CREDIT UNION TRENDS REPORT

CUNA Mutual Group – Economics ● August 2020 (June 2020 Data)

Highlights

- During June, credit unions picked up 242,000 new memberships, loan balances grew at a 5.6% annualized pace, firms hired 4.8 million workers, nominal consumer spending increased 5.6% and long-term interest rates rose 6 basis points. Second quarter economic growth came in at a negative 33%, below the negative 5% reported in Q1.
- At the end of June, CUNA's monthly estimates reported 5,354 CUs in operation, down 15 CUs from one month earlier. Year-over-year the number of credit unions declined by 180, more than the 174 lost in the 12 months ending in June 2019.
- Total credit union assets rose 0.7% in June and 12.1% year to date. Credit unions paid off $19 billion in wholesale borrowings in June, or 16% of their outstanding balances. Assets rose 15.5% during the past year due to a 16.8% increase in deposits, a 8.9% increase in capital and a 7% decrease in borrowings.
- The nation's credit unions increased their loan portfolios by 0.5% in June, less than the 0.7% pace reported in June 2019, and rose 6.4% during the last 12 months. June is historically the month reporting the fastest loan growth as the summer car buying season begins in earnest.
- While credit union memberships rose a robust 0.2% in June, this was still below the 0.4% gain reported in June 2019. Memberships are up 3% over the past year due to strong demand for mortgage loans.

  Credit union loan delinquency rates fell to 0.62% in June, down from 0.63% one year and below the long run natural delinquency rate of 0.75%. We expect the loan delinquency rate to double by the end of the year as loan forbearance programs expire.

ECONOMIC, COMPETITIVE AND INTEREST RATE ENVIRONMENT

During June, the third full month of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy gained 4.8 million jobs, the unemployment rate decreased to 11.1%, personal income fell 1.1%, personal spending rose 5.6%, consumer prices rose 0.6%, consumer confidence rose, new home sales rose 13.8%, existing home sales rose 20.7%, auto sales rose 18.1%, home prices rose 1% and the 10-year Treasury interest rate increased 6 basis point to average 0.73%.

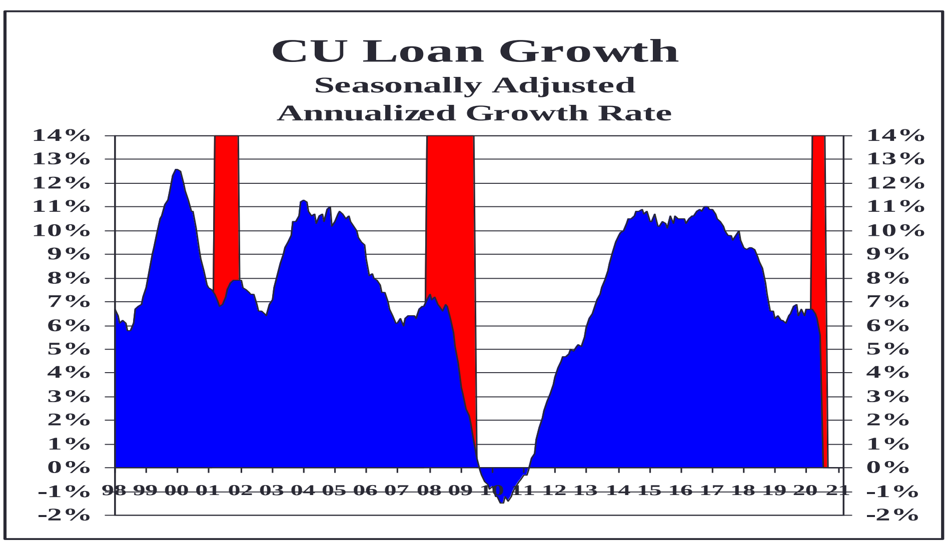
The Coronavirus (COVID-19) Recession. Our latest economic forecasts have the economy contracting at a 15% annualized pace in the third quarter, the unemployment rate remaining over 8% during 2021 and deflationary pressures keeping the inflation rate around 1.5% during the next 18 months. The Federal Reserve is expected to keep the fed funds interest rate at 0.1% until the unemployment rate returns to around 5%, likely sometime in 2023. 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

Credit union loan balances rose 0.5% in June, lower than the 0.7% pace reported in June 2019, due to slower growth in new-auto loans (-0.3% vs 0.1%) and credit card loans (-0.6% vs 0.6%). June typically records the fastest loan growth of the year, with seasonal factors adding 0.39 percentage points to the underlying trend growth.

Credit union loan balances grew at a 5.6% seasonally-adjusted, annualized growth rate in June **(Figure 1)**, significantly below the pace set over the last five years. We are forecasting below trend credit union loan growth for the next few years due to the COVID-9 pandemic, little pent up demand for durable goods and high levels of labor market uncertainty. With mortgage loans currently making up 44% of all loans and with mortgage balances growing 13.4% during the last 12 months, multiplying these two numbers together contributes 5.9 percentage points to total loan growth, which makes up 92% of the 6.4% total loan growth.

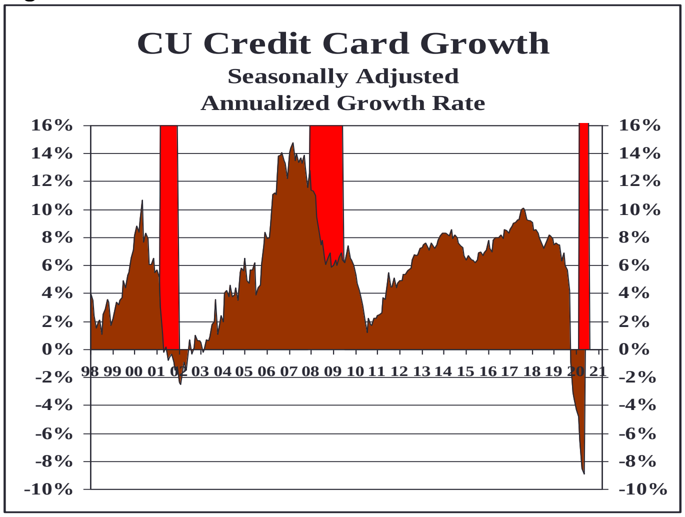
Figure 1:



Credit Union Consumer Installment Credit (CUCIC)

Credit union consumer installment credit loan balances (auto, credit card and other unsecured loans) rose 0.4% during the 12 months ending in June, below the 0.7% pace reported by all other lenders **(Figure 3)**. Credit card growth has been decelerating lately, falling at a 9% seasonally-adjusted annualized growth rate **(Figure 2)**. June's credit card seasonal factors usually add 0.55 percentage points to the underlying trend growth rate. Low gas prices, consumers staying at home and cash-out mortgage refinances will keep credit card loan growth in the negative territory for the remainder of the year.

Figure 2:



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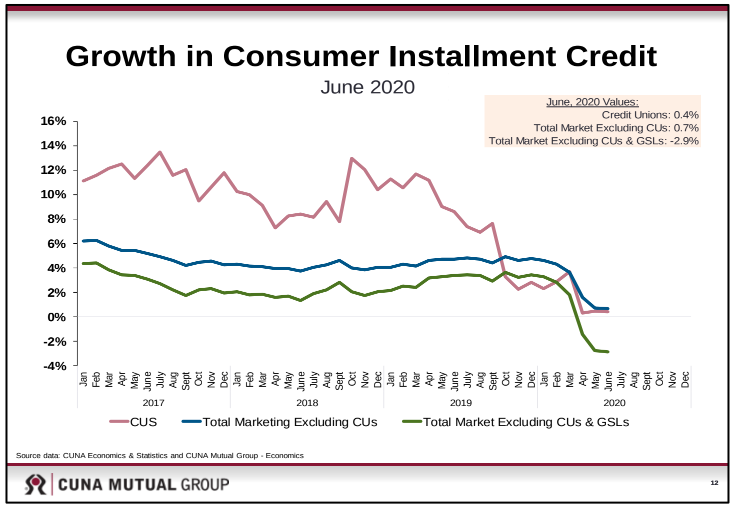


Vehicle Loans

Credit union new-auto loan balances fell at a 5% seasonally-adjusted, annualized growth rate in June, the biggest negative reading since the summer of 2011 **(Figure 4)**. Negative readings are associated with recessions which are highlighted as red bars in figure 4. On a month-over-month basis, new-auto loan balances decreased 0.3% in June, slower than the 0.1% gain reported in June 2019. June's seasonal factors usually add 0.5 percentage points to the underlying trend growth rate and June typically has the second largest season factor of the year. May through October is considered the new-auto buying and lending season. Credit union new-auto loans currently make up 38% of total auto loans, with used-auto loans making up the other 62%. Used-auto loan balances rose 1.4% in June, twice the 0.7% pace reported in June 2019. A typical used-auto loan is originated at roughly half the dollar amount of a new-auto loan.

Figure 4:

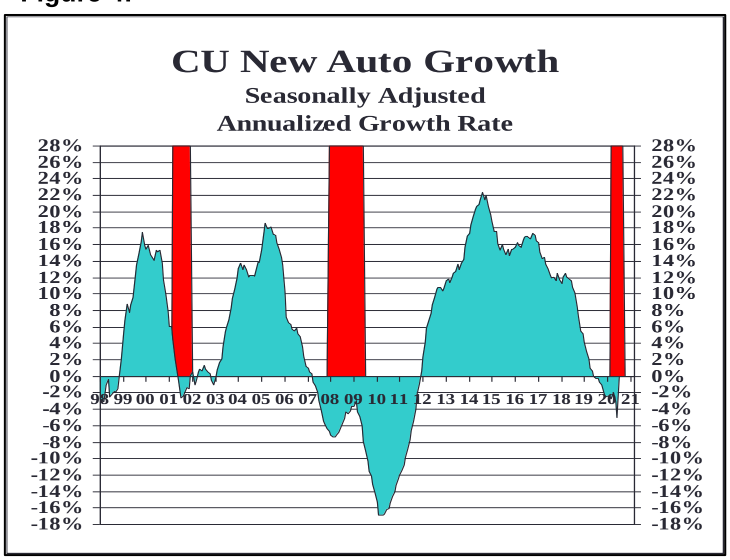
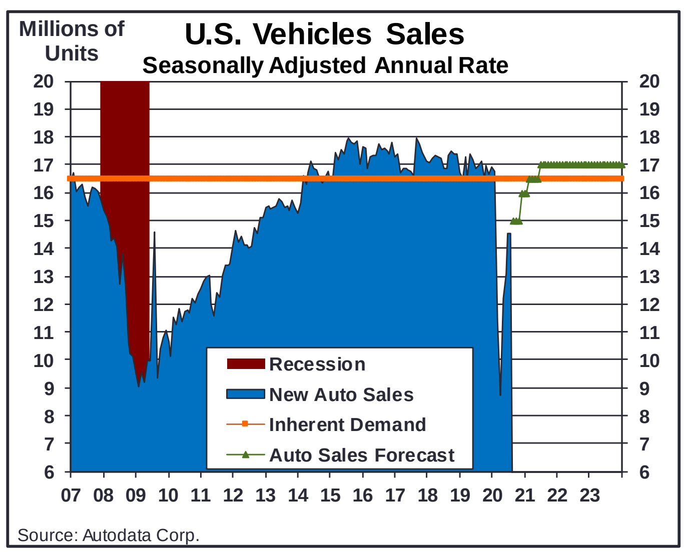


Figure 5:



Vehicle sales rose in June to a 12.7 million unit seasonally-adjusted, annualized sales rate, which is up from the 12.1 million units reported in May and lower by 11.2% on a year-ago basis. This pace is below the 16.5 million-level considered a normal auto market. We expect auto sales to rise to 14.5 million this summer and to 16.5 million by the first half of 2021.

Real Estate Secured Lending – First Mortgages and Other Real Estate
Credit union fixed-rate first mortgage loan balances grew 1% in June, slower than the 1.1% reported in June 2019. A year-to-date growth comparison shows a 7.3% growth rate during the first half of 2020, up when compared to the 3.4% in 2019. Adjustable-rate first mortgage loan balances reported 7% growth during the first half of 2020, up from 1% during the similar period last year. Credit unions now hold $506 billion of first mortgages on their books, which are 4.5% of the entire mortgage market, up from 4.3% in June 2019. All credit union real estate loans grew 10.4% over the last year, faster than the 6.9% pace set in 2019 **(Figure 6)**.

The contract interest rate on a 30-year fixed-rate conventional home mortgage fell to 3.16% in June, down from 3.23% in May and below the 3.8% reported in June 2019. We expect the Federal Reserve to keep short-term and long term interest rates around the range they currently occupy for the next 18 months, at least. This forecasted low interest rate environment will encourage some fence-sitters to purchase a home and/or refinance a higher rate mortgage.

Home prices rose 1% in June from May, according to the Core Logic Home Price Index, and 4.9% year-over-year. In the long run, home price growth should approximately equal income growth. Despite persistent weakness in the U.S. labor market, house prices are rising because supply has declined as a result of the pandemic while demand has been boosted by historically low mortgage interest rates.

Existing home sales spiked 20.7% in June compared to May, and dropped 11% compared to June 2019. The housing market remains constrained by a limited supply, with only 4 months' supply of homes on the market. Housing demand should be buoyed by lower mortgage financing costs via the recent 64 basis point decline in mortgage rates over the last year. Supply-side pressures will take some wind out of potential homebuyers' sails with existing-home inventories still near multidecade lows weighing on housing affordability. Expect existing home sales to fully recover to prepandemic levels by the second half of 2022.

Figure 6:

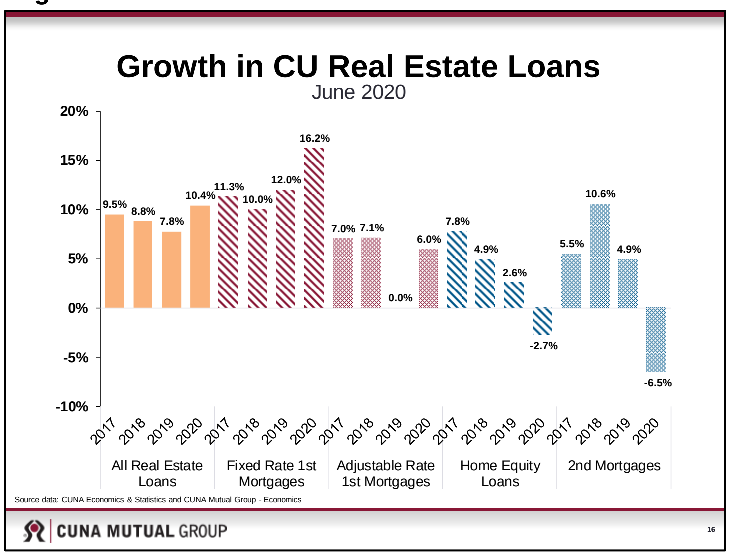
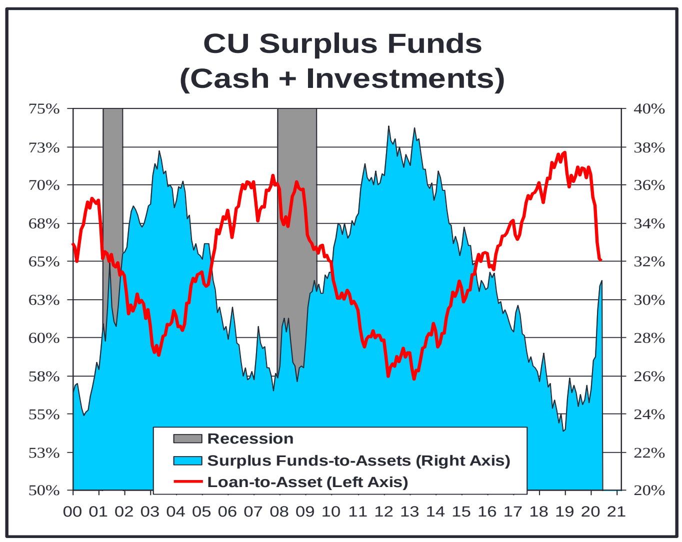


Figure 7:



Surplus Funds (Cash + Investments)
Credit union surplus funds as a percent of assets rose to 31% in June, up from 25.1% in June 2019, as surplus funds rose 42.5% over the last year while assets grew 15.5% **(Figure 7)**. This is the fastest growth in credit union liquidity since the first quarter of 2002 when surplus funds rose 42.7% due to the S&P 500 stock market Index falling to 1,067.

The stronger growth in credit union savings over the last year resulted in credit unions relying less on wholesale borrowings, which fell by $4 billion, or a drop of 7.4%. Credit unions' capital balances increased by $15.2 billion, 8.9%, during the last 12 months. The credit union movement's capital-to-asset ratio fell to 10.5%, below the 10.5% reported in June 2019, due to capital growing slower than assets.

The obverse of the surplus funds ratio is the loan-to-asset ratio, which reached 65% in June, below the 70.5% reported in June 2019. Credit unions can expect downward pressure on asset yields over the next year as the lower rate investment portfolio grows faster than the loan portfolio. Moreover, as the Federal Reserve keeps interest rates low over the next few years, auto and credit card interest rates will fall as well.

Savings and Assets

Credit union savings balances grew 16.7% during the 12 months ending in June **(Figure 9)**, almost three times faster than the 5.7% average annual growth rate recorded during the last 10 years. The 16.7% credit union savings growth rate was caused by the combination of the 3% membership growth during the last 12 months and the 13.4% savings-per-member growth rate **(Figure 8)**. The increase in deposit growth rates over the last year coincides with a rise in the national savings rate (savings as a percent of disposable personal income) which reached 19% in June. This is above the 7.6% national savings rate set in June 2019.

During the last 12 months, regular share deposit growth accounted for 38.3% of all deposit growth at credit unions. Regular share deposits are currently growing at a 35% seasonally adjusted annualized rate, the fastest pace in recent history as members have reduced spending due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 8:

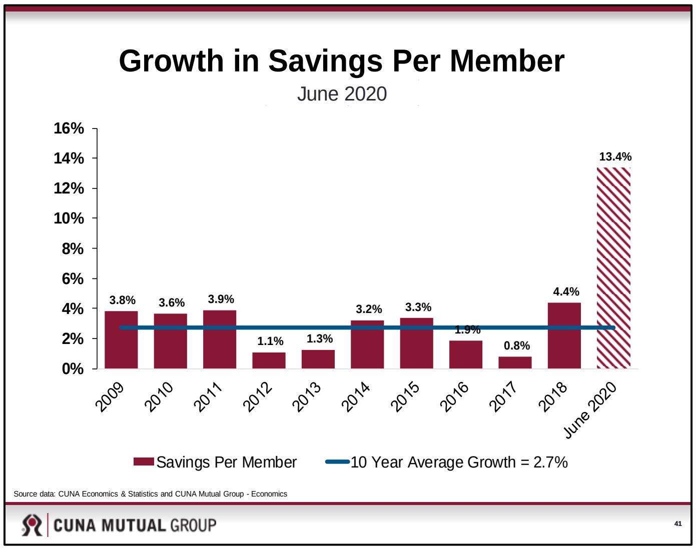
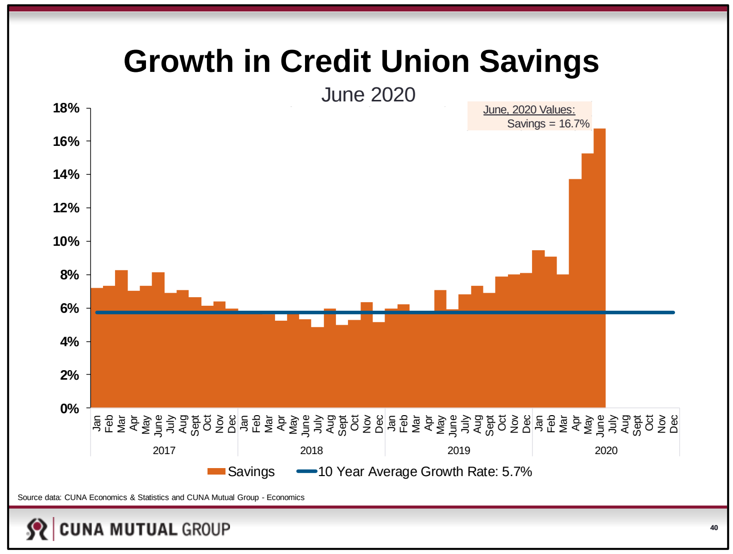


Figure 9:



Capital and Other Key Measures

The Treasury yield curve shifted down to record lows over the last six months **(Figure 10)**. Interest rates on the 3-month Treasury bill fell 144 basis points to 0.12%, while 30-year Treasury bond interest rates fell 114 basis points to 1.25%. With short-term interest rates falling 30 basis points more than long-term interest rates during the last six months, the yield curve steepened slightly. Normally this would put upward pressure on credit unions' net interest margins. But the surge in deposits and short-term investments will put downward pressure on credit union net interest margins for the next 18 months due to investment yields falling to record lows.

Credit union loan-to-share ratios fell to 76.3% in June, down from 83.7% one year earlier **(Figure 11)**. The recent cyclical high of 86% occurred during January 2019, the highest since May 1980. Loan-to-asset ratios reached 65% in June, down from 70.5% one year earlier, which will depress net interest margins which are already experiencing downward pressure from the record low yield curve.

Figure 10:

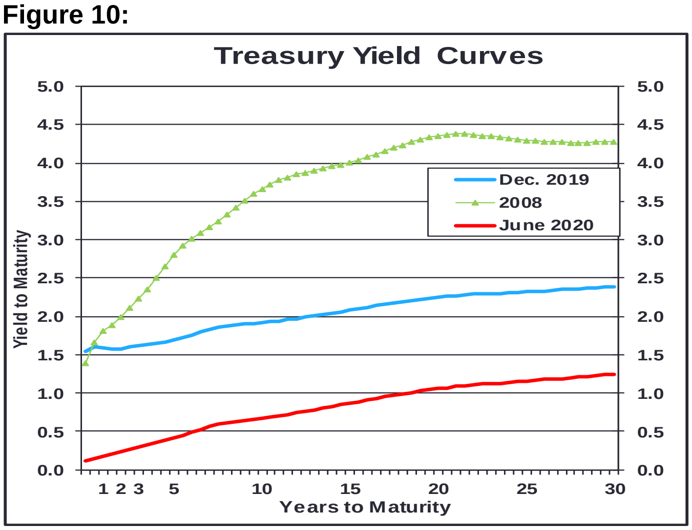
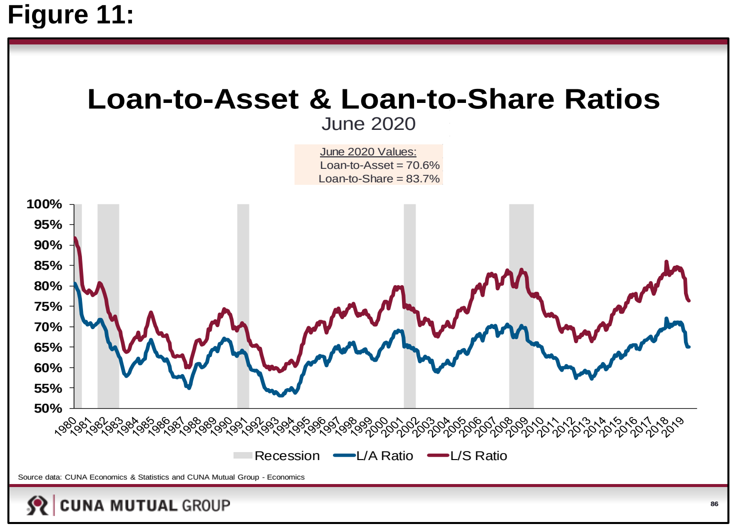


Figure 11:



Credit Unions and Members

As of June 2020, CUNA estimates 5,354 credit unions were in operation, 15 fewer than May and 180 fewer than June 2019 **(Figure 12)**. During the first half of 2020, approximately 106 credit unions ceased to exist because of mergers, purchase and assumptions or liquidation. During a typical year, 46% of the total decline in the number of credit unions takes place in the first half of the year, which means that we can estimate the 2020 full year decline in the number of credit unions to be 230, above the 143 reported in 2019. However, my official forecast is for a decline of 180 credit unions in 2020 **(Figure 13).** The average asset size of a credit union now stands at $312.4 million, up 11.7% from a year ago, while the median asset size is $37.5 million, up 7.4% over the last year, indicating larger credit unions growing faster than their smaller counterparts.

The trend towards industry consolidation and bigger credit unions is only likely to accelerate due to the greater importance of digital capabilities to deliver financial services during the pandemic, the benefits of greater economies of scale, higher productivity and larger earnings that are all achieved with a larger asset base. Larger, more efficient credit unions will also raise the barrier to entry for new small credit unions.

Figure 12:

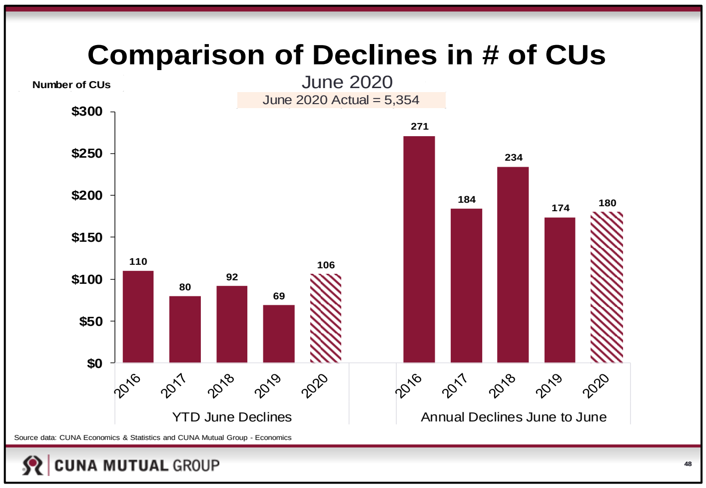
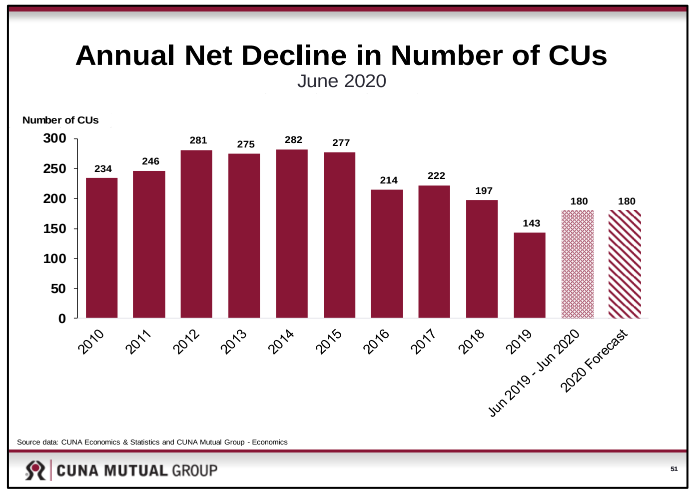


Figure 13:



Credit union memberships grew 242,000 in June (0.2%) which is below the 471,000 new members (0.39%) added in June 2019. Total credit union memberships have now reached 124.3 million – 37.6% of the total U.S. population of 331 million. Last June, 36.6% of the U.S. population belonged to a credit union. The membership gain was driven by demand for credit by the American consumer and the 4.8 million jobs added to the U.S. economy in June, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Year-to-date, credit unions added 1.66 million new members **(Figure 14)**, slower than the 2.17 million members added in the similar period in 2019. Year-over-year memberships have increased at a 3% pace **(Figure 15)**, faster than the 0.8% population growth. We expect the economy to slowly reopen this fall and therefore bring back millions of jobs in 2020 and 2021, contributing to a credit union membership growth rate of 2% in 2020 and 2.5% in 2021.

Figure 14:

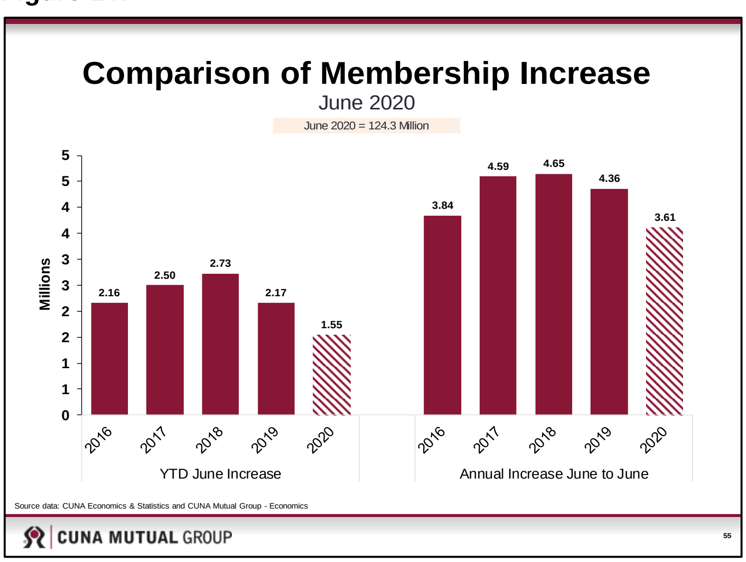


Figure 15:

National Monthly Credit Union Aggregates

YR/MO	LOANS	ASSETS	SAVINGS	CAPITAL	MEMBERS	CREDIT UNIONS	LOAN / SAVINGS	CAPITAL/ ASSET RATIO
	|----- ($ Billions) -----			|	(Millions)			
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	1,137.3	1,610.7	1,358.5	180.5	123.2	5,450	83.7	11.2
20 02	1,139.9	1,651.0	1,387.6	181.8	123.4	5,446	82.1	11.0
20 03	1,143.6	1,666.0	1,399.7	183.5	123.8	5,419	81.7	11.0
20 04	1,144.4	1,729.4	1,465.2	182.9	123.8	5,406	78.1	10.6
20 05	1,154.8	1,774.8	1,503.7	185.9	124.1	5,369	76.8	10.5
20 06	1,160.4	1,786.4	1,520.8	187.4	124.3	5,354	76.3	10.5

Credit Union Growth Rates

Percent Change Previous Year

YR/MO	LOANS	ASSETS	SAVINGS	CAPITAL	MEMBERS	# OF CUs	# OF CUs DECLINE	Delinquency Ratio*
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)	0.702%
19 12	6.4	7.7	8.1	10.9	3.6	(2.6)	(143)	0.703%
20 01	6.5	8.8	9.5	10.7	3.6	(2.5)	(126)	0.698%
20 02	6.8	9.4	9.1	10.6	3.5	(2.5)	(126)	0.640%
20 03	6.9	8.7	8.0	10.1	3.4	(2.8)	(142)	0.629%
20 04	6.4	13.5	13.8	8.8	3.2	(2.7)	(148)	0.691%
20 05	6.6	15.0	15.3	9.3	3.2	(3.2)	(179)	0.691%
20 06	6.4	15.5	16.7	8.9	3.0	(3.3)	(180)	0.618%

* 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 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	47.3	66.9	482.4	471.8	93.0	564.8	86.4
20 01	1,137.4	149.4	231.9	381.3	47.1	66.3	482.5	471.8	92.9	564.7	90.1
20 02	1,140.0	148.4	232.6	381.0	46.3	65.8	484.9	465.8	93.1	558.9	96.0
20 03	1,143.8	147.2	233.0	380.2	46.7	65.3	489.0	486.2	92.4	578.6	76.0
20 04	1,144.5	146.7	231.0	377.7	46.0	62.4	476.5	490.0	91.2	581.2	86.7
20 05	1,154.8	145.4	232.3	377.7	45.7	61.5	476.0	496.5	90.0	586.4	92.4
20 06	1,160.4	145.0	235.6	380.7	48.3	61.1	478.1	505.9	88.3	594.2	88.2

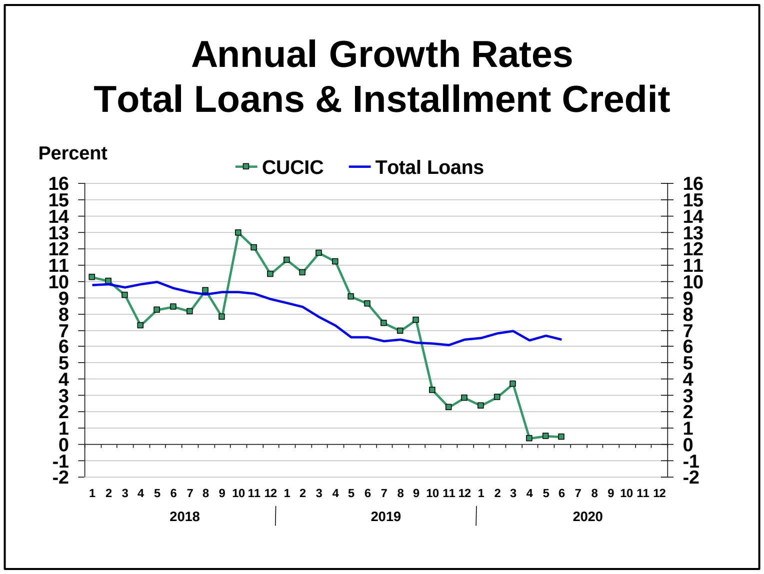
* Member Business Loans

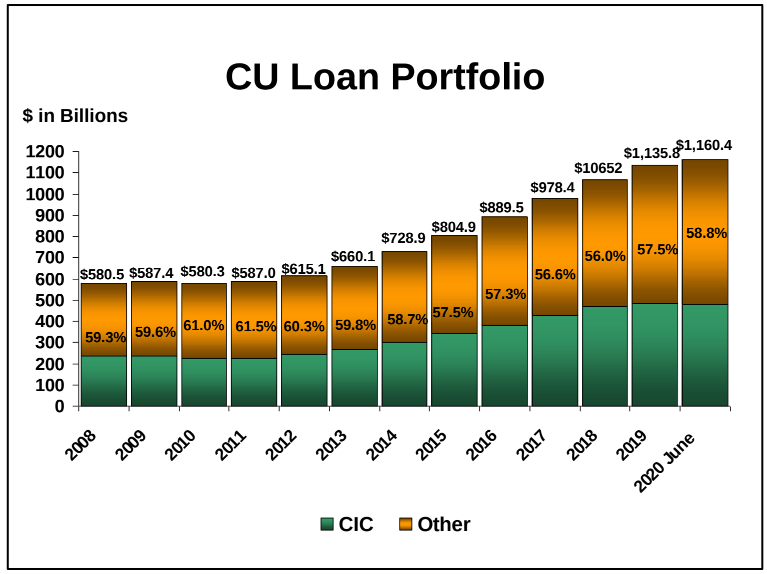
CUCIC = Total Loans – Total Real Estate - MBLs CUCIC = Total Vehicle Loans + Unsecured Loans + Credit Card – 17% of MBLs

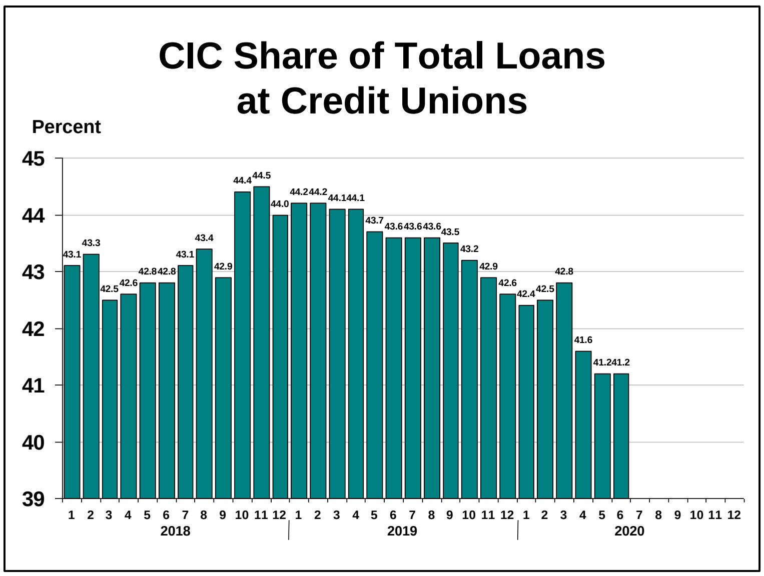
Distribution of Credit Union Loans

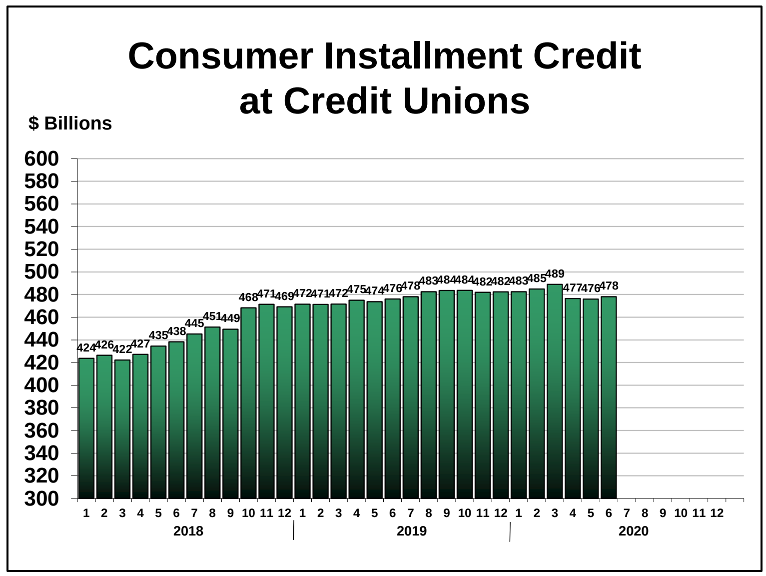
Percent Change From Prior Year

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 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	-0.1	3.9	2.3	6.7	6.3	2.3	8.8	1.8	7.6	26.4
20 02	6.8	-0.2	4.0	2.3	6.0	6.4	2.9	7.1	2.4	6.3	36.9
20 03	6.9	-0.7	3.9	2.1	6.8	5.4	3.7	11.0	2.3	9.5	9.2
20 04	6.4	-1.1	2.6	1.1	3.9	0.1	0.3	11.7	-0.9	9.6	23.0
20 05	6.6	-2.1	2.6	0.8	3.7	-2.2	0.5	12.3	-2.0	9.8	22.8
20 06	6.4	-2.5	3.4	1.1	7.3	-3.5	0.4	13.4	-4.1	10.4	15.1









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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