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Food and beverages (Preliminary)

July 2019

The results published today are based on a new sample. This is an annual procedure which typically affects the level of income at both current and constant prices. To avoid breaks in time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical income levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

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The South Africa I know, the home I understand



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Income at constant 2015 prices: results for July 2019

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

Type of income	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Food sales	5,8	9,4	1,7	6,7	4,8	-1,8
Bar sales	-4,1	1,7	-3,9	5,6	4,1	-2,0
Other income	2,0	10,3	10,2	6,3	10,1	-7,9
Total	4,9	8,9	1,5	6,6	4,9	-1,9

Measured in real terms (constant 2015 prices), total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 1,9% in July 2019 compared with July 2018. The largest negative annual growth rate was recorded for 'other' income (-7,9%) – 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	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Restaurants and coffee shops	7,6	13,6	-0,6	6,8	6,8	-4,0
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	5,8	4,6	5,4	8,6	4,3	1,3
Catering services	-4,9	1,6	1,1	2,1	0,0	-1,6
Total	4,9	8,9	1,5	6,6	4,9	-1,9

In July 2019, negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-4,0% and contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- catering services (-1,6% and contributing -0,2 of a percentage point) – 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	May – Jul 2018 (R million)	Weight	May – Jul 2019 (R million)	% change between May – Jul 2018 and May – Jul 2019	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	6 725,7	51,3	6 923,9	2,9	1,5
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	4 326,6	33,0	4 529,6	4,7	1,6
Catering services	2 054,7	15,7	2 057,6	0,1	0,0
Total	13 107,0	100,0	13 511,1	3,1	3,1

Total income increased by 3,1% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (4,7% and contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (2,9% and contributing 1,5 percentage points) – see Table C.

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

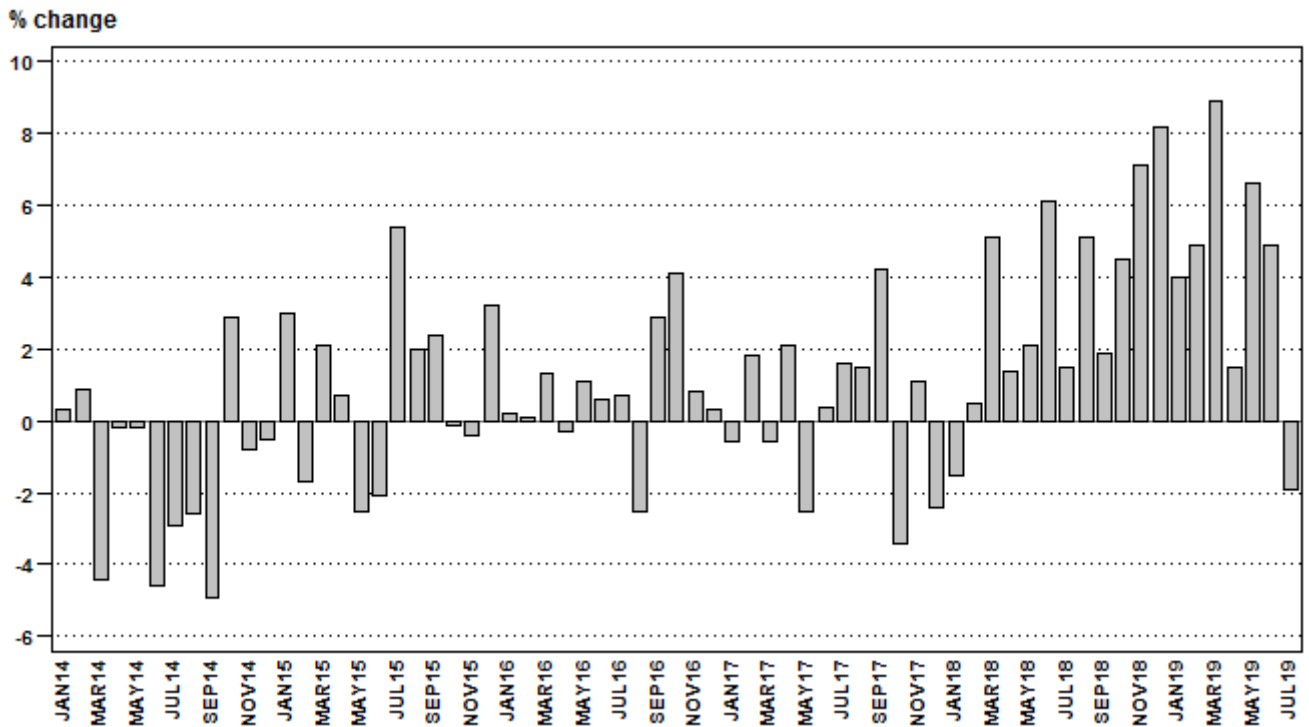


Figure 2 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change by type of enterprise

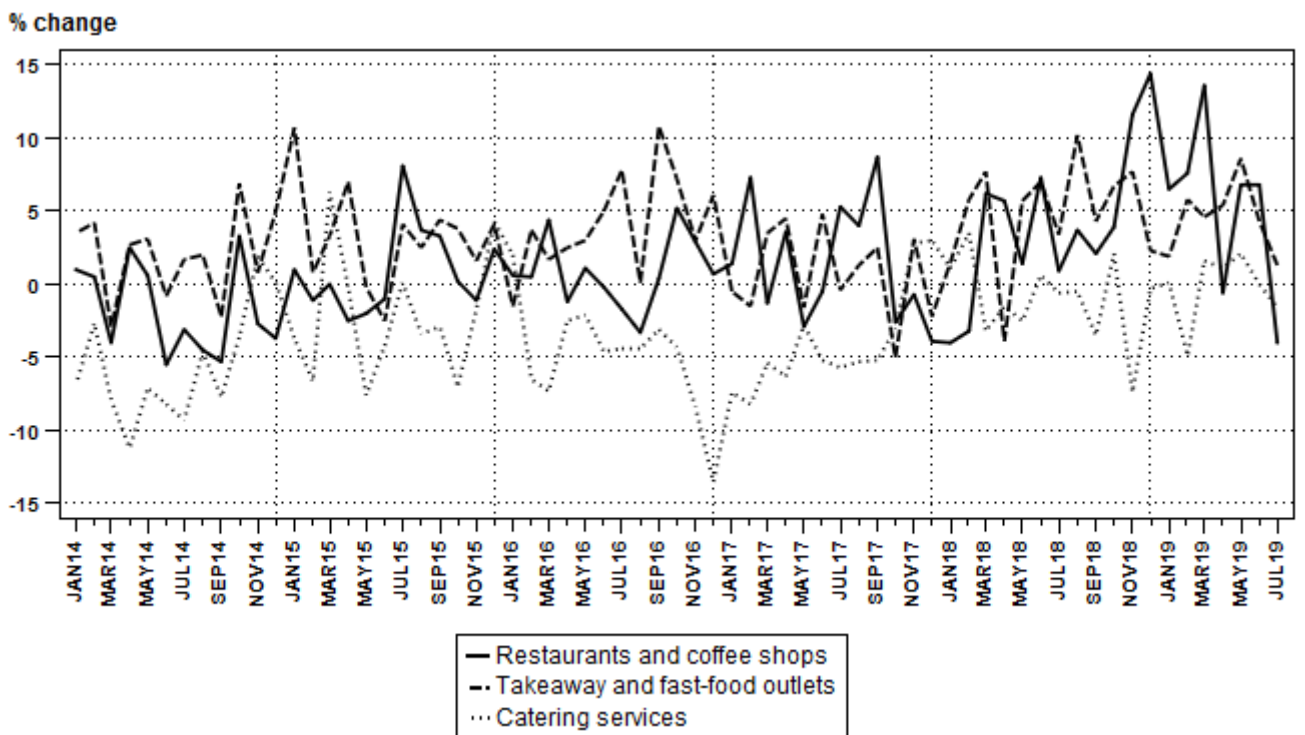
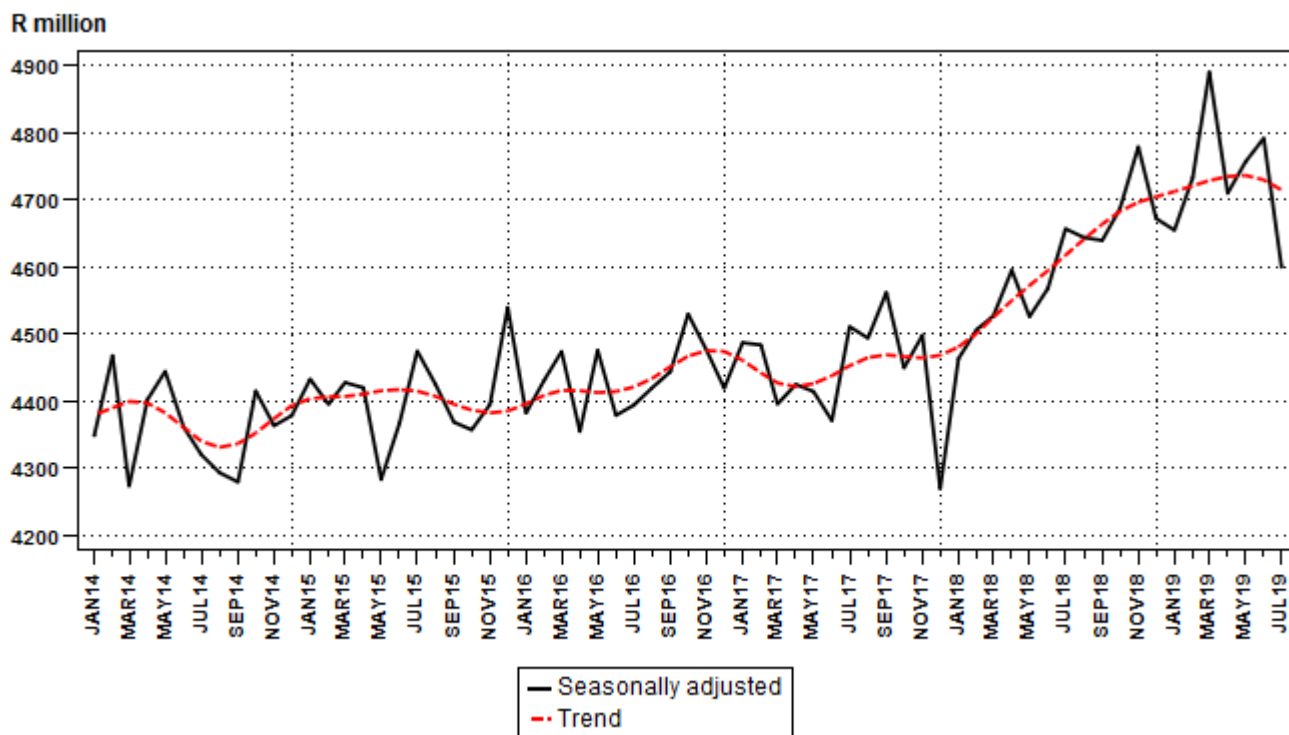


Figure 3 – Food and beverages income at constant 2015 prices



Seasonally adjusted food and beverages income decreased by 4,0% month-on-month in July 2019. The largest negative month-on-month growth rate was recorded for restaurants and coffee shops (-6,2%) – see Table 7.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Note: Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series

Business register and samples

Today Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes the results for the monthly survey of the food and beverages industry from a new sample drawn in April 2019 which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in April 2018. The sample is drawn from a business register of enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R574 434 and that are required to register with the South African Revenue Service for value added tax.

Owing to the evolving nature of business, the business register is maintained on a continuous basis. The maintenance process is aimed, amongst other things, at capturing changes related to new businesses, ceased businesses, merged businesses and classification changes. In addition, Stats SA undertakes quality improvement surveys related to the business register, the primary objective of which is to capture up-to-date information about the structures and activities of large and complex businesses. This process enables Stats SA to review classification codes for these businesses. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture.

Comparison between the previous (revised) and new samples for the food and beverages industry

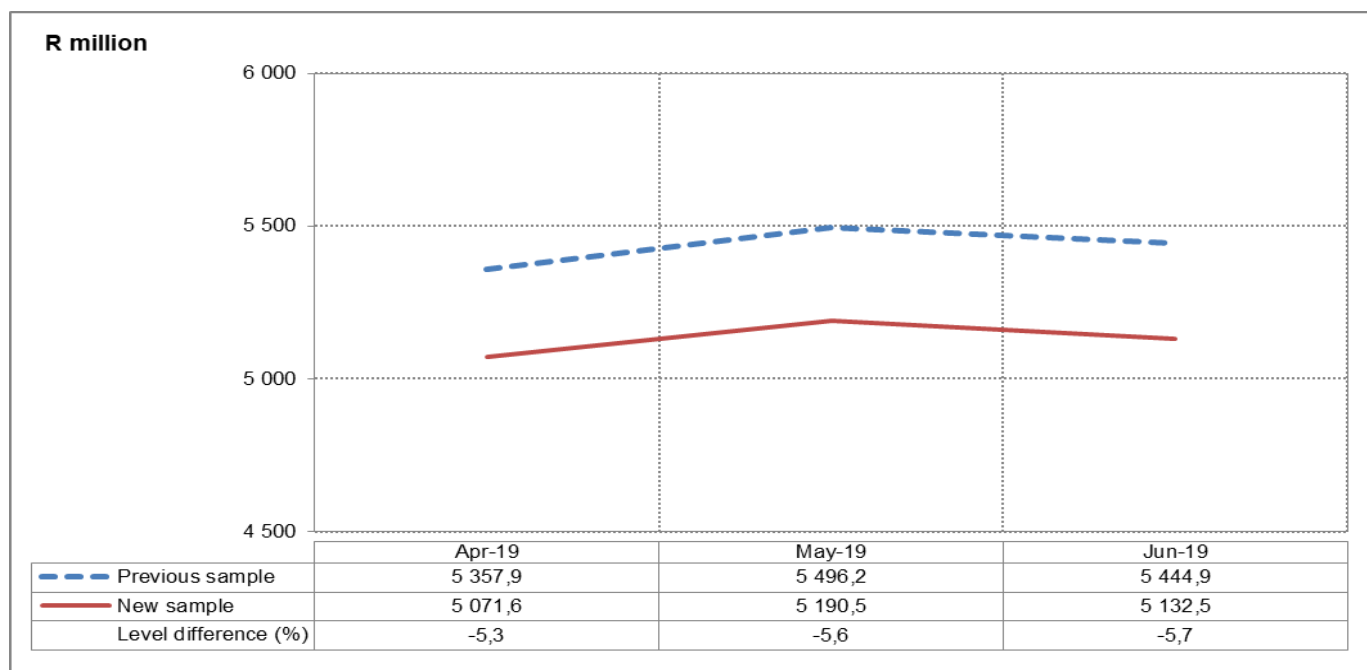
The reported level of food sales for the monthly survey of the food and beverages industry for the months April to June 2019 based on the new sample was 5,5% lower than the level of food sales from the previous sample (see Table D and Figure 4).

Table D – Food and beverages income for the previous and new samples for April to June 2019

Food and beverages industry	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%) 1/
Food sales	16 299	15 395	-904	-5,5
Total income	17 449	16 929	-521	-3,0

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

Figure 4 – Food sales: monthly levels of previous and new samples for April to June 2019



The reported level of total income for the monthly survey of food and beverages for the months April to June 2019 based on the new sample was 3,0% lower than the level of total income from the previous sample (see Table D on page 5 and Figure 5).

Figure 5 – Total income: monthly levels of previous and new samples for April to June 2019

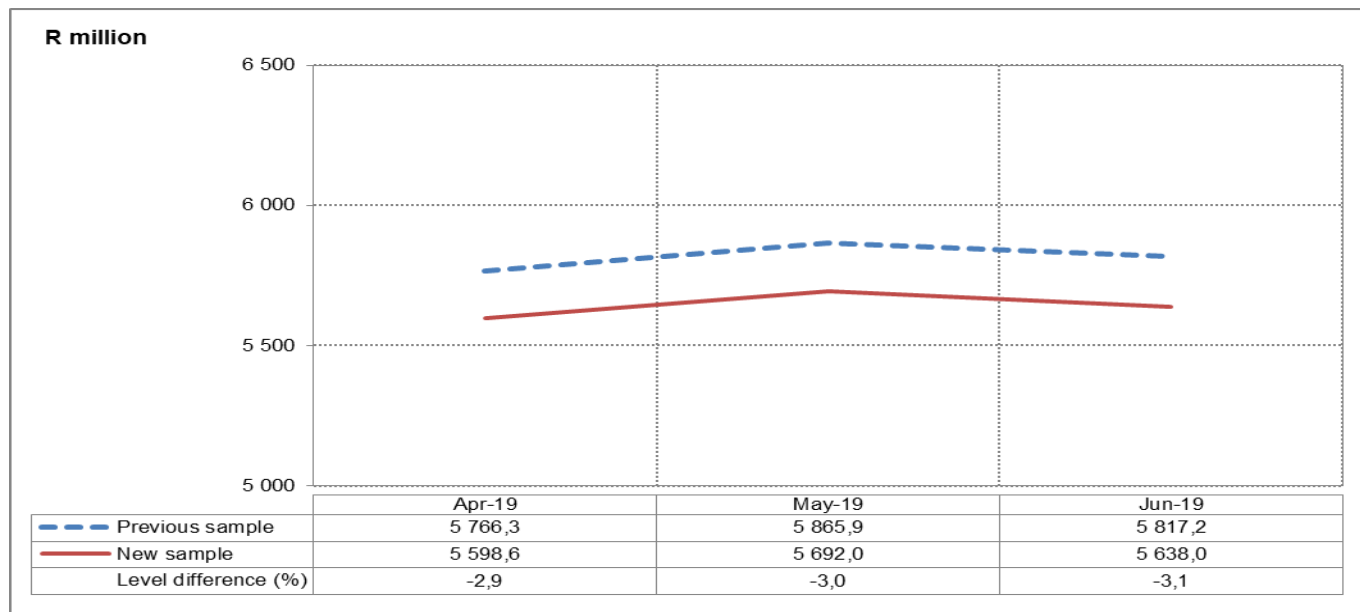


Table E – Total income for the previous and new samples by type of enterprise for April to June 2019

Type of enterprise	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%) 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	8 591,3	8 732,1	140,8	1,6
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	6 478,0	5 619,4	-858,6	-13,3
Catering services	2 380,1	2 577,1	197,0	8,3
Total income	17 449,4	16 928,6	-520,8	-3,0

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

The largest percentage differences were in the following types of enterprises:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (13,3% or R858,6 million lower in the new sample); and
- catering services (8,3% or R197,0 million higher in the new sample).

Table F – Total income for the previous and new samples by type of income for April to June 2019

Type of income	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%) 1/
Food sales	16 299,0	15 394,6	-904,4	-5,5
Bar sales	833,1	1 098,5	265,4	31,9
Other income	317,3	435,5	118,2	37,3
Total income	17 449,4	16 928,6	-520,8	-3,0

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

The largest percentage differences were in the following types of income:

- 'other' income (37,3% or R118,2 million higher in the new sample); and
- bar sales (31,9% or R265,4 million higher in the new sample).

Backcasting

To avoid breaks in the time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical income levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

Tables

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

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 1/
Jan	4 179,7	4 304,6	4 311,5	4 284,0	4 219,1	4 388,8
Feb	4 161,9	4 091,5	4 094,4	4 168,9	4 190,4	4 397,3
Mar	4 373,1	4 466,4	4 525,9	4 500,0	4 728,5	5 148,3
Apr	4 250,6	4 280,1	4 268,9	4 360,4	4 421,3	4 486,9
May	4 338,0	4 229,2	4 277,5	4 172,7	4 261,7	4 544,3
Jun	4 069,8	3 985,3	4 009,2	4 024,0	4 269,7	4 479,7
Jul	4 179,8	4 404,8	4 436,7	4 509,1	4 575,6	4 487,1
Aug	4 343,1	4 430,0	4 320,9	4 386,7	4 609,7	
Sep	4 115,9	4 214,1	4 335,1	4 518,8	4 604,8	
Oct	4 474,5	4 470,2	4 655,2	4 495,2	4 696,3	
Nov	4 596,7	4 578,0	4 615,1	4 664,4	4 996,8	
Dec	5 242,6	5 410,4	5 424,3	5 292,4	5 727,9	
Total	52 325,7	52 864,6	53 274,7	53 376,6	55 301,8	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 year-to-date
Jan	3,0	0,2	-0,6	-1,5	4,0	4,0
Feb	-1,7	0,1	1,8	0,5	4,9	4,5
Mar	2,1	1,3	-0,6	5,1	8,9	6,1
Apr	0,7	-0,3	2,1	1,4	1,5	4,9
May	-2,5	1,1	-2,5	2,1	6,6	5,2
Jun	-2,1	0,6	0,4	6,1	4,9	5,2
Jul	5,4	0,7	1,6	1,5	-1,9	4,1
Aug	2,0	-2,5	1,5	5,1		
Sep	2,4	2,9	4,2	1,9		
Oct	-0,1	4,1	-3,4	4,5		
Nov	-0,4	0,8	1,1	7,1		
Dec	3,2	0,3	-2,4	8,2		
Total	1,0	0,8	0,2	3,6		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	4 382,9	4 487,6	4 464,0	4 655,4	-3,5	1,5	4,5	-0,4
Feb	4 432,3	4 484,3	4 507,2	4 733,7	1,1	-0,1	1,0	1,7
Mar	4 474,5	4 396,2	4 527,7	4 891,2	1,0	-2,0	0,5	3,3
Apr	4 355,4	4 425,4	4 595,8	4 710,5	-2,7	0,7	1,5	-3,7
May	4 476,4	4 414,8	4 526,5	4 757,1	2,8	-0,2	-1,5	1,0
Jun	4 379,4	4 371,5	4 568,3	4 792,4	-2,2	-1,0	0,9	0,7
Jul	4 394,5	4 511,5	4 657,4	4 600,6	0,3	3,2	2,0	-4,0
Aug	4 420,3	4 494,5	4 644,4		0,6	-0,4	-0,3	
Sep	4 444,5	4 562,6	4 640,1		0,5	1,5	-0,1	
Oct	4 530,3	4 450,2	4 687,6		1,9	-2,5	1,0	
Nov	4 476,4	4 498,7	4 779,6		-1,2	1,1	2,0	
Dec	4 420,0	4 269,9	4 672,8		-1,3	-5,1	-2,2	

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

		Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 078,5	2 514,7	2 089,4	2 060,2	2 053,6	2 067,0
	Bar sales	246,8	274,9	231,3	218,3	226,3	214,6
	Other income	33,8	43,0	42,2	29,7	28,9	25,3
	Total	2 359,1	2 832,6	2 362,9	2 308,2	2 308,8	2 306,9
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 360,0	1 558,5	1 428,0	1 521,7	1 490,6	1 489,7
	Bar sales	6,0	7,1	8,1	8,3	7,7	8,0
	Other income	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2
	Total	1 367,0	1 566,8	1 437,2	1 531,2	1 499,5	1 498,9
Catering services	Food sales	519,2	581,2	528,7	546,7	517,7	523,8
	Bar sales	69,1	81,2	73,6	76,8	74,8	80,8
	Other income	82,9	86,5	84,5	81,4	78,9	76,7
	Total	671,2	748,9	686,8	704,9	671,4	681,3
Total industry	Food sales	3 957,7	4 654,4	4 046,1	4 128,6	4 061,9	4 080,5
	Bar sales	321,9	363,2	313,0	303,4	308,8	303,4
	Other income	117,7	130,7	127,8	112,3	109,0	103,2
	Total	4 397,3	5 148,3	4 486,9	4 544,3	4 479,7	4 487,1

1/ Figures are preliminary.

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

		Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	8,9	14,2	-0,4	7,1	6,9	-3,7
	Bar sales	-2,2	4,1	-5,0	2,2	2,1	-6,1
	Other income	9,0	50,3	13,1	19,8	56,2	-12,8
	Total	7,6	13,6	-0,6	6,8	6,8	-4,0
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	5,8	4,6	5,3	8,4	4,2	1,2
	Bar sales	22,4	10,9	35,0	53,7	37,5	17,6
	Other income	0,0	20,0	-8,3	33,3	0,0	20,0
	Total	5,8	4,6	5,4	8,6	4,3	1,3
Catering services	Food sales	-4,6	3,5	0,6	0,8	-1,0	-2,3
	Bar sales	-11,9	-6,2	-3,7	12,8	7,9	8,7
	Other income	-0,6	-2,7	9,0	1,9	-0,5	-6,5
	Total	-4,9	1,6	1,1	2,1	0,0	-1,6
Total industry	Food sales	5,8	9,4	1,7	6,7	4,8	-1,8
	Bar sales	-4,1	1,7	-3,9	5,6	4,1	-2,0
	Other income	2,0	10,3	10,2	6,3	10,1	-7,9
	Total	4,9	8,9	1,5	6,6	4,9	-1,9

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)

		Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	4,0	6,6	-0,2	3,2	3,1	-1,7
	Bar sales	-0,1	0,2	-0,3	0,1	0,1	-0,3
	Other income	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	-0,1
	Total	4,0	7,2	-0,3	3,4	3,5	-2,1
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1,8	1,4	1,6	2,8	1,4	0,4
	Bar sales	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
	Other income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	1,8	1,5	1,7	2,8	1,5	0,4
Catering services	Food sales	-0,6	0,4	0,1	0,1	-0,1	-0,3
	Bar sales	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
	Other income	0,0	-0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	-0,1
	Total	-0,8	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,0	-0,2
Total industry	Food sales	5,2	8,5	1,5	6,1	4,4	-1,6
	Bar sales	-0,3	0,1	-0,3	0,4	0,3	-0,1
	Other income	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	-0,2
	Total	4,9	8,9	1,5	6,6	4,9	-1,9

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

		Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Month-on-month % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 338,6	2 199,6	2 212,3	2 248,3	2 110,4	-6,1
	Bar sales	253,4	243,0	244,5	245,9	236,6	-3,8
	Other income	41,4	42,1	35,3	37,2	28,6	-23,1
	Total	2 633,4	2 484,7	2 492,0	2 531,4	2 375,6	-6,2
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 540,1	1 504,2	1 546,9	1 550,0	1 522,9	-1,7
	Bar sales	7,2	8,2	8,6	8,0	7,8	-2,5
	Other income	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,3	30,0
	Total	1 548,5	1 513,7	1 556,8	1 559,0	1 532,0	-1,7
Catering services	Food sales	543,7	551,5	545,7	541,8	533,8	-1,5
	Bar sales	79,1	76,1	81,2	81,3	82,5	1,5
	Other income	86,5	84,5	81,4	78,9	76,7	-2,8
	Total	709,3	712,1	708,2	701,9	693,0	-1,3
Total industry	Food sales	4 422,4	4 255,3	4 304,9	4 340,0	4 167,0	-4,0
	Bar sales	339,7	327,4	334,3	335,2	326,9	-2,5
	Other income	129,0	127,9	117,9	117,1	106,6	-9,0
	Total	4 891,2	4 710,5	4 757,1	4 792,4	4 600,6	-4,0

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

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 1/
Jan	3 765,4	4 192,0	4 453,6	4 740,8	4 958,3	5 448,1
Feb	3 755,9	3 990,0	4 254,7	4 627,6	4 939,4	5 458,9
Mar	3 997,4	4 366,4	4 729,9	5 004,0	5 588,7	6 417,3
Apr	3 930,5	4 208,7	4 484,3	4 870,1	5 323,3	5 598,6
May	4 034,4	4 214,1	4 559,0	4 699,0	5 153,4	5 692,0
Jun	3 822,2	3 994,0	4 310,5	4 548,7	5 181,4	5 638,0
Jul	3 947,8	4 433,6	4 815,4	5 155,0	5 575,4	5 655,4
Aug	4 142,1	4 478,1	4 694,6	5 040,8	5 618,5	
Sep	3 939,5	4 264,2	4 714,1	5 198,1	5 627,1	
Oct	4 277,9	4 537,1	5 075,1	5 189,2	5 743,8	
Nov	4 441,0	4 665,1	5 040,5	5 439,8	6 127,3	
Dec	5 099,0	5 521,2	5 962,4	6 170,6	7 023,2	
Total	49 153,1	52 864,5	57 094,1	60 683,7	66 859,8	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 year-to-date
Jan	11,3	6,2	6,4	4,6	9,9	9,9
Feb	6,2	6,6	8,8	6,7	10,5	10,2
Mar	9,2	8,3	5,8	11,7	14,8	11,9
Apr	7,1	6,5	8,6	9,3	5,2	10,2
May	4,5	8,2	3,1	9,7	10,5	10,2
Jun	4,5	7,9	5,5	13,9	8,8	10,0
Jul	12,3	8,6	7,1	8,2	1,4	8,7
Aug	8,1	4,8	7,4	11,5		
Sep	8,2	10,6	10,3	8,3		
Oct	6,1	11,9	2,2	10,7		
Nov	5,0	8,0	7,9	12,6		
Dec	8,3	8,0	3,5	13,8		
Total	7,6	8,0	6,3	10,2		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	4 538,6	4 969,3	5 222,1	5 766,2	-2,0	1,6	4,1	-0,2
Feb	4 606,0	4 978,2	5 313,1	5 876,0	1,5	0,2	1,7	1,9
Mar	4 673,2	4 878,6	5 371,3	6 121,2	1,5	-2,0	1,1	4,2
Apr	4 614,5	4 992,3	5 563,7	5 903,7	-1,3	2,3	3,6	-3,6
May	4 772,8	4 947,8	5 461,6	5 933,8	3,4	-0,9	-1,8	0,5
Jun	4 672,9	4 919,5	5 518,9	6 012,3	-2,1	-0,6	1,0	1,3
Jul	4 749,2	5 130,5	5 642,3	5 744,0	1,6	4,3	2,2	-4,5
Aug	4 771,6	5 149,1	5 635,6		0,5	0,4	-0,1	
Sep	4 850,7	5 268,0	5 697,7		1,7	2,3	1,1	
Oct	4 955,1	5 148,8	5 722,7		2,2	-2,3	0,4	
Nov	4 866,4	5 220,6	5 845,7		-1,8	1,4	2,1	
Dec	4 891,4	5 014,5	5 776,4		0,5	-3,9	-1,2	

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

		Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19 1/
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 592,0	3 148,9	2 619,0	2 590,1	2 594,9	2 615,6
	Bar sales	289,8	323,1	272,1	260,0	270,3	256,3
	Other income	41,8	53,4	52,4	37,1	36,2	31,7
	Total	2 923,6	3 525,4	2 943,5	2 887,2	2 901,4	2 903,6
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 696,0	1 951,6	1 789,9	1 913,1	1 883,4	1 885,1
	Bar sales	7,0	8,3	9,5	9,9	9,2	9,6
	Other income	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5
	Total	1 704,2	1 961,4	1 800,8	1 924,5	1 894,1	1 896,2
Catering services	Food sales	647,5	727,8	662,7	687,3	654,2	662,8
	Bar sales	81,1	95,4	86,6	91,5	89,4	96,5
	Other income	102,5	107,3	105,0	101,5	98,9	96,3
	Total	831,1	930,5	854,3	880,3	842,5	855,6
Total industry	Food sales	4 935,5	5 828,3	5 071,6	5 190,5	5 132,5	5 163,5
	Bar sales	377,9	426,8	368,2	361,4	368,9	362,4
	Other income	145,5	162,2	158,8	140,1	136,6	129,5
	Total	5 458,9	6 417,3	5 598,6	5 692,0	5 638,0	5 655,4

1/ Figures are preliminary.

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

		Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	14,6	20,5	3,3	10,9	10,9	-0,4
	Bar sales	3,0	9,6	-2,2	6,3	6,0	-2,4
	Other income	14,8	58,5	17,0	24,5	61,6	-9,9
	Total	13,3	19,8	3,0	10,7	10,8	-0,7
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	11,4	10,3	9,1	12,3	8,1	4,6
	Bar sales	27,3	16,9	39,7	59,7	43,8	23,1
	Other income	0,0	25,0	0,0	36,4	0,0	25,0
	Total	11,4	10,3	9,2	12,5	8,2	4,7
Catering services	Food sales	0,4	9,2	4,2	4,3	2,7	1,0
	Bar sales	-7,3	-1,3	-0,8	17,3	12,2	13,0
	Other income	4,7	2,6	13,0	5,5	3,2	-3,1
	Total	0,1	7,2	4,7	5,7	3,7	1,7
Total industry	Food sales	11,4	15,4	5,4	10,5	8,7	1,6
	Bar sales	0,9	7,1	-1,1	9,9	8,2	1,9
	Other income	7,4	16,3	14,2	10,2	14,1	-4,6
	Total	10,5	14,8	5,2	10,5	8,8	1,4

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)

		Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	6,7	9,6	1,6	5,0	4,9	-0,2
	Bar sales	0,2	0,5	-0,1	0,3	0,3	-0,1
	Other income	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	-0,1
	Total	7,0	10,4	1,6	5,4	5,5	-0,4
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	3,5	3,3	2,8	4,1	2,7	1,5
	Bar sales	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
	Other income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	3,5	3,3	2,9	4,1	2,8	1,5
Catering services	Food sales	0,1	1,1	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,1
	Bar sales	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,2
	Other income	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	-0,1
	Total	0,0	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,6	0,3
Total industry	Food sales	10,2	13,9	4,9	9,6	7,9	1,4
	Bar sales	0,1	0,5	-0,1	0,6	0,5	0,1
	Other income	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	-0,1
	Total	10,5	14,8	5,2	10,5	8,8	1,4

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

		Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Month-on-month % change
Restaurants and coffee shops	Food sales	2 953,3	2 765,0	2 765,8	2 823,3	2 628,6	-6,9
	Bar sales	301,3	285,1	286,4	296,8	281,6	-5,1
	Other income	51,1	52,1	43,7	45,9	35,9	-21,8
	Total	3 305,7	3 102,2	3 095,8	3 165,9	2 946,1	-6,9
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Food sales	1 927,4	1 898,2	1 941,2	1 956,4	1 915,1	-2,1
	Bar sales	8,3	10,0	10,3	9,7	9,5	-2,1
	Other income	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,6	14,3
	Total	1 937,2	1 909,8	1 953,1	1 967,5	1 926,2	-2,1
Catering services	Food sales	685,1	692,0	684,0	679,7	673,3	-0,9
	Bar sales	92,8	89,6	95,9	96,5	98,4	2,0
	Other income	100,4	110,1	105,0	102,6	100,1	-2,4
	Total	878,4	891,7	884,9	878,8	871,8	-0,8
Total industry	Food sales	5 565,9	5 355,3	5 391,0	5 459,4	5 216,9	-4,4
	Bar sales	402,4	384,7	392,6	403,1	389,5	-3,4
	Other income	152,9	163,7	150,2	149,9	137,6	-8,2
	Total	6 121,2	5 903,7	5 933,8	6 012,3	5 744,0	-4,5

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 2019 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).

Purpose of the survey

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.

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.

Scope of the survey

This survey covers the following tax registered private and public enterprises, that are mainly engaged in providing food and beverages for immediate consumption:

- restaurants and coffee shops;
- takeaway and fast-food outlets; and
- catering services.

Classification by industry

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (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 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (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 July 2019 was 83,0%. The collection rate for June 2019 for the new sample was 86,5%.

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

The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone.

A sample of 1 118 enterprises was drawn from a population of 9 851 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling in April 2019. 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.

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 US Bureau of the Census. 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](#)

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 – July 2019

	Lower limit (R million)	Income (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Total income	4 214,0	5 655,4	7 097,0	13,0

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.

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 January 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.														

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