

Why people become vegans: The history, sex and science of a meatless existence

November 19 2018, by Joshua T. Beck



A Thanksgiving feast. Credit: pixabay.com, CC BY

At the age of 14, a young <u>Donald Watson</u> watched as a terrified pig was slaughtered on his family farm. In the British boy's eyes, the screaming pig was being murdered. Watson stopped eating meat and eventually



gave up dairy as well.

Later, as an adult in 1944, Watson realized that other people shared his interest in a plant-only diet. And thus <u>veganism</u> – a term he coined – was born.

Flash-forward to today, and Watson's legacy ripples through our culture. Even though only <u>3 percent</u> of Americans actually identify as <u>vegan</u>, <u>most people</u> seem to have an unusually strong opinion about these fringe foodies – one way or the other.

As a behavioral scientist with a strong interest in consumer food movements, I thought November – World Vegan Month – would be a good time to explore why people become vegans, why they can inspire so much irritation and why many of us meat-eaters may soon join their ranks.

It's an ideology not a choice

Like other alternative food movements such as locavorism, veganism arises from a belief structure that guides daily eating decisions.

They aren't simply moral high-grounders. Vegans do believe it's moral to avoid animal products, but they also believe it's <u>healthier and better for the environment</u>.

Also, just like Donald Watson's story, veganism is rooted in early life experiences.

Psychologists recently <u>discovered</u> that having a larger variety of pets as a child increases tendencies to avoid eating meat as an adult. Growing up with different sorts of pets increases concern for how animals are treated more generally.



Thus, when a friend opts for <u>Tofurky</u> this holiday season, rather than one of the <u>45 million</u> turkeys consumed for Thanksgiving, his decision isn't just a high-minded choice. It arises from beliefs that are deeply held and hard to change.

Veganism as a symbolic threat

That doesn't mean your faux-turkey loving <u>friend</u> won't seem annoying if you're a meat-eater.

The late celebrity chef Anthony Bourdain famously <u>quipped</u> that meat avoiders "are the enemy of everything good and decent in the human spirit."

Why do some people find vegans so irritating? In fact, it might be more about "us" than them.

Most Americans think meat is an important part of a healthy diet. The government recommends eating 2-3 portions (5-6 ounces) per day of everything from bison to sea bass. As tribal humans, we naturally form biases against individuals who challenge our way of life, and because veganism runs counter to how we typically approach food, vegans feel threatening.

Humans respond to feelings of threat by derogating outgroups. Two out of 3 vegans experience discrimination daily, 1 in 4 report losing friends after "coming out" as vegan, and 1 in 10 believe being vegan cost them a job.

Veganism can be hard on a person's sex life, too. Recent research finds that the more someone enjoys eating meat, the less likely they are to swipe right on a vegan. Also, women find men who are vegan less attractive than those who eat meat, as meat-eating seems masculine.



Crossing the vegan divide

It may be no surprise that being a vegan is tough, but meat-eaters and meat-abstainers probably have more in common than they might think.

Vegans are foremost focused on <u>healthy eating</u>. Six out of 10 Americans want their meals to be healthier, and research <u>shows</u> that plant-based diets are associated with reduced risk for heart disease, certain cancers, and Type 2 diabetes.

It may not be surprising, then, that <u>1 in 10</u> Americans are pursuing a mostly veggie diet. That number is higher among younger generations, suggesting that the long-term trend might be moving away from meat consumption.

In addition, several factors will make meat more costly in the near future.

Meat production accounts for as much as <u>15 percent</u> of all greenhouse gas emissions, and clear-cutting for pasture land destroys 6.7 million acres of tropical forest per year. While some debate <u>exists</u> on the actual figures, it is clear that meat emits more than plants, and population growth is increasing demand for quality protein.

Seizing the opportunity, scientists <u>have innovated</u> new forms of plant-based meats that have proven to be appealing even to meat-eaters. The distributor of Beyond Meat's plant-based patties says <u>86 percent</u> of its customers are meat-eaters. It is <u>rumored</u> that this California-based vegan company will soon be publicly traded on Wall Street.

Even more astonishing, the science behind lab-grown, "cultured tissue" meat is improving. It used to cost more than \$250,000 to produce a single lab-grown hamburger patty. Technological improvements by



Dutch company Mosa Meat have reduced the cost to \$10 per burger.

Watson's legacy

Even during the <u>holiday season</u>, when meats like turkey and ham take center stage at family feasts, there's a growing push to promote meatless eating.

London, for example, will host its first-ever "zero waste" Christmas market this year featuring vegan food vendors. Donald Watson, who was born just four hours north of London, would be proud.

Watson, who died in 2006 at the ripe old age of 95, <u>outlived</u> most of his critics. This may give quiet resolve to <u>vegans</u> as they brave our <u>meat</u> -loving world.

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