

News Release

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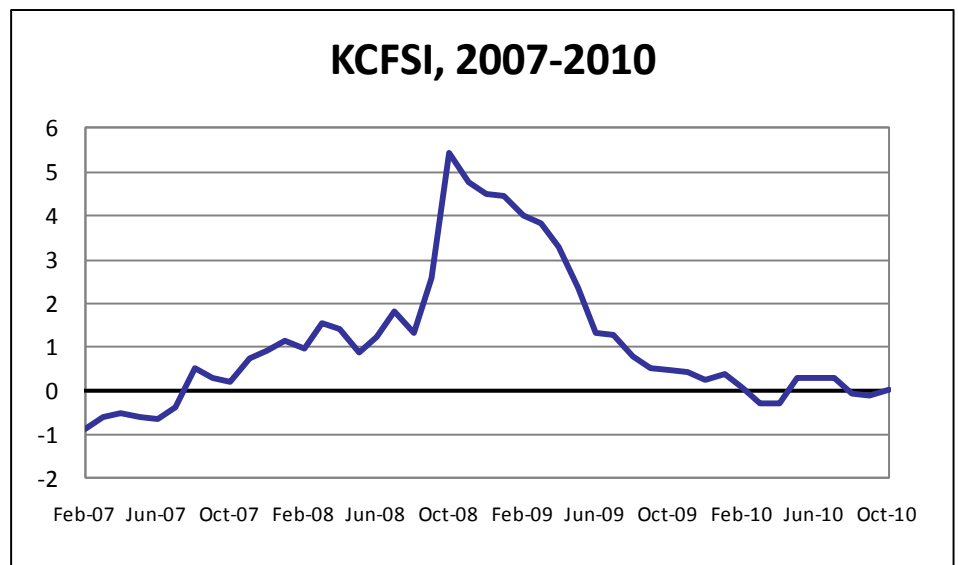
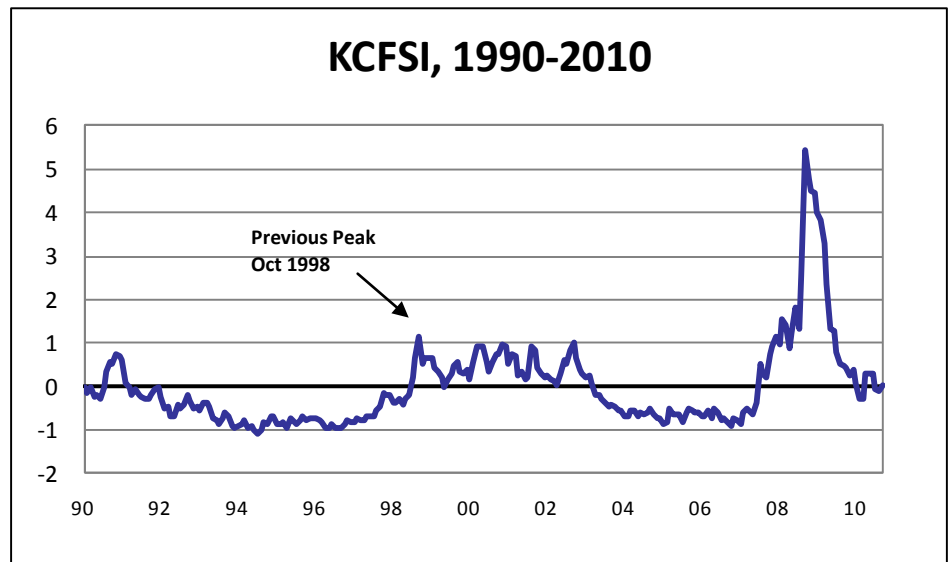
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The KCFSI suggests financial stress rose in October, moving slightly above its long-run average for the first time since July.

The Kansas City Financial Stress Index (KCFSI) was 0.05 in October, up from -0.11 in September. The moderate increase in the index followed a substantial decline in August and a slight decrease in September. The October increase moved the KCFSI back above its long-run average of zero, but by only a small margin.

Four of the eleven variables making up the KCFSI increased from September to October, while five variables decreased. Changes in measures of asset price behavior raised the KCFSI by a total of 0.16 point, while changes in yield spreads had a net impact of zero. The variables with the greatest positive contributions to the change in the index were the cross-section dispersion of bank stock returns, which added 0.11 point, and the idiosyncratic volatility of bank stock prices, which contributed 0.09 point. The variables with the biggest negative contributions to the change in the index were the implied volatility of overall stock prices and the high-yield bond/Baa spread, each of which subtracted 0.04 point.



KCFSI for October 1998, July 2007, and the last six months								
KCFSI	Oct '98	Jul '07	May '10	Jun '10	Jul '10	Aug '10	Sep '10	Oct '10
Current	1.16	-0.38	0.31	0.30	0.30	-0.07	-0.11	0.05
Previous	1.16	-0.38	0.31	0.30	0.31	-0.07	-0.11	NA
Note: Previous index values are from the October 8, 2010 release. NA = not applicable								

Sources of Change in KCFSI from September 2010 to October 2010		
Variable	Contribution to change in index	Rank (lowest to highest value)
Yield spreads	-0.00	
3-month Libor/3-month Treasury (TED) Spread	0.00	7
2-year swap spread	-0.01	5
Off-the-run/on-the-run 10-year Treasury spread	-0.01	4
Aaa/10-year Treasury spread	0.06	9
Baa/Aaa spread	-0.03	3
High-yield bond/Baa spread	-0.04	1
Consumer ABS/5-year Treasury spread	0.02	8
Behavior of asset prices	0.16	
Correlation between stock and Treasury returns	0.00	6
Implied volatility of overall stock prices (VIX)	-0.04	2
Idiosyncratic volatility of bank stock prices	0.09	10
Cross-section dispersion of bank stock returns	0.11	11
Total	0.16	
Note: The contribution of each variable equals the change in the standardized value of the variable times the coefficient of the variable in the index. Contributions may not add to totals due to rounding.		

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the KCFSI? The KCFSI is a monthly composite index of 11 variables reflecting stress in the U.S. financial system. These variables fall into two broad categories--average yield spreads, and measures based on the actual or expected behavior of asset prices. The index is calculated using the principal components procedure. Under this procedure, the coefficients of the 11 variables are chosen so that the index explains the maximum possible amount of total variation in the variables from February 1990 through the current month. Further details on the variables and the construction of the index can be found in Section II of “Financial Stress: What Is It, How Can It Be Measured, and Why Does It Matter?” by Craig S. Hakkio and William R. Keeton, *Economic Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Second Quarter 2009.

Why are past values of the index sometimes revised? Most revisions are due to recalculating the index using the additional data from the current month. These revisions are inherent in the principal components procedure and are explained in more detail in Appendix B of the article by Hakkio and Keeton. Other changes in past values of the index may result from revisions to the data used to construct the variables. Finally, the index may occasionally be revised due to a change in the data sources or in the method of constructing a variable. In this last case, an explanation for the revision is included in the monthly summary.

How should the index be interpreted? A positive value of the KCSFI indicates that financial stress is above the long-run average, while a negative value signifies that financial stress is below the long-run average. A useful way to assess the level of financial stress is to compare the index in the current month to the index during a past, widely-recognized episode of financial stress, such as October 1998. For more information on interpreting the index, see Section III of the article by Hakkio and Keeton.

