THE EFFECT OF MACRO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES IN THE PROVISION OF
LOW COST HOUSING BY THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA
(1981-2010)

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates the problems and challenges faced by the government in the delivery of housing units. The purpose is to look at the macroeconomic factors that affect the provision of low cost housing by the government and what measures can be taken to improve housing provision in the country. Approximately 50% of the Kenyan population lives below the poverty line hence there is high government expectation from its people to provide affordable housing. The NHC which is the government body in charge of provision of housing in the country has shown fluctuations in its housing developments with no steady trend. Macroeconomic variables discussed in this paper such as interest rate, inflation rate and GDP affect the supply and demand of housing in the country. An understanding of how these factors affect the availability of affordable housing either singly or via interaction, is one step closer to achieving better living standards for everyone and thereby improved productivity on their part. The investigation indicates that the above mentioned macroeconomic variables have a bearing on the availability of affordable housing. The analysis results concur with the expectations of the research and the necessary policy recommendations have been put forward as the remedies to the effects of the variables.
FACTORS INFLUENCING DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM IN KENYA

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF XEA 402: RESEARCH METHODS

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry in Kenya is the second largest source of foreign exchange revenue after agriculture. The main tourist attractions are the wildlife in their natural habitats and photo safaris through the 19 national parks and game reserves. Other attractions include the renowned scenery of the Great Rift Valley; a view of Mt. Kilimanjaro, across the border into Tanzania; and the white sand coastal beaches along the Indian Ocean. Since the late nineties, the travel and tourism sector is the largest export earner in the world and generates foreign exchange that exceeds those from products such as petroleum, motor vehicles, textiles and telecommunication equipment (Eita, Jordaan, Jordaan, 2010. Tourism is a labour intensive industry, employing about 100 million people around the world which accounts for 8.3 % of world employment. The World Travel and Tourism Council indicated that tourism accounts for about 10 % of World Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The objectives of the study are to examine the effect of disposable income on domestic tourism demand in Kenya; to find out the effect of cost of tourism services on domestic tourism demand in Kenya; to examine the effect of awareness levels on the same and to find out the effect of infrastructure development on the same.
ABSTRACT
This research was about assessing the effect of financial development on economic growth; case study on Kenya. As a justification, the research was focused on bringing out a clear understanding of the relationship between financial development and economic growth in the country’s economy. The literature review emphasized on the various theories explaining the effect of financial development on economic growth. Lastly, the research adopted a time series research design that helped to come up with data for analysis and the results were used to draw conclusions and recommendations.
ABSTRACT

The research study studies the extent to which the major working capital management items affect the performance of the Kenyan insurance industry. Efficient management of working capital is important to any organization. This study examines the degree to which the three working capital management items (management of cash, management of debtors and management of inventories) affect the performance (profitability) of the sampled insurance companies in Kenya. The population of the study comprises of all the 45 insurance companies in Kenya. The time frame considered is a three-year period (2009-2011).

Summary statistics and regression analysis are used for analysis and interpretation of data. The findings reveal that the three working capital management items affect the performance of the Kenyan insurance companies. The extent to which the major working capital management items affect the performance of the Kenyan insurance industry is 15.4%.

It is recommended that for any company to better its performance, it should ensure that the three major working capital management items (cash management, debtor management and inventory management) are efficiently managed. Other items of various financial statements such as fixed assets, capital, premiums, commissions earned, commissions payable and insurance contract liabilities should also be efficiently managed since they too affect the performance of a company.