

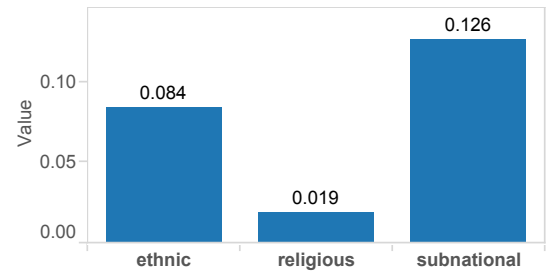
## Education Inequality Profile: Uganda

Education Inequality Profiles portray data for 15-24 year olds by ethnic, religious, and subnational composition for the following indicators: Group Gini (GGini) Index, educational attainment, and mean years of schooling.

The GGini, based on mean years of schooling, can be interpreted as a measure of how concentrated the total stock of education is in any group or region. A GGini of 0 would mean that all groups or regions have the same mean years of schooling, while a GGini of 1 can be understood loosely to correspond to a situation where one group or region has essentially exclusive access to all the education in the country.

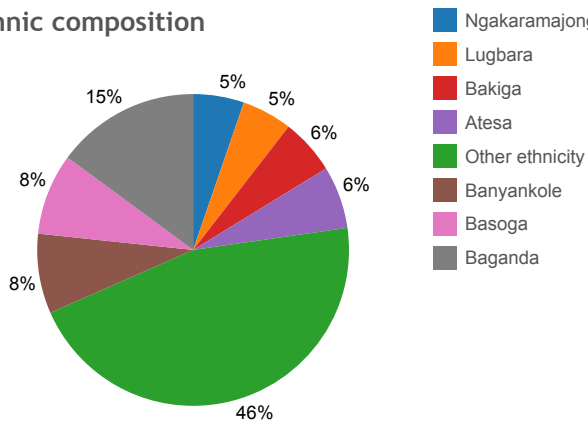
Data for the Uganda profile was extracted from DHS 2011. Uganda's highest GGini is the subnational GGini at 0.13. The Northern region has the lowest educational attainment: 15-24 year-old females have around 5 mean years of schooling and 15-24 year-old males have around 6, as compared with between 6 and 8 mean years for 15-24 year olds in the rest of the country.

Group Gini

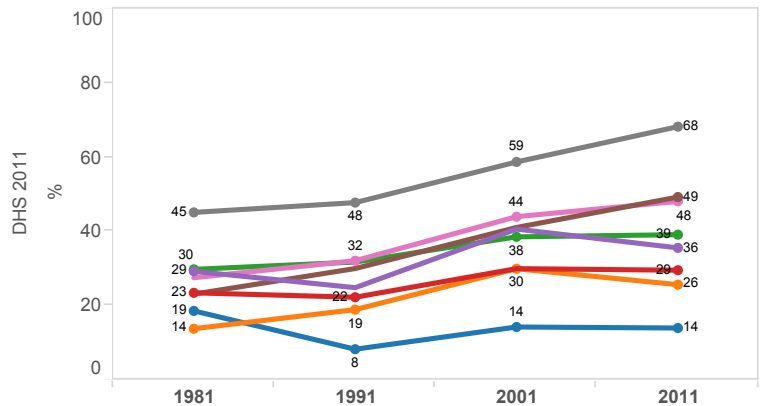


### Ethnicity

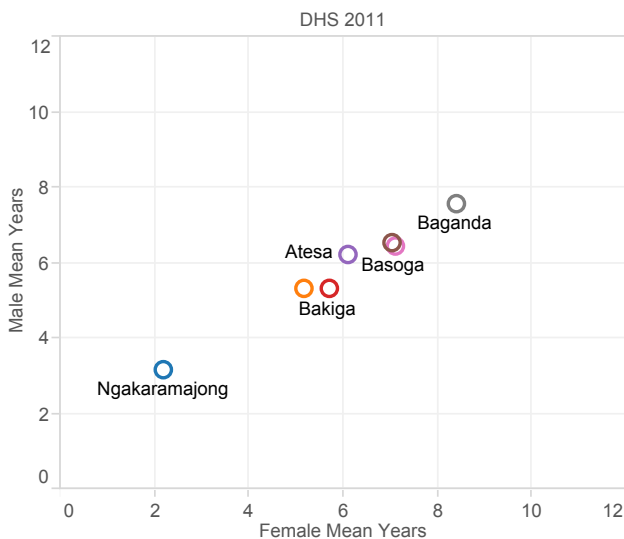
Ethnic composition



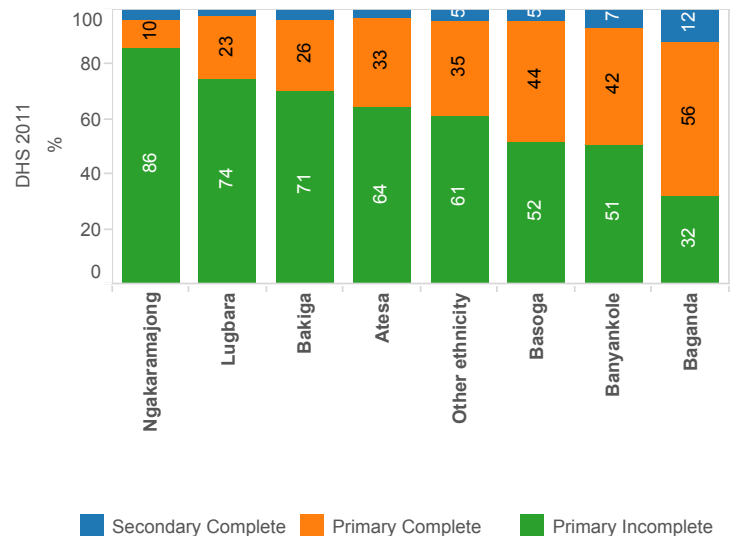
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and ethnicity



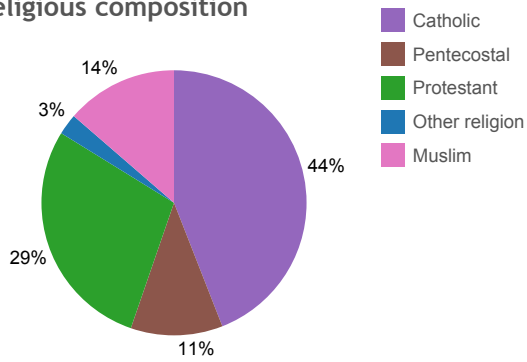
Educational attainment by ethnicity



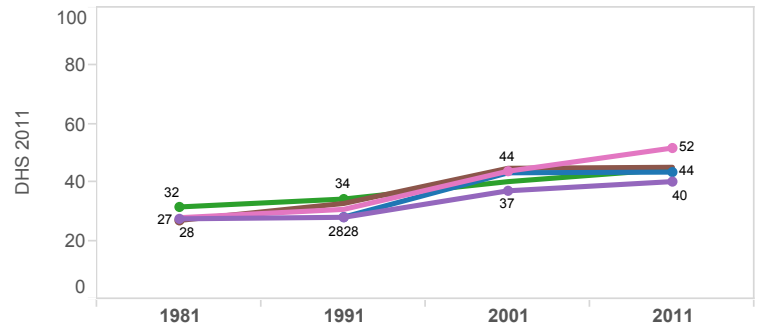
# Education Inequality Profile: Uganda

## Religion

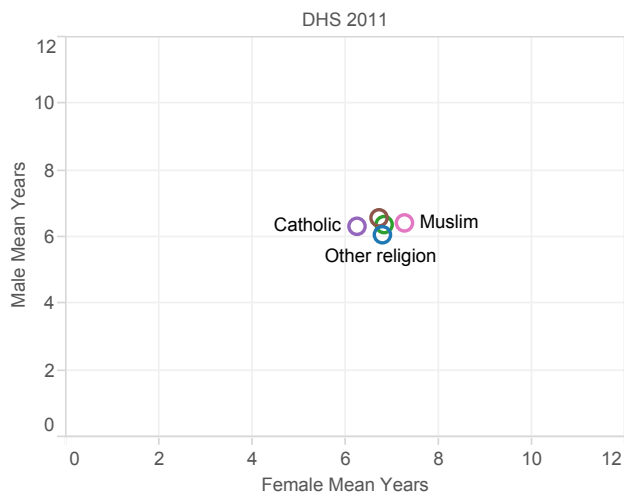
Religious composition



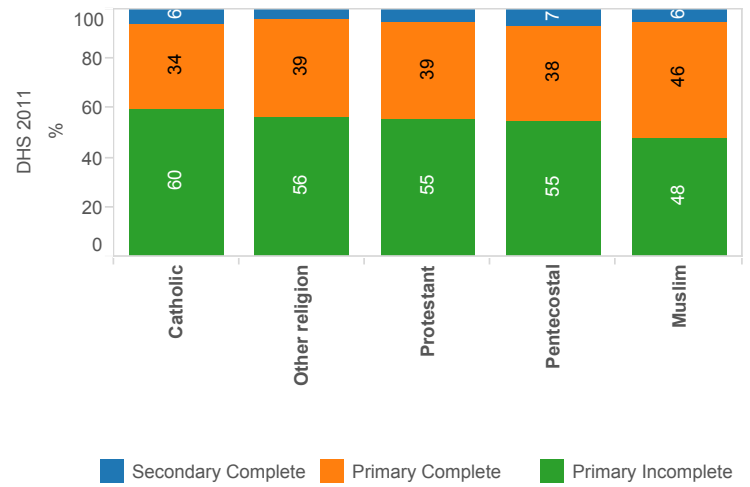
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and religion

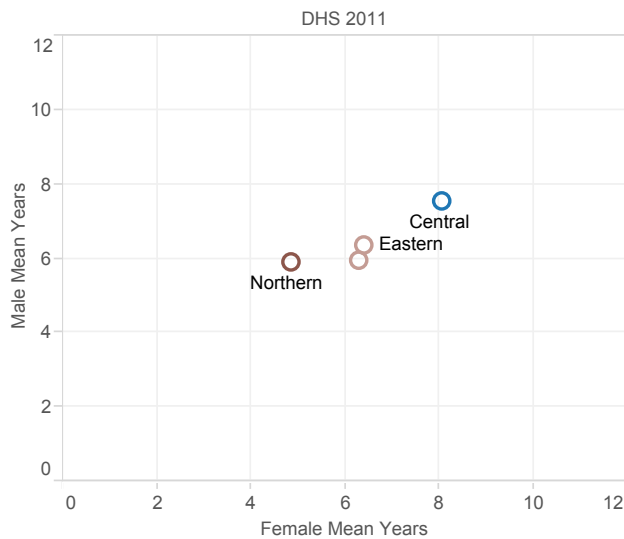


Educational attainment by religion



## Region

Mean years of schooling by gender and region



Educational attainment by region

