**RESEARCH PROPOSAL ON:**

**EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREW AMONG YOUTH AGE 18-40 YEARS IN SIVILIE SUB LOCATION BUNYALA EAST LOCATION KAKAMEGA COUNTY.**

**FLORENCE NAKHANU NANDWA**

**COLLEGE NUMBER: HND/PSYCH/16003/008**

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

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**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE**

**MATHARI CAMPUS**

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**PERIOD - NOVEMBER 2015 - MAY 2016**

### DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other institution for an academic award.

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### CERTIFICATION

The undersigned supervisor certifies that he has gone through this research project and has therefore given recommendation to the department of nursing to accept it as partial fulfillment for the award of higher diploma in psychiatric nursing.

Supervisor: Mr. Francis Muvea

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### DEDICATION

The dissemination is dedicated to my dear husband, sons, daughter and brother in law for their moral support and encouragement which enabled me to continue on to the time of developing this dissertation.

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I would take this opportunity to sincerely give my thanks to my research supervisor Mr. Muvea and my class co-coordinator Mrs. Kairu for their guidance during study time.

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Table of Contents

[DECLARATION ii](#_Toc451339740)

[CERTIFICATION iii](#_Toc451339741)

[DEDICATION iv](#_Toc451339742)

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENT v](#_Toc451339743)

[LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS x](#_Toc451339744)

[OPERATIONAL DEFINITION xi](#_Toc451339745)

[ABSTRACT xii](#_Toc451339746)

[CHAPTER ONE 1](#_Toc451339747)

[1.1 Introduction 1](#_Toc451339748)

[1.2 Objectives 2](#_Toc451339749)

[1.2.1 Broad Objectives 2](#_Toc451339750)

[1.2.2 Specific Objectives 2](#_Toc451339751)

[1.3 Statement of the problem 3](#_Toc451339752)

[1.4 Justification 4](#_Toc451339753)

[1.5 Significance of The Study 4](#_Toc451339754)

[CHAPTER TWO 6](#_Toc451339755)

[LITERATURE REVIEW 6](#_Toc451339756)

[2.1 Social economic 6](#_Toc451339757)

[2.2 Effects of Illicit Brew 8](#_Toc451339758)

[2.3 Contributory factors 10](#_Toc451339759)

[CHAPTER THREE 13](#_Toc451339760)

[METHODOLOGY 13](#_Toc451339761)

[3.1 Background information of the study area 13](#_Toc451339762)

[3.2 Income 13](#_Toc451339763)

[3.3 Research Design. 13](#_Toc451339764)

[3.4 Target population 13](#_Toc451339765)

[3.5 Definitions of variables 13](#_Toc451339766)

[3.5.1 Dependant variable 13](#_Toc451339767)

[3.5.2Independent variables 14](#_Toc451339768)

[3.6 Inclusive criteria 14](#_Toc451339769)

[3.7 Exclusive criteria 14](#_Toc451339770)

[CHAPTER FOUR 17](#_Toc451339771)

[Respondents’ Gender 17](#_Toc451339772)

[Age of the respondents’ 17](#_Toc451339773)

[Marital status 18](#_Toc451339774)

[Educational Background 18](#_Toc451339775)

[Religion of The Respondents. 19](#_Toc451339776)

[Occupational status 19](#_Toc451339777)

[Showing the level of awareness about locally brewed liquor 20](#_Toc451339778)

[Showing the type of locally brewed liquor the respondent is aware of. 20](#_Toc451339779)

[Showing the number of respondents drink locally brewed liquor 21](#_Toc451339780)

[Showing the type of brew the respondents drink. 21](#_Toc451339781)

[Shows who introduced the respondent to locally brewed liquor consumptions. 22](#_Toc451339782)

[Showing the number of the respondents who is aware of effects of illicit brew. 22](#_Toc451339783)

[Respondent knowledge on the negative effects of illicit brew. 23](#_Toc451339784)

[Below shows the respondent knowledge on medical effect of locally brewed liquor on an individual 23](#_Toc451339785)

[Below indicates what make the respondent to continue drinking the brew 24](#_Toc451339786)

[CHAPTER FIVE 25](#_Toc451339787)

[DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION 25](#_Toc451339788)

[CONCLUSION 27](#_Toc451339789)

[5.3 RECOMMENDATION 27](#_Toc451339790)

[REFERENCE 29](#_Toc451339791)

[APPENDIXES 30](#_Toc451339792)

[QUESTIONNAIRE 31](#_Toc451339793)

[Research Work plan 35](#_Toc451339794)

### List of tables

Table 4.1 Respondent gender

Table 4.2 Age of respondent

Table 4.3: Marital Status

Table 4.4: Education Background

Table 4.5: Religion of the respondent

Table 4.6: Occupational Background

Table 4.7: Type of brew the respondent is aware of

Table 4.8: Type of group the respondent drinks

Table 4.9: Who introduced the respondent to the brew

Table: 4.10: Social effects of the group

Table 4.11: Medical effects

### List of Charts

Chart 4.1: showing the level of awareness about locally brewed liquor

Chart 4.2: Showing the number of respondent who drink locally brewed liquor.

Chart 4.3: showing who introduced the respondent to the illicit brew

Chart 4.4 showing the number of the respondents who is aware of effects of illicit brew.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DPT Department

H/H Household

HIV Human Immuno Deficiency Virus

N.A.C.AD.A National Authority Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse

W.H.O World Health Organization

### OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Age : The length of time an organism has lived.

Alcohol : Drinks such as wine and beer that can make

People drunk

Alcoholism : A medical condition that makes it difficult for

One to control the amount of alcohol he drinks

Busaa : It is a brew made of starch and yeast through

Fermentation.

Chang’aa : Illicit brew that contains alcohol liquor made

by distillation.

Data : All raw materials that a researcher gathers for his or her study.

Dropout : Refers to a student quitting school before he or she graduates

or avoiding entering university or college.

Excessive : Too much or too great or going beyond reasonable.

Fermentation : A process of making alcohol by turning

Starch sugar into alcohol .

Illicit : Not allowed by law

**ABSTRACT**

A descriptive study of cross sectional design to examine the effects of illicit brew consumption among the youth age 18-40 in Sivilie Sub location Bunyara East, Kakamega County. The broad objective was to establish the effects of illicit brew consumption among the respondents. The specific objectives were to investigate the social economic of the respondent, to find out the level of awareness about the effects of illicit brew consumption among the respondents and to determine the contributory factors to illicit brew consumption amongst the respondents.

The sample size was 360 respondents. Non probability sampling technique-snow ball sampling procedure was used to collect data where a few respondents were identified by the research assistance who then helped to identify other respondents. Structured interview questionnaires were used to collect data which was analyzed and presented in tables, figures and pie charts.

The study revealed that 37.5 % of the respondents were aged between 31-35 years 75% of the respondents were males 43.5% were educated up to primary level, 50% of the respondent were married. 65% belonged to the Christian religious sect and 37.5% were farmers.

Majority 95% of the respondents were aware of the existence of illicit brew and 37.5% they knew about changaa and busaa respectively. 50% of the respondents were introduced to the brew by the their peers. 75% of the respondents were aware about the negative effects of the brew and 50% indicated that this consumption lead to divorce and separation among the social problems while 50% said that consumption of this brew brought about blindness.

The study concluded that most of the respondents were farmers and most of them were aware of the illicit brew and were aware of the effects of the illicit brew and they said it brought about separation and divorce and also associated with blindness. Factors that are associated with its consumption are availability and affordability. The study recommended that the Government/ NGOs introduce more projects that will provide more employment to the youth so that they get employed and earn a living in order to stop consuming this cheap illicit brew. The Government and local authority to take stern measures against people who are involved in brewing/consumption of the illicit brew.

The Government should make the legal alcohol affordable for the low social economic level individual so that they stop consuming the illegal/illicit brew.

### CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 Introduction

According to Nduko (2015), the term illicit brew is used to describe the types of alcohol that is illegal, unauthorized, unlicensed andunlawful; it is therefore disapproved of or not permitted for moral of ethical reasons.

Illicit brew production and consumption has become more rumbered in most of the African countries in the recent years with both the young and adults consuming it as a way of coping with problems, anxiety and the uncertainties of growing up. However there is no record of the same in the UK and Europe Klison, (2008).

Kakohowa (2016) indicated that around 20 Zimbabweans men died after consuming illicit Mozambique’s brew on empty stomachs’ ‘’we always warn people not to consume this cheap and smuggled brew become they are harmful.’’

Although considered a safe product and a porridge for elders in Kenya for many years m consumption of busaa chang’aa and other traditional brews have been associated with blindness, deaths and Esophagus cancer among other health related problems. The link between Aesophagus cancer and illicit brew could be due to the presence of fumorisinsin the illicit brew. These are secondary metabolites synthesized by the fungus’’ fusanum that is present in contaminated food including rotten maize, millet and malt that is used in the brewing of illicit ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­brew. Ndeti (2010)

National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Dxrug Abuse(NACADA2006) observed that sometimes the fermentation process is incomplete and other substances such as ethanol’ a very poisonous chemical had its way in the brew. This chemical adversely affects the body organs immediately or gradually over the years. It

affects organs such as the brain, heart, liver, , stomach , pancreas , kidney boners among others.

According to the Sunday Nation 13th April the number of both youth and aged people engaged in brewing and consuming illicit brew has risen over a few years with the youth dropping out of their colleges and others abandoning their responsibilities due to illicit brew consumption.

Kenyans near the Malaba border are buying and drinking ‘Warigi’ a Ugandan illicit brew in Uganda as early as 8 am, to escape the long arm of the new Alcoholic and Beverages Act. Bars in Kenya remain closed until 5 pm during weekday and up to 2 pm on weekends. They are taking advantage of this easy to make and cheap to buy brew. A cup of this brew costs two shillings and fifty cents. (Times Magazine, Sept 20th 2014)

With the availability and affordability of the illicit brew in western Kenya, the youth in Sivillie Location Kakamega County have not been spared. They spent most of their time consuming the brew and have abandoned their responsibilities and are no longer involved in economic generating activities. NACADA, (2014).

### 1.2 Objectives

### 1.2.1 Broad Objectives

To establish the effects of illicit brew among youth aged 18-40yeras in Sivilie sub location Bunyala East location KakamegaCounty.

### 1.2.2 Specific Objectives

To investigate the social economic status of the youth aged 18-40 years in Sivilie sub- location Bunyala East location Kakamega County.

To find out the level of awareness on the effects of illicit brew among youth aged 18-40 years in Sivilie sub location Bunyala East location Kakamega county

To determine the contributory factors associated with illicit brew among youth aged 18-40 years in Sivilie sub location Bunyala East locationKakamega County

### 1.3 Statement of the problem

According to Kenya economic survey (2009) Western Kenya has the leading cases of domestic violence secondary to men being involved in alcohol and illicit brew consumptions

Records in Kakamega police station indicates that over 200 people are arrested and charged in court yearly due to illicit brewing

Per capita income in Kakamega is 50Kshs per person per day with 60% of the population living below the poverty line hence majority cannot afford legal brew. Kenya Economic Survey, (2010)

President Uhuru Kenyatta has disbanded the National Authority for Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) and asked members of parliament to lead the war against illicit brew in their constituencies in central Kenya.

He also revoked all licenses for bars and other outlets selling the killer second generation brew in the region and gave Members of Parliament (MPS) four days to clean central Kenya of the illicit drugs. The President said that the fight would begin in central Kenya because it is the worst hit. Later the war would be extended country wide (Daily Nation 2/7/2015)

### 1.4 Justification

According to World Health Organization WHO (2009), many Africa countries and authorities have not given alcohol and illicit brew much attention compared to bhang and cocaine.

Illicit brew is associated with domestic and social problems and increase in moral decay in Kenya (East African Standard, 2010).

Provision of data on effects, social and economic impact of the illicit brew consumption will enable the country and national authorities to develop sustainable strategy and intervention to counter the effects of the brew.

Research findings will provide some information to assist in strengthening the already existing national alcohol policy to protect the producers, dealers, consumers and families against the effects of illicit brew consumptions.

The study will help identify the possible contributory factors to illicit brew consumption and this will help in preventing it.

### 1.5 Significance of The Study

According to world health organization (WHO) 2009 many Africa countries and authorities have not given alcohol and illicit brew much attention

Illicit brew is associated with domestic and social problems and increase in moral decay in Kenya East Africa Standard (2010)

Provision of data on effects, social and economic impact of the illicit brew consumption will enable the country and national authorities to develop sustainable strategy and intervention to counter the effects of the brew.

Research findings will provide some information to assist in strengthening the already existing national policy to protect producers, consumers and families against the effects of illicit consumption.

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### CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Social economic

Malton (2005) indicated that personality factors, genetics and environmental influence and poor social economic factors are determinants of illegal brew abuse among young people aged 25-40 years.

According to the Indian epidemiological survey (2010) 20% - 40% of the young people living in low social economic areas abuse illicit brew and nearly 16% are regular users of the illicit brew.

There is a wide variation in capital consumption of illicit brew recorded in African countries four litres more than Europe .World Health Organization (WHO) alcohol data base.

NACADA , (2006) observed that illegal brew is more consumed by male s more than females and the group which is more affected are between 16-45 years whose per capital earning per day is less than 50 shillings.

Illicit brew dependence according to NACADA (2007), has history of incidence of abuse with one or both parents, peer pressure especially in low social economic areas. NACADA reports that this results in the individual members to acquire the habit.

According to Musyimi (2010), other factors that influence illicit brew consumption include unemployment, difficulties in family and rapid urbanization.

Patrick (2010) observed that over 200 people died after consuming “warigi” a Ugandan illicit brew which is easy to make and very cheap to buy. According to Patrick (2010) a glass of “warigi” costs 50 cents.

In sub-Saharan Africa up to 57% of the youth take illegal alcohol. Haworth(2005) a study in Uganda noted among the adolescents 19% of the secondary school students and about 35% of the students in tertiary institutions were consumers of illicit beer and other alcoholic beverages(Kongaa, et al 2004).

Studies indicate that more than 22.7% of Kenya primary school pupils and 78% of university students consume illegal alcohol. In Kenya measures are taken by the government to control supply and demand, minimize alcohol related harm and promote public health NACADA (2008).

A research done in Mathare slums showed that 36.8% of the adolescents in the area were using illegal brewsNdetei act (2004). Another study done to determine the prevalence of school use and investigate the factors that influence the behavior in 5,310 secondary school students in Nairobi found that a total of 2246-76% were males and 17.9% females. In their study experimentation with illicit brew started at age of 5 years and regular drinking at 10 years. According to research 72.2% started between 12 and 16 years.

Macharia(2006) the problem of alcohol consumption in Kenya was partly due to the ease of production of inexpensive local brew and other factors which contributed to the wide spread consumption of alcohol. It causes day to day problems mostly caused by poor economic status and family demands.

Several students have found out that males have higher rate of alcoholic or illicit drug use than females (Johnson et al 2006) Callen (2005reported that the period of major risk for in session into alcohol use peaks between ages of 10 and 18 years and is completed for the most part by age 20 years. Callen also reported that the risk of trying other illicit drugs was highest age of 18years and ended at 21.

Nzuko at (2007) carried out a survey among young women and men aged 15 -19 at three truck stops in Kenya and established that factors such as not being in school , not living with parents (relatives), belonging to large families and not getting along well with parents put youths at higher risks of engaging in illicit brew consumption

### 2.2 Effects of Illicit Brew

WHO (2007) stated that illicit brew contain ethanol a very poisonous chemicals that affects body organs immediately or gradually over the years. It affects the organs like the brain, heart, liver, stomach, pancreas, kidney and others. Kidney failure and bruited bones that fracture very easily.

According to Wikipedia (2010) the most abused alcohol in America included beer, wines and illegally bottled spirits. These accounts for 2.5 million death worldwide and 4.8%case of disability. International insurer are about half of the 2.5 million death.

The world health report (2007) indicates that alcohol consumption in USA is 4,390 per 1,000,000 people with 20% of these abusing illicit brews. It suggests that alcoholism is a major mental health problem.

According to Sunday nation (7th November 2007) intake of illicit brew lead to crime and at the national level, the burden of caring for sub-independent individuals.

‘’warigi’’ has been blamed for causing blindness and death. Unregulated warigi accounts for 80%of all the liquor produced in the country Patrick, (2010)

According to Njenga (2009), illicit brew consumption and production have become a rampant practice in Kenya. Drunker risk death errant blindness, other health and social economic problems.

Njenga (2009) physical complications of illicit brew include peptic ulcers, liver cirrhosis, protein malnutrition, gout, alcohol cardiomecally folic acid deficiency, sexual dysfunction, blindness and sudden death.

Illegal brew has got predisposing factors which are based on ethological factors. These include substance host and environment which make one susceptible to be alcoholic and in Kenya it is a great burden to the, economy and health of its citizens Nderitu (2006).

Macharia 2010 states that illicit brew makes one looses self control or inhibition and ability to make decision such that you don’t feel shy to engage in embarrassing behaviors. Intoxification diminishes your perception of risk .Thus one engages in wreck less sexual activities with high risk of Human Immuno-deffiency Virus (HIV) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) infection. Prevalence rate of 7.8% intake of illicit brew and other drugs make one to get involved in sleeping around with multiple sex partners engaging in sex for money. This promotes infections and unwanted pregnancies because after in toxification one cannot negotiate for condom use

According to NACADA 2010, a survey done indicated that illegal brew acts on the brain at the neural level by interfering with the neural transmitters system (production, release and breakdown). The brain structure is altered leading to development of dependence. Psychoactive substances have euphoric and calming effects that are why repeatedly used. Eventually leading to development of tolerance. Withdraw from use of the brew (prolonged) manifest in a syndrome which is characterized by physical and psychological discomfort.

According to NACADA (2007) other factors that influence illicit brew intake and consumption include unemployment, difficulties in family, migration, rapid urbanization, peer pressure and not staying with parents.

### 2.3 Contributory factors

(65.1%) of households drink illicit brews because of easy access, lack of knowledge and influence from family members and peer pressure (Ovis nacosti.go.ke).

The high prevalence of ‘second generation’ alcohol, homemade or illicit alcohol made outside of government control Muturi,(2014) with high potency and made under unhygienic circumstances. These are common at many social and cultural ceremonies and have shown to have a higher alcoholic content than normal drinks.

According to Njue (2011), these types of alcohol are more dangerous because of lack of official government regulations allows for any number of things to be used during the brewing process. NACADA (2010) found out illicit brews were found to be available in local bars and drinking dens especially in the lower social economic neighborhoods.

These second generation alcohol or cheap alcohol with high alcohol content Muturi (2010) was reported to have increased in the central part of Kenya alive to its availability.

Accessibility and affordability to second generation alcohol contribute to acts of violence which is prevalence in the area NACADA (2010).

Research alone to find the causes of illicit brew consumption indicated revealed that a large part of alcohol market in Kenya was composed of small scale producers or fermented brews (Busaa) and liquors (Chang’aa) not of the major commercial enterprise (Willis, 2003).

According to Muturi,(2014) illicit brew has a prevalence in central Kenya and majority of households are affected as young people who often drop out of secondary school and tertiary institutions engaging themselves in illicit brew consumption.

From the Holy Bible in which the book of Proverbs 22:2 says that train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it. Children imitate their parents in what they do. If the parents drink illegal alcohol and smoke cigarettes in the presence of their children, their children will not see anything wrong in doing the same. Muturi 2006 supported and said children who Are exposed to negative role models early in their lives or experience others negative circumstances because the adults around them provide limited guidance often falls on difficult steps they must take in life. These formative experiences can have achieving influence on whether the youngster becomes involved in meledaphic behavior such as abuse of illicit brew or drugs.

According to Seto and Barbara (2007), many people especially the young adolescents expect that illicit brew use will lower their tension and anxiety and increase sexual desire and pleasure in life in their view often referred to as reciprocal influence model; illicit brew and drugs will increase their popularity and acceptance by their peers. Mukhori (2008) observed that during festivals such as circumcision ceremonies children are encouraged to traditional brew such as changes and busaa and muratina because they are now adults. This is common among the Bukusu, Tiriki and Saboat in western Kenya sub tribes.

Certain substances are abused more by people in certain age group than others. Tranquilizers and anti depressant are abused more by people over 30 years of age or the other hand illicit brews are abused by younger age groups Douglas (2015)

G. Alves (2005) agreed that those who intends to keep the habit sell their belongings and even they steal when alcoholic reach their chronics stage the drink to keep living and even more they live to keep drinking , not only can liquor leave a person Brock but also make their health, morals and families bankrupt

He suggests that it is important that alcohol dependents individuals recognizes that they suffer an illness and seek treatments

Distinguished from health problems illicit brews are associated with categories of social problems which includes vandalism, family problem, occupational problems e.g. coming to work late, absenting from duty after receiving a salary to go and drink, educational difficulties and social costs. Cruse (2007)

According to NACADA (2009) illicit brew consumption has had a lot of negative impact on families as the parents neglect young children who are forced into child labor and sometimes prostitutions as they look for food.

Whereas business in wines spirit and other legally bottled beer has become huge in the informal sector, for many from the most disadvantaged sections of the population the deadly brew had become on escape from the daily misery they faced

### CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Background information of the study area

Sivilie sub location is in East Bunyala Location, Kakamega central division Kakamega County. It is biggest and largest town is Kakamega.

According to the economic survey (2009), Sivilie sub location covers an area of 22962 sq kilometers km with a total population of 11,000 people who occupy 2400 households

### 3.2 Income

The source of income for most of the people in Sivilie sub location is from small business, peasant farming and employment in public and private sectors

### 3.3 Research Design.

Descriptive study of cross sectional design

### 3.4 Study Area

Sivilie Sub location Bunyala East, Kakamega County

**3.5 Study population**

Youth aged 18-40 years in Sivilie sub location Bunyala East Kakamega County

**SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION**

Yemen’s formula- for population below 10,000

n = N

1+N ( e )2

Where

n=sample size

N=Target population

e=level of precision at 95% confidence level 0.05

n = 4000

1+400 x 0.052

n = 4000

1+ 4000 x 0.0025

n = 4000

1+10

n = 4000

11

n = 363.36363

n = approximately 360

**3.6 Sampling Technique**

No probability sampling technique

**3.7 Sampling procedure**

Snowball sampling procedure was used to where by research assistant identified a few respondents who then lead them to the rest of the respondents

### 3.8 Definitions of variables

### 3.8.1 Dependant variable

Age

Sex

Religions

Education

### 3.8.2Independent variables

Numbers of alcoholics

### 3.9 Inclusive criteria

Youth aged 18-40years in Sivilie Sub location

### 4.0 Exclusive criteria

People below 18yera and above 40 yeras of age

**Sampling procedure**

Sampling method was snow ball sampling method.

**Data collection instruments**

Structured interview schedule of typed questioners, pen, pencil and erasers were used.

**Pilot study.**

It was done in one day and its aim was to verify the effectiveness of the data collection tools. The survey used 10% of the population who were not included in the then study and it was carried out in Konyero Village in Sivilie Sub location

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

Ethical clearance was sought from the college administration ministry of science and technology, research publication committee and the sub county administration.

Information collected was not linked to any respondent and in addition the participant in the study were recruited on voluntary basis and maintained a strict policy of upholding confidentiality of all information collected. Participants gave consent before filling the questioners.

**Sample size determination**

Fisher size is used to determine the sample size (mugenda 2003)

n= ((z\*z)Pq)/(d\*d)

where

n= dissolved sample size (if the larger population is greater than 10000)

Z= Standard norms divided at the required confidence level

P= proportion of the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured

Q=1-p

d= the level os structure significance set if there is no estimate of proportion in the target population assumed to have the characteristic of interest so 0.5 level the sample size

N= (1.96)2 (1.96)(0.50)(0.50)

(0.50)2

n= 384

The target population is less than 10,000, the required sample size will therefore be smaller.

In such cases, a find sample estimate (N.F N.F= the dissolved sample size (if the target is greater than 10000)

N= the estimated population size

NF= 38.4

(1+38.4)/6000=1.064

38.4/1.064=36.5

Because of time, money and logistical issues it will not be possible for the researcher to use 360 questionnaires as the sample size. Thus the researcher will use 10% +4 questionnaires to get it to 40 considering the lost, destroyed and non-returned questionnaires.

### 

### CHAPTER FOUR

**STUDY FINDINGS**

**Social demographic data**

**Gender (sex)**

### Table 4.1 Respondents’ Gender

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | No. of respondents | Percentage |
| Male  Female | 28  8 | 75%  25% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

Table 4.1 shows that majority (75%) of the respondents were males while the least (25%) were females.

### Table 4.2 Age of the respondents’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **No. of the respondents** | **Percentage** |
| 18-22 | 5 | 12.5% |
| 24-30 | 9 | 25% |
| 31-35 | 13 | 37.5% |
| 36-40 | 9 | 25% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of the respondents (37.5%) were aged between 31-35 years, (25 %) were between 26-35, (12.5%) were 18-22 years of age

### Table 4.3 Marital status

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Marital status** | **No. of respondents** | **Percentage** |
| Married | 18 | 50% |
| Single | 8 | 25% |
| Divorced | 5 | 12.5% |
| Separated | 5 | 12.5% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

Table 4.4 indicates that majority (50%) of the respondent are married. (37.5%) were sample from their sponsors and the least (12.5%) were devolved.

### 4.4 Educational Background

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STD OF EDUCATION** | **NUMBER OFRESPONDENT** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| PRIMARY | 15 | 43.75% |
| SECONDARY | 8 | 25% |
| COLLEGE | 8 | 25% |
| UNIVERSITY | 5 | 6.25% |
| TOTAL | 36 | 100% |

TABLE 4.4; implies that majority at (25%) of the respondents up to secondary level primary and college with (20%) and the least was university at (12.5%).

**RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

### Table4.5: Religion of The Respondents.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RELIGION** | **NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| CHRISTIAN | 23 | 62.5% |
| MUSLIM | 8 | 30.5% |
| HINDUS | 5 | 7% |
| TOTAL | 36 | 100% |

TABLE4.5; shows that majority 62.5% of the respondents were Christians 30.5% were Muslims and the Least7% belonged to the Hindus sect

### Table 4. 6 Occupational status

The table 4.6 shopping the source of illicit brew

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **OCCUPATION** | **NO OF RESPONDENT** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| FARMERS | 18 | 37.5% |
| EMPLOYED | 8 | 25% |
| BUSINESS | 5 | 25% |
| Support from families /relatives | 5 | 12.5% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

Table 4.6 indicates that most of the respondents (37.5%) were farmers (25%) were employed and Businesspeople respectively and those who got support from relatives represented (12.5%)

### Chart 4.1 showing the level of awareness about locally brewed liquor

Figure 4.2 shows that majority of (95%)were aware of the locally brewed liquor while (5%) were not aware.

### Table 4.7 showing the type of locally brewed liquor the respondent is aware of.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **How much often** | **No of respondent** | **percentage** |
| busaa | 18 | 50% |
| Chang’aa | 10 | 25% |
| Muratina | 5 | 12.5% |
| others | 3 | 12.5% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

Table 4.6 shows that (50%) knows of busaa where (25%) knows chang’aa and (12.5%) are aware of Muratina and others respectivel

### Chart 4.2 showing the number of respondents drink locally brewed liquor

Figure 4.1 indicates that majority of (75%) of the respondents have knowledge on the illicit locally brewed liquor where.

### Table 4.8 showing the type of brew the respondents drink.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Types of alcohol | No of Respondents | percentage |
| Busaa | 13 | 37.5% |
| Chang’aa | 13 | 37.5% |
| Muratina | 5 | 12.5% |
| Others | 5 | 12.5 |
|  | 36 | 100% |

Majority of the respondents prefer busaa and chang’aa i.e. (37.5%) while (12.5%) prefer muratina and others respectively

### Chart 4.3 shows who introduced the respondent to locally brewed liquor consumptions.

Peers

Parents

Self

Others

Figure 4.2

50% peers

25% parents

12.5 self and others respectively

From the above table show 50% of the respondents were introduced to the brew by their peer group while 25 % were introduced to the brew by the parents 12.5% were introduced by self and others respectively

****Chart 4.4 showing the number of the respondents who is aware of effects of illicit brew.

25% No

kfgskgssnnsjkfbsgfsbgfnp

75% Yes

**12.** EFFECTS OF ILLICIT BREW CONSUMPTION

### Table 4.9 respondent knowledge on the negative effects of illicit brew.

**CONSUMPTION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| EFFECTS | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| Loss of jobs | 5 | 50% |
| Separation / divorce | 18 | 12.5% |
| Child abuse /neglect | 8 | 25% |
| School /college drop out | 5 | 12.5% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

In the above table majority i.e. (50%) of the respondents said excessive alcohol consumption lead to loss of jobs,(25%) said it leads to child abuse and neglect of (12.5%) said it lead to separation /divorce and school/ college dropout respectively.

### Table 4.10 below shows the respondent knowledge on medical effect of locally brewed liquor on an individual

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **NO OF RESPONDENT** | **PERCENT** |
| Blindness | 18 | 50% |
| Psychosis | 5 | 12.5% |
| Throat Cancer | 13 | 25% |
| Accident /Death | 5 | 12.5% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

Majority (50%) of the respondents said that drinking of the brew liquor causes blindness while (25%) said cause throat cancer and (12.5%) said cause Psychosis and accident/death respectively

### The table 4.11 below indicates what make the respondent to continue drinking the brew

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **No of respondent** | **percentage** |
| Available | 18 | 50% |
| Many people drink | 5 | 12.5% |
| It is cheap | 8 | 25% |
| Relieving stress | 5 | 12.5% |
| Total | 36 | 100% |

The above table indicates the majority (50%) of the respondents drinks because its available and (25%) drink because it is cheap while (12.5%) says it relieves stress respectively.

### CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter presents the discussion and interpretation of the study findings .These were 360 respondents who were interviewed to find out the effects of illicit brew among youth aged 18-40 years in Sivilie sub –location Bunyala west location Kakamega county.

In the demographic data the study found out that majority (37.5%) were aged between 31-35 years, (25%) aged between 24-30 years and 35-40 respectively and (12.5%) were aged between 18-22 The study further revealed that majority (75%) of the respondents were males while (25% )were females.

According to the study majority (43.5%) of the respondents were educated up to primary level while (25%) of the respondents were educated up to secondary and college level respectively while the least (6.25%)attained university education.

The study reveals that majority 50% of respondents were married while (25%) were single and (12.5%) of the respondents were divorced and separated respectively.

According to the study, majority 65.5% were Christians (37.5%) were Muslims while (25%) belonged to no religious sect and none of them belonged to the Hindu religion.

The study indicated that most of the respondents (37.5%) were farmers while (25%) business and those who received support were presents and relatives and (12.5%) were employed.

The study found out that (95%) of the respondents was aware about the locally brewed liquor in the area while (5%) were not aware of the locally aware of the existence of the brew in the area.

According to the study majority (37.5%) of the respondents were aware about the existence of Busaa and chang’aa and Muratina respectively while (12.5%) knew of Muratina and other types of locally brewed liquor respectively.

The study indicated that (75%) of the respondents drink the locally brewed liquor.

(25%) do not drink the locally brewed liquor, (37.5%) drunk Busaa and chang’aa respectively while (12.5%) of the respondents drunk Muratina and other types of locally brewed liquor.

The study found out that most (50%) of the respondents were introduced to the locally brewed liquor by their peers while (25%) imitated their parents and (12.5%) was due to self mischief and others respectively

According to the study majority (75%) of the respondents were aware of the effects of the locally brewed liquor while (25%) said there were no effects .According the study indicated (50%) of the respondents said that it brought about separation and divorce in families while (20%) said it lead to discontinued employments while (12.5% indicated that it lead child/labor and school/college dropout respectively abuse respectively.

According to the study majority 50% of the respondents said the consumptions of illicit brew lead blindness while 25% said lead to throat cancer than (12.5%) said leads to liver problems and accidents/death respectively.

The study found that majority (62.5%) were introduced by peer group while (18.75%) started drinking by self then (15%) were introduced by parents /guardian and the least (6.25%) were introduced to the brew by the teachers.

The study also indicated that majority 50% continue drinking this brew because it cheap and affordable.

### 

### CONCLUSION

The study concluded that (37.5%) of the respondents were aged between 31-35 years and (75%) were males. (43%) of the respondent had been educated up to primary level and (50%) were married and belonged to the Christian sect of religion. (37.5%) of the respondent was small scale farmers.

The study concluded that (95%) of the respondents were aware of the existence of locally brewed liquor and (50%)drink busaa and Chang’aa respectively. (50%) of the respondents were introduced to the brew by their peers. Majority (50%) of the respondents still continue to drink the brew because it is affordable

### 

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

The study recommended that the Government/ NGOs introduce more projects that will provide more employment to the youth so that they get employed and earn a living in order to stop consuming this cheap illicit brew. The Government and local authority to take stern measures against people who are involved in brewing/consumption of the illicit brew.

The Government should make the legal alcohol affordable for the low social economic level individual so that they stop consuming the illegal/illicit brew.

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### 

### APPENDIXES 1

RESEARCH BUDGET

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEMS** | **QUANTITY** | **AMOUNT** |
| Full scap | 1 rim | 500 |
| Pencils | 4x35 | 140 |
| Ball pen | 5x20 | 100 |
| Typing | 40x30 | 1200 |
| Rubber | 4x20 | 80 |
| Exercise | 4x20 | 80 |
| Printing | 50x30 | 1500 |
| Binding | 200x2 | 400 |
| Enumerator lunch | 300 x 3 | 900 |
| Motor cycle | 500x 3 | 1,000 |
|  | Total | 5,900 |

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Study on the effects of illicit brew among youths aged 18-40yrs in Sivilie sub-location Bunyala west Kaka mega County

Instructions

This questioner is for study purposes only.

Do not write your name anywhere in this questioner.

All information given in this questioner will be kept confidential.

Put a tick against the appropriate response or fill in the blank spaces.

Part: 1 Demographic data.

Q1. What is your age?

18-23yrs

22-30yrs

31-35yrs

36-40yrs

Q2. Gender of the respondent.

Male

Female

Q3. What is your highest level of education?

Primary

Secondary

Middle level college

University

Q4. What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Separate

Widow/widower

Q5. Which religion do you belong to?

Christian

Hindu

Muslim

Other.(specify………………………..

**Part 2**

Q6. What is your source of livelihood?

Employed

Farmer

Business

Support from parents/relatives

**LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT ILLICIT BREWS.**

Q7.a) Are you aware of the locally brewed liquor?

Yes No

b).If yes to Q7 (a) please indicate any four locally brewed liquor.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q8) a).Do you drink any of the above brews?

(a) Yes (b) No

b) .If yes to Q8 (a) which ones of the brews do you drink

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.) Effects of illicit brew

Are you aware of the negative effects of these brews?

Yes No

If yes Q9 (a) what are

The social effects of these brew

Separation

Discontinued from work

Child abuse/neglect

School/college drop out

Q10. What are some of the medical effect of this locally brewed liquor?

Blindness

Liver cirrhosis

Throat cancer

Accident

**Contributing factors to illicit brew consumption**

Who introduced you to this brew?

Parents

Peer group

Self

Teachers

What has made you to continue drinking this brew?

Relieve stress

Other people

Excitement

Affordable

God bless you

### 

### Research Work plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **March** | **April** | **May** |
| Introduction to Research |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identification of research topic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Research objectives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formulation of questionnaire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data collection and analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discussion and conclusion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compiling and typing and presenting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Research Work plan

KEY

Introduction to research – 1 month

Identification of Research topic -1 month

Research Objectives – 1 month

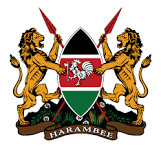
Formulation of questionnaire -1 month

Data collection and analysis -1 month

Discussion and conclusion – 1 month

Compiling , Typing and presenting – 1 month

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

****

**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

**PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY**

**KAKAMEGA CENTRAL DISTRICT**

Telegram : “Districter” OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Telephone: 0728639008 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_location

When replying please quote P.O BOX………………….

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REF: No…………………….

And Date

