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.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOOD PRODUCTION AND ADOPTION OF MODERN METHODS OF FARMING IN KENYA: A CASE FOR MAIZE

A PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS AND BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable agricultural growth is critical to uplifting the living standards of the people as well as generating rapid economic growth. However in spite of the importance of the agricultural sector, farming in Kenya has for many years been predominantly small scale, rain fed and poorly mechanized. In addition, institutional support and infrastructure have been inadequate. Poverty and food insecurity remain concentrated in the rural areas among low-income agriculturalists (particularly female-headed households), those who work on other people’s farms (agro-laborers) and marginal livelihood groups. Such challenges point to the need for targeted interventions that can improve production for resource-poor farmers and improve food security. Maize as the staple food in Kenya contributes significantly to food security. It is the most important cereal grain and it comes in different forms; green, milled or dry grain form. Maize production has increased in the recent past mainly attributed to improved access to fertilizer, maize seed, mechanization services and improved delivery of extension services to farmers.

The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between food production and the adoption of modern methods of farming. The study uses maize production and use of fertilizer as a proxy for food production and adoption of modern farming techniques respectively. The research also assessed the direction and magnitude of changes in maize of production in Kenya.

We developed a regression model to analyze this relationship. We used maize output as our dependent variable and fertilizer consumed certified maize seeds and land allocated to maize production as the independent variable. In the course of our investigation we found out that the most significant independent variable remained as the amount of fertilizer consumed in metric tonnes. From our analysis this relationship is positive and fertilizer use has an incremental effect on maize production in Kenya.

Therefore the Government of Kenya should put measures to ensure the use of fertilizers in maize production is increased. This will translate to an increase in maize production in the country and thereby enhance food security and poverty reduction in the rural areas.
ABSTRACT

The fundamental objective of this study is to assess the impact of microfinance on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in rural Kenya. Microfinance is a term used by many in different domains to fight poverty. Poverty is a syndrome that is affecting the developing countries and especially in sub Saharan Africa. This research is focused on three specific objectives: The first of them is to investigate whether microfinance institutions help its customers in developing their small or medium size businesses. The second aim is to find out whether rural SMEs can secure micro-financing with ease and on reasonable terms. Lastly, to determine if there are underlying factors, such as size of operation, securable wealth, or gender of application, is a factor in getting a loan. The microfinance institutions play a major role in accessing credit to those who cannot easily access credit from the commercial banks. This study sought to investigate the extent to which microfinance institutions in Kenya have been able to avail credit to the small scale enterprises in rural areas.

The study utilized the secondary sources of data focused on rural microfinance institutions, targeting the small scale entrepreneurs who receive services from the micro enterprises. The study sought to identify the microfinance policies that guide the lending to small scale agricultural enterprises. To assess the extent to which the microfinance practices influence small scale enterprises in the agricultural sector to invest in technology acquisitions: To analyze the effect of microfinance institutions policies in enhancing the acquisition of technological skills: To analyze the types of technologies employed by small scale entrepreneurs who have received loans from microfinance institutions.

The study found that some of the microfinance institutions have an extensive network which has been able to reach the very remote areas of rural Kenya. Other microfinance institutions have limited network and hence only accesses their services to some rural areas only. The study found that the group model which is used by some microfinance institutions is very effective in accessing microfinance services to the rural areas.

The study recommends that microfinance institutions should put more emphasis financing small scale enterprises in the rural areas which are engaged in production and manufacturing. The study recommends the use of the group model especially for the small scale entrepreneurs who wish to borrow for the first time and those who are credit averse. Training was found to be highly effective in making the small scale entrepreneurs better in the management of loaned funds and other services provided by microfinance institutions. The study therefore recommends that microfinance institutions should intensify training for the small scale entrepreneurs to make them more effective in managing funds loaned. Finally the study recommends that microfinance institutions should do more to reach the many unbanked Kenyans in the rural area.
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RESEARCH TITLE
IMPACT OF TEENAGE PREMARITAL FERTILITY AND HIV/AIDS, ON EDUCATION IN KENYA
ABSTRACT
This paper examines perspectives on teenage fertility and HIV and AIDS in Kenya using data from Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) conducted in Kenya for the period 13th November 2008 to late February 2009 on never married female teenagers. We show that the average educational level of teenagers in different parts of the country has a significant effect on woman birth rates. According to the analysis, average fertility for teenagers in Kenya would decline if education were expanded to relatively high level. This finding illustrates that, there is a need to consider educational level to assess teenage pregnancy and school drop outs.

The paper also examines the impact of HIV and AIDS. We show that teenagers with low educational level lack knowledge of HIV and AIDS prevalence. Educational level should be considered for assessment of HIV and AIDS prevalence.
ABSTRACT

This study was designed to examine the relationship between dividends and share prices. Apart from investigating the underlying relationship between the company’s share price and dividends, the study also purposed to establish whether investors made decisions to or not to invest in the stock market based purely on the payment of dividends. The study focused on randomly selected companies at the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE). A Stratified Sampling Method was used in the selection of the companies analyzed because of the segmentation of the market. Nation Media Group, Centum Investment, Car & General, Total Kenya, East African Breweries and Kakuzi Limited were used for the study. A Multiple Linear Regression Analysis model was used on a Time Series Data with Share Prices as the dependent variable whilst the independent variable was Dividends per Share. The control variables included; Current Ratio, Earnings per Share and Return on Equity. The results showed that Dividends per Share was significant in explaining Share Price with over 80% correlation between the two for Nation Media Group, Centum Investment and East Africa Breweries Limited. It is thus recommended that firms roll out a favorable dividend policy that will ensure continuous payment of dividends which will enhance the market share price, promoting the overall performance of the company.
ABSTRACT

Child mortality has not only been the problem of developing countries but also a problem among the developed nations. Attainment of equity in health care has been a source of major debate in the mainstream media between different parties advocating for different policy measures. This paper examines the impact of income inequality on child mortality using regression model that specifies income inequality (measured by Gini coefficient), GDP per capita and adult literacy as the main variables. Secondary panel data on individuals and households information is obtained from across 39 African countries using the Human Development Index (HDI) data of 2011. The findings of this paper indicate that income inequality is not a statistically significant cause of child mortality unlike income and adult literacy which impact significantly on child mortality.