

SOUTH SUDAN

Capital

Juba

Ethnic Groups

Dinka (Jieng) approximately 35-40%, Nuer (Naath) approximately 15%, Shilluk (Chollo), Azande, Bari, Kakwa, Kuku, Murle, Mandari, Didinga, Ndogo, Bviri, Lndi, Anuak, Bongo, Lango, Dungotona, Acholi, Baka, Fertit

Languages

English (official), Arabic (includes Juba and Sudanese variants), ethnic languages include Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk

Religions

Christian 60.5%, folk religion 32.9%, Muslim 6.2%, other <1%, unaffiliated <1%

Population

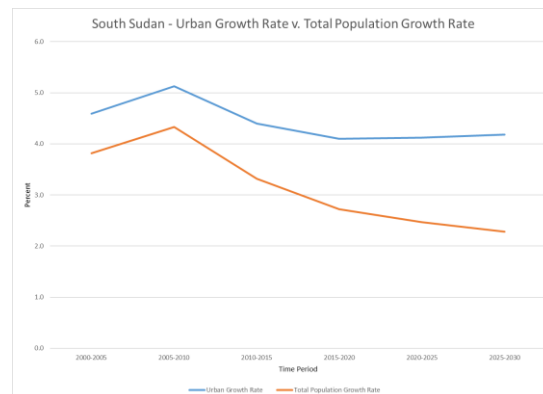
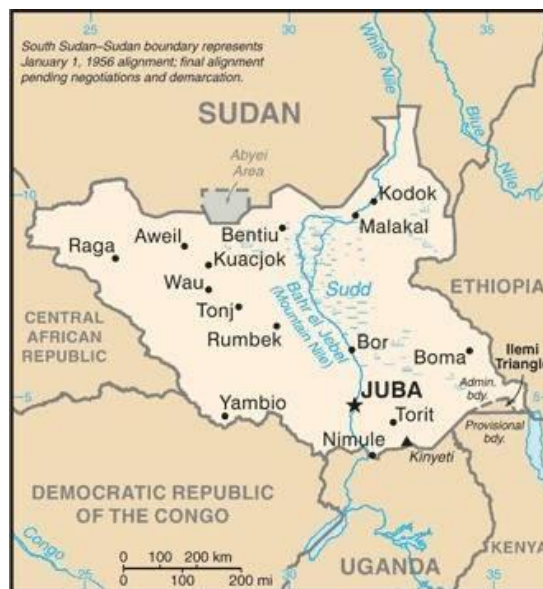
Total: 12.1 million
Median age: 18.6 years
Population growth rate: 4.78%
Urban: 21.2%
Rural 78.8%

Fertility

Birth rate: 37.07 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 5.2 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 1.05 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 9.22 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 59.71 years
Maternal mortality rate: 1,150 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 61.63 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: 19.98 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 5.3% of GDP

Adult obesity: 6.6%

Education

Education expenditures: 1.5% of GDP

Literacy: 34.5%

Population Distribution

clusters found in urban areas, particularly in the western interior and around the White Nile

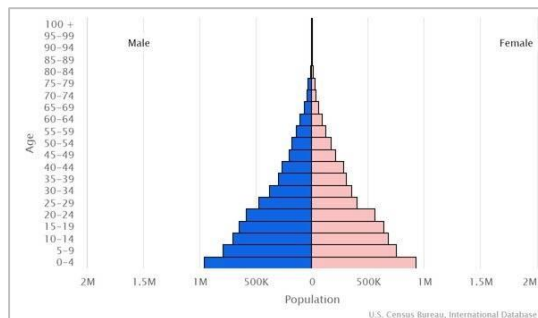
Demographic Profile

South Sudan, independent from Sudan since July 2011 after decades of civil war, is one of the world's poorest countries and ranks among the lowest in many socioeconomic categories. Problems are exacerbated by ongoing tensions with Sudan over oil revenues and land borders, fighting between government forces and rebel groups, and inter-communal violence. Most of the population lives off of farming, while smaller numbers rely on animal husbandry; about 80% of the populace lives in rural areas. The maternal mortality rate is among the world's highest for a variety of reasons, including a shortage of health care workers, facilities, and supplies; poor roads and a lack of transport; and cultural beliefs that prevent women from seeking obstetric care. Most women marry and start having children early, giving birth at home with the assistance of traditional birth attendants, who are unable to handle complications.

Educational attainment is extremely poor due to the lack of schools, qualified teachers, and materials. Only one-third of the population is literate (the rate is even lower among women), and half live below the poverty line. Teachers and students are also struggling with the switch from Arabic to English as the language of instruction. Many adults missed out on schooling because of warfare and displacement.

More than 2 million South Sudanese have sought refuge in neighboring countries since the current conflict began in December 2013. Another 2.2 million South Sudanese are internally displaced as of October 2022. Despite South Sudan's instability and lack of infrastructure and social services, more than 275,000 people had fled to South Sudan to escape fighting in Sudan as of December 2022.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

