National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

National Baseline Household Survey 2009

**Report for South Sudan
2012**

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Report for South Sudan

Data Source

The information provided in this report is from National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS) conducted by Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE). After independence, SSCCSE has changed its name to the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics. The NBS retain full ownership and responsibility for the information provided in this report and should be contacted directly for further information on the provided datasets.

Mapping data source and references

Mapping Data Source: Digitized boundaries from Anglo-Egyptian topographic maps and University of Bern Centre for Development and Environment (CDE).

States and Counties boundaries; SSCCSE version 2 fifth Sudan Population and Housing Census.

Reference: Geographic Coordinate System, world Geographic System GCS_WGS_1984.

Datum: D_WGS_1984

Disclaimer

The administrative boundaries in the maps in this report are the boundaries used for the 2008, 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census. The boundaries are used for Census and Statistical purposes only. It does not imply acceptance or recognition by the government of South Sudan. Abyei boundary is from the permanent court of arbitration ruling 2009.

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Preface

It is a great pleasure for me to present this tabulation report from the National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS). The report brings together for the first time all the available information from the NBHS into one easy to access publication. The survey covered a broad range of subjects including population and household characteristics, education, housing conditions, economic livelihoods, consumption etc. and greatly enriches the available information on the socio economic conditions of the people of South Sudan.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), formerly known as Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE), is the official statistical body of the Government of South Sudan. It is head quartered in Juba and in addition has state offices in each of the ten state capitals. The mandate of the Bureau is to collect, compile and disseminate all official statistics on South Sudan. Our primary role is to support the emergence of evidence-based policy making in South Sudan by providing the necessary informational base, as well as the sensitization of various stakeholders to the importance of using this information. This publication is one step in fulfilling our mandate.

NBS conducted the National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS) during April and May 2009 to assess the current living standards of the population. The NBHS was the first sample survey conducted following the Population and Housing Census in 2008, and used a comprehensive sampling frame established from that. This nationwide effort provides detailed information on many welfare dimensions such as educational levels, access to health care, housing conditions, immunization and consumption-poverty. These indicators will provide valuable inputs into the South Sudan Development Plan being prepared by the Government of South Sudan and help to enhance its planning and budgeting processes. Successive rounds of the survey will allow the government to monitor progress in these indicators as well as a number of the Millennium Development Goals. The data from the NBHS has already been used in preparing the first ever South Sudan specific poverty levels, which were published earlier in a separate report before the country became independent state from Sudan (North), *'Poverty in South Sudan: Estimates from the NBHS 2009'.*

There are many partners who contributed in making this publication possible. I would like to thank the many development partners who assisted NBS in the conduct of this survey and the preparation of the tabulation report. I would like to thank African Development Bank for financially supporting the survey and UNDP for its important support in implementing the fieldwork. Statistics Norway has been the lead partner in the preparation of this report and building capacity amongst the staff in data analysis. And finally, I would like to thank all the staff of the National Bureau of Statistics who have worked tirelessly on this survey, from the design of the questionnaire to conducting fieldwork and finally in analysing the output and preparing the report in front of you today.

I hope you find this publication useful. As always, we also welcome constructive feedback and appreciate any comments aimed at improving the quality of our further publications, or indeed our broader functioning.

Isaiah Chol Aruai

Chairperson, NBS

Juba

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List of tables and graphs

Country Profile

The Republic of South Sudan was formerly Southern Sudan, an autonomous region of Sudan during the period 2005 to 2011, formed as a result of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. On July 9, 2011 South Sudan became an independent country, after the historic referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, when people of the region voted overwhelmingly for separation.

The Republic of South Sudan is landlocked country located in the Sahel region of northeast Africa. It borders on Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the south east, Uganda to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south west, the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. South Sudan lies at a latitude of between 3° and 13° N and a longitude of between 24° and 36° E.

The Republic of South Sudan's capital city is Juba, in Central Equatoria State, the largest city in the country.

The population of South Sudan was 8.26 million in the 2008 Census. Of this 4.29 million were male and 3.97 million were female. The table below gives a detailed break up of population by state and sex.

South Sudan Population Distribution by State and Sex

	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan	**4,287,300**	**3,973,190**	**8,260,490**
Upper Nile	525,430	438,923	964,353
Jonglei	734,327	624,275	1,358,602
Unity	300,247	285,554	585,801
Warrap	470,734	502,194	972,928
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	348,290	372,608	720,898
Western Bahr El Ghazal	177,040	156,391	333,431
Lakes	365,880	329,850	695,730
Western Equatoria	318,443	300,586	619,029
Central Equatoria	581,722	521,835	1,103,557
Eastern Equatoria	465,187	440,974	906,161

Source: 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census, 2008

Population Pyramid. Percent
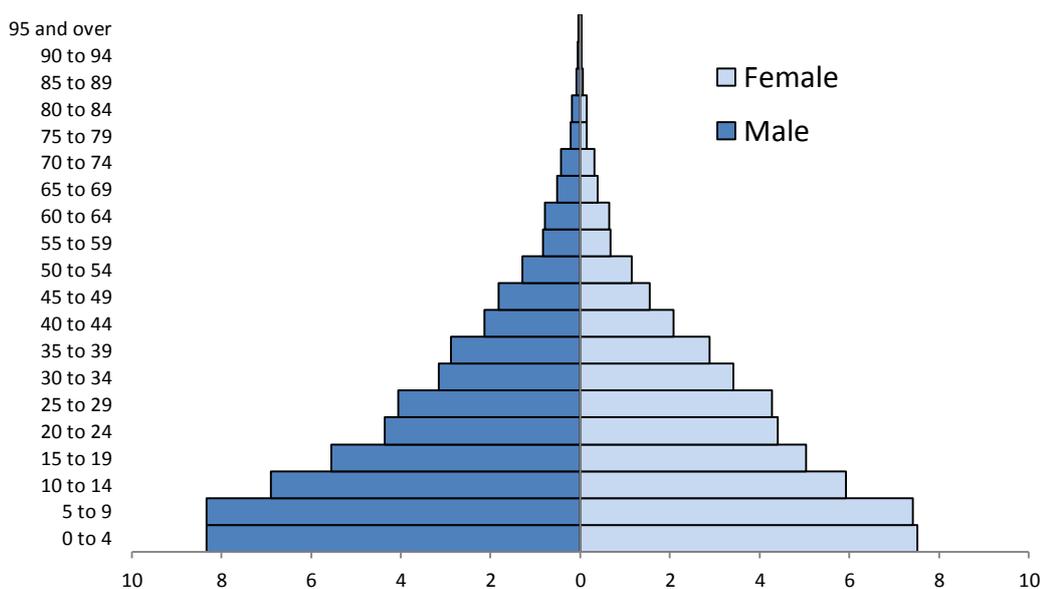
The population in South Sudan remains largely rural, with 83 percent residing in rural areas. This varies greatly by state with 92 percent of the population in Northern Bahr El Ghazal classified as rural, compared to only 57 percent in Western Bahr El Ghazal.

Proportion of population living in rural areas by state
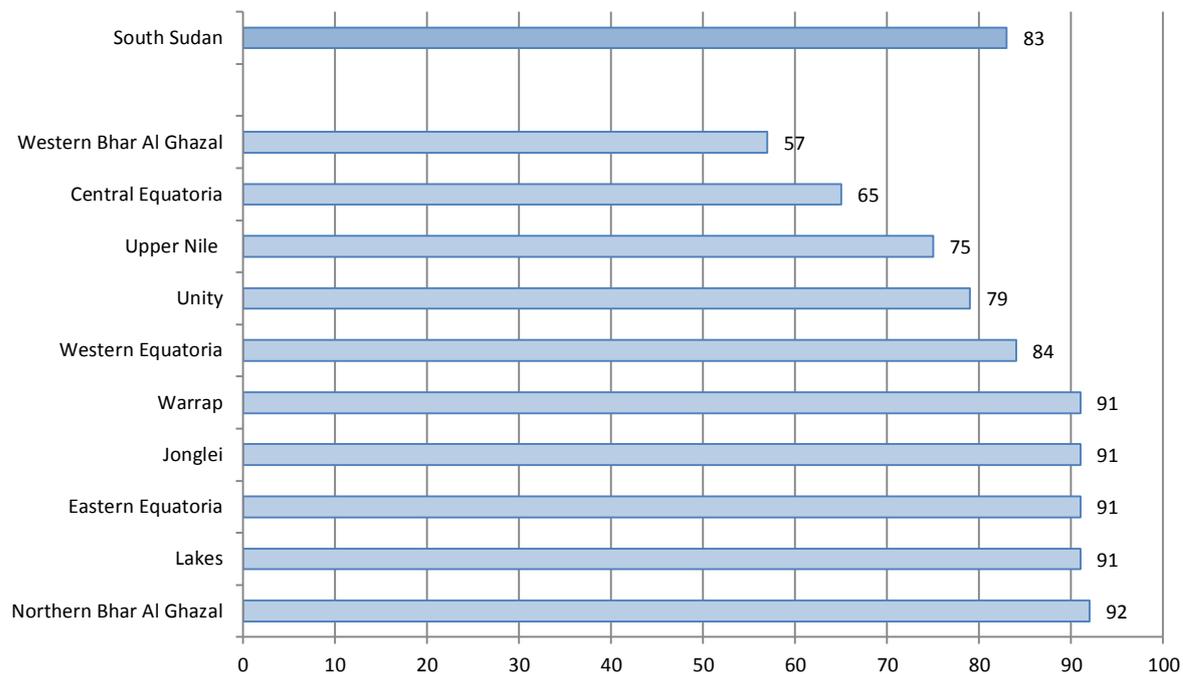
Definitions

Age is the number of completed years at one's last birthday at the time of the survey.

The **head of household** is the person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. The head would usually be the main income earner and decision maker for the household.

Poverty is here defined as persons with the value of monthly total consumption below SDG 72.9 (Ref. separate poverty report from 2010). Non-poor is defined as person who live on more than 72.9 Sudanese pounds per a month.

Expenditure Quintiles are five groups we divide the population into according to their level of consumption expenditure. The first group (poorest quintile) is the 20 percent of the population with the lowest consumption expenditure. Then follows the second, third (middle), fourth and last fifth quintile (richest) which includes the 20 percent with highest consumption expenditure of the population.

More definitions are found at the beginning of the chapters for which they are relevant.

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicators

Indicator / key figure		Unit of measure	Total South Sudan
MDG indicators from the NBHS 2009:			
MDG 1.1	Proportion of population below national poverty line	Percent	51
MDG 1.2	Poverty gap (national poverty line)	Percent	24
MDG 1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Percent	4
MDG 1.9	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Percent	47
MDG 2.1	Net attendance rate in primary education	Percent	40
MDG 2.3.1	Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds. Total	Percent	40
MDG 2.3.2	Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds. Men	Percent	55
MDG 2.3.3	Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds. Women	Percent	28
MDG 3.1	Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment	Ratio	0.7
MDG 3.1	Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment	Ratio	0.4
MDG 6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	Ratio	1.14
MDG 7.8	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	Percent	55
MDG 7.9	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Percent	20

Note: The NBHS 2009 sample did not include nomads, camps and other special types of households

1 Population and household characteristics

This chapter presents a descriptive summary of some demographic and household characteristics of the population in the South Sudan. All residents of each sampled household were listed using the household questionnaire. Some basic information was collected for each person, including age, sex, and marital status. In addition, information was collected on the number of persons per household.

This general description is useful background information for assessing the level of social development of the population discussed in the following chapters. The information obtained here is crucial for policy formulation and interventions as well as interpretation of other findings of the National Baseline Household survey.

> ## Definitions
> **Age** is the number of completed years at one's last birthday at the time of the survey.
>
> **Household** is defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit or separate dwelling units but make common provisions for food and regularly take their food from the same pot or share the same grain store, or who pool their income for the purpose of purchasing food.
>
> **Household size** is the number of members in a household.
>
> **Marital status** refers to whether a person is never married, married, divorced/separated or widowed.
>
> An **Orphan** is a person aged 17 years or below whose both mother and father are dead.
>
> **Dependency ratio** is the ratio of population 0-14 years added to population aged 65 years and above the population 15-65 years old.

1.1 Percentage distribution of population by 5 years age groups according to sex and place of residence.

				Place of residence					
	South Sudan			Urban			Rural		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0- 4	18	17	18	16	16	16	18	17	18
5- 9	17	17	17	15	15	15	18	17	17
10-14	14	12	13	14	12	13	14	13	13
15-19	11	10	10	12	11	11	10	9	10
20-24	6	9	8	9	10	9	6	8	7
25-29	7	9	8	9	9	9	6	9	8
30-34	5	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	5
35-39	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5
40-44	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
45-49	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
50-54	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
55-59	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
60-64	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
65+	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

58 percent of the population in South Sudan is less than 20 years old and only 3 percent is 65 years or older.

The rural population is slightly younger than the urban population with 48 percent under age 15 in rural areas and 44 percent in the urban.

1.2 Average household size by state
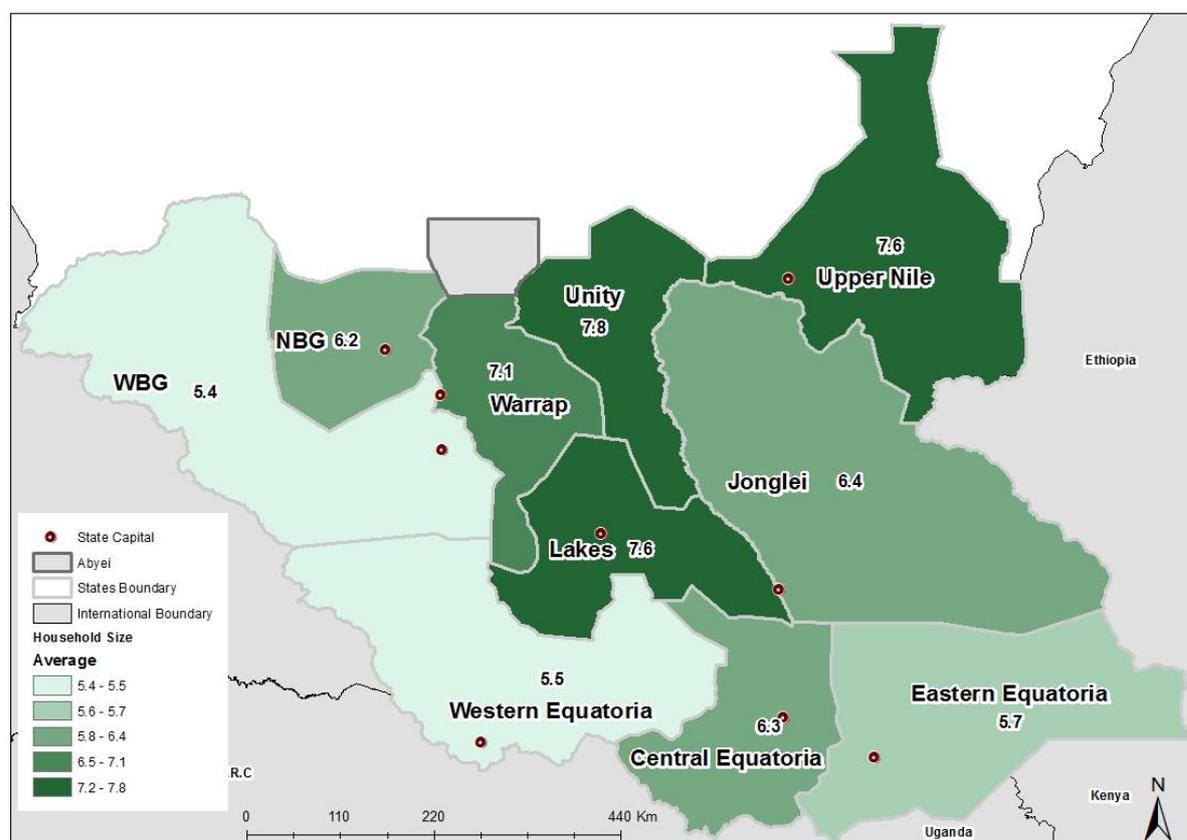
The South Sudan map illustrates that the state with the largest household size is Unity with an average of 7.8 people in each household. Following close behind are Upper Nile and Lakes with an average household size of 7.6.

The states with the lowest average of household size in South Sudan are Western Bahr Al Ghazal state with 5.4 and Western Equatoria with 5.5.

1.3 Average household size and percent distribution of households by number of members

	Average household size	Number of Household Members						
		1 person	2-3 persons	4-6 persons	7-9 persons	10-14 persons	15 or more persons	Total
South Sudan	**6.5**	**3**	**11**	**41**	**32**	**12**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence								
Urban	7.1	3	12	33	29	19	3	100
Rural	6.4	2	10	43	33	11	1	100

Table 1.3 describes the average household size and the distribution of households by number of household members. The average size is 6.5 people per household in South Sudan. The largest amount of households falls into the group with 4-6 people in the household (41 percent). One percent of households have 15 or more members. The average household size in rural areas is 6.4 persons whereas it is 7.1 people in urban areas.

1.4 Marital status by age and sex. Percent

Age	Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced	Total
12-14	97	3	0	100	96	4	0	100
15-17	94	5	0	100	87	13	1	100
18-19	92	8	0	100	57	41	2	100
20-24	75	24	1	100	24	74	2	100
25-29	45	54	1	100	11	85	3	100
30-34	15	84	1	100	4	91	5	100
35-39	6	93	1	100	3	89	8	100
40-44	3	95	2	100	2	89	10	100
45-49	3	96	2	100	2	81	18	100
50-54	2	95	3	100	4	76	20	100
55-59	0	94	5	100	3	72	25	100
60-64	2	96	2	100	3	69	28	100
65+	8	85	7	100	8	55	36	100

The marital status table shows that women marry earlier than men. Within the age group (18-19) the proportion of married men is 8 percent compared 41 percent of women being married. The difference in next age group (20-24) is 24 percent of males compared to 74 percent of females.

Only 7 percent of the males compared to 36 percent of the females aged 65 and above are widowed or divorced.

1.5 Proportion of population who are married by age groups and sex. Percent
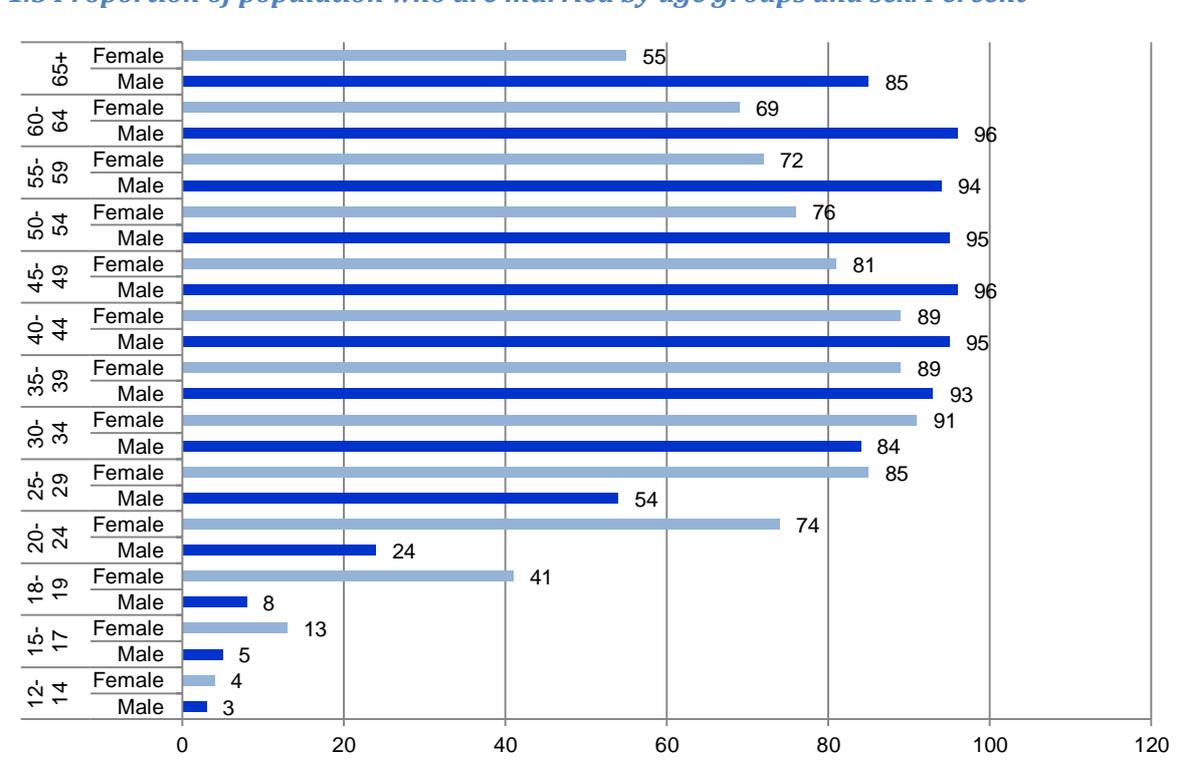
1.6 Proportion of population under 18 years who have lost one or both parents. Percent

Orphan
2 %

Only biological
father is dead
11 %

Only biological
mother is dead
2 %

Both parents
alive
85 %
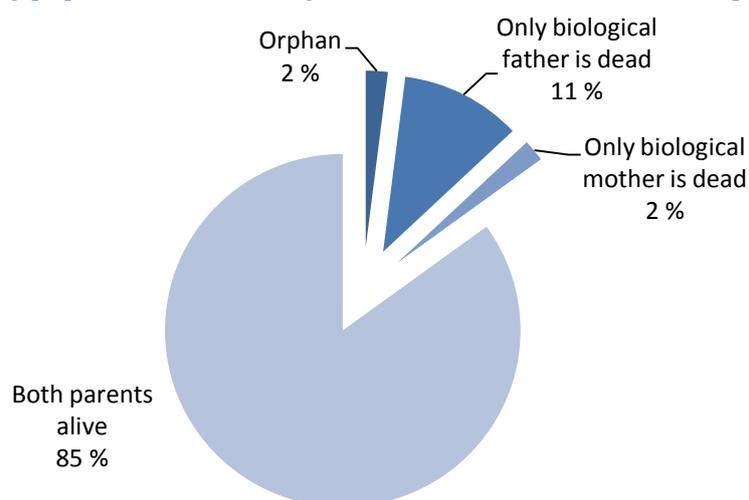
1.7 Proportion of population under 18 years who have lost one or both parents by place of residence. Percent

	Orphan	Only biological father is dead	Only biological mother is dead	Both parents alive	Total
South Sudan	**2**	**11**	**2**	**85**	**100**
Place of residence					
Urban	2	12	2	84	100
Rural	1	11	2	86	100

The table shows that the proportion of orphans in the age group 0-17 years in South Sudan is 2 percent. Out of those children who lost only one of their parents, 11 percent lost their father, while 2 percent lost their mother. The table also shows that the proportion of orphan in rural areas is 1 percent compare to urban proportion of 2 percent.

1.8 Dependency ratios by place of residence and poverty status

	Dependency ratio all	Dependency ratio (age 0-14)	Dependency ratio (age 65+)
South Sudan	**104**	**97**	**6**
Place of residence			
Urban	88	83	5
Rural	107	100	7
Poverty status			
Non poor	97	91	6
Poor	111	104	7

The children aged 0-14 years and people 65 years and older are considered to be dependent on others. The dependency ratio shows how many dependents there are for every 100 people in the age groups of 15 to 64 years.

The dependency ratio in South Sudan is mainly based on the large young population. The children make up 97 of the ratio, while people 65 year and above make up only 6 of the total.

The dependency ratio in South Sudan also shows that the dependency ratio is higher in rural areas than urban areas; 107 and 88 respectively. The ratio for the poor is higher at 111 than for the non-poor with 97.

1.9 Dependency ratio by states
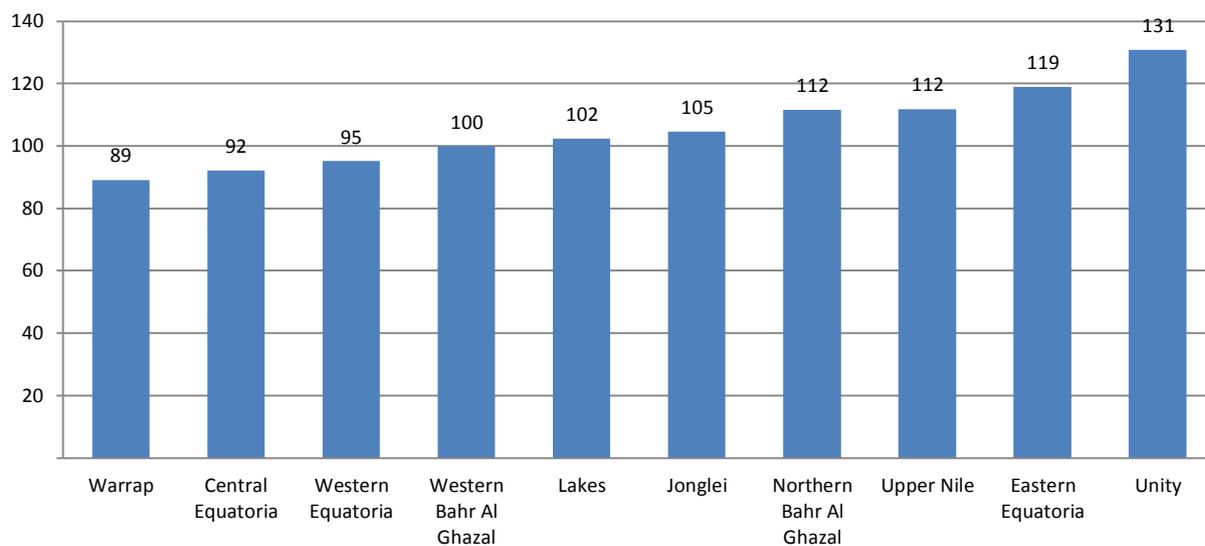
The dependency ratio is highest in Unity State (131) and lowest in Warrap State (89).

2   Housing

The objective of this chapter is to provide information on housing conditions, social amenities and access to facilities. Housing and shelter are important indicators for assessing living conditions in a population.

Definitions

Improved water sources are boreholes (or communal standpipes), protected wells, and tap water (piped into dwelling unit or compound).

Improved sanitation is defined as the use of toilet facilities that are flush to sewer, ventilated improved pit latrine or covered pit latrine.

2.1 Type of dwelling by place of residence. Percent

| | Type of dwelling | | | | | | |
	Tukul - mud/sticks	House of one floor - mud	Dwelling from strawmats	House made of wood	House of one floor - brick/ concrete	Other difference of types of dwelling	Total
South Sudan	**82**	**6**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**100**
Place of residence							
Urban	67	7	6	5	11	4	100
Rural	86	6	5	2	1	1	100

82 percent of South Sudan population lives in tukuls (grass thatched houses). 86 percent of population in rural areas lives in tukuls compared to 67 percent of population in urban areas.

11 percent of the population in urban areas lives in one floor-brick or concrete buildings compared to only one percent of the population in rural areas.

2.2. Type of dwelling by state. Percent

| | Type of dwelling | | | | | | |
	Tukul - mud and sticks	House of one floor - mud	House made of wood	Dwelling from straw mats	House of one floor - brick/ concrete	Other types of dwelling	Total
Upper Nile	84	4	2	8	1	0	100
Jonglei	89	5	0	5	0	2	100
Unity	98	0	0	1	0	0	100
Warrap	71	8	10	8	1	1	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	77	9	2	6	2	4	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	77	7	0	5	9	3	100
Lakes	76	7	5	4	5	1	100
Western Equatoria	82	8	0	3	7	0	100
Central Equatoria	87	2	0	3	4	3	100
Eastern Equatoria	85	7	5	2	1	2	100

In Unity state almost the whole population lives in tukuls, 98 percent, while in Warrap state only 71 percent lived in tukuls. In Warrap more people lives in houses made of wood (10 percent) and straw mats (8 percent).

Living in one a floor brick or concrete building is most common in Western Bahr Al Ghazal (9 percent) and in Western Equatoria State (7 percent).

2.3 Persons per room used for sleeping by place of residence. Percent

	1 person per room	2 persons per room	3 persons per room	4 persons per room	5 or more persons per room	Total
South Sudan	**3**	**15**	**24**	**21**	**38**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	4	20	24	20	33	100
Rural	3	14	23	21	39	100

Most of the people of South Sudan share rooms used for sleeping.

82 percent of the population lives in houses with 3 or more persons in average per room used for sleeping and as much as 38 percent lives in houses with 5 or more persons in average per room used for sleeping.

2.4 Number of persons per room for sleeping in South Sudan. Percent
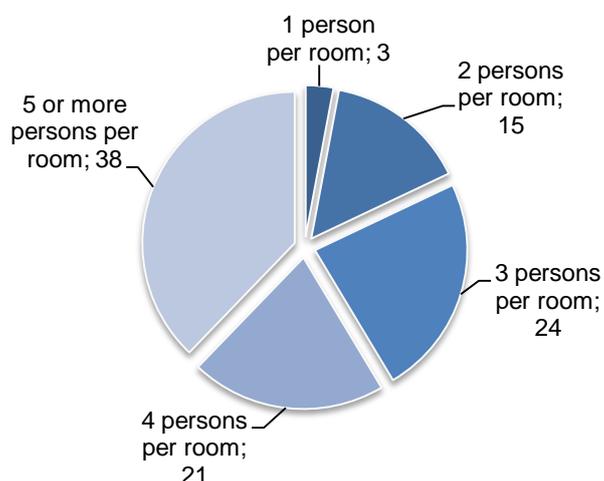
2.5 Number of persons per room used for sleeping by state. Percent

	Persons per room used for sleeping					
	1 person per room	2 persons per room	3 persons per room	4 persons per room	5 or more persons per room	Total
Lakes	1	9	12	16	61	100
Unity	1	4	16	22	56	100
Warrap	2	9	21	19	49	100
Eastern Equatoria	1	10	23	23	43	100
Upper Nile	1	14	25	21	38	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	5	18	25	19	34	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	14	24	28	32	100
Jonglei	3	19	27	21	30	100
Central Equatoria	5	21	27	22	25	100
Western Equatoria	9	31	29	15	16	100

Lakes state has the highest percentage, 61 percent, of the population living in houses with an average of five or more persons in average per room used for sleeping. In Western Equatoria only 16 percent live in houses with an average of five or more persons in average per room used for sleeping.

2.6 Access to improved sources of drinking water by place of residence. Percent
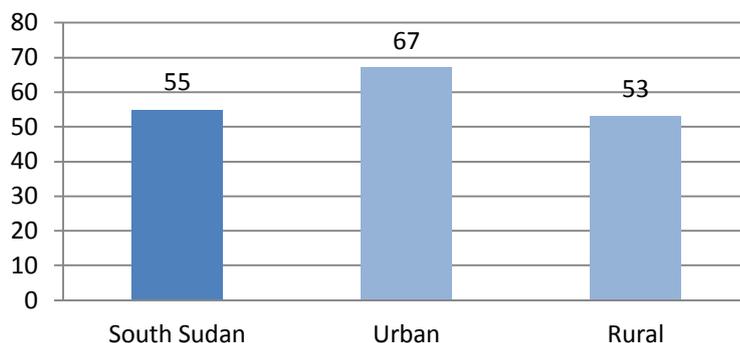
55 percent of the population in South Sudan has access to improved sources of drinking water.

Among the urban population 67 percent have access to improved sources of drinking water compared to 53 percent among the rural population.

2.7 Access to improved sources of drinking water by state. Percent
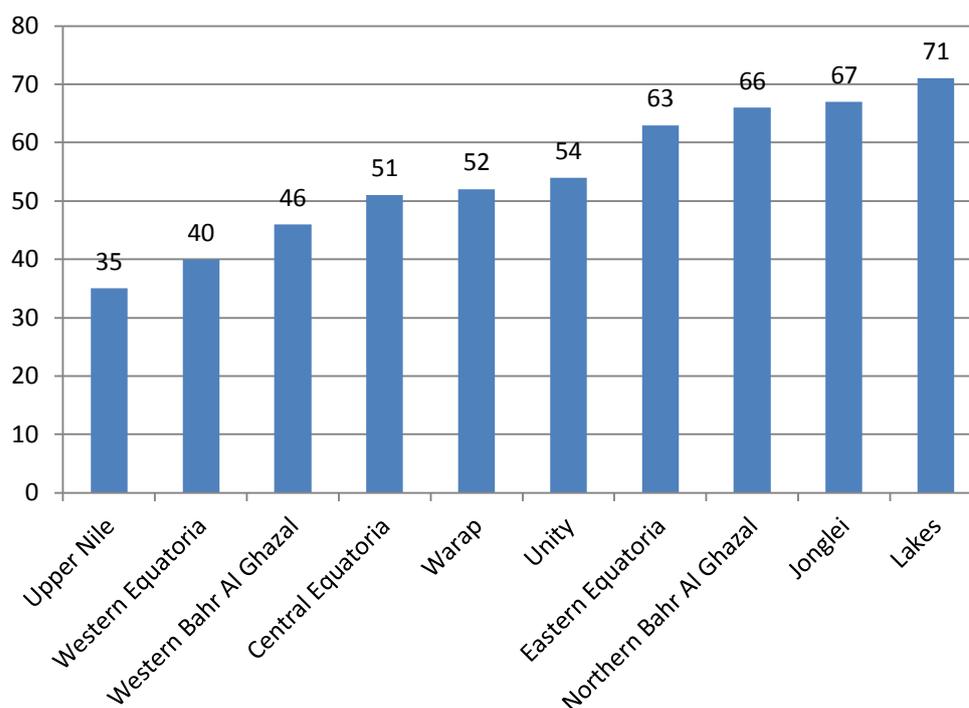
Access to improved source of drinking water varies across the states in South Sudan. The state where the population has best access to improved water is Lakes with 71 percent compare to the lowest which is Upper Nile with 35 percent.

2.8 Distance to the main source of drinking water by place of residence. Percent

	0 Minutes	1-29 Minutes	30-59 Minutes	60+ Minutes	Total
South Sudan	**5**	**56**	**19**	**19**	**100**
Place of residence					
Urban	14	59	18	10	100
Rural	3	56	20	20	100

38 percent of the population has to walk more than 30 minutes one way to collect drinking water. 20 percent of the population in rural areas has to walk one hour or more one way to collect drinking water, compared to 10 percent of the population in urban areas.

2.9 Distance to the main source of drinking water by state. Percent

	0 minutes	1-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	60+ minutes	Total
Upper Nile	8	70	10	11	100
Jonglei	3	51	26	20	100
Unity	3	54	14	29	100
Warrap	7	50	16	27	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	67	18	13	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	14	57	13	15	100
Lakes	1	57	22	21	100
Western Equatoria	1	42	35	21	100
Central Equatoria	9	50	25	18	100
Eastern Equatoria	2	69	15	14	100

78 percent of the population in Upper Nile State use less than 30 minutes to walk one way to main source of drinking water, compared to only 43 percent in Western Equatoria. In Unity State 29 percent of the population must walk one hour or more one way to collect drinking water, compared to 11 percent of the population in the state with best access to drinking water, which is Upper Nile.

2.10 Main source of energy for lighting in South Sudan. Percent
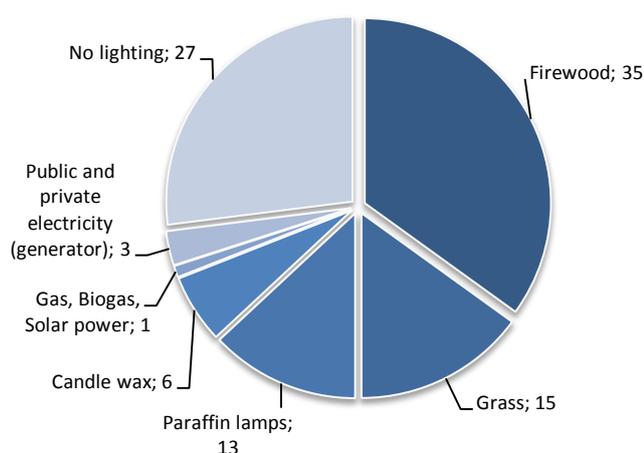
Firewood is the most used source for lighting in South Sudan, used by 35 percent of population. Grass (15 percent) and paraffin lamps (13 percent) are the second and third most used source for lighting. 27 percent of the population has no source of lighting.

2.11 Main source of energy for lighting by place of residence. Percent
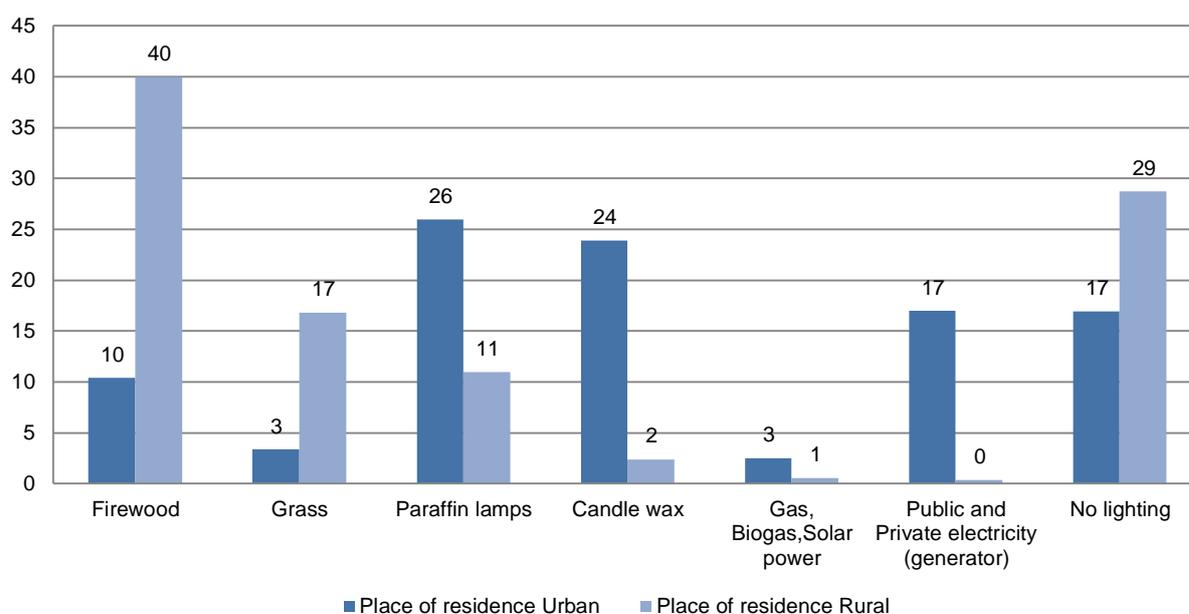
There are big differences in use of lighting in urban and rural areas. 40 percent of the rural population used firewood as the main source of lighting compared to 10 percent in urban areas. In the urban areas, paraffin lamps and candles wax are the main source of lighting, being 50 percent combined.

2.12 Main source of energy for lighting by state. Percent

	Public and private electricity (generator)	Paraffin lamp, lantern	Firewood	Grass	Candle wax	Solar power, Gas, Biogas	No lighting	Total
Upper Nile	9	11	5	15	7	3	50	100
Jonglei	0	4	35	10	2	0	49	100
Lakes	3	5	38	14	4	3	34	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	1	32	26	8	2	30	100
Eastern Equatoria	1	14	37	12	5	2	29	100
Unity	3	7	33	20	8	0	28	100
Western Equatoria	0	32	34	8	3	0	22	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	11	11	43	5	16	3	12	100
Central Equatoria	5	42	11	22	12	2	5	100
Warrap	1	1	85	11	0	0	2	100

In Western Bahr Al Ghazal we find the highest percentage of people using public or private electricity as the main source of energy (11 percent) followed by Upper Nile with 9 percent. Paraffin lamp is most used in Central Equatoria with 42 percent, followed by Western Equatoria with 32 percent. Firewood is most used in Warrap with 85 percent, but is little used in Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. Grass for lighting is most used in Northern Bahr Al Ghazal with 26 percent, while candle wax is most common in Western Bahr Al Ghazal with 16 percent. In Upper Nile and Jonglei about half of the population is using no source of lighting.

2.13 Main source of energy for cooking by place of residence. Percent

	Firewood	Charcoal	Grass	Other	Total
South Sudan	**86**	**10**	**3**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence					
Urban	44	54	1	1	100
Rural	94	2	4	0	100

In South Sudan 86 percent of the population used firewood as their main source for cooking. Only 10 percent of the population used charcoal as primary fuel for cooking. 94 percent of the population in rural areas used firewood for cooking compared to 44 percent in urban areas.

In urban areas charcoal was the most used source of cooking with 54 percent, compared to only 2 percent in rural areas.

2.14 Main source of energy for cooking by state. Percent

	Firewood	Charcoal	Grass	Other source of cooking	Total
Warrap	97	2	1	0	100
Western Equatoria	96	4	0	0	100
Eastern Equatoria	94	6	0	0	100
Lakes	93	5	1	1	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	93	4	2	1	100
Jonglei	92	3	4	0	100
Unity	83	8	9	0	100
Central Equatoria	72	25	2	1	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	68	32	0	0	100
Upper Nile	63	21	14	1	100

In Warrap 97 percent of the population are using firewood as their primary source for cooking, compared to 63 percent in Upper Nile. Western Bahr Al Ghazal, Central Equatoria and Upper Nile have the highest percentage of the population using charcoal for cooking with respectively 32, 25 and 21 percent.

2.15 Main type of toilet facility by place of residence. Percent

	No toilet facility	Shared & private pit latrine	Other source of toilets	Total
South Sudan	**80**	**18**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence				
Urban	46	50	3	100
Rural	86	13	0	100

80 percent of South Sudan population does not have access to any toilet facility, 86 percent of the rural population and 46 percent of the urban population. Most people both in urban and rural areas who have access to toilet facility uses private pit latrine.

53 percent of population in urban area has access to toilet facility compare to 13 percent of the population in rural area access of toilet facility.

2.16 Main type of toilet facility by state. Percent

	Pit latrine	No toilet facility	Other source of toilet	Total
Western Equatoria	76	24	0	100
Central Equatoria	44	53	3	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	28	72	1	100
Unity	12	89	0	100
Upper Nile	11	87	2	100
Eastern Equatoria	10	89	1	100
Warrap	8	92	1	100
Jonglei	8	91	1	100
Lakes	5	94	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	4	96	0	100

2.17 Improved sanitation by state. Percent
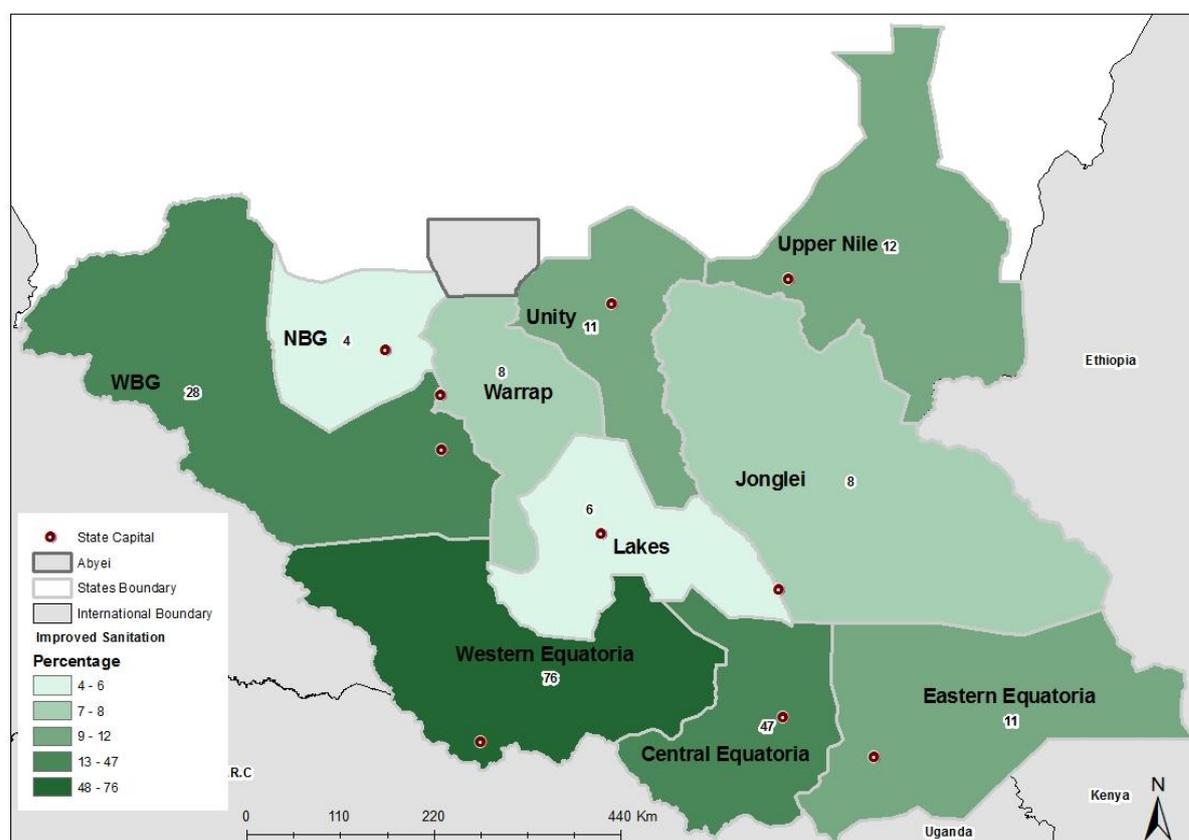
Accessibility to toilet facility varies much between the states in South Sudan from 76 percent in Western Equatoria to only 4 percent in Northern Bahr Al Ghazal.

2.18 Main source of waste disposal in South Sudan. Percent
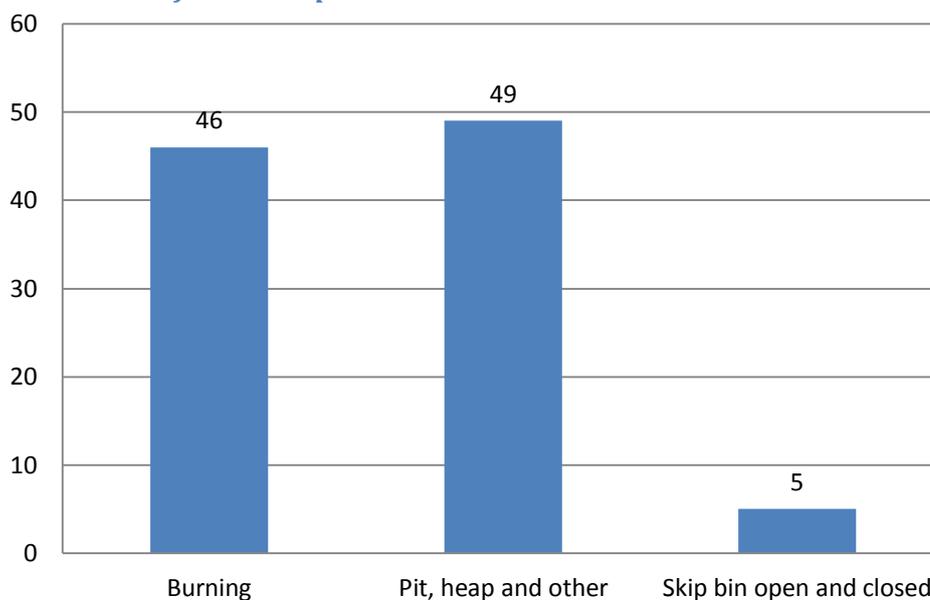
Waste disposal in South Sudan is almost equally distributed between burning and other heap or pit, with 46 and 49 percent respectively. Only 5 percent of the population is using open or closed skip bin.

2.19 Main source of waste disposal by place of residence. Percent.
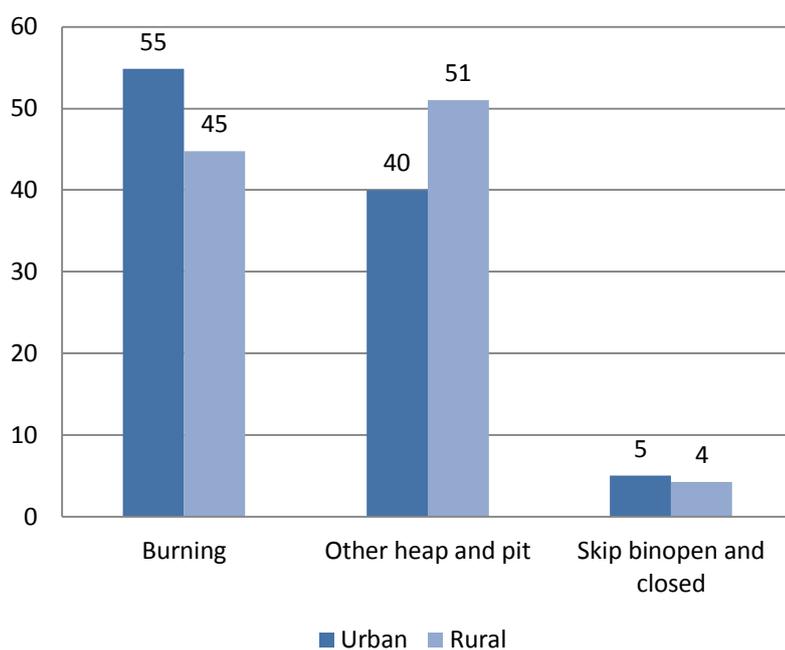
Burning is more common in the urban areas than in rural.

3   Education

This Chapter highlights the findings from the data collected on education in the NBHS 2009. Millennium Development Goal number two is to achieve universal primary education. The target is that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Two of the education indicators that are used to measure this goal are estimated from NBHS. Those are literacy rate of people age 15-24 and net attendance rate in primary school.

Definitions

Literacy rate: Literacy is the ability to read write and understand simple sentences in any Language. It is an estimate base on self-reporting. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of the adult population (generally defined as those age 15 and older) that are literate.

Gross attendance rate in primary school (GER) is number of students attending primary school (grade 1-8) regardless of age, as a proportion of population in primary school going age (6-13 years).

Gross attendance rate in secondary school (GER) is the number of student attending secondary school (grade 9-12) regardless of age as proportion of population in secondary school going age (14-16 years)

Net attendance rate in primary school (NER) is children in primary school going age (6-13 years) attending primary school (grades 1-8) as proportion of children in primary school going age (6-13 years).

Net attendance rate in Secondary School (NER) is the number of student in secondary school going ages (14-16) years old attending secondary school (grades S1-S3) as proportion of all children in secondary school going age (14-16).

Intake ratio (IR) is the number of students entering school in specific year. Gross intake ratio in P1 is the number of new entrants to the first year of primary school at any age, divided by the total number of children of the official school entry age.

Primary school education in South Sudan is eight years (P1-P8,) starting at the age of 6 years old. Junior 3-4 is equivalent to P7-8.

Secondary school education in South Sudan was in 2009 three years (S1-S3), secondary school age was (14-16).

3.1 Literacy rates by place of residence, sex and age group. Percent
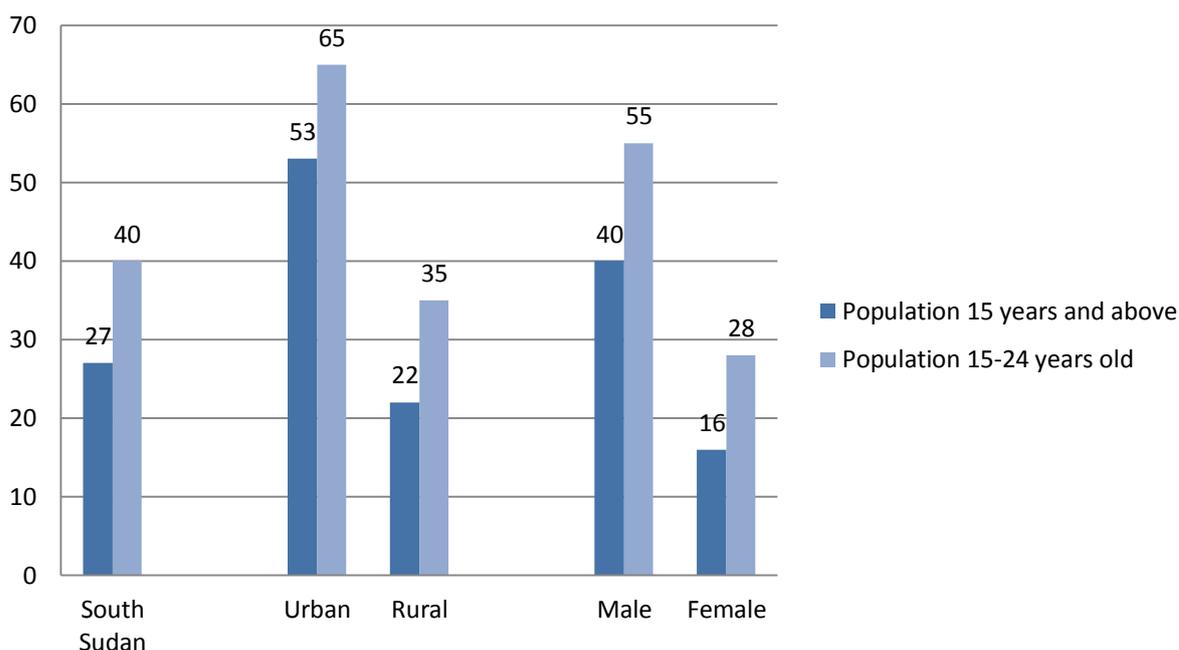
Adult literacy rate for the population 15 years old and above is 27 percent. The literacy rate is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas, being 53 and 22 percent respectively. The literacy rate among males is more than double that of females. The literacy rate of the richest 20 percent of the population aged 15 and above is 40 percent compared with 15 percent for the poorest 20 percent.

The literacy rate for the population 15-24 years old is 40 percent. The literacy rate in this group is indicator 2.3 used in measuring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education. 65 percent literacy among this group in urban areas is higher than the 35 percent among rural population. The difference between males and females is also big, with literacy rate for males being 55 against literacy rate for females being 28 percent.

The fact that the age group 15-24 years old has a higher share of literate people than the group being 15 years and above reflects that the younger generation is more literate than the older.

3.2 Literacy rate for population 15-24 years old by state. Percent
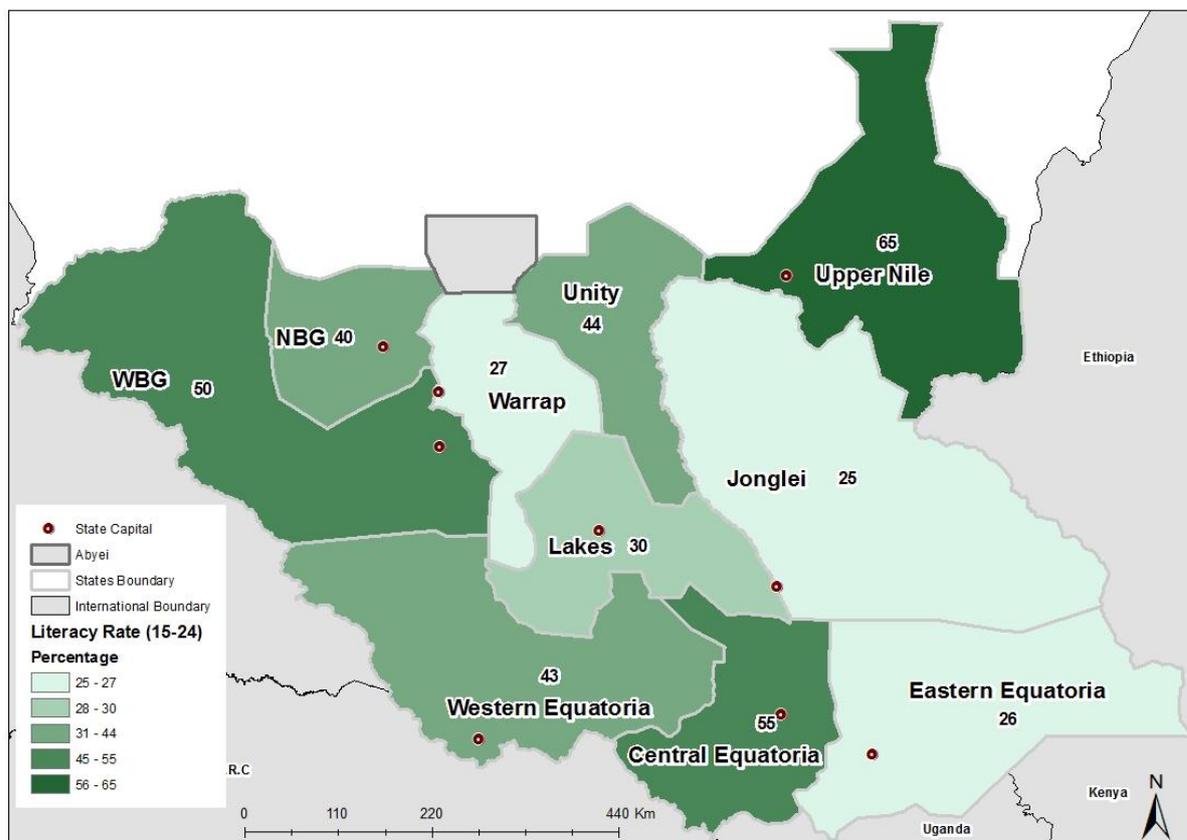
The literacy rate for the population from 15 to 24 years differs among the states. It is highest in Upper Nile at 65 percent. This is more than twice the rate in the four states with lowest literacy rates.

3.3. Gross and net attendance in primary school by state. Percent
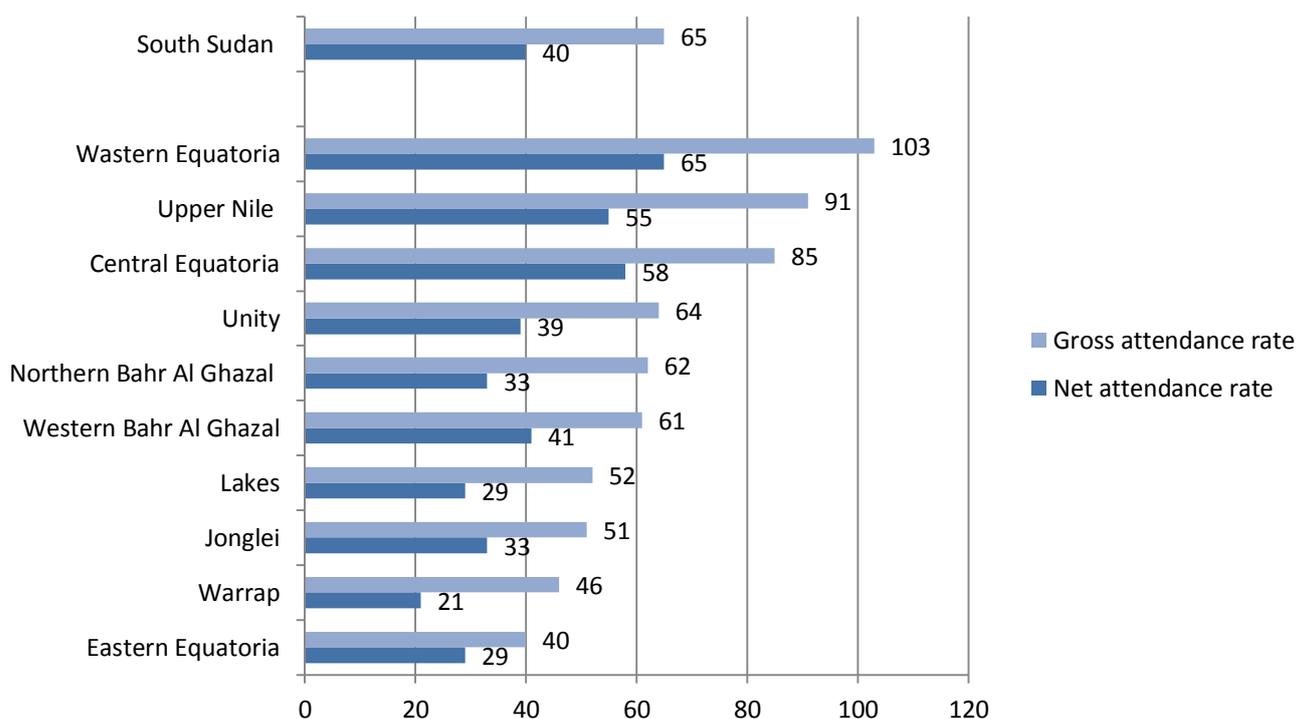
Gross attendance rate in primary school is 65 percent, while net attendance rate is 40 percent for South Sudan. This means South Sudan is very far away from reaching the goal of all children being in school.

Western Equatoria has the highest gross attendance rate in primary school, with 103 percent, while the survey showed that Eastern Equatoria has the lowest with 40 percent. Western Equatoria also has the highest net attendance rate in primary school with 65 percent, followed by Central Equatoria with 58 percent. Warrap is lowest with 21 percent.

3.4 Gross and net attendance rate in secondary school by state. Percent
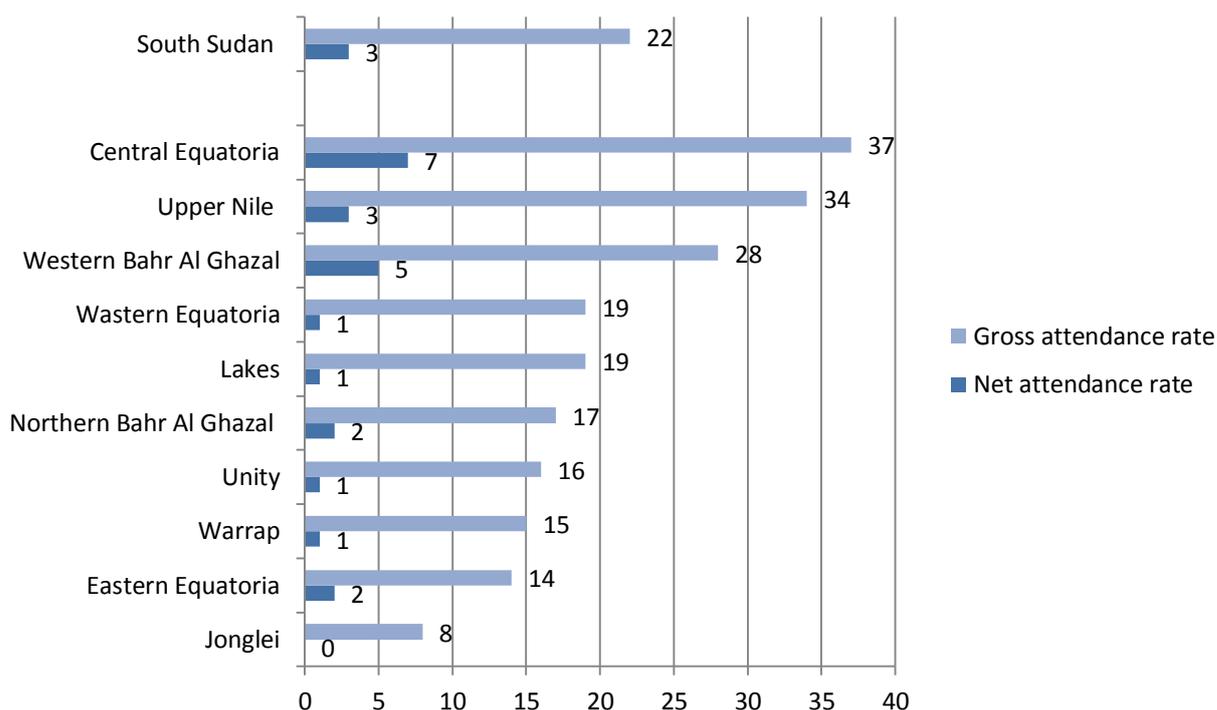
Gross attendance rate in secondary school is 22 percent for all of South Sudan, with Central Equatoria state being the highest with 37 percent, followed by Upper Nile State with 34 percent. Jonglei has the lowest gross attendance rate with 8 percent.

Very few of the students in secondary school are of the correct age (14-16). Net attendance rate is only 3 percent. Among the states, Central Equatoria also has the highest net attendance rate with 7 percent, followed by Western Bahr al Ghazal with 5 percent. Again Jonglei has the lowest, with less than half a percent of the youth in the right age group attending secondary school.

3.5 Population 15 years and above who has ever attended school by background variables. Percent
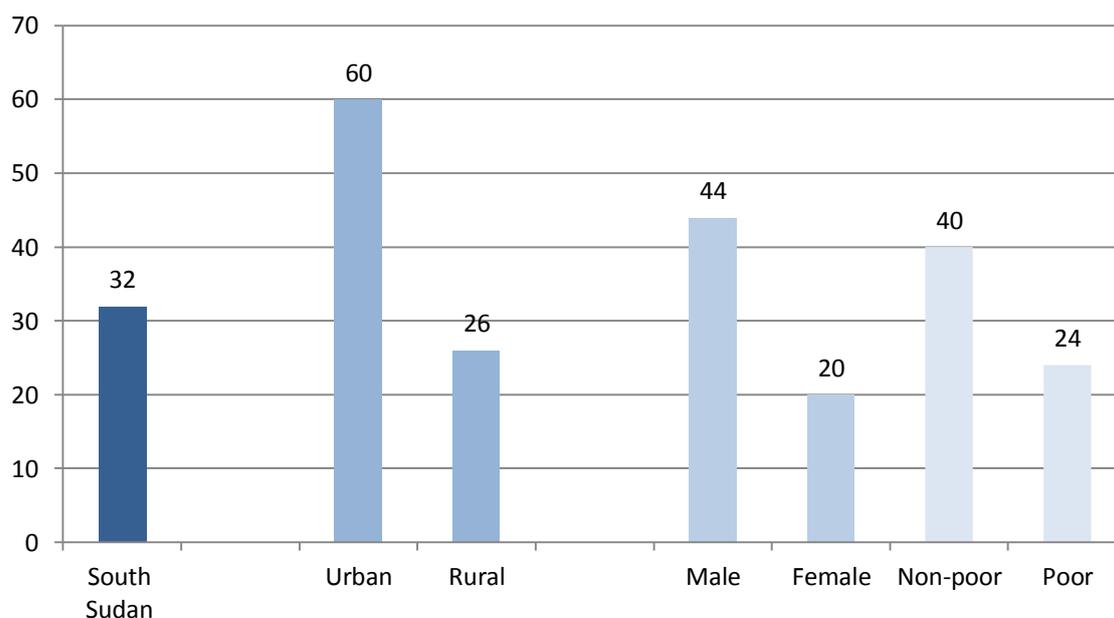
3.6 Population 15 years and above who has ever attended school and highest level of schooling this group reached by background variables. Percent

	Proportion of population 15 years and above that ever attended school	Highest level of education							
		No qualification (previously)	Incomplete primary (currently)	P4-8	Junior 3-4	Secondary	Post secondary and higher	Khalwa	Total
South Sudan	**32**	**12**	**43**	**26**	**3**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence									
Urban	60	9	29	31	4	21	6	0	100
Rural	26	14	50	24	2	9	1	0	100
Sex									
Male	44	9	42	27	3	15	3	0	100
Female	20	18	44	25	1	10	2	0	100
Poverty status									
Non poor	40	11	38	29	3	16	4	0	100
Poor	24	14	53	22	2	8	1	0	100

32 percent of population age 15 years and above have ever attended school. 60 percent of the population in urban areas have attended school compared to 26 percent in the rural areas. The division between the sexes is that 44 percent of the males have attended school compared to 20 percent of females. 40 percent of population from non-poor families have attended school compared to 24 percent from poor families.

Within this group of people who have ever attended school, the survey measures highest level of education (HLE) reached. 12 percent have not reached a level of qualification at all and have left school. 43 percent have not reached a level of qualification, but are still in school. 26 percent have finished primary school, while 13 percent have finished secondary and only 3 percent of the group in South Sudan that have ever attended school have reached the post-secondary or higher education level. Junior 3-4 comes from a parallel system of education found in South Sudan and equals finishing primary.

The gaps between urban and rural, male and female and poor and non-poor are wider at the higher levels of education. People in rural areas, females and poor people have dropped out of the school system earlier than those from urban areas, males and non-poor.

3.7 Gross and net intake rates in primary school by place of residency and state. Percent

	Gross intake rate	Net intake rate
South Sudan	**66**	**15**
Place of residence		
Urban	95	24
Rural	62	14
Sex		
Male	69	15
Female	64	15
State		
Western Equatoria	133	27
Central Equatoria	87	27
Unity	80	16
Upper Nile	74	13
Jonglei	69	19
Eastern Equatoria	59	13
Lakes	57	11
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	55	17
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	43	7
Warrap	25	4

Gross intake rate in primary school is 66 percent. The gross intake rate is much higher in urban areas than rural areas with 95 against 62 percent. Gross intake rate for boys is just a little higher than for girls, with 69 and 64 percent respectively.

There is a large difference between gross and net intake rates, indicating that most children are entering primary school later than they are supposed to.

There are also large differences between the states. The intake rates in Western Equatoria are five times that of Warrap for both gross and net rates. However, even in Western Equatoria, the net intake rate is only 27 percent, meaning that almost three out of four six-year olds had not started P1.

3.8 People 6 years and above currently attending school by grades attending. Percent

Chart values: P1: 20, P2: 17, P3: 15, P4: 12, P5: 8, P6: 6, P7: 5, P8: 4, Secondary: 10, Post secondary and higher: 2
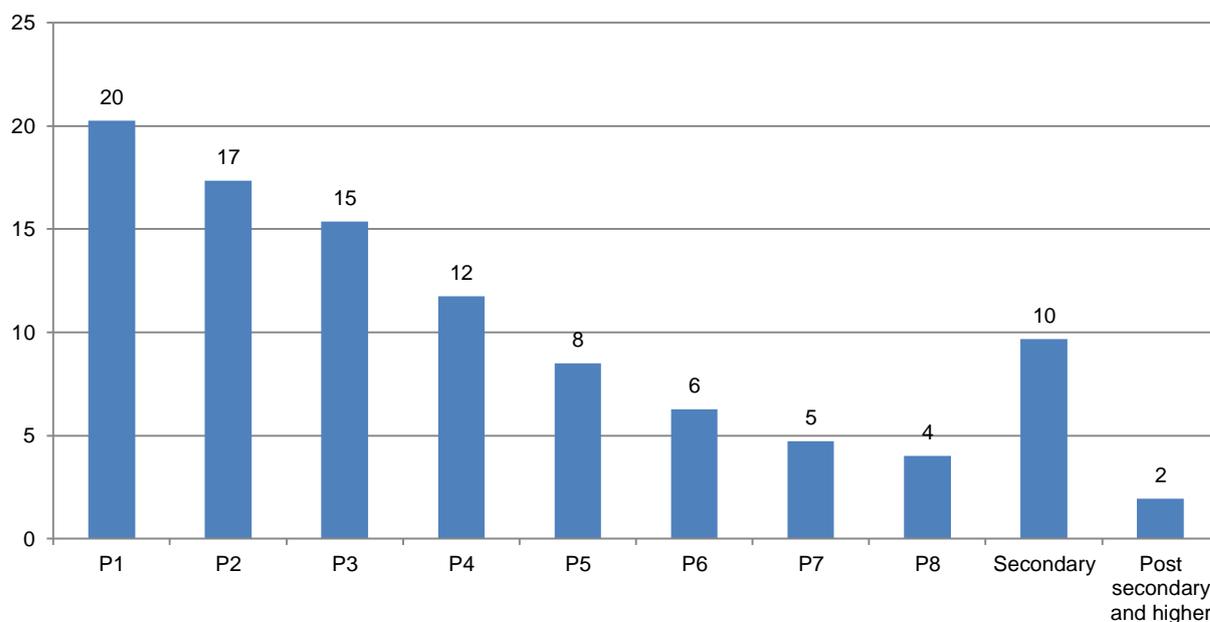
Out of the people attending any level of education, one in five are in primary grade one. The share decreases steadily at every level of primary school. Only 10 percent of the population attending school are in any year of of secondary school and only 2 percent are attending post-secondary education.

3.9. Population 15 years and above who has ever attended vocational training by place of residence. Percent

Chart values: South Sudan: 5, Urban: 13, Rural: 3
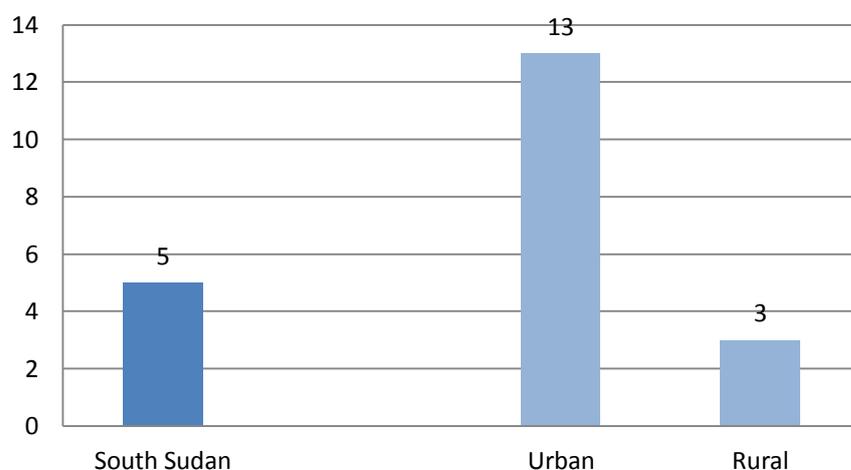
Very few people in South Sudan have attended vocational training. Only 5 percent of the population 15 years and above reported to have been involved in any vocational training.

People in urban areas have attended training more often than the rural population. 13 percent of the urban population have ever attended vocational training compared to 3 percent of those living in rural areas.

3.10 Population 15 years and above who has attended vocational training by type of vocational training attended. Percent
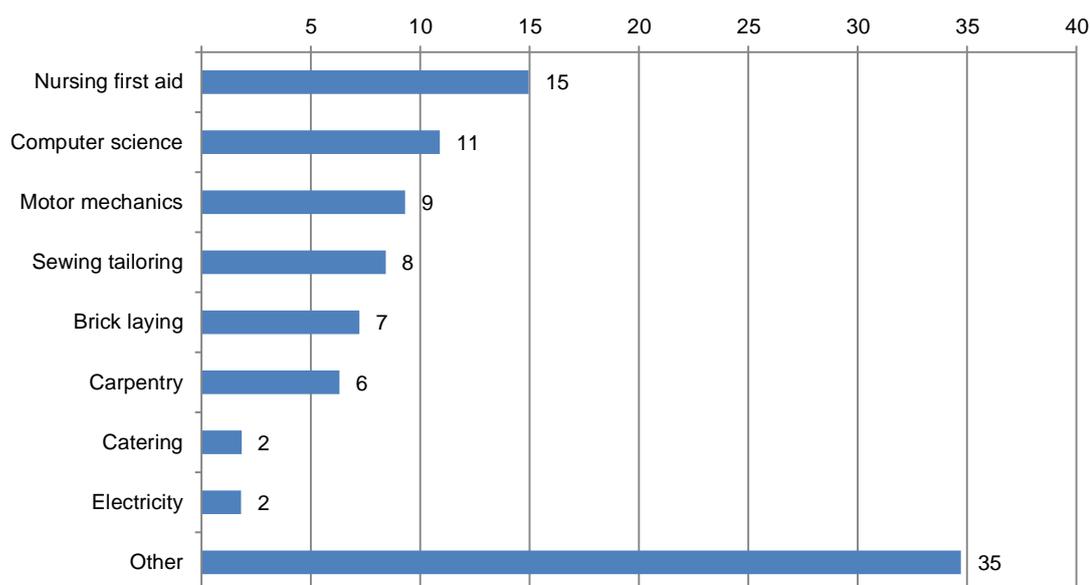
Note: Same person may attend several types of training

Out of the small group who had attended vocational training, the field that most had been trained in was nursing or first aid with 15 percent. Second comes computer science, which was attended by 11 percent of the trained group. The largest group is however those who said they had attended other types of vocational training than those listed in the questionnaire.

Gender parity

The gender parity index (GPI) measures gender related differences in school participation. GPI is calculated by dividing the gross attendance rate for females by gross attendance rate for males. If the GPI is 1, then there is an equal amount of males and females attending school. If the GPI is less than 1, it means there are more males than females. Gender parity in primary education in South Sudan was 0.7 and in secondary education it was 0.4. Taking note of intake ratio in first grade being almost the same for boys and girls, this means that the girls are falling out of the school system much earlier than the boys.

GPI is one of the indicators to measure Millennium Development Goal number 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. The target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, which means achieving a GPI of 1.

Orphans in school

Another MDG indicator is the ratio of school attendance of orphans to non-orphans in the age group 10 to 14 years old. This ratio is 1.14 for South Sudan, meaning that school attendance for orphans is slightly higher than that of non-orphans.

4 Livelihood and assets

This chapter discusses the indicators as measured by ownership of selected communication items, selected transportation items, Livelihood (Crop farming and animal husbandry) and ownership of some selected items such as refrigerator, air cooler, fan and blanket.

Definitions

Livelihood: A livelihood is the set of capabilities, assets, and activities that furnish the means for people to meet their basic needs and support their well-being. In this survey each household were only asked to mention the main source of livelihood.

Assets: Assets are any property owned by a person or household. Assets included in this survey were selected transport items, communications items and others suh as refrigerator, air cooler and fan owned by individual or household.

Animal husbandry: Animal husbandry is the agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock for the purpose of earning a living.

Business enterprises: A business enterprise is any type of operation that is involved in providing goods or services with the anticipated outcome of earning a profit. The broad nature of a business enterprise allows the term to be applied to any type of company or firm that is geared toward generating revenue by selling products of any type.

4.1 Population by main source of livelihood. Percent
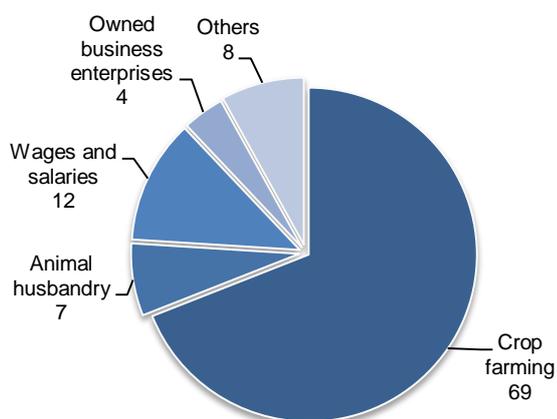
About three quarters of the population has crop farming or animal husbandry as their major source of livelihood. 12 percent of the population has wages and salaries as their main livelihood and 4 percent from owning business enterprises.

Livelihood sources like property income, remittances, pensions and aid are all included in others. None of these groups reported more than one percent of the population except for property income which reaches 3 percent.

4.2 Population by main source of livelihood and place of residence. Percent
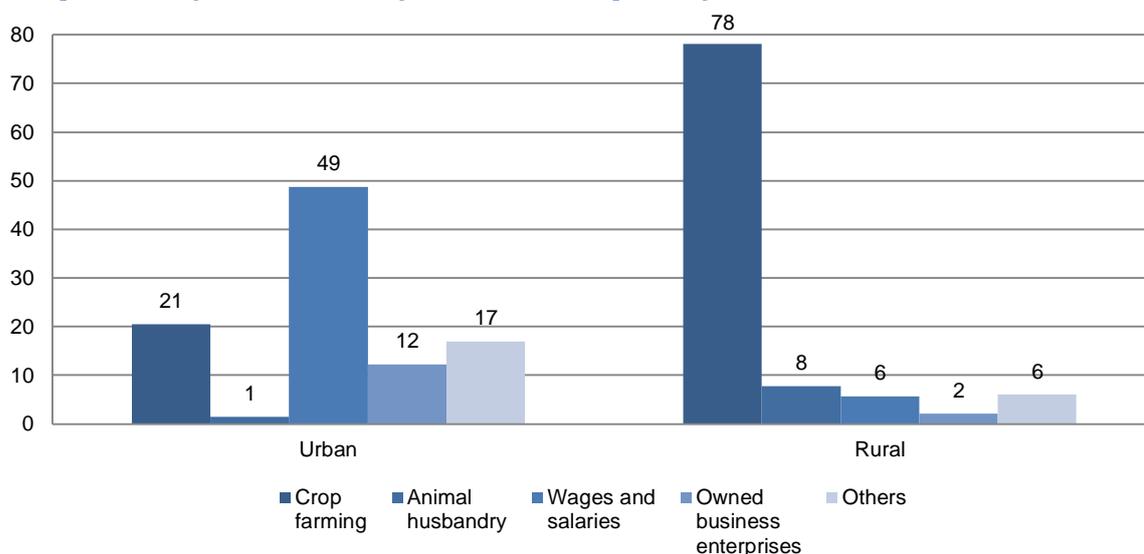
Generally the population in rural areas is almost entirely depending on agriculture, while the populations in urban areas dependent on a variety of sources of livelihood.

78 percent of the population in rural areas is depending on crop farming. Also in urban areas many households are depending on crop farming.

In urban areas 49 percent almost half of the population reported wages and salaries as main source of livelihood compared to 6 percent in rural areas.

In urban areas 12 percent of the population is depending on business enterprises as their main source of livelihood compared to only 2 percent in rural areas.

4.3 Population by main source of livelihood by state. Percent
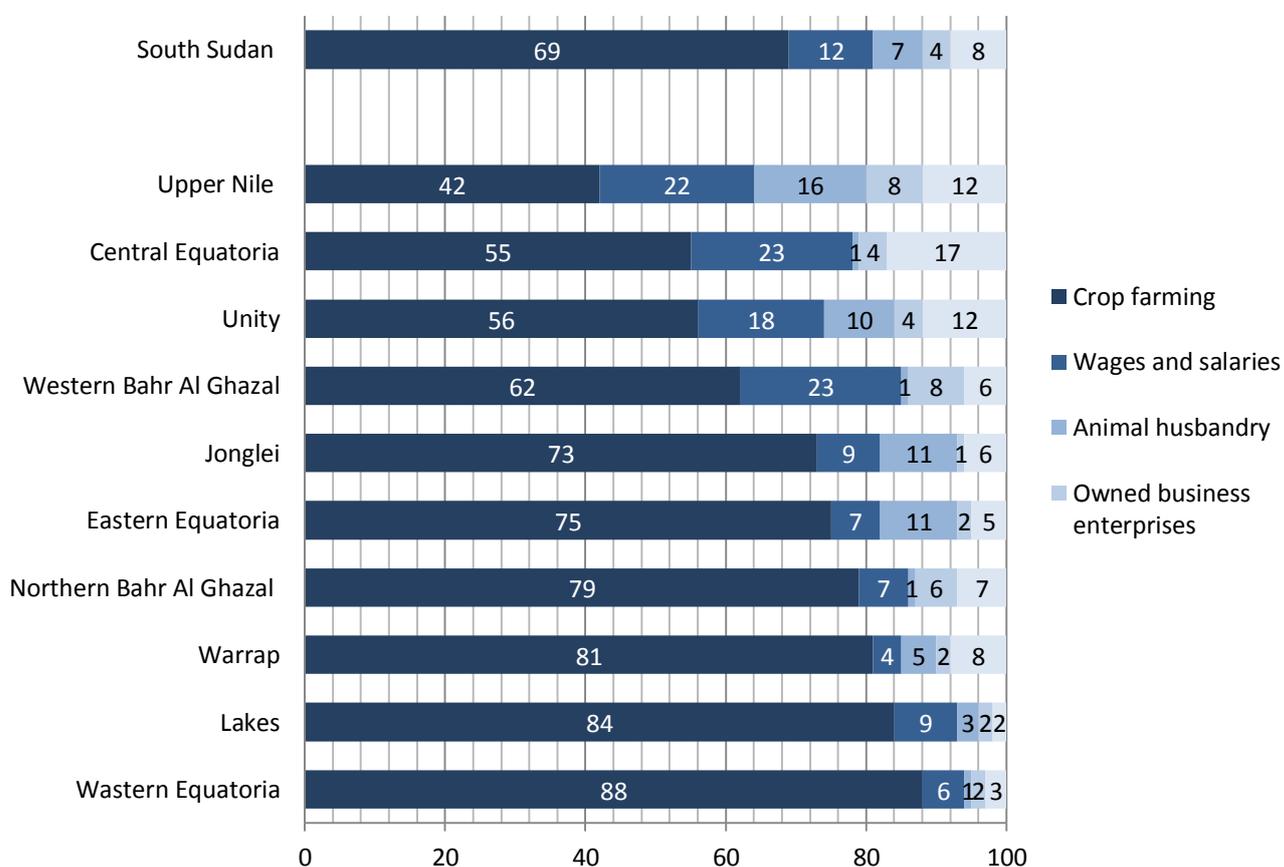
Crop farming is the most important source of livelihood in every state. Western Equatoria ranked the highest in crop farming by 88 percent, while the least is Upper Nile state by 42 percent.

Western Bahr el Ghazal, Central Equatoria both with 23 percent and Upper Nile 22 percent, which mostly dependency on wages and salaries compare to the rest of the states, simply they were three regional capitals of South Sudan with little infrastructure background.

Animal husbandry

4.4 Population by main source of livelihood by consumption expenditure group. Percent
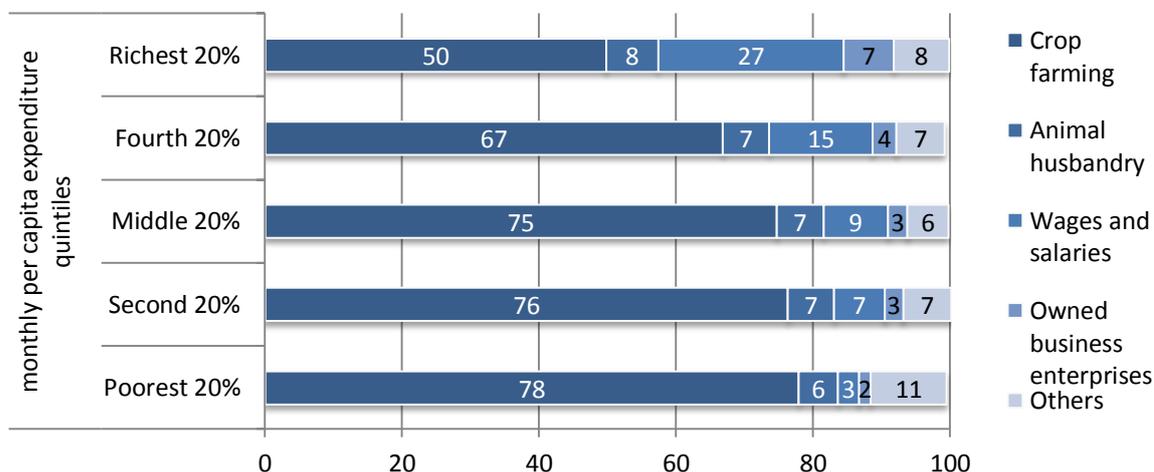
For the lowest three quintiles (poorest 20%, second 20% and Middle 20%), three out of four have crop farming as their main source of livelihood. It is only the 20 percent richest who have a very different composition of livelihood. 50 percent of them have crop farming as their main source of livelihood while 27 percent is depending on wages.

4.5 Population living in households owning selected transport items by place of residence. Percent
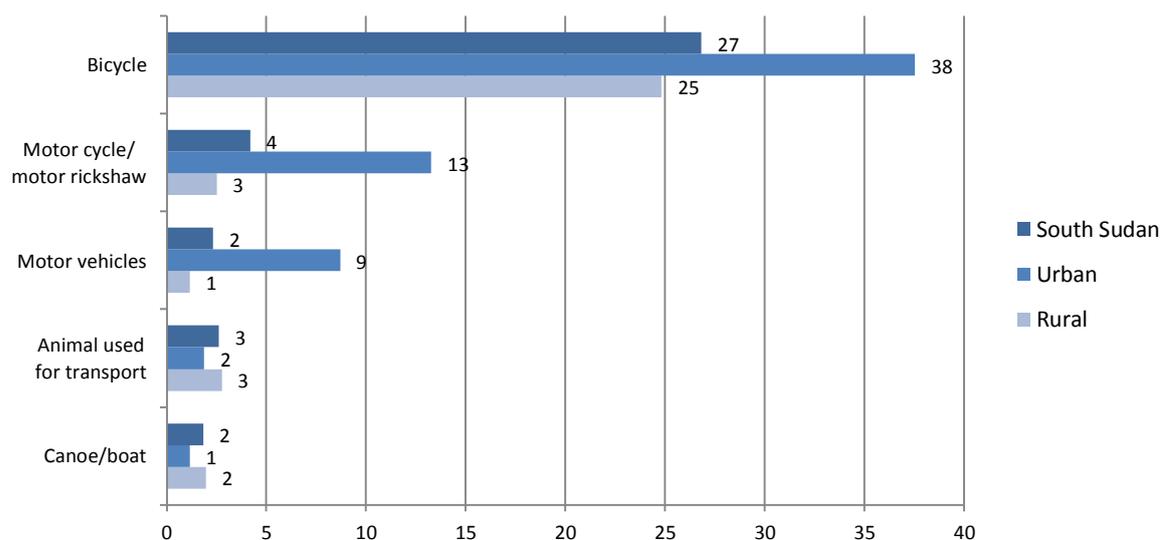
27 percent of the population in South Sudan lives in households owning one or more bicycles. The second most owned transport item is motor cycle or rickshaw with 4 percent.

The proportion of population living in households owning bicycles, motor vehicles and motor cycle is higher in urban areas. 38 percent of the urban population stays in households owning bicycle, while 13 percent stays in households owning motor cycle or rickshaw.

25 percent of the rural population reported that they live in households owning bicycle. Less than 5 percent stayed in households owning other selected transport items.

4.6 Population living in households owning selected transport items by consumption expenditure group. Percent

	Bicycle	Motor cycle/ motor rickshaw	Animal used for transport	Motor vehicles	Canoe/boat
South Sudan	**27**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**
Expenditure quintiles					
Poorest 20%	16	1	1	1	2
Second 20%	25	3	1	1	2
Middle 20%	32	4	2	2	1
Fourth 20%	30	6	4	3	2
Richest 20%	32	7	5	5	2

Generally there are little differences in the ownership of the transport items between the five quintiles of the population according to per capita consumption expenditure except for the poorest 20 percent.

4.7 Population in households owning selected transport items by state. Percent

	Bicycle	Motor cycle/ motor rickshaw	Animal used for transport	Motor vehicles	Canoe/boat
South Sudan	**27**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**
State					
Upper Nile	15	2	5	1	5
Jonglei	8	0	2	0	4
Unity	11	3	1	3	6
Warrap	22	1	0	2	0
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	35	3	1	2	1
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	47	9	1	5	0
Lakes	45	4	1	6	1
Western Equatoria	64	12	0	2	0
Central Equatoria	38	11	0	5	0
Eastern Equatoria	13	2	15	1	0

64 percent of the population in Western Equatoria lives in households who own one or more bicycles compared to only 8 percent in Jonglei.

Eastern Equatoria stands out against all other states in ownership of animals used for transportation by 15 percent.

Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Western Bahr al Ghazal are the three states with some amount of household owning motor cycle/ rickshaw, with 10 percent of population living in households owning motor cycle.

Households with most motor vehicles are found in Lakes, Western Bahr al Ghazal and Central Equatoria, all three with about 5 percent.

Canoe or boats are concentrated in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States, and is very rare in other states. About 5 percent of the households in these three states owned a canoe or boat.

4.8 Population living in households owning selected communication items by place of residence. Percent
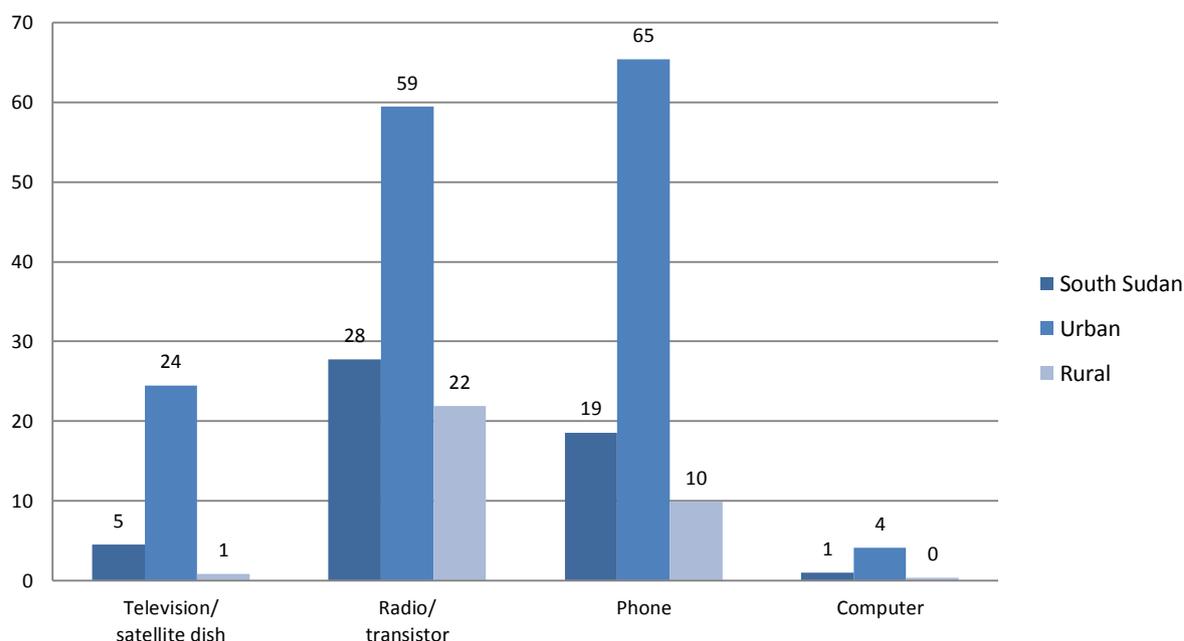
Proportion of population living in households owning the selected communication items vary much between urban and rural areas.

59 percent of the population in urban areas live in households owning a radio compared to only 22 percent in rural areas, while 65 percent lives in household owning one or more phones in urban areas compared to 10 percent in rural areas.

Radio is owned in both urban and rural areas while almost nobody has TV and computer in rural areas which require electricity and TV signals.

4.9 Phone ownership by state. Percent
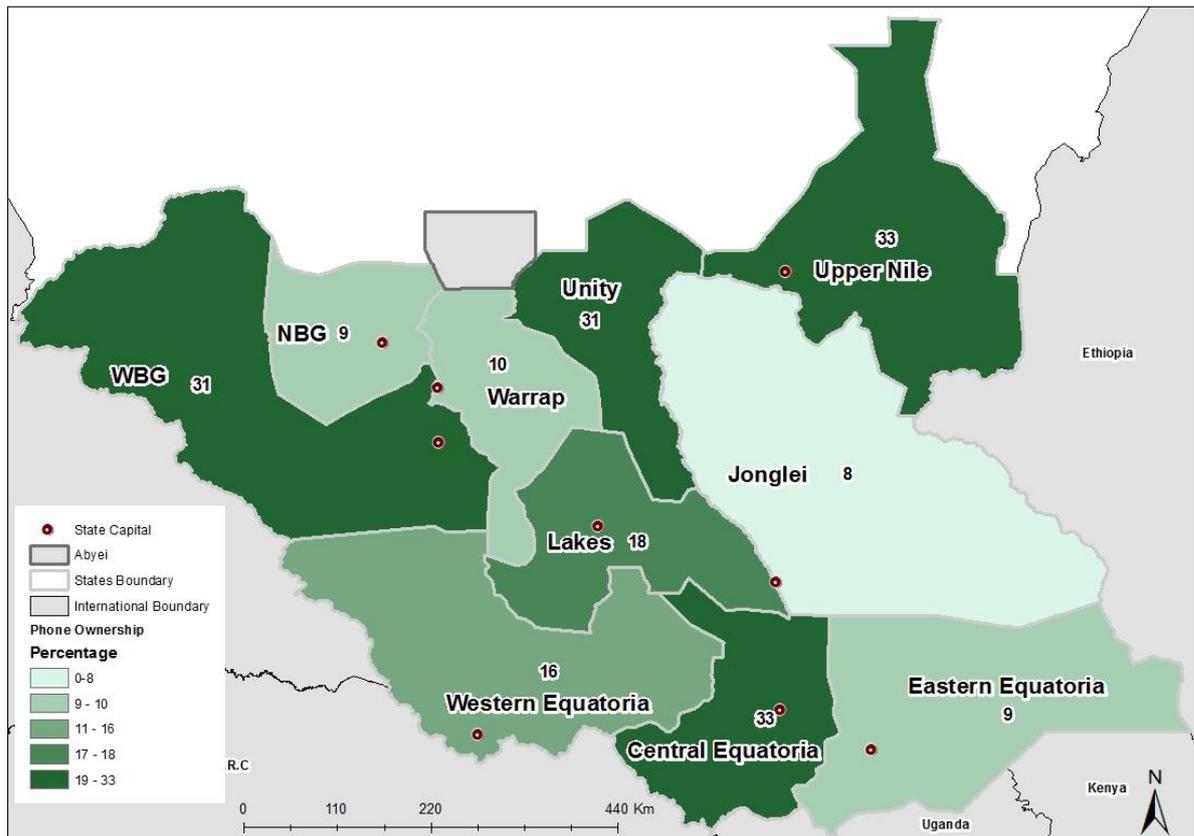
Proportion of population living in households who owns one or more phones vary across the states.

Central Equatoria and Upper Nile State ranked the highest in ownership of phone by 33 percent, with Unity and Western Bahr Al Ghazal ranked as the next with 31 percent. Jonglei is the state with lowest ownership of phones by 8 percent followed by Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr Al Ghazal with 9 percent then Warrap 10 percent.

4.10 Population living in households owning selected communication items according to per capita consumption expenditure. Percent
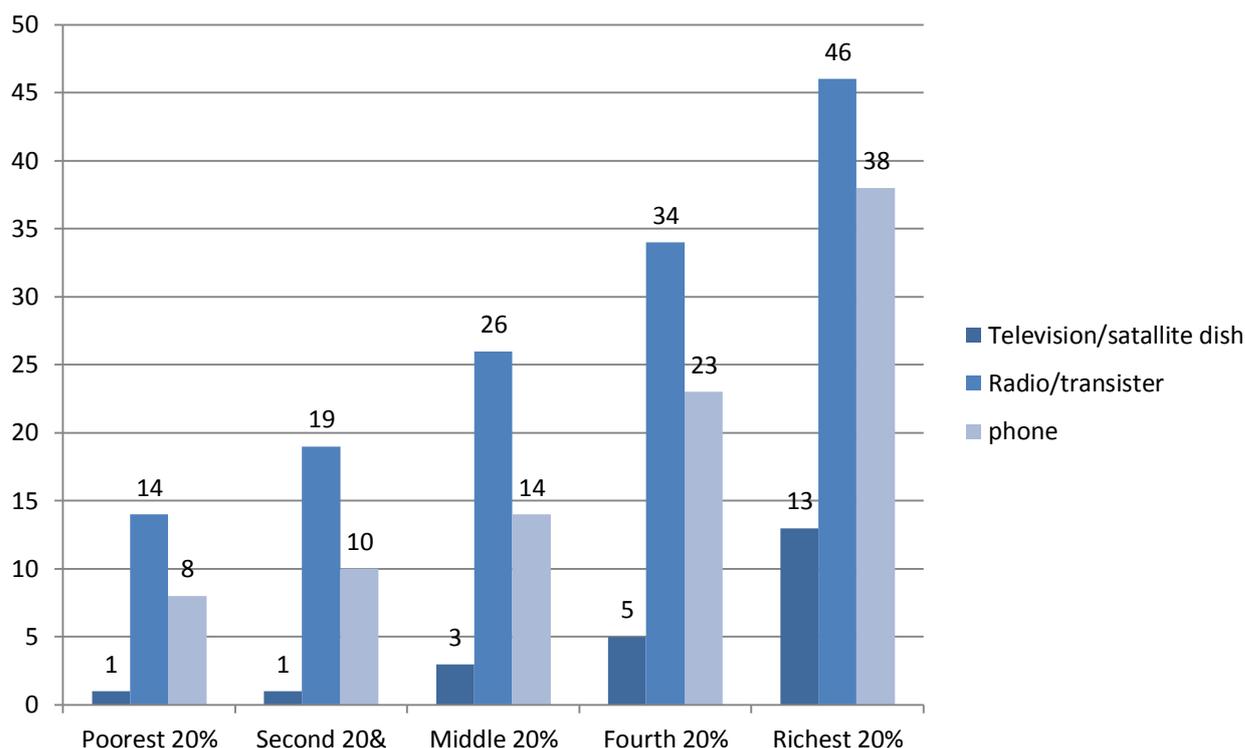
The most owned communication item is radio, but even among the richest 20 percent, less than half of the population live in households owning a radio. Among the poorest 20 percent only 14 percent lives in household owned one or more radio in the households.

For the communication items we see a clear pattern of increasing ownership from poorest to the richest. Phone ownership increased from 8 to 38 percent and Television/ satellite dish from 1 to 13 percent. Very few have a computer in the households, only 3 percent even among the richest 20 percent.

4.11 Proportion of population living in households owning selected communication and other items by state. Percent

	Pair of shoes	Blanket	Radio/ transistor	Phone	Television/ satellite dish
South Sudan	56	50	28	19	5
States					
Western Equatoria	72	73	32	16	1
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	55	41	36	31	13
Warrap	18	21	11	10	1
Upper Nile	87	56	40	33	11
Unity	69	44	28	31	6
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	63	58	26	9	3
Lakes	45	50	34	18	2
Jonglei	57	56	15	8	0
Eastern Equatoria	48	56	16	9	2
Central Equatoria	59	52	49	33	11

Proportion of population living in households owning selected communication items vary across South Sudan.

87 percent of population living in households in Upper Nile state owns at least one pair of shoe, while only 18 percent does the same in Warrap state.

11 percent of the population lives in households owning television in Upper Nile and Central Equatoria state, compared with almost nobody in Jonglei, Warrap and Western Equatoria.

Radio is almost evenly distributed across the states with the exception of Warrap, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria which are lower than the others.

4.12 Population living in households owning other selected items by place of residence. Percent
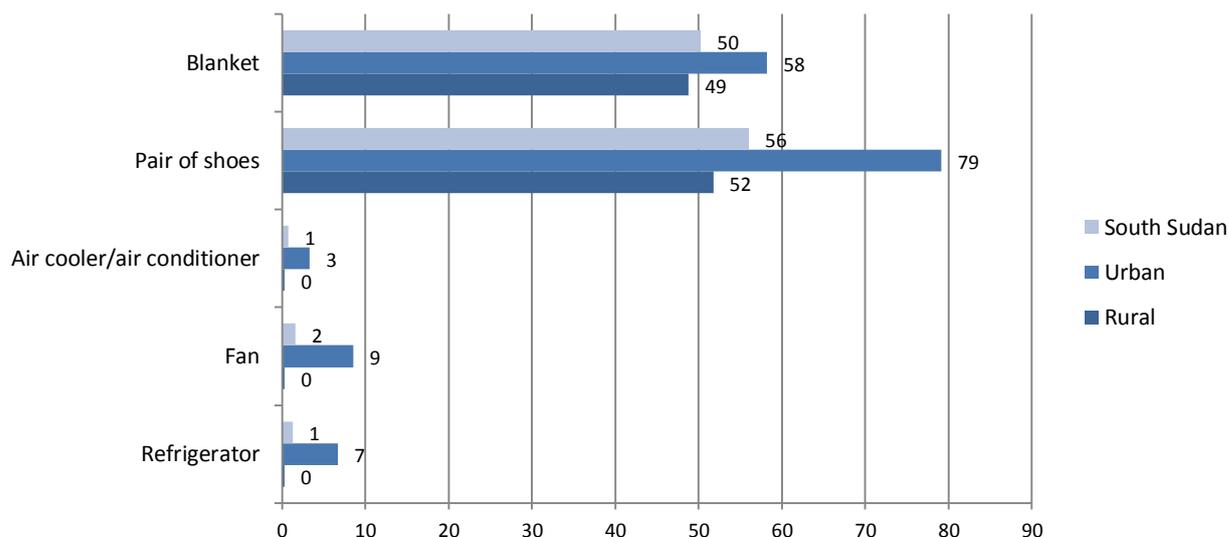
The percentage of population living in households owning at least one blanket are almost the same in urban and rural areas, while those which owned at least one pair of shoes were highly reported in urban areas, 79 percent compared to 52 percent in rural areas.

Ownership of refrigerator, fan and air cooler /conditioner is reported in urban areas but the figures are less than 10 percent. Almost nobody has these electricity requiring items in rural areas.

5   Health

The purpose of this chapter is to present the health condition of the population as well as the usage and accessibility of health facilities in order to monitor the country's health policy objective and strategies over time. It examines some key indicators on the health situation in South Sudan as shown in the tables below. The findings from this report will give insights on policy intervention and monitoring of key health indicators.

> **Definitions**
>
> **Health care facilities** in the questionnaire is defined as Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC), primary health care unit (PHCU), public hospital, private hospital and pharmacy.
>
> There is no a standard or clear definition to PHCC and PHCU but it can be simply defined in South Sudan context. Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC) consists of a number of doctors and nurses or assistant doctor with or without nurse. Primary health care unit (PHCU) has only health trained personell without any single doctor or nurse in charge.
>
> **Access to Health care facilities** refers to self-reported availability of the health care facilities mentioned above. This does not necessarily mean availability of modern health care facilities.

5.1 Proportion of population with access to health facility by place of residence and poverty status. Percent
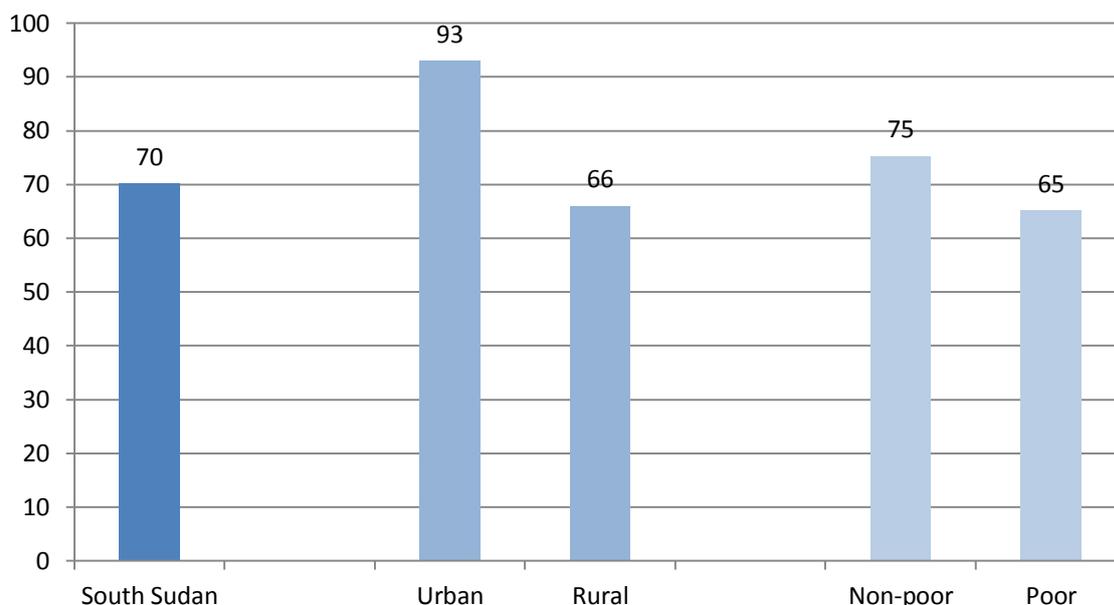
70 percent of the population reported that they have access to health care facility. Three out of four persons of the non- poor population have access to health care facility and among poor population 65 percent have access to health care facility. Differences by place of residence have more impact than poor and non- poor. In urban area, almost all population (93 percent) have self-reported access to health care facility while 66 percent in rural areas had access at the time of the survey.

5.2 Type of health care facility visited most often by place of residence and state for those households who had access to any health care facility. Percent

	Primary Health Care Unit	Primary Health Care Centre	Public Hospital	Private Hospital/ Clinic	Pharmacy/ Drug Store	Other	Total with access to health facility
South Sudan	**36**	**26**	**27**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence							
Urban	8	19	55	15	2	1	100
Rural	43	28	19	6	2	1	100
States							
Upper Nile	15	40	33	10	1	1	100
Jonglei	45	26	17	8	4	0	100
Unity	37	15	32	12	3	0	100
Warrap	51	22	18	6	2	1	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	51	26	13	5	4	1	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	26	13	47	13	1	0	100
Lakes	43	16	34	5	2	0	100
Western Equatoria	34	21	38	4	3	0	100
Central Equatoria	32	29	23	13	2	1	100
Eastern Equatoria	33	28	31	7	0	0	100

The most commonly used health care facility among those who have access is PHCU (36 percent). The table also shows that primary health care centre and public hospital were the second most used health care facility 26 percent and 27 percent. Only 8 percent of those who had access visited a private hospital/clinic and 2 percent visited pharmacy/drug stores.

Among those who have access to health care facilities people from the rural areas have limited access to public hospital and primary health care centre compared to urban population. In urban areas 55 percent of the household members who reported that have access to the health care facilities, visit public hospital most often when sick, 19 percent visited primary health care centre and 15 percent visit private hospital/clinic. 10 percent of the population visit primary health care unit or pharmacy/drug stores.

In rural areas, 43 percent of the population members in the household reported visiting primary health care unit most often when sick followed by 28 percent who visit primary health care centre and only 19 percent for public hospital/clinic.

In Northern Bahr El Ghazal, and Warrap more than half of the population visited primary health care unit most often when sick followed by respectively 45 and 43 percent in Jonglei and Lakes states. In Upper Nile on the other hand 40 percent visited a primary health care centre and 33 percent visited a public hospital while only 15 percent visited a primary health care unit. Western Bahr Al Ghazal had the highest proportion of people using a public hospital with 47 percent stating that it was the most often used health care facility. Private hospital /clinic is most often in Western El Bahr Ghazal, Central Equatoria and Unity State with respectively 13 percent and 12 percent.

5.3 Share of population with access to health care facility who most often used a facility that provide free health care. Percent.
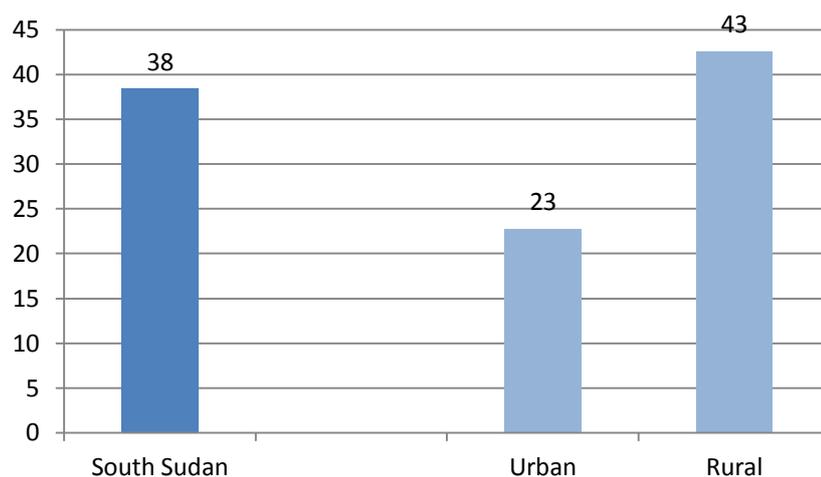
Out of the people who had access to a health care facility, 38 percent reported that the health care facility they used the most was providing free health care. A higher share in rural areas reported that their health care facility was free than the share in urban areas. The survey measures whether the health care facility the households use most is free, not access to free health care. For those who report that they have to pay for health care, it could be that there is a free health care facility available, but that the household most often choose to use one where they have to pay.

5.4 Share of free health care reported by those using selected health care facilities. Percent

	Share of users who reported use of facility was free
Primary Health Care Centre	49
Primary Health Care Unit	42
Public Hospital	34
Private Hospital/Clinic	12
Pharmacy/Drug Store	8
Other	2

About half of those who most often use a Primary Health Care Centre reported that the centre offers free health care. The share of free health care among users of primary health care units was 42 percent, while about one in three reported that the public hospitals they go to offered free health care.

5.5 Time to health care facility used most of often by the household (for those who have access to health care) according to background characteristics. Percent

	Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	More than one hour	Total
South Sudan	**16**	**17**	**36**	**31**	**100**
Place of Residence					
Urban	17	24	40	19	100
Rural	16	14	34	35	100
Poverty status					
Non poor	18	19	37	27	100
Poor	15	14	35	37	100
States					
Upper Nile	26	20	29	25	100
Jonglei	15	12	46	27	100
Unity	13	15	33	40	100
Warrap	15	14	31	39	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	14	23	37	26	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	15	20	38	27	100
Lakes	17	16	34	33	100
Western Equatoria	11	12	39	38	100
Central Equatoria	13	15	36	36	100
Eastern Equatoria	21	22	33	24	100

36 percent of the population had to spend between 30 minutes and an hour to reach the most often used health care facility. Households in rural areas spent more time in accessing health facility than in urban areas. Only 19 percent need more than an hour in urban areas to reach the most often used health facility compared to 35 percent in rural areas. Poor households had to spend more time to reach the most used health facility, than the non-poor. 37 percent of the poor had to spend more than an hour compared to 27 percent among non-poor.

Approximately 40 percent of the population in Unity, Warrap and Western Equatoria States live in the households that spent more than an hour to reach the most used facility.

5.6 Type of medical help for those who have no access to health care facility according to background characteristics. Percent

	Religious healer	Witch Doctor	Traditional healer	Relative/Friend/Neighbour	Other	Total
South Sudan	**10**	**10**	**47**	**8**	**24**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	6	35	35	5	20	100
Rural	10	9	47	8	25	100
Sex of household head						
Male	11	11	48	10	21	100
Female	9	9	45	4	33	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	9	9	48	9	25	100
Poor	11	11	46	7	24	100

47 percent of the household population in South Sudan who do not have access to health care facility seek help from traditional healers. Religious healer and relative/friend/neighbour are both used by about 10 percent of households. 35 percent in urban areas seek help from the traditional healers compared to 47 percent in rural areas. The table also indicates that there are only small differences between male and female headed households except in use of relative/friend/neighbour which male

headed households appear to use more. There seems to be no significant difference between poor and non-poor.

5.7 Population in households who own at least one mosquito net by background variables. Percent
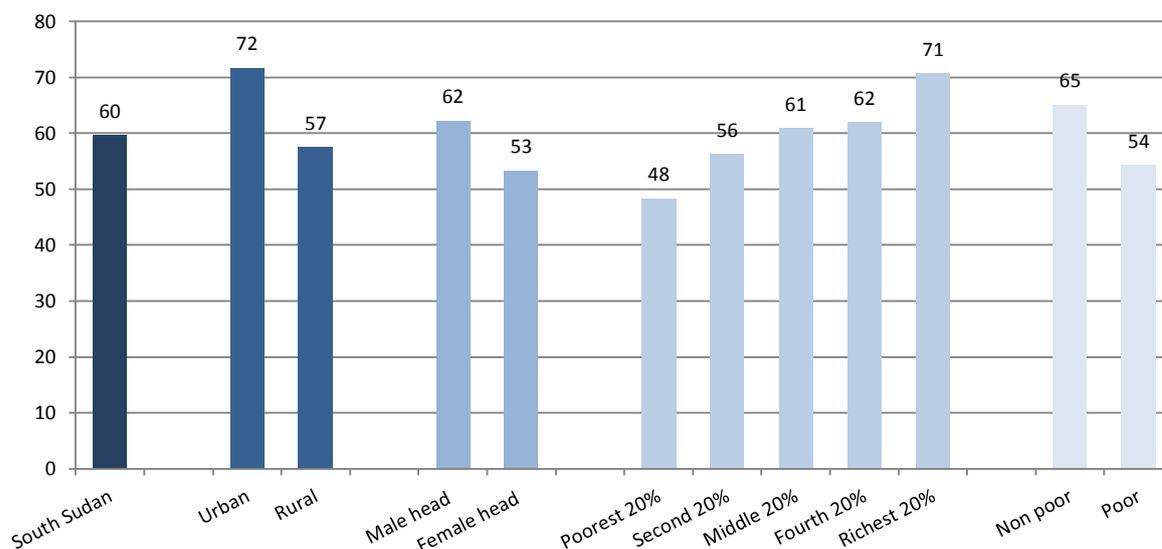
60 percent of the population lived in household which owned at least one mosquito net.

More male headed households owned mosquito net than female headed households 62 and 53 percent respectively. Out of the non-poor households 65 percent owned mosquito net compared to 54 percent among the poor. There appears to be a correlation between ownership of mosquito net and consumption quintile. 48 percent of the poorest quintile owned a mosquito net compared to 71 percent among the richest 20 percent.

In rural areas, only 57 percent own mosquito net compared to 72 percent in urban areas. Most of the households owned mosquito nets in Unity State (80 percent) compared to (37 percent) in Eastern Equatoria State.

5.8 Population in households who own at least one mosquito net by place state. Percent
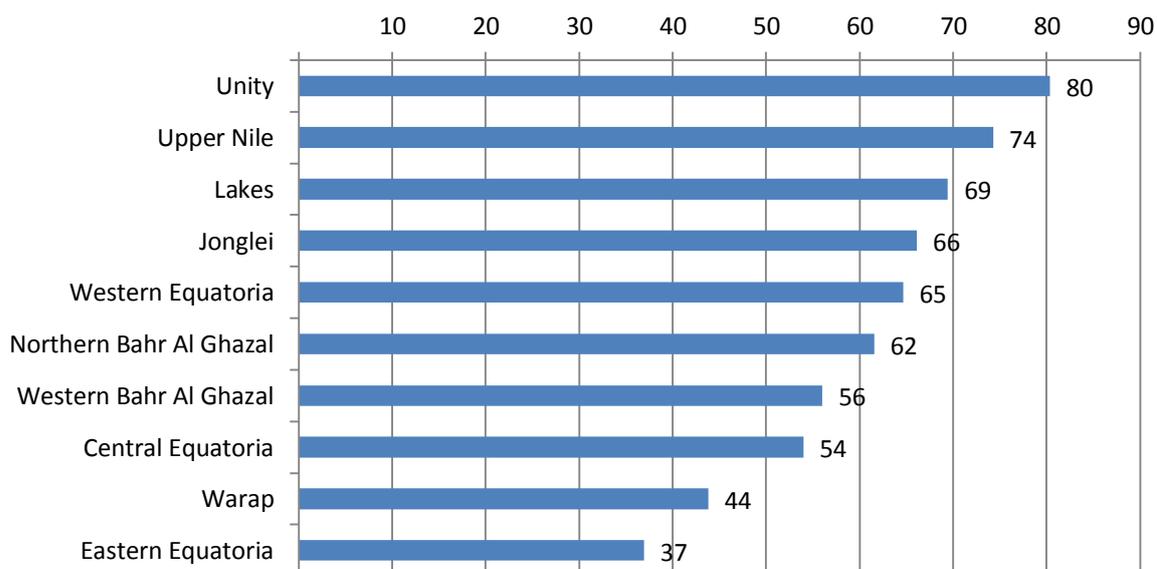
6 Economic transfers

This chapter looks at the spread and size of economic transfers to households in South Sudan. It is useful in analysing the dependence of households on external agents and gives a picture of the spread of government and aid programs.

> ### Definitions
>
> **Economic transfer** is cash or kind received by the household from Government, organizations or persons living outside the household.
>
> **Value of goods in kind received** is the respondent's estimate of how much he/she would have to pay if a similar service/item should be bought at the market

6.1 Households receiving economic transfers in South Sudan by source. Percent
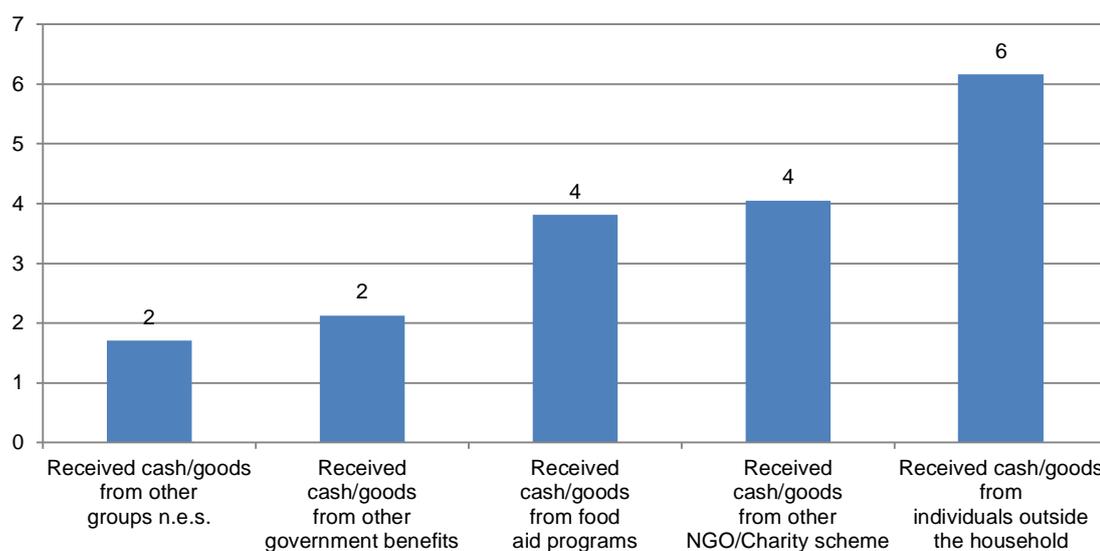
N.B.: The same household can receive transfers from more than one source.

We find that in total, economic transfers are received by a small portion of the households, with only 15 percent of households reporting any kind of transfer. While transfers from other individuals is the largest single source of transfers, transfers from Government, NGOs and Charities combined is also sizeable. The most significant source for economic transfers to the households, both urban and rural, for South Sudan is cash or kind received from individuals living outside the household with 6 percent of all households receiving some transfer from this source. The next most common source of transfers was NGOs with 4 percent of households reporting a transfer. There is variation across states in the extent to which economic transfers are found and the kind of economic transfer they receive. 9 percent of households in Upper Nile and Northern Bahr El Ghazal receive transfers from individuals living outside the household, while 8 percent of households in Western Equatoria receive transfers from food aid programs.

Most transfers recorded were small in size, with 80 percent of households that received economic transfers receiving less than SDG 500 in the 12 months prior to the survey. Only 12 percent of all households that received economic transfers received SDG 1,000 or more.

7 Cash, Credit, Saving and Shocks

This chapter aims to look at the use of money by households across South Sudan, their access to credit, their vulnerability to shocks and their ability to cope with these shocks. Lack of access to credit, and being affected by severe shocks, are often thought of as contributors and even lead causes of poverty and its persistence.

Definitions

Cash: refers to money in the physical form of currency, such as banknotes and coins prior to the survey.

Borrow: refers to the ability of households member borrowed or obtain money that he/she had to repay in the last 12 months.

Shocks: is a sudden or surprising event or experience resulting from (in this case) drought/floods, crop disease or pest etc. last 5 years prior to the survey.

7.1 Proportion of people living in a household that used cash last 7 days by place of residence and poverty status. Percent
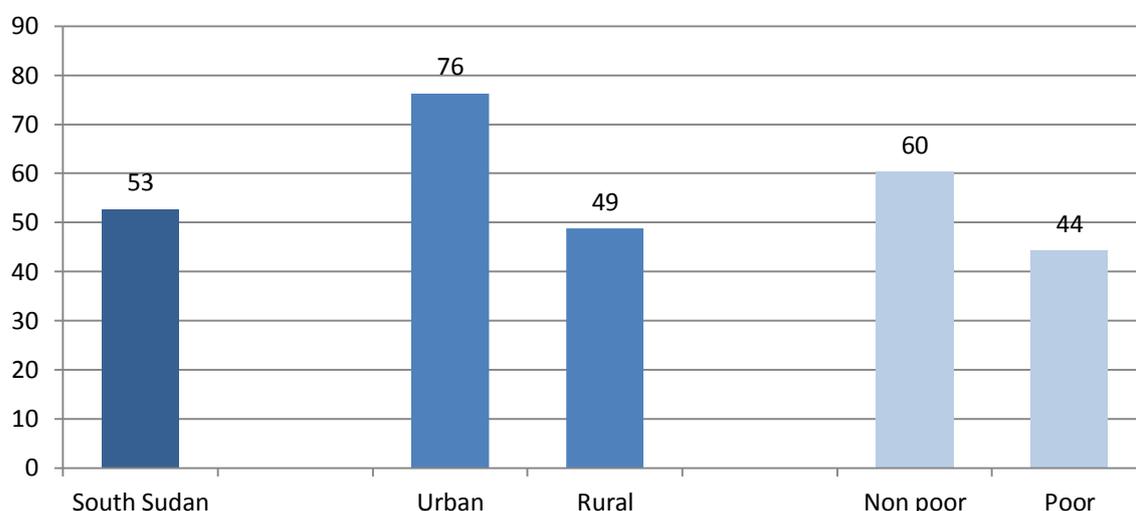
In 53 percent of households in South Sudan at least one or more household members used cash in the last 7 days. The majority of the households in the urban areas (76 percent) used cash last seven days prior to the survey compared to almost half of the households in the rural areas. Whereas 60 percent of the non-poor used cash last seven days compared to 44 percent of the poor.

7.2 Proportion of people living in household that used cash last 7 days by states. Percent
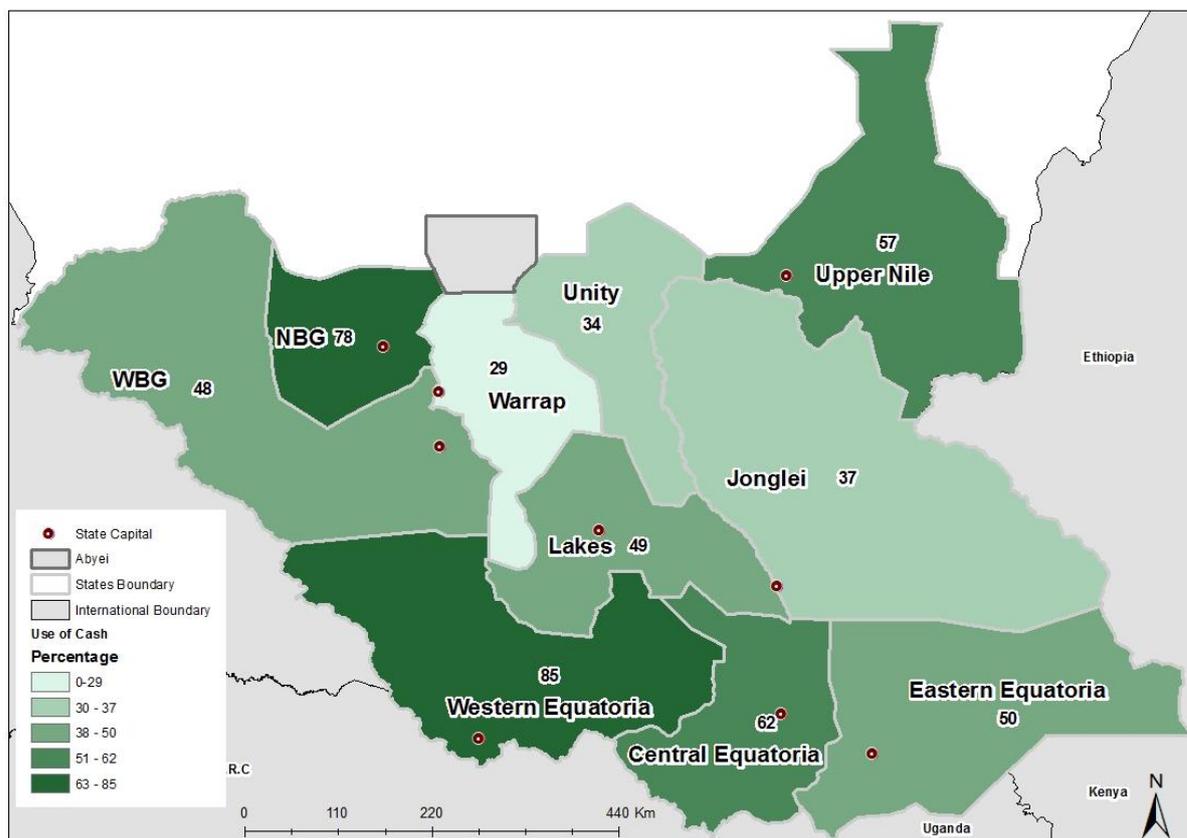
The survey reveals that cash is most commonly used in Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States (85 and 78 percent respectively) compared toWarrap state (29 percent), which registers the lowest use.

7.3 Proportion of households that borrowed from any source last 12 months by place of residence and poverty status. Percent
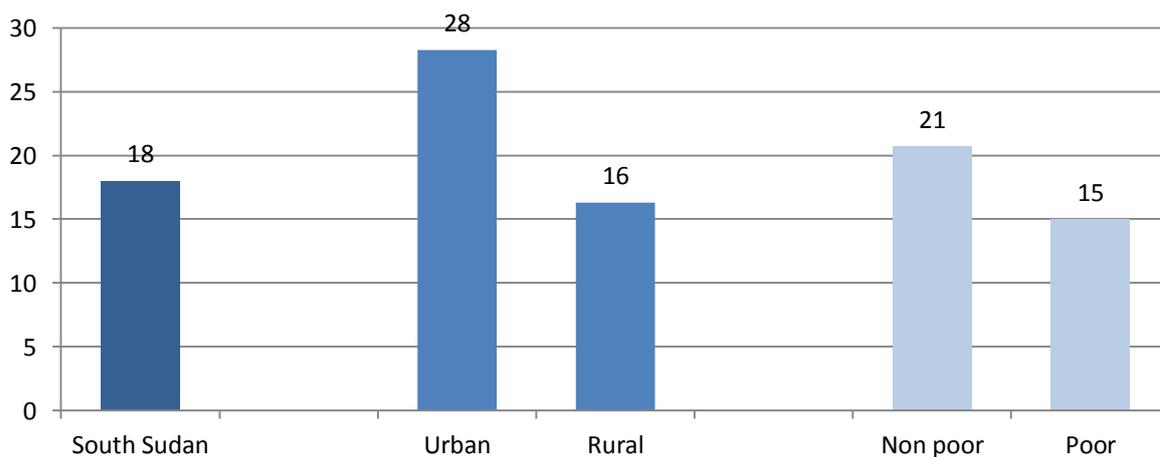
In South Sudan, 18 percent of the households borrowed money last 12 months. In the urban areas 28 percent of the household reported to have borrowed compare to 16 percent in the rural areas. 21 percent of the non-poor borrowed compared to 15 percent of the poor.

7.4 Proportion of households that borrowed from any source last 12 months by States. Percent
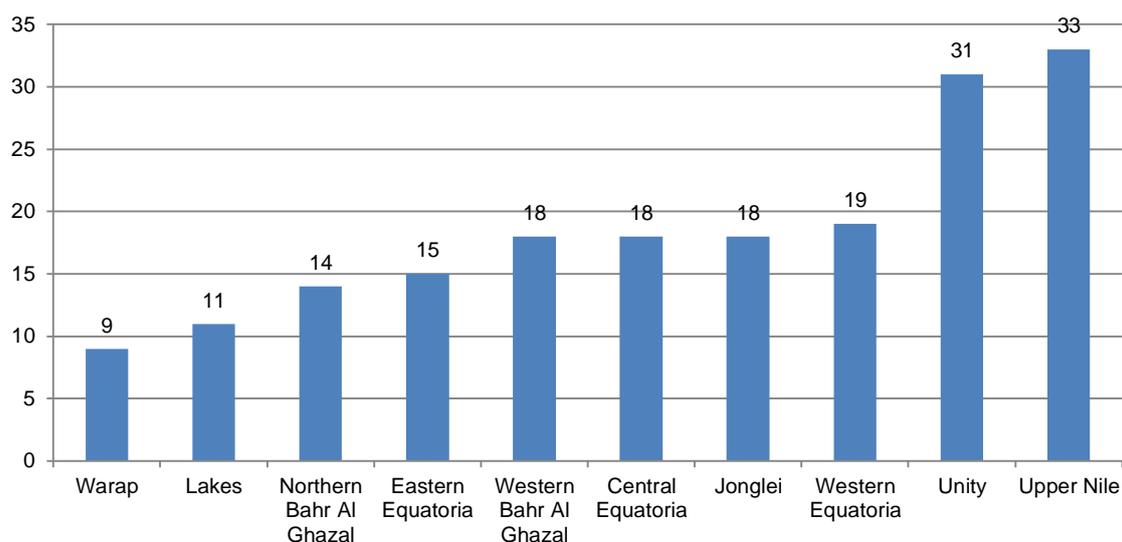
Upper Nile and Unity states have the highest percentage of borrowing at around 30 percent. The least percentage of the households that borrowed money is reported in Warrap and Lakes states which are about 10 percent.

7.5 Size of loan in SDG among households that borrowed money last 12 months by place of residence and poverty status. Percent
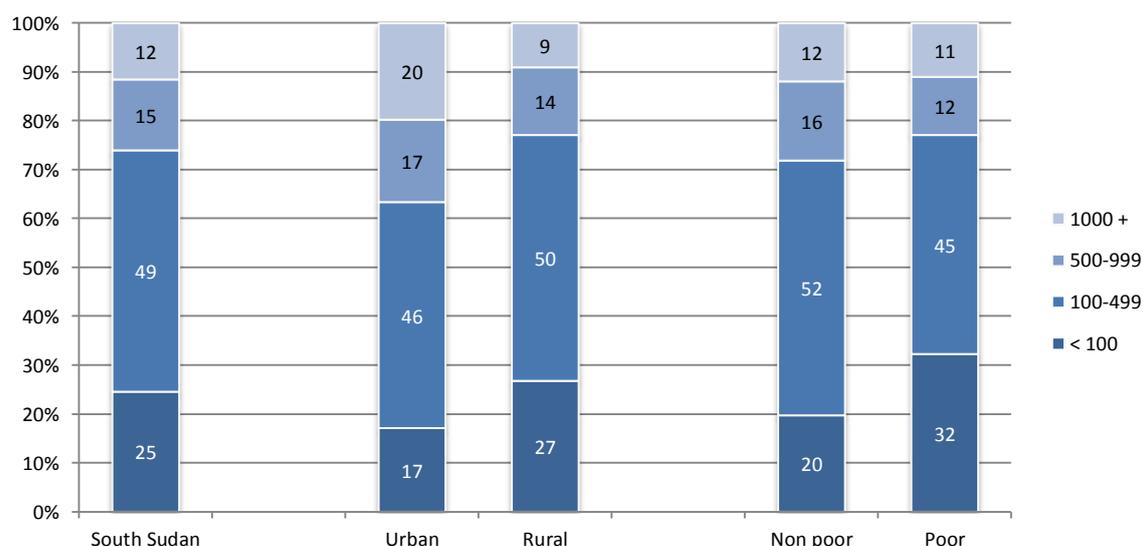
Out of those who borrowed money, 49 percent of the households in South Sudan borrowed at the range of 100 – 499 Sudanese Pound (SDG). 25 percent reported to have loan money at the range of less than 100SDG and only 12 percent borrowed money at the range of 1000 SDG and above.

People in the urban areas tend to borrow higher sums than people in rural areas. 20 percent of the households in the urban areas borrowed money at the range of 1000 SDG and above compare to only 9 percent in the rural areas.

27 percent and 17 percent of households in the rural and urban areas have reported to have borrowed money at the range less than 100 SDG respectively.

52 percent of the non-poor borrowed money at the range of 100 – 499 SDG whereas 45 percent of the poor borrowed money at the same range. 32 percent of the poor borrowed money at the range less than

100 SDG while 20 percent of the non-poor has borrowed money at the same range in the last 12 months.

7.6 Percentage distribution of households that borrowed money last 12 months by the size of the loan by state.
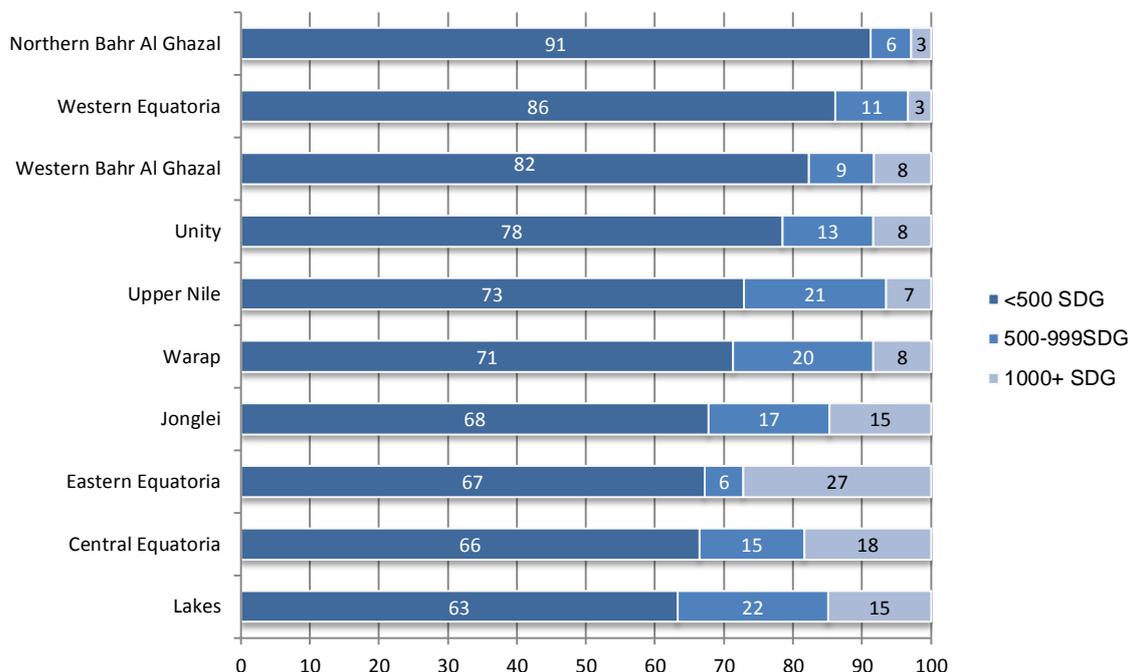
In Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr Al Ghazal very few people borrowed large sums money with 6 percent borrowing from 500-999 SDG and only 3 percent borrowing more than 1000 SDG.

In Lakes, Upper Nile and Warrap the people borrowing money tend to borrowed higher sums than the borrowers in the other states. Eastern Equatoria is the highest percent of which people have borrowed more than 1000 SDG.

7.7 Proportion of households that borrowed money last 12 months by the main reason for obtaining the loan by place of residence and poverty status. Percent
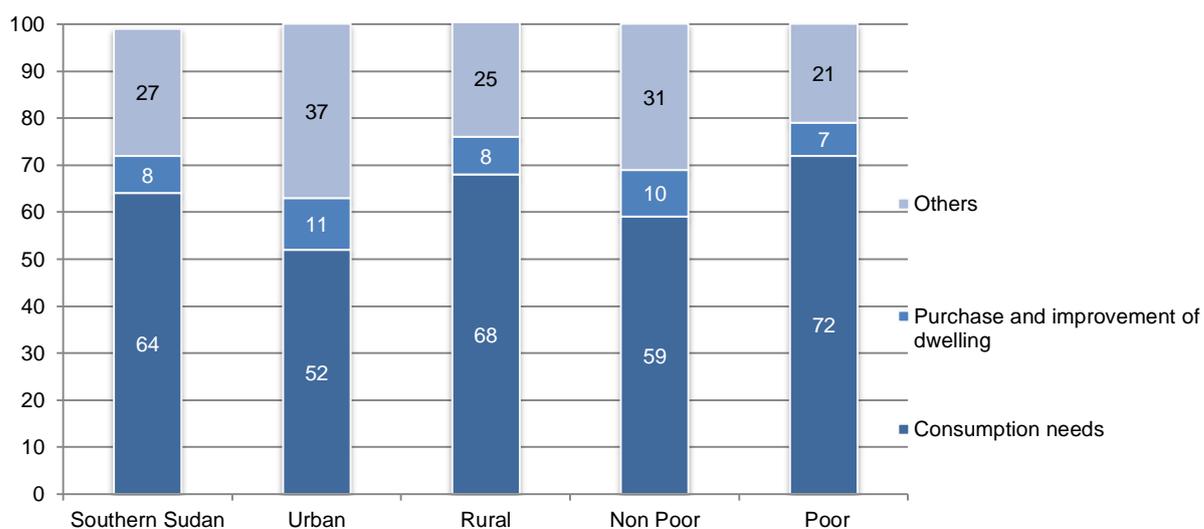
Out of the 15 reasons as to why households borrowed money last 12 months; only two main reasons were found crucial. Most of the households borrowed because of consumption needs and for purchase or improvement of their dwelling. 64 percent of the household reported to have borrowed money for

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consumption needs compare to 8 percent who reported to have borrowed money for purchase and improvement of their dwellings.

Only 27 percent reported borrowing for other different reasons. None of the reasons grouped together in the category others exceeded 3 percent.

In Urban areas, 52 percent of the households reported that they borrowed money for consumption needs. 11 percent reported to have borrowed money for purchase and improvement of their dwellings where as 37 percent for other reasons.

In the rural areas, 68 percent reported that they borrowed money for consumption needs, compare to 8 percent reported for purchase and improvement of their dwellings while 25 percent for others reasons.

72 percent of the poor and 59 percent of the non-poor have reported to have borrowed money for consumption needs respectively.

7 percent of the poor borrowed money for purchase and improvement of their dwelling while 10 percent of the non poor reported to have borrowed money for the same purpose. 31 percent of the non-poor have borrowed money for other reasons whereas only 21 percent of the poor borrowed money for other reasons.

7.8 Proportion of population did not borrow money last 12 months by reasons for not obtaining any loan by place of residence. Percent
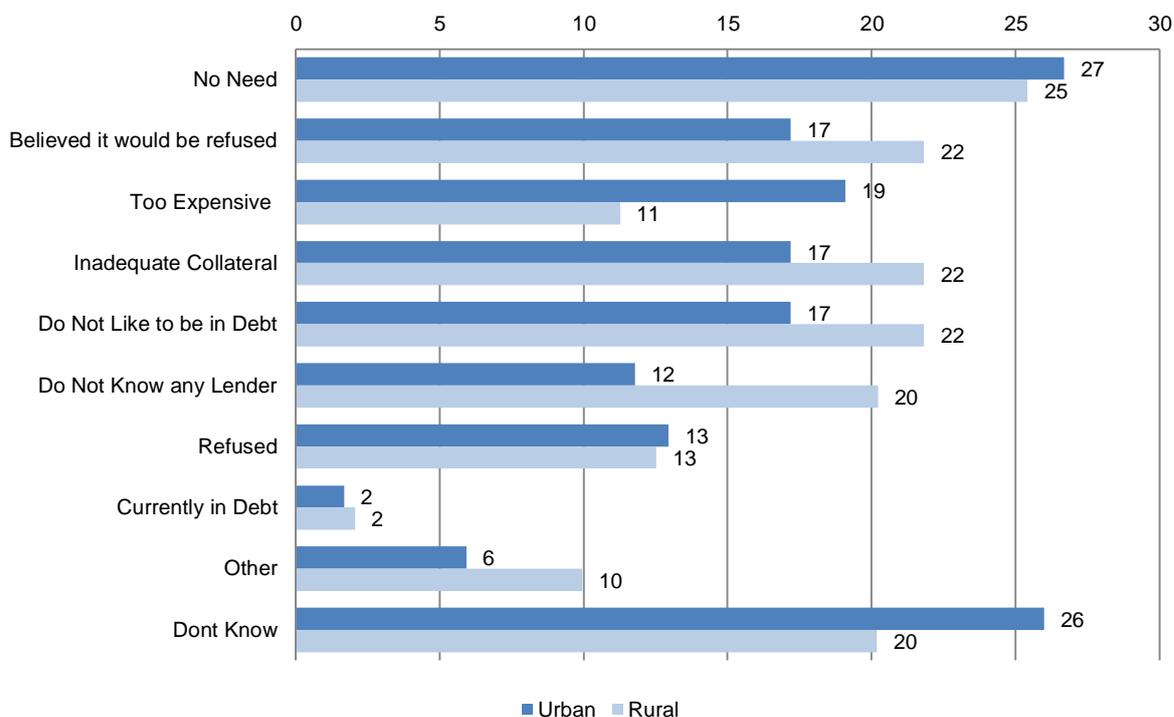
Note: Same household may give several reasons for not borrowing.

In the urban areas, 26 percent of the household members reported that, they did not borrow because they do not know where to borrow from, compared to 20 percent of the household members reported the same reasons for not borrowing in the rural areas. 27 percent of household members in urban areas said there was no need for borrowing compared to 25 percent in the rural areas

7.9 Proportion of households that did not borrow money last 12 months byreasons for not obtaining any loan by poverty status. Percent
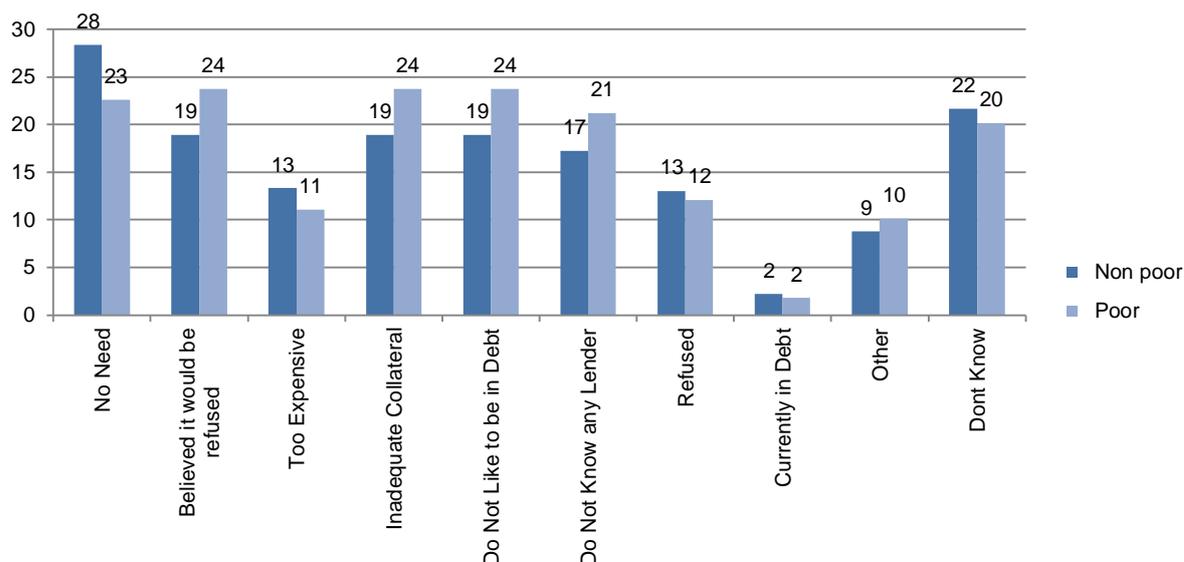
Note: Same household may give several reasons for not borrowing.

28 percent households of the non-poor said there was no need for borrowing whereas, 23 percent of the poor reported the same. 24 percent of the poor believed it would be refused compared to 19 percent of non-poor households.

7.10 Proportion of households that were severely affected by events/shocks last 5 years. Percent
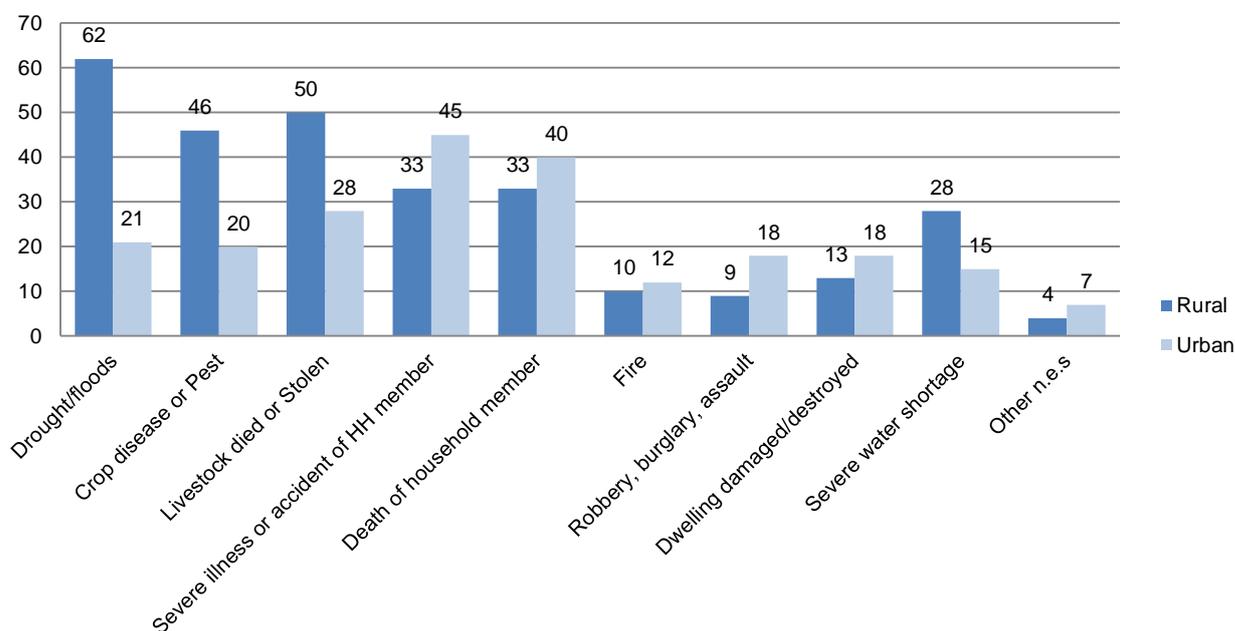
Note: Same household may have reported several events

As expected the most prevalent shocks are related to drought or flood, livestock dying and being stolen and crop diseases in the rural areas which affect about 62, 50 and 46 percent of the population respectively. Severe illness or accident of household member and death of household member is reported to have affected almost half of households in urban areas.

7.11 Households affected by one or more events/shocks last 5 years by the total estimated value of the event/shock by place of residence and poverty status. Percent
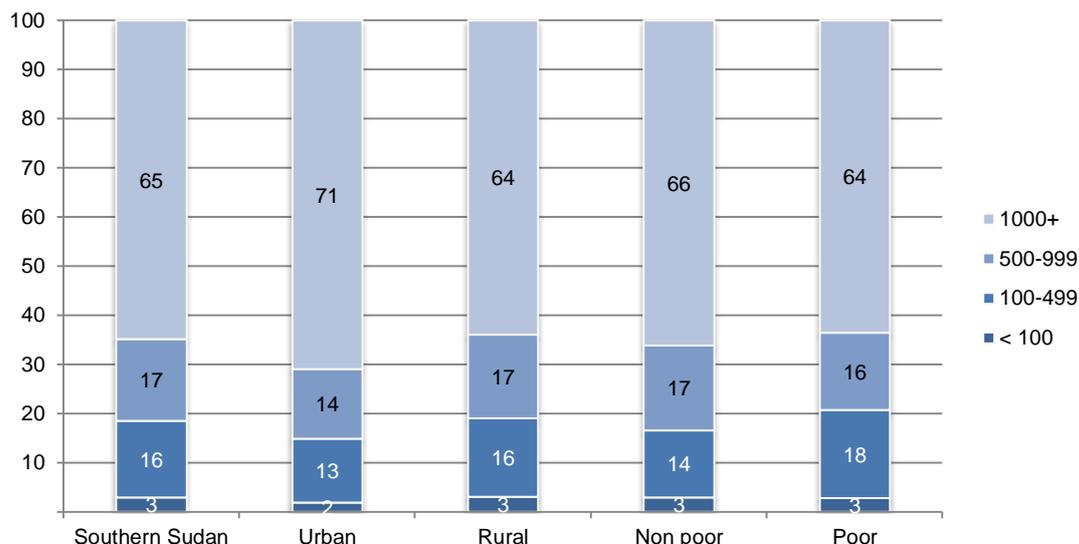
This figure presented the value in SDG of losses resulting from shocks by place of residence and poverty status. The losses reported by urban population were reported to higher value than those living in rural areas. The distribution of losses reported by non-poor and poor were largely similar. Out of those affected by one of more shocks in the last five years, 71 percent of the urban and 64 percent of the rural population estimated the value of the most significant shock to be more than 1000 SDG. For the non-poor 66 percent and poor 64 percent which gives a small difference for scale of 1000 SDG and more.

8 Agriculture

Agriculture remains the predominant sector of the economy in terms of livelihoods and employment. This section looks at the spread of agriculture, the crops grown and the livestock raised by households in South Sudan.

> **Definitions**
>
> **Agricultural households:** Households where one or more members own or use agricultural, forest or pasture land.
>
> **Livestock households**: Households where one or more members own some livestock or poultry.

8.1 Agricultural households by state. Percent
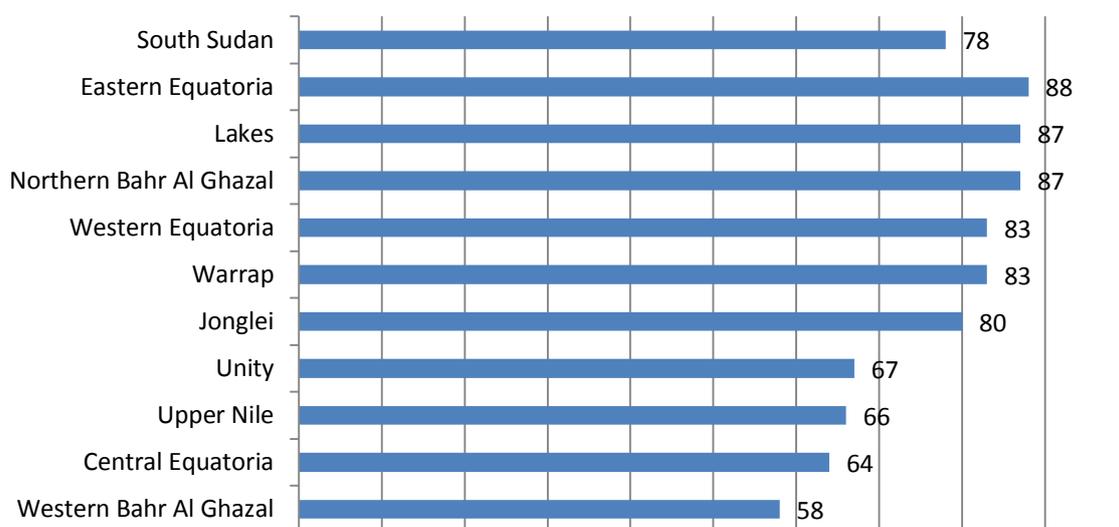
South Sudan is a predominantly agricultural economy with 78 percent of all households owning or using agricultural land. Wide variation exists between states with 58 percent of households in Western Bahr El Ghazal engaging in agriculture compared to 88 percent in Eastern Equatoria. Agriculture exists even in 'urban' areas with 29 percent of households engaging in agriculture compared to 86 percent in rural areas.

8.2 Tenure status of agricultural land in South Sudan. Percentage of agricultural households
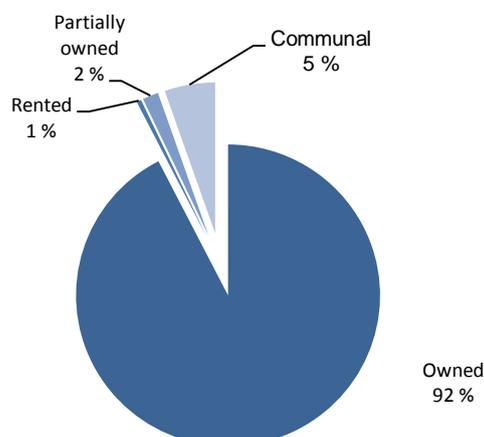
Agricultural land in South Sudan is largely owned by the household. Only 8 percent of agricultural households used land that was not owned by the household. Agricultural practices in South Sudan remain highly traditional with only 30 percent of households reporting any expenditure on agricultural inputs. The most common expenditure was on labour with 23 percent of agricultural households reporting some expenditure. Only 1 percent have spent anything on fuel and lubricants, and only 4 percent on pesticides.

8.3 Cultivation of selected crops. Percentage of agricultural households
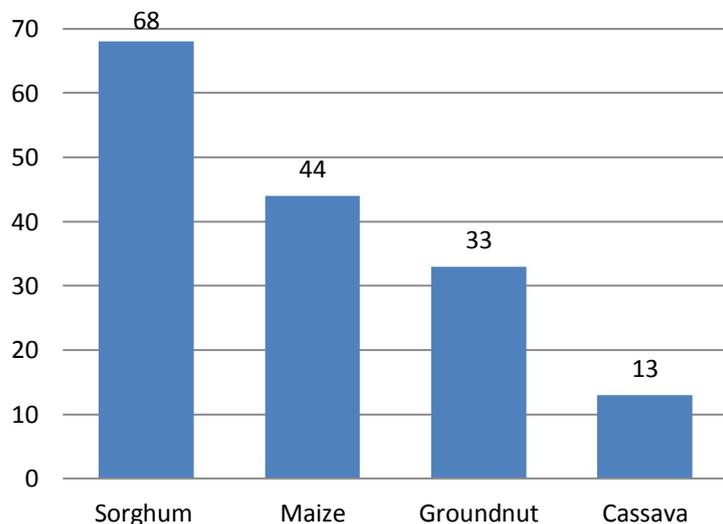
N.B: Households can grow more than one kind of crop.

The most commonly grown cereal is sorghum, followed by maize with 68 percent and 44 percent respectively of the agricultural households growing these cereals. Sorghum is grown in all states, while maize is the dominating grown cereal in Upper Nile and Unity states. Only 13 percent of the agricultural households are growing cassava. However, the production is clearly concentrated in Western Equatoria with 63 percent agricultural holdings in this state growing Cassava.

Groundnut is the most commonly grown type of bean/peas with 33 percent of agricultural households reporting planting some groundnut. It is concentrated in Western Equatoria or Lakes state. 89 percent of the agricultural households reporting production of this crop type in Western Equatoria.

8.4 Households owning livestock by state. Percent
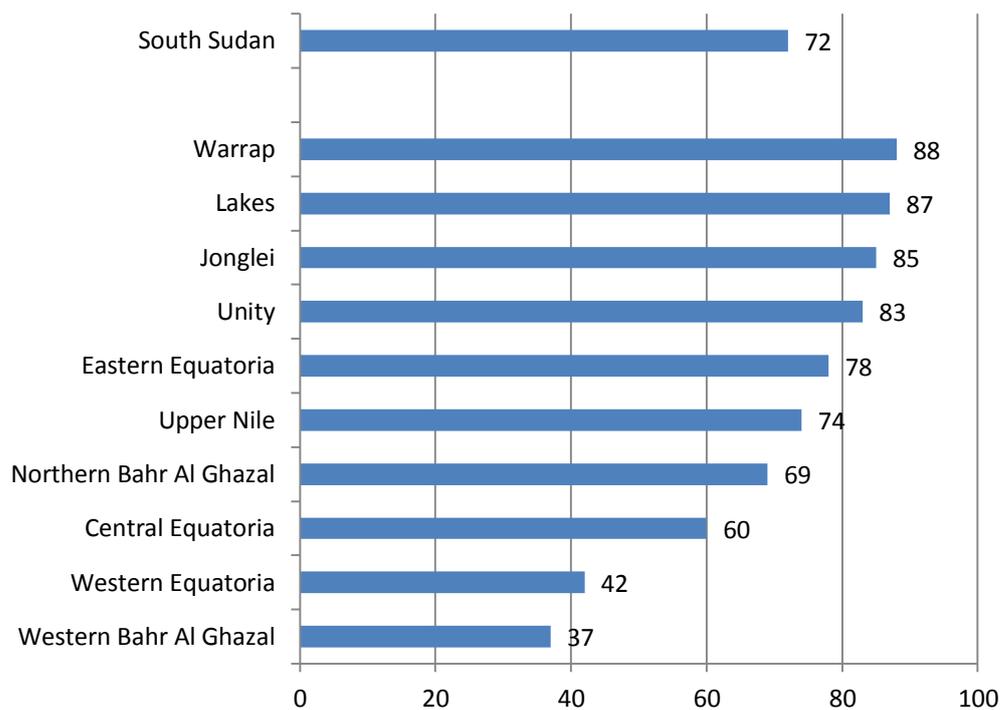
72 percent of all households own one or more types of livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned animals/birds are goats and cattle with 69 and 63 percent of livestock households owning these animals respectively. Ownership of camels, donkeys, pigs and horses is negligible amongst households in South Sudan.

8.5 Ownership of selected kinds of livestock/poultry. Percentage of livestock owning households.
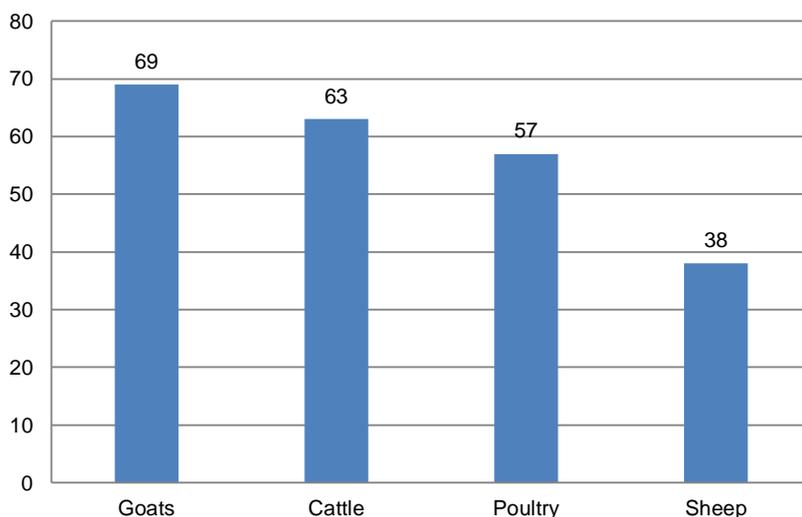
9   Consumption

This section presents the finding of monthly household consumption per capita in different figures on food and non-food consumption in South Sudan.

This information will provide government and users of statistics with available facts on consumption expenditure across South Sudan states and also urban and rural areas about consumption expenditure level.

> **Definitions**
>
> **Per capita consumption expenditure** is total consumption divided by the number of household persons.
>
> **Consumption**: According to this survey, consumption consists of all items that purchased by households, food consumed from own stock, own production and consumed from gifts and other sources.

9.1 Consumption per person per month by place of residence and state. SDG
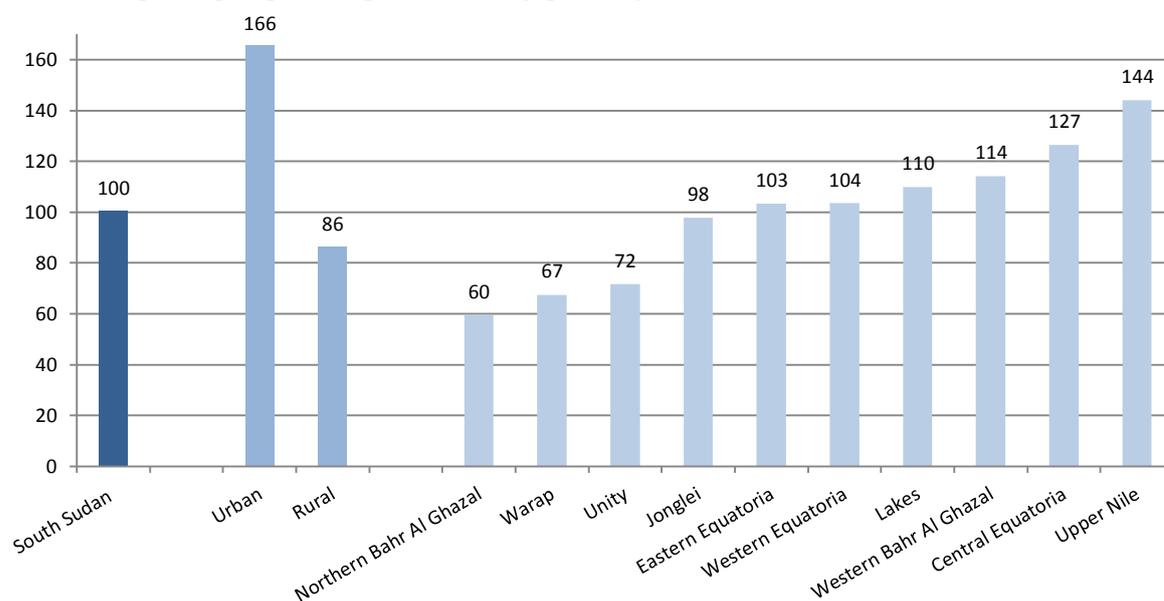
The average monthly per capita consumption, in South Sudan in 2009 was 100 Sudanese pounds (SDG).

In urban areas, the average consumption expenditure per person is almost twice the average consumption in rural areas. Average consumption in urban areas is 166 SDG per person per month compared to 86 SDG in rural areas.

South Sudan has significant variation on average value of monthly consumption per individual. Upper Nile is the highest, with 144 SDG per person per month, compared to the state with lowest average consumption expenditure per month which is Northern Bahr Al Ghazal 60SDG per individual. Across states, average consumption in Upper Nile is in the highest, followed by Central Equatoria in second position and Western Bahr Al Ghazal in third position with Northern Bahr El Ghazal with the lowest average per capita consumption.

9.2 Consumption per person per month by back ground characteristics. SDG
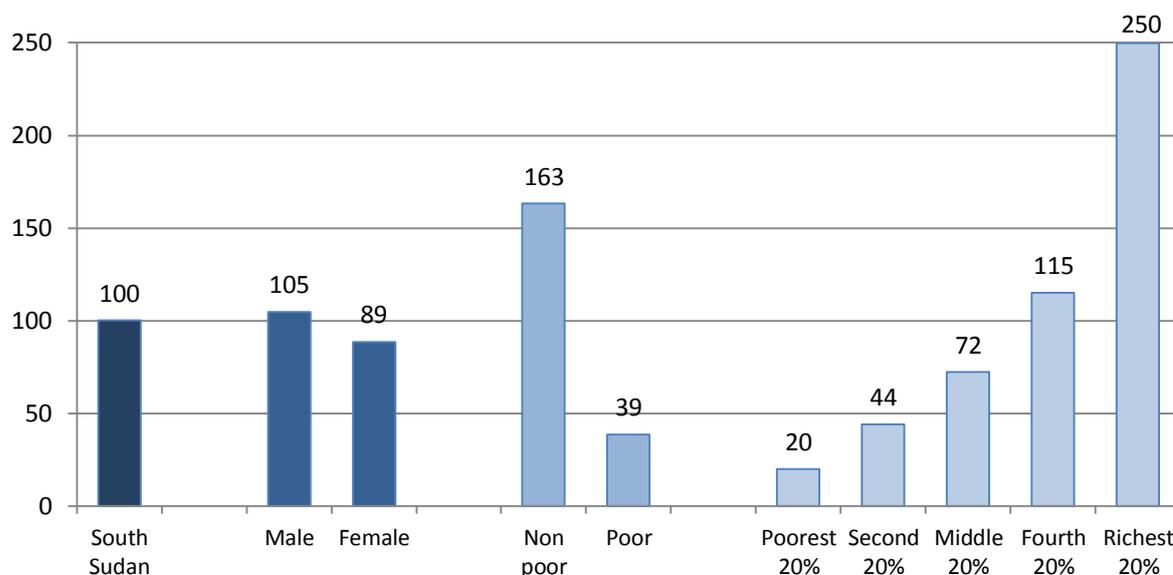
There is a difference in average consumption between male and female headed household. Male is 105 SDG per person per month compared to the household which is headed by woman is 89 SDG per person per month.

There is a huge difference in consumption between the non-poor whose average per capita consumption is 163 SDG compared to the poor who consume 39 SDG per person. The richest 20 percent has an average consumption expenditure which is more than twelve times that of the poorest 20 percent.

9.3 The average consumption expenditure among various item groups by place of residence. SDG
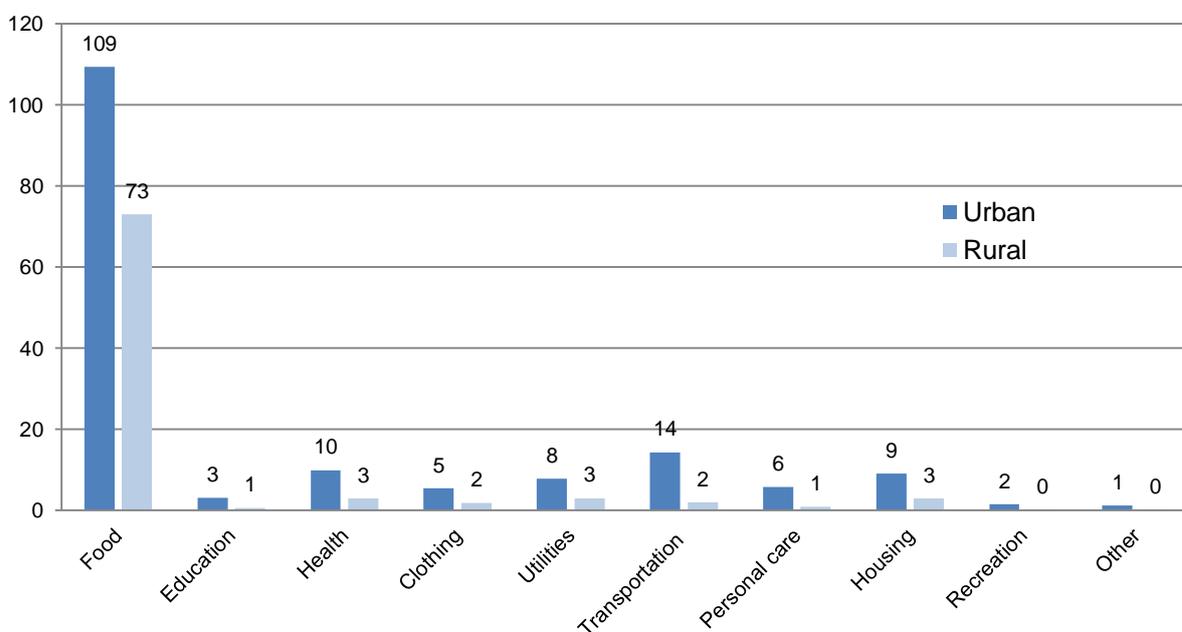
The primary consumption item across urban and rural areas is food. The average food consumption in urban areas is 109 SDG per person per month, which is 50 percent more than food consumption in rural areas at 73 SDG. The consumption of non-food items in urban areas is significantly different compared to rural areas. Per capita expenditure on transportation, health and housing is three times higher in urban areas.

9.4 The average food and non-food consumption expenditure per capita by state. SDG
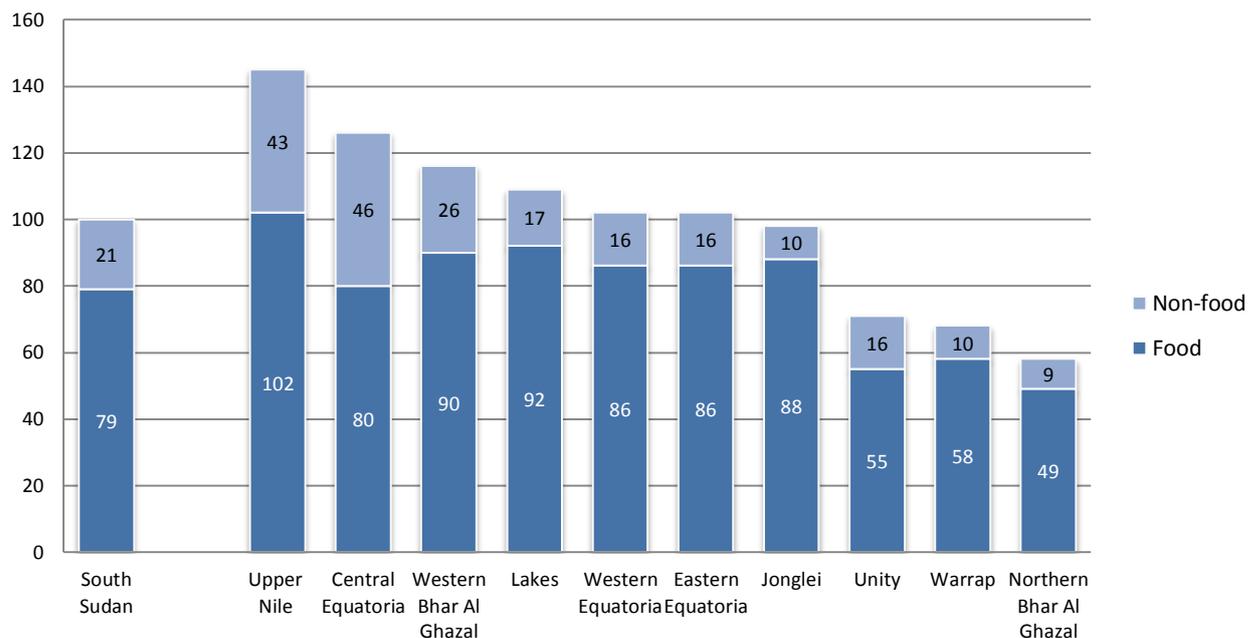
Food consumption expenditure per capita is by far the largest category of total consumption. However, there are significant differences across the ten states of South Sudan.

While Central Equatoria is the state with the second highest total consumption, six other states have higher levels of food consumption.

9.5 Share of food in total per capita consumption per person by food according to background characteristic. Percent

	Share of food in total consumption
South Sudan	**79**
Expenditure Quintiles	
Poorest 20%	73
Second 20%	82
Middle 20%	83
Fourth 20%	81
Richest 20%	77
Poverty status	
Non poor	80
Poor	79

Percentage distribution of food and non-food in capita consumption per capita consumption shows that the poorest 20 percent spend 73 percent of total consumtion per month on food. This leaves 27 percent for non-food items. The food share in total consumption then increases to just above 80 percent when looking at second, middle and fourth quintiles.

There is negligible difference between poor and non-poor in percentage distribution between food and non-food items in per capita consumption. Both groups spend approximately 80 percent on food.

10 Poverty

One of the primary reasons for undertaking a household survey with a consumption module is to measure the national poverty line based on cost of basic needs and find how many people live below it. This chapter contains some headlines from the poverty analysis from the NBHS 2009, which was released in a separate report in 2010.[1]

> **Definitions**
>
> **Poverty** is a multidimensional phenomenon and it refers to a pronounced deprivation in one or more facets of the well-being of a person. While there are a variety of potential welfare indicators that can be used to determine a population's poverty level, the most widely accepted one is based on consumption. Here, per capita consumption was chosen as the welfare indicator and a national poverty line was estimated based on current consumption patterns.
>
> The **poverty line** can be defined as the monetary cost to a given person, at a given place and time, of a reference level of welfare. If a person does not attain that minimum level of standard of living, she will be considered poor. The poverty line is calculated using 2400 calories per person per day as the daily energy intake threshold, in addition to a minimal non food component. The poverty line was calculated to be 73 SDG per person per month.

10.1 Poverty Incidence by Place of residence and Greater Region. Percent
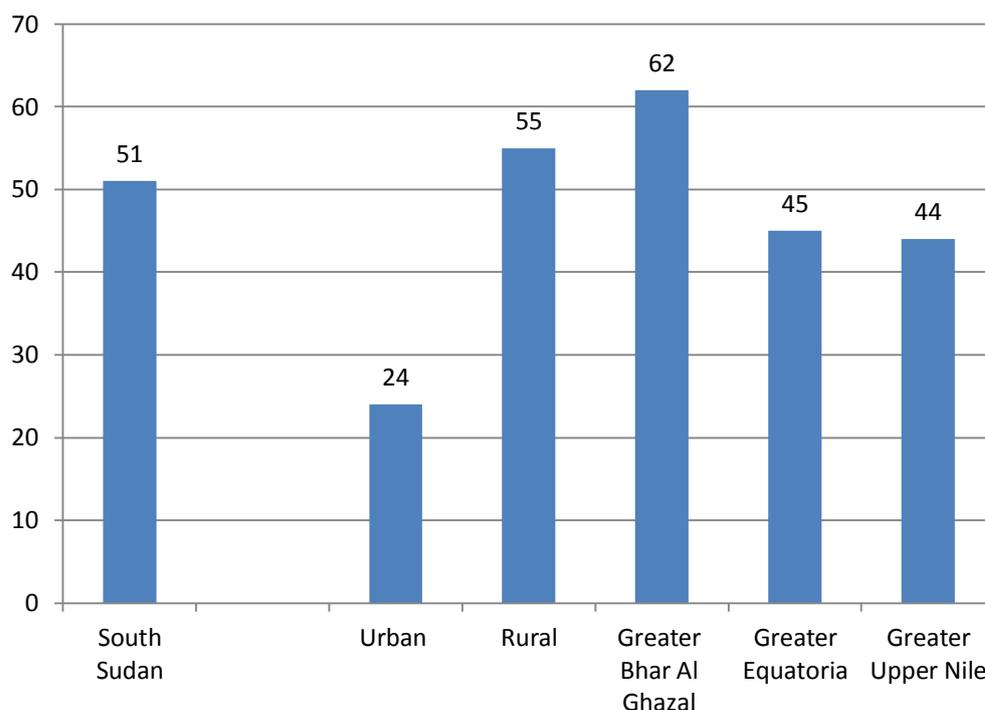
51 percent of South Sudanese currently live below the poverty line. This implies that one out of every two South Sudanese is unable to obtain a minimum level of basic needs. With a total population of 8.26 million, this means that over 4 million South Sudanese currently do not consume the equivalent of SDG 73 per month.

There is a much higher level of poverty in rural than urban areas. While more than half of the rural population lives below the poverty line, one in four people does the same in the urban areas.

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[1] Additional information on the methodology used for poverty analysis can be found in SSCCSE (2010) '*Poverty in Southern Sudan: Estimates from the NBHS 2009*'

The Greater Bahr el Ghazal region is the poorest among the three regions. At 62 percent, consumption poverty is higher in Greater Bahr el Ghazal than in Greater Equatoria (45 percent) and greater Upper Nile (44 percent).

10.2 Poverty Incidence by Household head characteristics. Percent
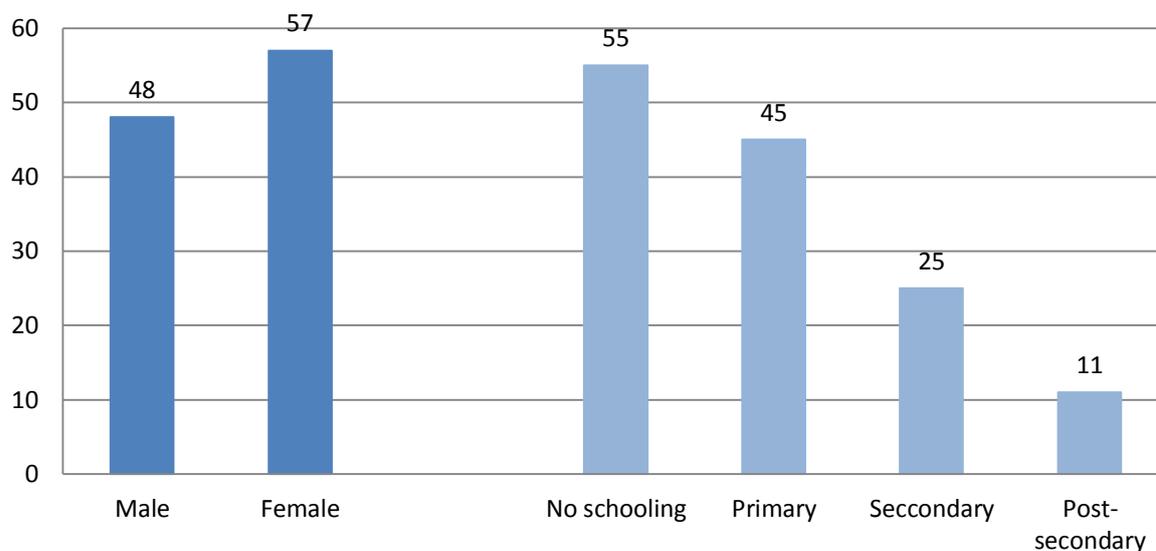
Source: SSCCSE (2010) Poverty in South Sudan: *Estimates from NBHS 2009*

Poverty is higher among female headed household, compared to male headed household. 57 percent of the population living in female headed households are poor compared to 48 percent in male headed households. However, looking at individuals, 51 percent of all males live in households that fall under the poverty line compared to 50 percent of females.[2]

Poverty also goes down when the education level of the head of household goes up. 55 percent of population with a household head without schooling live under the poverty line, only 11 percent of those who's headed the household has post-secondary education level.

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[2] It is important to note that poverty here is estimated at the household level and one cannot make precise estimations of poverty at the individual level which would be affected by intra household allocation of resources.

10.3 Poverty Incidence by state. Percent
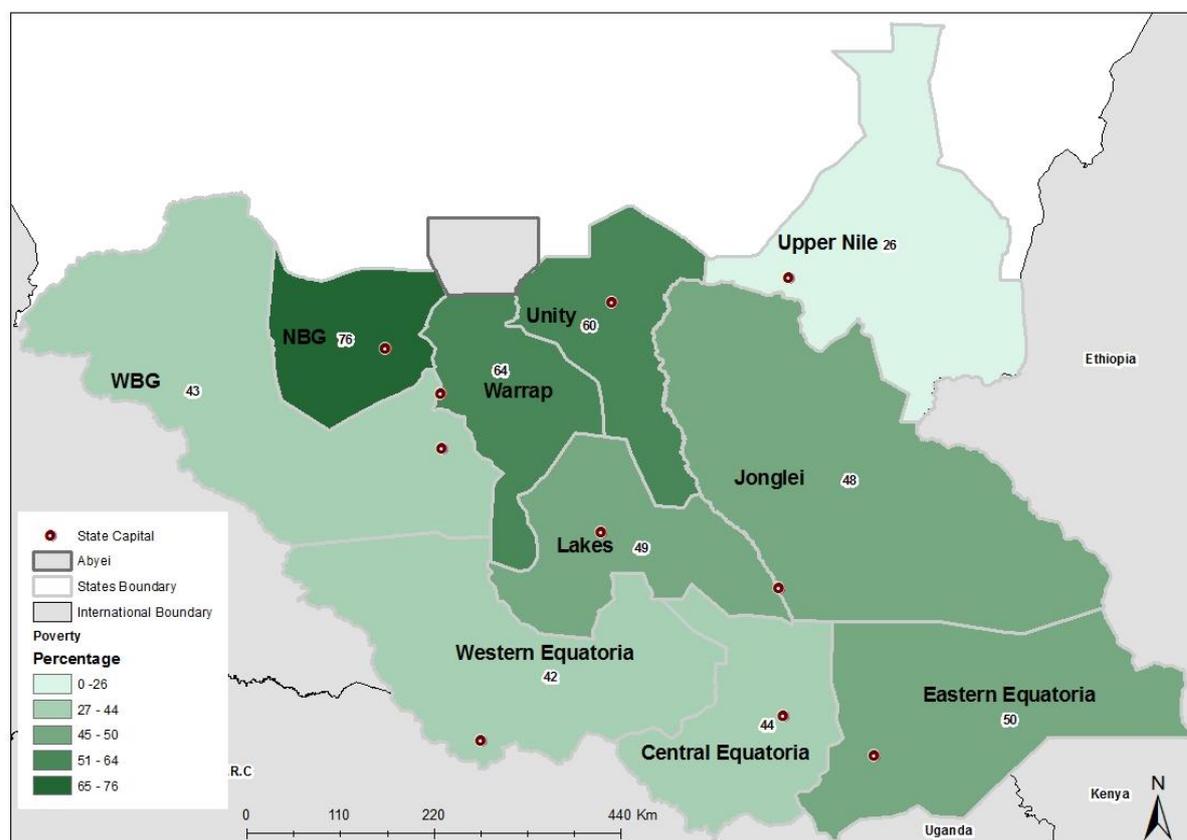
Source: SSCCSE (2010) Poverty in South Sudan: *Estimates from NBHS 2009*

Poverty levels vary greatly across States. The incidence of poverty varies from one person out of every four in Upper Nile to over three quarters in Northern Bahr el Ghazal**.**

The proportion living below the national poverty line corresponds to MDG goal 1 of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. The international indicator for poverty is the proportion of population living below $1.25 (PPP) per day, but purchasing power parity (PPP) is not yet estimated for South Sudan.

10.4 South Sudan poverty estimates by state

	Incidence (Percent)	Poverty Gap	Share of Population (Percent)	Share of National Poverty (Percent)
South Sudan	**51**	**24**	**100**	**100**
State				
Upper Nile	26	10	12.6	6.4
Jonglei	48	22	14.3	13.7
Unity	68	35	6.4	8.7
Warrap	64	34	14.2	18
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	76	37	9.7	14.5
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	43	18	3.7	3.2
Lakes	49	23	8.1	7.9
Western Equatoria	42	16	7.6	6.3
Central Equatoria	44	23	13.1	11.3
Eastern Equatoria	50	20	10.2	10.1

Source: SSCCSE (2010) *Poverty in South Sudan: Estimates from NBHS 2009*

Although the poverty headcount is easy to understand, it does not provide information on how close or how far away the poor are from being able to satisfy their basic needs. The poverty gap measure estimates the average shortfall in consumption relative to the poverty line. The poverty gap in South Sudan is 24 percent. The poverty gap among the poor (i.e. excluding those not classified as poor) is 47 percent, meaning that the average poor person in South Sudan consumes the equivalent of just SDG 39 per month. MDG goal 1 also includes this as one of the indicators for measuring progress.

The third column shows how large share of the population that live in each state. It is there for comparison with the last column, which shows how large share of the poor population of South Sudan which live in each state.

11   Food Security

The consumption data from the survey has been used in food security analysis, using the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation's (FAO) methodology. This chapter contains some headlines from the food security analysis from the NBHS 2009, which was released in a separate report in 2010.[3]

Definitions

Dietary Energy Consumption: Total food consumption expressed in energy terms. At sub-national levels it is estimated using food consumption data, with quantities collected in national household surveys.

Minimum Dietary Energy Consumption: In a specific age and sex group, the amount of dietary energy per person that is considered adequate to meet the energy needs for minimum acceptable weight for attained-height maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity. The minimum dietary energy requirement is the weighted average of the MDER of the different age and sex groups in the population.

Undernourished: A person is food-deprived if his or her calorie intake falls below the minimum dietary energy requirement.

11.1 Undernourishment by state. Percent
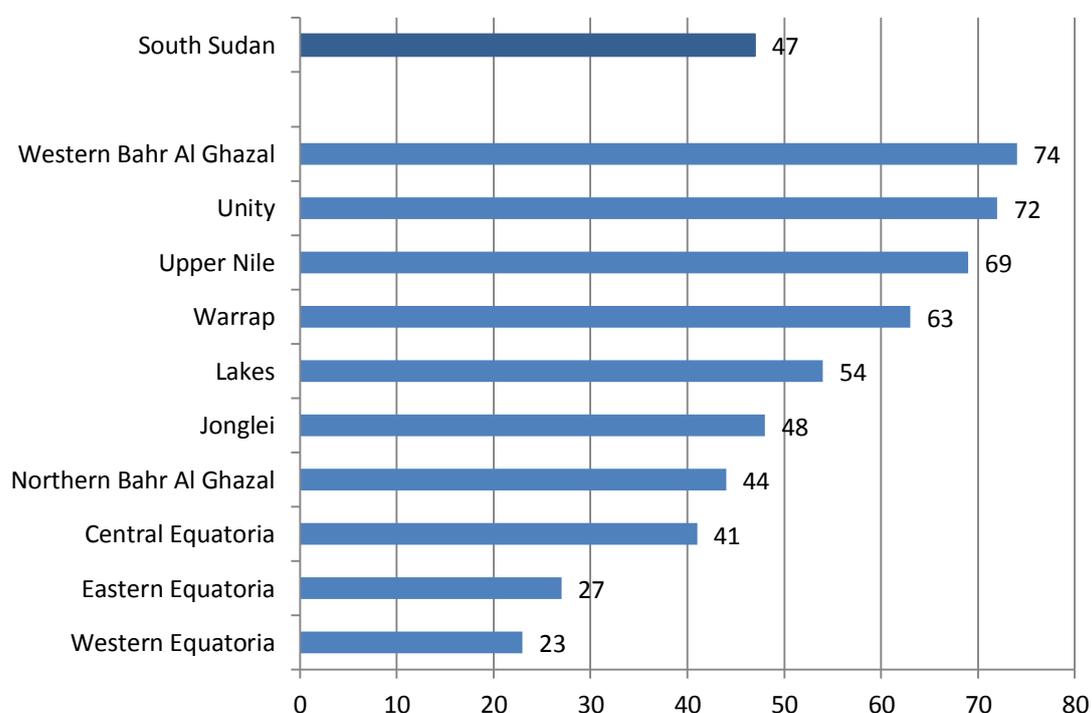
Undernourishment remains high in South Sudan with 47 percent of the population being undernourished. This is an important measure of the health status of a population and is used by the MDGs to track the level of hunger in a country.

Undernourishment varies by state, with over 70 percent of the population being undernourished in Western Bahr El Ghazal and Unity compared to only 23 percent in Western Equatoria. Interestingly this state is also the one with the highest share of dietary energy consumption from own production. In general most of the food consumption in South Sudan is purchased from the market. Market Purchase

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[3] Additional information on the methodology used for the food security analysis can be found in SSCCSE (2011) '*Food and Nutrition Security Assessment in Sudan: Estimates from the NBHS 2009*'

is the highest in Upper Nile with over 75 percent of dietary energy consumption coming from purchase, compared to only 31 percent in Eastern Equatoria.

11.2 Source of dietary energy consumption by state. Percent

State	Share of dietary energy purchased to total food consumption (%)	Share of dietary energy from own production to total food consumption (%)	Share of dietary energy eaten away from home to total food consumption (%)	Share of dietary energy from other sources to total food consumption (%)
Upper Nile	76	12	3	10
Western Bahr El Ghazal	74	7	5	14
Central Equatoria	73	17	4	7
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	67	16	6	12
Unity	62	16	3	20
Jonglei	59	25	5	12
South Sudan	58	24	6	13
Warrap	58	15	12	16
Lakes	57	21	8	13
Western Equatoria	37	50	5	8
Eastern Equatoria	31	42	5	21

Readers should be aware that the food security estimates differ from the poverty estimates. Both the food security report and the poverty estimates were produced using data collected in NBHS 2009, but the reports have different objectives and methodologies. The food security report is concerned with dietary energy intake, whereas the poverty report aims to analyse the monetary value of individuals' total consumption of food and non-food items. This makes it possible for individuals to be classified as food-secure but consumption poor, or as food-deprived but non-poor in consumption terms. [4]

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[4] More details on the specific methodologies used can be found in the reports cited previously.

Technical notes

Sample Design

The sample selected for the 2009 National Household Budget Survey (NBHS) was based on a stratified two-stage sample design. The sampling frame for South Sudan was based on the 2008 Sudan Census preliminary count of households by enumeration area (EA) and the census cartography. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the EAs, which are census operational segments identified on maps, with an average of 184 households in the urban areas and 136 households in the rural areas. For the 2009 NBHS the census EAs were stratified by state, urban and rural areas. At the second sampling stage households were selected from the listing in each sample EA.

The sample size was determined for obtaining reliable estimates for key survey indicators at the state level, and for the urban and rural domains at the national level. A sample of 44 EAs was selected at the first sampling stage for each of the 10 states in South Sudan, and 12 households were selected from the listing for each sample EA at the second stage. Therefore the total sample size is 528 sample households per state, or 5,280 households for South Sudan. Given that only 15.2 percent of the households in South Sudan were classified as urban, a higher first stage sampling rate was used for the urban stratum of each state in order to improve the precision of urban estimates at the national level. The allocation of the sample EAs and households for the 2009 NBHS is presented in Table 1.

T.1 Allocation of NBHS Sample EAs and Households, by state and urban and rural areas

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Sample EAs	Sample Households	Sample EAs	Sample Households	Sample EAs	Sample Households
South Sudan	**440**	**5,280**	**132**	**1,584**	**308**	**3,696**
States						
Upper Nile	44	528	18	216	26	312
Jonglei	44	528	8	96	36	432
Unity	44	528	14	168	30	360
Warrap	44	528	8	96	36	432
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	44	528	8	96	36	432
Western Bahr El Ghazal	44	528	28	336	16	192
Lakes	44	528	8	96	36	432
Western Equatoria	44	528	10	120	34	408
Central Equatoria	44	528	22	264	22	264
Eastern Equatoria	44	528	8	96	36	432

The spread of EAs is also illustrated in the map T.2. Due to concerns of confidentiality, we have marked only the accessed payams and not the specific EAs accessed, so that it is not possible to track down respondent households.

T.2 NBHS Sample EAs
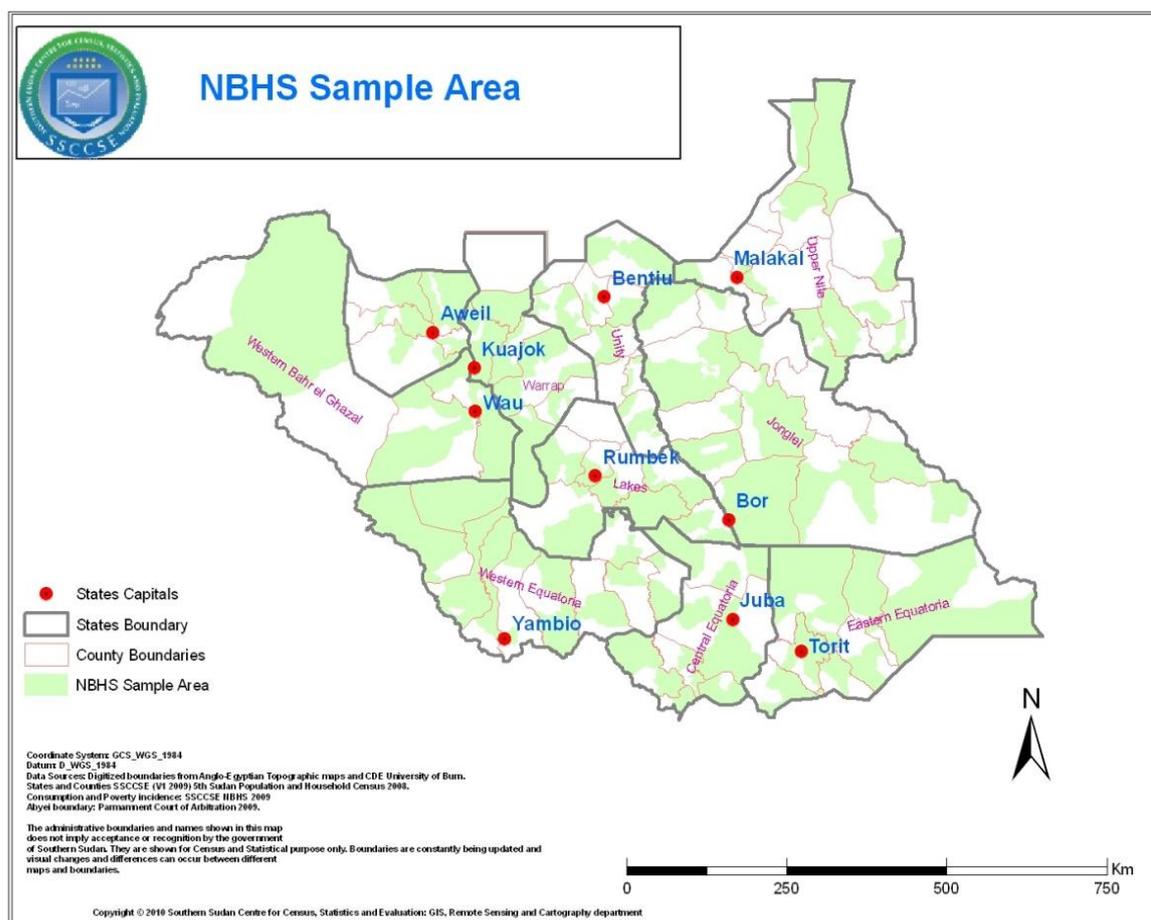
At the first sampling stage the EAs within each stratum were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was based on the number of households in each EA from the preliminary 2008 Sudan Census results. A few sample EAs could not be enumerated because of security or other problems of accessibility, in which case they were replaced by random EAs within the same geographic area. A new listing of households was conducted in each sample EA to provide the second stage sampling frame. Then 12 households were selected systematically with equal probability from the listing for each sample EA.   Each non-interviewed household was substituted by a pre-selected random replacement household in order to maintain the effective sample size.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire for the survey was designed in consultation with data users to ensure their requirements could be incorporated. A Technical Working Group and a User Needs Group were set up to decide on user requirements and priorities for the survey; these groups included representatives from various GOSS ministries, UN agencies and NGOs.

Although the primary aim of the survey in the South was to generate estimates of poverty incidence, it was agreed that the opportunity of this survey should also be used for collecting baseline information on a range of other indicators; the major purpose of including additional modules was to supplement the analysis of poverty by also looking at non-monetary deprivations, as well as to fill certain pressing data gaps in South Sudan.

The questionnaire contains several modules on different themes including health, education, labour, housing, asset ownership, access to credit, economic shocks, transfers to the household, consumption and agriculture. The final questionnaire is appended at the end of this report.

A pilot questionnaire was approved by the User Needs Group on 24th November 2008. The pilot survey was carried out in December 2008, following which some changes were made to the questionnaire. Finally, after several rounds of discussion between SSCCSE and the Central Bureau of Statistics (GoNU) in January and February 2009, the final questionnaire was approved in February 2009.

The questionnaire is identical in both the South and the North with the exception of two modules which were only included selectively – child malnutrition (anthropometry) in the South and income in the North.

The final questionnaire consisted of 13 thematic sections for the South, compiled in a booklet with a total of 33 pages:

A. Interview / identification
B. Household members characteristics
C. Education
D. Labour force
E. Anthropometrics for children less than 5 years old (applied only in the South)
F. Immunization for children 12-24 months old (applied only in the South)
G. (technical)
H. Housing
I. Livelihood and assets
J. Household health (applied only in the South)
K. Economic transfers
L. Cash, credit, savings and shocks
M. Purchase and consumption
N. Agriculture

In addition a comprehensive field manual (English) was prepared to assist the fieldworkers in filling out each section of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was designed for Optical Character Recognition (OCR) using a commonly available software. It was printed on standard 80 grams A4 paper and stapled to a booklet.

Implementation

As noted previously, the sample contained 5280 households in South Sudan spread across 440 Enumeration Areas, which were divided equally across the ten states.

The training for the survey was held in March 2009 in four regional centres:

1. Yei: Training for Jonglei and the three states of Equatoria.
2. Malakal: Training for Upper Nile State.
3. Bentiu: Training for Unity State.
4. Wau: Training for Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes and Warrap states.

Training was held for two weeks in each location and focused on training both interviewers and supervisors on the questionnaire, fieldwork logistics as well as interview techniques and other necessary technical skills.

The survey was coordinated at the state level through the State Statistical Offices of the SSCCSE, notably by the State Statistical Directors and the Field Operations Managers. Additionally a State Survey Coordinator was deployed in every State Office; these State Coordinators were central SSCCSE staff who had previously been trainers for the survey and were the technical monitors of the survey at state level.

Challenges in fieldwork implementation

There were several challenges encountered in the implementation:

1. **Insecurity:**
   The period of survey fieldwork in April-May 2009 coincided with a sharp spurt of insecurity in many parts of South Sudan. The upsurge in conflict denied access to some areas and required us, on occasion, to evacuate our field staff. Replacement EAs from a pre-drawn random set of replacements were assigned in case of inaccessibility due to insecurity. Up to five replacement EAs were anticipated per state; this number was sufficient with the exception of Jonglei and Western Equatoria where additional replacement EAs were required.

2. **Languages:**
   Due to a profusion of tribal languages in South Sudan, it was not possible to translate the questionnaire into all local languages. Questionnaires were printed in English, although translations of key terms into Arabic as well as local languages were discussed during training of interviewers.

3. **Low availability of skilled staff**
   Due to a low skill base in South Sudan it is difficult to get adequately qualified staff to be temporarily engaged as enumerators and supervisors. This has an impact on survey implementation and data quality.

4. **Lack of standardized measures:**
   The collection of consumption information was made especially hard by the lack of standardized units of measurement in South Sudan. Because much consumption is sourced in non-standardized units (such as heaps, cups and bundles), it is hard to calculate consumption in standardized comparable units (such as kilograms and litres). Accordingly, the questionnaire allowed respondents to report consumption in non-standard units. A parallel market survey, conducted at state level, provided commodity specific conversion factors for these units (e.g. 1 heap of potatoes = 450 grams, say). While this was the only feasible solution, it may still be prone to non-trivial measurement error.

5. **Logistics and poor infrastructure:**
   As in all large-scale field activities in South Sudan, logistics and constraints of poor infrastructure absorbed a significant proportion of the survey implementation efforts.

Data scanning and data edits

The questionnaires for the South states were scanned centrally at the SSCCSE sub office in Rumbek. A high capacity scanner and optical character recognition (OCR) software were used. Approximately 96-97 percent of all characters filled in was automatically interpreted and entered into the software internal database. The scanning procedure included manual on-screen verification of remaining data that could not be automatically interpreted. Finally, the scanned data were exported as ASCII files with corresponding digital images of each questionnaire. The data files were converted, further processed/edited and also tabulated using the software SPSS/PASW.

The NBHS2009 was edited as a combination of post-scanning automated edits and manual back-checks on electronic images (TIF-files) stored for each questionnaire. The latter were used mainly for verifying outliers due to possible scanning or fieldworker errors.

The automated edits were pre-programmed to identify and correct consistency errors within each thematic section of the questionnaire and, especially for age related variables (marital status, education and work), also across section checks were applied.

Outliers were defined as outside the range of MEAN +/- 3 x STDV of actual variable in stratum. Outliers were listed and, unless manual intervention from subject matter specialist, the outliers were automatically imputed to MEDIAN value of stratum.

However, for the very thorough edits of the questionnaire section M (purchase and consumption) additional information on local market prices were used to correct the raw data.

If skip was missing or inconsistent with responses given in the related detailed question, the detailed question response overruled the skip and the skip was adjusted.

The difficulties with achieving consistency between age and level of current school attending was approached by introducing a predefined acceptable age range with upper and lower cut-off for each level of school from Primary 1 to University. People defined too old for a certain school level reported, was corrected to "not currently attending" and the initially reported school level was imputed in the "highest ever school level" variable.

To keep track of the amount and type of edits done, all variables with automated or manual intervention were flagged.

Two cleaned data master files are produced from the NBHS2009. One file with individuals distributed (section B-D) and one file with households distribute (H-L). In addition special files are produced for commodities (section M) used for poverty and food security calculation and for the agriculture (section N) concerning crop production and structures.

The datasets have been archived using the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) micro data management toolkit and adheres to DDI guidelines. Detailed metadata is available for the datasets on www.ssnbs.org in pdf format.

Tabulation

Tabulation was done with the software SPSS/PASW. A tabulation program (syntax file), including import of data files, recalculation of variables, labelling and actual tabulation were designed for each of section A-N of the questionnaire. Tables are mainly relative distributions with either persons or households. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and other selected indicators are tabulated according to international definitions and compiled in a separate indicator table.

User missing data is excluded from the tabulation tables.

Data Problems

Following the data scanning and cleaning, it was found that certain sections of the data did not meet minimum quality requirements. Using feedback from state coordinators in the fieldwork, it was decided that certain sections of the data set would not be used for tabulation and analysis. These are:

- Labour (Module D)
- Plot size in Agriculture (Module N)

In addition this report does not look at data from the module on Anthropometry (Module E) and Immunization (Module F) since better quality data will soon be available from the Sudan Household Health Survey (2010). This survey was designed purposefully to collect information on health indicators and therefore better suited to the purpose.

Annex 1

Reference tables

1.Population and Household Characteristics

1.1 Percentage distribution of population by 5 years age groups according to sex and place of residence.

| | Place of residence | | | | | | South Sudan | | |
| | Urban | | | Rural | | | | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0- 4	16	16	16	18	17	18	18	17	18
5- 9	15	15	15	18	17	17	17	17	17
10-14	14	12	13	14	13	13	14	12	13
15-19	12	11	11	10	9	10	11	10	10
20-24	9	10	9	6	8	7	6	9	8
25-29	9	9	9	6	9	8	7	9	8
30-34	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5
35-39	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5
40-44	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
45-49	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
50-54	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
55-59	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
60-64	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
65+	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.2 Within Age Group Distribution of population by sex and place of residence. Percent

| | Place of residence | | | | | | South Sudan | | |
| | Urban | | | Rural | | | | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
0- 4	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100
5- 9	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100
10-14	53	47	100	52	48	100	52	48	100
15-19	52	49	100	51	49	100	51	49	100
20-24	47	53	100	40	61	100	41	59	100
25-29	50	50	100	42	58	100	43	57	100
30-34	48	52	100	43	57	100	44	56	100
35-39	48	53	100	43	58	100	43	57	100
40-44	48	52	100	49	51	100	49	51	100
45-49	48	52	100	54	47	100	53	47	100
50-54	54	46	100	55	45	100	55	45	100
55-59	57	43	100	57	43	100	57	43	100
60-64	51	49	100	57	44	100	56	44	100
65+	52	48	100	53	48	100	52	48	100
Total	50	50	100	49	51	100	49	51	100

1.3 Within Age group distribution of population 12 years and above by marital status. Percent

	Marital Status				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Age group					
12-14	96	3	0	0	100
15-17	91	9	0	0	100
18-19	74	25	0	1	100
20-24	44	54	0	1	100
25-29	26	72	1	2	100
30-34	9	88	2	1	100
35-39	4	91	3	2	100
40-44	2	92	4	2	100
45-49	2	89	8	1	100
50-54	3	87	9	2	100
55-59	1	85	11	2	100
60-64	3	84	13	1	100
65+	8	71	18	3	100
Total	37	58	3	1	100

1.4 Within Age Group distribution of population 12 years and above by sex and marital status. Percent

	Male				Female			
Age group	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced	Total
12-14	97	3	0	100	96	4	0	100
15-17	94	5	0	100	87	13	1	100
18-19	92	8	0	100	57	41	2	100
20-24	75	24	1	100	24	74	2	100
25-29	45	54	1	100	11	85	3	100
30-34	15	84	1	100	4	91	5	100
35-39	6	93	1	100	3	89	8	100
40-44	3	95	2	100	2	89	10	100
45-49	3	96	2	100	2	81	18	100
50-54	2	95	3	100	4	76	20	100
55-59	0	94	5	100	3	72	25	100
60-64	2	96	2	100	3	69	28	100
65+	8	85	7	100	8	55	36	100

1.5 Proportion of orphans of total population 0-18 years and percentage distribution of these by type of orphanage according to background characteristics. Percent

	Proportion of orphans 0-17 years		Type of orphanage			
	Orphan	Not orphan	Only biologigal father is dead	Only biological mother is dead	Both parents are dead	Both Parents Alive
South Sudan	**2**	**98**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**85**
Place of residence						
Urban	2	98	12	2	2	84
Rural	1	99	11	2	1	86
Sex						
Male	2	98	12	2	2	85
Female	2	98	11	2	2	86
Age group						
0- 4	1	99	7	1	1	91
5- 9	1	99	11	2	1	86
10-14	2	98	15	2	2	81
15-17	4	96	18	3	4	75
Consumption quintile						
Poorest 20%	2	98	12	2	2	84
Second 20%	2	98	11	2	2	85
Middle 20%	1	99	12	2	1	85
Fourth 20%	2	98	11	2	2	86
Richest 20%	2	98	10	1	2	87
Poverty status						
Non poor	2	98	11	2	2	86
Poor	2	98	12	2	2	85
State						
Upper Nile	1	99	16	1	1	82
Jonglei	2	98	14	1	2	83
Unity	1	99	14	1	1	84
Warap	2	98	11	3	2	84
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	1	99	9	2	1	88
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	2	98	11	1	2	86
Lakes	1	99	9	2	1	88
Western Equatoria	3	97	11	4	3	82
Central Equatoria	2	98	10	2	2	87
Eastern Equatoria	2	98	8	1	2	89

1.6 Dependency ratios according to background characteristics.

	Type of ratio		
	Dependency ratio all	Dependency ratio (age 0-14)	Dependency ratio (age 65+)
South Sudan	**104**	**97**	**6**
Place of residence			
Urban	88	83	5
Rural	107	100	7
Sex of household head			
Male	101	95	6
Female	111	104	7
Age group of household head			
15-24	85	80	5
25-34	117	114	3
35-44	118	114	4
45-54	92	89	4
55-64	69	66	3
65+	132	88	44
Consumption quintile			
Poorest 20%	113	106	7
Second 20%	111	104	7
Middle 20%	106	99	7
Fourth 20%	103	96	6
Richest 20%	88	83	5
Poverty status			
Non poor	97	91	6
Poor	111	104	7
State			
Upper Nile	112	106	6
Jonglei	105	95	10
Unity	131	121	10
Warrap	89	84	5
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	112	104	7
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	100	97	3
Lakes	102	96	6
Western Equatoria	95	89	6
Central Equatoria	92	85	7
Eastern Equatoria	119	116	3

1.7 Average household size and percent distribution of households by number of members according to background characteristics.

	Household size	Number of Household Members						
		1	2-3	4-6	7-9	10-14	15+	Total
South Sudan	**6.5**	**3**	**11**	**41**	**32**	**12**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence								
Urban	7.1	3	12	33	29	19	3	100
Rural	6.4	2	10	43	33	11	1	100
Sex of household head								
Male	6.8	2	9	40	34	13	2	100
Female	6.0	4	15	44	27	9	1	100
Age group of head of household								
15-24	5.0	4	29	42	17	7	0	100
25-34	5.9	1	12	54	25	7	1	100
35-44	6.9	1	7	40	38	12	1	100
45-54	6.9	3	9	36	36	15	2	100
55-64	6.9	5	11	35	30	16	3	100
65+	6.5	6	14	33	31	14	2	100
Consumption quintile								
Poorest 20%	7.3	0	4	39	40	16	2	100
Second 20%	7.0	0	7	40	36	15	1	100
Middle 20%	6.5	1	9	45	33	10	2	100
Fourth 20%	6.7	2	10	42	32	13	2	100
Richest 20%	5.5	7	20	42	22	8	1	100
Poverty status								
Non poor	6.1	4	14	42	28	10	1	100
Poor	7.0	0	6	41	37	14	2	100
State								
Upper Nile	7.6	1	8	28	41	19	3	100
Jonglei	6.4	0	8	52	32	7	1	100
Unity	7.8	1	6	31	37	20	5	100
Warrap	7.1	0	5	40	39	16	1	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	6.2	1	6	52	33	7	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	5.4	6	20	46	20	6	1	100
Lakes	7.6	0	6	36	39	16	3	100
Western Equatoria	5.5	11	25	31	19	13	2	100
Central Equatoria	6.3	5	14	38	29	13	1	100
Eastern Equatoria	5.7	2	13	52	27	5	0	100

2. Housing

2.1 Percentage distribution of population by type of dwelling according to background characteristics.

	Tent	Dwel-ling from straw mats	Tukul/ gottiya -mud	Tukul/ gottiya -sticks	Flat or apart-ment	Villa	House of one floor -mud	House of one floor -brick/ concrete	House made of wood	Multi-storey house	Incom-plete	Total
South Sudan	**0**	**5**	**65**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence												
Urban	1	6	53	14	2	0	7	11	5	1	0	100
Rural	0	5	68	18	0	0	6	1	2	0	1	100
Sex of household head												
Male	0	5	66	17	0	0	6	3	2	0	0	100
Female	1	4	64	17	1	0	5	1	5	0	1	100
Age of household head												
15-24	0	6	62	16	0	0	6	4	5	0	1	100
25-34	0	4	64	19	0	0	6	2	3	0	1	100
35-44	1	5	64	19	1	0	5	2	3	0	1	100
45-54	0	4	67	15	1	0	7	2	2	0	1	100
55-64	0	5	68	15	0	0	5	2	3	1	0	100
65+	0	6	69	15	0	0	5	2	2	0	1	100
Consumption quintiles												
Poorest 20%	0	5	65	17	0	1	6	1	3	0	1	100
Second 20%	1	4	70	13	0	0	6	1	4	0	1	100
Middle 20%	0	6	65	18	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	100
Fourth 20%	1	4	67	18	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	100
Richest 20%	0	5	59	20	2	0	6	6	2	0	0	100
Poverty status												
Non poor	0	5	64	18	1	0	5	4	2	0	0	100
Poor	0	5	67	16	0	0	6	1	3	0	1	100
State												
Upper Nile	0	8	66	18	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	100
Jonglei	1	5	81	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	100
Unity	0	1	75	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Warrap	1	8	54	17	0	0	8	1	10	0	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	0	6	76	1	0	2	9	2	2	0	2	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	1	5	65	12	1	1	7	9	0	0	0	100
Lakes	0	4	61	15	1	0	7	5	5	0	0	100
Western Equatoria	0	3	68	14	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	100
Central Equatoria	0	3	62	25	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	100
Eastern Equatoria	1	2	48	37	1	0	7	1	5	0	0	100

2.2 Percentage distribution of population by number of rooms total according to background characteristics.

	Total number of rooms					
	1 room	2	3	4	5+	Total
South Sudan	20	33	24	12	10	100
Place of residence						
Urban	16	29	23	15	18	100
Rural	21	34	24	12	9	100
Sex of household head						
Male	19	32	25	13	11	100
Female	24	34	22	12	7	100
Age of household head						
15-24	32	29	20	11	7	100
25-34	25	36	22	10	6	100
35-44	19	34	22	13	10	100
45-54	18	35	24	13	10	100
55-64	18	23	30	14	15	100
65+	15	29	28	12	17	100
Consumption quintiles						
Poorest 20%	22	39	24	8	6	100
Second 20%	22	30	26	12	10	100
Middle 20%	21	31	22	14	12	100
Fourth 20%	16	34	24	14	12	100
Richest 20%	19	31	24	14	12	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	18	32	23	14	12	100
Poor	22	34	25	11	9	100
State						
Upper Nile	15	35	29	13	9	100
Jonglei	14	35	30	13	8	100
Unity	19	38	30	10	3	100
Warrap	19	36	25	12	7	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	13	25	29	20	13	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	27	31	22	9	11	100
Lakes	37	35	16	6	6	100
Western Equatoria	12	22	17	18	31	100
Central Equatoria	15	29	23	16	17	100
Eastern Equatoria	42	39	12	5	2	100

2.3 Percentage distribution of population by number of rooms used for sleeping according to background characteristics.

	1 room	2	3	4	5+	Total
South Sudan	**31**	**40**	**17**	**7**	**5**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	21	34	22	12	11	100
Rural	32	41	16	6	4	100
Sex of household head						
Male	28	40	18	8	6	100
Female	36	41	15	6	2	100
Age of household head						
15-24	40	36	16	4	3	100
25-34	38	41	13	5	3	100
35-44	30	40	18	7	5	100
45-54	27	43	17	8	5	100
55-64	25	34	21	11	9	100
65+	27	37	20	10	6	100
Consumption quintile						
Poorest 20%	36	43	15	4	2	100
Second 20%	32	40	17	7	5	100
Middle 20%	30	39	17	9	6	100
Fourth 20%	27	41	17	10	6	100
Richest 20%	29	37	20	7	6	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	28	39	18	9	6	100
Poor	33	41	16	6	4	100
State						
Upper Nile	20	42	26	9	3	100
Jonglei	22	48	17	8	4	100
Unity	34	44	16	5	1	100
Warrap	34	42	17	5	2	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	30	46	17	4	3	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	39	32	15	9	5	100
Lakes	44	35	12	4	5	100
Western Equatoria	22	28	15	16	18	100
Central Equatoria	24	34	21	11	10	100
Eastern Equatoria	48	38	10	3	1	100

2.4 Percentage distribution of population by mean number of persons per room used for sleeping indoors according to background characteristics.

	`1 person per room	`2 persons per room	3 persons per room	4 persons per room	5 or more persons per room	Total
South Sudan	**3**	**15**	**24**	**21**	**38**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	4	20	24	20	33	100
Rural	3	14	23	21	39	100
Sex of household head						
Male	3	16	23	21	38	100
Female	3	13	26	20	38	100
Age of household head						
15-24	5	21	24	22	27	100
25-34	3	14	24	23	36	100
35-44	2	15	24	21	38	100
45-54	3	13	23	20	41	100
55-64	4	17	23	17	38	100
65+	4	15	24	21	37	100
Consumption quintile						
Poorest 20%	1	7	18	21	53	100
Second 20%	2	12	25	21	41	100
Middle 20%	2	17	26	22	33	100
Fourth 20%	3	15	25	22	35	100
Richest 20%	6	23	24	18	28	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	4	19	25	20	31	100
Poor	2	11	22	22	44	100
State						
Upper Nile	1	14	25	21	38	100
Jonglei	3	19	27	21	30	100
Unity	1	4	16	22	56	100
Warrap	2	9	21	19	49	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	14	24	28	32	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	5	18	25	19	34	100
Lakes	1	9	12	16	61	100
Western Equatoria	9	31	29	15	16	100
Central Equatoria	5	21	27	22	25	100
Eastern Equatoria	1	10	23	23	43	100

2.5 Percentage distribution of population by tenure status of main dwelling according to background characteristics.

	Owned	Rented	Housing provided as part of work	Free	Total
South Sudan	**93**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**100**
Place of residence					
Urban	79	13	2	5	100
Rural	96	1	0	3	100
Sex of household head					
Male	94	3	1	3	100
Female	92	2	0	5	100
Age of household head					
15-24	89	6	0	5	100
25-34	91	4	0	4	100
35-44	94	2	0	3	100
45-54	94	2	1	3	100
55-64	94	2	1	3	100
65+	96	1	0	2	100
Consumption quintile					
Poorest 20%	96	1	0	3	100
Second 20%	94	1	1	5	100
Middle 20%	93	2	0	5	100
Fourth 20%	95	3	0	2	100
Richest 20%	89	7	1	3	100
Poverty status					
Non poor	92	4	1	3	100
Poor	95	1	0	4	100
State					
Upper Nile	92	5	0	2	100
Jonglei	97	0	0	3	100
Unity	95	1	1	3	100
Warrap	98	0	0	2	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	94	1	0	5	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	82	12	2	3	100
Lakes	92	2	0	6	100
Western Equatoria	93	2	1	5	100
Central Equatoria	87	8	2	3	100
Eastern Equatoria	94	1	0	4	100

2.6 Proportion of population with improved drinking water. Percent

	Improved source	Not improved source	Total
South Sudan	**55**	**45**	**100**
Place of residence			
Urban	67	33	100
Rural	53	47	100
Sex of household head			
Male	53	47	100
Female	59	41	100
Age of household head			
15-24	60	40	100
25-34	57	43	100
35-44	52	48	100
45-54	59	41	100
55-64	53	47	100
65+	49	51	100
Consumption quintile			
Poorest 20%	53	47	100
Second 20%	54	46	100
Middle 20%	57	43	100
Fourth 20%	57	43	100
Richest 20%	54	46	100
Poverty Status			
Non poor	56	44	100
Poor	54	46	100
State			
Upper Nile	35	65	100
Jonglei	67	33	100
Unity	54	46	100
Warrap	52	48	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	66	34	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	45	55	100
Lakes	71	29	100
Western Equatoria	40	60	100
Central Equatoria	51	49	100
Eastern Equatoria	63	37	100

2.7 Percentage distribution of all households by main source of drinking water according to background characteristics.

	Water filtering stations with common network/ stand pipe (koshk)	Mechanical boreholes with common network/ standpipe (koshk)	Deep boreholes (donkey) without network	Deep boreholes (donkey) with network	Hand pumps	Sand filters with common network stand pipe (koshk)	Shallow wells (dug wells)	Hafeer/Dam without filter (still open water)	Hafeer/Dam with filter (still open water)	Turdal/ fula/river (still open water)	Running open water source (river, pond, tura'a)	Water vendor (tanker-cart-bearer) from deep boreholes	Water vendor from shallow wells pond/ river/ spring	Total
South Sudan	**2**	**1**	**15**	**3**	**34**	**0**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**18**	**2**	**2**	**100**
Place of residence														
Urban	6	3	24	4	29	1	7	0	0	2	15	4	4	100
Rural	1	0	13	3	35	0	18	2	0	5	19	1	2	100
Sex of household head														
Male	2	1	15	3	32	1	18	1	0	5	19	2	2	100
Female	1	1	15	3	39	0	12	3	1	3	17	2	2	100
Age of household head														
15-24	2	0	20	4	33	1	13	4	1	3	13	1	4	100
25-34	1	1	15	4	36	0	15	2	0	4	17	1	3	100
35-44	2	1	15	2	32	0	16	1	1	5	20	2	3	100
45-54	2	0	16	4	36	1	16	1	0	3	16	2	2	100
55-64	2	1	13	3	34	1	18	2	0	4	20	1	2	100
65+	1	1	11	4	33	1	18	3	1	4	21	2	1	100
Consumption quintile														
Poorest 20%	0	0	11	3	39	0	23	2	1	3	16	1	1	100
Second 20%	1	0	10	3	40	0	18	2	0	3	19	1	2	100
Middle 20%	1	2	15	4	36	1	15	2	0	4	18	1	2	100
Fourth 20%	3	1	17	5	32	0	14	1	1	5	16	3	3	100
Richest 20%	4	1	22	2	25	0	10	1	0	7	21	4	4	100
Poverty Status														
Non poor	3	1	19	3	30	1	13	1	0	6	18	3	3	100
Poor	1	1	11	3	39	0	19	2	1	3	18	1	2	100
State														
Upper Nile	9	2	8	3	14	0	1	2	0	11	43	6	2	100
Jonglei	0	0	27	0	42	0	3	0	1	11	17	0	0	100
Unity	3	4	5	2	40	1	5	3	1	6	25	4	2	100
Warrap	0	0	10	4	38	1	31	3	1	2	9	0	2	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	0	0	2	1	63	1	24	6	0	1	2	0	1	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	2	0	10	1	29	2	38	0	0	1	7	7	2	100
Lakes	0	0	4	2	66	0	12	0	0	3	6	3	3	100
Western Equatoria	0	0	18	4	18	0	44	0	0	1	12	1	2	100
Central Equatoria	1	2	26	11	11	0	17	0	0	1	22	1	7	100
Eastern Equatoria	2	0	28	1	33	0	4	1	0	1	27	0	2	100

2.8 Percentage distribution of population by minutes used to walk one way to the main source of drinking water according to background characteristics.

	`0 minutes	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
South Sudan	**5**	**25**	**23**	**8**	**14**	**3**	**2**	**19**	**100**
Place of residence									
Urban	14	28	26	5	14	2	2	10	100
Rural	3	25	22	9	14	4	2	20	100
Sex of household head									
Male	5	24	22	8	14	4	2	20	100
Female	4	28	24	9	15	2	1	16	100
Age of household head									
15-24	5	24	26	8	15	2	1	19	100
25-34	4	26	24	10	14	4	1	17	100
35-44	4	24	24	8	15	4	2	19	100
45-54	6	25	21	9	14	3	2	19	100
55-64	6	29	22	8	13	1	2	20	100
65+	3	28	20	7	14	6	1	21	100
Consumption quintile									
Poorest 20%	3	27	19	8	18	3	2	21	100
Second 20%	3	24	25	6	13	4	2	23	100
Middle 20%	5	25	23	10	13	3	1	19	100
Fourth 20%	6	25	24	9	14	5	1	16	100
Richest 20%	7	26	23	9	14	3	3	15	100
Poverty status									
Non poor	6	26	23	9	14	4	2	16	100
Poor	3	25	23	8	15	3	2	21	100
State									
Upper Nile	8	43	22	5	8	1	1	11	100
Jonglei	3	23	17	11	15	5	6	20	100
Unity	3	28	21	5	12	1	1	29	100
Warrap	7	20	21	9	12	3	1	27	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	24	34	9	13	4	1	13	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	14	32	21	4	12		1	15	100
Lakes	1	29	19	9	16	4	2	21	100
Western Equatoria	1	10	23	9	27	7	1	21	100
Central Equatoria	9	21	24	5	20	4	1	18	100
Eastern Equatoria	2	27	27	15	10	4	1	14	100

2.9 Percentage distribution of population by main source of energy for lighting according to background characteristics.

	Public electricity	Private electricity (generator)	Gas	Paraffin lantern	Paraffin lamp	Firewood	Grass	Candle wax	Solar power	Biogas	No lighting	Total
South Sudan	1	2	0	3	10	35	15	6	1	0	27	100
Place of residence												
Urban	7	10	0	3	23	10	3	24	3	0	17	100
Rural	0	0	0	3	8	40	17	2	1	0	29	100
Sex of household head												
Male	1	2	0	3	11	35	14	6	1	0	27	100
Female	1	1	0	2	9	37	18	6	1	0	26	100
Age of household head												
15-24	2	2	1	4	12	33	17	8	1	0	20	100
25-34	1	1	0	4	11	36	14	7	1	0	25	100
35-44	1	2	0	4	12	35	13	6	1	0	27	100
45-54	2	2	1	2	9	36	15	5	1	0	28	100
55-64	2	2	0	1	8	32	18	5	1	0	31	100
65+	1	2	1	1	8	37	17	6	1	0	26	100
Consumption quintile												
Poorest 20%	0	0	0	1	3	43	25	2	0	0	24	100
Second 20%	0	0	0	2	8	38	15	3	0	0	33	100
Middle 20%	1	1	1	4	11	38	14	5	0	0	25	100
Fourth 20%	1	2	0	3	12	35	11	7	1	0	28	100
Richest 20%	4	6	0	4	17	24	9	11	3	0	24	100
Poverty status												
Non poor	2	3	0	3	14	31	10	8	1	0	26	100
Poor	0	0	0	2	6	40	19	3	0	0	28	100
State												
Upper Nile	2	7	0	0	11	5	15	7	2	1	50	100
Jonglei	0	0	0	1	3	35	10	2	0	0	49	100
Unity	2	1	0	3	4	33	20	8	0	0	28	100
Warrap	0	1	0	0	1	85	11	0	0	0	2	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	0	2	1	0	1	32	26	8	1	0	30	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	6	5	1	1	10	43	5	16	1	1	12	100
Lakes	1	2	0	1	4	38	14	4	3	0	34	100
Western Equatoria	0	0	0	2	30	34	8	3	0	0	22	100
Central Equatoria	3	2	1	12	30	11	22	12	1	0	5	100
Eastern Equatoria	1	0	0	5	9	37	12	5	1	1	29	100

2.10 Percentage distribution of population by main source of energy for cooking according to background characteristics.

	Firewood	Charcoal	Gas	Electricity	Paraffin	Cow dung	Grass	Biogas	No cooking	Total
South Sudan	**86**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence										
Urban	44	54	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	100
Rural	94	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	100
Sex of household head										
Male	85	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	100
Female	87	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	100
Age of household head										
15-24	88	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
25-34	87	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	100
35-44	86	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	100
45-54	85	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	100
55-64	84	10	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	100
65+	85	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	100
Consumption quintile										
Poorest 20%	95	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	100
Second 20%	92	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	100
Middle 20%	89	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	100
Fourth 20%	82	14	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	100
Richest 20%	70	26	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	100
Poverty status										
Non poor	78	17	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	100
Poor	93	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	100
State										
Upper Nile	63	21	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	100
Jonglei	92	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	100
Unity	83	8	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	100
Warrap	97	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	93	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	68	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Lakes	93	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100
Western Equatoria	96	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Central Equatoria	72	25	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	100
Eastern Equatoria	94	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

2.11 Percentage distribution of population by main type of toilet facility according to background characteristics.

	Pit latrine private	Shared pit latrine	Private flush toilet	Shared flush toilet	Bucket toilet	No toilet facility	Total
South Sudan	**13**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**80**	**100**
Place of residence							
Urban	37	13	3	0	0	46	100
Rural	9	4	0	0	0	86	100
Sex of household head							
Male	14	6	1	0	0	79	100
Female	11	4	0	0	0	84	100
Age of househlod head							
15-24	18	6	0	0	1	75	100
25-34	15	5	1	0	0	79	100
35-44	13	6	1	0	0	79	100
45-54	12	5	0	0	0	82	100
55-64	11	5	2	0	0	82	100
65+	12	7	0	0	0	81	100
Consumption quintile							
Poorest 20%	4	2	0	0	0	94	100
Second 20%	10	4	0	0	0	85	100
Middle 20%	12	5	1	0	0	81	100
Fourth 20%	18	5	1	0	0	76	100
Richest 20%	22	10	2	1	0	65	100
Poverty status							
Non poor	19	7	1	0	0	72	100
Poor	8	4	0	0	0	88	100
State							
Upper Nile	8	3	1	1	0	87	100
Jonglei	2	6	0	0	1	91	100
Unity	7	5	0	0	0	89	100
Warrap	4	4	0	1	0	92	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	3	1	0	0	0	96	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	20	8	1	0	0	72	100
Lakes	4	1	0	0	0	94	100
Western Equatoria	64	12	0	0	0	24	100
Central Equatoria	33	11	3	0	0	53	100
Eastern Equatoria	3	7	0	1	0	89	100

2.12 Percentage distribution of population by main type of solid waste disposal according to background characteristics.

	Skip bin open	Skip bin closed	Pit	Heap	Burning	Other	Total
South Sudan	4	1	7	17	46	25	100
Place of residence							
Urban	3	2	12	17	55	11	100
Rural	4	0	6	17	45	28	100
Sex of household head							
Male	3	1	8	17	47	25	100
Female	6	1	6	17	46	25	100
Age of household head							
15-24	4	1	10	21	37	26	100
25-34	5	0	7	19	48	22	100
35-44	5	0	8	16	47	24	100
45-54	3	1	7	14	49	26	100
55-64	4	1	6	16	43	28	100
65+	2	0	6	19	43	30	100
Consumption quintile							
Poorest 20%	5	0	4	13	44	33	100
Second 20%	6	1	8	18	40	27	100
Middle 20%	4	0	7	19	44	26	100
Fourth 20%	3	1	7	16	50	23	100
Richest 20%	2	2	10	16	54	16	100
Poverty status							
Non poor	3	1	8	16	51	21	100
Poor	5	0	6	17	42	29	100
State							
Upper Nile	1	2	0	8	55	33	100
Jonglei	3	0	4	6	64	23	100
Unity	0	0	2	15	65	18	100
Warrap	6	1	1	5	42	45	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	12	0	4	19	13	52	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	10	0	1	16	58	14	100
Lakes	4	0	7	30	58	1	100
Western Equatoria	2	2	26	52	12	7	100
Central Equatoria	1	0	19	19	47	13	100
Eastern Equatoria	4	0	7	17	50	22	100

3. Education

3.1 Literacy rates according to background characteristics.

	Literacy rate for population 6 years and above	Literacy rate for population 10 years and above	Literacy rate for population 15 years and above	Literacy rate for population 15-24 years old
South Sudan	**28**	**30**	**27**	**40**
Place of residence				
Urban	52	54	53	65
Rural	24	25	22	35
Sex				
Male	38	41	40	55
Female	19	19	16	28
Age group				
6- 9	21	0	0	0
10-14	39	39	0	0
15-19	45	45	45	45
20-24	34	34	34	34
25-29	30	30	30	0
30-34	23	23	23	0
35-39	22	22	22	0
40-44	18	18	18	0
45-49	18	18	18	0
50-54	13	13	13	0
55-59	13	13	13	0
60-64	11	11	11	0
65+	10	10	10	0
Consumption quintiles				
Poorest 20%	17	18	15	25
Second 20%	23	24	22	35
Middle 20%	27	29	26	40
Fourth 20%	33	34	32	46
Richest 20%	41	42	40	53
Poverty Status				
Non poor	35	37	35	49
Poor	21	22	20	32
State				
Upper Nile	50	51	45	65
Jonglei	19	19	16	25
Unity	28	30	26	44
Warrap	18	19	16	27
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	25	26	21	40
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	35	37	34	50
Lakes	21	21	18	30
Western Equatoria	30	33	33	43
Central Equatoria	39	43	44	55
Eastern Equatoria	18	19	19	26

3.2 Gross attendance rates according to background characteristics.

	Gross attendance rate of population 6-13 years old in primary 1)	Gross attendance rate of population 14-16 years old in secondary 2)
Southern Sudan	**65**	**22**
Place of residence		
Urban	98	53
Rural	59	15
Sex		
Male	76	31
Female	53	11
Consumption quintiles		
Poorest 20%	44	8
Second 20%	62	13
Middle 20%	66	21
Fourth 20%	74	26
Richest 20%	81	41
Poverty status		
Non poor	76	31
Poor	55	13
State		
Upper Nile	91	34
Jonglei	51	8
Unity	64	16
Warap	46	15
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	62	17
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	61	28
Lakes	52	19
Western Equatoria	103	19
Central Equatoria	85	37
Eastern Equatoria	40	14

1) Gross attendance rate of population 6-13 years old in primary = (number attending primary school/number of individuals aged 6-13)*100
2) Gross attendance rate of population 14-16 years old in secondary = (number attending secondary school/number of individuals aged 14-16)*100

3.3 Net attendance rates according to background characteristics.

	Net attendance rate of population 6-13 years old in primary	Net attendance rate of population 14-16 years old in secondary
South Sudan	**40**	**3**
Place of residence		
Urban	64	7
Rural	36	2
Sex		
Male	44	3
Female	36	2
Consumption quintiles		
Poorest 20%	25	0
Second 20%	37	2
Middle 20%	41	2
Fourth 20%	47	2
Richest 20%	50	6
Poverty Status		
Non poor	47	4
Poor	33	2
State		
Upper Nile	55	3
Jonglei	33	0
Unity	39	1
Warrap	21	1
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	33	2
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	41	5
Lakes	29	1
Western Equatoria	65	1
Central Equatoria	58	7
Eastern Equatoria	29	2

1) Net attendance rate of population 6-13 years old in primary = (number of individuals aged 6-13 attending primary school/number of individuals aged 6-13)*100
2) Net attendance rate of population 14-16 years old in secondary = (number of individuals aged 14-16 attending secondary school/number of individuals aged 14-16)*100

3.4 Persons ever attended school and highest level of school completed according to background characteristics. Population 15 years and above. Percent.

	Proportion of population 15 years and above that ever attended school	Highest level of education							
		No qualification (previously)	Incomplete primary (currently)	P4-8	Junior 3-4	Secondary	Post secondary and higher	Khalwa	Total
South Sudan	**32**	**12**	**43**	**26**	**3**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence									
Urban	60	9	29	31	4	21	6	0	100
Rural	26	14	50	24	2	9	1	0	100
Sex									
Male	44	9	42	27	3	15	3	0	100
Female	20	18	44	25	1	10	2	0	100
Age									
15-19	52	4	76	17	0	2	0	0	100
20-24	40	9	46	31	1	11	2	0	100
25-29	34	14	29	33	2	19	2	0	100
30-34	26	17	22	30	4	23	5	0	100
35-39	26	22	15	31	4	24	4	0	100
40-44	22	22	13	27	8	22	7	0	100
45-49	20	22	6	28	10	23	10	0	100
50-54	15	20	7	23	11	22	16	0	100
55-59	13	24	4	38	7	15	13	0	100
60-64	13	23	3	32	14	19	7	2	100
65+	12	35	14	28	5	13	3	1	100
Consumption quintiles									
Poorest 20%	18	13	58	19	1	9	0	0	100
Second 20%	26	15	54	20	2	7	1	0	100
Middle 20%	31	16	44	25	2	11	2	0	100
Fourth 20%	37	12	40	31	3	11	3	0	100
Richest 20%	44	9	33	29	3	20	5	0	100
Poverty status									
Non poor	40	11	38	29	3	16	4	0	100
Poor	24	14	53	22	2	8	1	0	100
State									
Upper Nile	43	11	50	26	1	10	3	0	100
Jonglei	20	12	57	19	1	11	1	0	100
Unity	26	7	61	22	1	7	1	0	100
Warap	19	2	69	20	1	6	2	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	23	4	66	19	0	8	2	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	38	12	32	32	3	15	6	1	100
Lakes	21	3	66	22	0	6	2	0	100
Western Equatoria	51	29	31	25	3	10	2	0	100
Central Equatoria	54	12	25	34	4	21	4	0	100
Eastern Equatoria	23	13	28	27	7	23	2	0	100

3.5 Persons currently attending school and level/grade of school attended according to background characteristics. Population 6 years and above. Percent.

	Proportion of population 6 years and above who have gone to school and are currently attending school	Level/grade of school attended											
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	Secondary	Post-secondary and higher	Khalwa	Total
South Sudan	**68**	**20**	**17**	**15**	**12**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence													
Urban	63	15	13	12	11	8	7	6	7	16	5	0	100
Rural	71	22	19	16	12	9	6	4	3	7	1	0	100
Sex													
Male	69	17	16	15	12	9	7	5	5	12	3	0	100
Female	68	26	20	16	11	7	5	4	3	6	1	0	100
Age group													
6- 9	88	58	28	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
10-14	93	15	24	24	17	10	5	2	1	0	0	0	100
15-19	84	4	9	15	16	14	12	11	7	13	0	0	100
20-24	59	2	4	6	9	12	11	9	11	31	6	0	100
25-29	43	2	5	7	7	6	7	8	11	38	8	0	100
30-34	29	4	2	7	9	7	9	7	9	32	14	0	100
35-39	18	0	0	0	9	8	14	6	6	40	16	1	100
40-44	16	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	13	52	21	0	100
45-49	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	46	2	100
50-54	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	49	0	100
55-59	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	25	100
60-64	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
65+	7	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	0	5	45	0	100
Consumption quintiles													
Poorest 20%	73	24	20	17	12	8	6	4	4	5	1	0	100
Second 20%	73	21	21	18	11	7	5	6	4	7	1	0	100
Middle 20%	70	21	18	15	12	9	6	4	3	9	2	0	100
Fourth 20%	67	20	16	15	12	9	7	4	5	11	1	0	100
Richest 20%	63	17	14	13	12	9	6	6	4	15	4	0	100
Poverty status													
Non poor	66	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	4	12	3	0	100
Poor	72	22	20	17	12	7	6	5	4	7	1	0	100

3.6 Persons currently attending school and level/grade of school attended according to background characteristics. Population 6 years and above. Percent.

	Proportion of population 6 years and above who have gone to school and are currently attending school	Level/grade of school attended											
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	Secon dary	Post secon-dary and higher	Khalwa	Total
South Sudan	**68**	**20**	**17**	**15**	**12**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence													
Urban	63	15	13	12	11	8	7	6	7	16	5	0	100
Rural	71	22	19	16	12	9	6	4	3	7	1	0	100
Sex													
Male	69	17	16	15	12	9	7	5	5	12	3	0	100
Female	68	26	20	16	11	7	5	4	3	6	1	0	100
Consumption quintiles													
Poorest 20%	73	24	20	17	12	8	6	4	4	5	1	0	100
Second 20%	73	21	21	18	11	7	5	6	4	7	1	0	100
Middle 20%	70	21	18	15	12	9	6	4	3	9	2	0	100
Fourth 20%	67	20	16	15	12	9	7	4	5	11	1	0	100
Richest 20%	63	17	14	13	12	9	6	6	4	15	4	0	100
Poverty status													
Non poor	66	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	4	12	3	0	100
Poor	72	22	20	17	12	7	6	5	4	7	1	0	100
State												0	*0*
Upper Nile	75	16	16	15	12	10	6	5	5	11	3	0	100
Jonglei	71	28	21	14	12	8	4	3	3	4	2	1	100
Unity	79	30	22	12	9	6	4	3	5	6	1	0	100
Warrap	74	16	17	18	12	8	9	4	6	10	2	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	84	20	19	17	12	6	7	5	5	7	2	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	63	16	19	14	9	7	7	6	8	11	2	0	100
Lakes	78	19	19	16	11	9	6	6	3	10	1	0	100
Western Equatoria	57	24	19	20	13	7	4	5	2	6		0	100
Central Equatoria	57	18	12	13	13	9	7	5	4	15	3	0	100
Eastern Equatoria	65	23	16	15	13	10	8	5	1	10	1	0	100

3.7 Gross and Net Intake rates according to background characteristics.

	Gross Intake rate for P1	Net Intake rate for P1
South Sudan	**66**	**15**
Place of residence		
Urban	95	24
Rural	62	14
Sex		
Male	69	15
Female	64	15
Consumption quintiles		
Poorest 20%	37	7
Second 20%	63	14
Middle 20%	70	16
Fourth 20%	89	19
Richest 20%	77	20
Poverty Status		
Non poor	81	18
Poor	53	12
State		
Upper Nile	74	13
Jonglei	69	19
Unity	80	16
Warrap	25	4
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	43	7
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	55	17
Lakes	57	11
Western Equatoria	133	27
Central Equatoria	87	27
Eastern Equatoria	59	13

3.8 Population 15 years and above who ever attended vocational training and type of training attended according to background characteristics. Percent.

	Participated in any vocational training	Type of training attended								
		Carpentry	Brick laying	Computer science	Motor mechanics	Electricity	Catering	Sewing tailoring	Nursing first aid	Other
South Sudan	**5**	**6**	**7**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**15**	**35**
Place of residence										
Urban	13	5	3	17	13	3	2	8	12	36
Rural	3	7	11	5	6	1	2	9	18	33
Sex										
Male	7	8	8	12	12	2	1	3	13	37
Female	2	1	6	8	1	0	4	23	21	28
Consumption quintiles										
Poorest 20%	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	10	30	35
Second 20%	2	8	28	5	11	4	3	3	10	25
Middle 20%	4	3	12	8	8	0	1	12	14	34
Fourth 20%	5	7	4	8	10	1	3	12	17	36
Richest 20%	10	7	4	16	11	2	2	6	13	36
Poverty status										
Non poor	7	7	5	13	10	2	2	9	14	36
Poor	2	5	14	4	7	2	2	8	18	32
State										
Upper Nile	6	2	0	12	6	3	0	4	22	36
Jonglei	3	9	34	7	6	2	7	10	11	31
Unity	4	12	18	7	13	5	4	19	17	34
Warap	3	0	3	15	5	0	0	4	31	31
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	6	19	13	1	3	0	14	10	31
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	9	9	9	10	12	2	1	4	14	44
Lakes	2	3	1	8	1	0	0	4	33	39
Western Equatoria	7	7	2	7	8	1	0	12	14	37
Central Equatoria	9	8	3	14	14	2	2	9	7	34
Eastern Equatoria	3	8	7	6	16	0	4	9	12	28

Note: Same person may attend several types of training

4. Livelihoods and Assets

4.1 Percentage distribution of population by main source of livelihood for the household according to background characteristics.

	Crop farming	Animal husbandry	Wages and salaries	Owned business enterprises	Property income	Remittances	Pension	Aid	Others	Total
South Sudan	**69**	**7**	**12**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**100**
Place of residence										
Urban	21	1	49	12	3	1	1	1	11	100
Rural	78	8	6	2	1	0	0	0	5	100
Sex of household head										
Male	68	8	13	3	1	0	0	0	6	100
Female	71	4	10	5	1	0	0	1	8	100
Age of household head										
15-24	63	3	16	5	2	0	0	0	10	100
25-34	70	6	13	4	1	0	0	0	5	100
35-44	68	7	13	4	1	0	0	0	7	100
45-54	70	6	11	4	1	0	0	0	7	100
55-64	69	9	11	3	1	0	1	1	6	100
65+	70	7	10	3	0	1	1	0	8	100
Consumption quintiles										
Poorest 20%	78	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	11	100
Second 20%	76	7	7	3	1	0	0	0	6	100
Middle 20%	75	7	9	3	1	0	1	0	5	100
Fourth 20%	67	7	15	4	1	0	0	1	6	100
Richest 20%	50	8	27	7	2	0	0	0	5	100
State										
Upper Nile	42	16	22	8	2	0	0	0	9	100
Jonglei	73	11	9	1	0	0	0	0	5	100
Unity	56	10	18	4	0	0	0	0	11	100
Warrap	81	5	4	2	0	0	0	1	5	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	79	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	7	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	62	1	23	8	1	0	1	1	4	100
Lakes	84	3	9	2	1	0	0	0	2	100
Western Equatoria	88	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	100
Central Equatoria	55	1	23	4	2	1	1	0	14	100
Eastern Equatoria	75	11	7	2	2	0	0	0	2	100

4.2 Proportion of population living in households owning selected transport items according to background characteristics. Percent

	Motor vehicles	Motor cycle/ motor rickshaw	Bicycle	Canoe/boat	Animal used for transport
South Sudan	**2**	**4**	**27**	**2**	**3**
Place of residence					
Urban	9	13	38	1	2
Rural	1	3	25	2	3
Sex of household head					
Male	3	5	29	2	2
Female	1	2	21	2	4
Age of household head					
15-24	3	10	38	2	2
25-34	2	5	29	2	4
35-44	2	4	25	1	2
45-54	2	3	28	2	3
55-64	3	4	23	1	2
65+	2	4	25	4	2
Consumption quintiles					
Poorest 20%	1	1	16	2	1
Second 20%	1	3	25	2	1
Middle 20%	2	4	32	1	2
Fourth 20%	3	6	30	2	4
Richest 20%	5	7	32	2	5
State					
Upper Nile	1	2	15	5	5
Jonglei	0	0	8	4	2
Unity	3	3	11	6	1
Warrap	2	1	22	0	0
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	2	3	35	1	1
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	5	9	47	0	1
Lakes	6	4	45	1	1
Western Equatoria	2	12	64	0	0
Central Equatoria	5	11	38	0	0
Eastern Equatoria	1	2	13	0	15

4.3 Proportion of population living in households owning selected communication and other selected items according to background characteristics. Percent

	Television/ satellite dish	Radio/ transistor	Phone	Computer	Refrige- rator	Fan	Air cooler/air conditio- ner	Pair of shoes	Blanket
South Sudan	**5**	**28**	**19**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**56**	**50**
Place of residence									
Urban	24	59	65	4	7	9	3	79	58
Rural	1	22	10	0	0	0	0	52	49
Sex of household head									
Male	5	30	19	1	1	2	1	57	52
Female	3	22	17	1	1	1	0	53	47
Age of household head									
15-24	6	37	23	2	2	2	1	68	57
25-34	3	29	22	1	1	1	0	57	49
35-44	5	30	19	1	1	1	1	57	51
45-54	5	26	16	1	1	2	1	55	49
55-64	5	24	17	1	2	3	1	50	48
65+	4	27	17	1	1	1	0	57	51
Consumption quintiles									
Poorest 20%	1	14	8	0	0	0	0	36	34
Second 20%	1	19	10	0	0	1	0	50	50
Middle 20%	3	26	14	1	1	1	1	59	55
Fourth 20%	5	34	23	1	1	1	1	63	55
Richest 20%	13	46	38	3	4	5	2	72	58
State									
Upper Nile	11	40	33	1	1	2	1	87	56
Jonglei	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	57	56
Unity	6	28	31	1	2	2	1	69	44
Warrap	1	11	10	0	1	0	0	18	21
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	3	26	9	0	1	0	0	63	58
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	13	36	31	2	4	5	1	55	41
Lakes	2	34	18	3	1	3	0	45	50
Western Equatoria	1	32	16	0	0	0	2	72	73
Central Equatoria	11	49	33	3	4	5	2	59	52
Eastern Equatoria	2	16	9	0	0	0	0	48	56

5. Health

5.1 Proportion of population with access to a health care facility according to background characteristics. Percent

	Acess to Health Care Facility		
	Yes	No	Total
South Sudan	**70**	**30**	**100**
Place of residence			
Urban	93	7	100
Rural	66	34	100
Sex of household head			
Male	71	29	100
Female	69	31	100
Education of household head			
No schooling	64	36	100
Primary	85	15	100
Secondary	94	6	100
Post-secondary	97	3	100
Consumption quintiles			
Poorest 20%	60	40	100
Second 20%	68	32	100
Middle 20%	69	31	100
Fourth 20%	72	28	100
Richest 20%	81	19	100
Poverty status			
Non poor	75	25	100
Poor	65	35	100
State			
Upper Nile	87	13	100
Jonglei	72	28	100
Unity	70	30	100
Warrap	53	47	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	66	34	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	57	43	100
Lakes	56	44	100
Western Equatoria	96	4	100
Central Equatoria	81	19	100
Eastern Equatoria	57	43	100

5.2 Type of health care facility available to those who have access to health care according to background characteristics. Percent

	Type of Health Care Facility						
	Primary Health Care Unit	Primary Health Care Centre	Public Hospital	Private Hospital/Clinic	Pharmacy/Drug Store	Other	Total
South Sudan	**36**	**26**	**27**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence							
Urban	8	19	55	15	2	1	100
Rural	43	28	19	6	2	1	100
Sex of household head							
Male	35	27	27	9	2	1	100
Female	39	25	25	8	3	0	100
Education of household head							
No schooling	40	26	24	7	3	1	100
Primary	29	29	32	8	1	1	100
Secondary	27	21	33	15	2	1	100
Post-secondary	6	22	49	22	0	1	100
Consumption quintiles							
Poorest 20%	45	25	18	9	2	0	100
Second 20%	47	25	19	6	3	1	100
Middle 20%	36	28	28	5	3	0	100
Fourth 20%	33	29	28	8	1	1	100
Richest 20%	23	24	37	13	2	1	100
Poverty status							
Non poor	29	27	32	9	2	1	100
Poor	44	26	20	7	2	0	100
State							
Upper Nile	15	40	33	10	1	1	100
Jonglei	45	26	17	8	4	0	100
Unity	37	15	32	12	3	0	100
Warrap	51	22	18	6	2	1	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	51	26	13	5	4	1	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	26	13	47	13	1	0	100
Lakes	43	16	34	5	2	0	100
Western Equatoria	34	21	38	4	3	0	100
Central Equatoria	32	29	23	13	2	1	100
Eastern Equatoria	33	28	31	7	0	0	100

5.3 Availability of free health care facility for those who have access to health care according to background characteristics. Percent

	Free Health Care		
	Yes	No	Total
South Sudan	38	62	100
Place of residence			
Urban	23	77	100
Rural	43	57	100
Sex of household head			
Male	40	60	100
Female	34	66	100
Education of household head			
No schooling	41	59	100
Primary	37	63	100
Secondary	30	70	100
Post-secondary	19	81	100
Consumption quintiles			
Poorest 20%	32	68	100
Second 20%	39	61	100
Middle 20%	40	60	100
Fourth 20%	44	56	100
Richest 20%	36	64	100
Poverty status			
Non poor	40	60	100
Poor	37	63	100
State			
Upper Nile	45	55	100
Jonglei	53	47	100
Unity	60	40	100
Warrap	34	66	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	12	88	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	19	81	100
Lakes	38	62	100
Western Equatoria	18	82	100
Central Equatoria	31	69	100
Eastern Equatoria	63	37	100

5.4 Time to health care facility for those who have access to health care according to background characteristics. Percent

	Time to reach Health Care Facility					
	Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	1-2 hours	More than 2 hours	Total
South Sudan	**16**	**17**	**36**	**31**	**0**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	17	24	40	19	0	100
Rural	16	14	34	35	0	100
Sex of household head						
Male	16	14	37	32	0	100
Female	17	22	31	29	0	100
Education of household head						
No schooling	16	16	33	34	0	100
Primary	17	17	37	28	0	100
Secondary	16	15	46	22	0	100
Post-secondary	18	24	41	17	0	100
Consumption quintiles						
Poorest 20%	12	11	33	43	0	100
Second 20%	17	14	37	32	0	100
Middle 20%	16	17	32	34	0	100
Fourth 20%	17	17	39	27	0	100
Richest 20%	18	21	36	24	0	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	18	19	37	27	0	100
Poor	15	14	35	37	0	100
Upper Nile	26	20	29	25	0	100
Jonglei	15	12	46	27	0	100
Unity	13	15	33	40	0	100
Warrap	15	14	31	38	1	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	14	23	37	26	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	15	20	38	27	0	100
Lakes	17	16	34	33	0	100
Western Equatoria	11	12	39	38	0	100
Central Equatoria	13	15	36	36	0	100
Eastern Equatoria	21	22	33	24	0	100

5.5 Type of medical help for those who have no access to health care facility according to background characteristics. Percent

	Religious healer	Witch Doctor	Traditional Doctor	Relative/Friend/Neighbour	Other	Total
South Sudan	**10**	**10**	**47**	**8**	**24**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	6	35	35	5	20	100
Rural	10	9	47	8	25	100
Sex of household head						
Male	11	11	48	10	21	100
Female	9	9	45	4	33	100
Education of household head						
No schooling	10	10	48	7	24	100
Primary	15	10	38	12	25	100
Secondary	0	3	63	13	21	100
Post-secondary	0	55	0	0	45	100
Consumption quintiles						
Poorest 20%	14	14	45	7	21	100
Second 20%	10	9	47	8	26	100
Middle 20%	8	11	47	8	26	100
Fourth 20%	8	9	46	11	26	100
Richest 20%	10	6	53	6	25	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	9	9	48	9	25	100
Poor	11	11	46	7	24	100
State						
Upper Nile	21	3	23	0	54	100
Jonglei	17	2	33	16	33	100
Unity	1	8	21	12	58	100
Warrap	6	22	47	4	21	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	4	3	55	17	21	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	3	20	68	2	7	100
Lakes	28	9	28	3	33	100
Western Equatoria	20	14	48	17	1	100
Central Equatoria	18	0	65	8	10	100
Eastern Equatoria	0	10	75	8	6	100

5.6 Population by ownership of mosquito net according to background characteristics. Percent

	Own Bed/Mosquito Net		
	Yes	No	Total
South Sudan	60	40	100
Place of residence			
Urban	72	28	100
Rural	57	43	100
Sex of household head			
Male	62	38	100
Female	53	47	100
Education of *fhousehold head*			
No schooling	56	44	100
Primary	68	32	100
Secondary	77	23	100
Post-secondary	77	23	100
Consumption quintiles			
Poorest 20%	48	52	100
Second 20%	56	44	100
Middle 20%	61	39	100
Fourth 20%	62	38	100
Richest 20%	71	29	100
Poverty status			
Non poor	65	35	100
Poor	54	46	100
State			
Upper Nile	74	26	100
Jonglei	66	34	100
Unity	80	20	100
Warrap	44	56	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	62	38	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	56	44	100
Lakes	69	31	100
Western Equatoria	65	35	100
Central Equatoria	54	46	100
Eastern Equatoria	37	63	100

5.7 Number of mosquito nets in the household for those who own a mosquito net according to background characteristics. Percent

	Number of Mosquito Nets in Household (Grouped)					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
South Sudan	**25**	**27**	**19**	**12**	**18**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	17	22	20	16	24	100
Rural	26	28	19	11	16	100
Sex of household head						
Male	23	27	19	12	19	100
Female	28	28	19	11	14	100
Education *of household head*						
No schooling	27	28	19	10	15	100
Primary	23	26	20	11	20	100
Secondary	16	23	17	21	22	100
Post-secondary	6	15	16	18	45	100
Consumption quintiles						
Poorest 20%	31	30	20	8	11	100
Second 20%	28	26	17	10	19	100
Middle 20%	25	29	19	11	16	100
Fourth 20%	22	26	19	12	20	100
Richest 20%	19	25	20	16	20	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	21	26	19	14	20	100
Poor	29	28	19	9	15	100
State						
Upper Nile	13	17	21	19	30	100
Jonglei	20	26	20	13	22	100
Unity	20	27	25	10	18	100
Warrap	29	34	22	6	9	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	29	28	19	10	13	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	25	29	16	10	19	100
Lakes	24	29	17	9	21	100
Western Equatoria	31	25	18	14	11	100
Central Equatoria	31	28	17	11	13	100
Eastern Equatoria	36	38	9	7	10	100

5.8 Use of mosquito nets that have been chemically treated in the last 12 months among the households who own a mosquito net according to background characteristics. Percent

	Has the Mosquito net been chemically treated in the last 12 months		
	Yes	No	Total
South Sudan	**21**	**79**	**100**
Place of residence			
Urban	31	69	100
Rural	19	81	100
Sex of household head			
Male	20	80	100
Female	22	78	100
Education of household head			
No schooling	17	83	100
Primary	27	73	100
Secondary	32	68	100
Post-secondary	38	62	100
Consumption quintiles			
Poorest 20%	14	86	100
Second 20%	18	82	100
Middle 20%	23	77	100
Fourth 20%	21	79	100
Richest 20%	26	74	100
Poverty status			
Non poor	24	76	100
Poor	17	83	100
State			
Upper Nile	18	82	100
Jonglei	18	82	100
Unity	6	94	100
Warrap	26	74	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	19	81	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	26	74	100
Lakes	6	94	100
Western Equatoria	24	76	100
Central Equatoria	28	72	100
Eastern Equatoria	48	52	100

5.9 Source of mosquito nets for those who own a mosquito net according to background characteristics. Percent

	Where did the household acquire the Mosquito nets from?			
	Free from health facility	Bought from the market	Other	Total
South Sudan	**18**	**78**	**4**	**100**
Place of residence				
Urban	20	78	2	100
Rural	18	78	4	100
Sex of household head				
Male	17	79	4	100
Female	21	76	3	100
Education of household head				
No schooling	17	79	4	100
Primary	19	79	2	100
Secondary	23	72	4	100
Post-secondary	17	83		100
Consumption quintiles				
Poorest 20%	14	79	7	100
Second 20%	20	77	3	100
Middle 20%	19	77	3	100
Fourth 20%	20	76	4	100
Richest 20%	16	81	3	100
Poverty status				
Non poor	18	78	4	100
Poor	18	78	4	100
State				
Upper Nile	5	92	3	100
Jonglei	18	76	6	100
Unity	5	93	3	100
Warrap	35	62	3	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	11	85	5	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	61	37	3	100
Lakes	2	96	2	100
Western Equatoria	30	66	3	100
Central Equatoria	16	80	4	100
Eastern Equatoria	38	54	8	100

6. Economic Transfers

6.1 Percentage of households who received economic transfers last 12 months according to background characteristics.

	Received cash/goods from food aid programs	Received cash/goods from other government benefits	Received cash/goods from other NGO/Charity scheme	Received cash/goods from individuals outside the household	Received cash/goods from other groups n.e.s.
South Sudan	**4**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**2**
Place of residence					
Urban	4	3	3	8	2
Rural	4	2	4	6	2
Sex of household head					
Male	4	2	4	5	2
Female	4	2	4	9	2
Consumption quintiles					
Poorest 20%	2	1	3	4	1
Second 20%	3	2	4	6	2
Middle 20%	4	2	4	7	2
Fourth 20%	5	3	6	6	1
Richest 20%	5	3	4	7	3
Poverty Status					
Non poor	5	3	5	7	2
Poor	3	2	3	6	1
State					
Upper Nile	7	4	8	9	1
Jonglei	2	1	3	6	1
Unity	2	2	2	5	2
Warrap	3	3	4	2	1
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	3	2	2	9	1
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	6	3	2	5	1
Lakes	2	2	1	5	2
Western Equatoria	8	1	4	6	4
Central Equatoria	3	2	4	4	1
Eastern Equatoria	3	0	6	9	3

Note: The same household can receive transfers from more than one source.

6.2 Percentage distribution of households with any economic transfers received last 12 months by the value of the total transfers and by background characteristics.

	Value of cash (SDG) - grouped					
	< 99	100-499	500-999	1000-9999	10 000+	Total
South Sudan	**42**	**38**	**9**	**10**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	36	35	12	14	3	100
Rural	43	38	8	10	1	100
Sex of household head						
Male	44	35	8	12	1	100
Female	39	42	10	8	1	100
Age of household head						
15-24	45	33	15	6	0	100
25-34	46	37	9	9	0	100
35-44	36	40	10	12	2	100
45-54	36	48	7	6	2	100
55-64	50	25	4	21	0	100
65+	50	28	11	9	2	100
Consumption quintiles						
Poorest 20%	50	36	9	6	0	100
Second 20%	39	43	6	10	1	100
Middle 20%	41	38	11	8	1	100
Fourth 20%	44	36	7	13	0	100
Richest 20%	40	36	10	12	3	100
Poverty Status						
Non poor	43	36	8	12	1	100
Poor	41	41	10	8	1	100
State						
Upper Nile	39	33	8	19	1	100
Jonglei	19	58	12	9	2	100
Unity	27	65	4	3	1	100
Warrap	56	30	9	5	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	24	58	14	4	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	74	18	3	2	2	100
Lakes	44	32	9	12	3	100
Western Equatoria	80	15	3	1	0	100
Central Equatoria	30	39	18	9	5	100
Eastern Equatoria	38	36	4	22	0	100

7. Cash, Credit and Shocks

7.1 Proportion of households that borrowed money last 12 months and main source for borrowing according to background characteristics.Percent

| | Borrowed from any source | Main source of borrowing | | | | | |
		Family/other individuals	Banks/Government agencies	NGO/micro finance institutions	Pawning own belongings	Employer or landlord	Don't know
South Sudan	**18**	**85**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**8**
Place of residence							
Urban	28	76	4	6	3	5	7
Rural	16	87	0	1	1	2	8
Poverty Status							
Non poor	21	83	2	3	2	3	7
Poor	15	88	1	1	1	2	9
State							
Upper Nile	33	91	0	0	2	1	5
Jonglei	18	83	0	2	1	3	11
Unity	31	94	1	1	1	2	2
Warrap	9	66	2	3	3	5	23
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	14	91	0	0	2	4	3
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	18	72	1	2	7	7	13
Lakes	11	84	7	4	2	0	3
Western Equatoria	19	95	2	0	1	0	1
Central Equatoria	18	78	3	5	0	5	10
Eastern Equatoria	15	82	0	5	2	2	10

7.2 Percentage distribution of households that borrowed money last 12 months by the size of the loan according to background characteristics.

	< 100	100-499	500-999	1000-9999	10 000+	Total
South Sudan	**25**	**49**	**15**	**11**	**1**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	17	46	17	18	2	100
Rural	27	50	14	9	0	100
Poverty Status						
Non poor	20	52	16	11	1	100
Poor	32	45	12	10	1	100
State						
Upper Nile	12	60	21	6	0	100
Jonglei	17	51	17	13	1	100
Unity	24	54	13	8	0	100
Warrap	42	29	20	8	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	22	69	6	2	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	36	47	9	8	1	100
Lakes	32	31	22	9	5	100
Western Equatoria	51	35	11	3	0	100
Central Equatoria	17	49	15	17	1	100
Eastern Equatoria	30	38	6	27	0	100

7.3 Percentage distribution of households that borrowed money last 12 months by the main reason for obtaining the loan according to background characteristics.

	Consumption needs	Purchase and improvement of dwelling	Other	Total
South Sudan	**64**	**8**	**27**	**100**
Place of residence				
Urban	52	11	37	100
Rural	68	8	25	100
Sex				
Male	63	8	29	100
Female	67	9	24	100
Age group				
15-24	64	7	29	100
25-34	71	7	22	100
35-44	59	11	30	100
45-54	64	9	27	100
55-64	56	5	38	100
65+	74	4	21	100
Consumption quintiles				
Poorest 20%	77	8	16	100
Second 20%	68	7	26	100
Middle 20%	69	8	23	100
Fourth 20%	63	7	30	100
Richest 20%	54	11	35	100
Poverty status				
Non poor	59	10	31	100
Poor	72	7	21	100
State				
Upper Nile	50	20	31	100
Jonglei	75	8	17	100
Unity	80	6	14	100
Warrap	74	7	19	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	86	6	8	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	56	12	32	100
Lakes	55	14	31	100
Western Equatoria	41	7	52	100
Central Equatoria	65	0	35	100
Eastern Equatoria	66	1	33	100

Note: The category "other" comes from the combination of Farm inputs, Buy heavy equipment, Buy other equipment, Buy animals, Buy agricultural land, Other agricultural costs, Working capital and purchase of inputs, Land and/or building equipment, Other business expenses, Religious, wedding, burial, Consumer durables, On-lending and Other. None of these categories were more than 3 percent at national level.

7.4 Percentage distribution of households that did not borrow money last 12 months by reasons for not obtaining any loan according to background characteristics.

	No Need	Believed it would be refused	Inadequate Collateral	Inadequate Collateral	Do Not Like to be in Debt	Do Not Know any Lender	Refused	Currently in Debt	Other	Dont Know
South Sudan	**26**	**21**	**12**	**21**	**21**	**19**	**13**	**2**	**9**	**21**
Place of residence										
Urban	27	17	19	17	17	12	13	2	6	26
Rural	25	22	11	22	22	20	13	2	10	20
Sex of household head										
Male	26	20	13	20	20	18	13	2	10	21
Female	24	23	11	23	23	21	12	1	8	21
Age ofhousehold head										
15-24	26	28	15	28	28	16	18	1	8	12
25-34	28	23	12	23	23	20	13	1	8	21
35-44	25	20	12	20	20	20	12	2	8	23
45-54	25	19	12	19	19	19	14	2	10	21
55-64	29	22	13	22	22	15	9	3	13	20
65+	17	24	13	24	24	24	9	2	13	23
Consumption quintiles										
Poorest 20%	21	22	9	22	22	21	12	1	9	23
Second 20%	22	24	13	24	24	22	12	2	10	19
Middle 20%	27	25	12	25	25	22	13	2	11	17
Fourth 20%	27	20	14	20	20	15	14	3	11	23
Richest 20%	30	16	13	16	16	16	11	2	7	23
Poverty status										
Non poor	28	19	13	19	19	17	13	2	9	22
Poor	23	24	11	24	24	21	12	2	10	20
State										
Upper Nile	38	7	11	7	7	9	9	2	4	21
Jonglei	29	14	8	14	14	25	8	5	5	21
Unity	17	37	15	37	37	11	19	3	14	18
Warrap	7	29	5	29	29	17	24	1	5	22
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	15	27	7	27	27	24	15	2	3	26
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	19	16	12	16	16	15	7	0	2	30
Lakes	34	34	11	34	34	21	15	2	45	5
Western Equatoria	27	33	29	33	33	19	16	3	16	26
Central Equatoria	33	11	16	11	11	20	7	1	5	24
Eastern Equatoria	34	18	16	18	18	19	7	0	7	16

Note: The same household may give several reasons for not borrowing.

7.5 Proportion of households by cash use last 7 days and existence of saving accounts according to background characteristics. Percent

	Household by members use of cash last 7 days		Household by having bank-/postal saving account	
	One or more household members used cashlast 7 days	No household members used cash	One or more household members have a bank account or postal saving account	Not havingan account
South Sudan	**53**	**47**	**1**	**99**
Place of residence				
Urban	76	24	7	93
Rural	49	51	1	99
Sex of household head				
Male	52	48	2	98
Female	54	46	1	99
Age of household head				
15-24	61	39	1	99
25-34	58	42	1	99
35-44	50	50	1	99
45-54	49	51	2	98
55-64	52	48	1	99
65+	53	47	1	99
Consumption quintiles				
Poorest 20%	36	64	0	100
Second 20%	48	52	0	100
Middle 20%	52	48	1	99
Fourth 20%	54	46	1	99
Richest 20%	68	32	4	96
Poverty Status				
Non poor	60	40	2	98
Poor	44	56	0	100
State				
Upper Nile	57	43	2	98
Jonglei	37	63	0	100
Unity	34	66	1	99
Warrap	29	71	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	78	22	1	99
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	48	52	3	97
Lakes	49	51	2	98
Western Equatoria	85	15	1	99
Central Equatoria	62	38	4	96
Eastern Equatoria	50	50	1	99

7.6 Proportion of households that were severely affected by events/shocks last 12 months according to background characteristics. Percent

	Drought/floods	Crop disease or pest	Livestock died or stolen	Severe illness or accident of household member	Death of household member	Fire	Robery, burglary, assault	Dwelling damaged/ destroyed	Severe water shortage	Other n.e.s
South Sudan	**56**	**42**	**47**	**35**	**34**	**10**	**11**	**14**	**26**	**4**
Place of residence										
Urban	21	20	28	45	40	12	18	18	15	7
Rural	62	46	50	33	33	10	9	13	28	4
Sex of household head										
Male	55	42	49	36	34	10	12	14	27	4
Female	58	43	42	32	33	9	9	13	22	5
Age of household head										
15-24	50	46	40	39	29	12	10	18	24	5
25-34	54	40	42	34	33	10	10	13	25	5
35-44	58	41	47	36	36	9	11	14	26	3
45-54	59	43	48	33	34	11	10	12	26	5
55-64	53	42	49	33	32	10	10	14	22	4
65+	59	46	56	43	32	8	12	16	30	5
Consumption quintiles										
Poorest 20%	65	42	49	29	30	5	8	11	32	3
Second 20%	62	44	50	34	31	9	9	15	25	4
Middle 20%	57	42	47	35	33	10	9	14	24	4
Fourth 20%	56	45	47	35	38	12	11	15	25	4
Richest 20%	44	38	42	40	35	13	15	14	24	5
State										
Upper Nile	57	34	46	26	37	11	11	11	6	3
Jonglei	68	56	70	32	27	6	9	7	33	4
Unity	76	26	73	36	32	13	11	25	12	4
Warrap	79	47	52	29	21	5	6	25	34	6
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	66	39	40	25	19	4	2	11	18	2
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	34	24	21	27	33	11	7	9	6	2
Lakes	40	32	33	20	14	2	4	5	18	2
Western Equatoria	44	70	28	62	66	27	25	32	63	7
Central Equatoria	44	38	47	58	46	15	25	10	26	11
Eastern Equatoria	37	33	38	27	40	9	5	5	23	1

7.7 Percentage distribution households affected by one or more events/shocks last 5 years by the total estimated value of the event/shock according to background characteristics.

	Estimated value of most significant shocks. SDG					
	< 100	100-499	500-999	1000-9999	10 000+	Total
South Sudan	**3**	**16**	**17**	**55**	**10**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	2	13	14	59	12	100
Rural	3	16	17	54	10	100
Age of household head						
15-24	2	20	20	52	6	100
25-34	3	18	17	53	9	100
35-44	2	15	17	56	10	100
45-54	4	15	15	55	11	100
55-64	3	14	15	55	12	100
65+	3	15	16	53	13	100
Consumption quintiles						
Poorest 20%	3	15	14	55	12	100
Second 20%	2	19	16	51	11	100
Middle 20%	3	17	17	53	10	100
Fourth 20%	3	13	20	56	9	100
Richest 20%	3	14	15	57	10	100
Poverty status						
Non poor	3	14	17	56	10	100
Poor	3	18	16	53	11	100
State						
Upper Nile	1	13	26	54	7	100
Jonglei	1	10	11	58	21	100
Unity	1	8	8	56	27	100
Warrap	3	9	11	61	18	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	3	28	19	46	4	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	7	26	26	39	2	100
Lakes	5	20	20	48	6	100
Western Equatoria	7	25	19	46	4	100
Central Equatoria	2	11	13	67	7	100
Eastern Equatoria	3	20	22	53	2	100

7.8 Coping strategies to regain former welfare level of households affected by shocksin the last 5 years by type of shock experienced. Percent

	Type of events/shock									
	Drought / floods	Crop disease or pest	Live-stock died or stolen	Severe illness or accident of household member	Death of house-hold member	Fire	Robery, burglary, assault	Dwelling damaged/ destroyed	Severe water shortage	Other n.e.s
Spent savings	4	4	5	11	6	7	11	9	5	8
Sent children to live with relatives	7	4	5	2	2	3	4	5	6	2
Sold assets	5	8	7	10	5	4	4	8	2	3
Sold animals	22	17	14	17	16	8	6	8	3	2
Worked more	19	17	18	8	7	13	16	21	13	16
Borrowed money	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	3	1	3
Received help	11	8	12	15	22	15	8	12	14	10
Consumed less	8	13	4	3	2	4	5	5	4	9
Spiritual help	3	4	7	10	20	3	5	1	8	7
Other n.e.s.	9	7	13	4	4	5	10	5	18	24
Not stated	11	16	13	14	10	32	25	23	25	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The following coping strategies combine several answers:

Sold assets:	Sold assets (tools, furniture etc.), Sold farmland, Rented out farm, Sold more crops
Worked more:	Worked more/worked longer hours, Other household members who weren't working went to work, Started a new business, Removed children from school to work, Went elsewhere to find work for more than a month
Borrowed money:	Borrowed money from relatives, Borrowed money from money lender, Borrowed money from institutions (banks etc.)
Received help:	Received help from religious institutions, Received help from local NGO, Received help from international NGO, Received help from Government, Received help from family/friends
Consumed less:	Reduced food consumption, Consumed lower cost, but less preferred foods, Reduced non-food expenditures

8. Agriculture

8.1 Proportion of households currently owning or using any agricultural, forest or pasture land. Percent

South Sudan	**78**
Greater region	
Greater Upper Nile	73
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	82
Greater Equatoria	78
Place of Residence	
Urban	29
Rural	86
State	
Upper Nile	66
Jonglei	80
Unity	67
Warrap	83
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	87
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	58
Lakes	87
Western Equatoria	83
Central Equatoria	64
Eastern Equatoria	88

8.2 Households who engage in agriculture by tenure status of land under cultivation. Percent

	Owned	Rented	Partially owned	Communal
South Sudan	**93**	**1**	**2**	**5**
Greater region				
Greater Upper Nile	96	1	0	3
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	96	0	2	2
Greater Equatoria	87	0	2	11
Place of residence				
Urban	91	3	4	2
Rural	93	0	2	6
State				
Upper Nile	98	2	0	0
Jonglei	95	0	0	5
Unity	97	1	2	1
Warrap	96	0	1	4
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	98	0	2	0
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	97	1	2	1
Lakes	93	1	5	2
Western Equatoria	94	1	4	1
Central Equatoria	70	0	4	26
Eastern Equatoria	94	0	1	6

8.3 Expenditures on any agricultural inputs. Percent

	Percentage of households with expenditures on agricultural inputs
South Sudan	**30**
Greater region	
Greater Upper Nile	33
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	19
Greater Equatoria	39
Place of residence	
Urban	26
Rural	30
State	
Upper Nile	65
Jonglei	15
Unity	26
Warrap	16
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	17
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	25
Lakes	25
Western Equatoria	13
Central Equatoria	36
Eastern Equatoria	61

8.3 Expenditures on pesticides. Percent

	Household's expediture level on pesticides in SDG		
	0 SDG	1-99 SDG	100 SDG or more
South Sudan	**96**	**2**	**2**
Greater region			
Greater Upper Nile	95	2	4
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	97	1	2
Greater Equatoria	96	4	1
Place of residence			
Urban	95	3	2
Rural	96	2	2
State			
Upper Nile	94	2	5
Jonglei	95	2	4
Unity	97	1	2
Warrap	93	3	4
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	99	0	0
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	98	2	1
Lakes	99	0	1
Western Equatoria	100	0	0
Central Equatoria	98	2	0
Eastern Equatoria	91	7	2

8.4 Expenditures on labour. Percent

	Household's expenditure level on labour		
	0 SDG	1-99 SDG	100 SDG or more
South Sudan	**78**	**9**	**14**
Greater region			
Greater Upper Nile	79	10	11
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	90	3	7
Greater Equatoria	64	13	23
Place of residence			
Urban	80	5	15
Rural	78	9	14
State			
Upper Nile	63	18	20
Jonglei	89	6	5
Unity	78	7	15
Warrap	95	0	4
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	89	5	5
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	82	7	12
Lakes	84	4	13
Western Equatoria	90	1	9
Central Equatoria	67	11	21
Eastern Equatoria	43	23	34

8.5 Expenditures on machines. Percent

	Household's expenditure level on machines/equipment repairs		
	0 SDG	1-99 SDG	100 SDG or more
South Sudan	95	3	1
Greater region			
Greater Upper Nile	94	4	2
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	96	2	1
Greater Equatoria	95	4	1
Place of residence			
Urban	94	2	3
Rural	95	3	1
State			
Upper Nile	95	3	2
Jonglei	93	6	1
Unity	96	1	3
Warrap	94	4	2
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	98	1	1
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	98	2	0
Lakes	98	1	1
Western Equatoria	99	1	0
Central Equatoria	97	3	0
Eastern Equatoria	92	7	2

8.6 Expenditures on farm repair. Percent

	Household's expenditure level on farm repair		
	0 SDG	1-99 SDG	100 SDG or more
South Sudan	91	6	4
Greater region			
Greater Upper Nile	81	13	6
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	92	4	4
Greater Equatoria	97	2	1
Place of residence			
Urban	93	2	5
Rural	91	6	3
State			
Upper Nile	54	35	11
Jonglei	94	2	3
Unity	94	1	4
Warrap	92	3	6
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	95	3	3
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	89	6	4
Lakes	91	6	3
Western Equatoria	98	2	1
Central Equatoria	100	0	0
Eastern Equatoria	94	5	1

8.7 Expenditures on fuel and lubricants.Percent

	Household's expenditure level on fuel and lubricants		
	0 SDG	1-99 SDG	100 SDG or more
South Sudan	99	0	1
Greater region			
Greater Upper Nile	98	0	1
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	99	0	1
Greater Equatoria	100	0	0
Place of residence			
Urban	97	1	2
Rural	99	0	1
State			
Upper Nile	98	1	1
Jonglei	98	0	2
Unity	97	0	2
Warrap	98	1	1
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	100	0	0
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	100	0	0
Lakes	100	0	0
Western Equatoria	100	0	0
Central Equatoria	100	0	0
Eastern Equatoria	100	0	0

8.8 Proportion of agricultural households who have used any irrigation. Percent

South Sudan	1
Greater region	
Greater Upper Nile	2
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	2
Greater Equatoria	1
Place of residence	
Urban	2
Rural	1
State	
Upper Nile	3
Jonglei	2
Unity	1
Warrap	0
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	0
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	11
Lakes	2
Western Equatoria	0
Central Equatoria	2
Eastern Equatoria	1

8.9 Type of acquisition of plots by background variables. Percentage of plots.

	Inherited	Cleared	Purchased	User rights from local leader	Received from de-collectivization	Other
South Sudan	**68**	**20**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**2**
Greater region						
Greater Upper Nile	53	39	2	4	0	2
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	75	18	1	2	1	2
Greater Equatoria	71	9	1	15	1	3
Place of residence						
Urban*	61	15	7	11	2	3
Rural	68	21	1	7	1	2
State						
Upper Nile	32	61	2	4	0	0
Jonglei	72	20	1	4	3	0
Unity	43	47	5	2	1	2
Warrap	74	21	0	1	2	2
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	80	11	2	2	2	2
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	69	18	4	6	3	0
Lakes	73	20	1	2	3	0
Western Equatoria	57	5	4	24	7	4
Central Equatoria	92	2	0	4	0	2
Eastern Equatoria	62	18	0	18	0	1

* this refers to plots owned or used by households residing in urban areas

8.10 Proportion of agricultural households who grow selected types of crops. Percent

	Millet	Sorghum	Maize	Cassava	Sweet potatoes	Beans	Ground-nuts	Other
South Sudan	**10**	**68**	**44**	**13**	**5**	**7**	**33**	**5**
Greater region								
Greater Upper Nile	1	54	61	2	1	4	5	6
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	9	81	26	5	1	5	39	4
Greater Equatoria	19	67	47	31	12	11	50	4
Place of residence								
Urban	8	56	50	28	9	10	55	12
Rural	10	69	44	12	4	7	32	5
State								
Upper Nile	1	31	74	0	0	4	3	4
Jonglei	0	76	49	3	1	4	6	7
Unity	1	25	76	0	0	6	2	6
Warrap	7	66	47	1	0	4	33	8
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	1	95	5	0	0	0	8	0
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	1	84	24	25	4	16	62	11
Lakes	28	86	21	11	3	9	83	2
Western Equatoria	32	39	62	63	18	11	89	8
Central Equatoria	7	60	54	32	15	14	50	6
Eastern Equatoria	17	92	30	7	5	8	21	1

8.11 Proportion of households currently owning any livestock or poultry. Percent

South Sudan	**72**
Greater region	
Greater Upper Nile	80
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	76
Greater Equatoria	61
Place of residence	
Urban	36
Rural	78
State	
Upper Nile	74
Jonglei	85
Unity	83
Warrap	88
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	69
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	37
Lakes	87
Western Equatoria	42
Central Equatoria	60
Eastern Equatoria	78

8.12 Proportion households owning specific animals of households who own livestock. Percent

	Cattle	Donkeys/mules	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
South Sudan	**63**	**5**	**38**	**69**	**57**
Greater region					
Greater Upper Nile	76	1	36	62	38
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	66	3	41	71	68
Greater Equatoria	44	11	37	75	65
Place of residence					
Urban	45	5	32	57	60
Rural	64	5	38	70	57
State					
Upper Nile	57	3	36	57	50
Jonglei	84	0	36	67	29
Unity	93	1	35	57	39
Warrap	79	2	49	73	64
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	47	5	32	65	80
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	24	3	27	53	82
Lakes	74	1	40	78	56
Western Equatoria	12	0	12	52	83
Central Equatoria	25	0	27	82	70
Eastern Equatoria	74	24	54	78	55

9. Consumption

9.1 Mean and median value of monthly household per capita consumption according to background characteristics. SDG.

	Total, per capita, real terms	
	Mean	Median
South Sudan	**100.3**	**72.1**
Place of residence		
Urban	165.8	126.6
Rural	86.2	62.6
Sex of household head		
Male	104.9	76.8
Female	88.7	62.0
Age of household head		
15-24	125.5	87.2
25-34	111.5	79.0
35-44	101.5	76.2
45-54	95.0	66.4
55-64	88.8	61.5
65+	86.4	65.1
Consumption quintiles		
Poorest 20%	19.9	20.2
Second 20%	44.2	44.6
Middle 20%	72.5	72.1
Fourth 20%	115.2	114.2
Richest 20%	249.7	209.8
Poverty status		
Non poor	163.2	130.2
Poor	38.8	38.2
State		
Upper Nile	144.2	117.5
Jonglei	97.7	76.0
Unity	71.6	49.0
Warrap	67.4	50.3
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	59.5	43.8
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	114.2	84.8
Lakes	109.8	76.4
Western Equatoria	103.5	86.4
Central Equatoria	126.5	86.5
Eastern Equatoria	103.3	73.0

9.2 Mean value and percentiles of monthly household per capita total consumption by commodity group (COICOP). SDG. Real terms.

	Mean	Percentile 05	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Percentile 99
Total	**100.3**	**13.83**	**37.9**	**128.9**	**279.2**	**461.0**
Food	78.7	7.90	30.1	102.0	220.9	363.7
Education	1.0	.00	.0	.4	4.5	18.6
Health	4.0	.00	.0	2.5	16.9	60.3
Clothing	2.4	.00	.0	3.1	9.6	18.6
Utilities	3.8	.42	1.2	3.7	12.7	29.7
Transportation and communication	4.0	.00	.0	.6	19.3	74.5
Personal care	1.7	.00	.0	.5	9.2	23.2
House-related expenses	3.9	.00	.4	3.7	14.8	45.2
Recreation	.3	.00	.0	.0	.6	6.4
Other	.3	.00	.0	.0	1.6	6.3

9.3 Percentage distribution of value of monthly household per capita consumption by type according to background characteristics

	Food and bevera- ges	Education	Health	Clothing and footware	Utilities misc.	Transport	Personal care	Housing	Recreation	Other n.e.s	Total
South Sudan	**79**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**4**			**100**
Place of residence											
Urban	70	2	5	3	5	6	2	5	0	1	100
Rural	81	1	3	3	6	1	1	4	0	0	100
Sex of household head									0	0	
Male	80	1	3	3	6	2	1	4	0	0	100
Female	79	1	4	3	6	2	1	4	0	0	100
Age of household head									0	0	
15-24	78	1	3	3	5	3	2	5	0	0	100
25-34	80	1	3	3	6	2	1	4	0	0	100
35-44	79	1	4	3	6	3	1	4	0	0	100
45-54	79	1	3	3	6	2	1	4	0	0	100
55-64	80	1	3	3	6	2	1	4	0	0	100
65+	79	1	3	3	6	2	1	4	0	0	100
Consumption quintiles											
Poorest 20%	73	1	2	4	13	1		4	0	0	100
Second 20%	82	1	3	3	6	1	1	3	0	0	100
Middle 20%	83	1	3	3	4	1	1	3	0	0	100
Fourth 20%	81	1	4	2	3	3	1	4	0	0	100
Richest 20%	77	1	4	2	3	5	2	4	0	0	100
Poverty status									0	0	
Non poor	80	1	4	2	3	3	1	4	0	0	100
Poor	79	1	3	3	8	1	1	4	0	0	100
State									0	0	
Upper Nile	73	1	5	4	5	4	2	6	0	0	100
Jonglei	86	1	1	2	6	1	1	3	0	0	100
Unity	80	1	4	5	3	3	1	3	0	0	100
Warrap	83	1	3	2	7	1	1	3	0	0	100
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	85	1	2	4	3	1	1	4	0	0	100
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	82	1	3	3	4	2	1	5	0	0	100
Lakes	80	1	2	2	8	2	1	4	0	0	100
Western Equatoria	82	1	3	3	5	2	1	3	0	0	100
Central Equatoria	64	2	6	4	8	5	2	7	1	1	100
Eastern Equatoria	84		3	1	6	2	1	3	0	0	100

9.4 Consumption per person per month by urban and rural areas

	South Sudan	Urban	Rural
Sudanese pounds			
Food	79	109	73
Education	1	3	1
Health	4	10	3
Clothing	2	5	2
Utilities 1/	4	8	3
Transportation 2/	4	14	2
Personal care	2	6	1
Housing 3/	4	9	3
Recreation	0	2	0
Other	0	1	0
Total	100	168	88
Shares (%)			
Food	79	69	81
Education	1	2	1
Health	3	5	3
Clothing	3	4	3
Utilities	6	5	6
Transportation	2	6	1
Personal care	1	3	1
Housing	4	5	4
Recreation	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100

1/ Includes water, waste fees and any energy source for lighting and
cooking, such as electricity, gas, kerosene, charcoal and firewood.
2/ Includes expenses on communication.
3/ Includes materials for maintenance of the dwelling, repair of
household appliances, household utensils and cleaning articles.
Source: NBHS 2009.

9.5 Consumption per person per month by urban and rural areas and poverty status

	South Sudan		Urban		Rural	
	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor
Sudanese pounds						
Food	127	32	134	34	125	31
Education	2	0	4	1	1	0
Health	7	1	12	2	5	1
Clothing	4	1	7	2	3	1
Utilities 1/	5	2	9	3	4	2
Transportation 2/	8	0	19	1	4	0
Personal care	3	0	7	1	2	0
Housing 3/	7	1	11	2	5	1
Recreation	1	0	2	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	163	39	207	47	150	38
Shares (%)						
Food	80	79	68	73	84	79
Education	1	1	2	2	1	1
Health	4	3	5	5	3	3
Clothing	2	3	3	4	2	3
Utilities	3	8	5	7	3	8
Transportation	3	1	7	2	2	1
Personal care	1	1	3	1	1	1
Housing	4	4	6	5	3	4
Recreation	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Includes water, waste fees and any energy source for lighting and cooking,
such as electricity, gas, kerosene, charcoal and firewood.
2/ Includes expenses on communication.
3/ Includes materials for maintenance of the dwelling, repair of household
appliances, household utensils and cleaning articles.
Source: NBHS 2009.

10. Poverty

10.1 Poverty lines per capita per month

	SDG	Percent
Food	53.1	72.9
Non-food	19.8	27.1
Total	**72.9**	**100.0**

10.2 National poverty rates

Incidence	Poverty gap	Severity
50.6	23.7	14.3
(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.6)

Note: Standard errors taking into account the survey design are shown in parentheses.

10.3 Poverty Profile

	Poverty			Poverty gap	Population	Poor
	Incidence	Poverty gap	Severity	among the poor	(%)	(%)
South Sudan	**50.6**	**23.7**	**14.3**	**46.9**	**100**	**100**
Place of residence						
Urban	24.4	8.8	4.6	36.0	15.6	7.5
Rural	55.4	26.5	16.1	47.7	84.4	92.5
Greater region						
Greater Upper Nile	43.7	19.9	11.7	45.6	33.3	28.8
Greater Bahr Al Ghazal	61.6	30.5	18.8	49.5	35.8	43.6
Greater Equatoria	45.2	19.9	11.9	44.0	30.9	27.7
State						
Upper Nile	25.7	9.8	5.0	38.1	12.6	6.4
Jonglei	48.3	22.2	13.1	45.9	14.3	13.7
Unity	68.4	34.6	21.7	50.6	6.4	8.7
Warrap	64.2	34.1	22.2	53.1	14.2	18.0
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	75.6	36.8	21.9	48.7	9.7	14.5
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	43.2	17.6	9.5	40.8	3.7	3.2
Lakes	48.9	22.6	13.6	46.3	8.1	7.9
Western Equatoria	42.1	15.5	7.9	36.9	7.6	6.3
Central Equatoria	43.5	22.5	15.4	51.7	13.1	11.3
Eastern Equatoria	49.8	19.8	10.5	39.8	10.2	10.1

10.4 Poverty by urban and rural areas

	Estimate	Std. Err.	95% confidence interval		
Incidence					
South Sudan	50.6	1.4	47.9	-	53.2
Urban	24.4	2.0	20.4	-	28.4
Rural	55.4	1.5	52.4	-	58.4
Poverty gap					
South Sudan	23.7	0.8	22.0	-	25.4
Urban	8.8	0.9	7.0	-	10.5
Rural	26.5	1.0	24.6	-	28.3
Severity					
South Sudan	14.3	0.6	13.0	-	15.6
Urban	4.6	0.6	3.5	-	5.7
Rural	16.1	0.7	14.7	-	17.6

Note: Poverty measures were calculated taking into account the survey design,

that is, the strata, the primary sampling units and the sampling weights.

10.5 Poverty by state

	Estimate	Std. Err.	95% confidence interval		
Incidence					
Upper Nile	25.7	4.1	17.7	-	33.8
Jonglei	48.3	4.3	40.0	-	56.7
Unity	68.4	3.6	61.4	-	75.4
Warrap	64.2	3.8	56.7	-	71.6
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	75.6	2.7	70.3	-	81.0
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	43.2	3.3	36.7	-	49.8
Lakes	48.9	4.3	40.4	-	57.4
Western Equatoria	42.1	3.3	35.5	-	48.6
Central Equatoria	43.5	5.1	33.5	-	53.6
Eastern Equatoria	49.8	3.6	42.7	-	56.9
Poverty gap					
Upper Nile	9.8	1.7	6.6	-	13.1
Jonglei	22.2	2.3	17.7	-	26.7
Unity	34.6	2.8	29.1	-	40.0
Warrap	34.1	2.5	29.2	-	38.9
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	36.8	2.2	32.5	-	41.2
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	17.6	2.0	13.7	-	21.6
Lakes	22.6	2.3	18.1	-	27.2
Western Equatoria	15.5	1.5	12.5	-	18.5
Central Equatoria	22.5	3.9	14.9	-	30.1
Eastern Equatoria	19.8	1.8	16.2	-	23.3
Severity					
Upper Nile	5.0	0.9	3.1	-	6.9
Jonglei	13.1	1.5	10.0	-	16.1
Unity	21.7	2.2	17.5	-	25.9
Warrap	22.2	1.9	18.5	-	25.9
Northern Bahr Al Ghazal	21.9	1.8	18.4	-	25.3
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	9.5	1.4	6.7	-	12.3
Lakes	13.6	1.6	10.4	-	16.8
Western Equatoria	7.9	1.0	5.9	-	9.8
Central Equatoria	15.4	3.2	9.1	-	21.6
Eastern Equatoria	10.5	1.2	8.2	-	12.8

Note: Poverty measures were calculated taking into account the survey design,
that is, the strata, the primary sampling units and the sampling weights.

11. Food Security

11.1 Average per capita food consumption, MDER, and proportion of food deprivation by state.

	Average food consumption in dietary energy value (kcal/person/day)	Minimum dietary energy requirement (kcal/person/day)	Proportion of food deprivation in total population (%)
South Sudan	**1890**	**1717**	**47**
State			
Upper Nile	1520	1705	69
Jonglei	1960	1730	48
Unity	1430	1652	72
Warrap	1650	1745	63
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1840	1686	44
Western Bahr El Ghazal	1440	1711	74
Lakes	1830	1724	54
Western Equatoria	2490	1730	23
Central Equatoria	2070	1744	41
Eastern Equatoria	2400	1701	27

11.2 Source of dietary energy consumption by state, Percent

	Share of dietary energy purchased to total food consumption (%)	Share of dietary energy from own production to total food consumption (%)	Share of dietary energy eaten away from home to total food consumption (%)	Share of dietary energy from other sources to total food consumption (%)
South Sudan	**57.6**	**23.9**	**5.6**	**12.9**
State				
Upper Nile	75.8	11.8	2.7	9.8
Jonglei	58.5	24.7	4.7	12.1
Unity	61.7	15.5	2.7	20.2
Warrap	57.5	15.0	11.7	15.8
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	66.6	15.5	5.9	12.0
Western Bahr El Ghazal	74.3	7.1	4.8	13.8
Lakes	57.4	20.8	8.4	13.4
Western Equatoria	37.0	50.0	4.8	8.2
Central Equatoria	72.6	16.9	4.0	6.5
Eastern Equatoria	31.4	42.1	5.3	21.2

11.3 Share of animal protein in total protein consumption by state. Percent

State	Share of animal protein in total protein consumption (%)
Upper Nile	53.0
Jonglei	39.1
Unity	31.1
Warrap	27.6
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	21.9
Western Bahr El Ghazal	45.5
Lakes	34.5
Western Equatoria	28.0
Central Equatoria	22.6
Eastern Equatoria	44.3

11.4 Nutritional source of dietary energy consumption by state. Percent

	DEC coming from proteins (%)	DEC coming from fats (%)	DEC coming from carbohydrates, fiber and alcohol (%)
South Sudan	**13.3**	**21.3**	**65.3**
State			
Upper Nile	16.6	24.4	59.0
Jonglei	14.3	24.2	61.5
Unity	13.2	19.7	67.0
Warrap	13.7	22.3	64.0
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	13.2	14.7	72.1
Western Bahr El Ghazal	14.3	23.4	62.2
Lakes	13.8	23.0	63.1
Western Equatoria	9.8	18.3	71.9
Central Equatoria	10.6	17.4	71.9
Eastern Equatoria	14.7	25.1	60.2

Annex 2

Questionnaire

**Southern Sudan Commission for
Census Statistics and Evaluation**

Central Bureau of Statistics

REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

National Baseline Household Survey Questionnaire 2009

Strictly confidential information
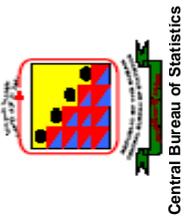
A. Interview particulars

A1. Identification

	Name	Code
State		
Administrative unit		
County		
Payam		
Boma		
Enumeration Area		
Household number (listing)		
Interviewer name and ID code	Name	

A2. Location characteristics

Urban or rural (location of household)	☐ Urban location	☐ Rural location

Decimal degrees

North coordinate (main dwelling entrance)	
East coordinate (main dwelling entrance)	
Village/block name(s)	

A3. Household migration characteristics

Did the household live in this County 12 months ago?
Yes ☐   No ☐ →

If no, where did the household live 12 months ago?
If outside Sudan, leave State and County code and name open and fill in only Country name and code (se list in manual)

State name	Code
County name	
Country name	

If no, how many months ago did the household move to the current location?

Does this household usually migrate during the year to look for work, raise livestock or for other reasons?
Yes ☐   No ☐

A4. Questionnaire logistics

Number of forms for this household   Total number of forms used for this household

Of which this is form number

	Day	Month	Year	Time at start of interview		Time at end of interview	
				Minute	Hour	Hour	Minute
Interview 1 (A-L) (completed date and time used for the interview)							
Interview 2 (M-N) (completed date and time used for the interview)							

Questionnaire checked and approved	Yes ☐	Supervisors signature

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1

Member number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

B. ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS – I am now going to ask about characteristics of all the members of this household starting with their names

B1. List the names of all the members of this household – starting with the head of household.

If more than 12 members, use an additional form.

Head

B2 **What is [Name's] relationship to head of household?**

1 Head
2 Spouse
3 Daughter/son
4 Spouse of son/daughter
5 Grandchild
6 Sister/brother
7 Sister/brother in-laws
8 Parent
9 Parent-in-law
10 Niece/nephew
11 Other relative
12 Non relative

B3 **Is [Name] male or female?**

1 Male
2 Female

B4-1 **What is [Name's] age in completed years?**

If less than one year old, code "0"
If over 95 years old, code "95"

B4-2 *If less than 5 years old ask:* **What is [Name's] age in completed months?**

B5 *IF 12 YEARS AND ABOVE ASK:* **What is [Name's] marital status?**

1 Never married
2 Married
3 Widowed
4 Divorced

B6 **During the past 12 months, how many months did [Name] live in this household?**

Number of months

B7 **Is biological father of [Name] living in this household?**

1 Yes
2 No, but alive and living elsewhere
3 No, but dead
4 No, but do not know if he is alive

B8 **Is biological mother of [Name] living in this household?**

1 Yes
2 No, but alive and living elsewhere
3 No, but dead
4 No, but do not know if she is alive

Member number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

2

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Member number + 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

C. AGE 6 YEARS AND ABOVE – EDUCATION   I am now going to ask about the educational status for persons 6 years and above in the household

C1 **Can [Name] read and write with understanding a simple sentence in any language?**
1 Yes
2 No

C2 **Has [Name] ever attended school?**
1 Yes
2 No

C4 →

C3 **Is [Name] currently attending school?**
1 Yes
2 No *If [Name] is 16 years or more go to C7*

C5 →

C4 *IF [NAME] IS LESS THAN 16 YEARS OLD:* **Why is [Name] not attending school?**
1 No money for school costs
2 Supporting the family
3 Own illness/disability
4 Families illness/disabilities
5 School too far from home
6 Cultural reasons
7 Other

C7 { (2,3,4,5,6)

C5 *FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL:* **What is the grade and level that [Name] is attending?**
1 P1
2 P2
3 P3
4 P4
5 P5
6 P6
7 P7
8 P8
9 Secondary 1
10 Secondary 2
11 Secondary 3
12 Secondary 4
13 Secondary 5
14 Secondary 6
15 Post secondary diploma program
16 University
17 Khalwa

Member number + 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

3

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C. AGE 6 YEARS AND ABOVE – EDUCATION. Continued

C6 *FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL:* **What was the grade and level that [Name] was attending previous school year?**

1 Did not attend school previous year
2 P1
3 P2
4 P3
5 P4
6 P5
7 P6
8 P7
9 P8
10 Secondary 1
11 Secondary 2
12 Secondary 3
13 Secondary 4
14 Secondary 5
15 Secondary 6
16 Post secondary diploma program
16 University
17 Khalwa

C7 *FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ATTENDING AND/OR PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED SCHOOL:* **What is the highest level that [Name] has completed?**

1 No qualification (previously)
2 Incomplete primary (currently)
3 Primary 4
4 Primary 6
5 Primary 8
6 Junior 3
7 Junior 4
8 Secondary 1
9 Secondary 2
10 Secondary 3
11 Secondary 4
12 Secondary 5
13 Secondary 6
14 Post secondary diploma
15 University
16 Khalwa

Member number | + | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | +

C. AGE 6 YEARS AND ABOVE – EDUCATION. Continued

C8 Has [Name] ever attended any sort of vocational training?
1 Yes
2 No
→ D1

C9 If yes, what type of skills did [Name] acquire? *(Mark all that applies)*
1 Carpentry
2 Brick laying
3 Computer science
4 Motor mechanics
5 Electrical
6 Catering
7 Sewing\tailoring
8 Nursing/first aid
9 Other

C10 How many months did [Name's] vocational training last?
Months *(no decimal)*
If less than a month, write '0'

C11 What was the total expenditure related to [Name's] vocational training last 12 months?
SDG *(no decimal)*

D. AGE 10 YEARS AND ABOVE – WORK   I am now going to ask questions about economic activity for all persons 10 years and above in the household

D1 During the last 7 days, did [Name] work at least one hour for pay (or without pay), profit in kind for family business?
1 Yes
2 No
→ D6

D2 [Name] did not work during the last 7 days, but have a job to go back to?
1 Yes
2 No
→ D6

D3 [Name] did not work during the last 7 days, but have worked before and is available for work?
1 Yes
2 No
→ D6

D4 [Name] did not work before, and is not seeking work?
1 Yes
2 No
→ D11

D5 [Name] have never worked before, but is seeking work?
1 Yes
2 No
→ E1

Member number | + | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | +

D. AGE 10 YEARS AND ABOVE – WORK. Continued

D6   *FOR THOSE WHO WORKED OR HAVE WORKED BEFORE (Yes in D1-D3):* **What was [Name's] main activity of work the last 7 days or last days work? (ISIC-4)**

1 Animal husbandry
2 Crop farming and horticulture
3 Fishing
4 Forestry
5 Mining and quarrying
6 Manufacturing
7 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
8 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
9 Construction
10 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
11 Transportation and storage
12 Accommodation and food service activities
13 Information and communication
14 Financial and insurance activities
15 Real estate activities
16 Professional, scientific and technical activities
17 Administrative and support service activities
18 Public administration and pulsory social security
19 Defence
20 Education
21 Human health and social work activities
22 Arts, entertainment and recreation
23 Other service activities
24 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

D7   **Did [Name] receive wages, salaries or other values in cash or kind or in other values for the work done during the last 7 days?**
1 Yes
2 No

D8   **What was the value of [Name's] last payment (cash or kind)?**
SDG (no decimal)

D9   **How many days did [Name] work for the payment just reported *(D8)? (or if not yet received payment)* What is the value of the payment that [Name] expect to receive (cash or kind)? *(or if not yet received payment)* How many days does [Name] expect to work for the payment just reported?**
Days, no decimal

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D. AGE 10 YEARS AND ABOVE – WORK. Continued

D10 *FOR THOSE WHO WORKED LAST 7 DAYS OR HAVE WORKED BEFORE (from D1, D2 or D3):* **What was [Name's] main employment status?**

1 Paid employee
2 Employer
3 Own account worker
4 Unpaid family worker
5 Unpaid working for others

D11 *FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT WORK BEFORE AND WERE NOT SEEKING WORK (from D4):* **Why did [Name] not seek work?** *(Mark only one)*

1 No hope to find job
2 Full time student
3 Income recipient
4 Too old
5 Disabled/too sick
6 Full time homemaker/housewife
7 Pensioner/retired

E1

D12 *FOR THOSE WHO WORKED LAST 7 DAYS OR HAVE WORKED BEFORE (from D1, D2 or D3):* **What was [Name's] main activity of work during the last 12 months?** *(ISIC-4)*

1 Animal husbandry
2 Crop farming and horticulture
3 Fishing
4 Forestry
5 Mining and quarrying
6 Manufacturing
7 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
8 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
9 Construction
10 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
11 Transportation and storage
12 Accommodation and food service activities
13 Information and communication
14 Financial and insurance activities
15 Real estate activities
16 Professional, scientific and technical activities
17 Administrative and support service activities
18 Public administration and pulsory social security
19 Defence
20 Education
21 Human health and social work activities
22 Arts, entertainment and recreation
23 Other service activities
24 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

Member number + 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

Member number + 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

D. AGE 10 YEARS AND ABOVE – WORK. Continued

D13 For the last month (30 days) - What was the value of [Name's] payments (cash or kind)? *(or if not yet received payment)* What is the value of the payment that [Name] expect to receive (cash or kind)?
SDG (no decimal)

D14 How many weeks did [Name] work for the payment just reported *(D13)*?
Weeks, no decimal

E. CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD – HEIGHT AND WEIGHT   We are now going measure height and weight of all children less than 5 years old in the household.

E1 *Measured height in cm*
Centimetres (with one decimal)

E2 *Measured weight in kg*
Kilograms (with one decimal)

E3 *Result of measurement*
1 Measured
2 Not measured - Not present
3 Not measured - Refusal
4 Not measured - Other reasons

F. CHILDREN 12- 24 MONTHS OLD - IMMUNIZATION   We are now going ask the mothers/care takers of 1 year old children about their children's vaccination.

F1 Has your 1 year old child [Name] ever been given measles vaccination injections or MMR (that is a "shot" in the arm given at the age of 9-12 months)?
1 Yes
2 No

F2 Is there a vaccination card to confirm this?
1 Yes
2 No

F3 If there is a vaccination card, can I see it?
1 Vaccination card seen

Member number + 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 +

G. CONTROL OF INTERVIEW FLOW – Need for a continuation sheet?

G1 Is the information (section B-F) for <u>all members</u> of the household now covered?

H 1 → 1 Yes ☐ If yes: Continue to section H and finalize the first household interview visit by including the housing and household information on the current form (H-L)

A1 → 2 No ☐ If no: Use additional form(s) with names of additional household members filled in and copy the same ID codes (A1), enumerator ID (A1) and number of forms used (A4) and continue to fill in corresponding individual information (section B-F) about the remaining persons in the household.

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H1 **What type of dwelling does this household live in?** *(mark only one)*

+ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 Tent
2 Dwelling of straw mats
3 Tukul/gottiya-mud
4 Tukul/gottiya-sticks
5 Flat or apartment
6 Villa
7 House of one floor-mud
8 House of one floor-brick/concrete
9 House constructed of wood
10 Multi-storey house
11 Incomplete

H2 **How many rooms does this household have total?**

☐
Number of rooms

H3 **How many rooms are used for sleeping indoors?**

☐
Number of rooms

H4 **What is the main tenure status of this dwelling?**

☐☐☐☐

1 Owned
2 Rented
3 Housing provided as part of work
4 Free

H5 **What is the main source of drinking water for this household?**

+ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 Water filtering stations with common network/stand pipe (koshk)
2 Mechanical boreholes with common network/standpipe (koshk)
3 Deep boreholes (donkey) without network
4 Deep boreholes (donkey) with network
5 Hand pumps
6 Sand filters with common network stand pipe (koshk)
7 Shallow wells (dug wells)
8 Hafeer/Dam without filter (still open water)
9 Hafeer/Dam with filter (still open water)
10 Turdal/fula/river (still open water)
11 Running open water source (river, pond, tura'a)
12 Water vendor (tanker-cart-bearer) from deep boreholes
13 Water vendor – from shallow wells pond/river/spring

H6 **How long time does it usually take to walk (one way) to this main water source from dwelling?** *(if source is in dwelling, enter 0)*

☐
Minutes

H7 **What is the main source of lighting for this household?**

+ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 Public electricity
2 Private electricity (generator)
3 Gas
4 Paraffin lantern
5 Paraffin lamp
6 Firewood
7 Grass
8 Candle wax
9 Solar power
10 Biogas
11 No lighting

H8 **What is the main source of energy for cooking in this household?**

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 Firewood
2 Charcoal
3 Gas
4 Electricity
5 Paraffin
6 Cow dung
7 Grass
8 Biogas
9 No cooking

H9 **What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?**

☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 Pit latrine private
2 Shared pit latrine
3 Private flush toilet
4 Shared flush toilet
5 Bucket toilet
6 No toilet facility

H10 **What is the main method of solid waste disposal for this household?**

+ ☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 Skip bin open
2 Skip bin closed
3 Pit
4 Heap
5 Burning
6 Other

I1 **What is the household's <u>main</u> source of livelihood?**

1 Crop farming ☐

2 Animal husbandry ☐

3 Wages and salaries ☐

4 Owned business enterprise ☐

5 Property income ☐

6 Remittances ☐

7 Pension ☐

8 Aid ☐

9 Others ☐

I2 **Does any member of this household own any of the following transport items?** *(Mark all that apply) If marked:* **How many items do you have and how much would you have to pay if you should buy this item at the market?**

	Number of items	*Value of item (SDG)*
1 Motor vehicle	Yes ☐ No ☐		
2 Motor cycle/Motor rickshaw	Yes ☐ No ☐		
3 Bicycle	Yes ☐ No ☐		
4 Canoe/Boat	Yes ☐ No ☐		
5 Any type of animal used for transport	Yes ☐ No ☐		

I3 **Does any member of this household own any of the following?** *(Mark all that apply) If marked:* **How many items do you have and how much would you have to pay if you should buy this item at the market?**

	Number of items	*Value of item (SDG)*
1 Television/Satellite dish	Yes ☐ No ☐		
2 Radio/transistor	Yes ☐ No ☐		
3 Phone	Yes ☐ No ☐		
4 Computer	Yes ☐ No ☐		
5 Refrigerator	Yes ☐ No ☐		
6 Fan	Yes ☐ No ☐		
7 Air cooler/Air conditioner	Yes ☐ No ☐		
8 Pair of shoes	Yes ☐ No ☐		
9 Blanket	Yes ☐ No ☐		
10 Mosquito net	Yes ☐ No ☐		

10

J. HOUSEHOLD – HOUSEHOLD HEALTH   I am now going to ask you questions related the household health

J1 Do members of this household have access to any health care facility when sick?
1 Yes
2 No

J5 →

J2 What type of health care facility do members of this household visit most often when sick?
+
1 Primary Health Care Unit
2 Primary Health Care Centre
3 Public Hospital
4 Private Hospital/Clinic
5 Pharmacy/Drug Store
6 No medical help available
7 Other

J3 Does the facility provide free health care?
1 Yes
2 No

J4 How long does it take members of this household to reach the above mentioned (J2) health facility?
1 Less than 15 minutes
2 15-29 minutes
3 30-59 minutes
4 1-2 hours
5 More than 2 hours

J5 If members of this household do not usually visit any of the facilities above mentioned (J2), what is the <u>main type</u> of medical help you seek when sick?
1 Religious healer
2 Which doctor
3 Traditional healer
4 Relative/Friend /Neighbour
5 Other

J6 Does this household have any bed-/mosquito-nets?
1 Yes
2 No

K1 →

J7 How many bed-/mosquito-nets does this household have?

Total number of nets

J8 Who do usually sleep under these bed-/mosquito-net(s)? (mark all that applies)
1 Head of household
+
2 Pregnant mothers
3 Children under five
4 Other

J9 Have these bed-/mosquito-net(s) been treated with chemicals less than 12 months ago?
1 Yes
2 No

J10 Where did the household acquire these bed-/mosquito-net(s)?
1 Free from health facility
2 Bought from the market shop
3 Other

+

K. HOUSEHOLD – ECONOMIC TRANSFERS   I am now going to ask about possible economic transfers to the household during the last 12 months

K1 Has the household received cash or goods from food aid programs in the last 12 months?

Yes →
No →

What is the value of cash and kind received in the last 12 months?

Cash received (SDG without decimals)

Value (SDG without decimals) of kind received i.e. how much would you have to pay if you should buy similar kind at the market?

+

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K2 Has the household received cash or goods from other government benefit in the last 12 months?

Yes →
No →

Cash received (SDG)   +

What is the value of cash and kind received in the last 12 months?
(*SDG without decimals*)

Value (SDG) of kind received i.e. how much would you have to pay if you should buy similar kind at the market?

K3 Has the household received cash or goods from other NGO/Charity scheme in the last 12 months?

Yes →
No →

Cash received (SDG)

What is the value of cash and kind received in the last 12 months?
(*SDG without decimals*)

Value (SDG) of kind received i.e. how much would you have to pay if you should buy similar kind at the market?

K4 Has the household received cash or goods from individuals outside the household in the last 12 months?

Yes →
No →

Cash received (SDG)

What is the value of cash and kind received in the last 12 months?
(*SDG without decimals*)

Value (SDG) of kind received i.e. how much would you have to pay if you should buy similar kind at the market?

K5 Has the household received cash or goods from other groups in the last 12 months?

Yes →
No →   +

Cash received (SDG)

What is the value of cash and kind received in the last 12 months?
(*SDG without decimals*)

Value (SDG) of kind received i.e. how much would you have to pay if you should buy similar kind at the market?

L. HOUSEHOLD – CASH, CREDIT, SAVINGS AND SHOCKS   I am now going to ask questions about cash, credit and savings for this household

L1 Has any member of this household used cash in the past 7 days?
1 Yes
2 No

L2 Does any member of this household use cash for obtaining goods for the household that the household does not produce it self?
1 Yes
2 No → L4

L3 If not using cash, how does the household obtain such goods?
1 Exchange for own products (barter)
2 Do not use any goods that not are produced by the household?
3 Other

L4 In the last 12 months has any member of the household borrowed or obtained money that he/she had to repay?
1 Yes
2 No

→ L8

L5 Who did the household borrow from in the last 12 months?
1 Family and/or other individuals
2 Banks and Government agencies
3 NGOs or Microfinance institutions
4 Pawning own belongings
5 Employer or landlord
+

L6 How much money did the household borrow the last 12 months?
SDG without decimal

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L. HOUSEHOLD – CASH, CREDIT, SAVINGS AND SHOCKS. Continued

L7 What is the <u>main</u> reason for borrowing or obtaining this loan?

☐☐☐☐☐☐

Purpose agriculture:
1 Farm inputs
2 Buy heavy equipment
3 Buy other equipment
4 Buy animals
5 Buy agricultural land
6 Other agricultural costs

☐☐☐

Purpose non-farm business:
7 Working capital and purchase of inputs
8 Land and/or building equipment
9 Other business expenses

☐☐

Purpose personal use:
10 Consumption needs
11 Purchase and improvement of dwelling

☐☐☐☐

Other purposes:
12 Religious, wedding, burial
13 Consumer durables
14 On-lending
15 Other

L8 *FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT BORROW OR OBTAIN MONEY THE LAST 12 MONTHS (From L4)* **Why has no members of the household borrowed money in the last 12 months?** *(Mark all that apply)*

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1 No need
2 Believed I would be refused
3 Too expensive
4 Inadequate collateral
5 Do not like to be in dept
6 Do not know any lender
7 Attempted to borrow but was refused
8 Because in dept
9 Other

L9 **Does any member of the household have a bank account or a postal savings account?**

☐☐

1 Yes
2 No

L10 Over the past five years, was the household severely affected by any of the following events?

Read out the hole list	Tick of for Yes or No	Rank the three most significant shocks *(Code 1, 2 or 3)*	Estimated Value of the most significant shocks *(SDG)*	What did you do in response to this *[shock]* to try to cope /try to regain your former welfare level? *(Code list below)*
		c02	c03	c04
	c01			
1 Drought or Floods	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
2 Crop disease or pests	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
3 Livestock died or stolen	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
4 Severe illness or accident of HH member	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
5 Death of HH member	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
6 Fire	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
7 Robbery/ burglary/ assault	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
8 Dwelling damaged, destroyed	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
9 Severe water shortage	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐
10 Other	Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐	☐

If "Yes"

Code list for coping strategies L10 (c04):
1=Spent cash saving, 2=Sent children to live with relatives, 3=Sold assets (tools, furniture etc), 4 Sold farm land, 5=Rented out farm, 6=Sold animals, 7=Sold more crops, 8=Worked more/worked longer hours, 9=Other hh members who weren't working went to work, 10=Started a new business, 11=Removed children from school to work, 12=Went elsewhere to find work for more than a month, 13=Borrowed money from relatives, 14=Borrowed money from money lender, 15=Borrowed money from institutions (banks etc), 16=Received money from religious institutions, 17= Received help from local NGO, 18=Received help from international NGO, 19=Received help from Government, 20=Received help from family/friends, 21=Reduced food consumption, 22=Consumed lower cost, but less preferred foods, 23=Reduced non-food expenditures, 24=Spiritual help-, prayers, sacrifices, consulted diviner etc, 25=Other

END OF FIRST VISIT INTERVIEW
Remember to thank the respondent for the interview, explain about the next visit interview (how respondent should prepare) and make an appointment (day and time) for the second visit interview. Fill in section A4 "Interview 1 completed date and time used". Check the form for quality and missing. Store the form in a safe place.

START OF SECOND VISIT INTERVIEW

For households with more than 12 members, be sure that the form you use for the second visit interview is the one containing information about the last member of the household (section B-G first interview) and the housing information (section H-L first interview). Check that section A4 "Number of forms used for this household" is correctly filled in.

Instructions for section M1-5 Purchase and Consumption module (see also the manual)

For section M1: The actual number of household members that ate together the last 7 days should be recorded in section M1

For section M2-3: Read out each item from the attached food commodity list as follows: "Over the past (one week/7 days) did you or others in your household acquire, purchase, barter or consume any of [item]?"

1) *If the respondent answers "no", tick off for "no" and continue to next line/item and repeat the questioning.*

2) *If the respondent answers "yes" tick off for "yes" and continue to ask questions and fill in information about purchase and possible consumption C03-C15 before you continue to next line/item.*

For section M4-5: Read out each item from the questionnaire and, if "no" tick off and continue to next line, if "yes" tick off and continue to next line/item.

M1.1 Does this household have more than 12 members?

Yes ☐

No ☐ →

M1.2 Is this the last form used for the first visit interview of the household ?

Yes ☐ If yes, start the second visit interview section M-N

No ☐ If no, find the correct (last) form and start the second visit interview section M-N

M1.3 How many people ate together at a daily basis in the household during the last 7 days?

Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco)

1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	Purchases last 7 days					Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources						
			2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?					3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?	4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?	5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?	6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?	7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price?	
			Quantity purchased *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was *most* of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market/roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	*Retail price (SDG)* *with one decimal*	Quantity unit code *(code)*
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0111 Bread and Cereals															
Dura	11101	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Yellow maize (Dura Shami)	11103	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Millet (Dukhn)	11104	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Weat	11105	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Maize (in the cob)	11106	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Rice (imported)	11109	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Wheat flour (Fino,local)	11111	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece   2= dozen (12 pieces)   3=gram (g)   4=kilogram (kg)   5= deciliter (dl)   6=liter (l)   7=rattle/pound   8=rubu   9=cup (8 dl)   10= bottle (5 dl)   11=heap   12=bundle big
13=bundle small   14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter)   15=bunch big (30kg)   16=bunch small (10kg)   17=50 kg bag/sack   18=Jerry can (20 l)

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Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

Consumption *(last 7 days)* from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources

Item	Item code	1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchase/consumed any [item]? *Mark Yes or No for all items*	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and most of it purchased? — Quantity purchased *(number of quantity units)*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market, 2 = Street vendor, 3 = Local shop, 4 = Out of town (market\roadside), 5 = Own import, 6 = Home residence, 7 = Restaurant/bar	3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed? — Quantity consumed *(number of quantity units)*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock? — Quantity consumed *(number of quantity units)*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production? — Quantity consumed *(number of quantity units)*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources? — Quantity consumed *(number of quantity units)*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? *Retail price (SDG) with one decimal*
		C01	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0111 Bread and Cereals. Continued															
Dura flour	11114	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Maize flour	11116	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Millet flour	11117	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Other flour	11118	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles etc	11121	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Breakfast cereals	11122	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Reels of pasta	11127	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Bread	11128	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Kisra & Asida	11130	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Local biscuit	11132	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Buns	11136	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Infant feeding	11139	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Other Cereal and cereal products	11140	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
0112 Meat															
Sheep meat (fresh, with bone, local)	11201	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Goat meet (with bones, fresh, local)	11202	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Liver (Sheep / Goat)	11203	Yes ☐ No ☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece 2= dozen (12 pieces) 3=gram (g) 4=kilogram (kg) 5= deciliter (dl) 6=liter (l) 7=rattle/pound 8=rubu 9=cup (8 dl) 10= bottle (5 dl) 11=heap 12=bundle big
13=bundle small 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter) 15=bunch big (30kg) 16= bunch small (10kg) 17=50 kg bag/sack 18=Jerry can (20 l)

Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources

Purchases last 7 days

1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased? Quantity purchased (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent with one decimal	Where was most of the [item] purchased? (mark only one) 1=City market 2=Street vendor 3=Local shop 4=Out of town (market\roadside) 5=Own import 6=Home residence 7=Restaurant/bar	3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed? Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock? Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production? Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources? Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? Retail price (SDG) with one decimal
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0112 Meat. Continued															
Meat accessories (Sheep/Goat)	11204	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Sheep head fresh and cleaned (without skin) full head	112041	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Goat head cleaned and fresh (without skin) full head	112042	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Feet/foot , Sheep/Goat fresh and cleaned (without skin)	112043	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Mutton tripes (intestines) Sheep/Goat, fresh and cleaned	112045	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Fresh beef	11205	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Pork meat	11206	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Liver (cattle/veal)	11210	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Accessories beef/veal	11211	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Accessories meat (head of cattle/veal) fresh and clean without skin	112111	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Accessories meat (cow guilt/veal) fresh	112112	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Feet/foot cow/veal fresh and clean without skin	112113	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Mutton tripes (intestines) cow/veal fresh and clean	112114	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Camel meat (local fresh)	11212	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Camel liver	11213	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Chicken and poultry	11214	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece   2= dozen (12 pieces)   3=gram (g)   4=kilogram (kg)   5= deciliter (dl)   6=liter (l)   7=rattle/pound   8=rubu   9=cup (8 dl)   10= bottle (5 dl)   11=heap   12=bundle big
13=bundle small   14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter)   15=bunch big (30kg)   16= bunch small (10kg)   17=50 kg bag/sack   18=Jerry can (20 l)

Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?				3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?		4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?		5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?		6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?		7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? Retail price (SDG) with one decimal
			Quantity purchased *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1=City market 2=Street vendor 3=Local shop 4=Out of town (market\roadside) 5=Own import 6=Home residence 7=Restaurant/bar	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0112 Meat. Continued															
Small animals (rabbits, mice…..)	11215	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Insects	11216	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Blood and blood products	11217	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Sausages (cattle/veal)	11219	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Other meat and animal products	11220	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
0113 Fish and seafood															
Fresh fish, Bolati and others	11301	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Fissekh, salted fish (local)	11303	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Dried fish (local)	11305	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Tinned fish, Sardine 125 grams, Tuna etc	11306	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
0114 Milk, cheese and eggs															
Fresh milk	11401	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Milk powder	11404	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Milk products; cheese, yoghurt, etc	11406	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Eggs	11411	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
0115 Oils and fats															
Animal and vegetable butter	11501	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Ghee (samin)	11503	Yes☐ No☐				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									

Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece   2= dozen (12 pieces)   3=gram (g)   4=kilogram (kg)   5= deciliter (dl)   6=liter (l)   7=rattle/pound   8=rubu   9=cup (8 dl)   10= bottle (5 dl)   11=heap   12=bundle big
13=bundle small   14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter)   15=bunch big (30kg)   16= bunch small (10kg)   17=50 kg bag/sack   18=Jerry can (20 l)

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Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]?

Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members

Purchases last 7 days — **2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?**

- C03 Quantity purchased (*number of quantity units*)
- C04 Quantity unit code (*code*)
- C05 Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*
- C06 Where was most of the [item] purchased? (*mark only one*)
  - 1 = City market
  - 2 = Street vendor
  - 3 = Local shop
  - 4 = Out of town (market\roadside)
  - 5 = Own import
  - 6 = Home residence
  - 7 = Restaurant/bar

3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?
- C07 Quantity consumed (*number of quantity units*)
- C08 Quantity unit code (*code*)

Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources

4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?
- C09 Quantity consumed (*number of quantity units*)
- C10 Quantity unit code (*code*)

5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?
- C11 Quantity consumed (*number of quantity units*)
- C12 Quantity unit code (*code*)

6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?
- C13 Quantity consumed (*number of quantity units*)
- C14 Quantity unit code (*code*)

7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? *Retail price (SDG) with one decimal*
- C15

Item (C01 Item code)	C01	C02 Mark Yes/No	C03	C04	C05	C06 (1–7)	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
Cooking oil	11505	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
0116 Fruits															
Apples	11602	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Local banana	11603	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Oranges in dozen	11606	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Mango fresh in dozen	11614	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Indian mango (local)	116141	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Mango peal (municipal mango)	116142	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Pineapple	11616	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Dates	11619	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Papaya	11626	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Avocado	11627	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Other fruits	11628	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
0117 Pulses															
Dry Egyptian beans (local) by quarter good quality	11701	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Dry chick peas	11702	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Green okra	11703	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Dry okra (dry Alweka)	11704	Yes/No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									

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Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7 days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

			Purchases last 7 days			Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources								
1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchase d/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?			3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?		4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?		5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?		6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?		7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? Retail price (SDG) with one decimal
			Quantity purchased *number of quanity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent with one decimal / Where was most of the [item] purchased? (mark only one) 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market\roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05 / C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0117 Pulses Continued														
Natural groundnut (sold in rubu) (Roasted)	11705	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Groundnut flour	11706	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Soya bean flour	11707	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Lentils	11711	Yes ☐ No ☐												
White beans	11713	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Lentils (Adasia)	11715	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Carrots	11718	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Cabbage	11719	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Cucumber	11720	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Onions, dry sold in bulk fresh from first class	11725	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Fresh tomatoes	11728	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Potato (Irish)	11734	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Sweet potato	11735	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Milokhia	11737	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Pumpkin (Gara'a)	11741	Yes ☐ No ☐												
Tomato sauce (canned)	11744	Yes ☐ No ☐												

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13=bundle small 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter) 15=bunch big (30kg) 16= bunch small (10kg) 17=50 kg bag/sack 18=Jerry can (20 l)

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		Purchases last 7 days				**Consumption** *(last 7 days)* from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources								
1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	**2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?**				**3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?**		**4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?**		**5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?**		**6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?**		**7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed** (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? Retail price (SDG) with one decimal
Item code / Mark Yes or No for all items	Quantity purchased (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent with one decimal	Where was most of the [item] purchased? (mark only one) 1=City market 2=Street vendor 3=Local shop 4=Out of town (market\roadside) 5=Own import 6=Home residence 7=Restaurant/bar	Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	Quantity consumed (number of quantity units)	Quantity unit code (code)	
C01 / C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15

0117 Pulses Continued

Item	Code	Yes/No	C03	C04	C05	C06 (1 2 3 4 5 6 7)	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
Tomato sauce (small pack of 70 grams)	117441	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Tomato sauce (large pack of local 500 grams)	117442	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Tinned pulses	11745	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Cassava tubers	11749	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Yam	11750	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Cassava flour	11751	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Cooking banana	11752	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Other roots, tubers, vegetables	11753	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									

0118 Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and candy

Item	Code	Yes/No	C03	C04	C05	C06 (1 2 3 4 5 6 7)	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
Sugar	11801	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Sugar cane	11802	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Natural honey	11803	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Tahnieh Halawa*	11805	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Chocolate	11806	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Jam (the malty) & Jelly	11807	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									
Candy	11809	Yes ☐ No ☐				☐☐☐☐☐☐☐									

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece   2= dozen (12 pieces)   3=gram (g)   4=kilogram (kg)   5= deciliter (dl)   6=liter (l)   7=rattle/pound   8=rubu   9=cup (8 dl)   10= bottle (5 dl)   11=heap   12=bundle big   13=bundle small   14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter)   15=bunch big (30kg)   16= bunch small (10kg)   17=50 kg bag/sack   18=Jerry can (20 l)

Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources

Purchases last 7 days

1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased? Quantity purchased *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market\roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar	3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed? Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock? Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production? Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources? Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price? *Retail price (SDG) with one decimal*
	Item code C01	C03	C04	C05	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0118 Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and candy. Continued.														
Jelly	11809 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Other sugar	11810 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
0119 Food products not classified above														
Green spicy (pungent)	11901 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Red chili (hot pepper)	11902 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Grain black pepper	11903 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Ginger powder	11906 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Yeast	11912 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Promises cinnamon	11914 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Cinnamon powder	11915 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Food salt	11916 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Baking powder	11919 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Coriander	11923 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Okra dry powder (waika)	11925 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
Other spices	11931 Yes No				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece 2= dozen (12 pieces) 3=gram (g) 4=kilogram (kg) 5= deciliter (dl) 6=liter (l) 7=rattle/pound 8=rubu 9=cup (8 dl) 10= bottle (5 dl) 11=heap 12=bundle big 13=bundle small 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter) 15=bunch big (30kg) 16=bunch small (10kg) 17=50 kg bag/sack 18=Jerry can (20 l)

Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

[*Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources*]

	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?			Purchases last 7 days		3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?		4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?		5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?		6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?		7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price?
1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members			Quantity purchased *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market\roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar		Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Retail price (SDG) *with one decimal*
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06		C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0121 Coffee, tea and cocoa																
Coffee	12101	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Black tea imported	12103	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Khazalten tea or other	121031	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Tea bags	12105	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Nescafe (coffee instant)	12106	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Cocoa	12107	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
0122 Mineral water and refreshing drinks																
Local mineral water	12201	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Local mineral water 1.5 liters	122011	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Local mineral water 0.5 liters	122012	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Orange juice (fruit juice)	12202	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Bottle of Fanta Sprite	12215	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Bottle of Fanta Sprite 300-350 mille liter	122151	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Aluminium box Fanat Sprite 350 mille litre	122152	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Traditional beer	12218	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔
Canned/bottled beer	12219	Yes ☐ No ☐			⊔	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐										⊔

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece 2= dozen (12 pieces) 3=gram (g) 4=kilogram (kg) 5= deciliter (dl) 6=liter (l) 7=rattle/pound 8=rubu 9=cup (8 dl) 10= bottle (5 dl) 11=heap 12=bundle big 13=bundle small 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter) 15=bunch big (30kg) 16= bunch small (10kg) 17=50 kg bag/sack 18=Jerry can (20 l)

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Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7 days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

	1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?				3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?		*Consumption (last 7 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources* 4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?		5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?		6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?		7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price?
	Item code		Quantity purchased *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market\roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Retail price (SDG) *with one decimal*
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0122 Mineral water and refreshing drinks/juice. Continued.															
Liquor	12220	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Other beverage products	12221	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
0220 Tobacco															
Cigarettes	22001	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Tombac, tobacco	22009	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Honeyed tobacco (Aoasl)	22010	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
1111 Restaurants, cafes and the like															
Lunch in a restaurant	111101	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Coffee or tea in the market	111102	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Fresh orange juice in a restaurant	111103	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Meals and breakfast for one person in a restaurant	111104	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Sandwich Tamiya / beans	111105	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Egyptian boiled beans	111106	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
1112 Cooked food from vendor															
Maize boiled/roasted	111201	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									
Cassava boiled	111202	Yes ☐ No ☐				1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece 2= dozen (12 pieces) 3=gram (g) 4=kilogram (kg) 5= deciliter (dl) 6=liter (l) 7=rattle/pound 8=rubu 9=cup (8 dl) 10= bottle (5 dl) 11=heap 12=bundle big 13=bundle small 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter) 15=bunch big (30kg) 16= bunch small (10kg) 17=50 kg bag/sack 18=Jerry can (20 l)

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Section M2. Purchase and consumption last 7days (Food, beverages and tobacco) Continued.

	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	Purchases last 7 days				Consumption *(last 7 days)* from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources							
1. Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members			**2. How much of [item] was purchased last 7 days and what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?**				**3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?**		**4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?**		**5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?**		**6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?**		**7. If [item] not purchased last 7 days, but consumed** (4-6), **what is the estimated unit price?** *Retail price (SDG)* **with one decimal**
			Quantity purchased *number of quanity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent **with one decimal**	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market\roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
1112 Cooked food from vendor. Continued															
Eggs boiled	111203	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=
Chicken	111204	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=
Meat	111205	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=
Fish	111206	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=
Meat dishes in a restaurant	111207	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=
Fish dishes in a restaurant	111208	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=
Other cooked food from venders	111209	Yes ☐ No ☐			=	1☐ 2☐ 3☐ 4☐ 5☐ 6☐ 7☐									=

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece   2= dozen (12 pieces)   3=gram (g)   4=kilogram (kg)   5= deciliter (dl)   6=liter (l)   7=rattle/pound   8=rubu   9=cup (8 dl)   10= bottle (5 dl)   11=heap   12=bundle big
13=bundle small   14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter)   15=bunch big (30kg)   16= bunch small (10kg)   17=50 kg bag/sack   18=Jerry can (20 l)

Section M3. Purchase (and consumption) last 30 days (Energy sources)

		Purchases last 30 days					Consumption (last 30 days) from own production, own stock, from gifts and other sources							
1. Over the past one month (30 days), did you or others in your household acquire/purchased/ consumed any [item]? Include food both eaten communally in the household and that eaten separately by individual household members	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much of [item] was purchased last 30 days, what did it cost (cash or value of barter) and where was most of it purchased?					3. How much of the purchased [item] was consumed?		4. How much of [item] was consumed from own stock?		5. How much of [item] was consumed from own production?		6. How much of [item] was consumed from gifts and other sources?		7. If [item] not purchased last 30 days, but consumed (4-6), what is the estimated unit price?
		Quantity purchased *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Total amount of cash (SDG) spent *with one decimal*	Where was most of the [item] purchased? *(mark only one)* 1 = City market 2 = Street vendor 3 = Local shop 4 = Out of town (market\roadside) 5 = Own import 6 = Home residence 7 = Restaurant/bar		Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units* *with one decimal*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	Quantity consumed *number of quantity units*	Quantity unit code *(code)*	*Retail price (SDG)* *with one decimal*
Item code															
C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06		C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15

45 Electricity, gas, liquid fuels, solid fuels, energy used for heating

Item	Item code	Yes/No	C04	C08	C10
Electricity to homes from grid (kw)	45101	Yes ☐ No ☐	kW		
Gas cylinder 12.5 kg	45201	Yes ☐ No ☐	Piece	Piece	Piece
Kerosene	45301	Yes ☐ No ☐	Liter	Liter	Liter
Generator fuel	45302	Yes ☐ No ☐	Liter	Liter	Liter
Charcoal	45401	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Wood fuel	45402	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Other energy source	45403	Yes ☐ No ☐			

C06 (Where was most of the [item] purchased?) provides checkboxes 1–7 for each item row.

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece 2= dozen (12 pieces) 3=gram (g) 4=kilogram (kg) 5= deciliter (dl) 6=liter (l) 7=rattle/pound 8=rubu 9=cup (8 dl) 10= bottle (5 dl) 11=heap 12=bundle big 13=bundle small 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter) 15=bunch big (30kg) 16= bunch small (10kg) 17=50 kg bag/sack 18=Jerry can (20 l)

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Section M4. Purchase (and consumption) last 30 days (Frequently purchased non-food goods and services).

1. Over the past month (30 days), did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code +	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent
	C01	C02	C03
441-444 Water supply, garbage and sewage disposal fees Specify all (no skip)			
Monthly water fees	44101	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Waste fees	44201	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Other related fees and services	44403	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
561 Non-durable household goods (soap, matches etc) Specify all (no skip)			
Match boxes	56101	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Laundry soap (local)	56102	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Soap (powder)	56103	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Bathing soap	56104	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Other	56117	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
562 Domestic servants and services (Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 611)			
Service cost weekly salary at family house	56201	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Other kind of domestic services	56202	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
611 – 612 Medicines and drugs (Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 613)			
Cough Syrup medicine (cold)	61101	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Drug tabs and roots for reducing fever and malaria	61102	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Antibiotics	61103	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Other pharmaceutical products	61204	Yes ☐ No ☐	=

1. Over the past month (30 days), did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent SDG with one decimal
	C01	C02	C03
613 Equipments for curative services Specify all (no skip)			
Medical eye glasses	61301	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Hearing aid	61302	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
621 Medical doctoral services			
Specialist and general doctors	62101	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 622
Medical consultation at hospital	62103	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Planning blood vessels	62105	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
622 Medical dental service			Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 623
Filling and treatment of teeth	62201	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
623 Medical tests and others			Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 630
Malaria blood testing	62301	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Other tests (blood, urine, feces)	62302	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
x-ray test	62303	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Physiotherapy	62304	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
630 Other hospital and healer services			Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 711-734
Birth in general hospital	63001	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Operations in hospital	63004	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Government hospital	630041	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Private hospital	630042	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Traditional healers fee/medicine	63005	Yes ☐ No ☐	=

1. Over the past month (30 days), did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code +	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent
	C01	C02	C03
731-734 Public transport use (Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 810)			
Movement and freight using train or road transport	73101	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Boda-boda, taxi and bus fares	73103	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Tickets for air travel	73301	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Tickets for travel by sea or river	73401	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
810 Mail services Specify all (no skip)			
Cost of sending mail and parcel	81001	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
820-830 Telephone equipment and services (Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 934)			
Mobile and fix phone costs and their repair	82001	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Monthly telephone subscription fees for housing	83001	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Fixed telephone bills	83002	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Mobile airtime and internet and fax fees	83003	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Mobile monthly subscription fey, internet and fax	83003	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
934 Pets and related products Specify all (no skip)			
Spending on pets and related products	93401	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
941 Recreational and sports Specify all (no skip)			
Participate and fees in sports clubs and tickets	94101	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Boda boda fares	94102	Yes ☐ No ☐	=
Marriage ceremony costs	94103	Yes ☐ No ☐	=

Section M4. Purchase (and consumption) last 30 days (Frequently purchased non-food goods and services). Continued [

1. Over the past month (30 days), did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent SDG *with one decimal*
	C01	C02	C03
Accommodation services, hotel rent etc. Not for the house	112	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below No ☐ If No, skip to M5
121 Personal care service and equipment, cosmetics, haircut/saloon			
Hair cut for men, hair dressing for women	121101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Sauna bath	121102	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Decoration for women	121105	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other personal care services	121106	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Small electric hairdryer etc	121201	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Shampoo, creams and perfumes	121303	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Tooth paste and teeth brush	121313	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Ordinary razor	121314	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Talh wood and shaf	121321	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other	121322	Yes ☐ No ☐	

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Section M5. Purchase (and consumption) last year (12 months) (Non-food goods and services)

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent. SDG with one decimal
	C01	C02	C03
Clothing materials, tissue etc	311	Yes / No	
312-315 Clothing, laundry, repair or tailoring Fees			
Infant and boys clothing	31201	Yes / No	
Men's clothing	31213	Yes / No	Yes [If Yes, specify below] / No [If No, skip to 321]
Girls clothing	31214	Yes / No	
Lady's clothing	31218	Yes / No	
Other type of clothing (hat, tie etc)	313	Yes / No	
Laundry, repair and rental	314	Yes / No	
Tailoring fees	315	Yes / No	
321 Shoes and footwear			
Men's shoes (normal skin)	32101	Yes / No	Yes [If Yes, specify below] / No [If No, skip to 41-42]
Men's Slippers	32111	Yes / No	
Women's shoes (normal skin)	32115	Yes / No	
Women's leather slippers	32117	Yes / No	
Girl's shoes imitation leather	32124	Yes / No	
Rental of housing	41-42	Yes / No	
431 Materials for housing maintenance Specify all (no skip)			
Occupied family housing maintenance cost	43101	Yes / No	
Faucet (tap)	431011	Yes / No	

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent. SDG with one decimal
	C01	C02	C03
Neon bulb	431012	Yes / No	
Glass for building	431013	Yes / No	
Portland cement	431014	Yes / No	
Switch (electric)	431015	Yes / No	
Other materials for housing maintenance	431016	Yes / No	
441-444 Water supply, garbage and sewage disposal fees Specify all (no skip)			
Monthly water fees	44101	Yes / No	
Waste fees	44201	Yes / No	
Other related fees and services	44403	Yes / No	
511-520 Furniture, carpet and home textiles – mosquito net Specify all (no skip)			
Furniture	51101	Yes / No	
Linoleum /plastic floring	51201	Yes / No	
Carpet imported	51202	Yes / No	
Bed sheets, mattress, pillows mosquito net etc	52001	Yes / No	
531 Major household appliances (electric & non-electric) Specify all (no skip)			
Refrigerators, washing machines, air coolers etc	53101	Yes / No	
Ceiling fan, electric iron, mixers etc	53102	Yes / No	
Other	53103	Yes / No	
533 Repair of household appliances			Yes [If Yes, specify below] / No [If No, skip to **540**]

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent
	C01	C02	C03
Filling of refrigerator gas	53301	Yes / No	
Mixer repair	53303	Yes / No	
Other electrical household appliances repair	53304	Yes / No	
540 Glass tools, cutlery, kettles, utensils			Yes [If Yes, specify below] / No [If No, skip to 552]
Cooking suit (pots)	54001	Yes / No	
Glass plate	54002	Yes / No	
Glass bowl (imported)	54003	Yes / No	
Spoons, knives, forks	54009	Yes / No	
Tea cups, glasses etc	54012	Yes / No	
552 Small tools and miscellaneous accessories Specify all (no skip)			
Tools and hand equipments	55201	Yes / No	
Hand operated screwdriver	552011	Yes / No	
Hand saw	552012	Yes / No	
Tree branch scissor	552013	Yes / No	
Mobile ladder	552014	Yes / No	
Bulb charger (imported)	552015	Yes / No	
Electrical link	552016	Yes / No	
Dry-cell battery (Haggar battery –large size)	55202	Yes / No	
Torch/Flash light	55203	Yes / No	

Section M5. Purchase (and consumption) last year (12 months) (Non-food goods and services). Continued

1. Over the past 12 month, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent SDG with one decimal
	C01	C02	C03
Paraffin lamp	55204	Yes ☐ No ☐	
561 Non-durable household goods (soap, matches etc) Specify all (no skip)			
Match boxes	56101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Laundry soap (local)	56102	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Soap (powder)	56103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Bathing soap	56104	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other	56117	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 611
562 Domestic servants and services			
Service cost weekly salary at family house	56201	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other kind of domestic services	56202	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 613
611 Medicines and drugs			
Cough Syrup medicine (cold)	61101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Drug tabs and roots for reducing fever and malaria	61102	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Antibiotics	61103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other pharmaceutical products	61204	Yes ☐ No ☐	

1. Over the past 12 month, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent SDG with one decimal
	C01	C02	C03
613 Equipments for curative services Specify all (no skip)			
Medical eye glasses	61301	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Hearing aid	61302	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 622
621 Medical doctoral services			
Specialist and general doctors	62101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Medical consultation at hospital	62103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Planning blood vessels	62105	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 623
622 Medical dental service			
Filling and treatment of teeth	62201	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 630
623 Medical tests and others			
Malaria blood testing	62301	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other tests (blood, urine, feces)	62302	Yes ☐ No ☐	
x-ray test	62303	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Physiotherapy	62304	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 711-714
630 Other hospital and healer services			
Birth in general hospital	63001	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Operations in hospital	63004	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Government hospital	630041	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Private hospital	630042	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Traditional healers fee/medicine	63005	Yes ☐ No ☐	

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? Total amount of cash (SDG) spent
	C01	C02	C03
711-714 Cars, motorcycles, bicycles and animal drawn vehicles			
Private sedan cars for family use	71101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Motorcycle for private use	71201	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Bicycle	71301	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 731
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport	721	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Fuel, oils and lubricants for personal transport	722	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Maintenance and repair of personal transport	723	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other services related to personal transport	724	Yes ☐ No ☐	
731-734 Public transport use			
Movement and freight using train or road transport	73101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Boda-boda, taxi and bus fares	73103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Tickets for air travel	73301	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Tickets for travel by sea or river	73401	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 810
810 Mail services Specify all (no skip)			
Cost of sending mail and parcel	81001	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below / No ☐ If No, skip to 911-15
820-830 Telephone equipment and services			
Mobile and fix phone costs and their repair	82001	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Monthly telephone subscription fees for housing	83001	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Fixed telephone bills	83002	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Mobile airtime and internet and fax fees	83003	Yes ☐ No ☐	

Section M5. Purchase (and consumption) last year (12 months) (Non-food goods and services). Continued

Panel 1

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? *Total amount of cash (SDG) spent* — *SDG with one decimal*
	C01	C02	C03
Mobile monthly subscription fey, internet and fax	83003	Yes ☐ No ☐	
911-915 Audio visual equipment Specify all (no skip)			
Color TV, radio etc	91101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Computers and calculators	91301	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Photographic and computers tapes/CD	91401	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Repair of equipment	915	Yes ☐ No ☐	
932 Sports equipment, camping and outdoor recreation Specify all (no skip)			
Football and other sports equipment	93201	Yes ☐ No ☐	
934 Pets and related products Specify all (no skip)			
Spending on pets and related products	93401	Yes ☐ No ☐	
941 Recreational and sports Specify all (no skip)			
Participate and fees in sports clubs and tickets	94101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Boda boda fares	94102	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Marriage ceremony costs	94103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
951 Books, newspaper and magazines		Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below No ☐ If No, skip to 960	
Spending on books including textbooks	95101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Newspapers and periodicals	952	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Stationary and painting	954	Yes ☐ No ☐	

Panel 2

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? *Total amount of cash (SDG) spent* — *SDG with one decimal*
	C01	C02	C03
Organized tourist travels 960 Specify all (no skip)			
Organized travels incl Hajj and Umrah	96001	Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below No ☐ If No, skip to 121	
101-112 Education			
Pre primary and primary education	101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Secondary education	102	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Post secondary education	103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Higher education	104	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Un-specified educational level	105	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Accommodation services, hotel rent etc. Not for the house	112	Yes ☐ No ☐	
121 Personal care service and equipment, cosmetics, haircut/saloon			
Hair cut for men, hair dressing for women	121101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Sauna bath	121102	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Decoration for women	121105	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other personal care services	121106	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Small electric hairdyer etc	121201	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Shampoo, creams and perfumes	121303	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Tooth paste and teeth brush	121313	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Ordinary razor	121314	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Talh wood and shaf	121321	Yes ☐ No ☐	

Panel 3

1. Over the past 12 months, did you or others in your household purchase or barter any [item]?	Item code	Mark Yes or No for all items	2. How much did you pay (cash or value of barter) in total? *Total amount of cash (SDG) spent*
	C01	C02	C03
Other	121322	Yes ☐ No ☐	
1231 Jewelry, writs watches and big watches		Yes ☐ If Yes, specify below No ☐ If No, skip to 1232	
Gold and silver	123101	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Wristwatch and wall clock	123103	Yes ☐ No ☐	
1232 Other personal belongings Specify all (no skip)			
Suitcase, schoolbags etc	123201	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Relating insurance transport	1254	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Compulsory car insurance	125401	Yes ☐ No ☐	
1270 Other services n.e.s classified Specify all (no skip)			
Charges for official document inclusive ID card	127001	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Driving license fees	127002	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Birth certificate fees	127003	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Marriage document fees	127004	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Passport fees	127005	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Ownership document for real estate	127007	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Other	127010	Yes ☐ No ☐	

N. HOUSEHOLD – AGRICULTURE   I am now going to ask about agricultural land, crop production and livestock

N1 Does any member of the household currently own or use any agricultural land, forest land or pasture land?

1 Yes
2 No → **N6**

N2 What is the tenure status of the land under cultivation?

1 Owned
2 Rented
3 Partially owned
4 Communal

+

N3 How much did the household spend on the following agricultural inputs last 12 months?

Value of item(s) (SDG)

1 Pesticides

2 Labour cost

3 Machine/equipment repairs

4 Farm repair

+

5 Fuel and lubricants

N4. Crop plot module

Plot	Plot name/description	Plot area — Unit code: 1 = Feddan 2 = Acres 3 = Square metres	Number of units (no decimal)	Is this land currently being used to grow mainly: (read out) 1 = annual crops 2 = tree crops, 3 = forest land, 4 = pasture land 5 = water surface 6= other use — Mark for main use	Did you use this land continually for the past 12 months, or did you rent it out to others for all or part of the last 12 months? (Codes) 1= Used all 12 months 2=Rented all 12 months 3=Both rented and used	What crops did you grow on this plot last 12 months? — First season (Crop code for main crop on the plot)	Second season (Crop code for main crop on the plot)	Is the plot irrigated?	How did your household acquire this land? (Codes) 1=Inherited 2=Cleared 3=Purchased 4=Use right from local leaders 5=Received from de-collectivization 6=Other	What legal title or ownership rights do you have for this plot of land? (Codes) 1=Deed 2=Sales receipt 3=Customary rights 4=Other rights 5=None	If you were to buy a similar plot of land to day, how much would you have to pay for it? (SDG without decimal)
1		1 2 3		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3			Yes No	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	
2		1 2 3		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3			Yes No	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	
3		1 2 3		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3			Yes No	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	
4		1 2 3		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3			Yes No	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	
5		1 2 3		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3			Yes No	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	
6		1 2 3		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3			Yes No	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	

Crop codes: 1=Rice 2=Wheat 3=Millet 4=Sorghum 5=Maize 6=Cassava 7=Irish 8=Sweet potatoes 9=Yams 10=Beans 11=Groundnuts 12=Lentils 13=Peas 14=Soybeans 15=Cabbage
16=Other leafy vegetables 17=Lettuce 18=Tomatoes 19=coffee 20=tea 21=cotton 22=other

+

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N. HOUSEHOLD – AGRICULTURE. Continued

N5. Crop harvest module

Code	Crop type	Have you harvested any [crop type] during the past 12 months?	How much [Crop type] did you harvest in the past 12 months? Quantity harvested (no decimal)	Quantity unit code (code)	How much of the [Crop type] you harvested during the last 12 months was sold Quantity harvested (no decimal)	Quantity unit code (code)	What price did you get for the [Crop type] you sold? *(If more than one price, get the average)* (SDG with one decimal)
C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C03
1	Rice	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
2	Wheat	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
3	Millet	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
4	Sorghum	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
5	Maize	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
6	Cassava	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
7	Irish	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
8	Sweet potatoes	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
9	Yams	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
10	Beans	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
11	Groundnuts	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
12	Lentils	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
13	Peas	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
14	Soybeans	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
15	Cabbage	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
16	Other leafy vegetables	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
17	Lettuce	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
18	Tomatoes	Yes ☐ No ☐					=
19	Other	Yes ☐ No ☐					=

N6. Livestock and poultry module

N6.1 Does any member of the household currently own any livestock or poultry?
1 Yes ☐
END → 2 No (End of interview) ☐

N6.2 Does any member of this household own any of the following animals? *(Mark all that apply)*

		Number of animals	If you sold one of the [animals] today, how much money could you get for it? (SDG)
1	Cattle	Yes ☐ No ☐		
2	Horses	Yes ☐ No ☐		
3	Donkey/Mules	Yes ☐ No ☐		
4	Pigs	Yes ☐ No ☐		
5	Sheep	Yes ☐ No ☐		
6	Goats	Yes ☐ No ☐		
7	Poultry	Yes ☐ No ☐		
8	Camels	Yes ☐ No ☐		

Quantity unit codes: 1= piece, 2= dozen (12 pieces), 3=gram (g), 4=kilogram (kg) 5= deciliter (dl), 6=liter (l), 7=rattle/pound, 8=rubu, 9=cup (8 dl), 10= bottle (5 dl) 11=heap, 12=bundle big, 13=bundle small, 14= basket/plastic basin (10 liter), 15=bunch big (30kg), 16= bunch small (10kg), 17=50 kg bag/sack, 18=Jerry can (20 l), 19=quintal (100kg), 20=ton (1000kg)

END OF SECOND VISIT INTERVIEW
Remember to thank the respondent for the interview. Check the filled in forms thoroughly and fill in section A4 "Interview 2 completed date and time used".

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