

population was composed of 638 Principals, 6,354 teachers, 65,969 form two students and 21 District Education Officers. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 364 teachers and 1,152 form two students from 213 public secondary schools while, 213 Principals and 7 District Education Officers were selected using purposive sampling technique. The questionnaire and in-depth interview guide were used to collect data. Reliability and content validity of the data collection instruments was established by conducting a pilot study. Qualitative data from interviews was transcribed and reported according to emerging themes, categories and sub-categories while quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as the frequency counts, means and percentages. Inferential statistics such as Mann-Whitney U test and t-test were applied. Findings of the study revealed that forms of violent behavior as perceived by teachers and students were; rioting, fighting, bullying and sexual violence while the home factors perceived by teachers and students included; poor relationship between parents and children, and low level of home supervision. School factors as perceived by the respondents were; drug taking and poorly established communication channels. Recommendations of the study were that; guidance and counseling be reinforced; and drug abuse should be controlled.

84. Influence of Disposable Resources on Attitude Towards Premarital Sex Among Secondary School Students

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This paper contributes to the conflicting evidence on the link between poverty and attitude towards premarital sexual behavior by examining the association between key student socio-economic background and Pre marital sex (PMS). The results show that household economic status had significant ($P = 0.005$) effect on experience with PMS and that girls were more sexually experienced than boys of the same age and academic level. It was revealed that youth from high and middle class households were more likely to engage in PMS as compared to the low class households. Girls from wealthy background had a later sexual debut compared to their counterparts from poor households. In contrast, there was a significant association between boys from wealthy background and PMS.

Key words: Premarital sex, Attitudes, disposable resources, students