

# BURUNDI

## Capital

Gitega

## Ethnic Groups

Hutu, Tutsi, Twa (Pygmy)

## Languages

Kirundi only 29.7% (official); French only 0.3% (official); Swahili only 0.2%; English only 0.1% (official); Kirundi and French 8.4%; Kirundi, French, and English 2.4%, other language combinations 2%, unspecified 56.9%

## Religions

Roman Catholic 58.6%, Protestant 35.3% (includes Adventist 2.7% and other Protestant 32.6%), Muslim 3.4%, other 1.3%, none 1.3%

## Population

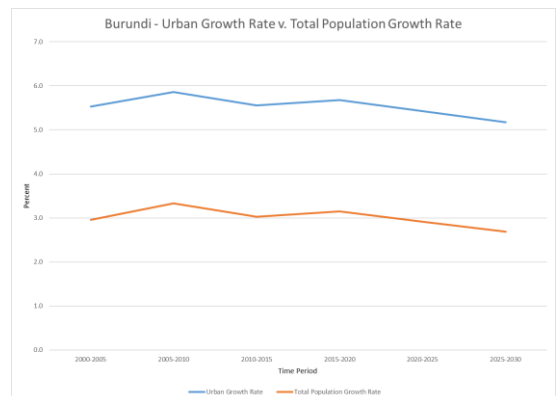
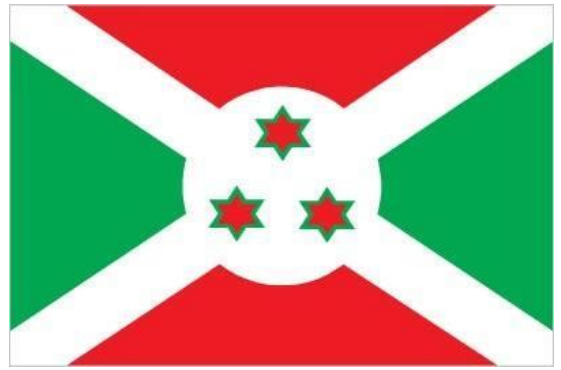
Total: 13.2 million  
Median age: 17.7 years  
Population growth rate: 3.59%  
Urban: 14.8%  
Rural 85.2%

## Fertility

Birth rate: 34.87 births/1,000 population  
Total fertility rate: 4.96 children born/woman  
Sex ratio of population: 0.99 male(s)/female

## Mortality

Death rate: 5.96 deaths/1,000 population  
Life expectancy at birth: 67.42 years  
Maternal mortality rate: 548 deaths/100,000 live births  
Infant mortality rate: 37.84 deaths/1,000 live births



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## Migration

Net migration rate: 6.84 migrants/1,000 population

## Health

Current health expenditure: 6.5% of GDP

Physician density: 0.07 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 5.4%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 4.07 liters of pure alcohol

## Education

Education expenditures: 5% of GDP

Literacy: 68.4%

## Population Distribution

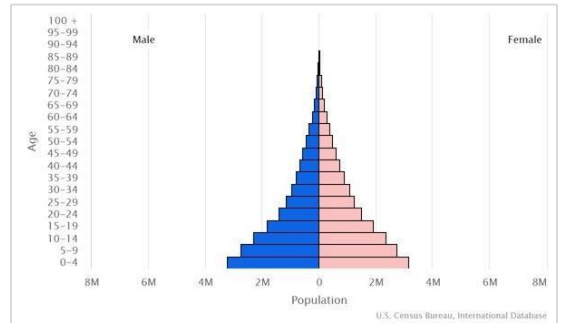
one of Africa's most densely populated countries; concentrations tend to be in the north and along the northern shore of Lake Tanganyika in the west; most people live on farms near areas of fertile volcanic soil

## Demographic Profile

Burundi is a densely populated country with a high population growth rate, factors that combined with land scarcity and poverty place a large share of its population at risk of food insecurity. About 90% of the population relies on subsistence agriculture. Subdivision of land to sons, and redistribution to returning refugees, results in smaller, overworked, and less-productive plots. Food shortages, poverty, and a lack of clean water contribute to a 60% chronic malnutrition rate among children. A lack of reproductive health services has prevented a significant reduction in Burundi's maternal mortality and fertility rates, which are both among the world's highest. With almost two-thirds of its population under the age of 25 and a birth rate of about 5 children per woman as of 2022, Burundi's population will continue to expand rapidly for decades to come, putting additional strain on a poor country.

Historically, migration flows into and out of Burundi have consisted overwhelmingly of refugees from violent conflicts. In the last decade, more than a half million Burundian refugees returned home from neighboring countries, mainly Tanzania. Reintegrating the returnees has been problematic due to their prolonged time in exile, land scarcity, poor infrastructure, poverty, and unemployment. Repatriates and existing residents (including internally displaced persons) compete for limited land and other resources. To further complicate matters, international aid organizations reduced their assistance because they no longer classified Burundi as a post-conflict country. Conditions deteriorated when renewed violence erupted in April 2015, causing another outpouring of refugees. In addition to refugee out-migration, Burundi has hosted thousands of refugees from neighboring countries, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and lesser numbers from Rwanda.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

