

STATUS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

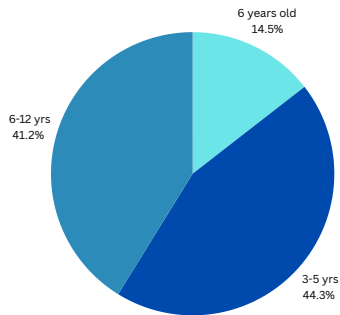


Uganda's child population is growing rapidly, with a 14% increase in children aged 0 to 9 between 2014 and 2024.

This infographic presents a snapshot of the current state of children's education in Uganda based on data from the 2024 National Population and Housing Census. It highlights; Enrolment levels of children aged 3-5 in ECE and 6-12 in primary education, Regional differences in access to learning opportunities and The proportion of children not in school or starting school late

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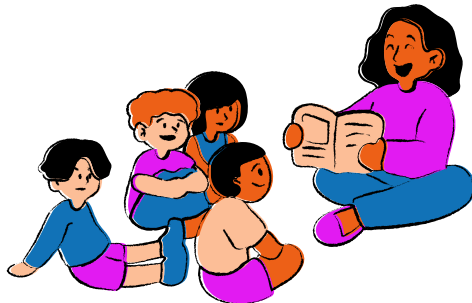
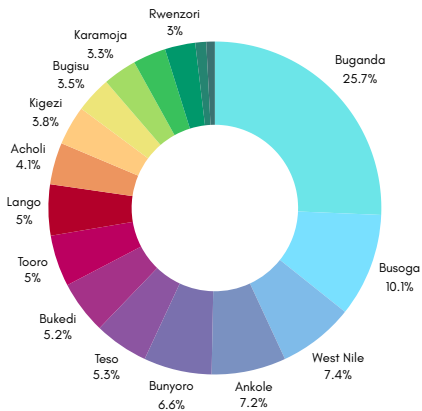
Children Aged 3-12 Not Attending School or Delayed to Start



Nearly 1 in 2 young children (ages 3-5) are missing foundational learning opportunities.

2

Enrolment in Early Childhood Education (Ages 3-5) by Sub-Region



3

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- A growing child population demands urgent investment in education.
- Large regional disparities in access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) and primary education.
- High out-of-school rates among children aged 3-12, especially in rural and remote sub-regions.
- Strengthening school infrastructure, teacher recruitment, and community-based ECD centers can bridge these gaps.

Children aged 6-12 enrolled in primary education in Uganda (2024)

Karamoja, Kampala, Rwenzori, Madi, and Sebei record significantly lower enrolment levels — with Sebei contributing less than 1% of the national total.

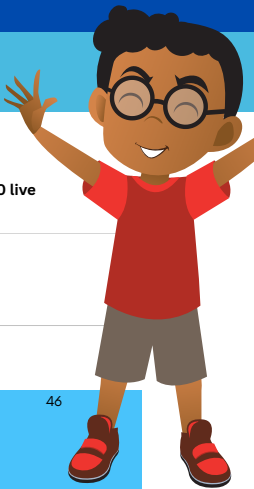


CHILD SURVIVAL & DISABILITY AMONG CHILDREN



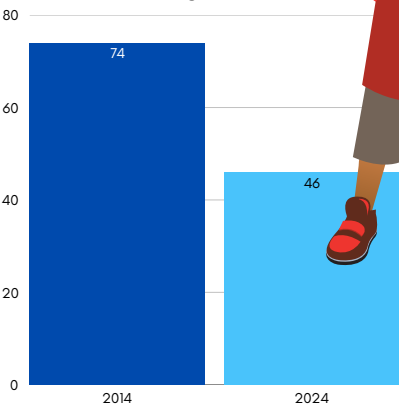
Following Uganda’s 2024 National Population and Housing Census, this infographic compares child mortality and disability trends with data captured from the 2014 census. It highlights progress in reducing under-5 mortality and presents a view of disability prevalence among children aged 2 and 5 years and above.

1 CHILD SURVIVAL



Uganda has made significant progress in reducing child mortality, cutting the under-5 death rate by nearly 38% over the last decade.

Under 5 Mortality rate per 1000 live births (%age)

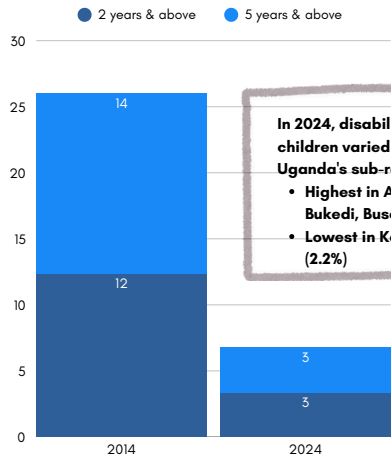


Infant mortality remains a major concern across Uganda’s regions in 2024, with considerable variation.

- Ankole (43 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Bunyoro (42) record the highest rates, suggesting challenges in maternal and newborn health access.
- In contrast, Kampala (28) and Sebei (26) show the lowest rates, likely due to better access to healthcare and maternal services.

2 DISABILITY PREVALENCE

Prevalence of Disability



In 2024, disability prevalence among children varied significantly across Uganda’s sub-regions:

- Highest in Acholi and Lango (5%), Bugisu, Bukedi, Busoga (4-4.3%)
- Lowest in Kampala (1.7-1.8%) and Sebei (2.2%)

3 KEY TAKEAWAYS



- Uganda reduced under-5 mortality by 38% from 2014 to 2024.
- Disability prevalence among children has stabilized at 3% nationally.
- The north and eastern sub-regions show higher disability rates and may require focused interventions.
- Continued investment in inclusive health systems and early screening is essential for achieving equitable child development.