

SUMMARY OF 2012 VALUE ADDED, MARGINS, AND CONSUMER EXPENDITURES FOR COMMERCIAL MARINE FISHERY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1)

Sector or type of activity	Purchase of fishery inputs	Mark-up of fishery inputs	Total mark-up within sector	Value added as percent of total markup	Value added within sector	Value of sales by sector	Value added contribution	Offshore fleet & exported fishery products
	Thousand Dollars							
Domestic Harvest:								
Edible	-	100	5,118,963	64	3,275,841	5,118,963	8	-
Industrial	-	100	145,763	59	86,638	145,763	0	-
Harvest not landed in U.S.	-	100	541,406	77	414,766	541,406	1	541,406
Imports, Unprocessed Exports, Unprocessed	5,312,515	-	-	-	-	5,312,515	-	-
Primary Wholesale and Processing	8,687,636	90	7,803,257	60	4,714,590	16,490,893	11	-
Imports, Processed Exports, Processed	11,919,197	-	-	-	-	11,919,197	-	-
Secondary Wholesale and Processing:								
Edible	24,365,046	63	15,279,345	28	4,284,869	39,644,391	10	-
Industrial	350,637	63	219,885	28	61,664	570,522	0	-
Retail Trade from Food Service	19,564,278	182	35,686,437	70	24,895,972	55,250,715	59	-
Retail Trade from Stores	20,080,112	33	6,711,232	64	4,310,727	26,791,344	10	-
TOTAL U.S. VALUE ADDED ACTIVITY:					42,045,067		100	
CONSUMERS EXPENDITURES (& WHOLESALE PURCHASES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS) FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS:						82,612,582		

(1) Includes industrial products and landings by U.S.-flag vessels at U.S. ports, foreign ports, and transfers to internal water processing vessels.

Note: The table reports the contribution of commercial marine fishing to the national economy as measured by margin, value added, and sales. These measures are consistent with the Bureau of the Census definitions.

Margin or mark-up is the difference between the price paid for the product by the consumer or wholesale purchaser and the dockside or wholesale value for an equivalent weight of the product. It is assumed that fishermen catch their fish without paying purchase price and therefore the entire dockside or exvessel price is considered margin. Value added is a measure of the factors added to the total worth of a product at each stage of the production process. It is defined as the gross receipts of firms minus the cost of purchased goods and services needed to fabricate the products. Gross National Product (GNP) is equal to the sum of the value added of all economic entities in the economy. Value added within a sector represents that sector's contribution to GNP. Value added includes wages, salaries, interest, depreciation, rent, taxes and profit. Consumer expenditures are the final retail value of seafood products sold through stores and food service outlets plus secondary wholesale and processing of industrial products.