

South Africa - Hungry Cities Partnership Survey

Hungry Cities Partnership, African Centre for Cities

Report generated on: June 12, 2026

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

zaf-acc-hcp-cpt-2013-2017-v1

TITLE

Hungry Cities Partnership Survey

SUBTITLE

Cape Town 2013-2017

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

HCP 2013-2017

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
South Africa	zaf

STUDY TYPE

Household Survey [hh]

SERIES INFORMATION

Hungry Cities Partnership, African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town. Hungry Cities Partnership Survey 2013-2017, Cape Town. [dataset]. Version 1. Cape Town: HCP [producer], 2020. Cape Town: DataFirst [distributor], 2020. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25828/9pn8-5b51>

ABSTRACT

This study covers Cape Town, one of four African cities served between 2013 and 2019 by the African Center for Cities. The African Center for cities is based at the University of Cape Town and is a partner of the Hungry Cities Partnership (HCP).

The HCP studies include household data on food insecurity, household food purchasing dynamics, nutritional discounting taking place in households, foods consumed and multidimensional measures of poverty. The household data is complimented with household member data and food retailer (vendor) data, including information on vendor employees.

The Hungry Cities Partnership is an international network of cities and city-based partner organizations which focuses on the relationships between rapid urbanization, informality, inclusive growth and urban food systems in the Global South.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Households and individuals

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

V1: Cleaned and anonymised for public use

VERSION DATE

2020-11-06

Scope

NOTES

The household surveys adopted the USAID-aligned Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance modules, detailed by the measures of the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale, Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence Scale, Household

Dietary Diversity Score and the Months of Adequate Food Provisioning. The surveys provide data on food insecurity, household food purchasing dynamics, nutritional discounting taking place in households, and foods consumed. Over and above this, the surveys also provide insights into the levels of multidimension poverty, through the use of the Lived Poverty Index. This combination highlights the connections between food insecurity and lived poverty.

The informal vendor survey instrument sought information on issues including vendor demographic characteristics, entrepreneurial motivations, business financing, enterprise character, operations, challenges, strategies, and aspirations of the vendors.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The household sample is designed to be representative of the city of Cape Town.

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

In the public release the lowest geographic level is the city (Cape Town). In the secure version of the data, the lowest geographic/administrative unit at which disaggregated data is available is the Enumeration Area. GPS data is also available in the secure version.

UNIVERSE

Households and Vendors in Cape Town.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Hungry Cities Partnership, African Centre for Cities	University of Cape Town

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
International Development Research Centre	IDRC	Funder
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	SSHRC	Funder

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Household sampling: the sample for the 2013 Food Security Study was designed to be two-stage and stratified, using a random probability sample of 2,500 Cape Town households. Enumeration areas were taken from Statistics SAs master lists and used as the primary sampling unit. Households were the secondary sampling unit. Stratification was done by income group of the household. Some areas were over-sampled to improve accuracy. In each of the drawn EAs, six households were systematically selected, with the exception of the EAs in DuNoon (where 10 households were systematically selected). Starting points were allocated to ensure coverage of the entire EA. The household was defined by everyone who regularly "ate from the same pot".

Vendor sampling: The survey team documentation reads as follows: A strategy of maximum variation sampling was used to ensure a mix of commercial, formal residential, informal residential, mixed formal and informal residential, and industrial retail sites. In these areas, the main street served as the primary site of research. Informal food vending businesses were selected randomly. In total, 1,018 food vendors were interviewed over a three-week period.

For more on sampling see the study documentation.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE SAMPLE DESIGN

In cases, xenophobic violence made vendor interviews dangerous in some areas.

WEIGHTING

Household: Design weights were calculated based on the survey design. These were then adjusted post-hoc to account for non-random patterns of non-response. The adjustment was done using 2015 mid-year estimates as the auxiliary data, and the CALMAR method. See the technical documents for more information.

The vendor data is not weighted, although the collection team says it "tried to take a representative sample".

Data Collection**DATES OF DATA COLLECTION**

Start	End	Cycle
2013	2017	Both surveys
2017	2017	Vendor survey
2013	2013	Household survey

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

SUPERVISION

This project received ethics approval by the Ethics in Research Committee of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Cape Town on the 13th of April 2015.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The household data was collected in 2013, the vendor data in 2017.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name
Citizen Surveys

Questionnaires**QUESTIONNAIRES**

There are two questionnaires per city, a household questionnaire and a vendor questionnaire. The household questionnaire has a subsection for household members (persons), and the vendor questionnaire has a subsection for employees. Answers to these subsections are supplied in separate datafiles, which can be matched to (merged with) the questionnaire as necessary.

Vendor surveys were administered to the person directly responsible for the running of the business using handheld tablets. The household survey was administered to a senior adult member of the household, someone who could speak for the household.

Note that for the household questionnaire, the question 8 section changed slightly for Cape Town, in that the answers are not stored in 'wide' format like the other cities. Rather, if a respondent provided more than one answer, additional variables were created. This is why the dataset has less variables and the question 8 section looks different. Only up to three locations were recorded in section 8, even if the respondent mentioned more than 3 sources of food.

Data Processing**DATA EDITING**

Datafiles were received by DataFirst in SPSS (.sav) and Excel (.xlsx) format. Variables had to be named and variable labels were taken from question text. Variables were named according to question number and subject matter, in a hierarchical fashion.

An effort was made to keep question numbers consistent across cities where the same questions were asked for the 2013-2019 surveys. For the vendor data, Cape Town, Maputo and Nairobi had almost identical questionnaires and so the question numbers were naturally the same across these cities (harmonized). For the household data, Maputo, Nairobi and Windhoek were similar and could be harmonized. This means users could try stack these datafiles. The Cape Town household questionnaire was more different to the others, and variable names would required adjusting to match with the other cities.

Missing values of 97, 98, and 99 were converted to -97, -98 and -99. There were some question numbers wrong in the vendor data questionnaires (typos) that were corrected.

Data Appraisal

DATA APPRAISAL

It seems that there is slight mismatch between the Cape Town household questionnaire provided and the lists in the datafile, for an example see the question 15 income sources.

In the Cape Town household data, data was not collected for the question 10.c and 10.d, about crops and time to travel to crops.

In general, the lists change subtly between cities, for example the lists of foods in question 8 of the household data. As such the user should take caution when comparing across cities, and refer to the questionnaires. When the lists differed, list item letters (a-z) were left in the variable name as a second way for the user to check that the data match the questionnaire in the expected way. In Cape Town an answer to questions 15a and b "support from relatives" was captured although it does not reflect in the questionnaire.

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
DataFirst Support	University of Cape Town	support@data1st.org	www.support.data1st.org

ACCESS CONDITIONS

Public use files, available to all

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Hungry Cities Partnership & African Centre for Cities. Hungry Cities Partnership Survey, Cape Town 2013-2017. [dataset]. Version 1. Cape Town: HCP [producer], 2020. Cape Town: DataFirst [distributor], 2020. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25828/9pn8-5b51>

ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
DataFirst	University of Cape Town	support@data1st.org	support.data1st.org

Metadata production

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation	Role
DataFirst	University of Cape Town	Metadata producer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2024-08-23

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

v2

Data Description

Data file	Cases	Variables
cpt-2017-employee-v1	99	20
cpt-2017-vendor-v1	99	1932
cpt-2013-hh-v1	999	521