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Table of contents

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1. | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Aim and collection unit | 1 |
| 1.2 | Objectives of the survey | 1 |
| 1.3 | Scope and coverage | 1 |
| 1.4 | Data items | 2 |
| 1.5 | Reference period | 2 |
| 1.6 | Current prices | 2 |
| 1.7 | Reliability of data | 2 |
| 1.8 | Confidentiality | 3 |
| 2. | Summary of findings for the year 2022 | 4 |
| 2.1 | Income | 4 |
| | Table A – Income in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022 | 4 |
| | Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022 | 5 |
| | Table C – Profit margin in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022 | 5 |
| 2.2 | Employment | 6 |
| | Table D – Employment in the food and beverages industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2012–2022 | 6 |
| | Figure 1 – Income and employment by type of service (percentage contribution) in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 7 |
| | Figure 2 – Income and employment by enterprise size (percentage contribution) in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 8 |
| | Figure 3 – Gender ratios in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 9 |
| | Table E – Average salaries and wages in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022 | 10 |
| 2.3 | Trade industry value added | 11 |
| | Figure 4 – Trade industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2013–2022 | 11 |
| | Figure 5 – Percentage contribution of trade to total value added (current prices), 2013–2022 | 11 |
| 2.4 | Capital expenditure on new assets | 12 |
| | Table F – Capital expenditure on new assets in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022 | 12 |
| 3. | Tables | 13 |
| | Table 1 – Principal statistics in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 13 |
| | Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of service in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 14 |
| | Table 3 – Profit margins in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 15 |
| | Table 4 – Income in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 15 |
| | Table 5 – Income in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 16 |
| | Table 6 – Income by enterprise size in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 16 |
| | Table 7 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of the large enterprises) in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 17 |
| | Table 8 – Expenditure in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 18 |
| | Table 9 – Expenditure in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 19 |
| | Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 20 |
| | Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets (own and leased) in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 21 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 12 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the food and beverages industry, 2022..... | 21 |
| Table 13 – Employment in the food and beverages industry for the last pay period on or before 30 June, 2018 and 2022 | 22 |
| Table 14 – Details of employment in the food and beverages industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022 | 22 |
| Table 15 – Employment by enterprise size in the food and beverages industry as at the end of June 2022 | 23 |
| Table 16 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 24 |
| Table 17 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type in the food and beverage industry, 2022 | 25 |
| Table 18 – Details of purchases by commodity type in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 | 26 |
| Table 19 – Details of purchases by commodity type in the food and beverage industry, 2022 | 27 |
| Table 20 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the food and beverage, 2018 and 2022 | 28 |
| Table 21 – Income from sales of goods and services rendered by client base in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 28 |
| Table 22 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage for business purposes by type of service, 2022..... | 29 |
| Table 23 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage for business purposes by enterprise size, 2022 | 30 |
| Table 24 – Main uses of the internet for the business operations, by type of service, in the food and beverages industry, 2022..... | 30 |
| Table 25 – Main uses of the internet for the business operations, by enterprise size, in the food and beverages industry, 2022..... | 31 |
| Table 26 – Internet connection used in the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 32 |
| Table 27 – Booking/ordering methods and the use of social media platforms in the food and beverages industry, 2022..... | 33 |
| Explanatory notes | 34 |
| Table 28 – Size groups for the food and beverages industry, 2022 | 35 |
| Table 29 – Income in the food and beverages industry within 95% confidence limits, 2022 | 36 |
| Glossary | 37 |

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and collection unit

This publication presents estimates in respect of the food and beverages industry large sample survey (2022). The survey aims to provide financial, production, employment and related information for the food and beverages industry in South Africa.

The last survey was conducted in 2018 (Report No.: 64-20-01 (2018)).

The statistical unit for the collection of information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities. Each enterprise is classified to an industry that reflects its predominant activity.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

- To generate information on the size, structure and nature of the industry at a provincial level.
- To provide data to be used for benchmarking and reconciliation of Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) surveys, e.g. the Gross domestic product (GDP) and the Producer price index (PPI).
- To provide data for monitoring the performance and contribution of the industry to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and for private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

1.3 Scope and coverage

The 2022 food and beverages industry large sample survey covers enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02:

- restaurants, coffee shops or tearooms, with liquor licence (SIC 64201);
- restaurants, coffee shops or tearooms, without liquor licence (SIC 64202);
- takeaway counters and fast-food outlets (SIC 64203);
- caterers (SIC 64204); and
- other catering services (SIC 64209).

The following activities are excluded:

- wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco (SIC 6122);
- retail trade in non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (SIC 6211); and
- retail trade in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220).

1.4 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, capital expenditure on new assets, details of sales, details of services, details of purchases, details of the client base, the breakdown of sales, and details of information and communication technology usage.

1.5 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year **ended on any date between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise. The data for the number of employees were provided for employees who received salaries and wages for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022.

Example

- 01 August 2020 – 31 July 2021
- 01 October 2020 – 30 September 2021
- 01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021
- 01 February 2021 – 31 January 2022
- 01 March 2021 – 28 February 2022
- 01 April 2021 – 31 March 2022
- 01 July 2021 – 30 June 2022

1.6 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.7 Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. The estimates presented in this publication are subject to sampling variability since they are based on information obtained from a sample. That is, they might 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) (the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate) provides an indication of the percentage error likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate. The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, incorrect definitions and classifications, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by the 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.

1.8 Confidentiality

According to Section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Stats SA. Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

2. Summary of findings for the year 2022

2.1 Income

Table A – Income in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022

| Type of service | 2012 | | 2015 | | 2018 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | R million | % contribution | R million | % contribution | R million | % contribution | R million | % contribution |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 24 496 | 55,6 | 27 430 | 49,5 | 34 116 | 47,2 | 51 316 | 51,8 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 13 645 | 31,0 | 17 989 | 32,4 | 23 861 | 33,0 | 31 057 | 31,4 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 5 884 | 13,4 | 10 038 | 18,1 | 14 320 | 19,8 | 16 669 | 16,8 |
| Total | 44 025 | 100,0 | 55 457 | 100,0 | 72 297 | 100,0 | 99 042 | 100,0 |

The total income for the food and beverages industry in 2022 was R99,0 billion. The total income represents an increase of 8,2% per annum compared with the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2018 (R72,3 billion). Comparing 2018 and 2022, the largest increase was reported for 'restaurants and coffee shops' (+R17,2 billion), followed by 'takeaway and fast-food outlets' (+R7,2 billion).

Between 2012 and 2022, 'caterers and other catering services' gained the biggest percentage share (+3,4 percentage points) in income from the food and beverages industry (from a percentage contribution of 13,4% in 2012 to 16,8% in 2022). 'Restaurants and coffee shops' lost the biggest percentage share (-3,8 percentage points) over the same period (from 55,6% in 2012 to 51,8% in 2022).

Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022

| Concentration ratio (CR) | 2012 | 2015 | 2018 | 2022 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | % | | | |
| CR5 | 11,2 | 10,0 | 14,2 | 11,0 |
| CR10 | 16,0 | 15,2 | 19,6 | 15,5 |
| CR20 | 21,6 | 21,5 | 26,8 | 20,8 |
| CR50 | 28,7 | 29,8 | 35,3 | 26,8 |
| CR100 | 34,5 | 36,5 | 41,9 | 32,6 |

In 2022, the top 100 enterprises in the food and beverages industry contributed 32,6% to the total income. The concentration ratios (CR) of the top 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 were the highest in 2018 at 14,2%;19,6%; 26,8%; 35,3%; and 41,9% respectively.

Table C – Profit margin in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022

| Type of service | Net profit/loss after tax | | | | Turnover | | | | Profit margin | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2012 | 2015 | 2018 | 2022 | 2012 | 2015 | 2018 | 2022 | 2012 | 2015 | 2018 | 2022 |
| | R million | | | | | | | | % | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 523 | 506 | 981 | 2 133 | 23 915 | 30 936 | 33 679 | 50 261 | 2,2 | 1,6 | 2,9 | 4,2 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 338 | 401 | 795 | 1 801 | 13 445 | 15 367 | 23 380 | 29 584 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 3,4 | 6,1 |
| Caterers and other catering services | -26 | 172 | 596 | 317 | 5 820 | 6 864 | 13 294 | 15 992 | -0,4 | 2,5 | 4,5 | 2,0 |
| Total | 835 | 1 079 | 2 372 | 4 251 | 43 180 | 53 167 | 70 353 | 95 837 | 1,9 | 2,0 | 3,4 | 4,4 |

Between 2012 and 2022, the food and beverages industry recorded its highest profit margin of 4,4% in 2022. 'Takeaway and fast-food outlets' had the highest profit margin at 6,1%, followed by 'restaurants and coffee shops' (4,2%) and 'caterers and other catering services' (2,0%).

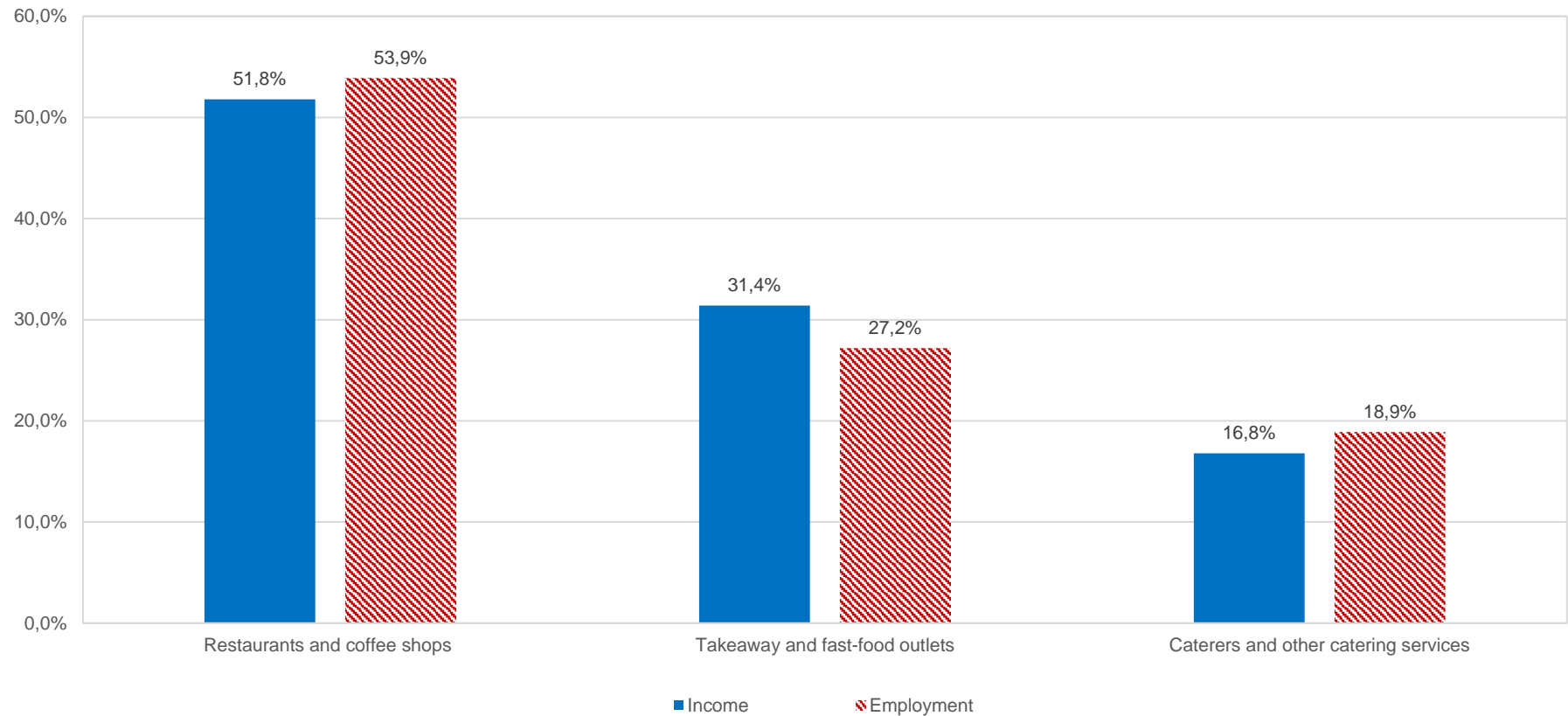
2.2 Employment

Table D – Employment in the food and beverages industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2012–2022

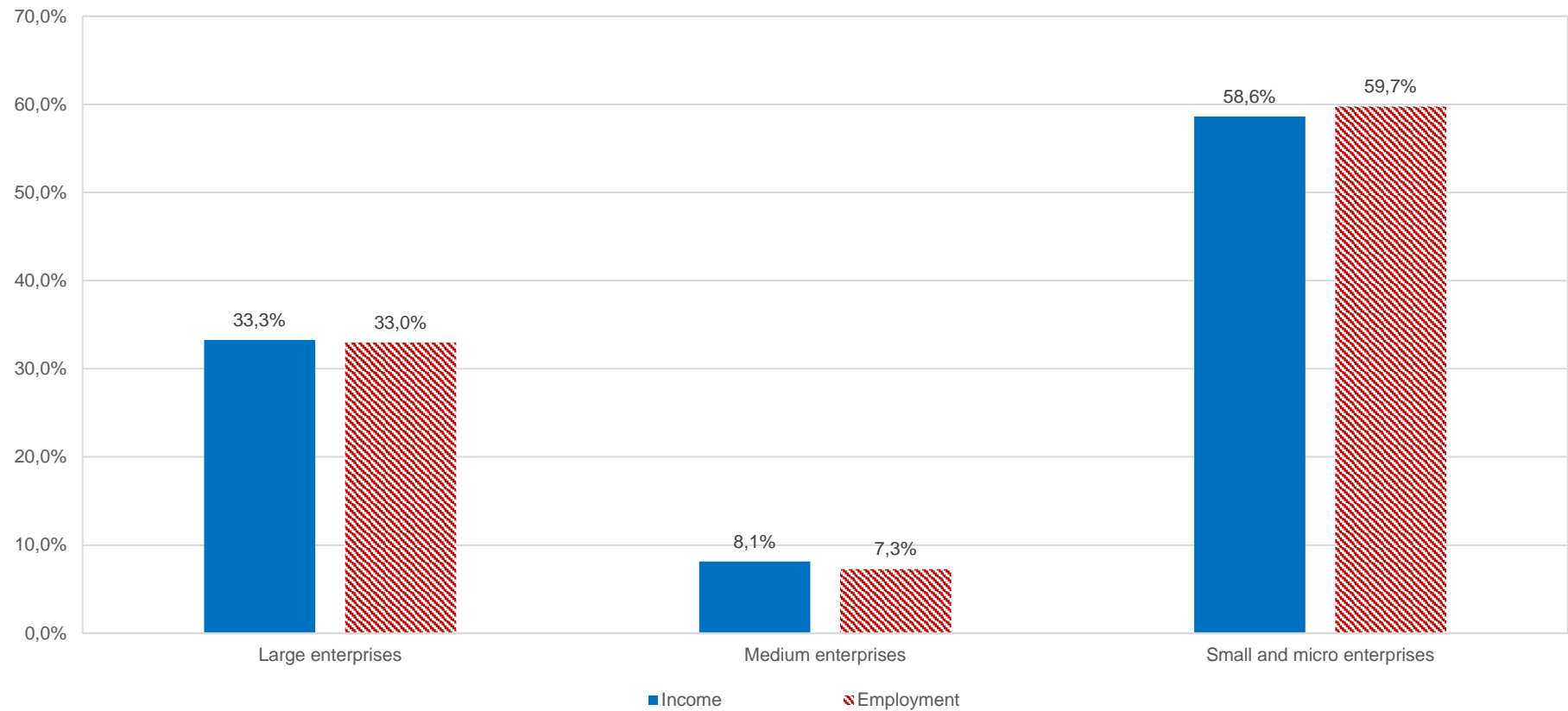
| Type of service | 2012 | | 2015 | | 2018 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Number | % contribution | Number | % contribution | Number | % contribution | Number | % contribution |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 109 122 | 59,1 | 95 789 | 53,7 | 104 418 | 48,7 | 127 437 | 53,9 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 49 704 | 26,9 | 50 946 | 28,5 | 61 322 | 28,7 | 64 315 | 27,2 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 25 837 | 14,0 | 31 823 | 17,8 | 48 295 | 22,6 | 44 775 | 18,9 |
| Total | 184 663 | 100,0 | 178 558 | 100,0 | 214 035 | 100,0 | 236 527 | 100,0 |

The total number of persons employed in the food and beverages industry as at the end of June 2022 was 236 527. 'Restaurants and coffee shops' employed the largest number of persons (127 437 or 53,9%), followed by 'takeaway and fast-food outlets' (64 315 or 27,2%) and 'caterers and other catering services' (44 775 or 18,9%).

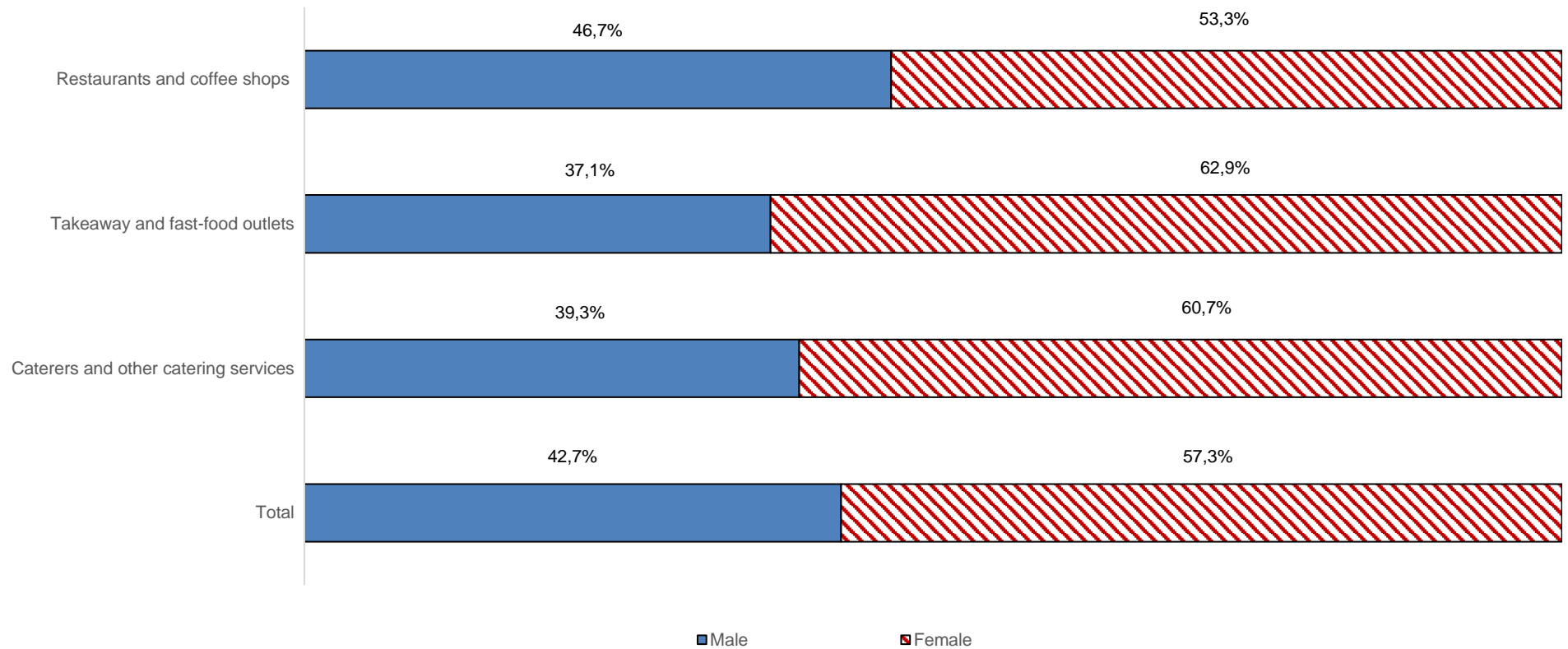
Employment in the food and beverages industry increased from 184 663 in 2012 to 236 527 in 2022 (a gain of 51 864 persons). The biggest gain in persons employed between 2012 and 2022 was in 'caterers and other catering services' (+18 938 persons), followed by 'restaurants and coffee shops' (+18 315 persons).

Figure 1 – Income and employment by type of service (percentage contribution) in the food and beverages industry, 2022

The types of service with the highest proportion of employment compared with the proportion of income were 'caterers and other catering services' (contributing 18,9% of employment and 16,8% of income) and 'restaurants and coffee shops' (contributing 53,9% of employment and 51,8% of income). 'Takeaway and fast-food outlets' had a higher proportion of income compared with the proportion of employment (contributing 31,4% of income and 27,2% of employment).

Figure 2 – Income and employment by enterprise size (percentage contribution) in the food and beverages industry, 2022

Large enterprises (those with an annual turnover greater than R78 million) contributed 33,3% of the total income of the industry in 2022 whereas their contribution to employment was 33,0%. Most (67,0%) of the employment in the industry was created by small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) while their contribution to income was 66,7%.

Figure 3 – Gender ratios in the food and beverages industry, 2022

The proportion of females out of the total persons employed was 57,3%. The sector with the highest proportion of females was 'takeaway and fast-food outlets' (62,9%) while 'restaurants and coffee shops' had the highest proportion of males employed (46,7%).

Table E – Average salaries and wages in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022

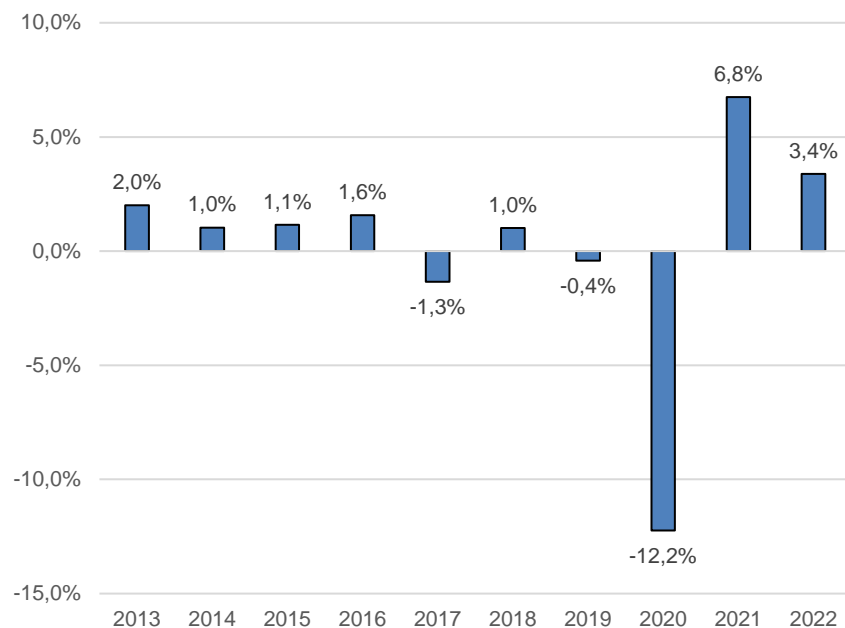
| Type of service | 2012 | | | 2015 | | | 2018 | | | 2022 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | Salaries and wages | Total employees | Average salaries and wages | Salaries and wages | Total employees | Average salaries and wages | Salaries and wages | Total employees | Average salaries and wages | Salaries and wages | Total employees | Average salaries and wages |
| | R million | Number | Rand | R million | Number | Rand | R million | Number | Rand | R million | Number | Rand |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 5 204 | 109 122 | 47 690 | 5 814 | 95 789 | 60 696 | 7 488 | 104 418 | 71 712 | 8 974 | 127 437 | 70 419 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 2 101 | 49 704 | 42 270 | 2 806 | 50 946 | 55 078 | 3 666 | 61 322 | 59 783 | 4 729 | 64 315 | 73 529 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 1 381 | 25 837 | 53 450 | 2 188 | 31 823 | 68 755 | 3 542 | 48 295 | 73 341 | 3 195 | 44 775 | 71 357 |
| Total | 8 686 | 184 663 | 47 037 | 10 808 | 178 558 | 60 529 | 14 696 | 214 035 | 68 662 | 16 898 | 236 527 | 71 442 |

The average value for salaries and wages in the food and beverages industry in 2022 was R71 442. The type of service with the highest average value for salaries and wages in 2022 was 'takeaway and fast-food outlets' (R73 529), followed by 'caterers and other catering services' (R71 357). The type of service with the lowest average value for salaries and wages was 'restaurants and coffee shops' (R70 419).

The total average value for salaries and wages increased from R47 037 in 2012 to R71 442 in 2022, an annualised growth rate of 4,3%. The highest annualised growth rate was recorded between 2012 and 2015 (8,8%).

2.3 Trade industry value added

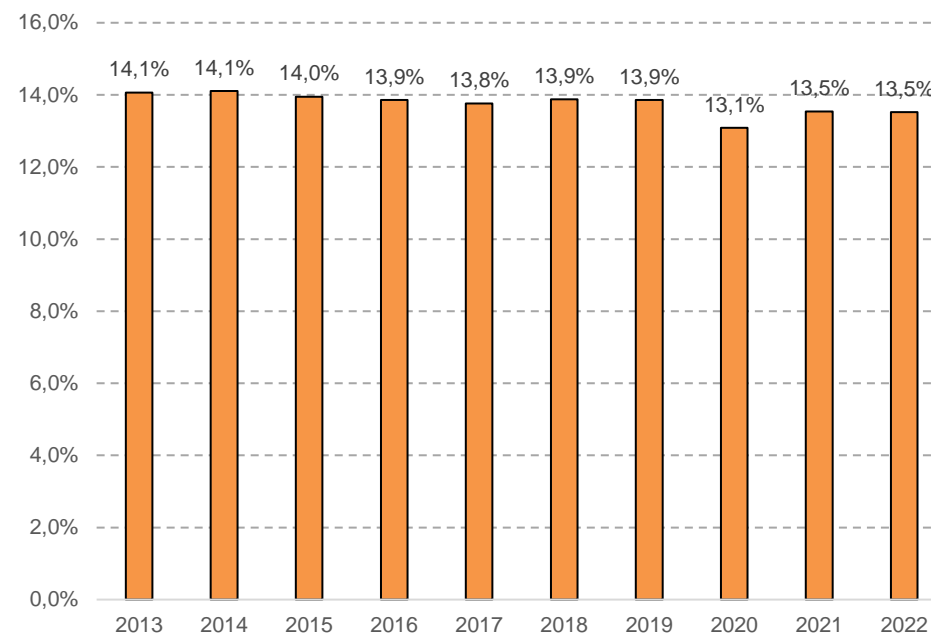
Figure 4 – Trade industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2013–2022



Source: P0441

The trade industry value added at constant 2015 prices decreased from R543,6 billion in 2013 to R542,3 billion in 2022. During this period, the biggest decrease was recorded between 2019 and 2020 (-12,2%). The largest increase was recorded between 2020 and 2021 (6,8%).

Figure 5 – Percentage contribution of trade to total value added (current prices), 2013–2022



Source: P0441

Between 2020 and 2022, the contribution of the trade industry to total value added increased from 13,1% to 13,5%. For the period 2014 to 2022, the highest contribution of the trade industry to total value added was 14,1% in 2013 and 2014.

2.4 Capital expenditure on new assets

Table F – Capital expenditure on new assets in the food and beverages industry, 2012–2022

| Type service | 2012 | | 2015 | | 2018 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | R million | % contribution | R million | % contribution | R million | % contribution | R million | % contribution |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 573 | 38,8 | 760 | 39,2 | 853 | 36,5 | 2 175 | 56,1 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 796 | 54,0 | 1 022 | 52,8 | 1 327 | 56,7 | 1 493 | 38,4 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 106 | 7,2 | 155 | 8,0 | 159 | 6,8 | 215 | 5,5 |
| Total | 1 475 | 100,0 | 1 937 | 100,0 | 2 339 | 100,0 | 3 883 | 100,0 |

The total capital expenditure on new assets in 2022 (R3,9 billion) represents an increase of 13,5% per annum compared with the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2018 (R2,3 billion). The largest contributor to total capital expenditure was 'restaurants and coffee shops' (R2,2 billion or 56,1%), followed by 'takeaway and fast-food outlets' (R1,5 billion or 38,4%) and 'caterers and other catering services' (R0,2 billion or 5,5%). Comparing 2018 and 2022, the largest increase was reported for 'restaurants and coffee shops' (+R1,3 billion).

Between 2012 and 2022, 'restaurants and coffee shops' gained the biggest percentage share (+17,3 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets (from 38,8% in 2012 to 56,1% in 2022). 'Takeaway and fast-food outlets' lost the biggest percentage share (-15,6 percentage points) over the same period (from 54,0% in 2012 to 38,4% in 2022).



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Period | Turnover | Total income | Total expenditure | Net profit or loss before tax | Total opening inventory | Total closing inventory | Capital expenditure on new assets | Number of employees |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | R million | | | | | | | Number |
| 2018¹ | 70 353 | 72 297 | 69 010 | 3 163 | 1 598 | 1 474 | 2 339 | 214 035 |
| 2022² | 95 837 | 99 042 | 93 827 | 5 387 | 2 012 | 2 185 | 3 883 | 236 527 |
| Annualised % change | 8,0 | 8,2 | 8,0 | 14,2 | 5,9 | 10,3 | 13,5 | 2,5 |

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of service in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Type of service | Total income | | | Total expenditure | | | Net profit before tax | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
| | R million | | | R million | | | R million | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 34 116 | 51 316 | 10,7 | 32 567 | 48 694 | 10,6 | 1 348 | 2 778 | 19,8 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 23 861 | 31 057 | 6,8 | 22 843 | 28 799 | 6,0 | 1 080 | 2 264 | 20,3 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 14 320 | 16 669 | 3,9 | 13 600 | 16 334 | 4,7 | 735 | 345 | -17,2 |
| Total | 72 297 | 99 042 | 8,2 | 69 010 | 93 827 | 8,0 | 3 163 | 5 387 | 14,2 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of service in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022 (concluded)**

| Type of service | Total opening inventory | | | Total closing inventory | | | Capital expenditure on new assets | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
| | R million | | | R million | | | R million | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 887 | 1 019 | 3,5 | 686 | 1 176 | 14,4 | 853 | 2 175 | 26,4 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 437 | 597 | 8,1 | 499 | 603 | 4,8 | 1 327 | 1 493 | 3,0 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 274 | 396 | 9,6 | 289 | 406 | 8,9 | 159 | 215 | 7,8 |
| Total | 1 598 | 2 012 | 5,9 | 1 474 | 2 185 | 10,3 | 2 339 | 3 883 | 13,5 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Profit margins in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Type of service | Net profit after tax | | Turnover | | Profit margin ³ | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² |
| | R million | | | | % | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 981 | 2 133 | 33 679 | 50 261 | 2,9 | 4,2 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 795 | 1 801 | 23 380 | 29 584 | 3,4 | 6,1 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 596 | 317 | 13 294 | 15 992 | 4,5 | 2,0 |
| Total | 2 372 | 4 251 | 70 353 | 95 837 | 3,4 | 4,4 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ Profit margin = net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.**Table 4 – Income in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022**

| Income items | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | R million | | % contribution | | |
| Sales of goods and services rendered | 70 024 | 95 381 | 96,8 | 96,2 | 8,0 |
| Interest | 254 | 249 | 0,4 | 0,3 | -0,5 |
| Rental, leasing income | 329 | 456 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 8,5 |
| Other income | 1 690 | 2 956 | 2,3 | 3,0 | 15,0 |
| Total | 72 297 | 99 042 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 8,2 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Income in the food and beverages industry, 2022²

| Type of service | Sales of goods | Income from services rendered | Interest | Rental, leasing income | Dividends | Other income | Total income |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | R million | | | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 50 069 | 97 | 86 | 95 | 0 | 969 | 51 316 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 29 212 | 50 | 100 | 322 | 0 | 1 373 | 31 057 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 15 662 | 291 | 63 | 39 | 115 | 499 | 16 669 |
| Total | 94 943 | 438 | 249 | 456 | 115 | 2 841 | 99 042 |

² Preliminary figures.**Table 6 – Income by enterprise size in the food and beverages industry, 2022²**

| Type of service | Large enterprises | Medium enterprises | Small and micro enterprises | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | R million | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 6 475 | 3 363 | 41 478 | 51 316 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 20 302 | 3 415 | 7 340 | 31 057 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 6 170 | 1 270 | 9 229 | 16 669 |
| Total | 32 947 | 8 048 | 58 047 | 99 042 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of the large enterprises) in the food and beverages industry, 2022²

| Type of service | Total income | Income of 5 largest enterprises ³ | Relative contribution of 5 largest enterprises ⁴ | Income of 10 largest enterprises ³ | Relative contribution of 10 largest enterprises ⁴ | Income of 20 largest enterprises ³ | Relative contribution of 20 largest enterprises ⁴ |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | R million | | % | R million | % | R million | % |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 51 316 | 3 525 | 6,9 | 4 546 | 8,9 | 6 104 | 11,9 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 31 057 | 8 979 | 28,9 | 12 637 | 40,7 | 15 629 | 50,3 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 16 669 | 3 735 | 22,4 | 4 707 | 28,2 | 5 991 | 35,9 |
| Total | 99 042 | 10 858 | 11,0 | 15 370 | 15,5 | 20 569 | 20,8 |

² Preliminary figures.³ Note: The figures in the 'Total' row reflect the income of the 5, 10 and 20 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.⁴ Relative contribution = income of the largest enterprises divided by total income and multiplied by 100.**Table 7 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of the large enterprises) in the food and beverages industry, 2022² (concluded)**

| Type of service | Income of 50 largest enterprises ³ | Relative contribution of 50 largest enterprises ⁴ | Income of 100 largest enterprises ³ | Relative contribution of 100 largest enterprises ⁴ |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | R million | % | R million | % |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 8 032 | 15,7 | 10 115 | 19,7 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 19 268 | 62,0 | 22 510 | 72,5 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 7 459 | 44,7 | 7 666 | 46,0 |
| Total | 26 566 | 26,8 | 32 309 | 32,6 |

² Preliminary figures.³ Note: The figures in the 'Total' row reflect the income of the 50 and 100 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.⁴ Relative contribution = income of the largest enterprises divided by total income and multiplied by 100.

Table 8 – Expenditure in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Expenditure items | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | R million | | % contribution | | |
| Purchases | 33 272 | 46 271 | 48,3 | 49,5 | 8,6 |
| Subcontractors and labour/ employment brokers paid | 85 | 89 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 1,2 |
| Salaries and wages | 14 696 | 16 898 | 21,3 | 18,0 | 3,6 |
| Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases | 4 018 | 6 014 | 5,8 | 6,4 | 10,6 |
| Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operating leases | 526 | 567 | 0,8 | 0,6 | 1,9 |
| Utilities (water and electricity) | 2 014 | 2 558 | 2,9 | 2,7 | 6,2 |
| Interest paid | 709 | 884 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 5,7 |
| Advertising, marketing, promotions | 1 512 | 2 269 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 10,7 |
| Insurance premiums | 372 | 609 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 13,1 |
| Levies | 65 | 83 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 6,3 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 1 792 | 2 569 | 2,6 | 2,7 | 9,4 |
| Other expenditure | 9 949 | 15 016 | 14,4 | 16,0 | 10,8 |
| Total expenditure | 69 010 | 93 827 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 8,0 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Expenditure in the food and beverages industry, 2022²

| Type of service | Purchases | Salaries and wages | Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases | Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operating leases | Utilities (water and electricity) | Interest paid | Advertising, marketing, promotions |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | R million | | | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 22 686 | 8 974 | 3 788 | 342 | 1 477 | 411 | 1 010 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 13 694 | 4 729 | 1 552 | 149 | 943 | 330 | 1 234 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 9 891 | 3 195 | 674 | 76 | 138 | 143 | 25 |
| Total | 46 271 | 16 898 | 6 014 | 567 | 2 558 | 884 | 2 269 |

² Preliminary figures.**Table 9 – Expenditure in the food and beverages industry, 2022² (concluded)**

| Type of service | Motor vehicles | Insurance premiums | Levies | Depreciation and amortisation | Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names, trademarks and patent rights | Repair and maintenance | Other expenditure | Total expenditure |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | R million | | | | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 145 | 395 | 52 | 1 433 | 1 776 | 66 | 6 139 | 48 694 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 80 | 108 | 27 | 832 | 1 635 | 32 | 3 454 | 28 799 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 114 | 106 | 4 | 304 | 24 | 33 | 1 607 | 16 334 |
| Total | 339 | 609 | 83 | 2 569 | 3 435 | 131 | 11 200 | 93 827 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Type of asset | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | R million | | % contribution | | |
| Land, buildings and construction works, roads, parking areas and leasehold improvements | 535 | 1 088 | 22,9 | 28,0 | 19,4 |
| Plant, machinery, furniture and fittings, construction equipment, manufacturing equipment and other office equipment | 1 362 | 1 854 | 58,2 | 47,8 | 8,0 |
| Computers, network equipment and other ICT equipment | 200 | 192 | 8,6 | 4,9 | -1,0 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives, fleet and other transport equipment | 82 | 202 | 3,5 | 5,2 | 25,3 |
| Other capital expenditure on new assets | 160 | 547 | 6,8 | 14,1 | 36,0 |
| Total capital expenditure on new assets | 2 339 | 3 883 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 13,5 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets (own and leased) in the food and beverages industry, 2022²

| Type of asset | R million | | % contribution | |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Own assets | Right-of-use assets (Leased) | Own assets | Right-of-use assets (Leased) |
| Land, buildings and construction works | 816 | 272 | 22,9 | 83,7 |
| Plant, machinery and equipment | 1 854 | 0 | 52,2 | 0,0 |
| Computers | 192 | 0 | 5,4 | 0,0 |
| Motor vehicles | 201 | 1 | 5,6 | 0,3 |
| Work in progress | 66 | 0 | 1,9 | 0,0 |
| Intangible assets | 349 | 31 | 9,8 | 9,5 |
| Other new assets | 80 | 21 | 2,2 | 6,5 |
| Total capital expenditure on new assets | 3 558 | 325 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

² Preliminary figures.**Table 12 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the food and beverages industry, 2022²**

| Type of asset | Restaurants and coffee shops | Takeaway and fast-food outlets | Caterers and other catering services | Total |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | R million | | | |
| Land, buildings and construction works, roads, parking areas and leasehold improvements | 363 | 720 | 5 | 1 088 |
| Plant, machinery, furniture and fittings, construction equipment, manufacturing equipment and other office equipment | 1 160 | 537 | 157 | 1 854 |
| Computers, network equipment and other ICT equipment | 113 | 61 | 18 | 192 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives, fleet and other transport equipment | 136 | 39 | 27 | 202 |
| Other capital expenditure on new assets | 403 | 136 | 8 | 547 |
| Total capital expenditure on assets | 2 175 | 1 493 | 215 | 3 883 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Employment in the food and beverages industry for the last pay period on or before 30 June, 2018 and 2022

| Type of service | Male employees | | | Female employees | | | Total employees | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
| | Number | | | Number | | | Number | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 42 801 | 59 466 | 8,6 | 61 617 | 67 971 | 2,5 | 104 418 | 127 437 | 5,1 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 22 905 | 23 846 | 1,0 | 38 417 | 40 469 | 1,3 | 61 322 | 64 315 | 1,2 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 19 928 | 17 618 | -3,0 | 28 367 | 27 157 | -1,1 | 48 295 | 44 775 | -1,9 |
| Total | 85 634 | 100 930 | 4,2 | 128 401 | 135 597 | 1,4 | 214 035 | 236 527 | 2,5 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 14 – Details of employment in the food and beverages industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022²**

| Type of service | Full-time employees | | | Part-time employees | | | Total employees |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| | Number | | | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 55 907 | 63 226 | 119 133 | 3 559 | 4 745 | 8 304 | 127 437 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 19 339 | 32 837 | 52 176 | 4 507 | 7 632 | 12 139 | 64 315 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 15 739 | 24 922 | 40 661 | 1 879 | 2 235 | 4 114 | 44 775 |
| Total | 90 985 | 120 985 | 211 970 | 9 945 | 14 612 | 24 557 | 236 527 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Employment by enterprise size in the food and beverages industry as at the end of June 2022²

| Type of service | Large enterprises | Medium enterprises | Small and micro enterprises | Total employees |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 14 880 | 7 198 | 105 359 | 127 437 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 42 552 | 7 182 | 14 581 | 64 315 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 20 584 | 2 799 | 21 392 | 44 775 |
| Total | 78 016 | 17 179 | 141 332 | 236 527 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Commodity type | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | R million | | % contribution | | |
| Food and snacks | 49 247 | 70 823 | 71,3 | 74,6 | 9,5 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 5 293 | 6 039 | 7,6 | 6,4 | 3,4 |
| Alcoholic fermented beverages | 2 831 | 5 154 | 4,1 | 5,4 | 16,2 |
| Alcoholic distilled beverages and wines | 2 526 | 4 431 | 3,6 | 4,7 | 15,1 |
| Event catering services for a specific event | 2 445 | 4 316 | 3,5 | 4,5 | 15,3 |
| Contract food catering services for transportation operations (e.g., air, rail, other transport companies) on an ongoing basis | 1 993 | 1 331 | 2,9 | 1,4 | -9,6 |
| Other contract/concession-based food catering services, other than for transportation companies on an ongoing basis | 4 717 | 2 570 | 6,8 | 2,7 | -14,1 |
| Other sales | 161 | 279 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 14,7 |
| Total sales of goods | 69 213 | 94 943 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 8,2 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 17 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type in the food and beverage industry, 2022²

| Commodity type | Restaurants and coffee shops | Takeaway and fast-food outlets | Caterers and other catering services | Total |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | R million | | | |
| Food and snacks | 40 558 | 27 508 | 2 757 | 70 823 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 4 191 | 1 338 | 510 | 6 039 |
| Alcoholic fermented beverages | 2 515 | 239 | 2 400 | 5 154 |
| Alcoholic distilled beverages and wines | 2 386 | 11 | 2 034 | 4 431 |
| Event catering services for a specific event | 102 | 0 | 4 214 | 4 316 |
| Contract food catering services for transportation operations (e.g., air, rail, other transport companies) on an ongoing basis | 0 | 0 | 1 331 | 1 331 |
| Other contract/concession-based food catering services, other than for transportation companies on an ongoing basis | 196 | 0 | 2 374 | 2 570 |
| Other sales | 121 | 116 | 42 | 279 |
| Total sales of goods | 50 069 | 29 212 | 15 662 | 94 943 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of purchases by commodity type in the food and beverages industry, 2018 and 2022

| Commodity type | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | R million | | % contribution | | |
| Vegetables | 2 606 | 2 621 | 7,8 | 5,7 | 0,1 |
| Fruits and nuts | 1 167 | 845 | 3,5 | 1,8 | -7,8 |
| Meat and fish products | 12 709 | 19 659 | 38,2 | 42,5 | 11,5 |
| Dairy products | 2 158 | 1 273 | 6,5 | 2,8 | -12,4 |
| Bakery products | 2 086 | 2 307 | 6,3 | 5,0 | 2,5 |
| Other food products | 3 716 | 7 594 | 11,2 | 16,4 | 19,6 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 2 788 | 5 430 | 8,4 | 11,7 | 18,1 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 3 293 | 3 387 | 9,9 | 7,3 | 0,7 |
| Gas | 407 | 374 | 1,2 | 0,8 | -2,1 |
| Other purchases | 2 342 | 2 781 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,4 |
| Total purchases | 33 272 | 46 271 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 8,6 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 19 – Details of purchases by commodity type in the food and beverage industry, 2022²

| Commodity type | Restaurants and coffee shops | Takeaway and fast-food outlets | Caterers and other catering services | Total |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | R million | | | |
| Vegetables | 1 025 | 1 033 | 563 | 2 621 |
| Fruits and nuts | 186 | 276 | 383 | 845 |
| Meat and fish products | 10 546 | 7 143 | 1 970 | 19 659 |
| Dairy products | 473 | 433 | 367 | 1 273 |
| Bakery products | 781 | 1 059 | 467 | 2 307 |
| Other food products | 4 856 | 1 768 | 970 | 7 594 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 1 619 | 112 | 3 699 | 5 430 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 1 697 | 938 | 752 | 3 387 |
| Gas | 186 | 137 | 51 | 374 |
| Other purchases | 1 317 | 795 | 669 | 2 781 |
| Total purchases | 22 686 | 13 694 | 9 891 | 46 271 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 20 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the food and beverage, 2018 and 2022

| Type of client | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | 2018 ¹ | 2022 ² | Annualised % change |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | R million | | % contribution | | |
| Individual and households | 59 559 | 86 187 | 85,1 | 90,3 | 9,7 |
| Businesses (including NGOs) | 9 120 | 8 828 | 13,0 | 9,3 | -0,8 |
| Government (national, provincial and local), including parastatals | 1 345 | 366 | 1,9 | 0,4 | -27,8 |
| Total | 70 024 | 95 381 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 8,0 |

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 21 – Income from sales of goods and services rendered by client base in the food and beverages industry, 2022²**

| Type of service | Individuals and households | Businesses (including NGOs) | Government (national, provincial and local), including parastatals | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
| | R million | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 49 464 | 702 | 0 | 50 166 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 28 824 | 420 | 18 | 29 262 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 7 899 | 7 706 | 348 | 15 953 |
| Total | 86 187 | 8 828 | 366 | 95 381 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 22 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage for business purposes by type of service, 2022²

| Type of service | Enterprises which use computers for business purposes | Internet used for business purposes | Enterprises which have a web page | Enterprises with financial transactions undertaken on the website | Online/mobile application to receive orders | Enterprises whose information technology (IT) activities are outsourced | Enterprises with investment in ICT planned over the next 3 years |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | % of enterprises | | | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 99,3 | 100,0 | 74,0 | 32,5 | 55,8 | 18,8 | 11,7 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 100,0 | 100,0 | 69,0 | 34,0 | 70,9 | 18,0 | 14,0 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 100,0 | 100,0 | 68,6 | 9,8 | 31,3 | 25,5 | 19,6 |
| Total | 99,7 | 100,0 | 71,5 | 29,2 | 38,3 | 19,7 | 13,8 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 23 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage for business purposes by enterprise size, 2022²

| Enterprise size | Enterprises which use computers for business purposes | Internet used for business purposes | Enterprises which have a web page | Enterprises with financial transactions undertaken on the website | Online/mobile application to receive orders | Enterprises whose information technology (IT) activities are outsourced | Enterprises with investment in ICT planned over the next 3 years |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | % of enterprises | | | | | | |
| Large enterprises | 100,0 | 100,0 | 68,5 | 25,8 | 25,8 | 43,8 | 18,0 |
| Medium enterprises | 100,0 | 100,0 | 78,0 | 37,3 | 37,3 | 52,5 | 16,9 |
| Small enterprises | 100,0 | 100,0 | 76,9 | 30,8 | 30,8 | 23,1 | 7,7 |
| Micro enterprises | 99,3 | 100,0 | 70,1 | 27,8 | 27,8 | 30,6 | 10,4 |
| Total | 99,7 | 100,0 | 71,5 | 29,2 | 29,2 | 38,3 | 13,8 |

² Preliminary figures.**Table 24 – Main uses of the internet for the business operations, by type of service, in the food and beverages industry, 2022²**

| Type of service | Email | e-government | e-learning | ICT-based supply chains (tracking systems) | Information services |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|--|----------------------|
| | % of enterprises | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 94,2 | 10,4 | 10,5 | 11,7 | 27,3 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 93,0 | 6,0 | 11,0 | 13,0 | 22,0 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 96,1 | 9,8 | 12,0 | 11,7 | 31,4 |
| Total | 94,1 | 8,9 | 10,5 | 12,1 | 26,2 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 24 – Main uses of the internet for the business operations, by type of service, in the food and beverages industry, 2022² (concluded)

| Type of service | Internet banking | Virtual teams, remote working, telecommunity | VOIP (i.e., Skype) | Receive orders/bookings | Place orders/bookings |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | % of enterprises | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 64,9 | 11,7 | 14,3 | 35,7 | 26,6 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 55,0 | 19,0 | 9,0 | 38,9 | 19,0 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 72,5 | 29,3 | 13,7 | 29,4 | 25,5 |
| Total | 63,0 | 17,0 | 12,4 | 35,7 | 23,9 |

² Preliminary figures.**Table 25 – Main uses of the internet for the business operations, by enterprise size, in the food and beverages industry, 2022²**

| Enterprise size | Email | e-government | e-learning | ICT-based supply chains (tracking systems) | information services |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|--|----------------------|
| | % of enterprises | | | | |
| Large enterprises | 95,5 | 4,5 | 12,4 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| Medium enterprises | 86,4 | 8,5 | 13,6 | 32,2 | 32,2 |
| Small enterprises | 100,0 | 7,7 | 7,7 | 23,1 | 23,1 |
| Micro enterprises | 95,8 | 11,8 | 8,3 | 27,8 | 27,8 |
| Total | 94,1 | 8,9 | 10,5 | 12,1 | 26,2 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 25 – Main uses of the internet for the business operations, by enterprise size, in the food and beverages industry, 2022² (concluded)

| Enterprise size | Internet banking | Virtual teams, remote working, telecommunity | VOIP (i.e., Skype) | Receive orders/bookings | Place orders/bookings |
|--------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | % of enterprises | | | | |
| Large enterprises | 56,2 | 30,3 | 18,0 | 46,1 | 25,8 |
| Medium enterprises | 64,4 | 22,0 | 13,6 | 30,5 | 30,5 |
| Small enterprises | 76,9 | 7,7 | 7,7 | 38,5 | 23,1 |
| Micro enterprises | 65,3 | 7,6 | 9,0 | 31,3 | 20,1 |
| Total | 63,0 | 17,0 | 9,0 | 35,7 | 23,9 |

² Preliminary figures.**Table 26 – Internet connection used in the food and beverages industry, 2022²**

| Type of service | Fibre | Fixed LTE | Fixed 5G |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| | % of enterprises | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 84,4 | 16,2 | 3,2 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 86,0 | 15,0 | 5,0 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 72,5 | 37,2 | 11,7 |
| Total | 82,9 | 19,3 | 5,2 |

² Preliminary figures.

Table 27 – Booking/ordering methods and the use of social media platforms in the food and beverages industry, 2022²

| Type of service | Booking/ordering methods | | | | Social media platforms used for researching the industry |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Walk-in customers | Telephonic bookings | Internet | Other booking/ordering methods | |
| | % of enterprises | | | | |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 98,6 | 85,3 | 67,8 | 62,9 | 58,0 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 92,6 | 68,1 | 73,4 | 74,5 | 50,0 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 70,0 | 68,0 | 42,0 | 38,0 | 40,0 |
| Total | 91,6 | 76,7 | 65,2 | 62,4 | 52,3 |

² Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Background | <p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2022 food and beverages industry large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the food and beverage sector of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the food and beverage industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from Stats SA's statistical business register (SBR), based on the units registered for value-added tax (VAT).</p> |
| Value-added tax (VAT) | <p>All figures exclude VAT.</p> |
| Reference period | <p>The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.</p> |
| Purpose of the survey | <p>Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance,</p> |
| Classification by industry | <p>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. Statistics in this publication are presented at a five-digit SIC group level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity.</p> |
| Statistical unit | <p>The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.</p> |

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their annual turnover recorded on the Stats SA SBR. Large enterprises are those with an annual recorded turnover above R78 million. Table 28 presents the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) cut-off points adjusted by a factor of 6,0.

Table 28 – Size groups for the food and beverages industry, 2022

| Size group | Annual turnover |
|--------------------|--|
| Large enterprises | VAT turnover > R78 000 000 |
| Medium enterprises | R36 000 000 < VAT turnover ≤ R78 000 000 |
| Small enterprises | R30 600 000 < VAT turnover ≤ R36 000 000 |
| Micro enterprises | VAT turnover ≤ R30 600 000 |

Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by email, telephone and personal visits.

A sample of approximately 1 000 enterprises was drawn from a frame of enterprises using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at the five-digit level according to the SIC, and then by size of enterprise. All large, medium and small enterprises were completely enumerated. Turnover as recorded on the SBR was used as a measure of size for stratification.

Collection rate

Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations) / sample size) x 100. The collection rate was 76,0%.

Turnover collection rate

Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected enterprises SBR turnover + weighted finalised investigations SBR turnover)/population turnover) *100. The turnover collection rate was 90,1%.

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-response in the survey. Stratum estimates were calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form division estimates.

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, they 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 error likely to have occurred as a result of sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

Table 29 – Income in the food and beverages industry within 95% confidence limits, 2022

| Type of service | Lower limit | Total income | Upper limit | Relative standard error |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | R million | | | % |
| Restaurants and coffee shops | 43 974 | 51 316 | 58 658 | 7,3 |
| Takeaway and fast-food outlets | 28 196 | 31 057 | 33 918 | 4,7 |
| Caterers and other catering services | 11 572 | 16 669 | 21 766 | 15,6 |
| Total industry | 89 723 | 99 042 | 108 359 | 4,8 |

Revised figures

Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Figures for 2022 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|---|
| DTIC | Department of Trade, Industry and Competition |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities |
| PPI | Producer price index |
| RSE | Relative standard error |
| SARS | South African Revenue Service |
| SBR | Statistical Business Register |
| SE | Standard error |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities |
| SMMEs | Small, medium and micro enterprises |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| VAT | Value-added tax |
| 0 | Rand value less than R500 000 |

Glossary

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Concentration ratio | The ratio of the income of the <i>n</i> largest enterprises to the total income. |
| Employees | Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June of a year. |
| Enterprise | The enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities. |
| Full-time employees | Full-time employees are those (permanent, temporary or casual) who normally work 40 hours or more per week. |
| Industry | An industry consists of 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 (SIC)</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-90-02 of January 1993. |
| Motor vehicles | Motor vehicles include cars, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment. |
| Net profit or loss after tax | Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories minus company tax. |
| Net profit or loss before tax | Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories. |
| Other booking/ordering methods | Other booking/ordering methods includes ordering via mobile apps, etc. |

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| Other expenditure | <p>Other expenditure includes:</p> <p>Custom duties; excise duties; cleaning services (contracted out); interest; pest control; security; repairs and maintenance; management and administration fees; motor vehicle running expenditure, including parts and fuel if not part of operating expenditure; insurance; royalties; franchise fees; severance, termination and redundancy payments; advertising, marketing, promotions; railage and transport-out; professional services, e.g, accounting, audit and other professional services, legal expenses and data processing services; and staff welfare, including amenities (canteen, crèche, gym).</p> |
| Other income | <p>Other income includes:</p> <p>Grants received from institutions other than government; donations or sponsorships; and royalties received from enterprises based in South Africa.</p> |
| Other sales | <p>Other sales include:</p> <p>Sales from vending machines; tobacco and tobacco products; other sales n.e.c.</p> |
| Part-time employees | <p>Part-time employees are those (permanent, temporary or casual) who usually work less than 40 hours per week.</p> |
| Profit margin | <p>Profit margin is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit after tax</p> <p><i>divided by</i> turnover</p> <p><i>multiplied by</i> 100.</p> |
| Statistical unit | <p>A statistical unit is a unit of observation or measurement for which statistical data are collected or derived.</p> |
| Stratum | <p>A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.</p> |
| Turnover | <p>Turnover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• value of sales of goods;• amount received for services rendered;• rent and lease payments received for land and buildings; and• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment. |