

Key Indicators for Central Equatoria



Fast Facts

- Total Population of South Sudan is 8.26 million
- Total Population of Central Equatoria is 1.1 million
- Total Area of Central Equatoria is 43,033 sq. km
- Half (49%) of the population is below the age of eighteen
- 65% of the population is rural
- 44% of the adult population is literate
- 44% of the population live below the poverty line
- 58% of households depend on crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of livelihood
- 51% of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water

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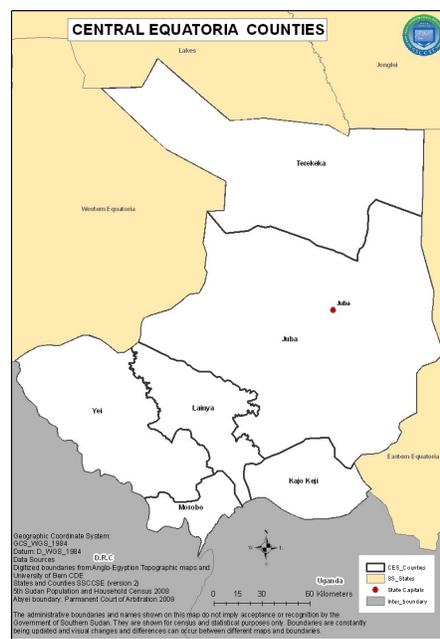
National Bureau of Statistics

Introduction

On 9th July 2011 **South Sudan** became the world's newest country when it seceded from Sudan following an historic referendum on self-determination that took place in January 2011.

Central Equatoria is a state in the South of South Sudan and is bordered by Eastern Equatoria to the east, D.R.C. and Uganda to the south and Western Equatoria to the west. To the North lies Jonglei and Lakes.

In the key transitional period following independence, it is vital to ensure that the latest data is widely disseminated and put to the best possible use. This document is intended as a quick reference to available statistical information on South Sudan. Additional information on all the included indicators as well as others are available on www.ssnbs.org or on request from the NBS.

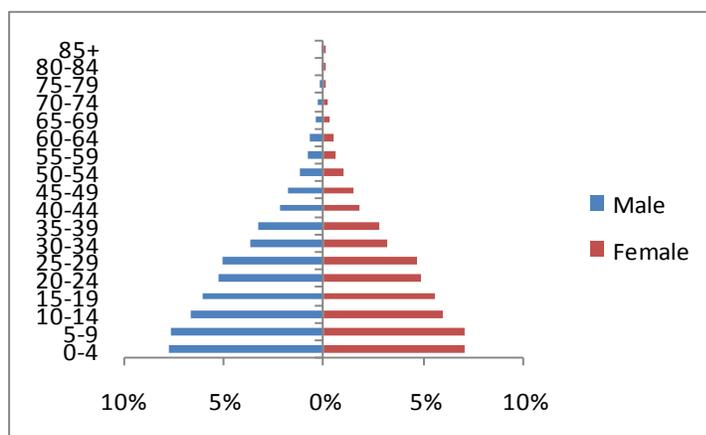


We hope that it will serve its purpose of being an introduction to the most up-to-date statistics available for government, policy makers, the international community and all those who are interested in South Sudan.

NBS

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), formerly known as the Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE) is the official statistical agency of the Government of South Sudan. It is mandated to collect, analyse and disseminate all official economic, social and demographic statistics. Under the provisions of the CPA and the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, SSCCSE was assigned responsibility for conducting the Southern Sudan section of the 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census in 2008. In addition to the 2008 Census the SSCCSE has

Population Pyramid for Central Equatoria (Percent)

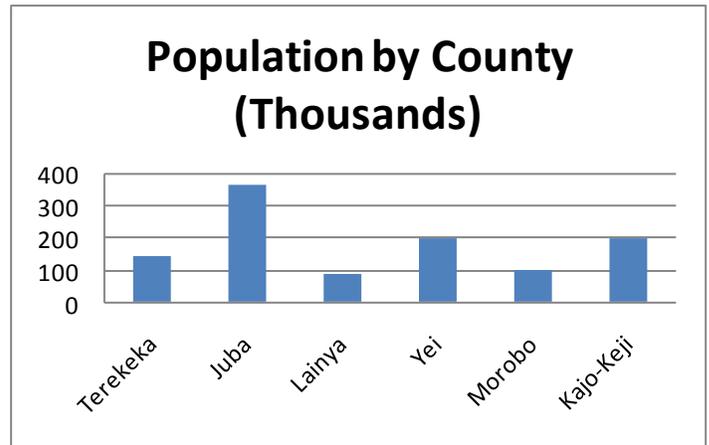
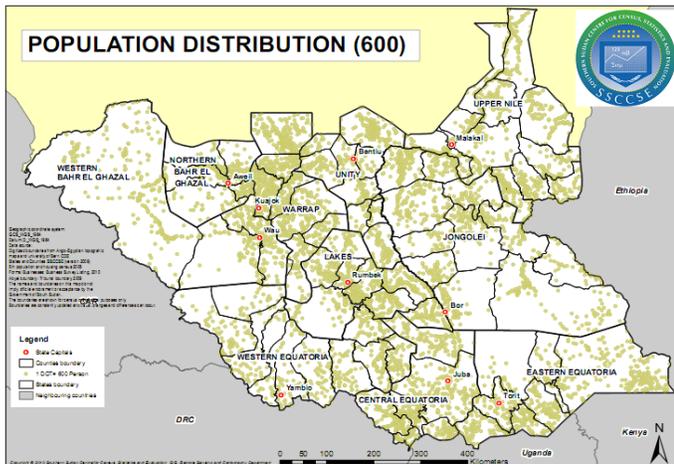


carried out other large nationally representative surveys, most notably the 2006 and 2010 rounds of the Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) and the National Base-

line Household Survey (NBHS), 2009. In addition, it publishes an annual Statistical Yearbook and conducts other statistical activities.

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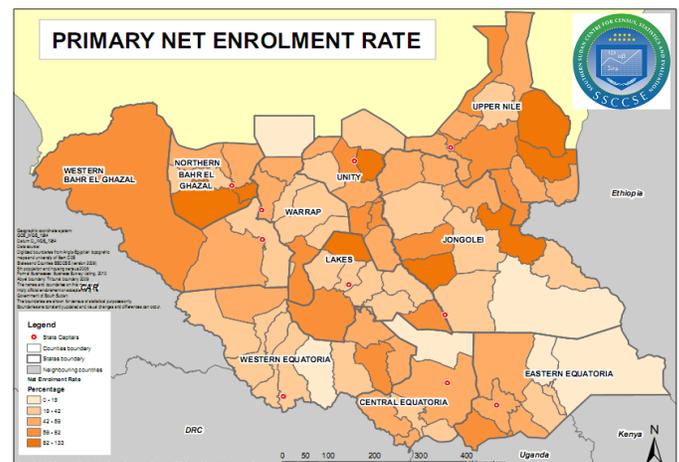
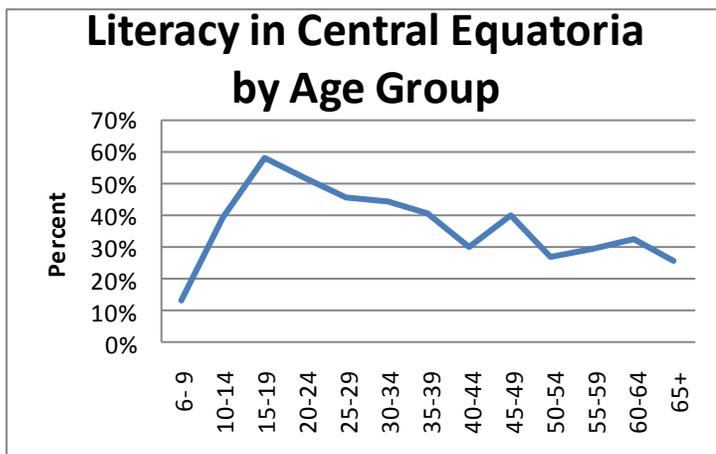
Population



- The population of Central Equatoria in 2008 was 1,103,557 with 581,722 males and 521,835 females
- 15% of the population was under the age of 5, and 49% under the age of 18
- The counties have very different populations with the biggest county, Juba having 368,436 people while Lainya has a population of 89,315. Juba county is the most populous in the country and has a larger population than Western Bahr El Ghazal
- The average household has 8 members
- 65% of the population lives in rural areas. This is significantly lower than the figure for South Sudan which is 83%
- The population density in Central Equatoria is 26/sq. km which is the highest in South Sudan. It is however still far lower than the density in neighboring Uganda, where it is 136/sq. km

Source: 5th Population and Housing Census (2008)

Education



- 44% of the 15 years and above population is literate. This increases to 55% for the age group 15-24. This is significantly higher than the figure for South Sudan which is 27% and 40% respectively
- 55% of the population between 15-24 is literate. The literacy rate for males in this age group is 67% compared to 24% for females

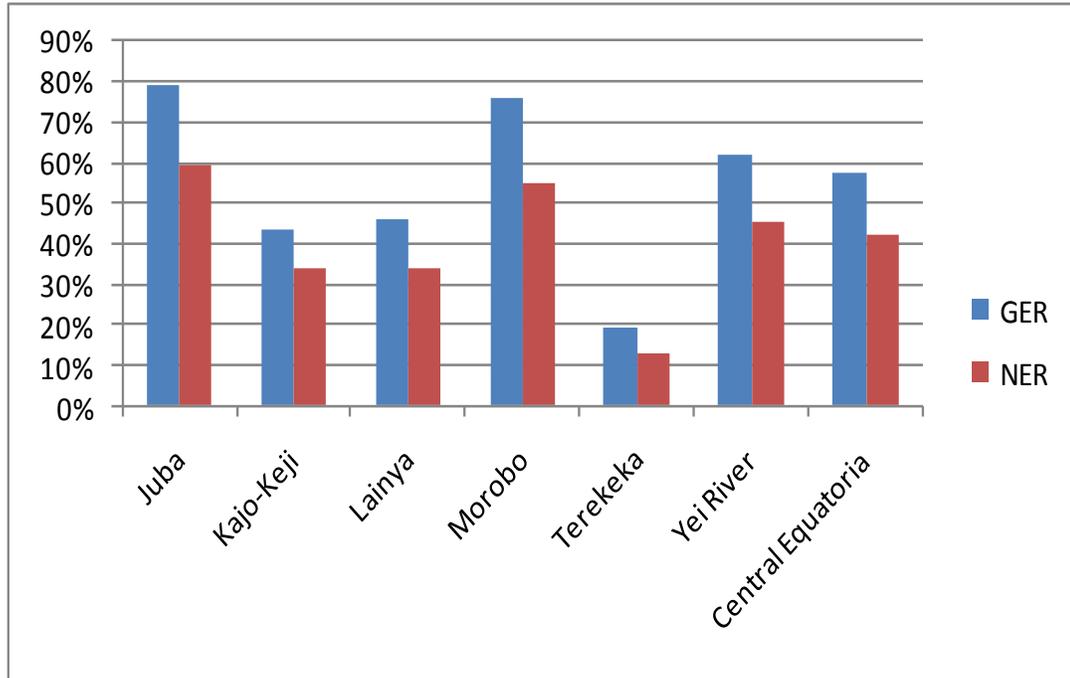
Source: National Baseline Household Survey (2009)

- The Gross Enrolment Rate for primary school in 2009 was 57%
- The Net Enrolment Rate for primary school in 2009 was 42%
- The Gross Intake Rate was 94% compared to the Net Intake Rate of 17% for Primary I

Source: National and State Educational Statistical Booklet, EMIS, Ministry of Education (2009)

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Gross and Net Enrolment by County



58% of the population above the age of six has ever attended school

Source: National Baseline Household Survey (2009)

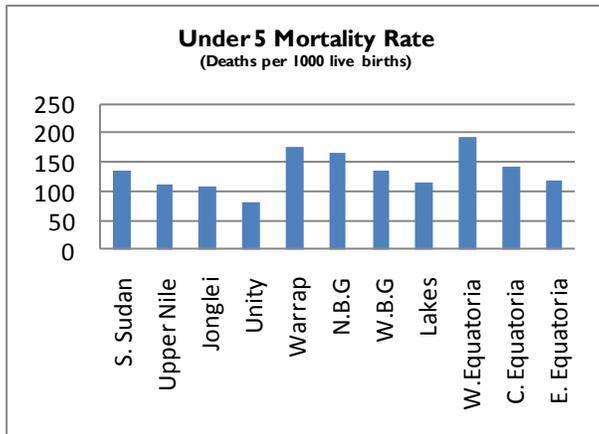
In 2009 there were 32 students per teacher

In 2009 there were 77 students per classroom

Source: State Educational Statistical Booklet, EMIS, Ministry of Education (2009)

Source: State Educational Statistical Booklet, EMIS, Ministry of Education (2009)

Water, Health and Sanitation



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2006)

- 51% of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water. This is marginally lower than the average for South Sudan where 55% has access improved sources of drinking water
- 53% of the population does not have access to any toilet facility. This is significantly lower than the figure for South Sudan which is 80%
- 54% of households own at least one mosquito net. 80% of these bought the mosquito net from the market

Source: National Baseline Household Survey (2009)

- Infant Mortality Rate is 107 (per 1000 live births)
- Under 5 Mortality Rate is 141 (per 1000 live births)
- Maternal Mortality Rate is 1867 (per 100,000 live births)
- 44% of children were fully immunized

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2006)

Household Characteristics

- 87% of the population live in tukuls
- 42% of the population has to walk for more than 30 minutes one way to collect drinking water. 18% have to walk more than one hour
- 33% of the population use firewood or grass as the primary source of lighting
- 72% of the population uses firewood while 25% use charcoal as the primary fuel for cooking
- 28% of households own a phone

Source: National Baseline Household Survey (2009)

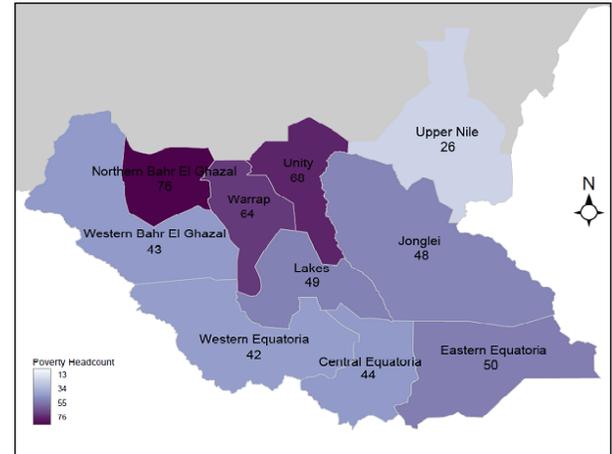
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Poverty and Consumption

- In 2009, average per capita consumption in South Sudan was 100 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) per person per month
- Average per capita consumption in Central Equatoria was 127 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) per person per month
- The average consumption of the poor in Central Equatoria was 35 SSP per person per month compared to 197 SSP per person per month for the non poor
- In South Sudan, average consumption in urban areas was 168 SSP per person per month compared to 88 SSP per person per month in rural areas
- In South Sudan, 51% of the population is below the poverty line. This varies greatly depending on place of residence, with 55% of the population in rural areas classified as poor, compared to 24% in urban areas
- 44% of the population in Central Equatoria live below the poverty line. Upper Nile has the lowest rate of poverty at 26% while Northern Bahr El Ghazal has the highest rate of poverty at 76%

Source: Poverty in Southern Sudan: Estimates from NBHS (2010)

Poverty by State



Economic and Business Activity

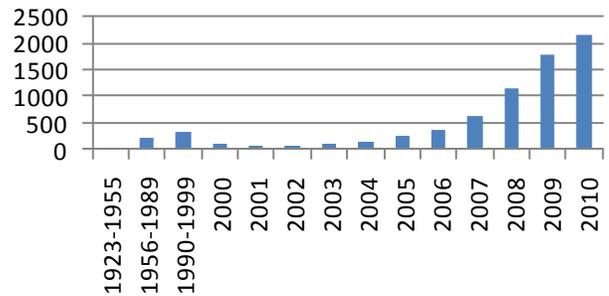
- 58% of households depend on crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of livelihood. This is the lowest figure amongst the states of South Sudan where it is 78%
- 62% of the population live in households which used cash in the previous 7 days
- 18% of households have borrowed money from some source
- 37% of the working population in Central Equatoria were unpaid family workers. 21% were paid employees

Source: National Baseline Household Survey (2009)

- In 2010 there were a total of 7,333 formal businesses in the ten state capitals of South Sudan. 84% of these businesses are shops, hotels or restaurants. Torit had the least with 259, and Juba the most with 2683
- 2683 businesses were registered during the listing in Juba. 62% of these are shops while 16% are restaurants and hotels

Source: Business Survey Listing (2010)

Currently Operating Businesses in Southern Sudan by Year of Founding



N.B: 2010 only includes Businesses set up before June 2010

NBS Publications

- Southern Sudan Household Health Survey Report (2006)
- Southern Sudan Livelihood Profiles (2008)
- Census Priority Results (2009)
- Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan (2009)
- Poverty in Southern Sudan: Estimates from NBHS (2010)
- Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan (2010)

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