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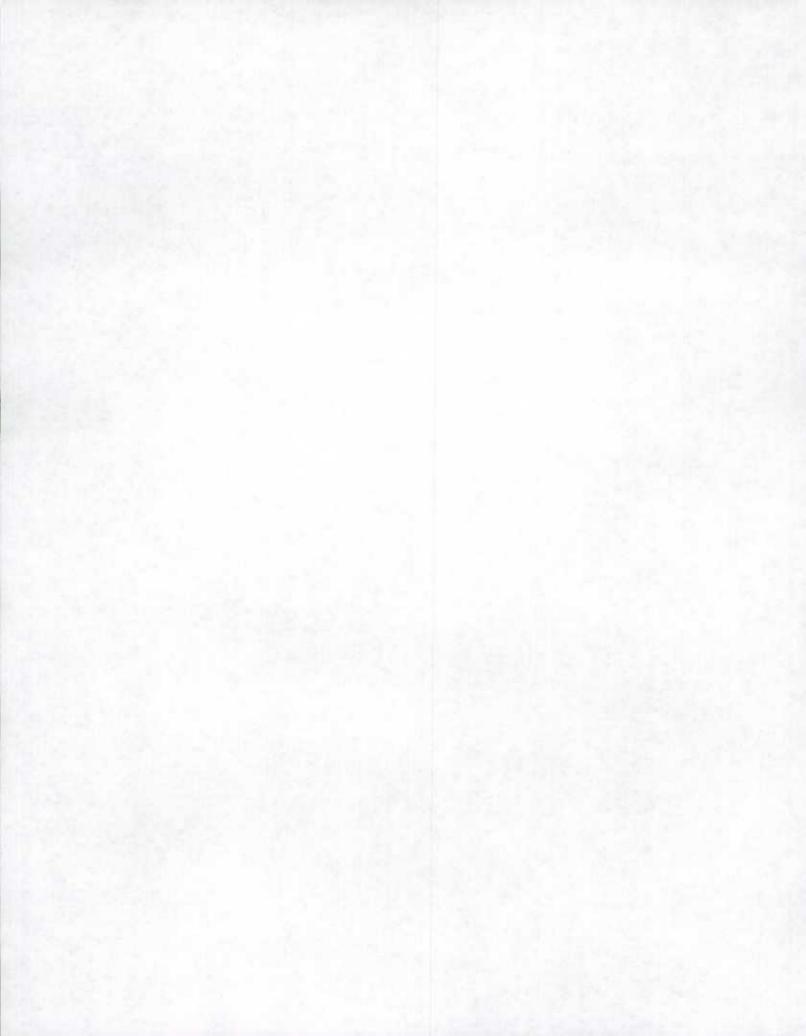
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SMALL BUSINESS PROFILES 1986

NEWFOUNDLAND





Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	8 (1)				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only((3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Depreciation	4.1					87.6	4.6				
Repairs & maintenance	10.7					100.0	10.7				
Heat, light & telephone	0.9					87.9	1.0				
Rent	_					-	-				
Personnel expenses	52.6					100.0	52.6				
Financial expenses	0.9					56.3	1.6				
Interest & bank charges	0.2					56.3	0.3				
Professional fees	0.7		~ =			56.3	1.3			~ -	-
Other expenses	31.3					100.0	31.3				
Profit (loss)	-0.4					100.0	-0.4				
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- -- too small too be expressed
- ... not applicable
- × confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile.
- Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
- (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quertile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 0411 - Logging Industry

Businesses primarily engaged in harvesting hardwood and softwood trees on an own-account basis. Included are businesses primarily engaged in the combined activities of driving, booming, sorting and rafting and towing of wood. Berking mills are also included.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	. 8				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	10	e e	00 00		
Accounts and notes receivable	3	* *			
Inventory	-				
Other current assets	~				
Total current assets	13		m, eo		
Fixed assets	52				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	26				
Other assets	*		mer dels	dir dir	
Total assets	40				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	4				
Other current liabilities	4				
Total current liabilities	8		me ser		
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	16				
Other liabilities	15	11			
Total liabilities	39				
Total equity					

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses raporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		GE GA		do do
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	4.2				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	11.5		HE O.L.		
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	54.7	==		= -	

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt retio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.)	-				
ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	-				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities	-				
Cash from operations	-			Mh. qu	
Depreciation	4m		-		
Other	-				
livi dends	-	quo dile		die die	
nvestment activities	-				
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	<u>~</u>		-		
Increase in investment	-		with this		
Decrease in investment	-	per des			
inancing activities	-				
Increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt	-	die en			
Loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-		MA. que		
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-	the Ath			
Decrease in equity					
Other	-			as	
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-			mo au	
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-			Min dis	e
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

					Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)		
1983							
Total	30	1,946	63	5	1		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	30	1,946	63	5	1 -		
500 and over	-	-	-	-	-		
1986							
Total	32	X	127	2			
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	31 1 - -	2.995 X - -	107	2	• • •		

^[1] Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	29				
Average sales \$	199.417				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	196,259 3.158		••	-	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	23 213,791			dia dia	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	204,645				
Average net profit \$	9,146				
Ousinesses reporting a loss (No.)	213,902			AD 40	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	231,593			ap as	
Average net loss \$	-17,691	a. a.	-		
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	29				
Average sales \$	220.716			••	
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	212.908			=======================================	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	18				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	233,974 216,700				
Average net profit \$	17,274				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	243,641				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	262,499 -18,858	50 60 60 60			
			4000	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	42				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	143.802	40 An			
Average net profit (loss) \$	10,021				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	35 147.622	**			
Average expense \$	136,118				
Average net profit \$	11,504				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	7 54,875			Ø-40	
Average expense \$	57.622		er er		
Average net loss \$	-2,747				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	15				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		60 - 60 ·		

		lndus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 257
		F	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	48.3					100.0	48.3				
Occupancy expenses	2.4					97.5	2.4				
Depreciation	0.6					72.4	0.8				
Repairs & maintenance	1.1					79.6	1.3				
Heat, light & telephone	0.4					52.3	0.8				
Rent	0.3					15.2	2.0				
Personnel expenses	36.6					100.0	36.6				
Financial expenses	1.9					100.0	1.9				
Interest & bank charges	1.1					99.0	1.1				
Professional fees	0.8					100.0	0.8				
Other expenses	10.9					100.0	10.9				-
Profit (loss)	-0.1				~-	100.0	-0.1				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell =
- Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high end low values of sales are shown.

- 111 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 [2] The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4011 - Single Family Housing Contractors

Businesses primarily engaged in the development and construction of single detached and single attached dwellings such as: cottages, single duplexes, garden homes, semi-detached houses, single attached houses, single detached houses, erecting prefabricated homes, row houses (exc. row duplexes), single residences and summer homes.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 251.
Businesses in sample (No.)	15				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			er en	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	5			do en	
Accounts and notes receivable	60				
Inventory	50				
Other current assets	24				en en
Total current assets	139				
Fixed assets	3 1		ton dir		
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	7				
Other assets	6	e- m			-
otal assets	169	do do			
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	18				en en
Other current liabilities	76			also see	
Total current liabilities	94			en en	90° 00.
Mortgages payable	13		eo m		
Long term debt	42				
Dther liabilities	3				
otal liabilities	152				00 00
Total equity	17				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	14 (1) (1)	an en	1	5 74	
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.1		ev ev		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	5.8	w =	pri co		the ex-
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	1.8			** ==	

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

¹²¹ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	14				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	12				
Depreciation	6		~ -		
Other	-38	er ==			
Dividends	-		m =	en ér	
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	2				
Purchase of fixed assets	-9				
Increase in investment	-1				
Decrease in investment	-		- +		
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	46				
Repayment of long term debt	-2				
Loans from shareholders	23				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-34			44 99	
Advances & loans from government	-		en en		
Increase in equity	-		60 de		
Decrease in equity	-		40 10	***	
Other	-	+ =	the spe	49 49	
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	6		en en		
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	8	de de			
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	13				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	172	9,331	458	36	39	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	170 2 -	X X - -	363 95 -	36 - -	38 1 -	
1986						
Total	296	20,904	841	66		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	290 5 - 1	12.618 X - X	529 203 - 109	65 - - 1	•••	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada. Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	102 241.227 235.091 6.136	17.519 17.553 -34	59.325 60.106 -781	210,224 210,465 -241	677,838 652,239 25.599
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	71 236.868 223.358 13.510	18,435 16,667 1,768	78.860 76,087 2.773	171,640 159.475 12.165	678,535 641,204 37,331
inesses reporting a loss (No.) verage sales \$ verage expense \$ verage net loss \$	31 247,542 263,138 -15,596	15,588 19,420 -3,832	43.638 47.273 -3,635	256,981 272,257 -15,276	673,961 713,603 -39,642
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	96 194,718 194,321 397	13.213 8.675 4.538	31.199 29.952 1,247	124.398 129.893 -5.495	610.060 608,764 1,296
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	210.485 200.735 9.750	14.692 3.780 10,912	29,817 27,596 2,221	149,531 142.720 6,811	647,895 628,844 19,055
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	24 172,648 191,615 -18,967	11,000 16,000 -5,000	54.246 69.227 -14.981	100,866 117,883 -17,017	524.479 563.348 -38.869
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	131 315,746 308,260 7,486	26,140 25,763 377	90,950 86,367 4,583	193,634 190,969 2,665	952,260 929.942 22.318
Average net profit \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	299,165 279,684 19,481	27,508 25,209 2,299	94,365 87,429 6,936	234,919 218,936 15,983	839,867 787,163 52,704
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	51 337,530 346,210 -8,680	24.682 26.355 -1.673	69,574 79,718 -10,144	163.006 170.220 -7.214	1.092.856 1.108.547 -15.691

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	7				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	en e-			

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3 >
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To:
	Percent of sales						Pe	rcent of	sales		
Cost of sales	36.0					67.2	53.5				
Occupancy expenses	1.8					67.2	2.6				
Depreciation	1.0					67.2	1.6				
Repairs & maintenance	0.2					19.3	0.8				
Heat, light & telephone	0.6					64.9	0.9				
Rent	-					0.2	0.2				
Personnel expenses	56.8					100.0	56.8				
Financial expenses	0.5					49.9	1.1				
Interest & bank charges	0.4					49.9	0.9				
Professional fees	0.1					17.1	0.5				
Other expenses	3.3					100.0	3.3				
Profit (loss)	1.6					100.0	1.6				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- sed on a sample of businesses reporting secondary and secondary and sample of businesses reporting secondary and secondary a (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businessas reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quertiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 12) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.a. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4013 - Residential Renovation Contractors

Businesses primarily engaged in residential additions, major improvements and repairs, renovation, rehabilitation, retro-fitting and conversions involving more than one trade.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Businesses in sample (No.)	7								
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				er to				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)								
	Average (\$000's)								
Assets									
Cash	15								
Accounts and notes receivable	10								
Inventory	-		-+-	m ÷-					
Other current assets	-								
Total current assets	26								
Fixed assets	6								
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	3								
Other assets									
Total assets	30	T							
Liabilities and equity									
Current loans	4								
Other current liabilities	13	600 Att.		THE CO.	do do				
Total current liabilities	17								
Mortgages payable	1								
Long term debt	4								
Other liabilities	3								
Total liabilities	24								
Total equity	5								

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		Average		~~~
			A46198c		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.9				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	47.4				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	2.6				
Debt ratio (times)	1.0	der der		that when	

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total Habilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total Habilities / total assets
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 end \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
uusinesses in sample (No.) .ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	2 (1) (1)			==	
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	×				
Depreciation	X				
Other	X				
lividends	Х			due con	
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	×				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				=
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	X			No. 40.	
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	X				
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X			de de	
Increase in equity	Х	***			
Decrease in equity	X				
Other	Х	-			
increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
ash & equivalents - End of the year	x				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

				Changes in number of businesse with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)		
1983						
Total	40	1,139	54	17	2 1	
less than 20	40	1.139	54	17	2 1	
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	-	-	= =	- -	_	
1986			·			
Total	101	2.397	99	34		
less than 20	101	2,397	99	34		
20 - 99 100 - 499	-	_	_	-		
500 and over	-		-	-	* * *	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

Helpha en en et	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	15				
Average sales \$	57.400 41.125				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	16,275				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	10				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	56.506 33.893				
Average net profit \$	22,613				
Ousinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	5 131,239				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	135,988	**			
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	17				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	214,524 204,587	w m			
Average net profit (loss) \$	9,937				**
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	12 227,117				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	213.107		w		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	218,059 224,187	=======================================			
Average net loss \$	-6.128			• •	
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	43 143,517	er er			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	138.794 4.723			**	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	27				
Average sales \$	137.762 128.575	7-			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	9,187		-	T-0	. ~
dusinesses reporting a loss (No.)	1 6 155,418				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	159,947				
Average net loss \$	-4,529				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	9		2424		
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)		= -		
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense Item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To:
		P	ercent c	f sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	5.0					18.1	27.6				-
Occupancy expenses	33.7					100.0	33.7				
Depreciation	11.8					100.0	11.8				
Repairs & maintenance	20.3					95.6	21.2				
Heat, light & telephone	1.6					46.4	3.5				
Rent	-					6.6	0.5				-
Personnel expenses	30.5					100.0	30.5				-
Financial expenses	10.0					100.0	10.0				-
Interest & bank charges	9.3					100.0	9.3				-
Professional fees	0.7					60.B	1.2				-
Other expenses	27.3					100.0	27.3				-
Profit (loss)	-6.6					100.0	-6.6				-
Total	100.0		am am			100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- ... not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- 11) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10.000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each ceil = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at laast 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4214 - Excavating and Grading Contractors

Businesses primarily engaged in construction site excavating and grading.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	9 (1)				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			-+	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	9				
Accounts and notes receivable	23			**	
Inventory	3				
Other current assets	4				
Total current assets	39				
Fixed assets	166				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	93				
Other assets	1			**	
Total assets	112				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	17	per ser			
Other current liabilities	39				
Total current liabilities	55				
Mortgages payable	1		40-40		
Long term debt	47				
Other liabilities	3				
Total liabilities	107			40-00	
Total equity	5				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only. 1986 Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	7				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		gui anu		w w
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.6			w w	
	0.0				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-0.9				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	2.0				
Debt ratio (times)	1.1	Legis		-	

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- al Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 bl Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 cl)nterest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Susinesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)			en en	
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	54				
Depreciation	34				
Other	10				
) i v i den ds	-				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	32				
Purchase of fixed assets	-98			- ~	
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	-				the spe
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	35			no no	
Repayment of long term debt	-29			~ ~	
Loans from shareholders	2				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-10				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	_				
Decrease in equity	-			en e-	
Other	1				***
(ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	32				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	13				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	44				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

			Average labour units(1)	Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of T businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)		Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	35	2,431	122	10	7
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	34	X X -	80 42 -	10	7 - -
1986					
Total	66	2,693	121	17	
less than 20 20 - 99	66	2,693	121	17	
100 - 499 500 and over	-	-	-	-	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canade, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada leval. Thus if e business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		1984		
96,982	der go			
93.364 3.618		 		
32				-
110,931	49-49-		● P	
12,505				
9				
108,249				
-7.992				
		1985		
47				
183.016				
11,314				
38				
190.784				
21.084		-		* *
118 043			ep. der	
123,808			=======================================	
		1986		
113,067	19.470	32.520	82,551	317.725
108,182	19,114 356	29.684 2,836	75.499 7.052	308,430 9,295
46	22 107	20 527	84 005	476.910
130,167	11.668	19,720	70,458	418.823
23.245	10.439	10,817	13,637	58.087
18 73.614	17,942	33.864	77.995	164,656
88.128 -14.514	23,431 -5,489	36.433 -2.569	90,369	202.279
	41 96.982 93.364 3.618 32 123.436 110.931 12.505 9 100.257 108.249 -7.992 47 183.016 171.702 11.314 38 211.868 190.784 21.084 21.084 9 118.043 123.808 -5.765 64 113.067 108.182 4.885 46 153.412 130.167 23.245	41 96.982 93.364 3.618 32 123.436 110.931 12.505 9 100.257 108.249 -7.992 183.016 171.702 11.314 38 211.868 190.784 21.084 9 118.043 123.8085.765 46 153.412 130.167 23.245 10.439 18 73.614 88.128 23.431	1984 1984 1984 1985 1982 93.364 3.618	1984 1984 1982 93.364 3.618

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6 (1)				ar re
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eparting	busines	ses only(3 }
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 257
		P	ercent o	of sales				Percent of sales			
Cost of sales	69.6					100.0	69.6				
Occupancy expenses	3.4			-		100.0	3.4				
Depreciation	1.4					100.0	1.4	-			
Repairs & maintenance	1.0					100.0	1.0				
Heat, light & telephone	0.5					75.7	0.7				
Rent	0.4					21.6	1.8				~ -
Personnel expenses	17.7				-	100.0	17.7	***			
Financial expenses	1.5					100.0	1.5				
Interest & bank charges	0.7					100.0	0.7				
Professional fees	0.8			-		100.0	0.8				-
Other expenses	3.5					100.0	3.5				_
Profit (loss)	4.4	10x 4xx				100.0	4.4				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = lotal weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comperison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value"
- 12) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

Businesses primarily engaged in the installation and repair of electrical and communication wiring systems, except transmission and distribution lines.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6 (1)		and and		
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	16	** **			
Accounts and notes receivable	122				
Inventory	49				
Other current assets	23				
Total current assets	210				
Fixed assets	78				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	27		-+		
Other assets	4				
Total assets	266				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	68				
Other current liabilities	101				
Total current liabilities	169				
Mortgages payable					
Long term debt	20				
Other liabilities	3				
Total liabilities	192				
Total equity	74			40.00	

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Electrical Contractors (SIE 4261)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	6 (1) (1)				==
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.6				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	2.9 12.7 0.8	 			

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total fiabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total fiabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / Interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	8				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	13	-			
Depreciation	6				
Other	6				
Dividends	-			dige was	-
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	-13				
Increase in investment	-			~ -	
Decrease in investment	-			W W	
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	4				
Repayment of long term debt	-5			~-	
Loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	- 4				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity	-				
Other	-		***		
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	В				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	10				ete das
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	18		de de		de de

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total	192	13,769	707	28	24
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	181 3 3 5	10,743 1,409 394 1,223	553 72 20 62	27 - 1	24 - - -
1986					
Total	244	17,850	831	36	* * *
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	224 8 6 6	12.465 3.767 545 1,073	579 178 25 49	32 - 3 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	76 251,042 243,049 7,993	30,103 21,779 8,324	92.257 85.040 7.217	177,929 181,673 -3,744	703.878 683.705 20,173
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	257.503 240.018 17.485	32.016 21.215 10.801	91.476 80,281 11.195	200.047 189.607 10.440	706.474 668.970 37.504
sinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	21 245,122 254,115 -8.993	20,750 24,540 -3,790	94.764 100.326 -5.562	166.440 177,552 -11.112	698,534 714,043 -15,509
			1985		
iumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	78 188.266 180.413 7.853	38,852 37,174 1,678	95.695 89.791 5.904	169,341 161,177 8.164	449,177 433,508 15.669
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	221.470 208.790 12.680	37,869 31,548 6,321	94,243 86.776 7,467	169,341 161,177 8,164	584.428 555,659 28.769
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$ Average net loss \$	128,963 136.674 -6,711	40.854 48.635 -7.781	108.446 116.264 -7.818	k, a i	240.588 245,123 ~4.535
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	103 320.578 311.830 8,748	49.605 45.990 3.615	109.491 103.966 5.525	223.123 222.983 140	900.094 874.382 25.712
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	297,627 275,843 21,784	51.507 44.342 7,165	109.499 100.805 8.694	219,831 199,857 19,974	809.669 758.369 51.300
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	29 390,779 418,538 -27,759	45.654 49.412 -3.758	109,398 143.716 -34,318	226.294 245.260 -18.966	1.181.768 1.235.763 -53.995

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	nn nn 40 -40-			

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	leporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	Percent of sales							Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	7.2					68.1	10.5				
Occupancy expenses	5.9					68.1	8.7				
Depreciation	4.1					68.1	6.0				
Repairs & maintenance	1.4					68.1	2.1				
Heat, light & telephone	0.4					68.1	0.6				
Rent	-					1.1	0.4				
Personnel expenses	44.5					100-0	44.5				
Financial expenses	2.B					100.0	2.B				
Interest & bank charges	2.1					100.0	2.1				
Professional fees	0.6					100.0	0.6				
Other expenses	36.2					100.0	36.2				-
Profit (loss)	3.4	or sin				100.0	3.4				
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- |11 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item (3) Value in each cell = - x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily aqual 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industria! Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4275 - Painters and Decorators

Businesses primarily engaged in painting, paperhanging and decorating in buildings and painting of heavy (engineering) structures. Included are establishments primarily engaged in paint or paper stripping and parking lot or road surface marking.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
D	5				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)			**	••
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	39				
Accounts and notes receivable	9 1				
Inventory	4				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	136				
Fixed assets	39				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	17				
Other assets	1	••			
Total assets	159				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	37				
Other current liabilities	54				
Total current liabilities	90				
Mortgages payable	1				
Long term debt	39				
Other liabilities				**	
Total liabilities	130			0+ 0+	
Total equity	28	0.00			

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
5 (1)				
(1)		Average		
1.4	*-			
~22.8				
-7.1 0.9				
	1.4 -22.8 -7.1	25% (1) (1) 1.4 -22.8 -7.1	25% middle 25% (1) (1) Average 1.422.8 -7.1	25% middle 25% middle 25% (1) (1) Average 1.4 -22.87.1

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

^[2] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
sinesses in sample (No.)	4 (1)				
w sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
erating activities					
Cash from operations	3				
Depreciation	4				
Other	-6		ter err		
vidends	-				
vestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1				
Purchase of fixed assets	-9				
Increase in investment	-				min f
Decrease in investment	-			rox Wa	
nancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	8				
Repayment of long term debt	- 7		_ ~		
Loans from shareholders	3		ata ata	when sight	
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-24				-
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity					_
Other	-	6- m			
crease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-27			tion dies	
sh & equivalents-Beginning of the year	43				-
sh & equivalents - End of the year	16				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in everage labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	34	2,275	115	7	10
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	32 2 -	X X -	71 44 -	6 1	10
1986					
Total	57	2,480	113	9	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	55 1 1	2,062 X X	95 16 2	7 1 1	•••

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

[2] Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

¹³⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

	Total (1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	36				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	110,109 98.316 11,793				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	31 121.862 106.758 15.104				•••
sinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	5 62.400 70.607 -8.207		=======================================	Ξ	
			1985		
umber of observations in sample	38				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	105,514 98,751 6,763				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	30 109,910 97,955 11,955	=			
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$ Average net loss \$	74.824 82.137 -7,313				
			1986		
umber of observations in sample	45				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	87.649 81.266 6.383				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	31 77,444		W 60		-
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	64,907 12.537	~ ~			6- 6-
Average sales \$	14 120.907				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	128.146 -7.239				

¹¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	19				max nan
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		* *		

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 257
		P	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Vehicle expenses	38.8					77.5	50.0				
Depreciation	10.3					64.8	15.8				
Repairs & maintenance	11.4					76.1	15.0				
Fuel expense	17.1					77.5	22.0			~ -	
Personnel expenses	32.4					73.7	43.9				
Financial expenses	7.6					90.4	8.4				
Interest & bank charges	4.4		~-			85.3	5.1				
Professional fees	3.2					69.1	4.7				-
Other expenses	9.4					100.0	9.4				
Profit (loss)	11.9					100.0	11.9				-
Total	100.0			der der		100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample Total weighted expenditure on a given item |3| Value in each cell = - x 100 for each quartile.
 - Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 456 - Truck Transport Industry

Businesses primarily engaged in the provision of all types of trucking, transfer and related services. Truck "broker-operators" are included in this industry.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%					
Businesses in sample (No.)	19									
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)									
	Average (\$000's)									
Accept										
Assets Cash	8									
Accounts and notes receivable	7									
Inventory		allo allo								
Other current assets	5									
Total current assets	21									
Fixed assets	72				are also					
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	32									
Other assets	2									
Total assets	62		••							
Liabilities and equity										
Current loans	6									
Other current liabilities	13									
Total current liabilities	20									
Mortgages payable	5									
Long term debt	4		TT 60							
Other liabilities	16									
Total liabilities	44									
Total equity	17									

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	12 (1) (1)				11
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.4		e o		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-1.0 1.4 0.9			= =	

III The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

¹²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
ousinesses in sample (No.) .ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	11 (1) (1)	pr sp			
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	-			WF WF	
Depreciation	15				
Other	-2		er m	-+	
ividends	- Charles			**	
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	7				
Purchase of fixed assets	-8				
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	-				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	3	**			
Repayment of long term debt	-13	**			
Loans from shareholders	1				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-3				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-		***	• •	
Decrease in equity Other	_				
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	12				
ash & equivalents - End of the year	13				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	254	18,586	1.190	49	49	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	2 4 2 7 3 2	11,056 3,387 X X	713 207 233 37	48 - 1 -	47 2 - -	
986						
Total	390	28,404	1.536	83		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	369 15 3 3	14,960 7,584 4,788 1,072	823 381 262 70	80 3 -	• • •	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
iumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	126 135.683 118.924 16.759	16,560 11,078 5,482	33.097 27.211 5.886	77.624 65.216 11,408	415.449 371,192 44.257
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	101 136.193 115.078 21.115	15.928 8.812 7,116	34.710 26.007 8.703	77.426 61.684 15.742	416.707 363,808 52,899
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	25 133,430 141,242 -7,812	21.834 29,987 -8.153	27.068 31.715 -4.647	78.231 80.069 -1.838	406,588 423,196 -16.608
			1985		M. Marie
iumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	121 127.956 117.491 10.465	22,687 19,578 3.109	45,440 34,736 10,704	83.732 71.758 11.974	359.965 343.892 16.073
Average approfit (No.) Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	105 133.593 118.143 15.450	21.592 14.885 6.707	44,256 31,207 13,049	83,392 70,026 13,366	385,131 356,455 28,676
Average net loss \$ Average net loss \$ Average net loss \$	16 118.853 125.625 -6.772	25.566 31.909 -6.343	52.836 56.770 -3.934	88,411 95,572 -7,161	308,599 318,250 -9,651
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	215 110.413 102.754 7.659	18.815 15.956 2,859	34.151 27.849 6.302	71.374 58.994 12.380	317.312 308.216 9.096
Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	180 101.874 87.746 14,128	19,925 14,434 5,491	33.128 24.118 9.010	73.049 56.810 16.239	281,395 255,621 25,774
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	35 124,976 133,191 -8,215	16,068 19,720 -3,652	37,267 39,210 -1,943	63,476 69.293 -5.817	383,091 404,542 -21,451

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	17				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)	ate ate	m 4-	dec also	
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		P	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	56.1					100.0	56.1			dh tea	
Occupancy expenses	14.2					100.0	14.2				
Depreciation	3.3					100.0	3.3				
Repairs & maintenance	2.9					100.0	2.9				40.4
Heat, light & telephone	4.5					88.2	5.1				
Rent	3.4					26.6	12-9				
Personnel expenses	33.0					88.2	37.4				
Financial expenses	5.1					100.0	5.1				
Interest & bank charges	1.7			***		87.5	2.0				
Professional fees	3.4					100.0	3.4				
Other expenses	4.5					100.0	4.5				
Profit (loss)	-13.0					100.0	-13.0				
Total	100.0					100.0					-

5ymbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- 111 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 [2] The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- 13) Data perteining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6012 - Specialty Food Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing usually in one line of food. Included in this industry are those retail bakeries which sell mainly purchased goods and shops which bake their products on the premises and sell them over-the-counter to finel consumers. Businesses primarily engaged in selling fried chicken, doughnuts, pizzas, soft ice cream and the like for off-premises consumption are classified in 9213 -- Take-Out Food Services.

This group includes the following types of stores: bread and pastry shops, butcher shops, candy and nut stores, confectionery stores, dairy products stores, delicatessens, fish and sea food stores, fruit and vegetables stores, health food stores, ice cream stores, milk stores, specialty food stores (exc. Take-Dut Food Services).

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	17				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		as to	en en	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	34	w m			
Accounts and notes receivable	2				
Inventory	9				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	47		40 9-	60 40	
Fixed assets	204				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	23			en en	
Other assets	15				
Total assets	244				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	25	ign. ap.			
Other current liabilities	35		60 9-	40 de	
Total current liabilities	59				
Mortgages payable	18				
Long term debt	103			en en	
Other liabilities	19				
Total liabilities	199				
Total equity	45				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		2370	11110010 2010		
usinesses in sample (No.)	16				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)				~ ~
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
iquidity ratio					
Current ratio (times)	1.0				
everage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	33.5				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	-11.6				
Debt ratio (times)	0.8	**			40.00

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit * interest expense / interest expense

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 5012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	9				
y sales value (\$000's) th sales value (\$000's)	(1)		100 mm 100 mm	***	
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	62			= -	
Depreciation	7				
Other	-82		-		
lividends	-34				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	81		at ea	-	
Purchase of fixed assets	-200				
Increase in investment	-			er er	
Decrease in investment	41	to 10			
inencing activities					
Increase in long term debt	63			per der	
Repayment of long term debt	-5			alv -eo	
Loans from shareholders	61		ads des	MR 400	
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-5			an -m	
Advances & loans from government	-	* *			
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity	46				
Dther	-				
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-10				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	34				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	2.4				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Food Stores (SIC 601)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in sverage labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	759	50,537	4,795	130	187
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	727 21 5 6	20.012 7.908 6.871 15.746	1,926 778 669 1.422	129	184 1 2
1986					
Total	1,127	60,700	5,171	200	e a b
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	1,077 36 7 7	26.762 11.534 10.034 12.370	2.268 1.000 865 1.038	192 6 1	• • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
number of observations in sample	49		DIME		
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	122,912 118,898 4,014		00 mm 60 00 40 40		
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	41 124,321 117,495 6,826				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	8 85.680				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	87.005 -1.325				**
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	173,164 169,423 3,741	==	=======================================		
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	29 219.157 207.619 11.538				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	181,263 188,305 -7,042		E		L. ::
			1986	A - 41	
Average net profit (loss) \$	75 157.027 153.253 3,774	14,544 12,392 2,152	52,511 50,465 2,046	114,000 111,200 2,800	447.054 438.955 8.099
Average net profit \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	51 165,195 157,648 7,547	15,547 11,976 3,571	49.941 44.291 5.650	114.585 108.763 5.822	480.705 465.563 15.142
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	24 132,568 141,191 -8,623	11,042 13,846 -2,804	60,083 68,660 -8,577	111.440 121.857 -10.417	347.707 360.402 -12.695

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	34 (1)				mate side
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

	Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middla 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 257
	F	Percent o	of sales				Percent of sales			
61.8					100.0	61.8				-
7.2					100.0	7.2				_
1.8					100.0	1.8				-
0.8					92.8	0.9				-
1.1					98.2					
3.5					89.6	3.9				_
21.9					100.0	21.9				-
2.8					100.0	2.8				-
					98.2	2.0				-
0.9					98.2	0.9				-
3.8					100.0	3.8				-
2.5					100.0	2.5				-
100.0					100.0					-
	61.8 7.2 1.8 0.8 1.1 3.5 21.9 2.8 2.0 0.9 3.8	Total Bottom 25% 61.8 7.2 1.8 1.1 3.5 21.9 2.8 2.0 0.9 3.6 2.5	Total Bottom Lower 25% Percent c 61.8 7.2 1.8 0.8 1.1 3.5 21.9 2.8 2.0 0.9 3.8 2.5	Total Bottom	Total Bottom Lower upper 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% Total nesses reporting Total nesses	Total Bottom Lower Upper Top % businesses reporting 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25% reporting 25% middle 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% middle 25% mid	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25%

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- .. not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, tha upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Stendard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6031 - Pharmacies

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines and drug sundries. Prescribed medicines must be sold but are not necessarily the source of greatest revenue. They may be secondarily engaged in selling other lines such as cosmetics, toiletries, tobecco products, confectionery, stationery, giftware and novelty merchandise.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middie 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	34				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
rigii sales value (4000 s/	(17		Average (\$000's)		
			Average 1,000 37		
Assets					
Cash	13				
Accounts and notes receivable	23				
Inventory	112		also also		
Other current assets	1				
Total current assets	149				
Fixed assets	75				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	36		er en		
Other assets	15			4-4	
Total assets	203				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	4.4				
Other current liabilities	55				
Total current liabilities	98	40 dn			
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	34	~ ~			
Other liabilities	14				
Total liabilities	147				
Total equity	56				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 5031)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	34 (1) (1)	(1) 293	293 488	488 761	761 (1)
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.6	2 - 2
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	10.6 3.8 0.8	33.3 2.7 0.9	-19.2 1.1 0.9	12.2 2.7 0.9	1.5 8.7 0.5

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- al Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 bl Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 cl Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%					
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	42 (1) (1)	(1)	293 488	488 705	705 (1)					
	Average (\$000's)									
Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other	11 B -11	-2 5 11	7 8 -18	13 8 -11	26 16 -24					
Bividends	-4	-	-1	-	-14					
Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment	3 -23 -2	-31 -	- 7 - 7	3 -21 -4	3 -31 -2					
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other	20 -10 7 -2 -	35 -18 7 - - -	12 -6 -1 -	10 -5 3 - -	24 -9 17 -8 - - -					
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-11 -11	12 -3 9	-6 -12 -18	-4 -13 -17	-3 -16 -19					

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

				Changes in number with paid		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
983						
[otal	101	15.603	1,401	3	13	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	81 17 3	8,439 5,220 1,944	759 470 172	2 - 1 -	8 5 -	
986						
Total	128	22,443	1,669	10		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	98 27 3	10.984 9,225 2,234	818 687 164	B 2 -	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample Average sales \$	37 677,494				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	645.497				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	33 680.540				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	641.075 39,465				-
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	613,992			der spa	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	644,700		no 10 no no		
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	25 766,488				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	729,346 37,142				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	21 789,175	0 to			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	735.846 53.329				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	419.536		-		
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	427.332 -7.796				
			1985		
number of observations in sample Average sales \$	57 444.980	66.003	288,145	516.144	909.629
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	433.062 11,918	56,025 9,978	288,253	505,407 10,737	882.564 27,065
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	39 450.124	55.196	286,665	528.681	929.955
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	430.975 19,149	44,256 10,940	277,070 9, 5 95	514,044 14,637	888.528 41.427
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	18 456, 424	208.576	289.006	477,021	851,091 865,390
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	462,474 -6,050	211,294	294,759 -5.753	478.452 -1.431	-14,299

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986 Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	, 6				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	40 40 40 40			the site

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	Reporting	busines	ses only(3 }
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent o	of sales				Pe	Percent of sales		
Cost of sales	27.6					38.9	70.9			-	
Occupancy expenses	8.0					100.0	8.0				
Depreciation	6.8					100.0	6.8				
Repairs & maintenance	0.2					38.9	0.6				
Heat, light & telephone	0.8					47.9	1.6				
Rent	0.3		-			32.7	0.8				
Personnel expenses	10.9					47.9	22.8				
Financial expenses	35.1					100.0	35.1				
Interest & bank charges	10.3					100.0	10.3				
Professional fees	24.8					100.0	24.8				
Other expenses	21.0					100.0	21.0				
Profit (loss)	-2.6					100.0	-2.6				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10.000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item (2) Value in each ceil = --- x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item (3) Value in each cell = $- \times 100$ for each quartile. Total weighted seles of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or that top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 622 - Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in major household appliances, small electrical appliances, television, radio and sound equipment. Repair shops for such appliances ere included in this industry group.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 522)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6 (1)				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
rigii sales value (4000 37					
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	19				
Accounts and notes receivable	29				
Inventory	75				
Other current assets	5			m	
Total current assets	128				
Fixed assets	81				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	35				
Other assets	2			AD 20	
Total assets	176				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	29		shire dame		
Other current liabilities	66				
Total current liabilities	95				
Mortgages payable	15		= -		
Long term debt	13	**	**-		** =
Other Hiabilities	-	10 0		69 10	
Total liabilities	124	die de			
Total equity	52	ote sin			

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)		de se	an an	
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	** =			
			Average		
Liquidity ratio					
Current ratio (times)	1.9	w 01		On ser	
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	2.2				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	19.8				
Debt ratio (times)	0.6				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

^[2] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 522)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%						
usinesses in sample (No.)	5										
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)			e- e-							
		Average (\$000's)									
perating activities											
Cash from operations	7		-								
Depreciation	10										
Other	-3		wise day								
ividends	-										
nvestment activities											
Disposal of fixed assets	1			-							
Purchase of fixed assets	-22										
Increase in investment	-		an es								
Decrease in investment	-	allin. No.									
inancing activities											
Increase in long term debt	25										
Repayment of long term debt	-6				en en						
Loans from shareholders	5										
Repayment of loans from shareholders	66										
Advances & loans from government	-	** **									
Increase in equity	_		an en								
Decrease in equity	-										
Other	-	W- 4%									
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	17		40 40 E								
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-6										
ash & equivalents - End of the year	11										

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)				Changes in numbe with paid	
	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	88	5,296	393	13	16
less than 20 20 - 99	83	2,996 X	236 139	13	16
100 - 499 500 and over	1	X	18	60 60	-
986					
Total	122	7,736	509	19	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	114 7 1	4,288 X - X	286 201 - 22	18 1 -	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
umber of observations in sample	14				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	221.157 210.076 11.081	==			
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	12 218,759 203,327			:	
Average net profit \$	15.432				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	112,798 126,023	ya 40- 101 10-	=======================================		
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$ umber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$	-13.225			• •	40 40
			1985		
	9				
	330.213 317.688 12,525	· ·			
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	8 304.059				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	282,467 21,592		eth valor solo ethe		
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	973,000		for the		
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1.096.000				=======================================
	ations in sample				
			1986		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	26 252 926		***		
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	245.625			40 40 40 40	••
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	379.284				es de
usinesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$					

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Тор 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	36				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		P	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of sales		
Cost of sales	73.4					100.0	73.4				
Occupancy expenses	4.3					100.0	4.3				
Depreciation	1.2					97.6	1.2				
Repairs & maintenance	0.6					86.6	0.7				
Heat, light & telephone	1.5					100.0	1.5				
Rent	1.0					52.0	2.0				
Personnel expenses	17.7					100.0	17.7				
Financial expenses	1.3					100.0	1.3				
Interest & bank charges	0.8					97.6	0.8				
Professional fees	0.5					97.0	0.5				
Other expenses	2.7	de de				100.0	2.7				
Profit (loss)	0.7					100.0	0.7				
Total	100.0					100.0					-

5 vmbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- (2) Value in each cell = × 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on e given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6331 - Gasoline Service Stations

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in gasoline, lubricating oils and greases. Included in this industry are firms primarily engaged in lubricating motor vehicles. This group industry includes firms described as: retail diesel fuel, filling stations, gas bars, gasoline service stations, retail gasoline, motor vehicles lubrication services, and self-serve gasoline stations.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	36				
righ sales value (\$000's)	(1)	glo- en	es ==		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	11				
Accounts and notes receivable	14				
Inventory	23				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	49	de se			
Fixed assets	66		20 to		~ =
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	26				
Dther assets	2		ess de	my des	
Total assets	91	de ex			em do
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	12				
Other current liabilities	28				
Total current liabilities	40				
Mortgages payable	7			as de	
Long term debt	23				
Dther liabilities	3			e- a-	
Total liabilities	73	46.40			
Total equity	18				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	31 (1) (1)	(1)	344 718	718 874	874 (1)
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-4.8 4.3 0.8	-6.6 21.2 0.8	2.6 -1.3 0.9	-16.1 -5.2 0.7	1.5 3.3 0.7

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

^[2] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	26 (1) (1)	(1)	343 662	662 910	910
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Dther	3 9 2	1 5 -4	1 9 5	1 10 -2	7 11 7
Dividends	-	-	-	-1	-
Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment	- 13 -	- - - -	-12	1 -5 -	- 32 - -
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other	7 -9 1 -2	-11 1 - - - -	-5 -6 2 -1 -	2 -4 - -4 - -	21 -16 2 -1
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash & equivalents - End of the year	1 8 8	- 8 B	3 -1 3	-2 7 5	7 16 23

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

			Average labour units(1)	Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)		Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	289	15,253	1,445	34	49
less than 20 20 - 99	28 1 6	13,405 X	1,271 135	32	49
100 - 499 500 and over	2	×	39	±	-
986					
Total	393	20,441	1,750	64	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	386 5 1	18,513 1,401 X X	1,580 124 1B 2B	63 1 -	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

III Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 5331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	171 484,924 477,530 7,394	55,444 51,767 3,677	253.446 241.791 11.655	529.017 520,432 8.585	1,101,790 1,096,129 5.661
Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	136 473.923 463.038 10.885	53.564 46.393 7.171	248.154 234,024 14.130	523,293 512,289 11,004	1,070,682 1,059,447 11,235
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	35 531,399 540.192 -8.793	60.376 65.871 -5.495	299,968 310,065 -10,097	569,028 577,348 -8.320	1,196,225 1,207,482 -11,257
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	154 480.352 476.472 3.880	83,784 80,682 3,102	289,485 285,779 3,706	512.015 506.259 5,756	1.036,123 1.033,169 2,954
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	112 488.483 479.247 9.236	95.731 86.411 9.320	281,652 274,288 7,364	497.631 488.769 8,862	1,078,919 1,067,519 11,400
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	42 476,590 483,824 -7,234	68.401 73.305 -4.904	314,750 322,840 -8.090	559,760 564,313 -4,553	963.450 974.838 -11,388
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	172 548.818 542,156 6.662	147,859 138,627 9,232	324.942 317.895 7.047	609.331 601,245 8,086	1,113,141 1,110.856 2,285
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	133 548.011 535.423 12.588	132,172 119,291 12,881	314,949 304,611 10,338	600,514 585,155 15,359	1,144,408 1,132,635 11,773
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	3 9 567,117 575.595 -8.478	207.907 212,641 -4,734	362.836 368.267 -5.431	632.913 644.278 -11.365	1,064,813 1,077,194 -12,381

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986 Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	12 (1) (1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent o	f sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	62.4		**			100.0	62.4				
Occupancy expenses	7.5					100.0	7.5				
Depreciation	1.7					95.8	1.7				
Repairs & maintenance	2.6					100.0	2.6				~ -
Heat, light & telephone	2.7					100.0	2.7				
Rent	0.6				un no	16.2	3.5				
Personnel expenses	23.3					98.3	23.7				
Financial expenses	1.9					100.0	1.9				
Interest & bank charges	1.2					85.5	1.4				
Professional fees	0.8					89.8	0.8				
Other expenses	5.2					100.0	5.2				
Profit (loss)	-0.4				solve date	100.0	-0.4				
Total	100.0	-				100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6342 - Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in new or used tires, tubes batteries and other automobile parts and accessories separately or in combination. These establishments may be secondarily engaged in tire installation and repair as well as in automobile repair. This industry includes the following types of retail operations: retail automotive batteries, retail automotive parts and accessories, retail automotive cassettes and 8-track tape recorders, retail motor vehicle radios (inc. C.B. or GRS), retail motor vehicle stereos, retail motor vehicle tape decks and retail tires and tubes.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	12				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			eo eo	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	12				
Accounts and notes receivable	32				
Inventory	50				
Other current assets	9				
Total current assets	104				
Fixed assets	42				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	16	e	***		
Other assets		de de			
Total assets	130				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	6				~ ~
Other current liabilities	4.1	en en			
Total current liabilities	48				
Mortgages payable					~~
Long term debt	16				
Other liabilities	-			• •	
Total liabilities	64				
Total equity	66				

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	12				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	3.1	en en	**		
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	1.8	~ ~			
Interest coverage ratio (times)	3.2	m a-			
Debt ratio (times)	0.5				

^[1] The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

¹²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2.000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	8 (1)	-	AT 60	0.0	
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			+-	
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	8			W - MA	
Depreciation	5			offer days	
Other	- 2		490 900		
Dividends	~				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	8				
Purchase of fixed assets	-10				
Increase in investment	-			No we	
Decrease in investment	-	we do			
Financing activities					
increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt	-1				
Loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-1		90 · 101		
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-			NP NP	
Decrease in equity	-				
Other		en au	60. 50	stja. vår	
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	6			* -	
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	3				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	9				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)			Average labour units(1)	Changes in numbe with paid	
	Number of businesses			Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	36	2,171	205	3	4
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	3 4 1 1	1,205 X X	111 92 2	3 -	4
1986					
Total	41	1,945	148	5	4 0 0
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	39 2 - -	X X - -	122 26	4 1 -	• • •

¹¹¹ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Stetistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
umber of observations in sample	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	283,351 273,803 9,548				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	7 295,862 282,347 13,515		=======================================		
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	1 156,800 168,800				ga en
Average net loss \$	-12,000				
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	312,656				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	304.201 8.455		=======================================		**
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	3 249.798 237.992 11.806				=======================================
usinesses reporting a loss (No.)	1				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1,560,000 1,605,000 -45,000				=======================================
			1986		
umber of observations in sample	18	10			
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	172,161 168,342 3,819	= =====================================		40 Ge	
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	13 170,791				0.0
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	164.3B8 6,403				==
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	5 203.049				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	208,545 -5,496	der der			

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	34				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	wir bir			

Reporting businesses only(3)					Industry average(2)						
e 25°	Upper middle 25%	Lower middle 25%	Bottom 25%	Total	% busi- nesses reporting	Top 25%	Upper middle 25%	Lower middle 25%	Bottom 25%	Total	Selected expense item
Percent of sales					Percent of sales						
				81.1	100.0					81.1	Cost of sales
				6.3	100.0					6.3	Occupancy expenses
				1.5	100.0		~ ~			1.5	Depreciation
				1.6	95.1					1.5	Repairs & maintenance
				3.1	100.0					3.1	Heat. light & telephone
				1.2	10.5					0.1	Rent
				8.9	100.0					8.9	Personnel expenses
				1.0	100.0		~ =			1.0	Financial expenses
-				0.6	69.3					0.4	Interest & bank charges
				0.5	98.9					0.5	Professional fees
				3.7	100.0					3.7	Other expenses
				-1.1	100.0					-1.1	Profit (loss)
				* * *	100.0					100.0	Total
-		· =									Total

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- -- too small too be expressed
- not applicable x confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted expenditure on a given item

 Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted expenditure on a given item

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item × 100 for each quartile.

 Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
- (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6412 - General Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in a general line of merchandise on a non-departmental basis, the most important of which is food. Other merchandise sold usually includes ready-to-wear apparel, toiletries, cosmetics, hardware, farm supplies and housewares. Businesses may be described as: country general stores and general stores.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	34				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	10		***		
Accounts and notes receivable	14				
Inventory	46		marks		
Other current assets	-				
Total current assets	70				
Fixed assets	52				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	31				
Other assets	1		~ **	**	
Total assets	93				
Liabilities and equity					
Current Loans	6				
Other current liabilities	30				
Total current liabilities	36				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	24			~~	
Other liabilities				₩ ₩	
Total liabilities	60				
Total equity	32				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
32 (1) (1)	(1) 348	348 479	479 1,003	1,003
		Average		
2.4	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.8
3 - B 41 - 1 0 - B	9.1 -4.4 1.4	3.4 24.9 0.6	2.4 85.3 0.7	0.9 32.2 0.4
	32 (1) (1) 2.4 3.8 41.1	25% 32 (1) (1) (1) 348 2.4 2.9 3.8 41.1 -4.4	25% middle 25% 32 (1) (1) 348 (1) 348 479 Average 2.4 2.9 2.2 3.8 9.1 3.4 41.1 -4.4 24.9	25% middle 25% middle 25% 32 (1) (1) 348 479 1.003 Average 2.4 2.9 2.2 1.8 3.8 9.1 3.4 2.4 41.1 -4.4 24.9 86.3

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	27 (1) (1)	(1) 406	406 516	516 992	992
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities Cash from operations Oepreciation Other	10 7 -13	- 7 4 4	18 4 -12	4 7 -1	16 12 -30
Dividends	-2	_	-	-1	-6
Investment activities Oisposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Incraase in investment Oecrease in investment	7 ~11 - 2	-6 -	-7 	-12 -8	19 -16 -
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Oecrease in equity Other	5 -4 7 -3 -	1 -1 18 -9 -	6 - 3 3 	3 -4 1 -2 - - 1	7 -7 7 -3 - -
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash & equivalents - End of the year	3 18 21	4 7 11	10 24 34	3 18 20	-2 19 18

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

		Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses			Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					·.
Total	80	2.771	296	18	20
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	78 2 -	X X -	247 49 -	18 - - -	20
986					
Total	105	4,154	390	16	4 * 4
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	102	3,322 832	312 78 -	16	• • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Cenade, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a businass has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, General Stores (SIC 5412)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	88 299,649 292,605 7,044	59.658 57.377 2,281	143,885 132,699 11,186	253,214 252,739 475	741,839 727,604 14,235
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	74 300,118 286,560 13,558	79.061 74.085 4.976	143.426 131.218 12.208	249,334 238,973 10,361	728.649 701.963 26.686
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	14 304,724 315,070 -10,346	35.125 36.251 -1.126	150,142 152,870 -2.728	263.085 287.753 -24.668	770,545 783,407 -12,862
		He	1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	67 293,364 285,711 3,653	37.492 38,099 -607	145,562 135,824 5.738	284.559 275,838 8,721	705.842 705.081 761
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	53 290.136 280.731 9.405	40.422 38,496 1,926	152.898 144.699 8.199	279,949 268,063 11,886	687,275 671,664 15,611
Average net loss \$ Average net loss \$ Average expense \$	300.892 311,468 -10.576	34.354 37.674 -3,320	119.026 122.191 -3.165	306.765 313.293 -6.528	743,421 772,715 -29,294
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	108 310,516 301,998 8,518	53,703 54,894 -1,191	141,712 132,163 9,549	261.806 252.409 9.397	784,841 768,527 16,314
Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	81 319.939 307.598 12.341	76.384 74.307 2.077	143,444 131,080 12,364	263,967 251,168 12,798	795,961 773.835 22,128
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	27 290.707 296.080 -5.373	38,323 41,731 -3,408	131,598 138,484 -6,886	253,415 257,226 -3,811	739,490 746.877 -7,387

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	15				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				==
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

	Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
	P	ercent c	i sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
59.4					99.1	60.0		w w		-
9.9					100.0	9.9				-
4.4					95.4	4.7				40
1.4						1.4				
4.1		-				4.1				-
-					1.3	2.0				
16.1					95.4	16.8				-
5.1					95.4	5.3	-			
4.4					85.0	5.2				
0.7					95.4	0.7				
4.6					100.0	4.6				-
4.9					100.0	4.9				-
100.0					100.0					-
	59.4 9.9 4.4 1.4 4.1 - 16.1 5.1 4.4 0.7 4.6 4.9	25% 59.4 9.9 4.4 1.4 16.1 16.1 4.4 0.7 4.6 4.9	25% middle 25% Percent c 59.4 9.9 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.7 16.1 16.1 4.4 1.4 4.5 4.6 4.9	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 59.4	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 59.4	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales	Percent of sales 100.0 9.9 100.0 9.9	Percent of sales Percent of s	Percent of sales	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 12) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the uppar middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

51C 6413 - General Merchandise Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail daaling in a general line of merchandise on a non-departmental basis including ready-to-wear apparel, toiletries, cosmetics, hardware and housewares, where food and household furniture are not normally commodity lines and where no one commodity line accounts for more than 50% of total revenue.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	15				
w sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	22				
Accounts and notes receivable	10				
Inventory	67				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	100				
Fixed assets	99				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	29				
Other assets	25			m. es	
Total assets	195		e= 4a		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	8				
Other current liabilities	32				
Total current liabilities	40				
Mortgages payable	2				
Long term debt	70				
Other liabilities	1			er as	
Total liabilities	113				
Total equity	8 1				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	,11				
ow sales value (\$000's) digh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	39.4				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	-20.2 5.7			1	
Debt ratio (times)	0.8				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	12				
w sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	-22				
Depreciation	8				
Other	40		en en		
ividends	-				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	19				
Purchase of fixed assets	-19				
Increase in investment				Ages Area	
Decrease in investment	-				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	1.1				
Repayment of long term debt	-28				
Loans from shareholders	2				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	- 1				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-	***	60" 60		
Decrease in equity		40.00			
Other	-	69 59		who also	
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	10				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-14				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-4				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)			Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	28	4,341	467	8	12
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	26	497 X	53 43	8	12
500 and over	1	Х	371		-
1986					
Total	54	4,969	467	11	
less than 20	51	688 X	64 33	10	4 4 4
20 - 99 100 - 499	1		-	-	
500 and over	2	X	370	1	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	27				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	248,250 236,545 11,705			=======================================	
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	304.217 277.897 26.320		••		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	265.216 268.735 -3.519		=======================================		
		The late	1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	249.844 243.985 5.859				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	259,661 248,099 11,562	=======================================	=======================================		
Average seles \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	206,051 221,422 -15,371				
			1986		
<pre>iumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$</pre>	261,074 256,583 4,491	89,547 86,099 3,448	155.954 152,066 3.888	272,184 265.868 6.316	526.611 522.299 4.312
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	250,587 241,215 9,472	85,584 80,882 4,702	157.333 150.270 7,063	271,813 263,012 8,801	488.018 470,695 17.323
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	11 332,493 372,357 -39,864	116.342 121.366 -5.024	147,908 162,544 -14,636	281.669 338.992 -57.323	784.051 866,526 -82,475

¹¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	10		Ar de			
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)					

	Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To:
	P	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
77.1					100.0	77.1				
6.1					100.0	6.1				
2.5					68.0	3.6				
0.2										
0.7					26.2	2.6				
12.3					66.1	18.6				
5.5				-	100.0	5.5				
4.8					68.0	7.0				
0.8					100.0	0.8				
4.7					100.0	4.7	me me			
-5.6					100.0	-5.6	an ter			
100.0					100.0					
	77.1 6.1 2.5 0.2 2.8 0.7 12.3 5.5 4.8 0.8 4.7	25% P 77.1 6.1 2.5 0.2 2.8 0.7 12.3 4.8 0.8 4.75.6	25% middle 25% Percent c 77.1 6.1 2.5 0.2 2.8 0.7 12.3 4.8 0.8 4.7 5.6	25% middle 25% Percent of sales 77.1 6.1 2.5 0.2 2.8 0.7 12.3 4.8 4.7 4.7	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 77.1	Percent of sales	Percent of sales	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales 77.1 100.0 77.1 100.0 6.1 100.0 6.1 100.0 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1	Percent of sales	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartilas when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- for to use the tables.

 (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6531 - Hardware Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in any combination of the basic lines of hardware, such as hand and power tools, builders' hardware, fastaners, electrical and plumbing supplies. These businesses may be secondarily engaged in retailing housewares, alectrical appliances, paint, sporting goods, etc.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10 (1)				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	8				
Accounts and notes receivable	28				
Inventory	78				
Other current assets					
Total current assets	114				
Fixed assets	43				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	15				
Other assets	5				
Total assets	146				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	30				
Other current liabilities	38		n		
Total current liabilities	68				
Mortgages payable	6				
Long term debt	61			~ ~	
Other liabilities	2				
Total liabilities	136				
Total equity	10				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	6.4				-
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	19.5				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	4.5				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	B (1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		en de		-
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	12				
Depreciation	8		ater ess		
Other	1				
Dividends	-				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1				
Purchase of fixed assets	-9		and the	en en	
Increase in investment	- 5				
Decrease in investment	_				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	1				
Repayment of long term debt	-24		~ · ·		
Loans from shareholders	2				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-3		44.44		
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	40-		en de		un
Decrease in equity	-				
Other	- 1				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-18				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	13				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-5				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Hardware, Paint, Glass and Wallpaper Stores (SIC 653)

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of Total payroll businesses (\$000's)		Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	51	5,412	456	7	9
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	46 3 2	2.301 X X	175 99 182	5 - 1 -	9 -
1986					
Total	77	7.398	561	11	4 4
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	71 5 1	3.438 X X	242 107 212	11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payrol! deductions in the previous year.

⁽³⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payrol! deductions in the following year

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

	25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	7 op 25%
		1984		
15				
724,918 684,353 40,565				# ##
13 723.861				
680,207 43,654				
2				
80,371		==		
		1985		
17				
398,867 382,521 16,346	w ~	1	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
15 426,892 405,927 20,965		=======================================		
2 542.500		***		**
563.500 -21,000	=======================================			-
		1986		
30				
326,414 4,052				
341,379 332,063 9,316	=			
11 535,405 567,054				
	724,918 684,353 40.565 13 723.861 680.207 43.654 2 69.948 80.371 -10.423 17 398.867 382.521 16.346 15 426.892 405.927 20.965 2 542.500 563.500 -21.000 30 330.466 326.414 4.052	15 724.918 684.353 40.565 13 723.861 680.207 43.654 2 69.948 80.371 -10.423 15 426.892 405.927 20.965 2 542.500 563.500 -21.000 19 341.379 332.063 9.316 11 535.405	1984 7724,918 684,353 40.565	1984 15 724,918 684,353 40,565

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986 Newfoundland, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	11 (1)				
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3 >
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent c	of sales	-			Pe	ercent of	sales	
Cost of sales	67.0					100.0	67.0				
Occupancy expenses	12.7					100.0	12.7				
Depreciation	0.8					100.0	0.8		-		
Repairs & maintenance	0.6					56.3	1.0				
Heat, light & telephone	0.9					58.5	1.5				
Rent	10.4					83.7	12.5				
Personnel expenses	8.5	-				58.5	14.5				
Financial expenses	4.5					100.0	4.5				
Interest & bank charges	1.4					100.0	1.4				
Professional fees	3.1					100.0	3.1				
Other expenses	10.8					100.0	10.8				
Profit (loss)	-3.5					100.0	-3.5				
Total	100.0			-		100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value"
- (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6541 - Sporting Goods Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in sporting goods, playground and gymnasium equipment. Businesses may be described by product line such as: retail archery equipment, retail athletic clothing (inc. uniforms), retail athletic footwear, retail baseball equipment, retail bowling equipment, retail camping equipment (exc. tent trailers), retail sports and fishing tackle, retail football equipment, retail golf equipment, retail hockey equipment, retail hunting equipment, retail playground equipment, retail skiing equipment. retail soccer equipment, retail softbal equipment, sporting goods stores, retail tennis equipment, and retail track and field equipment

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

	Total (1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	11				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		***		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets	10				
Cash	10				
Accounts and notes receivable	13				
Inventory	132				
Other current assets	177				
Total current assets Fixed assets	30				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	17				
Other assets	-	~ =		**	
Total assets	191		alo 100		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	22				
Other current liabilities	54				
Total current liabilities	75	**			
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	35				
Other liabilities	-				
Total liabilities	110	do do			
Total equity	81	01.00			

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	11				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
		malt:	Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	4.1				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	3.8				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	4.0		⊕ ≈ ≈ ≈		

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	7		an en		
Depreciation	5				
Other	-1				
Dividends	-40	80 80			***
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	2				
Purchase of fixed assets	-4				
Increase in investment	-			e	
Decrease in investment	-	man en			
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	_			disk din	
Repayment of long term debt	-2			n- n-	
Loans from shareholders	1				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-2			** **	
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	_				
Decrease in equity Other	-3			w en	
Office	J				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-38				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	46				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	8				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

					Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)		
1983							
Total	25	922	68	6	1		
less than 20	25	922	68	6	1		
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	-	-		-	-		
1986							
Total	42	1,550	113	14	* * *		
less than 20	42	1.550	113	14	A = 4		
20 - 99 100 - 499	-	-	_	-			
500 and over	-	-	-	-	* * *		

III Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$	203,965 199,538			=======================================	
Average net profit (loss) \$	4,427				
Ousinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	11 268,690 252,063 16,627		=======================================	<u>-</u>	
usinesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	149.478				
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	118,079 112,045 6,034				
Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	9 155.493 141.395 14,098	=======================================			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2 45,878 48,993 -3,115				=
			1986		
lumber of observations in sample	16				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	286,301 282,976 3,325		• •	**	=======================================
Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	374,169 355,138 19,031		Ē		
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.)	5 274.047				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	75 (1) (1)	(1)	24 30	30 117	117 (1)

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
		P	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Occupancy expenses Depreciation Repairs & maintenance Heat, light & telephone Rent	30.7 15.1 6.0 8.2 1.3	36.9 15.5 5.8 15.6	33.9 21.5 7.4 5.0	30.6 15.2 7.4 8.0	22.1 9.6 3.6 3.8	99.8 91.1 77.8 59.6 5.5	30.7 16.6 7.8 13.7 23.8	36.9 15.7 5.8 20.7	33.9 21.5 10.0 7.1	30.6 18.1 9.3 14.9	22.3 11.3 6.3 8.9
Personnel expenses	12.4	1.3	17.1	15.3	15.7	38.4	32.3	5.3	43.3	31.2	41.5
Financial expenses Interest & bank charges Professional fees	39. 1 32.0 7.1	50.2 40.1 10.2	14-9 11.7 3.1	41.4 37.9 3.5	45.3 33.8 11.5	100.0 94.3 98.9	39.1 34.0 7.1	50.2 40.5 10.3	14.9 11.9 3.1	41.4 45.4 3.6	45. 34.1
Other expenses	18.0	20.1	27.0	11.2	16.8	99.5	18.1	20.1	27.0	11.4	16.8
Profit (loss)	-0.2	-8.6	7.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	-0.2	-8.6	7.0	1.4	0.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item

 (2) Value in each cell = - x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item (3) Value in each cell = - x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 751 - Operators of Buildings and Dwellings

Businesses primarily engaged in the operating or in owning and operating buildings and dwellings

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	75 (1)	(1)	24	30	117
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	24	30	117	(1)
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	30	4	5	20	87
Accounts and notes receivable	7	2		1	26
Inventory	4	_	6	1	8
Other current assets	10	1	2	3	34
Total current assets	51	6	12	25	155
Fixed assets	450	125	140	246	1,252
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	84	12	28	54	235
Other assets	38	-	2	16	131
Total assets	455	119	126	234	1,303
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	21	8	1	16	55
Other current liabilities	30	10	5	10	93
Total current liabilities	51	17	6	26	148
Mortgages payable	198	71	21	59	625
Long term debt	8 0	47	85	98	89
Other liabilities	12	1	2		43
Total liabilities	341	136	114	183	905
Total equity	115	-17	12	51	398

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
75 (1) (1)	(1)	24 30	30 117	117
		Average		
6.3	8.3	2.8	5.1	8.4
3.1 13.7 0.9	-7.2 7.6 1.1	33.0 4.5 0.9	-10.5 39.1 0.8	4.3 1.9 0.7
	75 (1) (1) (1) 6.3	75 (1) (1) (1) 24 6.3 8.3 8.3 3.1 -7.2 13.7 7.6	25% middle 25% 75 (1) (1) 24 (1) 24 30 Average 6.3 8.3 2.8 3.1 -7.2 33.0 13.7 7.6 4.5	25% middle 25% middle 25% 75 (1)

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting seles between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	59 (1) (1)	(1) 17	17 26	26 117	117
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					17
Cash from operations Depreciation Other	1 2 6	-4 3 11	5 3 5	9	31 7
Dividends	-4	-	-8	-7	-2
Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment	68 -37 -10	-74 -	-1	- 1 B - 1	263 -53 -39 4
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other	44 -80 14 -8 -	55 -2 14 -1 -	-2 1 -2 -	-11 20 -3 -	121 -298 15 -26
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash & equivalents - End of the year	12 13 24	1 1 3	1 6 7	4 15 19	39 25 64

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

			Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
161	16,956	979	20	38	
155 2 2 2	7.516 X X X	4 4 4 4 1 4 5 2 4 2	20	38	
242	28,305	1,638	52		
228 8 3 3	9,201 2,901 4,746 11,457	488 149 413 588	47 3 2		
	161 155 2 2 2 2	161 16.956 155 7.516 2 X 2 X 2 X 2 2 X 2 9,201	businesses (\$000's) units(1) 161 16.956 979 155 7.516 444 2 X 452 2 X 452 2 X 452 2 X 42 242 28.305 1.638 228 9.201 488	Number of businesses Total payrol Average labour units(1) Newly reporting(2)	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada, Catelogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	43				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	118,310 117,475 835	==			
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	28				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	138.623				
Average net profit \$	22,218				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	15 103,496				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	138,192 -34,696				
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	41 101,359	en en			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	82.609 18.750		600 GP- Adv 400		
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.)	25				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	97,129 69,552			to 40	=
Average net profit \$	27.577		***		-
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	16 127,258				HE!
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	143,628 -16,370				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	101 93.078	14.553	27,648	53,946	276,163
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	92.608	16.795 -2,242	24,461 3,187	47.910 6.036	281,266 -5,103
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	53	44.000	05.044	FF 047	044 500
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	84.117 68,371	14.023 10.895	25.811 18.473	55.047 37.220	241,586 206,896
Average net profit \$	15.746	3.128	7,338	17,827	34.690
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	48 111.854	15.038	30.837	52,367	349,175
	139,648	22.192	34,855	63.239	438,304

¹¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	51 (1) (1)	(1) 26	26 40	40 117	117

	Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
	Percent of sales					Percent of sales				
22.0 13.2 3.2 2.4 3.2	12.4 9.6 2.7 0.2	31.2 24.1 3.7 3.4	23.8 13.7 5.0 4.7	20-9 7.4 2.3 2.3	99.5 95.8 49.0 33.8 12.2	22.1 13.7 6.5 7.2 26.5	12.4 9.6 12.3 3.9	31.2 24.1 4.9 6.7	23-8 18-3 5-4 6-7	21.2 7.5 7.6 8.6
19.9	2.7	12.0	27.0	34.2	40.5	49.1	32.9	31.3	43.7	62.
30.9 22.4 8.5	33.6 31.2 2.4	33.9 30.9 3.0	32.1 11.7 20.4	26.5 14.9 11.6	100.0 91.1 95.4	30.9 24.6 8.9	33.6 32.5 2.4	33.9 35.5 3.4	32.1 16.3 22.4	26 . 15. 11.
13.4	13.7	20.0	16.4	7.3	96.5	13.9	13.7	22.9	16.7	7.3
13.7	37.5	2.9	0.8	11.0	100.0	13.7	37.5	2.9	0.8	11.
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
	22.0 13.2 3.2 2.4 3.2 19.9 30.9 22.4 8.5 13.4	Total Bottom 25% P 22.0 12.4 13.2 9.6 3.2 2.7 2.4 0.2 3.2 19.9 2.7 30.9 33.6 22.4 31.2 8.5 2.4 13.4 13.7 13.7 37.5	Total Bottom Lower middle 25% Percent control 31.2 3.2 3.7 3.7 2.4 0.2 3.4 3.2 19.9 2.7 12.0 30.9 33.6 33.9 22.4 31.2 30.9 8.5 2.4 3.0 13.4 13.7 20.0 13.4 13.7 20.0 13.7 37.5 2.9	Total Bottom Lower 25% Upper middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 22.0 12.4 31.2 23.8 13.2 2.7 3.7 5.0 2.4 0.2 3.4 4.7 3.2 19.9 2.7 12.0 27.0 30.9 33.6 33.9 32.1 22.4 31.2 30.9 11.7 8.5 2.4 3.0 20.4 13.4 13.7 20.0 16.4 13.7 37.5 2.9 0.8	Total Bottom Lower 25% lipper 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25% 25% 25% Percent of sales 22.0 12.4 31.2 23.8 20.9 95.8 3.2 2.7 3.7 5.0 2.3 49.0 2.4 0.2 3.4 4.7 2.3 33.8 3.2 12.2 19.9 2.7 12.0 27.0 34.2 40.5 30.9 33.6 33.9 32.1 26.5 100.0 22.4 31.2 30.9 11.7 14.9 91.1 8.5 2.4 3.0 20.4 11.6 95.4 13.7 37.5 2.9 0.8 11.0 100.0	Total Bottom Lower 25% middle 25% 25% 25% percent of sales Percent of sales 22.0 12.4 31.2 23.8 20.9 99.5 22.1 13.2 9.6 24.1 13.7 7.4 95.8 13.7 3.2 2.7 3.7 5.0 2.3 49.0 6.5 2.4 0.2 3.4 4.7 2.3 33.8 7.2 3.2 12.2 26.5 19.9 2.7 12.0 27.0 34.2 40.5 49.1 30.9 33.6 33.9 32.1 26.5 100.0 30.9 22.4 31.2 30.9 11.7 14.9 91.1 24.6 8.5 2.4 3.0 20.4 11.6 95.4 8.9 13.4 13.7 20.0 16.4 7.3 96.5 13.9 13.7 37.5 2.9 0.8 11.0 100.0 13.7	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower 25% middle 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower 25% middle 25% 25% middle 25% 25% middle 25% 25% 25% Total Bottom Lower 25% middle 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- (2) Value in each cell = x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necesserily equal 100%.

Date are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average retio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7512 - Operators of Non-Residential Buildings

Businesses primarily engaged in operating, or owning and operating buildings and dwellings such as: arene operating, conference/convention centre operating, leasing non-residential buildings, meeting hall operating, office building rental, real estate operating - non-residential buildings, shopping centre operating, stadium operating and theatre building operating.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	51	(1)	26	40	117
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	26	40	117	(1)
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	94	16	45	16	215
Accounts and notes receivable	11	-	2	2	30
Inventory	8 9 122	18		-	12
Other current assets	9	0.4	11	6	13
Total current assets	444	34 107	58 211	23 222	270 932
Fixed assets Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	157	23	7B	100	328
Other assets	8	23	3	9	16
Other assets	D		-		10
Total assets	417	119	194	153	889
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	42	4	15	28	93
Other current liabilities	53	12	16	24	119
Total current liabilities	95 132	16	31	52	211
Mortgages payable	132	62	48	8	292
Long term debt	54 13	2 6	64	52	8.4 3.2
Other liabilities	13	Ь			32
Total liabilities	294	86	143	114	618
Total equity	123	34	51	39	271

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	51 (1) (1)	(1) 26	26 40	40 117	117
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	6.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	14.5
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	3.3 6.1 0.7	2.9 7.5 0.7	10.4 2.4 0.8	-6.4 22.0 0.9	2.3 2.7 0.7

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- al Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 bl Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 cl Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

¹²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%					
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	43 (1) (1)	(1)	24 35	35 117	117					
	Average (\$000's)									
Operating activities Cash from operations	10	7	3	- 4	23					
Depreciation Other	11 15	1 13	9 1 4	8 16	21 15					
Dividends	-5	-18	-	-4	-3					
Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment	58 -25 -19	- - -	-6 -	94 -5 - 9	114 -63 -53 5					
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other	80 -76 6 -15 -	-3 5 - - -	10 -15 -4 -15 - -	-21 3 -28 - -	215 -191 11 -18 - - -					
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash & equivalents - End of the year	42 24 67	6 8 14	5 8 13	74 14 89	75 51 127					

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

					Changes in number of businesses with paid employees			
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)		No longer reporting(3)			
1983								
Total		161	16,956	979	20	38		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over		155 2 2 2	7,516 X X X	444 41 452 42	20 - - -	38 - - -		
1986								
Total		242	28,305	1.638	52			
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over		228 8 3 3	9,201 2,901 4.746 11.457	488 149 413 588	47 3 2 -	•••		

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada. Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

⁽³⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
<pre>iumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average net profit (loss) \$</pre>	20 125,799 115,674 10,125				
Average net profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	147,551 113,792 33,759				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	5 99.511 141.720 -42.209				
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	97.748 77.209 20.539				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average salas \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	16 96,220 73,715 22,505				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	40.692 44.553 -3.861	==			
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	107,934 98,775 9,159	18.583 12.584 5.999	31.031 33.777 -2.746	76.875 67.216 9.659	305,247 281,522 23,725
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	38 107,489 92,199 15,290	18.125 10.769 7,356	30.789 29.587 1,202	86,690 70,367 16,323	294,351 258,074 36,277
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	28 139,208 176,888 -37,680	21,602 24,524 -2,922	31,232 37,270 -6,038	57,900 61,124 -3,224	446,098 584,632 -138,534

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	7				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)			age no	
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		Percent of sales						Percent of sales			
Occupancy expenses	13.1					95.1	13.8				
Depreciation	2.0					95.1	2.1				
Repairs & maintenance	1.1					77.5	1.5				
Heat, light & telephone	4.5					95.1	4.7			~ -	
Rent	5.5					95.1	5.8				
Personnel expenses	53.9					100.0	53.9				
Financial expenses	2.6					100.0	2.6				
Interest & bank charges	1.2					74.5	1.6		~ ~		
Professional fees	1.4					100-0	1.4				
Other expenses	23.6					100.0	23.6				
Profit (loss)	6.8					100.0	6.8				
Total	100.0			***		100.0					

- zero or no observations
 too small too be expressed
 not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. 121 Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Mithin each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7611 - Insurance and Real Estate Agencies

Businesses primarily engaged in either the selling of insurance and pension products as an independent agent or broker or dealing in real estate such as buying and selling for others, managing and appraising real estate for others or whose activities encompass both fields such as: real estate appraisal services, independent insurance claim adjusters, insurance agents and brokers, insurance and real estate agencies, insurance broker services and real estate agencies.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	7				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
might sales varie (4000 s)	,,,,		Average (\$000's)		
Assets	0.4				
Cash	94 196				~ ~
Accounts and notes receivable	190				
Inventory Other current assets	12		66 07		
Total current assets	302				
Fixed assets	186				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	23				
Other assets	64	- **		**	w en
Total assets	530			0.0	
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	22				***
Other current liabilities	207				
Total current liabilities	229				
Mortgages payable	100		er m	en en	
Long term debt	51				
Other liabilities	55			=-	-
Total liabilities	436			••	
Total equity	94				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986

Newfoundland, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	7 (1) (1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1-7			V431115	
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	5.2 23.7	\$10 del \$10 del			
Debt ratio (times)	1.0				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- al Debt/aquity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	5 (1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities	145				
Cash from operations Depreciation	24				
Dither	-162				
Dividends	-6				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	7				
Purchase of fixed assets	-68			the term	
Increase in investment	-5				
Decrease in investment	13				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	11				
Repayment of long term debt	-21				
Loans from shareholders	1				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-17			e- e-	
Advances & loans from government				en en	
Increase in equity	1.1				
Decrease in equity	-				
Other	-	***			
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-67				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	153				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	86				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
90	12,023	667	15	34
75 8 2 5	5,158 4,192 X X	290 237 42 98	12 2 - 1	31 3 -
155	20,894	1,089	28	
136 10 3 6	8,247 7,893 1,461 3,293	434 418 77 160	2B - -	
	90 75 8 2 5	90 12,023 75 5,158 8 4,192 2 X 5 X 155 20,894 136 8,247 10 7,893	businesses (\$000's) units(1) 90 12,023 667 75 5.158 290 8 4,192 237 2 X 42 5 X 98 155 20,894 1,089 136 8,247 434 10 7,893 418	businesses (\$000's) units(1) reporting(2) 90 12,023 667 15 75 5,158 290 12 8 4,192 237 2 2 X 42 - 5 X 98 1 155 20,894 1,089 28 136 8,247 434 28 10 7,893 418 -

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	14				H H H
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	168.071 155.969 12.102			=======================================	
Dusinesses reporting a profit (No.)	11				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	161,549 143,633 17,916				
Jusinesses reporting a loss (No.)	3 302.266				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	315,724 -13.458				40 40 ste ste
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	13 253,650		15-14-20		
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	246,851 6,799		~ ~	-	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	10 336,434		714		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	320.687 15.747				
dusinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	3 119,918				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	135,116 -15,198		0.0	0 D	= ==
		194	1986		
number of observations in sample Average sales \$	1 5 339,234				wite dide
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	313.116 26.118				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	12 349,457				D-00
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	282,548 66,909		=======================================		dio fin see fin
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	3 745,133	der der	AT 100		
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	745.133 753.396 -8.263			w	

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on e sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	5 (1)		***	60 . 10	
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		***		

		Indus	try ave	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
		P	ercent o	of sales				Percent of		sales	
Occupancy expenses	28.0					100.0	28.0				-
Depreciation	16.8					58.4	28.8				-
Repairs & maintenance	1.1					50.9	2.2				-
Heat, light & telephone	3.9					50.9	7.8				-
Rent	6.1					50.9	12.0	** **			-
Personnel expenses	24.7					50.9	48.6				-
Financial expenses	4.1					92.5	4.5	~~			-
Interest & bank charges	2.7					92.5	2.9				
Professional fees	1.4					92.5	1.5				-
Other expenses	41.5					100.0	41.5				-
Profit (loss)	1.7					100.0	1.7				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable confidential

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses raporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- (2) Value in each cell = — x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7721 - Computer Services

Businesses primarily engaged in providing computer facilities on a rental, leasing or time sharing basis and such activities as programming, planning and systems work.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		a. er		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	4				
Accounts and notes receivable	4		40.00	~ =	
Inventory	4			90 au	
Other current assets	4				
Total current assets	15				
Fixed assets	28		~ ~		
Less: Accum, dep. on fixed assets	19				
Other assets	3		~ ~		
Total assets	27			es es	
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	7				
Other current liabilities	6				
Total current liabilities	13				
Mortgages payable	-			40 00	
Long term debt	8				
Other liabilities	25			66.6%	
Total liabilities	46			dus das	
Total equity	-18				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

5 (1) (1)				
		Average		
8.8	en 49			
-5.6 2.8	- ·			en de
	-5.6	8.8 -5.6 2.8	Average 8.85.6 2.8	Average 8.8

III The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = met profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	1				10-11
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		de de		
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities			-		
Cash from operations	Х				
Depreciation	Х			dan sph	
Other	Х			***	46 89
3 i v i dends	Х				
investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	Х				
Purchase of fixed assets	Х				
Increase in investment	Х			en on	
Decrease in investment	Х				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X	er es	= -		
Repayment of long term debt	Х		en de		
Loans from shareholders	Х		ang. der		
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X	40. 40.			
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X			* *	
Other	Х				
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	X		en en		
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Х	ate day			
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X		= -		

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in everage labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average Tabour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
[otal	11	8.865	393	-	3
less than 20	7	750	34	_	3
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	3	X	313 46	-	-
986					
Total	18	10,252	301	5	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	13 2 2 1	1.148 X X X	37 61 175 28	4 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

¹¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	1				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	X X X				=======================================
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	1 X				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	X			pr do. 60 pr	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	X				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	X X				
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	1				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	X X X				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	- X				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	X				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	t X	-			
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	X		op der		-
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	24.118				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	22,626 1,492				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	25,278				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	21,329			• •	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	2 19,295				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	34,836 -15,541				••

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	5 (1) (1)			** ** 	* *

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only(3 }
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Occupancy expenses	3.3					72.7	4.5				
Depreciation	0.7					36.2	1.9				
Repairs & maintenance	0.1					2.8	2.0				
Heat. light & telephone	0.7			-		34.8	2.0				
Rent	1.9					69.8	2.7				
Personnel expenses	69.7					100.0	69.7				
Financial expenses	5.6					100.0	5.6				
Interest & bank charges	4.5					98.6	4.6				
Professional fees	1.0		-			100.0	1.0				
Other expenses	21.0					100.0	21.0				
Profit (loss)	0.4					100.0	0.4				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- .. not applicable confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item — x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item $- \times 100$ for each quartite. (3) Value in each cell =
 - Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were renked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Mithin each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- 11) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7771 - Management Consulting Services

Businesses primarily engaged in providing business and management consulting services such as: business management consulting services, customs consultants, financial management consultants, manager development consultants, organization management consultants, personnel management consultants and tariff and customs consultants.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5 (1)				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			• •	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	2				
Accounts and notes receivable	17			w =	
Inventory	-		40 40		
Other current assets	36				
Total current assets	55				
Fixed assets	7				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	3				
Other assets	-				
Total assets	59		***		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	10				
Other current liabilities	29				es es
Total current liabilities	38		eo 4n		
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	16		40 00		~ **
Other liabilities	-		*-		40 00
Total liabilities	54				
Total equity	5		40 to		

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	5 (1) (1)	=			do do
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.2		de da		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-123.4 -0.8 0.9				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	4				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		and and	**	
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	2				
Depreciation	8				
Other	9				
lividends	_	w		-	
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	27		~ =	en en	
Purchase of fixed assets	-22		61 40	en m-	
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	3		***		
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	16			40- 40-	
Repayment of long term debt	-59			de pe	
Loans from shareholders	148		** **		
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-136				
Advances & loans from government	-			en en	
Increase in equity	~				
Decrease in equity				ets pa	
Other	-				40.70
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-3				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	1				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-1				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

			Average labour units(1)	Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average (abour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)		Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	41	4,796	247	11	15
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	35 2 3 1	1,645 X 1,009 X	92 25 55 75	11 - - -	12 2 -
1986					
Total	73	8,089	317	14	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	62 5 4 2	4,146 2,319 X X	161 89 56 11	14 - - -	• • •

¹¹¹ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

121 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

131 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	93.883				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	90,37B 3,505	~ ~	11		
Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	11 106,776 92,052 14,724				
Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	73.230 91.563 -18.333				
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	134,792 128,749 6,043	=			
Average net profit \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	8 166.649 156.817 9.832		=======================================		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1 198,000 202,000 -4,000			=======================================	
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	96,470 92,991 3,479				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	98.604 84,948 13,656				
Average net loss (No.) Average rates \$ Average net loss \$	3 110,842 115,083 -4,241	00 MP 00 MB			

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Susinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's)	5 (1)		on the		
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	stry aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
		F	ercent c	f sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Occupancy expenses	15.2					100.0	15.2	No. No.	Apr. Apr.		-
Depreciation	4.3					100.0	4.3			-	-
Repairs & maintenance	2.3					100.0	2.3				-
Heat, light & telephone	8.6					100.0	8.6				-
Rent	-	۰				-	-		- m- m		-
Personnel expenses	25.5					100.0	25.5				-
Financial expenses	7.1					100.0	7.1				-
Interest & bank charges	5.6					100.0	5.6				-
Professional fees	1.4		~ -			91.4	1.6				-
Other expenses	46.6	~-				100.0	46.6				-
Profit (loss)	5.6					100.0	5.6		~=		-
Total	100.0					100.0					~

Symbols

- zero or no observations
 -- too small too be expressed
- ... not applicable x confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9111 - Hotels and Motor Hotels

Business primarily engaged in providing short term accommodation to the public with or without food, beverage and other services. A hotel-type room has access only from the interior of the building and a motel-hotel type room has access from both the interior and

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		• •		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	12				40. 00.
Accounts and notes receivable	6				
Inventory	10				
Other current assets	4				
Total current assets	32				
Fixed assets	395				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	88				
Other assets	67				
Total assets	406				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	31				
Other current liabilities	66				
Total current liabilities	97				
Mortgages payable	127				
Long term debt	62				
Other liabilities					
Total liabilities	285				
Total equity	121				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's) tigh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				==
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.4				
Leverage ratios					
Oebt/equity ratio (times)	-4.0				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	2.1				
Oebt ratio (times)	0.8				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 253				
Businesses in sample (No.)	2								
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		no so-						
	Average (\$000's)								
perating activities									
Cash from operations	X								
Depreciation	X								
Other	X		40 49	aller sols	-				
Dividends	Х				-				
Investment activities									
Disposal of fixed assets	X		the sale		-				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				-				
Increase in investment	X								
Decrease in investment	Х								
inancing activities									
Increase in long term debt	Х								
Repayment of long term debt	Х				-				
Loans from shareholders	X								
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				-				
Advances & loans from government	X		der ob-		-				
Increase in equity	X		no nin						
Decrease in equity	X			÷-	_				
Other	Х		die de		_				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	X			-	-				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				-				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average (about units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payro! (\$000 s)	Average (about units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
983					
Total	56	8.889	946	2	3
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	45 8 2	2,939 2,755 X	312 286 315 33	2	2 -
1986		^	-		
Total	74	13,770	1,200	16	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	54 12 4 4	3,655 5,114 3,479 1,522	319 444 304 133	9 3 2 2	

¹¹ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

121 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

131 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	12				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	580.937 586.574 -5,637				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	5 467.662 453.283 14,379				==
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	7 702.224 725.608 -23,384		==		
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$	3 1,260,250 1,181,500			=======================================	
Average net profit (loss) \$	78.750				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	3 1,260,250 1,181,500 78,750			=======================================	Ξ.
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =			
Average net loss \$	-		40- E		
			1986		
lumber of observations in sample	12				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	332.096 314.116 17,980	=======================================			==
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	8 339.318				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	316,128 23.190				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	218.130				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	235.998	w &	w e	==	

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	5 (1)				
ligh sales value (\$000 s)	(1)			W 40	

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			Reporting businesses only(3)				3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 255
		P	ercent o	fsales				Pe	Percent of sales		
Occupancy expenses	20.1					100.0	20.1				
Depreciation	5.4					100.0	5.4				-
Repairs & maintenance	6.7					100.0	6.7				-
Heat. light & telephone	8.0					100.0	8.0				
Rent	-					-	-				
Personnel expenses	25.0					100.0	25.0				
Financial expenses	5.2					100.0	5.2				
Interest & bank charges	3.8					100.0	3.8				nor o
Professional fees	1.4		-			100.0	1.4		~ ~	ape de	-
Other expenses	45.0			***		100.0	45.0			40.00	
Profit (loss)	4.7					100.0	4.7				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- x confidential

- 111 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item — x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascanding order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- 111 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High salas value".
 121 The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9112 - Motels

Businesses primarily engaged in short term accommodation to the public with or without food, beverage and other services. A motel-type room has access from the exterior only and generally has parking facilities in close proximity.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
11911 32163 42146 (4000 37			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	23				
Accounts and notes receivable	3			~~	
Inventory	8				
Other current assets	5 39				
Total current assets					
Fixed assets	365				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	145				
Other assets	15			••	
Total assets	274				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	30		~ ~		
Other current liabilities	53				
Total current liabilities	83				
Mortgages payable			** **		
Long term debt	144				
Other liabilities	9	m 10			
Total liabilities	235				
Total equity	39				

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		an din		
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.5			**	
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	9.5		de go		
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	2.2				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- el Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's)	5 (1)			**	
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	9				
Depreciation	21	de to		494 MBH	
Other	8				
ividends	-				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1			= ~	
Purchase of fixed assets	-19				
Increase in investment	-	en er	m es		
Decrease in investment	1		esh mar		
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	4				
Repayment of long term debt	-21		total total		
Loans from shareholders	-			sub- dh-	
Repayment of loans from shareholders	- 1		* -		
Advances & loans from government					
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity Other	-			• •	
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	4				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	16				
ash & equivalents - End of the year	20				

¹¹¹ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Motels (SIC 9112)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	29	2.082	225	4	2
less than 20 20 - 99	27 2	X	179 46	4 -	2
100 - 499 500 and over	-	-		-	-
1986					
Total	33	2,409	208	2	
less than 20	30	1.573	135	2	
20 - 99 100 - 499	3	836	73		
500 and over	60-	-	-	-	* * *

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada lavel. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
number of observations in sample	4		MATERIAL PROPERTY.		
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	197,287 186,391 10.896				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	210.280 192.745 17.535				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	171.301 173.685 -2.384	Ξ		=======================================	
			1985	11.73	
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	179.188 178.020 1.168				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	245,135 236,472 8,563			Ξ	
Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1 47.294 61.116 -13.822		=======================================		==
			1986		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	380.152 377.738 2.414		3		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	481,201 470,482 10,719				=======================================
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	6 418.947 426.570 -7.623				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	25 (1) (1)			27 - 44 4m - 42	= =

		Indus	stry aver	age(2)			R	leporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	Percent of sales						Pe	ercent of sales			
Cost of sales	44.9					100.0	44.9				
Occupancy expenses	19.0					100.0	19.0				
Depreciation	2.3					B7.B	2.6				
Repairs & maintenance	3.6					100.0	3.6				
Heat, light & telephone	8.0					100.0	B. O				
Rent	5.2					70.6	7.3				
Personnel expenses	34.5					100.0	34.5		- ~		
Financial expenses	3.9					100.0	3.9				
Interest & bank charges	1.9					97.0	2.0			not	
Professional fees	2.0					100.0	2.0				
Other expenses	10.3					100.0	10.3				
Profit (loss)	-12.6					97.0	-13.0				
Total	100.0					100.0					
lotal	100.0					100.0	* * *				

Symbols

- Zero or no observations -- too small too be expressed ... not applicable
- x confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. |2| Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. 131 Value in each ceil = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value"
- (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9211 - Licensed Restaurants

Businesses primarily engaged in preparing and serving meals for consumption on the premises and licensed to serve alcoholic beverages.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
E	25				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		No. No.	np- pm	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	15				
Accounts and notes receivable	5 8				
Inventory					
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	30				~ ~
Fixed assets	91				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	36		the day		
Other assets	8				
Total assets	93				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	6				
Other current liabilities	93				
Total current liabilities	99				
Mortgages payable	1		sp. to	do de	
Long term debt	46				
Other liabilities	-		**		~-
Total liabilities	147				
Total equity	-54		0.00		

¹¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986

Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	24				
ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				==
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.3				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	-7.4 6.8				
Debt ratio (times)	2.4				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

2. Leverage ratios:

a: Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
b: Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
c: Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	15				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	8				
Depreciation	8				
Other	6				
lividends	-4			en en	
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	29				
Purchase of fixed assets	-5		= ~		
Increase in investment	-29		-		
Decrease in investment	1				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	1				
Repayment of long term debt	-8				
Loans from shareholders	3				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-3				
Advances & loans from government	_			er to	
Increase in equity	-			~ -	
Decrease in equity	-			÷ =	
Other	-				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	9				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	9				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	18				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting e statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	155	17,181	1,842	15	15
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	140	4,488 3,425	479 368	13	1.4
500 and over	3	9,268	995	-	-
1986					
Total	180	20.097	2,030	28	* * *
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	160 15 2 3	5,977 X X 9,325	603 443 37 947	23 3 2	

¹¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wege and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

¹²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	14 220,974				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	213.014 7.960		===		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	12 218.528			-	
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	204.481				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	520,231				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	570,804 -50,573			- ~	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	17 241,049	AD Sir			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	233,542 7.507			10 m	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	12 219,396			0.0	
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	205,797 13,599			w - cc	-
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	398,137				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	428,755 -30,618		-	**	
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$	51 203,069 197,823	83.249 77,937	123,598 118,213	195.995 190,188	409,433 404,955
Average net profit (loss) \$	5,246	5,312	5.385	5,807	4,478
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	35 194.983 182.949 12.034	79.227 70.152 9,075	117,547 106,198 11,349	196.159 179.730 16,429	386,999 375,716 11,283
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	16 229.393 271.094	95,434 101,521	134,146 139,160	193,828 328,307	494,163 515,386

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	22			er eo	
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
	Percent of sales							Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	53.6					100.0	53.6				
Occupancy expenses	13.7					100.0	13.7				
Depreciation	2.4				41.00	89.6	2.6				
Repairs & maintenance	1.2					88.5	1.3				
Heat, light & telephone	4.0					100.0	4.0				
Rent	6.1					41.9	14.5				
Personnel expenses	19.0					95.4	19.9				
Financial expenses	2.1					89.7	2.3				
Interest & bank charges	1.4					84.9	1.6				
Professional fees	0.7					79.4	0.9				
Other expenses	7.1					100.0	7.1		~ ~		
Profit (loss)	4.6					100.0	4.6				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable confidential

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- → × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item $- \times$ 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses raporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the spacific item

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile li.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.l represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low valuas of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- 11 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 121 The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- 13) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition ISIC 1980):

SIC 9212 - Unlicensed Restaurants (Including Drive-Ins)

Susinesses primarily engaged in preparing and serving meals for consumption on the premises and not licensed to serve alcoholic beverages.

Included are businesses commonly referred to as "drive-ins" where food is consumed either in customers' motor vehicles or at tables in or about the premises

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	22				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)		- 4		
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			40 40	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Assets Cash	3				
Accounts and notes receivable	3				
Inventory	7				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	14				~ ~
Fixed assets	90				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	29				
Other assets	5		***		
Total assets	80				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	8				
Other current liabilities	19				
Total current liabilities	27				
Mortgages payable	4				
Long term debt	35		~~		
Other liabilities	1			0.0	
Total liabilities	66				
Total equity	14			4	

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	18 (1) (1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.4			***	
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	10.3	ato das Sir tas			-
Debt ratio (times)	0.7	_ = 1			~ ~

^[1] The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

¹²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	16 (1) (1)	a			
31. 30.00			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	9				
Depreciation	8				
Other	-5		40.00		
ividends	-				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	5				
Purchase of fixed assets	-10				
Increase in investment	-6		er e-		
Decrease in investment	-	en ==			
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	8				
Repayment of long term debt	-8				
Loans from shareholders	-	er er	40.00		
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-5				
Advances & loans from government				an. He	
Increase in equity	-		40-40-		
Decrease in equity				die de	
Other	-		~ ~	es en	***
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-2		m. m.		
esh & equivalents-Beginning of the year	12				
ash & equivalents - End of the year	10				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businessas reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of Tota businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	56	3,636	389	3	14
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	48	1.556	166 223	3 -	13
500 and over	*	-	-		-
1986					
Total	84	4,979	503	16	
less than 20 20 - 98 100 - 499 500 and over	71 10 3	2.240 2,733 6	226 277 -	11 2 3	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	25	THEFT			
Average sales \$	155.865			er en	=======================================
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	157.319 -1.454	NO NO	-		
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	18 174.981				
Average expense \$	163.574	d= 4=			
Average net profit \$	11,407	n. e			-
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	115,010			e-7	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	135.309 -20.299				
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample Average sales \$	19 232,188			60x 47x	~-
Average expense \$	227.573				
Average net profit (loss) \$	4,015				
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.)	14				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	323.384 299.659			w o-	
Average net profit \$	23.725			100	
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	195.509				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	210.242				
			1986		
lumber of observations in sample	35				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	227.850 217.746				
Average net profit (loss) \$	10.104		- V-1-		
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	27 223.871				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	210.121	* * *		= ==	
Ousinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	252.459				
Average expense \$	259,741				
Average net loss \$	-7,282				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	28				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	stry ave	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
		P	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	50.7		-			100.0	50.7				-
Occupancy expenses	14.3					100.0	14.3				
Depreciation	3.6					76.0	4.7				
Repairs & maintenance	2.0					78.4	2.6				
Heat, light & telephone	6.0					100.0	6.0				
Rent	2.6					32.7	8.1				-
Personnel expenses	22.8					100.0	22.8				
inancial expenses	4.4					100.0	4.4				
Interest & bank charges	2.7					96.6	2.8				
Professional fees	1.7					89.4	1.9				en-
Other expenses	7.3					100.0	7.3	40.40			*
Profit (loss)	0.4					100.0	0.4				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item (2) Value in each cell = --- x 100 for each quartile Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

Total weighted expenditure on a given item (3) Value in each cell = - imes 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific itam.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within aach quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tebles

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 12) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- 13) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9213 - Take-Out Food Services

Businesses primarily engaged in preparing and selling packaged or wrapped food to the public for consumption away from the premises such as: take-out chinese foods, doughnut shops, take-out fish and chips, take-out fried chicken, hot dog stands, ice cream stands, take-out pizzerias, refreshment booths, and prepared food take-out service (exc. caterers and mobile food services).

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	28				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	3				
Accounts and notes receivable	3 2			00 to	
Inventory	3				
Other current assets	-		e- m		
Total current assets	В				
Fixed assets	41				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	19				
Other assets	5				
Total assets	35	do do	-+		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	6				
Other current liabilities	1.4				
Total current liabilities	20		do de	**	
Mortgages payable					
Long term debt	10				
Other liabilities	-			to as	
Total liabilities	30				
Total equity	5		**		

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
23				
(1)				
		Average		
0.6		~ *		
-8.7				
19.5				
	23 (1) (1) (1)	25% 23 (1) (1) 0.6	25% middle 25% 23 (1) (1) Average 0.68.7 19.5	25% middle 25% middle 25% 23 (1) (1) Average 0.6

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 end \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Take-Dut Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	19 (1) (1)	20 der		::	
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	11				
Depreciation	ii		W- 40		
Other	-9		alle ess	en en	
Dividends	-	gn es			
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-	w- ~			
Purchase of fixed assets	- 4				
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	1				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	2				
Repayment of long term debt	- B		***		
Loans from shareholders	4		ate en		
Repayment of loans from shareholders	- B		* *		
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-	~ ~			
Decrease in equity					
Other	-				
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-		-		
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	3				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	2			elle sale	

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundiand, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses		Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	127	7,202	767	21	37
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	119 6 2	3.610 X X	382 166 219	20 1 -	37 - - -
1986					
Total	216	9.914	999	51	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	205 9 2	5,527 X X -	555 314 130	49 1 1	• • • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	35				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	117,157 113,101 4.056	00 00 00 00 10 -			-
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	27 112,885				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	103.153				• •
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	8 218.970				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	230.403		==		***
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	45 150,183				= 40
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	146.513 3.670				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	35 173.516	er 40			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	162.808		en en	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	110.337			••	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	120.856 -10.519	-			
			1986		
number of observations in sample Average sales \$	112 129,424 125,706	18,151 17,583	52,209 49,928	91.369 86.714	355.967 348.597
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	3.718	568	2.281	4,655	7,370
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	77 125.990 117.324	19.721 18.535	53.634 44.419	91,043 83,025	339,560 323,318
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	8.666	1.186	9,215	8,018	16.242
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	35 136,426	14,362 15,286	50.509 56.501	92.454 98.977	388,377 398,534
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	142,325	-924	-5,992	-6,523	-10.157

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	58 (1) (1)	(1) 76	76 117	117 181	181

Selected expense item		Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				
	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	Percent of sales					Percent of sales					
Cost of sales	51.9	53.2	51.8	55.0	48.1	100.0	51.9	53.2	51.8	55.0	48.1
Occupancy expenses Depreciation Repairs & maintenance Heat. light & telephone Rent	12.5 3.7 2.0 5.6 1.2	14.8 4.0 2.1 B.8	12.0 4.4 1.7 5.7 0.2	10.0 3.0 2.0 4.9 0.2	13.2 3.4 2.4 3.4 4.0	100.0 94.7 93.6 100.0 19.1	12.5 3.9 2.2 5.6 6.0	14-8 4-0 2-8 B-8	12.0 5.0 1.7 5.7 1.4	10.0 3.3 2.0 4.9 2.6	13.2 3.4 2.4 3.4 7.7
Personne! expenses	19.4	20.7	18.1	18.9	20.2	97.2	20.0	22.5	18.1	18.9	20.8
Financial expenses Interest & bank charges Professional fees	6.3 3.3 3.0	8.2 4.3 3.9	4.3 2.6 1.8	5.1 2.8 2.3	7.8 3.7 4.1	100.0 98.1 100.0	5.3 3.4 3.0	8.2 4.7 3.9	4.3 2.6 1.8	5.1 2.8 2.3	7.8 3.7 4.1
Other expenses	12.8	12.5	15.9	11.5	11.1	100.0	12.8	12.5	15.9	11.5	11.1
Profit (loss)	-3.0	-9.5	-2.2	-0.6	-0.3	98.4	-3.0	-9.5	-2.3	-0.6	-0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

Symbols

- zero or no observations -- too small too be expressed
- ... not applicable
- x confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales renge that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".

 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9221 - Teverns, Bars and Night Clubs

Businesses primarily engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. Food may be sold as a secondary activity.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%			
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	58 (1)	(1)	76	117	181			
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	76	117	181	(1)			
	Average (\$000's)							
Assets								
Cash	8	3	3	9	16			
Accounts and notes receivable	2	2	1	2	2			
Inventory	4		3	1	6			
Other current assets Total current assets	16	5	11	16	31			
Fixed assets	100	57	103	89	144			
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	42	57 25	52	39	50			
Dther assets	6	-	2	2	18			
Total assets	80	37	64	69	143			
Liabilities and equity								
Current loans	9	2	8	5	21			
Other current liabilities	16	12	10	13	29 49			
Total current liabilities	25	1.4	18	18	49			
Mortgages payable	10	2	9	10	17			
Long term debt	39	36	48	34	39			
Other liabilities	3	-			6			
Total liabilities	78	52	74	69	111			
Total equity	2	-15	-11	-	31			

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%		
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	57 (1) (1)	(1)	104 148	148 188	188		
	Average						
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.6		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	5.1 5.4 1.0	8.4 -2.7 1.3	6.9 5.1 1.0	34.5 10.8 1.0	-26.1 7.8 0.8		

¹¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	43 (1) (1)	(1)	89 126	126 187	187
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other	3 6 2	-1 4 -9	-2 6 -3	- 1 5 7	16 10 12
Dividends	dn .	-	-	-	•
Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment	4 - 7 - 1	15 -2 -	-2	-7 -5 -	-17 -1 1
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other	7 -12 8 -9 -	- 1 1 6 - 1 0	-8 11 -1 	5 -14 11 -4 - -	17 -15 4 -22 -
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash & equivalents - End of the year	1 8 9	-4 5 1	1 1	-3 21 18	8 7 15

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of Total payrol1 businesses (\$000's)		Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	161	5.719	608	19	41
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	157 4 - -	4,313 1,406 -	458 150 -	19 - - -	41
1986					
Total	238	7,353	742	43	* * *
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	234 4 -	5,671 1,682	572 170 -	43	• • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payrol! by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	33				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	207.551 205.833 1.718	99 (0- 90 (0- 90 (0-			= o.
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	26 204.598				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	192.438				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	7				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	219.038			-	
			1985		
umber of observations in sample	34				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	172.701 171.463		= 1 = 1		00 00 00 00
Average net profit (loss) \$	1,238				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	27 188.791				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	180,448 8,343				
dusinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	7 163,394	And size			
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	177,437				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	119 140.782	40.375	90.020	136,130	296,602
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	140.187	42.396	92,354 -2,334	141,059	284,939 11,663
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	59 150.564	54,613	94,329	134,100	319,214
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	140,229	49.701	87,478 6,851	130,890	292.847 26.367
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	60 127,561	31.919	85.202	137,215	255,906
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	138,267 -10,706	38.058 -6.139	97.807 -12.605	146,492 -9,277	270.709 -14.803

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	6				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		the set	en en	

		Indus	try ave	rage(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To:
	Percent of sales						Percent of sales				
Occupancy expenses	18.7					100.0	18.7				
Depreciation	2.5					89.9	2.8				
Repairs & maintenance	3.7					100.0	3.7				-
Heat. light & telephone	6.2					100.0	6.2				-
Rent	6.3					81.3	7.8	** **		the size	
Personnel expenses	51.2					100.0	51.2				-
inancial expenses	3.9	an an			+-	100.0	3.9				
Interest & bank charges	3.1					100.0	3.1				
Professional fees	0.8					89.9	0.8			0- 0-	***
Other expenses	30.5					100.0	30.5				-
Profit (loss)	-4.3	80-4-				100.0	-4.3				
otal	100.0			an an		100.0					_

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- -- too small too be expressed ... not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each ceil = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item (3) Value in each cell = - x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) rapresents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

- (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9712 - Beauty Shops

Businesses primarily engaged in providing women's hairdressing and beauty services.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				* *
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	2				
Accounts and notes receivable	-				
Inventory	1				
Other current assets	1				
Total current assets	4				
Fixed assets	22				the site
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	6				
Other assets					
Total assets	20				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	2				
Other current liabilities	4				also altr
Total current liabilities	6				
Mortgages payable	7		no an	~	
Long term debt	2				
Other liabilities	1			dis etc	
Total liabilities	16				
Total equity	4				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
3								
(1)								
		Average						
0.7			a. a.					
9.9								
0.8								
	0.7 9.9 -3.5	0.7 9.9 -3.5	25% middle 25% (1) (1) (1) Average 0.7 9.9	25% middle 25% middle 25% 3 (1) (1) Average 0.7 9.9				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

2. Leverage ratios:

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	4				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			* *	
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	-1				
Depreciation	9			en se	
Other	3				
Dividends	•				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1	~ ~			
Purchase of fixed assets	-13				
Increase in investment					
Decrease in investment	-				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	15				
Repayment of long term debt	-7				
Loans from shareholders	2				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-9				
Advances & loans from government	_			gar star.	
Increase in equity	the state of the s			= -	
Decrease in equity	-				air en
Other	-				er m
increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	11				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	12				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table | for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	211	6.934	644	53	57
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	206 2 2 1	5.045 X X X	469 55 108 12	53 - -	57 - -
1986					
Total	391	10.247	912	97	
less than 20 20 - 98 100 - 499 500 and over	38 2 6 2 1	7.397 1.020 X X	659 91 149 13	95 2 -	

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada lavel. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		1984		
22				
44.384 40.290 4.094		00 00 00 00 00 00	=======================================	
21 43,861 39,260				
4,601	* *			**
18,151 18,776				
-625		• •		
		1985		
9				
18.971 6.381		=======================================		
9 25.352				
6,381			4 =	*-
	00 m	**	-	
		1986		
40				
50,160 45,649				
4,511				
31 43,036	·			
35,331 7.705				
71 362		* **		
74,802				
	22 44.384 40.290 4.094 21 43.861 39.260 4.601 118,151 18,776 -625 25.352 18.971 6.381 25.352 18.971 6.381 40 50.160 45.648 4.511 31 43.036 35.331 7.705	22 44.384 40.290 4.094 4.094 21 43.861 39.260 4.601 18.151 18.776625 25.352 18.971 6.381 31 43.036 45.649 45.511 31 43.036 35.331 7.705	1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1985 1985 1985 1985 1986 1986 1986	1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6			***	
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			* *	

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
		Percent of sales						Percent of sales			
Occupancy expenses	4.3					100.0	4.3				-
Depreciation	1.2					100.0	1.2				-
Repairs & maintenance	2.1					44.5	4.7				-
Heat, light & telephone	1.0					48.5	2.1				-
Rent	-					9.9	0.4				-
Personnel expenses	69.4					100.0	69.4				-
Financial expenses	2.5					100.0	2.5				-
Interest & bank charges	0.6					100.0	0.6				-
Professional fees	1.8					100.0	1.8				-
Other expenses	19.2					100.0	19.2				-
Profit (loss)	4.6					100.0	4.6				-
iota!	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low velues of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- 111 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the top 25%.
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 995 - Services to Buildings and Dwellings

Businesses primarily engaged in disinfecting and exterminating, window cleaning, janitorial and other services to buildings and dwellings

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	_				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	6 (1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets Cash	39				
Accounts and notes receivable	8				
Inventory	_				
Other current assets	-				
Total current assets	47				
Fixed assets	8				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	5				
Other assets	26				-
Total assets	76				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	6				
Other current liabilities	13				
Total current liabilities	20	~ ~			
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	1				
Other liabilities	-				
Total liabilities	21				
Total equity	55				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	6 (1)				
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		de de		
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.5				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-1.4				1.
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	11.1				

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

2. Leverage ratios:

- a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting seles between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
lusinesses in sample (No.)	8 (1)				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	1 9 5 6				
Depreciation	5				
Other	6	***	en en		
lividends	-				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	-8				
Increase in investment	-3			en es	
Decrease in investment	1.4	eno espo			
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	1				
Repayment of long term debt	- 2				
Loans from shareholders	1				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-36				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity Other	-				
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-4				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	17				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	13				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

			Average Habour units(1)	Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)		Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983				48.0.40	
Total	70	9,331	868	16	11
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	57 10 1 2	2,028 4,086 X	169 392 20 287	16 - - -	11
1986					
Total	107	8,122	746	25	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	92 11 1 3	2.737 4.152 X X	237 383 16 110	24	• • •

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroli and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

⁽²⁾ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	18		181 47		
Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	72,278 63,174 9,104				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	16 77,049 63,680 13,369				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	2 208.578 217,568		•-		
Average net loss \$	-8.990				
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	27				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	95,993 85,439 10.554		=		
Average net profit (No.) Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	27 95,993 85,439 10,554				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$				4 0 4 0	
			1986		
lumber of observations in sample	38				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	113.502 97.004 16,498				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	30 115.723		en en	**	
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	97.451 18.272				~ ~
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	100.066				
Average net loss \$	-5,722				**

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	5 (1) (1)				to do

			try aver	age(2)			K	eporting	busines	ses only	31
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
	-	P	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Occupancy expenses	3.9					100.0	3.9				-
Depreciation	0.9					100.0	0.9				-
Repairs & maintenance	2.1				a- m	43.2	4.8				-
Heat, light & telephone	1.0					50.4	1.9				-
Rent	_				~ ~	11.1	0.4				-
Personnel expenses	77.5					100.0	77.5				-
Financial expenses	2.1					100.0	2.1				_
Interest & bank charges	0.7					100.0	0.7				-
Professional fees	1.4					100.0	1.4				-
Other expenses	11.5					100.0	11.5				-
Profit (loss)	5.0					100.0	5.0				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

- zero or no observations
- -- too small too be expressed
- not applicable
- confidential

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- × 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item x 100 for each quartile. Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal 100%.

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) rapresents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables

- now to use the tables.
 (1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "High sales value".
 (2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25%, the lower middle 25%, the upper middle 25% or the
- (3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9953 - Janitoriai Services

Businesses primarily engaged in cleaning and maintenance of buildings and dwellings such as char service, floor waxing, janitorial services, janitorial maintenance of buildings and dwellings and office cleaning.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	32				
Accounts and notes receivable	8		MA SET		
Inventory	_				
Other current assets	-				
Total current assets	41				No. of
Fixed assets	11				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	7			A0 A0	
Other assets	27				an
Total assets	70	gm 400			77
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	5		4.4		
Other current liabilities	13	also viso	an an		
Total current liabilities	18			40 00	
Mortgages payable	800				
Long term debt	2	with the			
Other liabilities	-	mp an			
Total liabilities	20	e- =-			
Total equity	50				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.5			-	
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	-1.6 17.2				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	0.5		to go		

⁽¹⁾ The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

2. Leverage ratios:

- al Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
 bl Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 c) Interest coverage = net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

⁽²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) .ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	8 (1) (1)		A0 De		
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities	***				
Cash from operations	23				
Depreciation	5				
Other	6		***		
Dividends	-	dulin dulin		Age 1001	
investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	-10		the six		40-
Increase in investment	- 4			-	
Decrease in investment	17	* -		***	40 =
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	2		en de	en en	
Repayment of long term debt	~1			and other	
Loans from shareholders	1			= -	
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-43				
Advances & loans from government	_				
Increase in equity Decrease in equity					
Other	-	are due		***	
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-5				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	20				-
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	15				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	70	9,331	868	16	11
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	57 10 1 2	2.028 4.086 X X	169 392 20 287	16	11 - - -
1986					
Total	107	8,122	746	25	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	9 2 1 1 1 3	2,737 4.152 X X	237 383 16 110	2 4 1 -	y 0 0 0 0 0 y 0 0 0 0

⁽¹⁾ Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.

(2) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.

(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.



TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	16 81,049			48.50	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	73.152				40 40 40 40
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	102.376				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	87,414 14,962	an es		<u> </u>	
	208,578				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	217.56B -8.990				
			1985		
umber of observations in sample	18 100,609				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	88.814 11.795			en en	e =
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	18 100.609	ethe trib			
Average expense \$ Average met profit \$	88,814 11,795	••	II.	60 to 40 to	
Average sales \$	-	1			
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$					
			1986		
umber of observations in sample	32				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	11B,730 101.473 17,257				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	25 122,855				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	103.703	ate us		=======================================	
dusinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	7 85,546				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	89.946 -4.400		alar silib ean ellar		40 40 40 ms

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.

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