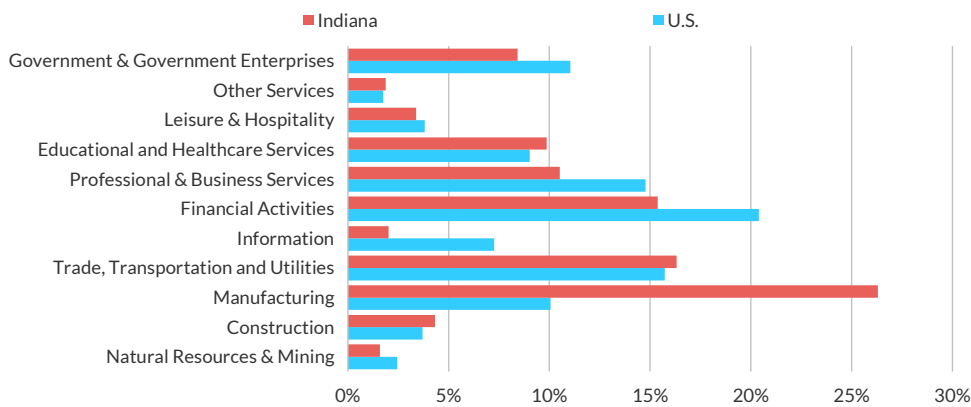


# State of Indiana

Indiana's 'AAA' Issuer Default Rating (IDR) is based on the state's low long-term liability burden and exceptionally strong operating profile, including a long track record of prudent budget management that has resulted in robust financial reserves. Indiana's dedicated operating reserves materially offset the state's average revenue volatility during cyclical economic downturns. Fitch Ratings expects state revenues to grow broadly in line with national inflation over the long term.

The 'AA+' rating on the state's lease appropriation bonds and the school aid intercept program, as well as the 'AA' rating on the state's PPP counterparty obligation for the Ohio River Bridges/East End Crossing project reflect the counterparty obligation's inherent appropriation risk and other rating factors, as described below.

## Components of Real GDP



Source: Fitch Ratings, DIVER by Solve, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Population Data Overview

	Indiana	U.S.
Total population (2025)	6,973,333	341,784,857
2000–2010 (% growth)	6.6	9.7
2010–2020 (% growth)	4.7	7.4
2020–present (% growth)	2.8	3.1

Source: Fitch Ratings, DIVER by Solve, U.S. Census Bureau

### Ratings

Long-Term IDR AAA

### Outlooks

Long-Term IDR Stable

### Outstanding Debt

[Issuer Ratings Information](#)

### Applicable Criteria

[U.S. Public Finance State Governments and Territories Rating Criteria \(February 2025\)](#)

### Related Research

[Fitch Affirms Indiana's IDR at 'AAA'; Outlook Stable \(February 2026\)](#)

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## Security

The appropriation-backed bonds are limited obligations of the IFA, backed by biennial state legislative appropriations. For convention center expansion and stadium project bonds, local earmarked tax revenues have been sufficient to pay debt service. Indiana officials expect these revenues to continue to provide sufficient resources to pay debt service and for state general fund revenues to not be necessary for this purpose. For the IFA's Ohio River Bridges/East End Crossing PPP Project, Indiana officials expect toll revenue to continue to be sufficient to cover the state's availability payments.

## Key Rating Drivers

### Revenue Framework - 'aa'

Fitch expects Indiana's revenues will continue to reflect the state's broad economy, which is relatively more reliant on manufacturing than other states and likely to grow more slowly than the national rate, roughly in line with inflation. Indiana has complete independent legal control over its revenues, which consist primarily of income and sales taxes.

### Expenditure Framework - 'aaa'

Indiana maintains ample expenditure flexibility with a low burden of carrying costs and the broad expense-cutting ability common to most U.S. states. Medicaid remains a key expense driver. However, Fitch expects the state to be able to actively manage these expenses without threatening fiscal stability.

### Long-Term Liability Burden - 'aaa'

Indiana's long-term liability burden is low and below the median for U.S. states. The state issues debt infrequently and relies on pay-as-you-go capital funding. The closed Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund Pre-1996 Account (the pre-1996 account) constitutes the bulk of the state's net pension liabilities (NPLs) and overall liability burden. The state uses a dedicated pension stabilization fund (PSF) to manage growth of annual pay-as-you-go contributions, offsetting the plan's sizable NPLs.

### Operating Performance - 'aaa'

Indiana remains very well positioned to deal with economic downturns, with robust gap-closing capacity in the form of strong budgetary reserves, ample control over revenues and spending, and a demonstrated willingness to take timely budgetary actions including spending cuts. As revenues recover, Indiana has typically restored many of those cuts and remains focused on rebuilding its fiscal reserves.

## Rating Sensitivities

### Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade

- An unexpected and material deterioration in Indiana's strong budget management practices, such as sustained utilization of nonrecurring fiscal management tools.

### Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade

- Not applicable, given the 'AAA' IDR.

## Economic Resource Base

Despite ongoing diversification, Indiana's economy remains highly dependent on manufacturing, with the state's employment and GDP concentration more than double the national levels. Historically, this has left Indiana susceptible to both slower growth during expansions and deeper declines in downturns than the nation as a whole.

## IDR Current Developments

### Labor Market Trends Remain Positive

The state's labor market recovery since the pandemic has been solid and in line with national trends. Indiana's December 2025 nonfarm payrolls were 3.6% ahead of pre-pandemic levels, below the 4.8% growth rate for the U.S. Indiana's official unemployment rate of 3.5% in December was slightly above the U.S.'s 4.4% rate that month. Fitch also tracks the employment to population ratio (EPOP) as a measure of labor market health. Indiana's 61.3% EPOP in December was above the U.S. rate of 59.7% but still slightly below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level of 62.0%.

## 2026-2027 Biennial Budget Affected by Weak April 2025 Revenue Forecast

Indiana ended fiscal 2025 (June 30) with general fund revenue collections up 3.5% yoy to \$22.2 billion, roughly \$200 million short of the enacted budget estimate. For fiscal 2025, the state experienced another year of strong growth in the individual income tax (IIT), 7.3% growth to \$8.7 billion, and more modest sales and use tax (SUT) growth of 2.5% to \$10.6 billion.

In April 2025, Indiana's Revenue Forecast Technical Committee sharply lowered its revenue forecast for the 2026-2027 biennium. The committee attributed a \$2.0 billion downward revision to a weaker economic outlook with projections for employment, wages and personal income all revised downward. For the fiscal 2026-2027 biennium, the April revenue forecast anticipated \$22.2 billion in general fund revenues for both years, which would have been essentially flat with actual fiscal 2025 results.

The weak revenue forecast heavily shaped Indiana's biennial budget for fiscal years 2026-2027. The revenue forecast came less than two weeks before the end of the legislative session; as such, the Legislature had limited options to address the shortfall of nearly \$2.0 billion, or 4% of biennial general fund revenues. The state adopted one substantial revenue measure to address the shortfall: an increase in the cigarette tax, estimated to generate just over \$850 million through the biennium, according to the state budget agency's fiscal 2025 closeout statements.

The budget also included 5% across-the-board spending cuts affecting virtually every state agency and public higher education institution. The budget also directed all state agencies to further reserve 5% of their appropriated budgets for potential further cuts. Conversely, the largest line item, K-12 education aid, increased. The state increased foundation aid for public schools 4% in 2026 (to \$6.9 billion) and 1% in 2027 (to \$7.0 billion). The budget also removed income restrictions in fiscal 2027 on the Indiana Choice Scholarship program, comprising publicly funded private school vouchers.

Based on YTD collections, in December 2025, the state revised its biennial general revenue forecast upward by \$2.4 billion to \$23.2 billion for 2026, a 4.2% increase from the actual 2025 level and \$23.8 billion for 2027. Through December 2025, six months into fiscal 2026, major tax collections were 7.2% above collections in the prior year, and total general fund revenue was up 8.3%. For fiscal 2026, YTD SUT revenue through December was 6.9% higher than 2025 collections, while IIT revenue was up 4.4%.

## Reserves Remain Strong

Indiana's reserve position remains strong, despite a \$139.4 million draw on the Medicaid reserve fund to address a fiscal 2024 deficit. Dedicated operating reserves, as defined by Fitch (rainy-day fund, tuition reserve and Medicaid reserve), were down very slightly in fiscal 2025 to \$1.8 billion, or 8% of general fund revenues. Interest earnings in the tuition reserve and rainy-day fund mitigated the Medicaid reserve fund draw. Through the new fiscal 2026-2027 biennium, the enacted budget anticipates slight growth in the tuition reserve and rainy-day funds from interest earnings, and no further draws on the Medicaid reserve fund.

Indiana is nearing the likely end of significant tax policy changes originally implemented in 2022. The state's flat IIT rate dropped from 3.05% in 2024 to 3.0% in 2025 and 2.95% in 2026, and is set to fall to 2.90% in 2027. Under legislation passed in 2025, additional rate reductions could occur in 2030 if annual revenue growth exceeds 3.5% for four consecutive years ending in fiscal 2028, and this growth is expected to remain above 3.5% in the next year. The fiscal note for the legislation states that these thresholds have not been met in the past 20 years.

## Credit Profile

### Revenue Framework

Indiana primarily relies on its SUTs and IIT for general operating revenues. Together, these revenue sources account for 80% to 90% of general fund revenues. The SUT is the more significant component and may become even more important following recent individual and corporate income tax rate reductions. Under the current framework, the IIT rate will continue to decline from the current 2.95% in 2026 to 2.9% in calendar year 2027. Additional rate reductions of 0.05 percentage points are possible beginning in 2030 if certain revenue growth triggers are met.

Leading into the pandemic, historical revenue growth adjusted for the estimated effect of policy changes had generally been flat on a real basis over rolling 10-year periods. Sharp declines during downturns were typically offset by strong gains in expansionary years. Fitch considers robust tax revenue growth coming out of the pandemic to be aberrational and anticipates the long-term trend for revenue growth will be in line with pre-pandemic historical performance.

Indiana has no legal limitations on revenue-raising through base broadenings, rate increases or the imposition of new taxes or fees.

Economic Data Overview

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	10-year CAGR
<b>Total nonfarm employment (% change)</b>												
Indiana	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	-5.2	3.0	3.4	1.6	0.7	0.9
U.S.	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	-5.8	2.9	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.3
<b>Labor force (% change)</b>												
Indiana	1.1	1.2	2.0	-0.0	1.5	0.3	-2.0	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7
U.S.	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	-1.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.8
<b>Unemployment rate (% labor force)</b>												
Indiana	5.9	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	7.3	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.1
U.S.	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.8
<b>Personal income (% change)</b>												
Indiana	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.7	5.1	4.2	7.7	11.2	2.7	5.2	5.1	5.1
U.S.	5.1	4.7	2.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	6.9	9.5	3.1	6.5	5.6	5.4
<b>Real GDP (% change)</b>												
Indiana	3.2	-0.8	2.1	2.6	3.1	0.5	-2.8	7.5	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.8
U.S.	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	-2.1	6.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5

Source: Fitch Ratings, DIVER by Solve, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Expenditure Framework

Education is the dominant spending item from state sources for Indiana, given that it essentially fully funds basic education costs for K-12. Local education aid consumes roughly half of general fund expenditures annually.

The 2026-2027 budget includes the final expansion of the Choice Scholarship program, removing the remaining income eligibility limitations in June 2026 and allowing any families, regardless of income, to receive state funding for private schools. Indiana spent \$497 million on its Choice Scholarship program in fiscal 2025. This cost does not net out any reduction in K-12 state tuition support provided to local school corporations for students moving to private from public schools.

Medicaid is the next largest spending category and the most difficult for the state to consistently forecast accurately, as evidenced by the recent draws on the dedicated Medicaid reserve. The fiscal challenge of Medicaid is common to all U.S. states, and the nature of the program as well as federal government rules limit states' options in managing the pace of spending growth.

Based on Congressional Budget Office estimates, Fitch projects that the enacted reconciliation bill, H.R. 1, would reduce federal Medicaid aid to states by approximately 3% in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2026 (beginning Oct. 1, 2025), before rising to 18% by FFY 2034. Fitch views these levels as within the capacity of most states to manage primarily with spending reductions, likely within states' own Medicaid spending and, possibly, revenue increases.

Importantly, the most substantial change (implementation of work requirements for certain Medicaid recipients) is likely to reduce overall enrollment and, therefore, both state and federal spending. Prior to the passage of H.R. 1, Indiana had planned to impose work requirements in July 2026 but will now wait until the new federal requirements take effect in January 2027. The curtailment of provider taxes, which will directly reduce revenues for state governments and providers, phases in gradually. Additionally, the bill includes a Rural Health Transformation Program funded at \$50 billion that aims to smooth revenue losses for rural health providers. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services announced in December 2025 that Indiana will receive \$207 million annually over the next five years from the rural health fund. Specific implications of the Medicaid revisions for each state will vary, potentially widely, and are contingent on how the federal government and states implement the statutory changes. Beyond statutory changes, as with all federal programs, Medicaid remains subject to regulatory changes that could affect various aspects of the program.

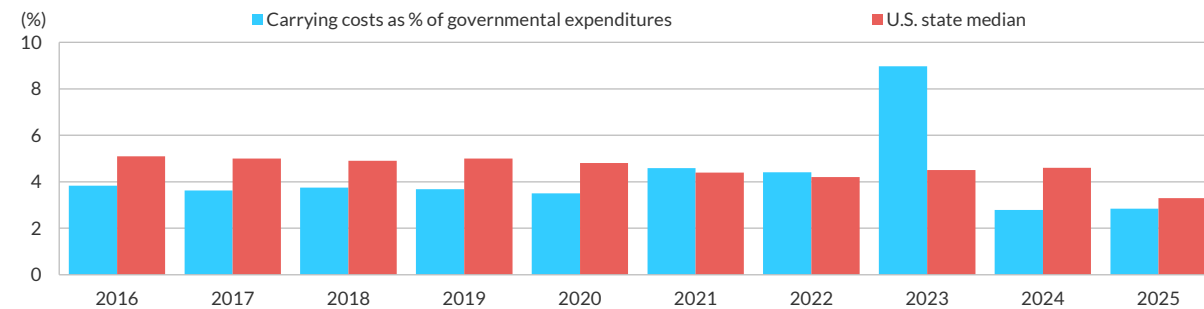
Federal revenues represented approximately 40% of Indiana's total governmental funds revenues between fiscal years 2016 and 2019, with a significant uptick since fiscal 2020, as federal funds jumped to as high as 46.5% (fiscal

2021). Indiana’s spending on health and social services, primarily Medicaid, typically amounts about 46%-50% of total governmental funds spending.

Indiana retains ample expenditure flexibility. The state's carrying costs for liabilities are minimal at less than 3% of fiscal 2025 governmental funds expenditures. The largest portion of the state's carrying costs (roughly 70% in fiscal 2025) were contributions to the Indiana Teachers' Retirement Fund's (TRF) pre-1996 account. As discussed further below, significant supplemental deposits made recently to that fund could either reduce or eliminate this contribution within several years. In fiscal 2023, the state made a one-time contribution of \$3.2 billion from general fund surplus, which flowed into the state’s financial statements as part of the actuarially determined contribution. This temporarily inflated Fitch’s calculation of the state’s carrying costs.

Indiana's operating budget is largely dedicated to funding service providers such as school districts (or "corporations," as they are referred to in Indiana) and healthcare providers, rather than direct-service delivery, allowing it to pull back funding from those providers in times of fiscal stress. The state's expansive role in supporting K-12 education somewhat limits its ability to reduce aid during downturns. Since fiscal 2009, the state has provided 100% of tuition support (primary day-to-day operating expenses) for school corporations, with corporations responsible for other costs such as busing, building maintenance and capital costs. Even with this prominent role in K-12 funding, Fitch believes the state has a robust ability to adjust expenditures, akin to other states.

**State of Indiana – Carrying Costs**



Source: Fitch Ratings, State of Indiana Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports

**Long-Term Liability Burden**

Indiana has a modest long-term liability burden, which Fitch anticipates will remain relatively stable. Per Fitch's “U.S. States Sector Monitor (2025 State Liability Report)” and based on fiscal 2024 audited financials, the state's total direct debt and Fitch-adjusted NPLs were 1.9% of personal income, below the 50-state median of 3.8%. Using the state's fiscal 2025 audited financial statements, Fitch calculates that the state's total long-term liability burden declined to 1.7% of 2024 personal income.

Fitch's calculation for the state's direct debt includes \$528 million of outstanding private activity bonds issued for the ORB-East End Crossing PPP project. The intended funding source for Indiana's availability payment commitments for the PPP project is toll revenue from the bridges financed by the project. Toll revenue has fully covered the availability payment since fiscal 2018. While the state is not the obligor for the bonds, Fitch considers Indiana's availability payment commitments to be a long-term liability of the state. As described in Fitch's criteria, the rating agency uses the outstanding project debt as a proxy for the magnitude of the state's commitment.

Direct debt nets out approximately \$772 million in Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) bonds issued for stadium and convention center projects that benefit from a state appropriation backstop. Before the pandemic, earmarked local leisure and hospitality-based tax revenues had demonstrated several years of fully covering debt service, and as a result, Fitch considers the bonds self-supporting.

Leisure and hospitality tax collections declined in fiscal 2020 and into fiscal 2021, and the state utilized a reserve fund comprising prior-year excess collections to help cover debt service, rather than drawing on the general fund appropriation backstop. Earmarked local taxes have since recovered sufficiently to once again cover debt service. Even if the state appropriation backstop is utilized in the future, incorporating this debt would not make a material difference to Fitch's assessment of Indiana’s long-term liability burden.

**State Maintains Close Oversight of Retirement Benefits Systems**

The state maintains close control over its pension systems, with all but one small system under the oversight of the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS) with a board appointed entirely by the governor. In many other states, pension systems are governed by separate boards, independent of state government oversight. The Public Employees'

Retirement Fund (PERF) and the TRF are the primary retirement systems. The TRF includes the pre-1996 account (closed to new members and funded on a pay-as-you-go basis), with a Fitch-adjusted NPL of \$4.7 billion (2025 state annual comprehensive financial report); this accounts for roughly 70% of the state's total Fitch-adjusted NPL for all systems and approximately two-thirds of the total long-term liability burden.

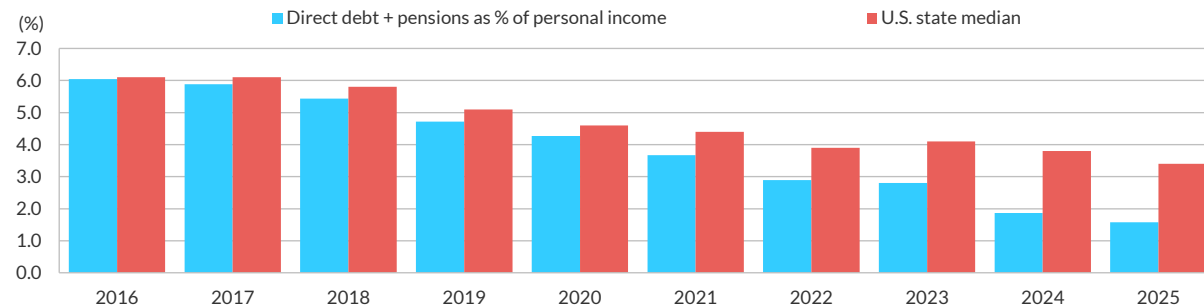
Until 1995, the state had funded the pre-1996 TRF plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. On July 1 of that year, in conjunction with the closure of the plan, Indiana established the PSF (drawn from \$425 million in employer reserves for the plan) to smooth annual growth in state contributions. As of June 30, 2025, the PSF balance was \$10 billion (as of the end of fiscal 2025). Since the start of fiscal 2021, the state has made approximately \$4.4 billion in supplemental appropriations to the PSF, drawing from revenue surpluses. As of the June 30, 2025 annual report, the INPRS anticipated PSF contributions would be eliminated by 2028 when the PSF balance will be sufficient to cover remaining benefit payments without general fund appropriations.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are fairly modest (a reported \$12 million net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2025). Retirees and beneficiaries participating in various state pension plans can purchase the same health insurance plans available to current employees; however, they are fully responsible for the costs, with the state bearing no direct share. The state makes an annual contribution for certain employees into a retiree health benefit trust fund. Eligible retirees and beneficiaries can use those balances to cover healthcare costs.

**Modest Debt Levels, With Focus on Cash-Funding Capital Projects**

Indiana is not a regular debt issuer. GO bonds are essentially prohibited under state law, so Indiana uses appropriation-backed bonds to meet its capital borrowing demands. Infrastructure investment has been a major policy priority, focusing on the use of pay-as-you go, rather than debt financing. Since fiscal 2020, the state has appropriated more than \$2 billion for capital projects. The state has previously been active in utilizing PPP loans, particularly for transportation-related projects. The largest of these projects uses an availability-payment structure with payments derived from state appropriations. As noted, Fitch incorporates estimates for outstanding project debt on these PPP loans in its assessment of long-term liabilities. Indiana's direct debt levels remain modest.

**State of Indiana – Long-Term Liability Burden**



Source: Fitch Ratings, State of Indiana Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports

**Operating Performance**

Indiana's ability to respond to cyclical downturns rests on its superior budgetary flexibility. Conservative fiscal practices and a somewhat concentrated, but still broad, economic base have allowed the state to gradually restore fiscal flexibility after reserve balances are utilized. Indiana has typically responded to budgetary stress with spending restraint and use of budgetary reserves. After budget enactment, the governor has significant statutory authority to administer the budget and reduce spending as needed, allowing the state to respond quickly to changing conditions.

**FAST Scenario Analysis for Indiana**

The Fitch Analytical Stress Test (FAST) scenario analysis tool is not a forecast, but it represents Fitch's estimate of possible revenue behavior in a downturn, based on historical revenue performance in relation to national GDP. Actual revenue declines will vary from FAST results. However, FAST provides a relative sense of the risk exposure of a particular state compared to other states.

FAST implies that revenue declines for Indiana of 4% in a 1% GDP decline scenario are slightly above the state median of 3%. Indiana has robust financial resilience, including dedicated operating reserves that are consistent with pre-pandemic levels and should allow it to absorb the budgetary effects of economic downturns and, ultimately, rebuild that resilience through recovery periods.

### **Rapid Rebuilding of Financial Resilience**

As revenues recover in economic expansions, the state works to restore prior-year cuts and rebuild reserves. At the start of the pandemic, in fiscal 2020, the state used the entire balance of its Medicaid reserve fund (\$577.6 million) to support the general fund. By fiscal 2022, as revenue surpluses mounted, the state had restored the Medicaid reserve to \$429.2 million and transferred \$450.3 million into the rainy-day fund from the general fund. As noted, the state again drew down on the Medicaid balance in fiscal years 2024 and 2025 to address a funding shortfall for the program. Dedicated operating reserves of \$1.8 billion at the end of fiscal 2025 remain just below pre-pandemic levels relative to general fund revenues (8.2% versus 8.8%) but are nearly \$400 million larger on a nominal basis.

### **Peer Analysis**

Indiana's GDP decile includes Arizona (not rated), Maryland (AAA/Stable), Minnesota (AAA/Stable) and Tennessee (AAA/Stable). The state's IDR is the same as for all rated states in its GDP decile. Indiana's very modest long-term liability burden stands out among its peers. Carrying costs, while low relative to all states, are on the higher end of this peer group range. The state's unique approach to addressing its pre-1996 TRF pension liability with a large and growing PSF mitigates the risks associated with Indiana's somewhat higher carrying costs. The state's healthy reserves provide a strong cushion with which to absorb revenue volatility, which is in the middle of its GDP peer range.

### **Additional Security Details**

#### **IFA - WVB East End Partners PPP Counterparty Obligation Rating Considerations**

The East End Crossing project is part of a major bi-state initiative with Kentucky (Ohio River Bridges, or ORB) that was constructed between 2013 and 2019. The ORB initiative involved construction of two new bridges (one of which is East End Crossing), refurbishment of an existing bridge, and construction/refurbishment of connecting highways. The state's original goal of the initiative was to improve cross-river mobility in and around the congested Louisville, KY metropolitan area, thereby supporting and spurring economic growth.

The grantor obligations under the PPP agreement meet Fitch's expectation for a ratable PPP counterparty obligation. Structural provisions are sound, as IFA's counterparty obligations are structured nearly identically to the authority's commitments for state appropriation-backed debt. There are parallel legal documents using similar language.

See "[Fitch Affirms East End Crossing Partners LLC's Series 2021 Bonds at 'A'; Outlook Stable](#)," published July 2025, on [www.fitchratings.com](http://www.fitchratings.com), for additional information on the project revenue bonds.

#### **Indiana School Aid Intercept Program Rating Considerations**

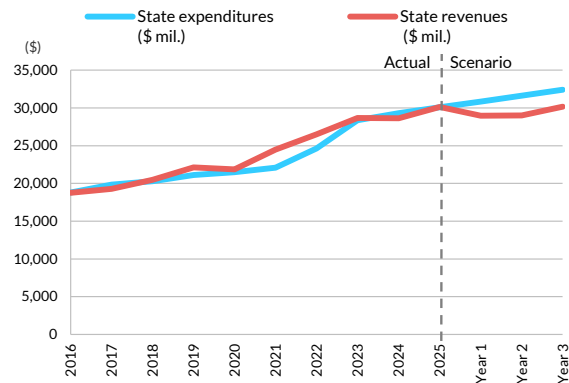
The 'AA+' rating on the school aid intercept program reflects the state's overall credit quality, as well as the breadth and strength of its school aid intercept law and associated security features. The structure of Indiana's pre-default mechanism provides for full and timely payment of debt service from state aid payments to participating school corporations, or districts, through the intercept of appropriated aid.

### **ESG Considerations**

The highest level of ESG credit relevance is a score of '3', unless otherwise disclosed in this section. A score of '3' means ESG issues are credit-neutral or have only a minimal credit impact on the entity, either due to their nature or the way in which they are being managed by the entity. Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores are not inputs in the rating process; they are an observation on the relevance and materiality of ESG factors in the rating decision. For more information on Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores, visit <https://www.fitchratings.com/topics/esg/products#esg-relevance-scores>.

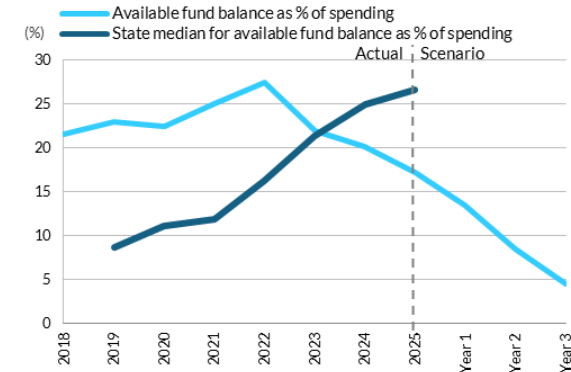
Additional information is available on [www.fitchratings.com](http://www.fitchratings.com).

State Revenues and Expenditures in Unaddressed Stress



Source: Fitch Ratings, State of Indiana Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports

Available Fund Balance as % of Spending in Unaddressed Stress



Source: Fitch Ratings, State of Indiana Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports

Scenario Parameters		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
GDP assumption (% change)		-1.0	0.5	2.0
Expenditure assumption (% change)		2.5	2.5	2.5
Revenue output (% change)	Minimum y1 stress: -1	-3.9	0.1	4.0
State median (%)	Case used: Moderate	-2.7	0.8	4.3

Revenues, expenditures and net change in fund balance	Actuals										Scenario output		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<b>Expenditures</b>													
Total expenditures (\$ mil.)	31,917	33,132	33,686	35,490	38,182	43,368	47,143	51,252	51,960	53,225	54,556	55,920	57,318
Change in total expenditures (%)	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.4	7.6	13.6	8.7	8.7	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
State expenditures (\$ mil.)	18,797	19,830	20,304	21,133	21,477	22,074	24,618	28,382	29,311	30,093	30,845	31,617	32,407
Change in state expenditures (%)	2.1	5.5	2.4	4.1	1.6	2.8	11.5	15.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
<b>Revenues</b>													
Total revenues (\$ mil.)	31,889	32,576	33,877	36,470	38,553	45,764	49,010	51,523	51,269	53,259	52,675	53,292	55,065
Change in total revenues (%)	5.1	2.2	4.0	7.7	5.7	18.7	7.1	5.1	-0.5	3.9	-1.1	1.2	3.3
Federal revenues (\$ mil.)	13,120	13,302	13,382	14,358	16,705	21,295	22,525	22,871	22,649	23,132	23,711	24,303	24,911
Change in federal revenues (%)	10.7	1.4	0.6	7.3	16.3	27.5	5.8	1.5	-1.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
State revenues (\$ mil.)	18,769	19,274	20,496	22,112	21,848	24,469	26,485	28,653	28,621	30,127	28,964	28,988	30,154
Change in state revenues (%)	1.5	2.7	6.3	7.9	-1.2	12.0	8.2	8.2	-0.1	5.3	-3.9	0.1	4.0
Excess of revenues over expenditures (\$ mil.)	-28	-556	191	980	371	2,396	1,867	271	-690	34	-1,881	-2,628	-2,252
Total other financing sources (\$ mil.)	9	477	217	7	5	5	148	59	31	25	54	63	47
Net change in fund balance (\$ mil.)	-19	-78	408	987	375	2,401	2,015	330	-659	59	-1,827	-2,565	-2,206
Available Fund Balance (\$ mil.)	6,770	6,706	7,278	8,139	8,562	10,880	12,953	11,281	10,473	9,170	7,343	4,778	2,572
Total expenditures (%)	21.2	20.2	21.6	22.9	22.4	25.1	27.5	22.0	20.2	17.2	13.5	8.5	4.5
State expenditures (%)	36.0	33.8	35.8	38.5	39.9	49.3	52.6	39.7	35.7	30.5	23.8	15.1	7.9
Total revenues (%)	21.2	20.6	21.5	22.3	22.2	23.8	26.4	21.9	20.4	17.2	13.9	9.0	4.7
State revenues (%)	36.1	34.8	35.5	36.8	39.2	44.5	48.9	39.4	36.6	30.4	25.4	16.5	8.5

N.A. - Not applicable. Notes: Scenario analysis represents an unaddressed stress on issuer finances. Fitch's scenario analysis assumes the GDP and expenditure growth sequence shown in the *Scenario Parameters* section. For further details see Fitch's "U.S. Public Finance State Governments and Territories Rating Criteria."  
Source: Fitch Ratings, State of Indiana Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports

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