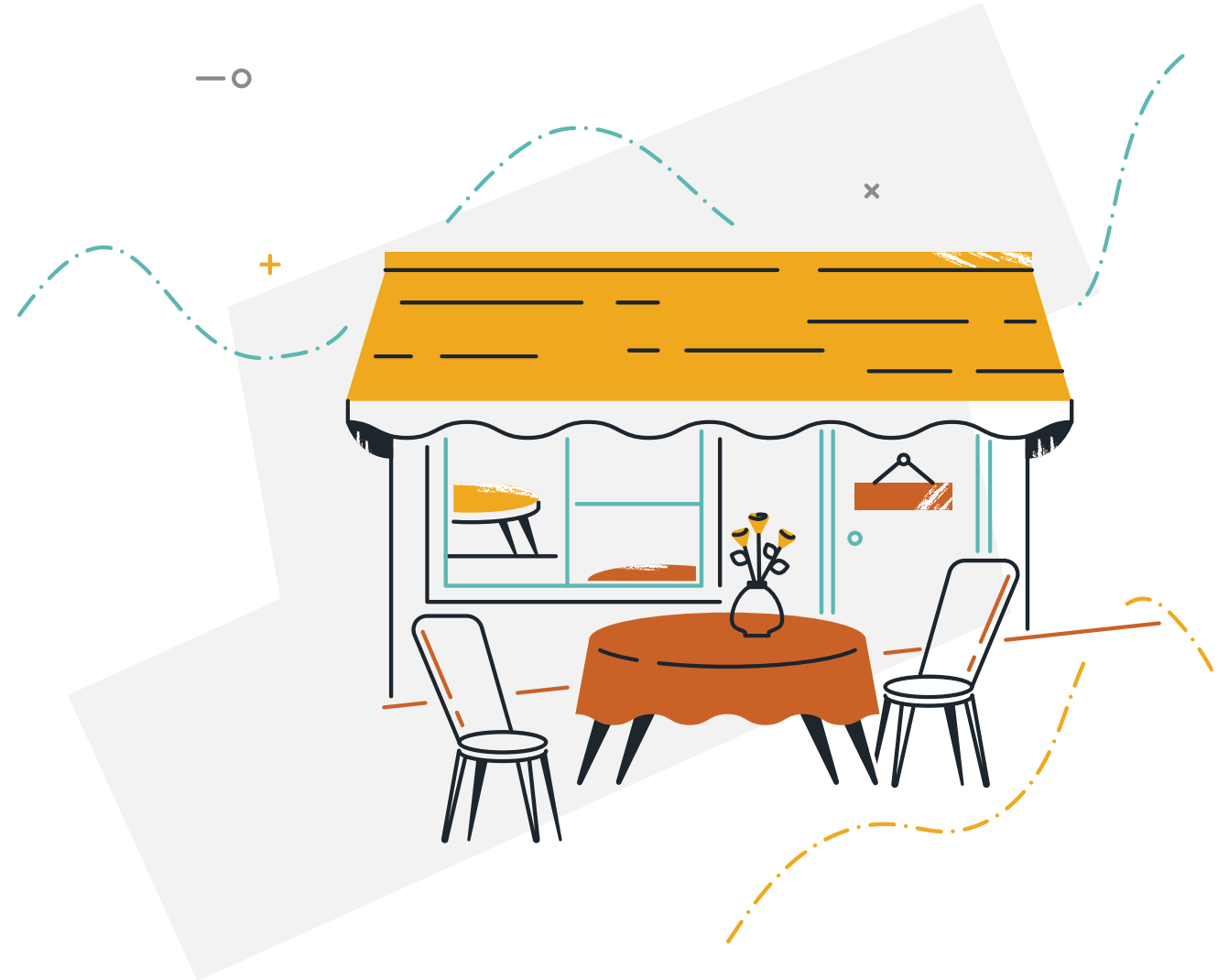




One Year Later: Restaurants, Consumers and COVID-19



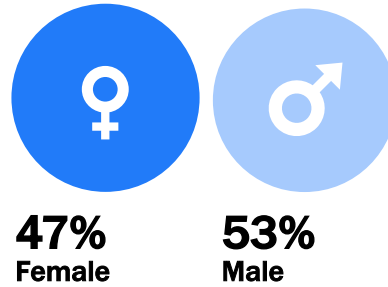


About the survey

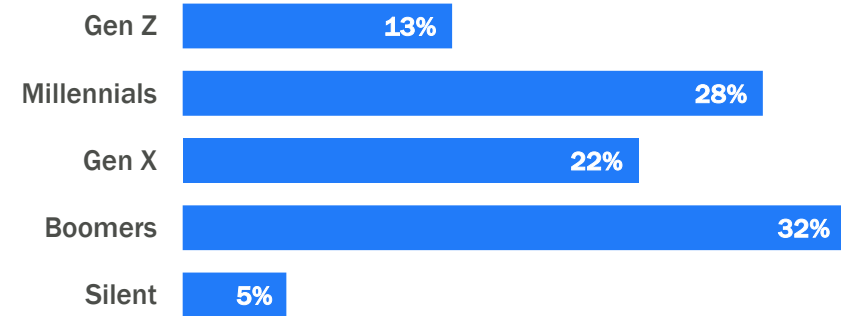
RMS surveyed 1,119 people in the United States from Feb. 23-24th, 2021.

RMS launched a survey series in May 2020 to assess consumer dining behavior and perspectives of the restaurant industry as the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded.

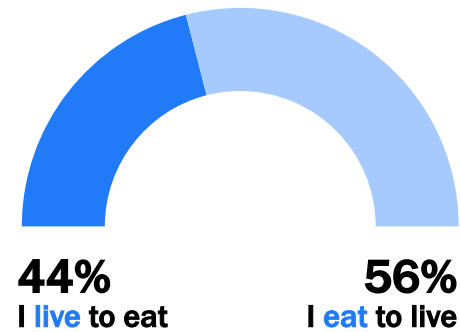
Gender



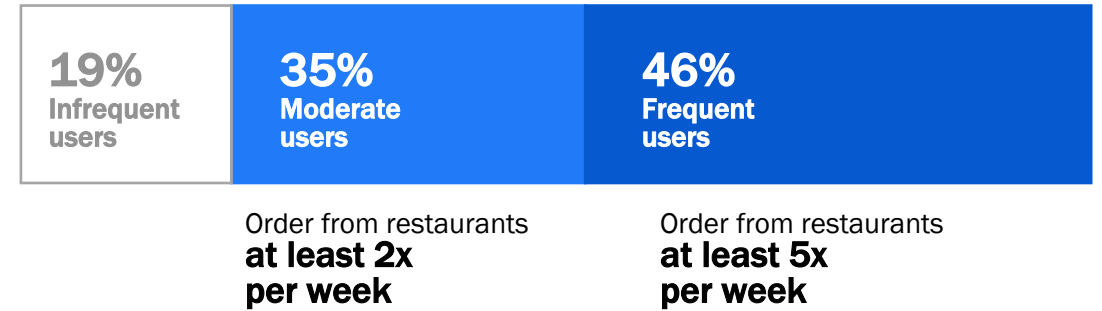
Generation



Food profile



Restaurant usage

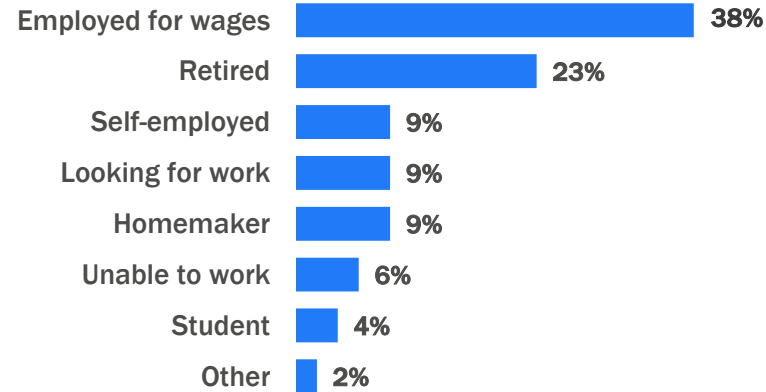




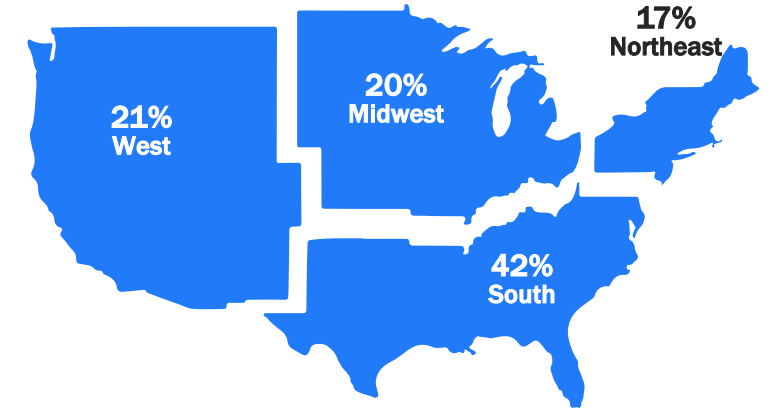
Respondent breakdown

RMS surveyed 1,119 people in the United States from Feb. 23-24th, 2021.

Employment status

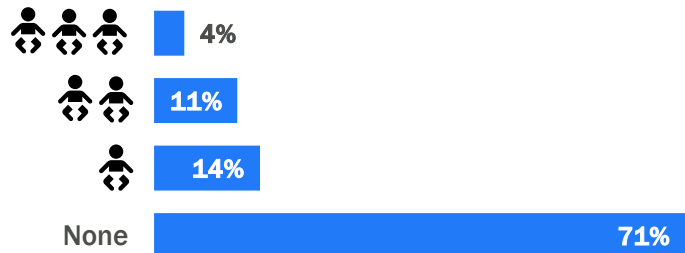


Region

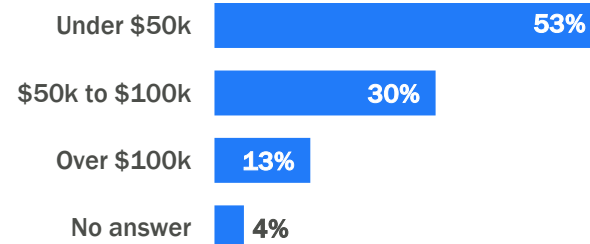


Children

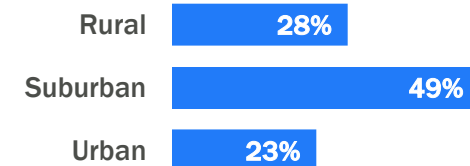
Under the age of 16 in the household



Household Income



Geographic area



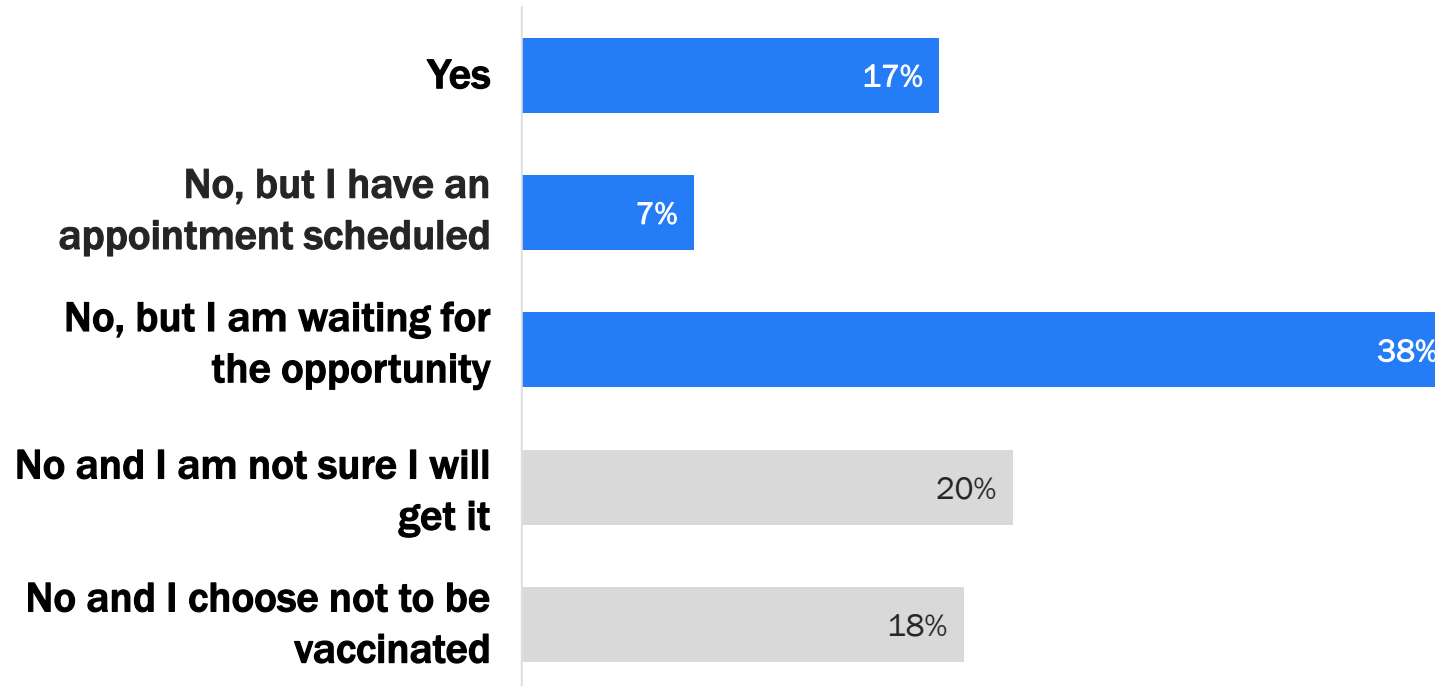


Industry Outlook

More than 60% of respondents have been or plan to be vaccinated



Have you received the COVID-vaccine?



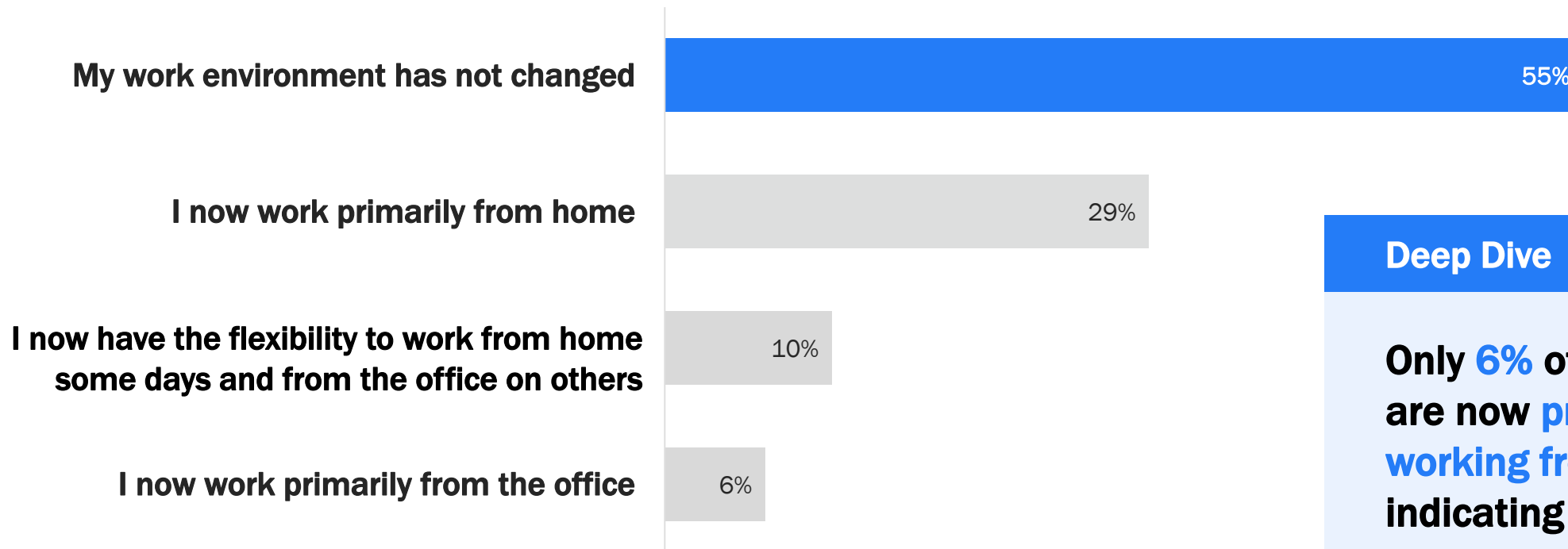
Deep Dive

Of those "not sure I will" or "choose not to" get vaccinated, **59% are women.**

Working environments stabilized for more than 50% of respondents — and primarily at home



Within the last three months, how has your work environment changed?



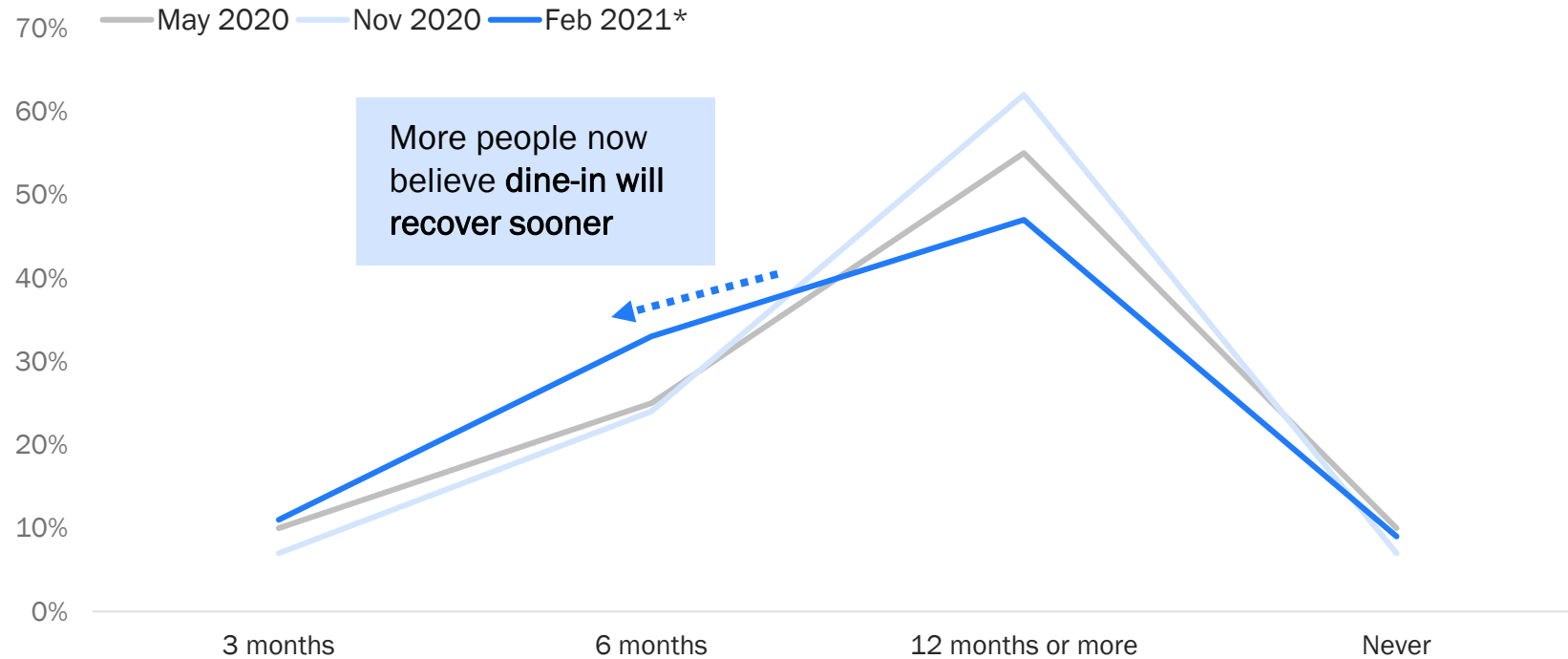
Deep Dive

Only **6%** of respondents are now **primarily working from the office**, indicating a slow return to pre-pandemic levels.

Growing optimism: **44%** of respondents believe dine-in will return to pre-COVID levels within the next 6 months



When do you believe the dining-in restaurant segment will recover?



Deep Dive

70% of February respondents believe that **vaccinations will speed up recovery of the dine-in segment.**

May 2020 n=1,200 | August 2020 n=800 | February 2021 n=1,119

*designates statistical significance greater than 95% confidence level



One Year Later: Consumer Sentiment



Insight One

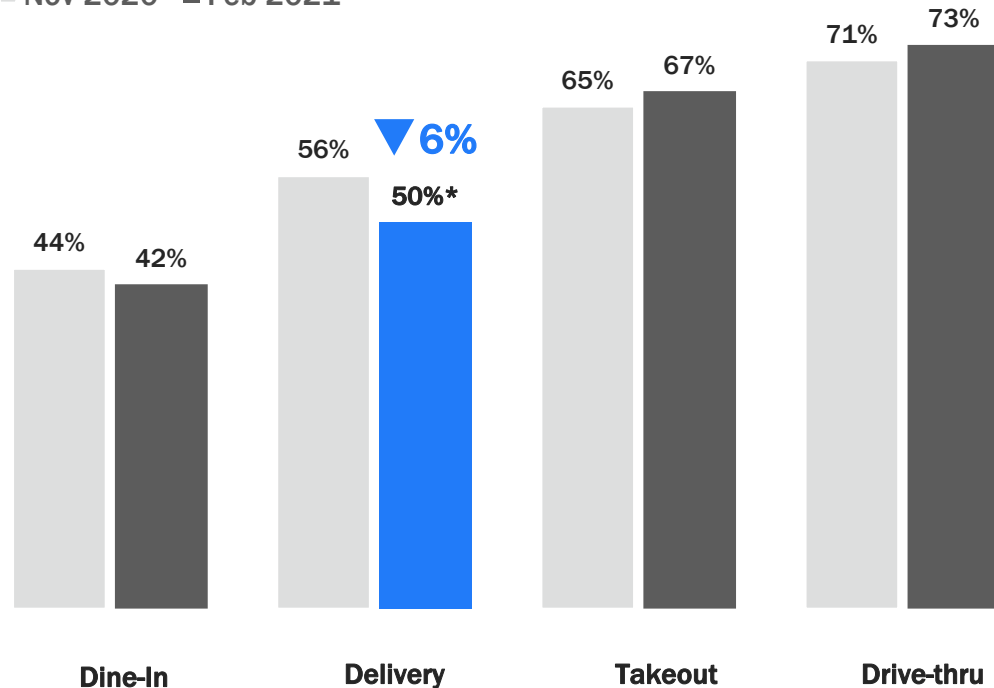
Deep dive

Delivery declines: Frequent **delivery** ordering has seen a slight **decline since November**

Activity shifts from November 2020 to February 2021

Share of people reporting reported at least 1 weekly visit

■ Nov 2020 ■ Feb 2021*



Younger generations (Gen Z & Millennials) continue to report higher restaurant usage across all channels.

However, the percentage of those who use delivery once a week declined by **12% for Gen Z** and **8% for Millennials.**

November 2020 n=844 | February 2021 n=1,119

*designates statistical significance greater than 95% confidence level



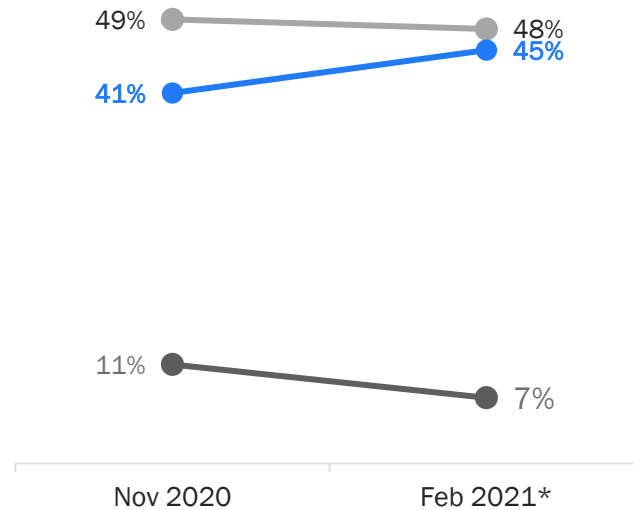
Insight Two

A year later, more respondents are **sticking to purchasing behaviors** developed in the pandemic

Please indicate whether you have visited restaurants in the given daypart more or less in the last month

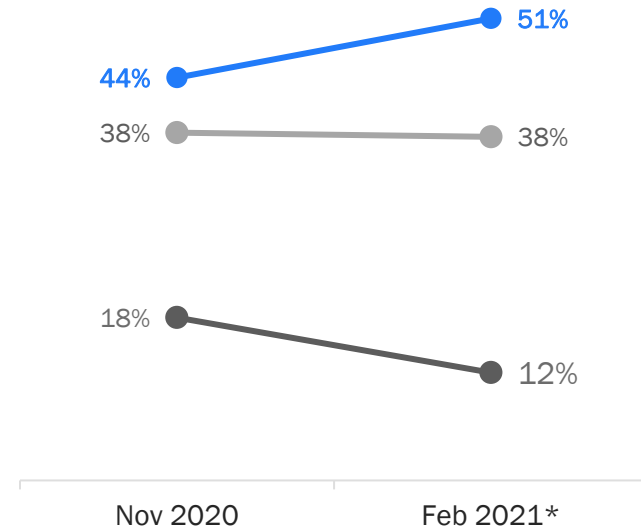
Breakfast

— less — same — more



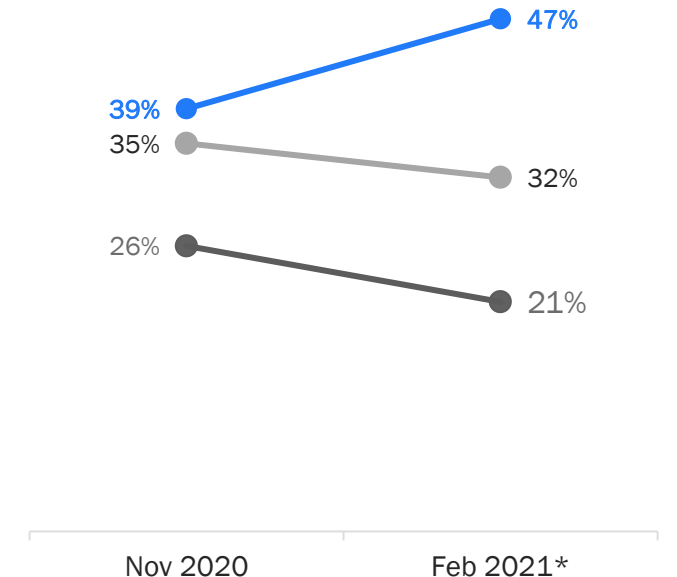
Lunch

— less — same — more



Dinner

— less — same — more



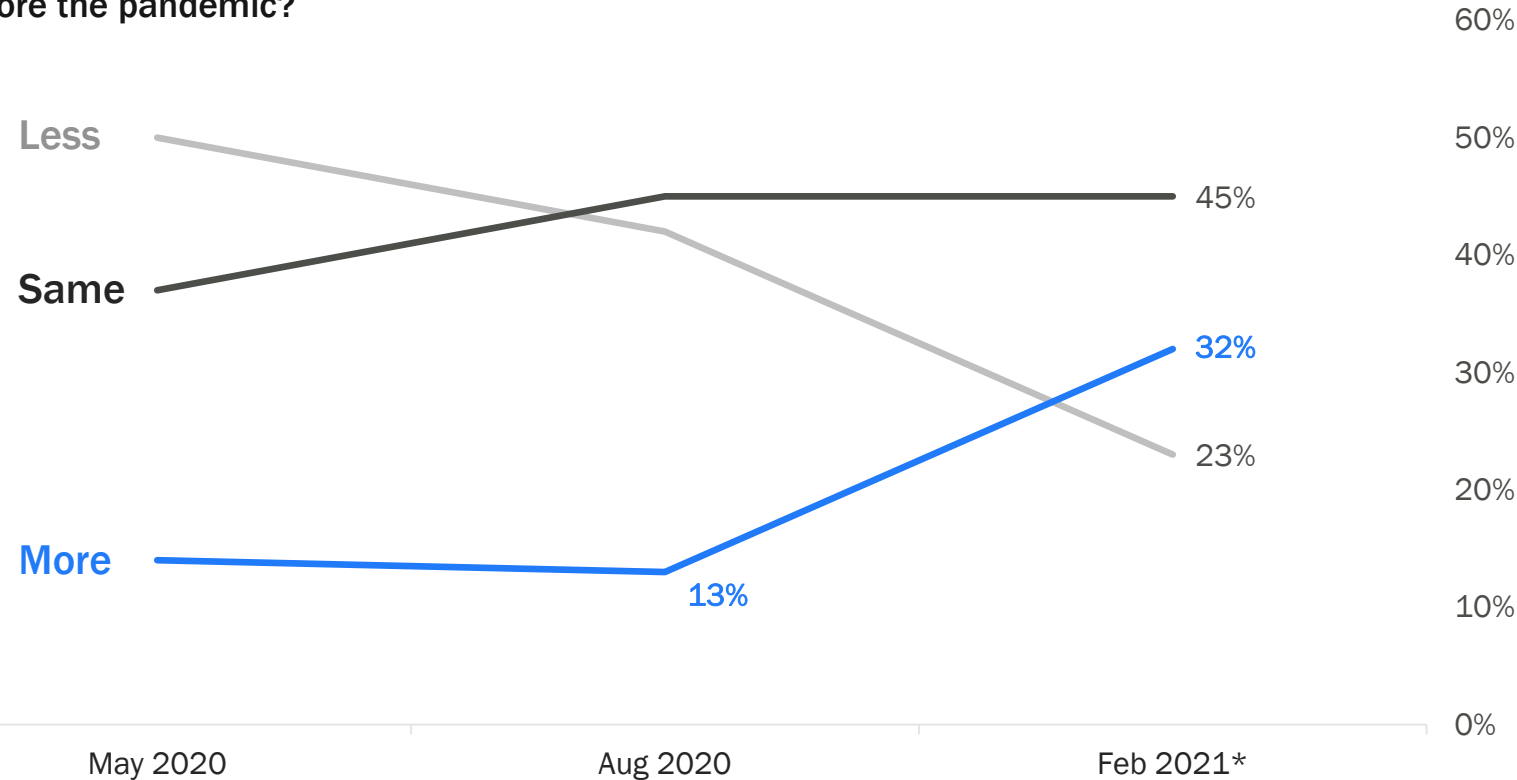
November 2020 n=844 | February 2021 n=1,119

*designates statistical significance greater than 95% confidence level

Insight Three

The percentage of respondents planning to eat out more post-pandemic is increasing

Post pandemic, how often do you plan on eating out at restaurants versus before the pandemic?



Deep Dive

32% of respondents plan on eating out more post-pandemic compared to **13%** in August 2020.

May 2020 n=1,200 | August 2020 n=800 | February 2021 n=1,119

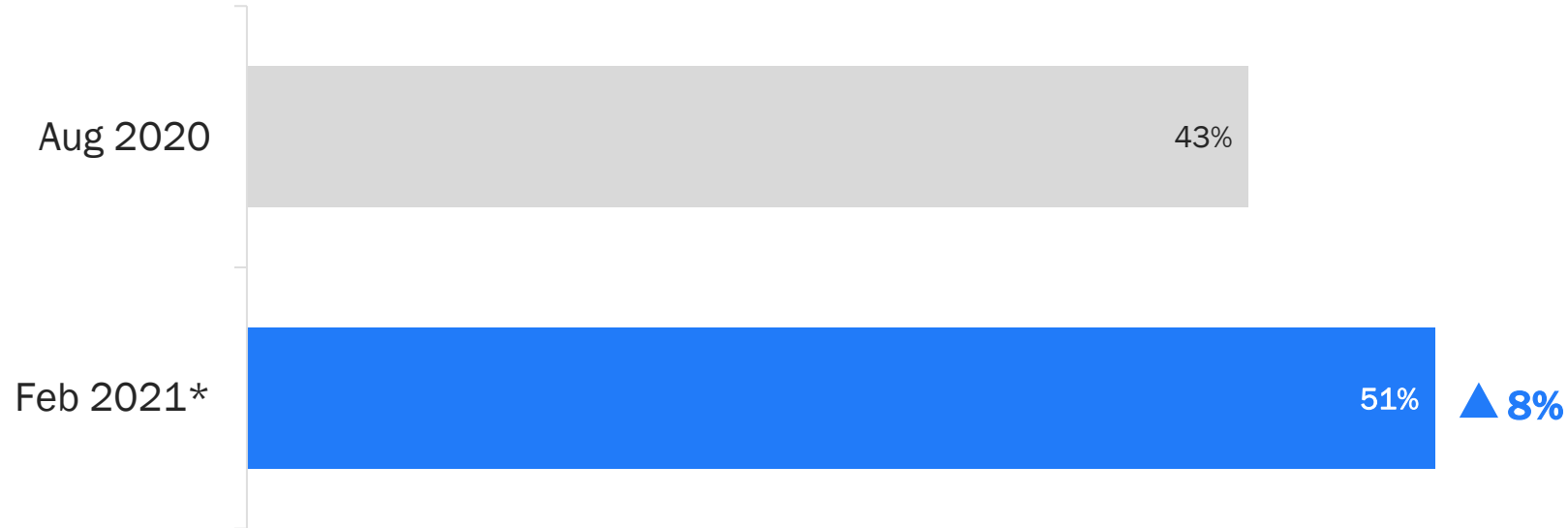
*designates statistical significance greater than 95% confidence level

Insight Four

More respondents believe restaurants can provide a safe dining experience indoors

Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statements below when making the decision to dine-out:

Share of respondents who “Agree” and “Strongly agree” that restaurants can provide a safe indoor experience:

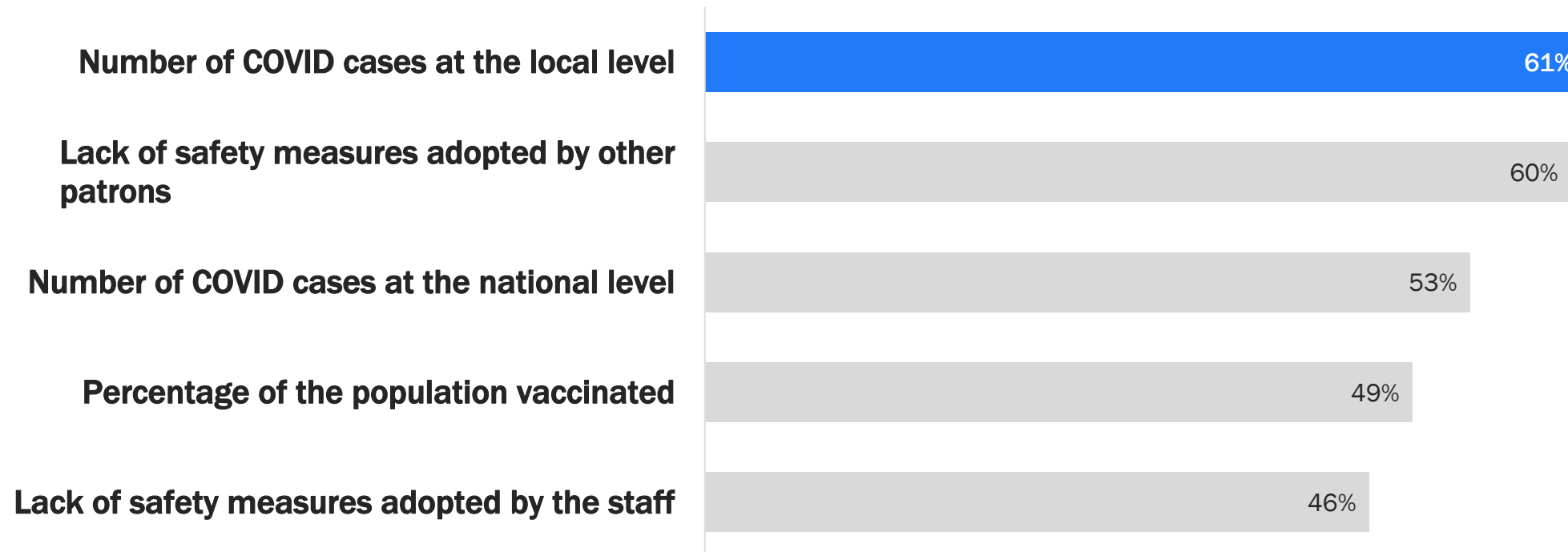


Insight Five

The **number of COVID cases** at the local level is the **#1 deciding factor** when considering to dine out



Share of respondents who “Agree” and “Strongly agree” with the following deciding factors when considering to dine out



Insight Six

The majority of those **not planning on getting vaccinated** also choose restaurants they **believe will provide a safe indoor experience**

Share of respondents who “Agree” and “Strongly agree” with the following deciding factors when considering to dine out

| Deciding Factors | Vaccination Status | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Yes, Scheduled and Waiting | Undecided | Will not get it |
| Number of COVID cases at the local level | 72% | 50% | 33% |
| Number of COVID cases at the national level | 64% | 43% | 26% |
| Percentage of the population vaccinated | 63% | 33% | 18% |
| Lack of safety measures adopted by other patrons | 69% | 53% | 37% |
| Lack of safety measures adopted by the staff | 52% | 38% | 32% |
| Restaurants can provide a safe dine-in experience indoors | 50% | 54% | 52% |

Deep Dive

They are much less concerned about COVID cases and other patrons when making a decision.



General Concerns

Insight Seven

Household concerns are changing from economic impacts and infection to **mental health** and **not being able to participate** in desired activities

What are your household concerns right now?

| Themes | Feb 2021 Rank | May 2020 Rank | Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Not being able to do things I want to do | 1 | 4 | ▲ +3 |
| Members of my household becoming infected | 2 | 2 | |
| The emotional/mental health of my household | 3 | 6 | ▲ +3 |
| The economic impact of the pandemic | 4 | 1 | ▼ -3 |
| Not being able to travel to see family and/or friends | 5 | 3 | ▼ -2 |
| Not being able to celebrate milestones with friends/families | 6 | 5 | |
| Having the financial means to feed my family | 7 | 7 | |
| Not being able to dine out in restaurants | 8 | 9 | |
| If you were employed prior to the outbreak, maintaining current employment | 9 | 8 | |

Insight Eight

For families, keeping children occupied and active has become the #1 concern

What are your household concerns right now?

| Themes | Feb 2021 Rank | May 2020 Rank | Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------|
| Keeping my children occupied and active during the pandemic | 1 | 6 | ▲ +5 |
| The emotional/mental health of my household | 2 | 3 | |
| Members of my household becoming infected | 3 | 2 | |
| Not being able to do things I want to do | 4 | 5 | |
| Having the financial means to feed my family | 5 | 8 | ▲ +3 |
| Not being able to celebrate milestones with friends/family | 6 | 7 | |
| The economic impact on local business in my community | 7 | 1 | ▼ -6 |
| Not being able to travel | 8 | 4 | ▼ -4 |
| Maintaining current employment | 9 | 9 | |
| Not being able to dine out in restaurants | 10 | 10 | |



Deep Dive

Overall, concerns over the economic impact and ability to travel have **decreased in ranking.**

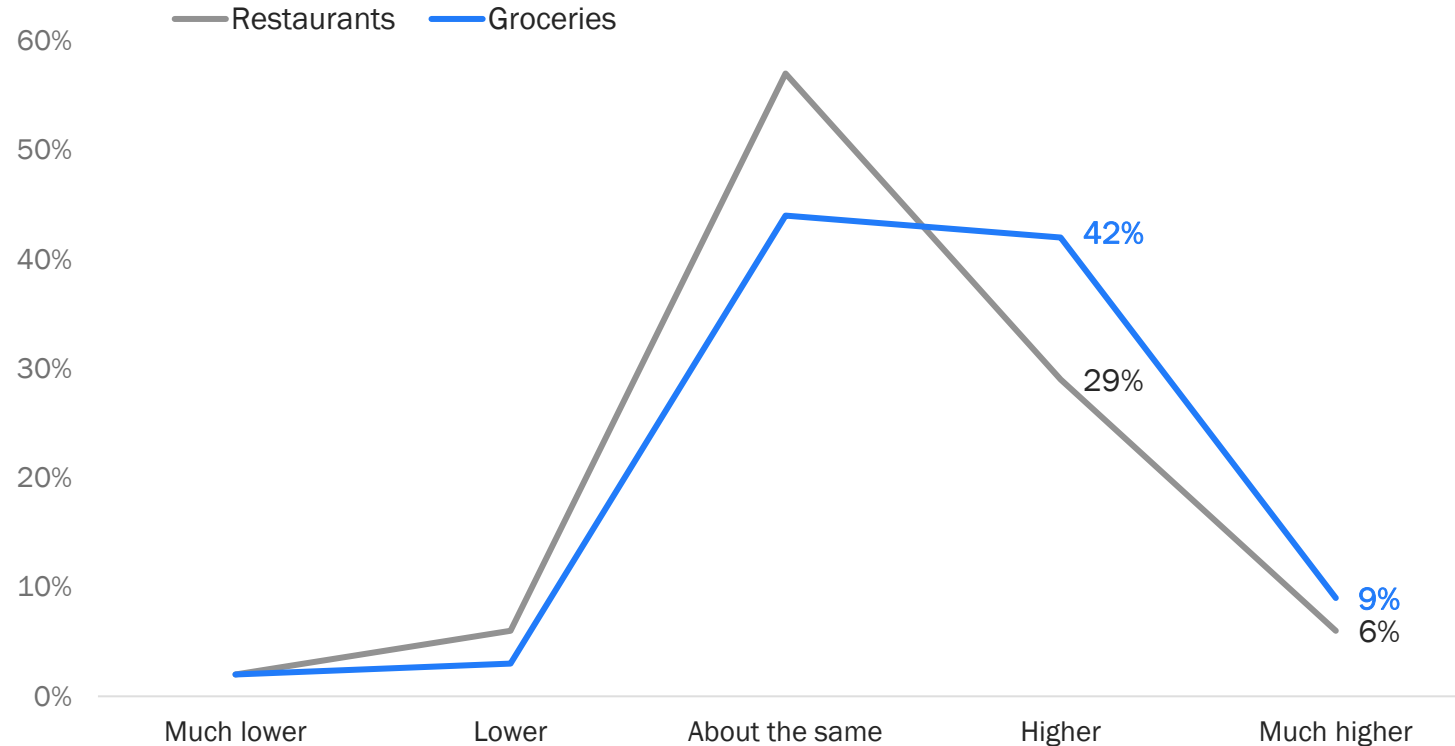


Consumer Spend

Insight Nine

Grocery prices continue to be perceived as higher than restaurant prices

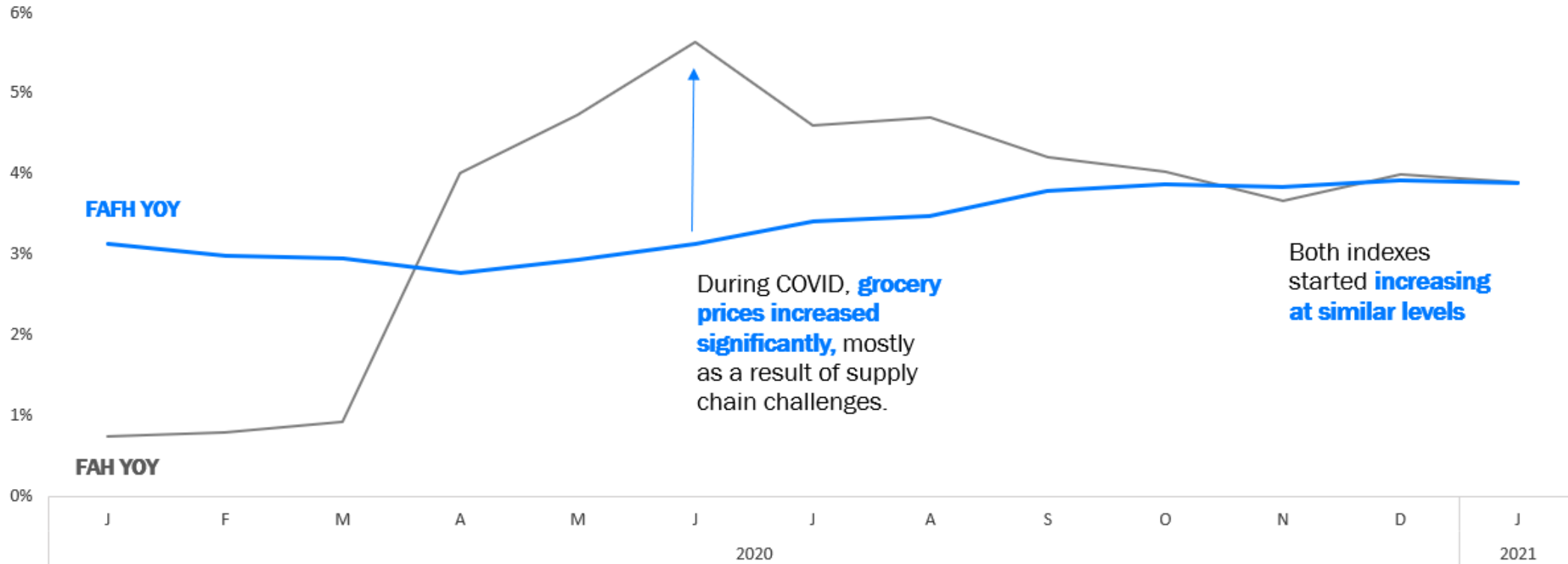
In the last month, do you feel you are paying higher or lower prices for ...



Insight Nine Cont.

Yet inflation measures show a **reduction in the gap between FAH and FAFH**

Food Away From Home (FAFH) & Food At Home (FAH) Consumer Price Changes



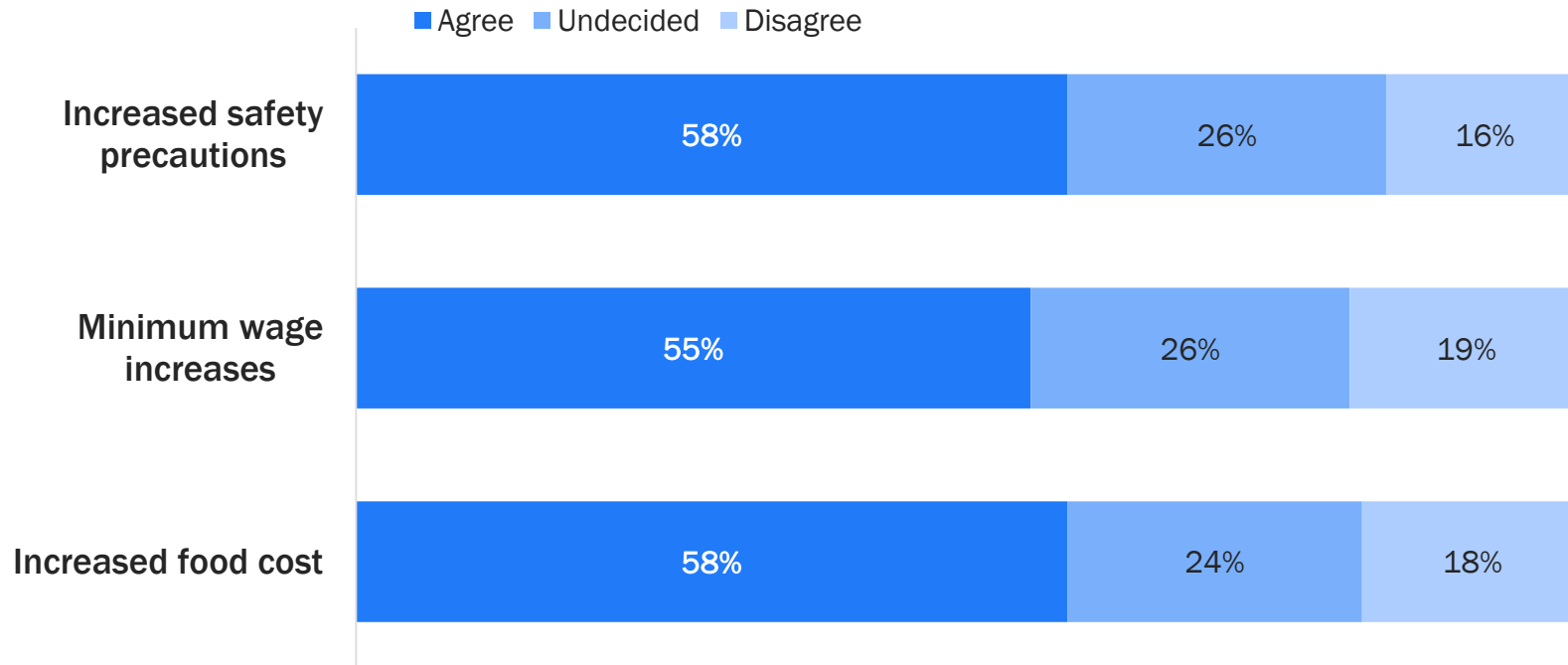
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (<https://www.bls.gov/data/>) | USDA Economic Research Service (<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook.aspx>)

Insight Ten

Most respondents believe **safety precautions, increased minimum wage, and cost of food** justify price increases



Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree when it comes to justifiable reasons for restaurants to increase prices?



February 2021 n=1,119

Deep Dive

Boomers are most understanding. 70% believe increased food costs justify price increases vs. 41% of Gen Z.

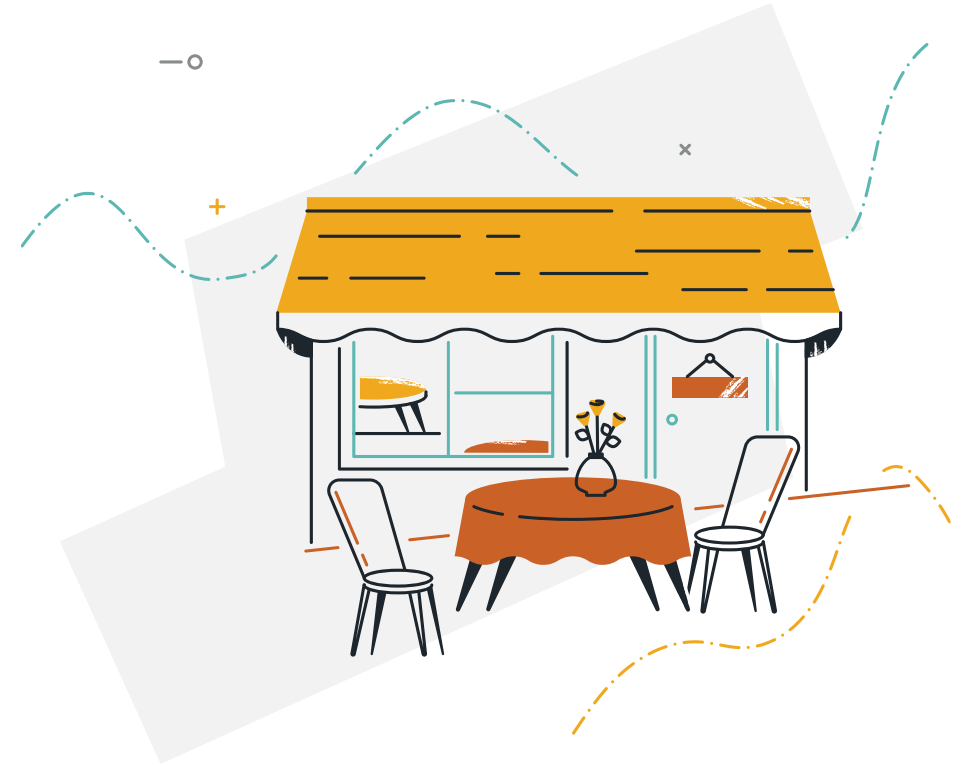
Summary of insights

1. Frequent **delivery ordering** (at least once a week) has **slightly declined** since November.
2. A year later, more respondents are **sticking to purchasing behaviors** developed in the pandemic.
3. The percentage of respondents planning to **eat out more post-pandemic** is increasing.
4. **More** respondents believe restaurants can **provide a safe dining experience indoors** compared to August.
5. The **number of COVID cases at the local level** is the **#1 deciding factor** when considering whether to dine out.
6. The majority of those **not planning on getting vaccinated** also choose restaurants they believe will **provide a safe indoor experience**.
7. Top **household concerns** have changed. **Mental health** and **not being able to participate in desired activities** are in the lead.
8. For families, **keeping children occupied** and active has become the **#1 concern**.
9. **Grocery prices** continue to be perceived as **higher** than **restaurant prices**. Yet both are increasing at similar levels.
10. Most respondents believe **safety precautions, increased minimum wage, and cost of food justify price increases**.

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