ANGOLA

Capital

Luanda

Ethnic Groups

Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, Mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%

Languages

Portuguese 71.2% (official), Umbundu 23%, Kikongo 8.2%, Kimbundu 7.8%, Chokwe 6.5%, Nhaneca 3.4%, Nganguel 3.1%, Fiote 2.4%, Kwanhama 2.3%, Muhumbi 2.1%, Luvale 1%, other 3.6%; note - data represent most widely spoken languages; shares sum to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer on the census

Religions

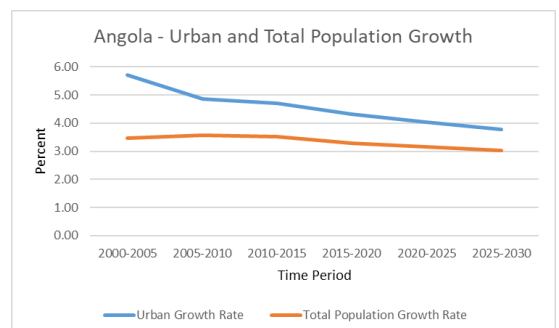Roman Catholic 41.1%, Protestant 38.1%, other 8.6%, none 12.3%

Population

Total: 36 million
Median age: 15.9 years
Population growth rate: 3.34%
Urban: 68.7%
Rural 31.3%

Fertility

Birth rate: 41.42 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 5.76 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.96 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 7.8 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 62.51 years
Maternal mortality rate: 241 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 57.2 deaths/1,000 live births

Angola - Urban and Total Population Growth

ANGOLA

Migration

Net migration rate: -0.19 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 2.9% of GDP
Physician density: 0.21 physicians/1,000 population
Adult obesity: 8.2%
Alcohol consumption per capita: 5.84 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 2.4% of GDP
Literacy: 71.1%
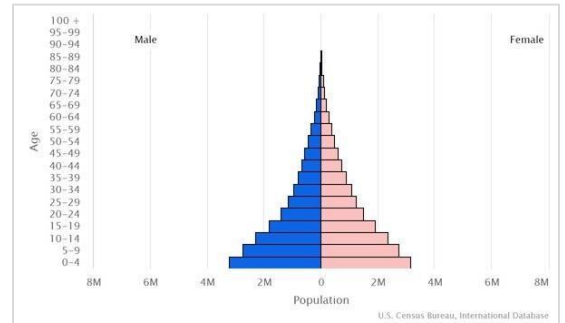
Population Distribution

Most people live in the western half of the country; urban areas account for the highest concentrations of people, particularly the capital of Luanda

Age Structure

U.S. Census Bureau, International Database

Population Distribution

Population per square kilometer

Demographic Profile

More than two decades after the end of Angola's 27-year civil war, the country still faces a variety of socioeconomic problems, including poverty, high maternal and child mortality, and illiteracy. Despite the country's rapid post-war economic growth based on oil production, about 30 percent of Angolans live below the poverty line and unemployment is widespread, especially among the large young-adult population. Only about 70% of the population is literate, and the rate drops to around 60% for women. The youthful population - about 48% are under the age of 15 as of 2022 - is expected to continue growing rapidly with a fertility rate of more than 5 children per woman and a low rate of contraceptive use. Fewer than half of women deliver their babies with the assistance of trained health care personnel, which contributes to Angola's high maternal mortality rate.

Of the estimated 550,000 Angolans who fled their homeland during its civil war, most have returned home since 2002. In 2012, the UN assessed that conditions in Angola had been stable for several years and invoked a cessation of refugee status for Angolans. Following the cessation clause, some of those still in exile returned home voluntarily through UN repatriation programs, and others integrated into host countries.