

Japan Consumer Trial Results



MLA Seminars, January 2007



Japanese Trial Consumer Objectives

- Evaluate the sensory response of Japanese consumers
- Evaluate responses across a full quality range x three cooking styles
- Provide data to enable linkage to segmentation study
- Compare to Australian consumers via paired samples
- Evaluate Japanese consumer sensory response to Japanese and Australian product



MSA Research Objectives

- Test MSA model prediction ability for Japanese consumers
- Test MSA model prediction ability for Japanese beef
- Accumulate data to allow refinement of the MSA model for high marbling and Wagyu cattle and to add shabu-shabu cooking.
- Build awareness of MSA test protocols
- Build a collaborative research base



Trial Design

- 2 Japanese Cities Tokyo and Osaka
- Grill, Yakiniku & Shabu-Shabu cooking methods
- 540 consumers per cooking method (Total 1620)
- 3 cuts Striploin, Chuck & Outside Flat
- 3 Marbling ranges
- Two thirds Australian beef Grass, short fed & long fed
- One third Japanese beef Wagyu, Dairy and F1
- Matched pairs of the Australian Beef tested in Sydney



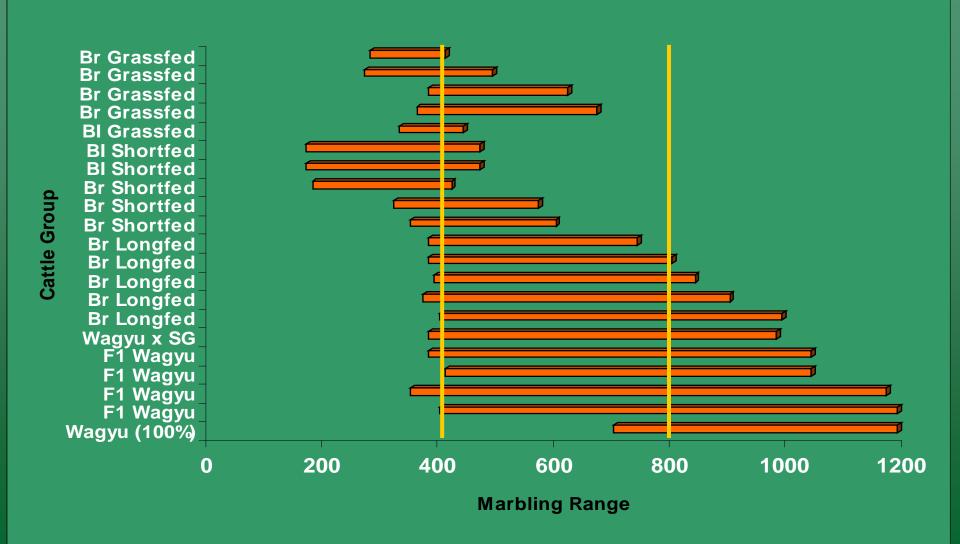
Australian Cattle Sourcing

- Australian cattle from all commercial groups offered
- Mix of British & Bos-Indicus breed types
- Grass fed, short and long grain fed groups
- 21 cattle groups, 12 suppliers, 11 abattoirs
- Cuts collected from 138 carcasses
- Selected for maximum marbling range within each group (To allow seperate analysis of marbling, breed & feed effects)

All in all a wide cross section of cattle utilised in the Japanese trade from a broad selection of suppliers



Marbling Range of Australian Trial Cattle By Group

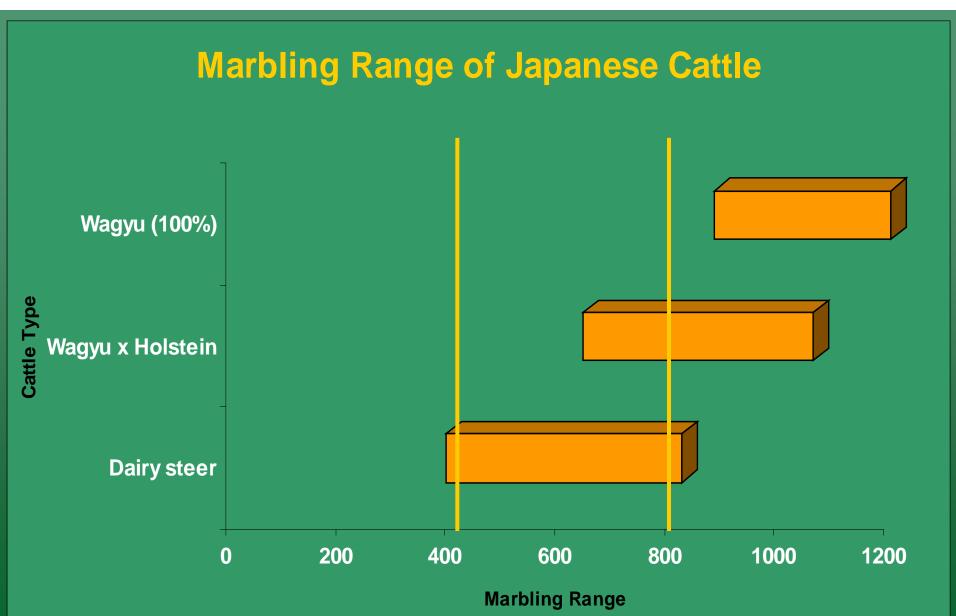




Japanese Cattle Sourcing

- Cattle supplied by Starzen
- Carcasses selected from production at Akune plant
- Mix of Wagyu, F1 Wagyu x Dairy & Dairy
- Grading by JMGA & MSA (same MSA grader as Australian cattle)
- Maximum marbling range available selected within each cattle type
- Cuts collected at boning & transferred to Tokyo







MSA Grading at Akune









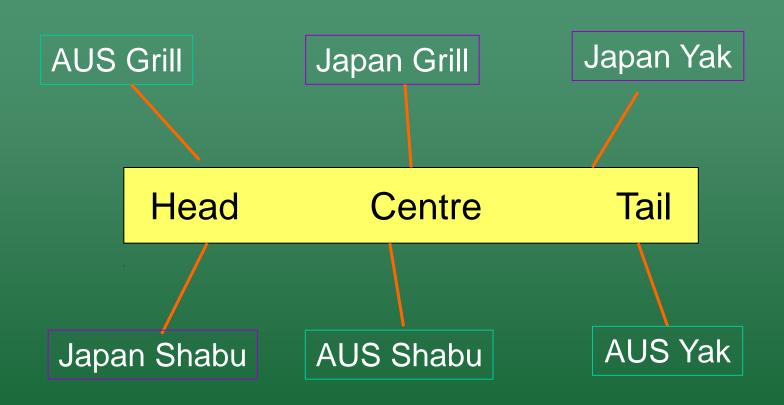
Sample Preparation & Allocation

- Samples for each cooking method rotated around positions with each cut
 (Prevents confusion between a position & a cook effect)
- Samples used in each country rotated in balance (Prevents confusion between country & position effects)

Please note: Position effect should be minimal across entire result, however position effects will be present when comparing results within cuts **from any <u>one</u> carcase**



All positions tested in all cooking styles





Product Sample Preparation in Tokyo











Sample Presentation to Consumers

- Every consumer served a total of 7 samples
- The first sample always a mid quality starter product

not used within the analysis of following samples

- The 6 test products drawn from 6 of the 9 product group within 3 cuts)
- The product order balanced by using a latin square
- Cooking methods followed rigorous protocols
- Product ID set and controlled by software

Ensures each product is served equally in each position and before & after each other product



Latin Square Presentation

Common Link Product

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	4	1	6	3	5
3	1	5	2	6	4
4	6	2	5	1	3
5	3	6	1	4	2
6	5	4	3	2	1



Sensory Product Selection

- Each consumer was served 6 products from a possible 9
 (9 products resulted from 3 marbling levels in 3 cuts)
- The 6 products to each consumer always included 2 marbling levels from each of the 3 cuts
- Therefore every consumer tested 2 chucks, 2 outside flats & 2 striploins



Product Cooking & Serving









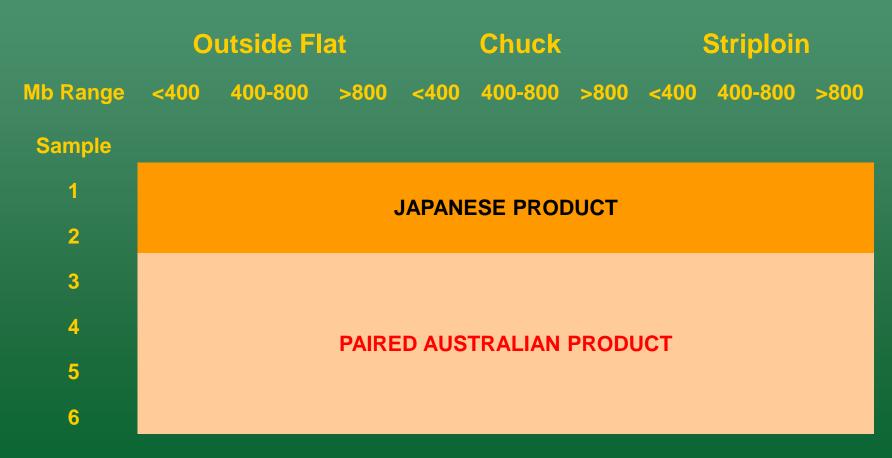


Australian Sensory Design



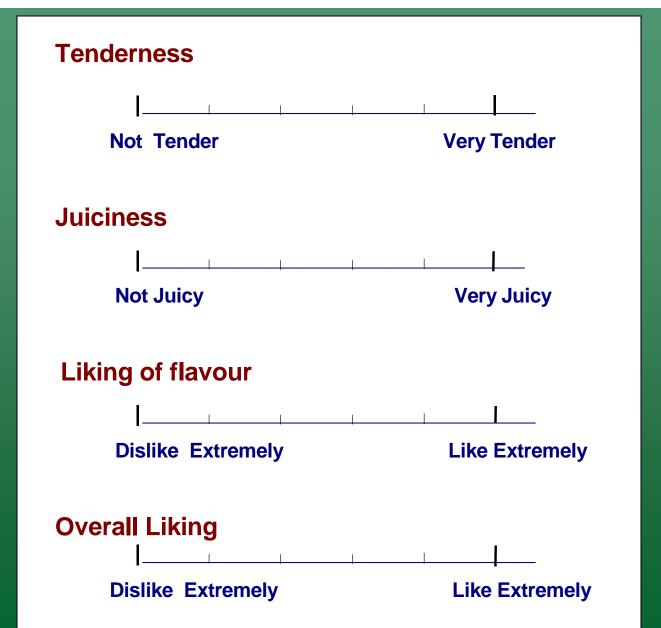


Japanese Sensory Design



Score Sheet





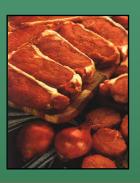
Score Sheet



lowing to				
rate the quality of the beef sample you have just eaten				
Choose one only (you must make a choice).				



Design Issues



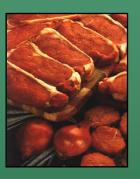
Australian Data Points

- 5400 test samples paired to Japanese consumers plus first position links
- 180 cuts paired to Japanese consumers (3 cooking styles within each cut)
- 87 cattle paired to Japanese consumers with cuts from 138 tested in Australia
- Product linkage to USA & Irish trials

Tested in conjunction with samples from other MSA trials to provide data linkage to 58,000 cuts tested



Design Issues



Japanese Data Points

- 1620 consumers in segmentation study
- 180 trade night consumers
- 12,600 samples
- 4 sensory scales plus category for each
- 10 consumers per sample 1,260 cuts
- Source cattle 87 ex Australia, Japan 36



How do Japanese consumers evaluate beef when eaten cooked?

- Relative importance of tenderness, flavour, juiciness?
- Cut-off points to separate grades?
- Differences between cooking methods?
- Differences between cities, sexes, age groups?
- Comparison to Australian consumers.



% Samples by Grade

	Fail	3*	4 *	5*
Grill	40%	37%	16%	7%
Yakiniku	32%	41%	20%	7%
Shabu Shabu	30%	40%	21%	9%
ALL	34%	39%	19%	8%



Current Australian Weightings

Tenderness X 0.4

+

Juiciness X 0.1

t

Flavour X 0.2

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Overall Liking X 0.3

MQ4 score





Optimum Weightings x Scale & Cook

	Grill	Yakiniku	Shabu	Average
Tender	0.30	0.25	0.16	0.24
Juicy	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.15
Flavour	0.24	0.41	0.40	0.35
Overall	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.26



Tokyo 3 Scale Weightings (Overall Removed)

	Grill	Yakiniku	Shabu
Tender	34%	33%	21%
Juicy	25%	3%	19%
Flavour	41%	63%	60%



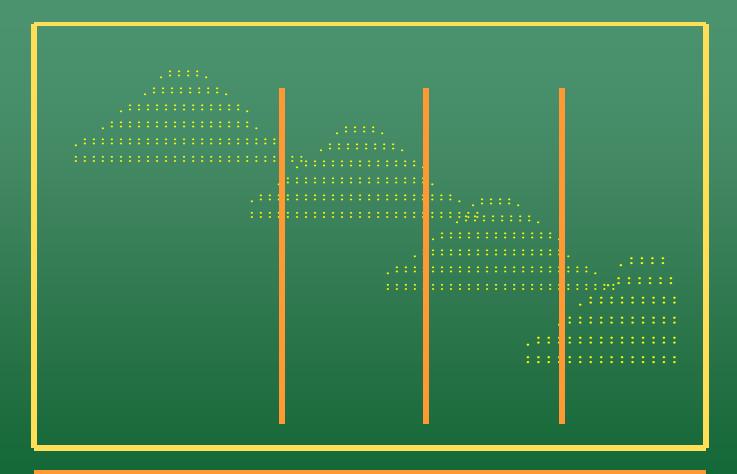
Australian MSA Grade Boundaries



3*

4*

5*



MQ4 Score 46 64 78



Japanese Cut-Off Scores By City (MQ4)

	FAIL / 3*	3 / 4*	4 / 5*
GRILL			
Tokyo	40.9	66.7	82.3
Osaka	41.8	69	85
YAKINIKU			
Tokyo	43.4	69.3	84
Osaka	43	68.9	84.4
SHABU			
Tokyo	43.1	67.6	83.4
Osaka	44.6	68.3	83.8
Std MSA	46.5	64	77.5

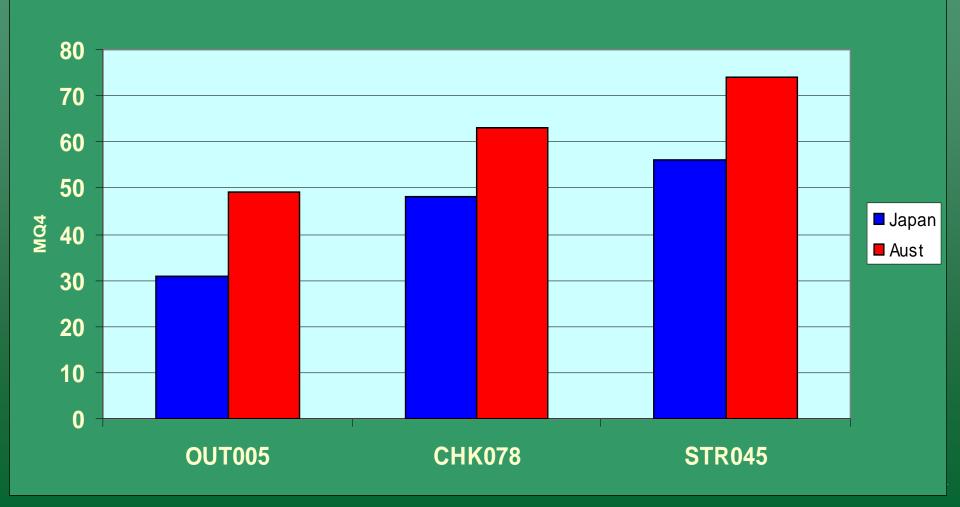


How did the beef eat?

- Japanese & Australian consumer scores for Australian Product
- How do Australian and Japanese consumers scores compare?
- Japanese consumer scores for Japanese product

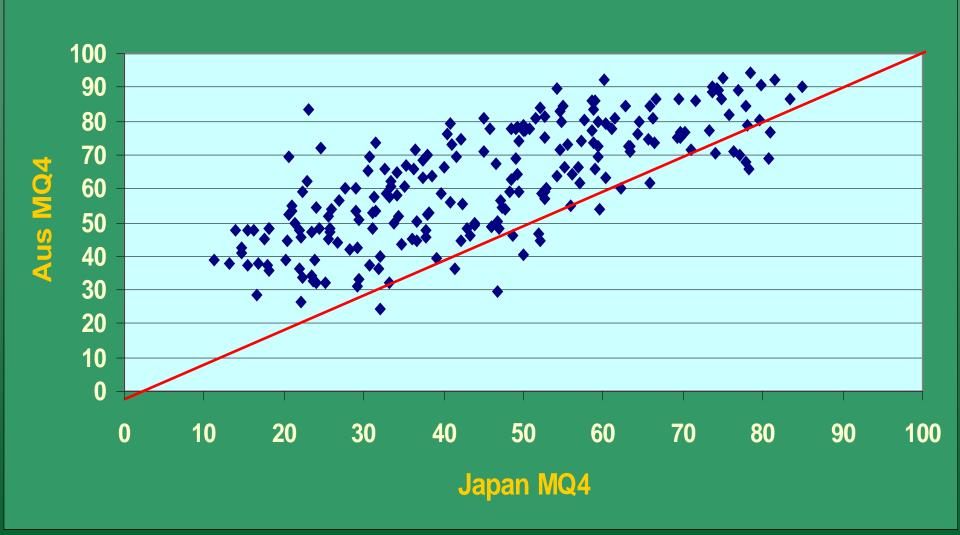


Comparison of Australian & Japanese MQ4 Scores by Cut GRILLS



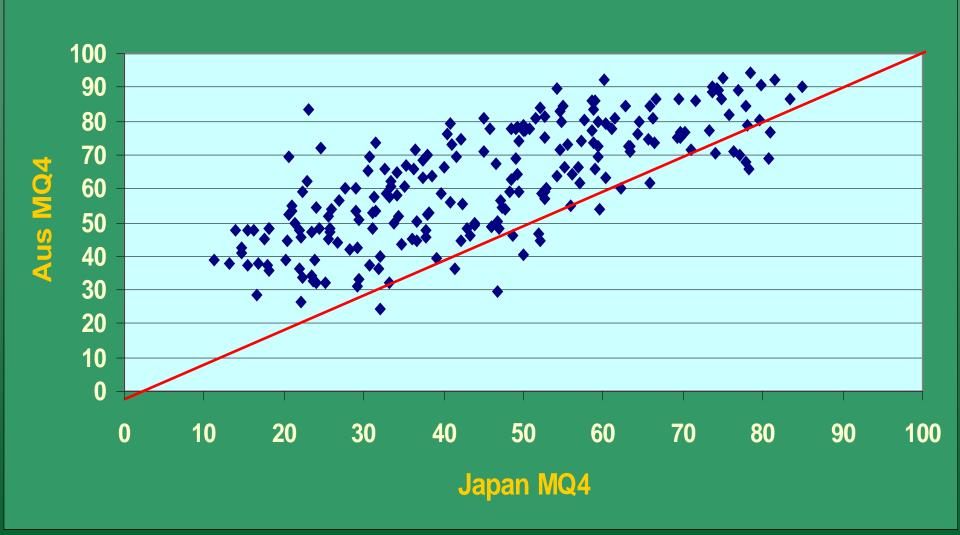


Australian vs Japanese MQ4 for Grills (All Cuts)





Australian vs Japanese MQ4 for Grills (All Cuts)



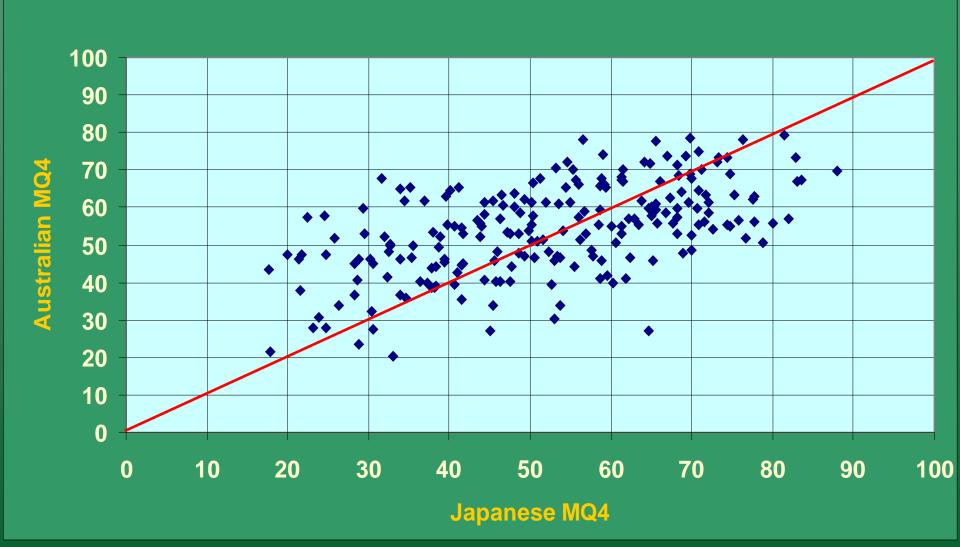


Comparison of Australian & Japanese MQ4 Scores by Cut Shabu Shabu

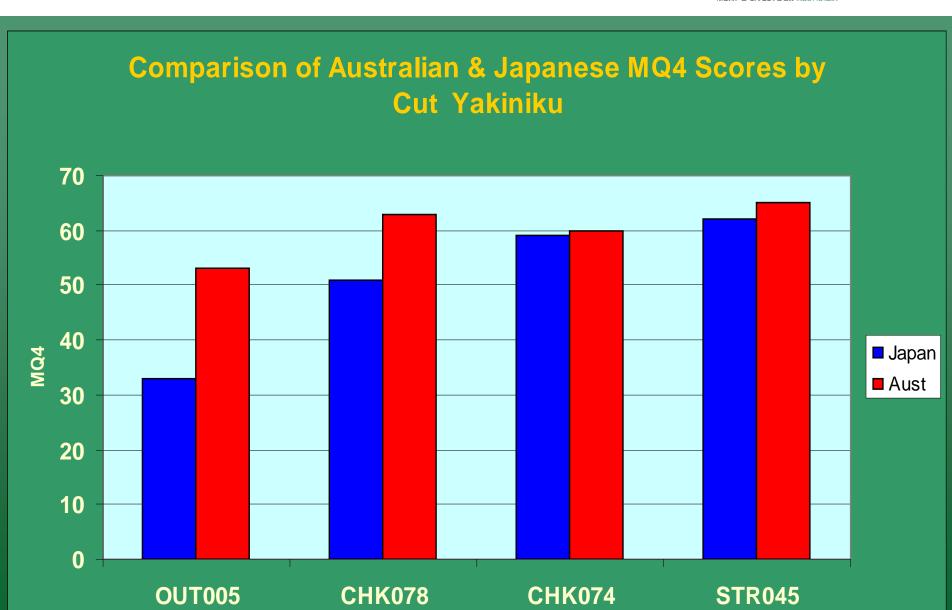




All Cuts Shabu Shabu - Australian vs Japanese MQ4

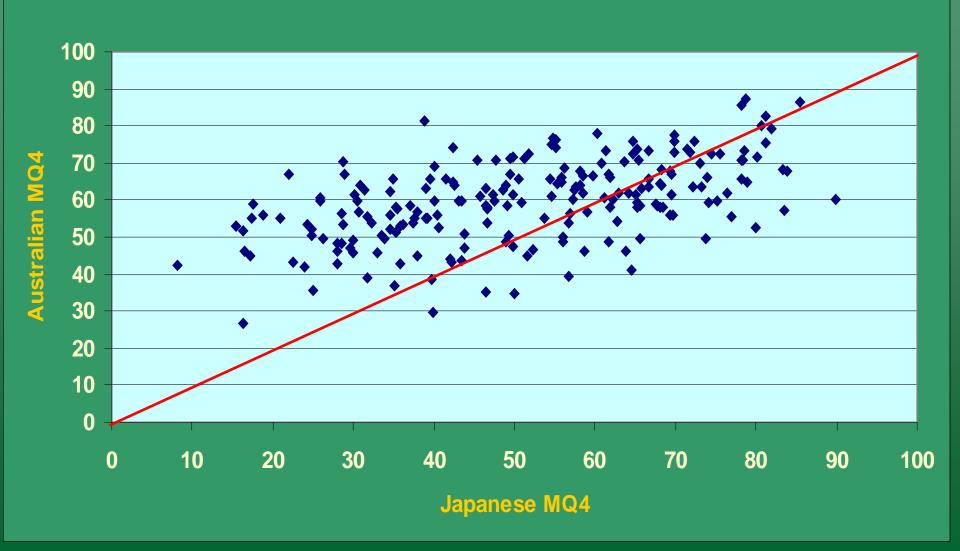




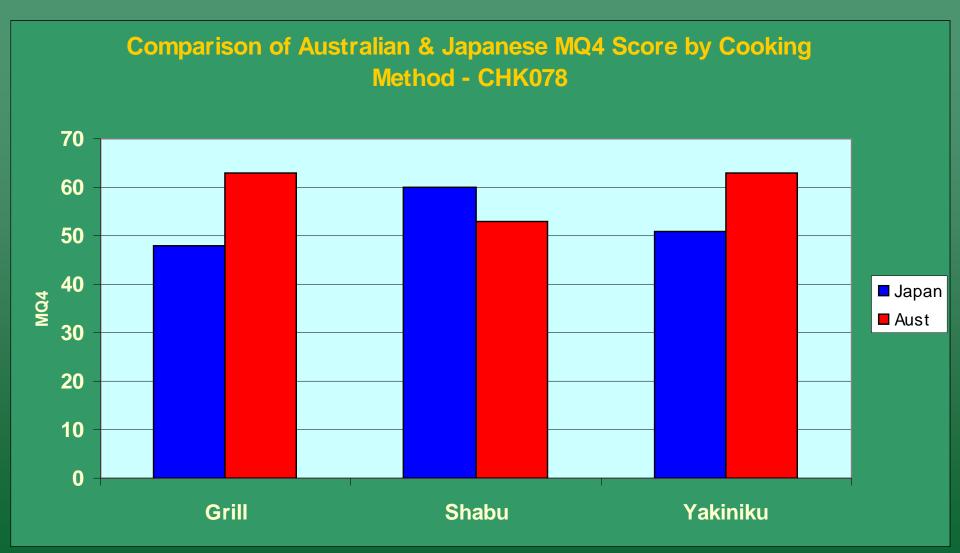




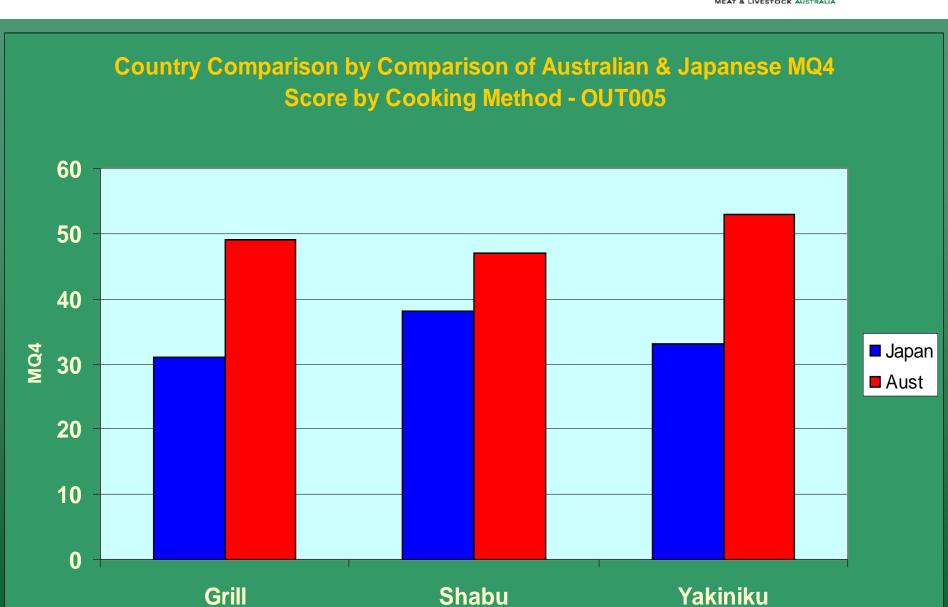
All Cuts Yakiniku - Australian vs Japanese Consumers





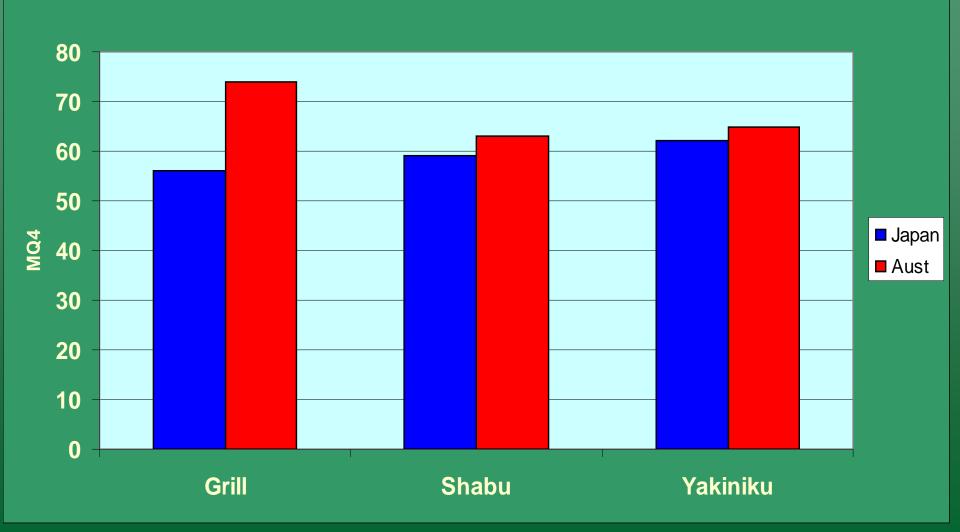




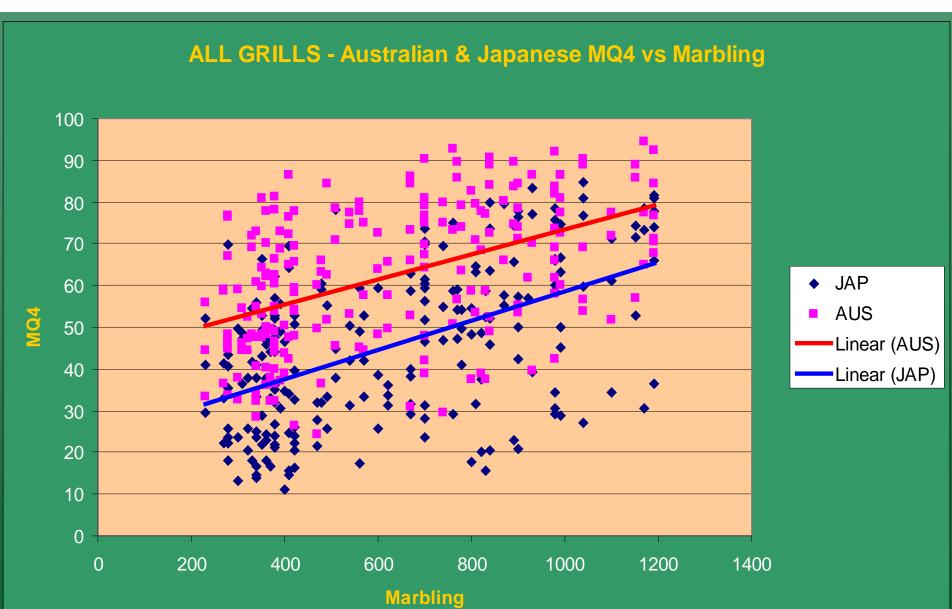






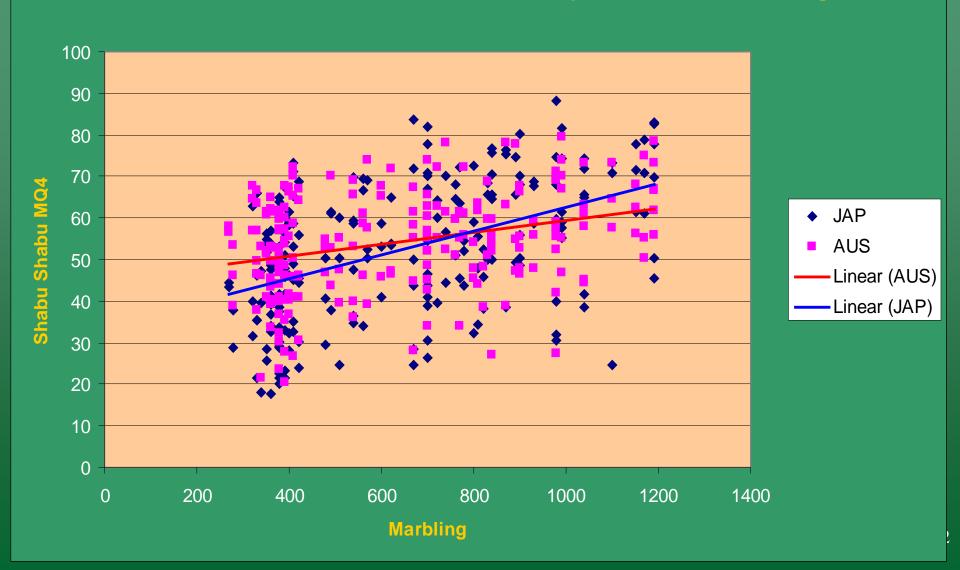






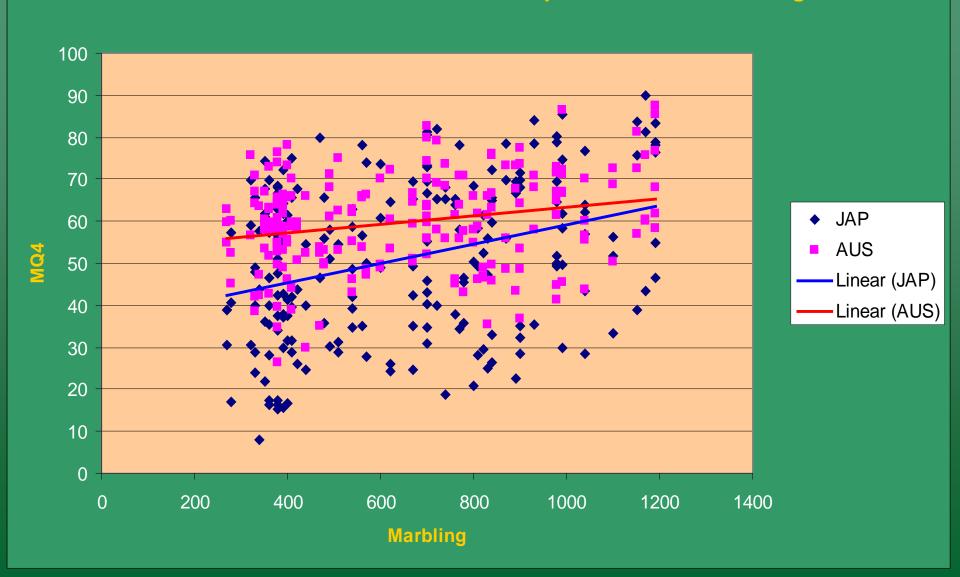


ALL CUTS Shabu Shabu - Australian & Japanese MQ4 vs Marbling





ALL CUTS Yakiniku - Australian & Japanese MQ4 vs Marbling





MQ4 by Breed & Feed Type - Striploin

		GRILL		SHABU		YAKINIKU	
	n	Aust	Japan	Aust	Japan	Aust	Japan
Wagyu	3	85	76	71	71	81	78
F1 Wagyu	20	85	68	67	68	68	69
Wagyu x Santa	6	81	56	65	60	70	62
British Longfed	18	79	66	60	59	66	62
British Shortfed	11	67	51	61	62	62	62
British Grass (EU)	22	68	46	59	51	63	55
Bos-Indicus Grass	7	49	31	62	43	51	62



MQ4 by Breed & Feed Type - Chuck

		GRILL		SHABU		YAKINIKU	
	n	Aust	Japan	Aust	Japan	Aust	Japan
Wagyu	3	74	70	56	77	57	84
F1 Wagyu	20	74	65	61	70	62	69
Wagyu x Santa	6	70	59	58	71	60	47
British Longfed	18	70	52	50	59	60	60
British Shortfed	11	50	37	51	48	59	59
British Grass (EU)	22	55	31	46	49	60	53
Bos-Indicus Grass	7	56	32	46	50	60	48

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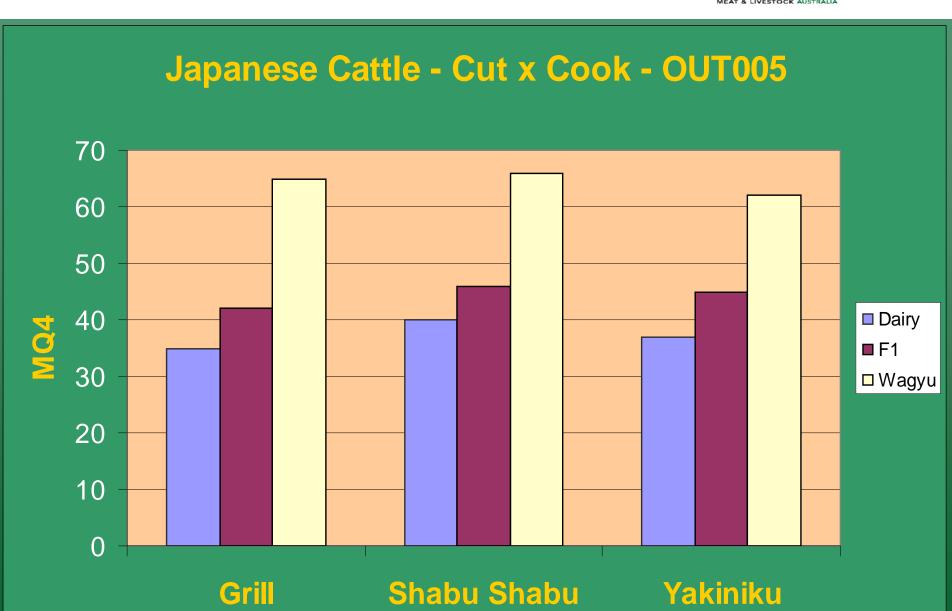


MQ4 by Breed & Feed Type - Outside Flat

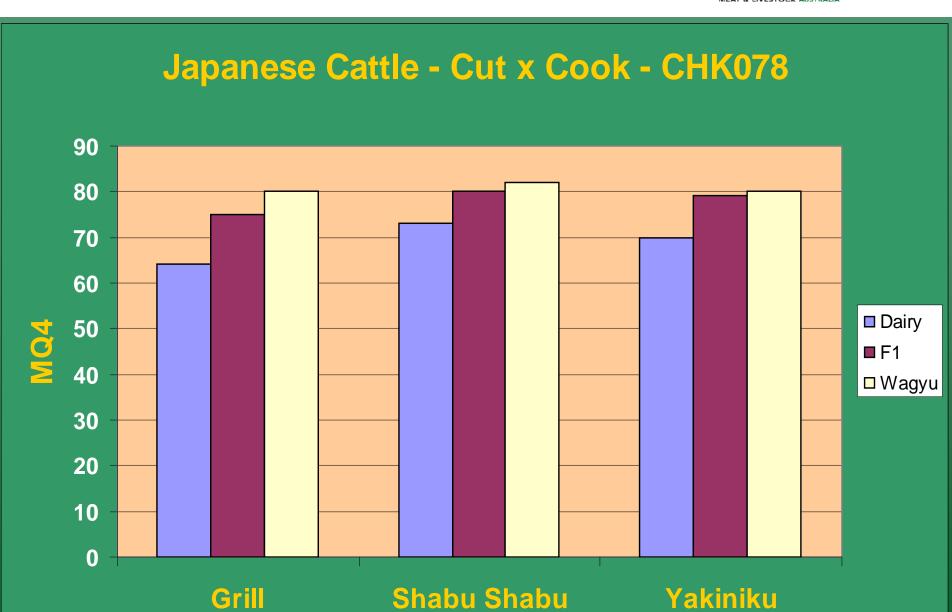
		GRILL		SHABU		YAKINIKU	
	n	Aust	Japan	Aust	Japan	Aust	Japan
Wagyu	3	70	47	61	50	73	46
F1 Wagyu	20	61	42	48	40	55	42
Wagyu x Santa	6	44	31	47	41	46	30
British Longfed	18	48	34	45	40	53	33
British Shortfed	11	44	32	56	39	53	31
British Grass (EU)	22	43	28	41	29	52	23
Bos-Indicus Grass	7	31	25	45	28	42	33

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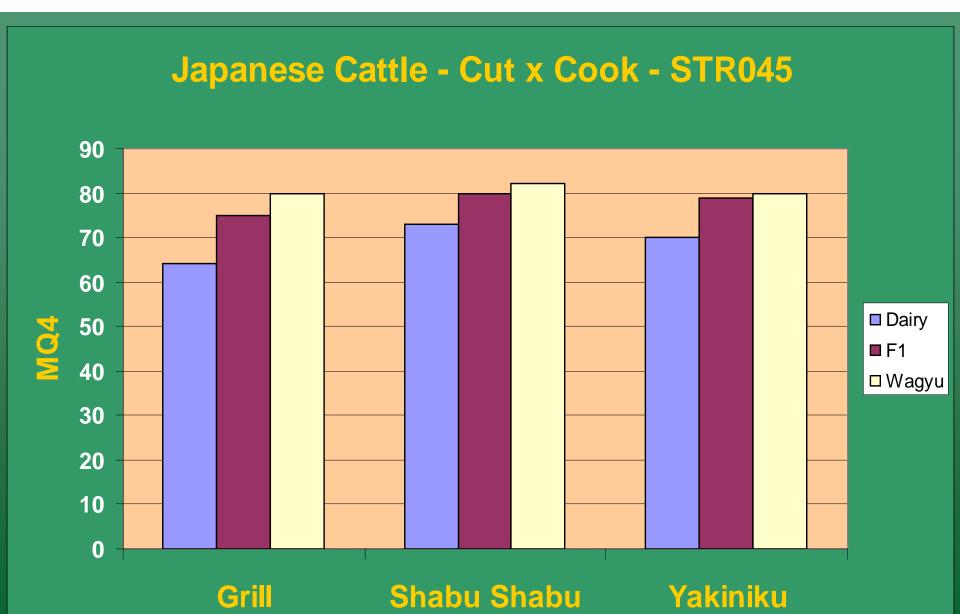




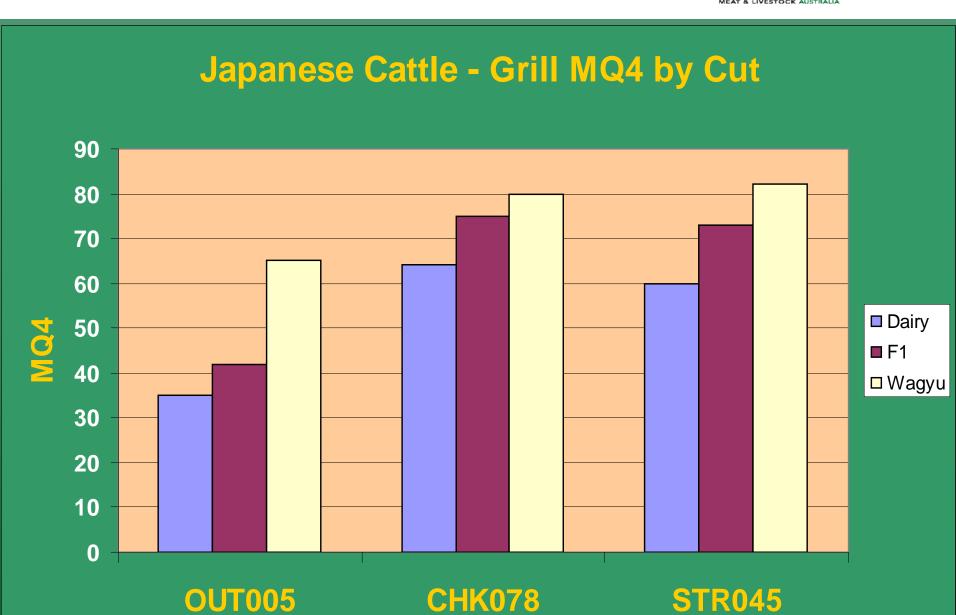




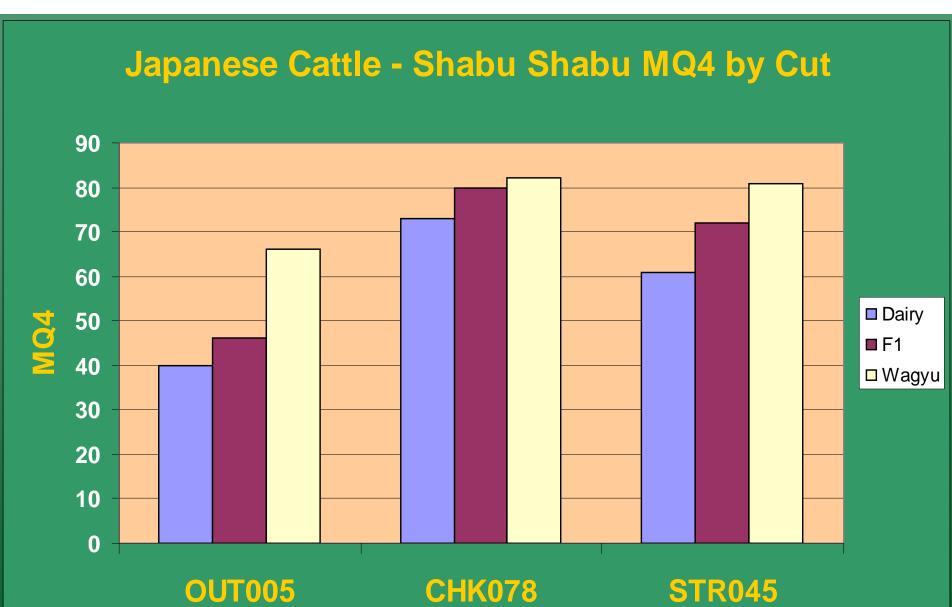




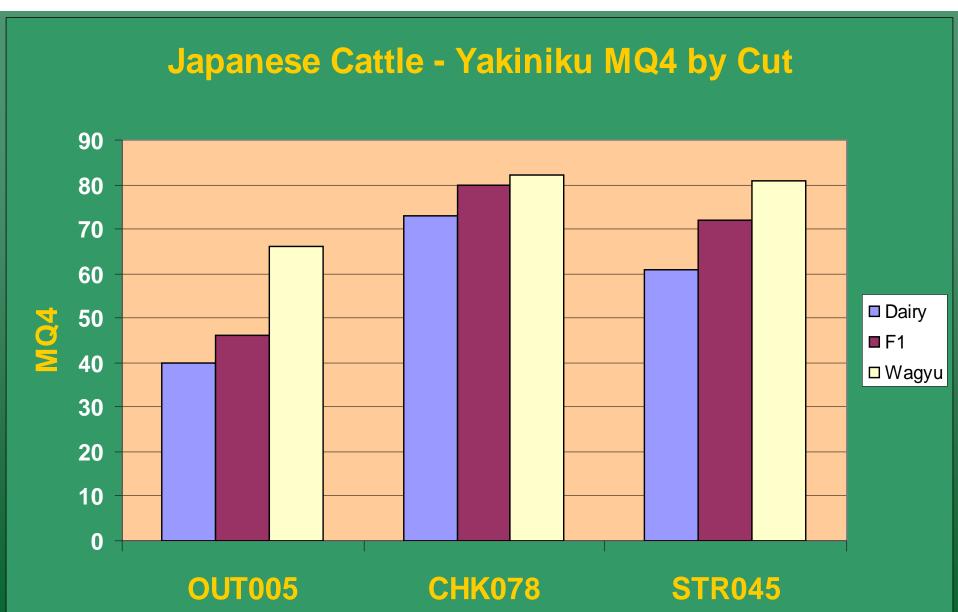














Conclusions - Japanese Consumer Evaluation

- Japanese consumers clearly identify eating quality differences.
- Weightings are more influenced by flavour
- Grade cut-off scores very similar to Australia
- Actual scores much lower on grills, and more so at low quality levels
- No difference between cities or within demographics



Suggested follow up work

- Trial 12 mm steak compared to 25mm in Japan
- Consider adjusting weightings in conjunction with USA,
 Irish, Korean and recent Australian data



Conclusions regarding eating quality performance

- Japanese consumers tend to score below Australian
- Difference is greatest on low quality cuts
- Difference is greater for grills
- Wagyu scored high but also more marbled
- Scores increase with marbling but wide variance within



Suggested follow up

- Adjust MSA model for high marbling levels
- Evaluate need for additional Wagyu % input
- Adjust Yakiniku estimates in model
- Add Shabu—Shabu estimate
- Compare new model output to trial results for Japanese, USA, Irish and Australian consumers
- Evaluate need for any country specific adjustment to model output
- Further evaluate grass versus grainfed results adjusted for other inputs



Satisfaction and Price

Price indications for quality levels

Price perception between cities

Issues addressed in conjunction with segmentation study by Synovate

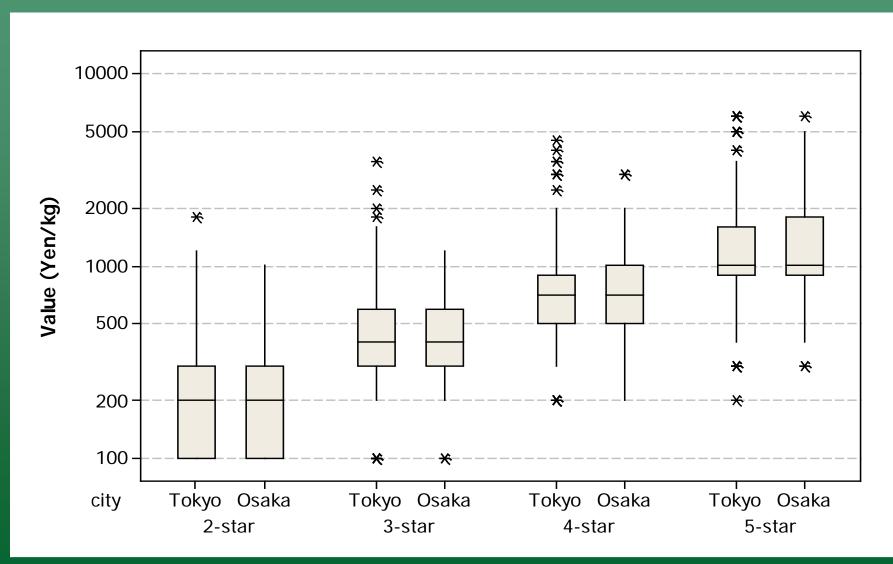


Japanese Consumers Value by Grade JPY/100gm

Grade	Fail	3*	4*	5*
Tokyo (990) Osaka (630)	248 243	464 468	776 781	1338 1414
AII	244	466	779	1368
Above previous grade		222	313	589
Above fail		222	535	1125
% of fail value		191%	320%	562%

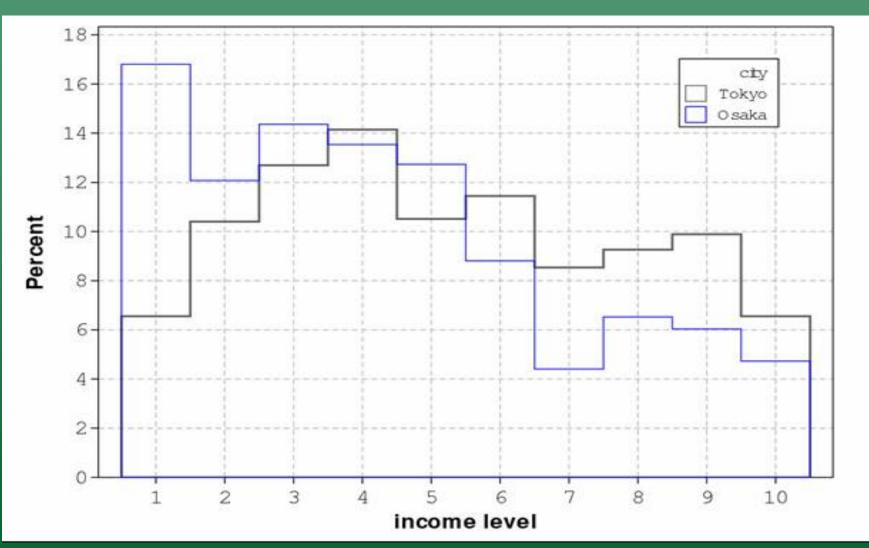


Japanese Consumer Values by Grade & City - ¥/100gm



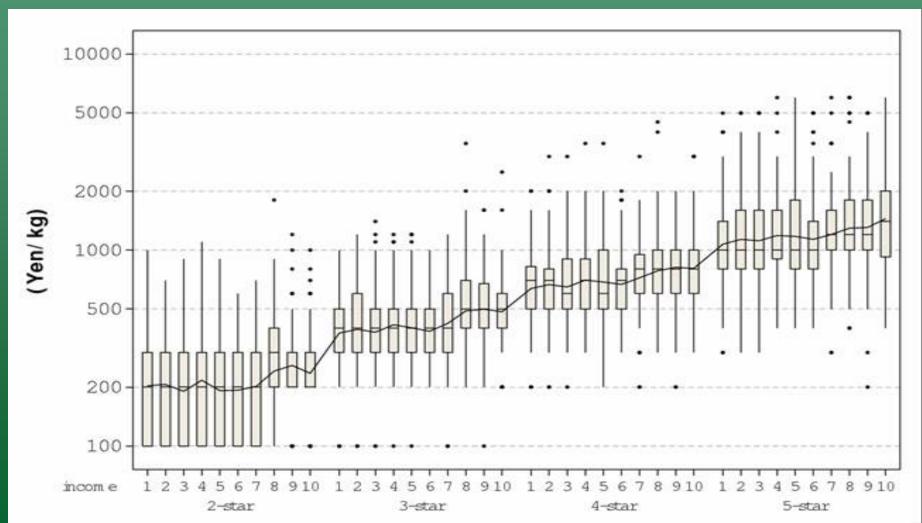


Japanese Consumers - Income Level by City





Japanese Consumer Value by Grade & Income - ¥/100gm





Japanese Consumers - ¥/100gm by Grade & City

