Central African Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>4,401 (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>651 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>154 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>159 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>106 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>42 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>23 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>850 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>543 (1994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>27 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths (number)</td>
<td>1,300 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Underweight prevalence: Percent of children <5 years underweight for age Based on 2006 WHO reference population
  - 1994-1995 DHS: 24%
  - 2000 MICS: 22%
  - 2006 MICS: 26%

- Stunting prevalence: Percent of children <5 years with low height for age Based on 2006 WHO reference population
  - 1994-1995 DHS: 42%
  - 2000 MICS: 45%
  - 2006 MICS: 43%

- Exclusive breastfeeding: Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
  - 1994-1995 DHS: 3%
  - 2000 MICS: 17%
  - 2006 MICS: 23%

- Vitamin A supplementation: Percent of children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
  - 1994-1995 DHS: 76%
  - 2000 MICS: 76%
  - 2006 MICS: 68%

- Diarrhoeal disease treatment: Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORS, recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids), with continued feeding
  - 2000 MICS: 47%
  - 2006 MICS: 47%

- Malaria treatment: Percent of febrile children <5 years using anti-malarials
  - 2000 MICS: 69%
  - 2006 MICS: 57%

- Malaria prevention: Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 2006 MICS: 15%

CHILD HEALTH

- Immunization: Percent of children immunised against measles
  - 1994-1995 DHS: 64%
  - 2000 MICS: 64%
  - 2006 MICS: 54%

- Pneumonia treatment: Percent of children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
  - 1994-1995 DHS: 41%
  - 2000 MICS: 32%
  - 2006 MICS: 32%

- Malaria treatment: Percent of febrile children <5 years using anti-malarials
  - 2000 MICS: 69%
  - 2006 MICS: 57%

- Causes of under-five deaths
  - Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to under nutrition
  - Causes of under-five deaths, 2008
  - Causes of neonatal deaths, 2008

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2011
Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Central African Republic

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m², %): 15 (1999)
- Demand for family planning satisfied (%): 35 (2006)
- Total fertility rate: 4.6 (2010)
- Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %): 40 (1994-)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %): 39 (2006)
- Institutional deliveries (%): 56 (2009)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): -
- Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %): -

**Antenatal care**
Percent of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

**Skilled attendant at delivery**
Percent of live births attended by skilled health personnel

**Neonatal tetanus protection**
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**HIV AND AIDS**

- HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %): 2.2 [1.4 - 3.1] (2009)
- HIV prevalence among young men (15-24 yrs, %): 1 [0.6 - 1.4] (2009)
- Orphan school attendance ratio: 0.96 (2008)

**Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
Percent of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**EDUCATION**

- Survival to last grade of primary school (total, admin data, %): 47 (2009)
- Survival to last grade of primary school (male, admin data, %): 53 (2009)
- Survival to last grade of primary school (female, admin data, %): 39 (2009)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %): 67 (2009)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %): 77 (2009)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %): 57 (2009)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010

- Sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010

**CHILD PROTECTION**

- Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%): 61 (2006)
- Birth registration (%): 49 (2006)
- Female genital mutilation/cutting (%): 26 (2006)
### DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of Male to Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight incidence (%)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care seeking for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (%)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improved drinking water sources (%)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%)</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.

2. **Equity chart** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except USMR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **Source** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except U5MR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

4. **Antenatal care** - Children receiving antimalarial medicines (%) is based on the 2006 WHO reference population, %.

5. **Primary school** - Children receiving antimalarial medicines (%) is based on the 2006 WHO reference population, %.

6. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.