

# What the Customer Really Wants: Consumer Perceptions of Pork

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# Why Do We Produce Meat?

# Why Do We Produce Meat?

**For the Consumer!**

# Who is the consumer?

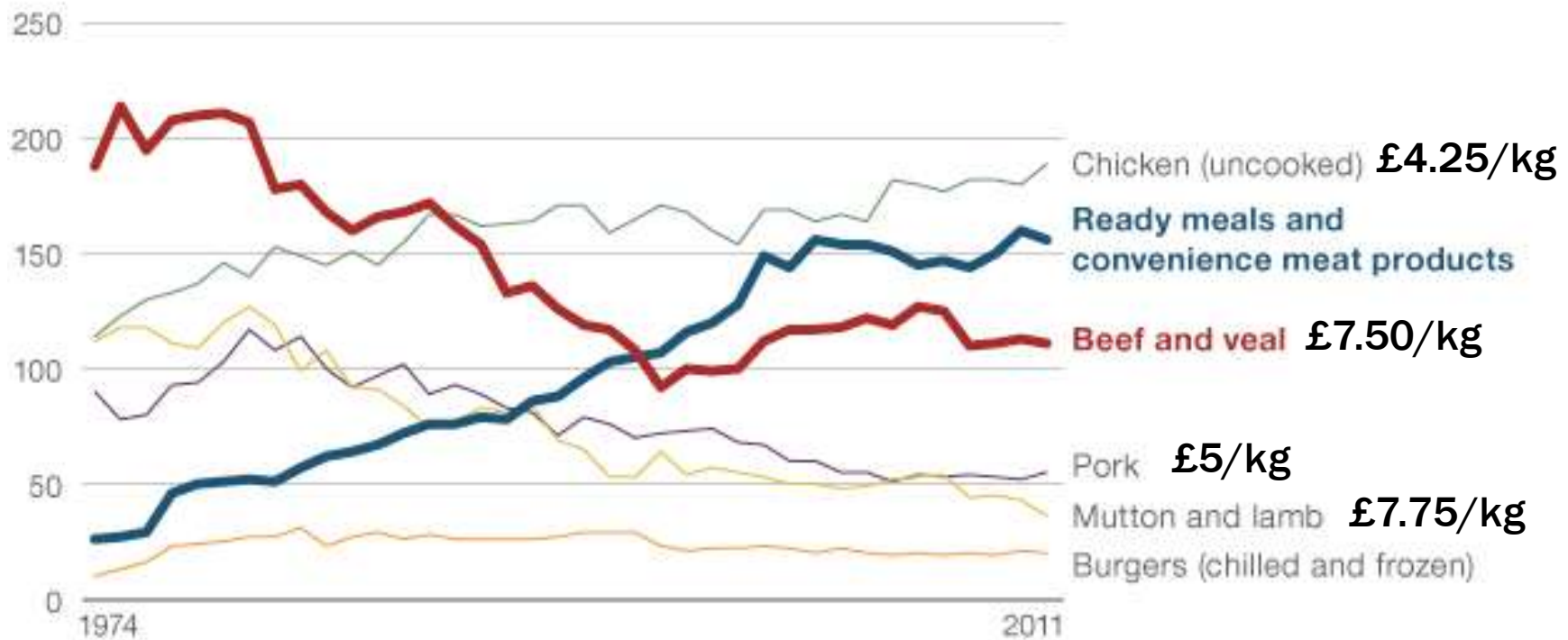
- Male vs. Female
- Young vs. Old
- Western vs. Eastern
  - Boar Taint



# Consumer Trends

## Meat purchased in the UK (1974-2011)

UK averages per person per week, in grams\*



\*Food brought into the household only

Source: Defra

# Who is the UK consumer?

- Price led
- Likes a story



# The Value of a Story

Loin Joints



£9.99 /kg v £8.99/kg

Tenderloin



£11.99 /kg v £8.00/kg

Loin Steaks

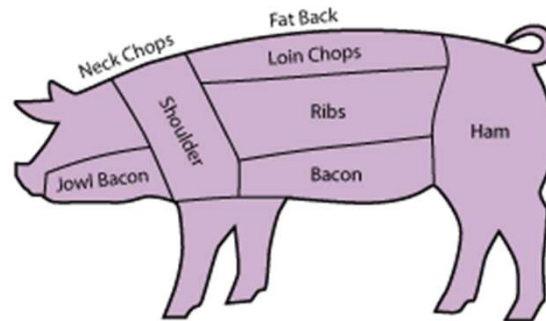


£11.99 /kg v £11.00/kg

Stuffed Shoulder Joint



£7.49 /kg v £5.45/kg



Leg Joints



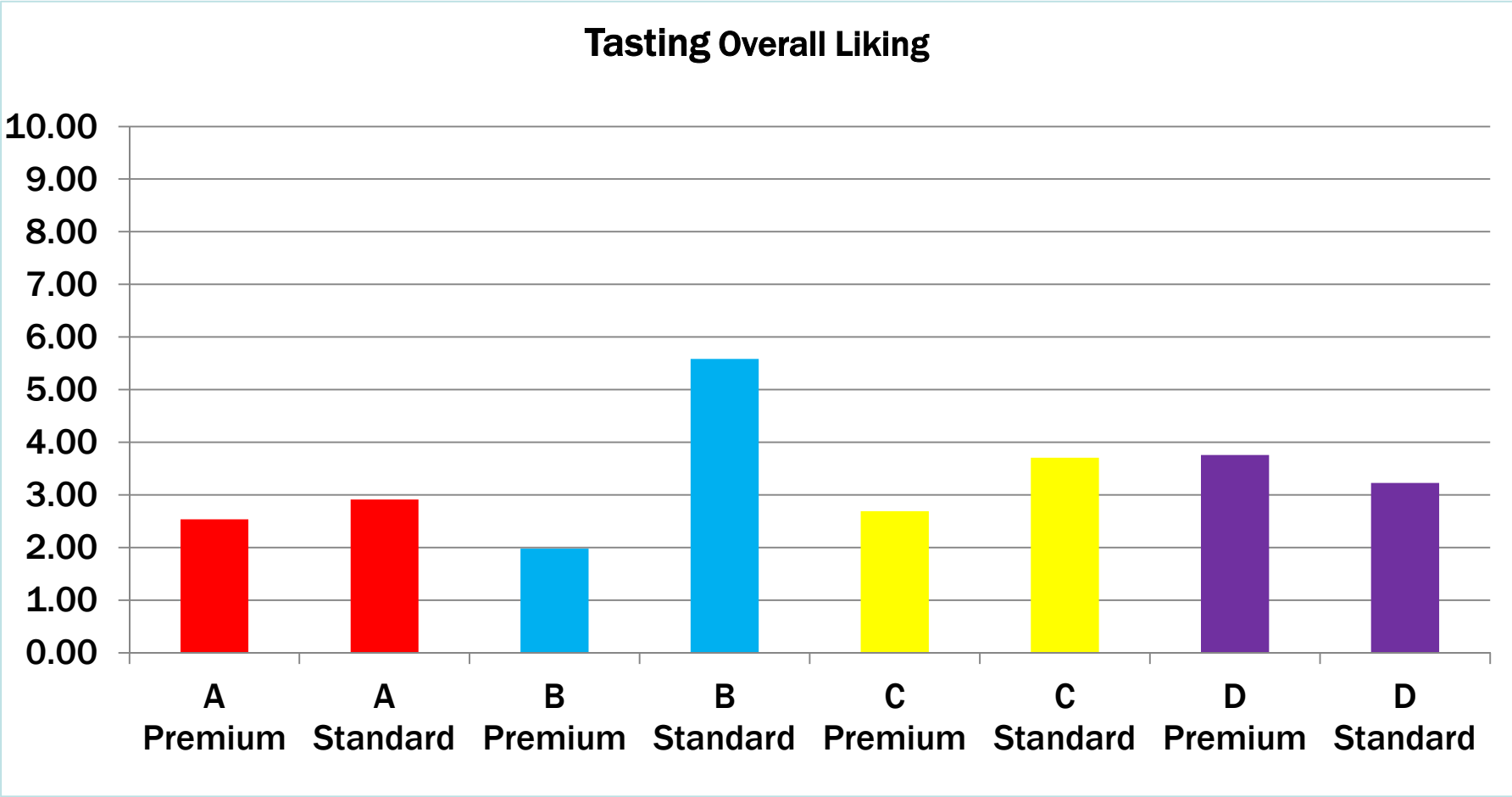
£9.99 /kg v £7.49/kg

Belly Joint



£6.49 /kg v £5.33/kg

# Premium vs. Standard: Pork





# Tenderscot Results



Mirinz/Bite Force		
Supermarket	Standard	Average
Supermarket A	Premium	3.23
Supermarket A	Standard	3.90
Supermarket B	Standard	4.13
Supermarket C	Standard	4.17
Supermarket D	Standard	4.28
Supermarket E	Standard	4.85
Supermarket F	Standard	4.88
Supermarket D	Premium	5.08
Supermarket E	Standard	5.20
Supermarket B	Premium	6.93

Slice Shear Force		
Supermarket	Standard	Average
Supermarket A	Premium	11.93
Supermarket D	Standard	12.83
Supermarket C	Standard	13.90
Supermarket E	Standard	14.16
Supermarket B	Standard	14.24
Supermarket A	Standard	14.54
Supermarket F	Standard	14.55
Supermarket E	Standard	15.24
Supermarket B	Premium	15.33
Supermarket D	Premium	31.73

**Premium pork is no better than standard  
pork**

**Farm story is not correlated to eating  
quality**

# Meat Quality vs. Eating Quality

- **Meat Quality:**
  - Technical Quality
  - Nutritional Quality
  - Hygiene Quality
  - Ethical Quality
  - **Eating (Organoleptic) Quality**
    - Appearance, Tenderness, Juiciness & Taste



# Organoleptic/Eating Quality

- **Colour, exudation loss, marbling, smell, taste, juiciness, tenderness, texture**
- **Eating Experience**
  - **Tenderness, Juiciness, Flavour**

**Correlations**

	Texture	Juiciness	Flavour	Acceptability
Texture	1.00			
Juiciness	0.89	1.00		
Flavour	0.72	0.75	1.00	
Acceptability	0.90	0.89	0.87	1.00

# Colour: Point of Purchase Effects

**Table 1** – Instrumental color (L\*, a\*, b\* values ) and visual color of light, medium and dark pink loin pork chops (Brewer and McKeith, 1999).

COLOR			
Characteristic	Light	Medium	Dark
L* (lightness)	57.0 <sup>a</sup>	51.5 <sup>b</sup>	38.0 <sup>c</sup>
a* (redness)	8.9 <sup>c</sup>	11.1 <sup>a</sup>	10.3 <sup>b</sup>
b* (yellowness)	18.4 <sup>a</sup>	19.4 <sup>a</sup>	13.7 <sup>b</sup>
Wet appearance <sup>1</sup>	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.8 <sup>a</sup>
Pink color <sup>2</sup>	1.9 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.7 <sup>a</sup>
Acceptability <sup>3</sup>	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.2 <sup>a</sup>	3.2 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1 = very wet, 5 = very dry

<sup>2</sup> 1 = very light, 5 = very dark

<sup>3</sup> 1 = very unacceptable appearance, 5 = very acceptable appearance

abc: Means with different superscript letters are different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

# Marbling: Point of Purchase Effects

- Darker Meat = More favourable
- Higher Marbling = Less favourable

Table 4 – Appearance of chops in each purchase intent category (Brewer et al., 1999a).

Characteristic	PURCHASE INTENT				
	Wouldn't Buy	Probably Wouldn't Buy	Might Buy	Probably Would Buy	Would Buy
Color <sup>1</sup>	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	3.0 <sup>bc</sup>	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	3.4 <sup>a</sup>	3.3 <sup>ab</sup>
Lean Appearance <sup>2</sup>	3.6 <sup>ab</sup>	3.8 <sup>a</sup>	3.1 <sup>bc</sup>	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.9 <sup>c</sup>
Appearance Acceptability <sup>3</sup>	2.2 <sup>d</sup>	2.3 <sup>d</sup>	3.3 <sup>c</sup>	3.8 <sup>b</sup>	4.2 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1=very light, 5=dark

<sup>2</sup> 1=very lean, 5=highly marbled

<sup>3</sup> 1=very unacceptable, 5=very acceptable

<sup>abcd</sup> Means with different superscript letters are different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

~~Educated Industry Experts~~  
PBRT  
Tasting Results

Do those “in the know” follow the  
“general” consumer?

# What were the samples?

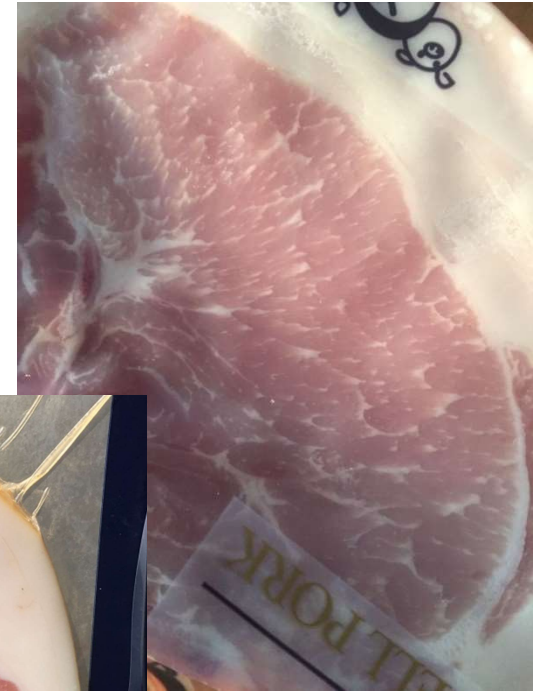
- 1. British Retailer Standard Pork**
- 2. Specialised UK Producer: Standard**
- 3. Specialised UK Producer: 7 Day Dry Aged**



# What were the samples?

- **British Retailer Standard Pork**
  - Red Tractor and Danish
  - Not dedicated supply chain
- **Specialised UK Producer**
  - Breeding selection on IMF
  - Dry-Aged - Easy improvement via process

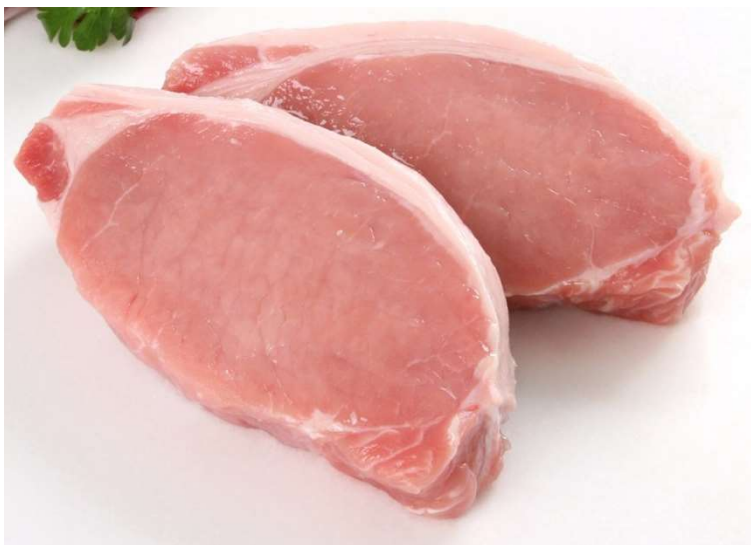
# Selection for IMF



# Which Was Which?



- **British Retailer**
  - MAP = Cherry Red Colour
  - Leg, Shoulder and LD
  - Heavily trimmed



- **Specialised UK Producer**
  - Vacuum Pack = No Bloom
  - LD Only
  - Rind off – No trim

- **0.4 Redness change detectable**

# Which Would They Have Purchased?



	Retailer Standard	Specialised Standard	Specialised Dry-Aged
Colour	7.04	4.22	5.29
Fat	5.29	5.31	4.89
Marbling	5.84	4.04	5.67
Overall Liking	5.96	4.76	5.58

# Would it have been the right choice?

# NO

# Would it have been the right choice?

	Retailer Standard	Specialised Standard	Specialised Dry-Aged
Flavour	4.19	5.40	5.62
Tenderness	4.21	5.57	5.71
Moistness	3.81	4.95	5.38
Overall Liking	4.21	5.40	5.74

# The (Lack of) Power of Their Senses

Actual	Suggestions
Musk	Wood, Potato, Fousty, Vinegar, Teenage boy's room!
Cedarwood	Sawdust, Banana
Skatole	Pig Farm, Curry

# The Problem?

- **Point of purchase decision**
  - Price £\$€
  - You buy with your eyes
    - Modified Atmosphere Pack vs. Vacuum Pack
    - Consumers prefer the “cherry red” colouring
      - Expected?
- **And PBRT are supposed to be educated about pork!**



# Conclusions

- Perception isn't always right
- Consumer feedback can be somewhat confusing
- Knowledge doesn't always result in expected outcomes.

# The consumer can be educated

- Beef knowledge there.
  - Marbling
  - Aging
  - Vacuum Pack



80% O<sub>2</sub>, 20% CO<sub>2</sub>

# MAP vs Vacuum

Vacuum



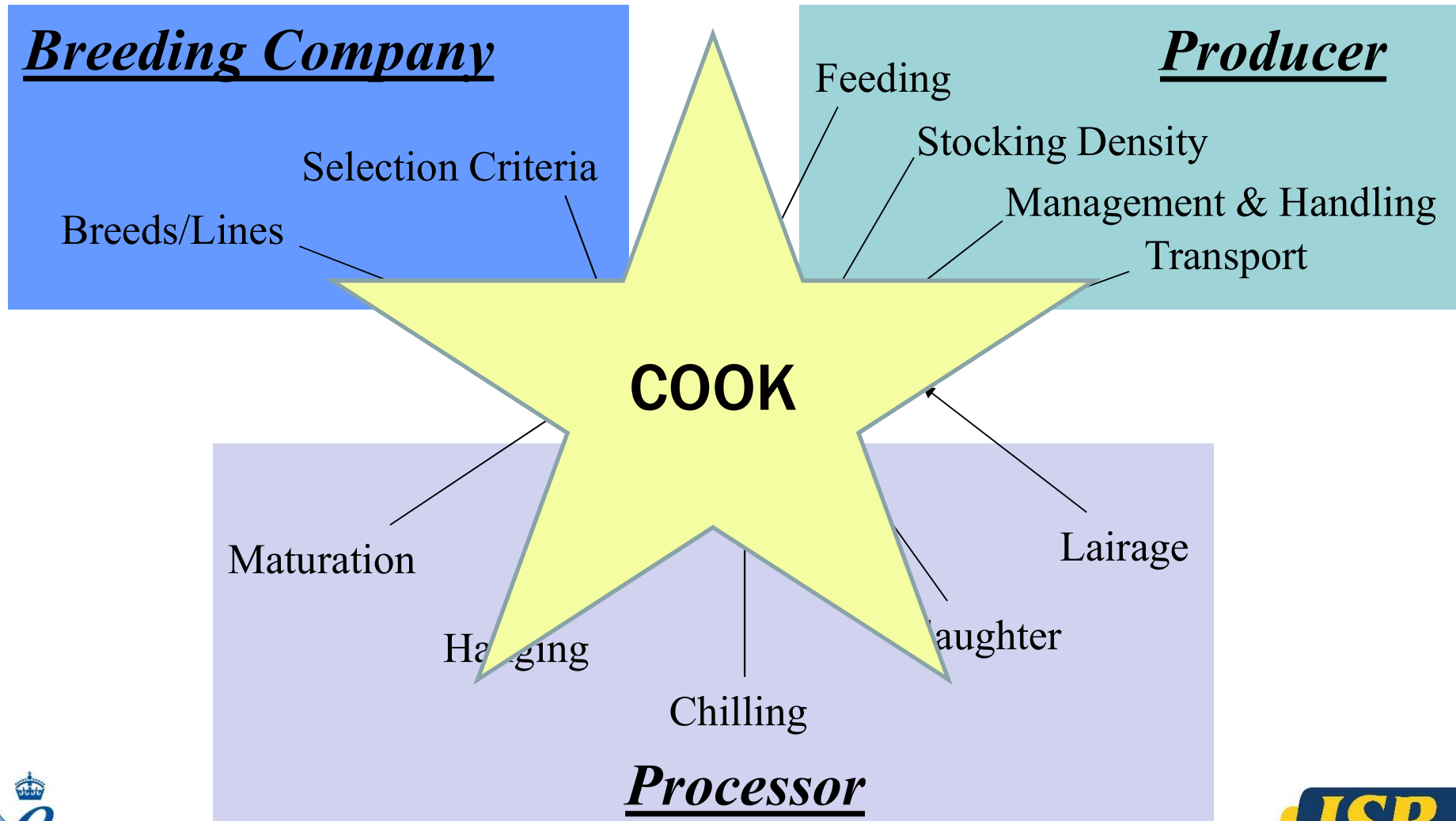
- Most commonly used packaging system
  - Bright Red Colour
  - +7 days shelf life
- Negatively effects eating quality
  - Lipid & protein oxidation
  - Toughening

- Vacuum packed loins v MAP cuts stored 10-14 days
  - Less discoloration
  - Lower two-toning
  - Increased appearance scores
    - Colour stability
- Higher quality retail cuts

# Eating quality is benefitted by vacuum packaging

# So...Where to Start?

# Who controls eating quality?



# Where to Start?

- What are the easy wins?
- Implement what we know
- Is it measurable?



# Eating Quality

- **Taste**
  - **Tenderness**
  - **Juiciness**
  - **Flavour**

## Correlations

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# Easy wins

# Genetics

- See next presentation!!!

# Why is Marbling (IMF) important?

- Juiciness & tenderness perception interrelated in humans
  - IMF breaks up muscle structure = ↑ Tenderness
  - IMF causes salivation during eating = ↑ Succulence
- Fat = Flavour
  - Flavour develops from reactions in fat during cooking
- As IMF increases Overall **Eating** Acceptability increases

# Production

- **Temple Grandin (1994)**
  - **50% Producer**
    - Genetics
    - Systems
    - Nutrition
  - **50% Processor/Packer**
    - Post farm gate handling
    - Slaughter process
    - PM Temp profile
    - Aging
    - Packaging

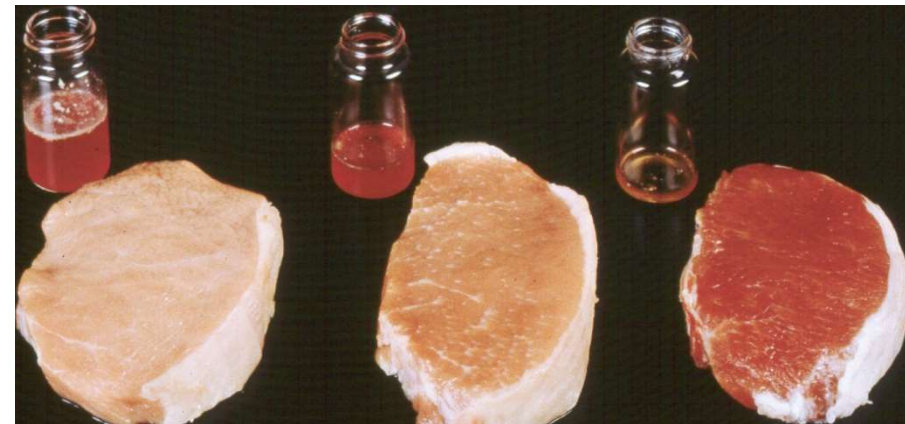
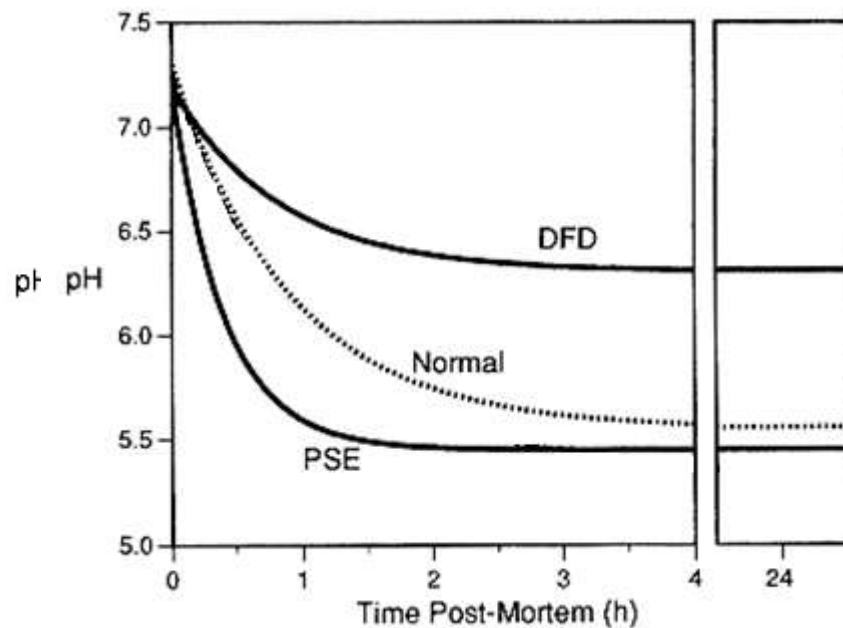


# Good Welfare = Good Eating Quality

- **Good animal welfare is good business**
  - **Based on facts**
    - Not feelings
- **Must be measurable**
  - **Examples**
    - pH
    - Blood lactate levels, Cortisol
    - Lung lesions

# Welfare, WHC & pH

	PSE	Normal	DFD
pH <sub>45</sub>	<6.0	6.4	6.4
pH <sub>u</sub>	<5.3	5.5	>=6.0



# Farm story is not correlated to eating quality

However, welfare is correlated to eating quality!



Our piglets are weaned at four to eight weeks, and are kept in their family groups until slaughter – a pig that is kept with the piglets it recognises is much less likely to fight. The pigs live outdoors (with each family having its own shelter), and have constant access to food to avoid the stress and competition associated with set meal times. They live on a natural diet of homegrown cereal, with a protein content of around 12% to ensure they grow slowly and steadily. They reach slaughter at around 24 weeks, while a more intensively reared animal can be killed at around 17.



# Production System

- Optimisation of production system essential.
- Interrupted growth produces the toughest meat.

	Fast	Slow	Interrupted	
Drip (%)	4.3	4.4	5.1	**
Lightness (L*)	54.1	54.5	55.6	**
Toughness (Kg)	4.4	5.2	5.4	***

*Research carried out for BPEX by Leeds Uni, Geo Adams & Bristol Uni*

**Animals that don't meet their growth potential give poorer eating quality**

# Working Together

# Pre-Slaughter Fasting

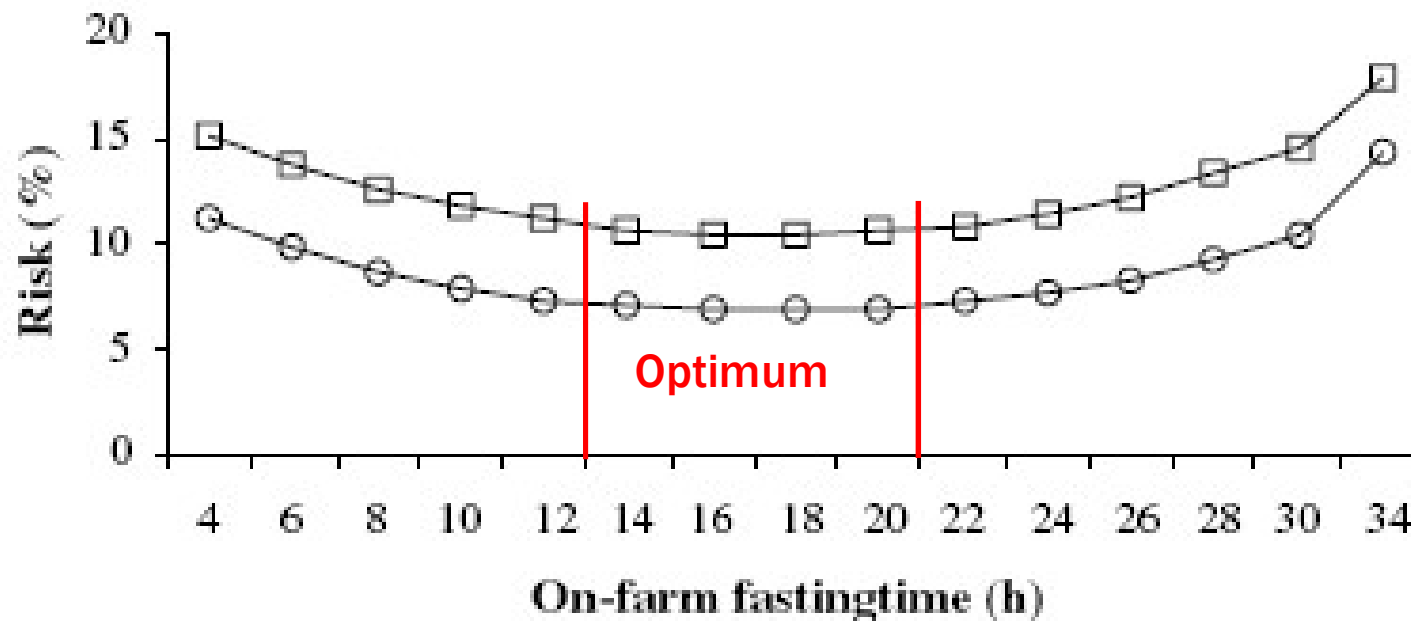
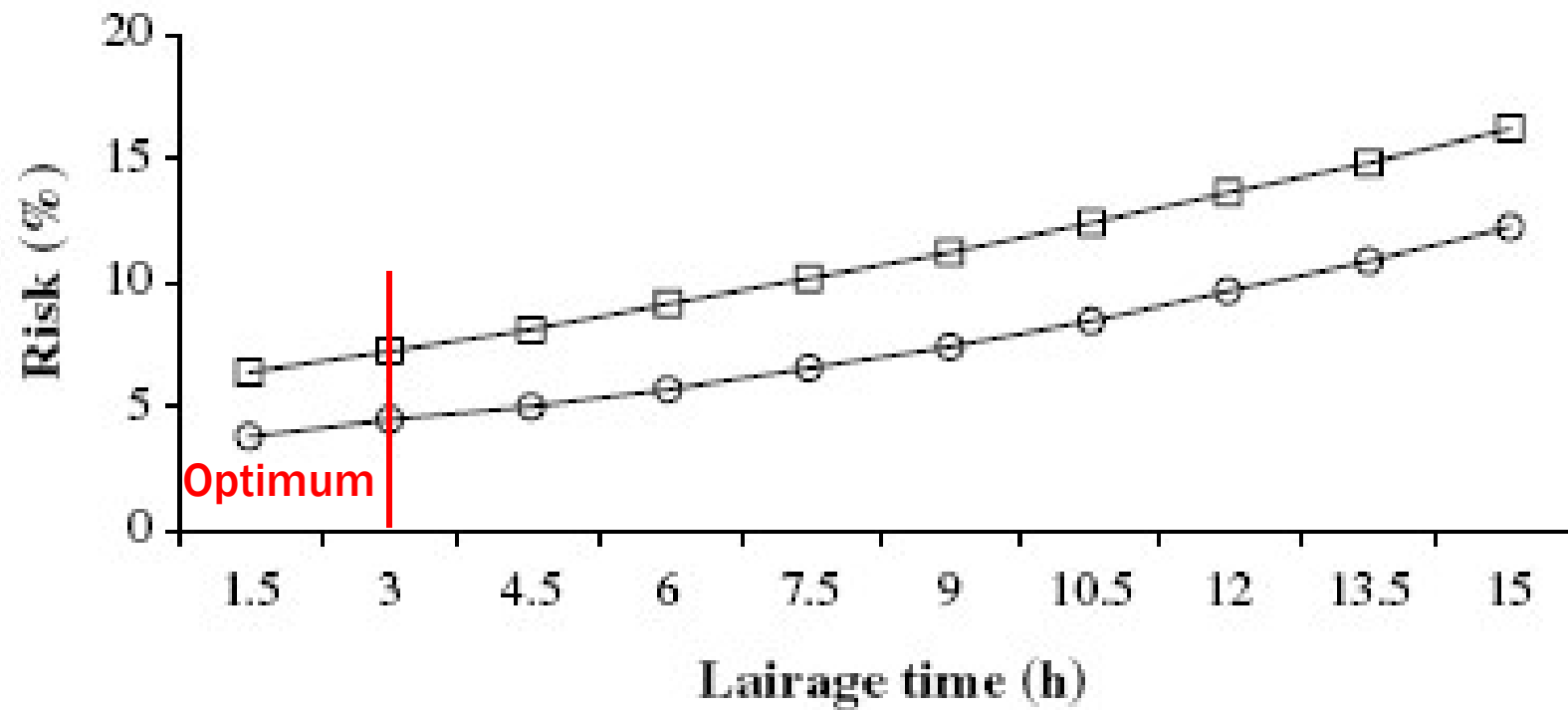


Fig. 1. Risk of moderate (□) and serious (○) DFD meat by on-farm fasting time.

# Lairage



# Post Farm Gate Optimisation

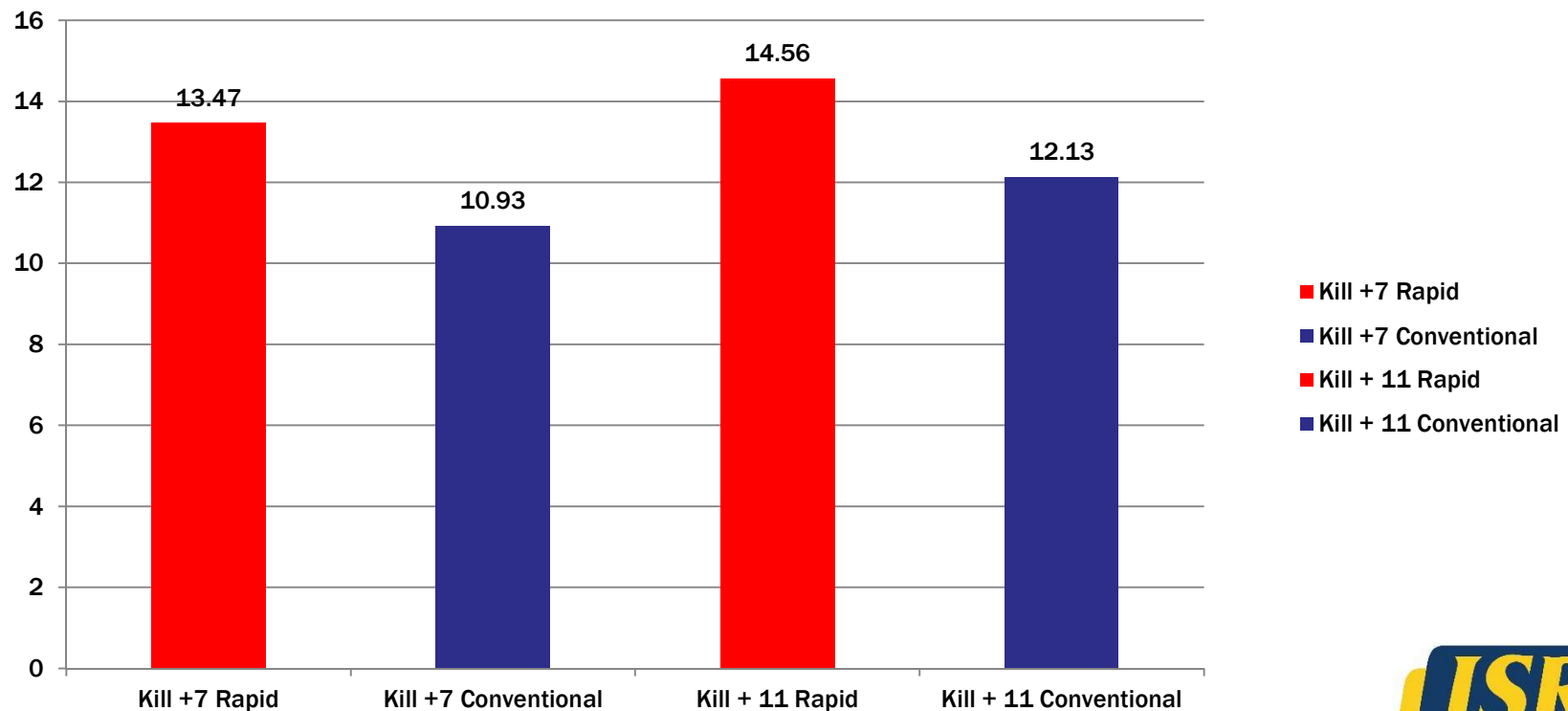
- **Fasting pigs**
  - **Lower Risk of DFD meat**
    - Not wasting money on gut fill
- **Load pigs on time, keep to delivery slot**
- **Avoid overnight lairage at all costs**

# Changes needed on the slaughter line

# Chill Rate Effects

- If not implemented correctly
  - Muscle temperature  $<10^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to pH6
    - Cold Shortening

Slice Shear Force (Kg)





# **Incorrect implementation of blast chilling negatively effects eating quality**

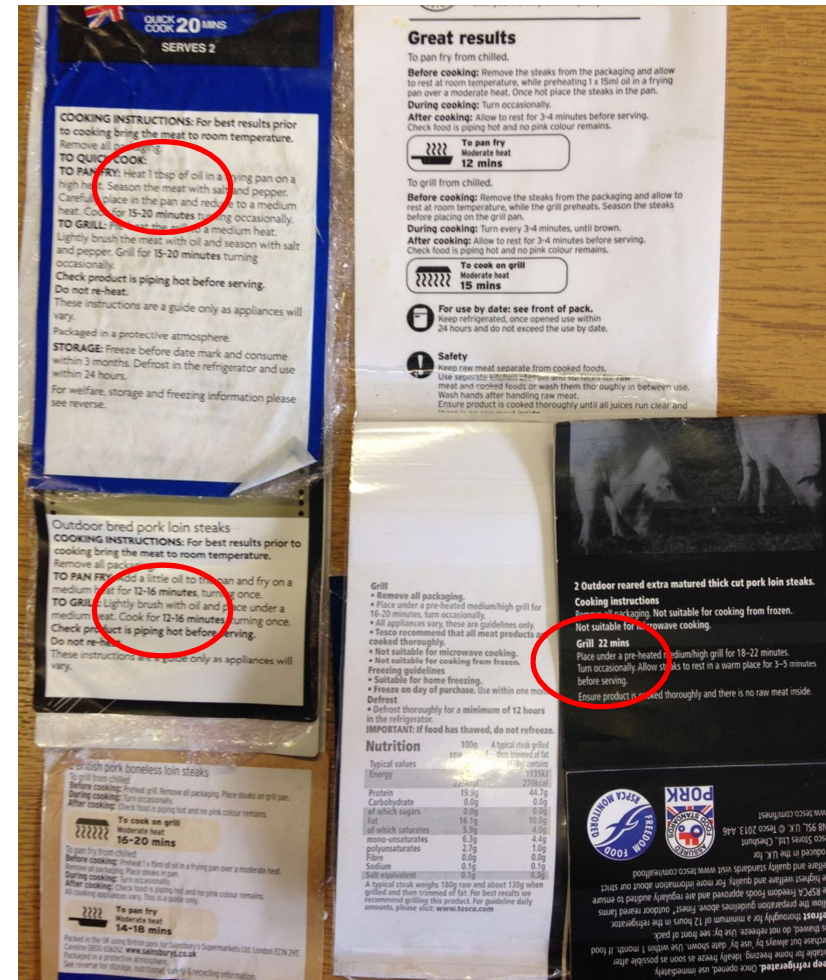
# The uncontrollable factor

# The Cook



# Where is it going wrong?

- “Worms”
- Hep E?
- Follow the instructions...
  - Grill or Fry?
  - Moderate Heat...
  - Grill - 12 - 22min
  - Fry - 12 - 20min



**Without a consumer we don't have an industry.**

**It all starts with educating the consumer**

# Thank You