

Executive Insights

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Plant-Based Products — Not Just for Vegans Anymore

Yes, the grocery aisle is getting greener.

Consumers — fueled by a host of concerns, including health and wellness, food safety, environmental sustainability and animal welfare, and adopting restrictive diets due to food sensitivity worries and more general lifestyle choices — are increasingly choosing plant-based food products.

But while the appetite for plant-based products is vast and the sector is already experiencing notable growth, it's still early days. The market remains difficult to size, and there are a number of challenges that need to be addressed before its value can be fully unlocked. They include consumer dissatisfaction with taste and texture, concerns over nutritional content and excessive processing, and legal and regulatory classification challenges.

Plant-based products manufacturers, retailers, distributors and investors can address those challenges to drive even greater adoption of plant-based alternatives. In the meantime, there remains an ideal window for identifying future categories still ripe for plant-based disruption.

Why consumers are seeing green

There are myriad reasons why more and more consumers are moving toward plant-based products, with health and wellness topping the list (see Figure 1).

Breaking down plant-based products

Sales of plant-based products currently account for 1%-4% of total sales in most categories, such as meat, cheese and yogurt, though plant-based milk comprises approximately 18% of total milk sales. However, L.E.K. Consulting estimates that the market for plant-based substitutes and alternatives was approximately \$5 billion in 2019, an increase of approximately 11% over the previous year, according to various sources (e.g., SPINS, Nielsen, PBFA, Euromonitor).

There was also a flurry of M&A and related activity from 2018 to 2019 as companies sought increased exposure to the fast-growing plant-based products market and moved to expand their product offerings in an attempt to meet consumer demand (see Figure 2).

Consumer focus on health and wellness. Concerns over health have led many consumers to a greater appreciation of plant proteins, which provide more nutritional value from fiber, healthy fats, and vitamins and minerals than that derived from animal proteins. Indeed, medical studies have linked the consumption of animal fat/protein to the development of chronic degenerative diseases.

Increasing food safety concerns. Growing worries about food safety related to the use of hormones and antibiotics in meat and dairy products are prompting consumers to increasingly supplement their diets with plant-based options.

Plant-Based Products — Not Just for Vegans Anymore was written by **Manny Picciola**, Managing Director, **Maria Steingoltz**, Managing Director, and **Justin Craigwell-Graham**, Senior Engagement Manager, in L.E.K. Consulting's Food & Beverage practice. Manny, Maria and Justin are based in Chicago.



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Figure 1 Consumer trends Consumer focus on health and wellness Rising Increasing prevalence food safety of restrictive concerns diets Key trends driving growth in plant-based Increased foods in the U.S. Growing awareness concern for of environmental animal welfare sustainability

Source: L.E.K. analysis

Growing concern for animal welfare. Animal welfare, long a core reason for choosing plant-based foods, continues to play a role as more consumers have become sensitive to the conditions in which animals are raised and harvested. Meanwhile, animal welfare requirements aimed at reducing such suffering can drive up costs, which is causing some consumers to seek less-expensive alternatives in the form of plant-based products.

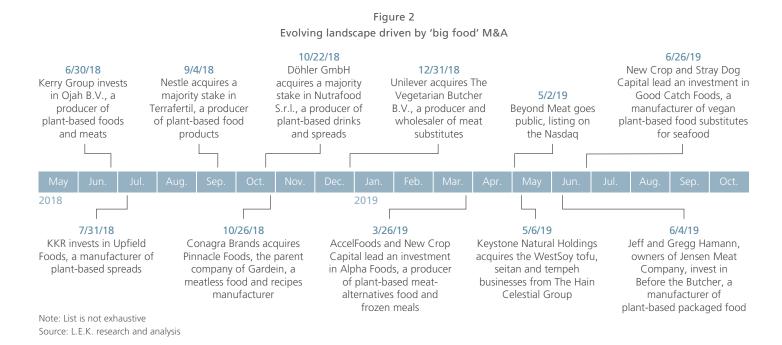
Increased awareness of environmental sustainability.

As awareness grows around the massive amount of land, food, energy and water required to raise animals for human consumption, some consumers are becoming concerned about environmental sustainability. Gen X and millennial consumers — the largest drivers of discretionary spending in the U.S. — in particular are seeking increased transparency about how the food they consume is sourced, especially as it becomes clear that an animal-based diet is not sufficient to meet the protein demands of a growing world population. What they're learning is leading many of them to seek plant-based alternatives, even though some of those products are themselves taxing on the environment. Take almond milk: It requires 1.1 gallons of water to grow a single almond.

Rising prevalence of restrictive diets. More than half (roughly 51%) of Americans have adopted a restrictive diet that focuses on increased consumption of plant-based products. While some of these diets are driven by food allergies or intolerances, others, such as paleo and flexitarian diets, are lifestyle choices aimed at achieving greater well-being.

Driving greater adoption of plant-based products

Despite the challenges, plant-based food continues to gain popularity among consumers (see Figure 3). To drive even greater adoption, manufacturers, retailers, distributors and investors can invest in more product development and innovation. How quickly the plant-based food category grows will depend on how quickly, and effectively, the following steps are taken.



Percentage of total achievable market focused Plant-based dip Plant margarine (e.g., hummus) substitute 6% ncreasing degree of adoption Plant-Plant-focused protein hased Plant-based protein (e.g., tofu) 4% cheese ice cream 1% 2% BEYONE Plant-based ▲ Plant-based milk yogurt 18%

Figure 3
Product adoption for select plant-based products

Time since adoption

Note: SPINS data has been scaled up by 15% to account for unmeasured market captured in Euromonitor total category market size Source: L.E.K. research and analysis of PBFA, SPINS, Euromonitor

Improve the taste and/or sensory experience of plant-based products. Many consumers feel that plant-based alternatives are pale imitations of their animal-based counterparts, lacking in taste or satisfying texture. The barrier is especially high when it comes to replicating the experience of eating meat. To that end, manufacturers of plant-based meat alternatives, such as Beyond Meat and Impossible Foods, have made significant progress. Beyond Meat, for example, uses a combination of beet powder and annatto to replicate the "bleeding" commonly associated with burgers; Impossible Foods uses soy leghemoglobin, which contains heme, an iron-rich molecule found in red meat.

Ensure comparable nutritional content. Plant-based products lack the nutritional content found in their animal-based counterpart products, in particular when it comes to protein, vitamin B12, omega-3 fatty acids, vitamin D, zinc and iron. For example, cow's milk contains 8.2 grams of protein per serving while soy milk contains 4–6 grams, hemp milk has 2–3 grams, almond milk has 1 gram and coconut milk has none. The majority of plant-based proteins are also not complete as they do not provide all essential and nonessential amino acids. Enhancing plant-based offerings to ensure comparable nutritional content can help address this gap.

Minimize processing. Certain plant-based foods are highly processed, which leads consumers to question their health

benefits. This can be especially true in the case of plant-based dairy alternatives, some of which, critics note, need to have extensive amounts of oil and fats added in order to replicate the taste of their animal-based counterparts. Finding ways to minimize the amount of processing involved in plant-based products will increase their consumer appeal.

Come up with acceptable labels. From a marketing standpoint, plant-based alternatives face growing legal and regulatory scrutiny as industry associations try to prevent them from using classification terms that assist with consumer adoption. The European Court of Justice in June 2017 ruled that plant-based products can't be described using dairy terms such as "milk" or "butter," even when their plant-based origins are clearly labeled. In the U.S., lobbyists working on behalf of farmers and ranchers helped pass legislation making it illegal for plant-based food to use words like "meat," "hot dog" or "burger" in their labeling. Advocates for plant-based companies are fighting back, claiming that pairing words like meat or burger with words like "veggie" or "plant-based" clearly communicates that their products are meatless. Coming up with classification terms that resonate with consumers without provoking trade groups will go a long way toward facilitating the acceptance of plant-based foods.

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Looking toward a plant-based future

Although it can feel like plant-based products are everywhere, in fact the plant-based products industry is still a burgeoning one relative to the overall food and beverage market. This means that while mainstream acceptance of plant-based products remains on the horizon, manufacturers, retailers, distributors and investors

need to address consumers' concerns over quality and nutritional value along with regulatory hurdles such as labeling. In addition, there remain a number of categories — such as new cuts of meat, seafood and savory snacks — in which there has been limited penetration to date. With plant-based products, today's challenges present tomorrow's opportunities.

About the Authors



Manny Picciola is a Managing Director and Partner in L.E.K. Consulting's Chicago office. He has experience managing and directing client engagements in corporate and business

unit strategy, channel management, consumer segmentation, corporate turnaround and M&A acquisition transaction support. Although he has worked across multiple industries, Manny is primarily focused on consumer products. He is a member of L.E.K.'s Americas Regional Management Committee.



Maria Steingoltz is a Managing Director and Partner in L.E.K. Consulting's Chicago office. Maria is focused on the Retail and Consumer Products practices, with a special

focus on food and beverage as well as beauty and personal care. She advises clients on a range of strategic issues, including growth strategy, new market entry, customer-centric strategy, pricing, consumer segmentation and M&A.



Justin Craigwell-Graham is a Senior Engagement Manager in L.E.K.
Consulting's Chicago office. Justin is focused on the Food & Beverage practice and has experience with market

assessments, growth strategy development, go-to-market model creation and M&A. Justin graduated from Duke University with a B.A. in international comparative studies and also holds an M.S. in finance from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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