ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in order to establish whether taxation had an impact on FDI. Foreign direct investment in Kenya has seen somewhat strategize growth over the past years while taxation levels seemed to decline. It is with this in mind that this study sought to investigate the probable effect that taxation as a disincentive has on FDI. Data was collected from various government agencies that deal with either taxation or FDI. The taxes that were employee in the study include marginal effect tax rate. These stem from the formulation develops by Stapper 2010 and others.

The tool used to analyze the data was regression were in appropriate model was formed to find out the magnitude and direction of the impact of taxation on FDI. Sum of the marginal effective tax rates was considered the explanatory variable while FDI stocks were viewed as the independent variable in the model. In the study analysis carried out test were used including the Pearson correlation coefficient. The findings of the study observed taxation on foreign direct investment had a linear relationship within I the period 2005 – 2010. The marginal effective the rates showed a negative correlation on FDI. The study suggested that FDI in Kenya showed a great deal of sensitivity to the tax regime.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study to assess the impact of rabbit rearing on income generation among farmers in Gatanga District in ---County. The study specifically intends to establish the effect of the method of rabbit rearing, breeds of rabbit, the number of rabbits and rabbit rearing on income generation among the farmers. The study will cover all the... divisions in the district where the respondents will be drawn from the various locations within the district.

The will adopt randomly sampling where the researchers will purposely pick on rabbit farmers from the villages within the selected locations. As such the sample size for the study will be 120 farmers who will be identified by the village elders registered at the chief camps. The data for the study is mainly primary where interviews will be held to the selected farmers. Then data obtained will be analyzed by the use of various computer softwares e.g SPSS, Excel, and MS word for where the output will be presented in form of tables, charts and prose for interpretation, discussion and conclusion of the study.
Abstract

This paper investigates the determinants of poverty in Kiambu County. It uses household level data from 800 households in Kiambu County. The data is collected during the 2005-2006 period by the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey.

This study uses the probit model to derive determinants of poverty using stata software. The study found out household size, infrastructure (common road surface used as a proxy for infrastructure) and level of education are the major determinants of poverty in Kiambu County. This study proposes promotion of University education, infrastructure development and use of birth control methods as policy recommendations in the alleviation of poverty in Kiambu County.
ABSTRACT.

This paper attempts to determine the role of monetary policy in maintaining price stability in the Kenyan market.

The study employs the study employed correlational research design. The study used time series empirical data on the variables to describe and examine the effectiveness of monetary policy tools in maintaining price stability in Kenya by establishing correlation coefficients between the inflation and the monetary policy tools. The study used secondary data on the Consumer Price Index for inflation, 91-day Treasury bill rate, exchange rate, money supply (M3) and interest rates. The analyses entailed the computation of the various coefficients of Correlation denoted as ‘β’ in the model to determine the effectiveness of monetary policy tools in maintaining price stability in Kenya.