## **FEDERAL RESERVE statistical release**



*Z.1* 

# Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States

Flows and Outstandings Third Quarter 2002

# Flow of Funds Summary Statistics Third Quarter 2002

Domestic nonfinancial debt rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6-1/2 percent in the third quarter of 2002, down from the 8-1/4 percent pace in the second quarter. Slower borrowing by the federal government, state and local governments, and nonfinancial businesses more than offset faster borrowing by households. Federal debt growth slowed to a 7-1/2 percent rate in the third quarter, well below the 15-1/2 percent rate in the previous quarter. Debt growth of state and local governments also slowed in the third quarter, as a noticeable pickup in retirements outweighed strong gross issuance.

The 9-1/2 percent growth rate of household debt in the third quarter mainly reflected a jump in mortgage borrowing that was boosted, in part, by rapid growth in home equity loans. In contrast,

growth in consumer credit was sluggish last quarter. Growth of nonfinancial business debt decreased to an annual rate of only 2-1/4 percent in the third quarter; bank loans, corporate bonds, and commercial paper all contracted. Net equity issuance by nonfinancial corporations returned to firmly negative territory in the third quarter. Gross issuance was scant, likely reflecting unfavorable conditions in equity markets. Businesses continued to take out commercial mortgages last quarter, although at a little slower pace than in the second quarter.

The level of domestic nonfinancial debt outstanding was \$20.3 trillion at the end of the third quarter of 2002. Debt of nonfederal sectors was \$16.7 trillion, and federal debt was \$3.6 trillion.

**Growth of Domestic Nonfinancial Debt**<sup>1</sup>

Percentage changes; quarterly data are seasonally adjusted annual rates

			Nonfederal				
	Total	Federal	Total	Households	Business	State and local govts.	
1992	4.6	10.9	2.6	5.3	-0.2	2.2	
1993	4.9	8.3	3.7	6.1	0.4	6.0	
1994	4.5	4.7	4.5	7.4	3.8	-4.0	
1995	5.4	4.1	5.9	7.4	7.2	-4.6	
1996	5.3	4.0	5.8	7.0	6.2	-0.6	
1997	5.6	0.6	7.3	6.4	9.0	5.3	
1998	6.8	-1.4	9.6	8.2	11.8	7.2	
1999	6.5	-1.9	9.0	8.3	10.9	4.4	
2000	4.9	-8.0	8.4	8.3	9.8	2.2	
2001	6.1	-0.2	7.6	8.6	6.3	8.1	
2001:Q1	5.2	-1.8	6.8	7.2	6.2	7.5	
:Q2	5.6	-6.4	8.3	9.0	7.5	7.9	
:Q3	6.8	6.3	6.9	9.0	5.2	4.3	
:Q4	6.4	1.3	7.5	8.3	5.7	11.7	
2002:Q1	4.8	1.2	5.6	9.1	1.8	4.5	
Q2	8.2	15.5	6.7	8.7	3.4	12.0	
Q3	6.6	7.5	6.5	9.6	2.2	9.7	

<sup>1.</sup> Changes shown are on an end-of-period basis.

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### Flow of Funds Accounts, Third Quarter 2002

This publication presents the flow of funds accounts for 2002:Q3.

**Data revisions and other changes.** The statistics in the attached tables reflect the use of new or revised source data. Most significant revisions appear in recent quarters; however, new source information resulted in changes to data for earlier periods. The revisions include the following:

- 1. Source data for closed-end funds (tables F.123 and L.123), previously available only on an annual basis, are now provided on a quarterly basis by the Investment Company Institute for the period 1999:Q1 through 2002:Q2.
- 2. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) (tables F.123 and L.123) include bond holdings as of 2002:Q3. An ETF is an investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission whose shares trade on the stock exchanges. Source data for ETFs are from the Investment Company Institute.

Explanatory notes for tables D.1, D.2, and D.3. Domestic debt comprises credit market funds borrowed by U.S. entities from both domestic and foreign sources, while foreign debt represents amounts borrowed by foreign financial and nonfinancial entities in U.S. markets only. Financial sectors consist of government-sponsored enterprises, federally related mortgage pools, and private financial institutions. Credit market debt consists of debt securities, mortgages, bank loans, commercial paper, consumer credit, U.S. government loans, and other loans and advances; it excludes trade debt, loans for the purpose of carrying securities, and funds raised from equity sources.

Growth rates in table D.1 are calculated by dividing seasonally adjusted flows from table D.2 by seasonally adjusted levels at the end of the previous period from table D.3. Seasonally adjusted levels in flow of funds statistics are derived by carrying forward year-end levels by seasonally adjusted flows. Growth rates calculated from changes in unadjusted levels printed in table L.2 can differ from those in table D.1.

**Relation of Flows to Outstandings.** Estimates of financial assets and liabilities outstanding are linked to data on flows. However, figures on outstandings

contain discontinuities or breaks in series that could affect analysis of particular relationships over time. Specifically, outstandings in the flow of funds accounts are related to the flows in the following way:

Outstanding  $_{t}$  = Outstanding  $_{t-1}$ + Flow  $_{t}$ + Discontinuity  $_{t}$  where "t" is the time period.

Discontinuities result from changes in valuation, breaks in source data, and changes in definitions. For most series, the value of the discontinuity is zero for nearly all time periods. However, in a few instances, the discontinuity is nonzero for almost all time periods, or is quite large in a particular quarter, such as a period when there is a sharp increase or decrease in equity prices or a major break in source data.

The discontinuities in a series can distort estimated rates of growth in assets and liabilities between periods. In order to minimize these distortions, percentage changes in assets and liabilities in flow of funds releases should be calculated as:

Percentage change  $_{t} = (Flow_{t} / Outstanding_{t-1}) * 100$ 

Preliminary Estimates. Figures shown for the most recent quarter in these tables are based on preliminary and incomplete information. A summary list of the principal sources of information available when the latest quarter's data were compiled is provided in a table following this introduction. The distinction between "available" data and "missing" data is not between final and preliminary versions of data, but rather between those source estimates that are fully ready when the latest quarterly publication is compiled and those that are not yet completed. However, the items that are shown as available are, in general, also preliminary in the sense that they are subject to revision by source agencies.

Margins of Uncertainty. Flow of funds statistics are subject to uncertainties resulting from measurement errors in source data, incompatibilities among data from different sources, potential revisions in both financial and nonfinancial series, and incomplete data in parts of the accounts. The size of these uncertainties cannot be quantified in precise statistical terms, but allowance for them is explicitly made throughout the accounts by the inclusion of "discrepancies" for various sectors and instrument types. A discrepancy for a sector is the

difference between its measured sources of funds and its measured uses of funds. For an instrument category, a discrepancy is the difference between measured funds borrowed through the financial instrument and measured funds lent through that instrument. The size of such discrepancies relative to the main asset or liability components is one indication of the quality of source data, especially on an annual basis. For quarterly data, differences in seasonal adjustment procedures for financial and nonfinancial components of the accounts sometimes result in discrepancies that cancel in annual data.

**Availability of Data.** Flow of funds statistics are updated about ten weeks following the end of a quarter. This publication — the Z.1 release — is available from the Board's Publications Services. Flow of funds data are also available electronically through the Internet at the following location:

### http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/Z1

The Internet site also provides quarterly data beginning in 1952, organized in compressed files that correspond to the tables published in this release. There are files for quarterly data for seasonally adjusted flows,

unadjusted flows, outstandings, balance sheets, and debt (tables D.1, D.2, and D.3).

A Guide to the Flow of Funds Accounts is available. The 1,200-page Guide, in two volumes, explains in detail how the U.S. financial accounts are prepared and the principles underlying the accounts. The Guide can be purchased for \$20.00 from the Board's Publications Services. Publications Services accepts orders accompanied by checks as well as credit card orders. The Internet site for this release at the location shown above contains a link to an order form for the Guide that can be mailed or faxed to Publications Services.

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### Availability of Data for Latest Quarter

### Available at time of publication Major items missing 1. National income and Preliminary estimates, seasonally Unadjusted flows since 2001. product accounts (NIPA) adjusted, for 2002:Q3. 2. Households and nonprofit Estimates for this sector are largely residuals and are derived from data for organizations sector other sectors. Availability of data depends on schedules for other sectors. (tables F.100 and L.100) Data for consumer credit, which are estimated directly, are available through 2002:Q3. The source for nonprofit organizations data (tables F.100.a and L.100.a) is the Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income. Data for nonprofit organizations are available for 1987 through 1999. 3. Nonfarm nonfinancial Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) of Statistics of Income data since the Census Bureau through 2002:O2: corporate business Internal Revenue Service Statistics of (tables F.102 and L.102) Income data through 1999; securities offerings, mortgages, bank loans, commercial paper, and other loans through 2002:Q3. 4. Nonfarm noncorporate Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Statistics of Income data since Income data through 1999; bank and 1999. business finance company loans and mortgage (tables F.103 and L.103) borrowing through 2002:Q3. 5. Farm business Mortgages, bank loans, loans from Consumption of fixed capital and (tables F.104 and L.104) government-sponsored enterprises, undistributed profits since 2000. U.S. government loans to farms, and equity in government-sponsored enterprises through 2002:Q3; preliminary data for checkable deposits and currency and trade payables through 2001. Selected financial asset items Gross offerings and retirements of 6. State and local municipal securities, deposits at since 1999:O2. governments banks, and nonmarketable U.S. (tables F.105 and L.105) government security issues through 2002:Q3; selected financial assets through 1999:Q2 from the comprehensive annual financial reports of state and local governments that account for most of the holdings of the sector, and data from Standard & Poor's on local government investment pools.

7. Federal government (tables F.106 and L.106)	Data from the <i>Monthly Treasury</i> Statement of Receipts and Outlays through 2002:Q:3; Treasury data for loan programs through 2002:Q3.	None.
8. Rest of the world (U.S. international transactions) (tables F.107 and L.107)	Balance of payments data through 2002:Q2; NIPA estimates; data from bank Reports of Condition and Treasury International Capital System through 2002:Q3.	Balance of payments data for 2002:Q3.
9. Monetary authority (tables F.108 and L.108)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
10. Commercial banking (tables F.109 through F.113 and tables L.109 through L.113)	All data through 2002:Q3 for U.Schartered commercial banks, foreign banking offices in the U.S., bank holding companies, and commercial banks in U.Saffiliated areas.	Data since 2001 for branches of domestic commercial banks located in U.Saffiliated areas.
11. Savings institutions (tables F.114 and L.114)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
12. Credit unions (tables F.115 and L.115)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
13. Bank personal trusts and estates (tables F.116 and L.116)	All data through 2000.	Data since 2000.
14. Life insurance companies (tables F.117 and L.117)	All data through 2002:Q2.	Data since 2002:Q2.
15. Other insurance companies (tables F.118 and L.118)	All data through 2002:Q2.	Data since 2002:Q2.
16. Private pension funds (including FERS Thrift Savings Plan) (tables F.119 and L.119)	Quarterly data through 2002:Q3; Internal Revenue Service/Department of Labor/Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Form 5500 data through 1998.	Form 5500 data since 1998.
17. State and local government employee retirement funds (tables F.120 and L.120)	All data through 2002:Q2.	Data since 2002:Q2.
18. Money market mutual funds (tables F.121 and L.121)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
19. Mutual funds (tables F.122 and L.122)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.

20.	Closed-end funds (tables F.123 and L.123)	All data through 2002:Q2.	Data since 2002:Q2.
21.	Exchange-traded funds (tables F.123 and L.123)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
22.	Government-sponsored enterprises (tables F.124 and L.124)	Data for Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHLBs, FCS, FICO, REFCORP, and Sallie Mae through 2002:Q3.	None.
23.	Federally related mortgage pools (tables F.125 and L.125)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
24.	Issuers of asset-backed securities (ABSs) (tables F.126 and L.126)	All data for private mortgage pools, consumer credit, business loans, student loans, consumer leases, and trade credit securitization through 2002:Q3.	None.
25.	Finance companies (tables F.127 and L.127)	All data through 2002:Q3.	None.
26.	Mortgage companies (tables F.128 and L.128)	Mortgage data through 1998:Q1.	Data since 1998:Q1.
27.	Real estate investment trusts (REITs) (tables F.129 and L.129)	Data from SNL REIT DataSource through 2002:Q3.	None.
28.	Security brokers and dealers (tables F.130 and L.130)	Data for firms filing FOCUS and FOGS reports through 2002:Q3.	None.
29.	Funding corporations (tables F.131 and L.131)	Estimates for this sector are largely resion other sectors.	duals and are derived from data for