Securing Legitimacy: Examining Indicators of State Legitimacy in Afghanistan

Nina Sabarre, Sam Solomon, Timothy Van Blarcom
D3 Systems
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D3 Systems and ACSOR

- D3 Systems is an international research firm specializing in conflict and post-conflict environments
- D3 and BBSS founded the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR) in 2003
- Afghan Futures is a series of quantitative studies fielded on behalf of D3 Systems from 2011 to 2012
Afghan Futures Wave 3

- Measures public opinion of general living conditions, performance of the central government, reconciliation with the Taliban, and recent events in Afghanistan

- Fieldwork conducted April 11-18, 2012

- Sample: n =2,039 Afghans, age 18+
Presentation Outline

• Research Question
• Survey Methodology
• Hypothesis
• Key Findings
• Future Research
What is State Legitimacy?

“A state is more legitimate the more that it is treated by its citizens as rightfully holding and exercising political power” (Gilley 2006)
Research Question

• What variables captured in the questionnaire influence Afghans’ perceptions of state legitimacy?

• Of these variables, which have significant impact?
Operationalizing State Legitimacy

Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of the central government in Kabul?

What would you say is the level of support for the central government led by Hamid Karzai among the people in the area?

Please tell me how confident you are in the ability of the central government led by Hamid Karzai to provide security and stability in your area?
Operationalizing State Legitimacy

Legitimacy Score of Total Sample

- More legitimate
- 1.33
- 1.67
- 2.00
- 2.33
- 2.67
- 3.00
- 3.33
- 3.67
- Less legitimate

% (n=2018)

Legitimacy Score
Considerations

- Fragmented structure of Afghan politics
- Historical significance of the current government
- Social desirability bias
- Requisites of successful insurgency
Sampling Methodology

• Multi-stage PPS sample
• Phase one: Stratification by urbanity and province
• Phase two: Probability sample of districts within provinces
• Phase three: Simple random sample of settlements within districts
• Phase four: Random walk to select households, Kish grids to select respondents
Data Collection

- Field teams across all 34 of Afghanistan’s provinces
- Gender matching
- Replacement of sampling points / districts
- High response rate
Accessibility Tracker
## Sample vs. National Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central/Kabul</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hazarajat</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pashtun</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajik</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazara</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbek</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Analysis

- Bivariate analysis was done by means comparisons
- All relationships presented are significant at the 95% level of confidence according to ANOVA tests
Hypothesis

Security situation is a key indicator of state legitimacy.

As Afghan respondents’ security situation gets worse, respondents perceive the central government as less legitimate.
Q2a. I would like to ask you about today’s conditions in the village/neighborhood where you live. Would you rate the security situation as very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in your area?

1. Very good
2. Somewhat good
3. Somewhat bad
4. Very bad
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don’t know (vol.)
Key Variables

- Ethnicity
- Political Attitudes
- Security Situation
Ethnicity

Mean Legitimacy Score

- Pashtun (n=798): 1.85
- Non-Pashtun (n=1219): 1.61
Map of Ethnicity

Source: Hope for Afghanistan website
Hostile Territories in Afghanistan

Source: United Nations 2010 Accessibility Maps
Political Attitudes

- Somewhat/Very Unfavorable (n=1830): Mean Legitimacy Score = 1.66
- Very/Somewhat Favorable (n=161): Mean Legitimacy Score = 2.22
Political Attitudes

Mean Legitimacy Score

Opinion of US

Somewhat/Very Unfavorable (n=1096) 1.86

Very/Somewhat Favorable (n=871) 1.52
Security Situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Situation</th>
<th>Mean Legitimacy Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Bad (n=88)</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Bad (n=281)</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Good (n=829)</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good (n=819)</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Security Situation

![Bar chart showing mean legitimacy scores for different security situations by ethnicity.]

- **Very Bad**
  - Non-Pashtun: 2.43
  - Pashtun: 3.20

- **Somewhat Bad**
  - Non-Pashtun: 2.05
  - Pashtun: 2.48

- **Somewhat Good**
  - Non-Pashtun: 1.67
  - Pashtun: 1.79

- **Very Good**
  - Non-Pashtun: 1.38
  - Pashtun: 1.40

Ethnicity:
- Non-Pashtun
- Pashtun
Security Situation

- Very Bad: Mean Legitimacy Score = 2.67
- Somewhat Bad: Mean Legitimacy Score = 2.17
- Somewhat Good: Mean Legitimacy Score = 1.70
- Very Good: Mean Legitimacy Score = 1.38

Opinion of Taliban:
- Unfavorable
- Favorable
Future Research

• Develop more nuanced metrics of perceptions of state legitimacy

• Further operationalize security situation
  • “In the past six months, have you or anyone you know witnessed or experienced…?”

• Conduct supplementary research
  • Focus groups
  • Longitudinal study
For Further Information

Please contact:
D3 Systems, Inc.
703.388.2450
www.d3systems.com

Nina Sabarre
Nina.Sabarre@d3systems.com

Samuel Solomon
Samuel.Solomon@d3systems.com