



## THE TRUTH

Money Needed to Pay Bills

**\$74 Billion**

Taxpayer Burden™

**\$28,100**

Financial Grade

**F**

Ranking

**46 out of 50**

## Massachusetts Remains in the Bottom Five



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### Financial State of Massachusetts

Massachusetts' latest financial report indicated the state's financial position improved in 2021 mostly due to a great deal of federal aid and dramatic increases in the value of pension system assets. But the state still needed \$74 billion to pay the bills it had accumulated. The resulting Taxpayer Burden™ was \$28,100, which represents each taxpayer's share of the state's debt. Therefore, the state earned an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Massachusetts' financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations. Record gains in the stock market in 2021 made funding levels of the state's pension system appear healthier than in 2020, but much of that improvement is fading. Markets have lost an average of 14% value in 2022. Although pension liabilities decreased by \$12.8 billion in 2021 due to the increase in investment value, much of the value increase is only on paper. Until the pension investments are sold, these liability decreases are not real. Given these facts, the state's overall debt situation will likely further deteriorate over the coming year.

Even with these reported increases in pension assets, Massachusetts had only set aside 69 cents for every dollar of promised pension benefits and 10 cents for every dollar of promised retiree health care benefits. If benefits and funding are not changed, future taxpayers will be burdened with paying the under-funded retirement promises.

The data included in this report is derived from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' 2021 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare state financial, demographic and economic information go to Data-Z.org.



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# Massachusetts' Financial Breakdown

## Fast Facts

- Massachusetts had \$41.5 billion available to pay \$115.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$74 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$28,100 per taxpayer.
- Massachusetts' overall financial condition improved primarily due to federal Covid funding, and \$7 billion in temporary and unrealized gains in pension investments.

## THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS

Total assets	\$103,235,190,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$53,853,728,000
Restricted assets	-\$7,922,275,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$41,459,187,000
Minus: Total bills*	-\$115,500,198,000
Money needed to pay bills	\$74,041,011,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	\$28,100

## \* BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

Bonds	\$56,841,163,000
Other liabilities	\$20,798,616,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$17,138,411,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$36,863,086,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$18,135,744,000
Total bills	\$115,500,198,000

### Grade:

# F

Bottom line: Massachusetts would need \$28,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than \$20,000 receives an "F"

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