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Results for September 2012

Table A – Key estimates for the food and beverages industry by type of income

Estimates per type of income	September 2012 (R million)	% change between September 2011 and September 2012	% change between July to September 2011 and July to September 2012	% change between January to September 2011 and January to September 2012
Income from food sales	3 348,6	9,6	10,1	8,7
Income from bar sales	379,9	14,3	7,4	9,7
Other income	66,2	25,9	4,2	-7,6
Total income 1/	3 794,7	10,3	9,8	8,5

1/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 10,3% in September 2012 compared with September 2011. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (25,9%), bar sales (14,3%) and food sales (9,6%) – see Table A.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 9,8% in the third quarter of 2012 compared with the third quarter of 2011. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (10,1%), bar sales (7,4%) and 'other' income (4,2%) over the same period – see Table A.

Table B – Contribution by type of enterprise to the percentage change in total income in September 2012 compared with September 2011

Estimates per type of enterprise	September 2011 (R million)	Weight 1/	September 2012 (R million)	% change between September 2011 and September 2012	Contribution to the % change 2/
Restaurants and coffee shops	1 621,3	47,1	1 788,3	10,3	4,9
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	1 166,2	33,9	1 342,9	15,2	5,1
Catering services	652,2	19,0	663,5	1,7	0,3
Total industry 3/	3 439,7	100,0	3 794,7	10,3	10,3

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of enterprise to the total industry income for the current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of enterprise with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.

3/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

The main contributors to the annual growth rate of 10,3% in total income in September 2012 were takeaway and fast-food outlets (15,2% and contributing 5,1 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (10,3% and contributing 4,9 percentage points) – see Table B.

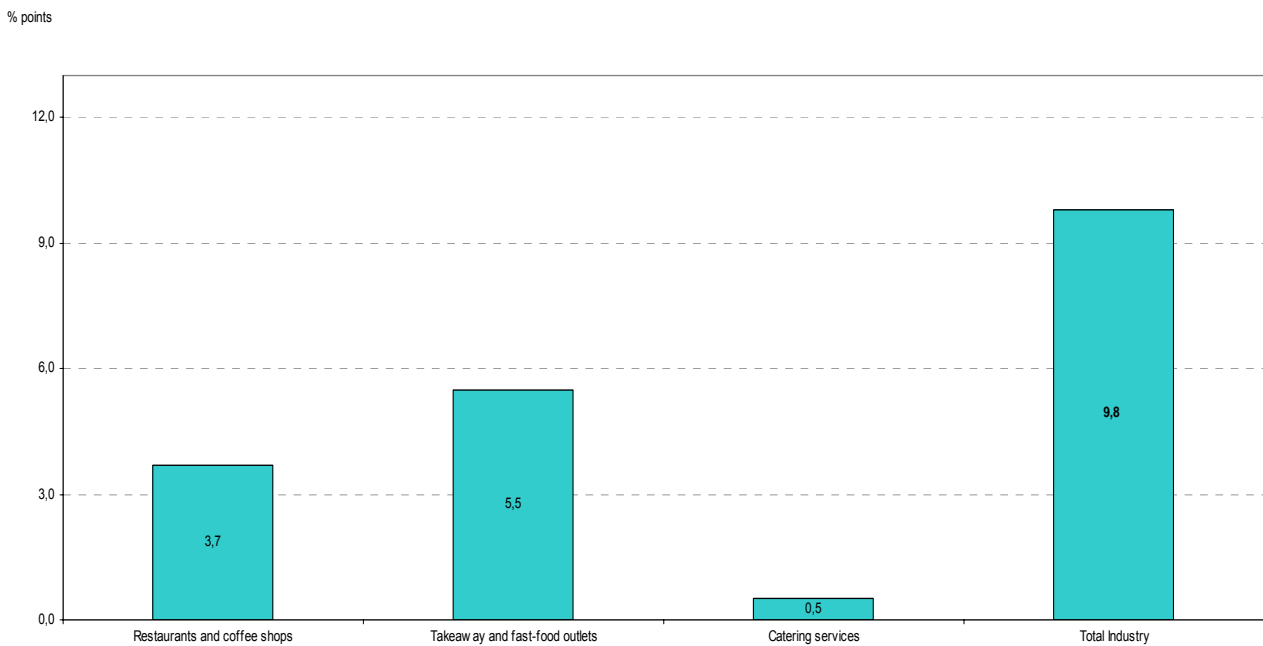
Table C – Contribution by type of enterprise to the percentage change in total income in the third quarter of 2012 compared with the third quarter of 2011

Estimates per type of enterprise	July to September 2011 (R million)	Weight 1/	July to September 2012 (R million)	% change between July to September 2011 and July to September 2012	Contribution to the % change 2/
Restaurants and coffee shops	4 909,0	48,1	5 287,8	7,7	3,7
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	3 464,1	33,9	4 026,9	16,2	5,5
Catering services	1 841,5	18,0	1 896,2	3,0	0,5
Total industry 3/	10 214,6	100,0	11 210,9	9,8	9,8

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of enterprise to the total industry income for the current month of the previous year.
 2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of enterprise with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.
 3/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

The year-on-year increase of 9,8% in total income in the third quarter of 2012 was driven by takeaway and fast-food outlets (16,2% and contributing 5,5 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (7,7% and contributing 3,7 percentage points) – see Table C and Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Contribution to the percentage change in total income per type of enterprise in the third quarter of 2012 compared with the third quarter of 2011



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Food and beverages statistics from September 2011 to September 2012 (R million)

Enterprise type		Sep 2011	Oct 2011	Nov 2011	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2012	Sep 2012 ^{1/}
Restaurants and coffee shops	Income from food sales	1 370,4	1 434,9	1 478,5	1 892,3	1 441,5	1 367,3	1 503,1	1 453,5	1 400,1	1 429,3	1 475,3	1 486,4	1 506,4
	Income from bar sales	241,6	257,6	274,6	359,9	273,6	256,4	283,3	270,6	255,1	258,7	255,1	258,4	268,7
	Other income	9,3	12,7	14,3	15,4	11,9	13,7	12,2	14,6	13,3	10,3	11,9	12,4	13,2
	Total income	1 621,3	1 705,2	1 767,4	2 267,6	1 727,0	1 637,4	1 798,6	1 738,7	1 668,5	1 698,3	1 742,3	1 757,2	1 788,3
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Income from food sales	1 160,9	1 232,6	1 217,0	1 558,5	1 157,9	1 136,9	1 245,7	1 235,2	1 224,0	1 289,1	1 333,2	1 339,4	1 337,5
	Income from bar sales	3,8	4,0	4,0	5,6	3,8	3,7	4,6	3,8	4,8	3,4	3,7	3,8	3,5
	Other income	1,5	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	2,9	1,7	2,0	2,0	1,8	2,1	1,9
	Total income	1 166,2	1 238,3	1 222,8	1 565,8	1 163,4	1 142,3	1 253,2	1 240,7	1 230,8	1 294,5	1 338,7	1 345,3	1 342,9
Catering services	Income from food sales	523,4	489,6	527,2	485,4	460,0	486,5	504,7	444,3	498,9	497,5	479,2	488,9	504,7
	Income from bar sales	87,0	96,8	98,9	107,7	91,9	87,0	96,3	96,7	82,6	90,9	86,2	92,5	107,7
	Other income	41,8	41,3	45,4	46,9	37,4	40,7	45,4	44,8	41,6	44,9	42,0	43,9	51,1
	Total income	652,2	627,7	671,5	640,0	589,3	614,2	646,4	585,8	623,1	633,3	607,4	625,3	663,5
Total	Income from food sales	3 054,7	3 157,1	3 222,7	3 936,2	3 059,4	2 990,7	3 253,5	3 133,0	3 123,0	3 215,9	3 287,7	3 314,7	3 348,6
	Income from bar sales	332,4	358,4	377,5	473,2	369,3	347,1	384,2	371,1	342,5	353,0	345,0	354,7	379,9
	Other income	52,6	55,7	61,5	64,0	51,0	56,1	60,5	61,1	56,9	57,2	55,7	58,4	66,2
	Total income	3 439,7	3 571,2	3 661,7	4 473,4	3 479,7	3 393,9	3 698,2	3 565,2	3 522,4	3 626,1	3 688,4	3 727,8	3 794,7

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2 – Percentage change in food and beverages statistics from September 2011 to September 2012 1/

Enterprise type		Sep 2011	Oct 2011	Nov 2011	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2012	Sep 2012
Restaurants and coffee shops	Income from food sales	3,8	6,3	7,4	8,5	6,1	7,0	6,0	2,2	6,4	8,3	5,5	9,3	9,9
	Income from bar sales	4,5	1,1	3,6	2,3	6,5	5,3	11,5	6,6	10,4	13,2	1,6	5,5	11,2
	Other income	-71,1	-67,8	-66,3	-46,9	-63,3	-23,5	-68,0	-18,9	-23,6	-29,5	-33,5	-17,9	41,9
	Total income	2,4	3,7	4,9	6,7	4,8	6,4	5,2	2,6	6,7	8,7	4,5	8,5	10,3
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Income from food sales	16,5	13,9	10,7	15,5	7,1	12,2	14,0	8,9	10,4	19,9	11,8	22,3	15,2
	Income from bar sales	8,6	2,6	2,6	14,3	11,8	5,7	15,0	5,6	37,1	0,0	5,7	5,6	-7,9
	Other income	36,4	41,7	20,0	-5,6	6,3	0,0	52,6	0,0	33,3	33,3	5,9	50,0	26,7
	Total income	16,5	13,9	10,7	15,5	7,1	12,2	14,1	8,9	10,5	19,9	11,7	22,3	15,2
Catering services	Income from food sales	1,8	-3,0	-1,2	-2,4	10,9	2,3	0,4	-0,4	7,2	7,8	6,7	0,5	-3,6
	Income from bar sales	10,1	8,6	5,4	1,0	33,4	36,8	21,9	18,8	-0,2	1,5	-1,0	12,5	23,8
	Other income	-5,6	7,8	16,7	23,1	1,4	12,4	2,7	9,8	1,0	-1,8	-7,7	13,1	22,2
	Total income	2,3	-0,7	0,8	-0,3	13,2	6,8	3,2	3,1	5,7	6,1	4,4	2,9	1,7
Total	Income from food sales	7,9	7,5	7,1	9,6	7,2	8,1	8,0	4,3	8,1	12,6	8,1	12,7	9,6
	Income from bar sales	6,0	3,0	4,1	2,1	12,2	11,7	14,0	9,5	7,9	9,8	0,9	7,3	14,3
	Other income	-32,2	-29,4	-25,7	-7,1	-28,1	0,5	-28,1	1,0	-5,3	-7,4	-14,4	5,6	25,9
	Total income	6,8	6,2	6,0	8,5	6,9	8,3	7,7	4,8	7,8	12,0	7,0	12,1	10,3

1/ The percentage change is the change in food and beverages statistics of the relevant month compared with the food and beverages statistics of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Explanatory notes

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 2012 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 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. The results of this monthly survey are published monthly in this statistical release P6420, *Food and beverages*.

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.

Collection rate

The preliminary collection rate for the survey on food and beverages for September 2012 was 85,8%. The improved collection rate for August 2012 was 90,3%.

Classification by industry

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No 09-09-02, 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.

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R26 million and more. The cut-off points which define the size groups, namely large, medium, small and micro enterprises are given in Table D.

Table D – Size groups for the food and beverages industry

Size group	Annual turnover
Large	Turnover ≥ R26 000 000
Medium	R12 000 000 ≤ Turnover < R26 000 000
Small	R10 200 000 ≤ Turnover < R12 000 000
Micro	Turnover < R10 200 000

Statistical unit

The statistical units for the collection of the information are enterprises.

Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone. Questionnaires are sent to respondents and completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Statistics South Africa within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on outstanding questionnaires.

A sample of about 900 enterprises was drawn from a population of about 8 500 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling. 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.

Weighting methodology

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.

Relative standard error

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.

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 E – Estimate of total food and beverages industry income within 95% confidence limits – September 2012

Estimate	Lower limit	Income	Upper limit	Relative standard error (RSE) %
	R million			
Total income	2 689,3	3 794,7	3 271,1	5,0

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.

Revised figures

Revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables. Data are edited at the enterprise level.

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted estimates will not be published until there are sufficient data points for this survey. As soon as sufficient data points are available, Stats SA will consider publishing seasonally adjusted estimates.

Rounding-off of figures

Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Symbols and abbreviations

- GDP Gross domestic product
- SARS South African Revenue Service
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
- Stats SA Statistics South Africa
- VAT Value added tax
- * Revised figures

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 (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition; Report No 09-09-02 of April 1993 (SIC)</i> .
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 food sales or bar sales.
Total income	Includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.
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. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.

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