

GABON

Capital

Libreville

Ethnic Groups

Gabonese-born 80.1% (includes Fang 23.2%, Shira-Punu/Vili 18.9%, Nzabi-Duma 11.3%, Mbede-Teke 6.9%, Myene 5%, Kota-Kele 4.9%, Okande-Tsogo 2.1%, Pygmy .3%, other 7.5%), Cameroonian 4.6%, Malian 2.4%, Beninese 2.1%, acquired Gabonese nationality 1.6%, Togolese 1.6%, Senegalese 1.1%, Congolese (Brazzaville) 1%, other 5.5%

Languages

French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

Religions

Roman Catholic 42.3%, Protestant 12.3%, other Christian 27.4%, Muslim 9.8%, animist 0.6%, other 0.5%, none/no answer 7.1%

Population

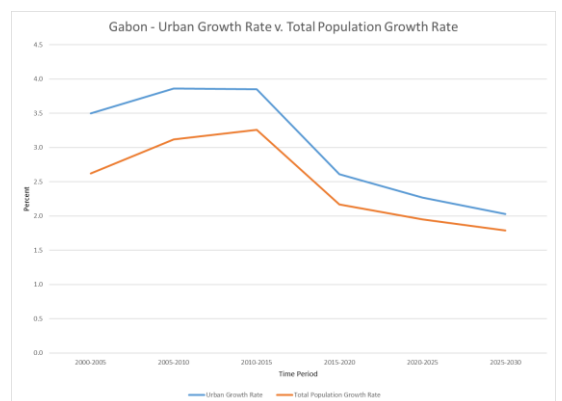
Total: 2.4 million
Median age: 21 years
Population growth rate: 2.439%
Urban: 91%
Rural 9%

Fertility

Birth rate: 25.89 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 3.26 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 1.07 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 5.59 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 70.03 years
Maternal mortality rate: 252 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 27.7 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: 3.59 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 3.4% of GDP

Physician density: 0.65 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 15%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 6.47 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 3.2% of GDP

Literacy: 84.7%

Population Distribution

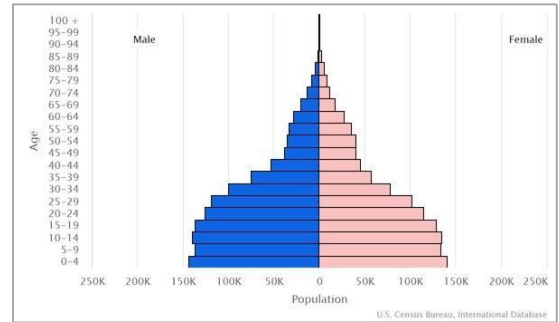
the relatively small population is spread in pockets throughout the country; the largest urban center is the capital of Libreville, located along the Atlantic coast in the northwest

Demographic Profile

Gabon's oil revenues have given it one of the highest per capita income levels in Sub-Saharan Africa, but the wealth is not evenly distributed and poverty is widespread. Unemployment is especially prevalent among the large youth population; more than 60% of the population is under the age of 25 as of 2020. With a fertility rate still averaging more than 3 children per woman, the youth population will continue to grow and further strain the mismatch between Gabon's supply of jobs and the skills of its labor force.

Gabon has been a magnet to migrants from neighboring countries since the 1960s because of the discovery of oil, as well as the country's political stability and timber, mineral, and natural gas resources. Nonetheless, income inequality and high unemployment have created slums in Libreville full of migrant workers from Senegal, Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin, Togo, and elsewhere in West Africa. In 2011, Gabon declared an end to refugee status for 9,500 remaining Congolese nationals to whom it had granted asylum during the Republic of the Congo's civil war between 1997 and 2003. About 5,400 of these refugees received permits to reside in Gabon.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

