

Abstract

Acceptance of Alternative Meats in a Multiethnic Asian Cohort: A Comparison of Plant-Based Meat Alternatives, Cultured Meat, and Insect-Based Products [†]

Airu Chia ¹, Yiyun Shou ¹, Nicole Wong ¹, David Cameron-Smith ², Xueling Sim ¹, Rob Van Dam ¹
and Mary F.-F. Chong ^{1,*}

¹ Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore 117549, Singapore; airu-chia@nus.edu.sg (A.C.); yiyun.shou@nus.edu.sg (Y.S.); nicolewong@nus.edu.sg (N.W.); ephsx@nus.edu.sg (X.S.); rob.van.dam@nus.edu.sg (R.V.D.)

² College of Health, Medicine and Wellbeing, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW 2258, Australia; david.cameronsmith@newcastle.edu.au

* Correspondence: mary_chong@nus.edu.sg

[†] Presented at the 14th European Nutrition Conference FENS 2023, Belgrade, Serbia, 14–17 November 2023.

Abstract: Background: Research on the consumer acceptance of alternative meats will aid our understanding of how to increase their consumption and demand. There are limited data on this in the Asian context, particularly comparing various alternative meat products within a singular study. Objective: In a multi-ethnic Asian population, the demographics and attitudes of individuals towards consuming plant-based meat alternatives, cultured meat, and insect-based products were examined. Methods: Adult Singapore residents ($n = 1224$) were recruited from the Multi-Ethnic Cohort Phase 2 study to participate in an online survey. Demographic information, dietary habits, and attitudes towards livestock products and alternative meats were obtained. Key demographic and attitudinal factors of consumption intent and participants' willingness to pay were identified using hierarchical ordinal regression. Results: Consumption intent for plant-based meat alternatives was the highest, followed by cultured meat, and then insect-based products. The strongest barrier to consumption intent was the perception of un-naturalness, found mostly towards cultured meat, followed by insect-based products, and then plant-based meat. Familiarity with the products and being male were associated with greater willingness to consume all three types of alternative meats. Attitudinal factors such as environmental sustainability, distrust in biotechnology, food neophobia, and animal welfare influenced the consumption intent of plant-based meat, cultured meat, and insect-based products, respectively. Participants were more willing to pay a higher price for alternative meats if they were concerned about the use of chemicals in animal products. Conclusion: Common and unique factors towards consuming the various alternative meats were identified. Our findings suggest that different communication strategies may be needed to promote the consumption and acceptance of different types of alternative meats.



Citation: Chia, A.; Shou, Y.; Wong, N.; Cameron-Smith, D.; Sim, X.; Van Dam, R.; Chong, M.F.-F. Acceptance of Alternative Meats in a Multiethnic Asian Cohort: A Comparison of Plant-Based Meat Alternatives, Cultured Meat, and Insect-Based Products. *Proceedings* **2023**, *91*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.3390/proceedings2023091008>

Academic Editors: Sladjana Sobajic and Philip Calder

Published: 13 November 2023



Copyright: © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Keywords: attitude; protein alternatives; clean meat

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, A.C. and M.F.-F.C.; questionnaire design, A.C., N.W., M.F.-F.C.; statistical analysis, A.C.; supervision of statistical analysis, Y.S.; data curation, N.W. and A.C.; writing—original draft preparation, A.C.; writing—review and editing, M.F.-F.C., Y.S., D.C.-S., X.S. and R.V.D.; supervision, M.F.-F.C.; project administration, A.C.; funding acquisition, M.F.-F.C. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by Singapore Ministry of Education Academic Research Fund Tier 1. The Multi-Ethnic Cohort Phase 2 (MEC2_T2), as part of the Singapore Population Health Studies (SPHS) hosted at the Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, is supported by infrastructure

funding from the Singapore Ministry of Health (Population Health Metrics Population Health Metrics and Analytics PHMA), National University of Singapore and National University Health System, Singapore.

Institutional Review Board Statement: The study was approved by the institutional review board of the National University of Singapore (Reference NUS-IRB-2021-286).

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: Data can be obtained from the corresponding author.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.