



**THE TRUTH**

Money Needed to Pay Bills

- \$56.6 billion

Taxpayer Burden™

- \$17,000

Financial Grade

**D**

Ranking

**39 out of 50**

**Michigan in Poor Fiscal Health Prior to Pandemic**



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**Financial State of Michigan**

This report shows that Michigan went into the coronavirus pandemic in poor fiscal health, and it will probably come out of the crisis even worse. Based upon the state’s latest audited financial report, which is dated before the crisis began, Michigan had a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$17,000, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Michigan’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that left the state with a debt burden of \$56.6 billion. That burden equates to \$17,000 for every state taxpayer. Michigan’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the \$133.9 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state did not fund \$41.4 billion in pension and \$17.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Michigan did not have enough money set aside to weather the current pandemic and fluctuations in the market. According to rough estimates by Truth in Accounting, Michigan is projected to lose \$9 billion in revenue as a result of this crisis. The uncertainty surrounding this crisis makes it impossible to determine how much will be needed to maintain government services and benefits, but Michigan’s overall debt will most likely increase.

The data included in this report is derived from the state of Michigan’s 2019 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports. To compare states’ financial information go to Data-Z.org.

**Michigan Financial Breakdown**

**Fast Facts**

- Michigan had \$29.1 billion available to pay \$85.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$56.6 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$17,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would have to pay \$17,000 in future taxes for which they would receive no related services or benefits.

**THE STATE’S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS**

Total assets	\$74,402,295,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$28,957,003,000
Restricted assets	-\$16,332,856,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$29,112,436,000
Minus: Total bills	-\$85,686,856,000
Money available (needed) to pay bills	-\$56,574,420,000
Each taxpayer’s share of this debt	-\$17,000

**BILLS THE STATE ACCUMULATED**

Bonds	\$19,362,700,000
Other liabilities	\$12,108,073,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$4,520,890,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$41,413,250,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$17,323,723,000
Total bills	\$85,686,856,000

**Grade:**

**D**

Bottom line: Michigan needed \$17,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it received a “D” for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting’s grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$5,000 and \$20,000 receives a “D.”

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