



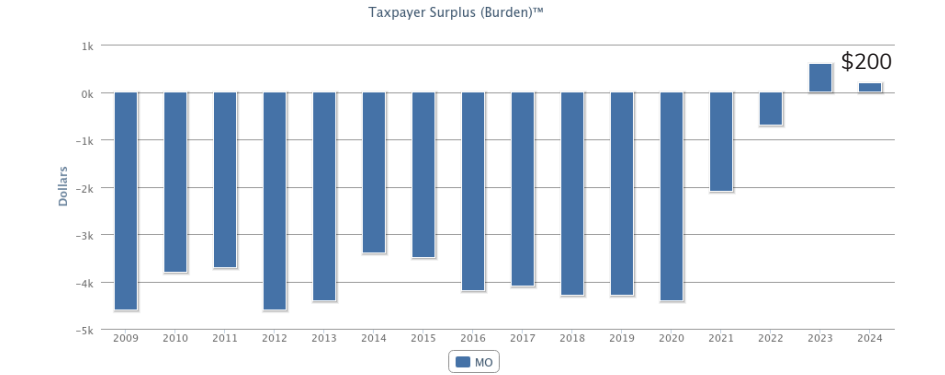


Missouri's Financial Breakdown

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$315.2 million	
Taxpayer Surplus	\$200	
Ranking (Out of 50)	24	
Financial Grade	B	

Although Missouri had less money available in 2024 than the year before, it still ended the year with \$315.2 million more than needed to pay its bills. This resulted in a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$200 and earned the state a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

The decline in available funds to pay bills partly reflects increases in resources allocated to capital and restricted assets. Capital assets—such as infrastructure, land, and software—are not easily converted to cash. Restricted funds are legally or programmatically earmarked for specific uses, including education, transportation, debt service, and federally funded programs. While these resources are valuable, they are not readily accessible for general expenses, contributing to the overall reduction in flexible, spendable funds.



Temporary pandemic-related programs increased Missouri's federal funding starting in 2020, helping provide money to pay its bills. As these programs end and national fiscal pressures rise, federal grants and contributions may return to 2019 levels adjusted for inflation. If that happens, Missouri could lose \$6.5 billion in federal funding, which is nearly 16 percent of estimated expenses for the state's primary government. This shortfall could strain the state's ability to maintain services, meet obligations, and balance its budget.

The data in this report is derived from Missouri's audited 2024 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.

Missouri's Financial Facts

- FACT #1:** Missouri had \$24.9 billion available to pay \$24.6 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:** The outcome was a \$315.2 million surplus, which breaks down to \$200 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:** Missouri may lose \$6.5 billion in federal funding (16 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

The State's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$80,088,357,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$43,541,232,000
Restricted Assets	-\$11,618,058,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$24,929,067,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$24,613,869,000
Money Available to Pay Bills	\$315,198,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus	\$200

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$4,013,346,000
Other Liabilities	\$11,123,932,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$3,925,096,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$10,960,890,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$2,440,797,000
Total Bills	\$24,613,869,000

Grade:
B

Bottom line: Missouri had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received a “B” grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting’s grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999 is given a “B” grade.



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