



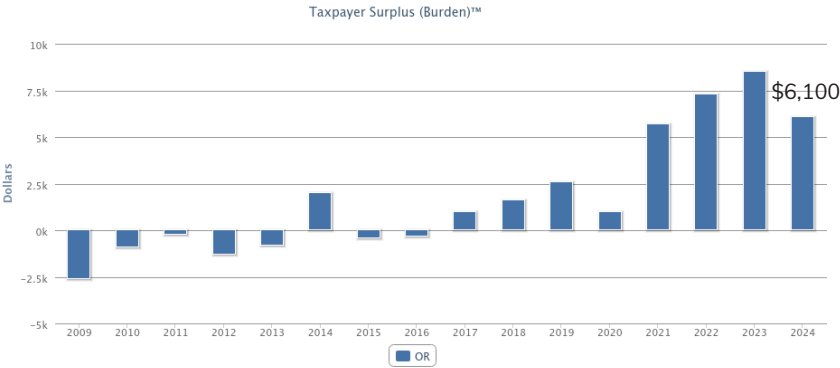


# Oregon's Financial Breakdown

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$9.4 billion	
Taxpayer Surplus	\$6,100	
Ranking (Out of 50)	14	
Financial Grade	B	

Although Oregon had less money available in 2024 than the year before, it still ended the year with \$9.4 billion more than needed to pay its bills. This resulted in a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$6,100 and earned the state a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Oregon’s reported revenues exceeded expenses by \$2.8 billion, but available funds to pay bills dropped by \$4.5 billion due to a delayed accounting correction. The state had not properly recorded a \$5.6 billion “kicker” tax credit refund in 2022 and 2023, overstating prior financial results. The state corrected the error by reducing beginning balances in 2024, but this approach makes it harder for the public to see the full impact of the mistake and raises concerns about financial transparency.



Temporary pandemic-related programs increased Oregon’s federal funding starting in 2020, helping provide money to pay its bills. As these programs end and national fiscal pressures rise, federal grants and contributions may return to 2019 levels adjusted for inflation. If that happens, Oregon could lose \$6 billion in federal funding, which is nearly 12 percent of estimated expenses for the state’s primary government. This shortfall could strain the state’s ability to maintain services, meet obligations, and balance its budget.

The data in this report is derived from Oregon’s audited 2024 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).

# Oregon's Financial Facts

- FACT #1:**  
Oregon had \$39.9 billion available to pay \$30.6 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**  
The outcome was a \$9.4 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$6,100 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**  
Oregon may lose \$6 billion in federal funding (12 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

## The State's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$81,339,316,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$27,095,862,000
Restricted Assets	-\$14,294,543,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$39,948,911,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$30,585,111,000
Money Available to Pay Bills	\$9,363,800,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus	\$6,100

## \*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$15,933,396,000
Other Liabilities	\$16,079,446,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$8,826,598,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$7,445,014,000
Overfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	-\$46,147,000
Total Bills	\$30,585,111,000

**Grade:**  
**B**

**Bottom line:**  
Oregon 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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