CREDIT UNION TRENDS REPORT

CUNA Mutual Group – Economics ● April 2020 (February 2020 Data)

Highlights

- During February, credit unions picked up 230,000 in new memberships and loan and savings balances grew at an 8.9% and 10.2% seasonally adjusted annualized pace, respectively. Firms hired 275,000 workers, nominal consumer spending rose 0.2% and long-term interest rates decreased 26 basis points. Real GDP growth is expected to decelerate to -3.8% in 2020, as the economy enters the worst recession in a generation.

- At the end of February, CUNA's monthly estimates reported 5,434 CUs in operation, four fewer than one month earlier. Year-over-year, the number of credit unions declined by 138, less than the 217 lost in the 12 months ending in February 2019.

- Total credit union assets rose 2.4% in February, faster than the 1.9% gain reported in February of 20198. Assets rose 9.3% during the past year due to a 9.5% increase in deposits, a 12% decrease in borrowings and a 10.7% increase in capital.

- The nation's credit unions increased their loan portfolios by 0.2% in February, faster than the 0% pace reported in February 2019. Loan balances are up 6.8% during the last 12 months. With deposit balances growing faster than loan, credit union liquidity is loosening up as the credit union average loan-to-savings ratio reached 81.9%, down from 83.9% in February 2019.

- Credit union memberships rose 0.2% in February, down from the 0.3% gain reported in February 2019. Memberships are up 3.4% during the past year due to modest demand for credit, solid job growth and comparatively lower fees and loan interest rates.

- Credit union loan delinquency rates fell to 0.64% in February, below the long-run "natural rate" average of 0.75%. Expect the rate to fall in March due to tax refunds and bonuses allowing some members to catch up on late loan payments.

ECONOMIC, COMPETITIVE AND INTEREST RATE ENVIRONMENT

During February, and before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the economy added 275,000 jobs, the unemployment rate decreased to 3.5%, personal income rose 0.6%, personal spending rose 0.2%, consumer prices rose 0.1%, consumer confidence rose, new home sales fell 4.4%, existing home sales rose 7%, auto sales rose 4.6%, home prices rose 0.6% and the 10-year Treasury interest rate decreased 26 basis points to average 1.5%.

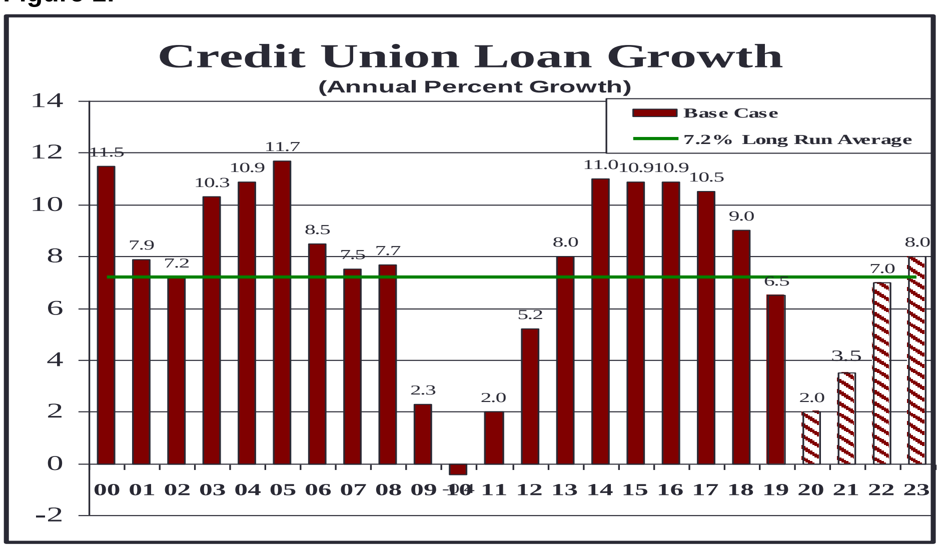
The Coronavirus (COVID-19) Recession. Our latest economic forecasts have the economy contracting at a 20% annualized pace in the second quarter, the unemployment rate rising over 15% and deflationary pressures pushing the inflation rate into negative territory. The Federal Reserve is expected to keep the fed funds interest rate at 0.1% until the unemployment rate returns to around 5% sometime in 2022. The 10-year Treasury interest rate will remain below 1.5% until 2022 due to low inflation expectations and massive quantitative easing by central banks around the world.

Total Credit Union Lending

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to decrease credit unions' loan growth rate to only 2% in 2020, down from 6.5% last year, due to dismal new auto sales and weak home sales **(Figure 1)**. This will lower credit unions' loan-to-asset ratio from 71% today to 65% by year end, which will be the lowest since 2015. Fewer loans will contribute to the lowest earnings since the Great Recession. We are now forecasting credit union return-on-asset ratios to fall to 0.3% in 2020, down 63 basis points from the 0.93% reported in 2019.

Credit union loan balances rose 0.2% in February, faster than the no change pace reported in February 2019 and 6.8% during the last 12 months. February is historically the weakest loan growth month of the year, with seasonal factors typically shaving off 0.6 percentage points from the underlying trend growth rate.

Figure 1:

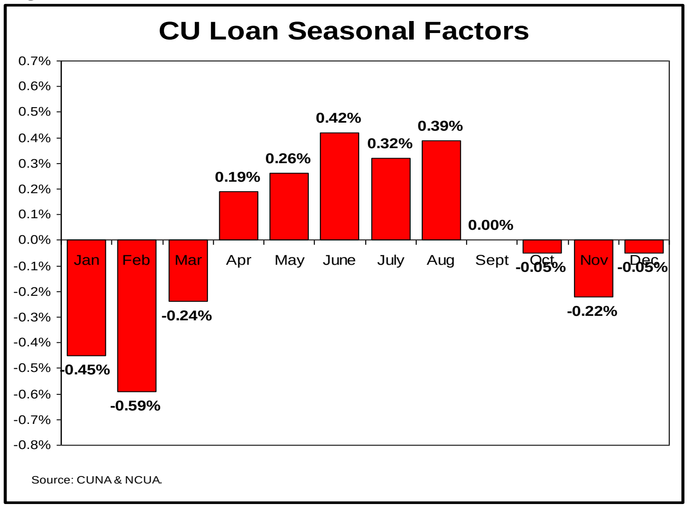


CUNA MUTUAL GROUP

Credit Union Consumer Installment Credit (CUCIC)

Credit union consumer installment credit balances (auto, credit card and other unsecured loans) year-over-year growth rates have been declining over the last six months due mainly to a slowdown in auto loans. Credit union consumer installment credit grew 2.9% during the last year, slower than the total market excluding credit unions which grew 4.8% **(Figure 3)**. February's loan seasonal factors typically shave off 0.59 percentage points from the underlying trend growth as members use tax refunds and bonuses to pay down outstanding credit card and home equity loan balances **(Figure 2)**.

Figure 2:



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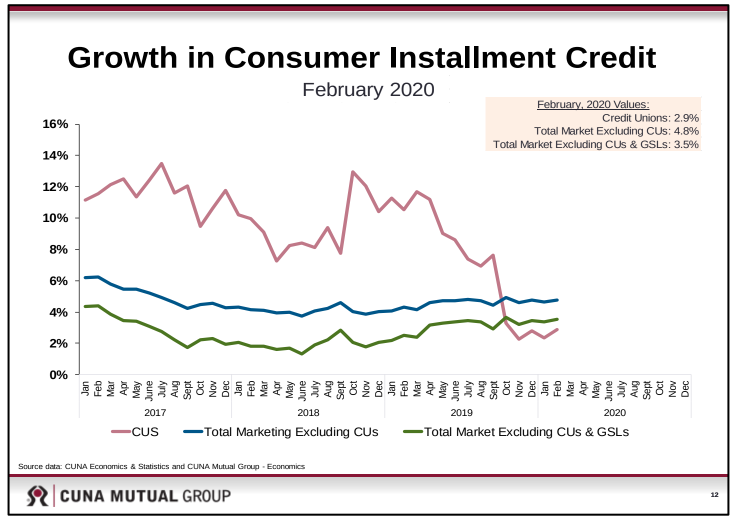


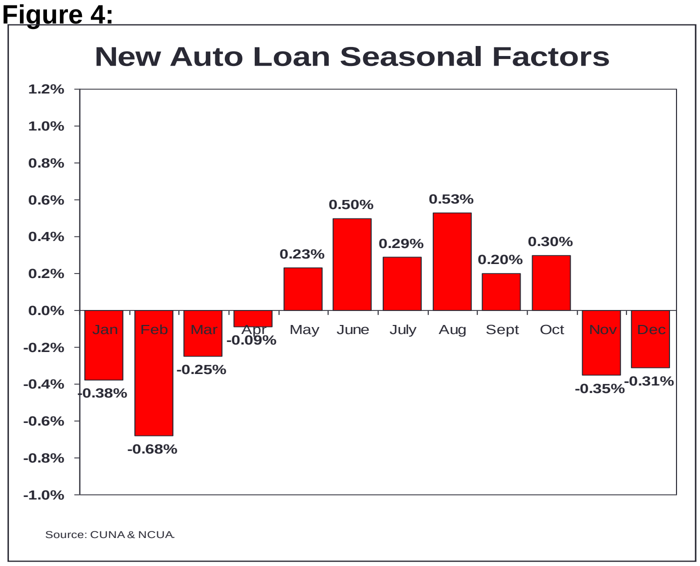
Vehicle Loans

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to decrease new vehicle sales by 50% during the 2nd quarter compared to one year earlier due to closed dealerships, stay-at-home orders for consumers, massive job losses and an unprecedented level of fear of sickness and lost earnings. To counter the decline in auto sales, automakers are offering 0% financing, no payments for the first 120 days, delayed payments in the case of job loss and offering home delivery of new vehicles.

The significant drop in new auto sales will have a large negative impact on credit union new auto lending for the remainder of 2020. Credit union new auto loan balances are expected to fall more than 20% this year, greater than the decline reported during the Great Recession of 2008-2009. New auto sales are not expected to return to its 16.5 million long run inherent pace until the summer of 2022.

Credit union new auto loan balances fell 0.7% in February, below the -0.5% loss reported in February 2019. February is historically the weakest new-auto loan growth month of the year, with seasonal factors typically adjusting -0.68 percentage points from the underlying trend growth rate **(Figure 4)**. On a seasonally-adjusted annualized growth rate basis, new auto loan balances rose 1.2% in February – below the 3% reported one year earlier **(Figure 5)**.

Figure 4:



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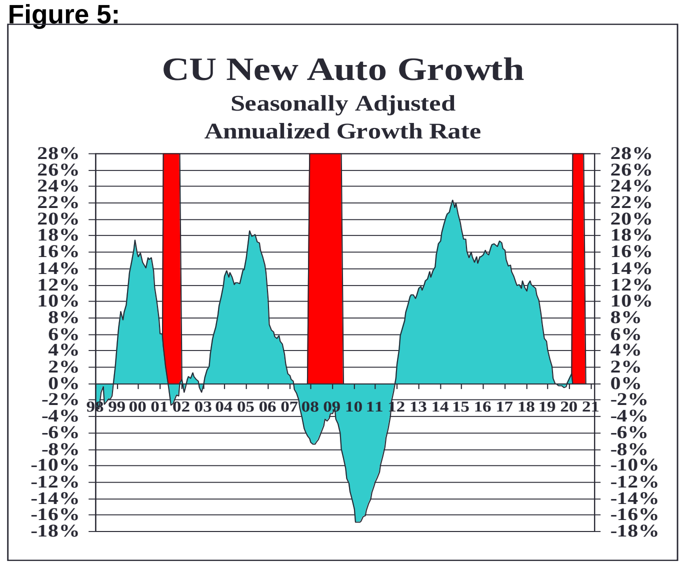


Real Estate Secured Lending – First Mortgages and Other Real Estate

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to decrease credit union purchase mortgage activity this year due to massive job losses and grim income expectations reducing the demand to purchase a home. Moreover, social distancing measures will prevent homebuyers from even interacting with the housing market.

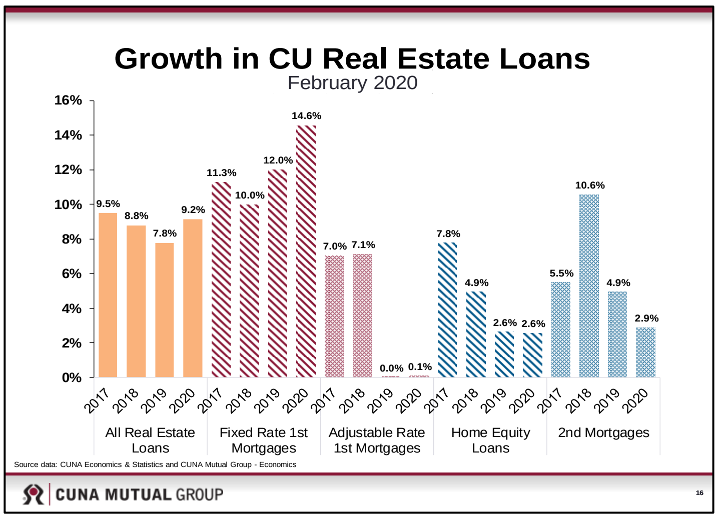
The pandemic recession will also lead to a surge in the share of loans and mortgages in forbearance and therefore a drop in payments. But mortgages lenders are still responsible for paying the principal and interest due to holders of mortgage backed securities. In response to the crisis, the Federal Reserve has revived their quantitate easing program and has promised to buy sufficient Treasury securities and mortgage backed securities to keep interest rates near record lows.

The contract interest rate on a 30-year fixed-rate conventional home mortgage fell to 3.47% in February, down from the 3.62% in January and lower than the 4.37% reported in February 2019. The decrease in mortgage rates is partly due to the 10-year Treasury interest rate falling from 1.76% in January to 1.5% in February 2020. Interest rates are moving lower due to lower inflation expectations (11 basis points) and lower real interest rates (15 basis points).

Home prices rose 0.6% in February from January, according to the Core Logic Home Price Index, and 4.1% year-over-year. U.S. home prices are rising faster than incomes due to limited supply of homes colliding with steady demand. The shortage of new homes is due to homebuilders not producing enough new inventories to satisfy demand. With the Federal Reserve not expected to raise interest rates this year, expect mortgage interest rates to remain low for the rest of the year.

Expect home prices to fall 2-3% in 2020 as the economy goes into a deep recession, household income growth declines and overall homebuyer confidence weakens. The anticipated fall in prices will mark the first decrease since the housing crash of the Great Recession.

Figure 6:



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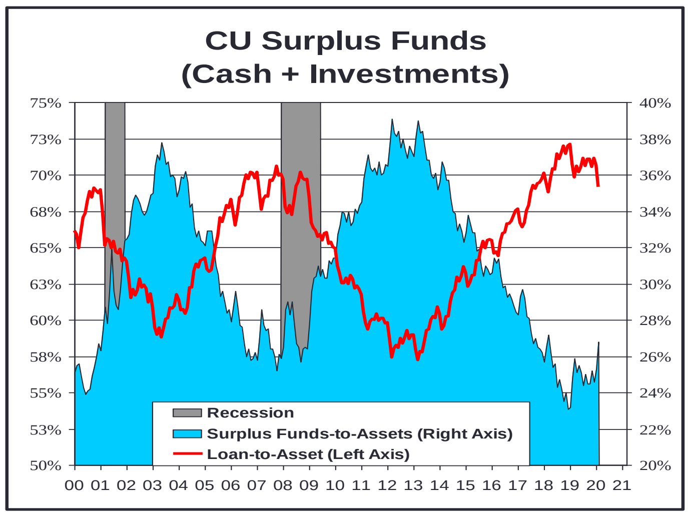


Surplus Funds (Cash + Investments)

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to decrease credit union loan-to-asset ratios to 65% by the end of 2020, down from 71% at the end of 2019, due to expected loan growth of 2% and expected asset growth of 12%. This 6-percentage point change in the mix of assets, from higher-rate loans to lower-rate surplus funds, will lower credit union yield-on-assets ratios 16 basis points this year, holding all else equal. But of course, all else is not being held equal as market interest rates hover around record lows. This 'rate effect" could push yield-on-asset ratios down further a 54 basis points. This combined 70 basis point effect could lower credit union yield-on-asset ratios from 4.05% in 2019 to 4.35% in 2020, the lowest in credit union history.

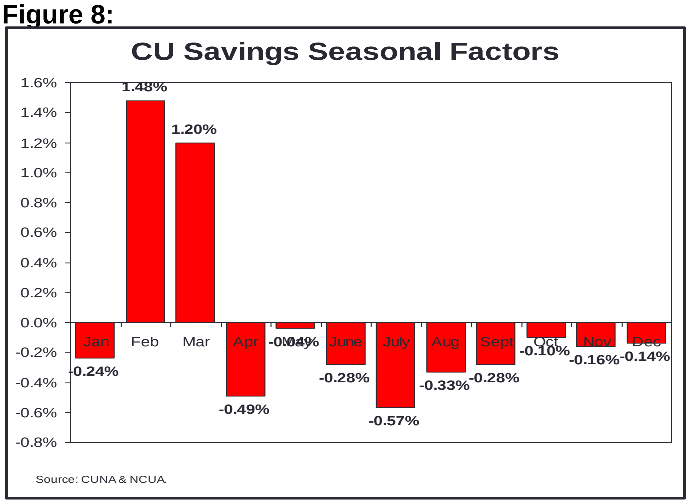
Surplus funds rose to 26.8% of assets in February from 25.3 in January due to a surge in savings deposits. Moreover, the ratio is up two percentage points from the 24.8% reported in February 2019 due to deposit growth exceeding loan growth over the last year (9.5% versus 6.8%) **(Figure 7)**. Currently 56.4% of surplus funds have a maturity of less than 1 year, up from 50.9% last year, the highest percentage since June 2009. The recent drop in short-term interest rates and the majority of surplus funds invested short term will lead to a significant drop in the yield on surplus funds this year.

Savings and Assets

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to increase credit union deposits by 12% in 2020 due to falling gas prices, falling discretionary spending, the volatile stock market and $1,200 stimulus checks. Credit union savings balances surged 2.5% in February, exactly the same as the 2.5% gain reported in February 2019, due to the seasonal factors of tax refunds and bonuses being deposited in credit union members' share draft and regular share accounts, which increased 5.5% and 3% respectively. February's seasonal factors typically add 1.48 percentage points to the underlying savings trend growth, the biggest of the year **(Figure 8)**.

Credit union savings balances grew at a 10.2% seasonally adjusted annualized growth rate in February, due mainly to lower gas prices reducing consumer spending **(Figure 9)**. Moreover, the 2018 tax reform increased members' disposable income and therefore caused the savings growth rate trend to accelerate since then. We forecast credit union savings balances to grow 12% in 2020, significantly above the 7% long run 30-year average.

Figure 8:



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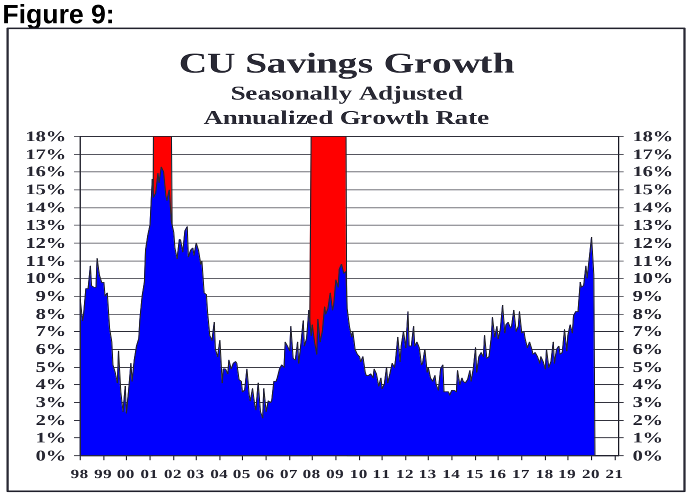


Capital and Other Key Measures

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to double the credit union loan charge-off rate in 2020 compared to 2019, as the nation's unemployment rate rises over 15% **(Figure 10)**. The credit union industry's average loan net charge-off rate rose to 0.59% in the fourth quarter but was down from the 0.61% reported in the fourth quarter of 2018 and above its "natural" long-run rate of 0.5%. In other words, 50 cents of every $100 dollars of credit union loans are normally charged-off each year. The charge-off rate typically exhibits a quarterly seasonal pattern whereby the loan charge-off rate rises 0.05% in the fourth quarter and then declines during the next three quarters **(Figure 10)**.

The COVID-19 pandemic is also expected to double the credit union loan delinquency rate in 2020 compared to 2019. The credit union loan delinquency rate (loans two or more months delinquent as a percent of total loans outstanding) rose slightly to 0.64% in February from the 0.62% reported one year earlier. A delinquency rate around 0.75% is considered the "natural delinquency rate," or the rate due to idiosyncratic life events (divorce, large medical expense, job loss), not due to the business cycle. The loan delinquency rate exhibits an annual seasonal pattern whereby the rate drops on average 0.04-0.06 percentage points in February and again in March as members use tax refunds and bonuses to catch up on late loan payments. Delinquency rates therefore typically reach their nadir in the first quarter and then slowly rise as the year progresses, reaching their apex late in the fourth quarter **(Figure 11**.

Figure 10:

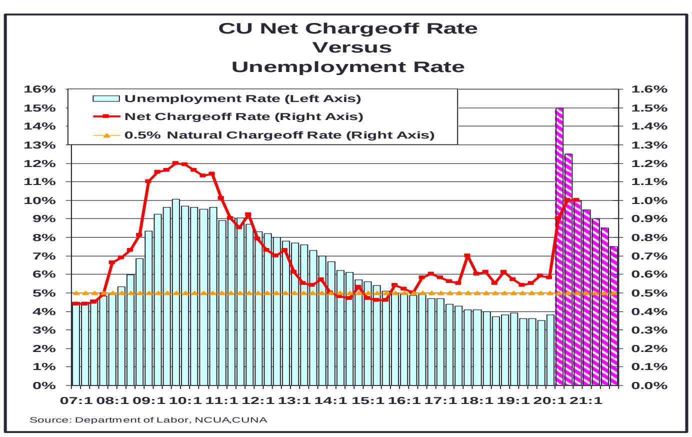
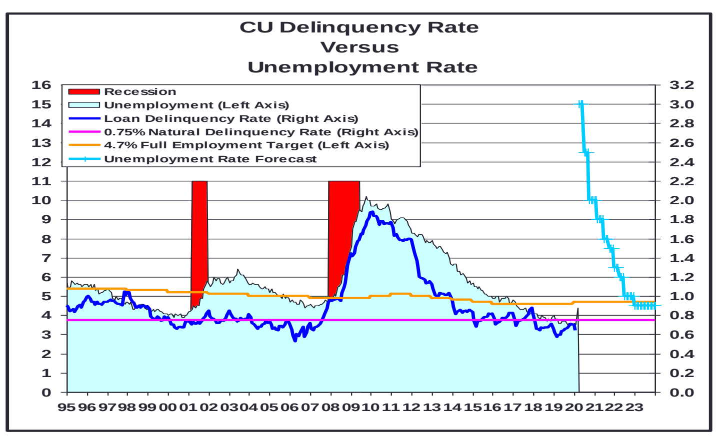


Figure 11:



Credit Unions and Members

As of February 2020, CUNA estimates 5,434 credit unions are in operation, down 138 from February 2019 **(Figure 12)**. The pace of credit union consolidation was -2.5% in the year to February due to the following factors: retiring baby boomer CEOs, rising regulatory/compliance burdens, low net interest margins, rising concerns over scale and operating efficiency, rising competitive pressures and members' demand for ever more products, services and access channels.

There are still more credit unions in the U.S. than banks or savings institutions. At the end of 2019, there were 4,518 banks and only 659 savings institutions in the U.S. But total assets of the banking industry reached $18.6 trillion in 2019, almost 11.3 times greater than the $1.650 trillion held by credit unions. We are forecasting the number of credit unions will decline by 140 in 2019 **(Figure 13)**.

Figure 12:

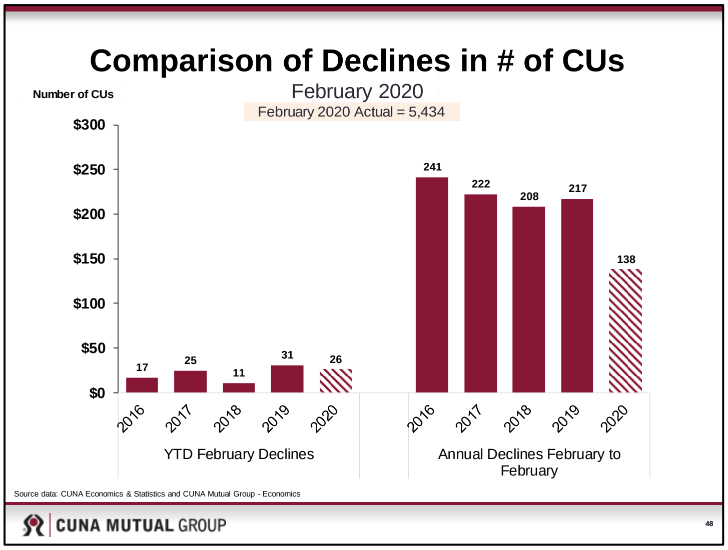
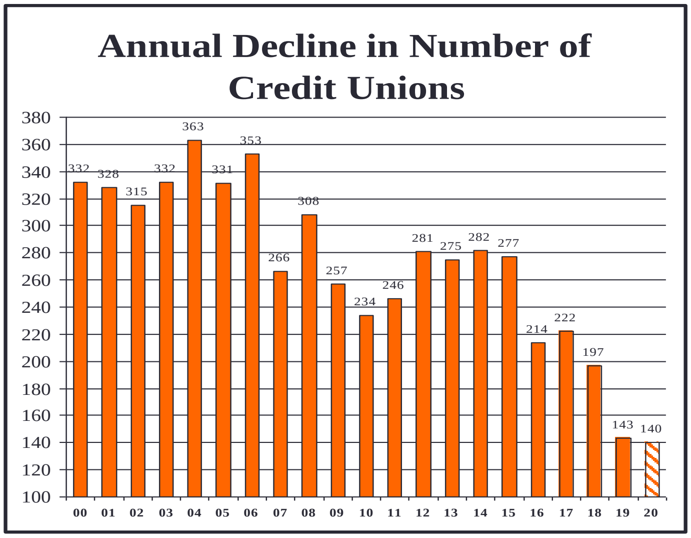


Figure 13:



The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to slow credit union membership growth over the next few years after growing over 3.5% during the last 5 years. Americans typically join credit unions to obtain credit. With loan growth expected to fall to only 2% this year, membership growth will fall to only 1% **(Figure 14)**. Americans also join credit unions when they obtain a job at a business with an associated credit union. With millions of Americans expected to lose jobs this year, this avenue of membership growth will also be blocked. And finally, much of the strong membership growth over the last few years was due to a large surge in indirect auto lending. New indirect auto lending is essentially shut down. And as old indirect auto loans are paid off, many of those members will close their credit union account.

Credit union membership growth slowed significantly during first two months of 2020, adding 230,000 new memberships versus the 372,000 reported in the first two months of 2019. In percentage terms, credit union memberships rose 0.19% in February, 0.41% year-to-date and 3.4% during the last 12 months. Memberships grew at a 3.2% seasonally adjusted annual rate in February, down from 3.7% in February 2019 **(Figure 15)**.

Figure 14:

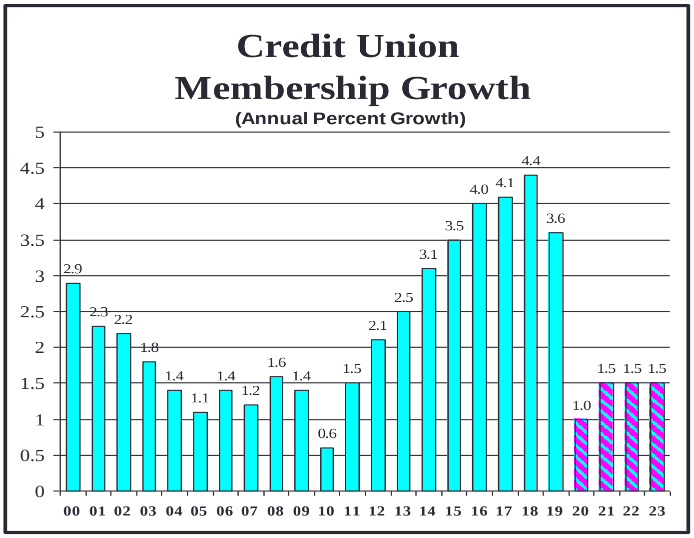
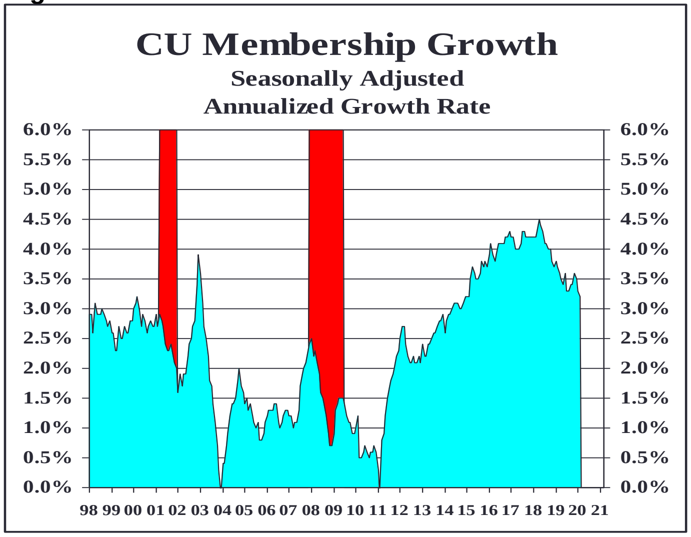


Figure 15:



National Monthly Credit Union Aggregates

YR/MO	LOANS	ASSETS	SAVINGS	CAPITAL	(Millions) MEMBERS	CREDIT UNIONS	LOAN / SAVINGS	CAPITAL/ ASSET RATIO
	|----------------- ($ Billions)		--------------------|					
18 02	984.6	1,418.1	1,197.8	149.8	114.6	5,789	82.2	10.6
18 03	992.4	1,442.0	1,225.7	151.3	115.0	5,759	81.0	10.5
18 04	1,003.0	1,439.0	1,217.5	151.7	115.4	5,724	82.4	10.5
18 05	1,016.3	1,443.0	1,218.7	152.8	115.9	5,722	83.4	10.6
18 06	1,023.8	1,455.2	1,229.8	154.1	116.4	5,708	83.2	10.6
18 07	1,032.1	1,445.0	1,215.8	156.0	116.8	5,706	84.9	10.8
18 08	1,039.9	1,462.6	1,229.2	157.0	117.3	5,695	84.6	10.7
18 09	1,047.9	1,465.8	1,230.4	157.7	117.8	5,662	85.2	10.8
18 10	1,054.5	1,465.0	1,227.6	158.2	118.0	5,625	85.9	10.8
18 11	1,060.2	1,483.7	1,244.8	159.3	118.2	5,615	85.2	10.7
18 12	1,065.2	1,479.6	1,242.1	161.5	118.6	5,603	85.8	10.9
19 01	1,067.7	1,480.2	1,240.9	163.2	118.8	5,576	86.0	11.0
19 02	1,067.4	1,508.7	1,272.2	164.3	119.2	5,572	83.9	10.9
19 03	1,069.7	1,532.6	1,295.7	166.6	119.7	5,561	82.6	10.9
19 04	1,075.2	1,522.7	1,288.2	167.9	119.9	5,556	83.5	11.0
19 05	1,082.8	1,543.1	1,304.7	170.1	120.3	5,548	82.0	11.0
19 06	1,090.9	1,547.0	1,302.7	172.2	120.7	5,534	83.7	11.1
19 07	1,097.3	1,542.5	1,298.9	172.4	121.2	5,530	84.5	11.2
19 08	1,106.6	1,567.4	1,319.6	174.9	121.7	5,518	83.9	11.2
19 09	1,112.9	1,565.3	1,315.1	176.5	122.0	5,506	84.6	11.3
19 10	1,120.1	1,575.6	1,324.8	177.2	122.1	5,482	84.5	11.2
19 11	1,126.2	1,597.1	1,345.6	177.3	122.3	5,469	83.7	11.1
19 12	1,133.6	1,593.5	1,342.7	179.1	122.8	5,460	84.4	11.2
20 01	1,137.4	1,609.2	1,358.8	180.3	123.0	5,438	83.7	11.2
20 02	1,139.9	1,648.3	1,392.7	181.9	123.2	5,434	81.9	11.0

Credit Union Growth Rates

Percent Change Previous Year

YR/MO	LOANS	ASSETS	SAVINGS	CAPITAL	MEMBERS	# OF CUs	# OF CUs DECLINE	Delinquency Ratio*
18 02	9.8	5.4	5.8	6.0	4.3	(3.5)	(208)	0.721%
18 03	9.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	4.2	(3.6)	(214)	0.655%
18 04	9.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.2	(3.9)	(233)	0.655%
18 05	9.9	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.2	(3.9)	(231)	0.642%
18 06	9.5	5.7	5.3	5.9	4.2	(3.9)	(234)	0.669%
18 07	9.3	5.3	4.8	6.5	4.2	(3.6)	(211)	0.666%
18 08	9.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	4.4	(3.4)	(199)	0.672%
18 09	9.3	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.4	(3.6)	(211)	0.671%
18 10	9.3	5.4	5.3	6.1	4.5	(3.8)	(223)	0.674%
18 11	9.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	4.4	(3.8)	(224)	0.698%
18 12	8.9	5.4	5.2	7.8	4.3	(3.4)	(197)	0.709%
19 01	8.7	5.6	6.0	9.0	4.2	(3.7)	(214)	0.660%
19 02	8.4	6.4	6.2	9.7	4.1	(3.8)	(217)	0.622%
19 03	7.8	6.3	5.7	10.1	4.0	(3.4)	(198)	0.576%
19 04	7.2	5.8	5.8	10.7	3.9	(2.9)	(168)	0.557%
19 05	6.5	6.9	7.1	11.4	3.8	(3.0)	(174)	0.599%
19 06	6.6	6.3	5.9	11.8	3.7	(3.0)	(174)	0.631%
19 07	6.3	6.7	6.8	10.5	3.8	(3.1)	(176)	0.645%
19 08	6.4	7.2	7.4	11.4	3.7	(3.1)	(177)	0.660%
19 09	6.2	6.8	6.9	11.9	3.6	(2.8)	(156)	0.665%
19 10	6.2	7.6	7.9	12.0	3.5	(2.5)	(143)	0.677%
19 11	6.2	7.6	8.1	11.4	3.5	(2.6)	(146)	0.707%
19 12	6.4	7.7	8.1	10.9	3.6	(2.6)	(143)	0.700%
20 01	6.5	8.7	9.5	10.5	3.5	(2.5)	(138)	0.700%
20 02	6.8	9.3	9.5	10.7	3.3	(2.5)	(138)	0.640%

* Loans two or more months delinquent as a percent of total loans.

Distribution of Credit Union Loans

Estimated $ (Billions) Outstanding

YR/MO	TOTAL LOANS	NEW VEHICLE LOANS	USED VEHICLE LOANS	TOTAL VEHICLE LOANS	UNSEC Ex. CC'S	CREDIT CARDS	CUCIC	1ST MORT TOTAL	TOT. OTHR MORT 2ND +HE	TOTAL REAL ESTATE	MBLs*
18 02	984.6	135.0	206.6	341.6	40.4	57.7	426.4	400.8	84.2	485.0	73.2
18 03	992.4	136.6	209.1	345.7	40.4	57.6	422.2	407.3	83.6	490.9	79.3
18 04	1,003.0	138.3	212.2	350.4	40.3	57.7	427.2	411.1	84.6	495.6	80.2
18 05	1,016.3	140.9	215.7	356.6	41.1	58.3	434.5	415.0	85.5	500.5	81.3
18 06	1,023.8	141.4	216.3	357.7	41.6	58.8	438.3	418.1	85.5	503.5	81.9
18 07	1,032.1	142.8	218.1	361.0	42.0	59.6	445.2	418.5	87.4	505.9	81.1
18 08	1,039.9	144.8	220.0	364.8	42.5	60.0	451.3	420.5	88.1	508.6	79.9
18 09	1,047.9	146.4	221.1	367.5	42.8	60.2	449.4	427.1	87.6	514.7	83.7
18 10	1,054.5	147.5	221.5	369.0	43.2	60.6	468.3	426.2	89.8	516.0	70.3
18 11	1,060.2	148.2	222.7	370.3	43.7	61.4	471.4	428.8	90.5	519.3	69.5
18 12	1,065.2	149.8	222.3	372.0	44.2	62.7	469.2	434.2	89.8	524.0	72.0
19 01	1,067.7	149.6	223.1	372.7	44.2	62.4	471.5	433.7	91.2	524.9	71.3
19 02	1,067.4	148.8	223.5	372.3	43.7	61.8	471.3	435.0	90.9	525.9	70.2
19 03	1,069.7	148.2	224.2	372.4	43.8	61.9	471.6	438.2	90.3	528.5	69.6
19 04	1,075.2	148.1	225.2	373.3	44.4	62.5	475.0	438.3	92.4	530.6	69.6
19 05	1,082.8	148.6	226.3	374.9	44.1	62.9	473.7	442.0	91.8	533.9	75.3
19 06	1,090.9	148.8	227.8	376.6	45.0	63.3	476.1	446.1	92.0	538.1	76.6
19 07	1,097.3	148.8	228.7	377.5	45.5	64.0	478.1	448.4	92.8	541.2	78.0
19 08	1,106.6	149.2	229.7	378.8	46.2	64.4	482.5	453.3	92.8	546.2	78.0
19 09	1,112.9	149.6	230.7	380.3	46.2	64.7	483.6	457.8	93.0	550.9	78.5
19 10	1,120.1	148.5	231.4	379.9	46.7	64.9	483.7	464.1	94.0	558.0	78.4
19 11	1,126.2	148.2	232.1	380.3	47.0	65.1	482.0	470.1	94.2	564.2	80.0
19 12	1,133.6	149.7	231.3	381.0	47.2	66.9	482.4	471.8	93.0	564.8	86.4
20 01	1,137.4	149.3	232.3	381.6	47.0	66.0	482.5	476.7	92.9	569.6	85.3
20 02	1,139.9	148.3	233.3	381.6	46.1	65.2	484.9	480.7	93.4	574.0	80.9

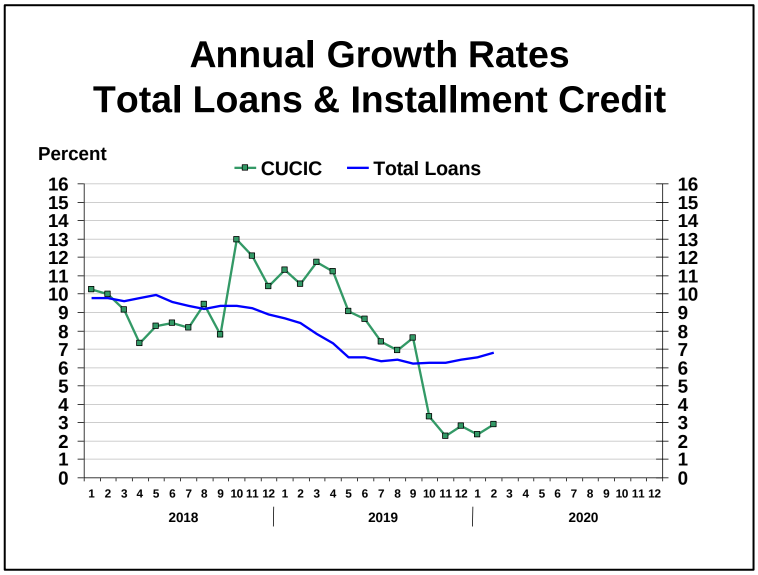
* Member Business Loans

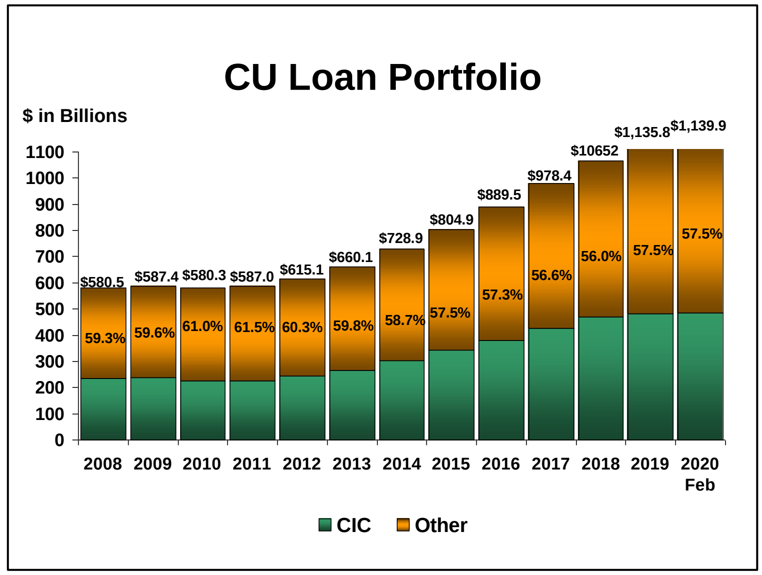
CUCIC = Total Loans – Total Real Estate - MBLs   CUCIC = Total Vehicle Loans + Unsecured Loans + Credit Card – 17% of MBLs

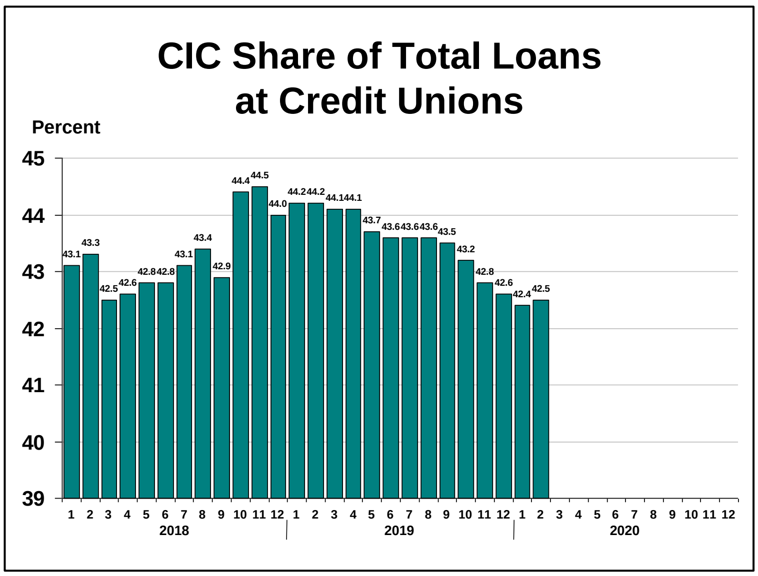
Distribution of Credit Union Loans

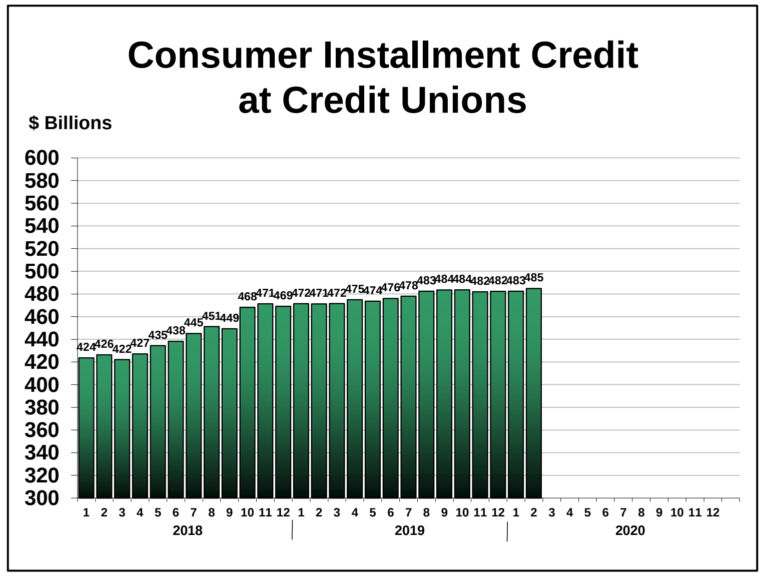
Percent Change From Prior Year

YR/MO	TOTAL LOANS	NEW VEHICLE LOANS	USED VEHICLE LOANS	TOTAL VEHICLE LOANS	UNSEC Ex. CC'S	CREDIT CARDS	CUCIC	1ST MORT TOTAL	TOT. OTHR MORT 2ND +HE	TOTAL REAL ESTATE	MBLs*
18 02	9.8	11.9	10.0	10.8	6.3	9.9	10.0	10.1	7.2	9.6	9.8
18 03	9.6	12.1	10.0	10.8	7.5	9.8	9.1	10.5	5.7	9.6	12.2
18 04	9.8	11.6	10.3	10.8	5.9	9.1	7.3	11.4	4.9	10.2	22.0
18 05	9.9	12.5	10.6	11.3	7.0	9.0	8.2	11.5	5.4	10.4	16.5
18 06	9.5	11.6	9.8	10.5	7.2	9.0	8.4	10.5	5.0	9.5	16.2
18 07	9.3	11.3	9.7	10.3	7.1	8.9	8.1	10.0	5.8	9.2	17.2
18 08	9.2	12.1	9.6	10.6	7.2	8.3	9.4	9.4	6.2	8.8	9.7
18 09	9.3	12.5	9.7	10.8	5.9	8.4	7.8	9.8	6.4	9.2	19.1
18 10	9.3	12.2	9.7	10.7	7.1	8.1	13.0	8.9	7.0	8.6	-6.1
18 11	9.2	11.9	9.6	10.5	6.7	7.8	12.1	9.0	6.9	8.6	-3.6
18 12	8.9	11.6	9.0	10.1	6.9	7.4	10.4	9.2	6.9	8.8	0.3
19 01	8.7	10.8	8.5	9.4	7.3	7.0	11.3	8.9	7.7	8.7	-6.1
19 02	8.4	10.2	8.2	9.0	8.1	7.2	10.5	8.5	8.0	8.4	-4.2
19 03	7.8	8.5	7.2	7.7	8.4	7.6	11.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	-12.2
19 04	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.0	9.4	8.3	11.2	6.6	8.8	7.1	-12.6
19 05	6.5	5.5	4.9	4.9	7.3	7.9	9.0	6.5	7.4	6.7	-7.5
19 06	6.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	8.2	7.6	8.6	6.7	7.7	6.9	-6.5
19 07	6.3	4.2	4.8	4.6	8.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.2	7.0	-3.8
19 08	6.4	3.0	4.4	3.8	8.7	7.4	6.9	7.8	5.4	7.4	-2.5
19 09	6.2	2.2	4.4	3.5	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.2	6.3	7.0	-6.3
19 10	6.2	0.7	4.5	3.0	8.1	7.2	3.3	8.9	4.7	8.2	11.5
19 11	6.2	0.0	4.5	2.7	7.5	5.9	2.2	9.6	4.1	8.7	15.0
19 12	6.4	0.0	4.1	2.4	7.0	6.7	2.8	8.7	3.5	7.8	20.1
20 01	6.5	-0.2	4.1	2.4	6.5	5.8	2.3	9.9	1.9	8.5	19.6
20 02	6.8	-0.3	4.4	2.5	5.5	5.5	2.9	10.5	2.7	9.2	15.4









This report on key credit union indicators is based on data from CUNA E&S's *Monthly Credit Union Estimates*, the Federal Reserve Board and CUNA Mutual Group – Economics.

To access this report on the Internet, go to www.cunamutual.com/CUTrends.

If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please call. Thank you.

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