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Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

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Income at constant 2015 prices: results for February 2022

Table A – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices by type of income

Type of income	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Food sales	30,7	32,2	17,4	23,0	40,8	21,2
Bar sales	9,4	13,3	2,9	-11,3	164,0	-12,8
Other income	-15,1	2,1	-6,0	4,1	30,7	25,7
Total	26,8	29,2	15,3	18,8	46,8	17,3

Measured in real terms (constant 2015 prices), total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 17,3% in February 2022 compared with February 2021. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (25,7%) and income from food sales (21,2%) – see Table A.

Table B – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices by type of enterprise

Type of enterprise	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	29,6	35,0	7,4	13,6	67,8	7,4
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	32,7	25,8	30,3	28,7	35,9	20,8
Catering services	6,8	18,9	11,8	15,4	12,8	48,2
Total	26,8	29,2	15,3	18,8	46,8	17,3

In February 2022, the main contributors to the 17,3% year-on-year increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (20,8% and contributing 7,0 percentage points); and
- catering services (48,2% and contributing 6,4 percentage points) – see Tables B and 6.

Table C – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices for the latest three months by type of enterprise

Type of enterprise	Dec 2020 – Feb 2021 (R million)	Weight	Dec 2021 – Feb 2022 (R million)	% change between Dec 2020 – Feb 2021 and Dec 2021 – Feb 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	4 890,9	51,4	6 083,7	24,4	12,5
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	3 320,1	34,9	4 263,1	28,4	9,9
Catering services	1 311,9	13,8	1 637,8	24,8	3,4
Total	9 522,9	100,0	11 984,6	25,9	25,9

Total income increased by 25,9% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (24,4% and contributing 12,5 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (28,4% and contributing 9,9 percentage points) – see Table C.

Figure 1 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change

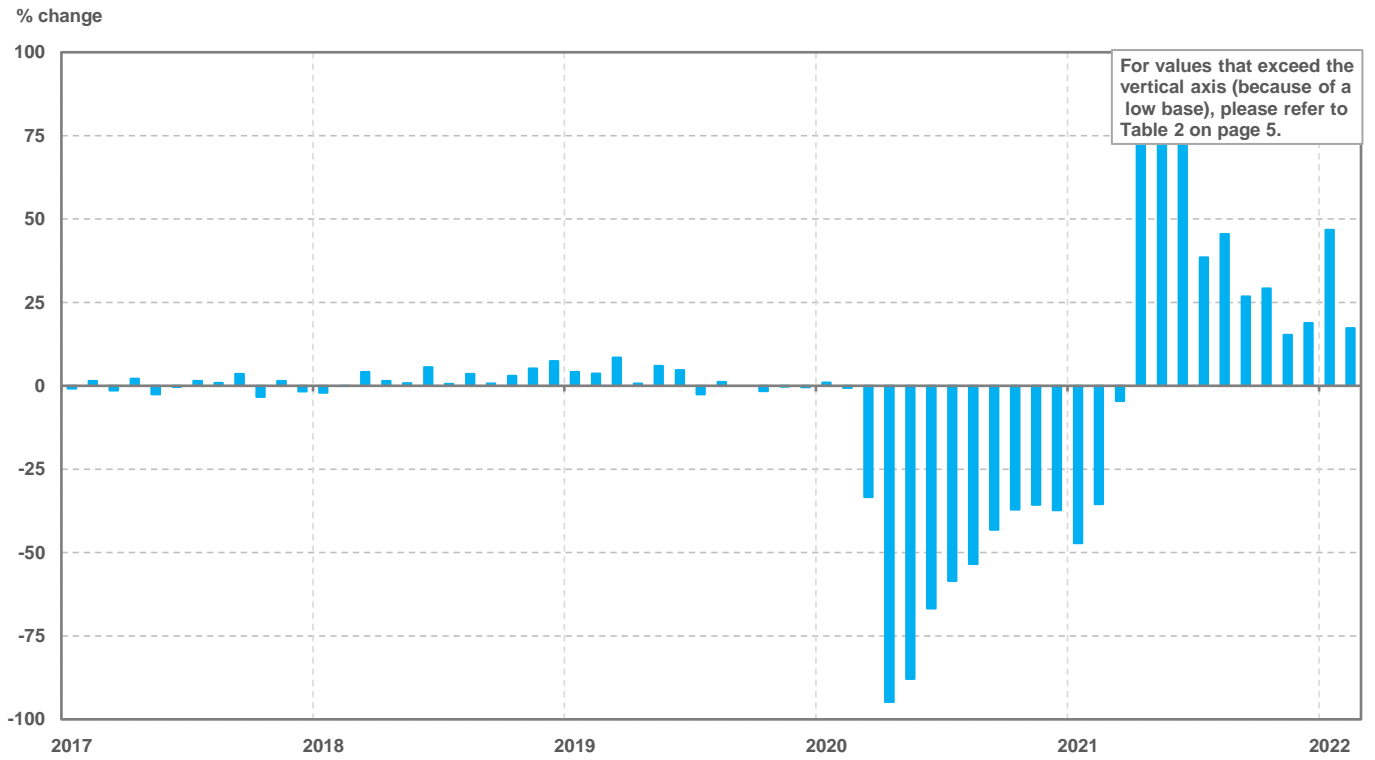


Figure 2 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices by type of enterprise, seasonally adjusted

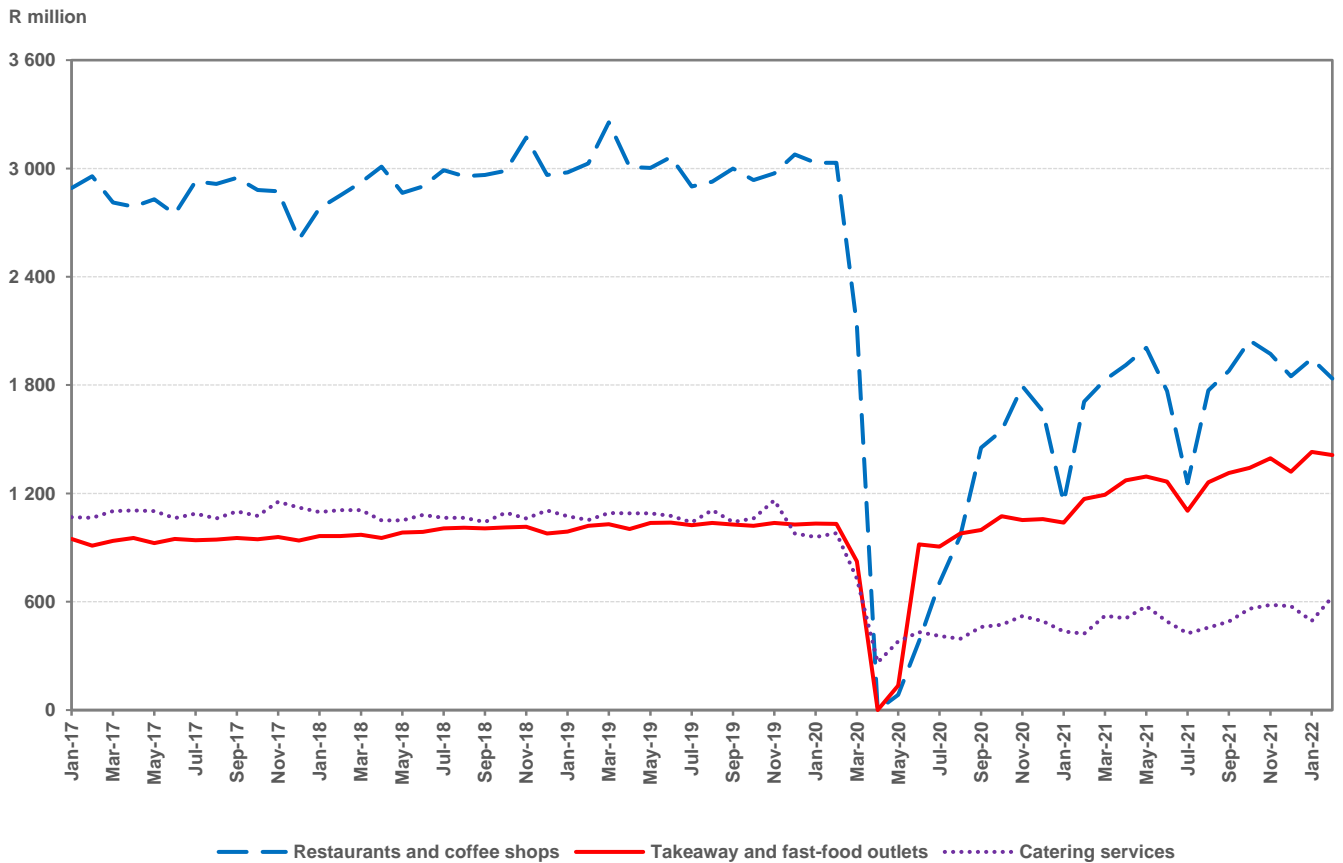
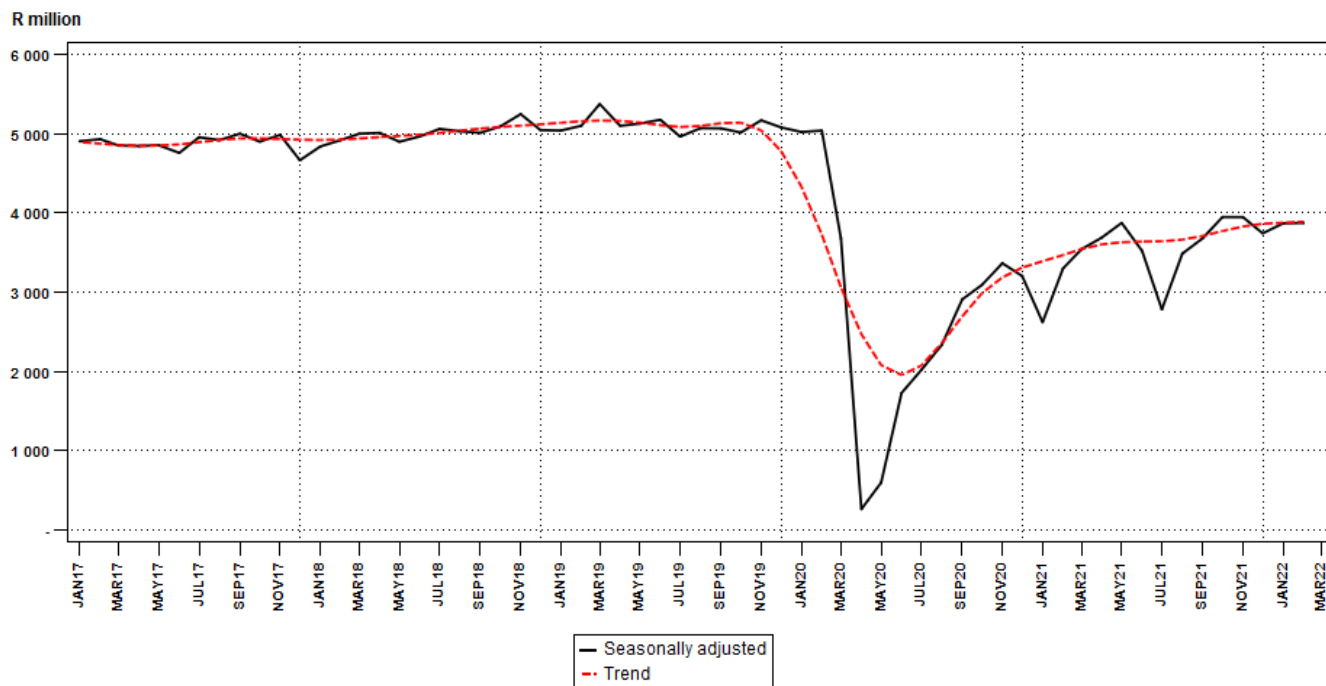


Figure 3 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices



Seasonally adjusted income for the food and beverages industry increased by 0,1% in February 2022 compared with January 2022. This followed month-on-month changes of 3,4% in January 2022 and -5,2% in December 2021 – see Tables 3 and 7.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices (R million)

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	4 712,4	4 611,3	4 804,8	4 852,8	2 562,7	3 761,7
Feb	4 647,5	4 644,3	4 816,6	4 786,3	3 087,0	3 621,6
Mar	4 971,1	5 180,5	5 622,4	3 745,5	3 574,8	
Apr	4 775,8	4 845,7	4 877,6	254,2	3 570,8	
May	4 574,6	4 612,3	4 889,0	593,5	3 747,6	
Jun	4 367,3	4 614,0	4 829,0	1 602,8	3 233,9	
Jul	4 921,3	4 952,4	4 821,4	2 002,6	2 772,9	
Aug	4 796,8	4 970,2	5 030,6	2 343,1	3 408,4	
Sep	4 939,4	4 974,7	4 973,1	2 826,0	3 583,9	
Oct	4 947,3	5 093,6	5 014,6	3 152,9	4 074,7	
Nov	5 152,0	5 422,0	5 408,4	3 479,9	4 011,8	
Dec	5 776,8	6 206,3	6 174,8	3 873,2	4 601,3	
Total	58 582,3	60 127,3	61 262,3	33 512,8	42 229,8	

1/ Figure for the latest month is preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	-2,1	4,2	1,0	-47,2	46,8	46,8
Feb	-0,1	3,7	-0,6	-35,5	17,3	30,7
Mar	4,2	8,5	-33,4	-4,6		
Apr	1,5	0,7	-94,8	1 304,7		
May	0,8	6,0	-87,9	531,4		
Jun	5,6	4,7	-66,8	101,8		
Jul	0,6	-2,6	-58,5	38,5		
Aug	3,6	1,2	-53,4	45,5		
Sep	0,7	0,0	-43,2	26,8		
Oct	3,0	-1,6	-37,1	29,2		
Nov	5,2	-0,3	-35,7	15,3		
Dec	7,4	-0,5	-37,3	18,8		
Total	2,6	1,9	-45,3	26,0		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	5 041,7	5 023,1	2 623,3	3 871,0	-0,1	-1,2	-18,2	3,4
Feb	5 101,5	5 041,4	3 301,2	3 876,5	1,2	0,4	25,8	0,1
Mar	5 376,3	3 681,5	3 543,9		5,4	-27,0	7,4	
Apr	5 101,2	264,2	3 691,9		-5,1	-92,8	4,2	
May	5 129,9	599,4	3 876,5		0,6	126,9	5,0	
Jun	5 178,1	1 730,1	3 522,5		0,9	188,6	-9,1	
Jul	4 965,1	2 020,7	2 784,1		-4,1	16,8	-21,0	
Aug	5 071,4	2 336,2	3 487,8		2,1	15,6	25,3	
Sep	5 068,7	2 910,8	3 682,8		-0,1	24,6	5,6	
Oct	5 017,0	3 093,9	3 950,2		-1,0	6,3	7,3	
Nov	5 170,5	3 367,2	3 949,2		3,1	8,8	0,0	
Dec	5 081,9	3 205,8	3 744,1		-1,7	-4,8	-5,2	

Table 4 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices by type of enterprise (R million)

		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	1 469,5	1 726,5	1 625,7	2 021,7	1 619,4	1 463,3
	Bar sales	314,4	343,9	319,3	330,4	299,9	271,3
	Other income	24,0	23,8	21,0	29,0	28,3	20,4
	Total	1 807,9	2 094,2	1 966,0	2 381,1	1 947,6	1 755,0
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 269,6	1 390,8	1 422,4	1 634,4	1 363,4	1 257,9
	Bar sales	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,8	2,0	2,0
	Other income	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,4
	Total	1 272,3	1 393,4	1 425,2	1 636,9	1 365,9	1 260,3
Catering services	Food sales	413,5	462,1	492,6	474,7	359,2	506,9
	Bar sales	41,4	72,3	71,5	48,8	40,3	40,9
	Other income	48,8	52,7	56,5	59,8	48,7	58,5
	Total	503,7	587,1	620,6	583,3	448,2	606,3
Total industry	Food sales	3 152,6	3 579,4	3 540,7	4 130,8	3 342,0	3 228,1
	Bar sales	357,9	418,2	393,0	381,0	342,2	314,2
	Other income	73,4	77,1	78,1	89,5	77,5	79,3
	Total	3 583,9	4 074,7	4 011,8	4 601,3	3 761,7	3 621,6

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices by type of enterprise

		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	36,0	44,3	9,8	18,9	57,7	12,6
	Bar sales	5,0	1,2	-5,2	-12,6	150,8	-15,7
	Other income	52,9	59,7	53,3	66,7	97,9	47,8
	Total	29,6	35,0	7,4	13,6	67,8	7,4
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	32,8	25,9	30,3	28,8	35,8	20,8
	Bar sales	-4,5	-16,7	22,2	-5,3	566,7	17,6
	Other income	-33,3	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-20,0
	Total	32,7	25,8	30,3	28,7	35,9	20,8
Catering services	Food sales	9,9	13,6	11,2	22,3	4,7	56,8
	Bar sales	63,0	169,8	65,1	-1,4	315,5	10,2
	Other income	-30,2	-12,3	-17,9	-11,9	9,4	19,9
	Total	6,8	18,9	11,8	15,4	12,8	48,2
Total industry	Food sales	30,7	32,2	17,4	23,0	40,8	21,2
	Bar sales	9,4	13,3	2,9	-11,3	164,0	-12,8
	Other income	-15,1	2,1	-6,0	4,1	30,7	25,7
	Total	26,8	29,2	15,3	18,8	46,8	17,3

Table 6 – Contribution of each type of enterprise to the year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices (percentage points)

		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	13,8	16,8	4,2	8,3	23,1	5,3
	Bar sales	0,5	0,1	-0,5	-1,2	7,0	-1,6
	Other income	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,2
	Total	14,6	17,2	3,9	7,4	30,7	3,9
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	11,1	9,1	9,5	9,4	14,0	7,0
	Bar sales	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Other income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	11,1	9,1	9,5	9,4	14,1	7,0
Catering services	Food sales	1,3	1,8	1,4	2,2	0,6	6,0
	Bar sales	0,6	1,4	0,8	0,0	1,2	0,1
	Other income	-0,7	-0,2	-0,4	-0,2	0,2	0,3
	Total	1,1	3,0	1,9	2,0	2,0	6,4
Total industry	Food sales	26,2	27,6	15,1	20,0	37,8	18,3
	Bar sales	1,1	1,6	0,3	-1,3	8,3	-1,5
	Other income	-0,5	0,1	-0,1	0,1	0,7	0,5
	Total	26,8	29,2	15,3	18,8	46,8	17,3

Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices by type of enterprise (R million)

		Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Month-on-month % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	1 690,0	1 637,7	1 580,2	1 626,4	1 544,0	-5,1
	Bar sales	333,7	316,0	250,0	290,8	273,1	-6,1
	Other income	23,8	19,0	18,7	29,2	18,9	-35,3
	Total	2 047,5	1 972,8	1 848,9	1 946,3	1 836,0	-5,7
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 339,0	1 391,9	1 317,7	1 427,2	1 410,5	-1,2
	Bar sales	1,8	2,1	1,3	2,2	2,4	9,1
	Other income	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,4	-20,0
	Total	1 341,3	1 394,6	1 319,7	1 429,9	1 413,3	-1,2
Catering services	Food sales	439,3	458,5	477,7	402,1	525,7	30,7
	Bar sales	69,4	66,8	37,9	43,9	43,1	-1,8
	Other income	52,7	56,5	59,8	48,7	58,5	20,1
	Total	561,4	581,8	575,4	494,7	627,2	26,8
Total industry	Food sales	3 468,3	3 488,1	3 375,7	3 455,7	3 480,2	0,7
	Bar sales	404,9	384,9	289,2	336,9	318,6	-5,4
	Other income	77,1	76,2	79,2	78,4	77,8	-0,8
	Total	3 950,2	3 949,2	3 744,1	3 871,0	3 876,5	0,1

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	5 198,8	5 396,3	5 936,6	6 244,3	3 338,2	5 163,4
Feb	5 142,4	5 448,0	5 952,8	6 188,4	4 018,3	4 995,7
Mar	5 510,1	6 093,6	6 976,5	4 863,7	4 669,8	
Apr	5 313,7	5 809,7	6 058,3	330,4	4 698,0	
May	5 133,2	5 554,1	6 100,7	767,1	4 953,5	
Jun	4 919,7	5 575,7	6 053,1	2 071,2	4 284,7	
Jul	5 601,1	6 008,0	6 053,4	2 588,4	3 704,3	
Aug	5 486,7	6 031,3	6 323,8	3 018,7	4 567,5	
Sep	5 655,2	6 051,4	6 298,3	3 629,4	4 807,9	
Oct	5 683,4	6 201,5	6 351,2	4 043,4	5 510,3	
Nov	5 985,0	6 623,1	6 910,2	4 476,8	5 453,7	
Dec	6 705,5	7 579,1	7 909,2	5 015,0	6 270,6	
Total	66 334,8	72 371,8	76 924,1	43 236,8	56 276,8	

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	3,8	10,0	5,2	-46,5	54,7	54,7
Feb	5,9	9,3	4,0	-35,1	24,3	38,1
Mar	10,6	14,5	-30,3	-4,0		
Apr	9,3	4,3	-94,5	1 321,9		
May	8,2	9,8	-87,4	545,7		
Jun	13,3	8,6	-65,8	106,9		
Jul	7,3	0,8	-57,2	43,1		
Aug	9,9	4,8	-52,3	51,3		
Sep	7,0	4,1	-42,4	32,5		
Oct	9,1	2,4	-36,3	36,3		
Nov	10,7	4,3	-35,2	21,8		
Dec	13,0	4,4	-36,6	25,0		
Total	9,1	6,3	-43,8	30,2		

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	6 267,3	6 491,8	3 463,2	5 369,9	1,3	-0,5	-17,1	4,7
Feb	6 314,8	6 563,8	4 314,9	5 357,4	0,8	1,1	24,6	-0,2
Mar	6 681,3	4 765,8	4 612,9		5,8	-27,4	6,9	
Apr	6 341,2	368,8	4 884,3		-5,1	-92,3	5,9	
May	6 368,0	775,7	5 108,6		0,4	110,3	4,6	
Jun	6 478,1	2 246,2	4 669,6		1,7	189,6	-8,6	
Jul	6 221,7	2 606,5	3 725,4		-4,0	16,0	-20,2	
Aug	6 371,8	2 993,9	4 634,9		2,4	14,9	24,4	
Sep	6 406,2	3 731,8	4 934,5		0,5	24,6	6,5	
Oct	6 382,2	3 965,5	5 338,7		-0,4	6,3	8,2	
Nov	6 569,3	4 257,3	5 305,0		2,9	7,4	-0,6	
Dec	6 521,9	4 175,4	5 128,4		-0,7	-1,9	-3,3	

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

		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	1 978,1	2 344,2	2 219,3	2 765,4	2 230,2	2 024,3
	Bar sales	409,1	448,9	417,8	432,3	398,3	363,1
	Other income	32,2	32,2	28,5	39,5	38,9	28,2
	Total	2 419,4	2 825,3	2 665,6	3 237,2	2 667,4	2 415,6
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 709,0	1 888,5	1 941,8	2 235,6	1 877,6	1 740,1
	Bar sales	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,4	2,7	2,7
	Other income	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6
	Total	1 712,5	1 891,9	1 945,5	2 238,9	1 881,0	1 743,4
Catering services	Food sales	556,6	627,4	672,4	649,3	494,7	701,3
	Bar sales	53,9	94,4	93,5	63,8	53,5	54,7
	Other income	65,5	71,3	76,7	81,4	66,8	80,7
	Total	676,0	793,1	842,6	794,5	615,0	836,7
Total industry	Food sales	4 243,7	4 860,1	4 833,5	5 650,3	4 602,5	4 465,7
	Bar sales	465,7	545,9	514,2	498,5	454,5	420,5
	Other income	98,5	104,3	106,0	121,8	106,4	109,5
	Total	4 807,9	5 510,3	5 453,7	6 270,6	5 163,4	4 995,7

1/ Figures are preliminary.

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

		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	41,8	51,5	15,6	24,8	66,3	18,9
	Bar sales	11,0	9,6	2,8	-6,9	170,4	-9,0
	Other income	59,4	69,5	61,9	75,6	110,3	57,5
	Total	35,6	43,0	13,7	19,8	77,0	14,0
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	38,4	32,2	37,2	35,1	43,1	27,6
	Bar sales	0,0	-10,3	31,8	4,3	575,0	28,6
	Other income	-27,3	14,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	38,3	32,1	37,2	35,1	43,2	27,6
Catering services	Food sales	14,5	19,3	17,1	28,3	10,4	65,6
	Bar sales	72,8	192,3	78,8	4,9	349,6	18,9
	Other income	-27,0	-7,3	-13,1	-7,2	15,8	27,1
	Total	11,3	24,8	17,9	21,4	18,7	57,0
Total industry	Food sales	36,2	38,8	23,7	29,1	48,4	28,0
	Bar sales	15,7	22,7	11,5	-5,5	184,8	-5,9
	Other income	-11,3	8,0	-0,7	9,6	38,4	33,5
	Total	32,5	36,3	21,8	25,0	54,7	24,3

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)

		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	16,1	19,7	6,7	11,0	26,6	8,0
	Bar sales	1,1	1,0	0,3	-0,6	7,5	-0,9
	Other income	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,3
	Total	17,5	21,0	7,2	10,7	34,8	7,4
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	13,1	11,4	11,8	11,6	16,9	9,4
	Bar sales	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Other income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	13,1	11,4	11,8	11,6	17,0	9,4
Catering services	Food sales	1,9	2,5	2,2	2,9	1,4	6,9
	Bar sales	0,6	1,5	0,9	0,1	1,2	0,2
	Other income	-0,7	-0,1	-0,3	-0,1	0,3	0,4
	Total	1,9	3,9	2,9	2,8	2,9	7,6
Total industry	Food sales	31,1	33,6	20,7	25,4	45,0	24,3
	Bar sales	1,7	2,5	1,2	-0,6	8,8	-0,7
	Other income	-0,3	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,7
	Total	32,5	36,3	21,8	25,0	54,7	24,3

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

		Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Month-on-month % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 299,2	2 197,6	2 176,8	2 246,5	2 139,4	-4,8
	Bar sales	433,9	409,0	329,5	393,0	365,9	-6,9
	Other income	32,9	26,4	27,9	42,6	27,0	-36,6
	Total	2 765,9	2 632,9	2 534,3	2 682,1	2 532,4	-5,6
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 824,1	1 897,3	1 809,3	1 970,0	1 952,6	-0,9
	Bar sales	2,5	2,8	2,0	2,7	3,0	11,1
	Other income	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	-14,3
	Total	1 827,3	1 900,9	1 812,3	1 973,4	1 956,2	-0,9
Catering services	Food sales	582,2	614,2	655,9	582,8	725,8	24,5
	Bar sales	91,8	88,9	50,2	58,4	57,9	-0,9
	Other income	71,5	68,1	75,7	73,1	85,2	16,6
	Total	745,5	771,2	781,9	714,4	868,9	21,6
Total industry	Food sales	4 705,4	4 709,0	4 642,1	4 799,3	4 817,8	0,4
	Bar sales	528,2	500,7	381,8	454,2	426,8	-6,0
	Other income	105,1	95,3	104,6	116,4	112,8	-3,1
	Total	5 338,7	5 305,0	5 128,4	5 369,9	5 357,4	-0,2

Survey information

Introduction	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 2021 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).
Purpose of the survey	<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 beverage 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>
Scope of the survey	<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">• restaurants and coffee shops;• takeaway and fast-food outlets; and• catering services.
Classification by industry	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.
Collection rate	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on food and beverages for February 2022 was 83,4%. The revised collection rate for January 2022 was 84,7%.
Statistical unit	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.
Revised figures	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.
Rounding-off of figures	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
Historical data	Historical food and beverages data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: Click to download historical data
Past publications	Past food and beverages releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: Click to download past releases
Technical notes	
Survey methodology and design	<p>The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone.</p> <p>A sample of 920 enterprises was drawn from a population of 10 241 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling in April 2021. 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>

Class limits

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R32,5 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	574 434	12 750 000
Small	3	12 750 001	15 000 000
Medium	2	15 000 001	32 500 000
Large	1	32 500 001	

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 2018](#)

Note: Owing to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, additive outlier adjustments were performed. The methodology will be reviewed as more data points are added to the time series.

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 – February 2022

	Lower limit (R million)	Income (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE)
Total income	3 929,8	4 995,7	6 062,0	10,9

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.

Constant prices	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.
Year-on-year percentage change	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.
Contribution (percentage points)	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, ΔC = change in the component (in rands), and ΔT = change in the total (in rands).

Glossary

Enterprise	A legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.														
Industry	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 February 1993.														
Income from food sales	Refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.														
Income from bar sales	Refers to income from liquor sales.														
Other income	Includes all income not earned from bar or food sales.														
Symbols and abbreviations	<table> <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
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														
Restaurants and coffee shops	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.														
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	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.														
Catering services	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.														
Technical enquiries															
Kgomotso Makolomako	Telephone number: (082) 699 5979 Email: kgomotsoma@statssa.gov.za														
Joyce Essel-Mensah	Telephone number: (082) 888 2374 Email: JoyceE@statssa.gov.za														

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General enquiries

User information services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8600 Email: info@statssa.gov.za
Orders/subscription services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8619 Email: millies@statssa.gov.za
Postal address	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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