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## **STATISTICAL RELEASE**

### **P6420**

# Food and beverages (Preliminary)

August 2022

This release provides an analysis of revisions. If you have any questions or comments, please send these to Joyce Essel-Mensah, [JoyceE@statssa.gov.za](mailto:JoyceE@statssa.gov.za)

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## Income at constant 2019 prices: results for August 2022

**Table A – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of income**

Type of income	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Food sales	18,4	14,0	8,2	22,5	54,1	26,2
Bar sales	-14,0	4,3	1,2	8,1	84,0	11,4
Other income	7,8	12,1	11,4	20,8	54,7	25,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>25,0</b>

Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 25,0% in August 2022 compared with August 2021. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- food sales (26,2%); and
- 'other' income (25,2%) – see Table A.

**Table B – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of enterprise**

Type of enterprise	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	14,2	13,3	5,8	22,9	81,7	29,6
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	17,1	9,7	6,3	13,9	32,4	13,3
Catering services	13,4	22,8	17,8	37,6	53,6	43,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>25,0</b>

In August 2022, the main contributor to the 25,0% year-on-year increase was restaurants and coffee shops (29,6% and contributing 13,6 percentage points) – see Tables B and 6.

**Table C – Food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices for the latest three months by type of enterprise**

Type of enterprise	Jun – Aug 2021 (R million)	Weight	Jun – Aug 2022 (R million)	% change between Jun – Aug 2021 and Jun – Aug 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	5 486,2	44,3	7 774,9	41,7	18,5
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	5 156,7	41,6	6 164,6	19,5	8,1
Catering services	1 746,6	14,1	2 528,1	44,7	6,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 389,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>16 467,6</b>	<b>32,9</b>	<b>32,9</b>

Total income increased by 32,9% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (41,7% and contributing 18,5 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (19,5% and contributing 8,1 percentage points) – see Table C.

Figure 1 – Food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change

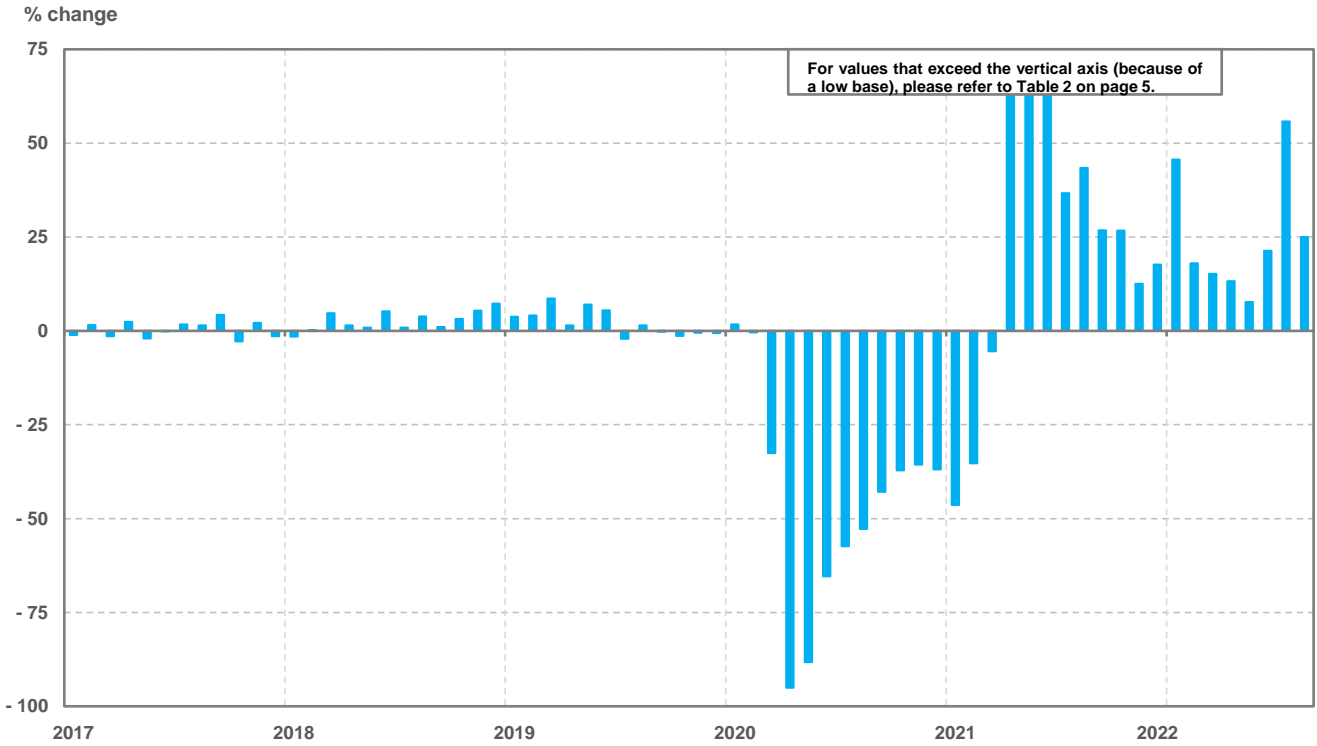
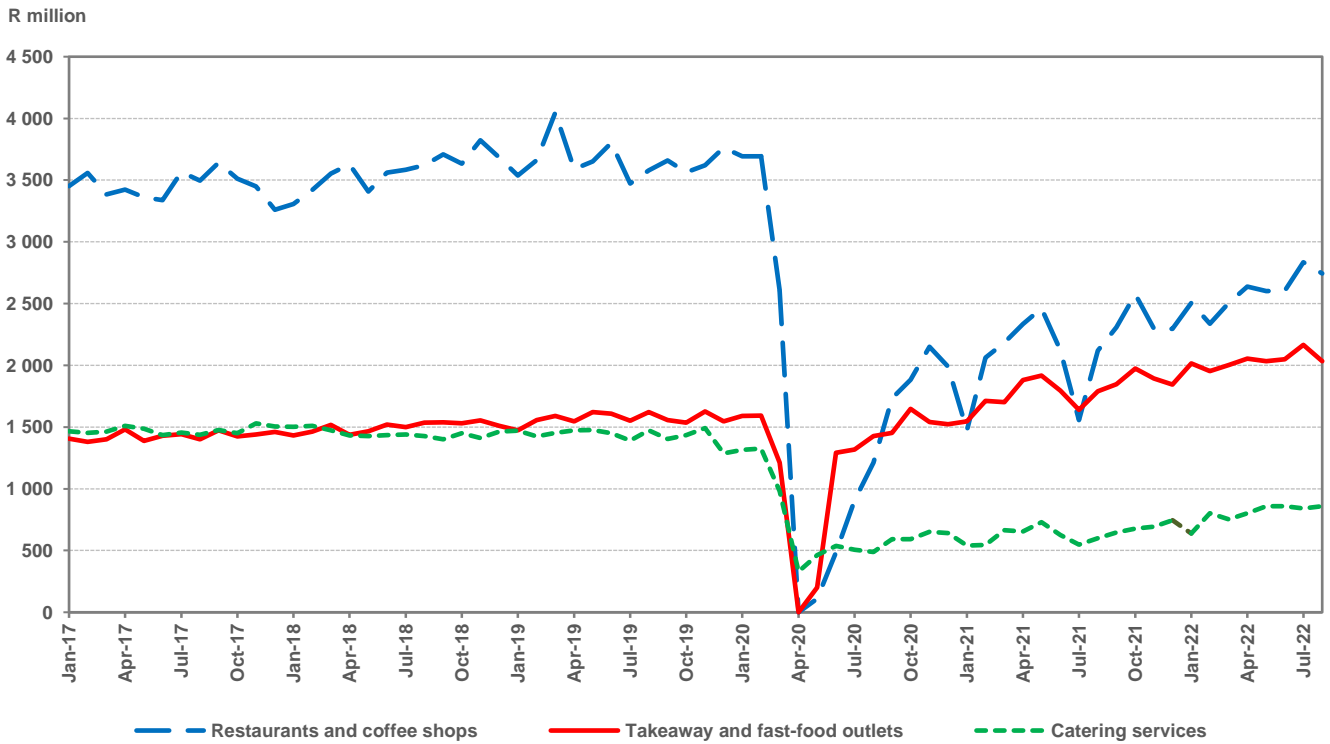
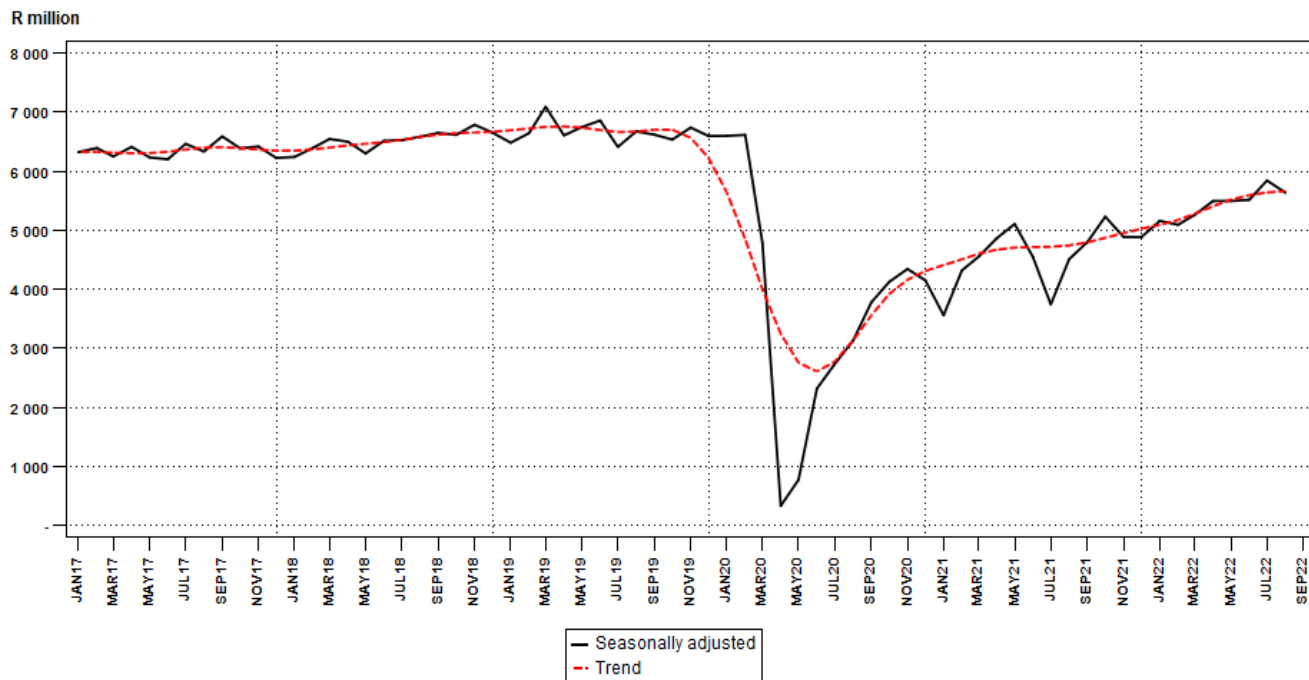


Figure 2 – Food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of enterprise, seasonally adjusted



**Figure 3 – Food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices**



Seasonally adjusted income for the food and beverages industry decreased by 3,5% in August 2022 compared with July 2022. This followed month-on-month changes of 5,9% in July 2022 and 0,3% in June 2022 – see Tables 3 and 7.

**Risenga Maluleke**  
**Statistician-General**

## Tables

Table 1 – Food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices (R million)

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	6 094,1	6 000,1	6 228,3	6 336,6	3 396,0	4 945,9
Feb	6 003,8	6 014,7	6 259,7	6 232,3	4 034,2	4 760,2
Mar	6 435,1	6 740,0	7 321,5	4 938,6	4 670,0	5 377,7
Apr	6 216,8	6 308,4	6 400,6	314,6	4 697,1	5 316,9
May	5 956,0	6 008,3	6 427,1	758,7	4 900,7	5 279,3
Jun	5 705,9	6 002,6	6 331,8	2 189,2	4 234,4	5 137,6
Jul	6 410,8	6 465,8	6 328,1	2 697,9	3 687,7	5 746,0
Aug	6 254,7	6 498,0	6 592,0	3 115,4	4 467,4	5 584,0
Sep	6 436,7	6 505,0	6 491,3	3 705,7	4 699,0	
Oct	6 446,6	6 650,6	6 561,7	4 125,4	5 228,0	
Nov	6 719,6	7 084,2	7 050,8	4 540,1	5 110,9	
Dec	7 531,7	8 077,5	8 031,0	5 064,6	5 959,8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 211,8</b>	<b>78 355,2</b>	<b>80 023,9</b>	<b>44 019,1</b>	<b>55 085,2</b>	

1/ Figure for the latest month is preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	-1,5	3,8	1,7	-46,4	45,6	45,6
Feb	0,2	4,1	-0,4	-35,3	18,0	30,6
Mar	4,7	8,6	-32,5	-5,4	15,2	24,7
Apr	1,5	1,5	-95,1	1 393,0	13,2	21,5
May	0,9	7,0	-88,2	545,9	7,7	18,4
Jun	5,2	5,5	-65,4	93,4	21,3	18,8
Jul	0,9	-2,1	-57,4	36,7	55,8	23,4
Aug	3,9	1,4	-52,7	43,4	25,0	23,6
Sep	1,1	-0,2	-42,9	26,8		
Oct	3,2	-1,3	-37,1	26,7		
Nov	5,4	-0,5	-35,6	12,6		
Dec	7,2	-0,6	-36,9	17,7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>-45,0</b>	<b>25,1</b>		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	6 482,8	6 599,3	3 559,5	5 158,3	-2,6	0,0	-14,3	5,6
Feb	6 644,9	6 615,2	4 320,0	5 092,8	2,5	0,2	21,4	-1,3
Mar	7 091,8	4 791,0	4 550,8	5 260,6	6,7	-27,6	5,3	3,3
Apr	6 606,6	329,7	4 866,0	5 495,2	-6,8	-93,1	6,9	4,5
May	6 747,1	772,1	5 106,8	5 495,9	2,1	134,2	4,9	0,0
Jun	6 859,2	2 316,4	4 542,8	5 514,3	1,7	200,0	-11,0	0,3
Jul	6 412,0	2 730,4	3 743,0	5 842,3	-6,5	17,9	-17,6	5,9
Aug	6 675,1	3 128,1	4 509,5	5 638,3	4,1	14,6	20,5	-3,5
Sep	6 618,2	3 778,3	4 802,1		-0,9	20,8	6,5	
Oct	6 536,0	4 123,7	5 229,3		-1,2	9,1	8,9	
Nov	6 739,0	4 343,1	4 885,3		3,1	5,3	-6,6	
Dec	6 596,7	4 152,0	4 883,7		-2,1	-4,4	0,0	

**Table 4 – Food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of enterprise (R million)**

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 286,7	2 261,1	2 119,8	2 066,8	2 439,7	2 325,9
	Bar sales	265,0	271,2	266,6	248,0	277,4	281,5
	Other income	37,7	39,1	45,7	44,2	44,3	47,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 589,4</b>	<b>2 571,4</b>	<b>2 432,1</b>	<b>2 359,0</b>	<b>2 761,4</b>	<b>2 654,5</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 969,5	1 957,1	1 977,2	1 932,0	2 133,5	2 020,6
	Bar sales	19,6	18,0	17,7	20,7	21,7	20,5
	Other income	4,3	4,7	4,4	4,6	5,5	5,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 993,4</b>	<b>1 979,8</b>	<b>1 999,3</b>	<b>1 957,3</b>	<b>2 160,7</b>	<b>2 046,6</b>
Catering services	Food sales	625,7	594,9	678,1	666,8	656,3	698,9
	Bar sales	88,2	93,3	90,4	74,9	86,1	96,2
	Other income	81,0	77,5	79,4	79,6	81,5	87,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>794,9</b>	<b>765,7</b>	<b>847,9</b>	<b>821,3</b>	<b>823,9</b>	<b>882,9</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>4 881,9</b>	<b>4 813,1</b>	<b>4 775,1</b>	<b>4 665,6</b>	<b>5 229,5</b>	<b>5 045,4</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>372,8</b>	<b>382,5</b>	<b>374,7</b>	<b>343,6</b>	<b>385,2</b>	<b>398,2</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>123,0</b>	<b>121,3</b>	<b>129,5</b>	<b>128,4</b>	<b>131,3</b>	<b>140,4</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 377,7</b>	<b>5 316,9</b>	<b>5 279,3</b>	<b>5 137,6</b>	<b>5 746,0</b>	<b>5 584,0</b>

1/ Figures are preliminary.

**Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of enterprise**

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	17,9	15,2	6,1	24,8	79,9	32,0
	Bar sales	-10,5	1,7	1,4	8,6	90,9	14,9
	Other income	17,8	1,0	20,6	29,2	139,5	16,9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>22,9</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>29,6</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	19,0	10,2	6,5	14,1	32,1	13,5
	Bar sales	-52,8	-26,8	-13,7	-2,8	82,4	-3,3
	Other income	-6,5	4,4	-2,2	4,5	25,0	25,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>32,4</b>	<b>13,3</b>
Catering services	Food sales	18,6	23,2	21,3	44,7	55,4	53,7
	Bar sales	-8,0	23,2	3,8	9,7	64,9	5,4
	Other income	4,5	19,2	7,6	17,6	31,5	30,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,4</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>17,8</b>	<b>37,6</b>	<b>53,6</b>	<b>43,9</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>18,4</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>54,1</b>	<b>26,2</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>-14,0</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>84,0</b>	<b>11,4</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>54,7</b>	<b>25,2</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>25,0</b>

**Table 6 – Contribution of each type of enterprise to the year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices (percentage points)**

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	7,4	6,3	2,5	9,7	29,4	12,6
	Bar sales	-0,7	0,1	0,1	0,5	3,6	0,8
	Other income	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>13,6</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	6,7	3,9	2,5	5,6	14,1	5,4
	Bar sales	-0,5	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0
	Other income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>5,4</b>
Catering services	Food sales	2,1	2,4	2,4	4,9	6,3	5,5
	Bar sales	-0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,1
	Other income	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>6,0</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>23,4</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>0,9</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>25,0</b>

**Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of enterprise (R million)**

		Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Month-on-month % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 326,7	2 260,0	2 271,0	2 486,3	2 396,9	-3,6
	Bar sales	276,6	291,9	277,9	298,7	296,5	-0,7
	Other income	35,2	50,7	56,0	50,2	52,1	3,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 638,5</b>	<b>2 602,5</b>	<b>2 604,9</b>	<b>2 835,1</b>	<b>2 745,4</b>	<b>-3,2</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	2 030,8	2 011,5	2 022,7	2 139,8	2 007,9	-6,2
	Bar sales	19,2	18,6	21,8	20,2	19,2	-5,0
	Other income	4,7	4,4	4,6	5,5	5,5	0,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 054,6</b>	<b>2 034,5</b>	<b>2 049,1</b>	<b>2 165,6</b>	<b>2 032,6</b>	<b>-6,1</b>
Catering services	Food sales	626,0	681,0	697,7	668,8	672,5	0,6
	Bar sales	96,7	96,3	80,6	89,7	101,0	12,6
	Other income	79,4	81,5	82,1	83,1	86,9	4,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>802,1</b>	<b>858,8</b>	<b>860,3</b>	<b>841,6</b>	<b>860,3</b>	<b>2,2</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>4 983,4</b>	<b>4 952,5</b>	<b>4 991,3</b>	<b>5 294,9</b>	<b>5 077,2</b>	<b>-4,1</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>392,5</b>	<b>406,8</b>	<b>380,3</b>	<b>408,6</b>	<b>416,6</b>	<b>2,0</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>119,3</b>	<b>136,5</b>	<b>142,7</b>	<b>138,8</b>	<b>144,5</b>	<b>4,1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 495,2</b>	<b>5 495,9</b>	<b>5 514,3</b>	<b>5 842,3</b>	<b>5 638,3</b>	<b>-3,5</b>



**Table 8 – Food and beverages income at current prices (R million)**

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	5 359,8	5 595,8	6 131,1	6 501,2	3 504,9	5 391,6
Feb	5 299,8	5 629,7	6 164,0	6 422,7	4 177,7	5 213,8
Mar	5 684,3	6 321,2	7 235,5	5 099,8	4 852,0	5 906,2
Apr	5 518,7	6 028,4	6 331,7	323,3	4 906,2	5 860,0
May	5 328,3	5 763,7	6 386,1	775,3	5 142,4	5 875,6
Jun	5 121,4	5 782,8	6 320,4	2 237,1	4 456,1	5 781,0
Jul	5 815,6	6 250,8	6 327,3	2 757,9	3 906,0	6 491,8
Aug	5 702,6	6 281,9	6 597,8	3 182,2	4 755,8	6 356,8
Sep	5 874,9	6 305,4	6 549,0	3 784,9	5 006,8	
Oct	5 904,3	6 453,1	6 619,2	4 211,5	5 618,8	
Nov	6 225,2	6 893,2	7 172,4	4 644,2	5 517,8	
Dec	6 979,5	7 867,5	8 189,7	5 216,7	6 449,9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 814,4</b>	<b>75 173,5</b>	<b>80 024,2</b>	<b>45 156,8</b>	<b>58 294,4</b>	

1/ Figure for the latest month is preliminary.

**Table 9 – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	4,4	9,6	6,0	-46,1	53,8	53,8
Feb	6,2	9,5	4,2	-35,0	24,8	38,0
Mar	11,2	14,5	-29,5	-4,9	21,7	31,7
Apr	9,2	5,0	-94,9	1 417,5	19,4	28,3
May	8,2	10,8	-87,9	563,3	14,3	25,1
Jun	12,9	9,3	-64,6	99,2	29,7	25,8
Jul	7,5	1,2	-56,4	41,6	66,2	30,9
Aug	10,2	5,0	-51,8	49,5	33,7	31,3
Sep	7,3	3,9	-42,2	32,3		
Oct	9,3	2,6	-36,4	33,4		
Nov	10,7	4,1	-35,2	18,8		
Dec	12,7	4,1	-36,3	23,6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>-43,6</b>	<b>29,1</b>		

**Table 10 – Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income at current prices**

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	6 430,7	6 817,2	3 684,9	5 632,2	-1,3	0,7	-14,3	5,9
Feb	6 576,2	6 861,3	4 502,2	5 619,1	2,3	0,6	22,2	-0,2
Mar	7 044,3	4 981,5	4 756,5	5 824,2	7,1	-27,4	5,6	3,7
Apr	6 509,9	339,5	5 064,0	6 024,5	-7,6	-93,2	6,5	3,4
May	6 679,0	787,7	5 327,3	6 074,4	2,6	132,0	5,2	0,8
Jun	6 782,9	2 347,1	4 724,9	6 131,8	1,6	198,0	-11,3	0,9
Jul	6 393,3	2 784,6	3 954,7	6 583,8	-5,7	18,6	-16,3	7,4
Aug	6 670,8	3 196,0	4 800,3	6 416,2	4,3	14,8	21,4	-2,5
Sep	6 670,6	3 851,4	5 105,6		0,0	20,5	6,4	
Oct	6 595,2	4 214,1	5 627,6		-1,1	9,4	10,2	
Nov	6 829,5	4 435,2	5 276,7		3,6	5,2	-6,2	
Dec	6 769,5	4 300,7	5 316,7		-0,9	-3,0	0,8	

**Table 11 – Food and beverages income at current prices by type of enterprise (R million)**

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 503,9	2 484,9	2 353,0	2 319,0	2 749,5	2 642,2
	Bar sales	302,1	309,2	306,3	289,4	323,5	328,5
	Other income	41,6	43,3	51,1	50,0	50,3	53,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 847,6</b>	<b>2 837,4</b>	<b>2 710,4</b>	<b>2 658,4</b>	<b>3 123,3</b>	<b>3 024,5</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	2 156,6	2 150,9	2 194,7	2 167,7	2 404,5	2 295,4
	Bar sales	22,3	20,5	20,3	24,2	25,3	23,9
	Other income	4,7	5,2	4,9	5,2	6,2	6,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 183,6</b>	<b>2 176,6</b>	<b>2 219,9</b>	<b>2 197,1</b>	<b>2 436,0</b>	<b>2 325,6</b>
Catering services	Food sales	685,1	653,8	752,7	748,1	739,6	794,0
	Bar sales	100,5	106,4	103,9	87,4	100,4	112,3
	Other income	89,4	85,8	88,7	90,0	92,5	100,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>875,0</b>	<b>846,0</b>	<b>945,3</b>	<b>925,5</b>	<b>932,5</b>	<b>1 006,7</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>5 345,6</b>	<b>5 289,6</b>	<b>5 300,4</b>	<b>5 234,8</b>	<b>5 893,6</b>	<b>5 731,6</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>424,9</b>	<b>436,1</b>	<b>430,5</b>	<b>401,0</b>	<b>449,2</b>	<b>464,7</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>135,7</b>	<b>134,3</b>	<b>144,7</b>	<b>145,2</b>	<b>149,0</b>	<b>160,5</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 906,2</b>	<b>5 860,0</b>	<b>5 875,6</b>	<b>5 781,0</b>	<b>6 491,8</b>	<b>6 356,8</b>

1/ Figure for the latest month is preliminary.

**Table 12 – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of enterprise**

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	24,4	21,7	12,6	33,4	91,9	41,2
	Bar sales	-2,7	5,9	7,2	16,2	103,8	22,8
	Other income	24,9	6,4	27,8	38,5	155,3	25,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>31,4</b>	<b>93,8</b>	<b>38,6</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	25,5	16,5	13,0	22,1	40,8	21,4
	Bar sales	-48,7	-23,8	-9,0	4,3	94,6	3,0
	Other income	-2,1	10,6	4,3	10,6	31,9	34,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>41,2</b>	<b>21,2</b>
Catering services	Food sales	25,1	30,2	28,7	54,8	65,7	64,4
	Bar sales	0,0	28,3	9,7	17,3	76,1	12,6
	Other income	10,9	25,6	13,9	25,7	40,2	39,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,1</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>24,8</b>	<b>47,0</b>	<b>63,8</b>	<b>53,8</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>31,0</b>	<b>64,3</b>	<b>35,0</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>-6,5</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>96,4</b>	<b>19,0</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>34,1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,7</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>29,7</b>	<b>66,2</b>	<b>33,7</b>

**Table 13 – Contribution of each type of enterprise to the year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices (percentage points)**

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	10,1	9,0	5,1	13,0	33,7	16,2
	Bar sales	-0,2	0,4	0,4	0,9	4,2	1,3
	Other income	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>38,7</b>	<b>17,7</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	9,0	6,2	4,9	8,8	17,8	8,5
	Bar sales	-0,4	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0
	Other income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>8,5</b>
Catering services	Food sales	2,8	3,1	3,3	5,9	7,5	6,5
	Bar sales	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,3	1,1	0,3
	Other income	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>7,4</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>59,1</b>	<b>31,2</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>-0,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,9</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,7</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>29,7</b>	<b>66,2</b>	<b>33,7</b>

**Table 14 – Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income at current prices by type of enterprise (R million)**

		Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Month-on-month % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 540,0	2 478,6	2 503,9	2 799,3	2 713,5	-3,1
	Bar sales	319,9	336,3	324,5	347,6	345,2	-0,7
	Other income	42,1	56,7	61,6	56,8	59,2	4,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 902,1</b>	<b>2 871,6</b>	<b>2 890,0</b>	<b>3 203,7</b>	<b>3 118,0</b>	<b>-2,7</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	2 207,1	2 222,3	2 245,7	2 400,6	2 289,2	-4,6
	Bar sales	20,8	20,5	25,2	24,0	22,7	-5,4
	Other income	6,9	5,6	5,7	6,3	5,7	-9,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 234,8</b>	<b>2 248,5</b>	<b>2 276,6</b>	<b>2 430,8</b>	<b>2 317,6</b>	<b>-4,7</b>
Catering services	Food sales	690,8	756,0	780,3	750,8	763,8	1,7
	Bar sales	109,0	107,5	92,5	104,4	117,3	12,4
	Other income	87,9	90,8	92,5	94,1	99,5	5,7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>887,7</b>	<b>954,3</b>	<b>965,2</b>	<b>949,3</b>	<b>980,6</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Food sales</b>	<b>5 437,8</b>	<b>5 456,9</b>	<b>5 529,8</b>	<b>5 950,6</b>	<b>5 766,5</b>	<b>-3,1</b>
	<b>Bar sales</b>	<b>449,8</b>	<b>464,3</b>	<b>442,1</b>	<b>476,0</b>	<b>485,3</b>	<b>2,0</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>136,9</b>	<b>153,2</b>	<b>159,8</b>	<b>157,1</b>	<b>164,5</b>	<b>4,7</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 024,5</b>	<b>6 074,4</b>	<b>6 131,8</b>	<b>6 583,8</b>	<b>6 416,2</b>	<b>-2,5</b>

## Analysis of revisions

### Introduction

Preliminary monthly values for food and beverages are published approximately seven weeks after the reference month, e.g. preliminary food and beverages income for July are published around mid-September. The preliminary values are revised the following month, using additional information received from respondents. This and other reasons for revising food and beverages values from time to time are shown in the following revisions schedule.

### Revisions schedule for food and beverages

Reason for revision	Schedule
Additional information from respondents	Monthly (revision of previous month)
New sample	Annual (July reference month published in September)

Note that seasonally adjusted values are revised monthly.

### Analysis

Revisions may be analysed in terms of several dimensions, namely rand values and/or growth rates (e.g. month-on-month percentage changes, year-on-year percentage changes); seasonally adjusted and/or unadjusted data; totals and/or components; preliminary estimate compared with first revision and/or latest available revision; and various combinations of these options.

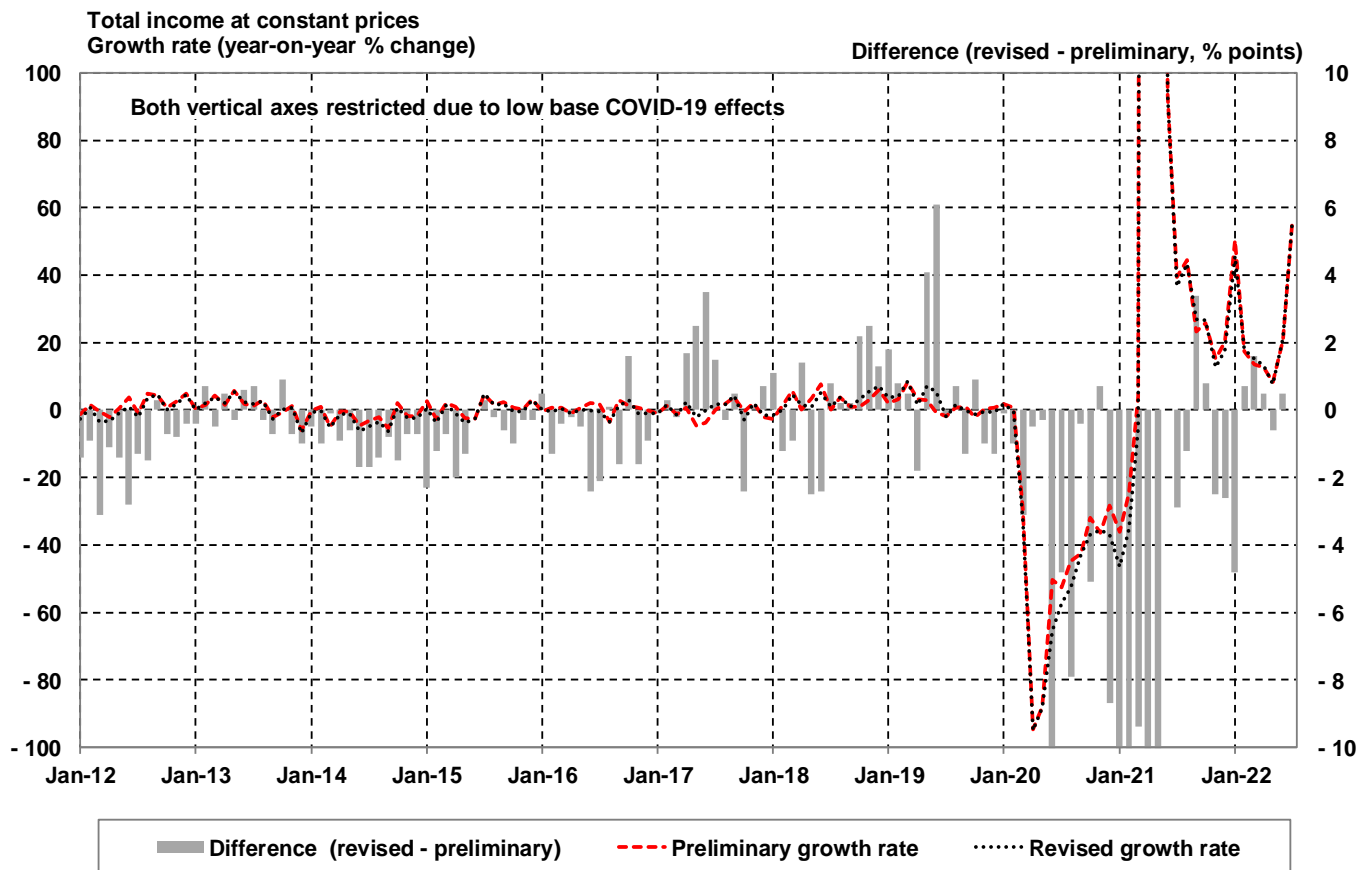
This analysis is confined to the following:

- Total food and beverages income, year-on-year growth rate, constant prices, unadjusted.
- Preliminary growth rates are compared with the latest available revised growth rates, where the preliminary growth rate refers to the first year-on-year growth rate published for the month in question.
- Time period: January 2012 to July 2022.

Figure 4 shows the preliminary and revised growth rates (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary).

Table 15 provides key results relating to revisions.

**Figure 4 – Food and beverages year-on-year growth rates: preliminary and revised**



**Table 15 – Food and beverages year-on-year growth rates: preliminary and revised**

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Average year-on-year growth rate over the whole period	Preliminary: 19,63% Revised: 14,08%	The average of revised growth rates is lower than the average of preliminary growth rates; note that COVID-19 had a large impact on the average growth rates  The difference becomes substantially less when considering the period before the COVID-19 disruptions: Preliminary: 0,74% Revised: 0,47%
Mean revision	-5,55 percentage points	This is the average of the revisions  Pre-COVID: -0,27 of a percentage point
Mean absolute revision	6,34 percentage points	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)  Pre-COVID: 1,12 percentage points
Largest upward revision	6,1 percentage points	Preliminary -0,6% was revised up to 5,5% (June 2019)
Largest downward revision	-568,1 percentage points	Preliminary 1 961,1% was revised down to 1 393,0% (April 2021; affected by COVID-19)
Range for all revisions	-568,1 to 6,1 percentage points	

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Range within which 90% of the revisions lie	-9,1 to 2,4 percentage points	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	40 (or 31,5% of the total observations)	
Number of downward revisions	84 (or 66,1% of the total observations)	
Number of zero revisions	3 (or 2,4% of the total observations)	
Is the mean revision (-5,55) significantly different from zero?	No	This indicates that there is no bias in the preliminary estimate; see Note 1 below  Pre-COVID: the mean revision was -0,27 (compared with -5,55 for the whole period)
Standard deviation of the revisions	50,44 percentage points	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean; the result is affected by COVID-19 – see the following two rows
Standard deviation of the revisions, based on 2012 – 2019	1,46 percentage points	
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean, based on 2012–2019	77,6%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -1,73 and 1,18 percentage points; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean

**Note 1:** Is the mean revision significantly different from zero?

The formula for the test statistic is as follows:

$$\text{test statistic} = \frac{\bar{R}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n(n-1)}\right) \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \hat{\epsilon}_t^2 + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{t=2}^n \hat{\epsilon}_t \hat{\epsilon}_{t-1} + \frac{2}{3} \sum_{t=3}^n \hat{\epsilon}_t \hat{\epsilon}_{t-2}\right)}}$$

where

$n$  = number of observations

$\bar{R}$  = mean revision

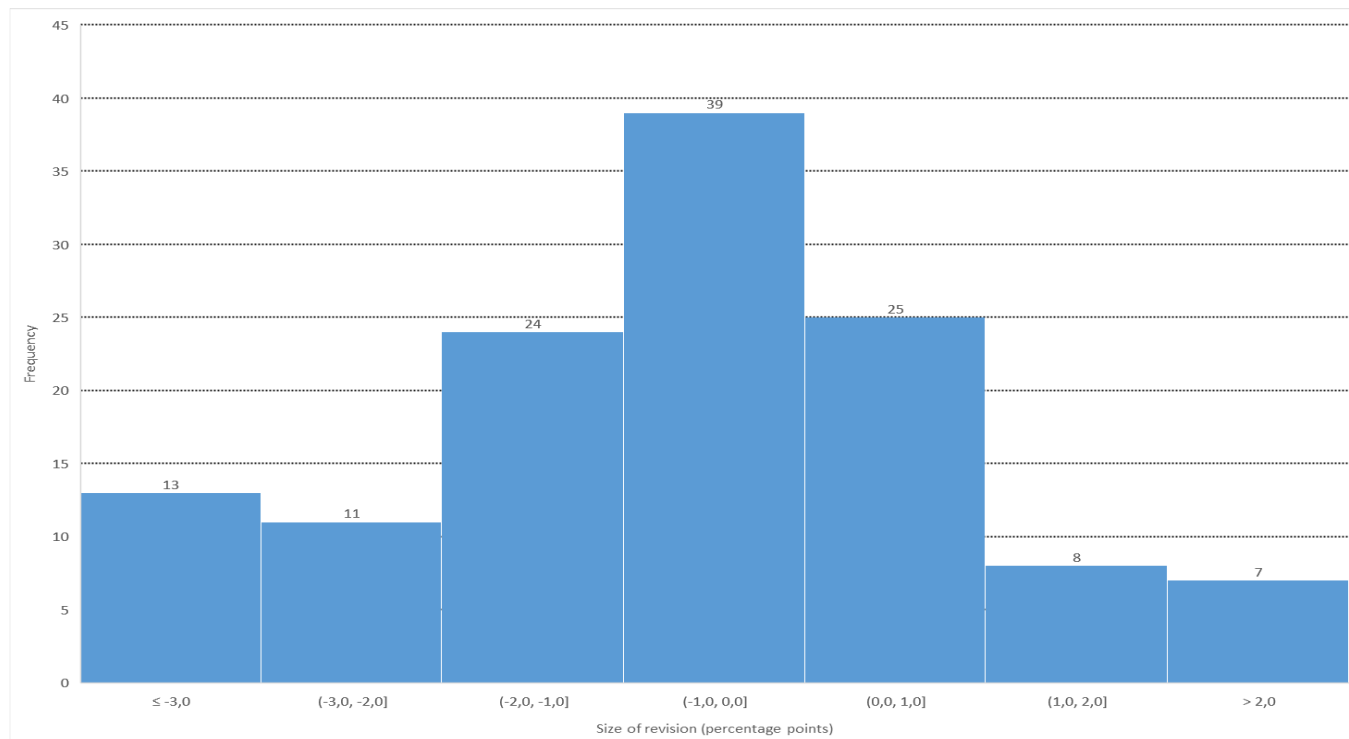
$\hat{\epsilon}_t = R_t - \bar{R}$ , with  $R_t$  = revision in period  $t$

Note that if the test statistic shows that the mean revision (MR) is significantly different from zero, then there is bias in the preliminary estimates. Bias in a series suggests there is scope to enhance the compilation of that series in an attempt to remove or minimise the bias.  $MR > 0$  (statistically significant) implies under-estimation of the preliminary estimates.  $MR < 0$  (statistically significant) implies over-estimation of the preliminary estimates.

In this case the test statistic is -1,21, which has an absolute value below the critical value of 1,98, indicating that the MR is not significantly different from zero at a 95% confidence interval. Accordingly, no bias is detected in the preliminary estimates.

Figure 5 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 39 revisions between -1,0 and 0,0 ( $-1,0 < \text{revision} \leq 0,0$ ) and 25 revisions between 0,0 and 1,0 ( $0,0 < \text{revision} \leq 1,0$ ). 75,6% of revisions lay between -2 and 2 percentage points.

**Figure 5 – Food and beverages year-on-year growth rates: histogram of revisions**



## Survey information

<b>Introduction</b>	The results presented in this publication are derived from the monthly survey of the food and beverages industry. This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2022 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).
<b>Purpose of the survey</b>	<p>The food and beverages survey is a monthly survey covering a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the preparation of meals and drinks for immediate consumption in South Africa. The purpose of this survey is to monitor trends in the food and beverages industry.</p> <p>The results of the food and beverages survey are used to compile estimates of the tourism satellite accounts (TSA) and the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used to develop and monitor government policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</p>
<b>Scope of the survey</b>	<p>This survey covers the following tax registered private and public enterprises, that are mainly engaged in providing food and beverages for immediate consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• restaurants and coffee shops;</li><li>• takeaway and fast-food outlets; and</li><li>• catering services.</li></ul>
<b>Classification by industry</b>	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at 5-digit SIC level.
<b>Collection rate</b>	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on food and beverages for August 2022 was 83,4%. The revised collection rate for July 2022 was 86,0%.
<b>Statistical unit</b>	The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is an enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its income activities. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.
<b>Revised figures</b>	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such. Data are edited at the enterprise level.
<b>Rounding-off of figures</b>	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
<b>Historical data</b>	Historical food and beverages data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: <a href="#">Click to download historical data</a>
<b>Past publications</b>	Past food and beverages releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: <a href="#">Click to download past releases</a>

## Technical notes

<b>Survey methodology and design</b>	<p>The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone.</p> <p>A sample of 960 enterprises was drawn from a population of 7 736 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling in April 2022. The enterprises were first stratified at 5-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprises. Large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover was used as the measure of size.</p>
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**Class limits**

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R39,0 million and more. The cut-off points which define the size groups, namely large, medium, small and very small enterprises are given in Table G.

**Table G – Measure of size classes (Rand)**

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	588 590	15 300 000
Small	3	15 300 001	18 000 000
Medium	2	18 000 001	39 000 000
Large	1	39 000 001	

**Sample weighting**

For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-collection in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form subgroup estimates. These procedures are in line with international best practice.

**Seasonal adjustment**

Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the United States Census Bureau. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore, the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for food and beverages income is described in more detail on the Stats SA website at: [Click to download seasonal adjustment food and beverages April 2022](#)

**Trend cycle**

The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.

**Reliability of estimates**

Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, it may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the food and beverages industry in South Africa.

**Relative standard error**

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

**Table H – Estimate of total food and beverages industry income within 95 confidence limits – August 2022**

	Lower limit (R million)	Income (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE)
<b>Total income</b>	5 254,0	6 356,8	7 459,6	8,9

**Non-sampling errors**

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

<b>Constant prices</b>	Food and beverages income at constant prices by type of enterprise and by type of income is estimated by deflating income at current prices using the relevant components of the consumer price index for restaurants.														
<b>Year-on-year percentage change</b>	The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.														
<b>Contribution (percentage points)</b>	The contribution (percentage points) to the annual percentage change for any given period is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of enterprise by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type of enterprise to total income in the corresponding period of the previous year. The same result is given by $T \times [\Delta C / \Delta T]$ , where $T$ = change in the total, $\Delta C$ = change in the component (in rands), and $\Delta T$ = change in the total (in rands).														
<b>Glossary</b>															
<b>Enterprise</b>	A legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.														
<b>Industry</b>	It is a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.														
<b>Income from food sales</b>	Refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.														
<b>Income from bar sales</b>	Refers to income from liquor sales.														
<b>Other income</b>	Includes all income not earned from bar or food sales.														
<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>BSF</td> <td>Business sampling frame</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross domestic product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TSA</td> <td>Tourism satellite accounts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value added tax</td> </tr> </table>	BSF	Business sampling frame	GDP	Gross domestic product	SARS	South African Revenue Service	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	TSA	Tourism satellite accounts	VAT	Value added tax
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TSA	Tourism satellite accounts														
VAT	Value added tax														
<b>Restaurants and coffee shops</b>	Enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.														
<b>Takeaway and fast-food outlets</b>	Enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.														
<b>Catering services</b>	Enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Catering services also include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.														
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