New America

EDUCATION & WORK

CONNECTICUT

External Threats to the State Budget and Education Spending

Federal spending cuts, whether or not they target education directly, may reduce the resources available for state priorities. As federal support for social safety net programs like Medicaid and SNAP diminishes, states will need to take on those costs or allow residents to lose benefits. Maintaining current benefit levels will require the state to either raise revenues or take funds away from other areas of state spending, like education.

1. How do federal health care spending cuts threaten the state budget?

Direct Threats:

- Between 100,000 and 200,000 Connecticut residents are expected to lose health insurance, primarily due to new administrative barriers like six-month eligibility renewals.[1] Fewer Medicaid enrollees will mean less federal funding.
- A new cap on state tax rates for health care providers constrains the state's ability to finance its share of Medicaid spending. Any cut to spending would reduce federal matching funds.
- These factors together mean an estimated $11 billion less in federal funds over 10 years,[2] roughly equal to the cost of covering 130,000 Medicaid enrollees each year.[3]
- The Office of the State Comptroller estimates that Medicaid provisions in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) will cost Connecticut $20 to $50 million in new administrative costs.[4]
- Connecticut has committed $115 million through June 2027 as an emergency response fund to the expiration of the Affordable Care Act Marketplace (ACA) advanced premium tax credits.[5]

Indirect Threats:

- Medicaid has a multiplier effect, as increased health sector employment and improved financial well-being for beneficiaries generate state tax revenue.[6] Funding reductions may lead to job losses, decreased state GDP, lower state credit ratings, and loss of tax revenues.[7]
- In 2026, Connecticut stands to lose an estimated $164 million in GDP, $14 million in tax revenue, and over 1,000 jobs as downstream impacts of ACA tax credit expiration.[8]
- These economic impacts may lead to job loss and other financial pressures for families, which could leave the state education budget squeezed between decreased revenues and an increased number of high-need students.

2. How do federal SNAP cuts threaten the state budget?

Direct Threats:

- Starting in 2027, Connecticut will be responsible for an increased share of the administrative costs associated with SNAP. In 2028, the state must also cover a portion of benefit costs. Connecticut could face an estimated annual increase of nearly $174 million in its state cost share, equivalent to a 217 percent increase in SNAP's current share of the state budget.[9] At Connecticut's average SNAP benefit level, this increase is equivalent to a full year of food assistance for 76,000 people.

Indirect Threats:

- SNAP cuts may contribute to an economic downturn. The USDA estimates that every $1 billion the government spends on SNAP benefits generates $1.54 billion for the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and leads to 13,560 additional jobs.[10] SNAP cuts will likely mean lost jobs and decreased GDP, reducing state revenues.
- Economic challenges associated with cuts may lead to increased student need as families experience job loss and other financial pressures. The state's funding formula might have to support more high-need students just as revenues are declining.[11]
- SNAP cuts threaten automatic student eligibility for free meals.[12] To maintain the same level of free meal provision, the state and/or districts may have to increase spending either on administrative costs (for individual school meal applications) or on the meals themselves.

3. How do potential federal education funding cuts threaten state education spending?

Threats to state education budgets are indirect.

- Five percent of Connecticut's education revenue (excluding COVID aid) came from federal sources in 2023, below the national average of 8.8 percent.[13] Most federal funding is provided directly to public school districts, largely through child nutrition programs, Title I, and IDEA.[14]
- Since federal funds are substantially directed toward high-need, low-income districts, these districts will be less able to meet student needs without additional state support.[15]
- Schools will still be legally obligated to provide certain services, such as appropriate language instruction for English learners, even if federal funding is cut. The state may have to increase outlays to help districts maintain required services.

Notes

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