

Chapter 20. "Political Cleavages and Social Inequalities in Algeria, Iraq, and Turkey, 1990-2019"

Lydia ASSOUD, Amory GETHIN, Thomas PIKETTY, Juliet-Nil URAZ

Appendix C - Algeria

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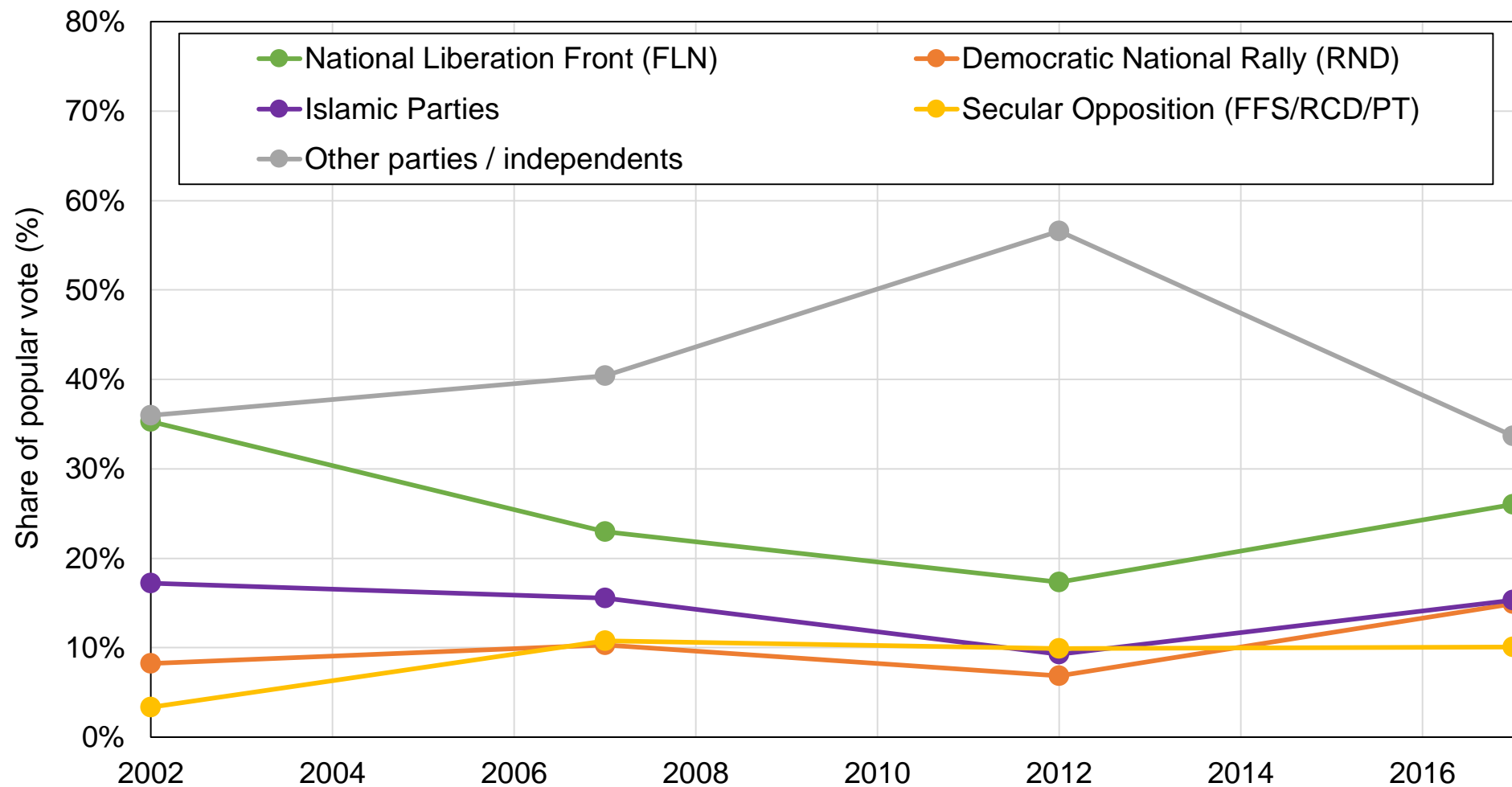
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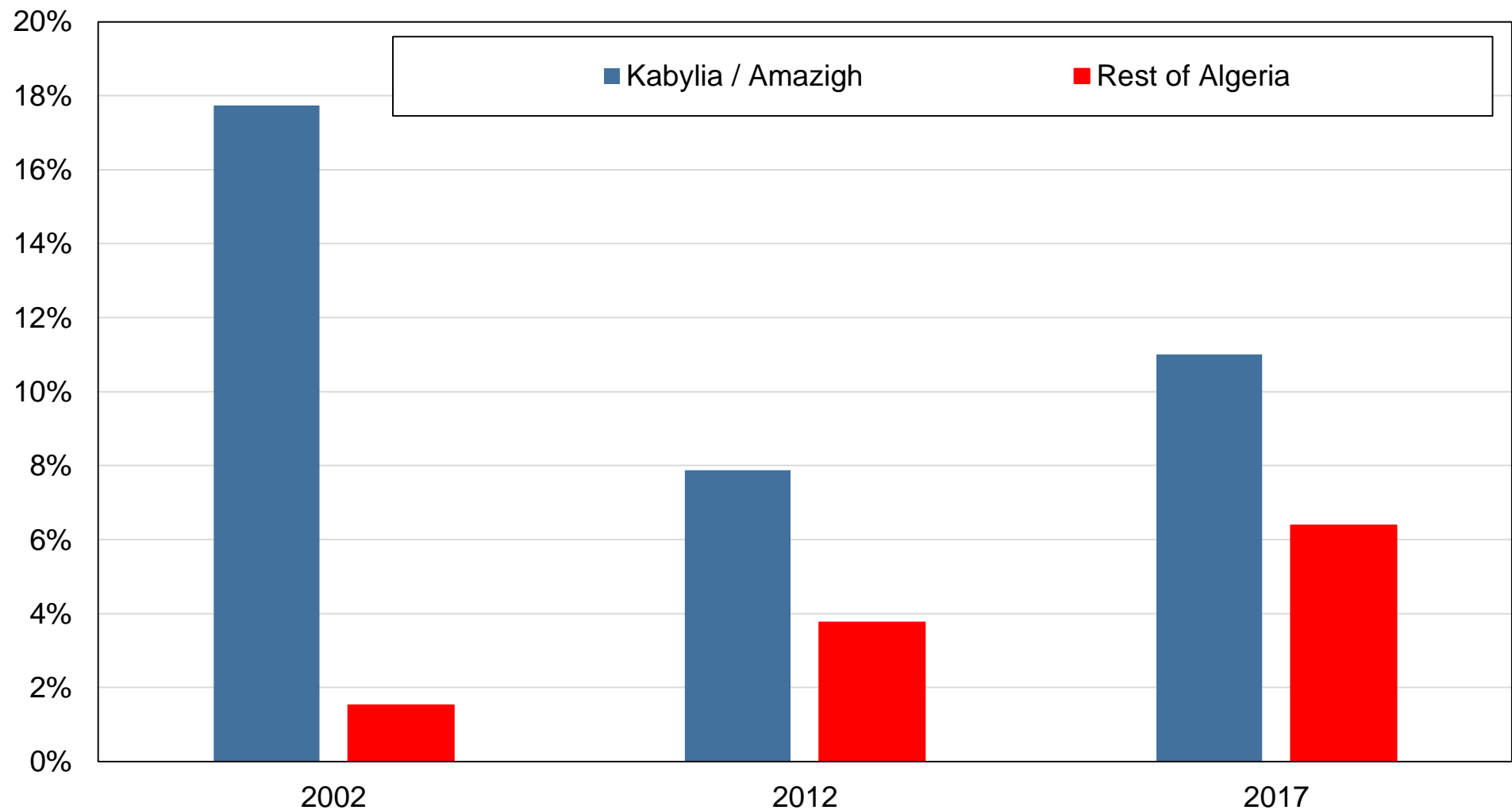
Figure C1 - Legislative election results in Algeria, 2002-2017



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Algerian political parties in legislative elections between 2002 and 2017.

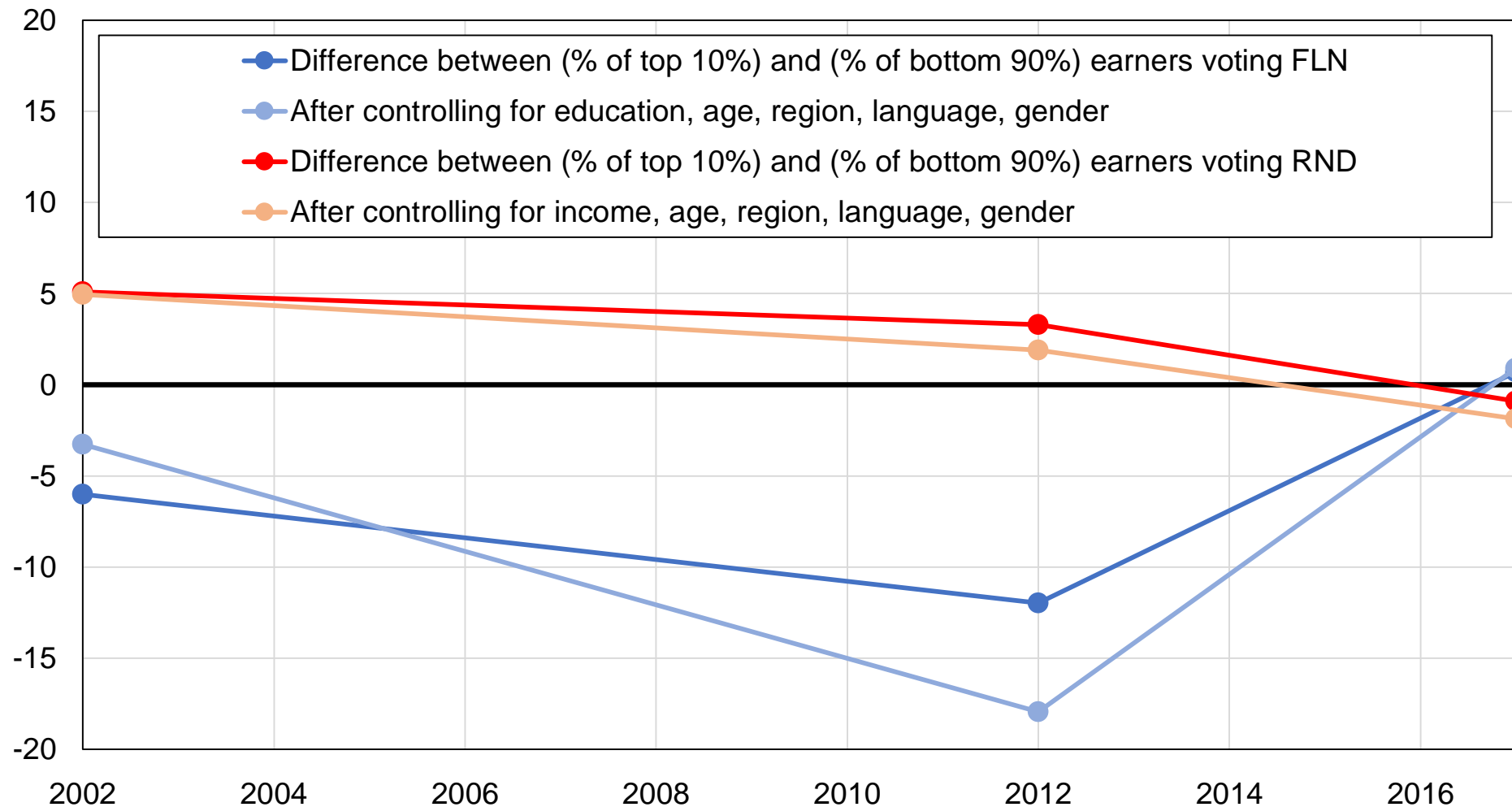
Figure C2 - Vote for secular opposition (FFS/RCD) by region / language



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD) by region. In 2002, speaking Amazigh at home is taking as a proxy as the regional decomposition is not available.

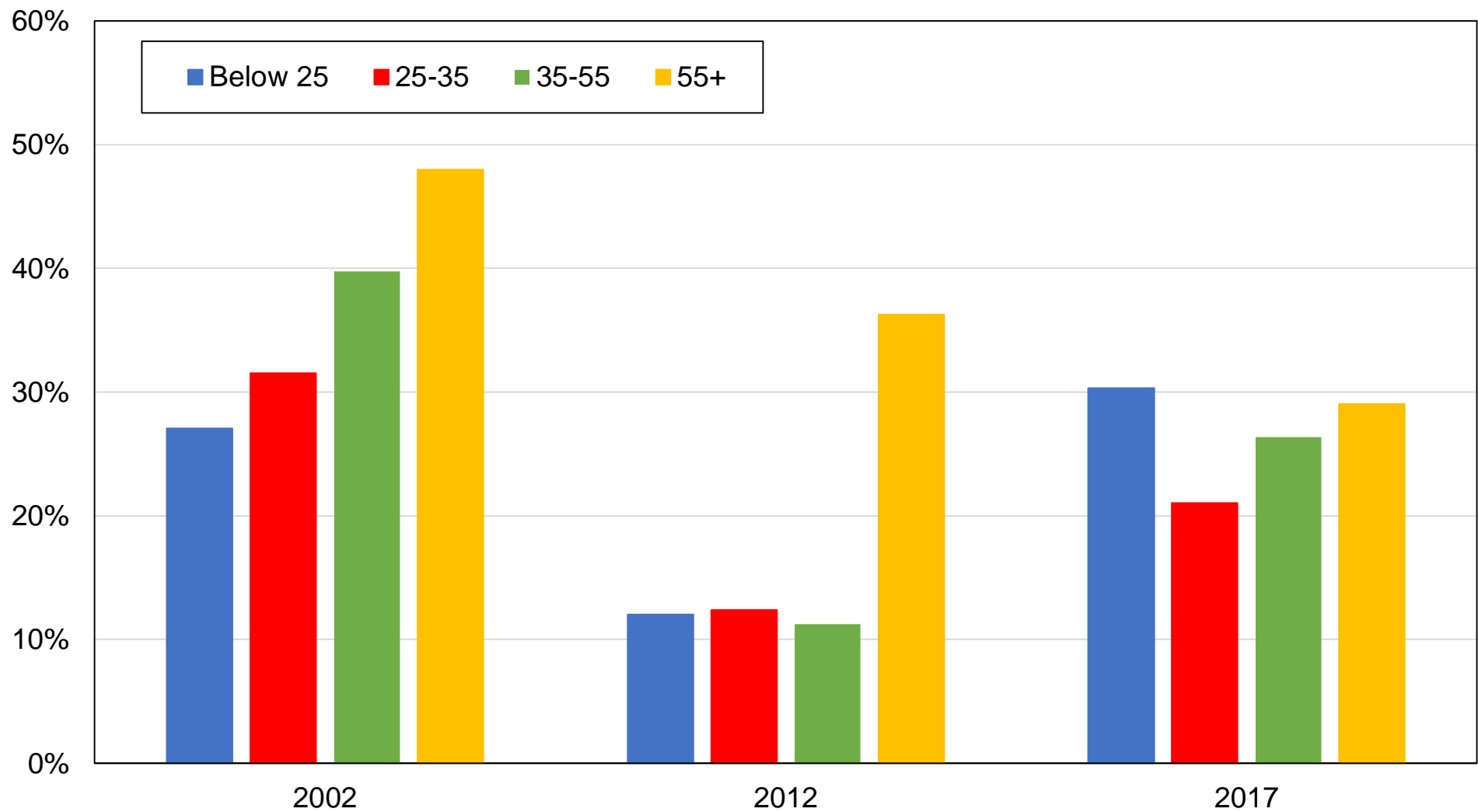
Figure C3 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN / RND) among top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners voters and the share of other voters voting for the FLN and the RND, before and after controls.

Figure C4 - Vote for FLN by age group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by age group.

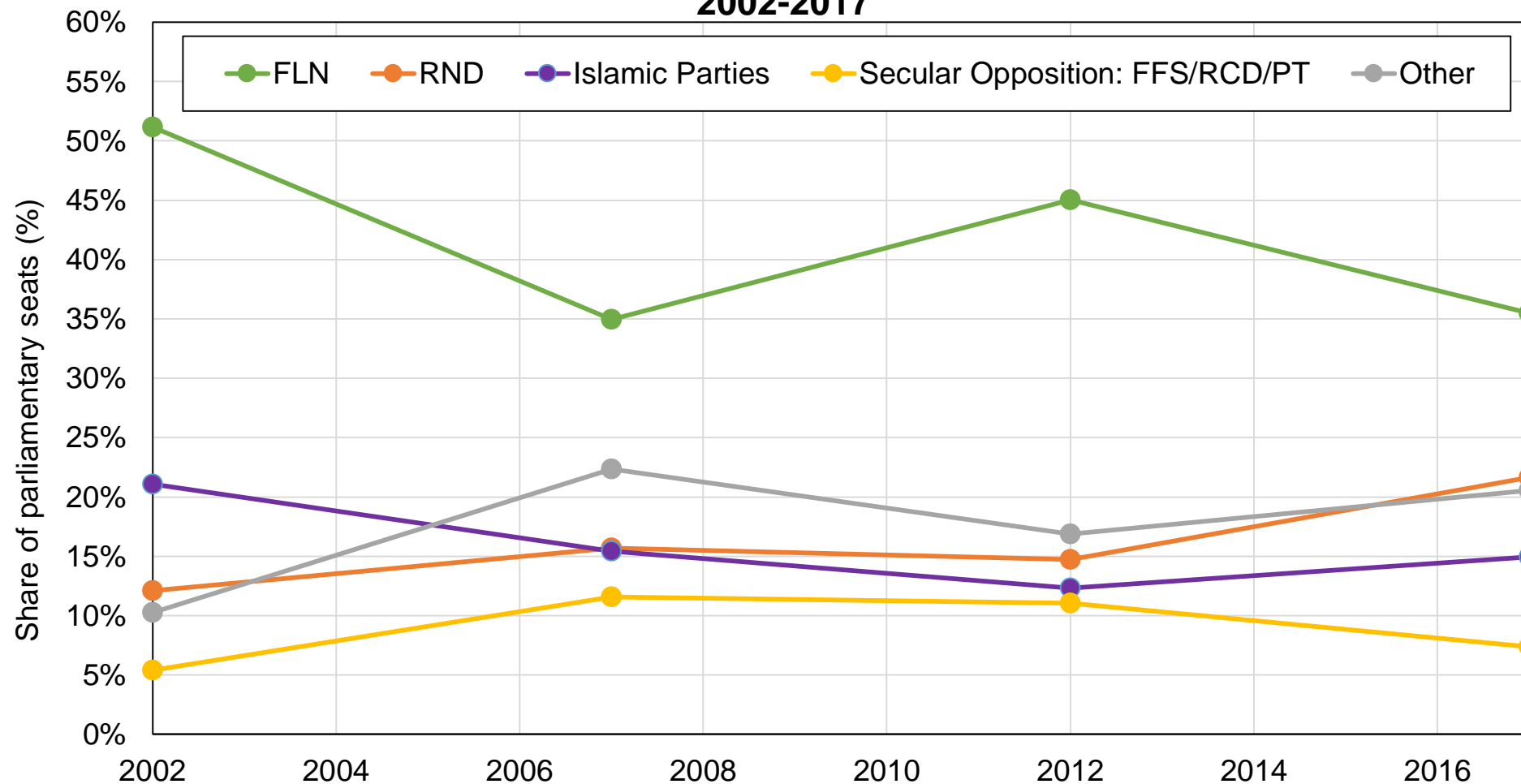
Figure C5 - Political activism by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of individuals declaring having already attended a demonstration or signed a petition by income group.

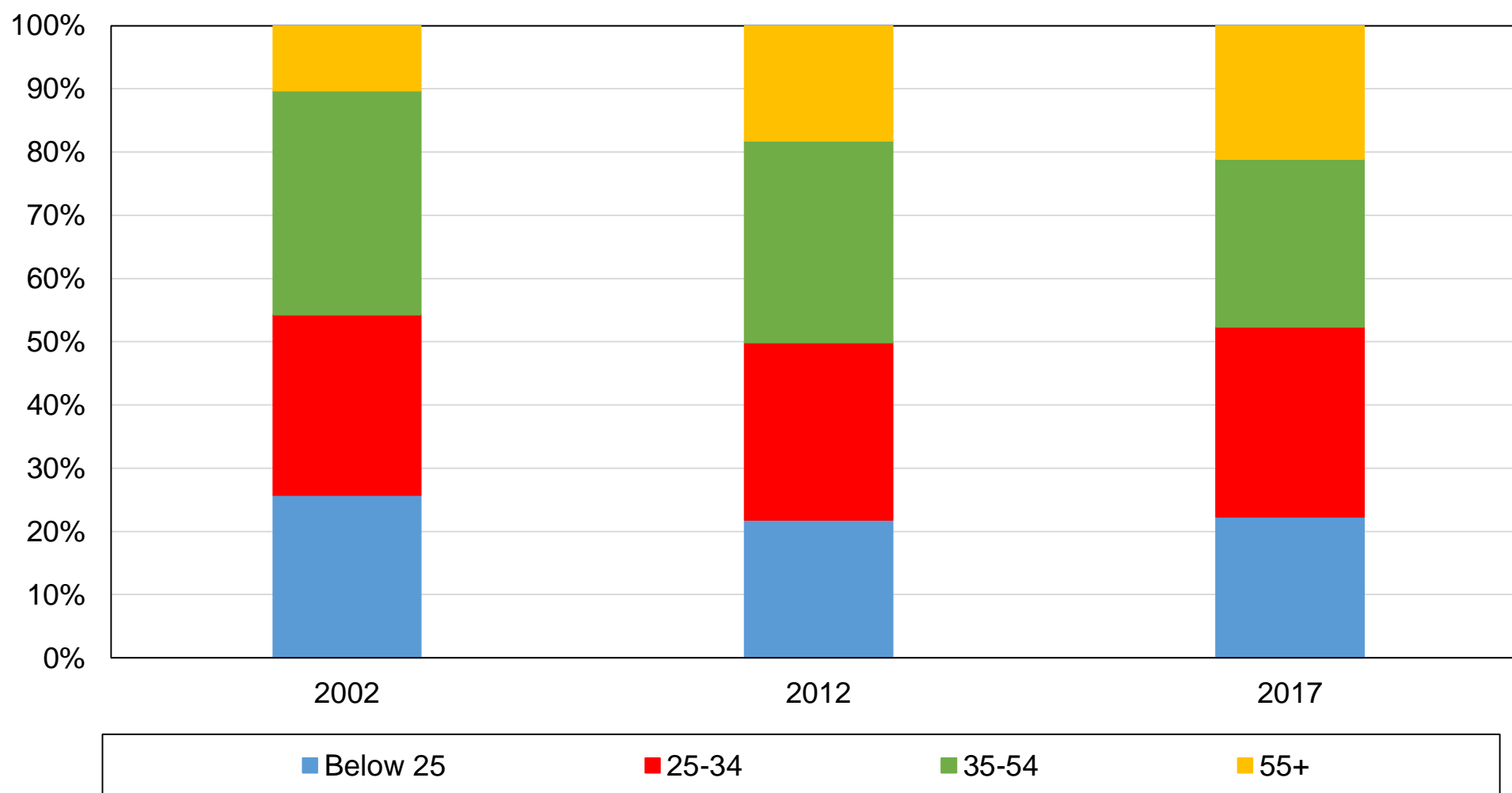
**Figure CA1 - Legislative election results in Algeria (share of seats),
2002-2017**



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of parliamentary seats received by selected groups of Algerian political parties in legislative elections between 2002 and 2017.

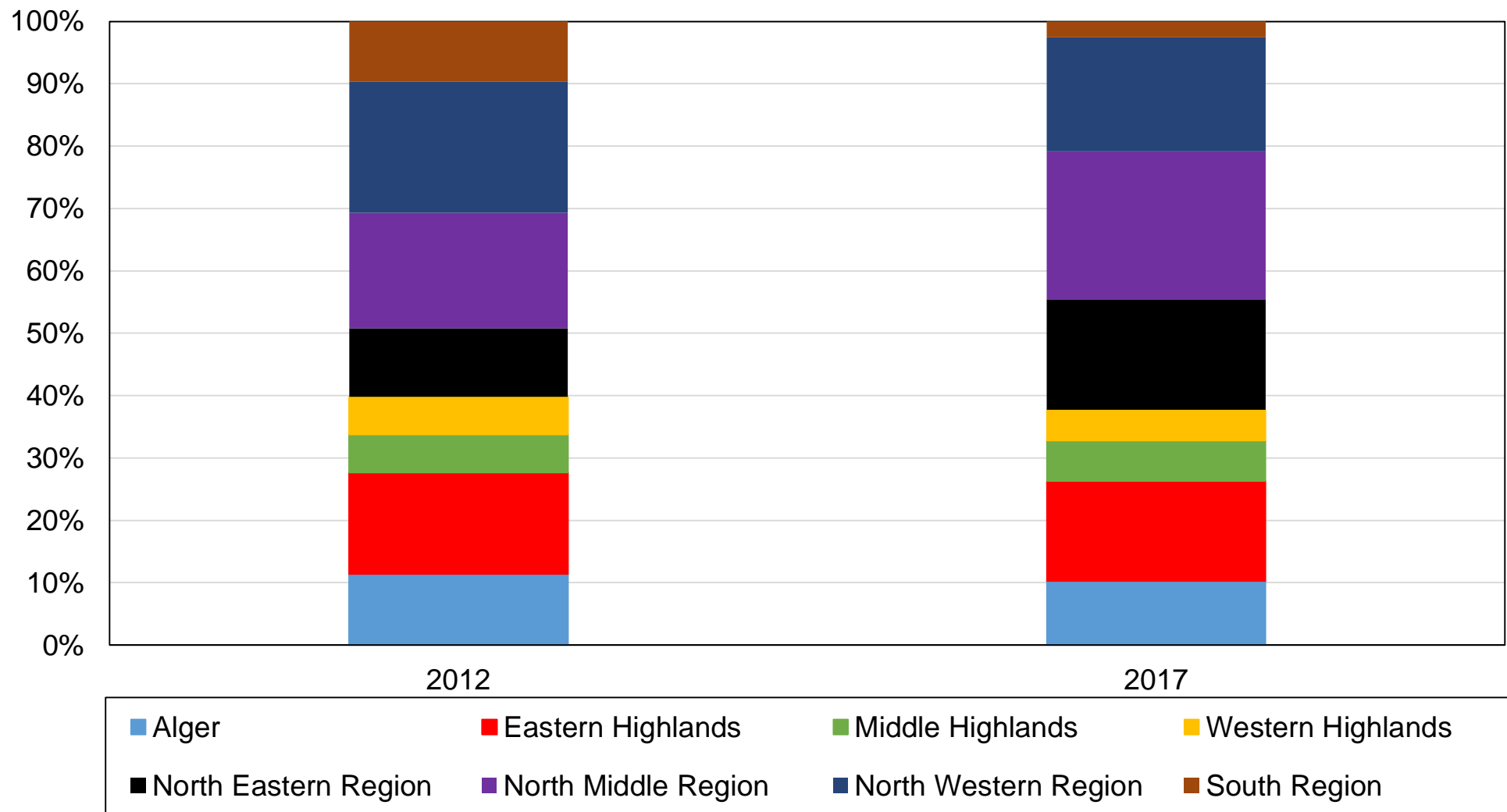
Figure CA2 - Composition of the electorate by age



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by age group.

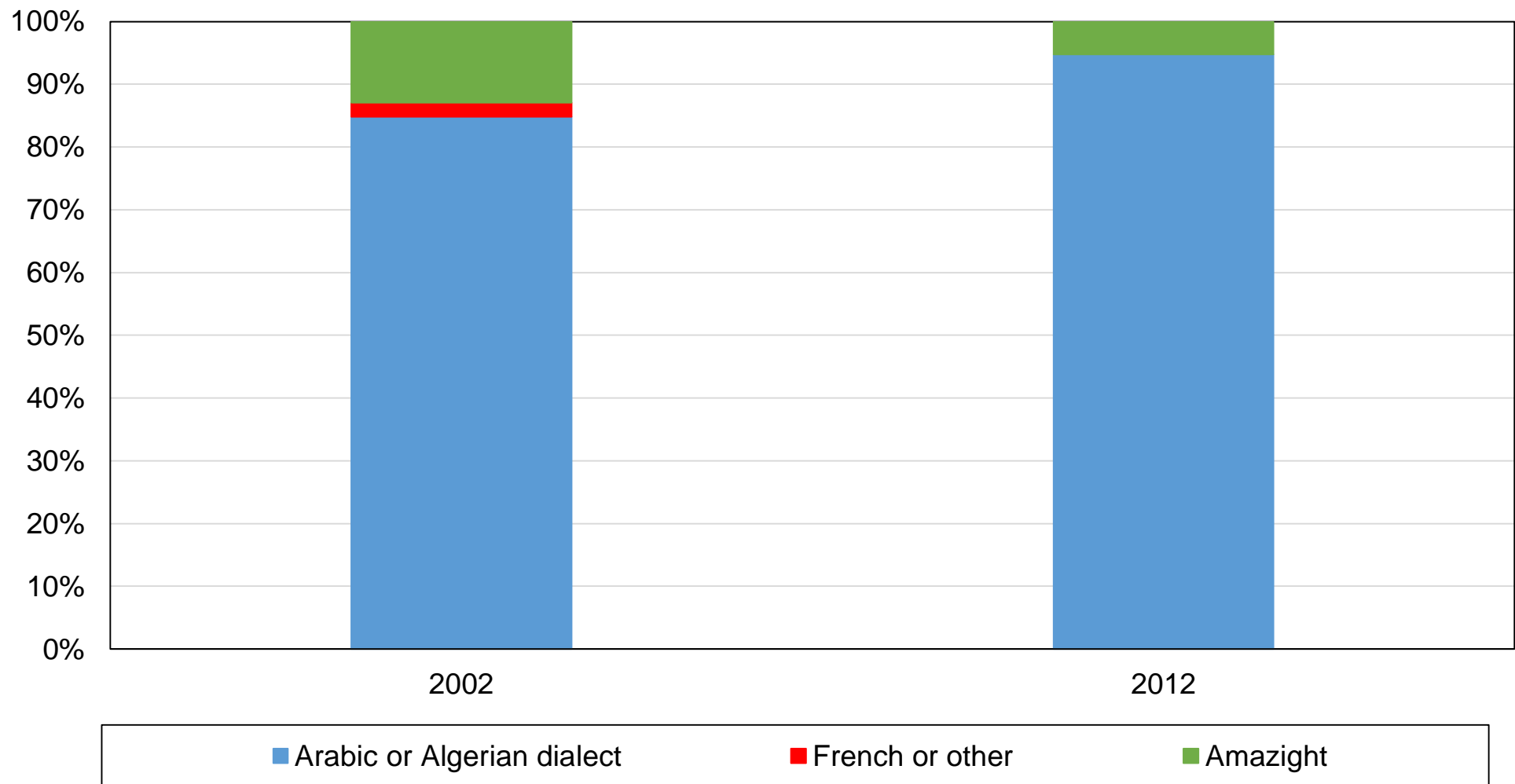
Figure CA3 - Composition of the electorate by region



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by region. No data available in 2002.

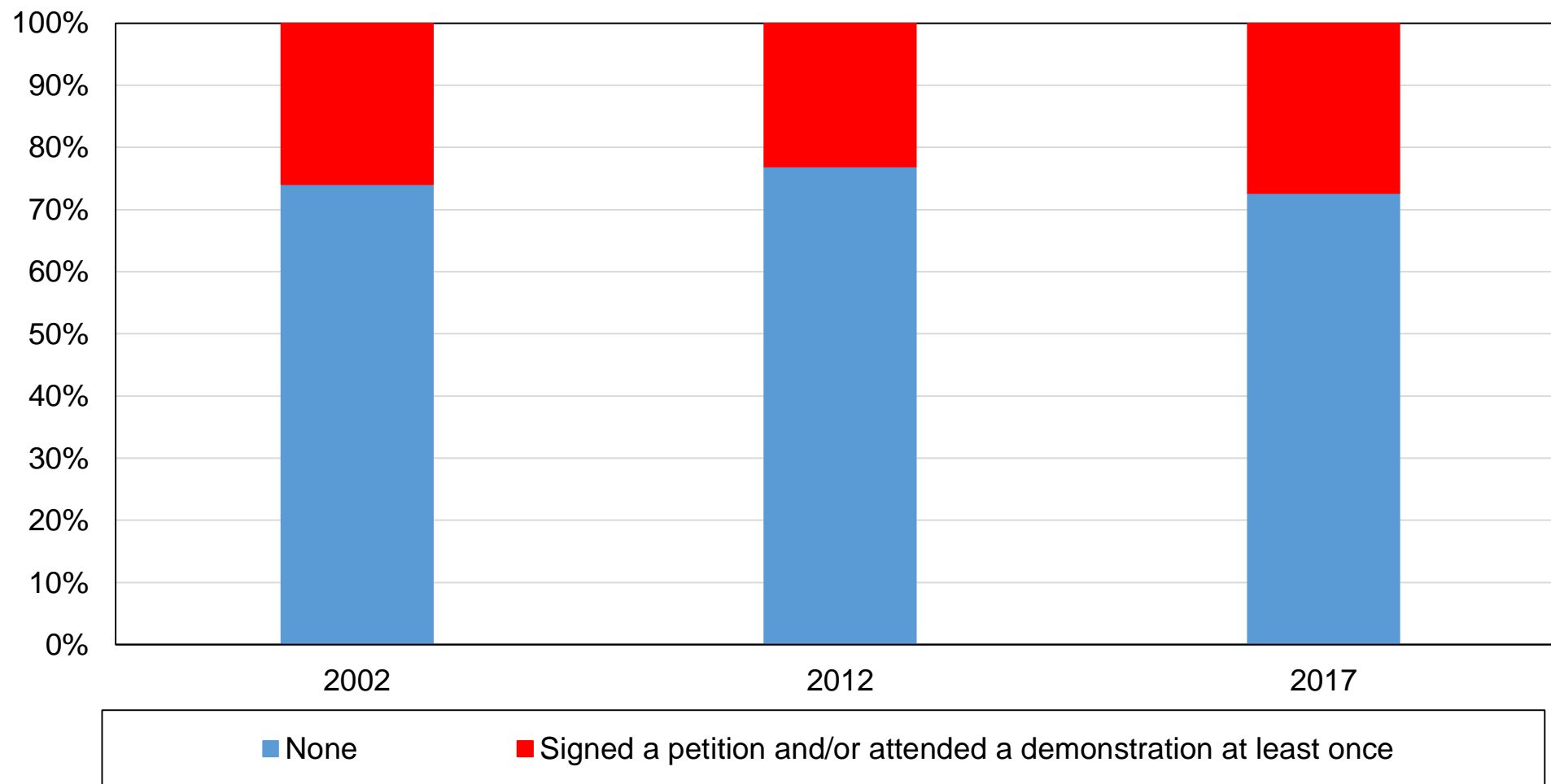
Figure CA4 - Composition of the electorate by language



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by language. No data available in 2017.

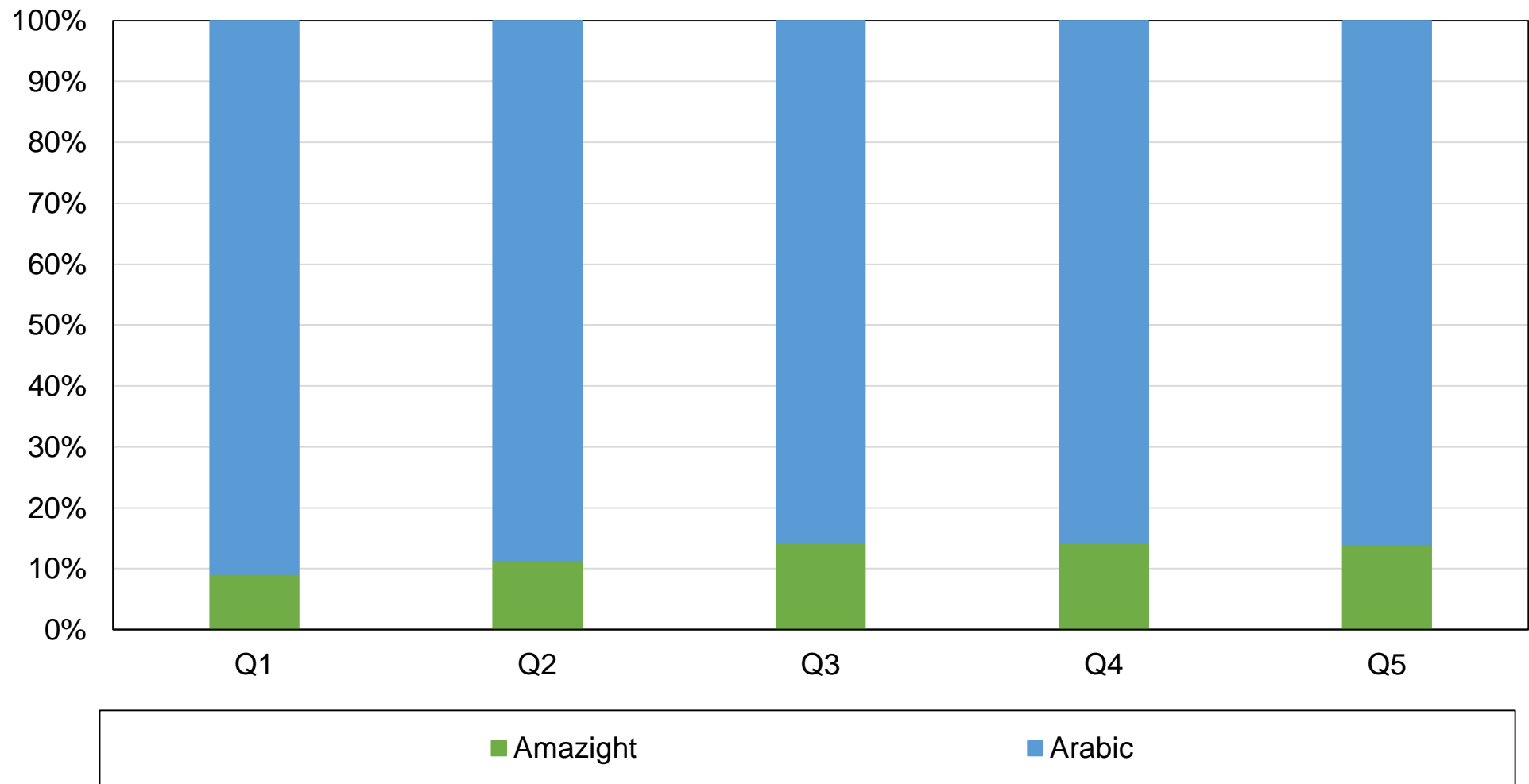
Figure CA5 - Composition of the electorate by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by degree of political activism (defined as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration).

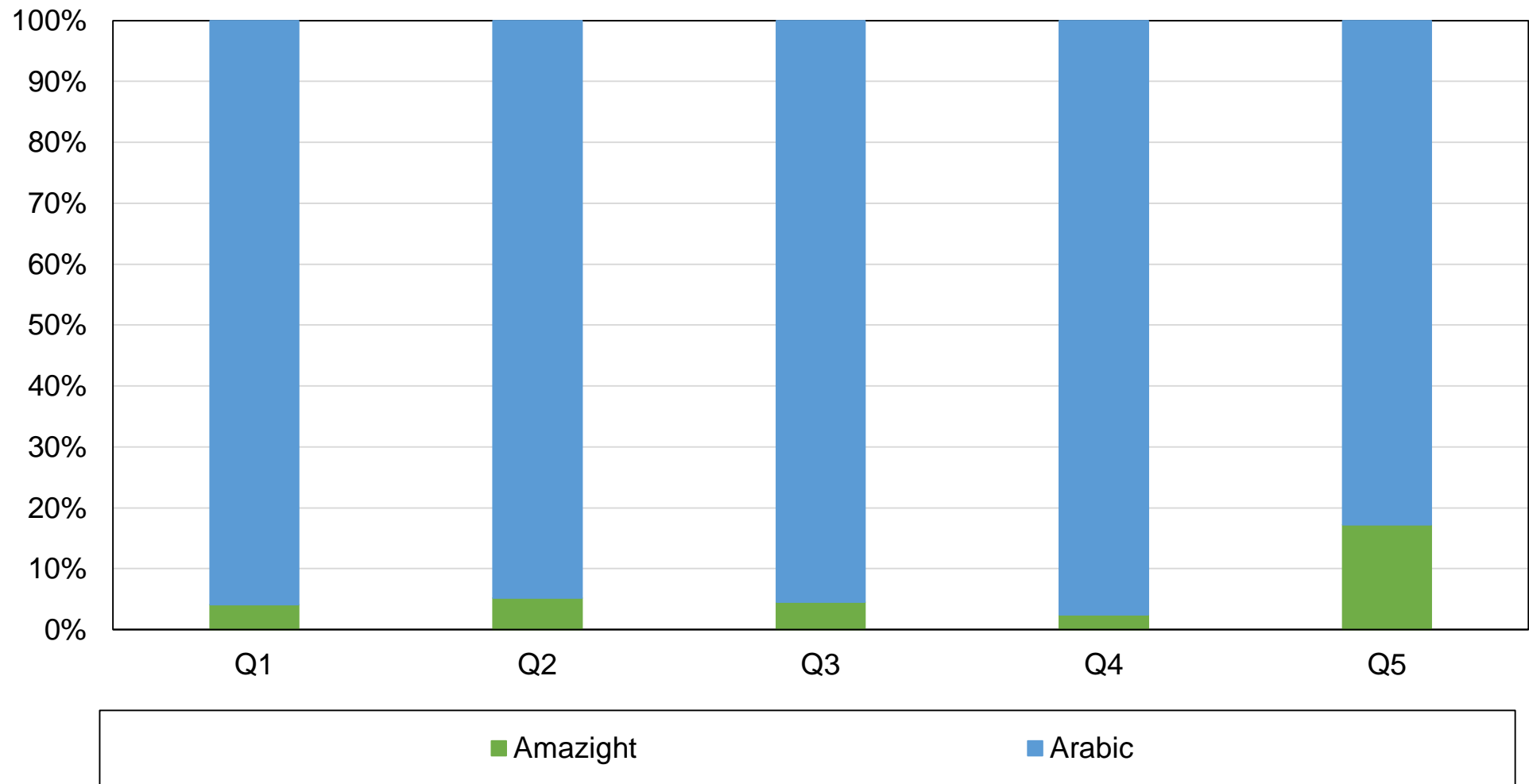
Figure CA6 - Composition of income quintiles by language, 2002



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by language in 2002.

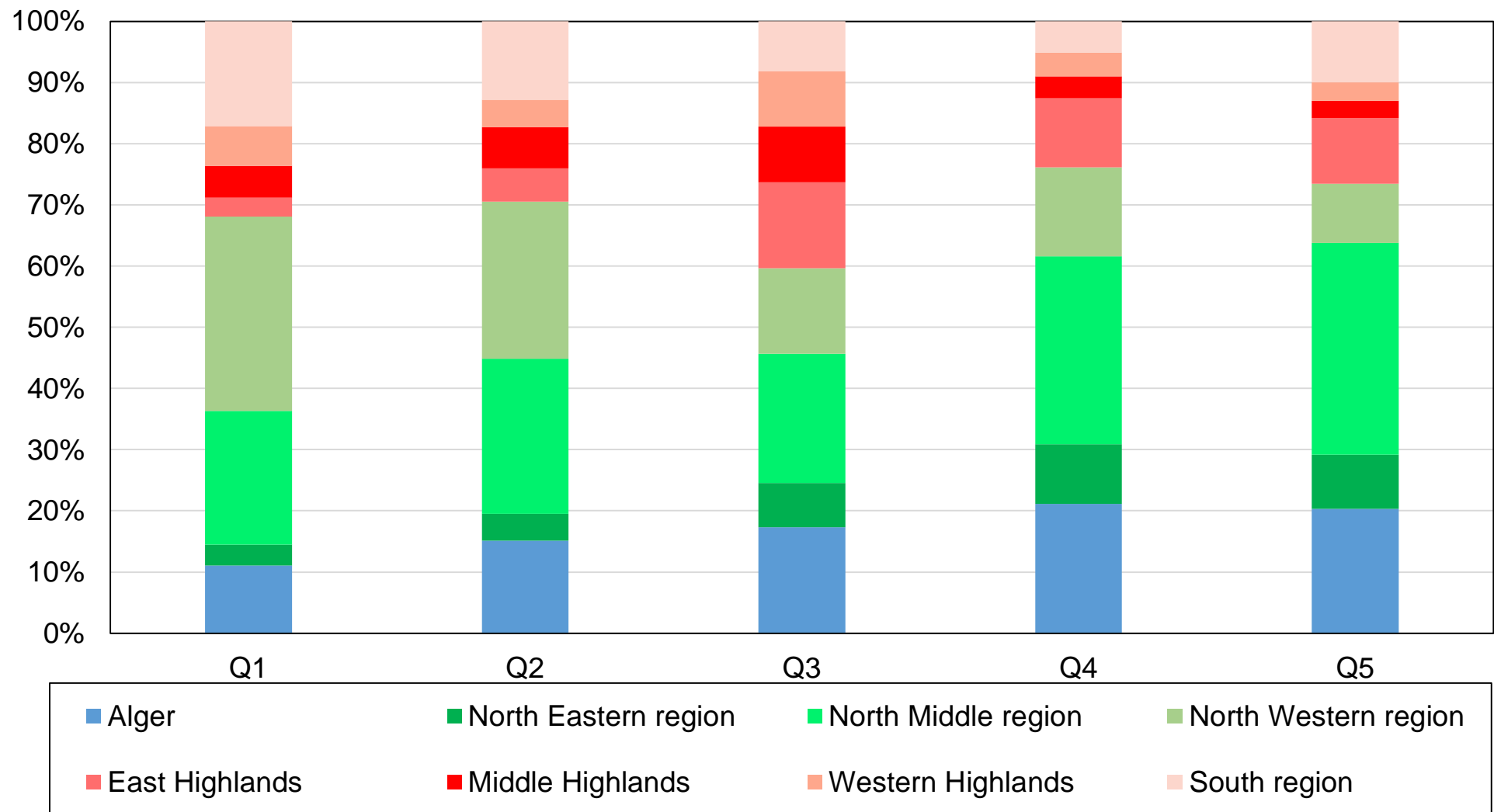
Figure CA7 - Composition of income quintiles by language, 2012



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by language in 2012.

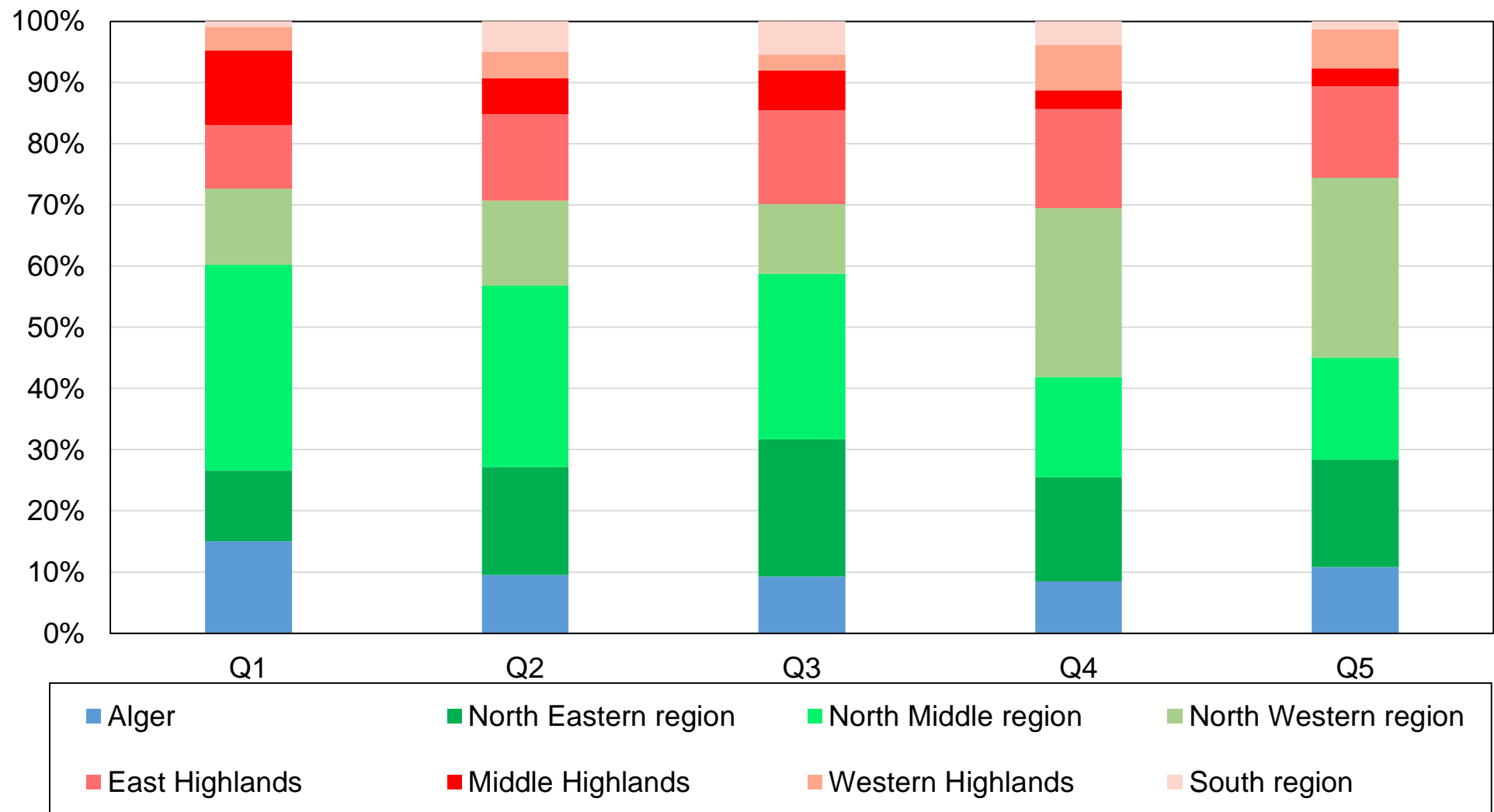
Figure CA8 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 2012



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income quintiles by region in 2012.

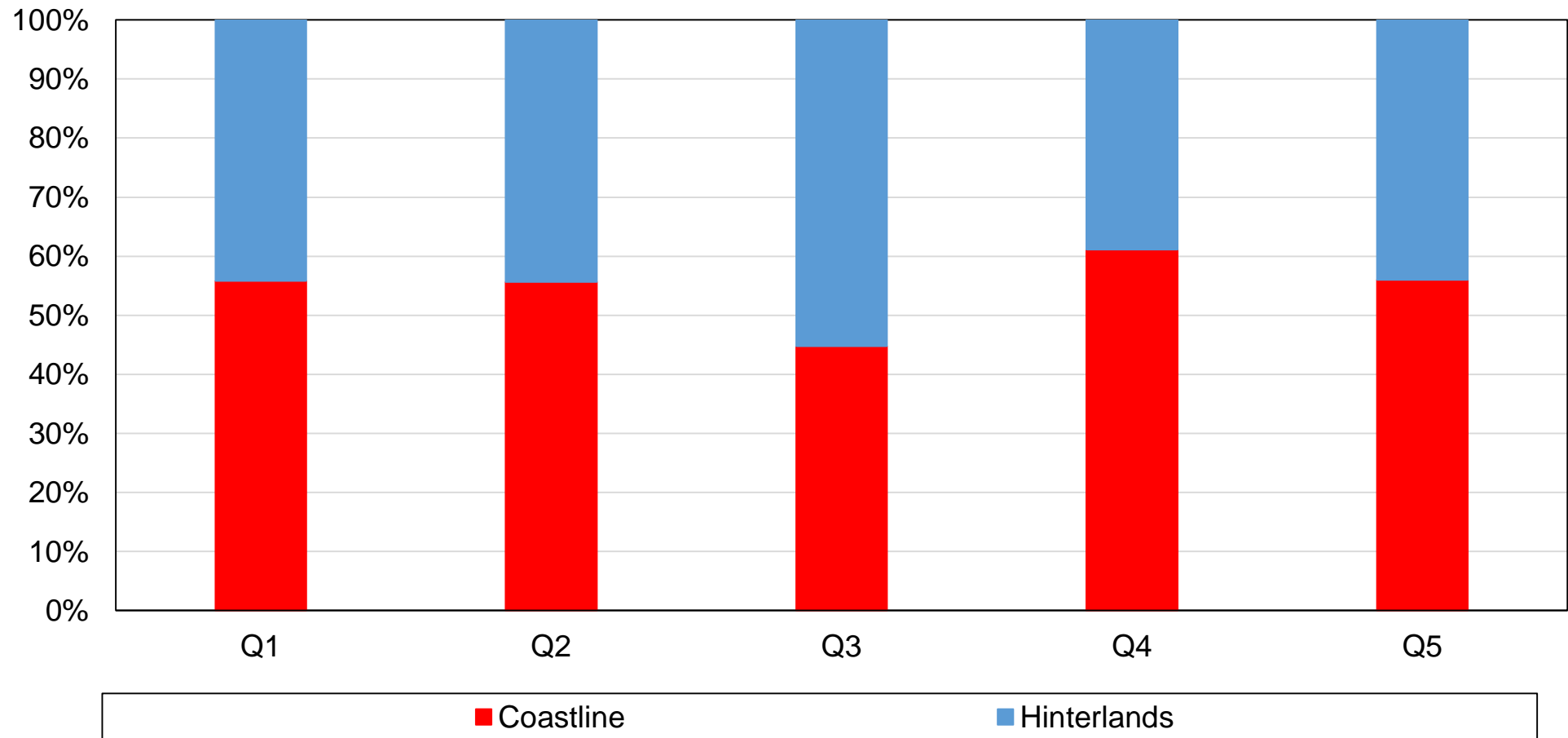
Figure CA9 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 2017



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income quintiles by region in 2017.

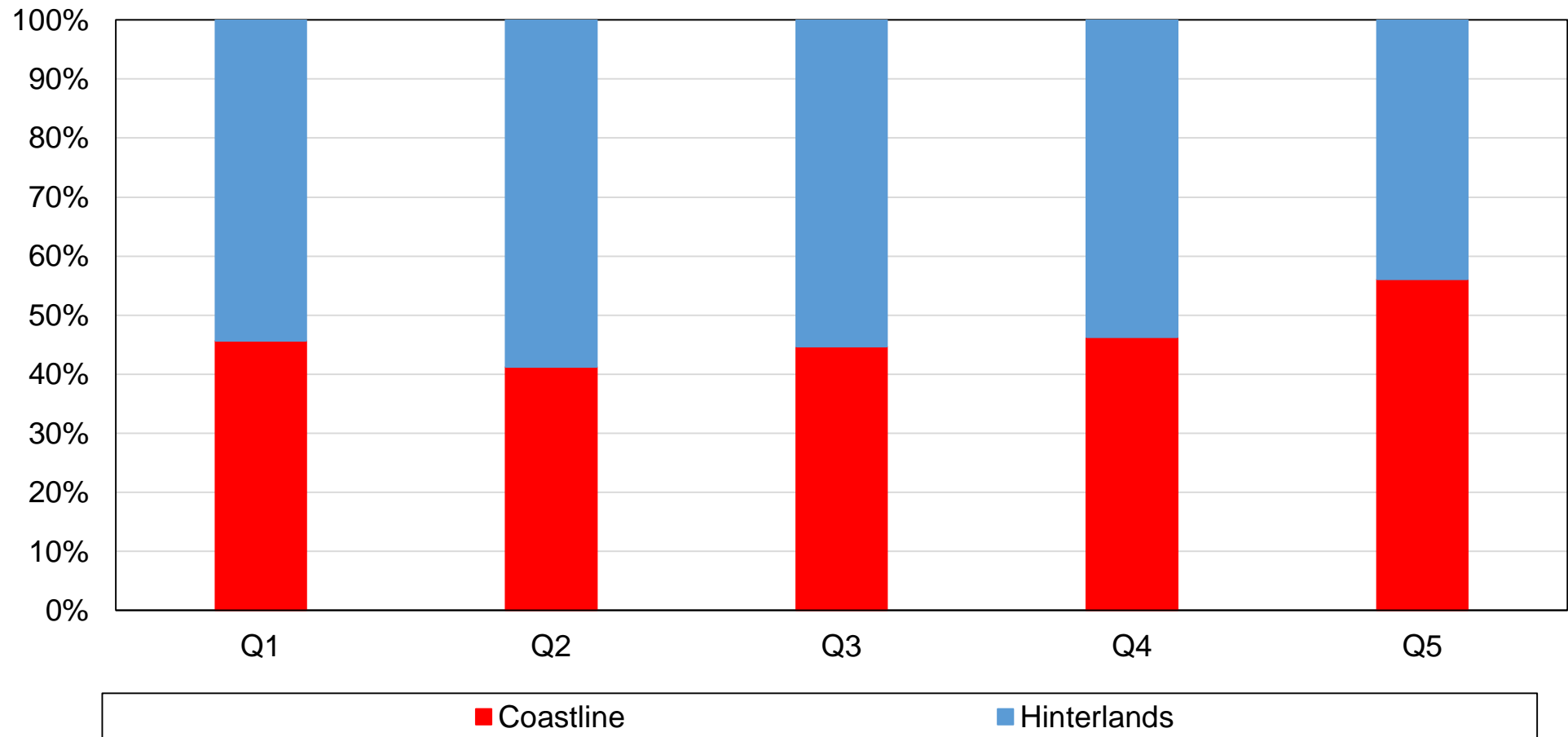
Figure CA10 - Composition of income quintiles by region (coastline vs hinterland), 2012



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income in the coastline wilayats (Jijel, Skika, Annaba, El Taref, Chlef, Tipasa, Boumerdès, Tizi Ouzou, Bejaia, Tlemcen, Témouchent, Oran, Mostaganem and Alger) and the hinterland ones in 2012.

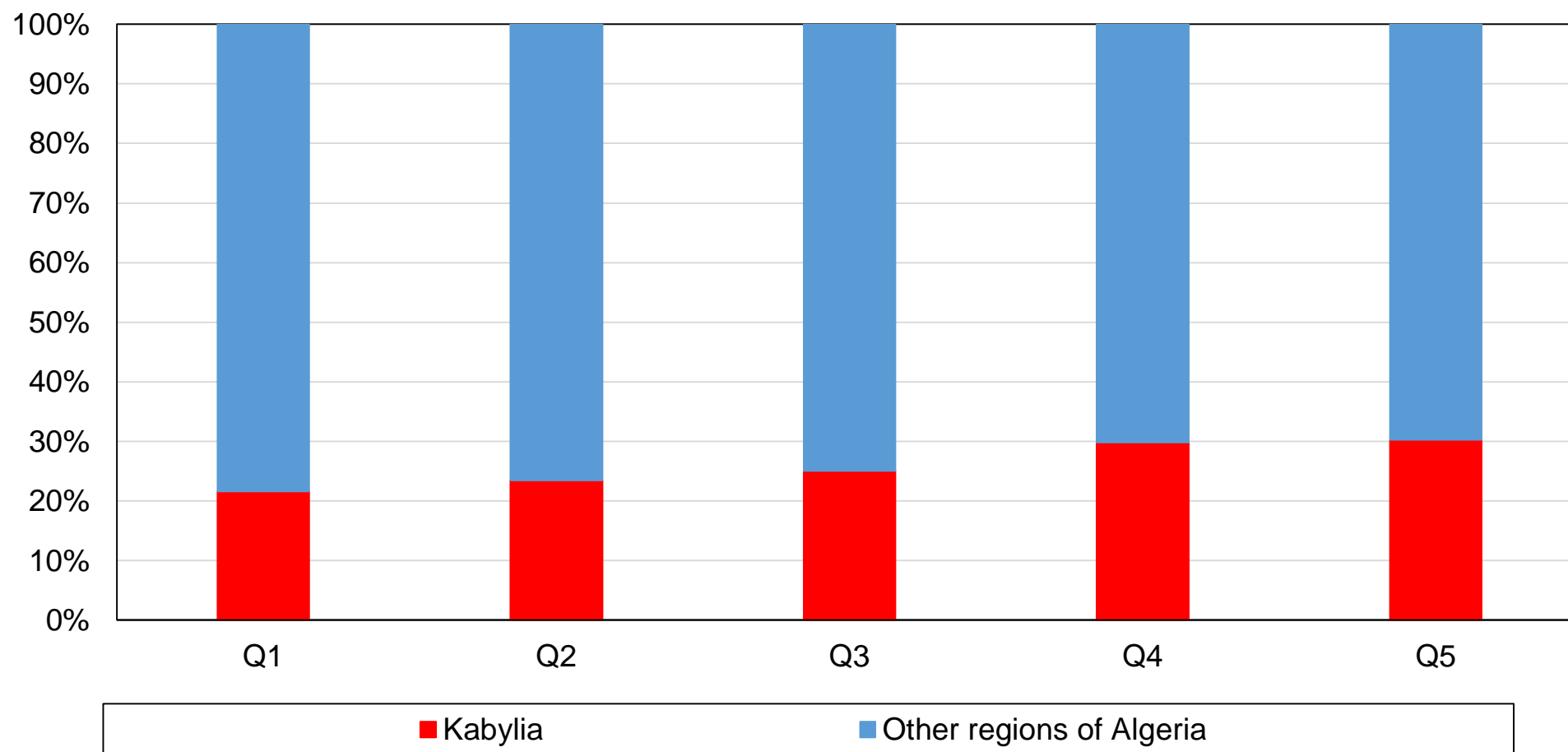
Figure CA11 - Composition of income quintiles by region (coastline vs hinterland), 2017



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income in the coastline wilayats (Jijel, Skika, Annaba, El Taref, Chlef, Tipasa, Boumerdès, Tizi Ouzou, Bejaia, Tlemcen, Témouchent, Oran, Mostaganem and Alger) and the hinterland ones in 2017.

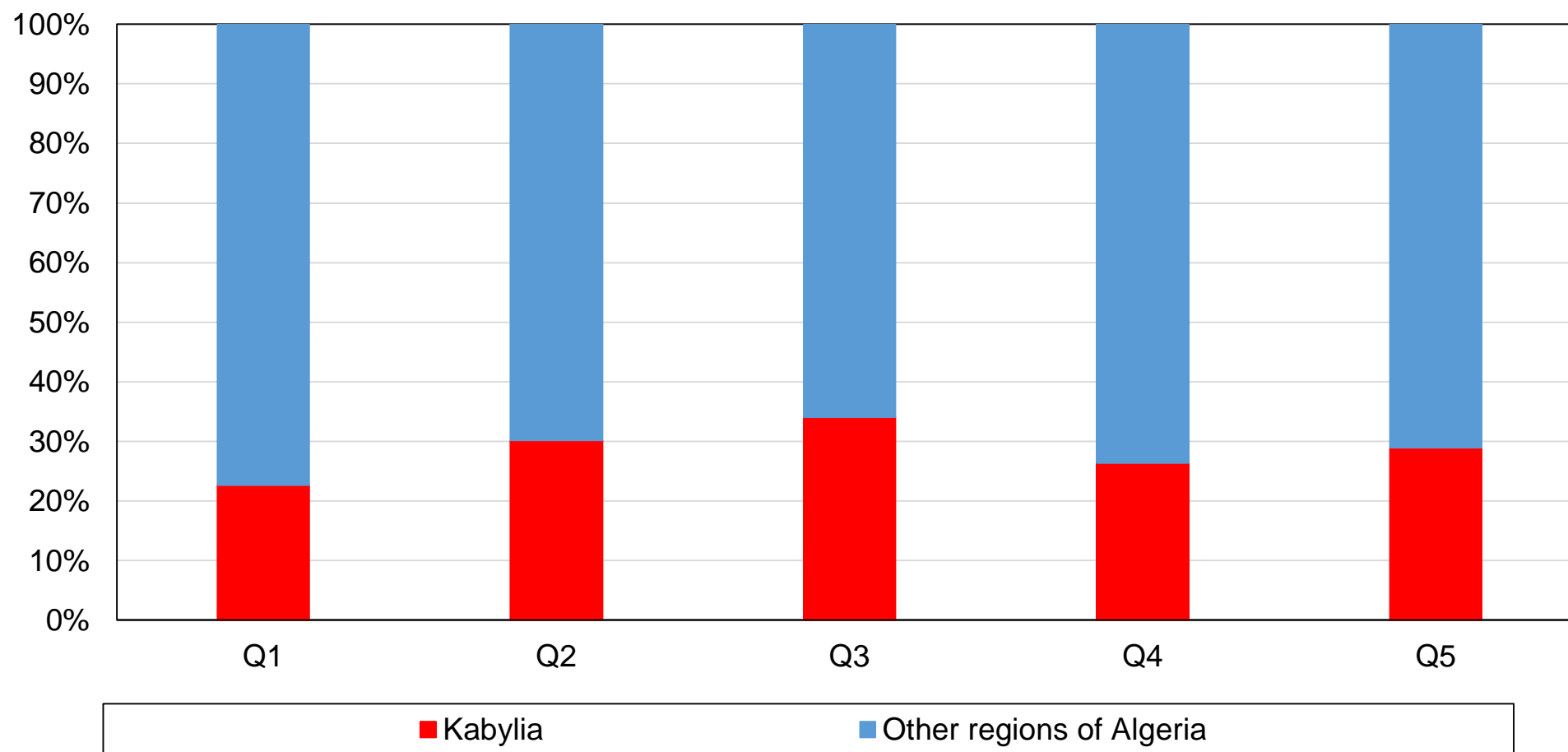
Figure CA12 - Composition of income quintiles by region (Kabylia), 2012



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income in Kabylia compare to the rest of Algeria in 2012.

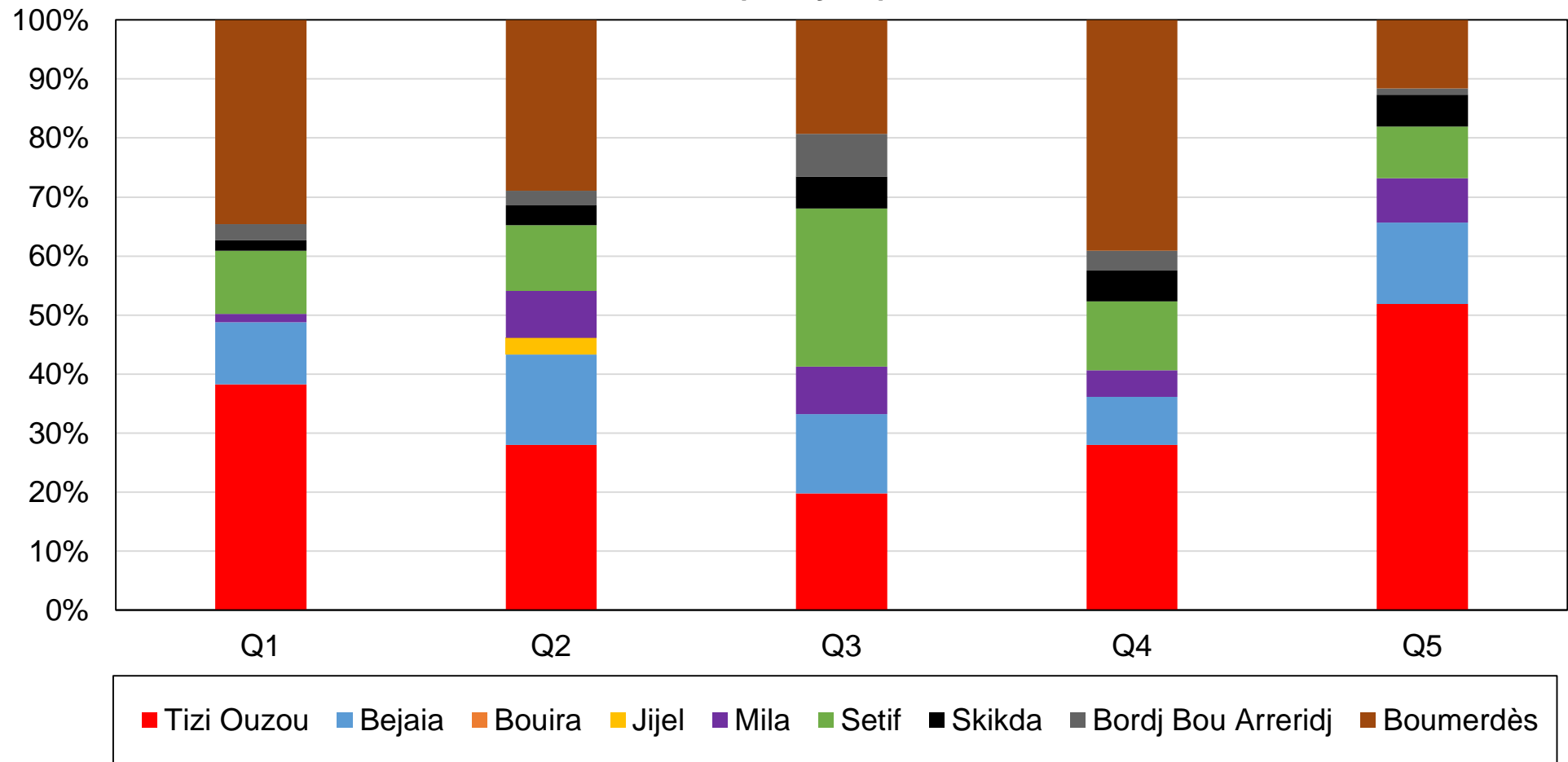
Figure CA13 - Composition of income quintiles by region (Kabylia), 2017



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income in Kabylia compare to the rest of Algeria in 2017.

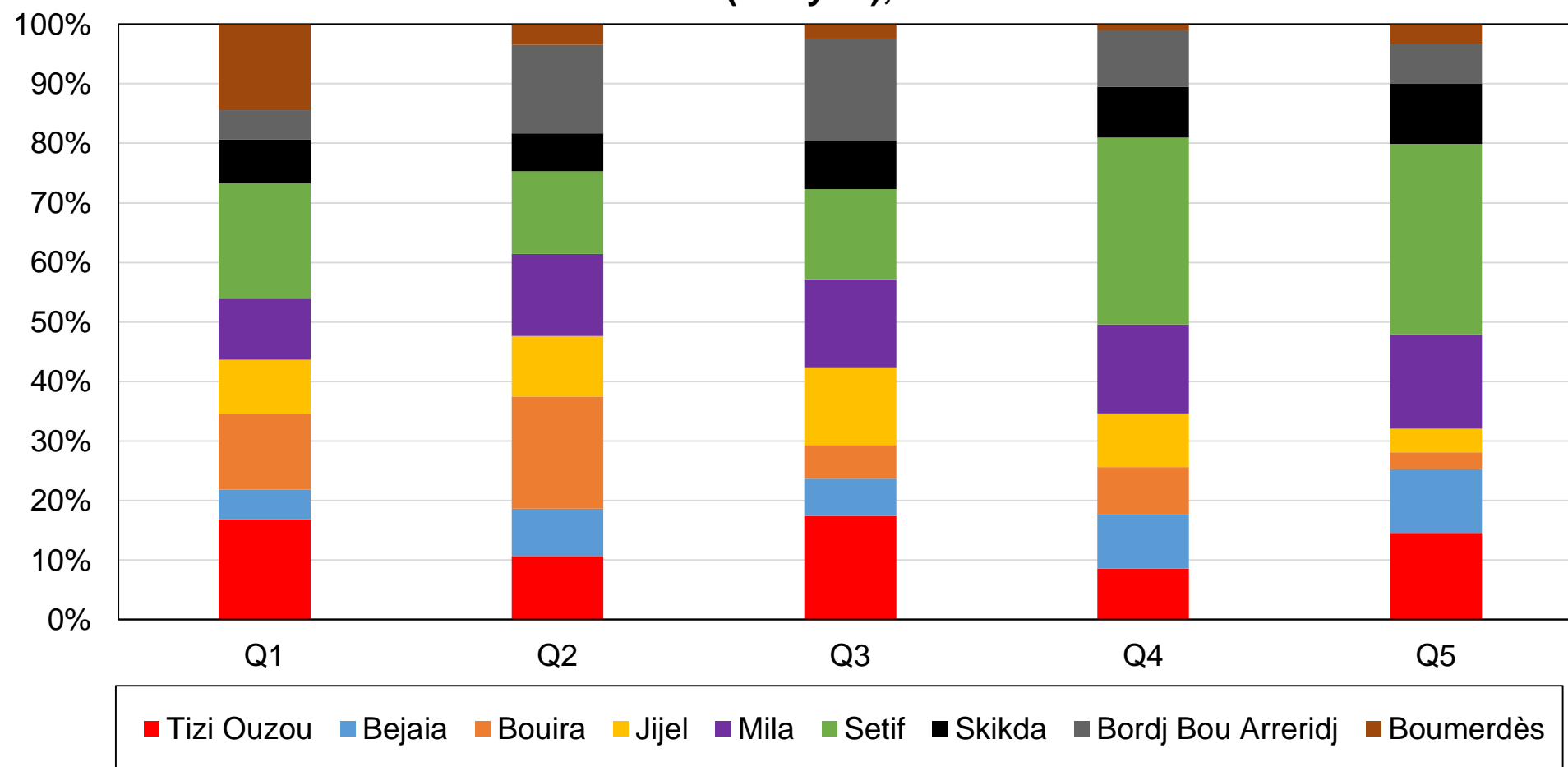
Figure CA14 - Composition of income quintiles in Kabylia by provinces (wilayah), 2012



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income in Kabylia decomposed by its wilayah in 2012.

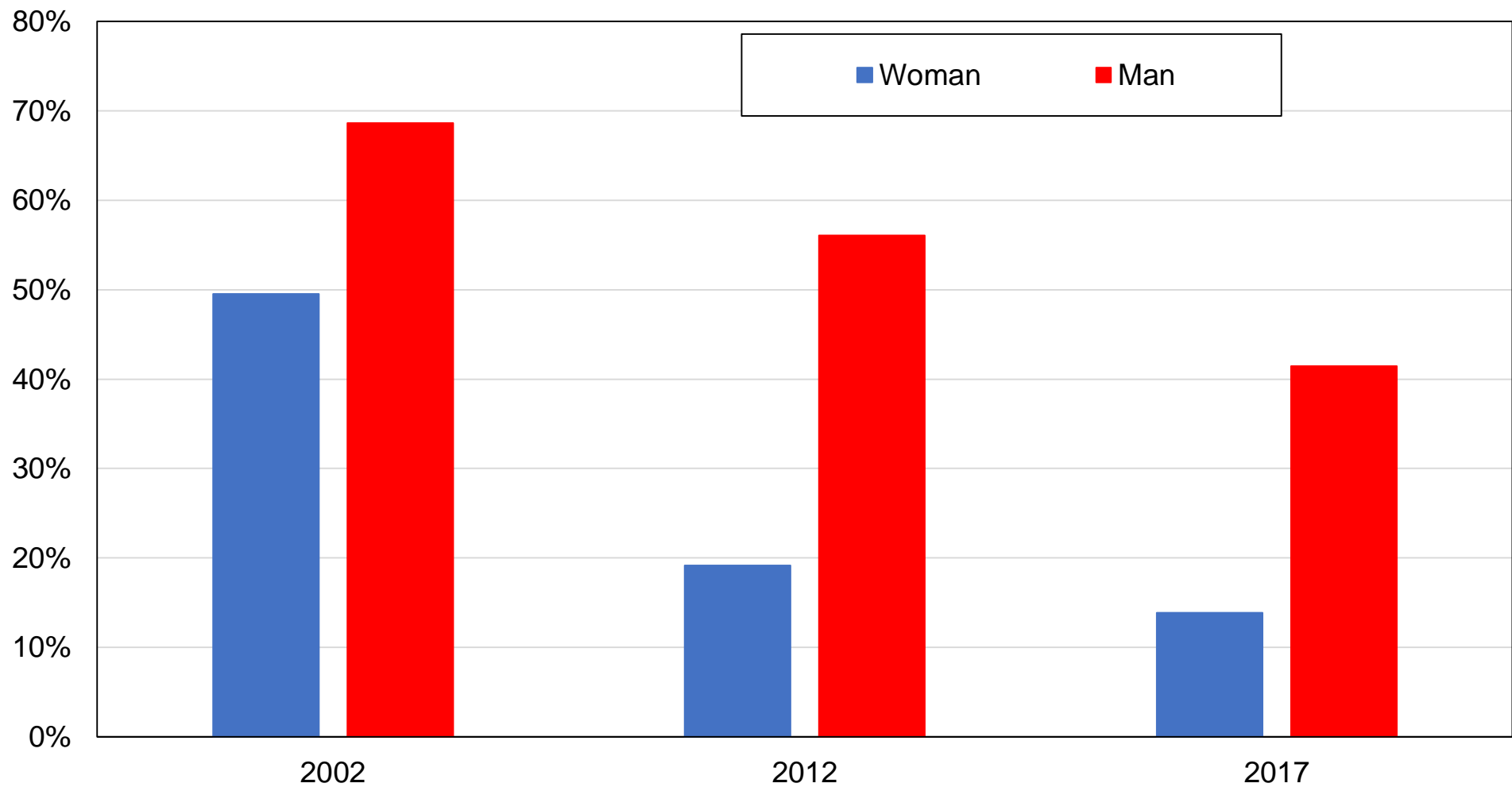
Figure CA15 - Composition of income quintiles in Kabylia by provinces (wilayah), 2017



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income in Kabylia decomposed by its wilayah in 2017.

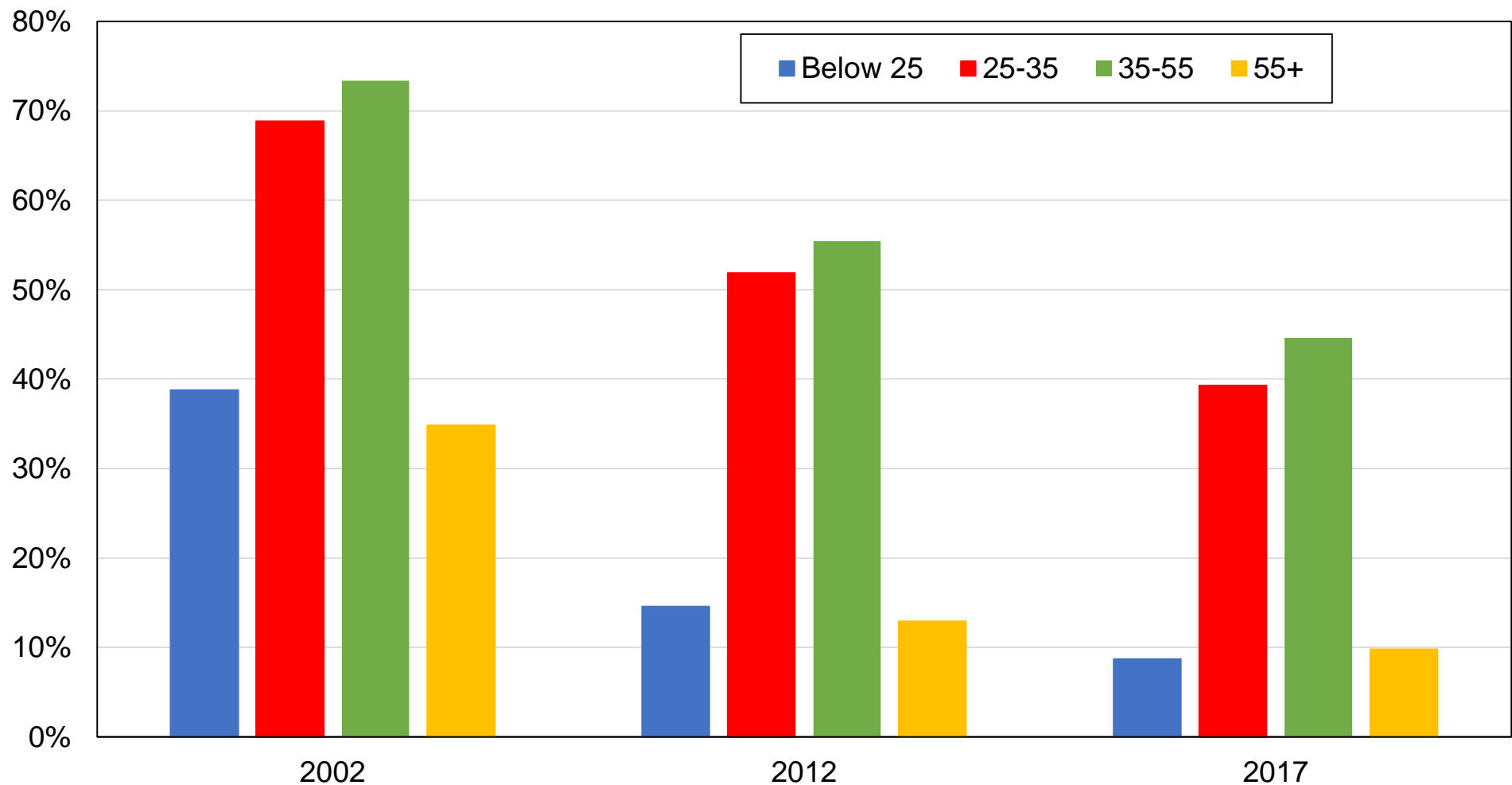
Figure CA16 - Composition of employment by gender



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of individuals employed by gender in the Algerian adult population and its evolution over time.

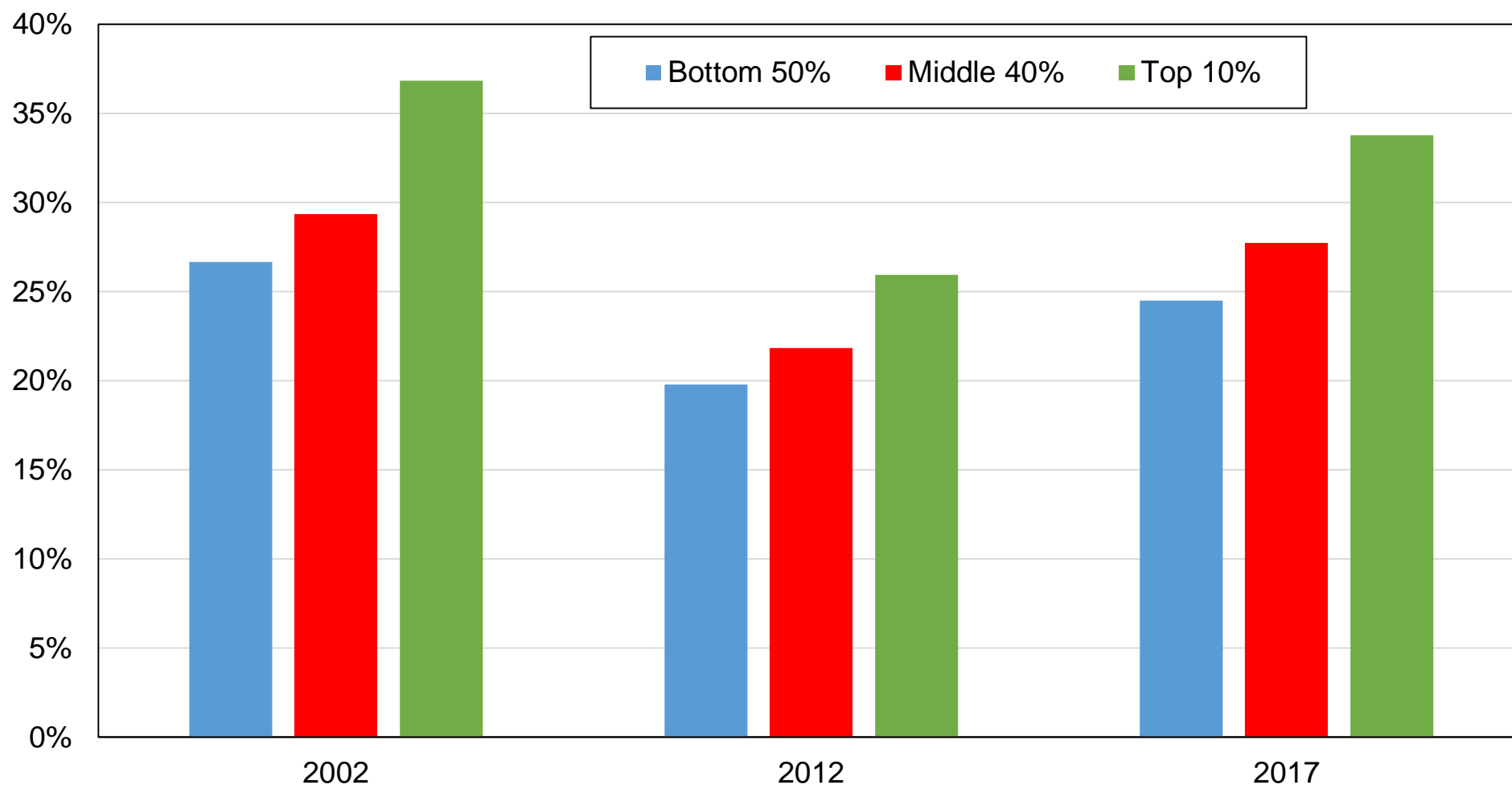
Figure CA17 - Composition of employment by age



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of individuals employed by age in the Algerian adult population and its evolution over time.

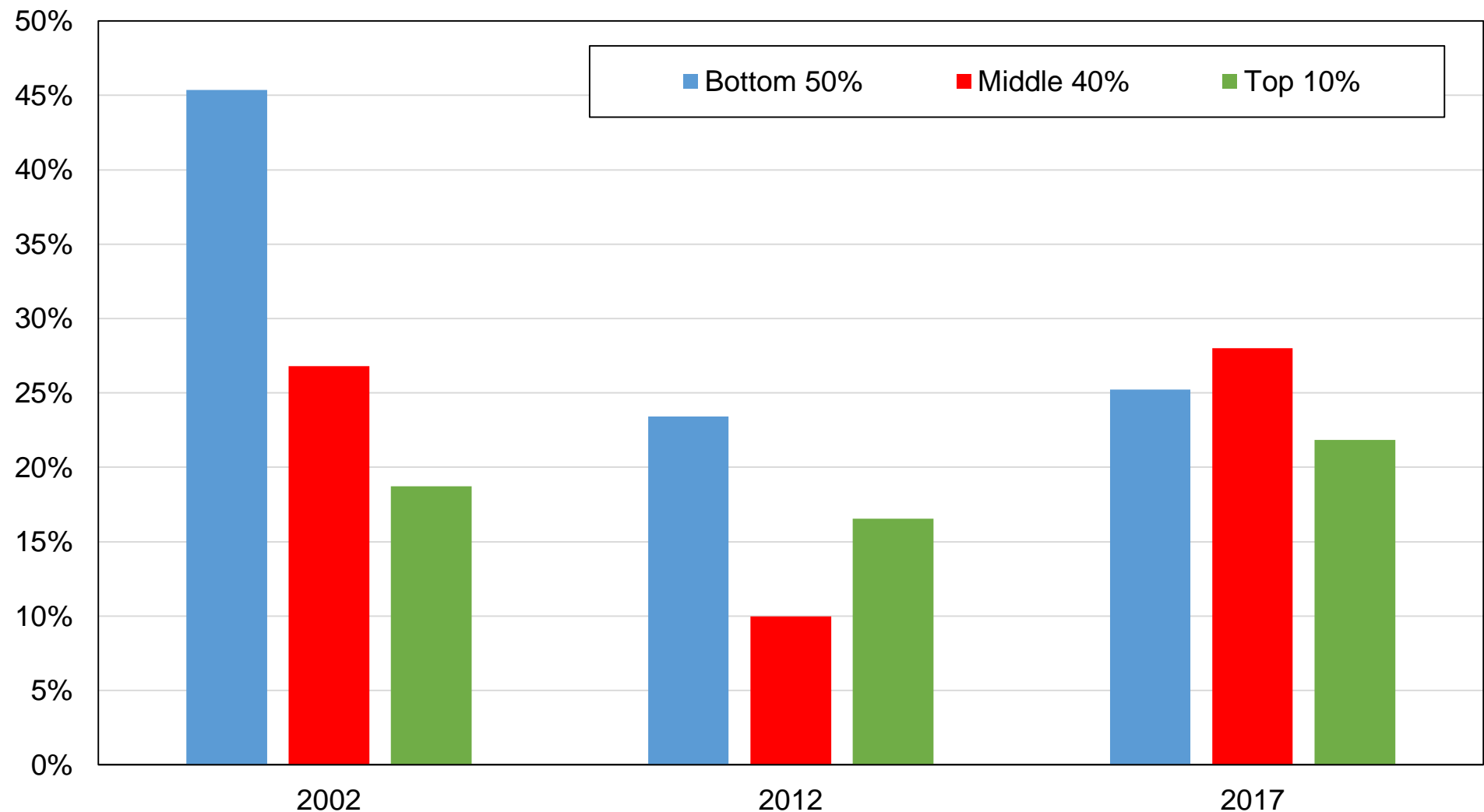
Figure CA18 - Socially active voters by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the income groups distribution of the respondents affiliated with a civil society organization (including labor unions and religious groups, excluding political parties membership) in the Algerian adult population.

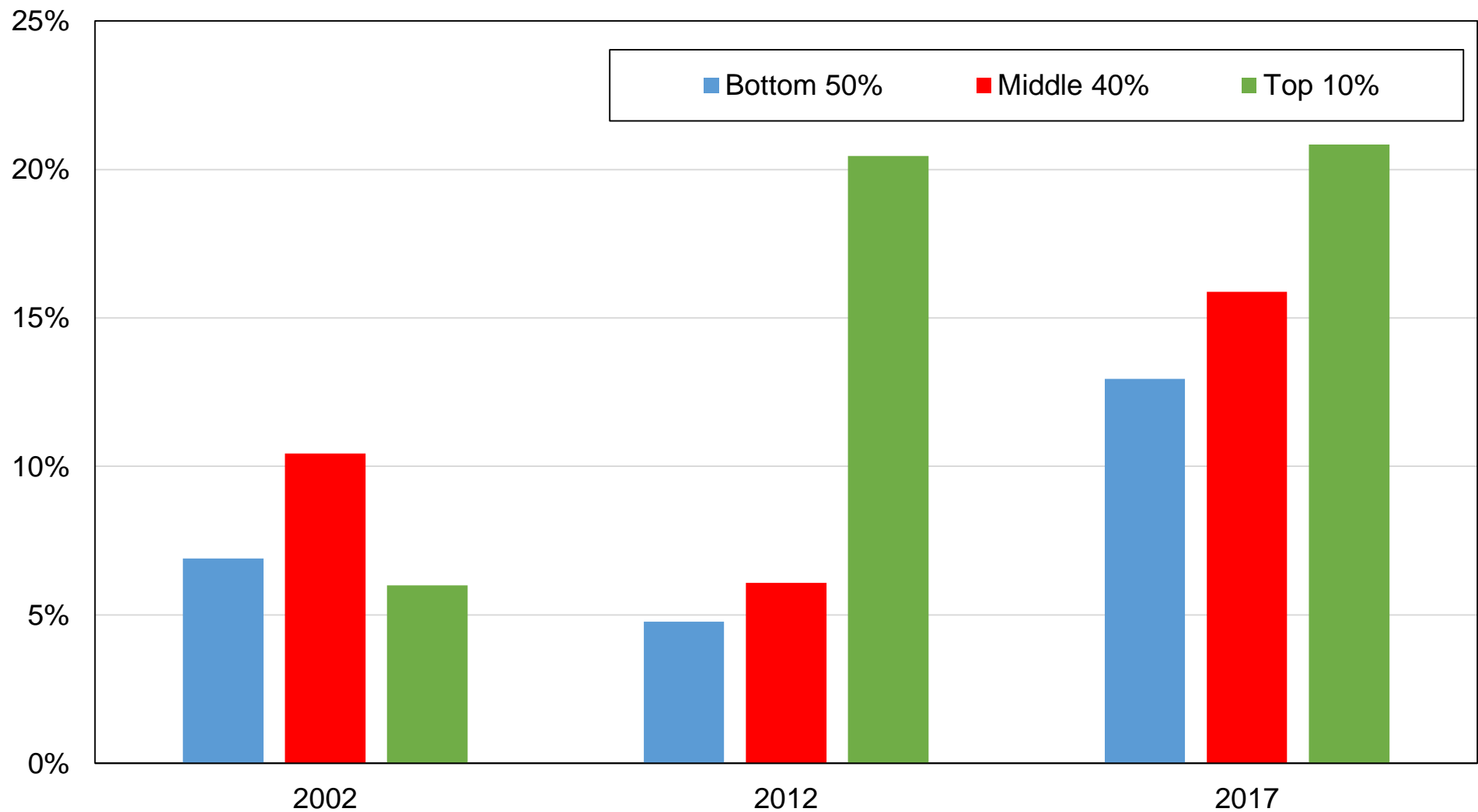
Figure CB1 - Vote for FLN by education group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by education group.

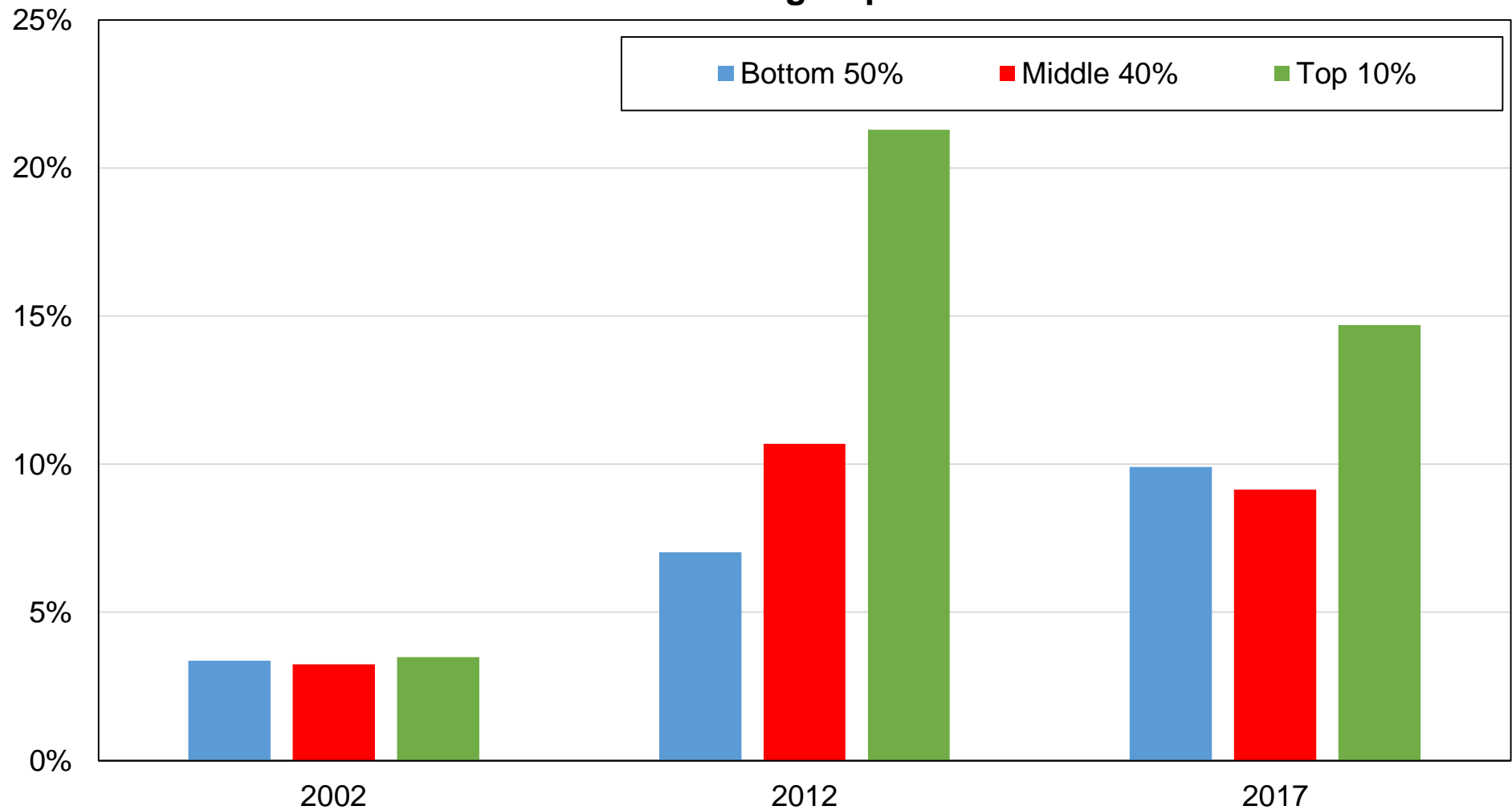
Figure CB2 - Vote for RND by education group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the RND by education group.

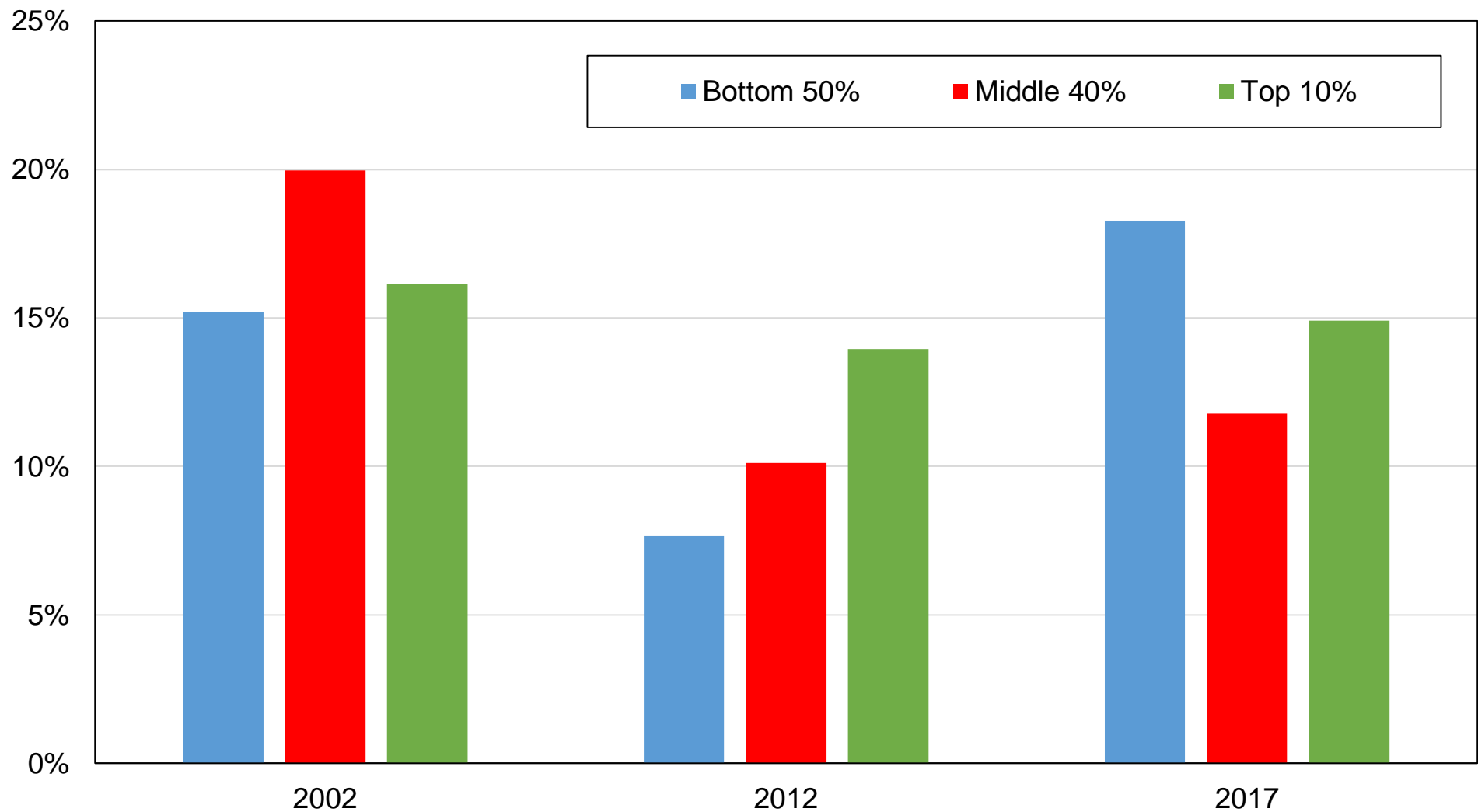
Figure CB3 - Vote for secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by education group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by education group.

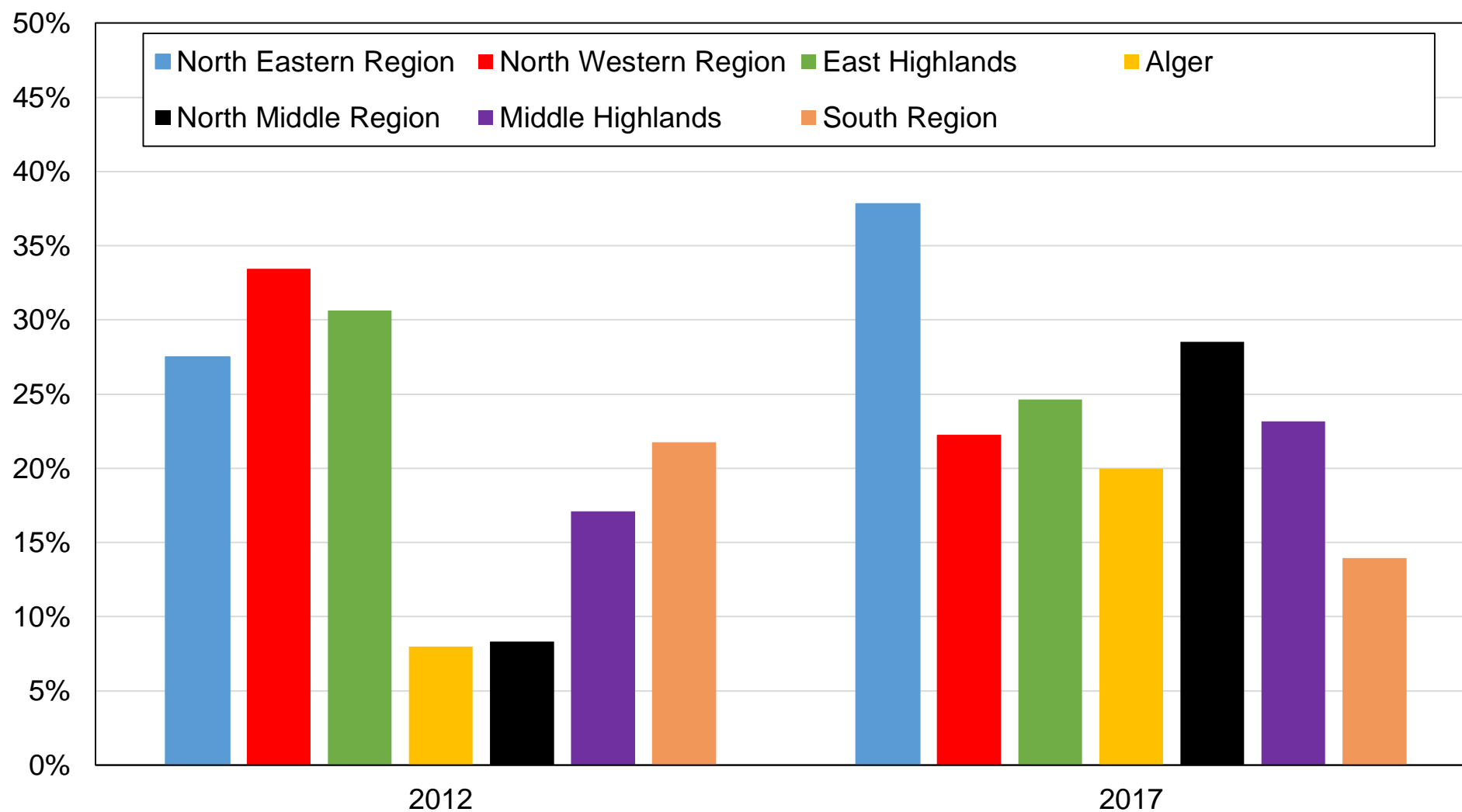
Figure CB4 - Vote for Islamic opposition parties by education group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Islamic opposition parties by education group.

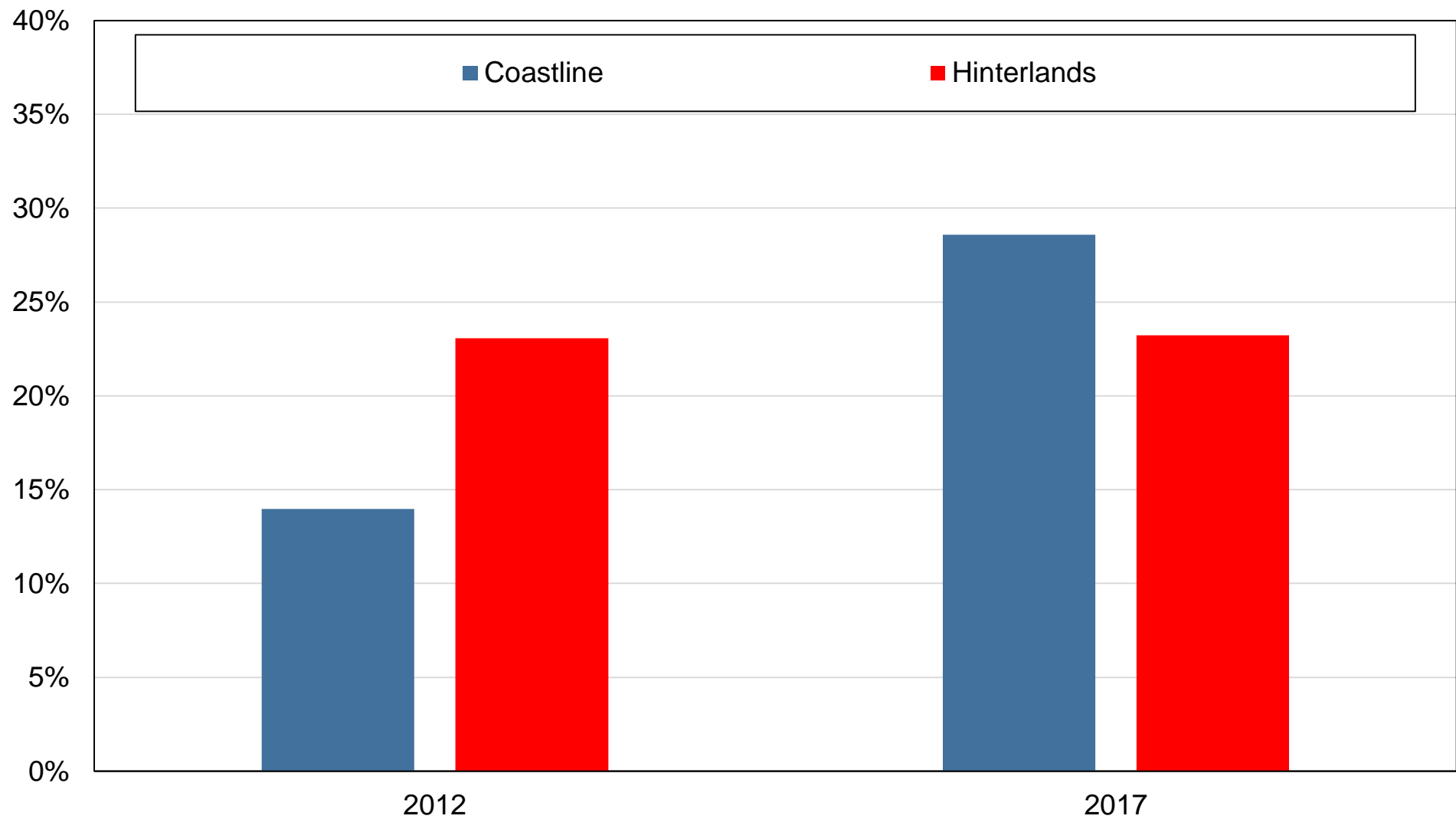
Figure CB5 - Vote for FLN by region



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN parties by region. No data available in 2002.

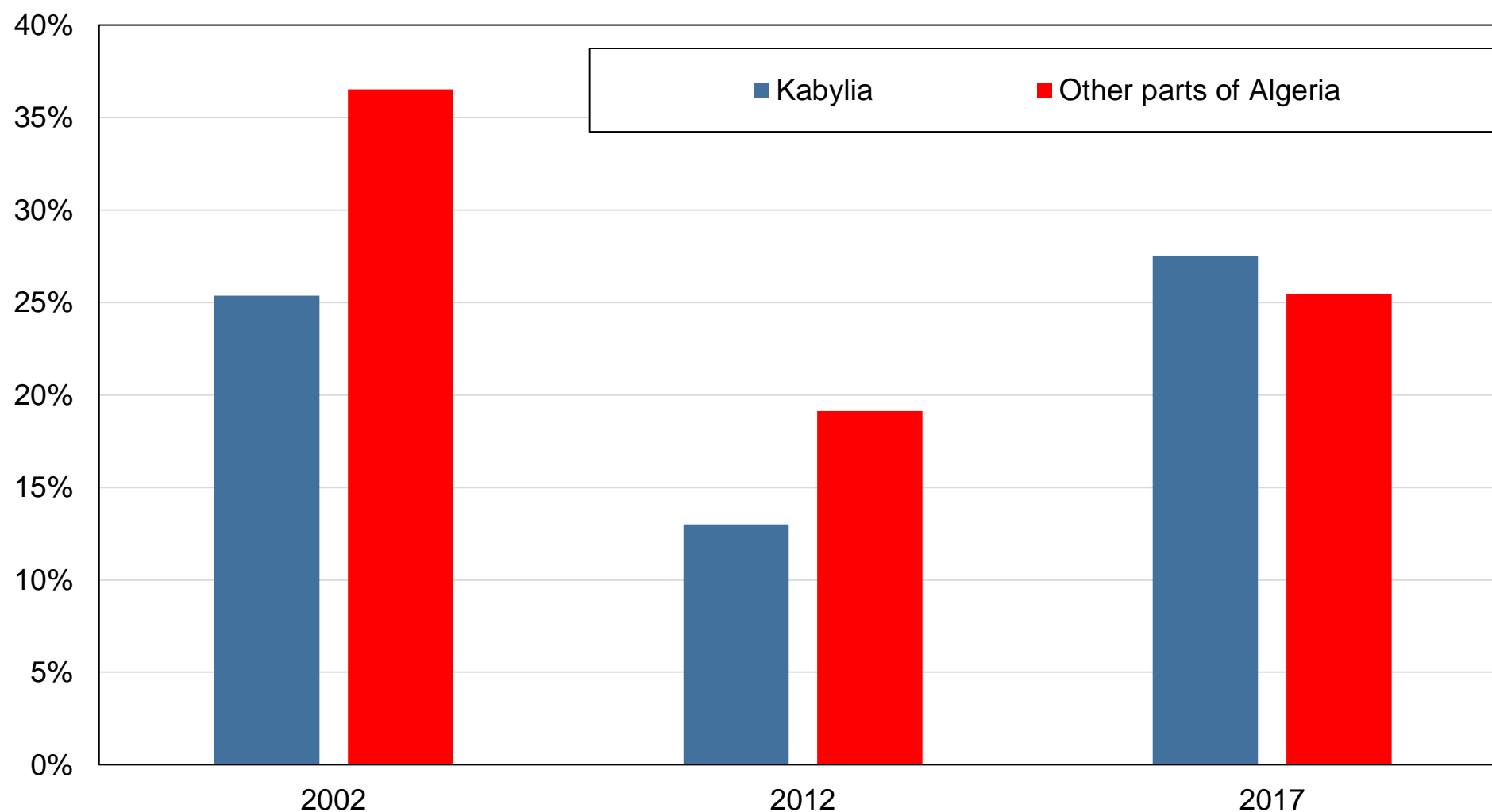
Figure CB6 - Vote for FLN by region (coastline vs hinterlands)



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN parties by region. No data available in 2002.

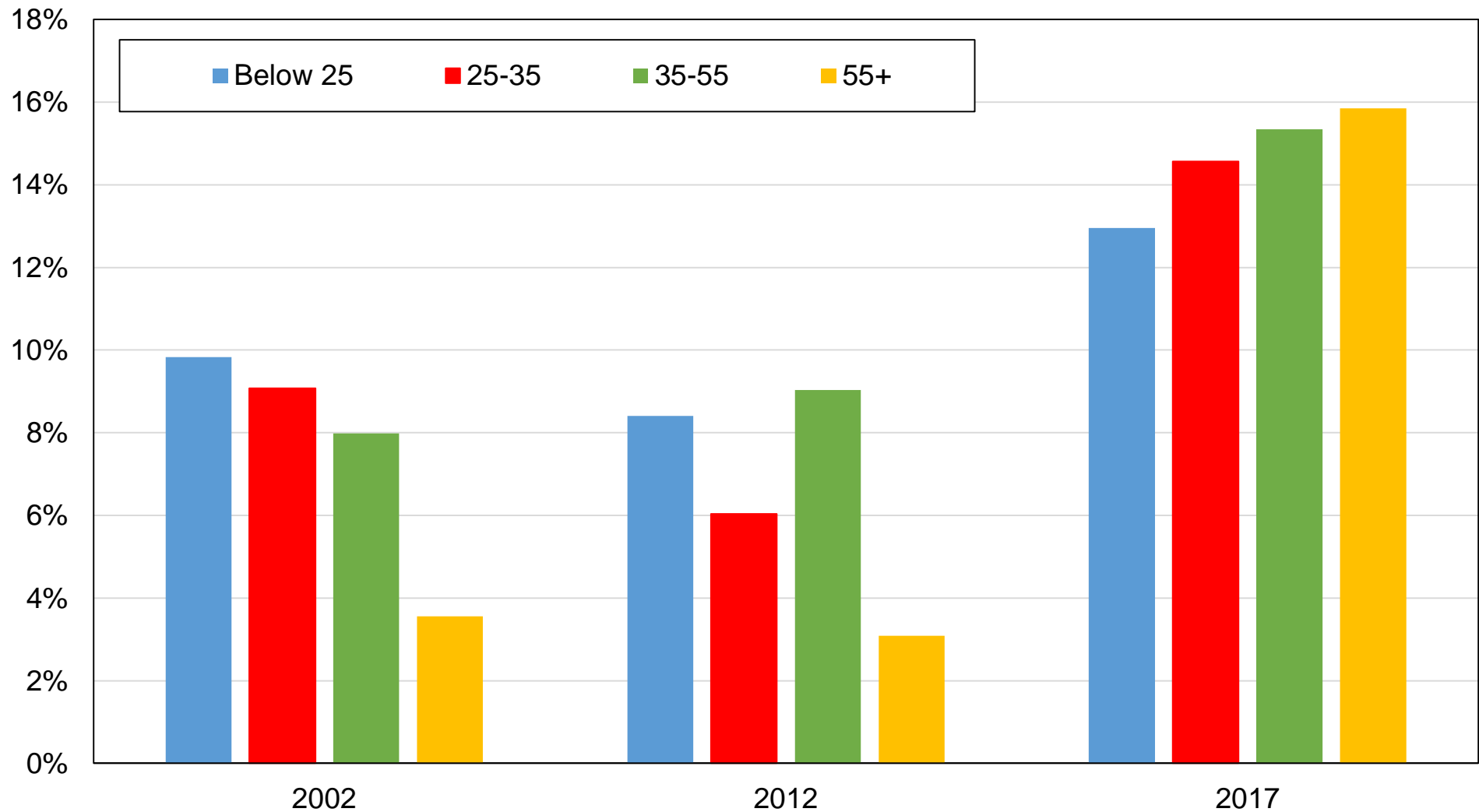
Figure CB7 - Vote for FLN by region / language (Kabylia vs non-Kabylia)



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN parties by region. In 2002, speaking Amazigh at home is taking as a proxy as the regional decomposition is not available.

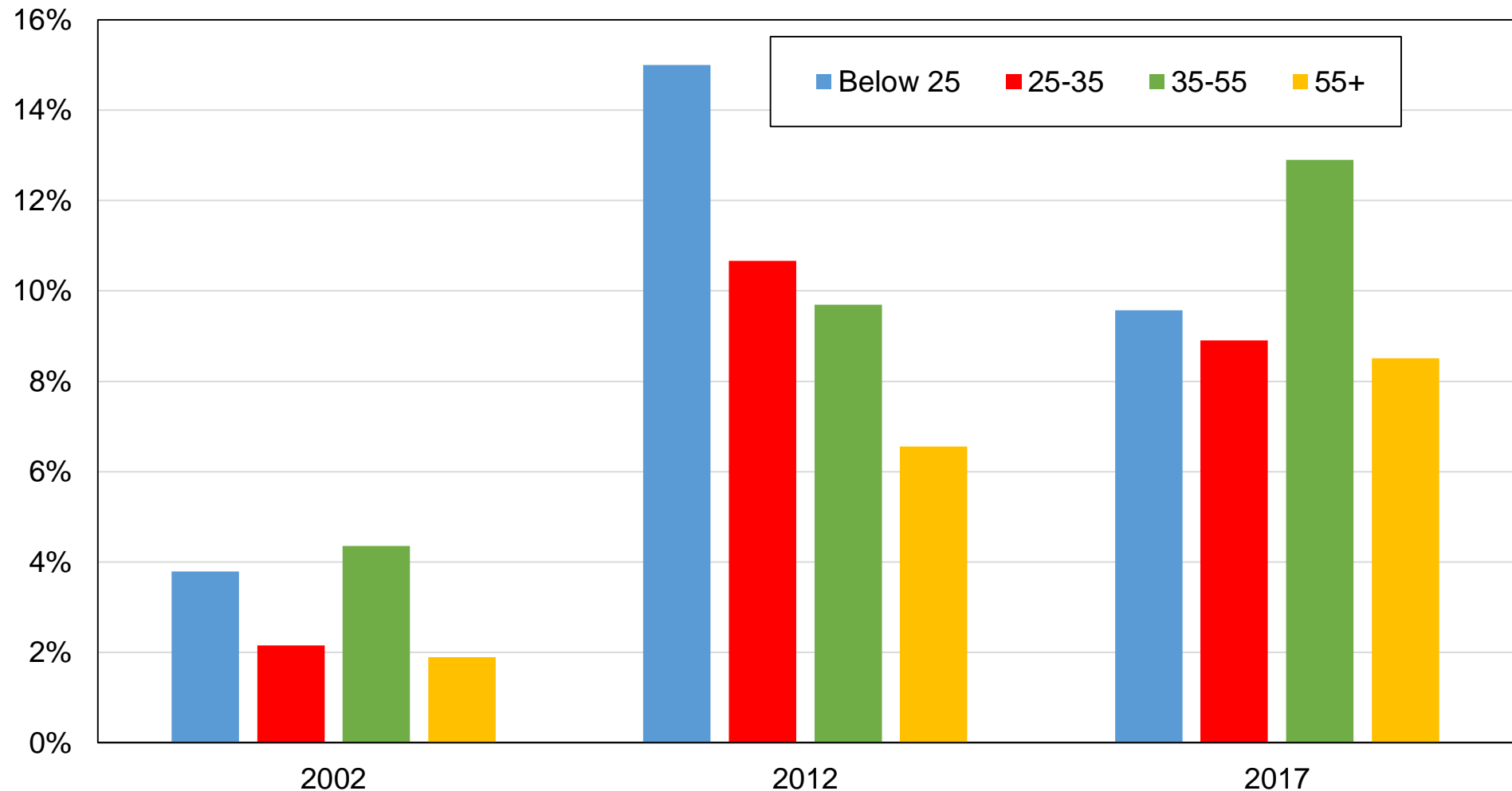
Figure CB8 - Vote for RND by age group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the RND by age group.

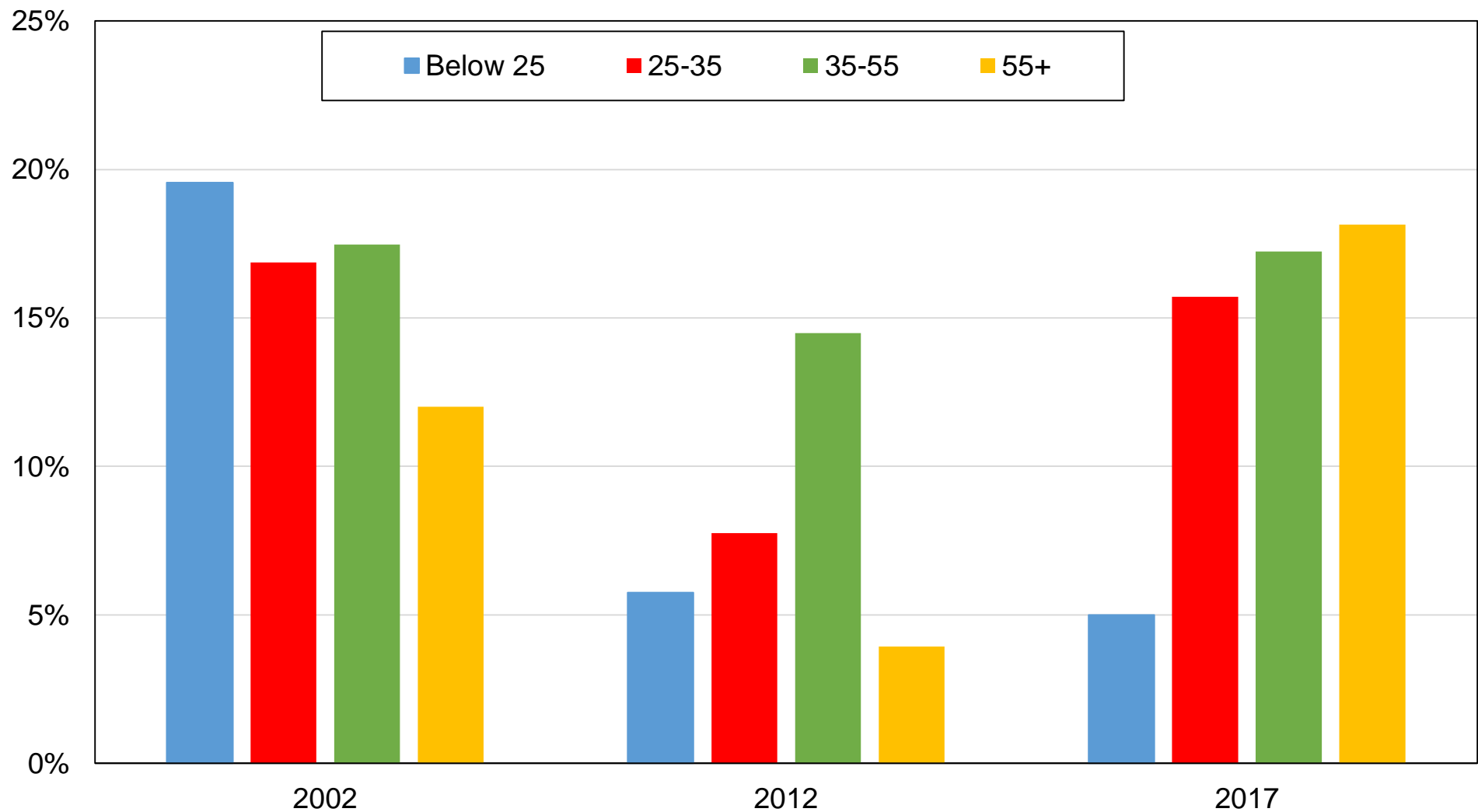
Figure CB9 - Vote for secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by age group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by age group.

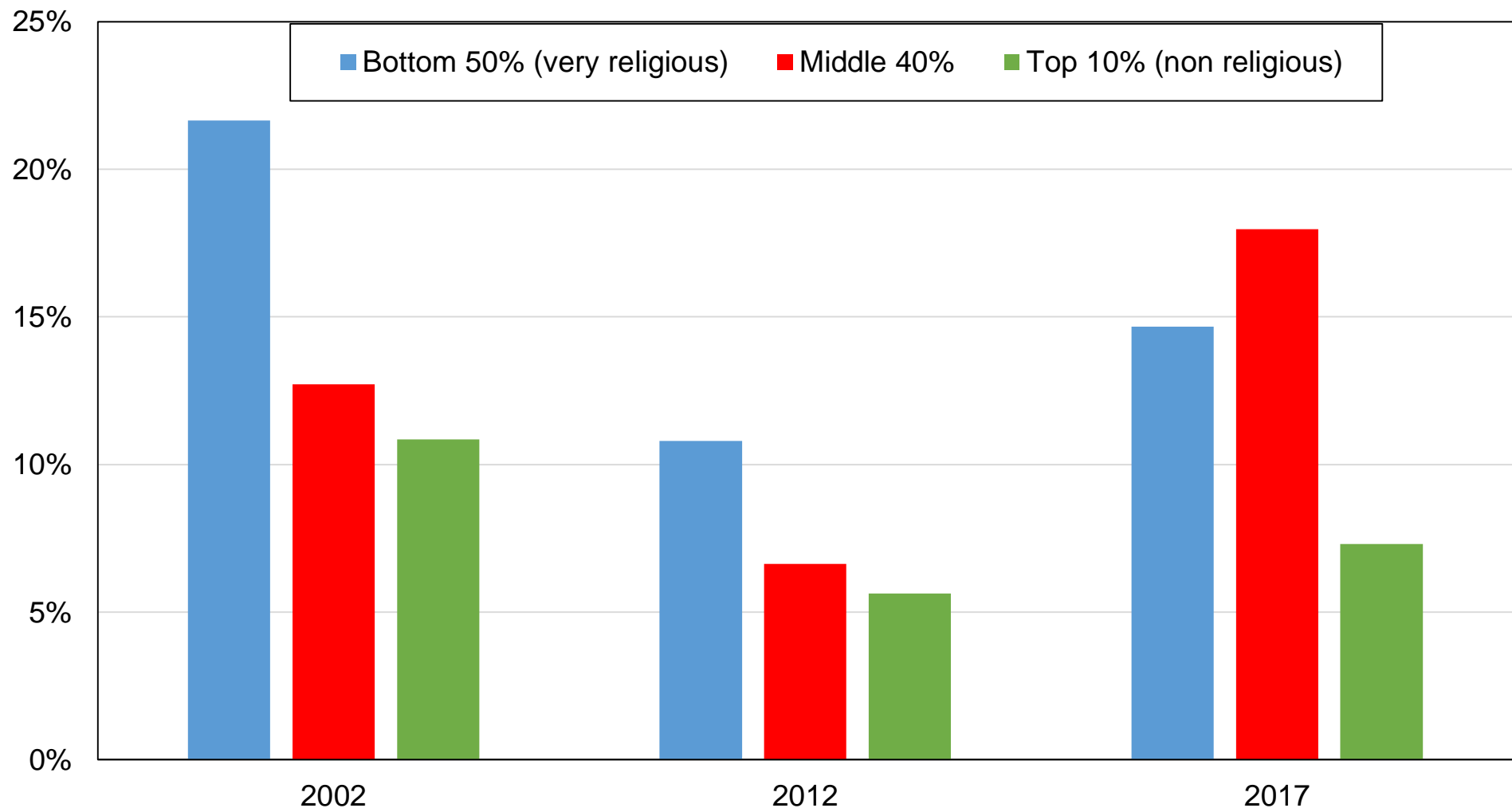
Figure CB10 - Vote for Islamic opposition parties by age group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Islamic opposition parties by age group.

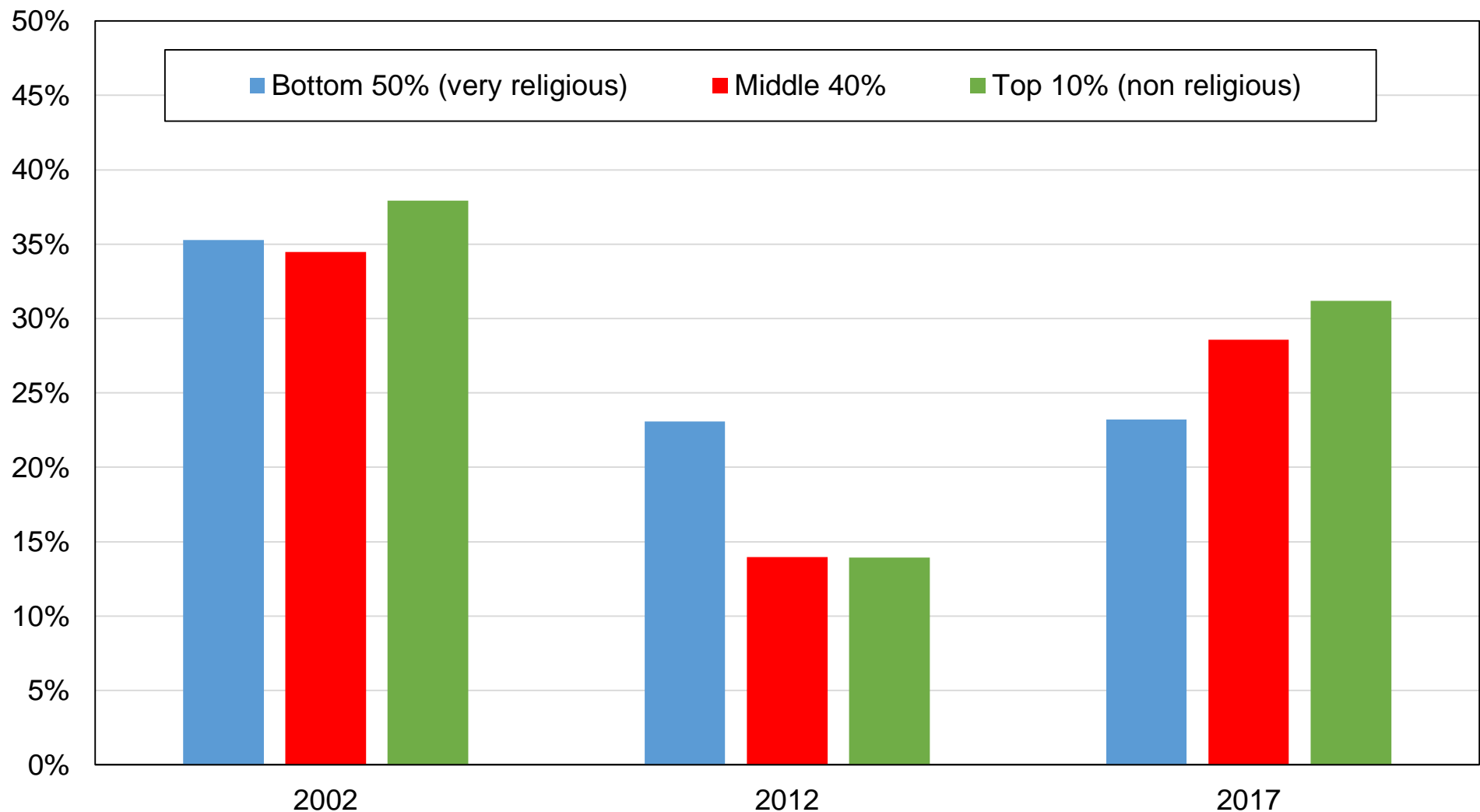
Figure CB11 - Vote for Islamic opposition parties by religious practice



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Islamic opposition parties by degree of religiosity, measured by religious practices.

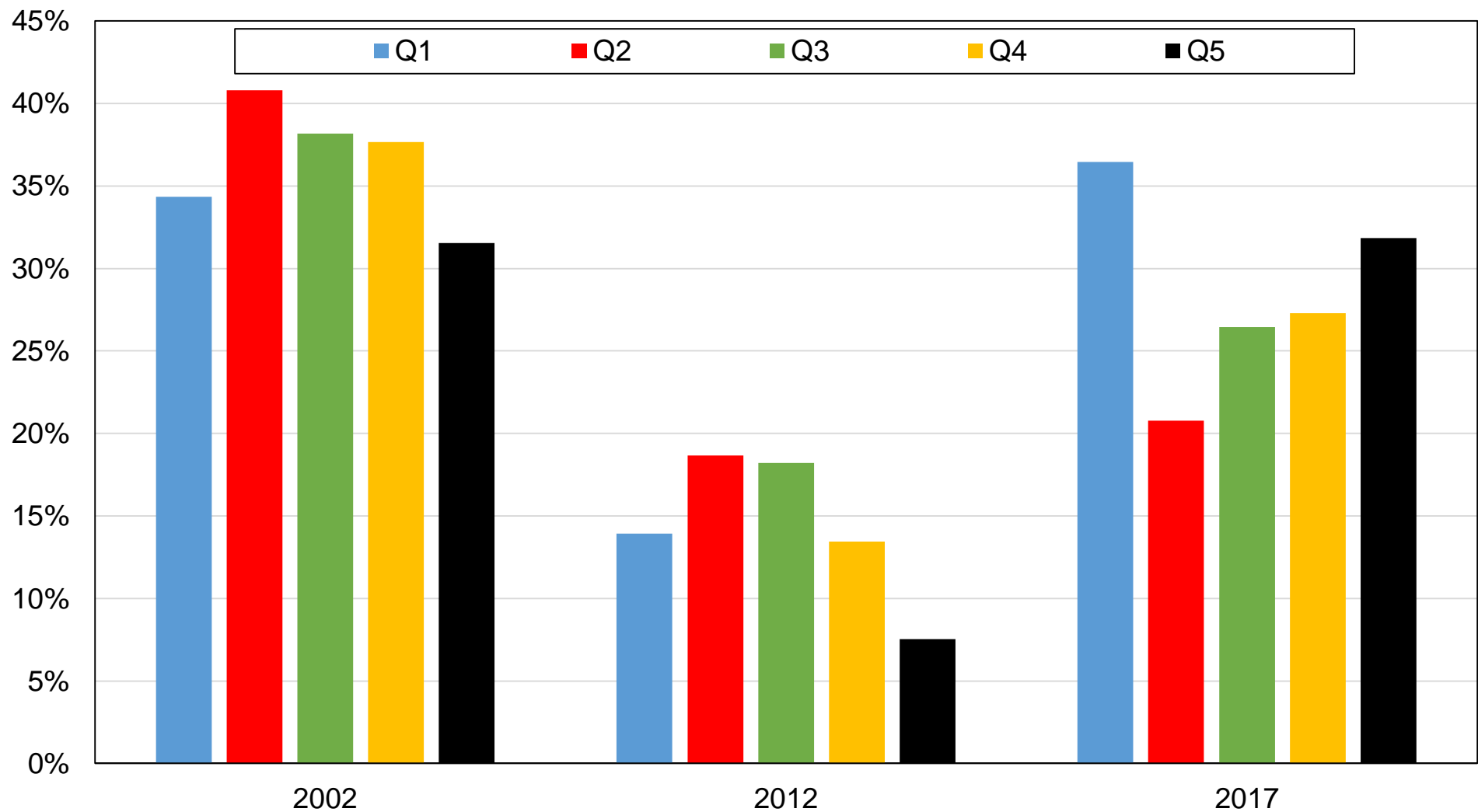
Figure CB12 - Vote for FLN by religious practice



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by degree of religious practices.

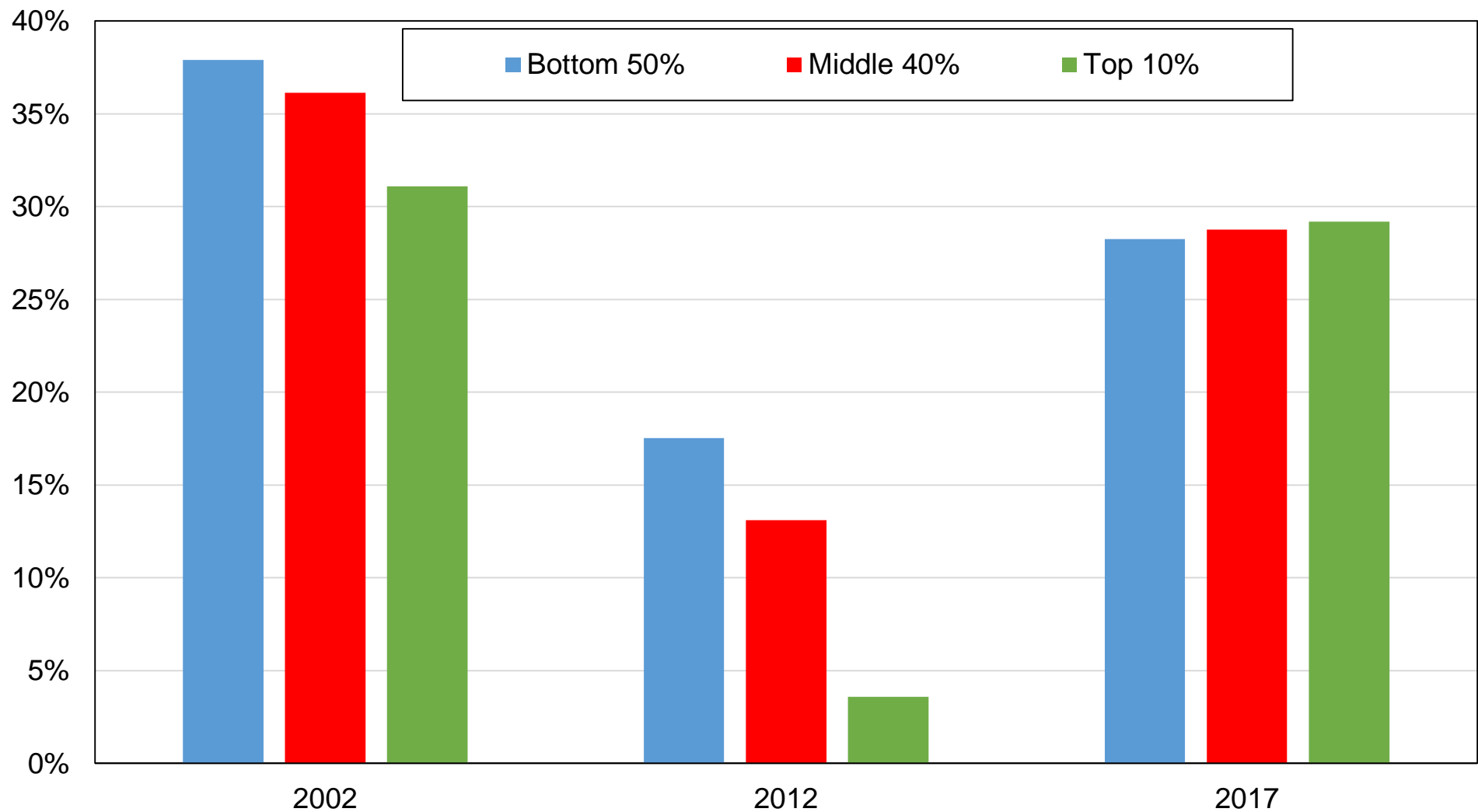
Figure CB13 - Vote for FLN by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by income quintile.

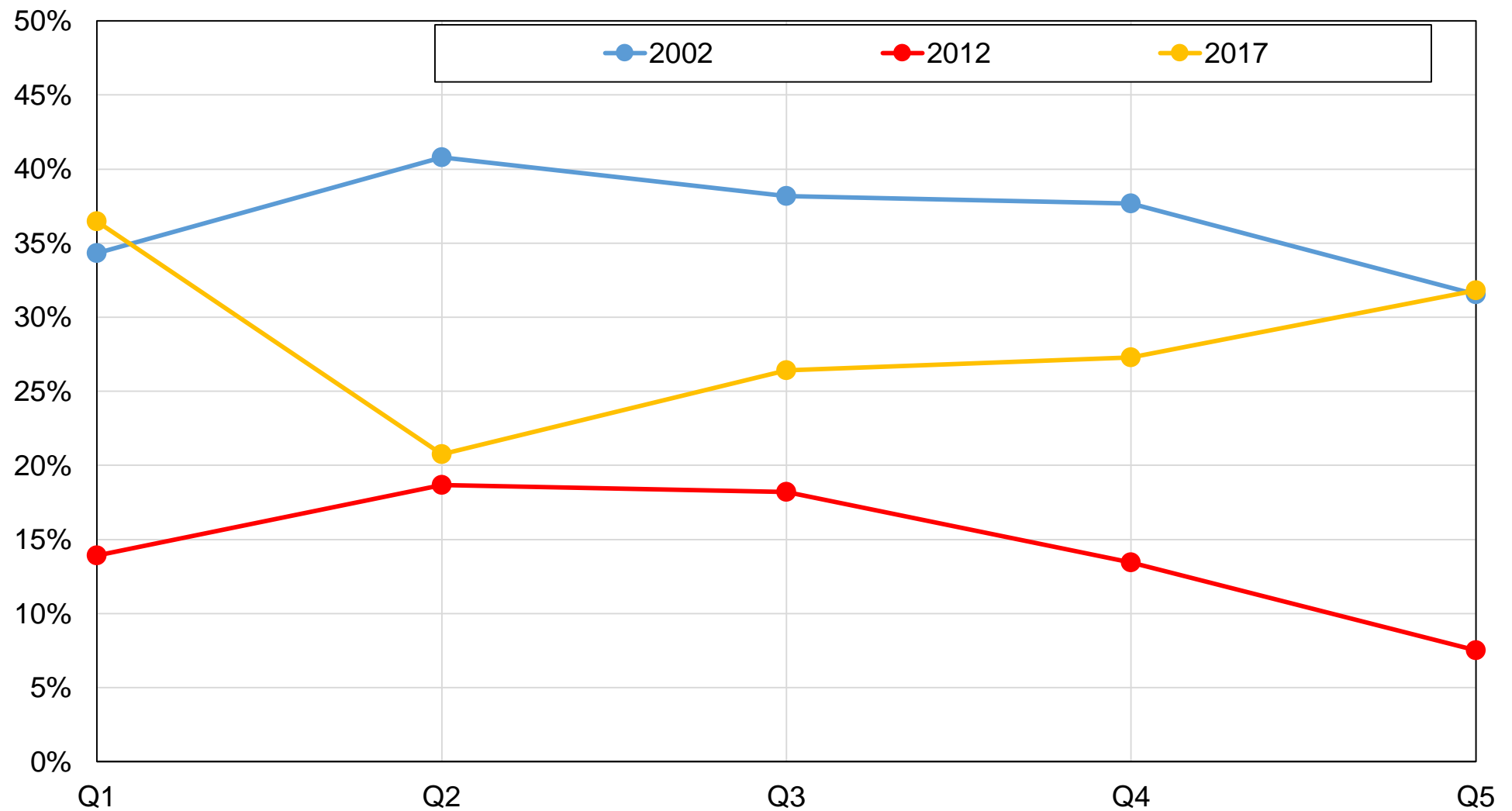
Figure CB14 - Vote for FLN by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by income group.

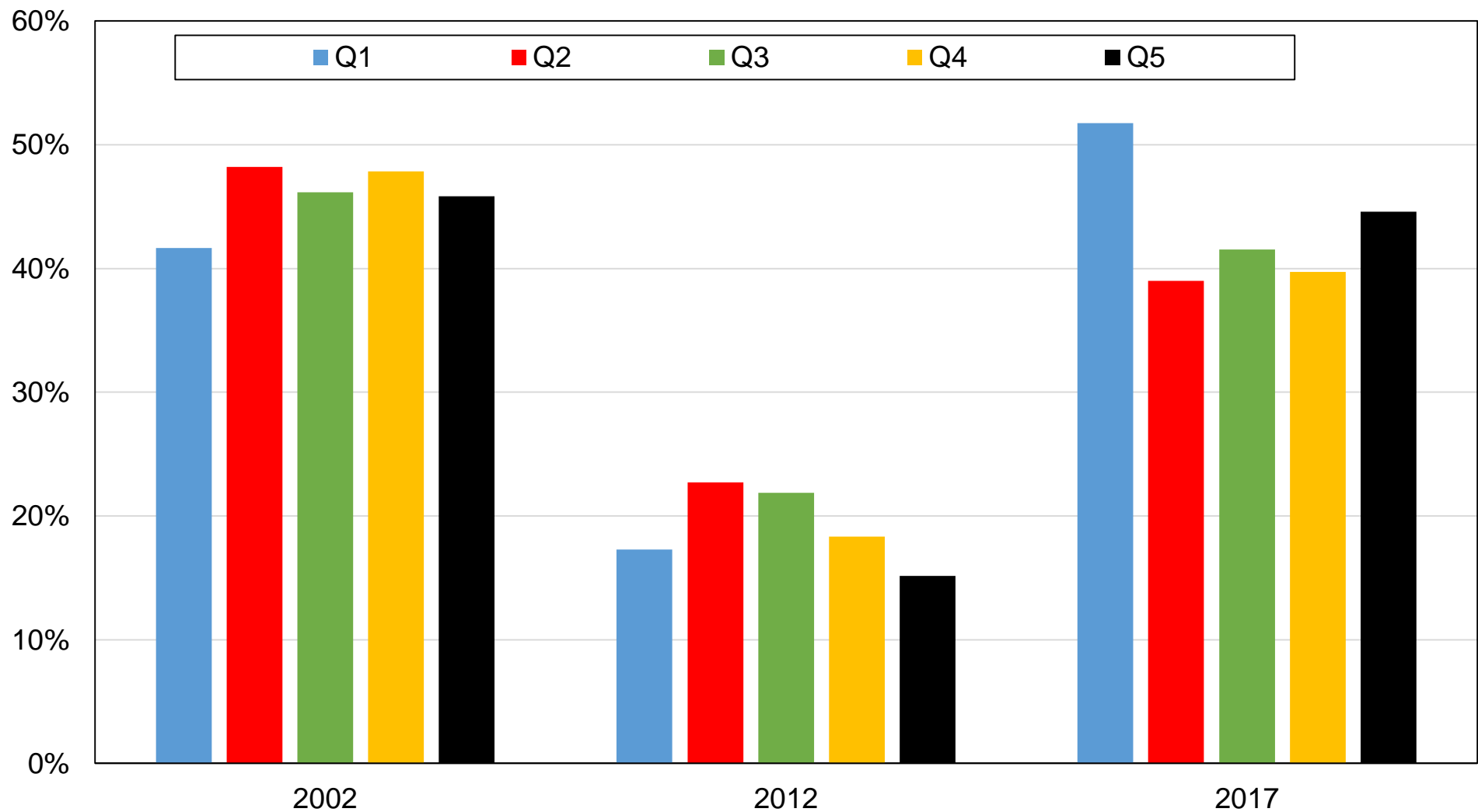
Figure CB15 - Vote for FLN by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by FLN by income quintile.

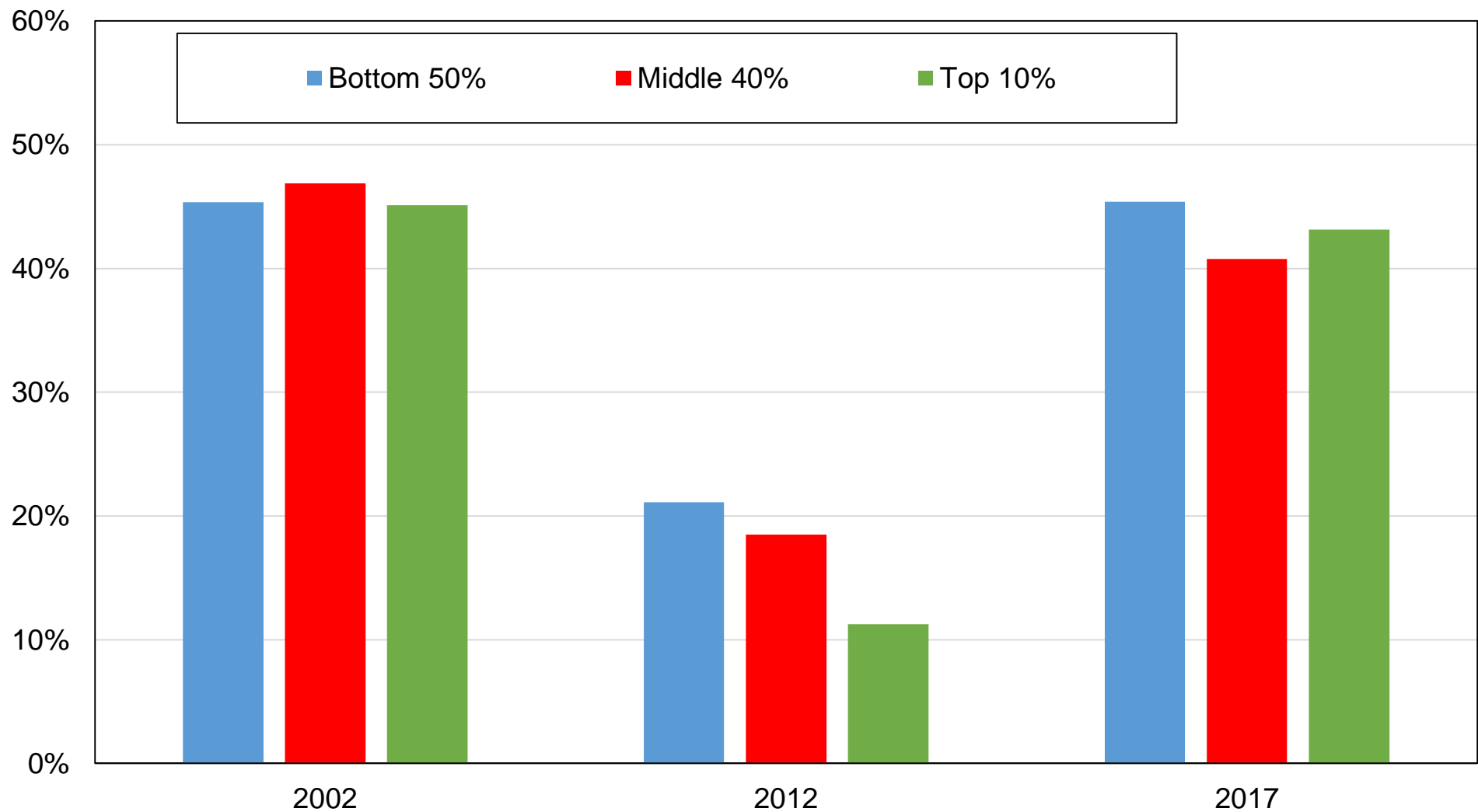
Figure CB16 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN/RND) by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN and the RND by income quintile.

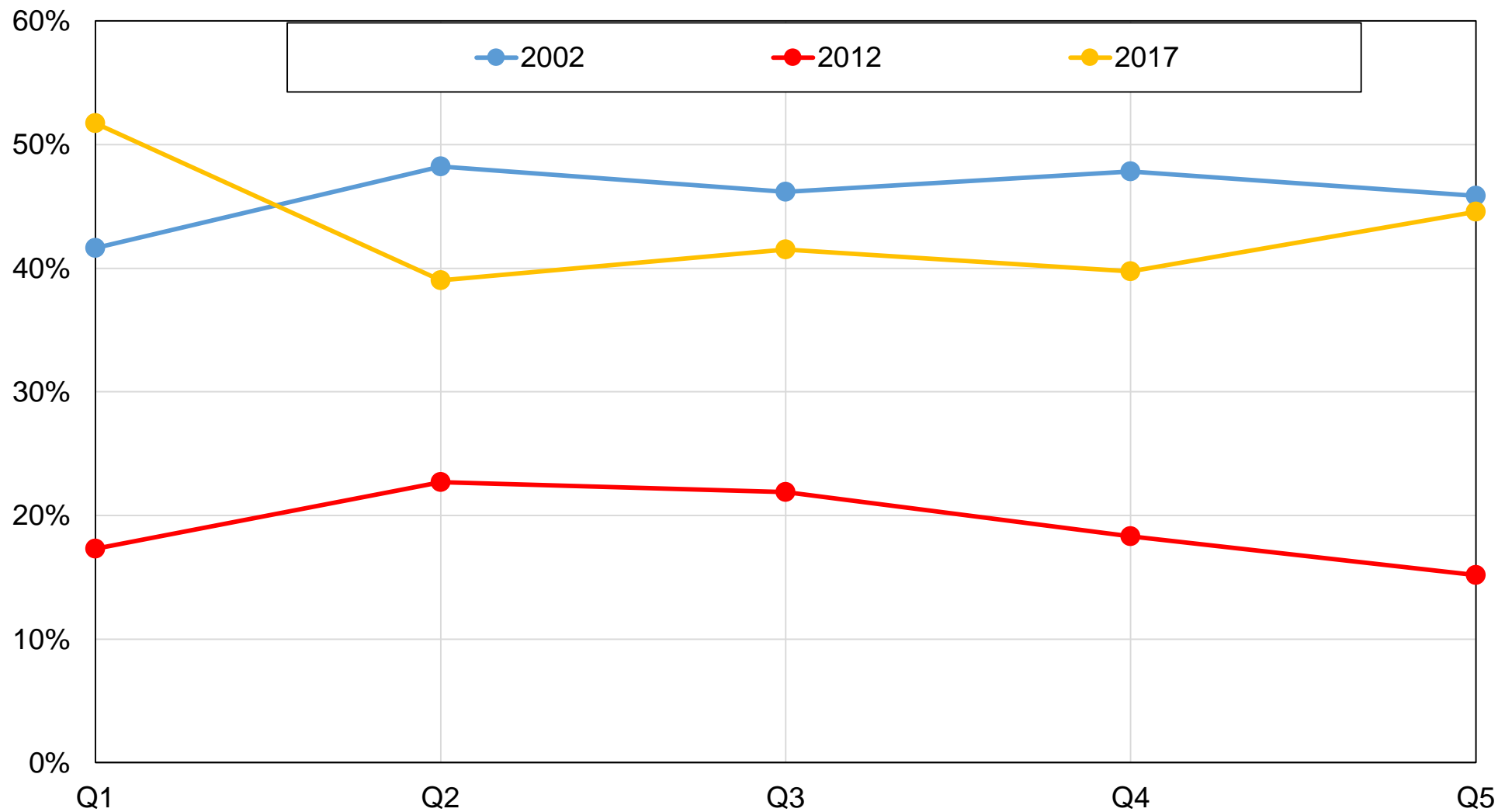
Figure CB17 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN/RND) by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN and the RND by income group.

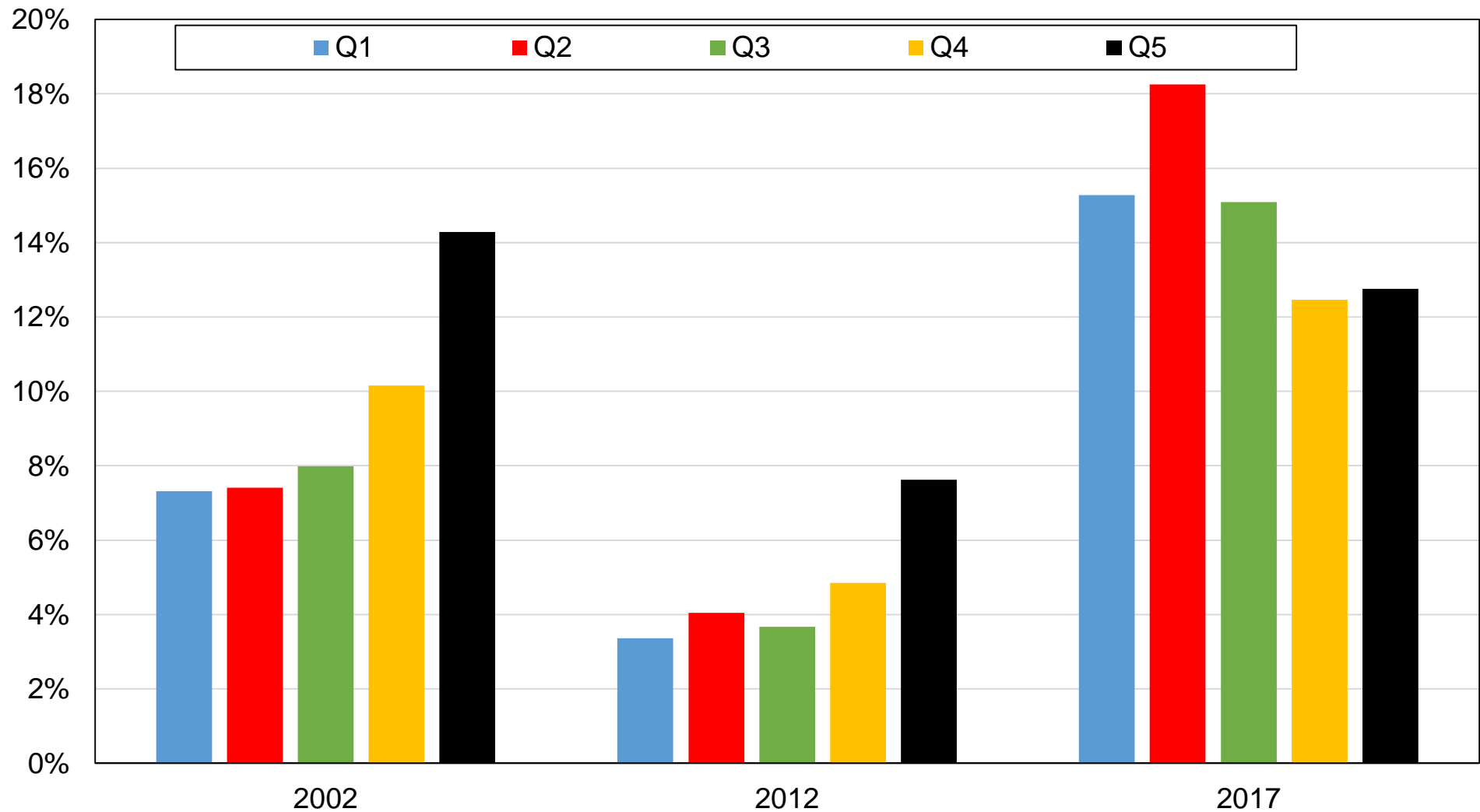
Figure CB18 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN/RND) by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN and the RND by income quintile.

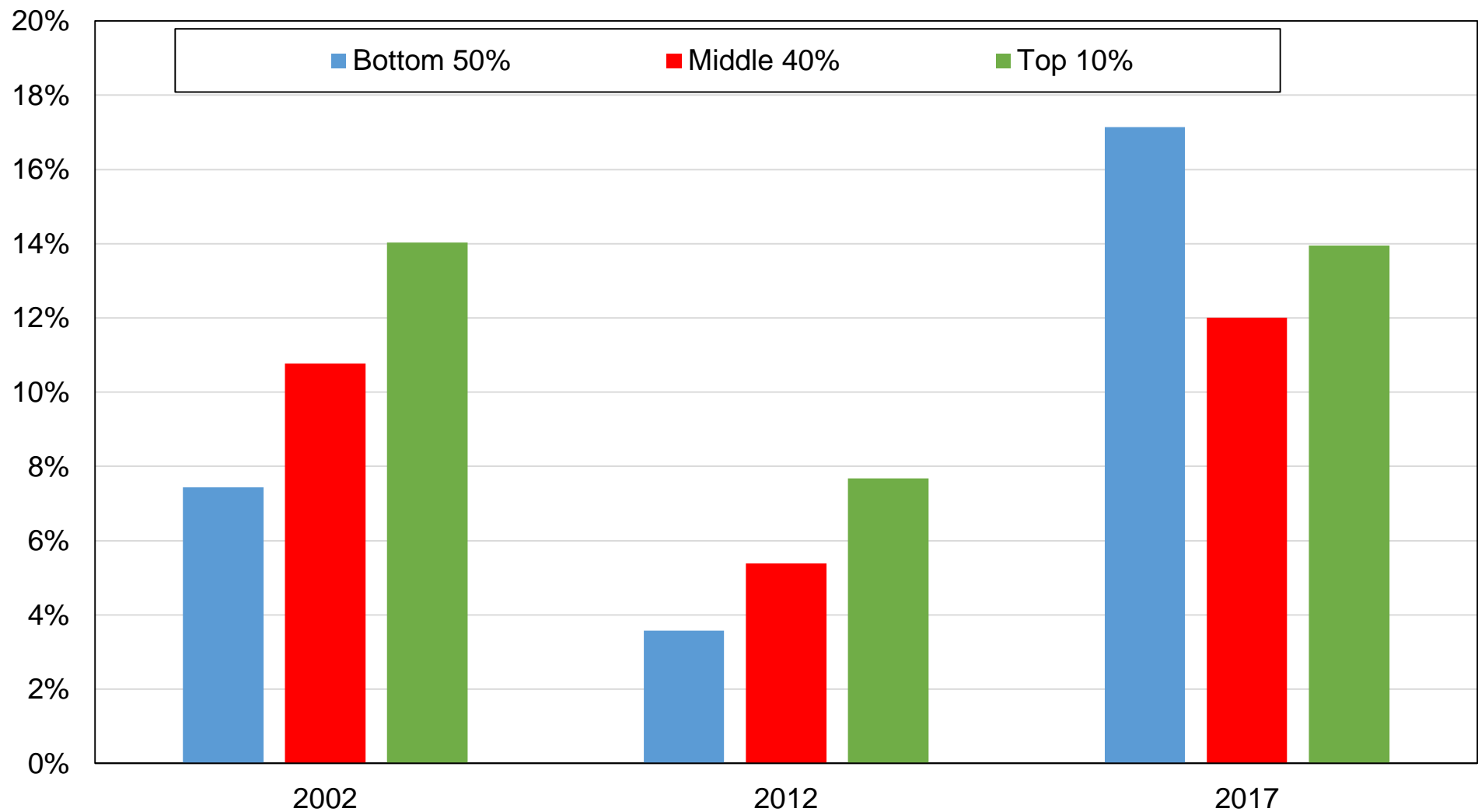
Figure CB19 - Vote for RND by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the RND by income quintiles.

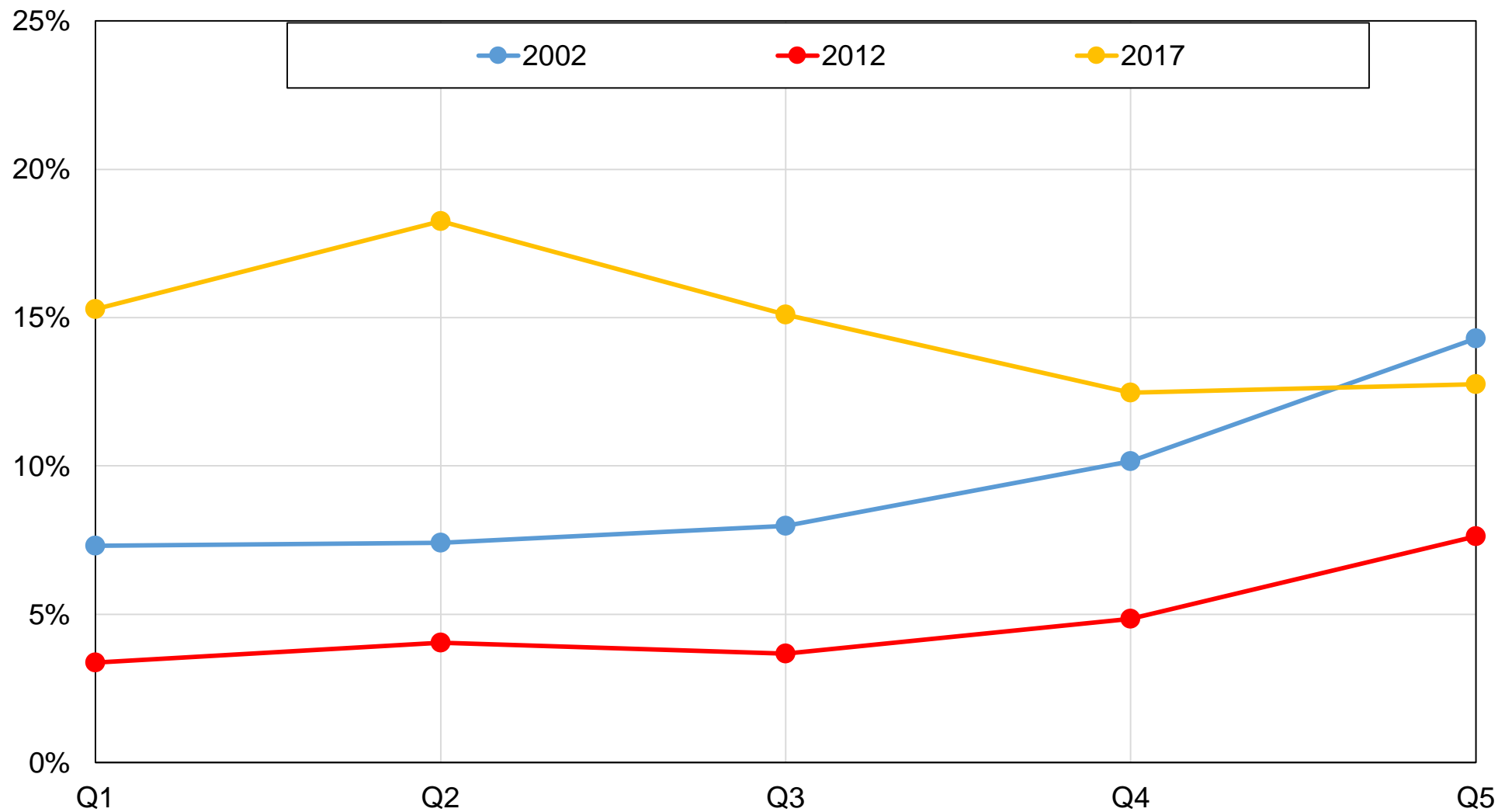
Figure CB20 - Vote for RND by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the RND by income group.

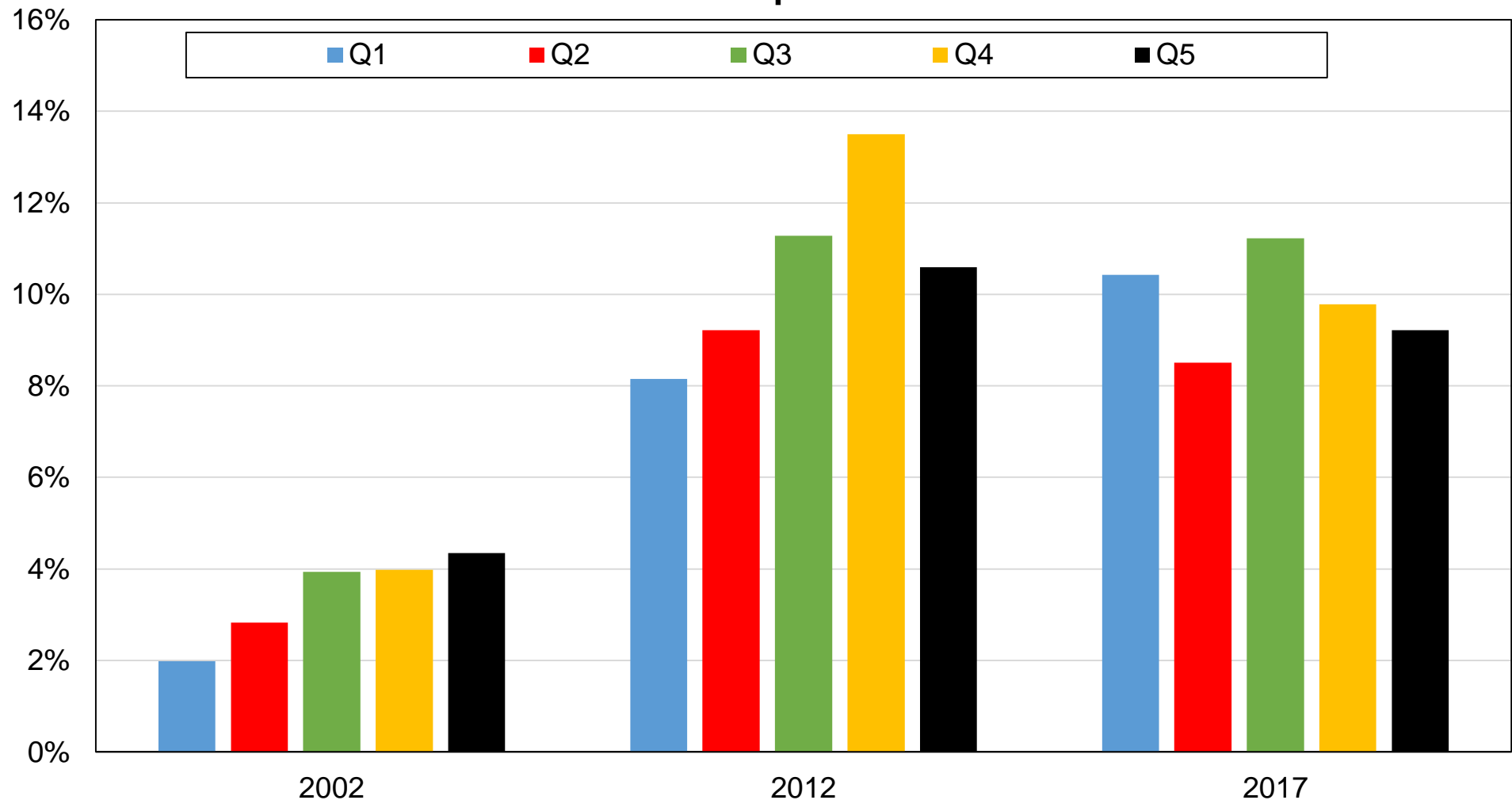
Figure CB21 - Vote for RND by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by RND by income quintile.

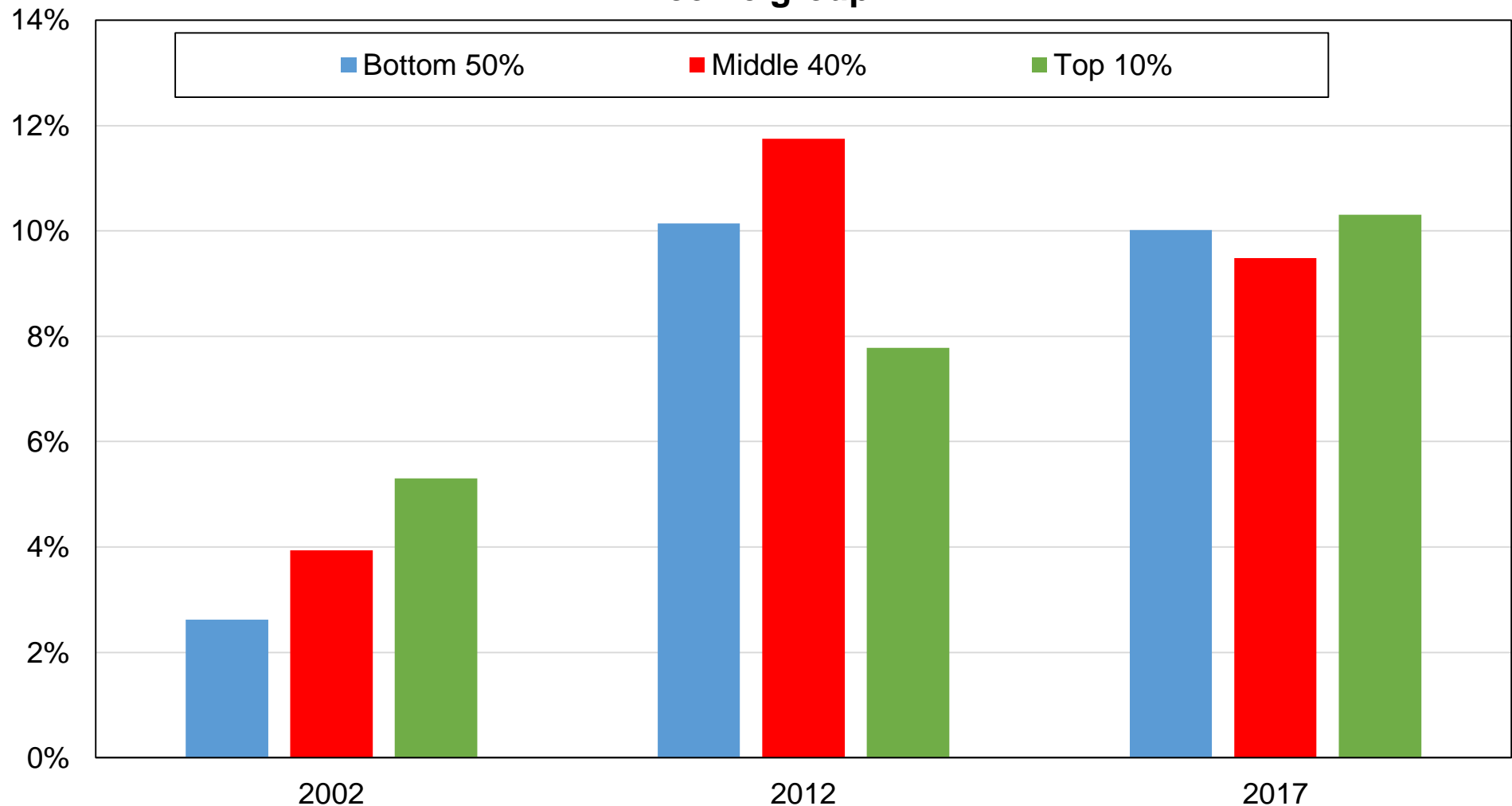
Figure CB22 - Vote for secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by income quintiles.

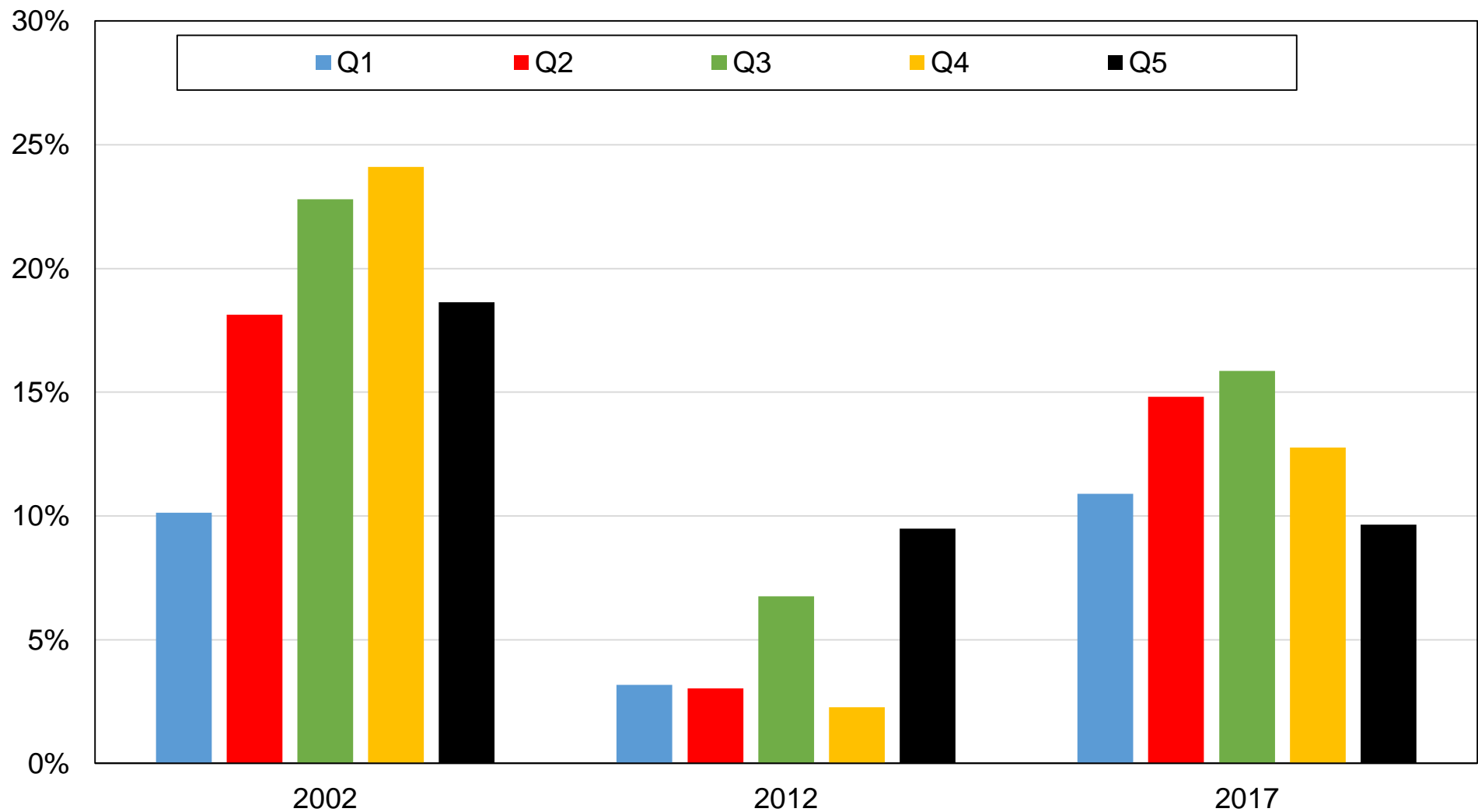
Figure CB23 - Vote for secular opposition parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the opposition secular parties (FFS/RCD/PT) by income group.

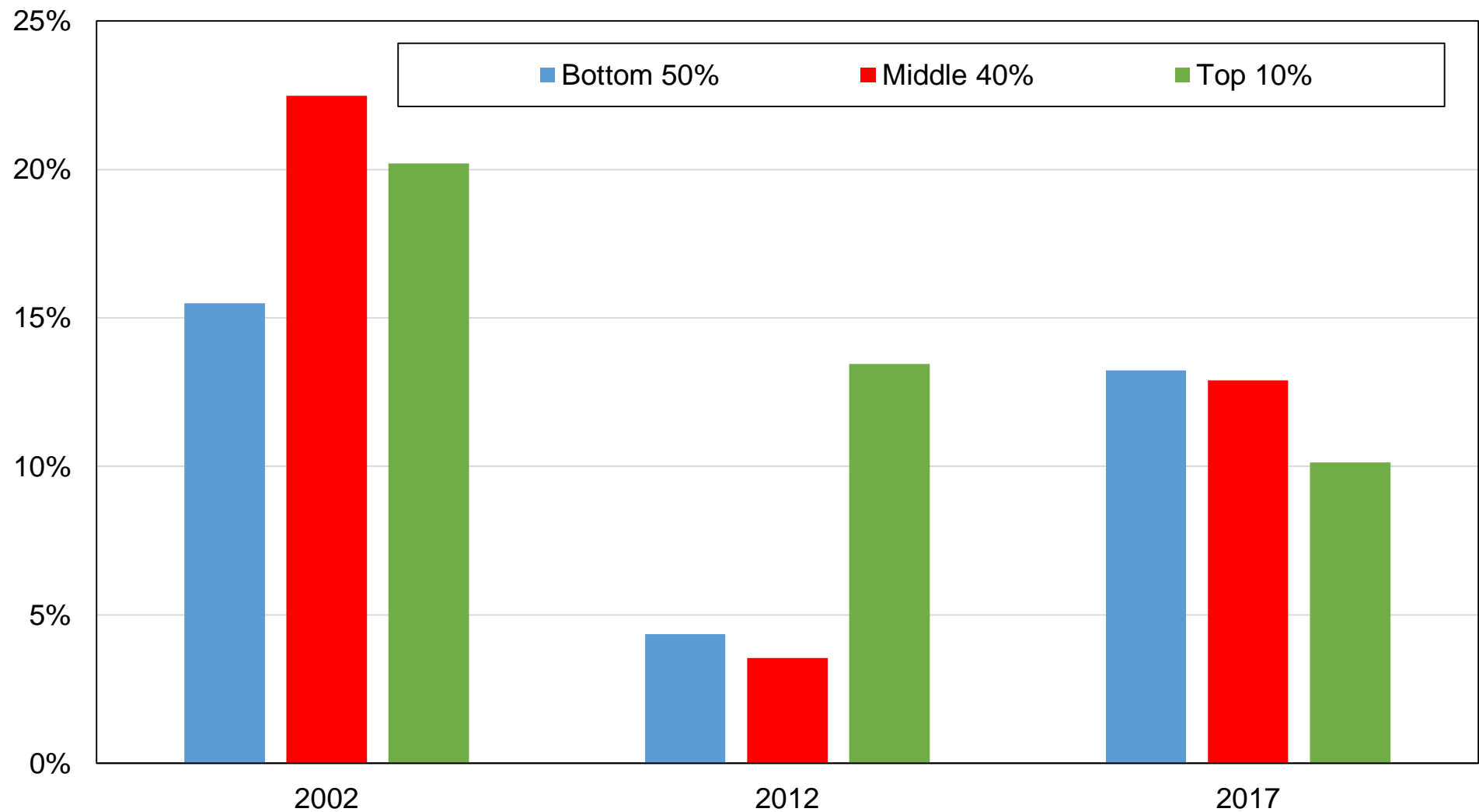
Figure CB24 - Vote for Islamic opposition parties by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Islamic opposition parties by income quintiles.

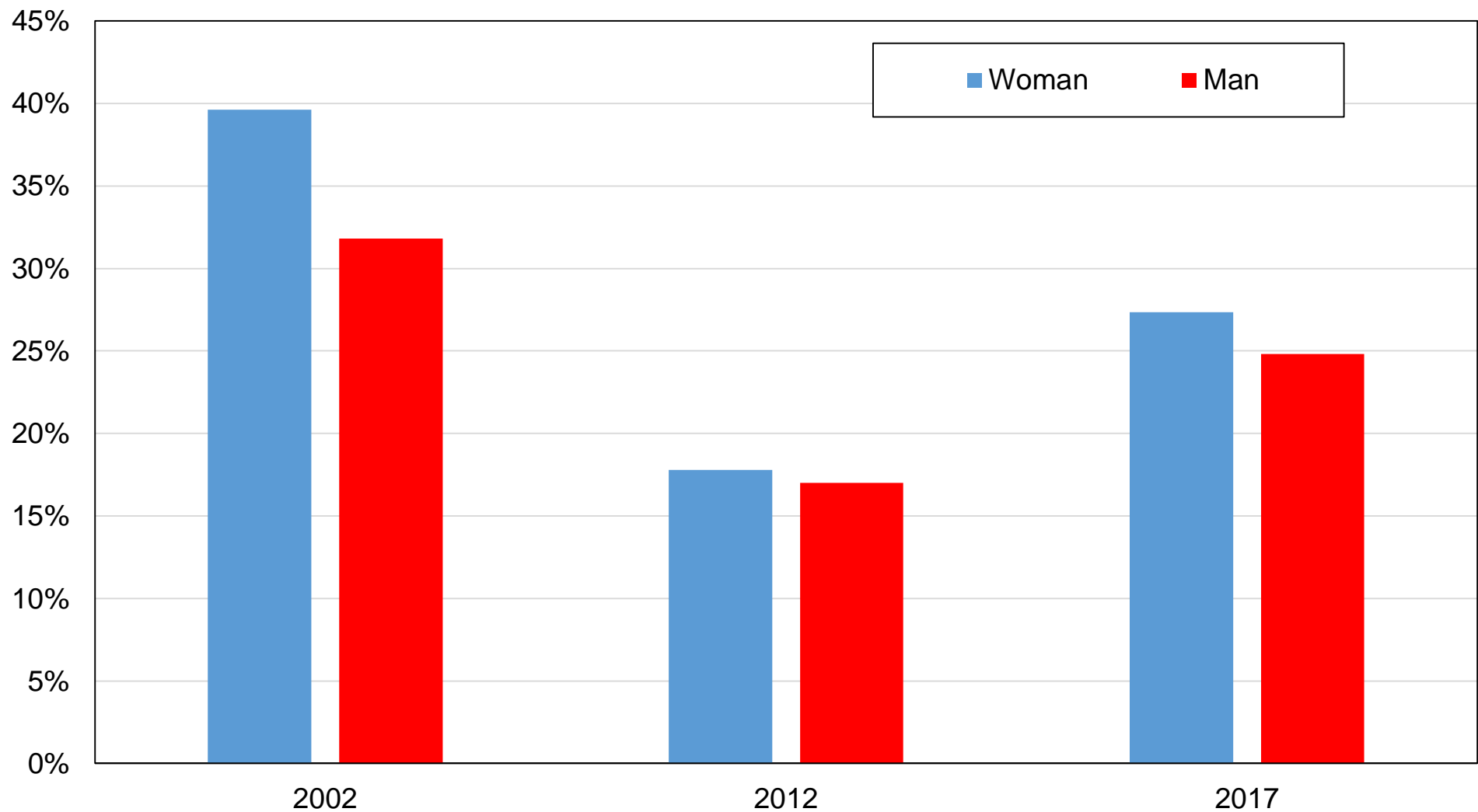
Figure CB25 - Vote for Islamic opposition parties by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Islamic opposition parties by income group.

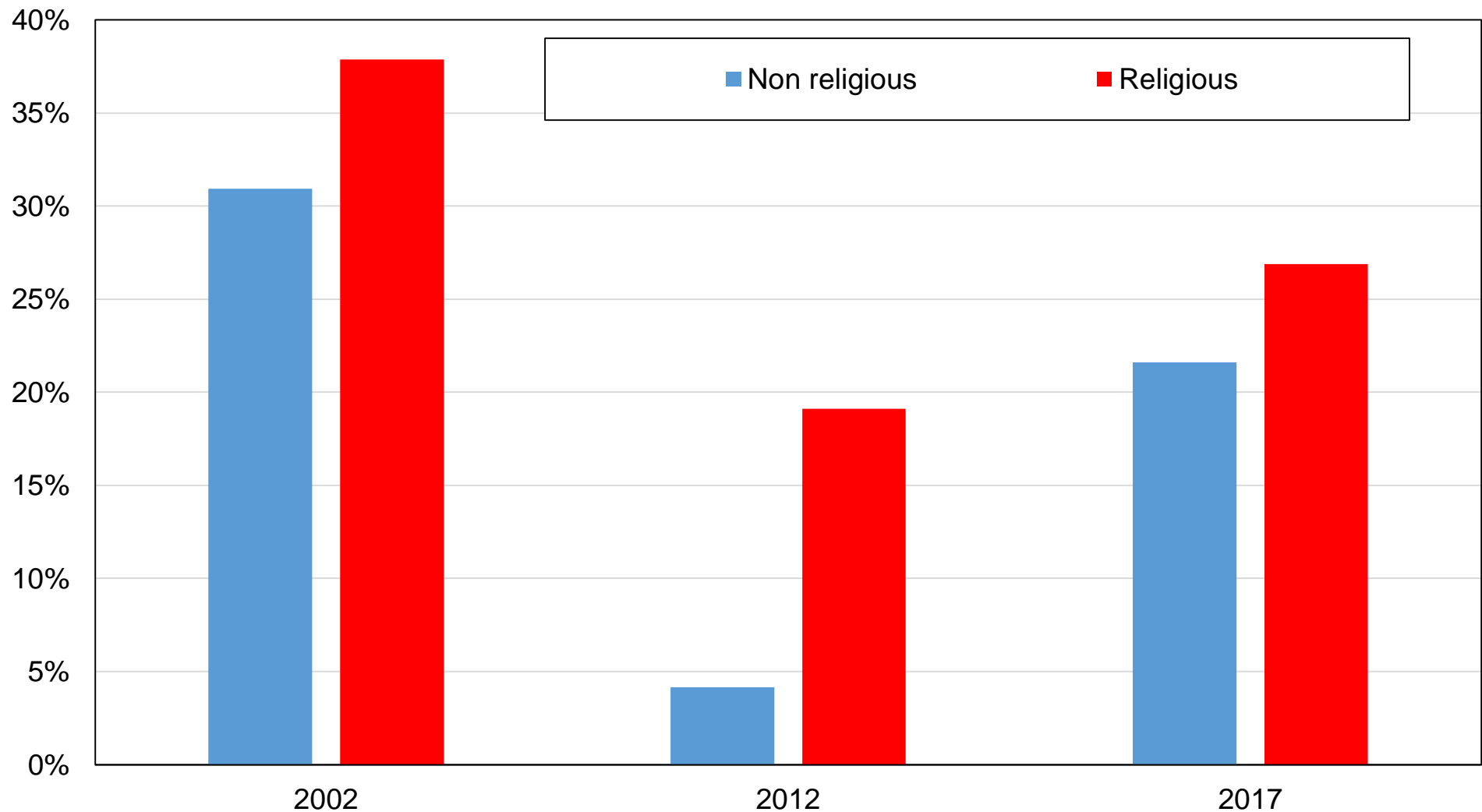
Figure CB26 - Vote for FLN by gender



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by gender.

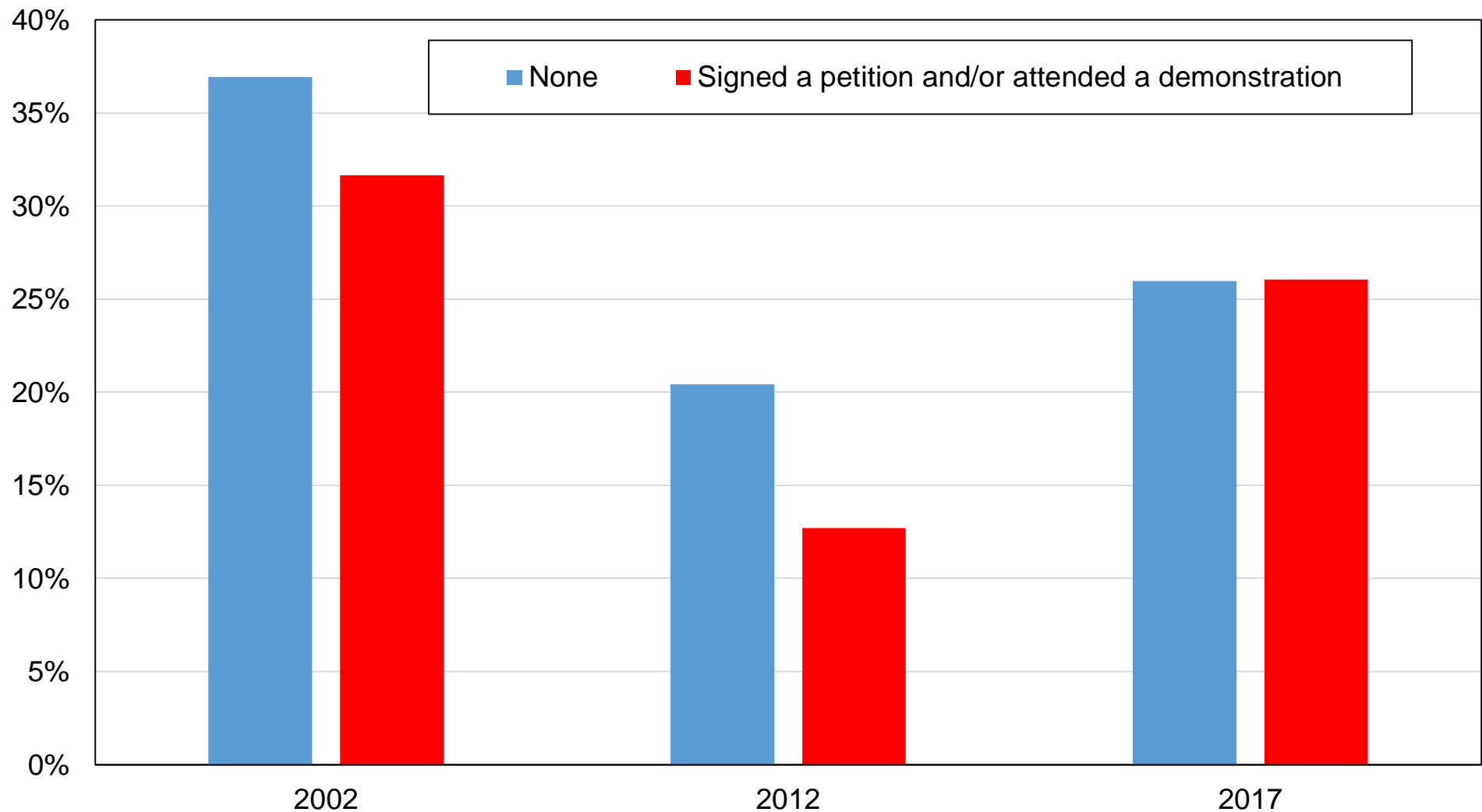
Figure CB27 - Vote for FLN by religiosity (self - description)



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by religiosity (measured by self-description as religious or non religious).

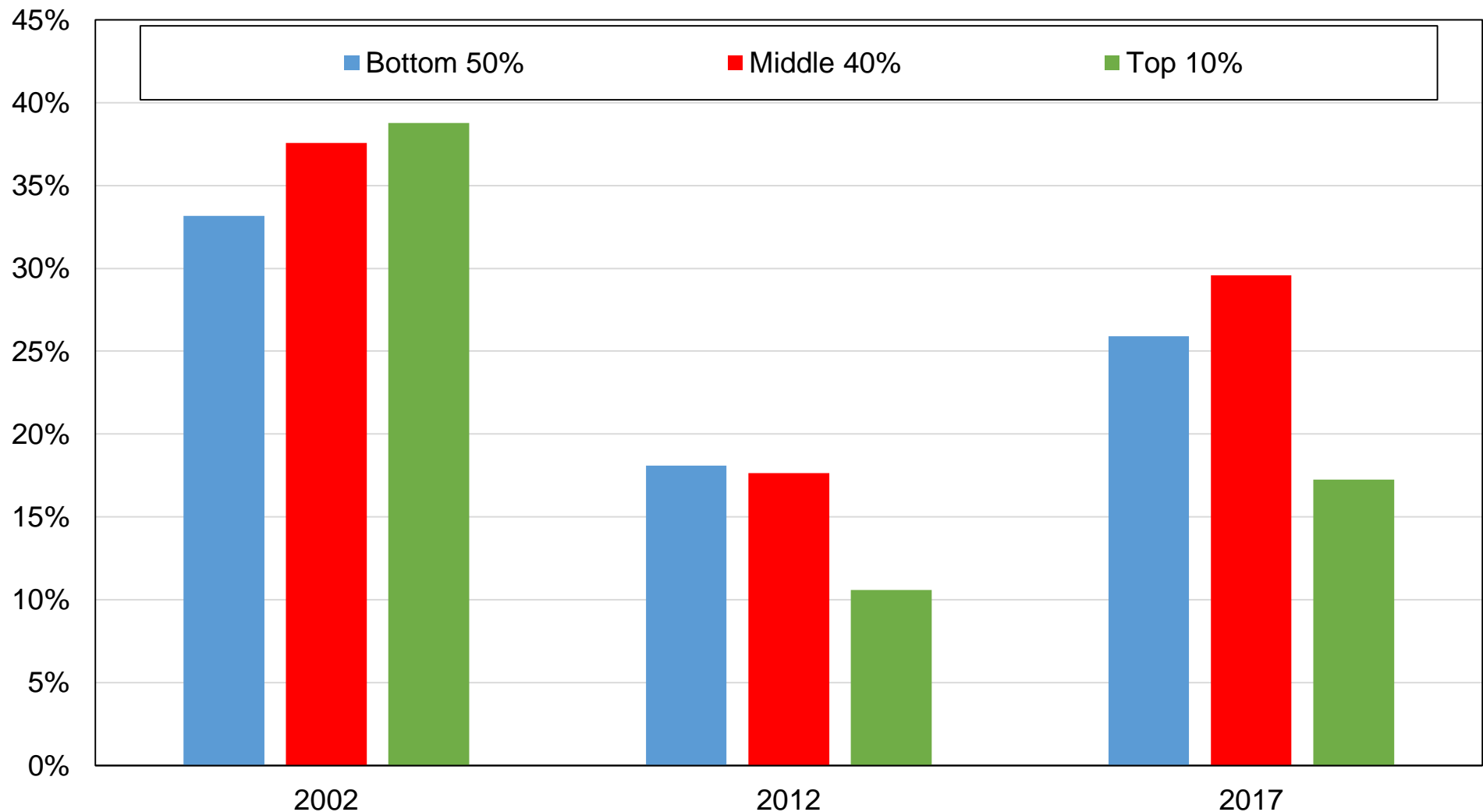
Figure CB28 - Vote for FLN by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by political activism.

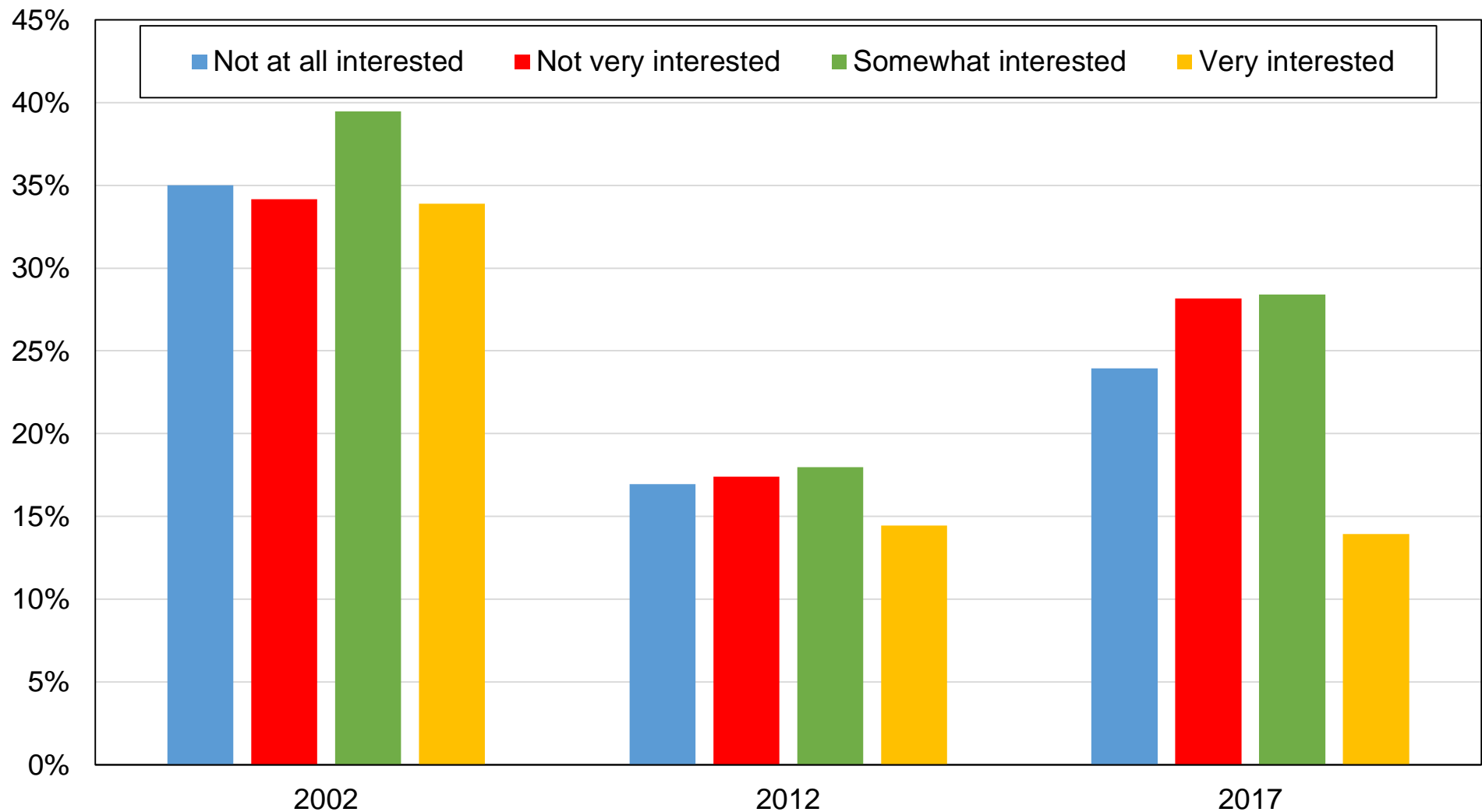
Figure CB29 - Vote for FLN by wealth index



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by wealth index (measured by the perception of the respondent of how much his household income covers his expenses).

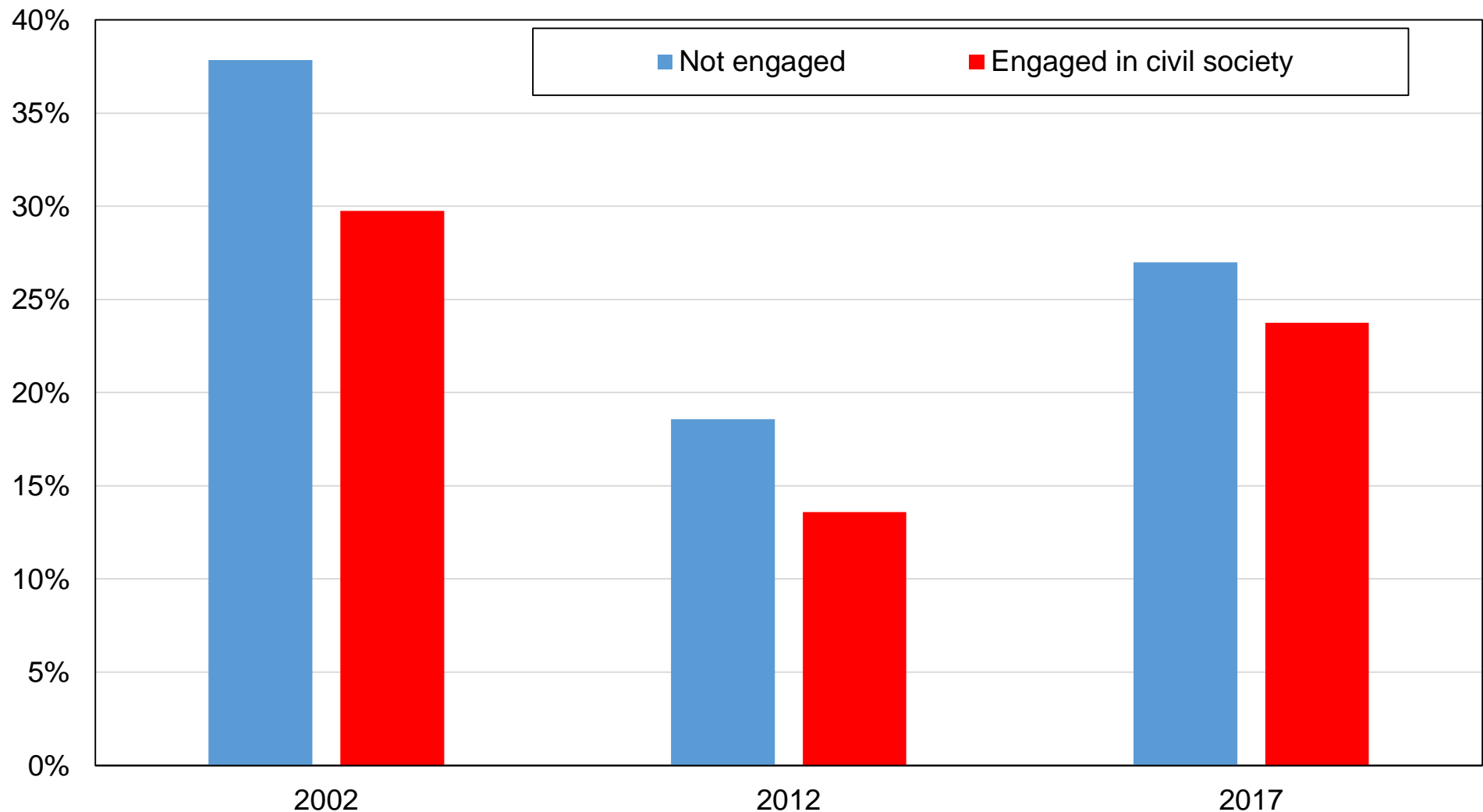
Figure CB30 - Vote for FLN by interest in politics



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by interest expressed in politics.

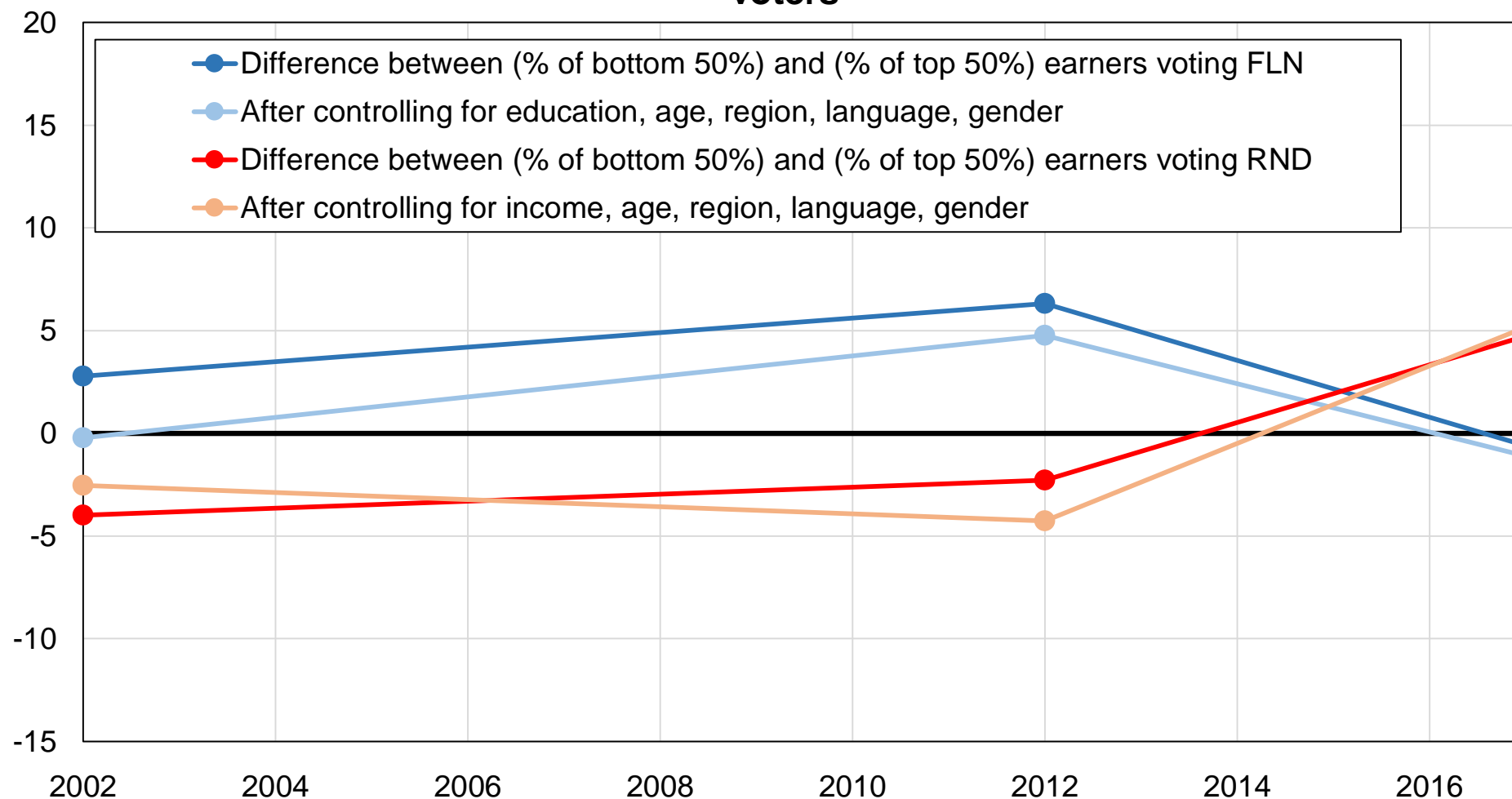
Figure CB31 - Vote for FLN by membership in civil society organizations



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the FLN by membership in civil society organizations (excluding political parties memberships). No data available in 2014.

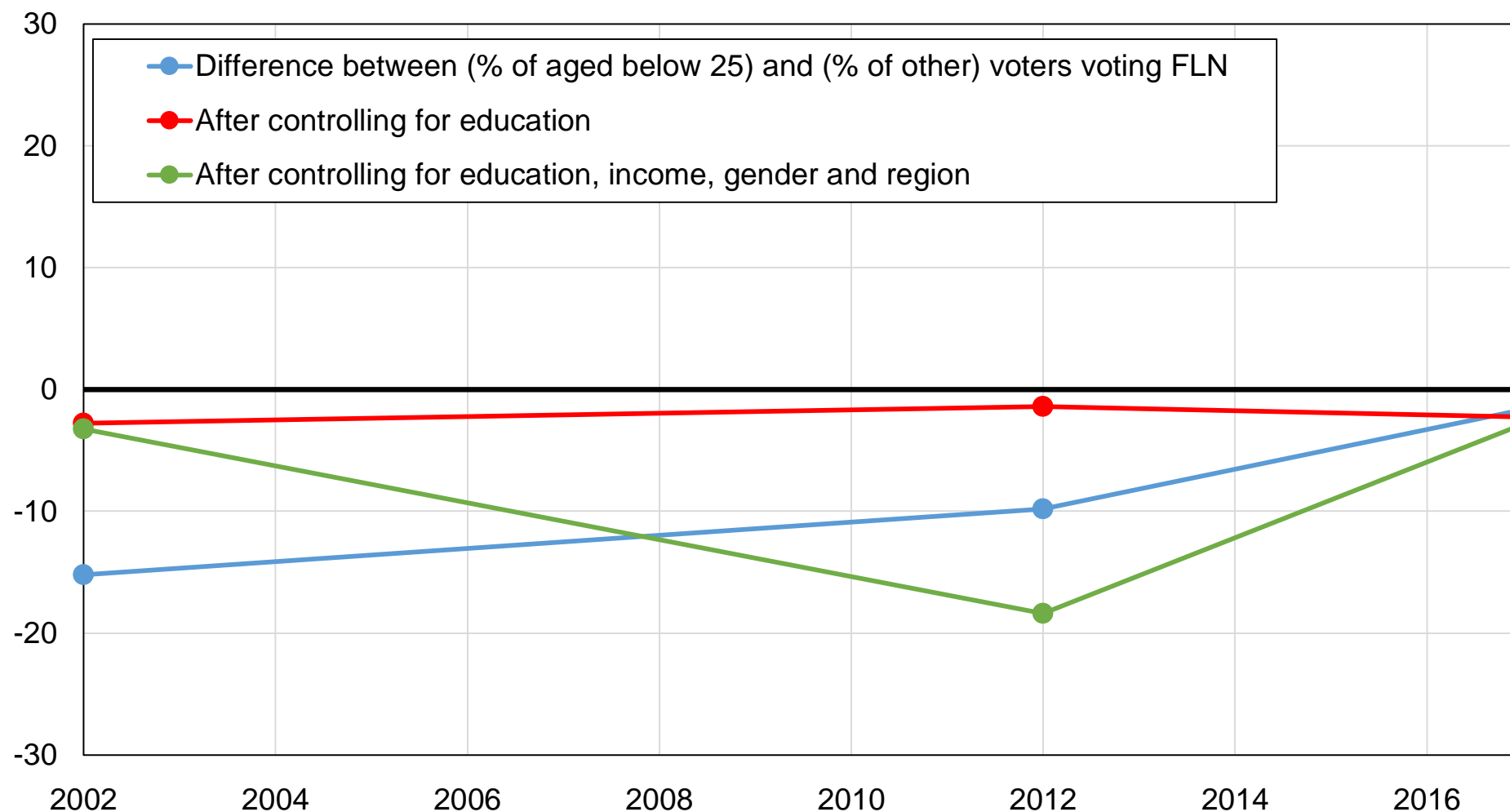
Figure CC1 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN / RND) among low-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% earners voters and the share of other voters voting for the FLN and the RND.

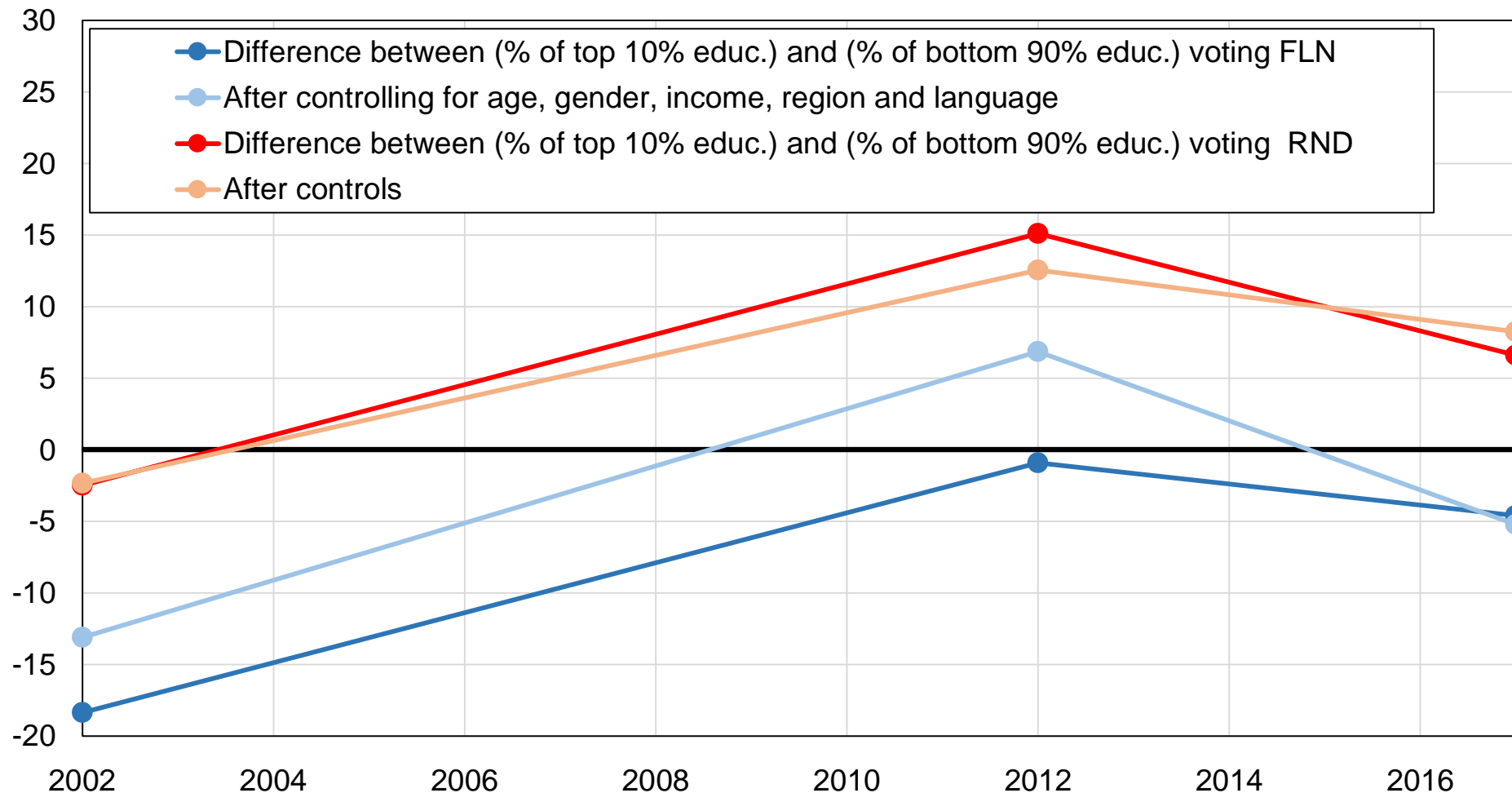
Figure CC2 - Vote for FLN among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged below 25 and the share of other voters voting for the FLN.

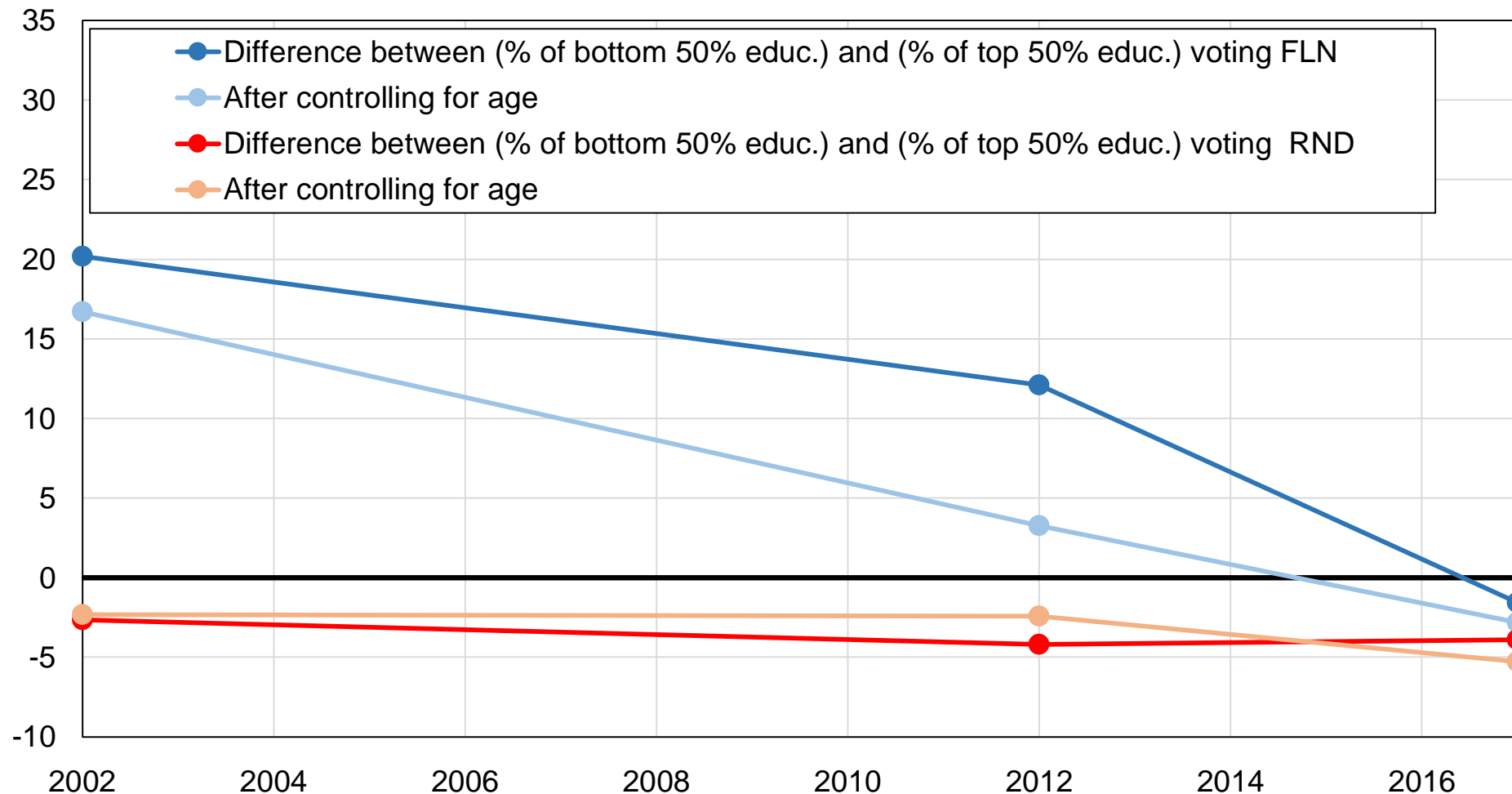
Figure CC3 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN / RND) among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of bottom 90% educated voting for the FLN and the RND, before and after controlling for other variables.

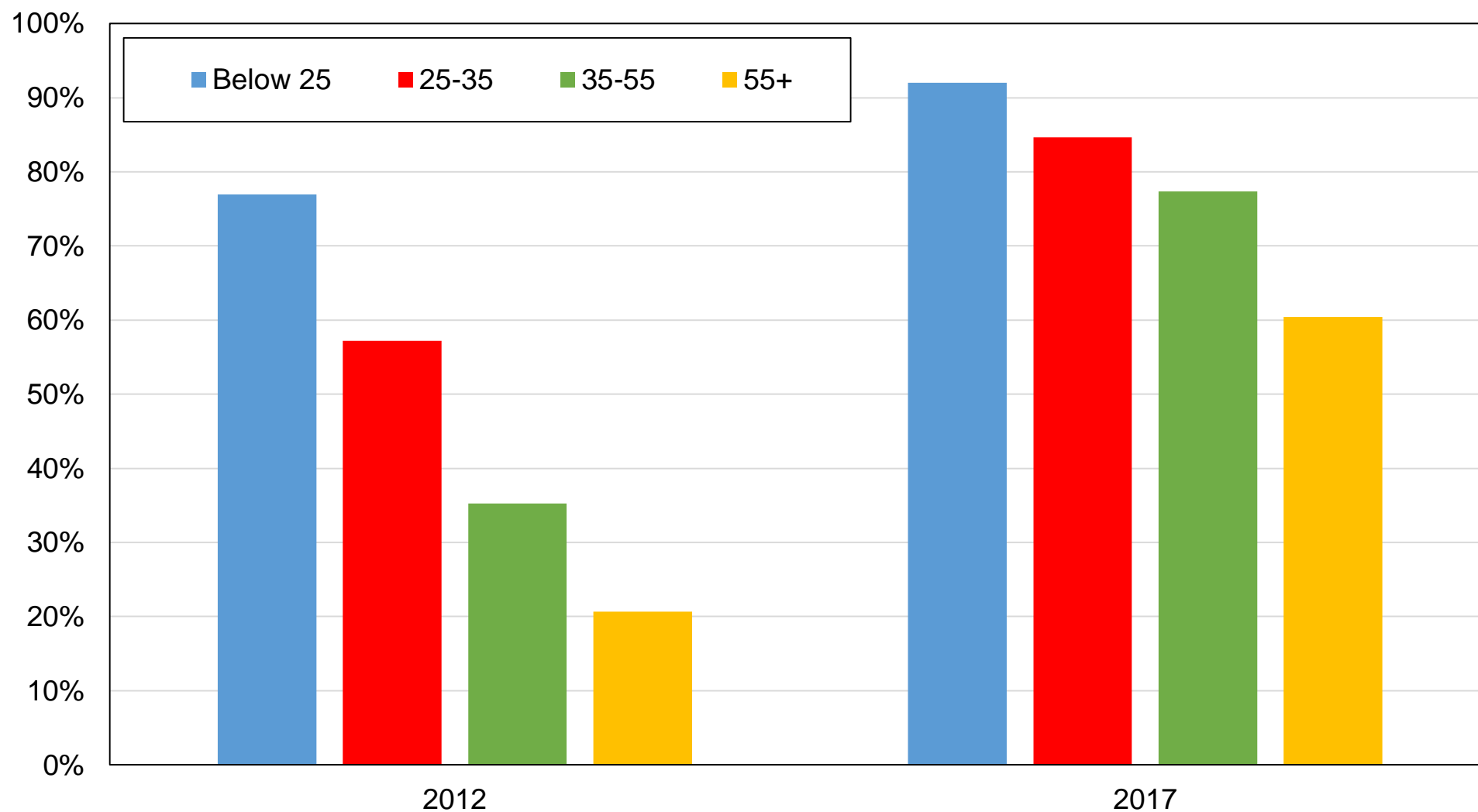
Figure CC4 - Vote for ruling parties (FLN / RND) among lowest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% voters and the share of top 50% voters in terms of education voting for the FLN and the RND, before and after controlling for age.

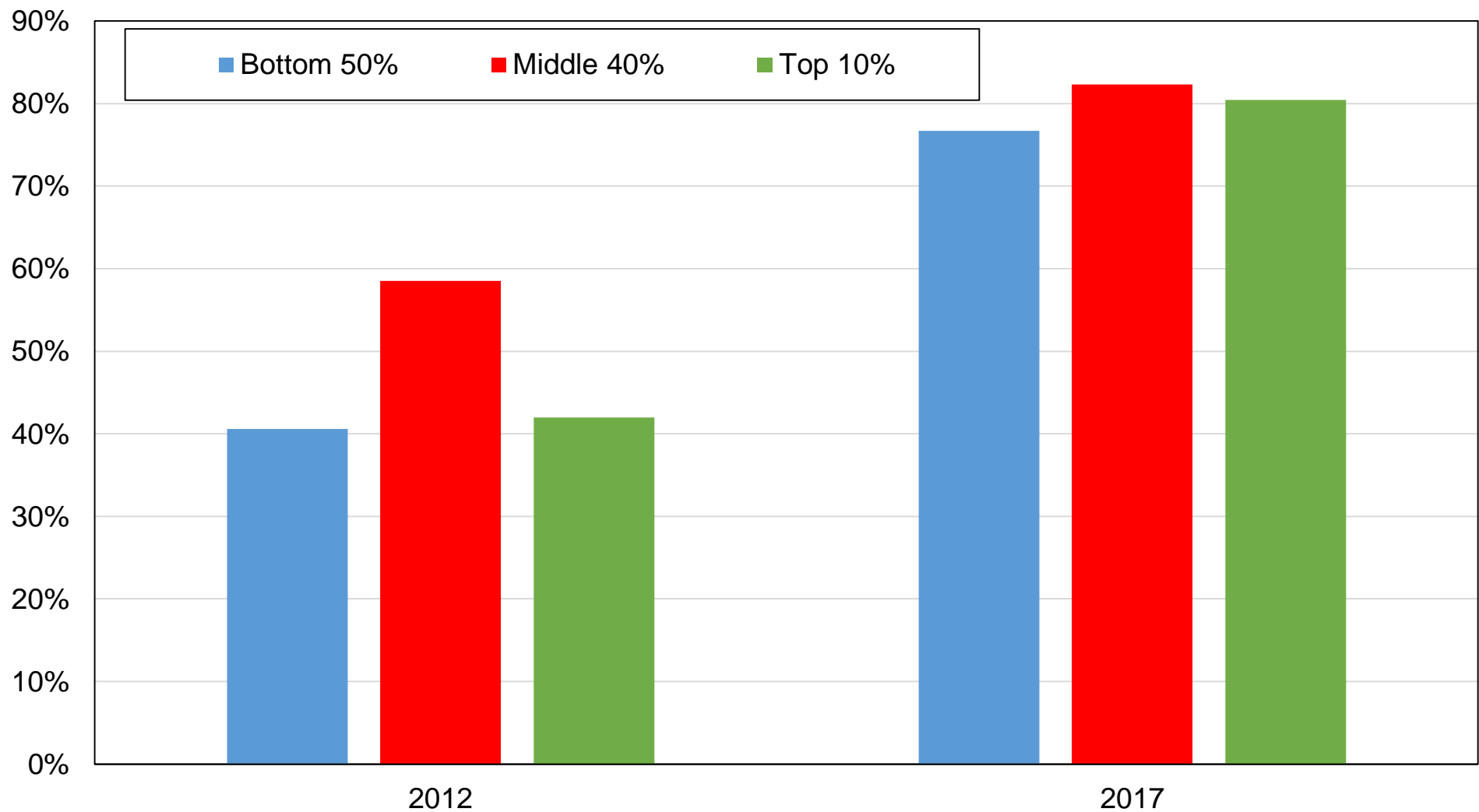
Figure CD1 - Decomposition of abstention by age group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of those who declared having not voted in the last elections by age groups. No data available in 2002.

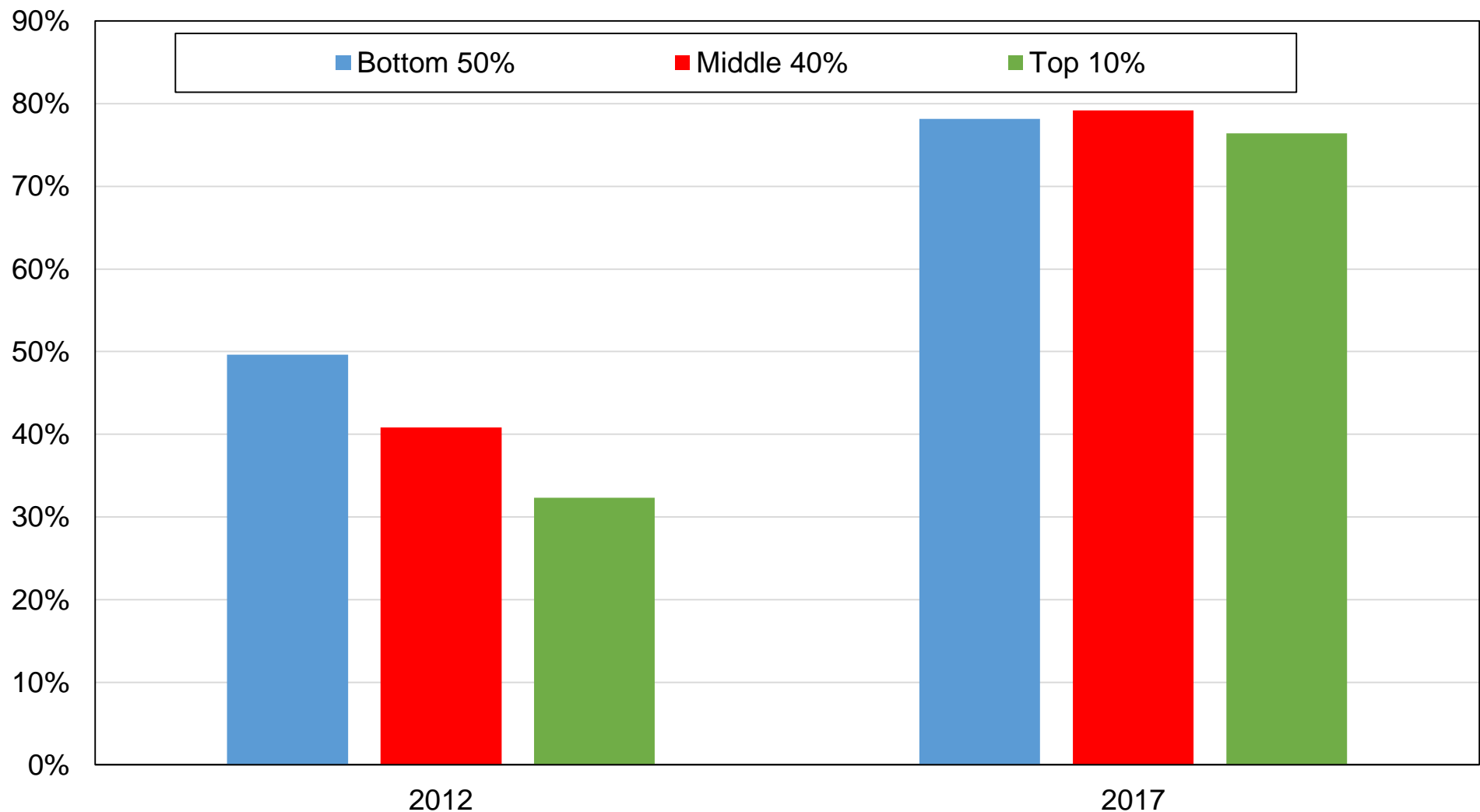
Figure CD2 - Decomposition of abstention by education group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of those who declared having not voted in the last elections by education group. No data available in 2002.

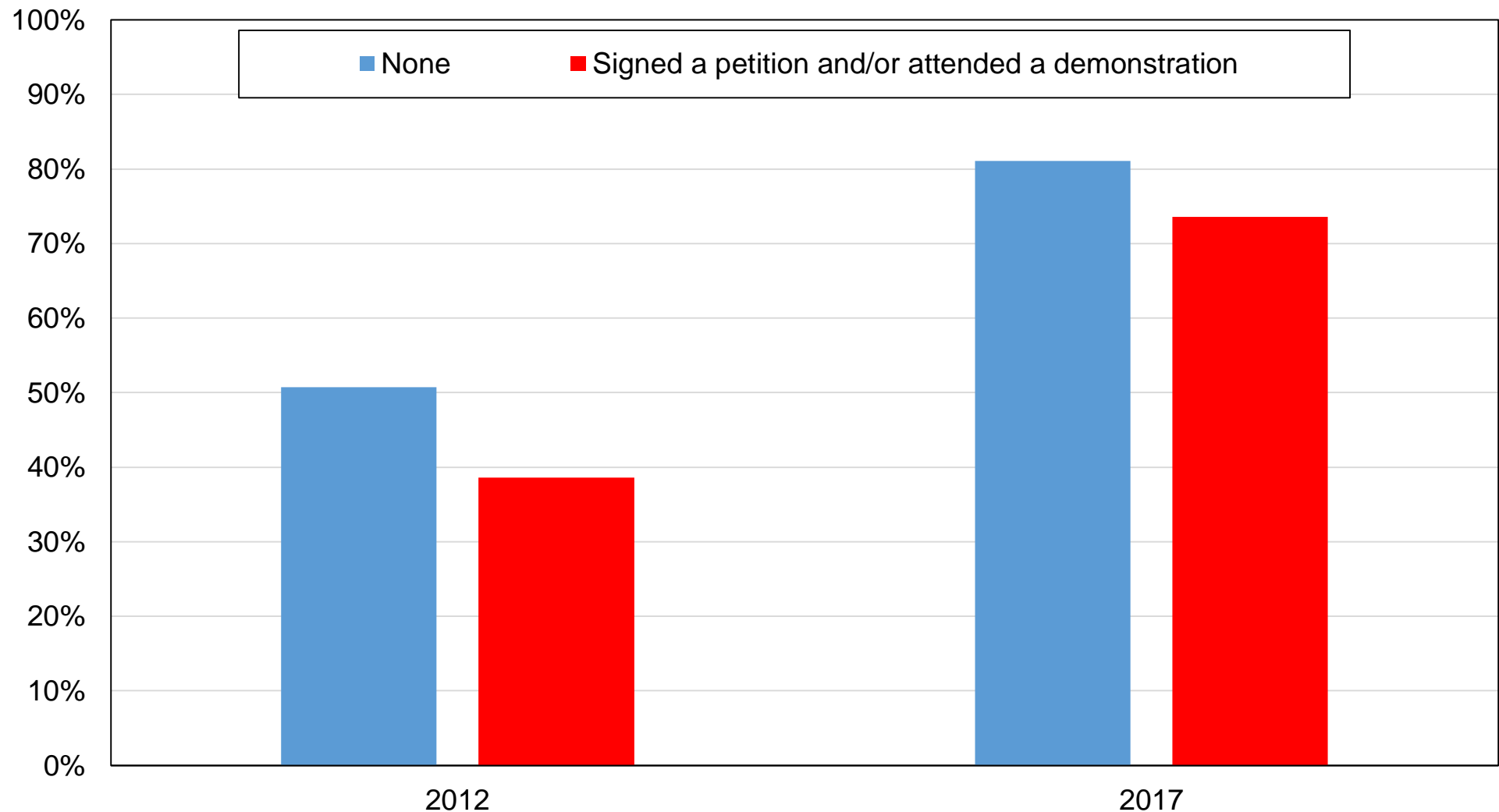
Figure CD3 - Decomposition of abstention by income group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of those who declared having not voted in the last elections by income group. No data available in 2002.

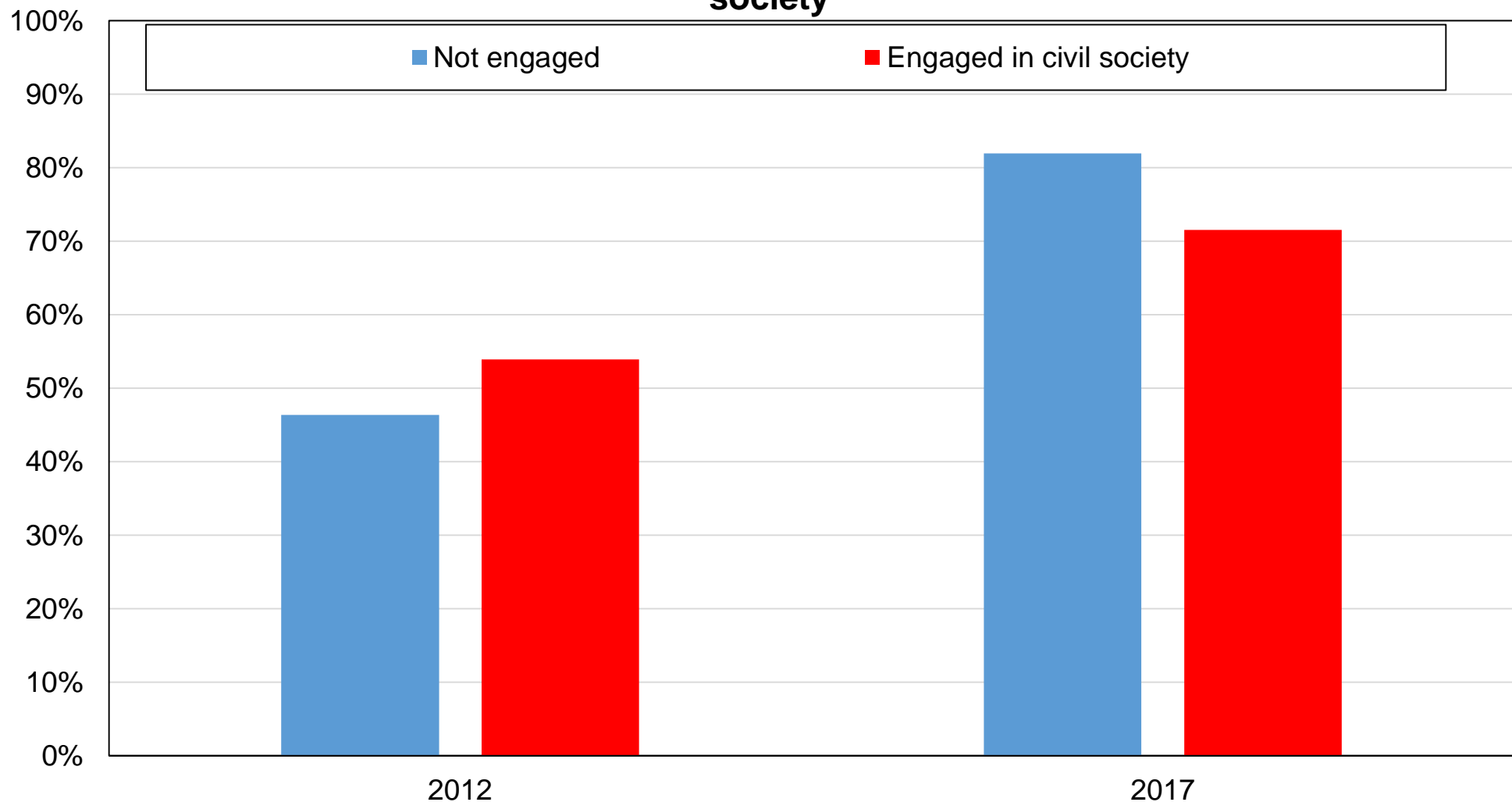
Figure CD4 - Decomposition of abstention by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of those who declared having not voted in the last elections by political activism. No data available in 2002.

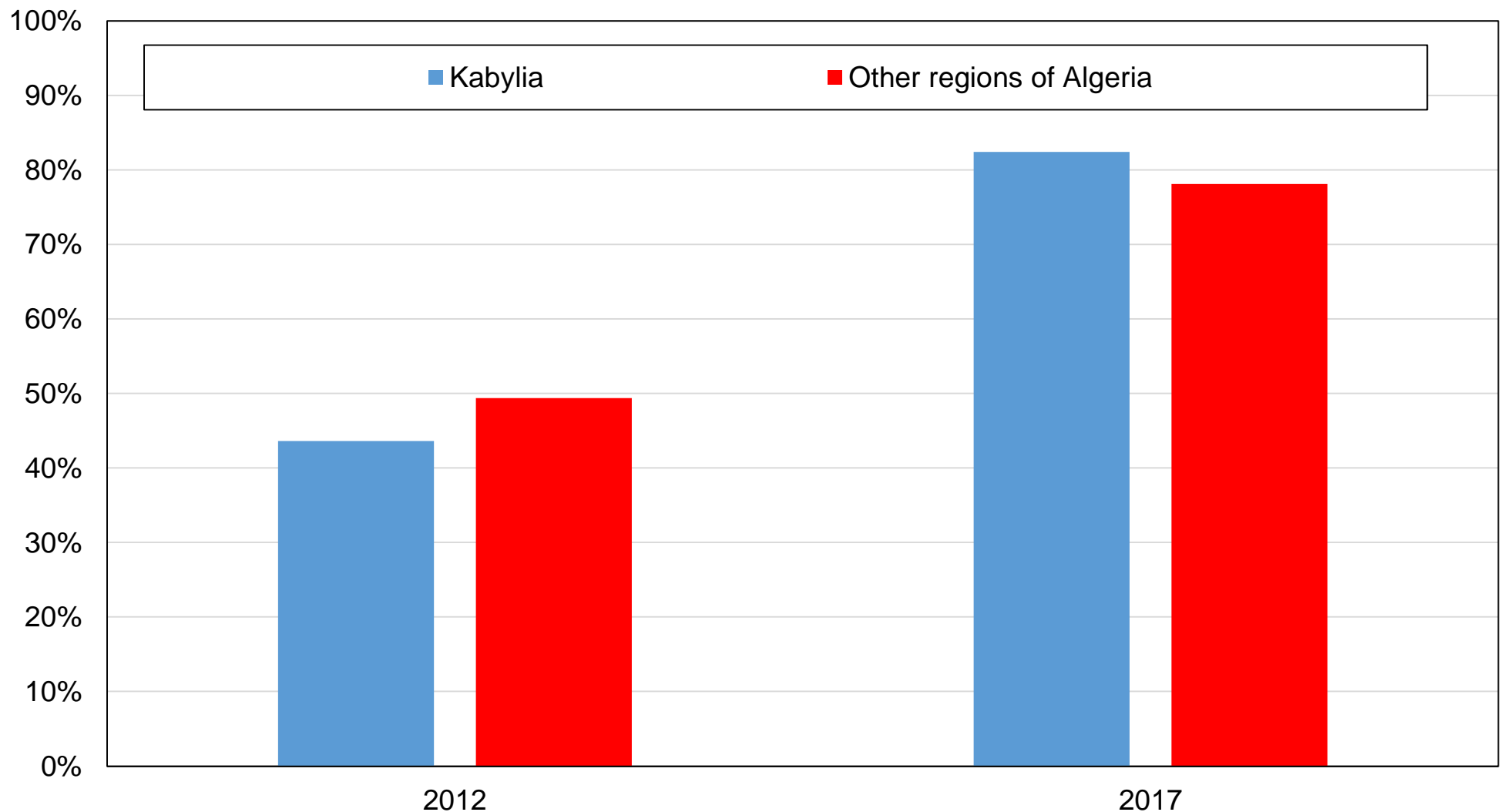
Figure CD5 - Decomposition of abstention by participation in civil society



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of those who declared having not voted in the last elections by membership in civil society organizations (excluding political parties memberships). No data available in 2002.

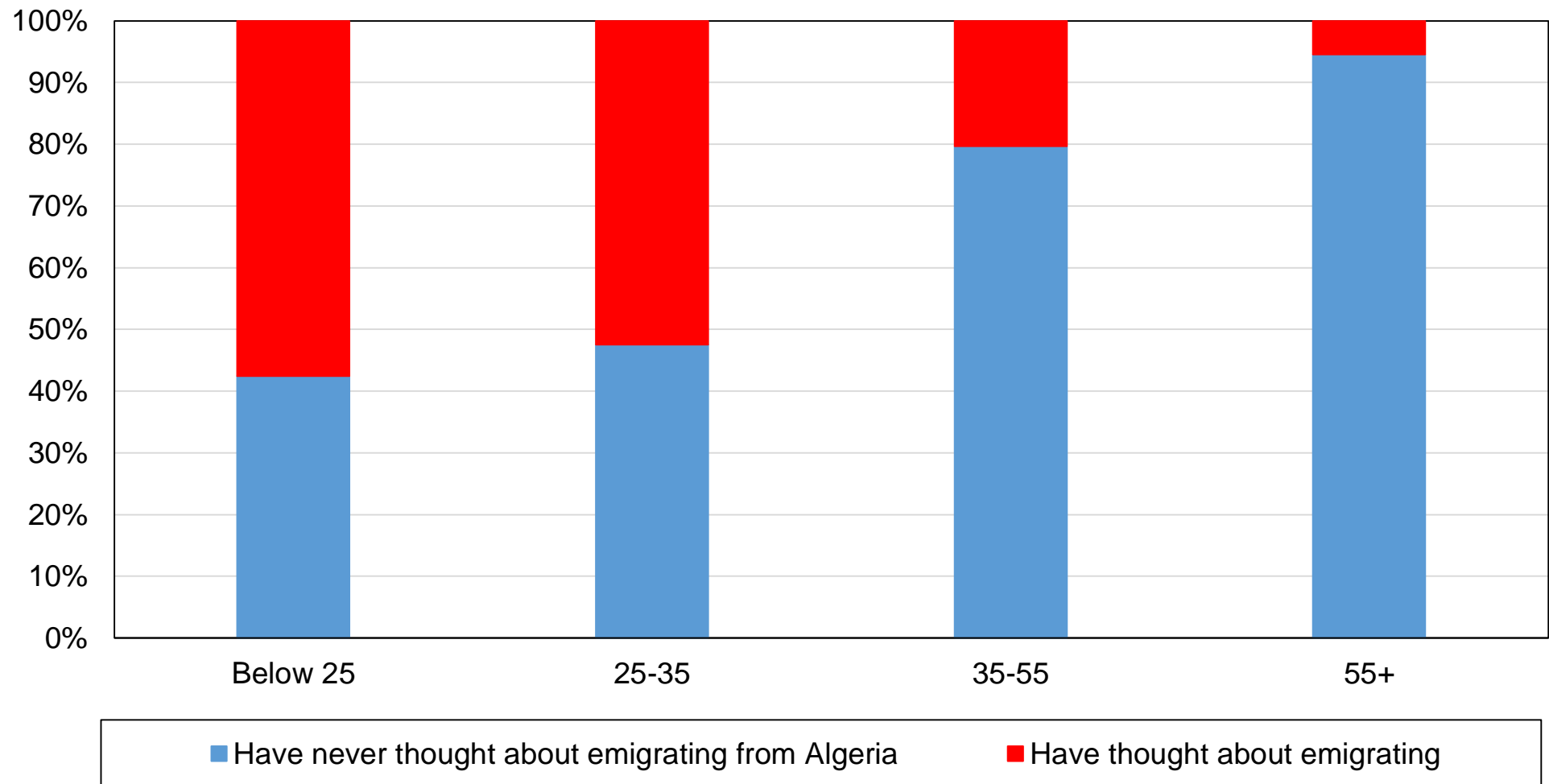
Figure CD6 - Decomposition of abstention by region (Kabylia)



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of those who declared having not voted in the last elections in Kabylia and in the other regions of Algeria. No data available in 2002.

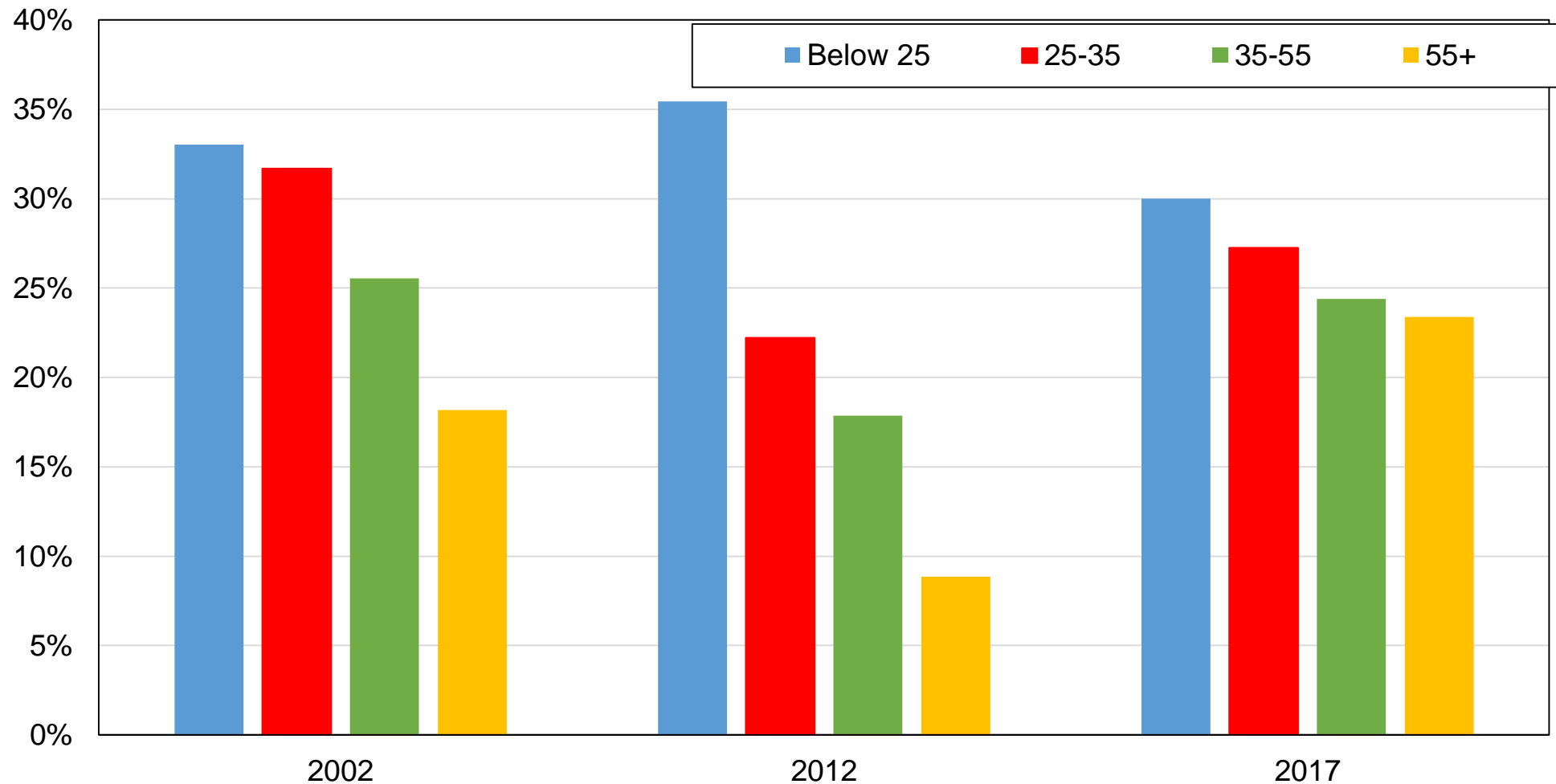
Figure CD7 - Composition of emigration thought by age group, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Algeria political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of emigration willingness by age groups in 2019. No data available for the other dates.

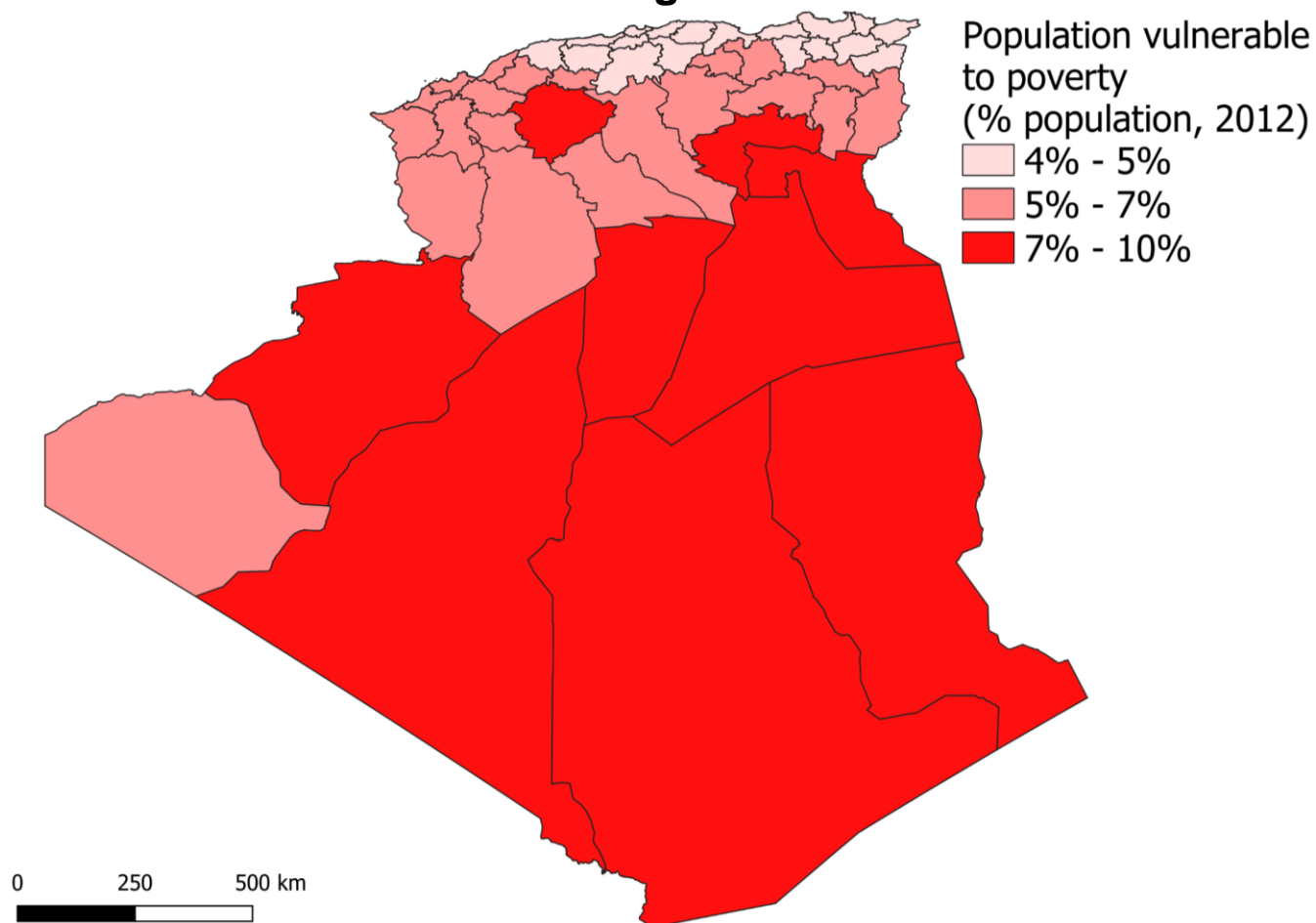
Figure CD8 - Participation in civil society organizations by age group



Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the age groups distribution of the respondents affiliated with a civil society organization (including labor unions and religious groups, excluding political parties membership) in the Algerian adult population.

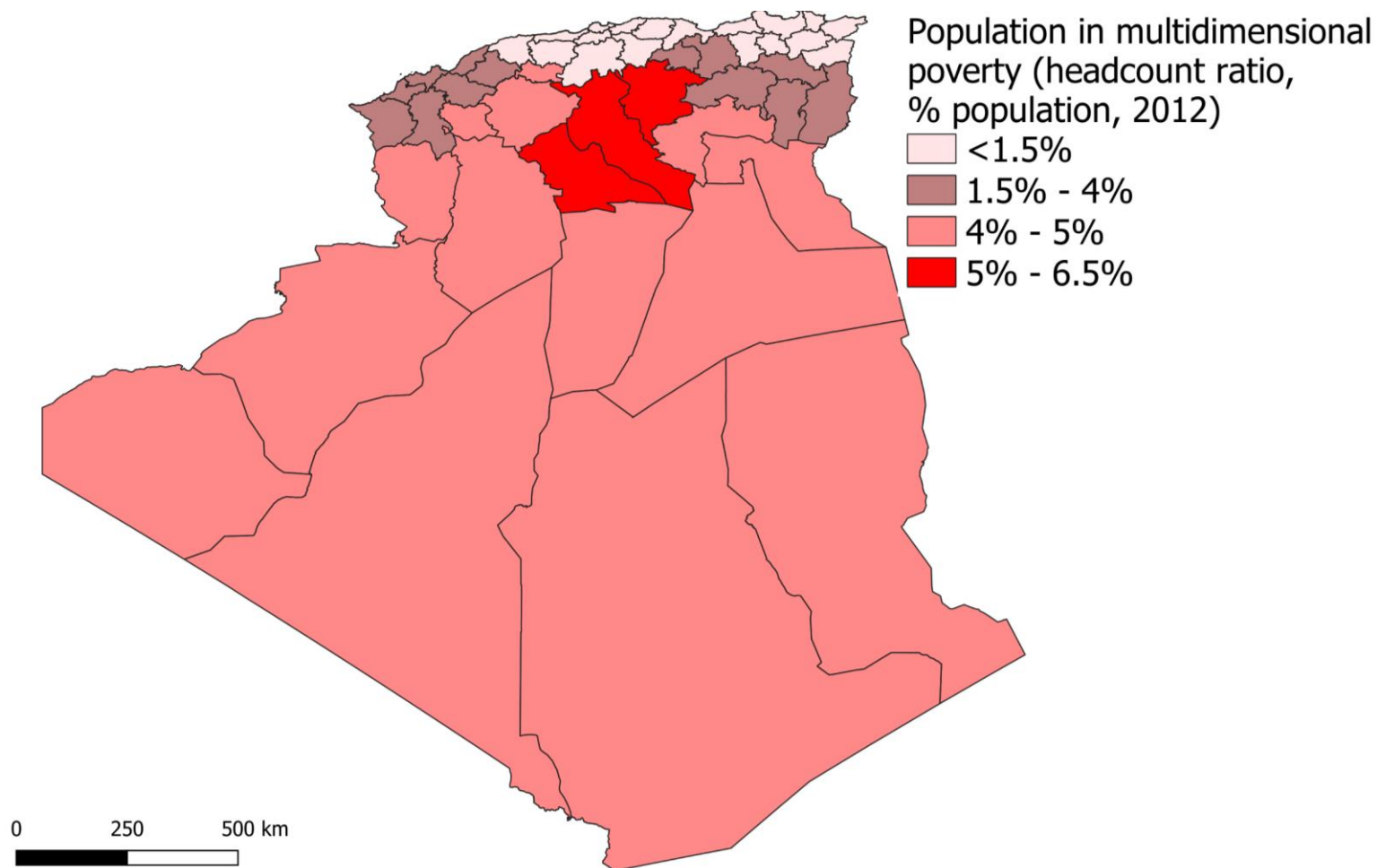
Map C1 - Geographical distribution of vulnerability to multidimensional poverty in Algeria in 2012



Source: authors' computation using subnational decomposition of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (University of Oxford).

Note: The Multidimensional Poverty Index is an international measure of acute poverty that identifies deprivation across health, education and living standards. The population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty is defined by experiencing 20 to 33.3% intensity of deprivation.

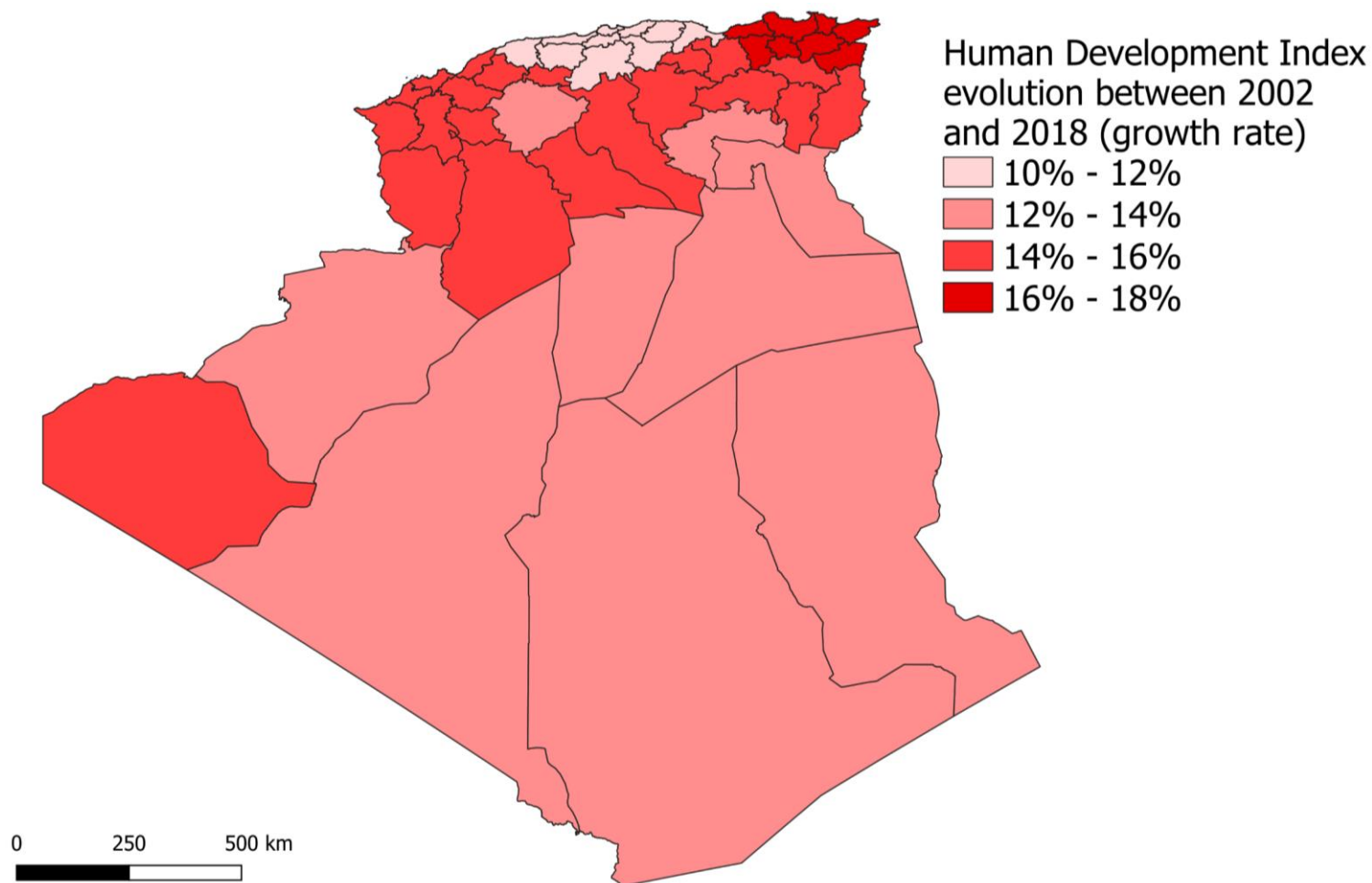
Map C2 - Geographical distribution of multidimensional poverty in Algeria in 2012



Source: authors' computation using subnational decomposition of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (University of Oxford).

Note: The Multidimensional Poverty Index is an international measure of acute poverty that identifies deprivation across health, education and living standards. The population in multidimensional poverty is defined by experiencing at least 33.3% intensity of deprivation.

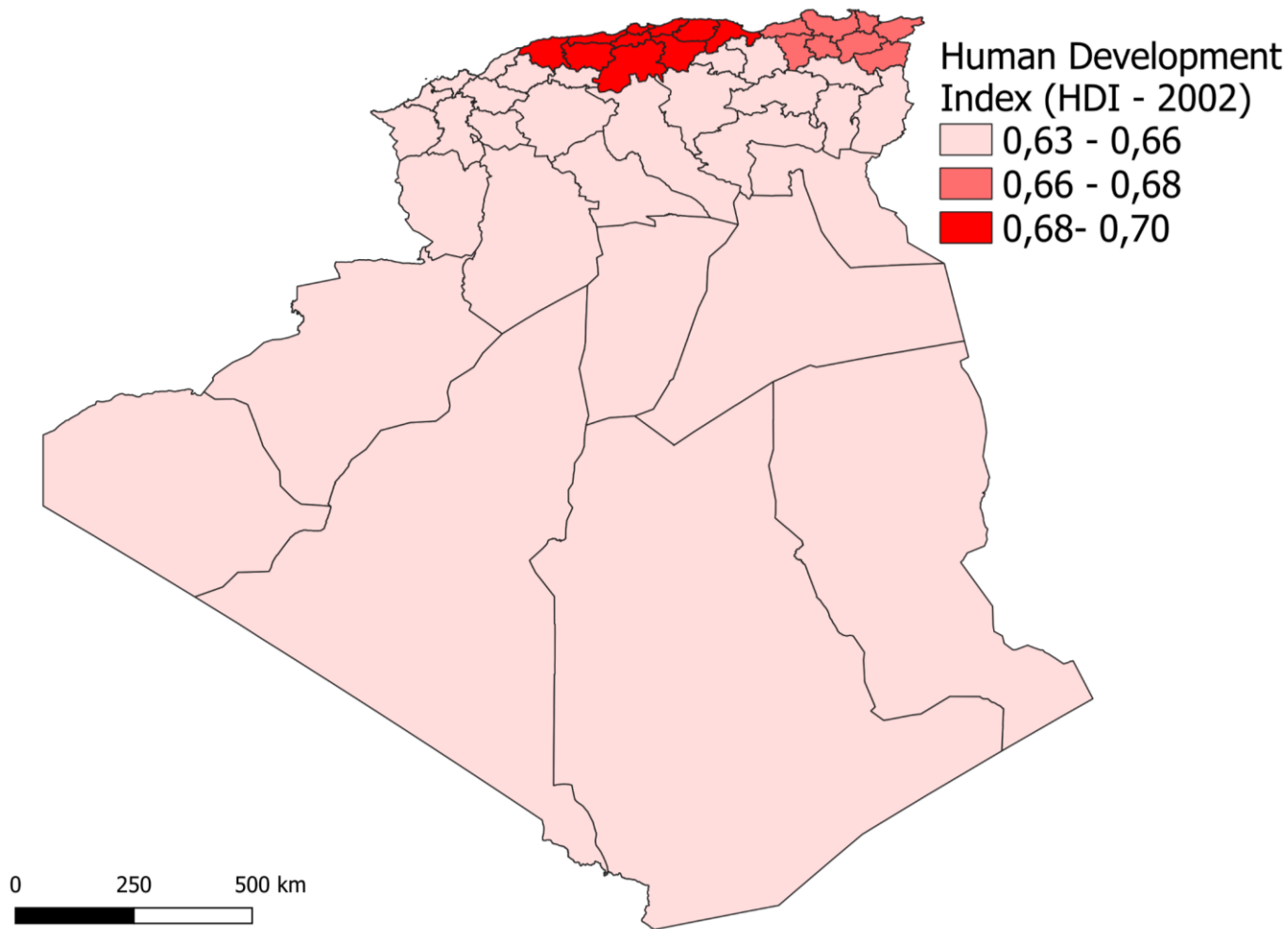
Map C3 - Socio-spatial disparities evolution in Algeria between 2002 and 2018



Source: authors' computation. SHDI database from the Global Data Lab (Radboud University)

Note: The map shows the geographical time-evolution of the Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI). The SHDI is a translation of the United Nations Development Programme's official Human Development Index to the subnational level and captures education, health and living standards.

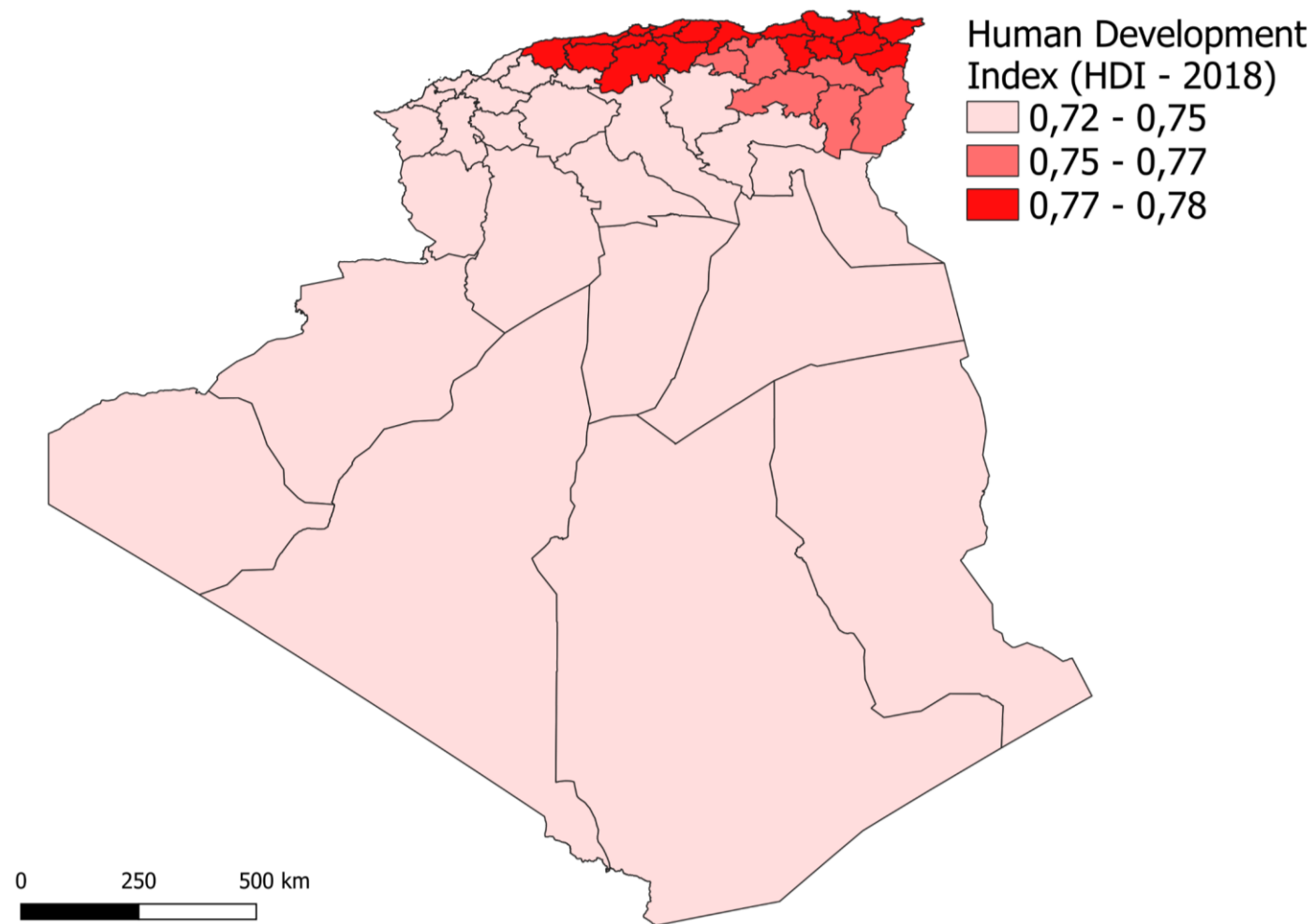
Map C4 - Socio-spatial disparities in Algeria in 2002



Source: authors' computation. SHDI database from the Global Data Lab (Radboud University)

Note: The Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI) is a translation of the United Nations Development Programme's official Human Development Index to the subnational level and captures education, health and living standards.

Map C5 - Socio-spatial disparities in Algeria in 2018



Source: authors' computation. SHDI database from the Global Data Lab (Radboud University)

Note: The Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI) is a translation of the United Nations Development Programme's official Human Development Index to the subnational level and captures education, health and living standards.

Table B1 - Survey data sources			
Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
2002	World Values Survey	WVS	1 282
2013	Arab Barometer	WVS	1 220
2019	Arab Barometer	WVS	2 332
Source: authors' elaboration. Note: the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.			

Table B2 - Complete descriptive statistics by year

	2002	2012	2017
Education: Primary	20%	63%	44%
Education: Secondary	48%	25%	31%
Education: Tertiary	32%	11%	25%
Age: 18-24	26%	22%	22%
Age: 25-34	29%	28%	30%
Age: 35-54	35%	32%	27%
Age: 55+	10%	18%	21%
Gender: Men	51%	50%	50%
Employment status: Employed	59%	38%	28%
Employment status: Unemployed	11%	11%	21%
Employment status: Inactive	29%	52%	51%
Marital status: Single	49%	53%	45%
Marital status: Marital	51%	47%	55%
Language: Arabic or Algerian dialect	85%	95%	
Language: French or other	2%	0%	
Language: Amazight	13%	5%	
Turnout: Did not vote		48%	79%
Turnout: Voted		52%	21%
Interest in politics: Not at all interested	28%	43%	48%
Interest in politics: Not very interested	48%	42%	35%
Interest in politics: Somewhat interested	17%	13%	15%
Interest in politics: Very interested	7%	1%	2%
Wealth index: Significant difficulties	5%	17%	8%
Wealth index: Some difficulties	12%	34%	41%
Wealth index: Without notable difficulties	60%	40%	40%
Wealth index: Enough for savings	23%	9%	11%
Political activism: None	74%	77%	73%
Political activism: Signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration once	26%	23%	27%
Region: Alger		11%	10%
Region: Eastern Highlands		16%	16%
Region: Middle Highlands		6%	6%
Region: Western Highlands		6%	5%
Region: North Eastern Region		11%	18%
Region: North Middle Region		19%	24%
Region: North Western Region		21%	18%
Region: South Region		10%	3%
Region: Coastline (including Alger)		54%	55%
Region: Hinterlands		46%	45%
Region: Kabylia	13%	25%	27%
Region: Other regions of Algeria	87%	75%	73%

Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the table shows descriptive statistics by year for selected available variables.

Table B3 - Complete structure of the vote in Algeria, 2002

	Share of votes received (%)				
	FLN	RND	Islamic opposition (Hamas/MRN)	Secular opposition (FFS/RCD)	Other
Overall vote share	35,28%	8,23%	17,20%	3,33%	35,96%
Gender					
Woman	40%	11%	15%	3%	32%
Man	32%	6%	19%	3%	40%
Age					
Below 25	27%	10%	20%	4%	40%
25-35	32%	9%	17%	2%	40%
35-55	40%	8%	17%	4%	30%
55+	48%	4%	12%	2%	35%
Education group					
Bottom 50%	45%	7%	15%	3%	29%
Middle 40%	27%	10%	20%	3%	40%
Top 10%	19%	6%	16%	3%	56%
Income decile					
D1	31%	7%	7%	2%	53%
D2	37%	7%	14%	2%	39%
D3	41%	7%	18%	3%	31%
D4	41%	7%	18%	3%	31%
D5	39%	8%	21%	3%	29%
D6	37%	8%	25%	4%	26%
D7	37%	8%	25%	4%	26%
D8	38%	12%	24%	4%	23%
D9	32%	15%	17%	3%	33%
D10	31%	14%	20%	5%	29%
Income group					
Bottom 50%	38%	7%	15%	3%	37%

Middle 40%	36%	11%	22%	4%	27%
Top 10%	31%	14%	20%	5%	29%
Employment status					
Employed	35%	10%	18%	4%	35%
Unemployed	34%	5%	15%	2%	44%
Inactive	37%	7%	17%	3%	35%
Marital status					
Not Married	34%	9%	21%	3%	32%
Married	37%	8%	14%	3%	37%
Language					
Arabic or Algerian Dialect	37%	8%	19%	1%	35%
French or Other	25%	27%	4%	4%	39%
Tamazight	25%	2%	10%	18%	45%
Interest in politics					
Not at all interested	35%	5%	14%	1%	46%
Not very interested	34%	10%	19%	4%	33%
Somewhat interested	39%	8%	23%	5%	24%
Very interested	34%	7%	8%	4%	48%
Political Activism					
None	37%	8%	17%	3%	35%
Signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration	32%	9%	17%	5%	38%
Rural / Urban Index					
Urban	38%	9%	19%	4%	30%
Rural	33%	7%	15%	3%	42%

Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2002. Vote shares have been reweighed so as to match exactly official election results.

Table B4 - Complete structure of the vote in Algeria, 2012

	Share of votes received (%)					
	FLN	RND	Islamic opposition	Secular opposition (FFS/RCD)	Worker's Party (PT)	Other
Overall vote share	17,35%	6,86%	9,27%	4,96%	4,96%	56,60%
Gender						
Woman	47%	20%	5%	6%	14%	8%
Man	47%	15%	10%	13%	7%	8%
Age						
Below 25	34%	22%	5%	16%	15%	9%
25-35	39%	18%	7%	9%	16%	10%
35-55	33%	25%	13%	10%	11%	9%
55+	76%	6%	2%	8%	2%	5%
Education group						
Bottom 50%	59%	12%	6%	10%	4%	8%
Middle 40%	34%	19%	11%	10%	16%	10%
Top 10%	28%	35%	6%	8%	20%	3%
Income decile						
D1	56%	8%	2%	20%	5%	10%
D2	45%	14%	5%	14%	6%	16%
D3	52%	12%	1%	12%	7%	17%
D4	56%	6%	6%	9%	16%	8%
D5	57%	15%	3%	11%	10%	3%
D6	50%	6%	8%	21%	5%	10%
D7	56%	15%	1%	10%	9%	9%
D8	44%	11%	1%	15%	15%	14%
D9	32%	16%	6%	13%	28%	5%
D10	25%	28%	10%	8%	14%	15%
Income group						
Bottom 50%	53%	11%	3%	13%	9%	11%
Middle 40%	45%	12%	4%	15%	14%	9%

Top 10%	25%	28%	10%	8%	14%	15%
Employment status						
Employed	32%	25%	11%	11%	13%	9%
Unemployed	37%	14%	2%	12%	18%	17%
Inactive	62%	11%	6%	9%	6%	6%
Marital status						
Not Married	42%	17%	6%	10%	17%	8%
Married	50%	17%	9%	10%	5%	8%
Region						
Alger	39%	14%	7%	15%	5%	20%
East Highlands	49%	19%	14%	5%	11%	1%
Middle Highlands	61%	9%	0%	4%	12%	14%
North Eastern Region	46%	30%	8%	4%	9%	2%
North Middle Region	32%	14%	3%	22%	14%	15%
North Western Region	61%	15%	6%	5%	10%	4%
South Region	54%	13%	5%	14%	8%	7%
Western Highlands	39%	28%	26%	0%	4%	3%
Language						
Arabic or Algerian Dialect	49%	17%	8%	8%	10%	8%
Tamazight	18%	15%	2%	38%	14%	13%
Turnout						
Did not vote	37%	20%	5%	16%	16%	6%
Voted	49%	17%	8%	9%	9%	9%
Interest in politics						
Not at all interested	52%	13%	3%	10%	12%	10%
Not very interested	46%	17%	7%	12%	10%	8%
Somewhat interested	46%	20%	13%	6%	8%	7%
Very interested	20%	53%	14%	12%	0%	0%
Political Activism						
None	53%	14%	6%	10%	10%	8%
Signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration	37%	22%	10%	11%	11%	9%
Rural / Urban Index						

Urban	44%	18%	8%	10%	10%	10%
Rural	53%	16%	7%	9%	10%	5%

Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2012. Vote shares have been reweighed so as to match exactly official election results.

Table B5 - Complete structure of the vote in Algeria, 2017

	Share of votes received (%)					
	FLN	RND	Islamic opposition	Secular opposition (FFS/RND)	Worker's Party (PT)	Other
Overall vote share	25,99%	14,91%	15,34%	7,56%	2,15%	33,68%
Gender						
Woman	61%	10%	6%	9%	2%	11%
Man	58%	13%	5%	9%	3%	12%
Age						
Below 25	65%	9%	1%	7%	2%	15%
25-35	52%	11%	5%	7%	3%	19%
35-55	60%	13%	5%	11%	3%	8%
55+	64%	11%	6%	7%	1%	10%
Education group						
Bottom 50%	58%	11%	7%	9%	2%	12%
Middle 40%	62%	12%	3%	8%	3%	11%
Top 10%	53%	16%	5%	13%	5%	9%
Income decile						
D1	74%	4%	2%	14%	0%	6%
D2	68%	7%	2%	16%	0%	6%
D3	53%	14%	3%	7%	2%	19%
D4	52%	12%	7%	10%	1%	15%
D5	59%	13%	5%	14%	0%	8%
D6	62%	12%	4%	11%	1%	9%
D7	63%	11%	4%	8%	2%	11%
D8	62%	9%	3%	9%	2%	14%
D9	72%	8%	2%	5%	3%	10%
D10	62%	12%	4%	9%	3%	10%
Income group						
Bottom 50%	61%	10%	4%	12%	1%	11%
Middle 40%	65%	10%	3%	8%	2%	11%

Top 10%	62%	12%	4%	9%	3%	10%
Employment status						
Employed	59%	14%	4%	10%	3%	10%
Unemployed	50%	11%	3%	9%	3%	21%
Inactive	61%	11%	7%	8%	2%	10%
Marital status						
Not Married	55%	12%	4%	7%	2%	17%
Married	61%	12%	6%	10%	3%	9%
Region						
Alger	58%	13%	8%	7%	4%	10%
East Highlands	58%	9%	10%	11%	2%	9%
Middle Highlands	48%	17%	6%	14%	3%	12%
North Eastern Region	72%	10%	4%	4%	2%	7%
North Middle Region	55%	12%	1%	18%	2%	12%
North Western Region	60%	12%	5%	1%	4%	18%
South Region	33%	9%	13%	30%	0%	15%
Western Highlands	63%	12%	10%	0%	6%	7%
Turnout						
Did not vote	63%	12%	2%	4%	5%	14%
Voted	57%	11%	13%	9%	3%	7%
Interest in politics						
Not at all interested	62%	4%	5%	8%	1%	18%
Not very interested	57%	16%	5%	10%	4%	8%
Somewhat interested	66%	13%	6%	6%	2%	6%
Very interested	42%	12%	5%	8%	9%	25%
Political Activism						
None	61%	11%	5%	6%	2%	13%
Signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration	55%	13%	5%	14%	4%	8%

Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2017. Vote shares have been reweighed so as to match exactly official election results.

Table B6 - Structure of no response and abstention in Algeria, 2019

	Feels close to no party	Did not vote in the last elections
Overall sample share	58.05%	79.23%
Gender		
Woman	57%	77%
Man	53%	76%
Age		
Below 25	74%	92%
25-35	65%	84%
35-55	51%	76%
55+	42%	58%
Education group		
Bottom 50%	53%	76%
Middle 40%	55%	77%
Top 10%	62%	79%
Income group		
Bottom 50%	55%	74%
Middle 40%	50%	76%
Top 10%	42%	74%
Ethno-regional identity		
Living in Kabylia	54%	75%
Non living in Kabylia	57%	69%

Source: authors' computations using Algerian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of respondents by selected individual characteristics in 2019.