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SUMMARY OF REMARKS ON THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT AS A SOURCE OF MANUFACTURING PROFITS DATA

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The Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations (QFR) provides current quarterly estimates of financial data--including profits-for about 30 major industries within manufacturing (excluding newspapers). These estimates are based on a sample of more than 10,000 corporations which report--to the S.E.C. or the F.T.C.-- quarterly income and balance sheet data for their consolidated company operation. Companies are classified in industry groupings on the basis of the dominant activity of the consolidated company. Thus, some manufacturing activity is not reflected in the Quarterly Financial Report because the company, when considered as a whole, is not engaged primarily in manufacturing. Also, some nonmanufacturing operations are reflected in the QFR data when they are included in a manufacturer's consolidated report. Table 1 of the Quarterly Financial Report is attached as Enclosure 1 and contains the industry categories used in the presentation of the OFR data.

While the sample represents about 6 percent of the total number of manufacturing corporations, it covers almost 90 percent of the total assets

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of the "universe" of such companies. A detailed explanation of the sampling procedures is contained in each of the QFR booklets, and I will not describe these details. However, it should be mentioned that corporations with assets over \$10 million are covered on a 100-percent-sample basis and about threefourths of the companies in the \$5- to \$10-million-asset size group are included. Companies with assets of less than \$5 million are sampled on a less comprehensive basis with sampling ratios varying from about one-out-of-sixty to one-out-of-four.

In addition to the estimates provided for the 30 industry groups, a table is presented in the Quarterly Report booklet showing data by size of assets, with nine groupings. These data are comparable within a calendar year but not from one year to the next since the composition of each asset size grouping is altered in the first quarter of each year to reflect changes in asset sizes of the reporting firms.

The concept of profits used in the QFR is based on conventional accounting definitions and procedures, with several minor exceptions. The profit figures reported to F.T.C.-S.E.C. are generally consistent with data presented in quarterly and annual reports to stockholders. Adjustments are made by F.T.C.-S.E.C. for nonrecurring credits and charges so that these will not be reflected in the aggregate data. Also, an adjustment is made to include income for minority interest.

The profits data in the Quarterly Financial Report differ in several respects from the <u>Statistics of Income</u> (S.O.I.) profits figures-the other basic source of profits data for manufacturing. The QFR figures reflect

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book accounting for depreciation rather than tax accounting. (Mr. Natrella and Mr. Gorman have both commented on this point). The QFR figures are also on a more consolidated basis than the S.O.I. figures. Other differences may result from variations in industry classifications, ordinary sampling variation, and the rotating feature of the quarterly sample segment of the Quarterly Financial Report (one-eighth of the sample group is replaced each quarter). Because of the latter factor, the QFR data theoretically cannot be summed to yield an annual figure consistent with data compiled directly from annual reports. In practice, the differences due to this factor are probably very small compared with other types of differences between the QFR data and annual S.O.I. data. Annual figures are not published in the QFR booklets but are shown for sales and after-tax earnings in a press release available at about the same time that the fourth quarter report is published.

The current quarterly profit figures are used in assessing the profitability of manufacturing as a whole including, as Mr. Gorman has pointed out, estimating the manufacturing segment of the national income profit figures. In addition to such general uses, the amount of detail provided in the data makes them useful for more specific industry and company analyses, market research, etc. Many of the subscribers to the Quarterly Reports are private corporations who apparently use the industry estimates as a yardstick in evaluating their own performance. The usefulness of the profit data is enhanced by the additional financial data that are also provided. It is possible to relate profits not only to sales but also to such items

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as stockholders' equity and total invested capital. The profit data may also be combined with depreciation to provide measures of cash flow for the industry groups within manufacturing. The additional data included in the QFR can be seen in Table 8 of the Report attached as Enclosure 2.

Those of you who use the Quarterly Financial Report data regularly know that we have some major problems in preparing the data. Because of the increasing diversification in industry, the distinction between industry groups is becoming less clear. It has become increasingly difficult to classify companies into narrow industry classifications, and even the two-digit groups have become less meaningful.

We are frequently asked about the time lag in the publication of the QFR figures. The present schedule provides profit figures in a press release about 70-75 days after the end of the calendar quarter, except for the October-December quarter when the period is about 95 days. Although we ask that the individual company reports be returned within 30 days after the close of the quarter, it is apparent that this does not allow adequate time for many of the companies having large and geographically diversified operations. A follow-up notice is used about 35 days after the end of the quarter, and telegrams and telephone calls are used between 40 and 45 days after the quarter-end. Some editing is necessary and adjustments must be made to a considerable number of reports. The first edit runs are made on the computer about 55 days following the close of a quarter. The balance of the time is required for checking possible errors or omissions, making final runs, preparing textual material for the press release, typing tables, and printing the release for

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distribution and mailing so that it will be in the hands of the financial press a day or two prior to the scheduled release date.

We prepare a preliminary estimate of sales and earnings, based on early responses, between 35 and 40 days after the close of each quarter (65 days after the fourth calendar quarter) which has proved to be reasonably accurate for manufacturing as a whole. However, these estimates are not prepared with the same degree of industry detail as the final report, and the estimates for the industry subgroups have not been as satisfactory as the overall manufacturing figures. The preliminary figures are not published, but would be available on request.

Another problem of concern to many users of the QFR profits data is the comparability of the data from one period to another. The increasing number of mergers, acquisitions, new product lines, etc. has complicated the problem of maintaining a reasonably comparable time series. We have followed the procedure of reflecting changes in the series when we learn of developments that warrant such changes. While we attempt to maintain uniformity and consistency in accounting treatment, changes in the degree of ownership of partially-owned subsidiaries may result in a different degree of consolidation in financial reports. In such cases, data are not usually available on a consistent basis with prior reports. Where mergers or acquisitions result in altered industry classifications of companies, the failure to reflect the changes in the aggregate data would result after a time in unrealistic figures for the various industry groups. Within the limitations of the confidential nature of the data furnished, we try to alert the users to the approximate magnitude of the changes reflected in the aggregate figures.

TABLE 1.	RATES OF	CHANGE	IN	SALES	AND	PROFIT

		TABLE 1. RATES	5 OF CHANG	E IN SALES AN	D PROFITS BY	INDUSTR		UKING COR	PORATIONS					7		
	Sales							Before Federa	I Income Taxe		Net Profit After Taxes					
Industry				Rate of Change 40 1966 30 1967					Rate 0 40 1966	of Change 30 1967	<u>.</u>			Rate of 40 1966	Change 30 196	
	4Q	3Q	4Q	to	to	4Q 1966	3Q 1967	4Q 1967	to 40 1967	to 40 1966	4Q 1966	3Q 1967	4Q 1967	to 4Q 1967	to 4Q 1967	
	1966	1967 (Million Dollars)	1967	40 1967 (Percer	4Q 1967 nt)		illion Dollars)	1907	(Percei		1900	(Million Doll			cent)	
I manufacturing corporations, except newspapers	145,457	141,536	151,776	+ 4	, + 7	13,124	10,970	12,823	- 2	+17	7,933	6,718	7,946	0	, +18	
Durable goods		72,587	79,952	+ 3	+10	7,500	5,401	6,971	- 7	+29	4,209	3,099	4,003	÷ 5	+29	
Transportation equipment		16,963	21,440	+ 7	+26	2,005	649	1,725	-14	<u>2</u> /	1,067	392	961	-10	<u>2</u> /	
Motor vehicles and equipment 1:	13,625	9,938	13,290	- 2	+34	1,650	297	1,283	-22	<u>2</u> /	870	193	712	-18	<u>2</u> /	
Aircraft and parts ¹		5,682	6,803	+33	+20	265	269	352	+33	+31	149	150	199	+34	+33	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	13,441	12,949	14,002	+ 4	+ 8	1,126	1,001	1,195	+ 6	+19	617	540	666	+ 8	+23	
Other machinery	12,701	12,445	12,982	+ 2	+ 4	1,353	1,267	1,282	- 5	+ 1	748	687	692	- 7	+ 1	
Metalworking machinery and equipment 1	1,766	1,715	1,708	- 3	0	195	174	161	-17	- 7	112	96	84	-25	-12	
Other fabricated metal products	7,499	7,311	7,620	+ 2	+ 4	566	542	570	+ 1	+ 5	318	305	322	+ 1	+ 6	
Primary metal industries	10,529	9,421	9,886	- 6	+ 5	1,197	638	823	-27	+37	721	418	579	-20	+39	
Primary iron and steel 1	6,383	5,796	6,020	- 6	+ 4	609	342	518	-15	+51	370	227	346	- 6	+52	
Primary nonferrous metals ¹	4,146	3,625	3,866	- 7	+ 7	588	297	355	-40	+20	350	192	233	-33	+21	
Stone, clay, and glass products	3,541	3,769	3,636	+ 3	- 4	280	360	305	+ 9	-15	173	216	195	+13	-10	
Furniture and fixtures . : . :	1,832	1,778	1,761	- 4	= 1	125	114	122	- 2	+ 7	68	64	67	- 1	+ 5	
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2,160	2,521	2,650	+23	+ 5	80	152	141	+76	- 7	54	102	98	+81	- 4	
Instruments and related products	3,106	3,171	3,585	+15	+13	562	514	576	+ 2	+12	309	280	325	+ 5	+16	
Miscellaneous manufacturing and ordnance	2,364	2,259	2,389	+ 1	+ 6	206	163	182	-12	+12	135	95	99	-27	+ 4	
londurable goods	68,185	68,949	71,825	+ 5	+ 4	5,625	5,570	5,852	+ 4	+ 5	3,724	3,619	3,943	+ 6	+ 9	
Food and kindred products	20,467	20,633	21,159	+ 3	+ 3	929	1,047	1,024	+10	- 2	528	584	589	+12	+ 1	
Dairy products $\frac{1}{1}$	3,213	3,074	2,867 1,361	-11 + 1	- 7 - 4	128 68	138 65	119 74	- 7 + 9	-14 +14	73 39	77 35	66 44	-10 +13	-14 +2 6	
Bakery products -1/ Bakery products -1/ Alcoholic beverages -	1,347 2,249	1,415 2,060	2,247	0	+ 9	173	177	190	+10	+ 7	96	97	103	+ 7	+ 6	
Tobacco manufactures	1,702	1,803	1,799	+ 6	0	183	221	207	+13	- 6	98	116	112	+14	- 3	
Textile mill products	4,880	4,760	4,965	+ 2	+ 4	293	252	301	+ 3	+19	166	140	171	+ 3	+22	
Apparel and other finished products	•	4,569	4,804	+ 6	+ 5	187	217	225	+20	+ 4	110	127	138	+25	+ 9	
Paper and allied products " • " • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,405	4,229	4,481	+ 2	+ 6	391	311	329	-16	+ 6	240	190	210	-12	+11	
Printing and publishing, except newspapers	3,525	3,533	3,720	+ 6	+ 5	300	308	267	-11	-13	171	172	145	-15	-16	
Chemicals and allied products	11,184	11,752	12,306	+10	+ 5	1,377	1,346	1,444	+ 5	+ 7	823	767	859	+ 4	+12	
Basic chemicals ¹	5,914	5,965	6,231	+ 5	+ 4	676	576	642	- 5	+11	422	346	397	- 6	+15	
Drugs ¹		2,038	2,319	+23	+14	348	402	401	+15	0	199	221	236	+19	+ 7	
Petroleum refining and related industries		12,700	13,371	+ 8	+ 5	1,615	1,569	1,668	+ 3	+ 6	1,383	1,353	1,481	+ 7	+ 9	
Petroleum refining ¹		12,459	13,140	+ 9	+ 5	1,596	1,543	1,661	+ 4	+ 8	1,373	1,335	1,477	+ 8	+11	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3,493	3,415	3,534	+ 1	+ 3	264	216	283	+ 7	+31	158	122	181	+15	+48	
Leather and leather products	1,612	1,554	1,685	+ 5	+ 8	85	83	103	+21	+24	48	47	58	+21	+23	

1/ Included in major industry above.
2/ Change in excess of 100 percent.

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TABLE 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR ALL MANUF ACTURING CORPORATIONS, BY INDUSTRY

(Million Iollars)

	(Million Iollars)											35								
	All Manufacturing Corporations, Except Newspapers					Transportation Equipment						Motor Vehicles and Equip				Aircraft and Parts $\frac{1}{2}$				
	4Q 1966	1Q 2 1967 19		3Q 4Q 967 1967	40 1966	1Q 1967	2Q 1967	3Q 1967	4Q 1967	4Q 1966	1Q 1967	2Q 1967	30 1967	4Q 1967	4Q 1966	1Q 1967	2Q 1967	3Q 1967	4Q 1967	
INCOME AND SURPLUS Sales (net of returns, allowances, and discounts)				,536 151,776 .522 139,046		17,887 16,470						13,236 11,742		13,290 11,980	5,112 4,834		5,387 5,126	5,682 5,406	6,803 6,432	
Net profit from operations	12,820 304		615 11, -21	,014 12,730 -44 93	1,999	1,417 -6	1,872 -17	625 24	1,768 -43	1,631 18	1,096 14	1,495 -3	265 32	1,310 -27	278 -13	245 -18	261 -11	275 -7	371 -19	
Net profit before Federal income taxes				,970 12,823 ,252 4,877	2,005 938	1,411 629	1,856 825	649 257	1,725 764	1,650 780	1,109 489	1,491 660	297 104	1,283 571	265 115	227 102	251 115	269 119	352 153	
Net profit after taxes	7,933 3,745		596 6, 266 3,	,718 7,946 ,079 3,732	1,067	782 445	1,030 452	392 444	961 589	870 565	620 377	831 382	193 373	712 495	149 51	125 49	136 52	150 53	199 74	
Net profit retained in business Add: Earned surplus and surplus reserves at beginning of period Add: Other direct charges or credits to surplus (net)			431 159	,639 4,214 ,681 162,349 -288 -617	432 18,311 8	337 18,793 2	578 19,106 -80	-52 19,744 -53	372 19,742 5	28	-8	-21	-43	217 15,521 15	98 2,514 -19	76 2,597 8	84 2,714 -58	97 2,898 -1	125 3,211 -1	
Earned surplus and surplus reserves at end of period	153,824	156,904 160,	139 163	,033 165,943	18,751	19,132	19,604	19,638	20,119	15,165	15,435	15,818	15,597	15,754	2,593	2,681	2,739	2,993	3,335	
Depreciation and depletion included above, including accelerated amortization of emergency facilities	4,626	4,628 4,	814 4	,932 5,155	484	489	512	538	546	357	362	373	381	382	98	100	110	119	136	
ASSETS Cash on hand and in bank				,752 23,097 ,774 6,566	1,855 1,638	1,956 1,373	2,013 1,528	1,804 742	2,194 1,149	1,241 1,531	1,379 1,341	1,385 1,482	1,125	1,458 1,093	419 64	408 14	442 9	459 20	529 22	
Total cash and U.S. Government securities	29,735	26,665 25,	541 25	,526 29,663	3,493	3,329	3,541	2,546	3,343	2,772	2,720	2,867	1,814	2,551	483	422	451	479	551	
Receivables from U.S. Government, excluding tax credits	4,137 <u>67,481</u>	4,013 4, <u>67,904 70</u> ,	216 4 079 72	,261 4,710 ,467 71,844	1,604 5,843		1,600 6,092		1,790 6,237	229 4,260	251 4,203	271 4,359	282 4,346	298 4,361	1,297 906	1,214 962	1,261 1,027	1,285 1,068	1,420 1,311	
Total receivables	71,618	71,917 74,	295 76	,728 76,554	7,447	7,367	7,692	7,642	8,027	4,489	4,454	4,630	4,628	4,659	2,203	2,176	2,288	2,353	2,731	
Inventories				,438 104,703 ,482 14,054	15,802 1,515	16,440 1,223		17,115 1,513		8,233 1,100	8,412 877	7,702 1,057	8,333 1,031		6,323 341	6,792 283	7,358	7,731	8,317 355	
Total current assets	211,701	213,551 214,	865 218	,174 224,974	28,257	28,359	28,823	28,816	30,922	16,594	16,463	16,256	15,806	16,855	9,350	9,673	10,370	10,910	11,954	
Property, plant, and equipment	307,588 149,045	314,388 322, 152,326 155,	325 329 691 159	,584 337,188 ,029 161,768		30,471 14,782						23,717 11,570			4,946 2,487	5,127 2,579	5,366 2,683			
Total property, plant, and equipment (net)	158,543	162.062 166.	634 170	.555 175,422	15,360	15,689	16,145	16,770	17,285	11,672	11,871	12,147	12,588	12,688	2,459	2,548	2,683	2,887	3,278	
Other noncurrent assets	32,027	33,343 34,	856 35	,972 36,792	3,998	4,226	4,376	4,707	4,836	3,025	3,104	3,153	3,401	3,309	828	968	1,066	1,138	1,340	
Total assets	402,270	408,957 416,	353 424	,701 437,187	47,616	48,274	49,343	50,294	53,042	31,291	31,438	31,556	31,795	32,852	12,638	13,189	14,119	14,935	16,573	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Short-term loans from banks (original maturity of 1 year or less) Advances and prepayments by U.S. Government Trade accounts and notes payable Federal income taxes accrued Installments, due in 1 year or less, on long-term debt (a) Loans from banks (b) Other long-term debt	4,232 35,006 13,537 1,470 2,491	4,713 5, 32,438 32, 12,828 8, 1,571 1, 2,454 2,	311 5 639 33 687 9 634 1 504 2	,997 16,541 ,589 5,703 ,019 36,618 ,130 10,228 ,820 1,758 ,589 2,873 ,805 28,318	2,019 3,321 4,994 1,807 109 122 4,569	3,525 4,554 1,613 104 126	2,108 3,960 4,646 976 108 140 4,877	4,187 4,812 838 145 142	5,669	1,434 68 65	1,276 50 72	884 81 3,052 716 51 77 3,067	552 57 ,83	3,477 880 67 119	275 31 41	1,090 3,098 1,202 251 42 40 1,513	1,043 3,584 1,240 187 42 51 1,573	1,140 3,763 1,249 219 44 49 1,519	1,872 260 30 55	
	97,978	98,081 97,	055 97	,949 102,039	16,941	16,821	16,815	17,171	18,682	8,738	8,391	7,928	8,107	8,904	6,904	7,236	7,720	7,983	8,660	
Long-term debt due in more than 1 year (a) Loans from banks	45,278	47,164 49,	836 52	,159 12,642 ,719 55,219	883 2,932	927 3,123	905 3,626	912 3,711	990 4,035			336 1,638				482 1,045			528 1,733	
Other noncurrent liabilities				,222 13,032	1,595					1,361		1,434			97	157	173	180	232	
Total liabilities	165,455	168,085 170,	796 175	,049 182,932	22,351	22,506	23,095	23,577	25,593	11,792	11,576	11,336	11,576	12,462	8,512	8,920	9,764	10,092	11,153	
Reserves not reflected elsewhere	153,824	156,904 160,	139 163	,619 88,312 ,033 165,943		6,636 19,132				15,165	15,435	4,402 15,818	15,597	15,754	2,593	2,681	2,739	1,851 2,993	3,335	
Total stockholders' equity		•		,652 254,255		25,768						20,220						4,844		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	402,270	408,957 416,	353 424	,701 437,187	47,616	48,274	49,343	50,294	53,042	31,291	31,438	31,556	31,795	32,852	12,638	13,189	14,119	14,935	15,573	
NET WORKING CAPITAL Excess of current assets over current liabilities	113,723	115,470 117,	810 120	,225 122,935:	11,316	11,538	12,008	11,645	12,240	7,856	8,072	8,328	7,699	7,951	2,446	2,437	2,650	2,927	3,294	
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