

SMALL BUSINESS PROFILES 1986

PRINCE EDHARD ISLAND

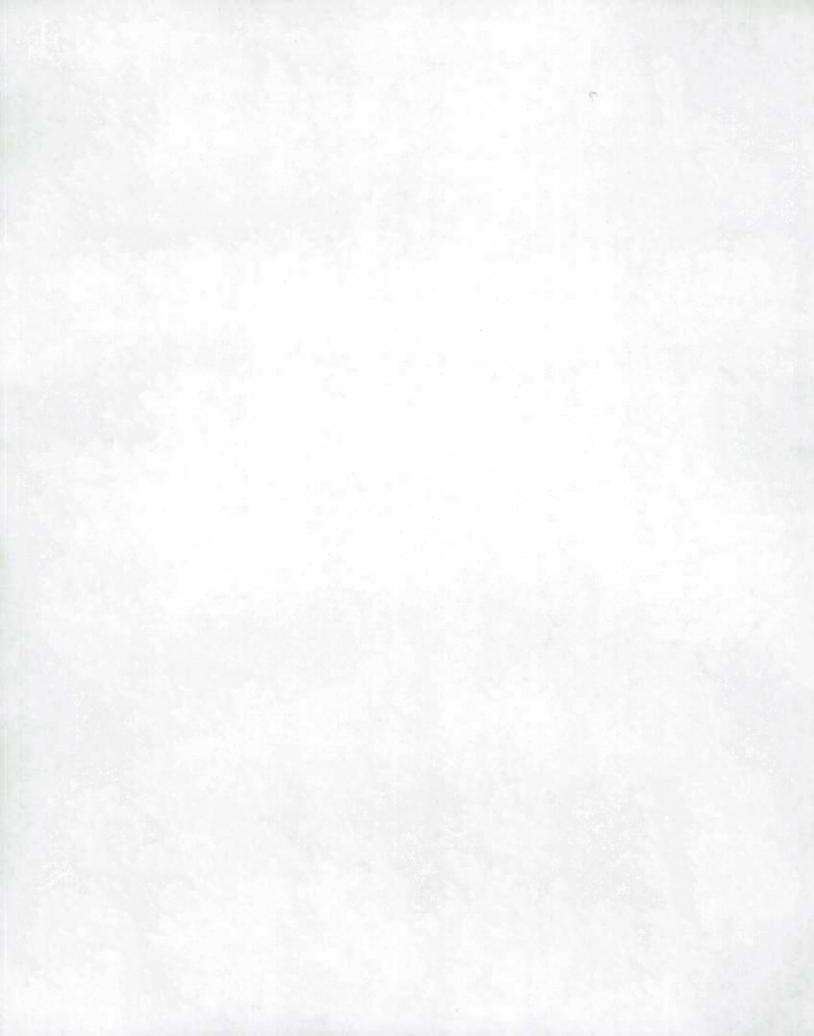


TABLE 1. Selected operating ratios, in percent of sales, 1986

Prince Edward Island, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

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

	Indus	stry aver	age(Z)			K	eporting	busines	ses only	(3)
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
	F	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
46.2					88.4	52.3				-
8.3					97.1	B.6				
4.0					91.3	4.3				40-1
3.6					85.5	4.2				40.0
0.7					76.8	0.9				
0.1		~ ~			14.5	1.0				-
27.9					97.1	28.8				-
3.3					100.0	3.3			-	
2.0	der die				100.0					
1.3					94.2	1.4				
13.1	en -th				100.0	13.1				-
1.2					97.1	1.2				-
100.0					100.0					
	46.2 8.3 4.0 3.6 0.7 0.1 27.9 3.3 2.0 1.3	Total Bottom 25% 46.2 8.3 4.0 3.6 0.7 0.1 27.9 3.3 1.3 13.1 1.2	Total Bottom Lower riddle 25% Percent c 46.2 8.3 3.6 0.7 27.9 27.9 1.3 1.2 1.2	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 46.2	Total Bottom Lower Upper Top 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle middle 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% businesses reporting 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% Total nesses reporting 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower 25% middle middle 25% reporting Percent of sales Percent of sal	Total Bottom Lower 25% middle 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25%

Symbols

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

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4011 - Single Family Housing Contractors

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward island, Single Family Housing Contractors (SIC 4011)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	36				
w sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	~-		~ ~	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	6				
Accounts and notes receivable	33 32				
Inventory	32				
Other current assets	9			49 10	40 40
Total current assets	B1		~ -		
Fixed assets	62		~~		an an
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	34		**		
Other assets	9				
Total assets	1 1 B				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	42				
Other current liabilities	30				
Total current liabilities	72		an es		
Mortgages payable	2		a. w		
Long term debt	21				
Other liabilities	4		40 88		
Total liabilities	100				
Total equity	18				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%			
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	36 (1) (1)	(1) 53	53 157	157 318	31B (1)			
	Average							
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0			
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-41.2 -1.0 28.9	-3.1 -26.7 117.1	17.9 2.0 0.9	-231.7 16.3 0.9	43.1 3.4 0.9			

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%					
Businesses in sample (No.)	1									
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)									
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				po 40					
		Average (\$000's)								
Operating activities										
Cash from operations	X									
Depreciation	X									
Other	X	apr 40-								
Dividends	Х									
Investment activities										
Disposal of fixed assets	X	Apr da	C							
Purchase of fixed assets	X									
Increase in investment	X									
Decrease in investment	X	~ =	9-3-4-5							
Financing activities										
Increase in long term debt	X			4.0						
Repayment of long term debt	X			AND. AND.						
Loans from shareholders	X									
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X			40 40						
Advances & loans from government	X									
Increase in equity	X									
Decrease in equity	X	**								
Other	X	AND. AND								
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	X									
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X		=+							
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X	**								

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

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

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	62	2,264	140	10	6	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	62	2,264	140	10	6 - - -	
1986						
Total	83	3,304	177	20		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	83	3.304	177	20	•••	

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

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
	35				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	215,443				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	206,097 9,346				
	0.7				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	27 219.982				
Average expense \$	205,546				
Average net profit \$	14,435		15 40 -		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	234,314 250.709				
Average net loss \$	-16,395		46.40		
			1985		
	20				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	28 354,693				
Average expense \$	341,979				
Average net profit (loss) \$	12.714				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	23 372.492	1		F 14 = 12 6 4	
Average saies \$ Average expense \$	349,395		100000		
Average net profit \$	23.097	11 12 1			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	273.595 302.848				
Average net loss \$	-29.253	-			
			1986		
			1385		
Number of observations in sample	33				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	214,306 200,150				
Average net profit (loss) \$	14.156			THE PARTY	- 4
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	26				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	217.710 200.459				
Average net profit \$	17,251			-	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	7				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	183,965 187,732				
Average net loss \$	-3,766				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	11	40.00			
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			••	

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		P	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	40.4					81.8	49.4				
Occupancy expenses	12.8					100.0	12.8				
Depreciation	3.5					90.9	3.8				
Repairs & maintenance	7.6					90.9	8.3				
Heat, light & telephone	1.7					81.8	2.1				
Rent	-					9.1	-		-		
Personnel expenses	30.9					90.9	34.0				~-
Financial expenses	1.0					81.8	1.2				
Interest & bank charges	0.6					81.8	0.7				
Professional fees	0.4					72.7	0.6				
Other expenses	13.1					100.0	13.1				
Profit (loss)	1.9					100.0	1.9				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4013 - Residential Renovation Contractors

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	11				
w sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)			~-	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	21				
Accounts and notes receivable	24			= -	
Inventory	1				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	48				
Fixed assets	123				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	31				
Other assets				••	
Total assets	140			••	
iabilities and equity					
Current loans	11				
Other current liabilities	24				
Total current liabilities	35		~~		
Mortgages payable	34				
Long term debt	18				
Other liabilities	4				
Total liabilities	91		44.54		
Total equity	48		n- n-		

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Residential Renovation Contractors (SIC 4013)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	.11				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			=======================================	
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	3.9	4- 40			
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-1.5				-
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-1.0 4.8				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Susinesses in sample (No.)	-								
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	-								
	Average (\$000's)								
Operating activities	-								
Cash from operations	-								
Depreciation									
Other			en 40	••					
Dividends			where edge						
Investment activities									
Disposal of fixed assets	-								
Purchase of fixed assets	-			40 40					
Increase in investment	40								
Decrease in investment									
inancing activities									
Increase in long term debt	-								
Repayment of long term debt	-								
Loans from shareholders									
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-			ge de					
Advances & loans from government	-								
Increase in equity	-								
Decrease in equity									
Other									
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents									
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-								
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-								

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

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

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)				Changes in number with paid	
	Number of businesses		Average labour units(1)		No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	21	958	58	3	4
less than 20 20 - 99	20	X	37 21	3	4
100 - 499 500 and over			ab ab		
1986					
Total	33	1,594	85	7	* * *
less than 20	32	X	64	7	
20 - 99		X	2 1		
100 - 499 500 and over			4	-	• • •

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

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	9			5-1 P	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	362,725 350.898 11,827				=
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	9 362,725				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	350.898 11.827				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$			ELET LT		
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$					
I STATE OF THE STA			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	11 133,467 128,790 4,677	=======================================			
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	137,350 125,411 11,939			 	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	165,500 166,500 -1.000				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	16				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	117,239 109,234 8,005		••		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	12 127,985		1	do do	
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	118.005	=======================================	47 Gr 60 Gr	0 0 0 0	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	92.389	77 SA			
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	99.285 -6.896		1 - 1-		

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

Prince Edward Island, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Se estes expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	-	F	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	9.9					30.9	31.9				
Occupancy expenses	24.3					100.0	24.3				
Depreciation	6.5		60° 100	-		71.4	9.1				
Repairs & maintenance	16.5					100.0	16.5				
Feat, light & telephone	1.2					100.0	1.2				
Rent	0.1					7.7	0.8				
Personnel expenses	29.1					100.0	29.1				
Financial expenses	2.7		to ten			92.3	2.9				
Interest & bank charges	1.4					63.7	2.2				
Professional fees	1.3					92.3	1.4		60 GP		
Other expenses	31.4					100.0	31.4				
Profit (loss)	2.7					100.0	2.7				
Total	100.0					100.0					

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

Footnotes

- 11) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. 120 Value in each cell = lotal weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. 13 Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4214 - Excavating and Grading Contractors

Sus nesses primarily engaged in construction site excavating and grading

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	6				
Accounts and notes receivable	21				
Inventory	5				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	34				
Fixed assets	135		1 2 2 2 2 2		
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	68				
Other assets	-				
Total assets	102		T		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	11				
Other current liabilities	28				
Total current liabilities	39				
Mortgages payable	5				
Long term debt	36				
Other liabilities	8				
Total liabilities	89				
Total equity	13				

^[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 Prince Edward Island, Excavating and Grading Contractors (SIC 4214)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	9 (1) (1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.7				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	4.3				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	2.7				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

2. Leverage ratios:

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	1				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		3 4 1		
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	X			40. 80	
Depreciation	X				
Dther	X	**			
Dividends	Х			••	
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X			0.00	
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X		en en		
Decrease in investment	Х				-
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	Х	an an			
Repayment of long term debt	X				
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X				
Dther	Х				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Х				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	13	237	15	3	4
less than 20 20 - 99	13	237	15	3	4 -
100 - 499 500 and over	-		-		
1986					
Total	19	641	35	4	
less than 20	19	641	35	4	
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over			en en		• • •

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

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		1
Number of observations in sample	15				
Average sales \$	72,562				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	69.742		do 400		T PC
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	13				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	59.846 49.357				
Average net profit \$	10,489				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	223.385 242.446			**	
Average net loss \$	-19.061			-	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	21 189.228		~~		
Average expense \$	184,122				
Average net profit (loss) \$	5,106				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	1B 207,902				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	190.963				
Average net profit \$	16.939	-		- 1 - 1	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	74.042		THE HILLS		
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	84.974 -10,932		er er		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	20				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	103,629 89,832				
Average net profit (loss) \$	13,797		0.0		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	15 110.079	sit to			
Average expense \$	91.257		o- 00		
Average net profit \$	18.822				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	75.051				
Average expense \$	86.731 -11.680		**		
Average net loss \$	11,000				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Masonry Contractors (SIC 4231)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only	(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	Percent of sales						Pe	rcent of	sales		
Cost of sales	13.3					58.1	22.8				
Occupancy expenses	10.9					97.9	11.2				
Depreciation	6.3					95.8	6.6				
Repairs & maintenance	4.6					93.8	4.9				
Heat, light & telephone	-					6.2	0.3				
Rent	-					-	-				
Personnel expenses	51.3					100.0	51.3				~-
Financial expenses	5.1					100.0	5.1				
Interest & bank charges	3.4					100.0	3.4				
Professional fees	1.7					98.7	1.7				
Other expenses	19.5					100.0	19.5				
Profit (loss)	-					100.0	-				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4231 - Masonry Contractors

Businesses primarily engaged in conventional or specialty masonry work, except interior marble work. Installation of architectural stone, blocklaying, brick or stone lining (chimney, kiln, boiler, etc.) bricklaying, installation of granite (exterior work), installation of marble lexterior work), masonry work, installation of ornamental stone, pointing masonry, installation of slate lexterior work), stone cutting and setting and lextallation of veneer facing stone or trick.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, Masonry Contractors (SIC 4231)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	11				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
issets					
Cash	2				
Accounts and notes receivable	16			ev ev	
Inventory	-				
Other current assets			*-		
Total current assets	18				
Fixed assets	32				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	1.4				
Other assets	-	nor nor			
Total assets	36				
iabilities and equity					
Current loans	15				
Other current liabilities	10				
Total current liabilities	25				
Mortgages payable	_				
Long term debt	10				
Other liabilities					
Total liabilities	35			1-	1 1
Total equity	1				

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

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Masonry Contractors (SIC 4231)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.3				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	272.9				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	0.5				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Eurrent = current essets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Masonry Contractors (SIC 4231)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	-				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	-				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities	-				
Cash from operations	-		* **		
Depreciation					
Other				7-	
Dividends	-			Jan	The ser
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	-				
Increase in investment	-			~~	
Decrease in investment					-
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt	-		**		
Loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders					
Advances & loans from government	_				
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity	-		-		
Other					
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	1				

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Masonry Contractors (SIC 4231)

			Average labour units(1)	Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payro:1 (\$000's)		Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	13	717	41	1	1
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	11 1 1	206 X X -	12 21 8	1	1
1986					
Total	19	799	42	4	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	17 2 -	X X -	29 13 -	4	

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Masonry Contractors (SIC 4231)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	9				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	81,261 80,444 817	==		i i	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	92.369			de te	-
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	88,864 3,505				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	26.985				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	30,495 -3,510	m 4			
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	11				
Average net profit (loss) \$	89,180 85,696 3,484				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	8 111,220 105,221 5,999				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	45,339 48,667 -3,334				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	15 90.518				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	89,709 809			=======================================	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	10 146,047 139,051 6,996				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	5				Fig.
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	91,059 95,361 -4,302	=======================================	m m		to 00

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes

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

Prince Edward Island, Plumbing Contractors (SIC 4241)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	16				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

2 7 7 9 0	25%	Lower middle 25% Percent c	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% businesses reporting	55.2 5.7 2.1	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25% sales	
7 7 9 0					100.0	5.7				
7 7 9 0					100.0	5.7				
7 9 0					78.2					
7 9 0						2.1				-
0										
0					76.8	3.8				
~				~ ~	80.6	1.3				
2					11.9	1.5				
5					80.6	21.7	de de			
9					100.0	2.9				
					100.0	0.5				
					100.0	2.4				
5					80.6	10.5				
2					100.0	10.2	er én			••
0					100.0		de en			
	.5 .5 .4 .5 .2 .0	.9 .5 .4 .5	.9 .5 .5 .2	.9	.9	.9 100.0 .5 100.0 .4 100.0 .5 80.6 .2 100.0	.9	.9	.9	.9

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4241 - Plumbing Contractors

Businesses primarily engaged in the installation and repair of primary hot and cold water piping systems (i.e. except space heating) such as: installation of waste and vent systems drain, installation of hot water heaters and plumbing tanks, installation of water meters, installation of piping systems, installation of plumbing fixtures, installation of primary hot water, installation of roof drainage systems (exc. eavestroughing), and installation of sanitary ware.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Plumbing Contractors (SIC 4241)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	16				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			an an	1
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	2				
Accounts and notes receivable	40	*- t			
Inventory	16				
Other current assets	7				
Total current assets	64				
Fixed assets	60	the sea			
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	25			***	
Other assets	1	en as	eo eo		~~
Total assets	100				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	19				
Other current liabilities	28				-
Total current liabilities	46				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	5	** **			
Other liabilities	1				
Total liabilities	53				
Total equity	48				60 de

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Plumbing Contractors (SIC 4241)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	13				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.5				as the
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-0.7				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-13.1 0.8			• •	

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Plumbing Contractors (SIC 4241)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	2				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	X				
Other	Х	~ -			
Dividends	X				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	Х				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	×				
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X	m ==	nin on		
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X				
Other	X				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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 Prince Edward Island, Plumbing Contractors (SIC 4241)

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	27	1,611	92	5	7
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	26 1 -	X X -	67 25 -	5	7 -
1986					
Total	42	4,295	230	6	•••
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	40 1 1	1.659 X X	89 58 83	5 - 1	

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

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

see Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Plumbing Contractors (SIC 4241)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	40				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	206.483 194.391 12.092				6.0
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	37				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	214.766 201.878 12.888	**			
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	3 104,972				-
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	110.306		=======================================		
			1985		
	40				
<pre>lumber of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$</pre>	215.623 225.984 -10.361				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	34 212,691			Ale spi	
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	197.604 15.087				
Ousinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	6 386,149			-	**
Average net loss \$	525.802 -139.653				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$	283,336 272,109				
Average net profit (loss) \$	11,227				
Ousinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	41 279,192				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	263.665 15.527			~ **	
Ousinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	7 529.391		At 47		1.
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	553.953 -24.562				

 $^{(1) \}label{these estimates} \textbf{ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between $10,000 and $2,000,000.$

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

Prince Edward Island, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		Percent of sales					Tel.	Percent of sales			
Cost of sales	49.8					100.0	49.8				
Occupancy expenses	5.7					100.0	5.7				
Depreciation	2.3					96.1	2.4				
Repairs & maintenance	2.2					96.1	2.3				
Heat, light & telephone	1.0					92.3	1.1				
Rent	0.3					19.3	1.3			to 46	
Personnel expenses	31.3					100.0	31.3				
Financial expenses	3.2		-		40.50	100.0	3.2				
Interest & bank charges	1.2					96.1	1.2				
Professional fees	2.0		pa es			100.0	2.0				-
Other expenses	8.1					100.0	8.1				40-4
Profit (loss)	2.0					96.1	2.0				
Total	100.0			1 =		100.0					

Symbols

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

confidential

Footnotes

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4261- Electrical Contractors

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	25				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	5				
Accounts and notes receivable	16				
Inventory	9				
Other current assets	12				
Total current assets	42				
Fixed assets	41				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	17				
Other assets	3				
Total assets	69	Apr day	ser ser		_
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	12				-
Other current liabilities	25				
Total current liabilities	36				
Mortgages payable	5				
Long term debt	8				** *
Other liabilities			mb ga		-
Total liabilities	50				
Total equity	19				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	25 (1) (1)	(1)	9 1 1 3 B	138 276	276 (1)				
	Average								
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.7	1.6	1.0	3.1	0.8				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	4.2 26.1 0.8	2.0 2.0 1.0	4.8 97.7 0.7	1.4 5.4 0.7	9-2 2.6 0.9				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	1				
ow salas value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	X				
Other	Х	~~		**	
Dividends	х				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	Х				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	Х	es m			
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X		***		
Repayment of long term debt	X				
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X			-	
Other	X		60 M		
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Х				-
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	Х				

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 Prince Edward Island, Electrical Contractors (SIC 4261)

				Changes in number with paid	
dusiness size expressed in everage labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	57	2.837	163	9	10
less than 20	56	X	161	8	7
20 - 99 100 - 499			=		
500 and over	1	X	2		
1986					
Total	79	4,719	253	15	
less than 20	73	4,032	217	13	
20 - 99 100 - 499	2 2 2	X	25		• • •
500 and over	2	X	5		

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
			1984		
	40				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	165,221	W W			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	155.900 9,321				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	33 172,977				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	161,477				
Average net profit \$	11,500				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	129,492				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	134,422	::	60 TO 50 AN	~ ~	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	45 176,434			**	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	172.495	a. a.	en en		
Average net profit (loss) \$	3,939				-
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	36 180,615				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	172,988 7,627				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	9				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	208,536 219,215				
Average net loss \$	-10,679		qub. dar		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	45 167,480				
Average expense \$	160,356				
Average net profit (loss) \$	7,124				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	34 160.473				
Average expense \$	149,197	en ==			
Average net profit \$	11,276				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	11				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	194,844				
Average net loss \$	-6,063				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Finish Carpentry Contractors (SIC 4274)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	13				
ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	deporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense Item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent o	of sales				Percent of sales			
Cost of sales	51.0					96.5	52.9				
Occupancy expenses	6.9					98.3	7.0				
Depreciation	2.7					94.8	2.9				
Repairs & maintenance	3.1					98.3	3.2				-
Heat, light & telephone	1.0		er er			68.1	1.5				
Rent	-					-	-				
Personnel expenses	28.1		gm (m			98.3	28.6	• •			
Financial expenses	1.4					100.0	1.4				
Interest & bank charges	0.7					87.2	0.8				
Professional fees	0.7					96.5	0.8				
Other expenses	7.6					100.0	7.6				
Profit (loss)	5.0			**		100.0	5.0				
Total	100.0			year date.		100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4274 - Finish Carpentry Contractors

Businesses primarily engaged in on-site cabinetry, millwork installation, pre-fabricated sash and door installation, garage door installation, exterior and interior trimming and miscellaneous hardware installation.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, Finish Carpentry Contractors (SIC 4274)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Businesses in sample (No.)	13								
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)								
	Average (\$000's)								
Assets									
Cash	7								
Accounts and notes receivable	6								
Inventory									
Other current assets	-								
Total current assets	13								
Fixed assets	-11			mple date					
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	2								
Other assets	-		de 44						
Total assets	22								
Liabilities and equity									
Current loans	-								
Other current liabilities	8								
Total current liabilities	8								
Mortgages payable	**			40 at.					
Long term debt	1 1		this size						
Other liabilities	-			es 60					
Total liabilities	20				-				
Total equity	2		+		-				

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

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward island, Finish Carpentry Contractors (SiC 4274)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	11 (1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		Average		
Liquidity ratio		11-11-11	Final III		
Current ratio (times)	1.5				
Leverage ratios Gebt/equity ratio (times)	2.5	no 40	12		
Interest coverage ratio (times)	-8.6				
Debt ratio (times)	9.5			4.6	-

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Finish Carpentry Contractors (SIC 4274)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%					
Businesses in sample (No.)	_									
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)										
	Average (\$000's)									
Operating activities	-									
Cash from operations	-									
Depreciation										
Other										
Dividends										
Investment activities										
Disposal of fixed assets	-									
Purchase of fixed assets	-	**								
Increase in investment	-									
Decrease in investment	-			Market 1						
Financing activities	- 1									
Increase in long term debt	-									
Repayment of long term debt										
loans from shareholders	-		an an							
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-									
Advances & loans from government	-			the sin	***					
Increase in equity	-									
Decrease in equity	-									
Other	-		11000							
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-									
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-									
Cash & equivalents - End of the year										

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 Prince Edward Island, Finish Carpentry Contractors (SIC 4274)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983					, , , , , , ,
Total	25	805	48	5	5
less than 20	25	805	48	5	5
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over		*			
1986					
Total	40	1,193	64	9	
less than 20 20 - 99	40	1,193	54	9 -	
100 - 499 500 and over	-			-	***

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Finish Carpentry Contractors (SIC 4274)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	28 87.992 78.590 9.402		==		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	25 77.828 66.813		**		
Average net profit \$	11.015				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	3 232,473				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	238,528 -6,055	••			
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	29 65,266				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	59.227 7,039			-	=====
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	26 65,045		44.00		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	55.860 9.185		••	= 1	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	38.976 44.257 -5.281			• •	- 4
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	43				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	99.947 91.918	no un			
Average net profit (loss) \$	8.029	77			11 110 17
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	37 103,862				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	93,049 10,813		• •		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	6				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	38,516 41,346	40 da			
Average net loss \$	-2,830				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

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

	211000	try aver	age (L)			14	abor trug	DUSTITES	ses only	(3)
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
	F	ercent c	fsales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
1.1					5.3	21.4	alor alor			
1.3					100.0	1.3				
0.4					100.0	0.4				
0.6					8.8	7.3				
0.1					1.8					~ .
0.1					1.8	6.0				
79.9					100.0	79.9		0. 0.		
2.6		Min Min			100.0	2.6	40.00			
0.6					100.0	0.6				
2.0					100.0	2.0				
14.3					100.0	14.3			-	
0.8					100.0	0.8				
100.0				000 000	100.0					an. 1
	1.1 1.3 0.4 0.6 0.1 0.1 79.9 2.6 0.6 2.0 14.3	25% 1.1 1.3 0.4 0.6 0.1 79.9 2.6 2.0 14.3 0.8	25% middle 25% Percent of the perce	25% middle middle 25% Percent of sales 1.1	25% middle middle 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Percent of sales 1.1 5.3 1.3 100.0 0.6 100.0 0.6 1.8 0.1 1.8 0.1 1.8 0.1 1.8 0.1 1.8 0.1 100.0 1.8 79.9 100.0 1.8 79.9 100.0 1.8 1.8 79.9 100.0 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8	Percent of sales	Percent of sales Percent of	Percent of sales	Percent of sales

Symbols

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

Footnotes

- (1) These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000.
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item - x 100 for each quartile. 12) Value in each cell =

Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

Total weighted expenditure on a given item

(3) Value in each cell = - x 100 for each quartile.

Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 4275 - Painters and Decorators

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lowe: middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25:
Businesses in sample (No.)					
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets	0				
Cash	3				
Accounts and notes receivable Inventory					
Other current assets	_				
Total current assets	4				
Fixed assets	1				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	1		**		
Other assets	*			also date	***
Total assets	5	4	••		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	1				
Other current liabilities	1				
Total current liabilities	1				
Mortgages payable		**	and an		
Long term debt	3		~-		
Other liabilities				* =	
Total liabilities	5				
Total equity	-				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Painters and Decorators (SIC 4275)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	7 (1) (1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	13.6				nto di
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	16.8	4h 40			
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	1.0				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

Businesses in sample (No.) Compared to the sales value (\$000's) Compared to the sales valu		Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Average (\$000's)		-				
Cash from operations Cash from operations Depreciation Other Cividends Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Decrease in investment Increase in fong term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other Increase (decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year		-			==	
Cash from operations Depreciation Other Dividends Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other Increase (decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year				Average (\$000's)		
Cash from operations Depreciation Other Dividends Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Increase in investment Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Decrease in equity Other Increase (decrease) in cash & equivalents Lash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Inorating activities	-				
Depreciation Other		-				
Other Dividends Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year						
Investment activities Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Increase in long term debt Increase in long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from government Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents		1 - 1 - 1		60 M		tops and
Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Dividends					
Disposal of fixed assets Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Investment activities					
Purchase of fixed assets Increase in investment Decrease in investment Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase (decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year		-	46.00			
Decrease in investment Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year						
Financing activities Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year		an-			en 60	
Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Decrease in investment					
Increase in long term debt Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Financing activities					
Repayment of long term debt Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Increase in long term debt	-			=	
Loans from shareholders Repayment of loans from shareholders Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year					=	
Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year		*				
Advances & loans from government Increase in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Repayment of loans from shareholders	-				
Increase in equity Decrease in equity Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year		-		app dis	e e	
Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year				m 4-		
Other Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Decrease in equity	-				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year			**			
	Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	9 9 4				
	Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	Cash & equivalents - End of the year					

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes. See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average Labour units(1)				Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	27	800	46	4	7	
less than 20	27	800	46	4	7	
20 - 99 100 - 499						
500 and over			SUPER.			
1986						
Total	46	1,261	67	10	e b •	
less than 20	45	X	56	10		
20 - 99	1	X	11			
100 - 499 500 and over						

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tos: 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	18				
Average sales \$	103.457				
Average expense \$ Average met profit (loss) \$	93,941 9,516				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	109.803				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	99.308				
Average net profit \$	10,495	**			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	104.883				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	107,413				
Average net loss \$	-2,530			-	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	22				
Average sales \$	42,235			• =	
Average expense \$	36.987 5,248				
Average net profit (loss) \$	3,240				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	20 39,115				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	32,856				
Average net profit \$	6,259		stude in		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$	89,500 92,500				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	-3.000	••	der der		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	31				
Average sales \$	32.873				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	25,903 6,970				-
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	25				
Average sales \$	29,685			**	
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	21,522 8,163	10 W			
Rusinesses reporting a loss (No.)	6				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	76,923				
Average expense \$	84,207				-
Average net loss \$	-7,284				

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	39				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)		er en		
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total 50.9 13.4 17.2	Bottom 25% Pe	Lower middle 25% rcent of	Upper middle 25% sales	
 			67.1	13.4				
 			67.1	13.4				
 		en no	100.0					
 				17.2				
			000				40-59	
 			98.3	25.2				
			99.4	21.7				
 			100.0	4.8				
 			99.4	1.8				
 			99.4	3.1				
 			100.0	20.0				
 			100.0	2.8				
 			100.0					
				99.4 100.0	99.4 3.1 100.0 20.0 100.0 2.8	99.4 3.1 100.0 20.0 100.0 2.8	99.4 3.1 100.0 20.0 100.0 2.8	99.4 3.1

Symbols

zero or no observations

too small too be expressed

x confidential

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

S1C 456 - Truck Transport Industry

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lowe: middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25:
Businesses in sample (No.)	39				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			en etr	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	8				
Accounts and notes receivable	10				
Inventory	2				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	22 70				
Fixed assets					
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	30				
Other assets	3				-
Total assets	64			96.00	
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	8				
Other current liabilities	13				
Total current liabilities	20	do to			
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	29				
Other liabilities	2		20. 20	an 80	
Total liabilities	52				
Total equity	13				

⁽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 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	36 (1) (1)	(1)	23 137	137 320	320 (1)				
	Average								
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.2		1.2	0.9	1.6				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	2.1 -18.9 2.2	-1.0 -100.3 66.9	6.5 -20.4 0.9	0.3 -27.0 0.7	-3.7 -3.1 1.6				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	an. 100			
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	-11				
Depreciation	39				
Other	-42				
Dividends	-				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	12				
Purchase of fixed assets	-27				
Increase in investment	**				
Decrease in investment	-			**	
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	5				
Repayment of long term debt	-4				
Loans from shareholders	19		46-46		
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-7				des des
Advances & loans from government	-		and dis-		
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity		46.46			
Other	-		to de		
(ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-17				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	22				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	5				

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

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

				Changes in number with paid		
Business size expressed in average (abour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)		No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	111	5,682	369	16	15	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	103 3 2 3	4.257 459 X X	278 29 19 43	15 1 -	14	
1986				The last of the la	AND ER	
Total	138	8,472	485	30	• • •	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	125 7 1 5	4,603 2,232 X X	270 129 27 59	27 1 - 2		

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

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

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

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longar 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 Prince Edward Island, Truck Transport Industry (SIC 456)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
	45				
Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	75.890 67.661 8.229				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	38 80,341				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	67.769 12,572			11	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	7				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	60.592 65.497 -4.905				
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	48 125.364				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	108.417		00 to		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	42 118,027	**			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	97.407 20,620				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	6 551,869				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	624,556 -72,687				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	102 121,413	15,074	34.329	93,457	342,791
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	111,318	10,600	26,702 7,627	76.826 16.631	331,144
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	9 0 114.088	14,960	38,125	95,060	308,205
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	98.564 15.524	10,276	23,545 14,580	74,486 20,574	285,950 22,255
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	12 203,493	24.805	29,562	83.450	676,155
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	231.839 -28.346	38.490 -13.685	30,667 -1,105	91.438 -7.988	766,759 -90,604

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	14				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			₩ ±	

	Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	P	ercent c	of sales				Pe	ercent of	sales	
62.1					100.0	62.1				
7.3					100.0	7.3				
					94.9	2.2			40 40	
					100.0	2.5				
					47.8	2.3				
1.6					70.3	2.3				
21.3					97.5	21.9				
1.0					47.8	2.1	ates and			
0.7						1.5				
0.3					45.2	0.6				
8.1					100.0	8.1				
0.2					100.0	0.2				
100.0					100.0					
	62.1 7.3 2.1 2.5 1.1 1.6 21.3 1.0 0.7 0.3 8.1	Total Bottom 25% 62.1 7.3 2.1 2.5 1.1 1.6 21.3 1.0 0.7 0.3 8.1 0.2	Total Bottom Lower 25% middle 25% Percent control con	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 62.1	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% 25% middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 62.1	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% Top 25% middle 25% 25% 25% 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper Top % businesses reporting Total nesses reporting Total nesses reporting Total nesses reporting	Total Bottom Lower Upper Top % businesses reporting Total Bottom 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25%	Total Bottom Lower Upper 25% middle 25%

Symbols

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

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

Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

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

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

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6012 - Specialty Food Stores

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

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	14				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		=======================================		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	2 5			W 60	
Accounts and notes receivable	5				
Inventory	/				
Other current assets	13				
Total current assets	60				
Fixed assets Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	16				
Other assets	5				
Total assets	62				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	7			40 40	
Other current liabilities	17				
Total current liabilities	24				
Mortgages payable	5 23				
Long term debt Other liabilities	1			60 sh	
Total liabilities	52				**
Total equity	10				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10				
ow sales value (\$000's) tigh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.4				-
Leverage ratios Oebt/equity ratio (times)	-5.9				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	-0.2 1.0				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Specialty Food Stores (SIC 6012)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	2				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	• •	==		
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	X				
Other	Х				
Dividends	Х				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	X				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	X			~~	
Loans from shareholders	X			49. 41	** **
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X				
Other	Х		**		
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	X				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labous units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	116	12,179	1,377	16	16
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	105 5 1 5	3,280 X X 6.024	357 336 7 677	16 - -	16
1986					
Total	177	16.492	1,710	37	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	160 6 5 6	4.793 1.832 2.081 7.786	474 189 249 798	33 2 1 1	

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	12				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	174.186 169.873 4,313	Ē			==
Ousinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	10 125.932 120,530 5,402				
Average her profit \$	3,402				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2 555,636 560,164 -4,528				
			1985		
dumber of observations in sample	15				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	479,470 470,208 9,261				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	457.930 445.635 12.295				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	3 294.669 304.000 -9.331				=======================================
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	21				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	259,757 252,983 6,774	-			===
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	17 296,716				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	286.373		~~	w e-	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	120,045				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	127,216 -7,171	40 40 40 40			=======================================

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	leporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent c	of sales			Percent of sales				
Cost of sales	64.7					100.0	64.7				
Occupancy expenses	3.5					100.0	3.5	00.00			
Depreciation	1.3			wa go-		100.0	1.3				
Repairs & maintenance	0.5					87.5	0.6				
Heat, light & telephone	1.1					100.0	1.1				
Rent	0.6					37.5	1.7		* *	en en	
Personnel expenses	17.2					100.0	17.2	-			
Financial expenses	2.0					100.0	2.0				
Interest & bank charges	1.6					100.0	1.6				
Professional fees	0.4			46. 49		100.0	0.4			en en	
Other expenses	4.7					100.0	4.7				
Profit (loss)	7.9					87.5	9.1				1
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

	Total(1)	Bottom	Lower	Upper	Top
		25%	middle 25%	middle 25%	25%
usinesses in sample (No.)	8				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	de se			
			Average (\$000's)		
ssets					
Cash	27				
Accounts and notes receivable	22				
Inventory	121				
Other current assets	_ 3				
Total current assets	173				
Fixed assets	153				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	53				
Other assets	16	AM. AM.			
otal assets	288				
iabilities and equity					
Current loans	2 1				
Other current liabilities	65				
Total current liabilities	86				-
Mortgages payable	8			~-	
Long term debt Other liabilities	64				
Uther Habitities					
otal liabilities	158				-
otal equity	130				-

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

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward (sland, Pharmacies (SIC 6031)

	Total(2)	Battom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	. 8				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		e ==		ani, dir
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.7			an de	
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	4.7				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	39.0 0.6	que des			

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	••			der ser
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities	Annual Control				
Cash from operations	57				
Depreciation	10	-~			
Other	-29				
Dividends	-1				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	-30				
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	8		* -		~ -
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	-	40 00			
Repayment of long term debt	-6				
Loans from shareholders	1				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-56				
Advances & loans from government					
Increase in equity	- 17				
Decrease in equity	-				
Other	3			**	
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-42				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	72				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	30				

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

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

Hit Hardin 191		Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses				No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	16	2,099	189		2	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	14 2	X	124 65		1 1 -	
500 and over			-			
1986						
Total	22	3,516	306	4	* * *	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	16	1.632 1.884	142 164	2 2		
500 and over			-		•••	

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Pharmacles (SIC 6031)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
		74.			
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	1,144,299				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	1,019.248			======	=======================================
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	1,144,299				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	1,019.248			40-40	
Average net profit \$	125.051			-12-	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$					
			1985		
	5		EL STOR		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	908.366				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	806.455		••	-	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	908,366 806,455				
Average net profit \$	101,911				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$					**
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	10				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	562.292 525.766				
Average net profit (loss) \$	36.526				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	8 551.760				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	507,561 44.199				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	878.021			1	
Average expense \$	923.123 -45.102				
Average net loss \$	-45,102				

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Miscellaneous Clothing Stores (SIC 6141)

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
		P	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	67.9					100.0	67.9				
Occupancy expenses	6.7					100.0	6.7				
Depreciation	0.9					100.0	0.9				
Repairs & maintenance	0.5					75.0	0.6				
Heat, light & telephone	1.5					100.0	1.5				** **
Rent	3.9					100.0	3.9			* **	
Personnel expenses	17.0					100.0	17.0		~=		
Financial expenses	2.9					100.0	2.9				
Interest & bank charges	2.4					100.0	2.4				
Professional fees	0.5					87.5	0.6				
Other expenses	7.0					100.0	7.0				
Profit (loss)	-1.5	**				100.0	-1.5				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

Total weighted expenditure on a given item

- x 100 for each quartile. (3) Value in each cell =

Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 5141 - Miscellaneous Clothing Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in a combination of men's, women's and children's clothing and accessories. Included in this industry are firms primarily engaged in retailing fur goods. Businesses may be described by product line such as: retail children's and infants' clothing, children's clothing stores, retail children's coats, combination clothing stores (men's, women's and children's), retail children's dresses, blouses and shirts, family clothing stores, retail fur goods, retail children's hosiery, retail infant's and todoler's clothing, retail children's pants and slacks, retail children's skirts, retail children's sleepwear, retail children's suits, retail children's sweaters and retail children's underwear

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward island, Miscellaneous Clothing Stores (SIC 6141)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	. 8				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	8				
Accounts and notes receivable	7				
Inventory	71				
Other current assets	1				
Total current assets	87			e- e-	
Fixed assets	33				no 40.
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	11				
Other assets	5			ea dir	
Total assets	114	••			
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	13				
Other current liabilities	41				
Total current liabilities	54				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	18				do sh
Other liabilities	2	77			
otal liabilities	74				
Total equity	40			~ ~	

⁽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 Prince Edward island, Miscellaneous Clothing Stores (SIC 6141)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	8				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.9				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	2.3			~ ~	
Interest coverage ratio (times)	1.5				
Debt ratio (times)	0.8			40.00	

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Miscellaneous Clothing Stores (SIC 6141)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	-				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)				er de	
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities	-				
Cash from operations	-				
Depreciation	-		**		
Other					
Dividends					
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				
Purchase of fixed assets	-				
Increase in investment					~ ~
Decrease in investment	-				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt					
Loans from shareholders					
Repayment of loans from shareholder	5 -				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity					
Other	+ -				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalen-	ts				00 an
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year					

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Miscellaneous Clothing Stores (SIC 6141)

		Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses			Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	7	214	23	-1	1
ess than 20	7	214	23	1	1
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over					
1986					
Total	12	277	27	3	
less than 20 20 - 99	12	277	27	3	
100 - 499 500 and over		-	-		• • •

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

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

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

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are assumed to 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 Prince Edward Island, Miscellaneous Clothing Stores (SIC 6141)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
	-				
Number of observations in sample	2 X				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	X				
Average net profit (loss) \$	Х			-	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	- X	~ =			12.44
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	X				
Average net profit \$	Х	1 - 7-7			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	X			er de pe es	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	x	the da	air ur		
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	4	*****			
Average sales \$	44,833				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	46,974				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	1				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	29,455 28,774				
Average net profit \$	681				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	52,522 56,074				
Average net loss \$	-3,552	alle des			
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	6 185,704				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	169.862 15,842	**			
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	5				
Average sales \$	212,379				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	189,623 22,756	* *		-~	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	1				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	105.680 110,580				
Average net loss \$	-4.900				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Fabric and Yarn Stores (SIC 6151)

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

	Industry average(2)						Reporting businesses only(3)				
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		Percent of sales						Percent of sales			
Cost of sales	76.8					100.0	76.8				
Occupancy expenses	15.1				400 400	100.0	15.1				
Depreciation	1.4					100.0	1.4				
Repairs & maintenance	1.1					100.0	1.1				
Heat, light & telephone	1.3					100.0	1.3				
Rent	11.3					100.0	11.3				
Personnel expenses	28.7					100.0	28.7				
Financial expenses	B. 1					100.0	6.1				
Interest & bank charges	5.6					100.0	5.6				
Professional fees	0.5					89.9	0.5				
Other expenses	3.3					100.0	3.3				
Profit (loss)	-29.9					100.0	-29.9				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

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

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6151 - Fabric and Yarn Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in yard goods; yarns and related merchandise such as: dry goods and notions stores, fabric stores, retail knitting yarn and accessories, mill-end stores (textile fabric), retail piece goods (textile fabric), retail sewing thread, retail textile fabrics, retail yarn goods (textile fabric), and retail yarn.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Fabric and Yarn Stores (SIC 6151)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	1				
Accounts and notes receivable	2			Arts year	
Inventory	37				
Other current assets					
Total current assets	40				
Fixed assets	10	also also		40-40-	
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	6			m «	
Other assets	4			~-	
Total assets	48				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	13				
Other current liabilities	15				
Total current liabilities	28				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	16		-		
Other liabilities	1 467-1-				
Total liabilities	43				
Total equity	5				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

Prince Edward Island, Fabric and Yarn Stores (SIC 6151)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	
Businesses in sample (No.) .ow sales value (\$000's)	4 (1)					
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)					
	Average					
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.7			-		
Leverage ratios						
Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	20.5	600 day				
Debt ratio (times)	0.9					

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Fabric and Yarn Stores (SIC 6151)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	40				
ow sales value (\$000's)					
tigh sales value (\$000's)	-				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities	-				
Cash from operations					
Depreciation	-				
Other					
Dividends	-				
Investment activities	-				
Disposal of fixed assets	-			an to	
Purchase of fixed assets	-				
Increase in investment					
Decrease in investment			**		
Financing activities	- 1				
Increase in long term debt	*				
Repayment of long term debt					
Loans from shareholders	- 1				
Repayment of loans from shareholders					
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity	-	60- 709			
Other	•				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	7			40.40	
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-				

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Fabric and Yarn Stores (SIC 6151)

		Total cayroll (\$000's)	Average (Labour units(1)	Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
dus ness size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses			Newly reporting(2)		
1983						
Total	10	125	13	2	1	
less than 20	10	125	13	2	1	
20 - 99 100 - 499		-	-			
500 and over	Marin Mil		DOLT COL	The state of	-	
1986		INF (FILE)				
Total	11	297	29	C 4 10		
less than 20	11	297	29			
10 - 99 100 - 499					• • •	
500 and over						

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Fabric and Yarn Stores (SIC 6151)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Ton 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	X X X	=======================================			
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	- X				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	X	~ ~			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	X X X	==	and des		
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	7				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	177.136 175.303 1.833				
Susinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	5 184.342	w o			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	181.442		=======================================		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	128.092			-	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	146,989 -18,897		en en		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	8 103,031				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	96,569 6,462				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	7 102.547	o **	97 AP		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	94.874	60 FB			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	44,281				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	67,279 -22,998				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

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

Percent		Upper niddle 25% sales	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting 100.0 100.0 93.8 93.8 100.0	61.7 6.9 2.6 0.8	Pe	Lower middle 25%		Top 25%
				100.0 93.8 93.8	6.9 2.6 0.8				
				100.0 93.8 93.8	6.9 2.6 0.8			=======================================	
				93.8 93.8	2.6 0.8				
				93.8	0.8				
				100.0	1.4				

				75.8	3.0				
				93.8	18-4				
				100.0	2.6				
				100.0	2.1				
				93.8	0.5				
				100.0	4.3				
				100.0	7.3				
				100.0					
	-				100.0	100.0 7.3	100.0 7.3	100.0 7.3	100.0 7.3

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 522 - Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	7				
w sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	1			
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	12				
Accounts and notes receivable	17				
Inventory	86			** **	
Other current assets	22				
Total current assets	138				
Fixed assets	88				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	23				
Other assets	-				es 10
Total assets	204				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	32				
Other current liabilities	66				
Total current liabilities	98				
Mortgages payable	35				
Long term debt	27				
Other liabilities	-	***			
Total liabilities	160		**	April Atr	
Total equity	43			no 4m	

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	7				
ow sales value (\$000's) tigh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.8		E		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-35.7				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	43.2			40 to 60 to	

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	1				
pw sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)			dis 60	
			Average (\$000's)	THE HAVE THE	
perating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	X				
Other	Χ			80.00	
Divîdends	Х			THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	Х				10-0
Purchase of fixed assets	X	ter on			
Increase in investment	X			er m	
Decrease in investment	X				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X			e- e	
Repayment of long term debt	X		um em		
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X	***			
Other	X			**	
increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

^[1] These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10,000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes nly 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 Prince Edward Island, Appliance, Television, Radio and Stereo Stores (SIC 622)

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees			
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)		
1983							
Total	31	1,185	114	10	6		
less than 20	30	Х	105	10	6		
20 - 99 100 - 499					-		
500 and over	1	Х	9				
1986							
Total	39	1,772	131	4			
less than 20	38	X	119	4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
20 - 99 100 - 499					• • •		
500 and over	1	X	12	+			

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	5 411,995				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	393.381 18,614				
Average her profit (1033) \$,				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	611.161		- ~		
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	580,098				
Average net profit \$	31,063				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.)	1				
Average sales \$	13.663 19.947				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	-6,284		-		*-
	363		1985		
lumber of observations in sample	205,929				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	193,044	** **			
Average net profit (loss) \$	12.885				
lusinesses reporting a profit (No.)	18				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	205.737	69. 591			III
Average net profit \$	13.009				
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.)	17 202				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	17,283				
Average net loss \$	-1,858		Property in		
			4000		
			1986		
dumber of observations in sample	18				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	246,847 223,509		1	1	
Average net profit (loss) \$	23,338				-
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	17		VE SELECTION OF SE		
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	246,308 221,742		22		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	24,566				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	1				
Average sales \$	89,427 112,024			de de	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	-22.597				40 4

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	39		de de		
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only	(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 257
		F	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	82.9					97.6	85.0	**			
Occupancy expenses	3.4					100.0	3.4				
Depreciation	1.0	are for				98.8	1.0				
Repairs & maintenance	0.9					100.0	0.9				
Heat, light & telephone	1.0					86.6	1.2				
Rent	0.5					39.4	1.3				
Personnel expenses	9.8					100.0	9.8				
Financial expenses	0.9					100.0	0.9				
Interest & bank charges	0.7					100.0	0.7				
Professional fees	0.3					98.8	0.3		for on		
Other expenses	2.3					100.0	2.3				
Profit (loss)	0.6					100.0	0.6				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

 $- \times$ 100 for each quartile.

Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

Total weighted expenditure on a given item

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6331 - Gasoline Service Stations

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Toc 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	39 (1)				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	16				
Accounts and notes receivable	12				
Inventory	26				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	56				
Fixed assets	47				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	20				
Other assets	1				
Total assets	84	40.40	••		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	1.4				
Other current liabilities	29				
Total current liabilities	42				
Mortgages payable	5				
Long term debt	21				
Other liabilities	1			-1	
Total liabilities	69				
Total equity	15				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	38 (1) (1)	(1) 490	490 819	819 1,340	1,340
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.9
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	43.2 4.4 0.8	5.5 2.7 0.9	1.4 1.3 0.9	32.3 3.5 0.8	123.6 9.8 0.7

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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 Prince Edward island, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	6				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	10				
Depreciation	5				
Other	20				
Dividends	-				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	5				
Purchase of fixed assets	-17				
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment					
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	6				
Repayment of long term debt	- 2			~-	
Loans from shareholders	-				~~
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-1				
Advances & loans from government	-				W 40
Increase in equity	-			40-40	
Decrease in equity	•				
Other			No. 80-		
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	27				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	25				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	52		1		

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

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

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983			***************************************			
Total	90	4.489	452	11	В	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	88 2 -	X X -	362 90 -	11	8 - - -	
1986			Walls Bay			
Total	107	6,017	516	12		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	104 3 -	4,938 1,079 -	414 102 -	11 1 -		

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 6331)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Average net profit (loss) \$	55 602,386 591,711 10,675	321.428 312.378 9.050	446,592 434.607 11,985	630.579 620.860 9.719	1,010.946 998.998 11.948
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	48 607.404 594.199 13.205	321.428 312.378 9.050	445.176 430.525 14,651	533.494 620,689 12.805	1.029.518 1.013.203 16.315
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	7 660,396 671,909 -11.513		457.228 485.268 -8.040	605,651 622,318 -16,667	918,308 928,141 -9,833
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	612.713 606.763 5.950	84,720 83,744 976	414.036 409.920 4.116	786.212 779,583 6,629	1,165,883 1,153,803 12,080
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$ Average net profit \$	55 601.586 590.050 11.536	144.649 138,413 6,236	355,712 342,937 12,775	767,969 755,061 12,908	1,138.013 1,123.788 14.225
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$ Average expense \$	19 720.473 727.295 -6.822	58.187 59.540 -1.353	488,780 495.761 -6.981	816,883 820,811 -3.928	1,518.041 1,533.067 -15,026
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	650.118 643.987 6.131	226.048 221.060 4.988	425,556 414,026 11,530	656.447 652.317 4,130	1,292,419 1,288,545 3,874
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	50 670.697 658.399 12.298	214.948 207.011 7,937	428.072 413.052 15.020	629.532 618.902 10.630	1.410.235 1.394,629 15,608
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	19 606.193 620.412 -14.219	261.692 266.176 -4.484	395,914 425,503 -29,589	693.721 698.594 -4.873	1.073,445 1.091.375 -17.930

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25
		P	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	60.8					100.0	60.8				
Occupancy expenses	6.9					100.0	6.9				-
Depreciation	1.5					100.0	1.5		sen 40		
Repairs & maintenance	1.9					100.0	1.9				
Heat, light & telephone	2.4			~ =		100.0	2.4				-
Rent	1.2			~ =		21.4	5.4				-
Personnel expenses	20.7					100.0	20.7				
Financial expenses	2.6					100.0	2.6				
Interest & bank charges	2.0					100.0	2.0				
Professional fees	0.6		*			100.0	0.6				
Other expenses	6.7					100.0	6.7				
Profit (loss)	2.2					100.0	2.2				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

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

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item 13) Value in each cell = x 100 for each quartile Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

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

Notes

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

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile (i.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.) represents one querter 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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition ISIC 1980):

SIC 6342 - Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in new or used tires, tubes batteries and other automobile parts and accessories separately or in combination. These establishments may be secondarily engaged in tire installation and repair as well as in automobile repair. This industry includes the following types of retail operations: retail automotive batteries, retail automotive parts and accessories, retail actomotive cassettes and 8-track tape recorders, retail motor vehicle radios fine 2.8 or GRS; retail motor vehicle stereos, retail motor vehicle tape decks and retail tires and tubes.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	7				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	3				
Accounts and notes receivable	21				
Inventory	79				
Other current assets	-				
Total current assets	103				
Fixed assets	103				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	57				
Other assets	1				~ -
Total assets	150			••	
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	26				
Other current liabilities	44				
Total current liabilities	70				
Mortgages payable	21				
Long term debt	31				
Other liabilities	3				
Total liabilities	125				
Total equity	25				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 6342)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
,.7				
(1)				
		Average		
2.1				
0.9				
8.1 0.7				
	7 (1) (1) (1)	25% (1) (1) 2.1 0.9 8.1	25% middle 25% 7 (1) (1) Average 2.1 0.9 8.1	25% middle 25% middle 25% 7 (1) (1) Average 2.1

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity retio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
2 - Alica V	2				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	10. 10 10. 10	w =-		
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	Х				
Depreciation	X				
Other	X			**	
Dividends	Х		The state of the state of		
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	X				-
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	Х				
Loans from shareholders	Х				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X		• •		
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X	80. 00			
Other	Х		**		
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees	
	Number of To- businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	7	494	39	-	The late of
less than 20 20 - 98 100 - 499	7	494	39		-
500 and over					
1986					
Total	12	539	42	5	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	12	539	42	5	

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Tire, Battery, Parts and Accessories Stores (SIC 5342)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	315,493 310,877 4,616		12		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	299.914				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	284,426 15,488				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	362.231 390.231				
Average net loss \$	-28,000			••	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	4				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	638,802 636,270 2,532				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	3 755,703				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	747.906 7,797				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	405.000				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	413,000			= 6 6: 0	
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	8 154.190	dije die			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	153,466 724				0.0
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	5 363.704				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	348.767 14,937				60 P
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	3 215,428				4-10
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	230.339				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	leporting	busines	ses only	(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
		F	ercent	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	82.7					100.0	82.7				
Occupancy expenses	7.5					100.0	7.5				
Depreciation	0.2				40.00	18.9	0.8				
Repairs & maintenance	2.6					100.0	2.6			- ~	
Heat, light & telephone	2.4					100.0	2.4				
Rent	2.3					90.6	2.5			17	-
Personnel expenses	7.0					100.0	7.0				
Financial expenses	1.0		-			100.0	1.0				
Interest & bank charges	0.9					100.0	0.9				
Professional fees	0.2					96.9	0.2				
Other expenses	3.2					100.0	3.2				
Profit (loss)	-1.4					100.0	-1.4				-
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6413 - General Merchandise Stores

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, General Merchandise Stores (SIC 6413)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
dusinesses in sample (No.)	7				
ow sales value (\$000's) ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	1			up an	
Accounts and notes receivable	20				
Inventory	35				
Other current assets	an				
Total current assets	56				
Fixed assets	49	n to			
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	12				
Other assets	1				
Total assets	94			the day	
iabilities and equity					
Current loans	12	~ ~			
Other current liabilities	42			to en	
Total current liabilities	54				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	11				Do de
Other liabilities	6				
Total liabilities	71				
Total equity	22				

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

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

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
dusinesses in sample (No.)	, 5			-	
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.0				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	2.6				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	2.2				an an
Debt ratio (times)	0.8				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Susinesses in sample (No.)	3				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	*-			
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	-6				
Depreciation	3				41 41
Other	34				ton Gor
Dividends	-				
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	8				
Purchase of fixed assets	- 4 4	* *			
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	31		7.5		
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	6				
Repayment of long term debt	-4				
loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-40			Qui All	
Advances & loans from government	-	Ø1 00		45- AN	
Increase in equity	-			6+ sp	
Decrease in equity					
Other	-6		**		alle del
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-18				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	18				
ash & equivalents - End of the year					

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

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

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
	Number of businesses	Total payrol! (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	11	1,602	177	1	1	
less than 20	10	X	21	1	1	
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	1	×	156		-	
1986				MALE NAME		
Total	16	2,118	212	4		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	14 - - 2	X	29 - - 183	3	•••	

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

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

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

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

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

	ĭotal (1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	431,368 414.937 16.431	••			
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	821,871				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	784,128 37,743				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	40.864	for ma			
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	45.746 -4.882			±=	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	7 691,949 673,519 18,430				=
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	5 720.327 699.922 20.405				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	195,203 197,832 -2,629		-		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	9				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	220.957 221.787 -830				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Everage sales \$	5 110,546				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	105.901				- :
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	755,735				
Average expense \$ Average met loss \$	765.380 -9.645				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

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

	Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)					
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 257
		F	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	59.0		~-			100.0	59.0				-
Occupancy expenses	7.5					100.0	7.5				
Depreciation	2.0					100.0	2.0				
Repairs & maintenance	2.8					88.0	3.2				
Heat, light & telephone	0.7					100.0	0.7				
Rent	1.9					47.9	4.1				-
Personnel expenses	11.6					100.0	11.6				
Financial expenses	1.5					100.0	1.5				-
Interest & bank charges	0.6					100.0	0.6				
Professional fees	0.9					100.0	0.9				
Other expenses	8.7					100.0	8.7			Acc also	-
Profit (loss)	11.7			••		100.0	11.7				
Total	100.0					100.0					-

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

confidential

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6531 - Hardware Stores

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, Hardware Stores (SIC 6531)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 257
Businesses in sample (No.)	8				
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
digh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	** **			
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets Cash	19				
Accounts and notes receivable	21	4-19			an e
Inventory	91				de e
Other current assets	_		err on		
Total current assets	132				
Fixed assets	24				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	13				
Dther assets	14	0.0		••	
Total assets	156				-
iotal assets	130				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	54			40° M	
Other current liabilities	52		do to		
Total current liabilities	107				
Mortgages payable	4		20 W		
Long term debt	14				-
Other liabilities					
Total liabilities	125				-
Total equity	31				-

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

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

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)	=======================================			
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.3				de de
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)					
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	6.4	w w			

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.) ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1) (1)				==
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	Х	**			
Other	X	~-			
lividends	X			w *	
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X				
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X		60 61		
Decrease in investment	X				
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	X				
loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X			40 m	
Advances & loans from government	X		ga an		
Increase in equity	X		nn m		
Decrease in equity	X				
Dther	X		-		
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
ash & equivalents - End of the year	X		en ==		

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

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

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	6	623	58	1	1
less than 20	5	X	27 31	1	1
20 - 99 100 - 499		^	31		
500 and over		-			100 810
1986					
Total	12	1.366	132	2	
less than 20	10	X	60	2	
20 - 99 100 - 499	2	X	72		
500 and over	_				• • •

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

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

[3] Refers to businesses raporting no payroll deductions in the following year.

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
	3				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	622,890 600,230 22,660		=======================================		
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	917,909 881,991			= =	
Average net profit \$	35,918	~ =			-
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	32,854 36,710				***
	-3.856	0-0			-
			1985		
dumber of observations in sample	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	197,982 188,871 9,111	••			
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	196,645 187,261 9,384	====			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	456,793				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	466,459		= 1		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	275.735 254.230			D %	-
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	21.505			H = 4 - 11	-
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	9 285,386		***		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	259,628 25,758			o. m	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	1 70 017			3131135	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	70,817 76,645 -5,828				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Sporting Goods Stores (SIC 6541)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5		for the		
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			40.00	

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	leporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		P	ercent o	of sales				Percent of sales			
Cost of sales	71.0					100.0	71.0				
Occupancy expenses	8.1					100.0	8.1				
Depreciation	1.4					100.0	1.4				
Repairs & maintenance	0.7					100.0	0.7				
Heat, light & telephone	3.2			with the		100.0	3.2				
Rent	2.8					62.4	4.5				
Personnel expenses	14.8					100.0	14.8				
Financial expenses	3.6					100.0	3.6				
Interest & bank charges	2.5					100.0	2.5				
Professional fees	1.1					100.0	1.1				
Other expenses	3.6					100.0	3.6				
Profit (loss)	-1.1					100.0	-1.1				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6541 - Sporting Goods Stores

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

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

	Total(1)	Total(1) Bottom 25% m		Upper middle 25%		
Businesses in sample (No.)	5					
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			***		
ingli sales faide (\$000 s)	117		A /Ø000'-1			
			Average (\$000's)			
Assets						
Cash	12					
Accounts and notes receivable	13					
Inventory	197					
Other current assets	225					
Total current assets Fixed assets	38					
Less: Accum, dep. on fixed assets	7					
Other assets	48		eter dar			
Total assets	304					
_iabilities and equity						
Current loans	4.4					
Other current liabilities	71		MA SHE		-	
Total current liabilities	115					
Mortgages payable				40.00	-	
Long term debt	179	~ ~				
Other liabilities	-					
Total liabilities	294				-	
Total equity	10					

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

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

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio					
Current ratio (times)	1.6			••	
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	-26.5	to 40			
Interest coverage ratio (times)	1.8				
Debt ratio (times)	0.9				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)					
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)				==	
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	-				
Depreciation		**		e = e=	
Dther		e- e-	***		
Dividends	-				~~
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-				01.01
Purchase of fixed assets		40.00			
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment	-			-	
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt		***			
Loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders					
Advances & loans from government					
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity	-	W m			
Dther	-				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents					
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year					

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

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

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	8	299	27	1	2
less than 20	8	299	27	1	2
20 - 99 100 - 499	_				
500 and over	TE 1		10-12-5		
1986					
Total	14	490	38	2	
less than 20	14	490	38	2	
20 - 99				TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	
100 - 499 500 and over					• • •

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
			1307		
umber of observations in sample	1				
Average sales \$	X				
Average expense \$	X				
Average net profit (loss) \$	Х		***		
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	1				
Average sales \$	X				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	x				
Average net profit p	^				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	X				
Average net loss \$	î.			W 111 AL	
			1985		
					1
lumber of observations in sample	4				
Average sales \$	68.393				
Average expense \$	57,228 11,165				
Average net profit (loss) \$	11,105				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	68,393				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	57.228				
Average net profit \$	11,165				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	_				
Average sales \$	64				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$				en de	
		31 72	1986		
Number of observations in sample	5	11273			
Average sales \$	284.007				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	290,362 -6,375				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	2				
Average sales \$	69,744	-+			
Average expense \$	63,963				
Average net profit \$	5,781				-
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$	402.654				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	416,260 -13,606				

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 658)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	
Businesses in sample (No.)	16					
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	-	December 11			

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only	(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent c	f sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	37.1					100.0	37.1				
Occupancy expenses	13.9					100.0	13.9				
Depreciation	4.7					100.0	4.7				
Repairs & maintenance	3.1					61.5	5.1				
Heat, light & telephone	3.2					98.4	3.2				
Rent	2.9					40.1	7.1	e- e-			
Personnel expenses	26.3					100.0	26.3				
Financial expenses	3.2					100.0	3.2				
Interest & bank charges	2.4					100.0	2.4				
Professional fees	0.8		-			64.6	1.2				
Other expenses	16.2					100.0	16.2				
Profit (loss)	3.4					98.6	3.4				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

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

Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 658 - Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in toys, hobby supplies, gifts, novelties and souvenirs.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 658)

United the state of the state o	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	16				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		=======================================		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	8				
Accounts and notes receivable					
Inventory	18				
Other current assets	1				
Total current assets	28				
Fixed assets	93				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	46				
Other assets	6				-
Total assets	8 1				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	11				
Other current liabilities	13				
Total current liabilities	24				
Mortgages payable	12		~ ~		
Long term debt	16		- 0		
Other liabilities	11				-
Total liabilities	63				
Total equity	17				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 658)

	Total (2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	15				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.1	en en			
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	4.5				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	2.9				
Debt ratio (times)	0.8				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 658)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	3-0-1			
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	-				
Depreciation	6				
Other	5			er tr	
Dividends		**			
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1				
Purchase of fixed assets	-6				
Increase in investment	-2				
Decrease in investment	-				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt					
Repayment of long term debt	-1		art der		
Loans from shareholders					
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-4		ntin side		
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-			de de	
Decrease in equity	-				
Other					
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-1				also des
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	14				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	13		ster ster		

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 658)

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)			Average labour units(1)	Changes in number with paid	
	Number of Tot businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)		Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	82	2,649	244	8	10
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	74 6 2	1.613 X X	150 89 5	5 2 -	10 - -
1986					
Total	113	4,021	311	20	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	105 6 2	2,641 X X	206 100 5	20	•••

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Toy, Hobby, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 658)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	17 125,374 117,263 8,111				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	159.597 142,389 17,208	=======================================	===		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2 19,252 28,531 -9,279				
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	15 54.638 49.282 5,356				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	14 68.647 59.134 9.513				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	56.804 63.258 -6.454				
			1986		sin.
Number of observations in sample	25				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	104.815 101.464 3.351				••
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	19 192.881 171.528 21.353				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	92,410 98,767		40 da 		

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 6582)

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

		Indus	stry ave	age(2)			F	Reporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
		ţ	Percent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	36.7					100.0	36.7				
Occupancy expenses	13.9					100.0	13.9				
Depreciation	4.8			***		100.0	4.8				
Repairs & maintenance	3.2					60.8	5.2				
Heat, light & telephone	3.2					98.4	3.2				
Rent	2.8					39.2	7.1				
Personnel expenses	26.5					100.0	26.5				
Financial expenses	3.2					100.0	3.2				
Interest & bank charges	2.4					100.0	2.4				
Professional fees	0.8					64.1	1.2				
Other expenses	16.3					100.0	16.3				
Profit (loss)	3.4					98.6	3.5				
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 6582 - Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores

Businesses primarily engaged in retail dealing in gifts, novelty merchandise and souvenirs such as: retail carvings and artcraft, retail handicraft ceramics, retail seasonal and holiday decorations, retail handicraft d'coupage, retail eskimo carvings, retail gift wrap supplies, gift shops, retail handicrafted goods (novelties, souvenirs), joke shops, retail handicraft macrame, retail handicraft metalwork, retail novelty merchandise, retail handicraft pottery, and retail souvenirs

Balance sheet profile for 1986 TABLE 2.

Prince Edward Island, Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 6582)

To a local title	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Jusinesses in sample (No.)	15				
ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		1-		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	8				
Accounts and notes receivable	1				
Inventory	15				
Other current assets	1				
Total current assets	25				
Fixed assets	93				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	46		* *	***	-
Other assets	6		m.m	**	
Total assets	77				
iabilities and equity					
Current loans	10				
Other current liabilities	12				
Total current liabilities	22				
Mortgages payable	12				
Long term debt	15				
Other liabilities	11				
Total liabilities	61				
otal equity	17				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 6582)

	Total (2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	14				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.1				
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	4.5 2.9		der der		
Debt ratio (times)	0.8				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 6582)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	5 (1) (1)		••		
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	-			do de	
Depreciation	6				
Other	5		era da		
Dividends	-			40.70	
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1			ma der	
Purchase of fixed assets	-6				
Increase in investment	-2				
Decrease in investment				••	
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt	-1				
Loans from shareholders	-				0
Repayment of loans from shareholders	- 4				
Advances & loans from government	-				
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity	_		~~		
Other	-				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-1				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	14				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	13				

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 6582)

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)				Changes in numbe with paid	
	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	82	2,649	244	8	10
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	74 6 2	1,613 X X	150 89 5	6 2 -	10
1986					
Total	113	4,021	311	20	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	105 6 2	2,641 X X	206 100 5	20	:::

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (SIC 6582)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	16 89,133				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	82,001 7,132				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	14				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	111,275 95,373				
Average net profit \$	15.902				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	2 19,252		22	- FIT -	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	28.531 -9,279				
			1985		
Number of photographics in some	19				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	54,638	60 49			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	49,282 5,356				=======================================
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	14 68,647				11011
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	59.134 9.513	60 60 do 60			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	56,804 63,258				40 M
Average net loss \$	-6,454		4* W	-	
			1986		
	25				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	25 104,815				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	101,464				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	19 192,881				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	171,528				
Average net profit \$	21,353				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	92,410		e e		op ou
Average expense \$	98.767 -6.357				
Average net loss \$	0,337				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	82 (1) (1)	(1)	21 47	47 122	122

		Industry average(2)					R	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
				Pe	rcent of	sales					
Occupancy expenses	36.4	60.4	28.9	32.6	29.2	91.5	39.8	60.4	30.7	32.6	37.6
Depreciation	10.6	8.6	10.6	12.8	10.4	87.3	12.1	8.6	11.2	15.6	13.8
Repairs & maintenance	7.8	6.0	13.2	7.8	4.3	86.1	9.1	6.0	14.0	8.3	6.1
Heat, light & telephone	16.2	45.8	5.2	11.5	9.0	65.9	24.6	48.7	16.4	13.2	14.
Rent	1.8					10.1	17.9	-	-		
Personnel expenses	7-8	1.8	11.4	13.4	5.2	41.9	18.7	30.2	17.1	32.2	11.1
Financial expenses	34.5	10.8	38.0	33.2	48.4	99.4	34.7	10.8	38.0	34.3	48 -
Interest & bank charges	30.9	5.5	35.7	29.5	44.8	98.1	31.5	5.5	35.7	31.5	45.8
Professional fees	3.6	5.3	2.4	3.7	3.6	73.1	5.0	5.4	6.3	4.4	4.
Other expenses	23.3	44.1	15.7	13.4	22.4	98.1	23.8	44.1	15.7	14.4	22.
Profit (loss)	-2.1	-17.1	6.0	7.4	-5.2	97.5	-2.1	-17.1	6.1	8.2	-5.
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 751 - Operators of Buildings and Dwellings Businesses primarily engaged in the operating or in owning and operating buildings and dwellings.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	82	(1)	21	47	1 2 2
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	21	47	122	(1)
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	70	2 5	31	6	194
Accounts and notes receivable	23	5	4	7	54
Inventory Other current assets	2 2 2		26	31	2 8
Total current assets	117	7	61	47	288
Fixed assets	699	72	153	286	1,888
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	108	36	56	45	244
Other assets	331	2	53	16	1,008
Total assets	1,039	45	211	304	2.940
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	35	3	9	11	91
Other current liabilities	41	25	5	18	100
Total current liabilities	76	28	14	30 124	195
Mortgages payable	236 454	14	57 11	107	1.378
Long term debt	87	14	6	7	270
Other liabilities	0 /		0	· ·	611
Total liabilities	B53	43	89	268	2,475
Total equity	186	2	123	36	465

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
82 (1) (1)	(1)	28 65	65 181	181				
Average								
2.7	2.6	4.9	2.3	1.0				
0.9 2.1 0.8	9.9 -1.9 0.9	-0.2 7.6 0.8	-10.9 5.3 1.0	4.7 -2.3 0.7				
	82 (1) (1) 2.7 0.9 2.1	25% 82 (1) (1) (1) 28 2.7 2.6 0.9 2.1 9.9 2.1	25% middle 25% 82 (1) (1) 28 (1) 28 65 Average 2.7 2.6 4.9 0.9 9.9 -0.2 2.1 -1.9 7.6	25% middle 25% middle 25% 82 (1) (1) 28 65 (1) 28 65 Average 2.7 2.6 4.9 2.3 0.9 9.9 -0.2 -10.9 2.1 -1.8 7.6 5.3				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	29		0.10		
Depreciation	21				
Other	-20			0.0	
Dividends	-4				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	42		0.00		
Purchase of fixed assets	-3	***			
Increase in investment	-3				
Decrease in investment	-				-
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	5				
Repayment of long term debt	-91			* ~	
Loans from shareholders	13				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-17				
Advances & loans from government	2				
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity					
Dther	-2	***			
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-27				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	17		40 10		
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-10			**	

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

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

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	45	1,611	95	9	18
less than 20	44	X	88	9	18
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	1	- X	7		
1986					
Total	83	3,428	194	21	
less than 20	82	X	188	21	
20 - 99 100 - 499					
500 and over	1	Х	6		

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

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

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

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer raporting" 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 Prince Edward Island, Operators of Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 751)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of phaseuphines in semale	13				
Average net profit (loss) \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	201.009 182,126 18,883	60 60 60 40 50 40			=======================================
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	9 162,768	40.40			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	115,513 47.255	• •	***	=======================================	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	4				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	533,611 721,951 -188,340		= = =		
			1985		7
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	125,548		1		
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	73,656 51.892				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	8 125.548				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	73.656 51.892				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	-	on 60 60 an on 60		~ ~ ~ ~	==
			1986	La vita Su	
			1300		
Number of observations in sample	23				1704
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	122,424 129,804			dia no	
Average net profit (loss) \$	-7,380			**	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	8 315,769	40 46			
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	270,754 45.015		==		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	15				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	88.040 109.065				
Average net loss \$	-21,025				

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	32		40		
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		3		

		Indus	stry aver	age(2)			Reporting businesses only(3)				
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 257
		F	ercent o	of sales				Percent of sales			
Occupancy expenses	30.2					77.1	39.2				
Depreciation	8.6					74.1	11.6				
Repairs & maintenance	6.7			-		67.3	9.9				
Heat, light & telephone	13.9					48.8	28.4				
Rent	1.1		nder other			3.0	36.9			m m	
Personnel expenses	6.7					26.7	24.9				-
Financial expenses	44.8					98.5	45.5	~-			
Interest & bank charges	41.8					98.5	42.4				
Professional fees	3.1					73.2	4.2				
Other expenses	27.8	-				97.0	28.6				
Profit (loss)	-9.5				de se	97.0	-9.8				
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7512 - Operators of Non-Residential Buildings

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	32 (1)		de se		
gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's))	
Assets					
Cash	153				
Accounts and notes receivable	10				
Inventory					
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	166		~ ~		
Fixed assets	690				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	149				
Other assets	897				
Total assets	1,604			••	en de
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	9				
Other current liabilities	51				
Total current liabilities	60		49. 40		
Mortgages payable	59		mph the		
Long term debt	1,325				
Other liabilities	186				
otal liabilities	1,629	***			
Total equity	-25				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Operators of Non-Residential Buildings (SIC 7512)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%			
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	32 (1) (1)	(1)	19 44	44 111	111			
	Average							
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	2.6	0.2	4.6	0.3	3.2			
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	2.7 -15.0 1.0	18.2 -6.5 1.2	1.5 1.5 0.7	0.2 1.2 1.0	-4.2 -41.8 1.0			

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	3				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	13	**		war on-	
Depreciation	26				
Other	6	**			
Dividends					
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets					
Purchase of fixed assets	-6				
Increase in investment	-7		was star		
Decrease in investment			40 de		
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	-				
Repayment of long term debt	-25				
loans from shareholders	_				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-1				mit 49
Advances & loans from government	5				
Increase in equity	-		age with		=-
Decrease in equity	-				mh 40
Other	-3				4.0
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	9				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	55	min min			
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	64				

⁽¹⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of incorporated businesses reporting sales between \$10.000 and \$2,000,000. Sample count includes only those businesses reporting a statement of changes.
See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses		Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	45	1,611	95	9	18	
less than 20 20 - 99	44	X	88	9	18	
100 - 499 500 and over	ī	X	7			
1986						
Total	83	3,428	194	21		
less than 20 20 - 99	82	X	188	21		
100 - 499 500 and over	ī	x	6		•••	

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

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	1.448.934				
Average expense \$	1,672.923				
Average net profit (loss) \$	-223,989	es n-	en en		
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.)	1				
Average sales \$	1,442,516			**	
Average expense \$	1.260,516			- w	
Average net profit \$	182,000				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$	1.614.387				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2,382.887 -768,500	the the			
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	3				3.5
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	234,474				
Average net profit (loss) \$	40,174		en er	-	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	3				
Average sales \$	234.474				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	40.174				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$				40 40 40 40	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$			MP No.		er en
			1986		
			1380		
Number of observations in sample	12				
Average sales \$	125.200				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	133,165	**	40 40	-	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	4				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	563.362 509.718				
Average net profit \$	53.644	60 ep			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	69.724 88.629		no or		-
Average net loss \$	-18.905				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.)	22				
ow sales value (\$000's) gh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
	Percent of sales					Percent of sales					
Occupancy expenses	12.2					97.7	12.5				_
Depreciation	1.6					93.1	1.7				
Repairs & maintenance	2.4					90.8	2.6				
Heat, light & telephone	4.5					97.7	4.6				
Rent	3.7					90.8	4.0			p. 40	-
Personnel expenses	55.6					97.7	57.0				
Financial expenses	2.9					100.0	2.9				-
Interest & bank charges	1.0					95.4	1.1				
Professional fees	1.9					97.7	1.9				-
Other expenses	18.1					100.0	18.1				-
Profit (loss)	11.2					100.0	11.2				-
Total	100.0					100.0					-

Symbols

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

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

 Total weighted expenditure on a given item
- x 100 for each quartile. (2) Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of all businesses in the sample
- Total weighted expenditure on a given item $- \times$ 100 for each quartile. :31 Value in each cell = Total weighted sales of businesses reporting this item of expenditure

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7611 - Insurance and Real Estate Agencies

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Businesses in sample (No.)	22		The state of						
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	==							
	Average (\$000's)								
Assets									
Cash	26								
Accounts and notes receivable	34								
Inventory	4								
Other current assets	1								
Total current assets	65								
Fixed assets	25								
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	9								
Other assets	40								
Total assets	122	n							
Liabilities and equity									
Current loans	6								
Other current liabilities	51			ate -					
Total current liabilities	57								
Mortgages payable	1								
Long term debt	21								
Other liabilities	10								
Total liabilities	87			ad do					
Total equity	34								

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	22				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.7				-
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	2.0				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	37.6				
Debt ratio (times)	0.8				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Insurance and Real Estate Agencies (SIC 7611)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	2				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	Х				
Depreciation	X				
Dther	X				
Dividends	Х				
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X	W W			
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X		der ==		
Decrease in investment	Х				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	X				
Loans from shareholders	×				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	Х		60 50		
Decrease in equity	X				
Dther	Х				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	X				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	41	2,989	170	7	. 7	
less than 20	35	1,978	112 49	6	6	
20 - 99 100 ~ 499	3	848 X	2	-	1	
500 and over	2	X				
1986						
Total	56	5,018	240	8		
less than 20	48	3,191	152	8		
20 - 99	3 3	1.580 X	78			
100 - 499 500 and over	3 9	X	6			

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

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	niddle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
	-				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	110.054				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	84.615 25.439				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	110,054 84,615		**		*-
Average net profit \$	25,439				
dusinesses reporting a loss (No.)	-				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	-				
Average net loss \$					
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	7				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	153.809 132.393		12		
Average net profit (loss) \$	21.416		-		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	7			Madalan III	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	153,809 132,393			er er	
Average net profit \$	21,416				
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.)	-				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$				0.0	
Average net loss \$	-				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	12 90,415			de su	
Average expense \$	76,182				
Average net profit (loss) \$	14.233	***			
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	90.415				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	76.182				
Average net profit \$	14.233				**
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$					
Average net loss \$	TOTAL TOTAL		~-		

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

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

Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
4.6	P							23/4	23%	
4.6		Percent of sales				Percent of sales				
					39.1	11.8				
1.6					33.7	4.9				
0.4					36.4	1.0				
1.4						4.0				
1.2					33.7	3.7				~ -
68.8					100.0	68.8				
18.0					100.0	18.0				
1.2					97.3					
16.8					100.0	16.8				
9.3					39.1	23.9				
-0.7					44.4	-1.7				
100.0	01.00				100.0					
	1.4 1.2 68.8 18.0 1.2 16.8 9.3	1.4 1.2 68.8 18.0 1.2 16.8 9.30.7	1.4 1.2 68.8 18.0 1.2 16.8 9.30.7	1.4	1.4 1.2 68.8 	1.4 33.7 1.2 100.0 18.0 100.0 1.2 97.3 16.8 39.1 -0.7 44.4	1.4 33.7 4.0 1.2 100.0 68.8 18.0 100.0 18.0 1.2 97.3 1.2 16.8 100.0 16.8 9.3 39.1 23.9 -0.7 44.4 -1.7	1.4 33.7 4.0 1.2 100.0 68.8 18.0 100.0 18.0 1.2 16.8 100.0 16.8 16.8 100.0	1.4 33.7 4.0 68.8 100.0 68.8 100.0 18.0 1.2 97.3 1.2 16.8 100.0 16.8	1.4 33.7 4.0

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 7771 - Management Consulting Services

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	To: 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10	4 - 74 - 8			
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
night sailes tailes ipote of			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	15				
Accounts and notes receivable	49				
Inventory	-				
Other current assets	2				
Total current assets	66				
Fixed assets	3				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	2	** =-			
Other assets	165			NP 40	
Total assets	233				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	7				
Other current liabilities	34				
Total current liabilities	41				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	10				
Other liabilities	1				
Total liabilities	52				
Total equity	181				

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	10				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		Average		
Liquidity ratio					
Current ratio (times)	3.7	**			**
Leverage ratios	2.3			en en	
Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	1.0				
Debt ratio (times)	0.5				

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

See Table : for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	1		-		
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	X				
Other	X			* *	
Oividends	X		ap to		
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X				
Purchase of fixed assets	×				
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	X		~ ~		
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	Х				
Loans from shareholders	Х				
Repayment of loans from shareholder	s X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	X				
Decrease in equity	X		=		
Other	X				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalent	s X		w-		
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year					
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

				Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983					
Total	19	1,572	108	1	4
less than 20	16	949	48	1	3
20 - 99 100 - 499	2	X	50		1
500 and over	1	Х	10		
1986			TOTAL CONTRACTOR		
Total	24	1.792	116	3	
less than 20	18	779	46	2	• • •
20 - 99 100 - 499	4	776 X	57 3	1	
500 and over	i	X	10	-	

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

[&]quot;Newly reporting" and "no longer reporting" businesses are essumed 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 Prince Edward Island, Management Consulting Services (SIC 7771)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$	3 145,635 139,153		-		
Average net profit (loss) \$	6,482			4.0	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	3 145.635				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	139,153 6,482		**	===	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)					
Average sales \$ Average expense \$					
Average net loss \$	-	* -	••		
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	124.511 88.486 36.025				
dusinesses reporting a profit (No.)	3				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	124,511 88,486			10 TO	
Average net profit \$	36.025				AL 07
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$				-	
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$					
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	129.984	**			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	127,120 2,864	die der	10 TO		
Susinesses reporting a profit (No.)	4				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	88,300 76,903				
Average net profit \$	11,397				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	1 213,353				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	227,553 -14,200	17			

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			R	eporting	Reporting businesses only(3)		
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent o	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Occupancy expenses	18.2					100.0	18.2				
Depreciation	5.7					94.7	6.1				-
Repairs & maintenance	2.6					94.7	2.7				
Heat. light & telephone	4.3					89.4	4.8				
Rent	5.6					64.2	8.7				
Personnel expenses	29.3					100.0	29.3		~~		
Financial expenses	13.4					100.0	13.4				
Interest & bank charges	10.0					100.0	10.0				
Professional fees	3.4					100.0	3.4		40.00		
Other expenses	38.1					100.0	38.1				
Profit (loss)	0.9					100.0	0.9				
Total	100.0					100.0		~~			

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9111 - Hotels and Motor Hotels

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

THE RESIDENCE	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	8				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				==
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets Cash	33				
Accounts and notes receivable	32				
Inventory	4				
Other current assets	5				
Total current assets	74				
Fixed assets	968				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	126				
Other assets	58		- 10		
Total assets	975				••
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	23				
Other current liabilities	60				
Total current liabilities	8.4	en en			
Mortgages payable	356				
Long term debt	33				
Other liabilities	504				
Total liabilities	976				
Total equity	-2				

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Hotels and Motor Hotels (SIC 9111)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	8 (1) (1)	00 to			
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.0				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-19.4 1.3				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	1.1				40.70

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current limbilities.

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

¹²⁾ These estimates are based on a sample of businesses reporting salas between \$10,000 and \$2,000.000.

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	2				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(i)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	X	~ ~			
Depreciation	X				- "
Other	Х		des de		~ =
Dividends	X		**	de de	
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	Х	e			
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X		40 W		
Decrease in investment	X				an an
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	X				
Loans from shareholders	X				***
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X				
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	Х				
Decrease in equity	X			**	
Other	X				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)		
1983						
Total	19	3,300	415	1	2	
less than 20 20 - 99	12	512 X	64 244	-	1	
100 - 499 500 and over	2	X -	107	1		
1986						
Total	22	3,206	409	3		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	14 5 2	556 2,033 X X	70 261 78	2 - 1		

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	3 781.086 790.118 -9.032				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	899.536 886.536 13.000		E		
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2 662,635 693,699 -31,064			=	
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	3 120.101 121.538 -1,437		=======================================		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	20,309 19,765 544				
Average net loss (No.) Average expense \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1,509.000 1,538.000 -29.000				Ξ
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	1,106.055 1,102,417 3,638				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	1,035,663 975,486 60,177				** *** ** **
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2 1,597,535 1,689,900 -92,365				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	16				
Low saies value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	and the			

	Total	D-44									
ected expense item		Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		Р	ercent c	of sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
Occupancy expenses	34.4					100.0	34.4				
Depreciation	9.5					100.0	9.5				
Repairs & maintenance	7.5					100.0	7.5				
Heat, light & telephone	17.2					100.0	17.2				
Rent	0.3					20.9	1.4				
ersonnel expenses	18.7					100.0	18.7				
inancial expenses	18.2					100.0	18.2				
Interest & bank charges	9.5				an e-	100.0	9.5				
Professional fees	8.6					97.0	8.9				
ther expenses	14.8					100.0	14.8	~			J.
rofit (loss)	14.0		m ==			100.0	14.0				
otal	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9112 - Motels

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, Motels (SIC 9112)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	16				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)	ata dan			
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			*=	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	20				
Accounts and notes receivable	4				
Inventory				11	
Other current assets	0.5				
Total current assets	25 210				
Fixed assets	68				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	9	4-			
Other assets	J				
Total assets	175		Qu Viv		
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	15				
Other current liabilities	1 4			an wa	
Total current liabilities	29		an ev		
Mortgages payable	46			de de	
Long term debt	40				
Other liabilities	10		#* M		-
Total liabilities	126				
Total equity	49				

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

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

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	15 (1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		Average	to 60	
			7,0,030		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.7	** **			
Leverage ratios					
Debt/equity ratio (times)	-17.2				
Interest coverage ratio (times)	5.4	~			
Debt ratio (times)	0.8	72.7			

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

	Total(I)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%					
Businesses in sample (No.)	1									
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)									
	Average (\$000's)									
Operating activities										
Cash from operations	X				**					
Depreciation	X									
Other	X									
Dividends	Х			-						
Investment activities										
Disposal of fixed assets	X	** **								
Purchase of fixed assets	X	~ ~		pin de						
Increase in investment	X									
Decrease in investment	X									
Financing activities										
Increase in long term debt	X									
Repayment of long term debt	X									
Loans from shareholders	X									
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X			~-						
Advances & loans from government	X									
Increase in equity	X									
Decrease in equity	X									
Other	X									
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	×									
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	Х									
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X									

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

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

				Changes in number with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	30	2,267	283	4	4
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	27	885 1,382	110 173	4 -	4
500 and over					
1986					
Total	37	2,774	352	4	
less than 20 20 - 99	32 5	878 1.896	111 241	4	
100 - 499 500 and over				_	

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
	•••				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	13 175.708 153.664 22.044				==
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	11				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	302.080 268.633		**		
Average net profit \$	33.447				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	297,461				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	300.819	• •			
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	9				
Average sales \$	150.16B 143.620				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	6,548				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	7 219.044				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	200.961				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	22.020				
Average net loss \$	-9,209				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	150,141	151			
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	136,369		• •		
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	17				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	218.367 197.318				
Average net profit \$	21.049	-			-
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	130.722				
Average expense \$	135,318				
Average net loss \$	-4,596				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	21				
ligh sales value (\$000's)	(1)			~~	

	Industry average(2)					Reporting businesses only(3)				
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	P	ercent c	f sales				Pe	rcent of	sales	
43.6					100.0	43.6				
11.3	11.				100.0	11.3				
					92.0	3.6				
					100.0	1.7				
					100.0	5.1				
1.2					32.8	3.Б				
29.9	10 W				96.0	31.2	60 e			-
5.6					100.0	5.6				
					100.0	3.8				
1.8					100.0	1.8			- ~	
9.4					96.0	9.7				-
0.1					100.0	0.1				
100.0					100.0					
	43.6 11.3 3.3 1.7 5.1 1.2 29.9 5.6 3.8 1.8 9.4	25% 43.6 11.3 3.3 1.7 5.1 1.2 29.9 5.6 3.8 1.8 9.4 0.1	25% middle 25% Percent c 43.6 11.3 3.3 1.7 5.1 1.2 29.9 5.6 3.8 1.8 9.4 0.1	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 43.6	25% middle middle 25% 25% Percent of sales 43.6	Percent of sales 43.6 100.0 11.3 100.0 3.3 92.0 1.7 100.0 5.1 100.0 1.2 32.8 29.9 96.0 5.6 100.0 3.8 100.0 3.8 96.0 9.4 96.0 0.1 100.0	Percent of sales 43.6 100.0 43.6 11.3 100.0 11.3 3.3 92.0 3.6 1.7 100.0 1.7 5.1 100.0 5.1 1.2 32.8 3.6 29.9 96.0 31.2 5.6 100.0 5.6 3.8 100.0 3.8 1.8 100.0 1.8 9.4 96.0 9.7 0.1 100.0 0.1	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales 25% nesses reporting Percent of sales 25% nesses reporting Percent of sales Percent of sales 25% nesses reporting Percent of sales 25% nesses reporting Percent of sales Percent of sales 25% nesses reporting Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales 11.3	Percent of sales Percent of s	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9211 - Licensed Restaurants

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
	0.1				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	21				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Annual Control of the					
Assets Cash	8			e> e>	
Accounts and notes receivable	4				
Inventory	6				
Other current assets	1				the dir
Total current assets	19				
Fixed assets	110	p. p.		that No	
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	35	6m No.	-	ds ~	
Other assets	1				
Total assets	95			~~	
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	11			go en	
Other current liabilities	1.4				
Total current liabilities	25				
Mortgages payable	23		wa et-	altr mak	
Long term debt	29				
Other liabilities	2				
Total liabilities	80				
Total equity	15			ab 80	

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Licensed Restaurants (SIC 9211)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	21				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)	un en			
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.7			æ œ	
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-2.7	40 to	der die		
Interest coverage ratio (times)	5.4				
Debt ratio (times)	49.6				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	10				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)	1 11 11 1			
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	46				
Depreciation	38				
Other	17				
Dividends					
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	1				
Purchase of fixed assets	-81				
Increase in investment					
Decrease in investment	-				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	36				
Repayment of long term debt	-28				
Loans from shareholders	12				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	-13				
Advances & loans from government	4	an 10			
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity	-				
Other	- 7				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	25				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-11				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	15				

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

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

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees			
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)		
1983							
Total	49	4,002	568	7	8		
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499	39	2.120 X	297 250	4 3	7		
500 and over	1	Х	21				
1986							
Total	75	5,715	792	18			
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	56 18 - 1	2.701 X - X	362 429 -	13 5			

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
lumber of observations in sample	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	326.650 349.673				
Average net profit (loss) \$	-23,023				
usinesses reporting a profit (No.)	5				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	300.249		= 4		er en
Average net profit \$	4.007			- w	
dusinesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$	417.921 475.729				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	-57.808				
			1985		
	9				
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	350,533				
Average expense \$	342.002				
Average net profit (loss) \$	8,531				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	6 321.939			ster to-	
Average expense \$	306,987		es- es-		
Average net profit \$	14.952		ab ab		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	795.198				
Average expense \$	802,495				
Average net loss \$	-7,297		= -		
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	30 512.673				
Average expense \$	487.260		***		
Average net profit (loss) \$	25.413				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	19 517,747				
Average expense \$	484.478		00 PT		
Average net profit \$	33.269	• •			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	233.196				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	240.223			W 60	
Average net loss \$	-7,027	tyr an			

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only (3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	tower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent c	of sales			Percent of sales				
Cost of sales	44.3					100.0	44.3				
Occupancy expenses	14.3					100.0	14.3				
Depreciation	3.7					100.0	3.7				
Repairs & maintenance	1.6					100.0	1.5				
Heat, light & telephone	3.0				80. 10.	100.0	3.0		~ *		
Rent	5.9					70.1	8.5				
Personnel expenses	31.8					100.0	31.8			der sår	
Financial expenses	3.9					100.0	3.9				
interest & bank charges	2.3					100.0	2.3				
Professional fees	1.5					100.0	1.5				
Other expenses	5.6					100.0	5.6				
Profit (loss)	0.1					100.0	0.1				-
Total	100.0					100.0					

Symbols

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

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

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

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

Records were ranked in ascending order according to sales size. Each quartile li.e. bottom 25%, lower middle 25%, etc.1 represents one quarter of the total number of businesses. Within each quartile, the average ratio is presented. For comparison purposes, the high and low values of sales are shown

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9212 - Unlicensed Restaurants (Including Drive-Ins)

Businesses primarily engaged in preparing and serving meals for consumption on the premises and not licensed to serve alcoholic beverages. Included are businesses commonly referred to as "drive-ins" where food is consumed either in customers' motor vehicles or at tables in or about the premises.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SIC 9212)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top: 25%
	15				
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	16				
Accounts and notes receivable	5				
Inventory	8				
Other current assets	2			~	
Total current assets	30				
Fixed assets	154	**			
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	57	40.44			
Other assets	39		w w		
Total assets	166				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	23				
Other current liabilities	24				
Total current liabilities	47				
Mortgages payable	7				
Long term debt	95				
Other liabilities	14			**	
Total liabilities	163				
Total equity	3				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Unlicensed Restaurants (including Drive-ins) (SiC 9212)

	Total(2)	Battom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	14				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		60 GP		
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.8	We wan	gis are		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	-7.0	***		- N	
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	55.6 1.0	= 0		er 01	

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	2				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Operating activities					
Cash from operations	X	40 M		de de	
Depreciation	X				
Other	X			40 M	
Dividends	X		·		
Investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	Х				
Purchase of fixed assets	X			Mf do	
Increase in investment	X				
Decrease in investment	X			•-	
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				an mi
Repayment of long term debt	Х			0.00	
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	Х				
Advances & loans from government	Х		on the		
Increase in equity	Х			*-	
Decrease in equity	X	40-46			
Other	Х				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X				

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

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

			Average labour units(1)	Changes in numbe with paid	
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)			No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	29	1,890	271	5	4
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	25 3 1	787 X X -	113 146 12	5 - - -	3 1 -
1986					
Total	47	3,227	448	17	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	36 7 4 -	1,214 1,047 966	172 139 137	11 4 2	

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

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

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
			1304		
Number of observations in sample	9				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	179.282 179.046 236	00 00 00 00		=	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	5 148,086	W- 100			-
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	133,265				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	377.775				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	397,001 -19,226				
			1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	347,241		97 49		
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	329.893 17,348				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	400.005				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	420,835 395,827 25,008				1.
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	3				
Average sales \$	268,540 276,611				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	-8,071				• •
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	21 194.880				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	190.146				
Artiage het plottit (10357 ¢					
Businesses reporting a profit (No.)	14 218,516				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	197,875				
Average net profit \$	20,641				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	7 211,178	50 to			gp. del
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	215.339				
Average net loss \$	-4,161				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

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

		Indus	stry aver	age(2)			R	eporting	busines	ses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		F	ercent o	of sales			T	Pe	rcent of	sales	
Cost of sales	48.7					100.0	48.7				
Occupancy expenses	8.7	** **				100.0	8.7	90 90			
Depreciation	2.2					85.3	2.6				
Repairs & maintenance	1.7					97.0	1.7				
Heat, light & telephone	4.0					100.0	4.0				
Rent	0.8					33.8	2.3				
Personnel expenses	31.8					100.0	31.8				
Financial expenses	2.5	-				88.3	2.8				
Interest & bank charges	1.0					88.3	1.2				
Professional fees	1.4		NO 100*	alp da		85.3	1.7				
Other expenses	4.4					100.0	4.4				
Profit (loss)	3.9					100.0	3.9				
Total	100.0	on do		111		100.0			un on		

Symbols

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9213 - Take-Out food Services

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

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	19				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			=======================================	900 mg/
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	32		en en		
Accounts and notes receivable	2				
Inventory	2				
Other current assets	-				***
Total current assets	37				
Fixed assets	77				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	28	~~			
Other assets	13		the time		
Total assets	99				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	4			e	m. an
Other current liabilities	10	Apr. 400			
Total current liabilities	13				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	32				
Other liabilities	-	the the			
Total liabilities	46				
Total equity	54		m ~		

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	16 (1) (1)		as as		
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	9.2				
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	1.6 39.6 0.9				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Take-Out Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
dusinesses in sample (No.)	3				
pw sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	-1	nor AM			
Depreciation	8			ps. 49	
Other	41		The state of the s	ep Ath	
lividends			Mo dis		
nvestment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	-	en 100			
Purchase of fixed assets	-36				20 M
Increase in investment	-				
Decrease in investment					
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	15				~ ~
Repayment of long term debt	-13		~ ~		
Loans from shareholders					
Repayment of loans from shareholders	- 2	ear abr		- +	
Advances & loans from government					FD 40
Increase in equity	-				
Decrease in equity	-				
Other					
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	11				
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	4				
ash & equivalents - End of the year	15			m -o-	

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

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

			Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Number of businesses					
31	1,318	190	8	3	
28	589 729	85 105	8	3	
-	-	-			
			NS - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1		
48	2,441	348	15	• • •	
42 5 1	770 X X	110 112 126	13 2 -	:::	
	31 28 3 	31 1.318 28 589 3 729	31 1,318 190 28 589 85 3 729 105	Number of businesses Total payrol Average labour units(1) Newly reporting(2)	

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Take-Dut Food Services (SIC 9213)

	Total (1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	9				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	73.415 62.871 10,544	==	-		
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	7 103,754				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	85,827 17,927				
usinesses reporting a loss (No.)	27,891				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	30,939 -3,048	<u> </u>			
			1985		
umber of observations in sample Average sales \$	9 54.947			***	
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	51,609 3.338				en en
usinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	5 68,016 61,460		:		
Average net profit \$	6,556				to do
Susinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$	55,403 60,849		an de-	-	
Average net loss \$	-5,446				
			1986		
iumber of observations in sample Average sales \$	21 112,417			40° 50°	
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	105,437				
Ousinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	13 150,469				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	136,133				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	8 153,597	10.16	do tro		
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	155,495 -1,898		en en per en		

^[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

Prince Edward Island, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	9				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		ets to		

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			Reporting businesses only(3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		P	ercent o	of sales				Percent of sales			
cupancy expenses	11.9					100.0	11.9				
Depreciation	3.4					100.0	3.4				0-1
Repairs & maintenance	0.5					100.0	0.5				
Heat, light & telephone	3.3					100.0	3.3				-
Rent	4.7					100.0	4.7				
rsonnel expenses	59.5					100.0	59.5				
nancial expenses	2.7					100.0	2.7				
Interest & bank charges	2.0				~	100.0	2.0				
Professional fees	0.8					100.0	0.8			~ -	
ner expenses	22.5					100.0	22.5				
ofit (loss)	3.4					100.0	3.4		10		
tal	100.0			-		100.0					
tal	100.0		-	***	gh 6h	100.0	a • •				

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9712 - Beauty Shops

Businesses primarily engaged in providing women's hairdressing and beauty services.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986 Prince Edward Island, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	9				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Assets Cash	7				
Accounts and notes receivable	2				
Inventory	7	~ ~			
Other current assets	3				
Total current assets	19				
Fixed assets	27				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	9				
Other assets	3		-		
Total assets	40				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	9				
Other current liabilities	10				
Total current liabilities	19				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	10				po
Other liabilities		do 44			
Total liabilities	29				
Total equity	10				

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

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	9				
ow sales value (\$000's) tigh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.2	6r 00			-
Leverage ratios Oebt/equity ratio (times)	-O.B			ou ou	
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	4.4 0.8				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Beauty Shops (SIC 9712)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.)	1				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)	der der		E 1	
			Average (\$000's)		
perating activities					
Cash from operations	X				
Depreciation	X				
Other	Х				
lividends	Х				
investment activities					
Disposal of fixed assets	X			** **	
Purchase of fixed assets	X				
Increase in investment	X			m m	
Decrease in investment	X		4- 0"		
inancing activities					
Increase in long term debt	X				
Repayment of long term debt	X			~ ~	
Loans from shareholders	X				
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X		~ =		
Advances & loans from government	X				
Increase in equity	X	* *		40-40-	
Decrease in equity	X				
Other	X		**		
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	х			***	
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	Х				

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 Prince Edward island, Beauty Shops (SiC 9712)

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	41	1,351	125	7	29	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	39 1 1	1.070 X X	100 20 5	7	29	
1986						
Total	85	2,508	228	18	•••	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	84 1 - -	X X -	202	18	:::	

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

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

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

Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		1984		
5	4.4.			
70.380 58.588 11.792				
32.137	-			i i be
18.413		40. 40		-
302,116		115 6 4.5		
303.116				
		1985		
125.599			er vo	
112.883	••		••	
6 116,999	-			
104,020				
810.000				
819,000 -9,000			***	
		1005		
		1380		
10		W 60-	*	
54,284 8,510				
9				W - 47
51,810 8,749				
120 207				
138,207				**
	7 125.599 112.883 12.716 6 116.999 104.020 12.979 1 810.000 819.000 -9.000 1 62.794 54.284 8.510 60.559 51.810 8.749	70.380 58.588 11.792 4 32.137 18.413 13.724 1 302.116 303.1161.000 7 125.599 112.883 12.716 6 116.999 12.979 810.000 819.000 9.000 1 810.000 819.000 9.000 1 302.559 51.810 8.749 138.207	1984 1984 1984 70.380 58.588 511.792	1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1988

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Laundries and Cleaners (SIC 972)

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

		Indus	stry aver	age(2)			Reporting businesses only(3)				
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
		Ş	Percent o	of sales				Percent of		sales	
Occupancy expenses	28.1					100.0	28.1				-
Depreciation	8.6				At 40	100.0	8.6				
Repairs & maintenance	6.4					100.0	6.4				
Heat, light & telephone	12.2					100.0	12.2				
Rent	0.9					37.5	2.4				
Personnel expenses	39.9					87.5	45.6				
Financial expenses	7.6					100.0	7.6				
Interest & bank charges	5.0					100.0	5.0				
Professional fees	2.6					100.0	2.6				
Other expenses	22.3			non non		100.0	22.3				
Profit (loss)	2.1					100.0	2.1				
Total	100.0			100 100		100.0					
							1000				

Symbols

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 972 - Laundries and Cleaners

Businesses primarily engaged in providing laundering, dry cleaning, valet, carpet cleaning and linen supply services.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Laundries and Cleaners (SIC 972)

FILES FOR INC.	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	8				
Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			**	
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	23				
Accounts and notes receivable	22				
Inventory	8				
Other current assets	23				
Total current assets	77				
Fixed assets	224				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	102				
Other assets	93				
Total assets	292				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	4				
Other current liabilities	29				
Total current liabilities	33				
Mortgages payable	1				
Long term debt	69				
Other liabilities	92				
Total liabilities	195			40.00	
Total equity	97			**	

⁽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

Prince Edward Island, Laundries and Cleaners (SIC 972)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.) .ow sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	8 (1) (1)				=======================================
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	1.5		= -		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	-130.3 3.7	===			
Debt ratio (times)	0.7				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Laundries and Cleaners (SIC 972)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	_				
Low sales value (\$000's)	-				
High sales value (\$000's)	-				
			Average (\$000's)		- 1×
Operating activities	-				
Cash from operations	-				
Depreciation	-				the ter
Other		de de	**		
Dividends		11			
Investment activities	-				
Disposal of fixed assets	-				64 St.
Purchase of fixed assets					
Increase in investment					
Decrease in investment	- V				
Financing activities					
Increase in long term debt	en en				
Repayment of long term debt	-				
Loans from shareholders	-				
Repayment of loans from shareholders					
Advances & loans from government					
Increase in equity					
Decrease in equity					
Other	I LI THE				
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	-				
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	-				
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	-				

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Laundries and Cleaners (SIC 972)

				Changes in number of businesses with paid employees		
Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)	
1983						
Total	11	1,008	125		3	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	9 2 -	X X -	70 55 -		3	
1986						
Total	15	1.310	142	2	•••	
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	11 4 -	241 1,069 - -	26 116 -	2	•••	

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Laundries and Cleaners (SIC 972)

	Total(1)	Bettom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	8				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	85.694 87,122 -1,428				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	76,730 72,188 4,542				40 40 40 40 40 40
usinesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	2 285,932 295,932 -10,000		Ē	Ξ	
	Mary and		1985		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	46.047 41.919 4.128	===			
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	3 60,385 53,371 7,014				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1 17,373 19.014 -1,641				a
			1986		
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	6 28.544 25.505 3.039			=======================================	-
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	5 39,788 31,389 8,399		==		
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	1 17,300 19,620 -2,320				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

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

							eporting	P 0 0 1 11 0 0		
Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Percent of sales					Percent of sales					
22.9					100.0	22.9				
20.2					100.0	20.2	-			
2-5				an m	51.6	4.9				
0.2					7.9	3.1	40.00			
					1.6	0.9	m m			
46.6			me m		100.0	46.6				
10.9					100.0	10.9				
8.7		~ ~			54.7					
2.1	an 10				100.0	2.1				
20.5					100.0	20.5				
-0.8					54.7	-1.5				
100.0					100.0					
	20. 2 2. 5 0. 2 46. 6 10. 9 8. 7 2. 1 20. 5	22.9 20.2 2.5 0.2 46.6 10.9 8.7 2.1 20.5	25% Percent c 22.9 20.2 2.5 0.2 46.6 10.9 8.7 2.1 20.5	25% 25% Percent of sales 22.9 20.2 0.2 46.6 10.9 8.7 2.1 20.5 20.5	25% 25% Percent of sales 22.9	Percent of sales 22.9 100.0 20.2 51.6 0.2 1.6 46.6 100.0 10.9 100.0 8.7 54.7 2.1 100.0 20.5 54.7 2.1 54.7	Percent of sales 22.9 100.0 22.9 20.2 100.0 20.2 2.5 51.6 4.8 0.2 7.9 3.1 1.6 0.9 46.6 100.0 46.6 10.9 100.0 10.9 8.7 54.7 15.9 2.1 100.0 20.5 -0.8 54.7 -1.5	Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales Percent of sales 22.9	Percent of sales Percent of s	Percent of sales Percent of sales 22.9

Symbols

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

How to use the tables

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 995 - Services to Buildings and Dwellings

Businesses primarily engaged in disinfecting and exterminating, window cleaning, janitorial and other services to buildings and dwellings.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	8				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash	_				
Accounts and notes receivable	1				
Inventory	- 1				
Other current assets	~				
Total current assets	2				
Fixed assets	21				
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	8				
Other assets	3				
Total assets	18	W W			
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	8				
Other current liabilities	2				
Total current liabilities	10				
Mortgages payable	-				
Long term debt	7				
Other liabilities					
Total liabilities	16				
Total equity	2	~~	***	n 10	

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

TABLE 3. Financial ratios(1) for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businessas in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	(1)			-	
igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
			Average		
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.8		Marie III		
Leverage ratios Debt/equity ratio (times)	1.1				
Interest coverage ratio (times) Debt ratio (times)	0.9				0-0

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

Sae Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current essets / current liabilities.

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

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

TABLE 4. Statement of changes in financial position for incorporated businesses only, 1986 Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%				
Businesses in sample (No.)	2								
ow sales value (\$000's)	(1)								
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)		~ ~						
	Average (\$000's)								
Operating activities									
Cash from operations	X								
Depreciation	X								
Other	X	~ -							
Dividends	Х								
Investment activities									
Disposal of fixed assets	X								
Purchase of fixed assets	X								
Increase in investment	X				D 40				
Decrease in investment	X	76000							
Financing activities									
Increase in long term debt	X		de de						
Repayment of long term debt	X		PP 491						
Loans from shareholders	X								
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X		sto sto	man make					
Advances & loans from government	X								
Increase in equity	X								
Decrease in equity	X								
Other	Х								
Increase(decrease) in cash & equivalents	Х								
Cash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X								
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X								

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

				Changes in numbe with paid	
dusiness size expressed [c average labour units[1]	Number of businesses	Total payroll (\$000's)	Average Tabour units(1)	Newly reporting(2)	
1983			Dallows	v The	
Total	25	533	75	7	6
less than 20 20 - 99	24	X	67	7 -	3
100 - 499 500 and over	1	X	8		1
1986					
Total	39	1,017	97	10	* * *
less than 20 20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	33 1 3 2	727 X 100 X	67 10 20	B 1 1	

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
			1984		
Number of observations in sample	7			I FIRST FLE	
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	33,414 27,635 5,779	R E			
Nusinesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	25,134	HU LA			-
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	12.792 12,342				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	3 68,986				wis site
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	74.730 -5.744		m 60 60 m		
			1985		
lumber of observations in sample	7				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	28.977 27,365 1,612				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	5 36,818				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	24.377 12,441				=======================================
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	36.372		46 60		an an
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	45.642 -9.270				
			1986		
Number of observations in sample	25 31.120				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	18.299 12,821				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	23 30,221				
Average expense \$ Average met profit \$	17,069 13,152	w		=======================================	
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	2 81,230				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	81.337 -107				

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

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

Prince Edward Island, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

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

		Indus	try aver	age(2)			F	eporting	busines	ses only	3)
Selected expense item	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	% busi- nesses reporting	Total	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Tor 25%
		P	ercent c	of sales			-	Percent of sales			
Occupancy expenses	23.2					100.0	23.2				
Depreciation	20.6					100.0	20.6				
Repairs & maintenance	2.5					51.3	4.9				
Heat, light & telephone	0.1					5.2	1.3				
Rent						2.6	0.9				
Personnel expenses	47.5				-	100.0	47.5				
Financial expenses	10.8					100.0	10.8				-
Interest & bank charges	8.7					53.9	16.1				-
Professional fees	2.1					100.0	2.1				
Other expenses	18.9					100.0	18.9				
Profit (loss)	-0.4					53.9	-0.8				-
Total	100.0					100.0					
Total	100.0	-			0.00	100.0				-	

Symbols

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

How to use the tables

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification Definition (SIC 1980):

SIC 9953 - Janitorial Services

Businesses primarily engaged in cleaning and maintenance of buildings and dwellings such as char service, floor waxing, janitorial services, janitorial maintenance of buildings and dwellings and office cleaning.

TABLE 2. Balance sheet profile for 1986

Prince Edward Island, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Businesses in sample (No.)	5				
ow sales value (\$000's) igh sales value (\$000's)	(1)		**		
			Average (\$000's)		
Assets					
Cash					
Accounts and notes receivable	1				
Inventory	•				
Other current assets	-	m m			
Total current assets	2				
Fixed assets	22		~		
Less: Accum. dep. on fixed assets	8		~-		
Other assets	3				
Total assets	18				
Liabilities and equity					
Current loans	В	~-			
Other current liabilities	2		- -	~ -	
Total current liabilities	10			••	
Mortgages payable					
Long term debt	7				
Other liabilities	•				
Total liabilities	16				
Total equity	2				

⁽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 Prince Edward Island, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

	Total(2)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
usinesses in sample (No.)	. 5				
Low sales value (\$000's) High sales value (\$000's)	(1)				
	Average				
iquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	0.7		wir en		
everage ratios	2.0				
Debt/equity ratio (times) Interest coverage ratio (times)	3.8				
Debt ratio (times)	0.9				

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.

Definitions:

1. Liquidity ratio:

Current = current assets / current liabilities.

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

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

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

	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%		
Businesses in sample (No.) Low sales value (\$000's)	2 (1)	# #					
High sales value (\$000's)	(1)			***	we ste		
	Average (\$000's)						
Operating activities							
Cash from operations	X						
Depreciation	X						
Other	Х			6			
Dividends	х						
Investment activities							
Disposal of fixed assets	X			D. 6-			
Purchase of fixed assets	×						
Increase in investment	X						
Decrease in investment	Х	40 AD	** **				
inancing activities							
Increase in long term debt	X						
Repayment of long term debt	X						
loans from shareholders	X						
Repayment of loans from shareholders	X						
Advances & loans from government	X						
Increase in equity	X						
Decrease in equity	X						
Other	X			00 w			
ncrease(decrease) in cash & equivalents	х						
ash & equivalents-Beginning of the year	X						
Cash & equivalents - End of the year	X						

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

TABLE 5. Employment changes by size of business, 1983-1986 based on SIC classification in 1986 Prince Edward Island, Services to Buildings and Dwellings (SIC 995)

Business size expressed in average labour units(1)	Number of businesses	Total payroli (\$000's)	Average labour units(1)	Changes in number of businesses with paid employees	
				Newly reporting(2)	No longer reporting(3)
1983					
Total	25	533	75	7	6
less than 20	24	Х	67	7	3
20 - 99 100 - 499 500 and over	1	x	- 8		i
1986				SOM S	
Total	39	1,017	97	10	
less than 20 20 - 99	33	727 X	67	8	• • •
100 - 499 500 and over	3 2	100 X	20		

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

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

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

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

See Table 1 for symbols and notes.



TABLE 6. Selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile, 1984-1986 Prince Edward Island, Janitorial Services (SIC 9953)

Statistics Canada Library Bibliothèque Statistique Canada 1010061907	Total(1)	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%
Number of observations in sample Average sales \$	5 39,159				
Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	34,210 4,949	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		<u> </u>	
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	3 29.845		70.00		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	13,659 16.186	~ ~			
Businesses reporting a loss (No.)	2 69.125				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	75.034 -5.909		==		
			1985		
Number of observations in sample	4				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$ Average net profit (loss) \$	31,474 22,893 8,581				
Businesses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	3 29.177	90 de	90 da		
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	17.109 12.068				
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	62.590				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	70,510 -7,920				
	1986				
Number of observations in sample	17				
Average sales \$ Average expense \$	34.845 21.859		=======================================		
Average met profit (loss) \$	12.986				
Busin esses reporting a profit (No.) Average sales \$	15 33.280				
Average expense \$ Average net profit \$	19.735 13.545				40 E
Businesses reporting a loss (No.) Average sales \$	2 81,230				
Average expense \$ Average net loss \$	81,337 -107				

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

