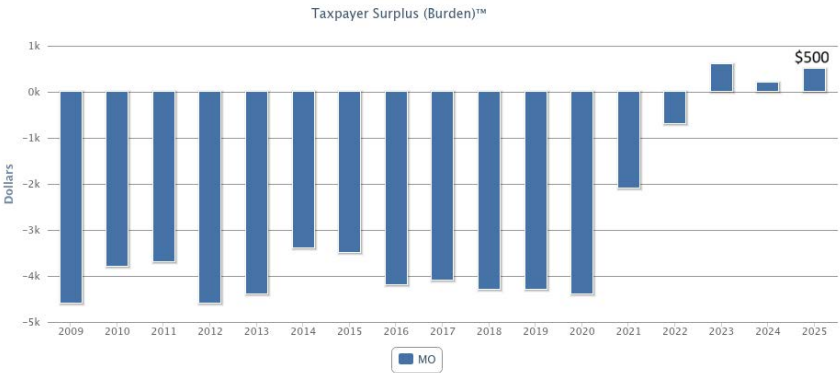


MISSOURI'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$1.1 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	25
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$500	Financial Grade	B

In 2025, Missouri's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$1.1 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$500, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting.

For the third consecutive year, Missouri maintained a positive financial condition, supported primarily by increased tax revenues and reduced long-term liabilities. Bonds payable declined by \$448.9 million (22.2 percent). However, unfunded pension liabilities decreased by only 4 percent despite strong investment returns. This limited reduction was attributable to rising salaries and cost-of-living adjustments for retired members, which exceeded assumptions and offset gains in investment income.



Missouri received approximately \$23.4 billion in federal grants, which represented 47 percent of its revenue. The federal government mandates that entities receiving significant federal funds undergo a Single Audit. These audits are intended to be the taxpayers' first line of defense against potential fraud and abuse. As of September 1, 2026, Missouri had not released its Single Audit.

The data in this report is derived from Missouri's audited 2025 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

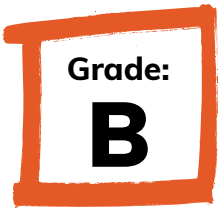
FACT #1: Missouri had \$24.4 billion available to pay \$23.3 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$1.1 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$500 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Missouri maintained a positive financial condition, supported by higher tax revenues and lower liabilities, with only a modest reduction in pension liability.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$82,170,909,000	→ Total Assets
- \$45,247,127,000	→ Minus: Capital Assets
- \$12,541,803,000	→ Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$24,381,979,000	→ Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$23,301,642,000	→ Minus: Total Bills*
= \$1,080,337,000	→ Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers	
= \$500	→ Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$3,703,859,000	→ Bonds
+ \$10,492,391,000	→ Other Liabilities
- \$3,902,288,000	→ Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$10,503,221,000	→ Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$2,504,459,000	→ Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$23,301,642,000	→ Total Bills



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.