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Estimating Sustainable Development and Social Exclusion in Rural Pakistan

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Abstract

There are various aspects of sustainable development and social exclusion. Sustainable development commonly refers to the processes that meet the needs of individuals or groups without depleting social, political and economic resources. On the other hand, social exclusion refers to individuals or groups being deprived of participation in these processes. There is a vast body of international literature that defines these processes, but very little detailed empirical analysis available on rural Pakistan. This paper presents a situational analysis of sustainable development and social exclusion in rural Pakistan, using the Pakistan Rural Household Survey (Round 2) data[1], set to compute the flexible multidimensional social exclusion index. This social exclusion index is based on various domains including material resources, education, health, living standard, financial hardship and food security, economic shocks, personal safety and societal and political participation. Each domain is defined by several indicators. A simple 'sum-score' technique is used to estimate the depth of social exclusion at the household level. This social exclusion indicator is then aggregated to measure exclusion at the ethnic, regional and provincial level. These decentralized results can be used to formulate policies to help marginalized societies/ communities at the local and regional levels.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Social Exclusion, Rural Pakistan, Ethnic levels

JEL Classification: I0, I30, Q01, R20, Z10

[1] Pakistan Rural Household Survey (2013) was conducted by Innovative Development Strategies (IDS) under the Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Background

The concept of sustainable development was presented over 40 years back in 1972 at a United Nations (UN) conference. Sustainable development was defined then to mean "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The sustainable development idea was retreated in 1980s and incorporated into broader economic and societal dimensions like disadvantage, poverty and deprivation (Dempsey, Bramley, Power, & Brown, 2011) .

With the progression of sustainable development principles, the societal, political and economic advancement aspects evolved into the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The main objectives of sustainable development can be attained through the integration and coordination of societal, political, economic and ecological apprehensions throughout the decision making process (Emas, 2015); (Holden, Linnerud, & Banister, 2015).

The SDGs comprehensively cover environmental and socioeconomic aspects, for example, poverty, inequalities in human wellbeing and concerns about education, health and societal equity (Hopwood, Mellor, & Brien, 2005). The deprivation of these societal and economic resources that makes individuals unable to participate in essential economic and social activities is called social exclusion (Chakravarty & D'Ambrosio, 2006); (Hopwood et al., 2005).

As Atkinson (1998) noted, social exclusion is not only concerned with unemployment. It is the reality of life, that an unemployed individual cannot keep up an adequate standard of living and

turns out to be socially excluded. Employment simply increases the difference in income between the low and high paid workers and does not necessarily end social exclusion. Social exclusion exists because of market failure, where individuals cannot completely participate in market activities like consumption, because of profit maximization policies like increases in prices that may exclude individuals from the market.

Social exclusion is not a unidirectional idea. It is a multidimensional phenomena which incorporates the economic, societal and political aspects of individuals (Sen, 1976); (Levitas et al., 2007). It is similar to a poverty assessment and a relative idea which can be judged through the standard of living that exists in a particular place at a particular time, but poverty and social exclusion should not be paralleled (Atkinson, 1998).

Social exclusion in developing countries like Pakistan is a major barrier in achieving the SDGs. Pakistan is a multilingual and multicultural country. Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pakhtun, Saraki, Pothohari and Hindko are the major ethnic groups and these groups face multidimensional social exclusion in health, education, living standards, poverty, unemployment and social equity (Carraro & Helen, 2005); (Kabeer, 2015) .

Education and health are the current major issues in Pakistan. One third of the out-of-school children in South Asia belong to Pakistan, indicating the pitiable situation of access to education in the country. Only 20 percent of the girls in rural households attend school (UNICEF, 2015). Punjab is a better positioned province of Pakistan with respect to the societal, political and economic situation. However, the education sector in Punjab still suffers from several challenges; 45 percent of all schools are deficient in facilities and teachers, and more than 50 percent of the children are enrolled in these deficient schools (Hameed, Padda, & Dahar, 2017).

Analyses of education in the last five years show that the gross enrollment ratio in children aged 6 to 10 years in Punjab has remained constant at 98 percent between 2010-11 and 2014-15. The gross enrollment ratio in Sindh has actually decreased from 82 percent to 79 percent between 2010-11 and 2014-15, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) it has increased from 89 percent to 92 percent between 2010-11 and 2014-15 and in Balochistan, it has decreased from 75 percent to 73 percent between 2010-11 and 2014-15 (Goverment of Pakistan, 2016).

The health conditions in Pakistan are also pitiful. One in ten children dies before the age of 5 and over half of the children die in their first month of life (UNICEF, 2015). Pre-natal consultancy among married woman aged 15 to 49 years is very low although it has increased to 10 percent in Punjab , 7 percent in Sindh, 12 percent in KP and to 3 percent in Balochistan (Goverment of Pakistan, 2016).

In Pakistan, 110 children die every day due to water and sanitation related diseases , 36 percent of the population live without access to sanitation and 40 percent households in rural Pakistan do not have toilet facilities (UNICEF, 2015); (Hameed & Padda, 2016). The perceptions of welfare at the household level also show no improvement. A significant percentage of the pakistanis feel that they are worse off in household economic situation except province KP. The old level economic situation in Punjab remains constant 6.5 percent respondents said much worse in 2012-13 to 2014-15, Sindh has increased (much worse responses) 4.98 to 5.98 percent in 2012-13 to 2014-15, Khyber Phakhtonkhwa has decreased (much worse responses) 13.21 to 11.69 in 2012-13 to 2014-15 and Balochistan has increased (much worse responses) 11.46 to 11.49 in 2012-13 to 2014-15 (Goverment of Pakistan, 2016). Pakistan also faces political and social community level participation challenges. More than 50 percent Pakistanis vote for candidates on the basis of the biradri or caste system (Shawar & Asim, 2012). The political and social participation at

the household and community level in Pakistan is bound by the landlord, industrialist and wadera culture (Mahmood et al, 2014).

There is a variety of literature available on social exclusion estimation through sustainable development indicators such as lack of participation in social institutions (Duffy, 1995 and Silver, 2015). Social exclusion with deprivation by (Sen, 1976) and Melbourne Institute approach by (Scutella, Wilkins, & Horn, 2009) and (Scutella, Wilkins, & Kostenko, 2009).

This paper uses the Melbourne Institute procedure to measure poverty and social exclusion through multidimensional accessible indicators using the Pakistan Rural Household Survey (Round 2) data set. This paper presents a situational analysis of sustainable development and social exclusion in rural Pakistan. The social exclusion index is based on material aspects such as financial hardships, living standards, employment,social and political aspects such as education, skills, health and disabilities, community/political level participation, and personal safety domains. Each domain is defined by several indicators. A simple 'sum-score' technique has been used to estimate the depth of exclusion at the household level. The social exclusion indicator is then aggregated to measure exclusion at the ethnic, regional and provincial levels. These decentralized results can be used to formulate policies to help marginalized societies/communities at the local and regional levels. Section 2 of this study depicts the materials and methodology employed, section 3 presents the results at the ethnic, regional and provincial levels and the last section of the study describes the conclusions and the way forward.

Materials and Methodology

Data Source

To assess the sustainable development and social exclusion in rural Pakistan, this study uses the Pakistan Rural Household Survey (2013) conducted by Innovative Development Stregies (IDS) under the Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The survey consisted of 76 blocks as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and 2090 households as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) in rural areas of three provinces (Punjab, Sindh andKP) ofPakistan. The fourth province, Balochistan, was not included due to unavailability of data. The survey was conducted in 19 districts, which included 12 districts of Punjab, 5 districts of Sindh and 2 districts ofKP. The collective data are representative of the rural areas of the provinces. This study used information from 1936 out of 2090 households. The 154 households were dropped due to the lack of complete information.

Indicators

This paper uses eight life domains and thirty two indicators, which include material resources, education, health, living standard, financial hardship and food security, economic shocks, personal safety, and societal and political participation. Each life domain is further defined by several indicators (Scutella, Wilkins, & Horn, 2009); (Scutella, Wilkins, & Kostenko, 2009); (Atkinson, 1998); (Alkire & Seth, 2009); (Hameed, Padda, & Karim, 2016) and (Naveed & Islam, 2012) (See Table 1).

Table 1: Domains of Sustainable Development and Social Exclusion in rural Pakistan

Domains	**Sr No.**	**Indicators**	**Deprivation Cut-off Points**
Material Resources	1	What is the wealth of the household?	Per adult household wealth less than 60% of median household wealth
	2	Does the household have less than two acres of agricultural land/no commercial plot?	If answered (Yes)
	3	Does the household have 1 or less buffalo/ camel, 2 or less cattle, 5 or less sheep/goats or 20 or less poultry birds or fish farm?	If answered (Yes)
	4	Is the household jobless?	If answered (Yes)
Education	5	Does the household head (male/female) have low literacy?	If answered (Yes)
	6	Does the household head (male/female) have low numeracy?	If answered (Yes)
	7	Does any member of the household have five years of schooling?	If answered (No)
	8	Does the household have tt least one schoolgoing-age (5 to 18 years) who does not go to school?	If answered (Yes)
Health	9	Did one or more children of the household die under the age of five years?	If answered (Yes)
	10	Do the household members other than the breadwinner of the household have any illness or disability or have they suffered from an accident?	If answered (Yes)
	11	Does at least one household member have one or morechronic diseases (diabetes,heart, asthma, cancer, etc.)?	If answered (Yes)
Living Standard	12	Does the household have electricity?	If answered (No)
	13	Does the household have access to clean drinking water?	If answered (No)
	14	Does the household have access to adequate sanitation?	If answered (No)
	15	Does the house have a dirt floor?	If answered (Yes)
	16	Does the household use dirty cooking fuel?	If answered (Yes)
Financial hardship	17	Does the household have any savings?	If answered (No)
	18	Has any household member taken or tried to take a loan in the last 12 months?	If answered (Yes)
Economic Shocks	19	Has the breadwinner of the household died?	If answered (Yes)
	20	Has their livestock been stolen or has there beena livestock epidemic ?	If answered (Yes)
	21	Does the breadwinner of the household have any illness or disability or has he/she suffered from an accident?	If answered (Yes)
	22	Has there been a loss of harvest due to reasons other than natural calamities?	If answered (Yes)

Personal safety	23	How safe do you feel when visiting the neighbors' house?	Unsafe/Very Unsafe
	24	How safe do you feel when visiting the neighboring village?	Unsafe/Very Unsafe
	25	How safe do you feel when visiting the neighborhood market?	Unsafe/Very Unsafe
	26	How safe do you feel when travelling to the main city in the district?	Unsafe/Very Unsafe
	27	How safe do you feel when participating in religious events/processions?	Unsafe/Very Unsafe
Societal & political participation	28	Did you vote in the previous general elections (2008)?	If answered (No)
	29	Have you ever attended a village meeting?	Never participated
	30	Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan before the caretaker government (2008)?	Not correct
	31	Who was the Chief Minister of [name of respondent's province] before the caretaker government (2008)?	Not correct
	32	Are you a member of any of the following political or civic organizations (farmers group, cooperative, local Panchayat / Jirga, political group, any other)?	If answered (No)

1. Material Resources

The domain material resources is defined by four indicators, including household wealth, households having less than two acres agricultural land or no commercial plot, households without 1 or more buffalo/camel, 2 or more cattle, 5 or more sheep/goats or 20 or more poultry birds or fish farm and households who are jobless. All these indicators present the economic situation of a household and explicitly affect poverty and social exclusion. The household wealth deprivation level is less than 60% of the median household wealth that is obtained by dividing the total household wealth (current value of total agricultural and non agriculture assets) by the square root of the household size, which is the standardized procedure of the OECD equivalent scale (OECD, 2011) for per adult equivalent household expenditure/wealth. The second and the third indicator in the material resources domain is related to agricultural land and livestock activities. Agricultural land and livestock activities are very important for the rural economy of the household. Generally, households in rural Pakistan are dependent on agricultural and livestock income. However, a certain level of agricultural land and livestock animals are beneficial due to their economy of scale, small economy of scale means high cost and low income and low societal and economic well-being. There is no hard and fast rule of deprivation ofagricultural land and livestock in rural Pakistan. Therefore, this study considers the deprivation status as a rationale and is based on extensive literature review. The fourth indicator is the number of jobless households where no member of each household is employed in a private or government entity.

2. Education

The domain education presents the basic level of skills (literacy and numeracy) of the household head (male/female) and the formal education status of the household. Education is a major component of human capital and helps an individual in decision making and management. In Pakistan, most rural households face daily challenges in household budgeting, livestock and agriculture input/output record keeping and reading of medicine dosages and health instructions. A household is deprived of education if the household head faces low literacy and numeracy, no member of the household has five years of schooling and at least one schoolgoing-age (5 to 18 years) child does not go to school.

3. Health

Health is the second major component of human capital. There is a famous saying "Health is wealth" and "A sound mind is a sound body". Health is a basic need of human beings as is education. A household is deprived of health if one or more children under the age of five years have died, if any member of the household other than the breadwinner has an illness or a disability or has suffered from an accidentand at least one household member has a chronic disease (diabetes, heart disease, asthma, cancer, etc.).

4. Living Standard

The domain living standard includes the basic facilities of human beings like electricity, clean drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and type of dwelling. A household is considered deprived in the living standard domain if it does not have access to electricity, clean drinking water, sanitation, quality air, cooking fuel and pacca dwelling.

5. Financial Hardship and Food Security

The domain financial hardship includes household savings and the household's loan/credit status. A household is deprivedif the household does not have any savings or if the household has taken or has tried to take a loan in the last 12 months.

6. **Economic Shocks**

Economic shocks are a significant domain that put the household into long run poverty and social exclusion. These shocks include the death of the breadwinner of the household, livestock epidemics/stolen livestock, the breadwinner suffering from an illness/accident/disability and loss of harvest due to reasons other than any natural calamity in the rural area.

7. **Personal Safety**

Personal safety is an imperative factor of self confidence and the empowerment of societal, political and economic participation in rural, urban and slum areas of developing and developed countries where people cannot participate in societal, political and economic events frequently due to personal safety concerns. The personal safety domain includes safety while visiting the neighbors' house, a neighboring village, the neighborhood market, the main city in the district and participating in religious events/processions. A household is considered deprived in the personal safety domain if a household faces security concerns in the village, market, city and/or while participating in religious events/processions.

8. **Societal & Political Participation**

Societal and political participation does not just mean participating in the electoral process, freedom of speech and civilization of societies. In practice, it is a societal and economical public affairs direction for the present and next generation. A household is deprived in the societal and political participation domain if the household members or individuals do not participate in or have a lack of interest in political and social events like the general elections, village and

community level meetings, farmer groups, cooperatives, local Panchayat/Jirga, political groups, etc.

Sum-score Approach

This paper follows the sum-score approach to construct the social exclusion index for rural Pakistan. The sum-score approach is a method to count the individual/aggregate deprivation inthe life domains which a household/individual is experiencing at a point in time. This is a simple summation technique that allots general equal weights to each of the eight domains as per the implicit assumption that each domain is equally significant for overall social exclusion (Scutella, Wilkins, & Horn, 2009); (Alkire & Seth, 2009); (Atkinson, 1998). Overall social exclusion is calculated as follows:

$$X_i^s = \sum_{d=1}^{8} x_{id}$$

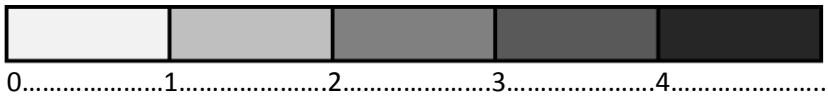
Where $x_{id} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K_d} x_{id}^k}{K_d}$, X_{id}^K is a binary status indicator which means that indicator k is deprived in life domain d for household i and K_d is the total number of deprivations in life domain d. For example, the material resources domain consists of 4 indicators ($K_{materialresource} = 4$) and household A is deprived in all 4 indicators so $x_{materialresource} = \frac{1+1+1+1}{4} = 1$. If household A is deprived in only income and wealth, then $x_{materialresource} = \frac{1+1+0+0}{4} = 0.5$. Each life domain deprivation score varies between zero and one, where one means maximum deprivation/social exclusion in its respective domain and zero means no exclusion. The overall total deprivation

score for household A varies between zero and eight. Furthermore, these scores have been converted into a linear scale with five intervals to measure the degree of severity of social exclusion in sustainable development.

Assigning Scale Value

To measure the several levels of social exclusion in sustainable development indicators, this study has divided the overall score into five intervals on a linear scale. Figure 1 shows the five intervals of severity. The interval 0 to 1 means less severe, 1 to 2 means mediocre severe, 2 to 3 means moderate severe, 3 to 4 means severe and scale 4 and above means more severe.

Figure 1: Social Exclusion Linear Scale



Results

Data Description

This study explores the situation of sustainable development in rural Pakistan. The deprivation of aspects of life given as sustainable development indicators drives the household into social exclusion. Furthermore, socially excluded individuals or groups cannot participate in societal, economic and political activities which leads to a paralysed society. As a result, social and economic development goes down and illegal activities go up. Table A1 shows the deprivation percentage with respect to each indicator; 40 percent households in rural Pakistan are deprived or have less than 60% of median wealth, 76 percent households have less than two acres

agricultural land/no commercial plot, 30 percent households do not have 1 or more buffalo/camel, 2 or more cattle, 5 or more sheep/goats or 20 or more poultry birds or fish farm, 74 percent households have at least one member who does not have five years of schooling, 50 percent households have at least one child of schoolgoing-age (5 to 18 years) who does not go to school, 49 percent households have at least one household member who has a chronic disease (diabetes, heart disease, asthma, cancer, etc.), 84 percent households do not have access to clean drinking water, 40 percent households do not have toilet facilities, 79 percent households do not have any savings and more than 50 percent households do not have any interest in social and political activities.

Social Exclusion at the Ethnic Level

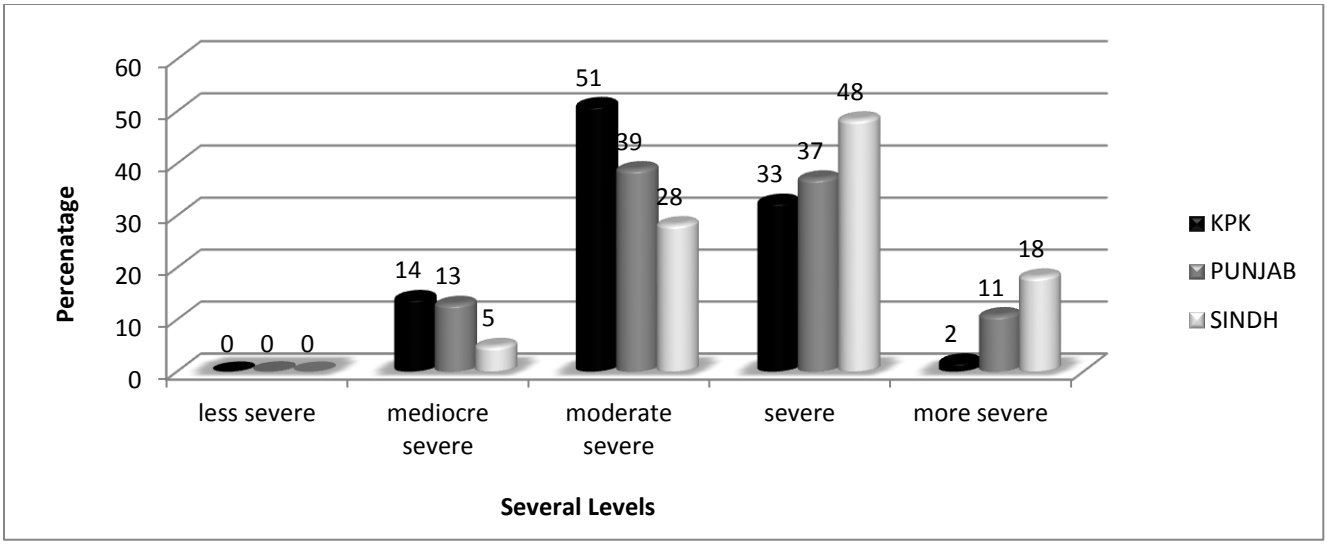
In rural Pakistan, the major ethnic groups are Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Saraiki, Pakhtun and Hazarwal. Table A2 shows social exclusion at the ethniclevel. The results show that out of 41 percent Punjabi households, 17 percent of the cases are mediocre, 41 percent are moderate, 32 percent are severe and 10 percent are more severe in the sustainable development indicators. Amongst the ethnic group Sindhi, out of 17 percent households, 4 percent of the cases are mediocre, 31 percent are moderate, 48 percent are severe and 17 percent are more severe in the sustainable development indicators. The results also describe that out of 21 percent Saraikis in rural Pakistan, 6 percent are mediocre, 33 percent are moderate, 48 percent are severe and 12 percent are more severe in the sustainable development indicators. In rural Punjab, Punjabis and Saraikis are the two major ethnic groups, where Saraiki households are more deprived than Punjabi households in the sustainable development indicators; 48 percent of Saraiki and 32 percent of Punjabi households are critically deprived in the sustainable development indicators. In rural Sindh, Sindhi, Balochi and Saraiki are the major ethnic groups, where Saraikis are more

deprived than Sindhis and Balochis; 48.4 percent of Sindhi, 45.3 percent of Balochi and 52.5 percent of Saraiki households are critically deprived in the sustainable development indicators. In rural KP, the ethnic group Pakhtuns is more deprived in the sustainable development indicators (see Table A3, A4 & A4).

Social Exclusion at the Rural Provincial Level

Rural provincial level results show that the province KP has less social exclusion (less deprived) in the sustainable development indicators rather than Province Sindh and Punjab but rural Punjab has better than rural Sindh. Figure 2 shows that in rural Punjab, 13 percent households are mediocre, 39 percent households are moderate, 37 percent households are severe and 11 percent households are more severe in social exclusion. In rural Sindh, 5 percent households are mediocre, 28 percent households are moderate, 48 percent households are severe and 18 percent households are more severe in social exclusion. Similarly in rural KP,, 14 percent households are mediocre, 51 percent households are moderate, 33 percent households are severe and only 2 percent households are more severe in social exclusion. Here it is noted that households of the ethnic groupSaraikis are more socially excluded in sustainable development indicators in rural Punjab and rural Sindh (see Table A3 & A4).

Figure 2: Social Exclusion at the Rural Provincial Level



Social Exclusion at Rural Pakistan Level

More than 60 percent of the population of Pakistan lives in rural and semi-rural areas. Figure 3 presents social exclusion at the rural Pakistan level. The results show that 52 percent households in rural Pakistan are deprived in wealth, income, agriculture resource, health, education, societal and political participation and financial hardship, 38 percent households are varied between 2 up to 3 scores of social exclusion deprivation and only just 0.1 percent households in rural Pakistan are varied between 0 up to 1 scores of social exclusion deprivation. In rural Pakistan, 19.4 percent households have scored zero in material resources which means that these households are not deprived in material resources. Similarly, 10.5 percent, 46.2 percent, 82 percent and 79.5 percent households are not deprived in education, health, economic shocks, and personal safety, respectively.

On the other hand, 39 percent households are deprived in material resources, 24.2 percent households are deprived in education, 29.7 percent households are deprived in living standard

and 57.5 percent households are deprived in financial hardship with more severity (0.50 up to 0.75 scores) (See Table 2).

Figure 3:Social Exclusion at rural Pakistan level

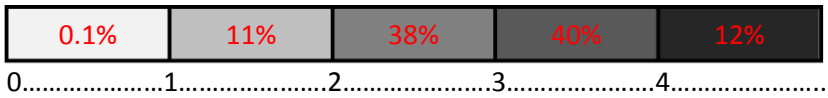


Table 2: Sustaianble Development Status at rural Pakistan

Domains	Social Exclusion Score Range					
	0	0.1 up to 0.25	0.25 up to 0.50	0.50 up to 0.75	0.75 up to 1	1
Material Resources	19.4	0.0	27.3	39.0	13.9	0.5
Education	10.5	0.0	26.0	24.2	22.3	17.0
Health	46.2	0.0	46.2	7.4	0.0	0.2
Living Standard	0.0	7.5	28.0	29.7	26.8	8.0
Financial Hardship	13.4	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.0	29.1
Economic Shocks	82.4	0.0	16.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Personal Safety	79.5	15.1	4.4	0.9	0.1	0.0
Societal & Political Participation	0.0	7.0	24.1	23.8	37.4	7.6

Conclusion and The Way Forward

As per the results households are more deprived in material resources, education, living standard, financial hardship and community and political participation levels and have a better position in health and personal safety levels in rural Pakistan. Households in rural Sindh are more deprived than households in rural Punjab and KP. The ethnic groups Punjabi, Sindhi, Saraiki, Balochi and Pakhtun are all deprived at certain levels in their respective provinces. However, Saraiki households are more deprived than Punjabi households in rural Punjab and Sindhi households in rural Sindh. It is the responsibility of government institutions, policy makers, community level organizations, political parties and non-profit organizations to formulate development policies at

the regional, ethnic and community levels. Therefore, the federal and provincial governments in particular, should focus on the provision of economic opportunities and education to enhance the regional and ethnic level living standard. The provincial government should also emphasize on the development of the agriculture sector because livestock and agricultural crops are the main sources of household income in rural Pakistan.

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Appendices

Table A1: Deprivation Status of Indicators

Sr No.	Indicators	Deprivation Status	
		%	N
1	What is the wealth of the household?	40	782
2	Does the household have less than two acres of agricultural land/no commercial plot?	76	1470
3	Does the household have 1 or less buffalo/ camel, 2 or less cattle, 5 or less sheep/goats or 20 or less poultry birds or fish farm?	30	575
4	Is the household jobless?	3	52
5	Does the household head (male/female) have low literacy?	52	1005
6	Does the household head (male/female) have low numeracy?	33	641
7	Does any member of the household have five years of schooling?	74	1428
8	Does the household have tt least one schoolgoing-age (5 to 18 years) who does not go to school?	50	975
9	Did one or more children of the household die under the age of five years?	3	55
10	Do the household members other than the breadwinner of the household have any illness or disability or have they suffered from an accident?	9	179
11	Does at least one household member have one or morechronic diseases (diabetes,heart, asthma, cancer, etc.)?	49	958
12	Does the household have electricity?	12	239
13	Does the household have access to clean drinking water?	84	1624
14	Does the household have access to adequate sanitation?	40	772
15	Does the house have a dirt floor?	64	1232
16	Does the household use dirty cooking fuel?	100	1936
17	Does the household have any savings?	79	1525
18	Has any household member taken or tried to take a loan in the last 12 months?	37	714

Sr No.	Indicators	Deprivation Status	
19	Has the breadwinner of the household died?	1	20
20	Has their livestock been stolen or has there beena livestock epidemic ?	11	212
21	Does the breadwinner of the household have any illness or disability or has he/she suffered from an accident?	5	91
22	Has there been a loss of harvest due to reasons other than natural calamities?	2	30
23	How safe do you feel when visiting the neighbors' house?	0.3	5
24	How safe do you feel when visiting the neighboring village?	2	31
25	How safe do you feel when visiting the neighborhood market?	1	18
26	How safe do you feel when travelling to the main city in the district?	10	188
27	How safe do you feel when participating in religious events/processions?	15	281
28	Did you vote in the previous general elections (2008)?	16	303
29	Have you ever attended a village meeting?	82	1578
30	Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan before the caretaker government (2008)?	66	1279
31	Who was the Chief Minister of [name of respondent's province] before the caretaker government (2008)?	51	993
32	Are you a member of any of the following political or civic organizations (farmers group, cooperative, local Panchayat / Jirga, political group, any other)?	100	1936

Table A2: Social Exclusion at the Ethnic Level

Several Levels	PUNJABI	SINDHI	PAKHTOON	BALOCH	URDU	SHINA	SARAIKI	MEVATI	HINDKO	MARWARI	HAZARWAL	BROHI
Less severe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mediocre severe	17%	4%	10%	5%	0%	0%	6%	11%	8%	0%	21%	0%
Moderate severe	41%	31%	44%	25%	0%	56%	33%	67%	58%	3%	55%	33%
Severe	32%	48%	43%	49%	50%	22%	48%	11%	25%	53%	23%	67%
More severe	10%	17%	3%	20%	50%	22%	12%	11%	8%	44%	2%	0%
N(%)	41%	17%	7%	5%	0.1%	0.5%	21%	0.5%	1%	2%	5%	0.2%
N	793	336	133	93	2	9	398	9	24	34	102	3

Table A3: Social Exclusion in Punjab by Ethnic Groups

	Punjab					
	Less severe	Mediocre severe	Moderate severe	Severe	More severe	Total
PUNJABI	0.1	16.9	41.5	31.9	9.6	791
SINDHI	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
PAKHTOON	0.0	9.4	43.8	34.4	12.5	32
BALOCH	0.0	10.0	20.0	55.0	15.0	40
URDU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
SHINA	0.0	0.0	62.5	12.5	25.0	8
SARAIKI	0.0	5.6	33.8	48.0	12.6	358
MEVATI	0.0	11.1	66.7	11.1	11.1	9
HINDKO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
MARWARI	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	5
HAZARWAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
BROHI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Table A4: Social Exclusion in Sindh by Ethnic Groups

	Sindh					
	Less severe	Mediocre severe	Moderate severe	Severe	More severe	Total
PUNJABI	0	0	0	100	0	2
SINDHI	0	4.18	30.45	48.36	17.01	335
PAKHTOON	0	18.18	45.45	36.36	0	22
BALOCH	0	1.89	28.3	45.28	24.53	53
URDU	0	0	0	50	50	2
SHINA	0	0	0	100	0	1
SARAIKI	0	12.5	25	52.5	10	40
MEVATI	0	0	0	0	0	0
HINDKO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARWARI	0	0	0	51.72	48.28	29
HAZARWAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROHI	0	0	33.33	66.67	0	3

Table A5: Social Exclusion in KP by Ethnic Groups

	KP					
	Less severe	Mediocre severe	Moderate severe	Severe	More severe	Total
PUNJABI	0	0	0	0	0	0
SINDHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAKHTOON	0	7.59	44.3	48.1	0	79
BALOCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
URDU	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SARAIKI	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEVATI	0	0	0	0	0	0
HINDKO	0	8.33	58.33	25	8.33	24
MARWARI	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAZARWAL	0	20.59	54.9	22.55	1.96	102
BROHI	0	0	0	0	0	0