

PLANT + CELLULAR

FOODSCAPE 2017

THIS STUDY

online survey fielded in June 2017

626 total respondents (general population)

± 3.9% margin of error

meat and meatless attitudes	3
plant-based eating	10
cellular agriculture	20
summary	32





TO MEAT OR NOT TO MEAT?

consumers are shifting toward a plant-centric,
benefits-driven eating philosophy to achieve a
balanced lifestyle

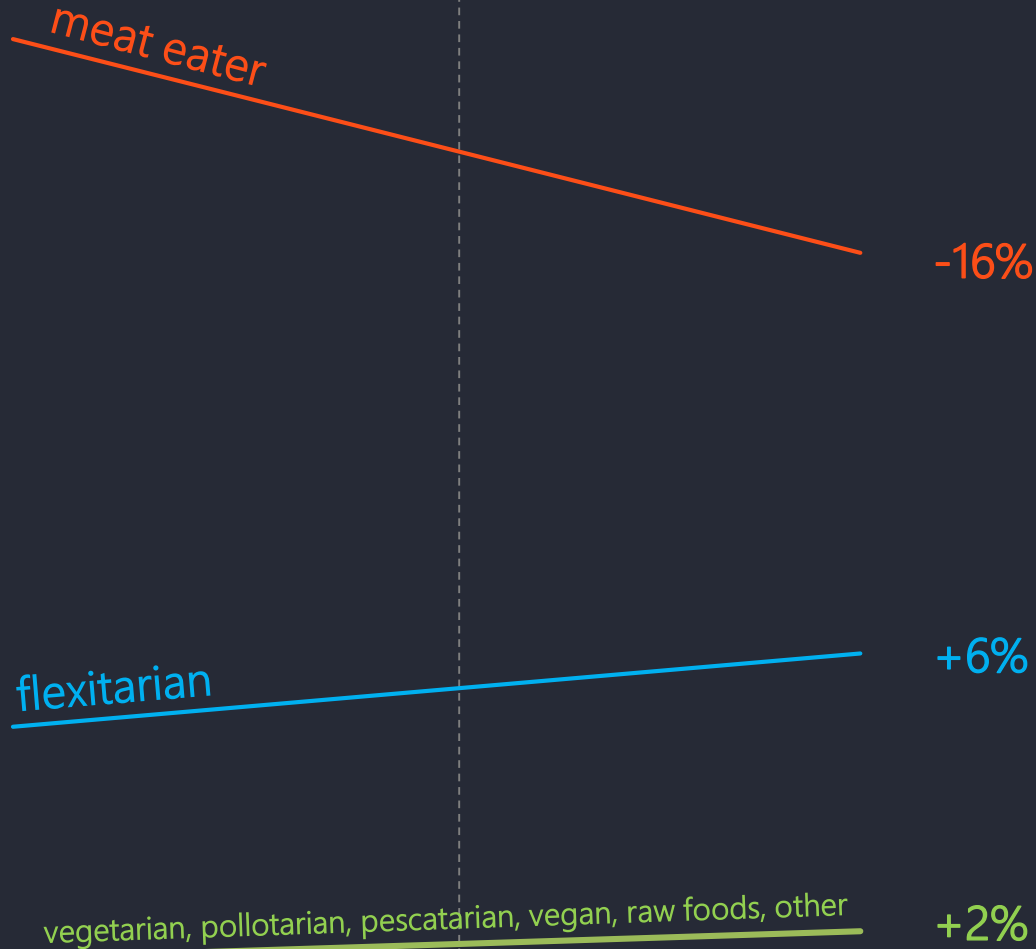
how I eat
today

how I want to eat
tomorrow

Flexitarian eating is the true meatless opportunity.

Consumers seek to reduce meat intake, but relatively few aspire to be full-time vegetarians.

		how I eat TODAY	how I want to TOMORROW
Meat Eater	any variety of meat products	71%	55%
Flexitarian	limit meat (but don't exclude entirely)	19%	25%
Vegetarian	no meat, but animal byproducts okay	2%	5%
Pollotarian	no meat except poultry	2%	3%
Pescatarian	no meat except fish and seafood	1%	5%
Vegan	no animal products or byproducts	1%	2%
Raw Foods	only uncooked & unprocessed foods	0%	2%
Other	all other approaches	3%	3%
TOTAL		100%	100%



how I eat
today

how I want to eat
tomorrow

FOODIES

meat eater

-22%

flexitarian

+8%

WOMEN

-19%

+6%

MILLENNIALS
+ GEN Z

-18%

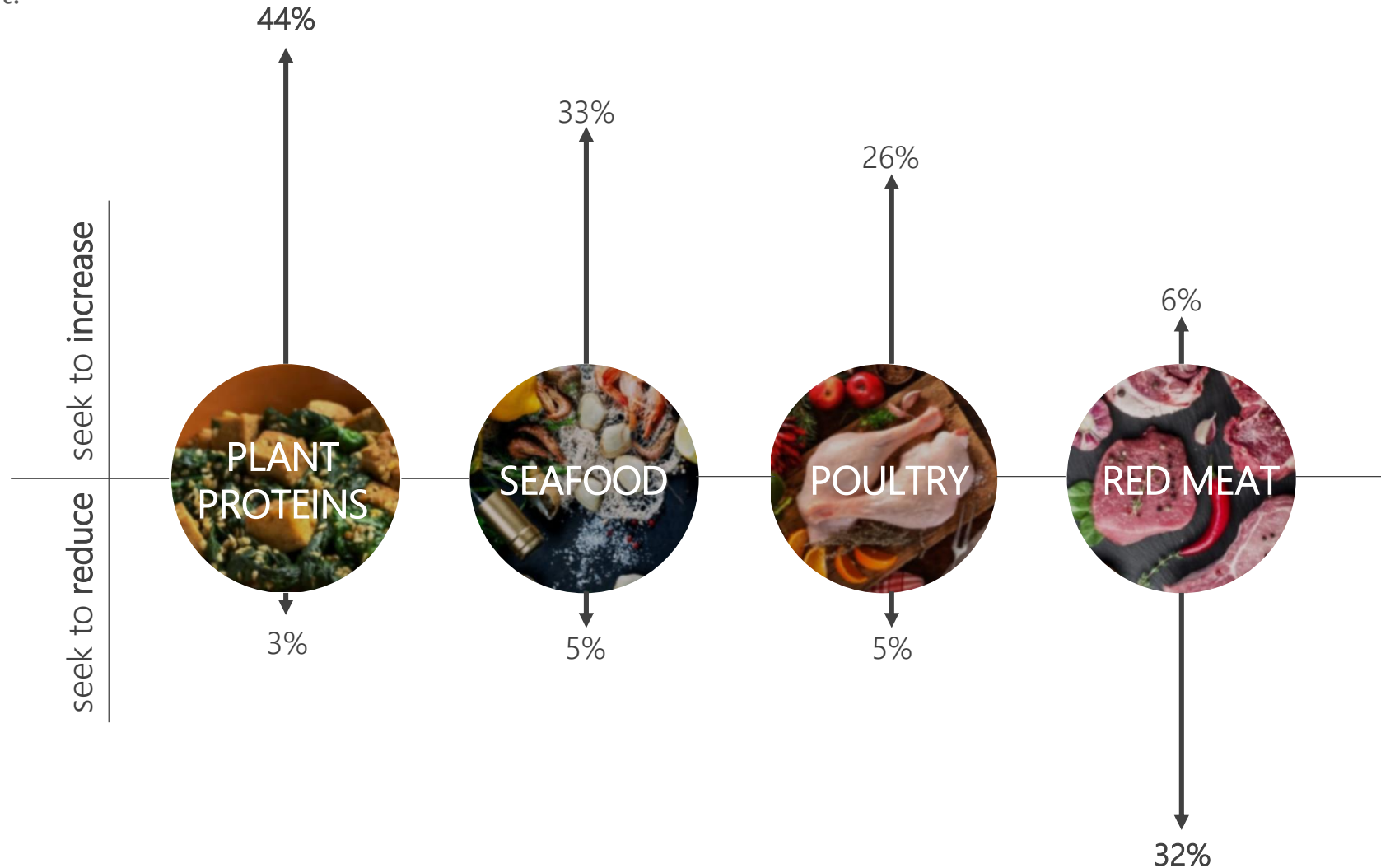
+8%

Foodies, women, and younger generations propel the balanced eating trend forward.

As the trend advances toward meat limitation, rather than elimination, predominant eating patterns will depolarize from extremes and head toward well-rounded diets.

Less red meat, more plant proteins.

The shift toward plant and vegetable-based proteins is driven principally by a desire to reduce red meat intake. But people aren't looking to cut animal proteins across the board; consumers seek to marry plant-based eating with lean meats to achieve a healthier overall diet.



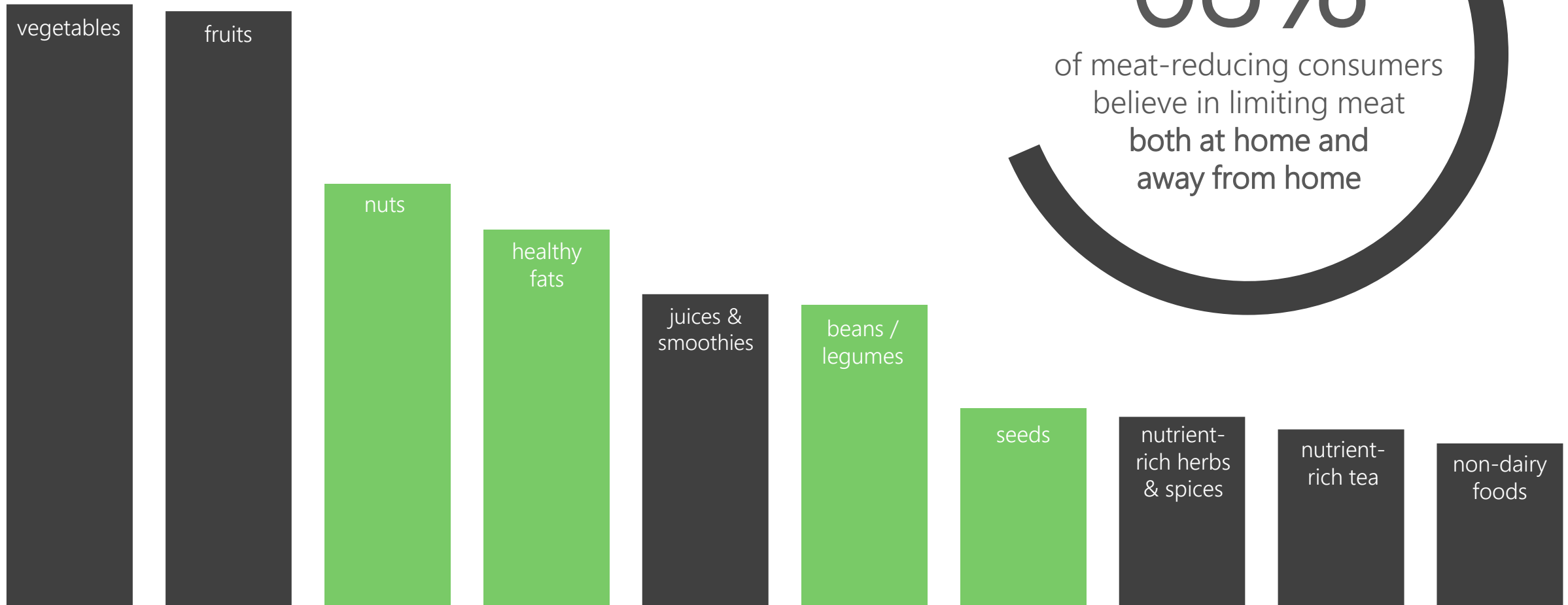
General health is the primary motivator for reducing meat.



Meat-restricted eating is a holistic behavior.

Limiting meat intake is thought to be equally important at home and away from home, and consumers want solutions across both channels. The practice is part of a broader aspirational lifestyle that values vegetables, fruits, nuts, and other healthy items.

consumers are trying to eat more...



People love meat for two reasons – **protein** & **taste**.

To compete most effectively with meats, plant-based foods must first drive positive perceptions in these two vital areas.

PROTEIN

71% consider **protein** to be a primary benefit of meat

50% are concerned with protein **intake** if they went meatless

TASTE

65% consider **taste** to be a primary benefit of meat

44% failed to limit their meat consumption due to taste



PLANT-BASED EATING



PLANT-BASED EATING

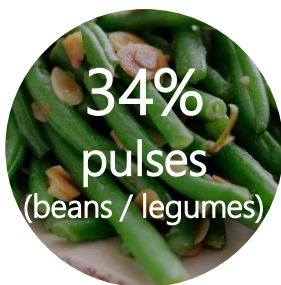
refers to eating patterns geared toward fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, and beans while aiming to exclude or minimize foods derived from animals.

creative options are growing to meet the shift in demand toward plant-based foods of all kinds...



The classics are contemporary.

% of consumers making a conscious effort to eat more...



Meat replacers and analog options are growing.

Meat replacers and analogues refer to products made from plant-based foods that are designed to resemble products that are typically meat-based.

SUPPORT

providers & sources

sources & advocates



meal kit delivery



media & research

ABC NEWS

Can plant-based meat be better than the real thing?

FOOD NAVIGATOR

Plant-based meat that matches steak for texture: 'The technology is unique in the world'

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEWS IN FOOD SCIENCE & FOOD SAFETY

Nonmeat Protein Alternatives as Meat Extenders and Meat Analogs

RED MEAT alternatives



POULTRY alternatives



SEAFOOD alternatives



Plant-based eating: animal byproduct replacements

Among plant-based alternatives are an array of animal by-product replacements utilizing everything from plant proteins, root vegetable starches, nuts and seeds, nutritional yeast, coconut and soy derivatives, and live, non-dairy cultures.

BUTTER alternatives



YOGURT alternatives



CONDIMENT alternatives



CHEESE alternatives



OTHER DAIRY alternatives



MILK alternatives



EGG alternatives



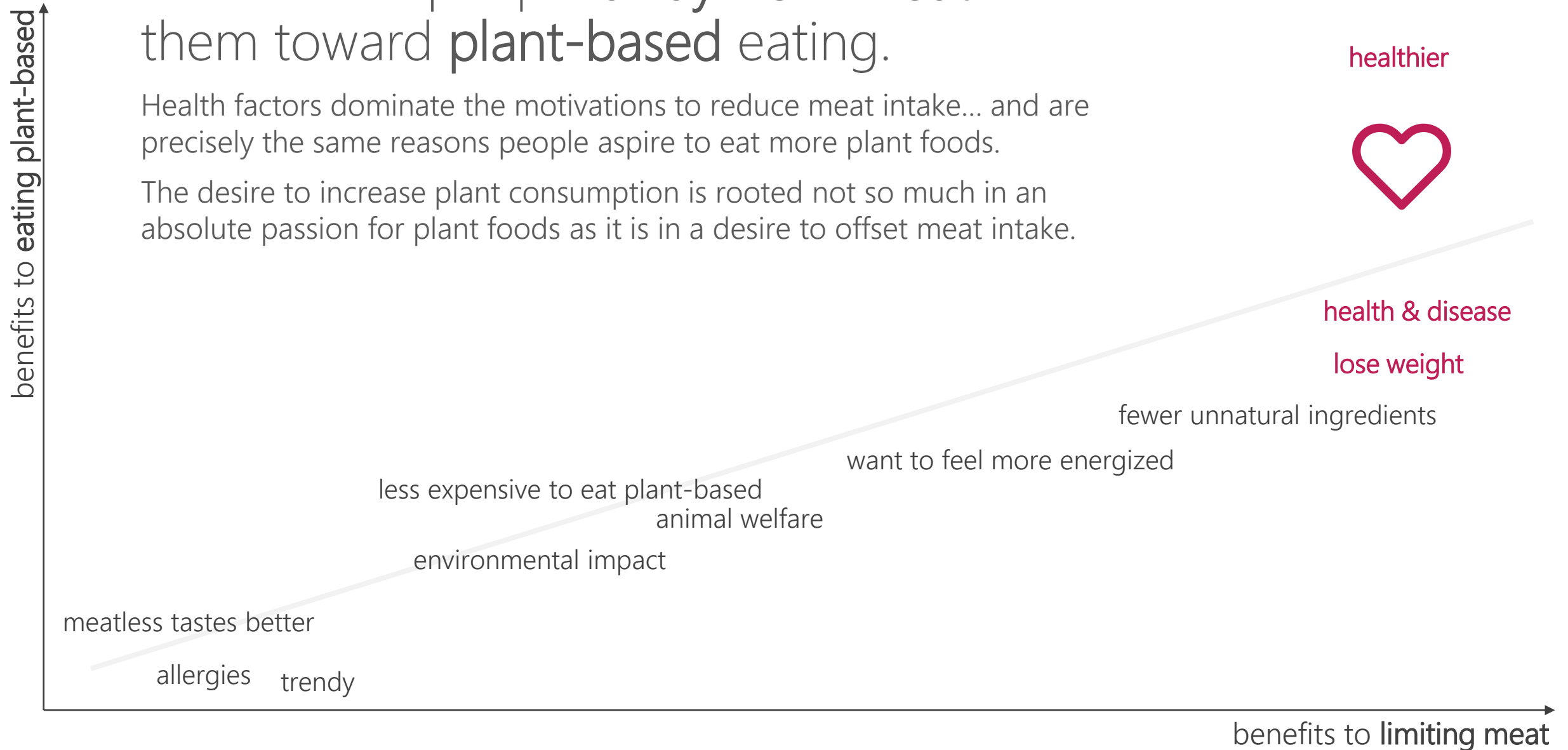
HONEY alternatives



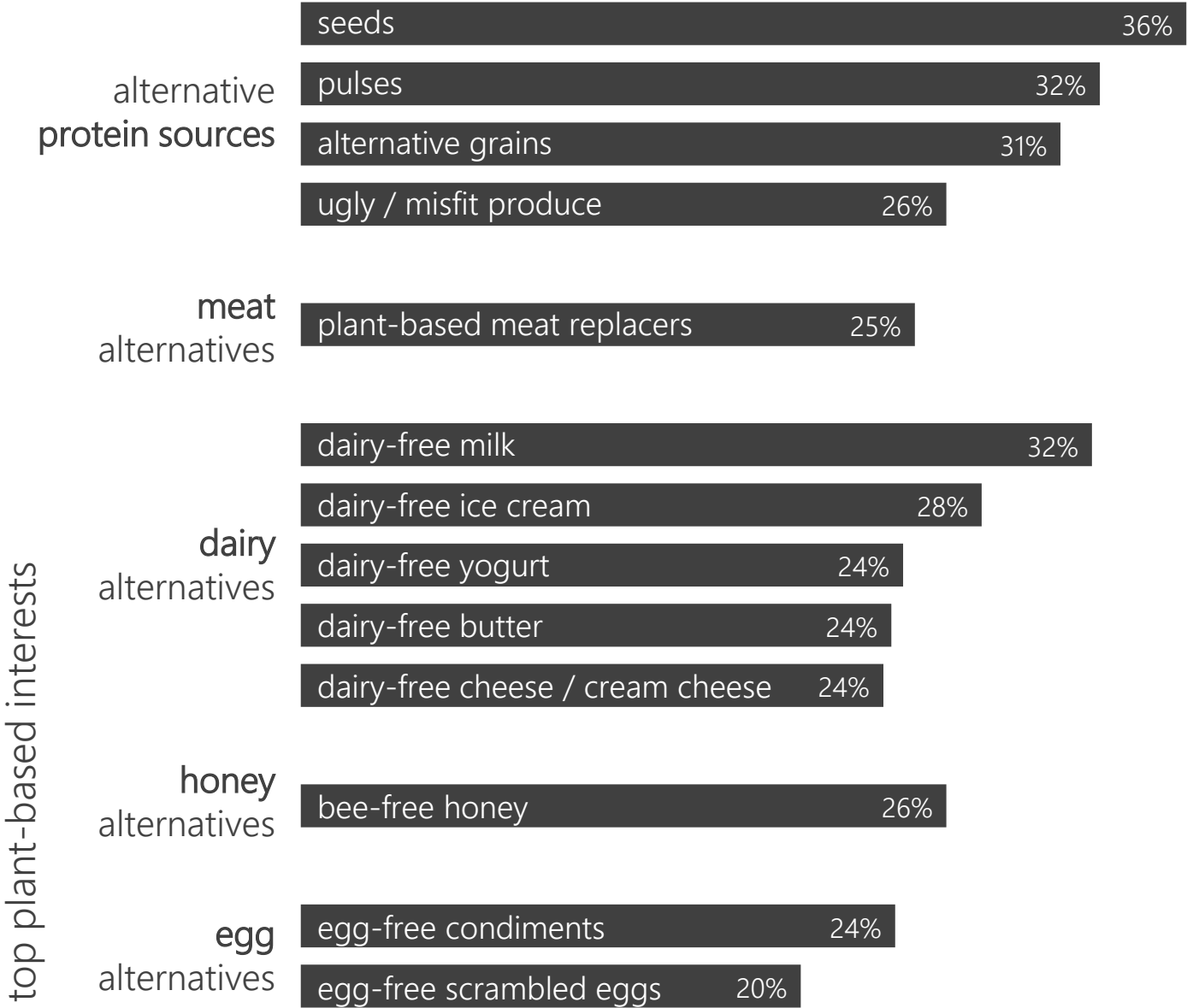
What drives people **away from meat** steers them toward **plant-based** eating.

Health factors dominate the motivations to reduce meat intake... and are precisely the same reasons people aspire to eat more plant foods.

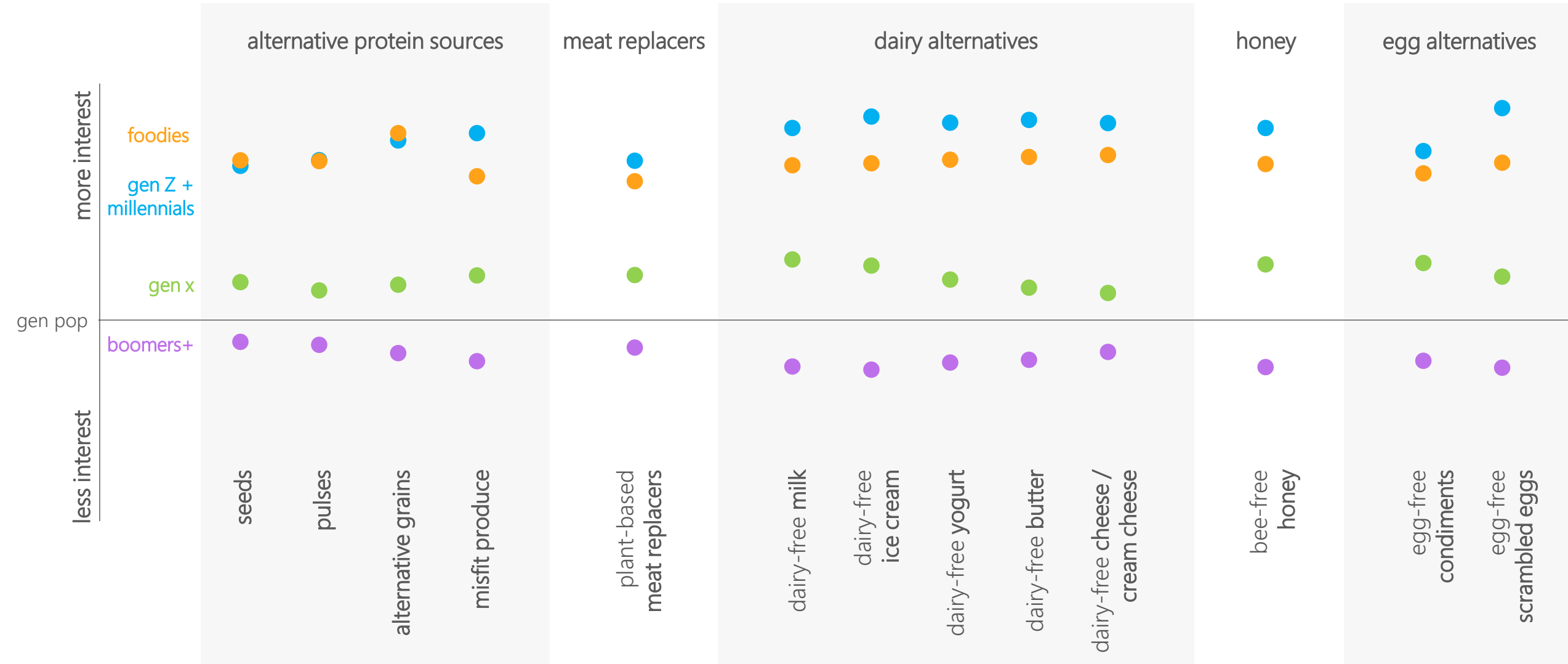
The desire to increase plant consumption is rooted not so much in an absolute passion for plant foods as it is in a desire to offset meat intake.



Seeds are poised to break out as the next big food trend



Younger generations and foodies are leading the charge toward plant-based eating.



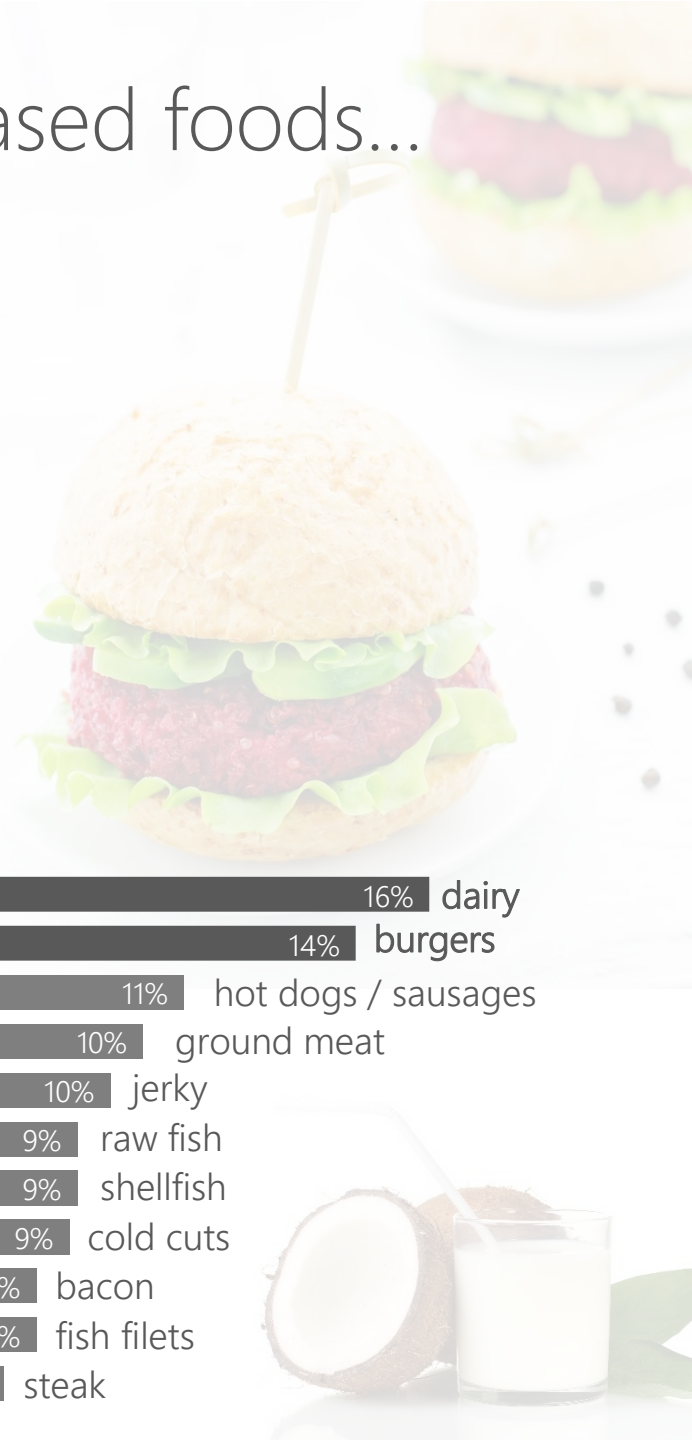
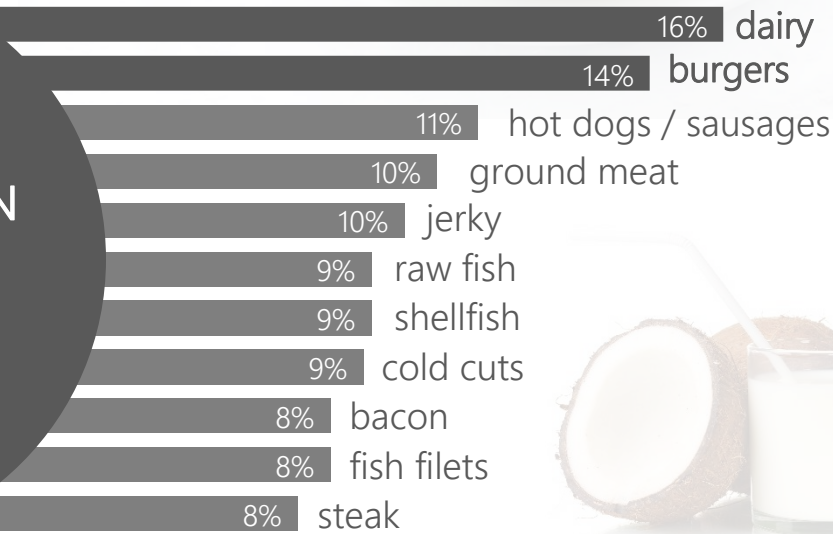
Overall, people don't yet trust the taste of plant-based foods...

TOP REASONS FOR
NOT WANTING TO
EAT PLANT FOODS

not necessary	35%
don't taste good	34%
expensive	31%
won't keep me full	28%
have less protein	24%
no product info available	20%
lack essential nutrients	19%

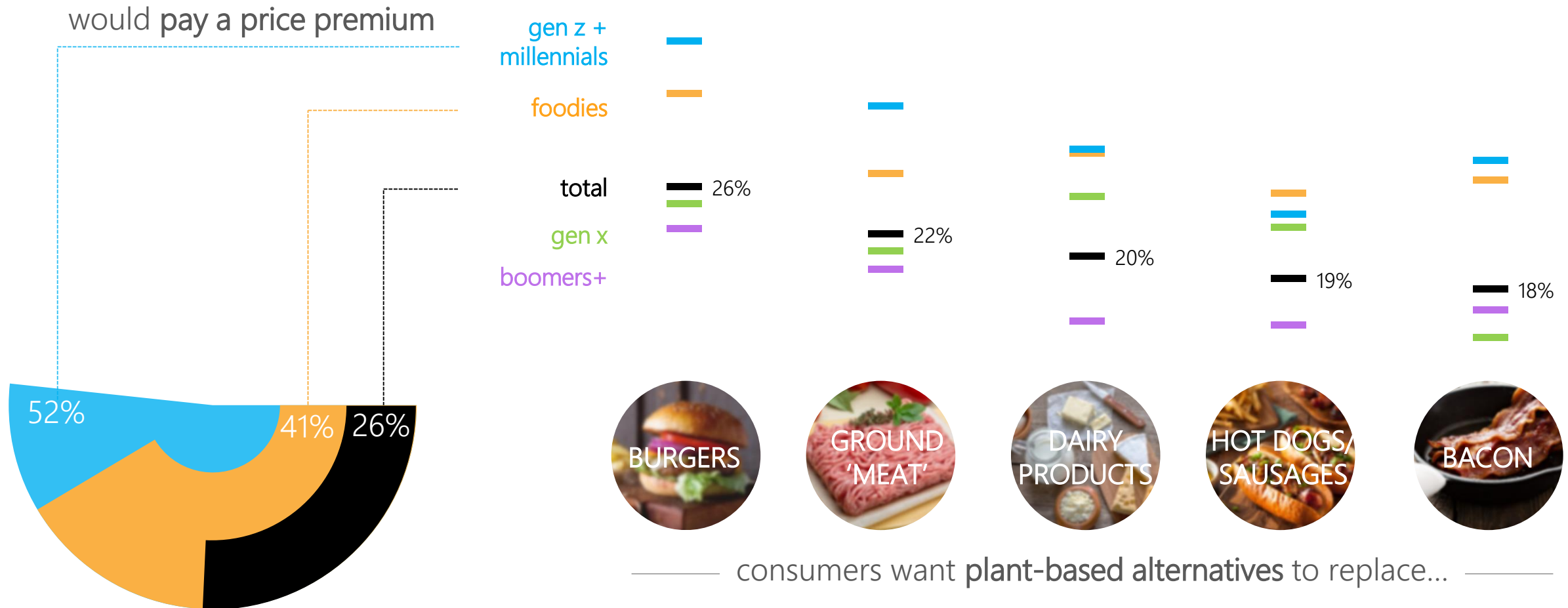
...but dairy and burgers
have the greatest potential
to earn consumer trust in
their plant-based form.

BELIEVE
PLANT-BASED CAN
TASTE JUST AS
GOOD AS THE
REAL THING



Plant-based starts with burgers.

People want plant-based burgers more so than any other application. And depending on the population, they'll pay a premium too; foodies and younger generations are the most willing to open their wallets and will play a central role in kickstarting trend adoption.



CELLULAR AGRICULTURE

CELLULAR AGRICULTURE

What is it?

The production of agricultural products from cell cultures within a laboratory. These products are exactly or nearly the same as the original product; the only difference is in how they are made.

How is it done?

There are two types of agricultural products: **acellular** and **cellular**, each with its own process...



MILK WITHOUT COWS



EGGS WITHOUT HENS



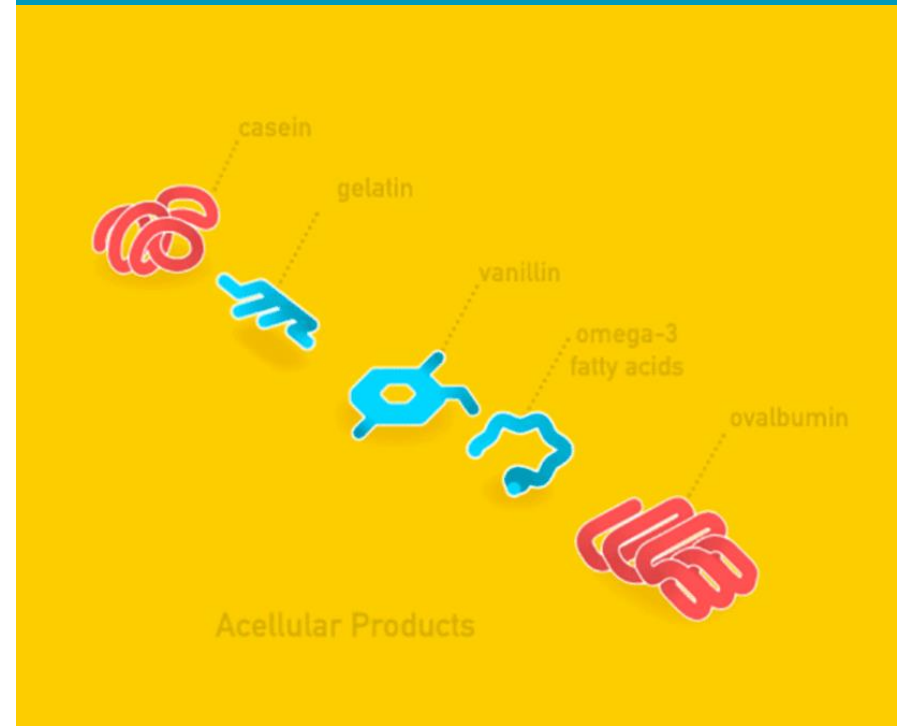
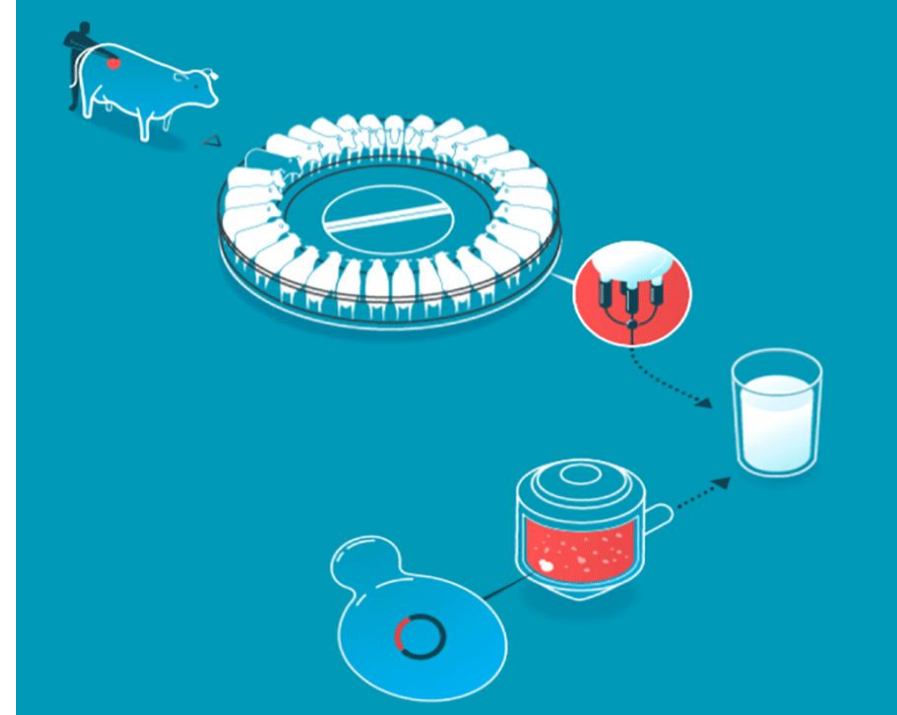
BEEF WITHOUT COWS

Acellular

Acellular products can be made without animals by using organic molecules, like proteins or fats, that contain no cellular or living material. Cells with the genetic codes for animal proteins are inserted in microbes or bacteria. These cells “act” like animal protein, producing byproducts (like milk) similar to what the animal would produce.

Products include:

- Casein (used to create dairy products)
- Gelatin
- Vanillin (used in vanilla extract)
- Omega-3 fatty acids
- Ovalbumin (used to create egg whites)

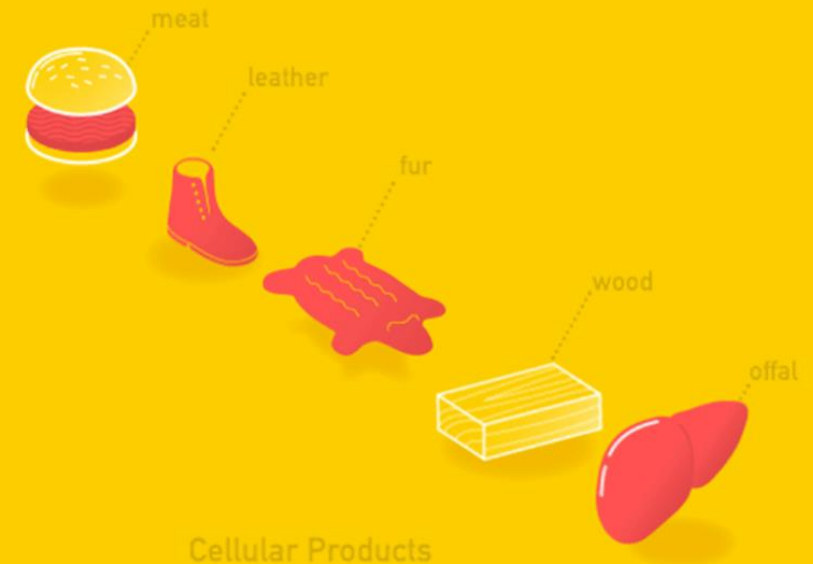
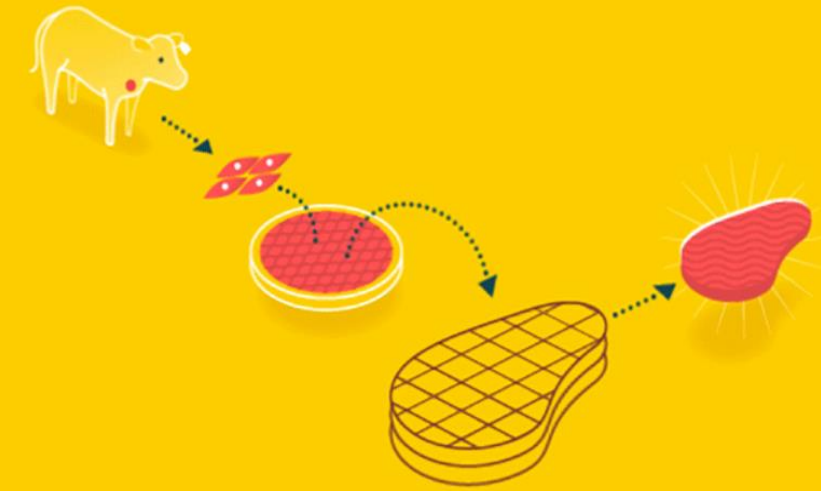


Cellular

Cellular products use living cells for tissue engineering. Cells taken from an animal or plant are replicated and grown on a scaffold. These tissues grow into meat or other cellular products.

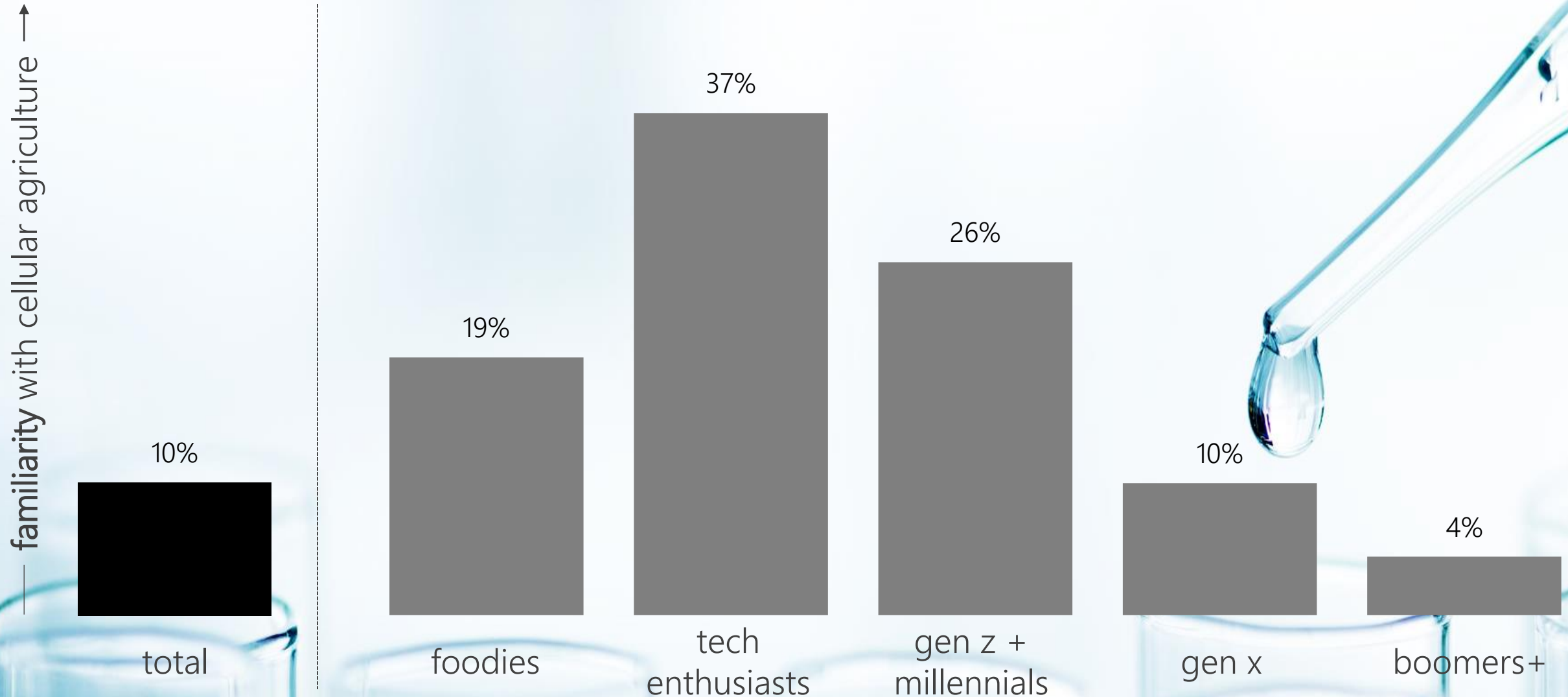
Products include:

- Meat
- Leather
- Fur
- Wood
- Offal (organ meats)

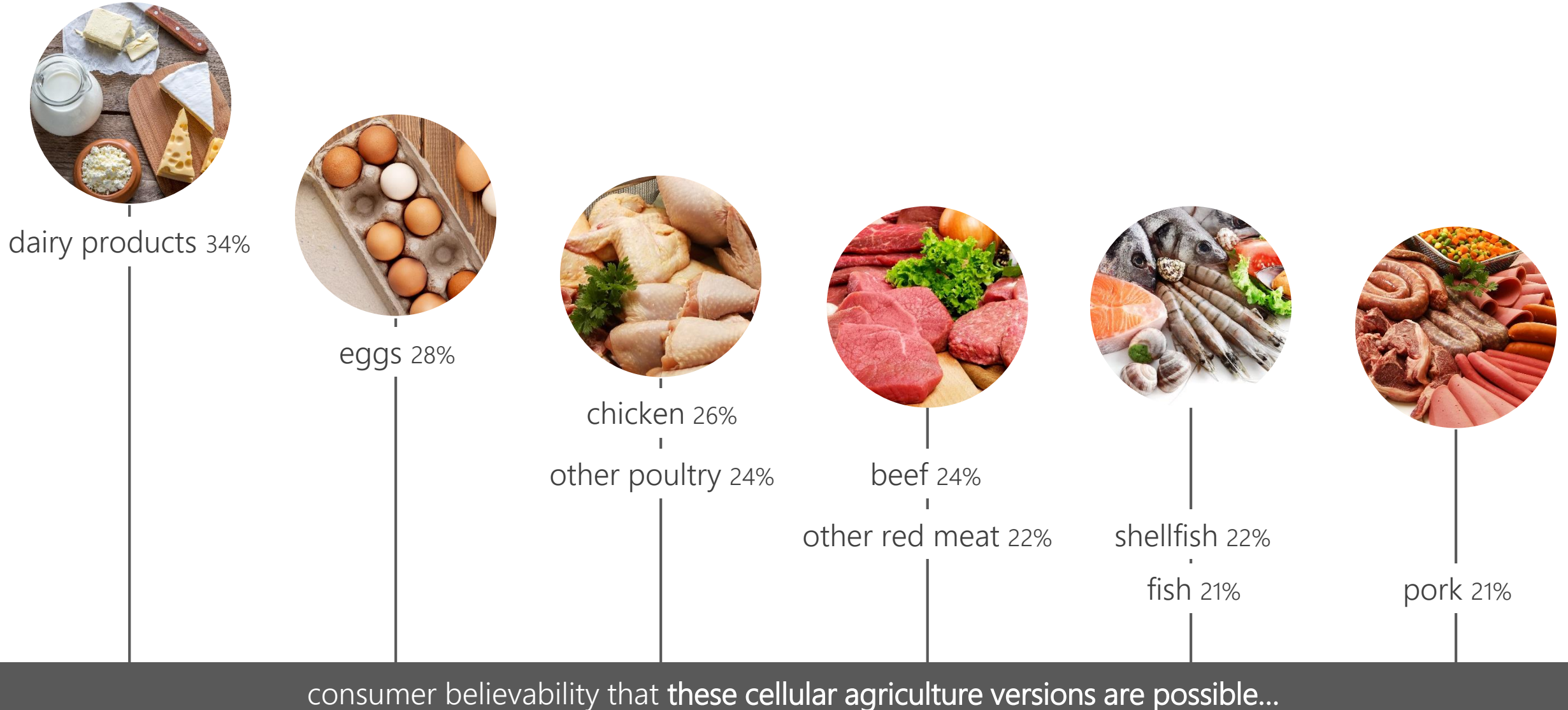


The concept of cellular agriculture is still **brand new** to consumers.

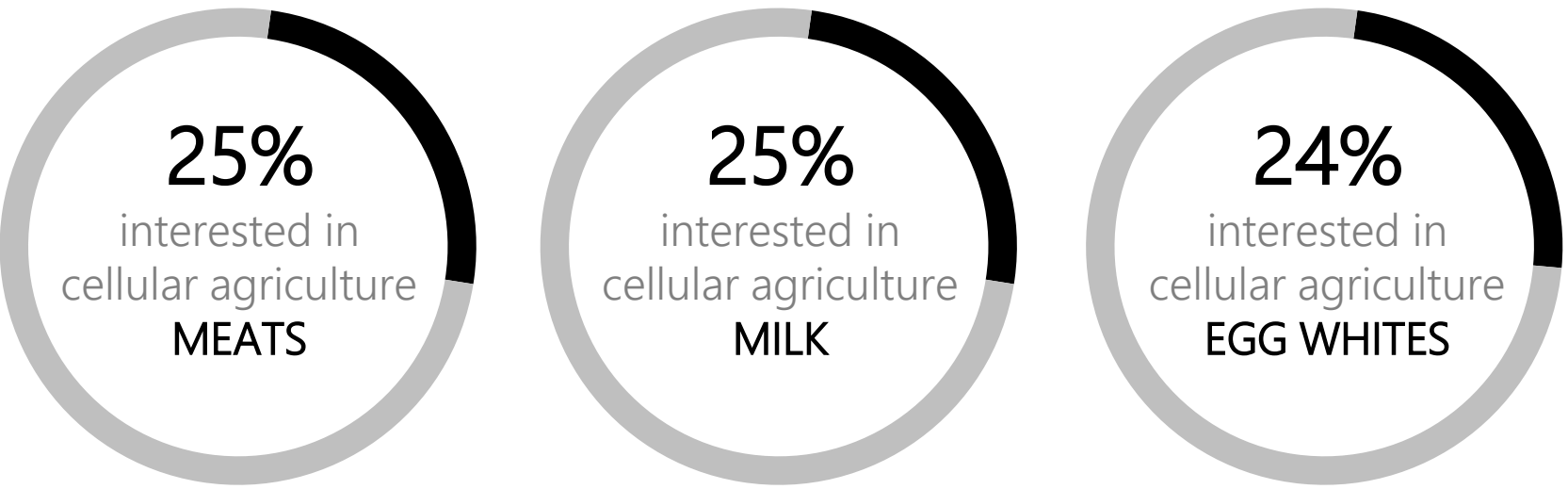
While familiarity is stronger among tech enthusiasts, younger generations, and foodies, there's still quite a ways to go before cellular agriculture enters the mainstream consciousness. But then again, it's really all just getting started...



Consumers **believe** in the possibility of cellular agriculture products ...some more than others.



Interest is comparable across meat, milk, and eggs made from cellular agriculture.



In particular, consumers would be willing to try...



Social welfare and health are equal motivators to cellular agriculture.

Cellular agriculture has the capacity to satisfy different sets of need states across consumers.



believe science can have a **positive impact** on food



believe cellular agriculture foods are **better** for your health



People who want natural and non-GMO are the same people who want cellular agriculture.

Seems strange, right? How can someone who values natural foods also want something created by humans in a lab?

The answer is that it comes down to the social good. Science is appealing to people when it helps the world in some way – whether it's solving hunger, improving animal welfare, or helping heal the earth.

↑
greater likelihood than the general population
to be interested in cellular agriculture

those
interested in...
organic
+22%

those
interested in...
sustainable
+19%

those
interested in...
all-natural
+14%

those
interested in...
non-GMO
+14%

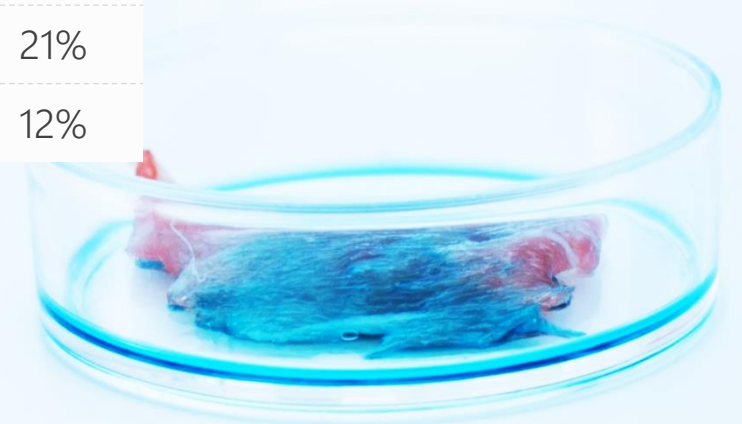
total consumers
interested in
any cellular
agriculture



Information, safety & taste are vital to cellular agriculture's success.

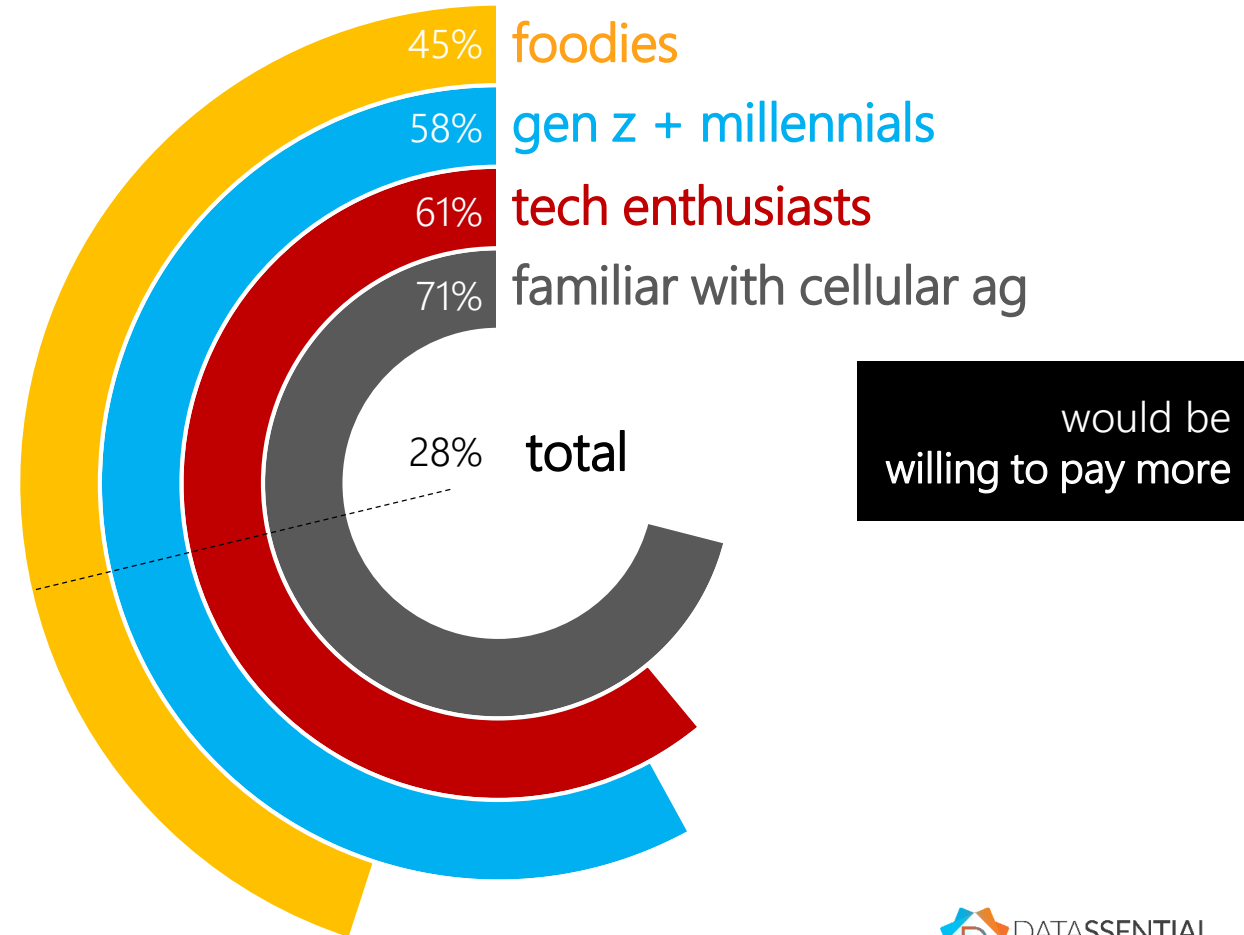
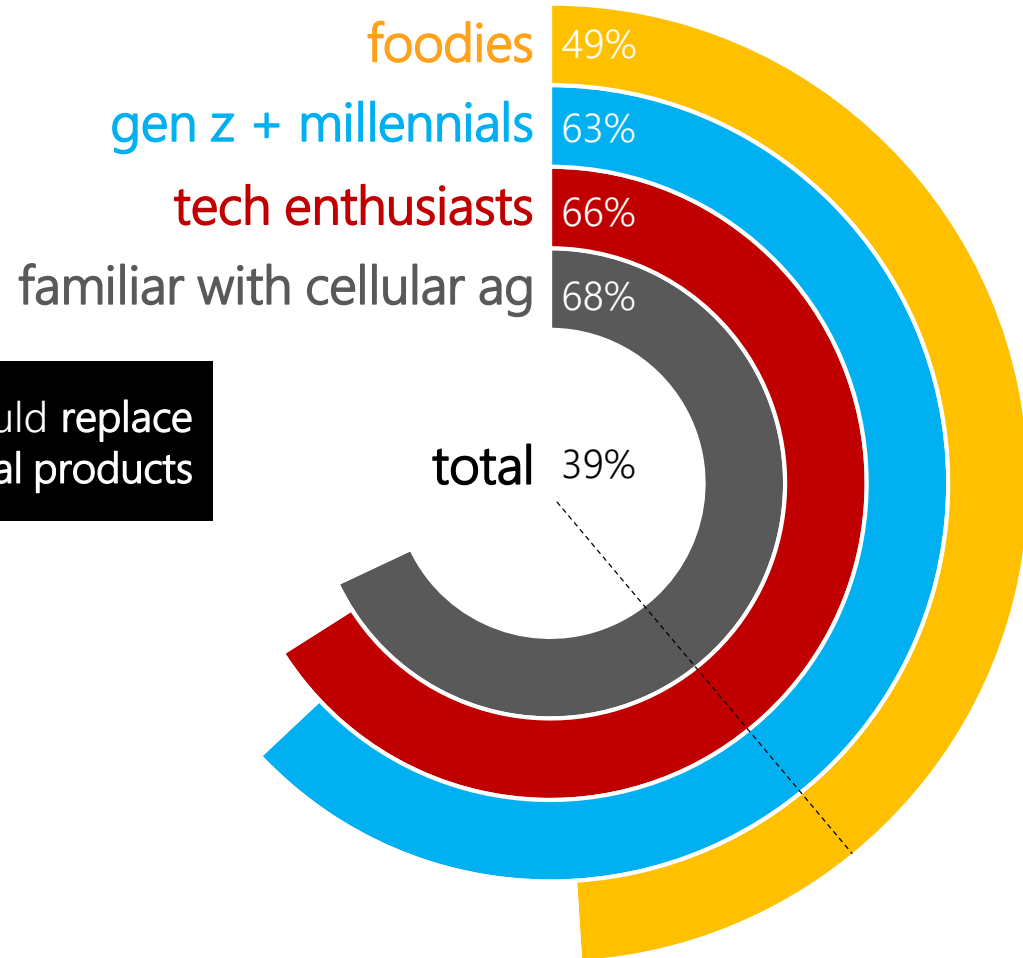
TOP CONCERNS
REGARDING
CELLULAR AGRICULTURE
FOODS

not enough information available	47%
potential long-term side effects	45%
unknown ingredients / chemicals	44%
might not taste good	41%
don't trust meat / byproducts grown in a lab	41%
might not like the texture	29%
products are unnatural	24%
might be less nutritious	21%
products are not necessary	21%
unethical	12%

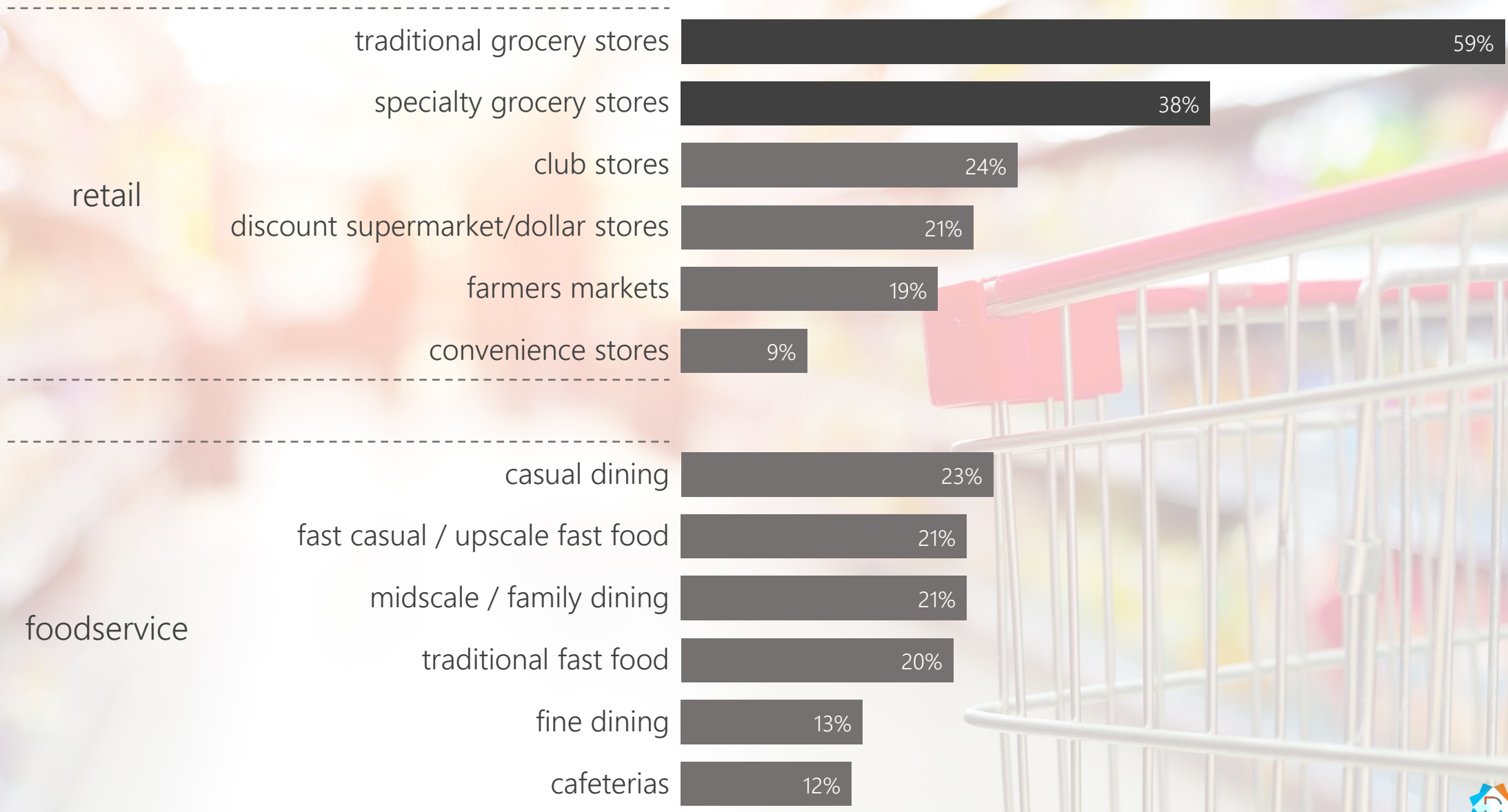


Familiarity & knowledge will influence purchasing behavior.

Those familiar with the concept are not only more likely to prefer cellular agriculture products, they are also more likely to lead replacement of traditional products and are most willing to pay a premium. Foodies, tech enthusiasts, and younger generations will also support this movement.



Grocery is the place for cellular agriculture products first.



SUMMARY

- Eating patterns are shifting toward **balance** and away from extremes – consumers, led by younger generations and foodies, are shifting toward plants while limiting, but not eliminating, meat.
- Seeds are in position to become the next widespread food trend, following plant-based dairy alternatives.
- **Plant-based eating is holistic and healthy** – consumers want to focus on eating a more plant-heavy diet in and out of the home with the goal of improving health. They are interested in eating plant-based foods in all forms, from classic fruits and vegetables to plant-based analogue meats (burgers, in particular) and animal byproduct alternatives.
- **Taste is king.** In retaining balance with limited but not eliminated meat-eating, consumers can satisfy what makes meat so craveable – taste. Subsequently, taste is then the crux of success for plant-based alternatives; providing a plant-based alternative that can match up to its original counterpart will be the greatest hurdle.
- **Cellular agriculture** is in its infancy, but **familiarity, which breeds interest and purchasing, is on the rise** with food- and tech-focused consumers. Expect cellular agriculture products to be most successful in grocery at first, but they won't stop there.
- **Social welfare** and **health** motivate positive perceptions of cellular agriculture, while **information & transparency** will address concerns and help navigate barriers to cellular agriculture products.
- **New technologies**, spanning from plant-based to lab-grown, **will bring to market solutions that deliver on consumer aspirations** to eat less meat, increase creative plant food intake, and eat earth-friendly.





DATASSENTIAL

FOOD WITH A STORY

FOODSCAPE 2017

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