## Evolving appetites: an in-depth look at European attitudes towards plant-based eating.

A follow-up to the 2021 survey report, 'What Consumers Want'

November 2023
www.smartproteinproject.eu

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## I. What is the Smart Protein project?

## The Smart Protein project is a $\boldsymbol{€ 1 0}$ million EU-funded project that seeks to develop the next generation of foods



An EU-funded research project
(Horizon 2020) with a €9+ million budget

Objective: innovative, cost-effective, and resource-efficient EU-produced plant proteins from:

chickpeas, lentils, quinoa, and fava beans

Innovative protein products from plants

yeast and fungi
New protein ingredients

byproducts of pasta, bread, and beer

A circular economy will
be created by upcycling side streams

## Smart Protein project strategy: A Farm to Fork Initiative

WP4 - Food nutrition and health
objectives: Optimisation of the nutritional and biological profile of the Smart Protein food ingredients/foods/beverages plant ased products prototyped via human intervention studies. Key players: Food and beverage industries

WP3 - Food processing
Objectives: Protein-protein interaction, protein functionality, development of food
ingredients/foods/beverages plant based products.
Formulate protein combinations for partial or full
substitution of protein sources traditional utilised. Industrial validation and demonstration of developed food and beverage prototypes. Key players: Food and beverage industries management

WP2 - Plant protein processing and side stream up-cycling

Objectives: Protein extraction validation at the Objectives: Protein extraction validation at the
industrial environment, up-cycling side-stream product generates from Smart Protein partners, mycelium, mushroom protein production
Key players: Food and beverage ingredients companies
WP1 - Protein crop, soil and water

Objectives: Water management, soil fertility protection, protein crops validation and production strengthening.
ers support
associations, plant breeders


WP5 - Exploitation \& business development
Objectives: Assessment of the commercial feasibility and safety of protein channels through its live interaction among the WP1-WP4 - Business case-development
Key players: Farmers/Industries/Food retailers, consumers/support, associations

## WP6 - Consumer studies

Objectives: Development and implementation of plant-based
food and beverage prototypes to
acceptance, consumer readiness, network and promoting
activities.
Key players: Food retailers, consumers/support association
Key players: Food retailers, consumers/support associations

## WP7 - Dissemination and communication


objectives: Disseminate, exploit and communicate the results of the Smart Protein project within and outside the consortium to the public and relevant professional sectors such as food industry, manufacturing and production, food and regulatory authorities. Key players: Farmers/I/ndustries/Food letaners,
consumers/support, associations, policy maker

## WP8 - Sustainability Assessment



Objectives: Environmental impact profiles of protein food covering the whole protein food supply chain (from cradle to grave). the whole protein food supply ctain (from crads
Key players: Farmers/Industries/Food retailers, Key players: Farmers/Industries/Food retailers,
consumers/support, associations, policy makers

- WP9 - Project management and coordination

2. Objectives: Overall management of the project, establishment of an effective communication infrastructure and foster the integrative process within the consortium, ensure consortium's performance.

## 33 partners from over 20 countries



- To identify readiness towards consumption of plant-based foods by EU citizens, to determine their current habits, the key drivers of food choices and consumer trust towards plant-based foods to implement a predictive platform of industrially relevant information for product development and marketing activities.
- Evaluate determinants of consumer trust towards plant-based foods, consumer food-technology-neophobia and trust towards the food industry actors.
- It was repeated (in an updated version) after 24 months to evaluate developments in trust towards alternative plant based foods \& proteins.


## ProVeg International is a food awareness organisation working to transform the global food system

## (v) proven

## OUR MISSION

Replacing 50\% of animal products
globally with plant-based and
cultivated foods by 2040.

## OUR VISION

A world where everyone chooses delicious and healthy food that is good for all humans, animals, and our planet.

## II. Background and methodology

# Online survey conducted by Innova Market Insights 

20-minute-long questionnaire

June 2021 and June 2023

## 10 European countries

| Total (7.500 respondents) |
| :---: |
| Austria (750 respondents) |
| Denmark (750 respondents) |
| France (750 respondents) |
| Germany (750 respondents) |
| Italy (750 respondents) |

## Sample distribution



18-24 years old
25-34 years old
35-44 years old
45-54 years old
55-70 years old
Female
Male
Diverse

20\% of participants in each age group

50\% men and 50\% women
$\rightarrow$ Only consumers who are responsible for household grocery shopping participated

## Consumer survey

| Consumer <br> Attitudes | Consumer <br> Behaviors | Mpportunities | Trust | Opinions on |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dietary Lifestyle | Product Familiarity | Drivers | Increase/ decrease of <br> trust | Opinion on what to <br> implement | Social media freqn. <br> usage |
| Motivations | Consumption <br> frequency | Barriers | Trust by statements |  | Social media - <br> engagement |
| Food related lifestyles - <br> dimension | Extent of Reduction of <br> meat | Place of purchase | Trust by types |  | Social media - situations |
| Food related lifestyles - <br> dimension: PRICE, <br> ORGANIC, TASTE | Intent to replace, <br> consume, purchase | Place of consumption | Media trust |  | Social media - attitudes |
| COM-B Model | Consumption <br> frequency | Product expectations |  |  |  |

## Additions to the 2023 survey, based on 2021 results

- New deep dive analysis on evaluating consumers' perception towards and intentions to consume plant based alternatives across segments of Food Related Lifestyles.
- Investigating further the determinants of intentions to consume processed and unprocessed plant-based alternatives by using the COM-B (Capabilities, Opportunities, Motivations) model.
- Investigate to what extent consumers' social media activities influence the intention to try/consume/purchase plant-based food alternatives.


## Overview of questions (1/5)

Q3 Which category best describes your current dietary lifestyle?
Q4 How long have you been following your current dietary lifestyle?
Q5 Which of the following phrases best describes your current dietary habits or situation?
Q6 How familiar are you with the following food products?
Q7 Which statement best describes how frequently you consume the following food products?
Q8 Compared to a year ago, how much meat (e.g. beef, pork, chicken) are you eating at the moment?
Q9 Which of the following food products have you decreased your consumption of the most?
Q10 Which of the following reasons best describes why you have chosen to decrease your consumption of meat or dairy products?

## Overview of questions (2/5)

Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements.
Q11 I intend to replace animal-based foods in my diet by eating more ... in the next 6 months.
Q12 I intend to consume more ... in the next 6 months.
Q13 I intend to purchase more ... in the next 6 months.
Q14 What are the most important factors when choosing plant-based food alternatives?
Q15 Which of the following do you encounter as barriers when choosing plant-based food alternatives?
Q16 Where are you likely to purchase plant-based food alternatives most frequently in the future?
Q17 In which of the following locations do you normally consume plant-based food alternatives?
Q18 What kind of plant-based food alternative(s) do you wish you could buy more often in the supermarket or at points of consumption (e.g restaurants, cafes, etc.)?

## Overview of questions (3/5)

When thinking about your overall knowledge and experience with plant-based food alternatives, has your current trust increased or decreased in comparison to three years ago?

When thinking specifically about plant-based food alternatives, please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements.

Which of the following alternative proteins do you trust the most? Rank them from 1 (trust the most) to 5 (trust the least). Please rank which you trust the most, in order of importance.

There is much discussion in the food industry about what actions policymakers should take. In your opinion, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the actions that policymakers should take?

Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding eating and cooking.

Q24 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your food consumption.

## Overview of questions (4/5)

Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements regarding food consumption and cooking.

Q26 Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements.
Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements regarding opportunities for the consumption of plant-based food alternatives.

Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements regarding social opportunities for the consumption of plant-based food alternatives.

Q29 Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements regarding plant-based food alternatives.

Q30 Eating plant-based food alternatives is something that...
Q31 In general, how much do you trust information about plant-based food products from...
Q32 On a typical day, how much time do you spend on these social media platforms?

## Overview of questions (5/5)

Q33 How often do you engage with the following activities?
Q34 How often do you experience the following situations?
Q35 Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements concerning social media and food attitudes.

Q36 How many people live in your household, including yourself?
Q37 How many members of your household, including yourself, follow each of the eating patterns indicated below?

Q38 How many children live in your household?
Q39 What is the highest level of education that you have completed?
Q40 How would you describe your own financial situation?
Q41 Which phrase best describes the area where you live?

# III. Summary and key insights: 2021 and 2023 

## Key takeaways 2021: total overview

| \#1 | Huge potential due to flexitarians |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \#2 | Animal-based products are being replaced by plant-based options |
| \#3 | Plant-based food alternatives come with challenges such as availability |
| and price |  |

## Key takeaways 2023: total overview

|  | \#1 | 51\% of European meat consumers claim to have reduced their yearly meat intake, up from $46 \%$ in 2021. Germany (59\%), France (57\%), and Italy (59\%) lead the way in terms of meat reduction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \#2 | On average, 45\% of Europeans claim to have adhered to a non-meat-based dietary lifestyle (flexitarian, vegan \& vegetarian) for more than 2 years. |
|  | \#3 | $62 \%$ of European respondents identify as omnivores, with Poland leading at $76 \% .27 \%$ identify as flexitarians, with Germany leading at 40\%. 5\% identify as vegetarians, with the UK leading at $7 \% .4 \%$ identify as pescatarians, with Denmark leading at $5 \%$. $3 \%$ identify as vegans, with Austria leading at 5\%. Flexitarians are once again the second-largest consumer group in the EU. |
|  | \#4 | Interest in flexitarian dietary lifestyles transcends generational boundaries, with $29 \%$ of Boomers, $27 \%$ of Gen X, 28\% of Millennials, and $26 \%$ of Gen Z identifying as flexitarians. |
|  | \#5 | The primary motivation for reducing meat consumption is health ( $47 \%$ ), particularly in Romania and Italy. Followed by environmental concerns (29\%), predominantly in Denmark and the Netherlands, and animal welfare (26\%), mainly in Germany and the Netherlands. |
|  | \#6 | $57 \%$ of Europeans claim to consume legumes at least once a week, with $53 \%$ expressing a desire to consume them even more frequently, making legumes as the favourite plantbased food for European consumers. |

## Key takeaways 2023: total overview

| \#7 | On average, 28\% of Europeans claim to consume at least one plant-based food alternative <br> at least once a week, up from 21\% in 2021. Plant-based milk is the most consumed <br> plant-based alternative, with 36\% of Europeans consuming it at least once a week. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \#8 | Perceptions around price (38\%) and taste (30\%) continue to be the main barriers for <br> many European consumers when choosing plant-based alternatives. |
| \#10 | 46\% of Europeans report an increase in their trust in plant-based alternatives <br> compared to two years ago. |
| \#ore than 54\% of consumers claim to know that eating plant-based alternatives is |  |
| good for their health or the environment. |  |

## Detailed results, by topic (1/4)

## Consumption behaviour

- Overall, 27\% of participants identify as flexitarian. Germany (40\%) and the Netherlands (35\%) had the highest share of flexitarians. $\mathbf{7 \%}$ of the total sample are plant-based eaters (vegan \& vegetarians).
- Compared to 2021, there was a slight decrease (3 percentage point decrease) of flexitarians overall. However in Germany, there was a $10 \%$ increase of flexitarians, compared to two years ago.
- $48 \%$ of European consumers are either outsiders, deniers or lapsed, when it comes to plant-based food. 27\% are within a reachable stage to change their diets.
- $51 \%$ of consumers continue to reduce their yearly meat intake, more than $5 \%$ than in 2021. Germany (59\%), Italy (59\%) and France (57\%) are reducing the most meat intake. The decrease in meat intake is mostly coming from flexitarians (71\%), when compared to Omnivores (43\%). ${ }^{1}$
- Beef $(35 \%)$ and pork ( $31 \%$ ) are the products with the biggest reduction in consumption. Consumption of dairy products (Milk: 6\%; Cheese: 5\%; Eggs: 4\%; Yoghurt: 3\%) were barely reduced.
- Health $(47 \%)$ is by far the most important motive for people to reduce meat or dairy consumption. Animal welfare (29\%), followed by environmental reasons (26\%), especially for Flexitarians.


## Detailed results, by topic (2/4)

## Plant-based food alternatives

- European consumers are most likely to go to the supermarket ( $60 \%$ ) and discount stores ( $41 \%$ ) when purchasing plant-based alternatives. Compared to 2021, more consumers now shop at organic supermarkets, online grocery stores and drug stores.
- European consumers are most likely to eat plant-based alternatives at home (67\%) or at a restaurant (37\%). Out of those who eat at the restaurant, the majority eats at restaurants that serve both, animal and plant-based meals (56\%), compared to restaurants only serving plant-based food (44\%).
- Europeans consumers are most likely to replace animal-based meat with legumes (43\%), followed by plantbased dairy alternatives (37\%) and legume-based foods (37\%). Plant-based meat alternatives received the lowest share of agreement (34\%). ${ }^{1}$
- Europeans most likely agree to consuming legumes (53\%), plant-based dairy alternatives (41\%) and plantbased meat alternatives (39\%) in the next 6 months. ${ }^{2}$
- European consumers are most likely agree to purchase legumes (53\%) and plant-based dairy alternatives (41\%) in the next 6 months. ${ }^{3}$


## Detailed results, by topic (3/4)

## Plant-based food alternatives

- Taste (53\%), health ( $46 \%$ ) and price ( $45 \%$ ) are most important, when choosing plant-based alternatives. Compared to 2021, price now plays a bigger role then freshness.
- Price (38\%) and taste (30\%) are main barriers when choosing plant-based alternatives. Especially flexitarians think that plant-based food is too expensive, while omnivores think that they are not tasty enough.
- Consumers are asking for more plant-based sweets and snacks (30\%), meat alternatives (30\%) and plantbased milk (29\%).
- Trust towards plant-based alternatives has increased by $46 \%$ compared to three years ago. Especially consumers in Italy (58\%) and in Denmark (50\%) have gained trust in plant-based alternatives. ${ }^{1}$
- Consumers trust that plant-based alternatives are safe (57\%), accurately labelled (56\%) and reliable (55\%). ${ }^{2}$
- Flexitarians trust plant-based proteins the most, followed by fungi and algae-based proteins. Insect-based protein was trusted the least. ${ }^{3}$


## Detailed results, by topic (4/4)

## Attitudes, beliefs and social media influence

- $63 \%$ of consumers ask for increased standards for transparency in product certifications. Another $62 \%$ ask policymakers to remove the tax on healthy and sustainable food products. ${ }^{1}$
- Consumers trust health or nutrition society websites (45\%) and search engines (44\%) the most, when it comes to information about plant-based alternatives. Online blogs ( $28 \%$ ) and online forums ( $25 \%$ ) were trusted the least among individuals. ${ }^{2}$
- YouTube ( $41 \%$ ), Facebook (36\%), Instagram (33\%), and TikTok (32\%) are the most used social media platforms. ${ }^{3}$
- $27 \%$ of consumers use social media to search for information or discounts or promotions about plant-based alternatives. $26 \%$ of customers said they use it to read about opinions about certain plant-based alternatives from people with the same interests. ${ }^{4}$
- $27 \%$ of consumers notice new food information they were not looking for, when using social media. ${ }^{5}$
- $44 \%$ of consumers' desire to eat increases when seeing food on social media. $37 \%$ state that they are especially interested in dishes shared by food influencers on social media. ${ }^{6}$


## IV. Detailed results

## Current dietary lifestyles and outlook

# Q3 "Which category best describes your current dietary lifestyle?" 

Flexitarians continue to be an important consumer group in EU. Germany, Austria and NL take the lead

Dietary lifestyle by country (\%)


■ Omnivore - I frequently eat meat (such as beef, pork, chicken, turkey, fish and/or shellfish)

■ Flexitarian - I sometimes eat meat, but I am trying to reduce my meat consumption and often choose plantbased foods instead

- Pescatarian - I eat fish and/or shellfish, but no other types of meat
- Vegetarian - I don't eat meat and fish of any kind, but I do eat eggs and/or dairy products2

■ Vegan - I don't eat meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, or any other animalbased ingredients

## Some countries have increased their number of omnivores. Germany stands out opposite to the overall trend

Dietary lifestyle by country 2021 vs. 2023 (\%)

|  | Omnivore - I frequently eat meat (such as beef, pork, chicken, turkey, fish and/or shellfish) |  |  | Flexitarian - I sometimes eat meat, but I am trying to reduce my meat consumption and often choose plant-based foods instead |  |  | Pescatarian - I eat fish and/or shellfish, but no other types of meat |  |  | Vegetarian - I don't eat meat and fish of any kind, but I do eat eggs and/or dairy products |  |  | Vegan - I don't eat meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, or any other animal-based ingredients |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year / +- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp |
| Sample Size | 750 | 750 |  | 750 | 750 |  | 750 | 750 |  | 750 | 750 |  | 750 | 750 |  |
| Total | 62 | 61 | 1 | 27 | 30 | -3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Austria | 48 | 56 | -8 | 37 | 35 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Denmark | 67 | 62 | 5 | 19 | 24 | -5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | -1 | 3 | 4 | -1 |
| France | 65 | 65 | 0 | 25 | 27 | -2 | 3 | 4 | -1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Germany | 45 | 58 | -13 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | -1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Italy | 69 | 67 | 2 | 23 | 25 | -2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 53 | 48 | 5 | 35 | 42 | -7 | 3 | 4 | -1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Poland | 74 | 68 | 6 | 16 | 24 | -8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Romania | 65 | 54 | 11 | 27 | 40 | -13 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | -1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Spain | 69 | 62 | 7 | 25 | 30 | -5 | 1 | 2 | -1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -2 |
| UK | 62 | 65 | -3 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | -1 |

## The intention to reduce meat consumption transcends generational boundaries

Dietary lifestyle by generations 2023 (\%)

|  | Boomers (1946-1964) | Gen X (1965-1980) | Millennials (1981-1996) | Gen Z (1997-2012) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $29 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $64 \%$ | $64 \%$ | $61 \%$ | $58 \%$ |
| Pescatarian | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Vegetarian | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Vegan | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |

## The intention to reduce meat consumption is mostly visible among female and diverse ${ }^{* *}$ consumers

Dietary lifestyle by gender 2023 (\%)

|  | Female | Male | Diverse** |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $31 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $58 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Pescatarian | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Vegetarian | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Vegan | $6 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

# Q4 "How long have you been following your current dietary lifestyle?" 

## $45 \%$ of EU consumers have been flexitarian for more than

 two yearsDietary lifestyle length Total (\%)


## Many consumers are shifting away from omnivore diets as they continue to change their dietary lifestyles

Dietary lifestyle length Total 2021 vs. 2023 (\%)

|  | Less than 6 months |  |  | 6 months to 2 years |  |  | 2 to 5 years |  |  | More than 5 years |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp |
| Flexitarian | 17 | 14 | 3 | 38 | 36 | 2 | 22 | 23 | -1 | 23 | 27 | -4 |
| Omnivore | 6 | 7 | -1 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 78 | 84 | -6 |
| Vegetarian | 18 | 10 | 8 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 28 | 40 | -12 |
| Pescatarian | 16 | 19 | -3 | 37 | 27 | 10 | 20 | 21 | -1 | 27 | 32 | -5 |
| Vegan | 25 | 20 | 5 | 38 | 28 | 10 | 25 | 31 | -6 | 12 | 21 | -9 |

# Q5 "Which of the following phrases best describes your current dietary habits or situation?" 

## There is a visible majority of consumers being either Outsiders (27\%) or Reachable (27\%)

Outsiders
27\%
"No one in my social environment (including myself) eats plant-
based meals or thinks about adopting a plant-based diet".

Deniers
17\%
"Some people in my social environment think I should eat mostly plantbased meals, but I don't want to change".

Reachable
27\%
"I realize the importance of a plant-based diet, but I'm not sure that I'm ready to change."

Considerers
8\%
"I plan to start a plantbased diet in the next six months."

## Lapsed


"I had a plant-based diet but I lost interest/motivation."

Italy and Denmark are the most open to plant-based diets, while the UK and the Netherlands are the most committed

Transition stage by country (\%)


## Boomers are the generation most disconnected from plant-based eating, with $G e n Z$ being the most connected

Transition stage by generations (\%)

|  | Total | Boomer | Gen X | Millennial | Gen Z |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| l am working to maintain a plant-based diet but it is getting <br> more challenging every day. | $\mathbf{4}$ | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| No one in my social environment (including myself) eats <br> plant-based meals or thinks about adopting a plant-based diet. | $\mathbf{2 7}$ | 37 | 30 | 24 | 21 |
| I realize the importance of a plant-based diet, but I'm not <br> sure that I'm ready to change. | $\mathbf{2 7}$ | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| Some people in my social environment think I should eat <br> mostly plant-based meals, but I don't want to change. | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 |
| I plan to start a plant-based diet in the next six months. | $\mathbf{8}$ | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| I had a plant-based diet but I lost interest/motivation. | $\mathbf{4}$ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| I have taken definite actions to adopt a plant-based diet in <br> the past six months. | $\mathbf{7}$ | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| I feel confident about maintaining my plant-based diet for six <br> months or longer. | $\mathbf{7}$ | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
|  | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

## The biggest difference between flexitarians and omnivores can be observed within the Outsider group

Transition stage by dietary lifestyles (\%)

|  | Omnivores | Flexitarians |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I realise the importance of a plant-based diet, but l'm not sure that l'm ready to change. | 28 | 30 |
| No one in my social environment (including myself) eats plantbased meals or thinks about adopting a plant-based diet. | 34 | 16 |
| Some people in my social environment think I should eat mostly plant-based meals, but I don't want to change. | 17 | 16 |
| I have taken definite actions to adopt a plant-based diet in the past six months. | 4 | 11 |
| I feel confident about maintaining my plant-based diet for six months or longer. | 3 | 10 |
| I plan to start a plant-based diet in the next six months. | 7 | 8 |
| I am working to maintain a plant-based diet but it is getting more challenging every day. | 3 | 5 |
| I had a plant-based diet but I lost interest/motivation. | 4 | 3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Social pressure often drives dietary change at first, but there's a high chance of lapsing within six months, especially in Poland



Please note that the presented correlation analyses in this study aim to identify potential relationships between variables. While significant correlations may suggest associations, they do not necessarily imply causation. Additional factors and complexities that influence the observed patterns might need further analysis.

Q5: Which of the following phrases best describes your current dietary habits or situation? | Single choice Q4: How long have you been following your current dietary lifestyle?| Single choice

| Weak positive correlation | 0.1 to 0.3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Moderate positive correlation | 0.3 to 0.5 |
| Strong positive correlation | 0.5 to 1.0 |

# Familiarity and current consumption patterns: animal and plant-based food products 

# Q6 "How familiar are you with the following food products?" 

## Legumes are eaten the most often, while tofu is the most frequently tried product

Familiarity with plant-based products total sample (\%)


## Flexitarians consume plant-based foods more frequently <br> than the average EU consumer



## Flexitarians are more familiar with plant-based yogurt and milk compared to the average European

Familiarity with plant-based products Flexitarians vs total sample (\%)

|  | Flexitarian - <br> I sometimes eat meat, but I am trying to reduce my meat consumption and often choose plant-based foods instead |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% difference to total sample | I regularly eat the product | I occasionally eat the product | I have tasted it, but I do not use the product | I recognize the product, but I have not tasted it | I do not recognize the product |
| Legumes | +5 | +1 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Tofu | +2 | +8 | 0 | -8 | -3 |
| Tempeh | +1 | +3 | +3 | 0 | -6 |
| Seitan | +1 | +2 | +3 | +1 | -8 |
| Quinoa | +3 | +8 | -1 | -4 | -5 |
| Plant-based yoghurt | +6 | +7 | -2 | -8 | -3 |
| Plant-based cheese | +3 | +6 | 0 | -5 | -4 |
| Plant-based milk | +9 | +5 | -3 | -8 | -3 |
| Plant-based meat | +4 | +9 | -2 | -7 | -2 |
| Plant-based fish/seafood | 0 | +3 | 0 | -1 | -3 |

## Among omnivores, most plant-based foods are already widely consumed occasionally

Familiarity with plant-based products Omnivores (\%)


## Omnivores are as familiar with plant-based fish, seitan, and tempeh as the average European consumer

Familiarity with plant-based products Omnivores vs total sample (\%)

|  | Omnivore - <br> I frequently eat meat (such as beef, pork, chicken, turkey, fish and/or shellfish) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% difference to total sample | I regularly eat the product | I occasionally eat the product | I have tasted it, but I do not use the product | I recognize the product, but I have not tasted it | I do not recognize the product |
| Legumes | -2 | 2 | +1 | 0 | -1 |
| Tofu | -3 | -4 | +1 | +5 | +1 |
| Tempeh | -1 | -3 | -3 | 0 | +7 |
| Seitan | -1 | -3 | -3 | -1 | +8 |
| Quinoa | -3 | -4 | +1 | +3 | +3 |
| Plant-based cheese | -2 | -4 | 0 | +4 | +2 |
| Plant-based yoghurt | -4 | -2 | +2 | +4 | +2 |
| Plant-based milk | -6 | -2 | +2 | +4 | +2 |
| Plant-based meat | -4 | -3 | +2 | +5 | +1 |
| Plant-based fish/seafood | -1 | 0 | -1 | +1 | +2 |

# Q7 "Which statement best describes how frequently you consume the following food products?" 

## Milk, yoghurt, and cheese are daily staples, while eggs and poultry are more typically consumed on a weekly basis

Frequency of animal-based food consumption total sample (\%)


## Compared to 2021, there has been an overall increase in selfreported consumption of animal-based products

Frequency of animal-based food consumption 2023 vs. 2021 (\%)

|  | Never |  |  | Less than once a month |  |  | 1-3 times a month |  |  | 1-3 times a week |  |  | 4-6 times a week |  |  | Once a day |  |  | 2 or more times per day |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/-pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp |
| Beef | 9 | 11 | -2 | 19 | 24 | -5 | 32 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Poultry | 7 | 8 | -1 | 8 | 10 | -2 | 25 | 27 | -2 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Pork | 15 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 17 | -3 | 28 | 29 | -1 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fish/seafood | 9 | 12 | -3 | 17 | 19 | -2 | 32 | 31 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Milk | 7 | 10 | -3 | 8 | 9 | -1 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 28 | 26 | 2 | 11 | 12 | -1 |
| Yoghurt | 5 | 7 | -2 | 9 | 11 | -2 | 15 | 16 | -1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Cheese | 4 | 5 | -1 | 5 | 6 | -1 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Eggs | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 7 | -2 | 17 | 22 | -5 | 39 | 42 | -3 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Average |  |  | -1.4 |  |  | -2.3 |  |  | -0.9 |  |  | +0.3 |  |  | +2.3 |  |  | +1.5 |  |  | +0.6 |

# Plant-based dairy and legumes are the most-consumed plant-based product categories 

Frequency of plant-based food consumption total sample (\%)


## Compared to 2021, regular consumption of plant-based products is increasing

Frequency of plant-based food consumption 2023 vs. 2021 (\%)

|  | Never |  |  | Less than once a month |  |  | 1-3 times a month |  |  | 1-3 times a week |  |  | 4-6 times a week |  |  | Once a day |  |  | 2 or more times per day |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2021 | +/-pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/-pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp | 2023 | 2021 | +/- pp |
| Quinoa | 39 | 48 | -9 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Legumes | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 13 | -1 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| PB Yoghurt | 35 | 51 | -16 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| PB Poultry | 38 | 50 | -12 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PB Pork | 45 | 54 | -9 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| PB Milk | 31 | 44 | -13 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| PB <br> fish/seafood | 42 | 55 | -13 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| PB Cheese | 40 | 55 | -15 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| PB beef | 37 | 45 | -8 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Average |  |  | -10.6 |  |  | +1.3 |  |  | +3.4 |  |  | +2.6 |  |  | +1.4 |  |  | +1.2 |  |  | +0.4 |

## Conversion rates: plant-based foods

| Monthly | Plant-based beef | - $51 \%$ | Plant-based fish/seafood | - $59 \%$ | Plant-based pork | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \% \\ >22 \% \end{array}$ | Plant-based poultry |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 62 |  | 59 |  | 61 |  | 56 |  |
| Weekly | 32 |  | 34 |  | 32 |  | $35 \quad \text { 63\% }$ |  |
| Daily | 6 | - 20\% | 7 | - $20 \%$ | 7 |  | 8 |  |
|  | Legumes | - $32 \%$ | Quinoa | - $51 \%$ | Tofu | - $48 \%$ | Tempeh/Seitan | - $67 \%$ |
| Monthly | 66 |  | 61 |  | 61 |  | 53 |  |
| Weekly | 21 |  | 31 |  | 30 |  | 35 |  |
| Daily | 13 | > 61\% | 8 | - $26 \%$ | 9 | 31\% | 12 | 33\% |
|  | Plant-based milk | > $73 \%$ | Plant-based cheese | > $76 \%$ | Plant-based yougur | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \% \\ >42 \% \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Monthly | 48 |  | 48 |  | 48 |  |  |  |
| Weekly | 35 |  | 37 |  | 37 |  |  |  |
| Daily | 17 | 50\% | 15 | - $41 \%$ | 15 |  |  |  |

Conversion rates, in the context of consumption frequency, refer to the percentage of individuals who transition from lower consumption levels to higher consumption levels over a given period. Essentially, it measures how successful a product or concept is in persuading individuals to increase their frequency of consumption. Conversion rates allow organizations to assess the success of their efforts in convincing consumers to adopt higher consumption frequencies.

For example, if a plant-based product aims to encourage consumers to switch from consuming it once a month to consuming it once a week, the conversion rate would represent the percentage of individuals who successfully make this transition within the specified timeframe.

## Legumes are highly consumed in Italy, while other plant-

 based foods are highly consumed in DenmarkFrequency of plant-based food consumption (\%) - Total: Daily + Weekly
■Austria ■Denmark ■France ■Germany ■Italy ■ Netherlands ■Poland ■Romania ■Spain ■UK


## Consumers in Denmark consume the most plant-based dairy alternatives vs. other countries

Frequency of plant-based food consumption (\%) - Total: Daily + Weekly
■Austria ■Denmark ■ France ■Germany ■Italy ■ Netherlands ■ Poland ■Romania ■Spain ■UK


## A similar trend is observed within plant-based meat alternatives

Frequency of plant-based food consumption (\%) - Total: Daily + Weekly
$\square$ Austria ■Denmark ■France ■Germany ■Italy ■ Netherlands ■Poland ■Romania ■Spain ■UK


## Daily consumption, by dietary lifestyle

## Everyday consumption by dietary lifestyles (\%) (Omnivores and Flexitarians)

■ Omnivores ■ Flexitarians


Everyday consumption: Sum of 'Once a day' + '2 or more times per day' Q7: Which statements best describes how frequently you consume the following food products? | Single choice

## Weekly consumption, by dietary lifestyle

## Weekly consumption by dietary lifestyles (\%) (Omnivores and Flexitarians)



Weekly consumption: Sum of ‘1-3 times a week' + '4-6 times a week'
Q7: Which statements best describes how frequently you consume the following food products? | Single choice

## Monthly consumption, by dietary lifestyle

## Monthly consumption by dietary lifestyles (\%) (Omnivores and Flexitarians)



Monthly consumption: Sum of '1-3 times a month' + 'Less than once a month'
Q7: Which statements best describes how frequently you consume the following food products? | Single choice

Daily consumption, by generation

## Everyday consumption by generations (\%)



Everyday consumption: Sum of 'Once a day' + '2 or more times per day
Q7: Which statements best describes how frequently you consume the following food products? | Single choice

## Weekly consumption, by generation

## Weekly consumption by generations (\%)



Weekly consumption: Sum of '1-3 times a week' + '4-6 times a week'
Q7: Which statements best describes how frequently you consume the following food products? | Single choice

## Monthly consumption, by generation

Monthly consumption by generations (\%)

$\square$ Boomers (1946-64) ■Gen X (1965-80) ■ Millenials (1981-96) ■Gen Z (1997-12)



Monthly consumption: Sum of '1-3 times a month' + 'Less than once a month'
Q7: Which statements best describes how frequently you consume the following food products? | Single choice

# Q8 "Compared to a year ago, how much meat (e.g. beef, pork, chicken) are you eating now?" 

## 51\% of European meat consumers are actively reducing their meat consumption, up from $46 \%$ in 2021

Actual meat consumption vs a year ago (Omnivores and Flexitarians) (\%)

|  | 2023 | 2021 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A lot less | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ |
| Slightly less | $\mathbf{3 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 \%}$ |
| No change | $39 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Slightly more | $7 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| A lot more | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ |

## Meat consumers in Germany, France, and Italy are leading

 in terms of reducing their meat consumptionChanges in meat consumption since last year (\%) - by country

|  | A lot less <br> (a change of more than 50\%) | Slightly less (a change of less than 50\%) | No change | Slightly more (a change of less than 50\%) | A lot more <br> (a change of more than 50\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 15\% | 36\% | 39\% | 7\% | 2\% |
| Germany | 19\% | 40\% | 34\% | 5\% | 2\% |
| France | 18\% | 39\% | 34\% | 6\% | 2\% |
| Poland | 18\% | 30\% | 44\% | 6\% | 2\% |
| Italy | 17\% | 42\% | 33\% | 7\% | 2\% |
| Spain | 16\% | 32\% | 43\% | 7\% | 2\% |
| Austria | 15\% | 36\% | 41\% | 6\% | 2\% |
| Romania | 15\% | 33\% | 40\% | 10\% | 2\% |
| Netherlands | 13\% | 36\% | 43\% | 7\% | 1\% |
| UK | 13\% | 35\% | 41\% | 8\% | 3\% |
| Denmark | 8\% | 39\% | 39\% | 11\% | 2\% |

## When reduction surpasses $50 \%$, lapses are more likely, emphasising the importance of a gradual approach

$R=0.60$ at a 95\% Confidence Band


Please note that the presented correlation analyses in this study aim to identify potential relationships between variables. While significant correlations may suggest associations, they do not necessarily imply causation. Additional factors and complexities that influence the observed patterns might need further analysis.

Q5: Which of the following phrases best describes your current dietary habits or situation? | Single choice Q8: Compared to a year ago, how much meat (e.g. beef, pork, chicken) are you eating now? | Single choice


Correlation measurements

| Weak positive correlation | 0.1 to 0.3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Moderate positive correlation | 0.3 to 0.5 |
| Strong positive correlation | 0.5 to 1.0 |

## Meat consumption is declining mainly among flexitarians.

Omnivores are making more modest reductions

Actual meat consumption vs a year ago (Omnivores and Flexitarians) (\%)

|  | Total | Omnivores | Flexitarians |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A lot less <br> (a change of more than 50\%) | $15 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Slightly less <br> (a change of less than 50\%) | $36 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| No change | $39 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Slightly more <br> (a change of less than 50\%) | $7 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ |
| A lot more <br> (a change of more than 50\%) | $2 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

# Q9 "Which of the following food products have you decreased your consumption of the most?" 

## Beef and pork consumption has substantially declined, while dairy products show only a minor reduction

Decrease of food consumption (\%) - Total sample

|  | 2023 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Beef | $\mathbf{3 5 \%}$ |
| Pork | $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ |
| Fish | $7 \%$ |
| Poultry | $6 \%$ |
| Milk | $6 \%$ |
| Cheese | $5 \%$ |
| Eggs | $4 \%$ |
| Yoghurt | $3 \%$ |
| I don't know | $3 \%$ |

## Most demographics tend to focus on decreasing beef consumption rather than pork.

Decrease of annual pork and beef consumption (\%) - by key demographics

|  | Pork | Beef |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $36 \%$ | $36 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $35 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Boomers | $47 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Gen X | $39 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| Gen Z | $27 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Millennials | $32 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Deniers | $33 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| Committed | $36 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| Lapsed | $26 \%$ | $29 \%$ |

## Consumption of beef and pork more than three times a

## week, by country

+3 times per week consumption of pork and beef - by country 2023

| \% of people who... | Eats Beef + 3 times per week | Eats Pork + 3 times per week | Eats Poultry + 3 times per week | Eats Fish +3 times per week | Intent to reduce total meat consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 13\% | 14\% | 20\% | 14\% | 51\% |
| Denmark | 24\% | 19\% | 26\% | 20\% | 47\% |
| France | 16\% | 14\% | 23\% | 14\% | 57\% |
| Netherlands | 15\% | 14\% | 18\% | 13\% | 49\% |
| UK | 12\% | 8\% | 20\% | 14\% | 48\% |
| Italy | 12\% | 11\% | 17\% | 12\% | 59\% |
| Poland | 11\% | 17\% | 26\% | 15\% | 48\% |
| Spain | 11\% | 13\% | 16\% | 13\% | 48\% |
| Germany | 10\% | 14\% | 18\% | 12\% | 59\% |
| Austria | 10\% | 11\% | 14\% | 9\% | 51\% |
| Romania | 8\% | 20\% | 23\% | 13\% | 48\% |

## Readiness and intention to change current food choices

Q10 "Which of the following reasons best describe why you have chosen to decrease your consumption of meat or dairy products?"

## Health is the primary reason for people reducing their meat consumption, with animal welfare coming second

Reasons for decrease of meat/dairy consumption (\%) - Omnivores and flexitarians

|  | Total | Omnivores | Flexitarians |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 4}$ |
| Animal welfare | $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ |
| Environment | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ |
| Taste | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Concerns over antibiotics | 15 | 12 | 18 |
| Other | 12 | 17 | 6 |
| My social environment | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Major outbreaks of animal-to- <br> human diseases (e.g. COVID-19) | 9 | 8 | 10 |

## For all generations, the top drivers are health, animal welfare, and environmental factors

Reasons for decrease of meat/dairy consumption (\%) - by generations

|  | Total | Boomers | Gen X | Millennials | Gen Z |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health | 47 | 57 | 52 | 45 | 36 |
| Animal welfare | 29 | 36 | 29 | 29 | 27 |
| Environment | 26 | 33 | 24 | 26 | 22 |
| Taste | 15 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 22 |
| Concerns over antibiotics | 15 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 10 |
| Other | 12 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 9 |
| My social environment | 10 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Major outbreaks of animal-tohuman diseases (e.g. COVID-19) | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |

In Romania, health concerns are driving reductions, while in Germany and the Netherlands, it's animal welfare

Top 3 reasons for decrease of meat/dairy consumption (\%) - by country



# Q 11/12/13 "Please indicate your agreement to the following statements." 

## In general, Europeans are open to including more plantbased foods in their dietary lifestyles

Intention to replace, consume and purchase more in the next 6 months (\%) - Total sample

■ Replace
■ Purchase
■ Consume


# Q11 "I intend to replace animal-based foods in my diet by eating more... in the next 6 months." 

# Most consumers intend replacing animal-based meat with legumes, plant-based dairy, and legume-based foods 



## Danish, Italian and Spanish consumers stand out within the overall European trend

Level of agreement to replace animal meat with ... by country (\%)



## Replacement intentions, by dietary type, generation, and dietary stage

Level of agreement to replace animal meat with ... by key demographics (\%)

| Replace | Legumes | Legume-based | Plant-based dairy | Plant-based meat |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $57 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $35 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Boomers | $48 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Gen X | $43 \%$ | $34 \%$ | $34 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Gen Z | $35 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $34 \%$ |
| Millennials | $46 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
| Deniers | $33 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Committed | $62 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $59 \%$ |
| Lapsed | $40 \%$ | $36 \%$ |  | $28 \%$ |



# Q12 "I intend to consume more ... in the next 6 months." 

## Most consumers intend consuming more legumes in the future, followed by plant-based dairy products

Intent to consume ... in the future total sample (\%)


## Danish, Italian and Spanish consumers stand out within the overall European trend

Intent to consume ... in the future by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria ■Denmark ■France ■Germany ■Italy ■ Netherlands ■Poland ■Romania ■Spain ■UK


## Intention to purchase, by dietary type, generation, and dietary stage

Intent to consume ... in the future by key demographics (\%)

| Consume | Legumes | Legume-based | Plant-based dairy | Plant-based meat |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $63 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $52 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $47 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Boomers | $56 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| Gen X | $54 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $36 \%$ |
| Gen Z | $46 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| Millennials | $45 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| Deniers | $46 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Committed | $70 \%$ | $62 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $64 \%$ |
| Lapsed | $48 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $37 \%$ |  |

# Q13 "I intend to purchase more ... in the next 6 months." 

## Most consumers intend purchasing more legumes in the future, followed by plant-based dairy products

## Intent to purchase ... in the future total sample (\%)



## Intention to consume, by country

Intent to purchase ... in the future by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Purchase intentions, by dietary type, generation, and dietary stage

Intent to purchase ... in the future key demographics (\%)

| Purchase | Legumes | Legume-based | Plant-based dairy | Plant-based meat |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $62 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $52 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $47 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Boomers | $48 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $45 \%$ |
| Gen X | $53 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| Gen Z | $56 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $46 \%$ |
| Millennials | $59 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $46 \%$ |
| Deniers | $45 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Committed | $71 \%$ | $30 \%$ |  | $40 \%$ |
| Lapsed |  |  |  |  |

# Q14 "What are the most important factors when choosing plant-based food alternatives?" 

## Taste, health and price are the most important factors to consumers when choosing plant-based food alternatives

Drivers of plant-based food alternatives total sample (\%)


Rank top 10 in 2021:

1. Taste
2. Health
3. Fresh
4. No additives
5. Cheap
6. Environmentally friendly
7. Produced in a way
that no animals are
harmed
8. Organic
9. Pleasant texture
10. Minimally processed
11. Easy to prepare

Taste and affordability are key drivers in the UK and the Netherlands...

Drivers of plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)


## ...while health and freshness are key drivers in Poland and Romania.

Drivers of plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)
$■$ Austria ■ Denmark ■ France ■Germany ■Italy ■ Netherlands ■ Poland ■Romania ■Spain ■UK


## Intention to purchase, by dietary type, generation, and dietary stage

Top 3 drivers of plant-based food alternatives by key demographics (\%)

| Intent to Purchase | Taste | Affordability | Health |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $54 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $52 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $54 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| Boomers | $56 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| Gen X | $54 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| Gen Z | $51 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| Millennials | $51 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $46 \%$ |
| Deniers | $50 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| Committed | $50 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $53 \%$ |
| Lapsed | $55 \%$ | $46 \%$ |  |

# Q15 "Which of the following do you encounter as barriers when choosing plant-based food alternatives?" 

## Price and taste are the main barriers when choosing plant-based alternatives



## Denmark, Italy, and Romania are the least price-sensitive when it comes to plant-based products

## Barriers of plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)

■ Austria ■ Denmark ■ France ■Germany ■Italy ■ Netherlands ■Poland ■Romania ■ Spain ■UK


## Barriers of plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)



## Barriers to plant-based consumption, by dietary type, generation, and dietary stage

Barriers of plant-based food alternatives by key demographics (\%)

|  | Expensive | Not Tasty | Need more information |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | $42 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| Omnivores | $36 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Boomers | $38 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Gen X | $37 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Gen Z | $36 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Millennials | $39 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Deniers | $32 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Committed | $38 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Lapsed | $43 \%$ |  | $22 \%$ |

## Barriers to plant-based consumption, by consumption location

Barriers of plant-based food alternatives by location (\%)

|  | At a restaurant that serves both animal and plant-based meals | At a restaurant that serves only plant-based meals | At home | School or work canteen | Takeaways or when ordering online |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant-based food alternatives are too expensive. | 42\% | 37\% | 42\% | 38\% | 40\% |
| Plant-based food alternatives are not tasty enough. | 32\% | 30\% | 32\% | 32\% | 31\% |
| I need more information about plant-based food alternatives. | 33\% | 34\% | 28\% | 31\% | 32\% |
| I would be worried about my health (other than iron and protein) if I were only eating plant-based food alternatives. | 29\% | 30\% | 24\% | 31\% | 31\% |
| There is not enough choice of plant-based food alternatives when I eat out. | 31\% | 32\% | 24\% | 28\% | 30\% |
| My family/partner won't eat plant-based food alternatives. | 25\% | 25\% | 22\% | 27\% | 26\% |
| I don't want to change my eating habits or routine. | 22\% | 20\% | 19\% | 24\% | 21\% |
| I don't know how to prepare plant-based meals. | 23\% | 24\% | 18\% | 25\% | 24\% |
| Plant-based food alternatives are not available when I eat out. | 23\% | 28\% | 18\% | 28\% | 26\% |
| I don't know what to eat instead of animal-based meat. | 20\% | 22\% | 17\% | 23\% | 23\% |
| I think humans are meant to eat lots of animal-based meat. | 18\% | 18\% | 14\% | 22\% | 19\% |
| Other | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% |

## Place of purchase for plant-based food: by location and occasion

# Q16 "Where are you likely to purchase plant-based food alternatives most frequently in the future?" 

## Supermarkets and discounters are the most common purchase locations for plant-based food alternatives

Place of purchase for plant-based food alternatives total sample (\%)


In the UK, France, and Italy, plant-based alternatives are predominantly purchased in supermarkets...

Place of purchase for plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## ...while UK consumer by far use online grocery stores the most.

Place of purchase for plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Purchase location, by dietary lifestyle

Place of purchase for plant-based food alternatives by dietary lifestyle (\%)

■ Flexitarian ■Omnivore ■ Pescatarian ■ Vegetarian ■ Vegan


## Purchase location, by generation

Place of purchase for plant-based food alternatives by generation (\%)

- Boomer
- Gen X
■ Gen Z
- Millenial



## Q17 "In which of the following locations do you normally consume plant-based food alternatives?"

## Consumers are most likely to eat plant-based alternatives at home and in restaurants

Place of consumption of plant-based food alternatives total sample (\%)


## Dutch consumers prefer to consumer plant-based food alternatives at home...

Place of consumption of plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## ...while Denmark leads in the consumption of plant-based food in canteens, and via online and takeout orders

Place of consumption of plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Consumption location, by dietary lifestyle

Place of consumption of plant-based food alternatives by dietary lifestyle (\%)

■ Omnivore<br>- Flexitarian<br>- Pescatarian<br>- Vegetarian<br>■ Vegan



## Consumption location, by generation

Place of consumption of plant-based food alternatives by generations (\%)

$\square$ Boomer ■ Gen X ■ Gen Z Millenial



## Consumers expectations at points of purchase or consumption: Plantbased food alternatives

Q18 "What kind of plant-based food alternative(s) do you wish you could buy more often in the supermarket or at points of consumption (e.g. restaurants, cafes, etc.)?"

## Consumers especially ask for more plant-based sweets and snacks, plant-based meat and plant-based milk

Plant-based food alternatives by missing categories total sample (\%)


## Consumers in Spain, Poland, Romania and Italy express a need for more plant-based food across all categories

Plant-based food alternatives categories missing by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Consumers in Spain, Poland, Romania and Italy express a need for more plant-based food across all categories

Plant-based food alternatives categories missing by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Category missing, by dietary lifestyles

Plant-based food alternatives missing by dietary lifestyles (\%)


## Category missing, by generation

Plant-based food alternatives missing by generations (\%)


## Levels of trust towards plant-based food alternatives: a change in perceptions

Q19 "When thinking about your overall knowledge and experience with plantbased food alternatives, has your current trust increased or decreased in comparison to three years ago?"

## Trust levels for plant-based alternatives have increased overall, particularly in Italy and Denmark

Trust towards plant-based food alternatives (\%)


Q19: When thinking about your overall knowledge and experience with plant-based food alternatives, has your current trust increased or decreased in comparison to three years ago? | Single choice

## Europeans who trust plant-based food alternatives are more likely to increase their consumption

Intent to consume more plant-based food alternatives in the next months by... total sample

Total increase in trust in plantbased alternatives

Total decrease in trust in plantbased alternatives


34\%

## Changes in trust levels, by dietary lifestyle, generation, and dietary-transition stage

|  | Increased (Top3Box) | Decreased (Bottom3Box) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flexitarians | 57\% | 39\% |
| Omnivores | 39\% | 13\% |
| Boomers | 39\% | 8\% |
| Gen X | 43\% | 11\% |
| Gen Z | 48\% | 17\% |
| Millennials | 49\% | 14\% |
| Deniers | 42\% | 16\% |
| Committed | 65\% | 10\% |
| Lapsed | 45\% | 12\% |

Q19: When thinking about your overall knowledge and experience with plant-based food alternatives, has your current trust increased or decreased in comparison to three years ago? Single choice

Q20 "When thinking specifically about plant-based food alternatives, please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements."

## Honesty, truthfulness, and integrity are perceived as key elements in building trust

Trust towards plant-based food alternatives total sample (\%)


## Consumers in most countries, especially in Spain and Italy, think that plant-based food alternatives are authentic

Trust towards plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Consumers in most countries, especially in Spain and Italy, think that plant-based food alternatives are safe

Trust towards plant-based food alternatives by country (\%)


# Q21 "Which of the following alternative 

 proteins do you trust the most? Rank them from 1 (trust the most) to 5 (trust the least)."
## European trust plant-based protein the most, followed by cultured protein and fungi-based protein



## Plant-based protein and cultivated meat both showed significant increases in trust levels in 2023

Ranking (1) of alternative proteins - 2023 vs. 2021 (\%)

|  | 2023 | 2021 | \% change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant-based protein (including <br> cereals, pulses) | 43 | 39 | +4 |
| Cultivated protein (e.g. <br> cultivated meat, cultivated <br> dairy, etc.) | 20 | 14 | +6 |
| Fungi (e.g. <br> mycelium, yeast) | 17 | 18 | -1 |
| Algae-based | 11 | 13 | -2 |
| Insect-based protein | 9 | 16 | -7 |

## Plant-based protein is especially trusted by females, flexitarians or vegetarians

Ranking alternative proteins - by mentions - most trustworthy

|  | By dietary lifestyle <br> Top 2 segments | By generation <br> Top 2 segments | By gender |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant-based protein (including <br> cereals, pulses) | Flexitarians, Vegetarians | Boomer, Gen X | Female |
| Cultivated protein (e.g. <br> cultivated <br> dairy, etc.) | Omnivores, Vegans | Gen Z, Millennial | Male |
| Fungi (e.g. <br> mycelium, yeast) | Vushroom, | Begans, Omnivores | Boomer, Gen X |

## Plant-based protein is most trusted by Italian consumers while cultivated protein is most trusted in Denmark

Ranking alternative proteins - by mentions - most trustworthy

|  | Top 1 | Top 2 | Top 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant-based protein (including cereals, pulses) | Italy | Netherlands | Poland, Spain, UK |
| Cultivated protein (e.g. cultivated meat, cultivated dairy, etc.) | Denmark | Germany | Spain |
| Fungi (e.g. mushroom, mycelium, yeast) | Austria | Poland, Romania, UK | Denmark, France, Germany |
| Algae-based | France, Romania | Spain | Italy |
| Insect-based protein | Netherlands | Austria, Germany | Denmark, France |

## Opinion on actions required from policymakers

Q22 "In your opinion, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the actions that policymakers should take?"

## Consumers would like to see increased transparency and lower taxes for healthy food products

Total agreement regarding actions required from policymakers total sample (\%)


## Most consumers think that policymakers should take actions to support a transition to plant-based diets

Total agreement regarding actions required from policymakers by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Most consumers think that policymakers should take actions to support a transition to plant-based diets

Total agreement regarding actions required from policymakers by country (\%)
 programme under grant agreement No 862957

## Attitudes

Q23/Q24/Q25 "Please indicate your agreement to the following statements regarding eating and cooking/your food consumption/regarding food consumption and cooking."

## Food enjoyment constitutes an integral aspect of people's identity

## Attitudes about food total sample (\%) - Total Agreement



## Food enjoyment varies by country, but food choices remain a vital part of people's lives

## Attitudes about food by country (\%) - Total Agreement



## Consumers across European countries equally value trying new recipes and sticking to traditional cuisine

Attitudes about food by country (\%) - Total Agreement

Culinary Traditions


Culinary Ventures


## European consumers prioritise price and taste, with

 sutainability and naturalness as secondary concerns
## Attitudes about food consumption total sample (\%) - Total Agreement



Q23/Q24/Q25 "Please indicate your agreement to the following statements regarding eating and cooking/your food consumption/regarding food consumption and cooking." | Single choice (7 point scale)

## Taste is more crucial in some countries, while price remains consistent important in all countries

Attitudes about food by country (\%) - Total Agreement


## Italy stands out for its strong concerns around preparation methods and the impact of food choices

Attitudes about food by country (\%) - Total Agreement

 Single choice (7 point scale)

## COM-B: plant-based alternatives

The COM-B model is a theoretical framework used to understand and analyse behavior change


## Capabilities

|  | Total | Austria | Denmark | France | Germany | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | Romania | Spain | UK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical Total | 41\% | 33\% | 43\% | 38\% | 34\% | 45\% | 38\% | 45\% | 48\% | 46\% | 44\% |
| I find it easy to locate plant-based food alternatives in (online) supermarkets and stores | 48\% | 41\% | 48\% | 44\% | 42\% | 51\% | 44\% | 51\% | 54\% | 49\% | 51\% |
| I find it easy to get reliable information about plant-based food alternatives | 44\% | 36\% | 44\% | 38\% | 39\% | 49\% | 42\% | 50\% | 51\% | 49\% | 45\% |
| I find it easy to locate plant-based food alternatives in restaurants | 37\% | 28\% | 41\% | 35\% | 29\% | 40\% | 31\% | 40\% | 45\% | 42\% | 41\% |
| I find it easy to locate plant-based food alternatives at takeaways and delivery restaurants | 36\% | 28\% | 40\% | 33\% | 28\% | 39\% | 33\% | 41\% | 43\% | 42\% | 37\% |
| Psychological Total | 47\% | 40\% | 50\% | 42\% | 42\% | 51\% | 44\% | 49\% | 53\% | 52\% | 48\% |
| I know the benefits of consuming plant-based food alternatives | 54\% | 45\% | 59\% | 48\% | 48\% | 57\% | 48\% | 56\% | 59\% | 60\% | 57\% |
| I find it easy to prepare a plant-based meal | 46\% | 40\% | 48\% | 43\% | 41\% | 51\% | 43\% | 49\% | 54\% | 51\% | 46\% |
| 1 find it easy to come up with meals that are plant-based | 44\% | 39\% | 46\% | 39\% | 38\% | 50\% | 41\% | 44\% | 50\% | 49\% | 45\% |
| I know how to replace animal-based ingredients with plantbased food alternatives in various dishes | 43\% | 35\% | 47\% | 38\% | 40\% | 44\% | 42\% | 45\% | 50\% | 46\% | 46\% |

## Opportunities

|  | Total | Austria | Denmark | France | Germany | Italy | Netherla nds | Poland | Romania | Spain | UK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical TOTAL | 44\% | 40\% | 47\% | 41\% | 45\% | 43\% | 46\% | 45\% | 48\% | 40\% | 46\% |
| ...are on sale often enough | 59\% | 56\% | 67\% | 56\% | 61\% | 55\% | 64\% | 62\% | 61\% | 51\% | 60\% |
| ...are easily available (e.g. in supermarkets, restaurants) | 47\% | 41\% | 47\% | 42\% | 44\% | 47\% | 48\% | 51\% | 54\% | 43\% | 54\% |
| ....are located in easy-to-access places | 47\% | 40\% | 45\% | 46\% | 47\% | 46\% | 49\% | 48\% | 51\% | 43\% | 50\% |
| ....are easy to find | 47\% | 39\% | 48\% | 47\% | 48\% | 45\% | 51\% | 47\% | 49\% | 42\% | 53\% |
| ...are available in many varieties | 46\% | 43\% | 44\% | 38\% | 47\% | 44\% | 49\% | 48\% | 53\% | 42\% | 49\% |
| ...are recommended enough in the media | 43\% | 41\% | 43\% | 39\% | 45\% | 46\% | 47\% | 47\% | 47\% | 38\% | 40\% |
| ...are advertised enough (e.g. on television, in magazines) | 40\% | 38\% | 44\% | 38\% | 43\% | 38\% | 41\% | 39\% | 43\% | 36\% | 44\% |
| ...are affordable | 35\% | 33\% | 42\% | 31\% | 36\% | 33\% | 33\% | 34\% | 40\% | 33\% | 33\% |
| ...are easy to obtain at discounted prices | 32\% | 25\% | 39\% | 30\% | 34\% | 30\% | 29\% | 32\% | 38\% | 33\% | 29\% |
| Social TOTAL | 35\% | 25\% | 41\% | 31\% | 29\% | 37\% | 35\% | 40\% | 40\% | 42\% | 34\% |
| People who are important to me would approve if I ate plant-based food alternatives most of the time | 40\% | 24\% | 42\% | 31\% | 31\% | 41\% | 45\% | 54\% | 44\% | 48\% | 43\% |
| People in my environment eat more and more plantbased food alternatives | 37\% | 30\% | 45\% | 33\% | 32\% | 37\% | 37\% | 41\% | 41\% | 43\% | 36\% |
| People who are important to me think I should eat plant-based food alternatives most of the time | 32\% | 22\% | 40\% | 31\% | 27\% | 34\% | 31\% | 32\% | 38\% | 38\% | 30\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives is part of my culture | 32\% | 26\% | 36\% | 28\% | 27\% | 37\% | 29\% | 33\% | 37\% | 40\% | 26\% |

## Motivation

|  | Total | Austria | Denmark | France | Germany | Italy | Netherla nds | Poland | Romania | Spain | UK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reflective TOTAL | 49\% | 38\% | 53\% | 45\% | 42\% | 55\% | 45\% | 53\% | 54\% | 56\% | 52\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives is good for my health | 55\% | 45\% | 58\% | 53\% | 47\% | 66\% | 49\% | 54\% | 58\% | 65\% | 57\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives will reduce negative effects on the environment. | 54\% | 42\% | 61\% | 51\% | 47\% | 58\% | 53\% | 57\% | 55\% | 60\% | 59\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives will help me to lose or maintain weight. | 46\% | 35\% | 50\% | 40\% | 38\% | 53\% | 39\% | 53\% | 54\% | 55\% | 47\% |
| Plant-based food alternatives are tasty | 46\% | 36\% | 49\% | 41\% | 40\% | 47\% | 43\% | 49\% | 53\% | 50\% | 48\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives is enjoyable | 45\% | 35\% | 49\% | 41\% | 37\% | 49\% | 40\% | 49\% | 51\% | 51\% | 48\% |
| Automatic TOTAL | 39\% | 34\% | 44\% | 37\% | 37\% | 41\% | 37\% | 39\% | 43\% | 42\% | 36\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives is something that is natural for me to do | 41\% | 36\% | 46\% | 41\% | 38\% | 42\% | 41\% | 44\% | 45\% | 45\% | 37\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives is something that I do without thinking | 38\% | 33\% | 44\% | 37\% | 38\% | 40\% | 35\% | 37\% | 41\% | 40\% | 34\% |
| Eating plant-based food alternatives is something that I do automatically | 37\% | 32\% | 42\% | 33\% | 35\% | 41\% | 36\% | 37\% | 43\% | 40\% | 35\% |

## Sources of information, by trustworthiness

# Q31 "In general, how much do you trust information about plant-based food alternatives from..." 

## Health and nutrition websites, and search engines are trusted by consumers the most

Trusted sources regarding plant-based food products total sample (\%)


## Consumers' levels of trust of information about plantbased food varies substantially across the countries

Trusted sources regarding plant-based food products by country (\%)


## Consumers' levels of trust of information about plantbased food varies substantially across the countries

Trusted sources regarding plant-based food products by country (\%)


## Trusted sources, by generation

Trusted sources regarding plant-based food products by generations (\%)
$\square$ Boomer $\quad$ Gen X $\quad$ Gen Z Millenial


## Trusted sources, by gender

Trusted sources regarding plant-based food products by gender (\%)


Q31: In general, how much do you trust information about plant-based food products from...| Single choice | Total trust level (Very trustful + fairly trustful)

## Social media usage

# Q32 "On a typical day, how much time do you spend on these social media platforms?" 

## YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, and Instagram are the most-used social-media platforms

Time spent on social media total sample (\%)


# Q33 "How often do you engage with the following activities?" 

## Frequency of social-media usage

Frequency of on social media usage social media users (\%)

| When travelling, I share pictures of food on <br> social media |
| :--- |
| I use social media to be updated on discounts <br> and promotions on food products |
| I take photos of food when dining out in order <br> to share with friends on social media |
| I take photos of food cooked at home in order <br> to share with friends on social media |

# Q34 "How often do you experience the following situations?" 

## Many consumers become aware of new food information when using social media

Experience with social media social media users (\%)

When searching for information on social media, I came across other food information that I was not looking for When I use social media, I notice food
information I was not looking for

■ Very often

■ Often

■ Sometimes

■ Never


When I notice food information that I wasn't looking for on social media, it tends to interrupt my original search


0
50

Q35 "Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements concerning social media and food attitudes."

## Consumers' appetites increase when seeing food on social media or when shared by influencers



## Especially consumers in Denmark and Romania are interested in foods when shared by influencers

Influence of social media total social media users by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## European consumers, especially in Spain and Italy say that food on social media increases their appetite

Influence of social media total social media users by country (\%)
$\square$ Austria $\square$ Denmark $\square$ France $\square$ Germany $\square$ Italy $\square$ Netherlands $\square$ Poland $\square$ Romania $\square$ Spain $\square$ UK


## Socio-demographic data

## Q36 "How many people live in your household, including yourself?

Household situation

Household situation (\%)


# Q37 "How many members of your household, including yourself, follow each of the eating patterns indicated below?" 

## Shared dietary habits in households

## Shared dietary habits in households (\%)



# Q38 "How many children live in your household?" 

Number of children in household

Children living in household (\%)


# Q39 "What is the highest level of education that you have completed?" 

Education level

Completed education (\%)


Q39: What is the highes ruvel of education that you have completed? | Single choice
Total: $n=7500$ | Austria $n=750$ | Denmark $n=750$ | France $n=750$ | Germany $n=750$ | Italy $n=750$ | Netherlands $n=750$ | Poland $n=750$ | Romania $n=750$ | Spain $n=750$ | UK $n=750$

# Q40 "How would you describe your own financial situation?" 

Financial situation in households

Description of personal financial situation (\%)


## Q41 "Which phrase best describes the area where you live?"

Rural, suburban, or urban


## Suggested citation:

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Presentation managed and compiled by
ProVeg International, the University of Copenhagen, and Ghent University.
Contact: info@smartproteinproject.eu
www.smartproteinproject.eu

