Salmon Aquaculture in Chile Production Growth and Socioeconomic Impacts

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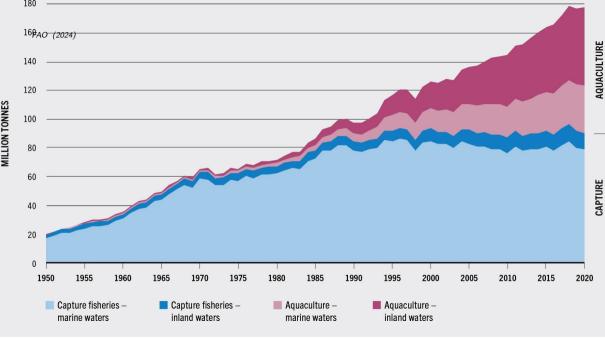
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Global Aquaculture Context

- Aquaculture is one of the fastest-growing food production sectors globally, driven by the rising demand for sustainable protein sources.
- Over the past decades, aquaculture has expanded rapidly, particularly in developing countries, which now account for over 90% of production (Garlock et al., 2020; Naylor et al., 2021).
- With its lower environmental footprint compared to other protein sources, aquaculture offers advantages for food security and resource efficiency (Gephart et al., 2021).



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- Chile is the world's second-largest producer of farmed salmon, supplying around 25% of the global salmon production.
- 1970s: Industry introduction through public-private partnership
- The industry has faced various environmental and economic challenges, yet remains a critical economic driver for Chile (FAO, 2023).

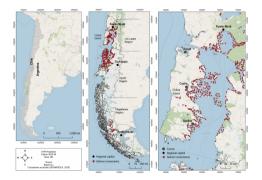


Figure: Chiloé Island and Chilean southern regions (Billi et al., 2022).



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Research Focus

- Objective: To provide a comprehensive review of the socio-economic impacts of the salmon industry in Chile.
- Key indicators include:
 - Employment trends and wage levels
 - Migration patterns
 - Broader social impacts like poverty reduction, income distribution, and female labor participation



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Chilean Salmon Production

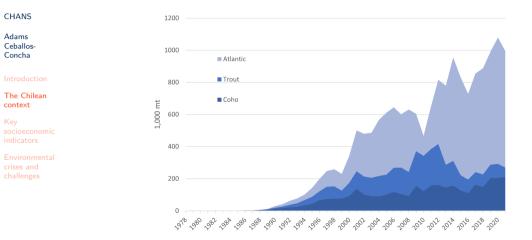


Figure: Chilean Salmon Production by Volume (1,000 mt)



The Salmon Industry in Chile's Exports

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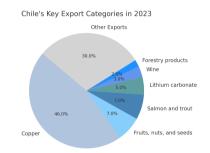
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- Export Value: As of 2023, salmon and trout account for 7% of Chile's total exports, positioning them among the top export categories.
- Regional Contributions:
 - Los Lagos Region: 87% of the industry's exports
 - Magallanes Region: 10%
 - Aysén Region: 2%





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Direct Employment

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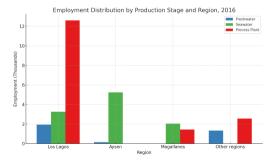
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Environmenta crises and challenges • Regional Distribution (2016): The Los Lagos region leads in direct employment within the industry.





Direct Employment

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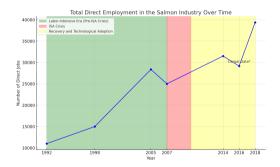
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Environmental crises and challenges • Employment Growth: The salmon industry in Chile has shown a significant upward trend in direct employment over the years.

• Environmental Crisis: The HAB event in early 2016, significantly impacted employment resulting in a temporary loss of approximately 1,075 jobs.



Salaries

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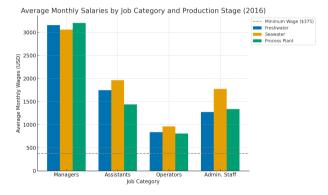
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- Strong Wage Growth (2001-2016): Salaries for lower-paid jobs more than doubled from 2001 to 2008; growth continued from 2008 to 2016 at 24.11
- Higher Female Wages: Women in the salmon industry earn more than the national and regional averages.





Migration

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Scarcity of employment in traditional sectors led to seasonal migrations.

Industry Growth

Stable income sources reduced need for seasonal labor migration.

Current Impact

37.8% of workers come from other regions, indicating net inward migration.



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Poverty

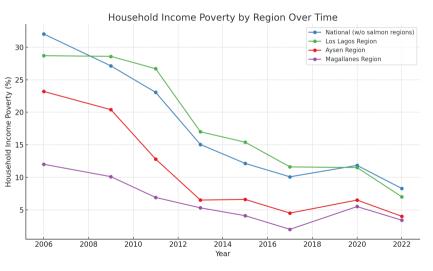
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Income Distribution

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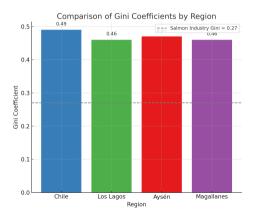
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- Salmon-producing regions exhibit slightly lower income inequality than the national level, potentially due to the salmon industry's equitable wage structure.
- The industry Gini of 0.27 shows relatively equitable remuneration across occupational roles, which may influence regional trends.





Female Participation

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Environmental crises and challenges The salmon industry has provided opportunities for women to enter the labor force, especially in processing roles, challenging traditional gender roles and norms in rural-coastal communities.

Trends in Female Workforce Participation (1996-2009)





Key Socio-Economic Findings of the Salmon Industry

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- Increased employment and sustained wage growth
- Migration reversal
- Macro-Economic contribution
- Poverty reduction and income equality
- Increased female participation



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ISA virus

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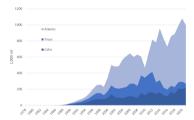
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HABs

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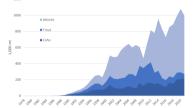


Figure: Photo by Andrés Pérez.



Key Challenges and Crises in the Salmon Industry

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- Crises like the ISA outbreak (2007-2010) and HABS in 2016 have led to significant job losses, exposing the industry's vulnerability to environmental shocks.
- Regions with high production concentration face challenges in adapting, making them more vulnerable to economic disruptions and environmental events.
- Changing water temperatures, oxygen declines, and disease outbreaks-potentially intensified by climate change-pose ongoing risks to sustainable production.



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