EGAS MONIZ Products of animal origin SCIENTIFIC JOURNEYS consumption: a generational matter ?

Noëlie Anquine¹, Matthieu Coppin¹, Eugénie Fargeaudoux¹, Colomba Raybaud¹, <u>Mahé Sibille¹</u> ¹Egas Moniz Center for Interdisciplinary Research (CiiEM); Egas Moniz School of Health and Science, 2829-511 Caparica, Almada, Portugal

Integrated Master in Veterinary Medicine (students)

Background

The consumption of animal products, especially meat is one of the main factor of climate change. For instance, agriculture and clothes industry represent more than 30% of GHG emissions.



This global issue is a reality that we are beginning to confront harshly, but the younger generations will confront it even more in the coming decades

Goal: determine if there is a significant relationship between a person's age and their consumption of animal products

(e.G.)

Meal	Beef = 4.52kg CO2eq Vegetarian = 0.45kg CO2eq
Leather jacket	Cow skin = 176kg CO2eq PU synthetic = 25.3kg CO2eq



Material and methods

Online survey of 23 questions divided into 7 categories. Most relevant questions were made mandatory to be sure the data could be analyzed.

Readiness to change the consumption of food and clothes from animal origin according to

Significative difference in readiness to change consumption



Respondents were divided into age categories. Survey fatigue avoided by limiting open ended questions, proposing predefined answers instead while always keeping an "other" category. 1-6 and 1-10 Likert scales.

Survey was disseminated through social media and relatives and shared again by the respondents. Descriptive and inferential statistics were conducted using MS Excel and IBM SPSS v27.

Conclusion

Age may influence consuming behavior of products of animal origin, although results were not statistically significant.



Intensive production and animal welfare are omnipresent in media, which differs from older generations : way to inform was different. Young generations care about animals treatment, and are concerned about sustainability of their consumption, which may affect future ones.

Targeted strategies adapted to each age category could slowly encourage people to consume reasonably by interventions at different consumer groups, and test the reduction effectiveness.

difference in presence of media according to

References

Caillavet, F., Fadhuile, A., & Nichèle, V. (2019). L'évolution de la consommation de produits animaux en France : de multiples enjeux. 32(2), 131–146. https://doi.org/10.20870/productions-animales.2019.32.2.2502ï

Kemper, J. A. (2020). Motivations, barriers, and strategies for meat reduction at different family lifecycle stages. Appetite, 150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2020.104644

Rojas-Downing, M. M., Nejadhashemi, A. P., Harrigan, T., & Woznicki, S. A. (2017). Climate change and livestock: Impacts, adaptation, and mitigation. In Climate Risk Management (Vol. 16, pp. 145–163). Elsevier B.V. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2017.02.001

Schmid, A., Gille, D., Piccinali, P., Bütikofer, U., Chollet, M., Altintzoglou, T., Honkanen, P., Walther, B., & Stoffers, H. (2017). Factors predicting meat and meat products consumption among middle-aged and elderly people: Evidence from a consumer survey in Switzerland. Food and Nutrition Research, 61(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/16546628.2017.1308111

info 0 get matio