

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; 2022

Boys 5.3% Girls 2.4%

Youth smoking prevalence in Central African Republic is 3.9%.

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.**

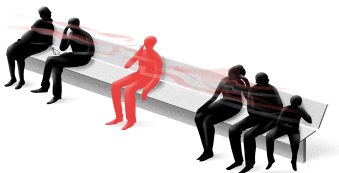
### Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Central African Republic

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.



#### Harms Health Equity

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



#### 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 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 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.



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.

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               | 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  
Text warning label with graphic warning label  
Plain Packaging with text/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 Tobacconomics 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.

| Overall Score   | Cigarette Price   | Change in Affordability Over Time  | Tax Share of Price   | Tax Structure   |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1.13  | 1.00  | 0.00   | 0.50   | 3.00  |
| The overall score is an average of the four component scores. | Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco. | In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline. | Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working. | Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation. |

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.

| Direct Bans                            | 0 out of 7 direct bans implemented | Indirect Bans  | 0 out of 10 direct bans implemented |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 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                                  |
| Ad Ban Compliance<br>N/A               |                                    | 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                                  |
|  |                                    |  |                                     |