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## ADVANCE DATA FROM THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MANUFACTURING, MINING, AND WHOLESALE TRADE CORPORATIONS-FIRST QUARTER 2001

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.

Manufacturers' After Tax Profit Seasonally Adjusted (Billions of Dollars)



After-Tax Profits and Sales - Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturing corporations' seasonally adjusted after-tax profits for the first quarter of 2001 were $\$ 45.3$ billion, down $\$ 7.7$ ( $\pm 1.6$ ) billion from the fourth quarter of 2000 , and down 42 percent from the peak in the first quarter 2000 of $\$ 78.6$ billion, the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported. Manufacturers' sales at \$1,143.2 billion showed no statistically significant change from the fourth quarter. First quarter profits averaged 4.0 cents per dollar of sales, a decline of $0.6( \pm 0.1)$ cents from the previous quarter and the lowest rate since the 3.6 cents registered in the fourth quarter 1993.

Widespread declines by durable goods manufacturers were partially offset by scattered increases by nondurable manufacturers. Durables' after-tax profits in the first quarter of 2001 were $\$ 13.6$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 9.0( \pm 1.4)$ billion or 39.9 percent $( \pm 6.0 \%)$ from the fourth quarter of 2000 . Sales were $\$ 605.0$ billion with profits averaging 2.2 cents per dollar of sales, down 1.5 ( $\pm 0.2$ ) cents from the prior quarter. Nondurable goods manufacturers after-tax profits of $\$ 31.7$ billion, were up $\$ 1.3( \pm 0.9)$ billion or 4.4 percent $( \pm 3.4 \%)$ from the previous quarter. Sales were $\$ 538.2$ billion, with profits averaging 5.9 cents per dollar of sales, up $0.2( \pm 0.2)$ cents from the fourth quarter.

## After-Tax Profits and Sales - Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted manufacturers' after-tax profits in the first quarter of 2001 were $\$ 43.8$ billion, down $\$ 33.4$ ( $\pm 1.5$ ) billion or 43.3 percent ( $\pm 1.6 \%$ ) from the first quarter of 2000. Sales at $\$ 1,107.5$ billion were up $\$ 20.8$ ( $\pm 9.0$ ) billion, or 1.9 percent ( $\pm 0.8 \%$ ), from the same quarter a year ago. Profits averaged 4.0 cents per dollar of sales for the first quarter, down 3.1 ( $\pm 0.1$ ) cents from the same quarter a year ago. After-tax profits for durable goods manufacturers were $\$ 12.2$ billion, down $\$ 27.7$ ( $\pm 1.3$ ) billion from the first quarter of 2000. Sales at $\$ 585.2$ billion were down $\$ 11.7$ ( $\pm 6.8$ ) billion, or 2.0 percent $( \pm 1.1 \%)$, from the same quarter a year ago. Profits averaged 2.1 cents per dollar of sales, down $4.6( \pm 0.2)$ cents from the first quarter of 2000 . Nondurable goods manufacturers reported after-tax profits of $\$ 31.6$ billion, down $\$ 5.7$ ( $\pm 0.7$ ) billion from the first quarter 2000, and sales of $\$ 522.3$ billion, up $\$ 32.5$ ( $\pm 5.8$ ) billion or 6.6 percent $( \pm 1.2 \%)$ from that quarter. Their profits averaged 6.1 cents per dollar of sales compared with $7.6( \pm 0.1)$ cents, from the same quarter a year ago.

## Industry Detail - Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted durable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the first quarter of 2001 fell $\$ 27.7( \pm 1.3)$ billion from the first quarter of 2000. Most industries reported declines. Electrical machinery postedthe largest decrease of \$13.4 ( $\pm 0.2$ ) billion which resulted from operating losses, nonrecurring charges, and lower equity income. Motor vehicles' $\$ 8.1( \pm 0.1)$ billion decline resulted from decreases in operating profits and nonrecurring charges. Aircraft was the only industry in the durables group to post increased profits over the same quarter last year. Machinery and stone, clay and glass showed no statistically significant change.

When compared to the fourth quarter of 2000 , unadjusted durable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the first quarter of 2001 were down $\$ 8.0( \pm 1.4)$ billion with the underlying industries showing mixed results. The largest change was a decrease of $\$ 9.0( \pm 0.1)$ billion in electrical machinery which reported declining operating profits and equity income, as well as nonrecurring charges which were partially offset by nonoperating income. Motor vehicles reported back to back losses for the two quarters. Fabricated metals and aircraft reported small gains, while stone, clay and glass, machinery, instruments, and furniture and fixtures all showed no statistically significant change.

Unadjusted nondurable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the first quarter of 2001 were down $\$ 5.7( \pm 0.7)$ billion from the first quarter a year ago. The increases in petroleum and drugs, $\$ 2.3( \pm 0.1)$ billion and $\$ 2.1( \pm 0.2)$ billion respectively, were not able to offset declines in other nondurable goods manufacturing industries. Industrial chemicals' decline of $\$ 3.1( \pm 0.1)$ billion came mainly from operations. The declines in printing and publishing, $\$ 2.7$ ( $\pm 0.4$ ) billion, resulted from operations as well as an absence of nonrecurring income seen in the same quarter last year. Paper, food and tobacco, and rubber reported lower operating results. Apparel and textiles showed no statistically significant change.

When compared to the fourth quarter of 2000, unadjusted nondurable manufacturers' after-tax profits were up $\$ 4.3$ ( $\pm 0.9$ ) billion with mixed results in the underlying industries. The largest increase was in drugs, up \$5.2 ( $\pm 0.2$ ) billion, which mainly came from fewer nonrecurring charges and increased equity income. Rubber also reported increased profits, up $\$ 1.0( \pm 0.1)$ billion, as a result of fewer nonrecurring charges taken this quarter. Food and tobacco showed the greatest decline, the change of $\$ 1.3( \pm 0.5)$ billion mainly resulting from operations. Industrial chemicals, printing and publishing, and residual of chemicals also reported declining operating profits.

> Beginning in May 2001, the economic indicator programs published by the U.S. Census Bureau began the process of converting to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Quarterly Financial Report Program will begin publishing on the NAICS basis with the fourth quarter 2001 report scheduled for release in April 2002. Data for the prior four quarters (4Q 2000-3Q 2001) will be restated on the NAICS basis comparable with the fourth quarter 2001 data.

Also included in this release are first quarter 2001 data for large mining and wholesale trade corporations.

These advance data, based on quarterly financial reports from about 8,300 corporations, were released today from the Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing,Mining, and TradeCorporations--Firstquarter 2001(QFR-01-1). 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 $\$ 39$ domestic and $\$ 48.75$ 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 $\$ 80 ; \$ 50$ forthe programs and documentation. Second quarter 2001 advance data are scheduled for release on September 14, 2001.

## 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 increaseordecrease; 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.

This press release is available on the day of issue on the Department of Commerce's Internet site at
http://www.census.gov/csd/qfr

TABLE 1. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS

| Item | Seasonally Adjusted |  |  | Unadjusted |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ |
| Rate of return (after taxes): Cents per dollar of sales Percent on equity (annual rate) | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & \text { NA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & \text { NA } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & \text { NA } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 9.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 10.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.1 \\ 18.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales | 1,143,241 | 1,143,709 | 1,122,387 | 1,107,518 | 1,159,754 | 1,086,679 |
| Income after income taxes | 45,286 | 52,969 | 78,546 | 43,843 | 47,460 | 77,292 |
| Dividends paid (cash) | NA | NA | NA | 24,532 | 32,687 | 29,983 |

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

| Industry Group | Sales |  |  | Operating Profits* |  |  | After-Tax Profits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \mathrm{Q} \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 Q \\ 2000^{1} \end{array}$ |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing corporations | 1,107,518 | 1,159,754 | 1,086,679 | 53,730 | 67,299 | 87,195 | 43,843 | 47,460 | 77,292 |
| Nondurable goods | 522,292 | 541,312 | 489,796 | 37,586 | 42,004 | 44,661 | 31,629 | 27,281 | 37,363 |
| Food and tobacco | 122,525 | 127,919 | 116,556 | 9,719 | 11,961 | 10,963 | 6,262 | 7,554 | 7,407 |
| Textiles | 14,333 | 14,181 | 14,027 | 697 | 544 | 688 | 102 | (62) | 161 |
| Apparel ${ }^{2}$ | 18,068 | 18,414 | 18,005 | 1,306 | 688 | 1,280 | 690 | 55 | 772 |
| Paper | 43,954 | 45,334 | 45,622 | 2,869 | 3,028 | 4,400 | 956 | 760 | 2,541 |
| Printing | 47,598 | 53,151 | 47,531 | 2,952 | 5,873 | 4,814 | 956 | 1,534 | 3,659 |
| Chemicals | 129,288 | 127,704 | 119,810 | 9,614 | 10,123 | 12,764 | 10,746 | 6,687 | 12,308 |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics ${ }^{3}$ | 43,299 | 42,077 | 41,637 | (242) | 655 | 3,299 | (133) | 577 | 2,943 |
| Drugs ${ }^{3}$ | 53,113 | 53,303 | 46,569 | 7,287 | 6,775 | 6,611 | 9,436 | 4,233 | 7,345 |
| Residual of chemicals ${ }^{3}$ | 32,877 | 32,324 | 31,604 | 2,570 | 2,693 | 2,854 | 1,443 | 1,877 | 2,020 |
| Petroleum | 116,230 | 123,248 | 97,167 | 9,096 | 9,111 | 7,664 | 11,415 | 11,275 | 9,097 |
| Rubber | 30,296 | 31,360 | 31,078 | 1,332 | 677 | 2,089 | 501 | (523) | 1,418 |
| Durable goods | 585,225 | 618,442 | 596,883 | 16,144 | 25,294 | 42,533 | 12,214 | 20,178 | 39,928 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 21,035 | 24,203 | 19,870 | 970 | 1,639 | 1,636 | 546 | 335 | 742 |
| Primary metals | 38,621 | 40,277 | 41,418 | 612 | 1,012 | 2,385 | (118) | (693) | 1,519 |
| Iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ | 18,371 | 18,768 | 21,030 | (269) | (9) | 920 | (917) | $(1,309)$ | 391 |
| Nonferrous metals ${ }^{3}$ | 20,250 | 21,509 | 20,388 | 881 | 1,021 | 1,464 | 799 | 617 | 1,128 |
| Fabricated metals | 45,818 | 47,066 | 46,564 | 3,007 | 2,206 | 4,634 | 1,768 | 353 | 3,114 |
| Machinery | 113,777 | 118,016 | 111,411 | 5,358 | 6,018 | 6,172 | 6,200 | 6,201 | 6,659 |
| Electrical machinery | 130,364 | 140,947 | 129,138 | (7) | 7,853 | 10,369 | (701) | 8,279 | 12,711 |
| Transportation equipment | 162,857 | 171,484 | 174,219 | 3,012 | 3,051 | 10,890 | 1,813 | 3,264 | 10,104 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ${ }^{3}$ | 113,617 | 117,445 | 126,773 | $(1,151)$ | (982) | 6,650 | (919) | 1,273 | 7,230 |
| Aircraft, guided missiles, and parts ${ }^{3}$ | 38,265 | 42,968 | 35,219 | 3,357 | 3,108 | 3,052 | 2,356 | 1,540 | 2,129 |
| Instruments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30,983 | 33,555 | 30,093 | 1,736 | 2,151 | 3,342 | 2,369 | 2,350 | 3,254 |
| Other durable goods | 41,769 | 42,894 | 44,170 | 1,458 | 1,363 | 3,106 | 337 | 90 | 1,825 |
| Lumber and wood products ${ }^{3}$ | 15,036 | 15,671 | 17,528 | (173) | 268 | 1,003 | (392) | (135) | 643 |
| Furniture and fixtures ${ }^{3}$ | 18,136 | 18,442 | 17,921 | 1,023 | 956 | 1,242 | 407 | 324 | 569 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ | 8,597 | 8,780 | 8,721 | 608 | 139 | 862 | 322 | (100) | 612 |
| Mining ${ }^{4}$ | 33,199 | 31,109 | 22,100 | 7,866 | 5,640 | 2,318 | 5,291 | 4,229 | 1,447 |
| Wholesale trade ${ }^{4}$ | 326,280 | 337,184 | 310,636 | 6,459 | 8,152 | 8,142 | 2,353 | 4,297 | 4,946 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{4}$ | NA | 373,610 | 314,105 | NA | 19,359 | 12,991 | NA | 9,143 | 5,845 |

[^0]TABLE 3. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS--SEASONALLY ADJ USTED

| Industry Group and Year | Sales ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | After-Tax Profits ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 784,646 | 803,004 | 825,320 | 841,522 | 36,525 | 41,263 | 45,259 | 51,832 |
| 1995 | 871,506 | 872,816 | 883,546 | 899,447 | 53,071 | 52,286 | 48,941 | 43,800 |
| 1996 | 914,471 | 932,857 | 948,254 | 960,673 | 51,701 | 54,528 | 60,486 | 58,196 |
| 1997 | 966,307 | 972,752 | 986,604 | 993,859 | 61,379 | 62,884 | 60,427 | 59,844 |
| 1998 | 991,063 | 982,127 | 986,315 | 990,851 | 75,567 | 50,643 | 58,874 | 49,332 |
| 1999 | 1,004,838 | 1,027,459 | 1,049,477 | 1,066,441 | 60,918 | 65,672 | 63,843 | 67,305 |
| 2000 | 1,122,387 | 1,128,117 | 1,145,372 | 1,143,709 | 78,546 | 73,973 | 69,791 | 52,969 |
| 2001 | 1,143,241 |  |  |  | 45,286 |  |  |  |
| All nondurable manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 387,398 | 394,750 | 405,715 | 409,787 | 18,971 | 19,830 | 22,455 | 26,567 |
| 1995 | 425,805 | 427,720 | 430,834 | 435,714 | 25,853 | 28,180 | 27,615 | 22,289 |
| 1996 | 442,281 | 452,581 | 457,715 | 462,743 | 27,966 | 28,308 | 32,116 | 30,552 |
| 1997 | 463,153 | 456,903 | 461,422 | 462,990 | 33,294 | 30,737 | 30,382 | 28,899 |
| 1998 | 452,122 | 446,786 | 444,013 | 438,759 | 29,596 | 28,803 | 30,419 | 17,902 |
| 1999 | 444,953 | 454,507 | 462,091 | 473,067 | 26,265 | 29,433 | 30,723 | 31,068 |
| 2000 | 505,477 | 516,304 | 527,416 | 535,519 | 37,259 | 39,423 | 36,262 | 30,348 |
| 2001 | 538,196 |  |  |  | 31,681 |  |  |  |
| All durable manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 397,248 | 408,254 | 419,605 | 431,735 | 17,554 | 21,433 | 22,804 | 25,265 |
| 1995 | 445,701 | 445,096 | 452,712 | 463,733 | 27,218 | 24,106 | 21,326 | 21,511 |
| 1996 | 472,190 | 480,276 | 490,539 | 497,930 | 23,735 | 26,220 | 28,370 | 27,644 |
| 1997 | 503,154 | 515,849 | 525,182 | 530,869 | 28,085 | 32,147 | 30,045 | 30,945 |
| 1998 | 538,941 | 535,341 | 542,302 | 552,092 | 45,971 | 21,840 | 28,455 | 31,430 |
| 1999 | 559,885 | 572,952 | 587,386 | 593,374 | 34,653 | 36,239 | 33,120 | 36,237 |
| 2000 | 616,910 | 611,813 | 617,956 | 608,190 | 41,287 | 34,550 | 33,529 | 22,621 |
| 2001 | 605,045 |  |  |  | 13,605 |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.


[^0]:    *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 $\$ 250,000$.

