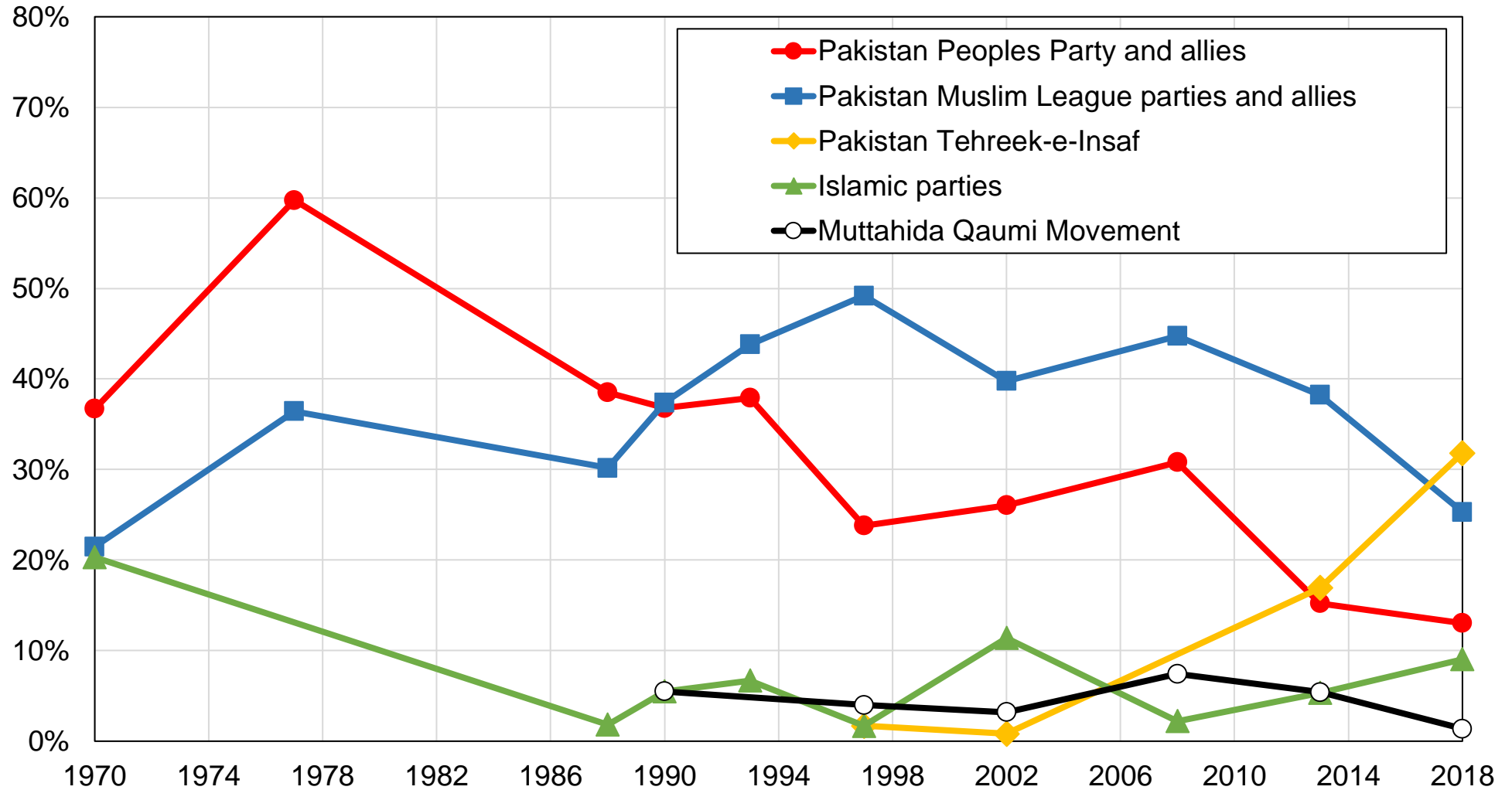


**Figure 10.1 - Geographical distribution of major ethnic groups in Pakistan**



**Source:** D. Mustafa and K. E. Brown, "The Taliban, public space, and terror in Pakistan," *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 51, no. 4 (2010): 496-512. **Note:** this map provides a simple description of the spatial distribution of major ethnic groups in Pakistan. Pashtuns mainly live in the north-west of the country, Punjabis in the north-east, Sindhis in the south-east, and Baloch people in the south-west.

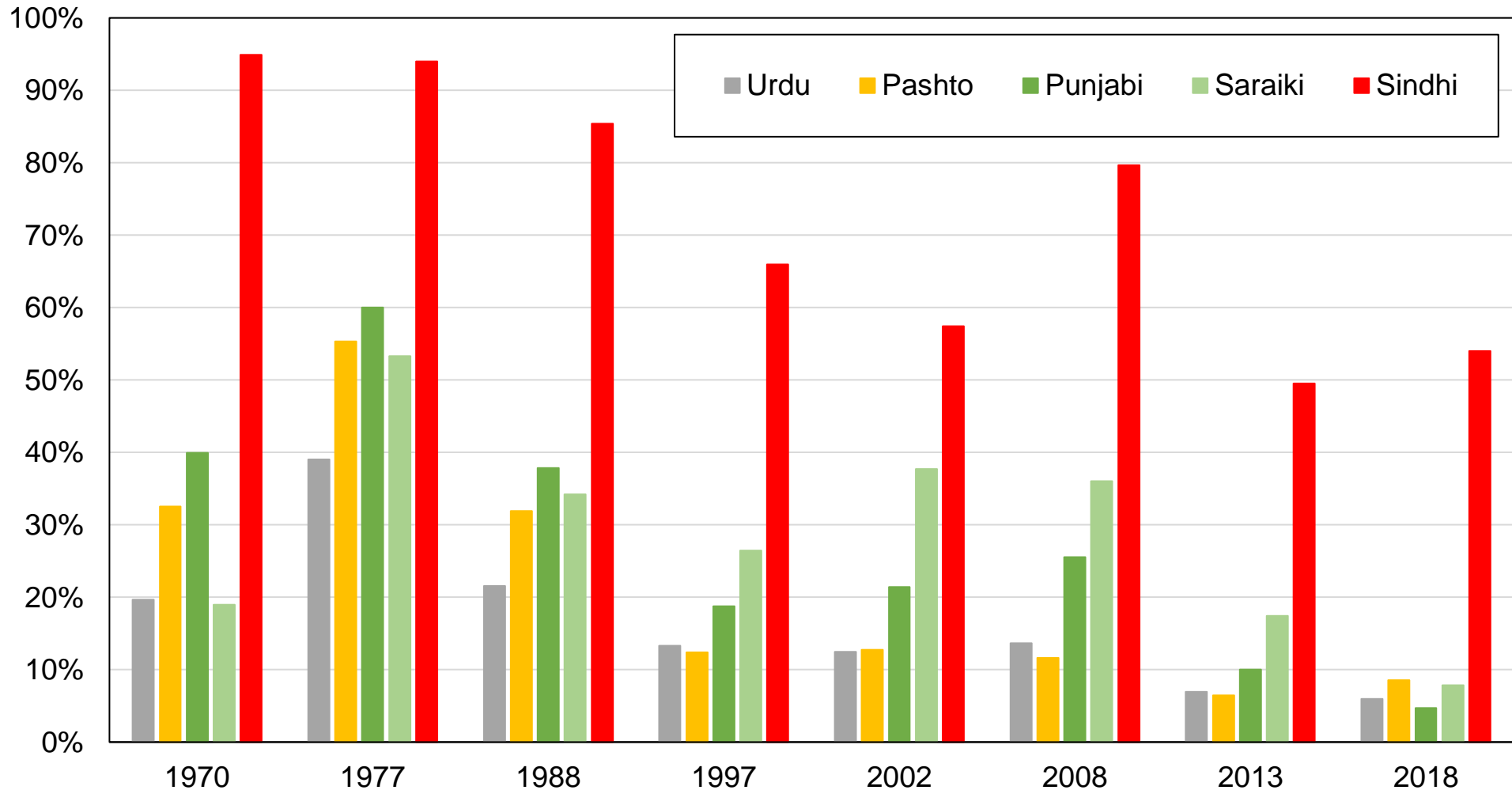
**Figure 10.2 - Election results in Pakistan, 1970-2018**



**Source:** authors' computations using official election results (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the share of votes received by selected political parties or groups of parties in general elections held in Pakistan between 1970 and 2018. Figures for 1970 correspond to West Pakistan only.

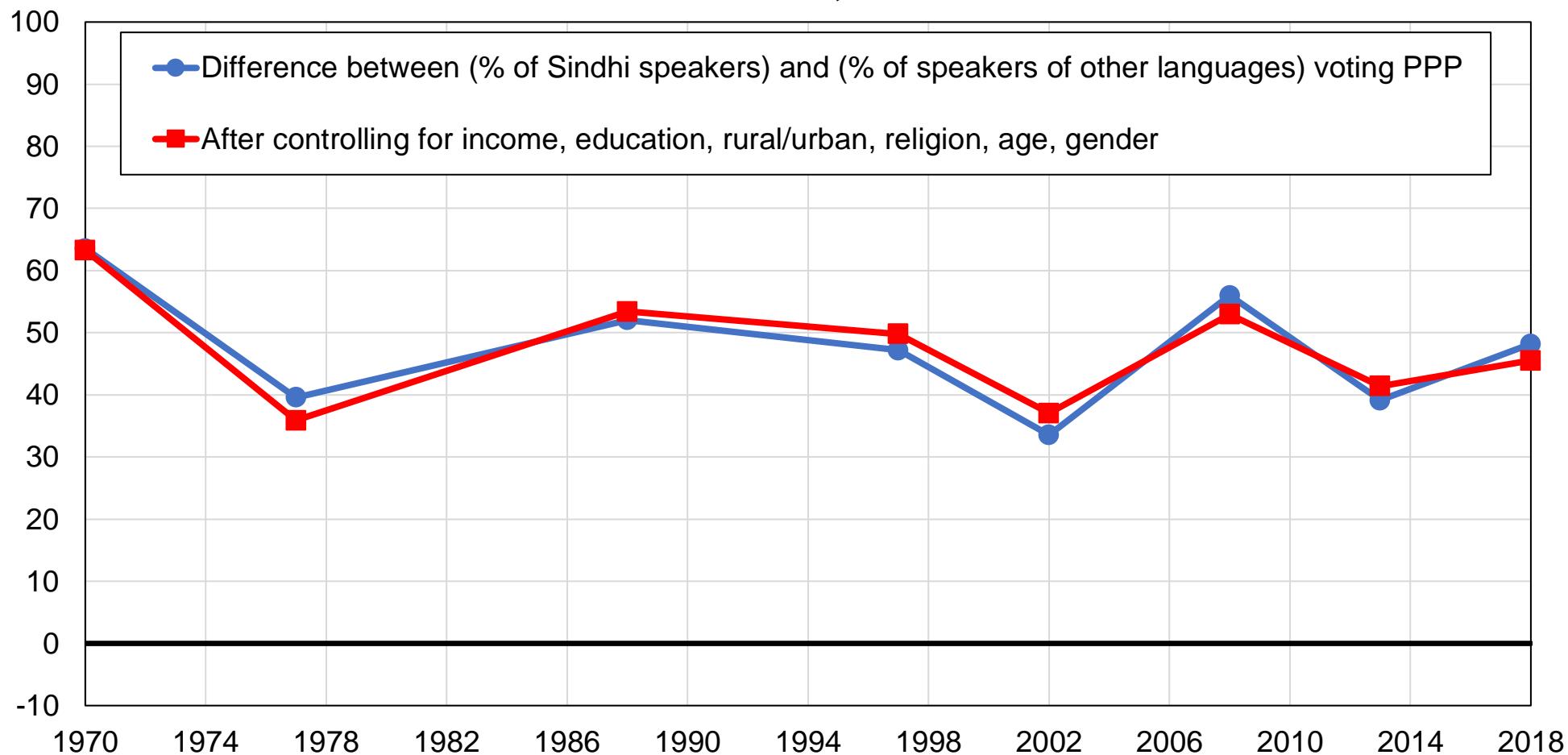
Figure 10.3 - The PPP vote by language, 1970-2018



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the share of votes received by the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) by linguistic group. Sindhi speakers have always been more likely to vote PPP than the rest of the electorate. This cleavage has been reinforced over time, as the PPP vote has become increasingly restricted to Sindhis.

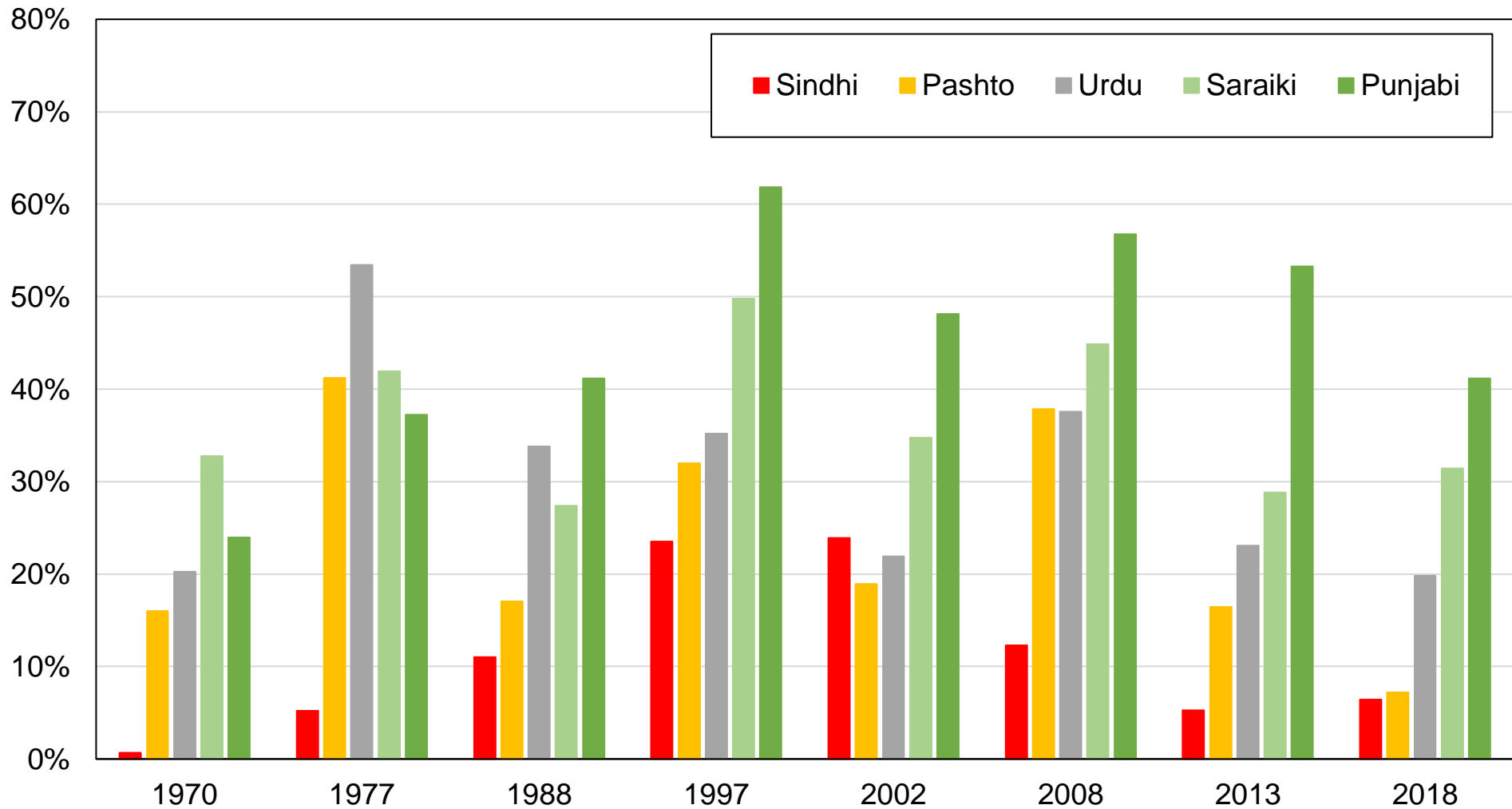
**Figure 10.4 - Ethnolinguistic cleavages and the PPP vote in Pakistan, 1970-2018**



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the difference between the share of Sindhi speakers and the share of speakers of other languages voting for the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), before and after controls. Sindhi voters have always been more likely to vote PPP since 1970, a pattern that is barely affected by the introduction of controls.

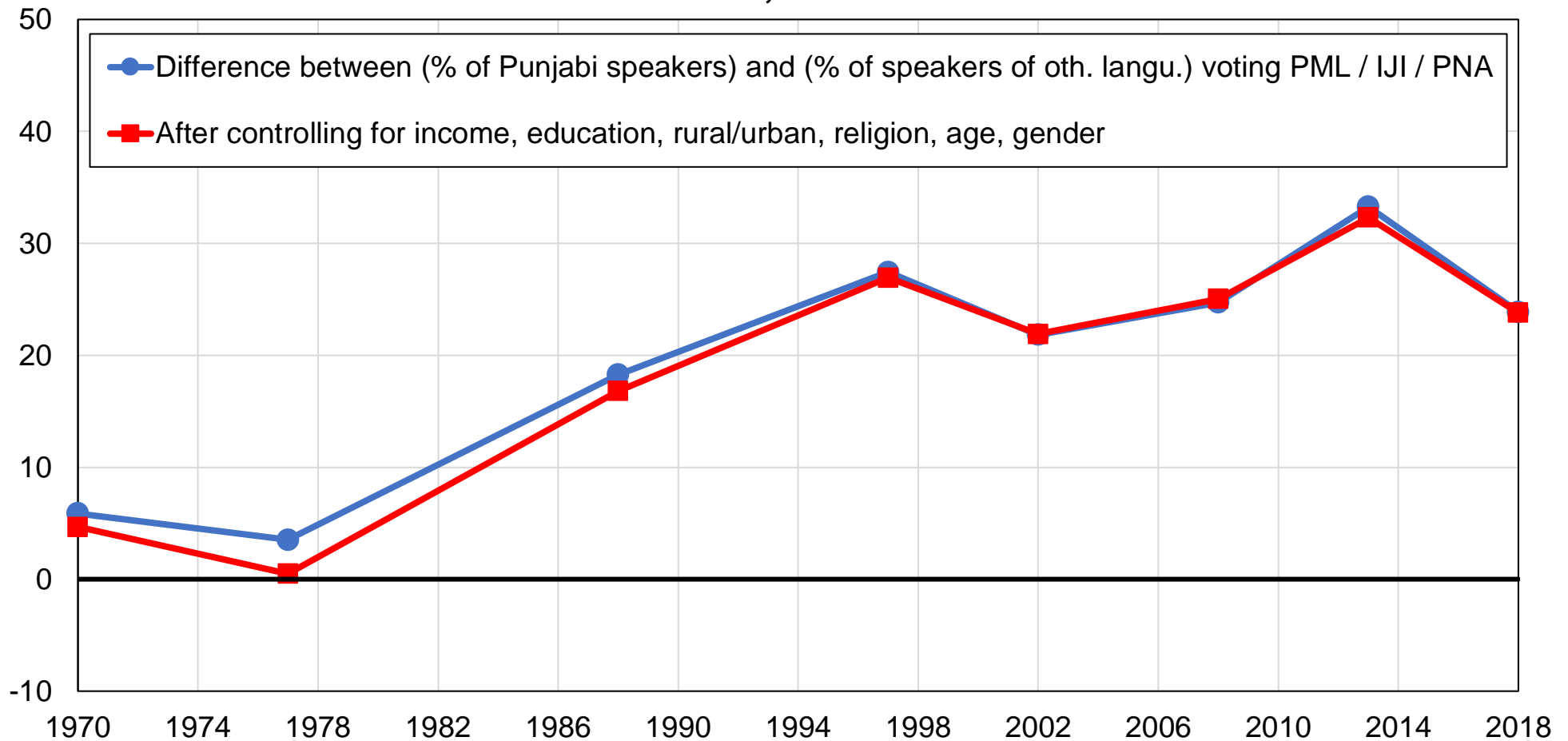
**Figure 10.5 - The PML / IJI / PNA vote by language, 1970-2018**



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the share of votes received by Pakistan Muslim League (PML) parties or the associated alliances (IJI / PNA) by linguistic group. Pakistan Muslim League parties have seen their electorate become increasingly restricted to Saraiki and Punjabi speakers in the past decades.

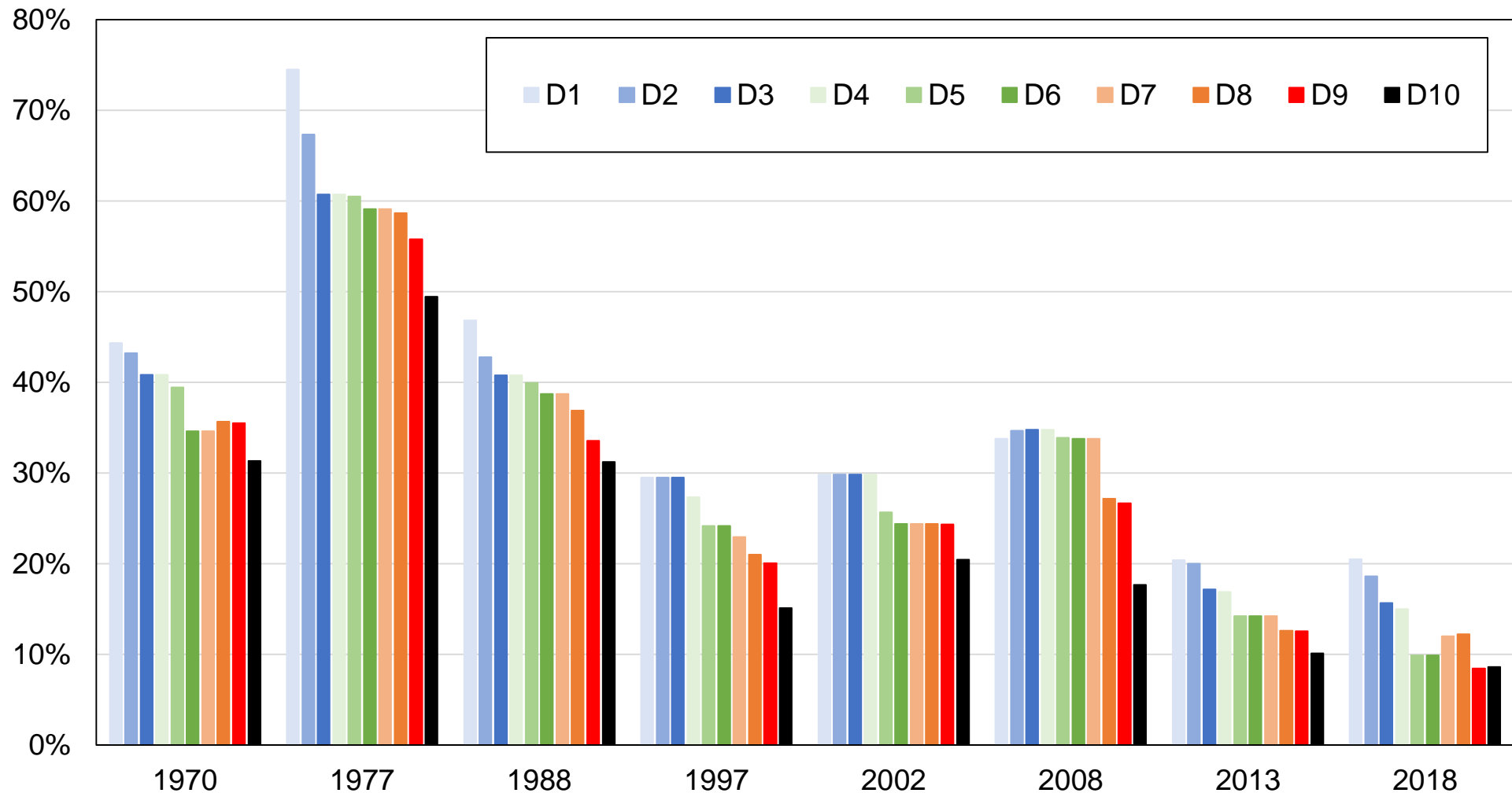
**Figure 10.6 - Ethnolinguistic cleavages and the PML / IJI / PNA vote in Pakistan, 1970-2018**



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the difference between the share of Punjabi speakers and the share of speakers of other languages voting for Pakistan Muslim League (PML) parties or the associated alliances (IJI / PNA), before and after controls. This difference has grown over time, from 6 percentage points in 1970 to 24 percentage points in 2018.

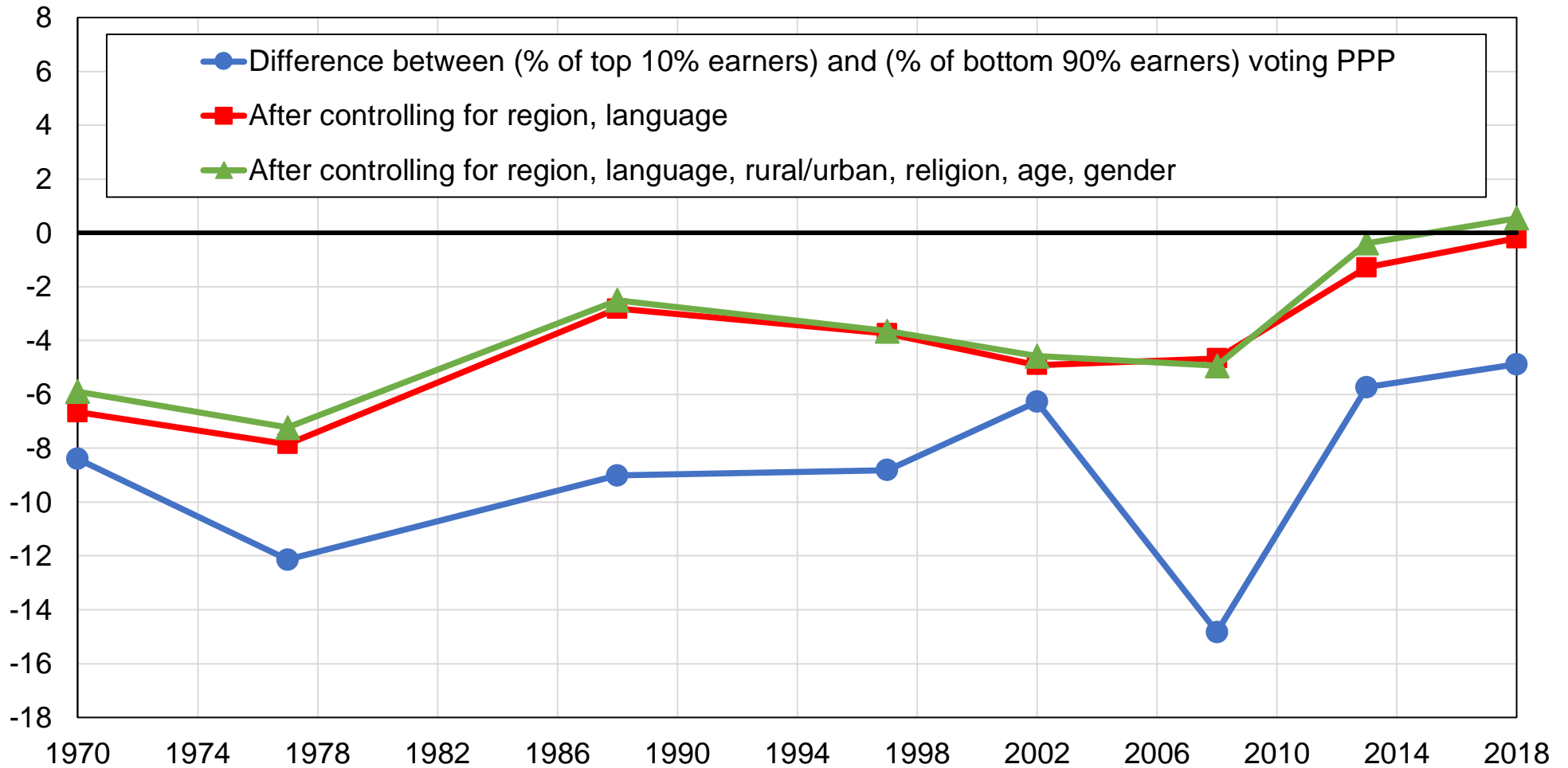
**Figure 10.7 - The PPP vote by income decile in Pakistan, 1970-2018**



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the share of voters supporting the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) by income decile. In 2018, 20% of bottom 10% income earners (D1) voted PPP, compared to 9% of top 10% income earners (D10).

**Figure 10.8 - The PPP vote and income in Pakistan, 1970-2018**

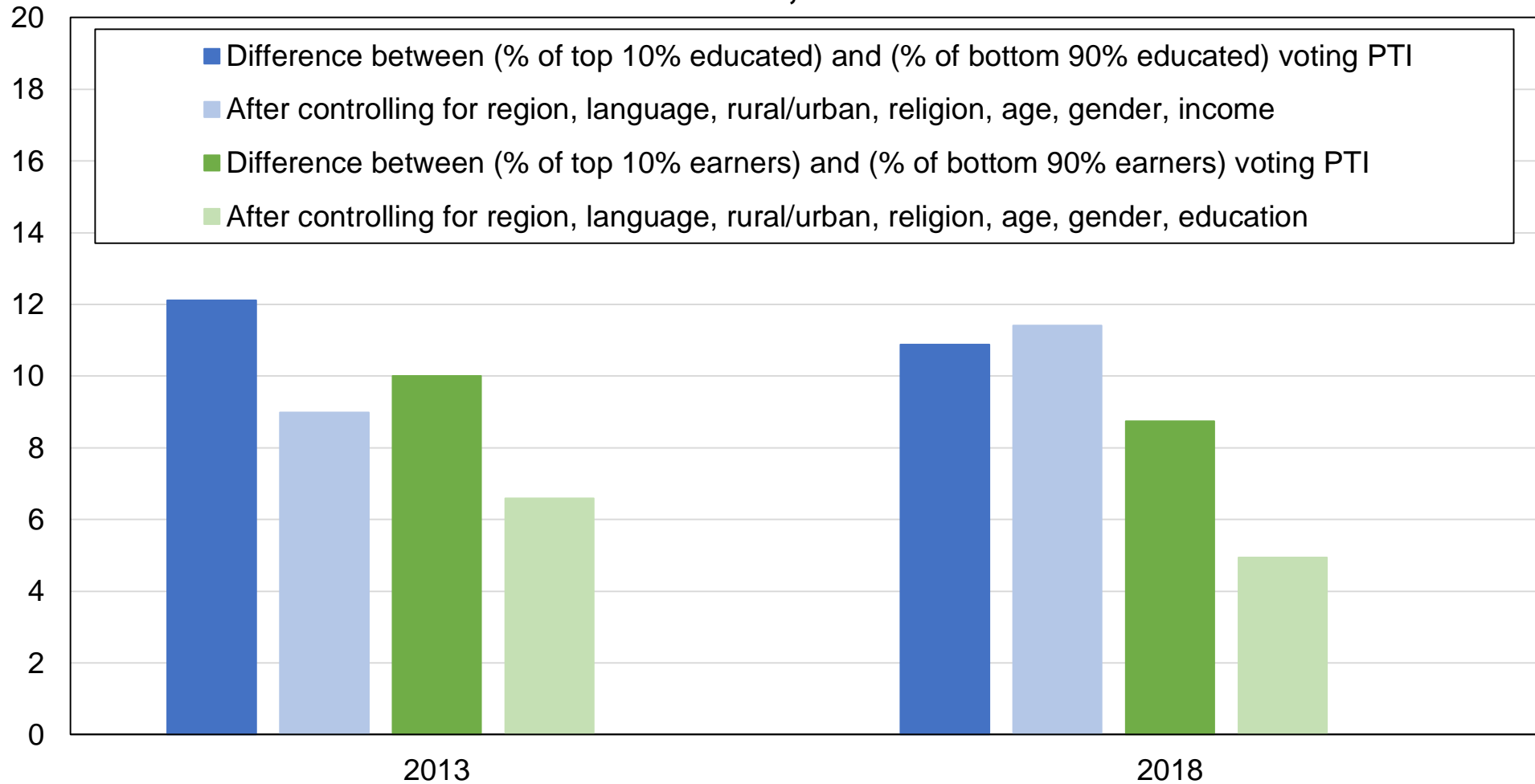


**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see wpid.world).

**Note:** the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of bottom 90% earners voting for the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), before and after controls. The PPP has always received greater support from bottom income earners since 1970, but this difference has declined over time, from 8 percentage points in 1970 to 5 percentage points in 2018 before controls, and from 7 points to 0 after controlling for region and ethnolinguistic affiliation.



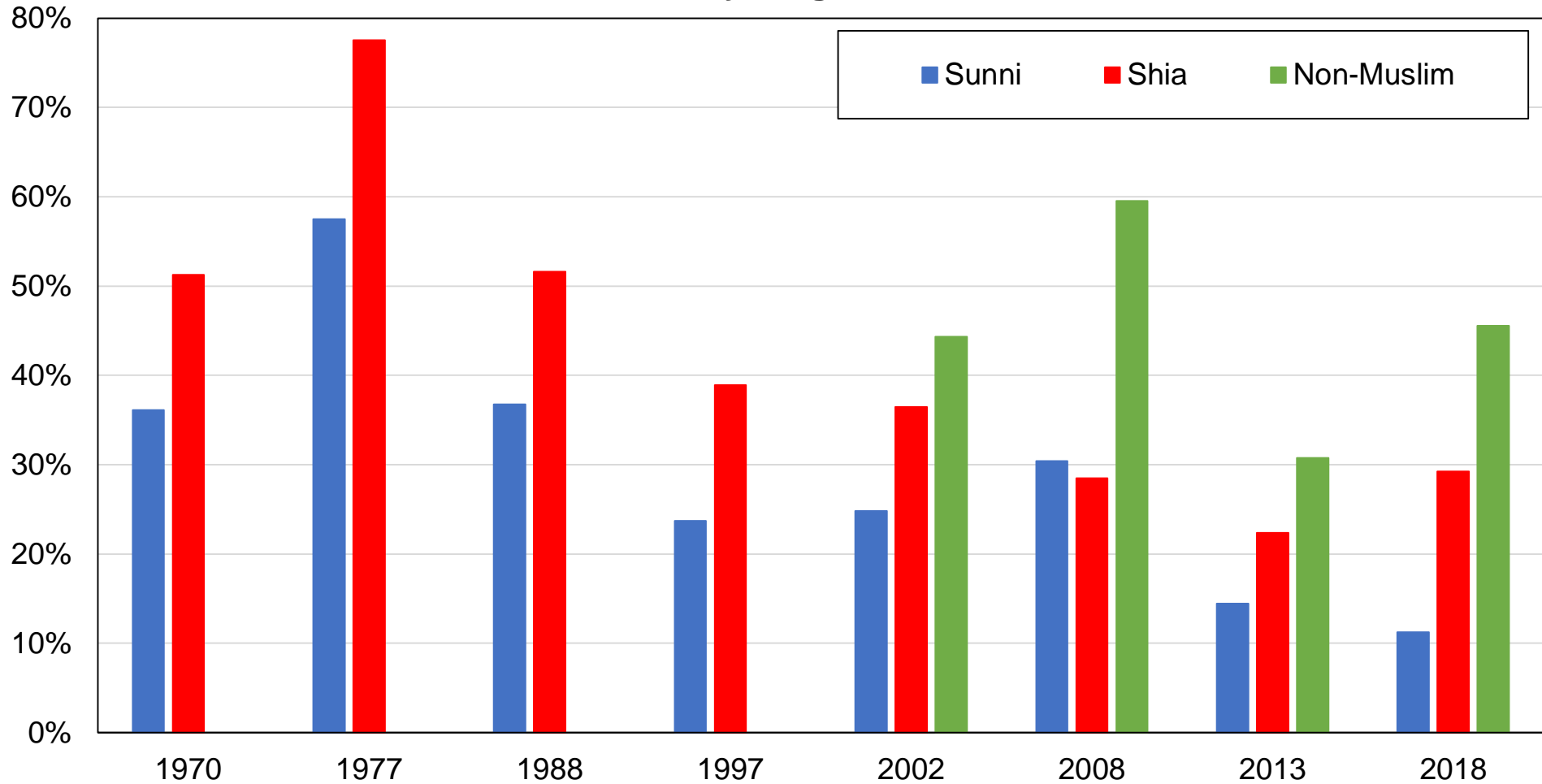
**Figure 10.9 - The PTI vote by income and education in Pakistan, 2013-2018**



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see wpid.world).

**Note :** the figure shows the relative support of top-income and highest-educated voters for the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) in the general elections of 2013 and 2018, before and after controls. The PTI received greater support from top-income and highest-educated voters in these two elections. This difference is maintained after controls.

**Figure 10.10 - The religious cleavage in Pakistan, 1970-2018**  
**The PPP vote by religious affiliation**



**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the figure shows the share of voters supporting the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) by religious affiliation. In 2018, the PPP was supported by 11% of Sunni Muslims, 29% of Shia Muslims, and 46% of non-Muslim voters.

**Table 10.1 - Composition of the Pakistani population, 1988-2018**

	1988	2002	2018
<b>Provinces</b>			
Punjab	58%	57%	54%
Sindh	24%	24%	28%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14%	14%	12%
Baluchistan	5%	5%	6%
<b>Languages</b>			
Punjabi	44%	44%	44%
Saraiki	11%	10%	10%
Sindhi	12%	15%	16%
Urdu	8%	8%	8%
Pashto	15%	15%	15%
Balochi	4%	4%	4%
Others	7%	4%	3%

**Source:** authors' computations using census statistics covering the entire Pakistani population (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Interpretation:** in 2018, Punjab concentrated 54% of the Pakistani population.

**Table 10.2 - Ethnolinguistic cleavages in Pakistan, 2018**

Language \ Party	PPP	PML	PTI	Islamic	MQM	Others
Balochi	7%	7%	15%	18%	0%	52%
Pashto	8%	7%	54%	15%	0%	15%
Punjabi	5%	41%	31%	7%	0%	17%
Saraiki	8%	32%	34%	5%	1%	20%
Sindhi	54%	7%	21%	8%	1%	9%
Urdu	6%	20%	30%	11%	18%	16%

**Source:** authors' computations using Pakistani polls (see [wpid.world](http://wpid.world)).

**Note:** the table shows the share of votes received by the main Pakistani political parties by linguistic group in 2018. PPP: Pakistan Peoples Party; PML: Pakistan Muslim League parties; PTI: Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf; Islamic parties include the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal and the Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan; MQM: Muttahida Qaumi Movement; Others mainly includes independent candidates. In 2018, 54% of Sindhi speakers voted PPP, compared to only 5% of Punjabi speakers.