

MEDS - 26  
April 1972

MARINE ECONOMICS DATA - 36-FOOT CHARLESTON TROLLER<sup>a/</sup>

Description \$11,500 market value, 36 feet by 12 feet, wood hull, 5-ton capacity, 75 HP diesel engine, fathometer, loran, 2 radios, and 6 spool hydraulic gurdies.

<u>Fishery</u>	<u>Effort<sup>b/</sup></u> (days)	<u>Price<sup>c/</sup></u>		<u>Production<sup>d/</sup></u>		
		<u>Per ton</u> ( <u>\$</u> )	<u>Per lb.</u> ( <u>\$</u> )	<u>Low</u> ( <u>tons</u> )	<u>Medium</u> ( <u>tons</u> )	<u>High</u> ( <u>tons</u> )
Troll salmon.....	60	980	.48	7.2	9.0	10.8
<u>(1) Gross returns.....</u>				\$7,056	\$8,820	\$10,584

Variable costs<sup>e/</sup>

	<u>Season total with:</u>		
	<u>Low</u> <u>production</u>	<u>Medium</u> <u>production</u>	<u>High</u> <u>production</u>
Vessel repair.....	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Gear repair.....	360	400	440
Galley.....	80	80	80
Fuel.....	150	150	150
Ice.....	35	35	35
Miscellaneous.....	50	50	50
Crewshare (30% of gross).....	<u>2,117</u>	<u>2,646</u>	<u>3,175</u>
<u>(2) Total variable costs.....</u>	\$3,042	\$3,611	\$ 4,180

Fixed costs<sup>f/</sup>

Depreciation.....	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$ 1,575
Insurance.....	300	300	300
Moorage.....	145	145	145
Business fees.....	100	100	100
Miscellaneous <u>g/</u> .....	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>(3) Total fixed costs.....</u>	\$2,180	\$2,180	\$ 2,180

Opportunity costs<sup>h/</sup>

	<u>Low production</u>	<u>Medium production</u>	<u>High production</u>
(4) Operator's labor (30% of gross).....	\$2,117	\$2,646	\$3,175
(5) Operator's management (10% of gross)...	706	882	1,058
(6) Total investment (\$11,500 @ 8%).....	920	920	920

Summary

Return to labor, management, and investment (1 less 2 and 3).....	\$1,834	\$3,029	\$4,224
Return to labor and management (1 less 2, 3, and 6).....	914	2,109	3,304
Return to investment (1 less 2, 3, 4, and 5).....	-989	-499	-9

a/ Data developed by selected Charleston fishermen in cooperation with the Oregon State University Marine Advisory Program. This data is representative of an above-average operator for this port.

b/ Fishing days at sea.

c/ Prevailing prices for this port during the 1972 season.

d/ Low is 20% below and high is 20% above medium.

e/ Costs that vary with fishing effort. May include unpaid crew, operator, and family labor. Some costs, such as gear repair and crewshare, also vary with production.

f/ Costs that do not vary with fishing effort.

g/ Includes licenses, property tax, and storage.

h/ Opportunity cost of labor is the estimated value of this operator's time, or what could have been earned working for someone else. Opportunity cost of management is the estimated value of this operator's management (decision-making and risk). or what could have been earned managing another similar business. Opportunity cost of investment is the estimated fair return to total investment in the business, regardless of the actual amount of debt.