

## ESRC UK Data Archive File Information

This archive contains files and data for project **ES/J018082/1**

### *Young people and mobile phones in sub-Saharan Africa*

There are 2 major data sets for this project:

1. QUANTITATIVE DATA [SPSS FILE]
2. QUALITATIVE DATA [INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS]

File information on each data set is provided in turn below.

Additionally, please see Appendices A – F [as referenced below].

#### **DATA SET 1: QUANTITATIVE DATA**

**File name: “Child Phones SPSS for archive March 2016”**

##### **Description:**

- SPSS dataset on young people’s use of mobile phones in Ghana, Malawi and South Africa.
- 4626 cases (young people aged 7-25 years):
  - 1568 Ghana; 1544 Malawi; 1514 South Africa.
- 719 variables (+ 11 ‘navigation facilitators’)

##### **Sampling- Selection of Study Settlements:**

- The Survey was conducted in 24 field-sites across three countries (Ghana, Malawi, South Africa).
- In each country, two contrasting agro-ecological zones were selected:
  - Ghana: Coastal Zone (Central Region) and Forest Zone (Brong Ahafo Region);
  - Malawi: Lilongwe Plains (Central) and Shire Highlands (South);
  - South Africa: Eastern Cape Province (Coastal) and Gauteng/North-West Provinces (Savannah).
- In each agro-ecological zone, four low-income settlements were selected:
  - One urban [U]
  - One peri-urban [PU]
  - One rural with basic services (i.e. mostly with primary school, clinic) [RS]
  - One remote rural, off-road, with no/few services. [RR]

##### **Sampling within settlements:**

- In each settlement, the survey was administered to a minimum of 187 respondents\*:
  - 125 young people aged 9-18 years (in some sparsely-populated settlements the lower age limit was reduced to 7 or 8 years);
  - 63 young people aged 19-25 years.
    - \*N.B. In some of the more sparsely-populated rural settlements, it was not possible to achieve these sample sizes, in which case additional households were sampled from neighbouring settlements, where available.

- Within each settlement, survey enumerators walked randomly-selected transects across the settlement, stopping at every household along the way.
  - [N.B. This ‘pseudo-random’ method of household sampling was used because the ‘informal’ nature of study settlements precluded using standard household registration-type sampling techniques.]
- At each household, the household head (or another responsible adult) was asked to list all household members (present and absent) and their ages.
- In households with more than one eligible respondent (aged 9-25 y), one or two respondents were drawn by ballot:
  - In households with 1 or 2 people aged 9-25y, one respondent was selected.
  - In households with 3 or more people aged 9-25y, two respondents were selected.
  - When the selected respondent was absent, the enumerator would return later if possible to complete the questionnaire or interview.
- As far as possible, the fieldwork was conducted at times when young people were likely to be at home: evenings, weekends and school holidays. In some cases, it was necessary to conduct additional interviews outside the home, usually at respondents’ farms or in school – this is indicated in the dataset.
- In each settlement, a running tally was kept of completed questionnaires by age and gender. Towards the end of the survey in each settlement, if a particular gender/age group was clearly underrepresented, enumerators were asked to over-sample that group in the remainder of households.

**Final sample size by country, age group, gender and settlement type:**

Settlement No.	Description	Females 7-18y	Females 19-25y	Males 7-18y	Males 19-25y	Total
1	Ghana, Coastal, urban	45	37	79	33	194
2	Ghana, Coastal, peri-urban	62	30	80	33	205
3	Ghana, Coastal, rural/services	61	26	78	40	205
4	Ghana, Coastal, remote rural	51	24	75	36	186
5	Ghana, Forest, urban	45	35	77	42	199
6	Ghana, Forest, peri-urban	57	40	68	33	198
7	Ghana, Forest, rural/services	71	26	58	38	193
8	Ghana, Forest, remote rural	67	26	59	36	188
9	Malawi, Shire Highlands, urban	61	33	65	32	191
10	Malawi, Shire Highlands, peri-urban	63	35	66	28	192
11	Malawi, Shire Highlands, rural/services	60	34	71	33	198
12	Malawi, Shire Highlands, remote rural	71	32	71	27	201
13	Malawi, Lilongwe Plains, urban	62	34	63	32	191
14	Malawi, Lilongwe Plains, peri-urban	60	32	68	33	193
15	Malawi, Lilongwe Plains, rural/services	61	38	60	31	190
16	Malawi, Lilongwe Plains, remote rural	63	32	63	30	188
17	South Africa, E. Cape, urban	64	33	65	25	187
18	South Africa, E. Cape, peri-urban	58	28	72	37	195
19	South Africa, E Cape, rural/services	64	32	63	31	190
20	South Africa, E. Cape, remote rural	60	33	47	23	163
21	South Africa, Gauteng/NW, urban	71	20	83	33	207
22	South Africa, Gauteng/NW, peri-urban	59	54	64	36	213
23	South Africa, Gauteng/NW, rural/services	64	32	57	24	177

24	South Africa, Gauteng/NW, remote rural	66	20	67	29	182
<b>ALL</b>		<b>1466</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>4626</b>

## **Survey methodology:**

*See Appendices:*

*(A) Questionnaire*

*(B) Instructions for Survey Supervisors (Administrators)*

*(C) Instructions for Research Assistants Conducting the Survey*

- In each country, trained research assistants administered questionnaires orally in local languages.
  - Section (A) was completed by the research assistant prior to interview
  - Section (B) was completed with the household head (or other responsible adult),
  - Sections (C) onwards were completed with the young respondent, out of earshot (but within sight) of other household members.
- In child-headed households (i.e. all members are under 18y; N=33), the eldest child / household head gave consent and completed section (B).
- Lead country collaborators supervised all data collection on-site, overseeing sampling and checking questionnaires.

## **Information and consent:**

- Informed consent was sought from both the household head (or other responsible adult) **and** the young person respondent.
- Because of the high levels of illiteracy in all study settlements, participant information and informed consent were undertaken *orally*.
- Survey enumerators read out the “Introduction” [top of *Appendix C*] to explain the research project to both household heads and young respondents, who were then invited to ask any questions and give verbal consent to proceed.

## **Format of dataset**

- Each variable name contains the question number for easy cross-reference to the questionnaire.
- ‘Navigation variables’ B-L (corresponding with sections of the questionnaire) are included in the dataset to facilitate cross-reference to the questionnaire.
- *Appendix D* gives all variable names and labels.

## **Variables removed**

- Two variables were removed before archiving to protect confidentiality: name of interviewer and name of person entering the data.

## **Data checking and cleaning**

- This was carried out by one of the UK research team members, in October 2014.

## DATA SET 2: QUALITATIVE DATA [INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS]

### Description:

- Qualitative data on young people's use of mobile phones in Ghana, Malawi and South Africa.
- 1620 typed transcripts of interviews collected mostly by in-country collaborators and their research assistants:
  - 416 Ghana; 724 Malawi; 480 South Africa.

### Selection of Study Settlements:

- The transcripts are for interviews conducted in 24 field-sites across three countries (Ghana, Malawi, South Africa).
- Letters shown in square brackets below are used in transcript codes to denote zone and settlement type.
- In each country, two contrasting agro-ecological zones were selected:
  - Ghana: Coastal Zone (Central Region) [CZ] and Forest Zone (Brong Ahafo Region) [FZ]
  - Malawi: Lilongwe Plains (Central) [L] and Shire Highlands (South) [B];
  - South Africa: Eastern Cape Province (Coastal) [EC] and Gauteng/North-West Provinces (Savannah) [GNW].
- In each agro-ecological zone, four low-income settlements were selected:
  - One urban [U]
  - One peri-urban [PU]
  - One rural with basic services (i.e. mostly with primary school, clinic) [RS]
  - One remote rural, off-road, with no/few services. [RR]

### Information and consent:

- For interviews with young people under 19 years, informed consent was sought from both the household head (or other responsible adult) **and** the young person respondent.
- Because of the high levels of illiteracy in all study settlements, participant information and informed consent were undertaken *orally*.

### Qualitative Studies Methodology

[ See Appendix E Theme Interview Checklists; Appendix F Call Register Checklists]

In each of the 24 study settlements in-depth interviews were conducted as follows:

- Individual interviews, school children of varied ages, both genders; non-school-going children of varied ages, both genders; post-18 men; post-18 women; additionally, where feasible, school teachers (where schools present at the study site); health workers (where centres present at the study site); call-centre operators/other phone-related businesses where these were present in the settlement, some parents/carers. *See Appendix E for Themes interview checklist.*
- Interviews based on young people's call records and contacts lists in their phones (Horst & Miller 2005), but only if information request accepted. *See Appendix F for Call Register checklist.*

- Life history-style interviews with older youths (mid-late 20s) [focus on personal phone history and impacts on livelihood and relationships]. Undertaken drawing on Themes checklist.
- Focus groups [where feasible] (a) with boys and girls, young men and young women separately; no attempt to remove non-phone users from these groups. (b) with older people 40+ regarding their views of youth phone use. Undertaken drawing on Themes checklist.
- Interviews were typed up by the RA who had conducted the interview [mostly from handwritten interview notes rather than tape recordings] and reviewed by in-country and UK collaborators.

#### **Anonymization of transcripts**

- Anonymization of transcripts took place at a later date. This was conducted partially in the UK, partially in country, depending on the availability of staff. The Malawi transcripts were entirely anonymised in UK due to staffing constraints following the death of the Malawi local coordinator. All anonymised transcripts were reviewed and approved by the relevant in-country lead collaborator, prior to submission to ESDS.

#### **Transcript Data Lists**

- Data lists are available for each of the 24 sites. They have been bundled in files, together with the anonymised transcripts. However, in all cases the Data List files are marked as such so they are easy to differentiate from files containing anonymised transcripts]:  
Ghana data lists are filed within the folder Ghana.zip  
Malawi data lists are filed within the folder Malawi.zip  
Gauteng/NorthWest Province data lists are filed within the folder RSA\_GNW.zip  
Eastern Cape South Africa data lists are filed within the folder Interview Transcripts\_RSA\_EC.7z
- Data list headings are as follows:  
COLUMN 1=TRANSCRIPT NO.  
COLUMN 2= GENDER  
COLUMN 3=AGE  
COLUMN 4=EMPLOYMENT/STUDENT  
COLUMN 5=INTERVIEW TYPE

#### **Anonymised Transcripts**

- There are anonymised transcripts for all 24 sites, as follows:  
Ghana Forest Zone [FZ] 223  
Ghana Coastal Zone [CZ]193  
Malawi Lilongwe Plains (Central) [L] 422  
Malawi Shire Highlands (South) [B]302  
South Africa Eastern Cape Province (Coastal) [EC] 302  
South Africa Gauteng/North-West Provinces (Savannah) [GNW] 178

- Ghana anonymised transcripts for all 8 sites are filed within the folder Ghana. zip  
Malawi anonymised transcripts for all 8 sites are filed within the folder Malawi.zip  
Gauteng/NorthWest Province anonymised transcripts for all 4 sites are filed within the folder RSA\_GNW.zip  
Eastern Cape South Africa anonymised transcripts for all 4 sites are filed within the folder Interview Transcripts\_RSA\_EC.7z

