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Factors Influencing the Primary Age Out-Of-School Children in Uganda: A Case Study of Kampala District

The study investigated the relationship between the primary age children out-of-school with the parents or guardians' level of education, the age of the child, whether the child lost his / her parents, the religion of the child, whether the child was staying with his / her parents, the number of children in the child's family, the occupation of the parents, and the fees problem, using Kampala district as a case study.

A logistic regression model was used to study the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. On the parents or guardians' level of education, it was found that a parent who had attained 149 primary level of education was 2.34 times more likely to send their children to school than their counterparts with no education. On the stay with parents it was found that a child who was not staying with their parents was 8.481 times less likely to be in school as compared to his / her counterparts staying with their parents. A child who had lost his/ her parents was 5.342 times less likely to be out of school as compared to her / his counterparts with parents who are alive. It was also found that a child with fees problems was 6.675 times less likely to be out of school as compared to his /her counterparts without fees problems. Therefore, government should introduce adult education programmes in all parts of the country; this will enhance the change of attitude by parents towards education. The government should provide free meals and scholastic materials to enable those children that have lost parents, to attend school.

Key Words: Child, School, Children, Education