

Post crisis: Data Gains and Gaps

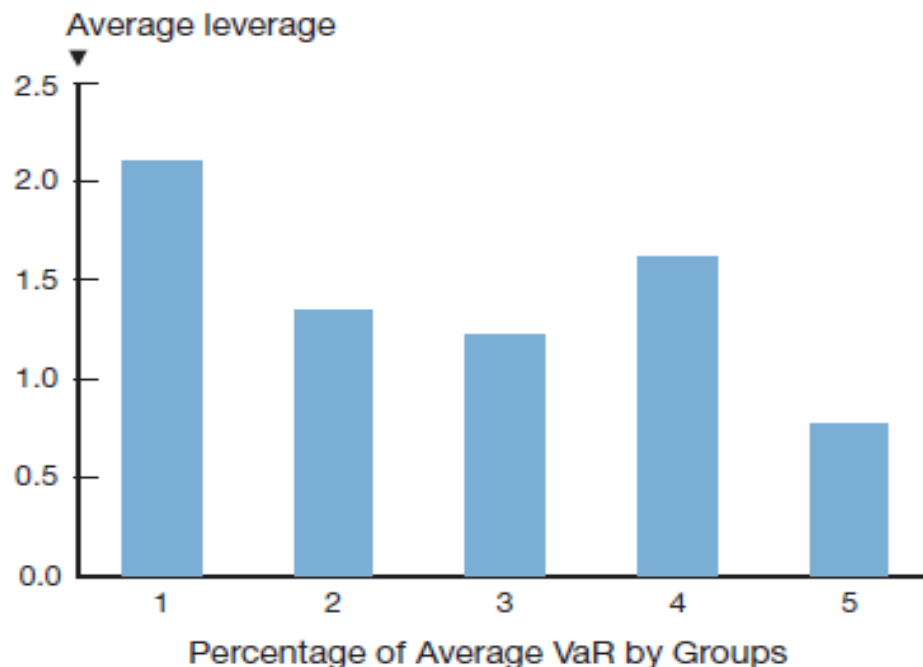
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Tuning Financial Regulation for Stability and Efficiency
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- **Supervisory data on institutions:** Stress tests , detailed data on private funds (Form PF), National Mortgage Database, supervisor liquidity reports
- **Market/instrument transparency:** Derivatives trade repositories, transactions data from Swaps Execution Facilities (SEFs), securitization securities disclosure
- **Improved public data:** Money market funds, TRACE expansion, more detailed data on depository institutions, SIFIs, bank holding companies
- **Surveys and industry data:** Survey of Senior Credit Officers (SCOOS), aggregate repo data (triparty, GCF), Trade Warehouse

- Rich data, particularly for large funds
- Data on balance sheet, strategy, liquidity and risk measures from private funds (hedge funds, private equity funds, liquidity funds)
- Collected by SEC and CFTC
- Hedge funds which reported higher Value-at-Risk also tended to report lower leverage.

Hedge fund leverage relative to Value at Risk



Note: Group 1 contains 87 funds that reported zero VaR. Groups 2 through 5 are quartiles of reported (positive) VaR.

Source: OFR analysis of SEC Form PF data from the 510 funds that reported they calculate VaR.

Data Standards

- Data quality: particularly new data collections
- Can we connect the data/information that we get?
 - Aggregation and comparisons
 - Standard definitions (ontologies)
 - Common identifiers:
 - Counterparties (Legal Entity Identifier)
 - Products
 - Transactions
- Do the data answer the questions we need answered?

Examples of data gaps

- Securities Lending
- Repo (notably bilateral repo)
- Money market cash investors/lenders
- Mortgage REITs
- Counterparty risk information for supervisors
- Margin and collateral
- Separately managed accounts