

# **The Effects of Mobile Payments on Financial Inclusion in Nairobi Metropolitan Region**

## **Configuration Manual**

MSc Research Project

Programme Name: MSC Fintech MSCFTD1

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**MSc Project Submission Sheet**

**School of Computing**



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**Programme:** MSCFTD1..... **Year:** 2024 .....

**Module:** MSc Research Practicum .....

**Lecturer:** Victor Del Rosal .....

Submission Due

**Date:** 12/08/2024 .....

**Project Title:** The Effects of Mobile Payments on Financial Inclusion in Nairobi Metropolitan Region .....

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# Configuration Manual

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Student ID: 22209794

## 1 Introduction

This document lists the programs used to conduct the research: The Effects of Mobile Payments on Financial Inclusion in Nairobi Metropolitan Region. A google form survey was used to collect data. SPSS. v28 for the data analysis and R for correlation matrix visualization.

## 2 Software Program

**Google Form:** To gather information from the study population, a Google Form survey was used. The link was shared via WhatsApp, participants could easily submit their answers. This approach made it easier to gather data in an effective manner, which made it possible to analyze it quickly and get input from responders.

**Excel:** The survey responses were extracted into an Excel sheet, allowing for organized data management and analysis.

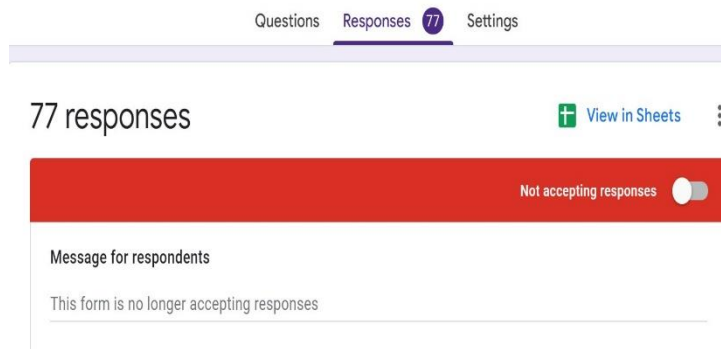
**SPSS:** This was used for analyzing the data that was extracted from Google Forms into Excel. Using advanced statistical analysis software, it was possible to identify the survey data's relationships, trends, and key findings could be found.

**R-Studio:** The correlation matrix was visualized using R-Studio, which produced understandable and informative graphical representations of the correlations between the variables. This improved the ability to analyze data correlations, simplifying the understanding and communication of complicated patterns.

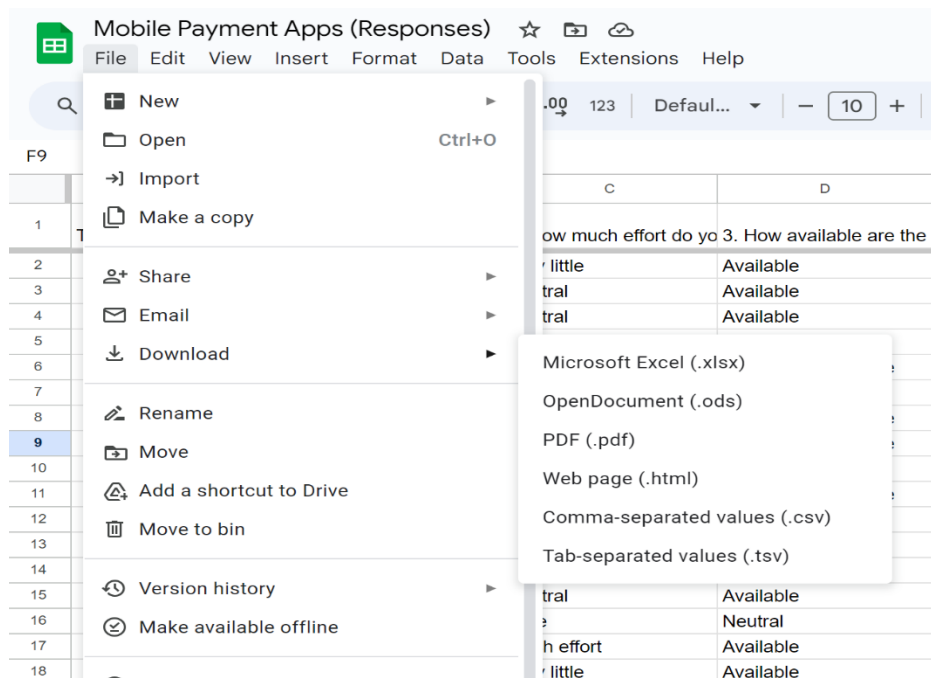
## 3 Implementation

### 3.1 Data collection and extraction

Google forms was used to collect responses, 77 participants submitted their completed questionnaire. Data was captured efficiently and organized for subsequent analysis.



**Downloading responses:** Open the Excel file in Google Sheets before downloading it from Google Docs by pressing view in sheets above. Click "File" in the top menu, select "Download," and choose "Microsoft Excel (.xlsx)." The file will be converted to Excel format and downloaded to the computer.



## 4 Data Analysis

### Data analysis using SPSS

Raw data uploaded to SPSS: This overview in SPSS is a display of the structure and properties of the data set which is important for performing the analysis and ensuring correct result interpretation, also represents variables from the dataset.

SPSSFile.sav [DataSet1] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	Questionna...	Numeric	8	0	Questionnaire ID	None	None	19	Right	Scale	Input
2	q1_county	Numeric	8	0	1. In which CO...	{1, Kajiado}...	None	13	Right	Nominal	Input
3	q2_learm_ef...	Numeric	8	0	2. How much e...	{1, Very mu...	None	14	Right	Nominal	Input
4	q3_resourc...	Numeric	8	0	3. How availabl...	{1, Extremel...	None	22	Right	Nominal	Input
5	q4_trust_m...	Numeric	8	0	4. How much d...	{1, Very little...	None	31	Right	Nominal	Input
6	TECH_ADO...	Numeric	8	1	ADOPTION OF ...	None	None	19	Right	Nominal	Input
7	q5_ease_of...	Numeric	8	0	5. How easy do...	{1, Very diffi...	None	37	Right	Nominal	Input
8	q6_speed_...	Numeric	8	0	6. How satisfie...	{1, Very dis...	None	37	Right	Nominal	Input
9	q7_agent_a...	Numeric	8	0	7. How often d...	{1, Never}...	None	45	Right	Nominal	Input
10	CONVINIEN...	Numeric	8	1	CONVINIEN...	None	None	17	Right	Nominal	Input
11	q8_bn_fee...	Numeric	8	0	8. How do you ...	{1, Very affo...	None	32	Right	Nominal	Input
12	q9_value_f...	Numeric	8	0	9. How would y...	{1, Very hig...	None	26	Right	Nominal	Input
13	COST	Numeric	8	1	COST OF MOBI...	None	None	8	Right	Nominal	Input
14	q10_securit...	Numeric	8	0	10. How confid...	{1, Not confi...	None	32	Right	Nominal	Input
15	q11_transp...	Numeric	8	0	11. How transp...	{1, Not tran...	None	18	Right	Nominal	Input
16	q12_trust_...	Numeric	8	0	12. How much ...	{1, Very little...	None	32	Right	Nominal	Input

The Variables above assigned numbers: Numerical coding of survey questions in SPSS ensures quick, consistent, and simple data entry and analysis. It makes using statistical procedures that need numerical input easier, enabling data management and referencing simpler, and facilitates analysis automation. This method improves the accuracy, organisation, and processing/interpretation efficiency of the survey data.

Open data document

	q1_county	q2_learm_effort	q3_resource_availability	q4_trust_mpa_financial_bn	TECH_ADOPTION
1	1	5	4	5	15.0
2	2	3	4	4	13.0
3	3	3	4	5	15.0
4	4	1	4	4	14.0
5	5	2	5	3	14.0
6	6	1	4	5	11.0
7	7	2	5	4	16.0
8	8	1	5	5	16.0
9	9	1	5	4	14.0
10	10	2	5	5	17.0
11	11	4	4	5	16.0
12	12	4	5	4	18.0
13	13	4	3	3	13.0
14	14	2	3	4	13.0
15	15	2	3	5	14.0
16	16	4	2	4	15.0
17	17	3	5	4	16.0
18	18	1	5	4	15.0
19	19	2	1	2	8.0
20	20	2	4	4	15.0
21	21	1	5	5	15.0
22	22	2	2	4	11.0
23	23	4	2	3	14.0
24	24	3	5	5	14.0
25	25	1	4	5	13.0
26	26	4	5	3	15.0
27	27	1	4	4	14.0

Data View Variable View

SPSS syntax file displays the syntax that was used for analysis: below is a brief description: The syntax starts by specifying the data set to be analysed, It then creates a frequency table giving a summary of the distribution of respondents according to education and age. A pie chart is created to represent financial Inclusion category and finally a logic regression analysis command.

```

SPSS_Syntax.sps - IBM SPSS Statistics Syntax Editor
File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Run Tools Extensions Window Help
Encoding: UTF-8
IMPORTING DATA
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
* DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION - AGE & EDUCATION LEVEL
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q19_age_bracket q20_education_level
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
OUTPUT MODIFY
/SELECT TABLES
/IF COMMANDS=["Frequencies(LAST)"] SUBTYPES="Frequencies"
/TABLECELLS SELECT=[VALIDPERCENT CUMULATIVEPERCENT] APPLYTO=COLUMN HIDE=YES
/TABLECELLS SELECT=[TOTAL] SELECTCONDITION=PARENT(VALID MISSING) APPLYTO=ROW HIDE=YES
/TABLECELLS SELECT=[VALID] APPLYTO=ROWHEADER UNGROUP=YES
/TABLECELLS SELECT=[PERCENT] SELECTDIMENSION=COLUMNS FORMAT="PCT" APPLYTO=COLUMN
/TABLECELLS SELECT=[COUNT] APPLYTO=COLUMNHEADER REPLACE="N"
/TABLECELLS SELECT=[PERCENT] APPLYTO=COLUMNHEADER REPLACE="%".
* CREATE PIE CHAT FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION PROPORTION
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=FIN_Inclusion_Categories
/PIECHART PERCENT
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
* LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES FIN_Inclusion_Categories
/METHOD=ENTER Z_TECH_ADOPTION
/METHOD=ENTER Z_CONVENIENCE Z_SERVICE_COST Z_TRUST Z_FINANCIAL_LITERACY
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).

```

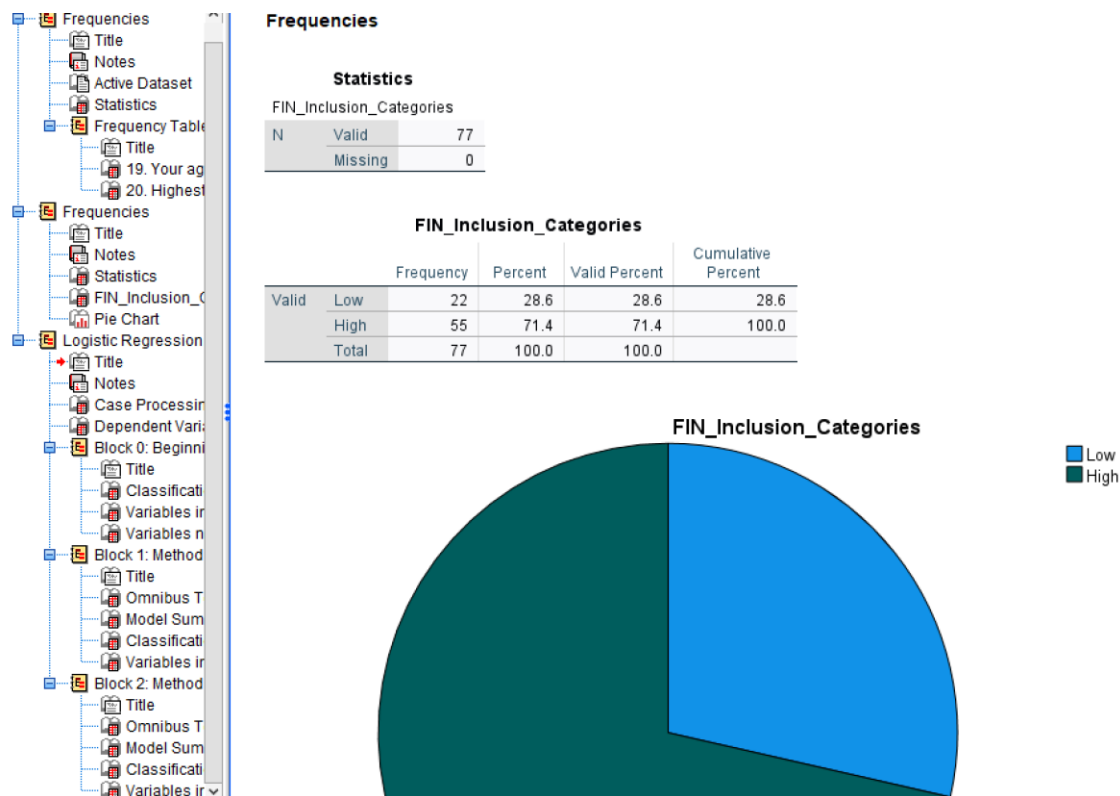
**Running the Syntax:** Highlight the syntax and press the green button which has a yellow banner under it written run selection.

```

1 Encoding: UTF-8
2 IMPORTING DATA
3 DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1
4
5 * DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION - AGE & EDUCATION LEVEL
6
7 FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q19_age_bracket q20_education_level
8 /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
9
10 OUTPUT MODIFY
11 /SELECT TABLES
12 /IF COMMANDS=["Frequencies(LAST)"] SUBTYPES="Frequencies"
13 /TABLECELLS SELECT=[VALIDPERCENT CUMULATIVEPERCENT] APPLYTO=COLUMN HIDE=YES
14 /TABLECELLS SELECT=[TOTAL] SELECTCONDITION=PARENT(VALID MISSING) APPLYTO=ROW HIDE=YES
15 /TABLECELLS SELECT=[VALID] APPLYTO=ROWHEADER UNGROUP=YES
16 /TABLECELLS SELECT=[PERCENT] SELECTDIMENSION=COLUMNS FORMAT="PCT" APPLYTO=COLUMN
17 /TABLECELLS SELECT=[COUNT] APPLYTO=COLUMNHEADER REPLACE="N"
18 /TABLECELLS SELECT=[PERCENT] APPLYTO=COLUMNHEADER REPLACE="%".
19
20
21 * CREATE PIE CHAT FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION PROPORTION
22
23 FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=FIN_Inclusion_Categories
24 /PIECHART PERCENT
25 /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
26
27
28 * LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL
29
30 LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES FIN_Inclusion_Categories
31 /METHOD=ENTER Z_TECH_ADOPTION
32 /METHOD=ENTER Z_CONVENIENCE Z_SERVICE_COST Z_TRUST Z_FINANCIAL_LITERACY
33 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).
34

```

Analysed data: The syntax above when run will give a comprehensive analysis of the dataset complete with data visualization distribution, demographic characteristics and perform a logistic regression analysis to understand the factors that influence financial inclusion.



## Data analysis using R R version

```

RGui
File Edit View Misc Packages Windows Help

R Console
R version 4.4.1 (2024-06-14 ucrt) -- "Race for Your Life"
Copyright (C) 2024 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> |

```

The steps for a script in RStudio used to plot the correlation matrix are as follows:

1. Loading Relevant R packages:

- readxl – For reading excel files
  - tidyverse – R package collection for data manipulation
  - ggcorrplot – This package is for visualizing the correlation matrix
  - corrrplot – another package for plotting the correlation matrix
2. Import data for analysis: The script imports data from the Excel file containing the survey summary data. The read\_excel() function is used to read the data into an R object called. The head() command displays the first few rows of the data, allowing you to inspect the contents.
  3. Computation of raw correlation matrix: The cor() function is used to generate a correlation matrix by determining the correlation coefficients between the variables from the data. Using the round() function, the results are rounded to three decimal places and saved in an object called cor.
  4. Plotting of correlation matrix: The script was used to setup up to visualize the correlation matrix using corrrplot to create a graphical representation of the correlation between variables

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a script editor containing the following R code:

```

1 # Load the relevant packages into the workspace
2 ``{r, include=FALSE, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE}
3 library(readxl)
4 library(tidyverse)
5 library(ggcorrplot)
6 library(corrrplot)
7 ``
8
9 #Import the data for analysis
10 ``{r}
11 FinalData<- read_excel("FinalData.xlsx", sheet = "sheet2")
12 head(FinalData)
13 ``
14
15
16 # Raw correlation matrix object
17 ``{r}
18 cor<- round(cor(FinalData),3)
19 cor
20 ``
21
22
23 ``{r}
24 CorrMat<- corrrplot::corrrplot(cor, method = "color" +1 noc = "1+"

```

The code is organized into four distinct blocks, each with a green 'Run' button on the right side of the editor. The first block loads the necessary packages (readxl, tidyverse, ggcorrplot, corrrplot). The second block imports the data from 'FinalData.xlsx' and displays the first few rows. The third block calculates the raw correlation matrix and rounds it to three decimal places. The fourth block begins the visualization of the correlation matrix using the corrrplot package.

The final result is as below when the green button is run from the first to the last block of code (they are 4 blocks of code).



