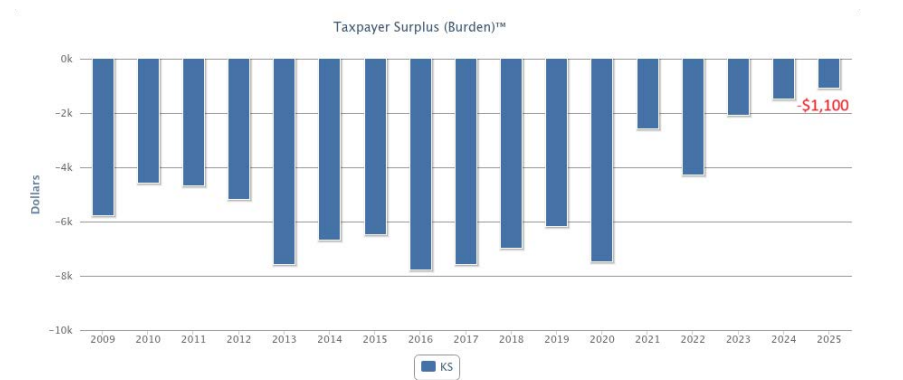


KANSAS' FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Needed to Pay Bills	\$1.1 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	28
Taxpayer Burden™	\$1,100	Financial Grade	C

In 2025, Kansas' financial situation improved, but it still didn't have enough money to pay all of its bills and needed \$1.1 billion to fill the gap. That means each taxpayer would have to contribute \$1,100 to help pay off the state's debt. As a result, Kansas earned a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Kansas reported an improved financial condition in fiscal year 2025, driven by operating strength, revenue growth from taxes, and elevated federal aid. While revenues exceeded expenses, expense growth outpaced revenue growth, particularly in core service areas, a trend that, if sustained, could place pressure on future budget flexibility. Pension performance was also a key contributor to the improvement, as strong investment returns of nearly 10 percent increased plan assets and reduced net pension liability.



Kansas received approximately \$8.9 billion in federal grants, which represented 29 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. Auditors found that the state's review process did not properly handle unusual transactions, such as opioid settlement funds. As a result, previous accounting entries were not corrected, causing errors in the state's financial statements that auditors had to adjust.

The data in this report is derived from Kansas' 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.

KANSAS' FINANCIAL FACTS

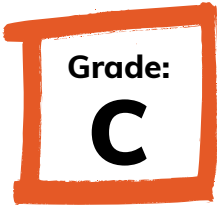
FACT #1: Kansas had \$13 billion available to pay \$14.1 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$1.1 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$1,100 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Kansas received 29 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.	

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS

\$46,659,382,000	→ Total Assets
- \$22,542,866,000	→ Minus: Capital Assets
- \$11,094,674,000	→ Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$13,021,842,000	→ Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$14,085,150,000	→ Minus: Total Bills*
= \$1,063,308,000	→ Money Needed to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers	
= \$1,100	→ Each Taxpayer's Share of This Burden

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$5,386,147,000	→ Bonds
+ \$7,407,240,000	→ Other Liabilities
- \$5,019,289,000	→ Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$6,247,800,000	→ Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$63,252,000	→ Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$14,085,150,000	→ Total Bills



Bottom line:
Kansas would need \$1,100 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.