

# F&Y2 Wave 5-6 NI: Chapter 4: Eating out and takeaways

## Introduction

The [Food Hygiene Rating Scheme \(FHRS\)](#) helps people make informed choices about where to eat out or shop for food by giving clear information about the businesses' hygiene standards. Ratings are typically given to places where food is supplied, sold or consumed, including restaurants, pubs, cafés, takeaways, food vans and stalls.

The FSA runs the scheme in partnership with district councils in Northern Ireland, and with local authorities in England and Wales. In Northern Ireland, district council food safety officers are responsible for checking food hygiene standards at food premises to assess compliance with legal requirements through unannounced hygiene inspections. Businesses are given a rating from 0 to 5. A rating of 5 indicates that hygiene standards are very good and a rating of 0 indicates that urgent improvement is required.

Food businesses are provided with a sticker which shows their FHRS rating. In Northern Ireland and Wales food businesses are legally required to display their FHRS rating ([footnote 1](#)), however in England businesses are encouraged to display their FHRS rating . FHRS ratings are also available on the FSA website.

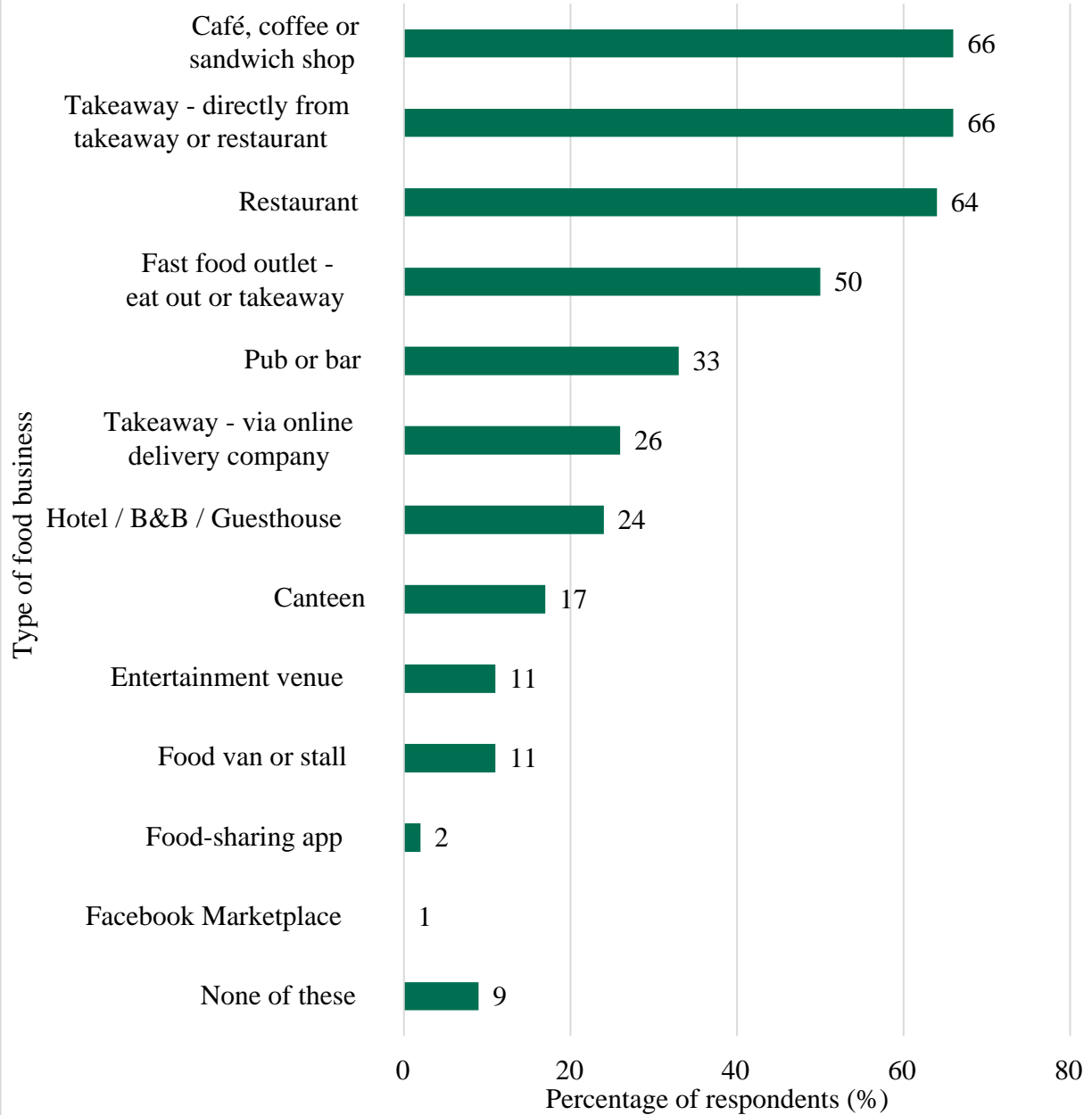
This chapter provides an overview of respondents' eating out and takeaway ordering habits, the factors that are considered when deciding where to order a takeaway from, and recognition and use of the FHRS.

## Prevalence of eating out and ordering takeaways

### Figure 9. Type of food business respondents had eaten at or ordered food from in the previous 4 weeks.

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Type of food business	Percentage of respondents (%)
None of these	9
Facebook Marketplace	0
Food-sharing app	2
Food van or stall	11
Entertainment venue	11
Canteen	17
Hotel / B&B / Guesthouse	24
Takeaway - via online delivery company	26
Pub or bar	33
Fast food outlet - eat out or takeaway"	50
Restaurant	64
Takeaway - directly from takeaway or restaurant	66

Type of food business	Percentage of respondents (%)
Cafe, coffee or sandwich shop	66

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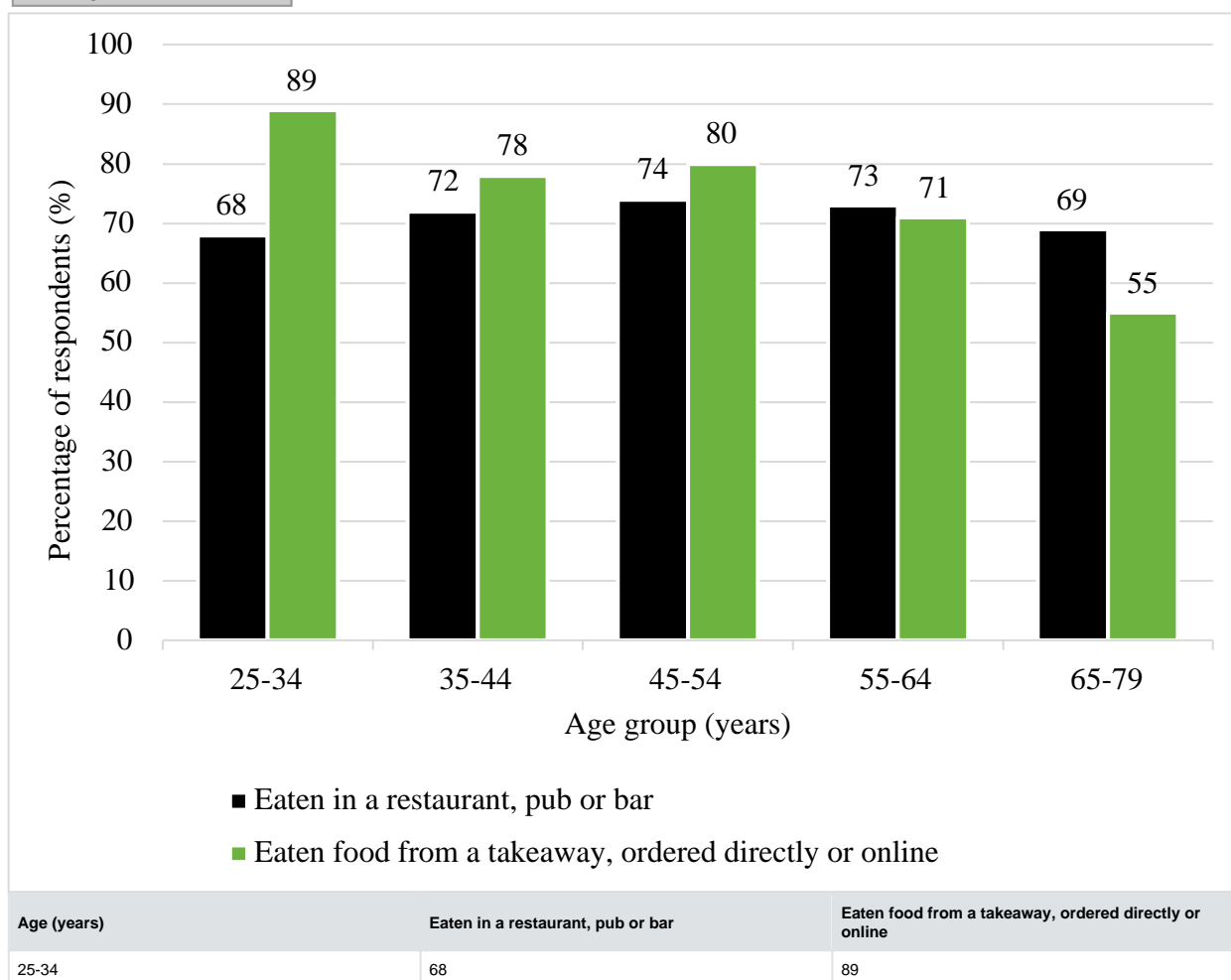
Source: Food & You 2: Wave 6

Respondents were asked where they had eaten out or ordered food from in the previous 4 weeks. The most common places respondents reported eating food was from a café, coffee shop or sandwich shop (either to eat in or take out) (66%), ordered a takeaway directly from a takeaway shop or restaurant (66%) or eaten out in a restaurant (64%). Around 1 in 10 (9%) respondents had not eaten food from any of the listed food businesses in the previous 4 weeks (Figure 9) ([footnote 2](#)).

### Figure 10. Prevalence of eating out in a restaurant, pub or bar, or from a takeaway by age group in the previous 4 weeks.

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Age (years)	Eaten in a restaurant, pub or bar	Eaten food from a takeaway, ordered directly or online
35-44	72	78
45-54	74	80
55-64	73	71
65-79	69	55

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Source: Food and You 2: Wave 6

Younger respondents were more likely to have eaten out from a takeaway (ordered directly or online) in the previous 4 weeks compared to older respondents. For example, 89% of respondents aged 25 to 34 years had eaten food from a takeaway (ordered directly or online) compared to 55% of those aged 65 to 79 years (Figure 10).

The prevalence of eating out in a restaurant, pub or bar or eating food from a takeaway (ordered directly or online) in the previous 4 weeks also varied between different types of people in the following ways:

- **household size:** respondents who lived in larger households were more likely to have eaten food from a takeaway than those who lived in smaller households. For example, 83% of respondents living in a household with 5 or more people had eaten food from a takeaway compared to 50% of respondents living alone.
- **annual household income:** respondents with a higher household income between £19,000 and £95,999 (for example 77% of respondents with an income of £32,000-£64,999) were more likely to have eaten out in a restaurant, pub or bar, in the previous 4 weeks compared to respondents with an income below £19,000 (54%) ([footnote 3](#)). Similarly, those with an annual household income of more than £19,000 (for example, 78% of respondents with an income of £32,000- £63,999) were more likely to have eaten food from a takeaway than those with an income of less than £19,000 (66%).
- **children under 16 years in household:** respondents who had children in the household (81%) were more likely to have eaten food from a takeaway than those who did not have children aged 16 years or under in the household (70%). However, the prevalence of eating out in a restaurant, pub or bar did not differ between those with (68%) or without (70%) children aged 16 years or under in the household\*\*.
- **NS-SEC:** respondents in managerial, administrative and professional occupations (73%) were more likely to have eaten out in a restaurant, pub or bar compared to those in semi-routine and routine occupations (63%).
- **food security:** respondents with high food security (74%) were more likely to have eaten out in a restaurant, pub or bar than those with low (60%) or very low food security (51%). However, those with very low food security (82%) were more likely to have eaten food from a takeaway than those with marginal food security (70%).
- **long term health condition:** respondents without a long-term health condition (73%) were more likely to have eaten out in a restaurant, pub or bar compared to respondents who had a long-term health condition (59%). However the prevalence of eating food from a takeaway did not differ between those with (74%) or without (74%) a long-term health condition\*\*.
- **NIMDM:** respondents who lived in the least deprived areas (NIMDM 5) (78%) were more likely to have eaten out in a restaurant, pub or bar compared to respondents who lived in the most deprived areas (NIMDM 1) (62%). However, the proportion of respondents who had eaten food from a takeaway did not vary between areas of deprivation (for example NIMDM 1, 74% compared to NIMDM 5, 73%)\*\*.

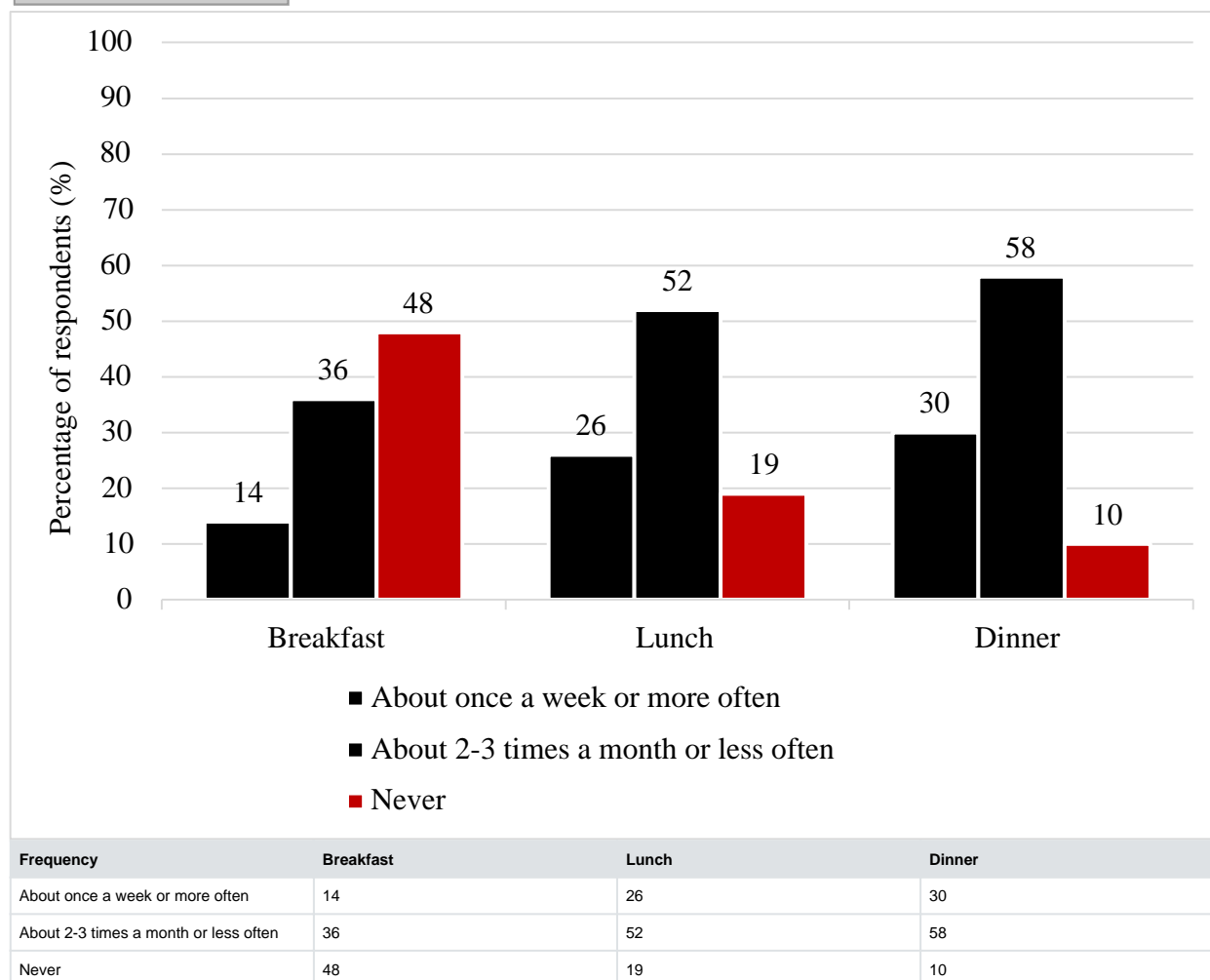
- **responsibility for cooking:** Respondents who reported having responsibility for cooking (71%) were more likely to have eaten out in a restaurant, pub or bar compared to those who do not cook (55%).

## Eating out and takeaways by mealtime

**Figure 11. Frequency of eating out or buying food to takeout by mealtime.**

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Source: Food & You 2: Wave 6

Respondents were asked how often they ate out or bought food to take out for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Respondents were least likely to eat out or buy food to take out for breakfast, with 48% of respondents never doing this. Around half of respondents (52%) reported that they ate out or bought take out food for lunch 2-3 times a month or less often (Figure 11) [\(footnote 4\)](#).

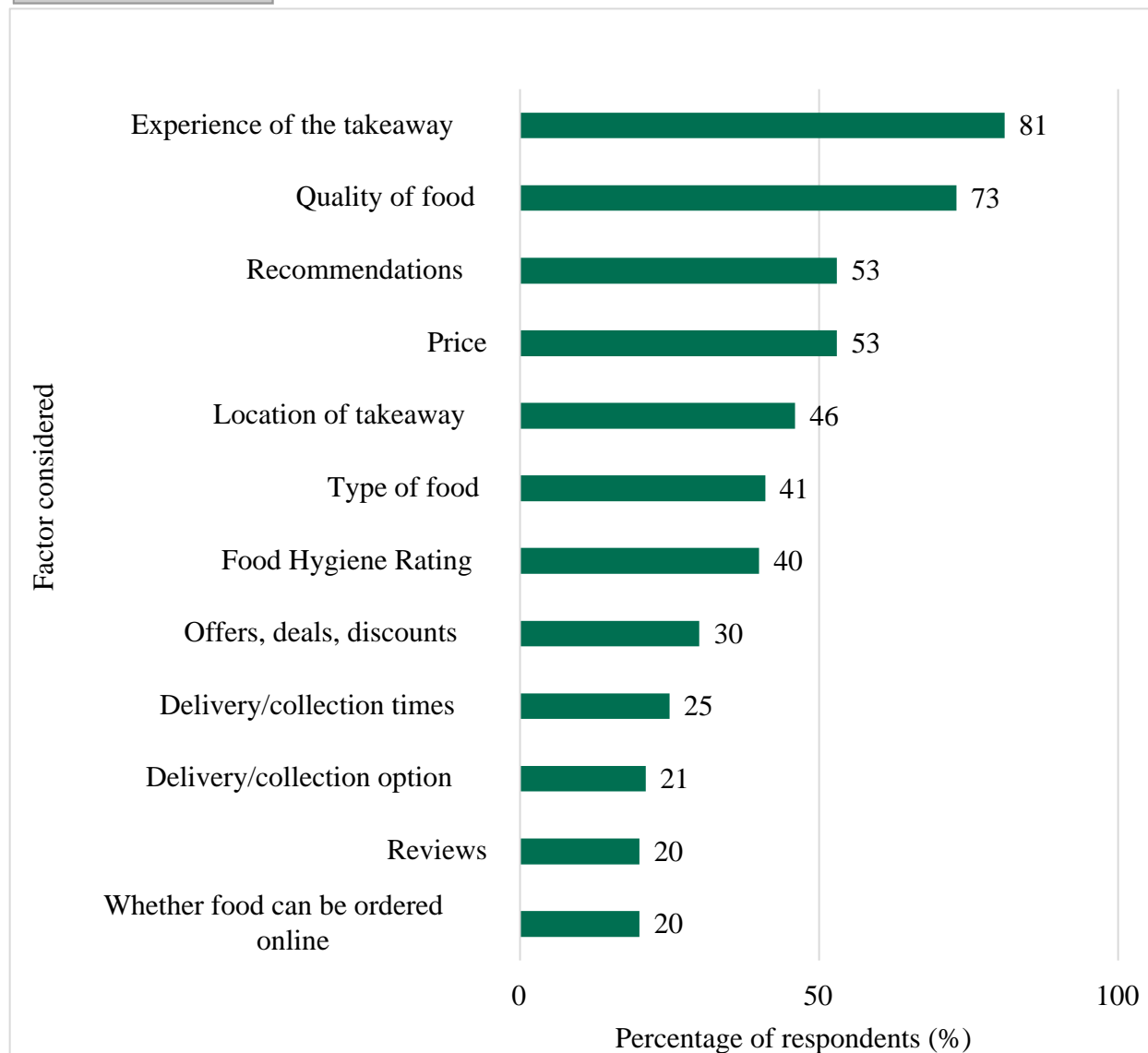
## Factors considered when ordering a takeaway

Respondents were asked which factors, from a given list, they generally considered when deciding where to order a takeaway from [\(footnote 5\)](#).

**Figure 12. Factors considered when ordering a takeaway.**

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Factors considered	Percentage of respondents (%)
Calorie information provided	2
Allergen information provided	6
Independent business or chain	8
Healthier options provided	9
Whether food can be ordered online	20
Reviews	20

Factors considered	Percentage of respondents (%)
Delivery/collection option	21
Delivery/collection times	25
Offers, deals, discounts	30
Food Hygiene Rating	40
Type of food	41
Location of takeaway	46
Price	53
Recommendations	53
Quality of food	73
Experience of the takeaway	81

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Source: Food & You 2: Wave 6

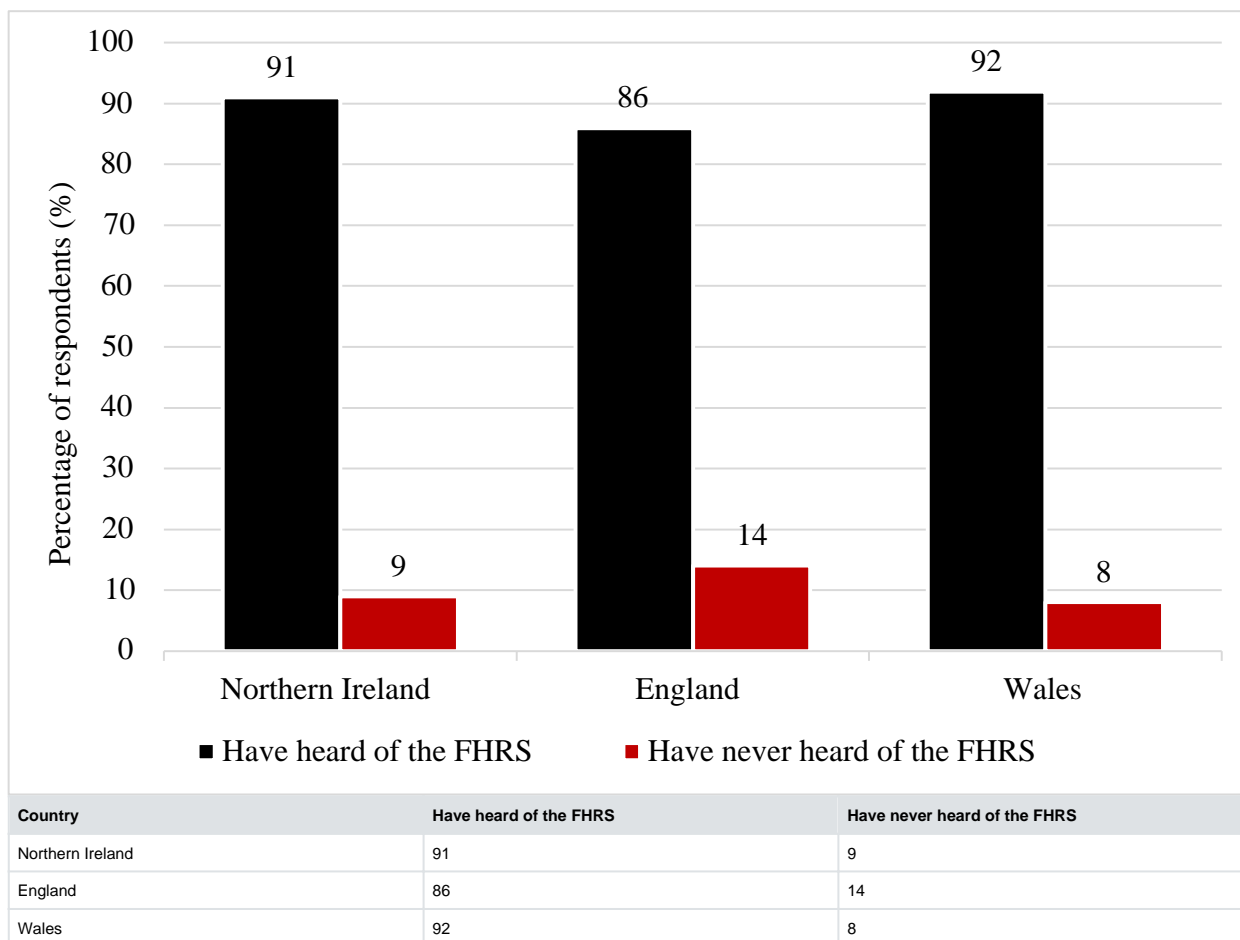
Of those who had ordered food from a takeaway, the factors most commonly considered when deciding where to place an order were the respondents' previous experience of the takeaway (81%) and the quality of food (73%). In addition, 4 in 10 (40%) respondents considered the food hygiene rating when deciding where to order a takeaway from (Figure 12) [\(footnote 6\)](#).

## Awareness and recognition of the FHRs

### Figure 13. Percentage of respondents who had heard of the FHRs by country.

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Source: Food and You 2: Wave 6

Most respondents (91%) reported that they had heard of the FHRs. 65% of respondents reported that they had heard of the FHRs and had at least a bit of knowledge about it ([footnote 7](#)), ([footnote 8](#)).

Most respondents living in Northern Ireland (91%), England (86%), and Wales (92%), had heard of the FHRs (Figure 13)\*\*. Respondents in Wales (69%) and Northern Ireland (65%) were more likely to report that they had heard of the FHRs and had at least some knowledge of the FHRs compared to those in England (54%).

When shown an image of the FHRs sticker, recognition of the FHRs sticker was comparable across Northern Ireland (93%), Wales (91%) and England (87%)\*\* ([footnote 9](#)).

## FHRs usage

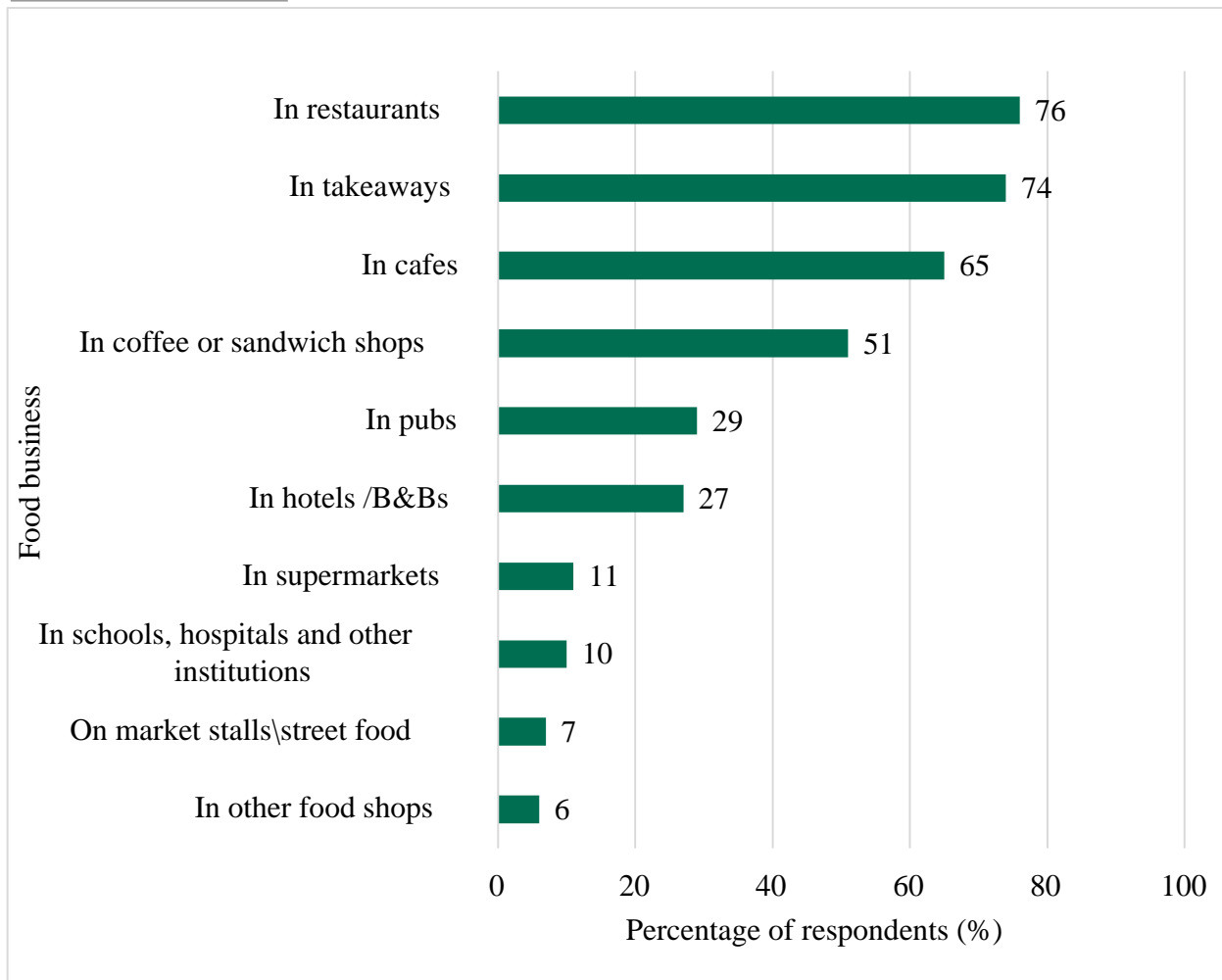
Respondents living in Wales (59%) were more likely to have checked the hygiene rating of a food business in the last 12 months compared to respondents in Northern Ireland (48%) and England (42%) ([footnote 10](#)).



**Figure 14. Food businesses where respondents in Northern Ireland had checked the food hygiene rating in last 12 months.**

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Food business	Percentage of respondents (%)
In other food shops	6
On market stalls\street food	7
In schools, hospitals and other institutions	10
In supermarkets	11
In hotels /B&Bs	27
In pubs	29
In coffee or sandwich shops	51
In cafes	65
In takeaways	74
In restaurants	76

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Respondents who said they had checked the hygiene rating of a food business in the last 12 months were asked what types of food businesses they had checked. The most common types of food business which respondents had checked the food rating of were restaurants (76%) and takeaways (74%) (Figure 14) ([footnote 11](#)).

1. Legislation for the mandatory display of Food Hygiene Rating Scheme ratings was introduced in November 2013 in Wales and October 2016 in Northern Ireland.
2. Question: In the last 4 weeks, have you eaten food... ? (Select all the apply) Responses: Ordered a takeaway directly from a takeaway shop or restaurant, From a café, coffee shop or sandwich shop (either to eat in or take out), Ordered a takeaway from an online food delivery company (e.g. Just Eat, Deliveroo, Uber Eats), From a fast food outlet (either to eat in or take out), In a restaurant, In a pub/ bar, From a canteen (e.g. at work, school, university, or hospital), From a mobile food van or stall, In a hotel, B&B or guesthouse, From an entertainment venue (e.g. cinema, bowling alley, sports club), From a food-sharing app (e.g. Olio or Too Good To Go), From Facebook Marketplace (e.g. pre-prepared food or meals), None of these. Base= 1215, all online respondents and those answering the Eating Out postal questionnaire in Northern Ireland, excluding 'not stated' Wave 6. (see Annex A). Please note, percentages shown do not add up to 100% as multiple responses could be selected. Data were not reported for 16-24 years and 80+ years due to a small number of respondents being in this group.
3. Data for those with an income of £64,000 and above were not reported due to a small number of respondents being in this group.
4. Question: At the moment, how often, if at all, do you eat out or buy food to take out for...? A) Breakfast, B) Lunch, C) Dinner. Responses: Several times a week, About once a week, About 2-3 times a month, About once a month, Less than once a month, Never, Can't remember. Base= 1037, all online respondents in Northern Ireland. Wave 6.
5. Including takeaway ordered directly from a takeaway shop or restaurant or via an online food delivery company.
6. Question: Generally, when ordering food from takeaways (either directly from a takeaway shop or restaurant or from an online food delivery company like Just Eat, Uber Eats or Deliveroo) what do you consider when deciding where to order from? Responses: My previous experience of the takeaway, Quality of food, Price (including cost of delivery), Type of food (e.g. cuisine or vegetarian/vegan options), Recommendations from family or friends, Food Hygiene Rating, Location of takeaway, Whether there is a delivery or collection option, Offers, deals or discount available, Delivery/ collection times, Whether food can be ordered online e.g. through a website or app, Reviews e.g. on TripAdvisor, Google, social media, or in newspapers and magazines, Whether it is an independent business or part of a chain, Whether healthier options are provided, Whether allergen information is provided, Whether information about calories is provided, None of these, Don't know. Base= 929, all online respondents who order takeaways in Northern Ireland. Wave 6.

7. Question: Have you heard of the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme? Responses: Yes, I've heard of it and know quite a lot about it, Yes, I've heard of it and know a bit about it, Yes, I've heard of it but don't know much about it, Yes, I've heard of it but don't know anything about it, No, I've never heard of it. Base = 1354, all online respondents and those answering the Eating Out postal questionnaire in Northern Ireland. Wave 6.
8. Responses to other Food Hygiene Rating Scheme questions not included in this report are available in the full dataset and tables. A more detailed Food Hygiene Rating Scheme report will be published separately.
9. Question: Have you ever seen this sticker before? Responses: Yes, No, Don't know/ Not sure. Base = 4918, (England = 2420, Wales = 1144, Northern Ireland = 1354), all online respondents and those answering the Eating Out postal questionnaire. Wave 6.
10. Question: In the last 12 months, have you checked the hygiene rating of a food business? You may have checked a rating at the business premises, online, in leaflets or menus whether or not you decided to purchase food from there. Responses: Yes, I have checked the Food Hygiene Rating of a food business, No, I have not checked the Food Hygiene Rating of a food business, Don't know. Base = 4918 (England = 2420, Wales = 1144, Northern Ireland = 1354) , all online respondents and those answering the Eating Out postal questionnaire in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Wave 6.
11. Question: In which of the following kinds of food businesses have you checked the hygiene ratings in the last 12 months? Responses: In takeaways, In restaurants, In cafés, In coffee or sandwich shops, In pubs, In hotels & B&Bs, In supermarkets, In other food shops, In schools, hospitals and other institutions, On market stalls/street food, Manufacturers (Business-to-Business traders), Somewhere else, Don't know. Base = 649, all online respondents and all those who completed the Eating Out postal questionnaire who have checked the Food Hygiene Rating of a food business in the last 12 months in Northern Ireland. Wave 6.