

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Capital

Malabo

Ethnic Groups

Fang 85.7%, Bubi 6.5%, Mdowe 3.6%, Annobon 1.6%, Bujeba 1.1%, other 1.4%

Languages

Spanish (official) 67.6%, other (includes Fang, Bubi, Portuguese (official), French (official), Portuguese-based Creoles spoken in Ano Bom) 32.4%

Religions

Roman Catholic 88%, Protestant 5%, Muslim 2%, other 5% (animist, Baha'i, Jewish)

Population

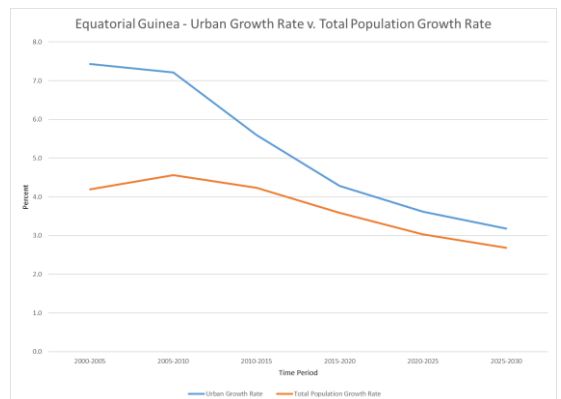
Total: 1.7 million
Median age: 20.3 years
Population growth rate: 3.36%
Urban: 74.4%
Rural 25.6%

Fertility

Birth rate: 29.46 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 4.19 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 1.15 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 8.9 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 63.8 years
Maternal mortality rate: 301 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 77.85 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: 13.01 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 3.8% of GDP

Physician density: 0.4 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 8%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 6.11 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Literacy: 95.3%

Population Distribution

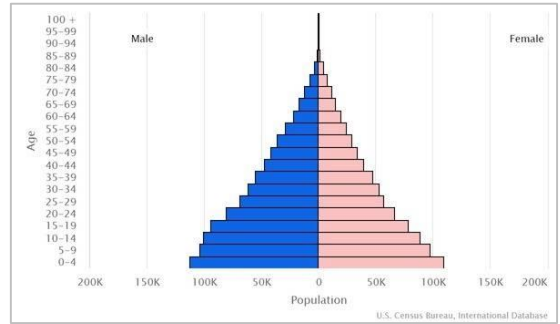
only two large cities over 30,000 people (Bata on the mainland, and the capital Malabo on the island of Bioko); small communities are scattered throughout the mainland and the five inhabited islands

Demographic Profile

Equatorial Guinea is one of the smallest and least populated countries in continental Africa and is the only independent African country where Spanish is an official language. Despite a boom in oil production in the 1990s, authoritarianism, corruption, and resource mismanagement have concentrated the benefits among a small elite. These practices have perpetuated income inequality and unbalanced development, such as low public spending on education and health care. Unemployment remains problematic because the oil-dominated economy employs a small labor force dependent on skilled foreign workers. The agricultural sector, Equatorial Guinea's main employer, continues to deteriorate because of a lack of investment and the migration of rural workers to urban areas. About two-thirds of the population was living below the poverty line in 2020.

Equatorial Guinea's large and growing youth population – about 60% are under the age of 25 as of 2022 – is particularly affected because job creation in the non-oil sectors is limited, and young people often do not have the skills needed in the labor market. Equatorial Guinean children frequently enter school late, have poor attendance, and have high dropout rates. Thousands of Equatorial Guineans fled across the border to Gabon in the 1970s to escape the dictatorship of Francisco MACIAS NGUEMA; smaller numbers have followed in the decades since. Continued inequitable economic growth and high youth unemployment increases the likelihood of ethnic and regional violence.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

