

TOGO

Capital

Lome

Ethnic Groups

Adja-Ewe/Mina 42.4%, Kabye/Tem 25.9%, Para-Gourma/Akan 17.1%, Akposso/Akebu 4.1%, Ana-lfe 3.2%, other Togolese 1.7%, foreigners 5.2%, no response 0.4%

Languages

French (official, the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Kabye (sometimes spelled Kabiye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north)

Religions

Christian 42.3%, folk religion 36.9%, Muslim 14%, Hindu <1%, Buddhist <1%, Jewish <1%, other <1%, none 6.2%

Population

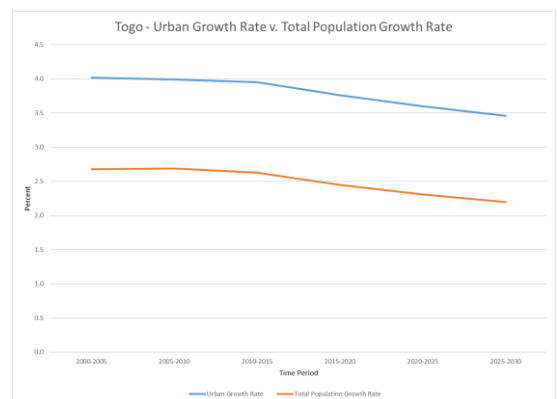
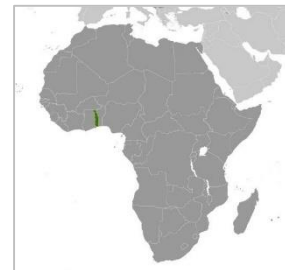
Total: 8.7 million
Median age: 20 years
Population growth rate: 2.45%
Urban: 44.5%
Rural 55.5%

Fertility

Birth rate: 31.39 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 4.18 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.97 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 5.16 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 71.71 years
Maternal mortality rate: 396 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 39.79 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: -1.77 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 6% of GDP

Physician density: 0.08 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 8.4%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 1.4 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 4% of GDP

Literacy: 66.5%

Population Distribution

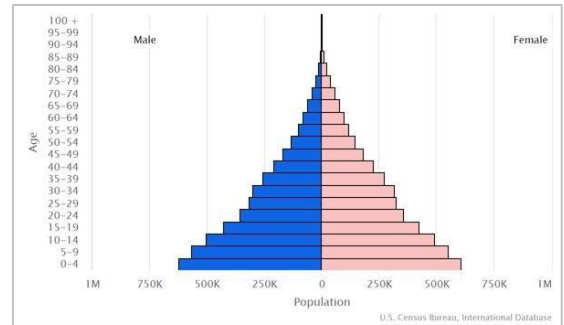
one of the more densely populated African nations with most of the population residing in rural communities, density is highest in the south on or near the Atlantic coast

Demographic Profile

Togo's population is estimated to have grown to four times its size between 1960 and 2010. With nearly 60% of its populace under the age of 25 as of 2020 and a high annual growth rate attributed largely to high fertility, Togo's population is likely to continue to expand for the foreseeable future. Reducing fertility, boosting job creation, and improving education will be essential to reducing the country's high poverty rate. In 2008, Togo eliminated primary school enrollment fees, leading to higher enrollment but increased pressure on limited classroom space, teachers, and materials. Togo has a good chance of achieving universal primary education, but educational quality, the underrepresentation of girls, and the low rate of enrollment in secondary and tertiary schools remain concerns.

Togo is both a country of emigration and asylum. In the early 1990s, southern Togo suffered from the economic decline of the phosphate sector and ethnic and political repression at the hands of dictator Gnassingbe EYADEMA and his northern, Kabye-dominated administration. The turmoil led 300,000 to 350,000 predominantly southern Togolese to flee to Benin and Ghana, with most not returning home until relative stability was restored in 1997. In 2005, another outflow of 40,000 Togolese to Benin and Ghana occurred when violence broke out between the opposition and security forces over the disputed election of EYADEMA's son Faure GNASSINGBE to the presidency. About half of the refugees reluctantly returned home in 2006, many still fearing for their safety. Despite ethnic tensions and periods of political unrest, Togo in December 2022 was home to almost 8,400 refugees from Ghana.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

