



Northern Ireland
Assembly

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Dr Raymond Russell

Northern Ireland Assembly Election 2011

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This paper provides an analysis of the Northern Ireland Assembly election held on 5 May 2011 and compares it with the 2007 election. The paper includes an analysis of turnout and results by party and constituency.

Key Points

- The 2011 Northern Ireland Assembly election left the parties with the following seats:

Democratic Unionist Party	38
Sinn Féin	29
Ulster Unionist Party	16
Social Democratic and Labour Party	14
Alliance Party of Northern Ireland	8
Traditional Unionist Voice	1
Green Party	1
Independent	1

- In terms of seats, the 2011 election resulted in swings in favour of the DUP, Alliance and Sinn Féin.
- The Democratic Unionist Party had the highest share of all first preference votes 30.0% (compared with 30.1% in 2007), followed by Sinn Féin (26.9% - up from 26.2% in 2007), SDLP (14.2% - down from 15.2% in 2007) and the Ulster Unionist Party (13.2% - down from 14.9% in 2007). The Alliance Party increased its share of the vote from 5.2% in 2007 to 7.7%.
- Of the 108 MLAs elected in 2011, 25 were new ¹ and 20 were women (compared with 18 in 2007).
- Turnout ² in the election was 54.7% (compared with 62.3% in 2007).
- A total of 218 candidates contested the election (compared with 257 in 2007).

¹ i.e. did not have seats in March 2011 when the Assembly was dissolved.

² Valid votes expressed as a percentage of eligible electorate.

Contents

- Key Points3
- 1. Introduction6
- 2. The Electoral System6
- 3. The Constituencies.....8
- 4. The Candidates.....9
- 5. Turnout.....10
- 6. Results by Constituency.....12
 - Belfast East14
 - Belfast North.....14
 - Belfast South15
 - Belfast West15
 - East Antrim16
 - East Londonderry16
 - Fermanagh & South Tyrone.....17
 - Foyle17
 - Lagan Valley18
 - Mid-Ulster18
 - Newry & Armagh.....19
 - North Antrim19
 - North Down.....20
 - South Antrim.....20
 - South Down21
 - Strangford.....21
 - Upper Bann22
 - West Tyrone22
- 7. Results Summary23
 - Annex A. First Preference Votes by Party and Constituency.....26
 - Annex B. Share of First Preference Vote (%) by Party and Constituency.....27
 - Annex C: List of Abbreviations28

1. Introduction

The current Northern Ireland Assembly³ was established under the terms of the Good Friday Agreement⁴ and was first elected on 25 June 1998. Legislative powers and executive authority for the Northern Ireland Government Departments⁵ were devolved to the Assembly from 2 December 1999.

Since devolution, the Assembly has been suspended on four occasions⁶, with the latest of these suspensions occurring on 14 October 2002. Despite this, an election for the second session of the Assembly eventually went ahead on 26 November 2003.

The Assembly remained suspended, however, after the second election, although the Northern Ireland (St Andrews Agreement) Act 2006 provided for a Transitional Assembly to take part in preparations for the restoration of devolved government in accordance with the St Andrews Agreement⁷.

This Transitional Assembly helped to create the conditions for a third Assembly election, which took place on 7 March 2007. Restoration took place on 8 May 2007.

The fourth Assembly election took place on 5 May 2011, and the first meeting of the new Assembly took place on 12 May 2011.

2. The Electoral System

The Single Transferable Vote (STV)⁸ system of proportional representation is used to elect Members of the Assembly. This system is also used in the Northern Ireland Local Government and European Parliament elections and in elections in the Republic of Ireland.

STV has a number of advantages over the simple 'first past the post' system used in the Westminster elections:

- It increases voter choice (voters can vote for more than one candidate and can choose between candidates as well as between parties);

³ Previous Assemblies were elected in Northern Ireland on 28 June 1973 and 20 October 1982 (see <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/polit.htm>).

⁴ Also referred to as the 'Belfast Agreement' (see <http://www.nio.gov.uk/agreement.pdf>).

⁵ See <http://www.northernireland.gov.uk> for list of Departments and their functions.

⁶ The first suspension took place on 11 February 2000, shortly after devolution, and lasted until 29 May 2000; two further one day suspensions took place on 11 August 2001 and 22 September 2001; the latest suspension began on 14 October 2002 (see <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/government.htm>).

⁷ Information on the St. Andrews Agreement and more information on the background and politics of Northern Ireland can be found at the following websites:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Politicsofnorthernirelandlogo.svg>

<http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/politics.htm>

⁸ See R.A. Newland & F.S. Britton "How to Conduct an Election by the Single Transferable Vote", Electoral Reform Society, London: 1973 for a detailed description of STV.

- It ensures that more voters have an effect on the outcome (over 80% of all valid votes are used in the determination of the six seats in each constituency⁹); and
- It ensures an outcome that is more representative of the views of the electorate (overall share of seats will better reflect overall share of the vote i.e. voters will be proportionately represented).

The STV system works as follows:

- I. Voters in each constituency vote for as many candidates as they wish in **order of preference**.
- II. Each voting paper is checked to see if it has been correctly filled in and any spoiled papers¹⁰ are removed from the count to give a **total valid count**.
- III. A **quota** is calculated for each constituency using the formula¹¹:

$$\text{Quota} = \left[\frac{\text{total number of valid votes cast in constituency (V)}}{\text{Number of seats (S) + 1}} \right] + 1$$

- IV. Voting papers are sorted according to first preferences. Any candidate attaining or exceeding the quota is deemed to be elected.
- V. **Surplus votes** from candidates who exceed the quota are transferred at a fractional value to the remaining candidates according to next available preference¹².
- VI. Candidates with the least number of votes are excluded and their votes are also transferred according to next available preference.
- VII. This process continues until all available seats have been filled.

⁹ See note 8 - if all successful candidates make the quota then six quotas will be used i.e. 6/7 of all valid votes = 86%.

¹⁰ Spoilt ballots include those where the first preference candidate cannot clearly be determined, e.g. where a voter has placed a number of "X's" against the list of candidates instead of using the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc. If an "X" has been placed against only one candidate, this will be taken as the first preference and the vote will be counted. Also, if a voter has left out a number (e.g. voting 1,2,3,5,6) their votes up to the missing number will be accepted and the remaining numbers will be ignored (votes 1,2 and 3 only are valid in this example).

¹¹ The formula is a rationalisation of the simple majority count, whereby one candidate needs just over half the votes to be elected in a single member constituency i.e. $100\% / (1+1) + 1 =$ just over 50%. The Droop quota (as it is sometimes referred to) generalizes this to say that in a two-member constituency, two candidates need just over one-third of the votes each to be elected. This gives a proportional representation of two times one-third or two-thirds of the total vote. Three members are returned with one-quarter of the votes each, proportionally representing three-quarters of the voters, and so on. Therefore, in a six-member constituency, the candidates require just over 1/7 of the votes each and the PR is 6/7 (or 86%) of the voters (see <http://www.voting.ukscientists.com/stvcount.html>).

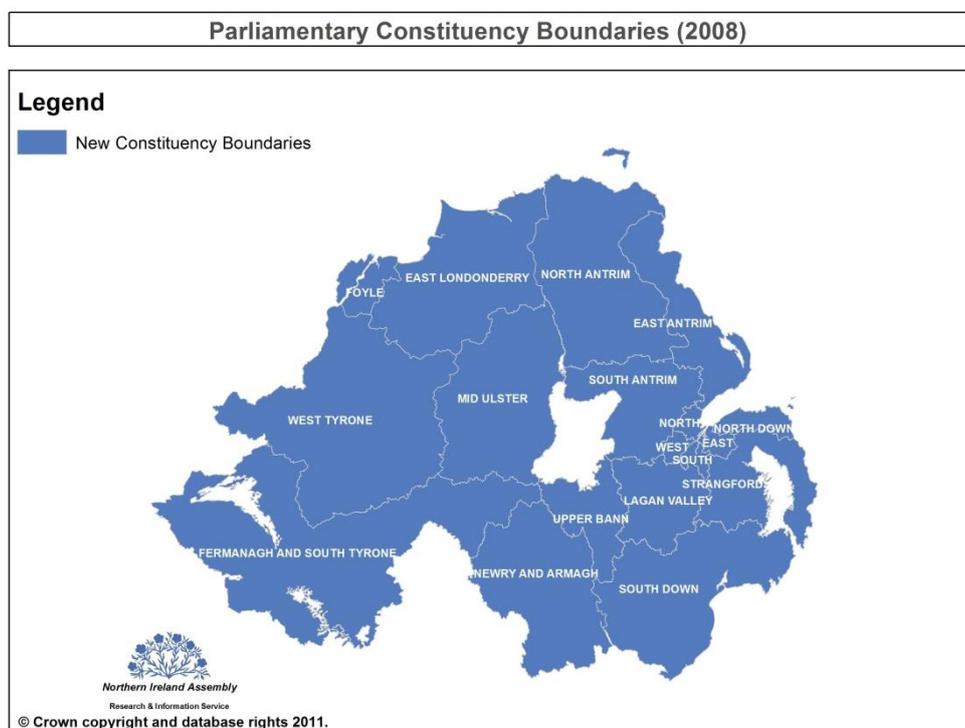
¹² All the most preferred candidate's voters have an equal right to decide how that candidate's surplus vote is transferred or re-distributed to second preferences, so *all* the elected candidate's transferable votes are transferred with a fractional transfer value (obtained by taking the surplus and dividing it by the total number of papers that were transferable - the result is calculated to two decimal places and the remainder ignored).

This procedure was used to elect six Members for each of the 18 constituencies in the 1998, 2003, 2007 and 2011 Assembly elections.

3. The Constituencies

The 18 Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies (WPCs)¹³ are used for the Assembly elections (see Map 3.1 below). Six seats are allocated to each constituency, giving a total of 108 seats. New Parliamentary Constituency boundaries, which were created in 2008 and initially adopted in the General Election of 6 May 2010, were used in the 2011 Assembly elections¹⁴.

Map 3.1 New Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries



¹³ Profiles of the 18 constituencies can be found on the Northern Ireland Assembly Website, at http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/researchandlibrary/constit_profiles/profiles.htm

¹⁴ In practice, the new Assembly Areas / WPCs are not very different from their predecessors, the 1992 Parliamentary Constituencies. As before, there are 18 constituencies, all retaining the same name. In the main, the boundary amendment process has simply involved the re-assigning of existing Electoral Wards from one constituency into a neighbouring constituency. The one exception concerns the Derriagh Ward, which was split into two new wards, namely: Derriagh (North) and Derriagh (South). The former has been transferred to the Belfast West constituency, while the latter remains where it was in the Lagan Valley constituency. A full discussion of this topic is available at: www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk/mapxtreme/linkeddocs/aawpc%20guidance.pdf

4. The Candidates

A total of 218 candidates stood for the 2011 election, compared with 257 in 2007¹⁵ (Table 4.1 provides a breakdown by party and gender).

There were 38 female candidates in this election (17.4%), compared with 47 in 2007. The party with the greatest number of female candidates was Sinn Féin with 11 (see Table 4.1 below).

Of the 108 outgoing MLAs, 91 stood for re-election.

Table 4.1 2011 Election Candidates by Party and Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Alliance Party	15	7	22
British National Party	2	1	3
Democratic Unionist - DUP	38	7	45
Green Party	5	1	6
Independent	14	1	15
People Before Profit Alliance	4		4
Procapitalism	1		1
Progressive Unionist Party	1		1
SDLP	24	4	28
Sinn Féin	29	11	40
Socialist Party (Northern Ireland)	3		3
The Workers Party	4		4
Traditional Unionist Voice	10	2	12
UK Independence Party	5	1	6
Ulster Unionist Party	25	3	28
Totals	180	38	218

¹⁵ This included multiple counting for one candidate - Robert McCartney - who stood in six constituencies. There were, in fact, only 252 individuals standing for election in 2007.

5. Turnout

The total eligible electorate was 1,210,009 (compared with 1,107,904 in 2007). The Turnout¹⁶ was 661,734, or 54.7% of the electorate (compared with a turnout of 62.3% in 2007).

Turnout for the 2011 election was highest in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (67.6%) and lowest in North Down (45.2%) – see Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 2011 Election Turnout by Constituency

	Electorate	Poll	Valid Votes	Invalid Votes	% Turnout
Belfast East	61,263	32,828	32,347	481	52.8
Belfast North	68,119	34,257	33,470	787	49.1
Belfast South	62,484	32,752	32,308	444	51.7
Belfast West	61,520	35,618	34,645	973	56.3
East Antrim	61,617	29,430	29,023	407	47.1
East Londonderry	65,226	35,303	34,722	581	53.2
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	70,985	48,949	47,999	950	67.6
Foyle	68,663	38,867	38,847	20	56.6
Lagan Valley	67,532	35,842	35,487	355	52.5
Mid Ulster	66,602	43,522	42,738	784	64.2
Newry & Armagh	77,544	47,562	46,514	1,048	60.0
North Antrim	74,760	40,983	40,313	670	53.9
North Down	62,170	28,528	28,098	430	45.2
South Antrim	65,231	32,652	32,164	488	49.3
South Down	73,240	42,557	41,726	831	57.0
Strangford	62,178	30,186	29,668	518	47.7
Upper Bann	77,905	43,113	42,362	751	54.4
West Tyrone	62,970	40,311	39,303	1,008	62.4
Northern Ireland	1,210,009	673,260	661,734	11,526	54.7

¹⁶ Turnout is calculated according to the Electoral Commission definition i.e. by taking the number of valid votes as a percentage of the electorate.

A comparison with turnout for previous Assembly elections reveals a sharp fall in most constituencies since the 2007 election, and a significant decline in all areas since 1998 (Table 5.2). For Northern Ireland as a whole, turnout in 2011 fell by 7.6 percentage points compared with 2007. The largest decline was recorded in Belfast North, while the smallest occurred in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

Table 5.2 Turnout – All Assembly Elections *

Constituency	1998 %	2003 %	2007 %	2011 %
Belfast East	65.4	59.6	59.5	52.8
Belfast North	65.8	61.4	60.2	49.1
Belfast South	66.5	61.8	62.0	51.7
Belfast West	68.9	64.6	66.5	56.3
East Antrim	60.0	55.8	53.0	47.1
East Londonderry	66.6	61.0	60.5	53.2
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	78.1	71.7	70.6	67.6
Foyle	70.8	62.5	63.2	56.6
Lagan Valley	64.9	60.7	59.7	52.5
Mid Ulster	83.0	73.8	72.3	64.2
Newry and Armagh	75.7	68.9	70.1	60.0
North Antrim	67.8	62.6	60.9	53.9
North Down	59.3	53.7	53.4	45.2
South Antrim	63.4	58.8	58.1	49.3
South Down	72.3	64.6	64.3	57.0
Strangford	60.6	56.2	54.0	47.7
Upper Bann	71.1	63.2	60.6	54.4
West Tyrone	77.8	72.2	71.0	62.4
Northern Ireland	68.8	63.1	62.3	54.7

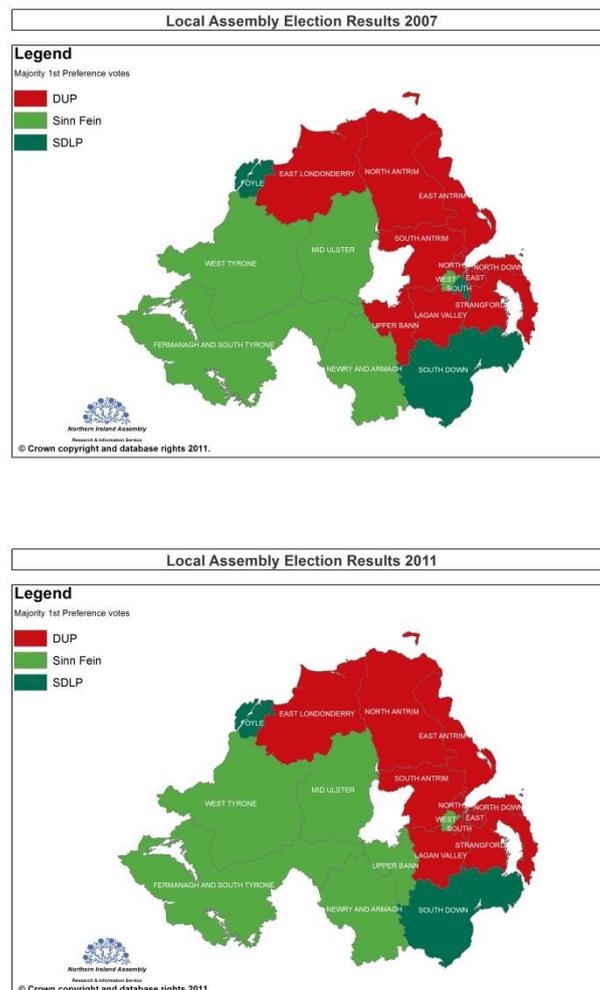
* Turnout is calculated by taking the number of valid votes as a percentage of the electorate.

6. Results by Constituency

The 2011 election resulted in virtually no change to the Northern Ireland political map (see Map 6.1 below), with the Democratic Unionist Party taking the largest share of the votes in 10 of the 18 constituencies. An analysis of the results for each constituency, including the major changes since 2007, is presented in this section of the report. A summary of party changes is provided in Section 7 of the report, while an analysis of first preference votes by party and constituency is presented in Annexes A and B.

Table 6.1 (overleaf) shows the distribution of seats by constituency (with 2007 comparisons). The party shares of first preference votes are presented separately for each constituency in the charts that follow¹⁷. In terms of the share of first preference votes, a decline in support for the UUP and SDLP, plus gains for the Alliance Party, are evident throughout most of the 18 constituencies¹⁸.

Map 6.1 Party with Highest Share of First Preference Votes, 2007 and 2011



¹⁷ Constituencies appear in alphabetical order (see Annex C for list of party abbreviations).

¹⁸ In Belfast South, although the DUP received more first preference votes than the SDLP (127), the SDLP took two seats compared with one for the DUP.

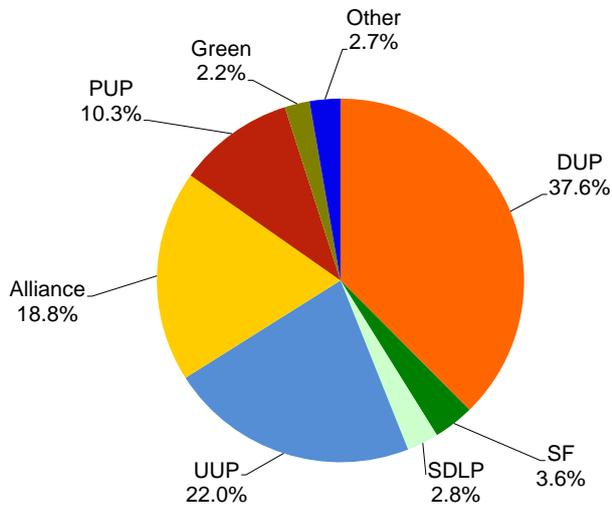
Table 6.1 Seats by Party and Constituency: 2011 (v 2007)

Parliamentary Constituency	DUP	UUP	SF	SDLP	AP	TUV	PUP	Green	Ind
Belfast East	3 (3)	1 (1)			2 (1)		- (1)		
Belfast North	3 (2)	- (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)					
Belfast South	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)				
Belfast West	- (-)		5 (5)	1 (1)					
East Antrim	3 (3)	1 (2)	1 (-)		1 (1)				
East Londonderry	3 (3)	- (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)					1 (-)
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (2)	- (1)					
Foyle	1 (1)		2 (2)	3 (3)					
Lagan Valley	4 (3)	1 (1)	- (1)		1 (1)				
Mid Ulster	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	1 (1)					
Newry and Armagh	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	1 (1)					
North Antrim	3 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)	- (1)		1 (-)			
North Down	3 (2)	1 (2)			1 (1)			1 (1)	
South Antrim	3 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	- (1)	1 (1)				
South Down	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (2)					
Strangford	3 (4)	2 (1)			1 (1)				
Upper Bann	2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)					
West Tyrone	1 (2)	1 (-)	3 (3)	1 (-)					- (1)
Northern Ireland	38 (36)	16 (18)	29 (28)	14 (16)	8 (7)	1 (-)	- (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)

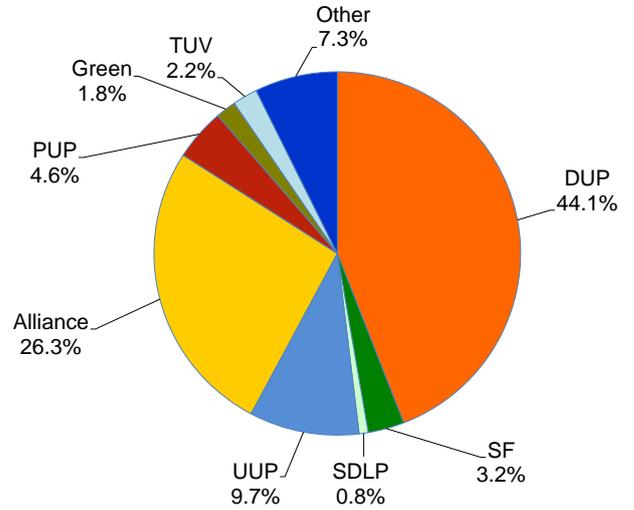
(2007 results in brackets)

Belfast East

2007 Share of Vote



2011 Share of Vote

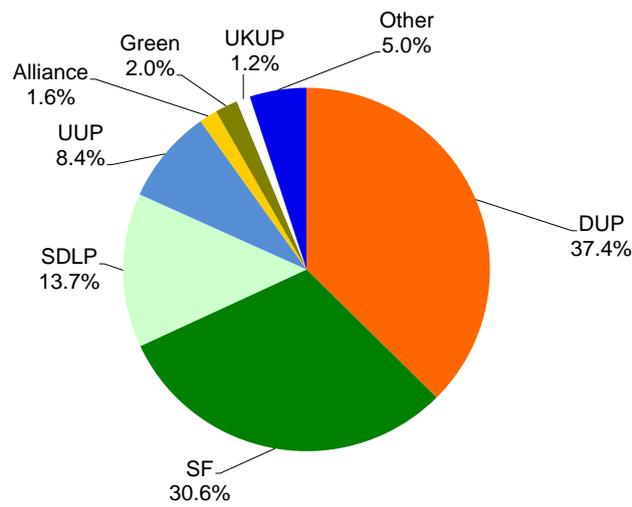


2011 Result

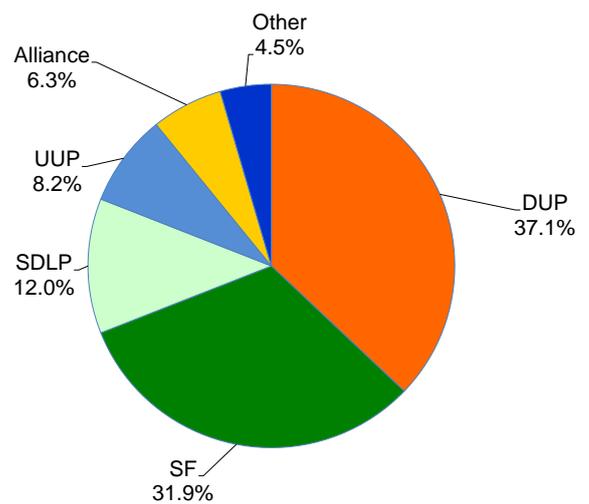
Seats Won: DUP 3, Alliance 2, UUP 1

Belfast North

2007 Share of Vote



2011 Share of Vote

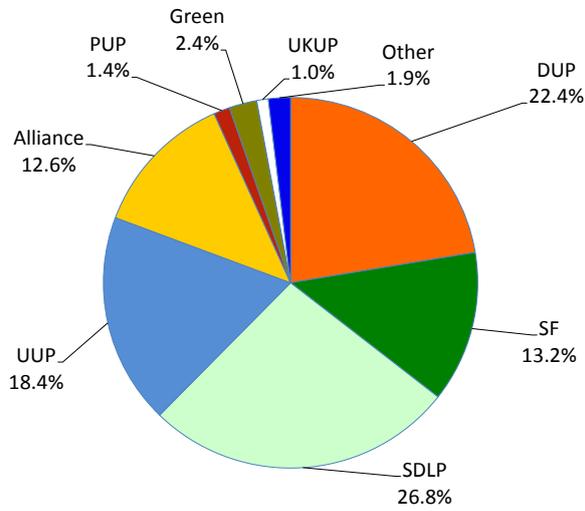


2011 Result

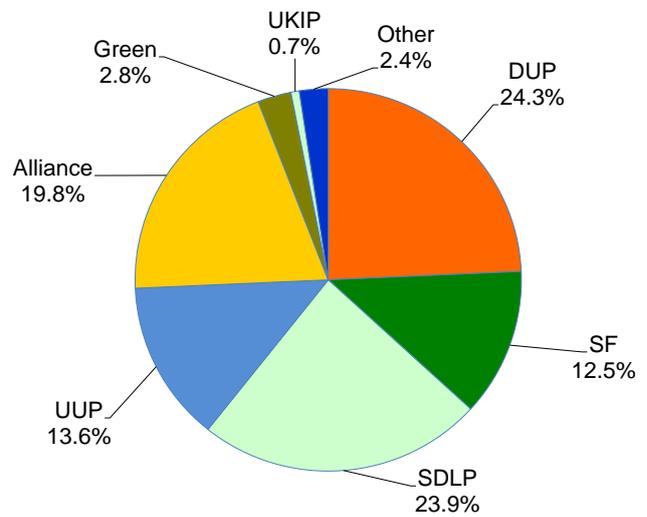
Seats Won: DUP 3, Sinn Féin 2, SDLP 1

Belfast South

2007 Share of Vote



2011 Share of Vote

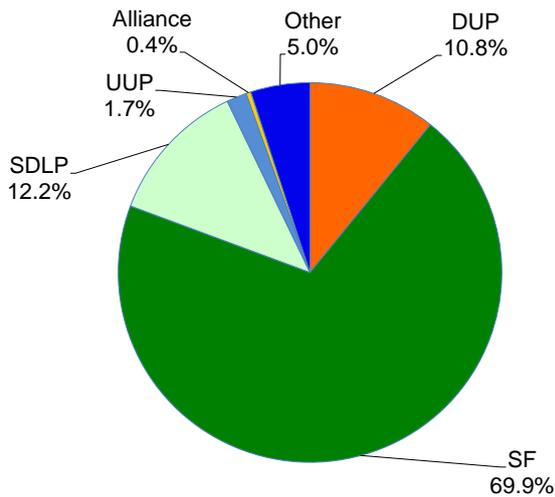


2011 Result

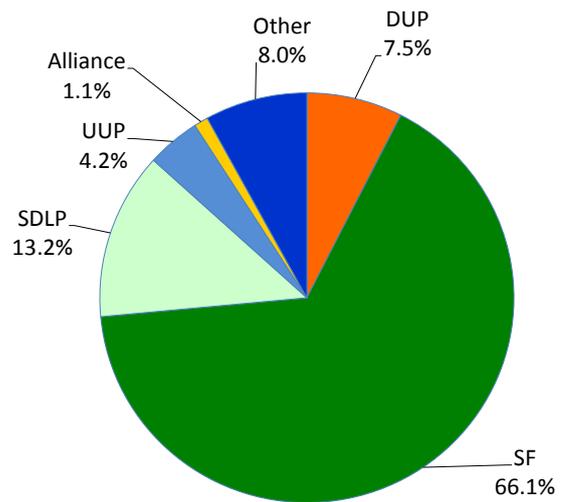
Seats Won: DUP 1, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 1, SDLP 2, Alliance 1

Belfast West

2007 Share of Vote



2011 Share of Vote

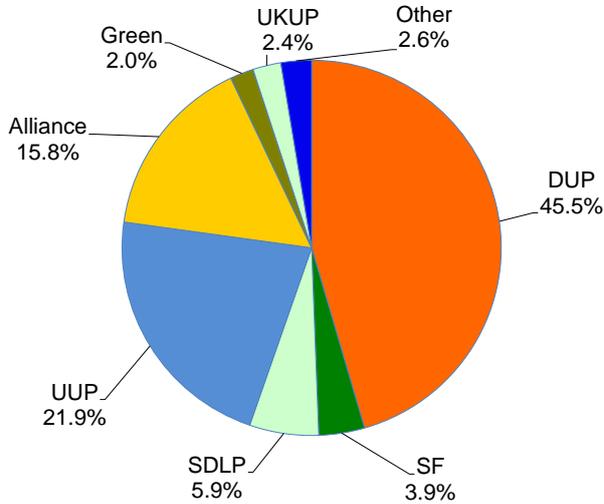


2011 Result

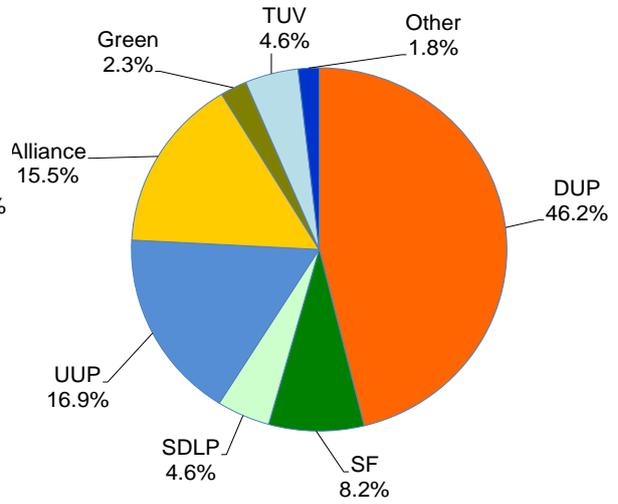
Seats Won: Sinn Féin 5, SDLP 1

East Antrim

2007 Share of Vote



2011 Share of Vote

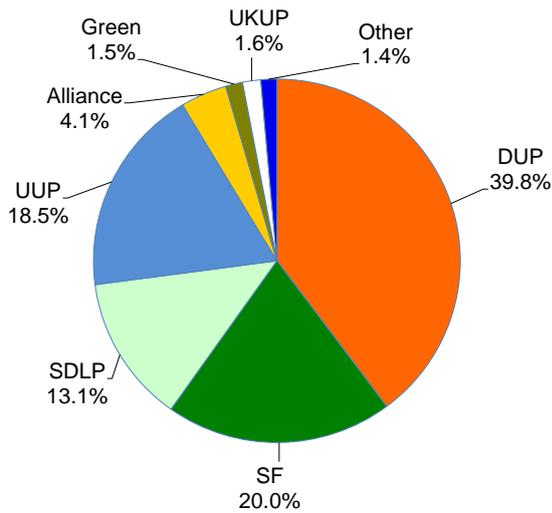


2011 Result

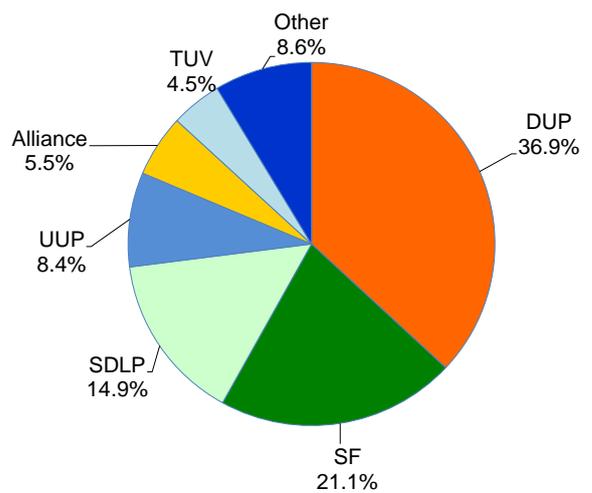
Seats Won: DUP 3, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 1, Alliance 1

East Londonderry

2007 Share of Vote



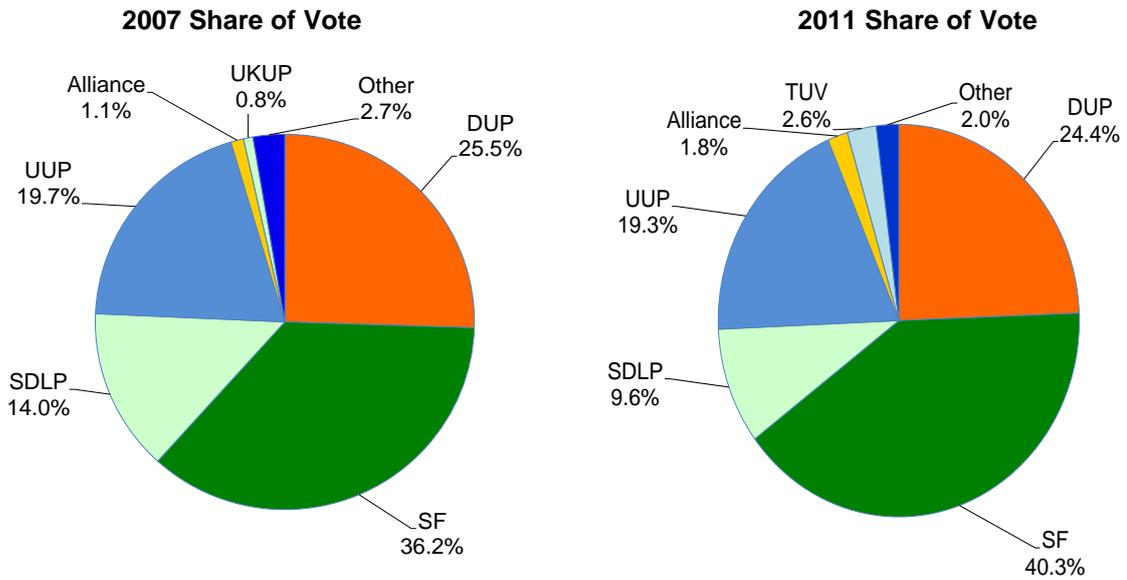
2011 Share of Vote



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 3, Sinn Féin 1, SDLP 1, Independent 1

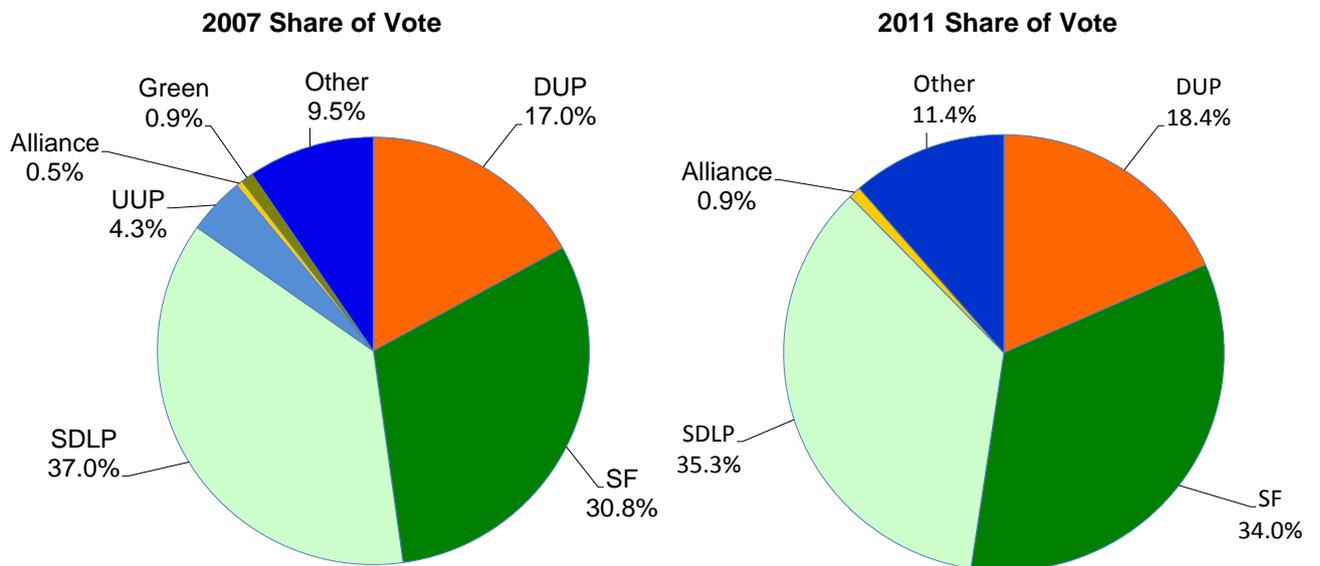
Fermanagh & South Tyrone



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 2, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 3,

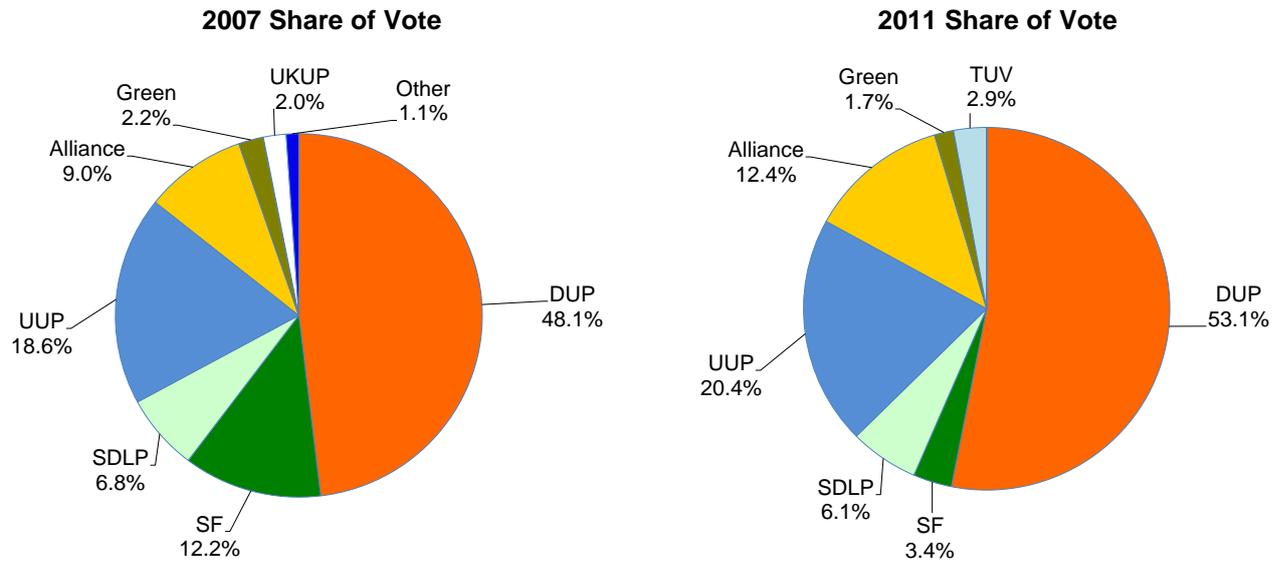
Foyle



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 1, Sinn Féin 2, SDLP 3

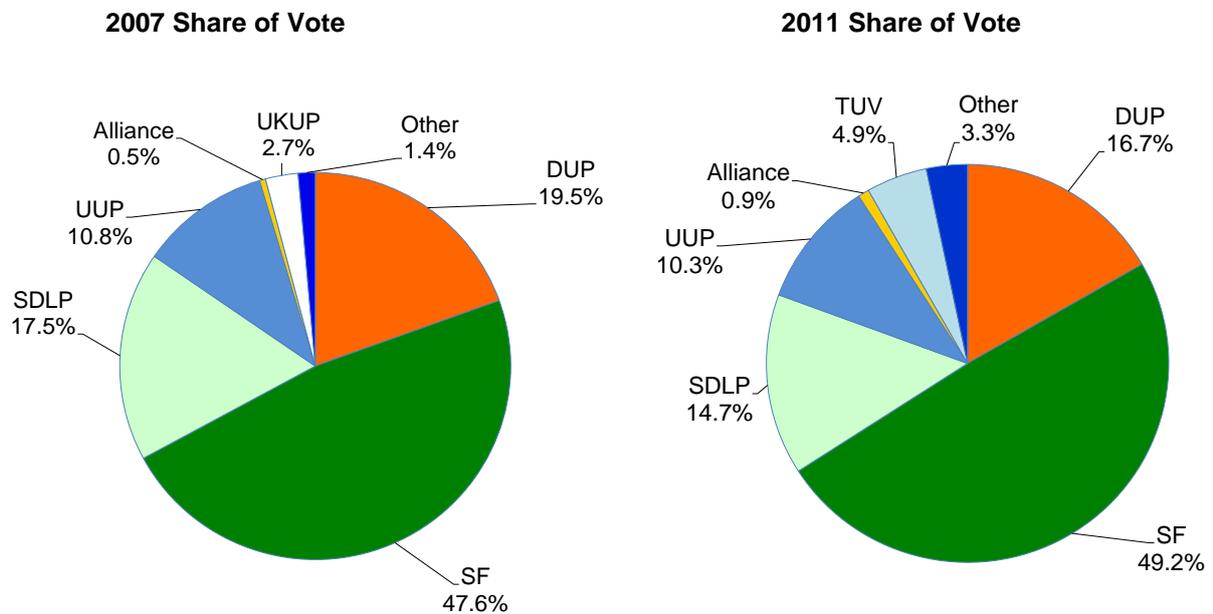
Lagan Valley



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 4, UUP 1, Alliance 1

Mid-Ulster

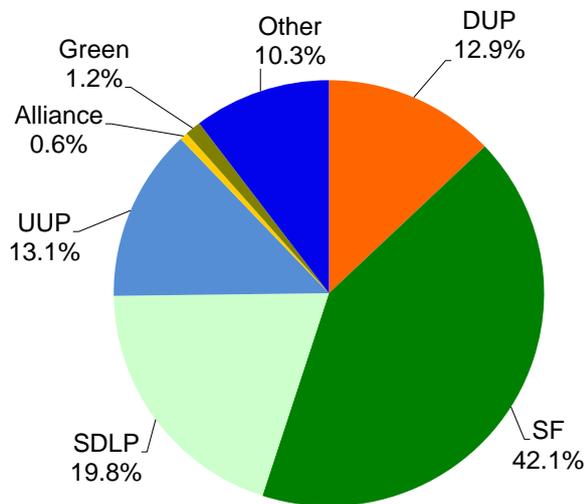


2011 Result

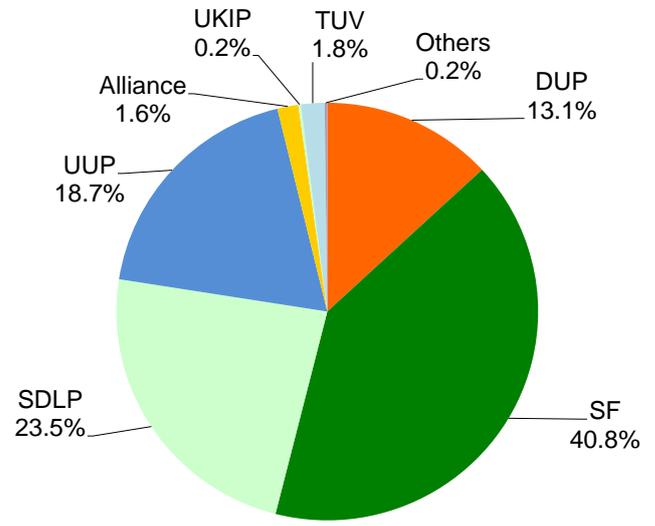
Seats Won: DUP 1, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 3, SDLP 1

Newry & Armagh

2007 Share of Vote



2011 Share of Vote

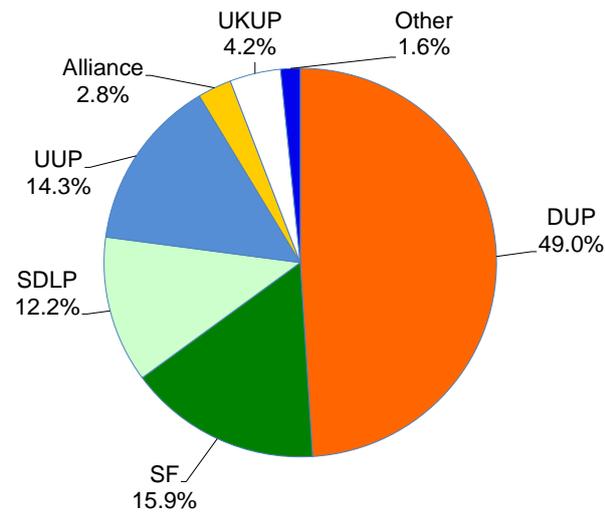


2011 Result

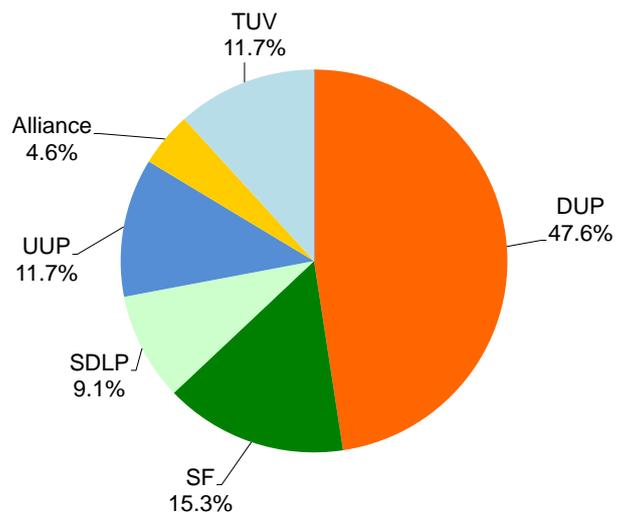
Seats Won: DUP 1, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 3, SDLP 1

North Antrim

2007 Share of Vote



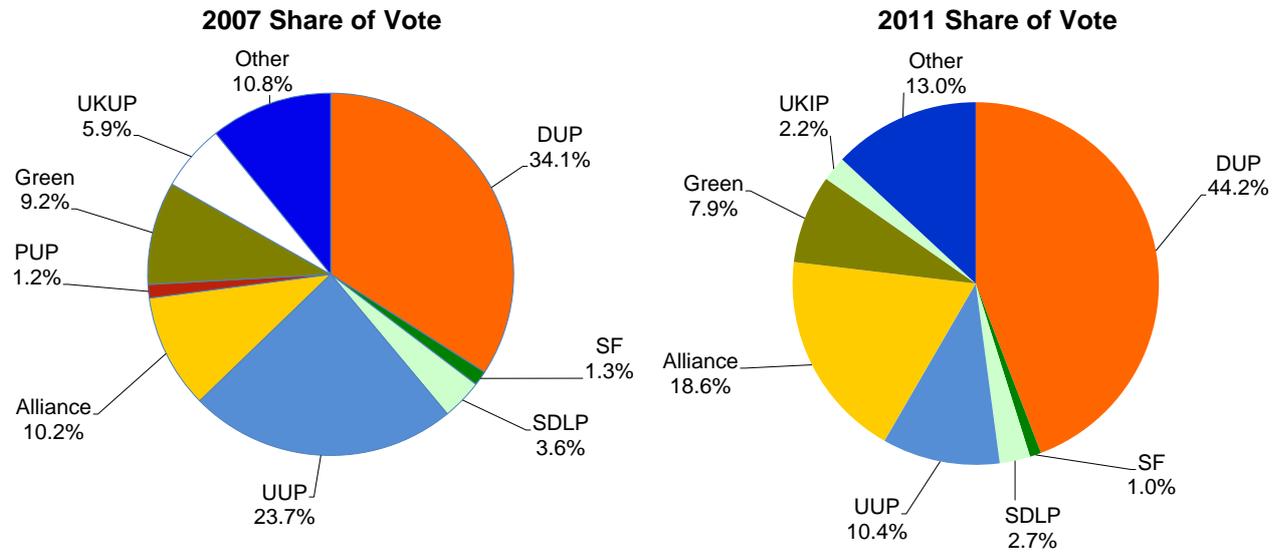
2011 Share of Vote



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 3, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 1, TUV 1

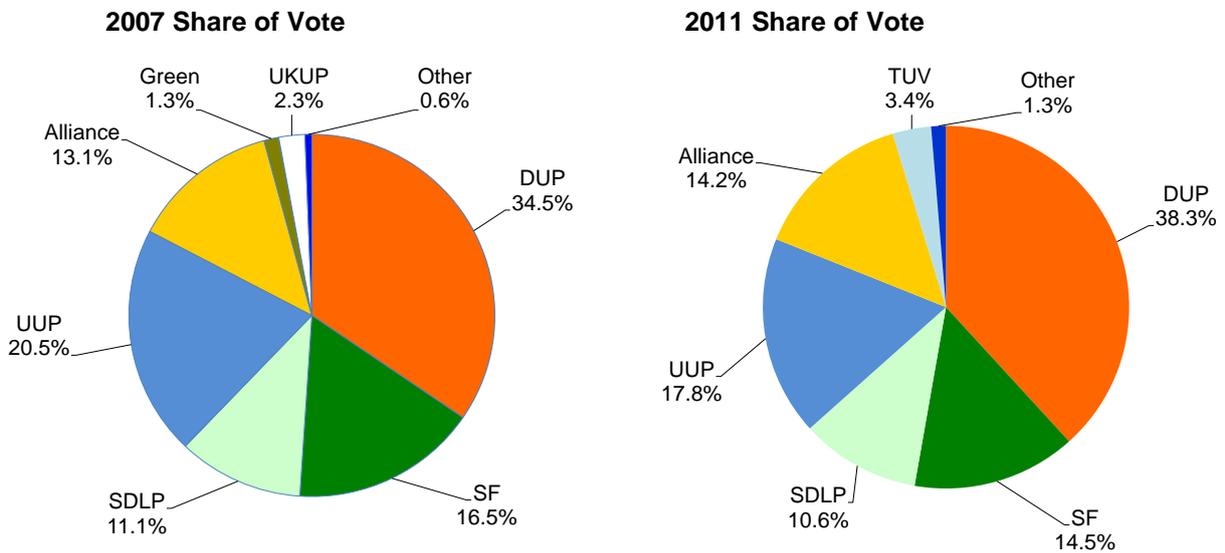
North Down



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 3, UUP 1, Alliance 1, Green Party 1

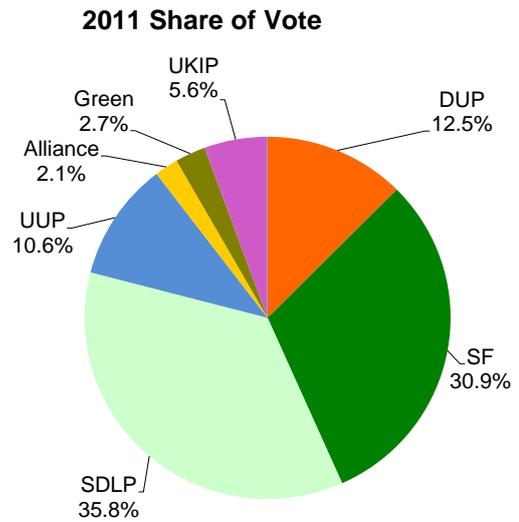
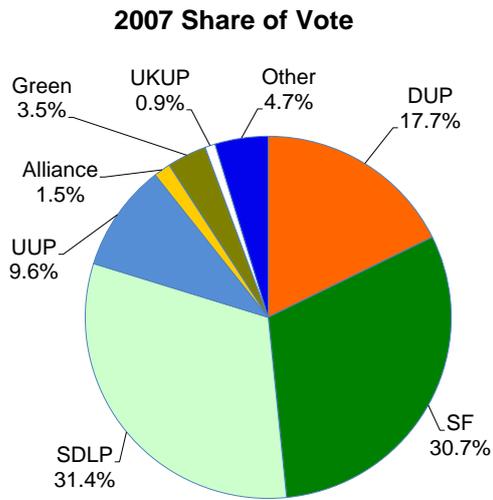
South Antrim



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 3, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 1, Alliance 1

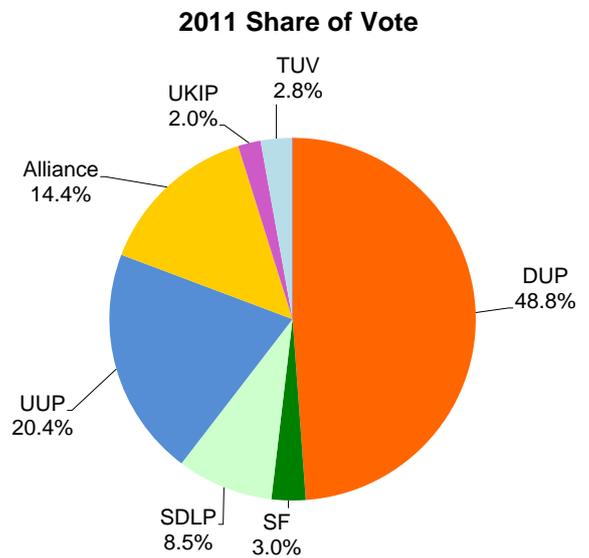
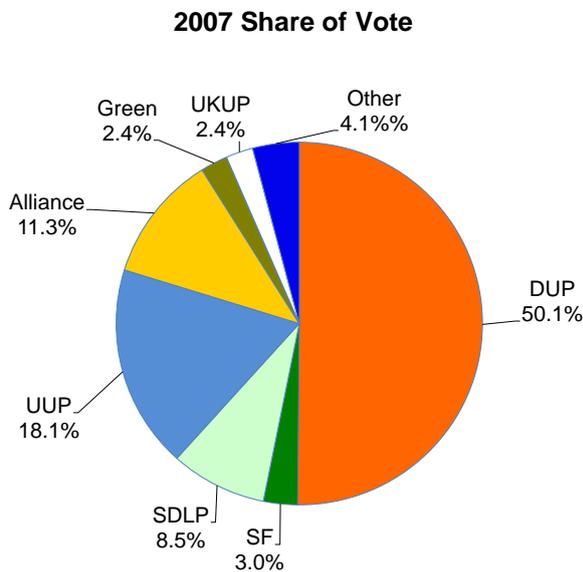
South Down



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 1, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 2, SDLP 2

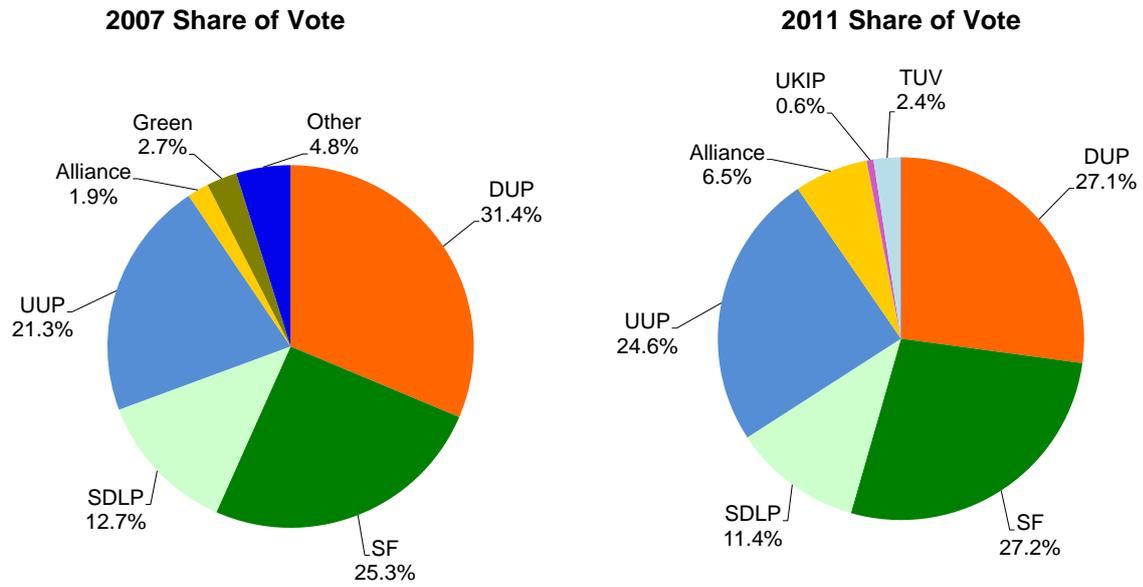
Strangford



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 3, UUP 2, Alliance 1

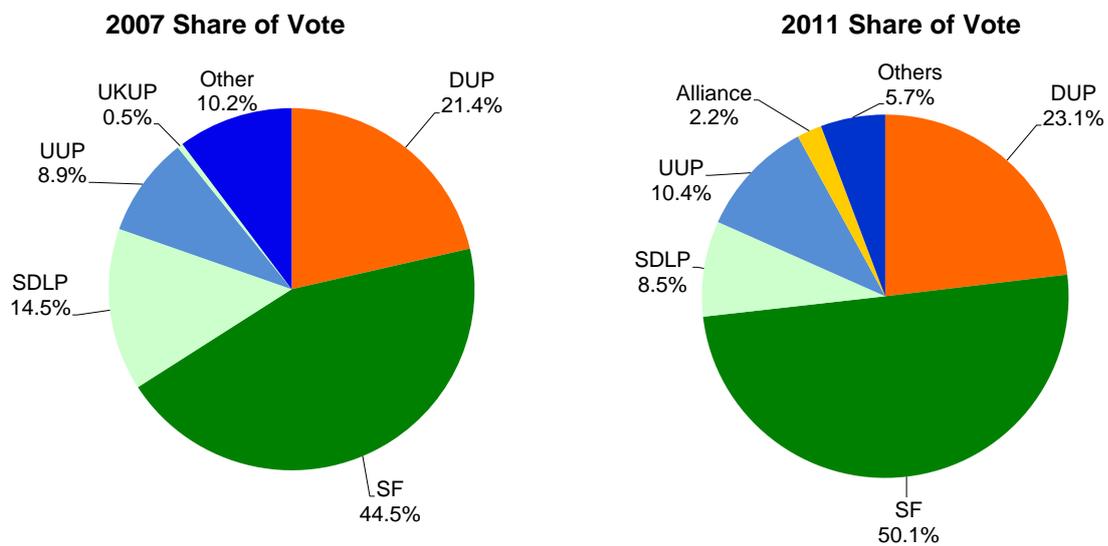
Upper Bann



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 2, UUP 2, Sinn Féin 1, SDLP 1

West Tyrone



2011 Result

Seats Won: DUP 1, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 3, SDLP 1

7. Results Summary

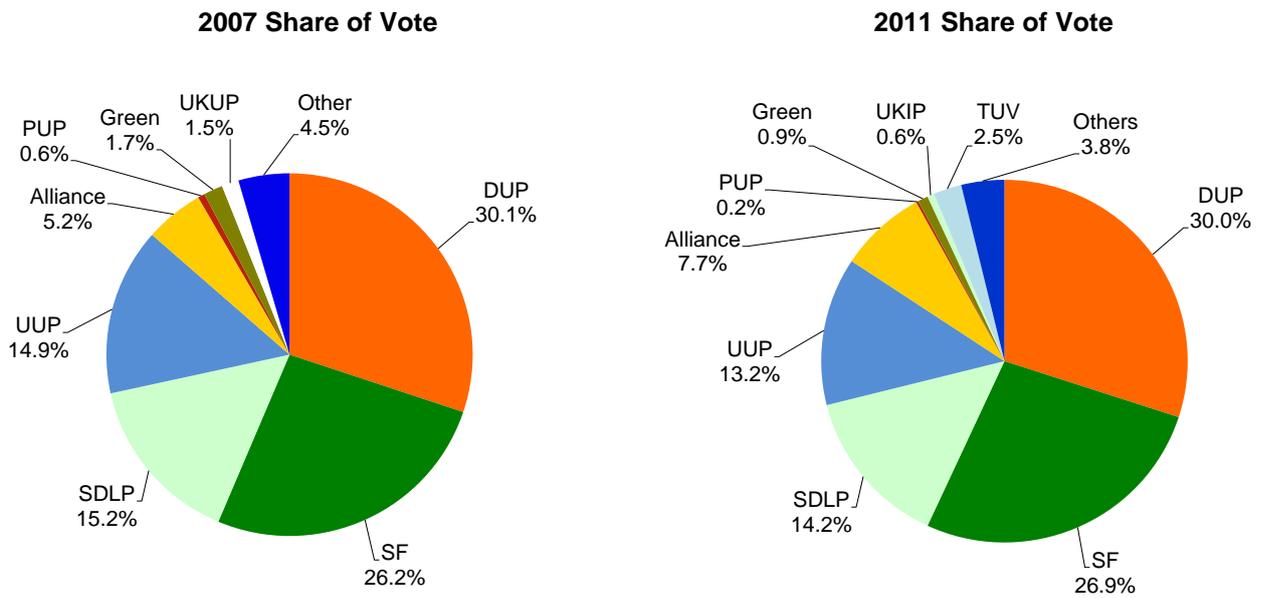


Figure 7.1 Party shares of first preference votes – 2007 – v – 2011

In terms of seats, the 2011 Northern Ireland Assembly election resulted in further gains in favour of the Democratic Unionist Party, Sinn Féin and the Alliance Party (see Tables 7.1 and 7.2 and Figure 7.1).

Table 7.1 Seats by Party

	1998	2003	2007	2011
DUP	20	30	36	38
UUP	28	27	18	16
SF	18	24	28	29
SDLP	24	18	16	14
APNI	6	6	7	8
UKUP	5	1		
PUP	2	1	1	
NIWC	2			
Green			1	1
TUV				1
Independent/Others	3	1	1	1
Totals	108	108	108	108

Table 7.2 Share of First Preference Votes by Party

	1998 %	2003 %	2007 %	2011 %
DUP	18.1	25.7	30.1	30.0
SF	17.6	23.5	26.2	26.9
UUP	21.3	22.7	14.9	13.2
SDLP	22.0	17.0	15.2	14.2
APNI	6.5	3.7	5.2	7.7
PUP	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.2
NIWC	1.6	0.8		
UKUP	4.5	0.8	1.5	
Green	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.9
TUV				2.5
PBPA				0.8
UKIP				0.6
Independent/Others	5.8	4.2	4.5	3.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The **Democratic Unionist Party** maintained its share of first preference votes (30.0% compared with 30.1% in 2007), and gained two seats (gains in Belfast North, Lagan Valley, North Down and South Antrim, and losses in Strangford and West Tyrone).

Sinn Féin increased their share of first preference votes from 26.2% in 2007 to 26.9% and gained one seat (gains in East Antrim and Fermanagh & South Tyrone, and a loss in Lagan Valley).

The **Ulster Unionist Party** lost two seats and its share of first preference votes fell from 14.9% in 2007 to 13.2%. These losses were incurred in Belfast North, Belfast East Antrim, East Londonderry and North Down. The party gained a seat each in Strangford and West Tyrone.

The **SDLP** lost two seats overall (a gain in West Tyrone and losses in Fermanagh & South Tyrone, North Antrim and South Antrim). The party's share of first preference votes fell from 15.2% in 2007 to 14.2%.

The **Alliance Party** increased its share of first preference votes from 5.2% in 2007 to 7.7% and gained a seat in Belfast East.

Traditional Unionist Voice, which was fighting an Assembly election for the first time, received 2.5% of first preference votes and acquired its first seat in North Antrim.

The **Progressive Unionist Party** lost its only seat (in Belfast East) with its overall share of first preference votes falling from 0.6% in 2007 to 0.2%.

Although the **Green Party's** overall share of first preference votes fell from 1.7% in 2007 to 0.9% (largely due to contesting fewer seats in 2011), it retained its sole seat in the Assembly (in North Down).

There was only one seat won by an independent. David McClarty (formerly of the UUP), retained his seat in East Londonderry as an independent.

Of the 108 MLAs elected, 25 are new¹⁹ and 20 are women (two more than in 2007), see Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Seats by Party and Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Alliance Party	6	2	8
Democratic Unionist - DUP	33	5	38
Green Party	1	0	1
Independent	1	0	1
SDLP	11	3	14
Sinn Féin	21	8	29
Ulster Unionist Party	14	2	16
Traditional Unionist Voice	1	0	1
Totals	88	20	108

¹⁹ i.e. did not have seats during the 2003-2007 term.

Annex A. First Preference Votes by Party and Constituency

	DUP	SF	UUP	SDLP	Alliance	TUV	Green	PBPA	UKIP	PUP	Others	Totals
Belfast East	14,253	1,030	3,137	250	8,512	712	572			1,493	2,388	32,347
Belfast North	12,412	10,671	2,758	4,025	2,096						1,508	33,470
Belfast South	7,845	4,038	4,382	7,718	6,390		889	414	234		398	32,308
Belfast West	2,587	22,902	1,471	4,567	365			1,661			1092	34,645
East Antrim	13,398	2,369	4,893	1,333	4,509	1,346	664				511	29,023
East Londonderry	12,807	7,320	2,930	5,189	1,905	1,568					3,003	34,722
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	11,720	19,338	9,262	4,606	845	1,231					997	47,999
Foyle	7,154	13,200		13,699	334			3,120			1,340	38,847
Lagan Valley	18,854	1,203	7,253	2,165	4,389	1,031	592					35,487
Mid Ulster	7,127	21,033	4,409	6,279	398	2,075		243			1174	42,738
Newry & Armagh	6,101	18,995	8,718	10,948	734	830			98		90	46,514
North Antrim	19,195	6,152	4,707	3,682	1,848	4,729						40,313
North Down	12,412	293	2,928	768	5,231		2,207		615		3,644	28,098
South Antrim	12,317	4,662	5,730	3,406	4,554	1,091					404	32,164
South Down	5,200	12,887	4,409	14,927	864		1,107		2,332			41,726
Strangford	14,469	902	6,046	2,525	4,284	841			601			29,668
Upper Bann	11,499	11,528	10,426	4,846	2,765	1,026			272			42,362
West Tyrone	9,086	19,699	4,072	3,353	852						2,241	39,303
Northern Ireland	198,436	178,222	87,531	94,286	50,875	16,480	6,031	5,438	4,152	1,493	18,790	661,734

Annex B. Share of First Preference Vote (%) by Party and Constituency

	DUP	SF	UUP	SDLP	Alliance	TUV	Green	PBPA	UKIP	PUP	Others	Totals
Belfast East	44.1	3.2	9.7	0.8	26.3	2.2	1.8			4.6	7.3	100.0
Belfast North	37.1	31.9	8.2	12.0	6.3						4.5	100.0
Belfast South	24.3	12.5	13.6	23.9	19.8		2.8		0.7		2.4	100.0
Belfast West	7.5	66.1	4.2	13.2	1.1			4.8			3.2	100.0
East Antrim	46.2	8.2	16.9	4.6	15.5	4.6	2.3				1.8	100.0
East Londonderry	36.9	21.1	8.4	14.9	5.5	4.5					8.6	100.0
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	24.4	40.3	19.3	9.6	1.8	2.6					2.0	100.0
Foyle	18.4	34.0		35.3	0.9			8.0			3.4	100.0
Lagan Valley	53.1	3.4	20.4	6.1	12.4	2.9	1.7					100.0
Mid Ulster	16.7	49.2	10.3	14.7	0.9	4.9					3.3	100.0
Newry & Armagh	13.1	40.8	18.7	23.5	1.6	1.8			0.2		0.2	100.0
North Antrim	47.6	15.3	11.7	9.1	4.6	11.7						100.0
North Down	44.2	1.0	10.4	2.7	18.6		7.9		2.2		13.0	100.0
South Antrim	38.3	14.5	17.8	10.6	14.2	3.4					1.3	100.0
South Down	12.5	30.9	10.6	35.8	2.1		2.7		5.6			100.0
Strangford	48.8	3.0	20.4	8.5	14.4	2.8			2.0			100.0
Upper Bann	27.1	27.2	24.6	11.4	6.5	2.4			0.6			100.0
West Tyrone	23.1	50.1	10.4	8.5	2.2						5.7	100.0
Northern Ireland	30.0	26.9	13.2	14.2	7.7	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.0	100.0

Annex C: List of Abbreviations

DUP	Democratic Unionist Party
UUP	Ulster Unionist Party
DUP	Democratic Unionist Party
SDLP	Social Democratic and Labour party
SF	Sinn Féin
APNI	Alliance Party of Northern Ireland
TUV	Traditional Unionist Voice
UKIP	United Kingdom Independence Party
UKUP	United Kingdom Unionist Party
PBPA	People Before Profit Alliance
PUP	Progressive Unionist Party
WP	Workers' Party
GP	Green Party
SOC	Socialist Party
NIWC	Northern Ireland Women's Coalition
Ind	Independents