1,150 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in South Sudan

The maternal mortality ratio in South Sudan has improved from 1,730 in 2000 to 1,150 in 2017. Maternal mortality in South Sudan is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

57 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in South Sudan in 2019

In South Sudan, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

12.7% of girls and 23.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in South Sudan as of 2011 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 10.5, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 4.7. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in South Sudan is lower among women than among men (2018)

The adult female literacy rate in South Sudan is lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In South Sudan, the labor force participation rate among females is 70.9% and among males is 73.6% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in South Sudan.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in South Sudan since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 95.1% and among men is 85.6% in South Sudan for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in South Sudan compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for South Sudan for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 4.7% of women and 12.5% of men in South Sudan had an account.

The female rate in South Sudan is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

<table>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
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<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>Low income</td>
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House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available for South Sudan for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

Data is not available for South Sudan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for South Sudan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
28.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in South Sudan

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in South Sudan has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in low-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

![Graph showing the percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments from 1960 to 2020 for South Sudan, Sub-Saharan Africa, Low Income, and World.]

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in South Sudan is lower than Sub-Saharan Africa but nearly the same as the low-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

![Bar chart showing the percentage of women and men in South Sudan, Sub-Saharan Africa, Low Income, and World who used the internet to pay bills or buy something online.]

- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.