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## **FEDERAL RESERVE** statistical release



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# Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States

*Flows and Outstandings Second Quarter 2006* 

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington DC 20551

### Flow of Funds Summary Statistics Second Quarter 2006

Debt of the domestic nonfinancial sectors rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6-1/2 percent in the second quarter of 2006, three percentage points slower than in the previous quarter. The deceleration in domestic nonfinancial debt was accounted for by decreased borrowing by all sectors except state and local governments.

Household debt expanded at an annual rate of 9 percent in the second quarter of 2006, a bit less rapidly than in the previous quarter. Consumer credit posted a sizeable increase in the second quarter, but growth of home mortgage debt slowed to a single-digit pace for the first time in several years. In the second quarter, nonfinancial business debt rose at a 7-1/2 percent pace, two percentage points less than the rate in the first quarter. The deceleration of business debt last quarter mainly reflected slower short-term lending by banks and other financial institutions. State and local government debt rose at an annual rate of 6-1/2 percent in the second quarter, after having increased only 3-1/2 percent in the previous quarter. The second-quarter acceleration of municipal debt reflected stronger net issuance for capital projects and advance refundings. In the second quarter of 2006, federal government debt contracted at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2-1/2 percent, following an 11-1/4 percent increase in the previous quarter.

At the end of the second quarter of 2006, the level of domestic nonfinancial debt outstanding was \$27.7 trillion. Household debt amounted to \$12.4 trillion, and nonfinancial business debt was \$8.6 trillion. Combined, state and local governments and the federal government had outstanding debt of \$6.7 trillion.

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

Percentage changes; quarterly data are seasonally adjusted annual rates
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	Total	Households	Business	State and local govts.	Federal
1996	5.2	6.7	6.2	-1.5	4.0
1997	5.3	5.8	9.0	4.3	0.6
1998	6.8	7.8	12.3	6.3	-1.4
1999	6.4	8.4	10.7	3.4	-1.9
2000	4.9	9.0	9.2	1.3	-8.0
2001	6.3	9.4	6.0	8.8	-0.2
2002	7.2	10.6	2.5	11.0	7.6
2003	8.2	11.6	2.6	8.3	10.9
2004	8.9	11.6	5.9	7.4	9.0
2005	9.5	11.7	7.7	10.2	7.0
2005:Q1	9.3	9.6	6.5	9.9	13.0
Q2	8.2	11.9	7.7	7.4	0.6
Q3	9.7	11.9	8.1	12.3	5.8
Q4	9.6	11.7	7.7	9.7	8.0
2006:Q1	9.5	9.6	9.6	3.5	11.3
Q2	6.4	9.1	7.6	6.6	-2.4

1. Changes shown are on an end-of-period basis.

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#### Flow of Funds Accounts, Second Quarter 2006

This publication presents the flow of funds accounts for 2006:Q2.

**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.

1. Seasonal factors for quarterly financial flows have been recalculated for the period 1996:Q1 onward. The factors were generated using the X-12-ARIMA/88 seasonal adjustment program.

2. The statistics in this publication reflect the annual revisions to the national income and product accounts from 2003 forward released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce on July 28, 2006, and subsequent information for 2006:Q2 released on August 30, 2006. The August 2006 issue of the *Survey of Current Business* details the major features of the annual revision of the national income and product accounts.

3. Data for investment and depreciation flows of all sectors, and capital stocks for the household, nonfarm nonfinancial corporate business, and nonfarm noncorporate business sectors have been revised beginning in 2003 to reflect updated annual estimates of fixed assets from the BEA.

4. Revisions to the rest of the world sector (tables F.107 and L.107) reflect new estimates of the balance of payments and the international investment position from the BEA for 1995 through 2005. The new estimates are detailed in the July 2006 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*.

5. The rest of the world sector (tables F.107 and L.107) was modified to include an additional asset category, municipal securities.

6. For the private pension fund sector (tables F.118, F.118.b, F.118.c and L.118, L.118.b, L.118.c), estimates have been revised to reflect figures from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service/Department of Labor/Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Form 5500 filed for plan year 2002.

7. The issuers of asset-backed securities (ABS) sector (tables F.126 and L.126) was modified to include an additional asset category, Treasury securities. Estimates of this sector's holdings of commercial and multi-family residential mortgages have been revised from 1997:Q1 forward to reflect new data.

8. Data for the finance company sector (tables F.127 and L.127) have been revised beginning in 2000:Q3 as a result of benchmarking to the Federal Reserve System's 2005 quinquennial finance company survey. The survey gathered asset and liability information as of December 31, 2005.

9. The mortgage company sector (previously shown in tables F.128 and L.128) has been combined with the finance company sector (tables F.127 and L.127). All sector flow and level tables after F.127 and L.127 have been renumbered.

10. Total consumer credit (tables F.222 and L.222) has been revised from 1996:Q1 forward owing to new seasonal factors and other changes reflected in the Board's G.19 statistical release on September 8, 2006.

11. Market values for residential real estate (tables B.100, B.102, and B.103 and R.100, R.102, and R.103) have been revised from 1990:Q4 as a result of using the seasonally-adjusted purchase-only house price index produced by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) to estimate holding gains. Previously, OFHEO's repeat-transactions house price index (HPI) was used.

**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, agency- and GSEbacked 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, outstanding 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, published in two volumes in January 2000, 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. 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. In addition, the Internet site includes a link to the Guide's descriptions of the tables in the flow of funds accounts.

**Subscription Information.** The Federal Reserve Board charges for subscriptions to all statistical releases. Inquiries for releases should be directed to:

Publications Services, Stop 127 Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3244

# Availability of Data for Latest Quarter

	Available at time of publication	Major items missing
1. National income and product accounts (NIPA)	Preliminary estimates, seasonally adjusted, for 2006:Q2.	Unadjusted flows since 2004.
2. Households and nonprofit organizations sector (tables F.100 and L.100)	Estimates for this sector are largely resi other sectors. Availability of data depe Data for consumer credit, which are est through 2006:Q2. The source for nonp F.100.a and L.100.a) is the Internal Rev Data for nonprofit organizations are available.	nds on schedules for other sectors. imated directly, are available rofit organizations data (tables venue Service <i>Statistics of Income</i> .
3. Nonfarm nonfinancial corporate business (tables F.102 and L.102)	<i>Quarterly Financial Report</i> (QFR) of the Census Bureau through 2006:Q2; Internal Revenue Service <i>Statistics of</i> <i>Income</i> (IRS/SOI) preliminary data through 2004; securities offerings, mortgages, bank loans, commercial paper, and other loans through 2006:Q2.	<i>Statistics of Income</i> data since 2004.
<ul> <li>4. Nonfarm noncorporate business (tables F.103 and L.103)</li> </ul>	IRS/SOI data through 2003; bank and finance company loans and mortgage borrowing through 2006:Q2.	Statistics of Income data since 2003.
5. Farm business (tables F.104 and L.104)	Mortgages, bank loans, loans from government-sponsored enterprises, U.S. government loans to farms, and equity in government-sponsored enterprises through 2006:Q2; preliminary data for checkable deposits and currency and trade payables through 2004.	Consumption of fixed capital and undistributed profits since 2003.
6. State and local governments (tables F.105 and L.105)	Gross offerings and retirements of municipal securities, deposits at banks, and nonmarketable U.S. government security issues through 2006:Q2; selected financial assets through 2004:Q2 from Census data and the comprehensive annual financial reports of state and local governments.	Selected financial asset items since 2004:Q2.
7. Federal government (tables F.106 and L.106)	Data from the <i>Monthly Treasury</i> <i>Statement of Receipts and Outlays</i> through 2006:Q2; Treasury data for loan programs through 2006:Q2.	None.

8.	Rest of the world (U.S. international transactions)	Balance of payments data through 2006:Q2; NIPA estimates; data from bank Reports of Condition and from	None.
	(tables F.107 and L.107)	Treasury International Capital System through 2006:Q2.	
9.	Monetary authority (tables F.108 and L.108)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
10.	Commercial banking (tables F.109 through F.113 and tables L.109 through L.113)	All data through 2006:Q2 for U.Schartered commercial banks, foreign banking offices in the U.S., bank holding companies, and commercial banks in U.Saffiliated areas.	Data since 2005 for branches of domestic commercial banks located in U.Saffiliated areas.
11.	Savings institutions (tables F.114 and L.114)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
12.	Credit unions (tables F.115 and L.115)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
13.	Property-casualty insurance companies (tables F.116 and L.116)	All data through 2005:Q4; preliminary data for 2006:Q1.	Final data since 2006:Q1.
14.	Life insurance companies (tables F.117 and L.117)	All data through 2005:Q4; preliminary data for 2006:Q1.	Final data since 2006:Q1.
15.	Private pension funds (tables F.118 and L.118)	Quarterly data through 2006:Q2; Internal Revenue Service/Department of Labor/Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Form 5500 data through 2002.	Form 5500 data since 2002.
16.	State and local government employee retirement funds (tables F.119 and L.119)	Selected financial assets through 2006:Q1 from Census data and the comprehensive annual financial reports of state and local pension funds.	Data for 2006:Q2.
17.	Federal government retirement funds (tables F.120 and L.120)	Data from the Monthly Treasury Statement, the Thrift Savings Plan, and the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust through 2006:Q2.	None.
18.	Money market mutual funds (tables F.121 and L.121)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
19.	Mutual funds (tables F.122 and L.122)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
20.	Closed-end funds (tables F.123 and L.123)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.

21. Exchange-traded funds (tables F.123 and L.123)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
22. Government-sponsored enterprises (tables F.124 and L.124)	Data for FHLBs, Farmer Mac, FCS, FICO and REFCORP through 2006:Q2. Complete data for Fannie Mae through 2004:Q2 and for Freddie Mac through 2005:Q2.	Much of the source data for Fannie Mae beginning in 2004:Q3 and for Freddie Mac beginning in 2005:Q3.
<ol> <li>Agency- and GSE-backed mortgage pools (tables F.125 and L.125)</li> </ol>	All data through 2006:Q2.	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 2006:Q2.	None.
25. Finance companies (tables F.127 and L.127)	All data through 2006:Q2.	None.
<ul><li>26. Real estate investment trusts (REITs) (tables F.128 and L.128)</li></ul>	Data from SNL REIT DataSource through 2006:Q2.	None.
<ol> <li>Security brokers and dealers (tables F.129 and L.129)</li> </ol>	Data for firms filing FOCUS and FOGS reports through 2006:Q2.	None.
28. Funding corporations (tables F.130 and L.130)	Estimates for this sector are largely resid other sectors.	uals and are derived from data for