



THE TRUTH

Money Needed to Pay Bills

\$2.1 Billion

Taxpayer Burden™

\$3,800

Financial Grade

C

Ranking

30 out of 50

New Hampshire Ranked No. 30 For Its Fiscal Health



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Financial State of New Hampshire

New Hampshire's latest financial report indicated the state's financial position improved in 2021 due to a great deal of federal aid and dramatic increases in the value of pension system assets. But the state still needed \$2.1 billion to pay the bills it had accumulated. The resulting Taxpayer Burden™ was \$3,800, which represents each taxpayer's share of the state's debt. Therefore, the state earned a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting.

New Hampshire's 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 \$398.1 million 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, New Hampshire had only set aside 72 cents for every dollar of promised pension benefits and one cent 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 State of New Hampshire's 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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New Hampshire's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- New Hampshire had \$3.5 billion available to pay \$5.6 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$2.1 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$3,800 per taxpayer.
- New Hampshire's overall financial condition improved mostly because business taxes doubled and federal Covid-related funding.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS

Total assets	\$11,710,577,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$5,629,097,000
Restricted assets	-\$2,565,892,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$3,515,588,000
Minus: Total bills*	-\$5,631,429,000
Money needed to pay bills	\$2,115,841,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	\$3,800

* BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

Bonds	\$1,566,357,000
Other liabilities	\$2,365,352,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$1,603,230,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$907,804,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$2,395,146,000
Total bills	\$5,631,429,000

Grade:

C

Bottom line: New Hampshire would need \$3,800 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$0 and \$4,900 receives a "C."

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