

Popular Support for Political Parties in Sudan 2013

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Sudan



- Sudan, officially the Republic of the Sudan, is an Arab republic in the Nile Valley of North Africa, bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, South Sudan to the South, Chad and the Republic of Central Africa to the west.
- Capital: Khartoum
- Regime: Republican system
- Currency: Sudanese pound
- Official languages: Arabic, English
- Population : 32 Millions
- Number of states: 18



Introduction

- **Contemporary Political Parties Map in Sudan**

The Sudanese political map is a multiple and dynamic one. It continually shows new and myriad political forces in western and eastern Sudan. In addition to the traditional and modern parties and political organizations, these intricate and fluid entities could be classified as the following:

- 1- **Sectarian parties**
- 2- **Ideological parties**
- 3- **Ethic and regional parties**
- 4- **The periodic parties**



Introduction

In 2013, There were about 90 registered party in Sudan, the most important of it as example, as follow:

- [Democratic Unionist Party](#) (Al Hizb Al-Ittihadi Al-Dimuqrati)
- [Umma Party](#) (Hizb al-Umma)
- [Umma Party \(Reform and Renewal\)](#)
- [National Congress](#) (Al Muttamar al Watani)
- [Popular Congress](#) (Al-Mu'tamar al-Sha'bi)
- [Sudanese Ba'ath Party](#) (Hizb al-Ba'ath as-Sudani)
- Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party
- [Liberal Democratic Party, Sudan](#)
- [Liberal Democrats](#) (Hizb Al-Demokhrateen Al-Ahrar)
- [Sudanese Socialist Democratic Party](#)
- [Sudanese Unity National Party. \(S.U.N. PARTY\)](#)
- Others



Introduction

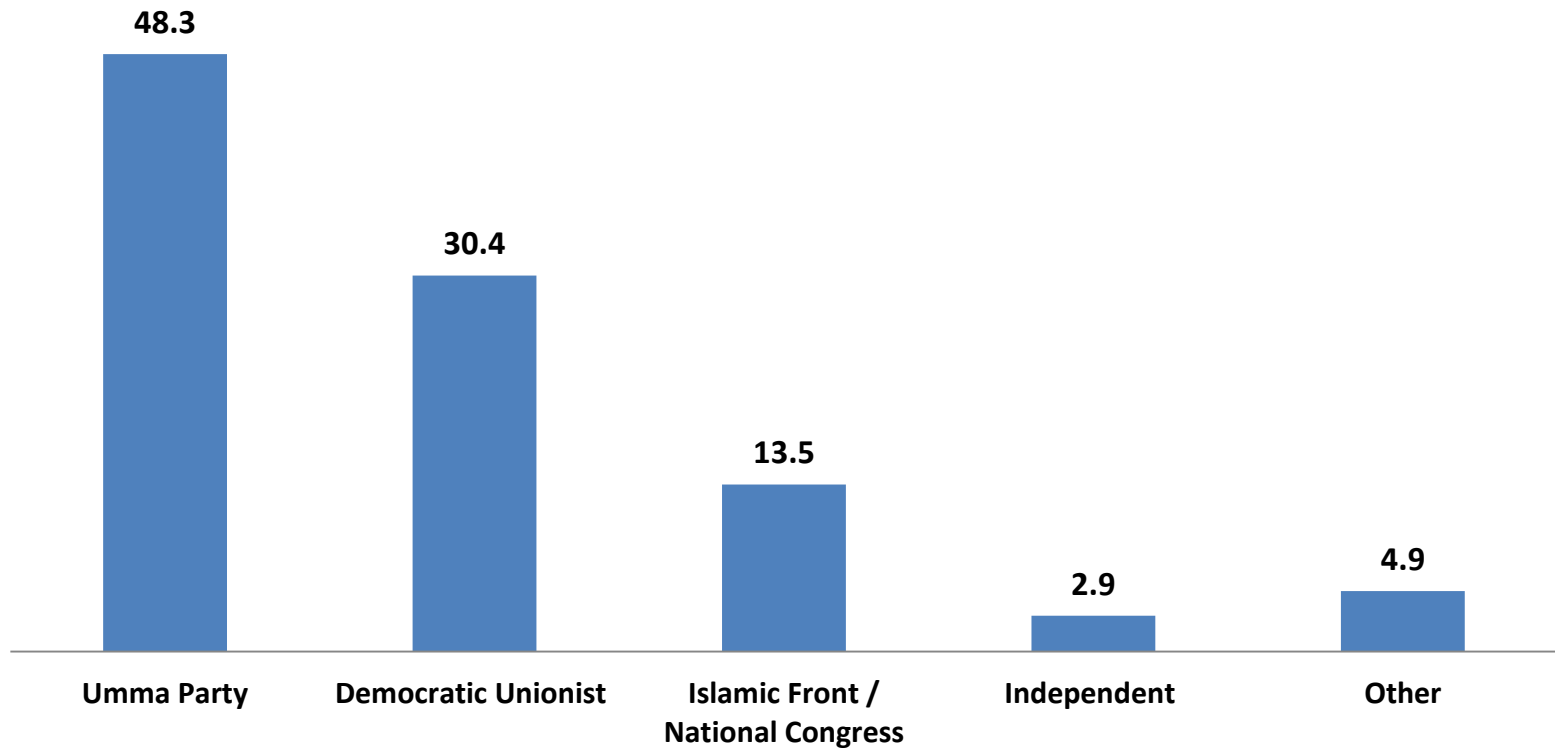
- In previous decades, it was easy for political entities and parties in Sudan to know the levels of support among masses (See table 1) and knowledge of the properties of supporters by region, age, sex and educational levels, allowing them to develop policies and plans to attract political and electoral campaigns.

Table (1): Number of winners from each party in different years by democratic parliament's election

Parties	Years		
	1953	1965	1986
Umma Party	22	75	100
Democratic Unionist	53	52	63
Islamic Front / National Congress	0	3	28
Independent	7	15	6
Other parties	15	13	10
Total	97	158	207

Introduction

1986 Election Result (% of MPs by party)



Introduction

- Depending on the political situation in the past few years from a mismatch between the opposition and the government on the election and its outcome, it was difficult for interested parties and observers of political affairs in Sudan to obtain data lead them to see the size of these political entities in the street and among the masses.



II Study Objectives

- In general, this study aim to enlighten the public opinion poll in Sudan, as one of the most important tools that can measure the voice of public empirically, as a platform for political expression. It also aims to raise awareness of the need to adopt polls in the plans and strategies of entities and political parties in Sudan.

On the other hand, the study aims to identify to:

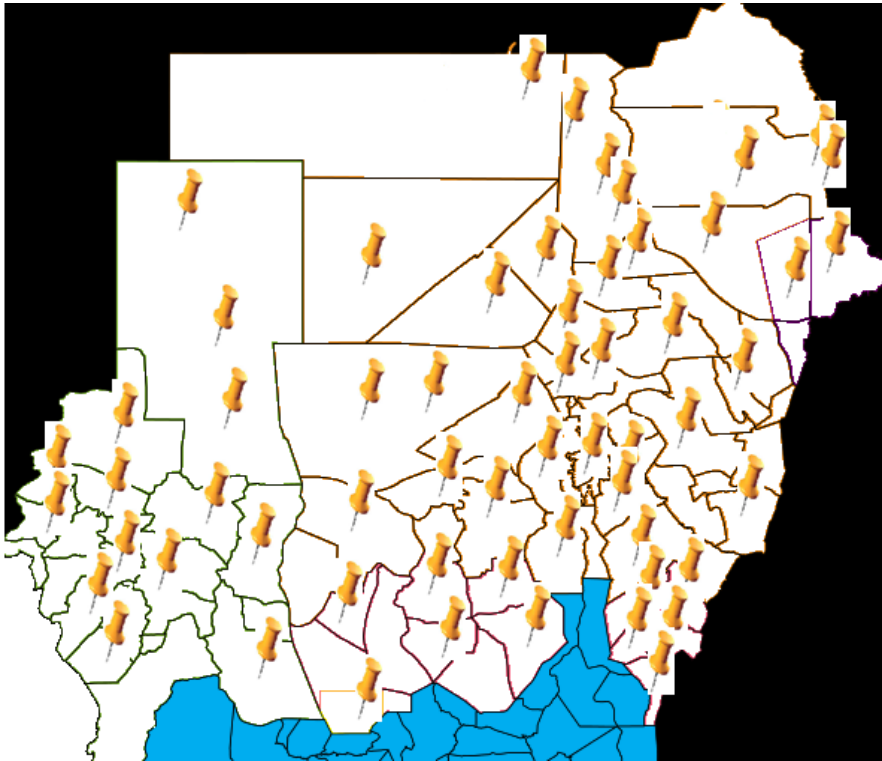
- To explore public opinion about their interest of political affairs
- To recognize the existence of political parties among Sudanese people.
- To identify demographic characteristics of the supporters of parties
- Attempting to estimate the rates of participation in the upcoming elections
- Trying to figure out the characteristics and factors affecting the political participation

III Methodology

- As part of a longitudinal study, public opinion survey was conducted aimed to find out the opinions of Sudanese about some of the economic, social and political issues at the local level in May 2013; the sample was designed to ensure that the statistical results of the study represent the Sudanese community
- Using two stage stratified cluster sample and equal sample allocation for each stratum, about 5000 selected households in whole Sudan has been visited, the method of interviewing was Paper & pencil personal interview PAPI, 18 years and above household member was randomly selected using random table to complete the interview. Margin error of this sample were + - 2.8, about 100 data collectors and field supervisors we assigned to perform the study in all Sudan states.

III Methodology

Sample Distribution

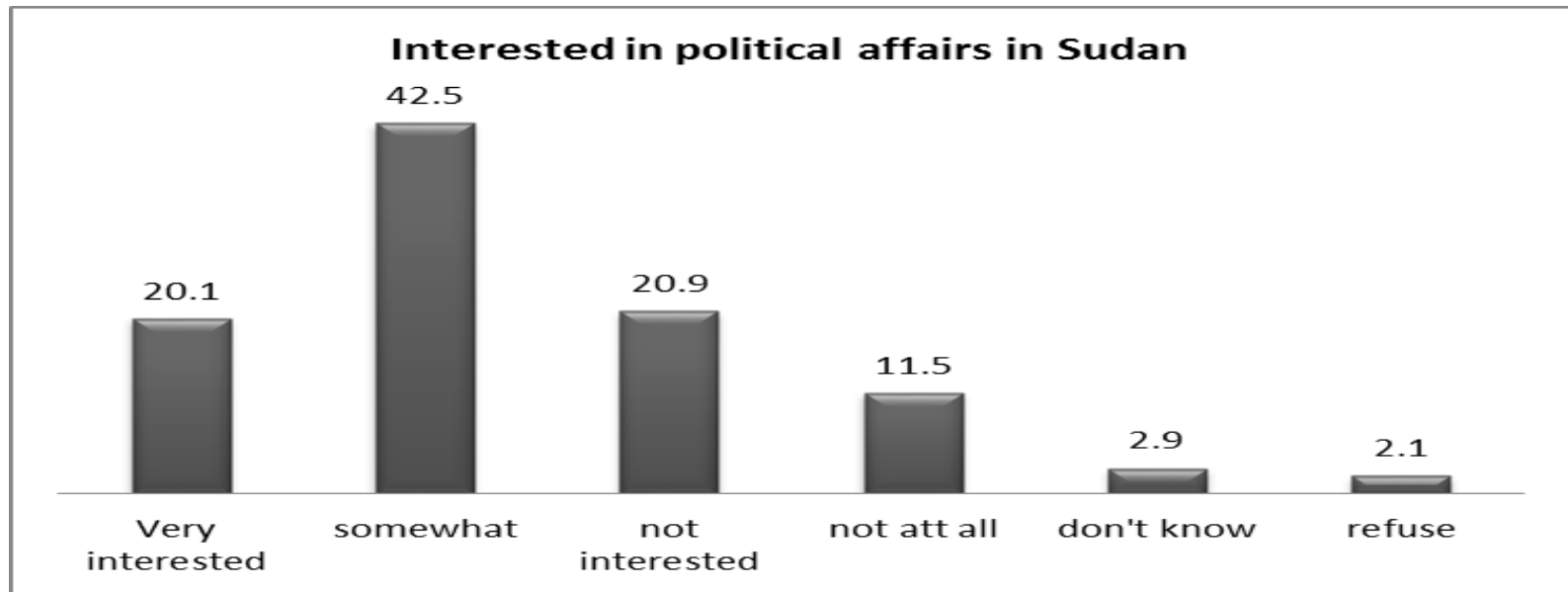


Sample allocation in each state (strata):

State	No of Interviews	%
Gezira	172	7.3
Khartoum	258	10.9
Gadarif	150	6.3
Alshimalyah	150	6.3
Red sea	150	6.3
Blue Nile	150	6.3
Kassala	140	5.9
Nahr alnil	150	6.3
North Darfur	102	4.3
North Kurdufan	150	6.3
Sennar	150	6.3
South Darfur	199	8.4
South Kurdufan	143	6.0
West Darfur	151	6.4
White Nile	150	6.3
Total	2365	100

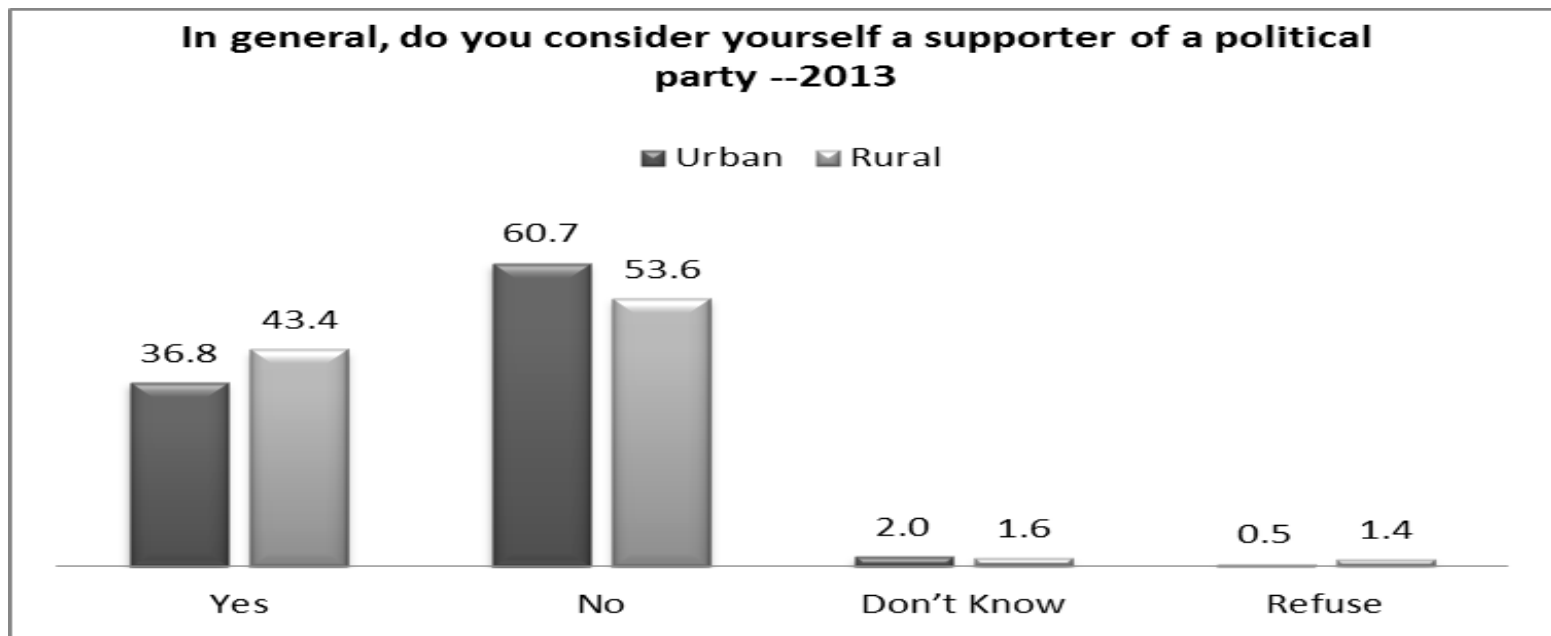
VI Result:

- 20.1 % of the respondent stated that they are very interest in political affairs in Sudan and 42.5 % they mentioned that they are somewhat interest, only 32.2 they said that they either not interest or not interest at all, see figure No (1):



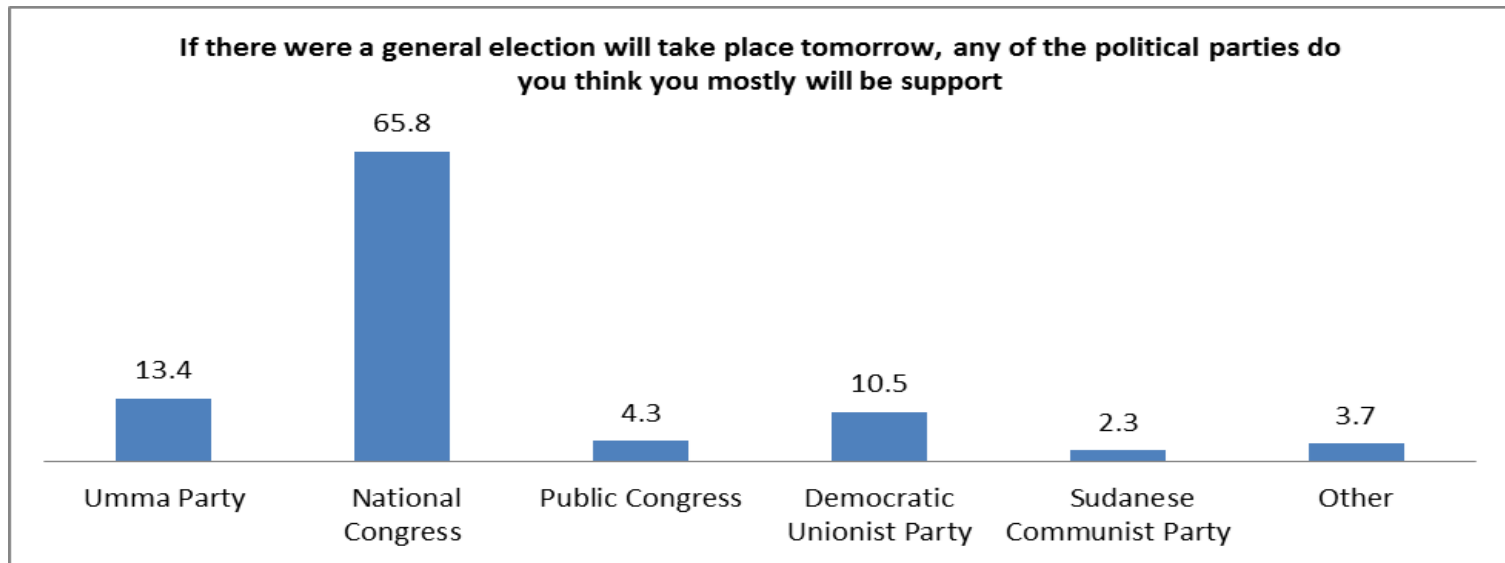
VI Result:

- All respondents were asked about if they are support of a particular political party, 41% of them they said yes, versus 56% they said no they have not political party to support.
- This percentage is not significant difference between women and men, but there is different between rural and urban area see figure (3):



VI Result:

- Among those who stated that they have apolitical party support it, we asked them the following question:
- ----If there were a general election will take place tomorrow, which of the political parties do you think you will mostly support?
- The result shown in figure (3):



VI Result:

- The distribution of supporters differs between regions and states, the data shows that the opposition parties get more supporters in Darfur and Middle regions, see table(3)

Opposition parties get more supporters in Darfur and Middle regions see table(3)

Distribution of parties' supporters according to the region

Region	Ruling Party	Opposition parties
Darfur	12.3	21.0
East	18.9	16.3
Khartoum	8.3	12.2
Kurdufan	17.2	13.6
Middle (AWAST)	26.6	30.1
North	16.7	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0

VI Result:

Regression

- The study looks at factors that influence the decision of whether the respondent is interested in the political affairs or not , we run ordinal regression to predict political interest with other independent variable (work status, Gender and live mode urban rural), the result of the regression shown in the following table:

Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Employment	.282	.097	8.448	1	.004	1.326
	Urban	.120	.094	1.611	1	.204	1.127
	Gender	.347	.097	12.929	1	.000	1.415
	Constant	.280	.080	12.260	1	.000	1.324

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Employment, Urban, Sex.

VI Result:

Regression

- In the output shown in table (4), we can see that the predictor variables of employment and gender are significant. However, the p-value for live mode (Urban and Rural (0.204) is greater than the alpha level of 0.05, which indicates that it is not statistically significant.
- The estimating odds ration comparing men odds political interest with that for women holding all other factor constant is 1.415, we would say that if you are a male gender with 0.34 ratios you are more likely to be concern about political issue in Sudan.
- The estimating odds ration comparing unemployment odds political interest with that for women holding all other factor constant is 1.326, we would say that if you are employed with 0.282 ratios you are more likely to be concern about political issue in Sudan.

VII Conclusion

From the results of this study, we can summarize the following points:

- 6 out of 10 of the Sudanese at the age of 18 years, stated that they are concerned about political affairs in Sudan,
- About 41% they mentioned that they support a particular party.
- Almost 72% of respondents said they would vote if there was an election to take place, and this was a high percentage of intent.
- National congress party, (NCP), has a clear majority amongst supporters during the study periods ranged between 56% and 65% for the years 2011 and 2013 respectively, when aggregating all the supporters of the opposition parties, the proportion of supporters of the ruling party will become 50% versus 50% for the opposition parties.

VII Conclusion

- The opposition parties Concentrated in the middle region and Darfur while the ruling party supporters (NCP) concentrate North Kordufan and North state.
- Opposition parties received backing more from females than men while the distribution of gender supporter of the (NCP) was symmetric between males and females.
- Half of the supporters of the National Congress (NCP) fall in the age group 31-50 years.
- We also noticed that employed supporters of the ruling party are more than those who aren't employed. 60% versus 40%, a statistically significant result
- Men and Employed citizens are more likely to be concerned about political issues in Sudan.

Thank you