

## Press Release

### Afghan Presidential Election - Second Round

#### Glevum Exit Polls - Key Findings

##### (Face-to-Face and Telephone Exit Polls)

**Summary:** *Following on from the two pre-second round polls that Glevum Associates undertook between June 3<sup>rd</sup> and June 11<sup>th</sup> 2014, we now present the findings of two **exit polls** that we undertook during and after the June 14<sup>th</sup> election. We conducted face-to-face interviews at 51 polling stations in ten provinces, where we interviewed 2,206 Afghans who had just voted. These voters were asked whom they had just voted for in this election. A majority of those interviewed, 53%, said that they had voted for Ashraf Ghani and 47% said they had voted for Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, which suggests that Ashraf Ghani will be the next President of Afghanistan. As expected when asked about their ethnicity, the result shows that the majority of Pashtun and Uzbek voters chose Ghani and the majority of Tajiks and Hazara chose Abdullah. We also conducted a telephone poll of 2,749 respondents who identified themselves as voters. **These voters also favored Ashraf Ghani (54%) over Dr. Abdullah Abdullah (46%) as the next President of Afghanistan.** These findings are in line with the polls conducted last week by Glevum, which showed Ghani on 48-49% and Abdullah on 42-45% with 7-9% of likely voters then undecided.*

##### Introduction

Glevum Associates is again proud to present the findings of another first for an Afghan election. Two simultaneously executed, company initiated and sponsored, **Exit Polls**, conducted in Afghanistan during and after polling day on June 14<sup>th</sup> 2014. Glevum and our partner, Kabul-based Asia Innovative Research and Communication (AIRC), conducted a face-to-face poll at 51 polling stations on Election Day, June 14<sup>th</sup> 2014. This poll, which interviewed 2,206 actual voters, was undertaken in twelve cities in ten Afghan provinces – Mazar-e-Sharif/Balkh, Maimana/Faryab, Jaghori and Andar/Ghazni, Herat/Herat, Kabul/Kabul, Kandahar/Kandahar, Matoon/Khost, Kunduz/Kunduz, Asad and Abad/Kunar, and Jalalabad City/Nangahar. We also undertook a second simultaneous telephone poll beginning June 14<sup>th</sup> and continuing through June 16<sup>th</sup>, interviewing 2,749 self-identified voters.

##### Survey Information and Methodology

###### **Overview – Face- to-Face Exit Poll**

Our face-to-face exit poll was conducted in 12 cities in 10 provinces in Afghanistan. Fully 2,206 voters were asked for whom they had voted, as they were leaving polling

stations on June 14, 2014. The polls are sponsored by Glevum Associates and were conducted by Kabul-based Asia Innovative Research and Communication (AIRC), who have conducted multiple surveys for Glevum over a five-year period. The interviews were conducted in Dari and Pashto. Respondents were initially asked if they had voted in the June 14 runoff election. Next, they were asked for whom they had voted. If respondents indicated that they had not voted, the interviews ended. Voters were also asked their ethnicity.

The 51 polling stations were in the following locations:

<b>City/Province</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Number of polling stations visited</b>
Mazar-e-Sharif/Balkh	210	5
Maimana/Faryab	160	3
Jaghori, Ghazni, Andar/Ghazni	230	5
Herat/Herat	300	6
Kabul/Kabul	649	13
Kandahar/Kandahar	200	5
Matoon/Khost	160	3
Kunduz/Kunduz	160	4
Asad Abad/Kunar	100	2
Jalalabad/Nangarhar	250	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>51</b>

The total sample size was determined by past sample sizes used in the extensive polling Glevum has conducted in Afghanistan and also on AIRC's capacity to undertake a face-to-face exit poll in a politically volatile country that is unaccustomed to such surveys. Sample sizes per province/city are proportionate to the populations of the 10 provinces, although data was weighted by population to account for any variances.

A representative sample of polling stations was determined to ensure that the ethnic makeup of the sample reflected that of the country. For example, using data from prior representative samples gathered by Glevum, Kabul is assessed as 33% Pashtun, 39% Tajik, 21% Hazara, and 7% other ethnicities. Therefore, for this province, about a third of interviews were held at polling stations in predominately Pashtun areas. This strategy was used to achieve an ethnic balance in the final results.

Males and females were dispatched to polling stations to conduct interviews throughout Election Day. A specific number of respondents were interviewed per hour to ensure that interviews occurred throughout the day. Every fifth person was interviewed until that specific number was reached.

The margin of error is estimated at 2.07% with a 95% level of confidence.

### ***Overview – Telephone Exit Poll***

From June 14-16, 2014, interviewers spoke to 2,749 respondents with all interviews being conducted in Dari and Pashtu. The survey utilized a randomly generated sample of six-digit numbers for area codes within Afghanistan. A total of 200,000 numbers were then entered into SPSS by our U.S. based analyst and 30,000 numbers were randomly selected for the Afghan interviewers to call. Those 30,000 phone numbers were dialed to obtain 2,749 completed interviews.

Interviewers phoned respondents and asked if they had voted on June 14 and, if so, for whom they voted.

All calls were made to cell phones because landlines are rare in Afghanistan. It is not uncommon for Afghans to share cell phones and phone numbers although the extent of this practice is unknown. In the survey, the person who answered the phone was deemed the respondent. S/he was simply asked if s/he had voted on Election Day to keep the interview short and minimize refusals. Randomly selecting respondents from all users of a phone number selected in the sample would be too lengthy. Because incoming calls are typically also charged to respondents, it was vital to keep the interviews short.

Determining specifically with whom to speak would first require asking if the cell phone number was shared or used only by one person. If shared, then it would be necessary to ask questions about with whom it was shared and then randomly selecting interviewees and reaching those individuals, if they had not answered the phone. Glevum was therefore concerned that respondents would end interviews that were too long. For the same reasons, demographic questions were not asked.

The margin of error is estimated at 1.78% with a 95% level of confidence.

This survey was conducted separately but simultaneously with a similar face-to-face exit poll, the results of which we are also releasing today. The aim of sponsoring two surveys was to ensure that we were able to provide the most comprehensive coverage with the limited resources we have available for this effort

### **Most Compelling Findings – Face-to-Face Exit Poll**

Below are the most compelling findings from our face-to-face poll.

#### **Candidates Support**

Below are the key findings of this exit poll also presented in graphical form. **According to the findings of this exit poll, Ashraf Ghani appears to be the clear winner of this second round and therefore likely the next President of Afghanistan. He is chosen by 53% of voters interviewed compared to 47% who supported Abdullah.**

Candidate	Percent of vote
Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai	<b>53</b>
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	<b>47</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

The ethnic breakdown of the voters interviewed shows that the majority of voters were, as expected, split between the two candidates largely along ethnic lines with Ghani securing the vast majority of the Pashtun and Uzbek who voted (85%/90%) and Abdullah picking up the vast majority of the Tajiks who voted (83%). He also secured a majority of the Hazara vote (73%). Of interest is the fact that Ghani and Abdullah picked up roughly the same percentage of each other's core vote. Ghani gained the support of 17% of Tajik who voted and Abdullah secured 15% of the Pashtun vote. However, Ghani did much better with the Hazara vote (27%) than Abdullah did with the Uzbek vote (10%). This difference probably had significant impact on the outcome of the election.

Candidate	Total (%)	Pashtun (%)	Tajik (%)	Hazara (%)	Uzbek (%)	Other (%)
Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai	<b>53</b>	85	17	27	90	45
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	<b>47</b>	15	83	73	10	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	100	100	100	100	100

The vote for each candidate by city/province is included below. Perhaps of most interest is the percentage of Pashtun who voted for Ghani in Kandahar (72%), which reversed a slight lead that Abdullah had held in last week's Glevum poll. Ensuring a high turnout of the Pashtun vote and winning their support was a prerequisite for a Ghani win and he seems to have achieved both objectives.

Candidate	Total (%)	Mazar-e-Sharif/Balkh (%)	Maimana /Faryab (%)	Jaghori, Ghazni, Andar/Ghazni (%)	Herat/ Herat (%)	Kabul/ Kabul (%)	Kandahar/ Kandahar (%)	Matoon /Khost (%)	Kunduz/ Kunduz (%)	Asad Abad/ Kunar (%)	Jalalabad/ Nangarhar (%)
Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai	53	30	88	41	28	43	72	98	43	90	84
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	47	70	12	59	72	57	28	2	57	10	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Most Compelling Findings – Telephone Exit Poll

Below are the most compelling findings from our face-to-face poll.

#### Candidates Support

Below are the key findings of this telephone exit poll also presented in graphical form. **According to the findings of this exit poll Ashraf Ghani again appears to be the clear winner of this second round and therefore likely the next President of Afghanistan. He is chosen by 54% of voters interviewed compared to 46% who supported Abdullah.**

Candidate	Percent of vote
Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai	<b>54</b>
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	<b>46</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Exit Poll Comparison

In both exit polls, Ghani is chosen by a majority of those voters interviewed, strongly indicating that he has won the second round of this election and is probably the next President of Afghanistan. These results are also in line with the two pre-second round polls conducted by Glevum and released last week which also had Ghani (49/48%) leading Abdullah (42/45%) with between 7% and 9% of likely voters undecided.

Candidate	Total (%)	Phone (%)	In-person (%)
Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai	54	54	53
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	46	46	47
TOTAL	100	100	100

### Conclusion

In the face-to-face pre election poll that Glevum conducted last week, Ghani led Abdullah by 48-45 with 7% undecided. Given that Ghani clearly had the momentum going into the second round, the outcome of these exit polls are not surprising. Ghani appears to have picked up most of the undecided vote and consolidated his core vote to secure a close and hard fought but nevertheless conclusive win.

Interestingly Pajhwok Afghan News reporting of early results has Ghani at 52.45% and Abdullah at 47.52%. **All early indicators therefore suggest that Ashraf Ghani is the winner of the second ballot.**

### Further Information

A copy of our PowerPoint presentation for this survey can be obtained either by email directly from Glevum or by accessing the website of Glevum ([glevumusa.com](http://glevumusa.com)). It will be available after 11 am EST June 17<sup>th</sup> 2014.

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