

The Sugar Trap Market Gap Analysis

Finding the blue ocean in the snack aisle

Based on results from dashboard

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The build

With millions of snack options on the food market, a global snack manufacturer, wants to launch a "Healthy Snacking" line. They believe the market is oversaturated with sugary treats, but they lack the data to prove where the specific gaps are.

This solution to this problem uses product data from the openfoodfacts database to the question

01

Data Cleaning

Remove erroneous entries

02

Categorisation

Group 10,000+ messy tags

03

Nutrient Matrix

Sugar vs. protein scatter

04

Recommendation

Pinpoint the market gap

05

Hidden Gem

Identify protein sources

METHODOLOGY

3M+

Total products
in the full database

500K

Rows loaded
for analysis

8

Columns selected
from ~180 available

7

Product categories
created from tags

Data Pipeline

1

Download
.csv.gz

2

Select
8 columns

3

Clean
& validate

4

Categorise
tags

5

Analyse
& score

6

Deploy
dashboard

Story 1 — DATA CLEANING



Handle Missing Values

I dropped rows where product_name, sugars_100g, or proteins_100g were null. These columns are essential to the different stories— without them a product cannot be identified or plotted.



Remove Biological Impossibilities

Filtered out any product where a nutrient value was below 0g or above 100g per 100g of product.



Remove Duplicates

Dropped rows where the same product_name + sugar + protein combination appeared more than once.

7 Buckets

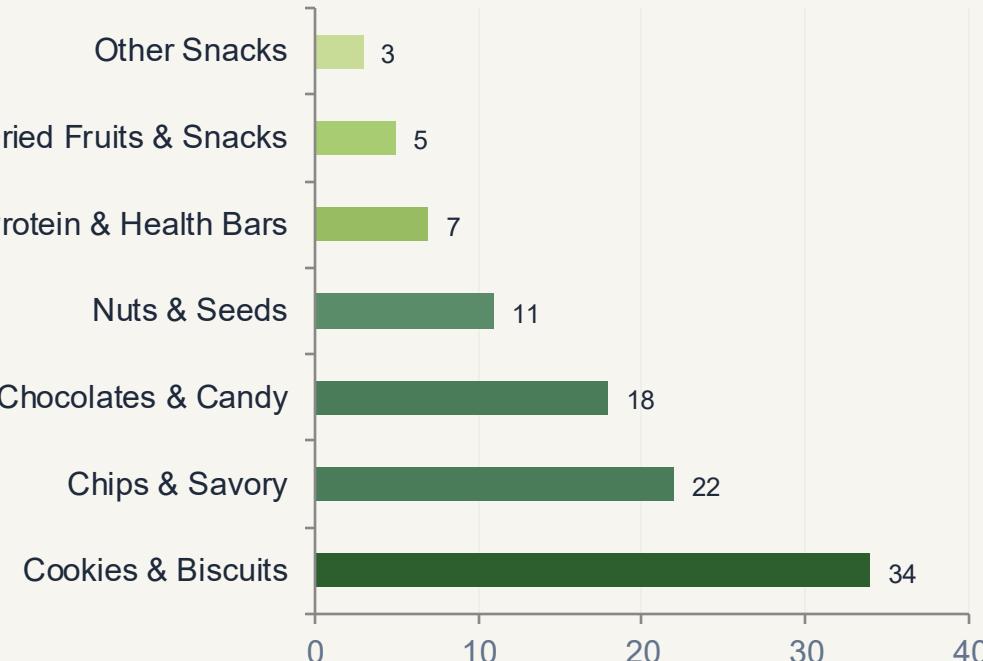
The Problem

The categories_tags column contained entries like:
en:snacks, en:sweet-snacks,
en:chocolate-chip-cookies-with-nuts

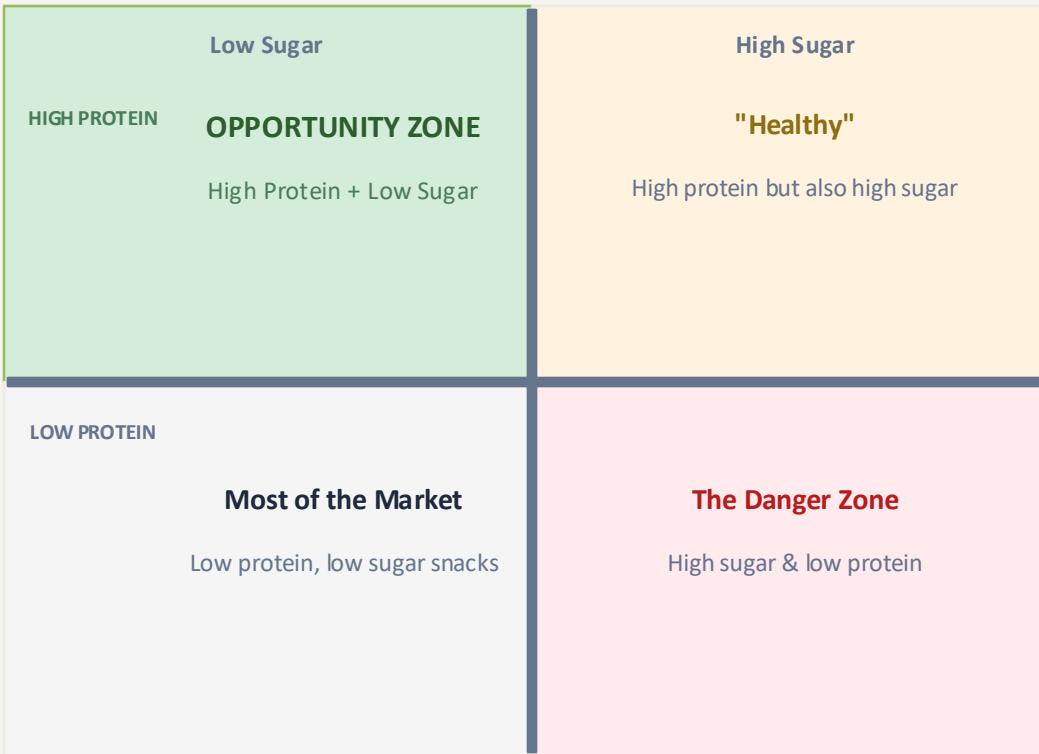
Solution

The keyword-matching function scans each tag string for known words (e.g. "chips", "whey", "almond") and assigns the first matching category.

Approximate Category Distribution (%)



Sugar vs. Protein



How This Chart Works

- Each dot is one product from the cleaned dataset.
- X-axis: grams of sugar per 100g of product.
- Y-axis: grams of protein per 100g of product.
- Dots are colour-coded by their primary category (Story 2).
- The green zone is the 'empty quadrant' — the market gap.

The Market Opportunity

Key Insight

Based on the data, the biggest market opportunity is in Cookies & Biscuits, specifically targeting products with higher protein and lower sugar per 100g. This category is the largest in the dataset but has the smallest proportion of products meeting health criteria — representing a clear supply gap for health-conscious consumers.

70th

percentile threshold
for 'high protein'

30th

percentile threshold
for 'low sugar'

<10%

of biscuits/cookies
meet both criteria

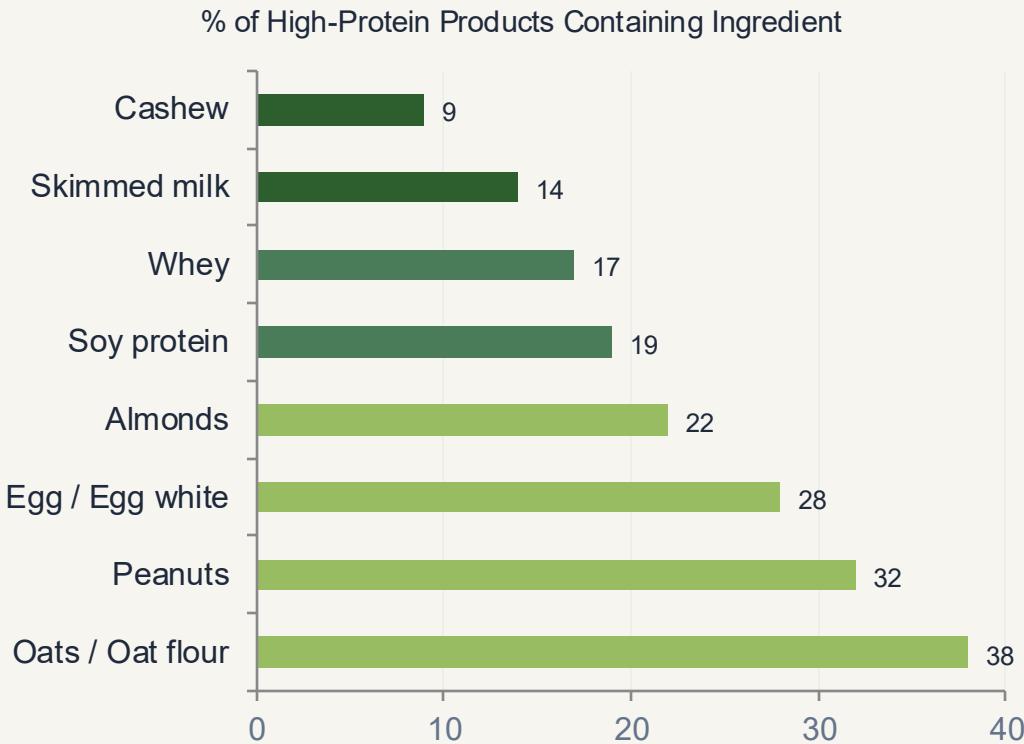
What Drives High Protein in Snacks?

Method

From the products in the high-protein / low-sugar quadrant, we scanned the ingredients_text column for 30 known protein sources.

A Counter object tallied how many products listed each source, then we ranked by frequency.

This tells R&D which specific ingredients to prioritise when formulating a new product.



Who Is Already Doing It Right?

Ranking Criteria

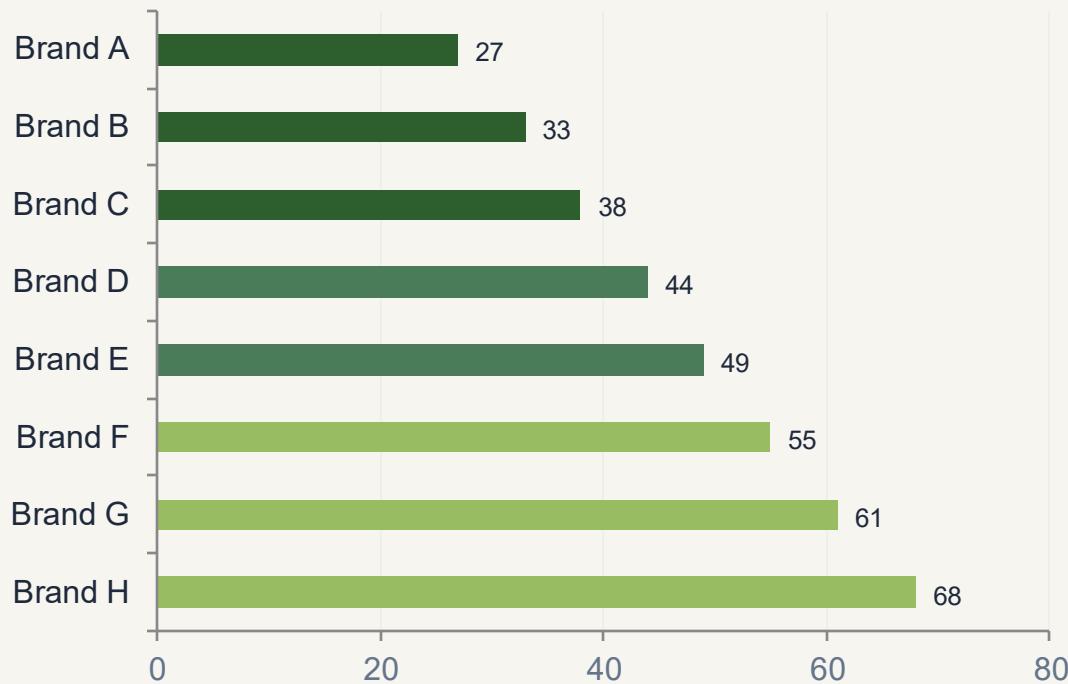
Metric: % of a brand's products that meet the high-protein / low-sugar threshold.

Minimum: Brands with fewer than 5 products are excluded to ensure statistical credibility.

Strategic Implication

Brands at the top of this leaderboard demonstrate that the high-protein / low-sugar product profile is achievable at scale. Their ingredient lists (in Story 5) are the R&D starting point.

% of Brand Products Meeting Health Criteria (illustrative)



CONCLUSION

What the Data Tells Us

01

The gap is real

Across 500,000 products, fewer than 15–25% of snacks meet a meaningful high-protein / low-sugar threshold.

02

Cookies dominate volume

The largest category has the worst health ratio — the biggest market with the most room to disrupt.

03

Ingredients are known

Oats, peanuts, and eggs are the most common protein drivers — proven, accessible, scalable ingredients.

04

Competition benchmarks exist

The Brand Leaderboard identifies existing companies succeeding in the space — and shows it can be done.