# COMNERCE <br>  

U.S. Census Bureau

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ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF THE

 CENSUSFor Release 10 a.m. (EDT)
Monday September 11, 2000
CB00-145

## ADVANCE DATA FROM THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MANUFACTURING, MINING, AND TRADE CORPORATIONS-SECOND QUARTER 2000

Sales and after-tax profits data for all manufacturing are presented in Table 1 on both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted basis. Seasonally adjusted historical data for this series, as well as for total durable and total nondurable manufacturing, are presented in Table 3. Data for individual manufacturing industries are not seasonally adjusted.


After-Tax Profits and Sales
Manufacturing corporations' seasonally adjusted after-tax profits for the second quarter of 2000 were $\$ 74.5$ billion, virtually unchanged from the first quarter, the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported. Manufacturers' sales, seasonally adjusted, at $\$ 1,126.4$ billion, also showed little change from first quarter. Profits averaged 6.6 cents per dollar of sales for the quarter. Decreases in profits and sales of durable goods manufacturers were offset by increases by nondurable goods corporations. Durable goods manufacturers had after-tax profits of $\$ 34.3$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 4.0$ billion or 10.5 percent $( \pm 3.0 \%)$ from the first quarter. Sales of durable goods were $\$ 607.2$ billion, down $\$ 5.0$ billion or 0.8 percent $( \pm 1.4 \%)$ from last quarter. Profits per dollar of sales averaged 5.7 cents, down 0.6 $( \pm 0.2)$ cents from the prior quarter. After-tax profits for nondurable goods manufacturers, seasonally adjusted, were $\$ 40.2$ billion, up $\$ 3.4$ billion or 9.2 percent ( $\pm 2.3 \%$ ) from the first quarter of 2000. Seasonally adjusted sales
for nondurable manufacturers totaled $\$ 519.2$ billion, giving an average profit per dollar of sales of 7.7 cents, up $0.5( \pm 0.2)$ cents from last quarter.

On an unadjusted basis, manufacturers' after-tax profits in the second quarter of 2000 were up $\$ 10.3$ billion or 14.7 percent $( \pm 2.2 \%)$ from the second quarter of 1999 to $\$ 80.1$ billion. Unadjusted sales at $\$ 1,147.5$ billion were up $\$ 102.6$ billion or 9.8 percent $( \pm 1.1 \%)$ from the same quarter a year ago. Profits averaged 7.0 cents per dollar of sales for the second quarter, up $0.3( \pm 0.1)$ cents from the same quarter a year ago. After-tax profits for durable goods manufacturers, not seasonally adjusted, were $\$ 39.3$ billion, about the same as second quarter 1999. Unadjusted sales at $\$ 623.3$ billion were up $\$ 37.3$ billion or 6.4 percent $( \pm 1.4 \%)$ from the same quarter a year ago. Profits averaged 6.3 cents per dollars of sales for the second quarter, down $0.5( \pm 0.2)$ cents from the same quarter a year ago. Nondurable goods manufacturers reported after-tax profits of $\$ 40.8$ billion on a not seasonally adjusted basis, 36.0 percent ( $\pm 3.2 \%$ ) above the same quarter last year, and sales of $\$ 524.3$ billion, up $\$ 65.3$ billion or 14.2 percent ( $\pm 1.5 \%$ ) from second quarter of 1999. Their profits averaged 7.8 cents per dollars of sales compared with $6.5( \pm 0.2)$ cents in the same quarter a year ago.

Industry Detail - Not Seasonally Adjusted Unadjusted durable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the second quarter of 2000 were virtually unchanged from the second quarter of 1999 , with underlying industry categories showing mixed and offsetting results. Electrical machinery's $\$ 2.8$ ( $\pm 0.6$ ) billion improvement was due to higher operating and nonoperating earnings this quarter. Aircraft's $\$ 0.7( \pm 0.1)$ billion decline was due to the absence of gains in asset sales reported in the second quarter of 1999. Stone, clay and glass, lumber, motor vehicles and furniture and fixtures all showed a
slight decline from the second quarter of 1999, due mainly to lower operating profits.

When compared to the first quarter of 2000, unadjusted durable manufacturers' after-tax profits show virtually no change, with underlying industry categories showing mixed results. Machinery's $\$ 1.8$ (0.7) billion gain and increases in stone, clay and glass, and aircraft were all primarily due to higher operating profits during the quarter. Electrical machinery's profits were down $\$ 1.0( \pm 0.6)$ billion due to decreased nonoperating income that more than offset the improved operating profits this quarter. Motor vehicles and miscellaneous manufacturing reduction in profits were due to generally declining operating and nonoperating earnings.

Unadjusted nondurable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the second quarter of 2000 were up $\$ 10.8$ billion or 36.0 percent ( $\pm 3.2 \%$ ) from the second quarter of 1999 , with most underlying industry categories up. Petroleum's $\$ 6.6$ ( $\pm 0.1$ ) billion increase, the largest of the group, was due to improvements in operating and nonoperating profits as well as equity earnings. Drugs’ increase of $\$ 4.3$ ( $\pm 0.2$ ) billion from a year ago was mainly due to the absence of significant nonrecurring charges taken in the second quarter of last year. Paper's $\$ 0.7$ ( $\pm 0.2$ ) billion increase was the result of higher operating profits more than offsetting the nonrecurring charges taken this quarter. Industrial chemicals and apparel reported improved operating profits this quarter. Printing and food both showed declines that were due to the absence of nonrecurring gains reported last year. Residual of chemicals reported a decrease in operating profits that was partly offset by an increase in equity income.

When compared to the first quarter of 2000, unadjusted nondurable manufacturers' after-tax profits were up $\$ 4.0$ billion or 10.9 percent ( $\pm 2.3 \%$ ), with underlying industry categories showing mixed results. Petroleum's $\$ 2.5( \pm 0.1)$ billion increase accounted for more than one-half of the increase in the durable industry; this was due to higher operating profits and dividend income. Drugs' $\$ 1.7( \pm 0.2)$ billion increase was due to improved equity earnings and an absence of significant nonoperating expenses this quarter. Residual of chemicals also showed improvement this quarter. Printing and publishing's operating profits were more than offset by the absence of nonoperating
gains which were recorded last quarter.
Also included in this release are second quarter 2000 data for large mining and wholesale trade corporations.

These advance data, based on quarterly financial reports from about 8,200 corporations, were released today from the Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations-Second quarter 2000 (QFR-00-2). The publication includes statements of income and retained earnings, balance sheets, and related financial and operating ratios. The aggregated data are classified by industry and asset size.

The publication becomes available for sale approximately two weeks from the date of this release from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (202-512-1800). The cost for an annual subscription is $\$ 34$ domestic and $\$ 42.50$ foreign. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by draft on a U.S. bank.

Files are also available on 3.5 inch flexible diskettes from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau (MS1921), P.O. Box 277943, Atlanta, GA 30384-7943 (301-457-4100). The annual subscription cost is $\$ 80 ; \$ 50$ for the programs and documentation. Third quarter 2000 advance data are scheduled for release on December 12, 2000.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES:

This quarter's publication contains data revised due to the reclassification of corporations by industry, and revisions that reflect respondents' corrections of submitted data subsequent to original publication.

The data presented in this report are estimated from a sample survey and therefore are subject to sampling variability as well as nonsampling variability such as response error, nonreporting, and coverage errors. Estimates of sampling variability are presented in the publication. A statement such as "up $2.5( \pm 0.15)$ cents," appearing in the text, indicates the range ( +2.35 to +2.65 cents) in which the actual change is likely to have occurred. The range given for the change is a 90 percent confidence interval that accounts only for sampling variability. If the range had contained zero (0), it would have been uncertain whether there was an increase or decrease; that is, the change would not have been statistically significant. For any comparison cited without a confidence interval, the change is statistically significant. The quarterly publication includes more detailed explanations of confidence intervals and sampling variability, along with additional measures of sampling variability.

[^0]TABLE 1. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS

| Item | Seasonally Adjusted |  |  | Unadjusted |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 1999^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 1999^{1} \end{array}$ |
| Rate of return (after taxes): Cents per dollar of sales . . . . . Percent on equity (annual rate) | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & \text { NA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & \text { NA } \end{aligned}$ | 6.3 NA | 7.0 17.7 | 6.9 17.6 | 6.7 18.2 |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales | 1,126,412 | 1,121,618 | 1,026,856 | 1,147,548 | 1,087,835 | 1,044,995 |
| Income after income taxes | 74,534 | 75,154 | 64,498 | 80,125 | 75,527 | 69,831 |
| Dividends paid (cash) . . . . . . . . | NA | NA | NA | 28,786 | 29,602 | 27,049 |

TABLE 2. SALES AND PROFITS OF CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING,
MINING, AND TRADE--NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

| Industry Group | Sales |  |  | Operating Profits* |  |  | After-Tax Profits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 1999^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 1999^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 1999^{1} \end{array}$ |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing corporations. | 1,147,548 | 1,087,835 | 1,044,995 | 98,912 | 86,906 | 89,050 | 80,125 | 75,527 | 69,831 |
| Nondurable goods | 524,277 | 494,025 | 458,988 | 50,679 | 44,474 | 41,256 | 40,780 | 36,772 | 29,976 |
| Food and tobacco | 127,882 | 122,514 | 121,433 | 12,036 | 11,438 | 11,315 | 7,810 | 7,659 | 8,544 |
| Textiles | 15,219 | 14,177 | 15,378 | 789 | 773 | 718 | 150 | 270 | 140 |
| Apparel ${ }^{2}$ | 18,107 | 17,731 | 17,409 | 1,304 | 1,187 | 875 | 752 | 736 | 386 |
| Paper | 47,838 | 45,970 | 41,281 | 4,847 | 4,451 | 3,466 | 2,419 | 2,570 | 1,710 |
| Printing | 49,727 | 47,410 | 47,210 | 6,014 | 4,984 | 5,682 | 3,433 | 4,010 | 4,217 |
| Chemicals | 124,512 | 119,884 | 119,085 | 12,825 | 12,486 | 13,031 | 14,167 | 12,041 | 9,595 |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics ${ }^{3}$ | 44,239 | 41,553 | 39,960 | 3,847 | 3,199 | 3,394 | 3,019 | 2,936 | 2,429 |
|  | 42,744 | 42,348 | 39,068 | 5,361 | 5,574 | 4,966 | 7,530 | 5,819 | 3,200 |
| Drugs ${ }^{3}$ | 37,529 | 35,983 | 40,057 | 3,617 | 3,713 | 4,671 | 3,617 | 3,287 | 3,966 |
| Residual of chemicals ${ }^{3}$ | 108,731 | 95,826 | 67,090 | 10,140 | 7,058 | 3,941 | 10,584 | 8,079 | 3,981 |
| Petroleum | 32,261 | 30,512 | 30,101 | 2,725 | 2,096 | 2,227 | 1,466 | 1,406 | 1,401 |
| Rubber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods | 24,123 | 19,770 | 20,715 | 2,970 | 1,659 | 2,811 | 1,319 | 774 | 1,950 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 41,234 | 40,584 | 37,664 | 2,628 | 2,347 | 2,287 | 1,424 | 1,533 | 1,277 |
| Primary metals | 22,139 | 21,296 | 18,988 | 1,192 | 977 | 904 | 445 | 451 | 360 |
| Iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ | 19,095 | 19,288 | 18,676 | 1,435 | 1,370 | 1,383 | 979 | 1,082 | 917 |
| Nonferrous metals ${ }^{3}$ | 48,487 | 47,017 | 46,211 | 4,730 | 4,653 | 4,609 | 2,893 | 3,136 | 3,101 |
| Fabricated metals | 118,622 | 110,776 | 112,759 | 7,512 | 6,096 | 8,195 | 8,185 | 6,344 | 8,656 |
| Machinery | 133,980 | 127,281 | 119,556 | 12,362 | 10,371 | 10,434 | 10,729 | 11,737 | 7,964 |
| Electrical machinery | 178,544 | 173,950 | 171,105 | 10,974 | 10,881 | 11,761 | 9,991 | 10,182 | 11,345 |
| Transportation equipment . . . | 125,499 | 126,558 | 120,880 | 6,165 | 6,662 | 7,590 | 6,825 | 7,322 | 7,343 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ${ }^{3}$ | 40,544 | 35,194 | 39,864 | 3,408 | 3,041 | 3,091 | 2,433 | 2,120 | 3,128 |
| Aircraft, guided missiles, and parts ${ }^{3}$ | 32,871 | 30,648 | 30,257 | 3,738 | 3,318 | 3,473 | 3,024 | 3,216 | 2,779 |
|  | 45,409 | 43,784 | 47,740 | 3,320 | 3,107 | 4,225 | 1,781 | 1,833 | 2,783 |
| Instruments | 17,915 | 16,950 | 19,527 | 1,179 | 945 | 1,911 | 811 | 610 | 1,383 |
| Other durable goods . . . . . . . . . . . | 18,638 | 17,680 | 18,469 | 1,430 | 1,213 | 1,567 | 697 | 554 | 877 |
| Lumber and wood products ${ }^{3}$. Furniture and fixtures ${ }^{3}$ | 8,856 | 9,154 | 9,744 | 710 | 949 | 747 | 273 | 669 | 523 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ | 20,166 | 18,855 | 16,214 | 2,725 | 2,030 | 855 | 1,928 | 1,193 | 118 |
|  | 315,862 | 305,114 | 281,787 | 10,196 | 8,416 | 7,988 | 4,824 | 4,985 | 4,151 |
| Mining ${ }^{4}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | NA | 314,042 | 296,860 | NA | 13,897 | 14,872 | NA | 6,953 | 7,008 |
| Wholesale trade ${ }^{4}$ <br> Retail trade ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Operating profits are profits before nonoperating income and expense items and income taxes.
${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Includes leather industry (previously titled "Other Nondurables").
${ }^{3}$ Included in major industry above.
${ }^{4}$ Mining and trade data are the quarterly results of companies in those divisions with assets over $\$ 50$ million; whereas, data for manufacturing corporations represent the quarterly results of companies with assets over $\$ 250,000$.

TABLE 3. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS--SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

| Industry Group and Year | Sales ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | After-Tax Profits ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 871,276 | 872,817 | 883,526 | 899,782 | 52,799 | 51,947 | 49,512 | 44,054 |
| 1996 | 914,183 | 932,694 | 948,393 | 961,083 | 51,160 | 54,009 | 61,393 | 58,533 |
| 1997 | 965,890 | 972,414 | 987,129 | 994,366 | 60,624 | 62,013 | 62,042 | 59,996 |
| 1998 | 990,172 | 981,650 | 987,632 | 991,118 | 74,506 | 49,649 | 61,115 | 49,258 |
| 1999 | 1,003,489 | 1,026,856 | 1,057,451 | 1,075,412 | 59,593 | 64,498 | 66,504 | 67,616 |
| 2000 | 1,121,618 | 1,126,412 |  |  | 75,154 | 74,534 |  |  |
| All nondurable manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 425,579 | 427,785 | 430,738 | 436,004 | 25,888 | 28,242 | 27,667 | 22,115 |
| 1996 | 442,061 | 452,627 | 457,459 | 463,175 | 27,993 | 28,431 | 32,193 | 30,275 |
| 1997 | 462,906 | 457,212 | 460,630 | 463,788 | 33,324 | 30,921 | 30,577 | 28,391 |
| 1998 | 451,759 | 447,274 | 442,986 | 439,647 | 29,670 | 29,061 | 30,732 | 17,163 |
| 1999 | 444,544 | 455,183 | 470,340 | 485,763 | 26,380 | 29,751 | 31,186 | 30,986 |
| 2000 | 509,418 | 519,202 |  |  | 36,809 | 40,201 |  |  |
| All durable manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 445,697 | 445,032 | 452,788 | 463,778 | 26,911 | 23,705 | 21,845 | 21,939 |
| 1996 | 472,122 | 480,067 | 490,934 | 497,908 | 23,167 | 25,578 | 29,200 | 28,258 |
| 1997 | 502,984 | 515,202 | 526,499 | 530,578 | 27,300 | 31,092 | 31,465 | 31,605 |
| 1998 | 538,413 | 534,376 | 544,646 | 551,471 | 44,836 | 20,588 | 30,383 | 32,095 |
| 1999 | 558,945 | 571,673 | 587,111 | 589,649 | 33,213 | 34,747 | 35,318 | 36,630 |
| 2000 | 612,200 | 607,210 |  |  | 38,345 | 34,333 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.


[^0]:    This press release is available on the day of issue through the Department of Commerce's on-line Economic Bulletin Board (202-482-1986) and on the Internet
    (http://www.census.gov/csd/qfr).

