

# KENYA - UPHD - Transition to Adulthood

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## Overview

### Identification

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**ID NUMBER**

APHRC-UPHD-TTA-2008-1.1

### Version

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**VERSION DESCRIPTION**
**PRODUCTION DATE**

2013-06-21

**NOTES**

Version 1.1, November 2014. Anonymized with DOI and Recommended Citation added.

## Overview

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**ABSTRACT**

The Transition To Adulthood (TTA) study is part of a larger project on Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics, that is funded by the Wellcome Trust. The TTA study investigated the inter-linkages between migration, socio-economic status, schooling and initiation of sex; risky behavior (including multiple sexual partnerships, alcohol and drug abuse), and transition to adulthood among the urban poor through a longitudinal set-up. The study identified protective and risk factors in the lives of adolescents (aged 12-24 years) growing up in Nairobi's informal settlements and examined how these factors influence adolescents' transition to adulthood. The specific aims of the study were to: a) Identify sexual and reproductive health; livelihood, education and other key concerns and aspirations these young people have as they grow up in urban informal settlements; b) Determine both protective and risk factors that influence adolescents' transition to secondary school, employment, independent housing, sexual and marital partnerships, parenthood as well as the sequencing of these transitions; and c) Investigate the implications of childbearing aspirations for HIV/STI prevention and vice versa, with a particular focus on dual-protection strategies.

The TTA survey was nested in the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (NUHDSS), a longitudinal platform set in 2002 by APHRC to collect and monitor health and demographic data from residents living in the Korogocho and Viwandani slums. The quantitative component of the study commenced in 2007, with 4058 young people between the ages of 12 and 24 interviewed as part of Wave 1 from November 2007 through June 2008. In 2009 and 2010, respondents were re-interviewed in two additional waves (2,674 interviewed in Wave 2 and 1,923 interviewed in Wave 3). During the second and third waves of data collection, attempts were also made to include adolescents who were not traced in the earlier waves. The qualitative component of the study comprised 75 in-depth interviews conducted in November-December 2009 with youth aged 12-24 years in the two slums.

**KIND OF DATA**

Sample survey data [ssd]

**UNITS OF ANALYSIS**

Individuals

## Scope

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**NOTES**

The Transition to Adulthood Survey is part of the 5 themes of the Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics (UPHD) Project in Sub-Saharan Africa. The UPHD project is designed and implemented by APHRC.

This theme identified protective and risk factors in the lives of adolescents (aged 12-24 years) growing up in Nairobi's informal settlements, how these factors influence their

transition to adulthood and how these transitions differ by migration and poverty status. The specific aims were to:

1. Identify sexual, reproductive health, livelihood, educational, and other key concerns and aspirations of young people as they grow up in urban informal settlements;
2. Determine both protective and risk factors (including coercion) that influence young people's transition to secondary school, employment, independent housing, sexual and marital partnerships, and parenthood and the sequencing of these transitions;
3. To investigate the implications of childbearing aspirations for HIV/STI prevention and vice versa, with particular focus on dual-protection strategies.

## Coverage

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### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Two informal settlements, Korogocho and Viwandani, in Nairobi City (the capital city) of Kenya.

### UNIVERSE

The survey covered household adolescents aged 12-24 years

## Producers and Sponsors

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### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
African Population and Health Research Center	APHRC

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Eliya Zulu, PhD		Principal Investigator
Nyovani Madise, PhD		Co-Investigator
Alex Ezeh, PhD		Co-Investigator
John Cleland, PhD		Co-Investigator
Jane Falkingham, PhD		Co-Investigator
Jean-Christophe Fotso, PhD		Co-Investigator

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Wellcome Trust		Funder

### OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Residents of Korogocho and Viwandani Slums		Subjects study

## Metadata Production

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### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
African Population & Health Research Center	APHRC	APHRC	Metadata Producer

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2011-03-30

**DDI DOCUMENT VERSION**

Version 1.1

**DDI DOCUMENT ID**

APHRC-UPHD-TTA-2008-1.1

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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Routine 2007 NUHDSS data were used to randomly select individuals within the households in the study settings. A target sub-sample size (754) was derived using a priori estimates of the proportion of virgin adolescents by age 16. Migration status was also considered to cater for biases from adolescents who grew up in the slums as opposed to those who migrated into the slums. Given the 3-year follow-up and considering an annual attrition rate of 16% in Korogocho and 24% in Viwandani and assuming a 5% level of non response (due to absence, refusal, incapacity, etc.), a sample of 6213 adolescents (2819 in Korogocho and 3394 in Viwandani) was needed to ensure a final sample of 754 individuals per unit of interest (e.g. 12-21 year-old male adolescents in Korogocho). During the first wave (November 2007 - June 2008), 4057 randomly selected adolescents (50% males) aged 12-21 were interviewed at home. This number reflects a 75% response rate of the targeted sample (6124), with respondents in Korogocho being more likely to complete interviews than their counterparts in Viwandani (80% vs. 71%). In Wave 2 62.3% (2,527) of those interviewed in Wave 1 were re-interviewed. An additional 145 respondents were interviewed for the first time in Wave 2.

In-depth interview respondents were purposively selected from participants in the baseline survey conducted in 2007-8 (young people aged 12-24 years in the two slums). Respondents were selected to represent varying trajectories of experience with regards to the key markers of the transition from adolescence to adulthood.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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No deviation.

### Response Rate

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4058 interviewed and 5506 targeted (Response rate=74%)

### Weighting

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Individual weights were computed as the inverse probability predicted from a logistic regression for non-response at each wave. The weight were normalized so that the total weighted number of households equals the total number of individuals. Individuals were considered as non-responders at each wave if they had not outmigrated or not died by the period of the survey.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The study questionnaire included the following sections:

Section 1: Socio-demographic characteristics

Section 2: Parent-child relationships

Section 3: Sibling and other influence (This section was dropped during wave 3)

Section 4: Domestic turbulence and sexual abuse

Section 5: Self-esteem, peer influence, and delinquent behavior (Questions on drug use and depression added in Wave 2)

Section 6: Concerns, aspirations, and expectations or perceived life chances

Section 7: Circumcision

Section 8: Marriage and dating

Section 9: Sexual behavior, contraceptive use, childbearing, and childbearing aspirations

Section 10: HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and HIV testing

Section 11: Attitudes towards sex and contraceptive use (Attitudes to condom use added in Wave 2)

Section 12: Civic participation

In addition, we administered a life history calendar to capture transitions in schooling, independent housing, marital status, sexual intercourse, pregnancy, and income generation. This calendar was administered during the course of the interview. The questionnaire also included a page for field staff to record observations about the interview.

The qualitative interview guide included questions on the following topics:

1. Views about Adulthood
2. Parents and growing up in the family
3. Education, Aspirations and Plans
4. Leisure time and work
5. Family life Living situation and Marriage
6. Romantic relationships and first sex
7. Parenthood
8. Other Challenges including post election violence

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2007-11	2010-08	All
2007-11	2008-06	1
2009-03	2009-08	2
2010-04	2010-08	3

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f] - Indepth Interviews

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### Supervision

Interviewing teams in the two sites of study comprised of:

- Korogocho: 1 field supervisor, 2 editing team leaders, 1 data quality control team leader, 2 data quality control officers, 12 interviewers
- Viwandani: 1 field supervisor, 2 editing team leaders, 1 data quality control team leader, 3 data quality control officers, 17 interviewers

The roles of the various members of the interviewing teams were:

- Interviewer: Conducting face-to-face paper-based interviews in assigned zone within the study site
- Data Quality Control Officer: Performing random spot-checks on 10% of the questionnaires and reporting inconsistencies to the Data Quality Control Team Leader for harmonization
- Data Quality Control Team Leader: Harmonizing inconsistencies within questionnaires and performing a random spot-check on 10% of the 10% questionnaires that have already undergone spot-checking
- Editing Team Leader: Editing 100% of questionnaires from randomly selected field workers and documenting issues emerging during data collection

- Field supervisor: Responsible for overseeing general operations, resolving issues that cannot be harmonized by data quality control and ensuring that field work progressed on schedule. They also conducted sit-in interviews along with Data Quality Control Team Leader

The Field Co-ordinator, Research Officer and/or Project Managers visited the field and field teams regularly to monitor and review progress and support field operations.

# Data Processing

## Data Editing

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Data editing took place at a number of stages throughout the processing, including:

- a) Office editing and coding
- b) During data entry
- c) Structure checking and completeness
- d) Secondary editing
- e) Structural checking of SPSS data files

Detailed documentation of the editing of data can be found in the "Standard Procedures Manual" document provided as an external resource.

Some corrections are made automatically by the program (80%) and the rest by visual control of the questionnaire (20%).

Where changes are made by the program, a cold deck imputation is preferred; where incorrect values are imputed using existing data from another dataset. If cold deck is found to be insufficient, hot deck imputation is used. In this case, a missing value is imputed from a randomly selected similar record in the same dataset.

## Other Processing

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Data entry was performed manually at APHRC's headquarters on desktop computers and was done using an in-house built system with a Visual Basic.Net front-end and a Microsoft SQL Server back-end. Double data entry was carried out on 10% of the questionnaires.

Data were processed in clusters, with each cluster being processed as a complete unit through each stage of data processing. Each cluster goes through the following steps:

- 1) Questionnaire reception
- 2) Office editing and coding
- 3) Data entry
- 4) Structure and completeness checking
- 5) Verification entry
- 6) Comparison of verification data
- 7) Back up of raw data
- 8) Secondary editing
- 9) Edited data back up

After all clusters are processed, all data is concatenated together and then the following steps are completed for all data files:

- 10) Export to STATA 10 in 2 files (migration & employment history, migration & employment calendar)
- 11) Recoding of variables needed for analysis
- 13) Structural checking of STATA 10 files
- 14) Data quality tabulations
- 15) Production of analysis tabulations

Details of each of these steps can be found in the Standard Procedures Manual.

## Data Appraisal

No content available