

Abstract

This study sought to examine the factors that influence research productivity (RP) among academic staff in selected universities in Kenya. Toutkoushian's (2006) model that links RP to a variety of economic variables is used. Stratified sampling was used ensuring incorporation of the academics heterogeneity factors such as gender, rank, type of university (private or public) and academic qualification. The study used 277 academics randomly drawn from universities in Kenya. 17 heads of department were also included to provide information on institutional factors that enhance RP. A pre-tested questionnaire and document analysis were used to collect data. Percentages, means and standard deviations were used to describe the data. Inferential statistics involved the use of principal factor analysis. The findings showed that personal, institutional and human capital factors were critical predictors of RP among academics in Kenya. Policy implications of these findings are discussed.