

**Annual Report
of the
National Credit Union
Administration**

Washington, D.C.

20456



FEDERAL CREDIT UNION PROGRAM



1964 ANNUAL REPORT

BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS — WASHINGTON, D.C.

FCU-561

FOREWORD

The year 1964 marks the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Federal Credit Union Act, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 26, 1934.

Surely no one at that time could have foreseen the remarkable growth in Federal credit unions that has taken place in just three decades. By the end of 1964, Federal credit unions were serving more than eight million Americans and their families. Outstanding loans to members totaled \$3.3 billion and members' shares exceeded \$4 billion. In 1964, increases in loans and shares surpassed all previous records. Loans expanded \$438 million, almost one-fourth more than the previous record in 1960, while shares rose \$565 million, 30 percent more than the 1963 record.

But, of course, progress consists of more than financial expansion in a single year, as I hope this Report will make amply clear.

One of the major sources of pride to Federal credit unions, for example, is that the Federal credit union program has been supported for over a decade by the Federal credit unions themselves, without cost to the Federal Government.

Another source of satisfaction is that the basic philosophical foundations of the credit union movement—promotion of thrift and provision of credit to members at reasonable cost, all within the framework of organizations that are member-owned and operated—have been preserved by Federal credit unions.

As the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Federal credit union program is reached, it seems appropriate to broaden the scope of the annual report of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to include, with the regular annual statistical summarization of the financial operations of Federal credit unions, a review of the Bureau's activities. It is my hope that this more comprehensive coverage will make the Report for 1964 more useful to Federal credit union officials as well as to others who are interested in all phases of the Federal credit union program.

If the past thirty years is any indication, the future will give rise to major challenges and to important changes. With the experience and the maturity that the years have brought to us, however, I am quite sure that we can move ahead with confidence.

J. DEANE GANNON,
Director, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions

BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS
CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF
Washington, D.C. 20201

Office of the Director

J. DEANE GANNON ----- Director
JOSEPH E. BLOMGREN ----- Deputy Director
ROBERT W. SEAY ----- Assistant Director for Program Management
CARROLL SMITH ----- Assistant to the Deputy Director
EDWARD M. COOK ----- Employee Development Officer

Division of Administration

JOSEPH E. BLOMGREN ----- Chief
HARRY AUERBACH ----- Budget Officer
GLADYS M. AYRES ----- Chief, Fiscal Section
AGNES M. MARTIN ----- Personnel Officer

Division of Examination and Accounting

KENNETH L. WIMER ----- Chief
JOSEPH BELLENGHI ----- Technical Assistant
BERNARD H. ROSENBERG ----- Technical Assistant
EDWARD T. BERNHOFT ----- Technical Assistant

Division of Organization and Standards

SAMUEL B. MYRANT ----- Chief
LAWRENCE P. HURTER ----- Principal Program Analyst
DORIS E. LEARN ----- Program Assistant

Division of Statistical Research and Analysis

EDWIN J. SWINDLER ----- Chief
RONALD M. GARDNER ----- Principal Statistician

REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

Region	Regional representative	Associate regional representative	Address	Area served
I	James M. Gratto ----	Wm. M. O'Brien ---	Room 705, Park Square Building, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 Telephone: 482-7070	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
II-A	Reuben Lansky -----	Wm. B. Covington---	Room 1200, 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004 Telephone: 363-4630	New Jersey, New York.
II-B	Francis A. Maguire--	Stephen Pirk -----	Room 207, Blackstone Bldg., 112 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17101 Telephone: 787-4597	Delaware, Pennsylvania.
III	Harold B. Wright ---	John P. McGraw---	700 East Jefferson St., Charlottesville, Va. 22901 Telephone: 296-1227	District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia.
IV	James T. Coats-----	J. Theodore Rutland	Room 404, 50 7th St., NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30323 Telephone: 526-5032	Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.
V	Richard A. Walch ---	Kenyan E. Bixby---	Room 712, 433 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60607 Telephone: 828-5187	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
VI	Thornton L. Miller --	Gordon Johnson ---	560 Westport Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64111 Telephone: 221-5257	Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.
VII	Buford B. Lankford _	W. C. Johnson-----	9th Floor, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75222 Telephone: 749-2072	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.
IX	Erdis W. Smith -----	Francis J. Franzen--	Federal Office Building., 50 Fulton St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102 Telephone: 556-6277	Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD		iii
SECTION I	Federal Credit Union Operations, 1934-1964	
	Economic Developments	1
	Federal Credit Union Activity	1
	Federal Credit Unions by Age	8
	A Generation of Growth And Change	11
SECTION II	Administration of Program	
	Review of Developments in 1964	17
	Increased Productivity of Examiners	17
	Highlights in the History of Administration	18
	Staff Development Program	19
SECTION III	Legislative Developments	
	Review of Developments in 1964	21
	Legal Interpretations	22
	History of Significant Legislative Developments	25
SECTION IV	Examination of Federal Credit Unions	
	Review of Developments in 1964	29
	Three Decades of Progress in Examination Procedures And Techniques	30
SECTION V	Chartering of Federal Credit Unions	
	Review of Developments in 1964	33
	Thirty Years of Growth	33
	Liquidation of Federal Credit Unions	37
SECTION VI	Research Program	39
SECTION VII	Special Programs	
	Credit Unions for Low Income People	49
	International Activities	50
	Thrift Emphasized	51
	Emergency Preparedness	51
SECTION VIII	Milestones in Federal Credit Union History	55
SECTION IX	Statistical Tables	59
INDEX		95

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 1964

[Amounts, except averages, in millions of dollars]

Item	Number or amount		Change during year (number or amount)	Percent change ¹	
	1964	1963		1963 to 1964	1954 to 1964
Outstanding charters Dec. 31 -----	11,664	11,407	257	2.3	53.8
Number of charters issued -----	580	622	-42	- 6.8	-31.9
Charters canceled -----	323	312	11	3.5	164.8
In liquidation Dec. 31 -----	329	375	-46	-12.3	33.3
Number chartered but not yet operating -----	57	77	-20	-26.0	78.1
Number in operation Dec. 31 -----	11,278	10,955	323	2.9	56.1
Membership -----	8,092,030	7,499,747	592,283	7.9	124.9
Shares -----	4,017.4	3,452.6	564.8	16.4	331.3
Average per member -----	496	460	36	7.8	91.5
Total assets -----	4,559.4	3,916.5	642.9	16.4	341.3
Loans outstanding Dec. 31 -----	3,349.1	2,911.2	437.9	15.0	391.1
Loans to members during year -----	4,522.7	4,017.1	505.6	12.6	320.5
Average size of loan -----	805	753	52	6.9	104.3
Gross income -----	353.3	307.8	45.5	14.8	402.8
Total expenses -----	136.5	120.4	16.0	13.3	379.1
Net income before transfer to reserves -----	216.8	187.4	29.5	15.7	419.0
Regular and special reserves -----	246.3	207.9	38.4	18.5	637.3
Regular reserve -----	226.5	191.4	35.2	18.4	627.6
Number paying dividends Dec. 31 -----	10,137	9,763	374	3.8	63.0
Amount of dividends paid to members during year -----	159.9	137.2	22.8	16.6	462.6
Number paying interest refund -----	2,442	2,279	163	7.2	(²)
Amount of interest refunded to borrowers -----	14.2	12.6	1.6	12.2	(²)

¹ Based on unrounded data.

² Data not available for 1954.

SECTION I

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION OPERATIONS, 1934-1964

Economic Developments

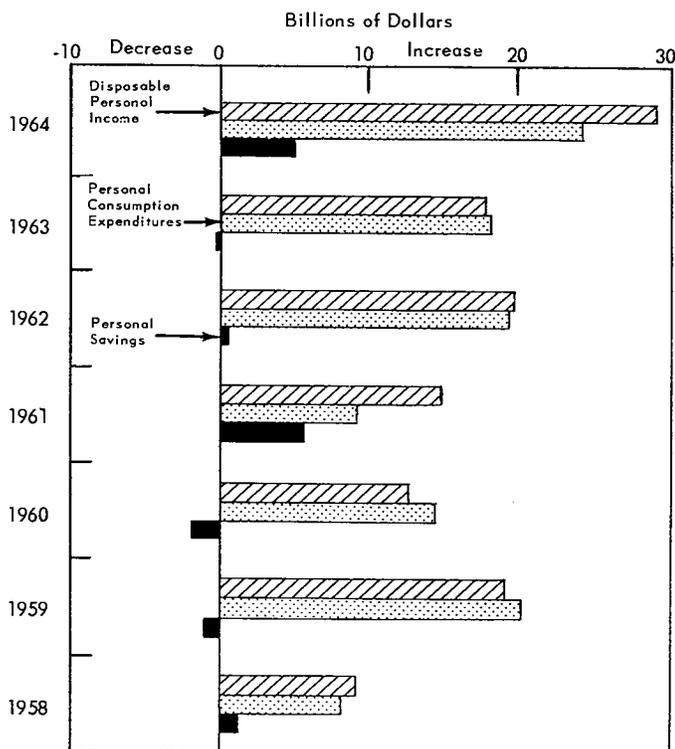
Substantial expansion in Federal credit union operations took place in 1964 in a climate of vigorous domestic economic growth and prosperity.

Economic activity expanded for the fourth successive year, with gains taking place at an even more rapid rate than in 1963. The current period of growth, which began in March 1961, is already one of the longest in our history, and major indicators suggest a continuation of expansion into 1965.

Despite strikes in the automobile industry late in 1964, gross national product increased 6.6 percent, to \$623 billion by yearend, and consumer income after taxes rose to \$431.8 billion.

CHART 1.

CHANGES IN DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES, AND PERSONAL SAVINGS, 1958-64.



Source: Department of Commerce

Commodity prices remained fairly stable despite stimulative influences provided by the reduction in Federal income taxes early in the year, and a generally unrestrictive monetary policy. The consumer price index rose moderately, as prices for services continued to increase more rapidly than other prices.

Increases in consumer income after taxes and in personal consumption expenditures were larger in 1964 than in any year of the current cyclical expansion, while the rise in personal savings was the largest since 1961, as Chart 1 shows.

According to data compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, consumers added \$24 billion to their savings accounts at financial institutions in 1964, considerably more than in 1963. At the same time, they increased their short- and intermediate-term instalment debt at such institutions by \$5 billion, somewhat less than in 1963.

Federal Credit Union Activity

Almost all phases of Federal credit union operations grew at a record-breaking pace during 1964.

Members' shares and loans outstanding increased \$565 million and \$438 million, respectively, more than in any previous year in the thirty-year history of the program. At yearend, shares totaled \$4,017 million, and loans, \$3,349 million, as Table 1 shows.

The downward drift in annual rates of increase in members' shares and total assets, which has characterized expansion in these items in recent years, was interrupted in spectacular fashion in 1964. Each of these balance sheet items rose more than 16 percent, the largest percentage increases in any year since 1957. The expansion in loans, at 15 percent, on the other hand, was larger than in 1963, but considerably smaller than the increases, averaging 21 percent, in 1959 and 1960. As a result of the larger growth in shares than in loans in

1964, the percentage of loans to total assets dropped to 73.5, almost a full point below a year earlier.

Consumer saving and borrowing at credit unions tend to reflect national saving and borrowing patterns. The larger expansion in shares than in loans at Federal credit unions in 1964, for example, accompanied a substantial increase, on a national scale, in the flow of personal saving from the preceding year, as Chart 1 shows. In 1961, also, when personal saving increased sharply from the previous year, a similar pattern of share and loan growth took place at Federal credit unions.

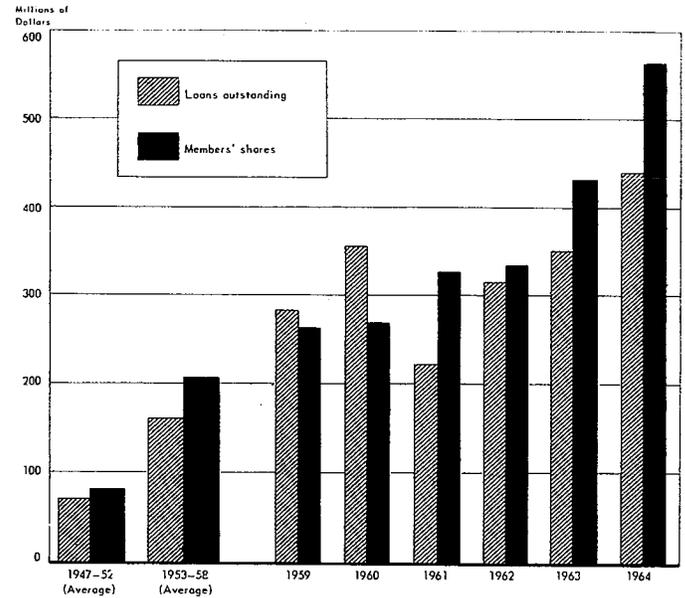
The increase in the number of members of Federal credit unions in 1964, at 592 thousand, also set a record, and total membership had passed the 8 million mark by yearend. Membership as a percentage of potential rose from 55.8 percent in 1963 to 57.5 percent in 1964.

The number of operating Federal credit union charters increased 323 to 11,278 in 1964 but the rate of increase continued to drop off.

During 1964, 580 charters were issued and 323 were canceled. Almost three-fifths of the net gain was accounted for by six states—Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and California. Chartering in 1964 and in earlier years is discussed more fully in Section V of this Report.

CHART 2.

ANNUAL INCREASES IN LOANS OUTSTANDING AND MEMBERS' SHARES AT FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, 1947-64.



Seasonal Changes in Loans and Shares

On a seasonally adjusted basis, loans at Federal credit unions expanded more rapidly in the first three quarters than in the fourth quarter of 1964. Shares, on the other hand, increased more rapidly in the April-December period following the reduction in Federal income taxes than in the first quarter.

The major component of change in loans and shares at Federal credit unions in recent years has been long-term growth, which has had a tendency to overshadow the relatively small amount of seasonal variation. Nevertheless, distinct seasonal patterns of change take place throughout the year, as may be seen by Chart 3.

Federal credit union loans outstanding typically fluctuate within a range of about \$100 million each year, solely as a result of seasonal influences, as the lower inset on Chart 3 shows. Loans drop each year in January from their seasonal peak in December, and continue to decline at reduced rates in February and March. This first-quarter pattern of Federal credit union loans conforms with changes observable in total consumer short- and intermediate-term instalment debt at this time of the year, during which much of the debt acquired during the preceding Holiday season is repaid.

TABLE 1.—Federal credit union operations, 1964
[Dollar amounts in millions]

Item	Dec. 31, 1964		Increase during 1964	
	Number or amount	Percentage distribution	Number or amount	Percent
Number of operating Federal credit unions	11,278	----	323	2.9
Number of members	8,092,030	----	592,283	7.9
Total Assets/Liabilities and Capital	4,559	100.0	643	16.4
Loans to members	3,349	73.5	438	15.0
Cash	256	5.6	39	18.1
U.S. Government obligations ¹	100	2.2	12	13.5
Savings and loan shares	740	16.2	141	23.6
Loans to other credit unions	66	1.5	7	11.4
Other assets	47	1.0	6	13.4
Notes payable	79	1.7	10	15.4
Accounts payable and other liabilities	29	.6	8	36.6
Shares	4,017	88.2	565	16.4
Regular reserve	227	5.0	35	18.4
Special reserve for delinquent loans	5	.1	(²)	10.3
Other reserves ³	15	.3	3	23.2
Undivided earnings ⁴	188	4.1	21	12.9

¹ Includes investments in Federal agency securities—amounting to \$4.9 million—authorized under the 1964 amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act.

² Less than \$500,000.

³ Reserve for contingencies and special reserve for losses.

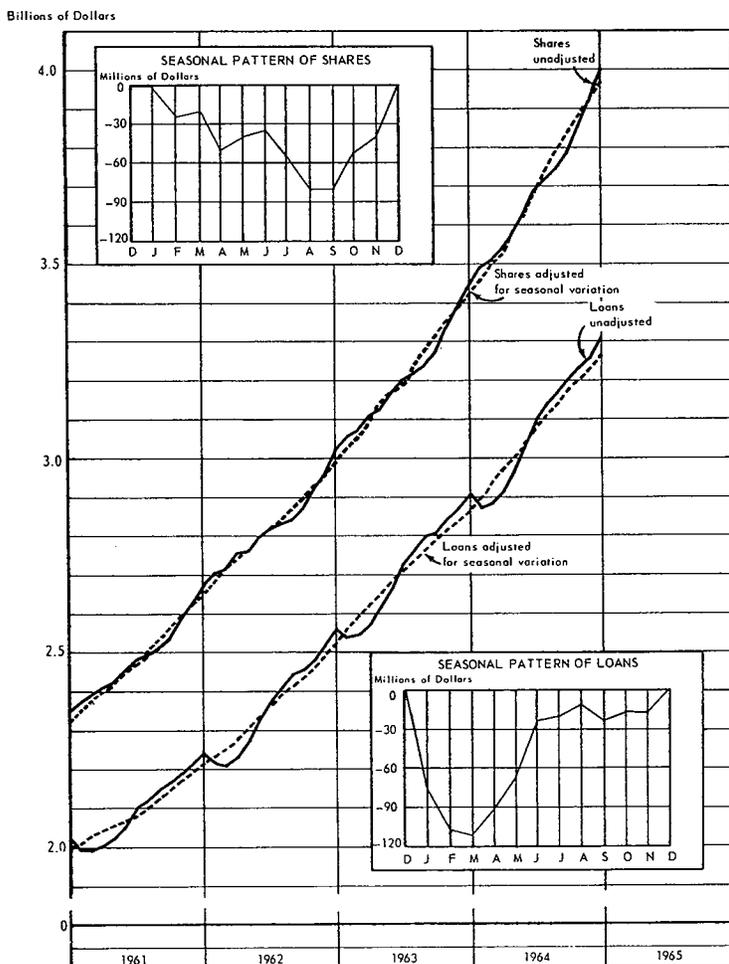
⁴ Before payment of yearend dividends.

In the second quarter of each year the volume of loans made typically exceeds the volume of repayments on loans, so that outstandings increase. From mid-year through November there is relatively little seasonal change. In December, outstanding loans rise moderately to their seasonal peak.

Members' shares at Federal credit unions fluctuate within a narrower seasonal range, about \$80 million, than loans, as the upper inset on Chart 3 shows. From the seasonal peak in December and January, shares begin an irregular downward movement in February that continues through August. After no change in September shares show a sharp seasonal increase in the fourth quarter.

As may be seen from Chart 3, the seasonal adjustment procedure considerably smooths the

CHART 3.
MEMBERS' SHARES AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION, DECEMBER, 1960-DECEMBER, 1964.



¹ Data for 1964 not adjusted to yearend benchmarks.

Note: Monthly data are based on reports furnished to the Bureau by about 1,350 Federal and State credit unions. For a description of this reporting program, see Section VI, pages 39-41 of this Report. Back figures for the period December 1955-December 1964, are shown in Tables 27-29, pages 88-93, in the Statistical Section.

series for loans and shares, so that short-run changes can be interpreted in terms of the more basic, longer-run influences affecting the data. It should again be emphasized that the dominant factor in changes in Federal credit union shares and loans is the underlying growth in the series which, particularly in the case of shares, almost completely obscures the relatively small seasonal movements.

Other Financial Developments

Investments in savings and loan association shares increased \$141 million during the year, a 24 percent expansion from a year earlier. The 1964 increase in savings and loan shares was a record amount for a single year, although this item has shown considerably larger percentage growth in several years during the last decade.

All types of reserves showed considerable expansion in 1964. Relative growth was particularly marked in "other" reserve accounts, as may be seen by Table 1.

Income and Expenses. Federal credit union income amounted to \$353 million and expenses to \$136 million in 1964, as Table 2 shows. Net income, at \$217 million, represents an increase of more than 15 percent over 1963. Most of the expansion in income was accounted for by an increase in interest on loans to members, which is the major source of income to credit unions. However, this category accounted for a slightly smaller proportion, and investment income a slightly larger proportion, of total income than in 1963.

TABLE 2.—Income and expenses of Federal credit unions, 1964

Income and expenses	Calendar year 1964		Increase during 1964	
	Amount (millions)	Percentage distribution	Amount (millions)	Percent
Total income -----	\$353	100.0	\$46	14.8
Interest on loans -----	315	89.2	39	14.1
Income from investments -----	37	10.3	6	20.6
Other income -----	2	.5	(¹)	18.0
Total expenses -----	136	100.0	16	13.3
Total salaries -----	58	42.6	6	11.8
Borrowers' protection insurance -----	19	13.7	3	16.8
Life savings insurance -----	12	9.3	2	15.9
League dues -----	4	3.2	(¹)	9.1
Surety bond premiums -----	1	1.3	(¹)	7.1
Examination and supervision fees -----	5	3.4	(¹)	8.1
Interest on borrowed money -----	3	2.5	(¹)	3.3
Educational expenses -----	3	1.8	(¹)	18.6
Other expenses -----	30	22.2	4	15.9
Net income -----	217	---	29	15.7

¹ Less than \$500,000.

The largest single expense item, salaries, amounted to \$58 million, and comprised about 43 percent of total expenses during 1964. Three-fifths of the salary expense is incurred by 9 percent of the credit unions with assets of \$1 million or more. Smaller credit unions, in general, rely more heavily on voluntary assistance than do the larger groups.

Dividends and Interest Refunds

Dividends. The proportion of operating Federal credit unions paying a dividend on shares at mid-year, shown in Table 3, edged up from 18.2 percent in 1963 to 19.4 percent in 1964. Since mid-year dividends were first authorized in 1960 under the 1959 amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act, the proportion of credit unions paying them has gradually increased each year.

Yearend dividends were paid by 9 out of 10 Federal credit unions in 1964, and the median rate of return was 4.88 percent, compared with 4.63 percent in 1963. The maximum dividend rate for Federal credit unions is 6 percent.

TABLE 3.—Federal credit unions grouped according to annual rate of dividend, June 30 and Dec. 31, 1964

Annual rate of dividend	Dividend based on shares of—					
	December 31			June 30		
	Number	Percent based on—		Number	Percent based on—	
		Number operating	Number paying		Number operating	Number paying
Number operating Dec. 31	11,278	100.0	---	11,278	100.0	---
Credit unions paying no dividend	1,141	10.1	---	9,085	80.6	---
Credit unions paying dividend, total	10,137	89.9	100.0	2,193	19.4	100.0
Less than 1 percent	0	---	---	0	---	---
1 to 1.9 percent	31	.3	.3	3	(1)	.1
2 to 2.9 percent	214	1.9	2.1	41	.4	1.9
3 to 3.9 percent	839	7.4	8.3	88	.8	4.0
4 to 4.9 percent	5,208	46.3	51.4	1,131	10.0	51.6
5 to 5.9 percent	3,186	28.2	31.4	792	7.0	36.1
6 percent	659	5.8	6.5	138	1.2	6.3

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Interest Refunds. End-of-year refunds of interest to borrowing members were paid in 2,442 (21.7 percent) of the operating Federal credit unions in 1964, as Table 4 shows. Forty-seven percent of the Federal credit unions that refunded interest in 1964 did so at the 10 percent rate, 27 percent returned less than 10 percent of the interest paid by their members in 1964, and 26 percent refunded more than 10 percent. A few Federal credit unions returned as much as 30 percent or more of the interest paid on loans to their members in 1964.

TABLE 4.—Federal credit unions grouped according to rate of interest refund to borrowers, Dec. 31, 1964

Rate of interest refund	Number	Percent based on—	
		Number operating	Number paying
Number operating Dec. 31	11,278	100.0	---
Credit unions paying no interest refund	8,836	78.3	---
Credit unions paying interest refund, total	2,442	21.7	100.0
Less than 5 percent	75	.7	3.0
5-9.9 percent	591	5.2	24.2
10 percent	1,149	10.3	47.1
10.1-14.9 percent	69	.6	2.8
15-19.9 percent	309	2.7	12.7
20-29.9 percent	233	2.1	9.5
30 percent and over	16	.1	.7

Liquidations.

Of the 323 charters canceled in 1964, 32 resulted from conversion to State charters, 22 Federal credit unions merged with other Federal credit unions, and 10 charters were revoked through failure to commence operations within 12 months of the approval of the charter. The remaining 259 groups completed liquidation and the charters were canceled in 1964.

Some 79 percent of the 4,371 Federal credit unions that completed liquidation during the thirty-year span of operations of the program did so at no loss to the members, as Table 5 shows. In addition to full return of their shareholdings at liquidation, members in some of these Federal credit unions received a liquidating dividend, amounting to more than \$4½ million in the aggregate. Losses to members in the 928 Federal credit unions that paid less than 100 percent of shareholdings at liquidation during the 1934-1964 period totaled \$1.2 million.

TABLE 5.—Liquidations of Federal credit unions, 1934-64

Item	Liquidations completed		
	1934-64	1963	1964
Number of Federal credit unions	4,371	276	259
Paid 100 percent or more	3,443	227	215
Paid less than 100 percent	928	49	44
Number of members	537,748	44,818	47,937
Received 100 percent or more	436,914	38,461	41,434
Received less than 100 percent	100,834	6,357	6,503
Amount of shares	\$68,751,546	\$9,424,909	\$10,818,317
Repaid 100 percent or more ¹	\$62,093,193	\$8,927,670	\$10,157,922
Repaid less than 100 percent ²	\$6,658,353	\$497,239	\$660,395

¹ In addition, dividends were paid on some of these shares as follows: 1934-64, \$4,507,257; 1963, \$729,430; 1964, \$843,084.

² The losses on these shares were as follows: 1934-64, \$1,214,287; 1963, \$110,336; 1964, \$132,792.

The 259 Federal credit unions that completed liquidation in 1964, distributed by size of the members' shareholdings and by number of members, are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—Shares paid out by Federal credit unions completing liquidation during 1964

Classification	Paid less than 100 percent	Paid 100 percent or more	Total	
			Number	Cumulative percentage
Total	44	215	259	---
Amount of shares:				
Less than \$1,000	12	15	27	10.4
\$1,000 - \$4,999	12	49	61	34.0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	6	47	53	54.4
\$10,000 - \$24,999	6	45	51	74.1
\$25,000 - \$49,999	6	27	33	86.9
\$50,000 - \$99,999	—	10	10	90.7
\$100,000 or more	2	22	24	100.0
Number of members:				
Under 50	13	30	43	16.6
50-99	9	67	76	45.9
100-149	7	51	58	68.3
150-249	8	33	41	84.2
250-499	4	18	22	92.7
500-749	3	7	10	96.5
750-999	—	1	1	96.9
1,000 and over	—	8	8	100.0

For further discussion of this subject, see Section V.

Reserves.

According to law, Federal credit unions must establish a regular reserve consisting of members' entrance fees, fines, and transfers of 20 percent of net earnings in each dividend period until the regular reserve is equal to 10 percent of members' shareholdings. At that time no further transfers from earnings are required. Special reserve accounts may also be found necessary by the Director of the Bureau.

Share growth has been so rapid over the years that despite supplementation of regular reserves as required by law, the ten percent goal has not yet been reached by Federal credit unions as a group. In 1964, for example, Federal credit unions added \$43 million to their regular reserve accounts (19.8 percent of aggregate net earnings), but by yearend the regular-reserve-to-share ratio was 5.6 percent, only slightly higher than in 1963, as Table 7 shows.

A major factor in the small increase was the relatively large percentage growth in shares compared with that in net earnings in 1964. Another factor tending to retard the growth of regular reserves was loan charge-offs which amounted to about \$11 million in 1964, somewhat more than in 1963.

In general, large Federal credit unions tend to have higher reserve-to-share ratios than small credit unions, although the largest size group—credit unions with assets of \$2 million and over—had a somewhat lower reserve-to-share ratio than the next smaller group. The two largest size groups together accounted for about three-fourths of total assets of all Federal credit unions at the end of 1964.

TABLE 7.—Reserves, net earnings, and shares of Federal credit unions, specified periods, 1947-64

Year and asset size group	Reserves as percent of members' shares		Percent change from preceding year in:			
	Regular reserves	Total reserves	Members' shares	Regular reserve	Total reserves	Net earnings
1947-52 (av.)	3.3	3.5	24.4	24.4	24.9	39.6
1953-58 (av.)	3.7	4.0	20.4	25.3	26.5	25.0
1959	4.4	4.9	14.5	21.1	19.9	16.0
1960	4.8	5.2	13.0	21.7	20.8	21.3
1961	5.0	5.5	14.0	19.9	19.8	13.8
1962	5.3	5.8	13.0	19.7	19.3	15.6
1963	5.5	6.0	14.3	19.3	19.3	14.9
1964 ¹	5.6	6.1	16.4	18.4	18.5	15.7
Asset size (in thousands):						
Less than \$500	5.4	5.8	4.5	5.2	4.9	3.4
\$500-\$1,999	5.9	6.4	12.5	15.6	15.8	11.1
\$2,000 and over	5.6	6.1	28.8	30.5	30.8	29.3

¹ Breakdown by asset size shown below.

Operating Ratios and Averages.

Selected ratios and averages pertaining to Federal credit union operations in 1964 are shown in Section IX, Tables 19 and 20 for Federal credit unions grouped by State, Tables 21 and 22 for Federal credit unions grouped by type-of-membership, and Table 26 for Federal credit unions grouped by asset size. Similar data are shown in Table 11 of this Section for Federal credit unions grouped by age (year chartered).

Differences in operating ratios appear to be associated more with size of credit union than with any other single variable. The operations of smaller credit unions as a group are characterized by relatively low salary expense compared with other expenses, a relatively high rate of loan delinquency, a low ratio of loans to total assets, a low ratio of reserves to shares, and a low ratio of actual to potential members. It is important to recognize, of course, that the small size groups do not consist of the same credit unions year after year. Newly chartered credit unions typically start out small, with the operating characteristics that accompany smallness, but as time goes on most of them move up the size scale.

Purpose of Loan. In 1964 Federal credit unions made \$4.5 billion of new loans to their members for a wide variety of purposes, as shown in Table 8. On the basis of a survey made by the Bureau in 1961 of about one-fourth of all operating Federal credit unions, it can be assumed that about one-third of all loans were made for the purpose of purchasing an automobile. One in every seven dollars was borrowed for the purpose of repaying debts. Homes, home furnishing and other durable goods accounted for more than one-fifth of all new loans. Medical, hospital, dental, and funeral expenses accounted for about 5 percent of the total, and educational expenses for 2 percent.

TABLE 8.—Loans made by operating Federal credit unions, by purpose, 1964

Purpose category	Loans made	
	Amount ¹ (millions)	Percent of total
Total	\$4,523	100.0
New automobiles	778	17.2
Used automobiles	620	13.7
Consolidation of debts	674	14.9
Homes, home improvements, and maintenance	624	13.8
Furniture, household appliances, and other durable goods (boats, house trailers, etc.)	344	7.6
Holiday and recreation expenses (vacations, gifts, etc.)	231	5.1
Medical, hospital, dental, and funeral expenses	217	4.8
Current living expenses	145	3.2
Educational expenses	86	1.9
All other	804	17.8

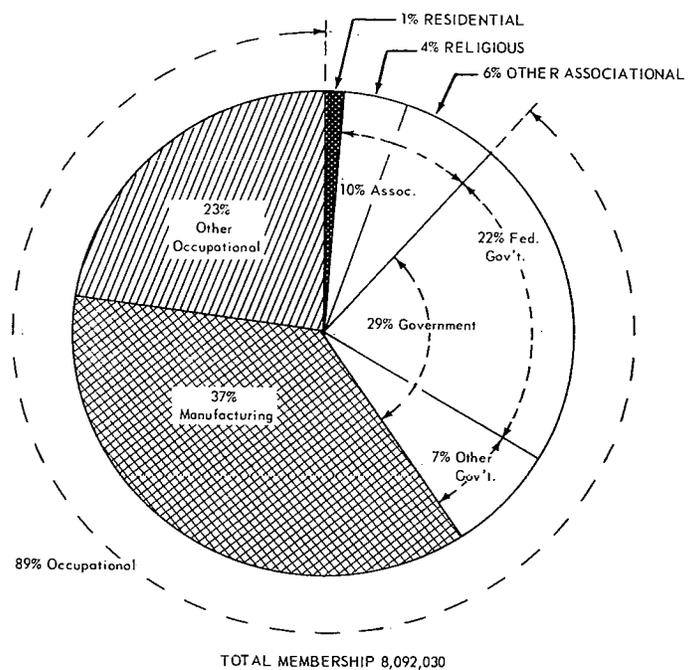
¹ Estimated on basis of 1961 survey.

Type of Membership. Occupational groups in private industry and commerce, and in Federal, State, and other government agencies account for the bulk of the Federal credit unions in the United States. In 1964, occupational groups accounted for 83 percent of the number and 89 percent of the membership of all Federal credit unions, as may be seen in Chart 4. Associational groups, comprising 15 percent of the number and 10 percent of the membership in 1964, consist of credit unions in religious organizations (largely parish groups), labor union groups, fraternal and professional organizations, and cooperatives. Federal credit unions in urban and rural communities—residential groups—account for only 2 percent of the number and somewhat more than 1 percent of the membership of all Federal credit unions.

Almost 90 percent of the record 592 thousand increase in membership in 1964 occurred among occupational groups as a whole. Government employee groups accounted for 248

CHART 4.

MEMBERS OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, DECEMBER 31, 1964.



thousand (42 percent) of the total gain in membership in 1964. Federal Government employee groups recorded an increase of 193 thousand—two-thirds of which occurred among Federal credit unions in military establishments. Federal civilian and military Federal credit unions each recorded a 12-percent increase in membership, in contrast to a national gain of about 8 percent, in 1964. The manufacturing occupations, on the other hand—which made up 37 percent of the total membership—increased only 5.8 percent during the year.

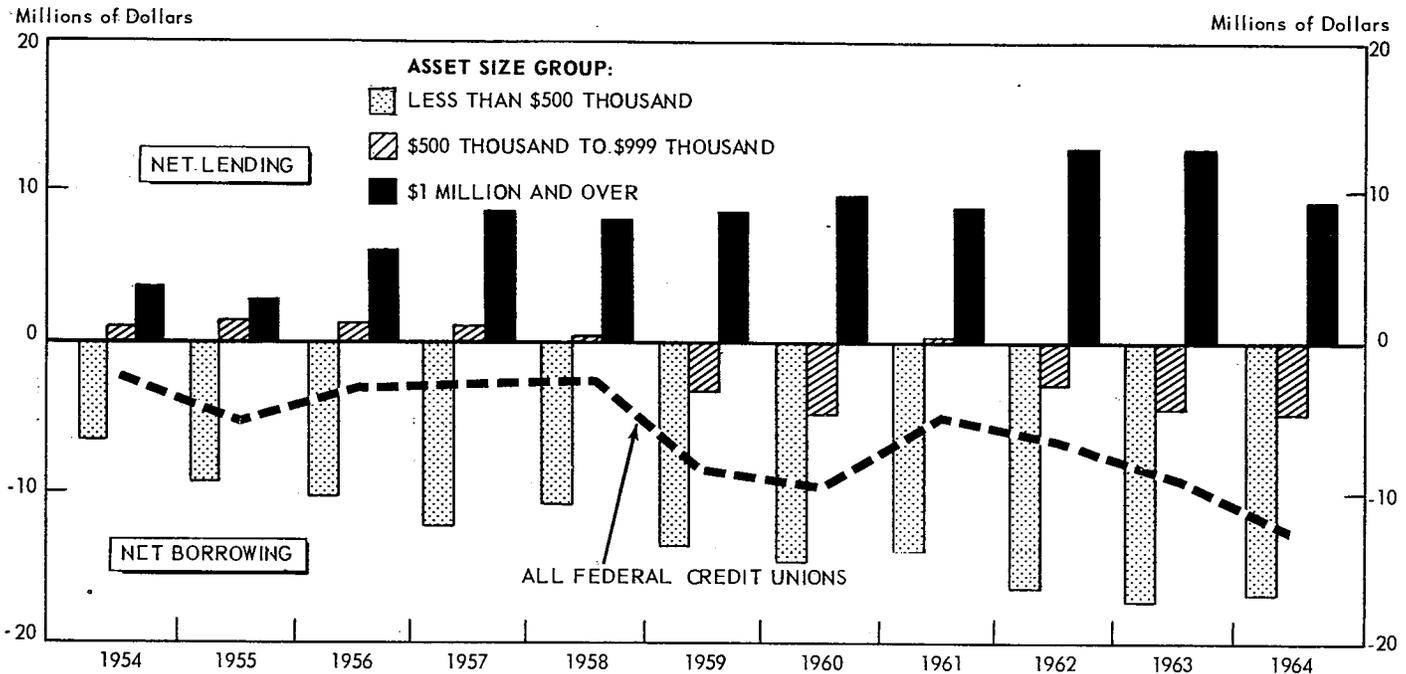
Associational groups recorded a 7.7 percent increase in membership in 1964, and residential groups reported a gain of 9.5 percent.

Loans to Other Credit Unions and Notes Payable. Federal credit unions as a group have been net borrowers as of yearend for many years. Their debt has risen somewhat over the years, but remains relatively small, as Chart 5 shows.

As of the end of 1964, loans to other credit unions amounted to \$66.1 million and notes payable to \$78.5 million. The net indebtedness of Federal credit unions as a group, at \$12.4 million, compares with previous highs of \$9.6 million in 1960 and \$8.8 million in 1963. Such debt is, of course, relatively small compared with the volume of liquid assets held by Federal credit unions.

CHART 5.

NET LENDING AND BORROWING BY FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, BY SIZE GROUP, 1954-64.



On balance, smaller credit unions are net debtors and larger credit unions are net creditors, as Chart 5 shows.

Balance Sheet Structure

There have been important structural changes in the balance sheets of Federal credit unions of different sizes in recent years, as is indicated in Chart 6. Shifts in the distribution of balance sheet items at credit unions of different size over long periods must be interpreted cautiously since balance sheet structure tends to be closely related to the size of credit union which, on the average, has increased over the years. Nonetheless, such shifts are of interest and are enlightening, particularly for short periods of time.

Federal credit unions in all size groups increased their loans to members as a proportion of total assets over the period 1950-64 as a whole, as the top panel of Chart 6 shows. For each size group, the loan-to-asset ratio rose from 1950 to 1960, with the increase most marked at the largest credit unions, then dropped from 1960 to 1964. For the 14 years, the ratio for the largest size group rose more than 13 points, considerably more than for the smaller groups. Since assets held in the form of cash and "other" showed relatively little change over the period, changes in the proportion of loans had their major effect on investments.

The relative importance of the major forms of Federal credit union investments have shown substantial changes over the period, as the center panel of Chart 6 shows.

In the fourteen years since 1950, Federal credit unions of all sizes have substantially increased the proportion of their investments held in the form of savings and loan shares, and decreased their holdings of U.S. Government securities. The relative growth in holdings of savings and loan shares has been particularly marked at credit unions in the \$500 thousand and less asset size group.

The proportion of investments in the form of loans to other credit unions has fluctuated somewhat, but has remained relatively small over the period.

Members' shares comprise about 88 percent of total liabilities, a proportion that has remained relatively stable for several years. The percentage distribution of principal liabilities, which excludes members' shares, in the bottom panel of the chart shows that reserves account for a larger proportion of total "other" liabilities at each of the three size groups at the end of 1964 than they had 14 years earlier. Notes payable have, in general, tended to account for a declining proportion of other liabilities at all sizes of Federal credit unions.

* * * *

CHART 6.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE SHEET DATA, BY SIZE OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, SELECTED YEARS.

Federal Credit Unions
By Age

Data for operating Federal credit unions grouped by age (year chartered) have previously been published in the Bureau's annual reports at 5-year intervals. Age distributions were last shown in the 1959 issue of the *Report of Operations*, and are again included in this Report in Tables 9-12.

Survival rates for Federal credit unions grouped by single years of operation are shown in Table 9; in the other tables, however, the data have been summarized by 5-year age groupings for all except the 50 Federal credit unions chartered in 1934 and still in operation at the end of 1964.

At the end of 1954, 72.6 percent of the Federal credit unions that had been chartered were still in operation; five years later the percentage was 70.4 percent; and at the end of 1964, it was 68.1 percent. As may be seen from Table 1, Section IX, a decline in new charters, accompanied by an increase in cancellations, has resulted in a sharp drop in the net increase in Federal charters during the past decade.

In the five-year period 1950-1954, for example, there were 3,467 new charters issued and 527 charters canceled, resulting in a net increase of 2,940 charters; during the past five years 1960-1964, by contrast, 3,159 new charters were issued and 1,458 were canceled, resulting in a net increase of only 1,701 new Federal charters. To put it another way, the number of new charters issued during 1960-1964 declined 9 percent from the number issued during the five years 1950-1954; cancellations during the same period increased 177 percent, with a resulting decline of 42 percent in net issuances.

Survival rates for Federal credit unions in operation at the end of 1964 exceeded the national rate in all age groupings 11 years or less (Federal credit unions chartered after 1953). The percentage still in operation in the age groupings 1947-1953 was about the same as the national rate, but was considerably smaller for Federal credit unions that were chartered during World War II and the immediate post-war years. Although survival rates among Federal credit unions chartered prior to World War II exceeded such rates for Federal credit unions chartered during the war, they remained below the national rate of 68.1 percent at the end of 1964.

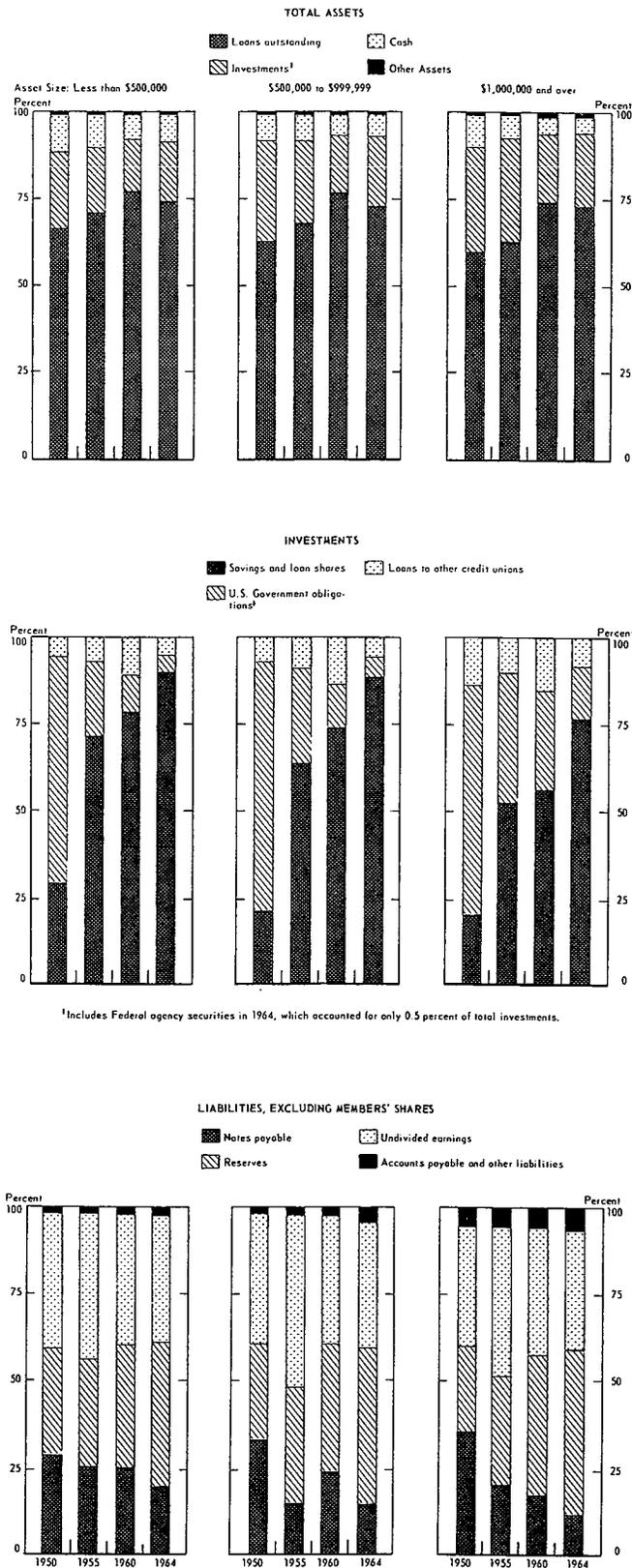


TABLE 9.—Federal credit union charters issued, and number and percent operating, specified reporting periods, 1949-64

CREDIT UNIONS GROUPED BY YEARS OF OPERATION

Years of operation	Year chartered	Dec. 31, 1964			Dec. 31, 1959			Dec. 31, 1954			Dec. 31, 1949		
		Number chartered	Number operating	Percent operating	Number chartered	Number operating	Percent operating	Number chartered	Number operating	Percent operating	Number chartered	Number operating	Percent operating
Total		16,573	11,278	68.1	13,414	9,447	70.4	9,948	7,227	72.6	6,481	4,495	69.4
Less than 1 year	1964	580	521	89.8	700	597	85.3	852	734	86.2	523	452	86.4
1 to 2 years	1963	622	597	96.0	586	539	92.0	825	781	94.7	341	327	95.9
2 to 3 years	1962	601	513	85.4	662	579	87.5	692	621	89.7	207	190	91.8
3 to 4 years	1961	671	594	88.5	741	623	84.1	533	473	88.7	157	133	84.7
4 to 5 years	1960	685	587	85.7	777	656	84.4	565	476	84.2	96	75	78.1
5 to 6 years	1959	700	548	78.3	852	695	81.6	523	432	82.6	69	41	59.4
6 to 7 years	1958	586	453	77.3	825	627	76.0	341	274	80.4	108	57	52.8
7 to 8 years	1957	662	490	74.0	692	561	74.6	207	167	80.7	187	103	55.1
8 to 9 years	1956	741	537	72.5	533	411	77.1	157	108	68.8	583	342	58.7
9 to 10 years	1955	777	564	72.6	565	407	72.0	96	64	66.7	666	422	63.4
10 to 11 years	1954	852	625	73.4	523	392	75.0	69	36	52.2	529	356	67.3
11 to 12 years	1953	825	547	66.3	341	246	72.1	108	51	47.2	515	348	67.6
12 to 13 years	1952	692	467	67.5	207	153	73.9	187	97	51.9	638	406	63.6
13 to 14 years	1951	533	373	70.0	157	99	63.1	583	300	51.5	956	609	63.7
14 to 15 years	1950	565	359	63.5	96	57	59.4	666	391	58.7	828	574	69.3
15 to 16 years	1949	523	350	66.9	69	31	44.9	529	332	62.8	78	60	76.9
16 to 17 years	1948	341	227	66.6	108	47	43.5	515	321	62.3	---	---	---
17 to 18 years	1947	207	147	71.0	187	87	46.5	638	373	58.5	---	---	---
18 to 19 years	1946	157	94	59.9	583	273	46.8	956	591	61.8	---	---	---
19 to 20 years	1945	96	46	47.9	666	364	54.7	828	547	66.1	---	---	---
20 to 21 years	1944	69	29	42.0	529	207	66.1	78	58	74.4	---	---	---
21 to 22 years	1943	108	45	41.7	515	287	55.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
22 to 23 years	1942	187	79	42.2	638	349	54.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
23 to 24 years	1941	583	249	42.7	956	549	57.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
24 to 25 years	1940	666	330	49.5	828	513	62.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
25 to 26 years	1939	529	269	50.9	78	53	67.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
26 to 27 years	1938	515	264	51.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
27 to 28 years	1937	638	324	50.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
28 to 29 years	1936	956	519	54.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
29 to 30 years	1935	828	481	58.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30 years	1934	78	50	64.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Although age apparently has little relationship to the amount of shares held relative to total liabilities and capital, it is a factor in average shares per member. In all except one of the age groups shown in Table 10, for example, shares as a percent of total liabilities and capital are near the national average of 88 percent, and only among the 30-year age group

does the percentage drop below the national average to any appreciable extent. Average shareholdings, however, increase with age, from \$224 in Federal credit unions chartered less than 5 years to more than \$600 in Federal credit unions that have been operating for 25 years or longer, as may be seen in Table 11.

As might be expected, reserves likewise

TABLE 10.—Percentage distribution of assets, liabilities, and capital of Federal credit unions, Dec. 31, 1964

CREDIT UNIONS GROUPED BY YEARS OF OPERATION

Assets, liabilities, and capital	Your credit union	All Federal credit unions	Years of operation and year chartered						
			Less than 5 years (1960-64)	5-9 years (1955-59)	10-14 years (1950-54)	15-19 years (1945-49)	20-24 years (1940-44)	25-29 years (1935-39)	30 years (1934)
Number operating Dec. 31, 1964		11,278	2,812	2,592	2,371	864	732	1,857	50
Assets/Liabilities and capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loans to members		73.5	81.4	80.3	76.8	74.8	69.6	68.5	68.8
Cash		5.6	9.1	6.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.5
U.S. Government obligations		2.1	.3	.9	.6	1.3	2.6	3.9	5.5
Savings and loan shares		16.2	8.3	10.8	14.2	15.8	19.8	19.5	18.9
Loans to other credit unions		1.5	.3	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	.4
Federal agency securities		.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.5
Other assets		1.0	.6	.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.4
Notes payable		1.7	5.5	3.1	2.4	1.7	.8	.6	1.3
Accounts payable and other liabilities		.7	.5	.6	.7	1.0	.4	.5	.3
Shares		88.1	87.9	88.8	88.1	87.9	88.5	87.9	85.7
Regular reserve		5.0	2.4	3.4	4.3	4.9	5.4	6.2	7.1
Special reserve for delinquent loans		.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	(1)
Other reserves ²		.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1
Undivided earnings ³		4.1	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.5

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Reserve for contingencies and special reserve for losses.

³ Before payment of yearend dividend.

tend to increase with age of the Federal credit union. It takes time to build up reserves out of net income, which is likely to be quite small during the early years of operation. Regular reserves range from 2.4 percent of total liabilities and capital in the youngest groups to 7.1 percent of the total among the oldest Federal credit unions; the average for all Federal credit unions was 5 percent at the end of 1964.

Federal credit unions derive most of their

income from interest on loans to their members. Some credit unions derive a small amount of additional income from investments. The younger, and generally smaller, Federal credit unions usually have relatively little capital in excess of that needed to finance the members' loans. As credit unions grow, however, any excess capital that accumulates is invested in U.S. Government obligations, savings and loan association shares, or in loans to other credit unions.

TABLE 11.—Selected data pertaining to Federal credit union operations, 1964
CREDIT UNIONS GROUPED BY YEARS OF OPERATION

Item	Your credit union	All Federal credit unions	Years of operation and year chartered						
			Less than 5 years (1960-64)	5-9 years (1955-59)	10-14 years (1950-54)	15-19 years (1945-49)	20-24 years (1940-44)	25-29 years (1935-39)	30 years (1934)
Number operating Dec. 31		11,278	2,812	2,592	2,371	864	732	1,857	50
Percent of number operating that paid—									
Dividends on June 30 shares		19.4	9.0	21.6	25.1	25.7	20.8	21.9	10.0
Dividends on Dec. 31 shares		89.9	68.1	94.3	97.5	97.9	99.5	99.2	100.0
Interest refund Dec. 31		21.7	6.8	19.0	31.5	28.8	28.8	28.8	30.0
League dues		87.4	79.1	94.3	93.8	89.7	86.9	81.7	74.0
Premiums on—									
Borrowers' insurance		93.5	90.1	98.6	98.2	94.6	91.8	85.7	86.0
Life savings insurance		82.5	87.4	93.9	91.1	77.7	65.6	57.8	44.0
Ratio (percent) of—									
Total expenses to gross income		38.6	43.8	40.7	40.7	39.3	37.7	35.7	35.2
Total salaries to gross income		16.4	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.2	15.9	16.0
Amount of delinquent loans to total loans outstanding		3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7
Loans outstanding to shares		83.4	92.6	90.5	87.2	85.1	78.6	77.9	80.3
Loans outstanding to assets		73.5	81.4	80.3	76.8	74.8	69.6	68.5	68.8
Total reserves to shares		6.1	3.1	4.3	5.4	6.2	6.6	7.4	8.4
Total reserves to loans outstanding		7.4	3.4	4.7	6.2	7.3	8.4	9.5	10.4
Total reserves to delinquent loans		237.0	109.7	162.7	205.2	241.0	254.8	297.9	281.3
Actual to potential membership		57.5	32.2	53.9	61.4	63.8	65.4	67.3	72.8
Average—									
Assets per credit union		404,277	64,907	212,459	470,597	691,796	727,870	829,713	783,023
Relative to all FCU's		100	16	53	116	171	180	205	194
Membership per credit union		718	255	515	844	1,091	1,102	1,204	1,111
Relative to all FCU's		100	36	72	118	152	153	168	155
Shares per member		496	224	366	491	537	585	606	604
Relative to all FCU's		100	45	74	99	112	118	122	122
Loans made during 1964		805	460	630	810	932	885	947	1,111
Relative to all FCU's		100	57	78	101	116	110	118	138
Loans outstanding, Dec. 31, 1964		795	442	627	808	916	879	899	999
Relative to all FCU's		100	56	79	102	115	111	113	126
Number of members		8,092,030	716,183	1,334,060	2,000,830	942,370	806,398	2,236,637	55,552
Total income (thousands)		353,311	13,844	45,862	89,667	46,817	40,026	114,272	2,822
Total expenses (thousands)		136,463	6,066	18,646	36,530	18,389	15,085	40,752	994
Dividends paid in 1964 (thousands)		159,924	4,911	18,782	38,505	21,589	18,775	55,937	1,425
Interest refund paid in 1964 (thousands)		14,169	197	1,047	4,263	1,839	1,975	4,683	163
Total assets (thousands)		4,559,438	182,519	550,695	1,115,785	597,712	532,801	1,540,777	39,151
Shares (thousands)		4,017,393	160,439	488,865	982,615	525,232	471,544	1,355,149	33,549
Loans outstanding Dec. 31:									
Number		4,215,267	336,385	705,889	1,061,230	488,203	421,835	1,174,756	26,969
Amount (thousands)		3,349,068	148,528	442,335	857,307	447,084	370,720	1,056,152	26,942
Loans made in 1964:									
Number		5,618,184	496,007	1,011,702	1,429,884	627,976	548,942	1,472,245	31,428
Amount (thousands)		4,523,129	228,100	637,077	1,158,165	585,488	485,795	1,393,591	34,912
Loans made since organization:									
Number		64,608,997	1,588,416	5,788,337	13,609,262	7,244,606	8,438,038	27,279,231	661,107
Amount (thousands)		33,646,309	627,153	2,842,784	7,334,502	5,202,023	4,121,901	13,159,298	358,648
Net amount of loans charged off since organization (thousands)									
Loss ratio ¹		73.850	1.698	7.647	19.646	10.964	8.756	24.644	495
		0.22	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.14

¹ Net amount of loans charged off as percent of total loans made since organization.

TABLE 12.—Percentage distribution of income and expenses of Federal credit unions, 1964
CREDIT UNIONS GROUPED BY YEARS OF OPERATION

Income and expenses	Your credit union	All Federal credit unions	Years of operation and year chartered						
			Less than 5 years (1960-64)	5-9 years (1955-59)	10-14 years (1950-54)	15-19 years (1945-49)	20-24 years (1940-44)	25-29 years (1935-39)	30 years (1934)
Number operating Dec. 31, 1964..		11,278	2,812	2,592	2,371	864	732	1,857	50
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Interest on loans		89.2	95.5	93.8	91.3	90.2	86.4	85.6	85.5
Income from investments		10.3	3.9	5.8	8.2	9.5	13.1	13.9	14.0
Other income5	.6	.4	.5	.3	.5	.5	.5
Total expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total salaries		42.6	39.1	41.2	41.1	43.2	43.0	44.4	45.6
Borrowers' protection insurance		13.7	12.5	12.7	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.3	16.3
Life savings insurance		9.3	10.9	10.5	10.3	8.9	9.0	8.1	6.7
League dues		3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.3
Surety bond premiums		1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Examination and supervision fees		3.4	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.6
Interest on borrowed money		2.5	5.9	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.9
Educational expense		1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.2
Other expenses		22.2	19.8	20.5	22.1	22.9	23.0	22.9	19.9

Salaries make up the bulk of the expenses of the Federal credit unions in all age groups shown in Table 12. The smaller credit unions, which make up a large proportion of the credit unions that have been operating less than five years, rely more heavily on voluntary clerical and managerial assistance.

* * * *

A Generation of Growth and Change

In its thirty years of existence, the Federal credit union program has survived a major war and has adjusted to a variety of changing economic conditions. In general, Federal credit unions have come through the difficult periods with added strength and vitality, although the program has not been without occasional setbacks and periods of uncertainty.

The purpose of this section is to summarize, in graphic form, some of the major trends and developments at Federal credit unions over the last three decades.

Membership

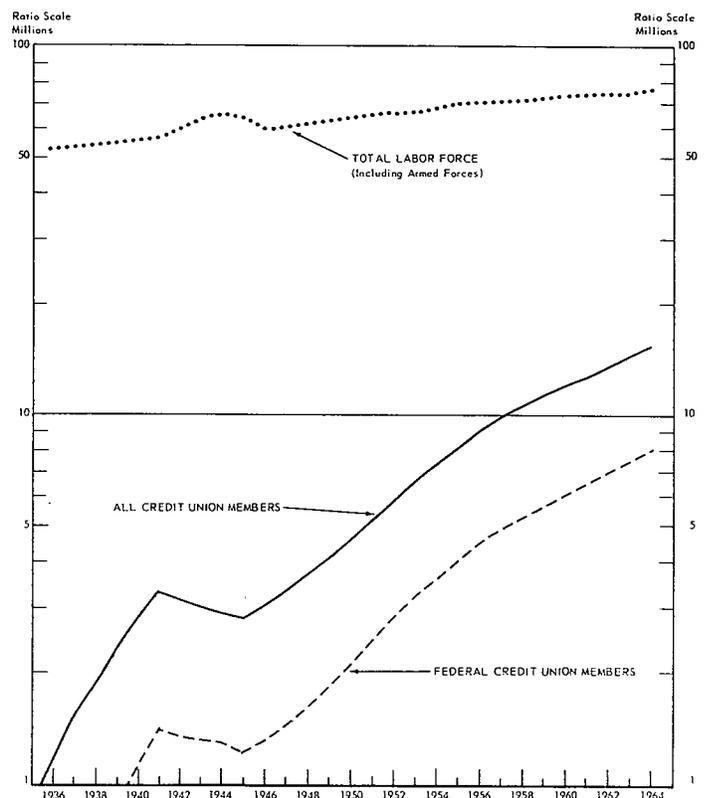
The number of members in Federal credit unions rose rapidly in the late 1930's and reached 1.4 million by the beginning of World War II. Membership declined during the war years, but resumed its rise in the post-war period.

Membership passed the two million mark in 1950. During the decade of the 1950's the number of members in Federal credit unions continued to increase rapidly, and by the end of the decade membership exceeded 5.6 million. Growth in the 1960's has been even more spectacular, with two million members having been added in the last four years.

Credit union membership has risen as a proportion of the total labor force, as Chart 7 shows. At the close of World War II, less than 2 percent of the labor force were members of Federal credit unions. By the end of 1960 this proportion had increased to 8.3 percent. At the end of 1964, 10.5 percent of the labor force were members of Federal credit unions. Inclusion of members of State-chartered credit unions approximately doubles these percentages.

CHART 7.

CREDIT UNION MEMBERSHIP AND TOTAL LABOR FORCE, 1935-64.



NOTE: Labor force data from Department of Labor

Growth in Loans and Members' Shares

Loans outstanding and members' shares, shown on Chart 8, grew rapidly in the pre-World War II years. Shares expanded more rapidly during this period than at any other time. Loans increased at a correspondingly rapid rate in these years as credit unions found a ready demand for credit among their members.

With the coming of the war, loan demand subsided as a result of many factors, including a lack of consumer durable goods, controls on consumer credit, and a rise in disposable personal income. Shares, nevertheless, continued to increase, although at a slower rate than in the pre-war years.

After the end of World War II, loans again began to increase at rates comparable to those before the war, and continued at this pace through the period of the Korean conflict. The rate of expansion in shares picked up from the wartime rate but did not match pre-war expansion.

In general, the 1950's and 1960's have been a period of decreasing rates of increase in both

shares and loans although, as we have noted, growth in dollar terms has continued to expand.

Federal Credit Unions in the Financial Community

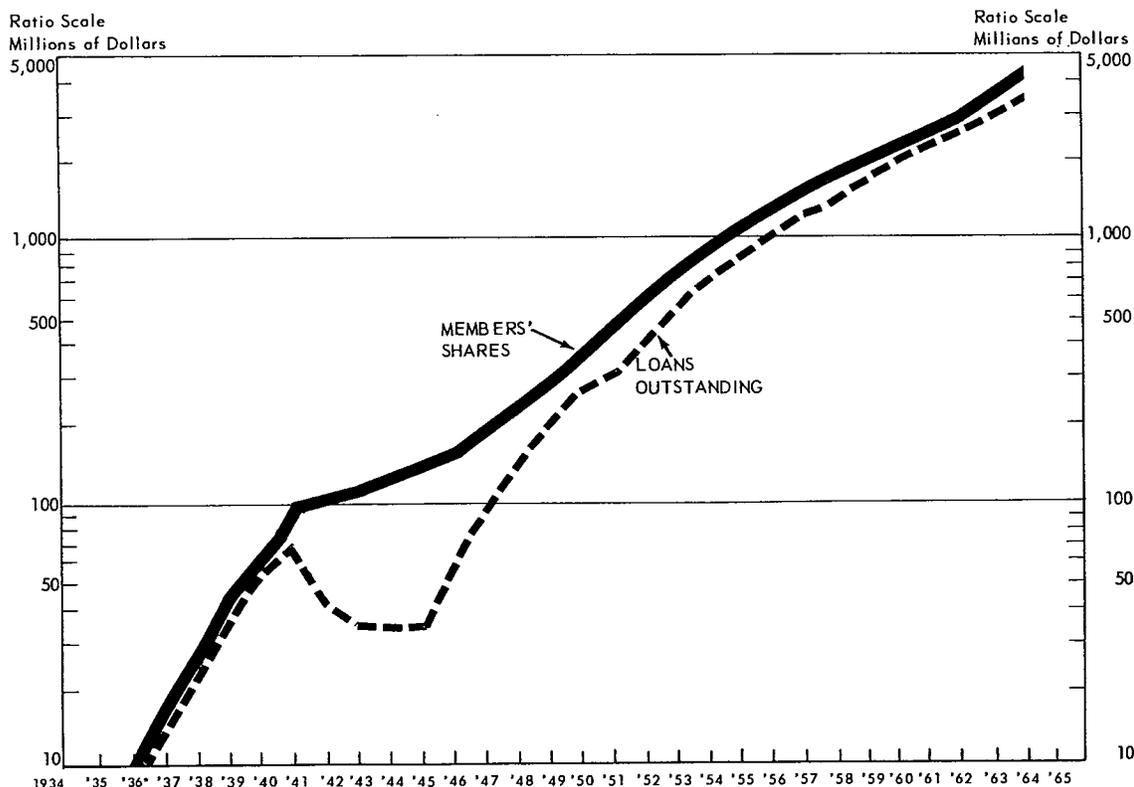
For many years loans and shares at Federal credit unions have increased gradually as a proportion of total short- and intermediate-term consumer instalment credit and consumer savings accounts in savings institutions, but they remain a relatively small part of total debt and saving.

For the ten-year period, 1954-1964, Federal credit union loans outstanding rose at a rate of about 18 percent per year, almost twice that of any other major lender, as Chart 9 shows. Despite this rapid rate of increase, however, Federal credit unions held only 6.4 percent of total short- and intermediate-term consumer instalment credit at financial institutions at the end of 1964.

The volume of loans made by Federal credit unions has also risen more rapidly than that of other lenders as a group, as may be seen in Chart 10.

CHART 8.

MEMBERS' SHARES AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AT FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, 1934-64.

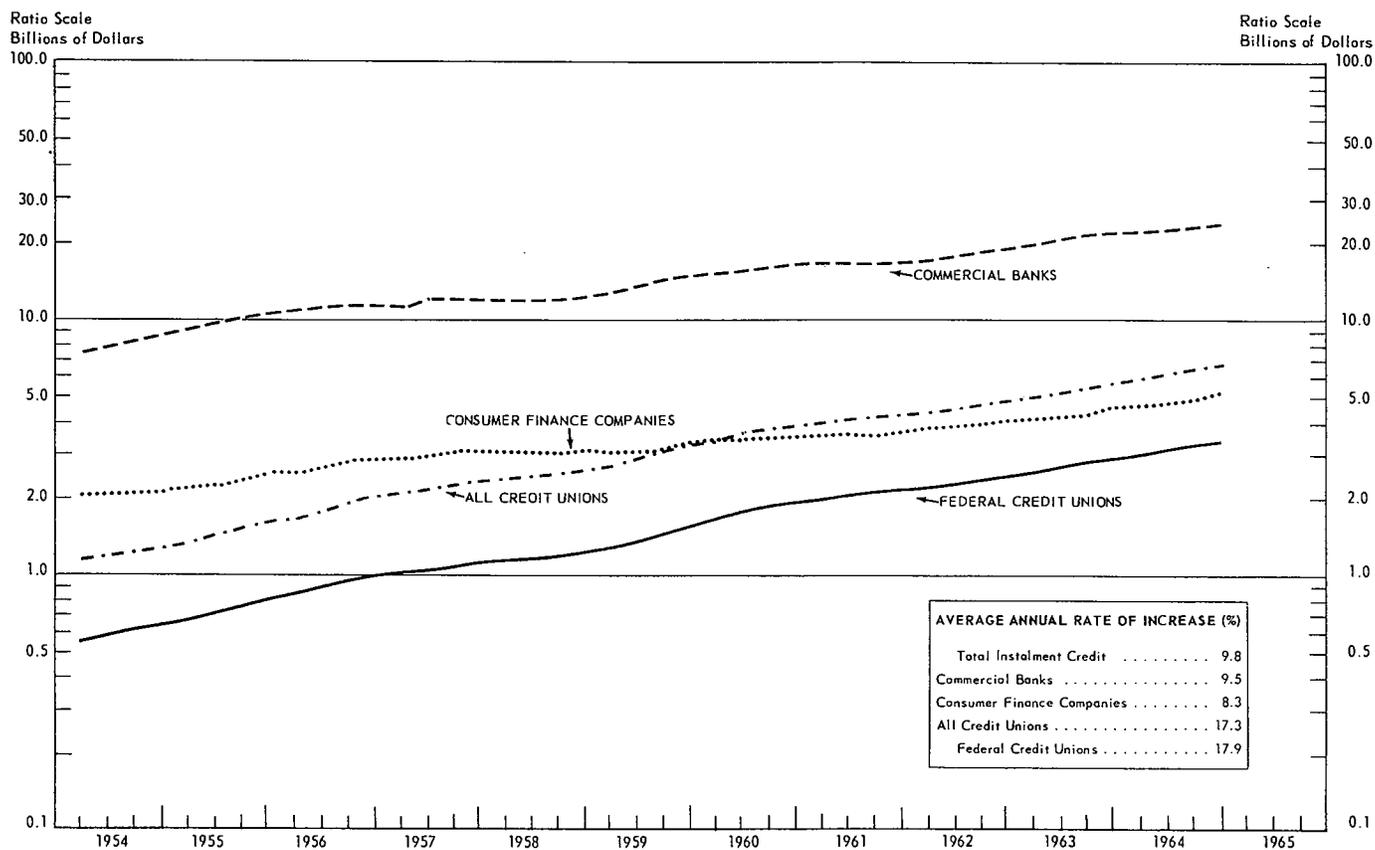


*Less than \$10 million prior to 1937.

Shares in Federal credit unions have also grown at relatively rapid rates during the last decade compared with the expansion in consumers' savings accounts at other financial institutions, as Chart 11 shows. The 16.3 percent average annual increase at Federal credit unions compares with a rate of 14.5 percent in shares at savings and loan associations. Despite their growth, at the end of 1964 Federal credit union shares made up less than two percent of total consumers' savings accounts.

Rates of growth in total assets at Federal credit unions and savings and loan associations have been quite similar in recent years, and both have exceeded expansion at commercial banks, as Chart 12 shows. Again, however, it should be kept in mind that Federal credit union assets amounted to \$4.6 billion at the end of 1964, compared with \$340 billion for commercial banks and \$119 billion for savings and loan associations.

CHART 9.
OUTSTANDING CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS AT SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1954-64.



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

CHART 10.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS MADE BY FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS AND ALL OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1940-64.

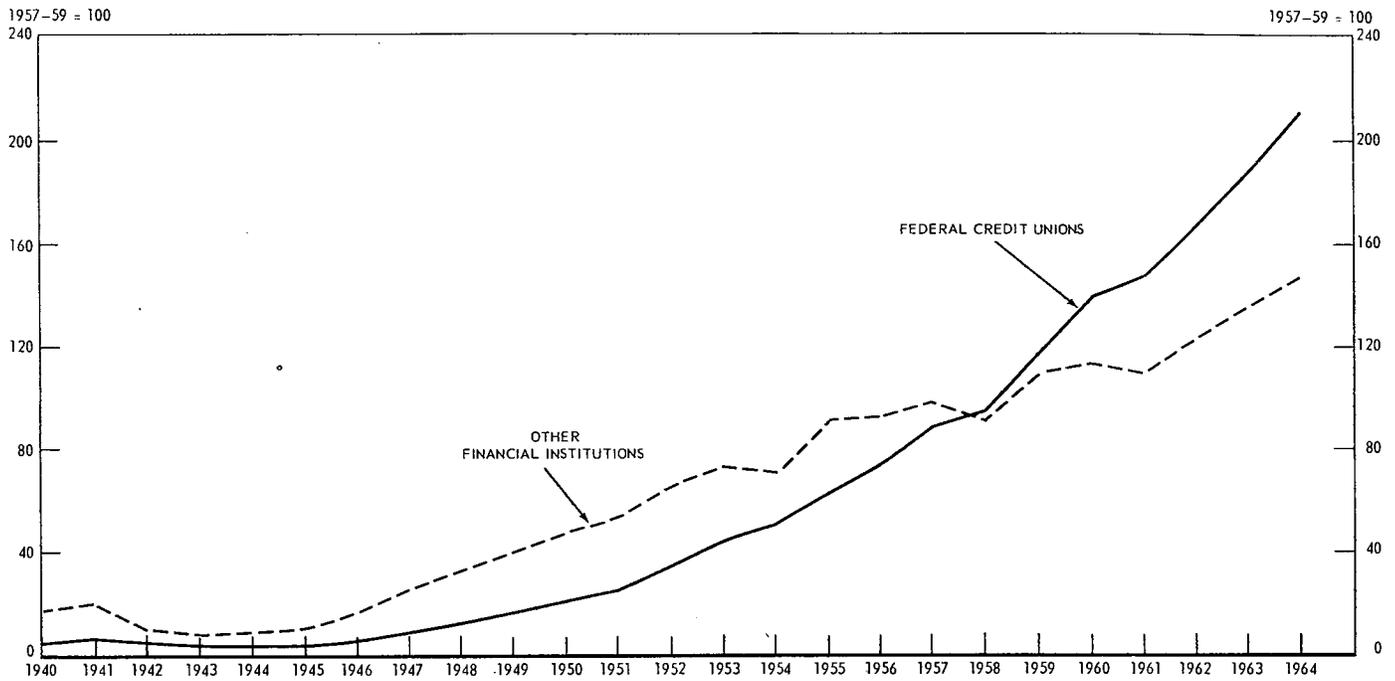


CHART 11.

CONSUMERS' SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AT SELECTED SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, 1954-64.

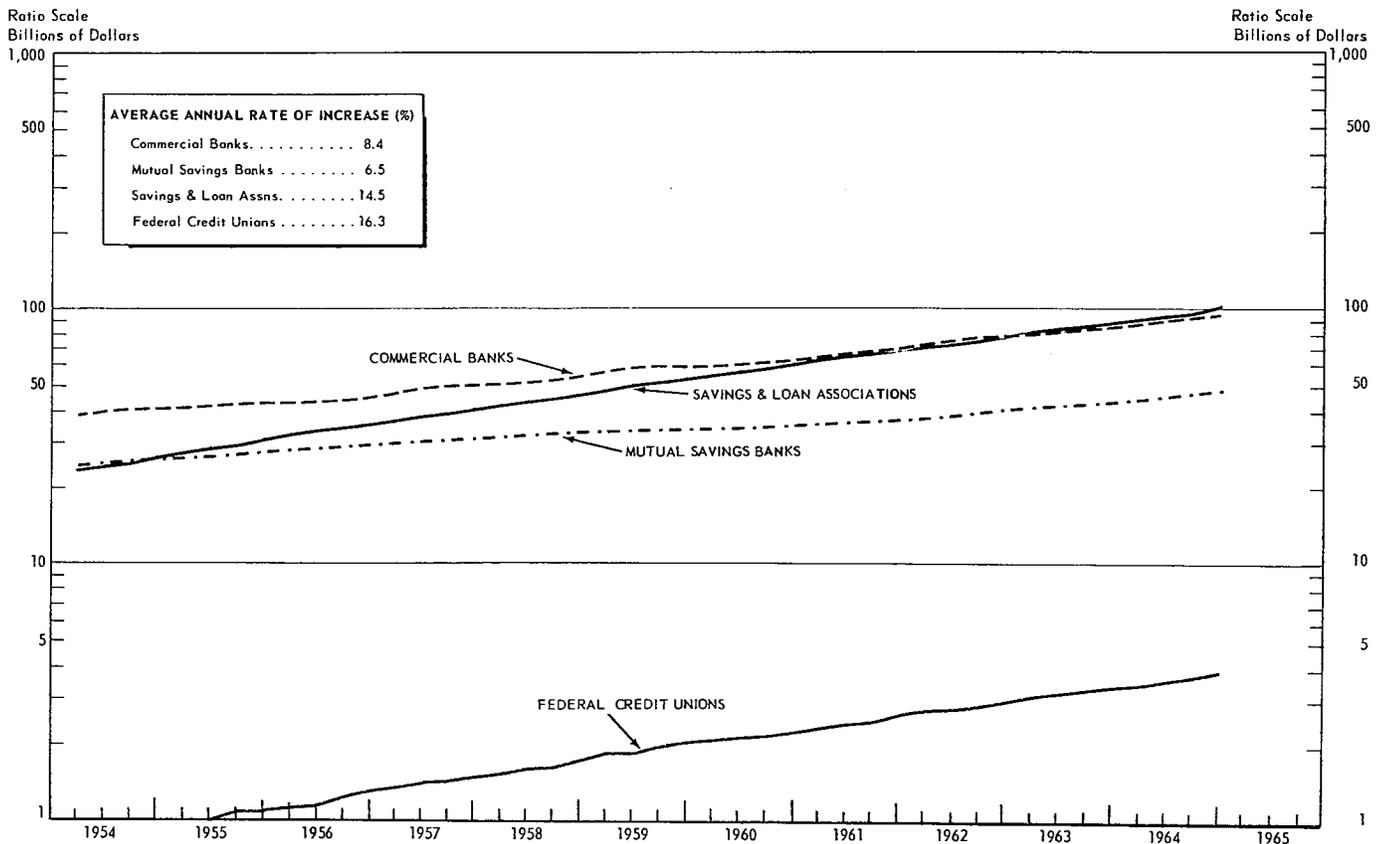
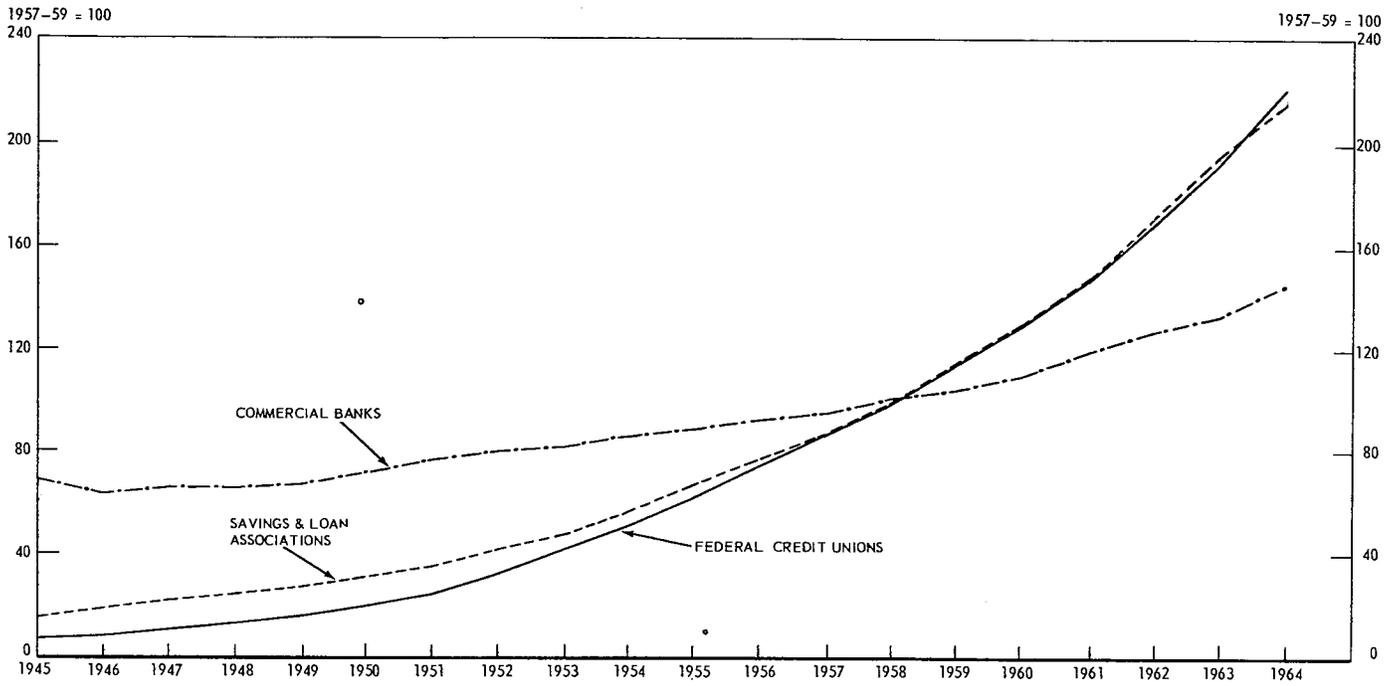


CHART 12.

TOTAL ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, AND FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, 1945-64.



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM

Review of Developments in 1964

The Federal Credit Union System moved forward vigorously in 1964. For the first time assets increased more than one-half billion in one year, reaching a level in excess of \$4½ billions. Membership also made good progress and exceeded 8 million at the year's end. The gain in membership during 1964 was 592,000; chartering was at a slightly slower rate than in other post-war years but still averaged about 50 per month.

Significant developments in 1964 include the new emphasis on emergency preparedness for Federal credit unions and provision for underground storage of essential records. The Bureau inaugurated a Thrift Honor Award program to recognize Federal credit unions that do an outstanding job in promotion of saving by their members.

In line with the administration's emphasis on increased productivity and economy in Government operations, the Bureau achieved marked progress in reduction of examination time. The increased productivity was measured in terms of average time devoted to examination of Federal credit unions in various asset-size groups.

The reduction in time was achieved while maintaining quality in procedures. In recognition of Bureau success in this area, the Director of the Bureau was honored with a Presidential Citation.

Increased Productivity of Examiners

The increase in productivity achieved as mentioned above resulted in monetary savings of \$271,778. Of this saving, \$186,096 accrued to Federal credit unions in reduced examination fees, and \$85,682 to the Bureau in the form of higher average fees per day (see chart). A reduction in examination time for a given size

group results in a lower total fee, but a higher fee per day.

The saving in examination time for 1964 as compared with 1963 (based on average time by size groups) was 3,877 man-days, or 8.24 percent. This is documented in detail by the work distribution reports submitted by Bureau examiners and summarized in the accompanying chart. This increased productivity was accomplished by improvements made in the Bureau's examination program, improved examiner performance resulting from an aggressive and improved training program, and better operated Federal credit unions.

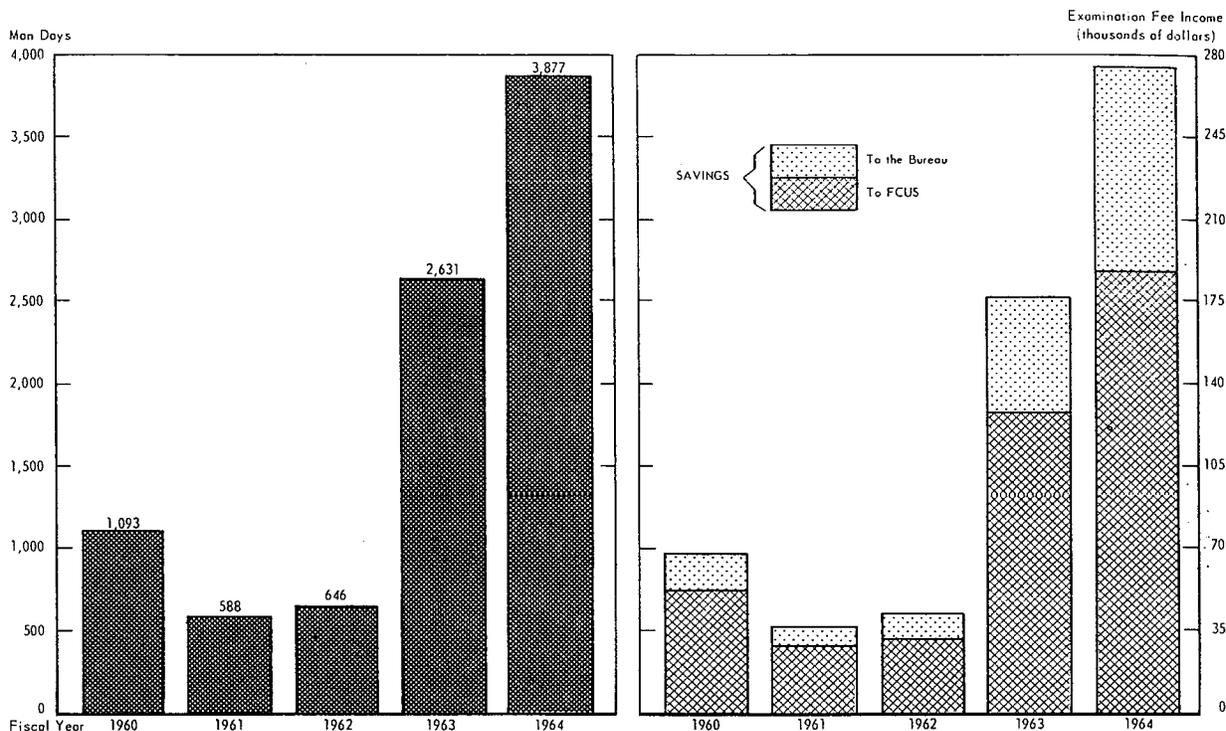
Changes in the Bureau's examination program resulted from a study made by a special committee appointed to study ways and means of improving the examination program. The changes in examination procedures and techniques which resulted from the committee's evaluation work placed considerably greater emphasis on analysis of the credit union's overall operations including an analysis in depth of the FCU's financial condition and internal controls.

A part of the revised supervisory examination procedures was placed in effect in February 1963, while the remaining procedures became operative in 1964.

These changes have contributed materially to the increase in productivity of examiners described above and have also had a very favorable effect on improving credit union management.

The Bureau's emphasis on thorough training of its examiners has played an important part in overall efficiency and in the significant increase in productivity. Better manpower utilization is the result of many factors including careful recruitment of examiners by the Bureau's regional representatives, basic training that increasingly challenges and provides

ANNUAL INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY OF EXAMINERS, 1960-1964
(Based on Regular Fee Examinations Only)



satisfaction for new examiners, periodic regional training sessions for all examiners, and a career development program to provide individual training to meet to meet employees' needs.

Although the training of examiners is intensive and comprehensive, it results in only a limited amount of unproductive time since much of it is on-the-job training. This becomes very important in a self-financing program such as that of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. The Bureau's interest in its employees, shown through the training program, has played an important part in building good morale and in outstanding examination effectiveness. This was demonstrated during 1964.

The quality of Federal credit union management has improved markedly in recent years as a result of increased attention and effort on the part of Federal credit union officials. The rate of loan delinquency has dropped from 5.1% in 1958 to 3.1% at the end of 1964; and reserves have been strengthened from 4.7% (reserves to shares) to 6.1% at the end of 1964. The improvement in supervisory committee functions in individual Federal credit unions has had a notable effect in improving

credit union operations. The cumulative effect of improved supervisory committee operations has contributed materially during the last two years to better operated Federal credit unions and, consequently, a saving in time needed for making examinations.

Highlights in the History of Administration.

As is well known by those who have followed the progress of the Federal credit union program, it was first administered as a Section in the Farm Credit Administration. The program remained under Farm Credit Administration direction from 1934 to 1942 when it was transferred by Executive Order to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. While at FCA, the program grew rapidly in terms of new charters and membership. In the early years much emphasis was given to helping groups obtain Federal credit union charters and a staff of field representatives gave assistance to the new credit unions in developing strong membership education programs and keeping adequate records.

By the end of 1941, there were 4,228 operating Federal credit unions with 1,408,880 members. Their assets totaled \$106 million.

Effective May 16, 1942, the program was transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by Executive Order. This was during the war period and the impact of war-time controls and operations affected Federal credit unions in several ways. Population shifts tended to reduce credit union membership and credit controls reduced opportunities for lending. The sharp reduction in availability of durable consumer goods curtailed need for such financing.

During 1942 to 1945 the number of Federal credit unions and their membership tended to decline. Many Federal credit unions that were not yet well established found it necessary to liquidate. Assets and savings (shares) held up well and increased slightly from year to year. After the war was ended the Federal credit union program took on new energy again and made a strong contribution to the economy of working people during the years that followed.

In 1948, Congress recognized the status of the Federal credit union program by establishing it as a Bureau in the Federal Security Agency (predecessor to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.) The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions was placed in the Social Security Administration and began its operation as a Bureau on July 29, 1948.

At the end of 1948 the program consisted of 4,058 Federal credit unions with a membership of 1,628,339. Their assets amounted to \$258,411,736. Accordingly, at the end of 14 years the program was still relatively small with only one-fourth of a billion in assets.

Since the Bureau was established sixteen years ago, the growth of the Federal Credit Union System has been rather remarkable. Assets now exceed \$4½ billion, about 17 times the amount of resources it had after 14 years of the program had elapsed. In fact the growth in 1964 alone was equal to twice the total assets in 1948.

The credit union program (Federal and State) is still relatively small in the total economy, however. It now accounts for 3.3 percent of total consumer savings at financial institutions and 12.3 percent of short and intermediate-term consumer installment loans at such institutions.

The future looks bright for Federal credit unions. There still is a great need for thrift and loan service for persons of small and moderate means. Federal credit unions are especially well equipped to render this service.

Staff Development Program

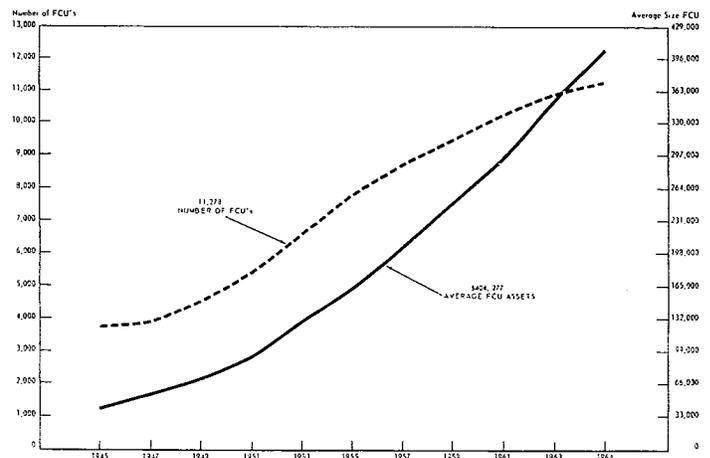
A formal Staff or Career Development Program has been established which includes each Bureau employee, regardless of position, during his entire career with the Bureau. The program is designed to help each employee improve his skills for maximum benefit to Federal credit unions. Personal development plans are "engineered" to meet individual needs. The primary objective is to help each employee develop skills and abilities to the fullest extent.

The Bureau is proud of its staff development program and is constantly alert to improve the program thereby upgrading the abilities and skills of the staff. The need for training programs and staff development is perhaps more important today than ever before.

In the early days of the Federal credit union program the average size Federal credit union was small. Books and records were kept by hand and the average size loan was small.

However, in recent years the Federal credit union program has achieved great growth, which has resulted in the average size Federal credit union increasing from \$40,751 in 1945 to \$404,277 in 1964. The number of Federal credit unions has increased from 3,757 in 1945 to 11,278 in 1964. These changes are shown in the accompanying chart.

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND AVERAGE ASSET SIZE OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS



This growth and development has created other changes which has brought a need to sharpen the abilities and skills of Bureau staff. A large variety of bookkeeping machines are now designed exclusively for credit union needs. In the "average" Federal credit union, machine bookkeeping is now the rule rather than the exception. Also, in recent years elec-

tronic computer systems have been introduced in more and more large Federal credit unions. These and other credit union developments stemming from unprecedented growth brings increased responsibility to Bureau staff.

The Bureau has met these challenges by constantly improving its staff development program. The building of a good staff begins with employee selection. The Bureau has an active recruiting program to hire professional accountants who have indicated that they have an interest in the credit union program.

Training starts when an employee reports for duty. It progresses systematically with the development of the employee. After basic orientation, where each employee learns about the purposes and objectives of credit unions, on-the-job training takes place. Each examiner also participates in special training sessions in Washington.

The training sessions are designed to broaden the horizon of the examiner. The subject matter for examiner training sessions includes financial analysis, conference leadership, analytical thinking, automatic data processing methods and procedures, report writing, etc. Instruction in such subjects is provided by Bu-

reau staff and highly qualified training consultants.

In addition to group training provided by the Bureau, many employees are enrolled in various university sponsored classroom courses, correspondence courses, and the Bureau administered correspondence course in the fundamentals of good writing.

The Management Development Program is part of the Career Development Program. It was set up to help provide intelligent, dedicated, and experienced managers for Bureau positions. At the present time 24 management trainees are in the process of sharpening their management skills, proving that they are or are not worthy of advancement as the opportunities arise.

The Career Development Program is orientated to building a staff in the Bureau of people knowledgeable in sound, progressive credit union concepts. The Bureau's staff is interested in giving the advice and guidance that will help Federal credit union officials reach their goals of stimulating systematic savings among Federal credit union members and providing them with credit at a reasonable cost for provident or productive purposes.

• • • •

SECTION III

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Review of Developments in 1964

Following the major revision of the Federal Credit Union Act in 1959, the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions from time to time received requests from the officials of Federal credit unions for amendments which would allow greater flexibility in operation and especially for some expansion of the investment powers, a permissive enlargement of the supervisory committee, authorization of interest refunds at the close of any dividend period and the recognition of the insurance obtained under Title I of the National Housing Act as adequate security for loans.

Upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with concurrence of the Administration, presented these proposals to the Congress and following such request H.R. 8459 was introduced in the House by Mr. Patman and S. 2161 was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sparkman. Subsequently Mr. Taft introduced an identical bill, H.R. 8728, and Mr. Multer introduced H.R. 8979 in order to make section 1014 of title 18 of the U.S. Code applicable to Federal credit unions. During consideration of H.R. 8459 by the House, Mr. Multer offered an amendment which incorporated his bill, H.R. 8979, as a part of H.R. 8459.

It is gratifying to note that this legislation was on the Consent Calendar of both the House and the Senate. H.R. 8459 as passed was signed by the President July 2, 1964 and was designated as P.L. 88-353.

Public Law 88-353 amended the Federal Credit Union Act as follows:

Sec. 8 Added (E) and now permits additional investment in obligations issued by banks for cooperatives, Federal land banks,

Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal home loan banks, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or any corporation designated in section 101 of the Government Corporation Control Act as a wholly-owned Government corporation.

(At the present time Federal National Mortgage Association and Tennessee Valley Authority are the only Government corporations with securities outstanding.)

Sec. 12 Permits the selection of a supervisory committee of not more than five nor less than three members in order to accommodate the greater demands in the larger Federal credit unions.

Sec. 14 Permits the board to authorize an interest refund to members for any dividend period rather than only on December 31 in accordance with rules and regulations as issued by the Director.

Sec. 15 Permits the credit committee to accept the insurance obtained under Title I of the National Housing Act as "adequate security" for loans which qualify under Title I.

Title 18 U.S. Code

Sec. 1014 Amended the criminal code so that "whoever knowingly makes a false statement or report, or willfully overvalues any land, property, or security, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of . . . a Federal credit union, upon any application, advance, discount, purchase, purchase agreement, repurchase agreement, commitment, or loan, or any change or extension of any of the same, by renewal, deferment of action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

LEGAL INTERPRETATIONS

From time to time court decisions are made which have a direct impact on Federal credit unions. In addition, in the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act it is necessary for the Director to make important administrative and policy decisions which are equally important to Federal credit unions.

As an added feature of the Annual Report, commencing with this issue, and as an aid to Federal credit unions, the Bureau plans to publish summary information on selected court decisions and policy determinations. While it is not practicable to publish the full text of such determinations, we have in this section set forth the substance of an important court decision and several legal interpretations regarding questions pertaining to the rights and functions of Federal credit unions made during 1964.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Comments and/or Decision</i>
January 1964	Sales and Use Taxes	In an historic decision affirming the constitutionality of the Federal Credit Union Act and the status of Federal credit unions as instrumentalities of the United States, the Baltimore County Circuit Court has held that FCU's are exempt from Maryland sales taxes. The case, in which the Department of Justice intervened on behalf of the United States as amicus curiae, was decided in June 1964 and is the first judicial determination on these issues. It was heard on appeal by an FCU from a final ruling of the State taxing authority requiring payment of the taxes. It was not appealed by the State.
January 1964	Access to FCU Records by Investigators for State Welfare Department	In an FCU in the Southwest a question was raised regarding the legality of disclosing information about an FCU member to a State Welfare Department, under Article XIX, Sec. 2 of the bylaws. It was decided that an FCU would be required to furnish information about a member's financial status if the State law gives the Welfare Department the express authority or power to subpoena documents for the express purpose for which it has requested them. If the State Welfare Department does not possess this very specific authority, it can only obtain the records of FCU members as an incident to a court proceeding, pursuant to a subpoena issued by the court. The purpose of the subpoena must be specific and not just a "fishing expedition."
January 1964	Establishment of Collection Agency	Several questions were raised regarding the operation of a collection agency by an FCU. Findings in the case reviewed indicated that it was not intended to create a separate legal entity under State law for this purpose, but merely to create an illusion of such for the deception of delinquent members whose loans have proved hard to collect. The establishment of a "phantom" collection agency within an FCU would not be in keeping with the concept of an FCU and therefore not within the incidental powers of an FCU.
February 1964	Pennsylvania Uniform Gifts to Minors Act	It was decided that since shares in FCU's come within the definition of registered securities in the Pennsylvania Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, credit union members may make gifts of shares to minors under the Act. It was pointed out that the fact that FCU's do not qualify as banks under the UGMA is not controlling.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Comments and/or Decision</i>
February 1964	Prepayment of Dues to a Credit Union League	<p>An FCU advanced several thousand dollars to a League as prepaid dues. There were numerous indications that the advance of funds as requested by the League was equivalent to a loan.</p> <p>FCU's can make loans only to their members, according to Section 8 (5) of the Federal Credit Union Act. FCU's can make investments prescribed in Section 8 (7) of the Federal Credit Union Act and can make no other investment. Therefore, a loan to a League is neither a loan to a member nor an authorized investment and therefore is illegal.</p>
March 1964	Availability of Defense of Usury to Non-member Co-maker Minnesota	<p>It was determined that the decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court allowing defense of usury to non-member co-maker in a State credit union does not warrant BFCU requiring any change of practice of FCU's in accepting security furnished by their member borrowers in the form of non-member accommodation co-makers.</p>
March 1964	Payment of Utility Bills	<p>One FCU arranged with utility companies to handle the collection of their bills. It entered into a separate contract for this purpose with each company involved. Under this arrangement the FCU would become the agent of utility companies and receive a fee for collecting bills. BFCU decision held that such an activity is not incidental to the purpose of an FCU, and therefore such an arrangement is illegal.</p>
April 1964	Family Group Life Insurance Plan	<p>BFCU reached a decision that involvement of an FCU in the personal insurance affairs of its members and the business processes of insurance companies is not within the incidental powers of an FCU. CU-13 dated 6-16-64, which was released to all FCU's, was based on this decision.</p>
May 1964	Proposal of a Bank to Provide Unicheck Accounts to Members of Co-operating Credit Unions	<p>A bank proposed to FCU's a special package program of banking services to both FCU's and their members. It includes the utilization of the bank by the FCU for its commercial account, and the opportunity to the bank to sell to the members, with the institutional participation of the FCU, a low cost checking account service available only to members of an FCU which accepts the package.</p> <p>Little or no difference could be seen between using FCU's membership as a cooperative purchasing group to buy insurance and using the group to sell them banking services. Therefore, FCU participation in selling such a service to members would be outside the incidental powers of an FCU. This decision is consistent with policies outlined in BFCU release CU-13.</p>
June 1964	Liquidation—Stabilization Fund Claims	<p>Certain State credit union leagues have established Stabilization Funds for the purpose, among other things, of enabling credit unions in liquidation to pay the members up to 100% of their shareholdings. In some cases assistance has taken the form of a donation of money. In others the fund will purchase the remaining assets of the credit</p>

Date	Subject	Comments and/or Decision
July 1964	Repayment of Loans More Frequently Than Annually	<p>union at a price sufficient to pay off the shareholders at 100 cents on the dollar. Problems have arisen with respect to those members who do not file claim for their share balances prior to final distribution. Under normal circumstances these balances would be transmitted to BFCU for deposit in the Federal Treasury for the account of the individuals concerned, or they might escheat to the State.</p> <p>Trustees of the Stabilization Funds have indicated desire that the contributions not be subject to handling in this way, and would limit the availability thereof to the members who have filed claims.</p> <p>In the case where a <i>donation</i> is made by the Stabilization Fund it has been decided that liquidating FCU's can enter into an agreement with the Fund to the effect that the donated money be used only on behalf of those members who file claims prior to final distribution. However, where the Fund <i>purchases</i> the assets of liquidating FCU's each member is entitled to a pro-rata share regardless of whether or not he filed claim before final distribution.</p>
		<p>A credit union league requested an interpretation of the last sentence Section 8 (5) of the Federal Credit Union Act which reads as follows:</p> <p>“ Loans shall be paid or amortized in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Director after taking into account the needs or conditions of the borrowers, the amounts and duration of the loans, the interest of the members and the credit unions, and such other factors as the Director deems relevant, but such rules and regulations shall not require payment more frequently than annually;”</p> <p>The question was whether this provision forbids credit unions to require monthly payments in the terms of their loan notes.</p> <p>The limitation in the last clause of the sentence is with respect to the rule making power of the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, and does not preclude the credit union from requiring payments more frequently than annually.</p>
October 1964	Effect of 60 Day Notice of Share Withdrawal and Decision of the Board of Direc- tors to Propose Liquidation after Expiration of Notice Period	<p>The Director has taken the position that after an FCU has formally decided to go into voluntary liquidation, written notice of intention to withdraw shares should not be honored regardless of when notice was given.</p>

History of Significant Legislative Developments

Provision	Original act of 1934	1937	1940	1942	1946	1948	1949	1952	1954	1959 1	1963	1964
Supervising agency.	Farm Credit Administration (Governor).			Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.		Bureau established in Federal Security Agency.						
Supervision fee.	\$10 a year							Graduated Federal scale for credit unions with assets of more than \$34,000.				
Examinations.	Audit reports of public accountants accepted from Federal credit unions with assets of less than \$25,000.	Permissible exception for Federal credit unions with assets of less than \$25,000 eliminated.										
Examination fee.	Fee scale to be fixed by Governor to cover expense of examination.	Ability of Federal credit union to pay to be considered.										
Loans:												
Unsecured	Not to exceed \$50.		Not to exceed \$100.				Not to exceed \$400.			Not to exceed \$750.		
Secured	Not to exceed \$200; or 10% of paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus to a member.				Not to exceed \$300.							Recognizes Title I (FHA). Insurance as adequate collateral.
Maturity	Not to exceed 2 years.						Not to exceed 3 years.			Not to exceed 5 years.		
Repayment												
Investments	Loans to members, obligations of U. S. Government, or securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by U. S. Government.	Loans to other credit unions (not to exceed 25% of capital and surplus) and shares of Federal savings and loan associations.						Shares or accounts of other institutions insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.		Loans to be repaid or amortized under regulations of the Bureau.		Permits investments in Agency Securities.

History of Significant Legislative Developments—Continued

Provision	1934	1937	1940	1942	1946	1948	1949	1952	1954	1959 ¹	1963	1964	
Reserves	Original act of 1934	1937	1940	1942	1946	1948	1949	1952	1954	1959 ¹	1963	1964	
	Entrance fees, fines, and 20% of net earnings before declaration of dividend.						Transfer of funds to reserve discontinued when reserve equals 10% of total shares. Director may require special reserves.						
Area covered.	United States and Territories.				Extension to Panama Canal Zone.			Extension to Virgin Islands.	Bureau to examine and supervise District of Columbia credit unions. ²	Extension to all U. S. possessions.			
Dividends		Members may declare dividends annually.											
Interest rate	Not to exceed 1% a month on unpaid balance.				Penalty for excessive interest.					Refund to members permitted.			
Membership	Persons and organizations.				Shares in joint tenancy.								
Bonding	Board of directors fixes amount of surety bonds.				"Sufficient" surety; payment of premiums by credit unions authorized.				Authority of Director specified.				
Passbook	Audit required.				"Passbook" defined.								
Supervisory committee.	Elected by members.									To be appointed by Board of Directors.		Permits enlargement of the supervisory Committee.	
Credit committee.	Meetings at least once a month on notice from treasurer.				Notice from treasurer not required.					Committee authorized to appoint loan officer.			

Liquidation	General authority of Governor in involuntary liquidations expressed generally.	Involuntary liquidation procedure detailed.
Taxation	State may tax Federal credit unions as it does domestic banking corporations.	Exempted from all taxation except on real and personal property.
Other:	Space in Federal buildings.	Office space for employee unions may be provided free.
Conversions.		Authorized to convert from Federal charter to State and vice versa.
Oaths		Bureau officials may administer oaths.
Services		Authorization to sell and cash negotiable checks and money orders for fee, under Bureau regulations.
Annual Meeting.		Permits Annual Meeting in January, February or March.
General Manager.		Deletes "Treasurer shall be General Manager."
Interest Refund		Permits interest refund-any dividend period.

¹P. L. 86-354 amended several provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act and rewrote the entire act in doing so. The law also included a provision calling for a report by the Bureau Director on the desirability of federally chartered central credit unions to be submitted by Apr. 15, 1960.

²This provision is an amendment to the District of Columbia Credit Union Act and not the Federal law.

SECTION IV

EXAMINATION OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

Review of Developments in 1964

During 1964, nearly 11,000 regular supervisory examinations were made of Federal credit unions. The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions supervises and examines more financial institutions than any other Federal or State supervisory agency. The Division of Examination and Accounting carries on a continuous review and evaluation of the Bureau's examination techniques and procedures. It is the Bureau's objective in making its supervisory examinations to be of maximum assistance to the Federal credit union officials as they in turn encourage the members to develop sound thrift habits and to use their credit wisely.

Since Federal credit unions vary in size, field of membership served, and type of operation, supervisory examination procedures must be flexible. Each examiner adapts the procedures to the conditions he finds in each credit union.

The purposes of a regular supervisory examination are:

- 1) To determine the solvency of the credit union and strengthen its financial condition.
- 2) To determine the extent of compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and sound credit union operations.
- 3) To assist the credit union management in strengthening operations.

The Bureau's supervisory examination is not an audit. The supervisory examinations place greater emphasis on analysis, especially in the area of internal controls and financial condition including lending practices. The examiners' analyses are designed to determine that the credit union is providing maximum service with minimum risk to the members' shareholdings. Since emphasis is on analysis and not on auditing, fewer test checks are now being made in the supervisory examinations.

Obtaining needed information during supervisory examinations naturally entails some fact finding steps or test checks. Responsibility for the audit function in each Federal credit union rests with its supervisory committee.

A new type of supervisory examination report cover and format were placed in use at the beginning of 1964. This changed the appearance and arrangement of the supervisory examination report for the first time in many years.

All types of organizations are making numerous changes and advancements in their accounting systems, particularly in the advanced data processing area. Federal credit unions are among those experiencing these changes. Because of this, the Bureau's supervisory examination procedures have been tailored to meet these changes. Conferences and training sessions were held during the year to acquaint the Bureau's supervisory and examining staff with these advancements and with the needed changes in the supervisory examination procedures to insure that top-notch supervisory examinations will continue to be made in all Federal credit unions.

During the year, the Bureau continued to place emphasis on the work of the supervisory committees. In addition to the joint conference with all of the officials at the conclusion of each examination, a special session with the members of the supervisory committee to discuss their work is arranged by the examiner during each examination. The Bureau has also developed a special training session program for supervisory committee members. During 1964, nearly 60 of these special training sessions conducted by Bureau staff were held in various parts of the country, usually in the evening or on Saturday. A total of approximately 2,000 credit union officials, most of whom were supervisory committee members, attended these sessions. Credit union officials wanting such

a training session, for the committee members in their area, should contact the Bureau's regional office.

Federal Credit Union Accounting

It has been the objective of the Bureau to develop as far as practicable standard accounting forms for use by Federal credit unions. This results in greater uniformity in operations and more uniform and comparable statistics from year to year.

A number of manufacturers of mechanical accounting machines have developed, and the Bureau has approved, standard accounting forms for use on such machines. A listing of these manufacturers is:

Burroughs Corporation
International Business Machines Corporation
Monroe Calculating Machine Company
National Cash Register Company
Olivetti Underwood Corporation
Victor Comptometer Corporation

Federal credit union interest has been increasing recently in the area of advanced data processing accounting systems. Some have made arrangements to utilize the computer operations of their parent organizations, others have contracted with either local or national data processing service centers, and a few have installed their own data processing accounting system.

To assist Federal credit unions interested in data processing accounting systems, the Bureau issued in July 1964 a pamphlet entitled "Guidelines for Use of Advanced Data Processing Procedures by Federal Credit Unions." Copies of the "Guidelines" pamphlet may be obtained from the Bureau's regional offices.

A number of local data processing service centers in various parts of the country have developed standard accounting systems and contemplate making such systems available to credit unions in their locality. Several data processing service centers serving more widespread areas have likewise developed standard accounting systems. The Bureau has approved several of these systems. Information can be obtained from the Bureau's regional offices as to whether approval has been given to a specific system.

Work was started in the latter part of 1964 to revise the Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions and to combine the Supplement with the Manual. The Supplement was originally developed for the assistance of the larger

Federal credit unions. Copies of the revised Accounting Manual will soon be released to all Federal credit unions.

As stated elsewhere, several amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act were passed in 1964. One of these amendments expanded the investment powers to permit Federal credit unions to invest in so-called "agency" securities. A new Asset account entitled "Federal Agency Securities," Number 118, was established to record such investments in the credit union's accounting records. An explanation of the new account was given in the Bureau's October 1964 *Bulletin*.

Another amendment permitted FHA Title I insurance to be accepted as adequate security for home modernization and improvement loans. A discussion of such loans and insurance and the proper accounting treatment for them was given in the January 1965 issue of the *Bulletin*.

Three Decades of Progress in Examination Procedures and Techniques

The first examinations of Federal credit unions were made in 1936. Initially, one group of field employees, known as "Investigators" and later as "Field Representatives," was assigned the responsibility for supervising Federal credit unions and another independent group, known as "Examiners," was responsible for the examination function. The Examiners carried out their examinations quite generally without personally discussing their findings with the credit union officials. If conditions were such that a personal discussion was needed, the Field Representative, after he had received a copy of the examination report, would meet with the officials and discuss the Examiner's Findings.

To achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency in administering the field program, the two groups of field employees were combined in 1942 under the title of "Federal Credit Union Examiner." Since then the Federal Credit Union Examiner has been responsible for carrying out both the supervision and examination responsibilities in the field.

The joint conference with the credit union officials routinely held at the conclusion of each examination was also inaugurated in 1942. As a means of bringing the findings of the examiner to the attention of the officials, this joint conference has since proven to be one of the most popular and helpful parts of the supervisory examination program. At such a con-

ference, the Federal Credit Union Examiner personally discusses his examination findings with the officials so that there will be a clear understanding by the officials as to the specific conditions existing at the time of the supervisory examination. The officials can then give them immediate attention.

The Federal Credit Union Act provides that fees shall be assessed for the examinations. Originally, the Federal credit unions were billed semiannually for the examinations that had been made during the past six months. Beginning in 1943, the Federal Credit Union Examiner was authorized to submit a bill to the credit union being examined and to collect the fee at the time of the completion of each examination. This change eliminated considerable paper work and also brought the collection of the examination fees on a current basis.

The examination fees were gradually increased until 1953 when these fees, together with the supervision and charter fees, were sufficient to cover the Bureau's total cost of operation. In 1953, therefore, the Bureau became self-supporting from the fees collected from Federal credit unions.

During the past 30 years, the trend in the supervisory examinations of Federal credit unions has been steadily toward greater emphasis on financial analysis as distinguished from test checks and other auditing procedures. This emphasis thus transfers the audit function to the local credit union's supervisory committee which has the audit responsibility by direction of the Federal Credit Union Act.

Federal Credit Union Accounting

The accounting system in use today in many of the larger Federal credit unions is far different from that of the first Federal credit unions that were organized 30 years ago. Then, all accounting was done by hand. Today, an increasing number are using computers and

other types of advanced data processing accounting machines.

Adjustments have naturally been needed in the accounting system to meet the changing conditions in the credit unions. However, the basic system developed in the late 1930's has remained the standard system and is still quite generally being used by all new Federal credit unions as they commence operations. All changes, adaptations, adjustments, and additions have been built upon this original system.

In 1954, the format of the Accounting Manual was changed to give greater assistance to the new treasurer in a new Federal credit union. The first part of the Manual was designed in such a manner that a new treasurer of a credit union could be led, step by step, by instruction and illustration, from his first receipt of cash until he closed the books at the end of the accounting period and prepared the necessary reports.

At the close of 1961, the Bureau released a revision of the Supervisory Committee Manual which established as a standard that the supervisory committee would make one comprehensive annual audit and three quarterly audits of lesser magnitude during each year. This standard eliminated the difficult and rather impractical expectation set forth in former Supervisory Committee Manuals that the supervisory committee would, each year, make four comprehensive audits, one in each quarter. A set of standard work papers for the assistance of supervisory committees was also developed and illustrated in the 1961 Supervisory Committee Manual.

Each year more of the supervisory committees, as their credit unions increase in size, call on practicing public accountants, either to assist them in making, or to make independently, the comprehensive annual audit including the verification of the members' accounts.

. . . .

SECTION V

CHARTERING OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

Review of Developments in 1964

The number of operating Federal credit unions reached an all-time high of 11,278 at December 31, 1964. 580 charters were issued in that year. The net increase in number of operating Federal credit unions was 323, the same net increase that was reported for the year 1963.

Nine states and the District of Columbia accounted for 61 percent of the charters issued in 1964. Those jurisdictions and the number of charters issued in each are as follows: California 53, Pennsylvania 52, New York 49, Illinois 48, Texas 34, Ohio 38, Indiana 26, New Jersey 21, District of Columbia 20, and Massachusetts 15.

The first three states in chartering activity also ranked in the same order with respect to the number of operating Federal credit unions at the end of the year: California 1,128, Pennsylvania 1,107, and New York 968.

The maps on page 35 shows the number of operating Federal credit unions in each state or other jurisdiction on December 31, 1964.

In 1964, the District of Columbia credit union law was repealed and the sixteen credit unions operating under District of Columbia charter were converted to Federal credit unions. The conversion legislation was requested by the District of Columbia Credit Union League, and the credit unions chartered by the District of Columbia, and was supported by BFCU and the District of Columbia Government.

Also significant in 1964 was the ratio of liquidations commenced to the number of operating Federal credit unions at the beginning of the year. The ratio for 1964 was 2.71 percent, compared with a post-war high of 3.75 percent in 1958. The trend of liquidations is

influenced considerably by fluctuating economic conditions.

Although the number of new liquidations per year has remained fairly constant in recent years, the number of liquidations in process at the yearend has been steadily reduced from 408 at the end of 1961 to 318 at the end of 1964. This means that the average time required to complete liquidations and pay off the members' shares is being substantially reduced.

Mergers of Federal credit unions have been comparatively few in number. Twenty-two charters were cancelled in 1964 because of the mergers, the largest number completed in any year. This includes only those cases where a Federal credit union was the continuing credit union.

Thirty Years of Growth

The first Federal credit union charter was issued to the Morris Sheppard Texarkana Federal Credit Union, Texarkana, Texas, on October 1, 1934. The chart on page 34 shows the growth of the Federal credit union system—charters issued, charters canceled, and net increase in number of operating Federal credit unions—during the thirty-year period ending December 31, 1964.

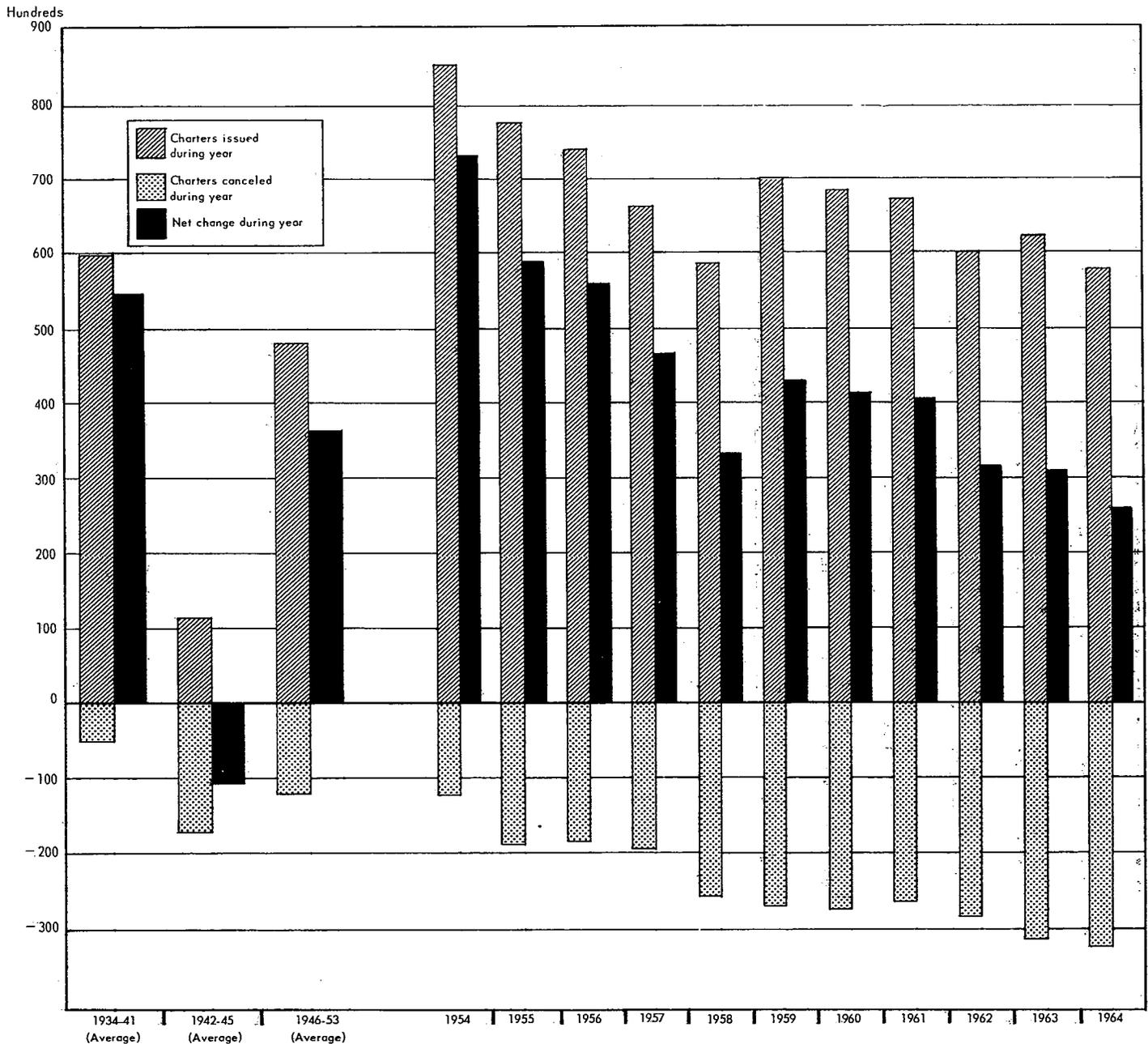
When the Credit Union Section became operative in the Farm Credit Administration, emphasis was on the organization of credit unions. Because of this emphasis, 828 Federal credit union charters were issued in 1935 and 956 charters, the all-time high for one year, were issued in 1936.

With a change in emphasis from organization to supervision in 1937 and 1938, chartering leveled off to an average of 586 per year for the remainder of the pre-war years.

As would be expected, in the early years of the program the number of new Federal credit union charters issued greatly exceeded the number canceled, and by the end of 1941 there were 4,228 Federal credit unions in operation. More than one-half of these groups were in six States—New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, California, Ohio, and New Jersey. Eighty-six percent operated among occupational groups, and almost one fourth of these consisted of Governmental and educational groups.

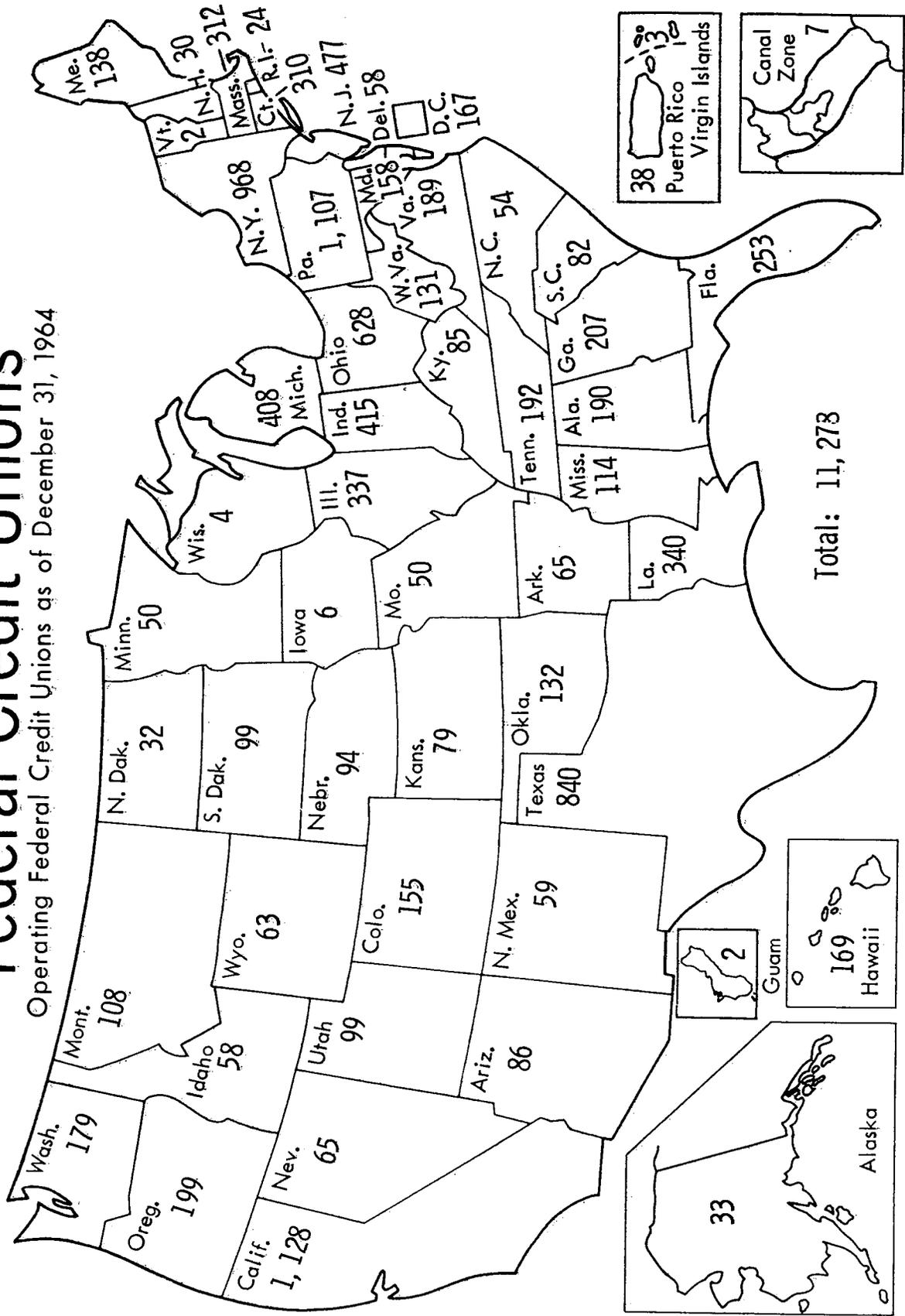
With the heavy buildup of the armed forces and concentration on the war effort in the World War II period, the number of new Federal credit union charters was sharply reduced. The number of liquidations mounted rapidly. In 1942, for the first time, liquidations outnumbered new charters issued—270 liquidations commenced and only 187 charters issued. Only 108 charters were issued in 1943 while more than 300 liquidations were commenced. During the period 1942 through 1945, new charters averaged only 115 per year, compared

NUMBER OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNION CHARTERS, ISSUED, CANCELED, AND NET CHANGE, 1934-64.



Federal Credit Unions

Operating Federal Credit Unions as of December 31, 1964



with an average of 220 charter cancellations per year. New liquidations exceeded new charters in each of those four years. As a result, by the end of 1945 the number of operating Federal credit unions had declined to 3,757. The six leading States continued to account for about the same percentage of total operating groups as they had at the beginning of the war. Federal credit unions operating among Governmental and educational groups went through the war period with relatively smaller declines in number than did credit unions in other occupational categories.

The ending of the war in 1945 released a long-restrained demand for more durable consumer goods. Also, promptly following the close of the war there was a mushrooming of plans and sentiment for better employee relations and increased fringe benefits for employees. Federal credit unions benefited from both of these developments.

In 1946, for the first time in five years, the number of new charters issued exceeded the number of liquidations commenced. The margin was narrow but it was the beginning of the great post-war expansion of the Federal Credit Union System. The number of charters issued annually increased steadily from 157 in 1946 to a post-war peak of 852 in 1954. This was a period of great economic expansion in the United States. Credit unions benefited from this general environment of prosperity. During the period from 1946 through 1954 the number of new charters annually averaged 522 compared with only 119 charter cancellations per year. The number of outstanding Federal credit union charters increased by an average of 403 annually, with the result that there were 7,227 operating Federal credit unions at the end of 1954. The greatest increase in any post-war year was in 1953, when new charters exceeded new liquidations by 669.

Chartering activity during the last ten years, 1955 through 1964, has been relatively stable. It could not be expected that chartering would continue indefinitely at the same upward trend that was experienced in the early post-war years. Yet, during the last ten years the average number of new charters per year was 662, which is 140 more than the average during the nine years immediately following the war. The 580 charters issued in 1964 indicate continued strong activity in the field of chartering.

As the number of operating Federal credit unions increases, it is to be expected that there

will be some upward trend in the number of liquidations commenced per year. New liquidations per year, however, are averaging less than three percent of the credit unions operating at the beginning of the year.

The net annual increase in number of operating Federal credit unions continues to average well in excess of 300.

While the large number of operating Federal credit unions has necessitated a major emphasis on the examination of Federal credit unions, the Bureau has continued to be interested in the organization of Federal credit unions and the extension of credit union service to more people.

The Bureau's statement of chartering practices and the investigation report forms have been designed so that a competent volunteer organizer can work with an interested, prospective credit union group, make an appropriate investigation, and supply the information needed by the Director to determine whether the proposed charter should be issued. The Bureau encourages volunteer organizers to assist qualified groups in establishing Federal credit unions. It is also pleased to provide examiner assistance to people who are working with eligible groups that are interested in obtaining credit union service. Such assistance can be obtained by contacting the local Federal credit union examiner or the Bureau's Regional Representative.

Other Activities

In addition to guidance of the program for the organization of new Federal credit unions, the Division of Organization and Standards also is responsible for general supervision of liquidations, mergers, conversions, and partial liquidations. Charter and bylaws amendments are also with the responsibilities of this Division.

Standard, printed procedures have been prepared and are available through the Regional Representatives to the officials of any Federal credit union that is to be involved in a liquidation, merger, conversion, or partial liquidation.

In order to expedite service to credit unions, most of the handling of charter and bylaw amendments has been decentralized to the regional offices. The Regional Representative is authorized to give preliminary approval to all routine, standard amendments of either the charter or the bylaws. Only the more complex

bylaw amendments and most significant amendments to fields of membership are submitted to the Washington office for preliminary approval by the Director. All amendment certificates are issued by the Regional Representative.

Liquidation of Federal Credit Unions

Federal credit unions exist for the sole purpose of providing savings and borrowing facilities to their members on a cooperative, non-profit basis. When the need for these services ceases to exist, when the common bond among the members is dissolved or when the credit union can no longer function because of a lack of interested and competent management, the credit union will liquidate.

During the thirty-year history of the Federal credit union program, 4,371 Federal credit unions completed liquidation. The four-year period of World War II, for example, accounted for 880 Federal credit union charter cancellations. In the main, those credit unions that ceased operation during the war years did so because they were not needed or because there was a shortage of qualified people to run them. Concentration of human resources on the war effort left many credit unions without competent leadership. Also, during the war years, there was much less need for consumer credit because of the dearth of durable consumer goods and individuals were encouraged to put their savings into War Bonds as a patriotic service.

Size of Liquidating Credit Unions

Liquidating credit unions have averaged much smaller than operating credit unions. For example, the shares at commencement of liquidation of credit unions for which charters were canceled in 1964 averaged only \$41,750, compared with average shares of \$315,163 in operating Federal credit unions as of Decem-

ber 31, 1963, and \$356,215 in Federal credit unions operating as of December 31, 1964.

This disparity in size between operating and liquidating credit unions can be explained in part by the fact that there is considerable relationship between the size of a group, its stability, and its prospects for operating a successful credit union. The larger companies or organizations are more likely to have a sufficiency of capable leaders who are available to manage and develop the credit union. A common reason for liquidation has been inability over a period of years to build sufficient membership participation to make the credit union worthwhile. Another common cause of liquidation is dissolution or substantial curtailment of operations of the company in which the credit union operates. These situations occur most generally in small companies or small organizations that naturally would have only a small credit union.

Losses to Members

An obviously important question is the extent of losses of savings of members as a result of liquidation of Federal credit unions.

For the period from 1936, when the first Federal credit union completed liquidation, through 1964, members' shareholdings have totaled \$68,746,567 in the 4,371 Federal credit unions that have completed liquidation. 3,443 of the credit unions, which held \$62,094,193 in shares, returned to their members 100 percent or more of their shares. These credit unions paid their members liquidating dividends totaling \$4,507,257. 928 of the liquidating credit unions returned to their members less than 100 percent of their shares. Shareholdings in these credit unions totaled only \$6,652,374. The losses to the members amounted to only \$1,214,287, or about one-fourth as much as the liquidating dividends in those credit unions that returned more than 100 percent.

. . . .

SECTION VI

RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Bureau greatly expanded its research program in 1964. Early in the year, a new Division—the Division of Statistical Research and Analysis—was established for the purpose of planning and carrying out a more comprehensive program of research based on trends and developments in credit union statistics.

The Monthly Statistical Program

One of the early tasks of the new Division was to arrange with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the Bureau

to assume responsibility for the monthly data collection program for Federal and State-chartered credit unions. Transfer of responsibility for this program to the Bureau had been proposed by the Board, with the thought that there would be advantages in having it administered by an agency that was closely associated with credit union operations.

The monthly credit union statistical program was administered for many years by the Federal Reserve in connection with its respon-

All Credit Unions Compared with Monthly Sample—Number and Total Assets, By Region and Asset Size December 31, 1963
[dollar amounts in thousands]

Region, ¹ and asset size	Federal credit unions					State-chartered credit unions				
	Total operating 12/31/63		Monthly sample		Sample as per- cent of total	Total operating 12/31/63 ²		Monthly sample		Sample as per- cent of total ²
	Number or amount	Per- cent dist.	Number or amount	Per- cent dist.		Number or amount	Per- cent dist.	Number or amount	Per- cent dist.	
REGION:	Number of credit unions									
Total -----	10,955	100.0	690	100.0	6.3	10,362	100.0	667	100.0	6.4
Boston -----	796	7.2	43	6.2	5.4	853	8.2	44	6.6	5.2
New York -----	1,401	12.7	67	9.7	4.8	202	1.9	9	1.3	4.5
Harrisburg -----	1,131	10.3	51	7.4	4.5	130	1.3	6	.9	4.6
Charlottesville -----	794	7.3	59	8.6	7.4	771	7.4	21	3.1	2.7
Atlanta -----	1,024	9.3	57	8.3	5.5	900	8.7	37	5.5	4.1
Chicago -----	1,689	15.5	218	31.5	12.7	3,737	36.1	354	53.3	9.5
Kansas City -----	881	8.0	42	6.1	4.8	2,256	21.8	123	18.4	5.5
Dallas -----	1,416	13.0	51	7.4	3.6	677	6.5	20	3.0	3.0
San Francisco -----	1,823	16.7	102	14.8	5.6	836	8.1	53	7.9	6.3
Total -----	Total assets									
Boston -----	\$3,916,541	100.0	\$949,129	100.0	24.2	\$4,211,483	100.0	\$952,220	100.0	22.6
New York -----	278,239	7.1	73,080	7.7	26.3	426,303	10.1	64,536	6.8	15.1
Harrisburg -----	421,751	10.8	56,228	5.9	13.3	97,451	2.3	8,051	.8	8.3
Charlottesville -----	287,282	7.3	52,269	5.5	18.2	44,543	1.1	1,906	.2	4.3
Atlanta -----	296,314	7.6	62,579	6.6	21.1	194,149	4.6	26,193	2.8	13.5
Chicago -----	332,081	8.5	114,958	12.1	34.6	327,252	7.8	104,548	11.0	31.9
Kansas City -----	698,677	17.8	270,747	28.5	38.8	1,453,213	34.5	430,970	45.2	29.7
Dallas -----	257,774	6.6	28,610	3.0	11.1	744,762	17.7	91,071	9.6	12.2
San Francisco -----	433,461	11.1	58,972	6.2	13.6	287,969	6.8	36,074	3.8	12.5
Total -----	910,962	23.2	231,686	24.5	25.4	635,841	15.1	188,871	19.8	29.7
ASSET SIZE (thousands):	Number of credit unions									
Less than \$250 -----	7,699	70.3	183	26.6	2.4	—	—	295	44.4	—
\$250-499 -----	1,399	12.8	125	18.1	8.9	—	—	95	14.2	—
\$500-999 -----	967	8.8	139	20.1	14.4	—	—	78	11.7	—
\$1,000-1,999 -----	544	5.0	114	16.5	21.0	—	—	83	12.4	—
\$2,000-4,999 -----	286	2.6	92	13.3	32.2	—	—	63	9.4	—
\$5,000 and over -----	60	.5	37	5.4	61.7	—	—	53	7.9	—
Less than \$250 -----	Total assets									
\$250-499 -----	565,384	14.4	21,700	2.3	3.8	—	—	34,474	3.6	—
\$500-999 -----	492,752	12.6	44,135	4.7	9.0	—	—	33,318	3.5	—
\$1,000-1,999 -----	679,884	17.4	98,730	10.4	14.5	—	—	57,158	6.0	—
\$2,000-4,999 -----	755,291	19.3	162,756	17.1	21.5	—	—	116,709	12.3	—
\$5,000 and over -----	843,158	21.5	276,766	29.2	32.8	—	—	213,064	22.4	—
Total -----	580,072	14.8	345,042	36.3	59.5	—	—	497,497	52.2	—

¹ For States comprising BFCU regions, see page v.

² Data for all State-chartered credit unions by asset size will be available beginning in 1964.

sibilities for collecting and compiling estimates of consumer credit. Under Federal Reserve auspices, the collection and processing of monthly credit union reports was handled by the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, which forwarded summarized reports for their Districts to the Board in Washington.

With the cooperation of participating credit unions, arrangements were completed for the Bureau to begin administering this program in August, 1964. In order to assure continuity of the reports and to provide time for solving any unforeseen problems in the Bureau's reporting program, the monthly statistics were collected and compiled by both the Board of Governors and the Bureau for a period of three months.

In October, 1964 the Board of Governors instructed the Federal Reserve Banks to suspend their collection of the monthly statistics from credit unions. Since that time, the Bureau has had sole responsibility in this area, including that of furnishing the Board of Governors with the credit union data needed to compile their monthly consumer credit series.

Reporting Forms and the Sample. The monthly credit union statistical program is based on reports made voluntarily by a group of about 1,350 credit unions throughout the country. The monthly reporting forms, shown in pages 43-45 at the end of this Section, provide for reporting of selected balance sheet items, loan and share volume, information on delinquent loans, and the number of members of the credit union. This information is readily available to most credit unions shortly after the close of each month.

As of the end of 1963, the monthly sample consisted of 690 Federal and 667 State-chartered credit unions. The composition of the sample by BFCU region and by asset size of credit union is shown in the accompanying table.

A review of the sample indicated that it would be desirable to obtain participation of more large credit unions throughout the country. In October 1964 the large Federal credit unions that were not already participating in the program were asked to consider doing so. Substantially all of these groups were taking part by the end of 1964. Mailing lists are being compiled of large State credit unions so that they may be requested to participate in the program in the near future.

While additional coverage of the large credit unions is expected to improve the accuracy of the sample with respect to over-all monthly changes, the sample still will not be adequately representative of the operations of small credit unions, or of credit unions in various regions of the country. As resources permit, the sample will be reviewed for the purpose of removing these deficiencies.

Reporting Procedures. Unlike the regional data collection and processing arrangements under Federal Reserve System auspices, the monthly statistical program is centrally administered by the Bureau's Washington office, with the assistance of the Social Security Administration's electronic data processing facilities in Baltimore, Maryland. Almost all aspects of this program are now handled by means of electronic data processing equipment. In no other way would it be possible to process the reports and produce figures for publication within a three or four week period after the end of each reporting month.

The report forms are addressed in a computer operation and are forwarded, with an addressed, postage-free return envelope, to the credit unions near the end of each month. Credit unions are asked to fill out their report as soon as their month-end figures are available, retain a copy for files, and return the original to the Bureau by the tenth of the month.

When completed forms are received, they are reviewed and forwarded for processing to the Social Security Administration. Near the end of the third work week in each month, a computer edit, involving logical and balancing checks, is made of each report, together with a check for consistency between reports for individual credit unions for the current and preceding months. Errors or apparent discrepancies revealed by this procedure are either corrected by letter to the credit union or by other means.

A second edit, usually taking place about five working days or so after the first, produces preliminary percentage changes from the preceding month in the various items on the report. These changes provide the basis for estimation of the data included in the Bureau's monthly release.

About the middle of the following month, final estimates are made on the basis of more complete credit union reporting, as well as correction of discrepancies that were turned up in the first two edits.

Benchmark Data. Monthly estimates are subsequently revised on an annual basis when the Bureau tabulates its reports for credit unions as of the end of each year. These benchmark figures are compiled from reports as of December 31 of each year from all operating Federal credit unions, and from summary reports received from State supervisory authorities for operating State credit unions. The annual forms for Federal credit unions (Form FCU-521) and the summary report for State-chartered credit unions (BFCU-523) are shown on pages 46 and 47 at the end of this Section.

The forms used for the monthly program contain some information that is not published at the present time. Much of this material will be published in the future, however, after sufficient experience has been accumulated to permit an evaluation of the representativeness of the reports and consistency of the data with respect to credit union developments on a national scale.

Seasonally Adjusted Series. In order to facilitate interpretation of short run developments in credit union statistics, the Bureau has prepared seasonal adjustment factors for Federal and State-chartered credit union loans, savings, and total assets.

These factors make it possible to eliminate those changes in the data that occur in particular months year after year, solely as a result of seasonal influences. Seasonally adjusted figures for the principal balance sheet items are shown currently in the monthly release. These series, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, for the period December, 1955-1964, are contained in Tables 27-29, Section IX of this Report.

Annual Statistics for State-chartered Credit Unions

With the cooperation of State supervisory authorities in the 44 States and Puerto Rico that have local credit union laws, the Bureau's report for annual statistics for State-chartered credit unions was revised in 1964 to provide data that are more comparable with yearend figures for Federal credit unions, and to make available, for the first time, information on the number and selected balance sheet data for State-chartered credit unions, by asset size.

A number of items are included in the revised report for the first time and, to the extent the data are collected, compiled, and furnished to the Bureau by State authorities, they will be presented in summary form in

the Bureau's report on State credit union operations for 1964. The new items on the form shown are as follows:

- Number and amount of loans delinquent 2 months or more.
- Cash on hand and in banks.
- Total investments.
 - U.S. Government securities.
 - Other assets.
- Notes payable.
- Other liabilities.
- Number of potential members.

Also requested for the first time is a breakdown by selected asset size groups of the following items:

- Number of credit unions.
- Total assets.
- Total loans outstanding.
- Members' shares.
- Members' deposits (if applicable).

In addition to the new information that will be available for State-chartered credit unions, efforts have been made to obtain certain statistics covering the operations of State central credit unions. This information is of interest for itself, and it will make it possible for interested users to make adjustments to eliminate a small amount of double counting of outstanding loans and savings in the balance sheets of State central credit unions.

* * * *

In addition to the above projects, the Bureau emphasized, and made significant progress in, the following areas of research in 1964:

Purpose of Loans Made by Credit Unions

In response to widespread interest among economists and financial analysts in and out of Government, as well as among credit union people, concerning the purposes and characteristics of credit union loans, the Bureau is exploring the possibility of working out a voluntary reporting program to provide this information.

There is, of course, a need to keep the work load of this and similar projects at a minimum in view of limited staff resources available to many credit unions. Actually, however, some credit unions now maintain records of the purposes for which they make loans. They find such information useful as an aid in the management of their loan portfolios and as a guide to their lending policies. With proper planning, assistance, and encouragement, it is likely that many more credit unions would

keep such records both for their own benefit as well as for the analytical value of such information to those interested in credit union activities.

Credit Union Services

Progress was made in 1964 in examining the possibility of conducting a survey of credit unions that operate among low-income groups. One of the major purposes of such a survey would be to learn how credit union services might be mobilized to improve the economic status of low-income groups. The Bureau is working in several areas to encourage credit unions to aid such groups, as discussed more fully in Section VII.

Use of Automatic Data Processing Equipment

It was found to be advantageous for the Bureau to make greater use of automatic data processing facilities in 1964 in order to meet the additional data processing requirements associated with its expanding research program and current data collection activities. As has been indicated, the timely publication schedule asso-

ciated with the monthly statistical program would not be possible without the use of such equipment.

Plans are being made for increasing the use of electronic data processing equipment in the near future. One of the principal projects involves working out procedures for computer processing of the yearend Financial and Statistical Report, which at present contains 58 pieces of balance sheet and other statistical information. Eleven thousand two hundred seventy-eight Federal credit unions submitted these reports for 1964.

Processing of these reports by electronic equipment would not only reduce the amount of clerical checking, verification, and proofing, but it would help to advance the availability of the statistics. It would also facilitate subsequent use of these data in research projects.

The proposed program to obtain current information on purposes of loans would also require electronic data processing to cope with the workload that would be involved, and still provide accurate and prompt information.

. . . .

Federal credit union form (below) is printed on yellow stock

Back

Front

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
Washington, D. C. 20201

FORM FCU-585 (a) (12-64)

CONFIDENTIAL - ADMINISTRATIVE
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Budget Bureau No. 72-1861
Approval Expires 3-31-69

REPORT FOR: (Month and Year)

IDENT NO.: TYPE/STATE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

PLEASE BE SURE YOUR REPORT IS ACCURATE AND LEGIBLE. USE TYPEWRITER IF POSSIBLE.

Please correct following address if necessary

ITEM	ROUND AMOUNTS TO NEAREST DOLLAR ¹	(a)	(b)
1. Total Assets (Equals Total Liabilities and Capital)	\$		
ASSETS—Selected Items			
2. Cash on hand and in banks (Sum of Accounts 104, 105, and 106)	\$		
3. Loans outstanding, end of month (Account 101):			
(a) Total number and amount outstanding		NUMBER	\$
(b) Number and amt. delinquent 2 mos. or more		NUMBER	\$
(c) Total amount to purchase real estate (included in item 3(a))	\$		
4. Loans made during month	\$		
5. Loans repaid during month	\$		
6. Total investments (Sum of Accounts 107, 108, 109, and 118)	\$		
(a) U.S. Government obligations (Account 107)			
LIABILITIES—Selected Items			
7. Notes payable (Account 302)	\$		
8. Shares outstanding, end of month (Account 310)	\$		
9. Shares paid in during the month, Net ²	\$		
10. Shares withdrawn during the month, Net ²	\$		
11. Deposits outstanding, end of month	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
12. Number of members (regular accounts) end of month			

¹For example, \$1,000.50 would be shown as \$1,001; \$1,000.49 as \$1,000, etc.
²Do not include transactions in and out of Shares account under Payroll Plan No. 2.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF FORM

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete and mail YELLOW copy of the report on or before the 10th of the month following the month to which the figures relate. Retain the WHITE copy for your files.

The report should be prepared in accordance with instruction in pertinent Sections of the Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions.

1. Total Assets/Liabilities and Capital. Total Assets--which equals Total Liabilities and Capital--represents the sum of items 2, 3(a), and 6 plus all other assets not shown separately, such as Prepaid Insurance, Furniture and Fixtures, Land and Buildings, etc. This total should agree with Total Assets as reported on your Form FCU-109 for the corresponding month.

ASSETS - Selected Items

2. Cash on hand and in banks. Represents the sum of the end-of-month balances in accounts 104, 105, and 106; includes deposits in savings banks, and savings certificates.
3. (a) Loans outstanding, end of month. Total number and outstanding balances of loans to members in account 101.
(b) Loans delinquent 2 months or more. Number and unpaid balance of all delinquent loans, which should equal the sum of the number and amounts shown on Form FCU-109 for loans delinquent 2-6 months, 6-12 months, and 12 months and over.
(c) Real estate loans outstanding. Represents loan balances included in item 3(a) that are made to purchase real estate.
4. Loans made during month. Represents all new loans made during the month, including refinanced loans.
5. Loans repaid during the month. Represents total repayments on loans during the month including amounts refinanced by new loans.
6. Total investments. Represents the sum of the end-of-month balances in accounts 107, 108, 109, and 118. Exclude savings certificates shown in item 2.
(a) U.S. Government obligations. Balance in account 107, which is included in item 6 above.

LIABILITIES - Selected Items

7. Notes payable. End-of-month balance in account 302.
8. Shares outstanding, end of month. Month-end balance in Shares account, plus balances in any special savings accounts in the credit union, such as Christmas savings and Vacation savings accounts.
9. Shares paid in during the month. Total credits during the month to the Shares account (Account 310)--excluding amounts credited to shares under payroll Plan No. 2--plus members payments into special savings accounts.
10. Shares withdrawn during the month. Represents total debits during the month to the Shares account--except transfers to Loans, Interest on Loans, and Fines under Payroll Plan No. 2--plus members' withdrawals from special savings accounts.
11. Deposits outstanding, end of month. This item does not pertain to Federal credit unions.
12. Number of members (regular accounts), end of month. The total number of membership accounts (including joint accounts) at month-end.

Actual size of form—8" x 10 1/2"

State credit union form (below) is printed on blue stock

Front

Back

Budget Bureau No. 72-7081
Approval Expires 3-31-65

CONFIDENTIAL - ADMINISTRATIVE
STATE-CHARTERED CREDIT UNION

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
Washington, D. C. 20331

FORM FCU-565(b) (12-54)

REPORT FOR: _____ (Month and Year)

IDENT NO.: _____
TYPE/STATE: _____

PLEASE BE SURE
YOUR REPORT IS ACCURATE
AND LEGIBLE.
USE TYPEWRITER
IF POSSIBLE.

Please correct following address if necessary

I T E M	NUMBER	NUMBER	ROUND AMOUNTS TO NEAREST DOLLAR
1. Total Assets (Equals Total Liabilities and Capital).....			\$ _____
ASSETS—Selected Items			
2. Cash on hand and in banks.....			\$ _____
3. Loans outstanding, end of month:			\$ _____
(a) Total number and amount outstanding.....			\$ _____
(b) Number and amt. delinquent 2 mos. or more.....			\$ _____
(c) Total amount to purchase real estate (included in item 3(a)).....			\$ _____
4. Loans made during month.....			\$ _____
5. Loans repaid during month.....			\$ _____
6. Total investments.....			\$ _____
LIABILITIES—Selected Items			
7. Notes payable.....			\$ _____
8. Shares outstanding, end of month.....			\$ _____
9. Shares (and deposits) paid in during the month, Net (see instructions).....			\$ _____
10. Shares (and deposits) withdrawn during the month, Net (see instructions).....			\$ _____
11. Deposits outstanding, end of month.....			\$ _____
12. Number of members (regular accounts) end of month.....			\$ _____

*For example, \$1,000.50 would be shown as \$1,001; \$1,000.49 as \$1,000, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete and mail BLUE copy of the report on or before the 10th of the month following the month to which the figures relate. Retain the WHITE copy for your files.

- Total Assets/Liabilities and Capital. Total Assets—which equals Total Liabilities and Capital—represents the sum of items 2, 3(a), and 6 plus all other assets not shown separately, such as Prepaid Insurance, Furniture and Fixtures, Land and Buildings, etc.

ASSETS - Selected Items

- Cash on hand and in banks. Represents the sum of end-of-month balances in all cash accounts, including change fund, petty cash, time and demand deposits in banks, and savings certificates.
- Loans outstanding, end of month. Total number and outstanding balances of loans to members only. Exclude loans to other credit unions which should be reported in item 6. Total investments.
- Loans delinquent 2 months or more. Number and unpaid balance of all loans to members, included in item 3(a) above, that are delinquent 2 months or more.
- Real estate loans outstanding, end of month. Represents loan balances included in item 3(a) that are made to purchase real estate.
- Loans made during month. Represents all new loans made to members during the month, including refinanced loans.
- Loans repaid during month. Represents total repayments on members' loans during the month, including amounts refinanced by new loans.
- Total investments. Represents U.S. Government obligations, savings and loan shares, loans to other credit unions, and other investments. Exclude savings certificates shown in item 2.

(a) U.S. Government obligations. Investments in U.S. Government obligations only. This amount is included in item 6 above.

LIABILITIES - Selected Items

- Notes payable. End-of-month balance of funds borrowed by the credit union from any source on notes executed on behalf of the credit union.
- Shares outstanding, end of month. Month-end balance in Shares account, plus balances in any special savings accounts in the credit union, such as Christmas savings and Vacation savings accounts. Exclude members' deposits which should be shown in item 11 below.
- Shares (and deposits) paid in during the month. Total credits during the month to the Shares and Deposits accounts plus members' payments into any special accounts (Christmas savings, etc.). Do not include transactions under a payroll deduction plan that provides for periodic deposits into the Shares account of payroll deductions that are subsequently transferred to Loans, Interest on Loans, and Fines accounts.
- Shares (and deposits) withdrawn during the month. Total debits during the month to the Shares and Deposits accounts plus members' withdrawals from special savings accounts. Do not include transactions under a payroll deduction plan such as that described under item 9 above.
- Deposits outstanding, end of month. This item pertains only to credit unions located in States that permit deposits in addition to shares. Credit unions in these States should show the month-end balance in the Deposits account.
- Number of members (regular accounts), end of month. The total number of membership accounts (including joint accounts) at month-end.

File copies

Front

Back

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
Washington, D.C. 20201

FORM FCU-585(g), 1 (12-64)

Budget Bureau No. 72-8681
Approval Expires 3/31/69

CONFIDENTIAL—ADMINISTRATIVE
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

REPORT FOR: _____ (Month and Year)

PLEASE BE SURE YOUR REPORT IS ACCURATE AND LEGIBLE. USE TYPEWRITER IF POSSIBLE.

RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR FILES

ITEM	ROUND AMOUNTS TO NEAREST DOLLAR ¹
1. Total Assets (equals Total Liabilities and Capital).....	\$ _____
ASSETS - Selected Items	
2. Cash on hand and in banks (Sum of Accounts 104, 105, and 106).....	\$ _____
3. Loans outstanding, end of month (Account 101):	
(a) Total number and amount outstanding.....	\$ _____
(b) Number and amt. delinquent 2 mos. or more.....	\$ _____
(c) Total amount to purchase real estate (included in item 3(a)).....	\$ _____
4. Loans made during month.....	\$ _____
5. Loans repaid during month.....	\$ _____
6. Total investments (Sum of Accounts 107, 108, 109, and 118).....	\$ _____
(a) U.S. Government obligations (Account 107).....	\$ _____
LIABILITIES - Selected Items	
7. Notes payable (Account 302).....	\$ _____
8. Shares outstanding, end of month (Account 310).....	\$ _____
9. Shares paid in during the month, Net ²	\$ _____
10. Shares withdrawn during the month, Net ³	\$ _____
11. Deposits outstanding, end of month.....	XXXXXXXXXX
12. Number of members (regular accounts) end of month.....	\$ _____

¹For example, \$1,000.50 would be shown as \$1,001; \$1,000.49 as \$1,000, etc.
²Do not include transactions in and out of Shares account under Payroll Plan No. 2.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF FORM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
Washington, D.C. 20201

FORM FCU-585(b), 1 (12-64)

Budget Bureau No. 72-8681
Approval Expires 3/31/69

CONFIDENTIAL—ADMINISTRATIVE
STATE-CHARTERED CREDIT UNION

REPORT FOR: _____ (Month and Year)

PLEASE BE SURE YOUR REPORT IS ACCURATE AND LEGIBLE. USE TYPEWRITER IF POSSIBLE.

RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR FILES

ITEM	ROUND AMOUNTS TO NEAREST DOLLAR ¹
1. Total Assets (equals Total Liabilities and Capital).....	\$ _____
ASSETS - Selected Items	
2. Cash on hand and in banks.....	\$ _____
3. Loans outstanding, end of month:	
(a) Total number and amount outstanding.....	\$ _____
(b) Number and amt. delinquent 2 mos. or more.....	\$ _____
(c) Total amount to purchase real estate (included in item 3(a)).....	\$ _____
4. Loans made during month.....	\$ _____
5. Loans repaid during month.....	\$ _____
6. Total investments.....	\$ _____
(a) U.S. Government obligations (included in item 6).....	\$ _____
LIABILITIES - Selected Items	
7. Notes payable.....	\$ _____
8. Shares outstanding, end of month.....	\$ _____
9. Shares (and deposits) paid in during the month, Net (see instructions).....	\$ _____
10. Shares (and deposits) withdrawn during the month, Net (see instructions).....	\$ _____
11. Deposits outstanding, end of month.....	\$ _____
12. Number of members (regular accounts) end of month.....	\$ _____

¹For example, \$1,000.50 would be shown as \$1,001; \$1,000.49 as \$1,000, etc.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF FORM

Front

Actual size of form—8 1/2" x 11"

Back

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
Financial and Statistical Report
Year Ended December 31, 1964

Budget Bureau No. 72-R442
Approval Expires: 12-31-67

CHARTER No. _____ FEDERAL CREDIT UNION _____

(City) _____ (State) _____

Due date for this report: Not later than January 31, 1965

Section A: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET
(After books are closed at end of year)

Acct. No.	ASSETS	December 31, 1964		Do not use
		No.	Unpaid balance	
101	Loans:		\$	\$
	(a) Delinquent 2 months or more			
	(b) Current and less than 2 months delinquent			
	Total loans			
104, 105, 106	Total cash on hand and in banks (including savings accounts)			
107	U.S. Government obligations			
108	Savings and loan shares			
109	Loans to other credit unions			
118	Federal agency securities			
116	Land and building			
	All other assets			
	TOTAL ASSETS			
	LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
302	Notes payable			
	Accounts payable and all other liabilities			
310	Shares			
311	Regular reserve			
315	Special reserve for losses			
316	Special reserve for delinquent loans			
318	Reserve for contingencies			
312	Undivided earnings			
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			

Section B: STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Number	Amount (in dollars)	Annual rate (%)	Amount (in dollars)
1. Accounts, Dec. 31, 1964			
2. Potential members, Dec. 31, 1964			
3. Loans made during 1964			
4. Loans made since organization			
5. Loans charged off since organization			
6. Recoveries on charge-offs since organization			
7. Dividend paid on June 30, 1964 shares			
8. Dividend declared, applicable to Dec. 31, 1964 shares			

This report certified correct by: _____ Treasurer.

Section C: SPECIAL RESERVE COMPUTATION

COMPUTE FOLLOWING TO DETERMINE WHETHER SPECIAL RESERVE IS NEEDED

Refer to Account 101, Loans (your Form FCU-109 for December 1964):

Loans: Delinquent (a) 2 months to 6 months . . . \$ x 10% = \$

Delinquent (b) 6 months to 12 months . . . \$ x 25% = \$

Delinquent (c) 12 months and over . . . \$ x 80% = \$

Total reserve requirement \$

Deduct: Balance of Account 311, Regular Reserve \$

Amount needed in Special Reserve for Delinquent Loans, Account 316 \$

Any amount needed in Special Reserve for Delinquent Loans must be established and so shown on the front of the form in Account No. 316 before any dividend is paid. See pages 86 and 87 of *Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions* for instructions on establishing and maintaining Special Reserve for Delinquent Loans.

COMMENTS:

SEE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS

Actual size of form—8" x 10 1/2"

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
 Social Security Administration
 Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
 FORM BFCU-523 (REV. 12-64)

Budget Bureau No. 72-2644-1
 Approval Expires Nov. 30, 1969

ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR
 STATE-CHARTERED CREDIT UNIONS

STATE OF _____

FOR THE YEAR ENDED _____ 19____

ASSETS:

1. Loans to members:

(a) Total outstanding (including loans to purchase real estate).....

(i) Amount outstanding to purchase real estate.....

(b) Delinquent 2 months or more (including loans to purchase real estate).....

(c) Made during year (including loans to purchase real estate), Total.....

(i) Made during year to purchase real estate.....

2. Cash on hand and in banks.....

3. Total investments (do not include loans to purchase real estate).....

(a) U.S. Government securities (included in item 3).....

4. Other assets.....

5. Total assets (total amounts on lines 1(a), 2, 3, and 4).....

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL:

6. Notes payable.....

7. Members' shares.....

8. Deposits (members and non-members, if applicable).....

9. Total reserves (general, bad loans and/or guaranty fund).....

10. Undivided earnings (before year-end dividends).....

11. All other liabilities.....

12. Total liabilities and capital (total of lines 6 through 11).....

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 4

STATUS OF CHARTERS:

13. Number outstanding year ago.....

14. Added during year.....

15. Canceled during year.....

16. Outstanding end of year (13 + 14 - 15).....

(a) Inactive.....

(b) Active (16 - 16(a)).....

(i) Active charters included in this report.....

MEMBERSHIP:

17. Number of members (regular accounts) end of year.....

18. Number of persons in field of membership.....

INCOME AND DIVIDENDS:

19. Net income during year..... \$

20. Dividends paid or payable on shares..... \$

21. Interest paid or payable on deposits..... \$

22. Does the law of your State permit real estate mortgage loans? Yes No Law is silent

SIZE OF CREDIT UNIONS:

ASSET SIZE GROUP	NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS (Item 16(b)(i))	TOTAL ASSETS (Item 5)	AMOUNT OF LOANS OUTSTANDING (Item 19)	MEMBERS' SAVINGS DEPOSITS (Item 8)
Total.....				
Credit unions with assets of:				
Less than \$100,000.....				
\$100,000-\$249,999.....				
\$250,000-\$499,999.....				
\$500,000-\$999,999.....				
\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999.....				
\$2,000,000-\$4,999,999 ¹				
\$5,000,000 or more ¹				

¹Please list names and addresses in "Comments" section on page 3.

This is actually a 4-page form, folded to 8" x 10 1/2". Pages 3 and 4 (not shown) represent space for comments and/or listing of names and addresses of credit unions with assets of \$2 million or more, and signature and title of person furnishing the information (page 3); and instructions for completing the form (page 4).

SECTION VII

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Credit Unions for Low-Income People

The Federal Government is placing a great deal of emphasis on programs to improve the economic status of low-income groups in our society. Credit unions fit readily into such a program, for they have shown for more than a hundred years, here and abroad, that a group of people can improve their economic lot through cooperation.

Credit unions originated among the poverty stricken villagers of Germany. They were successful in alleviating many of the problems which accompany poverty. The credit union idea spread through Europe—then to Canada and the United States and later to South America. Through credit unions, the poor laboring classes in Quebec and the impoverished fishermen of Nova Scotia improved their financial condition. More recently, the Peruvian Indians established and used their credit unions to improve their economic lot.

Historically, credit unions have played an important role in bringing thrift and credit facilities to people of small means who otherwise would not have access to legitimate financial services. Persons who would benefit from credit union services, the members themselves, made the necessary effort to manage and operate their own financial institutions. They proved that their credit unions could succeed even under adverse economic and social circumstances.

The Federal Credit Union System was established in 1934 with the passage of the Federal Credit Union Act. The country was then experiencing its worst depression. Members of Congress visualized the Federal Credit Union as a vehicle for economic improvement of a poverty stricken society. Credit unions were organized among eligible groups of people who believed that credit union ideals were economically sound. Some credit unions estab-

lished then in low-income groups have helped substantially with the financial problems of their members and are still operating successfully today.

In 1963 the Bureau made an inventory of Federal credit unions serving groups comprised predominantly of low-income people. More than 400 such credit unions were identified in this inventory. Many others have some low-income people in their fields of membership.

The Bureau has recently increased its effort to extend credit union service to more groups of people whose incomes are substantially lower than average for the areas in which they are situated. It is cooperating with various national and local organizations, governmental agencies, and credit union trade associations in the establishment of experimental Federal credit unions in low-income groups. Bureau personnel have participated in study-club and instructional programs designed to develop interest in credit unions. They have helped prepare and guide leaders to assume management responsibilities in newly organized credit unions.

Credit unions were established in three low-income public housing projects in New York City. These credit unions have made satisfactory progress since they were organized in 1963 and 1964, demonstrating that such credit unions can successfully provide financial assistance to low-income people.

The Bureau assisted in the establishment of several credit unions in low-income groups in the National Capital. Each of these credit unions is a part of a community action program in which many other services will be provided. The experience gained with these credit unions may be helpful in the establishment of similar credit unions in community action programs throughout the country.

Several credit unions have been established to serve groups of handicapped persons whose income generally is lower than average. The Bureau has also worked with organizations of "senior citizens" in the development of some special material to promote the organization of credit unions among retired people.

Efforts have been made and are continuing to establish credit unions to serve Indians on some of the reservations.

Since many low-income people have for years been victimized by unscrupulous merchants, high-rate money lenders, and house-to-house salesmen, they have sometimes looked upon credit union leaders as they do upon other strangers—as just someone else who seeks to gain at their expense.

Gradually, their skepticism is being overcome and they are beginning to realize that these programs and plans can and do benefit them. The credit union plan is one which has unfolded as a workable device for groups which, heretofore, could not see how their small amount of earnings would buy more goods through the wise use of money and credit. Many more groups need to learn this fact.

With the concerted emphasis now to help people in poverty stricken areas, the Bureau expects to participate more extensively in the establishment of more credit unions to serve low-income people.

International Activities

During 1964, the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions continued to furnish information and training to people in foreign lands who are interested in developing a credit union program. The newly-developing countries, particularly, seem cognizant of the importance of credit unions in improving the economic stability of their citizens.

The Bureau is pleased to share its technical knowledge for developing new credit unions and for expanding and improving existing ones. In particular, it has shared its know-how in the examination and supervision of credit unions.

Many credit union leaders and interested government officials requested information and copies of the Bureau's instructional manuals and informational publications during the year. Among the countries seeking information about the Federal credit union program were the British Solomon Islands, Ceylon, France, Ghana, New Caledonia, the Philippines, Tanganyika, Taiwan, and Western Samoa. Visit-

ors seeking information about the program were received from Argentina, Ecuador, Indonesia, Honduras, Paraguay, Tanganyika, Trinidad, and Venezuela.

Specialized training also was given to people from foreign lands. A training course in credit union operations and examination was provided in Puerto Rico, for an official of the Government of Ecuador. In November, a cooperative officer from the Department of Co-operative Development in Kenya began a course of training which emphasized examination and supervision techniques used by the Bureau. The Department of Co-operative Development in Kenya requested this training to help in establishing an examination and supervision program for credit unions in that country.

The Social Security Administration was host to the International Social Security Association, during October, when its annual meeting was convened in Washington. This organization is composed of welfare leaders and sociologists in both private organizations and governmental agencies, from various parts of the world. During one of the sessions, the Bureau Director discussed with the participants the role of credit unions in building financial security for people.

The Bureau, for some time, has been called on for information and guidance in credit union programs. The strong development of credit unions in the United States made it natural for the newly-developing countries, especially, to turn to this country for help.

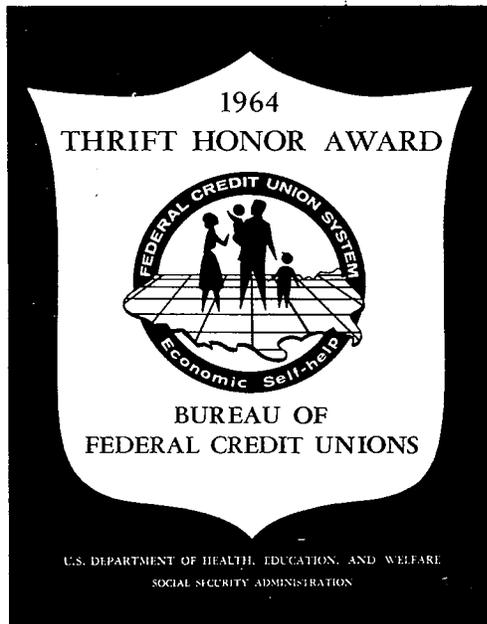
The Bureau has translated into Spanish, the Federal Credit Union Act, the standard by-laws, and the informational pamphlet, "Federal Credit Unions" (Form FCU-532C) as an aid to Spanish-speaking people in the United States as well as in Latin America. Upon request, these publications are being furnished to people in Spanish-speaking areas to help them learn about credit unions.

The first concentrated training program for representatives of foreign governments in the examination and supervision methods used by the Bureau was provided in 1952 for two cooperative leaders from Indonesia. One of these leaders was an official of the Cooperative Service for North Sumatra and the other was an official of the Cooperative Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Djakarta. They spent three months with the staff studying the Bureau's methods and techniques so they could return and adapt these procedures to local

credit union program needs. Since then, specialized training was given to officials from the Republic of the Philippines, Trinidad-Tobago, and Peru.

Assistance to the credit union movement in Peru began in 1954 when, at his request, a set of Bureau instructional manuals and pamphlets was sent to Father Daniel McLellan in Puno, Peru. Under his guidance and leadership, the movement in Peru grew rapidly despite serious obstacles. In 1962, at the request of the Inter-American Development Bank, two Bureau staff members went to Lima to assist in finalizing a loan by the Inter-American Development Bank to the Central Credit Union of Peru. Subsequently, the Inter-American Development Bank sponsored Senor Mario Valdez for training with the Bureau in order that he could return and establish an examination program for the credit unions in Peru.

After 16 weeks of training with the Bureau in the United States, Señor Valdez returned to Peru and he, in turn, trained four additional examiners. He also translated into Spanish, the Federal Credit Union Accounting Manual, adapting it to fit the needs of the credit unions in Peru. This Spanish accounting manual, which was prepared exceedingly well, has been of great help to the credit union movement in many of the Latin American countries.



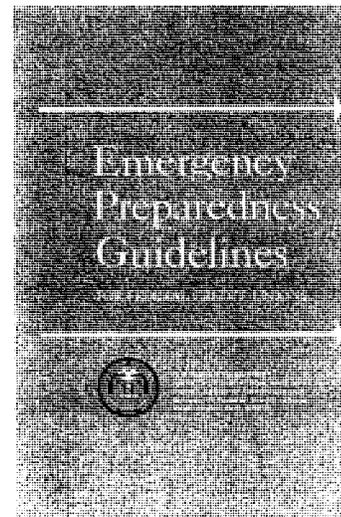
Thrift Emphasized

During 1963 and 1964 the Bureau took special steps to encourage systematic thrift promotion. *Thrift Honor Awards* were granted to all Federal credit unions that achieved out-

standing results in increase of members' shareholdings. Both years showed a marked increase in growth of savings percentagewise as well as in dollar amounts. (see chart page 52)

This program is designed to achieve greater recognition of a Federal credit union's function in encouraging persons of small means to save systematically and thereby strengthen their economic position. Savings (shares) in Federal credit unions have always exceeded the total of loans outstanding. Both shares and loans tend to promote thrift since interest rates on loans are low.

Substantial shareholdings, well distributed among the members, add much strength to the credit union itself as an institution. They provide a solid base for loans made to members who have a nest egg of savings to offer as security. This is one of the reasons charge-off of loans by Federal credit unions is very limited. The overall losses charged to reserves amount to less than one-fourth of one percent of loans made.



Emergency Preparedness

Federal credit unions, like other financial institutions, need to prepare themselves for emergencies. This was recently made clear in a series of events that recognize credit unions as important in the economic and credit system of the United States.

National Plan

The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness and the related Emergency Banking Regulation provide that credit unions are "banking institutions" for the purpose of that regulation. This standby regulation will become

effective "immediately after an attack on the United States." It specifies that all banking institutions (including credit unions) shall remain open and continue their operations and functions and permit the transaction of business during their regularly established hours.

Delegations of "authority and power to take such action, consistent with regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the maintenance of the operations and functions of banking institutions, as may be necessary to maintain, regulate, limit, or suspend the operation and functioning of any credit union" were promulgated in 1963 successively by the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Commissioner of Social Security to the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. These delegations are effective immediately after an attack upon the United States.

In order to guide Federal credit unions in preparing for an emergency the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions in late 1963 issued the *Emergency Preparedness Guidelines* to all Federal credit unions. It also made this publication available to State chartered credit unions through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The price is 25 cents.

* *

Records Preservation

As a practical step to assist Federal credit unions in preserving key records, the Bureau arranged for a nationwide records preservation program. This program is described in detail in the *Emergency Preparedness Guidelines*. All a Federal credit union needs to do is to prepare copies of selected records or microfilm and send them to the underground storage facility. The Bureau will pay for the cost of this storage for all Federal credit unions that elect to use it.

During 1964 approximately 700 Federal credit unions took advantage of this service. The plan calls for replacement of the records annually or more frequently.

Federal credit unions were urged by the Bureau to utilize the service since it provides at least minimum protection against a variety of emergencies such as fire, theft, flood, explosion, earthquake, as well as actual attack upon the United States.

This is a continuing program that will be provided by the Bureau as long as it is useful to a large number of Federal credit unions. For a nominal charge the service is also available to State chartered credit unions.

* *

SECTION VIII

MILESTONES IN FEDERAL CREDIT UNION HISTORY

1934 . . . Federal Credit Union Act was approved June 26, 1934.

Claude R. Orchard was appointed Director of Federal Credit Union Section in the Farm Credit Administration. Federal Credit Union Section was established August 20, 1934.

First Federal credit union charter was issued to Morris Sheppard Texarkana Federal Credit Union in home town of Senator Morris Sheppard, who introduced the bill establishing the Federal credit union program.

1935 . . . First group of Federal credit union investigators were selected and appointed from a civil service examination in late 1935 and early 1936.

Cooperative Saving magazine was first issued in mimeograph form. This publication was issued in more substantial format until 1943, but discontinued at that time as a war-time economy measure.

1936 . . . Professional staff of Federal Credit Union Section, in January 1936, consisted of the following: Claude R. Orchard, Director; F. O. Billings, William Allen, Lance Barden, Claude Bergeron, Joseph Blomgren, George Boyd, Julia Connor, Harry Culbreth, James Dacus, Edward Hickey, Herbert Ingalls, Lowell Johnson, Edward Jutz, Oppie King, Claude Luce, Paul Mills, Clarence Oldham, Henry Peterson, Earl Powell, David Rambo, Howard Stamm.

Charter No. 1000 was issued January 31, 1936.

The first charter in the Territory of Hawaii was issued in August 1936.

During year, 956 Federal credit unions were organized, the largest number in any calendar year.

1937 . . . Emphasis was shifted from organization of Federal credit unions to examination and supervision.

1938 . . . By the end of 1938 Federal credit unions were operating in every State and in Hawaii and District of Columbia.

1940 . . . Membership in Federal credit unions reached the first million.

1941 . . . Assets of Federal credit unions passed \$100 million.

During 1941 the U.S. Treasury Department designated Federal credit unions as issuing agents for the sale of U.S. Defense Savings Bonds.

- 1942.** . . . Federal credit union program was transferred, by Executive Order of the President, from Farm Credit Administration to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation effective May 16, 1942.
- Federal credit union operations were decentralized to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation District offices.
- Field staffs of examiners and field representatives were merged in one force and named Federal credit union examiners.
- Joint conference was inaugurated between Federal credit union examiner and officials of Federal credit unions at conclusion of each examination.
- In 1942, due to war conditions, number of Federal credit unions and their membership declined, but shares and assets continued to increase.
- 1946.** . . . World War II having ended, Federal credit unions began a new era of growth and development. Loan demand almost doubled in one year.
- Significant was the job done by Federal credit unions in sale of U.S. Savings Bonds during war period. They sold over 12 million bonds with total purchase price over \$400 million which was more than twice their own assets. 1,837 Federal credit unions (out of 3,761) had qualified as issuing agents.
- Federal Credit Union Act was extended to include Panama Canal Zone.
- 1947.** . . . Several manuals for Federal credit unions were developed, including the Handbook for Federal Credit Unions, and a revised Accounting Manual. These manuals were developed after conferences with Federal credit union leaders and State supervisory authorities.
- 1948.** . . . On July 29, 1948, the Federal credit union program was elevated to Bureau status in the Federal Security Agency and was grouped with several other bureaus in the Social Security Administration. Claude R. Orchard was appointed Director and Joseph E. Blomgren, Deputy Director.
- Bureau staff in Washington in 1948 included William Allen, George Boyd, Kenneth Wimer, Erdis Smith, and Virginia Daw. The Bureau's first regional representatives were Lance Barden, James Coats, Jack Dublin, Herbert Ingalls, Buford Lankford, Reuben Lansky, Thornton Miller, and Robert Seay.
- The first Federal credit unions in Alaska and the Canal Zone were chartered.
- 1949.** . . . Number of Federal credit unions for the first time exceeded the pre-war figure and growth of the program in all phases was strong.
- 1950.** . . . This was the year in which membership in Federal credit unions passed 2 million.
- The first Federal credit union charter in Puerto Rico was issued.
- 1951.** . . . Assets passed the \$500 million mark and number of Federal credit unions exceeded 5,000.
- 1952.** . . . Congress authorized a graduated scale of supervision fees that became very important in achieving self-financing status for Federal Credit Union System.
- Surety Bond 576 was developed cooperatively by Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, CUNA, and insurance carrier. Bureau assigned Form Number 576 to this bond.
- Federal Credit Union Act was extended to include Virgin Islands and the first charter issued in that area.

1953 . . . J. Deane Gannon was appointed Bureau Director as Claude R. Orchard retired after 19 years in directing the program.

Bureau of the Budget requested Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to assume responsibility for assembling annual statistics for State chartered credit unions. Bureau Labor Statistics Department of Labor had performed this task previously.

Membership of Federal credit unions passed 3 million and number of Federal credit unions exceeded 6,000.

Federal credit union program became fully self-financing on July 1, 1953. Congress authorized a 10 year working capital loan of \$250,000 to help achieve this transition. Bureau of Federal Credit Unions repaid this loan in 5 years with interest.

1954 . . . In this 20th anniversary year assets of Federal credit unions reached \$1 billion, membership 3½ million, and number of Federal credit unions reached over 7 thousand.

1955 . . . Significant in achieving a self-financing program was the establishment of a graduated scale of examination fees, combining cost factors and ability to pay. This plan also provided for free examinations for the first year of a new Federal credit union.

Membership passed 4 million and shareholdings exceeded \$1 billion for the first time.

1956 . . . Federal credit unions passed 8,000 in number and loans exceeded \$1 billion for the first time.

1958 . . . Number of operating Federal credit unions passed 9,000, assets reached \$2 billion, and membership exceeded 5 million.

1959 . . . The 25th anniversary was celebrated by inviting distinguished persons to advise Bureau of Federal Credit Unions on future goals.

Congress recodified the Federal Credit Union Act and made it a modern credit union law. The Act was extended to include U.S. possessions.

1960 . . . Membership passed 6 million and loans outstanding reached \$2 billion.

1961 . . . Number of Federal credit unions passed 10,000 and assets reached \$3 billion.

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions *Bulletin*, a quarterly publication, was first issued in March 1961.

1962 . . . Membership reached 7 million and shareholdings topped \$3 billion.

Rules and Regulations were revised to provide for a comprehensive annual audit by supervisory committees and quarterly audits of lesser scope. Only copy of annual audit report is submitted to Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

At the request of the Inter-American Development Bank two Bureau staff members, William Allen and Joseph Bellenghi, were assigned to assist in planning the credit union program in Peru.

The first charter was issued in Guam.

1963 . . . Bureau of Federal Credit Unions added the Division of Statistical Research and Analysis and started an expanded research program.

Thrift Honor Award program is inaugurated.

Emergency Preparedness Guidelines were issued to Federal credit unions and a nationwide records preservation service established for Federal credit unions in an underground facility.

1964... On 30th anniversary of program Federal credit unions had passed 11,000 in number, \$4½ billion in assets, \$4 billion in shares, and 8 million members. Increase in shares percentagewise exceeded any other national savings program.

President Lyndon B. Johnson congratulated Federal credit unions for their accomplishments in thrift and Bureau Director J. Deane Gannon was awarded a Presidential Citation for "Outstanding contribution to greater economy and improvement in Government operations."

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions assumed full responsibility for monthly sampling credit union statistics for Federal credit unions and State credit unions. This had previously been done by the Federal Reserve System. Bureau of Federal Credit Unions will provide Federal Reserve Board with future data on credit union trends for use in *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

D.C. chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters as the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act was repealed.

. . . .

SECTION IX

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE

PAGE

1. Selected data on Federal credit union operations, by year, 1934-64 -----	62
2. Percentage distribution of Federal credit unions, by amount of assets, as of December 31, 1935-1964 -----	63
3. Assets of operating Federal credit unions (by State) -----	64
4. Liabilities and capital of operating Federal credit unions (by State) ----	65
5. Assets of operating Federal credit unions (by type of membership) -----	66
6. Liabilities and capital of operating Federal credit unions (by type of membership) -----	67
7. Gross and net income, and undivided earnings of operating Federal credit unions (by State) -----	68
8. Expenses of operating Federal credit unions (by State) -----	69
9. Gross and net income, and undivided earnings of operating Federal credit unions (by type of membership) -----	70
10. Expenses of operating Federal credit unions (by type of membership) ----	71
11. Actual and potential membership of operating Federal credit unions; dividends and interest refund paid (by State) -----	72
12. Actual and potential membership of operating Federal credit unions; dividends and interest refund paid (by type of membership) -----	73
13. Loans made in operating Federal credit unions during 1964, and cur- rent and delinquent loans outstanding as of December 31, 1964 (by State) -----	74
14. Loans made in operating Federal credit unions during 1964, and cur- rent and delinquent loans outstanding as of December 31, 1964 (by type of membership) -----	75
15. Loans made and loans charged off and recovered, in operating Federal credit unions, from date of organization through December 31, 1964 (by State) -----	76
16. Loans made and loans charged off and recovered, in operating Federal credit unions, from date of organization through December 31, 1964 (by type of membership) -----	77
17. Federal credit union charters issued, canceled, and outstanding (by State) -----	78
18. Federal credit union charters issued, canceled, and outstanding (by type of membership) -----	79
19. Selected ratios pertaining to Federal credit union operations (by State) --	80
20. Selected averages pertaining to Federal credit union operations (by State) -----	81
21. Selected ratios pertaining to Federal credit union operations (by type of membership) -----	82
22. Selected averages pertaining to Federal credit union operations (by type of membership) -----	83
23. Percentage distribution of total expenses of operating Federal credit unions (by State) -----	84
24. Percentage distribution of total expenses of operating Federal credit unions (by type of membership) -----	85
25. Federal credit union operations (by asset size) -----	86
26. Selected ratios and averages (by asset size) -----	87
27. Loans to members by credit unions, December 1955-December 1964 (Fed- eral and State-chartered) -----	88
28. Total savings in credit unions, December 1955-December 1964 (Federal and State-chartered) -----	90
29. Total assets of credit unions, December 1955-December 1964 (Federal and State-chartered) -----	92
30. Summary data for D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in 1964 -----	94

NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals in tables showing rounded dollar amounts.

TABLE 1.—Selected data on Federal credit union operations, by year, 1934-64

Year	Number of charters							No. of members (thousands)	Total assets (millions)	Members' shares (millions)	Loans outstanding (millions)
	During year				Outstanding end of year						
	Issued	Canceled	Net change	Cancellation rate ¹	Total	Inactive	Operating				
1934 ² ----	78	0	78	-----	78	39	39	3	(³)	(³)	(³)
1935-----	828	0	828	-----	906	134	772	119	\$2	\$2	\$2
1936-----	956	4	952	4.4	1,858	107	1,751	310	9	9	7
1937-----	638	69	569	37.1	2,427	114	2,313	484	19	18	16
1938-----	515	83	432	34.2	2,859	99	2,760	632	30	27	24
1939-----	529	93	436	32.5	3,295	113	3,182	851	48	43	38
1940-----	666	76	590	23.1	3,885	129	3,756	1,128	73	66	56
1941-----	583	89	494	22.9	4,379	151	4,228	1,409	106	97	69
1942-----	187	89	98	20.3	4,477	332	4,145	1,357	120	110	43
1943-----	108	321	-213	71.7	4,264	326	3,938	1,312	127	117	35
1944-----	69	285	-216	66.8	4,048	233	3,815	1,306	144	134	34
1945-----	96	185	-89	45.7	3,959	202	3,757	1,217	153	141	35
1946-----	157	151	6	38.1	3,965	204	3,761	1,302	173	160	57
1947-----	207	159	48	40.1	4,013	168	3,845	1,446	210	192	91
1948-----	341	130	211	32.4	4,224	166	4,058	1,628	258	235	138
1949-----	523	101	422	23.9	4,646	151	4,495	1,820	316	285	186
1950-----	565	83	482	17.9	5,128	144	4,984	2,127	406	362	264
1951-----	533	75	458	14.6	5,586	188	5,398	2,464	505	457	300
1952-----	692	115	577	20.6	6,163	238	5,925	2,853	662	597	415
1953-----	825	132	693	21.4	6,856	278	6,578	3,255	854	768	574
1954-----	852	122	730	17.8	7,586	359	7,227	3,599	1,033	931	682
1955-----	777	188	589	24.8	8,175	369	7,806	4,032	1,267	1,135	863
1956-----	741	182	559	22.3	8,734	384	8,350	4,502	1,529	1,366	1,049
1957-----	662	194	468	22.2	9,202	467	8,735	4,898	1,789	1,589	1,257
1958-----	586	255	331	27.7	9,533	503	9,030	5,210	2,035	1,812	1,380
1959-----	700	270	430	28.3	9,963	516	9,447	5,643	2,353	2,075	1,667
1960-----	685	274	411	27.5	10,374	469	9,905	6,087	2,670	2,344	2,021
1961-----	671	265	406	25.5	10,780	509	10,271	6,543	3,028	2,673	2,245
1962-----	601	284	317	26.3	11,097	465	10,632	7,008	3,430	3,020	2,561
1963-----	622	312	310	28.1	11,407	452	10,955	7,500	3,917	3,453	2,911
1964-----	580	323	257	28.3	11,664	386	11,278	8,092	4,559	4,017	3,349

¹ Charters canceled during year per 1,000 charters outstanding at beginning of year.

² First charter approved October 1, 1934.

³ Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of Federal credit unions, by amount of assets, as of December 31, 1935-64

Year	Number of Federal credit unions	Percent of Federal credit unions with assets of--					
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000-\$99,999	\$100,000 or more	\$100,000-\$499,999	\$500,000-\$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
1935-----	762	93.7	6.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1936-----	1,725	86.9	12.9	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1937-----	2,296	78.6	20.7	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
1938-----	2,753	71.5	27.5	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
1939-----	3,172	62.6	35.6	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
1940-----	3,715	56.4	40.8	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
1941-----	4,144	50.6	45.0	4.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
1942-----	4,070	47.3	47.1	5.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
1943-----	3,859	43.2	50.1	6.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
1944-----	3,795	38.9	53.3	7.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
1945-----	3,757	35.8	55.2	9.0	8.5	0.3	0.2
1946-----	3,761	32.6	56.5	10.9	10.3	.4	.2
1947-----	3,845	28.6	57.7	13.7	12.8	.7	.2
1948-----	4,058	26.2	57.6	16.2	14.7	1.3	.2
1949-----	4,495	26.5	55.5	18.0	16.2	1.5	.3
1950-----	4,984	25.9	52.8	21.3	19.0	1.8	.5
1951-----	5,398	23.0	53.2	23.8	20.9	2.2	.7
1952-----	5,925	21.5	50.8	27.7	23.8	2.7	1.2
1953-----	6,578	20.5	49.3	30.2	24.9	3.6	1.7
1954-----	7,227	19.6	48.6	31.8	25.5	4.3	2.0
1955-----	7,806	17.2	48.5	34.3	26.9	4.9	2.5
1956-----	8,350	15.4	47.3	37.3	28.9	5.2	3.2
1957-----	8,735	13.8	45.9	40.3	30.9	5.5	3.9
1958-----	9,030	13.1	44.6	42.3	31.7	6.2	4.4
1959-----	9,447	12.7	42.8	44.5	32.5	6.9	5.1
1960-----	9,905	12.4	41.6	46.0	32.7	7.6	5.7
1961-----	10,271	11.6	41.2	47.2	32.9	7.9	6.4
1962-----	10,632	11.1	40.0	48.9	33.4	8.3	7.2
1963-----	10,955	10.5	38.9	50.6	33.7	8.8	8.1
1964-----	11,278	9.0	38.2	52.8	34.2	9.4	9.2

¹ Data not available

TABLE 3.—Assets of operating Federal credit unions, by State, December 31, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Total	Loans to members	Cash	U. S. Government obligations	Savings and loan shares	Loans to other credit unions	Federal agency securities	Other assets
Total-----	11,278	\$4,559,438	\$3,349,068	\$256,392	\$95,075	\$740,618	\$66,114	\$4,868	\$47,304
Alabama-----	190	60,139	48,123	2,995	2,788	5,491	279	-----	463
Alaska-----	33	18,514	14,801	1,176	-----	2,287	156	-----	95
Arizona-----	86	56,133	47,768	1,772	1	3,798	1,689	10	1,094
Arkansas-----	65	14,000	11,598	817	17	1,334	143	-----	93
California-----	1,128	699,250	550,150	30,631	20,784	77,747	10,861	2,014	7,064
Canal Zone-----	7	5,149	291	433	-----	1,792	-----	-----	13
Colorado-----	155	65,873	50,954	3,128	232	9,077	2,023	-----	460
Connecticut-----	310	171,234	100,937	11,892	4,851	48,418	3,431	320	1,384
Delaware-----	58	15,631	12,391	1,035	9	1,883	186	-----	126
District of Columbia-----	167	181,699	137,755	7,473	7,171	25,368	1,922	860	1,150
Florida-----	253	133,622	106,499	8,002	2,690	13,574	2,090	-----	769
Georgia-----	207	65,500	52,319	4,029	744	7,156	1,005	-----	248
Cuam-----	2	459	448	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Hawaii-----	169	116,560	73,001	5,483	975	35,828	571	-----	702
Idaho-----	58	20,469	17,058	922	105	1,172	786	-----	425
Illinois-----	337	78,221	53,086	4,559	3,582	15,726	651	-----	618
Indiana-----	415	164,834	101,803	11,482	10,854	36,547	1,774	-----	2,373
Iowa-----	6	3,677	2,284	176	32	1,071	36	-----	79
Kansas-----	79	46,665	36,932	2,485	424	5,781	558	-----	485
Kentucky-----	85	15,979	11,869	988	113	2,554	356	-----	98
Louisiana-----	340	89,105	63,534	5,730	785	18,004	497	-----	554
Maine-----	138	44,442	33,303	1,834	348	7,545	734	-----	677
Maryland-----	158	58,908	47,132	2,712	368	7,971	187	-----	538
Massachusetts-----	312	85,086	56,981	6,966	1,018	19,066	414	-----	640
Michigan-----	408	346,619	269,211	18,083	2,476	38,815	8,863	5	9,166
Minnesota-----	50	11,172	8,386	572	115	1,395	503	10	191
Mississippi-----	114	28,769	23,570	1,719	397	2,210	635	-----	238
Missouri-----	50	16,765	11,118	1,004	1,607	2,790	169	7	70
Montana-----	108	22,947	17,974	1,379	100	2,458	574	-----	462
Nebraska-----	94	35,344	24,827	2,045	839	6,504	615	209	304
Nevada-----	65	25,606	22,064	1,203	15	841	972	-----	511
New Hampshire-----	30	12,279	9,244	795	297	1,779	79	-----	85
New Jersey-----	477	149,146	90,748	8,630	4,251	44,192	533	-----	792
New Mexico-----	59	38,261	29,871	1,309	897	54,840	434	-----	265
New York-----	968	329,438	227,492	24,380	4,857	65,675	3,338	1,410	2,287
North Carolina-----	54	17,908	13,973	1,356	93	2,282	70	-----	134
North Dakota-----	32	6,941	5,419	550	25	874	41	-----	33
Ohio-----	628	216,502	148,161	15,148	3,924	45,305	2,211	2	1,750
Oklahoma-----	132	44,377	36,622	2,381	415	4,430	133	-----	396
Oregon-----	199	58,289	46,536	2,901	22	6,977	814	-----	1,040
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	316,115	210,348	19,780	9,898	69,629	3,493	-----	2,968
Puerto Rico-----	38	8,564	7,180	841	-----	404	67	-----	72
Rhode Island-----	24	3,330	1,675	222	19	1,371	25	-----	18
South Carolina-----	82	23,495	20,156	1,114	99	1,827	139	-----	160
South Dakota-----	99	20,115	14,884	1,728	674	2,269	383	-----	177
Tennessee-----	192	81,930	60,278	4,074	445	16,209	529	-----	394
Texas-----	840	310,343	245,193	16,502	3,686	38,514	3,028	-----	3,421
Utah-----	99	30,023	24,715	1,203	20	1,101	2,550	-----	435
Vermont-----	2	706	357	77	-----	236	29	-----	7
Virgin Islands-----	3	251	220	30	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	1
Virginia-----	189	66,190	49,453	3,788	1,116	10,230	1,134	23	448
Washington-----	179	84,935	64,379	3,736	163	12,090	3,574	-----	991
West Virginia-----	131	26,975	20,159	2,122	728	3,169	583	-----	214
Wisconsin-----	4	667	518	31	-----	114	-----	-----	4
Wyoming-----	63	14,292	10,702	957	6	2,255	247	-----	125

¹ Less than \$500.

NOTE: See Table 30 for summary data for 16 former D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in accordance with legislation which repealed the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act in 1964.

TABLE 4.—Liabilities and capital of operating Federal credit unions, by State, December 31, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Total	Notes payable	Accounts payable and other liabilities	Shares	Regular reserve	Special reserve for delinquent loans	Other reserves ¹	Undivided earnings ²
Total-----	11,278	\$4,559,438	\$78,531	\$28,948	\$4,017,393	\$226,525	\$5,042	\$14,757	\$188,241
Alabama-----	190	60,139	1,339	273	51,955	3,428	59	184	2,899
Alaska-----	33	18,514	834	259	16,167	563	13	55	623
Arizona-----	86	56,133	843	425	50,329	2,353	15	242	1,927
Arkansas-----	65	14,000	332	8	12,380	587	1	90	602
California-----	1,128	699,250	15,327	6,423	618,385	30,285	280	1,712	26,838
Canal Zone-----	7	5,149	-----	39	4,584	316	9	-----	201
Colorado-----	155	65,873	1,125	248	58,668	2,853	22	326	2,631
Connecticut-----	310	171,234	1,081	1,795	152,935	8,321	138	137	6,826
Delaware-----	58	15,631	490	39	13,875	604	8	26	588
District of Col.-----	167	181,699	1,908	2,382	163,142	8,099	16	1,158	4,995
Florida-----	253	133,622	1,449	744	117,452	8,045	21	639	5,272
Georgia-----	207	65,500	710	152	57,779	3,305	118	251	3,185
Guam-----	2	459	50	(³)	393	4	(³)	-----	12
Hawaii-----	169	116,560	630	676	103,751	6,847	27	82	4,546
Idaho-----	58	20,469	716	177	17,717	873	17	167	801
Illinois-----	337	78,221	688	865	69,197	4,148	106	358	2,858
Indiana-----	415	164,834	2,869	1,036	145,300	8,518	132	397	6,581
Iowa-----	6	3,677	10	7	3,375	147	-----	12	127
Kansas-----	79	46,665	647	57	41,756	1,925	18	208	2,054
Kentucky-----	85	15,979	478	17	14,060	716	18	71	618
Louisiana-----	340	89,105	649	429	77,847	5,220	31	82	4,848
Maine-----	138	44,442	808	115	39,049	2,013	40	138	2,278
Maryland-----	158	58,908	880	609	52,804	2,185	50	374	2,006
Massachusetts-----	312	85,086	678	934	75,899	3,788	221	180	3,387
Michigan-----	408	346,619	11,875	2,667	302,559	13,963	1,443	927	13,185
Minnesota-----	50	11,172	144	51	9,994	539	1	51	392
Mississippi-----	114	28,769	785	61	24,944	1,641	13	77	1,248
Missouri-----	50	16,765	211	77	15,001	775	29	23	649
Montana-----	108	22,947	428	291	20,033	1,037	40	149	969
Nebraska-----	94	35,344	256	45	31,787	1,574	3	132	1,546
Nevada-----	65	25,606	1,271	31	22,032	1,043	8	75	1,145
New Hampshire-----	30	12,279	174	7	10,995	509	4	6	585
New Jersey-----	477	149,146	1,098	743	131,325	9,432	79	708	5,763
New Mexico-----	59	38,261	738	637	33,370	1,828	30	31	1,627
New York-----	968	329,438	3,941	1,267	291,221	18,173	445	947	13,444
North Carolina-----	54	17,908	387	60	15,973	764	1	87	637
North Dakota-----	32	6,941	42	7	6,315	306	-----	28	243
Ohio-----	628	216,502	1,729	659	192,793	11,037	438	771	9,074
Oklahoma-----	132	44,377	840	176	38,637	2,519	17	127	2,061
Oregon-----	199	58,289	1,816	115	51,103	2,404	52	148	2,652
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	316,115	6,118	651	274,114	17,432	796	991	16,013
Puerto Rico-----	38	8,564	229	11	7,475	458	-----	16	375
Rhode Island-----	24	3,330	-----	66	2,979	211	10	-----	124
South Carolina-----	82	23,495	468	76	20,996	901	9	32	1,013
South Dakota-----	99	20,115	400	47	17,687	963	15	65	938
Tennessee-----	192	81,930	896	149	71,994	4,853	33	226	3,781
Texas-----	840	310,343	4,633	2,287	269,180	18,076	53	989	15,126
Utah-----	99	30,023	780	54	26,373	1,435	70	60	1,250
Vermont-----	2	706	30	1	579	54	-----	-----	41
Virgin Islands-----	3	251	20	-----	199	25	(³)	-----	6
Virginia-----	189	66,190	1,998	278	57,582	3,124	39	473	2,697
Washington-----	179	84,935	2,011	540	74,878	4,096	24	383	3,002
West Virginia-----	131	26,975	454	118	23,259	1,508	15	289	1,332
Wisconsin-----	4	667	6	(³)	602	28	2	-----	29
Wyoming-----	63	14,292	214	127	12,614	675	11	59	592

¹ Reserve for contingencies and special reserve for losses.

² Before payment of yearend dividend.

³ Less than \$500.

NOTE: See Table 30 for summary data for 16 former D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in accordance with legislation which repealed the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act in 1964.

TABLE 5.—Assets of operating Federal credit unions, by type of membership, December 31, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Total	Loans to members	Cash	U.S. Government obligations	Savings and loan shares	Loans to other credit unions	Federal agency securities	Other assets
Total-----	11,278	\$4,559,438	\$3,349,068	\$256,392	\$95,075	\$740,618	\$66,114	\$4,868	47,304
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	1,706	329,243	243,240	19,396	2,967	52,987	5,204	2	5,448
Cooperatives-----	148	68,838	58,218	2,953	627	5,003	773	-----	1,264
Fraternal and professional-----	357	84,483	58,447	5,692	764	16,517	1,665	-----	1,399
Religious-----	693	97,465	64,797	5,999	1,323	21,601	1,695	-----	2,050
Labor unions-----	468	61,348	48,027	3,964	179	8,143	471	2	562
Other associational groups-----	40	17,109	13,751	788	74	1,724	599	-----	173
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	9,334	4,174,026	3,065,311	234,187	91,833	677,006	60,107	4,866	40,716
Agriculture-----	40	25,901	12,512	1,513	703	10,943	86	-----	144
Mining-----	55	12,886	9,999	812	5	1,794	108	-----	168
Contract construction-----	27	9,560	6,882	575	31	1,935	51	-----	87
Manufacturing-----	4,299	1,883,622	1,299,254	117,999	55,932	359,276	27,327	3,743	20,092
Food and kindred products-----	464	112,582	77,731	7,499	2,168	22,955	1,617	-----	612
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	35,331	24,281	2,794	456	7,114	492	-----	193
Lumber and wood products-----	174	38,650	28,151	1,978	231	6,050	1,576	-----	664
Paper and allied products-----	297	110,498	84,532	7,100	624	16,215	1,003	-----	1,023
Printing and publishing-----	233	54,105	38,589	4,372	1,061	9,049	495	300	238
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	163,889	110,655	10,362	4,130	36,373	1,358	-----	1,010
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	294	145,679	100,576	7,779	4,986	28,984	2,285	-----	1,070
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	46,952	33,309	2,670	435	9,559	514	2	463
Leather and leather products-----	49	4,501	3,288	426	23	731	14	-----	19
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	73,911	49,290	4,619	985	17,840	628	-----	549
Primary metal industries-----	346	199,916	133,844	10,606	8,607	41,305	2,703	-----	2,851
Fabricated metal products-----	363	76,852	47,785	6,067	2,077	19,414	1	-----	510
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery	716	301,609	205,884	20,346	10,268	58,458	3,907	20	2,726
Transportation equipment-----	329	440,367	313,123	25,912	18,480	64,082	9,224	2,012	7,534
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	197,673	155,336	11,169	837	21,492	3,771	-----	5,068
Aircraft and parts-----	81	223,991	146,291	13,235	17,062	38,007	5,165	2,012	2,219
Instruments ¹ -----	77	52,576	31,277	3,590	1,237	14,239	354	1,410	468
Other manufacturing-----	108	26,204	16,938	1,877	163	6,907	156	-----	163
Transportation, communications, and utilities-----	1,035	496,003	382,237	27,319	7,506	66,124	7,014	211	5,591
Railroad transportation-----	286	125,071	88,150	6,856	2,527	23,019	3,089	2	1,429
Bus transportation-----	152	52,260	41,405	3,425	366	6,147	563	1	354
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	36,987	30,448	2,422	128	3,377	361	-----	251
Air transportation-----	34	37,751	27,726	3,252	1,696	4,794	165	-----	119
Other transportation-----	24	7,052	4,607	554	-----	1,871	-----	-----	19
Communications-----	202	146,800	126,643	5,779	840	9,105	1,290	199	2,944
Telephone-----	171	142,951	123,890	5,394	810	8,580	1,169	199	2,909
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	90,081	63,259	5,031	1,949	17,812	1,546	10	474
Wholesale and retail trade-----	534	161,044	117,658	9,821	2,577	27,822	2,108	10	1,048
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	29,905	23,105	1,880	282	4,415	131	-----	92
Services-----	1,363	370,215	277,113	22,462	3,547	56,986	5,822	26	4,261
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	3,952	2,558	308	71	956	32	-----	28
Personal services-----	32	1,618	1,157	180	-----	257	6	-----	17
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	34,494	24,383	2,751	106	6,472	595	-----	188
Medical and other health services-----	280	20,233	15,433	1,809	26	2,685	153	-----	127
Hospitals-----	269	19,346	14,685	1,719	26	2,638	153	-----	124
Educational services-----	838	290,017	219,854	16,077	3,067	42,737	4,722	26	3,533
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	243,957	185,694	13,638	2,296	34,923	4,213	26	3,168
Colleges and universities-----	110	44,931	33,413	2,301	771	7,577	509	-----	359
Other services-----	98	19,903	13,728	1,336	277	3,879	314	-----	368
Government-----	1,845	1,184,790	936,482	51,793	21,250	147,693	17,462	876	9,234
Federal government-----	998	843,219	665,488	34,158	15,452	108,253	13,229	866	5,772
Civilian-----	659	307,990	236,766	17,838	5,002	43,152	3,469	663	1,698
Military-----	339	535,229	428,723	16,320	10,451	65,101	9,760	800	4,075
State and other government-----	847	341,572	270,994	17,635	5,798	39,440	4,234	10	3,462
Other occupational groups-----	4	101	68	13	-----	19	-----	-----	(²)
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	238	56,169	40,517	2,809	275	10,625	804	-----	1,140
Urban community-----	69	16,518	11,164	760	184	3,592	292	-----	526
Rural community-----	169	39,652	29,353	2,048	91	7,033	512	-----	614

¹ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
² Less than \$500.

TABLE 6.—Liabilities and capital of operating Federal credit unions, by type of membership, December 31, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Total	Notes payable	Accounts payable and other liabilities	Shares	Regular reserve	Special reserve for delinquent loans	Other reserves ¹	Undivided earnings ²
TOTAL-----	11,278	\$4,559,438	\$78,531	\$28,948	\$4,017,393	\$226,525	\$5,042	\$14,757	\$188,241
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	1,706	329,243	7,721	1,044	290,589	15,429	995	843	12,624
Cooperatives-----	148	68,838	2,805	391	59,988	2,952	135	244	2,322
Fraternal and professional-----	357	84,483	809	172	75,107	4,858	215	142	3,180
Religious-----	693	97,465	1,253	297	86,890	4,394	360	235	4,037
Labor unions-----	468	61,348	2,040	135	53,853	2,525	234	146	2,416
Other associational groups-----	40	17,109	814	49	14,751	700	51	76	668
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	9,334	4,174,026	69,690	27,779	3,677,066	208,467	3,956	13,772	173,297
Agriculture-----	40	25,901	36	36	22,919	1,814	1	17	1,077
Mining-----	55	12,886	342	29	11,065	679	39	74	658
Contract construction-----	27	9,560	33	13	8,610	479	1	2	422
Manufacturing-----	4,299	1,883,622	29,724	11,176	1,655,616	97,489	2,489	6,706	80,422
Food and kindred products-----	464	112,582	1,172	327	99,332	6,098	76	290	5,288
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	35,331	203	137	31,277	1,808	17	83	1,807
Lumber and wood products-----	174	38,650	958	156	33,635	1,859	111	323	1,608
Paper and allied products-----	297	110,498	1,915	392	95,611	6,196	84	698	5,602
Printing and publishing-----	233	54,105	497	225	47,444	3,130	38	128	2,642
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	163,889	1,488	1,159	144,104	9,375	43	653	7,066
Petroleum refining and related industries--	294	145,679	660	369	126,818	10,549	30	328	6,924
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	46,952	522	152	41,615	2,471	105	87	2,000
Leather and leather products-----	49	4,501	197	16	3,804	212	11	5	256
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	73,911	823	212	65,272	4,039	141	198	3,227
Primary metal industries-----	346	199,916	2,267	1,377	175,155	11,344	484	716	8,574
Fabricated metal products-----	363	76,852	849	207	68,063	4,103	99	240	3,292
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	716	301,609	6,219	2,132	264,505	14,811	510	957	12,474
Transportation equipment-----	329	440,367	11,272	3,153	389,061	17,726	686	1,847	16,621
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	197,673	9,501	1,586	170,034	7,534	662	731	7,625
Aircraft and parts-----	81	223,991	1,705	1,552	201,934	9,486	14	1,105	8,194
Instruments ³ -----	77	52,576	459	1,075	46,618	2,489	29	66	1,840
Other manufacturing-----	108	26,204	222	86	23,303	1,279	25	87	1,201
Transportation, communications, and utilities	1,035	496,003	10,846	3,259	427,145	28,246	537	2,355	23,615
Railroad transportation-----	286	125,071	685	442	109,921	7,104	234	761	5,924
Bus transportation-----	152	52,260	1,347	312	44,514	3,229	192	286	2,380
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	36,987	1,470	146	31,826	1,625	33	152	1,734
Air transportation-----	34	37,751	281	464	33,615	1,801	17	131	1,441
Other transportation-----	24	7,052	3	16	6,307	421	(⁴)	-----	305
Communications-----	202	146,800	6,449	1,468	121,587	8,600	41	850	7,804
Telephone-----	171	142,951	6,430	1,435	118,127	8,430	39	848	7,643
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	90,081	610	411	79,375	5,465	20	174	4,025
Wholesale and retail trade-----	534	161,044	1,516	2,320	141,839	7,660	144	533	7,032
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	29,905	231	85	26,752	1,600	33	62	1,141
Services-----	1,363	370,215	5,361	2,575	330,750	16,571	192	550	14,216
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	3,952	80	19	3,515	158	6	-----	174
Personal services-----	32	1,618	20	11	1,416	80	1	2	87
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	34,494	177	497	31,359	1,306	5	44	1,106
Medical and other health services-----	280	20,233	397	62	18,371	567	39	15	781
Hospitals-----	269	19,346	356	61	17,587	543	39	10	749
Educational services-----	838	290,017	4,579	1,785	258,256	13,524	119	476	11,278
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	243,957	3,995	1,453	216,427	11,878	89	415	9,700
Colleges and universities-----	110	44,931	584	329	40,776	1,612	30	61	1,540
Other services-----	98	19,903	109	201	17,832	936	22	12	789
Government-----	1,845	1,184,790	21,595	8,284	1,052,284	53,926	520	3,473	44,709
Federal government-----	998	843,219	15,783	6,466	755,107	34,379	340	2,517	28,627
Civilian-----	659	307,990	3,345	701	276,027	15,109	167	716	11,905
Military-----	339	535,229	12,438	5,765	479,061	19,269	173	1,801	16,723
State and other government-----	847	341,572	5,812	1,819	297,176	19,548	180	956	16,081
Other occupational groups-----	4	101	5	3	86	2	-----	(⁴)	5
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	238	56,169	1,121	126	49,738	2,629	92	143	2,320
Urban community-----	69	16,518	372	24	14,690	680	37	59	655
Rural community-----	169	39,652	748	102	35,049	1,949	55	84	1,665

¹ Reserves for contingencies and special reserve for losses.

² Before payment of yearend dividend.

³ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁴ Less than \$500.

TABLE 7.—Gross and net income, and undivided earnings of operating Federal credit unions, by State, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Gross income				Net income	Undivided earnings ¹
		Total	Interest on loans	Income from investments	Other		
Total-----	11,278	\$353,311	\$315,176	\$36,530	\$1,604	\$216,848	\$188,241
Alabama-----	190	4,987	4,650	323	15	3,095	2,899
Alaska-----	33	1,492	1,396	92	4	903	623
Arizona-----	86	5,022	4,776	229	17	2,938	1,927
Arkansas-----	65	1,143	1,084	57	2	692	602
California-----	1,128	56,137	51,394	4,515	228	34,984	26,838
Canal Zone-----	7	373	295	77	2	222	201
Colorado-----	155	5,521	5,071	442	8	3,392	2,631
Connecticut-----	310	11,725	9,163	2,483	78	7,082	6,826
Delaware-----	58	1,166	1,103	62	2	716	588
District of Columbia-----	167	13,625	12,506	1,066	53	8,185	4,995
Florida-----	253	10,843	10,090	659	94	6,617	5,272
Georgia-----	207	5,067	4,674	378	16	3,388	3,185
Guam-----	2	32	32	-----	-----	17	12
Hawaii-----	169	7,867	6,200	1,595	72	5,348	4,546
Idaho-----	58	1,673	1,576	91	6	988	801
Illinois-----	337	5,630	4,841	779	18	3,475	2,858
Indiana-----	415	11,830	9,826	1,954	50	7,681	6,581
Iowa-----	6	289	238	50	1	165	127
Kansas-----	79	3,560	3,271	277	12	2,224	2,054
Kentucky-----	85	1,268	1,142	126	1	748	618
Louisiana-----	340	6,944	6,122	806	16	4,521	4,848
Maine-----	138	3,540	3,141	387	11	2,054	2,278
Maryland-----	158	4,866	4,499	328	39	2,805	2,006
Massachusetts-----	312	6,415	5,509	853	53	3,823	3,387
Michigan-----	408	27,150	25,014	1,989	147	14,887	13,185
Minnesota-----	50	867	783	80	4	506	392
Mississippi-----	114	2,318	2,196	119	3	1,397	1,248
Missouri-----	50	1,242	1,063	174	5	773	649
Montana-----	108	1,943	1,796	135	12	1,051	969
Nebraska-----	94	2,799	2,484	299	15	1,747	1,546
Nevada-----	65	2,339	2,253	81	5	1,347	1,145
New Hampshire-----	30	969	869	95	5	597	585
New Jersey-----	477	10,413	8,353	2,026	35	6,383	5,763
New Mexico-----	59	2,988	2,710	259	18	1,965	1,627
New York-----	968	24,328	21,029	3,088	212	15,377	13,444
North Carolina-----	54	1,363	1,256	94	12	854	637
North Dakota-----	32	533	492	35	6	326	243
Ohio-----	628	16,757	14,550	2,154	53	10,075	9,074
Oklahoma-----	132	3,654	3,432	199	23	2,224	2,061
Oregon-----	199	4,838	4,475	339	24	2,866	2,652
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	24,217	20,826	3,315	77	14,586	16,013
Puerto Rico-----	38	702	661	35	7	421	375
Rhode Island-----	24	215	150	64	1	146	124
South Carolina-----	82	1,915	1,823	86	7	1,212	1,013
South Dakota-----	99	1,600	1,469	120	12	982	938
Tennessee-----	192	6,305	5,542	737	26	4,226	3,781
Texas-----	840	24,946	23,053	1,826	67	15,760	15,126
Utah-----	99	2,476	2,342	131	4	1,517	1,250
Vermont-----	2	53	41	11	1	32	41
Virgin Islands-----	3	24	24	(²)	(²)	13	6
Virginia-----	189	5,018	4,552	460	6	3,132	2,697
Washington-----	179	6,968	6,286	666	16	4,282	3,002
West Virginia-----	131	2,120	1,943	174	3	1,347	1,332
Wisconsin-----	4	54	51	4	(²)	31	29
Wyoming-----	63	1,173	1,063	107	2	726	592

¹ Before payment of yearend dividend.

² Less than \$500.

NOTE: See Table 30 for summary data for 16 former D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in accordance with legislation which repealed the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act in 1964.

TABLE 8.—Expenses of operating Federal credit unions, by State, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Total	Total salaries	Borrowers' protection insurance	Life savings insurance	League dues	Surety bond premiums	Examination and supervision fees	Interest on borrowed money	Educational expenses	Other expenses
TOTAL-----	11,278	\$136,463	\$58,094	\$18,723	\$12,730	\$4,314	\$1,834	\$4,608	\$3,353	\$2,512	\$30,296
Alabama-----	190	1,893	781	267	175	72	19	57	71	41	410
Alaska-----	33	589	307	65	40	2	8	17	30	8	113
Arizona-----	86	2,084	888	277	204	67	18	43	43	48	496
Arkansas-----	65	451	181	71	57	20	8	19	18	5	72
California-----	1,128	21,153	9,917	2,678	1,654	476	213	583	676	323	4,633
Canal Zone-----	7	151	66	14	20	1	2	6	(¹)	5	38
Colorado-----	155	2,128	901	303	224	55	28	72	55	50	439
Connecticut-----	310	4,642	2,182	540	503	76	62	158	62	77	982
Delaware-----	58	450	179	60	42	15	7	21	17	11	98
District of Col.-----	167	5,440	2,894	519	328	67	41	126	82	131	1,253
Florida-----	253	4,227	1,892	563	366	91	45	124	70	62	1,012
Georgia-----	207	1,679	808	231	128	56	27	69	23	28	310
Guam-----	2	16	10	1	2	(¹)	1	1	(¹)	(¹)	1
Hawaii-----	169	2,518	988	443	250	91	46	98	26	17	559
Idaho-----	58	685	261	101	75	51	10	24	30	15	118
Illinois-----	337	2,162	888	315	248	64	37	83	29	44	455
Indiana-----	415	4,149	1,695	606	453	157	66	147	83	72	869
Iowa-----	6	124	48	19	15	8	1	5	1	1	28
Kansas-----	79	1,336	488	209	184	54	18	44	42	33	263
Kentucky-----	85	520	208	66	58	36	8	18	16	10	99
Louisiana-----	340	2,423	1,024	436	261	80	44	107	37	23	412
Maine-----	138	1,486	589	226	169	34	18	47	52	31	321
Maryland-----	158	2,061	882	267	177	64	25	61	38	52	496
Massachusetts-----	312	2,592	1,096	349	311	60	45	118	34	30	549
Michigan-----	408	12,263	4,482	1,646	1,318	586	106	291	381	351	3,101
Minnesota-----	50	360	144	55	44	15	9	16	8	8	63
Mississippi-----	114	921	348	141	102	38	15	32	31	18	196
Missouri-----	50	469	193	65	48	20	10	21	14	10	87
Montana-----	108	892	347	120	90	37	12	31	34	25	197
Nebraska-----	94	1,052	456	127	100	45	15	40	20	21	229
Nevada-----	65	992	450	123	92	3	11	31	59	13	209
New Hampshire-----	30	372	149	49	33	9	4	12	11	15	91
New Jersey-----	477	4,030	1,683	512	402	176	74	178	47	65	893
New Mexico-----	59	1,023	490	153	78	18	13	32	46	9	183
New York-----	968	8,952	3,569	1,407	760	262	146	380	169	164	2,096
North Carolina-----	54	509	268	54	41	7	7	17	13	9	90
North Dakota-----	32	207	84	31	22	10	5	11	4	3	37
Ohio-----	628	6,681	2,646	883	548	213	100	241	77	149	1,827
Oklahoma-----	132	1,431	615	233	124	60	20	53	32	22	272
Oregon-----	199	1,972	754	271	199	68	29	70	80	37	463
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	9,631	3,670	1,364	967	403	161	374	259	132	2,301
Puerto Rico-----	38	281	137	31	22	3	5	11	10	2	60
Rhode Island-----	24	69	23	9	10	3	3	5	1	(¹)	16
South Carolina-----	82	704	322	102	80	25	12	26	15	8	113
South Dakota-----	99	619	237	97	59	46	11	27	21	13	108
Tennessee-----	192	2,079	892	332	205	59	31	77	35	35	413
Texas-----	840	9,186	4,081	1,327	834	277	138	345	229	156	1,800
Utah-----	99	959	367	154	97	35	14	35	38	22	197
Vermont-----	2	21	9	3	3	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)	4
Virgin Islands-----	3	11	6	1	(¹)	-----	(¹)	1	1	-----	2
Virginia-----	189	1,886	919	236	108	61	28	72	79	39	344
Washington-----	179	2,685	1,103	379	268	79	35	81	70	51	619
West Virginia-----	131	773	271	126	83	40	13	32	22	13	174
Wisconsin-----	4	23	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Wyoming-----	63	447	198	63	49	12	9	18	11	3	82

¹ Less than \$500.

NOTE: See Table 30 for summary data for 16 former D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in accordance with legislation which repealed the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act in 1964.

TABLE 9.— Gross and net income, and undivided earnings of operating Federal credit unions, by type of membership, 1964

[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Gross income				Net income	Undivided earnings ¹
		Total	Interest on loans	Income from investments	Other		
TOTAL-----	11,278	\$353,311	\$315,176	\$36,530	\$1,604	\$216,848	\$188,241
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	1,706	25,816	23,201	2,453	162	14,491	12,624
Cooperatives-----	148	5,400	5,125	253	22	3,035	2,322
Fraternal and professional-----	357	6,277	5,438	761	78	3,752	3,180
Religious-----	693	7,516	6,468	1,010	38	4,188	4,037
Labor unions-----	468	5,186	4,835	332	19	2,765	2,416
Other associational groups-----	40	1,437	1,334	97	6	751	668
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	9,334	322,936	287,916	33,611	1,409	199,764	173,297
Agriculture-----	40	1,572	1,038	512	22	1,132	1,077
Mining-----	55	1,069	973	86	10	605	658
Contract construction-----	27	698	606	84	8	461	422
Manufacturing-----	4,299	140,575	121,667	18,267	641	87,826	80,422
Food and kindred products-----	464	8,565	7,411	1,107	47	5,337	5,288
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	2,729	2,383	327	19	1,657	1,807
Lumber and wood products-----	174	3,190	2,845	324	21	1,832	1,608
Paper and allied products-----	297	8,821	8,014	777	30	5,520	5,602
Printing and publishing-----	233	4,134	3,679	439	16	2,578	2,642
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	11,913	10,172	1,709	32	7,949	7,066
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	294	10,579	9,033	1,517	29	7,065	6,924
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	3,737	3,302	424	11	2,335	2,000
Leather and leather products-----	49	370	337	31	2	206	256
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	5,442	4,598	822	22	3,634	3,227
Primary metal industries-----	346	15,102	12,860	2,219	23	9,467	8,574
Fabricated metal products-----	363	5,699	4,721	948	29	3,445	3,292
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	716	22,193	19,193	2,887	112	13,489	12,474
Transportation equipment-----	329	32,572	28,616	3,730	226	19,949	16,621
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	15,603	14,397	1,127	79	8,661	7,625
Aircraft and parts-----	81	15,691	13,170	2,382	138	10,511	8,194
Instruments ² -----	77	3,611	2,895	702	15	2,210	1,840
Other manufacturing-----	108	1,918	1,609	302	7	1,153	1,201
Transportation, communications, and utilities	1,035	40,433	36,959	3,303	171	24,219	23,615
Railroad transportation-----	286	10,334	9,089	1,210	35	5,996	5,924
Bus transportation-----	152	4,579	4,276	294	8	2,496	2,380
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	3,124	2,974	137	13	1,894	1,734
Air transportation-----	34	2,745	2,427	265	53	1,792	1,441
Other transportation-----	24	490	410	79	1	349	305
Communications-----	202	12,579	12,075	463	41	7,303	7,804
Telephone-----	171	12,282	11,798	445	38	7,130	7,643
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	6,582	5,707	854	21	4,390	4,025
Wholesale and retail trade-----	534	12,510	11,110	1,370	30	7,928	7,032
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	2,079	1,873	196	10	1,474	1,141
Services-----	1,363	28,052	25,161	2,727	163	17,697	14,216
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	319	271	44	4	163	174
Personal services-----	32	134	120	13	1	76	87
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	2,381	2,097	282	1	1,639	1,106
Medical and other health services-----	280	1,626	1,502	114	11	895	781
Hospitals-----	269	1,550	1,427	112	11	853	749
Educational services-----	838	22,128	19,899	2,092	136	14,059	11,278
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	18,728	16,852	1,755	121	11,892	9,700
Colleges and universities-----	110	3,318	2,975	328	15	2,119	1,540
Other services-----	98	1,464	1,272	182	10	865	789
Government-----	1,845	95,941	88,523	7,063	355	58,419	44,709
Federal government-----	998	68,001	62,740	4,996	265	41,004	28,627
Civilian-----	659	24,289	22,127	2,065	97	14,835	11,905
Military-----	339	43,712	40,613	2,931	168	26,169	16,723
State and other government-----	847	27,941	25,783	2,068	90	17,415	16,081
Other occupational groups-----	4	7	6	1	-----	4	5
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	238	4,559	4,059	466	33	2,592	2,320
Urban community-----	69	1,366	1,185	166	14	725	655
Rural community-----	169	3,193	2,874	300	19	1,867	1,665

¹ Before payment of yearend dividend.

² Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 10.—Expenses of operating Federal credit unions, by type of membership, 1964
[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Total	Total salaries	Borrowers' protection insurance	Life savings insurance	League dues	Surety bond premiums	Examination and supervision fees	Interest on borrowed money	Educational expenses	Other expenses
TOTAL-----	11,278	\$136,463	\$58,094	\$18,723	\$12,730	\$4,314	\$1,834	\$4,608	\$3,353	\$2,512	\$30,296
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL--	1,706	11,325	4,037	1,560	1,255	440	179	457	361	281	2,756
Cooperatives-----	148	2,365	828	343	244	91	27	72	137	59	563
Fraternal and professional-----	357	2,525	875	369	277	105	42	108	44	74	631
Religious-----	693	3,329	1,219	436	377	135	60	152	62	100	788
Labor unions-----	468	2,421	880	318	272	86	42	105	84	32	601
Other associational groups-----	40	686	235	93	86	22	9	19	33	16	172
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL--	9,334	123,172	53,275	16,906	11,272	3,803	1,628	4,082	2,919	2,190	27,097
Agriculture-----	40	441	143	76	55	20	13	24	1	1	109
Mining-----	55	464	178	65	48	21	8	17	16	6	105
Contract construction-----	27	237	106	27	21	5	4	10	1	5	59
Manufacturing-----	4,299	52,749	22,018	7,455	4,834	1,816	735	1,837	1,173	897	11,985
Food and kindred products-----	464	3,228	1,356	465	306	143	62	147	53	48	647
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	1,071	468	153	117	42	21	49	10	16	195
Lumber and wood products-----	174	1,358	531	195	141	51	19	58	45	28	299
Paper and allied products-----	297	3,301	1,282	561	332	104	47	116	94	51	715
Printing and publishing-----	233	1,556	695	220	172	62	30	68	20	21	268
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	3,964	1,612	654	342	143	68	156	97	70	822
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	294	3,514	1,636	564	236	100	60	150	35	43	691
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	1,402	532	207	151	49	19	47	32	29	337
Leather and leather products-----	49	164	66	19	20	7	3	9	7	3	32
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	1,808	708	334	118	73	38	79	29	30	400
Primary metal industries-----	346	5,635	2,106	926	614	200	70	178	116	84	1,340
Fabricated metal products-----	363	2,253	915	308	243	95	44	106	34	33	474
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	716	8,704	3,585	1,121	832	308	131	315	271	152	1,988
Transportation equipment-----	329	12,623	5,538	1,471	1,034	375	89	282	297	259	3,278
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	6,943	2,605	920	750	293	53	164	224	156	1,777
Aircraft and parts-----	81	5,180	2,685	494	266	68	30	105	69	99	1,364
Instruments ¹ -----	77	1,401	654	159	98	33	17	48	21	21	351
Other manufacturing-----	108	765	332	99	78	32	17	37	13	10	148
Transportation, communications, and utilities-----	1,035	16,214	6,547	2,258	1,587	506	218	510	474	330	3,783
Railroad transportation-----	286	4,338	1,698	704	573	170	63	140	37	67	885
Bus transportation-----	152	2,083	753	312	246	70	28	65	66	58	484
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	1,230	468	176	124	38	18	43	63	25	276
Air transportation-----	34	953	480	110	62	16	8	28	16	20	214
Other transportation-----	24	141	45	31	16	8	4	9	2	1	24
Communications-----	202	5,276	2,188	584	361	117	53	133	255	128	1,456
Telephone-----	171	5,152	2,135	567	348	112	50	127	254	127	1,432
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	2,192	914	342	204	88	44	92	34	32	443
Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate-----	534	4,582	2,170	559	380	140	76	188	69	70	931
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	605	222	108	38	29	18	39	18	7	126
Services-----	1,363	10,355	4,391	1,404	1,016	336	162	410	288	163	2,185
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	156	70	16	14	7	4	10	4	1	29
Personal services-----	32	58	21	7	7	3	1	4	1	(²)	12
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	742	338	83	39	19	13	30	12	9	200
Medical and other health services-----	280	732	320	89	90	31	16	43	21	10	112
Hospitals-----	269	697	304	85	86	30	15	41	17	10	109
Educational services-----	838	8,069	3,380	1,113	801	256	117	297	245	137	1,724
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	6,837	2,803	946	690	215	99	248	224	117	1,496
Colleges and universities-----	110	1,199	360	162	108	39	18	47	21	20	225
Other services-----	98	598	261	95	64	21	12	26	6	6	108
Government-----	1,845	37,522	17,499	4,953	3,294	930	393	1,048	880	711	7,813
Federal government-----	998	26,997	13,129	3,254	2,156	602	262	716	641	536	5,703
Civilian-----	659	9,453	4,572	1,354	886	285	135	328	142	148	1,604
Military-----	339	17,543	8,555	1,899	1,271	317	127	388	498	388	4,100
State and other government-----	847	10,526	4,371	1,700	1,139	329	131	332	239	175	2,110
Other occupational groups-----	4	2	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL--	238	1,966	782	257	203	72	27	69	73	41	444
Urban community-----	69	641	248	73	67	27	8	20	30	17	151
Rural community-----	169	1,325	534	185	136	44	19	48	44	24	292

¹ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
² Less than \$500.

TABLE 11.—Actual and potential membership of operating Federal credit unions, December 31, 1964; dividends and interest refund paid, 1964, by State
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Membership, December 31, 1964		Dividends and interest refund						
		Potential	Actual	Dividends paid or payable				Interest refund		
				June 30, 1964		Dec. 31, 1964		Total dividends on 1964 shares	Number paying	Amount
				Number paying	Amount	Number paying	Amount			
Total-----	11,278	14,063,262	8,092,030	2,193	\$31,730	10,137	\$128,194	\$159,924	2,442	\$14,169
Alabama-----	190	161,896	114,777	9	59	155	2,196	2,254	14	72
Alaska-----	33	55,274	33,208	9	161	31	447	608	3	11
Arizona-----	86	163,905	94,539	28	757	75	1,427	2,184	12	193
Arkansas-----	65	45,237	31,696	1	3	59	480	483	7	15
California-----	1,128	1,792,640	1,102,380	339	6,761	1,027	19,113	25,874	87	629
Canal Zone-----	7	24,700	14,418	0	-----	7	155	155	0	-----
Colorado-----	155	177,532	112,924	54	797	144	1,603	2,400	50	214
Connecticut-----	310	330,432	242,000	29	310	294	5,166	5,477	169	1,083
Delaware-----	58	66,409	36,367	7	60	49	482	542	15	72
District of Col.-----	167	708,267	338,071	53	2,107	153	4,029	6,135	21	89
Florida-----	253	374,458	261,108	59	1,050	233	3,787	4,837	44	488
Georgia-----	207	219,392	140,047	34	340	181	2,050	2,390	17	59
Guam-----	2	7,000	2,319	1	4	2	7	11	0	-----
Hawaii-----	169	195,422	142,022	20	284	162	3,996	4,280	39	253
Idaho-----	58	59,146	34,831	12	93	56	647	740	16	56
Illinois-----	337	287,151	150,131	41	490	257	2,100	2,590	24	52
Indiana-----	415	423,797	264,095	66	1,276	369	4,405	5,680	95	563
Iowa-----	6	5,864	5,007	2	36	6	97	133	3	12
Kansas-----	79	190,599	73,336	19	330	79	1,307	1,637	25	118
Kentucky-----	85	96,814	40,011	17	94	74	421	515	9	46
Louisiana-----	340	311,184	168,997	27	400	29	2,953	3,353	54	254
Maine-----	138	179,082	83,941	15	100	123	1,394	1,494	43	282
Maryland-----	158	250,067	133,934	31	485	136	1,491	1,976	7	64
Massachusetts-----	312	329,405	173,756	44	492	279	2,282	2,775	100	371
Michigan-----	408	772,909	529,832	120	1,951	391	8,640	10,591	268	3,205
Minnesota-----	50	90,587	25,727	16	102	41	263	364	7	27
Mississippi-----	114	101,561	62,996	8	54	95	1,002	1,056	14	116
Missouri-----	50	50,891	32,027	6	136	46	443	579	1	11
Montana-----	108	98,332	46,294	23	162	97	619	781	33	59
Nebraska-----	94	117,796	64,316	21	277	91	1,040	1,318	16	109
Nevada-----	65	75,545	44,146	13	101	59	861	963	9	23
New Hampshire-----	30	39,392	25,499	8	182	25	254	436	8	70
New Jersey-----	477	521,886	286,966	100	843	445	3,926	4,769	69	167
New Mexico-----	59	92,336	58,040	9	212	5	1,248	1,460	12	20
New York-----	968	1,288,648	618,882	226	2,584	887	9,086	11,670	180	903
North Carolina-----	54	151,031	50,191	10	136	52	489	624	2	7
North Dakota-----	32	27,071	14,325	9	51	31	188	240	13	22
Ohio-----	628	729,523	402,030	191	2,068	547	5,762	7,830	125	709
Oklahoma-----	132	137,833	79,346	25	331	116	1,267	1,598	33	184
Oregon-----	199	184,598	106,096	51	401	181	1,647	2,048	22	79
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	1,111,560	624,429	129	1,675	101	8,634	10,309	363	1,189
Puerto Rico-----	38	42,283	19,893	2	23	29	270	293	2	6
Rhode Island-----	24	10,508	7,104	6	23	22	88	111	4	4
South Carolina-----	82	100,793	65,401	8	136	66	667	802	8	34
South Dakota-----	99	72,809	38,607	15	169	85	575	744	47	71
Tennessee-----	192	193,152	130,790	21	412	179	2,681	3,093	15	116
Texas-----	840	861,375	559,505	87	1,274	758	10,461	11,735	164	1,305
Utah-----	99	77,302	47,845	25	236	87	883	1,119	38	146
Vermont-----	2	1,503	1,331	0	-----	2	21	21	1	2
Virgin Islands-----	3	4,700	1,570	1	3	2	5	8	0	-----
Virginia-----	189	318,858	146,338	27	262	162	1,967	2,229	41	159
Washington-----	179	201,445	129,723	102	1,265	167	1,840	3,105	43	262
West Virginia-----	131	87,031	51,850	4	48	112	895	943	27	111
Wisconsin-----	4	1,855	1,279	1	1	4	23	24	1	(¹)
Wyoming-----	63	42,476	25,737	12	123	57	418	540	22	58

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE 12.—Actual and potential membership of operating Federal credit unions, December 31, 1964; dividends and interest refund paid, 1964, by type of membership
[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Membership, December 31, 1964		Dividends and interest refund						
		Potential number	Actual	Dividends paid or payable					Interest refund	
				June 30, 1964		December 31, 1964		Total dividends on 1964 shares	Number paying	Amount
				Number paying	Amount	Number paying	Amount			
TOTAL-----	11,278	14,063,262	8,092,030	2,193	\$31,730	10,137	\$128,194	\$159,924	2,442	\$14,169
ASSOCIATION GROUPS--TOTAL-----	1,706	2,338,949	785,405	212	1,809	1,391	8,835	10,643	198	754
Cooperatives-----	148	298,700	116,276	41	589	139	1,642	2,231	23	135
Fraternal and professional-----	357	285,106	145,983	52	563	312	2,291	2,854	47	206
Religious-----	693	946,596	291,885	75	350	544	2,701	3,051	81	268
Labor unions-----	468	669,367	193,891	39	260	358	1,679	1,939	33	69
Other associational groups-----	40	139,180	37,370	5	46	38	522	568	14	77
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	9,334	11,240,213	7,187,413	1,946	29,562	8,547	117,820	147,381	2,211	13,290
Agriculture-----	40	30,520	23,816	4	57	40	857	913	12	52
Mining-----	55	42,314	25,790	9	35	51	415	450	13	35
Contract construction-----	27	16,198	12,575	3	32	23	322	353	5	4
Manufacturing-----	4,299	4,242,098	2,965,252	838	12,272	3,923	52,232	64,503	1,078	7,293
Food and kindred products-----	464	242,403	178,472	94	750	437	3,206	3,956	109	512
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	142,539	82,630	12	103	160	1,053	1,157	26	78
Lumber and wood products-----	174	92,679	66,014	34	371	155	973	1,344	26	109
Paper and allied products-----	297	193,328	159,255	46	415	263	3,575	3,990	74	485
Printing and publishing-----	233	127,804	91,385	54	281	212	1,645	1,925	63	169
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	278,595	219,154	96	1,317	314	4,666	5,984	98	634
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	294	255,439	207,533	72	983	291	4,605	5,588	62	386
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	109,560	74,076	21	372	99	1,254	1,626	28	216
Leather and leather products-----	49	22,244	14,274	4	12	41	119	131	5	8
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	155,689	119,014	40	618	190	2,048	2,666	41	210
Primary metal industries-----	346	415,609	289,681	62	1,419	332	5,470	6,889	89	575
Fabricated metal products-----	363	199,640	138,683	45	359	324	2,179	2,538	89	257
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	716	779,517	522,358	134	1,687	641	8,033	9,721	202	1,330
Transportation equipment-----	329	1,051,247	673,503	77	3,088	302	11,006	14,094	108	1,894
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	534,656	342,906	52	934	206	5,007	5,940	77	1,257
Aircraft and parts-----	81	470,593	299,570	25	2,154	78	5,405	7,559	27	631
Instruments ¹ -----	77	98,707	78,167	28	401	69	1,305	1,706	25	303
Other manufacturing-----	108	77,098	51,053	19	96	93	1,094	1,190	5	128
Transportation, communications, and utilities-----	1,035	1,049,650	781,198	212	3,142	985	14,668	17,810	327	2,214
Railroad transportation-----	286	286,374	209,612	48	583	275	3,913	4,497	77	376
Bus transportation-----	152	119,284	82,638	23	271	143	1,510	1,781	35	195
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	81,747	61,218	24	202	109	1,089	1,291	28	103
Air transportation-----	34	65,306	54,404	9	218	32	1,158	1,376	6	33
Other transportation-----	24	14,119	9,432	3	18	23	246	264	7	17
Communications-----	202	311,539	227,995	72	1,308	193	3,921	5,228	91	1,100
Telephone-----	171	298,320	219,389	64	1,281	168	3,822	5,103	88	1,097
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	171,281	135,899	33	542	210	2,831	3,373	83	390
Wholesale and retail trade-----	534	465,964	299,614	95	1,140	481	4,720	5,860	75	376
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	83,057	54,292	40	287	120	810	1,097	19	29
Services-----	1,363	1,187,031	662,056	233	2,677	1,178	10,426	13,103	220	790
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	23,263	12,838	3	6	38	106	112	4	3
Personal services-----	32	8,739	5,687	2	2	27	48	51	3	3
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	65,149	47,152	21	383	59	847	1,230	11	45
Medical and other health services-----	280	154,290	74,057	31	55	229	567	623	23	39
Hospitals-----	269	150,370	71,743	29	49	221	544	593	21	39
Educational services-----	838	887,019	488,811	151	2,148	739	8,280	10,428	163	646
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	719,110	401,442	116	1,653	634	7,157	8,810	144	574
Colleges and universities-----	110	164,871	85,131	33	489	100	1,095	1,584	17	72
Other services-----	98	48,571	33,511	25	83	86	577	660	16	54
Government-----	1,845	4,122,677	2,362,381	512	9,920	1,744	33,369	43,290	461	2,496
Federal government-----	998	3,240,864	1,799,917	348	7,702	971	22,669	30,371	225	1,113
Civilian-----	659	941,843	594,938	169	2,046	641	9,299	11,345	182	612
Military-----	339	2,299,021	1,204,979	179	5,657	330	13,370	19,026	43	501
State and other government-----	847	881,813	562,464	164	2,218	773	10,700	12,918	236	1,383
Other occupational groups-----	4	704	439	0	-----	2	2	2	1	(2)
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	238	484,100	119,212	35	359	199	1,540	1,900	33	125
Urban community-----	69	244,579	38,131	13	96	54	429	524	6	18
Rural community-----	169	239,521	81,081	22	264	145	1,112	1,375	27	107

¹ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
² Less than \$500.

TABLE 13.—Loans made in operating Federal credit unions during 1964, and current and delinquent loans outstanding as of December 31, 1964, by State
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Loans made during 1964		Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964					
		Number	Amount	Current ¹		Delinquent		Total	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total-----	11,278	5,618,184	\$4,523,129	4,014,916	\$3,245,152	200,351	\$103,916	4,215,267	\$3,349,068
Alabama-----	190	99,580	72,749	62,291	46,701	3,248	1,422	65,539	48,123
Alaska-----	33	23,625	20,622	18,660	14,498	676	302	19,336	14,801
Arizona-----	86	69,394	61,871	52,171	46,718	1,849	1,050	54,020	47,768
Arkansas-----	65	30,461	21,413	17,141	11,334	826	264	17,967	11,598
California-----	1,128	803,777	693,597	651,127	538,040	25,386	12,111	676,513	550,150
Canal Zone-----	7	18,544	6,148	5,564	2,745	735	166	6,299	2,911
Colorado-----	155	67,782	64,694	51,144	49,335	2,374	1,619	53,518	50,954
Connecticut-----	310	169,002	147,419	121,301	97,984	6,318	2,953	127,619	100,937
Delaware-----	58	24,382	16,079	19,248	12,027	820	365	20,068	12,391
District of Columbia-----	167	201,006	164,374	170,560	134,373	8,097	3,382	178,657	137,755
Florida-----	253	214,377	145,687	148,264	104,455	5,169	2,043	153,433	106,499
Georgia-----	207	135,534	81,411	80,230	51,262	3,177	1,057	83,407	52,319
Guam-----	2	1,358	658	1,187	429	71	18	1,258	448
Hawaii-----	169	100,666	100,498	68,997	71,176	2,412	1,826	71,409	73,001
Idaho-----	58	23,722	21,478	16,187	16,456	748	602	16,935	17,058
Illinois-----	337	95,160	72,580	60,346	50,787	4,171	2,299	64,517	53,086
Indiana-----	415	189,059	150,640	123,681	98,872	5,534	2,931	129,215	101,803
Iowa-----	6	3,267	2,965	2,207	2,234	79	50	2,286	2,284
Kansas-----	79	41,409	42,195	34,171	35,710	1,529	1,222	35,700	36,932
Kentucky-----	85	29,368	18,003	19,402	11,527	936	342	20,338	11,869
Louisiana-----	340	119,903	85,907	84,046	61,601	4,334	1,933	88,380	63,534
Maine-----	138	58,560	46,912	39,942	32,223	2,017	1,081	41,959	33,303
Maryland-----	158	98,063	64,799	69,495	46,008	3,005	1,124	72,500	47,132
Massachusetts-----	312	115,880	79,080	82,593	54,142	6,771	2,839	89,364	56,981
Michigan-----	408	301,059	323,864	227,639	261,002	9,914	8,209	237,553	269,211
Minnesota-----	50	11,663	9,415	9,510	7,903	690	483	10,200	8,386
Mississippi-----	114	54,849	33,935	35,045	23,005	1,471	565	36,516	23,570
Missouri-----	50	21,874	15,203	14,454	10,708	895	410	15,349	11,118
Montana-----	108	24,198	19,497	18,519	17,006	1,435	968	19,954	17,974
Nebraska-----	94	38,559	35,453	27,785	23,923	1,465	904	29,250	24,827
Nevada-----	65	30,451	28,296	24,848	21,120	1,264	944	26,112	22,064
New Hampshire-----	30	17,168	12,747	13,261	9,021	626	223	13,887	9,244
New Jersey-----	477	174,219	118,891	128,872	86,690	8,798	4,058	137,670	90,748
New Mexico-----	59	46,830	45,185	32,065	29,377	913	493	32,978	29,871
New York-----	968	357,212	292,933	274,636	215,128	22,487	12,364	297,123	227,492
North Carolina-----	54	38,543	20,417	27,092	13,749	730	224	27,822	13,973
North Dakota-----	32	8,713	7,028	6,363	5,221	302	199	6,665	5,419
Ohio-----	628	247,458	213,538	169,936	142,556	9,855	5,605	179,791	148,161
Oklahoma-----	132	54,197	48,726	39,549	35,879	1,376	743	40,925	36,622
Oregon-----	199	69,043	61,115	52,247	44,971	2,689	1,564	54,936	46,536
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	419,099	316,754	265,027	200,654	18,177	9,694	283,204	210,348
Puerto Rico-----	38	19,821	9,930	13,650	6,967	644	213	14,294	7,180
Rhode Island-----	24	4,186	2,385	2,847	1,581	291	93	3,138	1,675
South Carolina-----	82	61,773	32,809	35,900	19,857	1,241	299	37,141	20,156
South Dakota-----	99	22,238	21,111	15,383	14,246	887	638	16,270	14,884
Tennessee-----	192	126,198	95,542	76,714	59,095	2,794	1,184	79,508	60,278
Texas-----	840	450,948	354,746	301,921	239,800	11,551	5,393	313,472	245,193
Utah-----	99	32,241	31,990	23,092	23,375	1,687	1,340	24,779	24,715
Vermont-----	2	1,156	518	564	345	28	11	592	357
Virgin Islands-----	3	519	225	401	174	139	46	540	220
Virginia-----	189	101,972	67,012	74,522	47,937	3,492	1,516	78,014	49,453
Washington-----	179	93,859	79,887	66,194	62,984	2,429	1,395	68,623	64,379
West Virginia-----	131	39,560	28,574	25,650	19,498	1,234	661	26,884	20,159
Wisconsin-----	4	728	434	472	463	43	55	515	518
Wyoming-----	63	13,971	13,193	10,803	10,281	522	421	11,325	10,702

¹ Includes loans less than 2 months delinquent.

NOTE: See Table 30 for summary data for 16 former D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in accordance with legislation which repealed the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act in 1964.

TABLE 14.—Loans made in operating Federal credit unions during 1964, and current and delinquent loans outstanding as of December 31, 1964, by type of membership
[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Loans made during 1964		Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964					
		Number	Amount	Current ¹		Delinquent		Total	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL-----	11,278	5,618,184	\$4,523,129	4,014,916	\$3,245,152	200,351	\$103,916	4,215,267	\$3,349,068
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	1,706	285,048	260,850	254,224	225,969	30,857	17,271	285,081	243,240
Cooperatives-----	148	54,838	65,300	46,365	55,365	3,405	2,853	49,770	58,218
Fraternal and professional-----	357	44,813	54,843	45,699	54,005	5,523	4,442	51,222	58,447
Religious-----	693	80,354	66,989	76,537	59,333	10,837	5,464	87,374	64,797
Labor unions-----	468	91,355	59,705	71,490	44,273	9,733	3,754	81,223	48,027
Other associational groups-----	40	13,688	14,012	14,133	12,993	1,359	759	15,492	13,751
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	9,334	5,285,741	4,215,625	3,720,967	2,981,214	165,365	84,097	3,886,332	3,065,311
Agriculture-----	40	17,441	19,270	11,174	12,247	367	265	11,541	12,512
Mining-----	55	19,681	14,442	12,444	9,431	865	568	13,309	9,999
Contract construction-----	27	12,895	10,724	8,242	6,764	375	118	8,617	6,882
Manufacturing-----	4,299	2,329,187	1,894,322	1,520,313	1,264,124	68,340	35,130	1,588,653	1,299,254
Food and kindred products-----	464	146,875	111,866	92,946	75,210	4,933	2,521	97,879	77,731
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	82,976	43,882	42,368	23,602	2,209	679	44,577	24,281
Lumber and wood products-----	174	65,160	39,144	34,419	27,249	2,275	903	36,694	28,151
Paper and allied products-----	297	149,387	134,844	92,855	82,507	3,686	2,026	96,541	84,532
Printing and publishing-----	233	69,783	56,241	45,714	37,342	2,410	1,247	48,124	38,589
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	178,990	164,937	119,872	108,588	3,587	2,067	123,459	110,655
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	294	121,645	129,749	101,250	97,652	4,219	2,924	105,469	100,576
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	53,839	46,562	36,214	32,189	1,803	1,120	38,017	33,309
Leather and leather products-----	49	14,219	5,244	6,728	3,137	595	151	7,323	3,288
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	96,076	73,125	60,288	47,697	3,242	1,593	63,530	49,290
Primary metal industries-----	466	254,225	212,690	147,554	129,750	6,541	4,094	154,095	133,844
Fabricated metal products-----	363	112,706	74,050	66,000	46,032	3,874	1,753	69,874	47,785
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	716	388,754	290,200	257,610	199,979	13,410	5,904	271,020	205,884
Transportation equipment-----	329	504,773	436,273	352,628	306,796	11,755	6,327	364,383	313,123
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	232,760	216,671	155,769	151,279	5,737	4,058	161,506	155,336
Aircraft and parts-----	81	246,507	202,026	180,907	144,316	5,188	1,975	186,095	146,291
Instruments ² -----	77	51,721	40,601	39,699	30,055	2,297	1,222	41,996	31,277
Other manufacturing-----	108	38,058	34,914	24,168	16,339	1,504	599	25,672	16,938
Transportation, communications, and utilities	1,035	556,961	514,433	401,968	371,603	17,169	10,634	419,137	382,237
Railroad transportation-----	286	132,471	114,843	94,908	83,432	7,011	4,717	101,919	88,150
Bus transportation-----	152	74,296	58,133	43,028	39,916	2,340	1,489	45,368	41,405
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	58,308	49,414	36,771	29,581	1,787	867	38,558	30,448
Air transportation-----	34	46,789	38,706	32,702	27,418	585	307	33,287	27,726
Other transportation-----	24	6,007	5,672	4,480	4,437	208	171	4,688	4,607
Communications-----	202	157,713	169,545	122,352	125,066	2,770	1,577	125,122	126,643
Telephone-----	171	152,049	165,441	118,350	122,409	2,509	1,481	120,859	123,890
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	81,377	78,120	67,727	61,753	2,468	1,506	70,195	63,259
Wholesale and retail trade-----	534	226,742	165,661	151,394	114,323	8,024	3,336	159,418	117,658
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	36,932	29,688	28,271	22,712	1,177	393	29,448	23,105
Services-----	1,363	424,842	337,626	328,855	268,264	17,169	8,849	346,024	277,113
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	11,345	4,550	6,025	2,417	621	140	6,646	2,558
Personal services-----	32	7,102	2,303	3,041	1,116	218	41	3,259	1,157
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	37,163	32,025	29,544	23,781	1,375	602	30,919	24,383
Medical and other health services-----	280	67,965	24,565	35,188	14,921	2,592	512	37,780	15,433
Hospitals-----	269	61,446	23,510	34,109	14,186	2,536	499	36,645	14,685
Educational services-----	838	281,897	256,978	238,755	212,738	11,411	7,117	250,166	219,854
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	221,094	211,895	194,630	179,398	9,266	6,296	203,896	185,694
Colleges and universities-----	110	58,854	43,880	42,938	32,621	2,082	792	45,020	33,413
Other services-----	98	24,370	17,204	16,302	13,291	952	437	17,254	13,728
Government-----	1,845	1,660,736	1,229,343	1,258,107	911,679	51,871	24,803	1,309,978	936,482
Federal government-----	998	1,212,456	838,066	951,616	647,656	38,991	17,832	990,607	665,488
Civilian-----	659	351,998	291,917	291,942	227,806	16,764	8,960	308,706	236,766
Military-----	339	860,458	546,148	659,674	419,850	22,227	8,873	681,901	428,723
State and other government-----	847	448,280	391,278	306,491	264,023	12,880	6,970	319,371	270,994
Other occupational groups-----	4	324	116	199	67	8	1	207	68
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	238	47,395	46,654	39,725	37,968	4,129	2,548	43,854	40,517
Urban community-----	69	14,286	12,779	12,161	10,433	1,331	731	13,492	11,164
Rural community-----	169	33,109	33,875	27,564	27,535	2,798	1,818	30,362	29,353

¹ Includes loans less than 2 months delinquent.

² Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 15.—Loans made and loans charged off and recovered, in operating Federal credit unions, from date of organization through December 31, 1964, by State
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Number of Federal credit unions	Loans from date of organization through December 31, 1964					Loss ratio ¹
		Total loans made		Loans charged off			
		Number	Amount	Gross amount	Recoveries	Net amount	
Total-----	11,278	64,608,997	\$33,646,309	\$89,000	\$15,149	\$73,850	0.22
Alabama-----	190	1,020,598	431,028	711	105	606	.14
Alaska-----	33	195,359	106,949	314	33	281	.26
Arizona-----	86	622,852	423,475	1,414	196	1,218	.29
Arkansas-----	65	237,195	107,864	192	24	168	.16
California-----	1,128	8,222,132	5,645,538	15,274	1,875	13,399	.24
Canal Zone-----	7	154,639	32,436	25	3	22	.07
Colorado-----	155	657,942	438,652	1,748	248	1,501	.34
Connecticut-----	310	2,918,946	1,364,082	2,550	474	2,077	.15
Delaware-----	58	146,450	84,515	152	24	128	.15
District of Columbia-----	167	3,328,064	1,216,831	3,785	918	2,867	.24
Florida-----	253	1,937,553	985,954	1,740	251	1,489	.15
Georgia-----	207	1,270,308	511,975	931	136	795	.16
Guam-----	2	2,308	1,030	2	(²)	2	.21
Hawaii-----	169	1,246,241	837,135	1,392	285	1,107	.13
Idaho-----	58	220,220	136,281	399	43	356	.26
Illinois-----	337	1,196,834	590,098	1,831	287	1,544	.26
Indiana-----	415	2,205,641	1,107,480	2,788	602	2,186	.20
Iowa-----	6	37,744	22,173	73	17	56	.25
Kansas-----	79	382,816	276,673	755	109	646	.23
Kentucky-----	85	216,026	107,505	264	49	215	.20
Louisiana-----	340	1,431,958	721,034	1,294	141	1,153	.16
Maine-----	138	490,335	265,199	433	56	376	.14
Maryland-----	158	778,443	354,981	1,198	170	1,028	.29
Massachusetts-----	312	1,117,722	501,267	1,149	131	1,018	.20
Michigan-----	408	3,103,719	2,201,277	9,174	1,727	7,447	.34
Minnesota-----	50	142,312	77,149	461	98	363	.47
Mississippi-----	114	516,662	217,427	338	57	281	.13
Missouri-----	50	288,234	127,848	524	84	441	.34
Montana-----	108	242,643	142,379	645	104	541	.38
Nebraska-----	94	402,966	257,564	1,103	191	912	.35
Nevada-----	65	217,264	155,344	476	54	422	.27
New Hampshire-----	30	163,227	68,977	190	23	167	.24
New Jersey-----	477	2,419,379	1,107,754	2,918	654	2,264	.20
New Mexico-----	59	362,621	263,821	508	70	438	.17
New York-----	968	5,039,196	2,395,629	5,532	898	4,633	.19
North Carolina-----	54	278,823	108,262	233	31	202	.19
North Dakota-----	32	90,269	45,739	152	30	123	.27
Ohio-----	628	3,049,248	1,767,015	6,239	1,480	4,760	.27
Oklahoma-----	132	586,572	364,075	891	128	763	.21
Oregon-----	199	539,883	365,387	1,072	127	944	.26
Pennsylvania-----	1,107	7,136,112	2,587,852	7,039	1,728	5,311	.21
Puerto Rico-----	38	183,647	68,469	149	36	113	.16
Rhode Island-----	24	58,557	23,469	44	4	40	.17
South Carolina-----	82	457,768	144,996	280	34	245	.17
South Dakota-----	99	234,249	145,237	484	76	408	.28
Tennessee-----	192	1,329,500	641,790	997	172	825	.13
Texas-----	840	4,860,262	2,579,786	4,892	519	4,373	.17
Utah-----	99	423,457	221,053	560	60	500	.23
Vermont-----	2	25,556	13,665	18	3	15	.11
Virgin Islands-----	3	3,911	1,416	10	3	7	.49
Virginia-----	189	994,178	441,691	1,282	208	1,074	.24
Washington-----	179	853,389	562,360	1,732	255	1,477	.26
West Virginia-----	131	439,390	188,696	361	83	279	.15
Wisconsin-----	4	4,510	2,425	7	1	6	.25
Wyoming-----	63	123,167	87,599	273	34	239	.27

¹ Net amount of loans charged off as percent of total loans made since organization.

² Less than \$500.

NOTE: See Table 30 for summary data for 16 former D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in accordance with legislation which repealed the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act in 1964.

TABLE 16.—Loans made and loans charged off and recovered, in operating Federal credit unions, from date of organization through December 31, 1964, by the type of membership
[Amounts in thousands]

Type of membership	Number of Federal credit unions	Loans from date of organization through Dec. 31, 1964					Loss ratio ¹
		Total loans made		Loans charged off			
		Number	Amount	Gross amount	Recoveries	Net amount	
TOTAL-----	11,278	64,608,997	\$33,646,309	\$89,000	\$15,149	\$73,850	0.22
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	1,706	2,877,367	1,994,489	8,071	1,561	6,510	.33
Cooperatives-----	148	501,456	413,719	1,471	222	1,250	.30
Fraternal and professional-----	357	562,768	521,424	1,713	291	1,422	.27
Religious-----	693	811,690	507,118	2,363	508	1,854	.37
Labor unions-----	468	837,939	445,086	2,035	443	1,591	.36
Other associational groups-----	40	163,514	107,142	489	97	392	.37
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	9,334	61,264,974	31,312,203	79,705	13,418	66,287	.21
Agriculture-----	40	318,851	188,914	171	51	120	.06
Mining-----	55	164,713	92,303	312	31	281	.30
Contract construction-----	27	141,693	71,535	133	23	110	.15
Manufacturing-----	4,299	29,127,918	14,604,094	37,749	6,789	30,959	.21
Food and kindred products-----	464	2,014,089	954,439	2,690	417	2,273	.24
Textile mill products and apparel-----	180	1,335,040	319,504	858	133	725	.23
Lumber and wood products-----	174	702,188	308,217	1,020	113	906	.29
Paper and allied products-----	297	1,877,566	1,027,837	1,447	196	1,250	.12
Printing and publishing-----	233	873,868	473,734	959	166	793	.17
Chemicals and allied products-----	330	2,188,912	1,238,438	1,883	301	1,581	.13
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	294	2,361,305	1,386,234	2,475	387	2,088	.15
Rubber and plastics products-----	114	515,595	304,494	977	187	790	.26
Leather and leather products-----	49	122,069	36,342	98	19	79	.22
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	225	1,215,689	586,806	1,665	326	1,339	.23
Primary metal industries-----	346	3,284,737	1,768,788	3,377	714	2,663	.15
Fabricated metal products-----	363	1,441,453	598,775	2,250	409	1,841	.31
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	716	4,746,294	2,193,033	6,704	1,404	5,300	.24
Transportation equipment-----	329	5,086,719	2,782,135	9,329	1,645	7,684	.28
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	223	2,007,473	1,247,066	5,239	1,017	4,222	.34
Aircraft and parts-----	81	2,817,544	1,431,081	3,802	575	3,227	.23
Instruments ² -----	77	723,958	339,117	896	79	717	.21
Other manufacturing-----	108	638,436	286,199	1,123	193	929	.32
Transportation, communications, and utilities-----	1,035	7,767,342	4,269,040	10,808	1,992	8,816	.21
Railroad transportation-----	286	2,204,873	1,098,457	3,719	744	2,975	.27
Bus transportation-----	152	1,287,538	521,431	1,641	372	1,269	.24
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	117	519,590	290,257	810	110	700	.24
Air transportation-----	34	430,687	243,010	637	88	549	.23
Other transportation-----	24	78,885	52,913	140	16	124	.23
Communications-----	202	2,079,033	1,384,705	2,621	450	2,171	.16
Telephone-----	171	2,008,640	1,357,640	2,529	429	2,100	.15
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	220	1,166,736	678,267	1,241	212	1,029	.15
Wholesale and retail trade-----	534	3,740,743	1,310,788	5,264	810	4,455	.34
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	132	395,679	220,147	514	81	433	.20
Services-----	1,363	3,283,542	2,028,596	4,631	690	3,941	.19
Hotels and other lodging places-----	47	182,869	42,746	225	40	185	.43
Personal services-----	32	91,278	18,899	78	7	71	.38
Miscellaneous business services-----	68	276,235	179,377	527	79	448	.25
Medical and other health services-----	280	330,127	113,293	445	54	392	.35
Hospitals-----	269	318,789	108,397	429	53	376	.35
Educational services-----	838	2,100,890	1,518,309	2,921	443	2,478	.16
Elementary and secondary schools-----	722	1,669,704	1,280,259	2,381	376	2,005	.16
Colleges and universities-----	110	414,871	231,162	509	62	447	.19
Other services-----	98	302,143	155,972	435	68	367	.24
Government-----	1,845	16,322,316	8,526,132	20,121	2,951	17,171	.20
Federal government-----	998	11,745,725	5,827,159	15,815	2,331	13,484	.23
Civilian-----	659	5,359,881	2,179,297	6,465	1,195	5,269	.24
Military-----	339	6,385,844	3,647,862	9,351	1,136	8,215	.23
State and other government-----	847	4,576,591	2,698,973	4,306	619	3,687	.14
Other occupational groups-----	4	2,177	653	1	-----	1	.15
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	238	466,656	339,617	1,224	170	1,054	.31
Urban community-----	69	134,716	90,047	354	52	302	.34
Rural community-----	169	331,940	249,571	870	118	751	.30

¹ Net amount of loans charged off as percent of total loans made since organization.

² Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 17.—Federal credit union charters issued, canceled, and outstanding December 31, 1963, and December 31, 1964, by State

State	Charters of Federal credit unions								
	As of Dec. 31, 1963				During 1964		Outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1964		
	Issued	Net transfers	Canceled	Outstanding	Issued	Canceled	Total ¹	Held by inactive credit unions	Held by operating credit unions
Total-----	15,993	-----	4,586	11,407	580	323	11,664	386	11,278
Alabama-----	246	-1	55	190	12	4	198	8	190
Alaska-----	40	-----	7	33	1	1	33	-----	33
Arizona-----	110	-----	24	86	4	-----	90	4	86
Arkansas-----	94	1	28	67	2	2	67	2	65
California-----	1,564	-----	411	1,153	53	34	1,172	44	1,128
Canal Zone-----	7	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	7	-----	7
Colorado-----	210	-2	52	156	5	6	155	-----	155
Connecticut-----	444	-----	128	316	14	7	322	12	310
Delaware-----	70	-----	15	55	5	-----	60	2	58
District of Columbia-----	227	-8	68	151	20	2	169	2	167
Florida-----	377	-----	102	275	5	12	268	15	253
Georgia-----	279	-1	76	202	13	2	213	6	207
Guam-----	5	-----	1	4	-----	2	2	-----	2
Hawaii-----	209	-----	35	174	1	5	170	1	169
Idaho-----	87	-----	27	60	-----	1	59	1	58
Illinois-----	405	-1	92	312	48	8	352	15	337
Indiana-----	564	-2	155	407	26	8	426	11	415
Iowa-----	8	-----	1	7	-----	1	6	-----	6
Kansas-----	116	-----	35	81	-----	1	80	1	79
Kentucky-----	111	2	27	86	6	1	90	5	85
Louisiana-----	486	-4	132	350	14	9	355	15	340
Maine-----	183	-----	52	131	9	1	139	1	138
Maryland-----	215	6	58	163	7	4	165	7	158
Massachusetts-----	423	-1	97	325	15	8	333	21	312
Michigan-----	602	1	180	423	9	14	417	9	408
Minnesota-----	75	-----	30	45	8	1	52	2	50
Mississippi-----	143	-----	36	107	12	1	118	4	114
Missouri-----	75	-----	26	49	2	-----	51	1	50
Montana-----	156	-2	40	114	2	2	114	6	108
Nebraska-----	115	2	20	97	-----	-----	97	3	94
Nevada-----	71	-----	11	60	5	-----	65	-----	65
New Hampshire-----	34	-----	6	28	6	1	33	3	30
New Jersey-----	702	2	219	485	21	20	486	9	477
New Mexico-----	78	1	20	59	3	2	60	1	59
New York-----	1,635	-3	645	987	49	33	1,003	35	968
North Carolina-----	80	-1	24	55	8	2	61	7	54
North Dakota-----	62	-----	30	32	1	-----	33	1	32
Ohio-----	885	-----	266	619	38	14	643	15	628
Oklahoma-----	169	-1	37	131	7	3	135	3	132
Oregon-----	266	2	66	202	5	6	200	1	199
Pennsylvania-----	1,555	-4	419	1,132	52	32	1,152	45	1,107
Puerto Rico-----	58	-----	15	43	2	4	41	3	38
Rhode Island-----	37	1	16	22	3	-----	25	1	24
South Carolina-----	137	2	57	82	7	3	86	4	82
South Dakota-----	141	-1	39	101	6	3	104	5	99
Tennessee-----	310	-3	104	203	9	8	205	13	192
Texas-----	1,213	7	348	872	34	39	867	27	840
Utah-----	119	1	22	98	7	3	102	3	99
Vermont-----	7	-----	4	3	-----	1	2	-----	2
Virgin Islands-----	7	-----	4	3	-----	-----	3	-----	3
Virginia-----	268	6	87	187	6	2	192	3	189
Washington-----	238	-----	59	179	8	6	182	3	179
West Virginia-----	186	1	55	132	8	3	137	6	131
Wisconsin-----	9	-----	5	4	-----	-----	4	-----	4
Wyoming-----	80	-----	18	62	2	1	63	-----	63

¹ Adjusted to reflect transfers during 1964, as follows: 1 each from Connecticut to Indiana, Kentucky to Tennessee, Maryland to Virginia, Michigan to Massachusetts, and Oregon to Washington.

TABLE 18.—Federal credit union charters issued, canceled, and outstanding December 31, 1963, and December 31, 1964, by type of membership

Type of membership	Charters of Federal credit unions								
	As of December 31, 1963				During 1964		Outstanding as of December 31, 1964		
	Issued	Net transfers	Canceled	Out-standing	Issued	Canceled	Total ¹	Held by inactive credit unions	Held by operating credit unions
Total-----	15,993	-----	4,586	11,407	580	323	11,664	386	11,278
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	2,747	-6	989	1,752	113	69	1,794	88	1,706
Cooperatives-----	285	-2	129	154	5	6	152	4	148
Fraternal and professional-----	655	-1	275	379	17	14	372	15	357
Religious-----	933	-----	237	696	42	20	718	25	693
Labor unions-----	823	-3	330	490	46	28	509	41	468
Other associational groups-----	51	-----	18	33	3	1	43	3	40
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	12,826	-----	3,409	9,417	453	245	9,624	290	9,334
Agriculture-----	43	-----	1	42	-----	2	40	-----	40
Mining-----	67	-2	13	52	4	-----	56	1	55
Contract construction-----	46	-2	14	30	1	2	29	2	27
Manufacturing-----	6,286	-----	1,896	4,390	220	131	4,479	180	4,299
Food and kindred products-----	721	-----	252	469	14	6	477	13	464
Textile mill products and apparel-----	392	1	205	188	16	6	198	18	180
Lumber and wood products-----	294	-2	113	179	12	7	183	9	174
Paper and allied products-----	351	-3	64	284	23	7	302	5	297
Printing and publishing-----	301	-----	74	227	14	4	237	4	233
Chemicals and allied products-----	409	-1	71	337	12	12	339	9	330
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	461	-----	152	309	3	10	301	7	294
Rubber and plastics products-----	145	-----	32	113	10	2	122	8	114
Leather and leather products-----	80	-1	29	50	4	1	53	4	49
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	264	2	46	220	20	3	236	11	225
Primary metal industries-----	485	7	124	368	12	17	362	16	346
Fabricated metal products-----	575	-5	185	385	15	15	382	19	363
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	1,014	-2	274	738	35	22	750	34	716
Transportation equipment-----	547	2	209	340	13	12	342	13	329
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	365	-5	130	230	8	6	230	7	223
Aircraft and parts-----	144	3	62	85	4	4	85	4	81
Instruments ² -----	108	-----	28	80	9	5	85	8	77
Other manufacturing-----	139	2	38	103	8	2	110	2	108
Transportation, communications, and utilities-----	1,393	1	322	1,072	26	33	1,065	30	1,035
Railroad transportation-----	401	1	101	301	4	9	296	10	286
Bus transportation-----	238	-5	71	162	1	7	156	4	152
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	175	1	50	126	6	9	124	7	117
Air transportation-----	57	-1	23	33	2	-----	35	1	34
Other transportation-----	33	2	7	28	1	1	27	3	24
Communication-----	225	1	27	199	7	1	205	3	202
Telephone-----	186	1	15	172	2	1	172	1	171
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	264	2	43	223	5	6	222	2	220
Wholesale and retail trade-----	808	3	253	558	21	23	556	22	534
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	182	2	47	137	5	5	134	2	132
Services-----	1,718	-6	386	1,326	96	30	1,391	28	1,363
Hotels and other lodging places-----	136	-----	84	52	2	3	51	4	47
Personal services-----	80	1	45	36	2	4	34	2	32
Miscellaneous business services-----	83	-1	15	67	7	2	73	5	68
Medical and other health services-----	280	-2	18	260	29	4	283	3	280
Hospitals-----	271	-3	17	251	27	4	272	3	269
Educational services-----	997	-----	184	813	49	15	846	8	838
Elementary and secondary schools-----	856	-2	153	701	43	14	730	8	722
Colleges and universities-----	134	1	29	106	5	1	110	-----	110
Other services-----	142	-4	40	98	7	2	104	6	98
Government-----	2,274	3	470	1,807	79	19	1,870	25	1,845
Federal government-----	1,341	-----	347	994	30	12	1,013	15	998
Civilian-----	908	-4	261	643	22	3	665	6	659
Military-----	433	4	86	351	8	9	348	9	339
State and other government-----	933	3	123	813	49	7	857	10	847
Other occupational groups-----	9	1	7	3	1	-----	4	-----	4
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	420	6	188	238	14	9	246	8	238
Urban community-----	119	-----	54	65	9	3	72	3	69
Rural community-----	301	6	134	173	5	6	174	5	169

¹ Adjusted to reflect changes in type-of-membership classifications during 1964.

² Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 19.—Selected ratios pertaining to Federal credit union operations, by State, 1964

STATE	Ratio (percent) of--								
	Total expenses to gross income	Total salaries to gross income	Amount of delinquent loans to total loans outstanding	Loans outstanding to shares	Loans outstanding to assets	Total reserves to shares	Total reserves to loans outstanding	Total reserves to delinquent loans	Actual to potential membership
Your credit union-----									
TOTAL, All FCU's-----	38.6	16.4	3.1	83.4	73.5	6.1	7.4	237.0	57.5
Alabama-----	37.9	15.7	3.0	92.6	80.0	7.1	7.6	258.1	70.9
Alaska-----	39.5	20.6	2.0	91.5	79.9	3.9	4.3	208.8	60.1
Arizona-----	41.5	17.7	2.2	94.9	85.1	5.2	5.5	248.5	57.7
Arkansas-----	39.5	15.9	2.3	93.7	82.8	5.5	5.9	257.2	70.1
California-----	37.7	17.7	2.2	89.0	78.7	5.2	5.9	266.5	61.5
Canal Zone-----	40.4	17.8	5.7	63.5	56.5	7.1	11.2	195.6	58.4
Colorado-----	38.5	16.3	3.2	74.2	77.4	5.5	6.3	197.8	63.6
Connecticut-----	39.6	18.6	2.9	66.0	58.9	5.6	8.5	291.1	73.2
Delaware-----	38.6	15.3	2.9	89.3	79.3	4.6	5.2	175.1	54.8
District of Columbia-----	39.9	21.2	2.5	84.4	75.8	5.7	6.7	274.2	47.7
Florida-----	39.0	17.5	1.9	90.7	79.7	7.4	8.2	426.0	69.7
Georgia-----	33.1	16.0	2.0	90.6	79.9	6.4	7.0	347.6	63.8
Guam-----	48.5	29.8	4.1	113.8	97.5	.9	.8	19.7	33.1
Hawaii-----	32.0	12.6	2.5	70.4	62.6	6.7	9.5	381.0	72.7
Idaho-----	40.9	15.6	3.5	46.3	63.3	6.0	6.2	175.4	58.9
Illinois-----	38.4	15.7	4.3	76.7	67.9	6.7	8.7	200.7	52.3
Indiana-----	35.1	14.3	2.9	70.1	61.8	6.2	8.9	308.7	62.3
Iowa-----	43.0	16.6	2.2	67.7	62.1	4.7	6.9	314.2	85.4
Kansas-----	37.5	13.7	3.3	88.4	79.1	5.2	5.8	176.1	38.5
Kentucky-----	41.0	16.4	2.9	84.4	74.3	5.7	6.8	235.7	41.3
Louisiana-----	34.9	14.7	3.0	81.6	71.3	6.9	8.4	275.9	54.3
Maine-----	42.0	16.6	3.2	85.3	74.9	5.6	6.6	202.8	46.9
Maryland-----	42.4	18.1	2.4	89.3	80.0	4.9	5.5	232.2	53.6
Massachusetts-----	40.4	17.1	5.0	75.1	67.0	5.5	7.4	147.5	52.7
Michigan-----	45.2	16.5	3.0	89.0	77.7	5.4	6.1	199.0	68.6
Minnesota-----	41.6	16.6	5.8	83.9	75.1	5.9	7.0	122.3	28.4
Mississippi-----	39.8	15.0	2.4	94.5	81.9	6.9	7.3	306.3	62.0
Missouri-----	37.8	15.6	3.7	74.1	66.3	5.5	7.4	201.8	62.9
Montana-----	45.9	17.9	5.4	89.7	78.3	6.1	6.8	126.7	47.1
Nebraska-----	37.6	16.3	3.6	78.1	70.2	5.4	6.9	189.0	54.6
Nevada-----	42.4	19.3	4.3	100.1	86.2	5.1	5.1	119.3	58.4
New Hampshire-----	38.4	15.3	2.4	84.1	75.3	4.7	5.6	233.0	64.7
New Jersey-----	38.7	16.2	4.5	69.1	60.8	7.8	11.3	251.8	55.0
New Mexico-----	34.2	16.4	1.7	89.5	78.1	5.7	6.3	382.9	62.9
New York-----	36.8	14.7	5.4	78.1	69.1	6.7	8.6	158.2	48.0
North Carolina-----	37.4	19.6	1.6	87.5	78.0	5.3	6.1	380.8	33.2
North Dakota-----	38.9	15.7	3.7	85.8	78.1	5.3	6.2	167.9	52.9
Ohio-----	39.9	15.8	3.8	76.8	68.4	6.4	8.3	218.5	55.1
Oklahoma-----	39.2	16.8	2.0	94.8	82.5	6.9	7.3	358.6	57.6
Oregon-----	40.8	15.6	3.4	91.1	79.8	5.1	5.6	166.5	57.5
Pennsylvania-----	39.8	15.2	4.6	76.7	66.5	7.0	9.1	198.3	56.2
Puerto Rico-----	40.1	19.5	3.0	96.0	83.8	6.3	6.6	222.6	47.0
Rhode Island-----	32.0	10.6	5.6	56.2	50.3	7.4	13.2	236.2	67.6
South Carolina-----	36.7	16.8	1.5	96.0	85.8	4.5	4.7	315.3	64.9
South Dakota-----	38.7	14.8	4.3	84.2	74.0	5.9	7.0	163.4	53.0
Tennessee-----	33.0	14.1	2.0	83.7	73.6	7.1	8.5	431.9	67.7
Texas-----	36.8	16.4	2.2	91.1	79.0	7.1	7.8	354.5	65.0
Utah-----	38.7	14.8	5.4	93.7	82.3	5.9	6.3	116.8	61.9
Vermont-----	39.7	17.7	3.2	61.6	50.5	9.4	15.2	473.6	88.6
Virgin Islands-----	46.0	24.2	20.9	110.4	87.6	12.8	11.6	55.3	33.4
Virginia-----	37.6	18.3	3.1	85.9	74.7	6.3	7.4	239.9	45.9
Washington-----	38.5	15.8	2.2	86.0	75.8	6.0	7.0	322.7	64.4
West Virginia-----	36.5	12.8	3.3	86.7	74.7	7.8	9.0	273.9	59.6
Wisconsin-----	43.0	15.8	10.6	86.0	77.7	4.9	5.7	53.9	68.9
Wyoming-----	38.1	16.9	3.9	84.8	74.9	5.9	7.0	176.9	60.6

TABLE 20.—Selected averages pertaining to Federal credit union operations, by State, 1964

State	Average assets per credit union		Average membership per credit union		Average shares per member		Average size of loans made during 1964		Average size of loans outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1964	
	Amount	Relative to national average	Number	Relative to national average	Amount	Relative to national average	Amount	Relative to national average	Amount	Relative to national average
Your credit union-----										
TOTAL, ALL FCU's-----	\$404,277	100	718	100	\$496	100	\$805	100	\$795	100
Alabama-----	316,520	78	604	84	453	91	731	91	734	92
Alaska-----	561,044	139	1,006	140	487	98	873	108	765	96
Arizona-----	652,710	161	1,099	153	532	107	892	111	884	111
Arkansas-----	215,391	53	488	68	391	79	703	87	645	81
California-----	619,902	153	977	136	561	113	863	107	813	102
Canal Zone-----	735,581	182	2,060	287	318	64	332	41	462	58
Colorado-----	424,987	105	729	102	520	105	954	119	952	120
Connecticut-----	552,366	137	781	109	632	127	872	108	791	99
Delaware-----	269,499	67	627	87	382	77	659	82	617	78
District of Columbia-----	1,088,017	269	2,024	282	483	97	818	102	771	97
Florida-----	528,150	131	1,032	144	450	91	680	84	694	87
Georgia-----	316,425	78	677	94	413	83	601	75	627	79
Guam-----	229,583	57	1,160	162	170	34	485	60	356	45
Hawaii-----	689,703	171	840	117	731	147	998	124	1,022	129
Idaho-----	352,906	87	601	84	509	103	905	112	1,007	127
Illinois-----	232,109	57	445	62	461	93	763	95	823	104
Indiana-----	397,190	98	636	89	550	111	797	99	788	99
Iowa-----	612,856	152	835	116	674	136	907	113	999	126
Kansas-----	590,694	146	928	129	569	115	1,019	127	1,034	130
Kentucky-----	187,986	46	471	66	351	71	613	76	584	73
Louisiana-----	262,074	65	497	69	461	93	716	89	719	90
Maine-----	322,041	80	608	85	465	94	801	100	794	100
Maryland-----	372,834	92	848	118	394	79	661	82	650	82
Massachusetts-----	272,710	67	557	78	437	88	682	85	638	80
Michigan-----	849,556	210	1,299	181	571	115	1,076	134	1,133	143
Minnesota-----	223,436	55	515	72	388	78	807	100	822	103
Mississippi-----	252,359	62	553	77	396	80	619	77	645	81
Missouri-----	335,296	83	641	89	468	94	695	86	724	91
Montana-----	212,473	53	429	60	433	87	806	100	901	113
Nebraska-----	376,000	93	684	95	494	100	919	114	849	107
Nevada-----	393,937	97	679	95	499	101	929	115	845	106
New Hampshire-----	409,291	101	850	118	431	87	742	92	666	84
New Jersey-----	312,676	77	602	84	458	92	682	85	659	83
New Mexico-----	648,497	160	984	137	575	116	965	120	906	114
New York-----	340,329	84	639	89	471	95	820	102	766	96
North Carolina-----	331,633	82	929	129	318	64	530	66	502	63
North Dakota-----	216,916	54	448	62	441	89	807	100	813	102
Ohio-----	344,748	85	640	89	480	97	863	107	824	104
Oklahoma-----	336,190	83	601	84	487	98	899	112	895	113
Oregon-----	292,909	72	533	74	482	97	885	110	847	107
Pennsylvania-----	285,560	71	564	79	439	89	756	94	743	93
Puerto Rico-----	225,366	56	524	73	376	76	501	62	502	63
Rhode Island-----	138,739	34	296	41	419	84	570	71	534	67
South Carolina-----	286,525	71	798	111	321	65	531	66	543	68
South Dakota-----	203,180	50	390	54	458	92	949	118	915	115
Tennessee-----	426,718	106	681	95	550	111	757	94	758	95
Texas-----	369,456	91	666	93	481	97	787	98	782	98
Utah-----	303,259	75	483	67	551	111	992	123	997	125
Vermont-----	352,921	87	666	93	435	88	448	56	603	76
Virgin Islands-----	83,554	21	523	73	127	26	433	54	407	51
Virginia-----	350,212	87	774	108	393	79	657	82	634	80
Washington-----	474,495	117	725	101	577	116	851	106	938	118
West Virginia-----	205,914	51	396	55	449	91	722	90	750	94
Wisconsin-----	166,686	41	320	45	471	95	596	74	1,006	127
Wyoming-----	226,855	56	409	57	490	99	944	117	945	119

TABLE 21.—Selected ratios pertaining to Federal credit union operations, by type of membership, 1964

Type of membership	Ratio (percent) of--								
	Total expenses to gross income	Total salaries to gross income	Amount of delinquent loans to total loan outstanding	Loans outstanding to shares	Loans outstanding to assets	Total reserves to shares	Total reserves to loans outstanding	Total reserves to delinquent loans	Actual to potential membership
Your credit union-----									
TOTAL, ALL FCU'S-----	38.6	16.4	3.1	83.4	73.5	6.1	7.4	237.0	57.5
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	43.9	15.6	7.1	83.7	73.9	5.9	7.1	100.0	33.6
Cooperatives-----	43.8	15.3	4.9	97.0	84.6	5.6	5.7	116.7	38.9
Fraternal and professional-----	40.2	13.9	7.6	77.8	69.2	6.9	8.9	117.4	51.2
Religious-----	44.3	16.2	8.4	74.6	66.5	5.7	7.7	91.3	30.8
Labor unions-----	46.7	17.0	7.8	89.2	78.3	5.4	6.0	77.4	29.0
Other associational groups-----	47.7	16.4	5.5	93.2	80.4	5.6	6.0	109.0	26.9
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	38.1	16.5	2.7	83.4	73.4	6.2	7.4	269.0	63.9
Agriculture-----	28.0	9.1	2.1	54.6	48.3	8.0	14.6	691.1	78.0
Mining-----	43.4	16.7	5.7	90.4	77.6	7.2	7.9	130.4	60.9
Contract construction-----	34.0	15.2	1.7	79.9	72.0	5.6	7.0	408.3	77.6
Manufacturing-----	37.5	15.7	2.7	78.5	69.0	6.4	8.2	303.7	69.9
Food and kindred products-----	37.7	15.8	3.2	78.3	69.0	6.5	8.3	256.4	73.6
Textile mill products and apparel-----	39.3	17.2	2.8	77.6	68.7	6.1	7.9	281.1	58.0
Lumber and wood products-----	42.6	16.6	3.2	83.7	72.8	6.8	8.1	254.0	71.2
Paper and allied products-----	37.4	14.5	2.4	88.4	76.5	7.3	8.3	344.5	82.4
Printing and publishing-----	37.6	16.8	3.2	81.3	71.3	6.9	8.5	264.3	71.5
Chemicals and allied products-----	33.3	13.5	1.9	76.8	67.5	7.0	9.1	487.3	78.7
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	33.2	15.5	2.9	79.3	69.0	8.6	10.8	373.0	81.2
Rubber and plastics products-----	37.5	14.2	3.4	80.0	70.9	6.4	8.0	237.7	67.6
Leather and leather products-----	44.3	17.9	4.6	86.4	73.1	6.0	6.9	150.5	64.2
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	33.2	13.0	3.2	75.5	66.7	6.7	8.9	274.8	76.4
Primary metal industries-----	37.3	13.9	3.1	76.4	67.0	7.2	9.4	306.4	69.7
Fabricated metal products-----	39.5	16.1	3.7	70.2	62.7	6.5	9.3	253.4	69.5
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	39.2	16.2	2.9	77.8	68.3	6.2	7.9	275.7	67.0
Transportation equipment-----	38.8	17.0	2.0	80.5	71.1	5.2	6.5	320.2	64.1
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	44.5	16.7	2.6	91.4	78.6	5.3	5.7	220.0	64.1
Aircraft and parts-----	33.0	17.1	1.3	72.4	65.3	5.3	7.2	537.0	63.7
Instruments ¹ -----	38.8	18.1	3.9	67.1	59.5	5.5	8.3	211.4	79.2
Other manufacturing-----	39.9	17.3	3.5	72.7	64.6	6.0	8.2	232.3	66.2
Transportation, communication, and utilities-----	40.1	16.2	2.8	89.5	77.1	7.3	8.1	292.8	74.4
Railroad transportation-----	42.0	16.4	5.4	80.2	70.5	7.4	9.2	171.7	73.2
Bus transportation-----	45.5	16.4	3.6	93.0	79.2	8.3	9.0	249.0	69.3
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	39.4	15.0	2.8	95.7	82.3	5.7	5.9	208.9	74.9
Air transportation-----	34.7	17.5	1.1	82.5	73.4	5.8	7.0	634.6	83.3
Other transportation-----	28.8	9.2	3.7	73.1	65.3	6.7	9.1	246.5	66.8
Communication-----	41.9	17.4	1.2	104.2	86.3	7.8	7.5	601.8	73.2
Telephone-----	41.9	17.4	1.2	104.9	86.7	7.9	7.5	629.1	73.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	33.3	13.9	2.4	79.7	70.2	7.1	8.9	375.7	79.3
Wholesale and retail trade-----	36.6	17.3	2.8	83.0	73.1	5.9	7.1	249.9	64.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	29.1	10.7	1.7	86.4	77.3	6.3	7.3	431.6	65.4
Services-----	36.9	15.7	3.2	83.8	74.9	5.2	6.2	195.7	55.8
Hotels and other lodging places-----	48.8	22.1	5.5	72.8	64.7	4.7	6.4	117.0	55.2
Personal services-----	43.2	15.9	3.5	81.7	71.5	5.9	7.2	204.1	65.1
Miscellaneous business services-----	31.2	14.2	2.5	77.8	70.7	4.3	5.6	225.2	72.4
Medical and other health services-----	45.0	19.7	3.3	84.0	76.3	3.4	4.0	121.3	48.0
Hospitals-----	45.0	19.6	3.4	83.5	75.9	3.4	4.0	118.6	47.7
Educational services-----	36.5	15.3	3.2	85.1	75.8	5.5	6.4	198.4	55.1
Elementary and secondary schools-----	36.5	15.0	3.4	85.8	76.1	5.7	6.7	196.7	55.8
Colleges and universities-----	36.1	16.9	2.4	81.9	74.4	4.2	5.1	215.0	51.6
Other services-----	40.9	17.8	3.2	77.0	69.0	5.4	7.1	222.0	69.0
Government-----	39.1	18.2	2.6	89.0	79.0	5.5	6.2	233.5	57.3
Federal government-----	39.7	19.3	2.7	88.1	78.9	4.9	5.6	208.8	55.5
Civilian-----	38.9	18.8	3.8	85.8	76.9	5.8	6.8	178.5	63.2
Military-----	40.1	19.6	2.1	89.5	80.1	4.4	5.0	239.4	52.4
State and other government-----	37.7	15.6	2.6	91.2	79.3	7.0	7.6	296.7	63.8
Other occupational groups-----	35.0	10.6	1.9	79.0	67.6	2.6	3.3	171.6	62.4
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	43.1	17.2	6.3	81.5	72.1	5.8	7.1	112.4	24.6
Urban community-----	46.9	18.1	6.5	76.0	67.6	5.3	7.0	106.3	15.6
Rural community-----	41.5	16.7	6.2	83.7	74.0	6.0	7.1	114.8	33.9

¹ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 22.—Selected averages pertaining to Federal credit union operations, by type of membership, 1964

Type of membership	Average assets per credit union		Average membership per credit union		Average shares per member		Average size of loans made during 1964		Average size of loans outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1964	
	Amount	Relative to national average	Number	Relative to national average	Amount	Relative to national average	Amount	Relative to national average	Amount	Relative to national average
Your credit union-----										
TOTAL, All FCU's-----	\$404,277	100	718	100	\$469	100	\$805	100	\$795	100
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL----	192,991	48	460	64	370	75	915	114	853	107
Cooperatives-----	465,119	115	786	109	516	104	1,191	148	1,170	147
Fraternal and professional-----	236,647	59	409	57	514	104	1,224	152	1,141	144
Religious-----	140,642	35	421	59	298	60	834	104	742	93
Labor unions-----	131,085	32	414	58	278	56	654	81	591	74
Other associational groups-----	427,733	106	934	130	395	80	1,024	127	888	112
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL----	447,185	111	770	107	512	103	798	99	789	99
Agriculture-----	647,513	160	595	83	962	194	1,105	137	1,084	136
Mining-----	234,291	58	469	65	429	86	734	91	751	94
Contract construction-----	354,091	88	466	65	685	138	832	103	799	101
Manufacturing-----	438,154	108	690	96	558	112	813	101	818	103
Food and kindred products-----	242,634	60	385	54	557	112	762	95	794	100
Textile mill products and apparel-----	196,286	49	459	64	379	76	529	66	545	69
Lumber and wood products-----	222,127	55	379	53	510	103	601	75	767	96
Paper and allied products-----	372,049	92	536	75	600	121	903	112	876	110
Printing and publishing-----	232,209	57	392	55	519	105	806	100	802	101
Chemicals and allied products-----	496,632	123	664	92	658	133	921	114	896	113
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	495,507	123	706	98	611	123	1,067	133	954	120
Rubber and plastics products-----	411,863	102	650	91	562	113	865	107	876	110
Leather and leather products-----	91,849	23	291	41	267	54	369	46	449	56
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	328,494	81	529	74	548	110	761	95	776	98
Primary metal industries-----	577,793	143	837	117	605	122	837	104	869	109
Fabricated metal products-----	211,712	52	382	53	491	99	657	82	684	86
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	421,241	104	730	102	506	102	746	93	760	96
Transportation equipment-----	1,338,502	331	2,047	285	578	117	864	107	859	108
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	886,427	219	1,538	214	496	100	931	116	962	121
Aircraft and parts-----	2,765,316	684	3,698	515	674	136	820	102	786	99
Instruments ¹ -----	682,805	169	1,015	141	596	120	785	98	745	94
Other manufacturing-----	242,630	60	473	66	456	92	917	114	660	83
Transportation, communications, and utilities-----	479,230	119	755	105	547	110	924	115	912	115
Railroad transportation-----	437,312	108	733	102	524	106	867	108	865	109
Bus transportation-----	343,819	85	544	76	539	109	782	97	913	115
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	316,126	78	523	73	520	105	847	105	790	99
Air transportation-----	1,110,332	275	1,600	223	618	125	827	103	833	105
Other transportation-----	293,818	73	393	55	669	135	944	117	983	124
Communications-----	726,733	180	1,129	157	533	107	1,075	134	1,012	127
Telephone-----	835,973	207	1,283	179	538	108	1,088	135	1,025	129
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	409,460	101	618	86	584	118	960	119	901	113
Wholesale and retail trade-----	301,580	75	561	78	473	95	731	91	738	93
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	226,553	56	411	57	493	99	804	100	785	99
Services-----	271,618	67	486	68	500	101	795	99	801	101
Hotels and other lodging places-----	84,086	21	273	38	274	55	401	50	385	48
Personal services-----	50,550	13	178	25	249	50	324	40	355	45
Miscellaneous business services-----	507,265	125	693	97	665	134	862	107	789	99
Medical and other health services-----	72,260	18	264	37	248	50	390	48	408	51
Hospitals-----	71,917	18	267	37	245	49	383	48	401	50
Educational services-----	346,082	86	583	81	528	106	912	113	879	111
Elementary and secondary schools-----	337,891	84	556	77	539	109	958	119	911	115
Colleges and universities-----	408,465	101	774	108	479	97	746	93	742	93
Other services-----	203,088	50	342	48	532	107	706	88	796	100
Government-----	642,163	159	1,280	178	445	90	740	92	715	90
Federal government-----	844,908	209	1,804	251	420	85	691	86	672	85
Civilian-----	467,359	116	903	126	464	94	829	103	767	96
Military-----	1,578,845	391	3,555	495	398	80	635	79	629	79
State and other government-----	403,272	100	664	92	528	106	873	108	849	107
Other occupational groups-----	25,128	6	110	15	196	40	358	44	328	41
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL----	236,006	58	501	70	417	84	984	122	924	116
Urban community-----	239,387	59	553	77	385	78	895	111	827	104
Rural community-----	234,625	58	480	67	432	87	1,023	127	967	122

¹ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 23.—Percentage distribution of total expenses of operating Federal credit unions, by State, 1964

State	Total	Total salaries	Borrowers protection insurance	Life savings insurance	League dues	Surety bond premiums	Examination and supervision fees	Interest on borrowed money	Educational expenses	Other expenses
Your credit union-----										
Total, all FCU's-----	100.0	42.6	13.7	9.3	3.2	1.3	3.4	2.5	1.8	22.2
Alabama-----	100.0	41.3	14.1	9.2	3.8	1.0	3.0	3.7	2.2	21.7
Alaska-----	100.0	52.0	11.0	6.9	.4	1.3	2.8	5.1	1.3	19.2
Arizona-----	100.0	42.6	13.3	9.7	3.2	.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	23.8
Arkansas-----	100.0	40.2	15.7	12.5	4.4	1.8	4.3	3.9	1.1	16.1
California-----	100.0	46.8	12.7	7.8	2.3	1.0	2.8	3.2	1.5	21.9
Canal Zone-----	100.0	44.1	9.0	13.0	.8	1.0	3.9	(¹)	3.2	25.0
Colorado-----	100.0	42.3	14.3	10.5	2.6	1.3	3.4	2.6	2.4	20.6
Connecticut-----	100.0	47.0	11.7	10.9	1.6	1.3	3.4	1.3	1.7	21.1
Delaware-----	100.0	39.7	13.3	9.3	3.4	1.5	4.7	3.7	2.5	21.9
District of Columbia-----	100.0	53.2	9.6	6.0	1.2	.8	2.3	1.5	2.4	23.0
Florida-----	100.0	44.7	13.3	8.7	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.7	1.5	24.0
Georgia-----	100.0	48.2	13.7	7.6	3.3	1.6	4.1	1.4	1.7	18.4
Guam-----	100.0	61.5	5.8	11.1	.5	4.6	4.0	1.6	1.4	9.5
Hawaii-----	100.0	39.2	17.6	9.9	3.6	1.8	3.9	1.1	.7	22.2
Idaho-----	100.0	38.2	14.7	10.9	7.5	1.4	3.5	4.4	2.2	17.2
Illinois-----	100.0	41.1	14.6	11.5	3.0	1.7	3.8	1.3	2.0	21.0
Indiana-----	100.0	40.9	14.6	10.9	3.8	1.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	21.0
Iowa-----	100.0	38.5	15.0	11.7	6.4	1.0	3.8	.7	.7	22.2
Kansas-----	100.0	36.5	15.7	13.8	4.0	1.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	19.6
Kentucky-----	100.0	39.9	12.8	11.1	6.9	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.0	19.1
Louisiana-----	100.0	42.3	18.0	10.8	3.3	1.8	4.4	1.5	.9	17.0
Maine-----	100.0	39.6	15.2	11.4	2.3	1.2	3.1	3.5	2.1	21.6
Maryland-----	100.0	42.7	13.0	8.6	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.8	2.5	24.1
Massachusetts-----	100.0	42.2	13.5	12.0	2.3	1.7	4.6	1.3	1.2	21.2
Michigan-----	100.0	36.5	13.4	10.7	4.8	.9	2.4	3.1	2.9	25.3
Minnesota-----	100.0	39.9	15.2	12.3	4.0	2.4	4.4	2.3	2.2	17.3
Mississippi-----	100.0	37.7	15.3	11.1	4.2	1.6	3.5	3.3	2.0	21.3
Missouri-----	100.0	41.2	13.9	10.2	4.4	2.1	4.5	2.9	2.1	18.7
Montana-----	100.0	38.9	13.3	10.1	4.1	1.4	3.5	3.8	2.8	22.1
Nebraska-----	100.0	43.3	12.1	9.5	4.2	1.4	3.8	1.9	2.0	21.8
Nevada-----	100.0	45.4	12.4	9.3	.4	1.1	3.1	5.9	1.3	21.1
New Hampshire-----	100.0	39.9	13.2	8.8	2.3	1.1	3.1	3.1	4.1	24.4
New Jersey-----	100.0	41.8	12.7	10.0	4.4	1.8	4.4	1.2	1.6	22.1
New Mexico-----	100.0	47.9	14.9	7.7	1.8	1.3	3.1	4.5	.9	17.9
New York-----	100.0	39.9	15.7	8.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	1.9	1.8	23.4
North Carolina-----	100.0	52.5	10.6	8.0	2.1	1.5	3.4	2.5	1.7	17.7
North Dakota-----	100.0	40.4	15.0	10.5	5.0	2.3	5.3	2.1	1.6	17.8
Ohio-----	100.0	39.6	13.2	8.2	3.2	1.5	3.6	1.2	2.2	27.3
Oklahoma-----	100.0	42.9	16.3	8.7	4.2	1.4	3.8	2.2	1.5	19.0
Oregon-----	100.0	38.2	13.7	10.1	3.5	1.5	3.6	4.1	1.9	23.4
Pennsylvania-----	100.0	38.1	14.2	10.0	4.2	1.7	3.9	2.7	1.4	23.8
Puerto Rico-----	100.0	48.8	10.9	7.7	1.2	1.9	4.0	3.4	.9	21.2
Rhode Island-----	100.0	33.2	12.4	13.9	4.1	4.0	7.7	.8	.6	23.3
South Carolina-----	100.0	45.8	14.5	11.3	3.6	1.8	3.6	2.2	1.1	16.1
South Dakota-----	100.0	38.3	15.7	9.6	7.5	1.8	4.4	3.4	2.0	17.3
Tennessee-----	100.0	42.9	15.9	9.9	2.8	1.5	3.7	1.7	1.7	19.9
Texas-----	100.0	44.4	14.4	9.1	3.0	1.5	3.8	2.5	1.7	19.6
Utah-----	100.0	38.3	16.1	10.1	3.6	1.4	3.7	4.0	2.3	20.5
Vermont-----	100.0	44.6	12.0	14.3	1.6	2.3	5.4	1.9	.1	17.8
Virgin Islands-----	100.0	52.7	12.8	1.8	-----	2.6	5.4	5.2	-----	19.5
Virginia-----	100.0	48.7	12.5	5.7	3.3	1.5	3.8	4.2	2.1	18.2
Washington-----	100.0	41.1	14.1	10.0	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.6	1.9	23.0
West Virginia-----	100.0	35.0	16.3	10.7	5.2	1.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	22.6
Wisconsin-----	100.0	36.8	14.5	10.3	4.5	2.3	4.9	2.3	3.0	21.4
Wyoming-----	100.0	44.4	14.2	11.0	2.8	2.0	3.9	2.5	.8	18.4

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 24.—Percentage distribution of total expenses of operating Federal credit unions, by type of membership, 1964

Type of Membership	Total	Total salaries	Borrowers' protection insurance	Life savings insurance	League dues	Surety bond premiums	Examination and supervision fees	Interest on borrowed money	Educational expenses	Other expenses
Your credit union-----										
TOTAL, ALL FCU's-----	100.0	42.6	13.7	9.3	3.2	1.3	3.4	2.5	1.8	22.2
ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	100.0	35.6	13.8	11.1	3.9	1.6	4.0	3.2	2.5	24.3
Cooperatives-----	100.0	35.0	14.5	10.3	3.9	1.1	3.1	5.8	2.5	23.8
Fraternal and professional-----	100.0	34.6	14.6	11.0	4.2	1.7	4.3	1.8	2.9	24.9
Religious-----	100.0	36.6	13.1	11.3	4.1	1.8	4.6	1.9	3.0	23.6
Labor unions-----	100.0	36.4	13.2	11.2	3.6	1.7	4.3	3.5	1.3	24.8
Other associational groups-----	100.0	34.3	13.6	12.5	3.3	1.3	2.8	4.8	2.4	25.0
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	100.0	43.2	13.7	9.2	3.1	1.3	3.3	2.4	1.8	22.0
Agriculture-----	100.0	32.4	17.2	12.4	4.5	3.0	5.3	.2	.3	24.7
Mining-----	100.0	38.5	14.1	10.2	4.5	1.7	3.8	3.4	1.2	22.6
Contract construction-----	100.0	44.7	11.5	9.7	2.2	1.5	4.0	.3	2.1	25.0
Manufacturing-----	100.0	41.8	14.1	9.2	3.4	1.4	3.5	2.2	1.7	22.7
Food and kindred products-----	100.0	42.0	14.4	9.5	4.4	1.9	4.6	1.7	1.5	20.0
Textile mill products and apparel-----	100.0	43.7	14.2	11.0	3.9	2.0	4.6	.9	1.5	18.2
Lumber and wood products-----	100.0	39.1	14.3	10.4	3.8	1.4	3.6	3.3	2.1	22.0
Paper and allied products-----	100.0	38.9	17.0	10.1	3.1	1.4	3.5	2.8	1.5	21.7
Printing and publishing-----	100.0	44.7	14.2	11.0	4.0	1.9	4.4	1.3	1.3	17.2
Chemicals and allied products-----	100.0	40.7	16.5	8.6	3.6	1.7	3.9	2.4	1.8	20.8
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	100.0	46.6	16.0	6.7	2.8	1.7	4.3	1.0	1.2	19.7
Rubber and plastics products-----	100.0	38.0	14.7	10.8	3.5	1.3	3.4	2.3	2.0	24.0
Leather and leather products-----	100.0	40.3	11.4	12.0	4.0	2.0	5.2	4.0	1.8	19.3
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	100.0	39.1	18.5	6.5	4.1	2.1	4.4	1.6	1.6	22.1
Primary metal industries-----	100.0	37.4	16.4	10.9	3.5	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.5	23.7
Fabricated metal products-----	100.0	40.6	13.7	10.8	4.2	2.0	4.7	1.5	1.5	21.0
Machinery, incl. electrical machinery-----	100.0	41.2	12.9	9.6	3.5	1.5	3.6	3.1	1.8	22.8
Transportation equipment-----	100.0	43.8	11.7	8.2	3.0	.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	25.9
Motor vehicles and equipment-----	100.0	37.5	13.3	10.8	4.2	.8	2.4	3.2	2.2	25.6
Aircraft and parts-----	100.0	51.9	9.5	5.1	1.3	.6	2.0	1.3	1.9	26.4
Instruments ¹ -----	100.0	46.7	11.3	7.0	2.4	1.2	3.4	1.5	1.5	25.0
Other manufacturing-----	100.0	43.4	13.0	10.2	4.1	2.2	4.8	1.7	1.3	19.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities-----	100.0	40.4	13.9	9.8	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.9	2.1	23.3
Railroad transportation-----	100.0	39.2	16.2	13.2	3.9	1.5	3.3	.8	1.5	20.4
Bus transportation-----	100.0	36.2	15.0	11.8	3.3	1.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	23.2
Motor freight trans. and warehousing-----	100.0	38.1	14.2	10.1	3.1	1.4	3.5	5.2	2.0	22.4
Air transportation-----	100.0	50.3	11.5	6.5	1.7	.9	2.9	1.7	2.1	22.4
Other transportation-----	100.0	31.9	22.0	11.5	5.9	3.1	6.2	1.4	.7	17.3
Communication-----	100.0	41.5	11.1	6.9	2.2	1.0	2.5	4.8	2.4	27.6
Telephone-----	100.0	41.4	11.0	6.8	2.2	1.0	2.5	4.9	2.5	27.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	100.0	41.7	15.6	9.3	4.0	2.0	4.2	1.6	1.4	20.2
Wholesale and retail trade-----	100.0	47.4	12.2	8.3	3.1	1.6	4.1	1.5	1.5	20.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	100.0	36.7	17.9	6.2	4.8	3.0	6.5	2.9	1.2	20.8
Services-----	100.0	42.4	13.6	9.8	3.2	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.6	21.1
Hotels and other lodging places-----	100.0	45.3	10.5	9.2	4.3	2.3	6.2	2.5	.9	18.8
Personal services-----	100.0	36.9	12.1	12.7	5.1	2.4	7.5	1.3	.8	21.2
Miscellaneous business services-----	100.0	45.6	11.1	5.3	2.5	1.7	4.1	1.6	1.2	26.9
Medical and other health services-----	100.0	43.7	12.2	12.4	4.3	2.1	5.8	2.9	1.3	15.3
Hospitals-----	100.0	43.6	12.2	12.4	4.3	2.2	5.9	2.5	1.4	15.5
Educational services-----	100.0	41.9	13.8	9.9	3.2	1.4	3.7	3.0	1.7	21.4
Elementary and secondary schools-----	100.0	41.0	13.8	10.1	3.1	1.5	3.6	3.3	1.7	21.9
Colleges and universities-----	100.0	46.6	13.6	9.0	3.3	1.5	3.9	1.7	1.6	18.8
Other services-----	100.0	43.6	15.9	10.7	3.5	2.0	4.4	1.0	1.0	17.9
Government-----	100.0	46.6	13.2	8.8	2.6	1.0	2.8	2.3	1.9	20.8
Federal government-----	100.0	48.6	12.1	8.0	2.2	1.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	21.1
Civilian-----	100.0	48.4	14.3	9.4	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.5	1.6	16.9
Military-----	100.0	48.8	10.8	7.2	1.8	.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	23.4
State government and other government-----	100.0	41.5	16.2	10.8	3.1	1.2	3.2	2.3	1.7	20.0
Other occupational groups-----	100.0	30.2	15.0	7.3	4.5	3.9	14.4	7.2	3.3	14.2
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS--TOTAL-----	100.0	39.9	13.0	10.3	3.6	1.4	3.5	3.7	2.1	22.5
Urban community-----	100.0	38.6	11.4	10.4	4.3	1.2	3.2	4.6	2.7	23.6
Rural community-----	100.0	40.3	13.9	10.3	3.4	1.4	3.6	3.3	1.8	22.0

¹ Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

TABLE 25.—Federal credit union operations, by asset size, December 31, 1964

(Amounts in thousands)

Item	Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$249,999	\$250,000 - \$499,999	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 and over
Number operating Dec. 31, 1964:	11,278	491	1,232	1,682	2,412	1,442	1,062	614	348	79		
Members:												
Actual	8,092,030	35,646	170,638	413,935	971,272	1,025,218	1,293,098	1,369,689	1,525,458	1,429,790		
Potential	14,063,262	244,706	583,587	972,923	1,832,417	1,816,631	2,083,356	1,971,138	2,178,105			
Total assets:	4,559,438	1,279	20,874	122,785	392,439	510,808	756,175	860,923	1,056,047	783,058		
Loans to members	3,349,068	783	15,088	92,580	290,905	377,728	551,605	640,401	777,708	561,083		
Cash	256,392	413	3,572	13,124	32,690	35,394	43,894	42,428	43,932	33,575		
U.S. Government obligations	95,075	9	70	688	2,574	4,847	8,554	9,422	23,677	44,952		
Savings and loan shares	740,618	51	242	1,990	61,517	83,551	136,304	144,975	178,343	113,652		
Loans to other credit unions	66,114	1	12	848	3,011	5,669	8,717	14,502	17,132	15,823		
Federal agency securities	4,868		(¹)		8	34	13	12	578	4,221		
Other assets	47,304	40	136	555	1,985	3,606	7,088	9,183	14,676	9,752		
Total liabilities and capital:	4,559,438	3,684	20,874	122,785	392,439	510,808	756,175	860,923	1,056,047	783,058		
Notes payable	78,531	20	126	4,150	9,962	10,205	13,663	15,352	14,477	8,190		
Accounts payable and other	28,948	18	75	151	1,345	1,624	1,987	4,653	8,341	8,407		
Shares	4,017,393	3,306	18,524	106,980	343,228	448,308	662,707	756,892	932,818	698,277		
Regular reserve	226,525	27	100	5,232	18,382	25,578	38,818	44,610	53,814	37,349		
Special reserve for del. loans	5,042	12	131	350	896	748	741	816	636	452		
Other reserves	14,757	3	9	180	657	1,223	2,540	2,859	4,829	2,424		
Undivided earnings	188,241	9	748	2,201	17,939	23,226	35,719	35,741	41,131	27,959		
Gross income, total	353,311	64	1,495	9,921	31,616	40,822	59,486	67,543	81,409	56,885		
Interest on loans	315,176	55	1,399	9,216	28,776	36,803	52,887	60,232	72,161	49,838		
Income from investments	36,550	1	75	642	2,697	3,852	6,398	7,038	8,223	6,683		
Other income	1,604	8	20	63	143	166	201	272	325	365		
Total expenses:	136,463	116	717	4,361	13,368	16,690	23,586	26,221	30,218	19,287		
Salaries	58,094	5	190	1,569	5,302	6,989	10,182	11,357	12,983	8,909		
Borrowers' protection insurance	18,723	3	87	252	1,817	2,253	3,789	4,197	4,197	2,437		
Life savings insurance	12,730	5	15	537	1,367	1,803	2,456	2,456	2,435	1,289		
League dues	4,314	2	36	224	656	741	843	708	671	335		
Surety bond premiums	1,834	7	31	107	300	349	381	300	222	73		
Examination and supervision fees	4,608	6	14	84	193	691	824	758	693	333		
Interest on borrowed money	3,353	3	26	183	466	500	615	647	530	319		
Educational expenses	2,512	1	11	62	180	232	355	472	719	450		
Other expenses	30,296	17	34	780	2,384	3,110	4,831	5,702	7,767	5,142		
Dividends paid or payable:												
June 30, 1964—Number	2,193	5	67	266	506	583	337	250	185	44		
Amount	31,730	2	16	312	1,402	2,377	4,048	6,101	9,940	7,458		
Dec. 31, 1964—Number	10,137	38	995	1,635	2,377	1,436	1,059	614	348	78		
Amount	128,194	44	1,304	3,814	11,645	15,273	22,417	24,706	28,177	20,387		
Total dividends on 1964 shares	159,924	47	439	4,126	13,047	17,650	26,465	30,806	38,117	27,845		
Interest refund:												
Number	2,442	6	49	136	631	490	401	260	136	28		
Amount	14,169	1	6	172	824	1,502	2,424	3,174	3,666	2,342		
Loans made during 1964:												
Number	5,618,184	9,395	98,474	283,628	636,812	679,722	927,713	960,548	1,124,479	702,702		
Amount	4,523,129	4,510	26,833	131,240	404,358	518,400	751,388	858,372	1,025,310	714,846		
Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964:												
Current—Number	4,014,916	5,928	55,855	174,536	430,668	484,553	646,618	717,695	828,503	537,496		
Amount	3,245,152	666	13,801	87,486	276,538	362,610	513,076	623,219	789,124	530,063		
Delinquent—Number	200,351	1,333	7,378	15,250	32,077	28,693	31,085	26,794	28,071	16,340		
Amount	103,916	276	1,288	5,094	14,118	15,118	18,529	17,182	18,584	11,020		
Loans from organization through Dec. 31, 1964:												
Loans made—Number	64,608,997	23,894	597,771	2,782,976	7,483,877	8,472,596	12,984,440	11,124,004	12,462,943	7,303,979		
Amount	33,646,309	16,214	157,315	990,673	2,886,236	4,005,235	5,812,436	7,397,077	7,252,035	4,776,897		
Loans charged off—Gross amt.	89,000	13	85	3,909	10,656	11,754	16,412	16,126	18,354	9,565		
Recoveries	15,149	3	10	247	1,723	2,061	2,973	2,890	3,226	1,335		
Net amount	73,850	76	512	3,313	8,932	9,688	13,439	13,235	15,127	8,230		

¹ Less than \$500.
² Reserve for contingencies and special reserve for losses.
³ Before payment of year end dividend.
⁴ Includes loans less than 2 months delinquent.

TABLE 26.—Selected ratios and averages pertaining to Federal credit union operations, by asset size, December 31, 1964

Item	Your credit union	Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$99,999
Ratio (percent) of--							
Total expenses to gross income-----		38.6	68.9	51.8	48.0	45.8	44.0
Total salaries to gross income-----		16.4	7.5	9.5	12.7	14.5	15.8
Amount of delinquent loans to total loans outstanding-----		3.1	15.0	10.4	8.5	6.7	5.5
Loans outstanding to shares-----		83.4	65.6	79.9	81.5	85.9	86.5
Loans outstanding to assets-----		73.5	61.2	71.7	72.3	75.5	75.4
Total reserves to shares-----		6.1	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.4
Total reserves to loans outstanding-----		7.4	5.0	4.8	5.5	5.6	6.2
Total reserves to delinquent loans-----		237.0	33.0	46.5	64.3	83.6	113.1
Actual to potential membership-----		57.5	14.6	20.7	29.2	36.8	42.5
Average--							
Assets per credit union-----		404,277	2,451	7,503	16,943	36,848	73,000
Membership per credit union-----		718	68	106	139	184	246
Shares per member-----		496	33	63	109	176	258
Size of loans made during 1964-----		805	132	183	272	391	533
Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964-----		795	107	158	240	353	488
Relative to national average--							
Avg. assets per credit union-----		100	1	2	4	9	18
Avg. membership per credit union-----		100	9	15	19	26	34
Avg. shares per member-----		100	7	13	22	35	52
Avg. size of loans made during 1964-----		100	16	23	34	49	66
Avg. loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964-----		100	13	20	30	44	61
Expenses as percent of total:							
Total expenses-----		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total salaries-----		42.6	10.9	18.4	26.6	31.6	36.0
Borrowers' protection insurance-----		13.7	7.7	11.0	12.2	12.7	13.3
Life savings insurance-----		9.3	10.2	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.3
League dues-----		3.2	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
Surety bond premiums-----		1.3	9.9	6.3	4.3	3.1	2.5
Examination and supervision fees-----		3.4	14.0	11.8	11.8	10.4	7.2
Interest on borrowed money-----		2.5	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.2
Educational expenses-----		1.8	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other expenses-----		22.2	38.2	29.6	22.2	20.0	18.0
Loss ratio ¹ -----		0.22	0.36	0.47	0.37	0.35	0.33

Item	Your credit union	\$100,000-\$249,999	\$250,000-\$499,999	\$500,000-\$999,999	\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999	\$2,000,000-\$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 and over
Ratio (percent) of--							
Total expenses to gross income-----		42.3	41.1	39.6	38.8	37.1	33.9
Total salaries to gross income-----		16.8	17.2	17.1	16.8	15.9	15.7
Amount of delinquent loans to total loans outstanding-----		4.9	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.0
Loans outstanding to shares-----		84.7	84.3	83.2	84.6	83.4	80.4
Loans outstanding to assets-----		74.1	73.9	72.9	74.4	73.6	71.7
Total reserves to shares-----		5.8	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.8
Total reserves to loans outstanding-----		6.9	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.2
Total reserves to delinquent loans-----		141.4	182.2	227.2	281.0	319.0	365.0
Actual to potential membership-----		53.0	56.4	62.1	69.5	70.0	68.4
Average--							
Assets per credit union-----		162,703	354,236	712,029	1,402,155	3,034,617	9,912,126
Membership per credit union-----		403	711	1,218	2,231	4,384	12,378
Shares per member-----		353	437	512	553	612	714
Size of loans made during 1964-----		635	763	810	894	912	1,017
Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964-----		628	736	814	860	908	978
Relative to national average--							
Avg. assets per credit union-----		40	88	176	347	751	2,452
Avg. membership per credit union-----		56	99	170	311	611	1,724
Avg. shares per member-----		71	88	103	111	123	144
Avg. size of loans made during 1964-----		79	95	101	111	113	126
Avg. loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1964-----		79	93	102	108	114	123
Expenses as percent of total:							
Total expenses-----		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total salaries-----		39.7	41.9	43.2	43.3	43.0	46.2
Borrowers' protection insurance-----		13.6	13.8	13.8	14.4	13.9	12.6
Life savings insurance-----		11.7	10.8	9.8	9.4	8.1	6.7
League dues-----		4.9	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.7
Surety bond premiums-----		2.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	.7	.4
Examination and supervision fees-----		5.2	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.7
Interest on borrowed money-----		3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.7
Educational expenses-----		1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.3
Other expenses-----		17.9	18.7	20.4	21.8	25.6	26.7
Loss ratio ¹ -----		0.31	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.17

¹Net amount of loans charged off as percent of total loans made since organization.

TABLE 27.—Loans to members by credit unions, December 1955-December 1964
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Federal credit unions				State-chartered credit unions			
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period
1956-----	1,049	186	-----	-----	1,277	206	-----	-----
1957-----	1,257	208	-----	-----	1,521	244	-----	-----
1958-----	1,380	123	-----	-----	1,698	177	-----	-----
1959-----	1,667	287	-----	-----	2,051	353	-----	-----
1960-----	2,021	354	-----	-----	2,381	330	-----	-----
1961-----	2,245	224	-----	-----	2,607	226	-----	-----
1962-----	2,561	316	-----	-----	2,917	310	-----	-----
1963-----	2,911	350	-----	-----	3,259	342	-----	-----
1964 ¹ -----	3,311	400	-----	-----	3,661	402	-----	-----
1955:								
December-----	863	-----	853	-----	1,071	-----	1,066	-----
1956:								
January-----	853	-10	861	8	1,062	-9	1,077	11
February-----	865	12	884	23	1,079	17	1,101	24
March-----	884	19	897	13	1,098	19	1,115	14
April-----	900	16	909	12	1,119	21	1,129	14
May-----	921	21	927	18	1,142	23	1,149	20
June-----	946	25	944	17	1,166	24	1,165	16
July-----	961	15	955	11	1,186	20	1,180	15
August-----	986	25	973	18	1,214	28	1,196	16
September-----	997	11	988	15	1,234	20	1,213	17
October-----	1,012	15	1,004	16	1,252	18	1,232	19
November-----	1,030	18	1,022	18	1,263	11	1,254	22
December-----	1,049	19	1,037	15	1,277	14	1,271	17
1957:								
January-----	1,049	-----	1,059	22	1,273	-4	1,291	20
February-----	1,065	16	1,087	28	1,291	18	1,317	26
March-----	1,079	14	1,095	8	1,313	22	1,334	17
April-----	1,106	27	1,117	22	1,342	29	1,354	20
May-----	1,129	23	1,137	20	1,367	25	1,375	21
June-----	1,157	28	1,156	19	1,402	35	1,401	26
July-----	1,184	27	1,177	21	1,431	29	1,422	21
August-----	1,207	23	1,193	16	1,467	36	1,445	23
September-----	1,218	11	1,207	14	1,490	23	1,467	22
October-----	1,233	15	1,222	15	1,507	17	1,485	18
November-----	1,243	10	1,234	12	1,508	1	1,496	11
December-----	1,257	14	1,241	7	1,521	13	1,513	17
1958:								
January-----	1,241	-16	1,254	13	1,507	-14	1,528	15
February-----	1,238	-3	1,262	8	1,513	6	1,542	14
March-----	1,242	4	1,261	-1	1,524	11	1,552	10
April-----	1,258	16	1,271	10	1,554	30	1,568	16
May-----	1,269	11	1,278	7	1,568	14	1,577	9
June-----	1,284	15	1,283	5	1,592	24	1,589	12
July-----	1,305	21	1,297	14	1,614	22	1,604	15
August-----	1,319	14	1,305	8	1,641	27	1,618	14
September-----	1,332	13	1,320	15	1,652	11	1,628	10
October-----	1,345	13	1,333	13	1,667	15	1,644	16
November-----	1,355	10	1,344	11	1,678	11	1,665	21
December-----	1,380	25	1,362	18	1,698	20	1,690	25
1959:								
January-----	1,362	-18	1,377	15	1,691	-7	1,715	25
February-----	1,371	9	1,398	21	1,708	17	1,741	26
March-----	1,396	25	1,419	21	1,740	32	1,772	31
April-----	1,423	27	1,437	18	1,786	46	1,804	32
May-----	1,444	21	1,456	19	1,823	37	1,834	30
June-----	1,490	46	1,486	30	1,871	48	1,865	31
July-----	1,517	27	1,508	22	1,904	33	1,893	28
August-----	1,546	29	1,531	23	1,944	40	1,919	26
September-----	1,570	24	1,556	25	1,981	37	1,954	35
October-----	1,599	29	1,585	29	2,017	36	1,989	35
November-----	1,627	28	1,612	27	2,041	24	2,021	32
December-----	1,667	40	1,644	32	2,051	10	2,041	20

TABLE 27.—Loans to members by credit unions, December 1955-December 1964 (continued)
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Federal credit unions				State-chartered credit unions			
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period
1960:								
January-----	1,656	-11	1,674	30	2,047	-4	2,074	33
February-----	1,678	22	1,710	36	2,070	23	2,110	36
March-----	1,723	45	1,751	41	2,101	31	2,142	32
April-----	1,774	51	1,794	43	2,153	52	2,177	35
May-----	1,809	35	1,822	28	2,196	43	2,209	32
June-----	1,856	47	1,849	27	2,249	53	2,242	33
July-----	1,882	26	1,871	22	2,274	25	2,263	21
August-----	1,918	36	1,899	28	2,315	41	2,285	22
September-----	1,943	25	1,928	29	2,338	23	2,308	23
October-----	1,964	21	1,948	20	2,354	16	2,324	16
November-----	1,991	27	1,971	23	2,368	14	2,345	21
December-----	2,021	30	1,993	22	2,381	13	2,367	22
1961:								
January-----	1,991	-30	2,013	20	2,364	-17	2,393	26
February-----	1,991	-----	2,030	17	2,367	3	2,413	20
March-----	2,007	16	2,044	14	2,386	19	2,430	17
April-----	2,027	20	2,052	8	2,407	21	2,436	6
May-----	2,055	28	2,069	17	2,438	31	2,453	17
June-----	2,103	48	2,090	21	2,477	39	2,470	17
July-----	2,120	17	2,107	17	2,505	28	2,493	23
August-----	2,151	31	2,130	23	2,542	37	2,509	16
September-----	2,166	15	2,151	21	2,562	20	2,529	20
October-----	2,190	24	2,173	22	2,578	16	2,545	16
November-----	2,219	29	2,197	24	2,596	18	2,570	25
December-----	2,245	26	2,214	17	2,607	11	2,591	21
1962:								
January-----	2,214	-31	2,236	22	2,581	-26	2,610	19
February-----	2,214	-----	2,257	21	2,581	-----	2,628	18
March-----	2,234	20	2,277	20	2,602	21	2,652	24
April-----	2,276	42	2,306	29	2,648	46	2,683	31
May-----	2,324	48	2,338	32	2,693	45	2,709	26
June-----	2,375	51	2,361	23	2,739	46	2,734	25
July-----	2,406	31	2,389	28	2,769	30	2,755	21
August-----	2,442	36	2,415	26	2,828	59	2,789	34
September-----	2,454	12	2,437	22	2,847	19	2,810	21
October-----	2,484	30	2,464	27	2,881	34	2,844	34
November-----	2,523	39	2,498	34	2,899	18	2,870	26
December-----	2,561	38	2,526	28	2,917	18	2,900	30
1963:								
January-----	2,540	-21	2,563	37	2,897	-20	2,926	26
February-----	2,543	3	2,590	27	2,906	9	2,959	33
March-----	2,573	30	2,623	33	2,926	20	2,983	24
April-----	2,622	49	2,657	34	2,973	47	3,012	29
May-----	2,669	47	2,685	28	3,023	50	3,041	29
June-----	2,728	59	2,709	24	3,075	52	3,069	28
July-----	2,761	33	2,739	30	3,115	40	3,096	27
August-----	2,794	33	2,761	22	3,171	56	3,127	31
September-----	2,808	14	2,788	27	3,193	22	3,155	28
October-----	2,842	34	2,817	29	3,231	38	3,186	31
November-----	2,864	22	2,838	21	3,241	10	3,209	23
December-----	2,911	47	2,871	33	3,259	18	3,240	31
1964: ¹								
January-----	2,870	-41	2,893	22	3,246	-13	3,279	39
February-----	2,882	12	2,935	42	3,253	7	3,309	30
March-----	2,911	29	2,967	32	3,279	26	3,346	37
April-----	2,963	52	2,999	32	3,331	52	3,378	32
May-----	3,016	53	3,034	35	3,418	87	3,439	61
June-----	3,092	76	3,071	37	3,429	11	3,422	-17
July-----	3,135	43	3,107	36	3,494	65	3,470	48
August-----	3,170	35	3,132	25	3,557	63	3,508	38
September-----	3,200	30	3,178	46	3,607	50	3,564	56
October-----	3,231	31	3,199	21	3,625	18	3,571	7
November-----	3,253	22	3,224	25	3,639	14	3,603	32
December-----	3,311	58	3,265	41	3,661	22	3,639	36

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 28.—Total savings in credit unions, December 1955-December 1964
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Federal credit unions				State-chartered credit unions ¹			
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period
1956-----	1,366	231	-----	-----	1,548	236	-----	-----
1957-----	1,589	223	-----	-----	1,792	244	-----	-----
1958-----	1,812	223	-----	-----	2,057	265	-----	-----
1959-----	2,075	263	-----	-----	2,366	309	-----	-----
1960-----	2,344	269	-----	-----	2,637	271	-----	-----
1961-----	2,673	329	-----	-----	2,966	329	-----	-----
1962-----	3,020	347	-----	-----	3,311	345	-----	-----
1963-----	3,453	433	-----	-----	3,709	398	-----	-----
1964 ² -----	4,003	550	-----	-----	4,186	477	-----	-----
1955:								
December-----	1,135	-----	1,124	-----	1,312	-----	1,300	-----
1956:								
January-----	1,153	18	1,143	19	1,331	19	1,319	19
February-----	1,165	12	1,163	20	1,342	11	1,338	19
March-----	1,183	18	1,179	16	1,361	19	1,356	18
April-----	1,196	13	1,198	19	1,373	12	1,374	18
May-----	1,217	21	1,217	19	1,396	23	1,396	22
June-----	1,239	22	1,238	21	1,418	22	1,415	19
July-----	1,252	13	1,257	19	1,430	12	1,436	21
August-----	1,263	11	1,274	17	1,442	12	1,455	19
September-----	1,282	19	1,296	22	1,460	18	1,473	18
October-----	1,310	28	1,315	19	1,489	29	1,493	20
November-----	1,335	25	1,334	19	1,515	26	1,513	20
December-----	1,366	31	1,352	18	1,548	33	1,534	21
1957:								
January-----	1,384	18	1,372	20	1,567	19	1,553	19
February-----	1,393	9	1,390	18	1,578	11	1,573	20
March-----	1,411	18	1,407	17	1,598	20	1,592	19
April-----	1,422	11	1,425	18	1,609	11	1,611	19
May-----	1,444	22	1,444	19	1,632	23	1,632	21
June-----	1,464	20	1,463	19	1,655	23	1,652	20
July-----	1,476	12	1,482	19	1,668	13	1,675	23
August-----	1,487	11	1,501	19	1,680	12	1,695	20
September-----	1,504	17	1,521	20	1,700	20	1,715	20
October-----	1,532	28	1,538	17	1,729	29	1,734	19
November-----	1,557	25	1,555	17	1,756	27	1,754	20
December-----	1,589	32	1,575	20	1,792	36	1,776	22
1958:								
January-----	1,606	17	1,592	17	1,813	21	1,797	21
February-----	1,616	10	1,613	21	1,824	11	1,819	22
March-----	1,634	18	1,629	16	1,846	22	1,840	21
April-----	1,645	11	1,648	19	1,859	13	1,863	23
May-----	1,666	21	1,666	18	1,885	26	1,885	22
June-----	1,685	19	1,683	17	1,907	22	1,905	20
July-----	1,696	11	1,703	20	1,921	14	1,929	24
August-----	1,705	9	1,720	17	1,931	10	1,949	20
September-----	1,724	19	1,741	21	1,955	24	1,973	24
October-----	1,752	28	1,759	18	1,987	32	1,995	22
November-----	1,778	26	1,778	19	2,019	32	2,019	24
December-----	1,812	34	1,796	18	2,057	38	2,041	22
1959:								
January-----	1,833	21	1,817	21	2,083	26	2,064	23
February-----	1,844	11	1,840	23	2,095	12	2,089	25
March-----	1,865	21	1,859	19	2,120	25	2,114	25
April-----	1,877	12	1,881	22	2,136	16	2,140	26
May-----	1,901	24	1,901	20	2,163	27	2,163	23
June-----	1,925	24	1,923	22	2,191	28	2,189	26
July-----	1,938	13	1,946	23	2,208	17	2,217	28
August-----	1,951	13	1,969	23	2,222	14	2,242	25
September-----	1,972	21	1,990	21	2,248	26	2,271	29
October-----	2,005	33	2,011	21	2,286	38	2,295	24
November-----	2,035	30	2,035	24	2,319	33	2,319	24
December-----	2,075	40	2,056	21	2,366	47	2,347	28

TABLE 28.—Total savings in credit unions, December 1955-December 1964 (continued)
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Federal credit unions				State-chartered credit unions ¹			
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period	Amount outstanding	Change during period
1960:								
January-----	2,097	22	2,078	22	2,390	24	2,369	22
February-----	2,106	9	2,100	22	2,398	8	2,391	22
March-----	2,129	23	2,123	23	2,419	21	2,412	21
April-----	2,139	10	2,143	20	2,428	9	2,433	21
May-----	2,167	28	2,167	24	2,458	30	2,458	25
June-----	2,190	23	2,188	21	2,482	24	2,480	22
July-----	2,201	11	2,210	22	2,490	8	2,500	20
August-----	2,210	9	2,230	20	2,498	8	2,521	21
September-----	2,233	23	2,253	23	2,520	22	2,545	24
October-----	2,269	36	2,276	23	2,560	40	2,570	25
November-----	2,301	32	2,301	25	2,590	30	2,590	20
December-----	2,344	43	2,323	22	2,637	47	2,616	26
1961:								
January-----	2,369	25	2,348	25	2,662	25	2,641	25
February-----	2,381	12	2,374	26	2,673	11	2,665	24
March-----	2,408	27	2,398	24	2,698	25	2,687	22
April-----	2,421	13	2,423	25	2,710	12	2,713	26
May-----	2,453	32	2,453	30	2,743	33	2,740	27
June-----	2,480	27	2,478	25	2,771	28	2,768	28
July-----	2,495	15	2,505	27	2,783	12	2,797	29
August-----	2,511	16	2,536	31	2,798	15	2,823	26
September-----	2,538	27	2,564	28	2,826	28	2,852	29
October-----	2,583	45	2,591	27	2,873	47	2,885	33
November-----	2,621	38	2,621	30	2,910	37	2,910	25
December-----	2,673	52	2,649	28	2,966	56	2,945	35
1962:								
January-----	2,708	35	2,681	32	2,990	24	2,969	24
February-----	2,719	11	2,711	30	3,014	24	3,002	33
March-----	2,752	33	2,738	27	3,050	36	3,035	33
April-----	2,757	5	2,760	22	3,065	15	3,065	30
May-----	2,785	28	2,785	25	3,095	30	3,089	24
June-----	2,816	31	2,813	28	3,123	28	3,120	31
July-----	2,827	11	2,838	25	3,132	9	3,148	28
August-----	2,835	8	2,864	26	3,157	25	3,182	34
September-----	2,866	31	2,895	31	3,182	25	3,211	29
October-----	2,915	49	2,924	29	3,220	38	3,236	25
November-----	2,953	38	2,953	29	3,271	51	3,268	32
December-----	3,020	67	2,993	40	3,311	40	3,295	27
1963:								
January-----	3,054	34	3,024	31	3,345	34	3,325	30
February-----	3,066	12	3,054	30	3,371	26	3,358	33
March-----	3,109	43	3,094	40	3,409	38	3,392	34
April-----	3,124	15	3,130	36	3,429	20	3,429	37
May-----	3,165	41	3,165	35	3,474	45	3,467	38
June-----	3,197	32	3,194	29	3,494	20	3,491	24
July-----	3,219	22	3,232	38	3,512	18	3,530	39
August-----	3,238	19	3,271	39	3,529	17	3,557	27
September-----	3,277	39	3,310	39	3,554	25	3,586	29
October-----	3,336	59	3,346	36	3,604	50	3,626	40
November-----	3,393	57	3,393	47	3,665	61	3,661	35
December-----	3,453	60	3,419	26	3,709	44	3,694	33
1964: ²								
January-----	3,484	31	3,450	31	3,757	48	3,735	41
February-----	3,508	24	3,494	44	3,785	28	3,770	35
March-----	3,536	28	3,518	24	3,817	32	3,802	32
April-----	3,572	36	3,579	61	3,853	36	3,853	51
May-----	3,632	60	3,632	53	3,903	50	3,895	42
June-----	3,683	51	3,679	47	3,946	43	3,942	47
July-----	3,713	30	3,728	49	3,967	21	3,983	41
August-----	3,742	29	3,780	52	3,988	21	4,020	37
September-----	3,787	45	3,825	45	4,031	43	4,068	48
October-----	3,855	68	3,867	42	4,091	60	4,116	48
November-----	3,913	58	3,913	46	4,142	51	4,138	22
December-----	4,003	90	3,959	46	4,186	44	4,169	31

¹ Includes members' deposits.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 29.—Total assets of credit unions, December 1955-December 1964
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Federal credit unions				State-chartered credit unions			
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	Amount out-standing	Change during period	Amount out-standing	Change during period	Amount out-standing	Change during period	Amount out-standing	Change during period
1956-----	1,529	262	---	---	1,742	266	---	---
1957-----	1,789	260	---	---	2,021	279	---	---
1958-----	2,035	246	---	---	2,312	291	---	---
1959-----	2,353	318	---	---	2,676	364	---	---
1960-----	2,670	317	---	---	2,989	313	---	---
1961-----	3,028	359	---	---	3,354	365	---	---
1962-----	3,430	402	---	---	3,758	404	---	---
1963-----	3,917	487	---	---	4,211	453	---	---
1964 ¹ -----	4,544	627	---	---	4,759	548	---	---
1955:								
December-----	1,267	---	1,235	---	1,476	---	1,472	---
1956:								
January-----	1,258	-9	1,261	26	1,480	4	1,493	21
February-----	1,265	7	1,275	14	1,499	19	1,516	23
March-----	1,290	25	1,302	27	1,528	29	1,536	20
April-----	1,317	27	1,332	30	1,555	27	1,558	22
May-----	1,344	27	1,349	17	1,582	27	1,579	21
June-----	1,368	24	1,368	19	1,604	22	1,602	23
July-----	1,383	15	1,390	22	1,622	18	1,625	23
August-----	1,412	29	1,418	28	1,647	25	1,647	22
September-----	1,429	17	1,429	11	1,677	30	1,669	22
October-----	1,460	31	1,450	21	1,703	26	1,693	24
November-----	1,492	32	1,470	20	1,728	25	1,714	21
December-----	1,529	37	1,490	20	1,742	14	1,737	23
1957:								
January-----	1,508	-21	1,511	21	1,744	2	1,760	23
February-----	1,521	13	1,533	22	1,763	19	1,783	23
March-----	1,544	23	1,558	25	1,796	33	1,805	22
April-----	1,553	9	1,572	14	1,824	28	1,828	23
May-----	1,584	31	1,590	18	1,853	29	1,851	23
June-----	1,628	44	1,630	40	1,876	23	1,874	23
July-----	1,638	10	1,646	16	1,893	17	1,897	23
August-----	1,654	16	1,661	15	1,920	27	1,920	23
September-----	1,688	34	1,688	27	1,954	34	1,944	24
October-----	1,725	37	1,713	25	1,981	27	1,969	25
November-----	1,752	27	1,728	15	2,008	27	1,992	23
December-----	1,789	37	1,745	17	2,021	13	2,015	23
1958:								
January-----	1,758	-31	1,762	17	2,021	---	2,039	24
February-----	1,762	4	1,778	16	2,040	19	2,063	24
March-----	1,775	13	1,791	13	2,076	36	2,086	23
April-----	1,779	4	1,801	10	2,106	30	2,110	24
May-----	1,817	38	1,824	23	2,136	30	2,136	26
June-----	1,835	18	1,839	15	2,160	24	2,160	24
July-----	1,855	20	1,862	23	2,178	18	2,182	22
August-----	1,875	20	1,883	21	2,206	28	2,206	24
September-----	1,913	38	1,911	28	2,242	36	2,231	25
October-----	1,949	36	1,935	24	2,271	29	2,255	24
November-----	1,986	37	1,959	24	2,300	29	2,282	27
December-----	2,035	49	1,987	28	2,312	12	2,305	23
1959:								
January-----	2,012	-23	2,018	31	2,314	2	2,335	30
February-----	2,024	12	2,044	26	2,339	25	2,365	30
March-----	2,047	23	2,068	24	2,382	43	2,394	29
April-----	2,075	28	2,098	30	2,419	37	2,424	30
May-----	2,113	38	2,121	23	2,456	37	2,456	32
June-----	2,140	27	2,144	23	2,486	30	2,486	30
July-----	2,172	32	2,181	37	2,509	23	2,514	28
August-----	2,198	26	2,207	26	2,544	35	2,544	30
September-----	2,229	31	2,227	20	2,588	44	2,575	31
October-----	2,269	40	2,253	26	2,623	35	2,605	30
November-----	2,305	36	2,273	20	2,659	36	2,635	30
December-----	2,353	48	2,298	25	2,676	17	2,668	33

TABLE 29.—Total assets of credit unions, December 1955-December 1964 (continued)
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Federal credit unions				State-chartered credit unions			
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Not adjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	Amount out-standing	Change during period	Amount out-standing	Change during period	Amount out-standing	Change during period	Amount out-standing	Change during period
1960:								
January-----	2,310	-43	2,322	24	2,669	-7	2,693	25
February-----	2,319	9	2,345	23	2,690	21	2,720	27
March-----	2,357	38	2,381	36	2,729	39	2,743	23
April-----	2,385	28	2,409	28	2,763	34	2,769	26
May-----	2,423	38	2,433	24	2,798	35	2,798	29
June-----	2,454	31	2,456	23	2,824	26	2,821	23
July-----	2,461	7	2,471	15	2,841	17	2,847	26
August-----	2,486	25	2,493	22	2,873	32	2,873	26
September-----	2,525	39	2,522	29	2,913	40	2,899	26
October-----	2,568	43	2,550	28	2,945	32	2,925	26
November-----	2,622	54	2,586	36	2,978	33	2,954	29
December-----	2,670	48	2,610	24	2,989	11	2,977	23
1961:								
January-----	2,616	-54	2,634	24	2,983	-6	3,010	33
February-----	2,634	18	2,663	29	3,008	25	3,041	31
March-----	2,658	24	2,682	19	3,053	45	3,068	27
April-----	2,685	27	2,709	27	3,092	39	3,098	30
May-----	2,720	35	2,731	22	3,132	40	3,129	31
June-----	2,771	51	2,768	37	3,162	30	3,159	30
July-----	2,793	22	2,801	33	3,183	21	3,193	34
August-----	2,830	37	2,833	32	3,220	37	3,220	27
September-----	2,863	33	2,860	27	3,266	46	3,250	30
October-----	2,912	49	2,892	32	3,303	37	3,280	30
November-----	2,970	58	2,932	40	3,341	38	3,311	31
December-----	3,028	58	2,966	34	3,354	13	3,337	26
1962:								
January-----	2,968	-60	2,992	26	3,340	-14	3,370	33
February-----	2,997	29	3,033	41	3,364	24	3,401	31
March-----	3,048	51	3,073	40	3,428	64	3,445	44
April-----	3,079	31	3,107	34	3,462	34	3,472	27
May-----	3,131	52	3,144	37	3,497	35	3,494	22
June-----	3,184	53	3,178	34	3,535	38	3,531	37
July-----	3,197	13	3,203	25	3,549	14	3,560	29
August-----	3,238	41	3,241	38	3,598	49	3,598	38
September-----	3,280	42	3,277	36	3,649	51	3,631	33
October-----	3,329	49	3,306	29	3,689	40	3,663	32
November-----	3,376	47	3,333	27	3,722	33	3,689	26
December-----	3,430	54	3,366	33	3,758	36	3,739	50
1963:								
January-----	3,382	-48	3,413	47	3,739	-19	3,773	34
February-----	3,409	27	3,450	37	3,758	19	3,800	27
March-----	3,463	54	3,491	41	3,815	57	3,834	34
April-----	3,498	35	3,530	39	3,857	42	3,869	35
May-----	3,561	63	3,572	42	3,930	73	3,926	57
June-----	3,607	46	3,600	28	3,961	31	3,953	27
July-----	3,651	44	3,655	55	3,981	20	3,993	40
August-----	3,691	40	3,691	36	4,033	52	4,033	40
September-----	3,739	48	3,732	41	4,089	56	4,073	40
October-----	3,795	56	3,769	37	4,142	53	4,113	40
November-----	3,856	61	3,810	41	4,196	54	4,159	46
December-----	3,917	61	3,848	38	4,211	15	4,190	31
1964: ¹								
January-----	3,858	-59	3,893	45	4,195	-16	4,233	43
February-----	3,896	38	3,943	50	4,241	46	4,288	55
March-----	3,951	55	3,983	40	4,300	59	4,326	38
April-----	4,002	51	4,038	55	4,360	60	4,378	52
May-----	4,074	52	4,086	48	4,422	62	4,413	35
June-----	4,160	86	4,148	62	4,475	53	4,466	53
July-----	4,181	21	4,181	33	4,510	35	4,524	58
August-----	4,231	50	4,231	50	4,560	50	4,560	36
September-----	4,290	59	4,277	46	4,624	64	4,610	50
October-----	4,368	78	4,338	61	4,689	65	4,656	46
November-----	4,446	78	4,393	55	4,750	61	4,703	47
December-----	4,544	98	4,464	71	4,759	9	4,735	32

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 30.—Summary data for D.C.-chartered credit unions converted to Federal charters in 1964
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

Item	1964	1963
Number of credit unions-----	16	16
Membership: Actual-----	31,436	28,746
Potential-----	83,385	59,215
Total assets/Liabilities and capital-----	13,044	11,034
Loans outstanding Dec. 31:		
Delinquent: Number-----	892	1,054
Amount-----	278	327
Current: Number-----	17,356	16,725
Amount-----	9,767	8,317
Total loans: Number-----	18,248	17,779
Amount-----	10,045	8,644
Cash-----	922	851
U.S. Government obligations-----	177	97
Savings and loan shares-----	1,682	1,163
Loans to other credit unions-----	30	72
Federal agency securities-----	59	-----
All other assets-----	129	207
Notes payable-----	110	203
Accounts payable and all other liabilities-----	23	19
Shares-----	11,555	9,593
Regular reserve-----	714	636
Special reserve for delinquent loans-----	(¹)	1
Other reserves ² -----	98	98
Undivided earnings ³ -----	544	484
Total income-----	1,010	893
Interest on loans-----	935	834
Income from investments-----	73	55
Other income-----	2	4
Total expenses-----	434	373
Total salaries-----	248	206
Borrowers' insurance-----	51	43
Life savings insurance-----	26	24
League dues-----	10	9
Surety bond premiums-----	5	5
Examination and supervision fees-----	13	12
Interest on borrowed money-----	7	6
Educational expenses-----	12	8
Other expenses-----	62	60
Net income-----	576	520
Dividends paid or payable--		
June 30: Number paying-----	0	0
Amount-----	-----	-----
Dec. 31: Number paying-----	16	16
Amount-----	456	398
Interest refund--		
Dec. 31: Number paying-----	1	2
Amount-----	7	10
Loans made during year:		
Number-----	21,823	20,213
Amount-----	12,534	10,994
Loans from date of organization--		
Total loans made: Number-----	320,890	300,090
Amount-----	116,705	101,816
Loans charged off: Gross amount-----	453	399
Recoveries-----	247	237
Net amount-----	206	162

¹ Less than \$500.

² Reserve for contingencies and special reserve for losses.

³ Before payment of yearend dividends.

NOTE: These credit unions were operating under the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act prior to August 1964. Data for 1963, therefore, are included with data for State-chartered credit unions, while data for 1964 are included with data for Federal credit unions for the District of Columbia.

LIST OF BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

Each Federal credit union receives at least one copy of all Bureau publications. Additional copies of the publications listed below may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Prices indicated are those in effect as of the date of publication of this report, and are subject to change.

<i>Order Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Price</i>
FCU 531	Organization of a Federal Credit Union (Chart) -----	\$0.05
FCU 532C	Federal Credit Unions ----- A pamphlet giving facts about Federal credit unions.	\$3.00 per 100
FCU 534	Federal Credit Union Act as amended to July 2, 1964 --	.15
FCU 535	Federal Credit Union Bylaws—Specimen Copy -----	.20
FCU 543	Handbook for Federal Credit Unions (includes Rules and Regulations) -----	.75
FCU 544	Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions— (Revised 7-65) -----	*
FCU 545	Supervisory Committee Manual -----	.55
FCU 547	Let's Hold Better Annual Meetings -----	.15
FCU 548	Credit Manual for Federal Credit Unions -----	.40
FCU 550	Effective Collection Procedure for Federal Credit Unions -----	.35
FCU 555	Emergency Preparedness Guidelines for Federal Credit Unions -----	.25
FCU 561	1964 Annual Report for Federal Credit Union Program	.60

Selected publications listed above are also available in Spanish, as follows:

FCU 532–Sp	Una Vida Mejor por Medio de las Cooperativas Federales de Credito -----	\$3.00 per 100
FCU 534–Sp	Ley Federal de Cooperativas de Credito -----	.15
FCU 535–S	Cooperative Federal de Credito—Modelo -----	.20

When ordering, please give order number as well as title of the publication. Make check payable to Superintendent of Documents.

* Price not available at time of printing.

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>	<i>Page</i>	
Accounting:		Financing of Federal credit union program -- 31, 57	
Manual for Federal credit		Forms, reporting:	
unions -----	30, 31, 51, 56	FCU-521; BFCU-523; FCU-585(a) :	
Systems used by Federal credit unions --	29-31	FCU-585(a).1; FCU-585(b) ;	
Administration of the Program -----	17-20	FCU-585(b).1 -----	40, 41, 43-47
Age of Federal credit unions -----	8-11	Gannon, J. Deane -----	57, 58
Aged groups (senior citizens) -----	50	"Guidelines for use of advanced data processing	
"Agency" securities, investment in (see		procedures by FCU's" -----	30
"Federal agency securities") :		Home improvement loans, insurance for ----	21, 30
Amendments (see Federal Credit Union Act) :		Income and expenses, Federal credit	
Assets and liabilities (see specific item) :		unions -----	3, 4, 10,11, 68-71, 84-86
Audits, Supervisory Committee responsible for --	29	Inter-American Development Bank -----	51, 57
Automatic data processing systems (see		Interest refunds by FCU's -----	4, 21
Data processing) :		International activities -----	50, 51, 57
Averages—Selected FCU operations ----	81, 83, 87	Legislation:	
Balance sheet items (see specific item) :		During 1964 -----	21
Balance sheet structure -----	7	Legal interpretations -----	22-24
Blomgren, Joseph E. -----	55, 56	Summary of major changes, 1934-64 ----	25-27
<i>Bulletin</i> , BFCU -----	30, 57	Liabilities (see specific item) :	
Bureau organized -----	19, 56	Liquidations -----	4, 5, 19, 33, 34, 36-37
Chartering -----	2, 4, 33-37, 62, 78, 79	Loans:	
Community action programs -----	49	Federal credit unions -----	1-3, 7, 12, 13, 41
Consumer instalment credit, short and		Loans made -----	6, 14, 74, 75, 86
intermediate-term -----	13	Loans to other credit unions -----	2, 6, 7
Consumer savings -----	1-3	Outstanding to members: --	1-3, 7-10, 12, 13, 41,
Conversions -----	4, 33, 58, 94	64, 66, 74, 75, 86-88	
<i>Cooperative Saving</i> magazine -----	55	Federal credit unions -----	88
Credit unions (see Federal, State-chartered credit		State-chartered credit unions -----	41, 88
unions or specific subject) :		Purposes -----	6, 41, 42
For low-income people -----	49-50	Seasonally adjusted -----	2, 3, 41, 88
Data processing -----	29-31, 40-42	Low-income groups -----	42, 49, 50
District of Columbia Credit Unions Act,		Manuals, Federal credit union -----	30, 31, 56
repeal of -----	33, 58, 94	Manufacturers of standard systems and forms ...	30
Dividends paid -----	4, 72, 73, 86	Members of Federal credit unions:	
Division of Examination and Accounting -----	29	Number -----	2, 11, 17, 62, 72, 73, 86
Division of Organization and Standards -----	36	Type -----	6
Division of Statistical Research and		Members of State-chartered credit unions -----	11
Analysis -----	39, 57	Mergers -----	4, 33
Electronic data processing (see Data processing) :		Milestones in FCU Program -----	55-58
Emergency preparedness -----	17, 51-53, 57	Monthly Statistical Program -----	39, 40, 58
Examinations:		Morris Sheppard Texarkana FCU -----	33, 55
Are not audits -----	29	Multer, Rep. Abraham J. -----	21
Emphasis on -----	29, 33, 36	Number of Federal credit unions -----	2, 4, 8, 9,
Examiners:		33-36, 62, 78, 79, 86	
Productivity -----	17-18	Orchard, Claude -----	55-57
Training -----	19-20	Organization of Federal credit unions ---	33-37, 55
Fees -----	3, 11, 17, 18, 31, 57, 69, 71, 84-87	Other financial institutions -----	13-15
Joint conference with officials -----	30-31	Patman, Rep. Wright -----	21
Number made during 1964 -----	29	Peru -----	49, 51, 57
Purposes of -----	29	Preparedness Program -----	17, 51-53, 57
Report, cover and format changed -----	29	Presidential Citation -----	17, 58
Farm Credit Administration -----	18, 33, 55, 56	Productivity increase -----	17, 18
Federal agency securities -----	2, 30, 64, 66, 86	Publications, BFCU -----	95
Federal Credit Union Act -----	21-27, 30, 31, 55-57	Ratios—Selected FCU operations --	5, 10, 80, 82, 87
Federal credit unions (see specific subject) :		Recodification of FCU Act -----	57
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. -----	18, 19, 56	Records preservation -----	17, 51-53, 57
Federal Security Agency -----	19, 56	Regional Representatives -----	v, 36, 37
FHA Title I insurance (National Housing		Research Program -----	39-47, 57
Act) -----	21, 30		

National Credit Union
Administration
Washington, D.C. 20456
Printed Matter
Official Business

Postage and Fees Paid
National Credit Union Administration



Each member account insured to \$20,000

NCUA

by Administrator, National Credit Union Administration