# The Post(?)-COVID Economy and Credit Unions

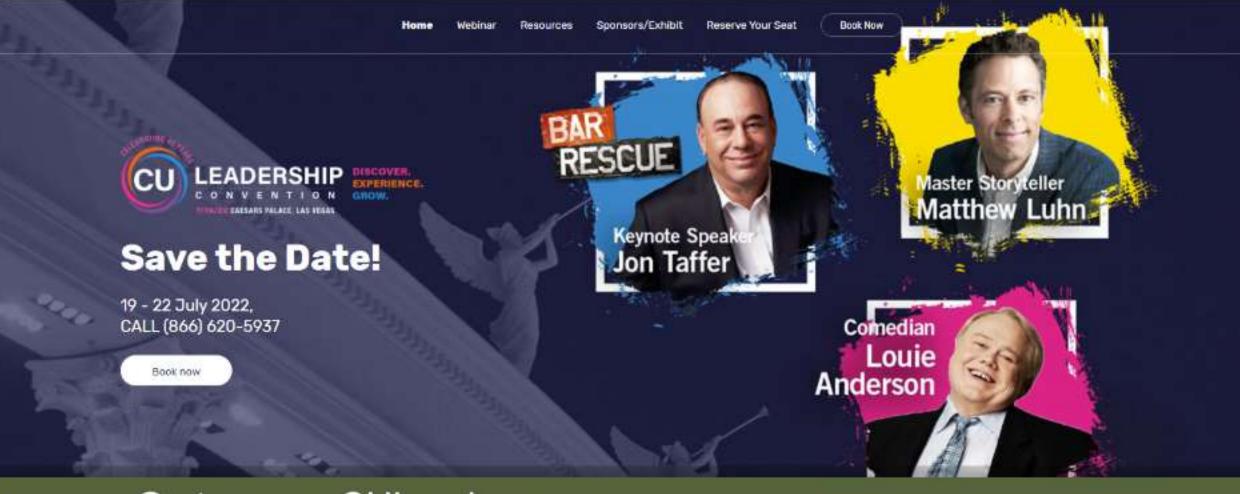
November 4, 2021

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#### Agenda

Comparing the COVID Recession to the Great Recession

The economic outlook through 2022

Credit union impacts



# Comparing the COVID Recession of 2020 to the Great Recession of 2008 - 2009

The COVID Recession was much steeper, but also much shorter than the Great Recession.

Most households have been harmed much less this time, unless they have members employed in affected sectors: consumer facing services.

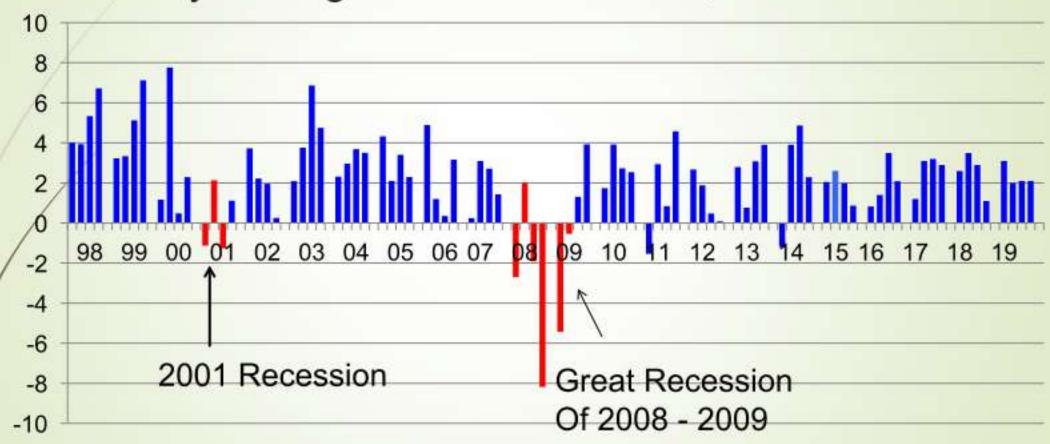


### It Really IS Different This Time

- × February 2020: End of longest US economic expansion on record: 128 months.
- × 2020 Q2: Worst quarterly GDP decline on record (-8%, not annualized). Previous record: -2.5%.
- April: Worst one month job loss (21 million) and and unemployment rate increase (from 4.4% to 14.7%) on record.
- BUT . . .
- The COVID Recession was the shortest on record, 2 months.
- X Great Recession: 18 months, post-war average: 10.3 mths
- The worst of the unemployment was short-lived.
- Macroeconomy has recovered, but labor market still has a way to go.

# Gross Domestic Product, to 2019

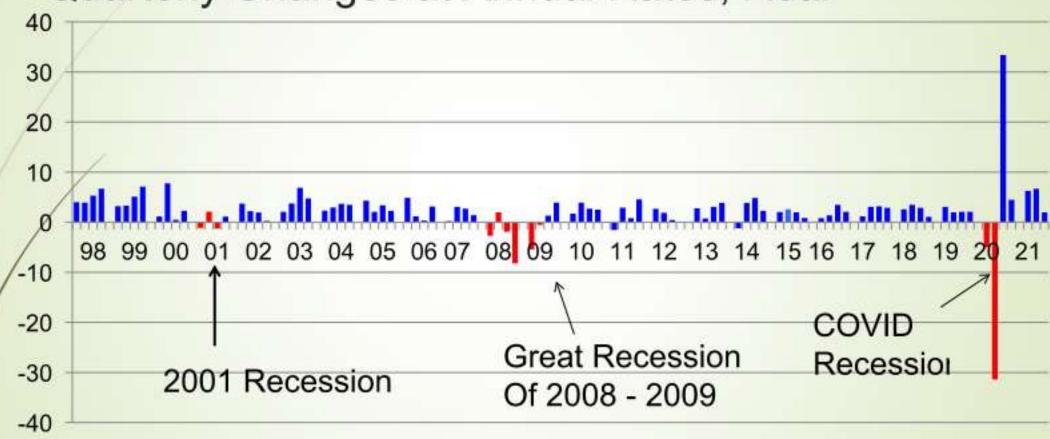
Quarterly Changes at Annual Rates, Real





# Gross Domestic Product, to 2021 III

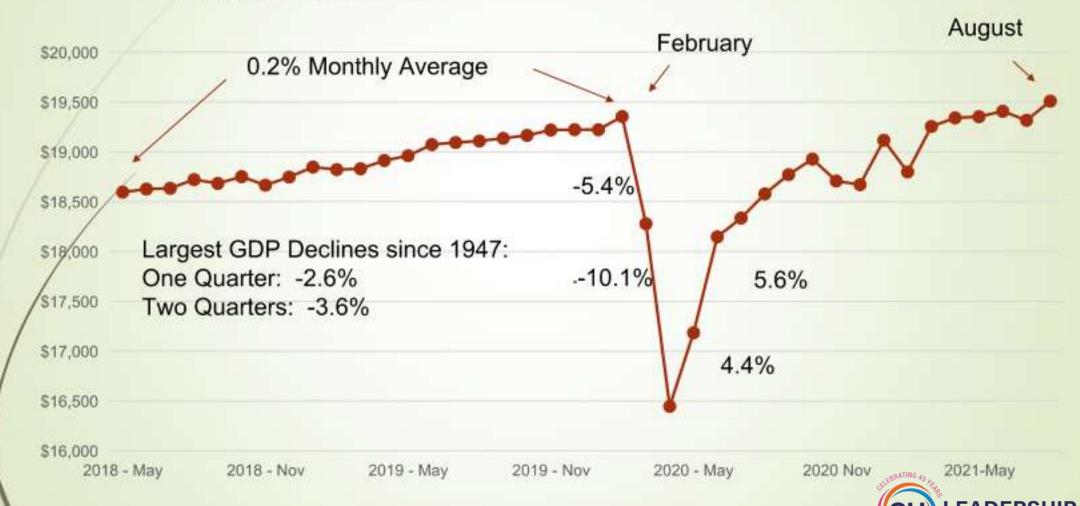
Quarterly Changes at Annual Rates, Real





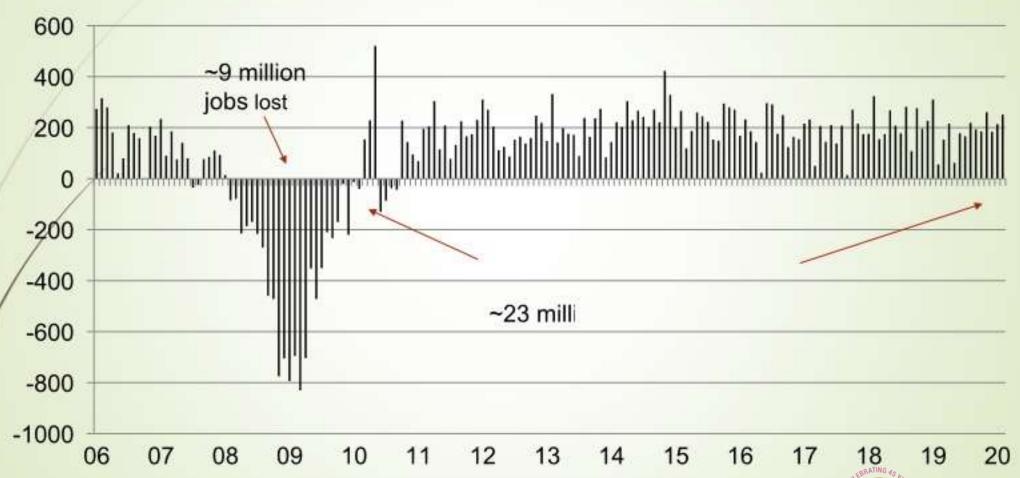
### Monthly GDP Estimates by IHS Markit

Annual Rates, \$ billions



# Non-Farm Payrolls

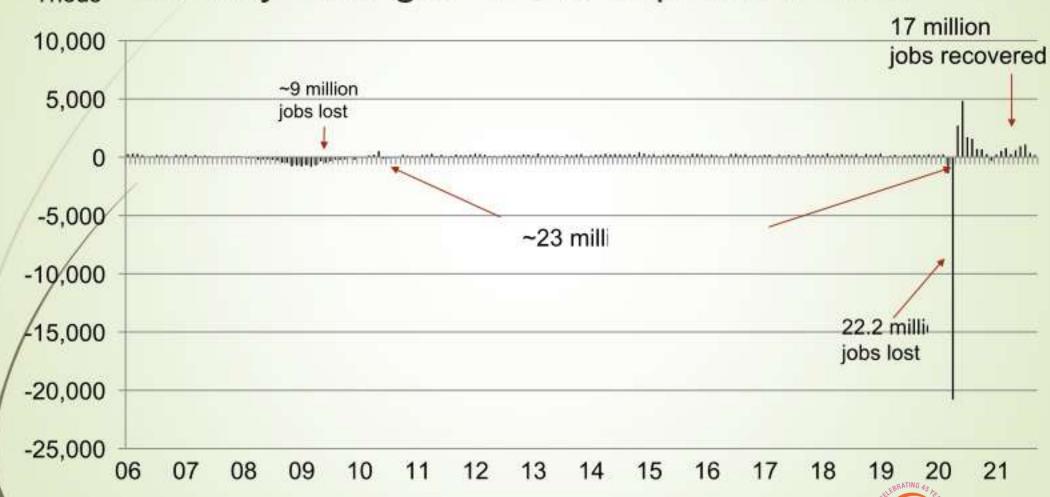
Monthly Changes SA, to February 2020

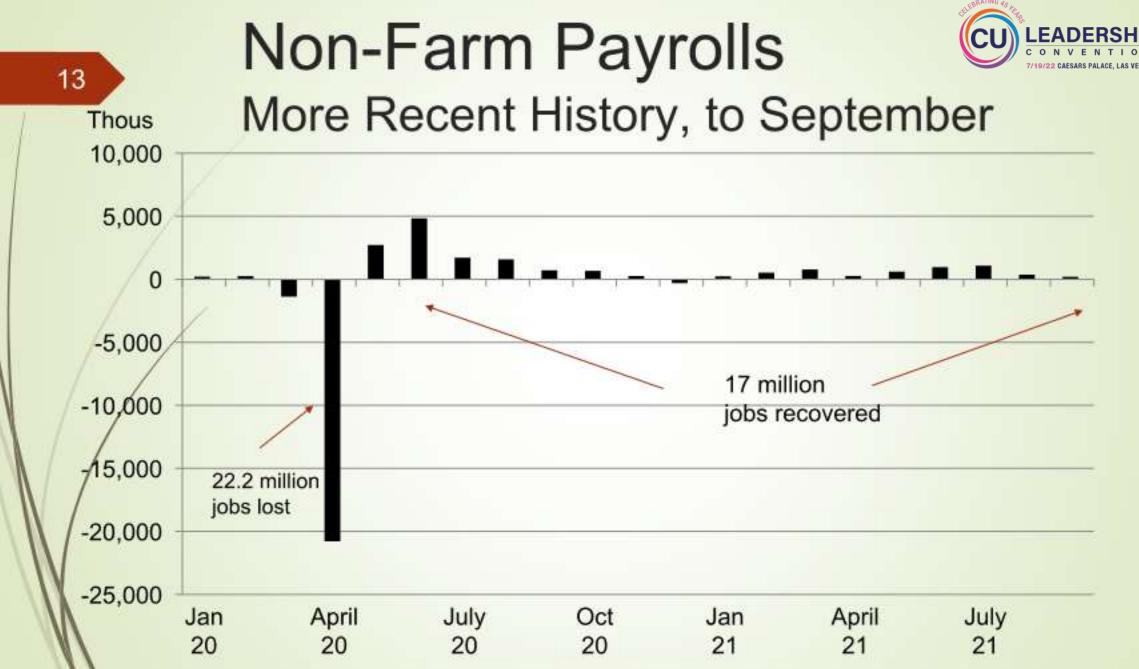


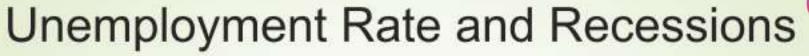


# Non-Farm Payrolls

Monthly Changes SA, to September 2021

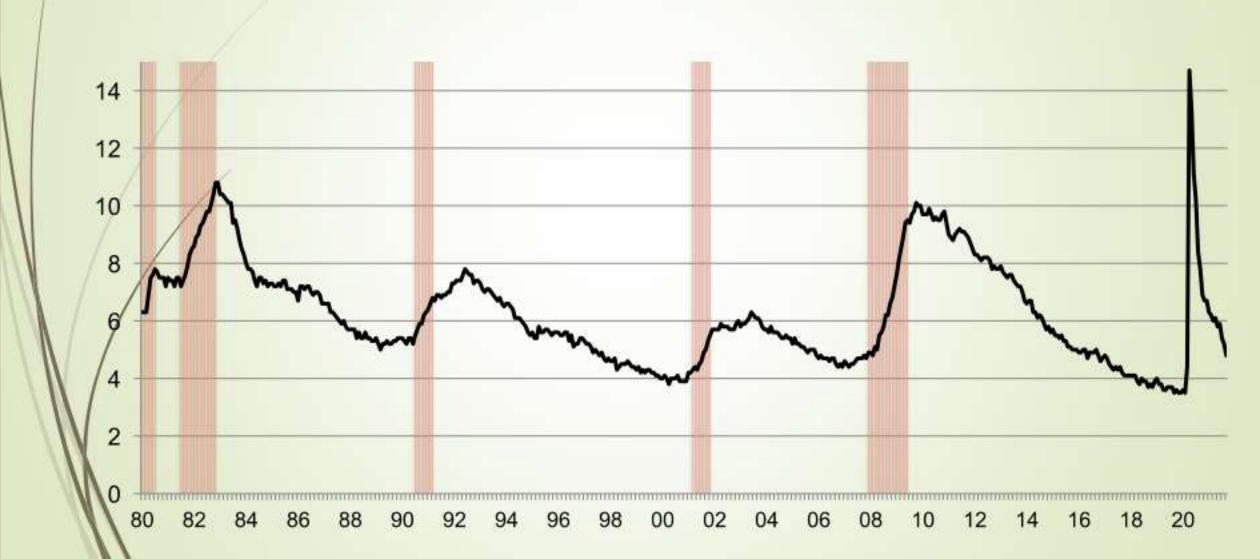




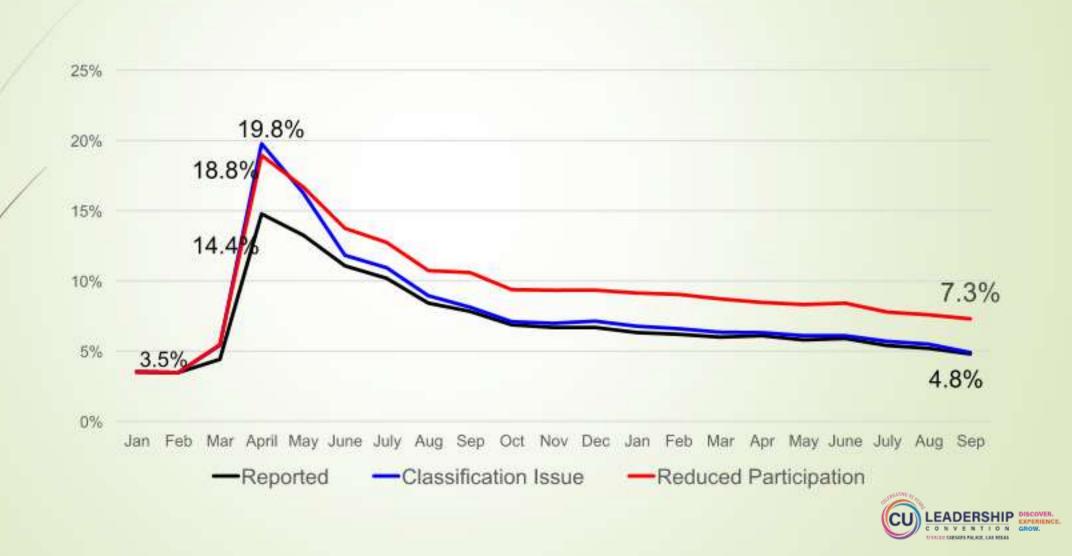




Percent of the Labor Force, Latest: August 2021



#### Unemployment Measurement During COVID Impact of Data Collection & Labor Force Participation



#### Puzzle: Stronger Recovery in GDP than Jobs

- X GDP now above pre-recession peak, but labor market still down by 5 million jobs
- Vunemployment high while jobs openings plentiful
  - Elevated unemployment compensation (now ended)
  - Virtual schooling and shortage of daycare
  - Employees concern about COVID-19
  - X Greater household savings, higher unemployment compensation, and stimulus payments allow longer "search" for better jobs
- Long-term benefit of labor shortage: greater productivity (labor saving tech), higher wages

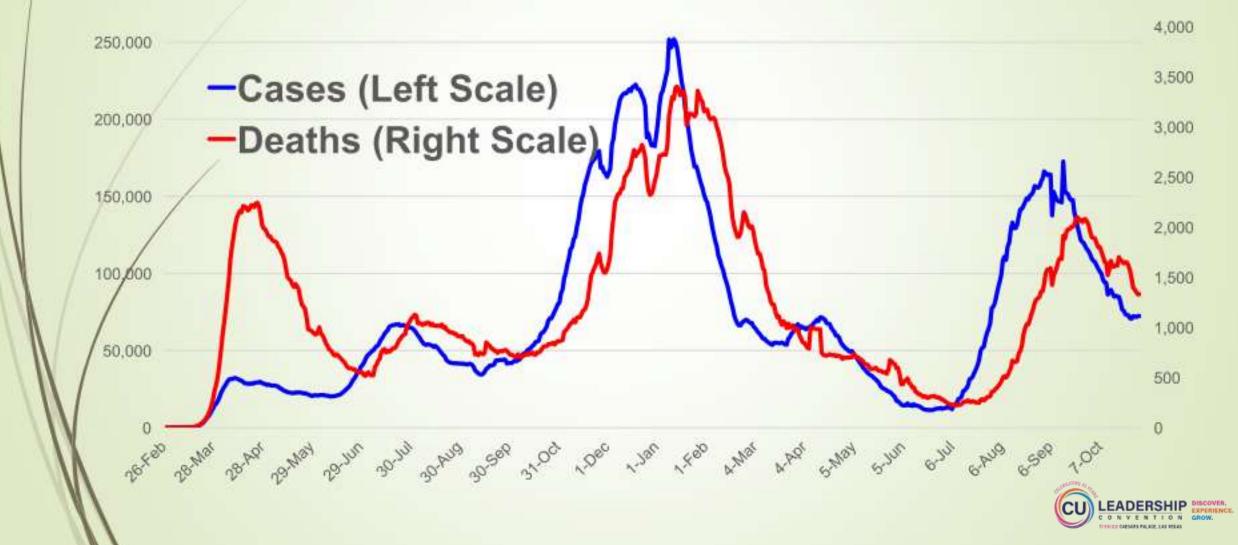
### Impact of COVID-19 Going Forward

- Community (herd) immunity:
  - × Was considered ~70%, with Delta now ~85%
- Immunity can come from prior infection or vaccination
  - Currently approaching a total of 70%
- A race between vaccine take-up, Delta and other variants
- Vaccine supply no longer an issue in the US
- Question of how long immunity lasts: both types
- If another surge in infections, reduced economic activity will be voluntary rather than mandated.



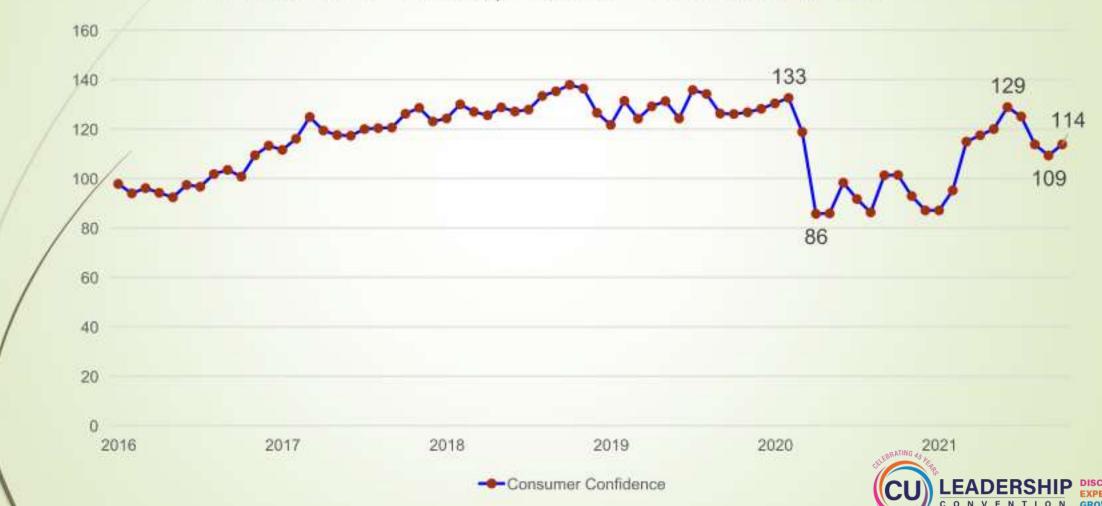
# Daily Confirmed COVID-19 Cases and Deaths, US To 10/31, Seven Day Moving Averages

US Totals to 10/31: Cases, 46 million; Deaths, 745 thousand



#### Consumer Confidence Since 2016

Conference Board, Latest: OCtober 2021



## Fiscal Policy

- Stimulus Package of February: \$1.9 trillion
  - × \$1,400 per person stimulus payments
  - Extra \$300 per week unemployment compensation, to September
  - Aid to state and local governments, etc
  - × Short term deficit increase, but likely lowered future national debt
  - Effects fading



#### Other Federal Economic Programs

- Infrastructure bill has passed the Senate: \$1 trillion over 10 years
  - Mostly "paid for" (taxes and reallocations), especially in first few years.
- Democratic policy agenda bill: was \$3.5 trillion, now \$1.75 tr
  - Will be largely "paid for", ultimate size will depend on appetite for tax increases and therefore substantially reduced
- Value of Social Security and Medicare with Baby Boomers retiring

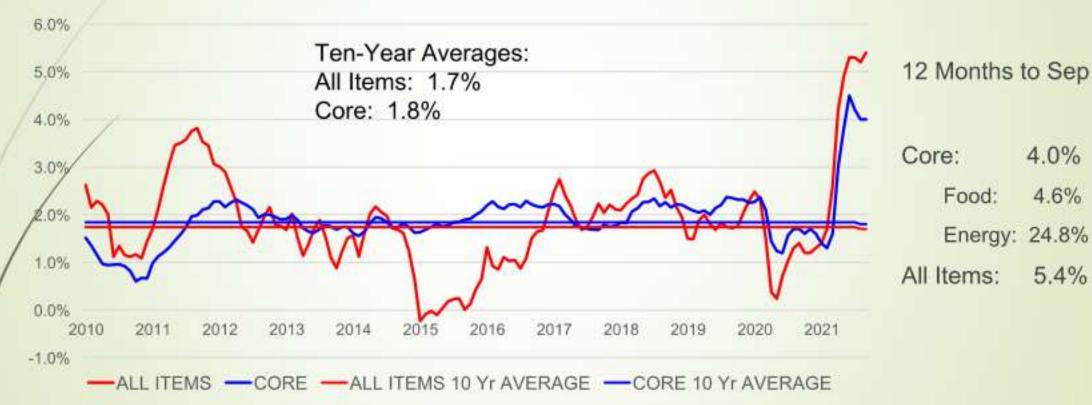
## Federal Reserve Monetary Policy

- X Lowered Fed Funds rate to 0 to 25 bp, advised intention to keep it there.
- "Quantitative easing", buying Treasury and Agency bonds, keeping long rates low, tapering beginning now
- Average Inflation Targeting: 2%, PCE Deflator, not CPI IMPLICATIONS:
- Fed Funds(short-term) rate near zero at least until second half of 2022
- × 10-Year Treasury below inflation rate for a while but should rise as quantitate easing ends over the course of next year



#### Consumer Price Index Since 2010

Twelve-Month Moving Averages, Monthly to September





4.0%

4.6%

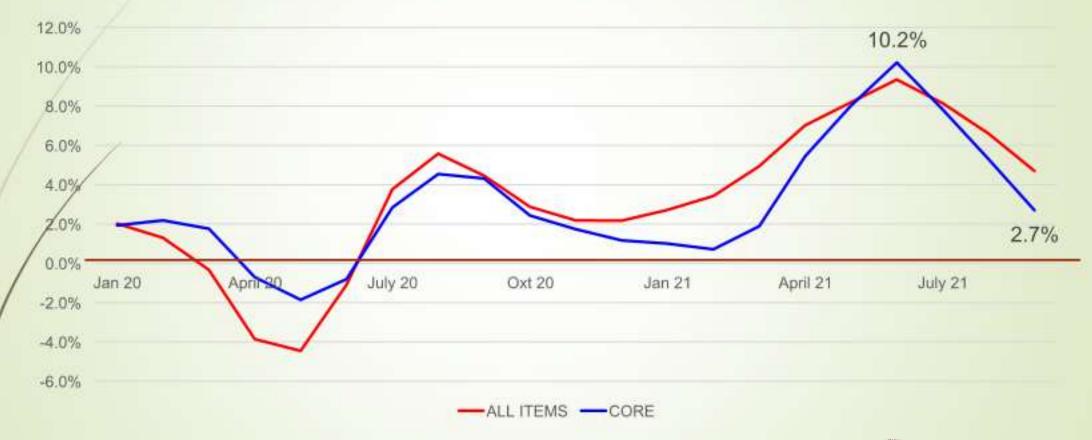
5.4%

### Rising Inflation: Temporary or Long Lasting?

- × Temporary Factors:
  - It's harder to rapidly restore an economy than to halt it in its tracks, demand can respond faster than supply, some of which has been destroyed
  - Supply chain bottlenecks
  - × Hugely stimulative fiscal policy winding down
  - Vehicle prices significant in consumer price index, are slowing, and will reverse
- Long-term threat
  - × Inflation expectations become entrenched
  - Loose monetary policy overshoots
- × Possible intermediate problem
  - The reversal of the temporary factors takes more than just a few quarters.

#### Consumer Price Index Since 2020

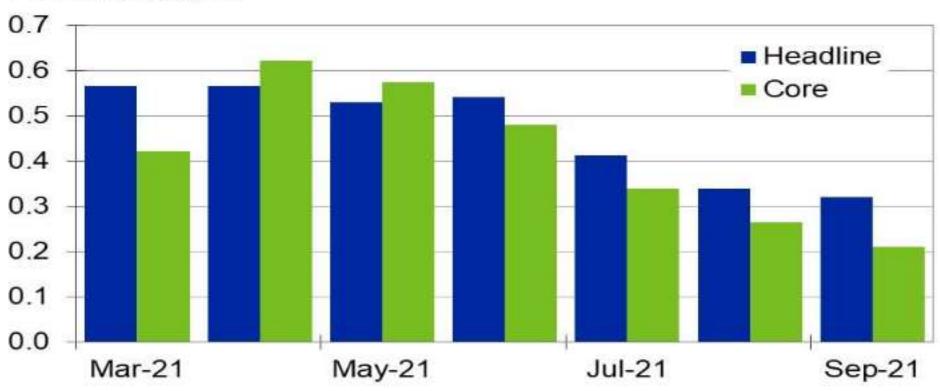
Three-Month Moving Averages, Monthly to August





#### Inflation Stiff but Tapering Gradually

PCE deflator, %

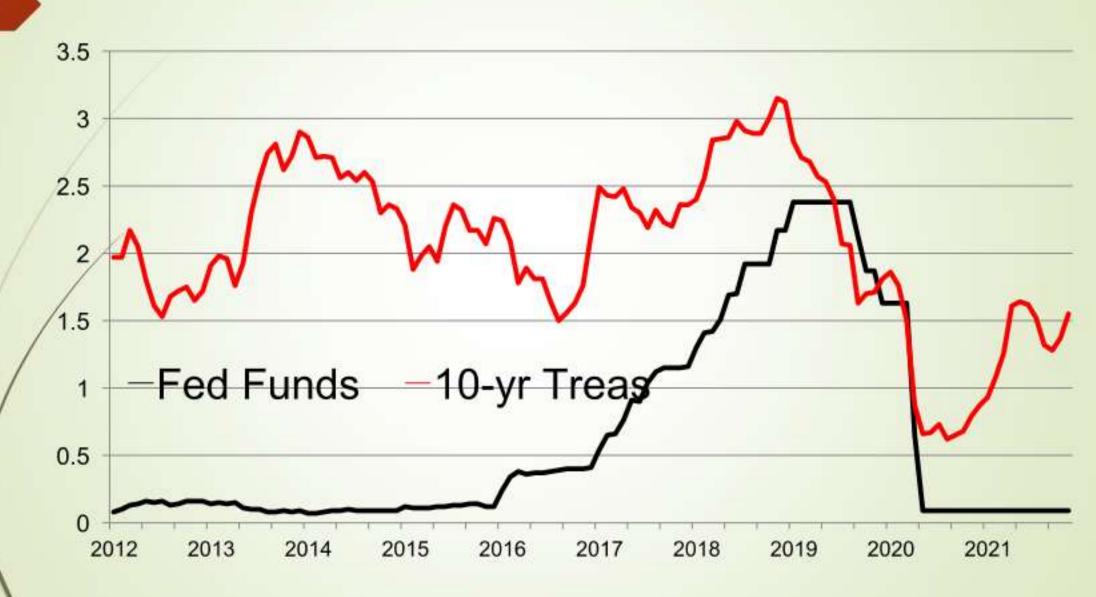


Sources: BEA, Moody's Analytics



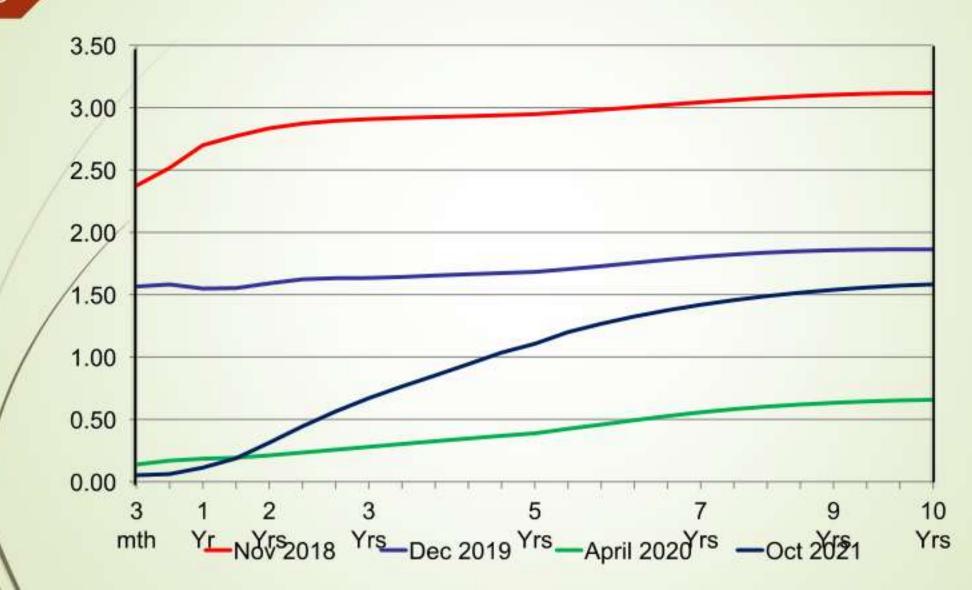
### Interest Rates





## Tracking Treasury Yield Curves (0)





## CUNA's economic forecast

Sep 17, 2021

	Actual results		Quarterly results/forecasts				Annual forecasts	
	5 Yr Avg	2020	2021:1	2021:2	2021:3	2021:4	2021	2022
Growth rates:								
Economic Growth (% chg GDP)*	1.10%	-3.50%	6.3%	6.6%	4.5%	6.0%	6.0%	4.5%
Inflation (% chg CPI)*	1.90%	1.30%	4.9%	9.3%	5.0%	2.5%	5.5%	2.5%
Unemployment Rate (BLS)	4.60%	6.70%	6.0%	5.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%
Federal Funds Rate (effective)	1.18%	0.09%	0.07%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%
10-Year Treasury Rate	2.08%	0.93%	1.73%	1.45%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%
10-Year-Fed Funds Spread	0.90%	0.84%	1.66%	1.37%	1.3%	1.4%	1.41%	1.9%



<sup>\*</sup>Percent change, annual rate. All other numbers are end-of-period values.



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# LESS HARM TO HOUSEHOLDS THAN GREAT RECESSION

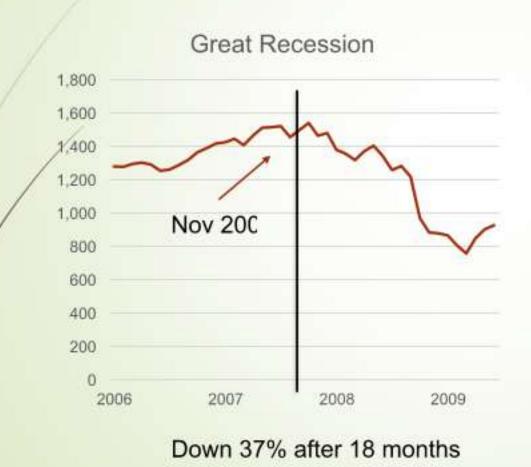
- Unemployment and job losses of shorter duration, although consumer facing sectors hit harder
- Expanded unemployment compensation buffered the worst effects of unemployment
- "Forced" saving strengthened household balance sheets
- Household sector's major asset (housing) hasn't fallen in value by 30% to 40%, just the opposite!
- Stock market has also done well
- A "K" shaped recovery







#### The Stock Market During During Two Recessions S&P 500, Monthly Averages



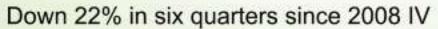
COVID Recession 5,000 4.500 Feb 2020 4.000 3,500 3,000 2,500 2,000 2020 2021 2018 2019

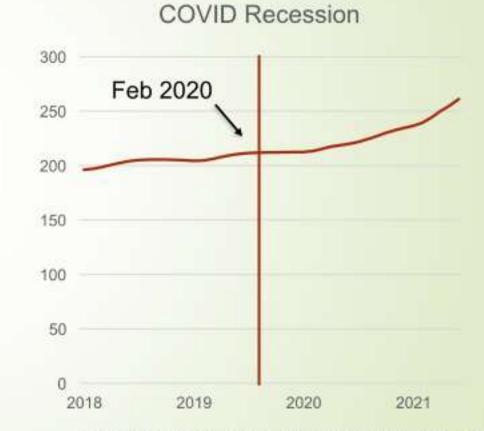
Up 36% since Feb 20 (18 months)



# Home Prices During Two Recessions Case Shiller National Index

#### Great Recession Nov 2009





Up 22% in since Feb 2020 (17 months)

#### CREDIT UNION IMPACTS THROUGH

#### 2022

- × Liquidity: deposit growth remains strong relative to loan growth in 2021, reversing in 2022
- Slight rise in delinquency and loan losses, from very low levels
- × Below normal earnings
  - × Depressed net interest margin
  - Moderate non-interest income (overdraft , interchange )
  - Loan loss provision boost is ending
  - First mortgage origination revenue winding down
  - Stabilzing net worth ratios



#### CUNA's credit union forecast

Sep 17, 2021

	Actual results			Quarterly res	ults/forecasts		Annual forecasts	
	5 Yr Avg	2020	2021:1	2021:2	2021:3	2021:4	2021	2022
Growth rates:	(5)						47	
Savings growth	9.6%	20.3%	6.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	12.0%	6.0%
Loan growth	8.4%	5.3%	0.3%	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	6.0%	9.0%
Asset growth	9.1%	17.7%	5.7%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	11.5%	5.5%
Membership growth	3.7%	3.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	3.4%	4.0%
Liquidity:								
Loan-to-share ratio**	80.4%	73.9%	68.70%	69.50%	70.0%	69.96%	70.0%	71.9%
Asset quality:								
Delinguency rate**	0.74%	0.59%	0.45%	0.46%	0.60%	0.65%	0.65%	0.60%
Net/charge-off rate*	0.53%	0.44%	0.31%	0.24%	0.3%	0.4%	0.31%	0.50%
Earnings:								
Return on average assets (ROA)*	0.79%	0.70%	1.04%	1.16%	0.80%	0.80%	0.95%	0.70%
Capital adequacy:								
Net worth ratio**	10.9%	10.3%	10.0%	10.2%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.2%



<sup>\*</sup>Quarterly data, annualized. \*\*End of period ratio.

Note: Data for 2021 Q2 are estimates based on CUNA's Monthly Credit Union Estimates



# Credit Union Earnings Analysis All US Credit Unions

	2019	2020	2021 II
Interest Yield in Assets	4.04%	3.53%	3.03%
Interest Cost of Assets	0.89%	0.70%	0.46%
Gross Spread (NII)	3.15%	2.83%	2.57%
Operating Expenses	3.19%	3.02%	2.79%
Non-Interest Income	1.40%	1.39%	1.40%
Provisions	0.43%	0.50%	0.07%
Net Income (ROA)	0.93%	0.70%	1.11%

### QUESTIONS?





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