



More in
Common

After the riots

What Northern Ireland thinks

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Foreword

The riots that swept through Belfast and other towns last month, after the attempted murder of Stephen Ogilvie, were among the most serious outbreaks of disorder Northern Ireland has seen in recent years – the third such episode in as many years, after the unrest of summer 2024 and the Ballymena riots last year.

Public disorder is not new to Northern Ireland. But where the most serious episodes of past decades ran mainly along sectarian lines, the last three years have seen racist violence that has driven migrant and ethnic-minority families from their homes and attacked their businesses. The events of last month have renewed questions about the state of social cohesion in Northern Ireland.

This polling was carried out in the days after the disorder. It asks what the public made of what happened, what they think caused it, and how they want Northern Ireland to respond. The public are more united, and more nuanced in their views, than social media would suggest. Across communities, large majorities condemn the violence and say it brings shame on Northern Ireland. Concern about rising racism is widespread. So too are worries about community safety – sharpest among migrants, Muslims and Black people. Most people want politicians to lower the temperature, correct misinformation and avoid inflaming the situation when tensions flare. And on immigration, while political debate is still stuck on whether the public's concerns are legitimate, the public itself has moved past that to the question of what should be done about it.

The data also shows a deeper disillusionment in Northern Irish society. Asked to describe Northern Ireland in a single word, the most common answer is "*divided*". A majority think the system is rigged and almost half think our political institutions are not worth preserving.

This report is More in Common's first study devoted to public opinion in Northern Ireland, and the beginning of our broader programme of work here. It sets out what the public thinks about the disorder, about racism, about immigration and social cohesion more broadly. These are questions that More in Common will return to in the months and years ahead.

Executive summary

Riots over protests

- 62% of people in Northern Ireland describe the disorder mostly as riots, against just 24% who see it as protests – a view held across communities: 70% of nationalists, 72% of 'other' voters and 52% of unionists.
- 60% say the disorder brought shame on Northern Ireland and 77% say those participating do not speak for them.
- Nine in ten say setting fire to vehicles (90%) or to migrant homes and businesses (87%) is not justified, and 80% say the same of intimidating migrants into leaving the area. 75% say peaceful protests in the street are justified – but it is the only action tested that a majority support.

Racism on the rise

- 76% say racism is a serious issue in Northern Ireland – now level with sectarianism (73%) and ahead of paramilitary activity (68%).
- 60% say there is more racism than five years ago, and 82% say it is growing online. Half (50%) say society has not done enough to tackle it.
- 83% are concerned about people being forced from their homes or businesses because of their nationality or ethnic background – a concern held by at least three in four of every voter group.

Executive summary

Immigration: concern and cooperation

- 44% name immigration one of the most important issues facing Northern Ireland – a top-three issue for every designation and number one for unionists (63%). Concern is overwhelmingly about illegal immigration: 78% are concerned, against 34% for legal migration.
- 71% support the UK Government, Irish Government and NI Executive working together on migration, with just 7% opposed – and 66% of Britons also back the three governments cooperating through an all-island body.
- 62% back immigration checks at the border with the Republic even if that means a harder border – with nationalist voters split down the middle: 45% back checks, 44% want the border to stay open as it is.

Northern Ireland in a word: divided

- Asked for one word to describe Northern Ireland today, the public's clearest answer is divided – half (49%) say NI feels divided, against just a quarter (23%) who say united.
- More than half (56%) lean towards the view that the system is rigged to serve the rich and influential, and just under half (46%) lean towards "just let them all burn" on political and social institutions.
- Yet three in five (60%) say Northern Ireland's best years are ahead of us – more than twice the figure in Britain (26%). And three in four (75%) think people here generally look out for each other.

Section 1

Public starting points on riots, disorder and attacks



The public call them riots – not protests – and most see them as unjustified

Asked to choose, three in five people in Northern Ireland (62%) describe the disorder after the attempted murder of Stephen Ogilvie as riots, with a quarter (24%) seeing them as protests.

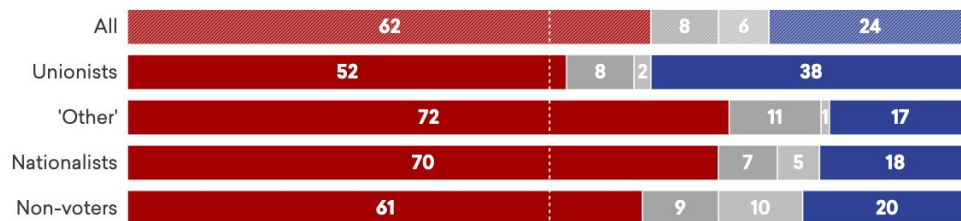
This is a view which crosses community lines: 70% of nationalists, 72% of 'other' voters, and a majority (52%) of unionists view the disorder as riots.

The public are more split on whether the riots were justified. A majority (59%) see the violence as unjustified – including two in five (39%) who see it as entirely unjustified. But among unionist voters, a majority (52%) say the violence was entirely justified – against 22% of nationalists and 26% of 'other' voters.

In other words, a significant minority of people can call the violence rioting and still feel it was warranted.

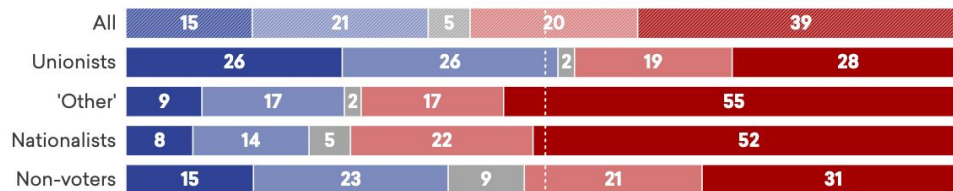
Which do you agree with more?

● Mostly as riots ● Something else (Please specify) ● Don't know ● Mostly as protests



Following the incident on Monday, protests and disorder have taken place in Belfast. To what extent, if at all, do you think the protests were justified?

● Entirely justified ● Mostly justified ● Don't know ● Mostly unjustified ● Entirely unjustified



The public back peaceful protests but see any sort of violence and intimidation as unjustified

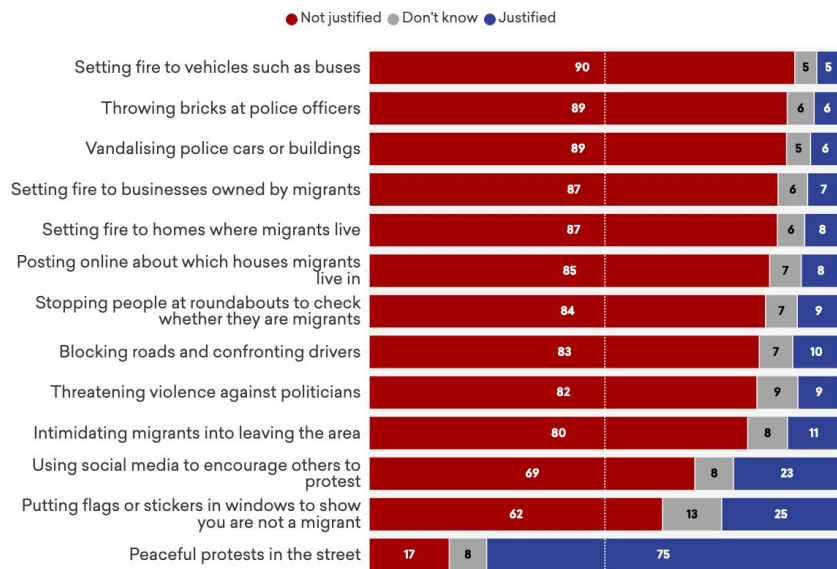
Asked which specific actions during the disorder were justified or not, the public draw a clear distinction between peaceful protest and everything else.

Nine in ten say setting fire to vehicles (90%) is not justified, with similar numbers for throwing bricks at police (89%) and setting fire to migrant homes and businesses (87%).

Large majorities also reject intimidation – 84% say stopping people at roundabouts to check whether they are migrants is not justified, along with 80% for intimidating migrants into leaving the area.

Of every action tested, peaceful protest in the street is the only one that a majority (75%) see as justified.

In response to the recent attempted murder in Northern Belfast, protests and violence have taken place across Belfast and Northern Ireland. Which of the following, if any, do you think are justified or not justified?



Protestors don't speak for Northern Ireland

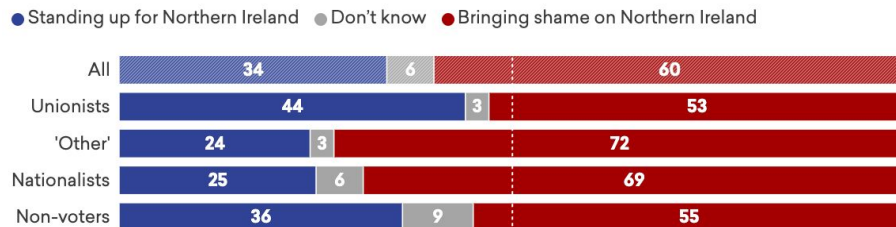
The public in Northern Ireland do not see themselves in those who took part in the violence and disorder last month: more than three quarters (77%) say the rioters do not speak for them, a figure that holds in every community.

Most even go further, three in five (60%) say the protestors brought shame on Northern Ireland, against just a third (34%) who say they were standing up for NI.

The shame view holds across communities – 69% of nationalists, 72% of 'other' voters and 55% of non-voters – and even among unionists, the group most sympathetic to the disorder, more say shame (53%) than standing up (44%).

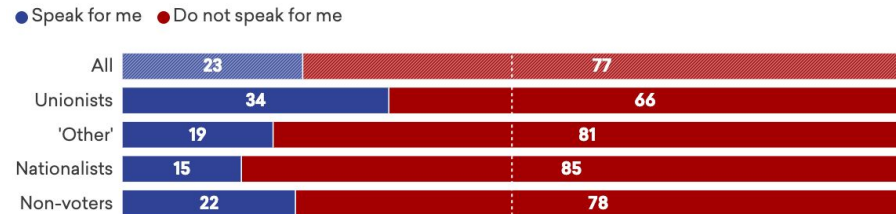
Nevertheless, one in three people – and more than two in five unionists – see the rioters as standing up for Northern Ireland.

Based on what you have seen and heard, which of the following comes closest to your view? The protestors are...



Which comes closer to your view?

People participating in these riots and protests



The attack triggered the violence, but the public see deeper causes too

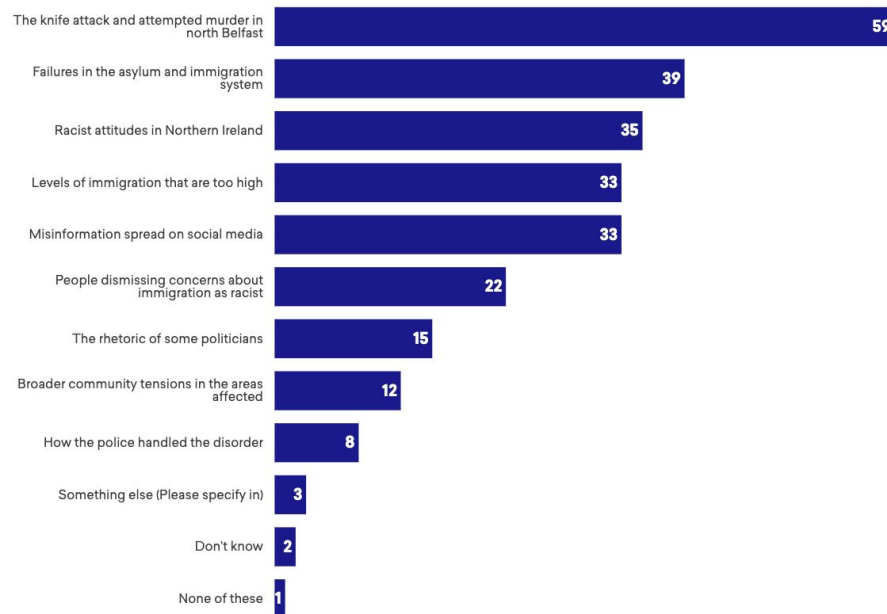
The knife attack and attempted murder in north Belfast is the most-cited contributor (59%) to last month's violence. But asked to assess the causes, most people also see structural causes in addition to the trigger event.

Many point to failures in the asylum and immigration system (39%), racist attitudes (35%), immigration levels that are too high (33%) and misinformation on social media (33%) as significant contributors to last month's disorder.

"Racist attitudes" and "too much immigration" – explanations from opposite ends of the debate – are chosen by almost a third of people in Northern Ireland. Politicians' rhetoric (15%) and people dismissing concerns about immigration as racist (22%) rank lower; the least-causal factors of all are the police response (8%) and pre-existing community tensions (12%).

Rather than one single cause, grievance, prejudice, system failures and online drivers all shape how people explain what happened.

Which of the following do you think contributed most to the disorder in Belfast and across Northern Ireland this week? Select up to three.



The public point the finger at the rioters – and politicians who ignored concerns on immigration

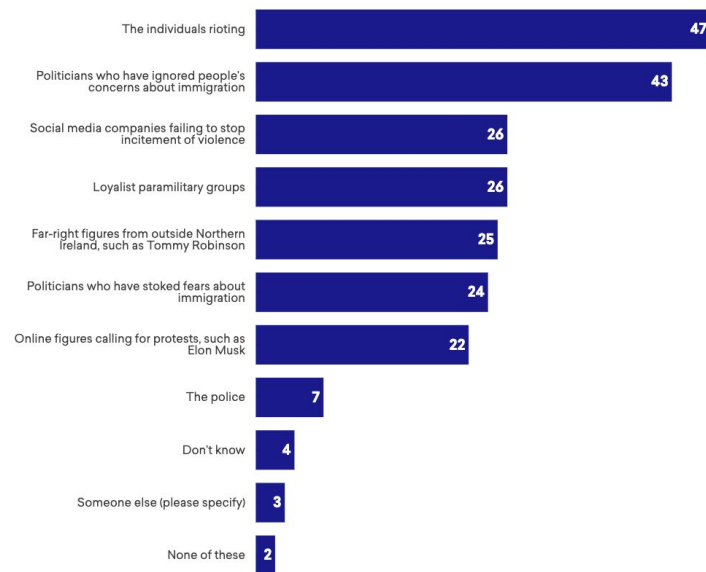
Asked who is responsible for the recent disorder, the public's first answer is the individuals rioting (47%), a view held almost evenly by unionists (46%), nationalists (46%) and 'other' voters (53%).

Beyond that, the communities point in different directions. For unionists, the clearest culprit is politicians who ignored people's concerns about immigration – 59%, nearly double the figure among nationalists (31%).

Nationalists instead hold loyalist paramilitaries (37% vs 17% of unionists), far-right figures from outside Northern Ireland (40% vs 15% of unionists) and online figures such as Elon Musk (31% vs 19% of unionists) responsible.

The rioters get blamed on all sides, but the two communities disagree about who created the conditions that contributed to the violence happening in the first place.

Which of the following do you think contributed most to the disorder in Belfast and across Northern Ireland this week? Select up to three.



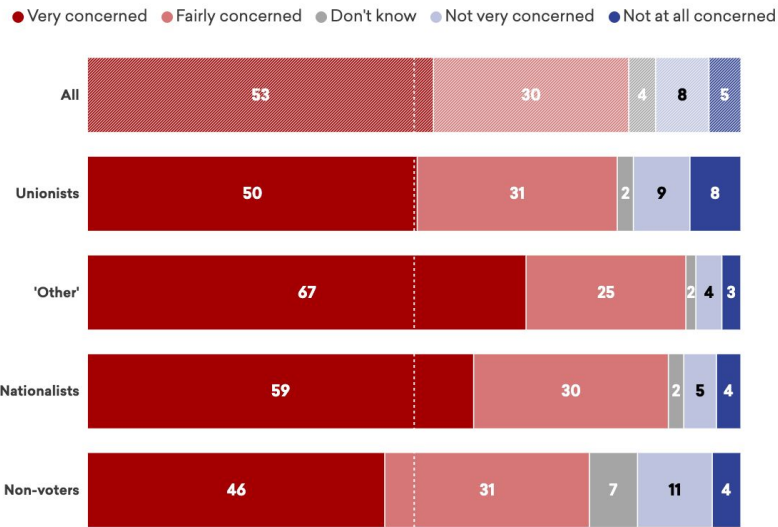
Worry about migrants being forced out of their homes is high – and crosses community lines

Asked about the attacks on migrant homes and businesses in Belfast, 83% of the Northern Ireland public say they are concerned about people being forced out because of their nationality or ethnic background – including a majority (53%) who are very concerned.

Concern is highest among 'other' voters (92%) and nationalists (89%), and four in five unionists (81%) share it as well.

Across every group – unionist, nationalist and 'other' voters as well as non-voters – at least three in four hold this concern.

In Belfast, some homes and businesses belonging to migrants have been set on fire or attacked. How concerned are you, if at all, about people being forced out of their homes or businesses in Northern Ireland because of their nationality or ethnic background?



Racism is on the rise – and now as serious an issue as sectarianism

More than three quarters of people (76%) now call racism a serious problem in Northern Ireland today – just above concern about sectarianism (73%) and ahead of paramilitary activity (68%).

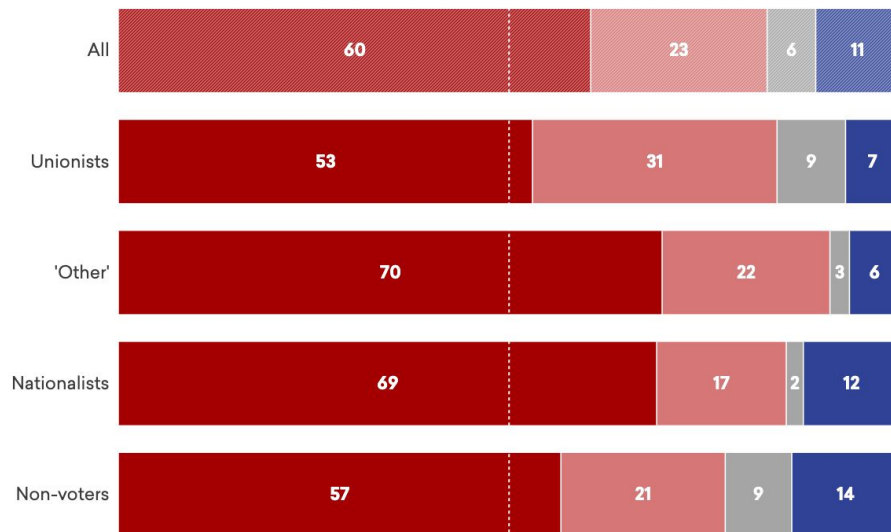
In a place where division has long run along green and orange lines, this is a striking shift in what the public worry about today.

Most think it is getting worse: three in five (60%) say there is more racism in Northern Ireland than five years ago – a majority in every community, though lowest among unionists (53%) and highest among 'other' (70%) and nationalist voters (69%).

More than three quarters (77%) also say people from minority ethnic backgrounds face a great deal or a fair amount of racism.

Compared with five years ago, do you think there is now more or less racism in Northern Ireland?

● More than before ● About the same ● Don't know ● Less than before



The public see racism growing online more than anywhere else

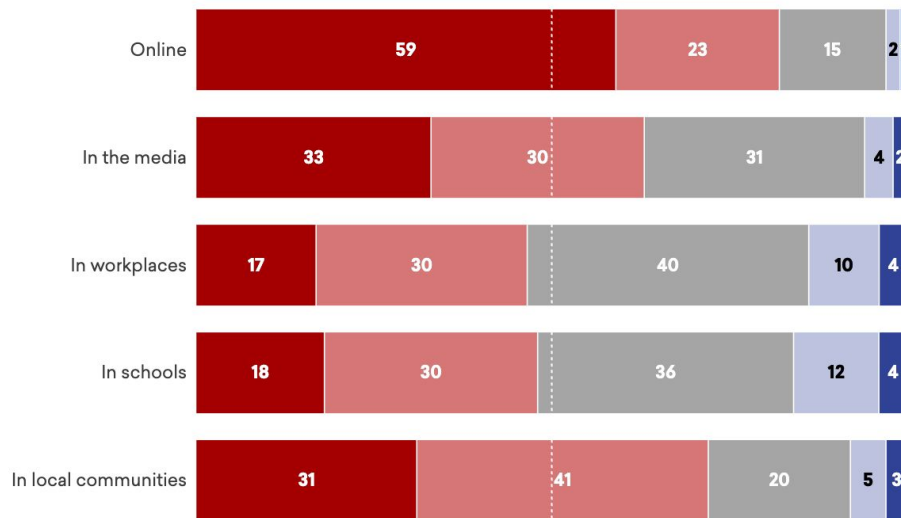
Asked where racism is growing or falling, the Northern Irish public point first to their phones: 82% say racism is growing online, including 59% who say significantly – by some distance the strongest result for any of the settings tested. Beyond the screens, 72% see it growing in local communities, and 63% in the media as well.

Fewer than half say racism is growing in schools or workplaces. Even there, though, three times as many say it is growing as say it is falling.

In this context, half the public (50%) in Northern Ireland say society has not done enough to tackle racism; with only a small minority (17%) thinking efforts to tackle racism have gone too far.

Do you think the amount of racism that exists in the following parts of life in Northern Ireland is growing or falling?

● Significantly growing
 ● Somewhat growing
 ● Neither growing nor falling
 ● Somewhat falling
 ● Significantly falling



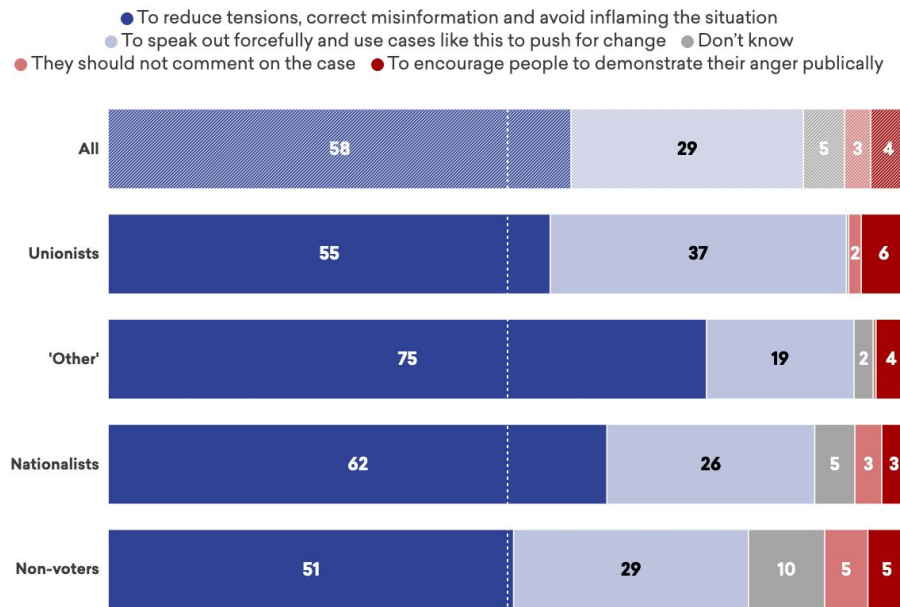
When violence erupts, the public want politicians to lower the temperature

When violence such as last month's riots breaks out, three in five people in Northern Ireland (58%) see the main role for politicians as reducing tensions, correcting misinformation and avoiding inflaming the situation – just 4% want them to encourage people to demonstrate their anger publicly.

Lowering the temperature is the majority view in every community – 75% of 'other' voters, 62% of nationalists, 55% of unionists. Working class Protestants are more split: 42% expect politicians to lower the temperature while 38% want them to speak out forcefully.

There is a significant minority – 29% – who want politicians to speak out forcefully and use the moment to push for change. That appetite is strongest among unionists (37%, against only 19% of 'other' voters).

When a case like this becomes a major public story, what do you think the main role of politicians should be? Select one



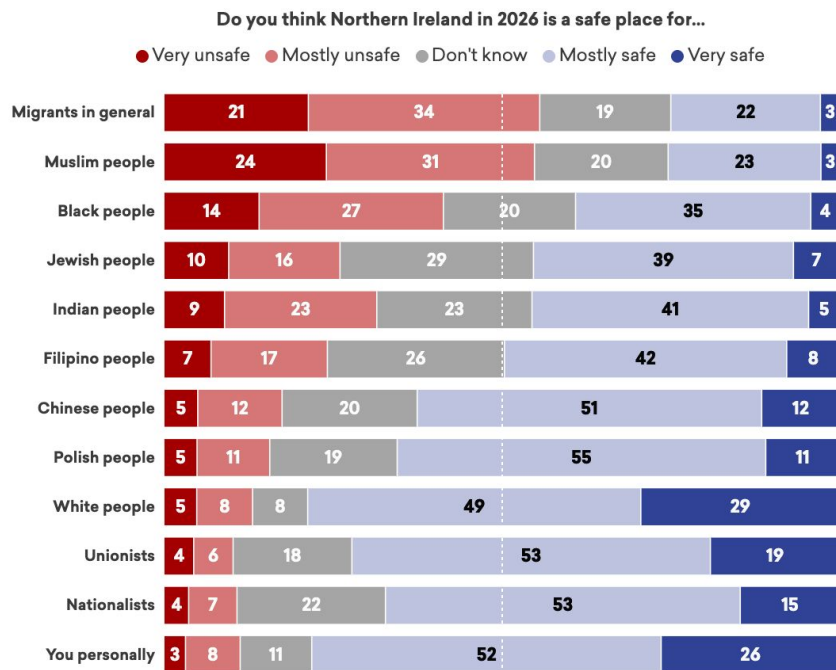
Community safety concerns for migrants and Muslims

Northern Ireland in 2026 is not seen as equally safe for everyone. A majority say it is unsafe for migrants in general (56%) and Muslim people (55%); 41% say the same for Black people. Just 3% – 4% say Northern Ireland is very safe for any of these groups.

The groups seen as most at risk are those targeted in the riots. Other minority groups – Chinese (17% unsafe) and Polish people (16%) – sit much further down the scale.

Strikingly, on this question the green–orange divide has all but vanished: only around one in ten think Northern Ireland is unsafe for unionists (10%) or nationalists (11%).

Nor are these concerns driven by personal fear given that just one in ten (11%) of people feel unsafe themselves. But that average conceals respondents from minority ethnic backgrounds who were around three times more likely to feel personally unsafe (35% vs 10% of white people). The sample size is too small to draw firm conclusions from, but it is consistent with the wider public's perception. This is something that More in Common will return to in future research.



Broad support for the PSNI's handling of the riots

Almost half of people in Northern Ireland (45%) say the PSNI responded to last month's disorder very or somewhat well, against a quarter (26%) who say badly. This positive assessment of the PSNI's performance is shared by every community.

However, broader attitudes to the PSNI remain more of a challenge. Almost half (47%) of the public say the PSNI get it right more often than not, but more than a third (37%) disagree – and nationalist voters are likelier to say it gets things wrong than right.

On confidence levels more broadly, three in five (60%) have a great deal or some confidence in the PSNI; while two in five (40%) have not very much or none.

Which do you agree with more?

- More often than not, the PSNI get it right
- Don't know
- More often than not, the PSNI get it wrong



Working class voters in both communities say the PSNI get it wrong

Police legitimacy divides Northern Ireland by class inside each community.

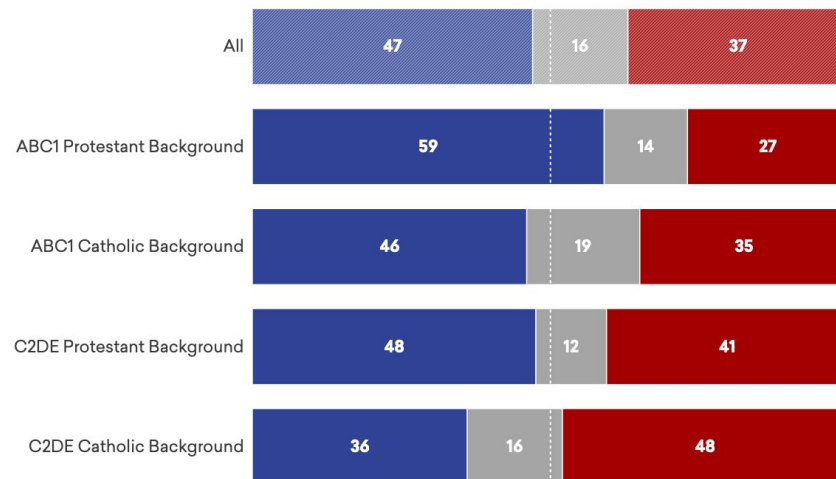
Two in five working class Protestants (SEG*: C2DE) – 41% – say the PSNI get it wrong more often than right, against 27% of middle class Protestants (SEG: ABC1); the same gap appears among Catholics (48% vs 35%).

On the police response to the riots, a majority of middle class (ABC1) Protestants (54%) and Catholics (51%) say the PSNI handled the disorder well, while confidence is lower among working class (C2DE) Protestants (38%) and Catholics (37%).

*SEG: *Socio-economic grade*

Which do you agree with more?

- More often than not, the PSNI get it right
- Don't know
- More often than not, the PSNI get it wrong



Section 2

Broader perceptions on social cohesion in Northern Ireland



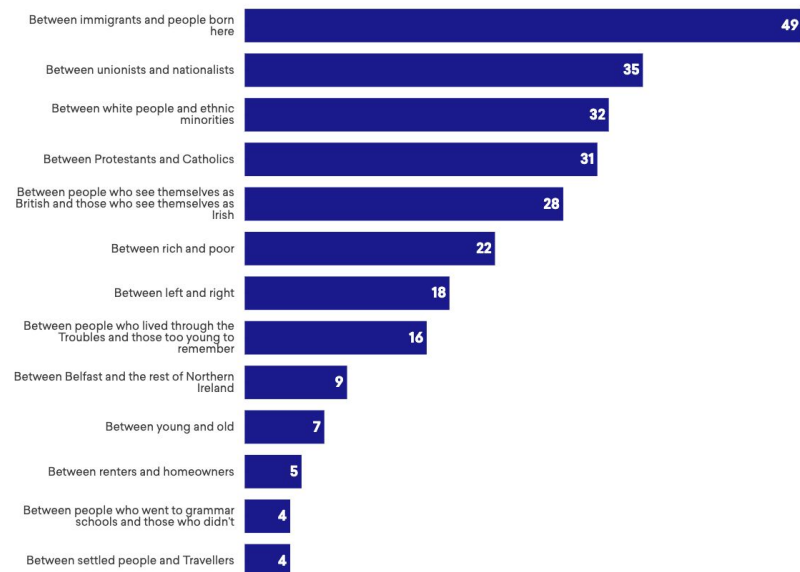
The biggest perceived divide in NI today is between immigrants and people born here

Asked to name the biggest divides in Northern Irish society today, half (49%) of the public pick the divide between immigrants and people born here – more than those who name unionist/nationalist (35%), white people and ethnic minorities (32%) and Protestant and Catholic (31%).

Strikingly, divides on migration top the list for every group of voters: 56% of unionists, 47% of 'others' and 43% of nationalists say it is one of the biggest divides in society. This comes ahead of the divides that have traditionally defined Northern Ireland politics and society. Unionists are more likely than nationalists to cite the migration divides, and the least likely of any group (13%) to point to the gap between rich and poor.

Around a third still place the enduring Catholic–Protestant divide as one of the biggest facing our society, but divides on migration now come first for unionists and nationalists alike.

In what ways is our society most divided today? Select up to three.



Nearly half of people in NI think institutions are not worth preserving

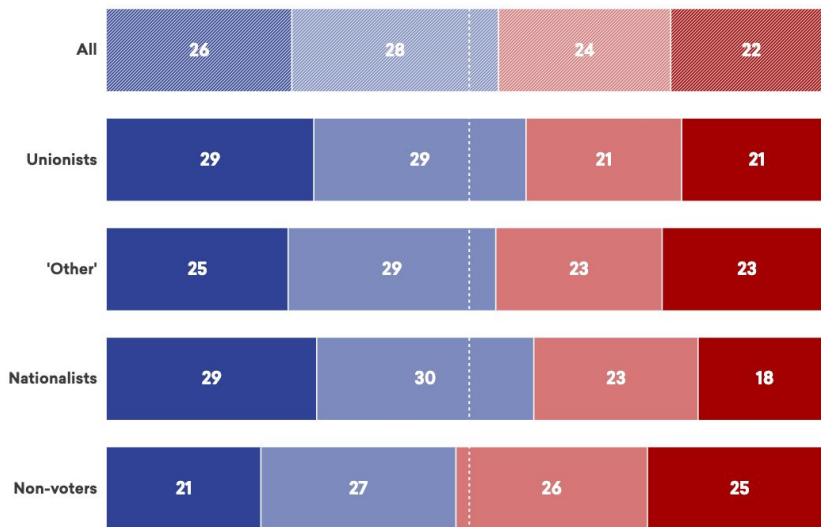
Almost half the public (46%) lean towards the statement "when I think about our political and social institutions, I cannot help thinking 'just let them all burn'"; while just over half (54%) lean towards preserving and improving them.

This divide – between those who want to preserve and improve the system and those who want to tear it down – doesn't follow Northern Ireland's usual dividing lines.

Unionists (42%) and nationalists (41%) are almost equally likely to hold the "burn it down" view. It's strongest among those outside party politics altogether with 52% of non-voters holding that view.

Which comes closest to your view? Please use a scale of 1-4 where 1 means you agree with the first statement and 4 means you agree with the second.

- 1 - Our political and social institutions are worth preserving and improving, not destroying. ● 2 ● 3
- 4 - When I think about our political and social institutions, I cannot help thinking "just let them all burn."

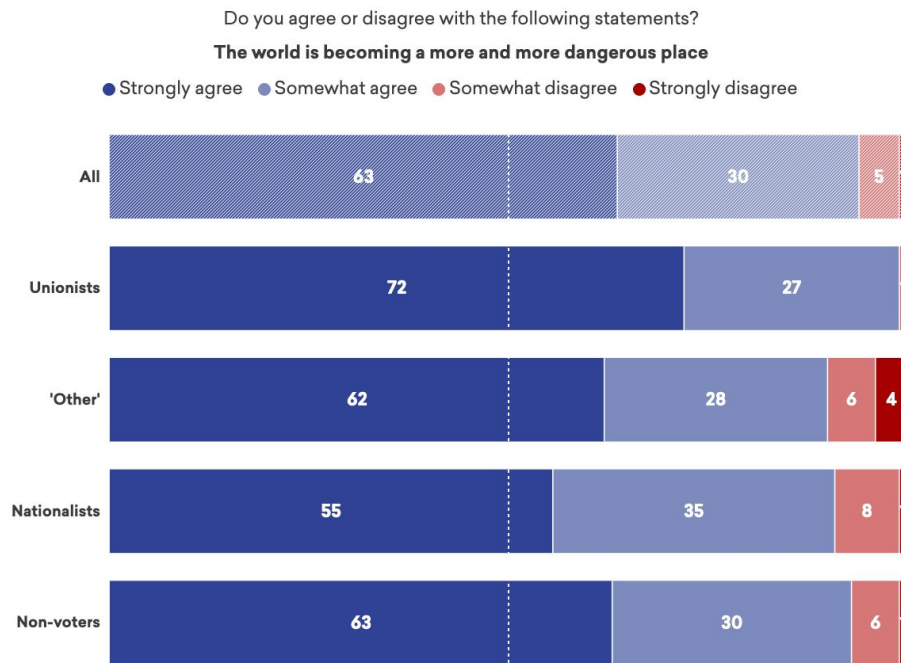


The vast majority think the world is becoming more dangerous

More than nine in ten (93%) think that the world is becoming a more and more dangerous place – a view held just as strongly across every group.

Closer to home, two in five (41%) say "sometimes I feel like a stranger in my own country" – with almost no difference between unionists (39%), nationalists (38%) and 'others' (37%).

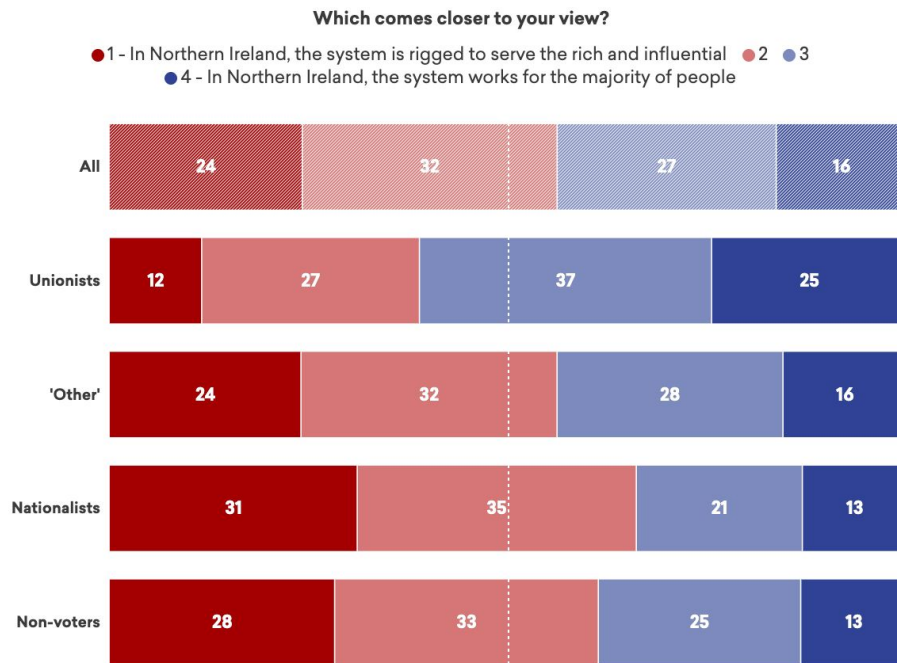
Those feelings of isolation also extend to more than a third (36%) of the public who say they feel disconnected from society around them.



A majority believe the system is rigged to serve the rich and influential

More than half the public (56%) lean towards the view that the system in Northern Ireland is rigged to serve the rich and influential, against 44% who lean towards the view that it works for the majority. The "rigged" view is held by two thirds (66%) of nationalists and three in five (61%) non-voters, but only two in five (39%) unionists.

A deeper gap emerges when these findings are broken down by class. Just over a third of middle class unionists (37%) lean towards the 'rigged' view, compared to almost double that (72%) among working class nationalists.

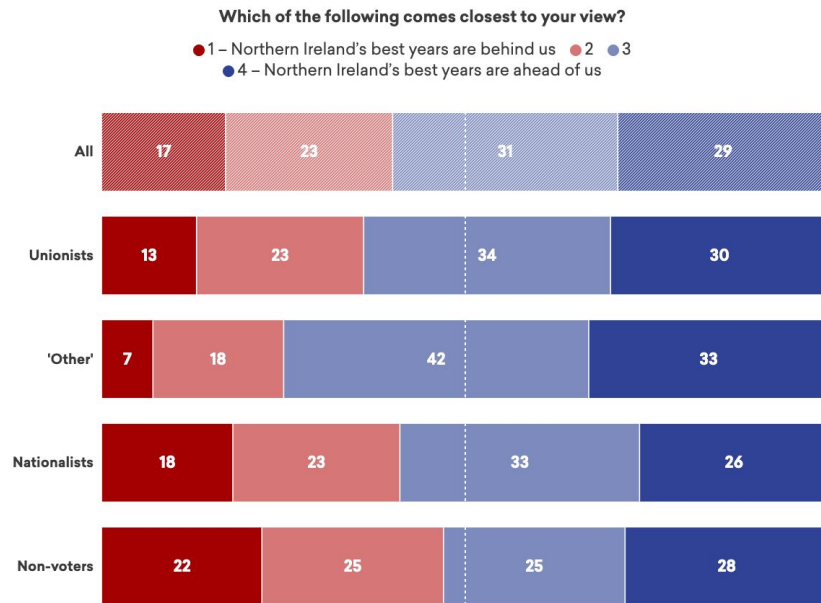


Northern Ireland is more than twice as likely as Britain to think our best years are ahead of us

Against that backdrop, three in five (60%) say Northern Ireland's best years are ahead of it. Optimism is the majority view in every group, highest among 'other' voters (75%) and unionists (64%).

That makes Northern Ireland an outlier on these islands. In the Republic of Ireland, under half (45%) think their country's best days are ahead of it; and in Great Britain, it is just over a quarter (26%).

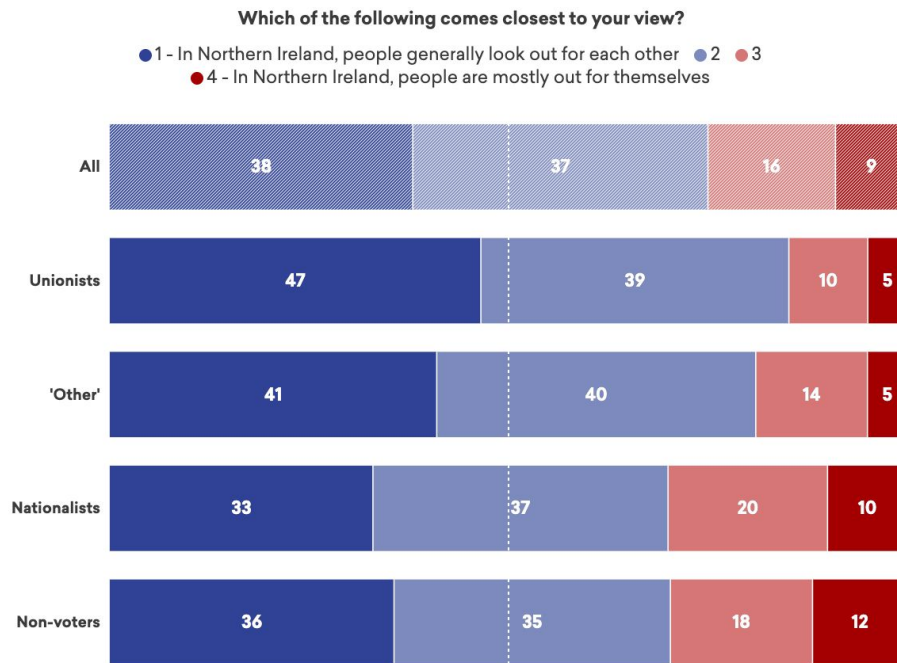
There's an obvious Troubles context to this: for a society that has lived through tough times, believing the best years are ahead may come more easily. Even against the disillusionment and challenges outlined in this report, some optimism for the future still endures.



Faith in each other, despite our lack of confidence in the system

Three quarters of people in Northern Ireland (75%) think that people here generally look out for each other. This figure rises to 85% among unionists and 80% among 'other' voters, but also includes the vast majority of nationalists (70%) and non-voters (71%). Only a quarter of the public believe that people are mostly out for themselves.

Voters in Northern Ireland are disillusioned with the system and bleak about the state of the place. But their verdict on each other is far more positive. This may explain why, despite everything, Northern Ireland remains more optimistic about the future than its neighbours.



Section 3

Public expectations on immigration

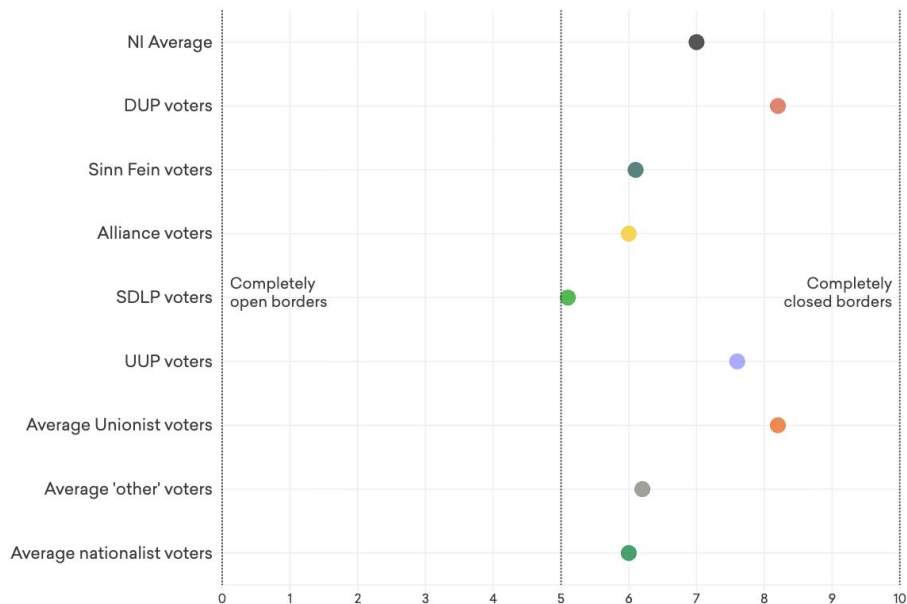


NI voters are more 'closed' than 'open' on immigration

On a 0–10 scale from completely open to completely closed borders, the NI average is 7 – tilted towards more restriction, but short of completely closed borders. Unionist voters (8.2) favour more restrictive border controls; while nationalist voters are at the more open end of the restrictive side (6.0).

This is a public whose centre of gravity sits clearly on the closed side of the scale. For most, that means control rather than closure, with most groups' averages sitting between 6 and 7. But a quarter (25%) of voters put themselves at 10 on the scale, meaning completely closed borders.

Immigration policy can be thought of as a scale from “completely open borders” where anyone is able to enter the country, to “completely closed borders” where no one is allowed to enter. Thinking about immigration to Northern Ireland, which immigration policy would you most like to see?



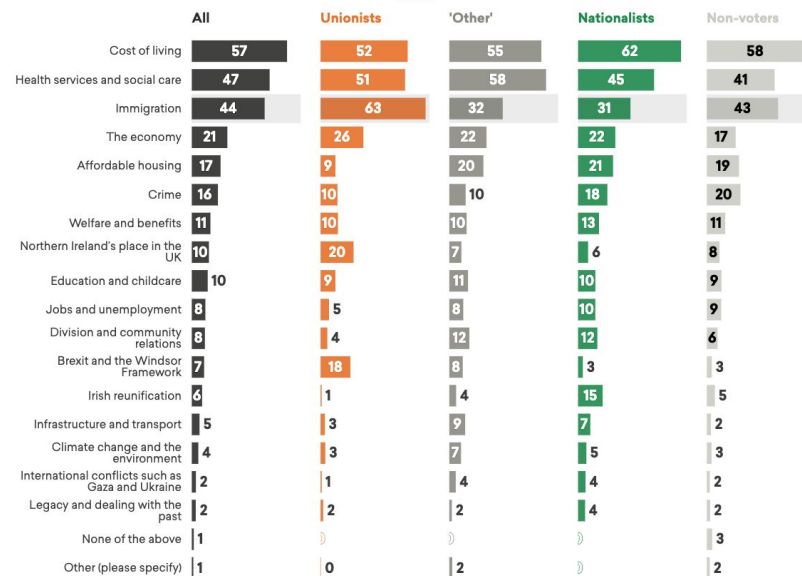
Immigration is a top three issue for NI voters – and number one for unionist voters

Northern Ireland leans restrictive on immigration and ranks it among the issues that matter most today. Asked the most important issues facing Northern Ireland, 44% put immigration in their top three, behind only the cost of living (57%) and health (47%).

How much it matters differs by community background. For unionists it's the number one issue – 63%, ahead of cost of living (52%) and health (51%). For nationalists (31%) and 'other' voters (32%) it ranks third or fourth. Among non-voters it sits at 43%, broadly level with health and behind only cost of living.

This mirrors the border scale: unionists want the most restriction and rank the issue higher – but immigration is a top-three issue for every community including with nationalist voters.

In your opinion, which are the most IMPORTANT issues facing Northern Ireland today? Please select up to three



Concern about illegal immigration is widespread, but there is far less concern for legal migration

Four in five (78%) are concerned about illegal immigration into Northern Ireland, including 53% who are very concerned. Legal immigration through approved routes is a different story: a third (34%) are concerned, 30% are not, and the rest sit in the middle or don't know.

The gap holds even among the most worried: 95% of unionists are concerned about illegal immigration – 78% very concerned – but just over half that (41%) say the same about legal routes.

Concern about immigration in Northern Ireland is, overwhelmingly, concern about illegal immigration.

How concerned are you, if at all, about illegal immigration – people coming to Northern Ireland without permission or staying without the right to?

How concerned are you, if at all, about legal immigration – people coming to Northern Ireland approved routes such as work, study or family visas?

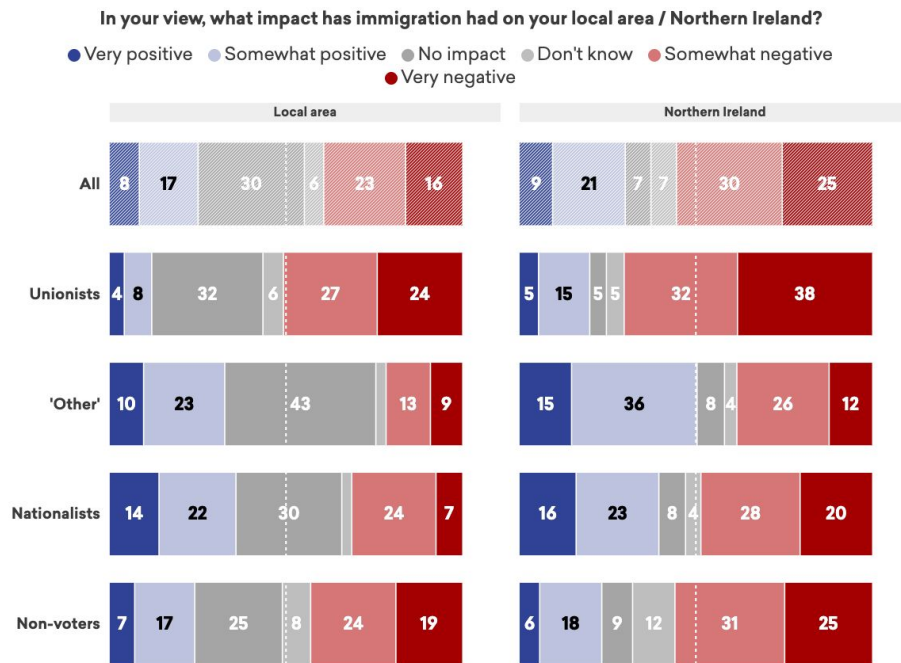
● Very concerned
 ● Somewhat concerned
 ● Neither concerned nor unconcerned
 ● Don't know
● Not very concerned
 ● Not at all concerned



Immigration worries people more at the NI level than the local level

Asked about the impact of immigration locally, two in five (39%) say it is negative while a quarter (25%) say it's positive – a net negative impact of 14 points.

For Northern Ireland as a whole, the figures are 55% negative and 30% positive – a net negative of 25 points. People consistently rate the situation in their own area more positively than the situation across NI.



Most want more done on integration – and see it as a shared responsibility

Two thirds of people in Northern Ireland (65%) say we need to do more to encourage integration between people of different ethnic backgrounds, against only a third (35%) who say we don't.

And a further seven in ten (69%) see integration as everyone's responsibility, not mainly the responsibility of ethnic minorities themselves (31%).

Majorities of every group still back doing more on integration, but the groups most worried about immigration are not the ones keenest on further work on integration.

Which of the following comes closer to your view?

- We need to do more to encourage integration between people of different ethnic backgrounds in the UK
- We do not need to do more to encourage integration between people of different ethnic backgrounds in the UK

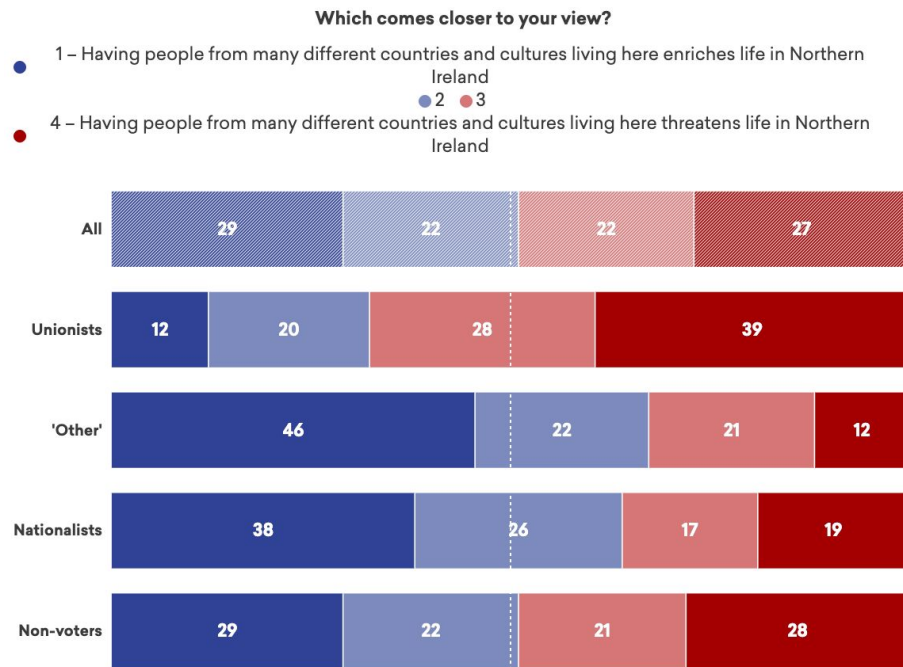


Public split on whether multicultural NI enriches or threatens life here

The public are split down the middle on multiculturalism in Northern Ireland. Just over half (51%) say having people from many different countries and cultures enriches life here; while just under half (49%) say it threatens it.

On the most basic question about the impact of the changing makeup of this place, the public splits almost exactly in half.

The split falls along familiar lines: 68% of 'other' voters and 64% of nationalists lean towards enrichment, while 67% of unionists lean towards threat.



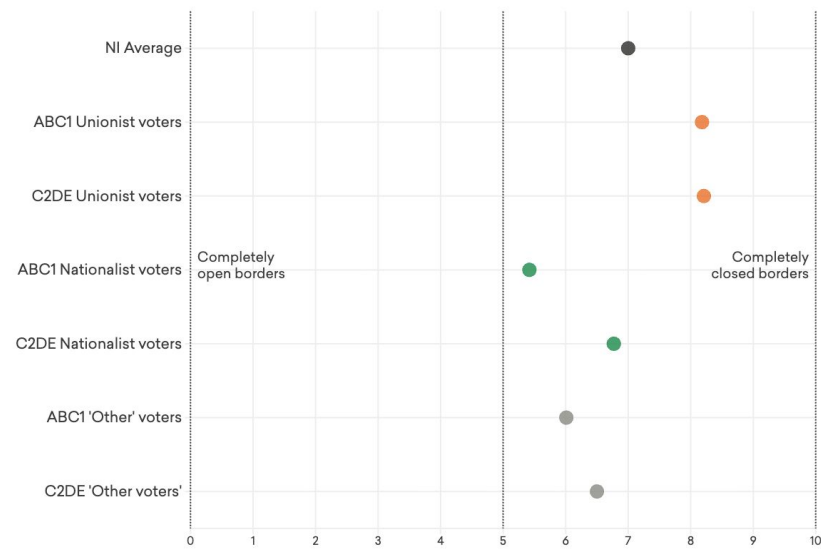
Class divides nationalists on immigration and multiculturalism, but not unionists

On our 0–10 border scale, unionists want significant restriction regardless of class – middle class and working class voters both average 8.2. Among nationalists, class matters more: middle class nationalist voters average 5.4, whereas working class nationalist voters average 6.8.

The same pattern runs through attitudes to diversity. Three in four (75%) middle class Catholics say having people from many countries and cultures enriches life here – the most positive group about diversity in Northern Ireland. Both working class and middle class Protestants are more sceptical: between three in five and two thirds say diversity threatens life here. Working class Catholics split more evenly – 53% say diversity enriches life here, 47% that it threatens it – which puts them closer to Protestants than middle class Catholics.

On the system, the class divide among Catholics is about intensity rather than direction: two thirds (66%) of working class and three in five (61%) middle class Catholics lean towards saying it's rigged, but working class Catholics are far more likely to say so emphatically (36% vs 23%). They're also the only group where the "let them all burn" instinct on institutions outweighs the "preserve and improve" instinct – 53%, including 32% who pick the strongest option.

Immigration policy can be thought of as a scale from “completely open borders” where anyone is able to enter the country, to “completely closed borders” where no one is allowed to enter. Thinking about immigration to Northern Ireland, which immigration policy would you most like to see?



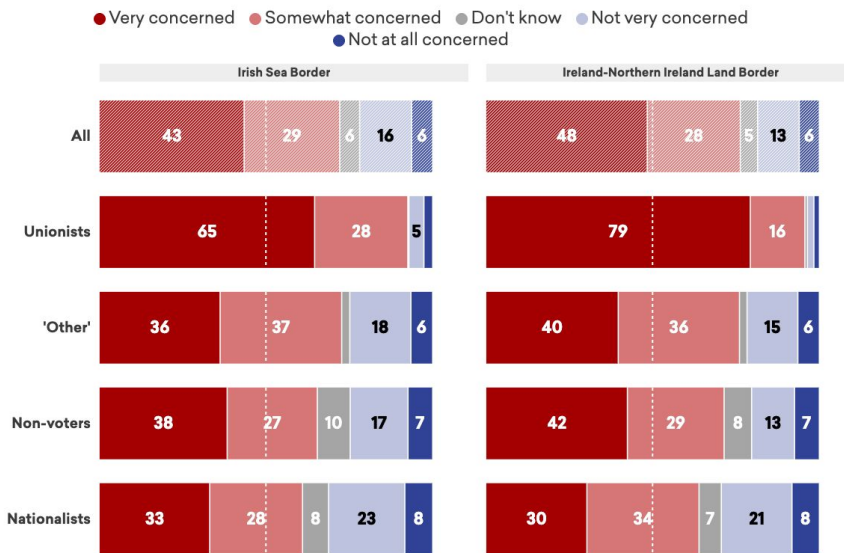
Concerns about asylum seekers crossing both land and sea borders

Seven in ten (72%) are concerned about asylum seekers coming to Northern Ireland from Great Britain (43% very concerned). And three in four (76%) are concerned about asylum seekers entering through the land border with the Republic of Ireland (48% very concerned).

Concern about both borders is highest among unionists (93% concerned about Irish Sea border, 96% about land border), but it is significant in every group.

Debates about borders have become centred around immigration and are no longer purely constitutional questions.

How concerned are you, if at all, about asylum seekers coming to Northern Ireland from Great Britain?
How concerned are you, if at all, about asylum seekers entering Northern Ireland through the Republic of Ireland?



Nearly half of nationalists back immigration checks at the border with the Republic

Three in five people (62%) in Northern Ireland say there should be immigration checks at the border with the Republic, even if that means a harder border between North and South; just under three in ten (28%) disagree. Unionists back checks overwhelmingly (86%), 'other' voters lean in favour (46% to 42%) – and nationalist voters split down the middle: 45% back checks, 44% want the border to stay open as it is.

Alongside this, 71% would support the UK Government, Irish Government and NI Executive working together on migration, with just 7% opposed. The British public also agree: 66% of Britons support the three governments working together as part of an all-island public body to manage immigration and asylum, with only 4% opposed. However it is delivered, there is appetite on both sides of the Irish Sea for the governments to act on issues of asylum and migration.

Thinking about people entering Northern Ireland without immigration checks, which comes closer to your view?

- There should be immigration checks at the border with the Republic, even if that means a harder border between North and South
- Don't know
- The border with the Republic should stay open as it is now, even if that means some people enter without immigration checks



The public expectations on migration – the 5C's

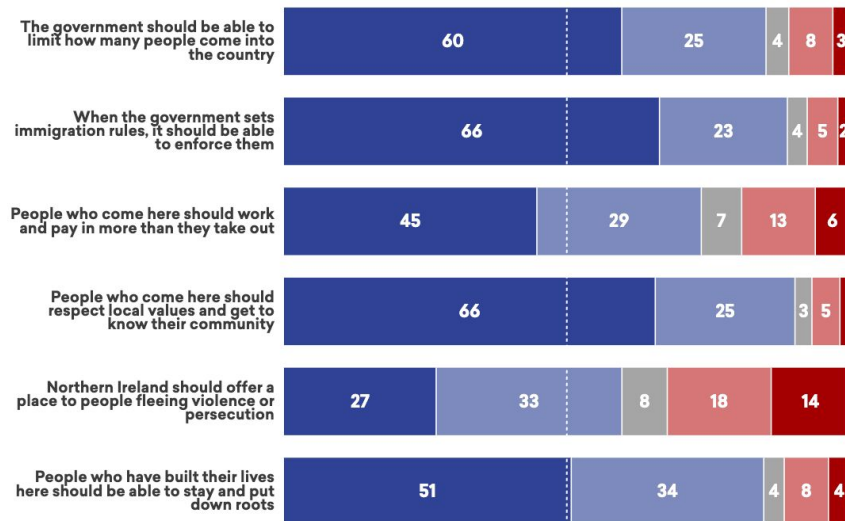
The 5C's are a framework that has emerged from More in Common's wider research on immigration attitudes. This initial Northern Ireland data suggests the expectations apply here too:

- **Control:** 85% want government to be able to limit how many people come into the country.
- **Competence:** 89% want government to be able to enforce the rules it sets on migration.
- **Contribution:** 74% want newcomers to work and pay in more than they take out.
- **Community:** 90% want newcomers to respect local values and get to know their community. On top of these, 85% say people who have built their lives in NI should be able to stay and put down roots.
- **Compassion:** 60% want NI to offer a place to people fleeing violence or persecution.

More in Common will return to the 5C's in NI in more depth in further research planned for later this year.

Thinking about how the UK Government and NI Executive should approach immigration in Northern Ireland, how important, if at all, is each of the following to you:

● Very important ● Somewhat important ● Don't know ● Not very important ● Not at all important



After the riots

Methodological note



Methodological note

Fieldwork dates: 11th June 2026 – 18th June 2026

Sample size: 1,000

Population effectively represented: Adults in Northern Ireland aged 18 and over using computer assisted web interviewing.

Sample detail: Respondents have been weighted according to age/sex interlocked, local council area, 2022 Assembly election vote, ethnicity, education level and community background.

Data visualisation: All party breakdowns reflect first preference votes at the last Assembly election (May 2022). Parties with a small sample size due to the size of their vote share have been merged where necessary into their party's designation in the Assembly.

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