

South Sudan: Voices from an Emerging Democracy
By Brian M. Kirchhoff
Senior Research Analyst
D3 Systems, Inc.

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology Overview
- III. Satisfaction in Daily Life
 - a. General satisfaction with direction South Sudan is heading
 - b. Importance of various social problems
 - c. Levels of satisfaction with good and services
- IV. Social Cohesion
 - a. Acceptance of other religions
 - b. Acceptance of other tribes and ethnicities
 - c. Acceptance of people with HIV/AIDS
- V. Government Confidence
 - a. Favorability of South Sudan Government
 - b. Favorability of local government
 - c. Capability of South Sudan Government to address social problems
 - d. Approval ratings of government officials
 - e. Confidence in government institutions
- VI. Economic Situation
 - a. Perceptions of personal economic situation
 - b. Perceptions of national economic situation
 - c. Satisfaction with aid distribution
 - d. Preferred means of oil exporting
 - e. Acceptance of foreign businesspeople
 - f. Foreign ownership of businesses in South Sudan
- VII. Security and Perceptions of Violence
 - a. Past, current and future levels of security
 - b. Acceptance of violence
- VIII. Foreign Influences
 - a. Acceptance of immigrant groups to South Sudan
 - b. Perceived external threats
 - c. Most preferred sources of assistance
 - d. Perceptions of international organizations
- IX. Media Usage
 - a. Usage of radio, television, cell phones
 - b. Most preferred sources for news
 - c. Popularity of television news programming

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Appendix 2: Sampling Report

I. Introduction

The Republic of South Sudan is the newest country in the world, gaining independence from The Republic of the Sudan on July 9, 2011. In order to better understand how the people of South Sudan view the issues facing their new nation, D3 Systems fielded a South Sudan survey in November 2011.

With independence comes a host of new challenges and decisions that South Sudan will need to be address. D3 Systems' urban survey of South Sudan measures public opinion as it relates to the most important issues facing this new country. This paper analyzes and presents the survey results. The research topics include political stability, hydrocarbon policy, development of an independent oil infrastructure, delivery of services and resources to a largely rural population, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, regional drought and famine, the regional spread of terrorism and a perennially contentious relationship with Sudan. In addition to improving understanding on the aforementioned issues, the survey also captures key demographic information and includes a wide array of questions that measure media penetration and usage.

II. Methodology Overview

Due to the low penetration of phones and internet throughout the country and the lack of a sampling frame relating mobile phone ownership to population characteristics, the survey was conducted via face to face interviewing. Field work was completed between November 7 and December 7, 2011.

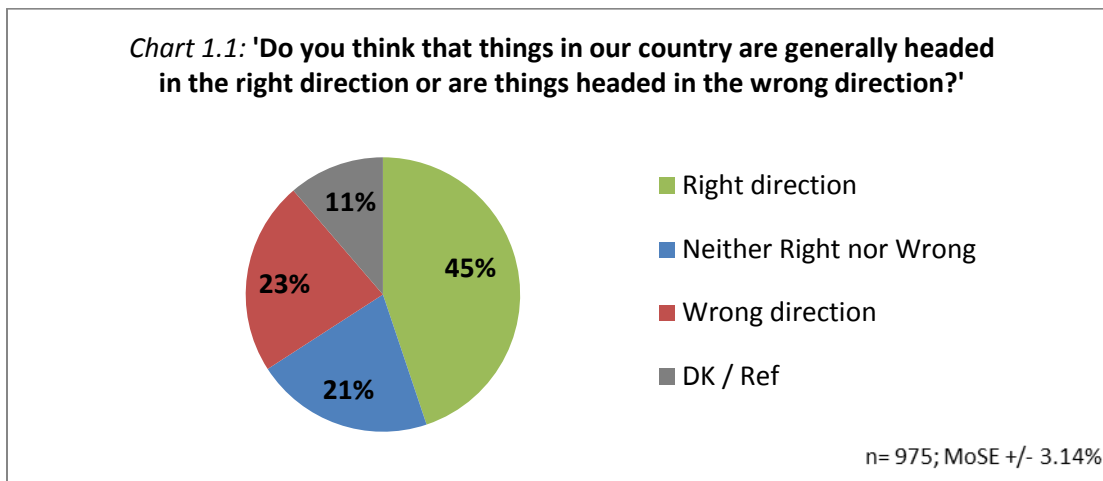
The sample consists of 5 key cities across South Sudan, with a representative sample of the 18+ population by city, gender and age group. The five cities included in the study are Juba (260 interviews), Malkal (235), Rumbek (235), Yambio (160) and Wau (160). This resulted in a total sample size of 1,050 interviews. After quality control measures were employed, 75 interviews were deleted from the final data set and the final sample size for the survey is now 975 respondents. Respondents were selected using a multi-stage random sample, from PSU selection (random draw selection of sampling points within Bomas throughout each city), to household selection (random route) and respondent selection (Kish grid).

The margin of sampling error was calculated assuming a simple random sample with $p=0.5$, $n=975$ and at the 95% confidence interval level. The Margin of Sampling Error calculation of ± 3.14 is included as a reference point with the understanding that it assumes a simple random sample.

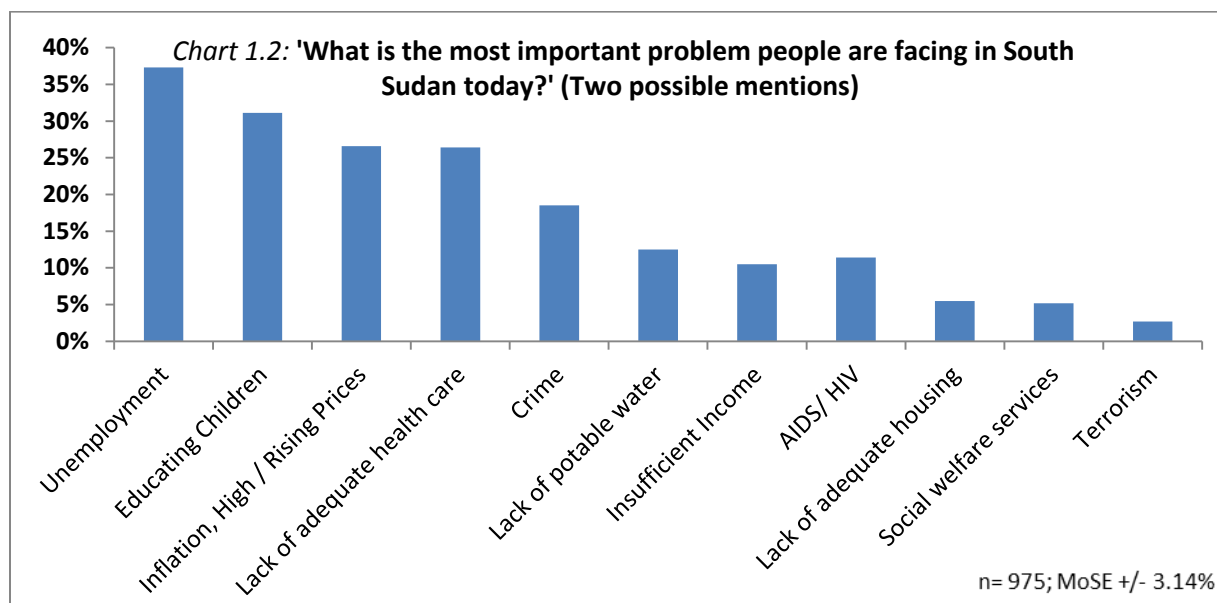
The data set was weighted based on population targets for each city by gender for the population of residents 17 and older. The population estimates were taken from the "5th Sudan Population & Housing Census – 2008" released jointly by the Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE) in April 2009. While it is acknowledged that some population characteristics have likely changed since these figures were published, South Sudan has been unable to complete an updated census and we believe these targets are the best available population estimates at this time. This post-stratification weight adjusts the disproportionate sample allocation to match the final sample to the aforementioned population figures for analysis.

III. General Satisfaction

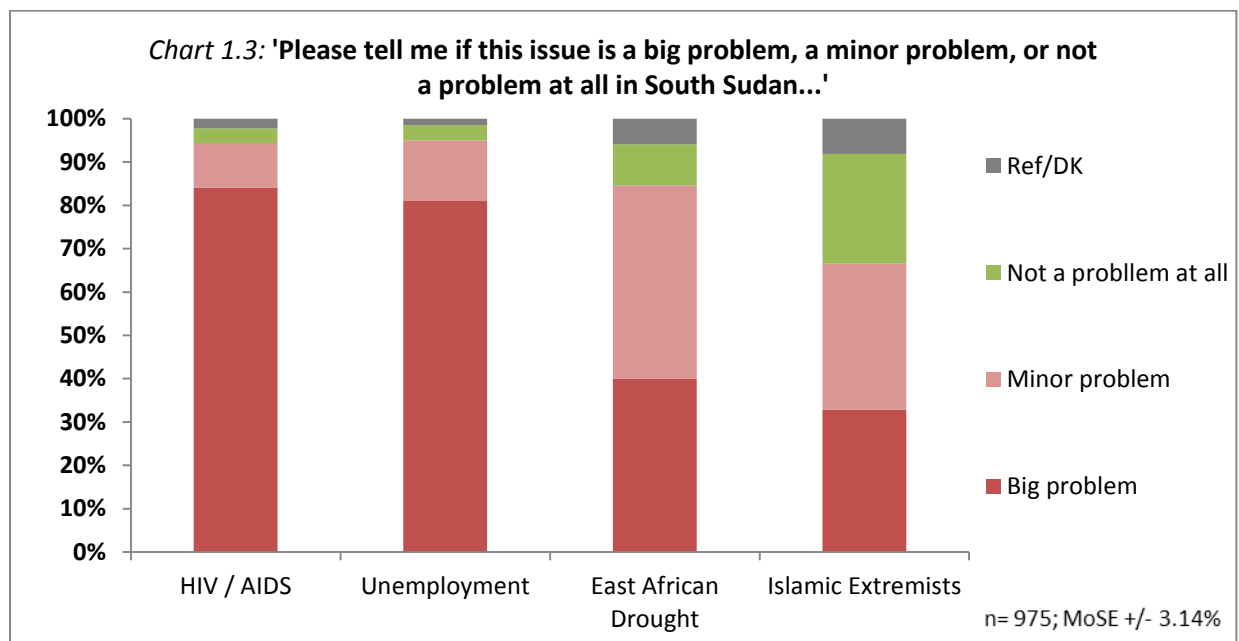
Urban South Sudanese are largely optimistic about the general direction their country is heading. Nearly half of those surveyed believe the country is heading in the right direction while only 23% believe South Sudan is heading in the wrong direction. There remains a fairly high level of uncertainty about the future; about one third of respondents gave either a neutral response or said they don't know or refused to answer.



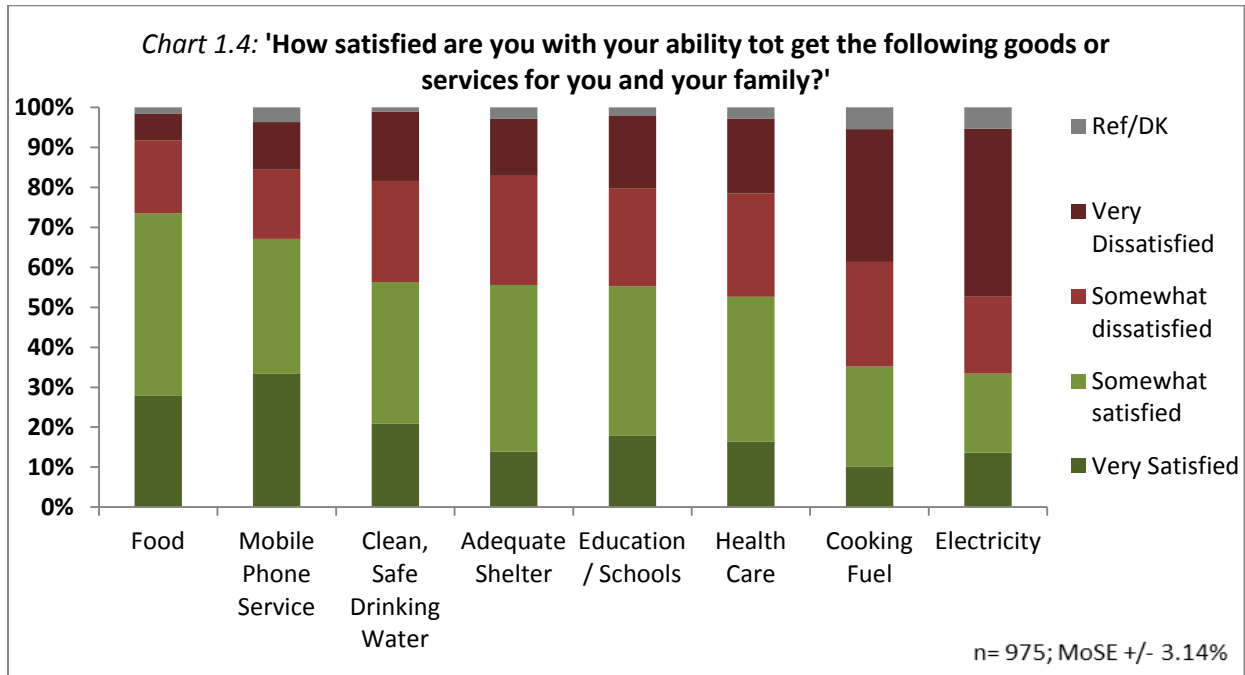
When asked “What is the most important problem people are facing in South Sudan today?” out of two possible mentions, a plurality of respondents (37%) chose unemployment. Other top mentions included education, health care and inflation. Chart 1.2 shows the percent of total mentions for each response chosen by at least 2% of respondents.



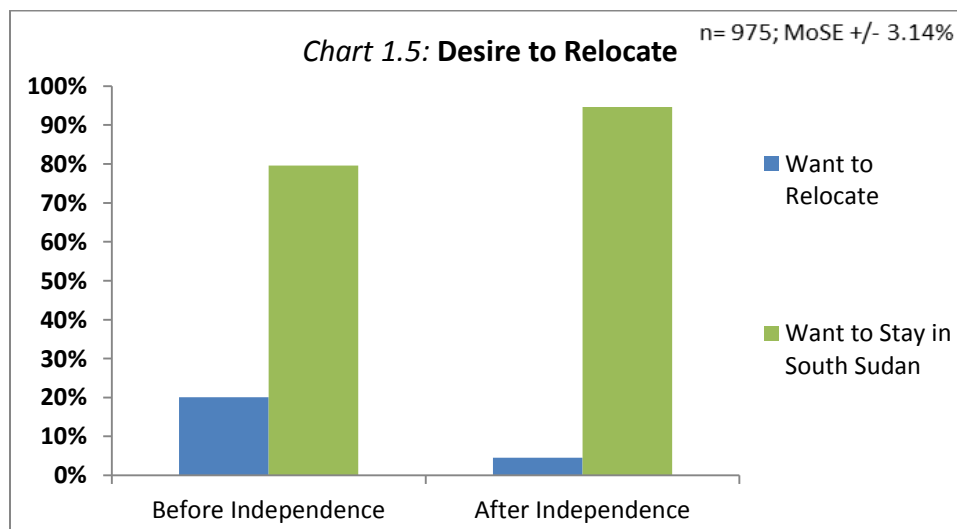
Respondents were asked to rate the degree to which four selected issues were considered problems in South Sudan. More than 4 of 5 respondents consider both unemployment and HIV/AIDS to be a 'big problem' in South Sudan. Respondents were not as likely to spontaneously mention HIV/AIDS as the largest problem facing their country (11%) compared to other issues such as unemployment (37%). However, when asked specifically about the issue, 84% of respondents believe it is a big problem, topping the other three issues they were asked to rate.



Urban South Sudanese tend to be highly satisfied with their access to food and mobile phone service. Interestingly, they are least satisfied with access to cooking fuel and electricity, which are both needed as complimentary resources to food and mobile phones.

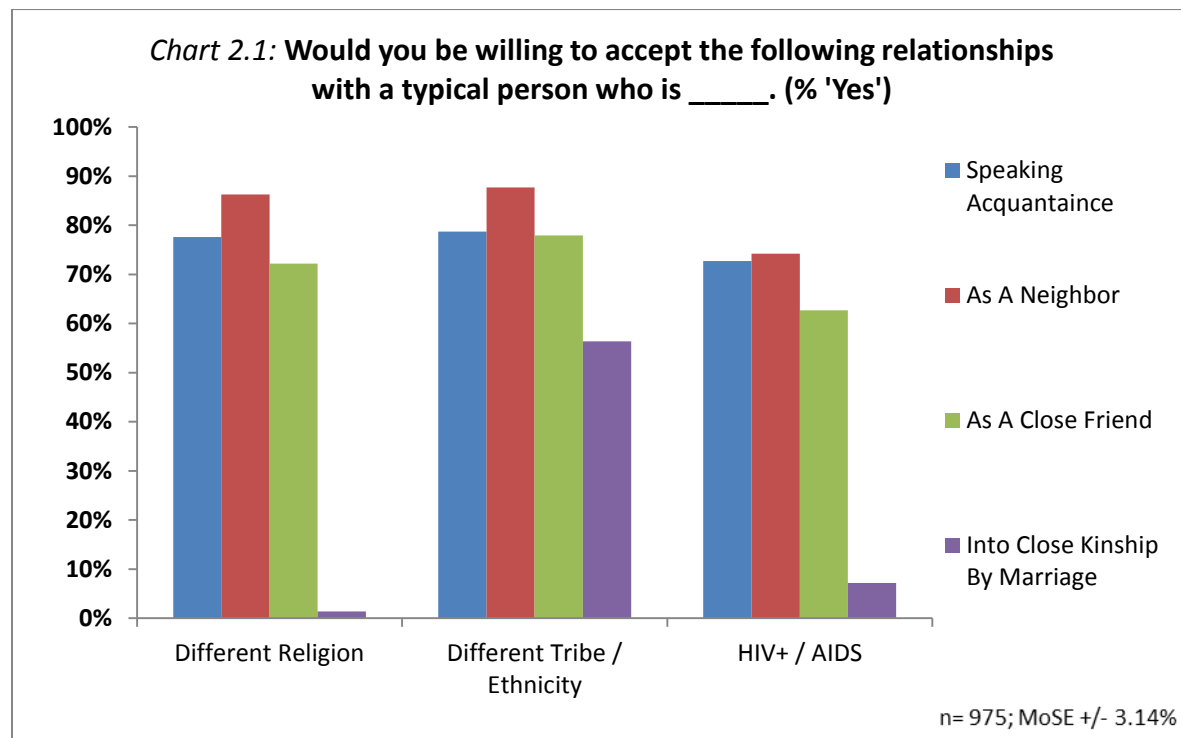


Urban South Sudanese have been largely committed to remaining in their country and that commitment has only increased since gaining independence. When asked if they wanted to relocate to another country prior to independence, 80% said they wanted to remain in South Sudan while 20% said they wanted to relocate. When asked if after independence they now want to relocate or if they want to stay, that ratio has improved to 95% who say they want to stay and only 5% who say they want to relocate.



IV. Social Cohesion

Respondents were asked to rate their level of acceptance of a four of types relationships (speaking acquaintance, neighbor, close friend and close kinship by marriage) with people from different religions, different ethnic groups and people living with HIV/AIDS. While respondents were generally most open to having casual relationships with people of a different religious background, they clearly drew a line when it came to accepting such people into their families by marriage. Levels of acceptance for those of different ethnic backgrounds were similar to levels of acceptance for those from different religious backgrounds for most types of relationships, except respondents were far more likely to also accept someone from a different ethnic background into their family through marriage. Acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS was generally lower for all types of relationships than was acceptance of people from different religions or ethnic groups. Interestingly, the only out-group that was accepted by a majority of respondents for acceptance of close kinship by marriage are people from another tribe or ethnicity; marriage within families between people of other religions and people living with HIV/AIDS appears to be unacceptable by most urban South Sudanese.

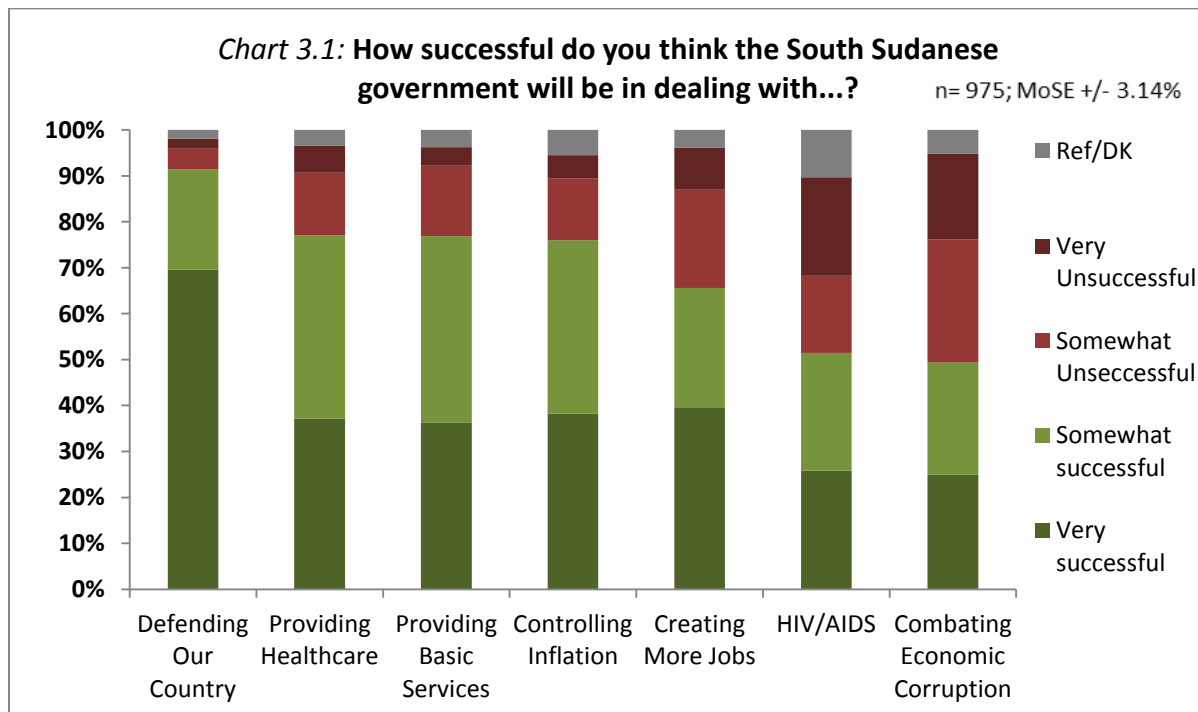


V. Government Confidence

Urban South Sudanese are generally quite optimistic about their new government. The vast majorities of those surveyed reported high levels of optimism that their government would be able to address the most important issues the country will face in the coming

years. There is likely a ‘honeymoon period’ that the country is experiencing, so these high levels of optimism may not last. The relative peace that the country experienced also appears to be coming to an end in light of recent outbreaks in violence between the Sudanese government in Khartoum and the South Sudanese government in Juba, primarily over the contested border regions which are rich in oil reserves. The recent violence may very well have eroded some of the confidence reflected in these numbers from November 2011.

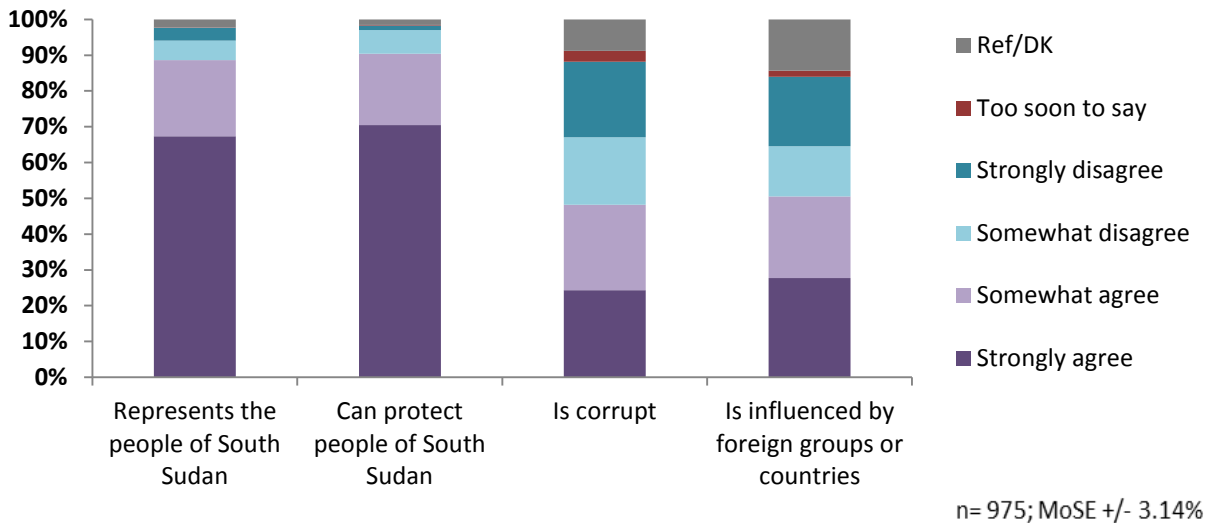
Nonetheless, optimism was strongest in the area of national defense with 91% of those surveyed stating that they believe the government will be either ‘very successful’ (70%) or ‘somewhat successful’ (22%) in defending their country. While expectations of success in the areas of combating corruption and dealing with HIV/AIDS are lower than the other issues measured, still about half of those surveyed believe the government will be either ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ successful in dealing with those challenges.



When asked more specifically about their central government, respondents remain extremely optimistic about how well the government represents the people (67% ‘strongly’ and 21% ‘somewhat’ agree) and how well the government can protect the people (71% ‘strongly’ and 20% ‘somewhat’ agree).

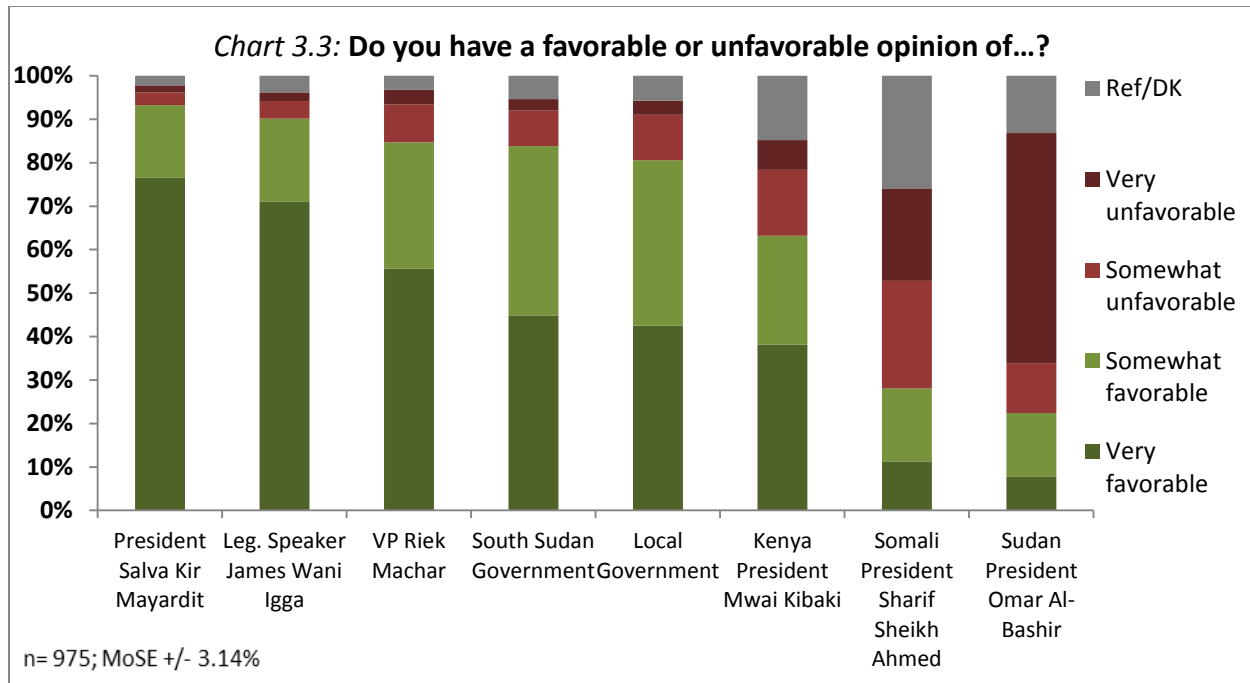
However, when asked about corruption within and foreign influence on the government of South Sudan, respondents were significantly less optimistic. About half of those surveyed believe the government is corrupt (24% ‘strongly’ and 24% ‘somewhat’ agree) and that it is influenced by foreign groups or countries (28% ‘strongly’ and 23% ‘somewhat’ agree).

Chart 3.2: How strongly do you agree that the government of South Sudan:



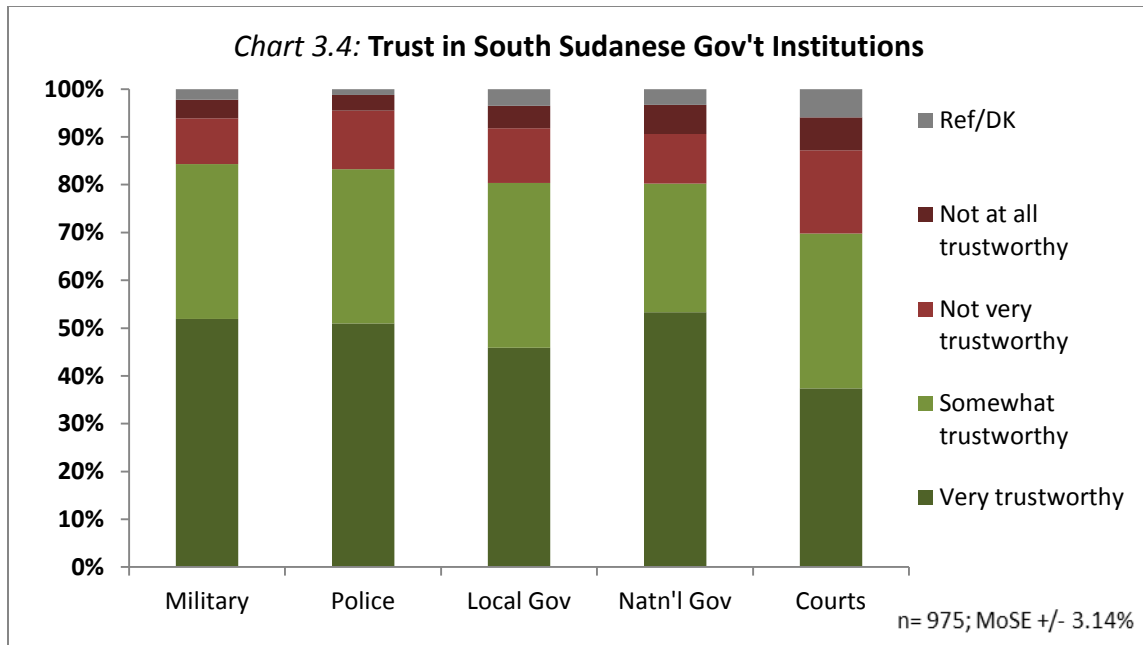
Favorability among a variety of domestic and regional politicians was also measured along with the overall favorability of the local and national governments. Not surprisingly, South Sudan’s president Salva Kir Mayardit topped everyone tested with an overall favorability rating of 93% (77% ‘very favorable’ and 17% ‘somewhat favorable’). Legislative speaker James Wani Igga was not far behind with a 90% favorability rating (71% ‘very’ and 19% ‘somewhat’). Again, numbers this high strongly suggest a honeymoon period, during which newly established governments often enjoy extremely high levels of approval. It should again be noted that this survey was conducted prior to the recent violence, particularly in the areas of South Kordofan, White Nile and Sinnar provinces, which could very easily have impacted these high levels of approval in recent months.

Favorable attitudes toward the government in general are nearly as high as they are for their individual governmental leaders. Eighty-four percent of respondents hold a favorable opinion of the national government (45% ‘very’ and 39% ‘somewhat’) while 81% hold a favorable view of their local government (43% ‘very’ and 38% ‘somewhat’). Also not surprisingly, attitudes toward Sudan’s President Omar Al-Bashir and Somali President Sharif Sheikh Ahmed are overwhelmingly unfavorable. Sixty-four percent of urban South Sudanese have an unfavorable opinion of Sudan’s president (53% ‘very’ and 12% ‘somewhat’) while 46% have an unfavorable opinion of the Somalia’s president (21% ‘very’ and 25% ‘somewhat’). Although it should be noted that 26% of respondents said they either didn’t know (21%) or refused to answer (5%) regarding the Somali leader.

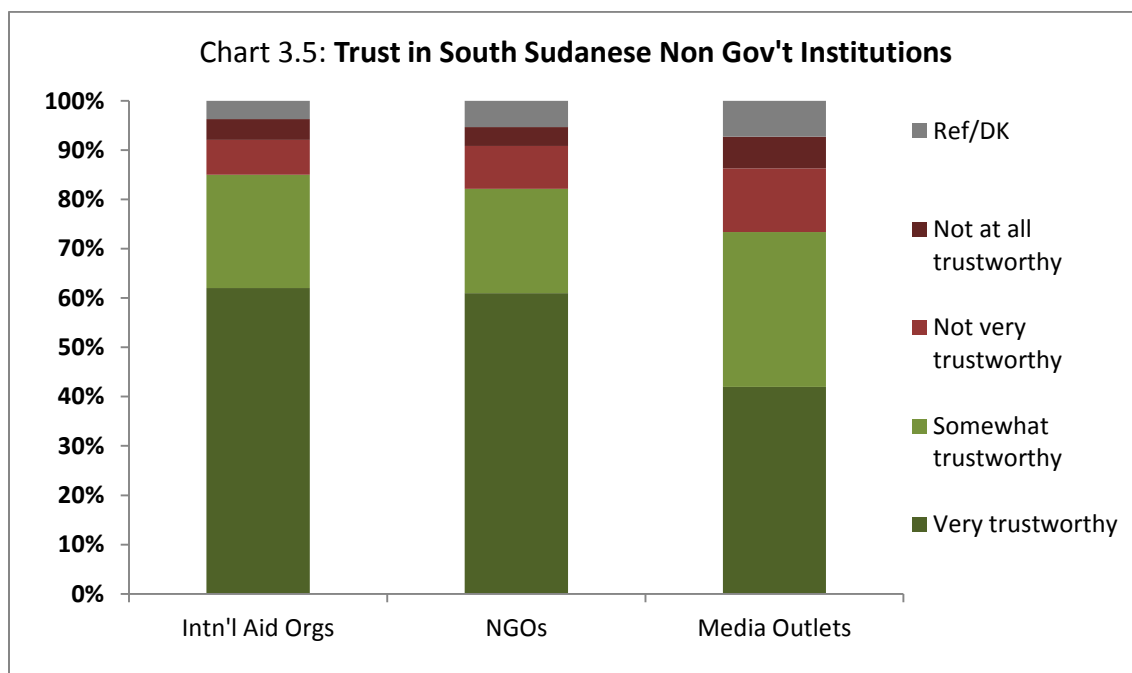


In addition to asking about favorability, respondents were also asked to rate their trust in a variety of core institutions in South Sudan, both within the government and outside of the government.

Results for trustworthiness in governmental institutions were similar to the high levels of favorability reported above; over 80% report that the military, police, local government and national government are either 'very' or 'somewhat' trustworthy. South Sudanese courts were the only governmental institution that fell below that mark with 70% saying they are 'very' (37%) or 'somewhat' (32%) trustworthy. However, even these relatively lower marks show a great deal of trust overall in the court system.

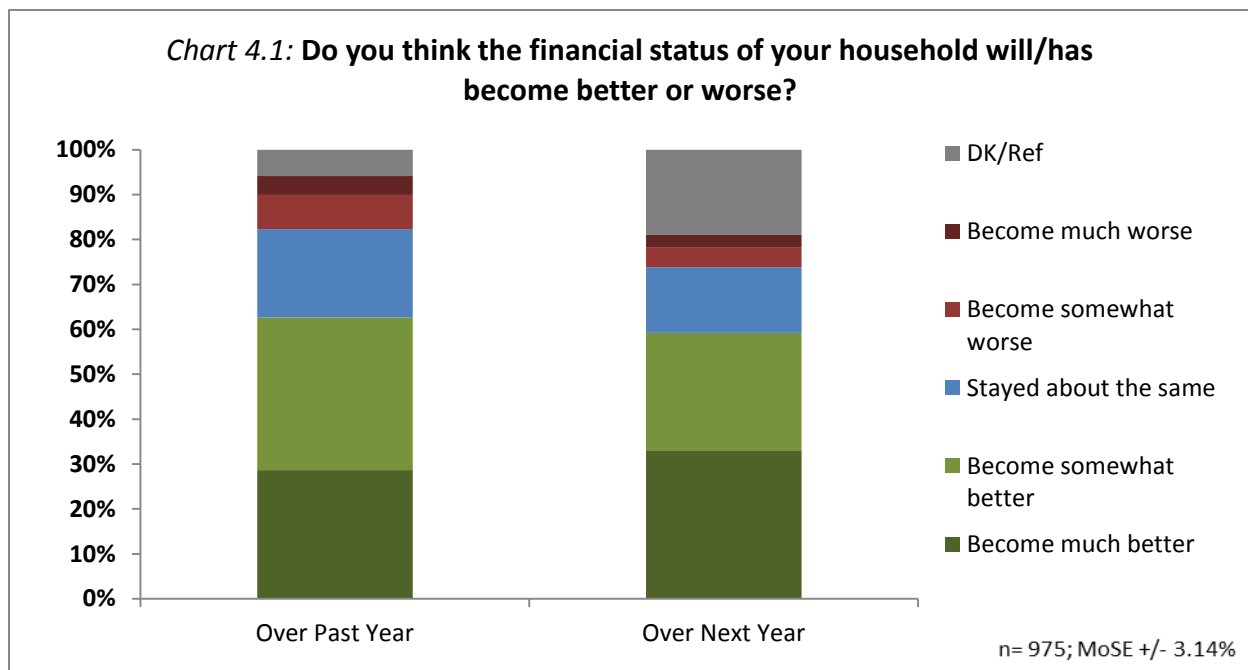


Trust in non-governmental institutions within South Sudan was similarly high. Both International Aid Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations working in South Sudan received overall favorability ratings above 80%. Media outlets, like the courts above, were just slightly lower with 73% saying they are 'very' (42%) or 'somewhat' (31%) trustworthy, again showing strong trust in media outlets among respondents.

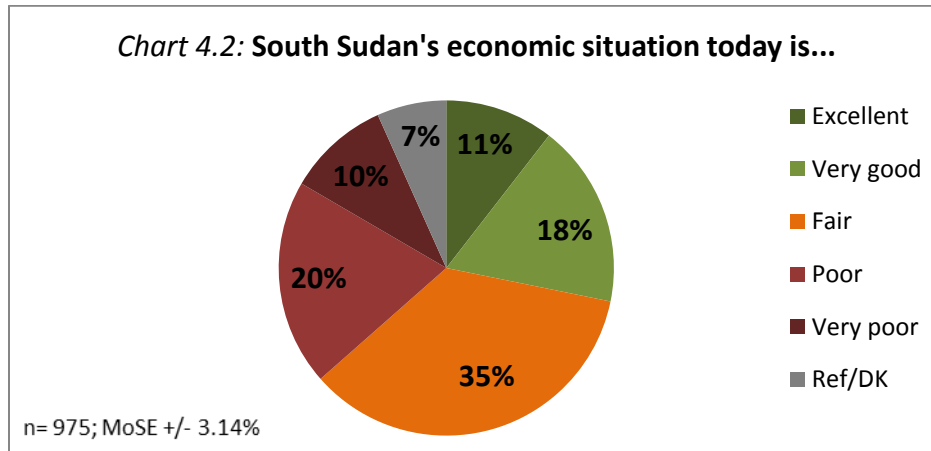


VI. Economic Situation

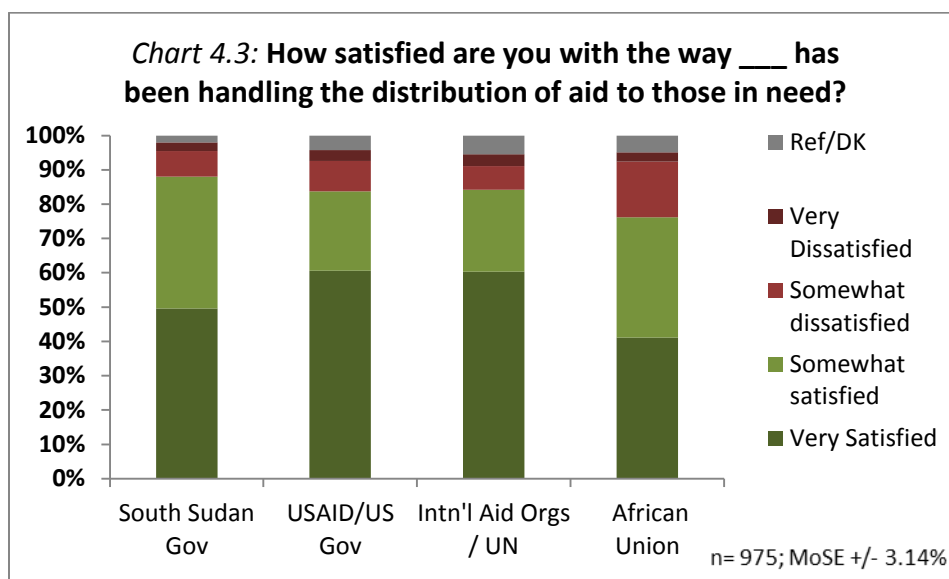
Urban respondents largely perceived improvements in their personal economic situation over the past year with 63% reporting improvement versus only 12% who reported a decline. Respondents remain equally optimistic about their personal economic situations heading into the future with 59% believing their situation will get better and only 7% believing it will become worse. Some of these differences are due to the non-response rates for questions about current conditions (describing facts) and questions about future developments (asking for analysis and prediction). Despite those factors the non-response rate was only 10% (refused, don't know) for the question relating to the past year and 22% (refused, don't know) for the question relating to the coming year.



Respondents are less optimistic about the current economic situation as a whole, however. A little under one third believe the economic situation in the country is 'excellent' or 'very good' while just over one third believe it is 'fair' leaving the remaining third believing it is 'poor' or 'very poor.'

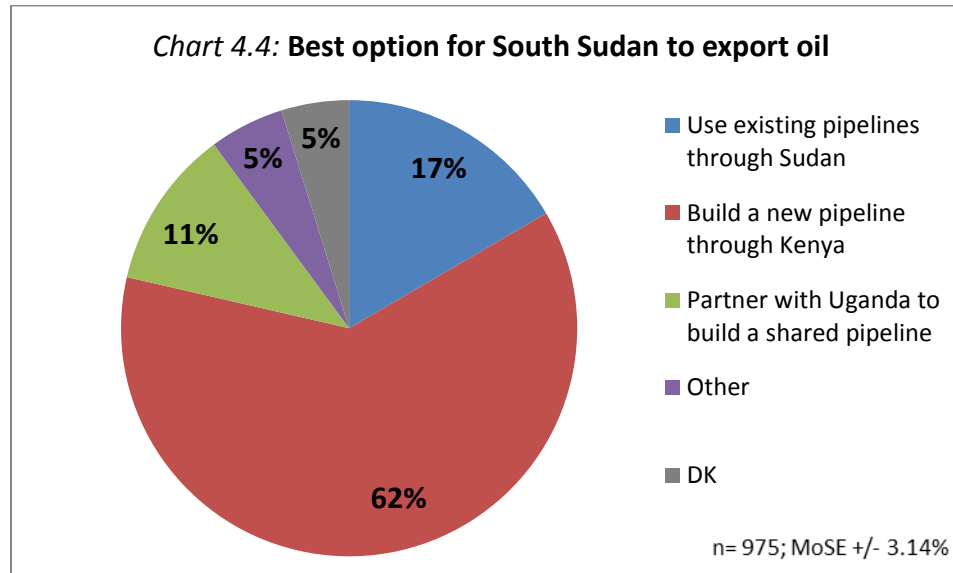


Respondents were, by in large, satisfied with the distribution of aid from all major aid organizations that were asked about. Satisfaction levels ranged between 88% satisfied with the South Sudan government (50% 'very' and 38% 'somewhat') to 76% satisfied with the African Union (41% 'very' and 35% 'somewhat'). The US government / USAID came in with 84% satisfaction (61% 'very' and 24% 'somewhat') and the UN also measured at 84% satisfaction (61% 'very' and 24% 'somewhat').

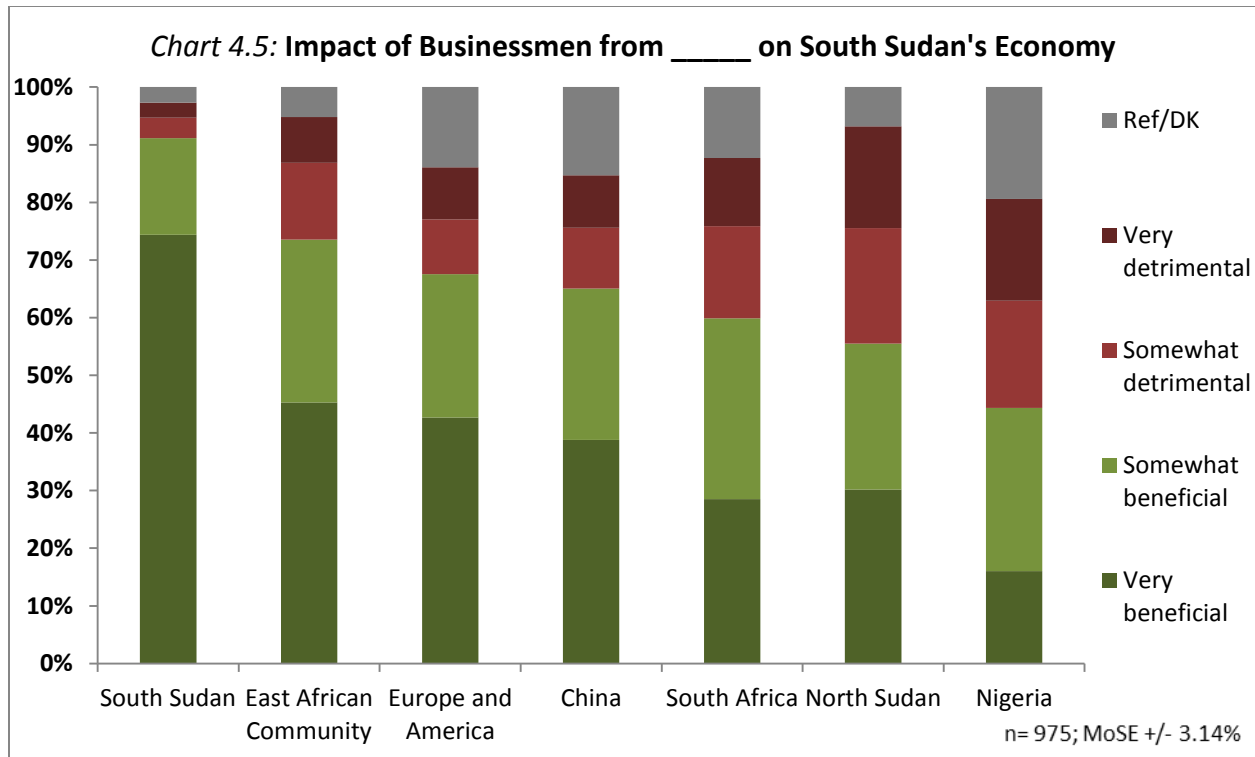


When asked about hydrocarbon policy, urban South Sudanese clearly showed a preference for independent control of the future of their oil exports. Of three possible options offered for the future export of oil from South Sudan, the majority of

respondents (62%) preferred the construction of a new pipeline through Kenya to the other options offered of building a shared pipeline with Uganda (11%) or using the existing pipelines through Sudan (17%).

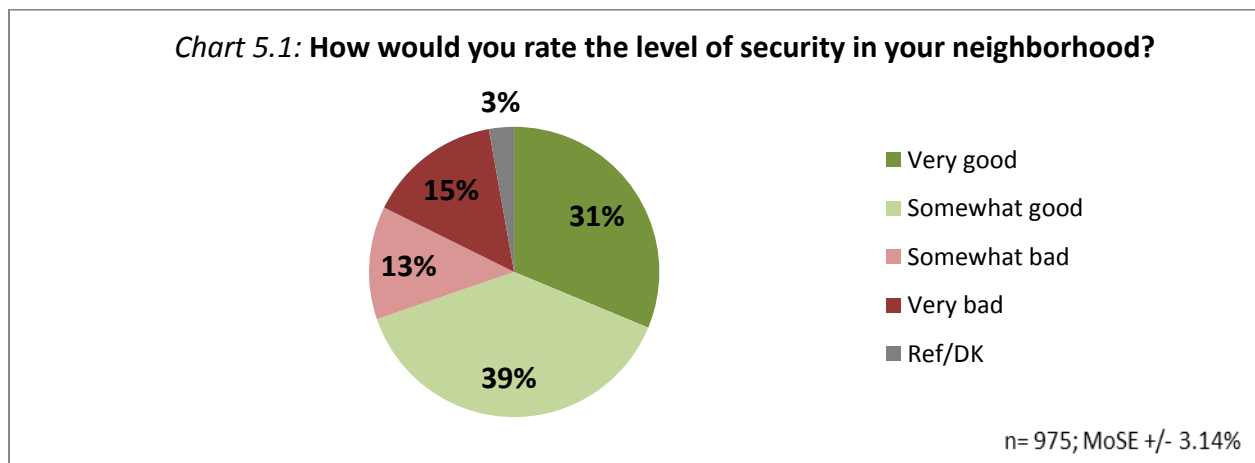


Urban respondents were largely accepting of businessmen from other areas coming into South Sudan. They were understandably most optimistic about the impact of local, South Sudanese businessmen on their economy with 91% believing they would be either 'very' (74%) or 'somewhat' (17%) beneficial. Majorities also felt the impact would also be beneficial from businessmen from the East African community (74%), Europe and America (68%), China (65%), South Africa (60%), and even Sudan (56%). The lone country where less than half of respondents felt businessmen would be beneficial was Nigeria with only 44% sharing this belief.

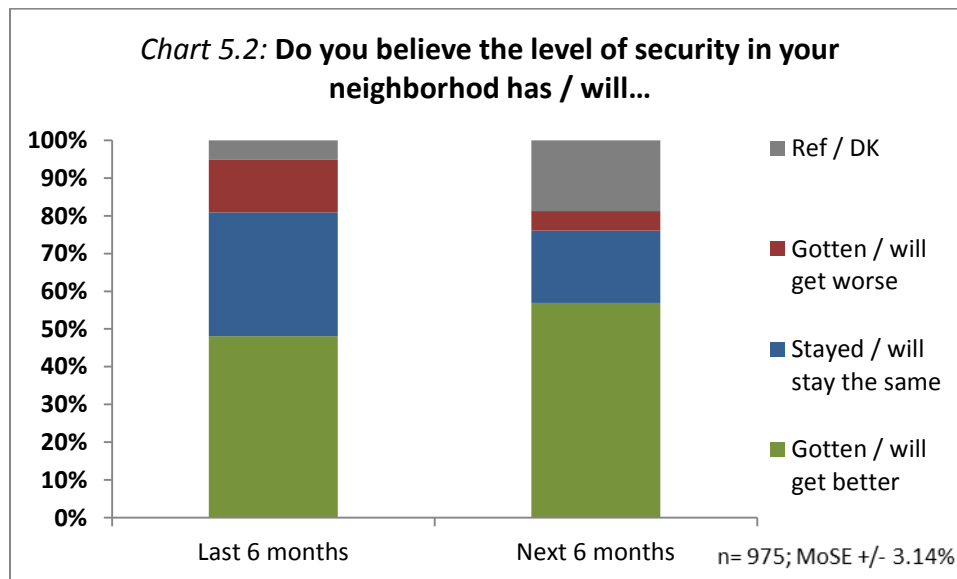


VII. Security and Perceptions of Violence

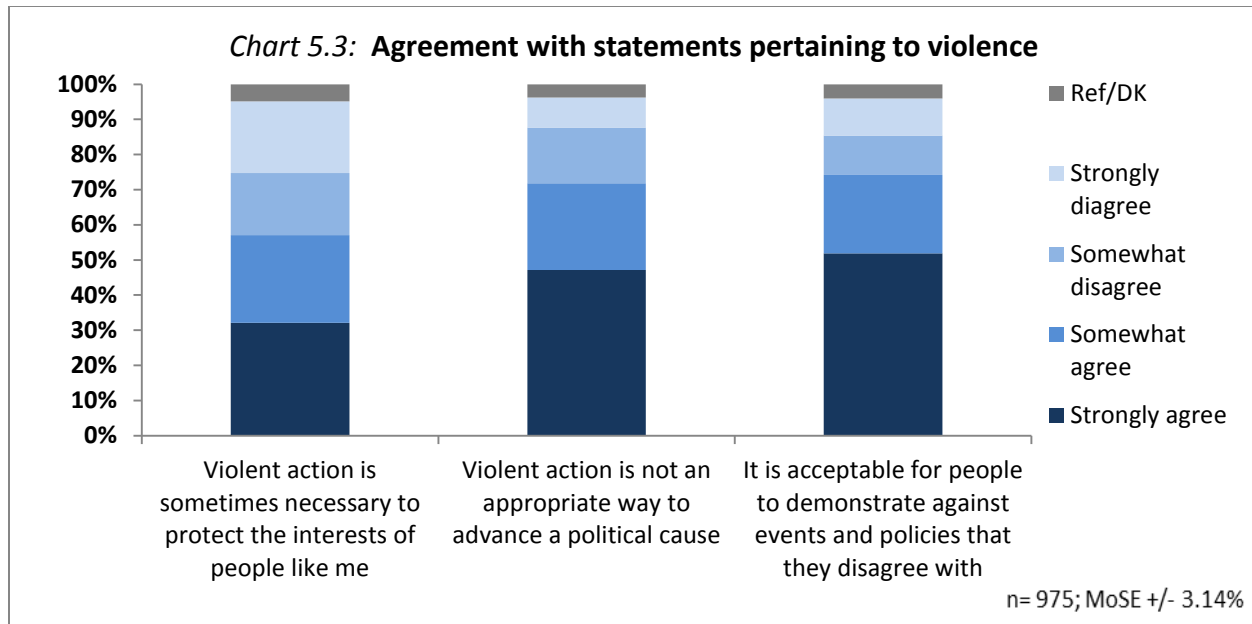
Urban South Sudanese had mostly positive feelings about the security in their neighborhoods. A solid majority (70%) classified the security level as either 'very good' (31%) or 'somewhat good' (39%) while only 28% considered their situation either 'somewhat bad' (13%) or 'very bad' (15%). It should be noted that the field period for this survey was completed prior to the most recent security incidents in the contested border regions of South Sudan and the survey only focused on urban areas, which have traditionally seen greater levels of security in South Sudan than the more remote, rural villages often experience.



When asked about changes in the level of security over the last six months and expectations for the next six months, urban respondents were mostly optimistic about the recent past and even more optimistic about the future. While non-response was much higher when asking about expectations for the next six months (19%), respondents were more likely to believe security will improve over the next six months (57%) than to say that it has improved over the past six months (48%). They were likewise far less likely to say that it will get worse in the next six months (5%) than to say that it got worse over the past six months (14%).

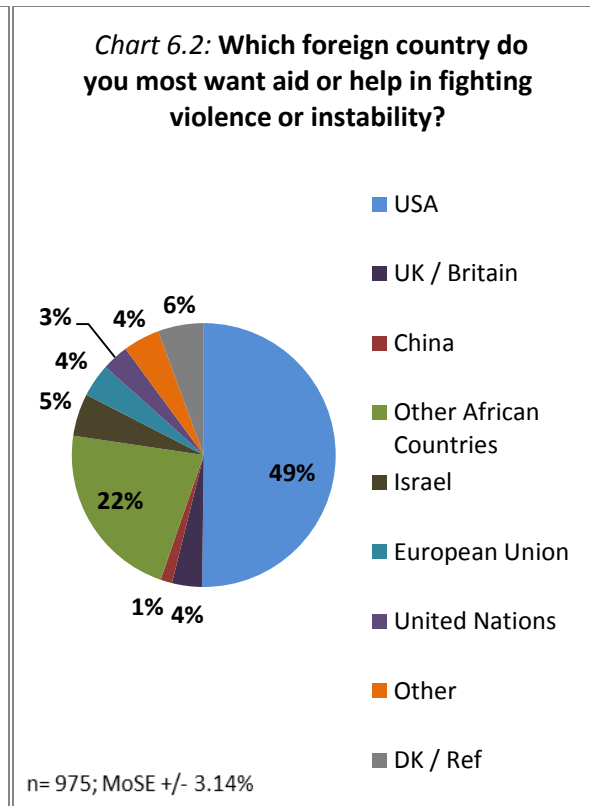
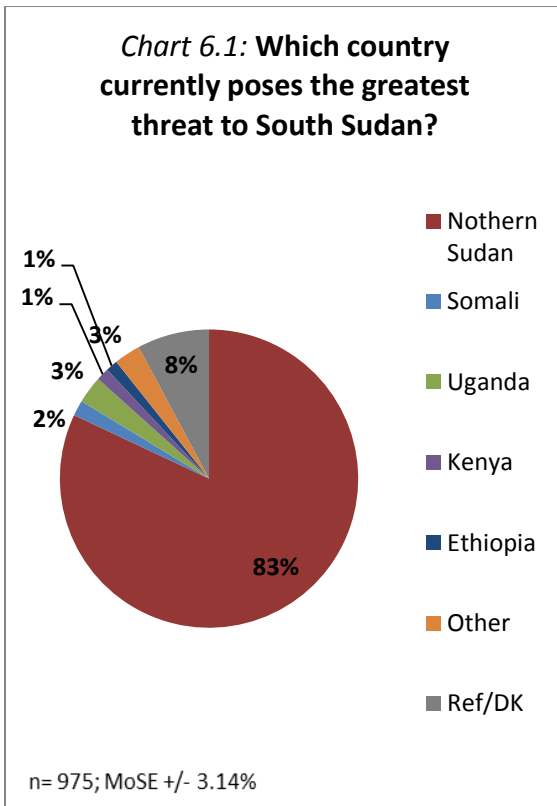


In order to measure support for violence in urban areas, respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with three statements related to support of violent and non-violent solutions to problems. When asked about the necessity for violence to protect them personally, a majority of respondents (57%) either 'strongly' (32%) or 'somewhat' (25%) agree that violent action is sometimes necessary. When asked in a more general manner if they believe violence is an appropriate way to advance political goals, 72% agree that violent action is **not** an appropriate response with 47% 'strongly' and 25% 'somewhat' agreeing. When the word violence is removed from the question and respondents were asked simply about demonstrating against events and policies they disagree with, respondents were even more likely to agree with 74% of respondents either 'strongly' (52%) or 'somewhat' (22%) agreeing that such demonstrations are acceptable.

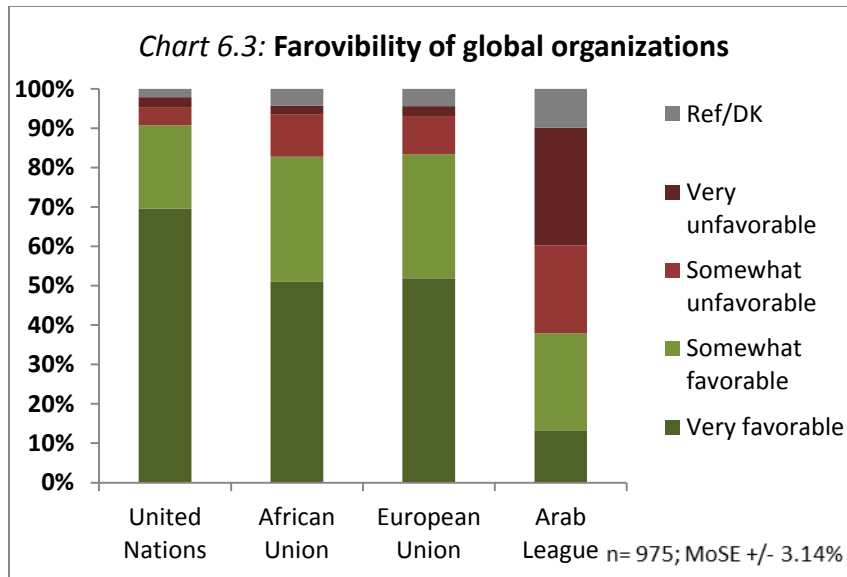


VIII. Foreign Influences

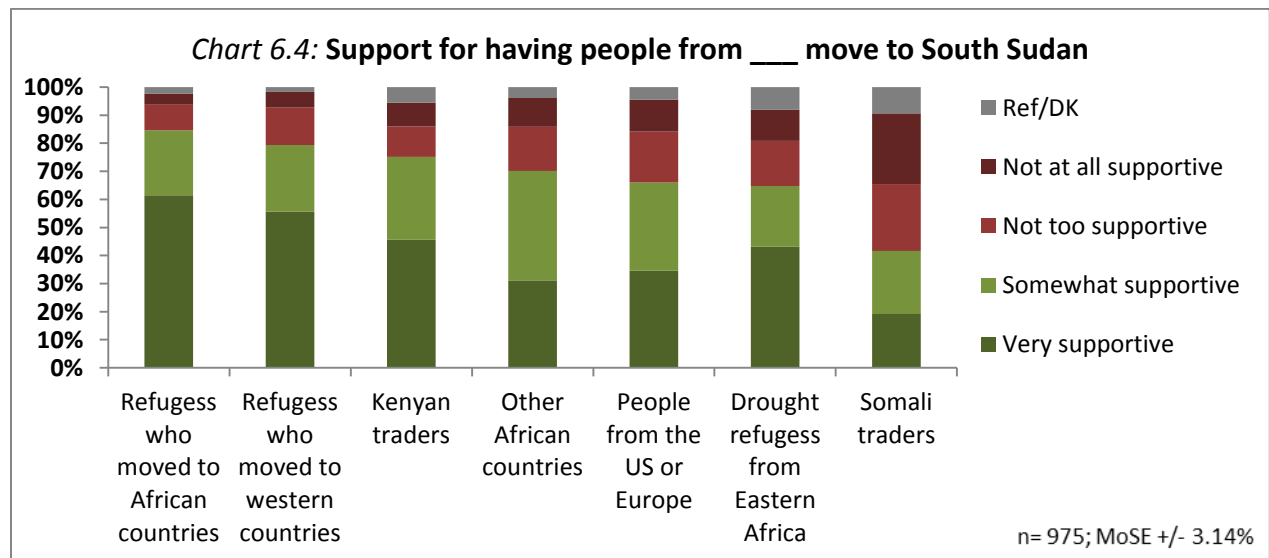
Respondents were asked to choose, through an open ended question, both their greatest perceived threat and their most preferred source of international aid or help. Not surprisingly, the overwhelming majority (83%) perceive Sudan as the country which poses the greatest threat to South Sudan. The next closest was Uganda with only 3% of respondents choosing that country. Perhaps more surprising is that the United States was chosen by a plurality of respondents (49%) when asked “which foreign country would you most want international air or help from to fight against violence or instability in South Sudan?” While it makes sense that the United States was chosen frequently because it represents the largest military power in the world, there is no US military presence in South Sudan nor has there been over the past several decades of conflict with the north. Additionally, China also has a large military and they enjoy a much larger economic presence in South Sudan than the United States does (primarily in the form of oil interests which are still under sanction for United States companies), but only 1% of respondents chose China as their most preferred foreign partner for fighting violence or instability.



Respondents were very supportive of most global organizations measured with the United Nations receiving most favorable ratings with 91% saying they have either a ‘very’ (70%) or ‘somewhat’ (21%) favorable opinion of them. Favorability of the African Union (51% ‘very’; 32% ‘somewhat’) was very close to that of the European Union (52% ‘very’; 32% ‘somewhat’). However, respondents did not hold such favorable views of the Arab League where a majority of respondents have a ‘very’ (30%) or ‘somewhat’ (22%) **unfavorable** opinion of them. This would indicate that any peace negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan could be viewed less favorably or possibly accepted less readily if the Arab League became involved, at least among urban South Sudanese.

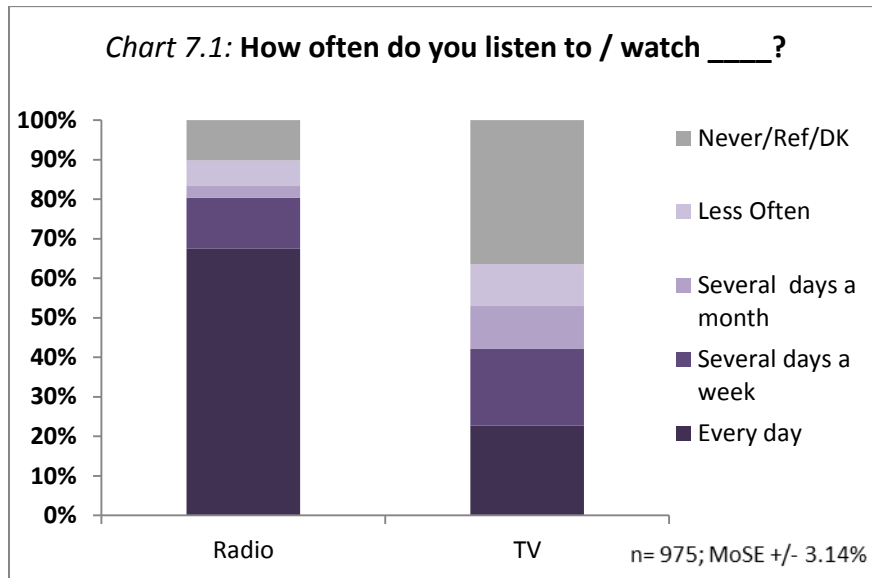


Urban South Sudanese are generally open to immigration from most groups who might want to come to South Sudan. The strongest support was for South Sudanese refugees who are returning to their country from other African countries (85% support) and refugees returning from western countries such as the US or Europe (80% support). The only group who had support from less than half of respondents was Somali traders who only had 42% in favor of their moving to South Sudan.



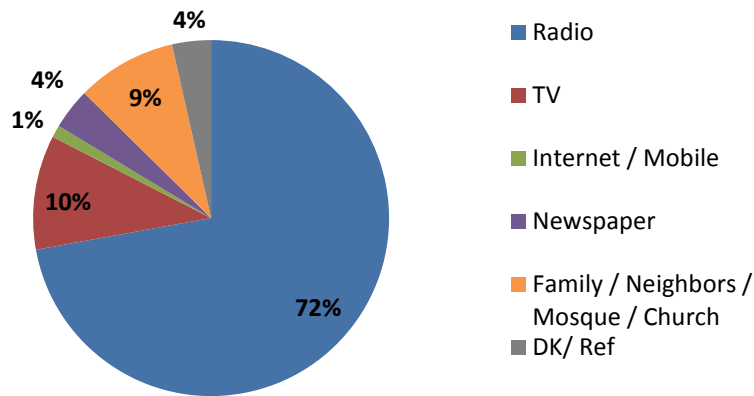
IX. Media Usage

Penetration of media sources was measured among respondents. Results were consistent with what is found among much of the underdeveloped and developing world. Even in the more developed urban areas, radio is used much more frequently than television with 67% of respondents saying they use radio every day compared to just 23% who say they watch television daily.



The findings on radio versus television penetration follow closely with the findings for what source urban South Sudanese use for news and information most often. Nearly three fourths of respondents use radio most often for news and information while only 10% say they use the television for this purpose. Newspapers and internet/mobile are even less frequently used with only 4% and 1% respectively using those mediums as their primary source to obtain news and information.

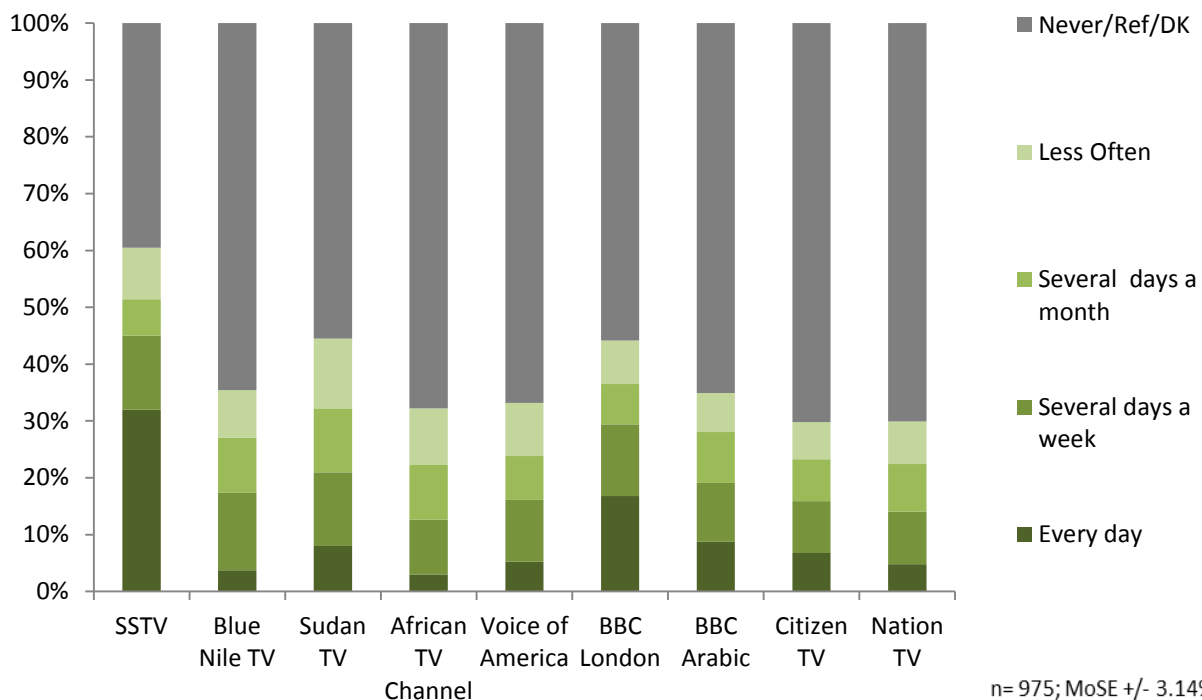
Chart 7.2: What one source do you use most for news and information?



n= 975; MoSE +/- 3.14%

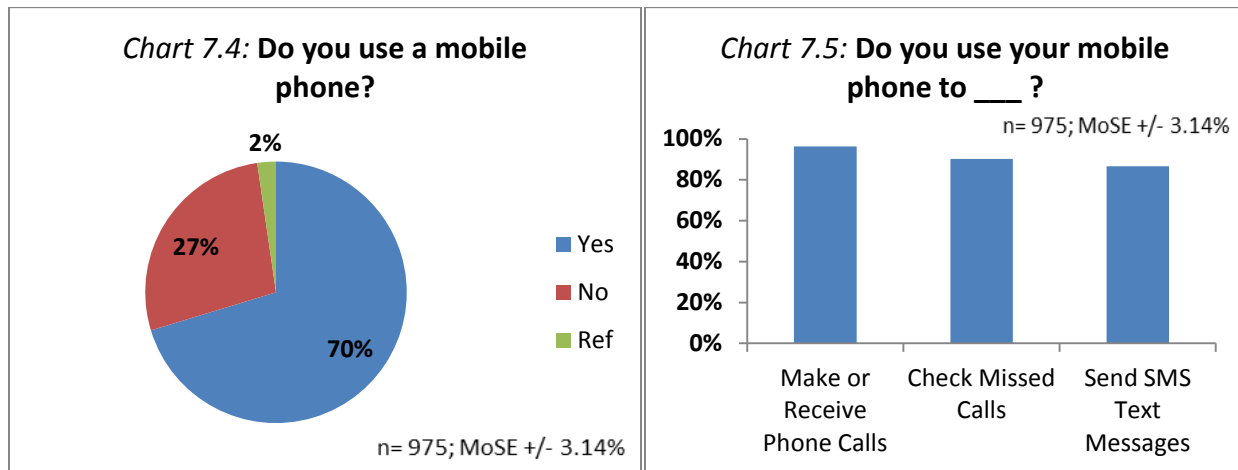
Of those who do watch television, South Sudan TV is the most preferred network for news and information among those surveyed with 64% of those who watch television saying they watch SSTV at least sometimes to receive news and information.

Chart 7.3: How often do you watch ____ to receive news and information?



n= 975; MoSE +/- 3.14%

Although, as previously shown, respondents do not use their mobile phones to obtain news and information, they do use mobile phones in large numbers and for a variety of other purposes. Seventy percent of respondents use a mobile phone and of those, between 87% and 96% use their phone to make and receive calls, check missed calls and send text messages.



Appendix 1: Questionnaire

**South Sudan:
Public Opinion Survey, Wave 1
(November 2011)**

INTERVIEWER: “Thinking about how you get your news and information...”

Q-1a. How often do you listen to radio? Is it every day, several days a week, several days a month, less often or never?

Q-1b. And how often do you watch TV? Is it every day, several days a week, several days a month, less often or never?

	Every day	Several days a week	Several days a month	Less often	Never	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Radio	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
b) TV	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

Q-2. Which **ONE** of the following sources do you use most often for news and information? (**Read out and code ONE response**).

Radio	1
TV	2
Internet	3
Newspapers	4
Neighbors	5
Family and friends	6
Mosque/church	7
Mobile Phone	8
Other sources (Specify)	96
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q3. As I read a list of TV stations, please tell me how often you watch each one to receive news and information? Do you watch every day, several days a week, several days a month, less often than monthly or never?

	Every day	Several days a week	Several days a month	Less often	Never	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) SSTV	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
b) Blue Nile TV	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
c) Sudan TV	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
d) African TV channel	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
e) Voice of America	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
f) BBC London	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
g) BBC Arabic	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
h) Citizen TV	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
i) Nation TV	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
j) Other (Specify): _____	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

Q-4. Do you use a mobile phone?

Yes	1 (GO TO Q-4)
No	2 (SKIP TO Q-5)
Refused (vol.)	98 (SKIP TO Q-5)
Don't Know (vol.)	99 (SKIP TO Q-5)

Q-5. (Ask if Yes, code 1 at Q-4) Now I'm going to read you a list of activities people use their mobile phones for. Please tell me, do you use your mobile phone to: (Code all that apply.)

	Yes	No	Not Asked	Refused (vol.)	Don't Know (vol.)
a. make or receive phone calls?	1	2	97	98	99
b. check missed calls?	1	2	97	98	99
c. send SMS Text Messages?	1	2	97	98	99

INTERVIEWER: "Thinking about things in South Sudan today..."

Q-6. (ASK ALL) Do you think that things in our country are generally headed in the right direction or are things headed in the wrong direction?

Right direction.	1
Wrong direction.	2
Neither Right Nor Wrong	3
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-7. What is the most important problem people are facing in South Sudan today?
(Prompt) What is the next most important problem? **(Open-Ended with Pre-Codes. DO NOT READ LIST. Record Up To 2 Mentions in Order of Mention.)**

Q-7a. _____

Q-7b. _____

	Q-7a First Mention	Q-7b Second Mention
Unemployment.	1	1
Insufficient Income.	2	2
Inflation, High Prices, Rising Prices	3	3
Educating Children.	4	4
Lack of Adequate Housing.	5	5
Lack of Potable Water.	6	6
Lack of Adequate Health Care	7	7
Crime	8	8
Terrorism, domestic.	9	9
Terrorism, international	10	10
Religious Extremism	11	11
Western Influence.	12	12
Social welfare services.	13	13
Government limitations on religion	14	14
Government limitation on political activities.	15	15
Political leaders	16	16
Amend the Constitution.	17	17
East African Drought.	18	18
AIDS/ HIV	19	19
No problems (vol.)	95	95
Other Specify _____	96	96
Refused (vol.)	98	98
Don't know (vol.)	99	99

Q-8. I am now going to read you a list of issues for each one please tell me if that issue is a big problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all in South Sudan.

	Big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem at all	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Unemployment	1	2	3	98	99
b. the East African drought	1	2	3	98	99
c. Islamic extremists	1	2	3	98	99
d. HIV/ AIDS	1	2	3	98	99

Q-9. Thinking about the past seven days, how satisfied are you with your ability to get the following goods or services for you and your family? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your access to:

	SA	SWA	SWD	SD	Ref. (vol)	DK (vol)
a. clean, safe drinking water?	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. food?	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. adequate shelter?	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. cooking fuel?	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. electricity?	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. health care?	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. mobile phone service?	1	2	3	4	98	99
h. education/ schools?	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-10. Compared to a year ago, do you think the financial status of your household has...

become much better?	1
become somewhat better?	2
stayed about the same?	3
become somewhat worse?	4
become much worse?	5
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-11. Over the next year, do you expect that the financial status of your household will...

become much better?	1
become somewhat better?	2
stayed about the same?	3
become somewhat worse?	4
become much worse?	5
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-12. Overall, would you say South Sudan's economic situation today is excellent, good, only fair, poor or very poor?

Excellent	1
Very good	2
Fair	3
Poor	4
Very poor	5
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-13. As you may know, millions of Africans are threatened by starvation due to the severe drought that East Africa is experiencing. Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way the [INSERT] has been handling the distribution of aid to those in need?

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. South Sudanese Government	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. African Union	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. USAID/ US Government	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. International aid organizations like the UN	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-14. Over the next year, do you think the South Sudanese government will be very successful, somewhat successful, somewhat unsuccessful, or very unsuccessful in dealing with...

	Very Successful	Somewhat Successful	Somewhat Unsuccessful	Very Unsuccessful	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Controlling inflation?	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Providing basic services?	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. Creating more jobs?	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. Combating economic corruption?	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Defending our country?	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Providing healthcare?	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-15. Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of the South Sudan Government?

Very favorable.	1
Somewhat favorable.	2
Somewhat unfavorable.	3
Very unfavorable.	4
Refused (vol.).	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-16. Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of your local government?

Very favorable.	1
Somewhat favorable.	2
Somewhat unfavorable.	3
Very unfavorable.	4
Refused (vol.).	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-17. How would you rate the level of security in your neighborhood today? Is it:

Very good.	1
Somewhat good.	2
Somewhat bad.	3
Very bad.	4
Refused (vol.).	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-18. Who is primarily responsible for providing security in your neighborhood?
(Open-ended with pre-codes; add codes as needed)

Police	1
Army	2
Local tribe	3
People in the neighborhood	4
Other (specify)	96
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't Know	99

Q-19. In the LAST 6 MONTHS, do you believe the level of security in your neighborhood has gotten better, stayed about the same or gotten worse?

Gotten better.	1
Stayed the same.	2
Gotten worse.	3
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-20. In the NEXT 6 MONTHS, do you expect the level of safety and security in your neighborhood will get better, stay about the same or get worse?

Will get better.	1
Will stay the same.	2
Will get worse.	3
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't know (vol.)	99

Q-21. Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...

	VF	SWF	SWU	VUF	Refused (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. South Sudan President Salva Mir Mayardit?	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. South Sudan Vice President Riek Machar?	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. South Sudan Legislative Speaker James Wani Igga?	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. Somalia President Sharif Sheikh Ahmed?	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Kenya President Mwai Kibaki?	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Sudan President Omar al-Bashir?	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-22. I'm next going to read to you a number of statements. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree that the Government of South Sudan ...

	SA	SWA	SWD	SD	Too Soon to Say (vol.)	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. represents the people of South Sudan?	1	2	3	4	95	98	99
b. can protect the people of South Sudan?	1	2	3	4	95	98	99
c. is corrupt?	1	2	3	4	95	98	99
d. is influenced by foreign groups or countries?	1	2	3	4	95	98	99

Q-23. What program or area of development do you think the government should spend the MOST money on, making it the country's highest priority?
(Open-ended, RECORD Only ONE Response)

RECORD VERBATIM ANSWER

98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-24. And, on what program or area of development do you think the government will actually end up spending the MOST money on? **(Open-ended, RECORD Only ONE Response)**

RECORD VERBATIM ANSWER

98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-25. Which do you think is the best option for South Sudan to pursue for exporting oil? **(Read out codes 1-3 only)**

Use existing pipelines through Sudan	1
Build a new pipeline through Kenya	2
Partner with Uganda to build a shared pipeline	3
None of these options (vol.)	95
Other (specify)	96
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't Know (vol.)	99

Q-26. How supportive are you of having people from the following groups move to South Sudan? Are you very supportive, somewhat supportive, not too supportive or not at all supportive?

	VS	SS	NTS	NAS	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Refugees originally from South Sudan who have moved to other African countries	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Refugees originally from South Sudan who have moved to western countries such as the United States, Australia or Europe	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. People from other African countries who are not originally from South Sudan	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. People from western countries such as the United States or Europe who are not originally from South Sudan	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Drought refugees from neighboring countries	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Somali traders	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. Kenyan traders	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-27. Now thinking about the economy in South Sudan, do you think [insert group name] would be very beneficial, somewhat beneficial, somewhat detrimental or very detrimental?

	VB	SB	SD	VD	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Local businessmen from South Sudan	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Businessmen from North Sudan	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. Businessmen from the East African Community	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. Businessmen from South Africa	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Businessmen from Nigeria	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Businessmen from Europe and America	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. Businessmen from China	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-28. Thinking about foreign investors, do you think a majority of shares in South Sudanese companies should be held by locals or do you accept majority ownership by foreign investors?

Majority shares held by locals	1
Majority shares held by foreign investors	2
Indifferent/ Don't care (vol.)	95
Other (specify)	96
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't Know (vol.)	99

Q-29. Before South Sudan became independent, did you want to relocate to another country or did you want to continue living in South Sudan?

1. I wanted to relocate to another country
 2. I wanted to stay in South Sudan
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-30. Now that South Sudan is independent, do you want to immigrate to another country or do you want to continue living in South Sudan?

1. I want to relocate to another country
 2. I want to stay in South Sudan
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-31. Did you vote in the referendum on independence in January 2011?

1. Yes
2. No

98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-32. I would like to read out to you a number of institutions and groups that are in South Sudan right now. Please tell me if you think they are very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy, not very trustworthy or not at all trustworthy as they currently exist in South Sudan.

	Very trustworthy	Somewhat trustworthy	Not very trustworthy	Not at all trustworthy	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Police	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Military	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. Courts	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. National Government	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Local Government	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Media outlets	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. NGOs	1	2	3	4	98	99
h. International Aid Organizations	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-33. Thinking now about world affairs, do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the government of.. **INSERT COUNTRY NAME?**

	VF	SF	SUF	VUF	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Uganda	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Somalia	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. Ethiopia	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. Chad	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Sudan	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. The United States	1	2	3	4	98	99
h. Australia	1	2	3	4	98	99
i. China	1	2	3	4	98	99
j. Japan	1	2	3	4	98	99
k. Turkey	1	2	3	4	98	99
l. Kenya	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-34. Which country currently poses the greatest threat to South Sudan? (**Open-ended, RECORD Only ONE Response**)

RECORD VERBATIM ANSWER _____

98. Refused (vol.)

99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-35. Which foreign country would you most want international aid or help from to help fight against violence or instability in South Sudan? (**Open-ended, RECORD Only ONE Response**)

RECORD VERBATIM ANSWER _____

98. Refused (vol.)

99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-36. Now I'd like to ask about international organizations from around the world. Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of:

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Ref (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) The Arab League	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) The African Union	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) The United Nations	1	2	3	4	98	99
d) The European Union	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-37. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements?

	SA	SwA	SwD	STD	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Violent action is sometimes necessary to protect the interests of people like me.	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Violent action is not an appropriate way to advance a political cause.	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. In general, it is acceptable for people to demonstrate against events and policies that they disagree with.	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-38. A to D: There are many different groups and nationalities living in our country today. Please tell me whether you would be willing to accept the “typical” member of each group I will mention in each of various relationships that I will read to you. Let's begin with people of different religion than you who live in South Sudan. Please tell me by a "yes" or "no" whether you would be willing to accept the following relationships with the typical person with a different **religion** than you living in our country:

	Yes	No	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) As a speaking acquaintance	1	2	98	99
b) As a neighbor	1	2	98	99
c) As a close friend	1	2	98	99
d) Into close kinship by marriage	1	2	98	99

Q39. Now let's switch to someone of a different ethnicity or tribe who live in South Sudan. Would you accept the typical person from a different **tribe or ethnicity** than you:

	Yes	No	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) As a speaking acquaintance	1	2	98	99
b) As a neighbor	1	2	98	99
c) As a close friend	1	2	98	99
d) Into close kinship by marriage	1	2	98	99

Q40. Now let's switch to someone who is HIV positive or has AIDS who lives in South Sudan. Would you accept the typical person who is **HIV positive or has AIDS:**

	Yes	No	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) As a speaking acquaintance	1	2	98	99
b) As a neighbor	1	2	98	99
c) As a close friend	1	2	98	99
d) Into close kinship by marriage	1	2	98	99

S. Sudan Urban Key Cities Study W1

Sampling Overview

D3 Systems, Inc.
8000 Towers Crescent Drive, Suite 1350
Vienna, Virginia 22182

March 29, 2012 (V.2)

Target Population: Urban Sudanese in Juba, Malakal, Rumbek, Yambio and Wau, age 18+.

Sample Frame: Population statistics from the “5th Sudan Population and Housing Census – 2008” released by the Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics and Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation on April 8, 2009. (www.ssnbs.org)

Total Sample Size: 975

Cluster size: Variables of 10, 8 and 5

The D3 face-to-face sampling design executed in 5 stages:

Step 1: The sample is *stratified* by the **5 urban centers** in South Sudan chosen for this study. The sample was disproportionately allocated in order to include a larger sample from Malakal, as that was the only border city that was deemed accessible due to ongoing security concerns along the South Sudan / Sudan border. Additionally, a minimum number of surveys were set at 160 per city and the sample was adjusted to ensure a sufficient number of interviews were completed in each city. Each of the strata are treated as completely urban.

Sampling point cluster sizes are set at 10, 8 or 5 interviews. As a result, each stratum’s proportional allocation of interviews is divided by the cluster size and rounded to the nearest whole number to determine the proportional to size allocation of clusters per region.

Sample Distribution of 1050 interviews

City	Population	Percent	Sample	Clusters (size)	Final
Juba	372,413	33%	348	26 (10)	260
Malakal	126,484	11%	118	23 (10), 1 (5)	235
Rumbek	319,792	28%	299	23 (10), 1 (5)	235
Yambio	152,257	14%	142	16 (10)	160
Wau	151,320	13%	142	20 (8)	160
Total	1,122,266	100%	1050		1050

Step 2: Clusters are then randomly distributed within each stratum to the **Sectors**, which are selected via simple random sample.

- a. Sectors were formed using local maps of the cities. These sectors do not have any clear population estimates associated with them.

Step 3: Within each selected sector, maps are again used to randomly select a **starting point** from which the interviewer is to start.

- a. Starting points were selected from well-known landmarks within the sector, such as a church, school or marketplace.

Step 4: A **random walk method** with a fixed sampling interval will be performed from the starting point for random household selections. Upon entry into the sector, the supervisor will establish each interviewer's route by using the direction of the sun. This method involves the interviewers dispersing in four different directions from the sun.

Step 5: Interviewers will use a Kish grid to select individual **respondents** within an eligible household.