This interactive data report presents the key findings from a survey conducted in South Sudan, by PeaceRep, Detcro, USIP and other partners, and allows users to explore and gain insights from this one-of-a-kind data source.

The three-wave survey recorded the views of 8,843 people from 12 counties across 9 states and special administrative areas, covering urban, rural and IDP camp environments. Respondents were asked questions about their daily experiences of safety, based on indicators of ‘everyday peace’ developed through focus groups. They also shared their views on a wide range of related topics, including elections, governance arrangements, security arrangements, trust in public authorities, civic space, national identity, and social cohesion, among others.

TIPS ON USING DASHBOARD:
- Use the page at bottom to show list of pages or use the arrows to navigate to next page.
- Find links to all pages on the contents page (next page) or links to relevant pages at the bottom of ‘Key Findings’ pages.
- Use ctrl+ to select more than one value from a filter, or a visualization.
- When clicking a data point on a chart/visual, the rest of that page will highlight the relevant data for that selection. Hover over the highlighted areas for detail.
- To view a visual in full screen, use the ‘Focus Mode’ button, which is located at the top right of the visual when you hover.
- To return home (here), refresh browser, or click the PeaceRep logo at the top left corner.

Go to Survey Sample Overview

Go to Contents Page

Find out more on the project
About the Project

The authors would like to express their deep gratitude to the many people who made this study possible, particularly the thousands of South Sudanese from across the country who graciously made time to participate in the survey. We would also like to extend our appreciation to the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), the African Affairs Bureau, Office of Sudan and South Sudan (AF/SSS), and the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) for the financial support that made this study possible.

The views in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily represent the views of Detcro, USIP, AF/SSS, or FCDO.

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David Deng is a human rights lawyer who has been conducting research and advocacy in South Sudan since 2008. Deng's work has touched on a range of issues, including citizen perspectives on peace processes and transitional justice, land governance, and housing, land and property (HLP) rights, and local security and justice provision.

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Sophia Dawkins is a doctoral candidate at Yale University researching peace processes, human rights and civilian protection issues. Sophia has worked in peacebuilding in South Sudan since 2010. She was a 2019-2020 US Institute of Peace Jennings Randolph Peace Scholar, and her work appears in diverse outlets, including the Washington Post, Political Violence at a Glance, and peer-reviewed Journal of Peace Research and European Journal of International Law.

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Jan Pospisil is Associate Professor at the Centre for Trust, Peace, and Social Relations at the University of Coventry. He is a co-investigator of PeaceRep, a FCDO-funded research program located at the University of Edinburgh. His research focuses on peace processes, political settlements, humanitarian negotiations, and resilience. Jan's most recent monograph on South Sudanese conflictscapes has been published with transcript in 2021. His previous monograph, “Peace in Political Unsettlement: Beyond Solving Conflict”, has been published with Palgrave Macmillan in 2019.

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This interactive report was developed by Niamh Henry, PeaceRep at the University of Edinburgh. Any feedback on the substance or design of this dashboard, please send to: peacerep@ed.ac.uk
PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN
Survey Sample

SURVEY & SAMPLE OVERVIEW

Wave Dates and Number of Respondents

- Aug-Sept 2021: 2.3K
- Feb-Apr 2022: 3.4K
- May - June 2022: 3.2K

Gender and Age Distribution

- Gender: Female (41.93%), Male (21.68%), Not answered (35.98%)
- Median Age: 35
- Min Age: 18

Displacement Status

- IDP (41.93%), Neither (21.68%), Returnee (35.98%), Not answered (12)

Occupation

- Unemployed (2189), Small business (1513), Student (980)
- Farmer (611), Government (214), Other (243)
- Teac... (314), Constru... (473)

Respondents and Type of Environment by ADM2 Level

- Environment: IDP camp, Rural, Town, Urban, Village
- ADM2 Areas: Rubkona, Juba, Malakal, Aweil Centre, Bor South, Yei, Wau, Yirol West, Rumbek Centre, Yambio, Pibor, Jur River
- ADM1 States: South Sudan, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lower Nile

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1. There is a consensus that elections are linked to a considerable risk of violence. Almost 60% think the risk of violence is high or somehow high, and 40% of respondents are both afraid and hopeful about elections.

How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

- Not answered
- Very low
- Somehow low
- Very high
- Somehow high
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree

2. Despite the high risk of violence, the majority of South Sudanese think elections should be held (60%), they should be held sooner rather than later, and that they will help the transition to peace.

Elections should be held in South Sudan.

- Not answered
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Disagree
- Strongly agree

When should elections be held?

- Not answered
- Within the next 3-5 y
- On time
- Delayed
- More
- Less

Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.

- Not answered
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Disagree
- Strongly agree

3. Most likely, elections will be approached in community-voting patterns. While individual voting has strong backing in theory, South Sudanese still prefer their families and communities to vote the same way.

My vote is an individual choice. I do not need to vote the same way as my family or community.

- Not answered
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. South Sudanese are split on whether elections should produce a winner-takes-it-all government, or if power-sharing and consociational arrangements should continue.

The winner of elections should take all positions in national

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree

The winner of elections should share power with the loser.

- Not answered
- Very safe
- Safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus)
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe

5. The political opposition has not yet been able to present credible voting alternatives (to the SPLM) that would be likely to perform well in upcoming elections, and the popularity of political parties is closely tied to the delivery of public goods and services, with the provision of local security being a critical one. **asked in wave 3 only**

Which political party do you think has the best vision for South Sudan? If you think that no political party has a good vision, you can answer ‘none’.

- United South Sudan Party (USSP)
- United South Sudan African Part...
- United Democratic Salvation Fro...
- Sudan People’s Liberation Moveme...
- Sudan People’s Liberation Moveme...
- Sudan People’s Liberation Moveme...
- Sudan African National Union (S...
- South Sudan United Movement …
- South Sudan Patriotic Movement...
- South Sudan Opposition Allianc...
- South Sudan Liberation Moveme...

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

- Very safe
- Safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus)
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe

Explore responses related to elections, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..
**Elections Perceptions of Elections**

**Elections**
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree

**Age of Respondents (between)**
- 18
- 94

**Environment Type**
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

**Gender**
- Female
- Male

**ADM2 name**
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

**Respondents**
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

---

**Elections**

**Elections should be held in South Sudan.**
- Aweil Centre: 50%
- Bor South: 45%
- Juba: 56.1%
- Jur River: 51.9%
- Malakal: 59.9%
- Pibor: 29.3%
- Rubkona: 51.2%
- Rumbek Centre: 43.4%
- Wau: 62.8%
- Yambio: 59.6%
- Yei: 54.0%
- Yirol West: 40.1%

**Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.**
- Aweil Centre: 22.6%
- Bor South: 52.6%
- Juba: 52.6%
- Jur River: 51.3%
- Malakal: 22.6%
- Pibor: 35.8%
- Rubkona: 49.6%
- Rumbek Centre: 38.5%
- Wau: 49.6%
- Yambio: 49.6%
- Yei: 38.5%
- Yirol West: 38.5%

**The plan for an election makes me feel afraid about the future of South Sudan.**
- Aweil Centre: 18.9%
- Bor South: 36.0%
- Juba: 38.6%
- Jur River: 26.4%
- Malakal: 22.6%
- Pibor: 35.8%
- Rubkona: 21.3%
- Rumbek Centre: 21.3%
- Wau: 18.1%
- Yambio: 18.1%
- Yei: 29.6%
- Yirol West: 43.2%

**The plan for an election makes me feel hopeful about the future of South Sudan.**
- Aweil Centre: 50%
- Bor South: 50%
- Juba: 50%
- Jur River: 22.6%
- Malakal: 27.1%
- Pibor: 31.0%
- Rubkona: 42.1%
- Rumbek Centre: 39.3%
- Wau: 31.0%
- Yambio: 39.3%
- Yei: 19.5%
- Yirol West: 37.7%

---

**Voted in 2010?**
- No
- Yes

---

**ADM2 name**
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

**Respondents**
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

---

**Respondents**
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

---

**Respondents**
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

---

**Respondents**
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

---

**Respondents**
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%
Should elections be held? If so, when?

Displaced times (>=)
- 0
- 100

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male

Elections
Should elections be held?
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Elections should be held in South Sudan.

ADM2 name
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

Respondents
- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

Elections should be held in South Sudan.

Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.

When should elections be held?
- Delayed
- More than 5 years from now
- Never
- Next year
- On time
- They should never happen
- This year
- Within the next 3-5 years

All Respondents

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When elections are held, I am likely to vote.

- **Aweil Centre**: 7.6% strongly disagree, 53.6% disagree, 38.2% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Bor South**: 38.1% strongly disagree, 60.8% disagree, 51% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Juba**: 41.1% strongly disagree, 51% disagree, 45.6% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Jur River**: 53.5% strongly disagree, 49.4% disagree, 33.9% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Malakal**: 10% strongly disagree, 49.4% disagree, 33.9% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Pibor**: 69.9% strongly disagree, 60.8% disagree, 51% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Rubkona**: 40.3% strongly disagree, 69.9% disagree, 51% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Rumbek Centre**: 38.1% strongly disagree, 58.5% disagree, 37.2% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Wau**: 60.1% strongly disagree, 37.2% disagree, 36.1% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Yambio**: 62.2% strongly disagree, 36.1% disagree, 25.2% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Yei**: 6.2% strongly disagree, 61.3% disagree, 25.2% neither agree nor disagree.
- **Yirol West**: 34.7% strongly disagree, 58.8% disagree, 25.2% neither agree nor disagree.

How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

- **Aweil Centre**: 22.4% very high, 16.9% somewhat high, 50% somewhat low, 32% very low, 6.8% not answered.
- **Bor South**: 6.4% very high, 14.6% somewhat high, 30.7% somewhat low, 47.5% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Juba**: 9.7% very high, 22.4% somewhat high, 34.9% somewhat low, 31.4% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Jur River**: 12.8% very high, 35.9% somewhat high, 45.7% somewhat low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Malakal**: 18% very high, 19% somewhat high, 34.9% somewhat low, 53.9% very low, 9.3% not answered.
- **Pibor**: 17.9% very high, 25.6% somewhat high, 64.9% somewhat low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Rubkona**: 18% very high, 33.5% somewhat high, 24.8% somewhat low, 22.3% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Rumbek Centre**: 6.6% very high, 19% somewhat high, 53.9% somewhat low, 9.3% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Wau**: 19.4% very high, 42% somewhat high, 29.8% somewhat low, 7.5% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Yambio**: 11.1% very high, 9.8% somewhat high, 34.1% somewhat low, 17.1% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Yei**: 11.4% very high, 19.6% somewhat high, 18.4% somewhat low, 46.6% very low, 10.9% not answered.
- **Yirol West**: 8.1% very high, 51.9% somewhat high, 20.7% somewhat low, 14.8% very low, 10.9% not answered.
Q: "Which political party has the best vision for South Sudan? If you don’t think any, can respond with none."

By ADM2
- Democratic Change (DC)
- Democratic Forum
- Federal Democratic Party (FDM)
- Labour Party of South Sudan (LPSS)
- National Democratic Movement (NDM)
- National Salvation Front (NAS)
- None
- Not answered
- Other (please specify)

By ADM2 name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 Name</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

Voted in 2010?
- No
- Yes

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male

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Q: "Which political party has the best vision for South Sudan?" & Everyday Safety Levels

Wave 3
May - June 2022
3173 Respondents

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels
- United South Sudan Party (USSP)
- United South Sudan African Party...
- United Democratic Salvation Fro...
- United Democratic Republic Allia...
- Sudan People’s Liberation Move...
- Sudan People’s Liberation Move...
- Sudan People’s Liberation Move...
- Sudan African National Union (S...
- South Sudan United Movement (...)
- South Sudan Patriotic Movement...
- South Sudan Opposition Alliance...
- South Sudan Liberation Moveme...
- People’s Democratic Movement (...)
- Other (please specify)
- Not answered
- None
- National Salvation Front (NAS)

Buy
Countryside
Cultural Events
Neighbours
Roads

Filter by Everyday Safety Categories: All

By ADM2

Number of Respondents

Very unsafe
Unsafe
Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus)
Safe
Very safe

Displaced times (>=)

Voted in 2010?

Environment Type

Gender

Year of Safety Levels: All

Everyday Safety Response: All

2018
2022

0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%

© 2023 TomTom, © 2023 Microsoft Corporation
- I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
- I am proud to be South Sudanese.
- My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
- National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

**By ADM2**

- **Aweil Centre**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Bor South**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Juba**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Jur River**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Malakal**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Pibor**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Rubkona**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Rumbek Centre**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Wau**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Yambio**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Yei**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

- **Yirol West**
  - I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.
  - I am proud to be South Sudanese.
  - My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.
  - National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.
How would you define your identity?

South Sudanese

*Please note that this question was a free-text field, and respondents could input any answer. Therefore, there are a number of different spellings and references to the same answer, but these have not been aggregated as there may be cases where the spellings or references are intentional. Click an answer on the tree map, or the word cloud to see the location of the responses on the map.