## Appendix A: Botswana figures, tables and raw results

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**Appendix tables**

| Table C1 | Survey data sources |
| Table C2 | Complete descriptive statistics |
Figure A1 - Election results in Botswana, 1965-2019

Source: authors' computations using official election results.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of political parties in Botswana in general elections between 1965 and 2019.
Figure A2 - Ethnolinguistic educational inequalities in Botswana

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows composition of education groups by language of the population in Botswana in 2019.
Figure A3 - Vote for the Botswana Democratic Party by language

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by language.
Vote for the Botswana Democratic Party among rural areas

Difference between (% rural areas) and (% urban areas) voting BDP

After controlling for region, language
After controlling for region, language, education, age, gender, occupation, religion

Source: authors’ computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters from rural areas and the share of other voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure A5 - Vote for the Botswana Democratic Party among higher-educated voters

Difference between (% of univ. graduates) and (% of other voters) voting BDP

After controlling for region, language

After controlling for region, language, age, gender, occupation, religion, location

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AA1 - The composition of the electorate by education

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of education levels of the adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Figure AA2 - The composition of the electorate by age

Source: authors’ computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of age groups in the adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Figure AA3 - The composition of the electorate by religion

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of religious affiliations in the adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Figure AA4 - The composition of the electorate by location

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of rural and urban adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Figure AA5 - The composition of the electorate by language

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of languages in the adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Figure AA6 - The composition of the electorate by occupation

 inactive  Farmer  Trader/Worker  Professional/Employer

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of occupations in the adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows composition of education groups by language of the population in Botswana in 2004.
Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows composition of education groups by language of the population in Botswana in 2019.
Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of education groups by occupation of the population in Botswana in 2004.
Figure AA10 - Occupational composition of education, 2019

[Diagram showing occupational composition by education level.]

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of education groups by occupation of the population in Botswana in 2019.
Figure AA11 - Rural-urban composition of education, 2004

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of education groups by location in 2004 in Botswana.
Figure AA12 - Rural-urban composition of education, 2019

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of education groups by location in 2019 in Botswana.
Figure AA13 - The composition of the electorate by region

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of regions in the adult population in Botswana and its evolution over time.
Figure AA14 - Regional composition of education, 2004

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of education groups by region in Botswana in 2004.
Figure AA15 - Regional composition of education, 2019

**Source**: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

**Note**: the figure shows the distribution of education groups by region in Botswana in 2019.
Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of languages among regions in Botswana in 2004.
Figure AA17 - Linguistic composition of regions, 2019

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of languages among regions in Botswana in 2019.
Figure AB1 - Vote for BDP by education level

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the BDP by education level.
Figure AB2 - Vote for BDP by education group

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the BDP by education group.
Figure AB3 - Vote for BDP by location

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by location.
Figure AB4 - Vote for BDP by region

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by region.
Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by language.
Figure AB6 - Vote for BDP by age group

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by age group.
Figure AB7 - Vote for BDP by gender

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by gender.
Figure AB8 - Vote for BDP by religion

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by religious affiliation.
Figure AB8 - Vote for BDP by employment status

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by employment status.
Figure AB10 - Vote for BDP by occupation

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by BDP by occupation.
Figure AC1 - Vote for BDP among highest-educated voters

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC2 - Vote for BDP among university graduates

Difference between (% of univ. graduates) and (% of other voters) voting BDP

After controlling for region, language

After controlling for region, language, age, gender, occupation, religion, location

Source: authors’ computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC3 - Vote for BDP among lowest-educated voters

- Difference between (% of bottom 50%) and (% of top 50%) educated voting BDP
- After controlling for region, language
- After controlling for region, language, age, gender, occupation, religion, location

**Source:** authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

**Note:** the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% education and the share top 50% education voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC4 - Vote for BDP among women

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC5 - Vote for BDP among rural areas

- Difference between (% rural areas) and (% urban areas) voting BDP
- After controlling for region, language
- After controlling for region, language, education, age, gender, occupation, religion

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters from rural areas and the share of urban voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC6 - Ethnolinguistic cleavages in Botswana

- Difference between (% Tswana speakers) and (% other voters) voting BDP
- After controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Tswana voters and the share of non-Tswana voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC7 - Vote for BDP among farmers

Difference between (% Farmers) and (% other voters) voting BDP

After controlling for region, language

After controlling for region, language, education, age, gender, occupation, location

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of farmers and the share of other voters voting for BDP, before and after controlling for other variables.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Afrobarometers Wave 1</td>
<td>Afrobarometers</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Afrobarometers Wave 2-3</td>
<td>Afrobarometers</td>
<td>2397</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>Afrobarometers Wave 4</td>
<td>Afrobarometers</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>Afrobarometers Wave 5-6</td>
<td>Afrobarometers</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>Afrobarometers Wave 7</td>
<td>Afrobarometers</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Source:** authors' elaboration.

**Note:** the table shows the surveys used, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table A2 - Complete descriptive statistics by year</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education: Illiterate</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: Primary</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<td>Education: Secondary</td>
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<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<td>Education: Tertiary</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age: 20-29</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age: 30-49</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age: 50+</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender: Man</td>
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<td>51%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Employment status: Employed</td>
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<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment status: Unemployed</td>
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<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment status: Inactive</td>
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<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion: No religion</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion: Catholic</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion: Other Christian</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion: Muslim</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion: Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Rural</td>
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<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Urban</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>68%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region: East</td>
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<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region: Gaborone</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region: Kalahari</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region: North-West</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region: South East</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Kalanga</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Kgaladi</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Sotho-tswana</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation: Farmer</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation: Inactive</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation: Professional / Employe</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation: Trader / Worker</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

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