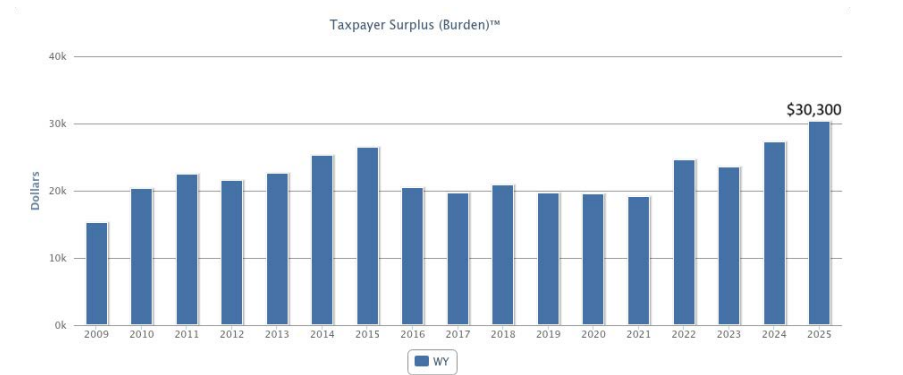


WYOMING'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$6.4 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	3
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$30,300	Financial Grade	A

In 2025, Wyoming's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$6.4 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$30,300 and earned an "A" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Wyoming reported revenues exceeding expenses, driven primarily by strong investment income and tax earnings. The state experienced a reduction in operating grants following the expiration of COVID-19-related federal stimulus funding, and modest declines in federal mineral royalties and mineral severance taxes. These impacts were offset by reductions in unfunded pension liabilities, supported by exceptional investment returns of 17.81 percent. Wyoming has maintained a taxpayer surplus every year since TIA began its analysis in 2009.



Wyoming received approximately \$2.5 billion in federal grants, which represented 25 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. Common problems included human error, spreadsheet and data-entry mistakes, staff turnover, inadequate review, missing documentation, and limited resources. These weaknesses led to financial corrections, reporting errors, and problems in following federal requirements.

The data in this report is derived from Wyoming'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.

WYOMING'S FINANCIAL FACTS

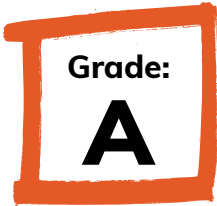
FACT #1: Wyoming had \$18.3 billion available to pay \$11.9 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$6.4 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$30,300 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Wyoming received 25 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$52,896,540,000	→	Total Assets
- \$9,134,175,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$25,487,070,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$18,275,295,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$11,911,470,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$6,363,825,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$30,300	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$0	→	Bonds
+ \$11,167,705,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$466,803,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$644,837,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$565,731,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$11,911,470,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line:
Wyoming had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received an "A" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus greater than \$10,000 is given an "A" grade.