

**Chapter 17. "Social inequalities and the politicization of ethnic cleavages
in Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal, 1999-2019"**

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Appendix D: Senegal figures, tables and raw results

Main figures

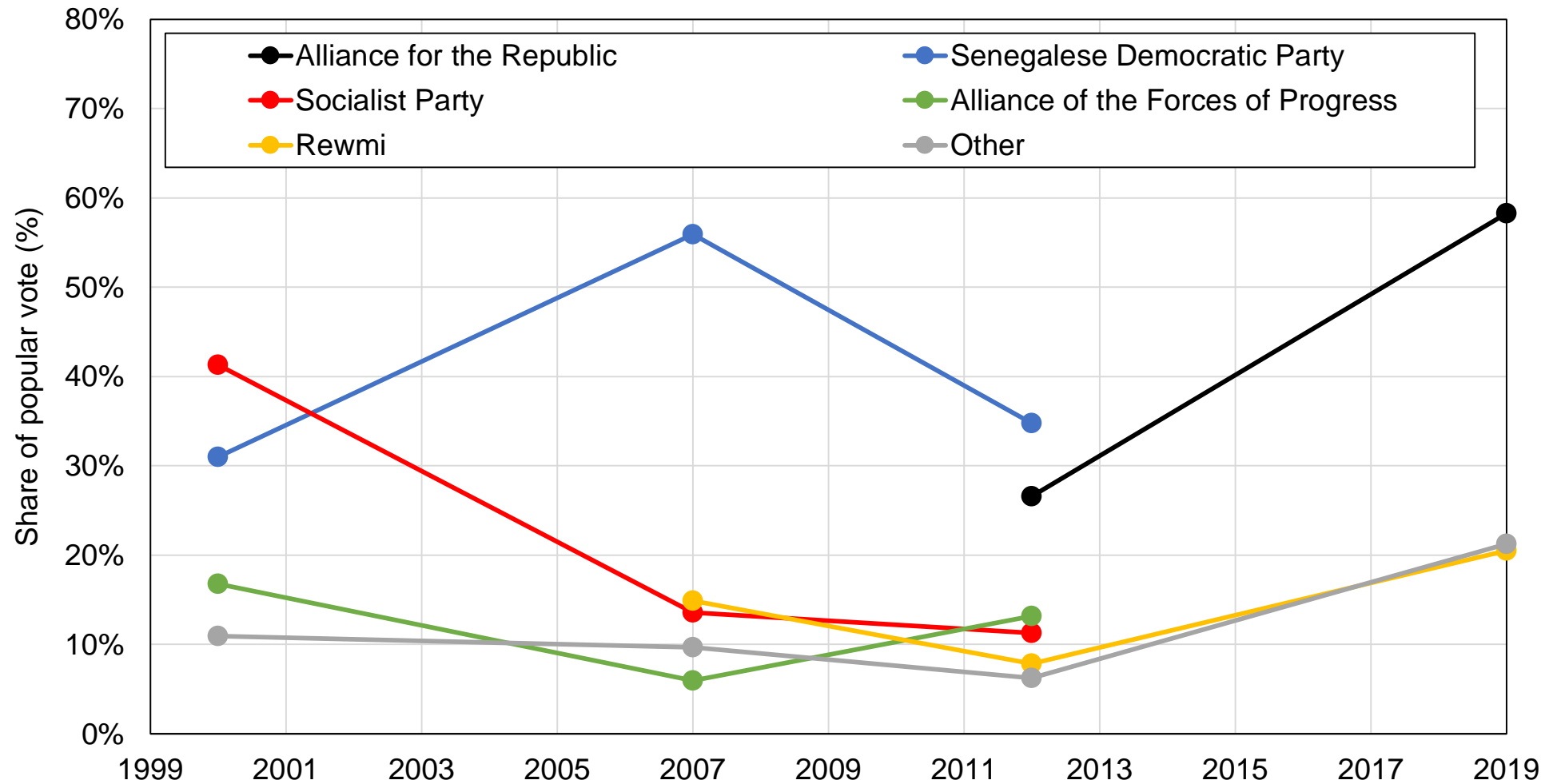
Figure D1	Presidential election results in Senegal, 2000-2019
Figure D2	Ethnolinguistic educational inequalities in Senegal
Figure D3	Vote for the Senegalese Democratic Party / Alliance for the Republic by language
Figure D4	Vote for the Senegalese Democratic Party / Alliance for the Republic by location
Figure D5	Vote for the Senegalese Democratic Party / Alliance for the Republic among higher-educated voters

Appendix figures - Structure of the Senegalese population

Figure DA1	The composition of the electorate by education
Figure DA2	The composition of the electorate by age
Figure DA3	The composition of the electorate by religion
Figure DA4	The composition of the electorate by region
Figure DA5	The composition of the electorate by language
Figure DA6	The composition of the electorate by occupation
Figure DA7	Linguistic composition of education, 2004
Figure DA8	Linguistic composition of education, 2019
Figure DA9	Occupational composition of education, 2004
Figure DA10	Occupational composition of education, 2019
Figure DA11	Rural-urban composition of education, 2004
Figure DA12	Rural-urban composition of education, 2019
Figure DA13	Regional composition of education, 2004
Figure DA14	Regional composition of education, 2019
Figure DA15	Religious composition of education, 2004
Figure DA16	Religious composition of education, 2019
Figure DA17	Linguistic composition of regions, 2004
Figure DA18	Linguistic composition of regions, 2004
Figure DA19	Generational composition of education, 2004
Figure DA20	Generational composition of education, 2019

Figure DA21	Generational composition of rural-urban locations, 2004
Figure DA22	Generational composition of rural-urban locations, 2019
Appendix figures - Structure of the vote for PDS/APR	
Figure DB1	Vote for PDS/APR by education level
Figure DB2	Vote for PDS/APR by education group
Figure DB3	Vote for PDS/APR by location
Figure DB4	Vote for PDS/APR by region
Figure DB5	Vote for PDS/APR by ethnolinguistic group
Figure DB6	Vote for PDS/APR by age group
Figure DB7	Vote for PDS/APR by gender
Figure DB8	Vote for PDS/APR by religion
Figure DB9	Vote for PDS/APR by employment status
Figure DB10	Vote for PDS/APR by occupation
Figure DB11	Vote for PDS by region and location, 2000
Figure DB12	Vote for APR by region and location, 2019
Figure DB13	Vote for PDS by region and education, 2000
Figure DB14	Vote for APR by region and education, 2019
Figure DB15	Vote for PDS by location and education, 2000
Figure DB16	Vote for APR by location and education, 2019
Figure DC1	Vote for PDS/APR among highest-educated voters
Figure DC2	Vote for PDS/APR among university graduates
Figure DC3	Vote for PDS/APR among lower-educated voters
Figure DC4	Vote for PDS/APR among women
Figure DC5	Vote for PDS/APR among rural areas
Figure DC6	Vote for PDS/APR among North-West region residents
Figure DC7	Vote for PDS/APR among Fulani speakers
Figure DC8	Vote for PDS/APR among professionals / employers
Figure DC9	Vote for PDS/APR among Christians
Figure DC10	Vote for PDS/APR among young voters
Appendix tables	
Table C1	Survey data sources
Table C2	Complete descriptive statistics

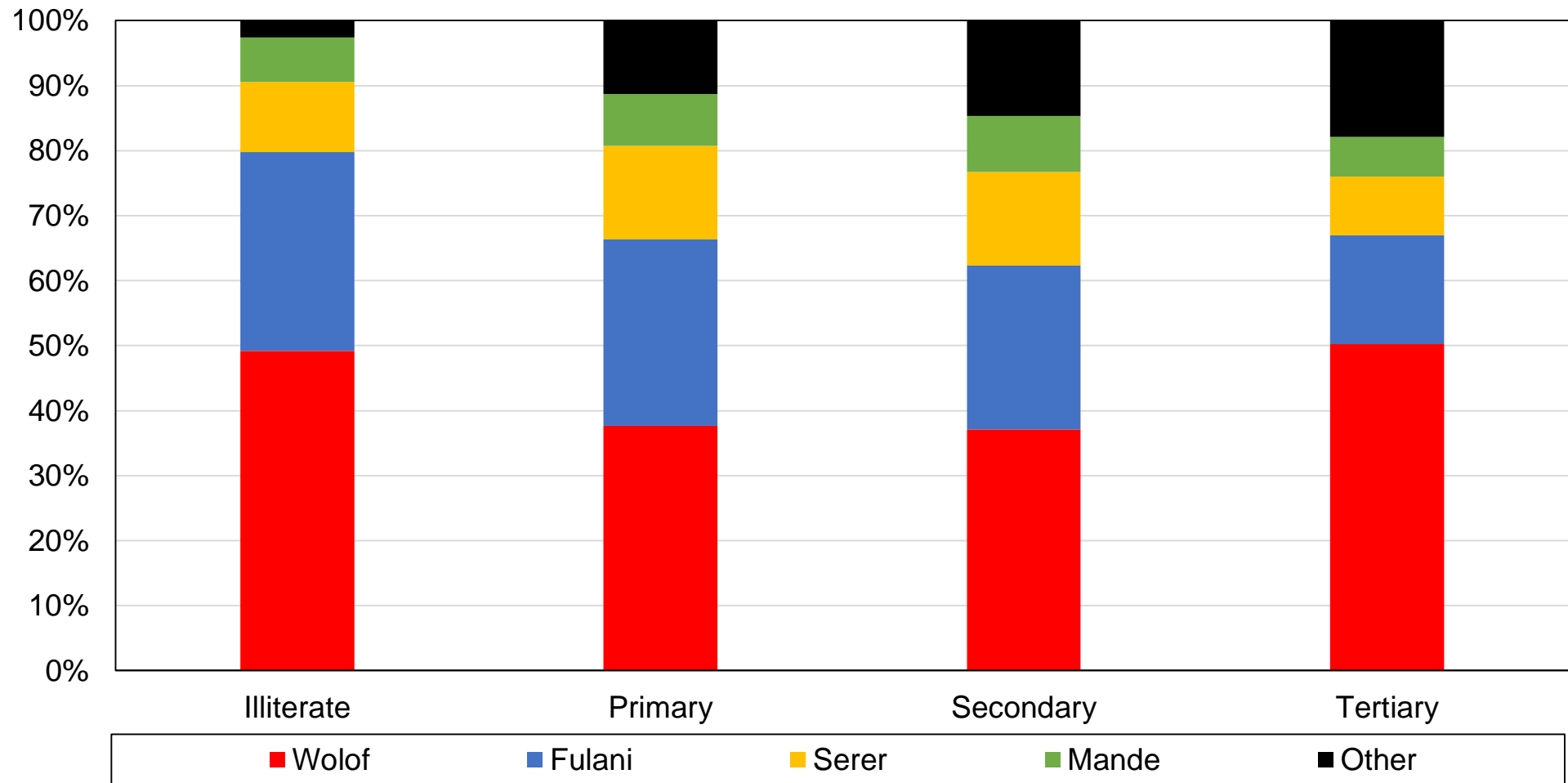
Figure D1 - Presidential election results in Senegal, 2000-2019



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Senegalese political parties in presidential elections between 2000 and 2019.

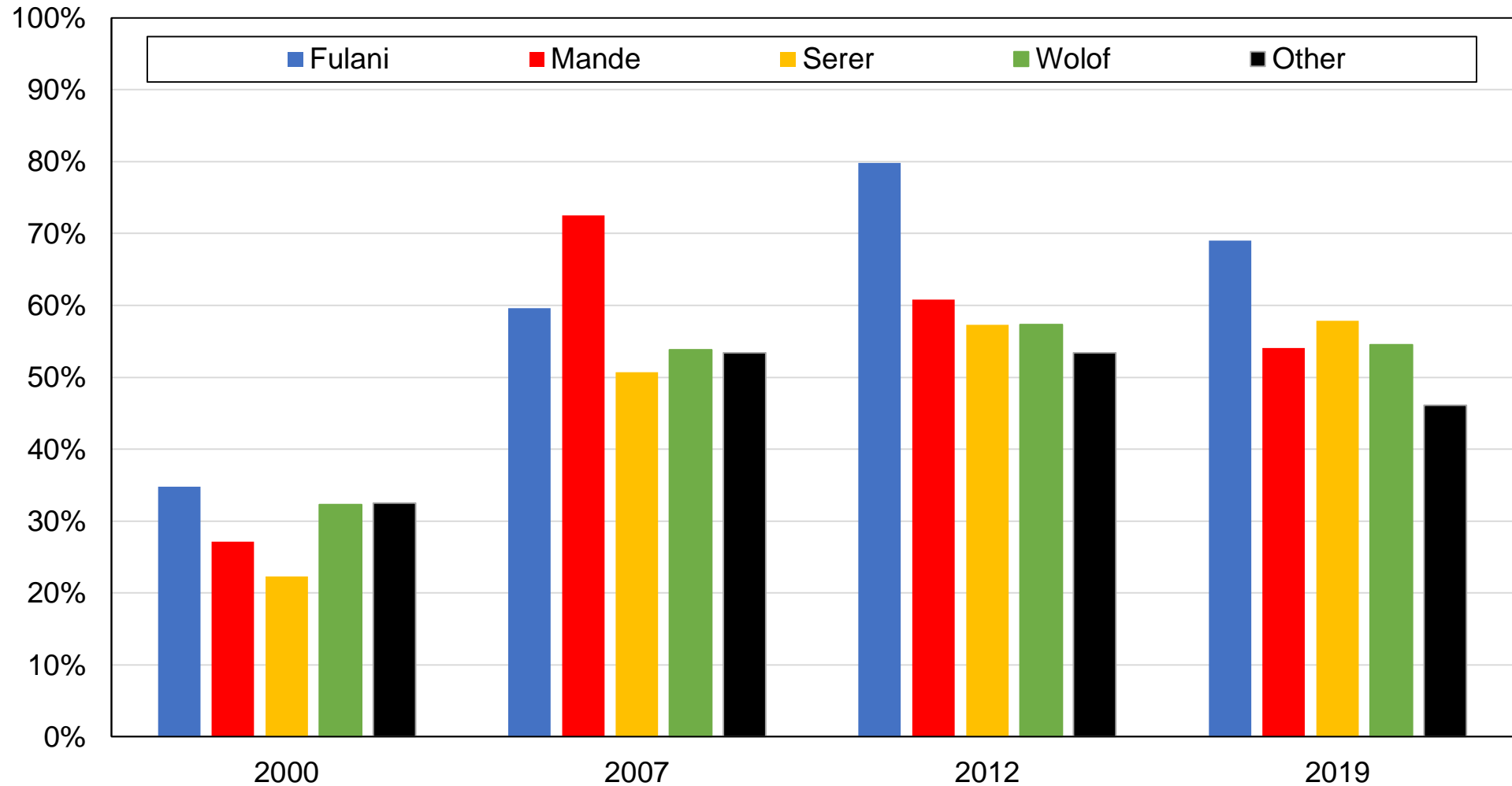
Figure D2 - Linguistic composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of language by educational levels in 2019.

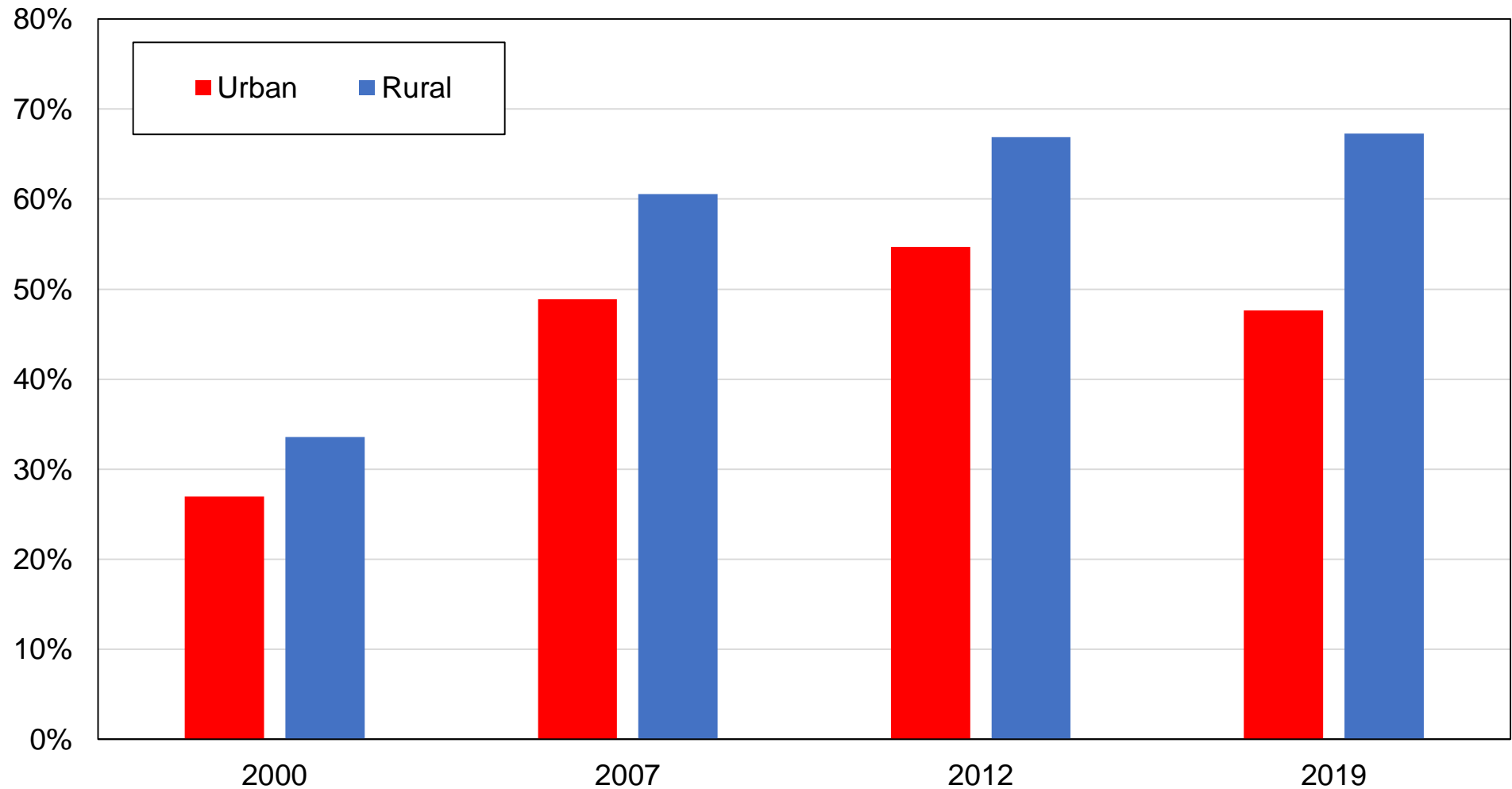
Figure D3 - Vote for the Senegalese Democratic Party / Alliance for the Republic by language



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by language.

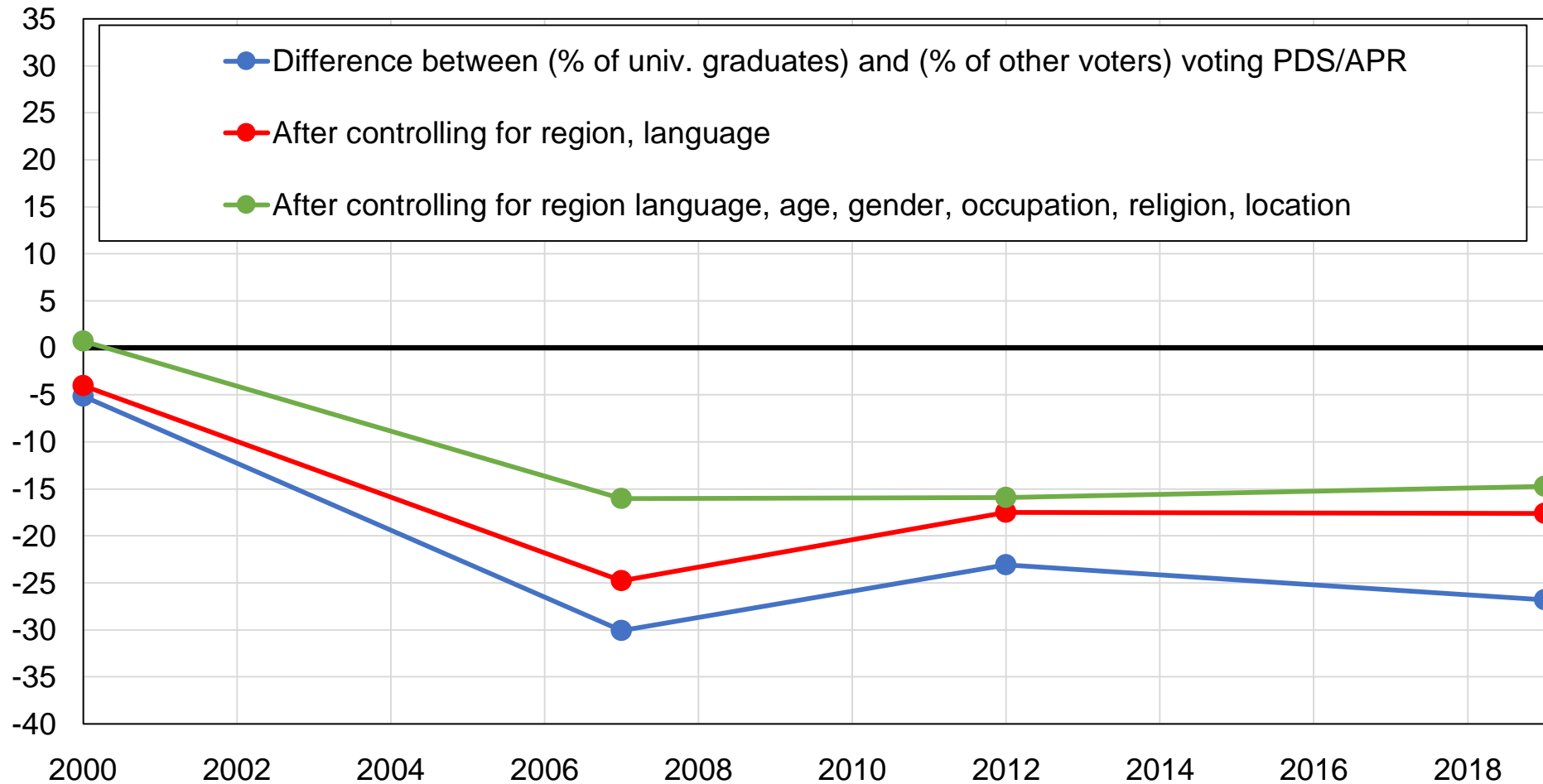
Figure D4 - Vote for the Senegalese Democratic Party / Alliance for the Republic by location



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by location.

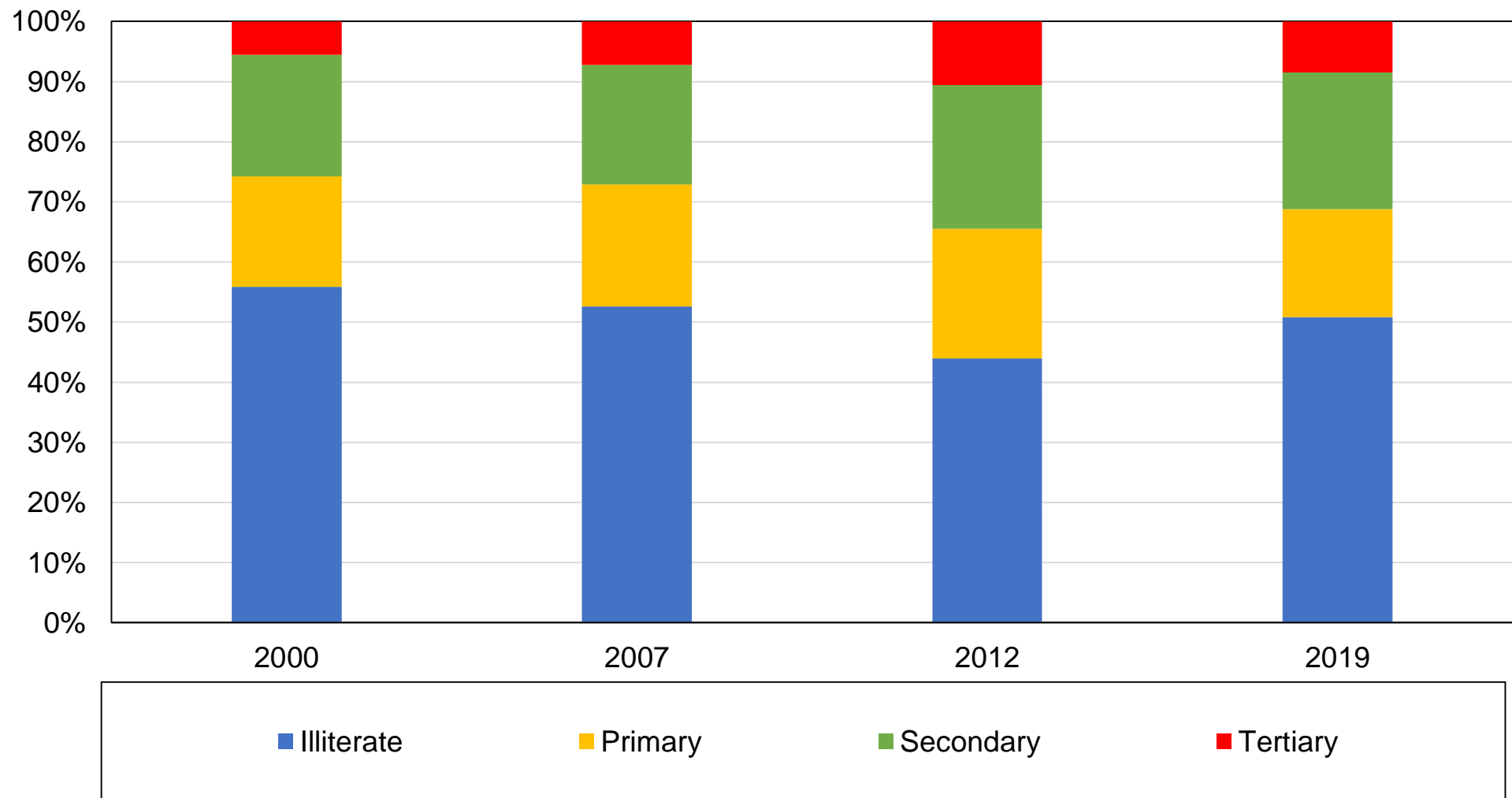
Figure D5 - Vote for the Senegalese Democratic Party / Alliance for the Republic among higher-educated voters



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 PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

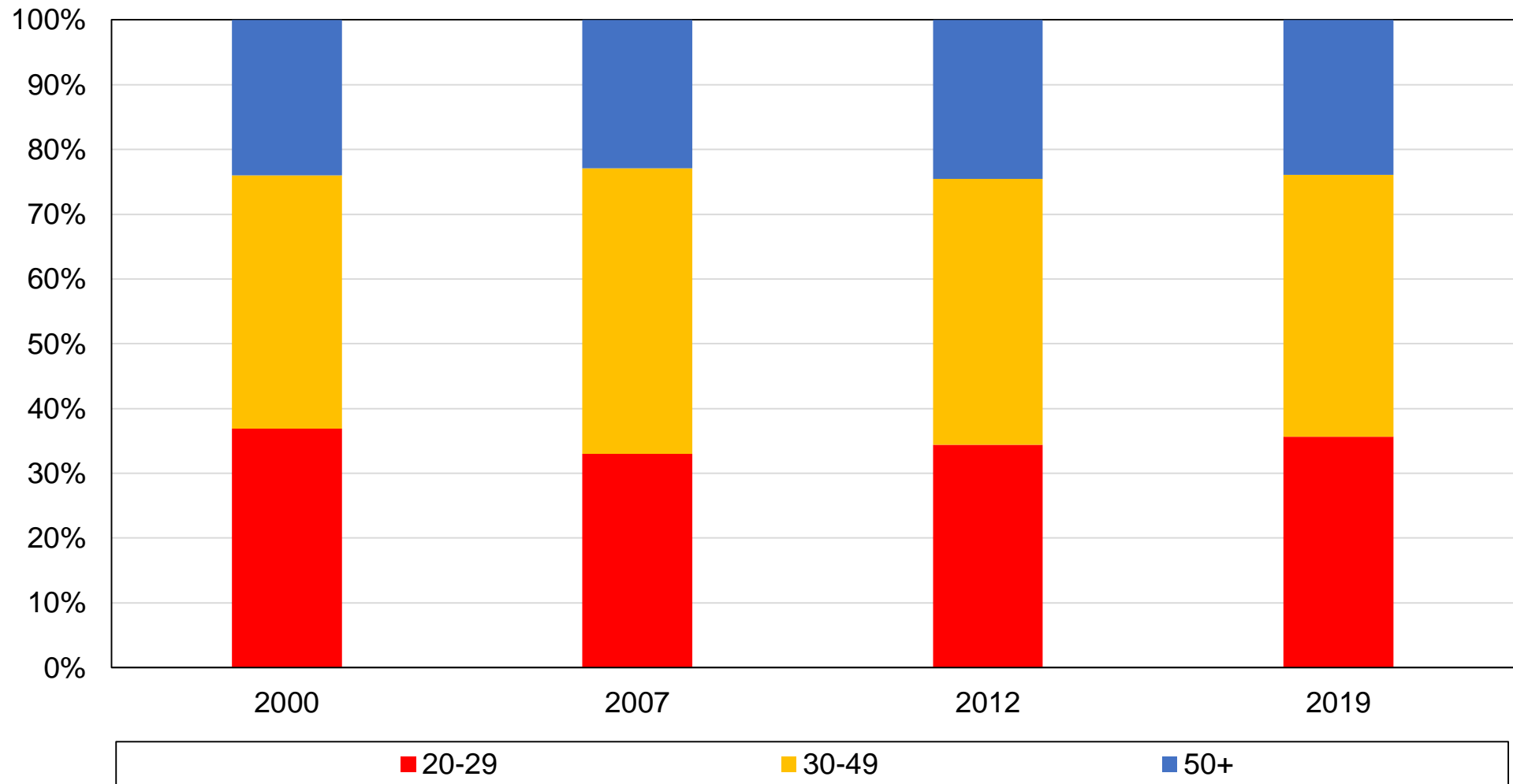
Figure DA1 - The composition of the electorate by education



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of education levels of the Senegalese adult population and its evolution over time.

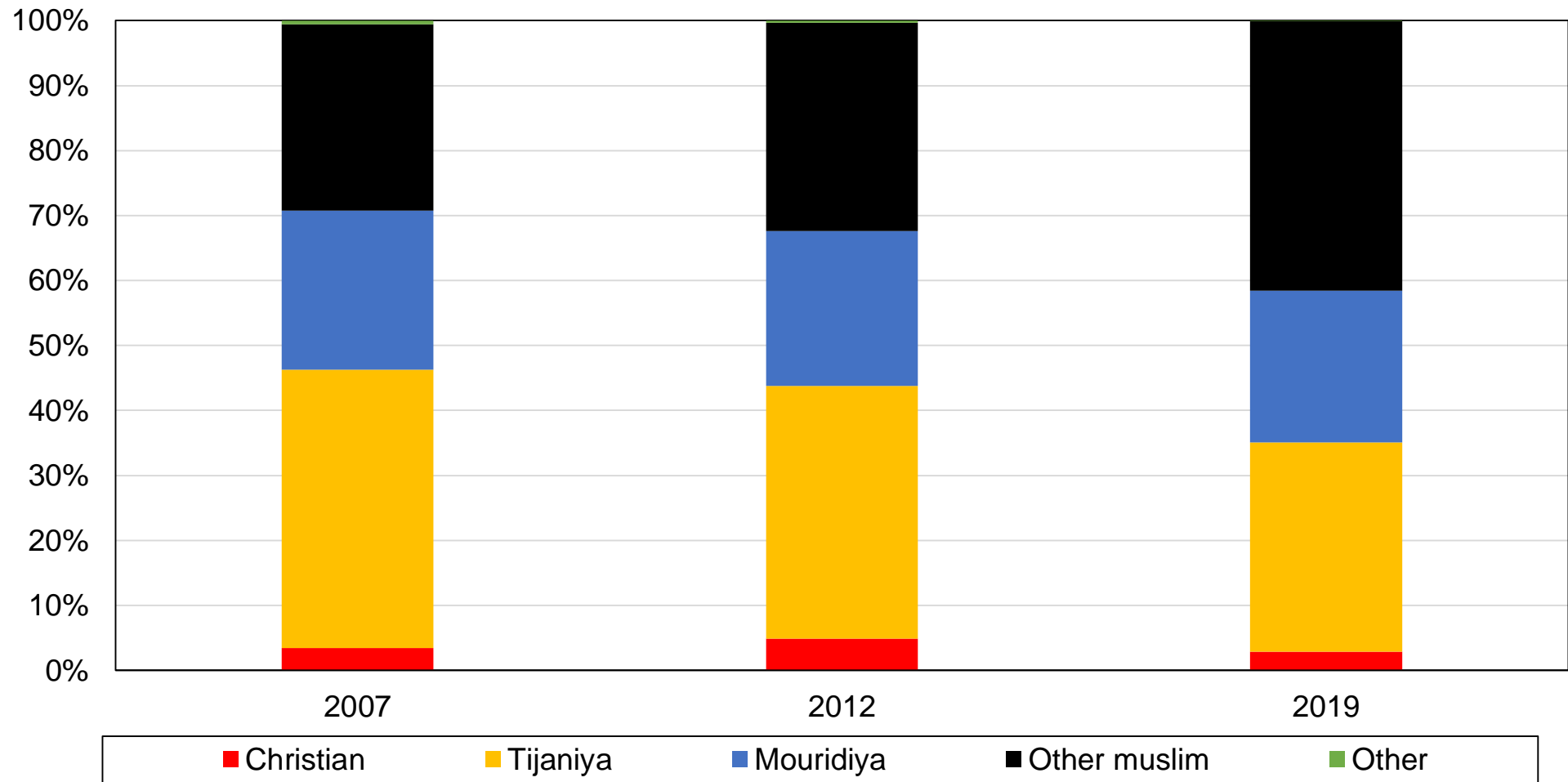
Figure DA2 - The composition of the electorate by age



Source: authors' computations using AfroBarometer surveys

Note: the figure shows the distribution of age groups in the Senegalese adult population and its evolution over time.

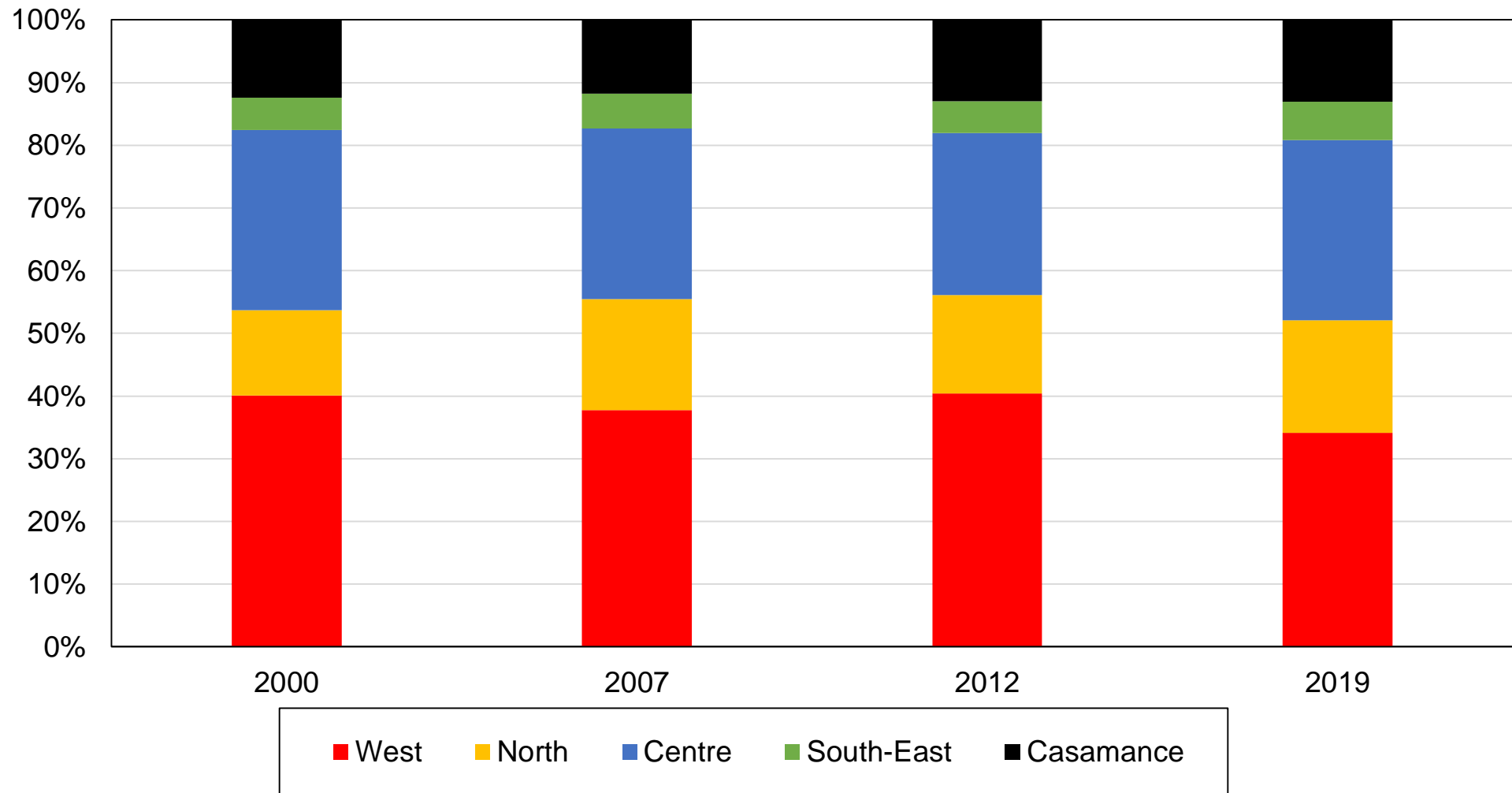
Figure DA3 - The composition of the electorate by religion



Source: authors' computations using AfroBarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of religious affiliations in the Senegalese adult population and its evolution over time.

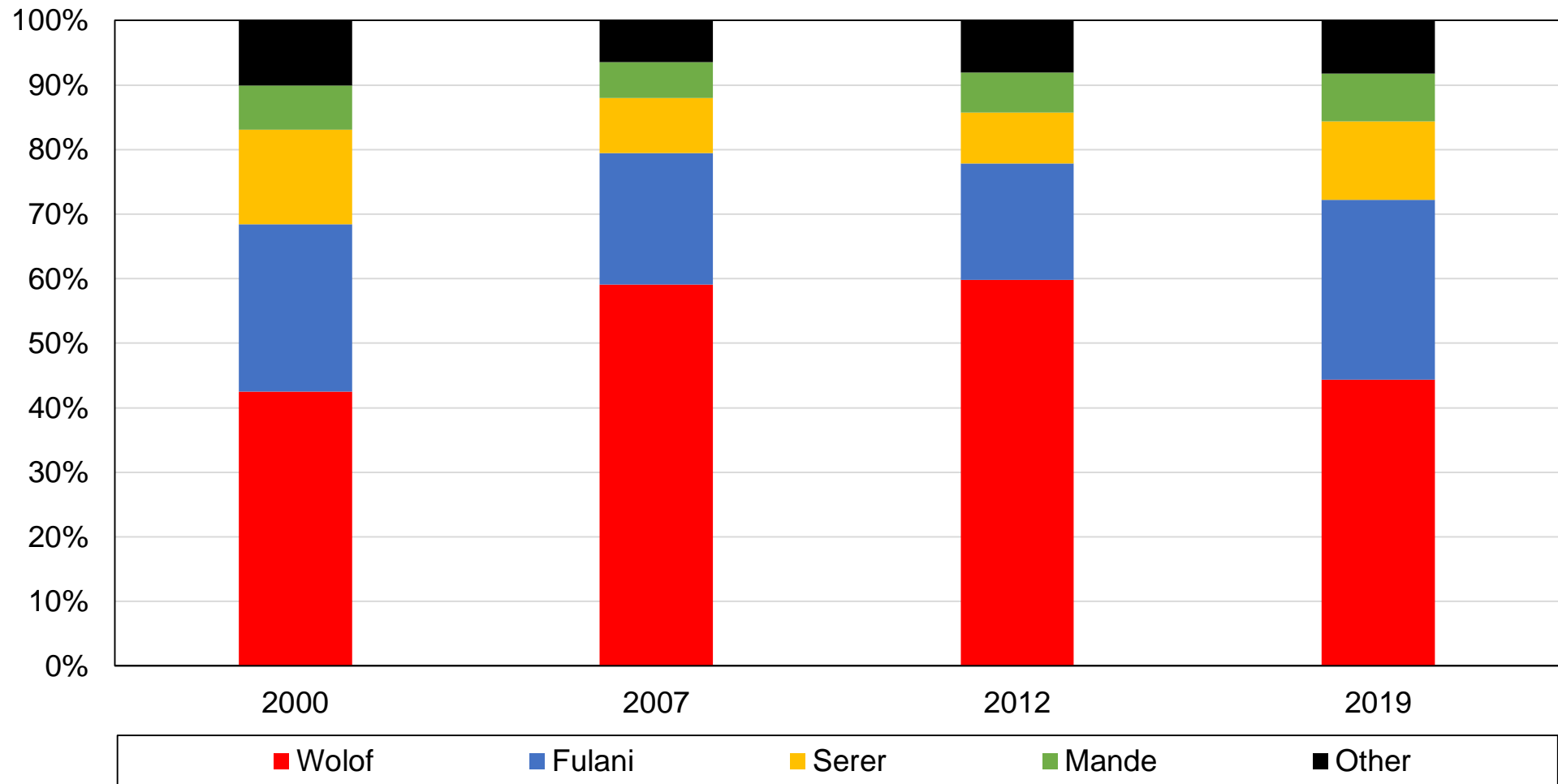
Figure DA4 - The composition of the electorate by region



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the regional distribution in the Senegalese adult population and its evolution over time.

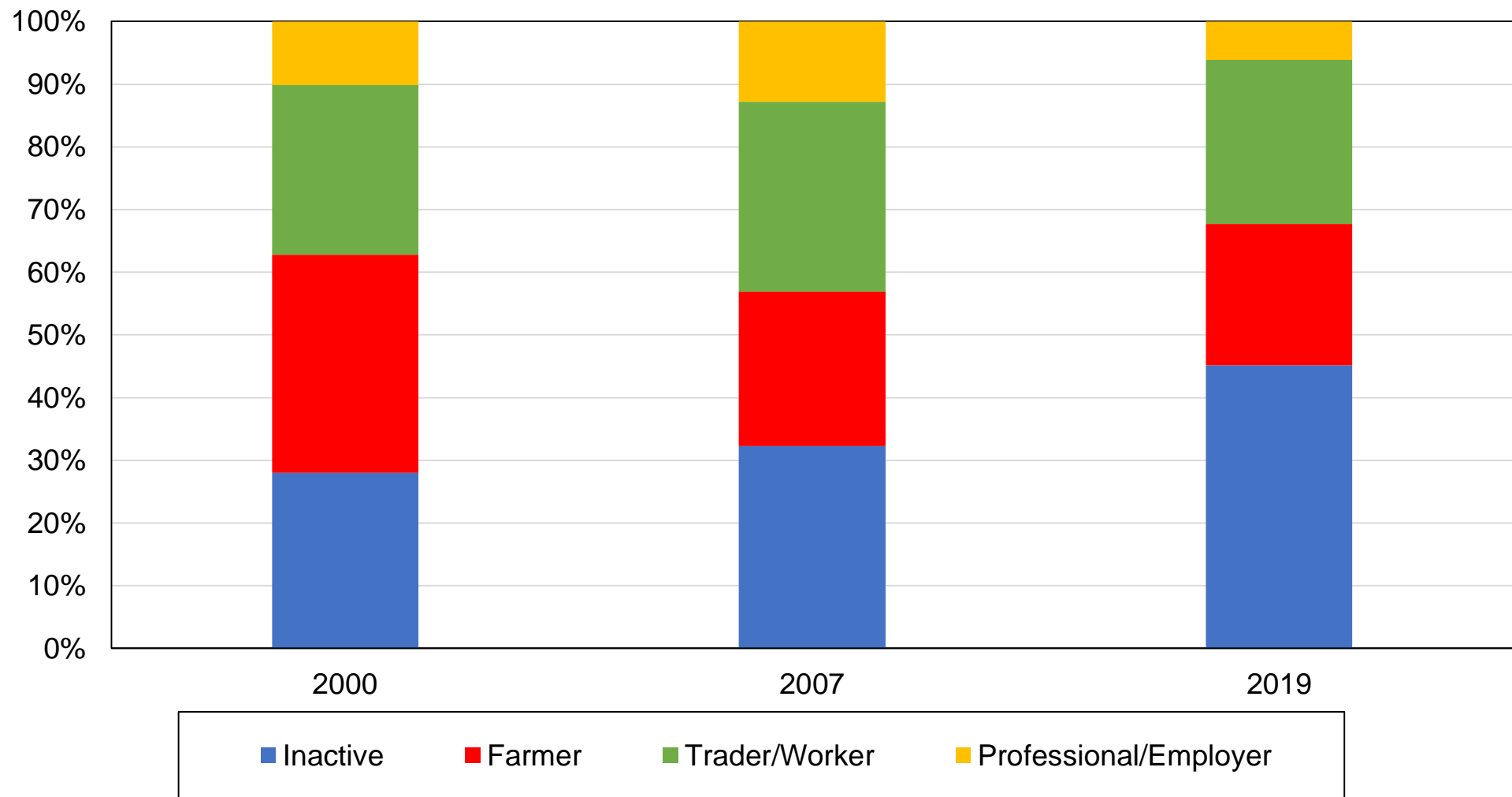
Figure DA5 - The composition of the electorate by language



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of language spoken in the Senegalese adult population and its evolution over time.

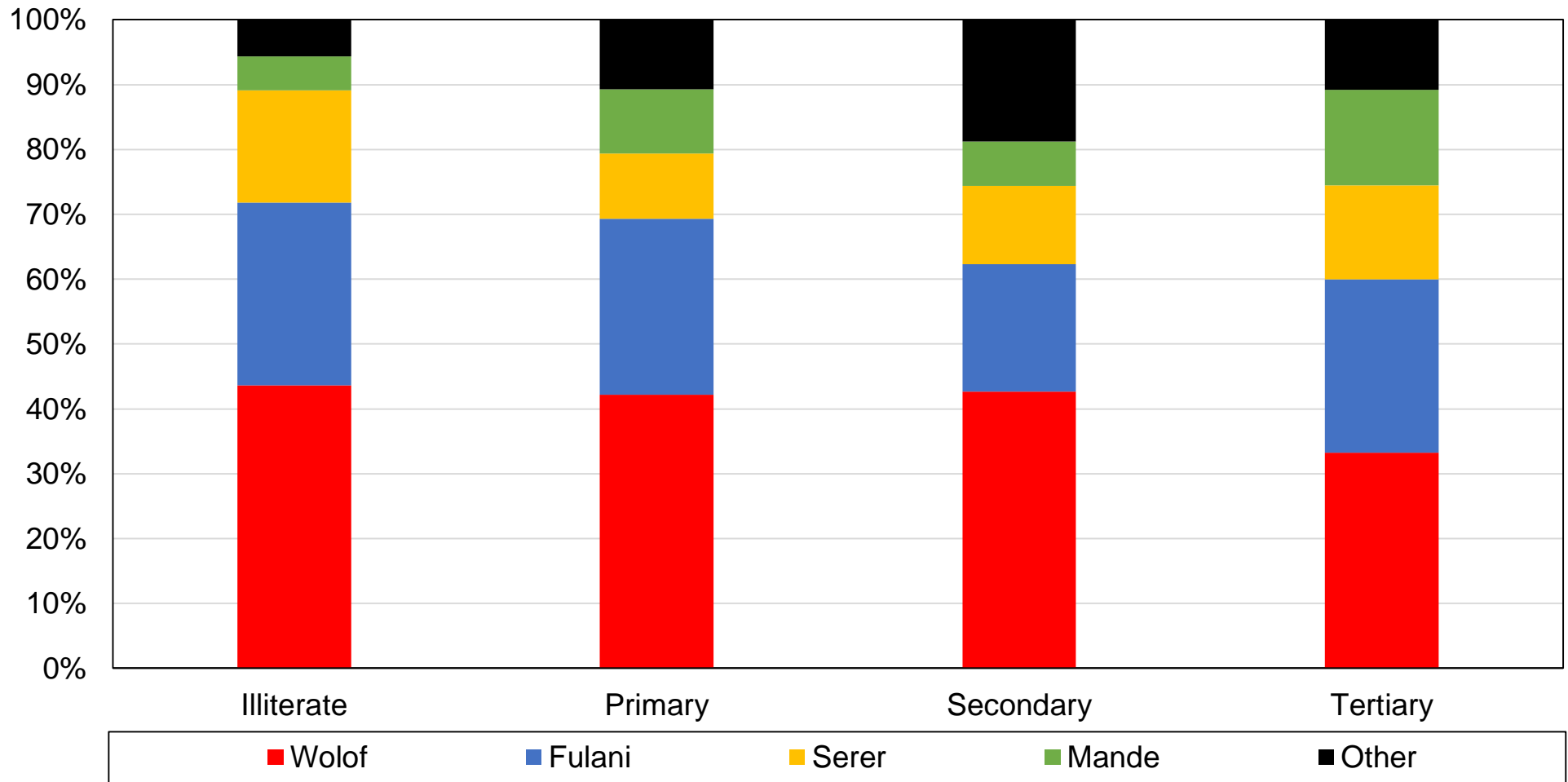
Figure DA6 - The composition of the electorate by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of occupational activity in the Senegalese adult population and its evolution over time.

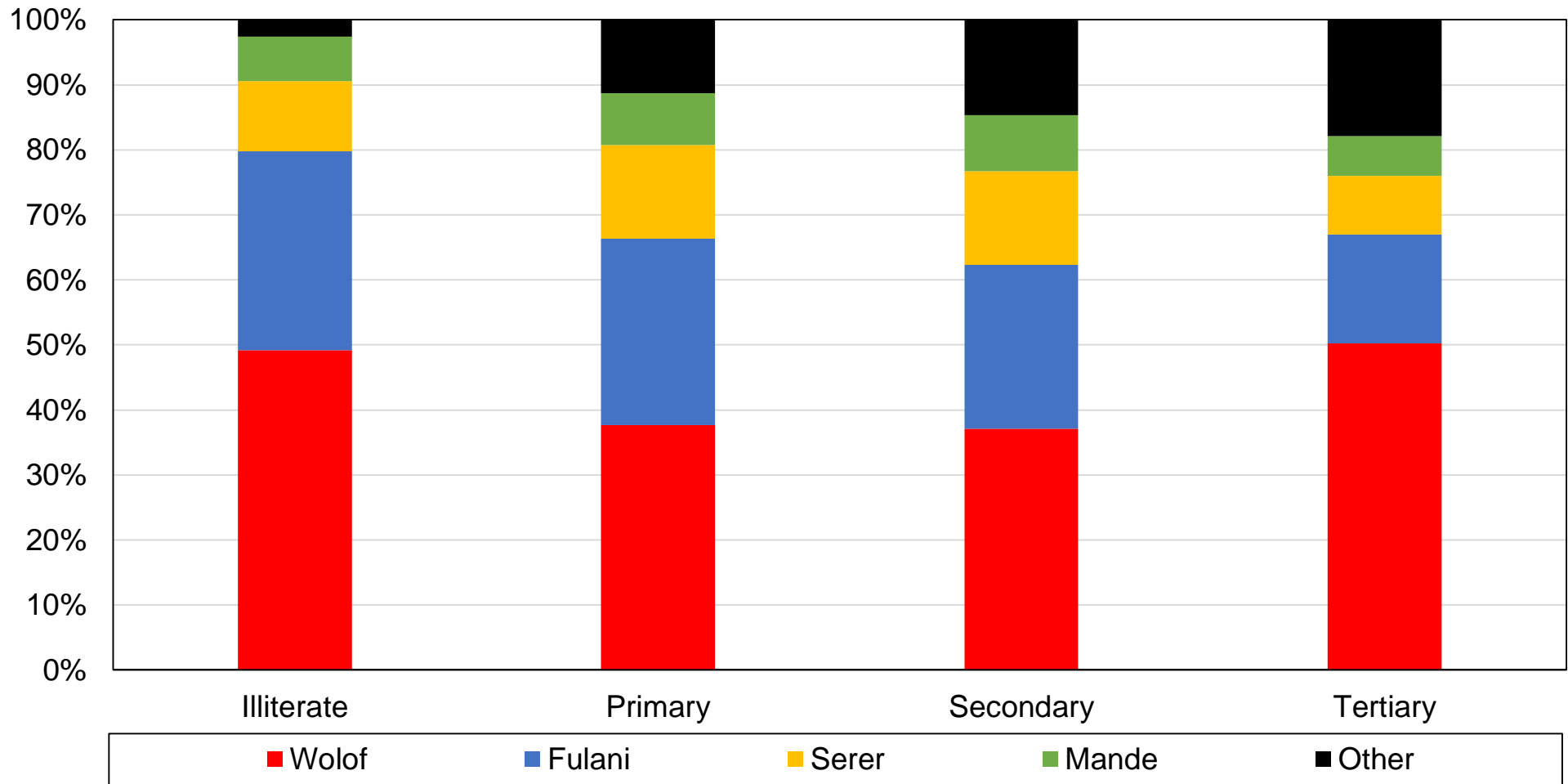
Figure DA7 - Linguistic composition of education, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of languages by educational levels in 2004.

Figure DA8 - Linguistic composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of language by educational levels in 2019.

Figure DA9 - Occupational composition of education, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer survey

Note: the figure shows the distribution of occupations by education levels in 2004.

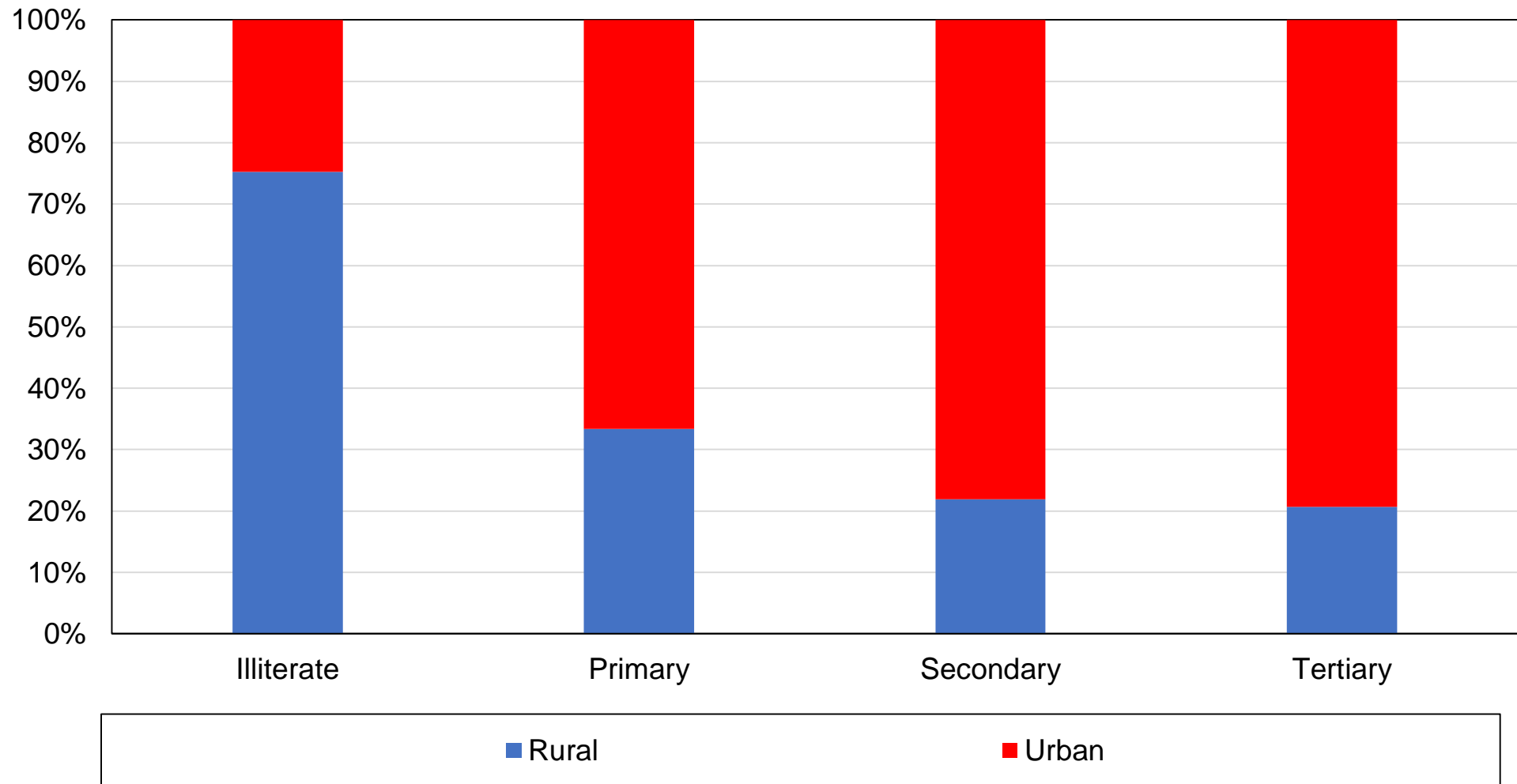
Figure DA10 - Occupational composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of occupations by education levels in 2019.

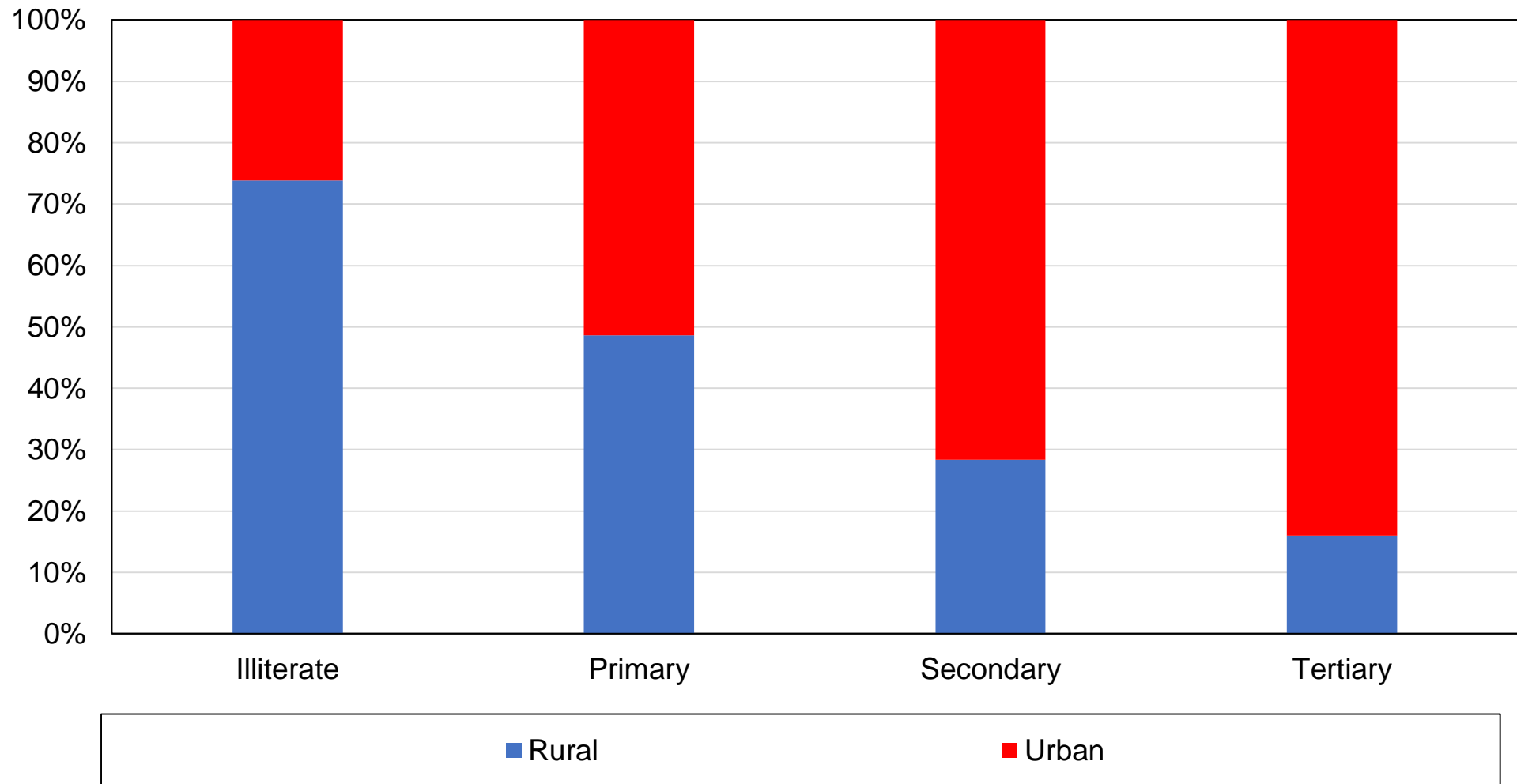
Figure DA11 - Rural-urban composition of education, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of rural-urban locations by education level in 2004.

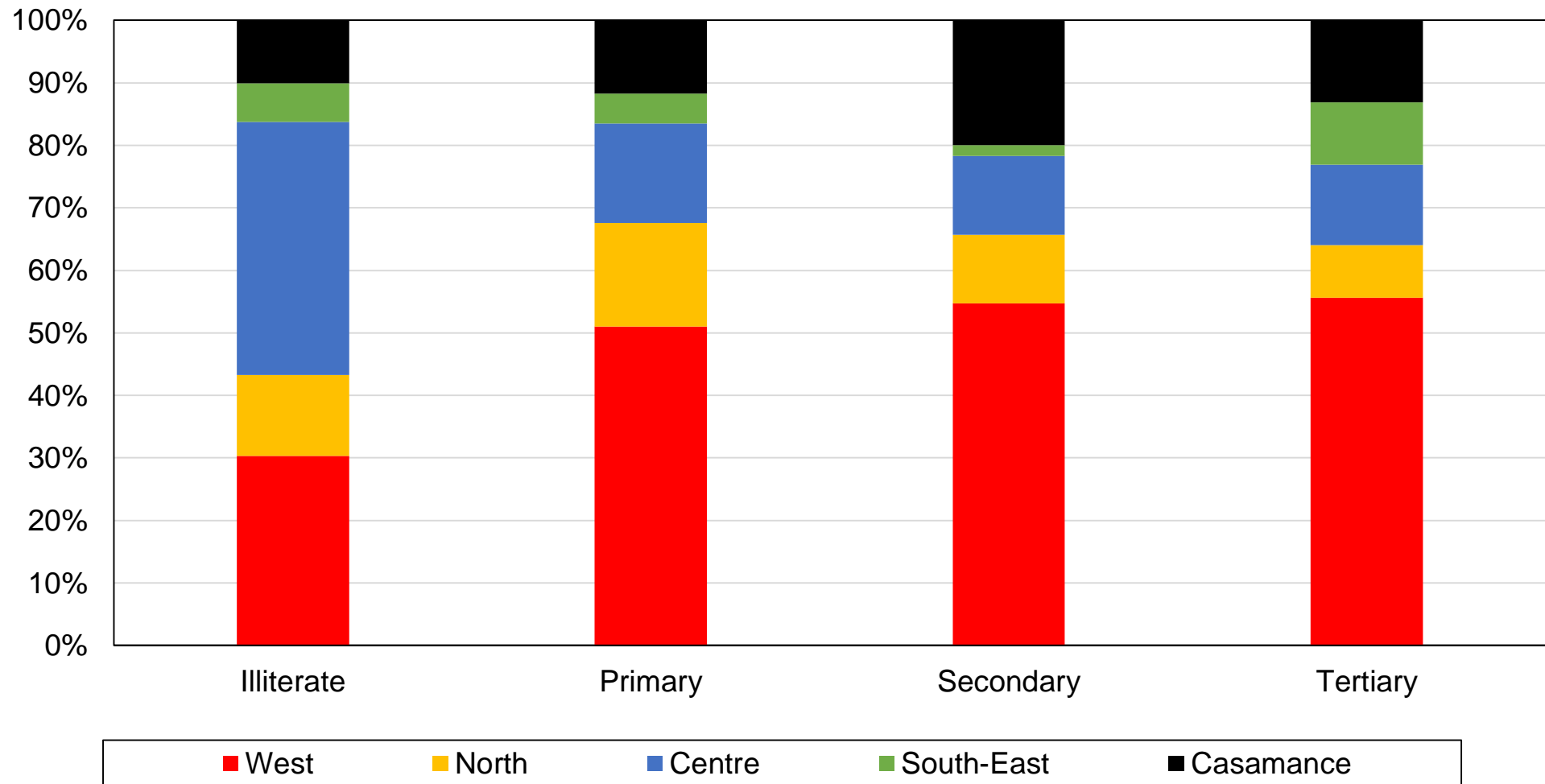
Figure DA12 - Rural-urban composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of rural-urban locations by education level in 2019.

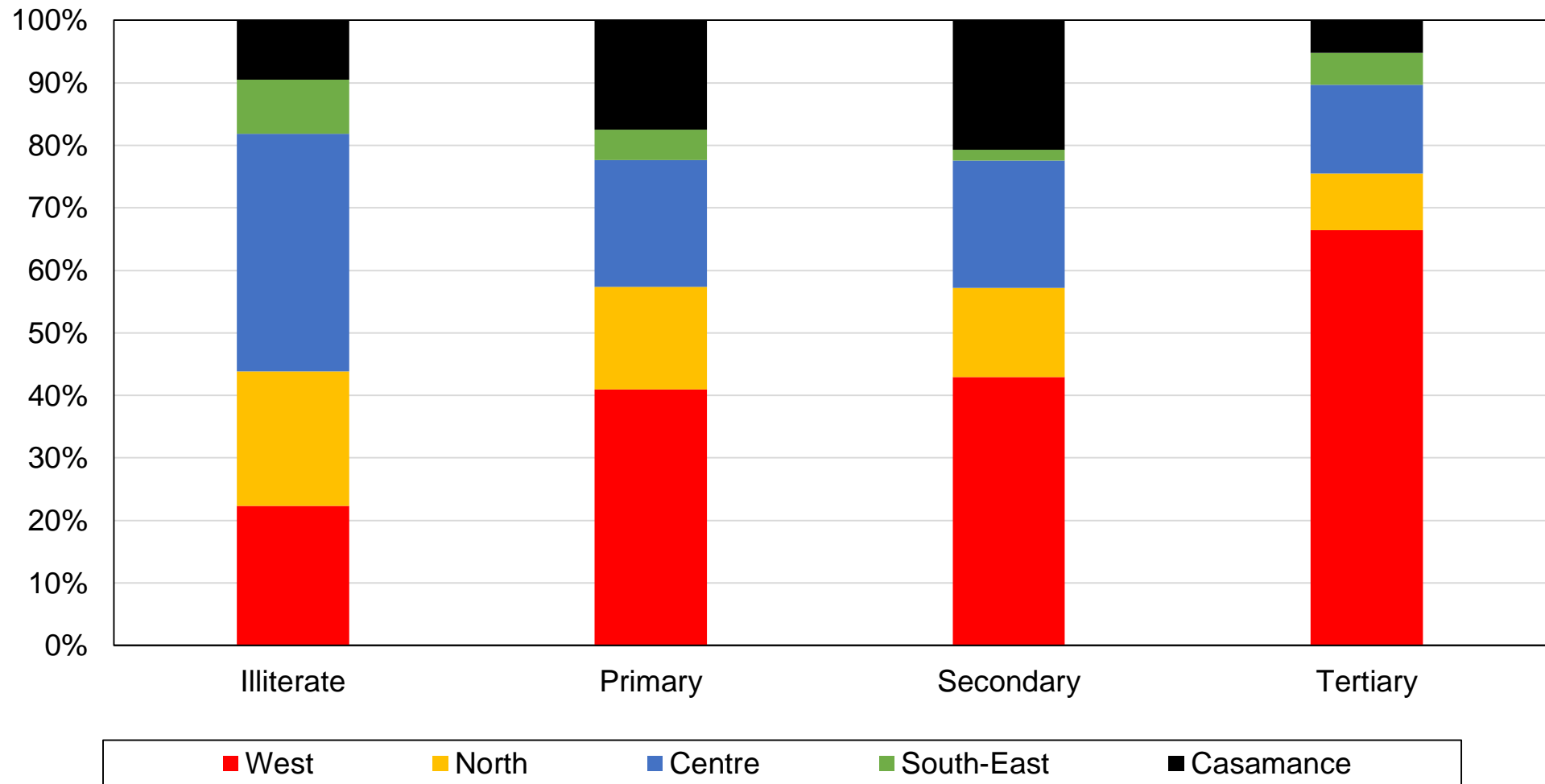
Figure DA13 - Regional composition of education, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of regions by education level of the Selegalese population in 2004.

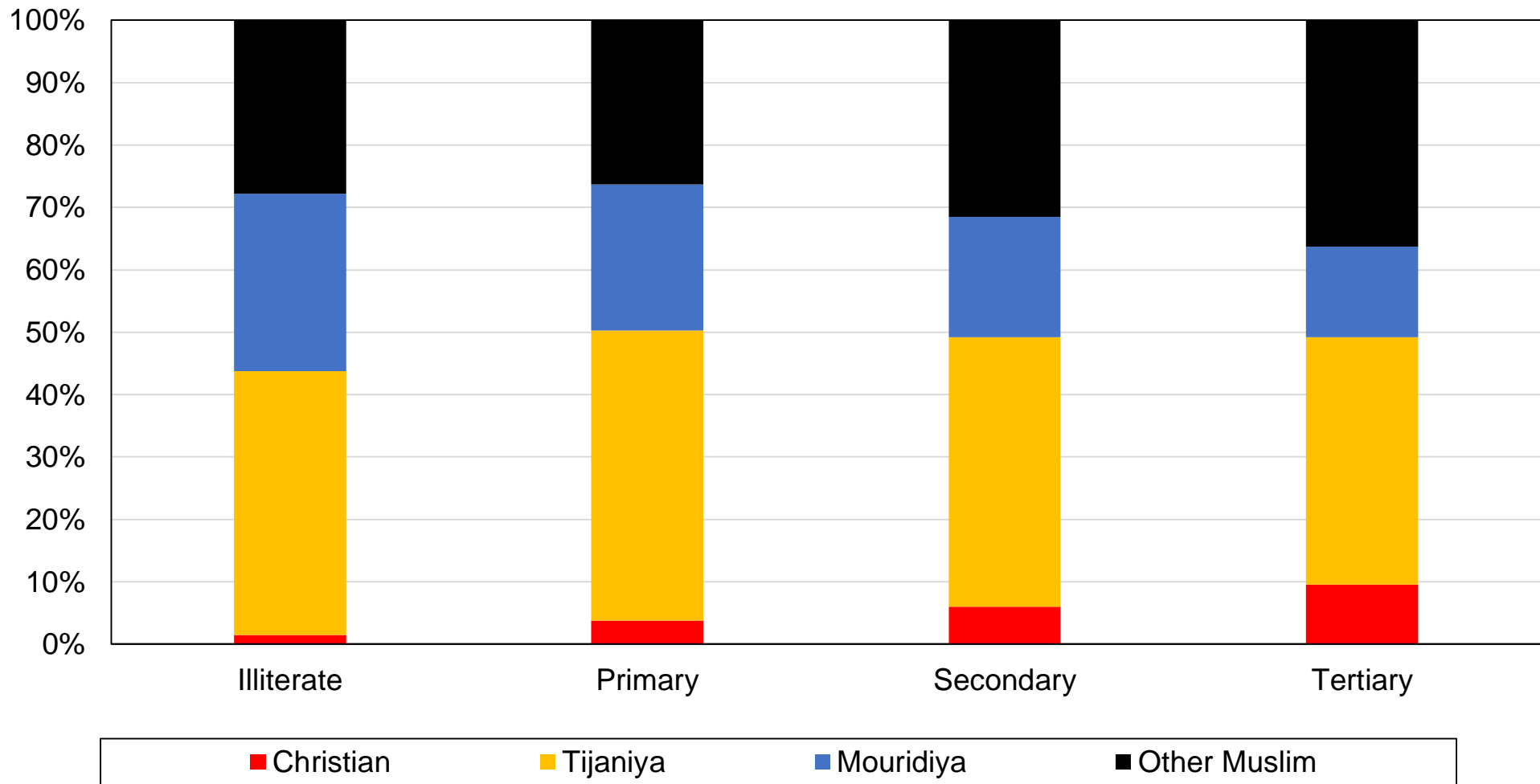
Figure DA14 - Regional composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of regions by education level of the Selegalese population in 2019.

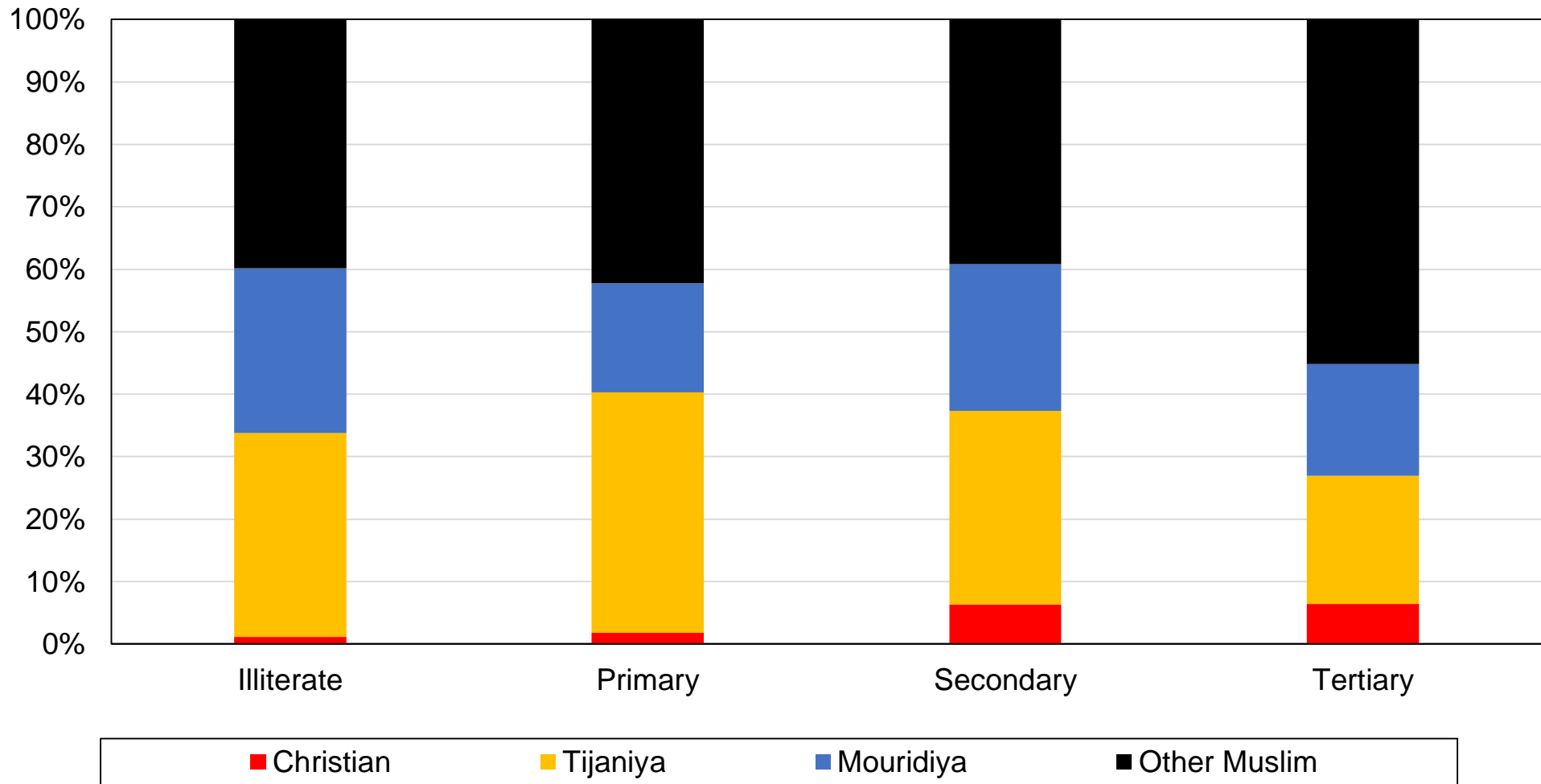
Figure DA15 - Religious composition of education, 2005



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of religions by education level of the Selegalese population in 2004.

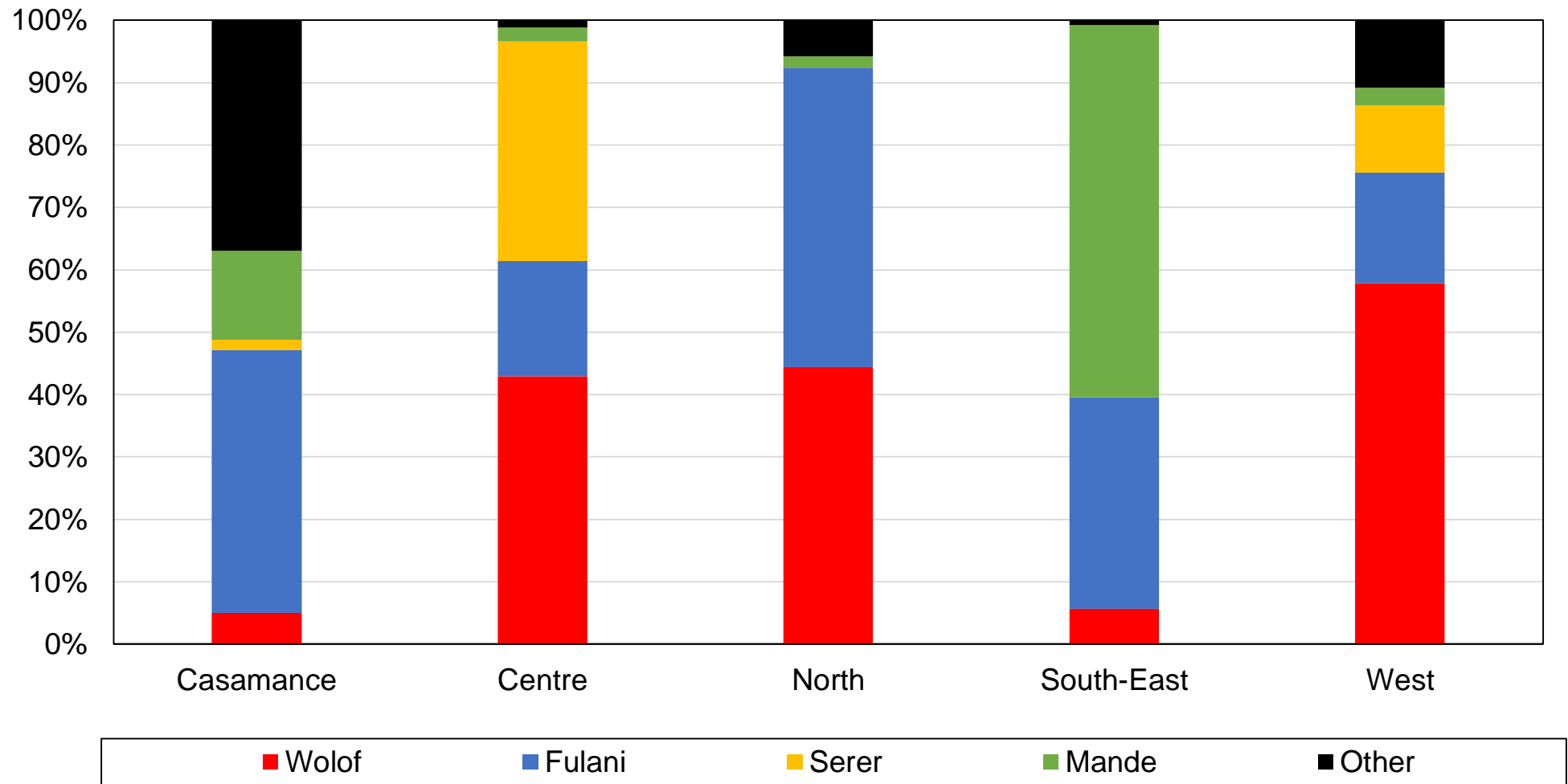
Figure DA16 - Religious composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of religions by education level of the Selegalese population in 2019.

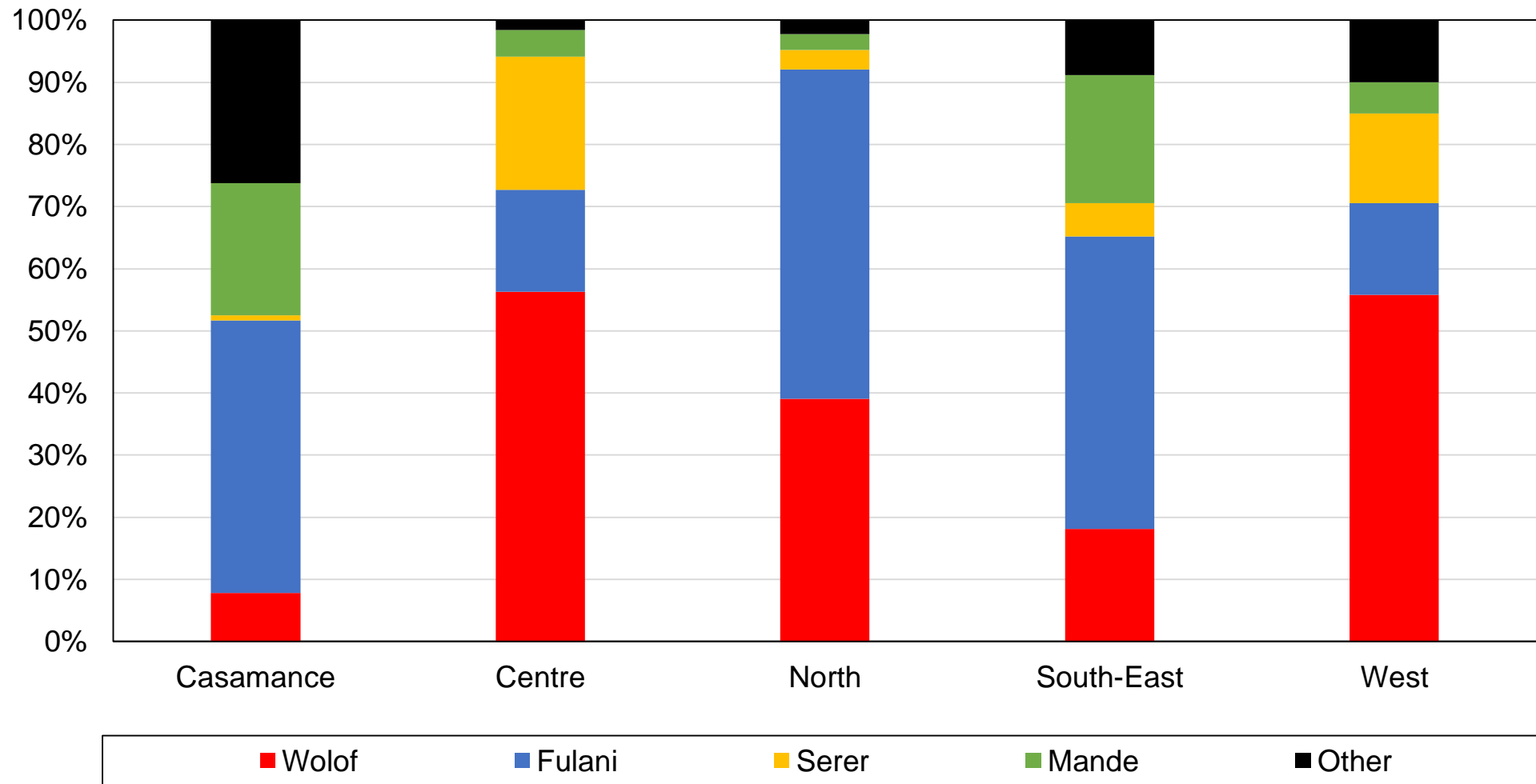
Figure DA17 - Linguistic composition of regions, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of languages by region of the Senegal population in 2004.

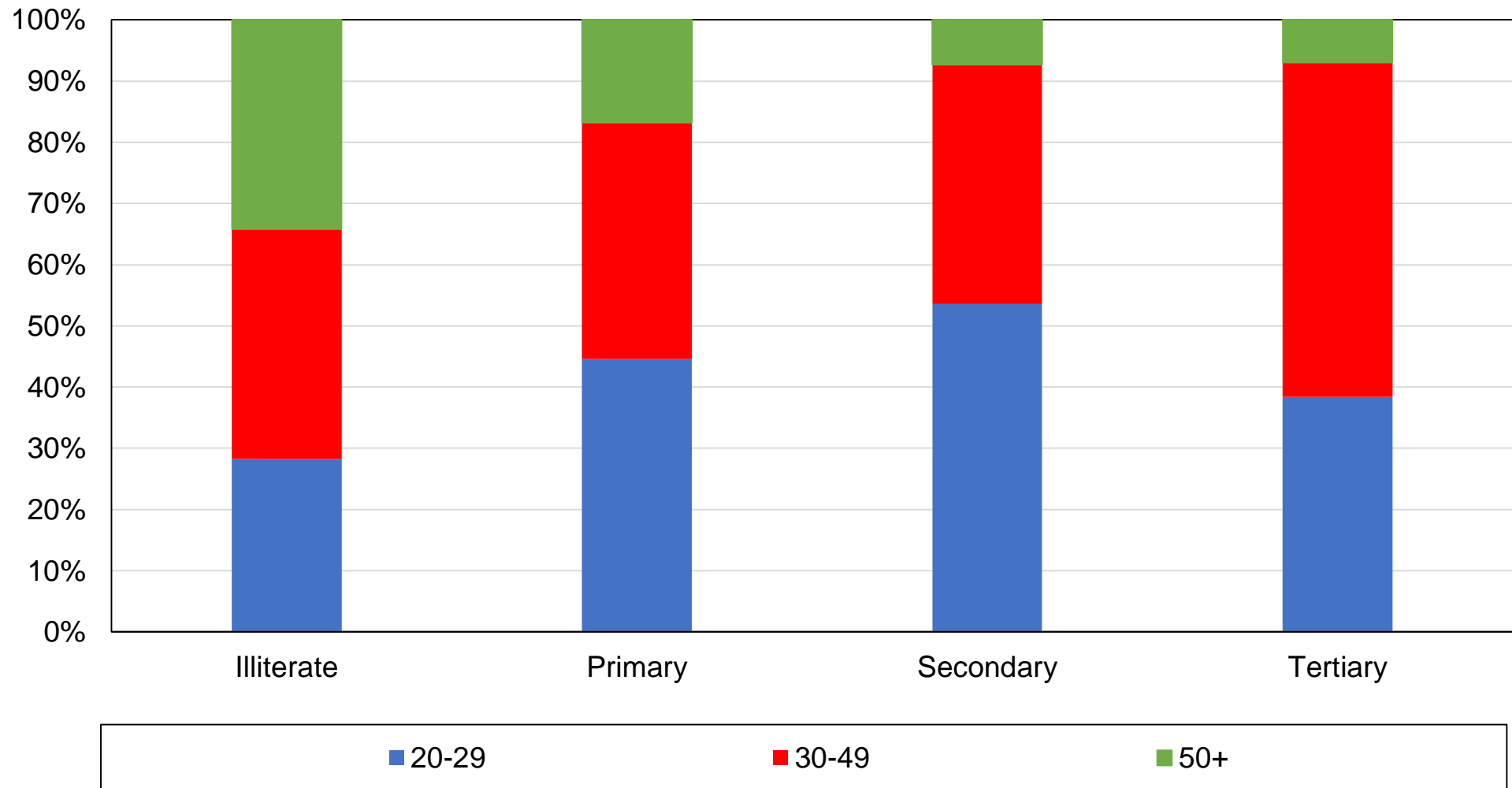
Figure DA18 - Linguistic composition of regions, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of languages by region of the Senegal population in 2019.

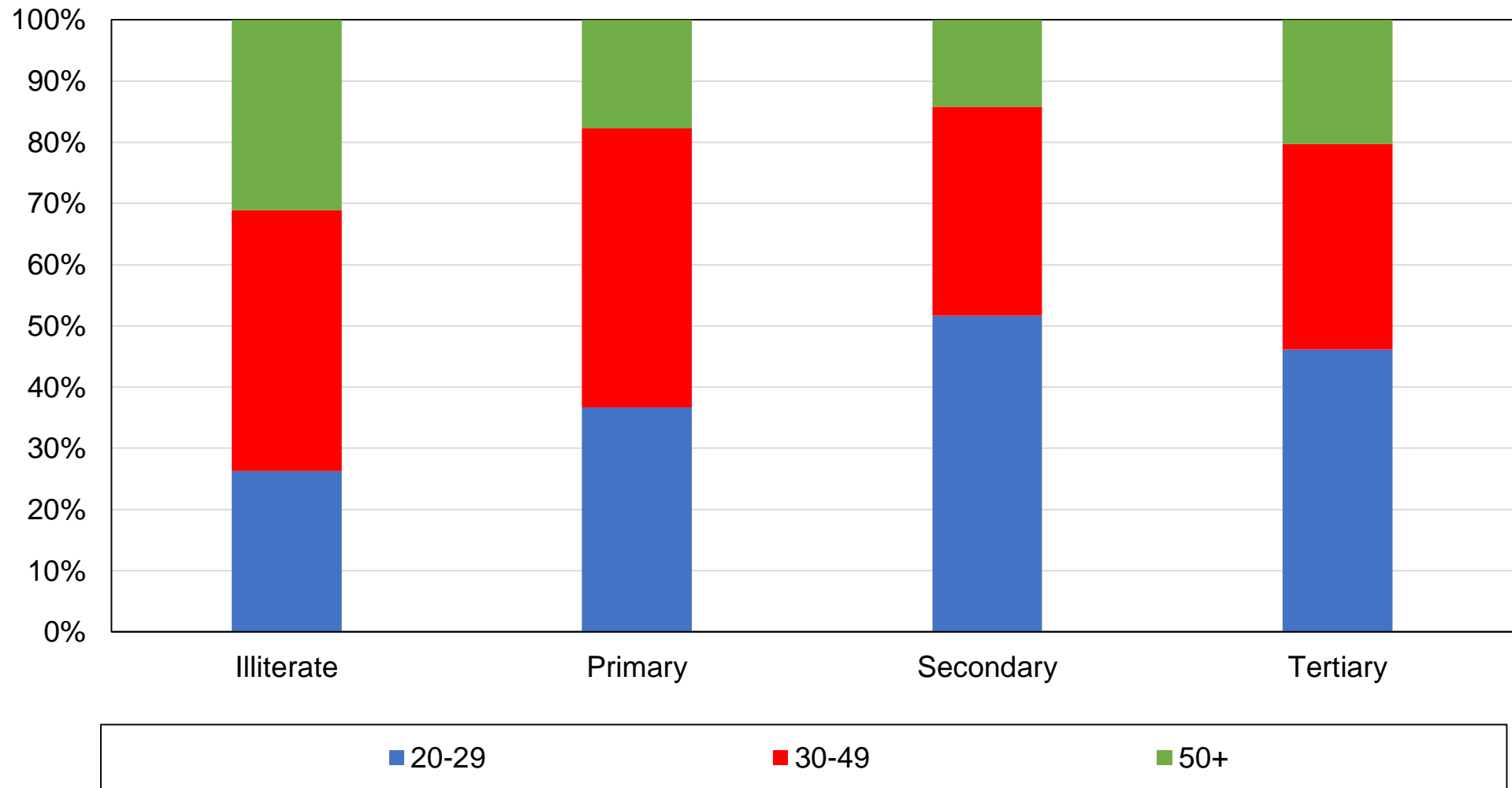
Figure DA19 - Age composition of education, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of age by education level of the Selegalese population in 2004.

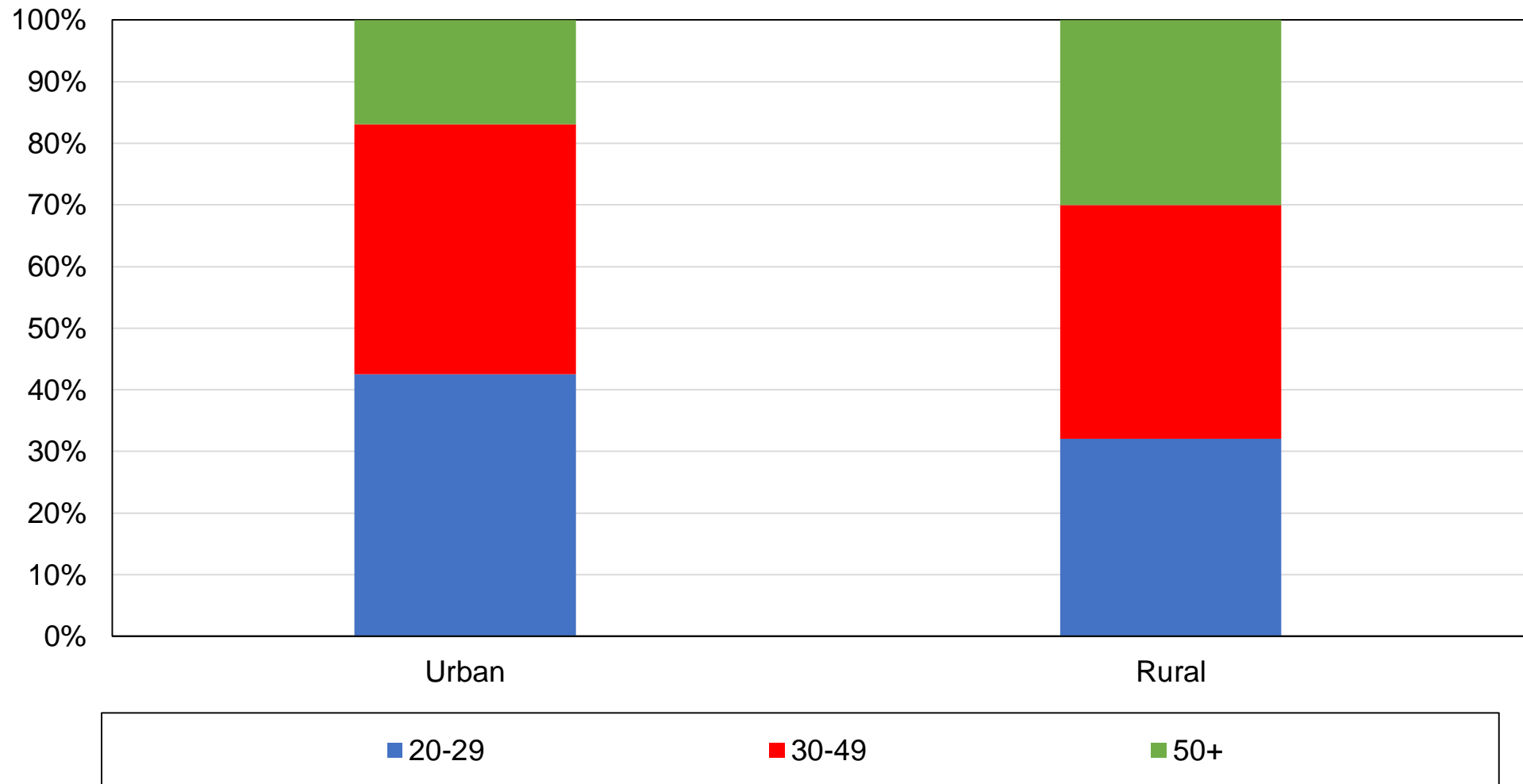
Figure DA20 - Age composition of education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of age by education level of the Selegalese population in 2019.

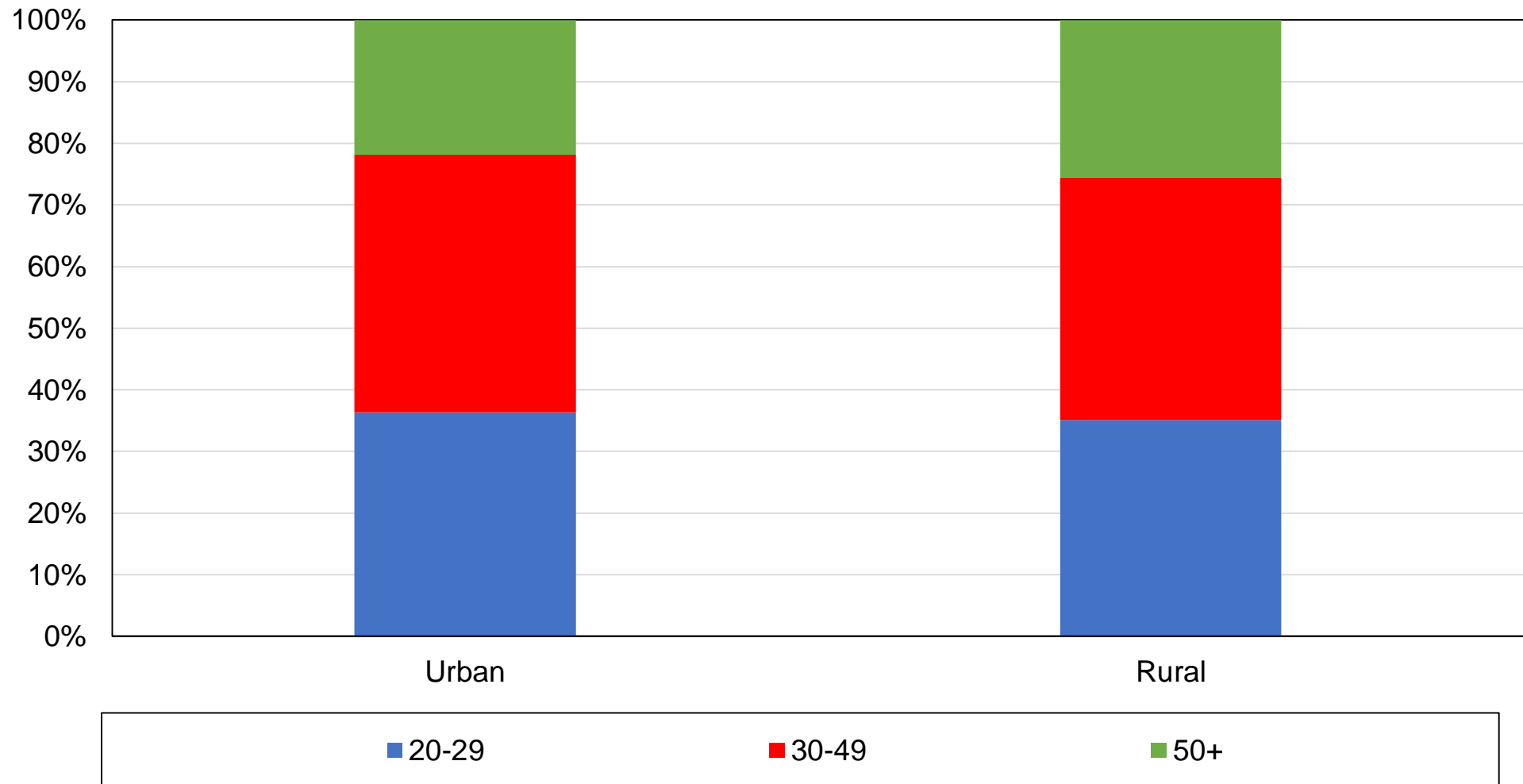
Figure DA21 - Age composition of rural-urban locations, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of age by rural-urban location in 2004.

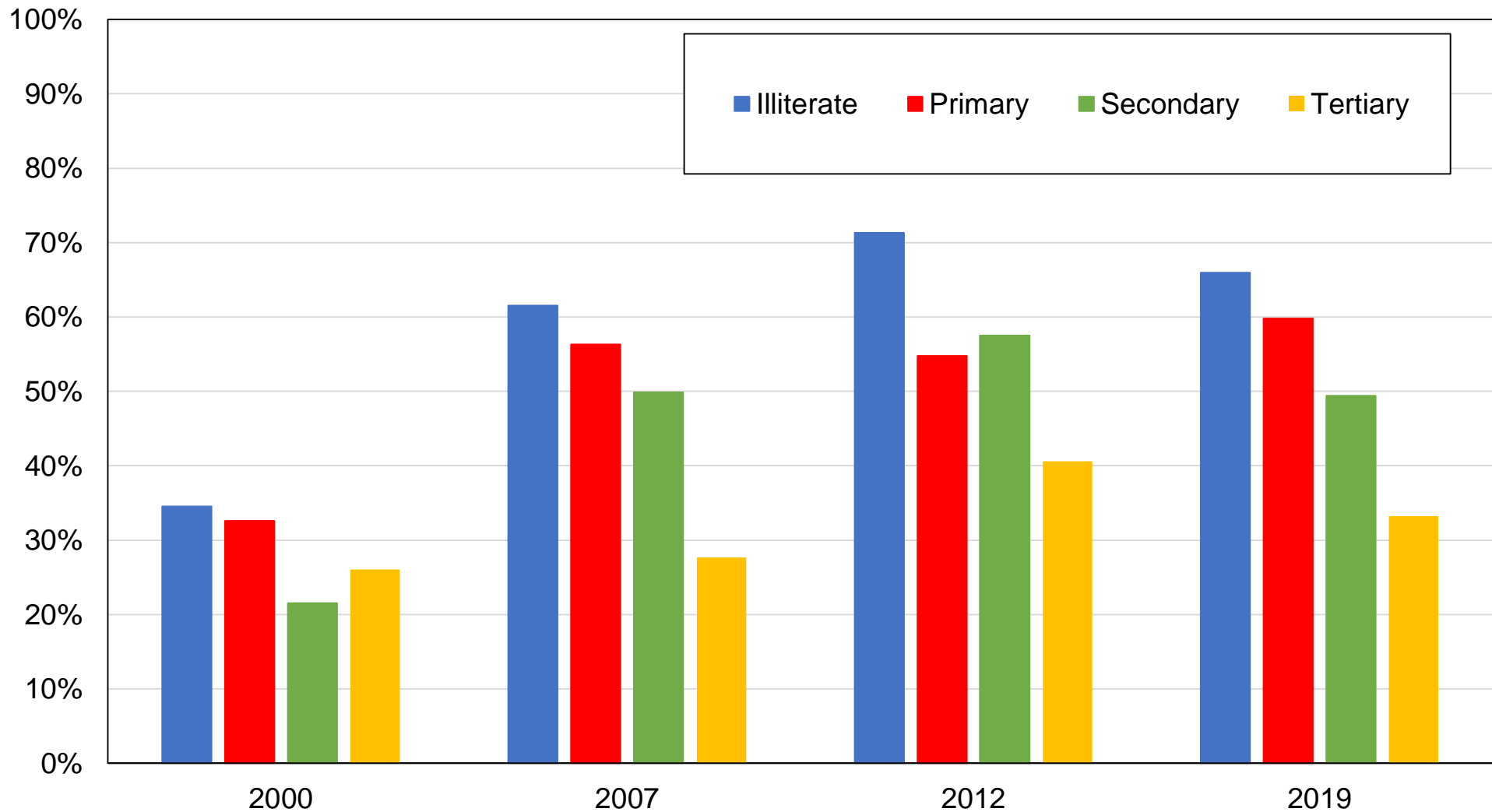
Figure DA22 - Age composition of rural-urban locations, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of age by rural-urban location in 2019.

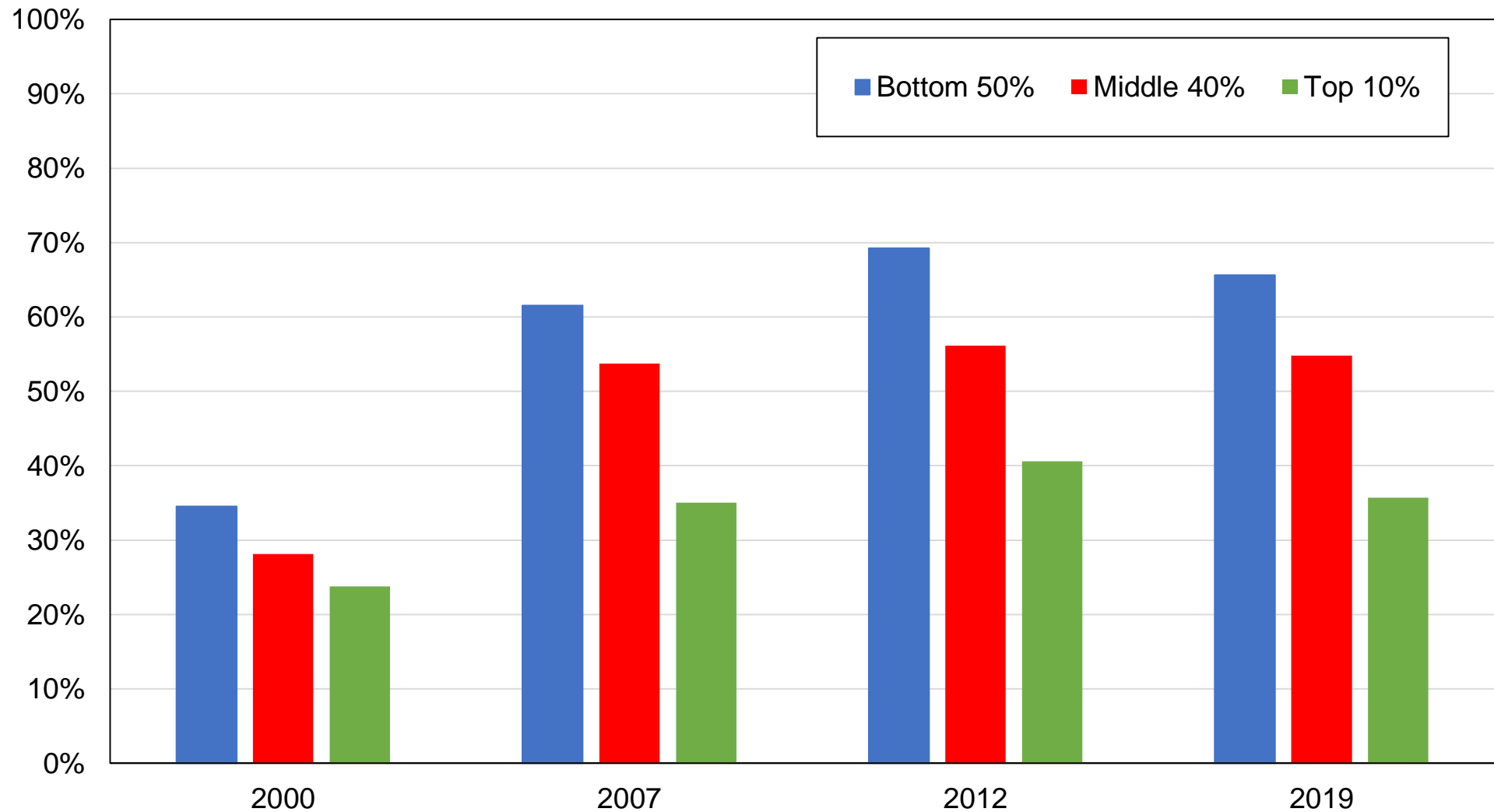
Figure DB1 - Vote for PDS/APR by education level



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by education level.

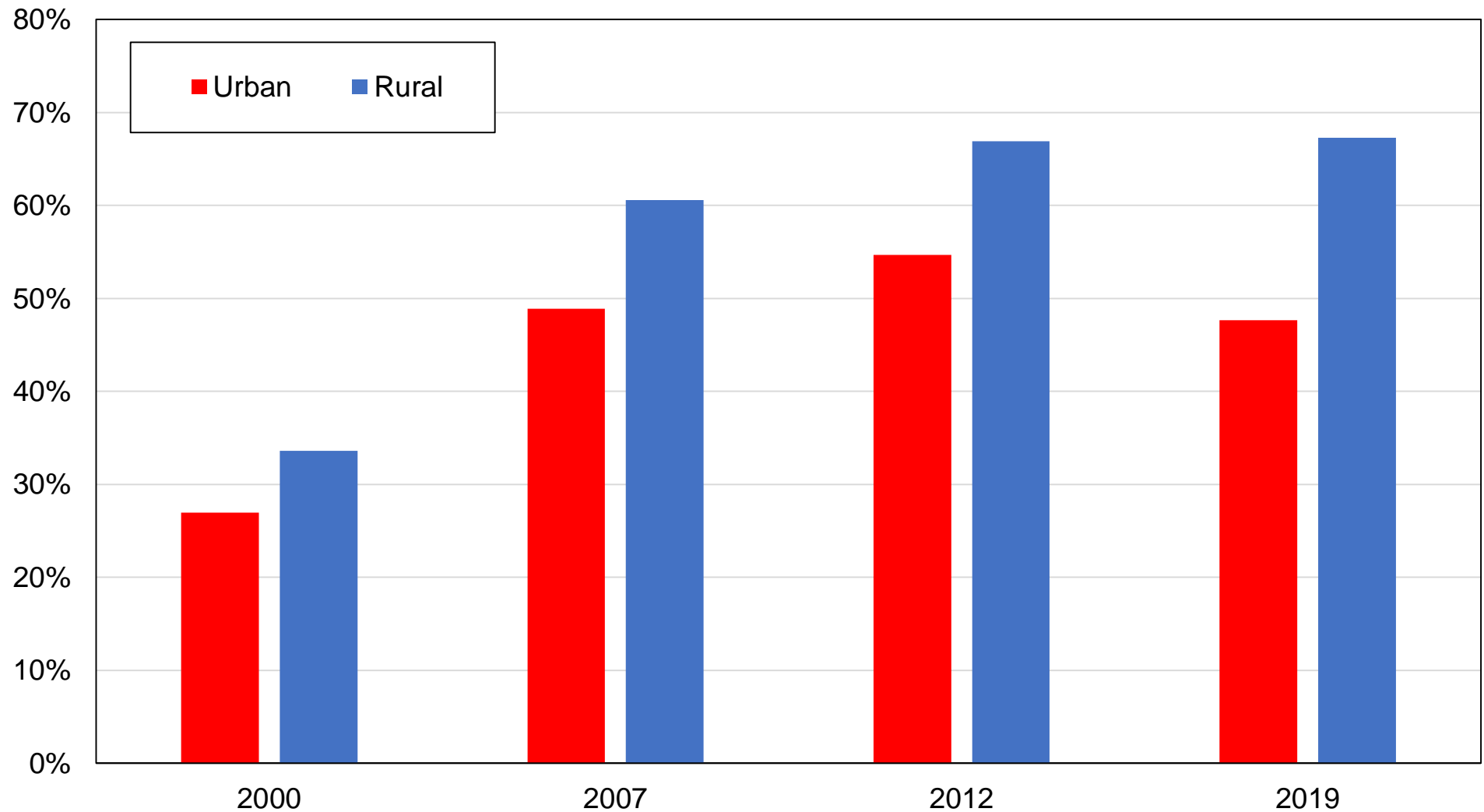
Figure DB2 - Vote for PDS/APR by education group



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by education group.

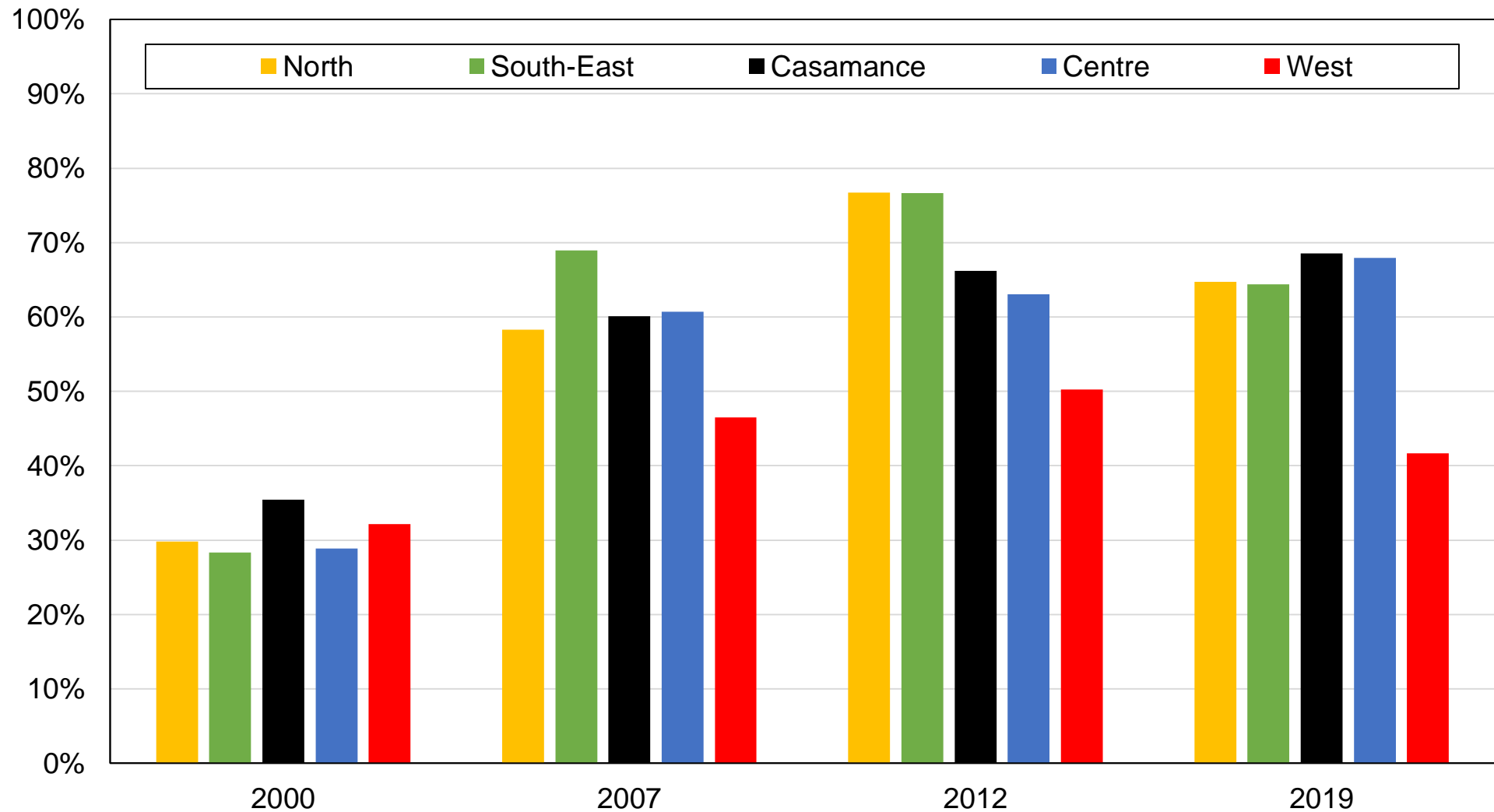
Figure DB3 - Vote for PDS/APR by location



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by location.

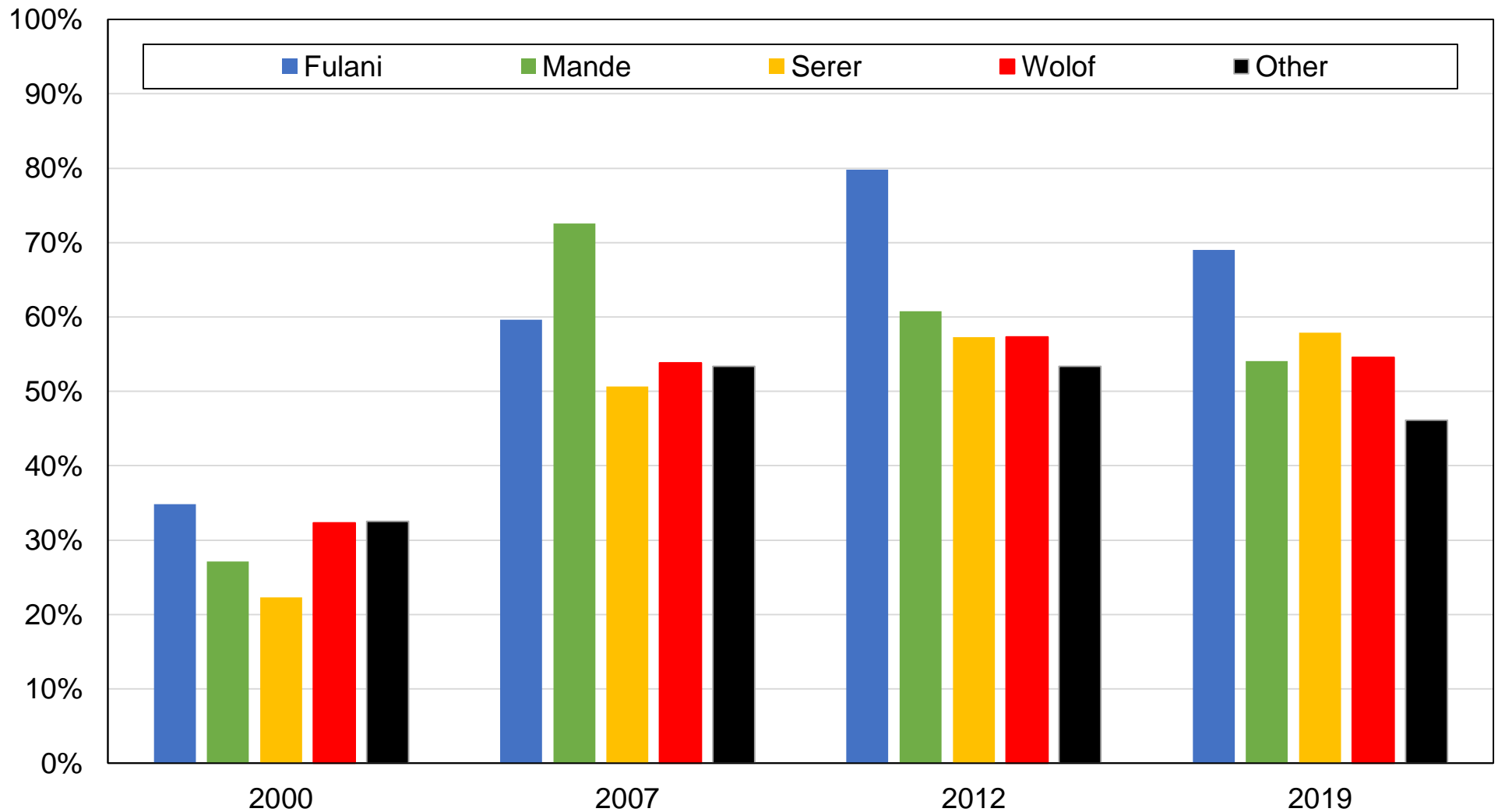
Figure DB4 - Vote for PDS/APR by region



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by region.

Figure DB5 - Vote for PDS/APR by language



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by language.

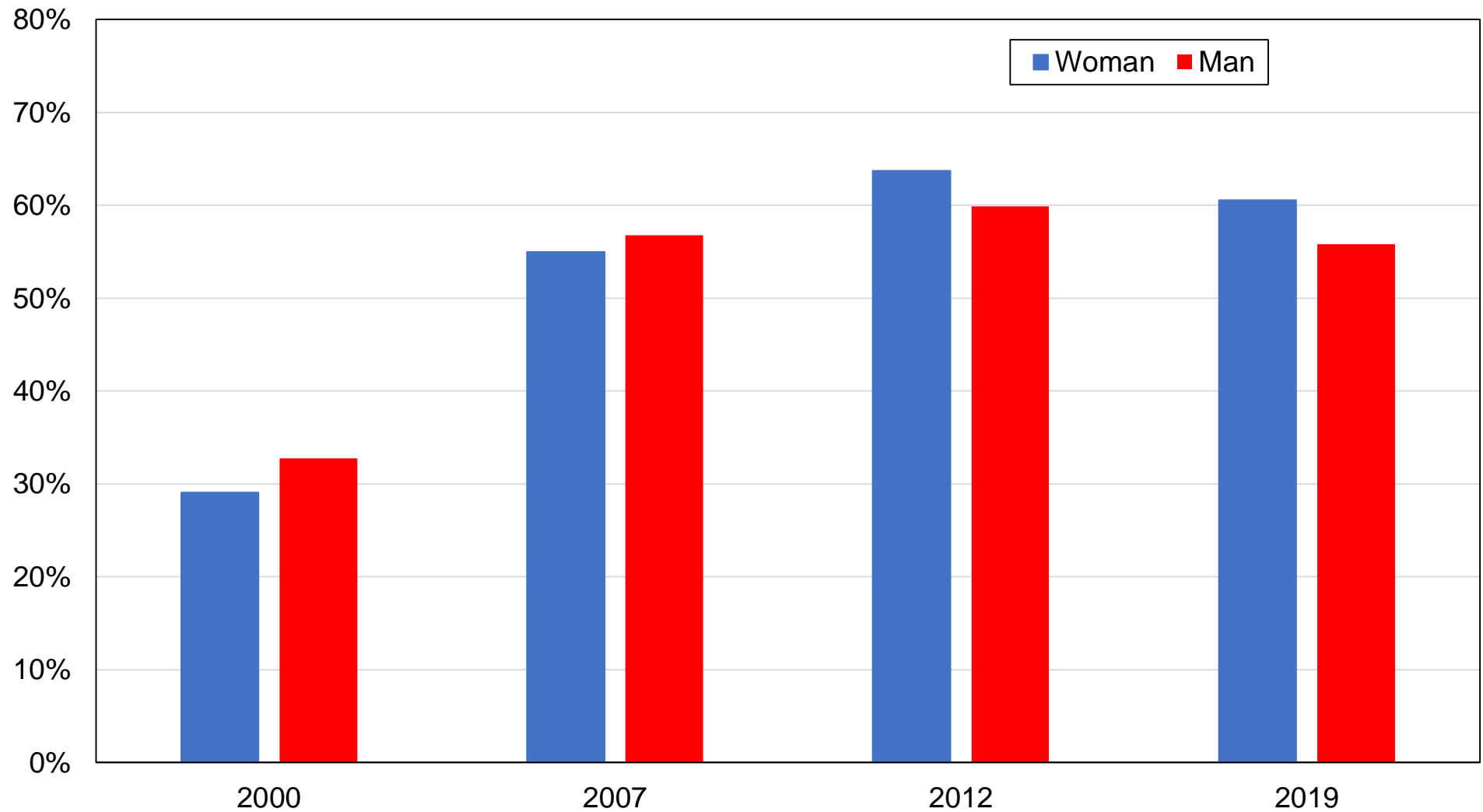
Figure DB6 - Vote for PDS/APR by age group



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by age group.

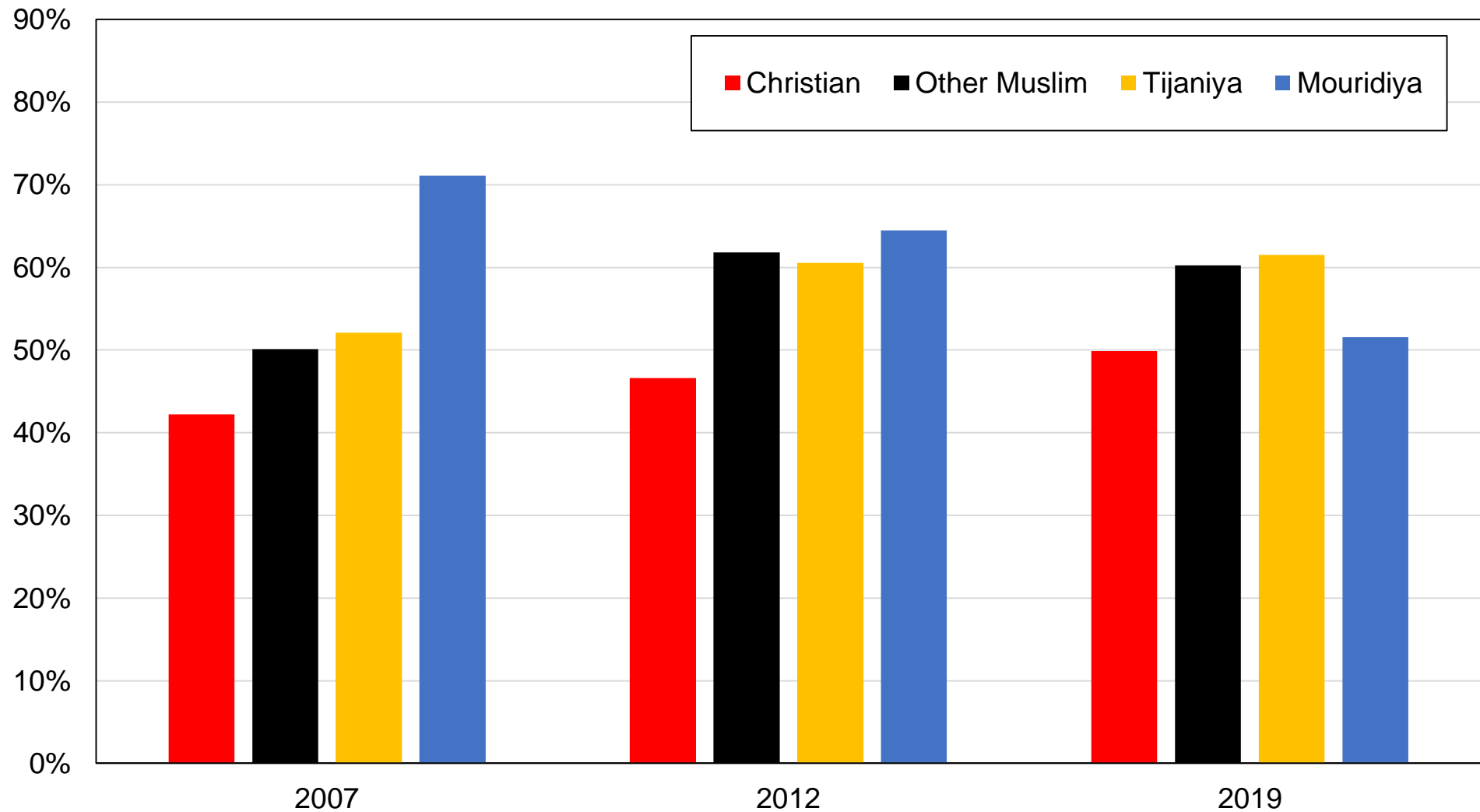
Figure DB7 - Vote for PDS/APR by gender



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by gender.

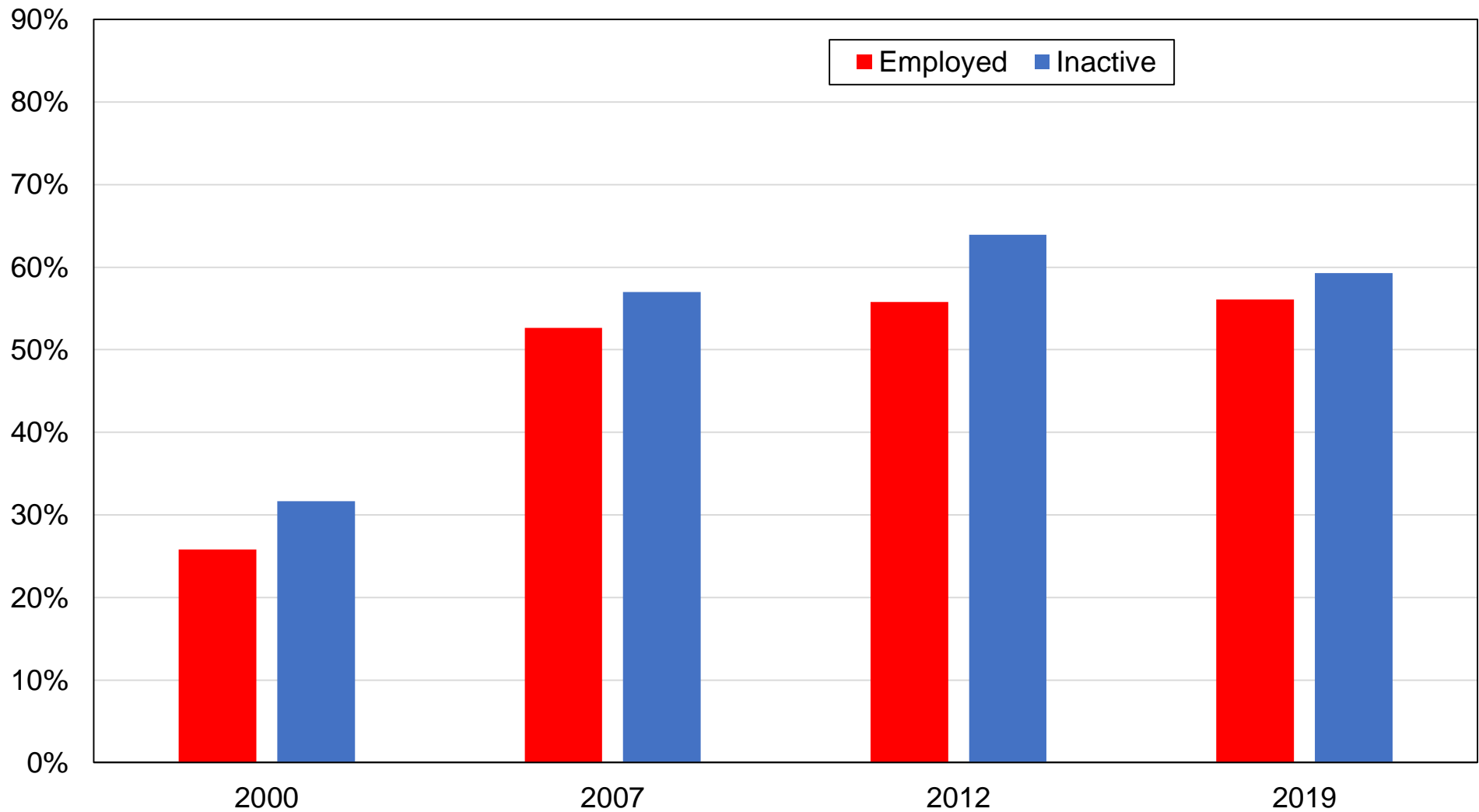
Figure DB8 - Vote for PDS/APR by religion



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by religious affiliation.

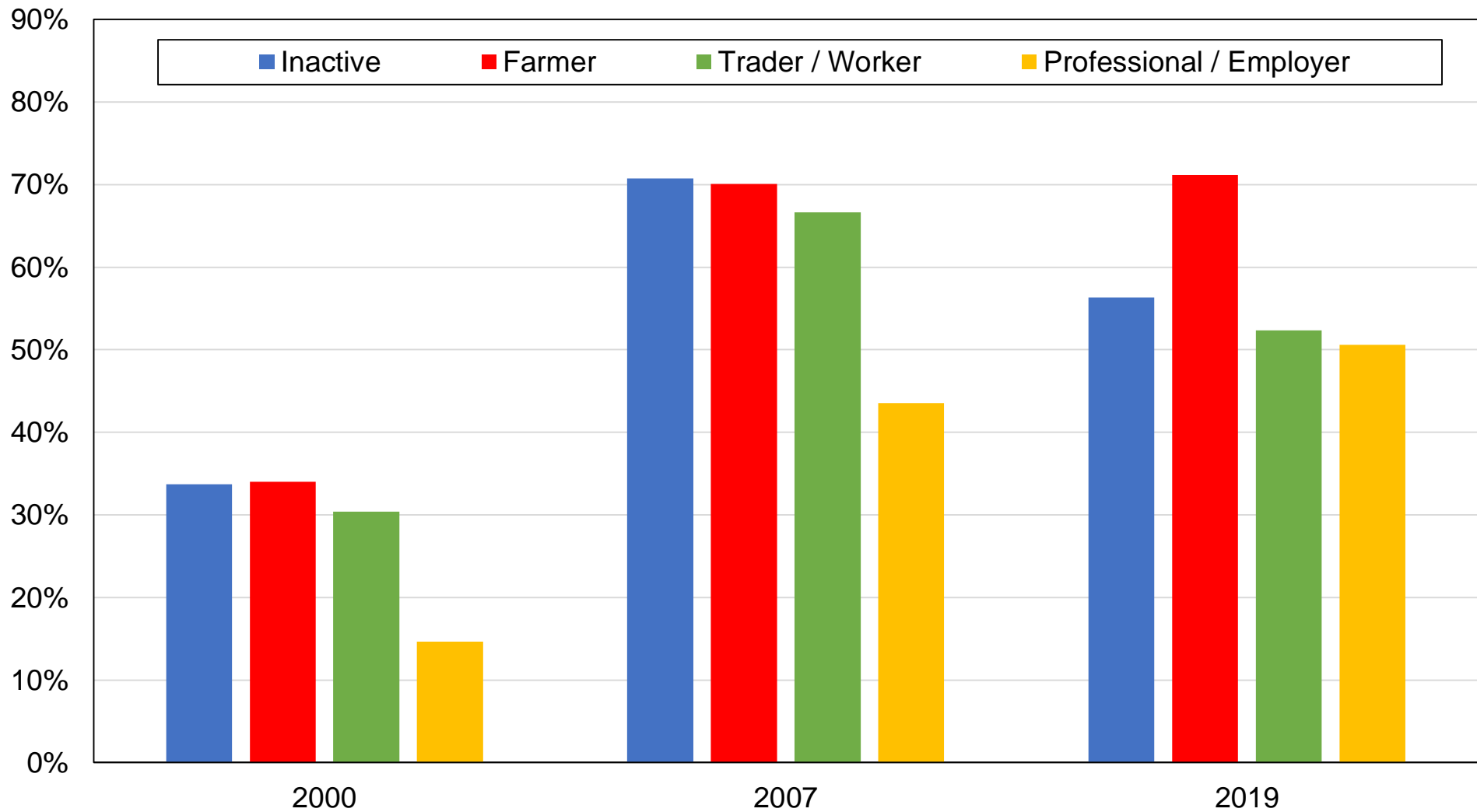
Figure DB9 - Vote for PDS/APR by employment status



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by employment status.

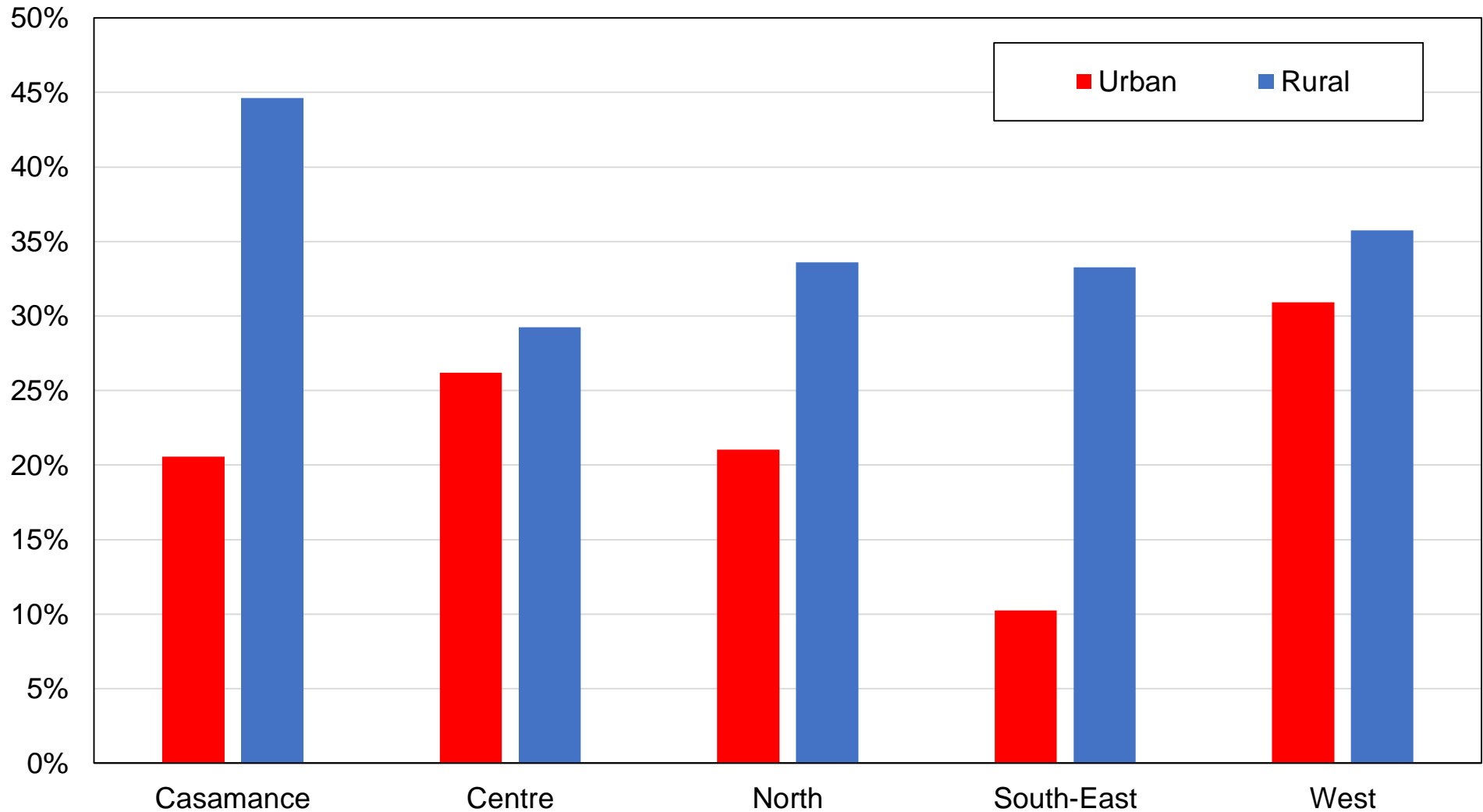
Figure DB10 - Vote for PDS/APR by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PDS / APR by occupation.

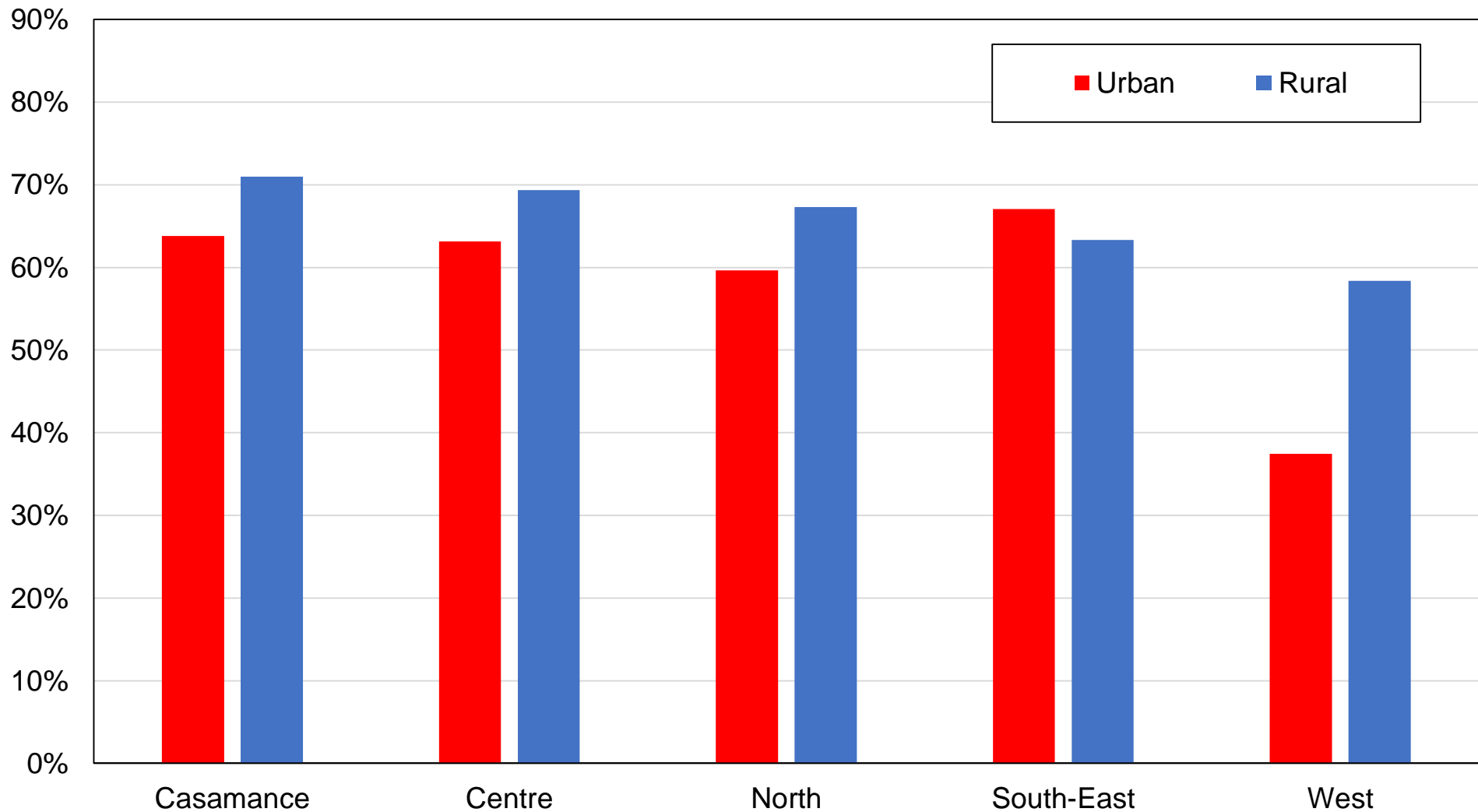
Figure DB11 - Vote for PDS by region and location, 2000



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by region and location in 2000.

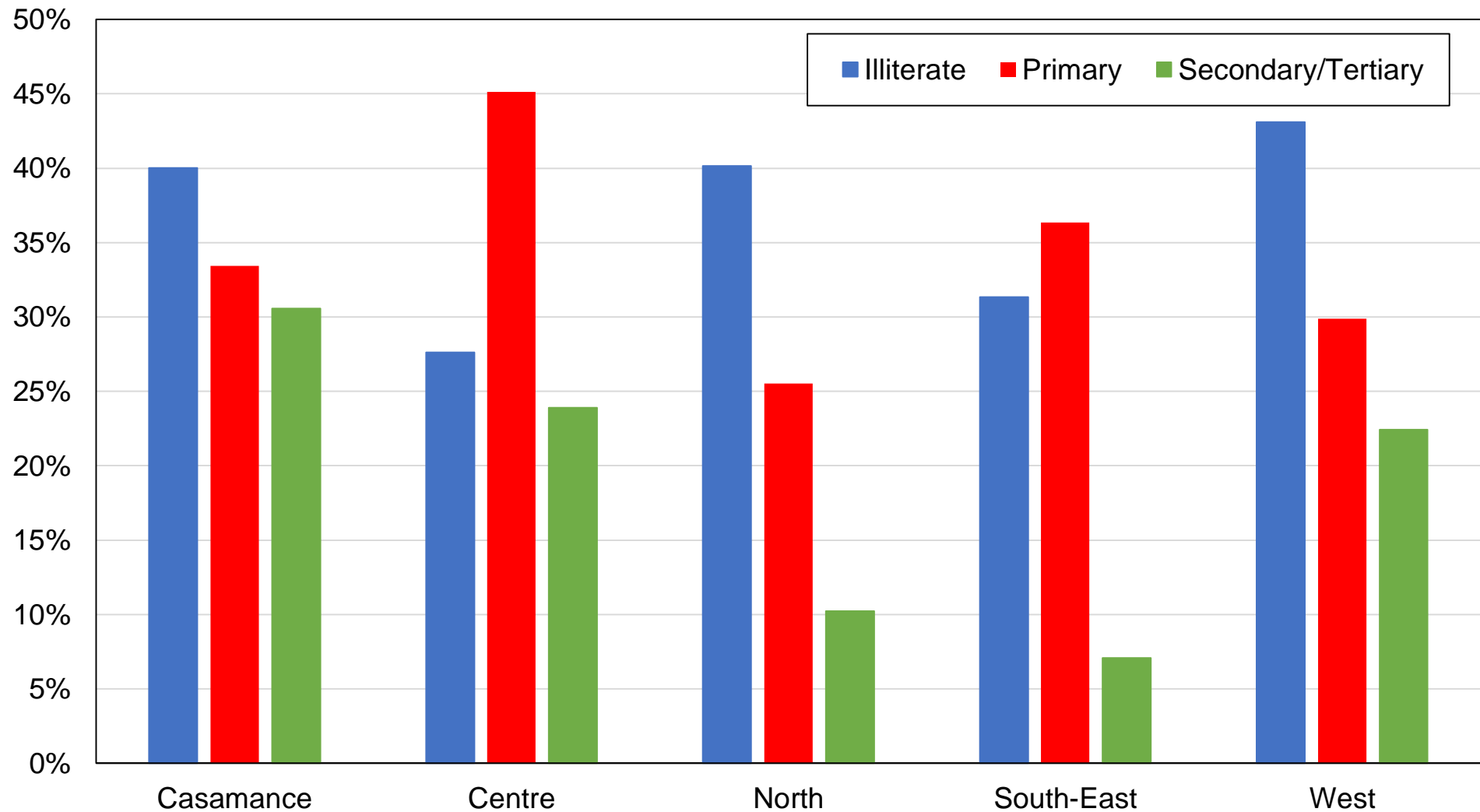
Figure DB12 - Vote for APR by region and location, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by region and location in 2019.

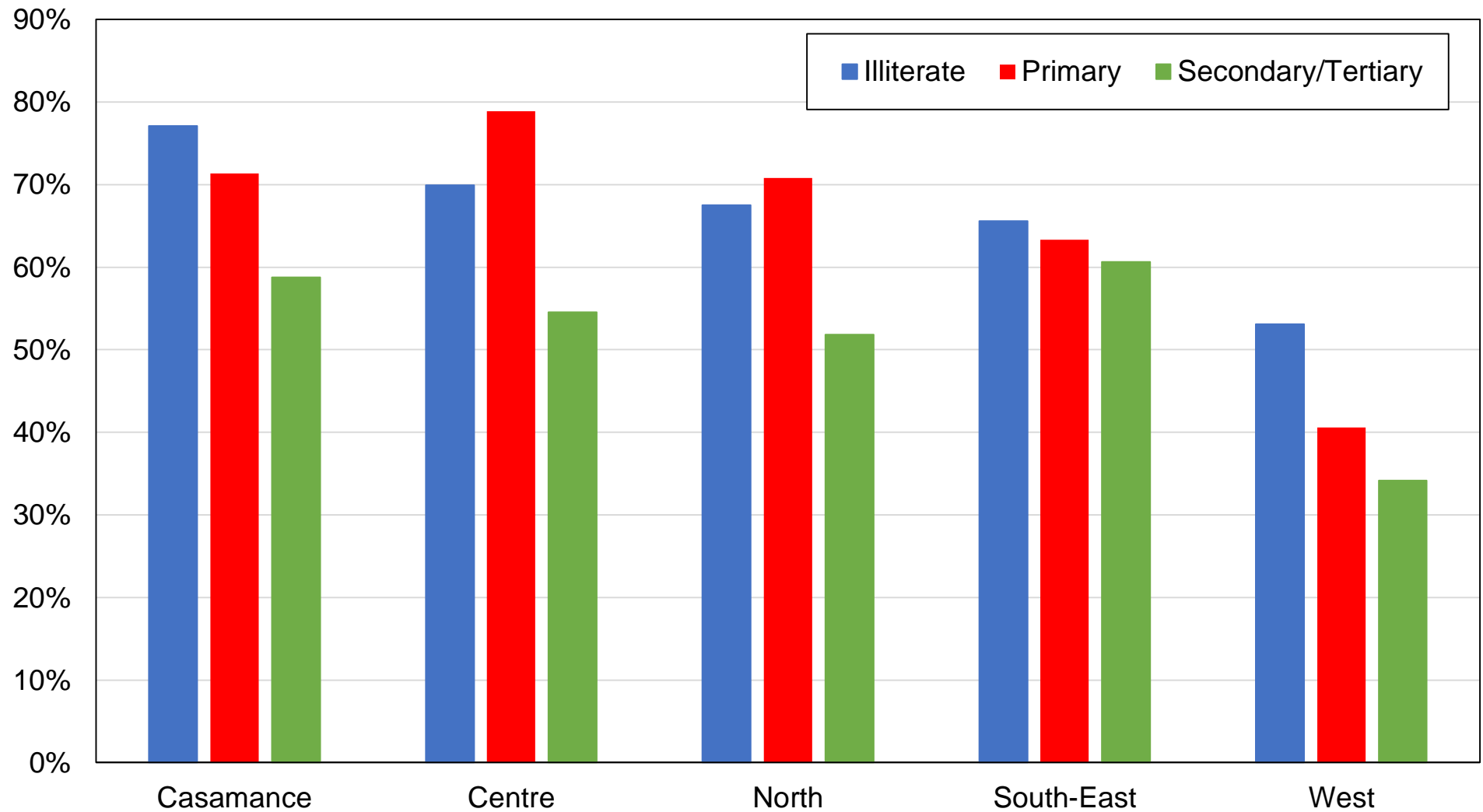
Figure DB13 - Vote for PDS by region and education, 2000



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by region and education in 2000.

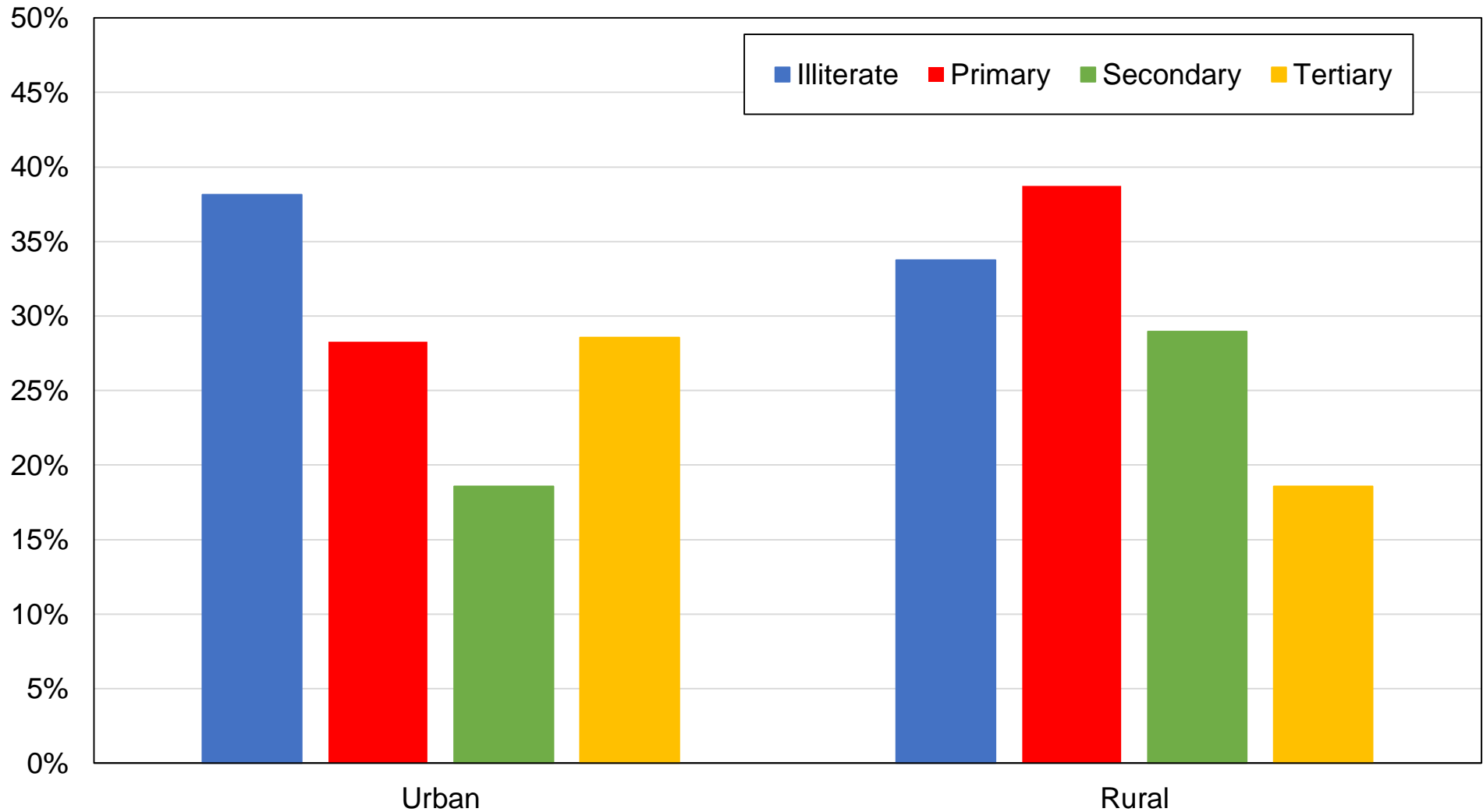
Figure DB14 - Vote for APR by region and education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by region and education in 2019.

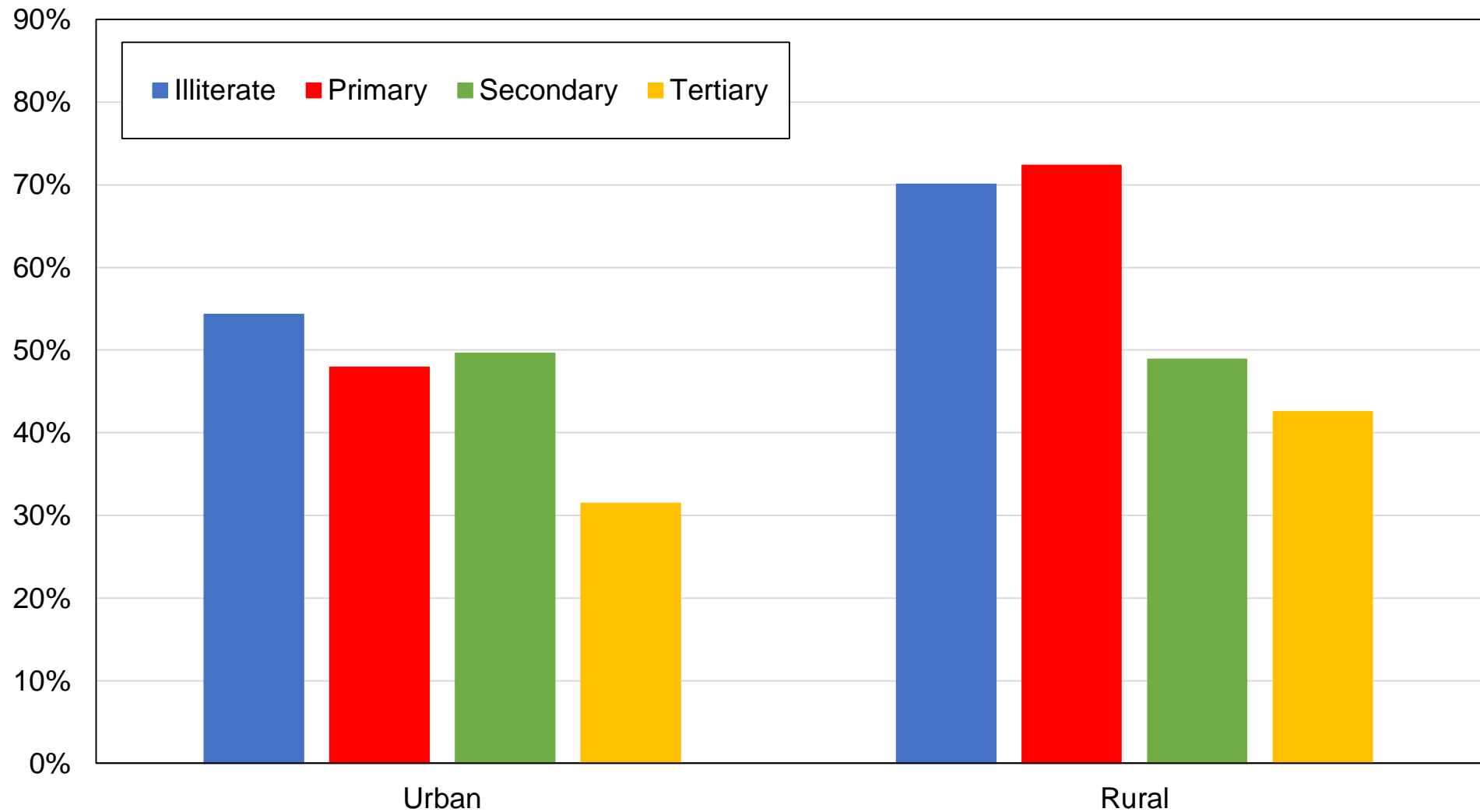
Figure DB15 - Vote for PDS by location and education, 2000



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by location and education in 2000.

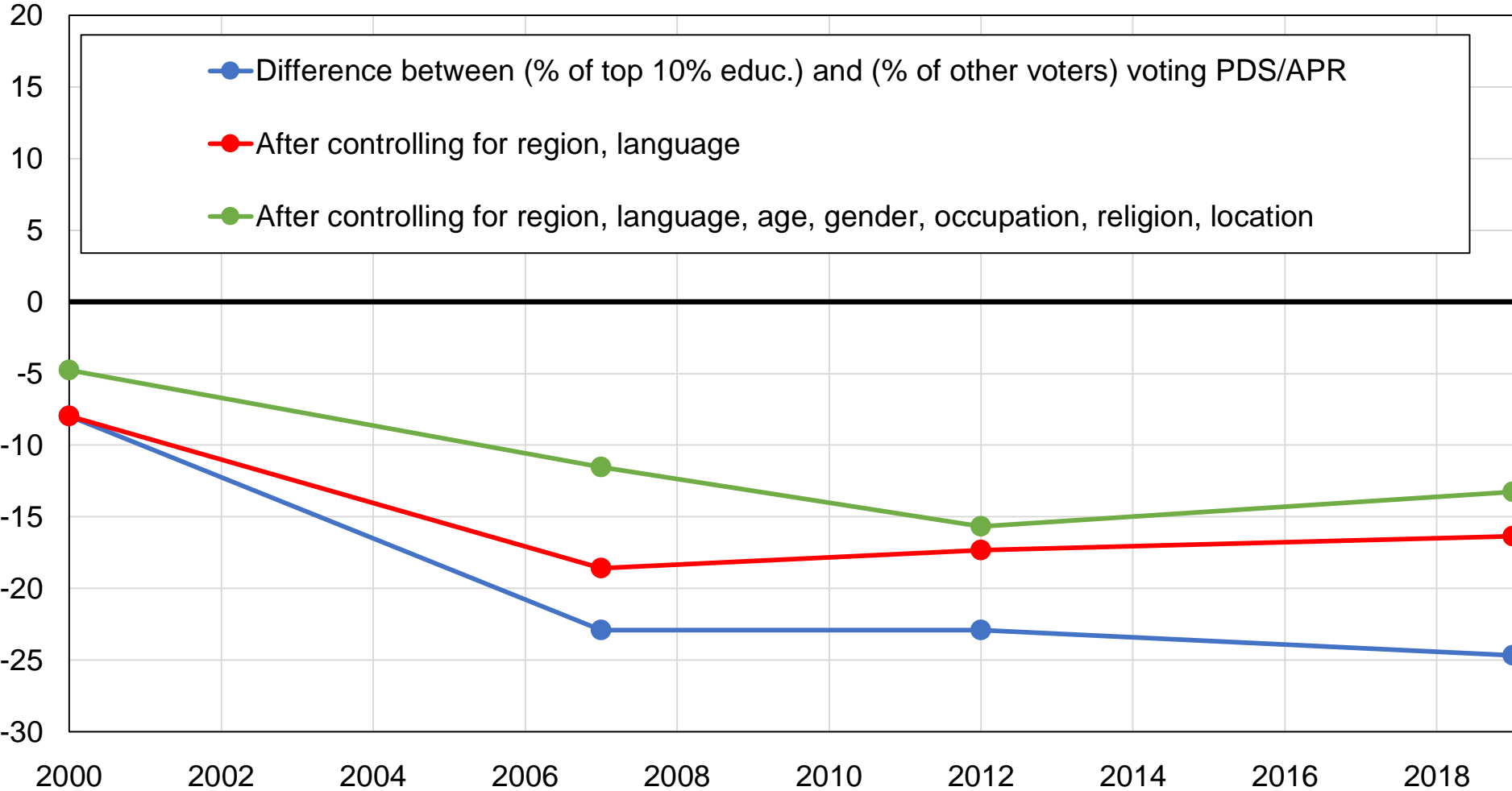
Figure DB16 - Vote for APR by location and education, 2019



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PDS / APR by location and education in 2019.

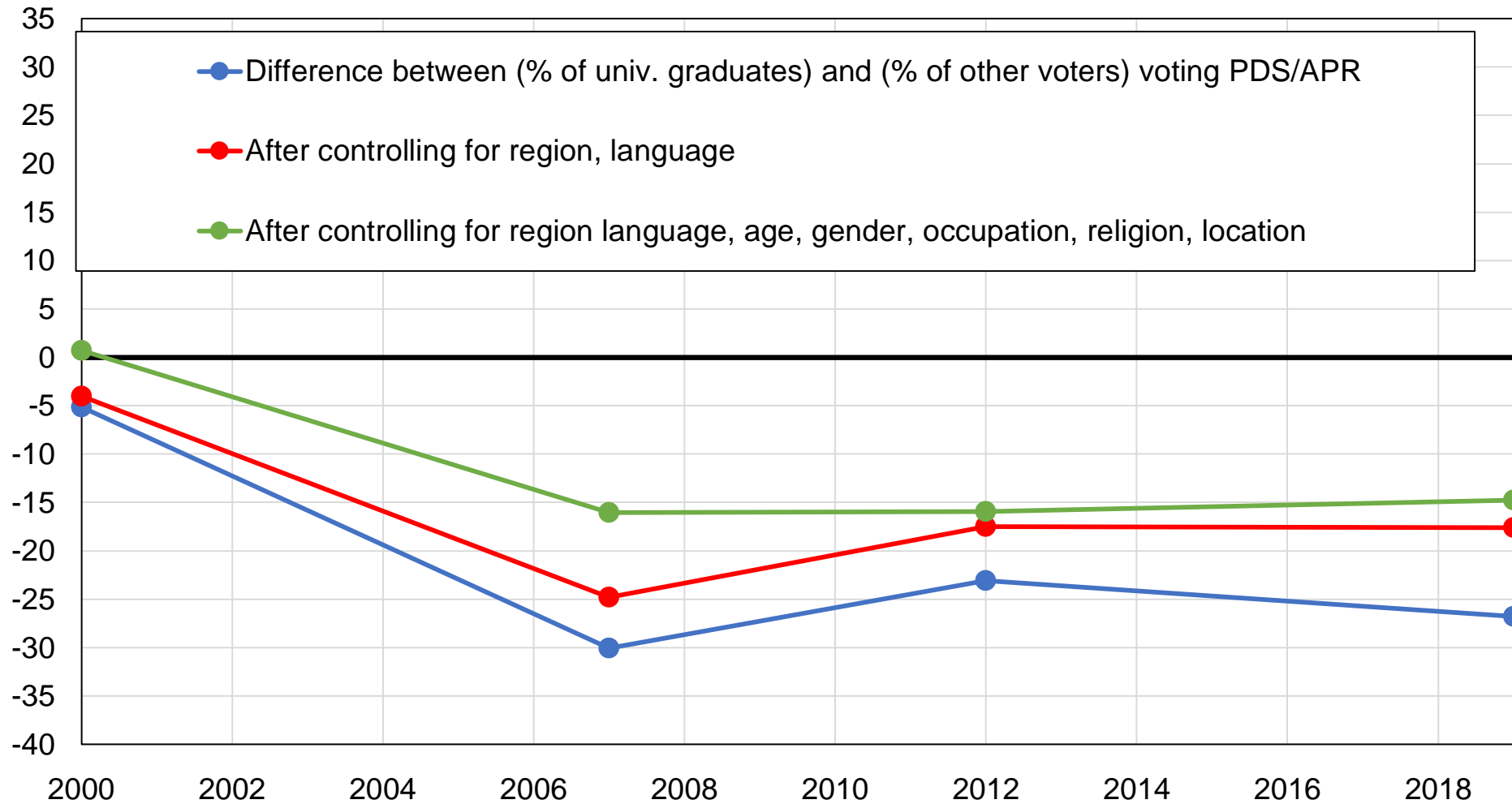
Figure DC1 - Vote for PDS/APR among highest-educated voters



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 PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

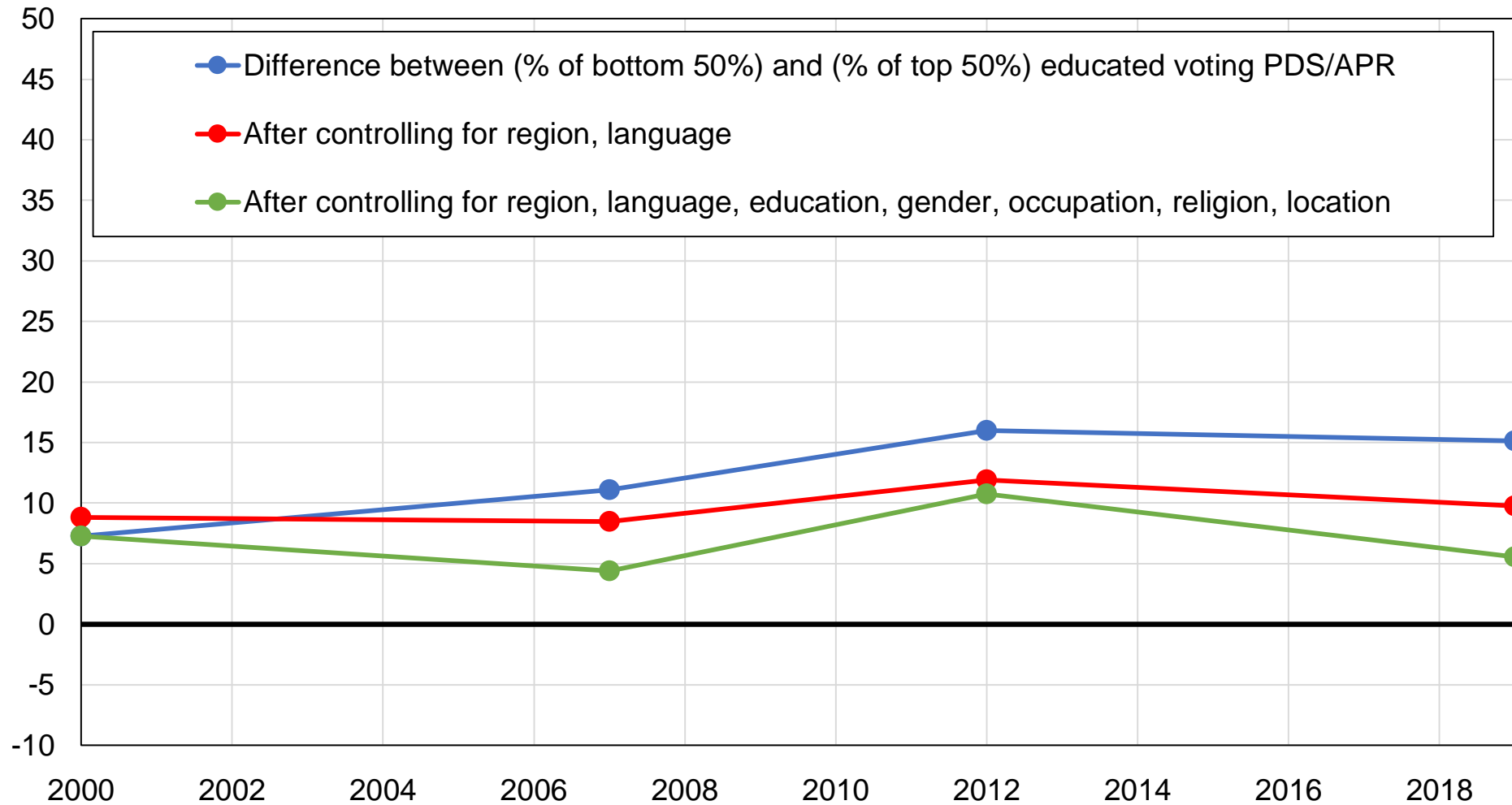
Figure DC2 - Vote for PDS/APR among university graduates



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 PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

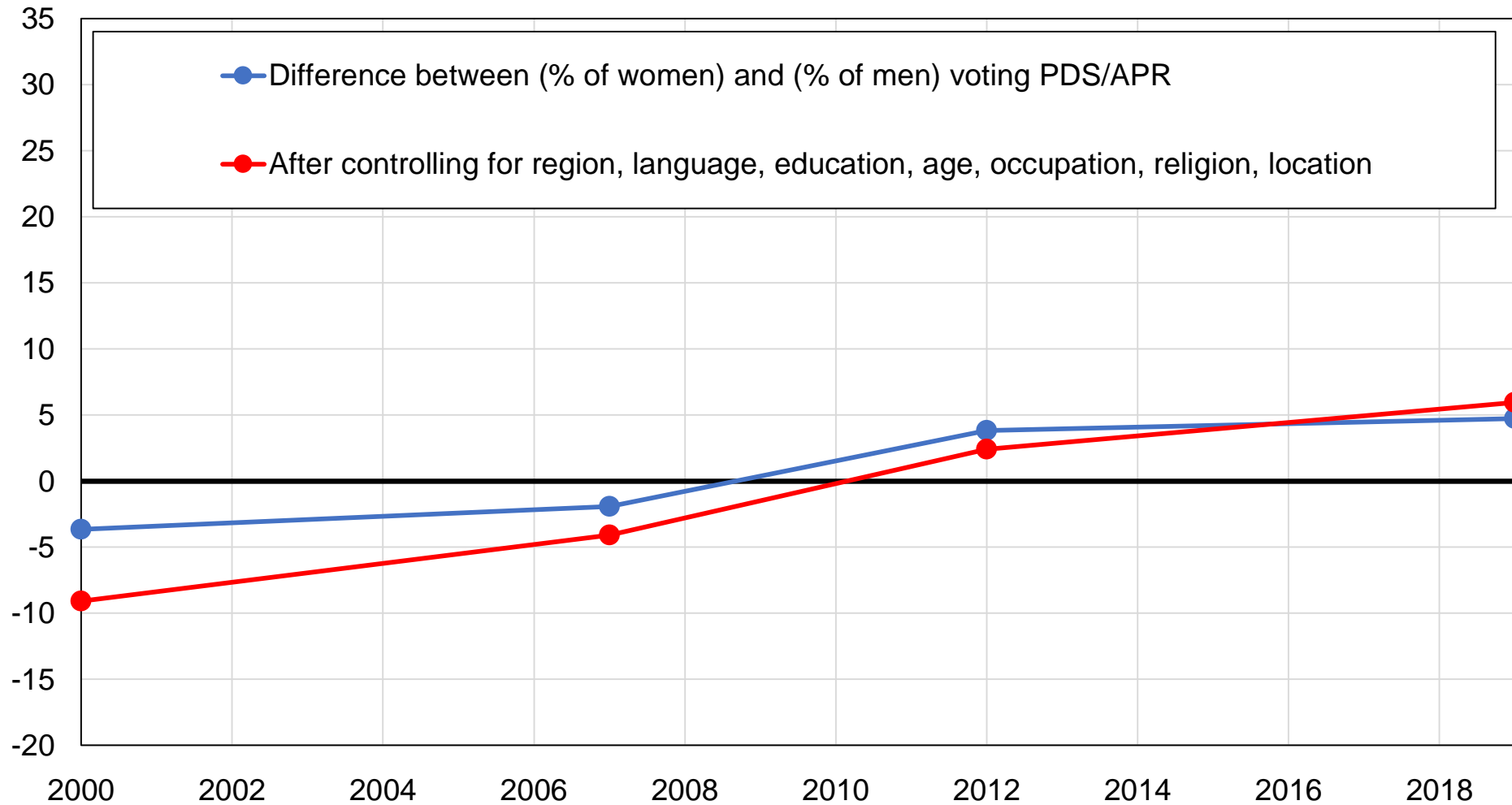
Figure DC3 - Vote for PDS/APR among lowest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of lowest 50% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

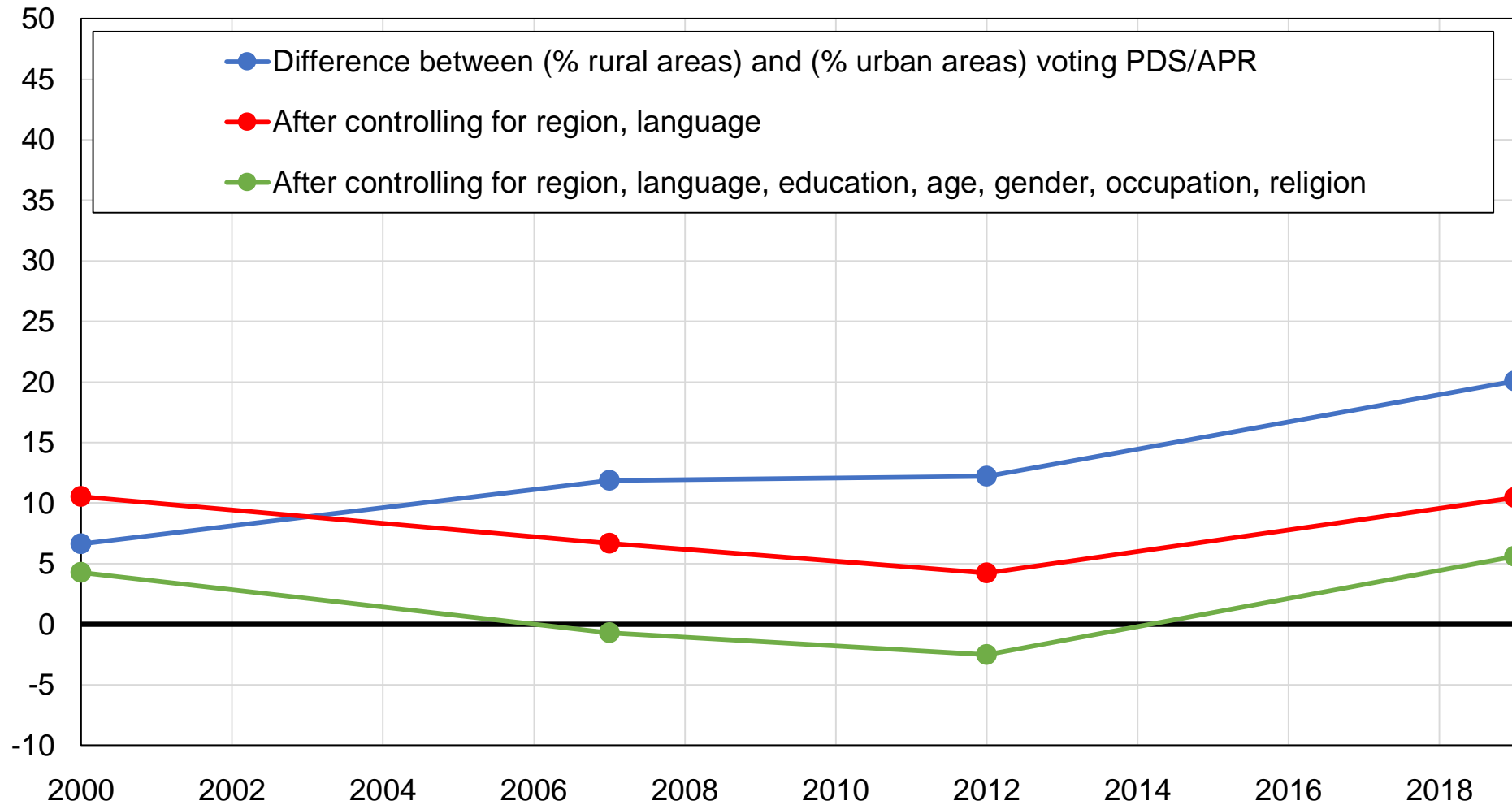
Figure DC4 - Vote for PDS/APR among women



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

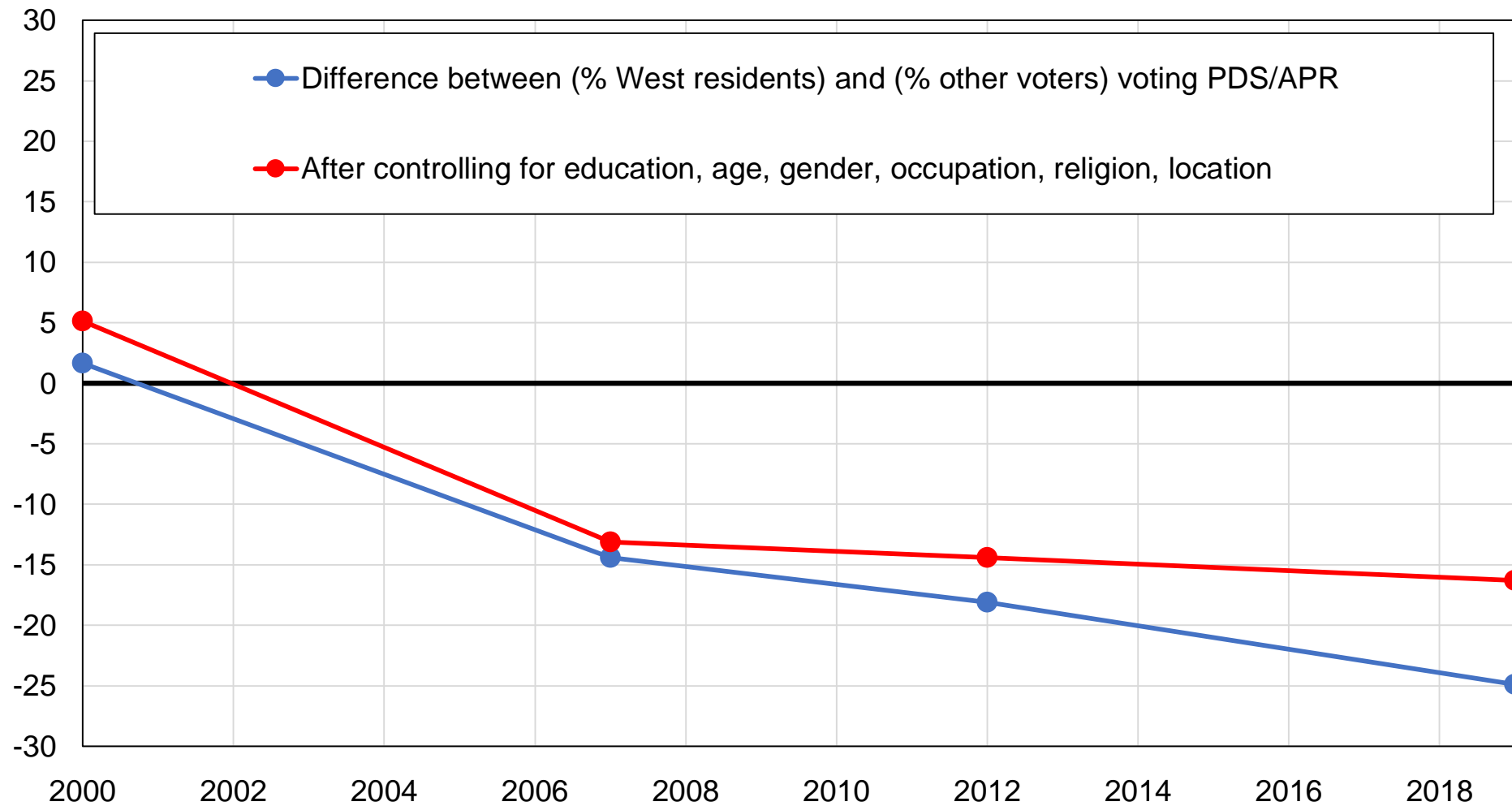
Figure DC5 - Vote for PDS/APR among rural areas



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of rural areas and the share of urban areas voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

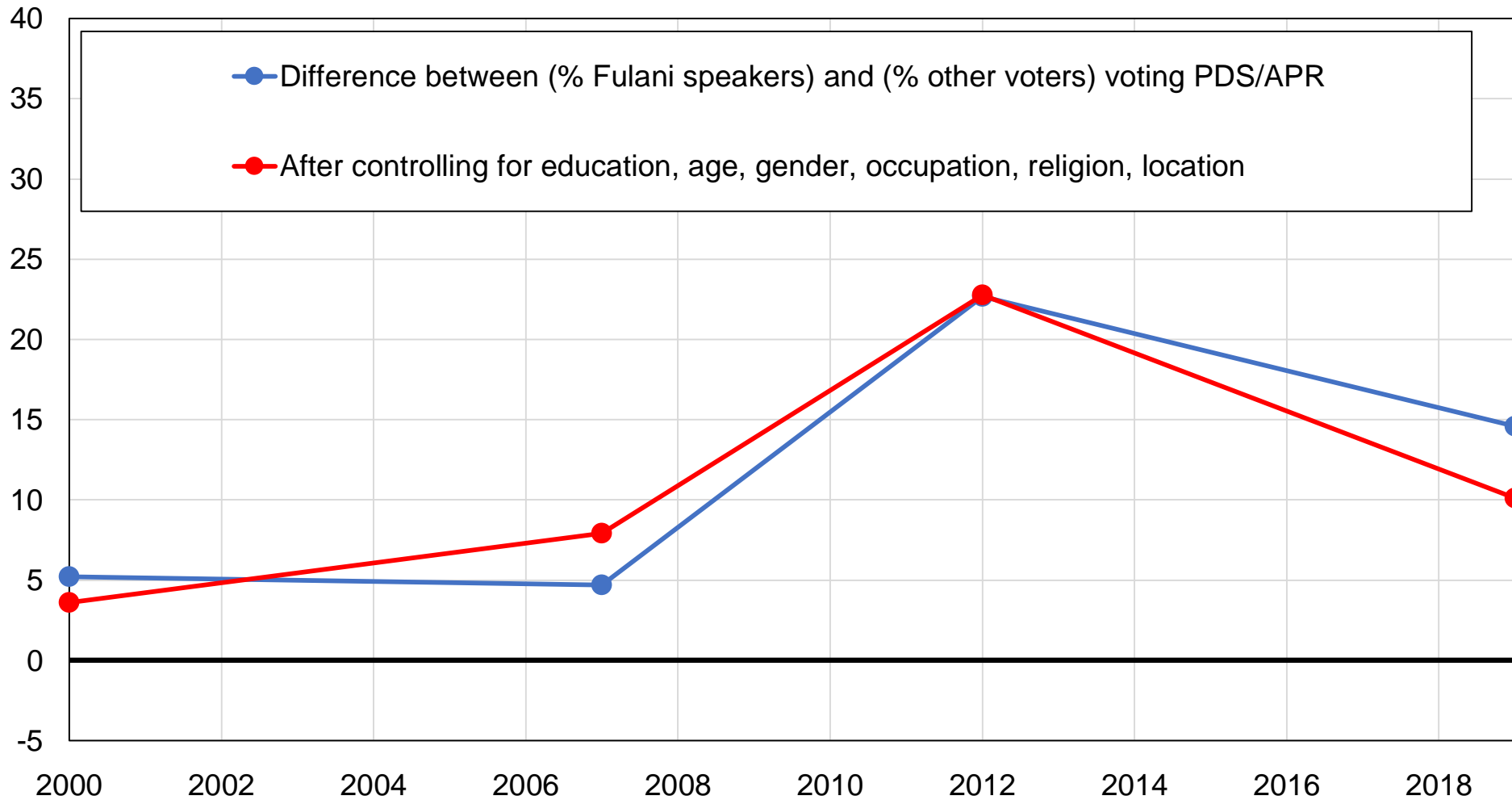
Figure DC6 - Vote for PDS/APR among West region residents



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of West region residents and the share of other voters voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

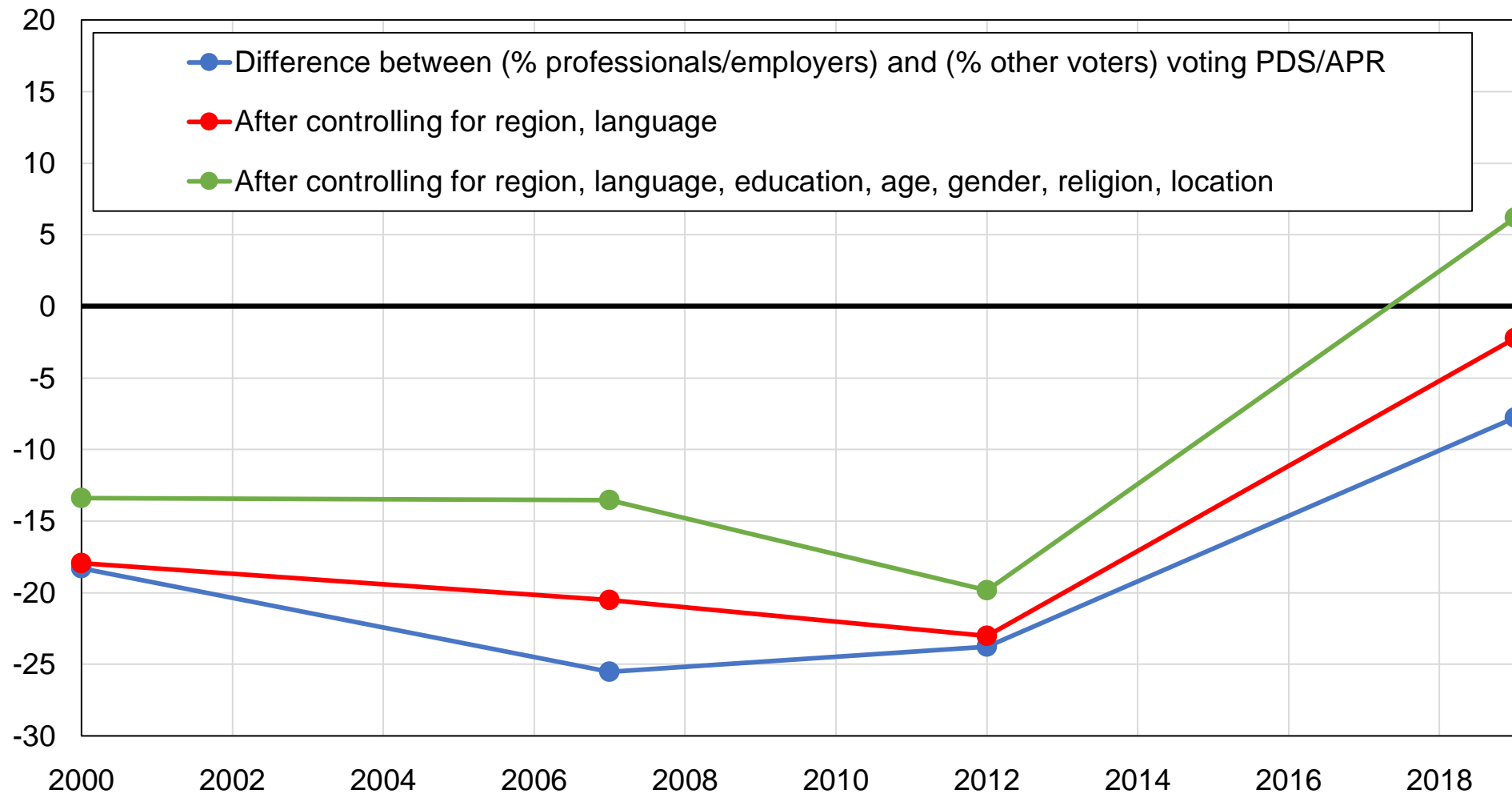
Figure DC7 - Vote for PDS/APR among Fulani speakers



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Fulani-speaking voters and the share of other voters voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

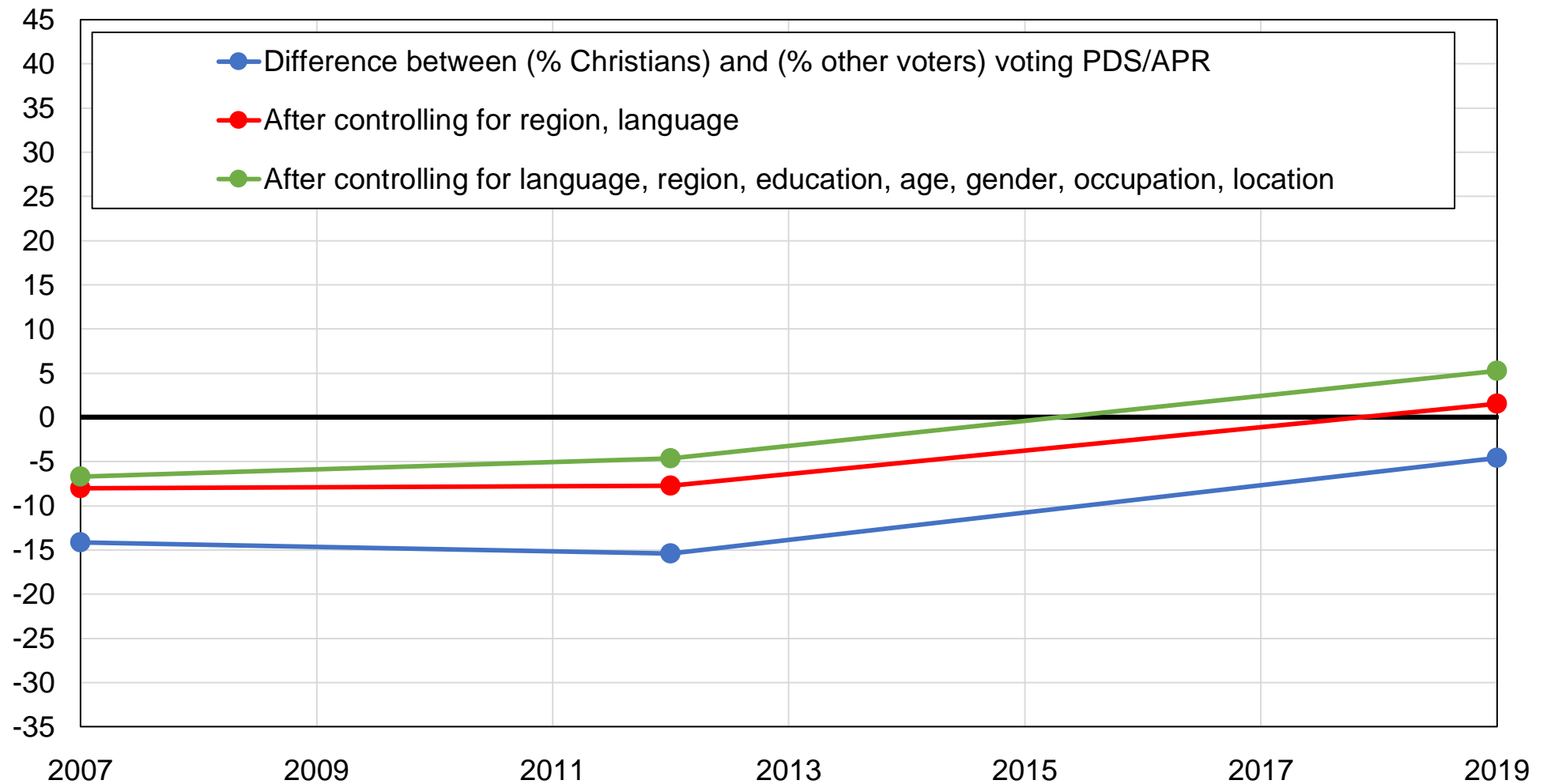
Figure DC8 - Vote for PDS/APR among professionals / employers



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of professionals and employers and the share of other voters voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

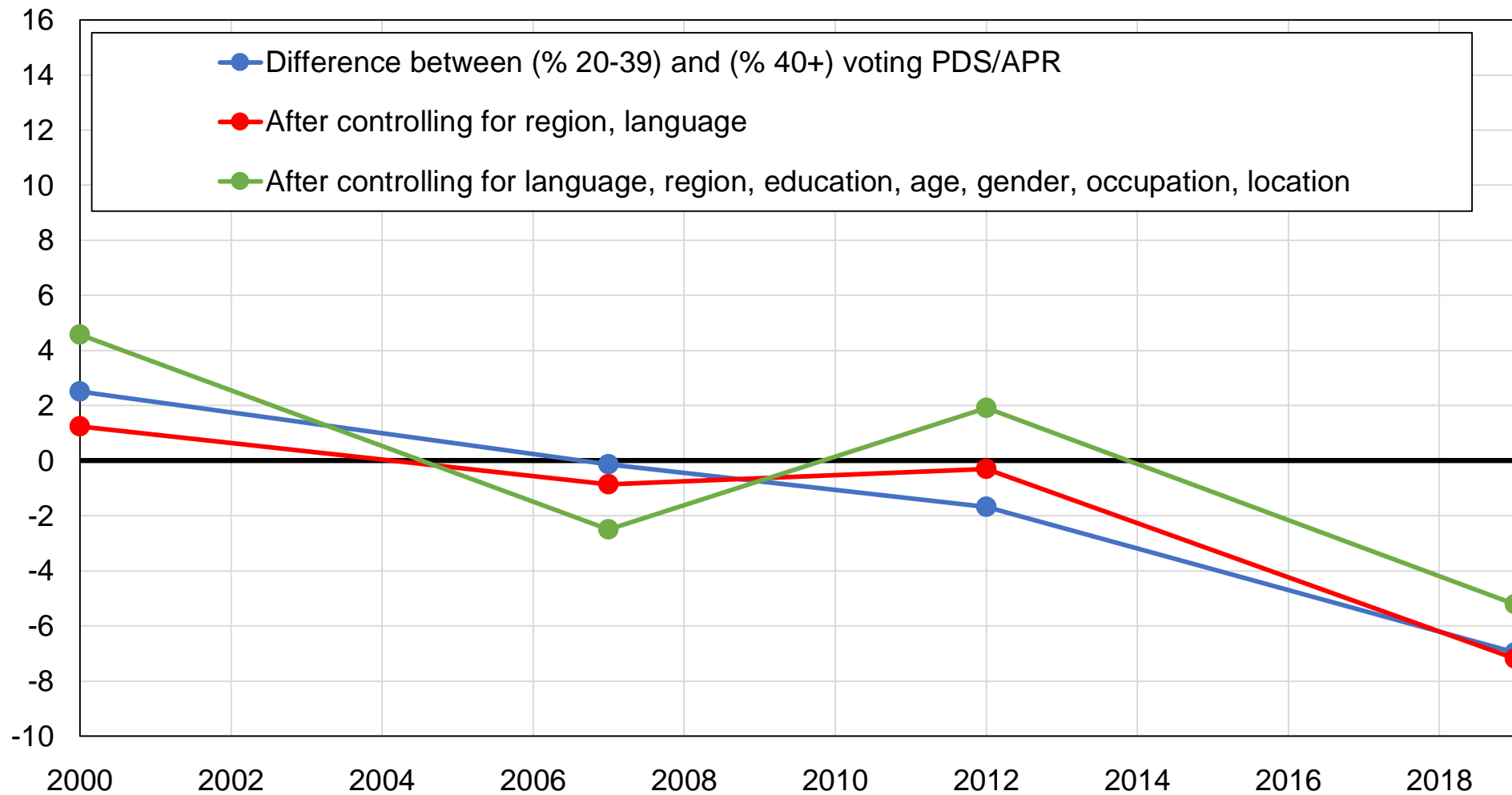
Figure DC9 - Vote for PDS/APR among Christians



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Christians and the share of other voters voting for PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

Figure DC10 - Vote for PDS/APR among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged 20 to 39 and the share of voters aged 40 or more voting PDS / APR, before and after controlling for other variables.

Table D1 - Survey data sources

Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
2000	Afrobarometers Wave 1	Afrobarometers	2004
2004	Afrobarometers Wave 2-3	Afrobarometers	2397
2008	Afrobarometers Wave 4	Afrobarometers	1200
2016	Afrobarometers Wave 5-6	Afrobarometers	4800
2019	Afrobarometers Wave 7	Afrobarometers	1600

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 D2 - Complete descriptive statistics by year

	2000	2007	2012	2019
Education: Illiterate	56%	53%	44%	51%
Education: Primary	18%	20%	22%	18%
Education: Secondary	20%	20%	24%	23%
Education: Tertiary	6%	7%	11%	9%
Age: 20-29	37%	33%	34%	36%
Age: 30-49	39%	44%	41%	40%
Age: 50+	24%	23%	25%	24%
Gender: Man	48%	50%	61%	48%
Employment status: Employed	18%	25%	32%	36%
Employment status: Unemployed	25%	30%	23%	23%
Employment status: Inactive	57%	45%	45%	41%
Religion: Other	1%	1%	0%	0%
Religion: Christian	7%	3%	5%	3%
Religion: Tijaniya	0%	43%	39%	32%
Religion: Mouridiya	0%	25%	24%	23%
Religion: Other Muslim	92%	29%	32%	41%
Location: Rural	54%	56%	52%	54%
Region: Casamance	12%	12%	13%	13%
Region: Centre	29%	27%	26%	29%
Region: North	14%	18%	16%	18%
Region: South-East	5%	6%	5%	6%
Region: West	40%	38%	40%	34%
Language: Mande	7%	6%	6%	7%
Language: Other	10%	6%	8%	8%
Language: Fulani	26%	20%	18%	28%
Language: Serer	15%	9%	8%	12%
Language: Wolof	43%	59%	60%	44%
Occupation: Farmer	35%	25%	19%	23%
Occupation: Inactive	28%	32%	38%	45%
Occupation: Professional / Employer	10%	13%	9%	6%
Occupation: Trader / Worker	27%	30%	35%	26%

Source: authors' computations using Afrobarometer surveys.

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