

Economic & Credit Union Update

If you have any questions or comments, please contact: **Steven Rick, Chief Economist** Trustage - Economics 800.356.2644, Ext. 665.5454 Steve.rick@TruStage.com

January 2025

Economic Impact



Economic Impact

10-20% Universal Tariffs



Economic Impact

1. 10-20% Universal Tariffs

Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Lower Deficits



Economic Impact

- 10-20% Universal Tariffs
- **Mass Deportation**

Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Lower Deficits

Economic Impact

- 1. 10-20% Universal Tariffs
- 2. Mass Deportation

Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Lower Deficits Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Higher Deficits



Economic Impact

- 1. 10-20% Universal Tariffs
- 2. Mass Deportation
- 3. Extend 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Lower Deficits Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Higher Deficits



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- 3. Extend 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

Economic Impact

Higher Inflation / Lower GDP / Lower Deficits
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- 1. 10-20% Universal Tariffs
- 2. Mass Deportation
- 3. Extend 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
- 4. No tax on tips/overtime/Social Security

Economic Impact

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Economic Impact

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- 1. 10-20% Universal Tariffs
- 2. Mass Deportation
- 3. Extend 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
- 4. No tax on tips/overtime/Social Security
- 5. Deregulation/Elimination of red tape

Economic Impact

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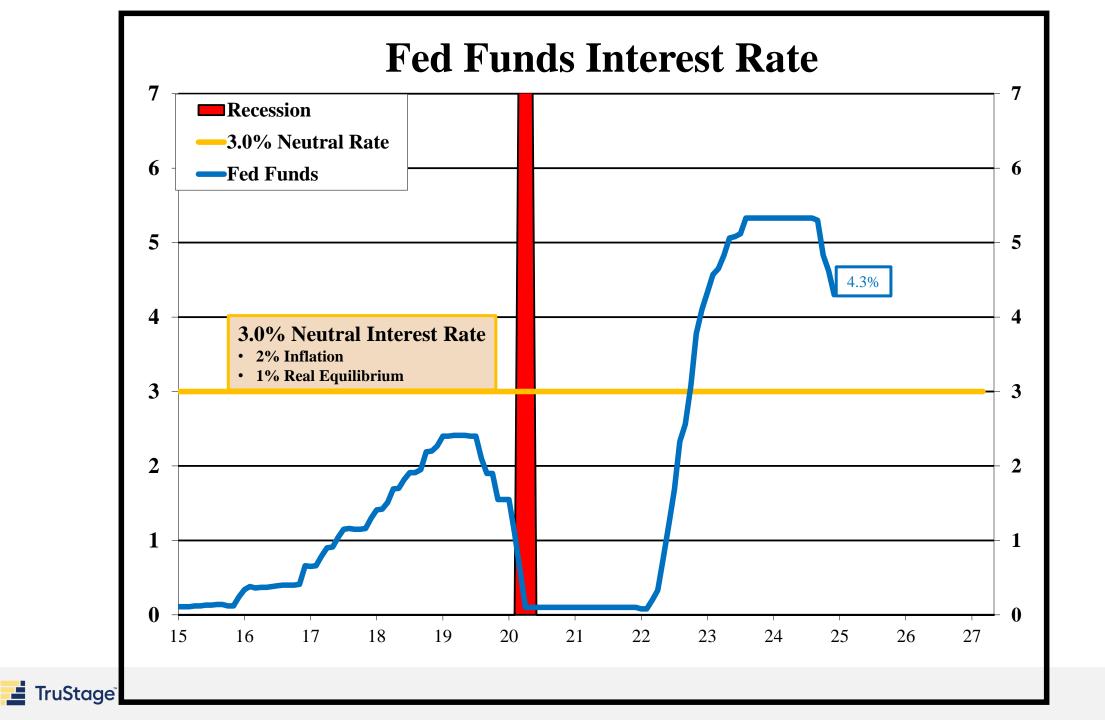


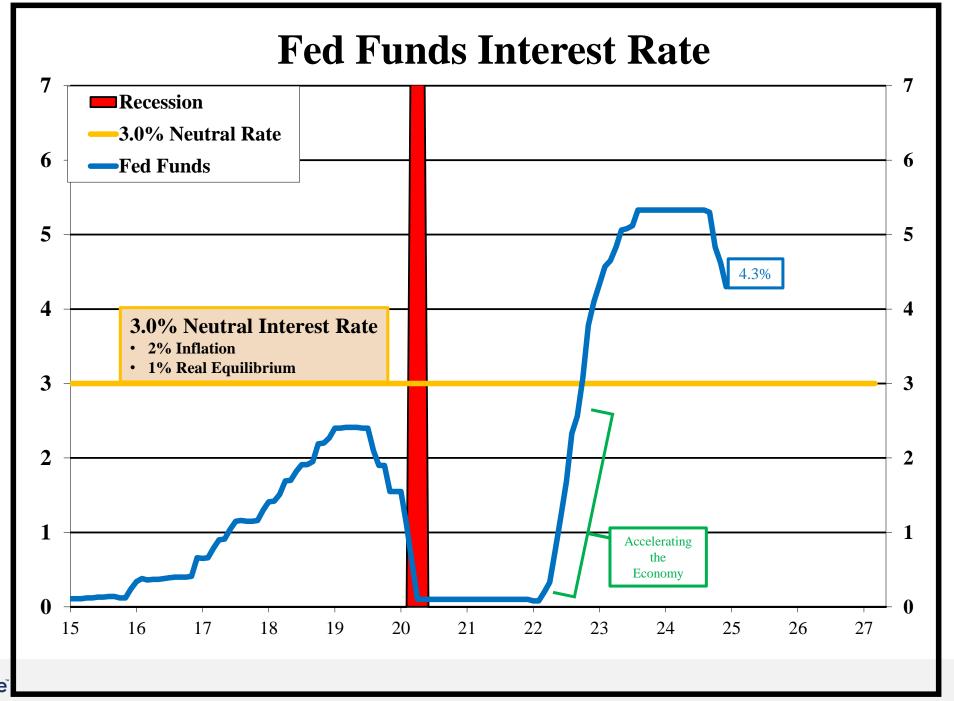
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Economic Impact

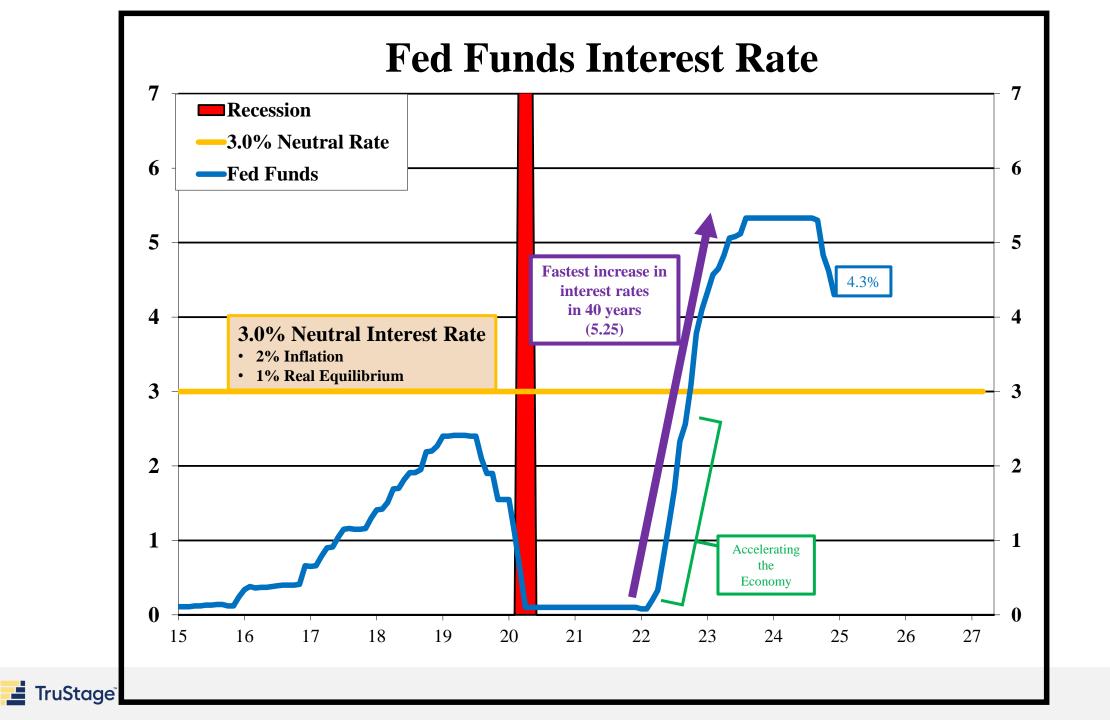
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Lower Inflation / Higher GDP / Lower Deficits

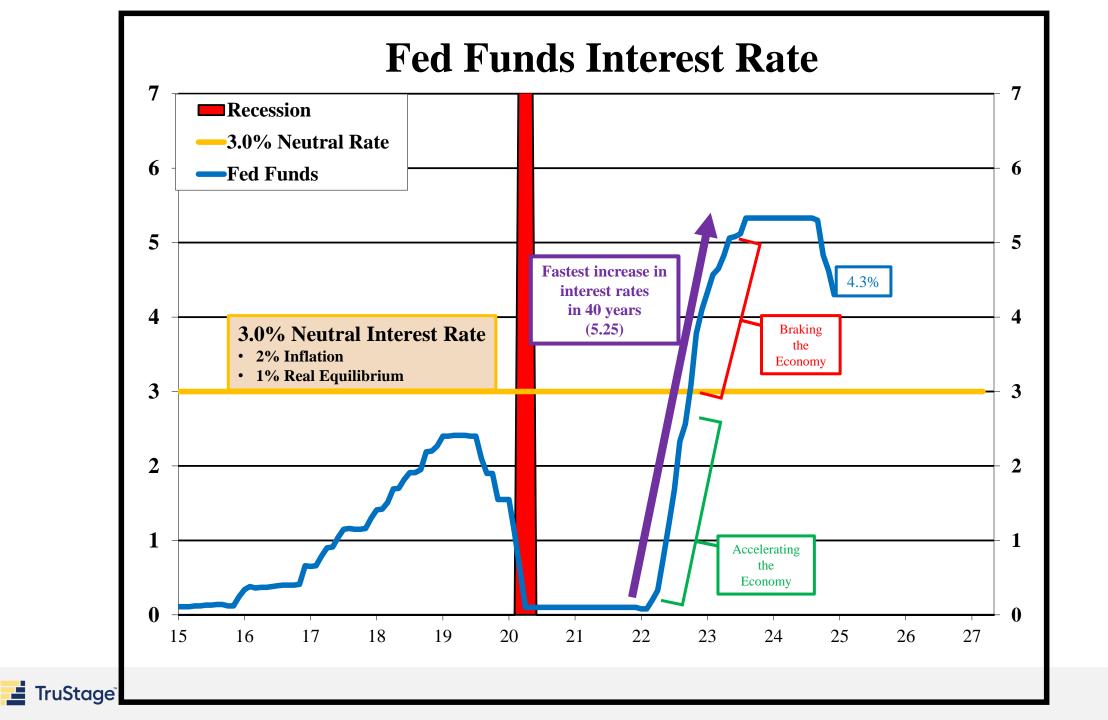


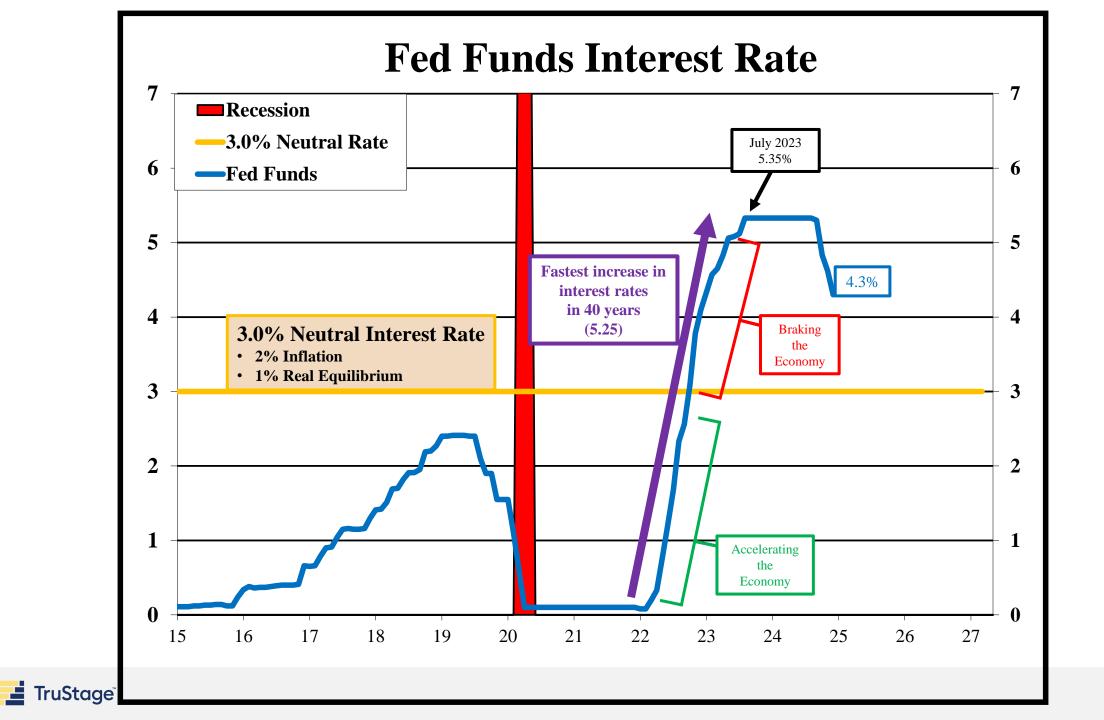


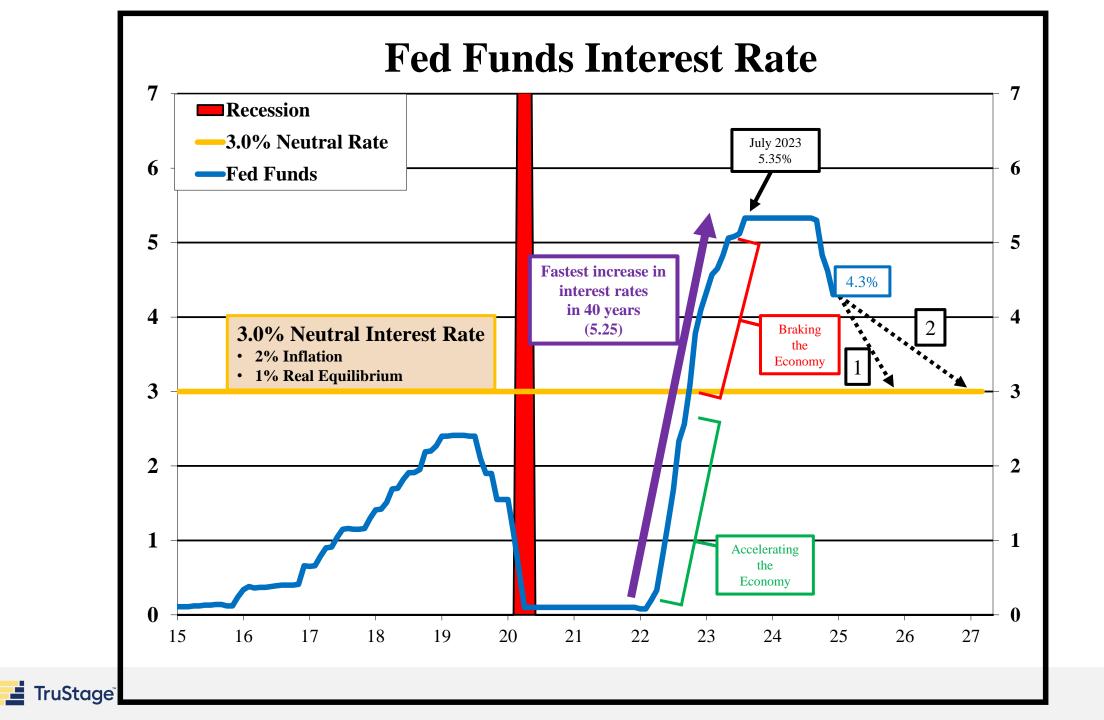


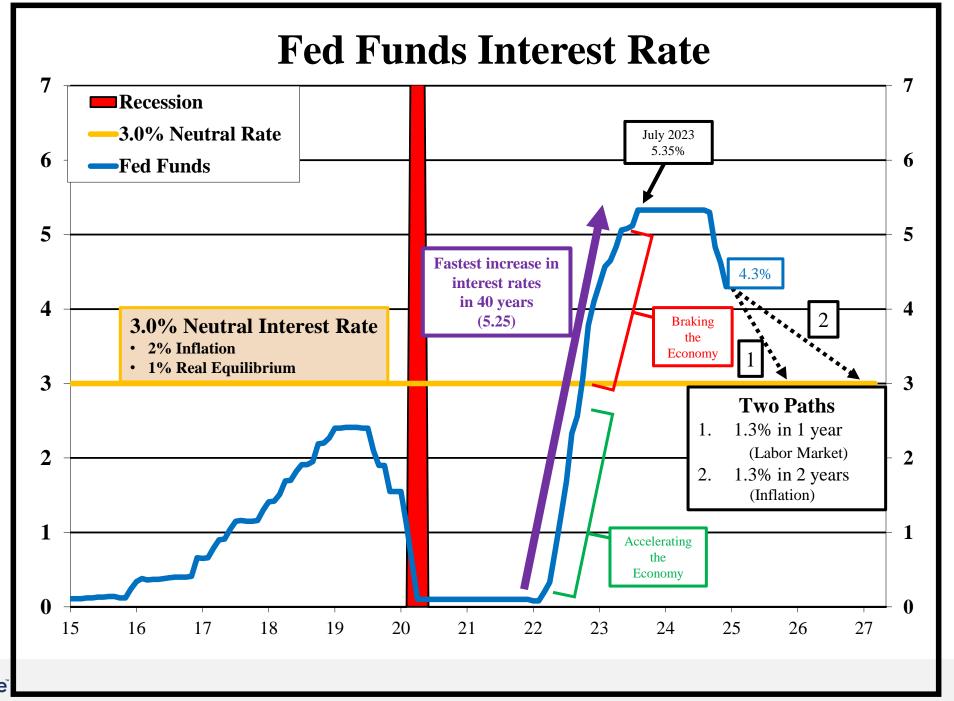






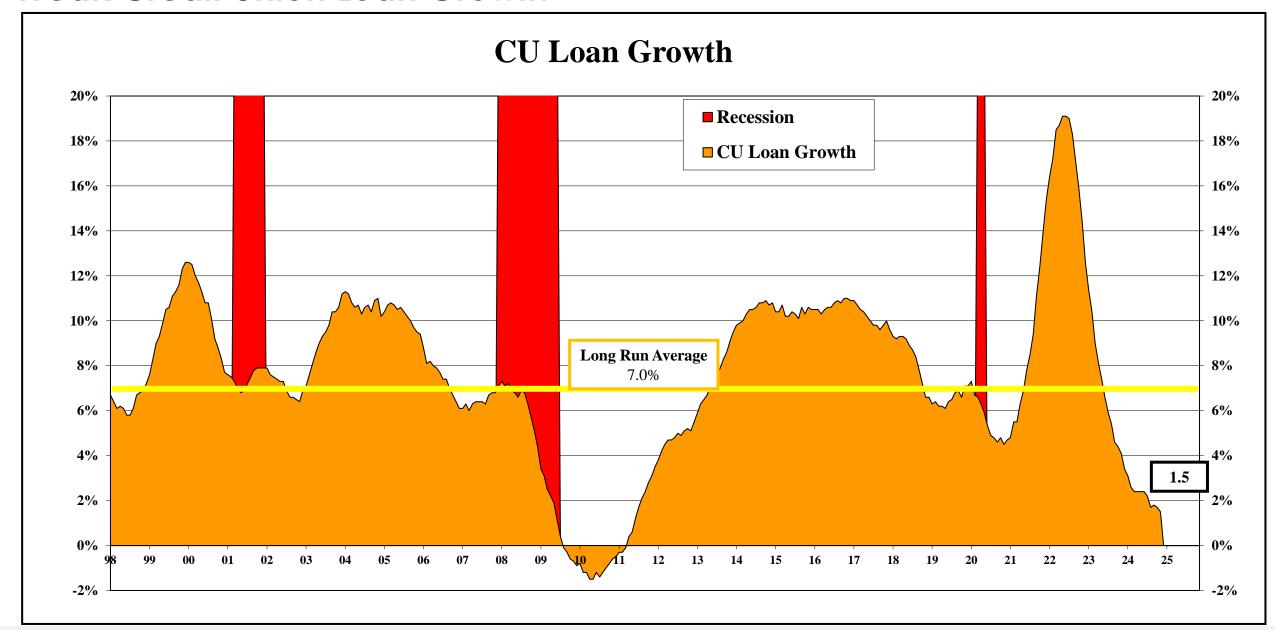






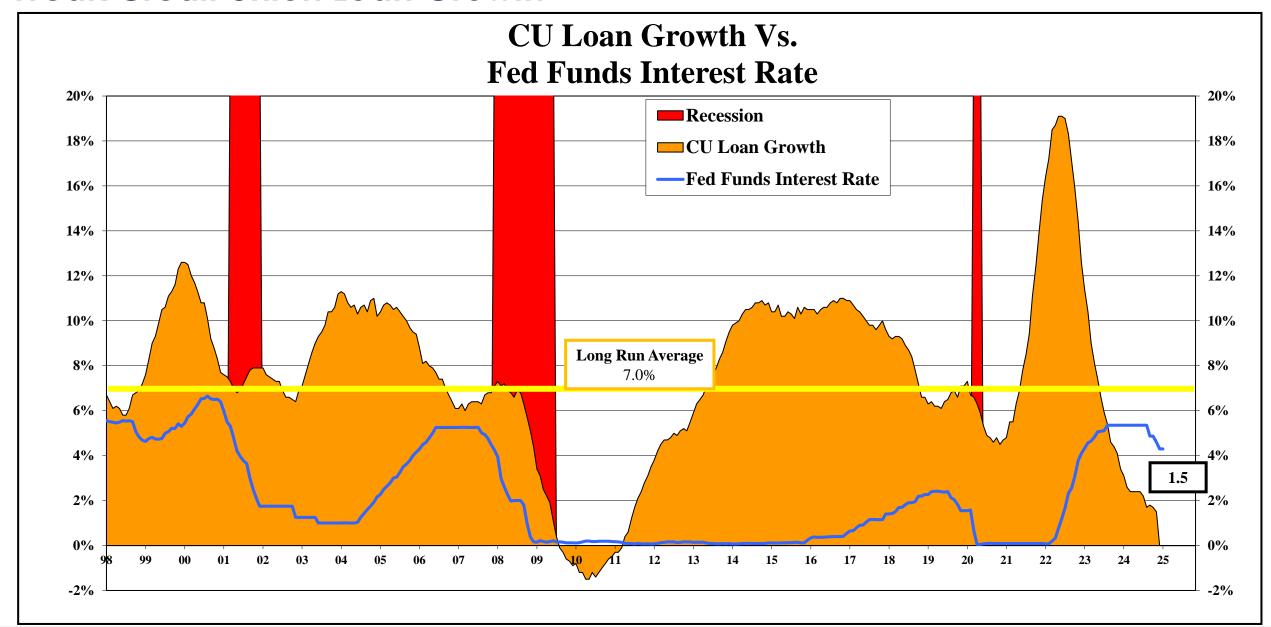


Weak Credit Union Loan Growth



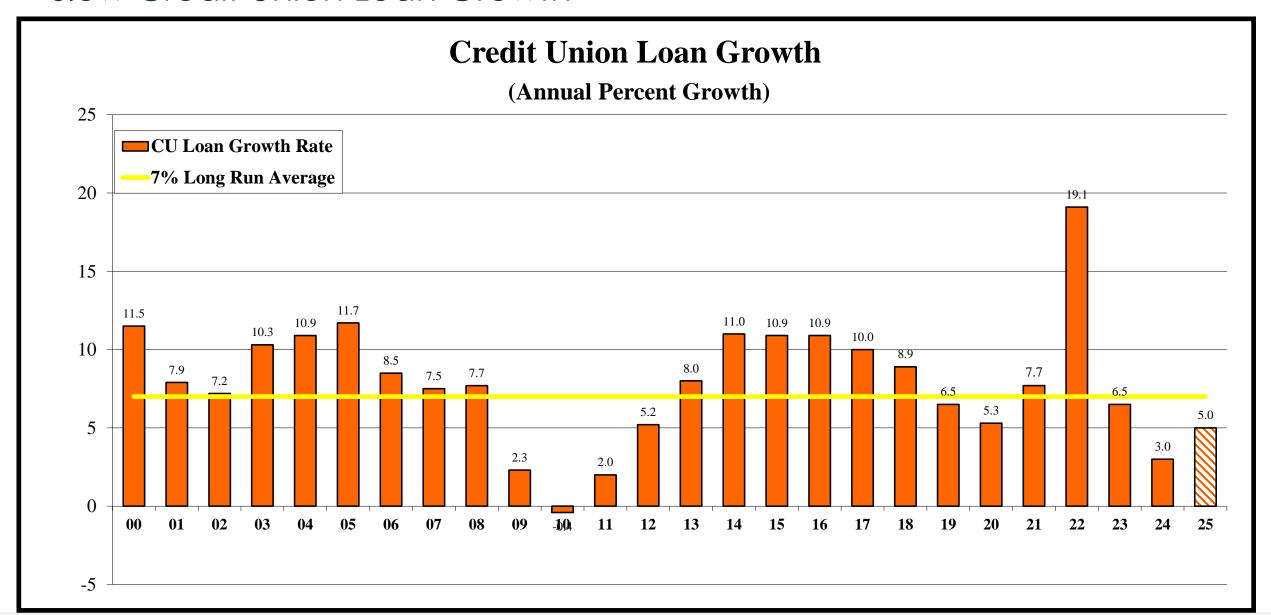


Weak Credit Union Loan Growth

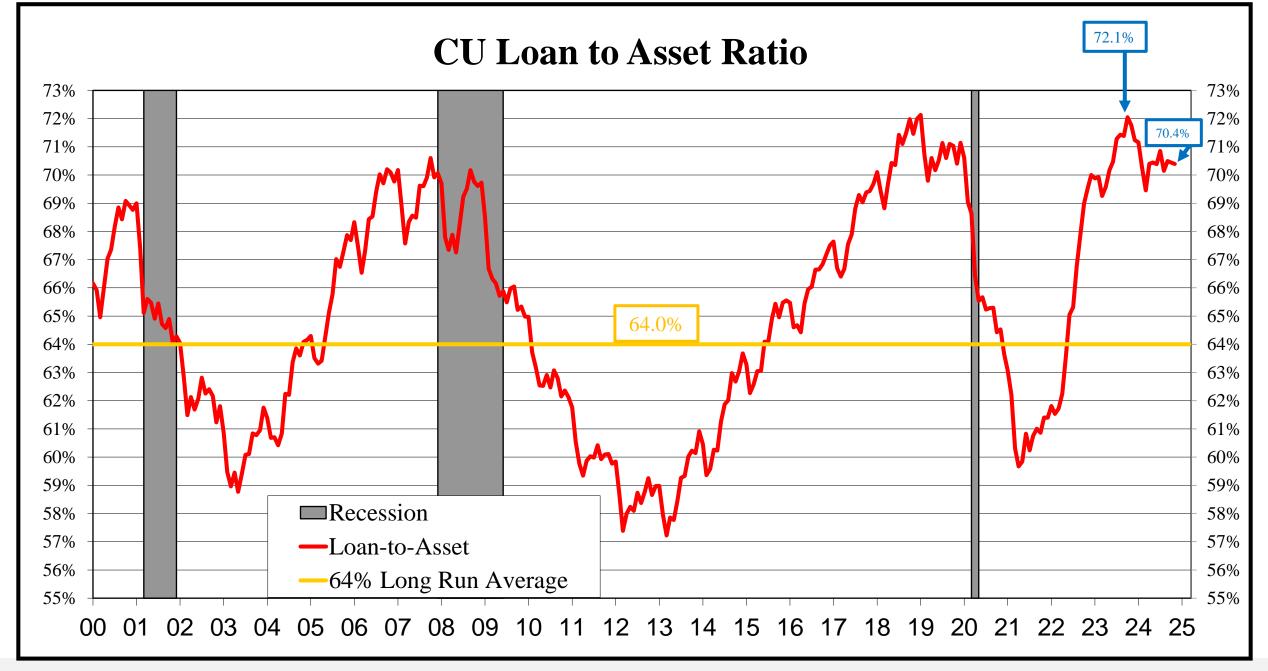




Slow Credit Union Loan Growth

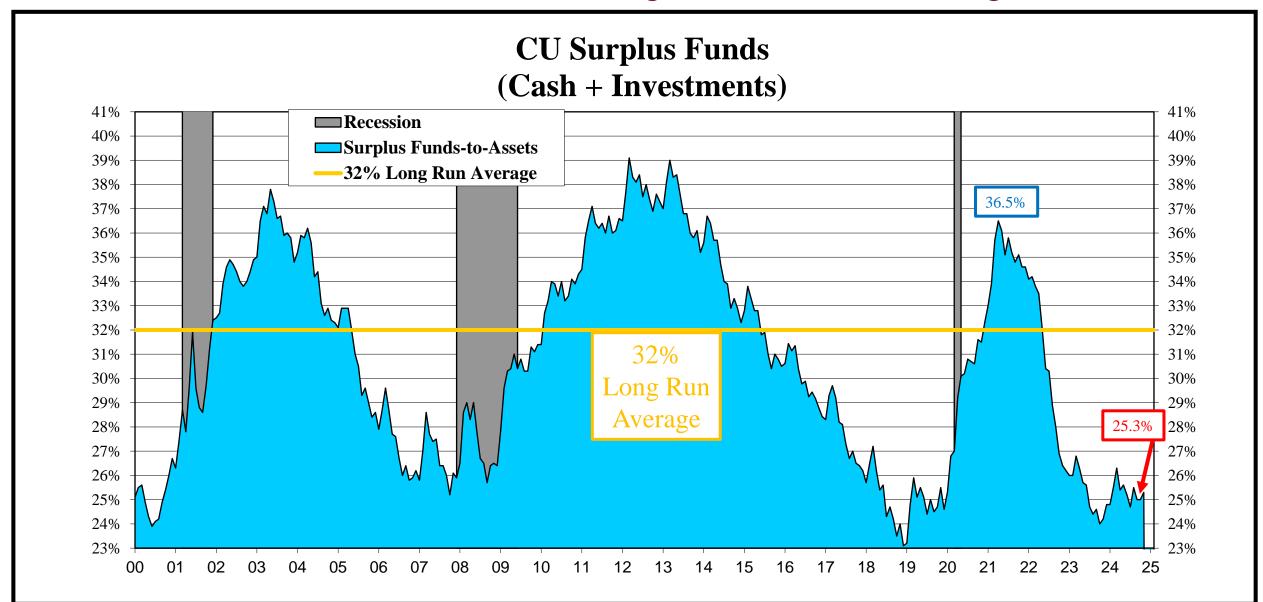




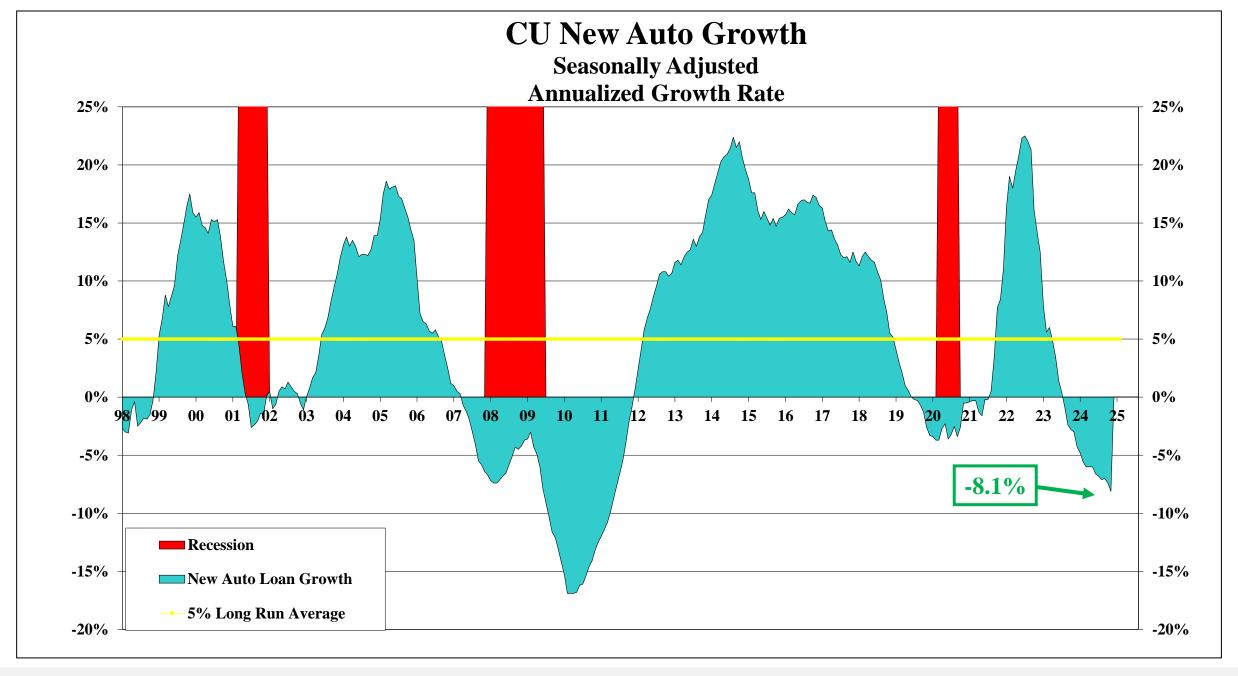




Investments Are Falling and Yields Are Rising





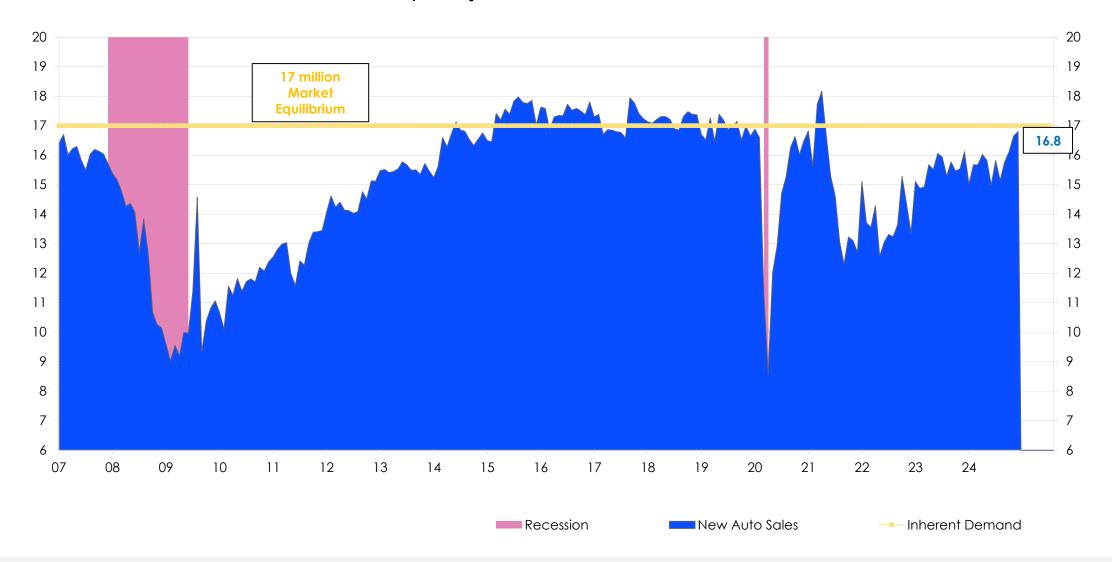




U.S. Vehicles Sales

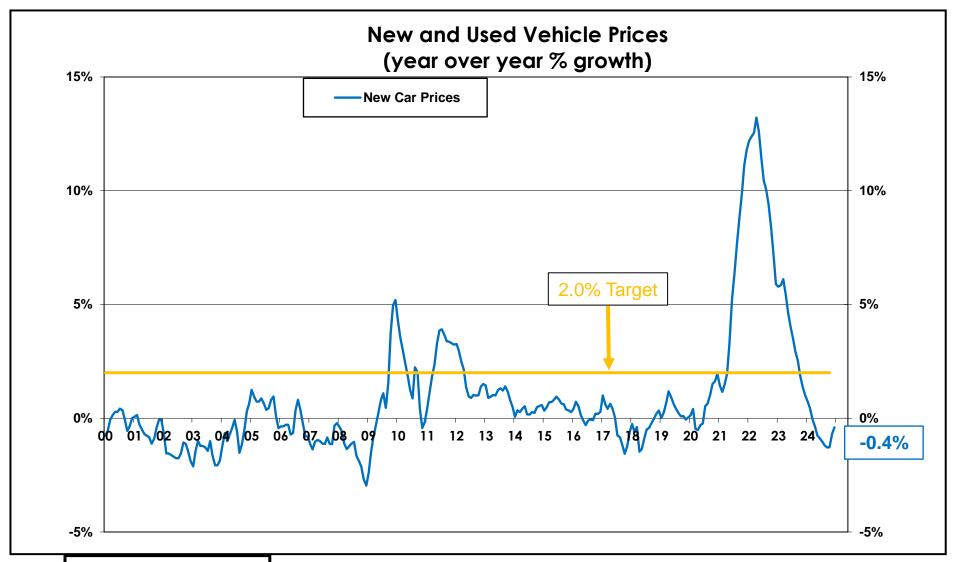
Millions of Units

Seasonally-Adjusted Annual Rate





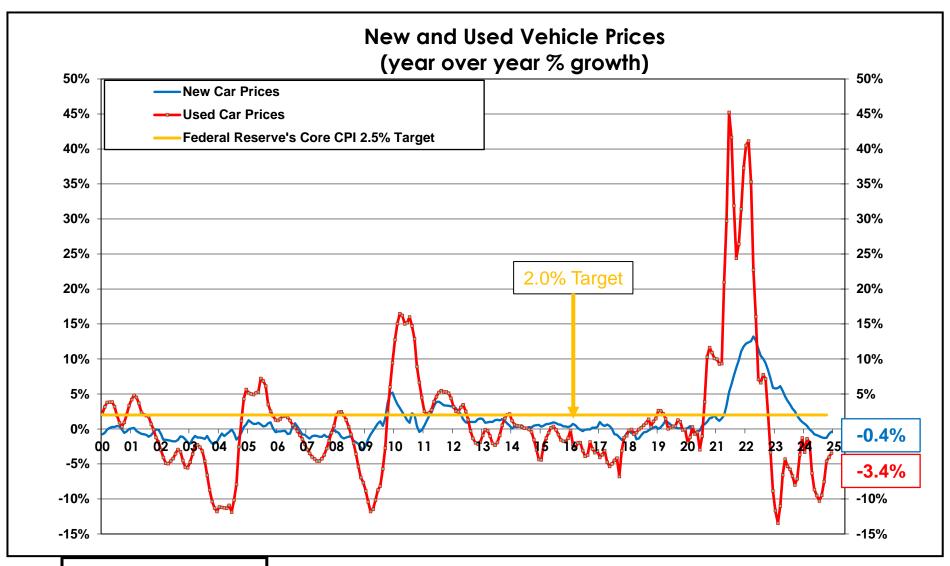
Vehicle Prices are Falling

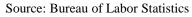


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

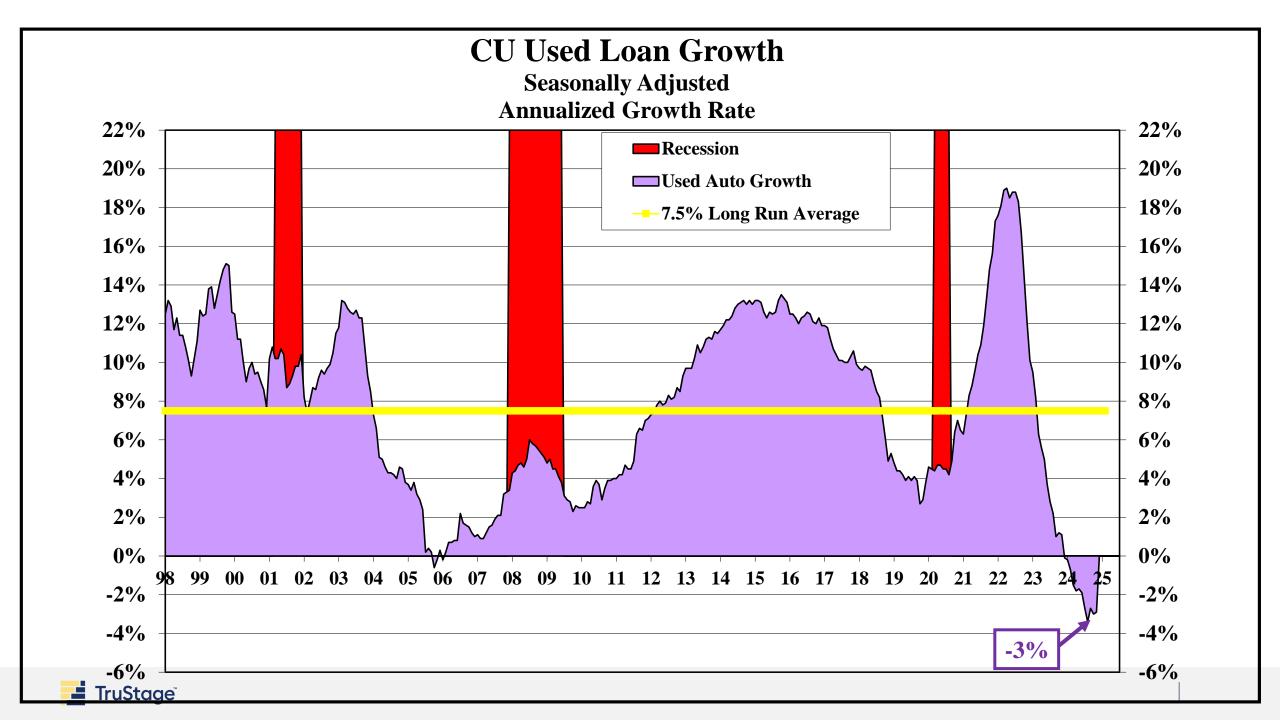


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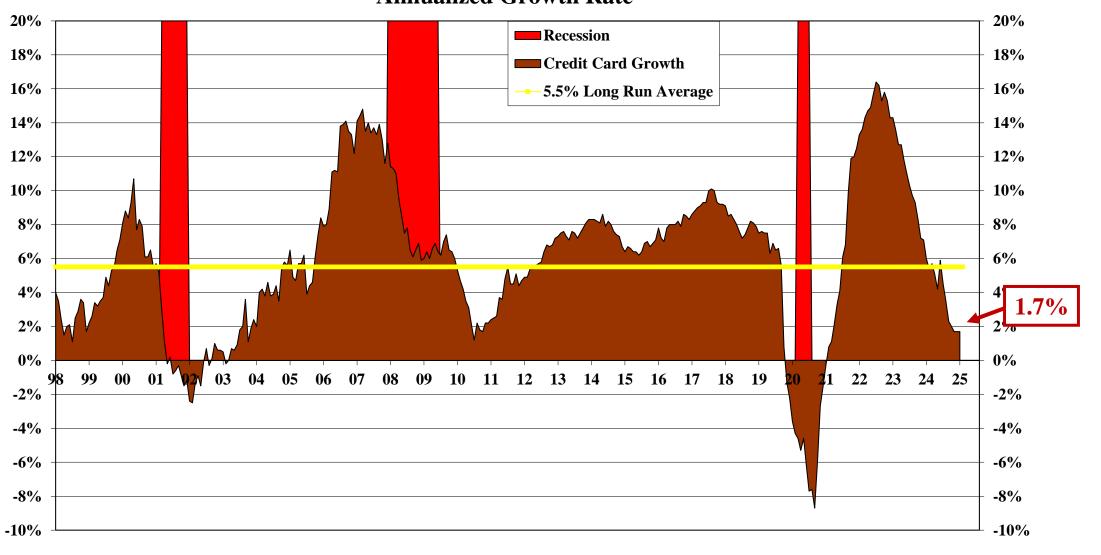




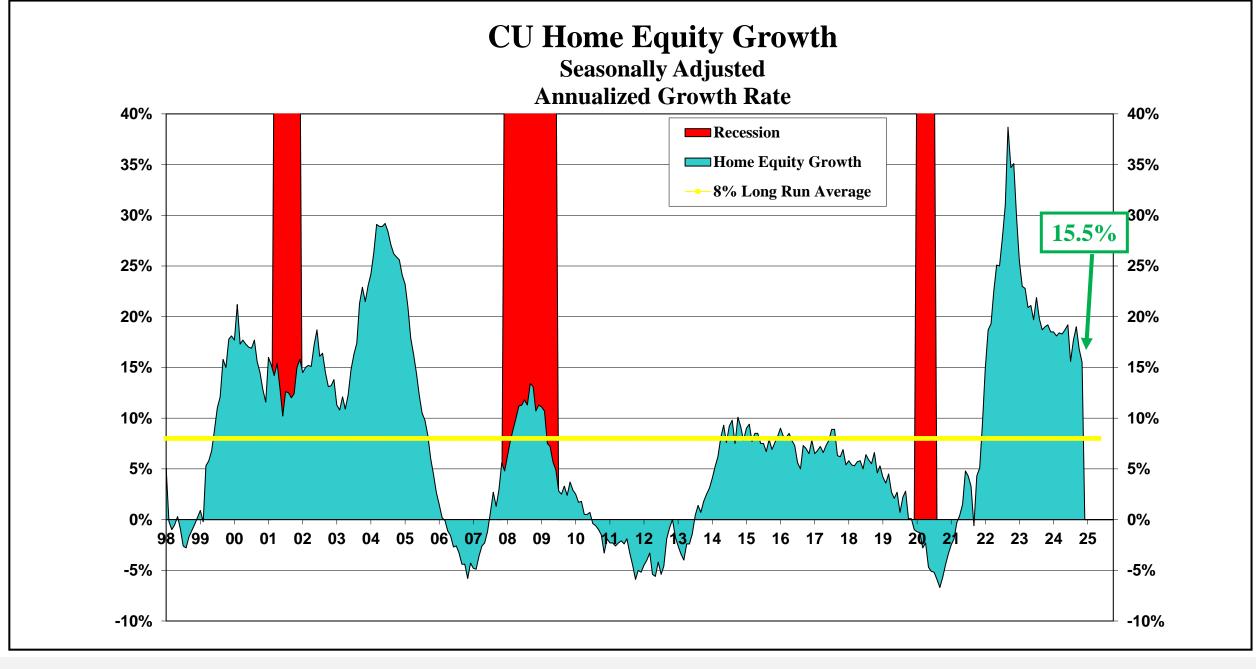


CU Credit Card Growth

Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Growth Rate



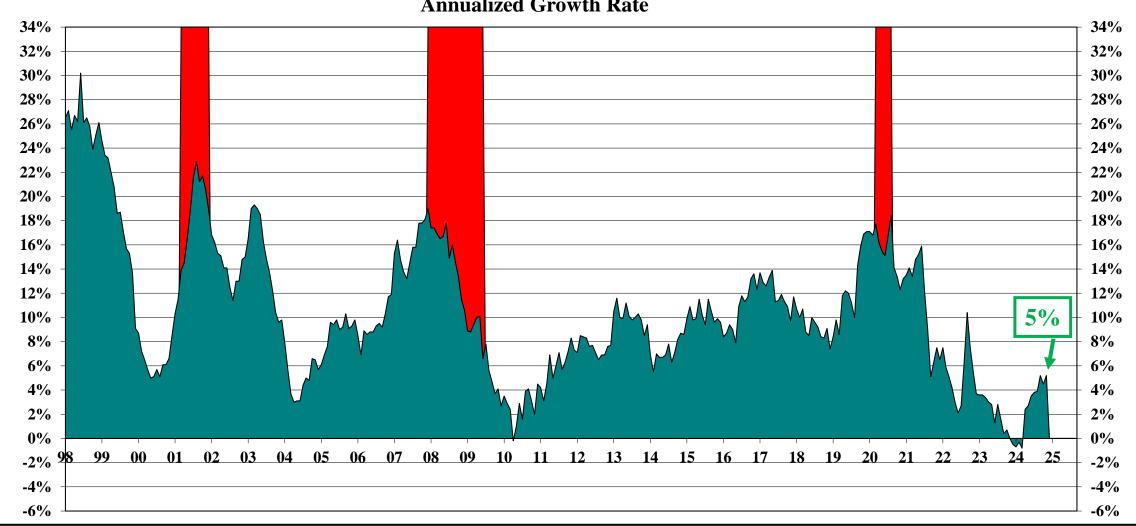




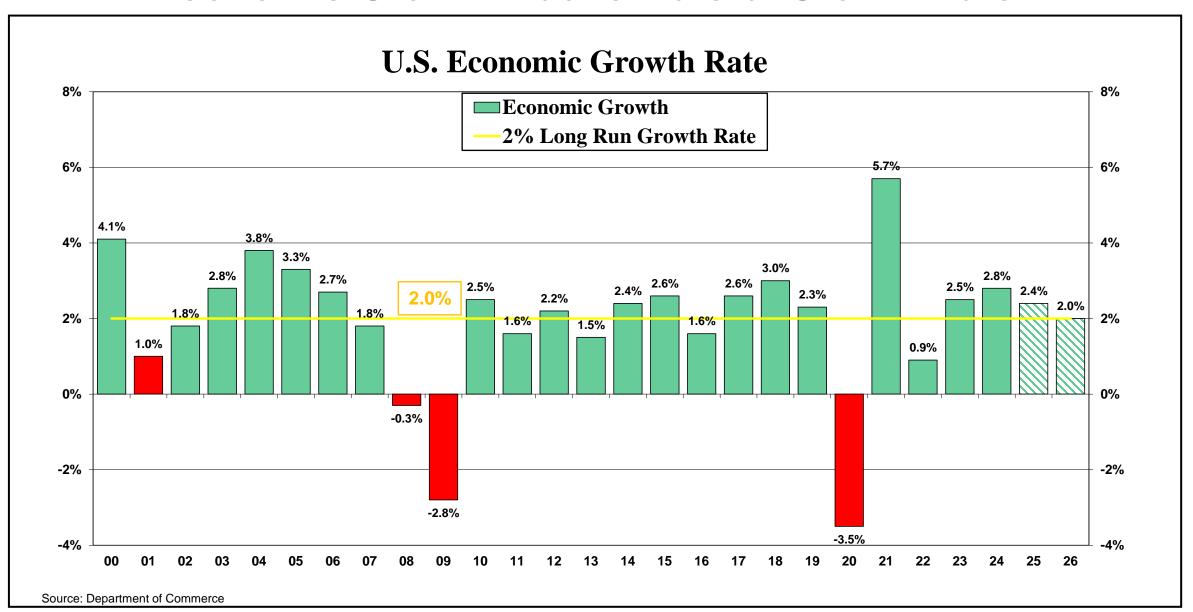


CU Fixed-Rate First Mortgage Growth

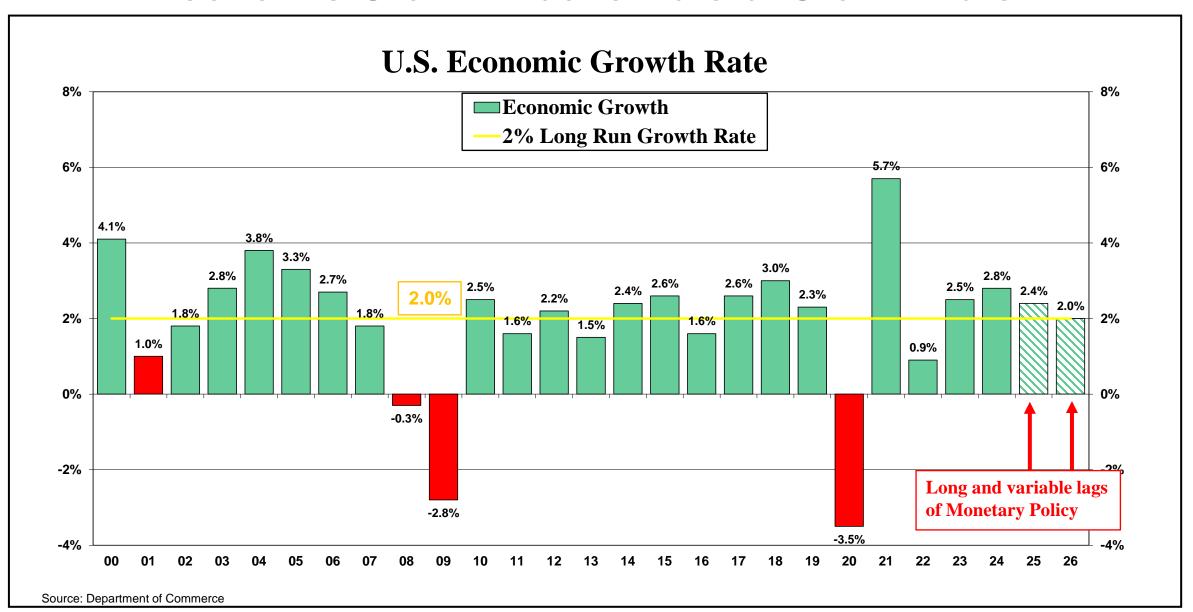
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Growth Rate



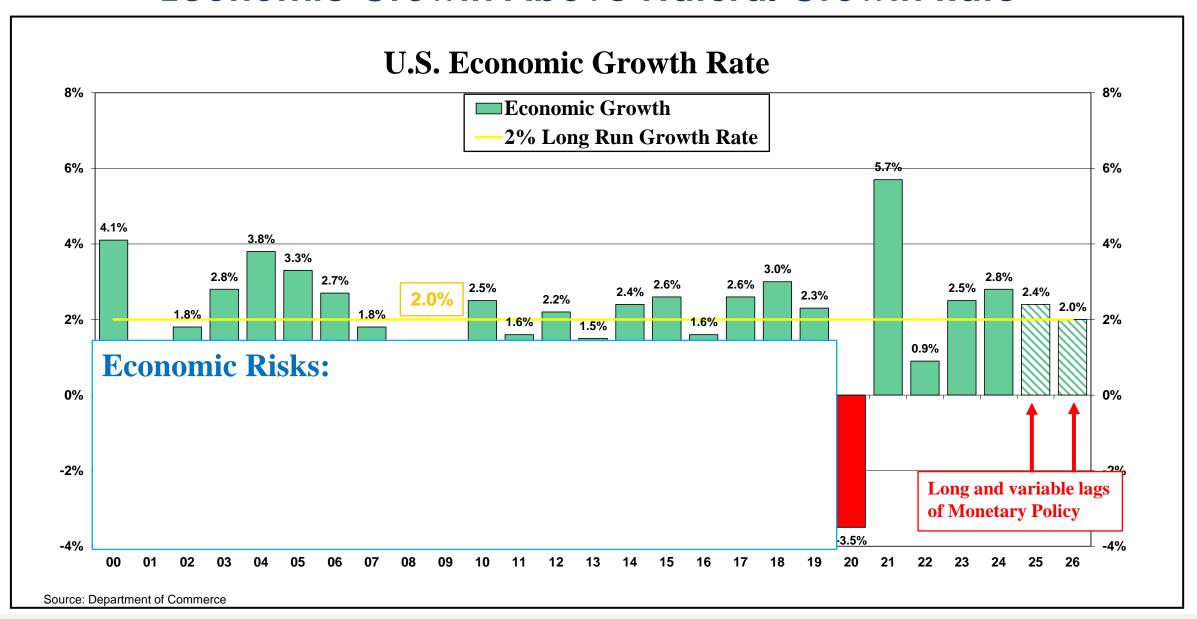




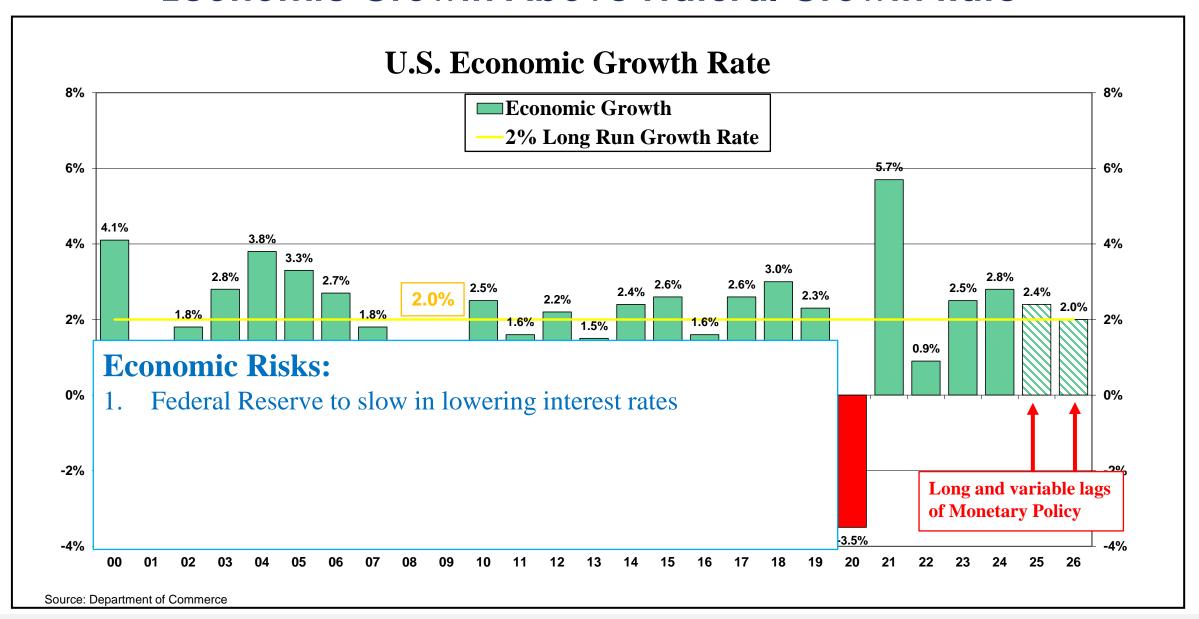




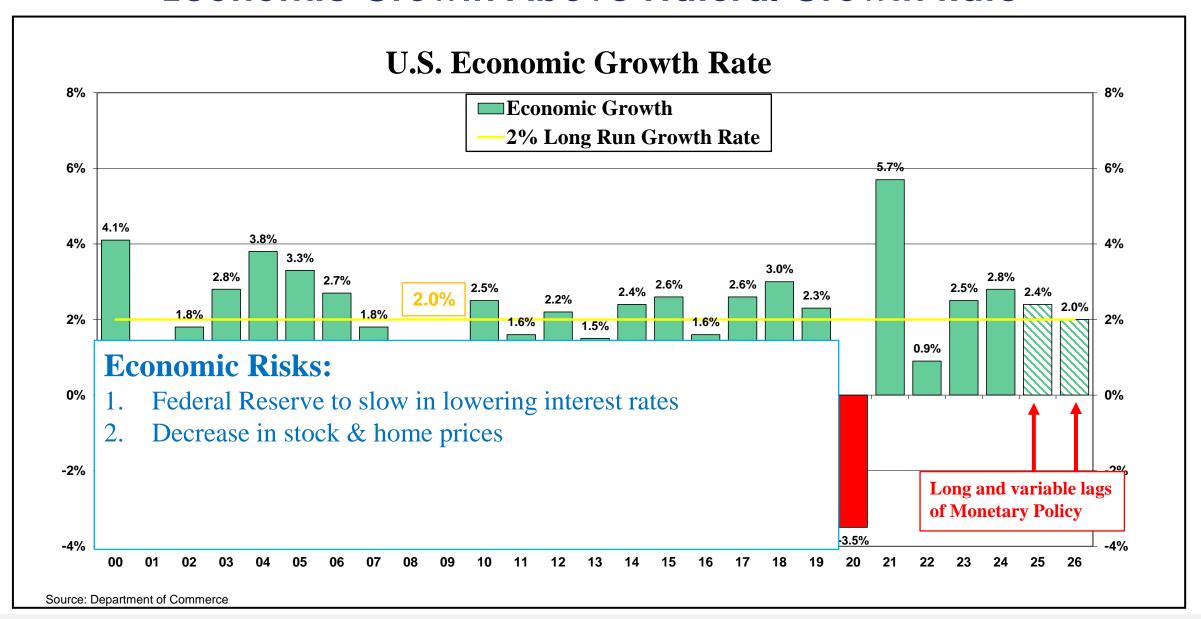




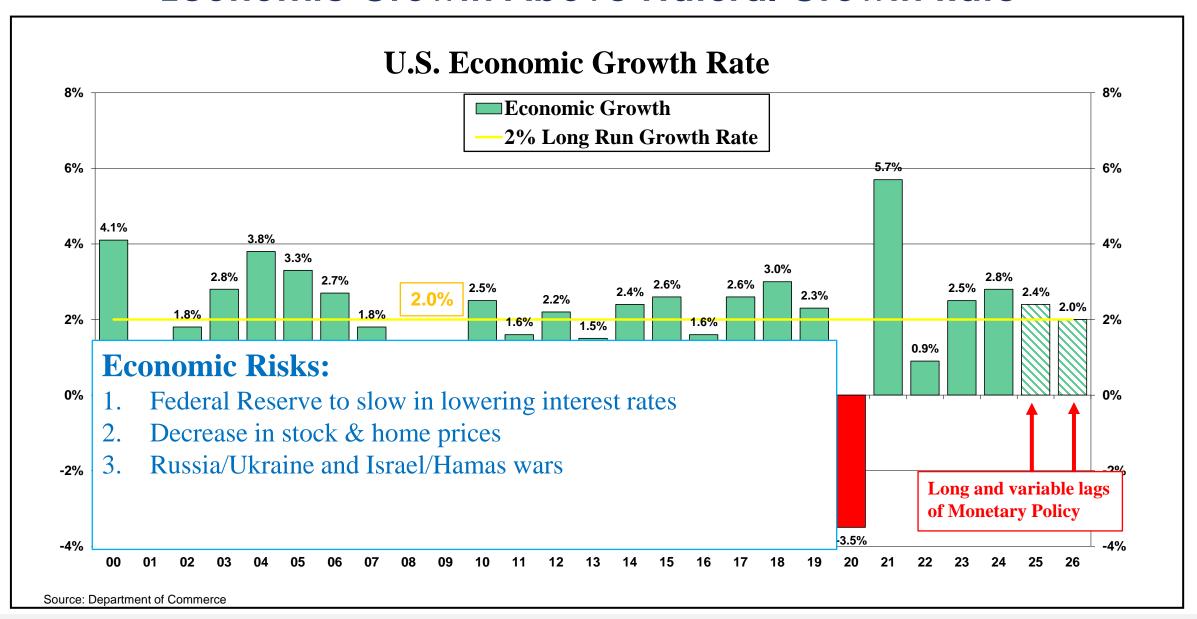




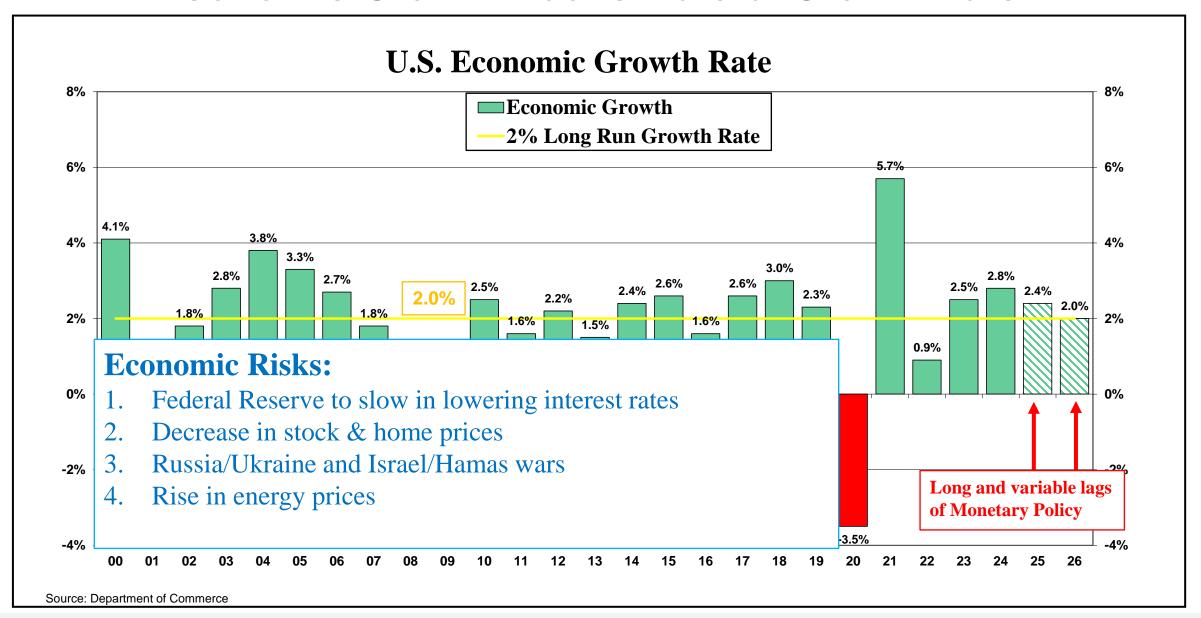




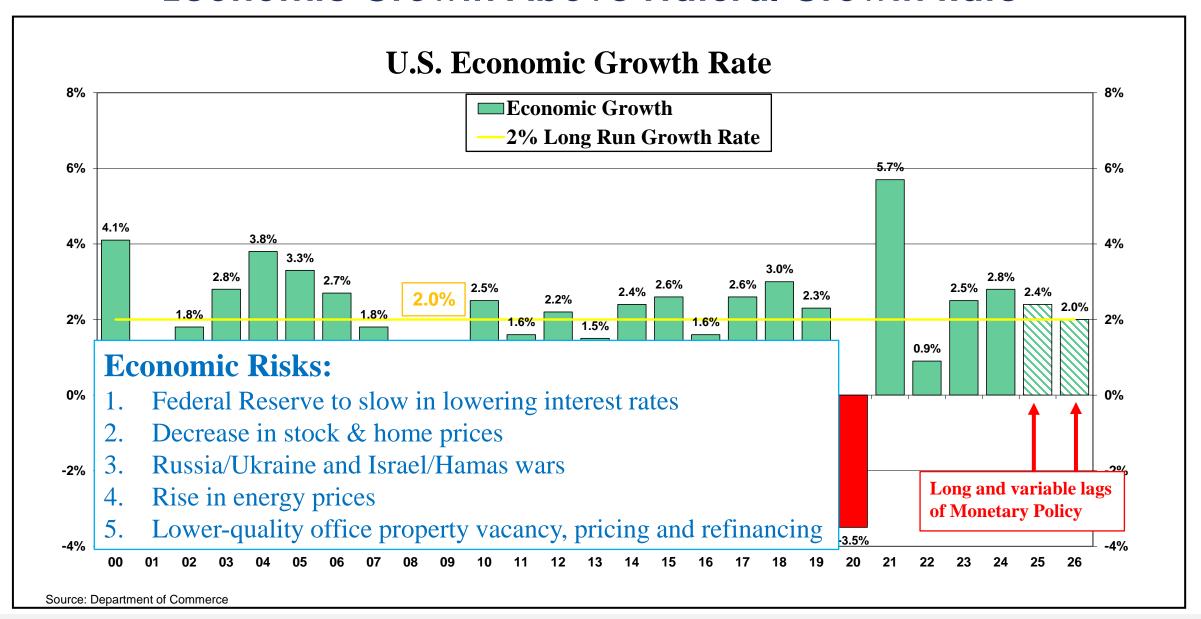




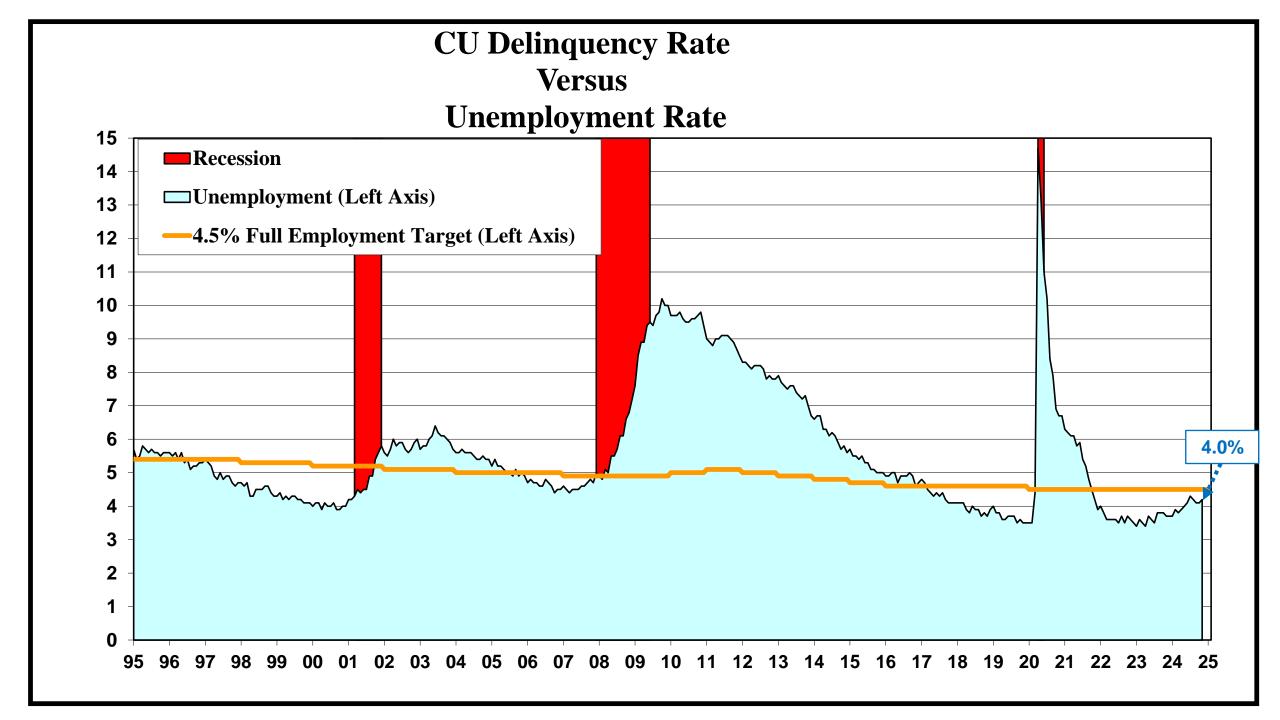


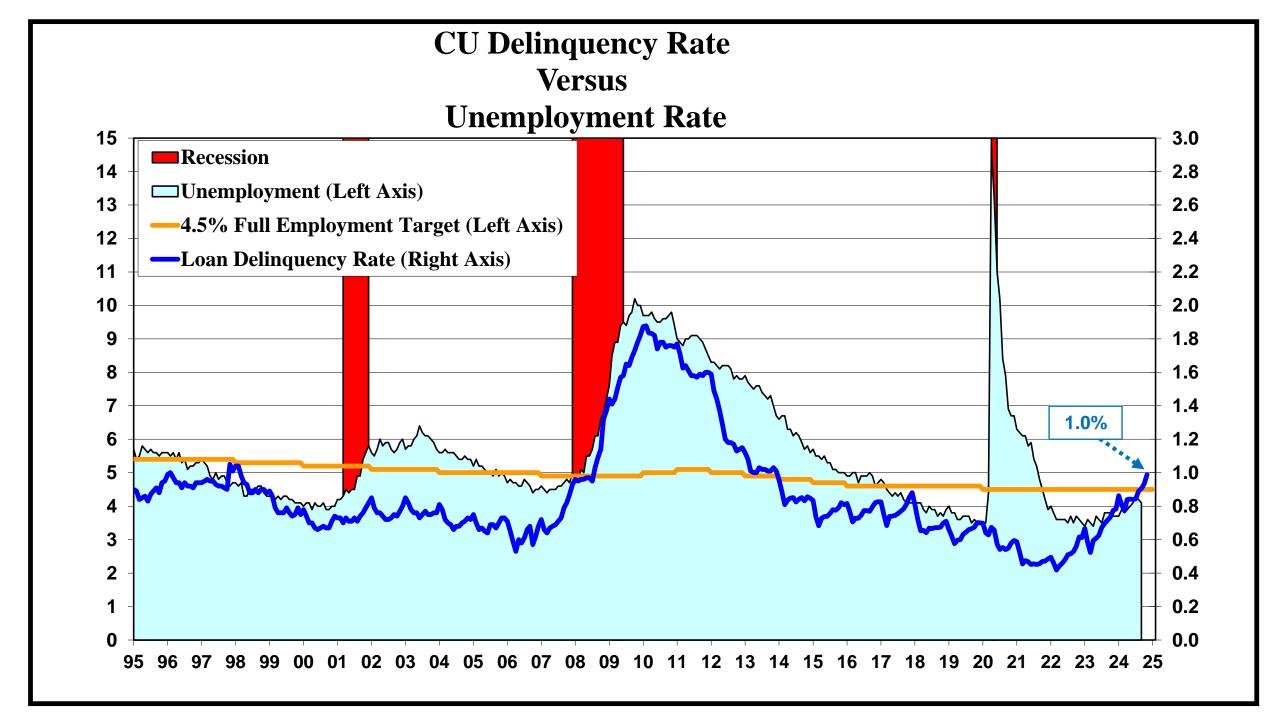


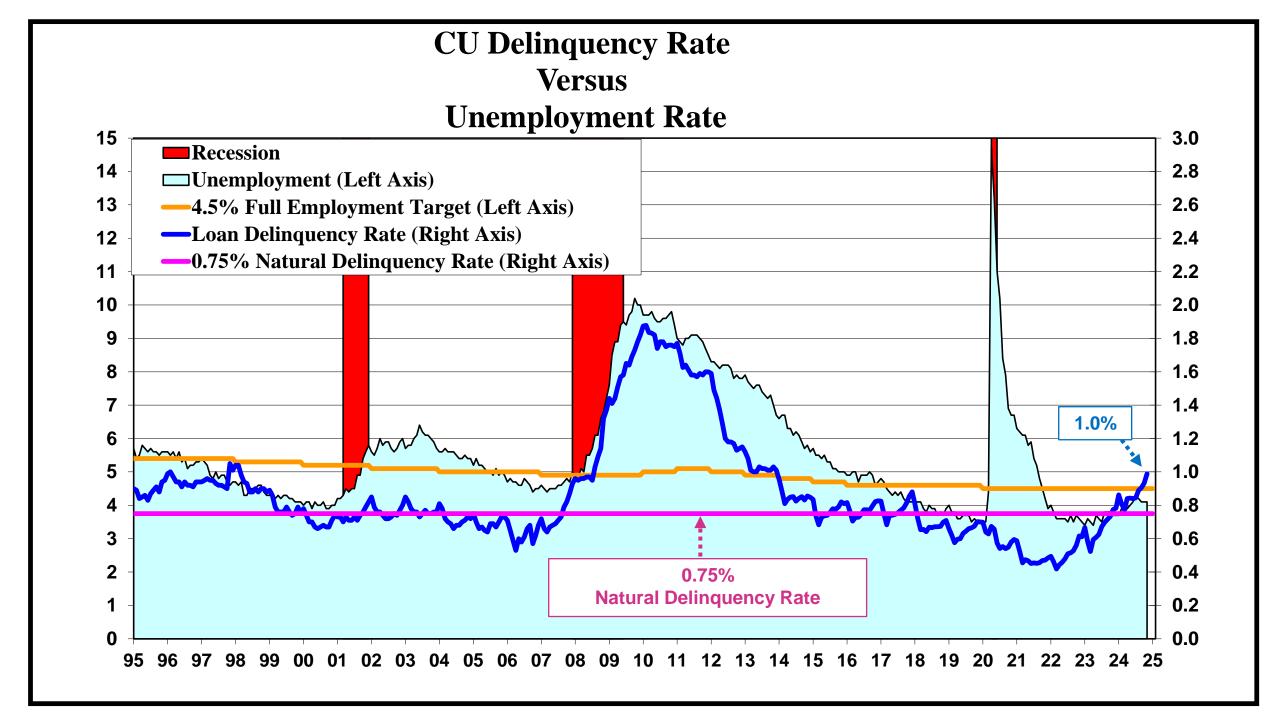




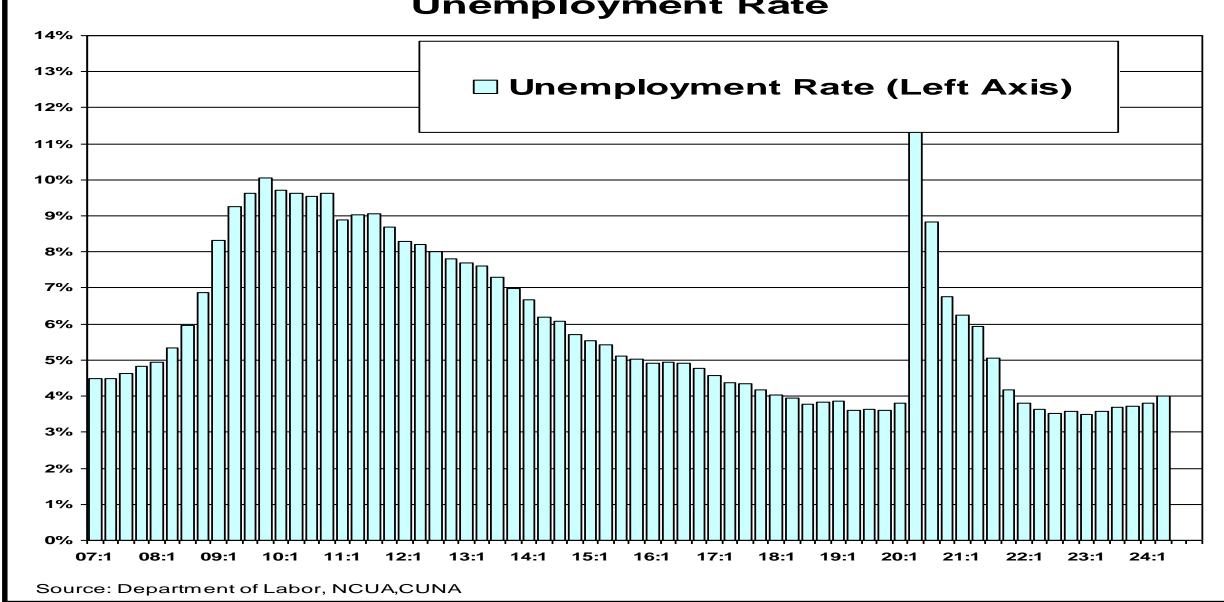




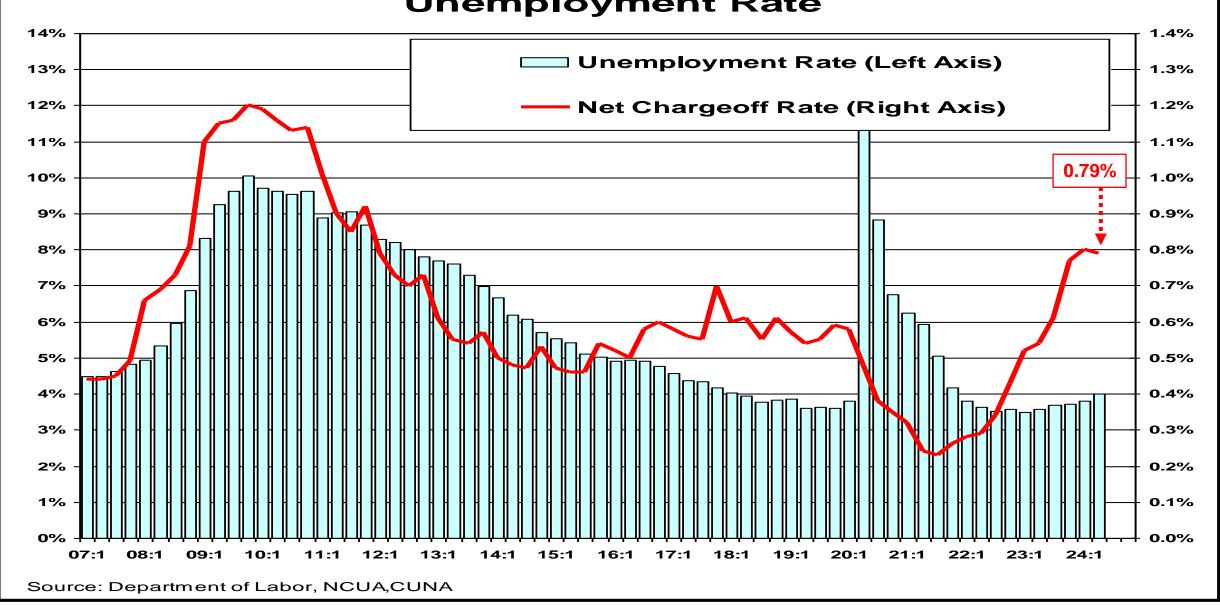




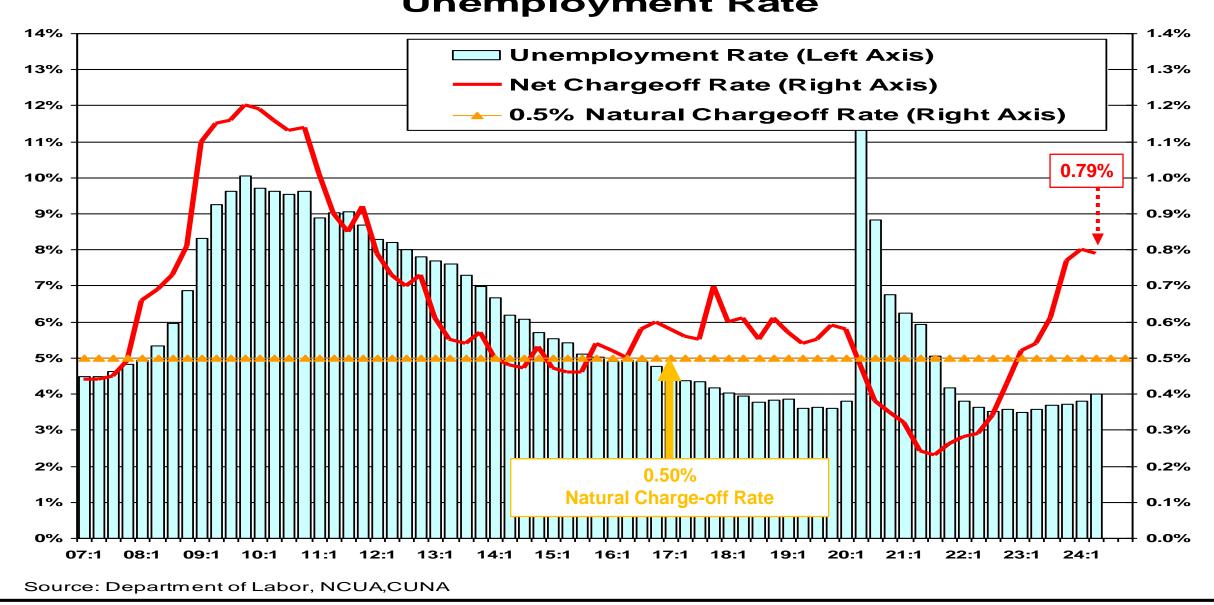




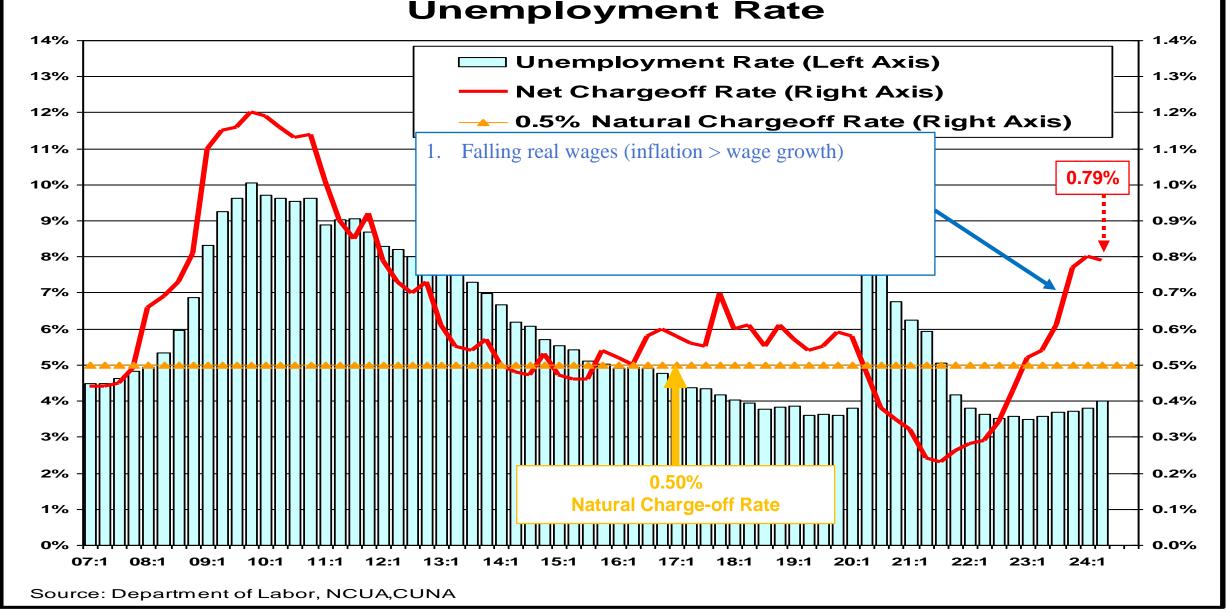




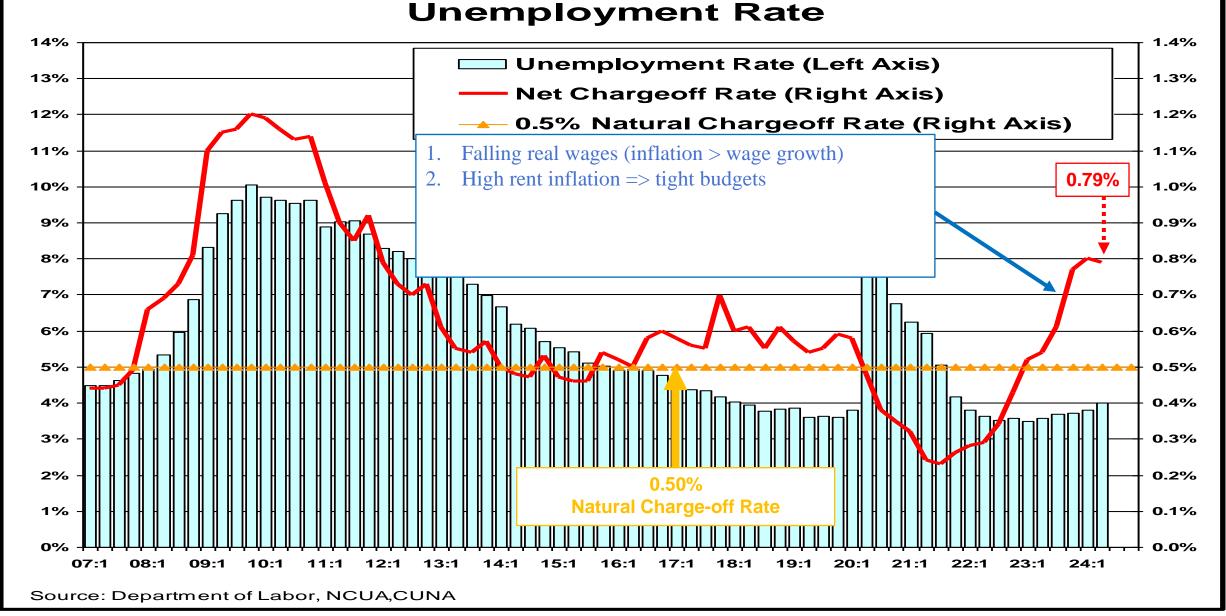




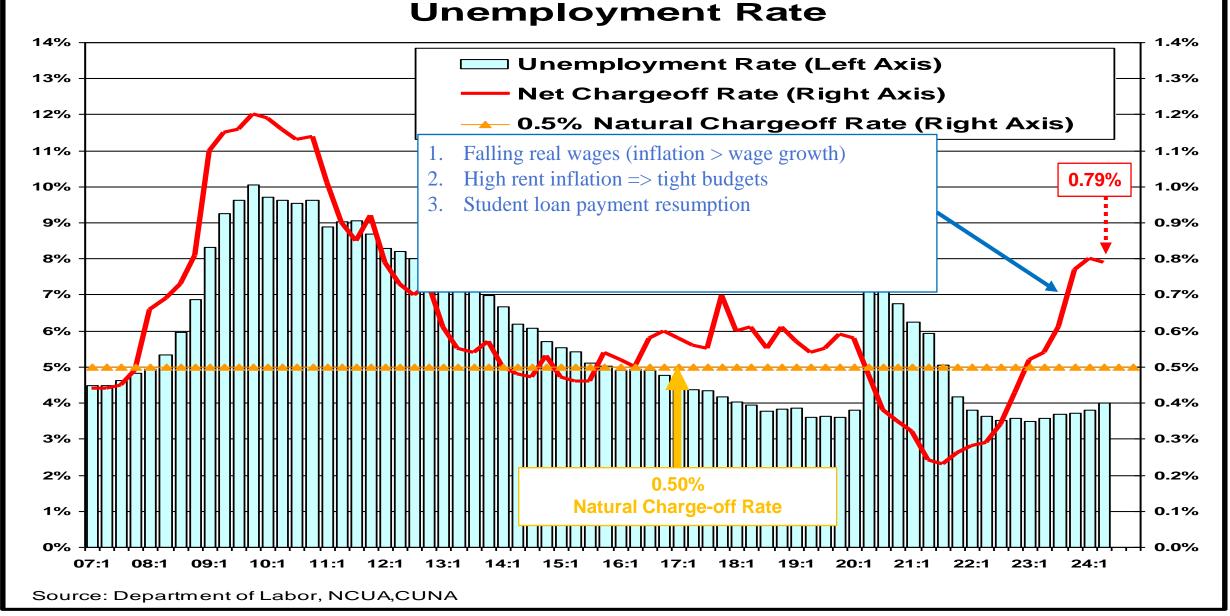




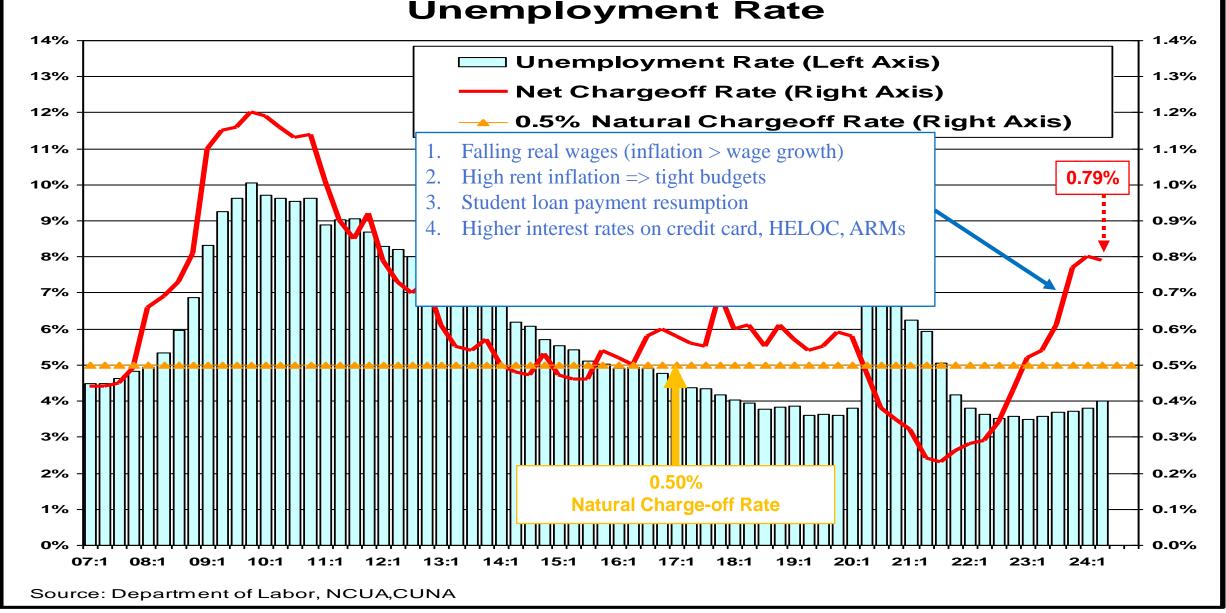




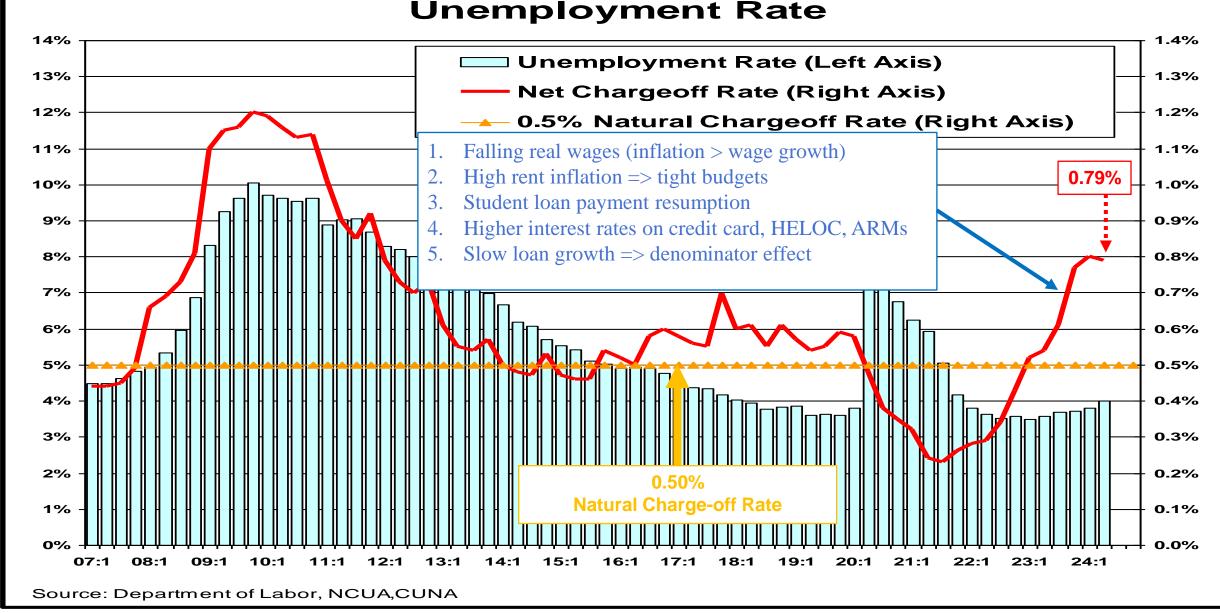




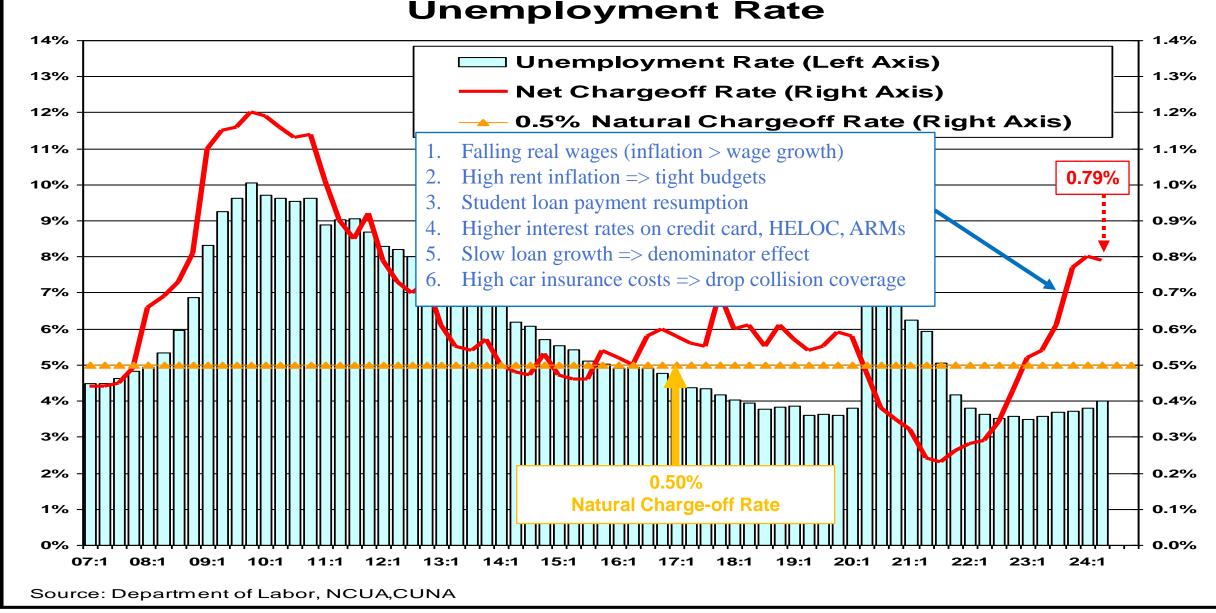
CU Net Chargeoff Rate Versus Unemployment Rate

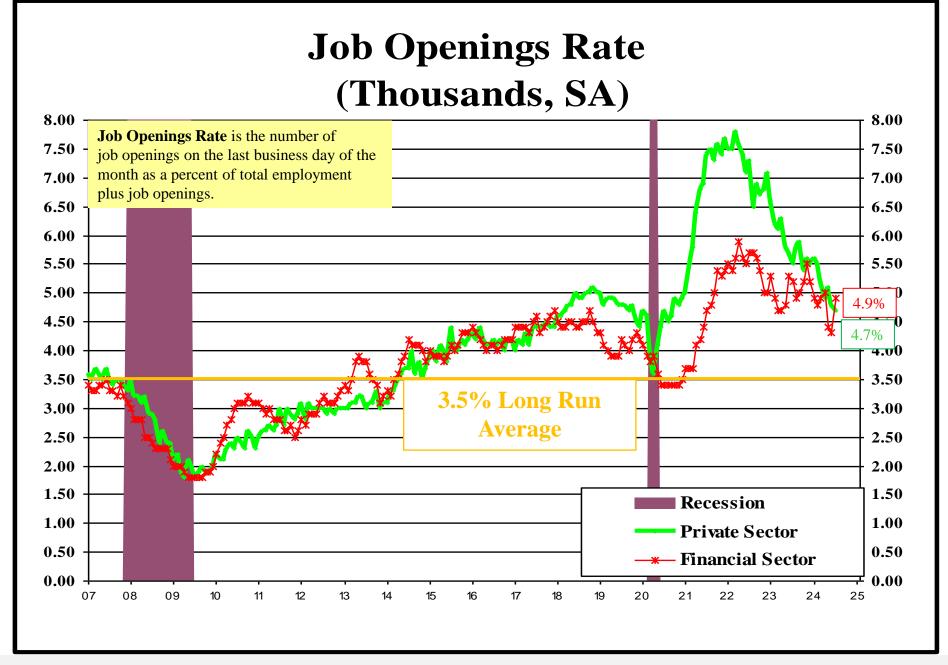


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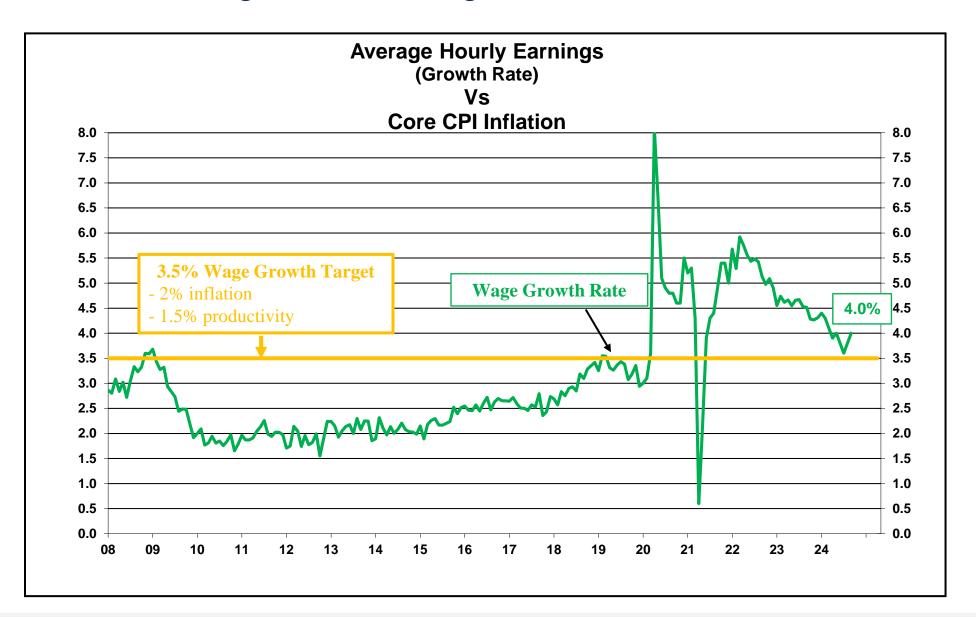


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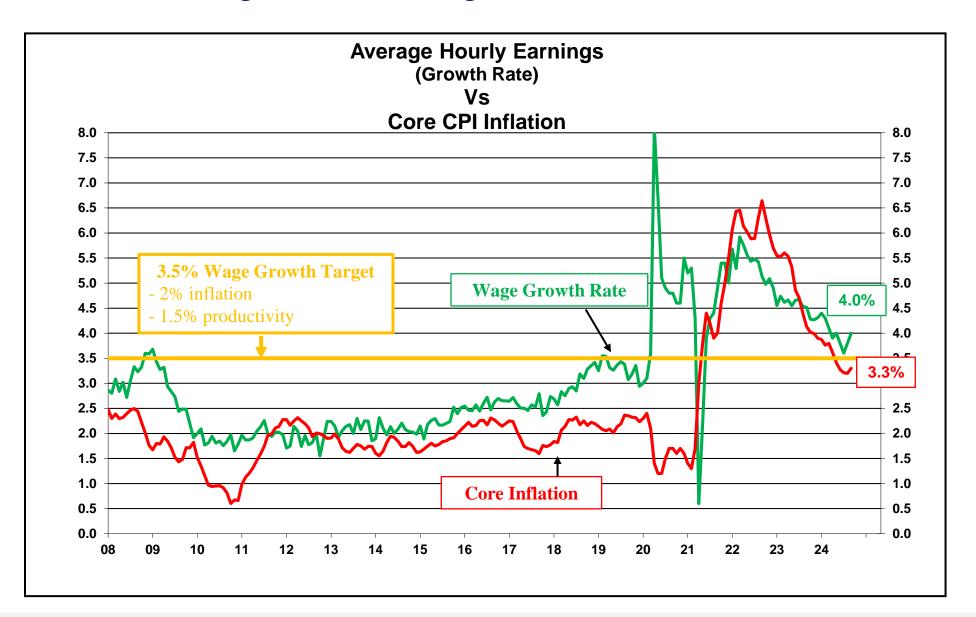




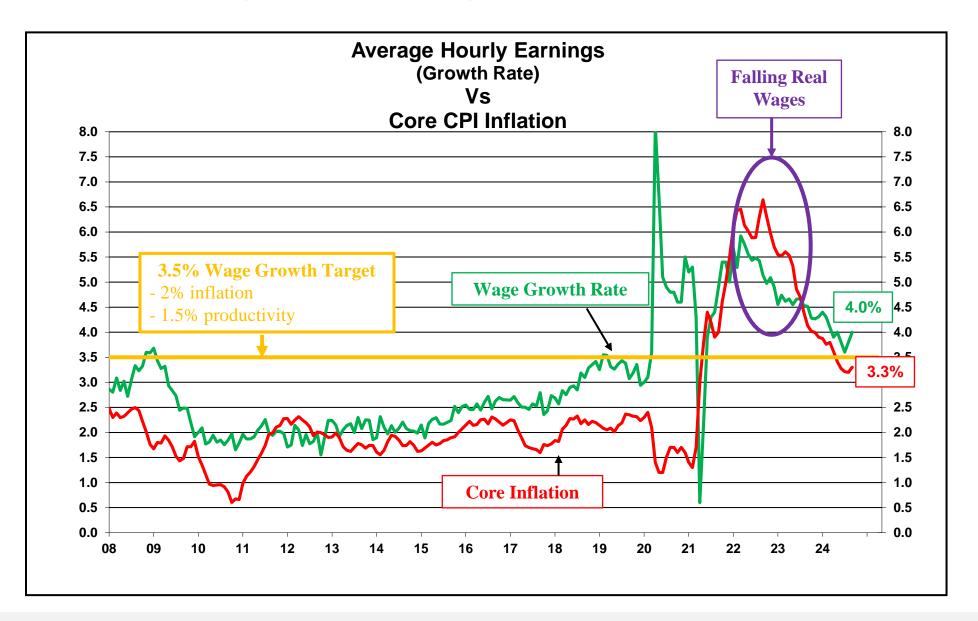




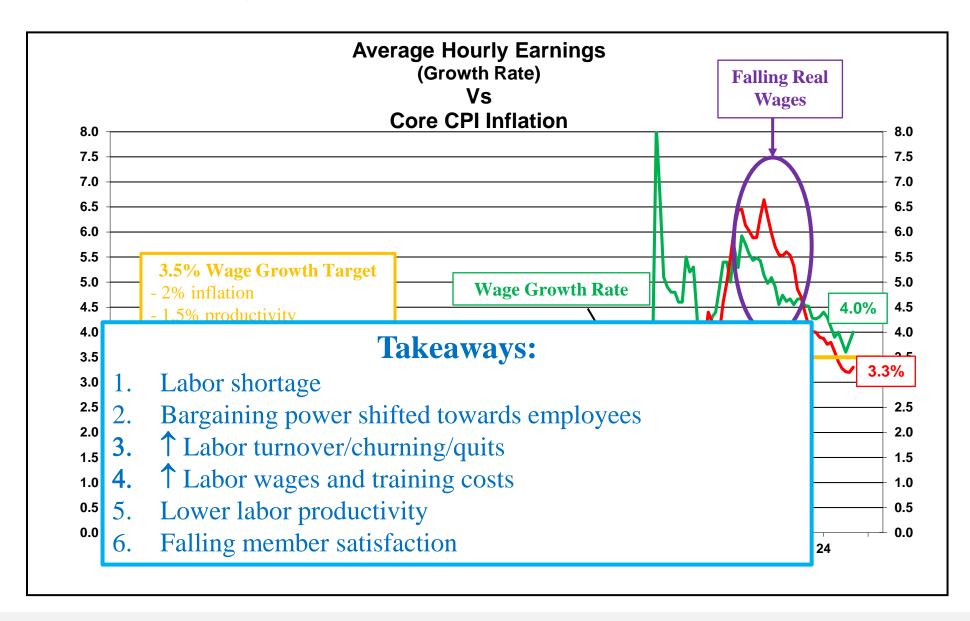




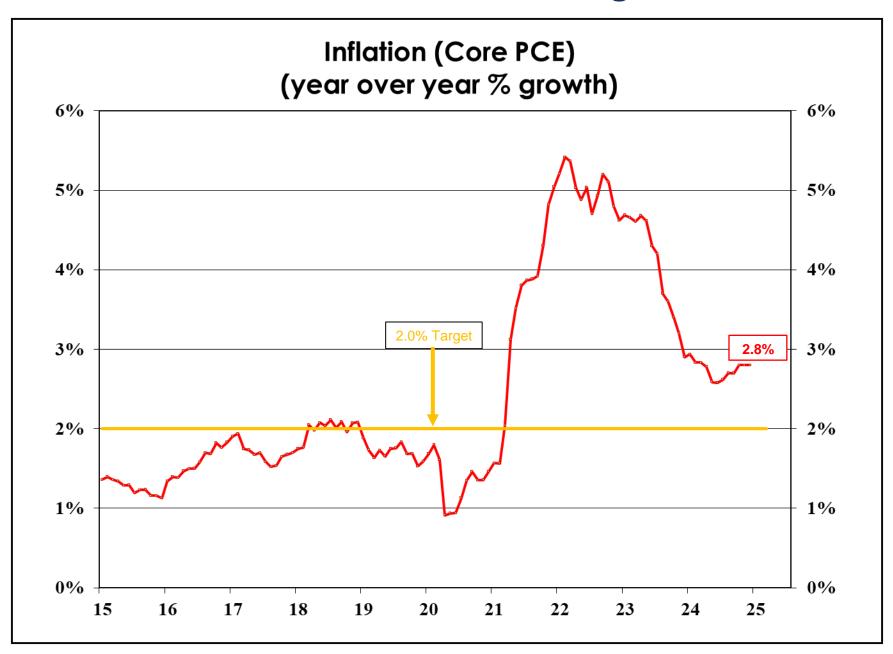




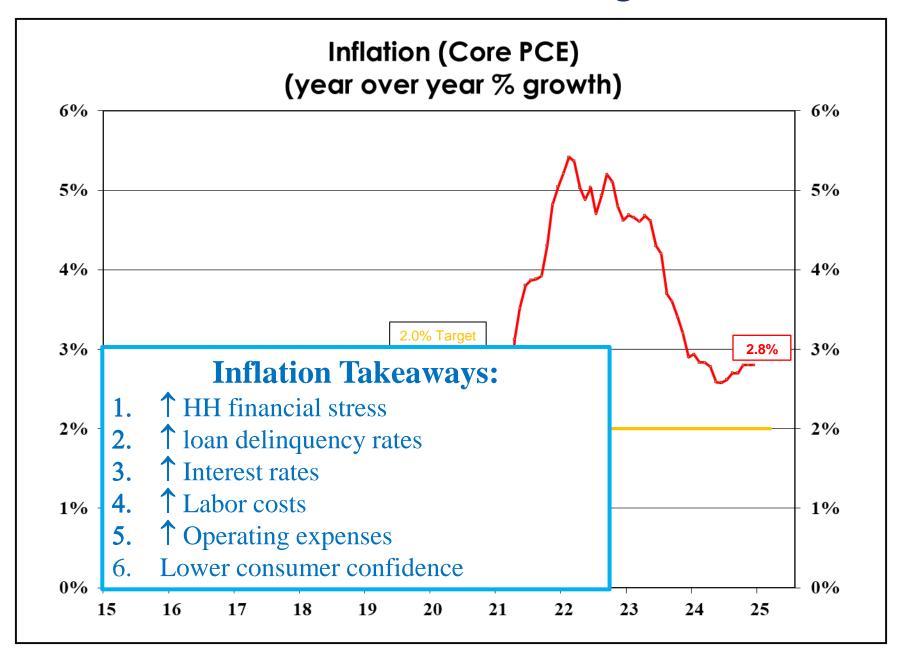


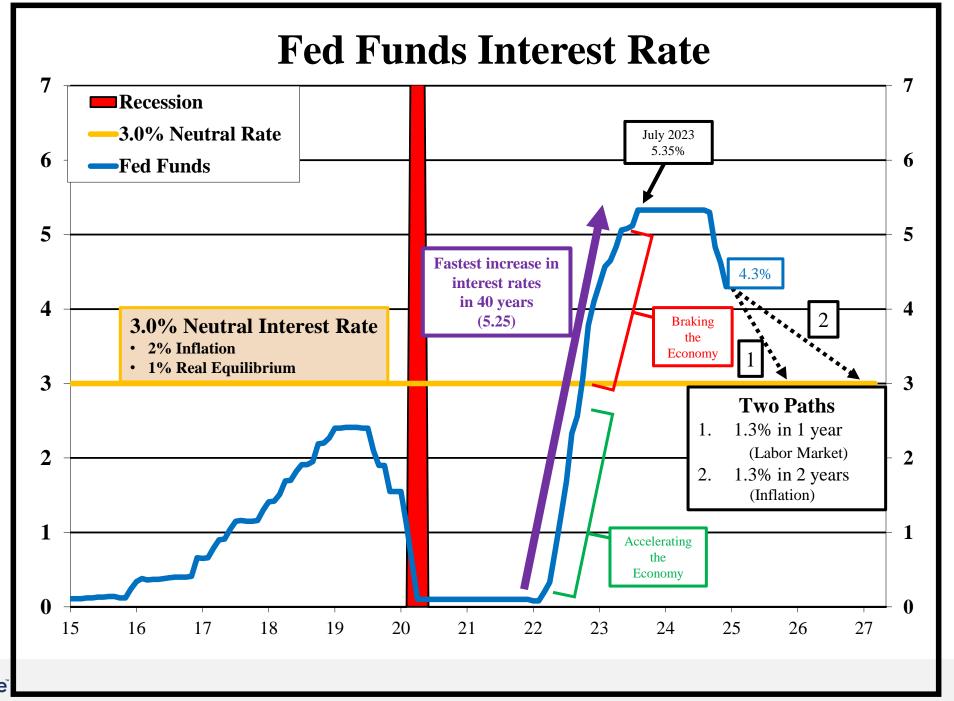


Inflation Above 2% Target



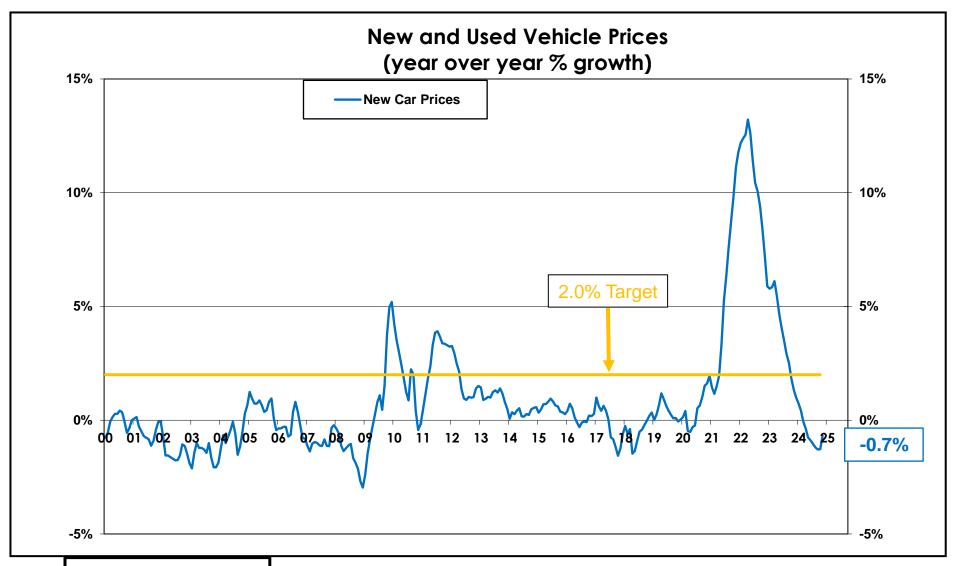
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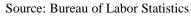






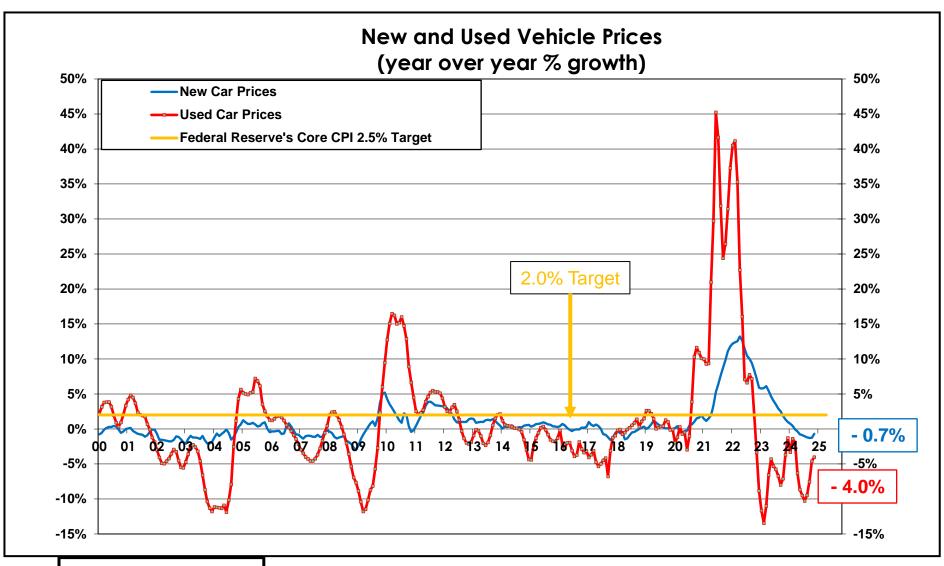
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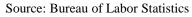






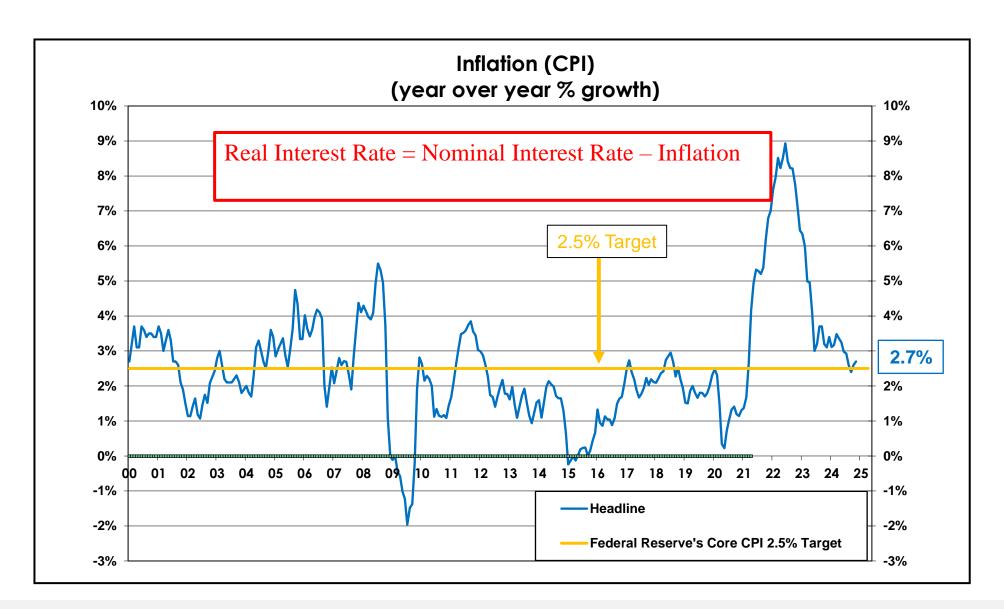
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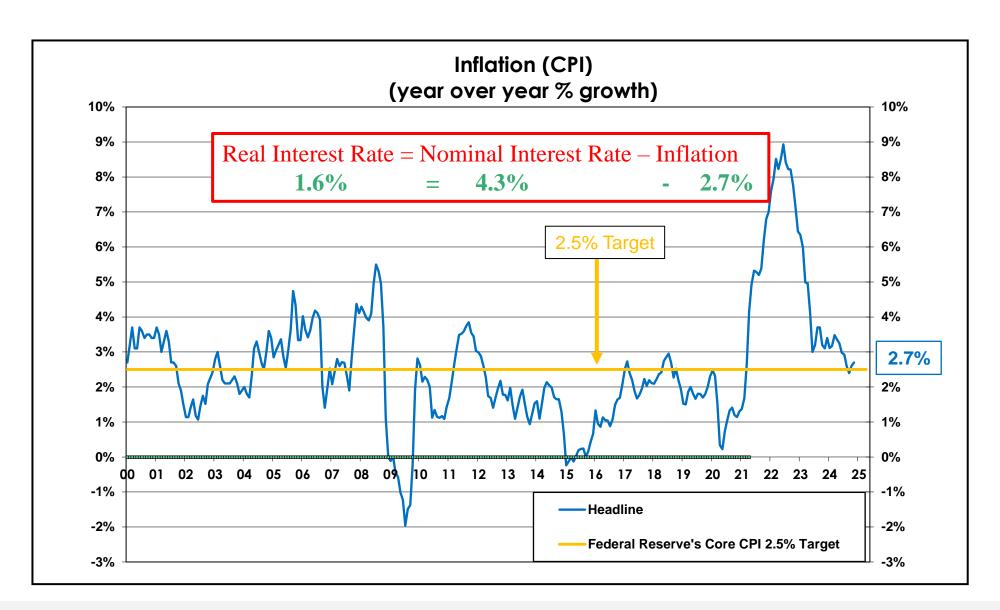


Inflation Approaching 2% Target



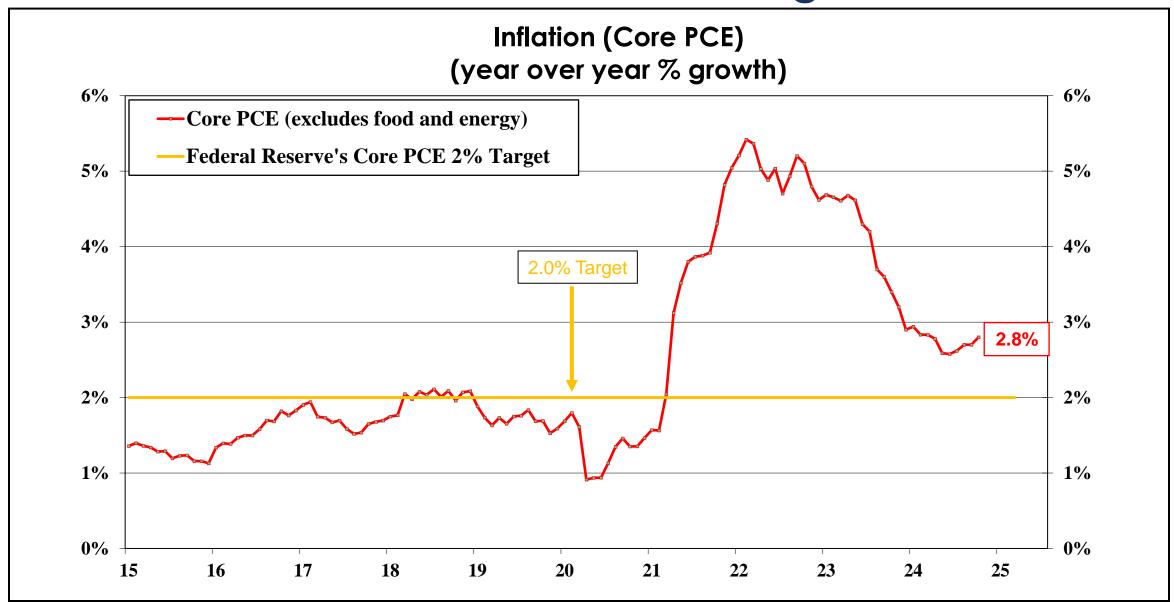


Inflation Approaching 2% Target

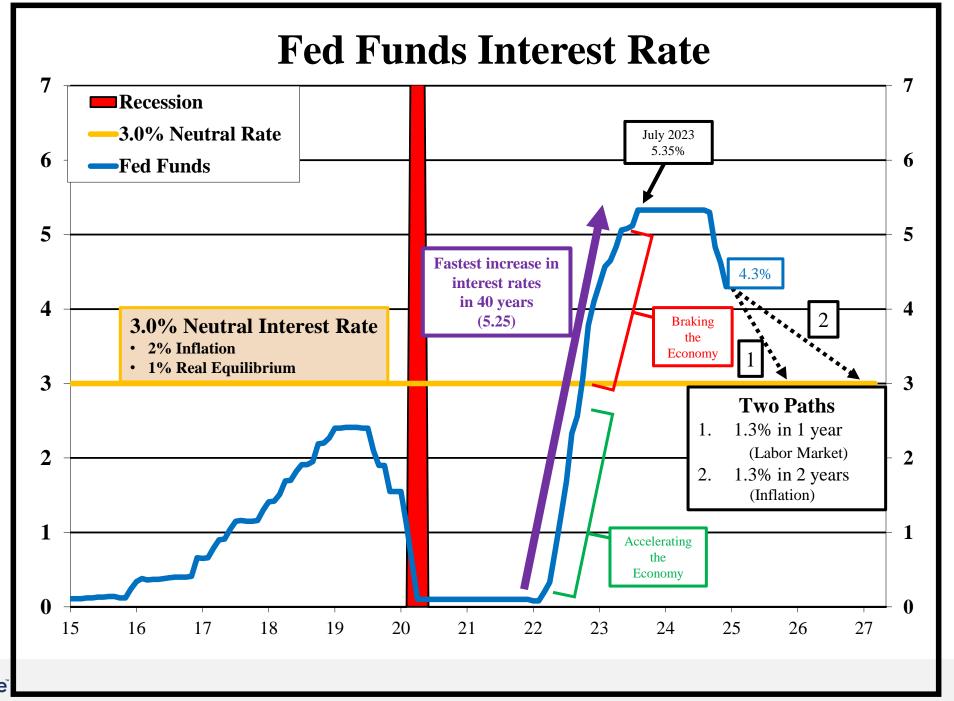




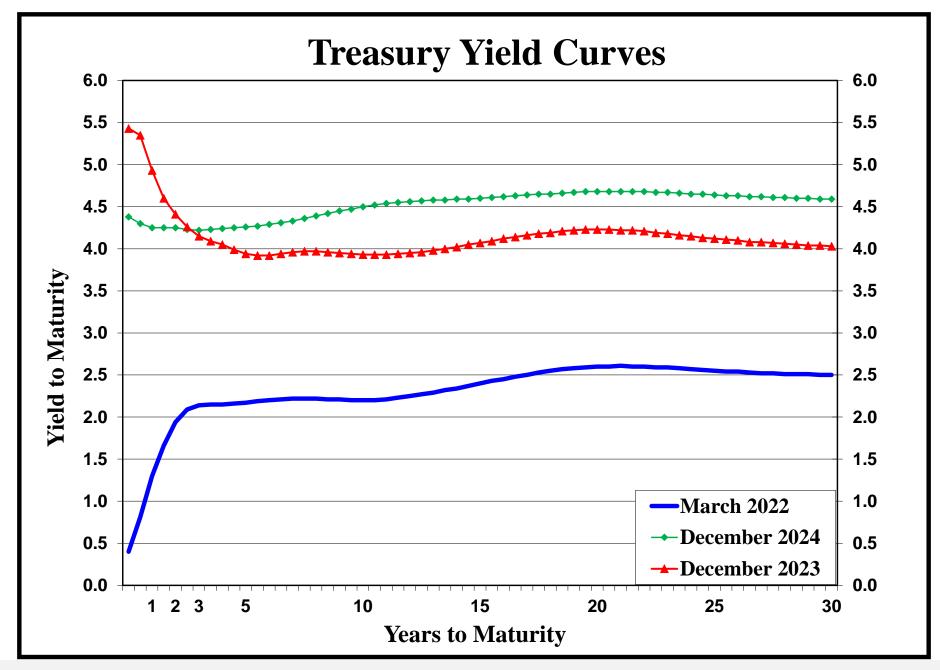
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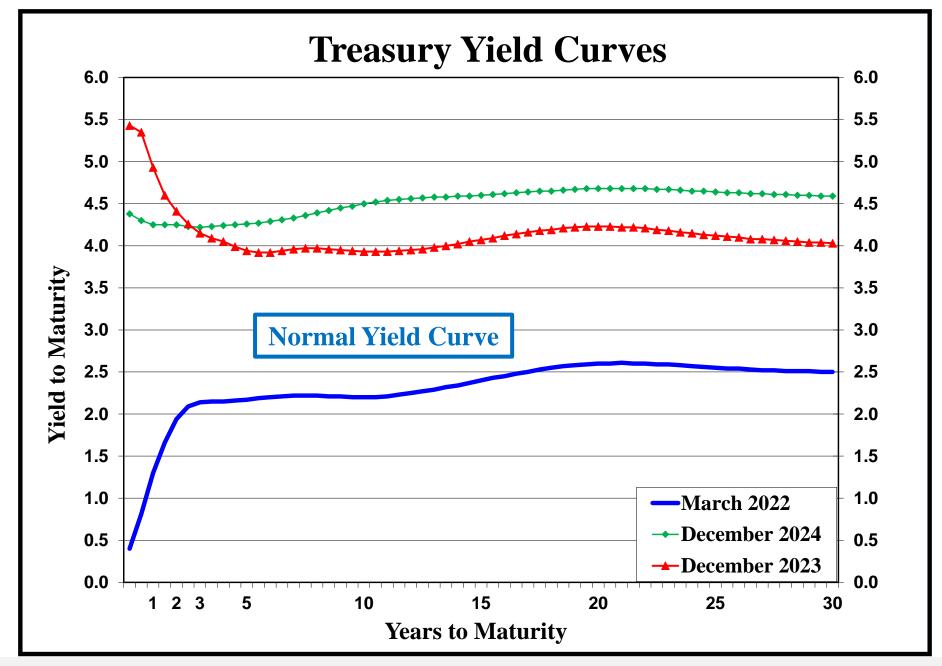


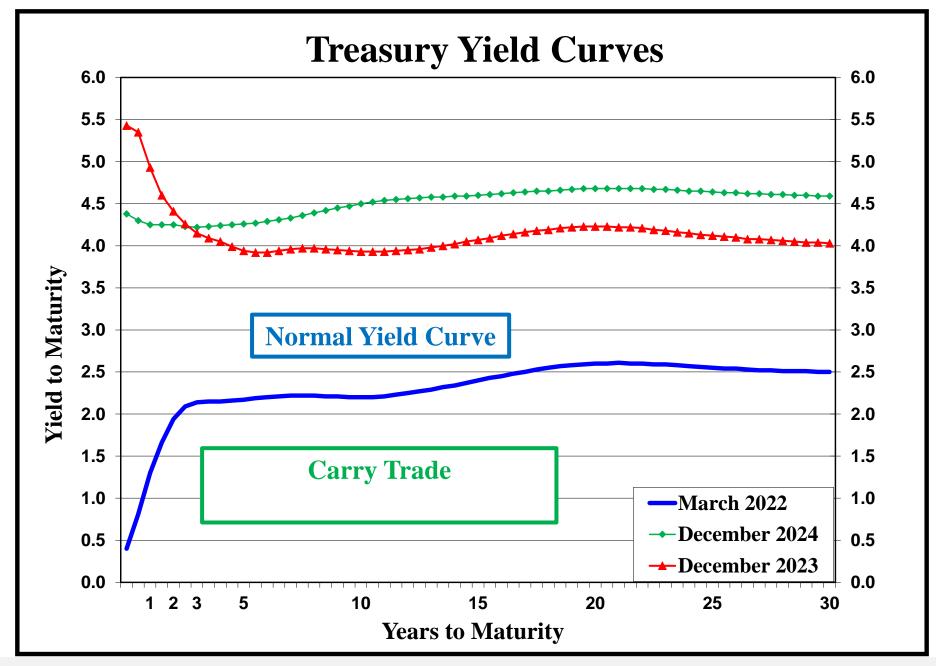


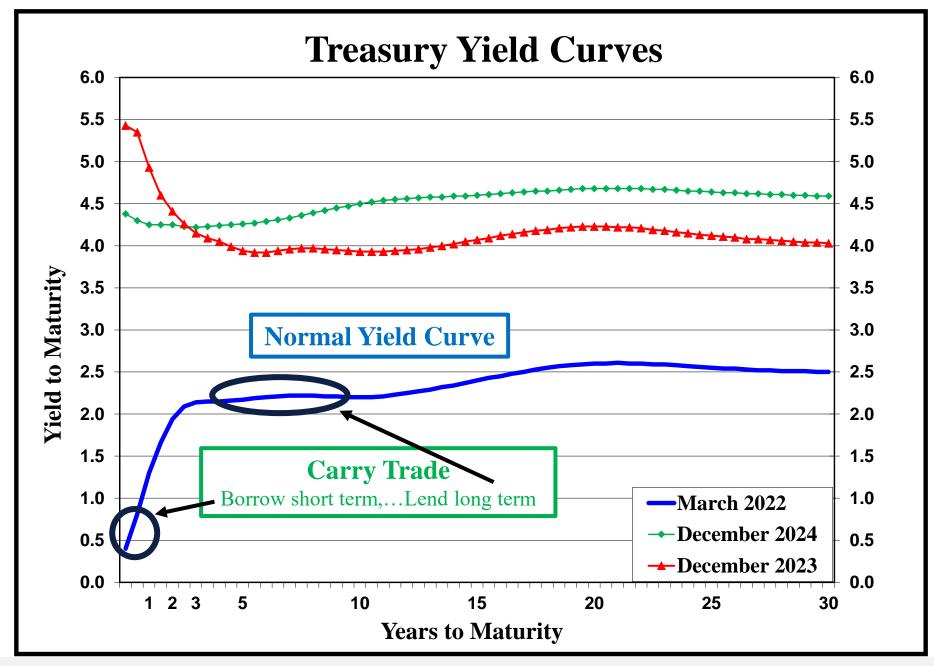




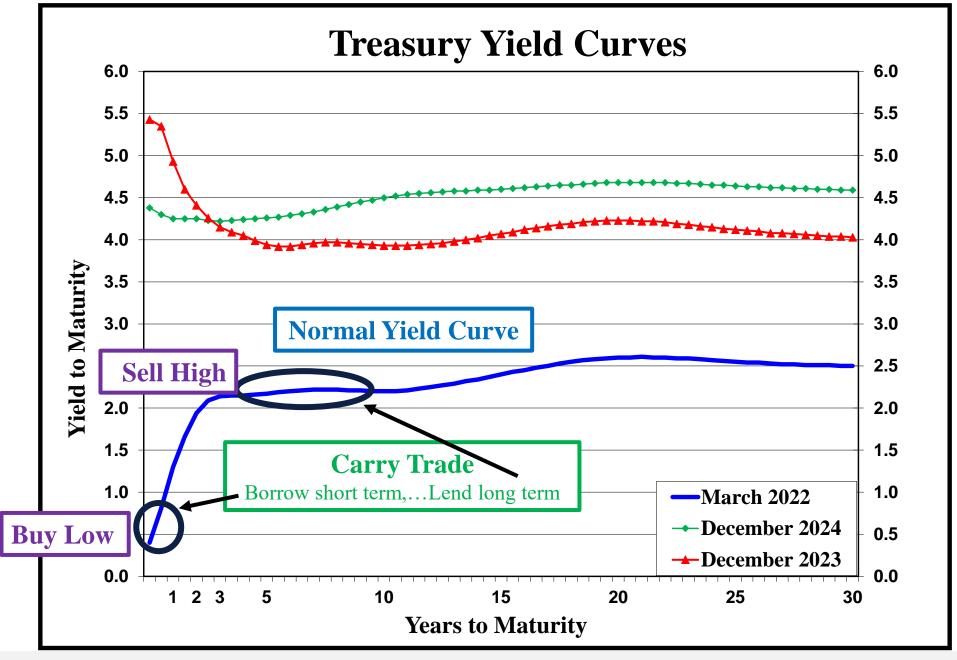




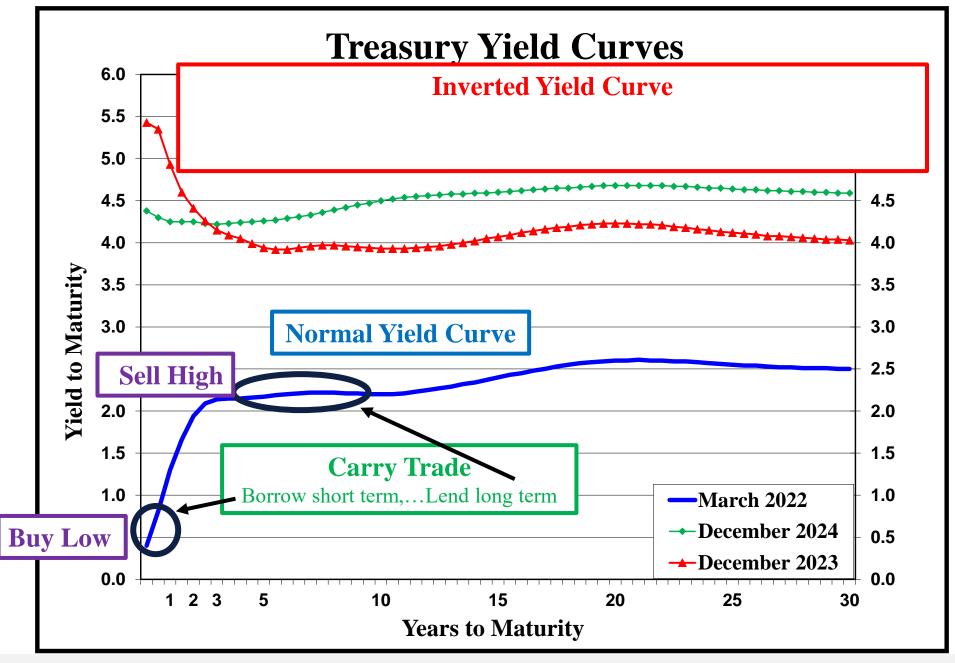




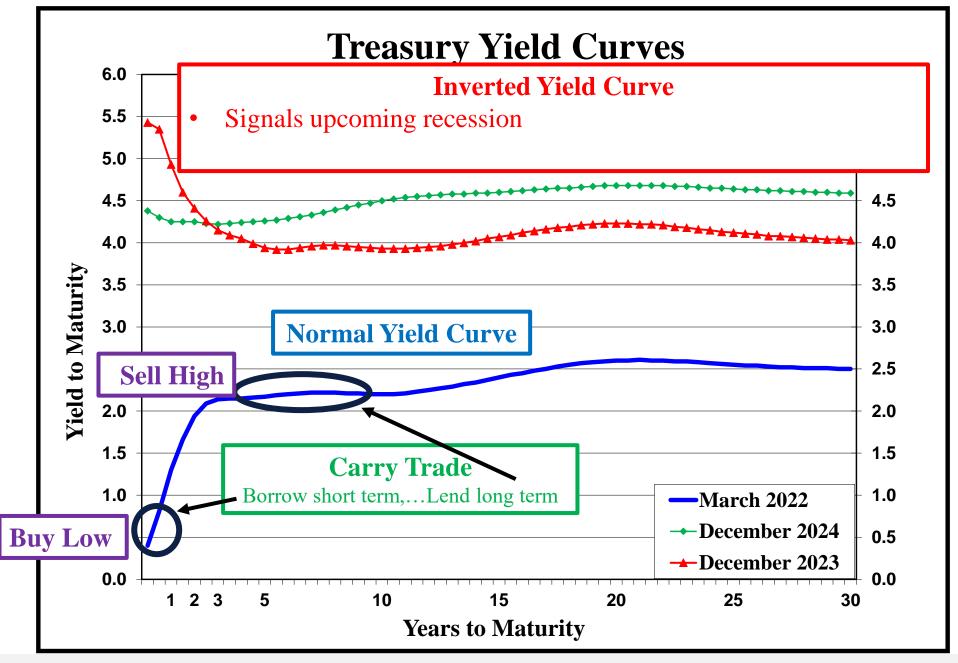




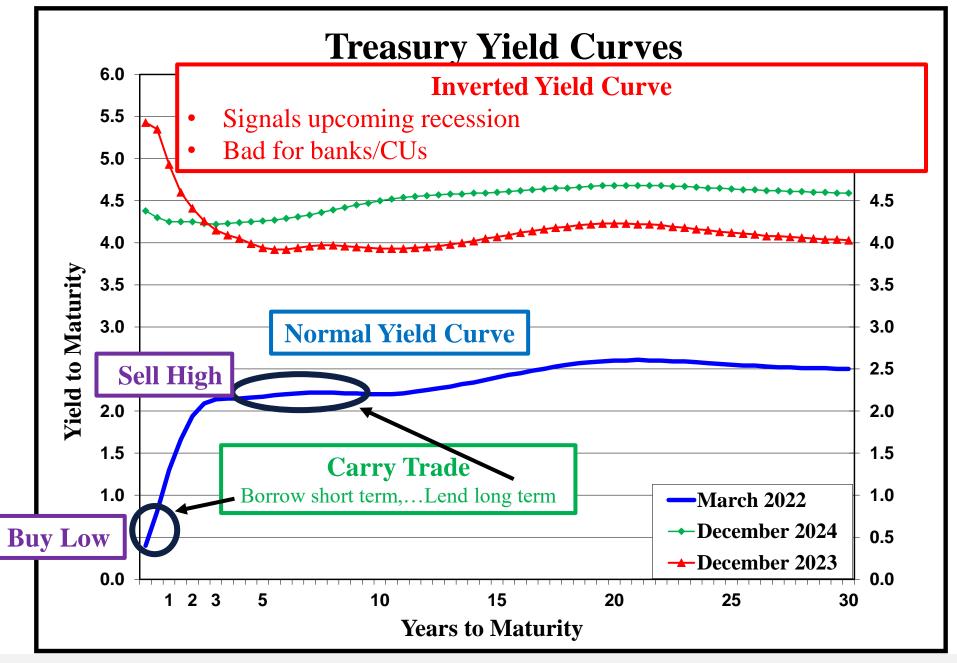




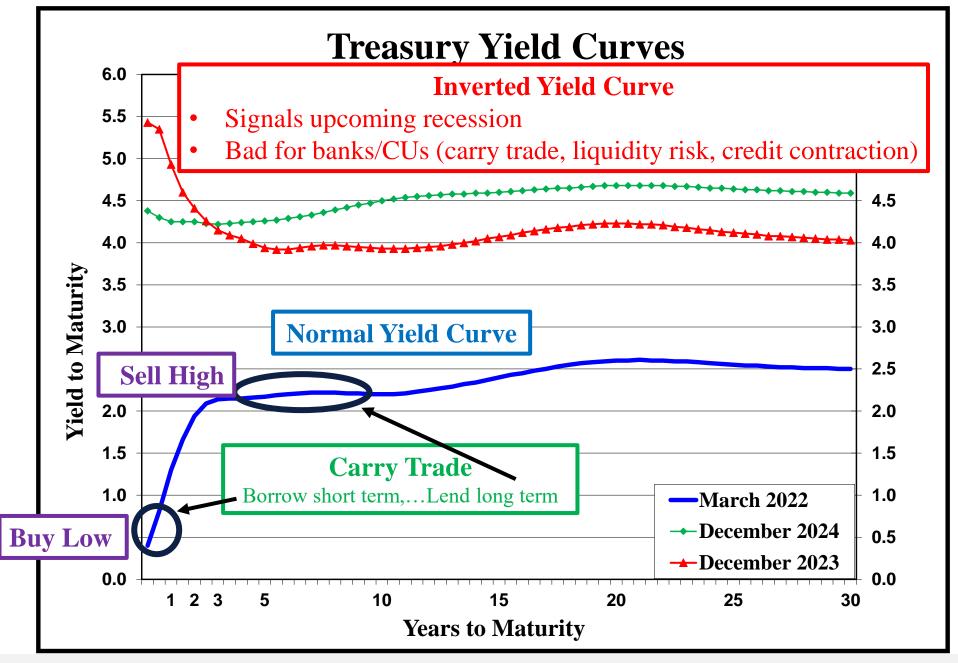




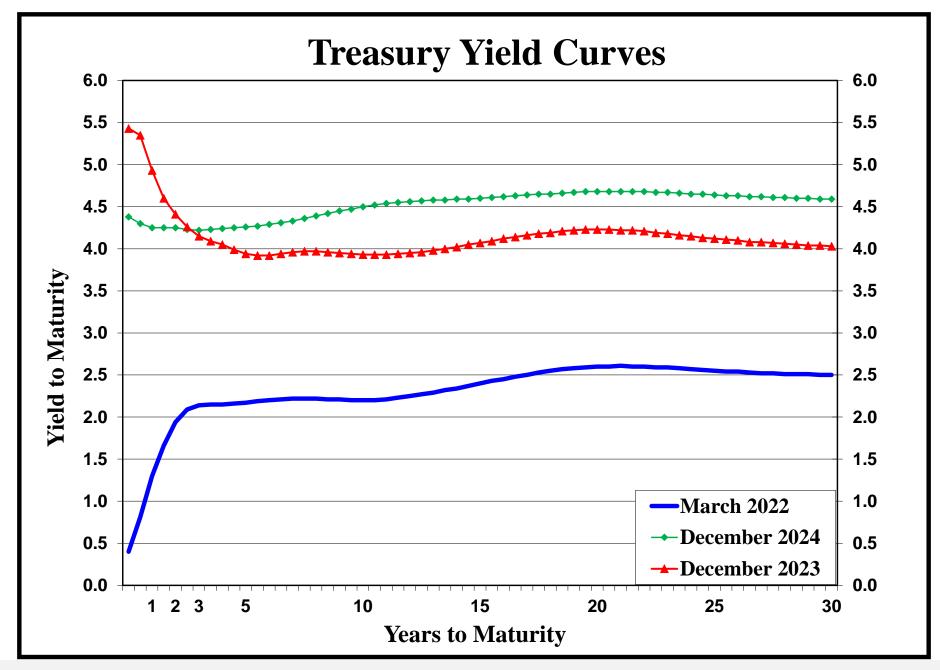


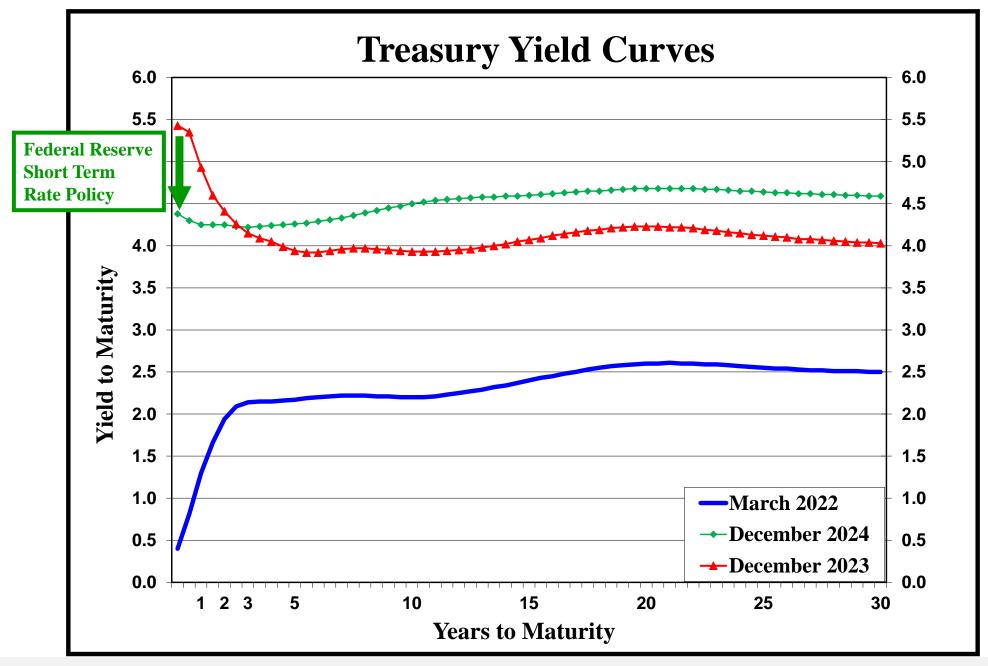




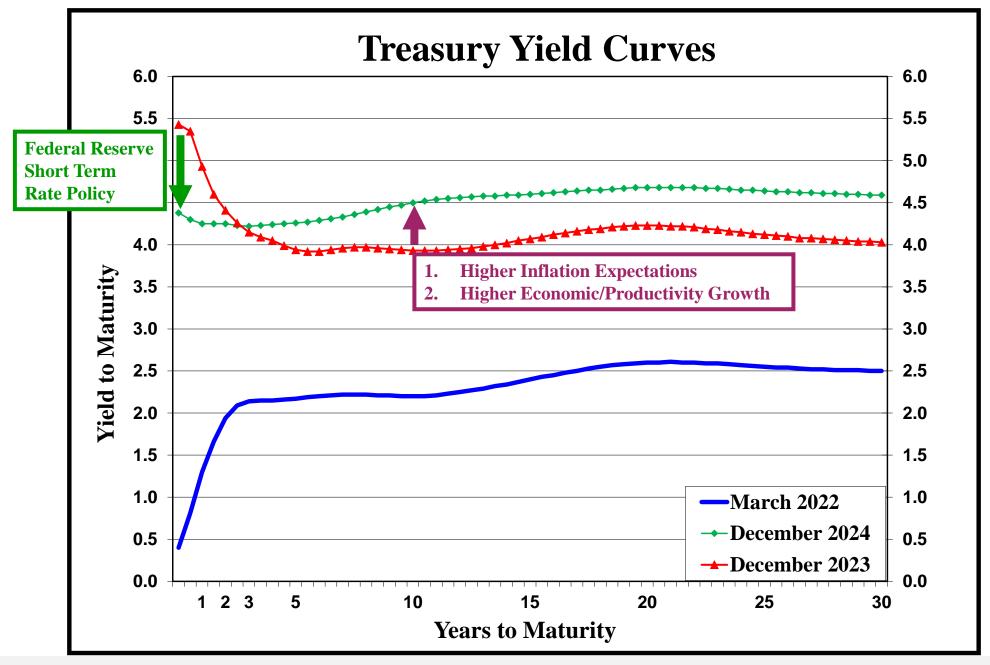




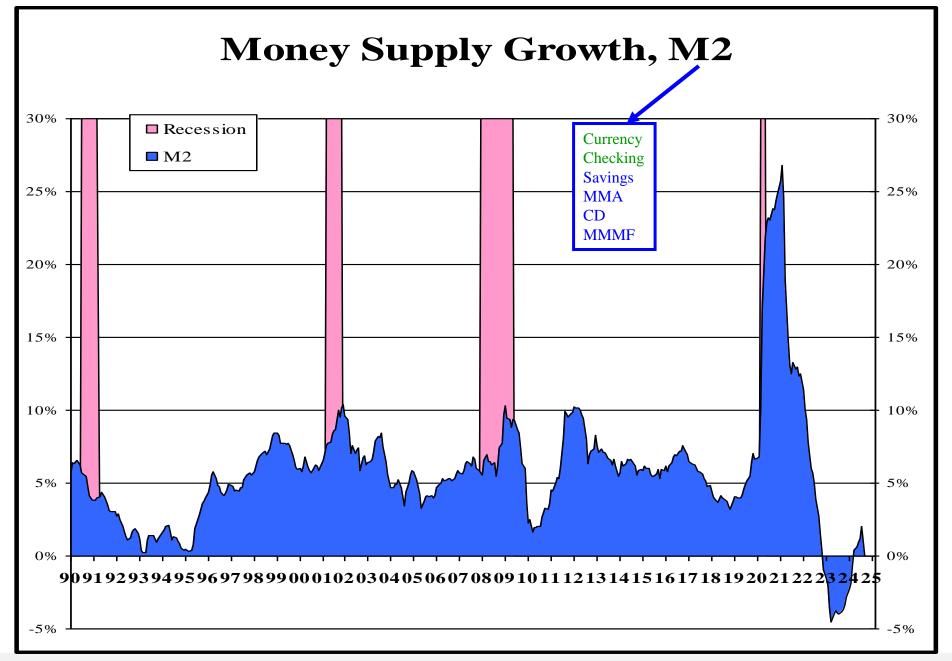




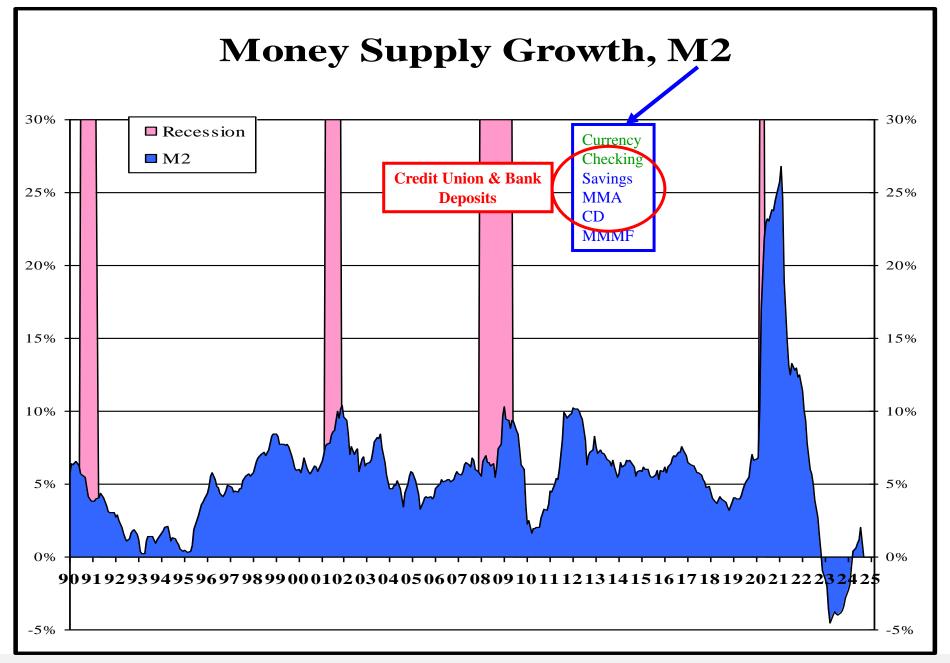




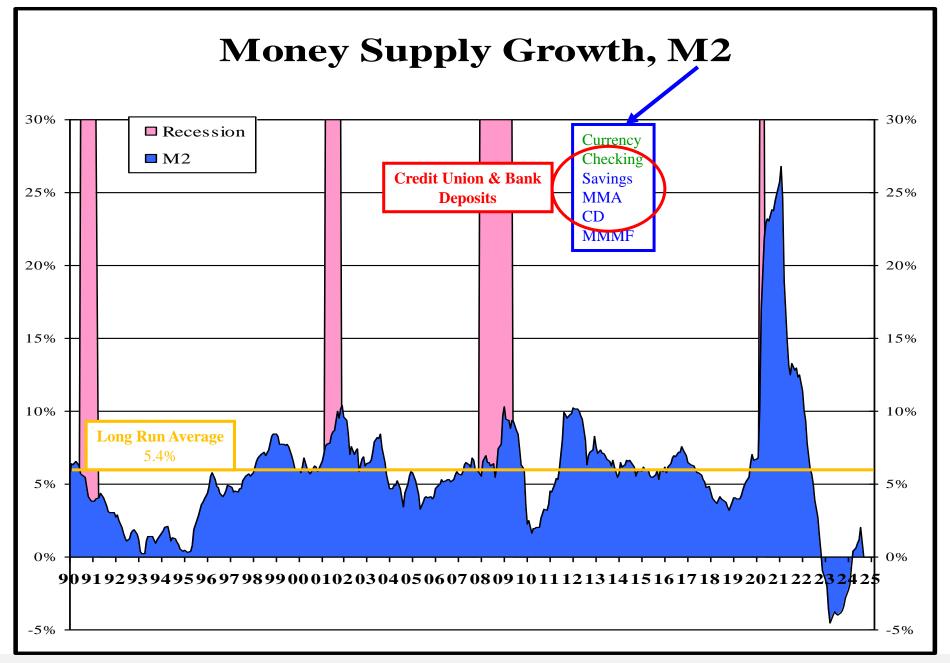




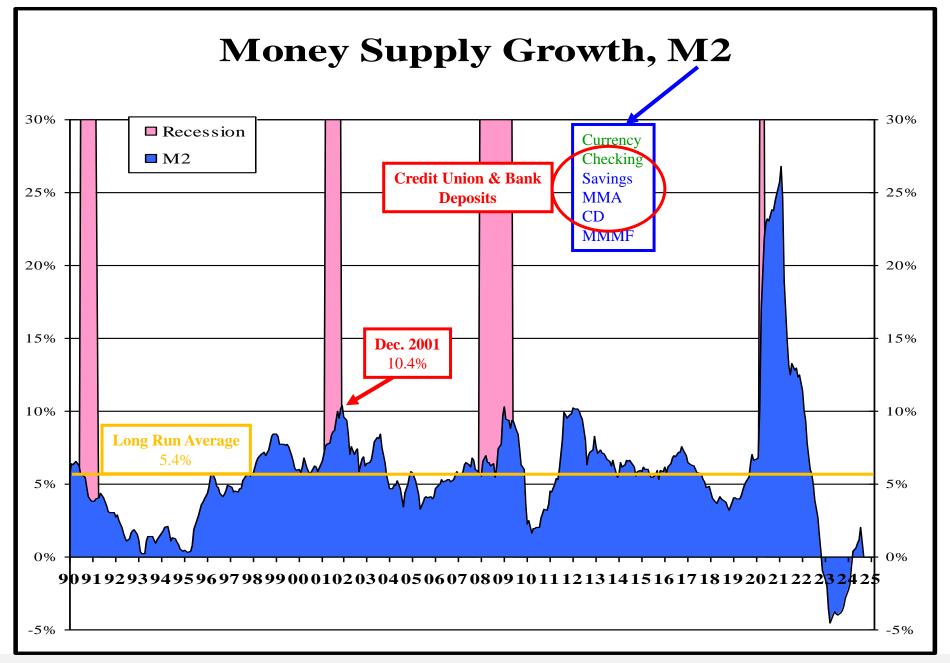




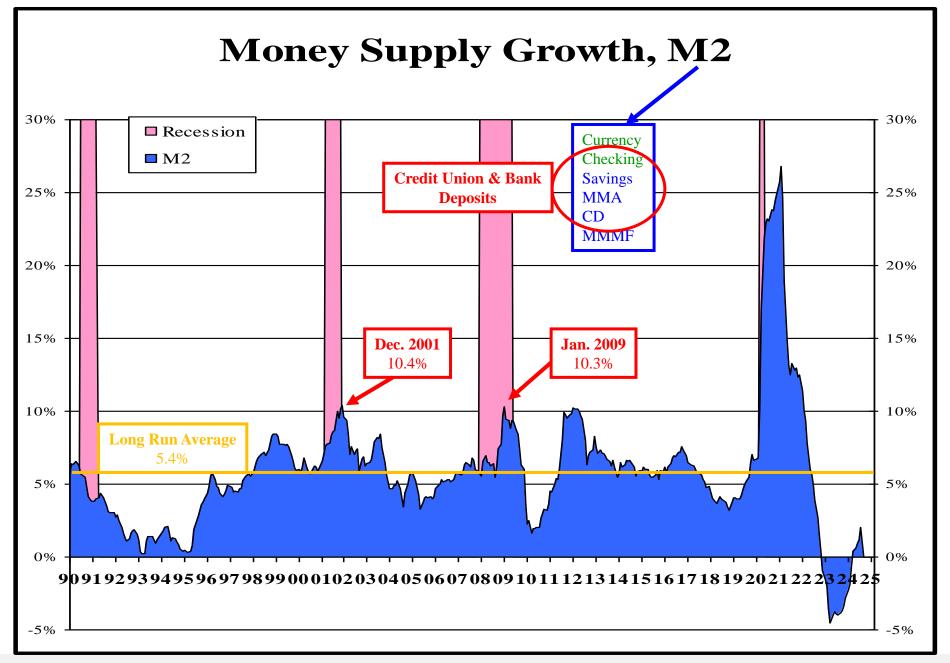




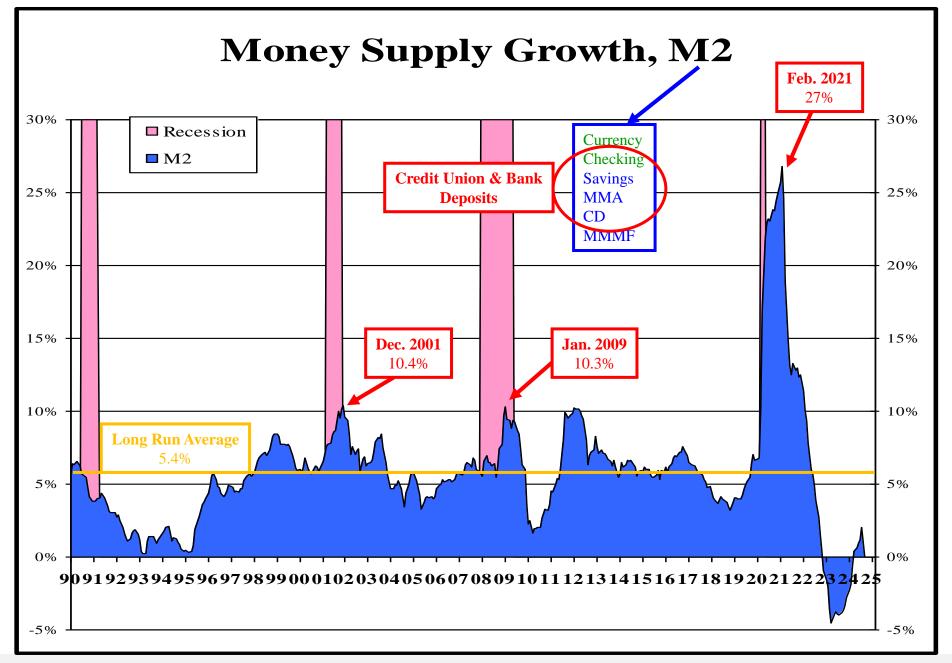




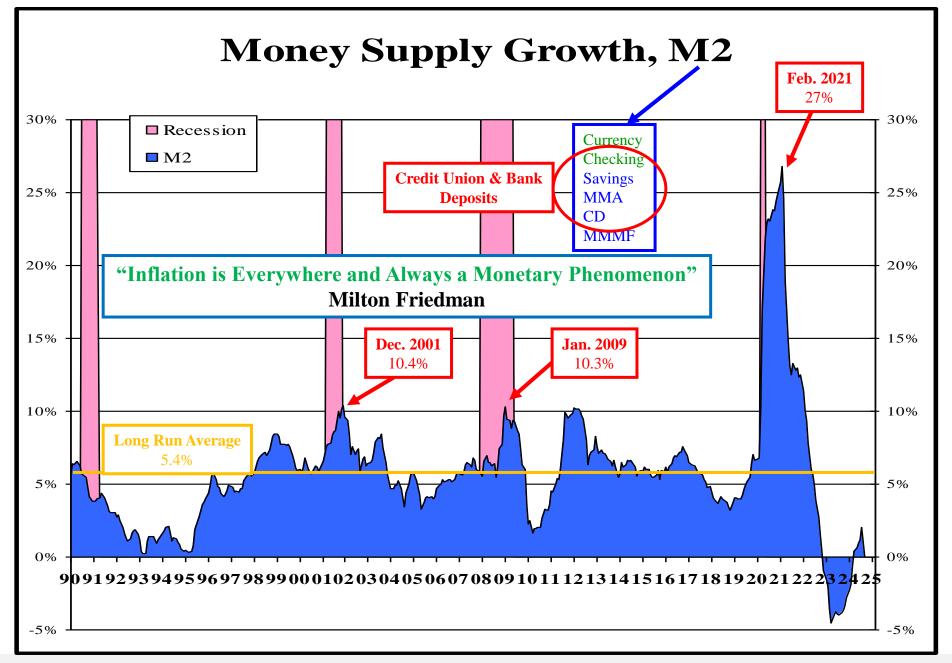




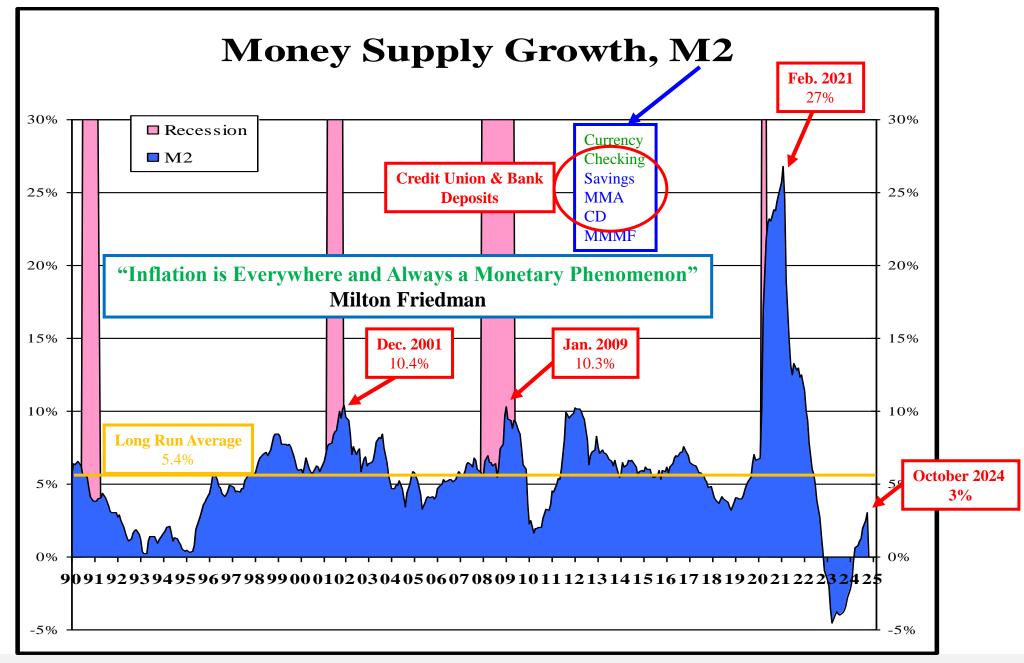




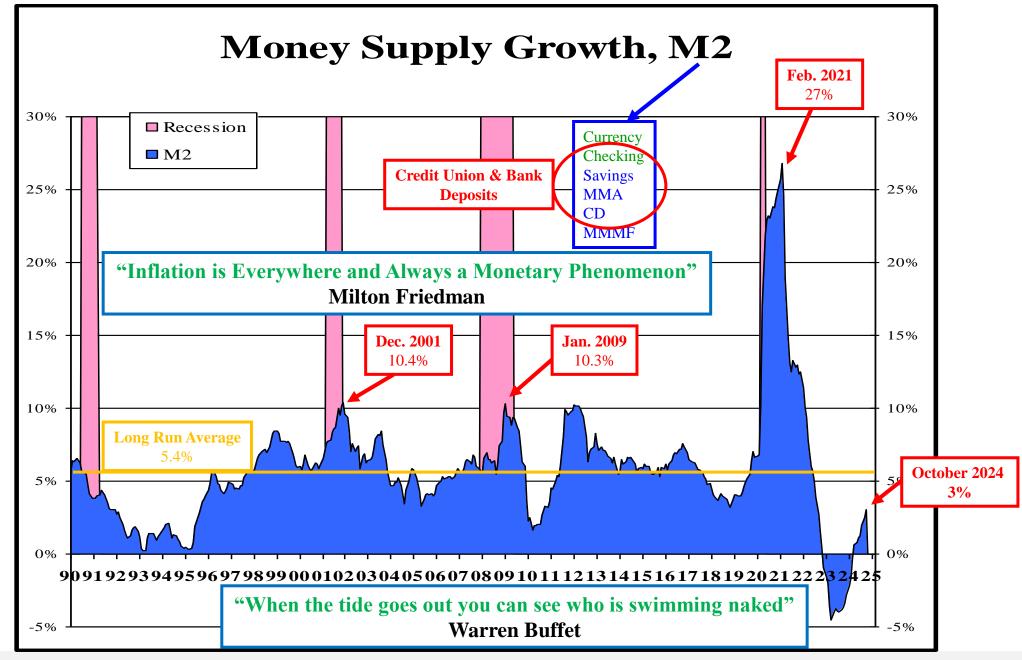




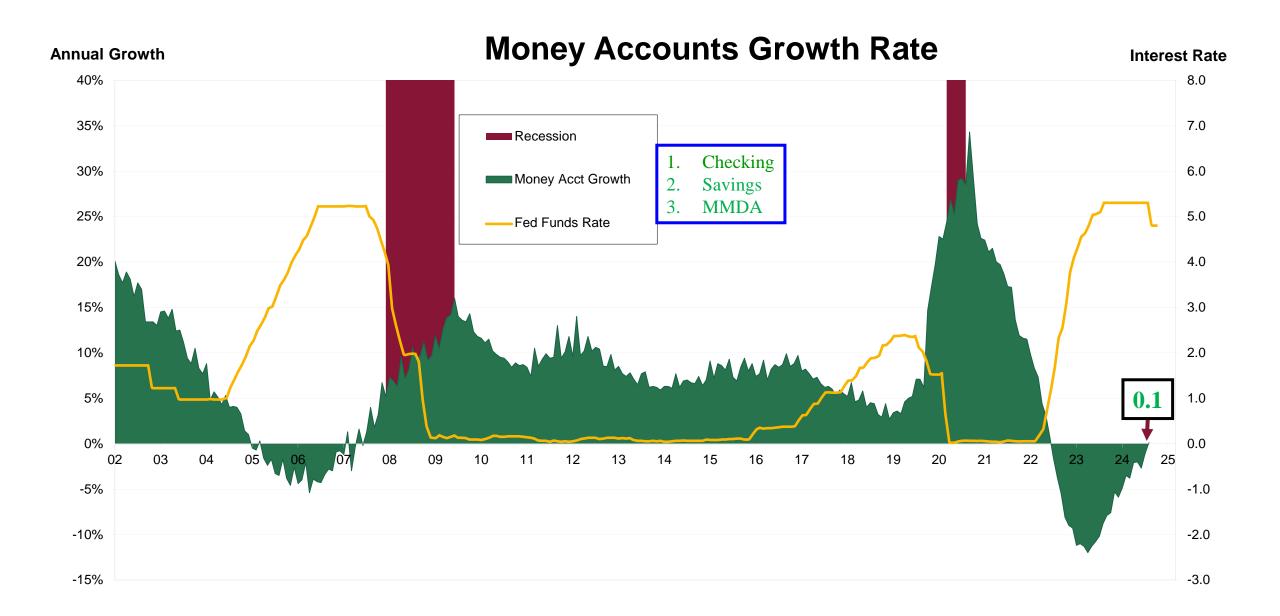




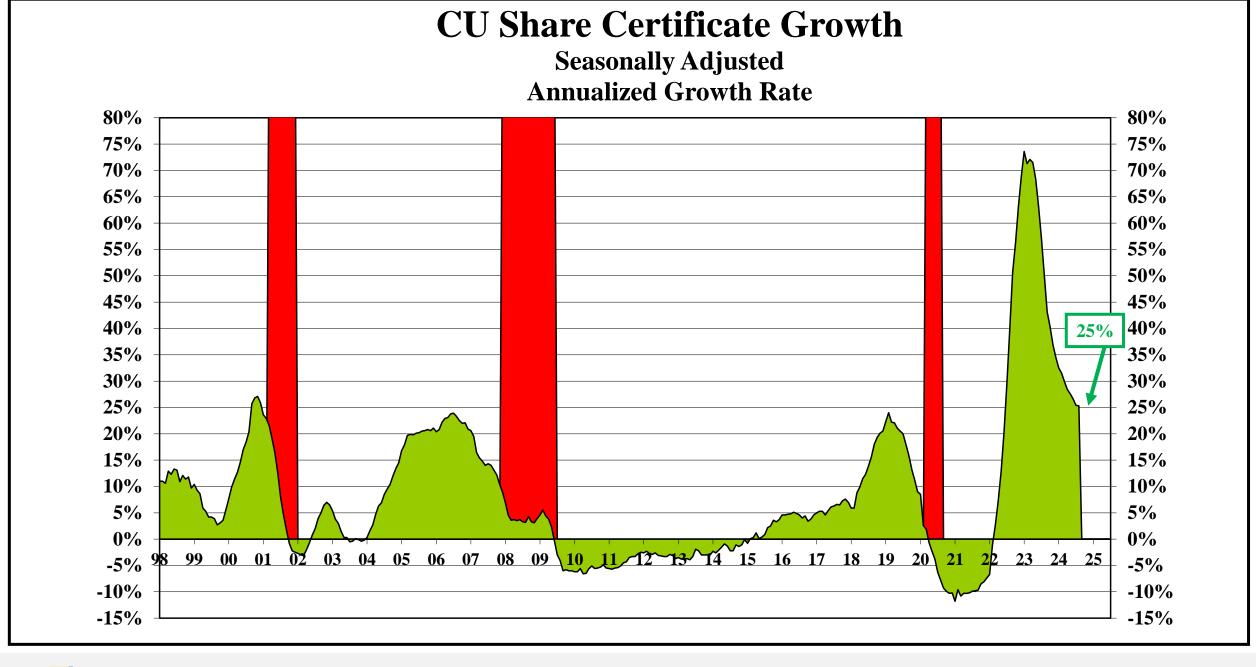
















Credit Union Balance Sheet Assets



Credit Union Balance Sheet Liabilities + Capital Assets

Assets

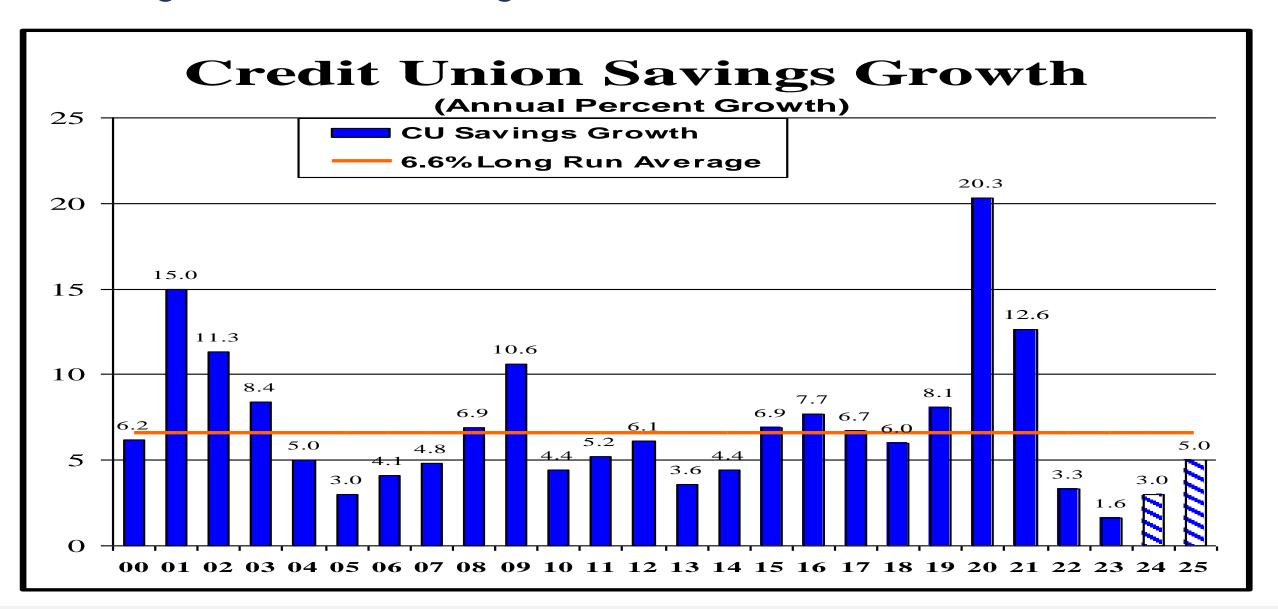
Credit Union Balance Sheet

Liabilities + Capital

Deposits

- Checking Accounts
- Savings
- Money Market Deposits
- Certificates of Deposits

Slowing Credit Union Savings Growth





Assets

Liabilities + Capital

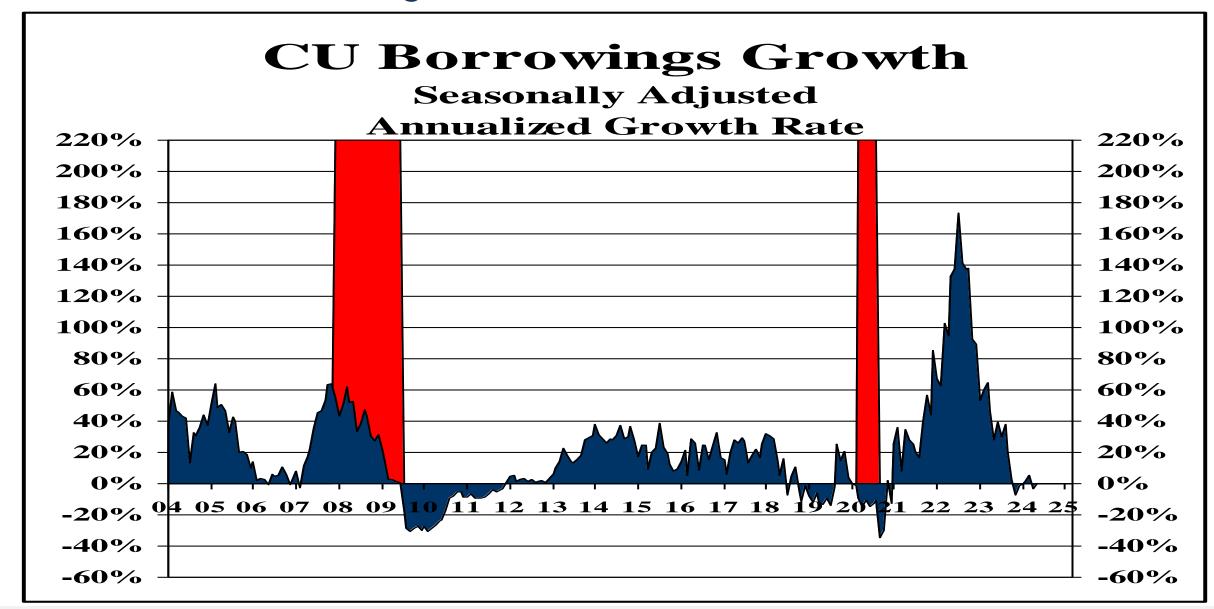
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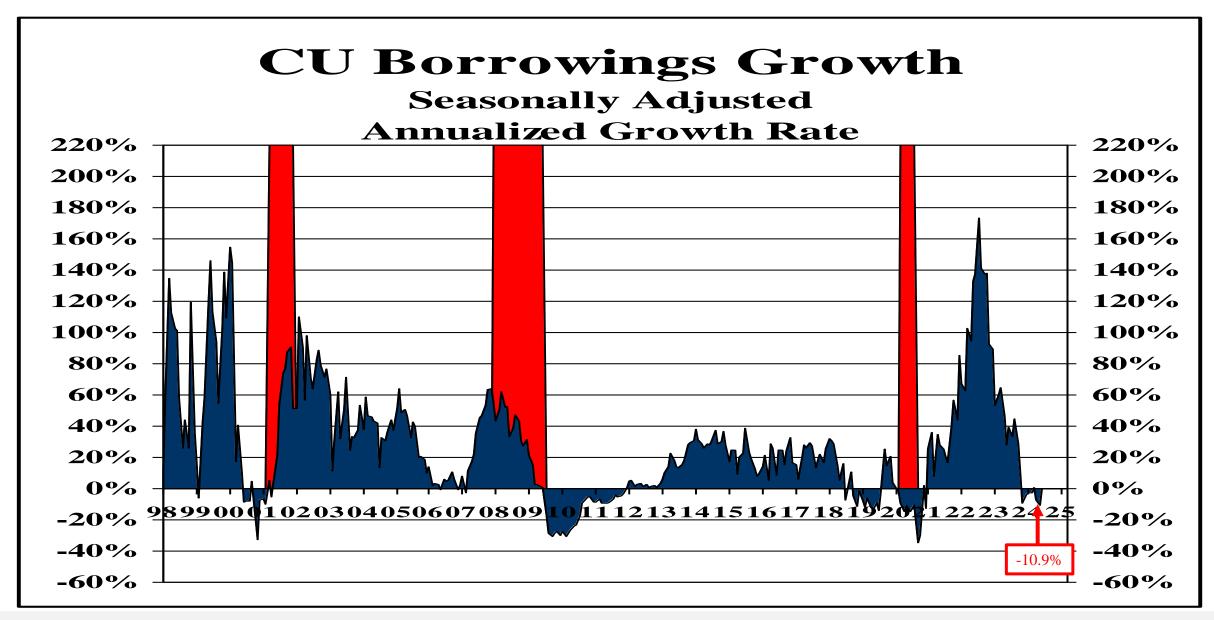
Borrowings

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Corporate Line of Credit
- Fed Funds Purchased
- Bank Term Funding Program

Slowdown in Borrowings









There once was a credit union that had quite a scare

There once was a credit union that had quite a scare For their liquidity seemed quite rare



There once was a credit union that had quite a scare For their liquidity seemed quite rare But with some quick loans



There once was a credit union that had quite a scare For their liquidity seemed quite rare But with some quick loans And more cash in their bones



There once was a credit union that had quite a scare For their liquidity seemed quite rare But with some quick loans And more cash in their bones

They managed to keep their head above the despair.



B

Assets

Credit Union Balance Sheet

Liabilities + Capital

Deposits

- Checking Accounts
- Savings
- Money Market Deposits
- Certificates of Deposits

Borrowings

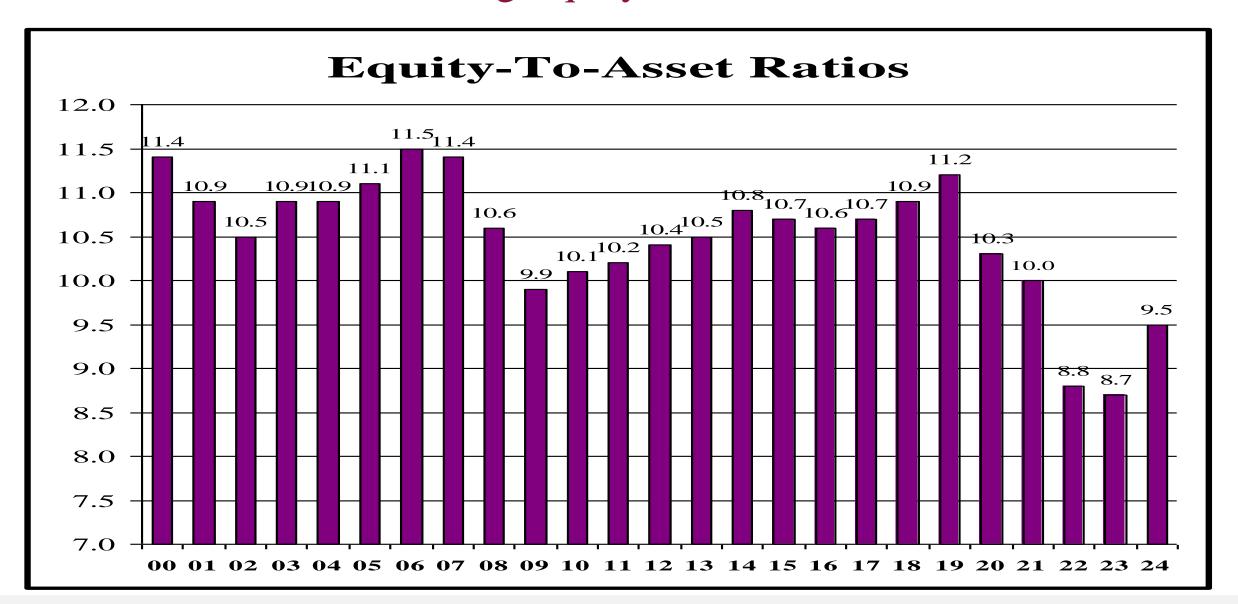
- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Corporate Line of Credit
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- Bank Term Funding Program

Equity (Net Capital)

- 1. Undivided Earnings
- 2. Regular Reserves
- 3. Gains (losses) on Available For Sale (AFS) Securities

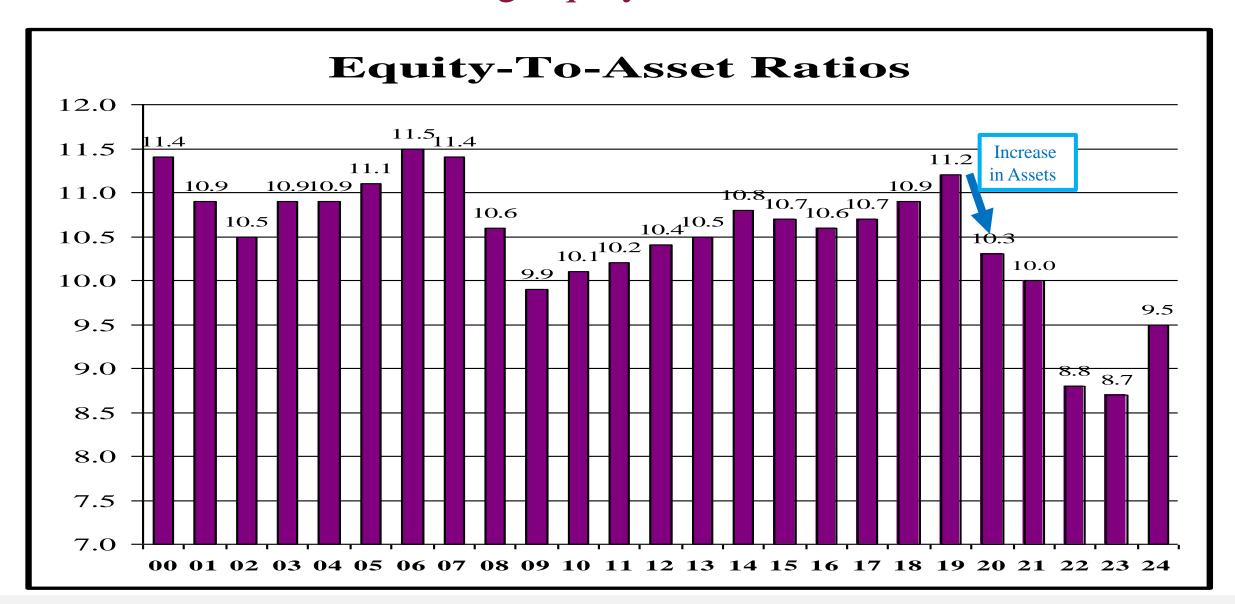


Falling Equity Ratios



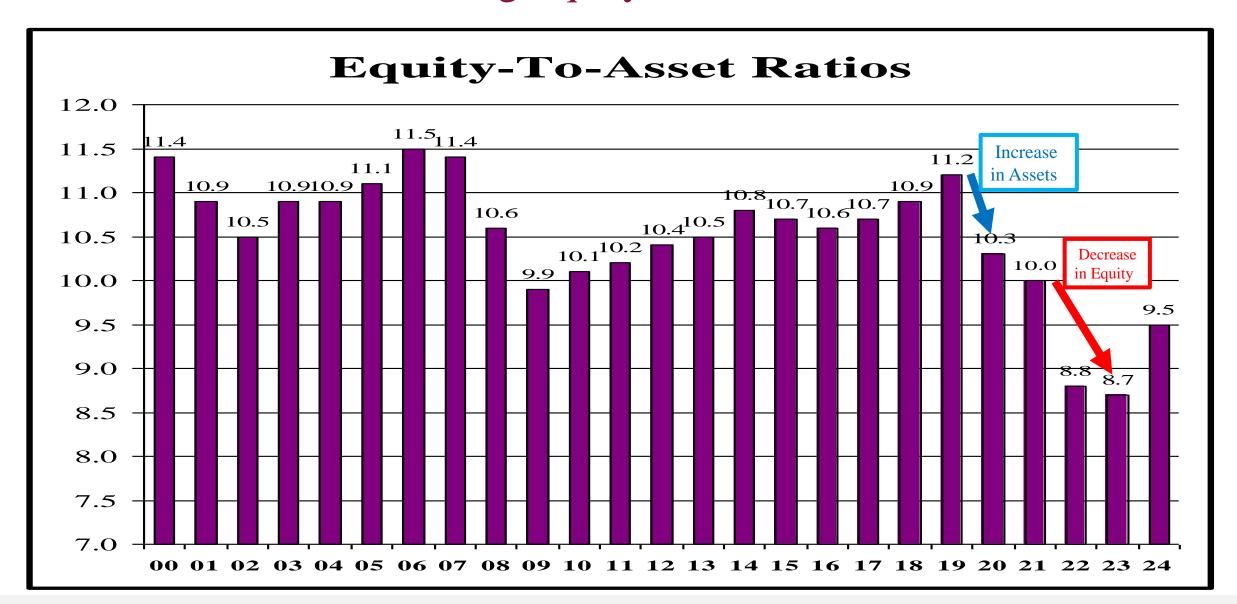


Falling Equity Ratios





Falling Equity Ratios





Assets

Liabilities + Capital

Cash (Reserves)

Deposits

- Checking Accounts
- Savings
- Money Market Deposits
- Certificates of Deposits

Borrowings

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Corporate Line of Credit
- Fed Funds Purchased
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Equity (Net Capital)

- 1. Undivided Earnings
- 2. Regular Reserves
- 3. Gains (losses) on Available For Sale (AFS) Securities



Assets

Liabilities + Capital

Cash (Reserves)

Fixed Assets

- Land
- Building
- Equipment

Deposits

- Checking Accounts
- Savings
- Money Market Deposits
- Certificates of Deposits

Borrowings

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Corporate Line of Credit
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Equity (Net Capital)

- 1. Undivided Earnings
- 2. Regular Reserves
- 3. Gains (losses) on Available For Sale (AFS) Securities



Assets

Liabilities + Capital

Cash (Reserves)

Fixed Assets

- Land
- Building
- Equipment

Investments

- < 1 year maturity
- 1–3-year maturity
- > 3-year maturity

Deposits

- Checking Accounts
- Savings
- Money Market Deposits
- Certificates of Deposits

Borrowings

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Corporate Line of Credit
- Fed Funds Purchased
- Bank Term Funding Program

- 1. Undivided Earnings
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Assets

Liabilities + Capital

Cash (Reserves)

Fixed Assets

- Land
- Building
- Equipment

Investments

- < 1 year maturity
- 1–3-year maturity
- > 3-year maturity

Loans

- Commercial
- Auto
- Home
- Credit Card

Deposits

- Checking Accounts
- Savings
- Money Market Deposits
- Certificates of Deposits

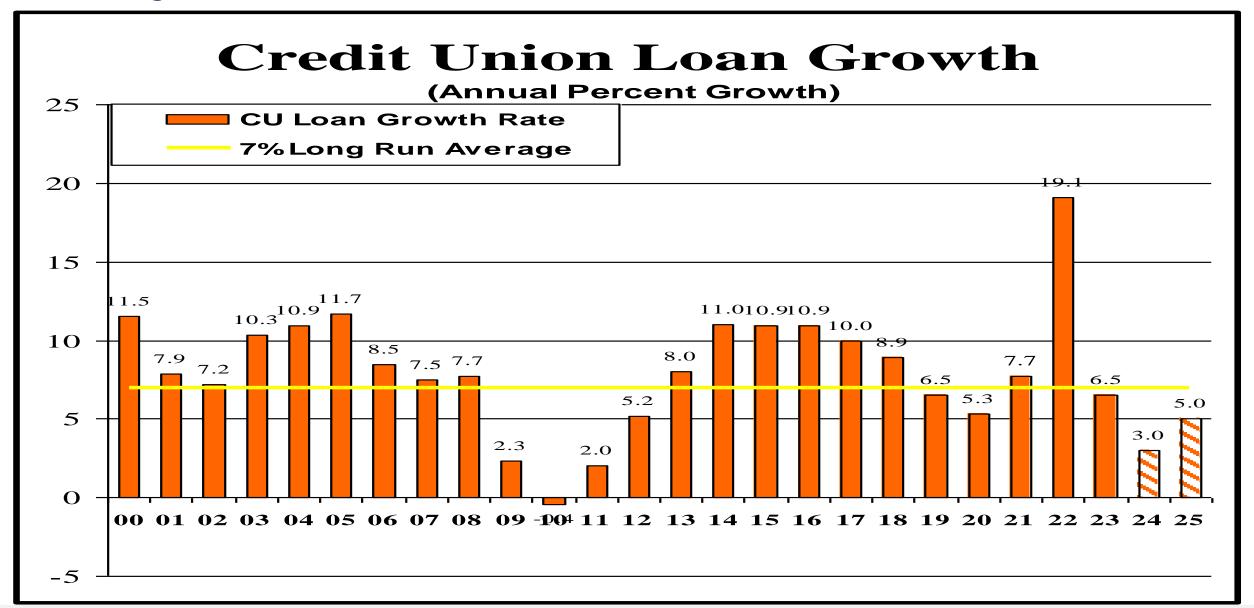
Borrowings

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Corporate Line of Credit
- Fed Funds Purchased
- Bank Term Funding Program

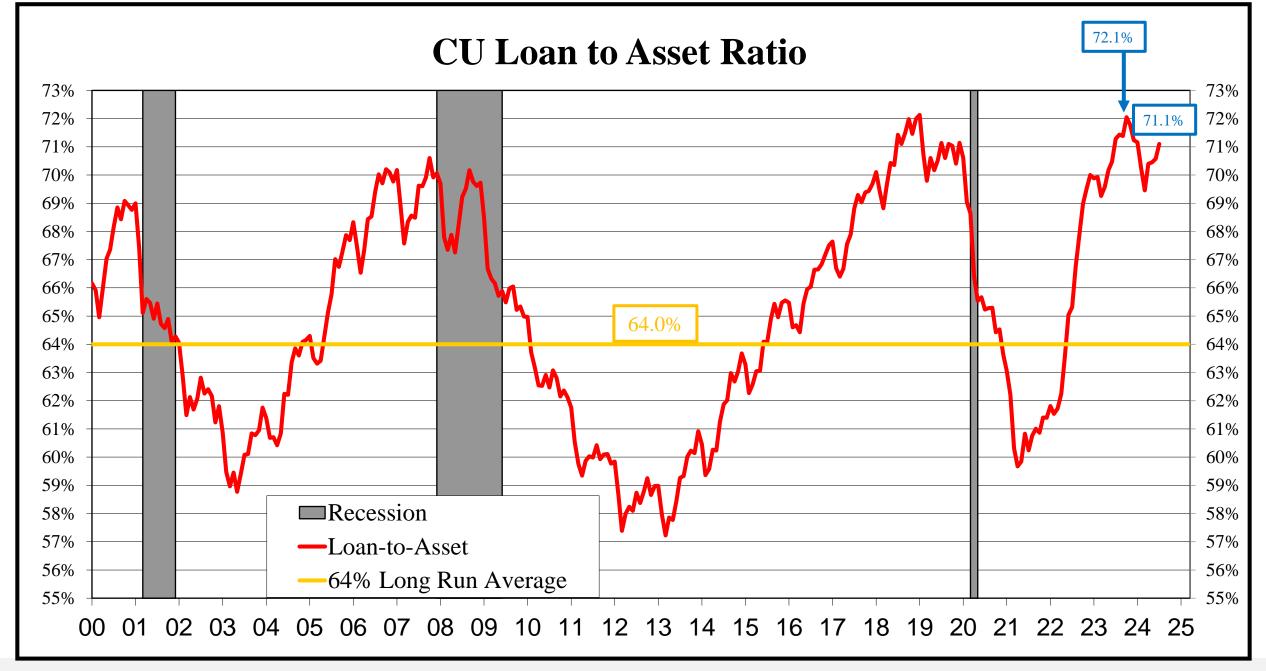
- 1. Undivided Earnings
- 2. Regular Reserves
- 3. Gains (losses) on Available For Sale (AFS) Securities



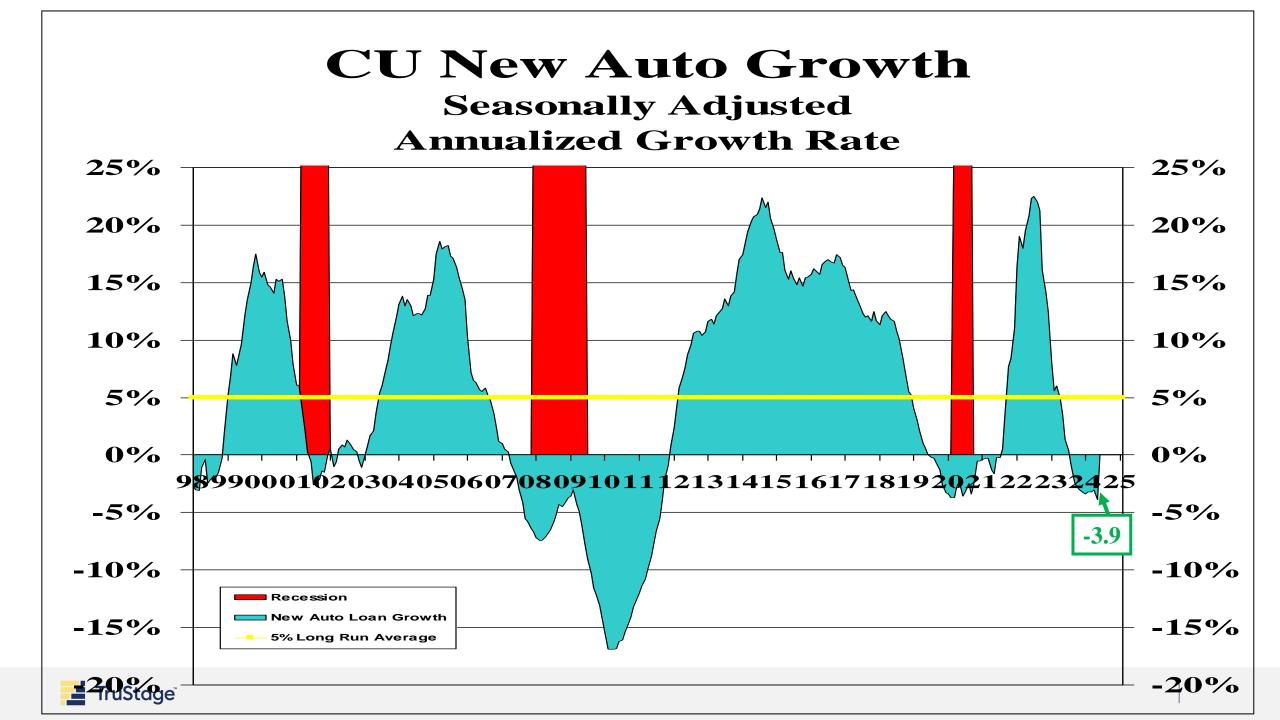
Slowing Credit Union Loan Growth



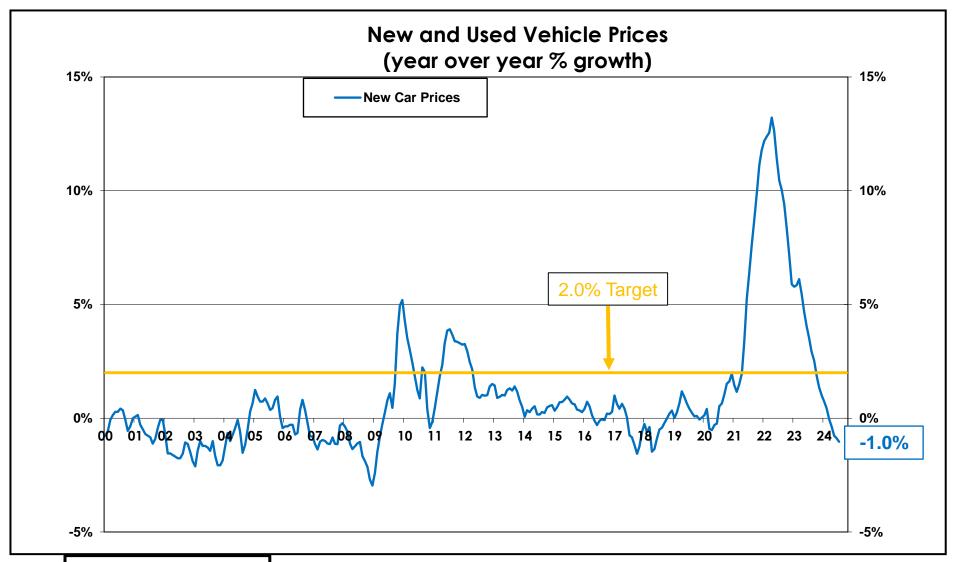








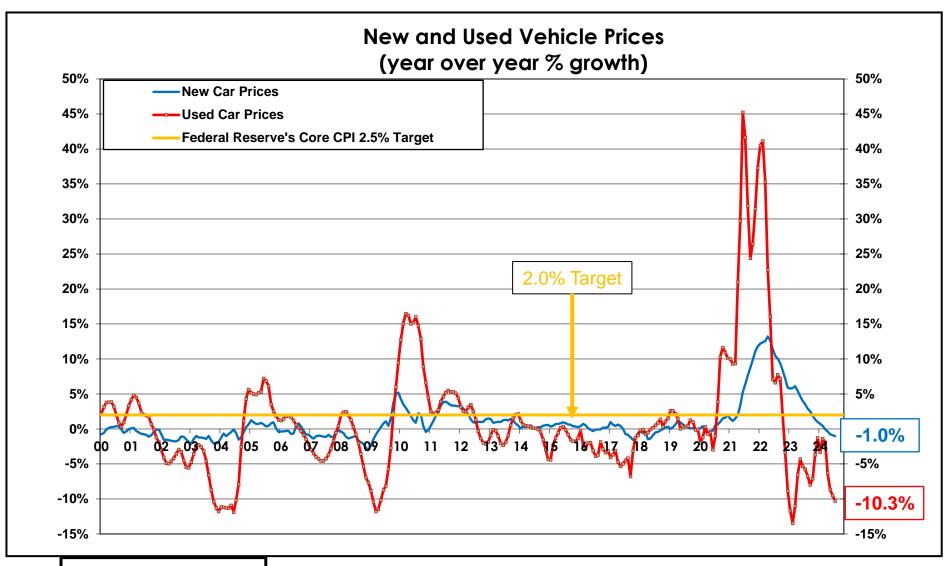
Vehicle Prices are Falling



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Vehicle Prices are Falling

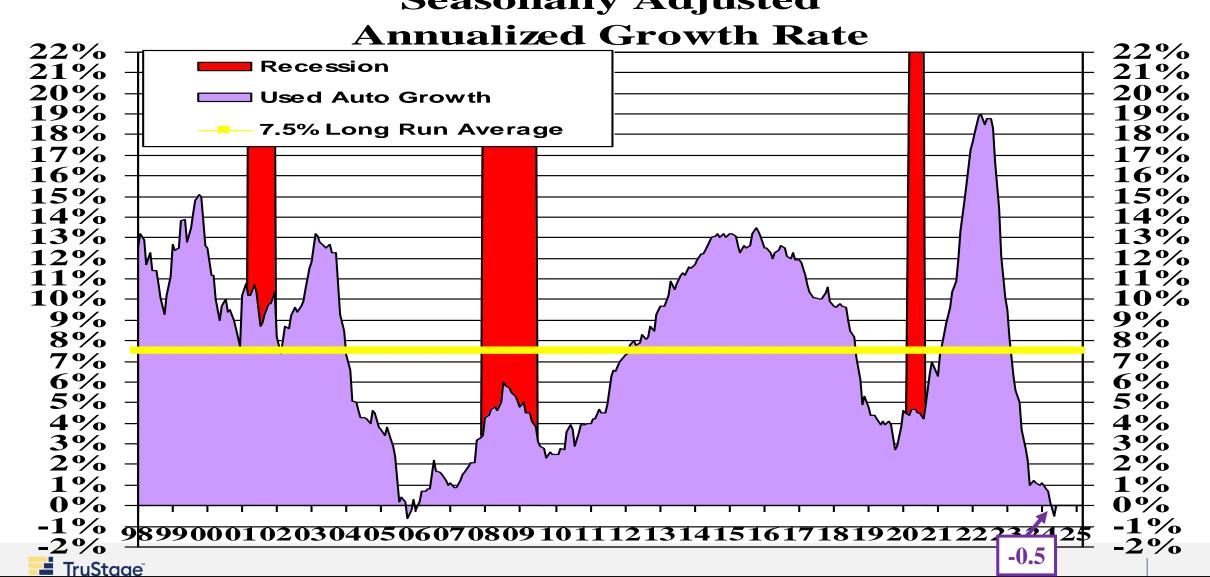


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



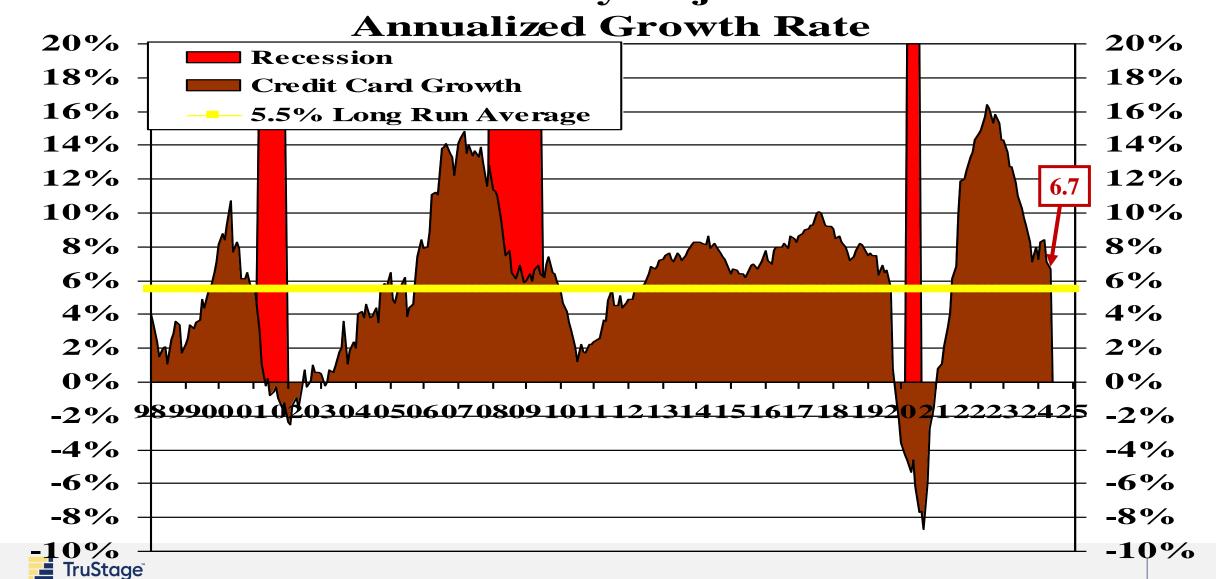
CU Used Loan Growth

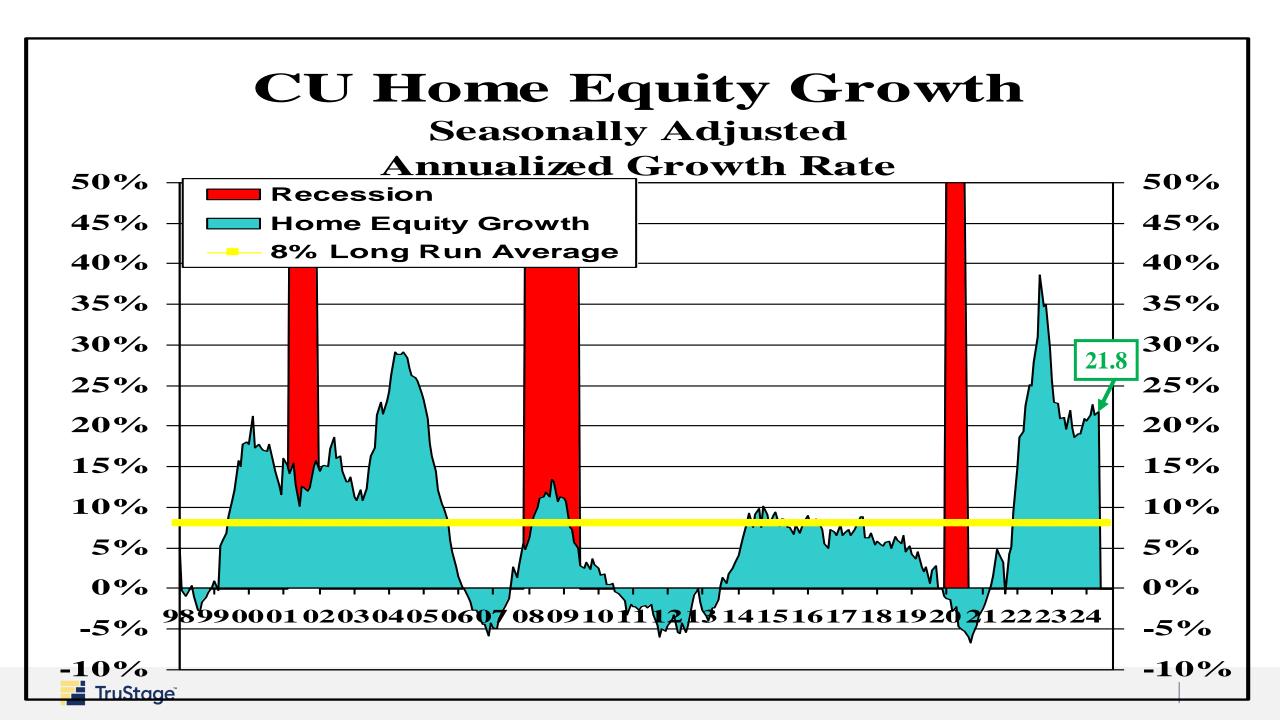
Seasonally Adjusted



CU Credit Card Growth

Seasonally Adjusted





Assets

Liabilities + Capital

Cash (Reserves)

Fixed Assets

- Land
- Building
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Allowance for Loan Loss

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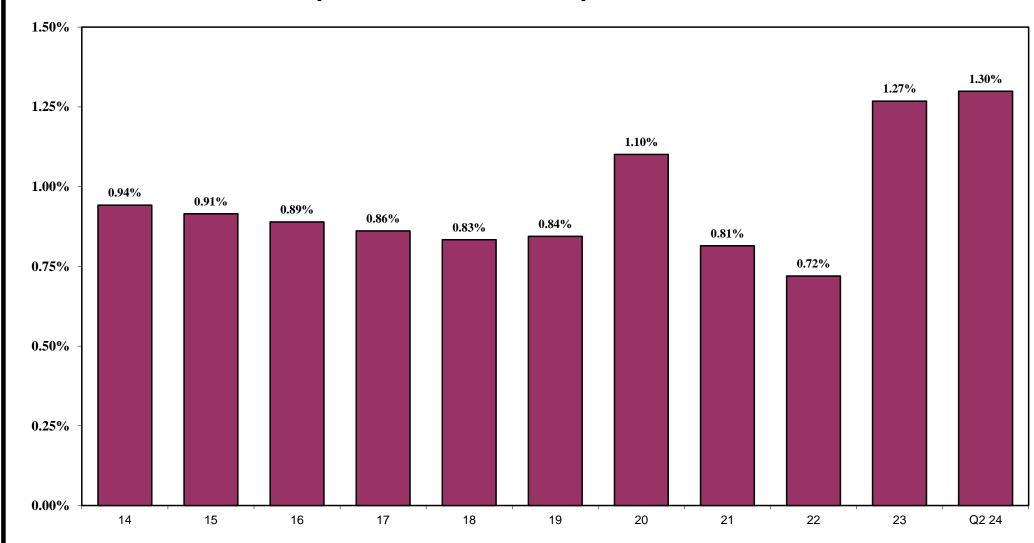
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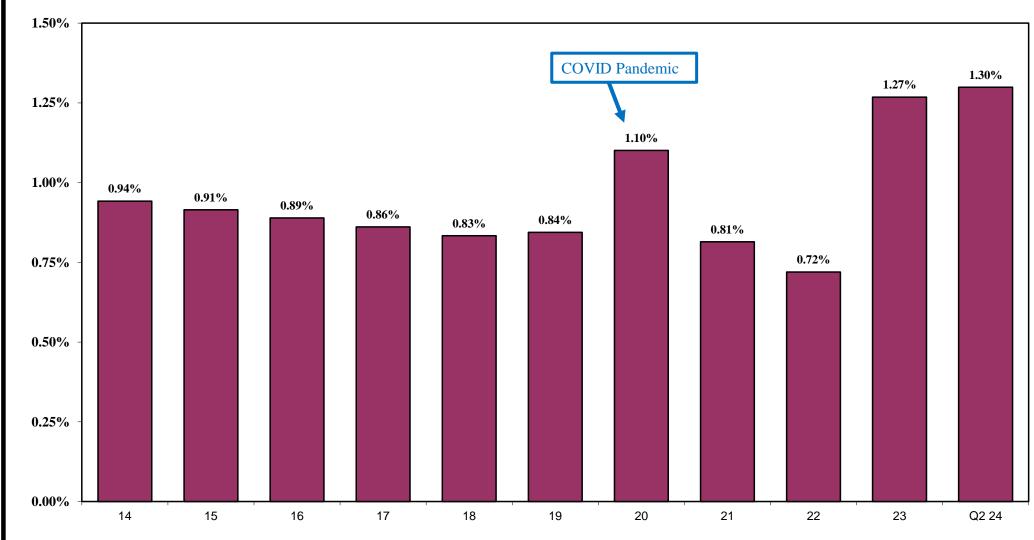
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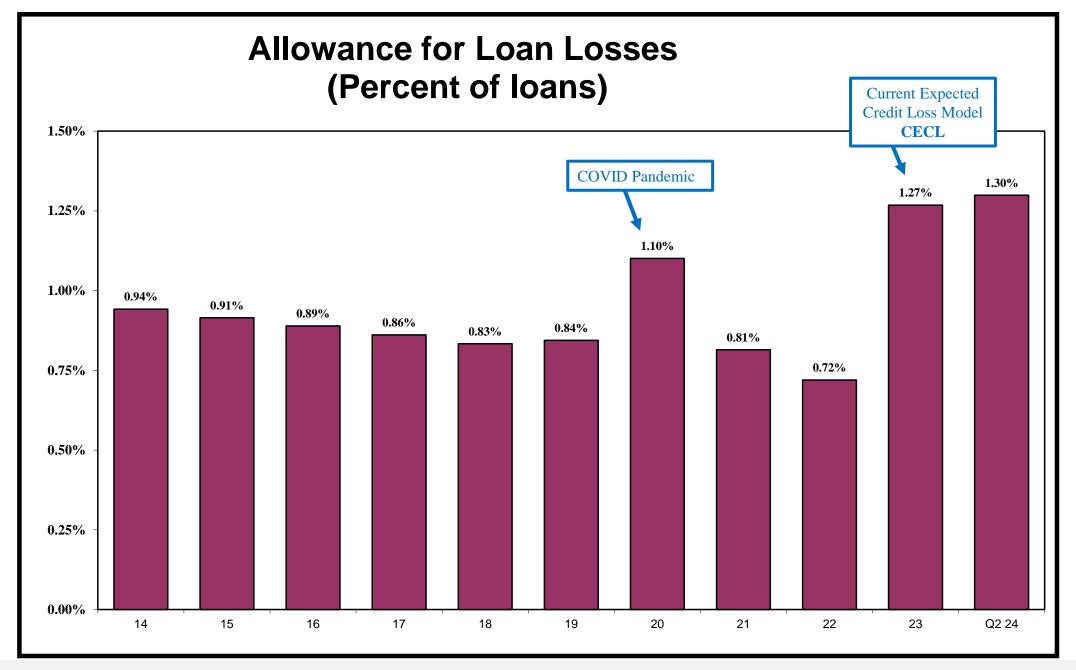
Allowance for Loan Losses (Percent of loans)



Allowance for Loan Losses (Percent of loans)







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Equity (Net Capital)

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"Non progredi est regredi"

Assets

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"Non progredi est regredi"

To not go forward is to go backward

Assets

Liabilities + Capital

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Equity (Net Capital)

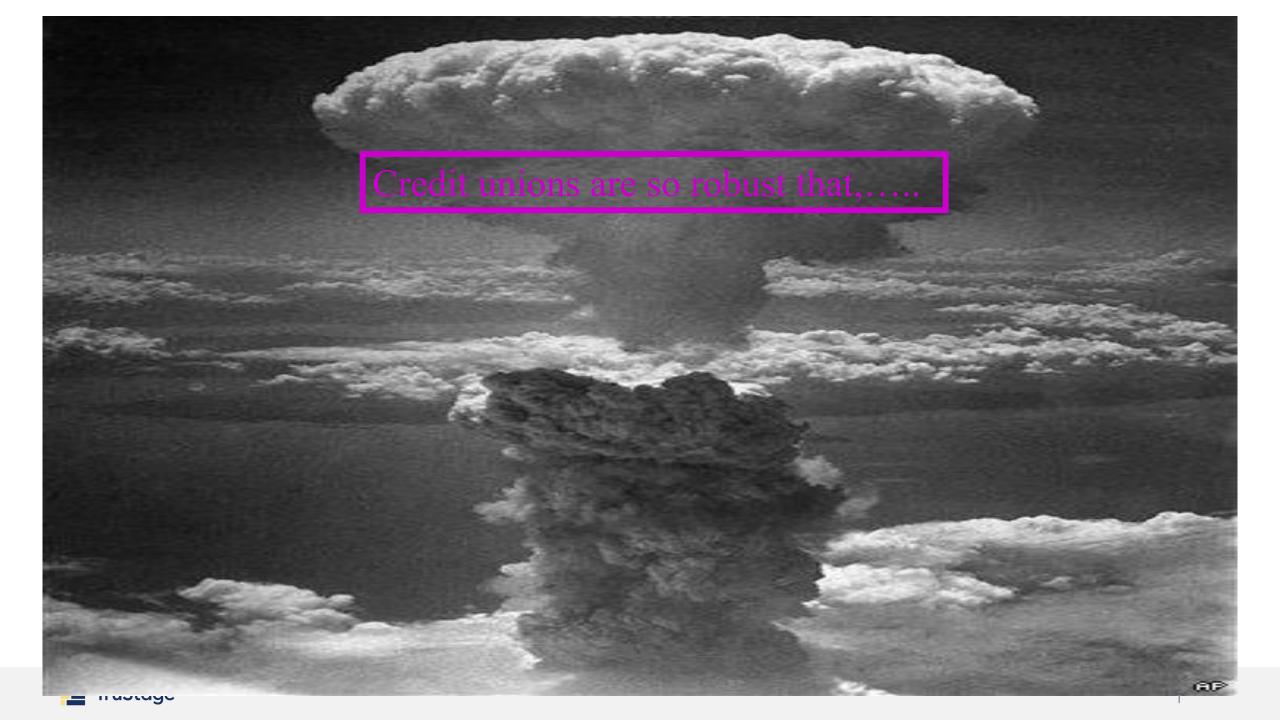
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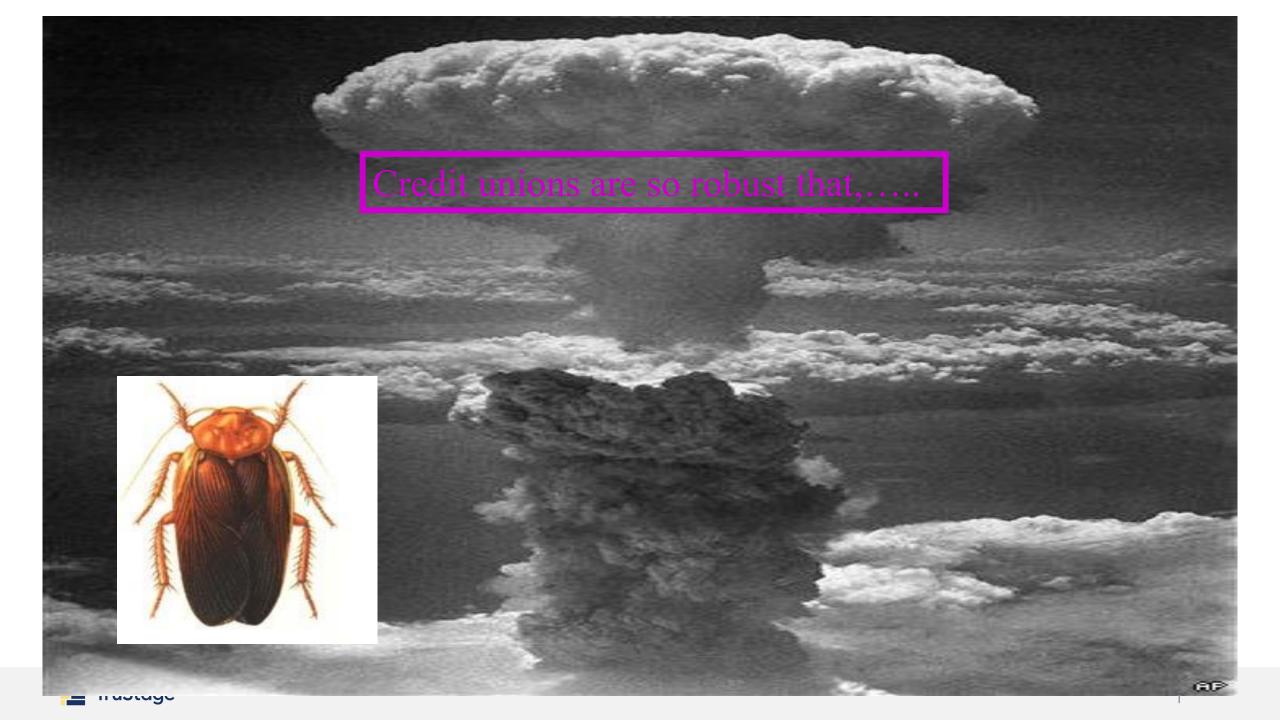
"Non progredi est regredi"

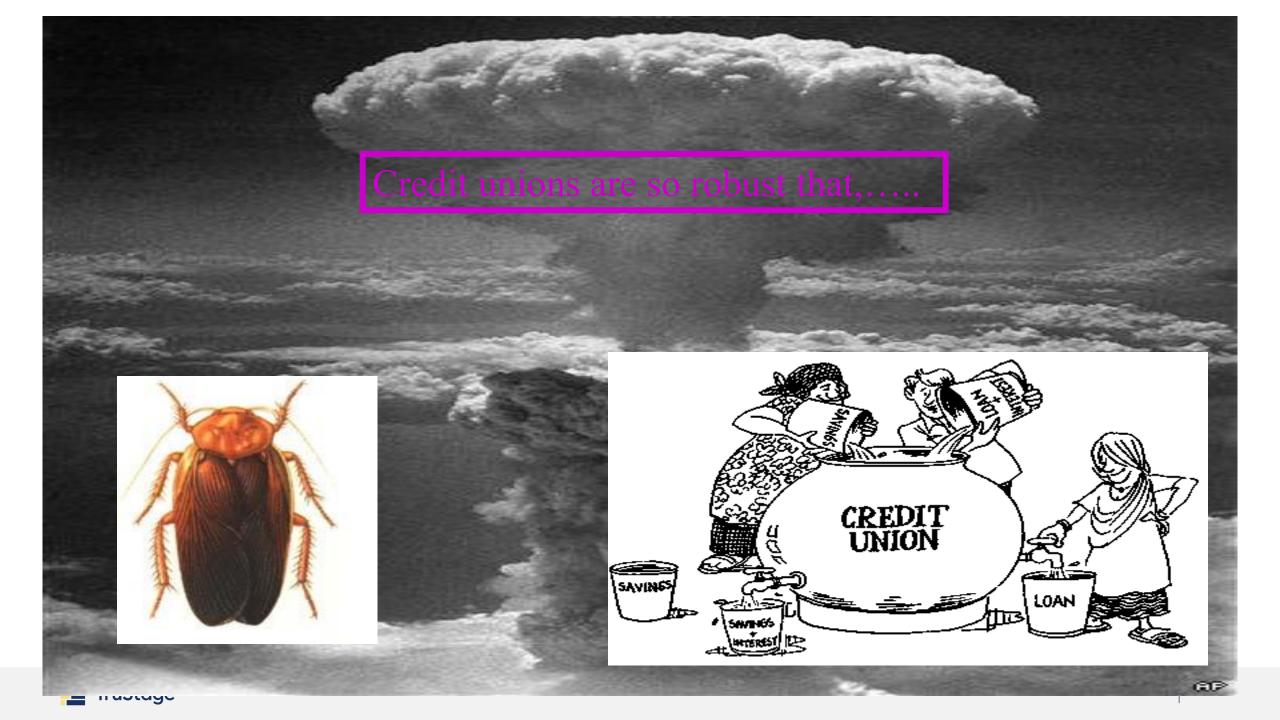
To not go forward is to go backward

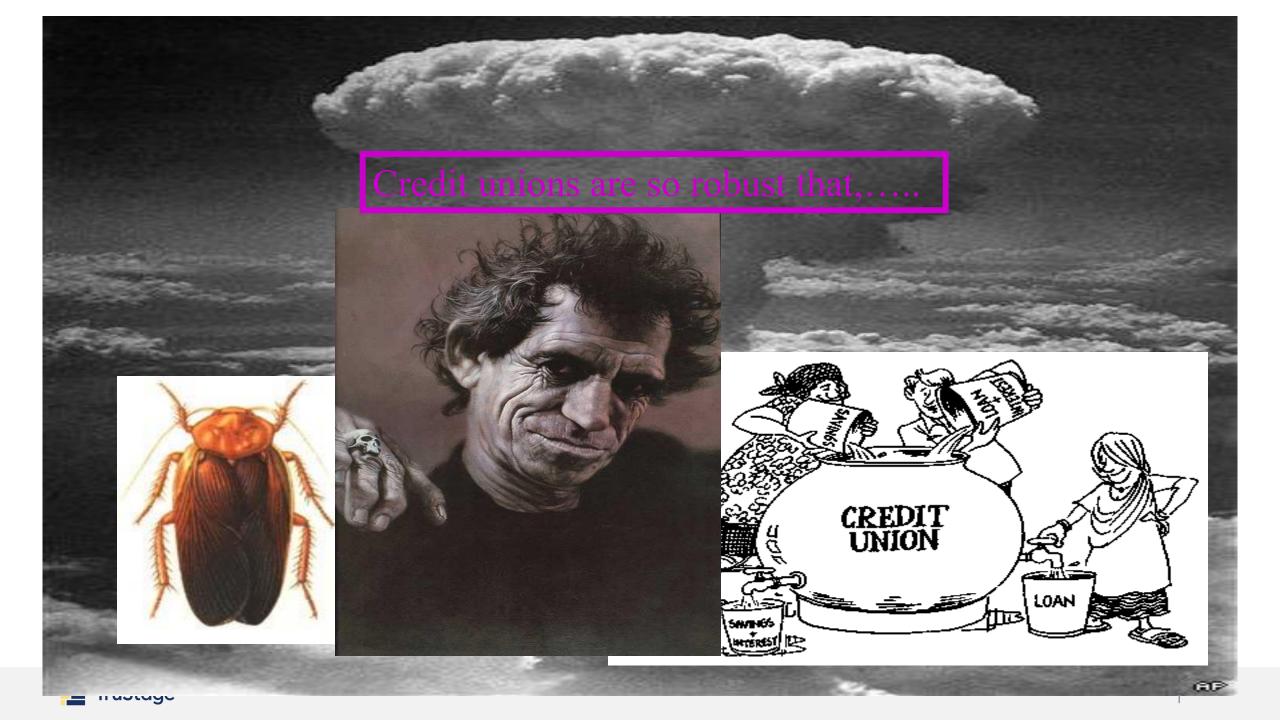
If you're not growing, you're dying

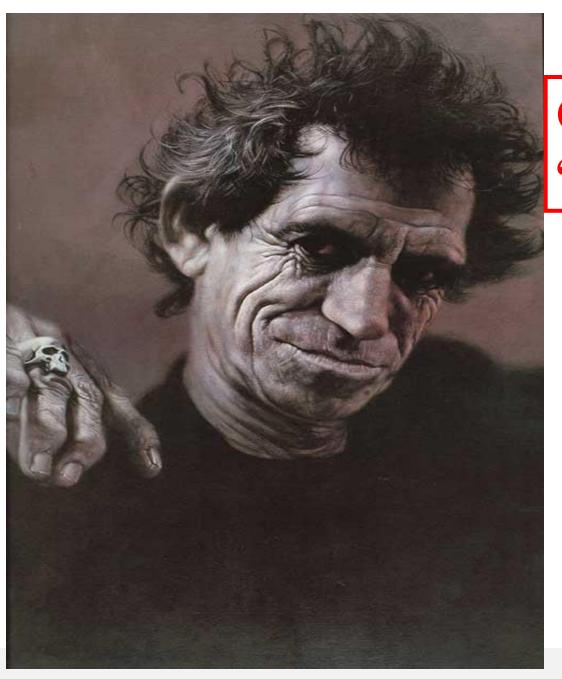
Credit unions are so robust that,.....











Carpe Diem "Seize the day"



Questions?

Economic Forecast January 2025

The economy enters 2025 on solid footing. Real GDP growth surprised to the upside in the third quarter and is expected to post another strong figure in the fourth quarter. The forecast group was concerned about rising unemployment three months ago, but the labor market has since stabilized. Nevertheless, President Trump takes office after making some bold economic proposals on the campaign trail which, should they come to pass, could have important consequences for labor supply, inflation, and deficit spending. Policy uncertainty was foremost in the minds of the members of the forecast group as they placed a probability of recession in 2025 at **20 percent**. Other sources of uncertainty discussed by the group included geopolitical risks and the possibility that the FOMC could make a monetary policy error.

In January the Congressional Budget Office estimated 2.3 percent potential real GDP growth for the economy in 2025, which aligns with the level of growth our forecast group anticipates. An economy growing in line with its potential should deliver low unemployment without elevated price pressures. While that makes for a nice story, reality is always more complicated than theory. Furthermore, the forecast group believes the risks to our baseline growth outlook are weighted to the downside.

Over the 12 months ending last July, the unemployment rate rose from 3.5 percent to 4.2 percent. However, by December the unemployment rate had fallen slightly to end the year at 4.1 percent. There are still pockets of concern: job-to-job movement of workers is low and falling, the employment-to-population ratio for prime-age workers declined over the fourth quarter, and the median duration of unemployment has been ticking upward. But the balance of evidence suggests that risks to the labor market have receded in recent months.

Economic Forecast January 2025

On the other hand, the latest news on inflation has been less encouraging. Following a sustained drop, the year-over-year change in core CPI trended sideways over the second half of 2024. But with GDP growth expected to slow modestly and some additional disinflation in the shelter index, our forecast group expects headline CPI inflation to fall to 2.6 percent by year end. The FOMC targets a different inflation index (PCE), which tends to run 0.3 to 0.4 percentage points below CPI. If our outlook comes to pass, it would likely mean that inflation closes the year very close to the FOMC's 2-percent inflation target.

Sturdier inflation readings over the second half of 2024 led to a rethink of the path for future FOMC interest rate cuts. Our forecast group now expects a single 0.25 percent rate cut this year versus the four quarter-point cuts we had penciled in just three months ago. Should the forecast group's downside risk concerns be realized with a significant growth scare or even a recession, the FOMC would have scope to address it with stimulative rate cuts.

Finally, the forecast group expects long-term Treasury rates to end 2025 at 4.5 percent. While easing inflation would ordinarily provide room for nominal rates to drop, persistent government deficits will keep rates elevated. The forecast group discussed some of the uncertain net effects on business investment of, on the one hand, an administration committed to deregulation and the ongoing AI boom, and high borrowing costs on the other. One thing we are more confident in is that the yield curve will remain relatively flat through 2025.

Economic Forecast January 2025

	Past results		Actual/Forecasts				Actual/Forecasts	
	Previous 10 Yr. Avg	2023	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2024	2025
Growth rates:								
Economic Growth (% chg GDP)*	2.5%	3.2%	1.6%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%
Inflation (CPI, 12 mth % chg)	2.9%	3.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%
Unemployment Rate (BLS)	4.6%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%
Federal Funds Rate (effective)	1.82%	5.33%	5.33%	5.33%	4.83%	4.33%	4.33%	4.08%
10-Year Treasury Rate	2.49%	3.88%	4.20%	4.36%	3.81%	4.58%	4.58%	4.50%
10-Year-Fed Funds Spread	0.67%	-1.45%	-1.13%	-0.97%	-1.02%	0.33%	0.25%	0.42%

^{*}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 2025

Our outlook for credit unions in 2025 is positive but more mixed than for the broader economy. Among the key challenges credit unions have been grappling with since the pandemic, liquidity and credit quality are poised to improve this year. However, high interest rates will prevent a more robust improvement in share growth and will also suppress loan demand.

Credit unions spent much of 2024 fighting for deposits in a highly competitive environment. While that has led to sharply higher cost of funds, share growth has improved. The forecast group expects year-over-year growth to reach 6.5 percent in 2025, close to the long-run average. But with interest rates remaining high, much of that growth will continue to come from share certificates.

Loan growth will improve as well, but more slowly than share growth, as higher interest rates are likely to weigh on loan demand. One reason for a somewhat better outlook for loan growth in 2025 than last year is that liquidity constraints are slowly easing. We expect the loan-to-share ratio to drop to 82 percent by the end of 2025, compared to a pre-COVID level of 84.4 percent.

The sustained pressure on delinquency and charge-off ratios is beginning to ease. As long as the labor market holds up, we expect modest improvement in 2025. Credit unions are historically prudent lenders and are highly attentive to credit quality metrics.

Partly as a result of our expectation of higher interest rates and slower loan growth in 2025, we lowered our outlook for credit union earnings. Nevertheless, at 75 basis points, our forecast for ROA provides enough fuel for credit unions to grow net worth faster than assets. Our forecast calls for the credit union net worth ratio to reach 11.2 percent by year end, in line with the pre-COVID level.



Credit Union Forecast

January 2025

	Past Results			Actual/f	Annual forecasts			
	10 Yr Average	2023	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2024	2025
Growth rates:								
Savings growth	7.6%	1.6%	3.0%	-0.3%	0.5%	2.2%	5.5%	6.5%
Loan growth	9.5%	6.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.9%	5.0%
Asset growth	7.9%	4.0%	2.3%	-0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	3.5%	6.0%
Membership growth	3.7%	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	2.7%	3.0%
Liquidity:								
Loan-to-share ratio**	79.7%	85.1%	82.7%	83.9%	84.2%	83.2%	83.2%	82.0%
Asset quality:								
Delinquency rate**	0.72%	0.83%	0.77%	0.84%	0.91%	0.95%	0.95%	0.90%
Net charge-off rate*	0.49%	0.61%	0.80%	0.78%	0.76%	0.80%	0.79%	0.75%
Earnings:								
Return on average assets (ROA)*	0.83%	0.68%	0.66%	0.71%	0.70%	0.70%	0.69%	0.75%
Capital adequacy:								
Net worth ratio**	10.9%	10.7%	10.6%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.0%	11.1%

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



Economic Update SummaryFor 2025

- 1. Trend economic growth in 2025, (2.0%)
- 2. Inflation rate approaching 2% target
- 3. Unemployment rate rising to natural rate of 4.5%
- 4. Yield curve normalizing as short-term interest rates fall faster than long term

