



# Do Maine and New Hampshire Residents Prefer Shellfish Harvested Locally? Measuring the Supply and Demand of Shellfish Harvested in Maine and New Hampshire

Our research asks: How important is it for residents to have access to local seafood? Do they know where their seafood comes from? And are they willing to pay to help manage coastal resources?

Maine has 1.8 million acres of shellfish growing waters.

**2011 Revenue from** 

shellfish:

\$381,012,000

# Measuring the Demand for Shellfish in Maine and New Hampshire





According to a compilation of data from 2001, 2006, and 2010 National Food Safety Data, 70.2% of Maine and New Hampshire residents prepare fish and/or shellfish in their nomes.

Shellfish plays an important role in the success Maine and New Hampshire's coastal economies. A healthy shellfish population is a key indicator of clean ocean vater.

Ensuring a future for one of our most important natural resources requires a unique cooperation between municipalities, harvesters, and state shellfish and water quality management orograms.

Because of the extent of public acess to our coastal resources, it benefits harvesters to know how invested citizens are in ensuring that local shellfish is clean and safe to eat. Identifying the stakeholders in this problem is key in determining how best to manage and protect Maine and New Hampshire coastal resources.

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### Objective

New Hampshire has 61,000 acres of shellfish growing waters.

> **2011** Revenue from shellfish: \$17,330,000

### Using Literature to Gather Key Questions

Set to launch in late November 2014, researchers from the University of Maine School of Economics have created surveys to measure Maine and New Hampshire residents' knowledge of coastal issues. Using literature to draft survey questions, researchers can better understand how to ask citizens about key coastal management issues.

*"In terms of coastal cod"* stock levels, bathing water quality, and biodiversity levels, how much economic value do citizens place on improved coastal water quality?"

Eggart & Olsson, 2008 Valuing multi-attribute marine water

*"What non-market"* value do citizens assign to the cleanliness of their coastal waters?"

-Le Goffe, 1995 The Benefits of Improvements in Coastal Water Quality: A Contingent Approach

## Using Surveys to Gather Citizen Perceptions

This scoping question was designed with the intent of gathering citizen perceptions of local Maine (and New Hampshire) shellfish.

Information gathered from this question will tell researchers if citizens perceive there to be a problem with the cleanliness of local shellfish, and what their preferences are towards buying local vs. non-local shellfish.

This question comes from previous literature regarding management of coastal water quality, and individual preference for ensuring safe bathing and fishing conditions. Because of the nature of shellfish to

reflect the quality of their environment, ensuring safe shellfish benefits more than those concerned about the safety of the food they consume.

Please express your op

Maine shellfish are clea than other U.S and Can Shellfish harvested in local community are cl than other Maine shell quacultured shellfis cleaner than wild Main Shellfish that are wild

arvested are cleane

aquaculture produced shellfish Local seafood from N England is safer to eat seafood from other pla When I shop for seafor price matters more the whether it is local I buy less local seafoo hear about problems bacterial contamination red tides in New Englar

contaminated by bacte that makes it unsafe to

Healthy environment for marine animals, fish, birds and other species Increases in flats and waters open for shellfish harvesting (fewer closures) Increased opportunities for quaculture Improved beach safety ewer advisories posted at cean beaches) mproved coastal

experience (views, boating,

*"How worthwhile are"* investments in terms of gains in public health and amenity, and what does the public expect from legislation aimed at reducing pollution?"

-Georgiou, Langford et. al, 2001 Public Preferences for Reducing Health Risks from Polluted Coastal Bathing Water

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# Data Gaps in Determining Local Supply



Taken from the Maine Department of Marine resources, this map shows open and closed harvesting areas within the Saco Bay area. Without previous knowledge of shellfish management programs, this kind of information may not be accessible to citizens. With better documentation of current harvesting area conditions, residents may feel more inclined to actively participate in local shellfish economies.

### Opportunities for Growth

Preliminary research shows significant demand for Maine and New Hampshire shellfish. This presents an opportunity for harvesters and marine resource management to make information about the supply of local shellfish more available to consumers. Our research poses the question: How important is buying local seafood to Maine and New Hampshire residents, and accordingly how much of a stake do they have in ensuring the prosperity of local shellfish industries?

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If demand for local shellfish is significant, it is economically viable to support adequate management of shellfish resources.

Maine faces a unique challenge because of its expansive coastline.

Adequate management of shellfish resources often requires initiative from municipalities.

### Acknowledgements