



Mississippi Remains in Bottom 20

Financial State of Mississippi

Mississippi's financial condition worsened in 2022, leaving the state with insufficient money to pay its bills. The shortfall amounted to \$5.9 billion. Based upon the state's latest audited financial report for fiscal year 2022, it had a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$7,900, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Like many states, Mississippi's economic condition improved due to federal funding for COVID relief and increased tax collections attributed to taxpayers' pent-up tourism and purchasing demands. However, unfunded retirement obligations continue to plague Mississippi's ability to pay its bills.

Over the last two years, the value of Mississippi's pension investments has been subject to the volatility of the markets. In 2021 financial markets improved and the state's pension investments reported significant gains. Unfortunately, market conditions turned negative during fiscal year 2022, resulting in significant unrealized investment losses which in turn caused the amount of unfunded promised pension benefits to increase. This volatility highlights the risk to pension systems and taxpayers of fixed benefits that are partially funded by earnings from erratic markets.

The data included in this report is derived from Mississippi's 2022 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare prior years and other states' financial, demographic, and economic information, go to Data-Z.org.

Mississippi's Financial Breakdown

- Mississippi had \$11.4 billion available to pay \$17.2 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$5.9 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$7,900 per taxpayer.
- The Public Employees' Retirement System reported an investment gain of more than 32% in 2021, but this was followed by an 8.5% loss in 2022. The resulting increase in the system unfunded pension benefits also caused a deterioration in the state's overall financial condition.

The State's Bills Exceeded Its Assets

Total Assets	\$42,824,260,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$22,814,051,000
Restricted Assets	-\$8,653,286,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$11,356,923,000
Minus: Total Bills*	\$17,241,789,000
Money needed to pay bills	\$5,884,866,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	\$7,900

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$6,039,072,000
Other Liabilities	\$7,026,716,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$2,852,149,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$6,830,342,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$197,808,000
Total Bills	\$17,241,789,000

Grade:

D

Bottom line: Mississippi would need \$7,900 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its outstanding bills and received a "D" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$5,000 and \$20,000 is given a "D" grade.

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