

# Labour market in South Sudan

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**Working Paper**

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Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme

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As part of broader efforts towards durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the interagency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme in December 2000. The Programme is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW Programme is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the project website at [www.ucw-project.org](http://www.ucw-project.org).

This paper is part of the research carried out within UCW (Understanding Children's Work), a joint ILO, World Bank and UNICEF Programme. The views expressed here are those of the authors' and should not be attributed to the ILO, the World Bank, UNICEF or any of these agencies' member countries.

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\* UCW Programme and University of Rome "Tor Vergata"

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## **ABSTRACT**

The present report assesses labour market conditions in the new state of South Sudan (officially the Republic of South Sudan). It highlights a number of key challenges faced by the new country in ensuring adequate livelihood opportunities for its population.

The overwhelmingly rural labour force is concentrated primarily in low productivity, non-wage employment. By far the largest share of workers remain in subsistence farming and animal husbandry. Levels of human capital in the work force are extremely low, even among young workers. Rates of child labour are very high, jeopardising children's ability to acquire the human capital necessary for decent work in the future.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

UCW is particularly grateful to Samantha Burn (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics), Gabriel Demombynes (The World Bank), Louise Fox (The World Bank), Alessandro Romeo (The World Bank), Vinayak Uppal (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics) who provided guidance and advice at various stages of the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report assesses labour market conditions in the new state of South Sudan (officially the Republic of South Sudan). It highlights a number of key challenges faced by the new country in ensuring adequate livelihood opportunities for its population. The overwhelmingly rural labour force is concentrated primarily in low productivity, non-wage employment. By far the largest share of workers remain in subsistence farming and animal husbandry. Levels of human capital in the work force are extremely low, even among young workers. Rates of child labour are very high, jeopardising children's ability to acquire the human capital necessary for decent work in the future.

2. The remainder of the report is structured as follows. Section 2 looks briefly at the national context, and specifically at factors impacting on the labour market in South Sudan. Section 3 addresses the labour market situation of the working-aged population as a whole. It looks at both the labour market status of the working-aged population as well as the job characteristics of those employed. Section 4 assesses the youth labour market situation, and the extent to which young people are disadvantaged vis-à-vis adults in securing decent work. Section 5 looks at the extent and nature of child labour in South Sudan. The evidence presented in the report is based on the long form questionnaire of the 2008 Census.

### *Box 1.* Definitions of labour market indicators used in the report

**Labour force participation rate (or activity rate):** total of those in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working aged population. The labour force (or active population) is in turn the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed.

**Inactivity rate:** total of those not in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working aged population. The inactivity rate and labour force participation rate sum to 100.

**Employed:** a person is considered to be in employment if he/she has worked during the reference week for at least one hour for pay (or without pay), profit, in kind, or family business. A person is also considered to be in employment if he or she was not working but had a job to go back to.

**Employment rate:** total of those in employment expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Unemployed:** a person is considered to be unemployed if he or she did not work during the reference week but is actively seeking work and is available for work.

**Unemployment rate:** total of those unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Discouraged workers:** those not currently in the labour market wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects.

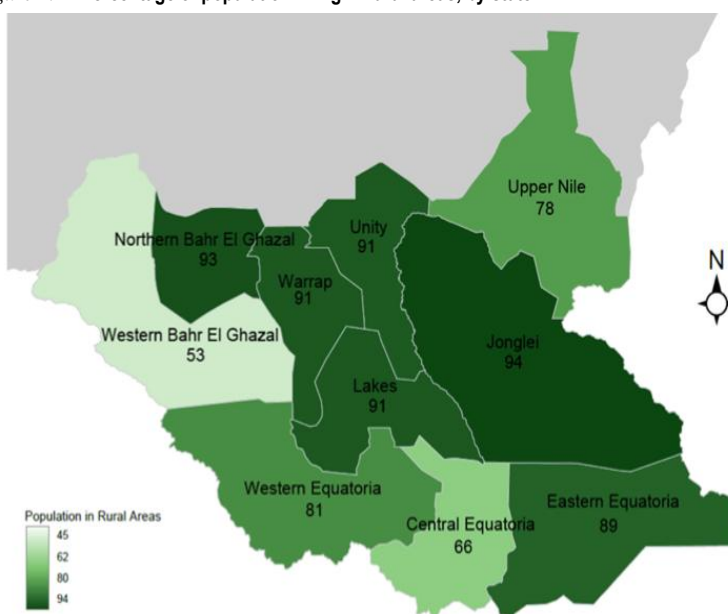
**"Relaxed" unemployment rate:** sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. The expanded labour force, in turn, comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

## 2. NATIONAL CONTEXT

3. South Sudan (officially the Republic of South Sudan) became an independent state on 9 July 2011 and a United Nations member state and on 14 July 2011. The new state is located in East Africa, bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the southeast, Uganda to the south, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the southwest, the Central African Republic to the west, and the Republic of Sudan to the north. The landlocked country's total area of 644,329 square kilometres consists mostly of savannah with arable woodland in the center-north and southeast. South Sudan is endowed with rich natural resources, including petroleum, but country's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture.

4. **The majority of the population in every Southern Sudanese state is rural; 83% of the overall population lives in rural areas (2008).** The share of rural residents in the overall population varies considerably by state, from 94% in Jonglei to 53% in Western Bahr El Ghazal (Figure 1). The country's overall population of 8.26 million (2008) is also characterized by its very "young" structure: 51% of South Sudanese are aged less than 18 years and 72% are aged less than 30 years, while at the same time less than three percent are over the age of 64 years, resulting in a very high dependency ratio of 88.3 (2008).<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1. Percentage of population living in rural areas, by state



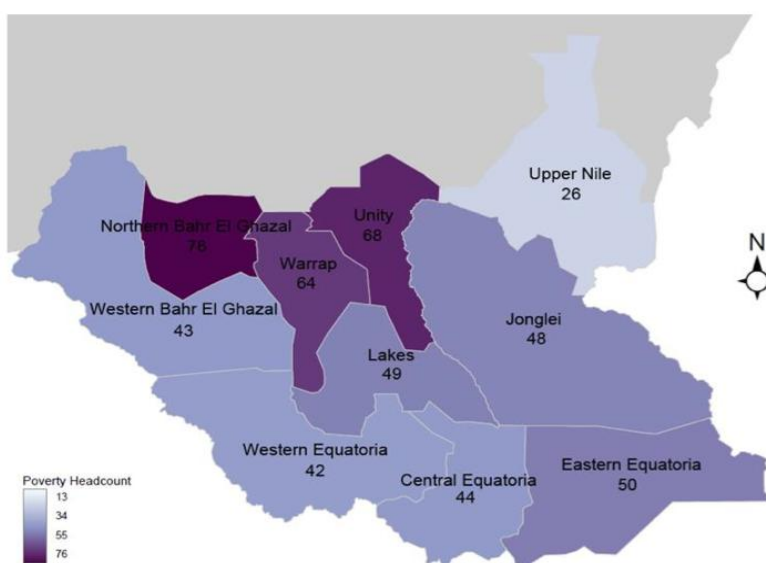
Source: World Bank, *A Poverty Profile for the Southern States of Sudan*. The World Bank Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region, March 2011.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Southern Sudan section of the 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census in 2008, as cited in: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, *Key Indicators for Southern Sudan*.



**5. Levels of poverty are very high in South Sudan.** Overall, 51% of the population lives below the poverty line (2009). Poverty rates are substantially lower in urban areas, where 24% are below the poverty line, compared rural areas where 55% live in poverty. Poverty rates also track closely with education levels: they are highest for those living in households whose head has no education or only some primary education, and they are much lower for households where the head has more education. Figure 2 shows the poverty headcount rate—the fraction of the population living below the poverty line—for each state. The poverty rate is highest in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and lowest in Upper Nile.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 2. Poverty headcount, by state



Source: World Bank, *A Poverty Profile for the Southern States of Sudan*. The World Bank Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region, March 2011.

**6. Non-monetary indicators of poverty are also a serious concern in South Sudan, and underscore the development challenges facing the new country.** Almost one-half of the population (45 percent) has no access to improved sources of drinking water and 80% has no access to a toilet facility. Half the population uses firewood or grass as the primary source of lighting and 27% have no lighting at all (2009).<sup>3</sup> Health challenges are particularly pronounced. Women face a one in seven lifetime risk of death in pregnancy or childbirth, almost four times that of neighboring C.A.R. The maternal mortality ratio of 2054 is nearly eight times the world average, and ranks as worst in the world. Almost 14% of children die before their fifth birthday and only 17% of children are fully immunized

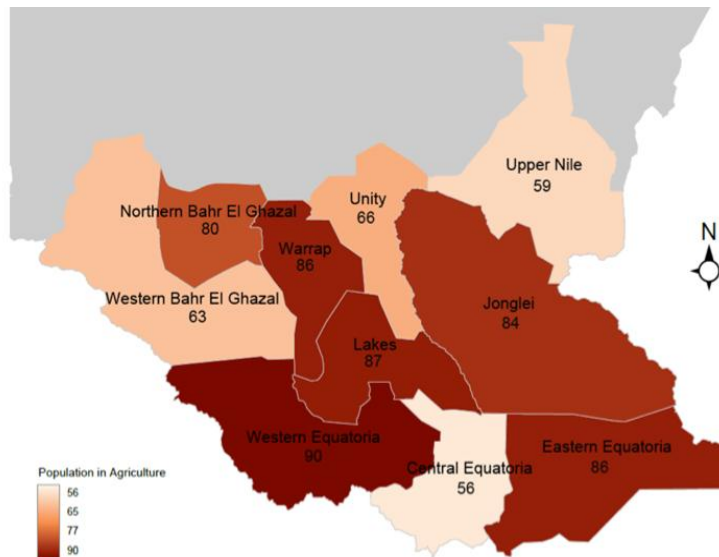
<sup>2</sup> Source: World Bank, *A Poverty Profile for the Southern States of Sudan*. The World Bank, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region, March 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Source: *National Baseline Household Survey (2009)*, as cited in: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, *Key Indicators for Southern Sudan*.

(2006).<sup>4</sup> South Sudan's HIV prevalence is estimated at 3.1% and levels of AIDS awareness appear alarmingly low (less than half of women have heard of the disease).<sup>5</sup>

**7. Education levels in South Sudan are extremely low.** Three out of four household heads have completed no formal education. Only 27% of the 15 years and above population is literate, with large variations between males (40 percent) and females (16 percent) and between urban (53 percent) and rural (22 percent) dwellers.<sup>6</sup> Data from the 2008 census, reported in the Section 3 of this report, indicate that 94% of young persons enter the labour market with no qualifications at all. Attendance rates, however, have increased dramatically since 2005, and the educational profile of young adults is therefore beginning to improve as a result.

Figure 3. Percentage of population living in households whose main livelihood is agriculture and livestock, by state



Source: World Bank, *A Poverty Profile for the Southern States of Sudan*. The World Bank Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region, March 2011.

### 8. Agriculture is the dominant activity in all of South Sudan states.

The relative importance of agriculture is greatest in Western Equatoria, where 90% of the population reports agriculture as their primary activity, and lowest in neighboring Central Equatoria, where agriculture constitutes the principal activity for 56% of households (Figure 3). The importance of agriculture decreases with household wealth, but even among the wealthiest quintile, 57% of households works primarily in agriculture (with 27% living on wages and salaries). Agriculture constitutes the principal activity

<sup>4</sup> Source: *Southern Sudan Household Health Survey (2006)*, as cited in: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, *Key Indicators for Southern Sudan*.

<sup>5</sup> UNAIDS, 2008

<sup>6</sup> Source: *National Baseline Household Survey (2009)*, as cited in: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, *Key Indicators for Southern Sudan*.

for more than four of five households in the poorest wealth quintile. Not surprisingly, the greater the rural population of the region, the greater the likelihood of agricultural prevalence, with the exception of the Unity State which is 91% rural yet only 66% agricultural.<sup>7</sup>

**9. The urban rural divide manifests itself in virtually every realm.** Problems with health, education, and poverty are far more pronounced in rural areas. The rural population has less access to assets considered essential in everyday life. Safe drinking water is far less accessible for the rural population: 40% must walk more than 30 minutes access drinking water, almost twice the proportion of urban residents. While 59% of urban households own a phone, only eight percent of rural ones do. The urban population enjoys the most banking services, highest school attendance rates (at all ages), and is substantially less poor. Education deficits are much more pronounced in rural areas, where 78% cannot read or write, compared to 53% in urban localities.<sup>8</sup>

**10. The need to accommodate large number of returning migrants constitutes an important additional challenge facing South Sudan.** An estimated four million people were displaced from (or within) Southern Sudan by the 1983 to 2005 civil war between northern and southern Sudan.<sup>9</sup> IOM calculates that both North-South and South-South return movements following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005 stood at almost 1.9 million as of end-June 2009. These large numbers of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) have created pressure on the already poor communities and scarce basic services. The labour market implications of the large returning IDP population have also been significant, adding to the already urgent need for livelihood opportunities in the states and communities concerned. According to IOM estimates, Northern Bahr el Ghazal has received the largest number of returns with an estimated 401,452 returnees (21 % of the total).<sup>10</sup>

**11. Successfully integrating many thousands of demobilised ex-combatants is an important related challenge.** The provision of alternative livelihoods to the demobilised soldiers will be critical to the stability of the new state. There is little dependable information on the level of ex-combatants' training and skills to help them find gainful employment. Some have acquired mechanical, medical or other skills during their time in the armed forces, and some efforts are being undertaken to enable them to

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<sup>7</sup> Source: World Bank, *A Poverty Profile for the Southern States of Sudan*. The World Bank, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region, March 2011.

<sup>8</sup> Source: *National Baseline Household Survey (2009)*, as cited in: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, *Key Indicators for Southern Sudan*.

<sup>9</sup> March 2005 Report of the Sudan Joint Assessment Mission (JAM).

<sup>10</sup> International Organisation for Migration, *Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Project, Total Returns to South Sudan Post CPA to June 2009*. ([http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/countries/docs/tracking\\_returns\\_annual\\_report.pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/countries/docs/tracking_returns_annual_report.pdf)).

develop and exploit these these valuable skills in the labour market.<sup>11</sup> The South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDR) has targeted a total of 90,000 ex-combatants for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) efforts, while the new (2011) DDR policy stipulates that 150,000 of the uniformed security forces shall be demobilized and reintegrated over the next six to eight years, in support of the transformation of SPLA/SSAF.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Brethfeld, Julie. *Unrealistic Expectations: Current Challenges to Reintegration in Southern Sudan*. Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva 2010.

<sup>12</sup> South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDR) (<http://www.ssddrc.org/#expand1>).

### 3. GENERAL LABOUR MARKET SITUATION

**12. Aggregate labour market indicators highlight a number of challenges facing the labour market in South Sudan.** As reported in Table 1, South Sudan is characterised very high rates of child labour; low levels of education participation, even for the 10-14 and 15-24 years age cohorts; and high rates of youth unemployment. A very large share of the active population is found in non-wage, low-productivity employment concentrated in the agriculture sector. The issues of youth employment and child labour are taken up in subsequent sections of this report. The remainder of the current section focuses on the general labour market conditions for the working aged population (i.e., 15-64 year-olds) as a whole.

Table 1. **Aggregate labour market indicators, by age range**

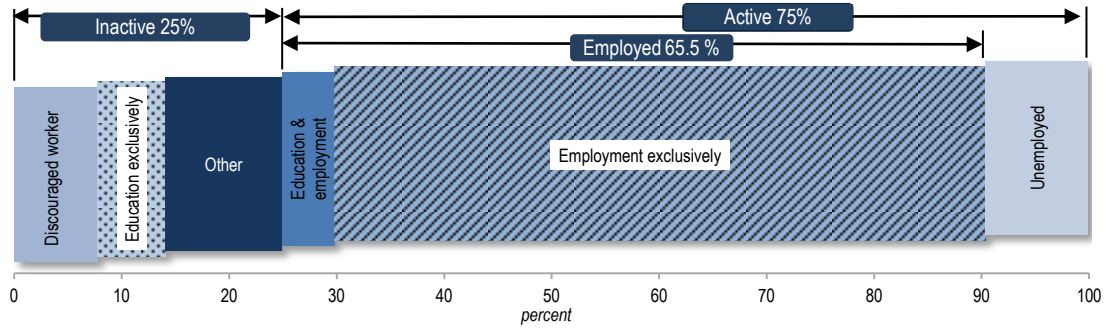
Age range	percent of population		percent of active population		
	Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Relaxed unemployment rate <sup>(a)</sup>
Children (10-14 yrs)	58.5	37.3	78.1	--	--
Youth (15-24 yrs)	64.6	27.2	81.5	18.5	29.5
Adults (25-64 yrs)	81.4	4.2	90.2	9.8	16.5
Working age (15-64 yrs)	75.0	12.9	87.4	12.6	20.9

Notes: (a) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

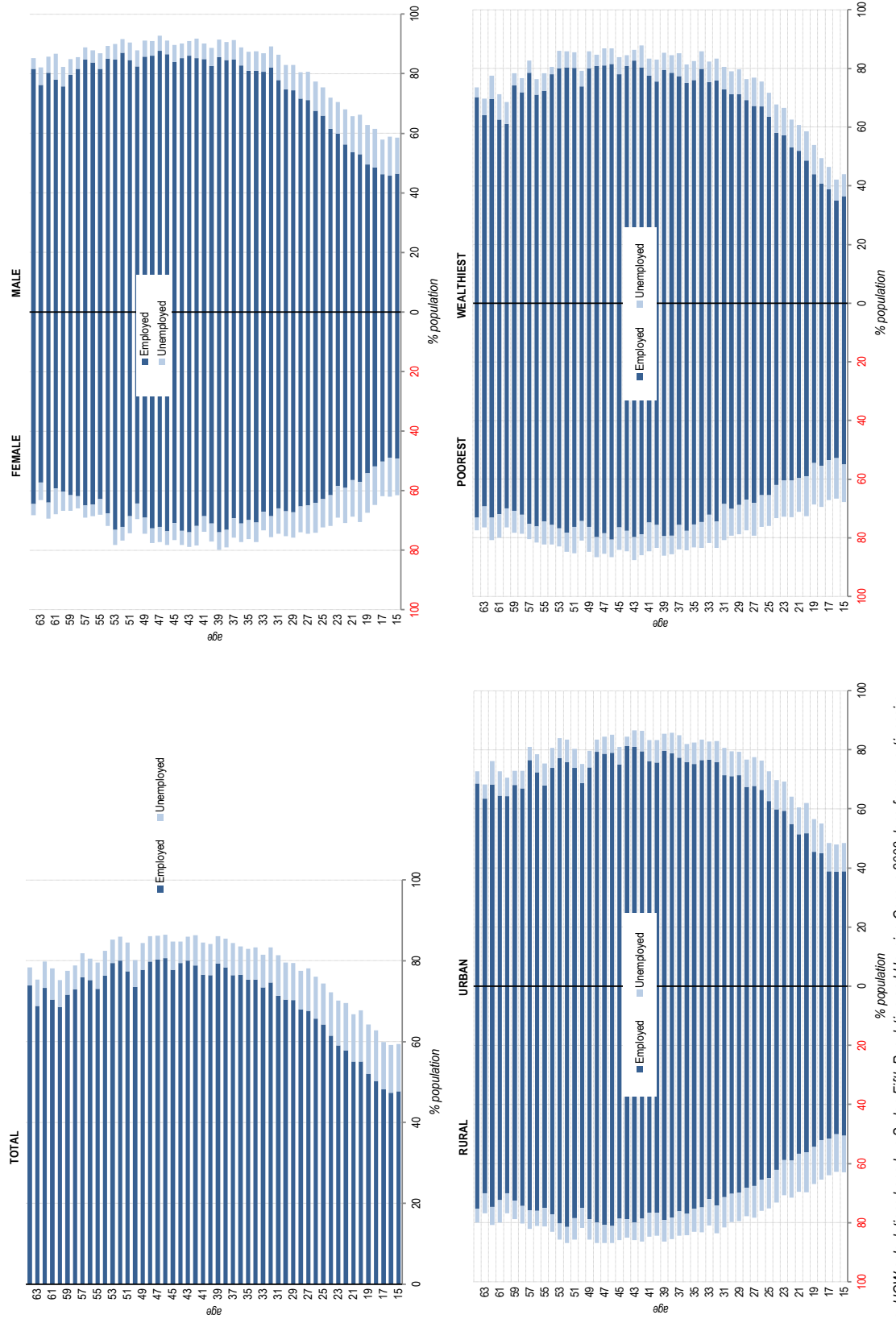
**13. Three-fourths of the working-aged population is active.** But Figure 4, which reports the decomposition of the working-aged population by activity status, indicates that a significant share of the active population (13 percent) is without a job. While most of those working do so exclusively, there is a small portion of total workers (eight percent) that is continuing in some form of education or training. Among the inactive population, about one-fourth is in education, but an even larger share is compromised of discouraged workers (31 percent). The remaining share of inactive persons is neither in education nor interested in employment; females predominate in this latter group not surprisingly in light of their traditional roles as homemakers (Table A4). The large shares of unemployed and discouraged workers in the working-aged population suggests that a lack of job opportunities is an important feature of the South Sudan labour market.

Figure 4. Decomposition of working-aged (15-64 years) population by activity status



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Figure 5. Labour force participation an, by age, sex, residence and wealth



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**14. Differences in labour market situation of the working aged population by vary somewhat by age, sex and residence and wealth.** As illustrated in Figure 5, levels of unemployment are more pronounced for young people, and for persons from poor families. Labour force participation is higher in rural areas than in urban ones across almost the whole 15-64 years age spectrum, owing largely to the impact of labour-intensive agriculture in absorbing the rural work force. Male participation in the labour force is generally higher than that of females, although this is *not* the case among young, 15-24 year-old, persons. Variations in labour force status by these background variables are reported in further detail in Table 2.

Table 2. **Decomposition of working aged population, persons aged 15-64 years, by residence, sex and wealth**

Category		Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)							Total
		Inactive			Active				
		Discouraged worker	Student	Other inactive	Employed		Unemployed		
					Not student	Student	No prior job	Had prior job	
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Residence	Urban	8.1	10.1	10.5	55.6	7.4	5.8	2.6	100
	Rural	7.7	5.0	11.0	62.4	4.1	7.5	2.3	100
Sex	Male	9.1	8.5	5.1	61.7	6.8	6.5	2.5	100
	Female	6.7	4.3	16.2	59.6	3.2	7.6	2.4	100
Wealth quintile	Poorest	9.8	3.2	9.9	63.7	2.6	8.6	2.2	100
	Wealthiest	6.7	12.6	10.7	53.2	9.2	5.0	2.7	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

#### Box 2. Calculation of the wealth index

The 2008 South Sudan Census does not collect information on household expenditure or household income to be used as a measure of welfare. In the cases of other surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys, which also lack direct welfare information, a common solution has been to generate a wealth index using a principal components approach, following Filmer and Pritchett (2001). The approach involves constructing an index based as the first principal component of a vector of assets, including durables goods, housing characteristics, and access to utilities. Filmer and Scott (2008) assess the performance of such indicators and find that rankings of various measures of well being, including outcomes for education, health care, fertility, child mortality, and the labor market, are broadly similar with asset indices and those based on per capita expenditures.

The principal components approach involves defining the wealth index in terms of the first principal component of the variables used. The wealth index for each household  $i$  is as follows:

$$y_i = \sum_p a_p \left( \frac{x_{pi} - \bar{x}_p}{s_p} \right)$$

where  $s$  denotes a standard deviation and  $\bar{x}$  indicates a mean, and the  $p$ -dimensional vector  $a$  is chosen so to maximize the sample variance of  $y$ , subject to  $\sum_p a_p^2 = 1$ .

The Wealth Index was constructed taking into consideration three sets of possible variables: household assets, housing characteristics, and service infrastructure.

**Household assets.** We include 0-1 dummy variables for the household's ownership of the following assets: motor vehicle, motor cycle/motor rickshaw, bicycle, canoe/boat, any type of animal used for transport, tractor, television radio/transistor, mobile phone, fixed phone (land-line), computer, refrigerator, satellite dish, fan, air cooler/air conditioner, none of the above described items.

**Housing characteristics.** Following the suggestion of Kolenikov and Angeles (2009) in regards to variables with multiple possible responses, rather than creating a separate dummy variable for each response, where there is a clear ordinal ranking of some responses, we group the responses and use the ordinal ranking. This avoids the problem of spurious correlation which would be created if multiple responses were each coded as separate dummy variables.

The type of dwelling variable included in the South Sudan Census has 11 possible responses. We grouped the categories in Permanent/Semi-Permanent Structure, Traditional Structure, Temporary Structure. A variable with the numbers of rooms per person was generated by dividing number of rooms by the household size.



## Box 2. Cont'd

*Service infrastructure.* Three service infrastructure variables were taken into consideration: water access, electricity access and type of toilet. They were grouped with an ordinal coding as described above.

The water variable was coded with three values, where 3 grouped options 1 to 4, 2 grouped options 5 to 9, and 1 includes the remaining options.

The electricity variable (source of lighting) was coded with three values as follows: 3 "Improved/Sufficient Lighting", 2 "Traditional Lighting" and 1 "no lighting".

The toilet variable was coded with three values as follows: 3 "flush toilet", 2 "pit latrine" (grouping various types), and all others were coded as "1".

## Sources:

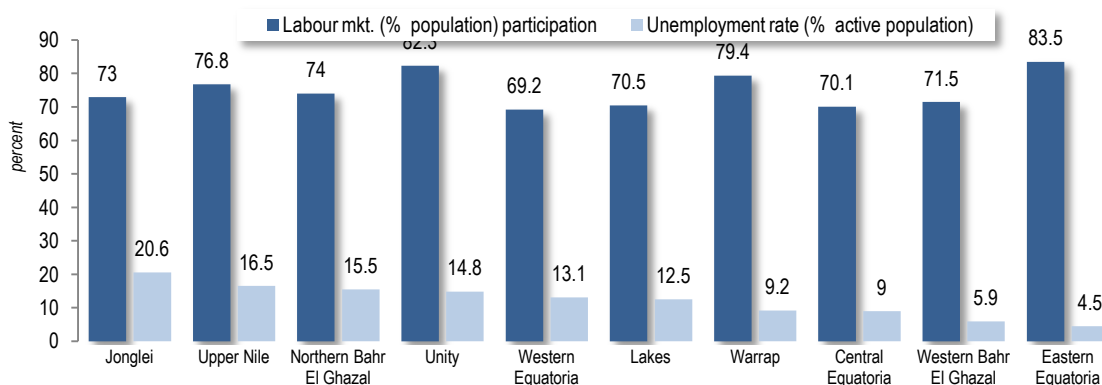
Filmer, D., L. H Pritchett (2001). "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data-or tears: an application to educational enrollments in states of India." *Demography* 38(1): 115-132.

Filmer, D., Scott, K. (2008). "Assessing Asset Indices". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 4605, Washington D.C.

Kolenikov, S., Angeles, G. (2009). "Socioeconomic Status Measurement with Discrete Proxy Variables: Is Principal Component Analysis a Reliable Answer?." *The Review of Income and Wealth* 55: 128-165.

**15. Differences across states in labour force participation and status are large.** The variation by state in unemployment is especially marked (Figure 6), underscoring the importance of state-specific approaches to dealing with the issue. The unemployment rate varies from 21% in Jonglei to just five percent in Eastern Equatoria. Labour market participation ranges from 84% in Eastern Equatoria to 70% in Central and Western Equatoria.

Figure 6. Labour force participation and unemployment, by state



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**16. Employment is characterised by a preponderance of low-productivity, unremunerated work concentrated in the agriculture sector** (Table 3). In all, 84% of those employed are in non-wage work either for their family (43%), for others (five percent) or on their own account (37%). At the same time, the agriculture sector accounts for 63% of all employment. Those in non-wage employment in the agriculture sector (i.e., the overlapping group) account for 61 percent of the employed

workforce (Table 5). At the other extreme, only a small minority of workers enjoys formal salaried employment (13%) or employment in the tertiary sector (19%). These patterns are especially pronounced for rural dwellers (90% are in non-wage work, 69% are in agriculture and 67% are in both) and the poor (93% are in nonwage work and 75% in agriculture) (Table A5 and Table A7). The composition of employment varies somewhat across states but non-wage work and the agriculture sector predominate in all of them (Table A6 and Table A8). The proportion of those in non-wage work ranges from 92% in Eastern Equatoria to 61% in Western Bahar El Ghazal, and of those in agriculture from 77% in Western Equatoria to 47% in Western Bahar El Ghazal.

Table 3. Sector of employment , percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by residence

Sector of employment	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Agriculture	62.9	44.5	68.9
Manufacturing	1.0	1.5	0.8
Construction	1.2	2.2	0.8
Commerce	7.2	13.0	5.4
Services	12.1	24.9	7.9
HH production <sup>(a)</sup>	15.0	12.5	15.9
Other	0.6	1.4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) Other includes: mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water, extraterritorial organizations

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table 4. Status in employment , percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by residence

Status in employment	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Paid employee	13.1	28.8	7.9
Employer	2.5	3.7	2.2
Own account worker	36.5	34.9	37.1
Unpaid family worker	43.1	29.8	47.4
Unpaid working for others	4.8	2.8	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table 5. Employment by job type, percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by residence

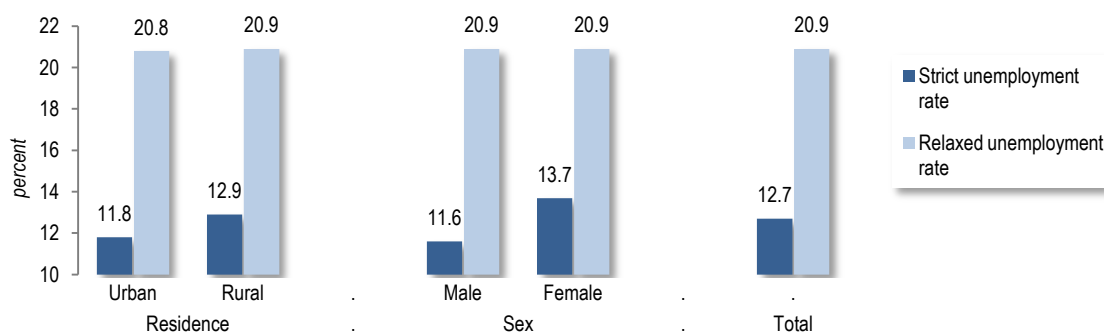
Employment	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Paid employee	1.2	1.8	1.0
Employer	1.0	0.5	1.1
Non-wage workers*	60.8	42.1	66.8
<b>Non-agriculture</b>			
Paid employee	11.9	26.9	6.9
Employer	1.6	3.2	1.1
Non-wage workers*	23.6	25.3	23.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Includes: Own account worker; Unpaid family worker; Unpaid working for others

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**17. Almost 13% of the active population is without work.** And this “strict” unemployment rate understates true unemployment, as almost one third of the inactive population is made up of discouraged workers. The unemployment rate rises to 21% when discouraged workers are also taken into account (Table A1). About three-fourths of those actively seeking work are doing so for the first time (Table 2). It is likely that the high proportion of first-time job seekers is in part the reflection of returning internally displaced persons and to a lesser extent ex-combatants entering the labour market. Data from the 2008 Census do not unfortunately permit an assessment of the contribution of returning IDPs and ex-combatants to unemployment. Unemployment rates differ little between urban and rural areas, unlike other agrarian-based economies where the role of the agriculture sector in absorbing the rural labour force means that rural unemployment rates are lower. Differences in unemployment by sex are also relatively small, and disappear altogether when discouraged workers are taken into account.

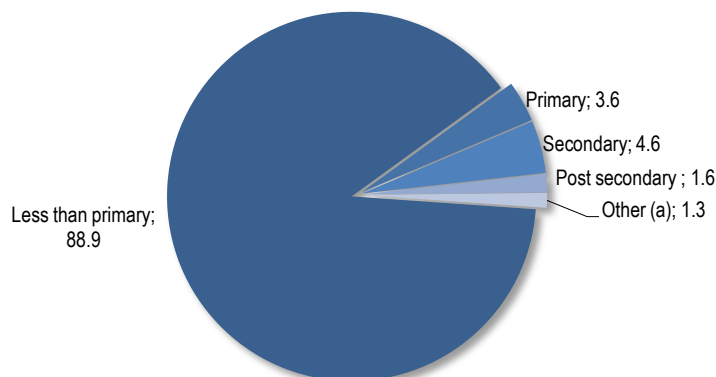
Figure 7. Unemployment rate, strict<sup>(a)</sup> and relaxed<sup>(b)</sup> definitions, by residence and sex



Notes: (a) The strict unemployment rate is the number of persons actively seeking employment expressed as a percentage of total persons in the labour force; and (b) The relaxed unemployment is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded active population. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded active population comprises discouraged workers and the active population.

Source : UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Figure 8. Educational attainment, active population aged 15-64 years,<sup>(a)</sup>

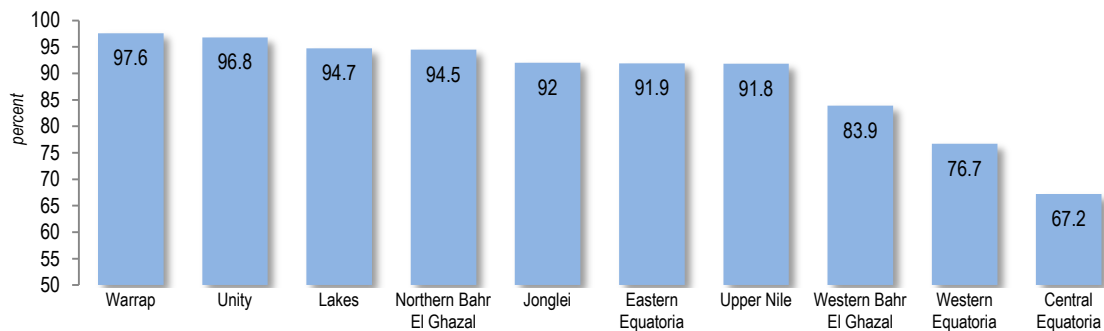


Notes: (a) The category other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa) school.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**18. The South Sudanese labour force is characterised by extremely low levels of human capital.** This highlights the consequent importance of literacy, skills training and other forms of “second chance” education, particularly for young workers (see next section). Almost of nine out of ten workers are without any qualification, while less than two percent possess post secondary education (Figure 8). Education levels are higher among urban residents, among males and among the wealthy, but the by far the largest share of even these groups have no education (Table A14). Education levels also vary by state, but in the best performing state in terms of educational attainment – Central Equatoria – still two-thirds of the active population has less than primary education (Figure 9).

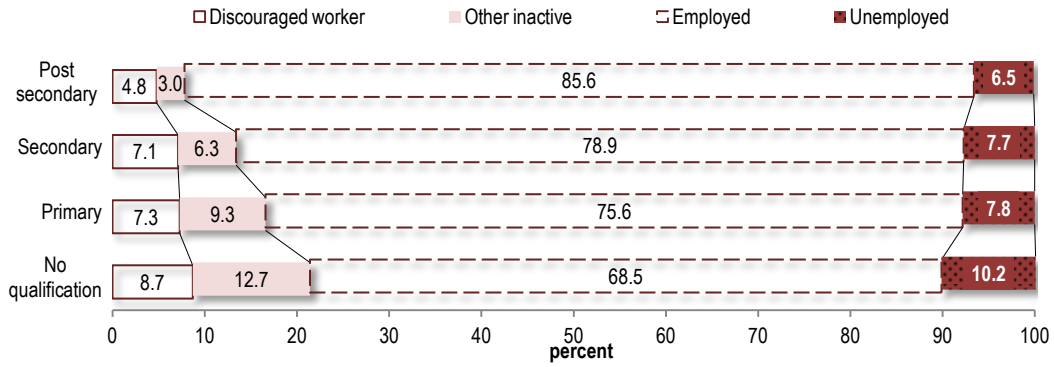
Figure 9. Percentage of active population with less than primary education, by state



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

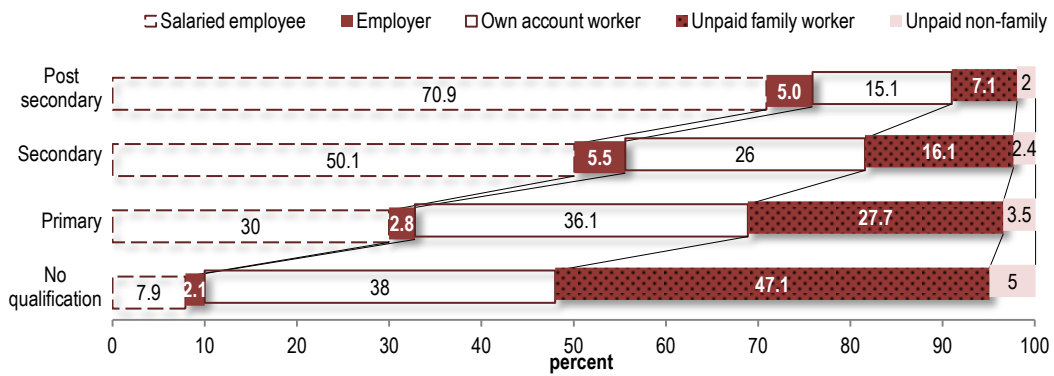
**19. Labour force outcomes for the small share of workers with education are not surprisingly much better.** They face a smaller risk of unemployment (Figure 10) and are much more likely to secure formal, salaried employment (Figure 11). In terms of employment status, even a small amount of education appears to make a difference: salaried employment is 22 percentage points higher for those with primary education compared to those with no education. Data are not available from the 2008 Census on the wage premium associated with higher levels of education.

Figure 10. Education level and activity status, population aged 15-64 years not in education



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Figure 11. Education level and status in employment, employed population aged 15-64 years not in education



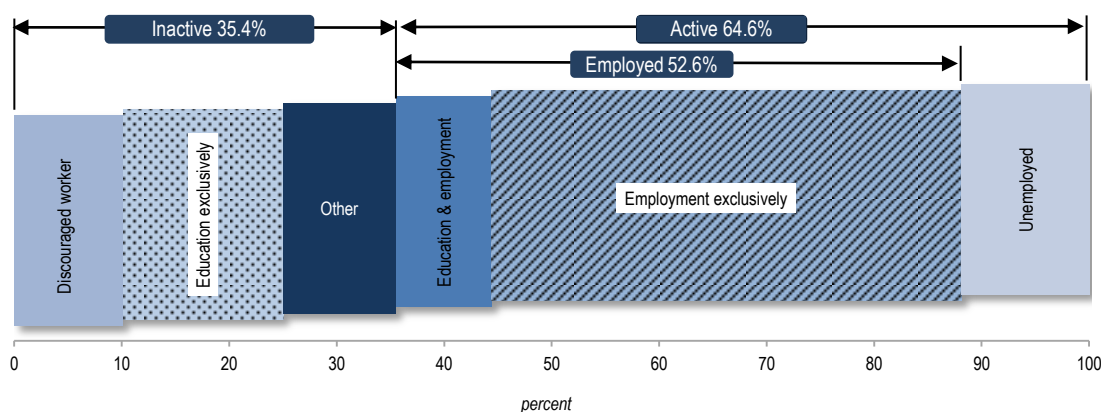
Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

#### 4. YOUTH LABOUR MARKET SITUATION

20. This section provides an initial descriptive overview of the activity status of young South Sudanese aged 15-24 years and their situation in the labour market.

21. **Two of three young South Sudanese aged 15–24 years have already joined the labour force.** This underscores that the transition to working life occurs very early in South Sudan. Figure 12 reports the decomposition of the youth population by activity status. Among active youth, a very large share (19 percent) is without work. About 14 percent of active young persons are working students, i.e., working while also continuing their education. Among inactive youth, the largest share (42%) is in education exclusively, but many other ostensibly inactive youth (29%) are in fact discouraged workers. Thirty percent of all inactive young persons are neither in school nor interested in employment.

Figure 12. Decomposition of youth population by activity status



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

22. Table 6 reports the main aggregate labour market indicators for young South Sudanese. They highlight the significant variation in the labour market situation of young persons by their age, sex, residence and location, as discussed below.

- **Residence.** There is a clear dichotomy between rural and urban youth in terms of their participation in education and in the labour market, pointing to underlying differences in the rural and urban labour markets. Urban youth tend to stay in education longer before joining the labour force, with obvious consequences for the levels of human capital they bring to the labour force when they eventually do enter it. The status of those in the labour force, however, does differ greatly between urban and rural youth; strict and relaxed measures of unemployment are relatively high for both groups.

- **Sex.** Gender-related factors also appear important to the activity status of male and female youth. While labour force participation differs little by sex, male youth are much more likely than female youth to be still in education, both exclusively and in combination with employment. A larger share of female youth, on the other hand, is inactive and not in education, presumably undertaking responsibility for the household.
- **Age.** As expected, labour force participation rises with age while the opposite pattern prevails for education participation. But three out of five youth are already in the labour force by the age of 10 years (Figure 13). This highlights the very early transition to work in South Sudan and the fact that most youth workers were previously child labourers. The issue of child labour is discussed in the next section of this report. Among active youth, teenagers (15-19 year-olds) face a slightly greater risk of unemployment compared to young adults (20-24 year-olds).

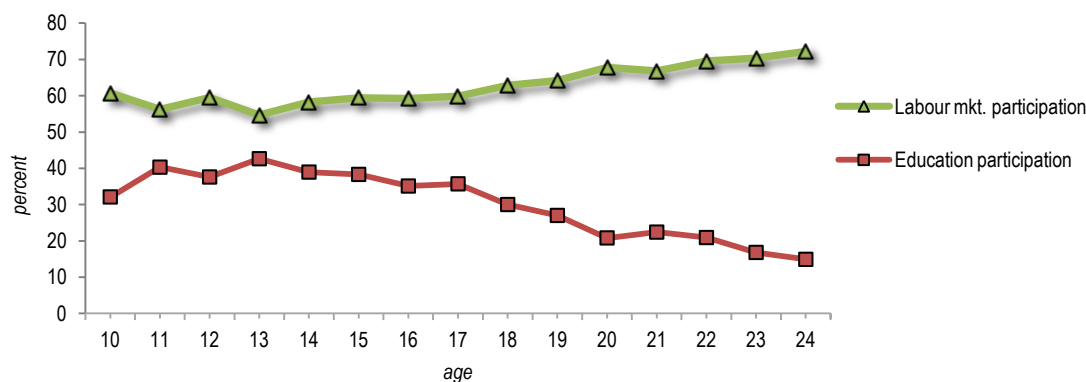
Table 6. Aggregate labour market indicators, persons aged 15-24 years, by residence, sex and wealth

Population category	Percent of population <sup>(a)</sup>			Percent of active population		
	Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Inactive and not in education	Employment	Unemployment	Relaxed unemployment <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Residence						
Urban	57.4	40.8	19.2	82.9	17.1	29.2
Rural	67.1	22.4	21	81.1	18.9	29.6
Sex						
Male	63.3	34.8	17.4	80.4	19.6	31.9
Female	65.8	20.0	23.6	82.5	17.5	27.1
Age range						
15-19	61.0	33.5	19.9	80.3	19.7	31.5
20-24	69.0	19.5	21.4	82.8	17.2	27.2

Notes: (a) Figures do not sum to 100 because some youth participate in both the labour force and education; (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

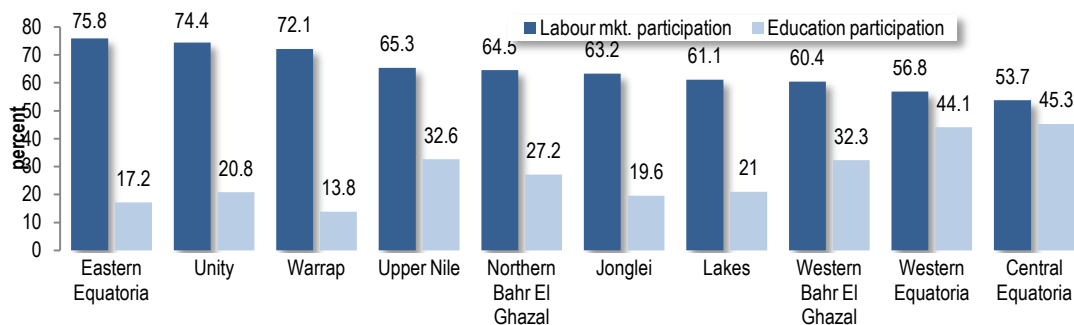
Figure 13. Participation in education and the labour force, by age



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**23. Differences across states in youth activity status are large.** Figure 14 reports labour market and education participation by state. Western and Central Equatoria stand out as the states where young people stay in education longest before entering the labour force; at the other extreme, labour force participation is highest and education participation lowest in Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Warrap.

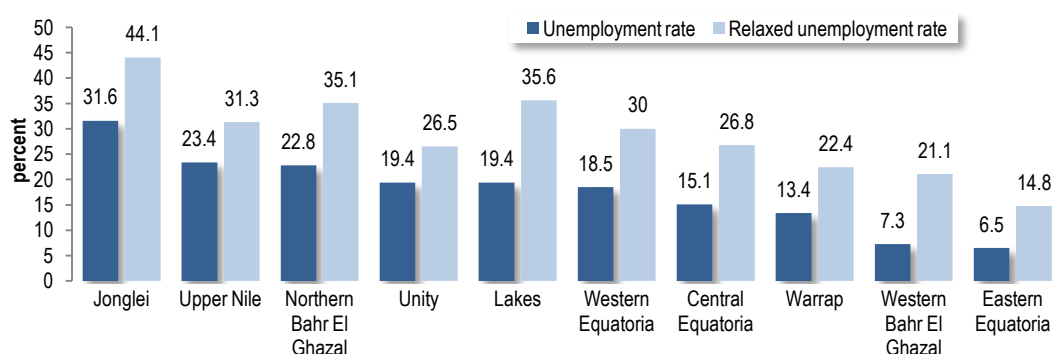
Figure 14. Participation in education and the labour force (percent of 15-24 years population), by state



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**24. A large number of South Sudanese youth declares to be not working and looking for a job .** In all, almost 19% of youth in the labour force are unable to find work, rising to 30% when discouraged workers are included. Three quarters of unemployed youth are seeking work for the first time (Table A20), underscoring that the primary challenge is gaining an initial foothold in the job market. There is some variation by residence, sex and age range, but unemployment is high across all of these sub-groups (Table 6). State differences in youth unemployment are very large (Figure 15); the youth unemployment varies from 32% in Jonglei to seven percent in Western Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria.

Figure 15. Youth unemployment rate, strict<sup>(a)</sup> and relaxed,<sup>(b)</sup> by state



Notes: (a) The strict unemployment rate is the number of persons actively seeking employment expressed as a percentage of total persons in the labour force; and (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.



**25. Youth employment, like employment for the overall workforce, is dominated by low-productivity, unremunerated work concentrated in the agriculture sector.** In all, 60% of employed youth is in agricultural work (Table 8), primarily subsistence farming and raising livestock, and 88% is in non-wage work (as own account workers, unpaid family workers or unpaid non-family workers) (Table 7). Fifty-eight percent of employed youth is in non-wage work in the agriculture sector (Table 9). Only about 17 percent, by contrast, work in the tertiary sector, and just nine percent are salaried employees. The composition of youth employment varies somewhat across states but non-wage work and the agriculture sector predominate in all of them (Table A27 and Table A28). Taken together, these figures indicate that young South Sudanese not only have difficulty securing work, but that the quality of the jobs that they eventually do secure is low.

Table 7. Status in employment , percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years, by residence

Category	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Paid employee	9.4	21.2	5.8
Employer	2.2	4.0	1.7
Own account worker	27.8	32.3	26.5
Unpaid family worker	54.0	38.3	58.9
Unpaid working for others	6.5	4.2	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table 8. Sector of employment , percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years, by residence

Categories	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Agriculture	60.1	42.9	65.4
Manufacturing	1.0	1.9	0.7
Construction	1.2	2.6	0.8
Commerce	9.0	16.1	6.8
Services	7.8	15.4	5.5
HH production <sup>(a)</sup>	20.4	20.1	20.4
Other	0.6	1.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) Other includes: mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water, extraterritorial organizations

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

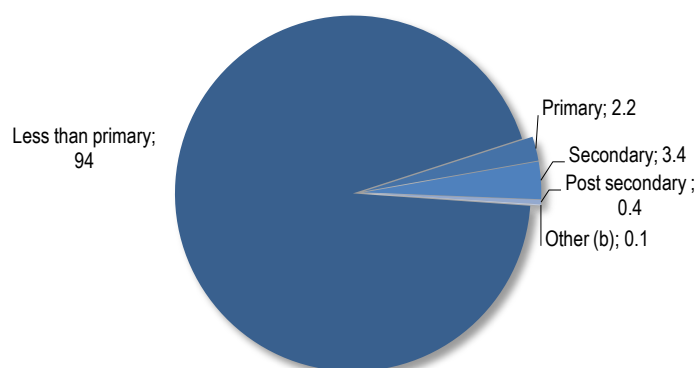
Table 9. Employment by job type, percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years, by residence

Employment	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Paid employee	1.1	2.1	0.8
Employer	0.7	0.4	0.7
Non-wage workers*	58.3	40.4	63.8
<b>Non-agriculture</b>			
Paid employee	8.3	19.1	4.9
Employer	1.6	3.6	0.9
Non-wage workers*	30.1	34.4	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Includes: Own account worker; Unpaid family worker; Unpaid working for others

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**26. Levels of human capital among young South Sudanese workers are extremely low.** Fully 94% of young persons enter the labour force with less than primary education (Figure 16), underscoring the urgent need to second chance learning opportunities for acquiring job relevant skills. However, as noted in Section 2 of this report, this situation is changing. School attendance rates have increased dramatically since 2005, and the educational profile of young adults is therefore beginning to improve as a result.

Figure 16. Educational attainment, active population aged 15-24 years,<sup>(a)</sup>

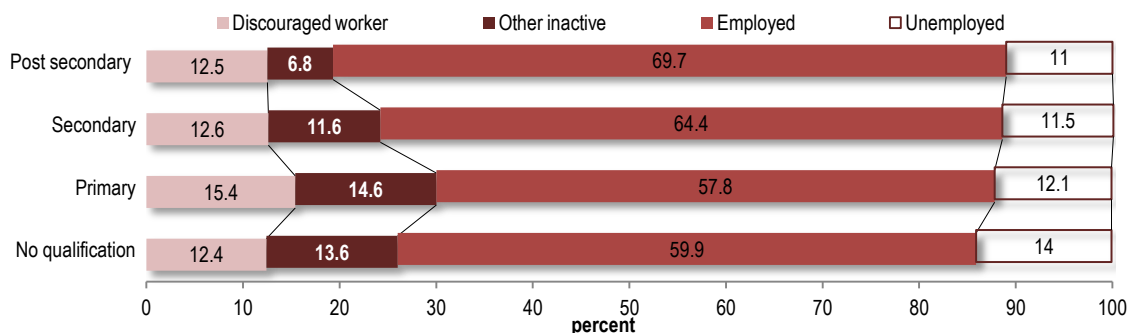
Notes: (a) Refers to economically active population not in education; (b) the category other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa) school.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**27. Labour force outcomes for the small minority of youth with education are much better.** As with the labour force as a whole (see Section 3), more educated youth face a smaller risk of unemployment (Figure 17) and are much more likely to secure formal, salaried employment (Figure 18). These results are relevant to the trade-off between child labour and education earlier in the lifecycle. Theory and

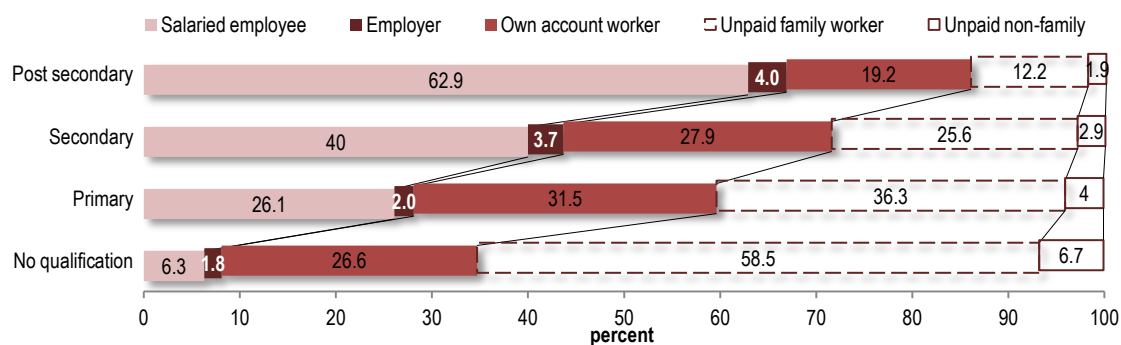
evidence suggests that positive returns to education can have an important feedback effect on parents' decisions to invest in children's education.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 17. Education level and activity status, population aged 15-24 years not in school



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Figure 18. Education level and status in employment, employed population aged 15-24 years not in school



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**28. Youth labour force participation and and status are closely correlated with household wealth.** Wealthy youth tend to stay in education longer before entering the labour force, and face a slightly lower risk of unemployment once there (Table 10). They are also much more likely to be in salaried, tertiary sector employment (Figure 19), although the largest share of even the wealthiest youth are found in low productively family-based agriculture.

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, the discussion on this point in: UCW programme, *Joining Forces Against Child Labour. Inter-agency report for The Hague 2010 Global Child Labour Conference*. Rome, May 2010.

Table 10. Aggregate labour market indicators, persons aged 15-24 years, by residence, sex and wealth

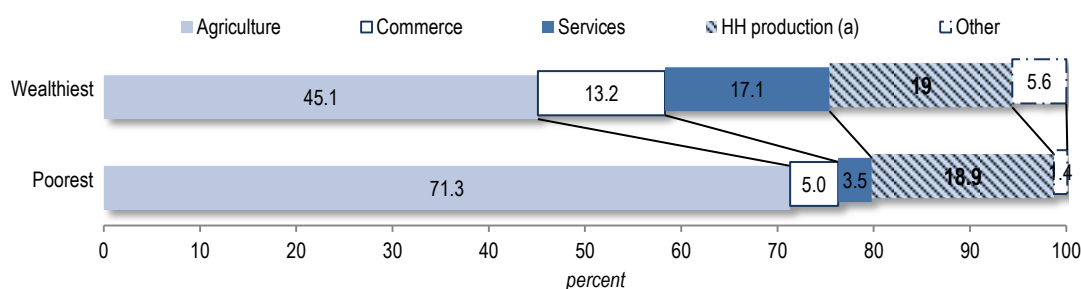
Population category		percent of population <sup>(a)</sup>			percent of active population		
		Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Inactive and not in education	Employment	Unemployment	Relaxed unemployment <sup>(b)</sup>
Wealth quintile	Poorest	70.8	14.6	21.7	80.7	19.3	31.1
	Wealthiest	54.2	49.0	17.6	83.7	16.3	27.1

Notes: (a) Figures do not sum to 100 because some youth participate in both the labour force and education; (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

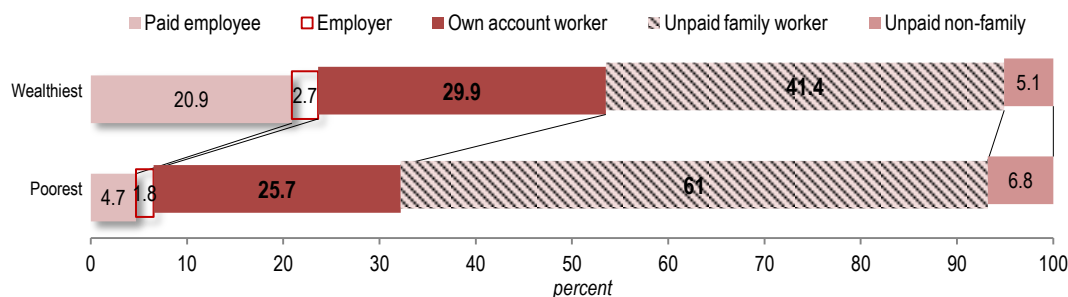
Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Figure 19. Employment outcomes and wealth, employed persons aged 15-25 years

## (a) Sector of employment



## (b) Status in employment



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**29. The unemployment rate of young South Sudanese is twice that of their adult counterparts.** Fewer 15-24 year-olds are in the labour force but those that are active have much greater difficulty finding jobs (Table 11). Young Sudanese workers also appear disadvantaged vis-à-vis their adult counterparts in terms of job quality. A smaller share of working youth are in tertiary sector jobs and in formal salaried employment (Figure 20). However, job quality, as proxied by tertiary sector employment and salaried employment, is low for youth and adult workers alike.

Table 11. Aggregate labour market indicators, youth and adult workers

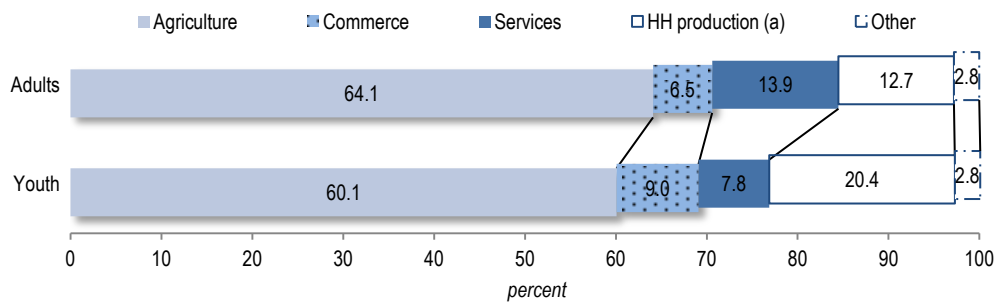
Population category		Percent of population <sup>(a)</sup>			Percent of active population		
		Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Inactive and not in education	Employment	Unemployment	Relaxed unemployment <sup>(b)</sup>
Age range	15-24 years	64.6	27.2	20.6	81.5	18.5	29.5
	25-64 years	81.4	3.6	18.7	90.2	9.8	16.5

Notes: (a) Figures do not sum to 100 because some youth participate in both the labour force and education; (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

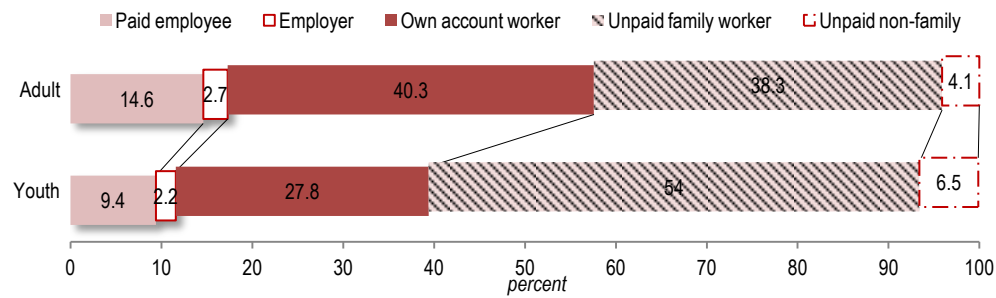
Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Figure 20. Employment outcomes, youth and adults workers

## (a) Sector of employment



## (b) Status in employment



Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

## 5. CHILD LABOUR

30. This chapter addresses child labourers, the group of children whose presence in the labour force constitutes a violation of their individual rights as well as a serious detriment to the development prospects of the country. Data in the 2008 Census are not available for children below the age of 10 years and the discussion is therefore limited to the group aged 10-14 years.

**31. Levels of child involvement in economic activity are very high in South Sudan.** In all, almost half of 10-14 year-olds (46 percent) spend at least some time each week performing economic activity. At the same time, only a little over one-third of children in this age range is in school (Table 12). Most but not all of the children performing economic activity constitute “child labour” in a legal sense; the Southern Sudan Child Act of 2008 (No. 10) set the minimum age for the admission of a child to a paid employment at 14 years (section 25.3), but set a lower minimum age of 12 years for “light work”.<sup>2</sup>

Table 12. Children’s activity status, by sex, residence and wealth

Category		Child activity status				Total	Total in economic activity	Total in school
		Economic activity exclusively	Economic activity and school	School exclusively	Neither activity			
Residence	Urban	22.9	16.2	41.3	19.6	100	39.1	57.5
	Rural	38.4	9.3	21.8	30.6	100	47.7	31.1
Sex	Male	33.8	11.8	28.1	26.3	100	45.6	39.9
	Female	35.8	9.9	24.4	29.9	100	45.7	34.3
Wealth	Poorest	43.5	6.1	15.0	35.5	100	49.6	21.1
	Wealthiest	15.1	19.4	50.5	15.0	100	34.5	69.9
Total		34.7	10.9	26.4	28.0	100	45.6	37.3

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

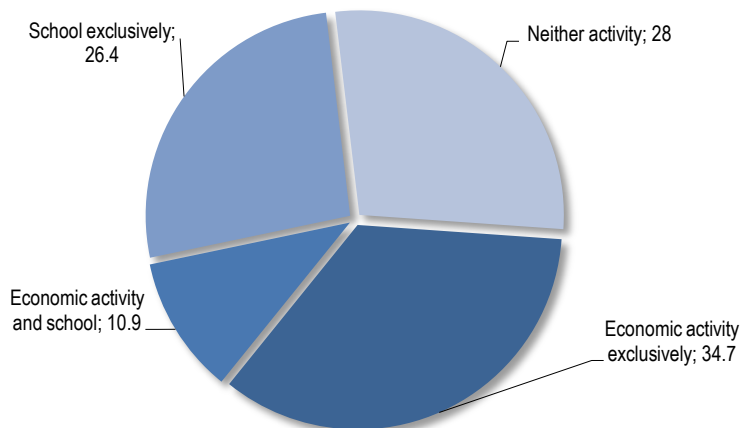
**32. Children’s involvement in economic activity is associated with compromised education.** Although school attendance is low for all children in South Sudan, this is especially the case for working children: their school attendance rate (24 percent) is only half that of their non-working peers. And the negative educational impact of work of course extends well beyond school attendance, as the time and energy required by work can impede school performance among those working children managing to attend school.

33. Another way of viewing the interaction between children’s employment and schooling is by disaggregating the child population into four non-

<sup>2</sup> According to the Southern Sudan Child Act of 2008 (No. 10), light work constitutes work that is not likely to be harmful to the health or development of the child and does not affect the child’s attendance at school or the capacity of the child to benefit from school.

overlapping activity groups – children in employment exclusively, children attending school exclusively, children combining school and employment and children doing neither (Table 12 and Figure 21). This disaggregation shows that 35% of all children aged 10-14 years are in work exclusively while almost 11% of the same age group attend school and work at the same time. Only 26% of 10-14 year-olds attend school unencumbered by the demands of work. A very large residual group (28% of 10-14 year-olds) is neither in school nor in employment. It is likely that most of this “inactive” group is in fact involved in work activities that are outside the System of National Accounts production boundary, and in particular in unpaid household chores within their own homes.

Figure 21. Children's activity status

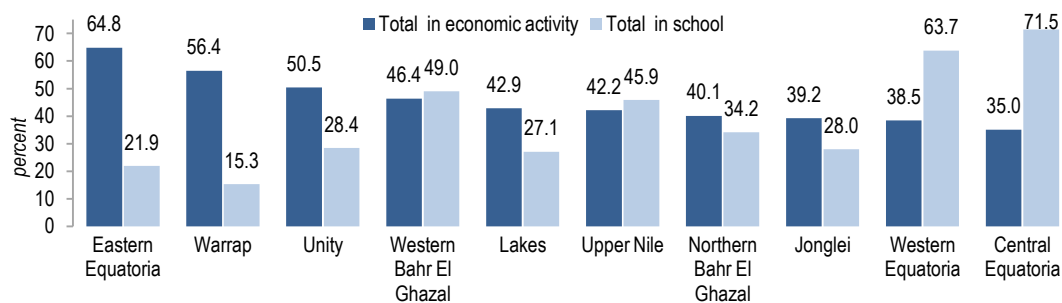


Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

34. Aggregate estimates of children's activities mask important differences by sex, residence and state (Table 12). The main patterns are discussed below.

- **Sex:** A larger share of boys is in school, although school attendance is low for boys and girls alike. Involvement in economic activity differs little by sex, although it should be stressed that household chores, such as child care and household chores performed within one's own home, where girls typically predominate, are not considered in the estimates.
- **Place of residence:** Rural children are much more likely to work and to be out of school, although the issues of child labour and educational marginalisation are by no means limited to rural areas. Rural children are also much more likely to be “inactive”, i.e., to be neither in school nor employment. Again, a large share of this group is likely performing household chores.

Figure 22. Children's activity status, by state



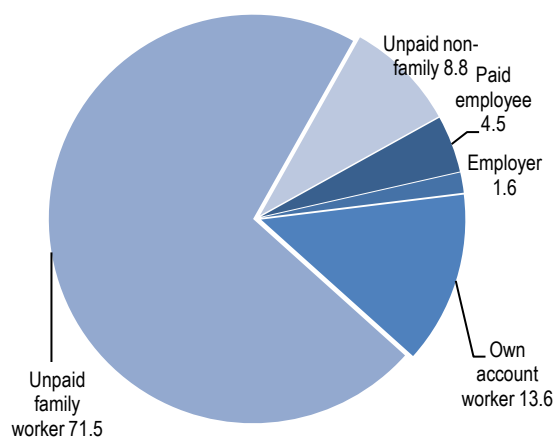
Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

- State of residence:** The level of children's involvement in economic activity and education is closely linked to where they live, underscoring the importance of geographic targeting of efforts against child labour. The Eastern Equatoria and Warrap states stand out as particular challenges in terms of both child labour and educational marginalisation; Western and Central Equatoria, by contrast, have made most progress in terms of getting children out of work and into school (Figure 22).

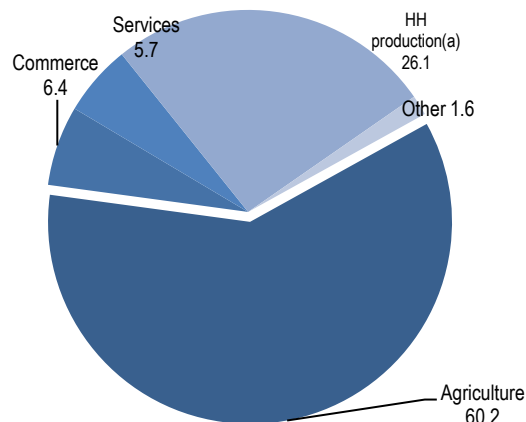
**35. Children's economic activity is concentrated primarily in unpaid family work in the agriculture sector.** The composition of children's economic activity is similar to that of the labour force as a whole. Nearly three fourths (72 percent) of working children are in unremunerated family employment and over 60% are in the agriculture sector (Figure 23). Only a very small share of children (less than six percent), by contrast, are found in formal sector work that typically fall within the domain labour inspection regimes.

Figure 23. Decomposition of children in economic activity by status and employment sector

(a) By status in employment



(b) By sector



Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) Other includes: construction, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water, extraterritorial organizations

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.



**36. More information is needed, however, for a complete picture of children employment.** Information on the hazards faced by children in the workplace is particularly needed in order to identify the types of work that pose the greatest threat to children's health and safety. Information on the time intensity of work is also needed to determine the degree of children's exposure to hazards in the workplace and the likely impact of work on the time and energy children have for study.

## STATISTICAL ANNEX

## Working age population

Table A1. Aggregate labour market indicators, persons aged 15-64 years, by residence, sex and wealth

Population category		Percent of population <sup>(a)</sup>			Percent of active population		
		Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Inactive and out of education	Employment	Unemployment	Relaxed unemployment <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>75.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Residence	Urban	71.3	19.6	10.5	88.2	11.8	20.8
	Rural	76.3	10.5	11.0	87.1	12.9	20.9
Sex	Male	77.4	17.2	5.1	88.4	11.6	20.9
	Female	72.9	8.8	16.2	86.3	13.7	20.9
Wealth quintile	Poorest	77.1	6.7	9.9	86.0	14.0	23.7
	Wealthiest	64.6	28.7	10.7	56.9	7.7	18.7

Notes: (a) Figures do not sum to 100 because some youth participate in both the labour force and education; (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A2. Aggregate labour market indicators, persons aged 15-64 years, by state

Population category		percent of population		percent of active population		
		Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Relaxed unemployment rate <sup>(a)</sup>
State	Upper Nile	76.8	15.5	83.5	16.5	22.3
	Jonglei	73.0	10.2	79.4	20.6	30.6
	Unity	82.3	10.6	85.2	14.8	20.1
	Warrap	79.4	6.4	90.8	9.2	15.9
	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	74.0	11.4	84.5	15.5	25.2
	Western Bahr El Ghazal	71.5	14.9	94.1	5.9	15.5
	Lakes	70.5	9.9	87.5	12.5	25.6
	Western Equatoria	69.2	20.2	86.9	13.1	21.4
	Central Equatoria	70.1	21.4	91.0	9.0	17.3
	Eastern Equatoria	83.5	8.5	95.5	4.5	10.4

Notes: (a) The strict unemployment rate is the number of persons actively seeking employment expressed as a percentage of total persons in the labour force; and (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A3. Decomposition by activity status, persons aged 15-64 years, by state

Category		Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)						Total	
		Inactive			Active				
		Discouraged worker	Student	Other inactive	Employed		Unemployed		
					Also student	Not also student	Looking for first job		Previously employed
<b>Total (15-64 years)</b>		<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100</b>
State	Upper Nile	5.8	7.7	9.6	6	58.2	10.8	1.8	100
	Jonglei	10.5	4.8	11.6	4	54	10.9	4.2	100
	Unity	5.5	4.2	8.0	4.8	65.3	10.9	1.3	100
	Warrap	6.3	2.5	11.8	2.9	69.1	5.1	2.2	100
	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	9.7	3.9	12.5	4.8	57.7	8.2	3.3	100
	Western Bahr El Ghazal	8.1	6.9	13.5	6.9	60.4	2.5	1.8	100
	Lakes	12.4	4.8	12.3	4	57.7	6.3	2.5	100
	Western Equatoria	7.3	9.1	14.4	8.4	51.7	7.9	1.1	100
	Central Equatoria	7.0	12.5	10.5	6.7	57	3.5	2.8	100
	Eastern Equatoria	5.5	4.9	6.0	2.8	77	2.7	1.1	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**Table A4. Main reason for inactivity, inactive population aged 15-64 years, by residence, sex, age range and wealth quintile**

Categories	Total	Residence		Sex		Age range		Wealth	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	15-24 years	25-64 years	Wealthiest quintile	Poorest quintile
Discouraged worker	31.4	28.3	32.6	40.2	24.5	28.4	34.8	22.3	40.2
Full-time student	25.3	35.2	21.1	37.5	15.7	42.0	6.1	42.2	13.9
Full-time homemaker	38.3	31.7	41.1	14.6	55.1	26.1	52.3	31.1	41.2
Other <sup>(a)</sup>	5.1	4.9	5.1	7.7	4.7	3.5	6.9	4.5	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) Residual category includes income recipients, too old to work, disabled or too sick to work and pensioner/retired.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**Table A5. Status in employment, percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by residence, sex, age range and wealth quintile**

Category	Total	Residence		Sex		Wealth	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Wealthiest	Poorest
Paid employee	13.1	28.8	7.9	17.2	8.9	30.1	5.6
Employer	2.5	3.7	2.2	3.1	2.0	3.7	1.9
Own account worker	36.5	34.9	37.1	38.2	34.8	32.5	36.7
Unpaid family worker	43.1	29.8	47.4	36.8	49.4	30.0	50.9
Unpaid working for others	4.8	2.8	5.5	4.7	4.9	3.8	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A6. Status in employment, percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by state

Category	State									
	Upper Nile	Jonglei	Unity	Warrap	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Western Bahar El Ghazal	Lakes	Western Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria
Paid employee	16.8	10.8	10.6	7.8	10.6	29.4	11.1	10.8	23.7	7.2
Employer	6.3	3.0	6.2	1.0	1.3	9.4	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.6
Own account worker	32.4	44.8	39.0	38.1	43.0	31.6	39.4	43.3	36.9	20.5
Unpaid family worker	36.3	34.0	35.2	51.4	40.9	28.9	40.2	42.7	34.8	69.4
Unpaid working for others	8.2	7.5	9.0	1.8	4.2	0.8	8.1	2.8	3.2	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A7. Sector of employment, percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by residence, sex, age range and wealth quintile

Categories	Total	Residence		Sex		Wealth	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Wealthiest	Poorest
Agriculture	62.9	44.5	68.9	65.5	60.3	42.4	74.7
Manufacturing	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.6
Construction	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.8	0.5	2.1	0.6
Commerce	7.2	13.0	5.4	8.9	5.6	11.7	4.1
Services	12.1	24.9	7.9	15.6	8.4	28.0	5.2
HH production <sup>(a)</sup>	15.0	12.5	15.9	6.6	23.7	12.6	14.6
Other	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) Other includes: mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water, extraterritorial organizations

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A8. Sector of employment, percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 years, by state

Category	State									
	Upper Nile	Jonglei	Unity	Warrap	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Lakes	Western Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria
Agriculture	55.1	67.7	65.4	70.6	61.8	47.3	58.1	76.7	50.6	67.9
Manufacturing	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.8
Construction	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.2	0.7	1.4	2.4	1.0
Commerce	9.2	9.4	5.0	6.0	9.6	16.7	4.9	4.5	8.1	3.3
Services	13.9	11.2	9.8	6.1	10.3	20.5	12.4	10.9	21.7	7.7
HH production (a)	19.3	10.5	18.0	15.1	14.9	10.5	22.7	5.2	14.0	19.0
Other (b)	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) Other includes: mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water, extraterritorial organizations

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A9. Household wealth and labour market participation (population aged 15-64 years)

Category	Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)							Total
	Inactive			Active				
	Discouraged worker	Student	Other inactive	Employed		Unemployed		
				Also student	Not also student	Looking for first job	Previously employed	
Poorest	9.8	3.2	9.9	2.6	63.7	8.6	2.2	<b>100</b>
Wealthiest	6.7	12.6	10.6	9.2	53.2	5.0	2.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A10. Household wealth and labour market participation (population aged 15-64 years)

Population category	percent of population <sup>(a)</sup>			percent of active population		
	Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Inactive and out of education	Employment	Unemployment	Relaxed unemployment <sup>(b)</sup>
Poorest	77.1	6.7	22.9	86.0	14.0	
Wealthiest	70.1	24.7	29.9	89.0	11.0	
Total	75	12.9	24.9	87.3	12.7	

Notes: (a) Figures do not sum to 100 because some youth participate in both the labour force and education; (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A11. Household wealth and industrial sector of employment, employed population aged 15-64 years

Category	Wealth quintile (distribution across sectors)		Wealth quintile (distribution within sectors)		Total
	Poorest	Wealthiest	Poorest	Wealthiest	
Agriculture	74.7	42.4	24.6	14.6	100
Manufacturing	0.6	1.7	12.7	36.9	100
Construction	0.6	2.1	9.9	39.7	100
Commerce	4.1	11.7	11.7	35.1	100
Services	5.2	28.0	8.9	50.5	100
HH production (a)	14.6	12.6	20.0	18.2	100
Other	0.3	1.5	10.8	51.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	--	--	--

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.



Table A12. Household wealth and status in employment, employed population aged 15-64 years

Category	Wealth quintile (distribution across sectors)		Wealth quintile (distribution within sectors)		
	Poorest	Wealthiest	Poorest	Wealthiest	Total
Paid employee	6.0	30.1	9.5	50.0	100
Employer	1.9	3.7	15.1	31.7	100
Own account worker	37.0	32.5	20.9	19.3	100
Unpaid family worker	49.0	30.0	23.6	15.1	100
Unpaid non-family	6.2	3.8	26.8	16.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A13. Educational attainment, non-student population aged 15-64 years, <sup>(a)</sup> by state

Category	Upper Nile	Jonglei	Unity	Warrap	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Lakes	Western Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria
No qualification	91.8	92.0	96.8	97.6	94.5	83.9	94.7	76.7	67.2	91.9
Primary	1.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	2.7	3.0	1.6	11.0	9.5	2.6
Secondary	3.2	3.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	6.4	2.6	7.6	14.6	3.6
Post secondary	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.7	0.7	1.3	5.3	1.2
Other (b)	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.3	3.5	3.4	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: (a) Refers to economically active population not in education; (b) The category Other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa)school

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A14. Educational attainment, active population aged 15-64 years,<sup>(a)</sup> by residence, sex, and wealth quintile

Categories	Total	Residence		Sex		Wealth quintile	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Wealthiest quintile	Poorest quintile
No qualification	88.9	78.2	92.1	83.5	93.9	67.1	97.3
Primary	3.6	5.7	2.9	5.1	2.1	8.9	1.0
Secondary	4.6	9.7	3.1	6.8	2.6	14.5	1.0
Post secondary	1.6	4.0	0.9	2.6	0.6	5.8	0.3
Other (b)	1.3	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: (a) Refers to economically active population *not* in education; (b) The category other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa)school.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A15. Education level and labour market participation, population aged 15-64 years<sup>(a)</sup>

Category	Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)					Total
	Inactive		Active			
	Discouraged worker	Other inactive	Employed	Unemployed		
			Looking for first job	Previously employed		
No qualification	8.7	12.7	68.5	7.8	2.4	100
Primary	7.3	9.3	75.6	5.2	2.6	100
Secondary	7.1	6.3	78.9	4.7	3.0	100
Post secondary	4.8	3.0	85.6	4.1	2.4	100
Total	8.5	12.1	69.6	7.5	2.4	100

Notes: (a) Refers to population not in education. (b) The category Other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa)school

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A16. Education level and industrial sector of employment, employed population aged 15-64 years<sup>(a)</sup>

Category	Education level (distribution across sectors)					Education level (distribution within sectors)					Total
	No qualification	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	Other(b)	No qualification	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	Other(b)	
Agriculture	68.1	47.0	27.0	14.6	39.5	94.0	2.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	100
Manufacturing	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.5	79.5	6.8	9.9	1.7	2.2	100
Construction	0.9	2.3	3.9	3.3	2.1	67.9	7.5	16.8	5.1	2.6	100
Commerce	6.3	11.0	11.6	6.7	11.1	81.9	6.0	8.2	1.7	2.3	100
Services	7.0	29.4	48.6	67.1	39.7	54.6	9.6	20.7	10.2	4.9	100
HH production (a)	16.6	7.5	4.8	2.2	4.5	96.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	100
Other	0.4	1.2	2.2	5.2	1.6	55.1	7.4	18.5	15.3	3.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	--	--	--	--		--

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) The category Other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa)school  
Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A17. Education level and status in employment, employed population aged 15-64 years<sup>(a)</sup>

Category	Education level (distribution across sectors)					Education level (distribution within sectors)					Total
	No qualification	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	Other(b)	No qualification	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	Other(b)	
Paid employee	7.9	30.0	50.1	70.9	41.3	56.6	9.0	19.7	10.0	4.7	100
Employer	2.1	2.8	5.5	5.0	5.8	77.5	4.4	11.1	3.6	3.4	100
Own account worker	38.0	36.1	26.0	15.1	31.3	91.1	3.6	3.4	0.7	1.2	100
Unpaid family worker	47.1	27.7	16.1	7.1	18.3	95.0	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.6	100
Unpaid non-family	5.0	3.5	2.4	2.0	3.3	93.2	2.7	2.4	0.7	1.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	--	--	--		--	--

Notes: (a) Refers to population not in education; (b) The category Other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa)school  
Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

## Youth

Table A18. Aggregate labour market indicators, persons aged 15-24 years, by residence, sex and wealth

Population category		percent of population		percent of active population		
		Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Relaxed unemployment rate <sup>(a)</sup>
Age	15	59.4	38.3	80.3	19.7	31.6
	16	59.2	35.1	79.9	20.1	32.7
	17	59.8	35.7	80.5	19.5	31.3
	18	62.8	30.0	79.9	20.1	31.5
	19	64.2	27.0	81.0	19.0	30.0
	20	67.8	20.8	81.2	18.8	29.5
	21	66.8	22.4	82.5	17.5	28.1
	22	69.5	20.9	83.2	16.8	26.1
	23	70.3	16.8	84.0	16.0	25.5
	24	72.2	14.9	85.2	14.8	24.0
	15-19	61.0	33.5	80.3	19.7	31.5
	20-24	69.0	19.5	82.8	17.2	27.2

Notes: (a) The strict unemployment rate is the number of persons actively seeking employment expressed as a percentage of total persons in the labour force; and (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A19. Aggregate labour market indicators, persons aged 15-24 years, by state

Population category		percent of population		percent of active population		
		Labour mkt. participation	Education participation	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Relaxed unemployment rate <sup>(a)</sup>
State	Upper Nile	65.3	32.6	76.6	23.4	31.3
	Jonglei	63.2	19.6	68.4	31.6	44.1
	Unity	74.4	20.8	80.6	19.4	26.5
	Warrap	72.1	13.8	86.6	13.4	22.4
	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	64.5	27.2	77.2	22.8	35.1
	Western Bahr El Ghazal	60.4	32.3	92.7	7.3	21.1
	Lakes	61.1	21.0	80.6	19.4	35.6
	Western Equatoria	56.8	44.1	81.5	18.5	30.0
	Central Equatoria	53.7	45.3	84.9	15.1	26.8
	Eastern Equatoria	75.8	17.2	93.5	6.5	14.8

Notes: (a) The strict unemployment rate is the number of persons actively seeking employment expressed as a percentage of total persons in the labour force; and (b) The relaxed unemployment rate is the sum of unemployed workers and discouraged workers expressed as a percentage of the expanded labour force. Discouraged workers, in turn, are those wanting to work but not actively seeking work because they are pessimistic about their job prospects. The expanded labour force comprises discouraged workers and the labour force.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A20. Decomposition of labour force, persons aged 15-24 years, by residence, sex and age range

Category		Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)						Total	
		Inactive			Active				
		Discouraged worker	Student	Other inactive	Employed		Unemployed		
Student	Not student				Looking for first job	Previously employed			
<b>Total</b>		<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	100
Residence	Urban	9.8	23.4	9.4	12.8	34.8	7.1	2.7	100
	Rural	10.1	11.9	10.9	7.5	46.9	10.1	2.6	100
Sex	Male	11.4	19.3	6.0	11.3	39.5	9.6	2.8	100
	Female	8.7	10.6	14.9	6.6	47.8	9.0	2.5	100
Age range	15-19	10.5	19.1	9.4	10.3	38.7	9.3	2.7	100
	20-24	9.5	9.6	11.9	7.2	50.0	9.3	2.6	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A21. Decomposition of labour force, persons aged 15-24 years, by age

Category		Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)							Total
		Inactive			Active				
		Discouraged worker	Student	Other inactive	Employed		Unemployed		
					Student	Not student	Looking for first job	Previously employec	
Age	15	10.3	22.5	7.8	11.5	36.3	8.9	2.8	100
	16	11.0	20.4	9.4	10.5	36.8	9.4	2.5	100
	17	10.3	20.9	9.0	10.5	37.6	9.0	2.7	100
	18	10.5	16.8	10.0	9.7	40.5	9.8	2.8	100
	19	10.1	14.2	11.5	9.0	43.0	9.4	2.8	100
	20	10.3	10.8	11.1	7.2	47.9	10.1	2.6	100
	21	9.9	11.4	11.9	7.8	47.3	9.0	2.7	100
	22	8.7	9.7	12.2	8.0	49.8	9.2	2.5	100
	23	9.0	7.8	13.0	6.8	52.3	8.8	2.4	100
	24	8.7	6.5	12.6	6.3	55.2	8.2	2.5	100
	15-19	10.5	19.1	9.4	10.3	38.7	9.3	2.7	100
	20-24	9.5	9.6	11.9	7.2	50.0	9.3	2.6	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A22. Decomposition of labour force, persons aged 15-24 years, by state

Category		Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)						Total	
		Inactive			Active				
		Discouraged worker	Student	Other inactive	Employed		Unemployed		
Student	Not student				Looking for first job	Previously employed			
State	Upper Nile	7.5	18.6	8.7	10.1	39.9	14.1	1.2	100
	Jonglei	14.1	11.1	11.7	5.8	37.4	14.9	5.1	100
	Unity	7.1	9.4	9.1	8.2	51.7	13.2	1.3	100
	Warrap	8.3	6.1	13.5	5.6	56.9	7.1	2.6	100
	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	12.3	10.5	12.8	10.1	39.7	11.2	3.5	100
	Western Bahr El Ghazal	10.6	16.6	12.5	13.5	42.5	3.1	1.4	100
	Lakes	15.5	11.3	12.1	7.0	42.3	7.8	4.0	100
	Western Equatoria	9.3	21.6	12.4	16.8	29.5	9.5	1.0	100
	Central Equatoria	8.6	28.2	9.5	12.6	33.0	4.7	3.4	100
	Eastern Equatoria	7.4	10.9	5.9	4.9	66.0	4.1	0.8	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A23. Educational attainment, active population aged 15-24 years,<sup>(a)</sup> by residence and sex

Categories	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
No qualification	94.0	86.4	96.0	92.3	95.4
Primary	2.2	4.2	1.7	2.8	1.7
Secondary	3.4	8.1	2.1	4.2	2.6
Post secondary	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
Other (b)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: (a) Refers to economically active population *not* in education; (b) the category other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa) school.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.



Table A24. Education level and labour market participation, population aged 15-24 years<sup>(a)</sup>

Category	Decomposition of labour force ( percent population)					Total
	Inactive		Employed	Active		
	Discouraged worker	Other inactive		Looking for first job	Previously employed	
No qualification	12.4	13.6	59.9	11.2	2.8	100
Primary	15.4	14.6	57.8	9.7	2.4	100
Secondary	12.6	11.6	64.4	8.3	3.2	100
Post secondary	12.5	6.8	69.7	7.9	3.1	100
Other (b)	13.9	8.3	64.3	11.2	2.3	100
Total	12.5	13.6	60.1	11.1	2.8	100

Notes: (a) Refers to population not in education; (b) the category other includes: Junior school, Religious (Khalwa) school

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A25. Status in employment , percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years,, by residence, sex, age range and wealth quintile

Category	Total	Residence		Sex		Wealth	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Wealthiest	Poorest
Paid employee	9.4	21.2	5.8	11.8	7.4	20.9	4.7
Employer	2.2	4.0	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.8
Own account worker	27.8	32.3	26.5	28.4	27.4	29.9	25.7
Unpaid family worker	54.0	38.3	58.9	50.0	57.7	41.4	61.0
Unpaid working for others	6.5	4.2	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.1	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A26. Sector of employment , percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years, by residence, sex, age range and wealth quintile

Categories	Total	Residence		Sex		Wealth	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Wealthiest	Poorest
Agriculture	60.1	42.9	65.4	65.5	55.2	71.3	45.1
Manufacturing	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.0
Construction	1.2	2.6	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.5	2.5
Commerce	9.0	16.1	6.8	12.0	6.4	5.0	13.2
Services	7.8	15.4	5.5	9.2	6.6	3.5	17.1
HH production <sup>(a)</sup>	20.4	20.1	20.4	9.9	29.8	18.9	19.0
Other	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households; (b) Other includes: mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water, extraterritorial organizations

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A27. Status in employment, percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years, by state

Category	State									
	Upper Nile	Jonglei	Unity	Warrap	North El Ghazal	West El Ghazal	Lakes	West Equatoria	Centre Equatoria	East Equatoria
Paid employee	10.6	9.2	9.0	8.5	7.8	22.8	6.3	6.1	17.4	4.0
Employer	4.9	3.3	5.7	1.0	1.1	6.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.5
Own account worker	22.1	30.4	27.3	27.5	36.3	29.7	30.9	33.4	36.1	16.2
Unpaid family worker	50.4	45.7	45.5	60.9	49.7	39.6	48.5	58.0	42.0	76.5
Unpaid working for others	12.1	11.3	12.6	2.0	5.1	1.1	13.1	2.2	3.4	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A28. Sector of employment, percentage of employed persons aged 15-24 years, by state

Category	State									
	Upper Nile	Jonglei	Unity	Warrap	North El Ghazal	West El Ghazal	Lakes	West Equatoria	Centre Equatoria	East Equatoria
Agriculture	50.3	60.0	59.8	66.7	58.0	45.5	52.3	77.4	50.6	68.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.3	1.2	2.7	0.6
Construction	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.5	1.6	3.0	0.8
Commerce	11.0	14.8	6.9	7.6	11.3	21.7	6.8	5.5	8.8	3.6
Services	8.4	9.2	8.4	3.6	7.3	9.0	8.3	6.0	15.2	4.4
HH production	28.3	14.5	24.1	19.7	20.4	17.6	31.0	8.1	19.2	21.4
Other	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

## Children

**Table A29. Status in children's employment, by sex and residence**

Category		Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid non-family	Total
Residence	Urban	13.7	4.9	14.7	60.1	6.6	100
	Rural	2.2	0.8	13.4	74.4	9.4	100
Sex	Male	5.3	1.2	14.7	69.6	9.3	100
	Female	3.6	2.1	12.4	73.7	8.3	100
Total		4.5	1.6	13.6	71.5	8.8	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

**Table A30. Sectoral composition of children's employment, by sex and residence**

Category		Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Commerce	Services	HH production <sup>(a)</sup>	Other	Total
Residence	Urban	47.2	0.5	2.9	10.8	14.7	23.2	0.7	100
	Rural	63.5	0.3	0.3	5.3	3.4	26.9	0.4	100
Sex	Male	69.5	0.1	0.8	7.2	6.0	16.1	0.4	100
	Female	49.4	0.7	0.9	5.5	5.3	37.7	0.5	100
Total		60.2	0.4	0.8	6.4	5.7	26.1	0.4	100

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households.

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A31. Sectoral composition of children's employment, by state

Category		Sector of employment							Total
		Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Commerce	Services	HH production (a)	Other	
State	Upper Nile	55.2	0.0	0.2	4.9	12.7	26.1	1.0	100
	Jonglei	61.8	0.1	0.0	10.4	12.6	15.2	0.0	100
	Unity	50.1	1.0	0.1	7.5	5.8	35.5	0.0	100
	Warrap	63.2	0.3	0.1	5.3	3.3	27.7	0.2	100
	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	65.1	0.6	0.4	5.2	1.1	27.2	0.4	100
	Western Bahr El Ghazal	41.9	0.0	9.9	23.8	0.7	23.7	0.0	100
	Lakes	41.0	1.1	1.5	9.2	4.8	42.2	0.3	100
	Western Equatoria	84.7	0.0	2.1	1.3	2.3	9.4	0.2	100
	Central Equatoria	54.3	0.1	1.4	8.1	7.6	26.6	1.8	100
	Eastern Equatoria	68.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.6	28.6	0.3	100
Total		60.2	0.4	0.8	6.4	5.7	26.1	0.4	100

Notes: (a) Household production includes: Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.

Table A32. Status in children's employment, by state

Category		Status in employment					Total
		<i>Paid employee</i>	<i>Employer</i>	<i>Own account worker</i>	<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	<i>Unpaid non-family</i>	
State	Upper Nile	5.9	5.7	5.8	75.0	7.6	100
	Jonglei	3.2	1.6	18.4	63.2	13.6	100
	Unity	3.9	1.2	5.7	66.4	22.8	100
	Warrap	5.5	0.5	11.5	79.6	2.9	100
	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1.9	2.1	17.6	67.1	11.3	100
	Western Bahr El Ghazal	26.5	3.8	11.7	55.1	2.9	100
	Lakes	3.1	1.0	13.0	61.4	21.5	100
	Western Equatoria	0.4	0.1	10.8	86.5	2.2	100
	Central Equatoria	5.9	1.8	33.5	51.9	7.0	100
	Eastern Equatoria	1.8	0.1	8.4	86.6	3.0	100
Total		4.5	1.6	13.6	71.5	8.8	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census 2008, long form questionnaire.