DETERMINANTS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM FLOWS INTO KENYA:

CASE STUDY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

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ABSTRACT

This study basically entails an assessment of the determinants of international tourism demand in Kenya.

First, the study covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, the main objectives, as well as significance.

In the next section, our study analyzes past studies regarding the determinants of international tourism demand in Kenya. The study mainly captures tourists' inflows from the UK. We built our analysis on past empirical studies.

Our study also contains the research methodology employed for analyzing the data. This entails the model specification and description of the variables, data and data sources.

The fourth chapter is based on data analysis and interpretation of the empirical results. This section elicits the influence of each variable on the number of UK tourist flows in Kenya. The final chapter presents the conclusions and emerging policy implications.
Abstract

The main objective of this study was to analyze the impact of external debt on economic growth. The study employed Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) methodology in order to analyze the impact of external debt on economic growth because it’s the most straightforward model used in regression analysis and the results are easier to interpret. From the findings of the study exports was found to have a high degree of multicollinearity with the dependent variable and was therefore excluded from the model. The OLS regression model shows that there’s a positive relationship between real GDP and the other macroeconomic variables: government expenditure, external debt stock and investment. However FDI was found to be statistically not significant and therefore will not affect real GDP for the case of Kenya. The level of investment is most critical and therefore policy makers need to create a conducive environment for investment. Similarly government expenditure should increase to promote investment in line with Keynesian theory. Finally domestic financing may not be supplemented by external borrowing. Hence policy makers should view external borrowing as a possible source of economic growth but should be weary of unsustainable debt levels.
IMPACTS OF MINIMUM WAGES ON FORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN KENYA

BY:

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SUBMITTED TO: MR L.M. AWITI
Abstract
This paper examines the performance of minimum wage legislation in Kenya, both in terms of its coverage and enforcement as well as in terms of their associations with wages and employment. My findings based on the 2002-2011 labor force data—the last labor force survey available—indicate that minimum wages were better enforced and had stronger effects in the urban areas than in the agriculture industry. More specifically, my results suggest that:

(i) compliance rates are higher in urban areas,
(ii) minimum wages are positively associated with wages of unskilled workers and women in urban areas, while no such relationship is found for workers in agriculture,
(iii) Higher minimum wages are associated with a lower share of workers in formal activities in a given occupation and location. Our estimates indicate that a 10 percent point increase in the minimum to median wage ratio could be associated with a decline in the share of formal employment of between 1.2-5.6 percentage points—and an increase of between 2.7-5.9 points in the share of self-employment.
EFFECT OF DEPENDENCE ON OIL IMPORTATION ON THE KENYAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the effect of dependence on oil importation on the Kenyan economy. This research was conducted with reference to secondary sources of data from 1981 to 2010. GDP per capita was used to represent the economy with an interest on how the following factors affect it; total petroleum demanded stock of automobiles, inflation rate and price of oil/petroleum products.

By running a regression and other specific tests this study noted that there exists a positive relationship between total petroleum demanded, stock of automobiles and GDP per capita. Inflation rates and price of oil/petroleum products have a negative relationship with GDP per capita. This study therefore recommends that the government and the other parties involved in the petroleum sector should ensure that a favorable petroleum inflow is maintained as well as price controls of oil/petroleum products because greatly varying price changes might have a big effect on the economy like it happened in 1973-1974.