



# **ALCOHOL SITUATION ASSESSMENT IN KENYA: BASELINE SURVEY FOR RAILWAYS AND KOLWA WARDS IN KENYA**

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**Conducted for:**  
Blue Cross Kenya (BCK)

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## **Executive Summary**

This study sought to provide an overview of the alcohol situation in Kolwa East ward, Kisumu East Constituency and Railways Ward of Kisumu Central Constituency. Specifically, the alcohol situation assessment focused on the following:

- a. The status of alcohol use, alcohol effects, alcohol availability and alcohol awareness as per age bracket (below 14, 14 to 17 and 18 to 24 and above 24) disaggregated according to gender.
- b. Status and specifically analysis and report on the alcohol situation for children below 14 years, women, youth and fishing communities (use, introduction, negative effects, availability and exposure to alcohol).
- c. Status and specifically analysis and report on young women below age 25 violated by someone under the influence of alcohol.
- d. Any other findings considered useful for monitoring and evaluation process and also for advocacy and lobbying respective authorities for the restriction of alcohol consumption in the target areas.

What follows is an overview of the main findings per the terms of reference for this study:

### **i. Alcohol use**

- 45.3% of the respondents in this study have ever taken alcohol, with a level of 57% for male and 33.8% for female.
- The average initial age for initiation to alcohol use is 17.7 years, while that of males is 17.9 years and for females is 17.5 years.
- The influence of friends in taking the first alcoholic drink is high (52%), followed by boyfriends and girlfriends (19.8%).
- Out of the current users of alcohol, 86% desire to stop drinking.

### **ii. Alcohol effects**

- 53% reported that they have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol.
- 44% reported that they have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol.
- 30% reported that they have been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol.
- 7% reported that they have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol.

### **iii. Alcohol availability**

- 83% of the respondents reported that its is easy for them to get alcohol if they wanted to.
- 21% had bought homemade alcohol within a period of six months preceding the survey.

**iv. Alcohol awareness**

- Knowledge on the negative effects of alcohol is high across the two Wards.
- 45% of the respondents consider alcohol a social beverage.
- Further, 73% reported having the knowledge on restrictions on alcohol by the local government.

**v. Alcohol situation for children below 14 years**

- 10.9% of the persons under the age of 14 years have ever taken alcohol.
- None of the five children reported having taken alcohol in a period of 12 months preceding this study.
- 41.3% of the children under 14 years reported that they have ever been violated by a man because of the man's use of alcohol, with a similar figure reporting having been beaten by a man because of his use of alcohol.
- 39% reported that they have ever been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol.
- 70% of the persons under the age of 14 years reported that it is easy for them to access alcohol if they wanted to.
- 17% have ever been asked by their parent or guardian to buy them alcohol.
- 30.4% consider alcohol as a social beverage.

**vi. Alcohol situation among the youth**

- 44% of the persons aged between 14 – 24 years have ever used alcohol, with 54% use among persons aged 18 – 24 years and 28.3% among those aged 14 – 17 years.
- Friends account for the bulk of the contribution to initiation to alcohol for this group of persons, with 56%, followed by boyfriend and girlfriend at 26%.
- 52% reported that they have ever been violated by a man because of him using alcohol.
- 44% reported that they have ever been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol.
- 29% reported that they have ever been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol.
- 81% of the persons aged 14 – 24 years reported that it is easy for them to get alcohol if they wanted to.
- 47% of the persons aged 14 – 24 years consider use of alcohol as a social beverage.

**vii. Alcohol situation for women below age of 25 years**

- 26% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that they have ever used alcohol.
- Majority were introduced to alcohol by their boyfriends or girlfriends (45%) followed by friends (33%).
- 51% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that they had been violated by a man because of him using alcohol.

- 34% reported that they had been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol.
- 9.2% reported that they had been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol.
- 31% reported that they had been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol.
- 75.4% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that it is easy to get alcohol if they wanted to.
- Further, around 40% of this category of respondents consider alcohol a social beverage.

**Recommendations:**

- There is need to scale up sensitization initiatives on alcohol free society in view of the emerging adverse effects to individuals, families, communities and the country. Such campaigns should focus on creating awareness on the negative effects of alcohol to the community.
- Organizations like BCK can in partnership with the national and county government, other organizations undertaking similar activities and the community develop sustainable interventions to address the problem. Such a framework should create opportunities to integrate producers and sellers of illicit liquor into designing programs that empower the community in pursuit of alcohol free lives
- Scale up lobbying for effective implementation of the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2010 by the national and county governments.

# INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1. Introduction and Background

Over the last one decade, Kenya has witnessed unprecedented effects linked to alcohol abuse. Across Kenya, there are numerous alcohol related deaths, untold effects on school going children especially if their parents or guardians take alcohol, marital problems, domestic violence, general apathy and hopelessness in the society, and finally declining economic productivity attributable to time losses on alcohol.

Some of the biggest public health problems are caused or worsened by alcohol. The harmful use of alcohol immense as it is a widely consumed legal drug. Due to lack of resources, and may be also lack of awareness of the magnitude of the negative impact on the society, there is little official data available concerning the alcohol situation in the East Africa region in general and Kenya in particular.

To collect some data to be used for the project period 2017 – 2021, Blue Cross in Kenya (BCK), in cooperation with IOGT-NTO regional office in East Africa, executed an alcohol situation assessment in two selected Wards in Kisumu East Sub-County and Kisumu Central Sub-County during the period 7<sup>th</sup> November 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. The survey in Kenya was designed to be uniform with similar studies in other IOGT-NTO partner organizations in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.

## 1.2. Profile of IOGT and Blue Cross Kenya

This project is funded by IOGT-NTO Movement and conducted with respect to a project in Kenya run by Blue Cross Kenya (BCK). IOGT-NTO Movement is a Swedish temperance organization aiming to contribute to a world free from the harmful consequences of alcohol.<sup>1</sup>Members of the IOGT-NTO Movement seek to contribute to a society where individuals accept responsibility to strive for a betterment of society, and where their natural abilities can be nurtured and encouraged. IOGT-NTO Movement seeks to encourage and support relevant agents in their strive for a decreasing use of alcohol and other drugs in developing countries, and thus contributing to a democratic development and reduction in poverty.

Blue Cross Kenya is registered under the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services since February 2009 (KSM East/CBO/64/009). BCK undertakes its activities in Western Kenya region, working with children, youth, and families affected by alcohol and substance use. BCK's vision is "working towards an alcohol free society" while its mission is "to mobilize alcohol prevention, treatment and after care interventions for the whole family. BCK's motto is: "alcohol out of every home and Christ into every home".

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<sup>1</sup> For more details on IOGT-NTO Movement see: [www.global.iogt.se](http://www.global.iogt.se)



### **1.3. Overall Goal of the Project**

The main objective of this alcohol situation assessment is to examine alcohol use, alcohol effects, alcohol availability and alcohol awareness in Kisumu East Sub-County and Kisumu Central Sub-County

### **1.4. Objective of the Baseline Survey**

. Specifically, the assessment focused on the following objective:

- i. To collect, compile and analyse information on alcohol use, negative effects, availability and awareness in two selected Wards: Kisumu East Sub-County and Kisumu Central Sub-County, which will serve as the basis for:
  - a. Get baseline data for the 2017 – 2021 project
  - b. Get more data for advocacy work, locally and regionally
  - c. Get information, inputs and ideas for media coverage

### **1.5. Scope of Work and Execution of the Study**

The baseline survey was carried out in two Wards selected from Kisumu East Sub-County and Kisumu Central Sub-County. The respondents comprised of individuals, focus groups and some interviews with government officials, elders, parents or guardians. A total of 300 respondents were interviewed for the individual survey, with each ward contributing 150 respondents. A standardized questionnaire for the individual survey as well as the guides for both in-depth interviews as well as the focus group discussion provided by the client was used.

# METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

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## 2.1. Study Area and Respondents

The baseline survey was carried out in two Wards selected from Kisumu East Sub-County and Kisumu Central Sub-County. The selected Wards were Kolwa East in Kisumu East Sub-County and Railways in Kisumu Central Sub-County. The respondents comprised of individuals, focus groups and some interviews with government officials, elders, parents or guardians. A total of 300 respondents were interviewed for the individual survey, with each ward contributing 150 respondents. The study applied quota sampling satisfying 50/50 gender and percentage in age brackets of <14 years (15%), 14-17 years (20%), 18-24 years (30%) and >24 years (35%).

To get additional insights on the situation of alcohol, the study supplemented the survey data with eight focus group discussions and a limited number of key informants in each study Ward. In each Ward, four focus group discussions targeting the youth, children, women and men were held. Finally, at least four key informant interviews were conducted and targeted the following: government officials, elders, parents or guardians among others.

## 2.2. Collection of Information

The survey collected data through field visit. Specifically, questionnaires were used to collect information from individuals. In total 300 questionnaires were administered to the selected individuals. Data was collected with the assistance of carefully selected and trained research assistants from BCK. Each Ward contained 150 respondents. Additional data for the study emanated from focus group discussions as well as in-depth interviews.

## 2.3. Analysis of Information

The data was analyzed and results presented using simple descriptive statistics. SPSS was used to analyze quantitative data. Qualitative data was analyzed by taking individual reports which were upgraded to categories of related findings. The analysis also took into account the interplay of data from multiple sources. Both content and qualitative techniques were applied in extracting utility from the data. Specifically, analysis of the collected information takes into consideration the following:

- a. The status of alcohol use, alcohol effects, alcohol availability and alcohol awareness as per age bracket (below 14, 14 to 17 and 18 to 24 and above 24) disaggregated according to gender.
- b. Status and specifically analysis and report on the alcohol situation for children below 14 years, women, youth and fishing communities (use, introduction, negative effects, availability and exposure to alcohol).
- c. Status and specifically analysis and report on young women below age 25 violated by someone under the influence of alcohol.
- d. Any other findings considered useful for monitoring and evaluation process and also for advocacy and lobbying respective authorities for the restriction of alcohol consumption in the target areas.

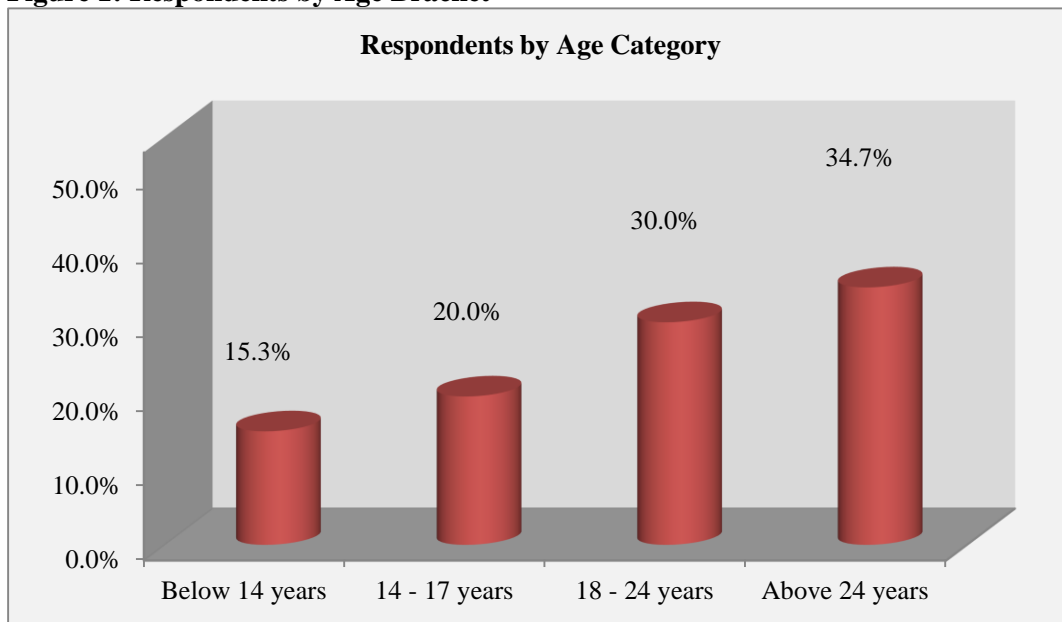
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the study findings. The discussion focuses on alcohol use, alcohol effects, alcohol availability and alcohol awareness. Specific questions in each of these broad thematic issues are in turn cross-tabulated with gender and age bracket in line with the terms of reference for this assignment. The survey findings are supplemented by data from the focus group discussions and the in-depth interviews.

### 3.1. Characteristics of the Respondents

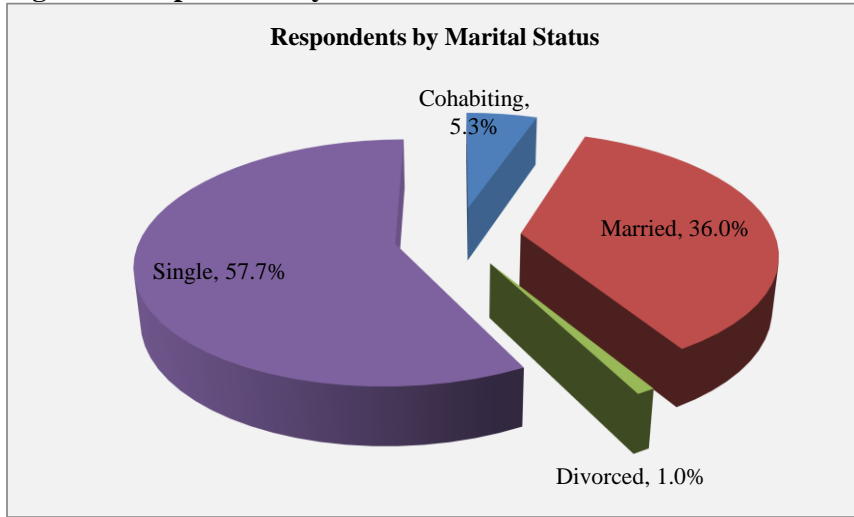
The study design envisioned a sample with equal representation with regard to gender. The resultant sample comprised of 49.7% male while female respondents accounted for 50.3%. In absolute terms this translates to 149 male respondents and 151 female respondents. Disaggregation of the respondents with age bracket shows that 46 were aged between 10 – 13 years; 14 – 17 years (60); 18 – 24 years (90) while those aged above 24 accounted for around 104 respondents. The distribution of the respondents by age bracket is illustrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Respondents by Age Bracket**



In terms of respondents' marital status, 173 of those interviewed were single, while 108 were married. Other reported categories of marital status include: cohabiting, 16 respondents while 3 were divorced. This is presented in Figure 2.

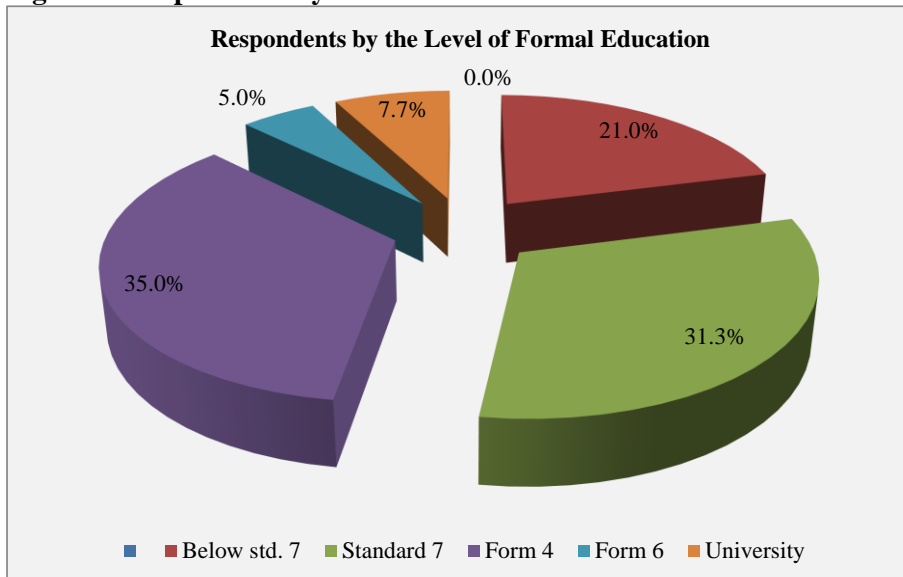
**Figure 2: Respondents by Marital Status**



Respondents were further required to respond to a question as to whether one is a parent or a guardian of a person under the age of 18 years. Data shows that 41.7% of the respondents reacted in the affirmative, translating to 125 respondents. Although the bulk of those who answered in the affirmative are above were those above 24 years, three of the respondents who said that they are a parent or guardian to a person under the age of 18 years were between 14 – 17 years. This raise a question of placing the responsibility of parenthood or gaurdianship to minors, which in turn can have adverse effects on the children’s socialization process.

This study also investigated the highest level of education attained by the respondents. In the Kenyan context, most of the respondents who reported “standard 7” had completed standard eight. The findings show that the 105 respondents had attained form four level of education, 94 had completed standard seven/eight,63 were below standard 7, 23 had university level of education,while 15 had form 6 level of education.

**Figure 3: Respondents by Level of Education**



### 3.2. Alcohol Use

The findings show that 45.3 % of the study respondents have ever taken alcohol. This translates to 136 of the total sample for the life time prevalence. However, 60 of those who have ever taken a drink containing alcohol, reported that they no longer use alcohol. Asked whether they have taken an alcoholic drink within a period of 12 months preceding the study, 58.8% reacted in the affirmative. Further, 69.4% of the male respondents indicated that they no longer take alcohol compared to 41.2% of the female respondents. This finding is surprising since, in the Kenyan context, more men than women take alcohol.

The average age for initiation into alcohol use within the two Wards is 17.7 years. For males the average age is slightly higher than that of females at 17.9 years for males and 17.5 years for females. This average is in direct contrast with the government regulation that seeks to limit the age at which a person is allowed to drink alcohol at 18 years or more. The finding also is in tandem with the sentiments expressed by participants in the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews who pointed out that the onset of alcohol use among the youth largely coincides with completion of form four. Most of the persons completing form four in Kenya are between 17 and 18 years.

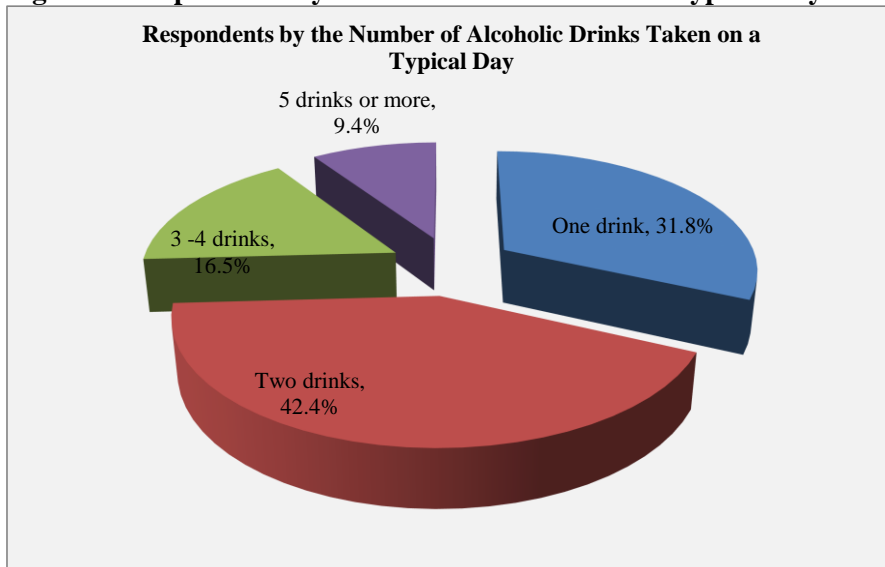
Asked on the regularity of taking an alcoholic drink, 17.7% indicated that they do so within a period of 2 or more times a week, with 8.1% indicating that they take alcoholic drink 5 or more times a week. This finding is presented in Figure 4. Those who take alcohol 2 – 4 times a week or 5 or more times a week are at the risk of problem drinking and hence alcohol addiction. However, this is not to say that those who drink less than once a month, monthly or weekly are at no risk of problem drinking but the odds for problem drinking are lower for these categories of people. Those who take alcohol less than once a month could be doing so through occasional drinking for instance through parties or other forms of celebrations. However, those who take alcohol 2 or more times a week are at a higher risk of getting fully indulged into alcohol dependence culture.

**Figure 4: Respondents by Regularity of Taking a Drink Containing Alcohol**



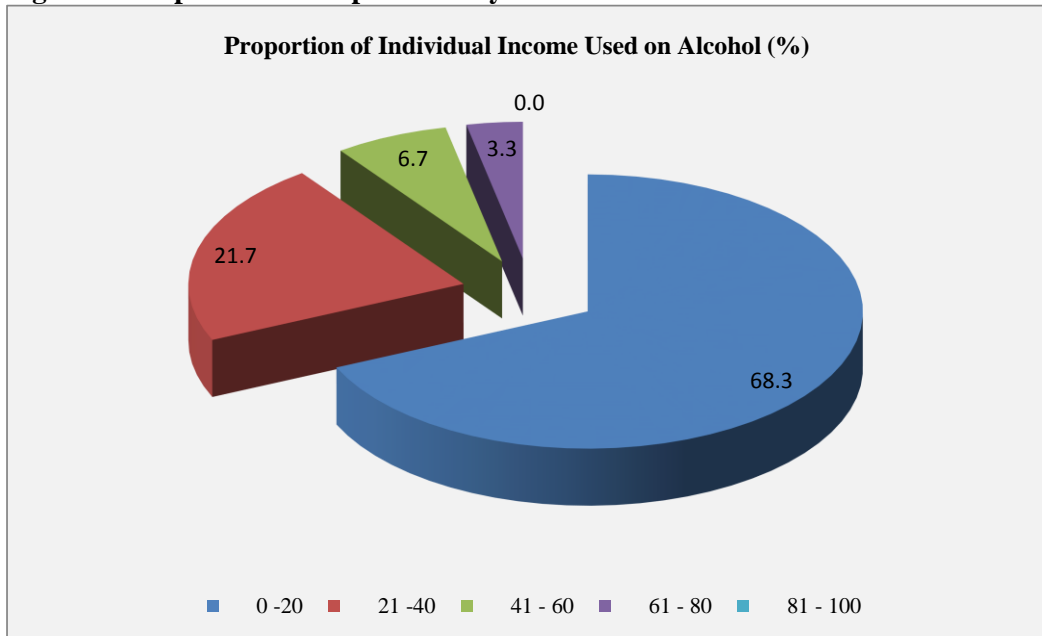
An inquiry was also made on the number of drinks that a person takes on a typical drinking session. Out of the respondents who responded to this question, 36 respondents take two drinks typical drinking session. Further, 27 respondents take one drink, 14 respondents take 3 -4 drinks while 8 respondents take 5 or more drinks in a typical drinking session. This finding is presented in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Respondents by the Number of Drinks in a Typical Day**



Out of the persons who stated that they take alcohol, 88.5% indicated that they desire to stop alcohol use. In absolute terms this translates to 77 respondents. This finding may be indicative of possible supportive environment for advocacy tailored to reduce the use of alcohol in the community. On the proportion of individual income used on alcohol, data shows that the bulk of those who take alcohol used between 0 – 20 percent of their monthly income, and this is closely followed by those using 21 – 40 percent of their monthly income. This finding is presented in Figure 6. However, this finding should be interpreted with caution since, most of the respondents do not have jobs out of which they earn a monthly wage, but most are in the informal sector where monthly earnings often fluctuate.

**Figure 6: Proportion of Respondents by Income Used on Alcohol**



The reasons for taking alcohol are varied. The most commonly cited reason for taking alcohol is the high levels of unemployment in the country, which renders most young person's idle thus predisposing them to experimenting with alcohol and other drugs. Other reasons include the nature of the company that a person keeps. As the in-depth data shows, friends have immense influence on the choices that group members make, thus keeping a company that partakes alcohol, increased the chances of members of the group into taking alcohol. This is supported by the survey data that shows that more than half of the persons who have taken alcohol were influenced by their friends (52.2%), while 19.8% were influenced by their boyfriends/girlfriends, which is in turn a kind of friendship or social company. Yet others take alcohol, under the influence of their parents. This is especially so in households where parents make local brew or use alcohol. Other reasons cited on why people take alcohol include: curiosity especially among the youth, for fun, as part of a leisure activity, and experimentation especially among the youth.

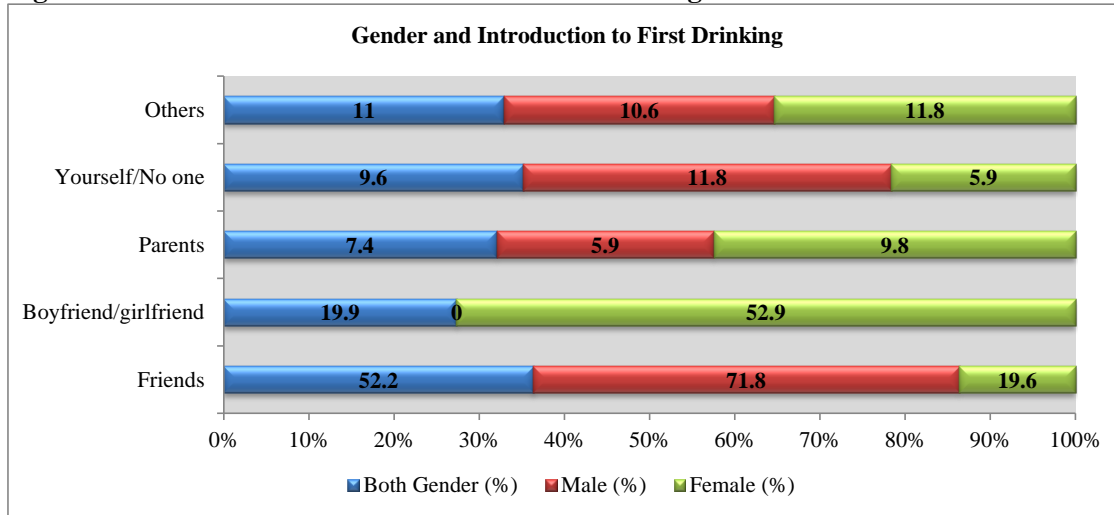
### **3.2.1. Alcohol Use and Gender**

Alcohol use varies with the gender of the person. In the Kenyan context, most local cultures tend to show some level of tolerance to male drinking. For instance as the in-depth data shows, among the Luo of Western Kenya, "*busaa*", which is a local brew in that locality was customarily treated as a male brew. It would be used in traditional occasions including payment of dowry. Even the community perception about women who drink is also negative compared to their perception towards men who drink. In this study, we examine alcohol use and gender in terms of the following: introduction to first drinking, number of drinks in a typical drinking session, regularity of taking alcohol, as well as the proportion of income spent on alcohol in a typical month.

On introduction to drinking, survey data shows that women are in the two Wards are likely to

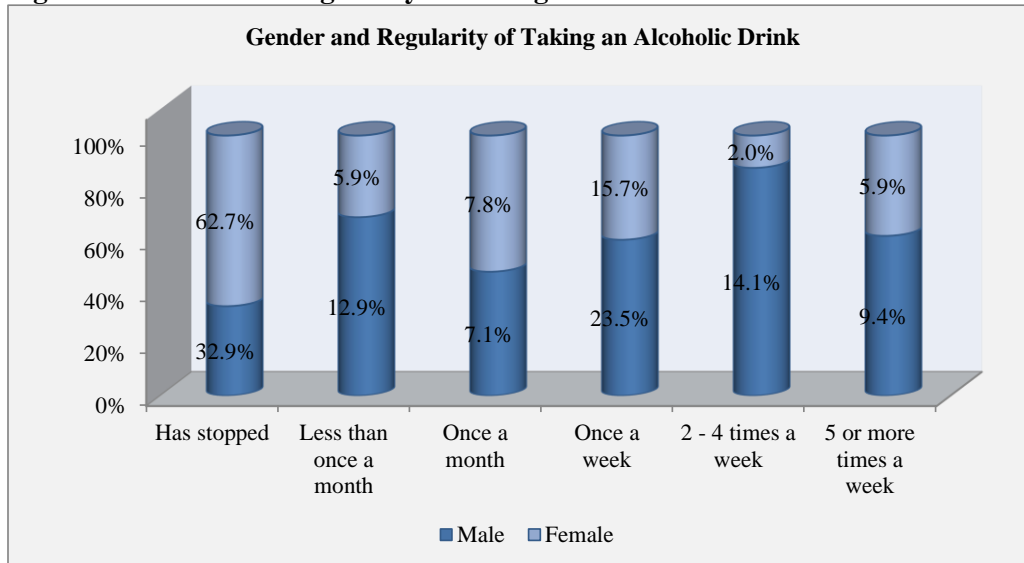
start drinking at a younger age compared to men. The onset for drinking among the female respondents was estimated at 17.5 years compared to men at 17.9 years. This could be partly attributed to the influence of the boyfriends in the lives of the young women. For instance boyfriends accounted for 53% of who introduced most of the female respondents to alcohol. This finding is presented in Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Gender and Introduction to Alcohol Drinking**



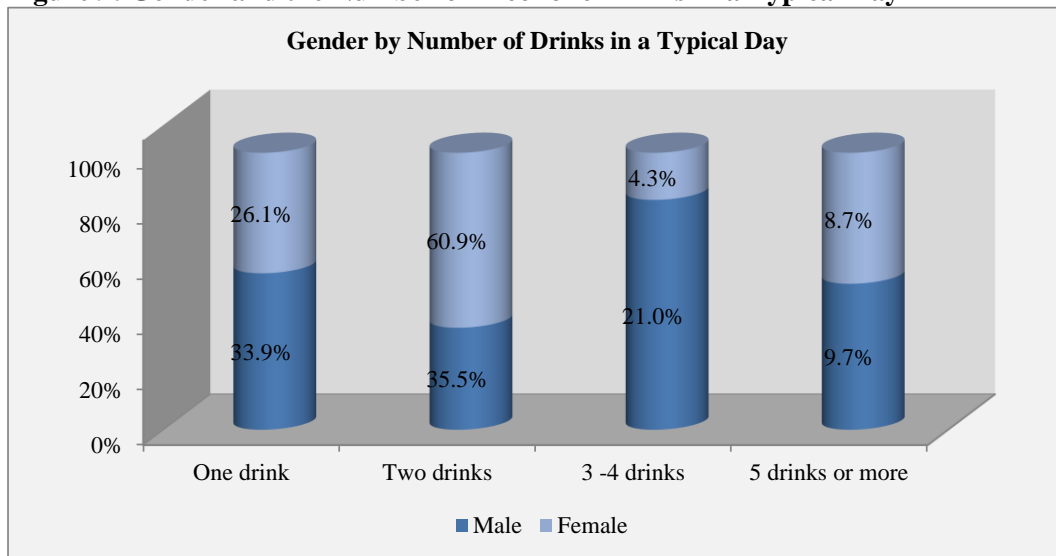
The regularity of use of alcohol also varies with gender. For instance the bulk of those who indicated that they have stopped taking alcohol were female (62.7%). Further, there is clustering of males around taking alcohol from two or more times a week compared to females. This finding is presented in Figure 8. As pointed out during the focus group discussions, men have more free time compared to women who are often burdened by household work. A similar pattern can be discerned on the number of drinks by gender, with more men more likely to take three or more drinks as compared to women (Figure 9).

**Figure 8: Gender and Regularity of Taking Alcohol**



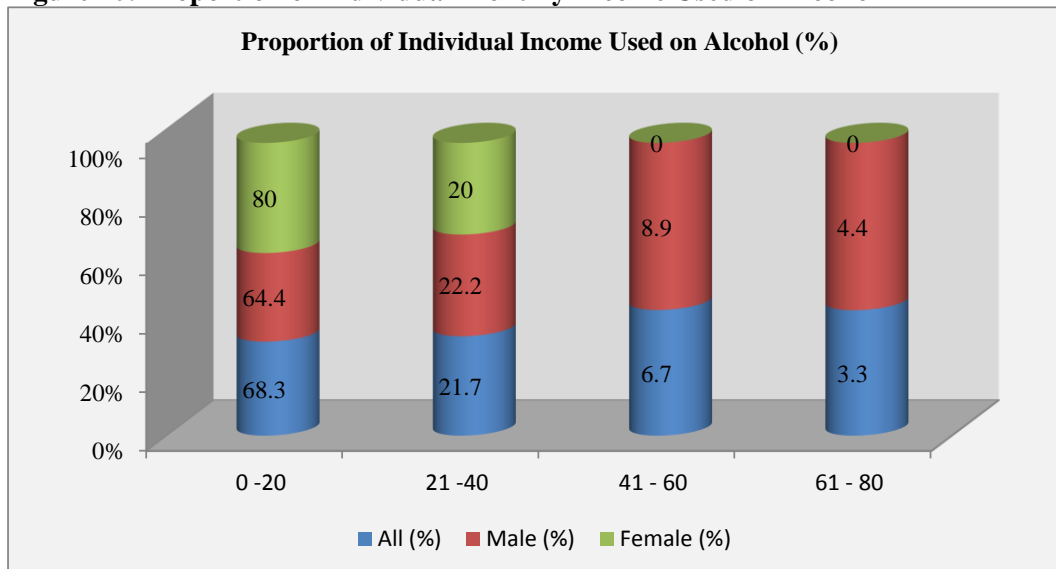


**Figure 9: Gender and the Number of Alcoholic Drinks in a Typical Day**



On the desire to stop drinking, there no substantial variation between male and female respondents, with a variation of less than one percentage point. Finally, while all the female respondents who take alcohol use between 0 – 40% of their monthly income on alcohol, a number of the male respondents indicated that they use between 41 – 80% of their monthly income. This is presented in Figure 10.

**Figure 10: Proportion of Individual Monthly Income Used on Alcohol**



### 3.2.2. Alcohol Use and Age

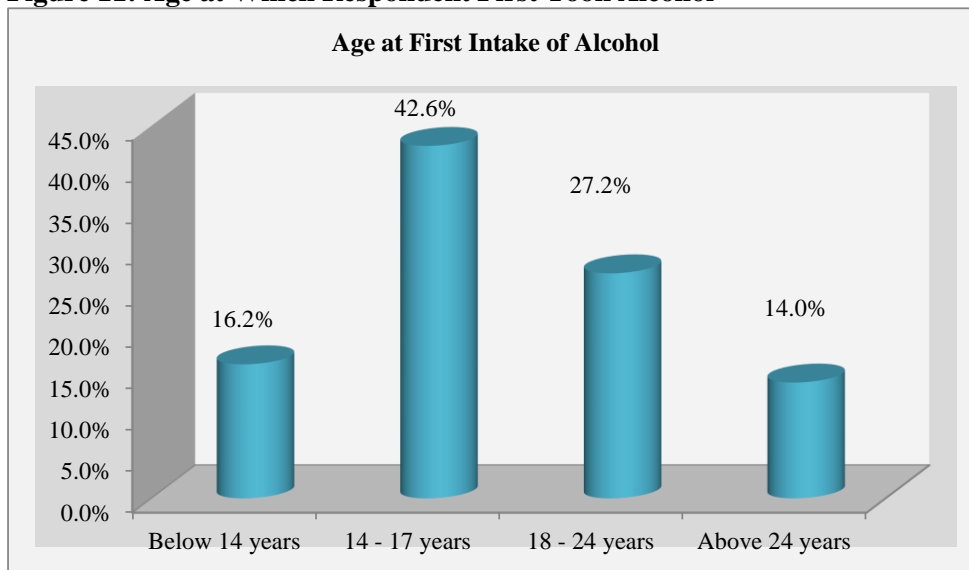
Like with gender, alcohol use varies with the age of the person. Most of the local Kenyan cultures tend to discourage alcohol drinking among young persons and especially persons under the age of 18 years. Among the Luo of Western Kenya, only married men were allowed to take “busaa”. Thus, even though underage drinking is on the rise in the community, young persons

who drink are seen as a disgrace. In this study, we examine alcohol use and age in terms of the following: introduction to first drinking, number of drinks in a typical drinking session, regularity of taking alcohol, as well as the proportion of income spent on alcohol in a typical month.

The age at which the respondent was introduced to alcohol use ranges from 9 years through 30 years with a mean of 17.7 years. The mean age coincides with a period within which most young people in Kenya leave secondary school and early in their adulthood, in college or out of school. Further analysis reveals that the most critical age for introduction to drinking alcohol is between 14 – 24 years, which accounts for 69.8% of all the cases (Figure 11). Thus, efforts to encourage abstinence from alcohol taking need to pay special attention the youth who are just completing high school.

The transition from high school is not without challenges, and it is some of these challenges that predispose young persons to take alcohol. One such challenge is the new found freedom away from the keen eye of the teachers and perceived loosening parental control as they graduate into adulthood. Depending on the opportunities available, if idleness set in during this transition, this becomes a risk factor towards initiation to taking alcohol. Across the two Wards, in-depth interviews show that while drinking is higher among men in the community, the situation is higher among young men.

**Figure 11: Age at Which Respondent First Took Alcohol**



On introduction to alcohol, survey data shows that friends play a critical irrespective of the age bracket, although the friends influence seems to decline with increasing age. This could be attributed to the rather high degree of dependency on friends among young persons and the increasing independence as one advances in age. For persons below 14 years up to 24 years, boyfriends/girlfriends wield significant influence on initiation to alcohol use and is particularly higher for persons aged between 18 and 24 years. Finally, older persons are likely to take alcohol on their own volition as compared to the younger persons. This finding is presented in Table 1.

This could be attributed to expanding autonomy with age and the constrained choices that young persons make in the context of their parents and or guardians.

**Table 1: Age Bracket and Who Introduced you to Alcohol?**

	Who introduced you to alcohol?					Number of persons drinking
	Friends	Boyfriend/girlfriend	Parents	Yourself/No one	Others	
<b>Total both sex</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>136</b>
Below 14	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	5
14 to 17	58.8	17.6	5.9	5.9	11.8	17
18 to 24	55.1	28.6	4.1	6.1	6.1	49
Above 24	52.3	13.8	7.7	13.8	12.3	65

Regularity of taking alcohol as well as the number of drinks taken differs with age bracket, with regularity rising with rising age bracket (Table 2). This could be partly due to the issue of legitimacy, cost as well as availability of free time. On legitimacy, persons under the age of 18 years use alcohol in a constrained legal environment since, it is seen as deviant behavior, thus affecting regularity. Most of the persons aged less than 18 years are either in primary school or high school, where their activities are heavily monitored thus curtailing use of alcohol.

**Table 2: Age and Regularity of Taking Alcohol**

	How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?						Number of persons drinking
	Stopped	Less than once a month	Once a month	Once a week	2-4 times a week	5 or more times a week	
Below 14	40.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	7
14 to 17	86.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	10
18 to 24	35.7	14.3	16.7	14.3	11.9	7.1	42
Above 24	34.5	1.8	12.7	16.4	23.6	10.9	55

On the number of drinks taken, survey data shows that this rises with age bracket (Table 3). Besides the issue of ability to afford more drinks that comes with income, there is also the possibility of addiction that comes with age. This is not to say that young persons do not get addicted, but the view that addiction increases with the rate of exposure and use of alcohol. Besides, minors who take alcohol do so in hiding hence, limited opportunities for taking many drinks.

**Table 3: Age and the Number of Drinks Taken in a Typical Drinking Day**

	<b>How many such drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?</b>				
	<b>One drink</b>	<b>Two drinks</b>	<b>3 or 4 drinks</b>	<b>5 drinks or more</b>	<b>Number of persons actually drinking</b>
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
14 to 17	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
18 to 24	21.4	42.9	25.0	10.7	42.0
Above 24	11.1	11.1	33.3	44.4	55.0

### **3.2.3. Alcohol Use and Ward**

As is the case with age and gender, in this study, we examine alcohol use and gender in terms of the following: introduction to first drinking, number of drinks in a typical drinking session, regularity of taking alcohol, as well as the proportion of income spent on alcohol in a typical month. While there are no significant variations on alcohol use and Ward, Railways Ward has a relatively higher proportion of persons who take alcohol two or more times a week, higher number of drinks in a typical drinking session as well as highest number of respondents who indicated that they were introduced to drinking by their parents. This finding is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Ward and Selected Indicators for Alcohol Use**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Both Wards</b>	<b>Kolwa East(<i>Kisumu East</i>)</b>	<b>Railways(<i>Kisumu Central</i>)</b>
	<b>Percent (%)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Have you ever taken alcohol?	45.3	43.3	47.3
How old were you when you first took alcohol?			
Below 14 years	16.2	18.5	14.1
14 - 17 years	42.6	40.0	45.1
18 - 24 years	27.2	29.2	25.3
Above 24 years	14.0	12.3	15.5
Who introduced you to alcohol?			
Friends	52.2	63.1	42.2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	19.9	15.1	23.9
Parents	7.4	3.1	11.3
Yourself/No one	9.6	4.6	14.1
Others	11.0	13.9	8.5
If taken a drink containing alcohol the last 12 month	58.8	56.9	60.6
How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?			
Has stopped	44.1	46.1	42.2
Less than once a month	10.3	10.8	9.9
Once a month	7.4	7.7	7.0
Once a week	20.6	24.6	16.9
2 - 4 times a week	9.6	7.7	11.3
5 or more times a week	8.1	3.1	12.7
How many such drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?			
One drink	31.8	29.3	34.1
Two drinks	42.4	56.1	29.5
3 -4 drinks	16.5	7.3	25.0
5 drinks or more	9.4	7.3	11.4
I want to reduce my alcohol use	88.5	95.3	81.8
How much (%) of your monthly income do you spend on alcohol?			
0 -20	68.3	78.6	59.4
21 -40	21.7	14.3	28.1
41 - 60	6.7	3.6	9.4
61 - 80	3.3	3.6	3.1
81 - 100	0.0	0.0	0.0

### 3.3. Alcohol Effects

As stated in the introduction, alcohol has numerous effects to individuals, families, communities and the country. This assessment sought to document the effects of alcohol consumption in the study area. Apart from the general effects of alcohol consumption, the survey paid attention on the following effects of alcohol:

- a. Violation by a man because of him using alcohol
- b. Being beaten by a man because of him using alcohol
- c. Being forced to have sex because of men using alcohol
- d. Being abused by own parents or guardians because of their use of alcohol.

In line with the terms of reference for this assignment, the assessment also focuses on analysis of alcohol effects by gender, age bracket and the study area (Ward).

#### 3.3.1. Alcohol Effects and Gender

One of the major effects of alcohol is its influence on various forms of violation against the rights of a person. This could be through being beaten, harrassed or even sexually molested. Overall, 53% of the respondents reported that they had been violated by a man because of him using alcohol (Table 5). Survey data shows that more male respondents reacted in the affirmative on the issue of violation. From the in-depth interviews, this happens largely among drinking colleagues, who may at times turn against one another. Alcohol also fuesl domestic violance and especially violence against women. Qualitative data shows that women are more likely to be beaten by their drunk men. For instance, when a man comes home drunk, they ask for food, while at the same time not making a contribution towards the family's welfare. When they miss food at home, they result to beating their wives.

**Table 5: Effects of Using Alcohol by Gender**

Variable ( <i>N</i> = 300)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
a. I have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol	47.7	58.3	53.0
b. I have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol	43.0	45.0	44.0
c. I have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol	2.0	11.9	7.0
d. I have been abused by my parent/guardian because of their alcohol use	32.9	27.8	30.5

#### 3.3.2. Alcohol Effects and Age

As Table 6 shows, effects of alcohol also varies with the age of a person. For instance, being beaten by a man because of him using alcohol rises with age, being forced to have sex as well as being beaten by a parent or guardian also rises with age. While the trend is not positive, for persons under the age of 18 years, the effect could be devastating. For instance, when a drunk man forces a person under the age of 18 years into sex, such an act portends potential harm to the minor.

**Table 6: Effects of Using Alcohol by Age Bracket**

Variable (N = 300)	Below 14 (%)	14 – 17 (%)	18 – 24 (%)	Above 24 (%)
a. I have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol	41.3	48.3	54.4	59.6
b. I have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol	41.3	45.0	44.4	44.2
c. I have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol	2.2	8.3	8.9	6.7
d. I have been abused by my parent/guardian because of their alcohol use	39.1	31.7	26.7	28.8

### 3.3.3. Alcohol Effects and Ward

The Knowledge of the effect of alcohol use varies with the study area. Some effects are more pronounced in some wards than others. For instance being violated by a because of using alcohol, being forced to have sex because of men using alcohol are more pronounced in Township Ward than is the case with Kagunduini (Table 7).

**Table 7: Effects of Using Alcohol by Area**

Variable (N = 300)	Kolwa East (%)	Railways(%)
a. I have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol	59.3	56.7
b. I have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol	41.4	46.7
c. I have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol	7.3	6.7
d. I have been abused by my parent/guardian because of their alcohol use	33.3	27.3

### 3.4. Alcohol Availability

The baseline study also included questions addressing alcohol availability in the community. The specific issues addressed include:

- a. The number of alcohol selling points that are located within a distance of 500m in the respondents locality
- b. The number of alcohol producers that are located within a distance of 500m in the respondents locality
- c. Perceived ease of getting alcohol by the respondent
- d. If the respondent has ever bought homemade alcohol in the last six month preceding the survey
- e. If the respondent has been asked by their parent or guardian to buy alcohol in the past six months preceding the survey.

### 3.4.1. Alcohol Availability and Gender

The findings show that there are no substantial variations on the basis of gender with regard to the knowledge of the number of alcohol selling points located within a distance of 500m from their locality. The number of alcohol selling points ranged from 0 through 15, with the bulk of the respondents citing between 0 – 5 alcohol selling points. A similar pattern is replicated with regard to the number of alcohol producers. However, as Table 9 shows, male respondents hold the view that it is easier for them to get alcohol if one wanted to. Perhaps this could be linked to the societal norms that seem to ostracize alcohol use among women.

**Table 8: Alcohol Availability by Gender**

Indicator( <i>N</i> = 300)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
a. It is easy for me to get alcohol if I wanted to	84.6	82.0	83.3
b. I have bought homemade (informal) alcohol in the last six month	31.5	9.9	20.7
c. I have been asked by my parent/guardian to buy alcohol in the past six month	18.8	4.6	11.7

### 3.4.2. Alcohol Availability and Age

Data shows that the ease of the respondent to get alcohol if one wanted to rises with age (Table 9). The findings also show that despite the measures taken by the government to restrict access to alcohol to persons under the age of 18 years, it still remains accessible to many young persons. This is despite the constraints placed by the legal regime governing production, distribution and sale of alcoholic drinks in the country. Qualitative data shows that although the law is clear regarding the sale of alcohol to persons under the age of 18 years, enforcement is extremely weak, thus exposing even the minors to alcohol.

**Table 9: Alcohol Availability by Age Bracket**

Indicator( <i>N</i> = 300)	Less than 14 (%)	14 – 17 (%)	18 – 24 (%)	Above 24 (%)
a. It is easy for me to get alcohol if I wanted to	69.6	64.4	92.2	92.3
b. I have bought homemade (informal) alcohol in the last six month	2.2	11.7	11.7	29.8
c. I have been asked by my parent/guardian to buy alcohol in the past six month	17.4	13.3	13.3	8.7

### 3.4.3. Alcohol Availability and Ward

Survey data shows that it is easy to get alcohol in Railways Ward as compared to Kolwa East (Table 10). However, in both Wards, access to alcohol is high as evidenced by the relatively high number of respondents who said that it is ease for them to get alcohol if they wanted to.



**Table 10: Alcohol Availability by Area**

Indicator(N = 300)	Kolwa East (%)	Railways (%)
a. It is easy for me to get alcohol if I wanted to	79.3	87.2
b. I have bought homemade (informal) alcohol in the last six month	22.0	19.3
c. I have been asked by my parent/guardian to buy alcohol in the past six month	13.3	10.0

### 3.5. Alcohol Awareness

Alcohol awareness can serve as a protective factor in the fight against alcohol use. Such awareness entails a person’s perception of alcohol as well as their knowledge of the negative effects of alcohol use. This survey contained a number of questions aimed at gauging the level of alcohol awareness in the two Wards. These questions are:

- a. I consider use of alcohol as a social beverage
- b. I know alcohol has many negative effects
- c. I know alcohol is dangerous to my health
- d. I know there are restrictions on alcohol by the local government

What follows is a brief overview of these issues in the context of gender, age bracket and Ward.

#### 3.5.1. Alcohol Awareness and Gender

Overall, 45% of the respondents consider alcohol as a social beverage (Table 11). This figure is high in both absolute and relative terms and could be indicative of widespread acceptance of the use of alcohol in the community. Perhaps it could also be as a result of the cultural acceptance of the use of *busaa*, a popular local brew in parts of Western Kenya that is considered as porridge. Further, there is more acceptance of alcohol as a social beverage among men than for women. Again, this could be attributed to the cultural norms that seem to show tolerance of alcohol use among men than for women. Knowledge on the negative effects of alcohol use is high across the gender divide. However, knowledge of the existence of restrictions on alcohol by the local government is lower among women than men. This could be attributed to possibly higher level of exposure for men as compared to women who are largely occupied by domestic responsibilities.

**Table 11: Alcohol Awareness by Gender**

Variable (N = 300)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
a. I consider use of alcohol as a social beverage	50.3	39.7	45.0
b. I know alcohol has many negative effects	96.0	96.0	96.3
c. I know alcohol is dangerous to my health	91.9	96.7	94.3
d. I know there are restrictions on alcohol by the local government	75.8	69.5	72.7

### 3.5.2. Alcohol Awareness and Age

Survey data shows that consideration of alcohol as a social beverage rises with age. This rises from a low of 31% for persons aged below 14 years to 49% for persons aged more than 25 years. This could partly be linked to the regulatory regime that govern the production, distribution and sale of alcohol that seems to legalize drinking once a person has attained 18 years. Thus alcohol taking is not criminalized as long as one is 18 years or more. Knowledge of the negative effects of alcohol is also high across the age brackets, although slightly lower for persons under the age of 14 years. Thus advocacy efforts should aimed at this age cohort so as to consolidate the high level of knowledge of the negative effects of alcohol use across the various age categories. Finally, knowledge of the restrictions by the local government on alcohol rises with age.

**Table 12: Alcohol Awareness and Age Bracket**

Variable ( <i>N</i> = 300)	Age Bracket in Years (%)			
	Below 14	14 - 17	18 - 24	Above 24
a. I consider use of alcohol as a social beverage	30.4	45.0	47.8	49.0
b. I know alcohol has many negative effects	80.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
c. I know alcohol is dangerous to my health	76.1	96.7	96.7	99.0
d. I know there are restrictions on alcohol by the local government	50.0	75.0	75.6	78.8

### 3.5.3. Alcohol Awareness and Ward

Survey data shows that in Railways Ward, slightly more people consider alcohol as a social beverage as compared to Kolwa East (Table 13). However, this level of acceptance of alcohol as a social beverage is high and should be addressed. Knowledge of the existence of restrictions by the local government on alcohol is high although in absolute terms a high proportion of the respondents do not know the existence of any restrictions by the local government on alcohol. Advocacy efforts should be made to ensure nearly all the people in the two Wards are aware of the restrictions by the local government on alcohol. Unless people have such knowledge, it becomes difficult to enlist their support in enforcing the necessary law.

**Table 13: Alcohol Sensitization by Area**

Variable ( <i>N</i> = 300)	Kolwa East	Railways(Kisumu
	(Kisumu East, %)	Central, %)
a. I consider use of alcohol as a social beverage	47.3	42.7
b. I know alcohol has many negative effects	97.3	95.3
c. I know alcohol is dangerous to my health	94.7	94.0
d. I know there are restrictions on alcohol by the local government	71.3	74.0

### **3.6. Alcohol Situation for Children Below 14 Years**

Part of the terms of reference for this study is to document the alcohol situation for children below 14 years. This section focuses on use, introduction, negative effects, availability and exposure to alcohol. Under the Kenyan law person under the age of 14 years are not allowed to access alcohol.

Data shows that 10.9% of the persons under the age of 14 years have ever taken alcohol. This translate to 5 children in absolute terms, three of them boys while two are girls. None of the five children reported having taken alcohol in a period of 12 months preceding this study. Parents, grandparents, uncles and other relatives account for a significant proportion of the persons who introduced these children to alcohol. Only one was introduced to alcohol by friends.

On effects, 41.3% of the children under 14 years reported that they have ever been violated by a man because of the man's use of alcohol, with a similar figure reporting having been beaten by a man because of his use of alcohol. Further, 39% reported that they have ever been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol. These estimates are high and point at an insecure environment for children as a result of alcohol.

With regard to availability, around 70% of the persons under the age of 14 years reported that it is easy for them to access alcohol if they wanted to, while 17% have ever been asked by their parent or guardian to buy them alcohol. Sending children to buy alcohol is illegal under the Kenyan law. However, these two estimates show that the enforcements mechanisms for the Alcoholic Drinks Control 2010 are not working or are extremely weak.

On awareness, while knowledge of the negative effects among this category of children is relative high, knowledge of the restrictions on alcohol by the local government on alcohol is low (50%). Further, 30.4% consider alcohol as a social beverage. Since most of the choices that children at this stage make are linked to their experiences with their immediate significant others, it is possible that their attitudes towards alcohol are informed by their parents view on alcohol.

### **3.7. Alcohol Situation Among the Youth**

A further specific term of reference for this study was to document the alcohol situation among the youth in the study area. In particular, this section focuses on: use, introduction, negative effects, availability and exposure to alcohol. In this analysis, youth refer to those persons aged between 14 – 17 years and 18 – 24 years, and are mostly in secondary school, colleges, universities or have completed form four level of education.

The ages 14 – 24 is the most critical in the introduction of a person to alcohol use. It is also a stage marked with a number of transitions both academic as well as social transitions. For instance, at 14 years, they have just transited to secondary school, village polytechnics or entry to the labour market for those not proceeding with their education after class eight. At 17 years, again there is a transition to post-secondary school training institutions or to the labour market. At 18 years, there is yet another transition to adulthood, by the Kenyan law. Each of these

transitions come with opportunities and challenges, and depending on how these are handled, a young person at this age can be influenced to use alcohol or decline to do so.

On alcohol use, 44% of the persons aged between 14 – 24 years have ever used alcohol, with 54% use among persons aged 18 – 24 years and 28.3% among those aged 14 – 17 years. In absolute terms these are 66 persons. Friends account for the bulk of the contribution to initiation to alcohol for this group of persons, with 56%, followed by boyfriend and girlfriend at 26%.

With regard to the effects of alcohol, 52% reported that they have ever been violated by a man because of him using alcohol, while 44% reported that they have ever been beaten by a man because of hi using alcohol. Further, 29% reported that they have ever been abuse by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol. Further, 81% of the persons aged 14 – 24 years reported that it is easy for them to get alcohol if they wanted to, while 11% and 12% had bought homemade alcohol six months preceding the survey and had been asked by their parent or guardian to buy alcohol six months preceding the survey.

Knowledge on the negative effects of alcohol is high on this category of respondent. However, their knowledge of the restrictions on alcohol by the local government is average at 75%. Further, 47% of the persons aged 14 – 24 years consider use of alcohol as a social beverage.

### **3.8. Alcohol Situation Among the Young Women**

This study further sought to document the alcohol situation among the young women in the study area. In particular, this section focuses on: use, introduction, negative effects, availability and exposure to alcohol. On alcohol use, 26% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that the have ever used alcohol. Out of the 40 young women who reported to have ever taken alcohol, 22 reported that they had used alcohol within a period of 12 months preceding the survey. For this category of the respondents, majority were introduced to alcohol by their boyfriends or girlfriends (45%) followed by friends (33%).

On effects, 51% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that they had been violated by a man because of him using alcohol, while 34% reported that they had been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol. Further, 9.2% reported that they had been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol, while 31% reported that they had been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol. With regard to the alcohol availability, 75.4% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that it is easy to get alcohol if they wanted to. Only 8.5% of this category of respondents reported that they had bought homemade alcohol within a period of six months preceding the study.

Finally, on alcohol exposure, data shows that although knowledge on the negative effects of alcohol is high among young women aged under 25 years, their knowledge of the restrictions on alcohol by the local government is moderate (67.1%). Further, around 40% of this category of respondents consider alcohol a social beverage.

# Conclusion

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## 4.1. Summary of Findings

This study sought to provide an overview of the alcohol situation in Railways and Kolwa Wards in Kisumu County. Specifically, the alcohol situation assessment focused on the following:

- a. The status of alcohol use, alcohol effects, alcohol availability and alcohol awareness as per age bracket (below 14, 14 to 17 and 18 to 24 and above 24) disaggregated according to gender.
- b. Status and specifically analysis and report on the alcohol situation for children below 14 years, women, youth and fishing communities (use, introduction, negative effects, availability and exposure to alcohol).
- c. Status and specifically analysis and report on young women below age 25 violated by someone under the influence of alcohol.
- d. Any other findings considered useful for monitoring and evaluation process and also for advocacy and lobbying respective authorities for the restriction of alcohol consumption in the target areas.

What follows is an overview of the main findings per the terms of reference for this study:

### **i. Alcohol use**

Survey data shows that 45.3% of the respondents in this study have ever taken alcohol, with a level of 57% for male and 33.8% for female. The average initial age for initiation to alcohol use is 17.7 years, while that of males is 17.9 years and for females is 17.5 years. The influence of friends in taking the first alcoholic drink is high (52%), followed by boyfriends and girlfriends (19.8%). Out of the current users of alcohol, 86% desire to stop drinking.

### **ii. Alcohol effects**

On alcohol effects, 53% reported that they have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol, while 44% reported that they have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol. Further, 30% reported that they have been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol, while 7% reported that they have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol.

### **iii. Alcohol availability**

Data shows that 83% of the respondents reported that it is easy for them to get alcohol if they wanted to, while 21% had bought homemade alcohol within a period of six months preceding the survey. The influence of parents is depicted by the proportion of respondents who reported that they had been asked by their parents or guardians to buy alcohol in a period of six months preceding the study (12%).

**iv. Alcohol awareness**

Knowledge on the negative effects of alcohol is high across the two Wards. However, 45% of the respondents consider alcohol a social beverage. Such a perception greatly hamper efforts aimed at a alcohol free society. Further, 73% reported having the knowledge on restrictions on alcohol by the local government.

**v. Alcohol situation for children below 14 years**

Data shows that 10.9% of the persons under the age of 14 years have ever taken alcohol. None of the five children reported having taken alcohol in a period of 12 months preceding this study. On effects, 41.3% of the children under 14 years reported that they have ever been violated by a man because of the man's use of alcohol, with a similar figure reporting having been beaten by a man because of his use of alcohol. Further, 39% reported that they have ever been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol.

Around 70% of the persons under the age of 14 years reported that it is easy for them to access alcohol if they wanted to, while 17% have ever been asked by their parent or guardian to buy them alcohol. On awareness, while knowledge of the negative effects among this category of children is relative high, knowledge of the restrictions on alcohol by the local government on alcohol is low (50%). Further, 30.4% consider alcohol as a social beverage.

**vi. Alcohol situation among the youth**

On alcohol use, 44% of the persons aged between 14 – 24 years have ever used alcohol, with 54% use among persons aged 18 – 24 years and 28.3% among those aged 14 – 17 years. Friends account for the bulk of the contribution to initiation to alcohol for this group of persons, with 56%, followed by boyfriend and girlfriend at 26%. With regard to the effects of alcohol, 52% reported that they have ever been violated by a man because of him using alcohol, while 44% reported that they have ever been beaten by a man because of hi using alcohol. Further, 29% reported that they have ever been abuse by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol. Further, 81% of the persons aged 14 – 24 years reported that it is easy for them to get alcohol if they wanted to. Further, 47% of the persons aged 14 – 24 years consider use of alcohol as a social beverage.

**vii. Alcohol situation for women below age of 25 years**

On alcohol use, 26% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that the have ever used alcohol. For this category of the respondents, majority were introduced to alcohol by their boyfriends or girlfriends (45%) followed by friends (33%). On effects, 51% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that they had been violated by a man because of him using alcohol, while 34% reported that they had been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol. Further, 9.2% reported that they had been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol, while 31% reported that they had been abused by their parent or guardian because of their use of alcohol. With regard to the alcohol availability, 75.4% of the young women aged less than 25 years reported that it is easy to get alcohol if they wanted to.

Finally, on alcohol exposure, data shows that although knowledge on the negative effects of alcohol is high among young women aged under 25 years, their knowledge of the restrictions on alcohol by the local government is moderate (67.1%). Further, around 40% of this category of

respondents consider alcohol a social beverage.

## **4.2. Conclusion**

In the two Wards, alcohol consumption is high and continues unabated even in the context of the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2010 and the presence of a directorate of liquor licensing at the county level. While the law is clear on production, distribution, sale and advertising of alcohol, there is a missing link in the implementation of this law. Producers of local brews do so without any regard to the law, while sellers also operate as if there is no law. In some cases, schools share the same building with alcohol selling points. The effects of alcohol are devastating to the individuals, their families and their communities.

As a way forward, it is important to scale up awareness creation campaigns to empower the community to take a more pro-active stance in the fight against the alcohol problem in the community. Organizations like BCK can in partnership with the national and county government, other organizations undertaking similar activities and the community develop sustainable interventions to address the problem. Such a framework should create opportunities to integrate producers and sellers of illicit liquor into designing programs that empower the community in pursuit of alcohol free lives.

## Annex: Cross-tabulations

### T1 : Age of Alcohol consumption

	Has taken alcohol	Number of persons	How old were you when you first took alcohol?				Number of persons drinking
			Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24 years	Above 24 years	
<b>Male</b>							
Total male	57.0	149	15.3	42.4	28.2	14.1	85
Below 14	13.0	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
14 to 17	33.3	30	30.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	10
18 to 24	70.5	44	16.1	61.3	22.6		31
Above 24	78.8	52	4.9	24.4	41.5	29.3	41
<b>Female</b>							
Total Female	33.8	151	17.6	43.1	25.5	13.7	51
Below 14	8.7	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
14 to 17	23.3	30	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	7
18 to 24	39.1	46	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	18
Above 24	46.2	52	12.5	20.8	37.5	29.2	24
<b>Both sex</b>							
Total both sex	45.3	300	16.2	42.6	27.2	14.0	136
Below 14	10.9	46	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
14 to 17	28.3	60	41.2	58.8	0.0	0.0	17
18 to 24	54.4	90	10.2	67.3	22.4	0.0	49
Above 24	62.5	104	7.7	23.1	40.0	29.2	65



## T2 : Introduction to alcohol consumption

Who introduced you to alcohol?						
	Friends	Boyfriend/girlfriend	Parents	Yourself/No one	Others	Number of persons drinking
<b>Male</b>						
Total male	71.8	0.0	5.9	11.8	10.6	85
Below 14	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	3
14 to 17	80.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10
18 to 24	77.4	0.0	6.5	6.5	9.7	31
Above 24	70.7	0.0	4.9	17.1	7.3	41
<b>Female</b>						
Total female	19.6	52.9	9.8	5.9	11.8	51
Below 14	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
14 to 17	28.6	42.9	14.3	0.0	14.3	7
18 to 24	16.7	77.8	0.0	5.6		18
Above 24	20.8	37.5	12.5	8.3	20.8	24
<b>Both sex</b>						
Total both sex	52.2	19.9	7.4	9.6	11.0	136
Below 14	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	5
14 to 17	58.8	17.6	5.9	5.9	11.8	17
18 to 24	55.1	28.6	4.1	6.1	6.1	49
Above 24	52.3	13.8	7.7	13.8	12.3	65

### T3: Introduction to alcohol consumption in the last six months

	Have you taken a drink containing alcohol the last one year	Number of persons drinking
<b>Male</b>		
Total male	69.4	85
Below 14	33.3	3
14 to 17	80.0	10
18 to 24	74.2	31
Above 24	65.9	41
<b>Female</b>		
Total female	41.2	51
Below 14	50.0	2
14 to 17	14.3	7
18 to 24	61.1	18
Above 24	33.3	24
<b>Both sex</b>		
Total both sex	58.8	136
Below 14	40.0	5
14 to 17	52.9	17
18 to 24	69.4	49
Above 24	53.8	65

#### T4 : Frequency of alcohol consumption

How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?							
	Stopped	More than a month	Monthly	Weekly	2-4 times a week	5 or more times a week	Number of persons drinking
<b>Male</b>							
Total male	32.9	12.9	7.1	23.5	14.1	9.4	85
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
14 to 17	30.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10
18 to 24	25.8	16.1	9.7	29.0	12.9	6.5	31
Above 24	34.1	2.4	4.9	24.4	19.5	14.6	41
<b>Female</b>							
Total female	62.7	5.9	7.8	15.7	2.0	5.9	51
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
14 to 17	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
18 to 24	50.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	0.0	5.6	18
Above 24	66.7	4.2	8.3	8.3	4.2	8.3	24
<b>Both sex</b>							
Total both sex	44.1	10.3	7.4	20.6	9.6	8.1	136
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
14 to 17	47.1	41.2	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	17
18 to 24	34.7	10.2	10.2	30.6	8.2	6.1	49
Above 24	46.2	3.1	6.2	18.5	13.8	12.3	65

## T5 : Frequency of alcohol consumption

How many such drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?					
	One drink	Two drinks	3 or 4 drinks	5 drinks or more	Number of persons actually drinking
<b>Male</b>					
Total male	33.9	35.5	21.0	9.7	85
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
14 to 17	55.6	33.3	0.0	11.1	10
18 to 24	45.8	37.5	12.5	4.2	31
Above 24	14.3	35.7	35.7	14.3	41
<b>Female</b>					
Total female	26.1	60.9	4.3	8.7	51
Below 14	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2
14 to 17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
18 to 24	18.2	72.7	0.0	9.1	18
Above 24	22.2	55.6	11.1	11.1	24
<b>Both sex</b>					
Total both sex	31.8	42.4	16.5	9.4	136
Below 14	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	5
14 to 17	63.6	27.3	0.0	9.1	17
18 to 24	37.1	48.6	8.6	5.7	49
Above 24	16.2	40.5	29.7	13.5	65

**T6: Reduction in the use of alcohol**

	I want to reduce my alcohol use	Number of persons drinking
<b>Male</b>		
Total male	88.7	85
Below 14	100.0	3
14 to 17	87.5	10
18 to 24	91.7	31
Above 24	85.7	41
<b>Female</b>		
Total female	88.0	51
Below 14	100.0	2
14 to 17	100.0	7
18 to 24	90.9	18
Above 24	77.8	24
<b>Both sex</b>		
Total both sex	88.5	136
Below 14	100.0	5
14 to 17	91.7	17
18 to 24	91.4	49
Above 24	83.8	65

### T7 : % of Income spent on alcohol consumption

How much (%) of your monthly income do you spend on alcohol						
	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	Number of persons actually drinking
<b>Male</b>						
Total male	64.4	22.2	8.9	4.4	0.0	85
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
14 to 17	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	10
18 to 24	82.4	11.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	31
Above 24	47.8	34.8	8.7	8.7		41
<b>Female</b>						
Total female	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
14 to 17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
18 to 24	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
Above 24	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
<b>Both sex</b>						
Total both sex	68.3	21.7	6.7	3.3	0.0	136
Below 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
14 to 17	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
18 to 24	84.6	11.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	49
Above 24	46.2	38.5	7.7	7.7	0.0	65

### T8 Alcohol Effects (Male)

		Male				
		Total male	Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24	Above 24
I have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol	SA	32.2	34.8	36.7	29.5	30.8
	A	15.4	8.7	23.3	13.6	15.4
	N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	D	38.9	43.5	30.0	45.5	36.5
	SD	13.4	13.0	10.0	11.4	17.3
I have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol	SA	19.5	21.7	26.7	15.9	17.3
	A	23.5	21.7	23.3	25.0	23.1
	N	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	D	45.6	43.5	40.0	50.0	46.2
	SD	10.7	13.0	10.0	9.1	11.5
I have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol	SA	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
	A	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
	N	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.8
	D	58.4	56.5	56.7	63.6	55.8
	SD	37.6	43.5	40.0	34.1	36.5
I have been abused by my parent/guardian because of their alcohol use	SA	22.8	30.4	33.3	15.9	19.2
	A	10.1	8.7	10.0	15.9	5.8
	N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	D	42.3	47.8	36.7	45.5	40.4
	SD	24.8	13.0	20.0	22.7	34.6
Number of persons		149	23	30	44	52

### T8 Alcohol Effects (Female)

		Female				
		Total Female	Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24	Above 24
I have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol	SA	27.8	21.7	10.0	21.7	46.2
	A	30.5	17.4	26.7	43.5	26.9
	N	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	D	31.8	47.8	50.0	26.1	19.2
	SD	9.3	13.0	13.3	8.7	5.8
I have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol	SA	20.5	17.4	10.0	10.9	36.5
	A	24.5	21.7	30.0	37.0	11.5
	N	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	D	42.4	39.1	46.7	39.1	44.2
	SD	11.9	21.7	13.3	13.0	5.8
I have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol	SA	4.6	0.0	3.3	4.3	7.7
	A	7.3	4.3	10.0	13.0	1.9
	N	4.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	7.7
	D	53.6	56.5	46.7	47.8	61.5
	SD	30.5	39.1	36.7	32.6	21.2
I have been abused by my parent/guardian because of their alcohol use	SA	15.9	21.7	10.0	8.7	23.1
	A	11.9	17.4	10.0	13.0	9.6
	N	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	D	43.7	43.5	53.3	43.5	38.5
	SD	27.8	17.4	26.7	34.8	26.9
Number of persons		151	23	30	46	52



T8 Alcohol Effects (Both sex)

		Both sex				
		Total both sex	Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24	Above 24
	SA	30.0	28.3	23.3	25.6	38.5
I have been violated by a man because of him using alcohol	A	23.0	13.0	25.0	28.9	21.2
	N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	D	35.3	45.7	40.0	35.6	27.9
	SD	11.3	13.0	11.7	10.0	11.5
	SA	20.0	19.6	18.3	13.3	26.9
I have been beaten by a man because of him using alcohol	A	24.0	21.7	26.7	31.1	17.3
	N	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	D	44.0	41.3	43.3	44.4	45.2
	SD	11.3	17.4	11.7	11.1	8.7
	SA	2.7	0.0	3.3	2.2	3.8
I have been forced to have sex because of men using alcohol	A	4.3	2.2	5.0	6.7	2.9
	N	3.0		1.7	2.2	5.8
	D	56.0	56.5	51.7	55.6	58.7
	SD	34.0	41.3	38.3	33.3	28.8
	SA	19.3	26.1	21.7	12.2	21.2
I have been abused by my parent/guardian because of their alcohol use	A	11.0	13.0	10.0	14.4	7.7
	N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	D	43.0	45.7	45.0	44.4	39.4
	SD	26.3	15.2	23.3	28.9	30.8
	Number of persons		300	46	60	90

**T9 : Alcohol availability****T9 a : Number of selling points**

The Number of Selling Points							
	0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	20 to 25	Above 25	Number of persons
<b>Male</b>							
Total male	76.5	14.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	149
Below 14	73.9	17.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	23
14 to 17	83.3	10.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	30
18 to 24	77.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	44
Above 24	73.1	15.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.6	52
<b>Female</b>							
Total female	84.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	151
Below 14	87.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	23
14 to 17	83.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30
18 to 24	95.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	46
Above 24	73.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	52
<b>Both sex</b>							
Total both sex	80.3	11.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	300
Below 14	80.4	10.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	46
14 to 17	83.3	8.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	60
18 to 24	86.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	90
Above 24	73.1	15.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	104

## T9 b: Number of Producers

The Number of producers							
	0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	20 to 25	Above 25	Number of persons
<b>Male</b>							
Total male	82.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	149
Below 14	73.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	23
14 to 17	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	30
18 to 24	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	44
Above 24	84.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	52
<b>Female</b>							
Total female	85.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	151
Below 14	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	23
14 to 17	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	30
18 to 24	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	46
Above 24	78.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	52
<b>Both sex</b>							
Total both sex	84.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	300
Below 14	82.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	46
14 to 17	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
18 to 24	87.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90
Above 24	81.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	104

### T9 c: Availability (Male)

		Male				
		Total male	Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24	Above 24
It is easy for me to get alcohol if I wanted to	SA	70.5	47.8	60.0	75.0	82.7
	A	14.1	26.1	10.0	13.6	11.5
	N	2.0	4.3	6.7	0.0	0.0
	D	12.8	21.7	20.0	11.4	5.8
	SD	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
I have bought homemade (informal) alcohol in the last six month	SA	20.8	4.3	10.0	22.7	32.7
	A	10.7	0.0	10.0	18.2	9.6
	N	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
	D	49.7	65.2	56.7	47.7	40.4
	SD	18.1	30.4	20.0	11.4	17.3
I have been asked by my parent/guardian to buy alcohol in the past six month	SA	12.8	17.4	16.7	11.4	9.6
	A	6.0	8.7	6.7	6.8	3.8
	N	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	D	49.7	43.5	53.3	52.3	48.1
	SD	30.9	30.4	23.3	29.5	36.5
Number of Persons		149	23	30	44	52

### T9 c: Availability (Female)

		Female				
		Total Female	Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24	Above 24
It is easy for me to get alcohol if I wanted to	SA	66.0	47.8	55.2	76.1	71.2
	A	16.0	17.4	3.4	19.6	19.2
	N	3.3		17.2	0.0	0.0
	D	13.3	26.1	24.1	4.3	9.6
	SD	1.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
I have bought homemade (informal) alcohol in the last six month	SA	4.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	11.5
	A	5.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	5.8
	N	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
	D	57.6	60.9	63.3	56.5	53.8
	SD	31.8	39.1	30.0	32.6	28.8
I have been asked by my parent/guardian to buy alcohol in the past six month	SA	2.6	4.3	3.3	2.2	1.9
	A	2.0	4.3	0.0	2.2	1.9
	N	2.0	0.0	6.7	2.2	0.0
	D	55.6	65.2	56.7	50.0	55.8
	SD	37.7	26.1	33.3	43.5	40.4
Number of Persons		151	23	30	46	52

### T9 c: Availability (Both sex)

		Both sex				
		Total Both sex	Below 14	14 to 17	18 to 24	Above 24
It is easy for me to get alcohol if I wanted to	SA	68.2	47.8	57.6	75.6	76.9
	A	15.1	21.7	6.8	16.7	15.4
	N	2.7	2.2	11.9	0.0	0.0
	D	13.0	23.9	22.0	7.8	7.7
	SD	1.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
	I have bought homemade (informal) alcohol in the last six month	SA	12.7	2.2	6.7	11.1
	A	8.0	0.0	5.0	14.4	7.7
	N	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
	D	53.7	63.0	60.0	52.2	47.1
	SD	25.0	34.8	25.0	22.2	23.1
I have been asked by my parent/guardian to buy alcohol in the past six month	SA	7.7	10.9	10.0	6.7	5.8
	A	4.0	6.5	3.3	4.4	2.9
	N	1.3	0.0	3.3	1.1	1.0
	D	52.7	54.3	55.0	51.1	51.9
	SD	34.3	28.3	28.3	36.7	38.5
Number of Persons		300	46	60	90	104

## T10 : Alcohol Awareness

	I consider use of alcohol as a social beverage	I know alcohol has many negative effects	I know alcohol is dangerous to my health	I know there are restrictions on alcohol by Local government?	Number of Persons
<b>Male</b>					
Total male	50	96.0	91.9	75.8	149
Below 14	26.1	78.0	69.6	56.5	23
14 to 17	50.0	100.0	93.3	70.0	30
18 to 24	54.5	98.0	93.2	77.3	44
Above 24	57.7	100.0	100.0	86.5	52
<b>Female</b>					
Total female	39.7	96.7	96.7	69.5	151
Below 14	34.8	83.0	82.6	43.5	23
14 to 17	40.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	30
18 to 24	41.3	100.0	100.0	73.9	46
Above 24	40.4	98.0	98.1	71.2	52
<b>Both sex</b>					
Total both sex	45.0	96.3	94.3	72.7	300
Below 14	30.4	80.0	76.1	50.0	46
14 to 17	45.0	100.0	96.7	75.0	60
18 to 24	47.8	99.0	96.7	75.6	90
Above 24	49.0	99.0	99.0	78.8	104