



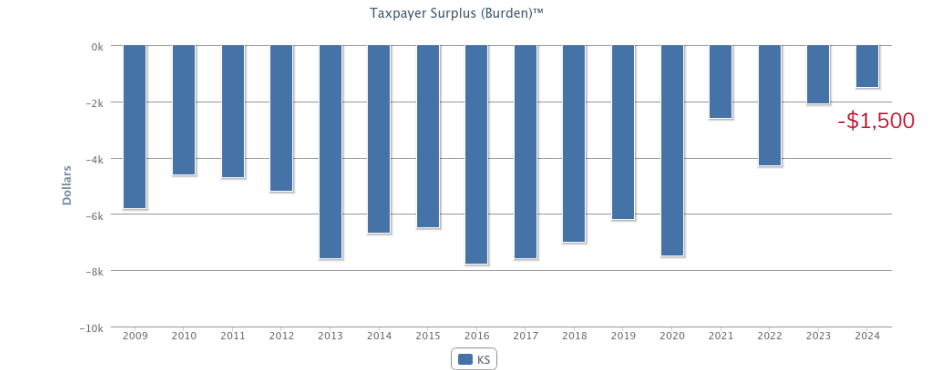


Kansas' Financial Breakdown

Money Needed to Pay Bills	\$1.5 billion	
Taxpayer Burden	\$1,500	
Ranking (Out of 50)	29	
Financial Grade	C	

In 2024, Kansas experienced an improvement in its financial situation, similar to that of many other states. But it still didn't have enough money to pay all of its bills and needed \$1.5 billion to fill the gap. That means each taxpayer would have to contribute \$1,500 to help pay off the state's debt. As a result, Kansas earned a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Kansas reported revenues exceeding expenses, reflecting a positive operating result and increased investment in capital assets to improve infrastructure. Nancy Ruoff, Director of the Office of Accounts and Reports, is commended for including component units' financial information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This transparency provides a fuller picture of the state's finances, setting Kansas apart from most governments that omit these entities and offering a model of best practice.



Kansas has received substantial temporary federal aid since 2020 in response to the COVID-19 crisis. This additional funding contributed to improvements in the state's financial condition and increased its available resources to pay bills. However, as this aid declines and national budget tightening continues, future funding may return to more typical levels. This analysis models a return to 2019 federal grants and contributions, adjusted only for inflation. If that occurs, Kansas could see a \$2 billion reduction in federal funding, which represents around 8 percent of projected expenses for the state's primary government and may present challenges for maintaining services and balancing the budget.

The data in this report is derived from Kansas' audited 2024 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](#).

Kansas' Financial Facts

- FACT #1:**
Kansas had \$12.2 billion available to pay \$13.7 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$1.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$1,500 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Kansas may lose \$2 billion in federal funding (8 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

The State's Bills Exceeded Its Assets

Total Assets	\$43,463,751,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$21,172,775,000
Restricted Assets	-\$10,075,092,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$12,215,884,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$13,708,722,000
Money Needed to Pay Bills	\$1,492,838,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Burden	\$1,500

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$4,466,379,000
Other Liabilities	\$6,752,252,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$4,330,742,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$6,754,921,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$65,912,000
Total Bills	\$13,708,722,000

Grade:
C

Bottom line: Kansas would need \$1,500 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its outstanding bills and received a "C" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$0 and \$4,999 is given a "C" grade.



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