The Role of Seafood Advisory Programs in Influencing the Seafood Consumers
Dave L. Anderson

Special thanks to James Anderson and Cathy Roheim from the University of Rhode Island’s department of Natural Resource Economics

“If you are doing everything right but not getting the desired outcome: you’re not doing everything right”
Inputs and Outputs

• What are the environmental and economic objectives?

• Are we doing the right things in order to get there?

• How do we know what’s working?
1. Boycotts
2. Wallet cards
3. Eco-labels
“At a particular equilibrium price, if the proportion of consumer demand for the environmentally-friendly good is smaller than the proportion of supply of that good, then Ecolabeling may lead to increased prices for unlabeled goods, and hence increased output of products produced by methods detrimental to the environment.”

Inputs

1. Protect ecosystem

2. Advance and promote well-managed fisheries

3. Support the US domestic industry

4. Supply seafood to consumers
Omega-3 fatty acids: effective in the 2° treatment of six out of seven of the leading causes of death in the US.

Center for Disease Control

1. Heart Disease
2. Cancer
3. Stroke
4. Lower Respiratory Disease
5. Accidental Death
6. Diabetes
7. Alzheimer’s
1987: 71%
- Tuna, 1.59 kg
- Shrimp, 1.04 kg
- Cod, 0.76 kg
- Pollock, 0.40 kg
- Flatfish, 0.33 kg
- Clams, 0.30 kg
- Catfish, 0.27 kg
- Salmon, 0.20 kg
- Crab, 0.15 kg
- Scallops, 0.15 kg

2003: 90%
- Shrimp, 1.81 kg
- Tuna, 1.54 kg
- Salmon, 1.01 kg
- Pollock, 0.77 kg
- Catfish, 0.52 kg
- Cod, 0.29 kg
- Crab, 0.28 kg
- Tilapia, 0.25 kg
- Clams, 0.24 kg
- Scallops, 0.15 kg
1987: 56%

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Approximate World Production of “Food” Fish and Seaweeds

Aquaculture accounted for 47% of world food fish production in 2006.
Aquaculture accounted for only 15% in 1984.

What drives the market?

• Supply
• Quality
• Price Point

All favorable for Aquaculture
Also, note what’s missing:
Management, Sustainability, Variety, Trade Restrictions
### Production Costs

**Aquaculture vs. Fisheries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Aquaculture</th>
<th>Fishery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>4 – 10%</td>
<td>25 – 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>2 – 4%</td>
<td>9 – 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>1 – 4%</td>
<td>4 – 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fingerlings</td>
<td>2 – 15%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>40 – 60%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over 60% Reduction in Norwegian Farmed Salmon Production Costs in 20 years:

No comparable opportunity exists in capture fisheries.
Marine/Coastal Aquaculture Production in China, Norway, and the U.S.

Why isn’t the US (esp. the Pac. NW) participating in the ‘Blue Revolution’?

The Result of Not Paying Attention: US Seafood

- Seafood is the 2\textsuperscript{nd} largest contributor to the trade deficit (after oil)
- >80\% of the Seafood we consume imported.
- China is #1 global importer AND exporter
New Questions

In order to use drive the market to sustainable seafood products:

• How to increase the ability for sustainable products to be competitive in the marketplace?
• How do you get consumers to purchase sustainable seafood products if they cost more?
Targeted Marketing Campaigns

• Industry aligned
• Consumer and food-service oriented
• Multiple levels of information
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

- Fragmented industry fends for itself.
- Significant marketing obstacles
- Environmental groups: not helping