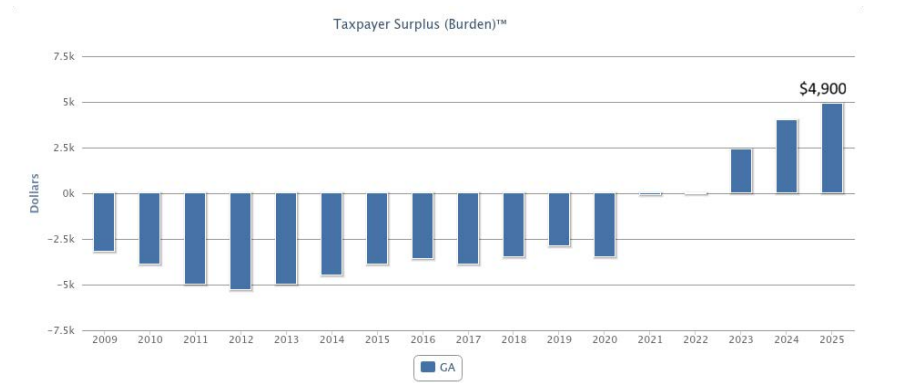


GEORGIA'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$16.7 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	18
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$4,900	Financial Grade	B

In 2025, Georgia's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$16.7 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$4,900 and earned a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Georgia reported revenues exceeding expenses for the year, primarily due to \$36.9 billion in tax collections and \$31.9 billion in program revenues. The Teacher's Retirement Plan assets generated a 14.4 percent return during the year, contributing significantly to the system's improved financial position and overall fiscal strength. Unfunded retiree health care benefits also decreased by \$1.1 million primarily due to changes in the assumptions used to estimate the future retiree benefit payments.



Georgia received approximately \$40.0 billion in federal grants, which represented 41 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. Georgia's 2025 audit findings point to a state financial system that still relies heavily on manual processes and spreadsheets, with accounting issues dating back to 1999. The audit also found that more than \$1 billion in pandemic unemployment payments had not yet been fully reviewed to verify recipient eligibility.

The data in this report is derived from Georgia'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.

GEORGIA'S FINANCIAL FACTS

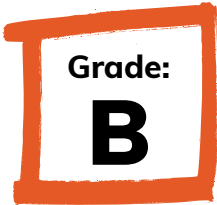
- FACT #1:**
Georgia had \$52.8 billion available to pay \$36.1 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$16.7 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$4,900 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Georgia received 41 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$131,787,470,000	→	Total Assets
- \$54,497,650,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$24,536,132,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$52,753,688,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$36,101,512,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$16,652,176,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$4,900	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$17,022,868,000	→	Bonds
+ \$23,547,310,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$12,414,999,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$6,837,941,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$1,108,392,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$36,101,512,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line:
Georgia had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received a “B” grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999 is given a “B” grade.