

BURKINA FASO

Capital

Ouagadougou

Ethnic Groups

Mossi 52%, Fulani 8.4%, Gurma 7%, Bobo 4.9%, Gurunsi 4.6%, Senufo 4.5%, Bissa 3.7%, Lobi 2.4%, Dagara 2.4%, Tuareg/Bella 1.9%, Dioula 0.8%, unspecified/no answer 0.3%, other 7.2%

Languages

Mossi 52.9%, Fula 7.8%, Gourmantche 6.8%, Dyula 5.7%, Bissa 3.3%, Gurunsi 3.2%, French (official) 2.2%, Bwamu 2%, Dagara 2%, San 1.7%, Marka 1.6%, Bobo 1.5%, Senufo 1.5%, Lobi 1.2%, other 6.6%

Religions

Muslim 63.2%, Roman Catholic 24.6%, Protestant 6.9%, traditional/animist 4.2%, none 0.7%, unspecified 0.4%

Population

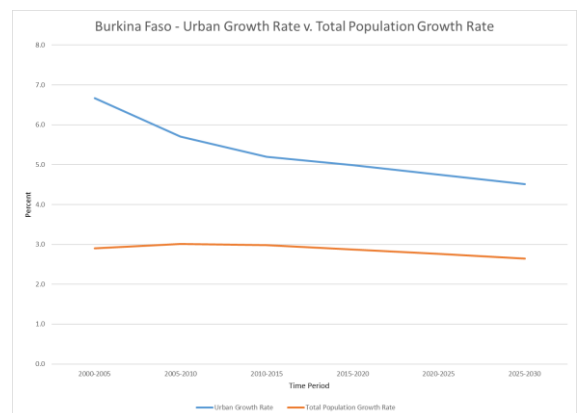
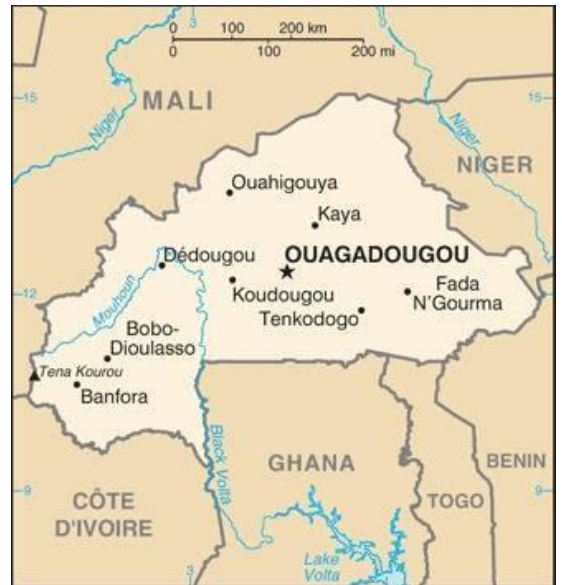
Total: 22.5 million
Median age: 17.9 years
Population growth rate: 2.46%
Urban: 32.5%
Rural 67.5%

Fertility

Birth rate: 32.71 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 4.14 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.96 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 7.5 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 63.82 years
Maternal mortality rate: 320 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 48.17 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: -0.59 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 6.7%

Physician density: 0.09 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 5.6%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 7.28 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 5.5% of GDP

Literacy: 39.3%

Population Distribution

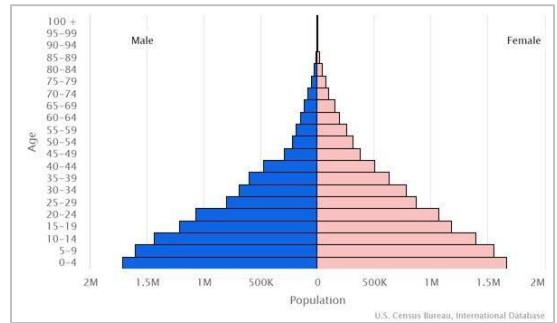
Most of the population is located in the center and south. Nearly one-third of the population lives in cities. The capital and largest city is Ouagadougou (Ouaga), with a population of 1.8 million

Demographic Profile

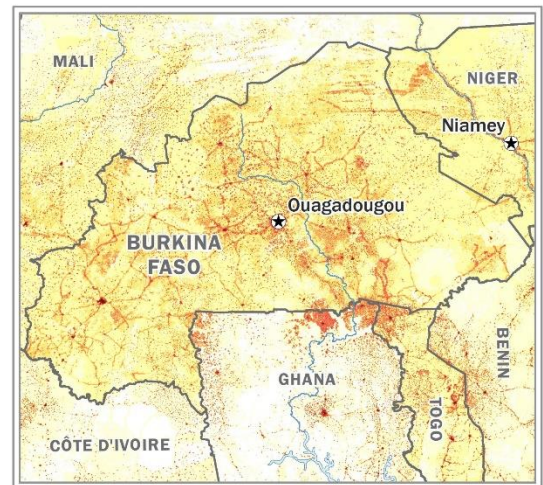
Burkina Faso has a young age structure – the result of declining mortality combined with steady high fertility – and continues to experience rapid population growth, which is putting increasing pressure on the country's limited arable land. Almost 65% of the population is under the age of 25 as of 2020, and the population is growing at 2.5% annually. Mortality rates, especially those of infants and children, have decreased because of improved health care, hygiene, and sanitation, but women continue to have an average of more than 4 children. Even if fertility were substantially reduced, today's large cohort entering their reproductive years would sustain high population growth for the foreseeable future. Only about a third of the population is literate and unemployment is widespread, dampening the economic prospects of Burkina Faso's large working-age population.

Migration has traditionally been a way of life for Burkinabe, with seasonal migration being replaced by stints of up to two years abroad. Cote d'Ivoire remains the top destination, although it has experienced periods of internal conflict. Under French colonization, Burkina Faso became a main labor source for agricultural and factory work in Cote d'Ivoire. Burkinabe also migrated to Ghana, Mali, and Senegal for work between the world wars. Burkina Faso attracts migrants from Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Mali, who often share common ethnic backgrounds with the Burkinabe. Despite its food shortages and high poverty rate, Burkina Faso has become a destination for refugees in recent years and hosts about 33,600 Malian refugees as of October 2022.

Age Structure



Population Distribution



Population per square kilometer

