



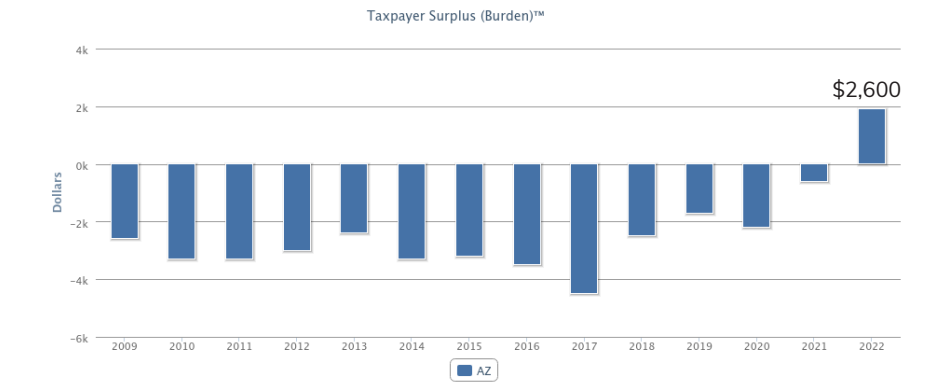


Arizona's Financial Breakdown

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Money Available to Pay Bills | \$6.3 billion |  |
| Taxpayer Surplus | \$2,600 |  |
| Ranking (Out of 50) | 21 |  |
| Financial Grade | B |  |

As of August 25, 2025, Arizona had not released its fiscal year 2024 annual financial report. Based upon the state's last audited financial report for the fiscal year 2023, it had a Taxpayer Surplus of \$2,600, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. At that time, Arizona had \$6.3 billion more than needed to pay its bills.

It is now more than 400 days past the state's fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and Arizona has not issued its financial report. Timely financial reporting is critical for transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making. If a corporation delayed its financials this long, it could face serious consequences such as regulatory penalties, stock exchange delisting, and loss of investor confidence. Unfortunately, states are not subject to the same enforcement, but such delays undermine public trust and limit effective oversight.



Temporary pandemic-related programs increased Arizona's federal funding since 2020, helping cover its bills. As these programs end and national fiscal pressures rise, federal grants and contributions may return to 2019 levels adjusted for inflation. Since Arizona has not issued its latest financial report, the full impact is unclear. However, based on the limited information available, Arizona could lose \$12.1 billion, nearly 18 percent of estimated expenses for its primary government, which may strain its ability to maintain services and balance the budget.

The data in this report is derived from Arizona's audited 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and its retirement systems' reports. To explore prior years or compare financial, demographic, and economic data across other states and cities, visit Data-Z.org.

Arizona's Financial Facts

- FACT #1:**
Arizona had \$25.5 billion available to pay \$19.2 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$6.3 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$2,600 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Arizona may lose \$12.1 billion in federal funding (18 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

The State's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total Assets | \$76,894,361,000 |
| Minus: Capital Assets | -\$35,384,291,000 |
| Restricted Assets | -\$16,035,196,000 |
| Assets Available to Pay Bills | \$25,474,874,000 |
| Minus: Total Bills* | -\$19,205,019,000 |
| Money Available to Pay Bills | \$6,269,855,000 |
| Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus | \$2,600 |

*Breakdown of Total Bills

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Bonds | \$5,776,254,000 |
| Other Liabilities | \$16,236,423,000 |
| Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets | -\$7,450,656,000 |
| Unfunded Pension Benefits | \$3,773,399,000 |
| Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits | \$869,599,000 |
| Total Bills | \$19,205,019,000 |

Grade:
B

Bottom line:
Arizona had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received a "B" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999 is given a "B" grade.



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