

Tendencies in meat consumption in the EU

Abstract

The main goal of the bachelor thesis is to investigate the meat consumption trends of several European countries and to demonstrate an influence of income on consumption of meat. Data is investigated between 2013 and 2022. The descriptive and comparative analysis demonstrate that the meat consumption increases with the increase of income that is typical for normal goods, whose elasticity is less than 1. It has been confirmed in the case of the EU ($e=0,12$), the Czech Republic ($e=0,56$), the Netherlands ($e=0,2$), Spain ($e=0,8$), Poland ($e=0,55$), Great Britain ($e=0,04$, 2015), Great Britain (for years 2016 -2018).

Besides, the linear regression is used for the observation to demonstrate whether there is a statistical significance between income and consumption. If p-value is less than 0,05, it reveals that there is dependence between them. Therefore, according to the research only the Czech Republic (R-square= 62%, p-value=0,0115), Poland (R-square= 79%, p-value=0,0069) and Great Britain (2018) (R-square= 79%, p-value=0,0074) fulfill this condition. Namely, these three countries reveal a significant relationship between the meat consumption and income because they are statistically significant.

Keywords: meat consumption, the EU, beef, pork, chicken, competitiveness, comparison, price, income