

**INFLUENCE OF HOME-BASED FACTORS ON
DROPOUT RATES OF STUDENTS IN CO-
EDUCATIONAL PUBLIC DAY
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RONGAI
DISTRICT, NAKURU
COUNTY, KENYA**

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BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- Sharma (2004) writes that human beings need education because they are destined to be real men, not beasts, dull animals or chimps of wood.
- This is because education is the cornerstone of economic growth and socio-development and a principle means of improving the welfare of an individual.
- 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
- The dropout problem has been drawn back in Kenyan's education cycles, in a sense that it brings about wastage, a problem which produces citizens who are not adequately prepared to be absorbed into the country's labor force.
- This group, instead become a liability to those whom they depend on (Ngware, 1994). Despite implicit demand for continued attendance, students still dropout from the education system.

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 District 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 factors on students' dropout rates in co-educational public day secondary schools in Rongai District, Nakuru County, Kenya.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the home based factors that cause the drop outs.
- To establish whether there is any relationship between the respondents' sex and their responses on the causes of dropouts.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the home based factors that cause the dropouts?
- Is there any relationship between the respondents' sex and their responses on the causes of dropouts?

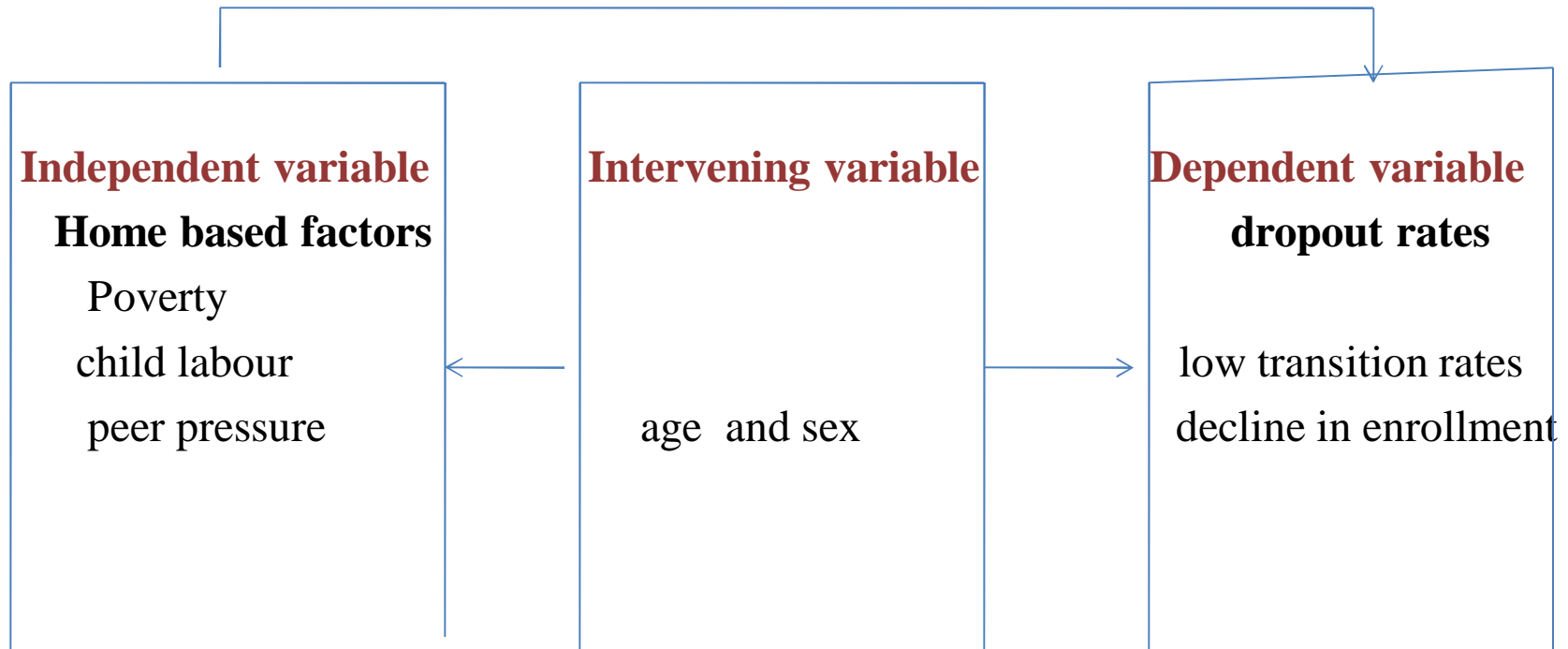
SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The study was conducted in Rongai District and focused on investigating the influence of home based factors on dropout rates.
- The study dealt with 169 Form three students and 8 head teachers

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- This study was informed by Vroom's expectancy theory

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



LITERATURE REVIEWS

- Dunne and Leach (2005) indicated an increased vulnerability to early withdrawal from educational system by migrants in Ghana and Botswana
- Colclough, Rose and Tembon (2000), highlighted the experiences of girls migrating to work as housemaids in Guinea and Ethiopia
- GOK and UNICEF (1992), it is estimated that 10,000 secondary school girls drop out on account of pregnancy every year
- 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
- Early marriage among girls lead to dropping out from school.(Kibera,2007).

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 District Nakuru County, Kenya.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Simple random sampling

SAMPLE SIZE

169 students

8 head teachers

POPULATION SIZES 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 |
| Oi 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

- questionnaires

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).
- Descriptive statistics was calculated and summarized by use of cross tabulation, frequencies and descriptive ratio statistics
- Statistical tests i.e. Chi square were used to determine whether differences in causes of dropout and respondents' sex were related.

FINDINGS ON CAUSES OF DROP OUTS

| SUGGESTED CAUSES OF DROP OUTS | AGREED RESPONSES | TOTAL NO. OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| TEENAGE PREGNANCY | 148 | 169 | 88 |
| EARLY MARRIAGES | 148 | 169 | 88 |
| EFFECTS OF DRUGS | 138 | 169 | 82 |
| PEER INFLUENCE | 130 | 169 | 80 |
| LACK OF FEES | 128 | 169 | 76 |
| LACK OF PARENTAL GUIDANCE | 128 | 169 | 76 |
| LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT AT HOME | 121 | 169 | 72 |
| DISCRIMINATION AT HOME | 120 | 169 | 71 |

FINDINGS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESPONDENTS' SEX AND THEIR RESPONSES ON THE CAUSES OF DROP OUTS

| FACTORS | RELATIONSHIP |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Teenage pregnancy | none |
| Effects of drug abuse by students | Statistically significant difference |
| Lack of money for fees | none |
| Peer group influence | none |
| Lack of encouragement at home | none |
| Discrimination at home | none |
| Early marriages | none |
| Lack of parental guidance at home | none |

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- The girls who get pregnant while in school should be closely monitored by the school administration to ensure that they are re admitted back to school after delivery
- The provincial administration should be on the lookout and prevent early marriages.
Those who go against this should be prosecuted.
- The learners especially boys should be sensitized on the effects of drugs abuse on their studies.