S:ALL BUSLNESS
PROFILES 1986

NLNEOUNDILAND

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)


## Syabol:

zero or no observations
-- too smell too be expressed
... not applicable
$\times$ confidential

## Footnotes

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$
(2) Value in each coll = lotal weighted expenditure on a given item
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { lotal weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { iotal weighted seles of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ for each quartile.

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporing the specific expense ipen. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the totel will not necesserily equal $100 \%$.

## Notes

Data ere 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. Eech queptile (i.e. botom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quarile, 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 displeyed on the two lines entiled "Low sales value" and "High seles velue"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quertile, i, e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining to the solacted sales size pange will be in that quartile

## Stendard Industrisl Classificetion Definition (SIC 1880):

SIC 0411 - Logging Indusery
Businesses primarily engaged in harvesting herdwood 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 inctuded

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

(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\% | Lowe : <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ s) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(1)^{6}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 4.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} 11.5 \\ 54.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

See lable 1 for symbols and notes

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets $/$ current liabilities

## 2. Leversge retios:

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

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lowar middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value $\left\{\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right.$ ) High sales value ( $\$ 000{ }^{\prime}$ s) | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations <br> Depreciation <br> Other | - - - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oividends | - | - | -- | - | - |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | - - - - | -- | -- | - | -- -- -- |
| Financing ectivities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Redayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | - - - - - - - - - | -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- | - | - - - $=-$ -- -8 |
| Increse(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on a smple of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Semple count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes.
see table 1 for symbols ano notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business. 1983-1986 based on SIC ciassificition in 4986
Newf oundland, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ (\$ 000 ' s) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid emplayees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { New } \mid y \\ \text { reporting }\{2\} \end{array}$ | No langer teporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 30 | 1.946 | 63 | 5 | 1 |
| ```less than 20 20-99 100-499 500 and over``` | 30 - - | $\begin{array}{r} 1.946 \\ = \\ - \end{array}$ | 63 - - | 5 | 1 - - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 32 | $x$ | 127 | 2 | * . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 31 1 - | $2.995$ | $\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 20 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |

11) Average labour uniqs are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annuat 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 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.
$(21$ Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
12) 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, Logging Industry (SIC 0411)

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper midde $25 \%$ | To 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 199.417 |  |  |  |  |
| Average expense $\$$ (loss) \$ Average net profit (loss) | 196.259 3.158 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 213.791 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 204,645 | -- |  |  |  |
| Average net profit \$ | 9,146 | -- |  | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ | 213.902 231.593 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense Average net loss $\$$ | -17.691 |  | -- | -- | -- |

1985

Number of observations in sample Average sales $\$$
Average expense \$
Average net profit (loss) \$ 7.808

Businesses reporting a profit (No.)
Average sales \$
Average expense $\$$

Businesses reporting loss (No.)
Average sales $\$$
243.641

Average expense $\$$
Average net loss \$
262,499
$-98,858$

1986

| Number of observations in sample | 42 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 143.802 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 133,781 |
| Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 10,021 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 35 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 147.622 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 136,118 |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 11.504 |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 54.875 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 57.622 |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -2.747 |

[^0]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newf oundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SiC 4011)


Symbols

> zero or no observaiions
> too small too be expressed
> not spplicable
> confideniial

## 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 $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the semple }} \times 100$ for each quartile
3) Value in each cell

Total weighted expenditure on aiven item
Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure $\times 100$ for each quartile
This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individuelly and the total will not necesserily 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 li.e. bottom 25\%. Iower 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

How to use the tibles
III 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 midde $25 \%$ or the top 25\%.
(3) Data periaining to the selected sales size range witl be in that quartile.

Standerd Industriel Ciassificstion Definition (SIC 1980):
SIC 4011 - Single family Housing Contrectors
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 ottached houses, single detached houses, erecting prefabricated homes, row houses lexc. row duplexesl, single residences and summer homes.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

|  | Total(1; | Bottom 25\% | Lower $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tog } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime}\right.$ s) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 11 \end{array}\right\}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
|  |  |  | verage 18000 |  |  |
| Assets <br> Cash <br> Accounts and notes receivable <br> Inventory <br> Other currant assets <br> Total current assets <br> Fixed assets <br> Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets <br> Other assets | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 60 \\ 50 \\ 24 \\ 139 \\ 31 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | -- <br> - <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- <br> -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> -- | -- - -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- |
| Total assets | 169 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lisbilities and equity <br> Current loans <br> Dther current liabilities Total current liabilities Mortgages payable Long term debt Dther liabilities | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 76 \\ 94 \\ 13 \\ 42 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - - - -- -- |
| Total liabilities Total equity | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |

(1) These estimetes are based on a sample of businesses reporsing saies beiween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total:2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | -- | --- | -- | -- |

(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

121 These estimates are based on a semple of businesses peporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio

Curren: = current assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debr/equity = total liabilities / equity.
b) Debr ratio $=$ total |iabilities / total assess.
cl Interest coverage $=$ net profit - interest expense $/$ interest expense

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

|  | Total \{1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \{1\} \\ & \{1\rangle \end{aligned}$ | -- | --- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operstions Depraciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6 \\ -38 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | $=$ | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ -9 \\ -1 \\ - \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances 8 loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ -2 \\ 23 \\ -34 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | 6 8 13 | -- | -- | -- | --- |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of incorperated 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 stze of business. 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundiand, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011 )

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | Total $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { payrol } \\ \left(\$ 000^{\circ} \mathrm{s}\right)\end{array}\right)$. | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel | 172 | 9.331 | 458 | 36 | 39 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 2 \\ - \end{array}$ | $x$ $\chi$ - | $\begin{array}{r}363 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36 - - | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 296 | 20.904 | 841 | 66 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}290 \\ 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.618 \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \end{array}$ | 529 203 109 | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

111 Average labour units are calculated by dividing $10 \%$ payroll by the average annual wage and sabary rate as reported in the
Survey of Employment, Payroll ano Hours. Stapistics Consde. Cotalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as e full-ime employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada leval. Thus if business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but tess than thst number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
121 Refers to Dusinesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payrol 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 far symbols and notes

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lowe ! middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 241.227 | 17.519 | 59.325 | 210.224 | 677.838 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 235.091 | 17.553 | 60.106 | 210.465 | 652,239 |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 6.136 | -34 | -781 | -241 | 25.599 |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) | 290.71 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 236.868 | 18.435 | 78.860 | 171.640 | 678.535 |
| Average expense \$ | 223,358 | 16.667 | 76.087 | 159.475 | 641.204 |
| Average net Drofit \$ | 13,510 | 1,768 | 2.773 | 12.165 | 37.331 |
| Businesses raporting a loss (Mo.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 247.542 | 15,588 | 43.638 | 256.981 | 673.961 |
| Average expense \$ | 263.138 | 19.420 | 47.273 | 272.257 | 713.603 |
| Average net loss \$ | -15.596 | -3.832 | -3,635 | -15.276 | -39,642 |

Uumber of observations in sample
Average sales $\$$ Average expense $\$$
Average net prof it (loss) \$

Businesses reparting a profit (No.)
Average sales \$
Average expense $\$$
Average expense $\$$

Businesses reporting loss (Mo.)
Average sales \$
Average expense $\$$
Average net loss s

96
194.718
194.32
194.321
$\begin{array}{rr}718 & 13.213 \\ 321 & 8.675 \\ 397 & 4.538\end{array}$
14.692
3.780

3,780
10,912
210.485
200,735
9.750

24
172.648
191.615
$-18.967$
241.227
235.091 35.091
6.136

71
868
236.868

223,358
13,510
247.542
$-15.596$
59.325
60.106
210.224
210.465
677.838

652,239
678.535
641.204
171.64
159.47
37.331
673.961
713.603
-39.642

1985

1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 315.746 \\ 308.260 \\ 7,486 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.140 \\ 25.763 \\ 377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90.950 \\ 86.367 \\ 4.583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 193.634 \\ 190,969 \\ 2,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 952.260 \\ 929.942 \\ 22,318 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | 80 299.165 279.684 19.481 | $\begin{array}{r} 27.508 \\ 25,209 \\ 2.299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.365 \\ 87.429 \\ 6.936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234.919 \\ 218.936 \\ 15.983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 839,867 \\ 787.163 \\ 52.704 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 337,530 \\ 346,210 \\ -8,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.682 \\ 26.355 \\ -1.673 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69.574 \\ 79.718 \\ -10.144 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 163.006 \\ 170.220 \\ -7.214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.092 .856 \\ 1.108 .547 \\ -15.691 \end{array}$ |

[^1]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales. 1986
Nowfoundland, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)


## Symbel

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

## Footnotes

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting $\$$ ales beiween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. lotal weighted expenditure on given item
2) Value in each cell = $\overline{\text { Total weighted soles of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for eech quartile
(3) Value in ach cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businessas reporting this item of expendisure }} \times 100$ for each guartile

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 necassarily equal 100\%

## Notes

Data are shown by quertiles when et least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific itom
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i. e. botton 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 soles are shown.

How to use the tables
(1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entited "Low sales value" and migh sales value"
|21 The selected renge will indicate the proper quartile, i. 日. the bot tom $25 \%$, 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 Clastification Dafinition (51C 19801:
SIC 4013 - Retidentisl Renovation Contrectors
8usinesses primarily engaged in residential additions, mejor improvements and repairs. renovation, rehabilitation, retro-fitting and conversions involving more then one trade.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

|  | Total(1) | Bot:om 25\% | Lower $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in samole (No.) | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Low sales value (\$000's) | (1) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| High sales value (\$000's) | (1) | -- |  |  |  |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inventory | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other current assets | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current assets | 26 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fixed assets | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less: Accum. ded. on fixed assets Other assets | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other current liabilities | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 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 semple of businesses reporing seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only. 1986
Newf oundland, Residential Renovat Ion Contractors (SIC 4013)

| Total(2) Bottom | Lower | Upper | Top |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $25 \%$ | middie $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |


| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | (1) ${ }^{6}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio <br> Current ratio (times) | 2.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} 47.4 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | --- | -- |

(1) The ratios represent the average of ratios for each busingss in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in fable 2.
(2) These estimates are besed on a $\$$ ample of businesses reporiing sales between $\$ 10,000$ end $\$ 2,000,000$

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage relios:

Debt/equity $=$ total liabilities / equity.
b) Debt ratio = total ! +ablities/ total assets
c) Interest coverage = ne: protif + interest expense / interes: expense

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

|  | Total $\langle 1$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bottom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(1\}^{2}$ |  |  | -- |  |
| Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dperating activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | $x$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- | - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ | - - - - - - - | -- - - - - - | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash s equivalents - End of the year | $x$ $x$ $x$ | -- | -- | -- | $=-$ $=-$ |

$(1)$ These estimates are based on semple of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a stetement of changes.
see table, for symbols and notes

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

|  |  |  |  | Changes in numb with pai | of businesses ployees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s) } \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting }\{2\rangle \end{array}$ | No Ionger reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 40 | 1.139 | 54 | 17 | 21 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 40 - - | $\begin{array}{r} 1.139 \\ = \\ - \end{array}$ | 54 - - - | 17 - - | $21$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 101 | 2.397 | 99 | 34 | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 101 - | 2.397 | 99 | 34 | $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

(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 coulo be interpretad as a full-ime employee. Note thet the business size groups used are determined at the canada level. Thus if obusiness has at least 500 employees in Conado as of 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 payrall 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, Residential Renovation Contractors (S|C 4013)

|  | Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | Top 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | 15 57,400 41,125 16,275 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | 10 56.506 33.893 22.613 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (Mo.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | 5 131.239 135.988 -4.749 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

1585

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Aversge net profit (loss) $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 214.524 \\ 204.587 \\ 9.937 \end{array}$ |  | -- | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 12 |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 227,117 | -- | -- |  |
| Average expense \$ | 213,107 |  | -- |  |
| Average net profit \$ | 14.010 | -- | -- |  |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 5 |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 218.059 | -- | -- |  |
| Average expense \$ | 224.187 | -- | -- |  |
| Average net loss \$ | -6.128 | -- | -- | -- |

1986

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

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)


## Symbol:

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

## Footnotes

11 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales beqween \$10.000 and $\$ 2.000 .000$ Total weighted expenditure on a given ilem
(2) Vitue each zeil = $\times 100$ for each guartile
lotal weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
(3) Valup in each F : $: \frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }}$ y 000 for each quartile

This portion of the toble per tains onty to the busimesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not necessarily equal $100 \%$

## Notes

Data ere shown by quartiles when at laast 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.
Records were renked in ascending ordar according to sales size. Each quartile fi. e. bottom $25 \%$. Iower middle $25 \%$, etc. H .epresents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quertile, the average ratio is presen eed. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the sables
111 Locale the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two fines entitled wow sales value" and migh sales value"
121 The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the botom $25 \%$. the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size renge will be in thet quartile

Stendard Industrisl Classification Definition (51C 1980):
SIC 4214 - Excavating and Grading Consractors
Businesses primarily engaged in construction site excavating and grading.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland. Excavating and Grading Contrectors (SIC 4214)

(1) These estimates are based on a semple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total(2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Uppe middle $25 \%$ | Top $25 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}7 \\ (1)\end{array}\right.$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity retio Current ratio (times) | 0.6 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

See rable 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities

## 2. Leverage retios:

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

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

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower $\text { midde } 25 \%$ | Upper <br> middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(1)^{5}$ | -- | -- |  |  |
| Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating ectivitias Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 34 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets incresse in investment Decrease in investment | 32 -98 - | -- -- -- | -- <br> -- <br> - | -- | -- -- -- |
| Financing etivities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in eauity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ -29 \\ 2 \\ -10 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - - - - - - -- | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- -- - - - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash 8 equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash equivalents = End of the year | 32 13 44 | -- | -- | -- | -- $=-$ -- |

(1) These estimates are besed on semple of incorporated businesses reporting salas between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$. 5ample count includes only those businasses raporting a statament 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)


[11 Average labour units are catculated by dividing qoqal payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reportad in the Survey of Emplayment, 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 bre determined at the Canada leval. Thus if a business has at least 500 employeas 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 peyroll 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.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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



| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 113.067 \\ 108.182 \\ 4.885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.470 \\ 19.114 \\ 356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.520 \\ 29.684 \\ 2,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82.551 \\ 75.499 \\ 7.052 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 317.725 \\ 308.430 \\ 9.295 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 153,412 \\ 130,167 \\ 23.245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.107 \\ & 11.668 \\ & 10.439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.537 \\ & 19.720 \\ & 10.817 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,095 \\ & 70,458 \\ & 13,637 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 476.910 \\ 418.823 \\ 58.087 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses raporting a loss (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 73.614 \\ 88.128 \\ -14.514 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.942 \\ & 23.431 \\ & -5.489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.864 \\ 36.433 \\ -2,569 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.995 \\ 90.369 \\ -12.374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 164.656 \\ 202.279 \\ -37.623 \end{array}$ |

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

See Table 1 for symbots and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Electrical Contrsctors (SIC 4261)


| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \{1\}^{6} \\ (1) \end{array}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selected expense item | Industry average (2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} 80 t+0 m \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bot tom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lowe y } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper middle $25 \%$ 25\% | Top |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 69.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 63.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Occupancy expenses | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Depreciation | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repaits \& maintenance | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Heat, light 8 telephone | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.7 | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Rent | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.6 | 1.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Personnel expenses | 17.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 17.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financisl expenses | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Interest \& bank charges | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 100.0 | 0.7 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Profit (loss) | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | . . | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## Syabols

zero op no observations
too small too be expiessed
not appliceble
confidential

Footnote:
111 These estimates ore based on a sample of businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
Total weighted expenditure on a given iten $\times 100$ for each quartile
21 Value in bach cell $=\overline{\text { lotal weighted sales of oll businesses in the sample }}$
(3) Value in each cell = Total weighted expenditure on given item

Totel weighted sales of businesses eporting this item of expenditure $\times 100$ for each quartile.
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 gubriles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses peport the specific item.
Records wepe ranked in ascending order gccording to sales size. Eech quartile (i.e. bottom $25 \%$. lower midole $25 \%$, etc. lepresents one qustier of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the everage ratio is presented. For comperison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables
(11 bocare the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled mow sales valuem and migh sales valuem
121 The selected pange will indicate the proper quartile. i.e. the bottom $25 \%$. the lower midde $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top 25\%.
(3) Date pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standerd Industrial C) $\begin{gathered}\text { sssification Definition (SIC 1980); }\end{gathered}$
SIC 4261- Electrical Contractors
Businesses primarily engaged in the installation and pepair of alectrical and communication wiring systems. axcept transmission and distribution lines

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Electrical Coneractors (SIC 4251)

|  | Total $\{1\}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> midde $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) | $(1)^{6}$ | --- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | \&verage (\$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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Curpent loans | 68 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other current liabilities | 101 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 169 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Long term debt | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other liobilities | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total liabilities | 192 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Total equity | 74 | -- | - | -- | -- |

(11 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales beiween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
See Table 1 for symbols and notes

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

|  | Total(2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(1)^{6}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (imes) | 1.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio \{times\} Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (itimes) | $\begin{array}{r} 2.9 \\ 12.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(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 .

121 These estimates are based on sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See Table 1 for symbois and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Curpent = curpent assets / current liabilities
2. Leversge retios:
a) Debi/equity = total liabilities/ oquity
b) Deb: ratio = total liabilities/total assets
ol interest cove:age = ne: profit. interest expense / in:eres: expense

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | ower $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & (1)^{8} \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating ectivities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | - -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | -13 | -- -- -- | -- -- -- | -- | -- - $=-$ |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Dther | 4 -5 -4 -4 - | - -- -- -- -- -- | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- - - - - - - | -- - -- -- -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash equivalents Cash equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivelents = End of the year | 8 10 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in i986 Newfoundland. Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s }) \end{array}$ | Average Iabour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly y } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 192 | 13,769 | 707 | 28 | 24 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.743 \\ 1.409 \\ 394 \\ 1.223 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 553 \\ 72 \\ 20 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 24 $=$ - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 244 | 17,850 | 831 | 36 | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 224 8 6 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 12.465 \\ 3.767 \\ 545 \\ 1.073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 579 \\ 178 \\ 25 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | 32 3 3 1 | $\cdots$ |

(1) Avarage labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reportad in the Survey of Emplayment. Payroli and Hours. Statistics Canada. Caialogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a futl-time enployee. Note thet the business size groups used are determined at the Canade level. Thus it of business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is show in the 500 and over group.
(2) Refers 10 businesses reporting no payroll daductions in the pravious year.
(3) Rafers 10 businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year
"Newly reporting" and Eno longer reporting" businasses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusied accordingly.

See Table ifor symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOF } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 251.042 |  |  |  |  |
| Average expense \$ <br> Average net orofit (loss) \$ | 243.049 | 21.779 | 85.040 | $181,673$ | $683.705$ |
| Average net orofit (loss) \$ |  | 8.324 | 7.217 |  |  |
| Businesses reparting profit (Mo.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ | 257.503 240.018 | 32.016 21.215 | 91.476 80.281 | 200.047 189.607 | 706.474 668.970 |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 17.485 | 10.801 | 11.195 | 10.440 | 37.504 |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 245.122 | 20.750 | 94.764 | 166,440 | 698,534 |
| Average expense \$ | 254.115 | 24.540 -3.790 | 100.326 | 177.552 | 714,043 |
| Average net loss\$ | -8.993 | -3.790 | -5.562 |  | -15.509 |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 188.266 \\ 180.413 \\ 7.853 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,852 \\ 37.174 \\ 1,678 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.695 \\ 89.791 \\ 5.904 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169.341 \\ 161.177 \\ 8.164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 449.177 \\ 433.508 \\ 15.669 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 221,470 \\ 208,790 \\ 12,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,869 \\ 31,548 \\ 6,321 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,243 \\ 85.776 \\ 7,467 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,341 \\ 161,177 \\ 8,164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 584.428 \\ 555,659 \\ 28.769 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales $\$$ Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | 16 129.963 136.674 -6.711 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.854 \\ & 48.635 \\ & -7.781 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.446 \\ 116.264 \\ -7.818 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 240,588 \\ 245,123 \\ -4,535 \end{array}$ |

1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 320.578 \\ 311.830 \\ 8,748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.605 \\ 45.990 \\ 3.615 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.491 \\ 103.956 \\ 5.525 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 223.123 \\ 222,983 \\ 140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 900.094 \\ 874.382 \\ 25.712 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses raporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 297.627 \\ 275.843 \\ 21.784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.507 \\ 44.342 \\ 7.165 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.499 \\ 100.805 \\ 8,694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219.831 \\ 199.857 \\ 19.974 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 809.669 \\ 758,369 \\ 51.300 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 390.779 \\ 418.538 \\ -27.759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.654 \\ & 49.412 \\ & -3.758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109,398 \\ & 143,716 \\ & -34,318 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225.294 \\ & 245.250 \\ & -18.966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.189,768 \\ 1.235,763 \\ -53,995 \end{array}$ |

[^2]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales. 1986
Newfoundland, Palnters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

|  | Total(1) |  | Bottom 25\% |  | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ |  | Upper middle 25\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime}\right.$ s) |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 11\}^{5} \end{array}\right.$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { \% busi- } \\ \text { nesses } \\ \text { reporting } \end{array}\right\|$ | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Botrom 25\% | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middIe } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lowe i } \\ & \text { middle } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent 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 | 2.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 2.8 | = | -- | -- | -- |
| Interest \& bank charges | 2.1 | - | -- | -- | =- | 100.0 | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional fees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -- | -- | - |
| Other expenses | 36.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 36.2 | -- | -- | - | - |
| Profit (loss) | 3.4 | -- | -- | = | =- | 100.0 | 3.4 | -- | -- | =- | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | . . | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## Symbols

zero or no observarions
too small too be expressed
not applicable
$\times$ confideniisl
Footnotes
(1) These estimates are besed on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
loial weighted expenditure on given item
(2) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { loisl weighted expenditure on given item }}{\text { rotal weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }}$
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Ioial weighted expenditure on agiven item }}{\text { Toial weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times 100 \quad$ for each quer ile

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses peporting the specific axpense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the tota! will not necessarily aqual 100 x .

## Notet

Data bre shown by quartiles when ot least 13 of the sampled businasses repori the specific item
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile li.e. bottom 25\%. Iower midde 25\%, eic. 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 ute the tebles

(1) Locate the appropribte sales range that is displayed on the two lines entiled whem sales value" and High sales value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bot tom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$. the upper middle $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size fange will be in that quartile

Standard Induatriel CItesificetion Definition (SIC 1980):

## SIC 4275 - Peinters End Decoretors

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

|  | Total 1 ) | Bot tom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ton } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime}\right.$ s) | $(11)^{5}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | verage (\$000 |  |  |
| Assets <br> Cash <br> Accounts and notes receivable <br> Inventory <br> Other current assets <br> Total current assets <br> Fixed assets <br> Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets <br> Other assets | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 91 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 135 \\ 39 \\ 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - <br> - <br> -- <br> -- <br> -- | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- - -- -- |
| Total assets | 159 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity <br> Current loans <br> Other current liabilities <br> Total current liabilities <br> Mortgages payable <br> Long term debt <br> Other liabilities | 37 54 90 1 39 | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- |
| Total liabilities Total equity | 130 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(11) These estimates are based on bemple 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 (S1C 4275)

|  | Total(2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Top 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000{ }^{\prime}$ s) | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio \{times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -22.8 \\ -7.1 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

121 These estimates are based on ample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current libbilities.
2. Leverage patios:
a) Debt/equity $=$ total |iabilities / equity.
b) Debt ratio = otal liabilities / totel essets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit + interest expense / interest expense.

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 $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | -- |  |  | -- |
|  | Average ( $\$ 000$ 's |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | 1 -9 - | -- -- -- | - <br> - <br> - | -- -- -- | -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> lncresse in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 8 -7 3 -24 - | -- -- -- -- -- | - - - - - - - | $-=$ - - - - -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cesh equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash : equivalents - End of the year | -27 43 16 | -- | -- |  | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on semple of incorporaied businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Somple 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)


(1) Average lobour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Surver of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalague 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are defermined at the Cansda lavel. Thus if a business has at last 500 employees in Canade 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 yeer
131 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year
"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed 20 have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See toble 1 for symbols and nokes.

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

|  | Total(1) | Battom 25\% | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle $25 \%$ | Tof $25 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 36 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 110.109 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense $\$$ | 98,316 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 11,793 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a prafit (No.) | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 121.852 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 106.758 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net Drofit \$ | 15.104 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (Mo.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 62,400 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 70.607 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net loss \$ | -8.207 | -- | -- | -- | -- |


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 105.514 \\ 98.751 \\ 6.763 \end{array}$ |  | -- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net protit $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 109.910 \\ 97.955 \\ 11.955 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net lass \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 74.824 \\ 82.137 \\ -7.313 \end{array}$ |  | -- | -- | -- |


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 87.649 \\ 81.266 \\ 6.383 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 77.444 \\ 64.907 \\ 12.537 \end{array}$ |  | - | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 120,907 \\ 128,146 \\ -7.239 \end{array}$ | -- | - | -- |

[^3]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

|  | Total(1) |  | Botrom 25\% |  | Lower middle 25\% |  | Upper middle 25\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( 8000 's) High sales value (\$000's) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | -- |  |  | -- |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average (2) |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { \% busi- } \\ \text { nesses } \\ \text { reporting } \end{array}\right\|$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3 ) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middle } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Uoper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ |  | TOD $25 \%$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicle expenses <br> Depreciation <br> Repairs \& maintenance <br> Fuel expense | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- | 77.5 64.8 76.1 77.5 | 50.0 15.8 15.0 22.0 | -- - -- | - | -- |  |  |
| Personnel expenses | 32.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.7 | 43.5 | -- | -- | -- |  |  |
| Financial expenses <br> Interest \& bank charges <br> Professional fees | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.4 85.3 69.1 | 8.4 5.1 4.7 | -- | -- | - |  | -- |
| Other expenses | 9.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 9.4 | -- | -- | =- |  |  |
| Profit (loss) | 11.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 11.9 | -- | -- | -- |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | . . | -- | -- | -- |  | - |

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

## Footnoter

$(11$ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$ Total weighted experditure on a given item
21 Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of oll businesses in the sample $\times 100$ for each quartile
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { lotal weighted soles of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ foo each quartile

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 $100 \%$

Motes
Data are shown by quartiles when et least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item
Records mere ranked in ascending order according 20 sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25\%. Iower middle $25 \%$, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Wi thin each quartile. the overage ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of soles ore shown.

Mow to use the tables
(1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and migh 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 20 the selected sales size range will be in that quertile

## Stendard Industrisl Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 456 - Truck Trinsport Industry
Businesses primarily engaged in the provision of all types of trucking. transfer and related servicas. Truck "broker-oper etors" ere included in this indusiry.

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> ddle 25\% | Upper <br> midde 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tof } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| Low sales value (\$000's) | (1) | -- | -- | -- |  |
| High sales value (\$000's) | (1) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inventory | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other curient essets | 5 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Total current assets | 21 | - | -* | - - | -- |
| Fixed assets | 72 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets | 32 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Other assets | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 62 | - - | -- | -- | -- |
| Lisbilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans | 6 | -- | =- | -- | -- |
| Other current liabilities | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lang term debt | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other liabilities | 16 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Total liabilities | 44 | -- | =- | - | - |
| Total equity | 17 | -- | -- | -- | - |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses feporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. Soe Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime} s\right.$ ) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & (1) \\ & 11) \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.4 | -- | = | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | -- | - | -- | -- |

111 The ratios represent the average of patios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
121 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses feporting soles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See table 1 for symools and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Curren: = current essets / current liabiliqies
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debi/equity = total liabitities / eauity
b Deb: ra:io = total liabili:ies / total assets


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

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lomer <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 11 \\ (1) \\ 1 \end{array}\right\}$ | -- | -- |  |  |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Opereting activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & -2 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of 1 ixed assets <br> lncrease in investment <br> Decrease in investment | 7 -8 -8 | -- | -- - -- | -- -- -- | , |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 3 -13 1 -3 - | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- - - - - - - | -- -- -- -- -- | - - - - - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | 12 | =- | -- | -- | - |

(1) These estimetes are besed on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. Sample count includes onty those businesses raporting a statemen: 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 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ \{\$ 000 \text { s }\} \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 254 | 18.586 | 1.190 | 49 | 49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 242 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.056 \\ 3.387 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 713 \\ 207 \\ 233 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 390 | 28,404 | 1.536 | 83 | -•• |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ 15 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.960 \\ 7.584 \\ 4.788 \\ 1.072 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 823 \\ 381 \\ 262 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | 80 3 - | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

(1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payrall by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada. Catalogue 22-002. 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 it a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than thet number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group
(2) Refers to businesses peporting no payroll deductions in the previous yeap.
(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 sccordingly.

See rable 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 <br> middle 25\% | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 135.683 \\ 118.924 \\ 16.759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.560 \\ 11.078 \\ 5.482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.097 \\ 27.211 \\ 5.886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.624 \\ & 66.216 \\ & 11.408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 415,449 \\ 371,192 \\ 44.257 \end{array}$ |
| 8usinesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 136.193 \\ 115.078 \\ 21.115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.928 \\ 8.812 \\ 7,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.710 \\ 26.007 \\ 8.703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.426 \\ & 69.684 \\ & 15.742 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 416.707 \\ 363.808 \\ 52.899 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 133.430 \\ 141.242 \\ -7.812 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.834 \\ & 29,987 \\ & -6.153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.068 \\ & 31.715 \\ & -4.647 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.231 \\ & 80.069 \\ & -1.838 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406.588 \\ & 423.196 \\ & -16.608 \end{aligned}$ |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 127.956 \\ 117.491 \\ 10.465 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.687 \\ 19,578 \\ 3.109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.440 \\ & 34.736 \\ & 10.704 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.732 \\ & 71.758 \\ & 11.974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 359.965 \\ 343.892 \\ 16.073 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 133.593 \\ 118,143 \\ 15.450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21.592 \\ 14.885 \\ 6.707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.256 \\ & 31.207 \\ & 13.049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.392 \\ & 70.026 \\ & 13.366 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 385.131 \\ 356.455 \\ 28.676 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | 16 118.853 125.625 -6.772 | $\begin{aligned} & 25.566 \\ & 31.909 \\ & -6.343 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.836 \\ 56,770 \\ -3.934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.411 \\ & 95.572 \\ & -7.164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 308.599 \\ 318.250 \\ -9.651 \end{array}$ |

1986

| Number of observetions in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | 215 110.413 102,754 7.659 | 18.815 15.956 2.859 | $\begin{array}{r} 34.151 \\ 27.849 \\ 6.302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.374 \\ & 58.994 \\ & 12.380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 317.312 \\ 308.216 \\ 9.096 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 180 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 101.874 | 19,925 | 33,128 | 73.049 | 281.395 |
| Average expense \$ | 87.746 | 14,434 | 24.118 | 56.810 | 255.621 |
| Average net profit \$ | 14.128 | 5.491 | 9.010 | 16.239 | 25.774 |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 124.976 | 16.068 | 37.267 | 63.476 |  |
| Average expense \$ | 133.191 | 19.720 | 39,210 | 69.293 | 404.542 |
| Average net loss \$ | -8.215 | -3,652 | $-1.943$ | -5.817 | -21.451 |

[^4]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales. 1986
Newfoundiand Specialey Food Stores (SIC 6012)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 17 \\ \{1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right\}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |


| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middIe } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upper } \\ \text { midole } \end{gathered}$ $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 56.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 56.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Occupancy expenses | 14.2 | -- | -- | -- | - | 100.0 | 14.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Depreciation | 3.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 3.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 2.9 | -- | -- | - | -- | 100.0 | 2.9 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Heat. Iight \& telephone | 4.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88.2 | 5.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rent | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.6 | 12.9 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Persomnel expenses | 33.0 | -- | -- | - | -- | 88.2 | 37.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financial expenses | 5.1 | -- | -- | -- | - | 100.0 | 5.1 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Interest 8 bank charges | 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87.5 | 2.0 | - | -- |  | -- |
| Professional tees | 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 | - | - | - | -- | -- |

## Symbol:

zero or no observations
too small too be expressed
not applicable
confidentisl
Foot notes
(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 $=\overline{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for each quartile
(3) Value in ach cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }}$ for each quartile.

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are celculated individus!ly and the total will not necessarily equal $100 \%$.

## Not ${ }^{1}$

Data are shown by quartiles when st 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 middie 25\%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. Far comparison purposes. the high and low values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables
III Lacate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "low sales value" and nhigh sales value".
121 The selected range will indicate the proper ouertile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower midde $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data perteining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

## Stenderd Industrial CIsssificetion Definition (SIC 1980):

## SIC 6012 - Specialty food Stores

Businesses primarily engeged 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 tham over-the-counter to finel consumers. Businesses primarily engaged in selling fried chicken, doughnuts, pizzas, soft ice cream and the like for off-premises consumplion bre classified in 9213 - Take-Out food Services.

This group includes the following types of stores: bread and psstry shops, butcher shops, candy and nut stores, canfectionery stores, dairy products stores. delicatessens. fish and sed food stores. fruit and vegetables stores, health faod stares. ice cream stores. milk stares. specialty food stares lexc. Take-Out Food Services!

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Nowfoundland, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)
Total(1)
Bottom Lowe

| Upper | Tof |
| ---: | :--- |
| middle $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |


| Businesses in sample (No.) | 17 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Low sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime} s\right)$ | $(1)$ |  |
| High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime}\right.$ s) | $(1)$ | $\ldots$ |


| Assets |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Cash | 34 |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 2 |
| Inventory | 9 |
| Other current assets | 2 |
| Total current assets | 47 |
| Fixed assets | 204 |
| Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets | 23 |
| Other assets | 15 |
| Total assets | 244 |
| Liabilities and equity |  |
| Current Ioans | 25 |
| Other current liabilities | 35 |
| Total current Iiabilities | 59 |
| Mortgages payable | 18 |
| Long term debt | 103 |
| Other liabilities | 19 |
| Total liabilities | 199 |
| Total equity |  |


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$(11$ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales belween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes

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

(1) The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and carnot be calculated fom the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) 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

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverege rotios:
a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity
b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total assets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit interest expense / interest expense

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only. 1986
Newfoundland, Spectalty food Stores (Sic 6012)

|  | Total 11$\rangle$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bot tom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Lower $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ (1)^{9} \end{array}$ | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | - |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 7 \\ -82 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Dividends | -34 | =- | -- | -- | - |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ -200 \\ - \\ 41 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of lona term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from sharehal ders Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decreose in equity <br> Dther | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ -5 \\ 61 \\ -5 \\ -5 \end{array}$ | -- | - -- -- -- -- -- | - -- -- -- -- -- -- | - |
| Increaseldecrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash 8 equivalents - End of the year | -10 34 24 | -- | -- | -- | - |

11 These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$. Sample count inciudes only those businosses reporiing a statement of changes
See lable 1 for symbols and noies

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

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payrol } \\ \{000 \text { s }\} \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting }(2) \end{array}$ | No Ionger reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 759 | 50.537 | 4,795 | 130 | 187 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and oven } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 727 \\ 21 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.012 \\ 7.908 \\ 6.871 \\ 15.746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.926 \\ 778 \\ 669 \\ 1.422 \end{array}$ | 129 $\square$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1.127 | 60,700 | 5,171 | 200 | -•• |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.077 \\ 36 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.762 \\ & 11.534 \\ & 10.034 \\ & 12.370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.268 \\ 1.000 \\ 865 \\ 1.038 \end{array}$ | 192 6 1 1 | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

11 Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payrall by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment. Payrall and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalague 72-002. An overbge labour unit could be interpreted os a full-time employee, Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at lease 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 peporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjustad accordingly.

See Table, for symbals and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Speclalty Food Siores (SIC 6012)
Bottom Lower

| Upper | Top |
| ---: | :--- |
| middle $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |

1984


1985

| Number of observations in sample | 43 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 173,164 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 169,423 |
| Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 3.741 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reperting a profit (No.) | 29 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 219.157 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 207.619 |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 11.538 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 14 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 181.263 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 188.305 |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -7.042 |


| Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 157.027 \\ 153,253 \\ 3.774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.544 \\ 12.392 \\ 2.152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.511 \\ 50.465 \\ 2,046 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.000 \\ 11.200 \\ 2.800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 447.054 \\ 438.955 \\ 8.099 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 165,195 | 15,547 | 49.941 | 114.585 | 480.705 |
| Average expense \$ | 157.648 | 11.976 | 44.291 | 108.763 | 485.563 |
| Average net drofit \$ | 7.547 | 3.571 | 5.650 | 5.822 | 15.142 |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 132.568 | 11.042 | 60.083 | 111,440 | 347.707 |
| Average expense \$ | 141.191 | 13.846 | 68.660 | 121.857 | 360.402 |
| Average net loss \$ | -8.623 | -2.804 | -8.577 | -10.417 | -12.695 |

[^5]See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios. in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)


## Symbols

zero or no observations
100 small 100 be expressed
not applicable
confidentisl

## Footnotes

11 These estimates ere besed on a sample of businesses reporting $\$ 81 e s$ betwean $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
121 Value in each ce11 = lotal weighted expenditure on given item $\times 100$ for each quartile.

> Total weighted seles of all businesses in the sample
(3) Value in each cell
$\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted seles of businesses reporting this item of expendieure }} \times 100$ for each quartile.

This portion of the able pertains only to the businasses reporting the specific oxpense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individually and the total will not mecesserily equal 100\%.

## Notes

Data are shown by quariiles when at least 13 of the samplod businesses report the specific ifem
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quariile li.e. bottom 25\%. lower midde 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 values of sales are shown.

How to use the tables
(1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entited "low sales value" and "High sales value"
(2) The sefected range will indicate the proper quartile. i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower midde $25 \%$. tha upper middle $25 \%$ or the top 25\%.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

## Standard Industrial Ciastification Definition (SIC 1880):

## SIC 6031 - Phermacies

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 seling other lines such as cosmetics, toiletries, lobecco products, confectionery, stetionery, giftware and novelty merchandise

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Phermacies (SIC 6031)

|  | Total 11$\rangle$ | Bottom 25\% | Lowe r middie 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | TOE 25* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( 8000 's) <br> High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime}\right.$ s) | (34 ${ }^{34}$ (1) | -- |  | -- | -- |
|  |  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash Accounts and notes receivable | 13 <br> 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inventory | 112 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Dther current assets | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current assets | 149 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Fixed assets | 75 | -- |  | -- | -- |
| Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets Other assets | 36 |  |  |  | -- |
| Other assets | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 203 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans <br> Dther current liabilities | 44 55 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 98 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Long term debt | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dther 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 lable 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986
Newf oundland, Pharmacies (SIC S031)

|  | Total (2) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Top 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in samole (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $(\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $11)$ 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 <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | 10.6 3.8 0.8 | 33.3 2.7 0.9 | -19.2 1.1 0.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 12.2 \\ 2.7 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | 1.5 8.7 0.5 |

(1) The ratios represent the average of ratios for eech business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2
(2) These estimates are based on a sample of Dusinesses reporiing sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

Sae Table 1 for symbols and notes.

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
al Debt/equity = cotal liabilities / equity
bl Debt ratio = total |iabilities / total asse:s
c) $\quad$ Interest coverage $=$ net profit - interest expense $;$ interest expense

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

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lowe: <br> midde 25\% | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 488 \\ 705 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 705 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | verage (\$000 |  |  |
| Gperating activities <br> Cash from operations <br> Depreciation <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 9 \\ -11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ 5 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 8 \\ -\quad 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 8 \\ -11 \end{array}$ | 26 16 -24 |
| Dividends | -4 | - | -1 | - | -14 |
| Investment ectivities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | 3 -23 -2 -2 | 6 -31 - | $-7$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -21 \\ -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -3 -2 -2 |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ -10 \\ 7 \\ -2 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ -18 \\ 7 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 -6 -1 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24 -9 17 -8 - - -1 |
| Incremse(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash s equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash 8 equivalents - End of the year | $\begin{aligned} & -11 \\ & -11 \\ & -11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -12 \\ -18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -13 \\ -17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ -16 \\ -19 \end{array}$ |

(1) These estimates ere besed on a sample of incorporated businesses reperting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$. Sample count includes
only those businesses reporting a statement of changes
see Tatele 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986
Newfoundland, Pharmacies (SIC 5031)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | Total $\begin{gathered}\text { payrol } \\ \$ 8000\end{gathered}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { ieporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No Ionger reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 101 | 15.603 | 1.401 | 3 | 13 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 81 17 3 - | $\begin{aligned} & 8.439 \\ & 5.220 \\ & 1.944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 759 \\ 470 \\ 172 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 8 <br> 5 <br> - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 128 | 22.443 | 1.669 | 10 | . $\cdot$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and ove } \end{aligned}$ | 98 27 3 - | $\begin{array}{r} 10.984 \\ 9.225 \\ 2.234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 818 \\ 687 \\ 164 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8 2 | $\because$ |

[^6]"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted sccordingly

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 | Lower | Upper | Tof |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ | middele $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |

1984



1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 444.980 \\ 433.062 \\ 11.918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66.003 \\ 56.025 \\ 9.978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 288.145 \\ 288.253 \\ -108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 516,144 \\ 505,407 \\ 10,737 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 909.629 \\ 882.564 \\ 27.065 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) | 50. 39 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 450.124 | 55.196 | 286.665 | 528.681 | 929.955 |
| Average expense \$ | 430.975 | 44.256 | 277.070 | 514.044 | 888.528 |
| Average net drofit \$ | 19,149 | 10.940 | 9.595 | 14,637 | 41.427 |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 456.424 | 208.576 | 289.006 | 477.021 |  |
| Average expense \$ | 462,474 | 211.294 | 294.759 | 478.452 | 865.390 |
| Average net loss \$ | -6.050 | -2.718 | -5.753 | -1.431 | -14.299 |

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE i. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Appilance. Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIT 622)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom <br> $25 \%$ | Tower <br> $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Selected expense item | Industry average (2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middie } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 27.6 | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 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 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Hest. 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 8 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 | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## Symbol:

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

## Footnotes

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

Volue in otal weighted expenditure on given item
2 Velue in esch cell = Total weighed seles of bll businesses in the semple $\times 100$ for each quartile
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted seles of businesses reporing this item of expenditure }} \times$ foo foch quartile.

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these fatios are calculated individublly and the totsl will not necessarily equal $100 \%$.

## Note

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item
Mecords were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quertile fi, bot bom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc. represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the bverage ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown.

## How to ute the tables

(11) Locate the appropriate sales pange that is displayed on the two lines entiled mow sales value" and migh sales value"
$(21$ The selacted range will indicate the proper quartile. i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the iower midde $25 \%$. the upper middle $25 \%$ or the top 25\%.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size pange will be in that quartile

## Standerd Induttrisi Clastification Definition (5IC 1980):

S1C 522 - Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores
gusinesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in major household appliances. small elecprical 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 E22)

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

|  | Total(2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower midde 25\% | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Uppe: } \\ \text { middle } 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left(\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \{1 \end{array}\right\}^{6}$ | -- | -- |  | - |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio <br> Curfent iatio (ifmes) | 1.9 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt iatio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} 2.2 \\ 19.8 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(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

121 These estimates are besed on sample of Dusinesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities
2. Levernge ration:
a) Debt/equity $=$ iotal liabilities / equity
b) Debt ratio $=$ lotal |iabilities $/$ total assets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit $+i n t e r e s t$ expense / interest expense

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only. 1986

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper <br> middie $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. Low sales value ( 8000 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) | $(1)^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | 7 10 -3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Investment activitios <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | 1 -22 | -- | -- <br> -- <br> - | -- <br> -- <br> - | -- -- -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from sharaholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 25 -6 5 | - - - - - - | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - $-=$ -- -- -- | - - - - - - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash sequivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash equivalents - End of the year | 17 -6 11 | -- | -- | --- | - |

1) These estimates are besed on a semple of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$. Sample count includes only thase businesses reporiing a statement of changes. 5ee Table 1 for symbois and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business. 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in ig86 Newfoundland, Appliance. Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)


[^7]TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIT 622)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | 700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 214 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 221.157 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 210.076 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit (lass) \$ | 11.081 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 218.759 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 203.327 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Average net profit \$ | 15.432 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 112.798 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 126.023 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -13.225 | -- | -- | -- | -- |



1986

| Number of observetions in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 252,926 \\ 245,625 \\ 7,301 \end{array}$ | -- |  | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 396.490 \\ 379.284 \\ 17.206 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 203.320 \\ 210.078 \\ -6.758 \end{array}$ | -- | -- |  |

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

See table i for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

|  | Total 1 1) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bottom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Lower <br> middle 25\% |  | Upper <br> middle 25\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High seles value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 36 \\ (1) \\ 1 \end{array}\right\}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | \% busi- <br> nesses <br> reporting | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bottom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 73.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 73.4 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Dccupancy expenses | 4.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4.3 | -- | - | =- | =- |
| Depreciation | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | - - | 97.6 | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | - | 86.6 | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Heat. I ight \& 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 8 bank charges | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.6 | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional fees | 0.5 | - | -- | -- | -- | 97.0 | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 2.7 | - - | =- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 2.7 | -- | -- | =- | - - |
| Profit (loss) | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 0.7 | -- | -* | - | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | =- | - | 100.0 | -* | -- | -- | - | -- |

## Symbols

zero or no observations
too small too be expressed
not epplicable
$\times$ confidentia!

## Footnates

11 These estimates bre based on a sample of businesses reporting $\$ 8 l e s$ between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Toial weighted expenditure on a given item
21 Value in each cell $=$ for each quartile.
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expendiqure on e given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ foo forh quartile.

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the spacific expense item. Therefore thase ratios are calculated individually and the total wilt noi 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 sates size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25\%, Iower middie 25\%. etc.) represents one quarter of the cotal number of businesses. Within sach quartile, the sverage 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 selas value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom 25\%. the lower midde $25 \%$. the upper middie $25 \%$ or the 100 25\%
|3| Dote pertaining to the selected sales sizerange will be in that quartile

## Stenderd Industrial CIsssificetion Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6331 - Gssoline 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 graup industry includes firms described as: retail diesel fuel. filling stations. gas bers. gosoline 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) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower midde 25\% | Upder middle 25\% | Top $25 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. Low sales value $\{\$ 000$ 's High sales value $1 \$ 000$ 's | 36 $(1)$ $(1)$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average ( $\$ 000$ 's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inventory | 23 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Other current assets | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current assets | 49 | -- | -. | -- | -- |
| Fixed assets | 66 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less: Accum, deo on fixed assets Dther assets | 26 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dther assets | 2 | -- |  |  |  |
| Total assets | 91 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Long term debt | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dther liabilities | 3 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Total liabilities | 73 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 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(4) for incorporated businesses only, 1986
Newfoundland, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

|  | Total(2) | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upoer } \\ & \text { middie } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) Migh sales value ( 9000 's) | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ (1) \\ 1 \end{array}\right)$ | (1) 344 | 344 718 | 718 874 | $\begin{aligned} & 874 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average |  |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -4.8 \\ 4.3 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6.6 \\ 21.2 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.6 \\ -1.3 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -16.1 \\ -5.2 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | 1.5 3.3 0.7 |

11 The ratios represent the average of ratios for ach business in the group and cannot de calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$

See Table i for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debt/equity $=$ total liabilities $/$ equity.
a) Debi ratio $=$ qotal $\mid$ iabilities $/$ total asseis.
c) Interes coverage $=$ net profit - interest expense $/$ interest expenst

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lawer <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000{ }^{\prime}$ s) | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 26 \\ (1) \\ 11 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 343 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 343 \\ 662 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 662 \\ & 910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 910 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average ( $\$ 000$ 's) |  |  |  |  |
| Opersting activities Cash from operations Deprecistion Dther | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 9 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1 5 -4 | 1 9 5 | 1 10 -2 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 19 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
| Dividends | - | - | - | -1 | - |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of iixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | 3 -13 - | - - - | -12 | 1 -5 - | 8 -32 - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in lang term debt <br> Repayment of lang term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from sharehalders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 7 -9 1 -2 - | -11 | 5 -6 2 -1 | 2 -4 -4 | 21 -16 2 -1 - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalants-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents = End of the year | 1 8 8 | -8 8 - | 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 on ly 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 Stetions (SIC 6331)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payrol! } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s }) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average labour } \\ & \text { units }(1) \end{aligned}$ | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No lange. reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 289 | 15.253 | 1.445 | 34 | 49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 281 \\ 6 \\ - \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,405 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.271 \\ 135 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | 32 2 - | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ \square \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 393 | 20.441 | 1,750 | 64 | . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 386 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.513 \\ 1.401 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.580 \\ 124 \\ 18 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | 63 1 - | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

Ill Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the
Survey of Emplovment, 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 it 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 payrall deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payrall deductions in the following vear.
"Newly reporting" and "no langer reparting" businasses are assumed to heve 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)


1984

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net drofit (loss) $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 484,924 \\ 477.530 \\ 7.394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,444 \\ 51.767 \\ 3.677 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 253.446 \\ 241.791 \\ 11.655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 529.017 \\ 520,432 \\ 8.585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.101 .790 \\ 1.096 .129 \\ 5.661 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit \$ | 136 473.923 463.038 10.885 | 53.564 46.393 7.171 | 248.154 234.024 14.130 | $\begin{array}{r} 523.293 \\ 512.289 \\ 11.004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.070,682 \\ 1.059,447 \\ 11.235 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses raporting a loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | 35 531.399 540,192 -8.793 | $\begin{aligned} & 60.376 \\ & 65.871 \\ & -5.495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 299.968 \\ 310.065 \end{array}$ $-10.097$ | $\begin{array}{r} 569.028 \\ 577.348 \\ -8.320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.196 .225 \\ 1.207 .482 \\ -11.257 \end{array}$ |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | 154 480.352 476.472 3.880 | $\begin{array}{r} 83.784 \\ 80.682 \\ 3.102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 289.485 \\ 285,779 \\ 3,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 512.015 \\ 506,259 \\ 5,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.036,123 \\ 1.033 .169 \\ 2.954 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 112 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 488,483 | 95.731 | 281,652 | 497.631 | 1.078.919 |
| Average expense \$ | 479.247 9.236 | 86.411 9.320 | 274.288 7,364 | $488.769$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.067 .515 \\ 11.400 \end{array}$ |
| Average net profit \$ | 9.236 |  |  |  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 476.590 | 6B. 401 | 314.750 | 559.760 | 963.450 |
| Average expense \$ | 483.824 | 73.305 | 322.840 | 564.313 | 974.838 |
| Average net loss \$ | -7.234 | -4,904 | -8.090 | -4,553 | -11,388 |

1985

| 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 609,331 \\ 601,245 \\ 8,086 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,113,141 \\ 1,110.856 \\ 2.285 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 133 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 548.011 | 132,172 | 314.949 | 600.514 | 1.144,408 |
| Average expense \$ | 535.423 | 119.291 | 304.611 | 585.155 | 1.132,635 |
| Average net profit \$ | 12.58 B | 12.881 | 10.338 | 15,359 | 11.773 |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 39 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 567.117 | 207.907 | 362.836 | 632.913 | 1.064.813 |
| Average expense \$ | 575,595 | 212.641 | 368.267 | 644,278 | 1.077 .194 |
| Average net loss \$ | -8.478 | -4.734 | -5,431 | -11,365 | -12,381 |

[^8]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)


## Symbol:

zero or no observations
-. too small too be expressed
not applicable
$\times$ confidential
Footnotes
(i) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sal es between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
(2) Value in each cell = Total weighted expenditure on a given item
(2) Value in each cell =
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighed expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total waighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }}$. 100 for each quar ile.

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

## Moter

Data are shown by quartiles whan at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sates size. Each quartile (i. e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc.) represents one quarter of the total number of businasses. 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 fines entitled mlow sales value" and "Migh sales value"
(2) The selected fange will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$. the lower midle $25 \%$, the upper middie $25 \%$ 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. Parta and Accessories Stores
Businosses primarily engeged in retail dealing in new or used tires, tubes bateries 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 linc. C. B. Or GRSI. retail motor vehicle 5 tereos. retail motor venicle tape oeck and retal: tires ane tuees.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

|  | Total (1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot } 40 m \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOE } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | 12 $(1)$ $(1)$ | -- | -- | --- | -- |
|  | 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 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dther assets | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 130 | - | -- | - | - |
| Liabilitles and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other current liabilities | 41 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 48 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Long term debt | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other liabilities | - | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Total liabilitios | 64 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Total equity | 66 | -* | -- | - | -- |

11 these estimates are based on sample of businesses reporting sales beiween $\$ 10,000$ 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 | Lower | Upper | Top |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquidity retio Curient ratio (times) | 3.1 |  | -- |  | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- |  | -- |

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debifequity $=$ total liabilities, equity
b) Debt ratio = qoial liabilities / total assets
c) Interes: coverage = net prof : . interest expense / interest expense

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

|  | Total 11 ) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper $\text { middle } 25$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & (1)^{8} \\ & (1)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | -- |  | -- | -- |
| Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating ectivities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Incrase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | 8 -10 - | -- -- -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- |
| Financing activities <br> increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | -1 -1 | - -- -- -- -- -- | -- <br> -- <br> - <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the rear | 6 3 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 chenges.
See iable 1 for symbols and notes

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


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 Canade, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time omployee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the canada level. Thus if obusiness has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less then that number in any given province it is show 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
"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)


1985

Number of observations in sample
Average sales $\$$
Average expense $\$$
412,656
304,201
8,455

Businesses reporting a profit (No.)
Average sales $\$$
$249.798^{3}$
Average expense \$
237.992

Average net profit \$
11.806

Businesses reporting a loss (No.)
Average sales $\$$
1,560.000
Average expense $\$$
Average net loss \$
1.605.000

Number of observations in sample Average sales $\$$
18
172.161
168.342
3.819

13
170.791
164.388
6.403

5

Average sales $\$$
203.049
208.545

Average expense $\$$
Average net loss $\$$
$-5.496$
(1) These estimetes 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
Newf oundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

|  | Total(1) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ |  | Lower middle 25\% |  | Upper middle 25\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample \{No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | TOD 25\% |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Uppe: midole 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 81.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 81.1 | -- | -- | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Decupancy expenses | 6.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 5.3 | -- | - | =- | -- |
| Depreciation | 1.5 | -- | - | -- | -- | 100.0 | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 1.5 | -* | -- | -- | -- | 95.1 | 1.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heat. I ight 8 telephone | 3.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 3.1 | -- | -" | -- | - |
| Rent | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.5 | 1.2 | -- | -* | - | - |
| Personnel expenses | B. 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 8.9 | -- | - $=$ | - | -- |
| Financial expenses | 1.0 | - | - | -- | -- | 100.0 | 1.0 | - | =- | -- | -- |
| Interest \& bank charges | 0.4 | - | -- | -- | -- | 69.3 | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pratessional fees | 0.5 | - | -- | -- | -- | 98.9 | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 3.7 | - | -- | -- | =- | 100.0 | 3.7 | -- | -- | - | - |
| Profit (loss) | -1.1 | - | -- | - | -- | 100.0 | $-1.1$ | - | =- | - | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | =- | - | 100.0 | $\cdots$ | - $=$ | - | - | - |

Symbols
zero or no obsepvations
too small 100 be expressed
not applicable
confidential

## Footnotes

111 These estimates are based on a sample of busimesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$
(2) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for each quartile
3) Value in ash celi $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times 100 \quad$ for each quartile.

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 no: necessarily equal $100 \%$

## Motes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item
Records were renked in escending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i. e. bottom 25\%. lower middle 25\%. etc. l epresents 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 appropribte sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "low sales value" and migh sales value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower midde $25 \%$, the upper midole $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$
(3) Data pertaining to the selected seles size range will be in that quartile.

## Standard Industriel Clessificetion 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 tood. Dther merchandise sold usually includes ready-to-war apparel, toiletries, cosmetics. herdware. 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\% | Lowe $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tof } \\ & \text { 25\% } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low salas value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 34 \\ (1) \\ 11 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | verage $1 \$ 000$ |  |  |
| Assets <br> Cash <br> Accounts and notes receivable <br> Inventory <br> Other current assets <br> Total current assets <br> Fixed assets <br> Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets <br> Dther assets | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 70 \\ 52 \\ 31 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - |
| Total assets | 93 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Liabilities and equity Current loans <br> Other current liabilities Total current liabilities Mortgages payable Long term debt Other Iiabilities | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 30 \\ 36 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$ | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- -- -- -- | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- <br> -- <br> - <br> - |
| Total liabilities Total aquity | 60 32 |  |  | -- | -- |

111 These estimates are based on a semple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ end $\$ 2,000,000$.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total(2) | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ (1) \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)$ | [1 348 | 348 479 | 479 1.003 | 1,003 |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| ```Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Inteiest coverage iatio (times) Debt ratio (times)``` | $\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ 41.1 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.1 \\ -4.4 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.4 \\ 24.9 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.4 \\ 86.3 \\ 0.7 \end{array}$ | 0.9 32.2 0.4 |

(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 .

121 These estimates are based on 5 sample of businesses reporing salas berween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio

Current $=$ curient assets / current liabilities
2. Levernge retios:
a) Debt/equity $=$ zotal liabilities / equi?y
b) Debt ratio = total liabilities ? :ota assets
c) Interest coverege $=$ net profit - interes: excense inteiest expense

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

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406 \\ & 516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 516 \\ 992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 992 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations <br> Depreciation <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 7 \\ -13 \end{array}$ | -7 4 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 4 \\ -12 \end{array}$ | 4 7 -1 | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 12 \\ -30 \end{array}$ |
| Dividends | -2 | - | - | -1 | -6 |
| Investment activities <br> Oisposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of 1 ixed assets <br> Incrasse in investment <br> Oecrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ -11 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | -6 | 1 -7 - | $-12$ | 19 -16 - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans trom government <br> Increase in equity <br> Oecrease in equity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ -4 \\ 7 \\ -3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 -1 18 -9 -9 | 6 -3 3 - | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 7 -7 7 -3 - - -1 |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalonts - End of the year | 3 18 21 | 4 7 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 24 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 3 18 20 | -2 19 18 |

11 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
Nowfoundland, General Stores (SIC 6412)

| Business size expressedin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| average labour units(l) |

(11) Average labour units are calculatad by dividing total paypoll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment. Payroll and Hours. Statistics Cenede. Catalogue 72-002. An avarage 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 b businass has at last 500 employees in Canade as a whole but less than that number in eny given province it is shown in the 500 and over group
(2) Refers to businesses reporting no peyroll deductions in the previous year
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no peyroll deductions in the following year
"Nawly 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 (SIL 6412)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Upder $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Top |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 88 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 299.649 | 59.658 | 143.885 | 253.214 | 741.839 |
| Average expense $\$$ Average net profit (loss) \$ | 292.605 7.044 | 57.377 2.281 | 132.699 11.186 | 252.739 475 | $\begin{array}{r} 727,604 \\ 14.235 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) | 74 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 300.118 | 79.061 | 143.426 | 249.334 | 728.649 |
| Average expense \$ | 286,560 | 74.085 | 131.218 | 238,973 | 701.963 |
| Average net profit \$ | 13,558 | 4.976 | 12.208 | 10.361 | 26,685 |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 304,724 | 35.125 | 150,142 | 263.085 | 770.545 |
| Average expense \$ | 315.070 | 36.259 | 152.870 | 287.753 | 783.407 |
| Average net loss \$ | -10.346 | -1.126 | -2.728 | -24.668 | -12.862 |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | 67 293,364 289.711 3,653 | 37.492 38.099 -607 | $\begin{array}{r} 145.562 \\ 139.824 \\ 5.738 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284,559 \\ 275,838 \\ 8,721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705.842 \\ 705.081 \\ 761 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting prafit (No.) | 53 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 290.136 | 40.422 | 152.898 | 279.949 | 687.275 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 280.731 | 38.496 | 144.699 | 268.063 | 671.664 |
| Average net profit \$ | 9,405 | 1,926 | B. 199 | 11.8 BC 6 | 15,611 |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 300.892 | 34.354 | 119.026 | 306,765 | 743,421 |
| Average expense \$ | 311.468 | 37.674 | 122.191 | 313.293 | 772,715 |
| Average net loss \$ | -10.576 | -3,320 | -3,165 | -6.528 | -29.294 |

1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 310,516 \\ 301.998 \\ 8,518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.703 \\ & 54.894 \\ & -1.191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141.712 \\ 132.163 \\ 9.549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 261,806 \\ 252.409 \\ 9,397 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 784,841 \\ 768,527 \\ 15,314 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 319.939 \\ 307.598 \\ 12.341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,384 \\ 74,307 \\ 2.077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143.444 \\ 131.080 \\ 12.364 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 263,967 \\ 251,168 \\ 12,799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 795,961 \\ 773,835 \\ 22,126 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 290.707 \\ 296.080 \\ -5.373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,323 \\ & 41,731 \\ & -3,408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131,598 \\ 138,484 \\ -6,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 253,415 \\ 257.225 \\ -3,811 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 739.490 \\ 746.877 \\ -7.387 \end{array}$ |

111 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
See tatie: for symbeis 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\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & \{1\} \\ & \{1\} \end{aligned}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average \{2 |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { \% busi- } \\ \text { nesses } \\ \text { reporting } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { midd le } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { midd } 1 \text { e } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { midd I } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 59.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.1 | 60.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Occupancy expenses | 9.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 9.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Depreciation | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.4 | 4.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heat. light \& telephone | 4.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rent | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.3 | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Personnel expenses | 16.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.4 | 16.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financial expenses | 5.1 | -- | -- | -* | - | 95.4 | 5.3 | -- | -- | -- | = |
| Interest \& bank charges | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.0 | 5.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional fees | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | -" | 95.4 | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 4.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Profit (loss) | 4.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | . $\cdot$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## Symbol:

zero or no observetions
too smell too be expressed
not applicable
$\times \quad$ confidential

## Footnotes

$(11$ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$
21 Volue in each celat weighred expenditure on a given item
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ lore on given item $\quad$ for each quartile.

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

## Notes

Dats are shown by quartiles when et least 13 of the sompled businesses report the specific item.
Records were ranked in ascending order according to seles size. Each quartile li, e. bottom 25\%. Iower middle $25 \%$. etc. fepresents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quertile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes. the high and fow values of sales are shown

## How to use the tables

(1) Locate the appropriate sples range that is displayed on the two lines entitied "low sales value" and migh sales value"

12 The selacted 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 Clastification Definition (SIC 1980):

516 6413 - General Merchandise Stores
Businesses primarily engaged in retail dabling in a generat line of merchandise on a non-departmental basis including ready-to-war apparel. toiletries. cosmetics, hardware and housowares. 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 orof ile for 1986
Newf oundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

(1) These estimates are besed on semple of businesses reporing sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See Table 1 for symbois and notes.

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

|  | Total (2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper <br> midde 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio <br> Current ratio (times) | 39.4 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -20.2 \\ 5.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | --- |

(1) The ratios represant the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) These estimatas are based on s sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debi/equity = qoral liabilities / equity
(b) Debt ratio = totat liabilities / total assets
c) interes: coverage $=$ met profit * interest expense ; interest expense

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986
Newfoundland, General Merchandise Stores (SIC S413)

|  | Total (1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Upper <br> middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High salos value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- |  | -- |  |
|  | Average (\$000's: |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} -22 \\ 8 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ -19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -- -- -- | -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- |
| Finencing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decresse in equity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -28 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | -- - - - - - -- | -- - - - - - - | -- - - - - - - | -- - - - -- -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents = End of the year | 10 -14 -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 lable 1 for symbols and notes

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

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\text { Total payroll } \begin{array}{r} \left(\$ 000^{\prime} s\right) \end{array}$ | Average labour units\{1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting }(2) \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel | 28 | 4.341 | 467 | 8 | 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less then } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}497 \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 43 \\ 371 \end{array}$ | 8 - - | 12 - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 54 | 4.969 | 467 | 11 | , |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 51 $!$ 2 | $\begin{array}{r}688 \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64 33 -8 370 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - |

[^9]TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of smali businesses by sales quartile. 1984-1986 Newfoundiand, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

| Total(1) Bottom | Lower | Upper | middle $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |



1985


1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 261.074 \\ 256.583 \\ 4.491 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89.547 \\ 86.099 \\ 3.448 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155.954 \\ 152.066 \\ 3.888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272.184 \\ 265.858 \\ 6.316 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 526.611 \\ 522.299 \\ 4.312 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 250,687 | 85.584 | 157.333 | 271.813 | 488.018 |
| Average expense \$ | 241.215 | 80.882 | 150.270 | 263.012 | 470.695 |
| Average net protit \$ | 9.472 | 4.702 | 7.063 | 8.801 | 17.323 |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 332,493 | 116.342 | 147.908 | 281.669 | 784.051 |
| Average expense \$ | 372.357 | 121.366 | 162.544 | 338.992 | 866.526 |
| Average net loss \$ | -39.864 | -5.024 | -14.636 | -57.323 | -82.475 |

[^10]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

|  | Total(1) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot } 40 m \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ |  | Lower middle 25\% |  | Upper middle 25\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( 8000 's) High sales value ( $\$ 0000^{\prime}$ s) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middIe } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middle } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of seles | 77.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 77.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Occupancy expenses <br> Depreciation <br> Repairs \& maintenance <br> Heat. light \& telephone Rent | 6.1 2.5 0.2 2.8 0.7 | $-=$ -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | - | 100.0 68.0 66.1 100.0 26.2 | 6.1 3.6 0.3 2.8 2.6 | -- | $-=$ -- -- -- | - | -- -- -- -- |
| Personnel expenses | 12.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.1 | 18.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financial expenses Interest \& bank charges Professional fees | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | - | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 68.0 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | 5.5 7.0 0.8 | -- | -- | - | -- <br> -- <br> - |
| Dther expenses | 4.7 | -- | - | -- | - | 100.0 | 4.7 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Profit (loss) | -5. 6 | -- | - | -- | -- | 100.0 | -5.6 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | - | 100.0 | ... | - | -- | -- | -- |

## Symbole

zero of no observations

- 100 small too be expressed
not epplicable
- confidential

Footnotes
11 These estimates are Desed on a sample of businesses reparting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$
. Valotal weighted axpenditure on a given item
2) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Tosal weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }}{} \times 100$ for each quartile.
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Totel weighted expendiqure on given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses raporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ foo forh quertile.

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculbted individually ond the cotal will not necessarily equal $100 \%$.

## Notes

Data ore shown by quartilas when at least 13 of the sompled businesses report the specific item
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile li. e. bottom 25\%. Iower 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

11 Locate the appropriste sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitted "Low sales value" and ahigh sales value"
121 The selected fange will indicate the proper quat tile, 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.

Stenderd Industrisl CIassification Definition (SIC 1980):
SIC 653t - Hardwere Storet
Businesses pimarily engaged in retail dealing in any combination of the bas ic lines of hardware. such as hand and power tools, builders" hardware, fastaners, electrical and plumbing supplies. Thase businasses may be secondarily engaged in retaling housewares. alectrical appliances. pain?, sporting goods. otc.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

|  | Total (1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Unper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOE } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts and notes receivable 28 |  |  |  |  | -- |
| Inventory | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other cuprent 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 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 68 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | 6 | -- | -- | -- | =- |
| Long term debt | 61 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dther i iabilities | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total liabilities | 136 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Total equity | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(11) These estimetes are besed on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$.

See iable 1 for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total (2) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bottom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -- | -- |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 6.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} 19.5 \\ 4.5 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | --- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) The ratios represent the average of ratios for each businass in the group and cannot ba calculated from the figures shown in iable 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses repoiting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage ratios:
al Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity
b) Debt ratio = total libbilities / cotal assets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit + interest expense $/$ intares? expense

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) High sales value (\$000's) | $\begin{aligned} & (1)^{8} \\ & (1)^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations <br> Depreciation <br> Dther | 12 8 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | - | -- | - |
| Investment activitias <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | 1 -9 -5 - | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Finmencing activities <br> lncrease in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from sharaholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances \& loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other | 9 -24 2 -3 - - -1 | -- | -- -- -- - - - | - - - - - - - | - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash s equivalents-Beginning of the rear Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | -18 13 -5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based an a sample of incorporated busimesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporiing a statemen i of changes
See iable 1 for symbols and notes

TA8LE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC ciassification in 1986 Newf oundland, Hardware, Paint, Glass and Wallpeper Stores (SIC 653)

|  |  |  |  | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ \left(\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting }(2) \end{array}$ | No Ionger reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 51 | 5.412 | 456 | 7 | 9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.301 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 99 \\ 182 \\ - \end{array}$ | 6 <br> 1 <br> - | و |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tote 1 | 77 | 7.398 | 561 | 11 | - . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.438 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 242 \\ 107 \\ 212 \end{array}$ | 1! | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

(1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reporied in the Survey of Employment. Payrall and Hours. Statistics Canoda, Cotologue 72-002. An average iabour umit cauld be interpreied as b full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at last 500 employees in Conada as a whole but less than that number in any given province in 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 ossumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See iable 1 for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total 11 ) | Bottom 25\% | Lawer <br> middle 25\% | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25^{\circ} . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 724,918 \\ 684,353 \\ 40,565 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | --- | -- |
| Businesses raporting a profit (No.) Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 723.861 \\ 680.207 \\ 43.654 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 69.948 \\ 80.371 \\ -10.423 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |



1986

(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, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

|  | Total(1) |  | Bottom 25\% |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Upper$\text { middle } 25 \%$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime} s\right.$ ) |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 11 \\ (1) \\ 1 \end{array}\right\}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average (2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 75 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bottom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upder middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Too } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent 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 8 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 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financill expenses | 4.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4. 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Interest 8 bank charges Professional fees | 1.4 3.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 100.0 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Profit (loss) | -3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | -3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | - . | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## Symbots

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## Footnotes

$(11$ These estinetes are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$
2) Value in each cell= $=$ otal weighted expenditure on agiven item
2) Value in each cell $=\overline{\text { Total weighted seles of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for each quartile
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on given iten }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }}$. 100

This portion of the toble pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. iherefore these ratios are calculated individuslly and the total will not necessarily equal $100 \%$

## Motes

Deta are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.
Records were ranked in ascending order according to saies size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25z. etc.) repiesents one querter of the total number of businesses. Within each quariile, the average patio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

## Now so use the tables

(1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitied "Low sales value" and migh sales value"
(2) The selacted r ange will indicate the proper quartile, i, e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$. the upper middle $25 \%$ of the top $25 \%$
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

## Stenderd Industrial Claselfication Definition (SIC 1980):

## SIC 6541 - Sporting Goode Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in reteil dealing in sporting goods. playground and gymnasium equipment. Businesses may be described by product line such as: fetsil archery equipment. petail athletic clothing (inc. uniforms), retail athletic footweer, retail baseball equipment, retail bowling equipment. retail camping equipment lexc. tent trailersl, petail spopts and fishing tackle, retait football equipmen:. retail golf equipment. retail hocker equipment. retail hunting equipment, retail playground equipment. retzil skiing equipment eidi soccet equipment. retail sofiball equipmen:, sporing goocs stores retait tennis equipment. and reiail track and field equipment

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

(1) These estimates are based on a semple 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
Newfoundiand, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)
Total(2)
Bottom

| Lower | Upper | Top |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| middele $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |


| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High soles value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & (1) \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 4.1 | - | - | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / curreni liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / eouity
b) Debt ratio $=$ total $\mid$ iab, $\mid i$ ites / total assets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net frofir + interest expensef inseres: expense

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

|  | Total\{9\} | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middle } 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \{1 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | 7 5 -1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | -40 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | 2 -4 | - <br> - <br> - | -- | - <br> - <br> - | -- -- -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | -2 1 -2 - - -3 | -- - - - - - - | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | $-=$ - $-=$ - - - | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - |
| Incrense(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | -38 46 8 | -- | -- | -- | $=-$ $=-$ $=-$ |

(1) These estimates ere based on sample of incorporated businesses reporting saies betwoen $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. $\$$ ample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes.
See Toble 1 for symbols ano nores

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

| Business size expressed in overage labour units(1) | Number of businesses | Total $\begin{gathered}\text { payroll } \\ (\$ 000\end{gathered}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No Ionger redorting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 25 | 922 | 68 | 6 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 25 - - | 922 - - | 68 - - - | 6 | 1 - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 42 | 1.550 | 113 | 14 | - . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 42 | $1.550$ | 113 $=$ - | 14 - - | $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

111 Average labour units ape calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rote as reported in the Survey of Employment. Aayroll and Hours, Statistics Canade. Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employer. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the canada evel. Thus if business has at least 500 employees in Conade as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
(2) Refers to Dusinesses reporting no peyroll deductions in the previous year
3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the foltowing 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 teble for symbols and notes

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper midde $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To: } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 203,965 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense $\$$ |  | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | $4,427$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (Mo.) | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 268,690 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 252.063 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit \$ | 16.627 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 142.623 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 149.478 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net loss \$ | -6.855 | -- | -- | -- | -- |


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 118.079 \\ 112.045 \\ 6.034 \end{array}$ | -- | $\cdots$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 9 |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 155,493 | -- |  |  |
| Average expense \$ | 141.395 | -- | - |  |
| Average net profit \$ | 14,098 |  |  |  |
| Businesses reporting loss (Mo.) | 2 |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 45,878 | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 48.993 | -- | -- |  |
| Average net loss \$ | -3, 115 | -- | -- | -- |

## 1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 286.301 \\ 282.976 \\ 3.325 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) | 11 |
| Average sales \$ | 374,169 |
| Average expense \$ | 355,138 |
| Average net profit \$ | 19.031 |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 5 |
| Average sales \$ | 274.047 |
| Average expense \$ | 283.462 |
| Average net loss \$ | -9,415 |

[^11]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newf oundland, Operators of Bulldings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

|  | Total\{1\} |  | Bottom 25\% |  | Lowe T$\text { midde } 25 \%$ |  | Upper middle 25\% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High salos value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 75 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{array}\right\}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 117 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average (2) |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { \% busi- } \\ \text { nesses } \\ \text { reporting } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Uoper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Decupancy expenses | 30.7 | 36.9 15.5 | 33.9 | 30.6 15 | 22.1 9.6 | 99.8 91.1 | 30.7 16.6 | 36.9 15.7 | 33.9 21.5 | 30.6 18.1 | 22.3 11.3 |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 77.8 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 6.3 |
| Heat. Hight \& telephone | 8.2 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 59.6 | 13.7 | 20.7 | 7.1 | 14.9 | 8.9 |
| Rent | 1.3 |  |  | . . | ... | 5.5 | 23.8 | - | - | ... | . . |
| Personnel expenses | 12.4 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 38.4 | 32.3 | 5.3 | 43.3 | 31.2 | 41.9 |
| Financial expenses | 39.1 | 50.2 | 14.9 | 41.4 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 50.2 | 14.9 | 41.4 | 45.3 |
| interest \& bank charges | 32.0 | 40.1 | 11.7 | 37.9 | 33.8 | 94.3 | 34.0 | 40.5 | 11.9 | 45.4 | 34.1 |
| Professiona! fees | 7.1 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 98.9 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 11.5 |
| 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 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | --. | $\cdots$ | . . | . . | - . |

## Symbols

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## Footnotes

$(1)$ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
21 valut Total weighted expenditure on a given item
Totel weighted sales of all businesses in the somple $\times 100$ for each quartile. Toial weighted expenditure on a given iten $\times 100$ for each quaptile
(3) Volue in each celt = Total weighted sales of businesses repotting this item of expenditure

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

## Motes

Date are shown by quertiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.
Records were ranked in ascending arder according to seles size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25\%. lower middle 25\%, etc.) represents one quarter of the totel number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, qhe high and low values of sales are shown.

## How to use the tablet

(1) Locate the eppropriate seles range that is displayed on the two lines entitled mow seles valuem and migh sales valuem
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the botom $25 \%$, the lower midde $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Dota pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

## Stenderd Industrisl Clessification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 751 - Dperators of Buildings and Dwellings
Businesses primerily engaged in the operating or in owning and operating buildings and dwellings

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland. Dperators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

(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 nores.

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

|  | Total 12 ) | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { midde } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Uoper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | 75 $(1)$ $(1)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | 24 30 | 30 117 | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity retio Current ratio (times) | 6.3 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 8.4 |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} 3.1 \\ 13.7 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | -7.2 7.6 1.1 | 33.0 4.5 0.9 | $\begin{array}{r} -10.5 \\ 39.1 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | 4.3 1.9 0.7 |

(11) The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in lable 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on sample of businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$.

Sea 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.

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\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activlties Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 12 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ 3 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | 5 3 5 | 1 9 3 | 17 31 7 |
| Dividends | -4 | - | -8 | -7 | -2 |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ -37 \\ -10 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ | -74 | -1 | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ -16 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ -53 \\ -39 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from sharetrolders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 44 -80 14 -8 | 55 -2 14 -1 | $\begin{array}{r}-2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ -11 \\ 20 \\ -3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ -298 \\ 15 \\ -26 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash s equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | 12 13 24 | 1 | 1 6 7 | 4 15 19 | 39 25 64 |

111 These estimates are based on ample of incarporated businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statoment of changes. See Table for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business. 1983-1986 based on SIC ciassification tn 1986
Nawfoundiand, Dperetors of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s) } \end{array}$ | Average labour units(i) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting }\{2\rangle \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 161 | 16.956 | 979 | 20 | 38 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.516 \\ x \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444 \\ 41 \\ 452 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | 20 | 38 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 242 | 28,305 | 1.638 | 52 | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 228 8 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.201 \\ 2.901 \\ 4.746 \\ 11.457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \\ & 149 \\ & 413 \\ & 588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

(1) Avarage labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the guerage annual wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canade. Catelogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpretad as o full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are deiermined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in ony given province if is shown in the 500 ond over group.
(2) Refers to businesses reporting no peyroll deductions in the previous year
(3) Refers 20 businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year
"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses ore 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)


1984

| Number of observations in sample | 43 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 118.310 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 117.475 |
| Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 835 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reparting a profit (No.) | 28 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 138.623 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 116.405 |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 22.218 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 15 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 103.496 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 138.192 |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -34.696 |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 101,359 \\ 82.609 \\ 18.750 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 97,129 \\ 69.552 \\ 27.577 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 127.258 \\ 143.628 \\ -16,370 \end{array}$ |

Mumber of observations in sample
Average sales $\$$
Average expense \$
Average net profit (loss) \$

Businesses reporting a profit (Mo.)
Average sales \$
Average expense $\$$
Average net profit $\$$

Businesses reporting a loss (Mo.)
Average sales $\$$
Average expense $\$$
Average net loss \$

101
93.078
93.078
92.608

470

53
84.117

68,371
15.746

48
111.854
139.648

| 111.854 | 15.038 | 30.837 | 52.367 | 349.175 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 139.648 | 22.192 | 34.855 | 63.239 | 438.304 |
| -27.794 | -7.154 | -4.018 | -10.872 | -89.129 |

111 These estimates are basad on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
See Table 1 for symbals and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundiand, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)


## Symbole

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

## Footnotes

(1) These estimates ore based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$
12) Value in each call= $=$ for each quartile
(3) Value in each cell: $\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ not forh quartile.

This portion of the qable pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these fetios are calculated individuelly and the total will not necesserily equal $100 \%$.

## Motes

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 li.e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc. represents one querter 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 tebles

(1) Locate the appropriate salas range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales valuem and migh sales value
(2) The selected pange will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bot tom 25\%, the lower middle $25 \%$, the uppor miode $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

## Standard Industrisl CIsssificetion Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7512 - Operstors of Mon-Residentisl Buildings
8usinesses primarily engaged in operating, or owning and operating buildings and dwellings such es: arena operating, conference/convention centre opersting, leasimg non-pesidential buildings. meeting hall operating, office building rental. real estare 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 <br> middie 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low salas value ( $\$ 000$ High sales value ( $\$ 000$ | 51 $(1)$ 11 | 19 26 | 26 40 | 40 117 | (117 |
|  | Average ( $8000{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 94 | 16 | 45 | 16 | 215 |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 11 |  | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| Inventory | 8 | 18 |  | - | 12 |
| Other current assets | 9 |  | 11 | 6 | 13 |
| Total current assets | 122 | 34 | 58 | 23 | 270 |
| Fixed assets | 444 | 107 | 291 | 222 | 932 |
| Less: Accum. ded. on fixed assets Other assets | 157 | 23 | 78 | 100 | 328 16 |
| Other assets | 8 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 16 |
| Total assets | 417 | 119 | 194 | 153 | 889 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutrent loans | 42 | 4 | 15 | 28 | 93 |
| Other current liabilities | 53 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 119 |
| Total current liabilities | 95 | 16 | 31 | 52 | 211 |
| Mortgages payable | 132 | 62 | 48 | 8 | 292 |
| Long term debt | 54 | 2 | 64 | 52 | 84 |
| Other liabilities | 13 | 6 | - | 1 | 32 |
| Total liabilities | 294 | 86 | 143 | 114 | 618 |
| Totel equity | 123 | 34 | 51 | 39 | 271 |

111 These estimates are based on asmple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$.
see rable 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 | Lower | Upper | Top |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ | middle $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |


| Businesses in sample (No.) | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low sales value (\$000's) | (1) | (1) | 26 | 40 | 117 |
| High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | (1) | 26 | 40 | 117 | (1) |



111 The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
12) These estimates are besed on sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current $=$ current assets $/$ curpent liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
al Debt/equity = totel liabilities / squity
bl Debt iatio = total liabilities / total assets
cl Interest coversge $=$ net profit - interest expense / interest expense.

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & \{1\} \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | 24 35 | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average (\$000's ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations Oepreciation Dther | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 1 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | 3 9 14 | -4 8 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 21 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dividends | -5 | -18 | - | -4 | -3 |
| Investment ectivities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ -25 \\ -19 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | - | 2 -6 - | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ -5 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ -63 \\ -53 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long teim debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans fiom shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Othe: | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ -76 \\ 6 \\ -15 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 10 -15 4 -15 - - -1 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ -21 \\ 3 \\ -28 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ -191 \\ 11 \\ -18 \\ - \\ - \\ -1 \end{array}$ |
| Increase(decrease) in cast \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 24 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 8 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 5 8 13 | 74 14 89 | 75 51 127 |

(1) These estimetes are based on sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Sample count includes only those businesses peporiing a siatement of changes.
see Toble $\dagger$ for symbols and notes.
TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundland, Operators of Non-Residentill Buildings (SIC 7512)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ (8000 \text { s }) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 161 | 16,956 | 979 | 20 | 38 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,516 \\ x \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444 \\ 49 \\ 452 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | 20 | $38$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 242 | 28.305 | 1.638 | 52 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 228 8 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.201 \\ 2.901 \\ 4.746 \\ 11.457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \\ & 149 \\ & 413 \\ & 588 \end{aligned}$ | 47 3 2 - | $\cdots$ |

(1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the everage 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-ime employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada leval. 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 payrall deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no peyroll deductions in the following year
"Newiy paporting" end "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 Newfoundiand, Operetors of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lowe ! <br> midde 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | To 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 126,799 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 116,674 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 10,125 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 147.551 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense $\$$ | 113.792 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net protit \$ | 33,759 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses recorting a loss (No.) | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 99.511 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 141.720 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net loss \$ | -42.209 | -- | -- | -- | -- |



| Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense $\$$ Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 107,934 \\ 98,775 \\ 9.759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.583 \\ 12.584 \\ 5.999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.031 \\ & 33.777 \\ & -2.746 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76.875 \\ 67.216 \\ 9.659 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 305.247 \\ 281.522 \\ 23.725 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 107,489 \\ 92,199 \\ 15.290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.125 \\ 10.769 \\ 7.356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.789 \\ 29.587 \\ 1.202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.690 \\ & 70.367 \\ & 16.323 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 294,351 \\ 258,074 \\ 36,277 \end{array}$ |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average soles \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 139.208 \\ 176.888 \\ -37.680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,602 \\ & 24,524 \\ & -2,922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,232 \\ & 37,270 \\ & -6,038 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,900 \\ & 61,124 \\ & -3,224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 446,098 \\ 584,632 \\ -138,534 \end{array}$ |

[^12]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundiand, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

|  | Total(1) |  | Bottom 25\% |  | Lower middle $25 \%$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample \{No.\} Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) |  | $(1)^{7}$ |  |  |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3 ) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot+om } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | Upoer middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 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 tees | 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 | - . | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## Symbol:

zero or no observations
too small too be expressed
not spoliceble
$\times \quad$ confidential

## footnotes

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

1 value lotal weighted expenditure on a given item
121 Value in esch cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the semple
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weignted axpenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ foo forh quartile.

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 quartite li, e. botiom 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 displayad on the two lines entitad "Low salas value" and migh sales value"
(2) The selected range will indicete 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 Claseification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7611 - Insurance and Reel 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 eppraisal services, independent insurance ciaim edjusiers. insurance sgents 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\% | Lawer middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(1)^{7}$ |  | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  | Average (\$000's ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |
| Assets - .- - .- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash Accounts and notes receivable | 94 196 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Inventory | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other current assets | 12 |  |  | -- |  |
| Total current assets | 302 186 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other assets | 64 | -* | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 530 | - | -- | - | -- |
| Liabilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current laans Other current liabilities | 22 207 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabilities | 229 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | 100 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Long term debt Other I Iabilities | 51 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other liabilities | 55 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total liabilities | 436 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total equity | 94 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are besed on a sample of businesses reporting sales beiween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$.

See Tatie 1 for symbols and notes

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


| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left.\begin{array}{l}11 \\ 11\end{array}\right\}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.7 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 23.7 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debt/aquity $=$ eotal $\mid$ iabilities $/$ equity
b) Debt ratio $=$ total liabilities / total assets.
e) Interest coverage $=$ net profit interest expense / interest expense

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

|  | Total\1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Uppe? midde 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000{ }^{\prime}$ s) | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (1)^{5} \\ (1) \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash 4 rom operations <br> Depreciation <br> Dther | $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 24 \\ -162 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Dividends | -6 | -- | =- | -- | - |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ -68 \\ -5 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Dther | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -21 \\ -17 \\ - \\ 1! \\ - \end{array}$ | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- | -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash 8 equivalents = End of the year | $\begin{array}{r} -67 \\ 153 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |

$(1)$ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporeted businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting statement of chenges
See toble f for symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC ciassification in ig86 Newfoundland, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | Total $\begin{array}{r}\text { pzyroll } \\ (\$ 000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with poid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer <br> reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 90 | 12,023 | 667 | 15 | 34 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,158 \\ 4,192 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 290 \\ 237 \\ 42 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 155 | 20,894 | 1.089 | 28 | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 136 10 3 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.247 \\ & 7.893 \\ & 1,469 \\ & 3.293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ 418 \\ 77 \\ 160 \end{array}$ | 28 | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

(1) Average $\quad$ abour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as pepored in the Survey of Emplomment. Payroll and Hours. Statistics Canada. Cetelogue 72-002. An average labour unit could de interpreted as a full-time amployee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at laast 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 end over group.
(2) Refers 20 businasses 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 raporting" businesses are assumed to hove been in bctivity 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 Newfoundiand, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7511)



| Number of observitions in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 253,650 \\ 246,851 \\ 6,799 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (Mo.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 336.434 \\ 320.687 \\ 15.747 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (Mo.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 119.918 \\ 135.116 \\ -15.198 \end{array}$ |  | -- |  |  |


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 339.234 \\ 313.116 \\ 26.118 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8usinesses reporting a profit (Mo.) | 12 |
| Average sales \$ | 349.457 |
| Average expense \$ | 282.548 |
| Average net profit \$ | 66.909 |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 3 |
| Average sales \$ | 745.133 |
| Average expense \$ | 753.396 |

111 These estimates are based on e sample of businesses reporting soles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$
See Table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundiand, Computer Services (Sic 7721)

|  | Total(1) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middie } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 0000^{\prime}$ s) |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{array}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 31 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot+om } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | UpDer middle $25 \%$ | TOO $25 \%$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sot+0m } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent 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 |  | =- | -- | -- | -- | 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 | - . | -- | -- | -- | - |

## Syabol:

zero or no observations
-. too smell too be expressed
not applicable
$\times$ confidential

## Foot notes

(1) These estimates are besed on a sample of businesses roporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$.
2) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Totel weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for each quatile
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ lor each quartile.

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

## Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businasses report the specific item.
Recoros were ranked in ascending order accarding to sales size. Each quertile (i.e. bottom 25\%, lower midde 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 volues of sales are shown

How to use the kables
(11) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "low sales valuem and migh sales value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartila, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$. the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper middle $25 \%$ or the top 25\%.
(3) Dota pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Standerd Industrial Classification Definition ISIC 1980):
SIC 7721 - Computer Services
Businesses primarily engaged in providing computer facilities on a rental, leasing or time sharing basis and such activities as programing, planning and systems wark

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Computer Services (SIC 7721)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> midule $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | TOF 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $(\$ 000$ s) | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (1)^{5} \\ 19 \end{array}$ | -- |  | -- |  |
|  | Average ( $\$ 000$ 's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets <br> Cash <br> Accounts and notes receivable <br> Inventory <br> Other current assets <br> Total current assets <br> Fixed assets <br> Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets <br> Other assets | 4 4 4 4 45 28 19 3 | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- -- -- -- -- | -- - - - - - - |
| Total assets | 27 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Liabilities and equity <br> Current loans <br> Other current liabilities <br> Total current liabilities <br> Mortgages payable <br> Long term debt <br> Other Iiabilities | 7 <br> 6 <br> 13 <br> 8 <br> 25 | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- -- -- -- |
| ```Total liabilities Toral equity``` | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ -18 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on e 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
Newfoundiand, Computer Services (SIC 7721)


| Businesses in sample (No.) | 5 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low sales value ( $\left.\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right)$ |  |  |
| High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right)$ | $(1)$ |  |
|  |  |  |

(i) The ratios represen : the average of retios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .

121 These estimates are based on a somple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current $=$ curpent assets / current liabilities.

## 2. Leverage ratios:

a) Debt/equity = total |iabilities / equity
b) Debt ratio = total liabilities / total sssets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net protit + interesi expense / interest expense.

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

|  | Total(i) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. ow sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average $\{\$ 000$ 's |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $k$ $k$ $k$ | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- |
| Qividends | K | - - | -- | - | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> 0 ther | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- | -- |
| Increase (decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the yeer | X X X | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Seaple count includes on!y those businesses reporting e statement of changes
See fable 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)

| Business size expressed in average labour unitsili) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total oayroll } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s }) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(!) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11 | 8.865 | 393 | - | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 7 3 3 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 750 \\ \bar{x} \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 313 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | - | 3 - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 18 | 10.252 | 301 | 5 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 13 2 2 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.148 \\ x \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 61 \\ 175 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

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 thet the business size groups used are determined at the Conada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less then 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.
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year
"Newiy reporting" and "no longer reporing" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly

See rable 1 for symbols and notes

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

|  | Totalill | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lowe } \\ & \text { middie } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Uppe: $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Top 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | $x$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | $x$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\times$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | x |  |  | -- | -- |
| Average expense $g$ | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit \$ |  | -- | -- | -- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | $x$ | -- |  | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | x | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net loss \$ | $x$ |  | -- |  |  |

1985

Number of observations in sample
Aver age sales \$
Average expense $\$$
Average net prof it (loss) \$

Businesses reporting profit (Mo.)
Average sales \$
Average expense \$
Average net profit $\$$


Average sales $\$$
Average expense $\$$
Average net loss \$

1986

Number of observations in sample
Average sales $\$$
Average expense
Average net profit (loss) \$ $\$ 1.492$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Businesses reporting profit (No.) } \\ \text { Average sales } \$ \\ \text { Average expense } \$ & 25.278 \\ \text { Average netprofit } \$ 21,329\end{array}$
Average net profit \$ 3.949

Businesses reporting loss (No.) 19,295
34,836
Average sales $\$$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Average expense } \$ & 34,838 \\ \text { Averape net loss } \$ & -15,541\end{array}$
(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, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)


Symbols
zero or no observetions
too smell too be expressed
not epplicetle
$\times$ confidential

## Footnotes

$(1)$ These estimetes are based on sample of businesses reporting sales beiween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
21 Value Toial weighted expenditure on a given ivem
Total weighted sales of oll businesses in the sample for doch quartile
|3| Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { lotal weighted expendiqure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }}$ for each quariile.
This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individuelly and the cotal will not necessarily equal $100 \%$

## Notes

Date are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.
gecords were renked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quar ilie li.e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc. represenis one quarter of the colal number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. for comparison purposes. the high and low values of sales are shown

## Now to use the tables

111 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled wow sales value and migh sales value"
(2) The selected range witl indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower midde $25 \%$. the upper middle $25 \%$ of the top 25\%.
(3) Data pertaining to the selacted sales size range will be in that quertile.

## Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

51C 7771 - Management Consulting Services
Businesses primarily engaged in providing business and management consuf ing servicas such as: business management consulting services, customs consultants, financial management consultants, manager development consultents, 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) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> midde 25\% | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sates value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(1)^{5}$ | -- |  | -- |  |
|  | Average $\left\langle \$ 000{ }^{\prime}\right.$ s ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 17 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inventory | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other current assets | 36 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Total current assets | 55 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fixed assets | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets Other assets | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 59 | -- | -* | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other current liabilities }\end{aligned}$ | 10 29 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Total current liabilities | 38 |  | -. | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | - | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Long term debt | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other liabilities | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total limbilities | 54 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total equity | 5 | -* | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on a semple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See table + for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total(2) | Bottom 25\% | $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & \text { 25\% } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\{1\}^{5}$ |  | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -123.4 \\ -0.8 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilizies.
2. Leverege retios:
al Debt/equity = totel liabilities/equity
b) Debt ratio $=$ total liabilities / total assets
c) Interest coverage = net profit + in lepest expense / interest expense

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

|  | Total (1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { midde } 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOP } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value (\$000's) <br> High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right.$ ) | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ (1)^{4} \\ (1)^{2} \end{array}$ | --- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Opereting ectivities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | - | - | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ -22 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financing ectivities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repsyment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans fiom shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> 0 ther | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ -59 \\ 148 \\ -136 \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash 8 equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the vear Cash a equivalents - End of the year | -3 1 -1 | -- | -- | --- | -- |

111 These astimetes are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$. Sample count includes only those businesses peporting statement of changes. see fable 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)

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Business size expressed in |  |  |
| average labour units(1) |  |  |

111 Average labour units are catculated by dividing otal payroll by the average annual wage bnd salary rate as reparted in the Surver of Employment, Payroll and Hours, Statisitcs Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An Bver age labour unit could be interpreted as e full-ime employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canade level. Thus if a businass has at least 500 employees in Canada as 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.
$(31$ Refers to businessas reporting no payroll deductions in the following year
"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed ro have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See Table I for symbols and notes

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


| Number of observations in sample | 14 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 93.883 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 90,378 |
| Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 3.505 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 11 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 106,776 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 92.052 |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 14.724 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (Mo.) | 3 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 73.230 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 91.563 |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -18.333 |


| - | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | -- | -- | -- |
| - | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  |  |
| -- | -- | -- | -- |
| - | -- | -- | -- |
| - | -- | -- | -- |
|  | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- |
| - | -- | -- | -- |

Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$
Average net profit (loss) \$

Businesses reporting profit (No.)
Average sales \$
Average exoense \$
Average net profit \$

Businesses reporting loss (Mo.)
Average sales $\$$
Average expense $\$$
Average net loss \$
134.792
128.749
128.749
6.043

8
166,649
156.817
9.832

198,000
202,000
-4.000
$\begin{array}{ll}-- & - \\ -- & - \\ -- & -\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}-- & -- & = \\ -- & -- & - \\ - & - & \end{array}$ --
--
--$\begin{array}{ll}-- & -- \\ -- & - \\ -- & \\ & - \\ -- & - \\ -- & - \\ -- & -\end{array}$ --

1986

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 96.470 \\ 92.991 \\ 3.479 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Businesses raporting a profit (Mo.) | 9 |
| Average sales \$ | 98.604 |
| Average expense \$ | 84,948 |
| Average net profit \$ | 13.656 |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 3 |
| Average sales \$ | 110.842 |
| Average expense \$ | 115.083 |
| Average net loss \$ | -4.241 |

[^13]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Motels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)


## Symbol:

zero or no observations

- too small too be expressed
not applicable
$\times$ confidentisl


## Footnotes

111 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
(2) Value $\quad$ each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on given iten }}{} \times 100$ for each quartile

Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

131 Value in each cell $=$ for each quartile. Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

This portion of the toble 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 ascanding order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25\%. lower middie 25\%, etc.) rapresents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile. the average patio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

Hom to use the tables
ill Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entited Low sales value" and migh sales valuem
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 25x.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

Standerd Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980);
S1C 8111 - Motels and Motor Hotels
Business primarily engaged in providing short term accommodetion to the public with or without food. beverage and other services. $A$ hatel-type room has access only from the interior of the beilding ard a motelhoiel qype room has access pram bath the interior and exterior

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

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting $\$$ eles 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, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9411)

|  | Total (2) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) Migh sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $(11)^{5}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios Oebt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Oebt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -4.0 \\ 2.1 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

## Definitions

1. Liquidity retio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity
b) Debt ratio $=$ q0tal liabilities / total sssets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit * interest expense / interest expense

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

|  | Total(1) | Bot tom 25\% | Lower <br> midde $25 \%$ | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No. Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}\right\}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Average $1 \$ 000$ |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $x$ $x$ $x$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | $x$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | x | -- | -- | -- -- - | -- -- -- |
| Financing activities <br> lncrease in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ $x$ | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- - | -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- |
| Increase(decreasel in cesh \& equivelents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the vear | $x$ $\times$ $\times$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

111 These estinates 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 numb with Dai | of businesses ployees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bustress size exaressec tr average labout unt\{s:li | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { Dusinesses } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { To:a } \left.\begin{array}{r} \text { payro! } \\ \\ (\$ 000 \mathrm{~s} \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ | Live: age labour units: | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No Ionger reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel | 56 | 8.889 | 946 | 2 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.939 \\ 2.755 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 312 \\ 286 \\ 315 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | 2 | 2 - - 1 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 74 | 13,770 | 1,200 | 16 | - . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 54 12 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,655 \\ & 5,114 \\ & 3,479 \\ & 1,522 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 444 \\ & 304 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ | 9 3 2 2 | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

[^14]TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Motels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)


|  | 1984 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 580.937 \\ 586.574 \\ -5.637 \end{array}$ | -- |  | -- | --- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | 5 467.662 453.283 14.379 |  |  | -- | -- |
| Businesses reparting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss $\$$ | 7 702.224 725.608 -23.384 |  |  | -- | -- |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.260 .250 \\ 1.181 .500 \\ 78.750 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reparting profit (Ma.) | 3 |
| Average sales \$ | 1,260.250 |
| Average expense \$ | 1.181,500 |
| Average net profit \$ | 78,750 |
| Businesses reporting loss (Mo.) |  |
| Average sales \$ |  |
| Average exdense \$ |  |

1986

(1) Thase estimates are basad 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, Motels (SIC 9112)

|  | Total(1) |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lowermiddle 25\% |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { midde } 25 \% \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High soles value (\$000's) |  | $\left(\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (1)^{5} \end{array}\right.$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { repoiting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lowep middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | Top 25\% |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lowe ? middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | 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 8 telephone | 8.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 8.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rent | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |  | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Personmel expenses | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financial expenses |  | -- | -- | -- | - | 100.0 | 5.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Interest \& bank charges Professional fees | 3.8 1.4 | -- | -- | - | -- | 100.0 100.0 | 3.8 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 45.0 | -- | -- | ** | =- | 100.0 | 45.0 | -- | -- | - $=$ | - |
| 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
$\times$ confidentisl

## cotnotes

11 These estimates are brsed on b sample of businesses reporting sates between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$.
(2) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for each quartile
Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
(3) Value in each cell =

> Total weighted expenditure on given item

Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure
for each quartile

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 ascanding order according to soles size. Each quartile fi.e. bottom 25\%. tower middle $25 \%$, etc. represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within esch quartile, the average ratio is presantad. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables
11 Locate the appropriate sales pange that is displayed on the two linas antitlad mow sales valuem and migh salas valuem.
121 The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$. the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

Standerd Industri Cl CIssification Definition (SIC 1980):
SIC 9112 - Motell
Businesses primarily engeged in short term accommodation to the public with or without food, bever age 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\% | Lowe ! <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\circ}$ s) | (1) ${ }^{5}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accounts and notes receivable | , | - |  |  |  |
| 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 53 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Other current liabilities Total curcent liabilities | 53 <br> 83 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mortgages payable | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Long term debt. | 144 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other liabilities | , | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total liabilities | 235 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total equity | 39 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(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, Motels (SIE 9112)

(1) The ratios represent the average of patios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on tample of businesses reporting sales beiwen $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidizy ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabili:ies
2. Leverage ratios:
el Debt/equity = qotal liabiliiies / equity
b) Debt raito = total liabilities / iotal assets
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit interest expense / intepest expense

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

|  | Total (1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middele $25 \%$ | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (1)^{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | erage (\$00 |  |  |
| Dperating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 21 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | $=$ | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | 1 -19 -1 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances 8 loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Dther | 4 -21 -9 - | -- -- -- -- -- -- | -- | -- -- -- - - - | -- |
| Increse(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash s equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | 4 16 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

11) Thase estimates are based on a sample of incorporaied 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 ciassification in 1986
Newf oundland. Motels (SIC 9112)


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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bottom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | 7op $25 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample <br> मiverage sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 197.287 \\ 186.391 \\ 10.996 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting profit (Mo.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 210.280 \\ 192.745 \\ 17.535 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (Mo.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 171.301 \\ 173,685 \\ -2.384 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 179.188 \\ 178.020 \\ 1.168 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 245,135 \\ 236,472 \\ 8,663 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 47.294 \\ 61.116 \\ -13.822 \end{array}$ |  | -- | -- | -- |



[^15]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

|  | Total(1) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Upper } \\ \text { midde } 25 \% \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $8000^{\prime}$ s) | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & \{1\} \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  | -- |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | \% businesses reporting | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | Lower 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | Top 25\% |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bot tom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { midd le } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 44.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 44.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Occupancy expenses | 19.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 19.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Depreciation | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87.8 | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 3.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 3.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heat. Iight \& telephone | 8.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 8.0 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| 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 Professional fees | 1.9 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.0 100.0 | 2.0 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 10.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 10.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Profit (loss) | -12.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.0 | -13.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | -.. | -- | -- | -- | - |

Symbols

- zero or no observations
. too small too be expressed
... not applicable
$\times$ confidentisl


## Footnotes

11 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$
(2) Value Total weighted expenditure on a given item
2) Value in each cell $=$ Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample $\times 100$ for each quartile.

131 Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times 100$ for each quartile.
This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios ere calculated individuelly and the total will not necesserily 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 li.e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc. I represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is piesented. 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 en it led wow sales value and migh sales value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the botom $25 \%$, the lower midde $25 \%$. the upper midde $25 \%$ or the top 25\%
(3) Data pertaining 20 the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

## Standard Industrial Classificetion Definition (SIC 1980)

S1C 9211 - Licensed Resteurants
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) | Battom 25\% | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Too } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average $1 \$ 000$ |  |  |
| Assets <br> Cash <br> Accounts and notes raceivable <br> Inventory <br> Other current assets <br> Total current assets <br> Fixed assets <br> Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets <br> Other assets | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 30 \\ 91 \\ 36 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | -- -- -- -- -- | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | $-=$ -- -- - - -- | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - |
| Total assets | 93 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity <br> Current loans <br> Other current Iiabilities Total current liabilities Mortgages payable Long term debt Other liabilities | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 93 \\ 99 \\ 1 \\ 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- |
| Total liabilities Total equity | $\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ -54 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(11) These estimates are besed 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)

|  | Tota!(2) | Botiom $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper $\text { middle } 25 \%$ | Top 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( 8000 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | ( 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -7.4 \\ 6.8 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | --- | -- |

(11 The ratios represent the average of ratios for ach business in the group and cannot be calculared from the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses peporing sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidiby retio:

Current $=$ curcent assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
a. Debt/equity $=$ total $\mid i a b i l i t i e s / e q u i t y$
t. Debt ratio $=$ total liabilities /otal assets.
c. Interest coverage $=$ net profit + interest expense / interes: expense.

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

|  | Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( $\}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Uppe <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 15 \\ (1) \end{array}\right\}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average (\$000's ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- -- |
| Dividends | -4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ -5 \\ -29 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | -- | - <br> - | -- -- -- | - - - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 1 -8 3 -3 - | - - - - -- -- -- | - - - - -- - -- | -- - - - - - - | - - - - - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cesh \& equivalents Cash equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash equivalents = End of the year | 9 9 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of incorporeted businesses roporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting estatement of changes. 5ee Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ \left(\$ 0000^{\prime}\right) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 155 | 17.181 | 1.842 | 15 | 15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,488 \\ 3,425 \\ 9,268 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 479 \\ 368 \\ 995 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 180 | 20.097 | 2.030 | 28 | -. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 160 15 2 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,977 \\ x \\ x \\ 9,325 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 603 \\ 443 \\ 37 \\ 947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

111 Aver bge 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 Mours, Statistics [anada, Catalogue 72-002. An averege labour unit could be interpreted as a fult-ime employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Cansda as a whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
12) Refers 10 businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the previous year
(3) Refers 20 businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.
"Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" busimesses ere assumed to have been in activity for six months and the informetion is adjusted accordingly

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

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

|  | Total\{1\} | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 220.974 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense $\$$ | 213.014 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 7.960 | -- |  |  | -- |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ | 218.528 204.481 | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 14.047 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ | 520.231 570.804 | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Average expense Average net loss $\$$ |  |  |  |  | -- |

1985

Number of observations in semple
Average sales \$
Average expense \$
Average net profit (loss) \$
17
241.049
233.542
7.507

Businesses reporting a profit (Mo.)
Average sales $\$$
12
219.396
Average expense $\$ \quad 205.797$
Average net profit \$
13.599

Businesses reporting loss (No.)
Average sales $\$$
5
398,137
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Average expense } \$ & 428,755\end{array}$
Average net loss \$ $-30,618$

1986

| Mumber of observations in sample Average sales $\$$ Average expense $\$$ Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 51 203.069 197.823 5.246 | 83.249 77.937 5.312 | 123.598 118.213 5.385 | $\begin{array}{r} 195.995 \\ 190,188 \\ 5,807 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 409,433 \\ 404.955 \\ 4,478 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (Mo.) | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 194.983 | 79.227 | 117.547 | 196.159 | 386.999 |
| Average expense \$ | 182.949 | 70.152 | 106.198 | 179,730 | 375.716 |
| Average net profit \$ | 12.034 | 9.075 | 11.349 | 16,429 | 11.283 |
| Businesses reporting a loss (Mo.) | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 229.393 | 95.434 | 134.146 | 193.828 | 494,163 |
| Average expense \$ | 271.094 | 101.521 | 139.160 | 328,307 | 515.386 |
| Average net loss \$ | -41,701 | -6.087 | -5.014 | $-134.479$ | -21.223 |

[^16]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales. 1986
Nowfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)


## Symbol:

zero or no observations
too small too be expressed
not applicable

- confidential

Foot notes
(1) These estimates are based on a sempla of businesses reporting $\$ 81$ es between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$.

1 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
$(2)$ Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Totel weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }}{x} 100$ for each quartile
(3) Value in each $c e l t=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on given item }}{\text { Total weighted soles of businasses reporiing this item of expenditure }} \times$ for each quartile.

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

## Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the spacific item
Records were renked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quertile li, e. Dottom 25\%, Iower middle 25\%, etc. represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Hithin each quartile, the average ratio is presented. for comparison purposes. the high and low valuas of sales are shown.

## How to ute the tables

111 Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "Low sales value" and "Migh sales value"
121 The selected renge will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper middle $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Date pertaining to the selbcted sales size range will be in that quaptile

Standard Industrial Classification Definition ISIC 19801:
SIC 5212 - Unlicented Rerteurante IIncluding Drive-Inst
Businesses primarily engaged in preparing end serving meals for consumption on the premises and not licensed to serve alcoholic beverages. Included are businesses commonly referped 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)

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

Sae Table 9 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only. 1986
Newfoundland, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (Sic g212)


11 The ratios reprasent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
121 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

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Curpent $=$ current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage ratios:
a) Debi/equity $=$ total liabilities / equity.
b) Debt ratio $=$ total liabilities / total asse:s
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit - interest expense / interes: expense

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

|  | Total (1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle 25\% | Upper <br> middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> Migh sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -- |  |
| Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 8 \\ -5 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of $\ddagger$ ixed assets <br> Purchase of $\ddagger \mathrm{ixed}$ assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -10 \\ -6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -- -- -- | -- | -- <br> -- <br> - | -- -- -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of laans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Oiher | 8 -8 -5 -5 | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - - - - - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cosh equivalents - End of the year | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ 12 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are besed on a semple of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting B statement of changes.
See Table ifor 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)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | Total $\begin{gathered}\text { payrol } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s })\end{gathered}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Nawly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No longer reporting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 56 | 3.636 | 389 | 3 | 14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 8 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.556 \\ 2.080 \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | 166 223 - - | 3 | 13 1 - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 84 | 4.979 | 503 | 16 | . . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 71 10 3 - | $\begin{array}{r} 2.240 \\ 2.733 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}226 \\ 277 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11 2 3 | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |

(1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annul wage and salary rate as reportad in the Surver of Employment. Payroll and Hours, Statistics Canada. Cotalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted es a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canade 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 eporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

See iable 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 155.865 \\ 157.319 \\ -1.454 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 174.981 \\ 163.574 \\ 11.407 \end{array}$ | -- | - -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 115.010 \\ 135.309 \\ -20.299 \end{array}$ | -- |  | -- | -- |


| Number of observations in sample | 19 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 232.188 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 227.573 |
| Average net Drofit (loss) $\$$ | 4.695 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 14 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 323.384 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 299.659 |
| Average net profit $\$$ | 23.725 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 5 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 195.509 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 210.242 |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -14.733 |


Average net loss

1986

| Number of observations in sample | 35 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 227.850 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 217,746 |
| Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 10,104 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) | 27 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 223.871 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 290,121 |
| Average netprofit $\$$ | 13,750 |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 8 |
| 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 $\$ 2,000,000$.

See table 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

| Total | Bottom | Lower |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Upor $\quad$ Top


| Businesses in sample (No.) | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | (1) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| High sales value ( 8000 's) | (1) |  |  |  | -- |


| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only ( 3) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middle } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upper } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 50.7 | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | 100.0 | 50.7 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Occupency expenses | 14.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 14.3 | - | - | -- | -- |
| Depreciation | 3.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.0 | 4.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repairs 8 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 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financial expenses | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Interest 8 bank charges Protessional fees | 2.7 1.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.6 89.4 | 2.8 1.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other expenses | 7.3 | - | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 7.3 | -- | - | - | -- |
| Prafit (loss) | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 0.4 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Totel | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | -. | -- | =- | = | -- |

Symbols
zero or no observations
-- too small too be expresseo
. not applicable
$\times$ confidential

## Foornotes

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businasses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
2) Value in each cell $=$ lotal weighted expenditure on a given item
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Totel weighted expenditure on given iten }}{\text { lotal weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ for each quartile

This portion of the table partains only to the businesses reporing the specific expense item. Therefore these retios are calculated individually and the cotal will not necesserily gqual 100\%.

## Notes

Data are shown by quertiles when at least 13 of the sompled businesses report the specific itam
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile li. e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc. represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within asch quariile, the average ratio is presented. for comparison purposes, the hign 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 entitad low salas value" and migh sales valuem
12) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. The botiom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper middle $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining 10 the selected soles size range will be in that quartile

Standard Industrial Classificesion Definition (SIC 19801:
SIC g213. Teke-Out Food Services
Businesses primerily 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-Dut Food Services (SIC 9213)
$25 \%$ middle $25 \% \quad 25 \%$

| Businesses in sample (No. Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & (1)\end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inventory |  | -- | -- | -* |  |
| Other current assets | - | - | -- |  |  |
| Total current assets | 4 |  |  | -- |  |
| Fixed assets l (ecum. dep. on fixed assets | $\stackrel{4}{19}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Other assets | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total assets | 35 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other current liabilities | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total current liabllities | 20 | -- | -- |  |  |
| Mortgages payable | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Long term debt | 10 | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Other liabilities |  | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Total liabilities | 30 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Total equity | 5 | -- | -- | -- | - |

(1) These estimates are besed on a semple 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
Newf oundland, Take-Dut Food Services (SIC 9213)

|  | Total (2) | Bottom 25\% | Lower middle 25\% | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | -- |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -8.7 \\ 19.5 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) The ratios rapresent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales betwean $\$ 10,000$ end $\$ 2,000,000$.

See table, for symbols and notes

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage ratiot:
a) Debt/equity = tota! |iabilities / equity
D) Debt ratio $=$ total lisbilities / total assets.
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit + interest expense / interest expense

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

|  | Total 11 ) | Bottom 25\% | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 19 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right\}$ | -- |  |  |  |
|  | Average ( 8000 's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | 11 11 -9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment ectivities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | -4 -1 | - <br> - <br> - | -- | -- -- -- | -- -- -- |
| Financing activities <br> lncrease in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Dther | 2 -8 4 -8 - | -- - - - - -- | - - - - - - - - | -- -- -- -- - - | -- -- -- -- -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivilents Cosh \& equivalents-Beginning of the yeer Cash \& equivalents - End of the year | 3 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$. Sample count includes
only ihose businesses eporting a siatemen: of changes
see table 1 fop symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business. 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Newfoundiand. Take-Dut Food Services (S1C 9213)


1986

| Total | 216 | 9.914 | 999 | 51 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| less than 20 | 205 | 5,527 | 555 | 49 |
| $20-99$ | 9 | K | 314 | 1 |
| $100-499$ | 2 | K | 130 | 1 |
| 500 and ov | - |  |  |  |

(1) Aver age 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 ai leas? 500 employaes 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 eccordingly
see Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | $117.157$ | -- |  |  |  |
| Average expense \$ | 113.101 | -- |  | -- |  |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 4.056 | -- |  |  |  |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) Average sales \$ | 112,885 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense $\$$ | 103.153 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net Drofit \$ | 9.732 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 218.970 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense $\$ 8$ Average net loss $\$$ | 230.403 -11.433 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

1985

| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 150.183 \\ 146.513 \\ 3.670 \end{array}$ | - <br> - <br> - | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (Mo.) <br> Average soles \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit \$ | 35 173.516 162.808 10.708 |  |  | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 110.337 \\ 120.856 \\ -10.519 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |


| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | 112 129.424 125.706 3.718 | $\begin{array}{r} 18.151 \\ 17.583 \\ 568 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.209 \\ 49.928 \\ 2.281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.369 \\ 86,714 \\ 4.655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 355.967 \\ 348.597 \\ 7.370 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) | 77 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ | 125.990 |  |  |  |  |
| Average expense $\$$ Average net profit $\$$ | 117.324 8.666 | 18.535 1.185 | 44,419 9.215 | 83.025 8.018 | $\begin{array}{r} 323.318 \\ 16.242 \end{array}$ |
| Average net profit \$ | 8.666 | 1.185 |  |  |  |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 136.426 | 14.362 | 50.509 |  |  |
| Average expense \$ | 142.325 | 15.286 | 56.501 | 98.977 | 398,534 |
| Average net loss \$ | -5.893 | -924 | -5.992 | $-6.523$ | -10.157 |

[^17]TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

|  | Tctal(1) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ |  | Lowe <br> middle 25\% |  | Upper$\text { midde } 25 \%$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (NG.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (1) } \\ 76 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 117 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & \{1\} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Selected expense item | Industry average(2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% busi- } \\ & \text { nesses } \\ & \text { reporting } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting businesses only (3) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Bottom 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { midd le } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower } \\ & \text { midd Ie } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | UDper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 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 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 |
| Depreciation | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 94.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Repairs 8 maintenance | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 93.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Heat. Iight \& telephone | 5.6 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 5.6 | B. 8 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| Rent | 1.2 | . | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 19.1 | 6.0 | B | 1.4 | 2.6 | 7.7 |
| Personnel expenses | 19.4 | 20.7 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 97.2 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 20.8 |
| Financial expenses | 5.3 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 6.3 |  | 4.3 | 5.1 |  |
| Interest 8 bank charges frotessional tees | 3.3 3.0 | 4.3 3.9 | 2.6 1.8 | 2. 8 2.3 | 3.7 4.1 | 98.1 100.0 | 3.4 3.0 | 4.7 3.9 | 2.6 1.8 | 2.8 2.3 | 3.7 |
| 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 | $-0.3$ |
| Totel | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - . |

## Symbols

zero or no observations

- too small too be expressed
... not applicable
$\times$ confidential


## Footnotes

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

121 Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on a given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of sll businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ for each quartile
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on given item }}{\text { rotal weighted sales of businesses peporting this ivem of expenditure }} \times$ for en quartile

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses peporting the specific expense item. Therefore thestertios are calculateo individually and the total will not necessarily equal $100 \%$

## Notes

Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the samplad businesses raport the specific item
Recoros were ranked in ascenoing order according to sales size. Each quartile li. e. bottom 25\%, lower middle 25\%, etc.l represents one querter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average retio is presented. For comparison purposes. the high and low values of steles are shown.

How to ume the tebles
(11) Locate the appropriate sales renge 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 $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

Standerd Industrial CIessificetion Definision ISIC 19801:
SIC 9221 - Toverns, Bars and Night Clubs
Businesses primar ily engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. Food may de sold as econdary activity.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Taverns, Bars, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOO } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sampie (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $(\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{array}$ | (1) | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | (18) |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Assets $0^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  |  | 9 | 16 |
| Accounts and notes receivable | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Inventory | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Other current assets | 3 16 | - | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| Total current assets <br> Fixed assets | 16 100 | 57 | 103 | 89 | 144 |
|  | 42 | 25 | 52 | 39 | 50 |
| Dther assets | 6 |  | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| Total assets | 80 | 37 | 64 | 69 | 143 |
| Liabilities and equity $\mathrm{l}^{\text {corrent }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current loans <br> Other current liabilities | 9 16 | 12 | $10^{8}$ | 5 | 21 29 |
| Total current liabilities | 25 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 49 |
| Mortgages payable | 10 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 17 |
| Long term debt | 39 | 36 | 48 | 34 | 39 |
| Other liabilities | , |  |  | 7 | 6 |
| Total liabilities | 78 | 52 | 74 | 69 | 119 |
| Total equity | 2 | -15 | -11. | - | 31 |

(1) These estimates are based on somple 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)

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

See table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current $=$ current assets / current liabilities.
2. Leverage retios:
a) Debt/equity = total liabilities / equity.
b) Debt ratio $=$ total liebilities / total assets.
c) Interest coverage $=$ net profit (interest expense $/$ interest expense

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

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> midde $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $8000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & (1) \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 26 \\ & 787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations Depreciation Other | 3 6 2 | -1 4 -9 | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{array}$ | -1 5 7 | 16 10 12 |
| Dividends | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | 4 -7 -1 - | 15 -2 - - | $-2$ | -7 -5 - | 1 -17 -1 1 |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity Dther | 7 -12 8 -9 - - - - | 4 -11 6 -10 - | -8 11 -1 | 5 -14 11 -4 - - | 17 -15 4 -22 - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalenta-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 ere based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting ssles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting atatement 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 Newf oundland, Taverns, Ears, and Night Clubs (SIC 9221)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payral } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s }) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with daid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Newly <br> redorting(2) | No longer reporting (3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel | 161 | 5,719 | 608 | 19 | 41 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157 \\ 4 \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,313 \\ 1,406 \\ = \end{array}$ | 458 150 - - | 19 - - $=$ | 61 - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 238 | 7.353 | 742 | 43 | . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 234 4 - - | $\begin{array}{r} 5,671 \\ 1,682 \\ = \end{array}$ | 572 170 $=$ $=$ | 43 | . $\times$ - |

(11) Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reportad in the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Seatistics 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 b business has at last 500 employees in Cenada 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 provious 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

See Table 1 for symols and notes

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

|  | Total(1) | Bottom <br> $25 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1985


1986
Number of observations in sample
Average sales $\$$
Average expense $\$$

| 119 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140,782 | 40.375 | 90.020 | 136.130 | 296.602 |
| 140.187 | 42.396 | 92.354 | 141,059 | 284.939 |
| 595 | -2.021 | -2,334 | -4,929 | 11,663 |
| 59 |  |  |  |  |
| 150.564 | 54.613 | 94.329 | 134,100 | 319.214 |
| 140.229 | 49.701 | 87,478 | 130.890 | 292.847 |
| 10,335 | 4.912 | 6.851 | 3.210 | 26.367 |
| 60 |  |  |  |  |
| 127.561 | 31.919 | 85.202 | 137,215 | 255,906 |
| 138,267 | 38.058 | 97,807 | 146,492 | 270,709 |
| -10.706 | -6.139 | $-12.605$ | -9,277 | -14,803 |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businasses 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, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)


Symbol:
zero or no observations
-- too small too be expressed
not applicable
$\times$ confidential
Footnotes
(1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.
2) Yolue Total weighted expenditure on g given item
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample expenditure on g given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times 100$

This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated individualiy and the cetal will not necessar ily equal $100 \%$

## Notes

Data are shown by guprtiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report the specific item.
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile ti.e. bottom $25 \%$, lower midde $25 \%$. 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 seles are shown

How to use the tobles
(1) Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled wow sales valuem and migh 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\%.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

Stenderd Industrisl CIsssificetion Definition (SIC 1980):
51c 9712 - Beauty Shops
Businesses primarity engageo in providing women's hairdressing and beauty services

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

(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, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

|  | Total (2) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bot tom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower middle $25 \%$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value $\left(\$ 000^{\prime}\right.$ s $\}$ | $(1)^{3}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  | Average |  |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 0.7 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios Oebt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage patio (times) Debt ratio \{times\} | $\begin{array}{r} 9.9 \\ -3.5 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | --- |

(1) The ratios repiesent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in Table 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on a semple of businesses peporiing sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

## Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / cuppent liabilities.
2. Lever age ratios:
al Debt/equity = total lisbilities / equity.
b) Debt ratio $=$ total liabilities / total assets
cl Interest coverage $=$ net profit interest expense/interest expense

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986
Newf oundland, Seauty Shops (SIC 9712)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom 25\% | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper <br> middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Too } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | -- |  | -- |  |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating ectivities Cash from operations Depreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | -- | -- -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ -13 \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | -- <br> -- <br> - | - <br> - <br> -- | -- - -- | -- -- - |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ -7 \\ 2 \\ -9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - - - - - - - | - - - - - - - | - - - - - - -- | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - |
| Incraseldecrease) in cash \& equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash \& aquivalents - End of the year | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- -- $=-$ |

(1) These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. $\$$ ample count includes only itose businesses reporiing a statement of changes.
See iatie: fo: symbols and notes.

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of busimess. 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986
Newf oundland, Beauty Shops (SI[ 9712)
Susiness size expressed in
average labour units
(1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing sotal payroll by the average annual wage and salary pate as reported in the Survey of Employment. Payroll and Hours. \$tatistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An average tabour unit could be interpreted as a full-ime employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined ai the Canado laval. Thus if a bus iness has at ibast 500 employes in Caneda 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 payrall deductions in the previous year
(3) Refers to businesses reporting no payrall deductions in the following year
"Newly reporting" and "no longer raporting" businesses are essumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly

See Tante : for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower midde 25\% | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tof } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 44.384 | - | -- |  | -- |
| Average expense $\$$ | 40,290 |  | -- |  | -- |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 4.094 | -- | -- |  | -- |
|  | 43.821 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ | 43.861 39.260 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit \$ | 4,801 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (Mo.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 18.151 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense \$ | 18,776 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net loss \$ | -625 | -- | -- | -- | -- |



Number of observations in semple Average sales \$
Average expense \$
Average net profit \{loss\} \$

Businesses reporting profit (Mo.) Average sales $\$$
Average expense \$
Average net profit $\$$

Businesses reporting loss (No.)
Average sales $\$$
Average expense $\$$
Average net loss \$

40
50,160
45,649
45,649

31
036
43.036
35,331
35.331
7.705

9
71.362
74.802
-3.440

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

See iable 1 for symbols and notes

TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986
Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)


## 5 yubols

zero or no observations
too smal! too be expressed
not applicable
confideniial
Footnotes
11 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
21 Value in each cell $=$ lotal weighted expenditure on 8 given irem
(3) Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on g given item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of businasses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times 100 \quad$ for each quertile.

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

## Motes

Data are shown by quertiles when at least 13 of the sampled businesses report ahe specific item
Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25\%. Iower middle 25\%, etc.) represents one quarter of the totel number of businesses. Hithin each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes. the high and low velues of sales are snown.

How to use the tables
III Locate the appropriate sales range that is displayed on the two lines entitled "low sales value" and "Migh sales value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the proper quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper midole $25 \%$ or the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining to the selected sales size range will be in that quartile

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (51C 1980):
SIC 995 - Services to Buildings and Dwellings
Businesses primarily engaged in disinfecting and exterminating, window cleaning. janitorial and ather services to buildings and dwellings.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Services to Bulldings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

|  | Tota!(1) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> midde $25 \%$ | Upper middle $25 \%$ | Top 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( 9000 's) | (1) ${ }^{6}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | verage $<\$ 000$ |  |  |
| Assets <br> Cash <br> Accounts and notes peceivable <br> Inventory <br> Other current assets <br> Total current assets <br> Fixed assets <br> Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets <br> Other assets | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- <br> -- <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | -- -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- -- |
| Total assets | 76 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liabilities and equity Cuprent loans Other current liabilities Total current liabilities Mortgages payable Long term debt Other liabilities | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - -- -- -- | - - - - -- | -- <br> -- <br> -- <br> - | -- -- -- -- |
| Total liabilities Total equity | 21 55 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

111 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses repariing sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$.
See rable 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 $^{\text {P }}$ | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper <br> middle 25\% | ToD 25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) | (1) ${ }^{6}$ | -- |  | -- | -- |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Cuprent ratio (times) | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ 11.1 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

111 The ratios represent the average of ratios for each business in the group and cannot be calculated from the figures shown in table 2 .
(2) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting seles betwaen $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$

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 liabilifies / total assets
c) Interest coverage = net proti: + interest expense/interes: expense

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only. 1986
Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC g95)

|  | Total(1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bot tom } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Uoper <br> middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 11\rangle^{8} \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average ( 8000 's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating ectivities <br> Cash from operations Dedreciation Other | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Investment activities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | -8 -3 14 | -- | -- | -- -- - | -- |
| Financing activities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans from shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -36 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> - | - - - - - - -- | -- - - - - - - | -- - - - - - - |
| Increase(decrease) in cash $\&$ equivalents Cash equivalents-Beginning of the rear Cash s equivalents - End of the rear | -4 17 13 | -- | -- | -- | $=-$ $=-$ |

11 These estimates are based on a semple of incorporated businesses reporting soles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$. Semple count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes
See table, for symbals and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classifteation in 1986 Newfoundland, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIc 995)

| Business size expressed in average labour units(1) | Number of businesses | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total payroll } \\ (\$ 000 \text { s }) \end{array}$ | Average labour units(1) | Changes in number of businesses with paid employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Newly } \\ \text { reporting(2) } \end{array}$ | No langer repofting(3) |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel | 70 | 9,331 | 868 | 16 | 11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,028 \\ 4,086 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 392 \\ 20 \\ 287 \end{array}$ | 16 - | 19 - - |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 107 | 8.122 | 746 | 25 | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { less than } 20 \\ & 20-99 \\ & 100-499 \\ & 500 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | 92 91 1 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.737 \\ 4.152 \\ x \\ x \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237 \\ 383 \\ 16 \\ 190 \end{array}$ | 24 $\vdots$ - | $\ldots$ |

[^18]TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Newfoundiand, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (Sic 995)

|  | Total(1) | Bottom $25 \%$ | Lower <br> midde 25\% | Upper <br> middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 72,278 \\ 63.174 \\ 9.104 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit \$ | 16 77.049 63.680 13.369 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 208.578 \\ 217.568 \\ -8.990 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |



| Number of observatians in sample <br> Average sales $\$$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net profit (loss) \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 113.502 \\ 97.004 \\ 16,498 \end{array}$ |  | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses reporting a profit (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense $\$$ <br> Average net Drofit $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 115.723 \\ 97.451 \\ 18.272 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Businesses raporting loss (No.) <br> Average sales \$ <br> Average expense \$ <br> Average net loss \$ | $\begin{array}{r} B \\ 100.066 \\ 105,788 \\ -5.722 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

(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, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

|  | Total ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle 25\% | Upper middle $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000^{\prime}$ s) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 5 \\ \{1 \end{array}\right\}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |


| Selected expense item | Industry average [ 2 ) $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | \% businesses reporting | Reporting businesses only ( 3 ) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Bottom $25 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { midd } 1 \mathrm{e} \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper middie $25 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lower } \\ \text { middle } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Upper middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Decupancy expenses | 3.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 3.9 | -- | -- | - | - |
| Depreciation | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 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 | . . | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Symbals
zero or no observations
-- 200 small 200 be expressed
not applicable
$\times$ 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 $=\overline{\text { Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample }} \times 100$ dor each quartile.
131 Value in each cell $=\frac{\text { Total weighted expenditure on agiven item }}{\text { Total weighted sales of ousinesses reporting this item of expenditure }} \times$ for $\quad$ forh quartile.
This portion of the table pertains only to the businesses reporting the specific expense item. Therefore these ratios are calculated indiyidually and the total will not necessarily equal 100\%.

Notes
Data are shown by quartiles when at least 13 of the sampled businasses report the specific item.
Records were ranked in ascending ordar according to sales size. Each quartile li.e. bottom 25\%, lawer middle 25\%, etc. rapresents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average patio is presented. For comparison purposes, tha 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 entitied "Low salas value" and "High salies value"
(2) The selected range will indicate the propep quartile, i.e. the bottom $25 \%$, the lower middle $25 \%$, the upper midde $25 \%$ of the top $25 \%$.
(3) Data pertaining 10 the selected sales size range will be in that quartile.

## Standard Industrial Classificetion Definition (SIC 1980):

\$1C 9953 - Janitorial Services
Businesses primarily engaged in cleaning and maintanance of buildings and dwellings such as char service, floor waxing, janitorial services, janitorial maintenance of buildings and owellings and office cleaning.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986
Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

(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\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper } \\ & \text { middle } 25 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Top } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) High sales value ( $\$ 000$ s) | $(1)^{5}$ |  |  | -- |  |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
| Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times) | 1.5 | -- |  | -- | -- |
| Leverage ratios <br> Debt/equity ratio (times) <br> Interest coverage ratio (times) <br> Debt ratio (times) | $\begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ 17.2 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities
2. Leverage ratios:
al Debt/equity $=$ total liabilities $/$ equity.
b) Debt ratio $=$ total liabilities/total assets.
c) Interest caverage $=$ net profit + interest expense / interest expense

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only. 1986 Newfoundland. Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

|  | Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( $\}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bottom } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Lower <br> middle $25 \%$ | Upper midde 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOD } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Businesses in sample (No.) <br> Low sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) <br> High sales value ( $\$ 000$ 's) | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & (1)^{8} \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | --- | -- |
|  | Average (\$000's) |  |  |  |  |
| Operating activities <br> Cash from operations <br> Depreciation <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dividends | - | -" | -- | ** | -* |
| Investment sctivities <br> Disposal of fixed assets <br> Purchase of fixed assets <br> Increase in investment <br> Decrease in investment | $\begin{array}{r} -10 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{array}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Financing metivities <br> Increase in long term debt <br> Repayment of long term debt <br> Loans from shareholders <br> Repayment of loans 1 rom shareholders <br> Advances \& loans from government <br> Increase in equity <br> Decrease in equity <br> Other | 2 -1 1 -43 - - - - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Increase(decrease) in cash 8 equivalents Cash \& equivalents-Beginning of the year Cash 8 equivalents - End of the rear | -5 20 15 | -- | -- | -- | - |

111 These estimetes are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$. 5 ample count includes only those businesses reporting a statenent of changes.
See lable, for symbols and notes

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business. $1983-1986$ based on SIC ciassification in 1986 Newfoundiand, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)


(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-tine employee. Wote that the business size groups usad are determined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at laast 500 employees in Canada as whole but less than that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
(2) Refers io businesses feporting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
(3) Refers to businesses peporting 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 intormation is adjusted eccordingly.

See table 1 for symbols and noies.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile. 1984-1986 Newfoundland, Janitorial Services (SIC 9253)

|  | Total(1) | Bot 40 m 25\% | Lower middle 25\% | Upoer middle 25\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To: } \\ & 25 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| Number of observations in sample | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 81.049 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Average expense \$ | 73.152 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit (loss) \$ | 7.897 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting profit (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ Average expense $\$$ | 102,376 87,414 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Average net profit \$ | 14,962 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sales \$ | 208.578 217.568 |  | -- | -- | -- |
| Average expense $\$$ \% Average net loss $\$$ | 217.568 -8.990 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

1985


| Number of observations in sample | 32 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average sales $\$$ | 118.730 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 101.473 |
| Average net profit (loss) $\$$ | 17.257 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a profit |  |
| Average sales $\$$ |  |
| Average expense $\$$ | 122.855 |
| Average net protit $\$$ | 103.703 |
|  | 19.152 |
|  |  |
| Businesses reporting a loss (No.) | 7 |
| Average sales $\$$ | 85.546 |
| Average expense $\$$ | 89.946 |
| Average net loss $\$$ | -4.400 |

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

See Table 9 for symbols and notes



[^0]:    (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

[^1]:    (1) These estimates are based on a smple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ 日f $\$ 2,000,000$.

    See Table 1 for symbols and notes

[^2]:    (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporiing sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000,000$.

    See lable i for symbols and notes

[^3]:    (11) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales beiween $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

    See Table 1 for symbols and notes

[^4]:    (1) These estimates are based on a semple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

    See Table 1 for symbols and notes

[^5]:    191 These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$

[^6]:    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 Ceneda, Catalogue 72-002. An average labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size proups used are detepmined at the Canada level. Thus if a business has at leas 500 employees in Canade as a whole but less than thet 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 poyroll deductions in the following year
[^7]:    (1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing totbl payroll by the average annual wage and salary rate as reportad in the Surver 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 Canade level. Thus it 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 payrall deductions in the previous year.
    (3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year
    "Newty 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

[^8]:    (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

[^9]:    (1) Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annual wege and salary rate as raported 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. Nose that the business size groups used are derermined at the Canada level. Thus if a business hes biteast 500 employees in Canada as a whole but less then that number in any given province it is shown in the 500 and over group.
    121 Refers to businesses raparting no payroll deductions in the previous year.
    (3) Refers io businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following year.
    "Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" Dusinesses are assumed 20 heve been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

    See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

[^10]:    11) These estimates are based on e semple of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$.

    See Table 1 for symbols and notes

[^11]:    (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000.000$.

    See Table i for symbols and notes

[^12]:    (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting seles between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$.

    See table 1 for symbols and notes

[^13]:    111 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

[^14]:    11 Average labour units are calculated by dividing total payroll by the average annusl wage and salary rate as reported in the Survey of Employment, Poyroll and Hours, Statistics Canada. Catalogue 72-002. An overage labour unit could be interpreted as a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined bt the Canada level. Thus if a business has at least 500 employees in Canada as 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.

    131 Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following yeap
    "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

[^15]:    (11) These estimates are based on e sample of businesses reporting soles between $\$ 10.000$ and $\$ 2.000 .000$

    See Table 1 for symbals and notes

[^16]:    (1) Thase astimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$

    Sae table, for symbols and notes

[^17]:    111 These estimates are based on sample of businesses reporting sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$
    See Table 1 for symbols and notes

[^18]:    1) Average labour units are calculsted by dividing tota poyroll by the average annual wage and solary rate as fepofted in the Sufver of Employment. Poyroll and Hours, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002. An over ege labouf unit could be interpreted es a full-time employee. Note that the business size groups used are determined at the Canade level. Thus if a business has et laest 500 employees in Canada as 8 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 peyroll deductions in the previous year.
    (3) Refers to businesses reporting no payroll deductions in the following yeer
    "Newly reporting" and "no longer poporting" businesses are assumed to have been in activity for six months and the information is adjusted accordingly.

    See iable ifor symbols and notes

