

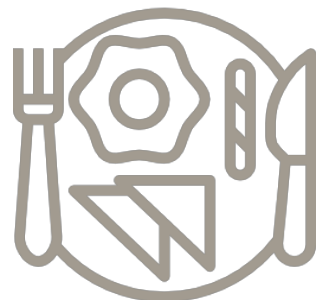
Foodservice Research

Autumn 2019: March-May
June 2019 Report







Out-of-home meals – How many?

Autumn 2019: March-May



Total of **3,140**
out-of-home meals

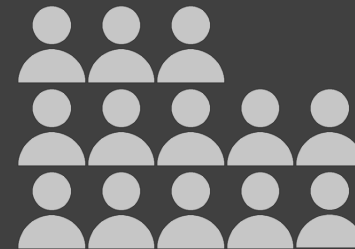


	 Lunches	 Dinners	Total
 Takeaway/ delivery	772	810	1,582 takeaway/delivery meals
 Dine out	836	722	1,558 meals eaten at the outlet
Total	1,608 lunches	1,532 dinners	3,140 out-of-home meals

Eating out rates

most recent lunch and dinner

amongst all respondents; screened and qualified (n=2,983)



Eat-out rate Summary

Autumn 2019: March-May

Based on all respondents including qualified and screened (i.e. total population)
(n=2,983)



Overall eat-out rates

The recorded eat-out rate has decreased from 28% to **27%** in autumn, continuing to trend downwards since the high in winter '18, and even higher levels previously.

Overall eat out rates are **up** amongst:

- ▲ ACT residents
- ▲ Non-metro areas

Overall eat out rates are **flat** amongst:

- SA residents.
- Women
- 35-49 year olds

Overall eat-out rates are **down** amongst:

- ▼ QLD, VIC, WA, TAS, and NSW residents
- ▼ Metro areas.
- ▼ Adult households (particularly older couples)
- ▼ Families
- ▼ Men
- ▼ 18-34 year olds, 50+ year olds



Lunch eat-out rates

Eat-out rate for lunch has continued to trend downwards to **18%** for autumn '19.

Rates are **down** amongst:

- ▼ NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, ACT and TAS.



Dinner eat-out rates

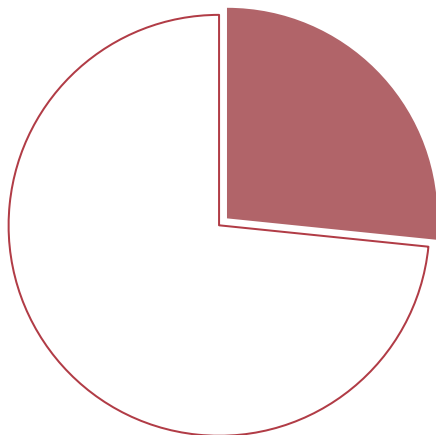
The dinner eat-out rate has dropped considerably further to **16%**.

Rates are **up** amongst:

- ▲ QLD, SA, and ACT.

Rates are **down** amongst:

- ▼ NSW, VIC, WA, and TAS.



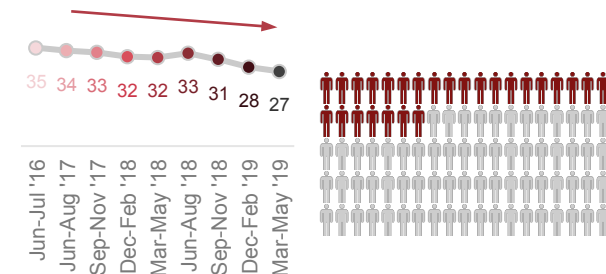
 Autumn 2019: March-May

27% of the population ate out of home*

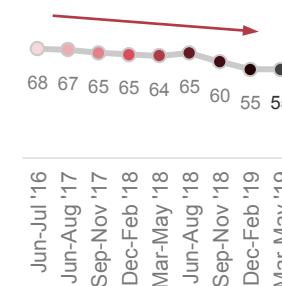


for lunch or dinner **on any given day**

– continuing to trend downwards since the momentary high in Winter '18



55% of the population have been eating out of home for lunch or dinner at least once *over a 3 day period* during autumn. Though consistent with the previous, summer quarter, a longer-term decline is still evident.

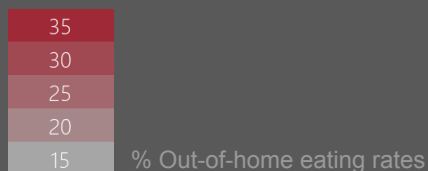
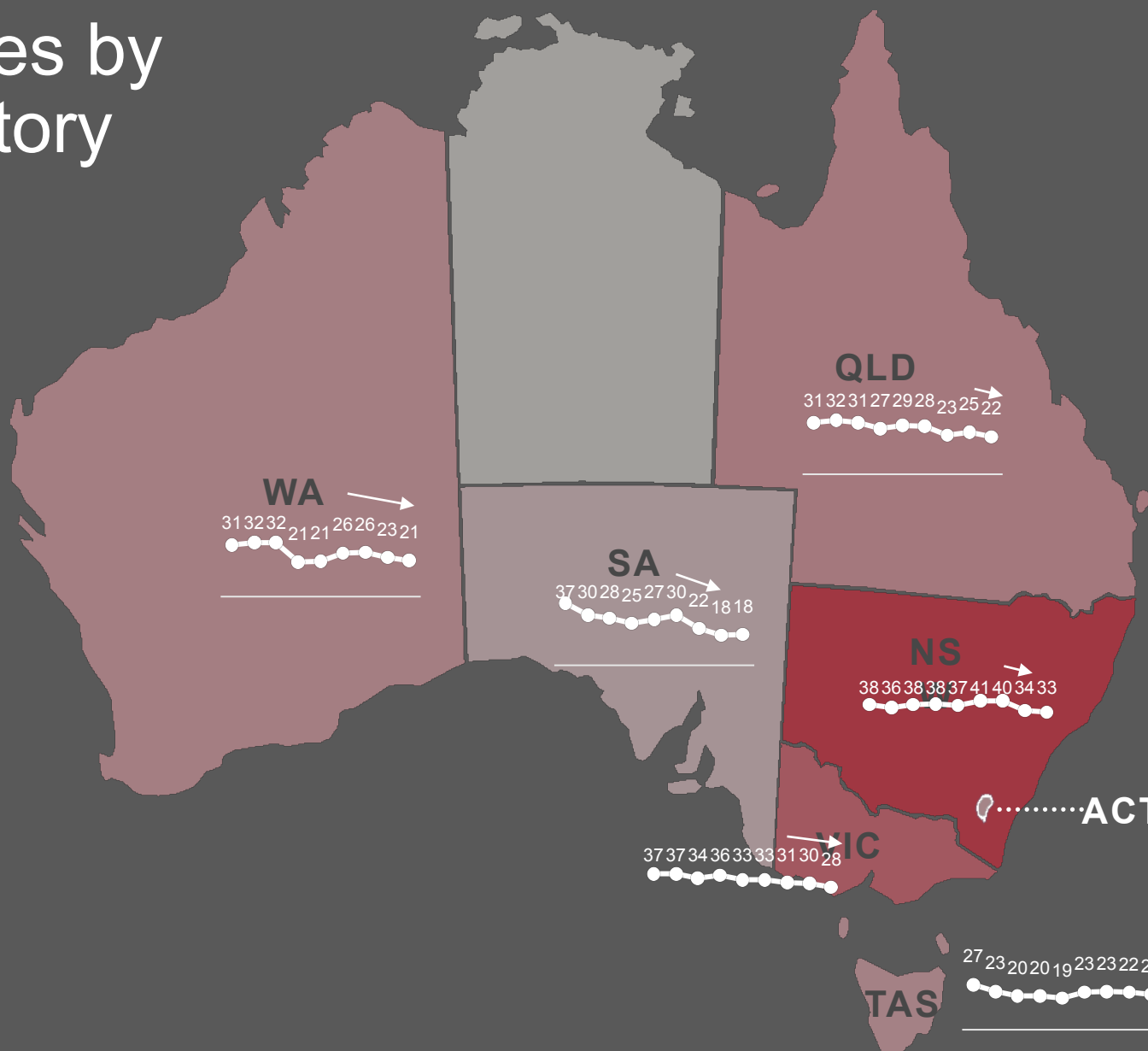


Eat-out Rates by State / Territory

31%
Overall population
Jun '17 – May '19

Eat-out rates have **dropped** in a number of states and territories during Autumn 2019, namely: QLD, VIC, WA, TAS and NSW; while the rate has actually picked up slightly in the ACT and been consistent in SA, after heavy declines in both of these regions previously.

After mostly **resisting** declines in the eat-out rate since mid-2016, it appears **NSW and VIC** have now shown signs of decline.



Base: Total population: Jun-Jul '16 (n=9,389); Jun-Aug '17 (n=2,425); Sep-Nov '17 (n=2,455); Dec-Feb '18 (n=2,560); Mar-May '18 (n=2,641); Jun-Aug '18 (n=2,716); Sep-Nov '18 (n=2,941); Dec-Feb '19 (n=3,177); Mar-May '19 (n=2,983).
Mar-May '19: NSW (n=664), VIC (n=692), QLD (n=632), SA (n=373), WA (n=343), ACT (n=96), TAS (n=117).



Eating out rates: lunch vs dinner





OCCASIONS: LUNCH VS. DINNER

Autumn 2019
March-May

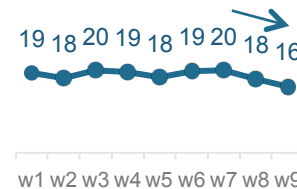
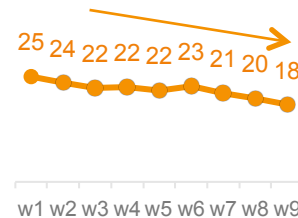


The number eating out for lunch on any given day has declined further during Autumn.

The recent decline in eat-out rate during dinner has also continued in Autumn.

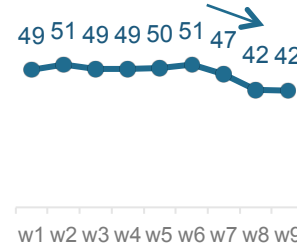
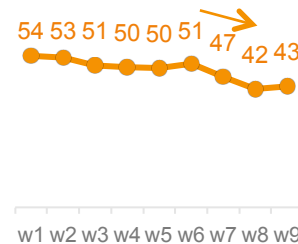


18% of Australian adults ate out of home* for **lunch** on any given day during autumn.



16% of Australian adults ate out of home* for **dinner** on any given day during autumn.

43% of the population ate out of home for lunch at least once in the *last 3 days*.



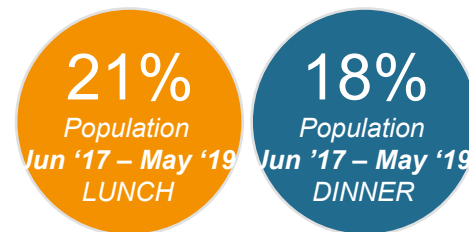
42% of the population ate out of home for dinner at least once in the *last 3 days*.

* w1 Jun-Jul '16 * w2 Jun-Aug '17 w3 Sep-Nov '17 w4 Dec-Feb '18 w5 Mar-May '18 * w6 Jun-Aug '18 w7 Sep-Nov '18 w8 Dec-Feb '19 w9 Mar-May '19

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**Eating out of home" means a meal purchased take away / home delivery, or eaten at a restaurant / café / food outlet.

Lunch & Dinner eat-out rates – by State



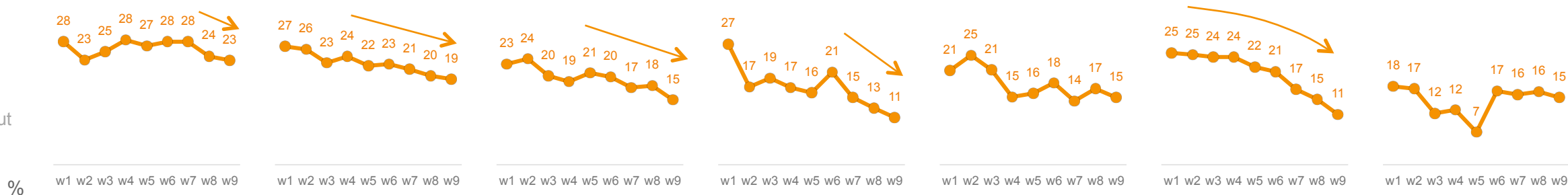
Proportion that purchased most recent lunch OR dinner out of home (takeaway OR at restaurant/

Corresponding with the decline in the overall nationwide eat-out rate, **ALL** states and territories have posted reduced levels of eating out for **lunch**, while eating out for **dinnertime** occasions has also decreased in NSW, VIC, WA and TAS.

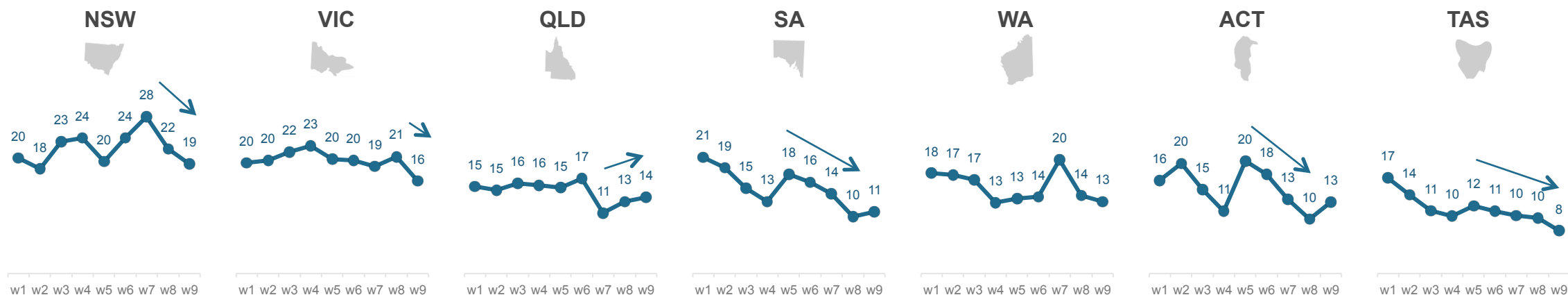
After resisting a decline, **NSW** appears to be finally showing signs of kerbing its eat-out behaviour, with **two consecutive seasons of decline** for both lunches and dinners.



Eating out for lunch



Eating out for dinner

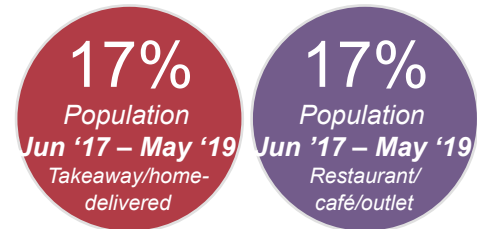


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NSW (n=664), VIC (n=692), QLD (n=632), SA (n=373), WA (n=343), ACT (n=96), TAS (n=117).



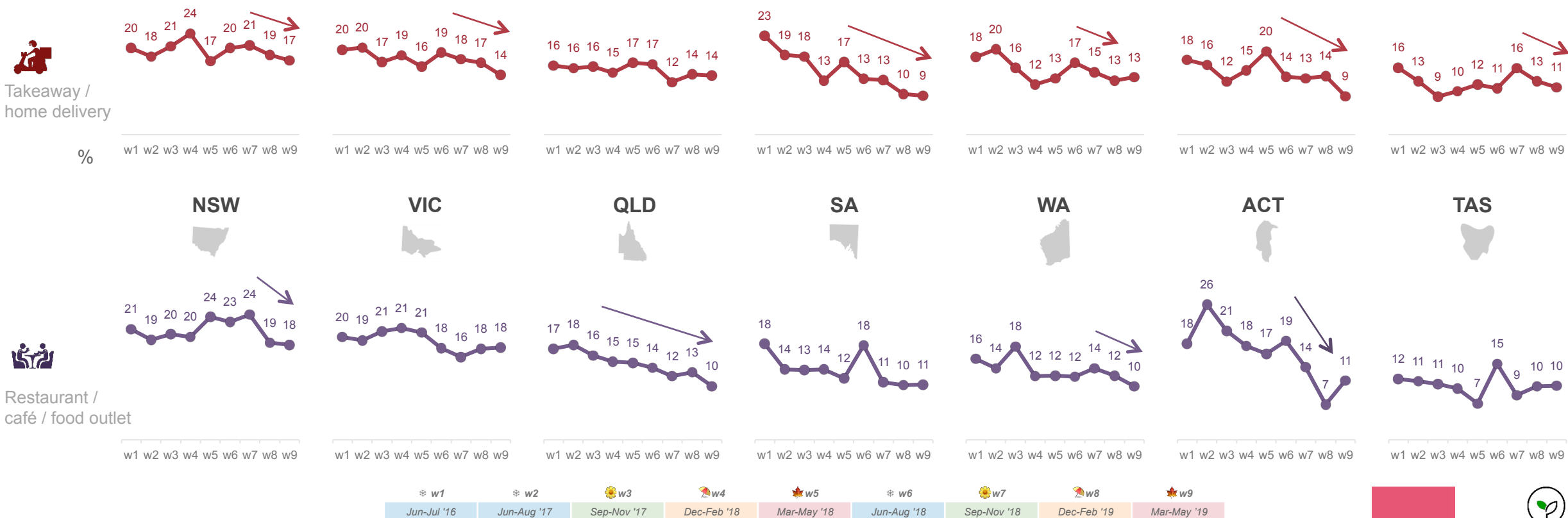
Takeaway & Dine-out rates – by State



Proportion that purchased most recent lunch OR dinner out of home (takeaway OR at restaurant/outlet).

For autumn, **takeaway / home-delivery** rates show a greater decline in the two most populous states, **NSW and VIC** (versus restaurant / café rates). Reduced takeaway and home delivery has also occurred this season in the ACT, TAS, and SA.

Restaurant / café foodservice rates have also softened, particularly in **QLD and WA**, but also in NSW.





Eating out rates: demographic differences



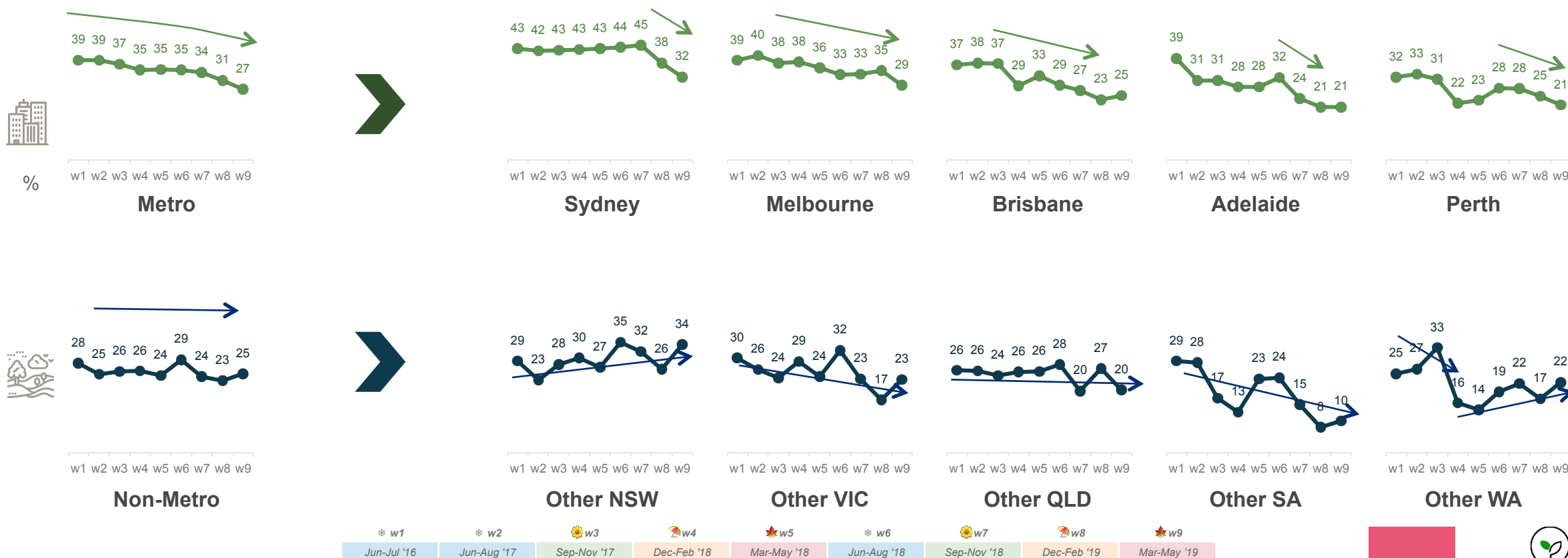
Eating out rates – Metro/non-metro

31%
Overall population
Jun '17 – May '19

Proportion that purchased most recent lunch OR dinner out of home (takeaway OR at restaurant/outlet).

Metropolitan eat-out rates have continued the **downward trend** across **all capital cities in autumn** – a **Sydney downturn** has now appeared to hit full swing after earlier resistance.

Non-metro eat-out rates have been far more **consistent**, and vary by region, with **Other NSW** and **Other WA** (more recently) showing longer-term increases since summer 2018, though regional VIC, SA and QLD are still on a long term decline.



Base: Total population: Jun-Jul '16 (n=9,389); Jun-Aug '17 (n=2,425); Sep-Nov '17 (n=2,455); Dec-Feb '18 (n=2,560); Mar-May '18 (n=2,641); Jun-Aug '18 (n=2,716); Sep-Nov '18 (n=2,941); Dec-Feb '19 (n=3,177); Mar-May '19 (n=2,983). Metro (n=2,004), Non-metro (n=979), Sydney (n=440), Other NSW (n=224), Melbourne (n=480), Other VIC (n=212), Brisbane (n=322), Other QLD (n=310), Adelaide (n=301), Other SA (n=72), Perth (n=290), Other WA (n=53).

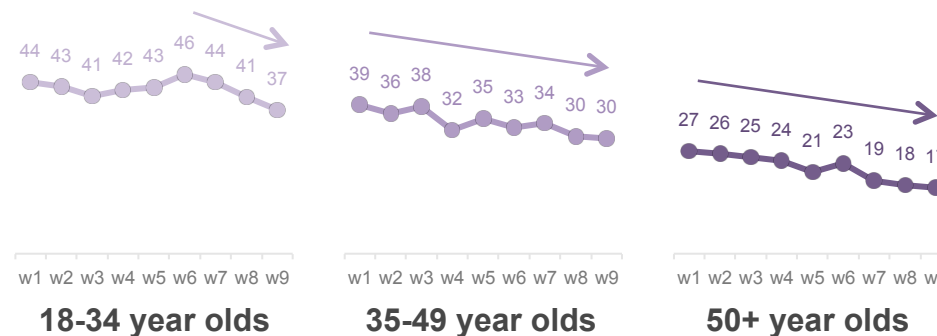
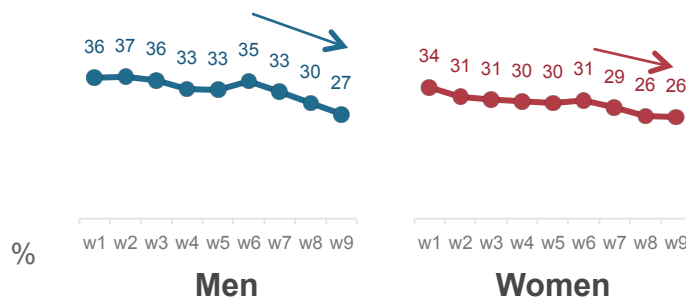
Eating out rates – Demographics

31%
Overall population
Jun '17 – May '19

Proportion that purchased most recent lunch OR dinner out of home (takeaway OR at restaurant/outlet).

The **decline** in eat-out rate has been more **pronounced amongst men** in recent seasons; though rates have declined amongst both over the long term.

Younger Australians continue to be **more likely to eat-out** (whether take-away or dining out). However, while **18-34 year olds had resisted** any decline until winter 2018, they appear to have **curbed their foodservice activity** more recently.



* w1 Jun-Jul '16 * w2 Jun-Aug '17 w3 Sep-Nov '17 w4 Dec-Feb '18 w5 Mar-May '18 * w6 Jun-Aug '18 w7 Sep-Nov '18 w8 Dec-Feb '19 w9 Mar-May '19

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Men (n=1,468), Female (n=1,515). Aged 18-34 years (n=627), 35-49 years (n=740), 50+ years (n=1,616).



Australian Foodservice Population and Market Sizing



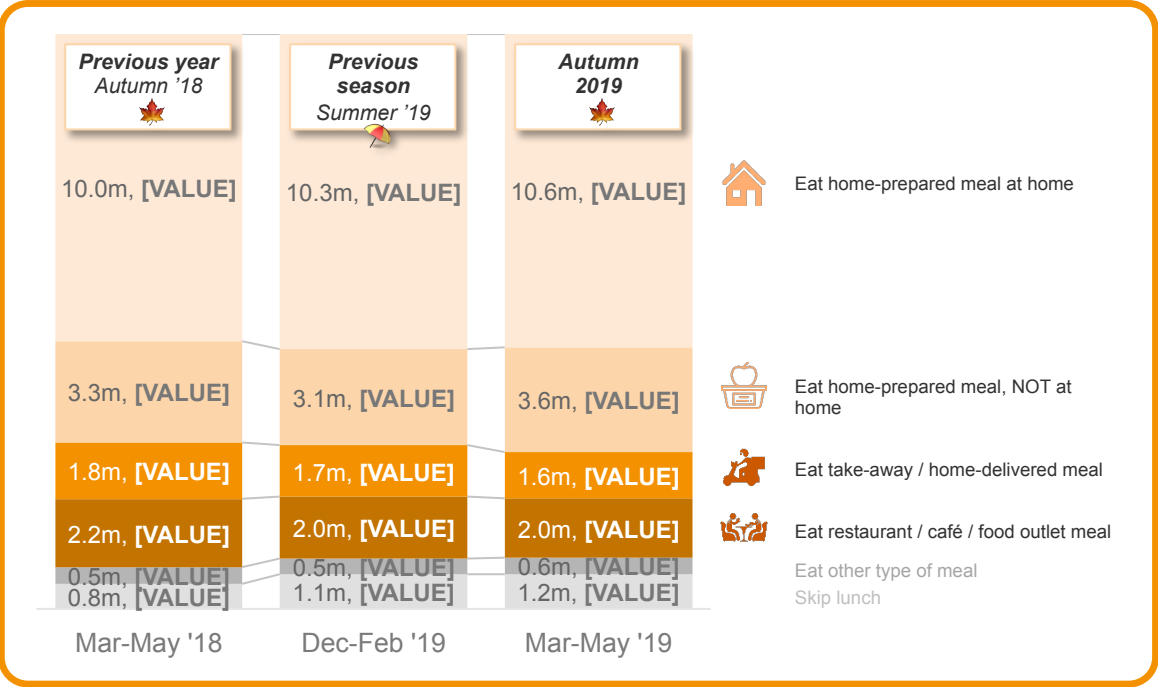
Population Metrics

Compared to **last season** *and* the **same time last year**, the number of **lunches** eaten out of home has **decreased**, both in overall volume and as a proportion of daily lunches – this is attributable to both take-away and dine-out. **Lunches brought to work** appear to have taken this share.

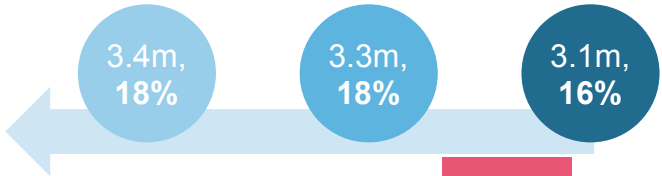
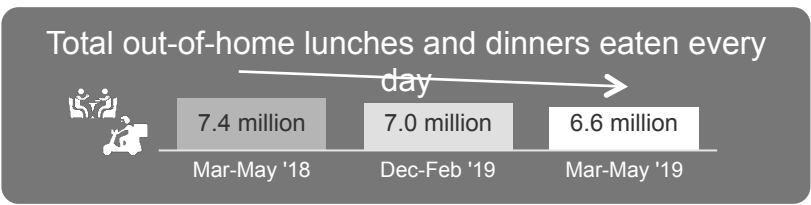
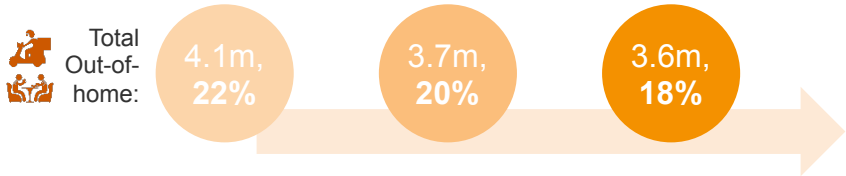
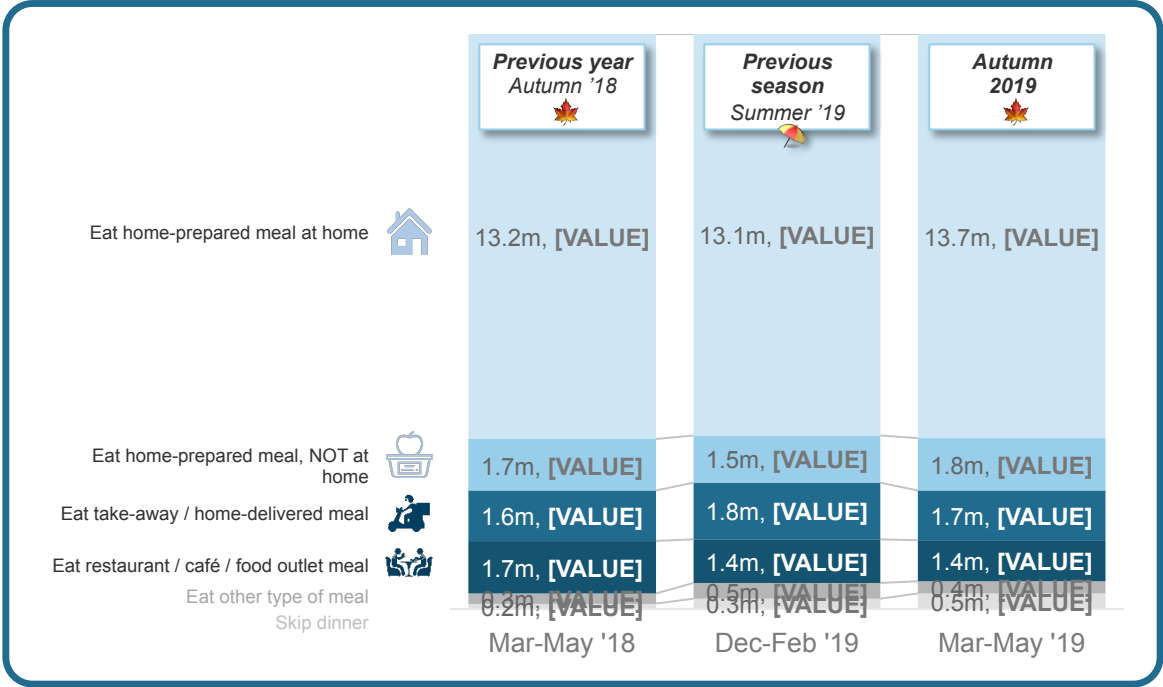


Compared to **last season** *and* the **same time last year**, the number of **dinner**s eaten out of home has **decreased**, both in overall volume and as a proportion of daily dinners. The drop is more marked for dinners eaten **on-premise** (restaurant/caf  ).

On any given day, for LUNCH...



On any given day, for DINNER...



* As of May 2019. ABS data based on estimates from 2016 to 2019. "On any given day" is based on the most recent lunch, and most recent dinner.

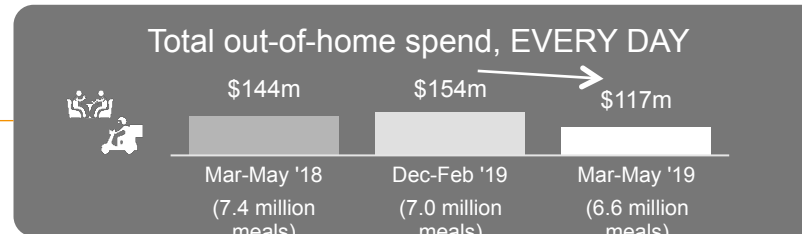
Total Spend on Out of Home Meals

Autumn 2019 vs. Previous season and Previous year

Average daily total foodservice spend has declined significantly in autumn 2019, compared with the previous period (summer). These falls have been driven by heavy reductions in both lunch and dinnertime spend; and across both take-away/home-delivered meals as well as those eaten on-premise.

Compared with the same time last year, the falls have been more marked for meals eaten on-premise at the restaurant/café/outlet (whereas spend is actually rather consistent for take-away/delivered meals).

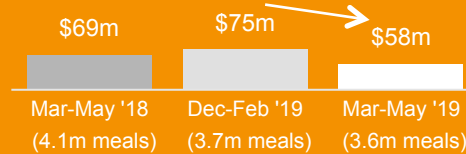
Whereas **increased spend** compensated for reduced volume in the previous period (summer '19), now a further reduction in volume **as well as average spend** as resulted in significantly reduced total spend on foodservice lunches in autumn '19. Compared to '18, **restaurant/café meals** have fared **worse** than take-away/delivered.



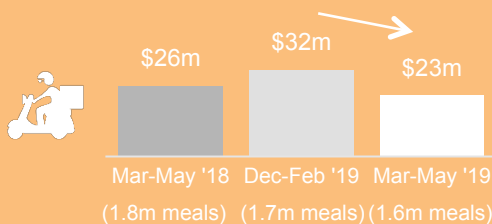
As with lunches, where **increased spend** previously compensated for reduced volume in summer '19, now a further reduction in volume **and spend** has resulted in significantly reduced total spend on dinners in autumn '19. Compared to '18, **restaurant/café meals** have fared significantly worse than take-away/delivered meals.

LUNCH

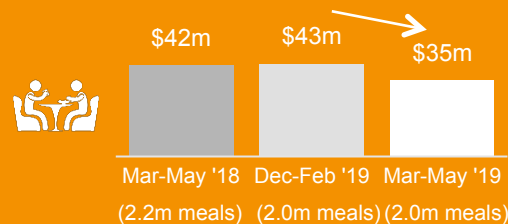
Daily spend on out-of-home lunches:



Taking the average spend per meal into account, Australians spent, **daily**, on **take-away / home-delivered** lunches:

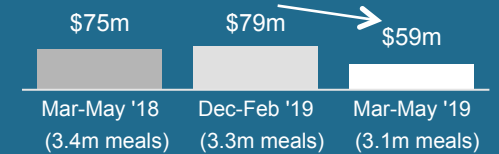


Taking the average spend per meal into account, Australians spent, **daily**, on **restaurant / café / food outlet** lunches:

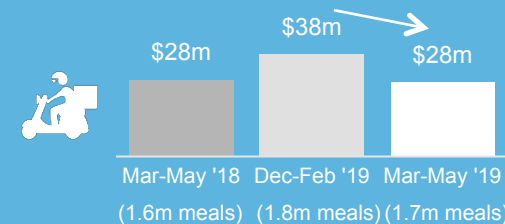


DINNER

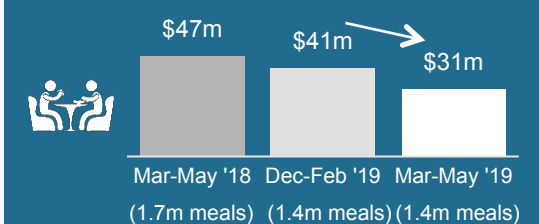
Daily spend on out-of-home dinners:



Taking the average spend per meal into account, Australians spent, **daily**, on **take-away / home-delivered** dinners:



Taking the average spend per meal into account, Australians spent, **daily**, on **restaurant / café / food outlet** dinners:



Foodservice consumers

n=1,551 respondents





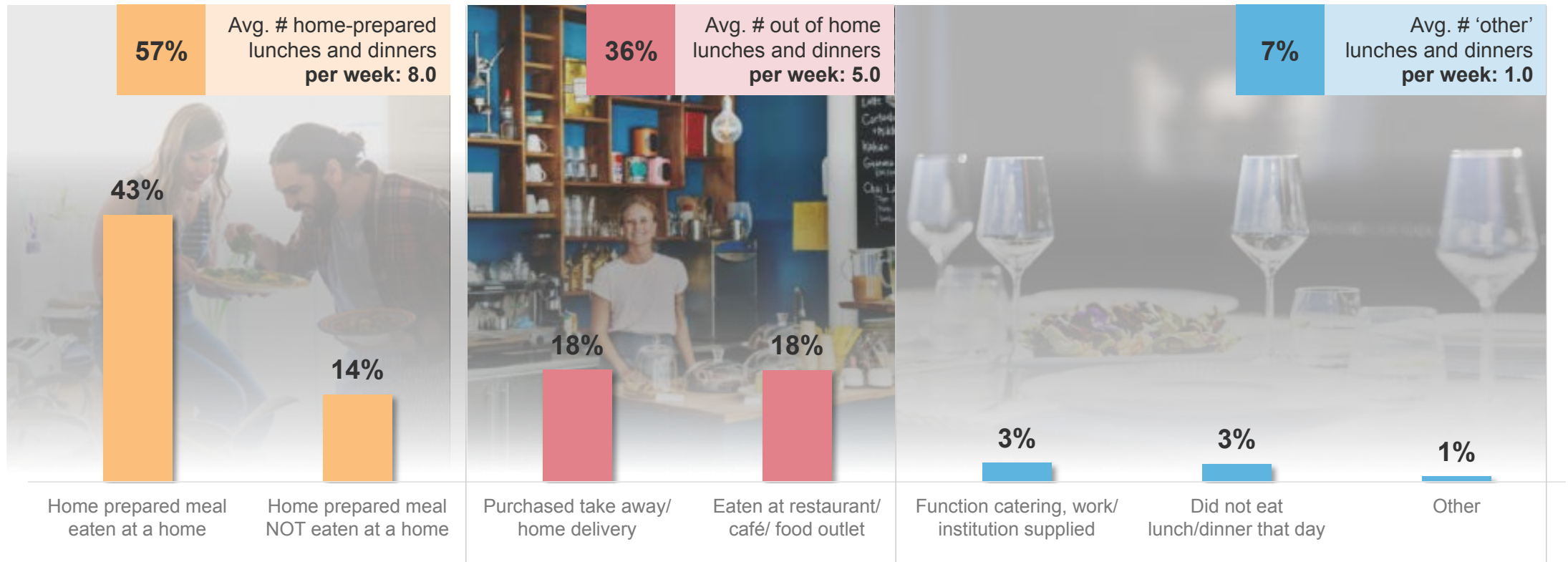
Share of meals

*amongst out-of-home diners
for past 3 lunches & past 3 dinners
total across 6 meals: 9,306 meals*



Share of all lunches & dinners (past 3 days)

Autumn 2019: March-May





Total out-of-home meals

*amongst all out-of-home lunches and dinners in the past 3 days
includes meals purchased takeaway / delivery OR meals eaten at the
outlet*

total n=3,214 meals

Meal Summary

Leading choices amongst all out-of-home lunches and dinners over 3 days (3,214 meals)

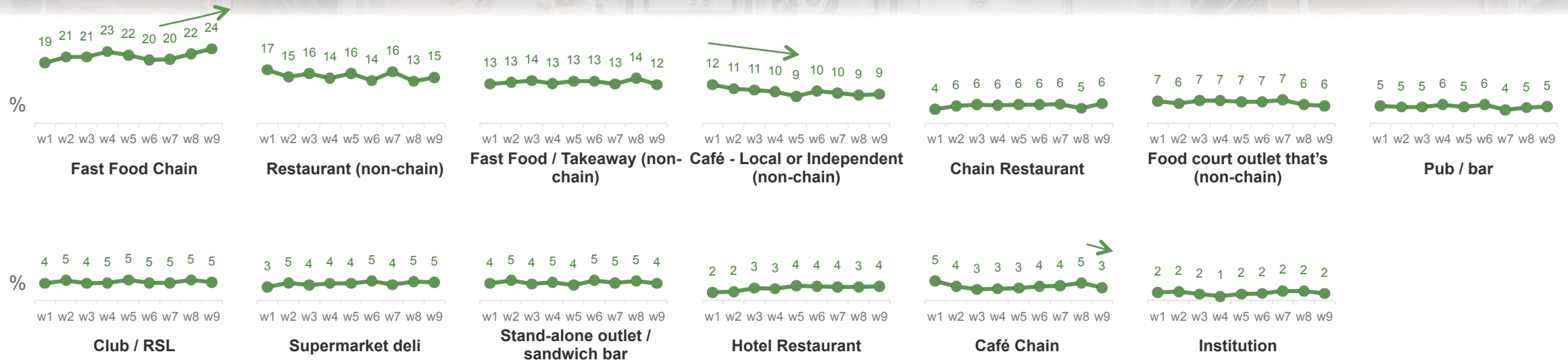
	Autumn: Mar-May 2019	Change since Dec-Feb 2019
Venue type	Fast Food Chain (24%) followed by non-chain Restaurant (15%) and non-chain Fast food (12%)	QSR / Fast Food Chains increased their share further this season. With non-chain establishments fluctuating season-to-season, Restaurants overtook Fast food in autumn.
Restaurant segment	Fast Food / Takeaway (31%), Affordable \$ Traditional (19%)	After reaching a tracking low, QSR rebounded strongly. Also, while High-end segments had been slowly growing, this season sees a significant dip. Affordable and Moderate segments are more consistent.
Cuisine	Australian (45%), followed by Asian (24%)	Australian cuisine remains steady. Both Asian and European cuisines show a dip in autumn (by 3 and 2 percentage points respectively) while Other cuisines lifted (4%).
Food type	Burger / Slider (16%), Pizza (8%), Sandwich / Wrap / Roll etc. (8%).	Burger/slider has lifted further this season, while Pizza slipped back to previous-autumn levels. Fried meats gained in autumn.
Meat eaten	Chicken (38%), Beef (30%), Fish (12%), Pork ranked 4th at 10%	Chicken has its second consecutive season of growth, while Beef and Fish are steady. Pork softened since the heights of autumn and spring.
Dollar spend per person for meal	\$0-10 p.p. increased sharply (33%); \$21 p.p. decreased sharply (23%). Average spend decreased to \$17.69 per meal	After consistent long-term increases, average spend p.p. dropped sharply in autumn; correspondingly, large share increase in low-priced meals and decrease in high-priced meals.

Venue type

Total, amongst all out of home lunches and dinners over 3 days

Fast Food Chains have continued their **upward momentum** in autumn; while other venues remain relatively consistent with previous seasons.

After a steady (but gradual) decline, local/independent cafés now appear to be holding share, at around 9% of meals; while café chains took a mild hit this autumn.

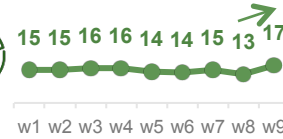


* w1 Jun-Jul '16 * w2 Jun-Aug '17 w3 Sep-Nov '17 w4 Dec-Feb '18 w5 Mar-May '18 * w6 Jun-Aug '18 w7 Sep-Nov '18 w8 Dec-Feb '19 w9 Mar-May '19

Base: All foodservice meals: Jun-Jul '16 (n=12,659), Jun-Aug '17 (n=3,364), Sep-Nov '17 (n=3,230), Dec-Feb '18 (n=3,246), Mar-May '18 (n=3,336), Jun-Aug '18 (n=3,369), Sep-Nov '18 (n=3,319), Dec-Feb '19 (n=3,214), Mar-May '19 (n=3,102).

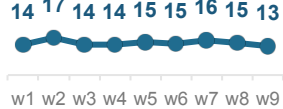
Cuisine

Autumn 2019: Mar-May



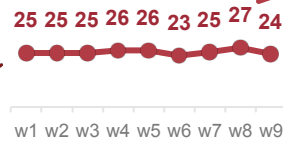
Total, amongst all out of home lunches and dinners over 3 days

OTHER



EUROPEAN

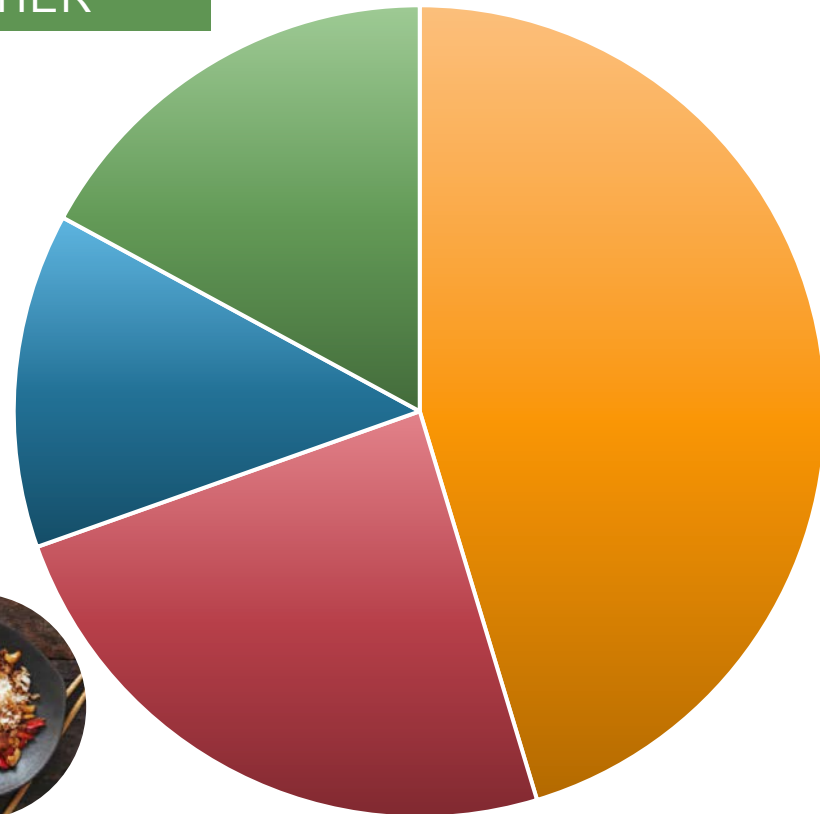
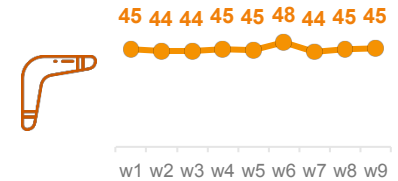
In contrast to the previous season, **Asian** cuisine **lost** its share of cuisine gained in summer, while **Other** cuisines looked notably **stronger in autumn**. **European** cuisine has also continued to slide since Spring 2018.



ASIAN



AUSTRALIAN



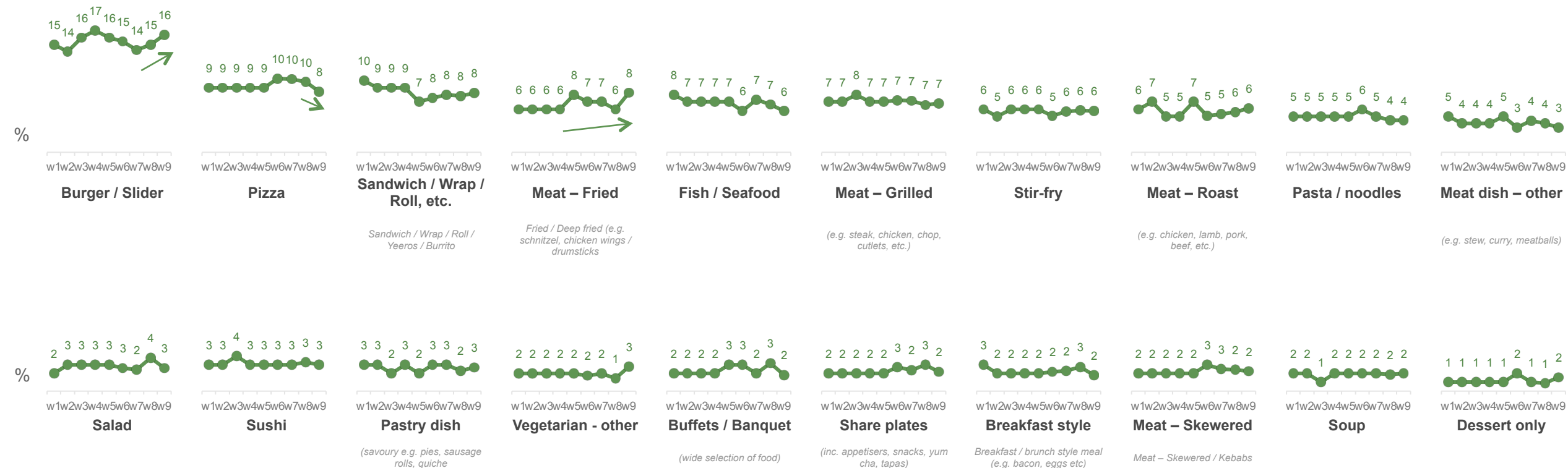
%	* w1	* w2	* w3	* w4	* w5	* w6	* w7	* w8	* w9
	Jun-Jul '16	Jun-Aug '17	Sep-Nov '17	Dec-Feb '18	Mar-May '18	Jun-Aug '18	Sep-Nov '18	Dec-Feb '19	Mar-May '19

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Food type

Total, amongst all out of home lunches and dinners over 3 days

Burgers /sliders continue to be the leading food type, with double the share of the next-most common food, and continuing to bounce back after dipping in spring '18. Pizzas have posted a softer autumn after several seasons at 10% share; whereas **fried meat dishes** have had a bumper autumn (and also had a high of 8% share in the previous autumn).



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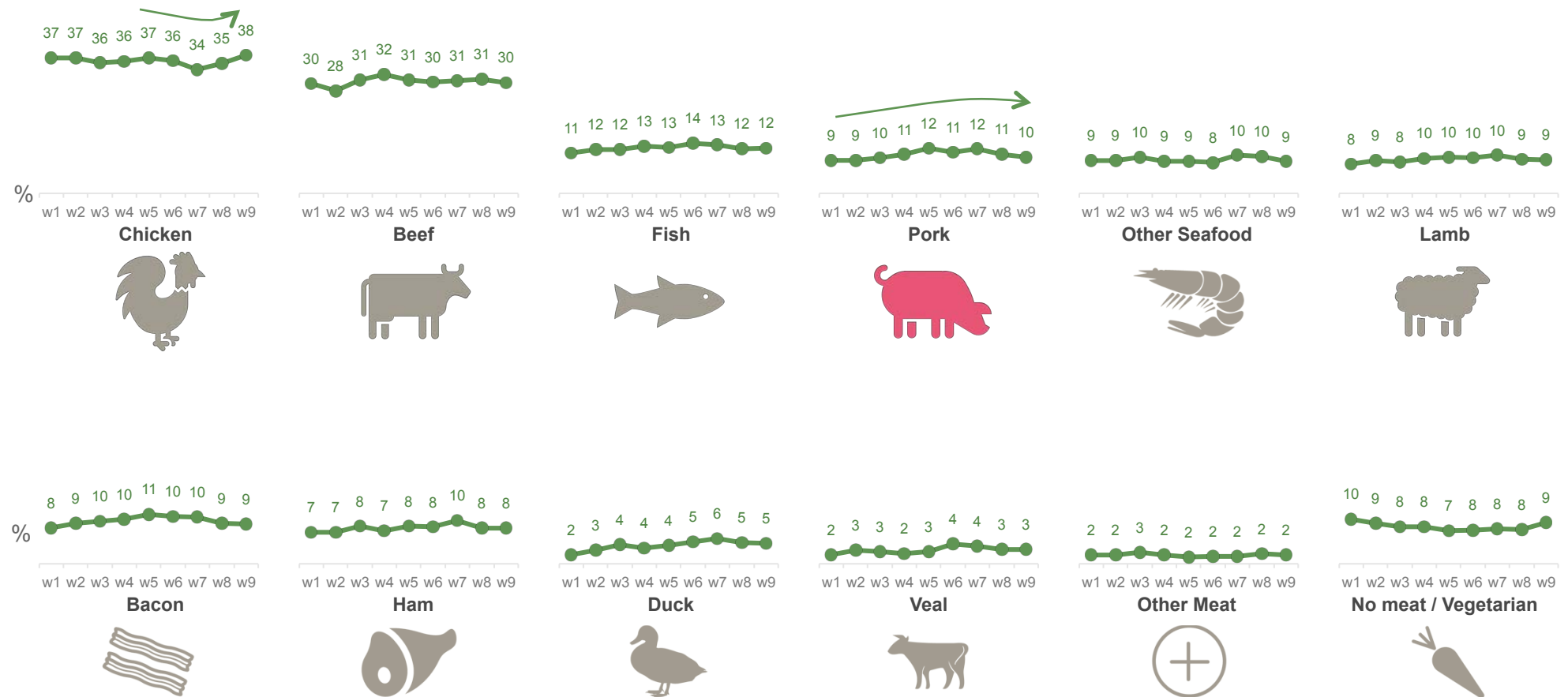
Meat eaten

Chicken meals continue to post increasing share again, after a longer-term declining trend.

Meanwhile, beef and fish have remained consistent.

Pork and Ham have both continued to soften after a weaker summer period.

Total, amongst all out of home lunches and dinners over 3 days



* w1 Jun-Jul '16 * w2 Jun-Aug '17 * w3 Sep-Nov '17 * w4 Dec-Feb '18 * w5 Mar-May '18 * w6 Jun-Aug '18 * w7 Sep-Nov '18 * w8 Dec-Feb '19 * w9 Mar-May '19

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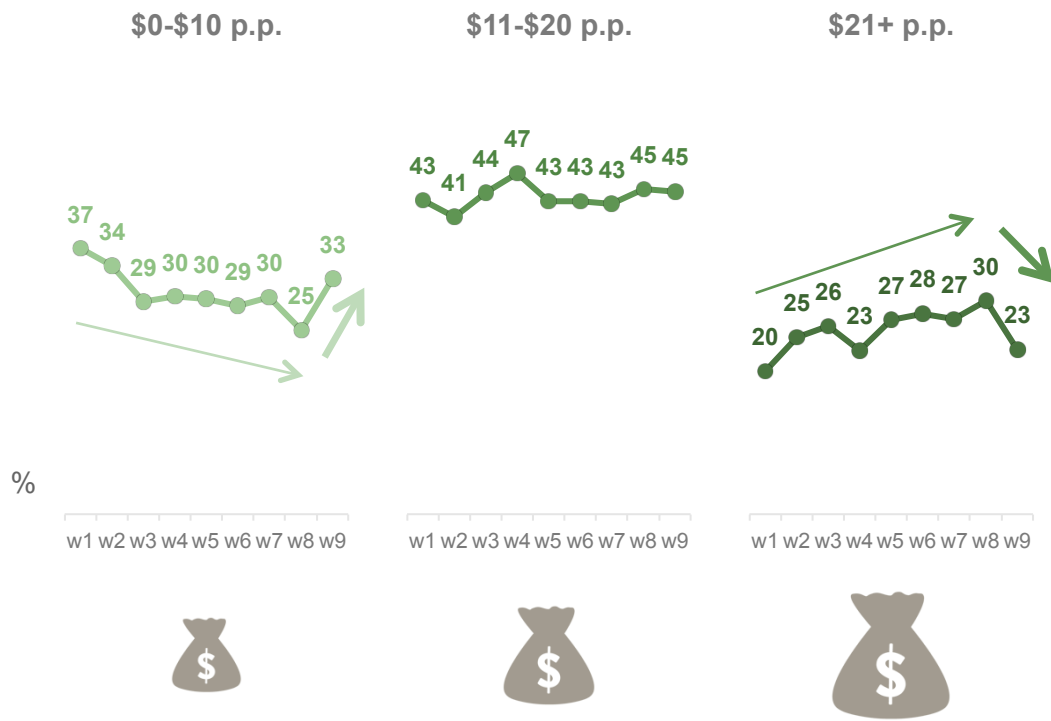
Dollar spend on meal

It appears Australians have begun to **tighten their belts**. Finally, after several seasons of growth in the highest-spend bracket, meals in the **over-\$21 category dropped off heavily** during autumn. Inversely, after consistent decline in meals up to \$10, these saw a **significant increase** in the latest March-to-May period.

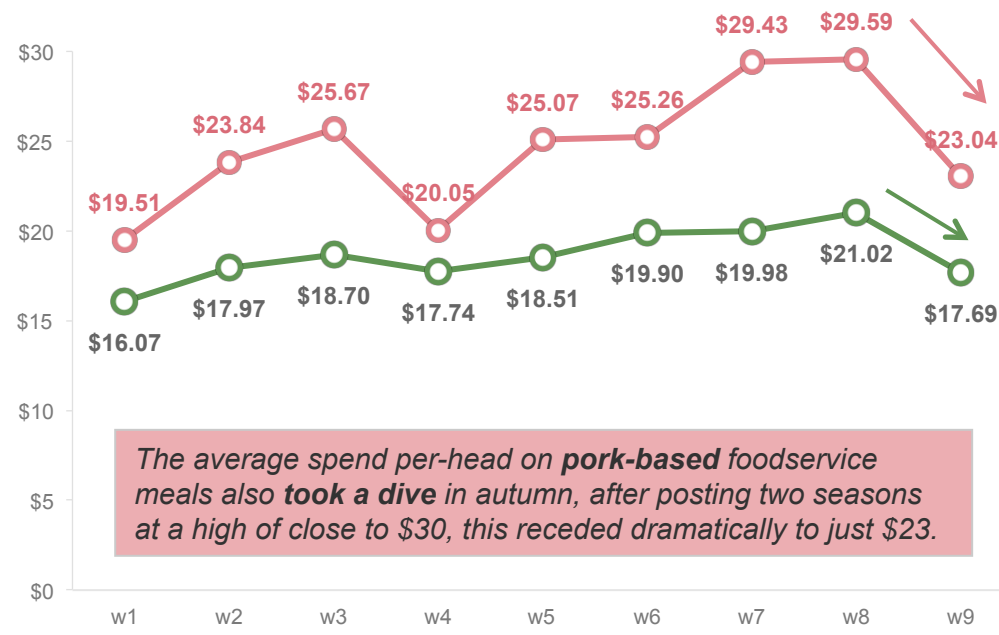
Total, amongst all out of home lunches and dinners over 3 days

After an ever-increasing average spend since winter 2016, spend per-head on foodservice meals **took a plunge** in autumn, with the average **dropping 16%** from its high of over \$21, to just \$17.69; a level not seen since summer 2018.

Spend per person (dollar range)



Spend per person (calculated average)



The average spend per-head on **pork-based** foodservice meals also **took a dive** in autumn, after posting two seasons at a high of close to \$30, this receded dramatically to just \$23.

* w1 Jun-Jul '16 * w2 Jun-Aug '17 * w3 Sep-Nov '17 * w4 Dec-Feb '18 * w5 Mar-May '18 * w6 Jun-Aug '18 * w7 Sep-Nov '18 * w8 Dec-Feb '19 * w9 Mar-May '19

Base: All foodservice meals (Total / containing pork): Jun-Jul '16 (n=12,659 / 1,146), Jun-Aug '17 (n=3,364 / 297), Sep-Nov '17 (n=3,230 / 306), Dec-Feb '18 (n=3,246 / 342), Mar-May '18 (n=3,336 / 389), Jun-Aug '18 (n= 3,369 / 365), Sep-Nov '18 (n= 3,319 / 382), Dec-Feb '19 (n=3,214 / 327), Mar-May '19 (n=3,102 / 288).
* Based on (up to) the last 3 foodservice lunches or dinners purchased.

Top 10 Summary

Autumn 2019: March-May

Restaurants made some gains on the venue front during autumn, while non-chain Fast Food, Food court outlets, and Stand-alone venues lost places. Pubs and Clubs reversed places.

Fried Meats gained positions during autumn, displacing Fish/seafood and Grilled meat. Meanwhile, the ranking of meats eaten remains consistent with summer.

	Venue Type		Food type		Meats eaten	
1	Fast Food Chain =		Burger / Slider =		Chicken =	
2	Restaurant (not a chain) ▲		Pizza =		Beef =	
3	Fast Food / Takeaway (local or independent) ▼		Sandwich / Wrap / Roll / Yeeros / Burrito =		Fish =	
4	Café - Local or Independent (can sit down in venue) =		Meat – Fried ▲		Pork =	
5	Chain restaurant ▲		Fish / Seafood ▼		Seafood (other than fish) =	
6	Food court outlet (not a chain) ▼		Meat – Grilled ▼		Lamb =	
7	Pub /bar ▲		Stir-fry =		Bacon =	
8	Club / RSL ▼		Meat – Roast =		Ham =	
9	Supermarket deli ▲		Pasta / noodles =		Duck =	
10	Stand-alone food outlet / sandwich bar ▼		Meat dish – Other =		Veal =	



Total out-of-home meals


*comparing lunches vs dinners;
takeaway/delivery vs dine in meals*

Analysis by meal occasion

  Lunch vs. Dinner



Meal occasion summary – Lunch vs. Dinner

 Autumn 2019: March-May

LUNCH FOODSERVICE MEALS



VENUE: **Fast food chain** venues continued to increase in autumn, matching the peak reached in summer '18. Meanwhile, **local/independent cafés** have maintained a long-term declining trend for lunchtime out-of-home eating.



SEGMENT: The slow decline in **QSR/takeaway** has been arrested with a substantial increase in share during autumn. Conversely, the High \$ spend segments have fallen considerably.



FOOD TYPE: **Burgers / sliders** and **between-bread** options have been steady, however, **Fried meat** has seen an increase (coinciding with an increase **last autumn** also), while **Pizza** has continued to gradually recede.



MEAT EATEN: **Chicken** share of foodservice lunches has **risen** to 37%; **Pork** has had a **weaker** season, continuing to slide gradually since autumn last year.



DOLLAR SPEND: A **sudden drop** in the **average spend p.p.** after successive increases. The number of lunches in the highest \$21+ bracket have fallen sharply, while those in the \$10 and under category have risen. Share of meals in the intermediate price range have remained steady.

DINNER FOODSERVICE MEALS



VENUE: **Fast food chains** also continue their upward trend, accelerating slightly in autumn. These venues have now appreciably overtaken **non-chain restaurants**, which despite showing an uptick in autumn, maintain a broader decline.



SEGMENT: As with lunches, **QSR/takeaway** declines have come to a sudden end with significantly increases this season; and High \$ Formal share has dropped.



FOOD TYPE: As with lunches, **Fried meats** have jumped during autumn. **Burgers/ sliders** have also significantly boosted their share of dinners this season; while **Pizza** and **Grilled meat** hold fairly steady. **Fish/seafood** and **Other meat** dishes continue to decline gradually.



MEAT EATEN: **Chicken** has also increased its share of dinners, to 39%, and **pork** has posted share of 11%, consistent with summer but down on the highs of autumn and spring 2018.

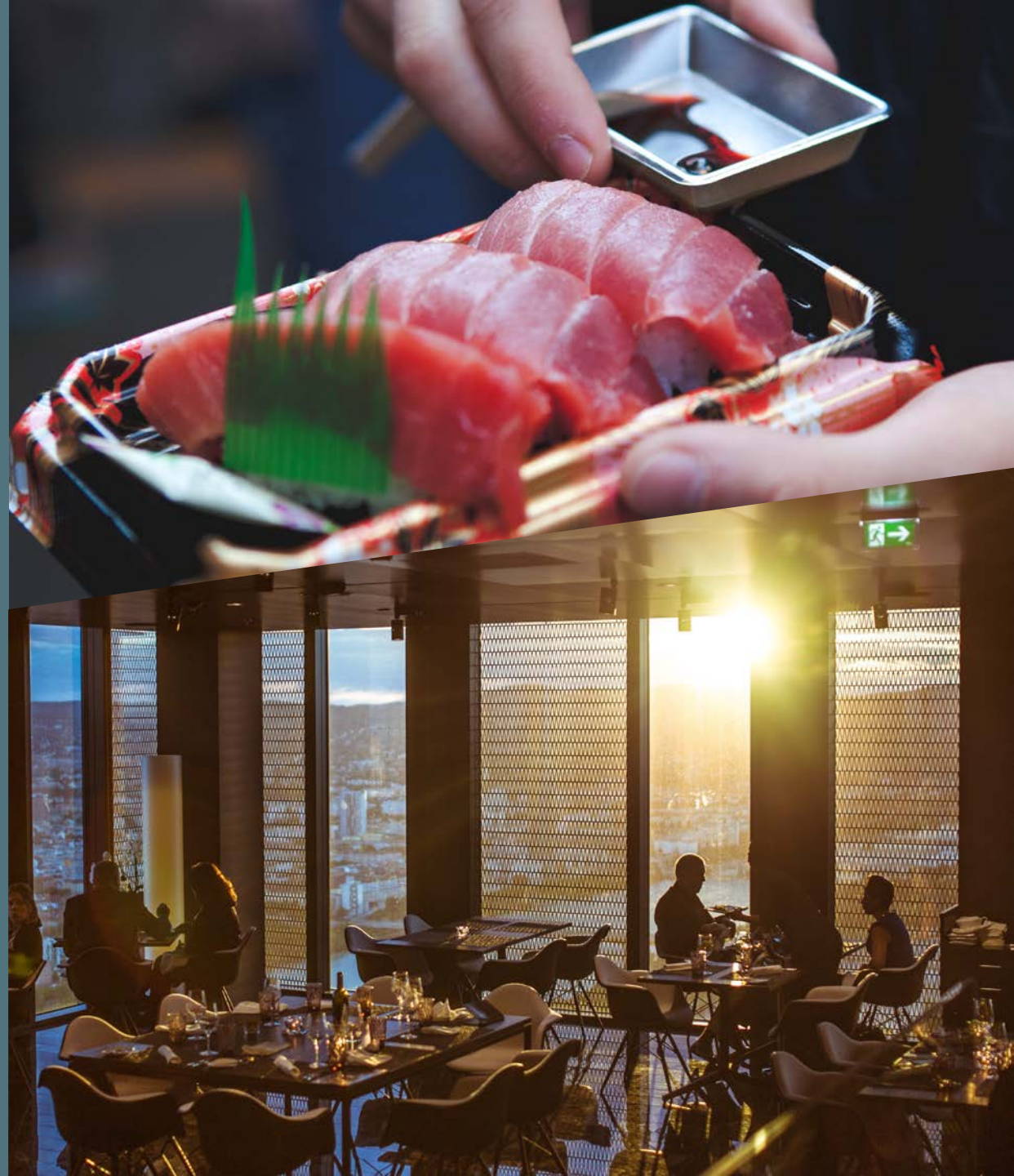


DOLLAR SPEND: As with lunches, the **average spend p.p.** on dinners **dropped** significantly in autumn. The number of dinners in the highest price bracket fell while those in the cheapest bracket rose; and intermediate-priced meals remained steady.

Analysis by eating location



Take-away vs. Dine-out



Eating location summary – Take-away vs. Dine-out

 Autumn 2019: March-May

TAKE-AWAY / HOME-DELIVERED FOODSERVICE MEALS



VENUE: Share of take-away and home-delivery meals continues to **increase** for **QSR** venues into autumn '19, while **Non-chain fast food** venues dipped. Share of off-premise meals has otherwise been relatively consistent.



SEGMENT: After several successive seasons of decline, **QSR** has shown a **significant increase** in share of take-away/home-delivered meals in autumn. Further to the theme of reduced spend, **Affordable \$ Contemporary** share has increased notably (though **Traditional** has decreased), and **High \$** segments have both **declined** noticeably in autumn.



MEAT EATEN: **Chicken** has posted notable **increases** during autumn, while **Pork** share of take-away / home-delivered meals has continued to **recede**.



DOLLAR SPEND: The **average dollar spend p.p.** on take-away/delivered meals **decreased** in the autumn wave, along with sharp increases in the share of meals priced under \$10, and a decrease in those priced over \$20.

RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / FOOD OUTLET (DINE-OUT) FOODSERVICE MEALS



VENUE: Share of meals eaten on-premise at the restaurant / café / food outlet has also been largely steady, although **QSR** has also posted a **second successive season of growth**, and **Local/independent cafes** continues a slow **decline**. **Chain cafés** also **dipped** this season.



SEGMENT: Similarly, amongst on-premise meals, **QSR** has **increased** sharply, and **Affordable \$ Traditional** share has also increased (though **Contemporary** has decreased). **Moderate** share, and **High \$ Formal** share, have also **decreased** this season.



MEAT EATEN: Similarly to takeaway/ home delivery, **chicken increased** its share notably, while **Pork** share of restaurant/café meals has continued to recede.



DOLLAR SPEND: As with take-away/delivered meals, the **average spend p.p.** on restaurant/café meals **decreased** substantially this season, coinciding with sharp increases in meals priced under \$10, and a decrease in meals priced over \$20.

Delivery service



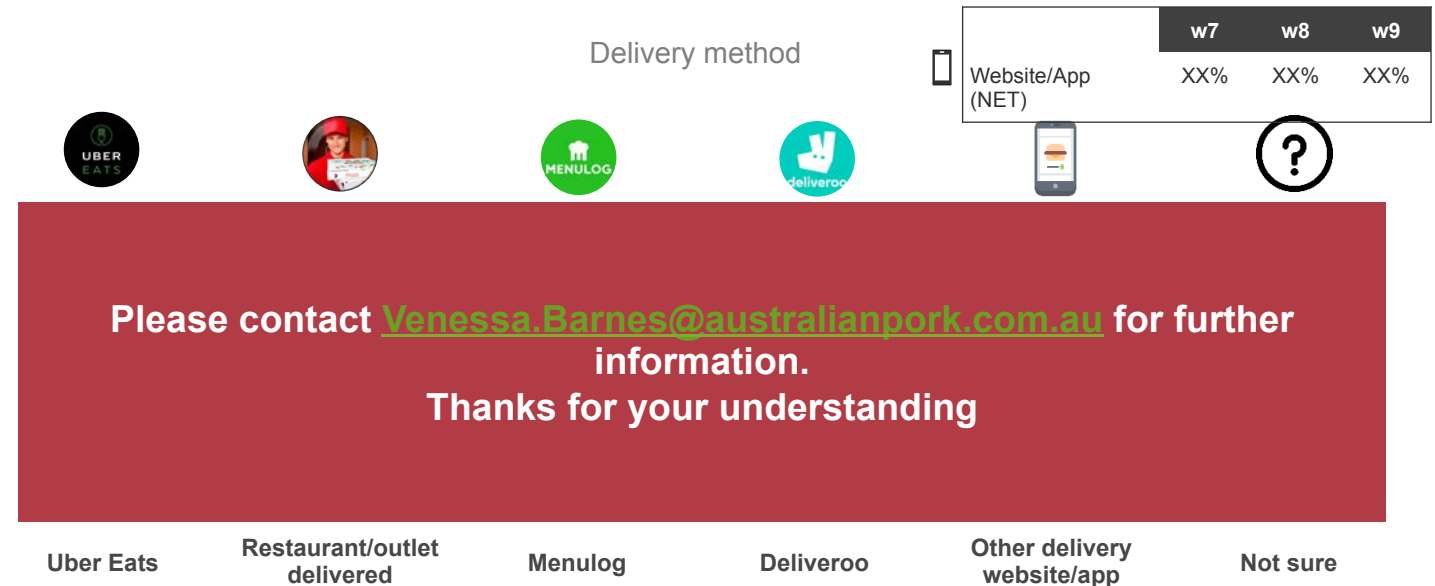
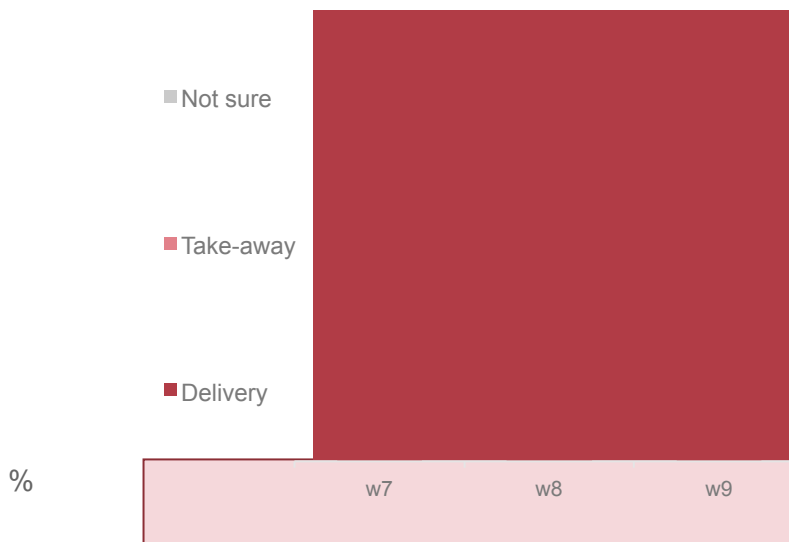
Take-away / home-delivered meals



What share of Take Away is delivered via UberEats, Menulog and other delivery platforms?

Amongst all take-away and home-delivered lunches and dinners over 3 days

Take-away vs. delivery



Reservations



Dine-out meals

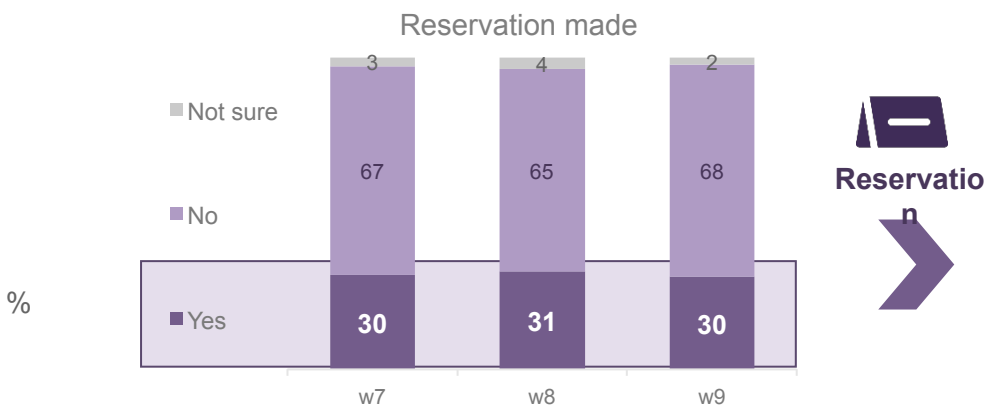


Reservation made

Amongst all restaurant/café/food outlet lunches and dinners over 3 days

A **reservation** is made for 3 foodservice meals out of every 10 that are eaten **on-premise** at the restaurant, café or food outlet. This rate has remained **consistent** since spring till now.

Making a booking **directly with the restaurant/outlet** is the **most common** method – roughly 6 in 10 reservations are made this way – but this method has **slowly declined** since spring, with **website/app** reservations increasing in autumn – this is driven particularly by **OpenTable**.



	w7	w8	w9
Website/App (NET)	35%	35%	38%

 w7
 Sep-Nov '18
  w8
 Dec-Feb '19
  w9
 Mar-May '19

Q: Was a reservation made for the meal occasion(s) listed below? | How was the reservation made for the meal occasion(s) listed below? Questions added September 2018.

Base: All foodservice meals eaten at restaurant/café/food outlet / those where a reservation was made: Sep-Nov '18 (n=1,522 / 435), Dec-Feb '19 (n=1,551 / 460), Mar-May '19 (n=1,531 / 424).