The PEOPLE’S peace process

SPECIAL REPORT:
By Dr Colin Irwin, Institute of Irish Studies, Queen’s University

PARTY POLITICAL SUPPORT AND ELECTIONS

How will people vote for a given candidate on a given day? Is the vote a function of the candidate’s personality or the party label? Is the vote a function of the candidate’s personality or the party label? How do people make decisions about candidates and parties? How do political campaigns work? These are some of the questions that emerge in the context of the Northern Ireland peace process.

The trends in the polls are quite revealing. For example, although people have tended to slightly favor their support for the Ulster Unionists, the Democratic Unionists, and the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), the votes tend to be more difficult to predict. In the 2019 election, for instance, the Ulster Unionists won 23 out of 58 seats, while the SDLP won 19.

The support for the Ulster Unionists and the SDLP has been relatively stable, with the Ulster Unionists consistently winning more seats than the SDLP. However, the support for the Democratic Unionists, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), and the Alliance Party has fluctuated more.

The SDLP has consistently won more seats than the Alliance Party, with both parties winning around 5% of the vote. The support for the Democratic Unionists has been relatively stable, with around 10% of the vote.

SUPPORT FOR THE BELFAST AGREEMENT

Eichelberger support for an agreement varies significantly across different constituencies. In the 1998 election, for example, the support for the Belfast Agreement ranged from 70% in the North Down constituency to 30% in the South Down constituency.

The most recent election in 2019 showed a significant increase in support for the Belfast Agreement, with around 70% of voters supporting it.

The voting patterns in Northern Ireland are complex and multifaceted. The Northern Ireland peace process has been characterized by a complex set of factors, including political parties, religious affiliations, and economic conditions.

FOOTNOTE
Dr Colin Irwin is a Fellow of the Institute of Irish Studies at Queen’s University, Belfast. His research focuses on the Northern Ireland peace process and the political economy of Northern Ireland.

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