RANK

30 WASHINGTON

SUMMARY

On the basis of its solvency in five separate categories, Washington ranks 30th among the US states for fiscal health. Washington has between 1.33 and 2.48 times the cash needed to cover short-term obligations. Revenues exceed expenses by 4 percent, with an improving net position of \$229 per capita. In the long run, a net asset ratio of 0.02 indicates that Washington does not have any assets remaining after debts have been paid. Long-term liabilities are higher than the national average, at 64 percent of total assets, or \$8,169 per capita. Total unfunded pension liabilities that are guaranteed to be paid are \$134.26 billion, or 34 percent of state personal income. OPEB are \$13.75 billion, or 4 percent of state personal income.

2016 TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

STATE DEBT

	General Total primary obligation government bonds debt		State personal income	Ratio of debt to state personal income	Total primary debt per capita	
Washington	\$20.52 billion	\$25.89 billion	\$389.86 billion	6.6%	\$3,553	
National average	\$5.85 billion	\$12.65 billion	\$319.33 billion	3.7%	\$1,830	

PENSION LIABILITY

	Unfunded pension liability	Funded ratio	Market value of unfunded liability	Market value of funded liability ratio	
Washington	\$13.92 billion	84%	\$134.26 billion	36%	
National average	\$23.43 billion	73%	\$135.50 billion	32%	

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

	Total unfunded OPEB	Funded ratio
Washington	\$13.75 billion	0%
National average	\$14.51 billion	14%

- 1. Nebraska
- 2. South Dakota
- Tennessee
- 4. Florida
- Oklahoma
- 6. Wyoming
- 7. Idaho
- Utah
- 9. North Carolina
- 10. Nevada
- 11. Alaska
- 12. New Hampshire
- 13. Virginia
- 14. Alabama
- 15. Missouri
- 16. Montana
- 17. Kansas
- 18. Georgia
- 19. North Dakota
- 20. South Carolina
- 21. Indiana
- 22. Texas
- 23. Ohio
- 24. Minnesota
- 25. Arkansas
- 26. Wisconsin
- 27. Arizona
- 28. Colorado
- 29. Iowa

30. Washington

- 31. Oregon
- 32. Michigan
- 33. Maryland
- 34. Maine
- 35. Pennsylvania
- 36. Mississippi
- 37. Louisiana
- 38. Hawaii
- 39. Vermont
- 40. Rhode Island
- 41. New York
- 42. California
- 43. West Virginia
- 44. Delaware
- 45. New Mexico
- 46. Kentucky
- 47. Massachusetts
- 48. New Jersev
- 49. Connecticut
- 50. Illinois



		3.0
		2.0
19th budget solvency	•	1.0
19th trust fund solvency	>	US - avg
30th service-level solvency 36th long-run solvency 29th cash solvency	b	-1.0
		-2.0
distance fr	rom	-3.0

US average

(in standard deviations)

A

UNDERLYING RATIOS

	Cash ratio	Quick ratio	Current ratio	Operating ratio	Surplus (or deficit) per capita	Net asset ratio	Long-term liability ratio	Long-term liability per capita
Washington	1.33	2.05	2.48	1.04	\$229	0.02	0.64	\$8,169
National average	2.22	2.99	3.22	1.01	-\$72	-0.17	0.63	\$4,387
	Tax-to-ind ratio		Revenue-to- income ratio		ses-to- ie ratio	Pension-to-inc ratio	ome OPEE	3-to-income ratio
Washington	0.05		0.13	0.	13	0.34		0.04
National average	0.06		0.13	0.	13	0.43		0.04

KEY TERMS

- Cash solvency measures whether a state has enough cash to cover its shortterm bills, which include accounts payable, vouchers, warrants, and shortterm debt. (Washington ranks 29th.)
- Budget solvency measures whether a state can cover its fiscal year spending using current revenues. Did it run a shortfall during the year? (Washington ranks 19th.)
- **Long-run solvency** measures whether a state has a hedge against large long-term liabilities. Are enough assets available to cushion the state from potential shocks or long-term fiscal risks? (Washington ranks 36th.)
- **Service-level solvency** measures how high taxes, revenues, and spending are when compared to state personal income. Do states have enough "fiscal slack"? If spending commitments demand more revenues, are states in a good position to increase taxes without harming the economy? Is spending high or low relative to the tax base? (Washington ranks 30th.)
- **Trust fund solvency** measures how much debt a state has. How large are unfunded pension liabilities and OPEB liabilities compared to the state personal income? (Washington ranks 19th.)

For a complete explanation of the methodology used to calculate Washington's fiscal health rankings, see Eileen Norcross and Olivia Gonzalez, "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition, 2018 Edition" (Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, October 2018).