The Benefits of Membership

Customized Analysis of Member Benefits For:

Michigan

March 2014

Prepared by:

Credit Union National Association Economics and Statistics Department



Michigan

The Benefits of Membership

Credit unions generally provide financial benefits to members through lower loan rates, high saving rates, and fewer fees than banking institutions.

The Credit Union National Association (CUNA) estimates that Michigan credit unions provided \$215,060,261 in direct financial benefits to the state's 4,542,563 members during the twelve months ending March 2014.

These benefits are equivalent to \$47 per member or \$90 per member household (1).

Estimated total benefits of credit union membership are calculated by accounting for differences in credit union and bank pricing. Specifically, average credit union savings account yields, loan interest rates and fees are compared to average bank savings account yields, loan interest rates and fees. The interest rate differences are then applied to respective average credit union loan and savings balances. Fee differences are weighted and applied to credit union non-interest income to obtain the total estimated benefits arising from fees.

The per-member and per-household benefits delivered by Michigan credit unions are substantial. But, these benefits are *averages*. Mathematically, that means the total benefits provided are divided across all members (or all member households) - even those who conduct very little financial business with Michigan credit unions.

Consider this:

Financing a \$25,000 new automobile for 60 months at a Michigan credit union will save members an average \$112 per year in interest expense compared to what they would pay at a banking institution in the state.

Further, loyal members - those who use the credit union extensively - often receive total financial benefits that are much greater than the average.

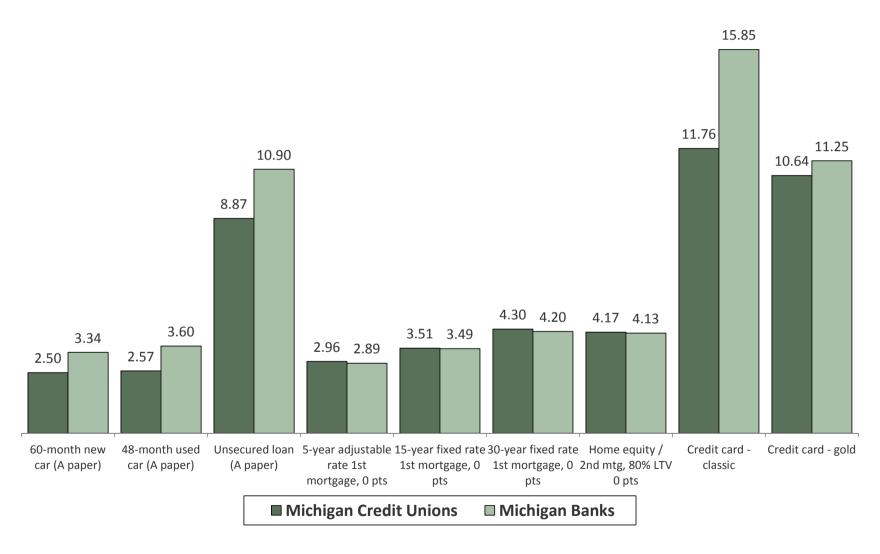
Michigan credit unions excel in providing member benefits on many loan and saving products. In particular, Michigan credit unions offer lower average loan rates on the following accounts: new car loans, used car loans, personal unsecured loans, credit cards loans.

Michigan credit unions also pay members higher average dividends on the following accounts: regular savings, share draft checking, money market accounts, certificate accounts, IRAs.



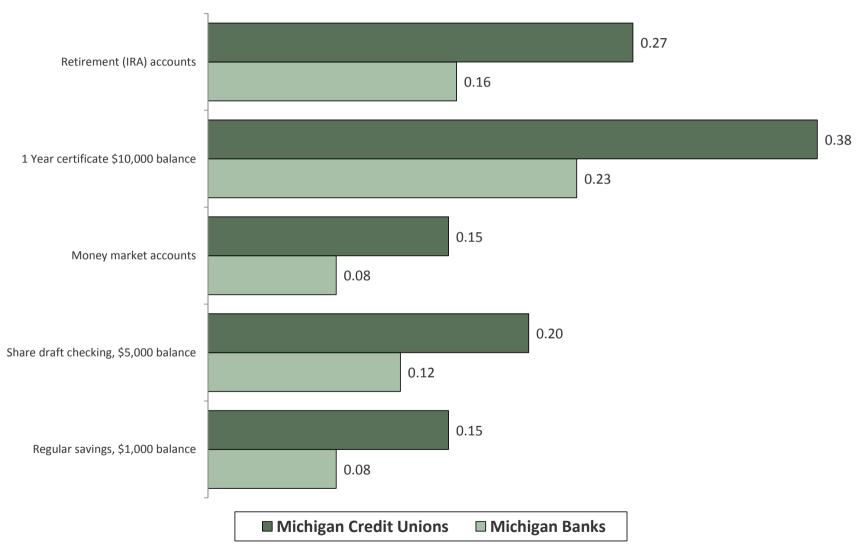
Loan Product Comparative Interest Rates (%)

By Loan Type



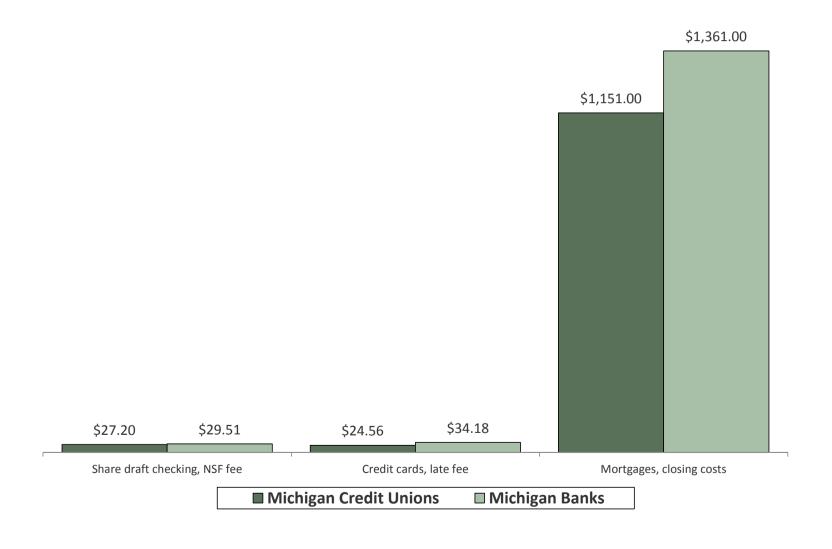
Savings Products Comparative Interest Rates(%)

By Savings Account Type



Comparative Fees

By Type



Michigan

Credit Union and Banking Instituion

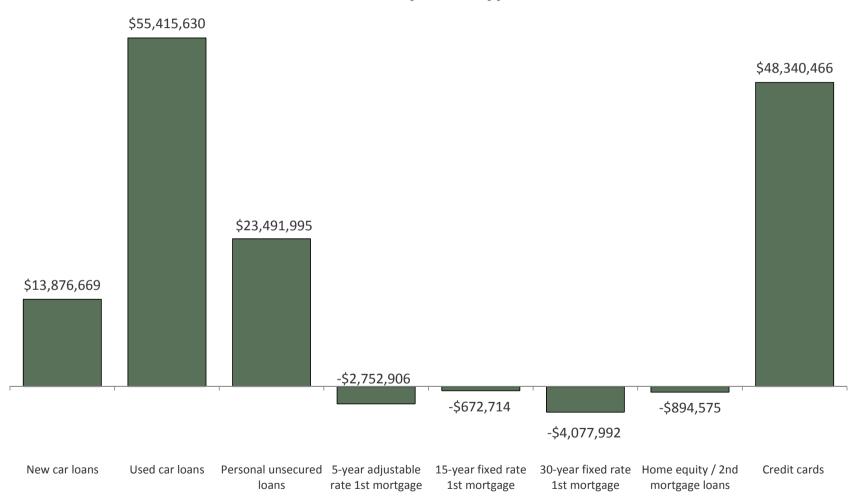
First-Quarter 2014 Average Interest Rates and Fees

	Average Rate at	Average Rate	Rate Difference
Loan Products	Credit Unions (%)	at Banks (%)	vs. Banks (%)
60-month new car (A paper)	2.50	3.34	-0.84
48-month used car (A paper)	2.57	3.60	-1.03
Unsecured loan (A paper)	8.87	10.90	-2.03
5-year adjustable rate 1st mortgage, 0 pts	2.96	2.89	0.07
15-year fixed rate 1st mortgage, 0 pts	3.51	3.49	0.02
30-year fixed rate 1st mortgage, 0 pts	4.30	4.20	0.10
Home equity / 2nd mtg, 80% LTV 0 pts	4.17	4.13	0.04
Credit card - classic	11.76	15.85	-4.09
Credit card - gold	10.64	11.25	-0.61
Savings Products			
Regular savings, \$1,000 balance	0.15	0.08	0.07
Share draft checking, \$5,000 balance	0.20	0.12	0.08
Money market accounts	0.15	0.08	0.07
1 Year certificate \$10,000 balance	0.38	0.23	0.15
Retirement (IRA) accounts	0.27	0.16	0.11
Fee Income			
Share draft checking, NSF fee	\$27.20	\$29.51	-\$2.31
Credit cards, late fee	\$24.56	\$34.18	-\$9.62
Mortgages, closing costs	\$1,151.00	\$1,361.00	-\$210.00

Source: Datatrac

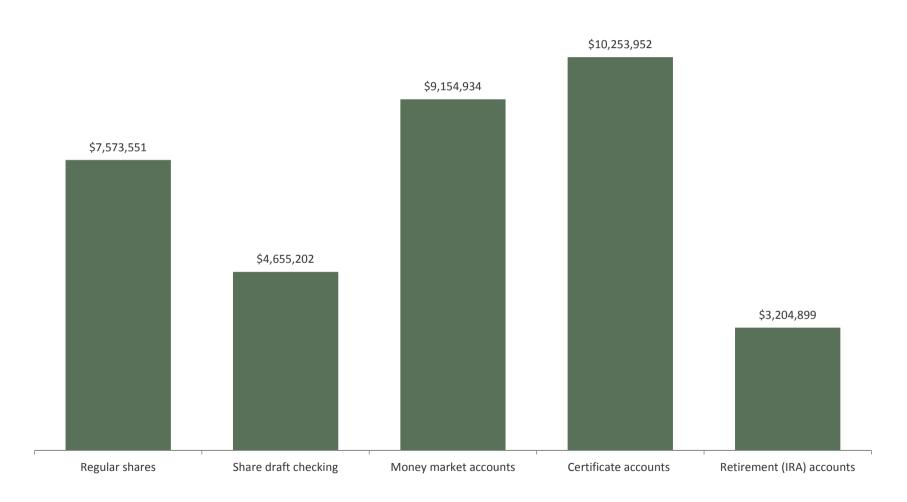
State Credit Unions' Total Loan Rate Benefits

Compared to State Banking Institutions by Loan Type



State Credit Unions' Total Savings Dividend Benefits

Compared to State Banking Institutions by Account Type



Estimated Financial Benefits for Michigan Credit Unions First-Quarter 2014

	Avg. Balance at	Rate Difference vs. Michigan	Total Financial Benefit to Your
<u>Loans</u>	Credit Unions (1)	Banks (%) (2)	Members
New car loans	1,651,984,384	-0.84	\$13,876,669
Used car loans	5,380,158,226	-1.03	\$55,415,630
Personal unsecured loans	1,157,241,128	-2.03	\$23,491,995
5-year adjustable rate 1st mortgage	3,932,723,252	0.07	-\$2,752,906
15-year fixed rate 1st mortgage	3,363,569,156	0.02	-\$672,714
30-year fixed rate 1st mortgage	4,077,992,002	0.10	-\$4,077,992
Home equity / 2nd mortgage loans	2,236,436,597	0.04	-\$894,575
Credit cards	1,501,256,720	-4.09	\$48,340,466
Interest rebates in period			\$1,793,194
Total CU member benefits arising from lower interest rates on loan products:			\$134,519,767
<u>Savings</u>	40.040.050.040	0.07	Φ7 570 554
Regular shares	10,819,358,349	0.07	\$7,573,551
Share draft checking	5,819,002,937	0.08	\$4,655,202
Money market accounts	13,078,476,653	0.07	\$9,154,934
Certificate accounts	6,835,968,125	0.15	\$10,253,952
Retirement (IRA) accounts	2,913,544,123	0.11	\$3,204,899
Bonus dividends in period	\$0		
Total CU member benefit arising from higher interest rates	\$34,842,538		
Fee Income			
Total CU member benefit arising from fewer/lower fees:			\$45,697,956
Total CU member benefit arising from interest rates on	\$215,060,261		
Total CU member benefit / member:			\$47
Total Go member beliefle / member.			

Source: Datatrac, NCUA, and CUNA

⁽¹⁾ Average balance as of first-quarter 2014 and first-quarter 2013, according to the NCUA call report.; (2) Source for rates and fees: Datatrac;

Michigan
Performance Profile

Mar 14	Mar 13
1024	1022
47,969	45,985
26,327	24,313
19,616	19,765
41,328	39,768
4,649	4,565
6.7 %	5.8 %
10.5 %	5.3 %
1.9 %	6.6 %
6.4 %	5.5 %
4.8 %	2.7 %
338	338
40	44
140	156
336	331
20	27
81	92
11.2	10.9
0.8	0.9
0.5	0.6
11	16
0.7	1.1
63.7	61.1
	52.9
	36.9
41.6	40.8
3.2	3.8
	51.2
	372
	8,711
10,579	10,406
	1024 47,969 26,327 19,616 41,328 4,649 6.7 % 10.5 % 1.9 % 6.4 % 4.8 % 338 40 140 336 20 81 11.2 0.8 0.5 11 0.7 63.7 54.9 41.7 41.6 3.2 53.5 365 8,889

^{*} Earnings, net chargeoffs, and bankruptcies are year-to-date numbers annualized. Due to significant seasonal variation, balance sheet growth rates are for the trailing 12 months.