

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Capital

Bangui

Ethnic Groups

Baya 28.8%, Banda 22.9%, Mandjia 9.9%, Sara 7.9%, M'Baka-Bantu 7.9%, Arab-Fulani (Peul) 6%, Mbum 6%, Ngbanki 5.5%, Zande-Nzakara 3%, other Central African Republic ethnic groups 2%, non-Central African Republic ethnic groups 0.1%

Languages

French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), tribal languages

Religions

Christian 89%, Muslim 9%, folk religion 1%, unaffiliated 1%

Population

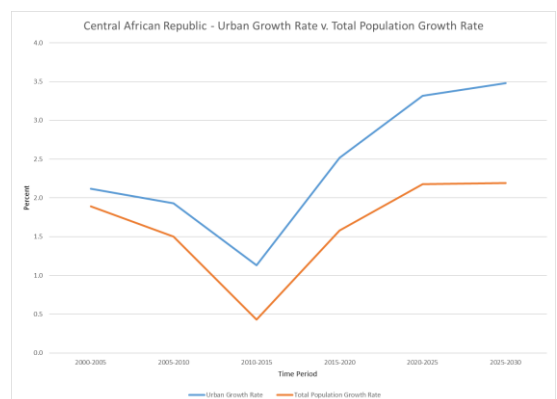
Total: 5.6 million
Median age: 20 years
Population growth rate: 1.77%
Urban: 43.6%
Rural 56.4%

Fertility

Birth rate: 32.37 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 3.99 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.99 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 11.51 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 55.96 years
Maternal mortality rate: 829 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 81.74 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: -3.16 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 9.4% of GDP

Physician density: 0.07 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 7.5%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 0.94 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 2.2% of GDP

Literacy: 37.4%

Population Distribution

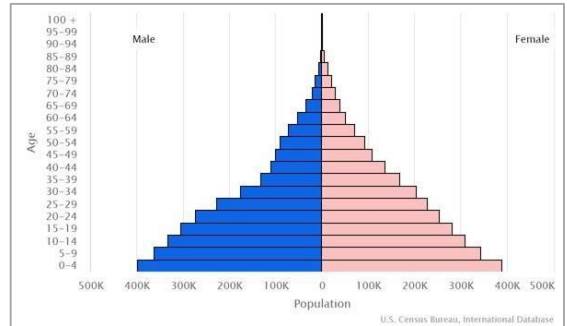
majority of residents live in the western and central areas of the country, especially in and around the capital of Bangui

Demographic Profile

The Central African Republic's (CAR) humanitarian crisis has worsened since the coup of March 2013. CAR's high mortality rate and low life expectancy are attributed to elevated rates of preventable and treatable diseases (including malaria and malnutrition), an inadequate health care system, precarious food security, and armed conflict. Some of the worst mortality rates are in western CAR's diamond mining region, which has been impoverished because of government attempts to control the diamond trade and the fall in industrial diamond prices. To make matters worse, the government and international donors have reduced health funding in recent years. The CAR's weak educational system and low literacy rate have also suffered as a result of the country's ongoing conflict. Schools are closed, qualified teachers are scarce, infrastructure, funding, and supplies are lacking and subject to looting, and many students and teachers have been displaced by violence.

Rampant poverty, human rights violations, unemployment, poor infrastructure, and a lack of security and stability have led to forced displacement internally and externally. Since the political crisis that resulted in CAR's March 2013 coup began in December 2012, approximately 600,000 people have fled to Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and other neighboring countries, while another estimated 515,000 were displaced internally as of December 2022. The UN has urged countries to refrain from repatriating CAR refugees amid the heightened lawlessness.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

