

Connecticut Credit Unions: The Real Story

Tax-paying Connecticut 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 \$2.4 trillion industry, with many indistinguishable from banks. The BIG difference—they don't pay federal income taxes, depriving the U.S. Treasury of nearly \$3.95 billion every year.

Who Pays the Taxes?

Taxes Paid in 2025

CT Credit Unions

\$0

CT Banks

\$357,113,000

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

Charter Oak Federal Credit Union

would have paid **\$4.4 million** in taxes during 2025, had it paid its fair share.

Indistinguishable from Banks

Charter Oak Federal Credit Union used its tax advantage to **aggressively expand** its business lending at an annual rate of 4% since 2015.



Larger than Connecticut Banks

American Eagle Financial Credit Union, Inc., with \$2.6 billion in assets, is the largest credit union in Connecticut, larger than 82% of Connecticut headquartered banks.

Connecticut Credit Unions Leverage Their Tax Exemption to Grow Deposits

American Eagle Financial Credit Union grew deposits by **84.0%**, from \$1.3 billion in 2015 to \$2.3 billion in 2025, supported in part by broad and flexible membership eligibility. Individuals can qualify through expansive community charters across Connecticut, as well as via employer groups, family relationships, or partner organization membership.

Large Credit Union Auto Lenders

Four of the top five Connecticut-headquartered auto lenders are credit unions.

Institution	Auto Loans (\$000)
American Eagle Financial Credit Union, Inc.	562,399
Connex Credit Union, Inc	404,039
CorePlus Federal Credit Union	260,476
Nutmeg State Financial Credit Union	201,105