

COTE D'IVOIRE

Capital

Yamoussoukro (legislative capital), Abidjan (administrative capital)

Ethnic Groups

Akan 28.9%, Voltaïque or Gur 16.1%, Northern Mande 14.5%, Kru 8.5%, Southern Mande 6.9%, unspecified 0.9%, non-Ivoirian 24.2% (2014 est.)

Languages

French (official), 60 native dialects of which Dioula is the most widely spoken

Religions

Muslim 42.9%, Catholic 17.2%, Evangelical 11.8%, Methodist 1.7%, other Christian 3.2%, animist 3.6%, other religion 0.5%, none 19.1%

Population

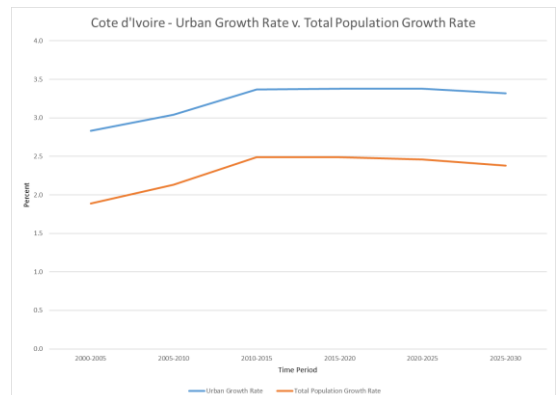
Total: 29.3 million
Median age: 20.3 years
Population growth rate: 2.16%
Urban: 53.1%
Rural 46.9%

Fertility

Birth rate: 27.92 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 3.47 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.97 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 7.45 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 62.71 years
Maternal mortality rate: 617 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 54.04 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: 1.16 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 3.3% of GDP

Physician density: 0.16 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 10.3%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 1.7 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 3.4% of GDP

Literacy: 89.9%

Population Distribution

the population is primarily located in the forested south, with the highest concentration of people residing in and around the cities on the Atlantic coast; most of the northern savanna remains sparsely populated with higher concentrations located along transportation corridors

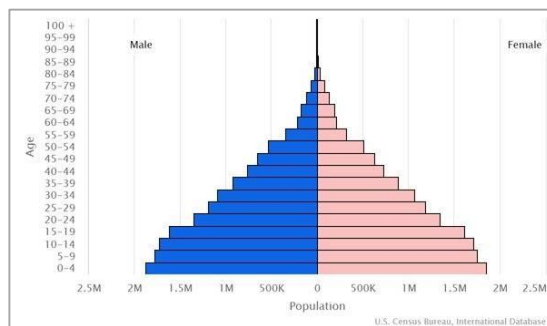
Demographic Profile

Cote d'Ivoire's population is likely to continue growing for the foreseeable future because almost 60% of the populace is younger than 25 as of 2020, the total fertility rate is holding steady at about 3.5 children per woman, and contraceptive use is under 30%. The country will need to improve education, health care, and gender equality in order to turn its large and growing youth cohort into human capital. Even prior to 2010 unrest that shuttered schools for months, access to education was poor, especially for women. The lack of educational attainment contributes to Cote d'Ivoire's high rates of unskilled labor, adolescent pregnancy, and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Following its independence in 1960, Cote d'Ivoire's stability and the blossoming of its labor-intensive cocoa and coffee industries in the southwest made it an attractive destination for migrants from other parts of the country and its neighbors, particularly Burkina Faso. The HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY administration continued the French colonial policy of encouraging labor immigration by offering liberal land ownership laws. Foreigners from West Africa, Europe (mainly France), and Lebanon composed about 25% of the population by 1998.

The hostile Muslim north-Christian south divide snowballed into a 2002 civil war, pushing tens of thousands of foreign migrants, Liberian refugees, and Ivoirians to flee to war-torn Liberia or other regional countries and more than a million people to be internally displaced. Subsequently, violence following the contested 2010 presidential election prompted some 250,000 people to seek refuge in Liberia and other neighboring countries and again internally displaced as many as a million people. By July 2012, the majority had returned home, but ongoing inter-communal tension and armed conflict continue to force people from their homes.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

