

### **The Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey**

The Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey is a twice monthly face-to-face survey conducted amongst a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population. Each survey consists of a freshly drawn sample of 1000 adults aged 16+. The sample is quota controlled to represent the Northern Ireland population in terms of sex, age and social class. 60 sampling points (spread over around 110 electoral wards) are drawn for each Omnibus using a stratified random sampling method to ensure that the sample is representative in terms of region. Thus for this research on parents, interviewing was spread across approximately 180 sampling points.

The sample for each Omnibus wave, freshly drawn, is very large and hence allows for analysis by a range of sex, age, social class and regional groupings. All questions included on the Omnibus Survey are confidential to each individual participating client as is the resulting data. While the cost of recruiting a representative sample and collecting a full range of demographic details such as working and marital status, household size, presence and age of children in the household, religion, disability, sexual orientation and tenure is shared by all the participating clients.

Data collection for the research (via the Millward Brown Omnibus Survey) was by means of a CAPI Methodology using Hand Held devices (HAPI).

### **Sampling**

The Millward Brown Omnibus Survey, after the initial random selection of sampling points, is based on a quota sampling methodology. The sampling points are drawn from the Millward Brown Ulster Sampling Frame which is based on electoral wards in Northern Ireland, utilising a 2-stage stratification procedure, involving firstly a regional segmentation into 13 areas comprising geographic groupings of Local Government Districts, and secondly, an urban / rural classification based on electoral density. Electoral wards are then clustered into points of approximately equal electoral population taking into account the following requirements:

- Wards within each point are contiguous
- Points are exclusively urban or rural
- Wards within a point are broadly homogenous in population structure

Taking into account the most recent boundary changes, the Millward Brown Ulster Northern Ireland Sampling Frame now comprises over 300 sampling points. In drawing

points from this Sampling Frame, random procedures are adopted, points being selected with probability proportional to population within each of the 13 areas, depending on specific requirements. . This sampling procedure is followed for most face to face surveys amongst the general public up to this point. The sampling procedure then continues according to the type required for each project, frequently quota based sampling which is utilized for the Omnibus Survey.

Strict quotas on gender, age and social class are put in place and must be adhered to, thus minimizing bias and ensuring the sample is representative. Part of interviewing training comprises guidance and instruction on respondent selection and recruitment in order to ensure that the resulting samples are as robust, inclusive and transparent as possible.

Sampling for the Millward Brown Omnibus Survey has always been very strict in nature. Each interviewer is issued with an interlocking sample that they must adhere to. This interlocking quota ensures that age and social class are represented within both males and females. Although not subject to the rigours of statistical confidence testing, quota sampling is used extensively in market research, including social research, and with interviewers trained in order to eliminate as much bias as possible it is a viable and cost effective method.

### **Questionnaire**

The questionnaire used is provided in the appendices of this technical report.

Millward Brown Ulster assisted with the development of the questionnaires, finalising the questionnaire script in conjunction and with the approval of the team. Throughout all our discussions and planning, we used our expertise to ensure that all questions are structured in a way that is free from any form of bias or ambiguity, as well as bearing in mind the need to fulfil the aims and objectives of the research.

On agreement on the final questionnaire, the scripted version was be prepared for our HAPI system.

### **Ethical Issues**

Before undertaking any type of research, important ethical guidelines and considerations must be acknowledged. Further consideration is appropriate when researching 'sensitive' topics, which include subjects that might cause stigmatization or fear, private or stressful subjects, or issues linked to political threat or social conflict.

When any type of sensitive issue is being discussed, participants may become uncomfortable, upset or distressed; the NSPCC noted "*those that reported high levels of physical discipline use coupled with frustration and feelings of being out of control*" may feel this way. Advice taken directly from the Market Research Society; "where a sensitive

subject has been discussed, members may provide information on relevant help lines operated by a client". In order to facilitate this, interviewers were asked to signpost parents to the ParentingNI website and their free phone helpline number in case they needed any information, support or guidance.

We are members of the **Market Research Society (MRS)** and all our research is conducted fully in accordance with **the MRS Code of Conduct**. Hence all surveys are carried out to standards equivalent to the Government Social Research Unit's *Ethical Assurance for Social Research in Government* which is understood to have been written in consultation with MRS and thus aligned with the MRS Code of Conduct. Full details of our Quality Standards can be found towards the back of this document.

In conducting surveys there is an evident need to ensure that proper ethical standards are in place and adhered to. The Government Social Research Office within the Cabinet Office has stated that, "there is a need to ensure that researchers attend to all ethical issues and principles relating to the potential risks of the research to all involved. All with responsibility for commissioning social research on behalf of Government must be aware of and uphold basic ethical responsibilities throughout the life of any research project conducted or commissioned for government"<sup>1</sup>

In pursuit of this objective, the GSR service has defined five key ethical principles, as follows:

- Principle 1: sound application and conduct of social research methods and appropriate dissemination and utilisation of the findings
- Principle 2: participation based on valid informed consent
- Principle 3: enabling participation
- Principle 4: avoidance of personal or social harm
- Principle 5: non-disclosure of identity and personal information

We have a sound knowledge of these principles and their practical implications which we factor into the design of any research.

In addition, we understand and apply the principles and requirements inherent in the Data Protection Act (1998). Since the introduction of the Act the anonymity and privacy of the data collected on individuals is no longer simply a matter of ethics; it can also have legal implications.

- ✓ Millward Brown Ulster's operations are fully compliant with the Data Protection Act, the principles of which are enshrined within the Market Research Society Code of Conduct.

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<sup>1</sup> GSR Professional Guidance: Ethical Assurance for Social Research in Government; Government Social Research Unit; Cabinet Office, September 2005.

- ✓ Millward Brown Ulster's Data Protection registration number: Z6804396

### Fieldwork & Timing

Fieldwork would be conducted by members of the Millward Brown Ulster Interviewer Panel between 5<sup>th</sup> November 2016 and 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2017.

### Sample Size Achieved

For the purposes of this research, as well as collecting views of the population aged 18+, the views of parents of children aged under 18 was thought to be of particular importance.

In deciding on the sample size, consideration was given to the breakdown of the overall sample into sub-groups, ensuring that any sub sample that may be required for analysis is of a sufficient size. The degree of statistical validity of the data or accuracy of the results required was also considered.

In order to boost the sample of parents of children aged under 18 for the purposes of this research, it was decided to include the questions in one wave addressed to all of those in the sample aged 18+ plus any parents within the sample on a further two waves, yielding a **representative sample of 899 parents of children aged 18 and under plus a sample of 695 who were not parents of children in this age group.**

These two samples were considered large enough to provide a sufficient overview of the views and awareness of both groups. On the basis of using a pure random sample, the margin of error on a sample of 899 (for a statistic of 50%) would be +/- 3.27%, which means that there is a 95% chance that the responses of the target population as a whole would fall somewhere between 3.27% more or 3.27% less than the responses of the sample (or based on 50% - between 46.73 and 53.27. The equivalent for 695 is +/- 3.7.

Breakdown of Total Sample (weighted to ensure representativeness)

TOTAL SAMPLE	1594 (weighted)	899 parents (weighted to 494)
<b>SEX</b>		
MALE	48%	38%
FEMALE	52%	62%
<b>SOCIAL CLASS</b>		
ABC1	45%	43%
C2	26%	27%
DE	30%	30%
<b>AGE</b>		
18-24	12%	6%

25-34	17%	30%
35-49	25%	54%
50-64	25%	9%
65+	21%	1%

## Weighting

Where appropriate corrective weighting was conducted to ensure the data was representative of the 18+ population. Further weighting was conducted to correct the oversampling amongst parents, with parents down-weighted to 494 (31% of the total sample of 1594).

## Deliverables

Computer tables were provided in excel with cross analysis based on

- Gender
- Age
- Social Class
- Marital Status
- Household Status
- Region
- Working status
- Denomination
- Disability
- Parental Status
- Age groups of children
- Political Party Affiliation
- MDM 2010 deciles
- Additional cross analysis by key questions as appropriate

## Summary of Topline Findings

- One in three (33%) of the adult population were aware that in Northern Ireland the law allows a parent to physically punish their child. This was slightly higher at 37% amongst parents of children aged under 18
- *Withdrawal of treats, pocket money etc.*, was by far the form of discipline or punishment most likely to be seen as acceptable, cited by almost three in four (73%). This was ahead of *grounding* (55%), *negotiation or discussion* (54%), and *timeout* (53%)
- *Physical punishment such as hitting or smacking* was seen as acceptable by just under one in four (24%), but was less likely to be seen as acceptable by parents (18% compared to 27% of those not parents of children aged under 18)
- Just under four in ten (37%) said they would definitely support a change in the law to give children in Northern Ireland the same protection that adults have with regards being hit or smacked, with a further one in four (26%) tending to support such as change in law. The views of parents and non parents were very similar
- Six in ten (59%) were more likely to support a change in the law if they were assured that parents could still physically intervene or restrain their child to keep them or others safe, with one in four (25%) much more likely to support such a change in the law. The attitudes of parents were similar to non parents (of children under 18), albeit parents were marginally more likely to express their support more strongly (28% compared to 23%)
- A similar proportion (58%) were more likely to support a change in the law if they were assured that a change in the law would be well publicised and there would be more information and support for parents about positive parenting and alternatives to physical punishment
- More than half (53%) of respondents think that positive parenting is much more effective than physical punishment, with a nearly a further one in five (18%) thinking it is a little more effective. Parents were overall slightly more likely to see positive parenting as at least a little more effective (76% compared to 68% of non-parents). Not unexpectedly there is a strong correlation between those who would definitely support a change in the law and those who think positive parenting is much more effective (81%)
- One in five (20%) parents of children aged under 18 recalled having previously been given information about positive parenting or alternatives to physical punishment. This was highest amongst those with children aged 2-4 (27%) as well as those who would definitely support a change in the law (26%)
- One in three (33%) of those who had received information, did so from a school, with a similar number (32%) receiving such information from a parent or children's group

## Quality Control



### Quality Standards and Professional Accreditations

Millward Brown employs strict Quality Control procedures to ensure the validity of all our research. We have consistently championed the case for the highest possible standards of market and social research, and in particular are highly conscious of the significance of measuring and evaluating public opinion.

We are founder members of, and fully accredited to, the **Interviewer Quality Control Scheme (IQCS)**, the definitive UK-wide standard for interviewing and also to **MRQSA (Market Research Quality Standards Authority)**, which sets standards in all other spheres including data-processing, analysis, scheduling, and maintenance of internal records. In fact Millward Brown was the only founder member in Northern Ireland of the Interviewer Quality Control Scheme (IQCS), established by the Market Research Society and leading UK research agencies.

We are periodically audited by an independent agency (SGS) to ensure that all our procedures are executed in a professional way at all times. These standards require high levels of verification and checking of all our coding, data entry and analysis.

All survey research is subject to a minimum of 10% “back-checking” amongst respondents to validate details of their interview; supervisory inspection of all questionnaires; and a double-entry validation procedure during data-entry. The quality standards relate to interviewer recruitment, training, back checking and supervision (supervision includes a twice yearly inspection and appraisal process for each interviewer).

**Millward Brown was amongst the first 20 research agencies in the UK to acquire MRQSA accreditation in 2001.** All our procedures and people are audited locally in Belfast and as such we are not reliant on accreditation gained for operations out of London, Warwick or further afield. In November 2006 we were audited to a new higher standard ISO20252 and were one of the first research companies in the UK to have achieved these standards.

Following our most recent audit in December 2016, we have been certified to **ISO 9001 2008** and again to **ISO 20252 2012** (MRQSA) which has been designed by MRQSA specifically for the Market Research sector.

## Appendices – Questionnaire

### 40148435 Equal Protection

#### I would like to ask some questions about parenting and bringing up children.

Q.1a Do you know that in Northern Ireland the law allows a parent to physically punish their child Physical punishment can include smacking or hitting?

#### ASK ALL

Yes

No

Q.1b Which of the following forms of discipline or punishment do you feel are acceptable?

#### SHOW SCREEN

#### MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED

#### ASK ALL

1: Time out

2: Withdrawal of treats, pocket money etc.

3: Physical punishment such as hitting or smacking

4: Shouting

5: Negotiation or discussion

6: Grounding

7: Ignoring or walking away

8: Other (please specify)

9: Don't know

Q.2 In NI if you smacked or hit another adult it is prohibited by law. Would you support or oppose a change in the law to give children in NI the same protection that adults have?

#### SHOW SCREEN

#### ASK ALL

#### SINGLE RESPONSE

Definitely support

Tend to support

Tend to oppose

Definitely oppose

Don't know

Q4 If you were assured that parents could still physically intervene or restrain their child to keep them or others safe, for example, to stop a child running into traffic, would you be more or less likely to support a change in the law

#### SHOW SCREEN

#### ASK ALL

#### SINGLE RESPONSE

Much more likely to support

More likely to support

No change

Less likely to support

Much less likely to support

Don't know

Q5 If you were assured that a change in the NI law would be well publicised and there would be more information and support for parents about positive parenting and alternatives to physical punishment, would you be more or less likely to support a change in the law. Positive parenting uses techniques such as time out to help deal with children's behaviour.

**SHOW SCREEN**

**ASK ALL**

**SINGLE RESPONSE**

Much more likely to support

More likely to support

No change

Less likely to support

Much less likely to support

Don't know

Q6. Do you think positive parenting is more or less effective than physical punishment?

**SHOW SCREEN**

**ASK ALL**

**SINGLE RESPONSE**

Positive parenting is much more effective

Positive parenting is a little more effective

Both equally effective

Physical punishment is a little more effective

Physical punishment is much more effective

Don't know

Q7a. Have you previously been given any information about positive parenting or alternatives to physical punishment?

**ASK PARENTS ONLY**

Yes

No

Can't remember

Q7b. Who was this from?

**ASK IF YES (CODE 1) AT Q7A**

**MULTICODE ALLOWED**

**SHOW SCREEN**

Health visitor

GP

Social worker

School

Parent or children's group

Other

Can't remember

**Signposting for parents**

If you would like information, support or guidance about any aspect of parenting the Parenting NI website is [www.parentingni.org](http://www.parentingni.org) or their free phone helpline number is 0808 8010 722.

## Appendices – Sampling Points

NOVEMBER A 2016 OMNIBUS

Number of points selected = 60

Area: BELFAST CITY 01

1	BALLYDUFF/CARNMONEY	NEWTOWNABBEY
2	BALLYNAFEIGH	BELFAST
3	BELLEVUE	BELFAST
4	CAVEHILL	BELFAST
5	CHERRYVALLEY	BELFAST
6	CARROWREAGH/DUNDONALD	CASTLEREAGH
7	CLOUGHFERN/MONKSTOWN	NEWTOWNABBEY
8	KNOCKBRACKEN	CASTLEREAGH
9	GLENCAIRN	BELFAST
10	GLENCOLIN	BELFAST
11	MALONE	BELFAST
12	NEWLODGE	BELFAST
13	ORANGEFIELD	BELFAST
14	SHAFTESBURY	BELFAST
15	WHITEROCK	BELFAST

Area: GREATER BELFAST NORTH 21 (RURAL POINTS 22)

16	CLIPPERSTOWN/KILLYCROT/SUNNYLANDS	C'FERGUS
17	BALLYCLARE NORTH/BALLYCLARE SOUTH	NEWTOWNABBEY
18	ALDERGROVE	ANTRIM (R)

Area: GREATER BELFAST SOUTH 11 (RURAL POINTS 12)

19	GLEN/WHITESPOTS	ARDS
20	SCRABO/BRADSHAW'S BRAE	ARDS
21	BALLYMACROSS	LISBURN
22	WALLACE PARK	LISBURN
23	BALLYHOLME/CHURCHILL	NORTH DOWN
24	HARBOUR/PRINCETOWN	NORTH DOWN
25	DROMARA/BALLYMACBRENNAN	LISBURN (R)
26	GLENAVY	LISBURN (R)

Area: NORTHERN URBAN 31

27	BALLYLOUGHAN/ACADEMY	BALLYMENA
28	GLEBE/NEWHILL/ROUTE	BALLYMONEY
29	BLACKCAVE/GARDENMORE/TOWN PARKS	LARNE

Area: NORTHERN RURAL 32

30	DRUMANAWAY/SHILVODAN	ANTRIM
31	GLENWHIRRY/KELLS	BALLYMENA
32	ARMOY/GLENSHESK/KINBANE/MOSS SIDE&MOYARGET	MOYLE

Area: SOUTHERN URBAN 41

33	EDENDERRY/SEAPATRICK	BANBRIDGE
34	ABBAY PARK/CALLAN BRIDGE/OBSERVATORY	ARMAGH
35	BALLYBAY/BALLYORAN	CRAIGAVON
36	DRUMGOE/KERNAN	CRAIGAVON
37	BESSBROOK/DERRYMORE	NEWRY&MOURNE

38 DRUMALANE/ST.MARYS

NEWRY&amp;MOURNE

Area: SOUTHERN RURAL 42

39 BALLYWARD/GRANSHA

BANBRIDGE

40 BALLYMARTIN/KILLYLEA/MILFORD

ARMAGH

41 WARINGSTOWN

CRAIGAVON

42 CROSSGAR/DERRYBOY

DOWN

43 DUNDRUM/MURLOUGH/TOLLYMORE

DOWN

44 ANNALONG/BINNIAN

NEWRY&amp;MOURNE

Area: NORTH WEST URBAN 51

45 WATERSIDE

COLERAINE

46 ALTNAGELVIN

DERRY

47 CARNHILL/SHANTALLOW EAST

DERRY

48 CHURCHLAND/THE CUTS

COLERAINE

49 CULMORE

DERRY

Area: NORTH WEST RURAL 52

50 HOLLYMOUNT

DERRY

51 AGHANLOO/FOREST/MAGILLIGAN

LIMAVADY

52 SWATRAGH/UPPERLANDS/VALLEY

MAGHERAFELT

Area: WESTERN URBAN 61

53 COALISLAND NORTH/COALISLAND SOUTH

DUNGANNON

54 GORTALOWRY/KILLYMOON

COOKSTOWN

55 CASTLE COOLE

FERMANAGH

Area: WESTERN RURAL 62

56 KILLYMAN/WASHING BAY

DUNGANNON

57 BALLINAMALLARD

FERMANAGH

58 LISBELLWA/MAGUIRES BRIDGE

FERMANAGH

59 ARTIGARVAN/DUNNAMANAGH/SLIEVEKIRK

STRABANE

60 CLANABOGAN/FINTONA/TRILICK

OMAGH

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Nov B 2016 Omnibus

Number of points selected = 60

Area: BELFAST CITY 01

1 ARDOYNE

BELFAST

2 BELLEVUE

BELFAST

3 BLACKSTAFF

BELFAST

4 BURNTHILL/GLENGORMLEY

NEWTOWNABBEY

5 WINDSOR

BELFAST

6 CHERRYVALLEY

BELFAST

7 CRUMLIN

BELFAST

8 ISLAND

BELFAST

9 FALLS PARK

BELFAST

10 JORDANSTOWN/ROSTULLA

NEWTOWNABBEY

11 CARRYDUFF EAST/WEST

CASTLEREAGH

12	LADYBROOK	BELFAST
13	HIGHFIELD	BELFAST
14	RAVENHILL	BELFAST
15	CAIRNSHILL	CASTLEREAGH

Area: GREATER BELFAST NORTH 21 (RURAL POINTS 22)

16	GREENISLAND/GORTALEE/KNOCKAGH	C'FERGUS
17	MASSERENE/BALLOO	ANTRIM
18	BALLYROBERT	N'ABBEY (R)

Area: GREATER BELFAST SOUTH 11 (RURAL POINTS 12)

19	BALLYMACASH	LISBURN
20	COLIN GLEN	LISBURN
21	DUFFERIN/SPRINGHILL	NORTH DOWN
22	GROOMSPORT/BALLYMACONNELL	NORTH DOWN
23	OLD WARREN/LAGAN VALLEY	LISBURN
24	CENTRAL/BALLYRAINEY	ARDS
25	MOIRA	LISBURN (R)
26	MAGHABERRY	LISBURN (R)

Area: NORTHERN URBAN 31

27	RANDALSTOWN	ANTRIM
28	CULLYBACKEY/GALGORM	BALLYMENA
29	BLACKCAVE/GARDENMORE/TOWN PARKS	LARNE

Area: NORTHERN RURAL 32

30	BALLYHOE&CORKEY/CLOUGHMILLS/DUNLOY/KNOCKAHOLET	BALLYMONEY
31	CRAIGYWARREN/DUNMINNING/GLENRAVEL	BALLYMENA
32	CARNCASTLE/CARNLOUGH	LARNE

Area: SOUTHERN URBAN 41

33	BANBRIDGE WEST/THE CUT	BANBRIDGE
34	CHURCH/COURT	CRAIGAVON
35	CASTLEWELLAN	DOWN
36	TAGHNEVAN	CRAIGAVON
37	CLONALLAN/SEAVIEW	NEWRY&MOURNE
38	DRUMALANE/ST.MARYS	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: SOUTHERN RURAL 42

39	BALLYMARTIN/KILLYLEA/MILFORD	ARMAGH
40	DUNMORE/SEAFORDE	DOWN
41	AGHAGALLON	CRAIGAVON
42	LISNACREE	NEWRY&MOURNE
43	CAMLUGH/NEWTOWNHAMILTON/TULLYHAPPY	NEWRY&MOURNE
44	KIRCUBBIN/PORTAVOGIE	ARDS

Area: NORTH WEST URBAN 51

45	BALLYSALLY/UNIVERSITY	COLERAINE
46	CHURCHLAND/THE CUTS	COLERAINE
47	BEECHWOOD/CREGGAN CENTRAL	DERRY
48	CULMORE	DERRY
49	ROSEMOUNT/FOYLE SPRINGS	DERRY

Area: NORTH WEST RURAL 52

50	EGLINTON/ENAGH	DERRY
51	GREYSTEEL	LIMAVADY
52	SWATRAGH/UPPERLANDS/VALLEY	MAGHERAFELT

## Area: WESTERN URBAN 61

53	DRUMGLASS/KILLYMEAL/MULLAGHMORE	DUNGANNON
54	CASTLE COOLE	FERMANAGH
55	KILLYCLOGHER	OMAGH

## Area: WESTERN RURAL 62

56	AUGHNACLOY/BALLYGAWLEY/CASTLECAULFIELD	DUNGANNON
57	BERAGH/NEWTOWNSAVILLE/SIXMILECROSS	OMAGH
58	DUNNAMORE/OAKLANDS/POMEROY	COOKSTOWN
59	BELCOO & GARRISON/DERRYGONNELLY	FERMANAGH
60	CLARE/GLENDERG	STRABANE

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## DEC A OMNIBUS 2016

## Area: BELFAST CITY 01

1	ABBEY/WHITEHOUSE	NEWTOWNABBEY
2	BALLYDUFF/CARNMONEY	NEWTOWNABBEY
3	BALLYMACARRETT	BELFAST
4	BOTANIC	BELFAST
5	CASTLEVIEW	BELFAST
6	CAVEHILL	BELFAST
7	GLEN ROAD	BELFAST
8	DUNCAIRN	BELFAST
9	GLENCOLIN	BELFAST
10	CARRYDUFF EAST/WEST	CASTLEREAGH
11	LISNASHARRAGH/LOWER BRANIEL	CASTLEREAGH
12	RAVENHILL	BELFAST
13	THE MOUNT	BELFAST
14	SHANKILL	BELFAST
15	WOODSTOCK	BELFAST

## Area: GREATER BELFAST NORTH 21 (RURAL POINTS 22)

16	GREYSTONE/BALLYCRAIGY/FARRANSHANE	ANTRIM
17	CLIPPERSTOWN/KILLYCROT/SUNNYLANDS	C'FERGUS
18	TEMPLEPATRICK/PARKGATE	ANTRIM (R)

## Area: GREATER BELFAST SOUTH 11 (RURAL POINTS 12)

19	CENTRAL/BALLYRAINEY	ARDS
20	DERRYAGHY/MAGHERALAVE	LISBURN
21	DUNMURRY/SEYMOUR HILL	LISBURN
22	OLD WARREN/LAGAN VALLEY	LISBURN
23	CRAWFORDSBURN/CRAIGAVAD	NORTH DOWN
24	GROOMSPORT/BALLYMACONNELL	NORTH DOWN
25	HOLYWOOD DEMESNE/LOUGHVIEW	NORTH DOWN
26	DROMARA/BALLYMACBRENNAN	LISBURN (R)

## Area: NORTHERN URBAN 31

27	BALLYLOUGHAN/ACADEMY	BALLYMENA
28	CULLYBACKEY/GALGORM	BALLYMENA
29	BLACKCAVE/GARDENMORE/TOWN PARKS	LARNE

## Area: NORTHERN RURAL 32

30	CRANFIELD/TOOME	ANTRIM
31	CRAIGYWARREN/DUNMINNING/GLENRAVEL	BALLYMENA
32	KILOQUIN LOWER/KILOQUIN UPPER/THE VOW	BALLYMONEY

## Area: SOUTHERN URBAN 41

33	ABBAY PARK/CALLAN BRIDGE/OBSERVATORY	ARMAGH
34	BALLYBAY/BALLYORAN	CRAIGAVON
35	CORCRAIN/TAVANAGH	CRAIGAVON
36	AUDLEYS ACRE/QUOILE	DOWN
37	BALLYBOT/DRUMGULLION	NEWRY&MOURNE
38	DRUMALANE/ST.MARYS	NEWRY&MOURNE

## Area: SOUTHERN RURAL 42

39	KIRCUBBIN/PORTAVOGIE	ARDS
40	CARRIGATUKE/DERRYNOOSE/KLLEEN	ARMAGH
41	BALLYWARD/GRANSHA	BANBRIDGE
42	CROSSGAR/DERRYBOY	DOWN
43	CREGGAN/CROSSMAGLEN	NEWRY&MOURNE
44	FATHOM/FORKHILL	NEWRY&MOURNE

## Area: NORTH WEST URBAN 51

45	CLONDERMOT/VICTORIA	DERRY
46	WATERSIDE	COLERAINE
47	BALLYNASHALLOG	DERRY
48	CULMORE	DERRY
49	COOLESSAN/ENAGH	LIMAVADY

## Area: NORTH WEST RURAL 52

50	GREYSTEEL	LIMAVADY
51	BELLAGHY/GULLADUFF/KNOCKCLOGHRIM	MAGHERAFELT
52	CASTLEROCK/MACOSQUIN/RINGSEND	COLERAINE

## Area: WESTERN URBAN 61

53	CAMOWEN/DERGMONEY/DRUMRAGH	OMAGH
54	DEVENISH/ERNE	FERMANAGH
55	SOUTH/BALLYCOLMAN	STRABANE

## Area: WESTERN RURAL 62

56	LISSAN/MONEYMORE	COOKSTOWN
57	BENBURB/CALEDON/MOY	DUNGANNON
58	DRUMNAKILLY/OWENKILLEW/TERMON	OMAGH
59	DERRYLIN/DONAGH/NEWTOWNBUTLER	FERMANAGH
60	NEWTOWNSTEWART/PLUMBRIDGE/VICTORIA BRIDGE	STRABANE

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