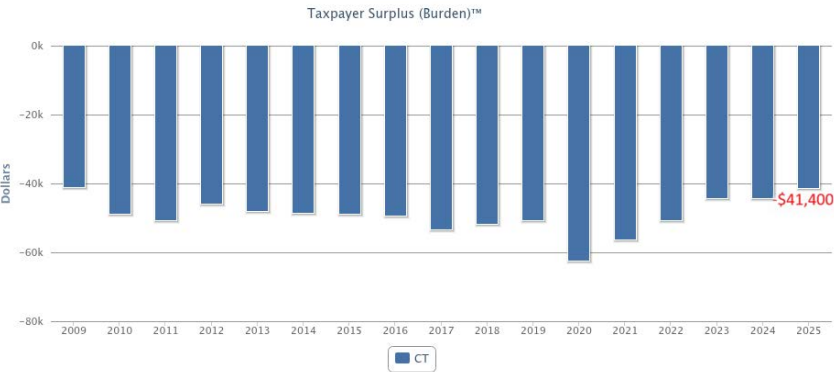


CONNECTICUT'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Needed to Pay Bills	\$57.7 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	49
Taxpayer Burden™	\$41,400	Financial Grade	F

In 2025, Connecticut's financial situation improved, but it still didn't have enough money to pay all of its bills and needed \$57.7 billion to fill the gap. That means each taxpayer would have to contribute \$41,400 to help pay off the state's debt. As a result, Connecticut earned an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Connecticut's improved financial condition was largely driven by a reduction in pension liabilities, increased tax revenues, and higher grants and contributions. Unfunded promised pension benefits declined by approximately \$3.5 billion, partly due to \$1.37 billion in additional contributions beyond the annually required amounts. However, the state still had significant unfunded obligations, including \$31.5 billion in unfunded pension promises and \$18.8 billion in unfunded retiree health care promises.



Connecticut received approximately \$13.4 billion in federal grants, which represented 28 percent of its revenue. The federal government mandates that entities receiving significant federal funds undergo a Single Audit. These audits are intended to be the taxpayers' first line of defense against potential fraud and abuse. Connecticut's 2025 Single Audit identified a \$185 million reporting error, \$7.58 billion in flawed federal award reporting, \$70 million in undocumented payroll oversight, Medicaid payments to deceased individuals, and nursing homes and other state agencies going several years without an audit.

The data in this report is derived from Connecticut's audited 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and its retirement systems' reports. To explore prior years or compare financial, demographic, and economic data across other states and cities, visit Data-Z.org.

CONNECTICUT'S FINANCIAL FACTS

- FACT #1:**
Connecticut had \$23.8 billion available to pay \$81.5 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$57.7 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$41,400 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Connecticut received 28 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS

\$59,322,207,000	→	Total Assets
- \$26,766,145,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$8,804,216,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$23,751,846,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$81,489,452,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$57,737,606,000	→	Money Needed to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$41,400	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Burden

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$34,540,584,000	→	Bonds
+ \$10,930,807,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$14,303,487,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$31,508,430,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$18,813,118,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$81,489,452,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line:
Connecticut would need \$41,400 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its outstanding bills and received an "F" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than \$20,000 is given an "F" grade.