# FINANCIAL TRENDS IN FEDERALLY INSURED CREDIT UNIONS <br> January 1 - December 31, 2006 

## HIGHLIGHTS

This report summarizes the trends of all federally insured credit unions that reported as of December 31, 2006. Change is measured from December 31, 2005. ${ }^{1}$
> Assets increased $\$ 31.28$ billion or 4.61\% to $\$ 709.9$ billion.
$>$ Net Worth increased $\$ 5.66$ billion or $7.42 \%$. The net worth to assets ratio increased from 11.24\% to 11.54\%.
> Earnings, as measured by return on average assets, decreased from $0.85 \%$ to $0.82 \%$.
$>$ Loans increased $\$ 36.10$ billion or $7.88 \%$. The loan

| Number of Credit Unions <br> Reporting |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal <br> CUs | State <br> CUs |
| 2002 | 5,953 | 3,735 |
| 2003 | 5,776 | 3,593 |
| 2004 | 5,572 | 3,442 |
| 2005 | 5,393 | 3,302 |
| 2006 | 5,189 | 3,173 | to share ratio increased from $79.33 \%$ to $82.23 \%$.

$>$ Delinquent loans as a percentage of total loans decreased from 0.73\% to 0.68\%.
$>$ Long-term investments (over 1 year) decreased $\$ 12.87$ billion or 14.87\%.
> Cash on hand, cash on deposit, plus short-term investments (less than 1 year) increased $\$ 5.16$ billion or 4.80\%.
> Shares increased $\$ 23.57$ billion or 4.08\%. Total share certificates represent 31.43\% of the share portfolio and now exceed regular shares.
$>$ Current members increased by 1.2 million or $1.48 \%$.
Federally insured credit unions continued strong performance in 2006. Loans, shares, and net worth grew while the delinquent ratio, loan loss ratio, and bankruptcies declined. While net interest margins continued to decline, credit unions achieved favorable operating results as the loan to share ratio grew to over 82\%. Real estate loans remain the dominant loan category in credit unions and without an adequate asset-liability process; it could elevate the level of interest rate risk.

| Total Shares and Deposits | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ <br> In Billions | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ <br> In Billions | \% <br> Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Insured Shares \& Deposits | $\$ 514.09$ | $\$ 534.23$ | $3.92 \%$ |
| Uninsured Shares \& Deposits | $\$ 63.54$ | $\$ 66.96$ | $5.39 \%$ |

[^0]
## OVERALL TRENDS



## NET WORTH



|  | December <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ <br> In Billions | December <br> 2006 Billions | \% <br> Change <br> Annualized |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Net <br> Worth | $\$ 76.29$ | $\$ 81.95$ | $7.42 \%$ |
| Secondary <br> Capital | $\$ .028$ | $\$ .027$ | $-1.70 \%$ |


| NET WORTH RATIOS |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Credit <br> Unions | December <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | \% of <br> Total | December <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | \% of <br> Total |
| $7 \%$ or above | 8,522 | $98.01 \%$ | 8,235 | $98.48 \%$ |
| Net Worth Ratios |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ to $6.99 \%$ | 96 | $1.11 \%$ | 58 | $.69 \%$ |
| $4 \%$ to $5.99 \%$ | 45 | $.52 \%$ | 36 | $.43 \%$ |
| 2\% to 3.99\% | 21 | $.24 \%$ | 20 | $.24 \%$ |
| Less than $2 \%$ | 8 | $.09 \%$ | 8 | $.10 \%$ |
| Less than $0 \%$ | 3 | $.03 \%$ | 5 | $.06 \%$ |

Net Worth continues to be strong as total dollars increased $\$ 5.66$ billion or $7.42 \%$ during 2006. The number of credit unions subject to Prompt Corrective Action, as a percentage of total credit unions, decreased from $1.99 \%$ as of December 2005, to 1.52\% as of December 2006.

## EARNINGS

RETURN ON AVERAGE ASSETS VS FEE INCOME
(Percentages)



YIELDS VS. COST OF FUNDS
(Percentages)

$\square$ Yield on Avg. Loans $\square$ Yield on Avg. Investments $\square$ Cost of Funds

| Ratio <br> (\% Average Assets) | As of <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | As of <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | Effect <br> on <br> ROA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Interest Margin | $3.24 \%$ | $3.16 \%$ | -8 bp |
| + Fee \& Other Inc. | $1.22 \%$ | $1.28 \%$ | +6 bp |
| - Operating Expenses | $3.24 \%$ | $3.32 \%$ | -8 bp |
| - PLL | $0.40 \%$ | $0.31 \%$ | +9 bp |
| + Non-Opr. Income | $0.03 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ | -2 bp |
| = ROA | $0.85 \%$ | $0.82 \%$ | -3 bp |

The level of earnings continues to be strong, covering the cost of operations as well as contributing to the already solid level of net worth. Net interest margin contracted 8 basis points to $3.16 \%$ as the cost of funds increased at a faster rate than the yield on assets. For the first time, fee income dollars exceeded net income dollars, which is the result of several years of fee income growth outpacing net income growth. For each year since 2003, fee income growth ranged between $8.2 \%$ and $18.2 \%$ annually, while annual net income growth during the same period has ranged from -1.7\% to $1.8 \%$.

## LOAN DISTRIBUTION


FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE
(Billions of Dollars)


| Loan Category | 2005 Balance In Billions | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% of Total } \\ \text { Loans } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2006 Balance In Billions | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% of Total } \\ \text { Loans } \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Growth In Billions | Growth Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unsecured Credit Card | \$23.91 | 5.22\% | \$26.54 | 5.37\% | \$2.63 | 10.98\% |
| All Other Unsecured | \$21.18 | 4.62\% | \$22.60 | 4.57\% | \$1.42 | 6.72\% |
| New Vehicle | \$83.96 | 18.32\% | \$88.53 | 17.91\% | \$4.57 | 5.44\% |
| Used Vehicle | \$86.60 | 18.90\% | \$87.56 | 17.71\% | \$0.96 | 1.11\% |
| First Mortgage Real Estate | \$145.11 | 31.67\% | \$159.68 | 32.30\% | \$14.57 | 10.04\% |
| Other Real Estate | \$73.40 | 16.02\% | \$84.44 | 17.08\% | \$11.03 | 15.03\% |
| Leases Rec \& All Other | \$24.07 | 5.25\% | \$24.99 | 5.06\% | \$0.92 | 3.81\% |
| Total Loans | \$458.23 |  | \$494.34 |  | \$36.10 | 7.88\% |

Loan demand continues to be strong with total loans increasing $7.88 \%$ in 2006 , pushing the loan to share ratio to $82.23 \%$ for December 2006. Loan growth was primarily fueled again by growth in first mortgage and other real estate loans, which accounted for $70.91 \%$ of the total growth. Real estate loans comprise the largest portion of total loans at $49.38 \%$, followed by vehicle loans at $35.62 \%$. Fixed rate first mortgages increased $\$ 6.66$ billion ( $7.90 \%$ ), adjustable rate first mortgages $\$ 2.46$ billion (9.80\%), and balloon/hybrid first mortgages \$5.46 billion (15.26\%), during 2006.

## DELINQUENCY TRENDS

DELINQUENCY \& CHARGE-OFFS
(Percentages)


| Charge-Offs and <br> Recoveries | December <br> 2005 <br> In Billions | December <br> 2006 <br> In Billions | \% <br> Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans Charged Off | $\$ 2.81$ | $\$ 2.67$ | $-5.11 \%$ |
| Recoveries | $\$ 0.45$ | $\$ 0.51$ | $13.79 \%$ |
| Net Charge-Offs | $\$ 2.36$ | $\$ 2.16$ | $-8.71 \%$ |




The quality of the loan portfolio remains strong, as reflected in the decrease in delinquent loans to total loans from $0.73 \%$ at the end of 2005 to $0.68 \%$ as of December 31, 2006. During the same period, the average net charge-off ratio declined from $0.54 \%$ to $0.45 \%$. Not only did the ratio decline, the dollar amount of charged-off loans decreased while recoveries increased. In addition, outstanding loans subject to bankruptcy decreased $61.06 \%$ to $\$ 1.0$ billion, down from $\$ 2.6$ billion in 2005. The only adverse trend in loan delinquency is the increase in delinquent real estate loans of $40.31 \%$ ( $\$ 241.4$ million), which took the real estate delinquency ratio from $0.27 \%$ at year-end 2005 to $0.34 \%$ as of December 31, 2006.

## INVESTMENT TRENDS



| Investment Maturity or Repricing <br> Intervals | December 2005 <br> In Billions | \% of Total <br> Investments <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | December 2006 <br> In Billions | \% of Total <br> Investments <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 1 year | $\$ 100.82$ | $53.83 \%$ | $\$ 105.87$ | $58.98 \%$ |
| 1 to 3 years | $\$ 62.94$ | $33.60 \%$ | $\$ 51.94$ | $28.93 \%$ |
| 3 to 5 years | $\$ 17.07$ | $9.11 \%$ | $\$ 14.44$ | $8.04 \%$ |
| 5 to 10 years | $\$ 4.63$ | $2.47 \%$ | $\$ 5.14$ | $2.86 \%$ |
| Greater than 10 years | $\$ 1.86$ | $0.99 \%$ | $\$ 2.11$ | $1.18 \%$ |
| Total Investments | $\$ 187.32$ |  | $\$ 179.50$ |  |

Strong loan demand that has outpaced share growth reduced the amount of funds available for investment. The maturity structure of the investment portfolio remains very short, resulting in a low interest rate risk profile for this portion of the balance sheet. Credit unions maintain their investments in high quality, safe instruments. Currently $55 \%$ of investments are in cash or equivalents, deposits in corporate credit unions, and deposits in other financial institutions. These provide liquidity and are generally not vulnerable to changing market values. Of the remaining investments, which are subject to SFAS 115 classification, nearly $86 \%$ are in U.S. Government or Federal Agency Securities.

## SHARE TRENDS



| Share Category | 2005 Balance <br> In Billions | \% of Total <br> Shares <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ Balance <br> In Billions | \% of Total <br> Shares <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | Growth <br> In Billions | Growth <br> Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Share Drafts | $\$ 75.47$ | $13.07 \%$ | $\$ 70.38$ | $11.71 \%$ | $-\$ 5.09$ | $-6.75 \%$ |
| Regular Shares | $\$ 194.16$ | $33.61 \%$ | $\$ 181.03$ | $30.11 \%$ | $-\$ 13.13$ | $-6.76 \%$ |
| Money Market Shares | $\$ 99.02$ | $17.14 \%$ | $\$ 100.45$ | $16.71 \%$ | $\$ 1.43$ | $1.44 \%$ |
| Share Certificates | $\$ 152.63$ | $26.42 \%$ | $\$ 188.97$ | $31.43 \%$ | $\$ 36.34$ | $23.81 \%$ |
| IRA / KEOGH Accounts | $\$ 48.28$ | $8.36 \%$ | $\$ 51.98$ | $8.65 \%$ | $\$ 3.70$ | $7.67 \%$ |
| All Other Shares | $\$ 5.57$ | $0.97 \%$ | $\$ 5.58$ | $0.93 \%$ | $\$ 0.01$ | $0.13 \%$ |
| Non-Member Deposits | $\$ 2.49$ | $0.43 \%$ | $\$ 2.80$ | $0.47 \%$ | $\$ 0.31$ | $12.52 \%$ |
| Total Shares | $\$ 577.62$ |  | $\mathbf{\$ 6 0 1 . 1 9}$ |  | $\mathbf{\$ 2 3 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0 8 \%}$ |

Total shares grew 4.08\% ( $\$ 23.57$ billion) in 2006. The strong growth in certificates and IRAs accounted for the majority of the growth in shares, offsetting declines in other share types. Total share certificates is the largest category exceeding regular shares for the first time.

## ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT TRENDS



Credit unions hold adequate levels of liquidity, although the $15.86 \%$ of total assets held in cash and short-term investments is below the 10 -year average of $18.01 \%$. When combined with the increase in the loan to share ratio this may indicate increasing liquidity pressure for individual credit unions. Net long-term assets of $26.99 \%$ are above the 10 -year average of $23.88 \%$, due to the strong real estate loan growth. Credit unions with higher levels of liquidity risk or interest rate risk should continue to maintain diligent liquidity and interest rate risk management procedures.

## SUMMARY OF TRENDS BY ASSET GROUP

|  | Asset Group <br> Under $\$ 10$ million | Asset Group <br> $\$ 10$ million to <br> $\$ 100$ million | Asset Group <br> $\$ 100$ million to <br> $\$ 500$ million | Asset Group <br> Over $\$ 500$ million |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\#$ of Credit Unions | 3805 | 3357 | 913 |  |

Note: The growth trends are an aggregate figure and do not account for the credit unions which moved into or out of adjoining asset groups.
There is a distinct difference in the performance among the different asset groups. Net worth ratios are solid among all asset groups with the largest percentages being reported in the under $\$ 10$ million asset group. The highest return on average assets, loan growth, and loan to asset ratio is noted in the over $\$ 500$ million asset group, with this group being the only one to report positive share, asset, and membership growth for 2006.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The financial results for prior periods may reflect changes when compared to the prior period trend letters due to subsequent call report modifications.

