

Credit Union Trends Report

April 2026, December 2025 data

Economic forecast January 2026

	Past results		Quarterly actual/forecasts				Annual forecasts	
	Previous 10-yr avg	2025	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2026	2027
Growth rates:								
Economic growth (% chg GDP)*	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Inflation (CPI, 12 month % chg)	3.3%	2.7%	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%
Unemployment rate (BLS)	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Federal funds rate (effective)	2.36%	3.64%	3.64%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.40%
10-year treasury rate	2.84%	4.18%	4.30%	4.30%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.20%
10-year-fed funds spread	0.48%	0.54%	0.66%	0.66%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.80%

*Percent change, annualized rate for quarterly and Q4-to-Q4 change for annual.
All other numbers are end-of-period values.

Credit union forecast January 2026

	Past results		Forecasts				Annual forecasts	
	10-yr Average	2025	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026	2027
Growth rates:								
Savings growth	7.3%	5.5%	4.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	6.5%	7.0%
Loan growth	8.1%	4.6%	0.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.3%	5.5%	6.0%
Asset growth	7.3%	5.4%	3.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	6.2%	6.5%
Membership growth	3.5%	1.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Liquidity:								
Loan-to-share ratio**	81.15%	83.2%	80.1%	81.0%	82.0%	81.6%	81.6%	80.5%
Asset quality:								
Delinquency rate**	0.75%	1.02%	0.95%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.90%
Net charge-off rate*	0.55%	0.78%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.75%
Earnings:								
Return on average assets (ROA)*	0.67%	0.76%	0.80%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.80%	0.85%
Capital adequacy:								
Net worth ratio**	10.9%	11.3%	11.1%	11.2%	11.3%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%

*Quarterly data, annualized. **End of period ratio.
Net worth forecast does not account for CECL Provision

Source data: BLS, BEA, Federal Reserve



Section one

Economic trends

The economy is expected to grow above trend in 2026, while inflation is expected to remain above the Federal Reserve's target.

Economic trends

As we move into the second quarter of 2026, recent geopolitical events has changed our economic forecast for the next two years. The table below contains the latest economic forecasts for 2026 and 2027. The closing of the Strait of Hormuz has created negative supply shocks to oil, natural gas, fertilizers, helium and other industrial chemicals. These disruptions will lead to increased costs and supply chain challenges which will affect consumers and businesses worldwide. Higher prices will cause demand destruction which will lower economic activity around the globe. We now expect real GDP in the U.S. to expand only 1.9% in 2026, down from our previous forecast of 2.4% and below the 2.1% pace set in 2025.

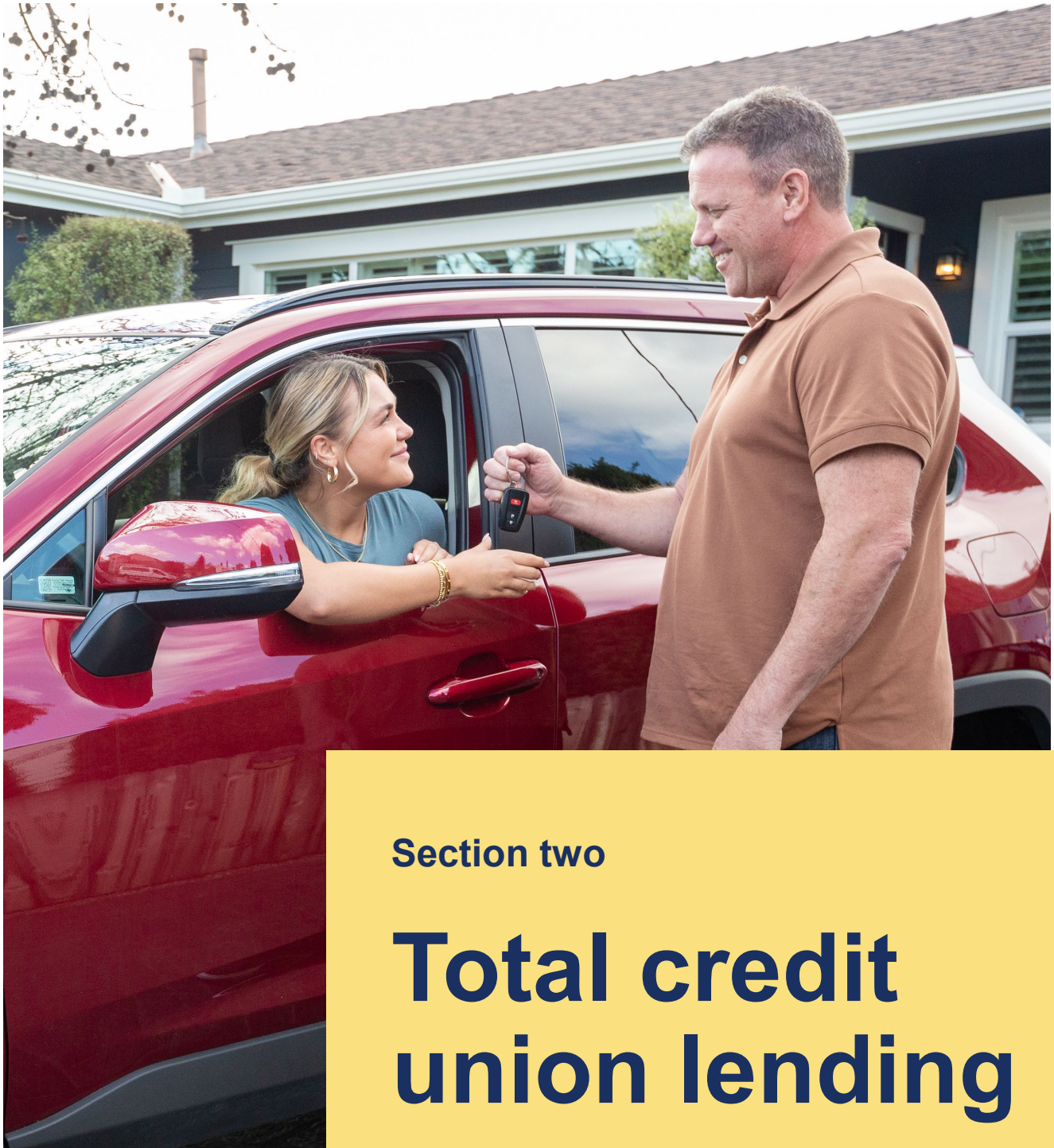
Inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) is expected to be 3.0% in 2026, above the 2.7% pace set in 2025, due to rising food and energy costs. Moreover, we expect inflation to run above the Federal Reserve's 2% target as firms pass through any additional tariff costs and the slow growth in the labor force will keep upward pressure on wage growth. This stubbornly high inflation will ensure monetary policy stays restrictive for 2026. Therefore, we expect the federal funds interest rate to remain at 3.6% for the entirety of 2026. This will keep the federal funds interest rate above the 3% neutral interest rate, which is the rate the Federal Reserve considers to be neither restrictive nor expansionary monetary policy.

The unemployment rate is expected to remain around 4.5% for 2026. Restrictive immigration policy and deportations will slow the rise in the supply of labor but cautious hiring by businesses will also slow the rise in the demand for labor. So, we expect monthly nonfarm payrolls to rise only 50,000 per month on average in 2026, which is below the 170,000 long run monthly trend. The 50,000 per month jobs number is now considered the new "breakeven" jobs growth number needed to keep the unemployment rate constant.

Expect long term interest rates, the 10-year Treasury yield, to rise to and then remain around 4.25% in 2026, due to a significant fiscal deficit of over \$2 trillion. The fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP is expected to increase from 6.5% in fiscal year 2025 to 7.0% in fiscal year 2026. This will keep the 30-year mortgage rate hovering around 6.4% for most of this year. We expect this will keep the housing market operating 20% below is normal level.

	Past results		Annual	Forecasts
	Previous 10-yr. avg	2025	2026	2027
Growth rates:				
Economic growth (% chg GDP)*	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%
Inflation (CPI, 12 mth % chg)	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%
Unemployment rate (BLS)	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%
Federal funds rate (effective)	2.36%	3.64%	3.6%	3.4%
10-year treasury rate	2.84%	4.18%	4.25%	4.20%
10-year-fed funds spread	0.48%	0.54%	0.61%	0.80%

Source data: BLS, BEA, Federal Reserve



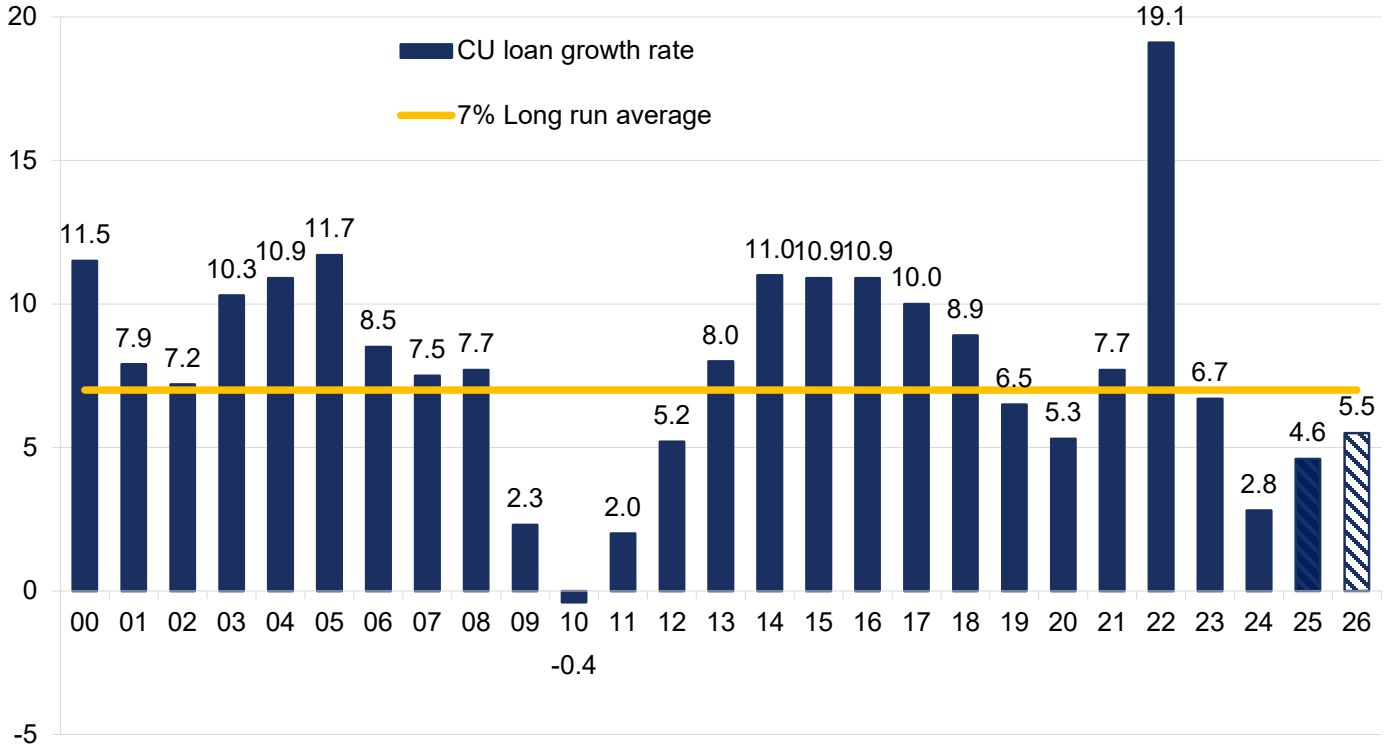
Section two

Total credit union lending

Expect credit union balances to rise 5.5% in 2026, better than the 4.6% in 2025 but below the 7% long run average.

Total credit union lending

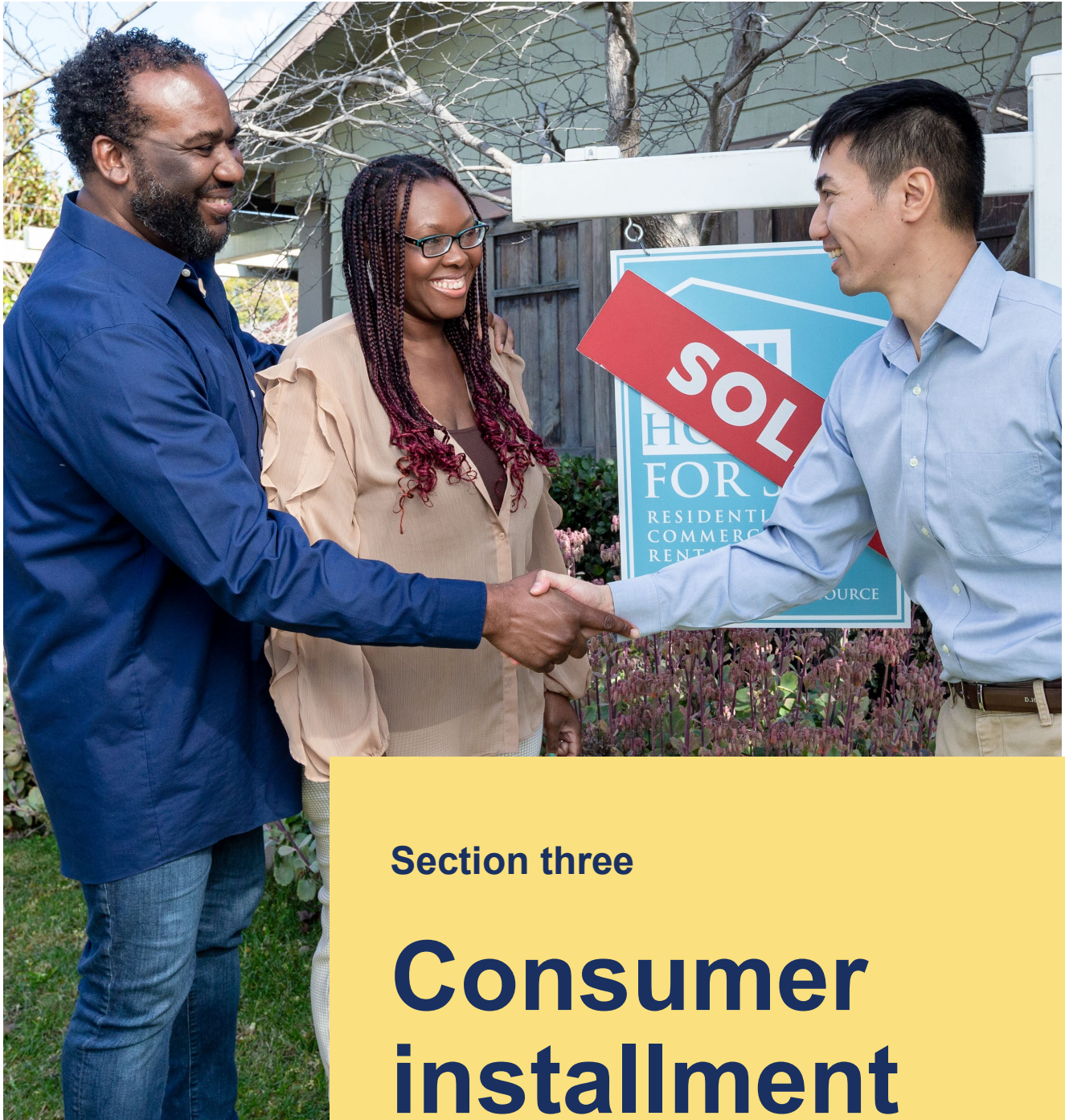
Credit union loan growth
(Annual percent growth)



Source: America's Credit Unions and TruStage – Economics

Credit union loan balances rose 4.6% in 2025, significantly better than the 2.8% pace set in 2024 (see figure above). Driving overall loan growth was strong growth in home equity loans (which contributed 1.1 percentage points to the overall 4.6% growth rate), business loans (which contributed another 1.1 percentage points to overall loan growth), adjustable-rate mortgages (which contributed a 1.0 percentage point to overall loan growth) and fixed-rate first mortgages (which contributed 0.9 percentage point to overall loan growth). Consumer installment credit, (auto loans, credit card loans, personal loans) contributed very little to loan growth in 2025. New auto loan balances actually fell in 2025 and used auto loan balance growth was very anemic.

Expect credit union loan balances to rise 5.5% in 2026, better than the 4.6% in 2025 but below the 7% long run average. Four factors will contribute to the higher loan growth rate in 2026. First credit unions should experience better deposit growth this year which will improve their liquidity and therefore their lending capacity and ability to lend. Second, better loan performance as measured by lower loan delinquency and charge off rates will entice some credit unions to loosen their lending standards. Third, higher credit union capital-to-asset ratios will allow for higher levels of credit risk in the form of additional lending. And finally, potentially lower short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve by the end of the year could increase members' demand for loans.



Section three

Consumer installment credit

Household debt-to-income ratios are back to the levels seen in the 1990s, before the housing and debt boom of 2002-2007.

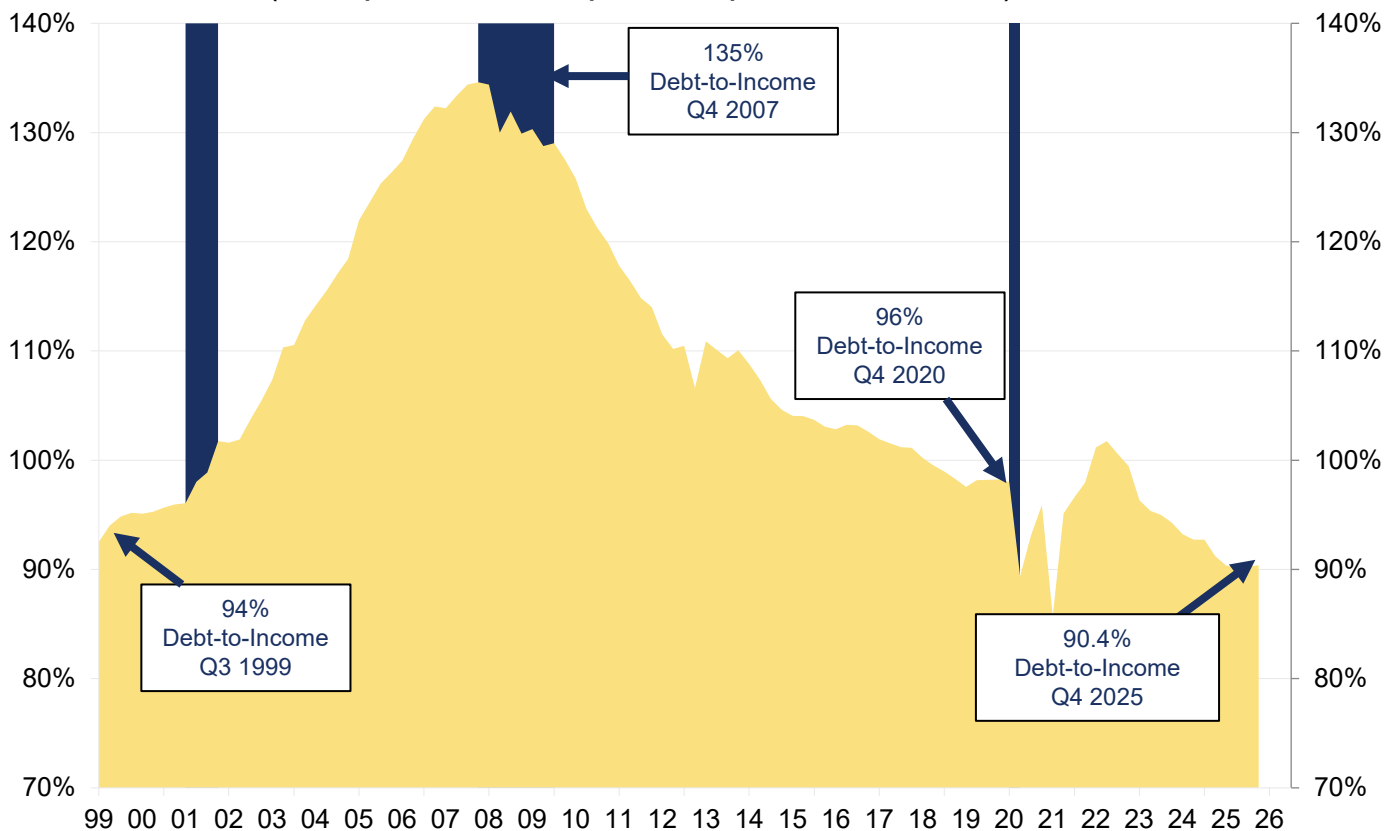
Consumer installment credit

Credit union credit card balances fell 1.9%, on a seasonally-adjusted annualized rate in September and below the 5.5% long run average, (see figure below) as higher interest rates discouraged borrowers from carrying a balance and economic uncertainty reduced consumers desire to go further into debt. The slowdown in the growth rate of consumer credit outstanding demonstrates one of the channels of restrictive monetary policy, i.e., high interest rates reducing credit creation.

During the first nine months of 2025, credit union consumer installment credit fell 1.0%, which is slightly less than the 1.9% drop reported during the first nine months of 2024. Overall credit union loan growth rose by only 3.8% so far this year, which is still better than the 2% growth rate reported in the first nine months of 2024.

For all lenders (banks, credit unions, finance companies) outstanding consumer credit rose by only \$4.2 billion in November, according to the Federal Reserve, which is much lower than the average monthly pace of \$15 billion growth reported during the years 2015 – 2019. This data series is known, however, for its significant volatility. Expect growth in consumer credit to rise in 2026 due to modest job growth, financial markets deregulation and falling interest rates.

Household debt
(As a percent of disposable personal income)



Source: TruStage – Economics



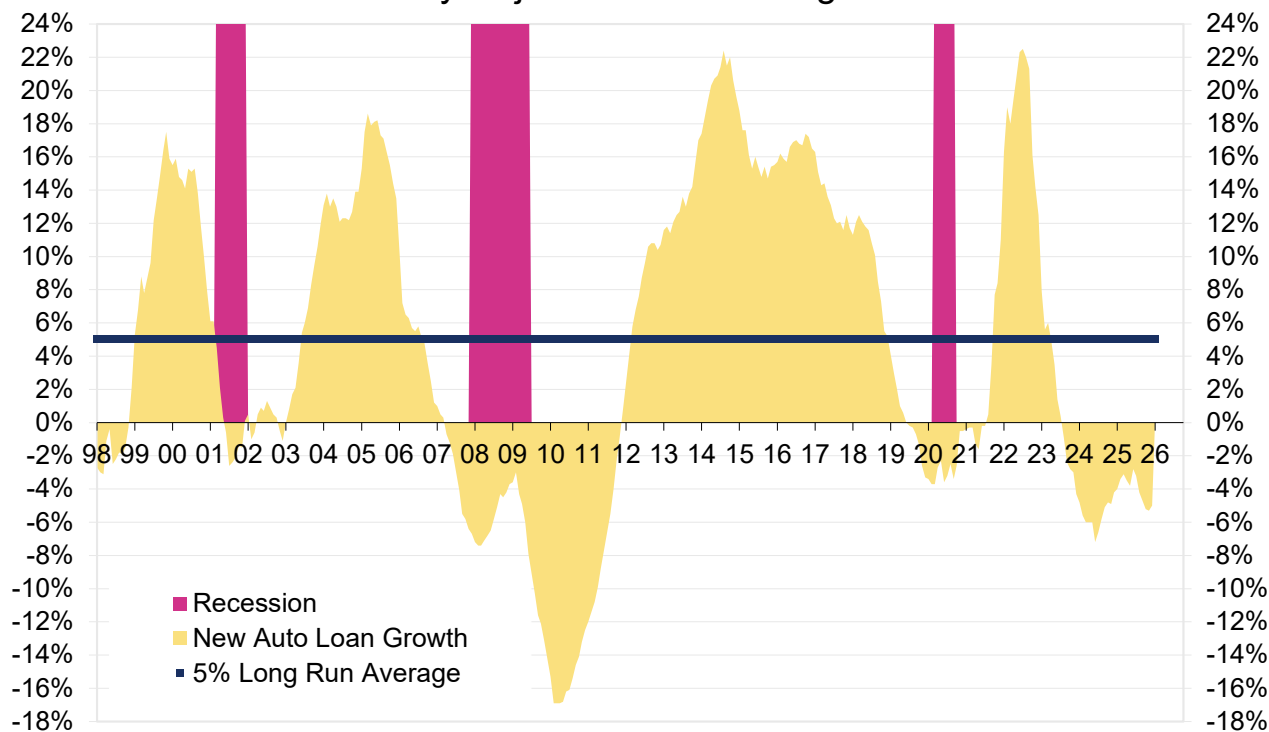
Section four

Vehicle loans

New vehicle sales rose 3.7% in March from February to a 16.3 million seasonally-adjusted annualized sales rate but were down 8.7% from the pace set one year earlier.

Vehicle loans

Credit union new auto loan growth
Seasonally-Adjusted annualized growth rate



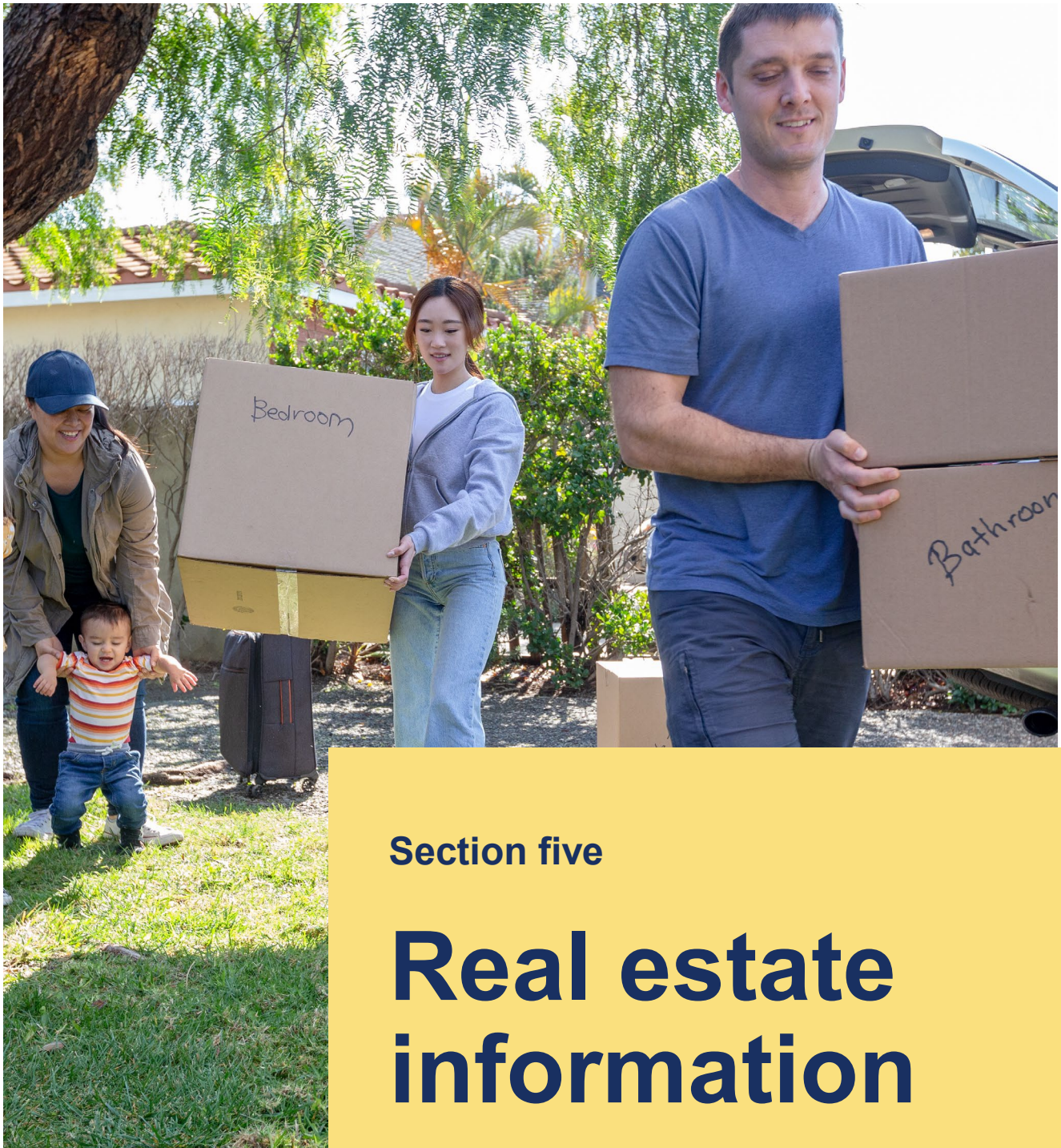
Source: America's Credit Unions and TruStage – Economics

Credit union new auto loan balances fell 5% in December, on a seasonally-adjusted annualized basis, (see figure above) and has been in negative territory since August 2023, due to high amortization of existing loans originated in the boom years of 2021 and 2023, high lending interest rates, low consumer confidence, recession fears and tighter lending standards reducing the availability of credit.

New vehicle sales rose 3.7% in March from February to a 16.3 million seasonally-adjusted annualized sales rate but were down 8.7% from the pace set one year earlier. The large year-over-year decline reflected the base effects from pre-tariff buying in March 2025. The 3.7% jump in new car sales in March were due to stronger income growth, a 3.8% increase in average wages, greater vehicle inventories making it easier to buy a new vehicle and stable loan interest rates.

Despite the improved new auto market in March, sales are still below the assumed market equilibrium of 17 million car sales due primarily to persistently high new car transaction prices. Moreover, declining used-vehicle values are leaving consumers with less equity from their trade-ins making the purchase of a new vehicle out of reach for many consumers. Currently 30% of borrowers hold negative equity in their vehicle loans with the average around \$7,200. This “underwater” situation is causing borrowers to roll previous loan balances into new loans, which is straining their purchasing power and financing \$12,000 more on average than a typical new car buyers.

For 2026, we expect new auto sales to fall from 16.1 million in 2025 to 15.8 million. This 1.9% decrease is due to weak job growth, higher auto loan rates, rising new car prices, rising gasoline prices placing financial strain on households, rising risk of recession the longer the war with Iran continues and consumers preference for used vehicles over new ones.



Section five

Real estate information

Credit union fixed-rate first mortgage balances rose 2.9% in 2025, above the 0.1% reported during 2024.

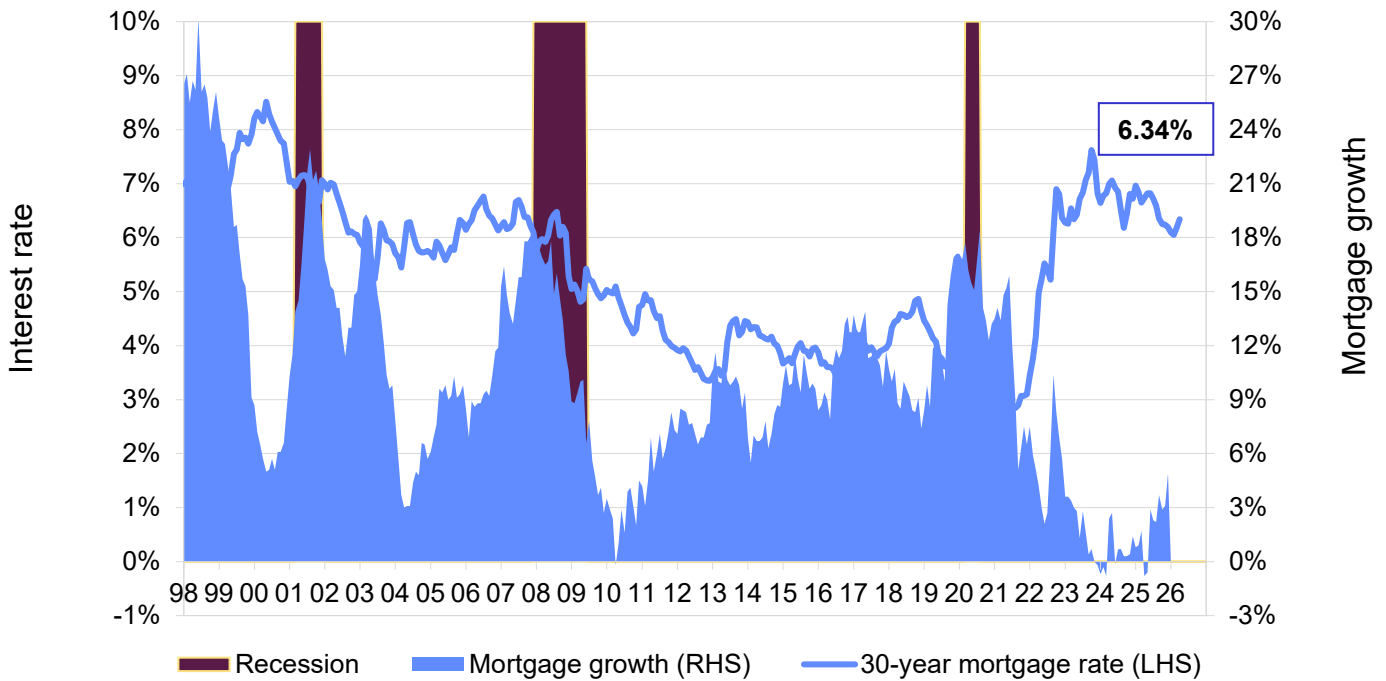
Real estate information

Credit union fixed-rate, first mortgage loan balances rose 4.9% at the end of 2025, at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, better than the 1.4% pace reported in December 2024. The jump in mortgage loan balances was due to the fall in interest rates. The contract interest rate on a 30-year, fixed-rate conventional home mortgage fell to 6.19% in December (see figure below), from 6.24% in November 2025, and below the 6.72% reported in December 2024.

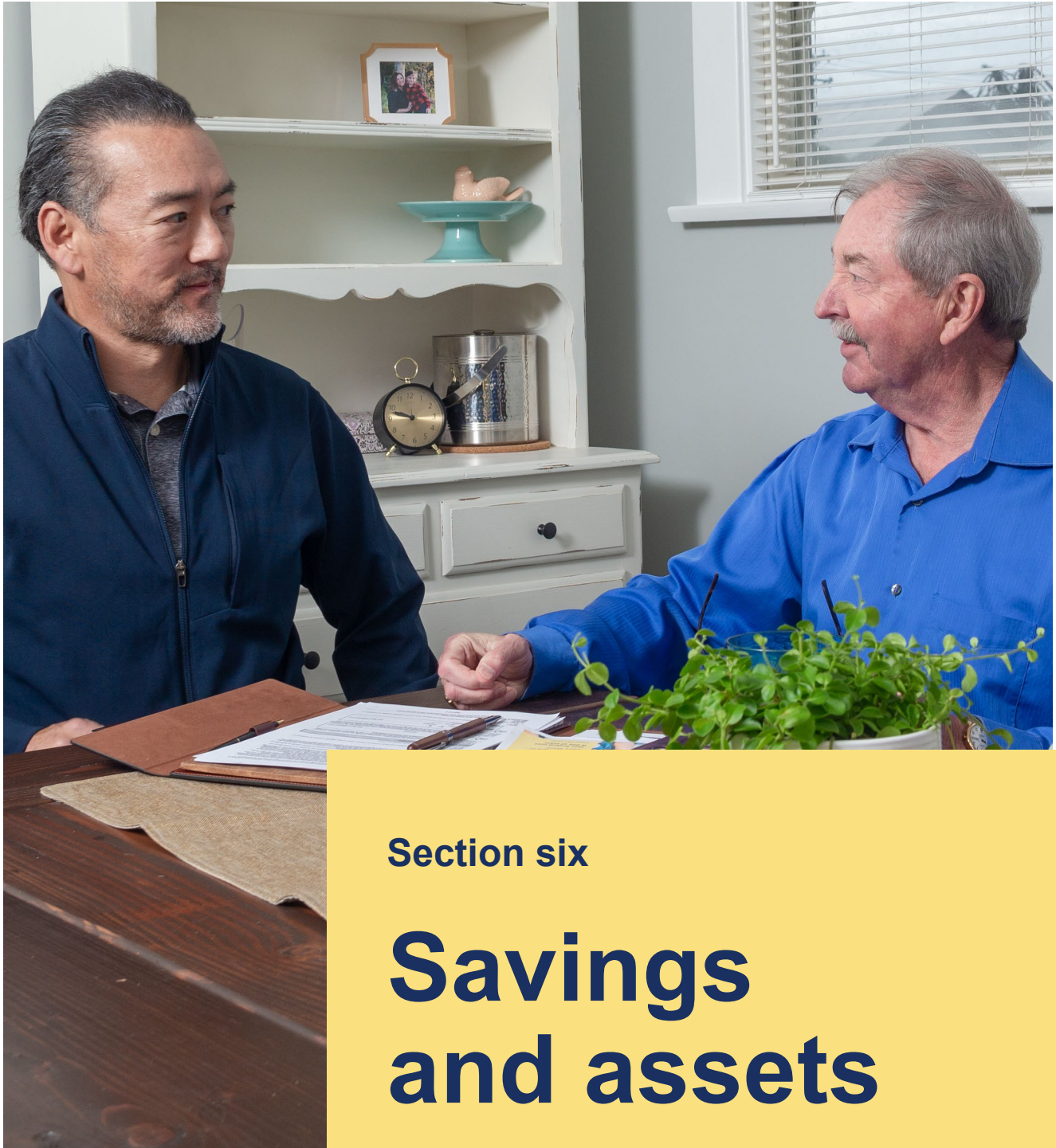
When comparing full year growth data, credit union fixed-rate first mortgage balances rose 2.9% in 2025, above the 0.1% reported during 2024. Home prices rose 0.2% in January 2026, according to the S&P Core Logic Case-Shiller Home Price Index and rose 0.9% year-over-year despite the worst housing affordability in almost 40 years. In the five years preceding the pandemic the average monthly price appreciation was just over 0.4%. But today the demand for homes is weak amid extremely low housing affordability which is weighing on home prices. Existing home sales are near their lowest level since the Great Financial Crisis.

High interest rates have reduced housing demand to recessionary lows, but a simultaneous low level in housing supply is keeping home prices from declining. Current homeowners have a strong incentive to stay in their homes because of the large spread between the effective mortgage rate and the current mortgage rate. The effective mortgage rate, which is the average rate on all outstanding mortgages, is almost 200 basis points below the current mortgage rate. Following years of higher-than-average home price growth, the housing market appears overvalued. So, expect home price appreciation to slow to 0% -1% in 2026.

Credit union fixed-rate first mortgage growth
Seasonally-Adjusted annualized growth rate



Source data: National Association of Realtors

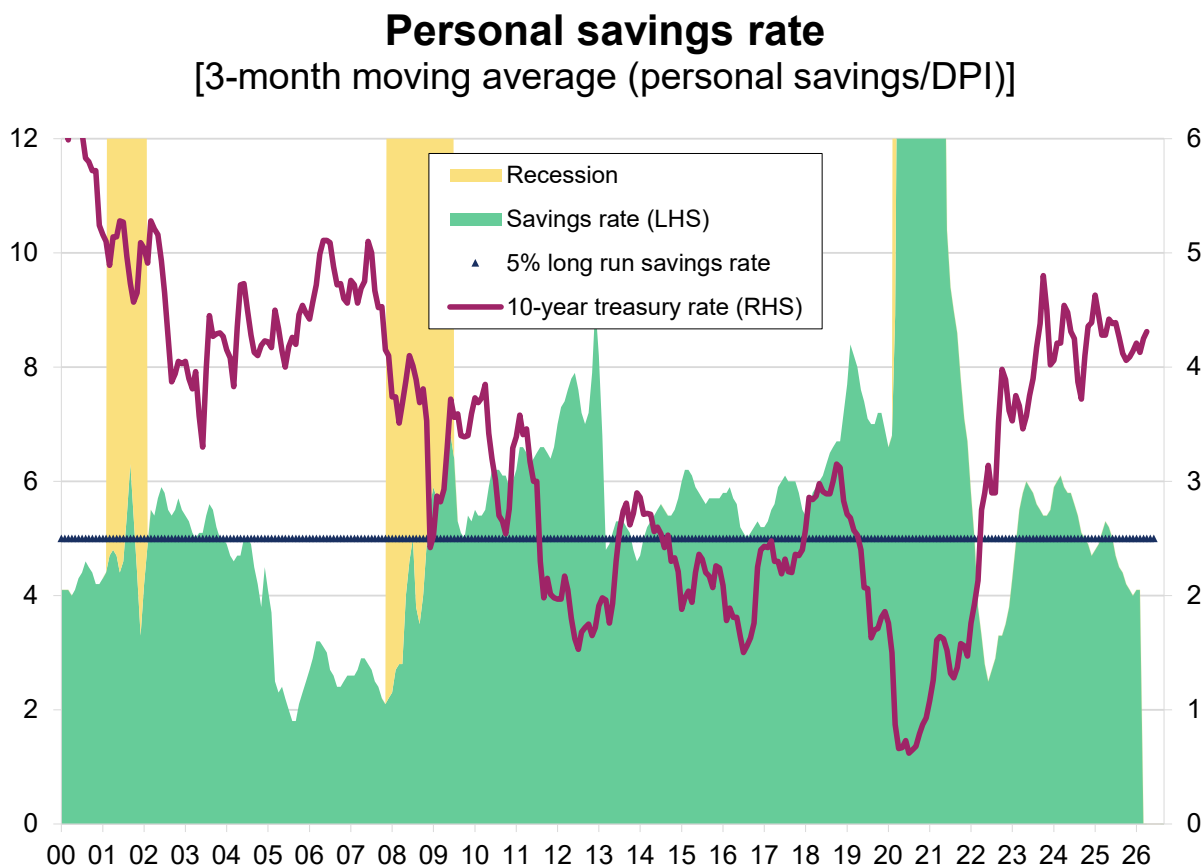


Section six

Savings and assets

The personal savings rate (personal savings divided by disposable personal income) averaged 4.7% in 2025, below the 5% long run average.

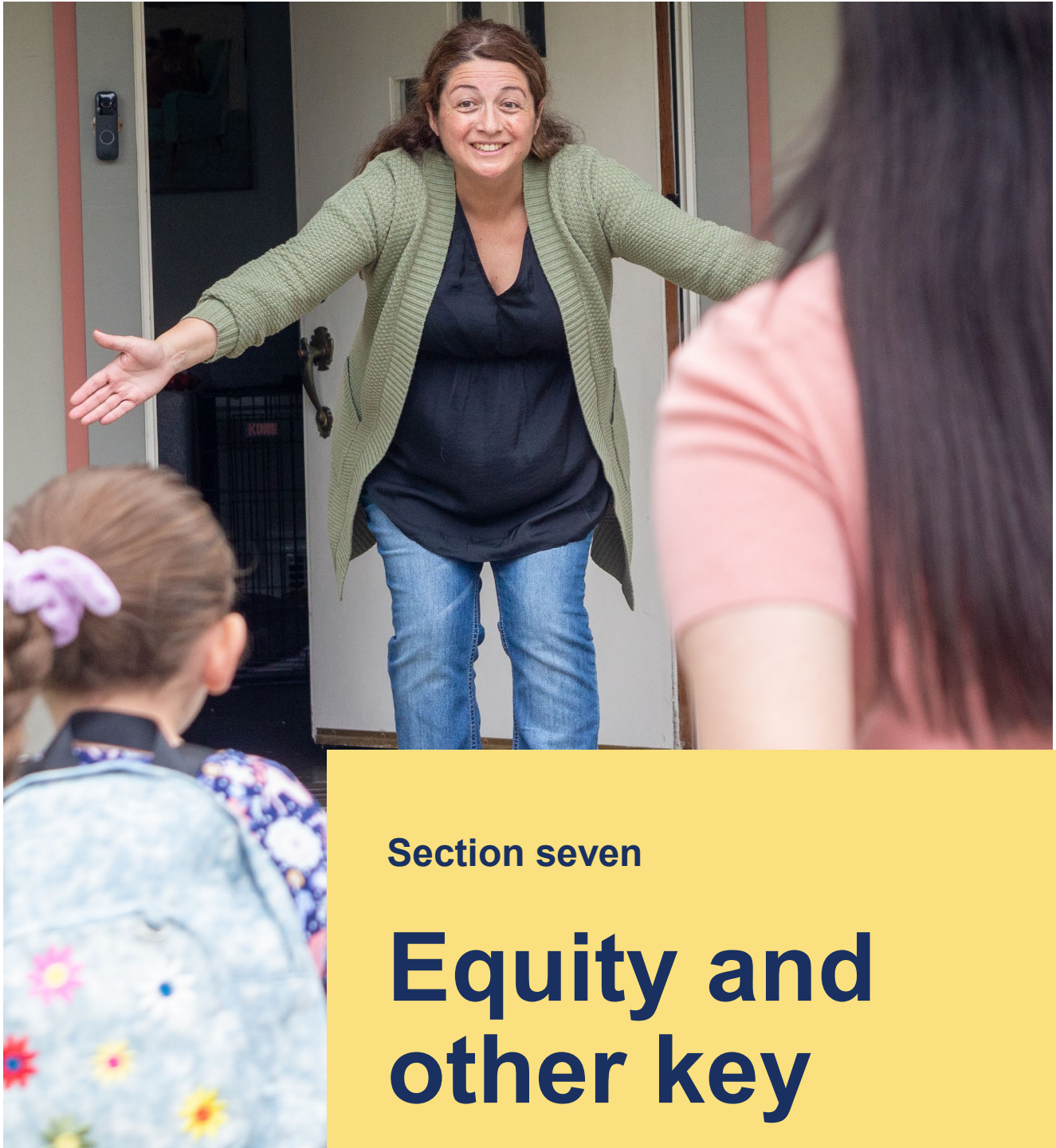
Savings and assets



Source: BEA and TruStage – Economics

The personal savings rate (personal savings divided by disposable personal income) averaged 4.7% in 2025, below the 5% long run average, which created a headwind for credit union deposit growth. More recently, in February 2026, consumers saved only 4.1% of their disposable income, down from the 4.9% reported in February 2025, (**see figure above**). Today's low savings rate comes on the heels of the high savings rates reported during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021 when consumers spent less on leisure and hospitality and received three rounds of government stimulus checks. Consumers typically used 80% of their stimulus payments to either pay down debt or to build up their precautionary savings balances. Expect the personal savings rate to rise to 5% later in 2026, due to members' having exhausted their excess savings built up during the pandemic and rising volatility in the equity markets.

The drop in the personal savings rate is one factor pushing up long-term interest rates recently. The figure above shows how the jump in the savings rate in 2020-2021 helped lower the 10-year Treasury note interest rate. Financial institutions used the surge in savings deposits to purchase additional government debt. This increased the price of bonds and reduced the interest rates on those bonds. The recent drop in the savings rate, however, slowed the growth in credit union and bank deposits and therefore the funds available to purchase additional government debt which raises interest rates.



Section seven

Equity and other key measures

The credit union movement's equity-to-asset ratio ended 2025 at 10.4%, up from the 9.7% reported at year-end 2024.

Equity and other key measures

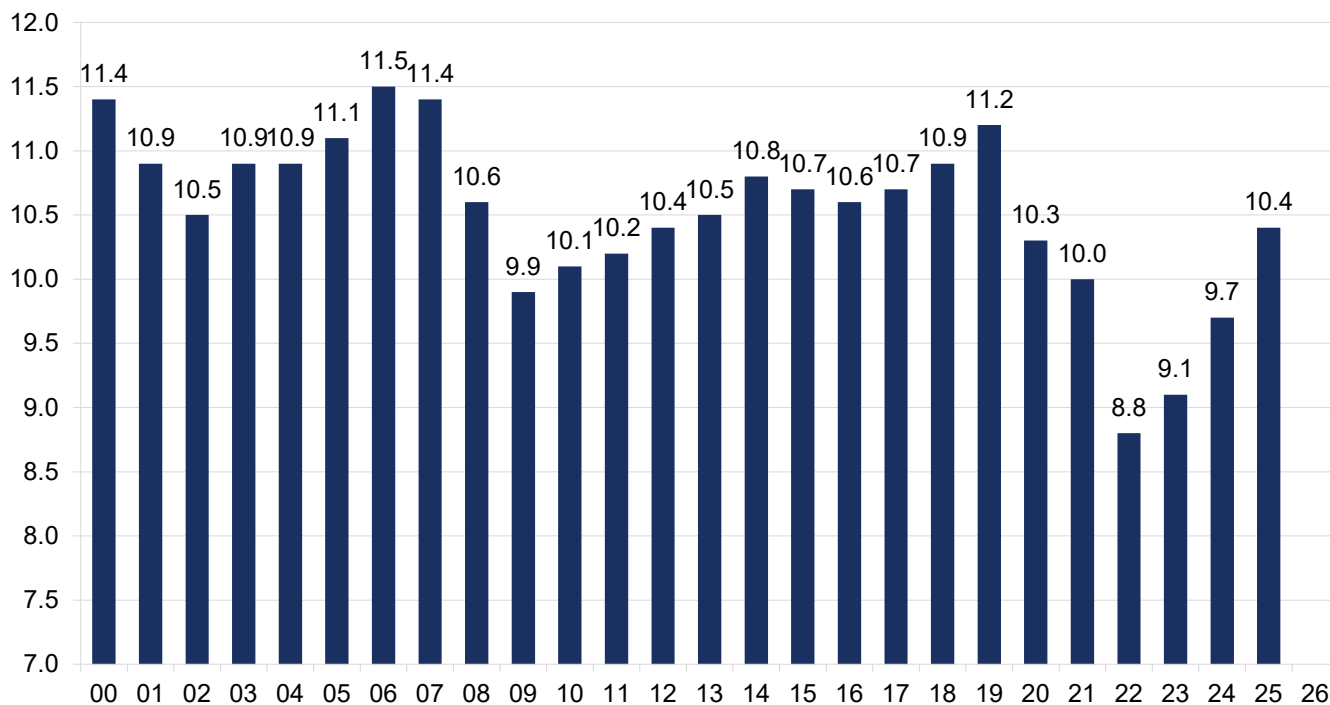
The credit union movement's equity-to-asset ratio ended 2025 at 10.4%, up from the 9.7% reported at year-end 2024 (see figure below), as net income grew, and credit unions experienced less losses on the market value of available-for-sale investments. Credit union equity (Other Reserves + Undivided Earnings + Unrealized Gains/Losses on Available for Sale Securities) rose \$27.9 billion in 2025 due to less losses on securities (\$10.9 billion) and higher net income (\$16.9 billion). The numerator of this ratio (equity) rose 6.7% in 2025, while the denominator (assets) rose only 6.3%. The net effect was a 7.2% rise in the equity-to-asset ratio from 9.7% to 10.4%.

Credit union earnings as measured by return-on-asset ratios came in at 0.76% in 2025, up from 0.61% in 2024 but below the 0.78% long run average. The gain was due primarily to higher net interest margins more than offsetting higher operating expenses.

Credit unions reported a return-on-equity (a.k.a. equity growth rate) number of 6.7% in 2025, below the 7.4% 30-year average. The return on equity ratio is an important measure of credit union financial performance because it is considered the speed limit for asset growth in the long run.

Credit union equity growth could improve in 2026, if the Federal Reserve continues to lower interest rates later in the year and therefore boosts the market value of available-for-sale investments and reduces the competitive pressure on deposit pricing. Therefore, we are forecasting return-on-asset ratios rising to 0.80% this year due to rising net interest margins, higher fee income and lower loan loss expense

Equity-to-asset ratios



Source: TruStage – Economics



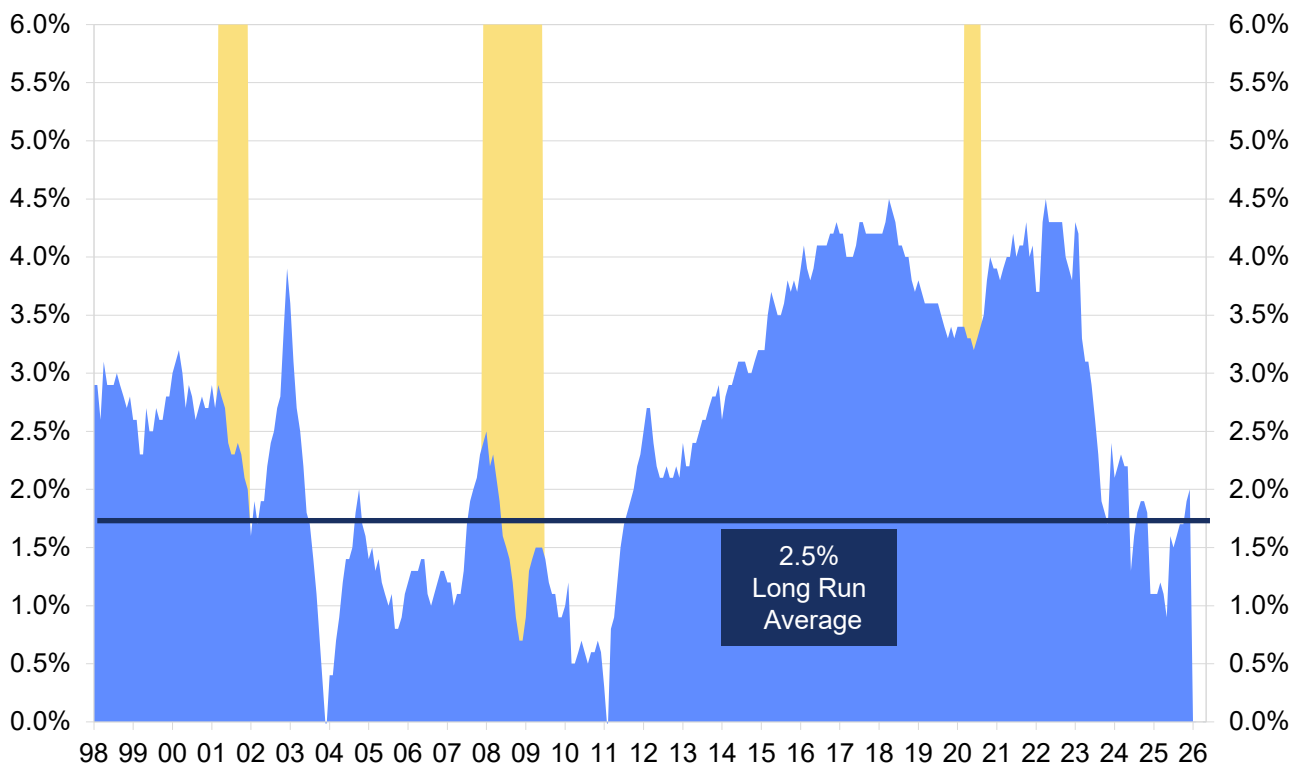
Section eight

Credit unions and members

Credit union memberships rose to over 145.9 million, up 1.6% from one year earlier.

Credit unions and members

Credit union membership growth
Seasonally-Adjusted annualized growth rate



Source: America's Credit Unions and TruStage – Economics

Memberships grew at a 2.0% seasonally-adjusted, annualized growth rate in December 2025 (see figure above) an acceleration from the 1.1% pace reported at the end of 2024 but below the 2.5% long run average. Slow consumer loan growth is the major factor contributing to the below trend membership growth.

Credit union memberships rose to over 145.9 million, up 1.6% from one year earlier. Memberships are approximately 43% of the total U.S. population of 342 million. The slowdown in credit union membership growth is due to the very weak growth in consumer installment credit. During the last 12 months credit union consumer installment credit balances rose only 0.3%, significantly below the 6.2 long run average. The recent membership growth of 1.6% is still faster than the overall U.S. population growth rate of 0.5%. Credit unions added 2.3 million memberships for all of 2025, while the U.S. population rose by 1.8 million (1.3 million from immigration and 0.5 million from domestic births minus deaths). Therefore, credit unions are still picking up market share from banks and other depository institutions.

Membership growth is also driven by job growth. In 2025, the economy added only 116,000 jobs, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, down from the 1.459 million reported in 2024, and significantly less than the 2.2 million jobs the economy typically added annually during 2010-2019. For 2026, expect a weak labor market with an expected 0.5 million additional jobs being added to the workplace due to slower immigration.

Credit union membership growth is expected to be 1.8% in 2026 and 2.0% in 2027, below the recent 10-year average of 3.5%, due to expected sub par loan and job growth forecasted for the next two years.

Distribution of credit union loans

Estimated \$ (billions) outstanding

Year/ month	Total loans	New auto	Used auto	Total auto	Unsec. ex. CCs	Credit cards	CUCIC	1 st mortgage total	Total other mortgage: 2 nd + HE	Total real estate	MBLs*
23 04	1,565.8	177.9	322.7	500.6	66.2	76.0	649.3	564.7	118.9	683.5	232.9
23 05	1,577.3	177.9	322.9	500.9	67.4	77.3	649.6	568.2	121.5	689.7	238.0
23 06	1,587.6	179.3	326.2	505.5	67.0	77.5	654.2	575.5	120.8	696.3	237.1
23 07	1,598.5	179.5	327.7	507.3	67.9	78.9	658.2	577.4	122.9	700.3	238.6
23 08	1,608.8	179.7	329.0	508.7	68.7	79.5	661.3	580.2	125.9	706.1	241.4
23 09	1,615.9	179.5	329.3	508.8	69.2	79.6	663.9	583.1	128.2	711.3	240.7
23 10	1,622.9	179.3	330.1	509.4	69.8	80.7	663.8	583.4	133.1	714.5	244.6
23 11	1,628.8	178.9	330.0	508.9	70.4	82.0	662.6	584.3	133.7	718.0	246.4
23 12	1,631.5	178.8	328.7	507.4	70.3	83.2	662.6	586.6	135.4	722.0	246.8
24 01	1,629.8	177.4	328.2	505.6	70.2	82.7	660.4	586.1	136.6	722.7	246.7
24 02	1,628.2	175.7	327.9	503.6	69.7	82.0	657.1	586.1	137.7	723.8	247.3
24 03	1,627.1	174.0	326.1	500.2	69.6	81.8	653.6	586.5	139.1	725.6	247.8
24 04	1,633.2	173.2	327.0	500.3	70.3	82.1	656.5	587.2	142.1	729.3	247.4
24 05	1,641.2	173.2	327.3	500.4	70.7	82.6	659.5	590.0	144.8	734.8	246.9
24 06	1,641.4	171.6	325.9	497.5	70.4	82.9	654.6	591.0	145.9	736.9	249.9
24 07	1,646.9	171.0	326.8	497.8	70.7	83.5	656.8	591.4	148.2	739.5	250.6
24 08	1,651.1	169.7	326.7	496.4	70.9	83.6	656.8	593.7	150.9	744.6	249.7
24 09	1,654.2	168.8	324.3	493.1	71.3	83.9	652.2	595.5	152.8	748.3	253.7
24 10	1,660.9	168.7	324.0	492.8	71.9	84.5	652.5	609.1	155.6	764.7	243.7
24 11	1,667.0	168.6	324.2	492.8	72.7	85.0	651.4	611.4	157.8	769.1	246.5
24 12	1,677.1	168.4	323.6	492.0	73.0	87.3	652.7	613.8	160.7	774.5	249.9
25 Q1	1,668.4	165.2	322.0	487.2	70.1	85.1	642.4	602.3	163.4	765.7	181.8
25 Q2	1,695.45	164.5	323.8	488.3	71.2	84.8	644.3	612.1	169.5	781.6	186.5
25 Q3	1,718.23	163.6	324.5	488.1	72.0	85.8	645.9	622.5	175.9	797.0	191.3
25 Q4	1,736.0	161.4	322.9	484.3	72.9	88.5	645.8	630.2	182.3	812.4	196.2

* Member business loans

CUCIC = total vehicle loans + unsecured loans + credit card

Distribution of credit union loans

Estimated \$ (billions) outstanding

Year/ month	Total loans	New auto	Used auto	Total auto	Unsec. ex. CCs	Credit cards	CUCIC	1 st mortgage total	Total other mortgage: 2 nd + HE	Total real estate	MBL s*
23 04	15.9	16.0	14.4	15.0	20.9	15.6	16.4	10.2	40.5	14.5	18.7
23 05	14.3	14.1	12.1	12.8	20.7	15.1	13.9	8.7	40.2	13.1	19.3
23 06	12.5	12.9	10.5	11.3	15.7	13.9	12.0	8.6	33.6	12.2	14.8
23 07	11.5	8.0	9.4	9.0	14.3	14.1	10.6	6.3	30.7	10.0	18.3
23 08	10.4	5.6	8.2	7.3	12.6	13.4	9.7	5.9	28.9	9.4	15.2
23 09	9.0	6.0	6.3	6.2	11.6	12.5	7.7	6.2	26.9	9.4	11.3
23 10	8.2	4.9	5.6	5.3	10.3	12.7	7.2	5.5	25.3	8.6	8.9
23 11	7.4	3.5	5.0	4.5	10.3	11.6	6.1	5.1	25.9	8.4	7.6
23 12	6.5	1.5	3.7	2.9	8.9	10.8	4.1	4.4	24.3	7.6	10.4
24 01	5.9	0.4	2.8	1.9	8.5	10.1	3.2	6.2	23.8	9.1	4.3
24 02	5.4	(0.9)	2.2	1.1	7.2	9.4	2.4	5.1	22.9	8.0	6.2
24 03	4.6	(2.4)	1.0	(0.2)	6.9	9.1	1.4	3.4	22.3	6.6	8.0
24 04	4.3	(2.8)	1.2	(0.2)	6.9	8.1	1.2	3.7	20.4	6.6	6.5
24 05	4.1	(3.0)	1.1	(0.3)	6.4	7.0	1.6	3.4	20.9	6.4	4.3
24 06	3.4	(4.3)	(0.1)	(1.6)	5.1	6.9	0.1	2.7	20.8	5.8	5.3
24 07	3.1	(4.8)	(0.2)	(1.8)	4.1	5.8	(0.0)	2.4	20.6	5.6	4.5
24 08	2.6	(5.6)	(0.7)	(2.4)	3.2	5.2	(0.4)	2.3	19.8	5.5	2.7
24 09	2.4	(6.0)	(1.5)	(3.1)	3.1	5.5	(1.4)	2.1	19.2	5.2	4.3
24 10	2.4	(6.0)	(1.8)	(3.3)	3.4	4.9	(1.7)	4.4	18.6	7.0	(0.2)
24 11	2.4	(5.9)	(1.7)	(3.2)	3.7	4.0	(1.6)	4.6	17.9	7.1	(0.1)
24 12	2.8	(5.8)	(1.5)	(3.0)	3.9	4.9	(1.5)	4.6	18.6	7.3	1.2
25 Q1	3.2	(4.9)	(0.7)	(2.6)	1.4	4.0	(1.4)	3.4	17.6	5.5	11.3
25 Q2	3.3	(4.1)	(0.6)	(1.9)	1.1	2.2	(1.0)	3.6	16.2	6.1	-25.4
25 Q3	4.4	(3.1)	0.0	(1.0)	1.0	2.2	(0.4)	4.5	16.2	9.5	-24.4
25 Q4	4.6	(2.7)	0.8	(0.4)	2.1	2.6	(0.3)	5.2	14.4	7.1	10.4

* Member business loans

CUCIC = total vehicle loans + unsecured loans + credit card

National monthly credit union aggregates

Yr/mo	Loans (\$ billions)	Assets (\$ billions)	Savings (\$ billions)	Equity (\$ billions)	Members (millions)	Credit unions	Loan/savings ratio	Equity/ asset ratio
23 04	1,565.8	2,253.2	1,905.2	198.5	139.3	4,889	82.2	8.8
23 05	1,577.3	2,253.6	1,896.1	201.5	139.7	4,865	83.2	8.9
23 06	1,587.6	2,252.7	1,906.9	197.8	140.2	4,883	83.3	8.8
23 07	1,598.5	2,240.3	1,888.7	198.0	140.8	4,858	84.6	8.8
23 08	1,608.8	2,251.6	1,893.2	199.3	141.1	4,843	85.0	8.8
23 09	1,615.9	2,263.6	1,904.9	196.9	141.3	4,839	84.8	8.7
23 10	1,622.9	2,252.3	1,893.0	196.5	141.6	4,814	85.7	8.7
23 11	1,627.5	2,267.6	1,897.7	202.5	141.7	4,797	85.8	8.9
23 12	1,631.5	2,290.1	1,910.3	208.9	141.8	4,796	85.4	9.1
24 01	1,629.8	2,290.4	1,903.2	210.3	141.7	4,800	85.6	9.2
24 02	1,628.2	2,317.9	1,934.2	209.4	141.7	4,782	84.2	9.0
24 03	1,627.1	2,342.6	1,964.5	211.7	141.8	4,767	82.8	9.0
24 04	1,633.2	2,320.0	1,952.2	211.3	142.0	4,719	83.7	9.1
24 05	1,641.2	2,329.7	1,969.0	213.7	142.2	4,704	83.4	9.2
24 06	1,641.4	2,332.0	1,956.6	216.8	143.5	4,725	83.9	9.3
24 07	1,646.9	2,324.5	1,948.5	221.3	143.8	4,715	84.5	9.5
24 08	1,651.1	2,353.8	1,968.1	226.2	144.2	4,703	83.9	9.6
24 09	1,654.2	2,346.6	1,964.7	229.0	144.5	4,688	84.2	9.8
24 10	1,660.9	2,357.8	1,979.1	227.5	144.6	4,665	83.9	9.6
24 11	1,667.0	2,368.0	1,998.6	229.0	144.7	4,661	83.4	9.7
24 12	1,667.1	2,366.2	2,000.3	229.7	145.0	4,637	83.8	9.7
25 Q1	1,668.4	2,390.2	2,041.3	231.9	144.5	4,504	81.8	9.7
25 Q2	1,696.1	2401.5	2,042.0	240.2	145.1	4,460	83.1	9.7
25 Q3	1,718.4	2,420.2	2,053.3	244.9	146.2	4,419	83.7	9.9
25 Q4	1,736.0	2,456.0	2,088.0	255.4	146.0	4,374	83.2	10.4

Credit union growth rates

Percent change from prior year

Yr/mo	Loans	Assets	Savings	Equity	Members	Credit unions	# of cus. decline	Delinquency rate*
23 04	15.9	3.8	0.5	3.7	3.9	(4.2)	(212)	0.588%
23 05	14.3	3.8	0.7	3.8	3.8	(4.0)	(205)	0.594%
23 06	12.5	3.8	1.2	2.7	3.8	(3.5)	(179)	0.626%
23 07	11.4	2.1	0.2	0.5	4.3	(3.4)	(172)	0.672%
23 08	10.4	3.1	0.7	2.4	4.1	(4.0)	(201)	0.697%
23 09	9.0	3.6	0.8	5.5	3.3	(3.6)	(179)	0.716%
23 10	8.2	3.3	0.9	6.3	3.2	(4.2)	(198)	0.747%
23 11	7.4	3.4	1.4	6.2	3.1	(3.5)	(173)	0.803%
23 12	6.5	4.0	1.6	8.1	2.9	(3.4)	(167)	0.826%
24 01	5.9	4.0	2.0	6.3	2.6	(3.0)	(150)	0.862%
24 02	5.4	4.9	2.5	8.9	2.3	(2.8)	(136)	0.809%
24 03	4.6	4.3	2.4	7.8	1.9	(3.0)	(146)	0.773%
24 04	4.3	3.1	2.5	7.1	1.8	(3.9)	(193)	0.840%
24 05	4.1	3.7	3.9	7.3	1.7	(3.8)	(184)	0.843%
24 06	3.4	3.5	2.6	9.6	2.4	(3.2)	(158)	0.840%
24 07	3.1	3.7	3.1	11.7	2.1	(3.4)	(164)	0.844%
24 08	2.6	4.5	4.0	13.5	2.2	(2.9)	(140)	0.889%
24 09	2.4	3.7	3.1	16.3	2.3	(3.1)	(151)	0.906%
24 10	2.4	4.7	4.6	15.8	2.2	(3.3)	(160)	0.932%
24 11	2.4	4.4	5.3	13.1	2.2	(2.8)	(136)	1.009%
24 12	2.8	3.3	4.7	10.0	2.3	(3.3)	(159)	0.970%
25 Q1	3.2	2.6	4.4	9.5	2.0	(3.7)	(177)	0.800%
25 Q2	3.9	3.5	4.9	10.7	1.9	(3.4)	(157)	0.900%
25 Q3	4.4	3.7	5.0	10.7	2.0	(3.9)	(177)	0.940%
25 Q4	4.6	5.4	5.5	14.0	1.6	(3.9)	(176)	1.020%

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

Meet Steve Rick



Steve Rick is the Chief Economist for TruStage®. Rick is an economic researcher, analyst and forecaster with expertise in consumer markets and the credit union industry. His forecasts serve as a starting point for client- and firm-level strategic planning by creating a clear understanding of the underlying trends and links between the general economy, the financial services industry and the firm's clients. Rick is a member of the TruStage Financial Advisors Investment Committee, which approves strategy and oversees the firm's investment operations. He is also a member of the firm's Capital Markets Committee which performs ongoing research on the global economy and financial markets and on behalf of institutional and individual investors across the country.

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 TruStage — Economics. To access this report on the internet, go to www.trustage.com/cu-trends. If you have any questions or comments, or need additional information, please call or [complete this form](#). Thank you.

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