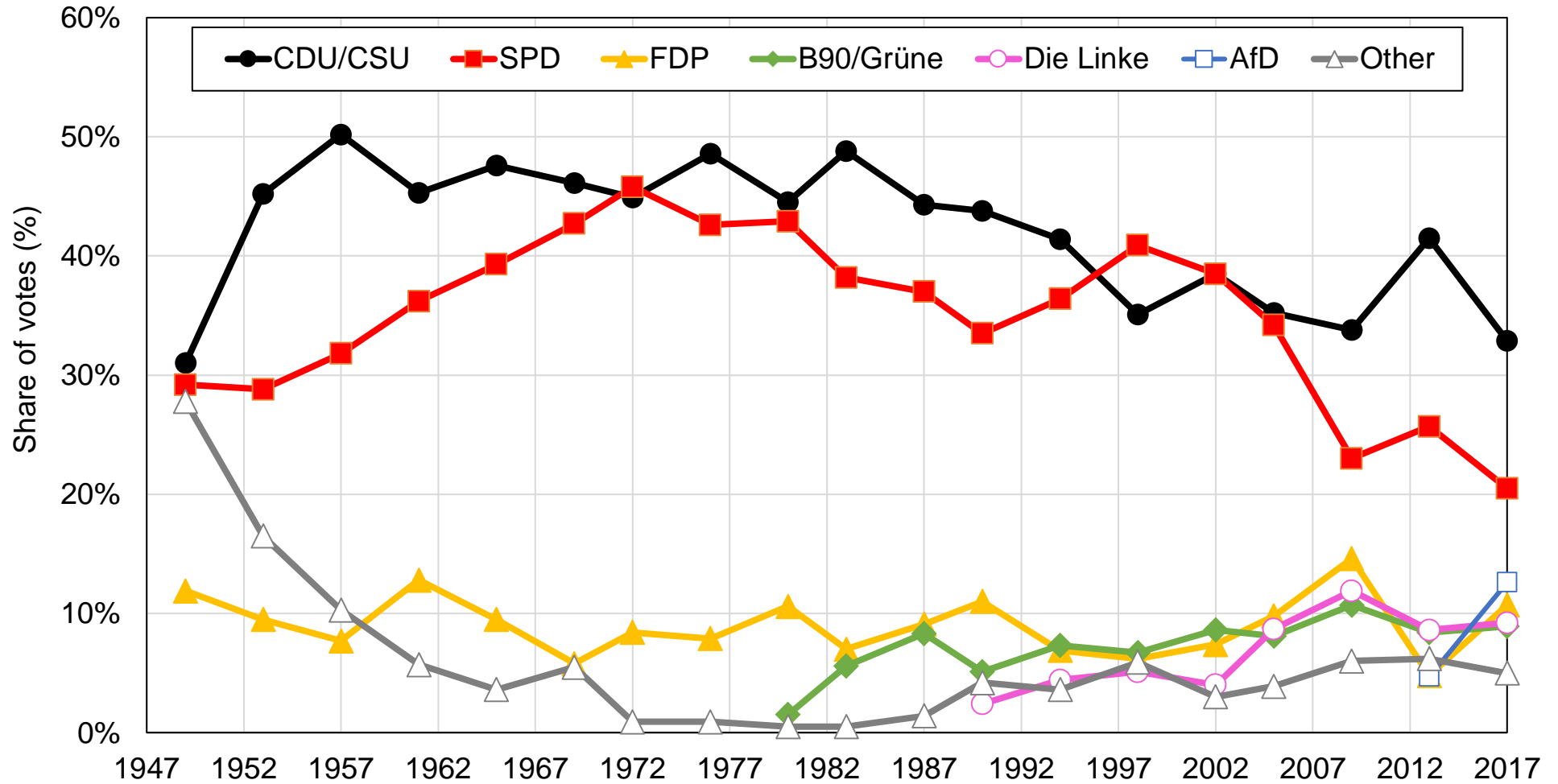


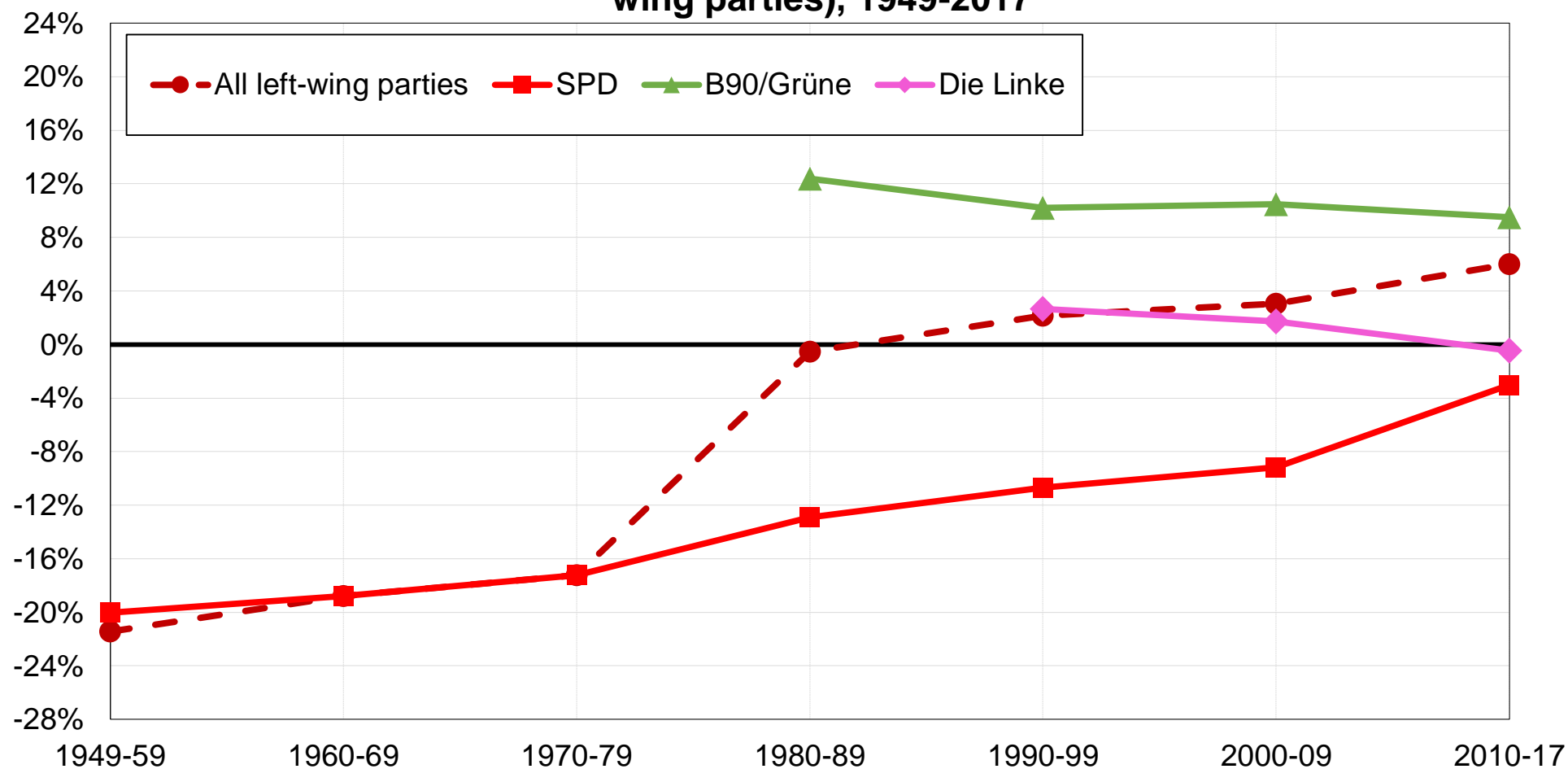
Figure 3.1 - Federal election results in Germany, 1949-2017



Source: authors' computations using official election results (see wpid.world).

Note: the figure shows the share of votes (Zweitstimme) received by selected German political parties in federal elections between 1949 and 2017.

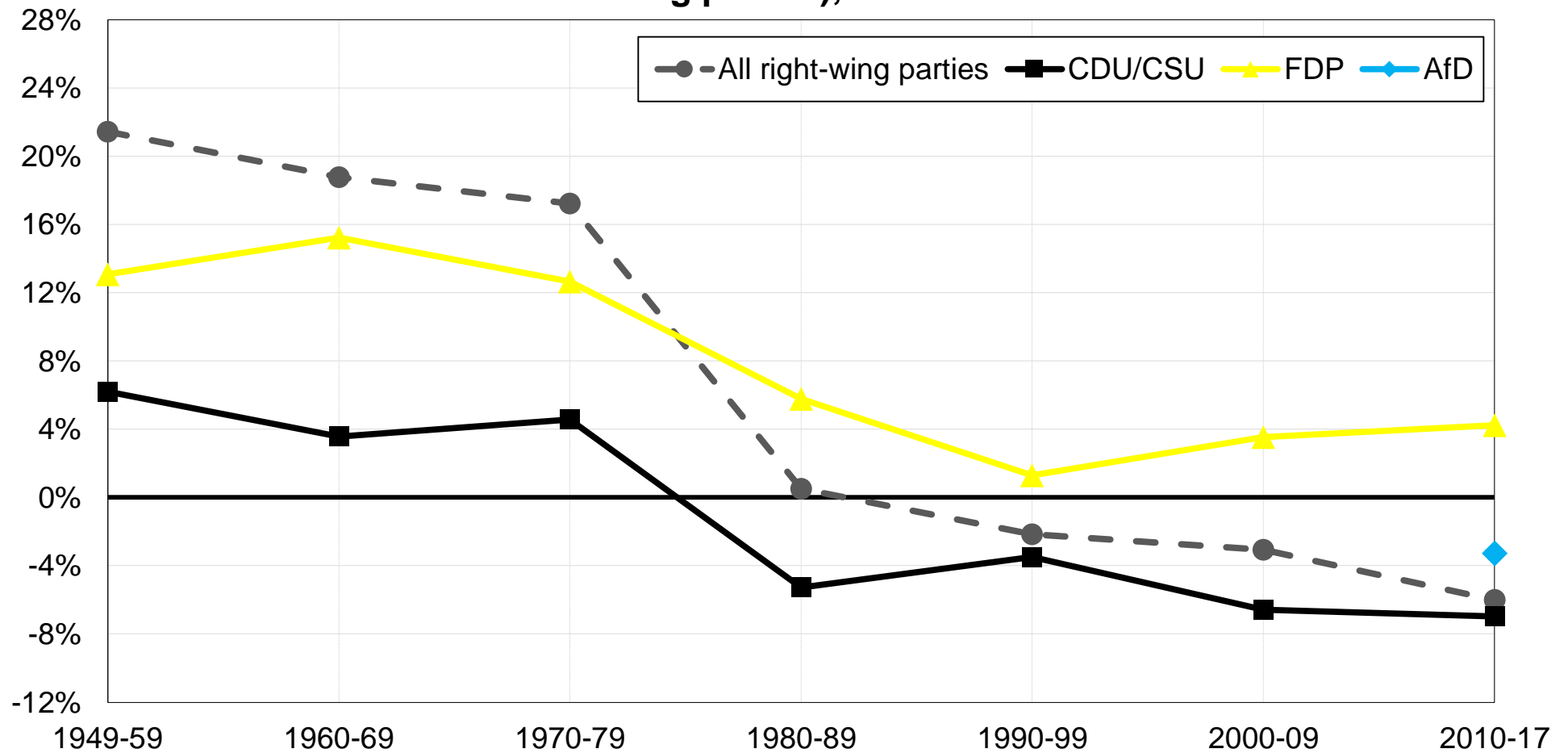
Figure 3.2 - The reversal of the educational cleavage in Germany (left-wing parties), 1949-2017



Source: authors' computations using German post-electoral surveys (see wpid.world).

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of bottom 90% educated voters voting for selected left-wing parties. In the 1950s, left-wing parties (jointly) obtained a score that was 21 points lower among top 10% educated voters than among other voters; in the 2010s, their score was 6 points higher.

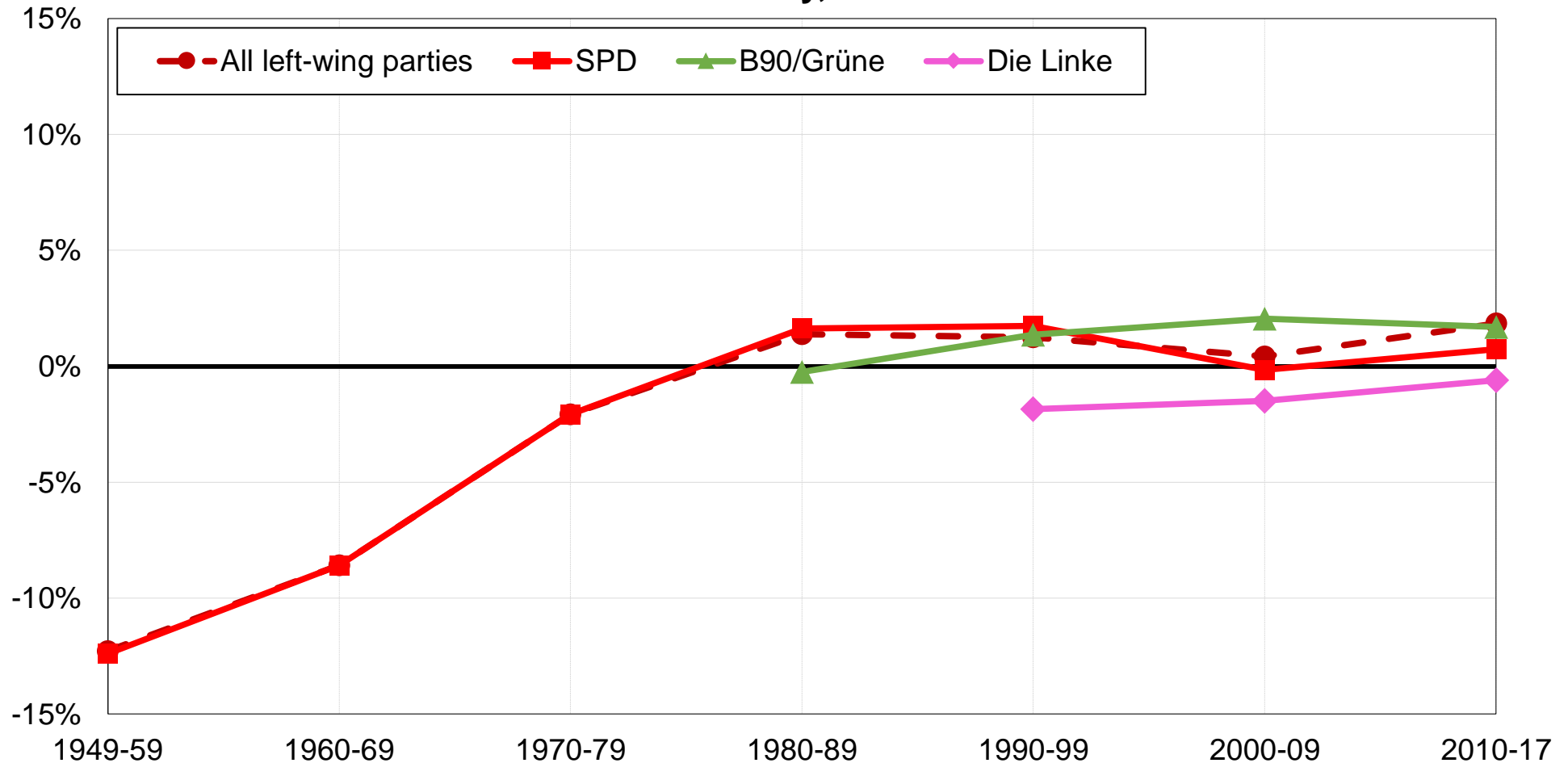
Figure 3.3 - The reversal of the educational cleavage in Germany (right-wing parties), 1949-2017



Source: authors' computations using German post-electoral surveys (see wpid.world).

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of bottom 90% educated voters voting for selected right-wing parties. In the 1950s, right-wing parties (jointly) obtained a score that was 21 points higher among top 10% educated voters than among other voters; in the 2010s, their score was 6 points lower.

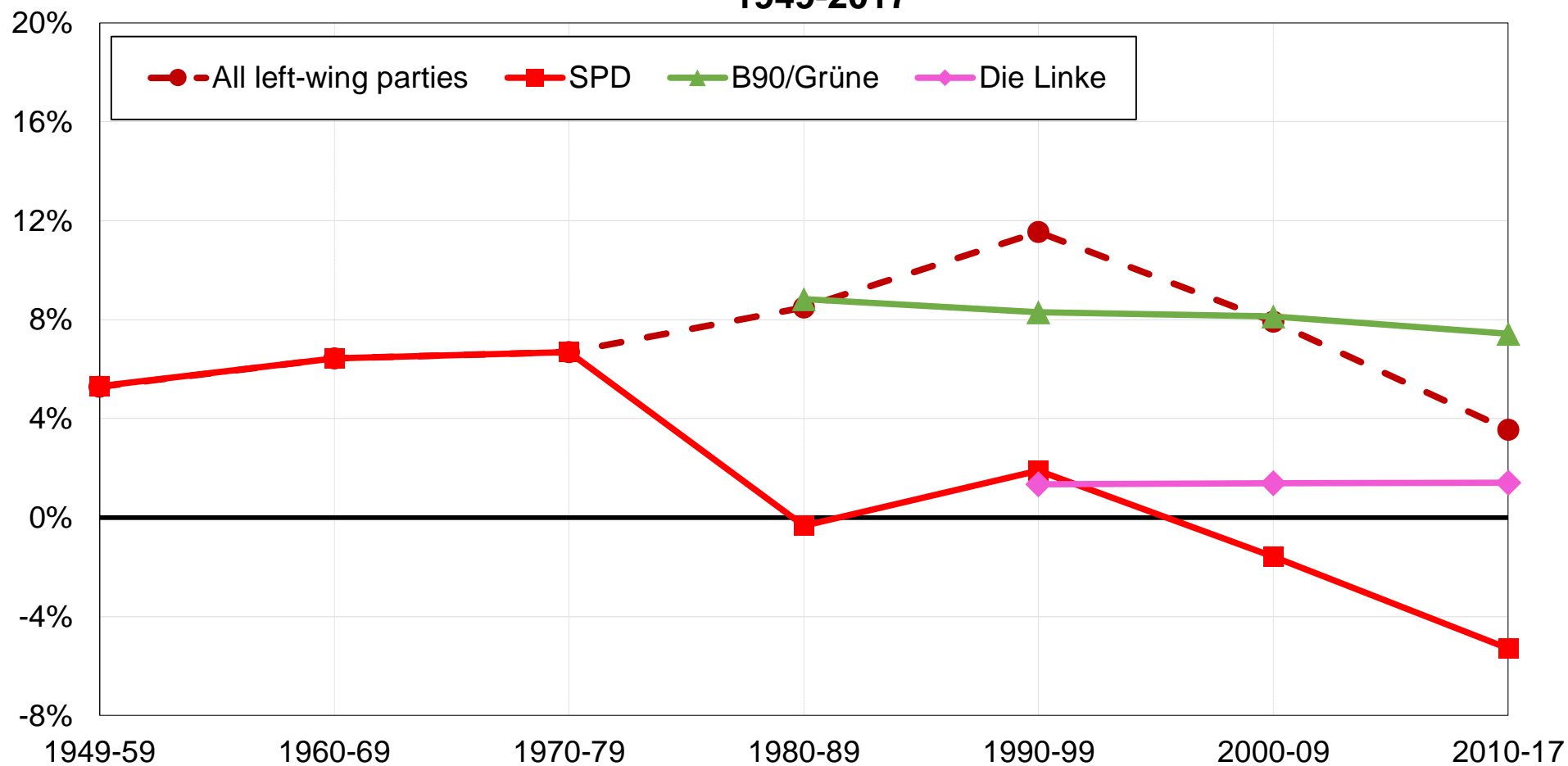
Figure 3.4 - The reversal of the gender cleavage in Germany, 1949-2017



Source: authors' computations using German post-electoral surveys (see wpid.world).

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for selected left-wing parties. In the 1950s, left-wing parties (jointly) obtained a score that was 12 points lower among women than among men; in the 2010s, their score was 2 points higher.

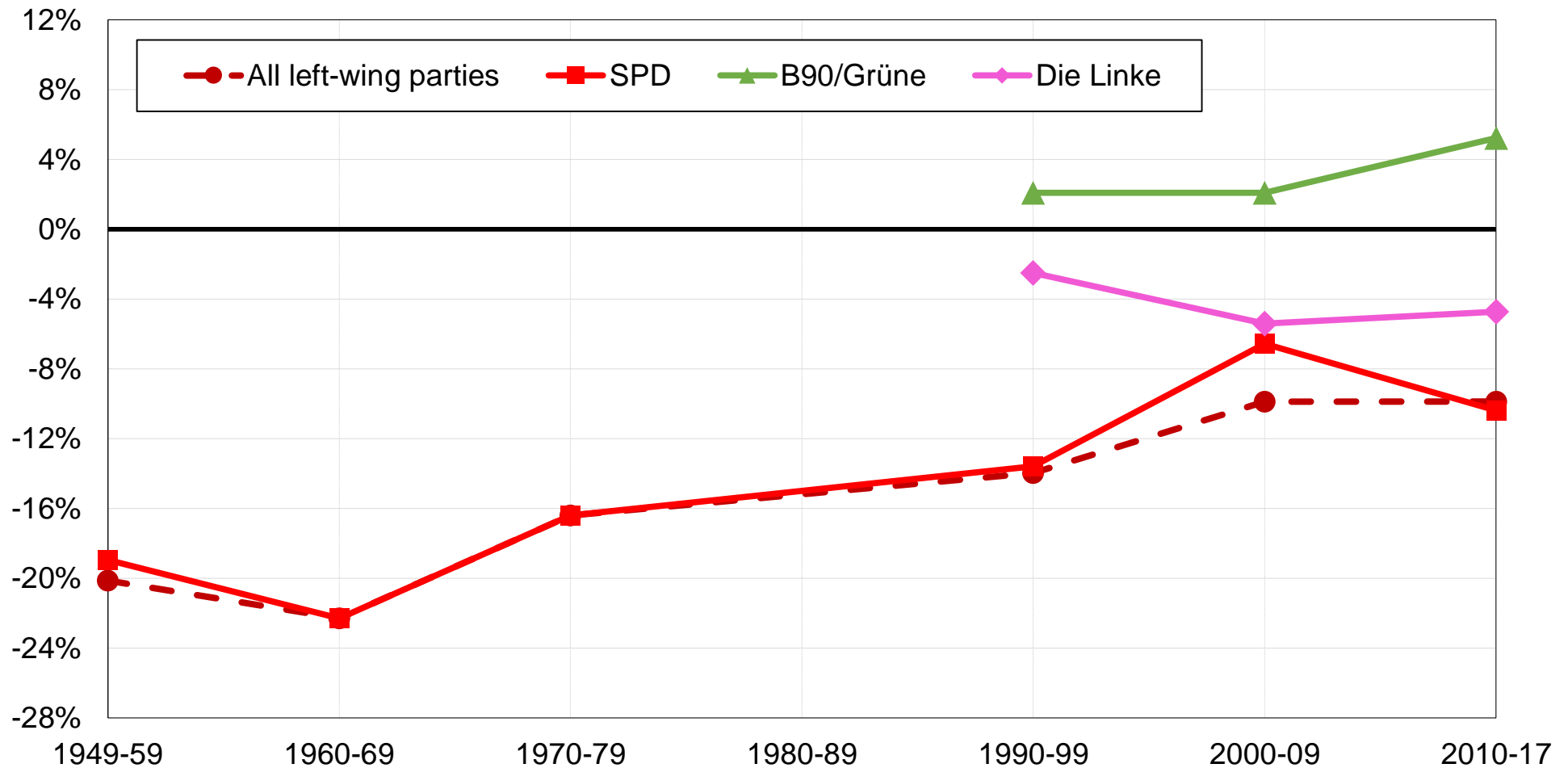
Figure 3.5 - Left-wing voting and generational cleavages in Germany, 1949-2017



Source: authors' computations using German post-electoral surveys (see wpid.world).

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged below the median age and the share of median-aged voters voting for selected left-wing parties. In the 1950s, left-wing parties (jointly) obtained a score that was 5 points higher among young voters than among median-aged voters; in the 2010s, their score was 4 points higher.

Figure 3.6 - Left-wing voting and income in Germany, 1949-2017



Source: authors' computations using German post-electoral surveys (see wpid.world).

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of bottom 90% earners voting for selected left-wing parties. In the 1950s, left-wing parties (jointly) obtained a score that was 20 points lower among top 10% income voters than among other voters; in the 2010s, their score was 10 points lower.