

Central African Republic



How many people die from smoking in Central African Republic each year?

1,917

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Central African Republic each year?

14,652,243,720

CFA francs

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Central African Republic

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Central African Republic. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Central African Republic as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

Adult Smoking Prevalence in Central African Republic

15+ years old; 2019

Men

15%

Women

1.6%

Adult smoking prevalence in Central African Republic is 8%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Central African Republic

15+ years old; 2019

Men

219,422

Women

24,250

Number of adult smokers in Central African Republic is 243,673.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Central African Republic

10-14 years old; 2019

Boys

5.7%

Girls

3.9%

Youth smoking prevalence in Central African Republic is 5%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Central African Republic

15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; 2010

Both Men and Women

N/A

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Central African Republic is N/A.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Central African Republic

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

3.9%

Women

0.9%

2.6% of all deaths in Central African Republic are caused by tobacco use.

Learn more about global **Prevalence, Youth Smoking and Deaths.**

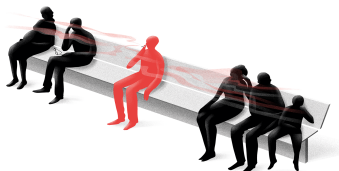
Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Central African Republic

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Central African Republic, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.



Societal Harms

The economic cost of smoking Central African Republic is 14,652,243,720 CFA francs. This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.



Harms Development

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Central African Republic, a smoker must spend 26.0% of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.



Environmental Harms

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 1,102,311 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in the world each year, equal to 416,667 female African elephants.



Harms Health Equity

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Central African Republic.



Harms NCDs

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

Learn more about **Health Effects.**

Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Central African Republic

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Central African Republic.



Tobacco Production

There were more than 5,000,000,000,000 cigarettes produced in the world in 2019, or nearly 2 cigarettes per person per day.



Tobacco Growing

There were 483 tons of tobacco produced in Central African Republic in 2022 on 554 hectares of quality agricultural land that could have been used to grow food.



Tobacco Industry

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.

Learn more about global **Growing** and **Product Sales**.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Central African Republic

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in Central African Republic

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Central African Republic

No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No
Healthcare Facilities	Educational Facilities	Universities	Government Facilities	Indoor Offices	Restaurants	Pubs and Bars	Public Transport	All Other Indoor Public Places		Funds for Enforcement

Availability of Cessation Services in Central African Republic

Quitting Resources
None

National Quit Line
No

Learn more about best practices in **Cessation**.

Tobacco Packaging Regulations in Central African Republic

Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation
None
 Text warning label only
 Graphic warning label only
 Plain Packaging with graphic warning label

% of Pack Covered
Not specified

Learn more about best practices in **Counter Marketing**.

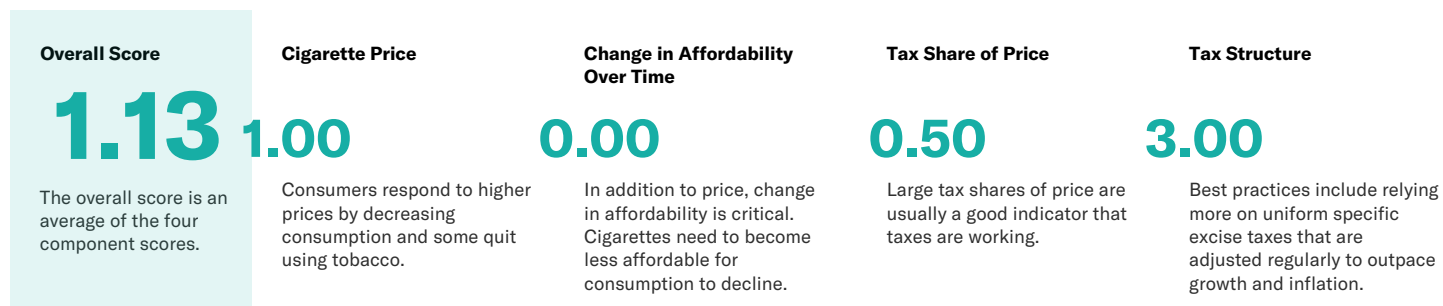
Tobacco Control Mass Media Campaigns in Central African Republic

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	No
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	Not applicable
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	Not applicable
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	Not applicable
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	Not applicable
Utilized Media Planning	Not applicable
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	Not applicable
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	Not applicable
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	Not applicable

Learn more about best practices in **Mass Media**.

Tobacco Tax Policies in Central African Republic

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacco Economics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.



Learn more about the [Scorecard in Central African Republic](#).

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Central African Republic

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

<p>Direct Bans</p> <p>0 out of 7 direct bans implemented</p>	<p>Indirect Bans</p> <p>0 out of 10 indirect bans implemented</p>		
National TV and radio	No	Free distribution in mail or through other means	No
International TV and radio	No	Promotional discounts	No
International magazines and newspapers	No	Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
International magazines and newspapers	No	Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Billboard and outdoor advertising	No	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	No
Advertising at point of sale	No	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	No
Advertising on internet	No	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	No
<p>Ad Ban Compliance</p> <p>N/A</p>		Complete ban on sponsorship	No
		Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	No
		Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	No