$\mathbf{0}$ Urban Voting Preferences: 2013 vs 2018 Elections

The Centre for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies (CPSD) conducted an online survey to identify voting preferences amongst the urban public. We got a healthy 1000 responses from majorly urban cities. The survey was online from 13th-17th July, 2018.



cpsdofficial 🎻 cpsd.org.pk

The survey addressed the following over the 2013 and 2018 elections:

Primary Question:

Which of the following preferences determine voting choices:

- **1. Political Party**
- 2. Leadership Appeal
- 3. Local Candidate

Influencing Variables:

- Who people voted for
- Which political, economic and social issues were most ii. pressing for voters
- iii. Which ideological viewpoints influenced their voting choices



The Main Contesting Elements

Basis for

Dominant In Ideolo Major Co



Voting	Leader's Personality Appeal	Party Preference
nfluencing ogy	Welfare State Prospects	Anti-Establishment Leanings
oncern	Governance (Accountability, Corruption)	Infrastructural Issues

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02 Year 2013





Key Points

- Our survey shows that only 9% of respondents took the performance and merit of their local candidates into concern before voting in 2013.
- Overwhelming numbers valued personality appeal of leadership.
- Governance and education were the most pressing concerns for the general public.
- These survey results contrast with those of the 2013 official elections results where only certain groups in urban centers voted on the basis of the leaders' personality appeal. However an overwhelming section of the population voted along traditional lines supporting parties that possessed a traditional strong hold in their local area. This resulted in a checkered voting pattern.

Liberal and Secular Leanings Conservative Housing and Religious Leanings

Year 2018



