MORTGAGE MARKETS AND THE ENTERPRISES IN 2005

September 2006

Preface

This Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) research paper reviews developments in the housing sector, activity in the primary and secondary mortgage markets, and the financial performance of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in 2005. An appendix provides tables with historical data on the activities and performance of the Enterprises, federally-established loan limits, mortgage interest rates, housing activity, and regional and national home prices, which provide a context for the survey of recent activity provided in the paper. The paper is part of OFHEO's ongoing effort to enhance public understanding of the nation's housing finance system.

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James B. Lockhart III Director

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MORTGAGE MARKETS AND THE ENTERPRISES IN 2005

SUMMARY

Home sales, house prices, and homeownership rates all set new records in 2005. On the whole, the housing sector remained strong and continued to propel the U.S. economy. Increasing mortgage rates caused some slowing in housing activity in the second half of the year and a moderate drop in refinancing activity, but single-family mortgage originations, driven by an increase in non-traditional mortgages, rose to the second highest level ever. High levels of non-traditional loans also fueled a record year for private-label issuance of mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

The increase in private-label MBS issuance and internal problems at Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac led to a decline in the Enterprises' share of secondary mortgage market activity in 2005. While Freddie Mac increased its retained portfolio purchases and MBS issuances in 2005, those increases did not offset a decline in Fannie Mae's business volume.

Both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac continued to suffer from accounting, systems, internal control, and related issues. Fannie Mae continued to work on its financial restatements for 2002 and 2003, which it plans to release along with 2004 results. The Enterprise also worked on its accounting and internal control problems, and constrained its retained portfolio activities in order to comply with its capital restoration plan. Freddie Mac continued to struggle with similar issues, though it did manage to release 2005 earnings information in the late spring of 2006. The need to focus on those problems limited the ability of the Enterprises to respond to the changing mortgage markets and innovations.

In addition to internal difficulties at the Enterprises, changes in the mortgage markets diminished investment opportunities for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac's reported net income declined for the third consecutive year in 2005, falling 27 percent to \$2.1 billion, although that decline was mostly set off by a reduction in losses on derivative instruments that did not qualify for hedge accounting. Fannie Mae's estimated earnings declined in 2005 due to a significantly smaller retained mortgage portfolio. Both Enterprises were classified as adequately capitalized throughout 2005.

HOUSING AND PRIMARY MORTGAGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

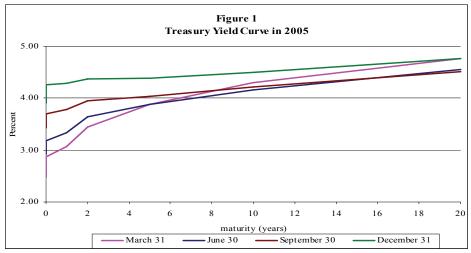
Economy Continues to be Strong

The economy continued to expand in 2005, albeit at a more moderate pace than in 2004, making solid gains in output, employment, and income. Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew a solid 3.2 percent, despite rising energy prices and declining net exports. Labor market conditions strengthened, with employers adding nearly 2 million jobs during the year. The unemployment rate, which stood at 5.4 percent in February 2005, was 4.9 percent at the end of the year, the lowest level since July 2001. Inflation accelerated noticeably in 2005 because of a continuing surge in energy prices, but core

inflation (inflation excluding the direct effects of food and energy prices) remained generally low.

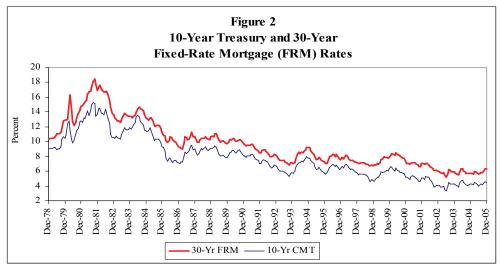
Federal Reserve Adopts More Aggressive Stance; Mortgage Rates Rise Moderately

The Federal Reserve, which had begun raising its target for the Federal Funds rate in mid-2004 at a very measured pace, became more aggressive in 2005 and increased that rate eight times. By year's end 2005, the Federal Funds target rate was 4.25 percent, 200 basis points higher than the start of the year and the highest level since May 2001. That shift toward a more restrictive stance was aimed at forestalling impending inflation. Short-term interest rates rose throughout 2005, generally matching the Federal Reserve's tightening. By the end of 2005, the yield on the 1-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) was 4.35 percent, 168 basis points higher than at year-end 2004. The yield on the 10-year CMT was 4.47 percent at the end of 2005, up only marginally from 4.23 percent at the end of 2004. The different magnitudes of the movements in short- and long-term interest rates caused the Treasury yield curve to flatten further during the year (Figure 1).

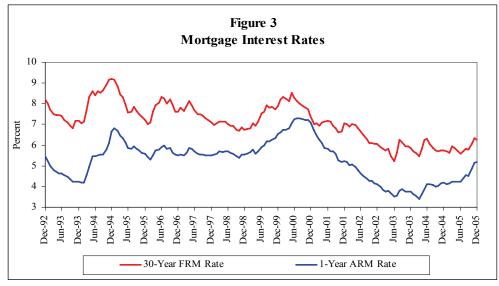


Source: Federal Reserve Board

Commitment rates on long-term fixed-rate mortgages (FRMs), which typically follow the trend of long-term Treasury issues, fell to a low of 5.6 percent in June before reversing course in the third quarter, rising to 5.82 percent in August. Thereafter, mortgage interest rates rose strongly in the fourth quarter, ending the year at 6.27 percent. For the year, commitment rates on 30-year FRMs averaged 5.87 percent, basically unchanged from 5.84 percent in 2004 (Figure 2). Commitment rates on adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) indexed to the 1-year Treasury rose from 4.12 percent in January to 5.17 percent in December. Those rates averaged 4.49 percent for the year, up significantly from 3.9 percent in 2004 (Figure 3).



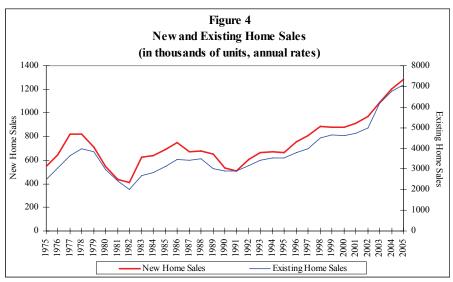
Sources: Federal Reserve System and Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey



Source: Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey

Housing Starts and Sales Were Strong in 2005 but Markets Weakened by Year-End

The strong economy and continued historically low mortgage rates led to record levels of housing activity in 2005. In spite of slower economic growth and higher interest rates than in 2004, the housing market remained strong. Single-family housing starts averaged 1.716 million units in 2005, up 7 percent from 2004, the previous record year. Both new and existing home sales also set record volumes, with existing home sales of 7.08 million units and new home sales rising to 1.28 million units (Figure 4).



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Association of Realtors

The housing market peaked in sales volume in the summer of 2005. Existing home sales, on a seasonally-adjusted annual basis, reached 7.27 million in June, while new home sales reached a high water mark of 1.367 million in July. Both existing and new home sales volumes declined significantly from these levels by the end of the year.

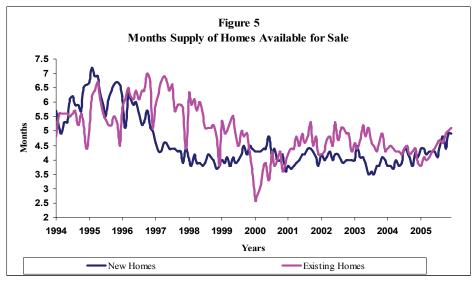
Median home prices peaked at the end of the third quarter of 2005. The median sales price of existing homes peaked at \$229,600 in August, whereas the median sales price of new homes peaked at \$243,900 in October. The mix of housing that transacted changed significantly in the later half of 2005. Single-family homes continued to sell well through 2005, while condominium properties declined sharply in the fourth quarter. The median sales price of condominium units peaked at \$231,800 in June and declined significantly through year's end.

During much of the last five years, inventories of new and existing homes available for sale (expressed in months supply at current sales levels) were at historically low levels—demand was strong and supply was insufficient to meet that demand. Housing analysts view a 6-month supply of housing available for sale as historically normal. As housing markets began to cool in the third and fourth quarters of 2005, the supply of homes available for sale began to trend back towards the traditional norm (Figure 5).

A substantial increase in sales of investment properties and vacation homes helped boost home sales in 2005. Second home purchases have increased dramatically over the last several years, with an increasing proportion of those purchases for vacation properties (Figure 6).

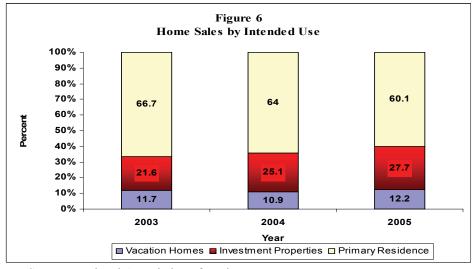
The market for multifamily (5+) units was slightly better in 2005 than in 2004, with 311,400 multifamily units started, nearly 3 percent more than in 2004. The manufactured home market was significantly better in 2005 than in recent years, with 146,800 new manufactured homes shipped, up 12.3 percent from 2004, according to data compiled by

the Bureau of the Census. The 2004 level of new manufactured homes shipped were the lowest since 1962.



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Association of Realtors

The homeownership rate fell to 69.1 percent in the first quarter of 2005, down from the record-setting 69.2 percent reached in the fourth quarter of 2004, but remained near that historically high level throughout 2005. Census Bureau data indicates that 750,000 more units were owner-occupied in the fourth quarter 2005 than in the fourth quarter of 2004. Contributing to that gain was the proliferation of adjustable-rate and no-money-down mortgages in 2005, as well as the increasing popularity of subordinate financing via 15-5s and 10-10s, which enabled more borrowers to buy homes. The rental vacancy rate declined from 10.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 to 9.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005.



Source: National Association of Realtors

Strong Housing Demand and Continued Low Mortgage Rates Boost House Price Increases

Home values continued to rise in 2005. The average rate of increase in house prices, as measured by OFHEO's House Price Index, remained in the double digits. The average U.S. home price increased 13.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2005, compared with 11.9 percent the year before. Regional differences in appreciation rates were pronounced (Figure 7).



Figure 7
One-Year Change in House Prices by Census Division
Fourth Ouarter 2004 to Fourth Ouarter 2005

Five of the nine Census Divisions experienced double-digit appreciation rates in 2005. The Pacific division led the nation with annual appreciation of 19.4 percent—more than six percent above the national average—followed by the Mountain division (18.9 percent), the South Atlantic division (18.5 percent), the Middle Atlantic division (14.1 percent), and the New England division (10.1 percent). The Mountain division showed the strongest rise in appreciation, with an increase in its appreciation rate of nearly seven percentage points. The census divisions at the low end of the appreciation spectrum all showed gains in excess of 5 percent, well above the rate of general price inflation in 2005. Over the past five years (2001 - 2005), U.S. home prices increased 58.0 percent. Box A discusses the drivers of recent differences in regional appreciation rates.

mortgage transactions.

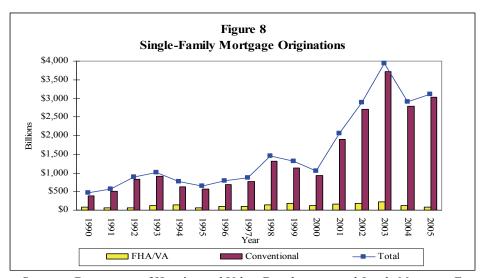
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The OFHEO house price index is based on analysis of data obtained from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac from more than 31 million repeat transactions over the past 31 years. The house price index reflects price movements on a quarterly basis of sales or refinancings of single-family homes whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. OFHEO analyzes the combined mortgage record of these two government-sponsored enterprises, which form the nation's largest database of

Housing affordability, as measured by the National Association of Realtors' (NAR) index,² decreased significantly in 2005 as the increase in home prices outpaced the increase in median family income. The NAR composite affordability index was 114.6 in 2005 compared with 123.9 the year before. The index implies that one-half of the nation's households had at least 114.6 percent of the income needed to purchase a dwelling with the national median existing-home price of \$219,600 in 2005.

Single-Family Mortgage Originations Rise to Second-Highest Level Ever

Whereas housing starts and sales set new records in 2005, single-family mortgage originations rose to \$3.1 trillion, up from \$2.9 trillion in 2004. That was 26 percent below the record level of 2003, but still the second highest volume ever (Figure 8). Single-family originations remained strong in 2005 because of continued generally low mortgage rates and a record volume of Alternative-A (Alt-A or reduced documentation) and subprime lending. Originations surged in the third quarter and fell moderately in the fourth quarter, following the steady rise in mortgage rates in the last half of the year.



Sources: Department of Housing and Urban Development and Inside Mortgage Finance

Originations of conventional single-family mortgages rose 9 percent to \$3.0 trillion in 2005. Originations of loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) fell sharply to their lowest levels in years. FHA originations fell 39 percent in 2005 to \$58 billion, the lowest level since 1995. VA certifications decreased 30 percent to \$25 billion, the lowest level since 2000. The combined share of mortgages with FHA and VA backing, which has been declining since 2000, fell to less than 2.7 percent of all single-family originations in 2005, the lowest level in decades. New insurance of conventional loans written by private mortgage insurers rose moderately in 2005, increasing 2.7 percent to \$225 billion.

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² That index measures affordability factors for all homebuyers making a 20 percent down payment, with an index of 100 defined as the point where a median-income family has the exact amount of income needed to purchase a median-priced existing home.

Box A: Explaining Regional Differences in House Price Appreciation

Housing markets are generally localized. Changing trends in local demand and supply conditions can cause appreciation rates to differ significantly, even for cities in relative proximity. Consequently, when comparing appreciation rates for large geographic areas, such as Census Divisions, it should be recognized that the appreciation patterns actually reflect *average* relative demand and supply conditions in thousands of component markets. Because market conditions are correlated within large geographic regions, however, regional statistics are a useful, though imperfect, means for understanding the causes of appreciation rate differences across Census Divisions.

Two key determinants of house price appreciation are population growth and household incomes. The table below reports the growth in those demand-side factors for each Census Division in 2005. As is evident from the table, all areas of the country saw population and income growth during the year. Demand conditions were particularly robust in the Mountain and South Atlantic Census Divisions, however. Those areas, which experienced the second and third greatest house price appreciation, saw estimated population growth rates exceed 1.5 percent. Their growth rates for per-capita income were also relatively strong, with income increasing between 5.2 and 5.5 percent over the previous year.

		Estimated	
		Population Growth	Growth in Per-
	Appreciation	July 1, 2004 –	Capita Income
Census Division	4Q2004 - 4Q2005	June 30, 2005	CY2004 – CY 2005
Pacific	19.44%	0.92%	4.6%
Mountain	18.95%	2.35%	5.5%
South Atlantic	18.46%	1.62%	5.2%
Mid-Atlantic	14.07%	0.10%	5.4%
New England	10.07%	0.13%	5.1%
East South Central	7.68%	0.88%	4.4%
West North Central	7.02%	0.60%	4.3%
West South Central	6.89%	1.38%	3.7%
East North Central	6.23%	0.35%	3.9%

Source: Appreciation rates from the OFHEO HPI. Other data from the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In addition to differences in income and population growth rates, differences in second home demand and investor speculation may also explain the differences in appreciation rates among Census Divisions. Market evidence suggests that low mortgages rates spurred strong demand for vacation and retirement homes in 2005. Demand likely increased more in some Census Divisions—particularly those along the coasts—than in others, causing prices to rise more rapidly in those areas. Similarly, the intensity of speculative activity also likely varied across regions.

Box A (Continued)

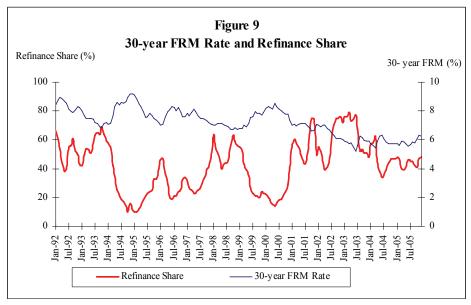
Another important factor in the determination of appreciation rates is the responsiveness of housing supply. In many areas of the country, supply constraints such as land-use restrictions and natural boundaries (e.g., lakes and oceans) make it difficult for builders to rapidly expand the housing stock in response to strong demand. A given demand shock, such as a decrease in mortgage rates or a population influx, will lead to greater appreciation in areas where new home construction faces significant constraints. The natural geographic boundaries on the coasts, coupled with the greater pre-existing density of homes, were likely responsible for some of the relatively more robust appreciation in the Pacific, South Atlantic, and Middle-Atlantic Census Divisions.

Growth in the subprime market exceeded that in the conforming conventional mortgage market by a wide margin in 2005 and was a key driver behind one of the best years ever for originations. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, subprime originations increased 16 percent in 2005 to \$625 billion. Subprime loans accounted for 20 percent of total single-family mortgages originated that year, compared with 18.5 percent the year before. The expansion of subprime lending provides access to credit to many borrowers who cannot obtain credit in the prime market. Originations of Alt-A mortgages also rose significantly in 2005, increasing 95 percent from 2004 levels, and represented 12.5 percent of total single-family mortgage originations. Jumbo mortgages (mortgages above the conforming loan limit—\$359,650 in 2005, up 7.8 percent from 2004) represented 18.3 percent of total single-family mortgage originations, up from 17.6 percent in 2004.

Residential mortgage debt outstanding grew at a double-digit rate in 2005 for the fifth consecutive year, jumping nearly 14 percent to \$9.9 trillion, the highest annual rate of growth since 1986. Since the beginning of 2000, mortgage debt owed by households has grown almost 82 percent to \$8.9 trillion. The increase in household mortgage debt is due to generally low mortgage rates and the willingness of consumers to tap the home equity generated by the rapid house price appreciation of recent years.

Rising Mortgage Rates Produce Modest Decline in Refinancing Activity

The upward trend in mortgage rates in 2005 led to only a small drop in refinancing activity, which had surged in 2001 through 2003 as rates steadily declined. According to Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey (PMMS), refinance loans accounted for about 44 percent of originations in 2005, down from 46 percent the year before (Figure 9). During the second half of the year, consumers used an increasing proportion of refinances to take equity out of their homes; cash-out refinances are less sensitive to interest rate movements than rate-reduction ones.

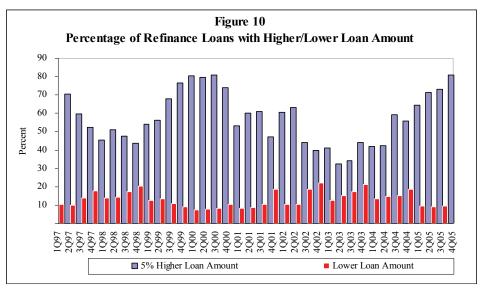


Sources: Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey

According to Freddie Mac's PMMS, more than 72 percent of refinance mortgages in 2005 had loan amounts at least 5 percent higher than the original loans, up from 50 percent in 2004 (Figure 10). The amount of equity cashed-out through the refinancing of prime, first-lien conventional mortgages totaled \$244 billion in 2005, up from \$142 billion in 2004. Homeowners who refinanced in 2005 reduced their mortgage rates by only 8 percent on average, down from 19 percent in 2004 and 26 percent in 2003. The median age of loans refinanced increased from 2.1 years in 2004 to 2.6 years in 2005. The median price appreciation of the property from the time the original loan was made to the time it was refinanced increased from 9 percent in 2004 to 23 percent in 2005.

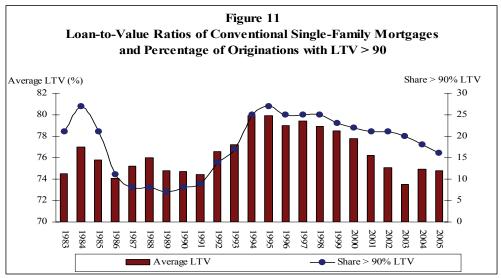
Mix of Purchase-Money Originations Changes

The Monthly Interest Rate Survey (MIRS) of the Federal Housing Finance Board, which tracks the terms of single-family, conventional, purchase-money originations, provides further information on the terms of newly originated mortgages. The survey also permits comparison of purchase-money loans with balances small enough to make them eligible for purchase by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (non-jumbo mortgages) and loans that have balances too large to make them eligible for purchase by the Enterprises (jumbo loans). According to MIRS, the non-jumbo share of total purchase-money originations, based on the total dollar volume of loans, was 73 percent in 2005, down from 76 percent in 2004.



Source: Freddie Mac

According to MIRS, the average loan-to-value (LTV) ratio of single-family, conventional, purchase-money mortgages, which has declined steadily since reaching about 80 percent in 1994 and 1995, was 75 percent in 2005, unchanged from 2004 (Figure 11). The proportion of such loans with LTV ratios greater than 90 percent, which had peaked at 27 percent in 1984 and 1995, fell further in 2005 to 16 percent, the lowest level since 1992. Jumbo and non-jumbo loans had average LTV ratios of 76 and 75 percent, respectively, in 2005 compared to 77 and 75 percent, respectively, in 2004.

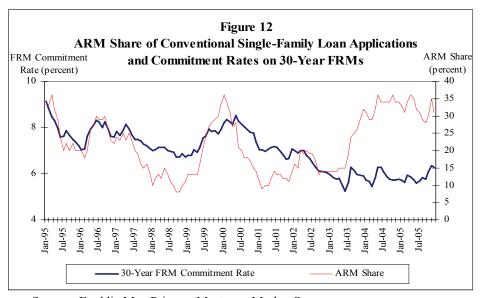


Source: Federal Housing Finance Board Mortgage Interest Rate Survey

Originations of Adjustable-Rate Loans Rise

Adjustable-rate mortgage production reached record levels in 2005, although the composition of the ARM market changed greatly from 2004 and the market share of ARMs fell slightly. Despite the continued availability of long-term FRMs at rates

generally below 6 percent, borrowers took out a record volume of lower-cost ARMs in 2005. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, an estimated \$1.49 trillion of ARMs were originated in 2005, up from the \$1.46 trillion originated in 2004. However, ARMs represented 48 percent of total mortgage originations in 2005, down from 50 percent in 2004. According to Freddie Mac's PMMS, the ARM share of conventional single-family loan applications was 32 percent in 2005, up from 20 percent in 2003 and 17 percent in 2002 but down from 33 percent in 2004 (Figure 12). The increase in ARM originations was driven by the continued popularity of hybrid ARMs and the increased demand for relatively new types of mortgages such as interest-only ARMs. Interest-only ARMs have gained popularity over the last few years and dominated the ARM market in 2005. Box B discusses originations of non-traditional mortgages in 2005.



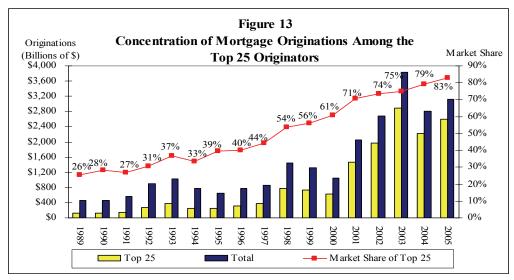
Source: Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey

Industry Consolidation and Use of Multiple Origination Channels Persist

Consolidation in the mortgage industry continued in 2005. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, big lenders continued to expand their domination of the origination market in 2005. The top 25 lenders were responsible for 83 percent of single-family mortgages originated, up from 79 percent in 2004. In 1994, the top 25 lenders accounted for only one-third of mortgage originations (Figure 13). Those numbers might suggest that only a handful of lenders were involved in originating most loans, but that impression would be incorrect. The top lenders use three channels to produce loans—retail, broker and correspondent—and two of those channels involve other lenders.³ For example, the top single-family lender in 2005, Countrywide Home Loans, originated

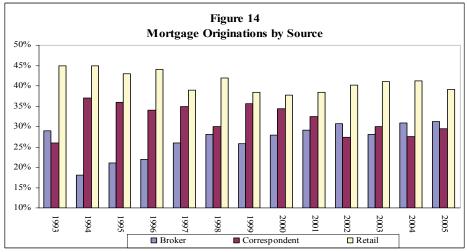
³ In the **Retail** channel, lenders make loans directly to consumers, whether through a branch office, a call center, the Internet, or some other direct means. In the **Broker** channel, a mortgage broker finds the consumer, facilitates the loan closing in the lender's name, and uses the lender's money to fund the loan. In the **Correspondent** channel, the lender buys a loan after it has been closed and funded by another, correspondent lender.

\$491 billion in loans, of which \$154 billion was generated by its retail channel and \$337 billion was purchased from mortgage brokers or correspondent lenders. Stated another way, nearly 59 percent of Countrywide's production in 2005 was sourced to it by other originators. Wells Fargo, the nation's second largest lender in 2005, originated \$209 billion in its retail channel, and purchased \$184 billion, or 47 percent, of its total mortgage production.



Source: Inside Mortgage Finance

Lenders continued to rely on multiple channels of production to originate loans. Whereas the retail channel continued to dominate the market in 2005, accounting for 39.2 percent of total single-family originations, its share was down from around 41 percent the prior three years. Within the wholesale market, brokers increased their share from 31 percent in 2004 to slightly more than 31 percent in 2005. The share of correspondent lenders rose to 29.5 percent from 27.5 percent the year before, when it was at the lowest level since 1993 (Figure 14).



Source: Inside Mortgage Finance

Box B: The Proliferation of Non-Traditional Single-Family Mortgages

Rapidly rising home prices from 2001 through 2005 placed an increasing financial burden on potential home buyers, despite historically low interest rates. Many non-traditional single-family mortgages, such as piggy-back and limited-documentation loans, addressed the affordability constraints for many home purchasers, changing the mix of mortgage originations. Product innovation was also driven by greater access to mortgage finance for many formerly credit-impaired renters, significant financial innovation in credit markets, and sluggish investment alternatives in equity and capital markets relative to real estate.

For at least the last fifteen years, the single-family mortgages considered to be traditional have been 15- and 30-year fixed-rate mortgages (FRMs); 1-year adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs); hybrid ARMs, which have a fixed rate for a period of 3, 5, 7, or 10 years and an adjustable rate for the remaining years of the mortgage; closed-end second mortgage loans with 5, 7, 10, and 15-year terms to maturity; and home equity lines of credit with variable rate features.

Beginning in 2003, the mortgage market began to see a significant increase in alternative financing arrangements and lender-specific mortgages that differed significantly in terms and conditions from traditional loans. Much of the innovation first took place in the ARM market and later surfaced in the FRM market. Among the non-traditional mortgages are Alternative-A (low documentation, known as Alt-A) and subprime hybrid ARMs, interest-only ARMs, option ARMs, and, most recently, interest-only FRMs. Of the recent origination years and based on volume of activity, 2004 was the year of the hybrid and interest-only ARM, 2005 the year of the option ARM, and 2006 is shaping up to be the year of the interest-only FRM. The primary non-traditional loans in 2005 were:

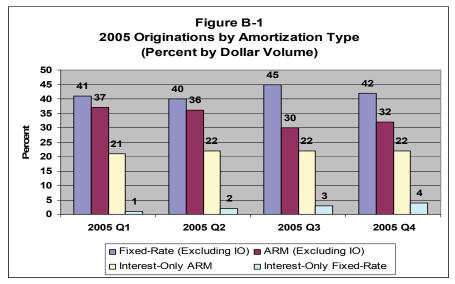
Option ARMs – Historically a product that allowed sophisticated consumers to manage their cash flows, option ARMs have entered the mainstream mortgage market. Option ARMs offer payment flexibility so consumers can afford larger loans. Each month there typically are four payment options: a minimum monthly payment, an interest-only payment, and payments based on 15- and 30-year amortization schedules. If an option ARM borrower chooses to make the 15-year, 30-year, or interest-only payments, the principal declines or stays constant. Making only the minimum monthly payment, however, results in negative amortization. Negative amortization is capped at 110 to 125 percent, and the loan is recast if the principal balance grows above a specific ratio. Otherwise, after the first 5 years the loan is reset to amortize over the remaining 25 years.

Subprime and Alt-A Hybrid ARMs – A hybrid ARM starts with a fixed rate for a number of years and then turns into an adjustable-rate loan for the remaining term to maturity. Originally a conforming conventional mortgage (5- or 7-year fixed rate) with a 30-year term, the hybrid ARM has increasingly been originated in the subprime and Alt-A markets with much shorter fixed-rate periods (2 or 3 years, referred to as 2/28s and 3/27s) and with a greater than 30-year term to maturity, e.g., 2/38 or 3/37.

Box B (Continued)

Interest-Only (IO) Mortgages – An IO mortgage is a loan on which the monthly payment consists only of interest for some fixed period. During that period, the loan balance remains unchanged. After the interest-only period ends, the payment is reset to amortize the unpaid principal balance over the remaining term to maturity. The interest rate may adjust based on a particular index if the loan is an ARM. In the prime and Alt-A markets, most of the fixed-rate IOs have 10-year IO terms, whereas the predominant IO ARM term is five years. In the subprime market, the vast majority of fixed-rate IOs has 5-year IO terms, while IOs ARMs have 2-year IO terms. Interest-only mortgages are also called deferred-amortization loans.

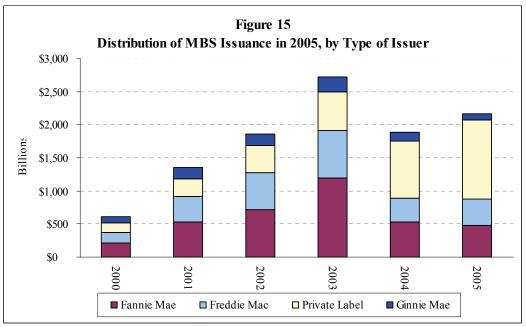
The Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) Mortgage Originations Survey provides insight into the changing product mix of single-family mortgage originations. Consistent with data from *Inside Mortgage Finance*, the results of the MBA survey show a movement of home borrowers from ARMs to fixed-rate mortgages during 2005. In addition, increasing shares of interest-only originations were fixed-rate loans (Figure B-1). Option ARMs, which can be either interest-only or fully amortizing depending on borrower choice and are not included in the breakout below, were 7 percent of originations in the first half of 2005 and 8 percent in the second half. Hybrid ARMs averaged slightly more than 40 percent of non-IO ARMs during all quarters of 2005.



SECONDARY MORTGAGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Changes in the Primary Mortgage Market Lead to a Drop in the Enterprise Share of MBS Issuance

Shifts in the primary mortgage market in 2005 led to a decline in the role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the secondary mortgage market. As discussed above, the overall increase in mortgage originations in 2005 was fueled by higher consumer demand for non-traditional mortgages and an increase in the non-prime share of single-family originations. Those trends drove an increase in private-label MBS issuance during 2005 (Figure 15). Private-label MBS backed by Alt-A and subprime collateral increased to 15 percent and 22 percent of total issuance volume, respectively. There was also a sharp increase in issuance of MBS backed by ARMs in 2005. Issuance of ARM-backed securities rose 36 percent to \$982.0 billion, representing 46 percent of total MBS issuance in 2005. Box C examines private-label securitization in 2005 in more detail.



Source: Inside Mortgage Finance

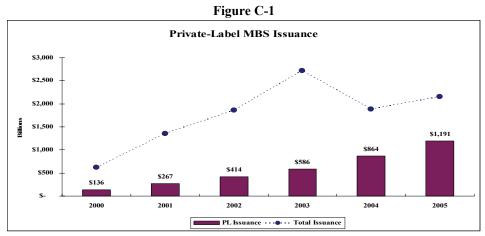
While total private-label issuance rose 38 percent to \$1.2 trillion in 2005, combined Enterprise issuances of single-class MBS fell 1 percent to \$908 billion, the lowest level in five years (Figure 16). MBS issuance by Ginnie Mae fell to its lowest level since 1995.

Box C: Trends in Private-Label Securitization

A noticeable and relatively new development in the residential mortgage market is the surge in private-label or non-agency issuance of residential mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Private-label MBS are typically collateralized by non-conforming loans or loans that do not meet standards prescribed by the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, including loan size. Non-conforming loans include home equity, jumbo, and subprime loans.

Depository institutions, Wall Street firms, insurance companies, mortgage banks, and homebuilders issue private-label MBS. Issuers generally create MBS using whole loans that they originate or acquire in the secondary market or MBS, including Enterprise MBS. Private-label MBS do not carry Enterprise or Ginnie Mae guarantees but, in most cases, carry credit ratings. High ratings require credit enhancements, which typically include senior/subordinated structures or mortgage pool insurance, to protect investors from delinquencies or losses on the underlying loans.

The growth in the volume of private-label issuance has been unprecedented in recent years. And, unlike the volatility in issuance volume exhibited by the residential MBS market as a whole, the volume of private-label MBS issuance has increased consistently (Figure C-1). Private-label issuance doubled between 2001 and 2003, and again between 2003 and 2005, rising to \$1,191 billion last year, the highest volume ever. That was the first time issuance volume in the private-label market exceeded that in the agency market.



Source: Inside MBS & ABS

The growth in the private-label sector in recent years has reflected the rising share of single-family originations comprised of nonconforming loans. More specifically, the increase in private-label issuance has coincided with the recent increases in lending to households not classified as prime and in originations of non-traditional loans. Private-label issuers not only purchase jumbo mortgages but also focus on the more credit-sensitive mortgages, including adjustable-rate, subprime, and Alternative-A (Alt-A or reduced documentation) loans.

Box C (Continued)

Growth in private-label issuance has also been driven by the cost of credit enhancement via senior/subordinated structures, which has been low relative to the cost of the guarantee fee and private mortgage insurance required to securitize through the Enterprises, and by investor demand for high-yield securities that pose relatively low risk.

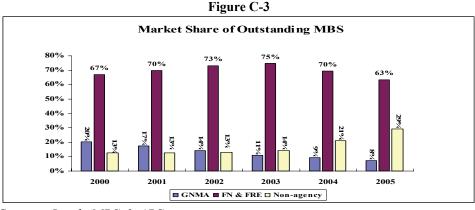
As illustrated in Figure C-2, the record \$1,191 billion of private-label MBS issued in 2005 was led by the subprime sector, which exceeded \$460 billion in issuance. That issue volume was driven by an increase in the number of borrowers with blemished credit seeking housing financing and lenders willing to extend credit to those borrowers. The highest growth within the non-agency market was the Alt-A sector. The demand for securities backed by Alt-A loans has soared. Issuance volume in that sector increased almost 10-fold from 2000 to 2004 and doubled from 2004 to 2005 to more than \$330 billion.

Non-Agency Issuance by Sector \$500 \$450 Subprime \$350 Subprime \$300 \$100 \$50 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

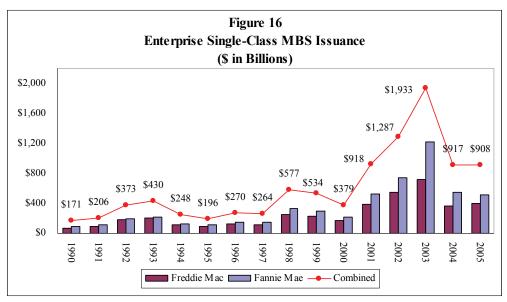
Figure C-2

Source: Inside MBS & ABS

Because of the surge in private-label issuance in 2005, the Enterprises' share of MBS outstanding MBS fell 7 percentage points in 2005 to 63 percent (Figure C-3).



Source: Inside MBS & ABS



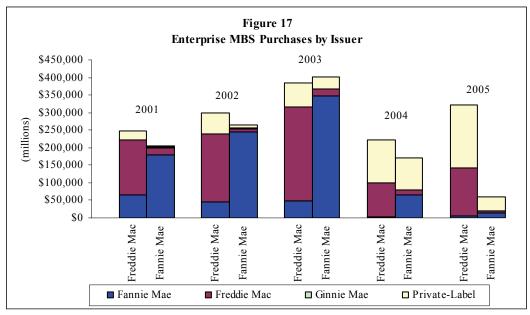
Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

Retained Portfolio Purchases Fall Sharply at Fannie Mae but Increase Markedly at Freddie Mac

Retained mortgage portfolio purchases fell sharply at Fannie Mae in 2005, but rose almost as steeply at Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae, which needed to shrink its assets in order to raise its capital ratios, reduced its retained portfolio purchases to \$147 billion in 2005, down 44 percent from 2004. Freddie Mac's retained portfolio purchases increased 42 percent to \$320.6 billion in 2005. The differences between the two Enterprises involved both purchases of their own respective MBS and purchases of private-label securities.

Fannie Mae significantly decreased the volume of purchases of its own MBS in 2005 compared to recent years, while Freddie Mac increased those purchases compared to 2004 (Figure 17). Fannie Mae purchased \$16 billion of its MBS, compared to \$65 billion in 2004 and \$348 billion in 2003. Freddie Mac purchased \$136 billion of its MBS, compared to \$96 billion and \$267 billion in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Fannie Mae decreased its purchases of private-label securities in 2005, but Freddie Mac increased its purchases of those securities. Private-label MBS purchases by Fannie Mae fell 54 percent to \$41.4 billion, while purchases by Freddie Mac jumped 49 percent to \$180.0 billion. Combined Enterprise private-label MBS purchases increased 4 percent to \$221.3 billion in 2005.

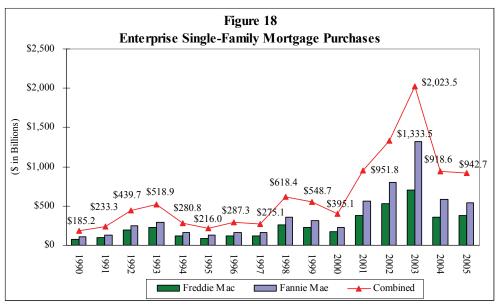


Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

Total Purchase Volume Declines at Fannie Mae but Rises at Freddie Mac

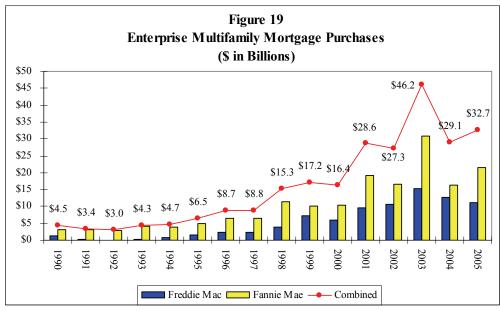
Differences between the two Enterprises in total secondary mortgage market purchases were smaller because most secondary market purchases are securitized and sold, and Fannie Mae faced no new constraints in that activity. Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's combined mortgage purchases (defined to include cash purchases from lenders and swaps of whole loans for MBS) in 2005 totaled \$951 billion, down 2 percent from 2004 and 54 percent from 2003. Fannie Mae's purchase volume declined 8 percent to \$558 billion in 2005, while Freddie Mac's total mortgage purchases increased 7 percent to \$393 billion.

Purchases by the Enterprises of single-family mortgages fell to \$919 billion in 2005, a decrease of 3 percent from their combined purchases in 2004 (Figure 18). Freddie Mac's purchases of single-family mortgages in 2005 were \$382 billion, up 8 percent from 2004, while Fannie Mae's purchases were \$537 billion, down 9 percent. That total represented the lowest purchase volume by Fannie Mae since 2000.



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

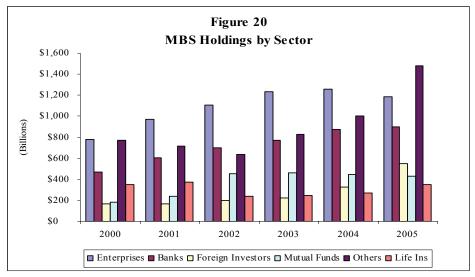
Multifamily market activity rose for Fannie Mae but declined for Freddie Mac in 2005. Fannie Mae purchased \$21 billion in multifamily mortgages, up 31 percent from \$16 billion in 2004. Freddie Mac purchased \$11 billion in multifamily loans, a decline from \$13 billion in purchases the previous year (Figure 19). Most of the units financed with multifamily loans purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac count toward the affordable housing goals established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

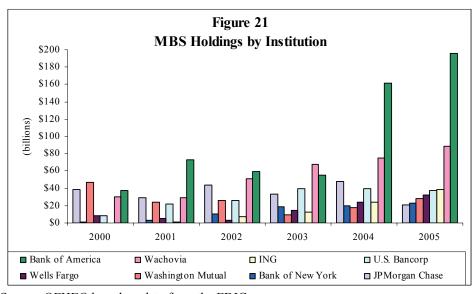
Foreign Investors Increase Share of MBS Outstanding

Foreign investors held 7.4 percent of all Enterprise and Ginnie Mae MBS outstanding in June 2005, up from 5.0 percent in June 2004. Since 2000, the share of all MBS issued by U.S. firms and held by foreign investors has increased from 5.6 percent to 10.7 percent (Figure 20).



Source: Inside Mortgage Finance

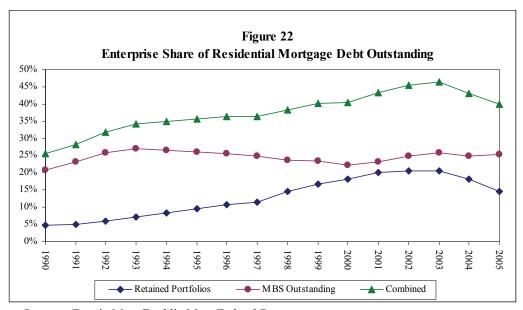
The concentration of MBS holdings in the largest U.S. banks' portfolios also continued to increase in 2005. The MBS portfolios of the top two bank MBS investors rose to 5.5 percent of all MBS outstanding, up from 5.3 percent in 2004 and 3.1 percent in 2003 (Figure 21).



Source: OFHEO based on data from the FDIC

Enterprise Share of Mortgage Debt Outstanding Declines

At the end of 2005, the Enterprises' combined book of business (MBS held by other investors plus mortgages and MBS held by each Enterprise other than MBS guaranteed by the other Enterprise) represented 40.0 percent of the total residential mortgage debt outstanding (\$9.9 trillion), down from 43.1 percent at the end of 2004 (Figure 22).



Sources: Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Federal Reserve

Enterprises Remain Active in Subprime and Alternative-A Markets

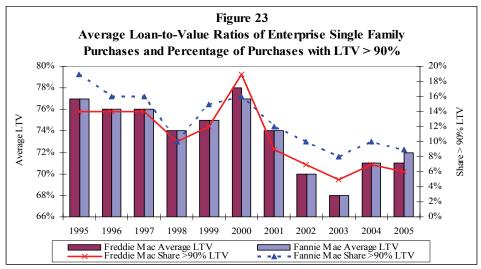
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac continued to be active in the markets for subprime and Alternative-A mortgages and MBS backed by those loans in 2005, but the Enterprise presence in the market was lower than in 2004. According to *Inside Mortgage Finance*, the Enterprises purchased \$169 billion in subprime MBS in 2005, representing 33 percent of those securities issued, down from \$176 billion in purchases in 2004, which accounted for 44 percent of 2004 issuances. Freddie Mac reported purchasing approximately \$49.7 billion of A- loans in 2005, up from \$36 billion in 2004. Fannie Mae reported purchasing \$23 billion of Expanded Approval/Timely Payment Reward Mortgages in 2005, up from \$18 billion in 2004. Under the Timely Payment Reward program, the interest rate on an A- loan is initially higher but is reduced if the borrower makes payments on time for 24 consecutive months.

Fannie Mae also purchased approximately \$56 billion of low-documentation loans—mortgages to borrowers with good credit who chose to avoid the normal paperwork associated with getting a mortgage—in 2005, up from \$49 billion in 2004. Freddie Mac purchased approximately \$21 billion of low-documentation loans in 2005, up from \$15 billion in 2004.

Enterprise Single-Family Credit Risk Remains Low

Trends in the primary market in 2005 changed the characteristics of single-family originations in ways that altered the credit risk of mortgages purchased by the Enterprises. In particular:

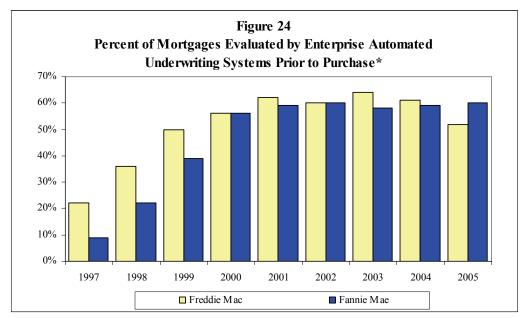
- 1. The refinance share of single-family mortgages purchased by the Enterprises fell in 2005. Fannie Mae's refinance share of purchases fell to 53 percent in 2005, down from 57 percent in 2004, whereas Freddie Mac's share fell to 56 percent from 60 percent the previous year. Refinance mortgages tend to be of higher credit quality than purchase loans.
- 2. The weighted average LTV ratio of single-family mortgages purchased by the Enterprises stayed fairly steady in 2005 (Figure 23), remaining at 71 percent at Freddie Mac and rising slightly to 72 percent at Fannie Mae. The proportion of loans with LTV ratios greater than 90 percent fell slightly to 9 percent of Fannie Mae's single-family purchases and 6 percent of Freddie Mac's single-family purchases, down from 10 percent and 7 percent, respectively, in 2004.



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

3. Adjustable-rate loans comprised a slightly larger share of each Enterprise's single-family purchases in 2005. ARMs represented 22.0 percent of Fannie Mae's purchases, up from 21.3 percent in 2004, and 17.8 percent of Freddie Mac's purchases, up from 17.1 percent in 2004. ARMs generally have a higher default rate than fixed-rate loans partly because the rates on ARMs, while originally low, may change over time, and because ARMs are often used to qualify marginal buyers who could not qualify for a FRM of the same loan amount. If payments rise, the risk of default also increases.

The Enterprises use automated underwriting systems (AUS) to assess the credit risk of single-family mortgages. Such systems combine LTV ratios, credit scores, and other loan and borrower characteristics to classify loans in terms of their relative risk of default. The percentage of loans processed through Freddie Mac's Loan Prospector (LP) decreased to 52 percent in 2005, down from 61 percent in 2004. Sixty percent of Fannie Mae's 2005 single-family purchases were evaluated prior to purchase through its Desktop Underwriter (DU), up from 59 percent in 2004 (Figure 24).



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

As part of its post-purchase quality control review process, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each uses its respective AUS to evaluate the credit quality of virtually all single-family mortgages that were not evaluated by the system prior to purchase. Particular focus is placed on performing quality control reviews of purchases identified as high-risk mortgages. Additionally, each Enterprise allows some large lenders to use their own AUS to evaluate mortgages prior to purchase. As a result, the data in Figure 24 understate the proportion of loans purchased by the Enterprises that were evaluated using automated underwriting prior to origination.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also reduce their credit risk exposure by obtaining credit enhancements on higher-risk single-family mortgages. Credit enhancements include primary mortgage insurance on loans with original LTV ratios greater than 80 percent, and agreements in which lenders or other third parties pledge collateral or agree to accept losses on loans that default. In addition, a portion of the mortgages purchased by each Enterprise are insured by FHA or guaranteed by VA. Credit enhancements transform a portion of the credit risk associated with individual loans into counterparty risk. The Enterprises manage counterparty risk by establishing eligibility requirements for and monitoring the condition of counterparties.

^{*}Based on recently originated mortgages not included in structured transactions.

The percentage of Freddie Mac's conventional single-family credit book of business—mortgages held in portfolio and backing guaranteed MBS—with credit enhancements was 17 percent at year-end 2005. That was down from 19 percent at year-end 2004 and 21 percent at year-end 2003. The percentage of new Fannie Mae MBS issuances with lender-only and shared-risk credit enhancements was 11 percent in 2005, up from 6 percent in 2004.

The credit losses each Enterprise incurs on its single-family credit book of business is sensitive to the prices of single-family homes. Freddie Mac estimated that, as of the end of 2005, an immediate 5 percent decline in home values would increase credit losses over the life of its loans by \$564 million, net of the beneficial effect of credit enhancements, compared with \$463 million at the end of 2004. Without credit enhancements, the lifetime loss sensitivity was \$873 million in 2005, up from \$794 million at the end of 2004. The net credit loss sensitivity at the end of 2005, \$564 million, represented about 1.6 percent of Freddie Mac's core capital as of year's end and about 0.04 percent of the Enterprise's conventional single-family mortgage credit book of business.

Fannie Mae estimated that, as of the end of 2005, an immediate 5 percent decline in home values would increase credit losses over the life of its loans by \$955 million, net of the beneficial effect of credit enhancements, compared with \$1.0 billion at the end of 2004. Without credit enhancements, the lifetime loss sensitivity was \$2.1 billion, down slightly from \$2.4 billion at the end of 2004. The net credit loss sensitivity at the end of 2005, \$955 million, represented about 2.5 percent of Fannie Mae's core capital as of year's end and about 0.05 percent of the Enterprise's conventional single-family mortgage credit book of business.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CONDITION OF THE ENTERPRISES

Earnings Decline but Enterprises Remain Profitable

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac both continued to suffer from accounting, systems, internal control, and related problems in 2005. Work on Fannie Mae's financial restatements for 2002 and 2003, which the Enterprise plans to release along with 2004 results, continued in 2005, as did work on internal controls for accounting and other areas. Freddie Mac continued to experience accounting errors and delayed financial reports. The need to focus on those problems limited the ability of the Enterprises to respond to continually changing mortgage markets. Fannie Mae's retained portfolio activity was constrained by the need to comply with its capital restoration plan. In addition, continued strong demand for mortgages and mortgage securities by other investors kept mortgage-to-debt optionadjusted spreads (OAS) tight during most of 2005, which in turn diminished investment opportunities for the Enterprises. However, both Enterprises operated profitably in 2005.

Table A. Freddie Mac Financial Highlights

SELECTED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS ¹ (Dollars in Billions)

EARNINGS PERFORMANCE: 2005 2004 2003 2002 Net Income (\$) 2.1 2.9 4.8 10.1 Net Interest Income (\$) 5.4 9.1 9.5 9.5 Guarantee Fees (\$) 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.5 Net Interest Margin (%)² 0.8 1.2 1.3 1.5 Average Guarantee Fee (bps)³ 15.9 17.5 23.3 22.0 Return on Common Equity (%)⁴ 7.7 10.2 17.2 47.2 Dividend Payout Ratio (%)⁵ 56.4 30.7 15.6 6.2 BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	2001 3.2 7.4 1.4 1.3 23.6 20.2 18.9
Guarantee Fees (\$) 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.5 Net Interest Margin (%)² 0.8 1.2 1.3 1.5 Average Guarantee Fee (bps)³ 15.9 17.5 23.3 22.0 Return on Common Equity (%)⁴ 7.7 10.2 17.2 47.2 Dividend Payout Ratio (%)⁵ 56.4 30.7 15.6 6.2 BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	1.4 1.3 23.6 20.2
Net Interest Margin (%) 2 0.8 1.2 1.3 1.5 Average Guarantee Fee (bps) 3 15.9 17.5 23.3 22.0 Return on Common Equity (%) 4 7.7 10.2 17.2 47.2 Dividend Payout Ratio (%) 5 56.4 30.7 15.6 6.2 BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	1.3 23.6 20.2
Average Guarantee Fee (bps) ³ Return on Common Equity (%) ⁴ 7.7 10.2 17.2 47.2 Dividend Payout Ratio (%) ⁵ 56.4 30.7 15.6 6.2 BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) Outstanding Debt (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	23.6 20.2
Return on Common Equity (%) ⁴ 7.7 10.2 17.2 47.2 Dividend Payout Ratio (%) ⁵ 56.4 30.7 15.6 6.2 BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	20.2
Dividend Payout Ratio (%) ⁵ 56.4 30.7 15.6 6.2 BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	
BALANCE SHEET POSITION: Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	18 9
Total Assets (\$) 806.2 795.3 803.4 752.2 Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	10.5
Outstanding Debt (\$) 748.8 731.7 739.6 665.7 Mortgages:	
Mortgages:	641.1
	578.4
7005 ((A) ((0.5 500.0	
Mortgage Assets (\$) 708.5 664.6 660.5 589.9	503.8
MBS (\$) (excluding Freddie Mac MBS held in Portfolio) 974.2 852.3 752.2 729.8	653.1
Mortgage Assets as % of Total Mortgage Portfolio 42.1 43.8 46.8 44.7	43.6
Capital:	
Core Capital ⁶ /MBS plus Total Assets (%) 2.02 2.12 2.12 1.96	1.56
Core Capital/Total Assets (%) 4.46 4.40 4.11 3.85	3.15

Source: Freddie Mac

¹ For years 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Taxable equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets.

³ Guarantee fees divided by average MBS outstanding net of MBS held in portfolio.

⁴ Ratio computed as annualized net income available to common stockholders divided by the simple average of beginning and ending stockholders' equity, net of preferred stock (at redemption value).

⁵ Paid common dividends as a percentage of net income available to common stockholders.

⁶ The sum of (a) the stated value of outstanding common stock, (b) the stated value of outstanding noncumulative perpetual preferred st

Table B. Fannie Mae Financial Highlights

SELECTED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS¹ (Dollars in Billions)

EARNINGS PERFORMANCE:	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Net Income (\$)	N/A	N/A	7.9	4.6	5.9
Net Interest Income (\$)	N/A	N/A	13.6	10.6	8.1
Guarantee Fees (\$)	N/A	N/A	2.4	1.8	1.5
Net Interest Margin (%) ²	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.2	1.1
Average Guarantee Fee (bps) ³	N/A	N/A	20.2	19.1	19.0
Return on Common Equity (%) ⁴	N/A	N/A	26.0	26.0	25.4
Dividend Payout Ratio (%) ⁵	N/A	N/A	23.0	20.9	23.0
BALANCE SHEET POSITION:					
Total Assets (\$)	N/A	N/A	1009.6	887.5	799.9
Outstanding Debt (\$)	N/A	N/A	961.7	851.0	763.5
Mortgages:					
Mortgage Assets (\$)	N/A	N/A	901.9	801.1	706.8
MBS (\$) (excluding Fannie Mae MBS held in Portfolio) 1598.1	1402.8	1300.2	1029.5	859.0
Mortgage Assets as % of Total Mortgage Portfolio	N/A	N/A	41.0	43.8	45.1
Capital:					
Core Capital ⁶ /MBS plus Total Assets (%)	N/A	N/A	1.49	1.46	1.52
Core Capital/Total Assets (%)	N/A	N/A	3.41	3.16	3.15

Source: Fannie Mae N/A = Not Available

¹This information is subject to change as a result of a pending re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements.

² Taxable equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets.

³ Guarantee fees divided by average MBS outstanding net of MBS held in portfolio.

⁴ Calculated as annualized net income available to common stockholders divided by average common stockholders' equity.

⁵ Paid common dividends as a percentage of net income available to common stockholders.

⁶ The sum of (a) the stated value of common stock, (b) the stated value of outstanding noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, (c) paid-in capital, and (d) retained earnings less treasury stock.

Freddie Mac's reported net income, measured in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), declined for the third consecutive year in 2005, by some 27 percent, to \$2.1 billion (Table A). The decline was driven primarily by a decrease (\$3.8 billion) in net interest income, which, in turn, was driven by a lower net interest yield. The decline in net interest income was mostly offset by a reduction in losses (\$3.1 billion) on derivative instruments that did not qualify for hedge accounting. Freddie Mac's earnings were also negatively impacted by higher credit losses and accounting changes. The Enterprise's guarantee fee income increased 5 percent in 2005.

Freddie Mac's fair value balance sheet showed virtually no change in net asset value in 2005 after an increase of \$3.6 billion the year before. Adjusted for capital transactions (primarily dividend payments), net assets increased by \$1.0 billion in 2005 compared to \$4.7 billion the year before. Core spread income from the retained mortgage portfolio and guarantee fees from the sold portfolio were chiefly responsible for the gain in fair value net assets achieved in 2005. A net widening in OAS of 9 basis points caused a \$1.3 billion (after-tax) decrease in net asset value over the year. The fair value of net assets can be significantly affected from period-to-period changes in OAS, as shown for 2005. However, because Freddie Mac generally holds a substantial portion of its mortgage assets until maturity, the periodic fluctuation in OAS is not likely to significantly affect the long-term return on the Enterprise's mortgage portfolio.

Freddie Mac's return on average fair value of common equity was 3.7 percent in 2005. That was less than the Enterprise's long-term guidance of low-to-mid teens and the Enterprise's 7.7 percent return on equity under GAAP.

Fannie Mae's estimated earnings declined in 2005 due to a significantly smaller retained portfolio. The Enterprise intentionally shrunk its portfolio in order to restore capital ratios to required regulatory levels. In addition, estimated earnings suffered due to spread compression and higher administrative expenses associated with the restatement effort, upgrades to systems, and attendant staffing requirements related to risk and control remediation.

Revenues and Net Interest Income Continue Their Downward Spiral at Freddie Mac

Total revenues (net interest income plus non-interest income) fell at Freddie Mac in 2005, by about 9 percent, to \$5.6 billion. Net interest income, while still providing the bulk of the Enterprise's revenues, was down sharply in 2005, by 41 percent, to \$5.4 billion. The decline in net interest income was driven by a decline in the net interest yield, which fell 47 basis points to .76 percent (on a fully taxable-equivalent basis). That yield fell during the year due to the liquidation of older, higher-coupon mortgages and the replacement of those loans with variable-rate assets. The decline in net interest yield and net interest income also reflect the impact of the continual flattening of the yield curve throughout 2005, which were driven by short-term interest rates. Because the repricing of variable-rate assets, which represented a greater percentage of the retained portfolio in 2005, lagged the increase in the cost of short-term debt, the impact of rising short-term rates on

the Enterprise's short-term debt was only partially offset by the impact of rising rates on variable-rate assets and the 3 percent growth in the average portfolio balance.

Freddie Mac's non-interest income increased in 2005 from a negative \$3.0 billion in 2004 to \$0.2 billion in 2005. Non-interest income includes guarantee fees associated with the securitization of mortgages, derivative gains/losses, gains/losses on debt retirement, and gains/losses on guarantee assets and obligations. The decline in losses on derivative instruments not in hedge positions of \$3.1 billion contributed significantly to higher non-interest income in 2005. Because most non-derivative assets and liabilities are not marked-to-market through earnings, changes in the value of derivatives used as economic hedges can affect reported profits significantly.

Guarantee fee income, a large contributor to Enterprise revenues and earnings, increased by 5 percent at Freddie Mac in 2005, to \$1.5 billion. The increase was driven primarily by a 15 percent increase in the average outstanding balance, partially offset by lower amortization of deferred fees. Freddie Mac's average guarantee fee rate continued to decline, falling 1.6 basis points in 2005 to 15.9 basis points—15.7 basis points owing to the contractual guarantee fee amount and 0.2 basis points attributable to amortization of deferred fees. The decline in the contractual guarantee fee amount was driven by new issuances with loan guarantee fees that were lower than the fees on liquidated in the period.

Credit Losses Increase but Remain Low

Credit losses for Freddie Mac, which include charge-offs and foreclosed property expenses, totaled \$149 million in 2005, up slightly from \$137 million the year before. The credit loss rate for Freddie Mac (credit losses as a percentage of the average total mortgage portfolio, excluding non-Freddie Mac securities) remained constant at a low 1.1 basis points in 2005. Freddie Mac increased its loan loss reserve from \$264 to \$414 million, primarily to reflect estimates of losses incurred as a result of hurricane Katrina. Fannie Mae made an adjustment to its loan loss allowance for hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Single-Family Delinquency Rates Rise Following Gulf Coast Hurricanes But Remain Relatively Low

Delinquency rates fell during most of 2005 at both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, but drifted higher in the fourth quarter following hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Freddie Mac's total single-family delinquency rate declined to 59 basis points in September, but rose to 69 basis points by year's end. The single-family delinquency rate at Fannie Mae showed a similar trend, falling during the first nine months of the year, to a low of 57 basis points in June, but ended the year 12 basis points higher than it started, at a still low 77 basis points. While the Enterprises' delinquency rates remain relatively low, their increased investment in ARMs and untested non-traditional mortgages may expose them to higher levels of credit losses in the future. For instance, as interest rates rise, all else equal, the

cash needs of ARM borrowers will increase as will the likelihood that those borrowers will not be able to make the higher payments.

Administrative Expenses Rise Sharply at Fannie Mae and Stabilize at Freddie Mac

Fannie Mae estimated its administrative expenses at \$2.2 billion in 2005. That represented an increase of 44 percent or \$671 million from the previous year. The Enterprise attributed the higher amount to costs associated with the restatement process and related regulatory examinations. Freddie Mac's administrative expenses—defined to include salaries and employee benefits, professional services, occupancy, and other administrative costs—remained stable at about \$1.5 billion in 2005. Higher other administrative expenses, which include OFHEO regulatory assessments and charitable contributions (including those related to hurricane Katrina), were more than offset by lower professional services expenses.

Enterprises' Retained Mortgage Portfolios Move in Different Directions

Activities on the investment business side of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac differed significantly in 2005. Fannie Mae's mortgage portfolio activities were conducted within the context of its capital restoration plan.⁴ Because of its need to build capital, the Enterprise shrunk its portfolio during most of 2005—the retained portfolio declined during each of the first eleven months of the year—through portfolio sales, liquidations, and reduced portfolio purchases. As noted above, purchases for the retained portfolio were down by 44 percent from the year before. The reduced purchase volume, coupled with portfolio liquidations of \$211 billion and portfolio sales of \$113 billion, caused the Enterprise's retained portfolio to shrink by 20 percent to \$728 billion at year's end, the lowest level since 2001 (Figure 25).

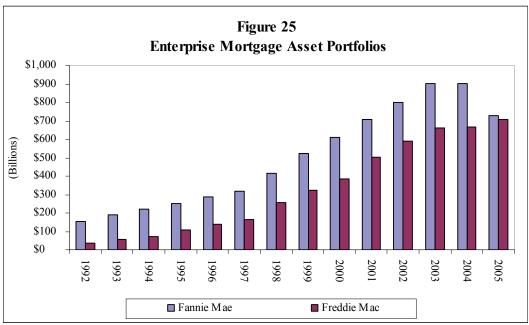
The composition of Fannie Mae's retained mortgage portfolio has undergone a significant transformation in recent years, partly due to the shrinkage of the portfolio. In 2005, the Enterprise's whole loan portfolio increased both in terms of unpaid principal balance (UPB) and as a percentage of the retained portfolio. The UPB of those loans increased a modest 2 percent in 2005, but represented 35 percent of the retained portfolio UPB as of the end of the year, compared to about 27 percent at the end of 2004 and 26 percent the year before. Holdings of Fannie Mae's own MBS declined for the second consecutive year, by 31 percent to \$342 billion, the lowest level since 1999. Those assets' share of the retained mortgage portfolio, which was 62 percent at the end of 2003 and 55 percent at year-end 2004, dropped to 47 percent at the end of 2005. Finally,

⁴ That capital restoration plan, as approved by OFHEO, required Fannie Mae to achieve a 30 percent capital surplus over its minimum capital requirement by September 30, 2005. Fannie Mae set out to and achieved that goal by managing its balance sheet—by reducing the portfolio and increasing core capital through retained earnings, which were increased in part through cost-cutting efforts. Fannie Mae had also issued \$5 billion in preferred stock in 2004, which assisted the Enterprise in meeting its capital plan.

holdings of private-label and agency securities declined 19 percent, to \$133 billion. Their share of the portfolio's total UPB remained constant at about 18 percent.

Freddie Mac grew its mortgage portfolio at a more aggressive pace in 2005 than in the previous year but much less aggressively than in the 1990s when the Enterprise grew its portfolio at an annual average rate of over 30 percent. Growth in the mortgage portfolio in 2005 was uneven and was influenced by changes in mortgage-to-debt OAS—as spreads widened, portfolio growth increased, generally. Spreads were narrow during most of 2005 due to competition for mortgages and mortgage securities from various investor groups, including foreign central banks. Freddie Mac grew its mortgage portfolio slowly in the first half of the year and aggressively in the final two months. For the year, the retained portfolio grew about 9 percent to an all-time high of \$710 billion.

The composition of Freddie Mac's retained portfolio continued to change. In particular, non-Freddie Mac agency securities fell by 25 percent to \$45 billion. However, holdings of non-agency securities grew both in terms of UPB and as a percentage of the retained portfolio. The unpaid principal balance of non-agency securities rose 38 percent to \$243 billion. Within the non-agency group, variable-rate securities increased 57 percent to \$189 billion. Variable-rate assets held in portfolio increased by \$78 billion and accounted for 38 percent of the retained portfolio at year's end.



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

Enterprise Total Funding Volume Increases while Total Outstanding Debt Declines

The amount and types of funding that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac use depend on, among other things, the amount and types of assets they acquire for their respective mortgage portfolios. Changes in the amount and type of debt issued by the Enterprises in

2005 reflect changes in their portfolio purchase activities and portfolio management strategies.

Total new debt issuance volume increased at both Enterprises in 2005, but mostly at Fannie Mae. Combined, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac issued \$3.95 trillion of new debt in 2005, up 20 percent from the previous year. Issuance of short-term debt totaled \$3.62 trillion in 2005, up 27 percent from the \$2.85 trillion issued in 2004. The Enterprises' issuance of long-term debt declined sharply in 2005, by 28 percent to \$325 billion. The combined outstanding debt of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac decreased 10 percent in 2005 to \$1.52 trillion.

Fannie Mae's total debt issuance volume was up 28 percent to \$2.95 trillion in 2005. That increase was driven by a rise in short-term issuance (primarily discount notes) of \$740 billion, which was partially offset by a 38 percent or \$96 billion decrease in long-term financing. The majority of the Enterprise's issuance of discount notes and benchmark bills carried short maturities. The issue volume and maturity of the Enterprise's short-term debt reflect investor demand and preference for shorter duration investments. During 2005, investors with cash to put to work rolled over their short maturity positions as the Federal Reserve increased the Federal funds target rate, which occurred 8 times that year.

While Fannie Mae's short-term debt issuance increased dramatically in 2005, short-term debt outstanding decreased 46 percent in 2005, from \$320 to \$173 billion. At year's end, Fannie Mae's outstanding debt totaled \$766, down 20 percent from the year before. The proportion of short-term debt outstanding as a percent of total debt outstanding declined from 34 percent in 2004 to 23 percent at the end of 2005. Much of that decrease is attributed to the Enterprise's reduced funding needs, due in turn to reduced purchase volume for the mortgage portfolio, and to the 20 percent shrinkage in that portfolio in 2005.

Freddie Mac's total issuance volume increased only marginally in 2005, by less than \$4 billion, to \$997 billion. The Enterprise increased its use of short-term debt by \$35 billion to \$828 billion. Issuance of long-term debt fell by 15 percent to \$169 billion in the year. Freddie Mac's outstanding debt totaled \$749 billion at year's end, up 2 percent from the end of 2004. Of that total, 39 percent was due within one year, similar to the year earlier period.

Callable debt continued to factor significantly into the Enterprises' funding strategies, but issuance volume was down sharply. Combined, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac issued about \$200 billion of callable debt in 2005, compared to over \$300 billion of such debt the year before. The decline in callable issuance reflects the shift to adjustable-rate assets, the recent rise in interest rates, lower mortgage prepayment activity, and a decline in investors' demand for callable structures.

Neither Fannie Mae nor Freddie Mac issued subordinated debt in 2005. Under formal agreement with OFHEO in September 2005, both Enterprises committed to issue

subordinated debt in sufficient quantity to maintain, at four percent or more, the ratio of its qualifying subordinated debt plus core capital to the sum of its assets and .45 percent of its outstanding net mortgage-backed securities. Both Enterprises were in compliance with that commitment as of the end of 2005.

Enterprises Continue to Manage Interest Rate Risk

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac rely on a mixture of callable debt and derivatives to mitigate their exposure to interest rate risk. Those cash market and financial derivative instruments allow the Enterprises to reduce the effects of movements in the level of interest rates, changes in the shape of the yield curve, and changes in interest rate volatility. Derivative instruments used by the Enterprises for those purposes include primarily interest rate swap, option-based (e.g., swaptions, caps and floors), and futures contracts. Both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac adjusted their hedging strategies in 2005 to reflect changes in their retained portfolios and to reflect the tamer interest rate environment.

The total notional amount of outstanding derivative instruments used to hedge interest rate risk associated with the Enterprises' retained portfolios either declined in 2005. Fannie Mae reduced the notional amount of its derivative contracts by 6.4 percent, or \$45 billion, to \$644 billion. Much of that change reflects the reduction in interest rate cap contracts, which declined by \$71 billion to \$33 billion. Fannie Mae generally uses interest rate caps in conjunction with the issuance of short-term debt to reduce its exposure to rising interest rates. However, because the Enterprise reduced its outstanding short-term debt in 2005, the need for the protection provided by interest rate caps decreased.

Freddie Mac reduced the notional amount of its total derivatives portfolio by 10 percent to \$683 billion in 2005. The \$73.4 billion decline in notional amount reflects the termination of a \$113.7 billion prepayment management agreement⁵ at December 31, 2005, and a change in the composition of the Enterprise's derivative portfolio. Those changes reflect an increase in the notional amount of interest-rate swaps and reduced notional balances of call swaptions, futures, and foreign-currency swaps.

Several factors contributed to the change in composition of the Enterprise's derivative portfolio. In particular, the asset mix of Freddie Mac's retained portfolio continued to reflect a greater proportion of variable-rate mortgages, which generally require less interest-rate protection than fixed-rate loans. In addition, the gradual increase in market interest rates and the flattening yield curve in 2005 reduced the prepayment risk of the Enterprise's existing fixed-rate investments, thereby reducing the need for call swaptions to hedge that risk. In recent years, Freddie Mac has increased its reliance on callable debt to counterbalance the prepayment risk in its retained portfolio.

⁵ Beginning in 2002, Freddie Mac required that certain mortgage pools delivered between 2001 and 2003, with elevated risk of prepayment, be covered by a prepayment management agreement to partially compensate it for the adverse financial impacts caused by disproportionately higher mortgage prepayments.

The notional amount of Freddie Mac's pay- and receive-fixed swaps increased by similar amounts in 2005. The Enterprise entered into short maturity pay-fixed swap contracts to offset its yield curve exposure. The notional balance of receive-fixed swaps increased primarily as a result of economic hedging activities related to the Enterprise's callable debt outstanding. Those new swap contracts were used to protect against a decline in interest rates until and between specified call dates on the callable debt.

Finally, Freddie Mac reduced the notional amount of currency futures contracts by onethird as it reduced its position in Eurodollar contracts held for risk-management purposes in response to movements in short-term rates.

Both Enterprises make monthly disclosures of their exposure to interest rate risk using various risk measurement tools. Fannie Mae discloses information on its effective duration gap, which measures the difference between the duration of portfolio assets and liabilities. A positive duration gap indicates a greater exposure to declining interest rates, whereas a negative duration signals a greater exposure to rising rates. Freddie Mac's monthly risk disclosures are the duration gap and portfolio market value sensitivity (PMVS). PMVS measures the sensitivity of the Enterprise's portfolio market value to potential changes in interest rates. The lower the level of PMVS, the better protected the Enterprise is against changes in interest rate levels or the shape of the yield curve.

Relatively stable long-term interest rates during most of 2005 and continued hedging activities helped keep interest rate risk at both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac generally low during most of the year. The duration gap at Fannie Mae averaged zero months, whereas the duration gap and PMVS at Freddie Mac averaged zero months and one percent, respectively. Those results fell well within the Enterprises' operating guidelines.

Enterprises Found to be Adequately Capitalized Throughout 2005; 30 Percent Capital Surplus Requirements Remains in Effect

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are subject to capital adequacy standards established by the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (the Act). The regulatory framework incorporates two quantitative assessments of capital: a minimum and risked-based capital standard. The Act requires the OFHEO Director to determine the capital level and classification of the Enterprises not less than quarterly, and to report the results to Congress. OFHEO classifies the Enterprises as adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, or critically undercapitalized. Federal statute requires the Enterprises to meet both the minimum- and risk-based capital standards to be classified as adequately capitalized.

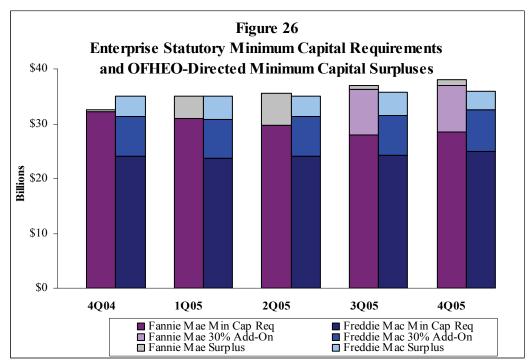
Minimum capital represents an essential amount of capital needed to protect an Enterprise against broad categories of business risk. For purposes of minimum capital, an Enterprise is considered adequately capitalized if core capital equals or exceeds its

minimum capital requirement. That requirement equals 2.5 percent of assets plus 0.45 percent of adjusted off-balance sheet obligations.

Each Enterprise's risk-based capital requirement is the amount of total capital—core capital plus a general allowance for loan losses less specific reserves—that the Enterprise must hold to absorb projected losses resulting from adverse interest rate and credit risk conditions specified by statute, plus 30 percent mandated by statute to cover management and operations risk. The risk-based capital standard is based on stress test results calculated for the two statutorily prescribed interest rate scenarios, one in which 10-year Treasury yields rise 75 percent (up-rate scenario) and another in which they fall 50 percent (down-rate scenario). The interest rate movements in both scenarios are generally capped at 600 basis points. Each Enterprise's risk-based capital requirement is the amount of total capital that would enable it to survive the stress test in whichever scenario is more adverse for that Enterprise, plus 30 percent of that amount to cover management and operations risk.

Combined, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were required to hold \$6.0 billion more core capital at year-end 2005 than at the end of the previous year. That increase, which occurred despite Fannie Mae's huge portfolio shrinkage, was due primarily to OFHEO requiring Fannie Mae to maintain a 30 percent minimum capital surplus because of heightened operational risk. That requirement, equivalent to one imposed on Freddie Mac in 2004, became effective at the end of the third quarter of the year. At year-end, Fannie Mae's estimated core capital of \$38.1 billion exceeded its OFHEO-directed minimum requirement by \$1.1 billion.⁶ Freddie Mac's core capital of \$36.0 billion exceeded its OFHEO-directed minimum requirement by \$3.5 billion as of the end of the year (Figure 26).

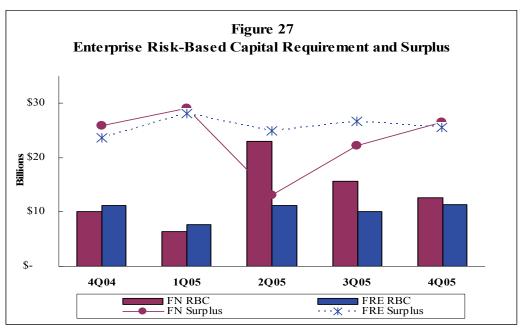
⁶ Fannie Mae's minimum, core, and risk-based capital are adjusted for accounting errors identified to date. Those values are subject to revision based upon results of ongoing financial restatement and audit processes.



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

Fannie Mae's risk-based capital requirement varied widely in 2005. That requirement ranged from a low of \$6.4 billion in the first quarter to a high of \$23.1 in the second quarter. As of December 31, 2005, Fannie Mae's risk-based capital requirement was \$12.6 billion. The Enterprise had estimated total capital of \$39.2 billion at the end of 2005, exceeding the risk-based capital requirement by \$26.6 billion, or more than 2 times. The comparable values for the fourth quarter of 2004 were \$10.0 billion, \$35.9 billion, \$25.8 billion, and 2.5 times, respectively (Figure 27). Fannie Mae's risk-based requirement was due to the up-rate stress test throughout 2005.

As of December 31, 2005, Freddie Mac's risk-based capital requirement was \$11.3 billion, similar to the requirement one year earlier. However, Freddie Mac's total capital of \$36.8 billion at the end of 2005 far exceeded its risk-based capital requirement, by \$25.5 billion. The comparable values for the fourth quarter of 2004 were \$11.1 billion, \$34.7 billion, and \$23.6 billion, respectively (Figure 27). Freddie Mac's risk-based requirement was due to the up-rate stress test in the first three quarters and the down-rate stress test in the final quarter of 2005.



Sources: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

Both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were determined to be adequately capitalized throughout 2005.

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Table 1. Fannie Mae Mortgage Purchases¹

			(\$ in Millions)	
		Purchas	es	
	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Total Mortgages ²	Mortgage-Related Securities ³
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	133,821	6,216	140,037	32,224
3Q05	169,318	4,866	174,184	5,907
2Q05	124,990	4,104	129,095	9,627
1Q05	108,783	6,299	115,083	14,474
		Annual Data ⁴	-,	,
2005	536,913	21,485	558,398	62,232
2004	587,926	16,394	604,320	176,385
2003	1,322,024	30,878	1,352,902	408,606
2002	800,316	16,611	816,927	268,574
2001	567,673	19,131	586,804	209,124
2000	227,069	10,377	237,446	129,716
1999	316,136	10,012	326,148	169,905
1998	354,920	11,428	366,348	147,260
1997	159,921	6,534	166,455	50,317
1996	164,456	6,451	170,907	46,743
1995	126,003	4,966	130,969	36,258
1994	158,229	3,839	162,068	25,905
1993	289,826	4,135	293,961	6,606
1992	248,603	2,956	251,559	5,428
1991	133,551	3,204	136,755	3,080
1990	111,007	3,180	114,187	1,451
1989	80,510	4,325	84,835	Not Applicable
1988	64,613	4,170	68,783	Before 1990
1987	73,942	1,733	75,675	
1986	77,223	1,877	79,100	
1985	42,543	1,200	43,743	
1984	27,713	1,106	28,819	
1983	26,339	140	26,479	
1982	25,929	10	25,939	
1981	6,827	2	6,829	
1980	8,074	27	8,101	
1979	10,798	9	10,807	
1978	12,302	3	12,305	
1977	4,650	134	4,784	
1976	3,337	295	3,632	
1975	3,646	674	4,320	
1974	4,746	2,273	7,019	
1973	4,170	2,082	6,252	
1972	2,596	1,268	3,864	
1971	2,742	1,298	4,040	

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Lender-originated MBS issuances and cash purchases.

³ Not included in total mortgage purchases. Includes purchases of Fannie Mae MBS for the retained mortgage portfolio.

⁴ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 1a. Fannie Mae Mortgage Purchases Detail, By Type of Loan 1

Frace-France Frace-France France-France France-France Frace-France France-France	3,004		1,298	0.0	2,742	2,742	0.0	2,742	c ș	0.0		0 8	1971
Conventional Francis Conventional Francis Fran	<u>6 13 </u>				4,170 2,506	3,231	0 0		939	00		939	1973
Conventional Fractal Rays Frac	4 6			0 6	3,646 4,746	3,099 3,618	00		54, 1.128	0 0	0.0	1.128	1975
	36			. 0	3,337	824	. 0		2,513	0		2,513	1976
Conventional Flace Rate F	<u>) </u>		134	0 (4,650	2,284	00		2,366	0 0	0.0	2,366	1977
Conventional Flace-Rate	9 0		. <u>.</u>		10,798	5,388	00		5,410	000		5,410	1979
Conventional Flanck Rate Conventional Flanck Rate Conventional Flanck Rate	27		27	0	8,074	5,272	0		2,802	0		2,802	1980
Conventional Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Fixed-Rate Fixed	2		2	0	6,827	2,284	0		4,543		107	4,260	1981
Conventional Fixed-Rane Adjustable-Rane Fixed-Rane Adjustable-Rane Fixed-Rane Fixe	0		10	0	25,929	1,856	0		24,073		3,210	19,311	1982
Conventional Flacet-Rane	5_	14	12	128	26,339	1,942	0		24,397			18,136	1983
Conventional Frace Family Mortgages Frace Family Mortgages Frace Family Frace Family Mortgages Frace Family Frace Family Frace Family Mortgages Frace Family Frace Family Mortgages	8	1,10	0 (1,106	27,713	729	0		26,984			17,998	1984
Conventional Fried-Rate Fried-Rate Conventional	8	1.20	0 (1.200	42.543	943	16		41.600			29.993	1985
Conventional Fluoritanes	7 8			1,460	77 223	2,09 4	140		66.054			58 251	1986
Conventional Conv	3 6			4,149	54,613 73,043	2 604	45		53,692			35,767	1988
Conventional Flixed-Rate Conventional	<u> </u>			4,309	80,510	1,503	14		79,007			60,794	1989
Conventional Flaced-Rate Adjustable-Rate				3,165	111,007	814	15		110,190			95,011	1990
Conventional Flavor-Rate Flavor-Rate Conventional Flavor-Rate	136,755			3,183	133,551	1,338	38		132,218		17,187	114,321	1991
Conventional FHAVA Conventional FHAVA Fixed-Rate Conventional FHAVA Fixed-Rate Conventional FHAVA Fixed-Rate Conventional FHAVA Fixed-Rate FIXed-Rate Conventional FHAVA Fixed-Rate FIXed-Rate Conventional FHAVA Fixed-Rate Conventional Fixe		2,95		2,845	248,603	1,134			247,469		21,001	226,332	1992
Conventional FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA		4,13		3,919	289,826	975			288,851		14,420	274,402	1993
Conventional Fixed-Rate		3,80		3,620	158,229	2,066			156,163	8	16,340	139,815	1994
Conventional FHAVA Conventional FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Multi-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single-Family Conventional FHA/RHS Family Mortgages FHA/RHS FAMILY Mortgages FHAVA FAMILY Mortgages FHA		4,96		4,677	126,003	3,115			122,886	9	17,978	104,901	1995
Conventional FlAAVA Conventional FlAAVA Family Mortgages FlAAVA FlAAVA Flate Flate FlAAVA Flate FlAAVA Flate FlAAVA Flate FlAAVA Flate FlAAVA Flate FlAAVA Flate	51 170,907	6,45		6,199	164,456	2,749			161,707	<u>υ</u> (15,550	146,154	1996
Conventional FHAVIA Total Single-Family Mortgages Total	166 455	6.53		5 936	159 921	2 494			157 427	ω -	21,095	136 329	1997
Conventional Fixed-Rate	8 =	11,0		10,844	354 020	9,613			348.641		14 273	230,100	1999
Conventional Fixed-Rate	. 7			9,127	227,069	5,298			221,77:		33,809	187,236	2000
Conventional Fixed-Rate Conventional Fixed-Rate Conventional Fixed-Rate	1 3			17,849	567,673	6,773			560,900		25,648	534,115	2001
Conventional Conv				13,950	800,316	2,844	3,		797,472		66,772	730,659	2002
Conventional FHA/VA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Total Multi-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Total Single-Family Conventional FHA/RHS FAMILY Mortgages FHA/RHS FMILY MORTGAGE FHA/RHS FHA/RHS FMILY MORTGAGE FHA/RHS FMILY MORTGAGE FHA/RHS FHA/RHS FMILY MORTGAGE FHA/RHS FHA/RHS FMILY MORTGAGE FH	78			18,648	1,322,024	4,342			1,317,682		126,760	1,190,829	2003
Conventional FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA FMIV M	<u> </u>			15,643	587,926	4,947			582,979		121,171	461,757	2004
Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional FHA/FIS	86			18,872	536,913				530,421		111,935	418,369	2005
Conventional Conv													
Conventional FHA/VA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHA/HS Family MORTGAGES FHA/HS FH	8			3,821	108,783	1,289			107,495		23,534	83,940	1005
Conventional FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Family Mortgages FHAVA FINAL SINGLE				4,045	124,990	1,544			123,446		28,840	94,576	2005
Conventional FHA/VA Conventional FHA/RHS Family Mortgages Conventional FHA/RHS Conventional FHA/RHS Family Mortgages Conventional FHA/RHS Family Mortgages Conventional Con	55			4.866	169.318	1.658			167.661		38.020	129.607	3005
Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Single-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Total Single-Family Mortgages FHA/FATE Family Mortgages FHA/FATE F	140,037			6,140	133,821	2,001			131,820		21,541	110,247	4Q05
Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Conventional Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate	<u>\$)</u>			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)			(\$,		(\$)	(\$)	Period
Purchases (\$ in Millions)* Single-Family Mortgages FHA/VA Multi-Family Mortgages		Family Mortgage		Conventional	Total Single-Family Mortgages	Total			Total		Adjustable-Rate	Fixed-Rate ³	
Purchases (\$ in Millions)*							FHA/VA			entional	Conv		
Purchases (\$ in Millions)*		les	ulti-Family Mortgag	М				mily Mortgages	Single-Far				
						s (\$ in Millions)*	Purchase						

¹Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Lender-originated MBS issuances and cash purchases.

³ Includes balloons/resets.

Includes loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service.
 Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 1b. Fannie Mae Purchases of Mortgage-Related Securities - Part 1

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1Q05	2Q05	3Q05	4Q05	Period						
										Before 2002	Not Available	238,711	341,461	42,300	8,273		361	142	262	7,508	(\$)	Fixed-Rate		Single-Family			
										Before 2002	Not Available	4,219	5,842	21,281	6,344		744	676	489	4,435	(\$)	Adjustable- Rate		Family		Fannie Ma	
										Before 2002	Not Available	1,572	1,225	1,159	888		94	41	90	663	(\$)	Multi-Family				Fannie Mae Securities	
977	2,384	4,930	6,275	21,660	30,432	41,263	39,033	104,728	125,498	104,904	180,582	244,502	348,528	64,740	15,505		1,199	859	841	12,606	(\$)	Total Fannie Mae					
										Before 2002	Not Available	7,856	19,340	6,546	121		0	0	0	121	(\$)	Fixed-Rate		Single			
										Before 2002	Not Available	101	502	8,228	3,449		220	42	25	3,162	(\$)	Adjustable- Rate		Single-Family	Freddie Mac		
										Before 2002 Before 2002	Not Available Not Available	0	0	0	0	Annua	0	0	0	0	(\$)	Multi- Family			е Мас		Purcha
0	0	0	0	571	2,832	779	2,119	21,274	6,861	10,171	20,072	7,957	19,842	14,774	3,570	Annual Data ³	220	42	25	3,283	(\$)	Freddie Mac	Total			Others' S	Purchases (\$ in millions) ²
										Before 2002	Not Available	4,425	36	0	0		0	0	0	0	(\$)	Fixed-Rate		Single-Family		Others' Securities	ions) ²
										Before 2002	Not Available	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	(\$)	Adjustable- Rate		Family	Ginnie		
										Before 2002	Not Available	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	(\$)	Total Multi-Family Ginnie Mae			Mae		
0	0	0	0	2,321	20	2,197	3,508	2,738	17,561	2,493	333	4425	36	0	0		0	0	0	0	(\$)	Total Ginnie Mae					
0	0	0	0	0	752	777	4,188	15,721	16,511	8,466	3,513	7,416	34,032	90,747	41,369		12,442	8,197	4,543	16,187	(\$)	Private- Label	Total				
474	696	498	331	1,353	2,222	1,727	1,469	2,799	3,474	3,682	4,624	4,273	6,168	6,124	1,788		613	529	498	148	(\$)	Revenue Bonds	Mortgage				
1,451	3,080	5,428	6,606	25,905	36,258	46,743	50,317	147,260	169,905	129,716	209,124	268,574	408,606	176,385	62,232		14,474	9,627	5,907	32,224	(\$)	Related Securities	Total Mortgage-				

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

2005 financial statements and required audits.

Not included in total mortgage purchases. Includes purchases of Fannie Mae MBS for the retained mortgage portfolio.

3 Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 1b. Fannie Mae Purchases of Mortgage-Related Securities - Part 2, Private-Label Detail¹

			Purchases (\$ in millions) ²		
			Priva	te-Label		
		Single-Far	nily			
			Other ³			
Period	Manufactured Housing (\$)	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Adjustable- Rate (\$)	Total Other	Multi-Family (\$)	Total Private-Labe
4Q05	0	2,850	13,328	16,178	9	16,187
3Q05	0	0	4,543	4,543	0	4,543
2Q05	0	346	7,774	8,120	77	8,197
1Q05	0	446	11,980	12,426	16	12,442
			Annual Da	ta⁴		
2005	0	3,642	37,625	41,267	102	41,369
2004	0	7,154	83,492	90,646	101	90,747
2003	0	7,832	26,139	33,971	61	34,032
2002	56	1,980	5,344	7,324	36	7,416
2001	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	3,513	Not Available	3,513
2000	Before 2002	Before 2002	Before 2002	8,466	Before 2002	8,466
1999				16,511		16,511
1998				15,721		15,721
1997				4,188		4,188
1996				777		777
1995				752		752
1994				0		(
1993				0		(
1992				0		(
1991				0		C
1990				0		(

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Not included in total mortgage purchases.

³ Includes mortgage-related securities collateralized by first lien loans to credit-impaired borrowers and may include some underlying loans which are home equity or second lien.

⁴ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 2. Fannie Mae MBS Issuances¹

		Business Activ	vity (\$ in Millions)	
		MBS Is	suances²	
Period	Single-Family MBS	Multi-Family MBS	Total MBS	Multi-class MBS ³
4Q05	(\$) 122,584	(\$) 2,854	(\$) 125,438	(\$) 29,195
		2,654 967		38,928
3Q05	157,609		158,576	
2Q05 1Q05	119,738 100,737	1,701 3,856	121,439	28,274
TQUS	100,737	·	104,594	27,416
		Annual Data	1	
2005	500,668	9,379	510,047	123,813
2004	545,443	6,854	552,297	94,686
2003	1,196,561	23,018	1,219,579	260,919
2002	727,257	12,338	739,595	170,795
2001	514,621	13,801	528,422	139,403
2000	204,066	7,596	211,662	39,544
1999	292,192	8,497	300,689	55,160
1998	315,120	11,028	326,148	84,147
1997	143,615	5,814	149,429	85,415
1996	144,201	5,668	149,869	30,780
1995	106,269	4,187	110,456	9,681
1994	128,385	2,237	130,622	73,365
1993	220,485	959	221,444	210,630
1992	193,187	850	194,037	170,205
1991	111,488	1,415	112,903	112,808
1990	96,006	689	96,695	68,291
1989	66,489	3,275	69,764	41,715
1988	51,120	3,758	54,878	17,005
1987	62,067	1,162	63,229	9,917
1986	60,017	549	60,566	2,400
1985	23,142	507	23,649	Not Issued
1984	13,087	459	13,546	Before 1986
1983	13,214	126	13,340	
1982	13,970	Not Issued	13,970	
1981	717	Before 1983	717	

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Lender-originated MBS plus issuances from Fannie Mae's portfolio.

³ Includes Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs) and stripped MBS.

Table 3. Fannie Mae Earnings¹

			E	arnings (\$ in Milli	ions)		
	Net Interest Income ²	Guarantee Fee Income	Average Guarantee Fee	Administrative Expenses	Credit- Related Expenses ³	Net Income	Return on Equity ⁴
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(basis points)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				Annual Data			
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	13,569	2,411	20.2	1,463	112	7,905	49.9
2002	10,566	1,816	19.1	1,219	92	4,619	30.1
2001	8,090	1,482	19.0	1,017	78	5,894	39.8
2000	5,674	1,351	19.5	905	94	4,448	25.6
1999	4,894	1,282	19.3	800	127	3,912	25.2
1998	4,110	1,229	20.2	708	261	3,418	25.2
1997	3,949	1,274	22.7	636	375	3,056	24.6
1996	3,592	1,196	22.4	560	409	2,725	24.1
1995	3,047	1,086	22.0	546	335	2,144	20.9
1994	2,823	1,083	22.5	525	378	2,132	24.3
1993	2,533	961	21.3	443	305	1,873	25.3
1992	2,058	834	21.2	381	320	1,623	26.5
1991 1990	1,778 1,593	675 536	21.0 21.1	319 286	370 310	1,363 1,173	27.7 33.7
1989	1,191	408	21.3	254	310	807	31.1
1988	837	328	21.6	218	365	507	25.2
1987	890	263	22.1	197	360	376	24
1986	384	175	23.8	175	306	105	10
1985	139	112	25.6	142	206	(7)	(1)
1984	(90)	78	26.2	112	86	(71)	(7)
1983	(9)	54	26.3	81	48	`49	5
1982	(464)	16	27.2	60	36	(192)	(19)
1981	(429)	0	25.0	49	(28)	(206)	(17)
1980	21	Not Available	Not Available	44	19	14	0.9
1979	322	Before 1981	Before 1981	46	35	162	11.3
1978	294			39	36	209	16.5
1977	251			32	28	165	15.3
1976	203			30	25	127	13.8
1975	174			27	16	115	14.1
1974	142			23	17	107	14.7
1973	180			18	12	126	20.3
1972	138			13	5	96	18.8
1971	49			15	4	61	14.4

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Interest income net of interest expense.

³ Credit-related expenses include the provision for loan losses and foreclosed property expenses.

⁴ Calculated as annualized net income available to common stockholders divided by average common stockholders' equity.

Table 4. Fannie Mae Balance Sheet

				460	17,672	349	17,886	18,591	1971
				559	19,239	268	19,652	20,346	1972
				680	23,003	227	23,589	24,318	1973
				772	28,168	466	28,666	29,671	1974
				861	29,963	239	30,820	31,596	1975
				983	30,565	245	31,775	32,393	1976
				1,173	31,890	318	33,252	33,980	1977
				1,362	40,985	834	42,103	43,506	1978
	Before 1981			1,501	48,424	843	49,777	51,300	1979
	Not Issued			1,457	54,880	1,556		57,879	1980
	717			1,080	58,551	1,047		61,578	1981
	14,450			953	69,614	2,430		72,981	1982
	25,121			1,000	74,594	1,689		78,383	1983
	35,738			918	83,719	1,840		87,798	1984
Before 1987	54,552			1,009	93,985	1,466		99,076	1985
Not Issued	95,568			1,182	93,563	1,775		99,621	1986
11,359	135,734			1,811	97,057	3,468		103,459	1987
26,660	170,097			2,260	105,459	5,289		112,258	1988
64,826	216,512			2,991	116,064	8,338	107,981	124,315	1989
127,278	288,075	Before 1992		3,941	123,403	9,868	114,066	133,113	1990
224,806	355,284	Not Available	Before 1993	5,547	133,937	9,836	126,679	147,072	1991
312,369	424,444	9,096	Not Applicable	6,774	166,300	19,574	156,260	180,978	1992
381,865	471,306	9,126	8,052	8,052	201,112	21,396	190,169	216,979	1993
378,733	486,345	10,924	9,541	9,541	257,230	46,335	220,815	272,508	1994
353,528	513,230	11,037	10,959	10,959	299,174	57,273	252,868	316,550	1995
339,798	548,173	14,556	12,773	12,773	331,270	56,606	286,528	351,041	1996
388,360	579,138	15,982	13,793	13,793	369,774	64,596	316,592	391,673	1997
361,613	637,143	14,885	15,465	15,453	460,291	58,515	415,434	485,146	1998
335,514	679,145	20,525	17,876	17,629	547,619	37,299	523,103	575,308	1999
334,508	706,722	20,677	20,827	20,838	642,682	52,347	607,731	675,224	2000
392,457	863,445	22,675	25,182	18,118	763,467	65,982	706,347	799,948	2001
401,486	1,029,571	22,130	28,079	16,288	850,982	39,293	801,140	887,515	2002
398,516	1,300,341	31,582	34,405	22,373	961,732	59,493	901,985	1,009,569	2003
368,567	1,402,775	N/A	32,641	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2004
388,905	1,598,079	N/A	38,135	N/A	N/A	N/A	A/N	A/N	2005
				Annual Data ⁸	Annu				
373,407	1,441,077	N/A	34,998	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1Q05
376,486	1,485,213	N/A	35,641	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2Q05
386,794	1,573,843	N/A	36,993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3Q05
388,905	1,598,079	N/A	38,135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4Q05
(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	Period
Outstanding	Outstanding	Met Woodlo	,	Equity	Outstallullig	Investments	wortgage Portfolio		Find of
Multi-class MBS	Total MBS	Fair Value of	Core Capital ⁵	Shareholders'	Debt	Non-Mortgage	Total Retained	Total Assets ²	
llions)	(\$ in Millions)				(\$ in Millions)	(\$ in 1			
curities Outstanding	Mortgage-Backed Securities Outstallding				Dalance Sneet	baiaii			
outstanding	Mostanan Bankad Co				oo Choot	Raian			

Source: Fannie Mae and OFHEO

V/A = not availa

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Beginning in 1998, the guaranty liability for Fannie Mae MBS held in the portfolio is classified as a liability.

Gross retained portfolio net of unamortized purchase premium, discounts and deferred price adjustments, and, beginning in 2002, unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities. The amounts for 1999 through 2002 include certain loans held for investment that were previously classified as non-mortgage investments.

⁴ Values for years 1999 through 2003 exclude securities included in the line item, "Loans held for securitization and sale" included in the 2003 balance sheet, and in the retained mortgage portfolio. Data reflect unpaid principal balance adjusted to include mark-to-market gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, as well as unamortized premiums, discounts, and other deferred price adjustments. Prior to 1982, the majority of non-mortgage investments consisted of U.S. government securities and agency securities.

⁵ The sum of (a) the stated value of outstanding common stock. (b) the stated value of outstanding noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, (c) paid-in capital, and (d) retained earnings, less treasury stock

⁶ Total Fannie Mae MBS net of Fannie Mae MBS in the retained mortgage portfolio.

⁷ Includes REMICs as well as stripped MBS backed by Fannie Mae certificates

⁸ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 4a. Fannie Mae Total MBS Outstanding Detail

1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1Q05	2Q05	3Q05	4Q05	Period	End of		
							Before 1990	Not Available	225,981	290,038	360,619	405,383	415,692	431,755	460,866	483,982	545,680	586,069	599,999	752,211	881,618	1,076,193	1,152,941	1,314,853		1,179,197	1,214,384	1,288,033	1,314,853	(\$)	Fixed-Rate		
							Before 1990	Not Available	42,443	45,110	45,718	49,987	55,780	63,436	65,682	70,106	56,903	51,474	61,495	60,842	92,287	153,785	183,580	222,928		194,381	205,197	223,231	222,928	(\$)	Adjustable- Rate	Conventiona	
							Before 1990	Not Available	121	89	43	28	18	13	9	7	98	1,212	1,165	772	338	109	58	34		51	45	39	34	(\$)	Seconds	itional	Sin
							Before 1990	Not Available	268,545	335,237	406,380	455,398	471,490	495,204	526,557	554,095	602,681	638,755	662,659	813,825	974,243	1,230,087	1,336,579	1,537,816		1,373,629	1,419,626	1,511,303	1,537,816	(\$)	Total		Single-Family Mortgages ² (\$ in Millions)
							Before 1990	Not Available	11,380	11,112	9,438	7,549	5,628	5,043	4,402	3,872	5,340	7,159	6,778	4,519	3,868	2,695	1,982	1,262		1,766	1,656	1,447	1,262	(\$)	Fixed-Rate		yages ²
							Before 1990	Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	91	191					1,207	1,247	1,268	949	645	Annual Data ⁴		807		645	(\$)	Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate	FHA/VA	
							Before 1990	Not Available	11,380	11,112	9,438	7,549	5,628	5,134	4,593	4,085	5,927	8,169	8,076	5,726	5,115	3,963	2,931	1,907		2,640	2,463	2,168	1,907	(\$)	Total		
							Before 1990	Not Available	7,807	8,599	8,295	8,034	8,908	12,579	16,912	20,824	28,378	31,518	35,207	42,713	49,227	65,917	62,942	58,077		64,494	62,821	60,078	58,077	(\$)	Conventional		Mul
							Before 1990	Not Available	343	336	331	325	319	313	111	134	157	703	780	1,181	986	374	323	279		315	304	294	279	(\$)	FHA/RHS		Multi-Family Mortgages ² (\$ in Millions)
							Before 1990	Not Available	8,150	8,935	8,626	8,359	9,227	12,892	17,023	20,958	28,535	32,221	35,987	43,894	50,213	66,291	63,265	58,356		64,808	63,124	60,372	58,356	(\$)	FHA/RHS Total Multi-Family		yes²
Not Issued Before 1981	14,450	25,121	35,738	54,552	95,568	135,734	170,097	216,512	288,075	355,284	424,444	471,306	486,345	513,230	548,173	579,138	637,143	679,145	706,722	863,445	1,029,571	1,300,341	1,402,775	1,598,079		1,441,077	1,485,213	1,573,843	1,598,079	(\$)	Total MBS Outstanding ³		

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance.

³ Total Fannie Mae MBS net of Fannie Mae MBS in the retained mortgage portfolio. Includes guaranteed whole loan REMIC's and Private-label wraps that are not included in Grantor Trusts.

⁴ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 5. Fannie Mae Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail 1

			(\$ in Millions)		
End of	Whole Loans ^{2,3}	Fannie Mae Securities²	Other Mortgage-Related Securities ²	Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, Deferred Adjustments, and Unrealized Gains/Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities ⁴	Total Retained Mortga Portfo
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	
4Q05	252,853	341,712	132,980	N/A	1
3Q05	249,471	351,334	127,382	N/A	1
2Q05	247,292	414,901	146,386	N/A	1
1Q05	246,915	454,710	163,299	N/A	1
<u> </u>	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Annual Data⁵		
2005	252,853	341,712	132,980	N/A	
2004	246,872	493,025		N/A	N
2003	234,726	556,930	106,887	3,442	901,9
2002	189,174	509,217	95,773	6,972	801,
2001	167,405	431,776	109,270	(2,104)	706,3
2000	152,634	351,066	106,551	(2,520)	607,7
1999	149,231	281,714	93,122	(964)	523,
1998	155,779	197,375	,	919	415,4
1997	160,102	130,444	26,132	(86)	316,
1996	167,891	102,607	16,554	(525)	286,5
1995	171,481	69,729	12,301	(643)	252,8
1994	170,909	43,998	7,150	(1,242)	220,8
1993	163,149	24,219	3,493	(692)	190,
1992	134,597	20,535	2,987	(1,859)	156,2
1991	109,251	16,700	3,032	(2,304)	126,0
1990	101,797	11,758	3,073	(2,562)	114,
1989	95,729	11,720	3,272	(2,740)	107,9
1988	92,220	8,153	2,640	(2,914)	100,
1987	89,618	4,226	2,902	(3,081)	93,
1986	94,167	1,606	2,060	(3,710)	94,
1985	97,421	435	793	(4,040)	94,
1984	87,205	477	427	(3,974)	84,
1983	77,983	Not Available	273	(3,009)	75,
1982	71,777	Before 1984	37	(2,458)	69,
1981	61,411		1	(1,783)	59,
1980	57,326		1	(1,738)	55,
1979	51,096		1	(1,320)	49,
1978	43,315		Not Available	(1,212)	42,
1977	34,377		Before 1979	(1,125)	33,
1976	32,937			(1,162)	31,
1975	31,916			(1,096)	30,
1974	29,708			(1,042)	28,
1973	24,459			(870)	23,
1972	20,326			(674)	19,
1971	18,515			(629)	17,

Source: Fannie Mae N/A = not available

¹Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance.

³ The unpaid principal balance of whole loans at December 31, 1999 through December 31, 2002 includes certain loans held for investment that were classified as nonmortgage investments and excludes loans held for securitization or sale.

⁴ For 2002 and 2003, amounts include unrealized gains/losses on securities classified as available-for-sale securities.

⁵ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 5a. Fannie Mae Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Whole Loans 1

				Whole	Loans (\$ in M	illions) ^{2,3}			
		;	Single-Family				Multi-Family		
		Conven	tional						
5 .1.6	Fixed-Rate ^{3,4}	Adjustable- Rate	Seconds	Total	Total FHA/VA⁵	Conventional	FHA/RHS	Total	Total Whole Loans
End of Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	185,086	16,892	218	202,196	14,930	34,991	736	35,727	252,853
3Q05	185,858	16,833	203	202,894	13,297	32,508	772	33,280	249,471
2Q05	187,361	17,382	189	204,932	12,014	29,536	810	30,346	247,292
1Q05	189,514	17,650	177	207,341	10,920	27,803	851	28,654	246,915
			,	An	nual Data ⁶	<u> </u>	'		
2005	185,086	16,892	218	202,196	14,930	34,991	736	35,727	252,853
2004	192,418	17,335	175	209,928	9,964	26,083	897	26,980	246,872
2003	194,653	13,213	231	208,097	7,063	18,475	1,091	19,566	234,726
2002	160,553	9,068	524	170,145	5,458	12,217	1,354	13,571	189,174
2001	140,454	10,427	917	151,798	5,069	8,987	1,551	10,538	167,405
2000	125,786	13,244	480	139,510	4,763	6,547	1,814	8,361	152,634
1999	130,614	6,058	176	136,848	4,472	5,564	2,347	7,911	149,231
1998	135,351	7,633	206	143,190	4,404	5,590	2,595	8,185	155,779
1997	134,543	10,389	268	145,200	4,631	7,388	2,883	10,271	160,102
1996	137,507	12,415	323	150,245	4,739	9,756	3,151	12,907	167,891
1995	137,032	14,756	423	152,211	4,780	11,175	3,315	14,490	171,481
1994	133,882	16,475	537	150,894	4,965	11,681	3,369	15,050	170,909
1993	123,308	19,175	772	143,255	5,305	11,143	3,446	14,589	163,149
1992	91,500	22,637	1,355	115,492	6,097	9,407	3,601	13,008	134,597
1991	69,130	19,763	2,046	90,939	6,962	7,641	3,709	11,350	109,251
1990	61,873	19,558	1,851	83,282	8,524	6,142	3,849	9,991	101,797
1989	55,638	20,751	1,614	78,003	9,450	3,926	4,350	8,276	95,729
1988	53,090	20,004	1,561	74,655	10,480	2,699	4,386	7,085	92,220
1987	55,913	13,702	1,421	71,036	11,652	2,448	4,482	6,930	89,618
1986	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	94,167
1985	Before 1987	Before 1987	Before 1987	Before 1987	Before 1987	Before 1987	Before 1987	Before 1987	97,421
1984									87,205
1983									77,983
1982									71,777
1981									61,411
1980									57,326
1979									51,096
1978									43,315
1977									34,377
1976									32,937
1975									31,916
1974									29,708
1973									24,459
1972									20,326
1971									18,515

¹Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2002 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance.

³ The unpaid principal balance of whole loans at December 31, 1999 through December 31, 2002 includes certain loans held for investment that were classified as nonmortgage investments and excludes loans held for securitization or sale.

⁴ Includes balloon/reset loans.

⁵ Includes loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service.

⁶ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 5b. Fannie Mae Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Part 1, Mortgage-Related Securities 1

Single-Family Single-Family Total Family Total Family Total Family Single-Family										Before 1984				
Single-Family Total Family Mace Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-R										Not Available				1983
Single-Family Total Family Total Family Total Family Multi-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Multi-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Multi-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Mac Multi-Family Mul	3efor	_								477				1984
Color Family Colo	ot Ava	7								435				1985
Single-Family Famile Mae Securities Single-Family Freddle Mac Single-Family Freddle Mac Single-Family Freddle Mac Single-Family Freddle Mac Single-Family Single-Family Total Famile Mac Single-Family Single-Family Total Famile Mac Single-Family Single		Before 1988								1,606				1986
Single-Family Single-Famil	_	Not Available								4,226				1987
Single-Family Single-Famil		26								8,153				1988
Single-Family Total Family Tot	_	202								11,720				1989
		191								11,758				1990
Column Fannie Mae Securities Column Fredrick Column Fr		180								16,700				1991
Family Family Family Fredrick Fred		168				Before 1994				20,535				1992
Single-Family Famile Mae Securities Freddle Mac Freddle Mac Gin-le Mae Freddle Mac Gin-le Mae		972				Not Available				24,219				1993
Family Family Family Family Family Family Family Family Fodial Family Fodi		3,182				564				43,998				1994
Fannie Mae Securities	7	2,978				3,233				69,729				1995
Single-Family Total Family Tot	1,4	4,780				3,623				102,607				1996
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Fredite Fredit	5,5	7,696				5,262				130,444				1997
Family Family Family Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Fixed-Rate Mult	19,5	8,638				23,453				197,375				1998
Family Family Fredric Fredri	31,6	23,701		Before 2001	Before 2001	25,577	Before 2001	Before 2001	Before 2001	281,714	Before 2001	Before 2001	Before 2001	1999
Color Fannie Mae Securities Color Colo	34,2	23,768		Not Available	Not Available	33,290	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	351,066	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2000
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Francie Mae Fr	29,1	18,889	109	_	18,779	42,829	26	287	42,516	431,776	8,332	5,648	417,796	2001
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Scurities Freddie Mae Freddie M	27,7	15,519	85	_	15,433	32,831	20	216	32,595	509,217	9,464	6,970	492,783	2002
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Fredie Fredie Fredie Multi-Family Fredie M	48,2	6,926	68	0	6,858	31,153	9	558	30,586	556,930	9,870	8,873	538,187	2003
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Freddie Mac Freddie Mac Freddie Mac Ginnie Mae Ginn	100,8	4,021	68	0	3,953	37,800	0	8,234	29,566	493,025	9,833	33,675	449,517	2004
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Freddie Mac Freddie Mac Freddie Mac Freddie Mac Single-Family Freddie Mac Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Fixed-Rate Multi-Family Mac Single-Family Mac Single-Fam	83,13	2,329	57	0	2,272	28,711	0	9,861	18,850	341,712	9,116	29,571	303,025	2005
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Freddie Mac Freddie						3	Annual Data							
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Freddie Mac Freddie	102,07	3,648	67	0	3,580	35,661	0	8,138	27,523	454,710	9,711	31,505	413,494	1Q05
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Fredie Fredie	88,59	3,305	67	0	3,237	33,920	0	7,736	26,183	414,901	9,409	30,963	374,529	2Q05
Fannie Mae Securities Fannie Mae Securities Freddie Mac Freddie Mac Ginnie Mae Ginni	78,199	2,782	67	0	2,715	26,779	0	7,149	19,630	351,334	8,995	28,036	314,303	3Q05
Fannie Mae Securities	83,13	2,329	57	0	2,272	28,711	0	9,861	18,850	341,712	9,116	29,571	303,025	4Q05
Fannie Mae Securities Freedie Mac Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Single-Family Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate Adjustable-Rate	•	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	Period
annie Mae Securities Others' Securities Freddie Mac Single-Family Single-Family	ivate Lab	Total Ginnie Mae Total Pr	Multi-Family	Adjustable-Rate	Fixed-Rate	Total Freddie Mac	Multi-Family	Adjustable-Rate		Total Fannie Mae		Adjustable-Rate	Fixed-Rate	End of
Others' Securities				-Family	Single			Family	Single-			-Family	Single	
			е Мае	Ginni			Мас	Freddie N						
				Securities	Others'						Securities	Fannie Mae		
WOTGAGE-Xetated Decorries 3 III WIIIONS					ona)	Culties (4 III MIIII	Jage-Iverated Oct	Si cini						

¹Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance.
³ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 5b. Fannie Mae Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Part 2, Mortgage-Related Securities, Private-Label Detail 1

	anne mae Retain		tgage-Related Se			
			Private	e-Label	<u> </u>	
		Single	-Family			
			Other ³			
End of	Manufactured Housing	Fixed-Rate	Adjustable-Rate	Total Other	Multi-Family	Total Private Label
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	5,407	13,602	63,713	77,315	415	83,137
3Q05	5,637	11,656	60,499	72,155	407	78,199
2Q05	5,894	12,706	69,576	82,282	414	88,590
1Q05	6,146	13,500	82,084	95,584	342	102,072
			Annual Data			
2005	5,407	13,602	63,713	77,315	415	83,137
2004	6,382	14,166	79,951	94,117	332	100,831
2003	7,604	11,844	28,577	40,421	273	48,298
2002	9,582	10,062	7,879	17,941	261	27,785
2001	10,708	13,432	4,736	18,168	299	29,175
2000	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	24,794	Not Available	34,266
1999	Before 2001	Before 2001	Before 2001	31,673	Before 2001	31,673
1998				19,585		19,585
1997 1996				5,554		5,554 1,486
1996				1,486 747		747
1995				147		1
1993				2		2
1992				3		3
1991				93		93
1990				352		352
1989				831		831
1988				810		810
1987				1,036		1,036
1986				1,591		1,591
1985				Not Available		Not Available
1984				Before 1986		Before 1996
1983						

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance.

³ Include mortgage-related securities collateralized by first lien loans to credit-impaired borrowers and may include some underlying loans which are home equity or second lien.

⁴ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 5b. Fannie Mae Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Part 3, Mortgage-Related Securities ¹

	Mortgage-Related Securit	ies (\$ in Millions)	(\$ in Millio	ons)
End of	Mortgage Revenue Bonds ²	Total Mortgage-Related Securities ²	Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, Deferred Adjustments, and Unrealized Gains/Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities ³	Total Retained Mortgag Portfoli
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$
4Q05	18,803	474,692	N/A	N/
3Q05	19,621	478,716	N/A	N/
2Q05	20,572	561,287	N/A	N/
1Q05	21,918	618,009	N/A	N/
		Annual Data	4	
2005	18,803	474,692	N/A	N/.
2004	22,256	657,933	N/A	N/
2003	20,510	663,817	3,442	901,98
2002	19,638	604,990	6,972	801,13
2001	18,377	541,046	(2,104)	706,34
2000	15,227	457,617	(2,520)	607,73
1999	12,171	374,836	(964)	523,10
1998	9,685	258,736	919	415,43
1997	7,620	156,576	(86)	316,59
1996	6,665	119,161	(525)	286,52
1995	5,343	82,030	(643)	252,86
1994 1993	3,403 2,519	51,148 27,712	(1,242) (692)	220,8 ⁻ 190,10
1993	2,816	23,522	(1,859)	156,20
1992	2,759	19,732	(2,304)	126,67
1990	2,739	14,831	(2,562)	114,06
1989	2,239	14,992	(2,740)	107,98
1988	1,804	10,793	(2,914)	100,09
1987	1,866	7,128	(3,081)	93,66
1986	469	·	(3,710)	94,12
1985		Not Available Before 1986	(4,040)	95,25
1984	Not Available Before 1985		(3,974)	84,69
1983			(3,009)	75,78
1982			(2,458)	69,84
1981			(1,783)	59,94
1980			(1,738)	55,87
1979			(1,320)	49,77
1978			(1,212)	42,10
1977			(1,125)	33,25
1976			(1,162)	31,77
1975			(1,096)	30,82
1974			(1,042)	28,66
1973			(870)	23,57
1972			(674)	19,68
1971			(629)	17,8

¹Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance.

³ For 2002 and 2003, amount includes unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities.

⁴ Shaded data have been revised to reflect data reclassifications and/or other adjustments.

Table 6. Fannie Mae Financial Derivatives¹

		Financial	Derivatives -	Notional Amou	nt Outstanding (\$	in Millions)	
End of Period	Interest Rate Swaps (\$)	Interest Rate Caps, Floors, and Corridors (\$)	Foreign Currency Contracts (\$)	OTC Futures, Options, and Forward Rate Agreements (\$)	Mandatory Mortgage Purchase & Sell Commitments (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
4Q05	306,984	33,000	5,485	298,685	N/A	0	N/A
3Q05	267,840	46,700	5,310	308,085	N/A	0	N/A
2Q05	256,724	56,550	8,784	333,685	N/A	0	N/A
1Q05	244,902	87,500	10,706	355,935	N/A	0	N/A
		,		Annual Data			
2005	306,984	33,000	5,485	298,685	N/A	0	N/A
2004	242,459	104,150	10,743	331,400	34,131	0	722,883
2003	569,884	130,350	4,712	335,650	38,492	0	1,079,088
2002	246,508	122,393	4,019	283,675	Not Available	0	656,595
2001	299,953	75,893	8,493	148,800	Before 2003	0	533,139
2000	227,651	33,663	9,511	53,915		0	324,740
1999	192,032	28,950	11,507	41,081		1,400	274,970
1998	142,846	14,500	12,995	13,481		3,735	187,557
1997	149,673	100	9,968	0		1,660	161,401
1996	158,140	300	2,429	0		350	161,219
1995	125,679	300	1,224	29		975	128,207
1994	87,470	360	1,023	0		1,465	90,317
1993	49,458	360	1,023	0		1,425	52,265
1992	24,130	0	1,177	0		1,350	26,658
1991	9,100	0	Not Available Before 1992	50		1,050	10,200
1990	4,800	0	Deloie 1992	25		1,700	6,525

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

Table 7. Fannie Mae Non-Mortgage Investments¹

		No	n-Mortgage Invest	ments (\$ in Millior	ns) ²	
End of Period	Federal Funds and Eurodollars (\$)	Asset-Backed Securities	Repurchase Agreements ³	Commercial Paper and Corporate Debt (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
4Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Annual Data			
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	12,575	26,900	111	16,743	3,164	59,493
2002	1,548	22,311	181	14,075	1,178	39,293
2001	16,089	20,937	808	23,805	4,343	65,982
2000	7,539	17,512	87	8,893	18,316	52,347
1999	4,837	19,207	122	1,723	11,410	37,299
1998	7,926	20,993	7,556	5,155	16,885	58,515
1997	19,212	16,639	6,715	11,745	10,285	64,596
1996	21,734	14,635	4,667	6,191	9,379	56,606
1995	19,775	9,905	10,175	8,629	8,789	57,273
1994	17,593	3,796	9,006	7,719	8,221	46,335
1993	4,496	3,557	4,684	0	8,659	21,396
1992	6,587	4,124	3,189	0	5,674	19,574
1991	2,954	2,416	2,195	0	2,271	9,836
1990	5,329	1,780	951	0	1,808	9,868
1989	5,158	1,107	0	0	2,073	8,338
1988	4,125	481	0	0	683	5,289
1987	2,559	25	0	0	884	3,468
1986	1,530	0	0	0	245	1,775
1985	1,391	0	0	0	75	1,466
1984	1,575	0	0	0	265	1,840
1983	1,462	0	0	0	227	1,689
1982	1,799	0	0	0	631	2,430
1981	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	1,047
1980	Before 1982	Before 1982	Before 1982	Before 1982	Before 1982	1,556
1979						843
1978						834
1977						318
1976						245
1975						239
1974						466
1973						227
1972						268
1971						349

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Unpaid principal balance adjusted to include mark-to-market gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and unamortized premiums, discounts, and other deferred price adjustments. Prior to 1982, the majority of non-mortgage investments were comprised of U.S. government securities and agency securities.

³ As of 1999, Repurchase Agreements consist primarily of overnight investments that mature daily. Values for 1999 through 2003 exclude securities included in "Loans held for securitization and sale" and the retained mortgage portfolio.

Table 8. Fannie Mae Asset Mix¹

	Asset Ratios	5
End of	Total Retained Mortgage Portfolio / Total Assets	Non-Mortgage Investments/ Total Assets
Period	(%)	(%)
4Q05	N/A	N/A
3Q05	N/A	N/A
2Q05	N/A	N/A
1Q05	N/A	N/A
	Annual Data	
2005	N/A	N/A
2004	N/A	N/A
2003	89.3	5.9
2002	90.3	4.4
2001	88.4	8.2
2000	90.0	7.8
1999	90.9	6.5
1998	85.6	12.1
1997	80.8	16.5
1996	81.6	16.
1995	79.9	18.7
1994	81.0	17.0
1993	87.6	9.9
1992	86.3	10.8
1991	86.1	6.7
1990	85.7	7.4
1989	86.9	6.7
1988	89.2	4.7
1987	90.5	3.4
1986	94.5	1.8
1985	95.5	1.5
1984	95.8	2.
1983	96.0	2.2
1982	95.0	3.0
1981	96.8	1.7
1980	96.0	2.7
1979	97.0	1.6
1978	96.8	1.9
1977	97.9	2.0
1976	98.1	0.8
1975	97.5	3.0
1973	96.6	1.6
1973	97.0	1.0
1973	96.6	1.3
1972	96.2	1.8

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

Table 9. Fannie Mae Mortgage Asset Quality¹

			Mortgage Asset Quality		
			Credit Losses / Total MBS	REO / Total MBS Outstanding plus	Credit-Enhanced Outstanding / Total MBS
	Single-Family	Multi-Family Delinquency	Outstanding plus Retained	Retained Mortgage	Outstanding plus Retained
	Delinquency Rate ²	Rate	Mortgage Portfolio⁴	Portfolio ⁵	Mortgage Portfolio ⁶
End of Period	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
4Q05	0.79	0.27	N/A	N/A	N/A
3Q05	0.61	0.09	N/A	N/A	N/A
2Q05	0.57	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
1Q05	0.59	0.09	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Annual Data		
2005	0.79	0.27	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	0.63	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	0.60	0.27	0.01	0.07	24.3
2002	0.57	0.05	0.01	0.06	29.6
2001	0.55	0.27	0.01	0.04	34.2
2000	0.45	0.07	0.01	0.05	40.4
1999	0.47	0.11	0.01	0.06	20.9
1998	0.56	0.23	0.03	0.08	17.5
1997	0.62	0.37	0.04	0.10	12.8
1996	0.58	0.68	0.05	0.11	10.5
1995	0.56	0.81	0.05	0.08	10.6
1994	0.47	1.21	0.06	0.10	10.2
1993	0.48	2.34 2.65	0.04 0.04	0.10 0.09	10.6
1992 1991	0.53 0.64	3.62	0.04	0.09	15.6 22.0
1991	0.58	1.70	0.04	0.07	25.9 25.9
1989	0.58	3.20	0.00	0.09	25.9
1988	0.88	6.60	0.07	0.14	Not Available Before 1990
1987	1.12		0.11	0.18	
1986	1.38	Not Available Before 1988	0.12	0.22	
1985	1.48		0.13	0.32	
1984	1.65		0.09	0.33	
1983	1.49		0.05	0.35	
1982	1.41		0.01	0.20	
1981	0.96		0.01	0.13	
1980	0.90		0.01	0.09	
1979	0.56		0.02	0.11	
1978	0.55		0.02	0.18	
1977	0.46		0.02	0.26	
1976	1.58		0.03	0.27	
1975	0.56		0.03	0.51	
1974	0.51		0.02	0.52	
1973	Not Available Before 1974		0.00	0.61	
1972	140t/Wallable Deloie 1974		0.02	0.98	
1971			0.01	0.59	

¹ Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

² Beginning with 1998, data include all seriously delinquent conventional loans with and without primary mortgage insurance and/or credit enhancement.

Prior to 1988, data include all seriously delinquent loans for which Fannie Mae has primary risk of loss. Data prior to 1992 include loans in relief or bankruptcy, even if the loans are less than 90 days delinquent.

³ Beginning in 1998, data include all loans and securities 60 days or more past due and is calculated based on mortgage credit book of business. Data prior to 1998 include loans for which Fannie Mae has primary risk of loss.

⁴ Credit losses are charge-offs plus foreclosed property expense; average balances used to calculate ratios subsequent to 1994; quarterly data are annualized.

⁵ Real estate owned balances reflect end-of-period amounts. Beginning with 1995, data reflect adoption of SFAS 114.

⁶ Beginning in 2000, "credit-enhanced" is expanded to include primary mortgage insurance. Prior to 2000, reflect proportion of the retained mortgage portfolio with additional recourse from a third party to accept some or all of the expected losses on defaulted mortgages.

Table 10. Fannie Mae Capital

19/1	1972	1973	1974	1979	10.0	1976	1977	1978		1979	1980	1861	1004	1083	1983	1984	1985	1986	1000	1987	1988	1989	1990	1000	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	9661	1006	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		- COD.	2005	3005	3000	4005	Period	End of		
																									1993	Not Applicable Before	8,052	9,541	10,959	12,773	10,730	13 793	15,465	17,876	20,827	25,182	28,079	34,405	32,641	38,135		34,998	35,641	36,993	26 003	38.135	(\$)	Core Capital	Minim	
																									1993	Not Applicable Before	7,876	9,416	10,451	11,466	11,700	12 703	15,334	17,770	20,294	24,182	27,203	31,520	32,166	28,463		30,959	29,727	20,72	27 878	28.463	(\$)	Minimum Capital Requirement	Minimum Capital Requirement	
																									1993	Not Applicable Refore	176	126	508	1,307	1 307	1 090	131	106	533	1,000	877	2,885	4/5	9,673		4,039	5,914	9,113	0.115	9.673	(\$)	Minimum Capital Surplus (Deficit) ²	# 	
																									1993	Not Applicable Refore	8,893	10,368	11,703	13,520	13.00	14 575	16,257	18,677	21,634	25,976	28,871	35,182	35,878	39,204		35,495	36,144	37,860	37 860	39.204	<u>\$</u>	Total Capital ³	Risk-Ba	
																																			2002	Not Applicable Before	17,434	27,221	10,039	12,636	Annual Data	6,355	23,061	15,699	15,600	12.636	(\$)	Risk-Based Capital Requirement ⁴	Risk-Based Capital Requirement	Capital (\$ in Millions)
																																			2002	Not Applicable Before	11,437	7,960	25,839	26,568		29,140	13,083	72,101	22 161	26.568	(\$)	Risk-Based Capital Surplus (Deficit) ⁵	ent	Millions)
								1980	TACK AND TOTAL	Not Available Refore	702	502	-,000	1 603	1,514	1,012	1,904	3,006	» j	2.401	3,992	8,092	8,490	0,000	18.836	20.874	21,387	19,882	33,812	39,932	30,000	59 167	75,881	63,651	86,643	79,281	63,612	72,838	69,010	47,373		52,799	56,637	43,4/3	43 473	47.373	(\$)	Market Capitalization ⁶		
																									1993	Not Applicable Before	3.71	3.50	3.46	3.64	0 0	3 50	3.19	3.11	3.08	3.15	3.16	3.41	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(%)	Core Capital/Total Assets		
		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_			_		1993	Not Applicable Before	1.17	1.26	1.32					1.42	1.51				N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	(%)	Core Capital / Total Core Capital/Total MBS Outstanding plus Assets Total Assets		
18.7	15.0	18.1		37.0	2 (3 3 6	31.8	30.3		45.7	464.2	Not Applicable	Not Opplicable	20+	13.9	Not Applicable	30.1	0 0.0	o :		11.2 18		14.7					30.8						28.8	26.0							Z				N/A	(%)	Common Share Dividend Payout Rate ⁷		

Source: Fannie Mae and OFHEO

²The difference between Core Capital and Minimum Capital Requirement. Information included in the table and footnotes for periods beginning 2001 is subject to change as a result of the ongoing re-audit and restatement of Fannie Mae's financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and the preparation and completion of Fannie Mae's 2005 financial statements and required audits.

³Total Capital is Core Capital plus the total allowance for loan losses and guaranty liability for MBS, less any specific loss allowances.

⁴ The Risk-Based Capital Requirement is the amount of Total Capital that an Enterprise must hold to absorb projected losses flowing from future adverse interest rate and credit risk conditions and is specified by the Federal Housing Enterprise Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992.

⁵The difference between Total Capital and the Risk-Based Capital Requirement.

⁶ Stock price at the end of the period multiplied by the number of outstanding common shares.

⁷Common dividends paid as a percentage of net income available to common stockholders.

Table 11. Freddie Mac Mortgage Purchases¹

	1	Business Activity (\$ in M	illions)	
		Purchases ²		
	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Total Mortgages ³	Mortgage-Relate Securities
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$
4Q05	106,408	3,701	110,109	91,56
3Q05	111,896	3,460	115,356	95,14
2Q05	91,560	1,580	93,140	78,30
1Q05	71,809	2,431	74,240	60,57
		Annual Data		
2005	381,673	11,172	392,845	325,57
2004	354,812	12,712	367,524	223,29
2003	701,483	15,292	716,775	385,07
2002	533,194	10,654	543,848	299,67
2001	384,124	9,510	393,634	248,46
2000	168,013	6,030	174,043	91,89
1999	232,612	7,181	239,793	101,89
1998	263,490	3,910	267,400	128,44
1997	115,160	2,241	117,401	35,38
1996	122,850	2,229	125,079	36,82
1995	89,971	1,565	91,536	39,29
1994	122,563	847	123,410	19,8
1993	229,051	191	229,242	Not Availab
1992	191,099	27	191,126	Before 199
1991	99,729	236	99,965	
1990	74,180	1,338	75,518	
1989	76,765	1,824	78,589	
1988	42,884	1,191	44,075	
1987	74,824	2,016	76,840	
1986	99,936	3,538	103,474	
1985	42,110	1,902	44,012	
1984	Not Available	Not Available	21,885	
1983	Before 1985	Before 1985	22,952	
1982			23,671	
1981			3,744	
1980			3,690	
1979			5,716	
1978			6,524	
1977			4,124	
1976			1,129	
1975			1,716	
1974			2,185	
1973			1,334	
1972			1,265	
1971			778	

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Loans purchased from lenders. Excludes repurchased Freddie Mac MBS and structured securities.

⁴ Not included in total mortgages. For the period 2002 through 2005, amounts include non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities purchased for structured securities (e.g. alternative collateral deals and structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS). For 2001, amounts include alternative collateral deals and excludes structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS.

Table 11a. Freddie Mac Mortgage Purchases Detail, By Type of Loan¹

Table 11a	i. Freddie Mac	Wortgage Fu	iciiases Detai	i, by Type of L		urchases (\$ in	millions) ^{2,3}					
				Single-Famil					Multi-	Family Mortga	iges	
		Conve	ntional		, , ,	FHA/VA				, ,		
Period	Fixed-Rate ⁴ (\$)	Adjustable- Rate ⁵ (\$)	Seconds (\$)	Total (\$)	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Adjustable- Rate (\$)	Total (\$)	Total Single- Family Mortgages (\$)	Conventional (\$)	FHA/ RHS (\$)	Total Multi- Family Mortgages (\$)	Total Mortgage Purchases (\$)
4Q05	88,346	18,062	0		0	0	0	106,408	3,701	0	3,701	110,109
3Q05	91,164	20,732	0	111,896	0	0	0	111,896	3,460	0	3,460	115,356
2Q05	76,112	15,448	0	91,560	0	0	0	91,560	1,580	0	1,580	93,140
1Q05	58,220	13,589	0	71,809	0	0	0	71,809	2,431	0	2,431	74,240
						Annual D						
2005	313,842	67,831	0	,	0	0	0	381,673	11,172	0	11,172	392,845
2004	293,830	60,663	0	354,493	319	0	319	354,812	12,712	0	12,712	367,524
2003	617,796	82,270	0	700,066	1,417	0	1,417	701,483	15,292	0	15,292	716,775
2002	468,901	63,448	0	532,349	845	0	845	533,194	10,654	0	10,654	543,848
2001	353,056	30,780	0	383,836	288	0	288	384,124	9,507	3	9,510	393,634
2000	145,744	21,201	0	166,945	1,068	0	1,068	168,013	6,030	0	6,030	174,043
1999	224,040	7,443	0	231,483	1,129	0	1,129	232,612	7,181	0	7,181	239,793
1998	256,008	7,384	0	263,392	98	0	98	263,490	3,910	0	3,910	267,400
1997	106,174	8,950	0	115,124	36	0	36	115,160	2,241	0	2,241	117,401
1996	116,316	6,475	0	122,791	59	0	59	122,850	2,229	0	2,229	125,079
1995	75,867	14,099	0	89,966	5	0	5	89,971	1,565 847	0	1,565 847	91,536
1994 1993	105,902 208,322	16,646 20,708	1	122,548 229,031	15 20	0	15 20	122,563 229,051	191	0	191	123,410 229,242
1993	175,515	15,512	7	191,034	65	0	65	191,099	27	0	27	191,126
1992	91,586	7,793	206	99,585	144	0	144	99,729	236	0	236	99,965
1990	56,806	16,286	686	73,778	402	0	402	74,180	1,338	0	1,338	75,518
1989	57,100	17,835	1,206	76,141	624	0	624	76,765	1,824	0	1,824	78,589
1988	34,737	7,253	59	42,049	835	0	835	42,884	1,191	0	1,191	44,075
1987	69,148	4,779	69	73,996	828	0	828	74,824	2,016	0	2,016	76,840
1986	96,105	2,262	90	98,457	1,479	0	1,479	99,936	3,538	0	3,538	103,474
1985	40,226	605	34	40,865	1,245	0	1,245	42,110	1,902	0	1,902	44,012
1984	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1983 1982 1981 1980	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985	Before 1985
1979												
1978												
1977												
1976												
1975												
1974												
1973												
1972												
1971												

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

³ Loans purchased from lenders. Excludes repurchased Freddie Mac MBS and structured securities.

⁴ For the period 2002 through 2005, includes loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service.

⁵ For the period 2001 through 2005, includes balloons/resets.

⁶ Shaded amounts have been revised.

Table 11b. Freddie Mac Purchases of Mortgage-Related Securities - Part 1

Frontile Frontile Family Family		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1Q05	2Q05	3Q05	4Q05	Period					
											Before 2004	Not Available	72,147	106,682		16,101	19,723	34,518	36,340	(\$)	Fixed-Rate	Single-I			
											Before 2004	Not Available	24,088	29,805		7,145	5,199	9,267	8,194	(\$)	Adjustable- Rate	amily		Freddie Mac	
													0	0		0	0	0	0	(\$)	Multi- Family			Securities	
	pelote 1994	Not Available	19,817	32,534	33,338	31,296	107,508	69,219	58,516	157,339	192,817	266,989	96,235	136,487		23,246	24,922	43,785	44,534	(\$)	Total Freddie Mac				
Family Family Total Family History Family History Hi	-	_ \v		•					<u> </u>											(\$)		Single			
Purchases (\$ in Millions)²																				(\$)	Adjust	-Family	Fan		
Colhers Single-Family Mae Mortgage											Before 200	le Not Availab	N	<u> </u>		0	7	4	7		e Multi-Fami		nie Mae		
Color Colo				Before '	Not Avail		ω	12	18	64					Annual	0	0 1	0 1			Total Fa				Purchases
Color Colo				1997	lable	897	,126	,392	,249	,508			,038	,222	Data	636	,997	,561	,028	(\$)				Oth	s (\$ in Mi
Ginnie Mae Mae Mortgage Mortgaste Multi-Family Mae Cotal Private-Label Bonds Sec S											Before 2004	lot Available	0	64		0	64	0	0	(\$)	Fixed-Rate	Single-F		ers' Securiti	llions) ²
Mae Multi-Family Total Ginnie Mae Total Private- Revenue Bonds Sec (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) 0 0 44,478 50,126 1,193 0 0 0 44,997 798 521 0 0 0 44,997 798 1,193 0 0 121,082 1,193 0 0 121,082 1,194 1,193 0 0 121,082 1,944 0 0 121,082 1,944 0 0 1,444 24,468 707 1,444 24,468 3,339 10,304 1,488 3,422 15,263 10,304 1,488 3,422 15,263 11,944 1,782 15,711 1,782 1,782 1,947 Not Available Before 1997 Before 1997 Before 1997 Before 1997 Before 1997 Before 1997											Before 2004	Not Available	0	0		0	0	0	0	(\$)	Adjustable- Rate	amily	Ginnie	es	
Total Ginnie Mae Label Revenue Bends (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$)																				(\$			Мае		
Total Private- Label Revenue Label Bonds Sec (\$) 44,478 44,478 521 48,997 798 50,126 1,193 36,361 179,962 121,082 1,24,468 69,154 69,154 69,154 69,154 69,154 69,154 69,154 69,154 69,154 10,304 1,488 15,263 15,711 1,488 15,263 1,488 15,263 1,488 15,263 1,494 1,372 Not Available Before 1997 Before 1997 Not Before 1997				Before 199	Not Availabl	32	31	3,42	3,33	1,44															
Mortgage Mo Revenue Bonds Sec (\$) 2,840 1,193 328 2,840 1,944 963 863 707 1,488 1,602 1,782 1,782 1,782 1,782 1,372 Not Available Before 1997 Not Abefore 1997																					Total Pr				
Not Sec					τυ	494	711	263	304	468	376	154	082	962		361	126	997	478	(\$)		3			
Total Mortgage- Related Securities 3 (\$) 91,561 95,141 78,302 60,571 223,299 385,078 229,674 248,466 91,898 1128,446 35,385 36,824 39,292 19,817 Not Available Before 1994				fore 1997	Available	1,372	1,782	1,602	1,488	707	863	963	1,944	2,840		328	1,193	798	521	(\$)	Revenue	ortogo			
	Del 01 e 1 9 9 4	Not Available	19,817	39,292	36,824	35,385	128,446	101,898	91,896	248,466	299,674	385,078	223,299	325,575		60,571	78,302	95,141	91,561	(\$)	Related Securities ³	Total Mortgage-			

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

³ Not included in total mortgages. For years 2002 through 2005, amounts include non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities purchased for structured securities (e.g. alternative collateral deals and structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS).

For 2001, amounts include alternative collateral deals and excludes structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS.

²¹

Table 11b. Freddie Mac Purchases of Mortgage-Related Securities - Part 2, Private-Label Detail¹

			Purchases (\$	in Millions) ²		
			Private	-Label		
		Single-	Family			
			Other ³			
Period	Manufactured Housing (\$)	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Adjustable-Rate (\$)	Total Other	Multi-Family	Total Private Labe (\$)
4Q05	0	3,105	41,373	44,478	0	44,478
3Q05	0	4,452	44,545	48,997	0	48,997
2Q05	0	3,675	46,451	50,126	0	·
1Q05	0	2,574	33,787	36,361	0	
			Annual Dat	a		
2005	0	13,806	166,156	179,962	0	179,962
2004	0	11,682	109,400	121,082	0	121,082
2003	0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	69,154
2002	318	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	59,376
2001	0					24,468
2000	15					10,304
1999	3,293					15,263
1998	1,630					15,711
1997	36					1,494
1996	Not Available					Not Available Before
1995	Before 1997					1997
1994						
1993						

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

Includes home equity securities and non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities purchased for structured securities (e.g. alternative collateral deals and structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS).

Table 12. Freddie Mac MBS Issuances¹

	E	Business Activity (\$ in Mill	lions)	
		MBS Issuances ²		
	Single Family MBS ³	Multi-Family MBS	Total MBS ³	Multi-class MBS
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$
4Q05	112,021	586	112,607	49,549
3Q05	111,869	649	112,518	59,383
2Q05	95,321	293	95,614	43,528
1Q05	77,002	126	77,128	55,980
		Annual Data ⁵		
2005	396,213	1,654	397,867	208,440
2004	360,933	4,175	365,108	215,367
2003	705,450	8,337	713,787	298,118
2002	543,716	3,596	547,312	331,672
2001	387,234	2,357	389,591	192,437
2000	165,115	1,786	166,901	48,202
1999	230,986	2,045	233,031	119,565
1998	249,627	937	250,564	135,162
1997	113,758	500	114,258	84,366
1996	118,932	770	119,702	34,145
1995	85,522	355	85,877	15,372
1994	116,901	209	117,110	73,131
1993	208,724	0	208,724	143,336
1992	179,202	5	179,207	131,284
1991	92,479	0	92,479	72,032
1990	71,998	1,817	73,815	40,479
1989	72,931	587	73,518	39,754
1988	39,490	287	39,777	12,985
1987	72,866	2,152	75,018	,550
1986	96,798	3,400	100,198	2,233
1985	37,583	1,245	38,828	2,625
1984	Not Available	Not Available	18,684	1,805
1983	Before 1985	Before 1985	19,691	1,685
1982	20.0.0	20.0.0 .000	24,169	Not Issued
1981			3,526	Before 1983
1980			2,526	201010 1000
1979			4,546	
1978			6,412	
1977			4,657	
1976			1,360	
1975			950	
1974			46	
1973			323	
1972			494	
1971			65	
107 1			03	

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

³ Includes MBS and structured securities backed by non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities. For the period 2002 through 2004, includes structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS. For years prior to 2002, excludes structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS.

Includes activity related to multi-class structured securities, primarily Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs) as well as principal-only strips and other structured securities. These amounts exclude resecuritizations of MBS into single-class securities, but include resecuritization of MBS, into multi-class securities.

⁵ Shaded amounts have been revised.

Table 13. Freddie Mac Earnings¹

	Earnings (\$ in Millions)											
	Net Interest Income	Guarantee Fee Income	Average Guarantee Fee	Administrative Expenses ²	Credit-Related Expenses ³	Net Income	Return on Equity ⁴					
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(basis points)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)					
4Q05	1,237	367	15.3	586	72	684	11.0					
3Q05	1,363	373	16.2	472	153	880	13.3					
2Q05	1,269	389	17.5	455	21	340	4.6					
1Q05	1,501	321	14.9	793	45	226	2.8					
Annual Data												
2005	5,370	1,450	15.9	2,306	291	2,130	7.7					
2004	9,137	1,382	17.5	1,821	140	2,937	10.2					
2003	9,498	1,653	23.3	1,877	2	4,816	17.2					
2002	9,525	1,527	22.2	1,406	126	10,090	47.2					
2001	7,448	1,381	23.8	1,024	39	3,158	20.2					
2000	3,758	1,243	23.7	825	75	3,666	39.0					
1999	2,926	1,019	19.8	655	159	2,223	25.5					
1998	2,215	1,019	21.4	578	342	1,700	22.6					
1997	1,847	1,082	22.9	495	529	1,395	23.1					
1996	1,705	1,086	23.4	440	608	1,243	22.6					
1995	1,396	1,087	23.8	395	541	1,091	22.1					
1994	1,112	1,108	24.4	379	425	983	23.3					
1993	772	1,009	23.8	361	524	786	22.3					
1992	695	936	24.7	329	457	622	21.2					
1991	683	792	23.7	287	419	555	23.6					
1990	619	654	22.4	243	474	414	20.4					
1989	517	572	23.4	217	278	437	25.0					
1988	492	465	21.5	194	219	381	27.5					
1987	319	472	24.2	150	175	301	28.2					
1986	299	301	22.4	110	120	247	28.5					
1985	312	188	22.1	81	79	208	30.0					
1984	213	158	24.7	71	54	144	52.0					
1983	125	132	26.2	53	46	86	44.5					
1982	30	77	24.5	37	26	60	21.9					
1981 1980	34	36	19.5	30	16	31	13.1					
1980	54 55	23	14.3 13.2	26 19	23 20	34 36	14.7 16.2					
		18 14				36 25	13.4					
1978 1977	37 31	9	14.9 18.9	14 12	13 8	25	12.4					
1977						14						
1976	18	3	13.6 24.8	10	(1)		9.5 11.6					
1975	31 42	3 2	24.8 25.5	10 8	11 33	16 5	11.6 4.0					
1974	31	2	32.4	0	15	12	9.9					
1973	10	2	39.4	5	15	12	3.5					
1972	10	1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	6	5.5					
1371	10	'	Before 1972	Before 1972	Before 1972	O	3.5					
			Delote 1972	DCI016 1972	Doloie 1972							

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² For years 2002 through 2005, include total administrative expenses and other expenses. For years 2001 and 2000, includes salaries and employee benefits, occupancy expenses and other expenses.

³ For years 2002 through 2005, defined as provision for credit losses and real estate-owned operations income/expense. For years 2000 and 2001, include only the provision for credit losses.

⁴ Ratio computed as annualized net income available to common stockholders divided by the simple average of beginning and ending stockholders' equity, net of preferred stock (at redemption value).

Table 14. Freddie Mac Balance Sheet¹

	Balance Sheet (\$ in Millions)									
End of Period	Total Assets	Total Retained Mortgage Portfolio ³ (\$)	Non-Mortgage Investments ⁴ (\$)	Debt Outstanding (\$)	Stockholders' Equity (\$)	Core Capital ⁵ (\$)	Fair Value of Net Assets (\$)	Total MBS Outstanding ⁶ (\$)	Multi-class MBS Issued	
4Q05	806,222	709,503	57,324	748,792	27,191	35,964	30,800	974,200	596,022	
3Q05	782,229	686,644	56,889	723,032	27,722	35,665	30,000	942,888	578,938	
2Q05	779,234	673,861	69,988	715,845	30,868	35,062	30,200	914,426	559,636	
1Q05	775,178	661,364	63,283	717,595	27,381	34,965	30,100	873,317	551,598	
. 455	,	00.,00.	33,233		ıal Data ⁸	0.,000	20,100	0.0,0.1	001,000	
2005	806,222	709,503	57,324	748,792	27,191	35,964	30,800	974,200	596,022	
2003	795,284	664,582	62,027	746,792	31,416	35,904	30,900	852,270	528,060	
2004	803,449	660,531	53,124	731,697	31,487	32,985	27,300	752,164	472,325	
2003	752,249	589,899	91,871	665,696	31,330	28,990	22,900	729,809	531,929	
2002	641,100	503,769	89,849	578,368	19,624	20,181	18,300	653,084	433,775	
2000	459,297	385,451	43,521	426,899	14,837	14,380		576,101	290,211	
1999	386,684	322,914	34,152	360,711	11,525	12,692	Not Available Before 2001	537,883	288,396	
1998		255,670	·	287,396	10,835	•	201010 200 1	•	256,399	
1997	321,421 194,597	164,543	42,160 16,430	172,842	7,521	10,715 7,376		478,351 475,985	239,894	
1996		,	·		6,731	6,743		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	239,694	
	173,866	137,826	22,248	156,981				473,065	,	
1995	137,181	107,706	12,711	119,961	5,863	5,829		459,045	243,600	
1994	106,199	73,171	17,808	93,279	5,162	5,169		460,656	264,815	
1993	83,880	55,938	18,225	49,993	4,437	4,437		439,029	249,086	
1992	59,502	33,629	12,542	29,631	3,570	Not Applicable Before 1993		407,514	218,747	
1991	46,860	26,667	9,956	30,262	2,566	Delote 1993		359,163	146,978	
1990	40,579	21,520	12,124	30,941	2,136			316,359	88,124	
1989	35,462	21,448	11,050	26,147	1,916			272,870	52,865	
1988	34,352	16,918	14,607	26,882	1,584			226,406	15,621	
1987	25,674	12,354	10,467 Not Available	19,547	1,182			212,635	3,652	
1986	23,229	13,093	Before 1987	15,375	953			169,186	5,333	
1985	16,587	13,547		12,747	779			99,909	5,047	
1984	13,778	10,018		10,999	606			70,026	3,214	
1983	8,995	7,485		7,273	421			57,720	1,669	
1982	5,999	4,679		4,991	296			42,952	Not Issued Before 1983	
1981	6,326	5,178		5,680	250			19,897	Deloie 1900	
1980	5,478	5,006		4,886	221			16,962 15,316		
1979	4,648	4,003		4,131	238			15,316		
1978	3,697	3,038		3,216	202			12,017		
1977	3,501	3,204		3,110	177			6,765		
1976	4,832	4,175		4,523	156			2,765		
1975	5,899	4,878		5,609	142			1,643		
1974	4,901	4,469		4,684	126			780 701		
1973	2,873	2,521		2,696	121			791		
1972	1,772	1,726		1,639	110			444		
1971	1,038	935		915	107			64		

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

³ Excludes "Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held for investment."

⁴ Based on fair value. Consists of Freddie Mac's cash and investments portfolio, excluding cash and cash equivalents and mortgage-related securities within that portfolio.

⁵ The sum of (a) the stated value of outstanding common stock, (b) the stated value of outstanding noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, (c) paid-in capital, and (d) retained earnings, less Treasury stock.

⁶ Represents MBS and structured securities that are held by third parties. For years prior to 2002, includes MBS and structured securities in Freddie Mac's cash and investments portfolio.

⁷ Represents total multiclass MBS held by third parties.

⁸ Shaded amounts have been revised.

Table 14a. Freddie Mac Total MBS Outstanding Detail¹

		Single-Fam	ily Mortgages	(\$ in Millions)²	2				
		Conventional							
	Fixed-Rate ³	Adjustable- Rate ⁴	Seconds ⁵	Total	Total FHA/VA ⁶	Conventional	FHA/RHS	Multi-Family Mortgages	Total MBS Outstanding ⁷
End of Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	836,023	117,613	19	953,655	6,289	14,256	0	14,256	974,200
3Q05	811,378	110,599	17	921,994	6,724	14,170	0	14,170	942,888
2Q05	787,511	104,698	39	892,248	7,773	14,405	0	14,405	914,426
1Q05	752,160	97,976	44	850,180	8,472	14,665	0	14,665	873,317
					Annual Dat	a			
2005	836,023	117,613	19	953,655	6,289	14,256	0	14,256	974,200
2004	736,332	91,329	70	827,731	9,254	15,285	0	15,285	852,270
2003	649,699	74,409	140	724,248	12,157	15,759	0	15,759	752,164
2002	647,603	61,110	5	708,718	12,361	8,730	0	8,730	729,809
2001	609,290	22,525	10	631,825	14,127	7,132	0	7,132	653,084
2000	533,331	36,266	18	569,615	778	5,708	0	5,708	576,101
1999	499,671	33,094	29	532,794	627	4,462	0	4,462	537,883
1998	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	478,351
1997	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	475,985
1996									473,065
1995									459,045
1994									460,656
1993									439,029
1992									407,514
1991									359,163
1990									316,359
1989									272,870
1988									226,406
1987									212,635
1986									169,186
1985									99,909
1984									70,026
1983									57,720
1982									42,952
1981									19,897
1980									16,962
1979									15,316
1978									12,017
1977									6,765
1976									2,765
1975									1,643
1974									780
1973									791
1972									444
1971									64
10/1									04

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,$ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances.

³ Includes Rural Housing Service and other federally guaranteed loans, and certain alternative collateral deals for the period 2002 through 2005.

 $^{^4\,}$ For the period 2002 through 2005, includes balloons/resets and certain alternative collateral deals.

 $^{^{\, 5}\,}$ For the period 2002 through 2005, includes certain alternative collateral deals.

⁶ For the period 2002 through 2005, includes structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS and certain alternative collateral deals.

Represents MBS and structured securities that are held by third parties. For the period 2002 through 2005, amounts include structured securities backed by all non-Freddie Mac securities (including Ginnie Mae MBS). For years prior to 2002, also includes MBS and structured securities in Freddie Mac's cash and investments portfolio.

Table 15. Freddie Mac Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail 1

Table 15. Freddie Mac Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail										
		(\$ in Millions)							
,	Whole Loans ²	Freddie Mac Securities ²	Other Mortgage- Related Securities ²	Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, Deferred Fees, Plus Unrealized Gains/Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities ³	Total Retained Mortgage Portfolio⁴					
End of Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)					
4Q05	61,481	361,324	287,212	(514)	709,503					
3Q05	61,207	341,505	281,818	2,114	686,644					
2Q05	60,986	336,233	267,784	8,858	673,861					
1Q05	61,736	350,390	244,594	4,644	661,364					
			Annual Data							
2005	61,481	361,324	287,212	(514)	709,503					
2004	61,360	356,698	234,878	11,646	664,582					
2003	60,270	393,135	192,061	15,065	660,531					
2002	63,886	341,287	162,099	22,627	589,899					
2001	62,792	308,427	126,420	6,130	503,769					
2000	59,240	246,209	80,244	(242)	385,451					
1999	56,676	211,198	56,569	(1,529)	322,914					
1998	57,084	168,108	29,817	661	255,670					
1997	48,454	103,400	Not Available	122	164,543					
1996	46,504	81,195	Before 1998	71	137,826					
1995	43,753	56,006		282	107,706					
1994	Not Available	30,670		Not Available	73,171					
1993	Before 1995	15,877		Before 1995	55,938					
1992		6,394			33,629					
1991		Not Available			26,667					
1990		Before 1992			21,520					
1989					21,448					
1988					16,918					
1987					12,354					
1986					13,093					
1985					13,547					
1984					10,018					
1983					7,485					
1982					4,679					
1981					5,178					
1980					5,006					
1979					4,003					
1978					3,038					
1977					3,204					
1976					4,175					
1975					4,878					
1974					4,469					
1973					2,521					
1972					1,726					
1971					935					

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances and excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

Includes premiums, discounts, deferred fees and other basis adjustments on mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities plus unrealized gains or losses on mortgage-related securities and MBS residuals, at fair value.

⁴ Excludes "Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held for investment."

Table 15a. Freddie Mac Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Whole Loans¹

	Whole Loans (\$ in Millions) ²											
		:	Single-Family	,								
		Conve	ntional									
End of	Fixed-Rate ³	Adjustable- Rate	Seconds	Total	Total FHA/VA	Conventional	FHA/RHS	Total	Total Whole Loans			
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)			
4Q05	19,385	756	0	20,141	255	41,082	3	41,085	61,481			
3Q05	19,917	713	0	20,630	273	40,301	3	40,304	61,207			
2Q05	20,734	707	0	21,441	295	39,247	3	39,250	60,986			
1Q05	21,544	740	0	22,284	321	39,128	3	39,131	61,736			
				Aı	nnual Data							
2005	19,385	756	0	20,141	255	41,082	3	41,085	61,481			
2004	22,055	990	0	23,045	344	37,968	3	37,971	61,360			
2003	25,889	871	1	26,761	513	32,993	3	32,996	60,270			
2002	33,821	1,321	3	35,145	705	28,033	3	28,036	63,886			
2001	38,267	1,073	5	39,345	964	22,480	3	22,483	62,792			
2000	39,537	2,125	9	41,671	1,200	16,369	Not Available	16,369	59,240			
1999	43,210	1,020	14	44,244	77	12,355	Before 2001	12,355	56,676			
1998	47,754	1,220	23	48,997	109	7,978		7,978	57,084			
1997	40,967	1,478	36	42,481	148	5,825		5,825	48,454			
1996	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	4,746		4,746	46,504			
1995	Before 1997	Before 1997	Before 1997	Before 1997	Before 1997	3,852		3,852	43,753			
1994						Not Available		Not Available	Not Available			
						Before 1995		Before 1995	Before 1995			

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ For the period 2001 through 2005, includes loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service.

Table 15b. Freddie Mac Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Part 1, Mortgage-Related Securities

						Mortgag	Mortgage-Related Securities (\$ in Millions)	rities (\$ in Millio	ons)					
		Freddie Mac Securities ^{2, 3}	Securities ^{2, 3}						Others' Securities ²	ities ²				
						Fannie Mae	Мае			Ginnie Mae	//ae			
	Single-Family	Family			Single-Family	amily			Single-Family	amily				
		Adjustable-		Total Freddie		Adjustable-		Total Fannie		Adjustable-		Total	Total Private-	Total Others'
End of Period	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Rate (\$)	Multi-Family (\$)	(\$)	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Rate (\$)	Multi-Family (\$)	Mae (\$)	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Rate (\$)	Rate Multi-Family (\$)	Ginnie Mae (\$)	Label (\$)	Securities (\$)
4Q05	299,188	61,889	247	361,324	28,818	13,180	1,335	43,333	1,045	218	30	1,293	231,265	275,891
3Q05	284,167	57,080	258	341,505	30,215	12,896	1,460	44,571	1,234	188	30	1,452	224,851	270,874
2Q05	279,904	56,071	258	336,233	38,519	12,826	1,573	52,918	1,376	139	31	1,546	203,029	257,493
1Q05	295,113	55,018	259	350,390	39,349	13,831	1,628	54,808	1,443	99	31	1,573	178,987	235,368
							Annual Data							
2005	299, 188	61,889	247	361,324	28,818	13,180	1,335	43,333	1,045	218	30	1,293	231,265	275,891
2004	304,555	51,882	261	356,698	41,828	14,504	1,672	58,004	1,599	81	31	1,711	166,086	225,801
2003	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	393,135	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	74,529	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2,760	107,000	184,289
2002	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	341,287	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	78,829	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	4,878	70,752	154,459
2001				308,427				71,128				5,699	42,336	119,163
2000				246,209				28,303				8,991	35,997	73,291
1999				211,198				13,245				6,615	31,019	50,879
1998				168,108				3,749				4,458	16,970	25,177
1997				103,400				Not Available				6,393	Not Available	Not Available
1996				81,195				Before 1998				7,434	Before 1998	Before 1998
1995				56,006								Not Available		
1994				30,670								Before 1996		
1993				15,877										
1992				6,394										
1991				Not Available										
				Before 1992										
Source:	Source: Freddie Mac													

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.
² Based on unpaid principal balances.
³ For the period 2001 through 2005, includes structured securities backed by Ginnie Mae MBS which were previously classified as non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities.

Table 15b. Freddie Mac Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Part 2, Mortgage-Related Securities, Private-Label Detail ¹

			Mortgage-Related S	Securities (\$ in Mill	ions)	
			Priv	ate-Label		
		Single-F	amily			
			Other ²			
End of	Manufactured Housing (\$)	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Adjustable-Rate	Total Other	Multi-Family	Total Private-Label
Period				(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	1,351	5,795	180,632	186,427	43,487	231,265
3Q05	1,392	5,723	172,491	178,214	45,245	224,851
2Q05 1Q05	1,431	5,954	151,470	157,424	44,174	203,029 178,987
IQUS	1,468	7,149	128,483	135,632	41,887	170,907
			Annual I			
2005	1,351	5,795	180,632	186,427	43,487	231,265
2004	1,491	8,243	115,168	123,411	41,184	166,086
2003	1,784	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	107,000
2002	2,394	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	Before 2004	70,752
2001	2,462					42,336
2000	2,896					35,997
1999	4,693					31,019
1998	1,711					16,970
1997	Not Available					Not Available
1996	Before 1998					Before 1998
1995						
1994						
1993						
1992						
1991						

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Includes home equity securities.

Table 15b. Freddie Mac Retained Mortgage Portfolio Detail - Part 3, Mortgage-Related Securities ¹

	Mortgage-Related Se	curities (\$ in Millions)	(\$ in M	illions)
End of	Mortgage Revenue Bonds ² (\$)	Total Mortgage-Related Securities ² (\$)	Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, Deferred Fees, Plus Unrealized Gains/Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities ³ (\$)	Total Retained Mortgage Portfolio ⁴ (\$)
Period				
4Q05	11,321	648,536	(514)	709,503
3Q05	10,944	623,323 604,017	2,114	686,644
2Q05 1Q05	10,291 9,226	594,984	8,858 4,644	673,861 661,364
1000	9,220	Annual Data ⁵	4,044	001,304
2005	11,321	648,536	(F1.1)	700 502
2005	9,077	591,576	(514) 11,646	709,503
2004	7,772	591,576 585,196	15,065	664,582 660,531
2003	7,640	503,386	22,627	589,899
2002	7,040	434,847	6,130	503,769
2000	6,953	326,453	(242)	385,451
1999	5,690	267,767	(1,529)	322,914
1998	4,640	197,925	661	255,670
1997	3,031	Not Available	122	164,543
1996	1,787	Before 1998	71	137,826
1995	Not Available		282	107,706
1994	Before 1996		Not Available	73,171
1993			Before 1995	55,938
1992				33,629
1991				26,667
1990				21,520
1989				21,448
1988				16,918
1987				12,354
1986				13,093
1985				13,547
1984				10,018
1983				7,485
1982				4,679
1981				5,178
1980				5,006
1979 1978				4,003 3,038
1978				3,038 3,204
1977				3,204 4,175
1975				4,175
1973				4,469
1973				2,521
1972				1,726
1971				935

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

² Based on unpaid principal balances.

³ Includes premiums, discounts, deferred fees and other basis adjustments on mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities plus unrealized gains or losses on mortgage-related securities and MBS residuals.

⁴ Excludes "Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held for investment."

⁵ Shaded amounts have been revised.

Table 16. Freddie Mac Financial Derivatives¹

Table 16. I	Freddie Mad	c Financial De	erivatives							
			Financ	ial Derivatives	Notional Am	ount Outstand	ling (\$ in millio	ns)		
End of	Interest Rate Swaps (\$)	Interest Rate Caps, Floors, and Corridors (\$)	Foreign Currency Contracts (\$)	OTC Futures, Options, and Forward Rate Agreements (\$)	Treasury- Based Contracts ² (\$)	Exchange- Traded Futures, Options, and Other Derivatives (\$)	Credit Derivatives³ (\$)	Commitments ⁴ (\$)	Other ⁵ (\$)	Total (\$)
Period 4Q05		45	37,850	193,104	0	86,252	2,414	21,961	738	683,372
	341,008		37,850 42,347	,	-	,	,			•
3Q05	290,787	337		191,033	3,211	65,906	2,580	45,593	85,659	727,453
2Q05 1Q05	245,386	9,739	43,743	192,616	12,446	46,766	2,784	56,586	94,464	704,530
1Q05	226,033	9,836	52,942	192,624	17,293	61,178	10,104	52,060	99,800	721,870
					Annual I	Data [®]				
2005	341,008	45	37,850	193,104	0	86,252	2,414	21,961	738	683,372
2004	178,739	9,897	56,850	224,204	2,001	127,109	10,926	32,952	114,100	756,778
2003	287,592	11,308	46,512	349,650	8,549	122,619	15,542	89,520	152,579	1,083,871
2002	290,096	11,663	43,687	277,869	17,900	210,646	17,301	191,563	117,219	1,177,944
2001	442,771	12,178	23,995	187,486	13,276	358,500	10,984	121,588	0	1,170,778
2000	277,888	12,819	10,208	113,064	2,200	22,517	N/A	N/A	35,839	474,535
1999	126,580	19,936	1,097	172,750	8,894	94,987	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0	424,244
1998	57,555	21,845	1,464	63,000	11,542	157,832	Before 2000	Before 2000	0	313,238
1997	54,172	21,995	1,152	6,000	12,228	0			0	95,547
1996	46,646	14,095	544	0	651	0			0	61,936
1995	45,384	13,055	0	0	24	0			0	58,463
1994	21,834	9,003	0	0	0	0			0	30,837
1993	17,888	1,500	0	0	0	0			0	19,388

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,$ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

Amounts for years 2002 through 2005 are exchange-traded.
Amounts included in "Other" in 2000, not applicable in prior periods.

⁴ Commitments to purchase and sell mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities. Periods prior to 2004 include commitments to purchase and sell various debt securities.

⁵ Includes prepayment management agreement and swap guarantee derivatives.

⁶ Shaded amounts have been revised.

Table 17. Freddie Mac Non-Mortgage Investments¹

		Non-Mort	gage Investments	s (\$ in Millions)		
End of	Federal Funds and Eurodollars	Asset-Backed Securities	Repurchase Agreements	Commercial Paper and Corporate Debt	Other ²	Total
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	9,909	30,578	5,250	5,764	5,823	57,324
3Q05	15,980	29,382	2,950	3,087	5,490	56,889
2Q05	22,345	28,444	6,750	7,565	4,884	69,988
1Q05	22,013	26,156	3,400	5,234	6,480	63,283
			Annual Data	l		
2005	9,909	30,578	5,250	5,764	5,823	57,324
2004	18,647	21,733	13,550	0	8,097	62,027
2003	7,567	16,648	13,015	5,852	10,042	53,124
2002	6,129	34,790	16,914	13,050	20,988	91,871
2001	15,868	26,297	17,632	21,712	8,340	89,849
2000	2,267	19,063	7,488	7,302	7,401	43,521
1999	10,545	10,305	4,961	3,916	4,425	34,152
1998	20,524	7,124	1,756	7,795	4,961	42,160
1997	2,750	2,200	6,982	3,203	1,295	16,430
1996	9,968	2,086	6,440	1,058	2,696	22,248
1995	110	499	9,217	1,201	1,684	12,711
1994	7,260	0	5,913	1,234	3,401	17,808
1993	9,267	0	4,198	1,438	3,322	18,225
1992	5,632	0	4,060	53	2,797	12,542
1991	2,949	0	4,437	0	2,570	9,956
1990	1,112	0	9,063	0	1,949	12,124
1989	3,527	0	5,765	0	1,758	11,050
1988	4,469	0	9,107	0	1,031	14,607
1987	3,177	0	5,859	0	1,431	10,467
.507	5,177	0	5,555		1,701	10,401

For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

Includes non-mortgage related securities classified as trading, debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies, obligations of states and municipalities, and preferred stock.

Table 18. Freddie Mac Asset Mix¹

Table 18. Fred	die Mac Asset Mix'	
	Asset Ratios	
	Total Retained Mortgage Portfolio/ Total Assets	Non-Mortgage Investments/ Total Assets
End of Period	(%)	(%)
4Q05	88.0	7.1
3Q05	87.8	7.3
2Q05	86.5	9.0
1Q05	85.3	8.2
	Annual Data	
2005	88.0	7.1
2004	83.6	7.8
2003	82.2	6.6
2002	78.4	12.2
2001	78.6	14.0
2000	83.9	9.5
1999	83.5	8.8
1998	79.5	13.1
1997	84.6	8.4
1996	79.3	12.8
1995	78.5	9.3
1994	68.9	16.8
1993	66.7	21.7
1992	56.5	21.1
1991	56.9	21.2
1990	53.0	29.9
1989	60.5	31.2
1988	49.2	42.5
1987	48.1	40.8
1986	56.4	Not Available
1985	81.7	Before 1987
1984	72.7	
1983 1982	83.2 78.0	
1982	76.0 81.9	
1980	91.4	
1979	86.1	
1979	82.2	
1977	91.4	
1977	91.4 86.1	
1975	82.2	
1975	91.5	
1974	81.5 87.7	
1973	97. <i>1</i>	
1972	90.1	
13/1	90.1	

Source: Freddie Mac ¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.

Table 10 Freddie Mac Mortgage Asset Quality¹

		Mort	gage Asset Quality		
	Single-Family Delinquency Rate ²	Multi-Family Delinquency Rate ³	Credit Losses / Average Total Mortgage Portfolio ⁴	REO / Total Mortgage Portfolio ⁵	Credit-Enhanced ⁶ / Total Mortgage Portfolio ⁵
nd of Period	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
4Q05	0.69	0.00	0.01	0.04	17.0
3Q05	0.59	0.00	0.01	0.04	18.0
2Q05	0.61	0.01	0.01	0.04	18.0
1Q05	0.67	0.05	0.01	004	18.0
			Annual Data		
2005	0.69	0.00	0.01	0.04	17.0
2004	0.73	0.06	0.01	0.05	19.0
2003	0.86	0.05	0.01	0.06	21.0
2002	0.77	0.13	0.01	0.05	27.4
2001	0.62	0.15	0.01	0.04	34.7
2000	0.49	0.04	0.01	0.04	31.8
1999	0.39	0.14	0.02	0.05	29.9
1998	0.50	0.37	0.04	0.08	27.3
1997	0.55	0.96	0.08	0.11	15.9
1996	0.58	1.96	0.10	0.13	10.0
1995	0.60	2.88	0.11	0.14	9.7
1994	0.55	3.79	0.08	0.18	7.2
1993	0.61	5.92	0.11	0.16	5.3
1992	0.64	6.81	0.09	0.12	Not Available
1991	0.61	5.42	0.08	0.14	Before 1993
1990	0.45	2.63	0.08	0.12	
1989	0.38	2.53	0.08	0.09	
1988	0.36	2.24	0.07	0.09	
1987	0.36	1.49	0.07	0.08	
1986	0.42	1.07	Not Available	0.07	
1985	0.42	0.63	Before 1987	0.10	
1984	0.46	0.42		0.15	
1983	0.47	0.58		0.15	
1982	0.54	1.04		0.12	
1981	0.61	Not Available		0.07	
1980	0.44	Before 1982		0.04	
1979	0.31			0.02	
1978	0.21			0.02	
1977	Not Available			0.03	
1976	Before 1978			0.04	
1975				0.03	
1974				0.02	
1973				Not Available	
				Before 1974	

¹ For the period 2000 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results, except for the credit-enhanced share of the total

mortgage portfolio in 2000.

Based on the number of mortgages 90 days or more delinquent or in foreclosure. Rates for years 2000 through 2005 are bases on the total single-family portfolio. Includes delinquencies on mortgage loans where Freddie Mac has transferred primary or full default risk to various third parties as well as structured securities backed by alternative collateral deals.

³ Based on net carrying value of mortgages 60 days or more delinquent or in foreclosure.

⁴ Credit losses equal to REO operations expense (income) plus Charge-offs, net. Calculated as credit losses (gains) divided by the average total mortgage portfolio, excluding non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities and that portion of structured securities that is backed by Ginnie Mae MBS.

Based on the total mortgage portfolio excluding non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities and that portion of issued structured securities that is backed by Ginnie Mae MBS.

Includes loans for which the lender or a third party has retained primary default risk by pledging collateral or agreeing to accept losses on loans that default. In many cases, the lender's or third party's risk is limited to a specific level of losses at the time the credit enhancement becomes effective.

Table 20. Freddie Mac Capital

	-	-	-							1
Before 1989			Refore 1989							
Not Available			Not Applicable							1988
24.3			4,024							1989
23.2			2,925							1990
21.6	Before 1993	Before 1993	8,247				Before 1993	Before 1993	Before 1993	1991
23.1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	8,721				Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1992
21.6	0.85	5.29	9,005				655	3,782	4,437	1993
20.5	0.91	4.87	9,132				285	4,884	5,169	1994
21.1	0.98	4.25	14,932				245	5,584	5,829	1995
21.3	1.04	3.88	19,161				226	6,517	6,743	1996
21.1	1.10	3.79	28,461				294	7,082	7,376	1997
20.7	1.34	3.33	44,797				382	10,333	10,715	1998
20.1	1.37	3.28	32,713				405	12,287	12,692	1999
20.0	1.39	3.13	47,702	Before 2002	Before 2002	Before 2002	202	14,178	14,380	2000
18.9	1.56	3.15	45,473	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available	1,167	19,014	20,181	2001
6.2	1.96	3.85	40,590	19,479	4,743	24,222	6,651	22,339	28,990	2002
15.6	2.12	4.11	40,158	28,010	5,426	33,436	9,211	23,774	32,985	2003
30.7	2.12	4.40	50,898	23,583	11,108	34,691	10,878	24,131	35,009	2004
56.4	2.02	4.46	45,269	25,499	11,282	36,781	10,954	25,010	35,964	2005
				I Data	Annual Data					
142.0	2.12	4.51	43,665	28,207	7,678	35,885	11,225	23,740	34,965	1Q05
86.6	2.07	4.50	45,138	24,955	11,144	36,099	10,997	24,065	35,062	2Q05
29.8	2.07	4.56	39,084	26,640	10,081	36,721	11,381	24,284	35,665	3Q05
54.2	2.02	4.46	45,269	25,499	11,282	36,781	10,954	25,010	35,964	4Q05
(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	Period
Common Share Dividend Payout Rate ⁷	Core Capital / Total MBS Core Capital / Outstanding plus Total Assets Total Assets	Core Capital /	Market Capitalization ⁶	Risk-Based Capital Surplus (Deficit) ⁵	Risk-Based Capital Requirement ⁴	Total Capital ³	Regulatory Capital Surplus (Deficit) ²	Minimum Capital Requirement	Core Capital	End of
		uirement	Risk-Based Capital Requirement	Risk		_	ement	Minimum Capital Requirement	Minim	
				Capital (\$ in Millions)	Capit					

Source: Freddie Mac and OFHEO

¹ For the period 2001 through 2003, data are based on restated and revised financial results.
² The difference between Core Capital and Minimum Capital Requirement.

³ Total capital includes Core Capital and general reserves for mortgage and foreclosure losses.

⁴ The Risk-Based Capital Requirement is the amount of Total Capital that an Enterprise must hold to absorb projected losses flowing from future adverse interest rate and credit risk conditions and is specified by the Federal Housing Enterprise Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992.

⁵ The difference between Total Capital and Risk-Based Capital Requirement.
⁶ Stock price at the end of the period multiplied by the number of outstanding common shares.

 $^{^{7}}$ Common dividends paid as a percentage of net income available to common stockholders.

Table 21. Combined Purchases¹

Table 21. Co	mbined Purchases ¹			
		Business Activ	vity (\$ in Millions)	
		Purc	chases	
	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Total Mortgages	Mortgage-Related Securities
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	240,229	9,917	250,146	123,785
3Q05	281,214	8,326	289,540	101,048
2Q05	216,550	5,684	222,235	87,929
1Q05	180,592	8,730	189,323	75,045
		Annual Dat		
2005	918,586	32,657	951,243	387,807
2004	942,738	29,106	971,844	399,684
2003	2,023,507	46,170	2,069,677	793,684
2002	1,333,510	27,265	1,360,775	568,248
2001	951,797	28,641	980,438	457,590
2000	395,082	16,407	411,489	221,612
1999	548,748	17,193	565,941	271,803
1998	618,410	15,338	633,748	275,706
1997	275,081	8,775	283,856	85,702
1996	287,306	8,680	295,986	83,567
1995	215,974	6,531	222,505	75,550
1994	280,792	4,686	285,478	45,722
1993	518,877	4,326	523,203	Not Available
1992	439,702	2,983	442,685	Before 1994
1991	233,280	3,440	236,720	
1990	185,187	4,518	189,705	
1989	157,275	6,149	163,424	
1988	107,497	5,361	112,858	
1987	148,766	3,749	152,515	
1986	177,159	5,415	182,574	
1985	84,653	3,102	87,755	
1984	Not Available	Not Available	50,704	
1983	Before 1985	Before 1985	49,431	
1982			49,610	
1981 1980			10,573	
1979			11,791 16,523	
1979				
1976			18,829 8,908	
1977			4,761	
1975			6,036	
1975			9,204	
1974			9,204 7,586	
1973			7,586 5,129	
1972			4,818	
19/1			4,010	

¹ See notes to Tables 1 and 11.

Table 21a. Combined Mortgage Purchases Detail, By Type of Loan¹

	1996 262,470 1995 180,768 1994 245,717 1993 482,724 1992 401,847 1991 205,907 1990 117,894 1989 70,504 1988 70,504 1987 129,582 1986 70,215,15	1996 1995 1994 1993 1992 1991 1990 1987 1988	1996 1995 1994 1993 1993 1990 1989 1988	1996 1995 1994 1993 1993 1992 1991 1989 1988	1996 1995 1994 1993 1992 1990 1988	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1996 1995 1994 1993 1990 1990	1996 1995 1994 1993 1992 1991	1996 1995 1994 1993 1993	1996 1995 1994 1993	1996 1995 1994	1996 1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		1Q05	2Q05	3Q05	4Q05		Fixed-Rate					
	11,341		0	9.567	15,454	34,745	35,527	30,814	24,980	36,513	35,128	32,986	32,077	22,025	30,045	21,657	19,581	55,010	56,428	130,220	209,030	181,834	179,766		37,123	44,288	58,752	39,603	(\$)	Rate	Adjustable-	Convent			
Convent Convent Rate (\$) 39,603 58,752 44,288 37,123 179,766 181,834 209,030 130,220 56,428 55,010 19,581 21,657 30,045 22,025 22,025 32,077 32,986 35,128 36,513 24,980 30,814 35,527 34,745	200	2	006	588	208	492	1,727	1,340	911	143	30	&	9	ω	ω	_	1,198	726	1,137	41	93	51	116		20	30	34	32	(\$)	Seconds		tional			
Sec	No. 0. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	82,465	00.466	164.511	145,244	105,741	155,148	183,971	231,798	438,503	517,882	278,711	212,854	284,498	272,551	612,033	538,007	388,716	944,736	1,329,821	2,017,748	937,472	912,094		179,304	215,006	279,557	238,228	(\$)	Total			Single-Famil		
Seconds (\$) 32 34 30 20 116 51 93 41 1,137 726 1,198 1 3 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143 9 143		2,772	3 173 .	12.634	3,477	1,658	2,113	1,201	1,444	1,120	875	1,968	3,014	2,474	2,098	5,866	9,658	5,446	5,959	2,141	2,715	1,393	545		136	172	82	155	(\$)	Fixed-Rate			y Mortgages		
Single-Family Mortg Seconds Total Fixed- (\$) (\$) 32 238,228 34 279,557 30 215,006 20 179,304 116 912,094 51 937,472 93 2,017,748 41 1,329,821 1,137 944,736 726 388,716 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007 1,198 538,007		oldeliess volume	10.	14	45	98	14	15	38	79	120	113	106	334	432	511	1,084	920	1,102	1,548	3,044	3,873	5,948	Annual	1,153	1,372	1,576	1,847	(\$)	Rate	Adjustable-	FHAVA		Purchase	
Single-Family Mortgages Seconds Total Fixed-Rate (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$)	NOL AVAIIADIO	2,188	o 100 (12.648	3,522	1,756	2,127	1,216	1,482	1,199	995	2,081	3,120	2,808	2,530	6,377	10,742	6,366	7,061	3,689	5,759	5,266	6,492	Data	1,289	1,544	1,658	2,001	(\$)	Total				s (\$ in Million	
Single-Family Mortgages Seconds Total Fixed-Rate (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$)		84,653	0 7 6 7 0	177.159	148,766	107,497	157,275	185,187	233,280	439,702	518,877	280,792	215,974	287,306	275,081	618,410	548,749	395,082	951,797	1,333,510	2,023,507	942,738	918,586		180,592	216,550	281,214	240,229	(\$)	Mortgages	Total Single- Family			s)	
Single-Family Mortgages Sin Millions Seconds Total Fixed-Rate Adjustable-Rate Rate	70 70 70	3,102	3 4 7 6	5.415	3,479	5,340	6,133	4,503	3,419	2,872	4,110	4,467	6,242	8,428	8,177	14,754	16,039	15,157	27,356	24,604	33,940	28,355	30,044		6,252	5,625	8,326	9,841	(\$)		Conventional		Multi		
Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single Family Mortgages FHAVA Family Mortgages FHAVA Family Conventi	NOL AVAIRABLE	ZIO+ > :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	5 (0	270	21	16	15	21	111	216	219	289	252	598	584	1,153	1,250	1,285	2,661	12,230	751	2,614		2,478	59	0	76	(\$)		FHA/RHS		Family Mortgag		
Single-Family Mortgages FHAVA Total Single Family Mortgages FHAVA Family Conventi FHAVA Family Conventi Family Family Conventi Family Conventi Family Family Conventi Family Family Family Family Conventi Family	NOT AVAILABLE	3,702	3 (3	5.415	3,749	5,361	6,149	4,518	3,440	2,983	4,326	4,686	6,531	8,680	8,775	15,338	17,192	16,407	28,641	27,265	46,170	29,106	32,657		8,730	5,684	8,326	9,917	(\$)		Family Mortgages	Total Multi-	yes .		
Single-Family Mortgages FHAVVA Total Mortgages FHAVVA Total Mortgages FHAVVA	NOT AVAIIABLE	87,755 Not Available	07 755	182.574	152,515	112,858	163,424	189,705	236,720	442,685	523,203	285,478	222,505	295,986	283,856	633,748	565,941	411,489	980,438	1,360,775	2,069,677	971,844	951,243		189,323	222,235	289,540	250,146	(\$)		Mortgage Purchases	Total			

¹ See notes to Tables 1a and 11a.

Table 21b. Combined Purchases of Mortgage-Related Securities¹

			Purcha	ses (\$ in millio	ns)		
			Others' S	ecurities			
			I	Private Label			Total
	Enterprise Securities	Ginnie Mae	Manufactured Housing	Other ²	Total Private- Label	Mortgage Revenue Bonds	Mortgage- Related Securities
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	62,451	0	0	60,665	60,665	669	123,785
3Q05	46,212	0	0	53,540	53,540	1,296	101,048
2Q05	27,820	64	0	58,323	58,323	1,722	87,929
1Q05	25,301	0	0	48,803	48,803	941	75,045
			Annu	al Data			
2005	161,784	64	0	221,331	221,331	4,628	387,807
2004	179,787	0	0	211,829	211,829	8,068	399,684
2003	683,165	202	0	103,186	103,186	7,131	793,684
2002	491,074	5,245	374	66,418	66,792	5,136	568,248
2001	422,501	1,777	Not Available	Not Available	27,981	5,331	457,590
2000	191,840	5,832	Before 2002	Before 2002	18,770	5,170	221,612
1999	213,970	20,983			31,774	5,076	271,803
1998	236,636	3,057			31,432	4,581	275,706
1997	73,345	3,834			5,682	2,841	85,702
1996	Not Available	Not Available			Not Available	Not Available	83,567
1995	Before 1997	Before 1997			Before 1997	Before 1997	75,550
1994							45,722
1993							Not Available
							Before 1994

¹ See notes to Tables 1b and 11b, Parts 1 and 2.

² The category 'Other' includes home equity and multi-family private label purchases by both Enterprises.

Table 22. Combined MBS Issuances¹

		Business Activit	ty (\$ in Millions)	
		MBS Iss	uances	
	Single-Family		T / 11100	
Davis	MBS	Multi-Family MBS	Total MBS	Multi-class MBS
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	234,605	3,440	238,045	78,744
3Q05	269,478	1,616	271,094	98,311
2Q05	215,059	1,994	217,053	71,802
1Q05	177,739	3,982	181,722	83,396
		Annual Data		
2005	896,881	11,033	907,914	332,253
2004	906,376	11,029	917,405	310,053
2003	1,902,011	31,355	1,933,366	559,037
2002	1,270,973	15,934	1,286,907	502,467
2001	901,855	16,158	918,013	331,840
2000	369,181	9,382	378,563	87,746
1999	523,178	10,542	533,720	174,725
1998	564,747	11,965	576,712	219,309
1997	257,373	6,314	263,687	169,781
1996	263,133	6,438	269,571	64,925
1995	191,791	4,542	196,333	25,053
1994	245,286	2,446	247,732	146,496
1993	429,209	959	430,168	353,966
1992	372,389	855	373,244	301,489
1991	203,967	1,415	205,382	184,840
1990	168,004	2,506	170,510	108,770
1989	139,420	3,862	143,282	81,469
1988	90,610	4,045	94,655	29,990
1987	134,933	3,314	138,247	9,917
1986	156,815	3,949	160,764	4,633
1985	60,725	1,752	62,477	2,625
1984	Not Available	Not Available	32,230	1,805
1983	Before 1985	Before 1985	33,031	1,685
1982			38,139	Not Issued
1981			4,243	Before 1983

¹ See notes to Tables 2 and 12.

Table 23. Combined Earnings¹

	_	i	Earnings (\$ in Millions)		
	Net Interest Income	Guarantee Fee	Administrative		Net Income
Dowlad		Income	Expenses	Expenses	
Period 4Q05	(\$) N/A	(\$) N/A	(\$) N/A	(\$) N/A	(\$) N/A
3Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Annual Data		
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	23,067	4,064	3,340	114	12,721
2002	20,091	3,343	2,625	218	14,709
2001	15,538	2,863	2,041	117	9,052
2000	9,432	2,594	1,730	169	8,114
1999	7,820	2,301	1,455	286	6,135
1998	6,325	2,248	1,286	603	5,118
1997	5,796	2,356	1,131	904	4,451
1996	5,297	2,282	1,000	1,017	3,968
1995	4,443	2,173	941	876	3,235
1994	3,935	2,191	904	803	3,115
1993	3,305	1,970	804	829	2,659
1992	2,753	1,770	710	777	2,245
1991	2,461	1,467	606	789	1,918
1990	2,212	1,190	529	784	1,587
1989	1,708	980	471	588	1,244
1988	1,329	793	412	584	888
1987	1,209	735	347	535	677
1986	683	476	285	426	352
1985	451	300	223	285	201
1984	123	236	183	140	73
1983	116	186	134	94	135
1982	(434)	93	97	62	(132)
1981	(395)	36	79	(12)	
1980	75	Not Available	70	42	48
1979	377	Before 1981	65	55	
1978	331		53	49	
1977	282		44	36	
1976	221		40	24	141
1975	205		37	27	131
1974	184		31	50	112
1973	211		25	27	138
1972	148		18 Nat Assilable	9	100
1971	59		Not Available	Not Available	67
			Before 1972	Before 1972	

¹ See notes to Tables 3 and 13.

Table 24. Combined Balance Sheet¹

			Ва	alance Sheet (\$ in N	fillions)			
		Total Retained	No. Modern	V	Charach ald and		Frie Velore of	Total Mortgage-
Frad at	Total Assets	Mortgage Portfolio	Non-Mortgage Investments	Debt Outstanding	Shareholders' Equity	Core Capital	Fair Value of Net Assets	Backed Securities Outstanding
End of Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$ in Millions)
4Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74,099	N/A	2,572,279
3Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72,658	N/A	2,516,731
2Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70,703	N/A	2,399,639
1Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69,963	N/A	2,314,394
				Annual [Data			
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74,099	N/A	2,572,279
2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67,650	N/A	2,255,045
2003	1,813,018	1,562,516	112,617	1,701,345	53,860	67,390	58,882	2,052,505
2002	1,639,764	1,391,039	131,164	1,516,678	47,618	57,069	45,030	1,759,380
2001	1,441,048	1,210,116	155,831	1,341,835	37,742	45,363	40,975	1,516,529
2000	1,134,521	993,182	95,868	1,069,581	35,675	35,207	Not Available	1,282,823
1999	961,992	846,017	71,451	908,330	29,154	30,568	Before 2001	1,217,028
1998	806,567	671,104	100,675	747,687	26,288	26,180		1,115,494
1997	586,270	481,135	81,026	542,616	21,314	21,169		1,055,123
1996	524,907	424,354	78,854	488,251	19,504	19,516		1,021,238
1995	453,731	360,574	69,984	419,135	16,822	16,788		972,275
1994	378,707	293,986	64,143	350,509	14,703	14,710		947,001
1993	300,859	246,107	39,621	251,105	12,489	12,489		910,335
1992	240,480	189,889	32,116	195,931	10,344	Not Applicable		831,958
1991	193,932	153,346	19,792	164,199	8,113	Before 1993		714,447
1990	173,692	135,586	21,992	154,344	6,077			604,434
1989	159,777	129,429	19,388	142,211	4,907			489,382
1988	146,610	117,017	19,896	132,341	3,844			396,503
1987	129,133	106,019	13,935	116,604	2,993			348,369
1986	122,850	107,216	Not Available	108,938	2,135			264,754
1985	115,663	108,156	Before 1987	106,732	1,788			154,461
1984	101,576	94,153		94,718	1,524			105,764
1983	87,378	82,732		81,867	1,421			82,841
1982	78,980	74,035		74,605	1,249			57,402
1981	67,904	64,807		64,231	1,330			20,614
1980	63,357	60,595		59,766	1,678			16,962
1979	55,948	53,780		52,555	1,739			15,316
1978	47,203	45,141		44,201	1,564			12,017
1977	37,481	36,456		35,000	1,350			6,765
1976	37,225	35,950		35,088	1,139			2,765
1975	37,495	35,698		35,572	1,003			1,643
1974	34,572	33,135		32,852	898			780
1973	27,191	26,110		25,699	801			791
1972	22,118	21,378		20,878	669			444
1971	19,629	18,821		18,587	567			64

¹ See notes to Tables 4 and 14.

Table 24a. Combined MBS Outstanding Detail¹

14510 21		MBS Outstand				Multi	Family Mortga	aes	
		Single-Family	y Mortgages (\$ in Millions)			\$ in Millions)	ges	
		Conve	ntional						
		Adjustable-			Total			Total Multi-	Total MBS
End of	Fixed-Rate (\$)	Rate (\$)	Seconds	Total (\$)	FHA/VA (\$)	Conventional (\$)	FHA/RHS	Family (\$)	Outstanding
Period			(\$)				(\$)		2.572.270
4Q05	2,150,876	340,541	53	2,491,471	8,196	72,333	279	72,612	2,572,279
3Q05	2,099,411	333,830	56	2,433,297	8,892	74,248	294	74,542	2,516,731
2Q05	2,001,895	309,895	84	2,311,874 2,223,809	10,236	77,226	304	77,529	2,399,639
1Q05	1,931,357	292,357	95		11,112	79,159	315	79,473	2,314,394
0005	0.450.070	0.40 5.44	==		nnual Data	70.000	070	70.040	0.570.070
2005	2,150,876	340,541	53	2,491,471	8,196	72,333	279	72,612	2,572,279
2004	1,889,273	274,909	128	2,164,310	12,185	78,227	323	78,550	2,255,045
2003	1,725,892	228,194	249	1,954,335	16,120	81,676	374	82,050	2,052,505
2002	1,529,221	153,397	343	1,682,961	17,476	57,957	986	58,943	1,759,380
2001	1,361,501	83,367	782	1,445,650	19,853	49,845	1,181	51,026	1,516,529
2000	1,133,330	97,761	1,183	1,232,274	8,854	40,915	780	41,695	1,282,823
1999	1,085,740	84,568	1,241	1,171,549	8,796	35,980	703	36,683	1,217,028
1998	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	1,115,494
1997	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	Before 1999	1,055,123
1996									1,021,238
1995									972,275
1994									947,001
1993									910,335
1992									831,958
1991									714,447
1990									604,434
1989									489,382
1988									396,503
1987									348,369
1986									264,754
1985									154,461
1984									105,764
1983									82,841
1982									57,402
1981									20,614
1980									16,962
1979									15,316
1978									12,017
1977									6,765 2,765
1976									2,765
1975									1,643
1974									780 701
1973									791
1972									444
1971									64

¹ See notes to Tables 4a and 14a.

Table 25. Combined Financial Derivatives ¹

			Finan	cial Derivatives	- Notional A	mount Outstan	ding (\$ in mil	ions)		
End of Period	Interest Rate Swaps (\$)	Interest Rate Caps, Floors, and Corridors (\$)	Foreign Currency Contracts (\$)	OTC Futures, Options, and Forward Rate Agreements (\$)	Treasury- Based Contracts (\$)	Exchange- Traded Futures, Options, and Other Derivatives (\$)	Credit Derivatives (\$)	Commitments (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$
4Q05	647,992	33,045	43,335	491,789	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	738	N/A
3Q05	558,627	47,037	47,657	499,118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85,659	N/A
2Q05	502,110	66,289	52,527	526,301	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94,464	N/A
1Q05	470,935	97,336	63,648	548,559	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99,800	N/A
					Annu	al Data				
2005	647,992	33,045	43,335	491,789	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	738	N/A
2004	421,198	114,047	67,593	555,604	N/A	N/A	N/A	67,083	114,100	1,479,661
2003	857,476	141,658	51,224	685,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	128,012	152,579	2,162,959
2002	536,604	134,056	47,706	561,544	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	117,219	1,834,539
2001	742,724	88,071	32,488	336,286	N/A	N/A	N/A	Before 2003	0	1,703,917
2000	505,539	46,482	19,719	166,979	N/A	N/A	N/A		35,839	799,275
1999	318,612	48,886	12,604	213,831	N/A	N/A	N/A		1,400	699,214
1998	200,401	36,345	14,459	76,481	N/A	N/A	N/A		3,735	500,795
1997	203,845	22,095	11,120	6,000	N/A	N/A	N/A		1,660	256,948
1996	204,786	14,395	2,973	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		350	223,155
1995	171,063	13,355	1,224	29	N/A	N/A	N/A		975	186,670
1994	109,304	9,363	1,023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		1,465	121,154
1993	67,346	1,860	1,023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		1,425	71,653

¹ See notes to tables 6 and 16.

Table 26. Combined Non-Mortgage Investments¹

Table 20.	Table 26. Combined Non-wortgage investments									
		Non-Mort	tgage Investmen	ts (\$ in Millions)						
End of Period	Federal Funds and Eurodollars	Asset Backed Securities	Repurchase Agreements	Commercial Paper and Corporate Debt	Other	Total				
4005	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)				
4Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
3Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
2Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
1Q05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
			Annual Da	ta						
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
2003	20,142	43,548	13,126	22,595	13,206	112,617				
2002	7,677	57,101	17,095	27,125	22,166	131,164				
2001	31,957	47,234	18,440	45,517	12,683	155,831				
2000	9,806	36,575	7,575	16,195	25,717	95,868				
1999	15,382	29,512	5,083	5,639	15,835	71,451				
1998	28,450	28,117	9,312	12,950	21,846	100,675				
1997	21,962	18,839	13,697	14,948	11,580	81,026				
1996	31,702	16,721	11,107	7,249	12,075	78,854				
1995	19,885	10,404	19,392	9,830	10,473	69,984				
1994	24,853	3,796	14,919	8,953	11,622	64,143				
1993	13,763	3,557	8,882	1,438	11,981	39,621				
1992	12,219	4,124	7,249	53	8,471	32,116				
1991	5,903	2,416	6,632	0	4,841	19,792				
1990	6,441	1,780	10,014	0	3,757	21,992				
1989	8,685	1,107	5,765	0	3,831	19,388				
1988	8,594	481	9,107	0	1,714	19,896				
1987	5,736	25	5,859	0	2,315	13,935				

¹ See notes to Tables 7 and 17.

Table 27. Combined Capital¹

			Сар	ital (\$ in Millior	ns)		
	Minimur	n Capital Requi	rement	Risk-Bas	sed Capital Req	uirement	
End of	Core Capital	Minimum Capital Requirement	Regulatory Capital Surplus (Deficit)	Total Capital	Risk-Based Capital Requirement	Risk-Based Capital Surplus (Deficit)	•
Period	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
4Q05	74,099	53,473	20,627	75,985	23,918	52,067	92,642
3Q05	72,658	52,162	20,496	74,581	25,780	48,801	82,557
2Q05	70,703	53,792	16,911	72,243	34,205	38,038	101,775
1Q05	69,963	54,699	15,264	71,380	14,033	57,347	96,464
			Ann	ual Data			
2005	74,099	53,473	20,627	75,985	23,918	52,067	92,642
2004	67,650	56,297	11,353	70,569	21,147	49,422	119,908
2003	67,390	55,294	12,096	68,618	32,647	35,970	112,996
2002	57,069	49,542	7,528	53,093	22,177	30,916	104,202
2001	45,363	43,196	2,167	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	124,754
2000	35,207	34,472	735	Before 2002	Before 2002	Before 2002	134,345
1999	30,568	30,057	511				96,364
1998	26,180	25,667	513				120,678
1997	21,169	19,785	1,384				87,628
1996	19,516	17,983	1,533				59,093
1995	16,788	16,035	753				48,744
1994	14,710	14,300	411				29,014
1993	12,489	11,658	831				30,392
1992	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				29,595
1991	Before 1993	Before 1993	Before 1993				27,083
1990							11,415
1989							12,116
							Not Applicable Before 1989

Sources: Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and OFHEO

¹ See notes to Tables 10 and 20.

Table 28. Loan Limits

		Single-Family Conf	orming Loan Limits ¹	
Year	1-unit	2-units	3-units	4-units
2006	417,000	533,850	645,300	801,950
2005	359,650	460,400	556,500	691,600
2004	333,700	427,150	516,300	641,650
2003	322,700	413,100	499,300	620,500
2002	300,700	384,900	465,200	578,150
2001	275,000	351,950	425,400	528,700
2000	252,700	323,400	390,900	485,800
1999	240,000	307,100	371,200	461,350
1998	227,150	290,650	351,300	436,000
1997	214,600	274,550	331,850	412,450
1996	207,000	264,750	320,050	397,800
1995	203,150	259,850	314,100	390,400
1994	203,150	259,850	314,100	390,400
1993	203,150	259,850	314,100	390,400
1992	202,300	258,800	312,800	388,800
1991	191,250	244,650	295,650	367,500
1990	187,450	239,750	289,750	360,150
1989	187,600	239,950	290,000	360,450
1988	168,700	215,800	260,800	324,150
1987	153,100	195,850	236,650	294,150
1986	133,250	170,450	205,950	256,000
1985	115,300	147,500	178,200	221,500
1984	114,000	145,800	176,100	218,900
1983	108,300	138,500	167,200	207,900
1982	107,000	136,800	165,100	205,300
1981	98,500	126,000	152,000	189,000
1980	93,750	120,000	145,000	180,000
1979	67,500	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1977 - 1978	60,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1970 - 1976	33,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Sources: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Federal Housing Finance Board, Freddie Mac

¹ Conforming Loan Limits are 50 percent higher in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

			FHA S	ingle-Famil	y Insurable	Limits		
	1-ւ	ınit	2-u	inits 3-units		4 -u	4-units	
	L O (Himb Onet	L O	11:b Ot	1 01	III ala Oa at	L O (Himb Onet
	Low Cost	High Cost	Low Cost				Low Cost	High Cost
Year	Area Max	Area Max	Area Max	Area Max	Area Max	Area Max	Area Max	Area Max
2006	200,160	362,790	256,248	464,449	309,744	561,411	384,936	697,696
2005	172,632	312,895	220,992	400,548	267,120	484,155	331,968	601,692
2004	160,176	290,319	205,032	371,621	247,824	449,181	307,992	558,236
2003	154,896	280,749	198,288	359,397	239,664	434,391	297,840	539,835
2002	144,336	261,609	184,752	334,863	223,296	404,724	277,512	502,990
2001	132,000	239,250	168,936	306,196	204,192	370,098	253,776	459,969
2000	121,296	219,849	155,232	281,358	187,632	340,083	233,184	422,646
1999	115,200	208,800	147,408	267,177	178,176	322,944	221,448	401,375
1998	109,032	197,621	139,512	252,866	168,624	305,631	209,568	379,842
1997	81,546	170,362	104,310	205,875	126,103	248,888	156,731	309,338

Sources: Federal Housing Administration

Table 29. Mortgage Interest Rates

	Average Commitment F	Rates on Loans	Effective Rates on	Closed Loans
	Convention	nal	Convention	onal
Period	30-Year Fixed Rate (%)	One-Year ARMs (%)	Fixed-Rate (%)	Adjustable Rate (%)
4Q05	6.2	5.1	6.4	5.8
3Q05	5.8	4.5	6.0	5.5
2Q05	5.7	4.3	6.0	5.4
1Q05	5.8	4.2	6.0	5.4
		Annual Data		
2005	5.9	4.5	6.1	5.5
2004	5.8	3.9	6.0	5.2
2003	5.8	3.8	5.9	5.0
2002	6.5	4.6	6.7	5.7
2001	7.0	5.8	7.1	6.4
2000	8.1	7.0	8.3	7.1
1999	7.4	6.0	7.4	6.5
1998	6.9	5.6	7.2	6.5
1997	7.6	5.6	7.9	6.9
1996	7.8	5.7	8.0	7.1
1995	7.9	6.1	8.2	7.1
1994	8.4	5.4	8.2	6.4
1993	7.3	4.6	7.5	5.7
1992	8.4	5.6	8.5	6.6
1991	9.3	7.1	9.7	8.3
1990	10.1	8.4	10.4	9.2
1989	10.3	8.8	10.5	9.4
1988	10.3	7.9	10.4	8.5
1987	10.2	7.8	9.9	8.5
1986	10.2	8.4	10.5	9.4
1985	12.4	10.1	12.4	10.9
1984	13.9	11.5	13.2	12.1
1983	13.2	Not Available	13.0	12.3
1982	16.0	Before 1984	15.2	15.4
1981	16.6	Boloro 1001	Not Available	Not Available
1980	13.8		Before 1982	Before 1982
1979	11.2		Belole 1802	Belore 1902
1978	9.6			
1977	8.9			
1976	8.9			
1975	9.1			
1973	9.1			
1974	8.0			
1973	7.4			
1971	Not Available			
	Before 1972			

Average Commitment Rate Source: Freddie Mac Effective Rates Source: Federal Housing Finance Board

Table 30. Housing Market Activity¹

		Housing Starts		Home S	
	(units in thousands)		(units in the	usands)
Period	Single-Family Housing Starts	Multi-Family	Total Housing Starts	New Single-Family Home Sales	Existing Single- Family Home Sales
4Q05 ²	1,750	308	2,058	1,283	6,943
3Q05 ²	1,793	308	2,101	1,298	7,180
2Q05 ²	1,733	311	2,044	1,287	7,193
1Q05 ²	1,754	329	2,083	1,249	6,940
. 200	,		nnual Data	•	,
2005	1,757	311	2,068	1,283	7,075
2004	1,653	304	1,957	1,203	6,784
2003	1,532	315	1,847	1,086	6,183
2002	1,397	308	1,705	973	5,631
2001	1,310	293	1,603	908	5,296
2000	1,270	299	1,569	877	5,152
1999	1,334	307	1,641	880	5,205
1998	1,314	303	1,617	886	4,970
1997	1,178	296	1,474	804	4,382
1996	1,206	271	1,477	757	4,196
1995	1,110	244	1,354	667	3,812
1994	1,233	224	1,457	670	3,946
1993	1,155	133	1,288	666	3,802
1992	1,061	139	1,200	610	3,520
1991	876	138	1,014	509	3,220
1990	932	260	1,193	534	3,211
1989	1,059	318	1,376	650	3,346
1988	1,140	348	1,488	676	3,594
1987	1,212	409	1,621	671	3,526
1986	1,263	542	1,805	750	3,565
1985	1,166	576	1,742	688	3,214
1984	1,206	544	1,750	639	2,868
1983	1,181	522	1,703	623	2,719
1982	743	320	1,062	412	1,990
1981	797	288	1,084	436	2,419
1980	962	331	1,292	545	2,973
1979	1,316	429	1,745	709	3,827
1978	1,558	462	2,020	817	3,986
1977	1,573	414	1,987	819	3,650
1976	1,248	289	1,538	646	3,064
1975	956	204	1,160	549	2,476
1974	956	382	1,338	519	2,272
1973	1,250	795	2,045	634	2,334
1972	1,451	906	2,357	718	2,252
1971	1,271	781	2,052	656	2,018

Housing Starts Source and New Single-Family Sales Source: Bureau of the Census. Existing Single-Family Sales Source: National Association of Realtors.

¹ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

² Seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Table 31. Weighted Repeat Sales House Price Index (Annual Data)¹

Period	USA	New England	Mid- Atlantic	South Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
4Q05	13.36	10.07	14.07	18.46	6.23	7.02	7.68	6.89	18.95	19.44
3Q05	12.73	9.92	13.24	17.90	6.28	6.95	7.34	6.38	16.77	18.52
2Q05	14.04	13.24	15.40	17.65	6.96	7.80	6.84	5.85	16.55	22.69
1Q05	13.05	12.86	14.42	15.79	6.64	7.41	5.57	5.03	13.91	22.42
					Annual Dat	a				
2005	13.36	10.07	14.07	18.46	6.23	7.02	7.68	6.89	18.95	19.44
2004	11.92	12.14	13.08	14.06	6.02	6.90	5.29	4.88	11.88	20.99
2003	7.83	10.19	10.70	8.14	4.80	6.16	3.50	3.11	5.00	12.23
2002	7.43	11.78	10.47	7.30	4.35	6.21	3.31	4.05	4.34	10.95
2001	7.53	10.90	8.92	7.93	5.17	7.24	5.03	5.82	6.44	9.25
2000	7.55	12.40	7.90	6.51	6.01	7.22	3.84	5.10	6.91	11.20
1999	5.12	9.70	5.17	4.28	4.89	6.14	2.51	4.30	4.15	5.78
1998	4.98	6.48	4.05	4.57	4.15	4.83	4.88	4.94	3.99	7.17
1997	4.59	4.58	3.29	4.51	5.17	4.92	4.66	3.90	4.87	5.30
1996	2.58	1.65	0.33	2.23	4.98	4.09	4.01	2.32	4.22	0.99
1995	4.53	4.11	3.16	4.33	6.01	5.26	5.57	4.20	7.49	2.84
1994	0.83	-3.16	-3.30	0.09	4.95	5.24	4.69	1.54	8.97	-3.36
1993	2.07	0.26	1.31	1.91	3.65	3.89	4.10	4.01	7.84	-1.96
1992	1.88	-1.10	1.70	2.16	3.90	2.98	3.25	3.38	5.30	-1.38
1991	2.59	-2.26	1.49	3.15	4.57	3.76	4.13	3.71	4.67	1.32
1990	0.26	-7.74	-2.90	0.38	3.79	0.53	0.69	0.41	1.90	3.04
1989	6.04	0.66	2.33	5.03	6.17	3.26	2.99	2.79	2.78	19.36
1988	6.19	3.71	5.99	6.98	6.75	2.33	2.59	-2.15	0.28	17.51
1987	6.78	13.36	16.29	7.12	7.84	2.54	4.14	-8.58	-2.67	9.55
1986	8.14	21.06	18.08	6.23	7.14	4.13	5.65	-0.43	3.12	7.19
1985	6.52	25.01	14.35	5.35	4.78	4.35	4.95	-1.42	2.13	4.90
1984	5.35	17.77	13.35	4.39	2.75	4.53	3.15	-0.01	2.45	5.27
1983	4.03	16.11	10.10	3.53	4.20	4.42	4.42	0.96	-2.68	0.99
1982	2.19	4.22	3.98	3.41	-4.45	-0.31	5.12	5.63	7.07	0.93
1981	4.76	4.96	0.61	7.01	2.32	0.43	0.19	11.96	6.74	5.80
1980	6.88	5.78	10.28	7.87	1.54	4.19	6.96	7.79	6.46	11.23
1979	11.88	10.79	17.02	11.04	9.04	9.17	4.89	13.04	15.46	16.03
1978	13.44	16.98	7.14	11.33	14.18	13.01	12.17	17.14	16.92	15.69
1977	13.27	8.96	10.50	7.90	13.25	15.19	11.40	12.04	18.10	25.68
1976	7.63	2.86	1.40	6.41	8.13	5.40	5.36	8.41	10.60	19.95

¹ Data for 1977-2005 are measured based on fourth quarter to fourth quarter percentage change.

Regional Divisions:

New England: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Mid-Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

South Atlantic: Washington, D.C., Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska

East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming

Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington