



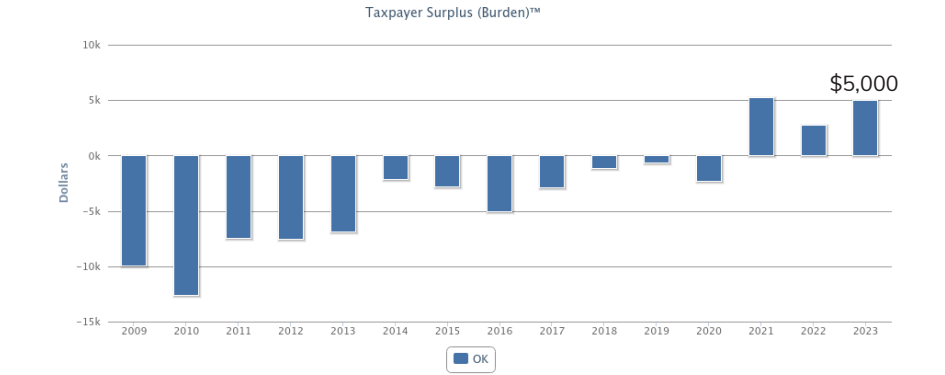


# Oklahoma's Financial Breakdown

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$5.7 billion	
Taxpayer Surplus	\$5,000	
Ranking (Out of 50)	16	
Financial Grade	B	

As of August 25, 2025, Oklahoma 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 \$5,000, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. At that time, Oklahoma had \$5.7 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 Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma'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 Oklahoma has not issued its latest financial report, the full impact is unclear. However, based on the limited information available, Oklahoma could lose \$6.5 billion, nearly 21 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 Oklahoma'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](https://Data-Z.org).

# Oklahoma's Financial Facts

- FACT #1:**  
Oklahoma had \$25.5 billion available to pay \$19.8 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**  
The outcome was a \$5.7 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$5,000 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**  
Oklahoma may lose \$6.5 billion in federal funding (21 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

## The State's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$65,155,381,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$25,155,409,000
Restricted Assets	-\$14,474,293,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$25,525,679,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$19,795,944,000
Money Available to Pay Bills	\$5,729,735,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus	\$5,000

## \*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$8,786,258,000
Other Liabilities	\$10,335,286,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$7,277,026,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$7,555,251,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$396,175,000
Total Bills	\$19,795,944,000

**Grade:**  
**B**

**Bottom line:**  
Oklahoma 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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