# ADVANCE DATA FROM THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR U.S. MANUFACTURING, MINING, AND WHOLESALE TRADE CORPORATIONS-THIRD 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 Profits and Sales Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturing corporations' seasonally adjusted after-tax profits for the third quarter of 2001 were $\$ 14.3$ billion, down $\$ 9.4( \pm 3.5)$ billion from the $\$ 23.7$ billionregistered in the second quarter 2001, and down $\$ 58.8( \pm 3.4)$ billion from the third quarter of 2000 , the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported. Profits have been trending down since peaking at $\$ 76.7$ billion in the first quarter 2000. Third quarter 2001 after tax-profits by nondurable goods manufacturers offset losses posted by durable goods manufacturers. Manufacturers' sales at $\$ 1,104.5$ billion, its lowest level since fourth quarter 1999, were down $\$ 18.4( \pm 7.4)$ billion from last quarter, and down $\$ 45.9$ ( $\pm 9.3$ ) billion from the third quarter 2000. Third quarter 2001 after-tax profits averaged 1.3 cents per dollar of sales, down $0.8( \pm 0.3)$ cents from the previous quarter, and down 5.1 ( $\pm 0.3$ ) cents from the same quarter a year ago.

Durable goods manufacturers had third quarter 2001 after-tax losses of $\$ 12.5$ billion. When compared to the second quarter 2001, there were no statistically significant changes. Profits in third quarter a year ago were $\$ 36.9$ billion. Sales for the third quarter 2001 were $\$ 580.1$ billion, with losses averaging 2.2 cents per dollar of sales, about the same as the second quarter, and down from profits of 6.4 cents per dollar posted in the third quarter 2000.

Nondurable goods manufacturers' third quarter 2001 after-tax profits were $\$ 26.8$ billion, down $\$ 9.6$ ( $\pm 0.7$ ) billion or 26.4 percent $( \pm 1.7 \%)$ from the previous quarter, and down $\$ 9.3( \pm 1.1)$ billion from the third quarter 2000 . Sales were $\$ 524.4$ billion, with profits averaging 5.1 cents per dollar of sales, down 1.7 $( \pm 0.1)$ cents from the previous quarter, and down $1.7( \pm 0.2)$ cents from the third quarter 2000.

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

Manufacturing corporations' unadjusted after-tax profits in the third quarter 2001 were $\$ 13.8$ billion, down $\$ 59.2$ ( $\pm 3.4$ ) billion or 81.1 percent $( \pm 4.4 \%)$ from the third quarter of 2000 . Sales at $\$ 1,100.9$ billion were down $\$ 46.9$ ( $\pm 9.3$ ) billion from the same quarter a year ago. Profits averaged 1.3 cents per dollar of sales for the third quarter 2001, down $5.1( \pm 0.3)$ cents from the same quarter a year ago.

Durable goods manufacturers postedthirdquarter 2001 after-tax losses of $\$ 14.9$ billion, compared to a profit of $\$ 34.6$ billion in third quarter of 2000. Sales at $\$ 572.8$ billion were down $\$ 40.8$ ( $\pm 6.9$ ) billion, or 6.6 percent $( \pm 1.1 \%)$, from the same quarter a year ago. Losses for the current quarter averaged 2.6 cents per dollar of sales, compared to profit of 6.4 cents in the third quarter of 2000.

Nondurable goods manufacturers reported after-tax profits of $\$ 28.7$ billion, down $\$ 9.7( \pm 1.1)$ billion from the third quarter 2000; and sales of $\$ 528.1$ billion, down $\$ 6.1( \pm 5.2)$ billion or 1.1 percent $( \pm 1.0 \%)$ from that quarter. Profits averaged 5.4 cents per dollar of sales, down $1.8( \pm 0.2)$ cents from the third quarter 2000.

## Industry Detail - Not Seasonally Adjusted Durable Manufacturers:

Most durable goods manufacturers' reported profit declines from a year ago. Electrical machinery posted the largest decrease of \$31.0 ( $\pm 0.6$ ) billion which resulted from nonrecurring charges; followed by a machinery, except electrical, decline of $\$ 10.5( \pm 2.5)$ billion, which resulted from lower operating profits. Motor vehicles' $\$ 4.5$ ( $\pm 0.1$ ) billion, and instruments $\$ 1.6$ ( $\pm 0.3$ ) billion decreases resulted from declining operating profits. Fabricated metals' decrease of $\$ 1.3$ ( $\pm 0.4$ ) billion resulted from declining profits and nonrecurring charges. Iron and steel and nonferrous metals posted modest losses. Stone, clay and glass, and aircraft posted small gains.

When compared to the second quarter of 2001, unadjusted durable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the third quarter of 2001 were down $\$ 6.4$ ( $\pm 3.4$ ) billion. The largest change was a decrease of $\$ 6.3$ ( $\pm 1.9$ ) billionin machinery, exceptelectrical. Electrical machinery’s profits decreasedby $\$ 2.8$ ( $\pm 1.3$ ) billion. Bothdeclines resulted from lower nonoperating income and higher nonrecurring charges. Motor vehicles' $\$ 1.0( \pm 0.1)$ billion and aircraft's $\$ 0.8( \pm 0.1)$ billion drops resulted from lower operating profits. Nonferrous metals and fabricated metals, and instruments reported modest losses. Stone, clay, and glass posted a profit of $\$ 5.2( \pm 0.1)$ billion which resulted from lower nonrecurring charges and higher equity income. Iron and steel reported a modest gain. Furniture and miscellaneous manufacturing showed no statistically significant change.

## Nondurable Manufacturers:

Unadjusted nondurable manufacturers' after-tax profits for the third quarter of 2001 were down $\$ 9.7( \pm 1.1)$ billion from the third quarter a year ago. Declines in printing and publishing of $\$ 2.7( \pm 0.3)$ billion and industrial chemicals of $\$ 2.4( \pm 0.1)$ billion came mainly from operations and nonrecurring charges. Decreases in petroleum, $\$ 2.6$ ( $\pm 0.1$ ) billion, and paper and allied products $\$ 0.9( \pm 0.1)$ billion, came mainly from operations. Food and tobacco, apparel, and drugs showed no statistically significant change.

When compared to the second quarter of 2001, unadjusted nondurable manufacturers' after-tax profits were down $\$ 9.3( \pm 0.7)$ billion. The largest decrease was in drugs, down $\$ 4.5$ ( $\pm 0.2$ ) billion, which came from operations and lower nonoperating income. The decrease in petroleum of $\$ 4.3( \pm 0.1)$ billion came mainly from operations. Food and tobacco reported modest losses. Printing and publishing, paper and allied products, textiles, rubber, and apparel showed no statistically significant change. Residual chemicals recorded a small gain.

## Large Mining Corporations'

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

After-tax profits of large mining corporations with assets of $\$ 50$ million and over were reported at $\$ 2.3$ billion, down 54.1 percent ( $\pm 2.6 \%$ ) from the third quarter 2000 and down 57.2 percent ( $\pm 2.4 \%$ ) from the second quarter 2001. Sales for these mining corporations for the third quarter 2001 were $\$ 26.3$ billion, showing no statistically significant change from the same quarter a year ago and down $\$ 3.8$ ( $\pm 0.9$ ) billion from the second quarter 2001. After tax profits per dollar of sales averaged 8.8 cents, down 9.8 ( $\pm 0.7$ ) cents from the third quarter 2000, and down $9.2( \pm 0.7)$ cents in the prior quarter.

## Large Wholesalers' After-Tax Profits and Sales Not Seasonally Adjusted

After-tax profits of large wholesale corporations with assets of $\$ 50$ million and over were $\$ 1.8$ billion in the third quarter 2001, down $\$ 3.0$ ( $\pm 0.4$ ) billion from the third quarter 2000 and showing no statistically significant change from the second quarter 2001. Sales for these wholesalers for the third quarter 2001 were $\$ 318.8$ billion, down $\$ 6.4$ ( $\pm 6.4$ ) billion from the same quarter a year ago but with no statistically significant change from the second quarter 2001. After tax-profits per dollar of sales, averaged 0.6 cents in the third quarter 2001, down $0.9( \pm 0.1)$ cents from the third quarter 2000, and showing no statistically significant change from the second quarter 2001.

> The Quarterly Financial Report Program will begin publishing on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS ) basis beginning with its fourth quarter 2001 report scheduled for release on April 5, 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.

These advance data, based on quarterly financialreports from about 8,300 corporations, were released today from the Quarterly FinancialReport for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations--Third quarter 2001 (QFR-01-3). 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 $\$ 80 ; \$ 50$ for the programs and documentation. The QFR fourth quarter 2001 publication will be on the NAICS basis and will include data for retail corporations. The publication is scheduled for release on April 5, 2002.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES:

This quarter's publication contains data revised due to the reclassification of corporations by industry, and revisions that reflect respondents' corrections and/or restatements of prior 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 detailedexplanations 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2001^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2000^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2001^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2000^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Rate of return (after taxes): Cents per dollar of sales Percent on equity (annual rate) | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & \text { NA } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2.1 NA | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & \text { NA } \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 2.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 6.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.4 \\ 15.7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales | 1,104,515 | 1,122,871 | 1,150,443 | 1,100,894 | 1,143,534 | 1,147,795 |
| Income after income taxes | 14,290 | 23,657 | 73,115 | 13,793 | 29,429 | 72,969 |
| Dividends paid (cash) . | NA | NA | NA | 20,880 | 27,908 | 32,836 |

TABLE 2

## SALES AND PROFITS OF CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, MINING, AND TRADE--NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

| Industry Group | Sales |  |  | Operating Profits* |  |  | After-Tax Profits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2001^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2000^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2001^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2000^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 Q \\ 2001^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 Q \\ 2000^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | (million dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing corporations | 1,100,894 | 1,143,534 | 1,147,795 | 50,593 | 64,576 | 92,248 | 13,793 | 29,429 | 72,969 |
| Nondurable goods | 528,081 | 546,878 | 534,206 | 39,976 | 48,409 | 49,850 | 28,651 | 37,919 | 38,363 |
| Food and tobacco | 130,145 | 129,946 | 124,637 | 12,381 | 12,164 | 12,222 | 8,304 | 8,704 | 8,470 |
| Textiles | 13,009 | 14,070 | 14,452 | 599 | 634 | 675 | 46 | 87 | (529) |
| Apparel ${ }^{2}$ | 18,560 | 16,607 | 18,796 | 1,287 | 951 | 1,329 | 748 | 502 | 740 |
| Paper | 43,717 | 45,426 | 46,221 | 3,109 | 3,165 | 4,300 | 936 | 1,061 | 1,811 |
| Printing | 47,674 | 48,951 | 50,315 | 3,841 | 3,776 | 5,866 | 1,243 | 1,460 | 3,886 |
| Chemicals | 126,669 | 132,071 | 125,502 | 10,874 | 13,063 | 12,051 | 8,456 | 12,648 | 11,873 |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics ${ }^{3}$ | 39,052 | 42,746 | 42,897 | 684 | 988 | 2,433 | (343) | (56) | 2,106 |
| Drugs ${ }^{3}$ | 54,526 | 55,024 | 48,990 | 7,951 | 9,016 | 6,258 | 7,074 | 11,550 | 7,452 |
| Residual of chemicals ${ }^{3}$ | 33,091 | 34,301 | 33,615 | 2,240 | 3,060 | 3,360 | 1,725 | 1,154 | 2,316 |
| Petroleum | 117,769 | 127,749 | 122,315 | 6,708 | 13,255 | 11,535 | 8,680 | 12,990 | 11,328 |
| Rubber | 30,539 | 32,058 | 31,968 | 1,178 | 1,401 | 1,872 | 238 | 466 | 784 |
| Durable goods | 572,813 | 596,656 | 613,590 | 10,617 | 16,168 | 42,399 | $(14,858)$ | $(8,490)$ | 34,605 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 25,567 | 24,301 | 25,531 | 2,845 | 2,276 | 3,065 | 1,783 | $(3,399)$ | 1,327 |
| Primary metals | 35,566 | 38,205 | 40,440 | 792 | 1,181 | 1,908 | (38) | (554) | 838 |
| Iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ | 18,478 | 19,442 | 20,229 | 118 | 320 | 598 | (566) | $(1,340)$ | 7 |
| Nonferrous metals ${ }^{3}$ | 17,088 | 18,763 | 20,211 | 675 | 861 | 1,311 | 528 | 786 | 831 |
| Fabricated metals | 45,960 | 46,248 | 46,835 | 3,269 | 3,283 | 4,316 | 1,572 | 2,073 | 2,822 |
| Machinery | 105,021 | 111,281 | 117,821 | 2,540 | 5,068 | 8,471 | $(1,500)$ | 4,764 | 9,014 |
| Electrical machinery | 115,260 | 125,772 | 140,809 | $(4,036)$ | $(3,507)$ | 11,328 | $(18,734)$ | $(15,961)$ | 12,267 |
| Transportation equipment | 169,074 | 173,897 | 165,225 | 1,228 | 2,626 | 6,759 | 1 | 1,924 | 4,430 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ${ }^{3}$ | 115,437 | 120,505 | 117,273 | $(2,962)$ | $(2,309)$ | 2,250 | $(1,844)$ | (871) | 2,608 |
| Aircraft, guided missiles, and parts ${ }^{3}$ | 44,416 | 43,626 | 36,292 | 3,350 | 4,007 | 3,380 | 1,413 | 2,243 | 1,279 |
| Instruments . . . . . . . . . | 31,169 | 32,068 | 33,010 | 1,517 | 2,569 | 4,050 | 918 | 1,322 | 2,540 |
| Other durable goods | 45,197 | 44,885 | 43,917 | 2,461 | 2,672 | 2,501 | 1,140 | 1,342 | 1,366 |
| Lumber and wood products ${ }^{3}$ | 17,482 | 17,254 | 17,587 | 813 | 1,113 | 618 | 454 | 718 | 367 |
| Furniture and fixtures ${ }^{3}$ | 19,109 | 19,334 | 17,688 | 1,166 | 1,021 | 1,387 | 343 | 342 | 636 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ | 8,605 | 8,297 | 8,643 | 482 | 538 | 495 | 343 | 283 | 363 |
| Mining ${ }^{4}$ | 26,264 | 30,037 | 27,024 | 4,018 | 6,221 | 4,967 | 2,312 | 5,396 | 5,037 |
| Wholesale trade ${ }^{4}$ | 318,752 | 323,633 | 325,123 | 6,942 | 6,509 | 9,974 | 1,787 | 2,207 | 4,795 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{4}$ | NA | 348,345 | 328,091 | NA | 14,738 | 13,124 | NA | 6,405 | 4,937 |

*Operating profits are profits before nonoperating income and expense items and income taxes.

[^1]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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 784,533 | 803,041 | 825,301 | 841,648 | 36,366 | 41,158 | 45,329 | 52,200 |
| 1995 | 871,339 | 872,843 | 883,573 | 899,546 | 52,727 | 52,003 | 49,218 | 44,345 |
| 1996 | 914,305 | 932,844 | 948,383 | 960,793 | 51,154 | 54,035 | 61,017 | 58,906 |
| 1997 | 965,936 | 972,799 | 986,901 | 994,175 | 60,652 | 62,018 | 61,479 | 60,625 |
| 1998 | 989,911 | 982,563 | 986,862 | 991,352 | 74,492 | 49,582 | 60,404 | 50,192 |
| 1999 | 1,002,798 | 1,028,095 | 1,050,543 | 1,067,320 | 59,462 | 64,391 | 65,996 | 68,080 |
| 2000 | 1,119,239 | 1,130,322 | 1,150,443 | 1,148,680 | 76,694 | 72,548 | 73,115 | 52,984 |
| 2001 | 1,139,678 | 1,122,871 | 1,104,515 |  | 3,090 | 23,657 | 14,290 |  |
| All nondurable manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 387,300 | 394,755 | 405,702 | 409,923 | 18,989 | 19,827 | 22,381 | 26,628 |
| 1995 | 425,664 | 427,710 | 430,834 | 435,850 | 25,875 | 28,182 | 27,513 | 22,353 |
| 1996 | 442,191 | 452,499 | 457,725 | 462,914 | 28,035 | 28,273 | 31,992 | 30,643 |
| 1997 | 463,119 | 456,707 | 461,375 | 463,381 | 33,400 | 30,654 | 30,221 | 29,071 |
| 1998 | 452,052 | 446,397 | 443,943 | 439,496 | 29,712 | 28,642 | 30,237 | 18,195 |
| 1999 | 444,841 | 453,573 | 462,174 | 474,469 | 26,340 | 29,202 | 30,556 | 31,443 |
| 2000 | 505,174 | 516,359 | 529,984 | 539,424 | 37,300 | 39,129 | 36,153 | 30,920 |
| 2001 | 538,905 | 538,906 | 524,383 |  | 32,529 | 36,454 | 26,824 |  |
| All durable manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 397,233 | 408,286 | 419,599 | 431,725 | 17,377 | 21,331 | 22,948 | 25,572 |
| 1995 | 445,675 | 445,133 | 452,739 | 463,696 | 26,852 | 23,821 | 21,705 | 21,992 |
| 1996 | 472,114 | 480,345 | 490,658 | 497,879 | 23,119 | 25,762 | 29,025 | 28,263 |
| 1997 | 502,817 | 516,092 | 525,526 | 530,794 | 27,252 | 31,364 | 31,258 | 31,554 |
| 1998 | 537,859 | 536,166 | 542,919 | 551,856 | 44,780 | 20,940 | 30,167 | 31,997 |
| 1999 | 557,957 | 574,522 | 588,369 | 592,851 | 33,122 | 35,189 | 35,440 | 36,637 |
| 2000 | 614,065 | 613,963 | 620,459 | 609,256 | 39,394 | 33,419 | 36,962 | 22,064 |
| 2001 | 600,773 | 583,965 | 580,132 |  | $(29,439)$ | $(12,797)$ | $(12,534)$ |  |

[^2]
[^0]:    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/

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised data reflects reclassification of corporations by industry, and respondents' corrections and/or restatements of prior data subsequent to original publication.
    ${ }^{2}$ 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 $\$ 250,000$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised data reflects reclassification of corporations by industry, and respondents' corrections and/or restatements of prior data subsequent to original publication.

