40 RHODE ISLAND

SUMMARY

On the basis of its solvency in five separate categories, Rhode Island ranks 40th among the US states for fiscal health. Rhode Island has between 1.13 and 2.02 times the cash needed to cover short-term obligations. Revenues exceed expenses by 3 percent, with an improving net position of \$225 per capita. In the long run, Rhode Island's negative net asset ratio of 0.49 points to the use of debt and unfunded obligations. Long-term liabilities are higher than the national average, at 90 percent of total assets, or \$5,717 per capita. Total unfunded pension liabilities that are guaranteed to be paid are \$21.69 billion, or 40 percent of state personal income. OPEB are \$0.64 billion, or 1 percent of state personal income.

2016 TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

STATE DEBT

	General obligation bonds	Total primary government debt	State personal income	Ratio of debt to state personal income	Total primary debt per capita
Rhode Island	\$1.05 billion	\$2.56 billion	\$54.49 billion	4.7%	\$2,420
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
Rhode Island	\$4.94 billion	61%	\$21.69 billion	27%
National average	\$23.43 billion	73%	\$135.50 billion	32%

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

	Total unfunded OPEB	Funded ratio	
Rhode Island	\$0.64 billion	18%	
National average	\$14.51 billion	14%	

- 1. Nebraska
- 2. South Dakota
- 3. Tennessee
- 4. Florida
- 5. Oklahoma
- 6. Wyoming
- 7. Idaho
- 8. Utah
- 9. North Carolina
- 10. Nevada
- 11. Alaska
- 12. New Hampshire
- 13. Virginia
- 14. Alabama
- 15. Missouri
- 16. Montana
- 17. Kansas
- 18. Georgia
- 10 N II D I
- 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 Virginia44. Delaware
- 44. Delaware
- 45. New Mexico
- 46. Kentucky
- 47. Massachusetts
- 48. New Jersey 49. Connecticut
- 50. Illinois



2.0

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
Rhode Island	1.13	1.84	2.02	1.03	\$225	-0.49	0.90	\$5,717
National average	2.22	2.99	3.22	1.01	-\$72	-0.17	0.63	\$4,387

	Tax-to-income ratio	Revenue-to- income ratio	Expenses-to- income ratio	Pension-to-income ratio	OPEB-to-income ratio
Rhode Island	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.40	0.01
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 short-

term bills, which include accounts payable, vouchers, warrants, and short-

Budget solvency measures whether a state can cover its fiscal year spend-

ing using current revenues. Did it run a shortfall during the year? (Rhode

- 21st budget ► solvency
- avg

 27th

 trust fund ▶
- solvency
- 39th
 service-level
 solvency
 43rd
 long-run
 solvency
 37th
 cash
 solvency

US

-1.0

-2.0

-3.0

• **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? (Rhode Island ranks 43rd.)

Island ranks 21st.)

term debt. (Rhode Island ranks 37th.)

- **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? (Rhode Island ranks 39th.)
- **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? (Rhode Island ranks 27th.)

distance from US average (in standard deviations) For a complete explanation of the methodology used to calculate Rhode Island'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).