

**CURBING DROPOUT RATES OF STUDENTS
IN CO EDUCATIONAL PUBLIC DAY
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RONGAI SUB
COUNTY, NAKURU COUNTY ,KENYA**

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BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- Students' dropping out of school is a great concern of any government or society.
- Despite many policies and strategies developed to enhance a smooth transition rate in school, there are still students who withdraw from school prematurely

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- The government through the Ministry of Education has come up with the fees guidelines which are aimed at making secondary school education affordable to many Kenyans thus reducing drop outs. However, records at Rongai Sub county Education officer's office indicate that the dropout rates are still rampant in the District

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of home based on students' drop out rates in Co educational Public Day Secondary Schools in Rongai Sub County, Kenya.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To determine ways that could be used to curb the drop outs caused by home based factors.

RESEARCH QUESTION

- What are the ways that can be used to curb the rates of drop outs?

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The study was be conducted in Rongai Sub County and focused on ways that could be used to curb the drop out rates of students.
- The study dealt with 169 Form three students and 8 head teachers

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- This study was informed by Vroom's expectancy theory

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Dunne and Leach (2005) indicated an increased vulnerability to early withdrawal for child educational migrants in Ghana and Botswana
- National council of NGO's (1997) presented the data which showed that the poor spend a much higher proportion of their incomes on food than on education

- (GOK and UNICEF 1992), it is estimated that 10,000 secondary school girls drop out on account of pregnancy every year
- According to Grant and Hallman (2006), re-entry may depend to some extent on whether the girls become primary care givers to their children, or whether they are able to share or relinquish childcare responsibilities.

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➤ **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The study used a descriptive research design

➤ **LOCATION OF THE STUDY**

This study was undertaken in co educational
Public day secondary schools in Rongai Sub
Nakuru County, Kenya.

SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE SIZE

- Simple random sampling
- This was 22% of the total population Mugenda\$Mugenda (1999)

POPULATION SIZE OF ALL SELECTED SCHOOLS AND THEIR SAMPLE SIZES

School name	F3 population	Population for boys	Sample for boys	Population for girls	Sample for girls
Kampi ya Moto	82	44	10	38	9
Athinai	270	142	32	128	29
Lenginet	57	31	7	26	6
Ol Rongai	133	66	15	67	15
Kiamunyi	55	25	5	30	7
Bomasan	53	26	6	27	6
Mawe	60	37	8	23	5
Boror	45	23	5	22	4
TOTAL	755	394	88	361	81

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

- The researchers used questionnaires as the data collection instruments

DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

- Data capturing was done using Excel software. The data from the completed questionnaires was cleaned, re-coded and entered into the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

FINDINGS ON WAYS OF CURBING DROPOUTS

SUGGESTED WAYS OF CURBING DROP OUTS	TOTAL NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF AGREED RESPONSES
GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING	169	74%
STOPPING CHILD LABOUR	169	71%
PARENTS TO BE INFORMED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION	169	81.07%

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- Parents should be informed on the importance of education and be made aware of the child rights.
- Child labour should be stopped and those found culpable should be prosecuted
- Guidance and counseling should be emphasized both in school and at home.

Thanks for listening