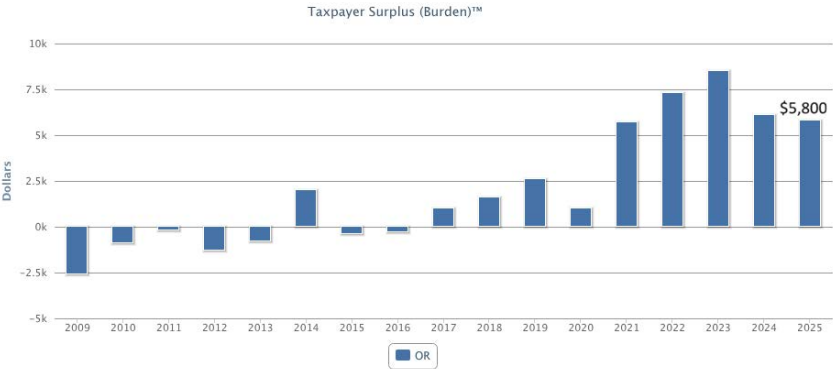


OREGON'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$8.9 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	16
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$5,800	Financial Grade	B

Although Oregon had less money available in 2025 than the year before, it still ended the year with \$8.9 billion more than needed to pay its bills. This resulted in a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$5,800, earning the state a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Revenues exceeded expenses, driven primarily by higher personal income tax collections, while rising Medicaid and human services costs continued to increase spending. However, the resulting increase in the state's money available to pay bills was largely offset as assets became more restricted, particularly for education. Despite contributions aligned with actuarial estimates and investment gains, the state's pension liability is not declining as interest on existing obligations continues to accrue and offset contributions.



Oregon received approximately \$24.6 billion in federal grants, which represented 38 percent of its revenue. The federal government mandates that entities receiving significant federal funds undergo a Single Audit. These audits are intended to be the taxpayers' first line of defense against potential fraud and abuse. The Oregon audit found widespread problems with financial oversight, staff review, outdated accounting procedures, and monitoring. These weaknesses increased financial errors, improper payments, failure to follow requirements, and weaker accountability for taxpayer and federal funds.

The data in this report is derived from Oregon's audited 2025 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.

OREGON'S FINANCIAL FACTS

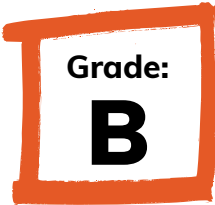
FACT #1: Oregon had \$40.5 billion available to pay \$31.7 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$8.9 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$5,800 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Oregon received 38 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$85,245,497,000	→ Total Assets
- \$28,656,637,000	→ Minus: Capital Assets
- \$16,039,350,000	→ Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$40,549,510,000	→ Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$31,674,378,000	→ Minus: Total Bills*
= \$8,875,132,000	→ Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers	
= \$5,800	→ Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$16,914,821,000	→ Bonds
+ \$16,106,519,000	→ Other Liabilities
- \$8,797,434,000	→ Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$7,495,009,000	→ Unfunded Pension Benefits
- \$44,537,000	→ Overfunded Retiree Health Care Ben-
= \$31,674,378,000	→ Total Bills



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.