

**Christ The Teacher Institute for Education  
(CTIE)**

**St. Mary's University of Minnesota**

*Topic: Causes of Students Dropping out  
of Secondary Schools in Nairobi  
A Case study of IMANI Centre*

A project submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirement of a Bachelor of Science  
in Education

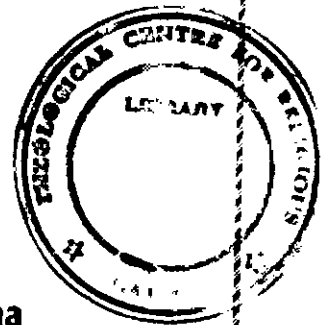
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# Declaration

I the undersigned declare that, this project is my original work and has never been presented to any other University for any other academic credit.

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# *Dedication*

*This work is dedicated to my mother Anaphiri Mary Lillian  
Chemboga Mpanyula and my father George F.A. Mpanyula Banda, who  
took the first initiative of sending me to school and to my brothers and  
sisters Georgina, Roselyn, John, Joseph, Rennie, Stella, James, Robert,  
and Richard.*

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# Abstract

The research was carried out to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school in Nairobi. The research was carried out in Nairobi East-lands area. The objectives of the research were; to identify causes of students dropping out from secondary schools and to highlight some possible solutions that can help to curb the problem of students dropping out from secondary school.

In order to carry out the research, the writer collected data using questionnaires, interviews and library reading. The research findings revealed that lack of financial support is the main cause why students drop out of school.

The research findings also revealed other causes for example; teenage pregnancy, peer pressure, drug abuse, indiscipline, broken families, poor academic performance/repeating classes, mistreatment by teachers, and early/forced marriages.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

- ❖ **BBC:** British Broadcasting Corporation
- ❖ **CUEA:** Catholic University of Eastern Africa
- ❖ **CTC:** Chaminade Training Centre
- ❖ **FAWE:** Forum For African Women Educationalists.
- ❖ **IMANI:** a Kiswahili word meaning "faith". In this research it is an acronym standing for (Incentives from the **M**arianists to **A**ssist the **N**eedy to be **I**ndependent)
- ❖ **UNESCO:** United Nations Education Scientific and Culture Organization.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1:0 Brief Background of IMANI

IMANI, meaning "faith" in Kiswahili is an acronym for Incentives from the Marianists to Assist the Needy be Independent. IMANI was started in 1989. IMANI is owned and operated by the Society of Mary under the auspices of the Catholic Archdiocese of Nairobi. "IMANI is an expression of the Marianists concern for the needs and rights of the poor and powerlessness in society. This concern is rooted in the consecration to Mary mother of the Lord and its Marian Mission"(IMANI Directory 1998).

IMANI has two campuses, Maria House in Eastleigh and Chaminade Training Centre in Mukuru Kwajenga. Maria House was established to express a special concern for women. Maria House receives and offers counselling to depressed, pregnant and abandoned women. Maria House has a program that has three elements namely; counselling services, training and supportive services. The training program offers skills such as hairdressing, dressmaking, knitting, book binding and beadwork. With these skills one can earn a living and hence, give hope for the future.

Chaminade Training Centre named after the founder of the Marianist, Blessed Fr. Joseph William Chaminade was established for both the young men and women. Chaminade Training Centre provides training skills for residents of Mukuru slum. The following training skills are offered; carpentry/joinery, electrical wiremen, metal work for young men, and dressmaking, tailoring, hair dressing, and home economics for young women. Young men and women between 15-25 years of age are the ones who can be recruited for the Centre. For the young man/woman to be recruited he/she must have been out of school for one year, must be from a poor background

where he/she doesn't get support in moral and social life. The young men/women must have standard seven and secondary school level of education. For electrical wiremen and home economics the young man/woman should have form 4 level of education. The young men/women also participate in a formation program. The courses in the formation program include; business education, self awareness, and gospel living. (IMANI Directory 1998).

## **1:1. Background**

There is a slogan, which is accepted worldwide saying that "Young people are the leaders of tomorrow, they are the hope of our nations." Human beings continue to grow in view of the world to come. The children are becoming youth. There is a cycle of life whereby the young ones move to adolescence, and from adolescence to adulthood. Hence, it is clear that the tomorrow depends on the youth, meaning that the better or worse of it depends on how well prepared the young people are.

The article entitled "School Head Reads the Future" by Kamau Ngunjiri pages 8-9 in the Kenyan Daily Nation of March 1, 2000, proves this as Alliance Boys High School celebrated its 75<sup>th</sup> Jubilee. The article points out some former students of Alliance Boys High School who hold high posts. People like Mr. Amos Wako who is now the Attorney General; Professor Nyong'o, Professor Meme, Mr. Kuindwa and many others are former students of Alliance Boys High School. This is an indication that education is a key to success. Education shapes an individual's world-view. An individual who has gone through schooling is exposed to different world-views. This exposure widens the individual's perspective and world-view. Education empowers the individual. For example, some of the former students of Alliance High School today hold the prominent posts because they were well prepared by the education they

received in this school. Education is indeed, an asset to an individual, the community, the nation and the world.

Article 28 of the convention of Rights of the Child states that every child has a right to education (Bellamy 1999 p.7). Every child has a right to education, and yet, not every child has enjoyed this right, because of lack of financial support, economic constraints and socially affiliated problems like teenage pregnancies, drug abuse and others.

One cannot deny the fact that many young people who join educational institutions drop out before finishing their studies. The issue of students dropping out of school cannot be taken for granted. These young people after dropping out of schools get involved in activities, which have negative effects on them. For example, engaging themselves in drug abuse, and other criminal acts like robbery. Some become street children. This has negative effects on the young people, their families, and the society at large. These activities can be a way of coping with idleness since most of them just loiter around having nothing to do. It could also be a way of getting rid of frustrations they no longer feel useful in a society once they have stopped their education. Sometimes the individual who has dropped out of school becomes a burden to the family since he or she has no means to support him/herself. It is the family who has to continue caring for him/her.

## **1:2 Statement of the problem**

This research attempts to investigate causes of students dropping out of secondary schools in Nairobi. During the opening of the "Regional Ministerial Consultation on Closing the Gender Gap" in Education, the Minister for Education in Kenya Honorable Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka acknowledged that the number of

students dropping out of schools had increased rapidly in recent years. (Kalonzo's speech of November 2000). Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) report says that in Sub-Sahara Africa 100 million children drop out of school before finishing the first four years of school.

The 1999 Population and Housing Census of Kenya shows that Nation-wide, 23,680,573 people between the ages of 5- 60 years plus, 8,212487, were in school while 10,604,390 had left school, and 4,244602 never attended school. Furthermore, out of 3,355,766 young people between the ages of 15-19 years 1,767,654 were in school, while 1,223,432 had left school and 314,022 never attended school. In Nairobi, among 212,631 young people between the ages 15-19, 85,290, were at school, while 114,111 had left school and 8,127 had never attended school.

(1999 Population and Housing Census pg. 1-2)

The above data are a concern for the society. If the growing number of students dropping out of schools continues like this then what society will be there tomorrow if the number of unprepared members is growing? To stop this problem one needs to have a very clear idea about why this is happening hence, this research is an attempt to look into some of the causes of students dropping out of school.

### **1:3 Research Objectives**

- i) To identify causes of students dropping out of secondary school.
- ii) To highlight some possible solutions that can help to curb the problem of students dropping out of secondary school.

### **1:4 Research questions**

- ❖ Are the secondary school teachers/ authorities aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school?

- ❖ What are the main causes of students dropping out of secondary school?
- ❖ Are there any other causes why students drop out of secondary school?
- ❖ Does dropping out of school have any consequences on the dropouts themselves, their families and society?

## **1:5 Research Assumptions**

- ❖ The secondary school teachers/ authorities are not aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school.
- ❖ Lack of financial support and teenage pregnancies are the main causes of students dropping out of school.
- ❖ Death of parents and broken families are among other causes of students dropping out of school.
- ❖ Dropping out of school does not have any other consequences on the dropout themselves, their families and society.

## **1:6 Significance of the study**

The purpose of this research is to create an-awareness of the problem of students dropping out of secondary schools in Nairobi. This research is significant to educators, students and society. The research also aims at creating an-awareness in the young people, parents, teachers and society at large concerning the problem of students dropping out of secondary schools. The researcher being a teacher herself would like to find out what contribution and role teachers and school community can play to reduce the problem of students dropping out of school.

This research attempts to investigate the causes of students dropping out of secondary schools in Nairobi. After highlighting the causes of students dropping out of secondary schools in Nairobi, the research hopes to make suggestions that can help

to curb the problem. The suggestions will be directed to the youth, the parents, the teachers/school community and the church community.

## **1:7 Delimitations of the study**

This research was carried out in Nairobi Eastlands area. The research is mainly based on IMANI Centre. IMANI Centre has two campuses; one in Eastleigh and another one in Mukuru Kwajenga.

In order to get a broader perspective of the problem, the researcher extended the research by getting some of the respondents from three Secondary schools. These are Eastleigh High School, Maina Wanjigi Secondary School and St. Theresa's Girls Secondary School all of which are in Eastleigh area. The research was also extended to some youth and church ministers from St. Theresa's Catholic Parish. All these places mentioned above are in Eastlands area of Nairobi.

## **1:8 Limitations of the study**

There are a number of factors that limited the researcher in carrying out the research effectively. Some of the factors are as follows;

Time factor- the research had to be carried out within a short period of time, from January to April 2001. Because of this limited time the exercise was very stressful; the researcher had to work under pressure.

Another limiting factor was long distances. In order to reach the respondents and libraries to get the resource materials, the researcher had to travel long distances. All the journeys were made by Matatus. The journeys were time and energy consuming.

The other factor was the scarcity of written materials on the topic of school dropouts.

The last factor was the unwillingness of some respondents to give information.

## **1:9 Definition of operational terms**

- ❖ **Dropping out of school-** in this research this word refers to a student who has discontinued with schooling. Normally, this term refers to those who drop out from primary and secondary schools.
- ❖ **School-in** this research is used to refer to a formal educational institution at primary or secondary school level.
- ❖ **Church ministers-** in this research this term is being used to refer to the clergy in the Catholic Church mainly those of St. Theresa's Catholic Parish.
- ❖ **Teachers** in the research the term refers mainly to the teachers in the secondary schools and those in the centre.
- ❖ **Curb the problem of students dropping out of secondary school-** to fight/ to reduce the problem.
- ❖ **Population-Census-** the counting of people in a country; in this research the researcher has used the 1999 Population Census.

# CHAPTER TWO

## 2:0:Literature Review

### Introduction

According to the Kenya Education Directory Ninth Edition,(2001) the drop in enrollment numbers between forms 1 and form 4, indicate that there are cases of students dropping out of secondary school.

Year	Class	Male	Female
1993	form 1	81, 543	69, 560
1996	form 4	78, 103	66, 042
1994	form 1	90, 774	78, 140
1997	form 4	80, 451	68, 659
1995	form 1	96, 360	83, 650
1998	form 4	83, 632	69, 492
1996	form 1	97, 394	85, 650
1999	form 4	75, 939	64, 512

The data above indicate that not all students who enroll for form 1 reach form 4. It is shown that there are cases of students dropping out of secondary schools in Kenya.

In this chapter causes why students drop out of secondary school will be explored.

## **2:1:Lack of financial support**

Kiplagat in his Thesis Causes of Primary School Drop-outs in Longisa Division of Bomet District (2000) says that lack of financial support is the main cause of students dropping out of schools. Sweetman in the book Gender Education and Training (2000 page 3) says that the phenomenon of lack of finances has to be understood in a wider context, the pressure of SAP (Structural Adjustment Program) on countries has contributed to the increase of economic crisis. The policies of SAP do not affect the country alone but the citizens as well. Due to this lack of financial support parents do not have money to pay school fees. Employment is not easy to get.

The 1999 Housing and Population Census indicates that: out of 23, 192, 953 people aged between 5 years and above; 3, 446, 833 worked for pay, 1, 661, 470 worked in family business, 6 429, 474 worked in family farm, 820, 793 are unemployed and 10, 834, 489 are inactive.

Nairobi Province had the following statistics; out of 1,758, 715 people aged 5 years and above; 663, 970 worked for pay, 206, 610, worked in family business, 35, 773 worked in family farm, 168, 663 were un employed and 683, 699 were inactive.

The statistics above shows that the number of people without employment is high in Nairobi and in Kenya as a whole. Achieng' in her article entitled "Education-Kenya: shortage of Schools Bites" on the internet website of Kenya-educ.html says that many Kenyan parents struggle to earn their living. The statistics shows that 55.5% of Kenyan households are poor. These families have an average monthly income of 2000 Kenyan shillings. Achieng' further says that the school fees have been raised and there is a high demand of students to be admitted. Achieng' further

gives an example that, Christine Kwamboka one among many parents who could not manage to raise the fees. Christine had to raise 55, 000 Kenyan shillings for the admission of her son in school. Professor Lugogo in his speech at a Harambe for St. John's Girls Secondary School in the article entitled "School girl dropouts worrying" on the website Daily Nation web.htm. says that poverty is the cause of students dropping out of school. Many parents cannot afford to pay school fees for their children. Some parents end up forcing their daughters into early marriages so as to get money from dowry.

Judith Achieng' in her report in the article entitled "Education-Kenya: shortage of School Bites" on the website Kenya-edu.html. agrees that lack of financial support deprives many students of schooling.

According to Juliana Omale in her article in entitled "The Day the Poor Had their Say " in the Daily Nation of March 8 2001 page 12 says that the main cause of poverty is the poor prices paid in the market which have been brought by the influx of cheaper imported goods. Looking at the situation above, how can parents manage to send their children to school? A parent complained that school fees were too high, and that it was not easy to raise money for school fees. The amount of school fees for one child is equivalent to an amount of money that one may earn after 36 months of manual work. Omale further says that because of poverty people do not have enough to eat, they cannot afford to have access to essentials such as health, education, clean water and sanitation.

Another factor that contributes to lack of financial support is AIDS. Orla Bakdal a Danish Ambassador to Malawi in his speech in the article titled "HIV/AIDS threatening Malawi Economy" by Don Kulapani on the listertn(a)maelstrom.stjohns.Edu said that "the spread of HIV/AIDS in a number of

African countries and in Malawi has reached a scale that threatens the entire framework of the society and retards progress in health and in education in particular". Orla Bakdal by saying that, AIDS poses a big challenge to children who have to cope with the death of their parents. Sometimes children have to live with their sick parents and see them dying. Because of death of the parents some children have to drop out of school.

Nelien Haspels and Michele Jankanish the reporter of International labour, in the book Action against Child Labour (2000 page 5). Say that child labour forces some young people to drop out of school. Child labour is a violation of a child-rights. Again, the children are driven to child labour because of economic reasons. They are sometimes the ones to earn money for their families. As part of child labour, children are forced to work, some children are forced into prostitution and some children are in debt bondage.

Benson Oyuga an education consultant in the article by Judith Achieng' entitled "Education-Kenya: shortage of Schools Bites hard" on website Kenya-edu.html, poverty causes some students to drop out of school. When these children drop out of school because of poverty they end up into child labor.

## **2:2: Adolescent related problems**

During the secondary school time most young people are in their adolescent stage of development. According to Erick Erickson a developmental Psychologist, the adolescent stage can also be referred to as identity versus role confusion. Br. Steve a Lecturer in General Psychology class,(1999) explained that in order to understand the adolescent, one has to understand what is going on in the life of the adolescent. This stage of life is between 13-25 years of age. This is the age where

many young people are in secondary school. The young person is going through sexual development, so they face conflicts. The adolescent has a desire for autonomy. So there is a moving away from family towards peer group, s/he wants to be independent and at the same time, wants to be confirmed by the peers. The identity of the adolescent is confirmed by others. So what others say or do is very important for an adolescent.

The adolescent faces identity crisis and does not know who he or she is. Some young people, as they are trying to search for their identity and conformity from outside, they end up into problems, which can cause them to drop out of school. For example a young person might end up taking drugs or engaging in premarital sex simply because he or she wants to be confirmed by his or her peers, hence, its consequences might lead them to drop out of school. If no help is given, the uncontrolled desires may lead to frustration and less interest in studies. Hence, he or she will end up dropping out of school because studies will have no more meaning to his or her life.

### **2:3:Drug abuse**

Joseph Saronge in the article titled "92 pc of Kenyan teenagers have tried out drugs" in the East African Standard of March 5 2001 page 3" says that a recent study on "Adolescent Drug Abuse in Kenya: Impact on Reproduction" reveals that 92% of Kenyan adolescents and young adults aged between 16-26 have experience with drugs sometime in their life. Rosemary Tollo in her article titled, "Police Told me: young man Go and die out there" in East African Standard March 5 2001 page 3" says that some young people end up taking drugs because of peer pressure. She gives an

example of a young man who started abusing drugs in secondary school. The young man ended up failing his KCSE (Kenya Certificate Secondary Examinations).

Drug abuse is not a new phenomenon, according to the unsigned article titled "Drugs: Facts at a Glimpse" on page 4 in the East African standard of March 5, 2001 reported that in 1998, 766 Kilograms of cannabis was found in Uganda and Tanzania and 3, 279 suspects were arrested. In 1999; 22 suspects were arrested at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and 17kg, 459 grams of Heroine was seized. There is a wide local abuse of heroine in Nairobi, Mombasa and Malindi. Boniface Karechio in the book Drug Abuse in Kenya (1994). gives the following reasons why people take drugs; some people end up taking drugs out of curiosity, because of influence of mass media. The media also promote drug abuse for example, showing that by taking cigarettes one feels good. Some young people get into drugs because of peer pressure. Young people want to be identified with their peers and to be confirmed by their peers. Some young people end up taking drugs because of family breakdown as a way of coping with the pain. Some young people resort to drug abuse because their parents do not have enough time to be with them, to give them proper guidance. Some young people end up taking drugs as a way of satisfying spiritual hunger, which has been brought about because of secularism. Some young people end up taking drugs because of the environment. If there is so much drug abuse in the surrounding, it is easy for the young person to get involved in drug abuse. (Karechio pages10-16)

According to Karechio (1994) pages 14-16, drug abuse is practiced in homes, schools and workplaces. Drug abuse does have negative effects on the abuser. If the abuser is a student his/her academic performance deteriorates and some end up dropping out of school. In workplaces the productivity is also affected. Drug abuse can lead to death, for example a South African boy who died after taking drugs.

According to the unsigned article titled "Drugs put my boy in this coffin-Dad" in the East African Standard of March 5, 2001 pages 4-5 reported that drug abuse can damage the liver and lungs, it can also cause blindness. The drug abuser can also get into crime because drug abuse affects the brain. Some people get mentally disturbed because of abusing drugs.

Otieno in his book "Problems of the youth in Africa: Implications for Religious Vocations" (2000) says that drug abuse affects the maturation process on the abuser. The damage of the mind can not be reversed. Drug abusers also engage in crime, violence and prostitution. Some drug abusers can be expelled from school or others drop out of school on their own. Some young people take drugs so as to revenge their parents or society (Otieno pages 68-69). According to Otieno, after a study on the issue of drug abuse the students gave the following as some reasons for abusing drugs; "

*"Curiosity, peer pressure, to release tension, drugs are readily available, kill boredom and idleness, to forget problems, ignorance of the dangers, some members of families use them"* (Otieno page 69).

Otieno found the following answers from the teachers as to why young people abuse drugs;

*"influence of school environment, compensation for poor performance , family break up, frustrations from parents and teachers., bad upbringing at home, poor religious background, no guidance from parents and peer pressure"* ( Otieno page 69).

Hence all these effects can lead young people to drop out of school.

## **2:4: Teenage pregnancy**

FAWE News volume 8 3 July to September 2000 gave the following statistics that by the age of 15 the majority of young people in Africa today are sexually active. Between 8 000 to 13 000 girls drop out of school because of pregnancy in Africa. In many countries in Sub- Sahara Africa 20% of female adolescents give birth to one child every year. In Kenya 21% of the adolescents have at least one child.

In a video interview Dr. Wangui Njau The Lesser Child (1993) said that 1 out of 5 girls worldwide gets pregnant before marriage. She also reported that in her recent study conducted in a small village in Kiambu District 54% of girls were pregnant before marriage. Dr. Valentino Lema of the Center for the Study of Adolescent in the same video says that the youngest mother in Kenya was 10 years old. Dr. Valentino in the video "The Lesser Child" (1993) added that the youngest mother in the world was 4 years and 10 months old. This case was due to early development of secondary characteristics. In the video "Voices of Young Mothers" professor Laban Mtimavalye Head of Department Gynecology and Obstetrical in Blantyre Malawi said that in 1995 there was a case of a 10 year old girl who was pregnant. In the same video it is in Malawi 30% to 50% of girls drop out of school because of pregnancy.

Not all girls who became pregnant are responsible for it. Some girls became pregnant as a result of being sexually abused. According to the BBC reporter on Focus on Africa 10:05 p.m. 27/3/2001, some South African girls are sexually abused by teachers and boys in the school. Some of the girls who have been sexually abused transfer to another school, while some drop out of school because of fear.

In the video interview The Lesser Child (1993) Dr. Wangui says that girls are not prepared to face the challenges of adolescent and adulthood yet, the society which is not doing its duty to educate her expects her to know how to deal with the

challenges of growing up into an adolescent and adult. She also says that when a girl gets pregnant it is the society that has failed its duty to educate the girl. Dr. Gachukia an educationalist in the video interview The Lesser Child (1993) observes that the girl who becomes pregnant is victimized, because she is sent out of school.

Dr. Valentino Lema in the video The Lesser child (1993) highlighted the consequences of teenage pregnancy that girls who became pregnant are prone to develop high blood pressure and anemia. Later in life they may also develop cancer of the cervix. Dr. Valentino Lema also observes that 30% of deaths related to pregnancy in Kenya are cases of teenage pregnancies.

## **2:5: Gender-Cultural Related issues**

According to the video The Lesser Child (1993), there are some cultural beliefs and practices, which have not been questioned which contribute to causes of dropping out of school. For example, when parents are faced with financial constraints they will automatically opt to pay school fees for the boy and let the girl drop out from school. There is a belief that a girl will be married, so it is better to invest in a boy who will remain at the home. The Minister of Education Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka in his speech during the opening of the "Regional Ministerial Consultation on Closing the Gender Gap: Curbing Drop out in November 7, 2000" pointed out that some cultural practices and negative attitudes and beliefs such as, early marriages and initiation rites, and circumcision do prevent girls from completing their education. Mr. Musyoka continued to say that, "it is commonly considered to be a waste of resources to educate girls as the investment will be eventually lost when a girl leaves her parental home to get married". He further pointed out that because of this attitude some girls end up dropping out of school. Some parents do not see the value of

educating girls. In the video interview The Secret and Sacred (2000) with Headmistress of Masaai Girls Secondary School in Narok, pointed out that after circumcision some girls drop out of school and they are married off. If a girl has brothers or parents who value education then the girl may continue with her education after circumcision.

In the Video The Lesser Child (1993) Dr. Njau and Gachukia agree that cultural division of labor can contribute to a girl dropping out of school. Both say that girls are overworked. The girl is given a lot of work to do. The girls are expected to cook, fetch water and wash clothes of her brothers. In the absence of the mother, the girl acts as a deputy mother. Because of overload of work, a girl is supposed to do in a homestead she does not have enough time to do her homework and private studies, which one has to do according to the 8-4-4 system of Education. This may lead to poor performance in academic work and the girl might end up being discouraged and hence, eventually drop out of school. In the video Voices of Young Mothers (1997) Lilian Masi of Ministry of Education in Malawi agrees with Dr. Eddah Gachukia and Dr. Njau that girls act as assistant mothers in the absence of their mothers. It is a girl who is responsible for the work at home if a mother is not around. The girl might even get absent from class. This does affect the girl's performance in class because the girl finds it difficult to catch up with her academic work.

Dr. Gachukia in the Video The Lesser Child points out that there are social attitudes which do not motivate girls to interact in a classroom situation. Dr. Gachukia gives an example of the school textbooks, which are gender blind portraying girls with less important roles in society. Dr. Ruth Nduati in the same video supports this idea by saying that there are social attitudes that girls cannot do sciences and mathematics. As a result, the girls easily give up once these subjects

become harder. This does not motivate the girls to aim high in their education. These social attitudes can cause girls to drop out of school since they do not see the challenge, that they too, have something to contribute to the society.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

## **3:0 Research Design and Methodology**

### **3:1 Location of the study**

The research was carried out in Nairobi Eastlands area. The research was mainly based on IMANI Center. IMANI Centre has two campuses. The Eastleigh campus is called Maria House and Chaminade Training Center(CTC) in Mukuru Kwajenga. In order to get a broader perspective of the problem, the researcher extended the research by getting some respondents from three secondary schools. The secondary schools were; Eastleigh High School, Maina Wanjigi High Secondary School and St. Theresa's Girls Secondary School. Some respondents were also from St. Theresa's Catholic Parish. All the places mentioned are in Nairobi Eastlands area.

### **3:2 Sampling Procedures**

The researcher chose IMANI Center because of its unique Mission of helping school drop outs by empowering them with skills. IMANI targets to empower the less fortunate of the society. It is not because that one is a school drop out that can be admitted at IMANI, but one has really come from a situation where he or she cannot get any help. Another reason why the researcher chose to do the research in this area is that there is a mixture of classes of people: the poorest, poor, middle class and rich. So it is easy to find many cases of students who drop out of school. The secondary schools were chosen so as to have a gender balance. Eastleigh High School is a boys secondary school only, St. Theresa Girls Secondary School and Maina Wanjigi Secondary school has both boys and girls.

### **3:3 Population Sampling**

IMANI offers training skills to approximately 355 young men and women. A total Number of 160 young men and women from both campuses of IMANI were targeted for the research. Five teachers and two social workers from Maria House were targeted. Most of these young men and women had dropped out of school. It was not easy to single out those who dropped out of secondary schools. This explains the big number in the target group.

For the secondary schools, 40 respondents were targeted. Eastleigh High School has a total number of 57 teachers and 20 respondents were targeted. Maina Wanjigi Secondary School has 20 teachers and 10 teachers were targeted, and St. Theresa's Girls has 24 teachers and 10 teachers were targeted. From St. Theresa's Catholic Parish 30 youth members were targeted. While 4 priests and 1 social worker from St. Theresa's Catholic Parish were targeted.

### **3:4 Description of Instruments**

In order to carry out the research, the researcher used the following instruments; the questionnaire and interviews. The questionnaires were delivered by the researcher herself. For the respondents of the IMANI campus of Maria House the questionnaires were filled in the presence of the researcher. For the rest of the questionnaires the researcher took them in person and left them in the hands of one responsible person. The researcher also carried out one to one interviews. One teacher from the IMANI campus of Maria house and the social workers from St. Theresa Catholic Parish were interviewed. The researcher made use of many interviews due to limited time.

### **3:5 Administration of Research Instruments**

In order to get a broader perspective of the problem, the following categories of questionnaires were administered; questionnaire for the head-teachers in the secondary school, teachers in the secondary schools, young men and women in the center, teachers in the center, youth in the parish and finally for the clergy in the parish.

A total number of 30 questions were designed for the questionnaires. Some of the questions have been repeated in the questionnaires so as to get a different views on the same issues raised.

### **3:6 Data analysis procedure**

The collected data were analyzed and interpreted using tables, frequencies and percentages. The data from the two interviews conducted were included in the rest of the tables since the researcher used the same questions as in the questionnaires.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## 4:0 Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter will present and interpret the analyzed data, which was collected. The questionnaires used for data collection was based on the four research questions. From the four-research questions four research assumptions were formulated. The following are the research assumptions

- ❖ The secondary school teachers/authorities are not aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school.
- ❖ Lack of financial support and teenage pregnancy are the main causes of students dropping out of secondary school.
- ❖ Drug abuse and broken families are among other causes of students dropping out of school.
- ❖ Dropping out of school does not have any other consequences on the students, their families and society.

Each research question was matched with the particular questions it answers from the questionnaire. Below are the research questions and the questions each one answers.

### **Research question 1:**

**Are the secondary school teachers and school authorities aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school?**

This research question was answered by question 1 from the head teacher's questionnaire.

### **Research question 2**

**What are the main causes of students dropping out of secondary school?**

This research question was answered by question 2 from the head teachers questionnaire, question 2 from the clergy/social workers questionnaire, question 1 from the young women/men from the centre, question 1 from the questionnaire of the parish youth and question 1 from the questionnaire of the secondary school teachers.

### **Research question 3**

**Are there any other reasons why students drop out of secondary school?**

This research question was answered by question 2 from the head teachers questionnaire, question 2 from the clergy/social workers questionnaire, question 1 from the young women/men from the centre, question 1 from the questionnaire of the parish youth and question 1 from the questionnaire of the secondary school teachers.

### **Research question 4**

**Does dropping out from school have any other consequences on the dropouts, their families and society?**

This research question was answered by questions 3 and 4 from the head teachers questionnaire, questions 3 and 4 from the clergy/social workers questionnaire, question 2 from the youth questionnaire, question 4 and 5 from the secondary school teachers and question 2 from the young women and men from the centre.

## **4:1 Presentation of Data**

The researcher used open-ended questions. This was done purposely to get views from respondents and not to give them pre-conceived ideas. This could limit them in responding to the questions. The presentation of data analysis will be based on each research question.

The table below shows the presentation of the collected data according to the category of respondents.

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of questionnaires**

Category of respondents	Frequency of given questionnaires	Frequency of returned questionnaires	Percentage
Maria house young women	80	70	87.5
Chaminade young men & women	80	67	83.75
Secondary school teachers	40	31	77.5
St. Theresa's youth	30	14	46.67
Maria House teachers and social workers	6	6	100
Clergy and 1 social worker	6	3	50
Grand total	242	191	74.24

The table above shows that out of 242 questionnaires, which were given 191, were returned. This makes a total percentage of 74.24%. There was a good response from all categories of respondents except from, parish youth, which was 46.67%, which is less than half of the total percentage.

## **Research question 1**

**Are the secondary school teachers/authorities aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school?**

**Head teacher Q 1 Do you have any cases of students dropping out of school?**

**Yes/no .** In all the three secondary schools all answered that they do have cases of students dropping out of school.

**Head teacher Q1**

**If yes, in the past five years what is your rough statistics on drop outs in your school?**

The rough statistics was as follows, St. Theresa's Girls 20 students, Maina Wanjigi 50 students and Eastleigh High School 60 students. The following were causes given; poverty, peer group influence, drug addiction, lack of role models, lack of parental guidance, increase numbers of orphans, negative influence by the media, indiscipline, pregnancy, early/forced marriage, poverty brought about by retrenchment of parents, lack of interest.

From the answers to this question it indicates that students do drop out of secondary school.

## Research question 2

**What are the main causes of students dropping out of secondary school?**

**Table 2**

### Lack of financial support

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young Women	70	70	100
Chaminade young men & women	67	67	100
Secondary school teachers	31	31	100
Parish youth	14	14	100
Maria House teachers& social worker	6	6	100
Clergy& 1 social worker	3	3	100
Total	191	191	100

The table shows that 100% of the respondents said that lack of financial support can cause students to drop out of school. Because of lack of financial resources parents can not afford basic needs. So it is difficult for them to have money to pay school fees and to buy school materials like books and uniform. There is an increase of unemployment which makes it difficult for many people to support themselves financially.

### Research question 3

Are there any other causes why students drop out of secondary school?

**Table 3**

<b>Teenage pregnancy</b>			
Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young women	70	63	90
Chaminade young men & women	67	46	68.66
Secondary school teachers	31	23	74.19
Parish youth	14	11	78.57
Maria House teachers social workers	6	6	100
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	0	0
Total	191	149	68.57

The table shows that 68.57% of the respondents said that teenage pregnancy can cause students to drop out of school. It is striking to note that the high percentages of the respondents who said that teenage pregnancy can cause students to drop out of school are the young people themselves for example, Chaminde 68.66%, Parish youth 78.57%, Maria House young women 90%. Many respondents from Maria House and from Chaminade had dropped out of school. When many girls become pregnant they do not have a chance of going back to school. Sometimes it could be because the parents/guardians felt that they had lost the pregnant girl has just wasted their money.

**Table 4**

<b>Peer pressure</b>			
Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young women	70	36	51.43
Chaminade young men and women	67	36	51.43
Secondary school teachers	31	15	48.39
Parish youth	14	12	85.71
Maria House teachers and social worker	6	1	16.67
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	0	0
Total	191	100	42.27

Table 4 shows that 42.27% of respondents said that peer pressure can cause students to drop out of school. The highest percentage 85% of respondents, were youth. This category of youth had finished secondary school. These youth respondents had experience of what it is to face peer pressure. It is not easy for resist the influence of peers since the opinions of peers are very important for teenagers. An adolescent trusts a lot what the peers do or say he or she finds confirmation from other adolescents.

**Table 5**

**Drug abuse**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young women	70	18	25.71
Chaminade	76	39	58.21
Secondary school teachers	31	20	65.52
Parish youth	14	3	21.43
Maria House teachers and social worker	6	2	33.33
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	2	66.66
Total	191	84	45.15

Table 5 shows that 45.15% percent of respondents said that drug abuse cause students to drop out of school. It is striking to note that 66% of clergy& 1 social worker and 66.52% of secondary school teachers said that drug abuse cause students to drop out of school. Drug abuse is a reality. Many young people are pushed into drugs as coping mechanisms in life

**Table 6**

**Indiscipline**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young women	70	10	14.29
Chaminade young men & women	67	24	35.82
Secondary school teachers	31	12	38.71
Parish youth	14	0	0
Maria House teachers& social workers	6	1	16.67
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	3	100
Total	191	50	34.25

Table 6 shows that 34.25 % of respondents said that indiscipline can cause students to drop out of school. The highest percentage of respondents 38.71% are secondary school teachers. Indiscipline can be an influence from peers or the student himself or herself. As a result of indiscipline a student can be expelled from school.

**Table 7**

**Broken families**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young women	70	8	11.43
Chaminade	67	20	29.85
Secondary school teachers	31	2	6.45
Parish youth	14	4	28.47
Maria house teachers & social worker	6	1	16.67
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	1	33.33
Total	191	36	21.05

Table 7 shows that 21.05% of the respondents agreed that broken families are one of the causes of students dropping out of school. It is striking to note that 33.33% of the clergy say that broken families is a cause of students dropping out of school. Every human being has needs to be fulfilled. For a child to grow well, he or she needs care and protection from parents or guardians. When parents separate it becomes very difficult for the single parents which, in many cases it is the mother who is left alone to care for the children. If the mother does not have sufficient financial income she will not manage to support herself and the children end up dropping out of school.

**Table 8****Poor academic performance/repeating classes**

Category of respondent	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria House young women	70	3	4.29
Chaminade young men & women	67	5	7.46
Secondary school teachers	31	11	35.48
Parish youth	14	2	14.29
Maria House teacher & social workers	6	0	0
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	2	66.67
Total	191	23	21.37

The table shows that 21.37% of the respondents observed that poor academic performance or repeating classes can cause students to drop out of school. It is striking to note that 35.48% of teachers said that poor performance can cause students to drop out of school. When a student does fail to perform well academically, he or she gets frustrated. The student who has poor academic performance, can be looked down by others. The student might end up dropping out of school.

**Table 9****Mistreatment by teachers**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria house young women	70	5	7.14
Chaminade young men & women	67	6	8.96
Secondary school teachers	31	1	3.23
Parish youth	14	3	33.33
Maria House teachers and Social workers	6	2	33.33
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	0	0
Total	191	17	12.37

The table shows that 12.37% or respondents said that mistreatment of students by teachers cause students to drop out of school. The frequencies were not so high,

but is important to note that the way teachers treat students can cause students to drop out of school.

**Table 10**

**Early/forced marriages**

Category of respondents	Numbers of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Maria house young women	70	8	11.43
Chaminade	0	0	0
Secondary school teachers	31	5	16.13
Parish youth	14	3	16.67
Maria House teachers and social worker	6	1	16.67
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	0	0
Total	191	17	10.94

The table shows that 10.94% of respondent said that early/forced marriages cause students to drop out of school. When some parents do not have enough money to pay school fees, the parent may opt for the girl to drop out of school. This girl, after she has dropping out of school is likely that she ends up getting married.

**Table 11**

**Assorted causes, which lead students to drop out of school**

Cause	Category of respondents	Frequency
Death of parents	Chaminade young men & women	15
Influence of other drop-outs	Chaminade young men & women	7
Watching bad movies	Chaminade young men & women	4
Media influence	Secondary school teachers	2
Lack of interest in education	Maria House young women	2
Death of parents	Parish youth	1
Sickness	Parish youth	1
Lack of knowledge of life outside school	Parish youth	1
Fear of teachers	Parish youth	1
Lack of guidance from parents	Parish youth	1
Lack of motivation from parents/guardians	Clergy & 1 Social worker	1
Lack of food	Clergy & 1 Social worker	1

No hope for employment	Clergy & 1 social worker	1
Poor administration	Secondary School teachers	1
Harshness of parents	Secondary School Teachers	1
Laziness of students	Secondary school Teachers	1
Influence of modernity	Secondary School teachers	1
Luxurious life	Secondary School Teachers	1
Lack of encouragement from teachers	Secondary School Teachers	1
Lack of guidance from teachers	Secondary School Teachers	1
Lack of interest of students in academic work	Secondary School Teachers	20
Lack of role models	Secondary school teachers	1

Table 11 shows assorted causes of students dropping out of school. Despite that the causes did not have high frequencies, it was worthwhile to note them since the research was to investigate the causes. Therefore, each cause that has been mentioned cannot be ignored.

## Research question 4

Does dropping out of school have any consequences?

**Table 12**

### **Drug addiction as a consequence of dropping out of school**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria house young women	70	50	71.43
Chaminade	67	51	76.12
Secondary school teachers	31	10	32.25
Parish youth	14	14	100
Maria House teachers and social workers	6	2	33.33
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	3	100
Total	191	131	68.85

Table 12 shows that 68.85 % of respondents said that that drug addiction is a consequence of dropping out of school. It is interesting to note that 100% of the clergy, 100% of the youth from the parish, 71.43% of respondents from Maria House young women, and 76.12% from Chaminade said that those who drop out of school end up getting addicted to drugs. Drug abuse can be a both a cause and consequence of dropping out of school. Suppose a young person has dropped out from school because of drugs this young person will end up being a drug addict.

**Table 13**

**Increase in crime/get involved in crime**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria house young women	70	30	42.86
Chaminade young men& women	67	56	83.58
Secondary school teachers	31	19	61.29
Parish youth	14	10	71.43
Maria House teachers and social workers	6	2	33.33
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	3	100
Total	191	120	65.42

The table 13 shows that 65.42% of respondents say that increase in crime is one of the consequences of dropping out of school. After dropping out from school some young people became idle, they are still young and full of energy so if they are not helped to have some activities to occupy themselves they end up involving themselves in crime.

**Table 14****Prostitution**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria house young women	70	27	38.57
Chaminade young men & women	67	24	35.82
Secondary school teachers	31	8	25.81
Parish youth	14	10	71.43
Maria House teachers and social workers	6	1	16.67
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	1	33.33
Total	191	71	36.94

The table shows that 36.94% of respondents said that those who drop out school end up in prostitution. It is interesting to note that 71.43% of the youth from the parish said that prostitution is a consequence of dropping out of school. After dropping out of school a girl might end up in prostitution as a way of getting financial help.

**Table 15****Early marriages**

Category of respondents	Number of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Maria house young women	70	8	11.43
Chaminade	67	17	25.37
Secondary school teachers	31	5	16.13
Parish youth	14	3	.21.43
Maria House teachers & social workers	6	3	50.00
Clergy & 1 social worker	3	0	0
Total	191	36	20.73

Table 15 shows that 20.73% of respondents said that, early marriage is a consequence of dropping out of school. When a girl drop out of school it is likely that she ends up getting married. A girl might end getting married after dropping out of school because she hopes to get financially supported by the husband. So, marriage is seen as a way out.

## **4:2 Data Interpretation**

The analyzed data were interpreted based on the four research assumptions.

### **Research assumption 1**

**Secondary school teachers/authorities are not aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school.**

The response to the research assumption above shows that secondary school teachers and authorities are aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school. The fact that all head teachers said that they had cases of students dropping out of their respective schools and give the statistics as follows; Eastleigh High School 60, Maina Wanjigi Secondary school 50 and St. Theresa's Girls 20, shows that they are aware of the problem. The research findings proved wrong the research assumption above.

### **Research assumption 2**

**Lack of financial support and teenage pregnancy are the main causes of students dropping out of secondary school.**

The research findings proved that lack of financial support is the main cause of students dropping out of school. All respondents said that lack of financial support causes students to drop out of school. The research findings did prove that teenage pregnancy also caused students to drop out of secondary school. Although this is mainly applies to girls. 68.57% of respondents said that teenage pregnancy causes students to drop out of school.

### **Research assumption 3**

**Drug abuse and broken families, are among other causes for students to drop out of secondary school.**

The research findings reveal that abuse of drugs and broken families cause students to drop out of secondary school. Below are the causes and the percentage of respondents who gave the cause.

Drug abuse 45.15%, Peer pressure 42.27%, Broken families 21.05%, Poor academic performance/repeating of classes 21.37%, Mistreatment by teachers 12.37% and Early/forced marriages 10.94%

The research findings also revealed other causes of students dropping out of school. Although they did not have high frequencies, it is worthwhile mentioning them. The causes are as follows;

death of parents, influence of other drop-outs, watching bad movies, media influence, lack of guidance from parents, lack of motivation from parents/guardians, lack of food, no hope for employment, and poor administration in the school.

#### **Research assumption 4**

**Dropping out of school does not have any other consequences on the students, their family, and society.**

The findings of the research proved wrong this research assumption. The research findings revealed that dropping out of school has consequences. Below are the list of consequences and the percentages of respondents from the data collected.

Drug addiction 68.85%, increase in crime/get involved in crime 65.85%, Prostitution 36.94%,

and early marriages 20.73%.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5:0. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

### 5:1:Summary

The research was carried out to investigate causes of students dropping out of secondary schools in Nairobi. The research had two objectives;

- i) To identify causes of students dropping out of secondary school.
- ii) To highlight some possible solutions that could help to curb the problem.

**The research had the following research questions;**

- ❖ Are the secondary school teachers/ authorities aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school?
- ❖ What are the main causes of students dropping out of secondary school?
- ❖ Are there any other causes why students drop out of secondary school?
- ❖ Does dropping out of school have any consequences on the dropouts themselves, their families and society?

**The research had the following research assumptions;**

- ❖ The secondary school teachers/ authorities are not aware of the problem of students dropping out of secondary school.
- ❖ Lack of financial support and teenage pregnancies are the main causes of students dropping out of school.
- ❖ Death of parents and broken families are among other causes of students dropping out of school.
- ❖ Dropping out of school does not have any other consequences on the dropout themselves, their families and society.

The significance of this study is to create an awareness of the problem. This research is significant to educators students and society. The research also aimed at finding out the role and contribution of teachers in curbing the problem of students dropping out of school.

In order to get a broader perspective of the problem, the researcher consulted various sources, for example written material and audio-visual materials. Different sources confirmed the causes of the problem and highlighted how they cause students to drop out of school. The causes which were highlighted, were, lack of financial support, drug abuse, adolescent related problems, teenage pregnancy, gender related issues.

The research was carried out in Nairobi Eastland's area. The research covered respondents from different categories, for example, secondary school teachers, youth from the parish, clergy and social workers, teachers from the centre and young men/women from IMANI , most of whom were school drop outs.

As instruments of data collection the researcher used questionnaires and conducted two interviews. The questionnaires used open-ended questions, this was done so as not to limit respondents and also not to give them pre-conceived ideas. The researcher also visited different libraries apart from Tangaza College, for example, CUEA, UNESCO, and FAWE. The researcher also made use of media, for example; radio programs, videos and internet.

The data were interpreted using tables and frequencies. The interpreted data showed that all respondents said that lack of financial support was the main cause of students dropping out of school. Other causes were also highlighted for example, teenage pregnancies mentioned by 68.57 % of respondents, peer pressure 42.27%, drug abuse 45.15%, indiscipline 34.25%, broken families 21.01%, poor

performance/repeating of classes 21.37% and mistreatment by teachers 12.37%.

Other causes were also highlighted although the frequencies were low.

### **5:3 Conclusion**

The research achieved the objectives. The research has revealed that the problem is wide and there is a need of combined effort. In order to curb the problem of students dropping out from school there is a need to combine efforts of; parents, teachers, religious leaders, society and young people themselves. Doing this research was a moment of learning and expanding knowledge. This research has been an eye opener to the researcher. It has been a challenging assignment, which needed a lot of time energy and patience. The researcher hopes that the findings of this research will be useful in the field of education. The problem of students dropping out of secondary school is real. So, it is time to do something no matter how small the effort "half a loaf is better than none"

### **5:2 Recommendations**

- i) School should have counselling and guidance available for students.
- ii) Introduce peer counseling in schools whereby some students will be trained to counsel their fellow students.
- iii) School fees could be paid by installments.
- iv) The school community and its neighborhood should come up with initiatives where they can raise funds to sponsor needy students.
- v) Encourage pregnant girls go back to school, after child delivery.
- vi) Having meetings regularly between teachers and parents.
- vii) Encourage parents to visit the school so as to be in close touch with what is going on in the school.

- viii) Parents should listen to their children so as to be able to help them when they are in crisis.
- ix) Introduce seminars for parents and teachers on to understand teenagers.
- x) The school should find a way of developing positive teacher-student relationships
- xi) Introduce clubs in schools which can help young people to have positive peer pressure for example, Youth Alive Clubs.
- xii) Have seminars for example Education for Life Behavior change process.

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IMANI Directory Draft 21/1/98

**APPENDIX 1**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUTH**  
**(CONFIDENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE ONLY)**

Dear respondent,

I am Jacqueline Sheilla Mpanyula, a student of Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (C.T.I.E.) Tangaza College.

I am doing a research on school drop outs. The aim of the research is to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school. The results of this study, will help in the development of education, in getting more understanding of the problem.

Therefore, you are kindly asked to respond to the questions to the best of your knowledge. All your responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with confidentiality.

Tick what applies to you

Male.....Female.....Age.....

1 Why do you think young people drop out of school?

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

.....

v).....

vi).....

.....

vii).....

..

2) What do students who drop out of school usually get involved in?

i).....

...

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

3) What can young people do to address the problem?

i).....

...

ii).....

iii).....

- iv).....
- v).....
- 4) What can parents do to address the problem?
- i).....
- ....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- 5) What can the teachers/school authorities do to address the problem?
- i).....
- .....
- ii).....
- .....
- iii).....
- iv
- v).....

6) I went to school up to  
 Standard 8.....Form 1.....Form 2.....Form 3.....  
 Form 4.....Post Secondary school.....

5) Any additional information  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Thank you for answering the questions

## APPENDIX 2

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE TEACHERS IN THE CENTRE (CONFIDENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE ONLY)

Dear respondent,

I am Jacqueline Sheilla Mpanyula, a student of Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (C.T.I.E.) Tangaza College.

I am doing a research on school drop outs. The aim of the research is to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school. The results of this study, will help in the development of education, in getting more understanding of the problem.

Therefore, you are kindly asked to respond to the questions to the best of your knowledge. All your responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with confidentiality.

Please tick what applies to you

Male.....Female.....Age.....

1) What are some of the reasons why students drop out of school?

i).....

...

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

v).....

2) List some consequences of dropping out of school to the young people?

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

v).....

3) How are the families of the students who drop out of school affected?

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

4) In your opinion, what is the major contributor of school-drop out and how can it be curtailed?

i).....

...

- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....

5) List some possible solutions to the problem of school-drop outs?

- i).....
- ...
- ii).....
- iii).....

6) What do you think young people can do to address the problem?

- i) .....
- ii) .....
- iii) .....
- iv) .....

7) Name some of the things that can be done in society to contain the problem?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii)
- iv)

7)Any other additional information you may add at the back of the sheet.

Thank you for answering the questions.

### APPENDIX 3

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUNG WOMEN/MEN OF THE CENTRE (CONFIDENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC USE ONLY)

Dear respondent,

I am Jacqueline Sheilla Mpanyula, a student of Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (C.T.I.E.) Tangaza College.

I am doing a research on school drop outs. The aim of the research is to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school. The results of this study, will help in the development of education, in getting more understanding of the problem.

Therefore, you are kindly asked to respond to the questions to the best of your knowledge. All your responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with confidentiality.

Tick what applies to you

Male.....Female.....Age.....

1) Would you point -out some reasons why young people drop out of School?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v).....
- vi).....

2) What do students who drop out of school usually get involved in?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v).....

3) What can parents do to address the causes of students dropping out of school?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

4) What can the teachers/school authorities do to address the causes of students dropping out of school?

- i).....
- ii).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

5) What can the society do to address the root cause of students dropping out of school?

- i).....
- ii).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

6) Please tick what applies to you

I went to school up to

Std 5.....Std 6.....Std 7.....Std 8.....Form 1.....form  
2.....Form 3.....

Form 4..... Any other class.....

7) Any other comment or additional information.

.....  
.....  
.....

.....Thank you for answering the questions

## APPENDIX 4

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE CLERGY/SOCIAL WORKERS ( CONFIDENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE ONLY)

Dear respondent,

I am Jacqueline Sheilla Mpanyula, a student of Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (C.T.I.E.) Tangaza College.

I am doing a research on school drop outs. The aim of the research is to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school. The results of this study, will help in the development of education, in getting more understanding of the problem.

Therefore, you are kindly asked to respond to the questions to the best of your knowledge. All your responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with confidentiality.

Tick what applies to you

Male.....Female.....Age.....

1) Do you think the issue of students dropping out of school a reality in the surrounding area?

Yes.....No.....

2) What are some of the causes of students dropping out of school?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v).....
- vi).....
- vi).....

3) What do you think are the consequences of dropping out of school on the students?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....

4) What do you think are the consequences of dropping out of school on the family and society?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

iv).....

v).....

vi).....

5) What can the church do to address the problem of students dropping out of school ?

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

6)What do you think families can do to address the problem?

i).....

.....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

.....

7)What do you think can be done on society level to address the problem?

i).....

.....

ii).....

.....

Any other additional comments

.....

.....

Thank you for answering the questions

## APPENDIX 5

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (CONFIDENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE ONLY)

Dear respondent,

I am Jacqueline Sheilla Mpanyula, a student of Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (C.T.I.E.) Tangaza College.

I am doing a research on school drop outs. The aim of the research is to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school. The results of this study, will help in the development of education, in getting more understanding of the problem.

Therefore, you are kindly asked to respond to the questions to the best of your knowledge. All your responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with confidentiality.

Tick what applies to you

Male.....Female.....Age.....

1) What do you think are some of the reasons students drop out of school?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v).....
- vi).....
- .
- vii).....

2) What can be done in a school set up to address the problem?

- i).....
- ...
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- .

3) What can be done to help students who drop out of school?

- i).....
- ...
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....

4) What are the consequences of dropping out of school on the students?  
i).....  
ii).....  
iii).....  
iv).....

5) What are the consequences of dropping out of school on the family and society?  
i).....  
ii).....  
iii).....  
iv).....

..... What can the school community and the parents do together in order to prevent the problem of dropping out of school?

i).....  
.....  
ii).....  
iii).....  
iv).....

6) What can the society do to prevent students from dropping out of school?  
i).....  
ii).....  
iii).....

Any other comments

Thank you for answering the questions

## APPENDIX 6

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE HEAD TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(CONFIDENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE ONLY)

Dear respondent,

I am Jacqueline Sheilla Mpanyula, a student of Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (C.T.I.E.) Tangaza College.

I am doing a research on school drop outs. The aim of the research is to investigate causes of students dropping out from secondary school. The results of this study, will help in the development of education, in getting more understanding of the problem.

Therefore, you are kindly asked to respond to the questions to the best of your knowledge. All your responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with confidentiality.

Tick what applies to you

Male.....Female.....Age.....

1) Do you have any cases of students dropping out of school?

If yes, in the past five years, what could be your rough statistics on drop outs in your school?

.....  
.....

2)List some reasons why students drop out of school?

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

v).....

vi).....

.....

vii).....

3) Mention the consequences of dropping out of school on the students?

i).....

...

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

4) What are the consequences of dropping out of school on the family and society?

i).....

...

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

5) Point out what can be done to address the problem in a school set up?

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

6) Suggest steps that the school community and the parents can take together in order to address the problem?

i).....

ii).....

iii)

iv).....

....

7) Any other comments

.....

.....

.....

.....

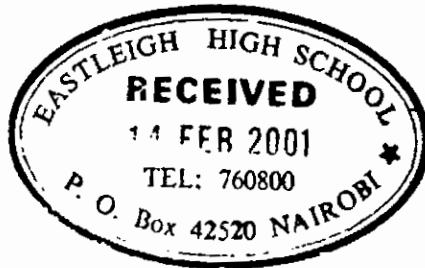
.....

.....

Thank you for answering the questions



**Christ the Teacher Institute for Education**  
**Tangaza College**  
**P.O. Box 15055**  
**Nairobi, Kenya**  
**011-254-2-89-0339**  
**FAX: 011-254-2-89-0018**  
**Email: [xteach@form-net.com](mailto:xteach@form-net.com)**



5 February 2001

To Whom It May Concern:

The students whose names appear on the attached Class Roster are all fourth-year full time students in good standing at Christ the Teacher Institute for Education. In May, each of them will be graduating with a B.Sc. in Education. As part of their final semester, they are enrolled in a research seminar in education, during which they are to conduct research and gather informational data regarding various issues in education, leading to the writing of a major paper. Their lecturer is (Sister) Margaret Mary Wanyama, SOM.

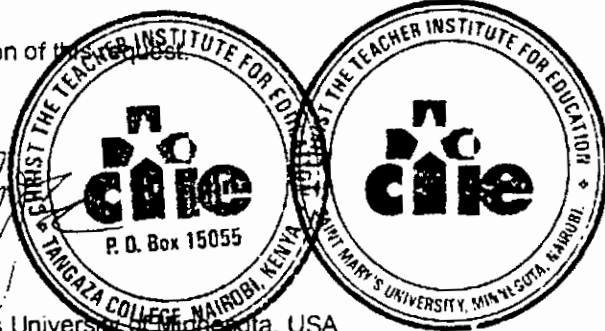
Christ the Teacher Institute for Education is an institute of Saint Mary's University of Minnesota/USA and also an institute of Tangaza College, a constituent college of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

In order to accomplish their work, I respectfully request that you allow the particular individual student high-lighted on the attached list the courtesy of having access to your educational institution for the purpose of gathering data, all of which will be shown to and discussed with you.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Brother Robert Smith, FSC, PhD  
Director, CTIE  
Dean, Nairobi Campus, Saint Mary's University of Minnesota, USA  
Associate Dean, School of Education, SMU of MN, USA



# CHRIST THE TEACHER INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION

## CLASS ROSTER

05-Feb-01

Course ID: CED493

Teacher: Sr. Margaret Mary Wanyama, SOM

Time: Mon. 16:05

Semester: 2001/1

Description: Seminar: Research Methods

Room: B-3

<u>STUDENT ID</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>INITIAL.</u>
0043	Ntambabazi, Philomene Nyiramana	OCBE
0045	Waeni, Rosa Kamweli	MC
9713	Kamau, Seraphine Mercy N.	
9715	Kondwani, Rose J.	PS
9716	Macharia, Pauline Nyambura	IBVM
9717	Mafuquene, Lucia	MC
9720	Mbogo, Nazarine Wandia	LSOSF
9723	Muthii, Peter M.	
9726	Njane, Mary W.	LSOSF
9729	Maingi, Mary Netty	IHM
9733	Teclehaimanot-Beraki	FSC
9734	Teeka, Cecilia Siamanta	
9740	Chuwa, Honorata Stephen	RA
9743	Mutiswa, Alexander	
9804	Henry, Jacintha	MIC
9817	Mpanyuta, Jacqueline Sheila	MSOLA
9845	Maitha, Margaret	NSA
9942	Ituuru, Karuu Julius	

Total Records : 18