



## New Mexico's Finances Deteriorated

### Financial State of New Mexico

New Mexico's financial condition worsened in 2022, leaving the state with insufficient money to pay its bills. The shortfall amounted to \$5.2 billion. Based upon the state's latest audited financial report for fiscal year 2022, it had a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$8,500, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Like many states, New Mexico'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 New Mexico's ability to pay its bills.

Over the last two years, the value of New Mexico'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 New Mexico'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](http://Data-Z.org).

# New Mexico's Financial Breakdown

- New Mexico had \$14.3 billion available to pay \$19.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$5.2 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$8,500 per taxpayer.
- The Public Employees Retirement System reported an investment gain of more than 25% in 2021, but this was followed by a more than 3% 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	\$71,433,133,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$10,976,974,000
Restricted Assets	-\$46,168,587,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$14,287,572,000
Minus: Total Bills*	\$19,456,495,000
Money needed to pay bills	\$5,168,923,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	\$8,500

## \*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$6,727,343,000
Other Liabilities	\$7,878,049,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$2,359,001,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$6,293,320,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$916,784,000
Total Bills	\$19,456,495,000

**Grade:**

**D**

Bottom line: New Mexico would need \$8,500 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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