On the basis of its solvency in five separate categories, Connecticut ranks 49th among the US states for fiscal health. Connecticut has between 0.42 and 1.05 times the cash needed to cover short-term obligations, well below the US average. Revenues only cover 92 percent of expenses, with a worsening net position of $−693 per capita. In the long run, Connecticut’s negative net asset ratio of 1.71 points to the use of debt and large unfunded obligations. Long-term liabilities are higher than the national average, at 230 percent of total assets, or $17,418 per capita. Total unfunded pension liabilities that are guaranteed to be paid are $121.65 billion, or 48 percent of state personal income. OPEB are $21.89 billion, or 9 percent of state personal income.
For a complete explanation of the methodology used to calculate Connecticut’s fiscal health rankings, see Eileen Norcross and Olivia Gonzalez, “Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition, 2018 Edition” (Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, October 2018).