

Restaurant Delivery App Data: October-December 2024

NYC law regulates online third-party food delivery services and third-party courier services (“Restaurant Delivery Apps”) and provides protections for their restaurant delivery workers, including a Minimum Pay Rate. Restaurant Delivery Apps are required to submit three monthly reports (Workers, Consumers, and Merchants) to the NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP). DCWP analyzes the data to monitor compliance with the Minimum Pay Rate and evaluate trends.

DCWP began enforcing the Minimum Pay Rate on December 4, 2023. The initial Minimum Pay Rate was \$17.96 per hour, increased to \$19.56 per hour on April 1, 2024, and will be \$21.44 on or after April 1, 2025.

Note the Q4 2023 and Q4 2024 comparisons may not show as significant of a change as prior reports due to the Minimum Pay Rate taking effect during Q4 2023.

- **Delivery workers earned an average of \$22.28 per hour**, an 84% increase from the same quarter a year prior.
 - Pay per hour averaged \$19.78, a 166% increase from the same quarter a year prior.
 - Tips per hour averaged \$2.50, a 47% decrease from the same quarter a year prior.
- **Delivery workers earned a total of \$23.9 million per week**, a 5% increase from the same quarter a year prior.
 - Weekly pay averaged \$21.2 million, a 52% increase from the same quarter a year prior.
 - Weekly tips averaged \$2.7 million, a 70% decrease from the same quarter a year prior.

Figure 1: Pay and Tips per Hour

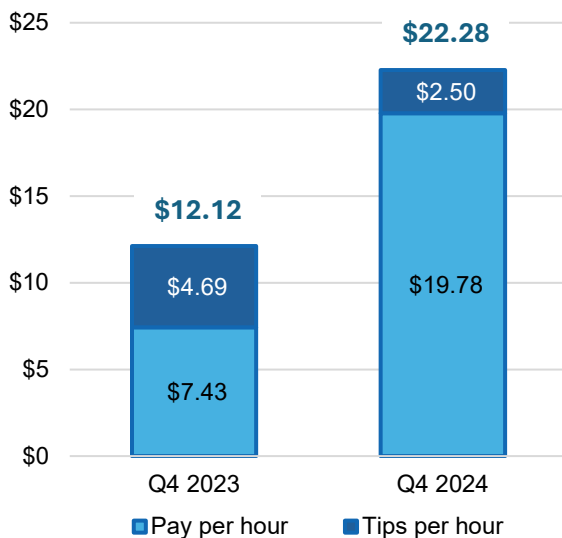
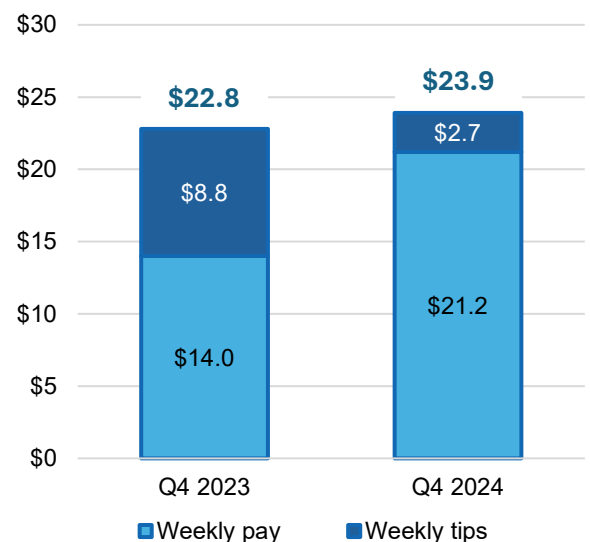


Figure 2: Total Weekly Pay and Tips (in millions)



- **Delivery workers made 2.72 million deliveries per week**, a 2% increase from the same quarter a year prior.
- **Delivery apps charged merchants an average of \$5.70 in fees per delivery**, an 11% increase from the same quarter a year prior. This represented 19.6% of the average order subtotal in the quarter, compared to 18.5% in the same quarter a year prior.
- **Delivery apps charged consumers an average of \$7.55 in fees per delivery**, a 36% increase from the same quarter a year prior.

Table 1: Employment, Hours, Earnings and Productivity of Restaurant Delivery App Workers (Weekly Averages)

	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	Year-over-Year Change	Year-over-Year Percent Change
Employment				
Total workers (in thousands)	109	70	-38	-35
Workers performing trips (in thousands)	78	60	-18	-23
Hours				
Total hours (in thousands)	1,879	1,074	-805	-43
On-call hours (in thousands)	1,017	186	-832	-82
Trip hours (in thousands)	861	888	27	3
Average hours	17.3	15.2	-2.1	-12
Earnings				
Total earnings (in millions)	\$22.8	\$23.9	1.2	5
Total pay (in millions)	14.0	21.2	7.3	52
Total tips (in millions)	8.8	2.7	-6.1	-70
Average earnings	\$209	\$340	130	62
Average pay	128	301	173	135
Average tips	81	38	-43	-53
Earnings per hour	\$12.12	\$22.28	10.17	84
Pay per hour	7.43	19.78	12.35	166
Tips per hour	4.69	2.5	-2.19	-47
Productivity				
Total trips (in millions)	2.63	2.58	-0.05	-2
Total deliveries (in millions)	2.67	2.72	0.05	2
Deliveries per hour	1.42	2.53	1.11	78

“Total workers” include all workers engaging in any on-call or trip time, whereas “Workers performing trips” includes only workers engaging in any trip time. “Total trips” include all accepted trip offers, which may include multiple drop-offs. “Total deliveries” include all completed drop-offs. Statistics are not adjusted for multi-apping, and so the reported “Employment” figures should not be used to determine the true (unduplicated) number of workers in any quarter or to determine the change in the true (unduplicated) number of workers between quarters (see [Technical Note](#)). Reduction in multi-apping is an expected result of the Minimum Pay Rule. Decreases in “Total workers” or “Workers performing trips” may be a result of reduced multi-apping and/or an increasing concentration of work among more consistent workers.

Table 2: Consumer Spending on Delivery from Restaurant Delivery Apps (Weekly Averages)

	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	Year-over-Year Change	Year-over-Year Percent Change
Total spending				
Total consumer spending (in millions)	\$104.2	\$109.1	4.9	5
Order subtotals (in millions)	74.0	78.9	4.9	7
Consumer fees (in millions)	14.8	20.5	5.7	39
Tips (in millions)	8.8	2.7	-6.1	-70
Taxes (in millions)	6.6	7.0	0.4	7
Per delivery spending				
Average total order cost	\$39.05	\$40.15	1.10	3
Average subtotal	27.75	29.04	1.29	5
Average consumer fees	5.54	7.55	2.01	36
Average tip	3.30	0.99	-2.31	-70
Average taxes	2.46	2.58	0.11	5

“Taxes” are assumed to be 8.875% of subtotals on all orders. “Consumer fees” include per-delivery charges as well as charges for subscription services. After implementation of the Minimum Pay Rate, some apps changed their consumer interfaces in ways that discouraged tipping. The decrease in “Tips” is a result of those changes and should not be interpreted as a change in consumer behavior.

Table 3: Fees Charged to Merchants by Restaurant Delivery Apps (Weekly Averages)

	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	Year-over-Year Change	Year-over-Year Percent Change
Total merchant fees (in millions)	\$13.7	\$15.4	\$1.8	13
Merchant fees, as a percentage of order subtotals	18.5%	19.6%	1.1%	NA
Merchant fees per delivery	\$5.13	\$5.70	\$0.57	11

Apps usually charge merchants as a percentage of order subtotals. Changes in “Total merchant fees” may be a result from changes in the fee rate (i.e., the percentage of the order subtotal charged by the app), as well as changes in delivery volumes, changes in the average order subtotal, or changes in order composition (i.e., the relative mix of lower-fee and higher-fee transactions in the industry).

Technical Note

The current report covers data obtained from five Restaurant Delivery Apps: DoorDash, FanTuan, Grubhub, HungryPanda, and Uber Eats. Each month, they provide DCWP with data on the workers, consumers and merchants using their platforms for each weekly pay period in the preceding month. The specifications for the data provided by these apps, including definitions for the data points used to generate this report, can be found in the [Uniform Reporting Guide for Third-Party Food Delivery Services and Third-Party Courier Services](#).

The data include all deliveries performed by covered Restaurant Delivery Apps. This may include non-restaurant deliveries (e.g., groceries), which are subject to the Minimum Pay Rate but not the merchant fee cap.

Measures of hours of work, earnings per hour, and deliveries per hour include both trip hours and on-call hours. Trip hours consist of the time between a worker beginning a trip with a pickup or drop-off location in New York City and the moment the trip is cancelled or the final drop-off is completed. On-call hours consist of all non-trip time in which workers are connected to an app and can receive or accept trip offers with a pickup or drop-off location in New York City.

The calculations used in this report do not adjust for “multi-apping” (i.e., workers making deliveries for more than one app). For example, a delivery worker who worked for two apps in a week is counted twice within the calculation of “Total workers” in Table 1. Similarly, an hour a delivery worker spent concurrently logged-in to two apps would be counted twice in the calculation of “Total hours” in Table 1. This implies that the true “Earnings per hour,” “Pay per hour,” and “Tips per hour” are higher than the values presented in Table 1. This also means that a reduction in multi-apping, which is an expected response to the Minimum Pay Rate, reduces the count of “Total workers” and “Workers performing trips” reported in Table 1, even if the true unduplicated count of workers has not declined. See [A Minimum Pay Rate for App-Based Restaurant Delivery Workers in NYC](#) and [the Notice of Adoption of the Final Rule](#) for more information on DCWP’s analysis of multi-apping.

The numbers in the report are rounded for conciseness.

Throughout this report, comparisons are made between the same quarter year-over-year. This is done to control for seasonal impacts on the figures presented. The number of deliveries is generally lower in the summer and higher in the winter.

This report analyzes app data for pay periods which ended within the applicable quarter. Previous reports analyzed app data for pay periods which started within the applicable quarter. For this reason, some figures differ from those in prior reports.