SAMPLING: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Nairobi: The Nairobi survey covered a total of 1434 households and was carried out in May 2016. To generate as representative a city-wide sample, the survey was conducted in randomly selected administrative sub-locations spread across all the administrative districts (or sub-counties) and divisions of Nairobi City County. The households were located in 23 administrative locations and sub-locations, covering all the administrative divisions and districts of Nairobi City County. The number of sampled households was determined using a multi-stage proportional-to-population size (PPS) random sampling procedure. In other words, the number of households sampled in each selected sub-location was proportional to the total number of households in that sub-location. Depending on the form and density of the sub-location, a random sampling procedure was used to select the sampled households in residential neighbourhoods (estates) in the sub-location (Owuor, 2018[7]).

Area/Ward	No. of sampled households	Percentage of sample
Kawangware	192	13,4%
Kenyatta/Golf Course	27	1,9%
Riruta	94	6,6%
Karen	21	1,5%
Lindi	74	5,2%
South C	49	3,4%
Embakasi	111	7,7%
Komarock	46	3,2%
Umoja	160	11,2%
Hamza	65	4,5%
Makongeni	43	3,0%
Hazina	50	3,5%
Huruma	112	7,8%
Pangani	58	4,0%
Ngara East	30	2,1%
Zimmerman	62	4,3%
Roysambu	55	3,8%
Uhuru	40	2,8%
ShauriMoyo	41	2,9%
Bondeni/Gorofani	17	1,2%
Highridge	50	3,5%
Kileleshwa	24	1,7%
Spring Valley	13	0,9%
Total	1434	100,0%

Table 2: Nairobi Sampled Areas and frequencies (Source; Owuor, 2018[7])

SAMPLING: VENDOR SURVEY

Nairobi: The Nairobi informal food vendor survey was conducted in October 2019 and covered a total of 1,267 sampled food vendors. For a spatial city-wide coverage, the survey was conducted in all the eight administrative divisions of Nairobi (Table 1). For a broader variation in responses, at least three residential neighbourhoods were randomly selected in each of the eight administrative divisions for the study. Thereafter, respondents were randomly selected depending on the form and density of the location of business enterprises in the residential neighbourhood, category of food vendor, types of food items sold by the vendor, as well as willingness to participate in the survey. The sample included mobile vendors, as well as vendors conducting business at the roadside, in a shop, at bus termini, in vehicles, at home, in markets, in handcarts or wheel barrows, at taxi ranks, at craft markets, next to an institution, in customer's home and in a makeshift hotel. Due to security reasons, the survey could only take place during daylight hours and as such the study may have missed businesses operating solely at night.