

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY CORVALLIS, OREGON 97331

MEDS - 12 Rev April 1973

MARINE ECONOMICS DATA - 60-FOOT SEATTLE DRAGGER -

Description

\$97,000 market value, 60 feet by 16 feet, 35-ton capacity, 300 HP diesel engine, loran, 2 fathometers, radar, 2 radios, automatic pilot, hydraulic net drum and winches.

	1./	Pri	ce <u>c/</u>		Production d/	
Fishery	Effort <u>b</u> /(days)	Per ton (\$)	Per 1b. (\$)	Low (tons)	Medium (tons)	High (tons)
Sole, cod, snapper etc	•	220	.11	648	720	792
(1) Gross returns.	• • • • • • • • • •		•••••	\$142,560	\$158,400	\$174,240

Variable costs			
	Low production	son total with Medium production	High production
Repairs Fuel, groceries, and ice Gear and supplies Unloading Crewshare (2) Total variable costs	. 12,908 . 4,451 . 4,277 . 545 . 52,747	\$ 6,781 12,908 4,451 4,752 545 58,608	\$ 7,459 12,908 4,451 5,227 545 64,469
Fixed costs f/ Depreciation	\$ 4,777 3,160 1,801	\$ 4,777 3,160 1,801 1,395	\$ 4,777 3,160 1,801 1,395
(3) Total fixed costs	\$11,133	\$11,133	\$11,133

Opportunity costs h/			
	Low production	Medium production	High production
(4) Operator's labor (9% of gross)	\$12,830	\$14,256	\$15,682
(5) Operator's management (4% of gross)	5,702	6,3 3 6	6,970
(6) Total investment (\$97,000 @ 8%)	7,760	7,760	7,760
Summary Return to labor, management, and investment (1 less 2 and 3)	\$50,396	\$59,222	\$68,048
Return to labor and management (1 less 2, 3, and 6)	42,636	51,462	60,288
Return to investment (1 less 2, 3, 4, and 5)	31,864	38,630	45 ,3 96

Original data developed by Fishermen's Marketing Association of Washington, January 1971, in cooperation with Oregon State University Marine Advisory Program and University of Washington Marine Advisory Program. Costs, landings, and prices have been adjusted to reflect changes since the original data was developed, and is representative of above-average operators for this port.

b/ Fishing days at sea.

Prevailing prices for this port during 1972 season.

 $[\]frac{df}{df}$ Low and high are 30% below and above medium.

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

 $^{^{}f\!\!/}$ Costs that do not vary with fishing effort.

g/ Utilities, accounting, etc.

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.