

Glevum Associates

*Afghanistan Presidential
Election
2014 Poll Results (Wave 1)*

December 2013

*Key Findings from face-to-face survey of 2,148 Afghans in 34
provinces who are likely to vote in the April 5, 2014
Presidential election*

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Methodology

Methodology - Overview

Glevum Associates is pleased to present the main findings from a national level representative survey measuring the opinions among Afghans in 34 provinces regarding the presidential election due to be held on April 5, 2014.

The study sampled 2,148 Afghan individuals who are likely to vote in the upcoming election and was fielded between November 27 and December 3, 2014 using face-to-face interviews. The sampling margin of error is ± 2.11 with a 95% level of confidence. For subgroups, the margin of error is larger.

Methodology – Sampling Method Summary

The sample was selected using a randomly-selected, probability sample proportionate to size method. The sample was obtained using the following steps:

1. The number of completed interviews needed in each province was proportionate to the country's total population. (Population figures from the Central Statistics Organization (<http://cso.gov.af/en>) were used.)
 - The number of sampling points needed in each province was determined by dividing by 10. (An estimated 10 interviews were conducted at each sampling unit.)
2. Each district represented a primary sampling unit (PSU). The number of districts selected in each province was proportionate to the respective provincial population. The districts were randomly selected using “probability proportional to size” (PPS) so that each district or PSU, regardless of population, had the same probability of being sampled.

Methodology – Sampling Method Summary

3. Villages in each district were then randomly selected using a simple random selection process.
 - Within cities, neighborhoods (nahias) were used; in rural areas towns and villages were used
4. Starting points (the point at which interviewers begin the household selection process) were randomly selected using a simple random selection process.
 - Starting points were recognizable locations – such as mosques, schools, bazaars, or other easily recognizable locations within each of the selected settlements for the survey.
5. Interviewers used a Kish grid to randomly select individual respondents within each selected household. The Kish grid avoids only heads of household being interviewed.
6. Due to local cultural traditions, the universe was divided at the outset into male and female sub-samples. However, males have registered to vote in larger numbers than females.

Methodology – Sampling Method Summary

7. To avoid oversampling females, the samples was split into approximately 60% males and 40% females.
8. Instability and violence in some provinces/districts has required some sampling points to be substituted to keep interviewers out of more unstable and unpredictable areas for their own safety.

Methodology - Regions

Provinces were assigned to the following regions:

North	South	East	West
Badakshan	Daykundi	Bamyan	Badghis
Baghlan	Helmand	Ghazni	Farah
Balkh	Kandahar	Kabul	Ghor
Faryab	Urozgan	Kapisa	Herat
Jawzjan	Zabul	Khost	Nimroz
Kunduz		Kunar	
Samangan		Laghman	
Sar-e-Pul		Logar	
Takhar		Nangarhar	
		Nuristan	
		Paktika	
		Paktya	
		Panjsher	
		Parwan	
		Wardak	

The Sample: Achieved Population Sample

Province	Achieved Population Sample					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Achieved Sampling Points ¹	Achieved Population Sample	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Badakshan	9	77	44	57.1%	33	42.9%
Badghis	4	36	23	63.9%	13	36.1%
Baghlan	8	84	48	57.1%	36	42.9%
Balkh	12	122	74	60.7%	48	39.3%
Bamyan	4	31	19	61.3%	12	38.7%
Daykundi	4	43	24	55.8%	19	44.2%
Farah	3	43	24	55.8%	19	44.2%
Faryab	9	82	49	59.8%	33	40.2%
Ghazni	11	89	53	59.6%	36	40.4%
Ghor	5	54	34	63.0%	20	37.0%
Helmand	8	71	47	66.2%	24	33.8%
Herat	17	134	80	59.7%	54	40.3%
Jawzjan	5	49	31	63.3%	18	36.7%

The Sample: Achieved Population Sample

Province	Achieved Population Sample					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Achieved Sampling Points ¹	Achieved Population Sample	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kabul	38	321	192	59.8%	129	40.2%
Kandahar	9	98	57	58.2%	41	41.8%
Kapisa	4	39	22	56.4%	17	43.6%
Khost	5	40	27	67.5%	13	32.5%
Kunar	4	40	26	65.0%	14	35.0%
Kunduz	9	70	39	55.7%	31	44.3%
Laghman	4	41	27	65.9%	14	34.1%
Logar	3	34	19	55.9%	15	44.1%
Nangarhar	14	106	60	56.6%	46	43.4%
Nimroz	1	15	10	66.7%	5	33.3%
Nuristan	1	12	8	66.7%	4	33.3%
Paktia	5	48	28	58.3%	20	41.7%

The Sample: Achieved Population Sample

Province	Achieved Population Sample					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Achieved Sampling Points ¹	Achieved Population Sample	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Paktika	4	36	24	66.7%	12	33.3%
Panjshir	1	13	9	69.2%	4	30.8%
Parwan	6	56	36	62.1%	22	37.9%
Samangan	3	26	15	57.7%	11	42.3%
Sar-i-Pul	5	34	19	55.9%	15	44.1%
Takhar	9	87	53	60.9%	34	39.1%
Uruzghan	3	33	29	87.9%	4	12.1%
Wardak	5	56	34	60.7%	22	39.3%
Zabul	3	26	16	61.5%	10	38.5%
TOTALS:	236	2,148	1,300	60.5%	848	39.5%

Note: Males have registered to vote in significantly larger numbers than females. To avoid oversampling females, the samples was split into approximately 60% males and 40% females.

Methodology - How “Likely Voters” Were Determined

Summary: To be considered a likely voter, respondents must have had a voter registration card or plan to obtain a registration card and “definitely” or “probably” will vote in the upcoming election.

- Likely voters were determined by asking respondents three questions (provided below). These questions determined whether the respondent had a voter registration card, planned to get a card, and whether he or she said they planned to vote.
- Respondents were asked the following:
 - *Do you currently have a voter registration card?*
 - If the respondent answered “no, not sure, or prefer not to answer” to the question above, respondents were then asked:
 - *Do you plan to register to vote so that you can vote in the presidential election in April?*
 - If a respondent did not have a voter registration card (or was not sure or preferred not to answer) *and* said that s/he did not plan to register to vote, s/he was not considered a likely voter and was not interviewed.

Methodology - How “Likely Voters” Were Determined

- If a respondent had a voter registration card or planned to register to vote, s/he was asked:
 - *Will you definitely vote for the president in April, probably vote, or will you not vote?*
 - If a respondent indicated s/he will not vote, s/he was not considered a likely voter and was not interviewed.
 - Additionally, if a respondent answered “don’t know/not sure” or “prefer not to answer” to all three questions used to determine likely voters, s/he was not interviewed.
- The requirements for being considered a likely voter will change with waves 2 and 3 by becoming more strict.



*Summary of Key Findings
(by Issue)*

Summary of Key Findings

Most Popular Candidates

- Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay has a 4-point lead over Doctor Abdullah Abdullah (29% compared to 25%, respectively). About one in ten likely voters (11%) is undecided.
- Respondents who were undecided or preferred not to say who they would vote for were then asked if there is a candidate for whom they might vote. Of those respondents, 13% said they would vote for Doctor Abdullah Abdullah and 8% said they would vote for Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay.
- **When the answers to these two questions – for whom would you vote and, if no candidate is mentioned, for whom might you vote – are combined, Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay remains in the lead with 30% followed by Doctor Abdullah Abdullah at 26%.**
- Additionally, when the two questions are combined, 11% are still undecided about which candidate they will vote for.

Summary of Key Findings

Most Popular Candidates

- Respondents were asked for whom they would vote, if they could not vote for their preferred candidate. Again, Ahmadzay and Abdullah are neck and neck (21% and 20%, respectively) as the second choice candidate.
- All other candidates are below 10%.
- Support for candidates varies by region but varies only slightly between genders.
- Regardless of whom they support, 26% of respondents still said Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay would win and 21% opined that Doctor Abdullah Abdullah would win.
- **Among all candidates, Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay's support is the most firm with 70% of those respondents who indicated that they will vote for him saying that they will not change their minds before the April election.**

Summary of Key Findings

Voter Preferences

- A majority of respondents (63%) prefer the presidential and vice-presidential candidates be from different tribes or ethnic groups, while a third (34%) says tribal or ethnic affiliation does not matter.
- Fully 84% of respondents indicate that they would vote for a candidate from a different tribe or ethnic group than their own or that it would not matter if the candidate was from a different tribe or ethnic group.
- Most respondents (59%) would or might vote for a female candidate for President. Fully 82% would or might vote for a candidate who asked a woman to run as vice-president.
- Majorities of respondents consider it is important that a candidate listens to all sides of an issue before making decisions; provides specific plans to address AF's problems; and understand the problems of people like themselves.
- Half (50%) support women having more freedom.

Summary of Key Findings

- Most respondents indicated that they would not be induced to vote for an endorsed candidate or such an endorsement would not matter.
- **Fully 85% said they would not be swayed by President Karzai's endorsement or it would not matter.**
- However, 58 percent said they would consider voting for a candidate that a family member supports.
- Security (49%) tops the list of the most important issues the new president must address followed by economic issues (17%) and education (6%).
- A sizable majority (61%) would vote for a candidate who wants to negotiate with the Taliban.
- An even larger majority (71%) would vote for a candidate who wants positive relations with the U.S..
- Overall, 40% think it important that candidates should want to keep some international troops in AF after 2014; 51% think it important that candidates want to maintain good relations with Pakistan.

Summary of Key Findings

- A large majority (89%) said that they would not vote for a candidate with a history of corruption.
- Similarly, 78% indicated that they would not vote for a candidate with a history of human rights violations.

Summary of Key Findings

Importance/Fairness of Election

- A majority (60%) have heard a lot about the presidential election. Only 8% have heard nothing.
- Radio is the most common source of information about the election (47% get “a lot” of information from it) followed by family members, TV, and friends and neighbors. In contrast, only 2% indicated they get “a lot” of information about the election from religious leaders.
- Respondents resoundingly indicated that it is very important (96%) to elect their leader. Similarly, 86% said that elections are Islamic; only 2% opined that elections are un-Islamic.
- Most respondents are at least somewhat clear about the presidential election process. However a third do not understand the process at all.
- However, most (79%) understand the process for voting on Election Day “very well.”
- Most respondents (55%) opined that it is “very important” that their vote is confidential. And, a majority of respondents (53%) are “very confident” their vote will be confidential.

Summary of Key Findings

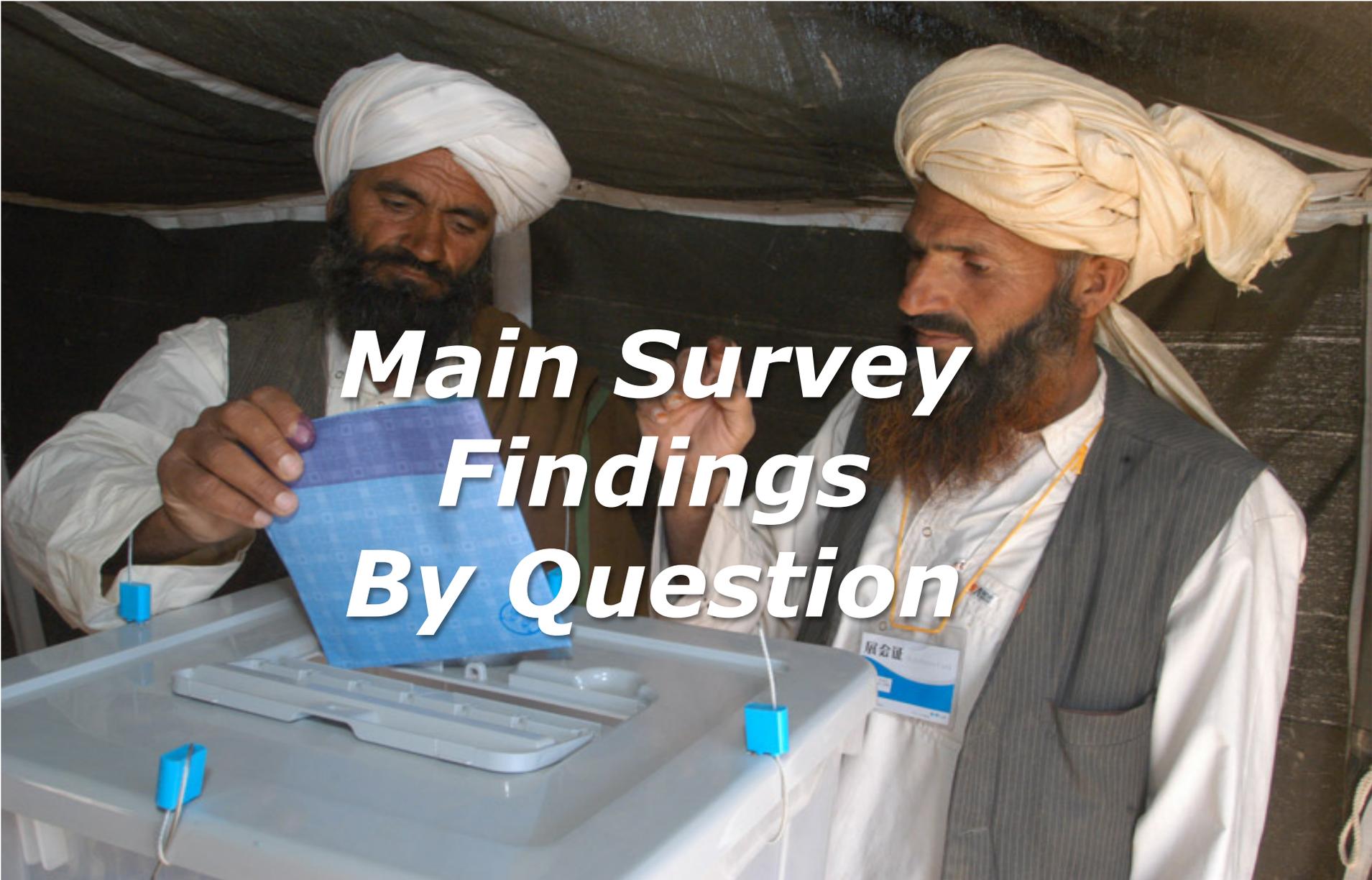
- **Most respondents (77%) indicated some confidence that the election will be fair and transparent.** About a quarter (23%) are “very confident” and about half (54%) are a “little confident”.
- Most respondents (65%) are familiar with the Independent Elections Commission (IEC). Of those who are familiar with it, about a quarter (24%) are “very confident” it will manage the elections effectively and fairly; 51% have “a little” confidence.
- Almost half of respondents (47%) are familiar with the Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC). A little over a quarter (28%) are “very confident” that it will resolve complaints fairly.

Concerns About Violence

- About half of respondents are concerned about violence in their districts prior to the election and on Election Day.
- Fully 45% are either “very” or “a little” concerned about violence in the days leading up to the election and 53% are either “very” or “a little” concerned about violence occurring in their districts on Election Day.

Summary of Key Findings

- **However, only 13% indicated that a threat of violence in their districts would keep them from voting.**
- About a third (35%) of respondents are either “very” or “a little” concerned about violence occurring after the election. Most (60%) are not concerned about violence after the election.

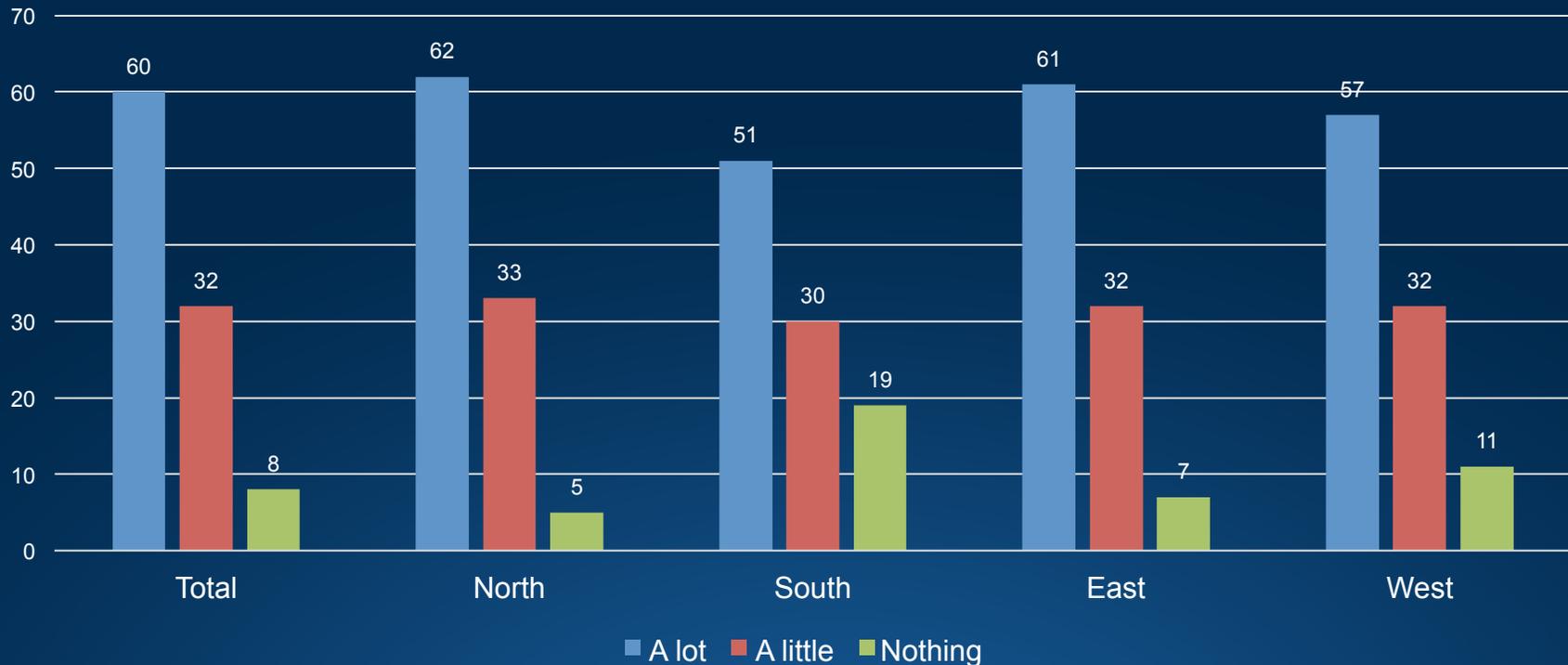
A photograph showing two men in traditional white turbans and beards. The man on the left is holding a blue ballot paper with a grid pattern. They are standing at a white ballot box with a keypad. The man on the right is wearing a lanyard with a badge that has Chinese characters on it. The background is dark and appears to be the interior of a tent or a simple structure.

Main Survey Findings By Question

News About the Elections

A majority (60%) have heard “a lot” about the presidential election. Only 8% have heard “nothing”. However, fewer respondents in the southern region have heard “a lot” about the election than in other regions.

Q1. Have you heard a lot, a little, or nothing about the 2014/1393 presidential election?

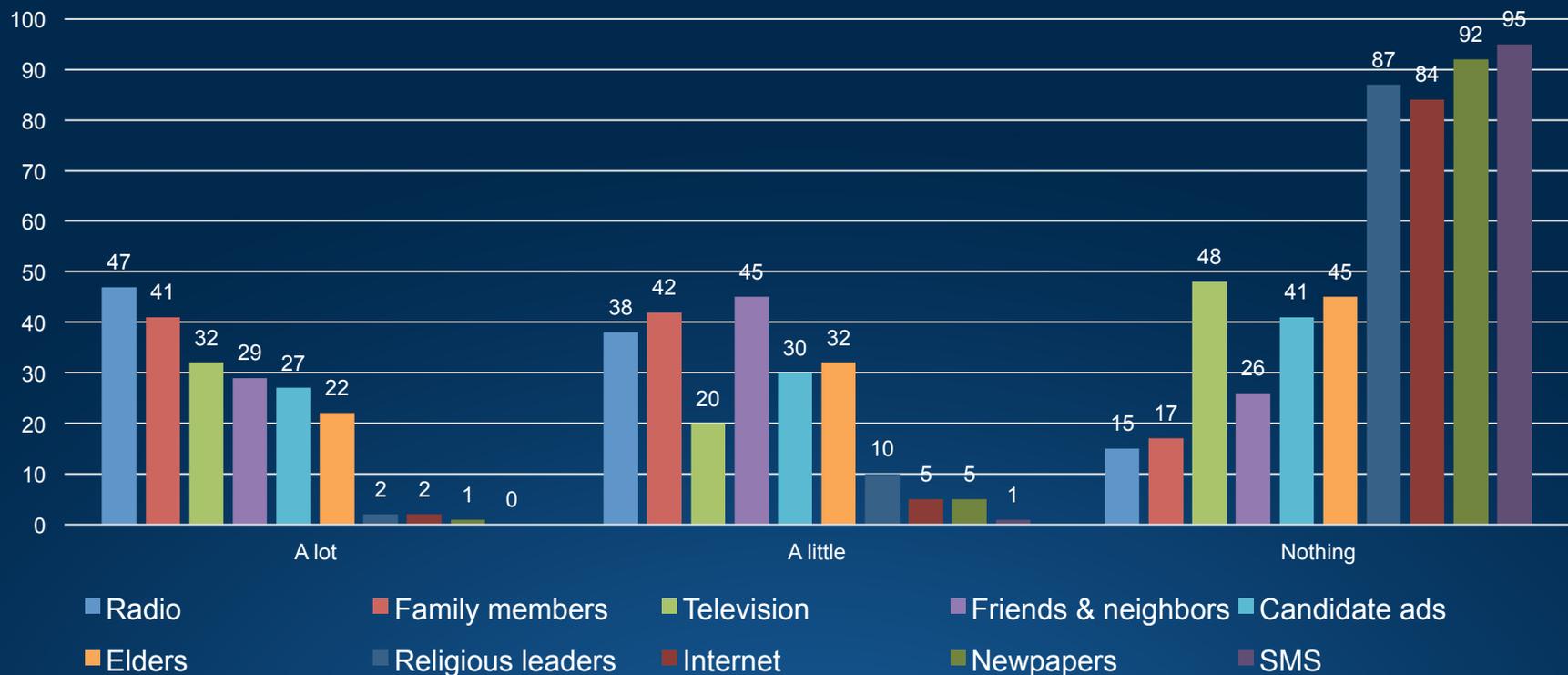


News About the Elections

Radio is the most common source of information about the election (47% get “a lot” of information from it) followed by family members, TV, and friends and neighbors. In contrast, only 2% indicated they get “a lot” of information about the election from religious leaders.

(Asked only of those who have heard “a lot” or “a little” about the 2014/1393 presidential election in Q1)

Q2. I’m going to read a list of ways some people get information about elections. For each one, please tell me whether you have heard a lot, a little, or nothing about the election from each item.



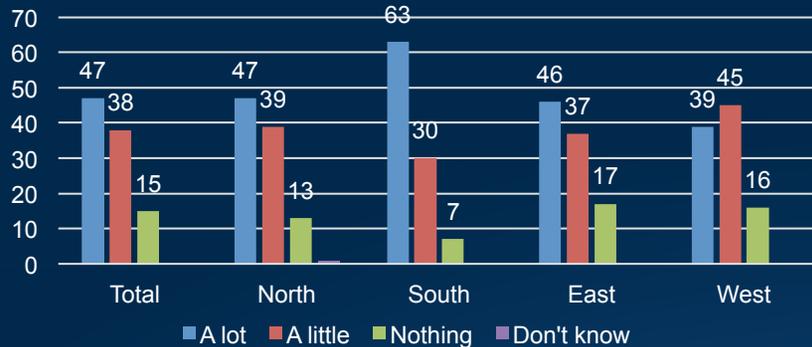
News About the Elections

Sources of information about the election vary by region. For example, only 7% of respondents in the southern region get information from television compared to 42% in the eastern region.

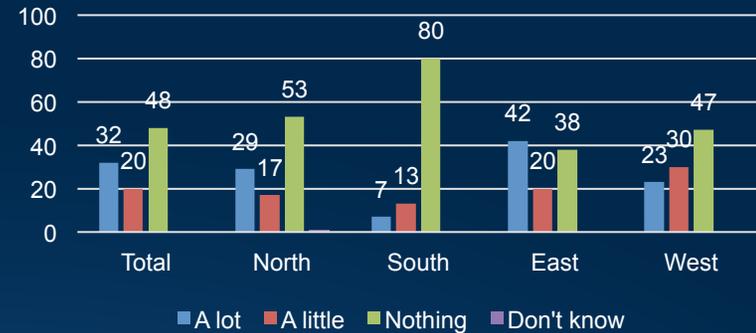
(Asked only of those who have heard “a lot” or “a little” about the 2014/1393 presidential election in Q1)

Q2. I’m going to read a list of ways some people get information about elections. For each one, please tell me whether you have heard a lot, a little, or nothing about the election from each item.

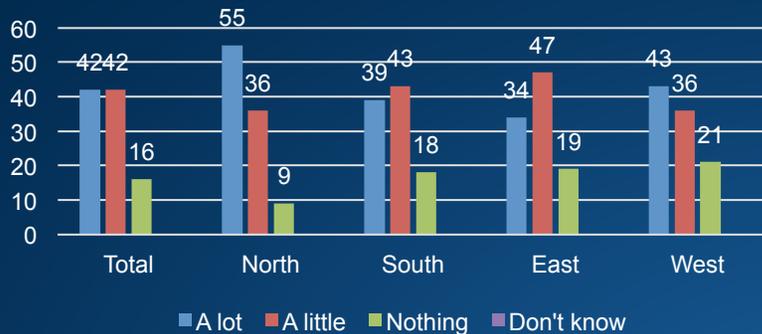
Radio



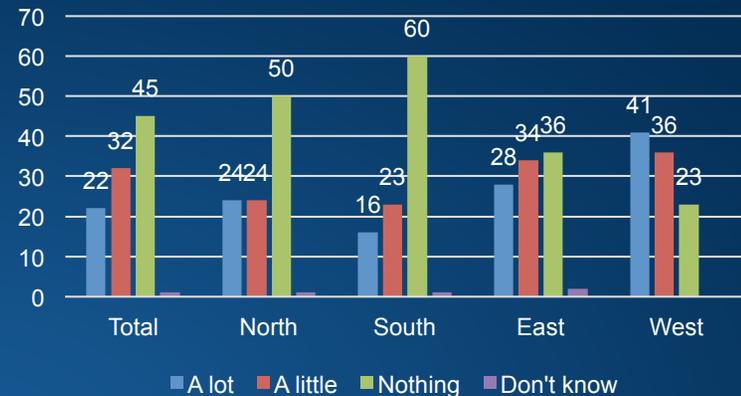
Television



Friends and family



Tribal elders



Most Popular Candidates

Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay has a 4-point lead over Doctor Abdullah Abdullah (29% compared to 25%, respectively). All other candidates are below 10%. About one in ten likely voters (11%) is undecided.

Candidate	Q3. Next, if the election for president of Afghanistan were held today, for whom would you vote?
	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	29
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	25
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	8
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	6
Zalmay Rasool	6
Abdul Rahim Wardak	5
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	4
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	2
Prefer not to answer	2
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	1
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	1
Hedayat Amin Arsala	*
Do not Know/not sure	11
Total	100

Most Popular Candidates

Respondents who were undecided or preferred not to say who they might vote for were asked if there is a candidate for whom they might vote. Answers to this question indicate respondents who “lean” toward voting for a candidate. When responses to Q3 and Q4 are combined, Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay remains in the lead with 30% followed by Doctor Abdullah Abdullah at 26%.

Candidate	Q3. Next, if the election for president of Afghanistan were held today, for whom would you vote?	[Asked only of those who answered "don't know" or "prefer not to answer" in Q3] Q4. Is there a candidate you might vote for?	Q3 and Q4 Combined
	%	%	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	29	8	30
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	25	13	26
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	8	4	9
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	6	1	6
Zalmay Rasool	6	6	7
Abdul Rahim Wardak	5	1	5
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	4	*	4
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	2	1	3
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	1	0	1
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	1	2	1
Hedayat Amin Arsala	*	1	*
Do not Know/not sure	11	46	6
Prefer not to answer	2	17	2
Total	100	100	100

Most Popular Candidates – “Soft” Support

More than a third of respondents indicated they might vote for a different candidate than the person they selected in the previous questions (3% said “yes” and 32% said “maybe”) which indicates a level of “soft” support or support that could change. Among candidates, Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay’s support is the most firm with 70% of the respondents who indicated that they will vote for him and saying they will not change their minds before the April election.

(Asked only of those who selected a candidate in Q3 or Q4.) Q5. Do you think you might change your mind and vote for a different candidate in April?

Response choices	%
Yes	3
Maybe	32
No	63
Prefer not to answer	2
Total	100

Q5. Do you think you might change your mind and vote for a different candidate in April?				
Candidate selected in Q3 or Q4	Yes	Maybe	No	Prefer not to answer
	%	%	%	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	3	24	70	3
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	5	32	61	2
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	2	29	63	6
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	2	47	51	0
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	4	35	61	0
Zalmay Rasool	2	45	50	3
Abdul Rahim Wardak	1	33	66	0
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	9	51	40	0
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	2	40	58	0
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	7	53	40	0
Hedayat Amin Arsala	0	32	68	0

Most Popular Candidates - Gender

Males and females support candidates in similar percentages indicating no discernable gender gap. Females tend to favor the two frontrunners (Ahmadzay and Abdullah) slightly more frequently than males.

Candidate Selected in Q3 or Q4	Gender	
	Male	Female
	%	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	29	32
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	25	28
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	9	8
Zalmay Rasool	7	7
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	6	6
Abdul Rahim Wardak	6	4
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	5	3
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	3	2
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	1	1
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	1	*
Hedayat Amin Arsala	*	*
Do not Know/not sure	6	7
Prefer not to answer	2	2
Total	100	100

Most Popular Candidates - Regions

Support for candidates varies by region. Frontrunner Ahmadzay's support tends to be located in the northern and eastern regions while, for example, Karzai's support is largely in the southern region.

Candidate	Region			
	North	South	East	West
	%	%	%	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	31	18	36	17
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	41	15	20	28
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	2	31	8	9
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	2	4	5	20
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	1	0	4	3
Zalmai Rasool	9	3	8	3
Abdul Rahim Wardak	3	3	8	2
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	*	0	1	0
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	*	18	4	1
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	1	*	*	1
Hedayat Amin Arsala	1	0	*	2
Do not Know/not sure	6	5	4	13
Prefer not to answer	3	3	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Most Popular Candidates – Second Choice

Respondents were asked whom they would vote for president, if they could not vote for their preferred candidate. Again, Ahmadzay and Abdullah are neck and neck (21% and 20%, respectively) as the second choice candidate.

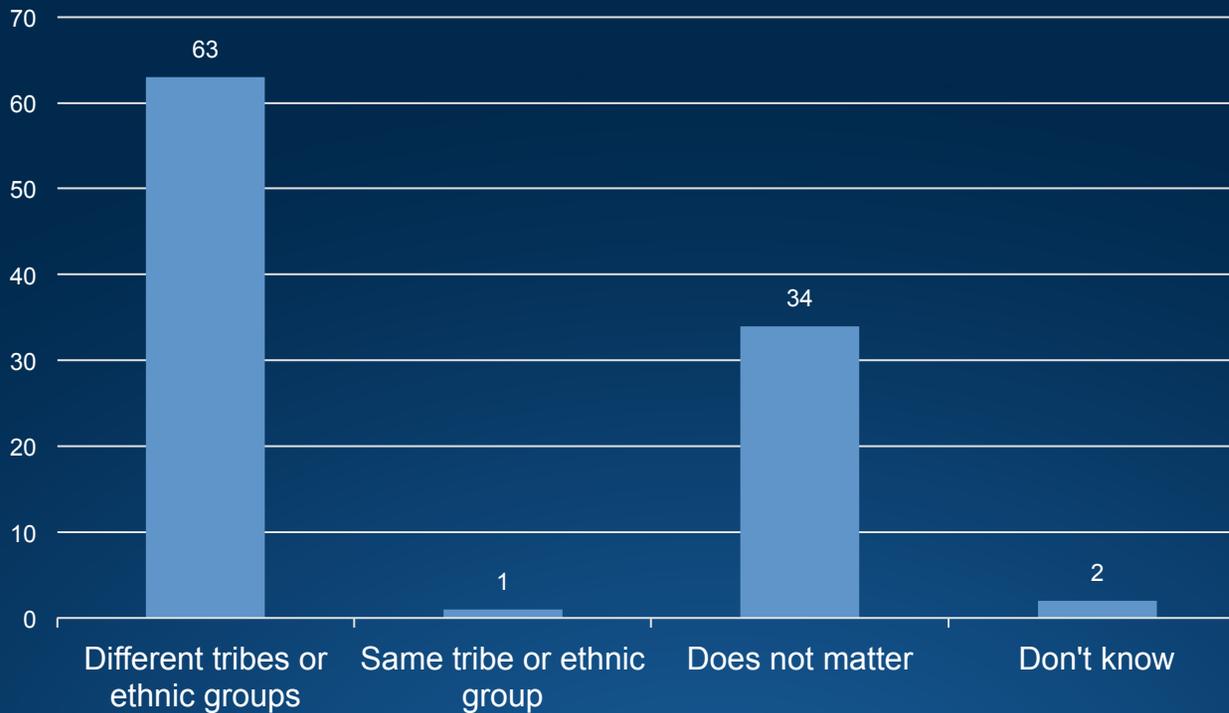
Q6. Let's say your top choice is no longer available to vote for in the elections. Who would be your second choice as president among the remaining candidates?

Candidate	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	21
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	20
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	9
Zalmay Rasool	9
Abdul Rahim Wardak	8
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	7
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	5
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	2
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	1
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	1
Hedayat Amin Arsala	*
Do not Know/not sure	13
Prefer not to answer	4
Total	100

Voter Preferences – Tribal and Ethnic Affiliations

A majority of respondents (63%) prefer the presidential and vice-presidential candidates be from different tribes or ethnic groups. A third (34%) say tribal or ethnic affiliation does not matter.

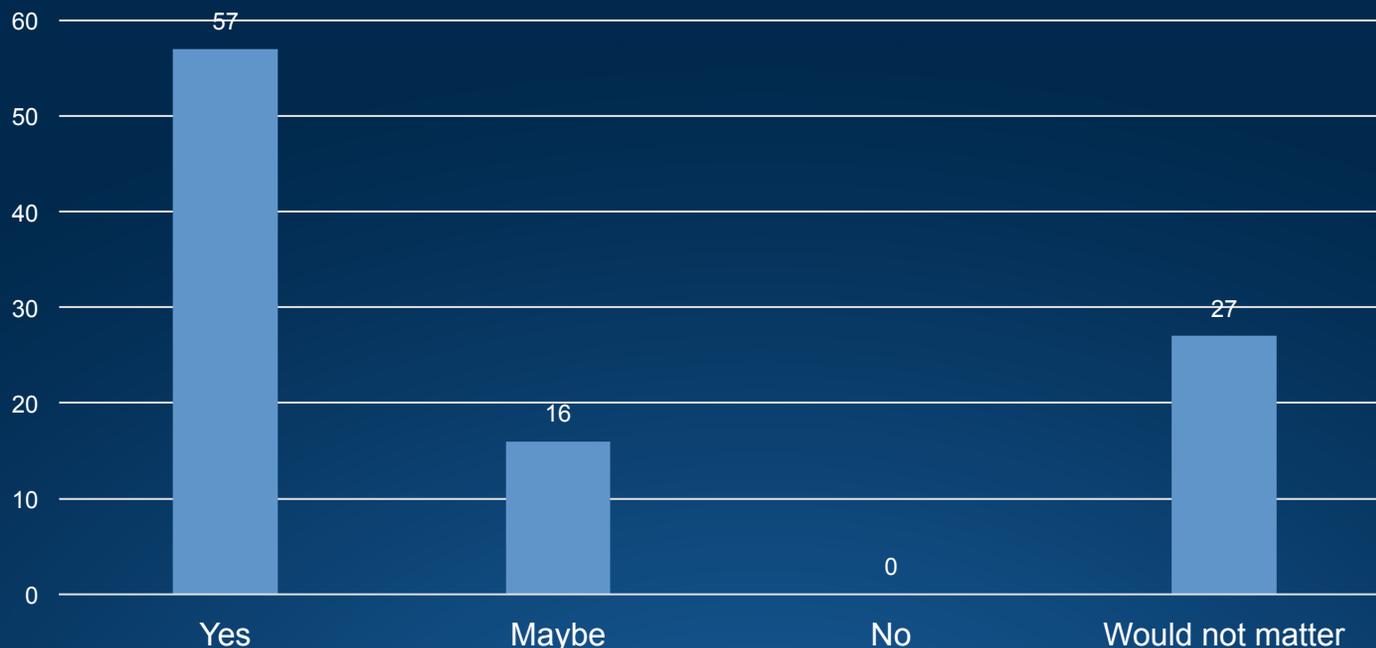
Q7a. Should the presidential and vice-presidential candidates be from different tribes or ethnic groups, the same tribe or ethnic group, or does it not matter?



Voter Preferences – Tribal and Ethnic Affiliations

Fully 84% of respondents indicate that they would vote for a candidate from a different tribe or ethnic group than their own or it would not matter if the candidate was from a different tribe or ethnic group. Another 15% said they might vote for a candidate from a different tribe or ethnic group.

Q7b. Would you vote for a candidate for president who is from a tribe or ethnic group that is different from yours, or would it not matter?

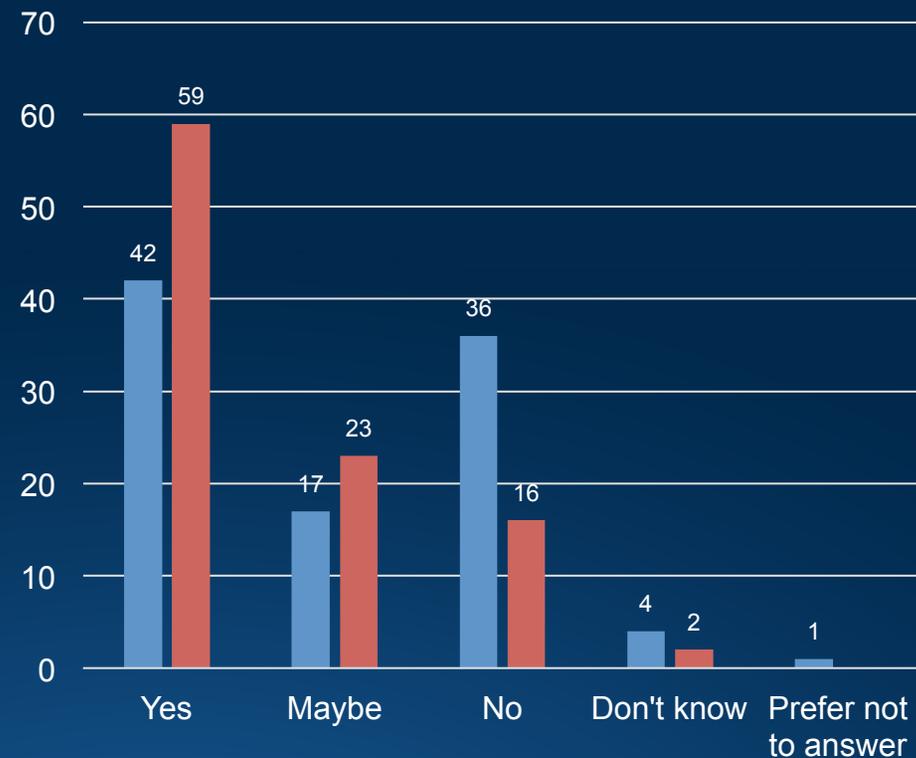


Voter Preferences – Vote for a Female Candidate

Most respondents (59%) would or might vote for a female candidate for president. Fully 82% would or might vote for a candidate who asked a woman to run as vice-president.

Q7c. Would you ever vote for a female candidate for president?

Q7d. If a candidate for president asked a woman to run as a vice president, would you vote for that presidential candidate, or not?



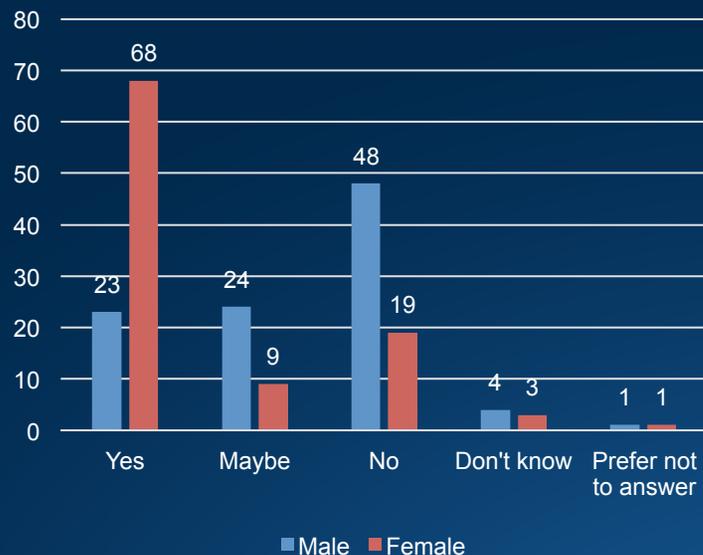
■ Q7c. Vote for a female presidential candidate

■ Q7d. Vote for a candidate who asked a woman to run as vice-president

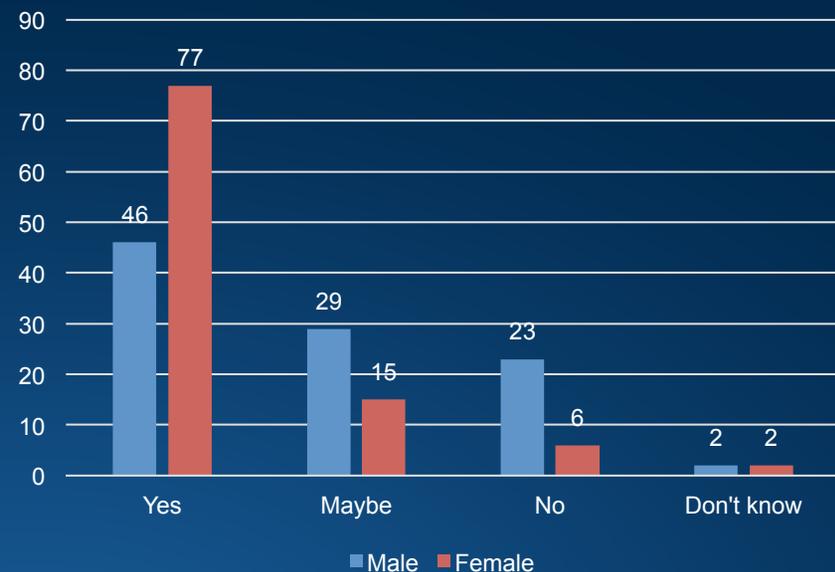
Voter Preferences – Vote for a Female Candidate

Females are much more likely than males to consider voting for a female presidential candidate (23% and 68%, respectively) and to vote for a presidential candidate who asked a female to run as vice-president (46% and 77%, respectively).

Q7c. Would you ever vote for a female candidate for president?



Q7d. If a candidate for president asked a woman to run as a vice president, would you vote for that presidential candidate, or not?



Most Popular Candidates – Who Will Win?

Asked whom they think will win the presidential election regardless whom they support, a plurality of respondents (26%) said Ahmadzay will win. However, 3 in 10 (30 percent) are not sure whom will win.

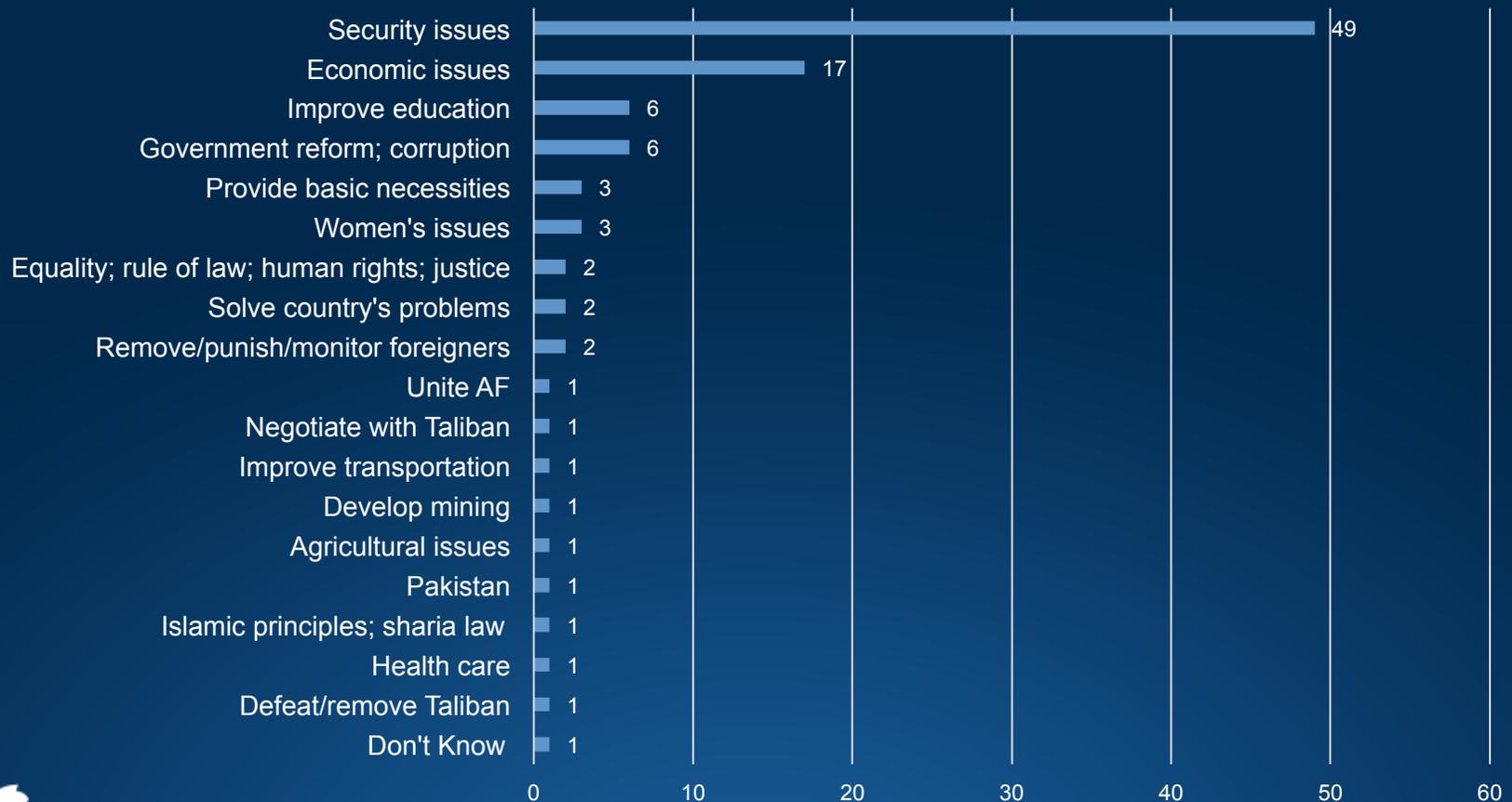
Q8. Regardless of whom you support, who do you think will win the presidential elections scheduled for April 5, 2014?

Candidate	%
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzay	26
Doctor Abdullah Abdullah	21
Abdul Qayoom Karzai	6
Zalmay Rasool	4
Professor Abdulrab Rasool Sayaf	4
Abdul Rahim Wardak	3
Mohammad Shafiq Gul Agha Sherzay	2
Engineer Qutbodin Helal	1
Mohammad Dawood Sultan Zoy	1
Mohammad Nadir Nayeem	*
Hedayat Amin Arsala	*
Do not Know/not sure	30
Prefer not to answer	2
Total	100

Voter Preferences – Most Important Issues for New President to Address

Security (49%) tops the list of the most important issue the new president must address followed by economic issues (17%) and education (6%).

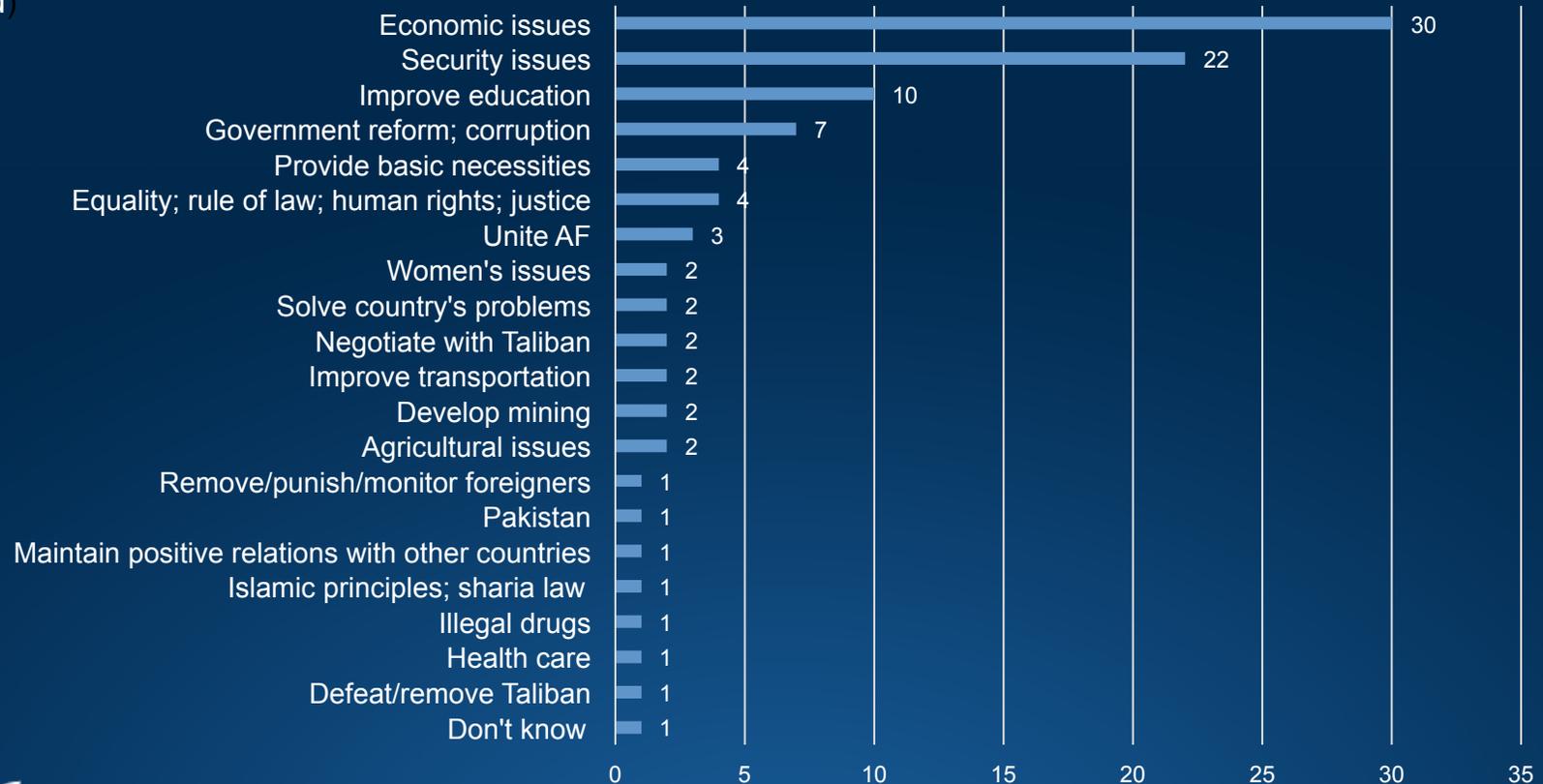
Q8a. Next, what is the most important issue the next president of Afghanistan must address?



Voter Preferences – Second Most Important Issue for New President to Address

Three in ten (30%) of respondents named economic issues as the second most important issue the new president must address; security is the next most mentioned issue (22%) followed by education (10%).

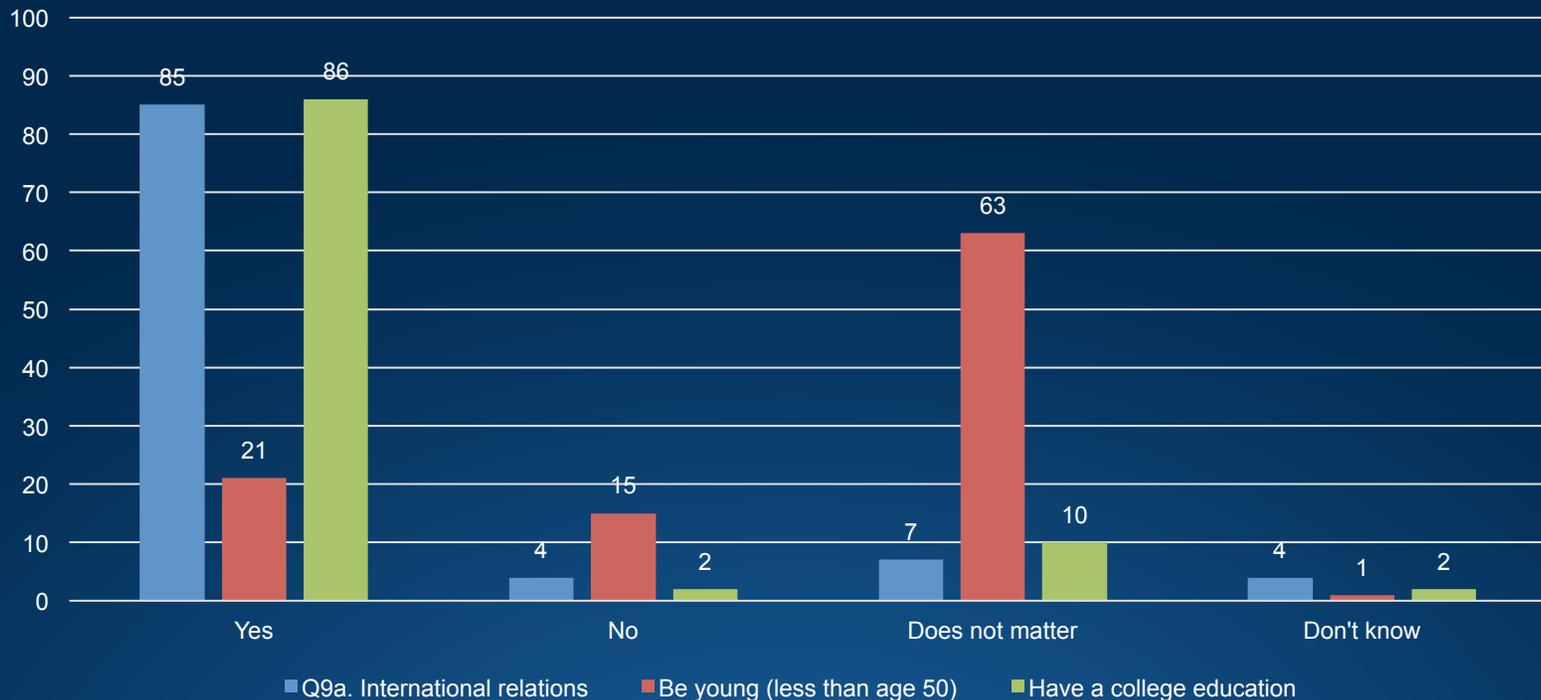
Q8b. Next, what is the second most important issue the next president of Afghanistan must address? (open ended)



Voter Preferences – Candidate Qualities

Majorities of respondents want a presidential candidate to have experience in international relations (85%) and have a college education (86%). Only 21% indicate they would like the candidate to be younger than 50 years old, although for most (63%) it does not matter.

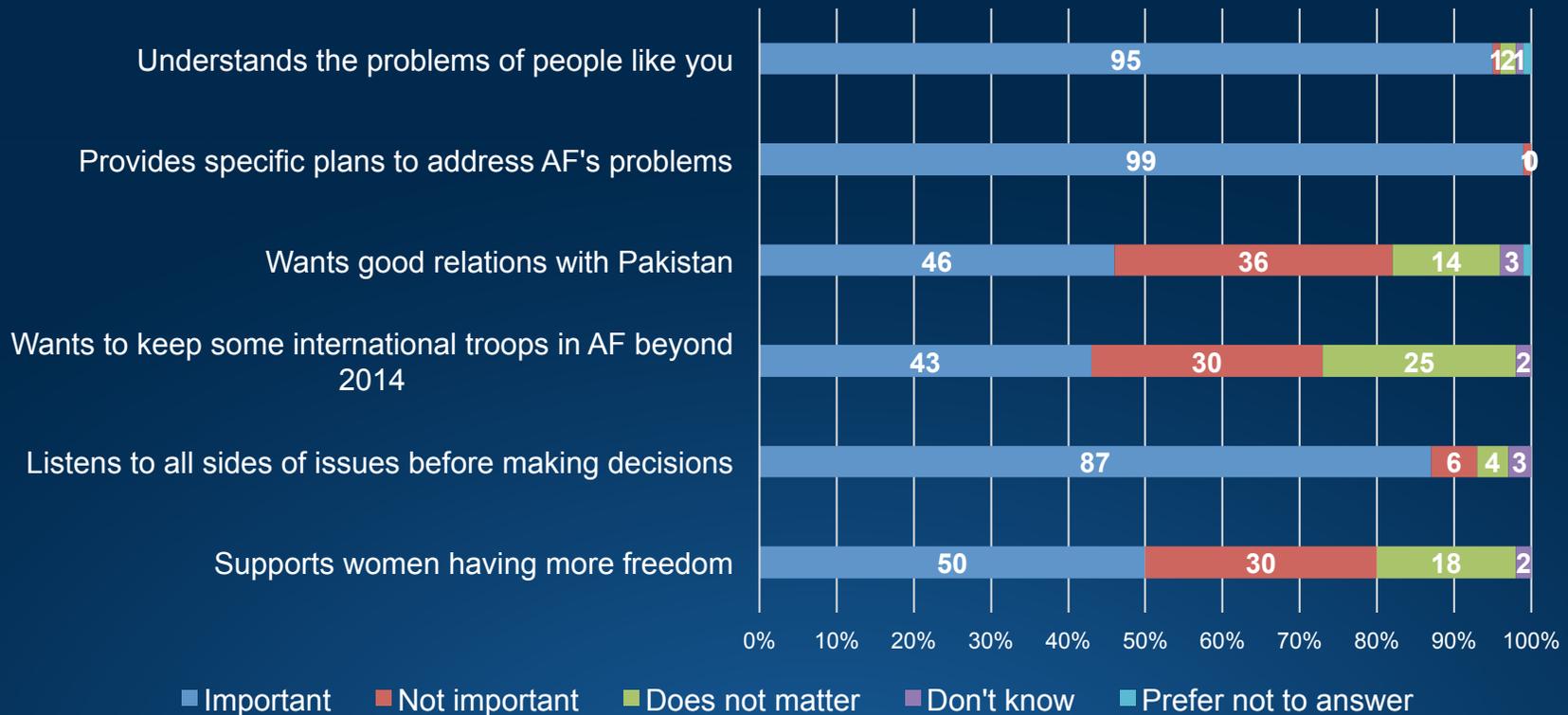
Q9. I'd like to ask you about some traits that a presidential candidate may or may not have. Should a presidential candidate [INSERT ITEM], or does it not matter?



Voter Preferences – Candidate Qualities

Majorities of respondents consider it important that a candidate listens to all sides of an issue before making decisions; provides specific plans to address AF’s problems; and understand the problems of people like you. Half (50%) support women having more freedom.

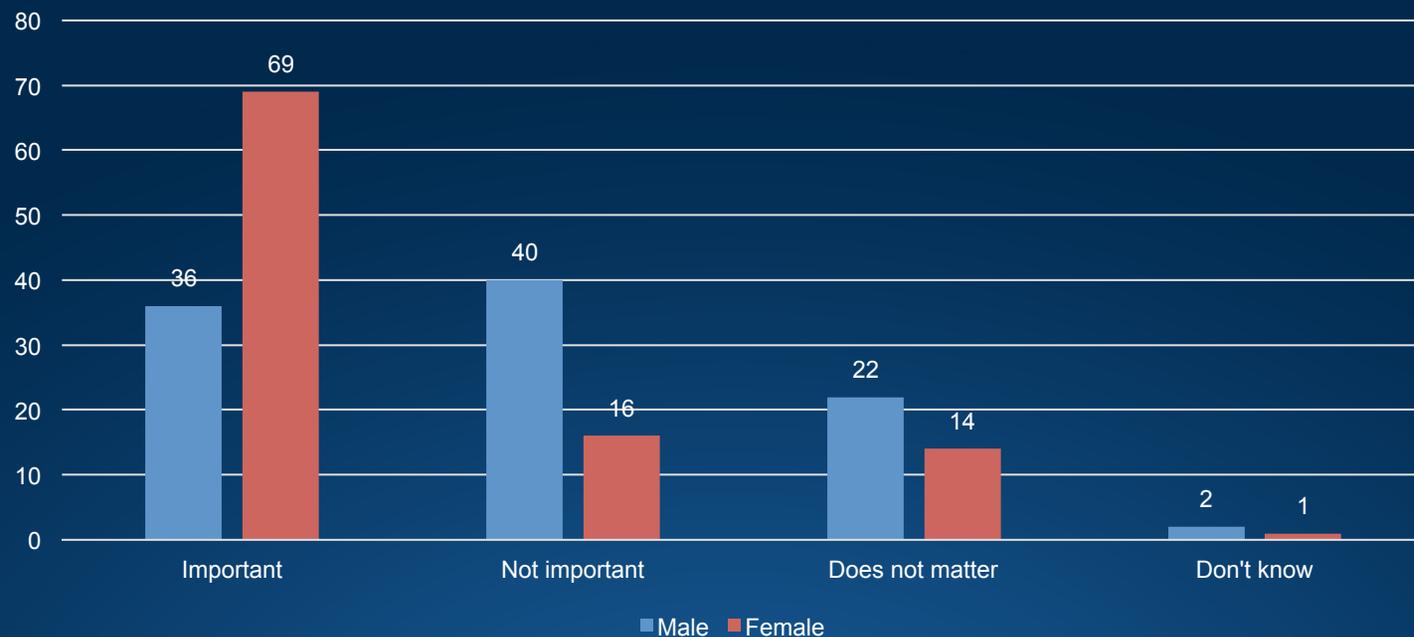
Q10a-f. Next, is it important, not important, or does it not matter if a presidential candidate [INSERT ITEM]?



Voter Preferences – Candidate Qualities

Women are much more likely than men to indicate that it is important for a presidential candidate to support women having more freedom (36% and 69%, respectively). Men and women tended to see eye-to-eye on other items in this battery of questions.

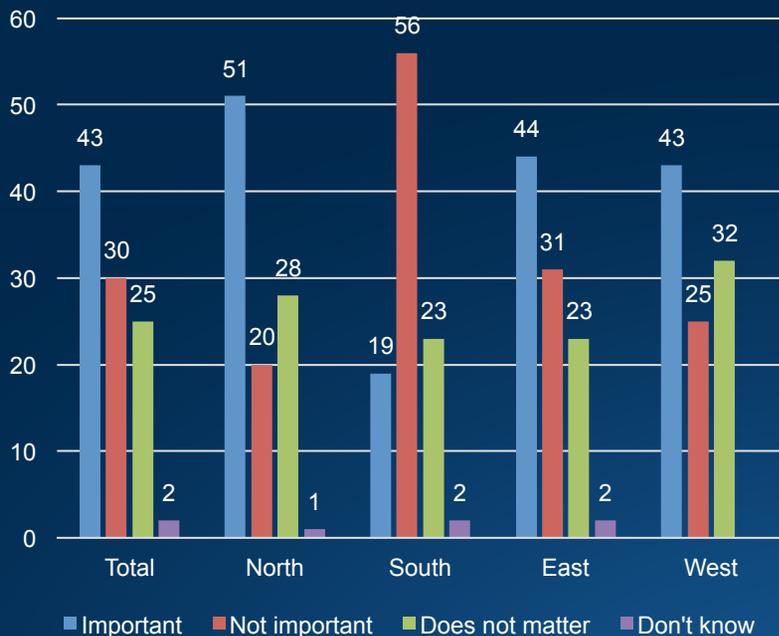
Q10a. Next, is it important, not important, or does it not matter if a presidential candidate supports women having more freedom such as working outside of the home.



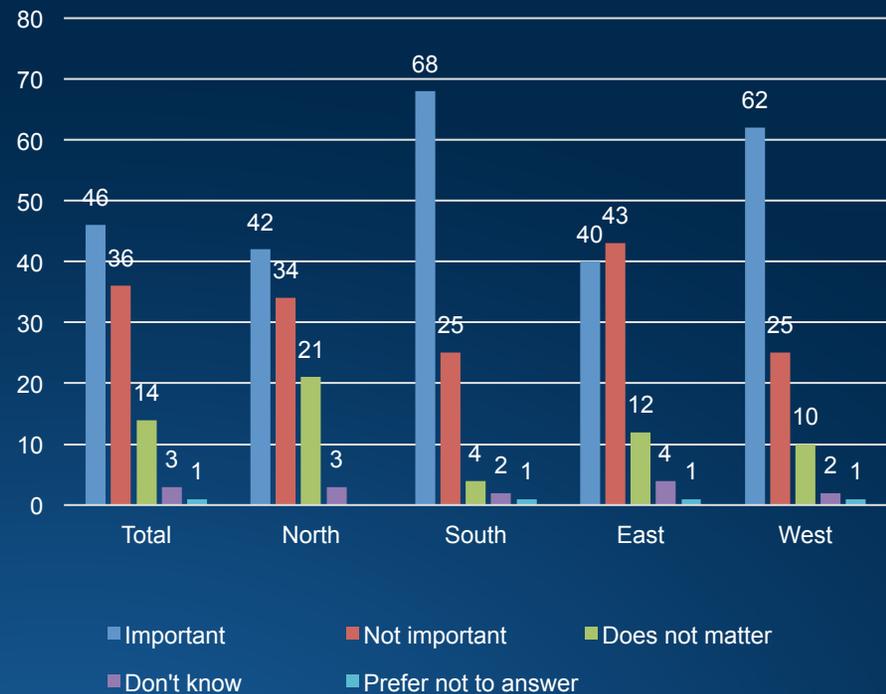
Voter Preferences – Candidate Qualities

Overall, 40% think it important that candidates should want to keep some international troops in AF but by region this varies from 19% in the south compared to 51% in the north. A slight majority (51%) think it important that candidates want good relations with Pakistan. This opinion is highest in the South (68%) and lowest (40%) in the East.

Q10c. Next, is it important, not important, or does it not matter if a presidential candidate wants to keep some international troops in Afghanistan beyond 2014?



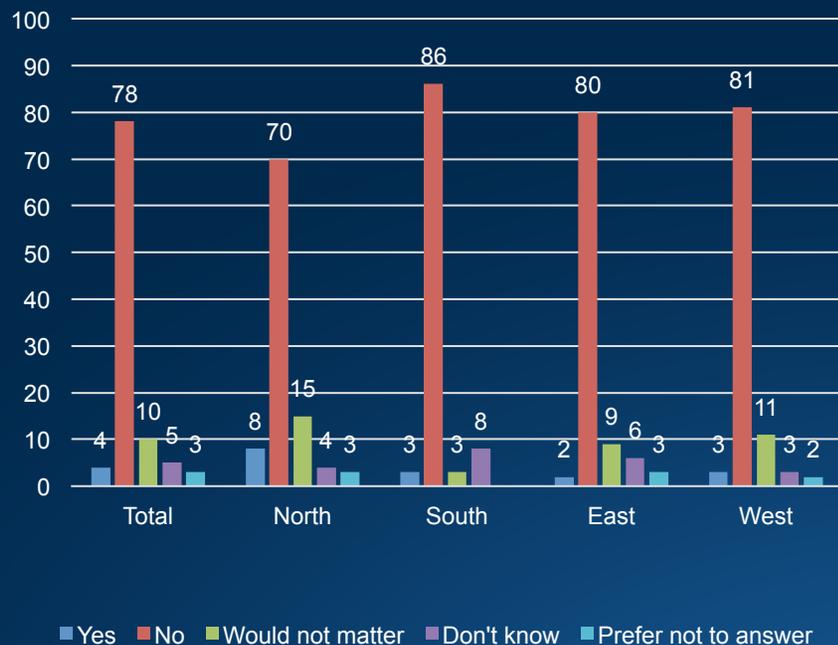
Q10d. Next, is it important, not important, or does it not matter if a presidential candidate wants good relations with Pakistan?



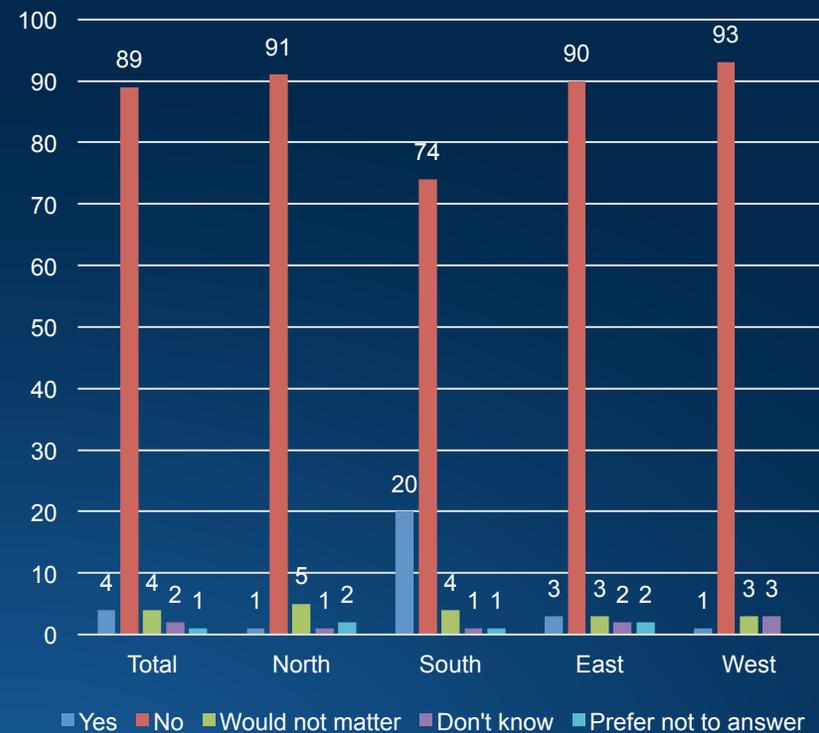
Voter Preferences – Candidate Qualities

A large majority (89%) said that they would not vote for a candidate with a history of corruption. Similarly, 78% indicated that they would not vote for a candidate with history of human rights violations. Responses to these questions varied by region with, for example, almost a quarter (23%) of northern respondents indicating that they would either vote for a candidate with human rights violations or it would not matter

Q11a. Would you vote for a candidate who has a history of human rights violations, or would it not matter?



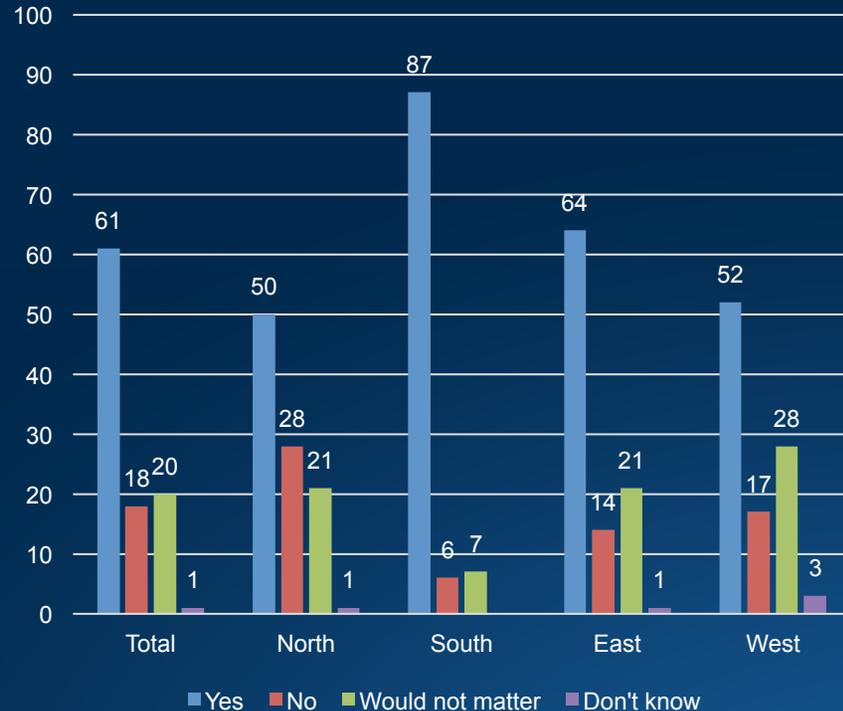
Q11c. Would you vote for a candidate who has a history of corruption or bribery, or would it not matter?



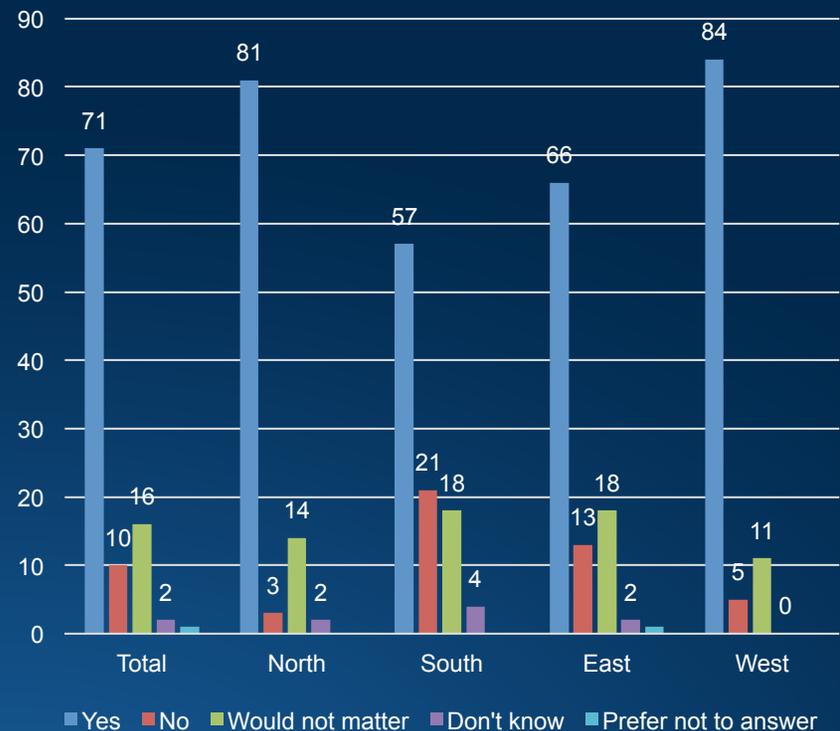
Voter Preferences – Candidate Qualities

A sizable majority (61%) would vote for a candidate who wants to negotiate with the Taliban, and an even larger majority (71%) would vote for a candidate who wants positive relations with the U.S..

Q11b. Would you vote for a candidate who wants to negotiate with the Taliban, or would it not matter?



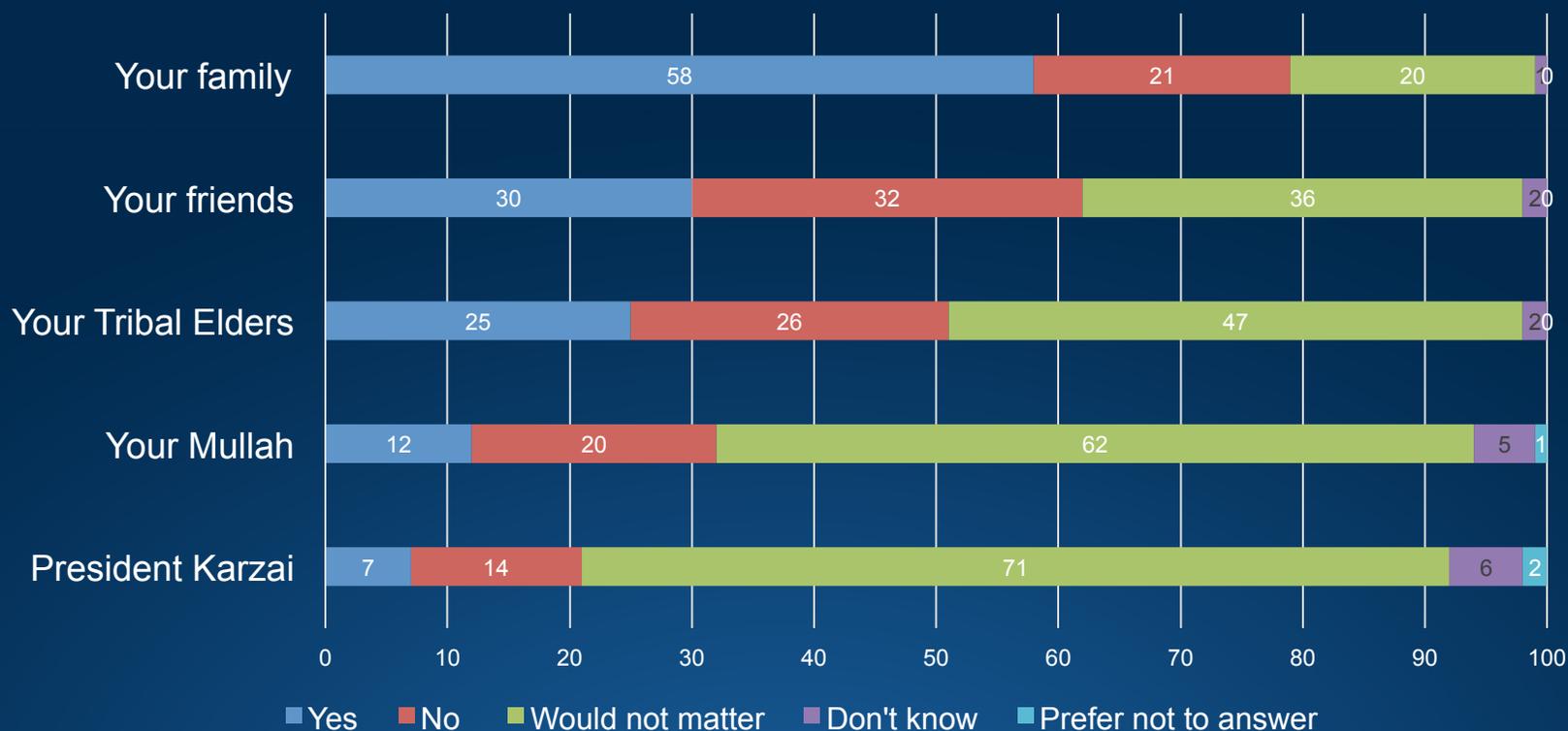
Q11d. Would you vote for a candidate who wants positive relations with the United States, or would it not matter?



Voter Preferences - Endorsements

Candidate endorsements would not prompt most respondents to vote for the endorsed candidate or it simply would not matter to them. Fully 85% said they would not be swayed by President Karzai's endorsement or it would not matter. However, 58 percent said they would consider voting for a candidate that a family member supports.

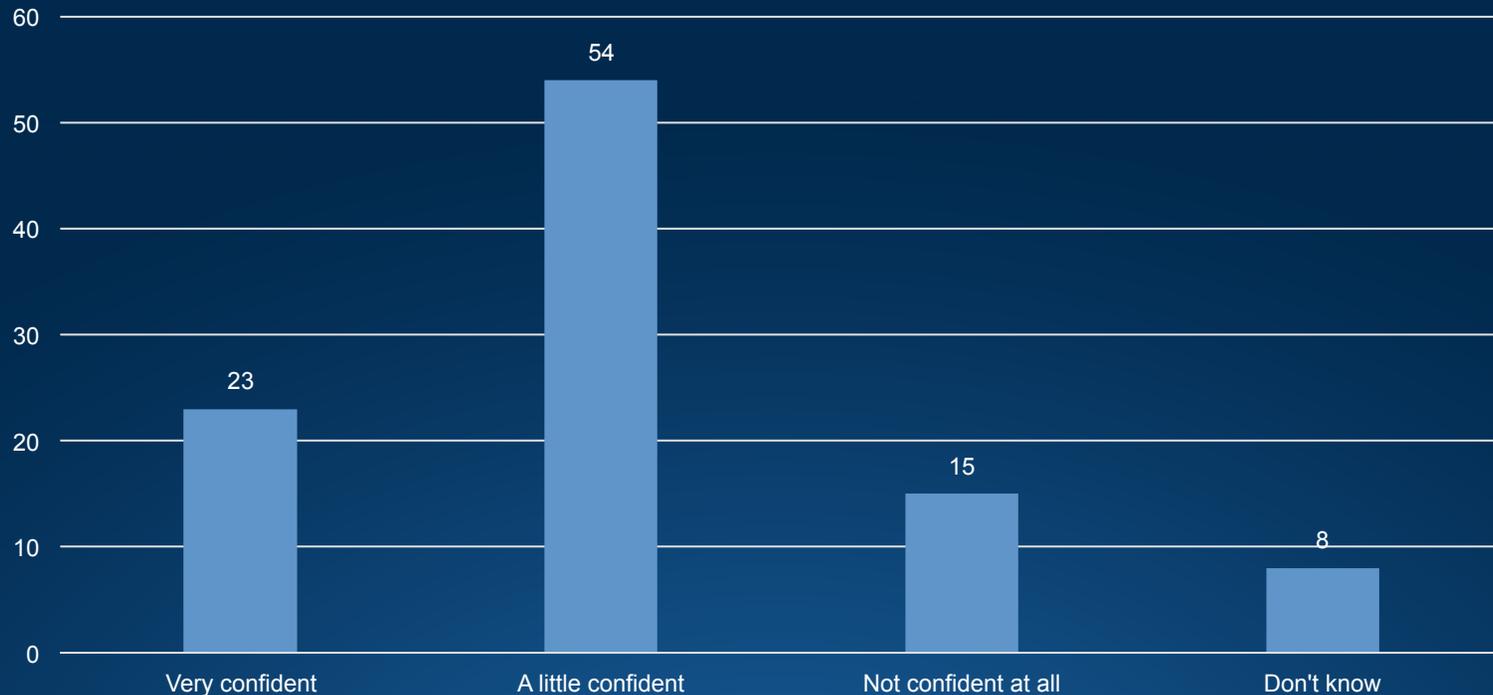
Q12a-e. If [INSERT ITEM] supported a specific presidential candidate, would you consider voting for that candidate or who it not matter who [INSERT ITEM] supported?



Importance/Fairness of Elections - Transparency

Most (77%) respondents are at least somewhat confident that the upcoming presidential election would be fair and transparent. About a quarter (23%) are “very confident” that the election will be fair and transparent; more than half (54%) mentioned being “a little confident” in the election’s fairness and transparency.

Q13. Next, are you very confident, a little confident or not confident at all that the elections scheduled for April 5, 2014 will be fair and transparent?

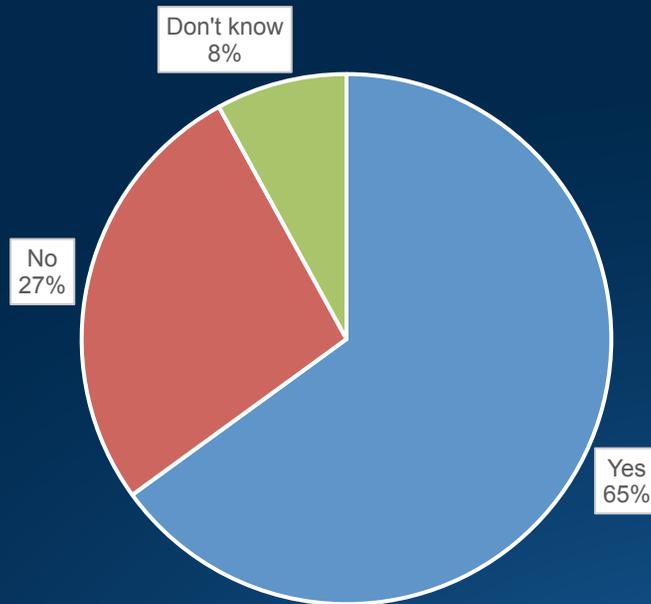


Importance/Fairness of Elections - IEC

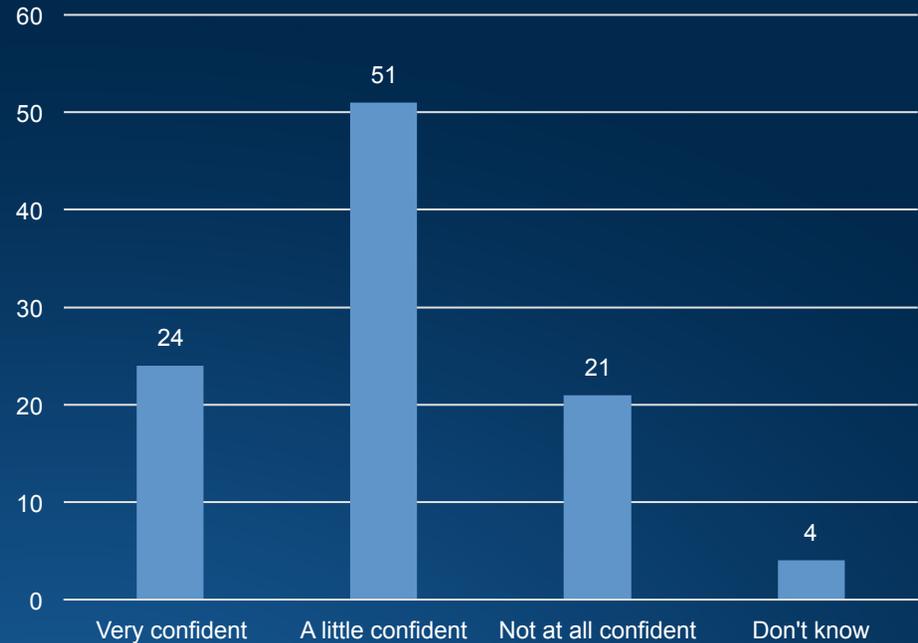
Most respondents (65%) are familiar with the Independent Elections Commission (IEC). Men are more likely than women to be familiar with the IEC (71% and 56%, respectively). Of those who are familiar with the IEC, about a quarter (24%) are “very confident” it will manage the elections effectively and fairly; 51% have “a little” confidence.

(Asked only of those who answered “yes” in Q14a)

Q14a. Are you familiar with the Independent Election Commission or IEC?



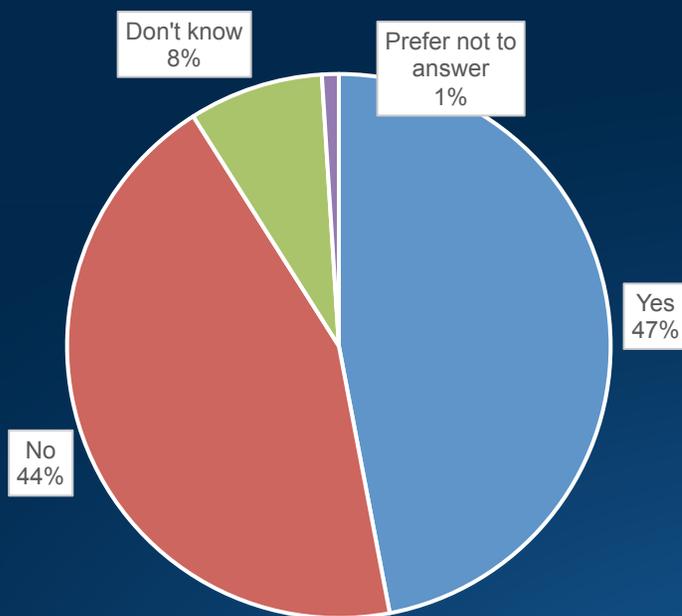
Q14b. Are you very confident, a little confident, or not at all confident that the Independent Election Commission or IEC will manage the elections effectively and fairly?



Importance/Fairness of Elections - IEC

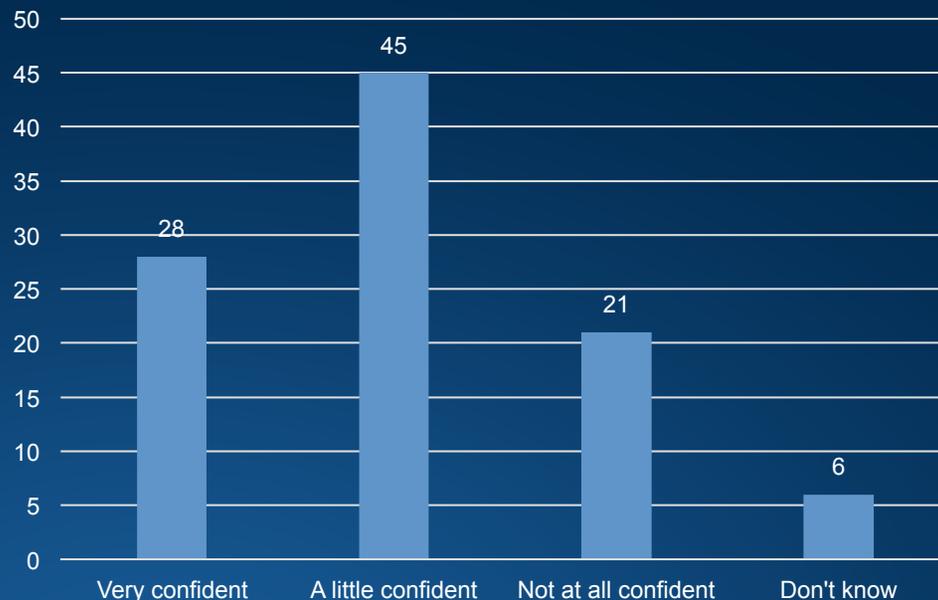
About half of respondents (47%) are familiar with the Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC). Similar to the question about familiarity with the IEC, men are more familiar with the ECC than women (52% to 40%, respectively). Of those who are familiar with the ECC, 28% are “very confident” that it will resolve complaints about the election fairly.

Q15a. Are you familiar with the Electoral Complaints Commission or ECC?



(Asked only of those who answered “yes” in Q15a).

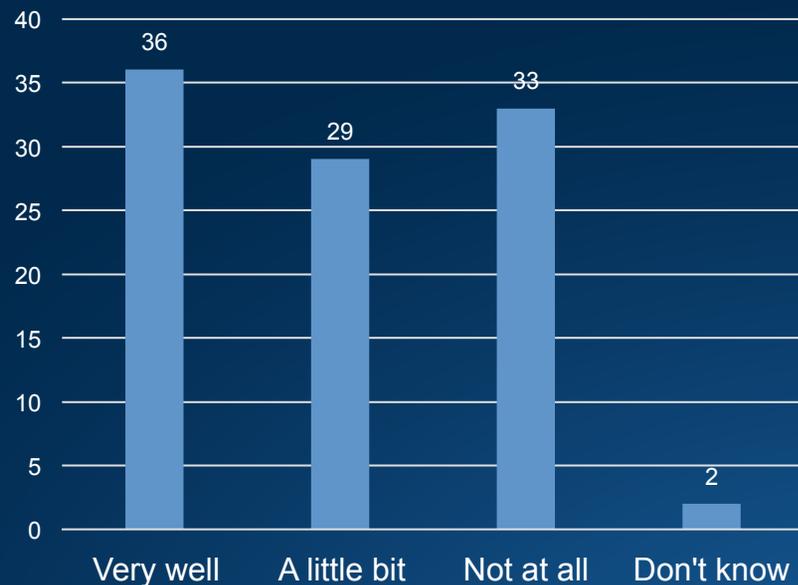
Q15b. Are you very confident, a little confident, or not at all confident that the Electoral Complaints Commission or ECC will fairly resolve complaints regarding the election or electoral process?



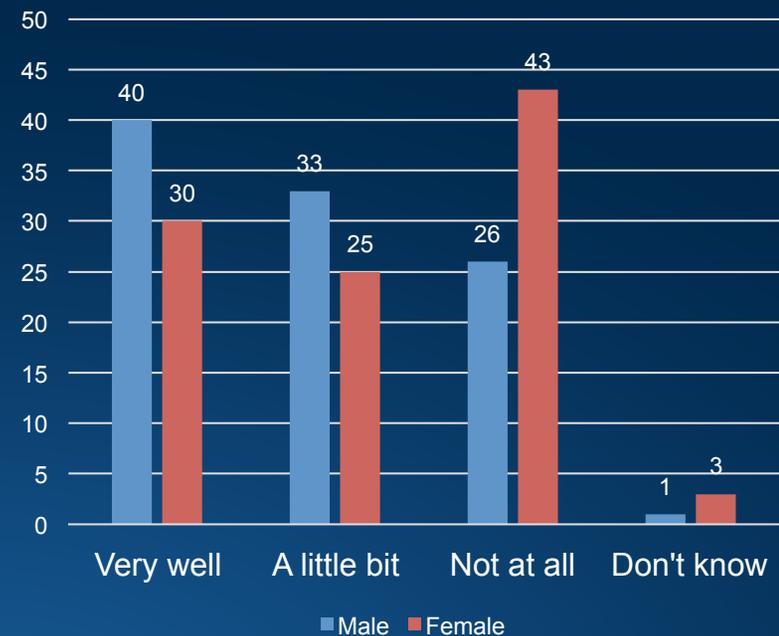
Importance/Fairness of Elections – Understanding the Electoral Process

Most respondents are at least somewhat clear about the presidential election process (36% said they understand the process “very well.”). However a third do not understand the process at all. Men are more likely than women to understand the electoral process with 40% of men answering “very well” compared to 30% of women.

Q16. Overall, do you understand the presidential election process very well, a little bit, or not at all?



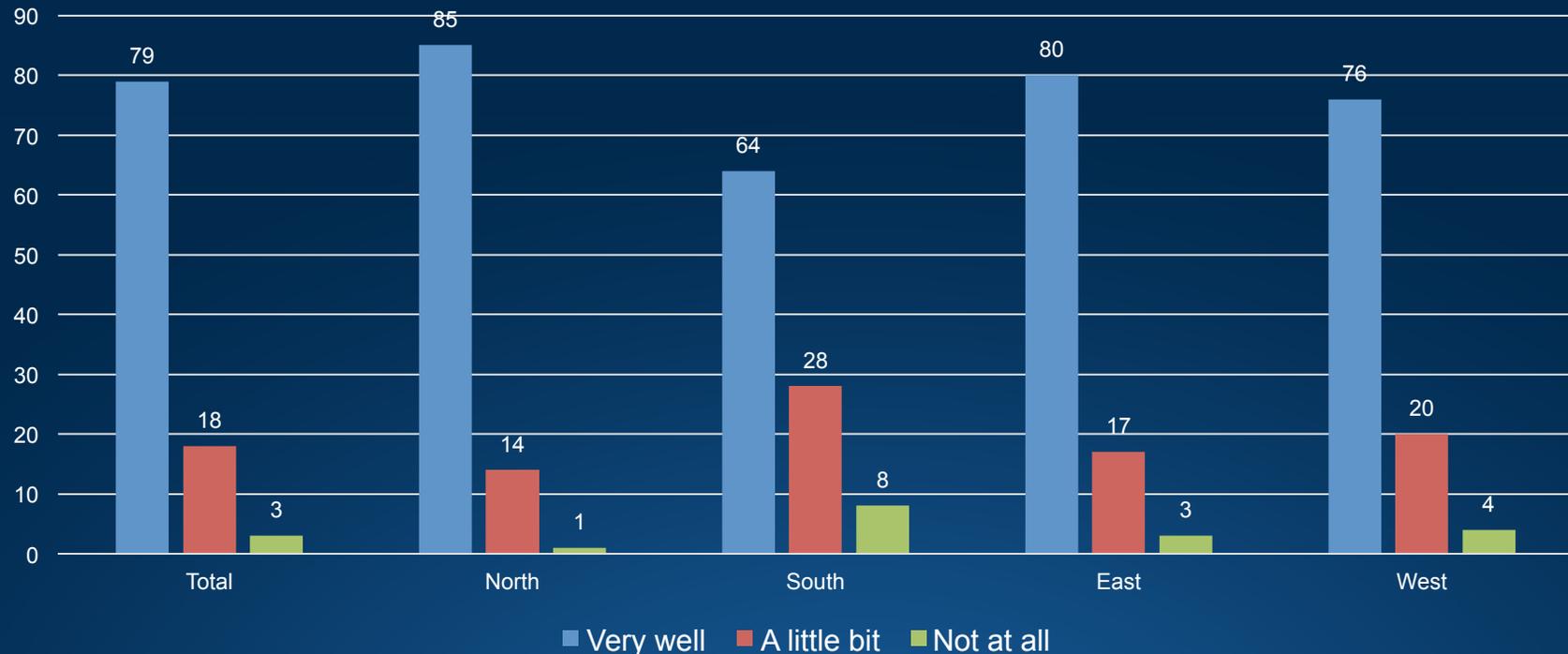
Male/Female Split



Importance/Fairness of Elections – Understanding the Electoral Process

Most (79%) respondents do understand the process for voting on Election Day “very well”, although respondents in the southern region were less likely to understand the voting process than those in other regions.

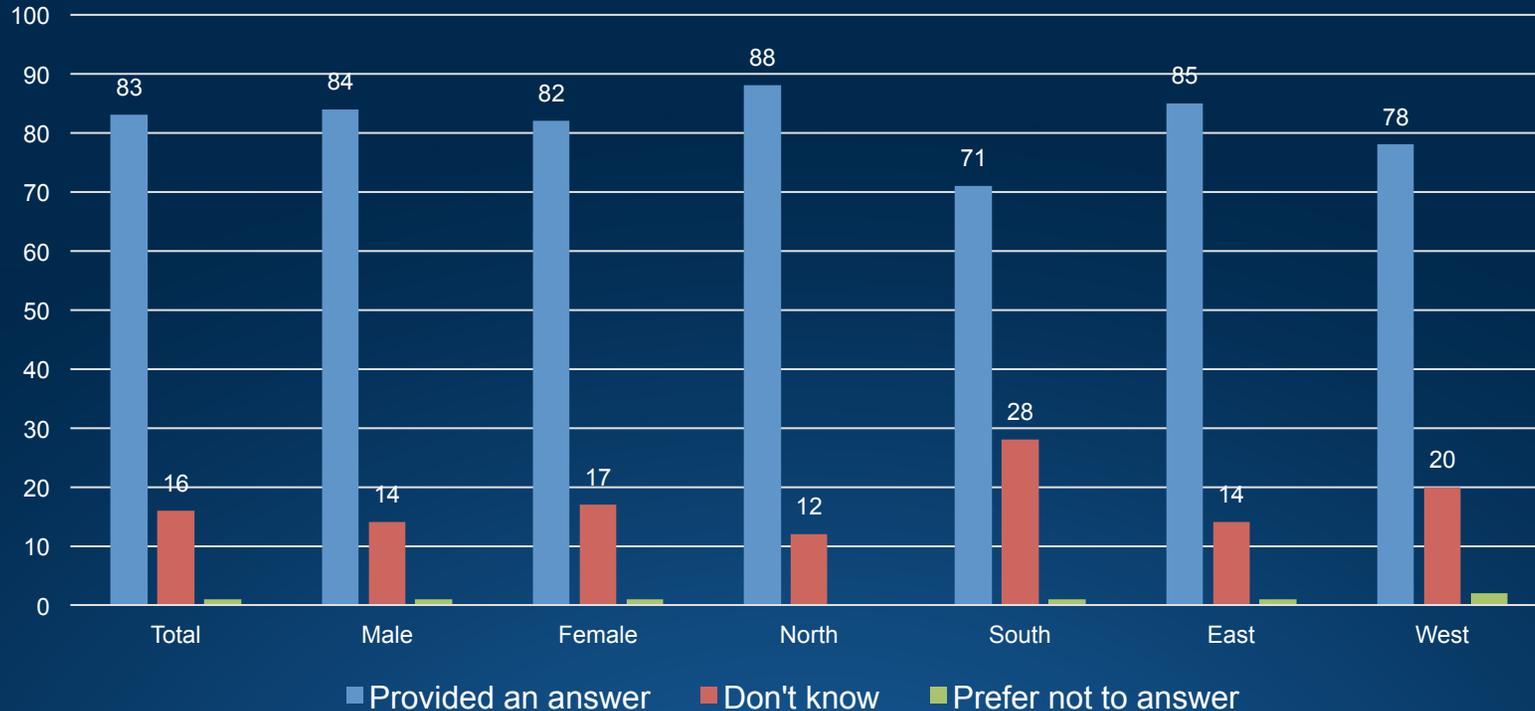
Q17. Do you understand the process for voting on Election Day very well, a little bit, or not at all?



Importance/Fairness of Elections – Where to Vote

Most respondents (83%) provided an answer when asked where people in their areas go to vote. Overall, this suggests that most voters know where to vote. If they know where to vote then they are more likely to vote.

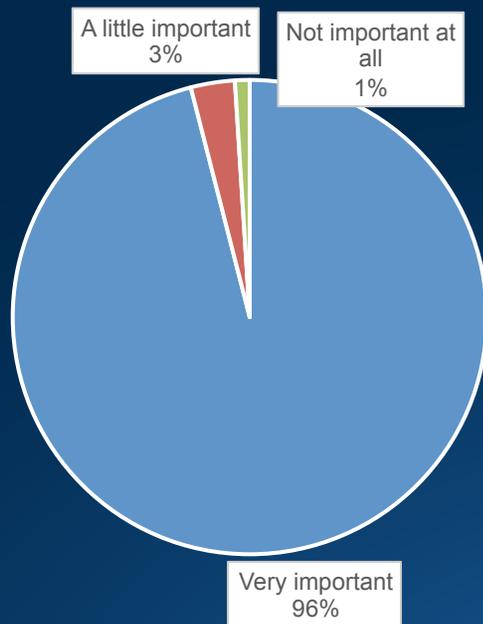
Q18. Where do people in your area go to vote?



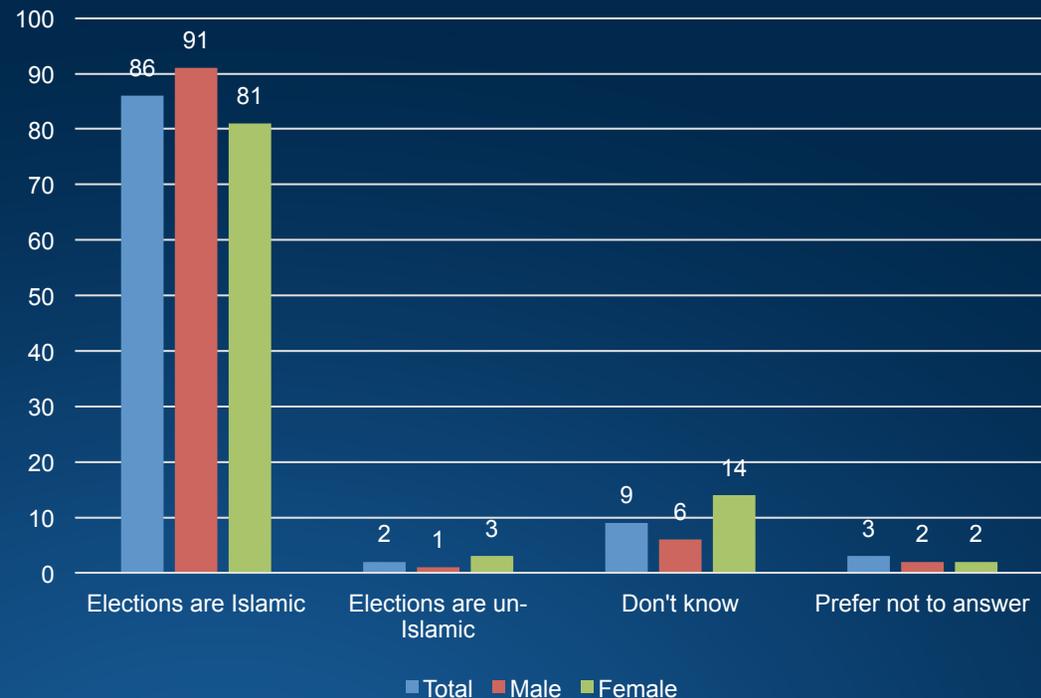
Importance/Fairness of Elections – Voting Attitudes

Respondents resoundingly indicated that it is very important (96%) to elect their leader. Similarly, 86% said that elections are Islamic; only 2% opined that elections are un-Islamic. Women are more likely than men to indicate that elections are Islamic (81% and 91%, respectively).

Q19. Do you think it is very important, a little important, or not important at all that Afghans elect their leader?



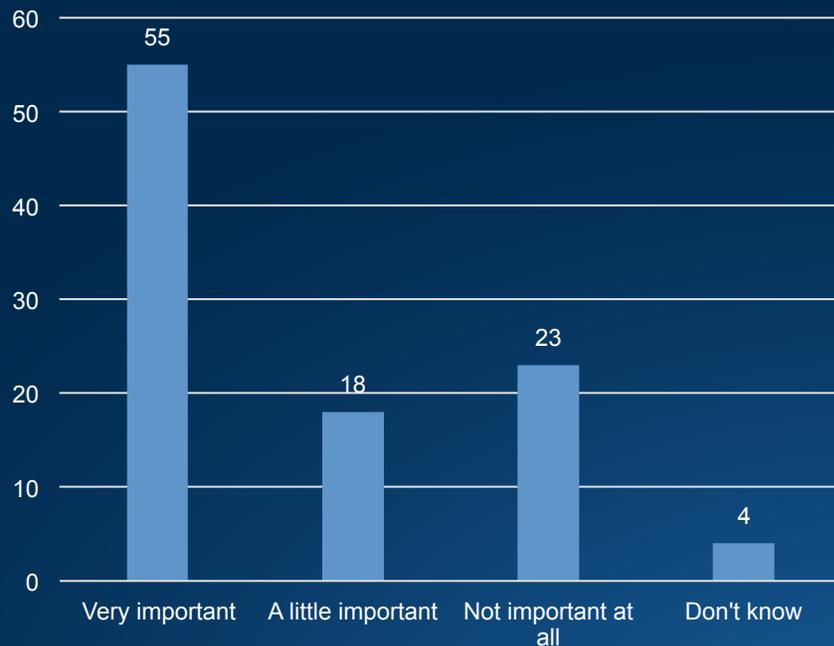
Q20. Some people feel that elections are un-Islamic, while others feel that they are Islamic. What is your opinion on this topic? In general, are elections Islamic or un-Islamic?



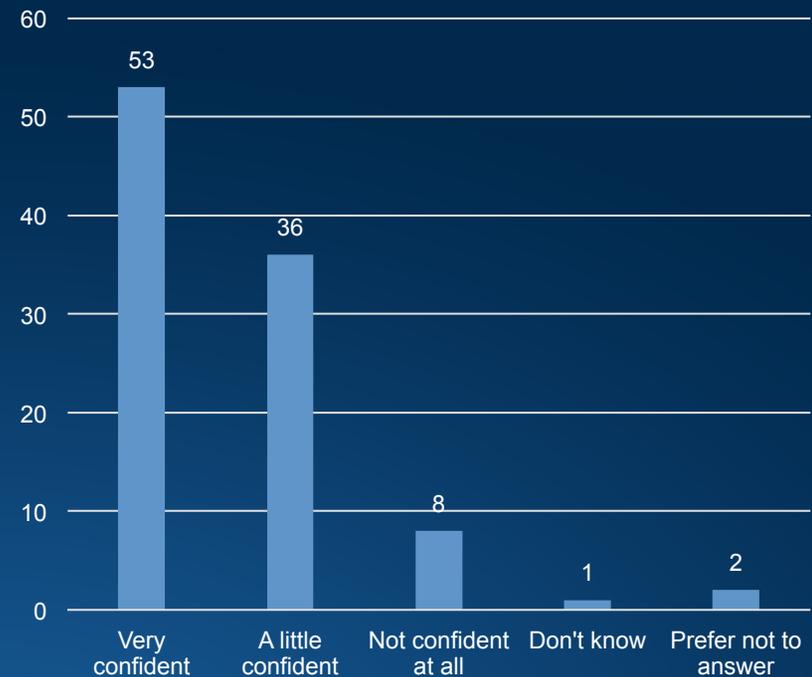
Importance/Fairness of Elections – Electoral Confidentiality

Most respondents (55%) opined that it is “very important” that their vote is confidential. And, most respondents (53%) are “very confident” their vote will be confidential.

Q21. No one is supposed to know for whom a person has voted. Is it very important, a little important, or not important at all that no one knows for whom a person has voted?



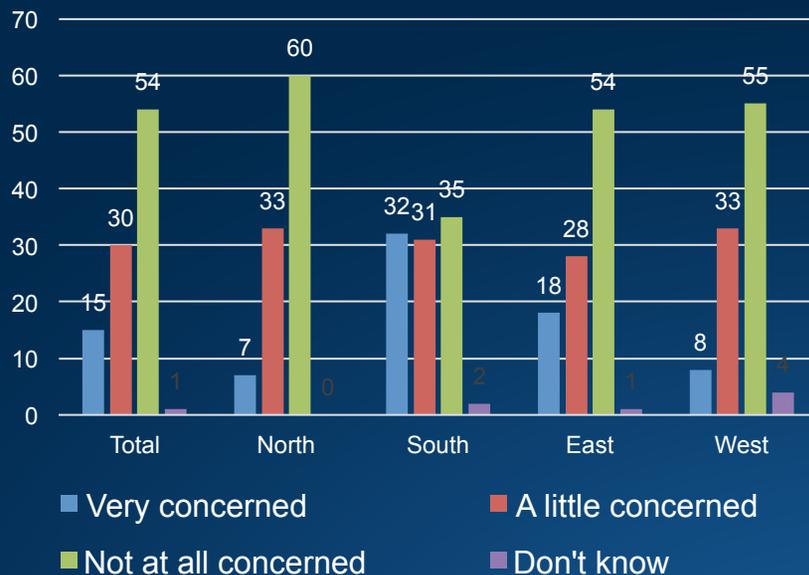
Q22. Are you very confident, a little confident, or not confident at all that no one will know for whom you voted?



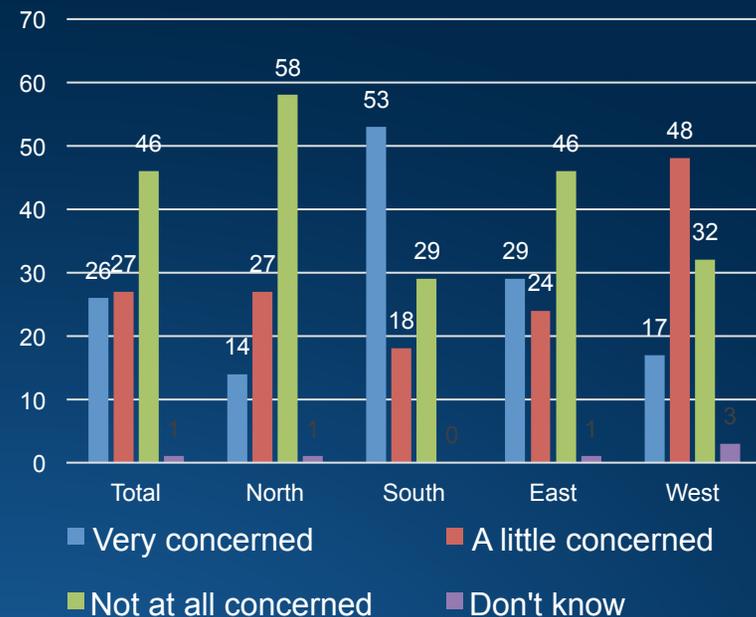
Importance/Fairness of Elections – Concerns About Violence

Fully 45% of respondents are either “very” or at least “a little” concerned about violence in the days leading up to the election. Concerns about violence are highest in the south. Similarly, 53% are either “very” or “a little” concerned about violence occurring in their districts on Election Day. Again, concerns are highest in the south.

Q23. Violence can be used to influence people. Are you very concerned, a little concerned, or not concerned at all about violence occurring in your district on the days leading up to the election?



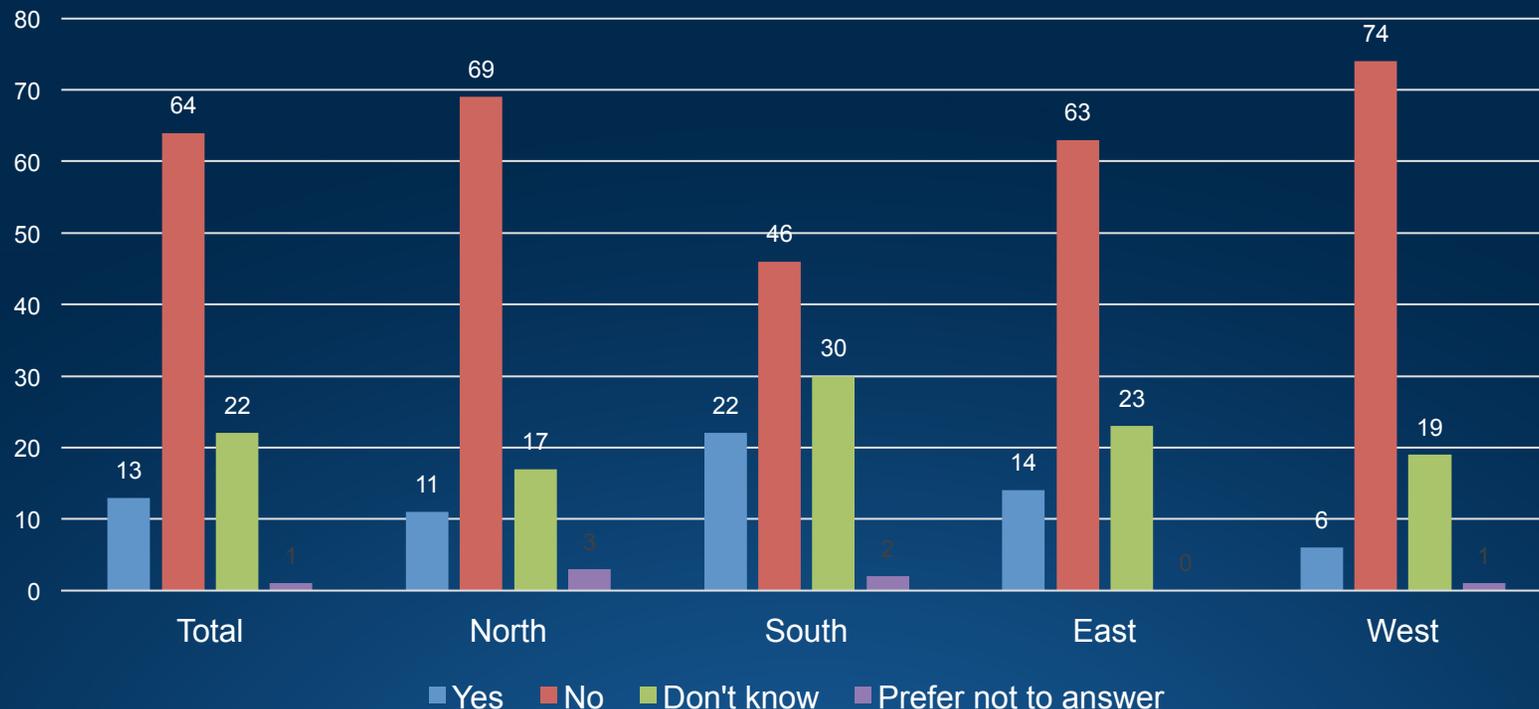
Q24. What about on Election Day? Are you very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned about violence occurring in your district on Election Day?



Importance/Fairness of Elections – Concerns About Violence

Only 13% of respondents indicated that a threat of violence in their districts would keep them from voting on Election Day. However, 22% of respondents in the southern region said a threat of violence would prevent them from voting compared to only 6% in the western region.

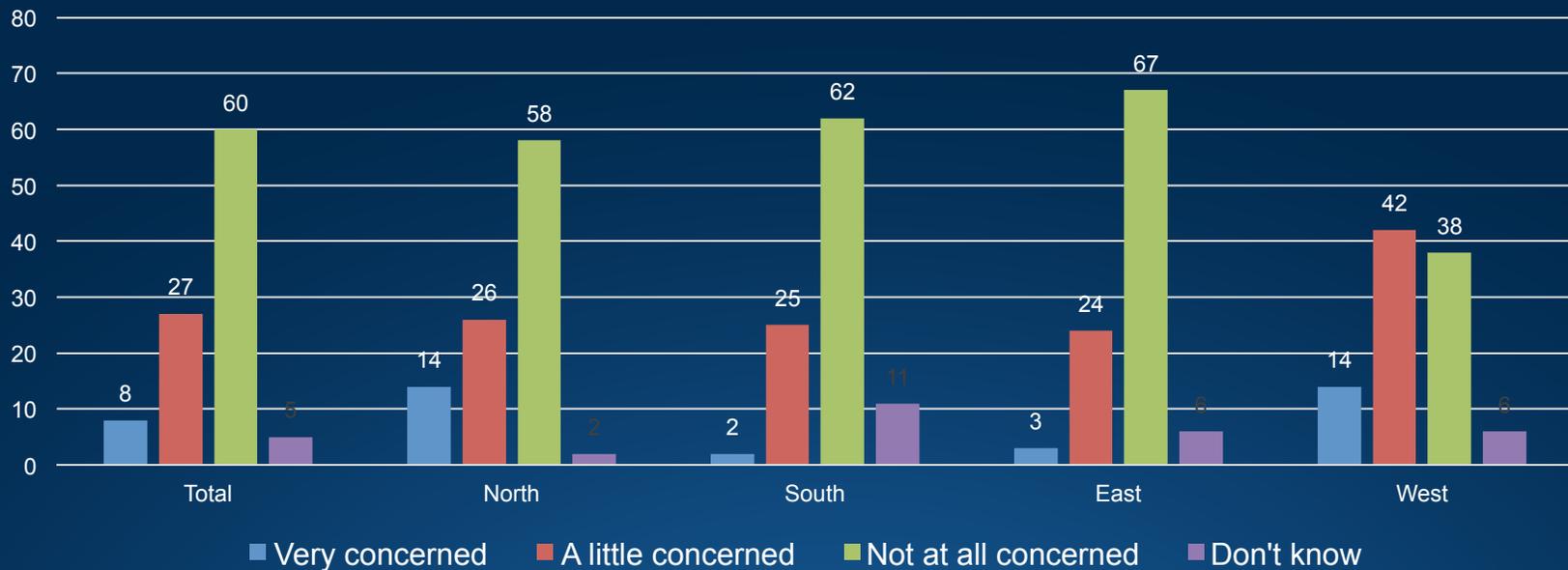
Q25. Would a threat of violence in your district on Election Day keep you from voting on Election Day?



Importance/Fairness of Elections – Concerns About Violence

A majority of respondents (60%) are not concerned about violence occurring after the elections. About a third (35%) are. However, 56% of respondents in the western region indicated they are either “very” or “a little” concerned.

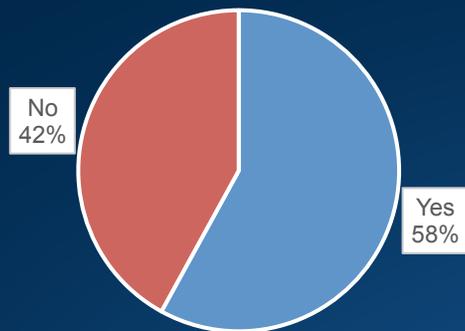
Q26. After the election, some people use violence as revenge if they do not like the election results. Are you very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned that violence will occur in your district soon after the election?



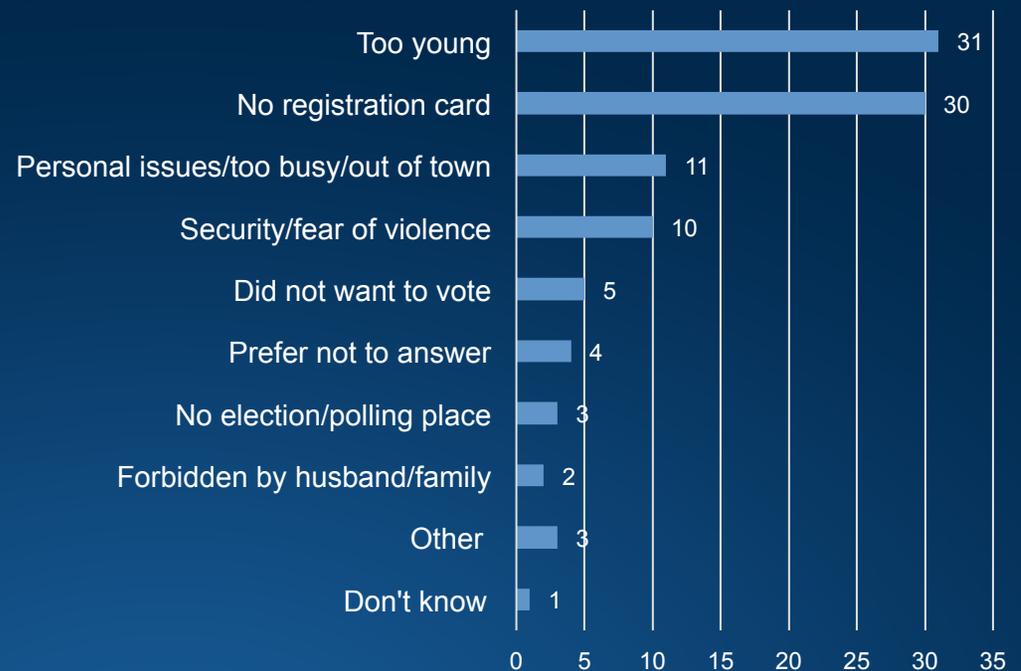
Importance/Fairness of Elections – Prior Voting

Fully 58% of respondents said they voted in the 2009 presidential election. Of those who did not vote in 2009, a plurality said they were too young in 2009 (31%) and another 30% indicated that they had no voter registration card.

Q27. Now, I'd like you to think back to the 2009 presidential election. There are many reasons why people do or do not vote in elections. Did you vote in the 2009/1388 presidential elections or did you not vote?



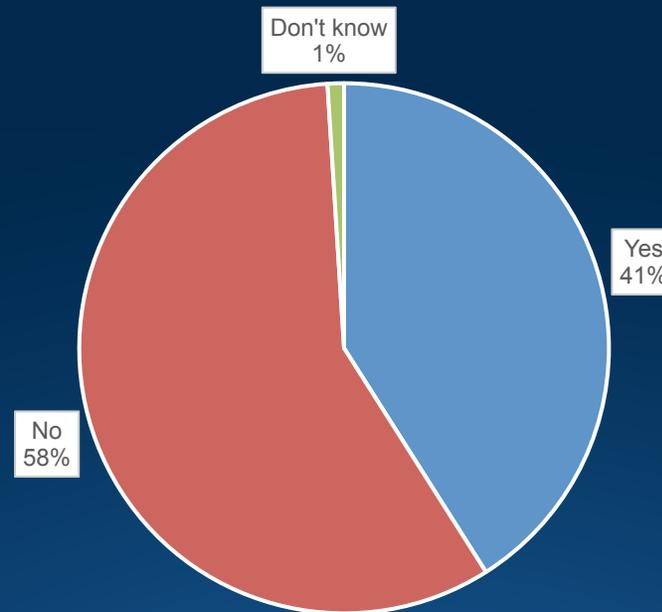
Q28. What was the main reason you did not vote in the 2009/1388 presidential elections?



Importance/Fairness of Elections – Prior Voting

An almost identical percentage said they voted in the 2010 Parliamentary election as voted in the 2009 Presidential Elections. This is not an unusual response given that this is a survey of likely voters.

Q29. Did you vote in the 2010 election for members of Parliament?



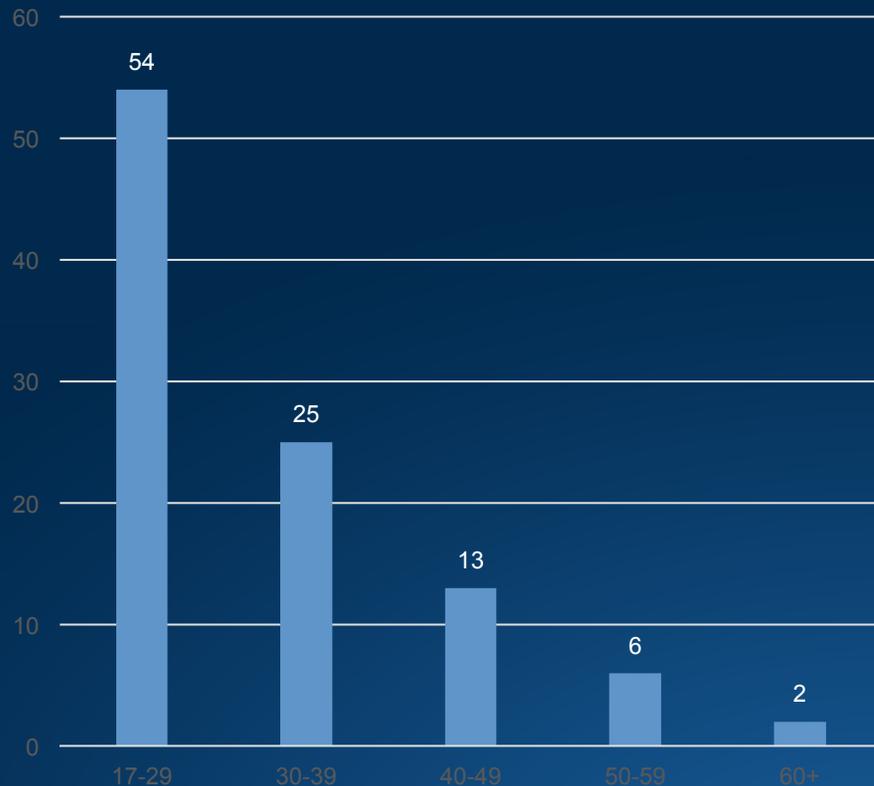


Demographics

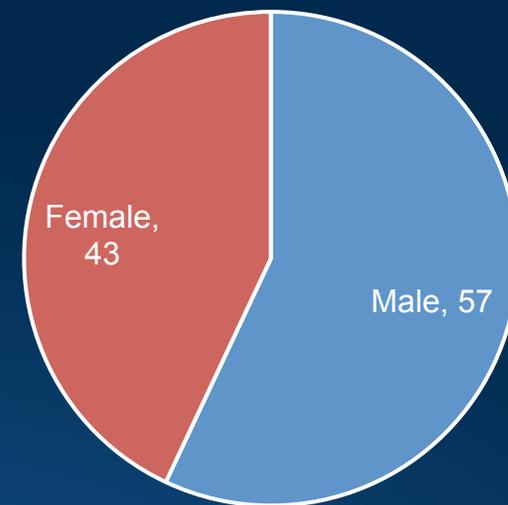
Demographics – Gender and Age

Fully 57% of respondents were male. A larger percentage of males are in the sample because more males than females are registered to vote. Respondents tended to be younger with 54% under age 30.

Age



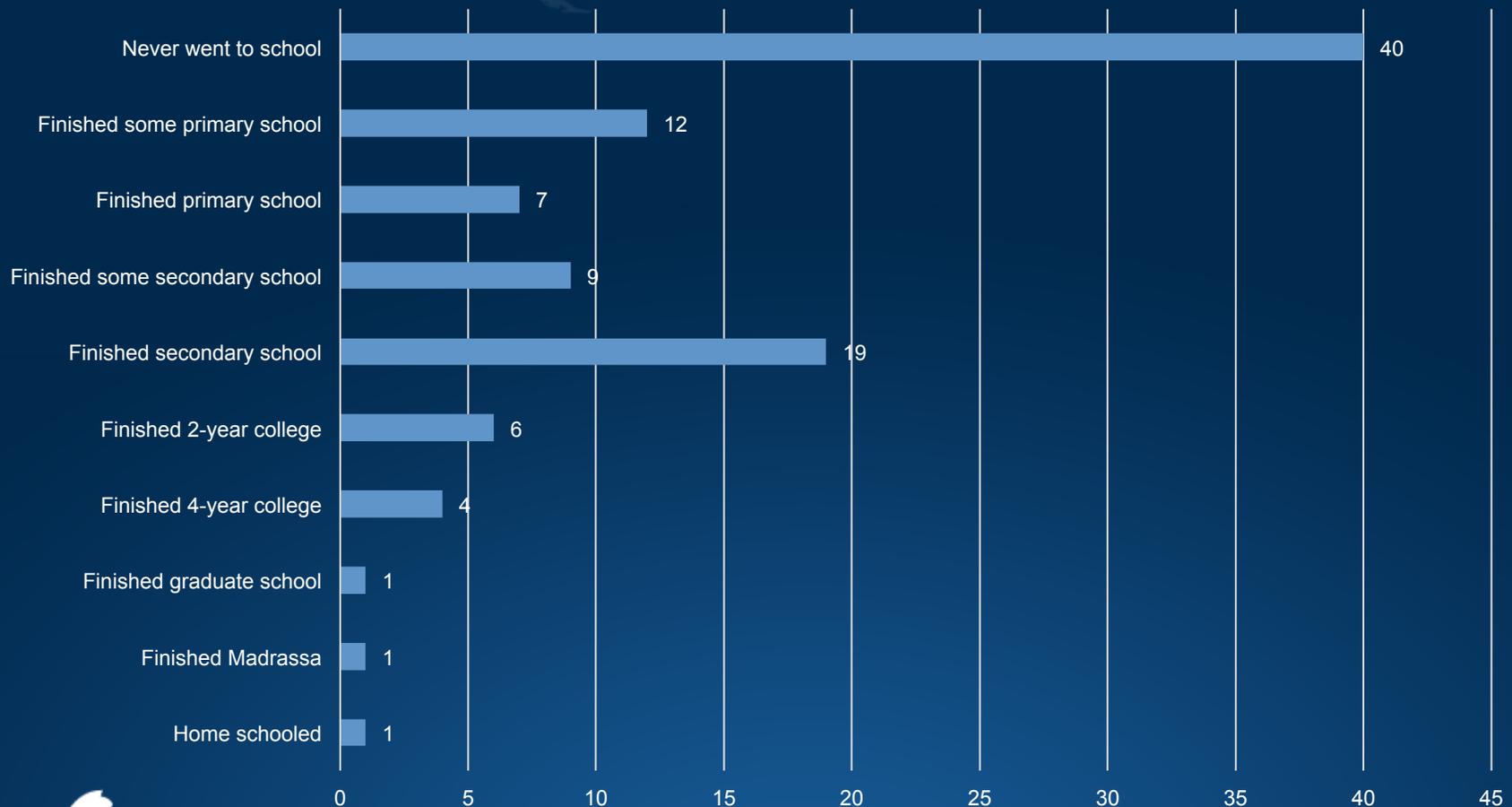
Gender



Demographics - Education

Some 40% of respondents have never attended school. Only 47% have received any formal schooling (primary/secondary) whatsoever, with just 19% finishing secondary school. Just 1% were educated in a Madrassa.

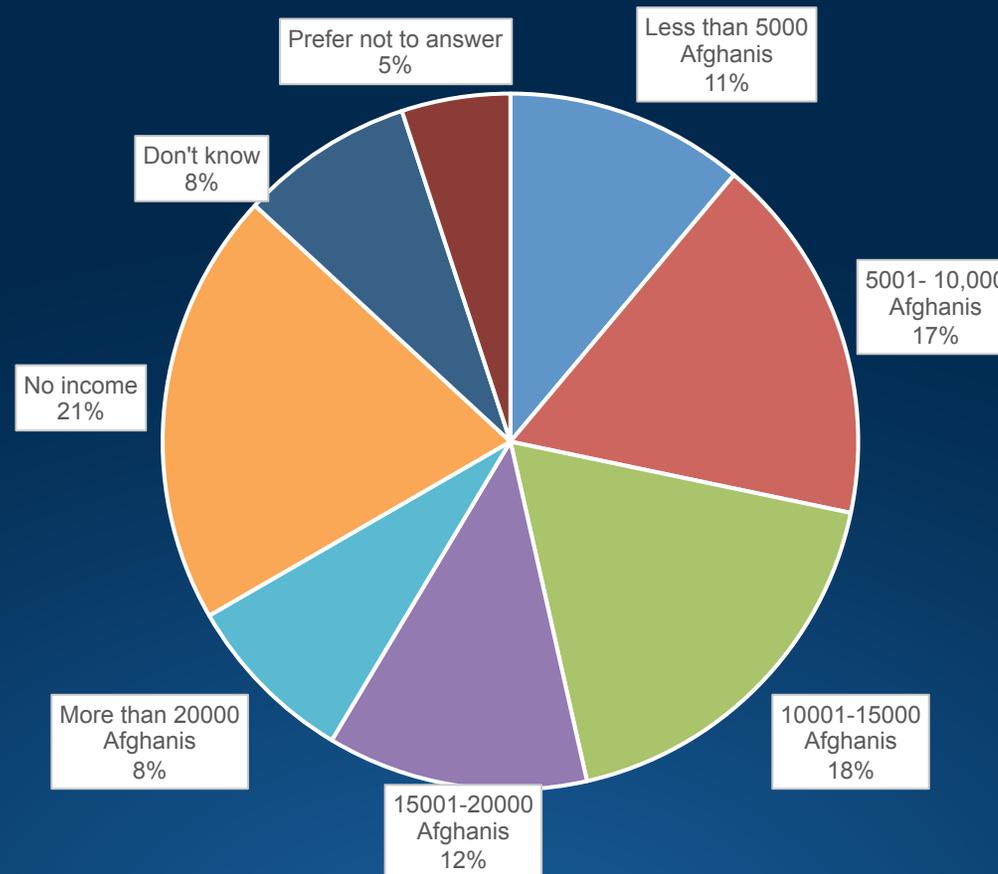
D5. What is the highest level of education you have completed?



Demographics – Household Monthly Incomes

Fully 28% of respondents have monthly incomes of 10,000 Afghanis or less; 21% have no income.

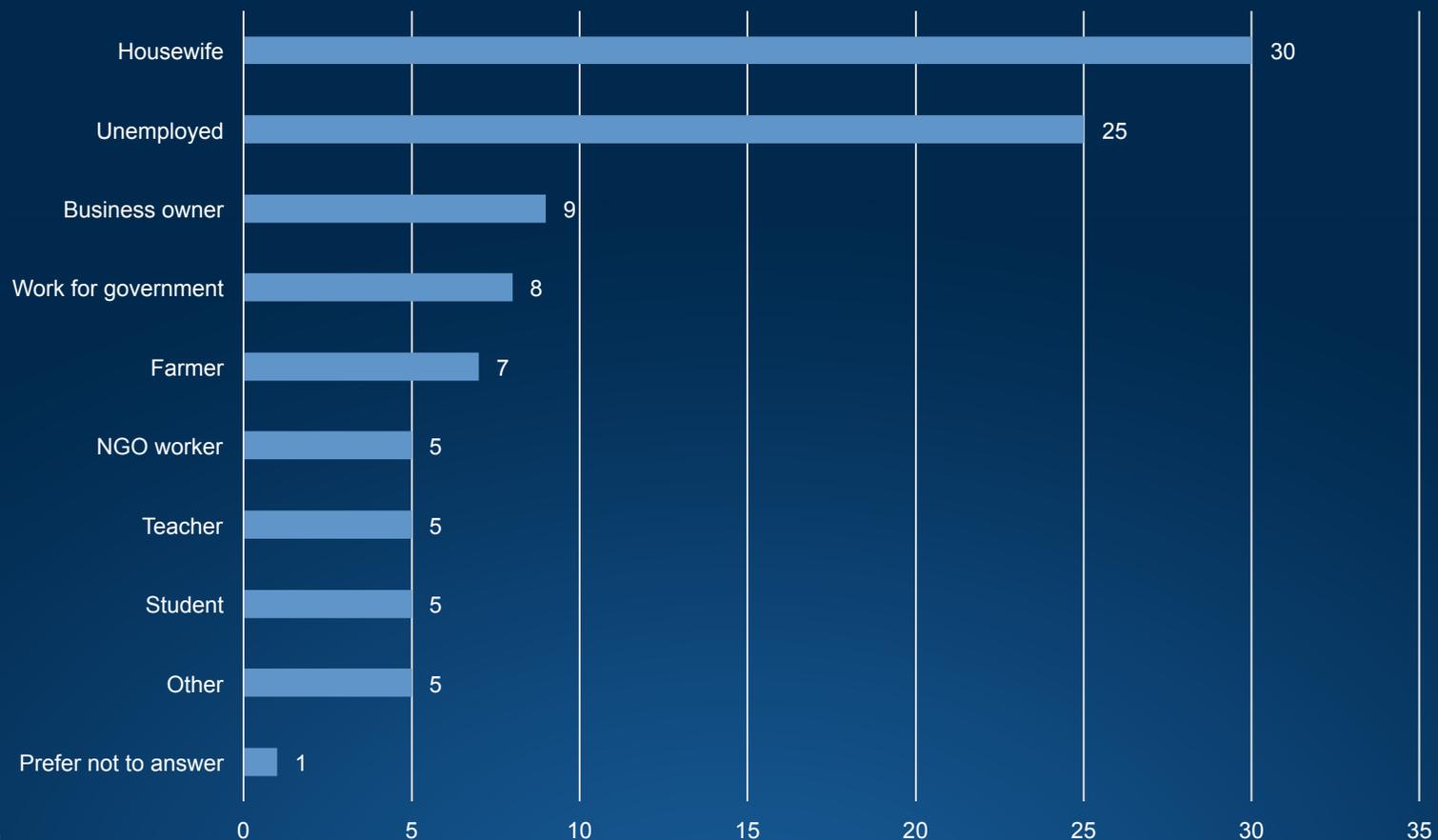
- *Note: An income of 10,000 Afghanis equals about 200 USD.*



Demographics - Occupation

Housewife (does not work outside of the home) is the most common occupation (30%). A quarter (25%) are unemployed.

D7. What do you do for a living?



Demographics - Ethnicity

A plurality of respondents (40%) indicated they are Pashtun; 36% said Tajik. Fully 12 ethnicities are represented in the sample.

Ethnic group	%
Pashtun	40
Tajik	36
Hazara	10
Uzbek	8
Aymaq	2
Pashaye	1
Arab	1
Nuristani	1
Turkmen	1
Baloch	*
Kirgiz	*
Kochis	*
Other	*

Demographics - Language

Dari is spoken most frequently among respondents

Language	%
Dari	50
Pashto	40
Uzbeki	8
Pashaye	1
Turkmani	1
Balochi	*
Nuristani	*

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survey methods report and
supporting survey data
please visit:**

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**For more information,
please contact:**

Alicia Boyd
Vice President of Research
Alicia.boyd@glevumusa.com