

Texas Credit Unions: The Real Story

Tax-paying Texas banks compete head to head with tax-exempt credit unions. Although they portray themselves as mom and pop shops for people of modest means, today credit unions are a \$2.3 trillion industry, with many indistinguishable from banks. The BIG difference—they don't pay federal income taxes, depriving the U.S. Treasury of nearly \$3.25 billion every year.

Who Pays the Taxes?

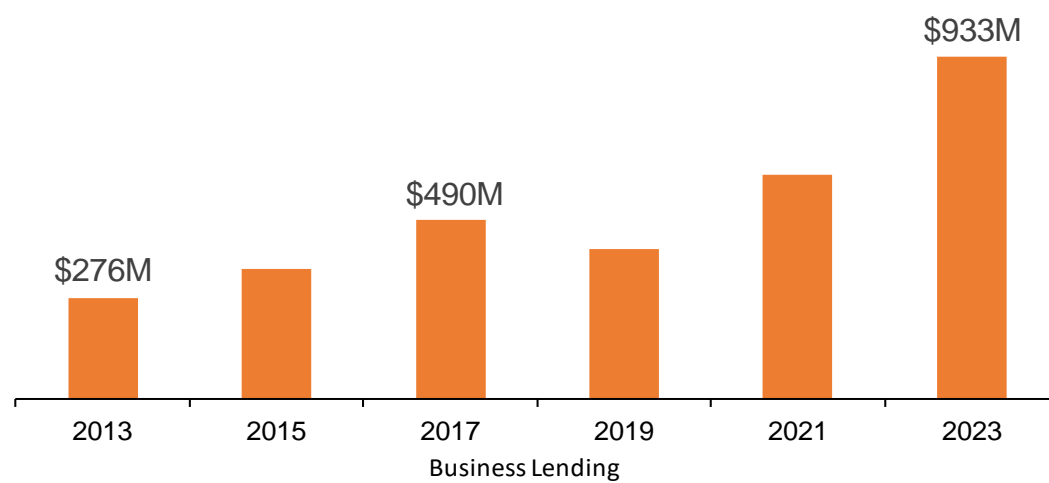
Taxes Paid in 2023	
<u>TX Credit Unions</u>	<u>TX Banks*</u>
\$0	\$1,623,185,000

*Includes all applicable federal, state and local, and foreign income taxes

Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union would have paid **\$45.5 million** in taxes during 2023, had it paid its fair share.

Indistinguishable from Banks

Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union used its tax advantage to **aggressively expand** its business lending at an annual rate of **13%** since 2013.

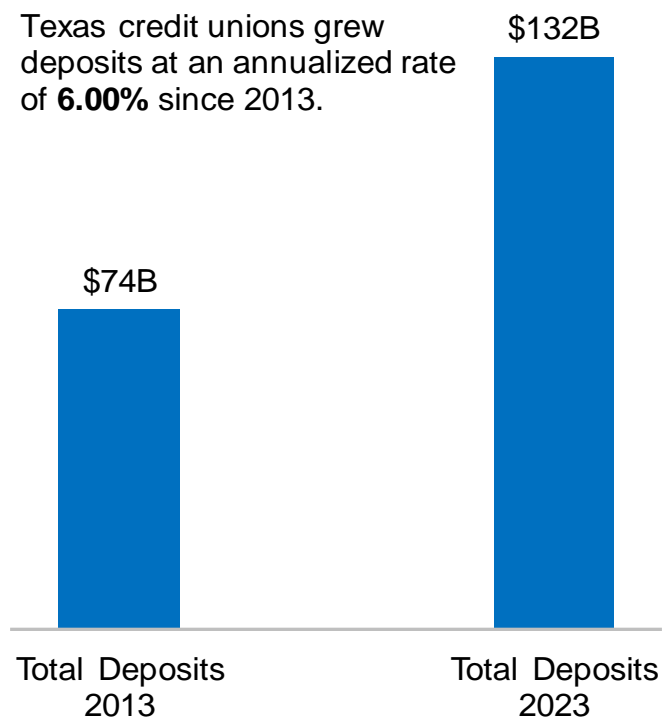


Larger than Texas Banks

Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union, with **\$18.0 billion in assets**, is the largest credit union in Texas, **larger than 99%** of Texas-headquartered banks.

Texas Credit Unions Leverage Their Tax Exemption to Grow Deposits

Texas credit unions grew deposits at an annualized rate of **6.00%** since 2013.



Large Credit Union Auto Lenders

All of the top five Texas-headquartered auto lenders are credit unions.

Institution	Auto Loans (\$000)
Security Service Federal Credit Union	1,258,372
UNIFY Financial Federal Credit Union	1,217,594
Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union	860,375
EECU	346,036
FirstLight Federal Credit Union	340,326