

Where LP data is public

What 65 jurisdictions make public pension plans release about the private funds they hold, and where to find it.

1 Only 9 of 65 make a pension plan release each fund's returns.

They are California, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas. Elsewhere the law asks at most for fund names, cash flows or portfolio totals. No jurisdiction makes a pension plan release fund documents such as the limited partnership agreement (LPA); 34 let it withhold them.

2 Plans post far more than the law asks: 12,357 fund rows.

A fund row is one line naming a fund in a public body's published list. Rows are not unique funds: one fund held by three plans is three rows. 3,691 rows sit in 19 jurisdictions where no law makes anyone name each fund, so those lists can stop at any time.

3 Where nothing is posted, ask.

64 of 65 have a public records law (a right for anyone to ask a public body for its records); only Singapore has none. Texas shows why asking works: its statute names 16 items, such as commitment, IRR and fees, that must be released, yet no Texas plan posts a fund table.

Where to look first. The biggest public lists are in Oregon (731 rows; start with OPERF); Colorado (718 rows; start with Colorado PERA); Alaska (655 rows, mostly the Alaska Permanent Fund, a sovereign fund); Washington (607 rows; start with Washington State Investment Board); California (577 rows; start with CalPERS). Page 2 shows the next ten; the workbook links each plan's largest table. In the grid, dark cells are data you can download fund by fund; gold cells are data you must ask for.

What the law makes public bodies release, in 65 jurisdictions

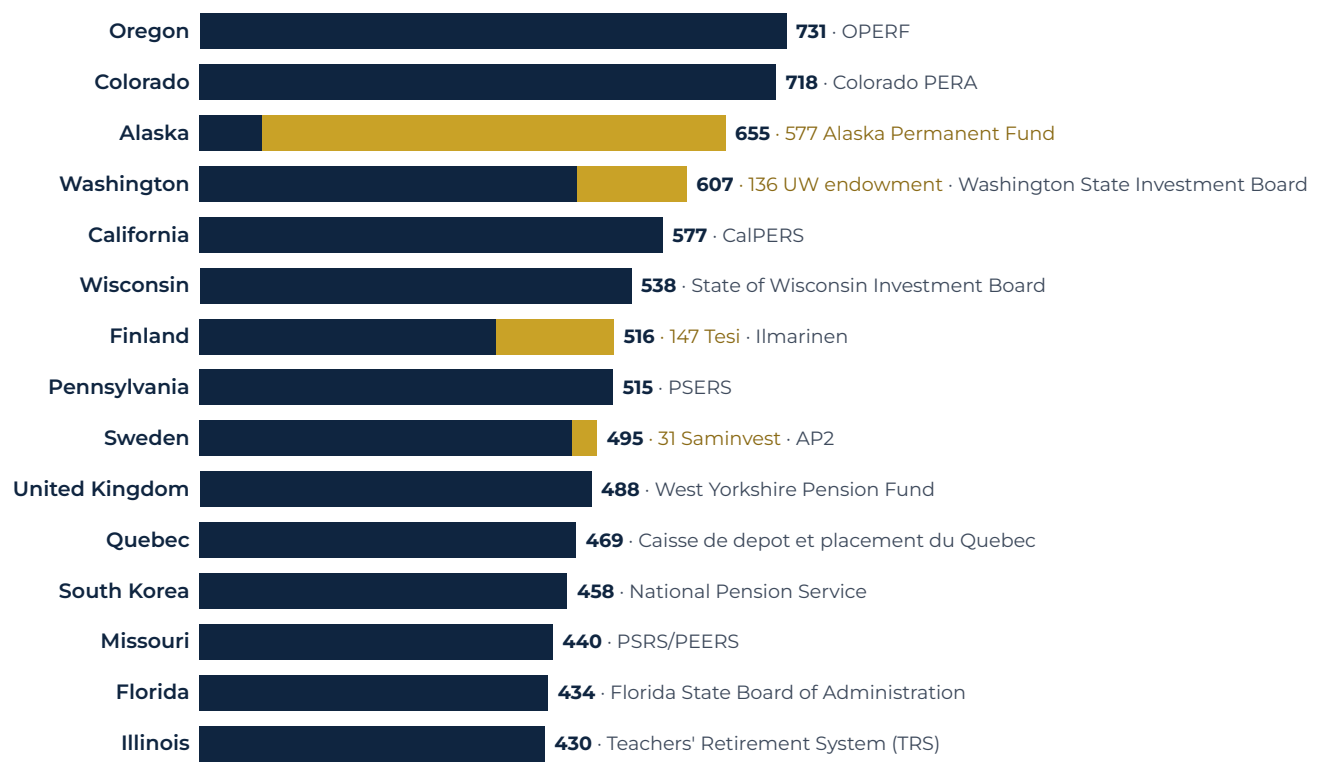
■ Must be published, fund by fund ■ Must be published, as a total ■ Must be released on request, fund by fund
■ Must be released on request, as a total ✕ Exempt: the law lets the body withhold it □ No duty found (may still be posted)
○ The fund itself files it on a public register

	Fund name	Commitment	Cash flows	Returns	Fees / carry	Eligibility	Documents	Fund rows
1. Each fund's returns must be released (9)								
Oregon							✕	731
California							✕	577
Pennsylvania							✕	515
Florida							✕	434
Illinois							✕	430
Minnesota							✕	312
Maine					✕		✕	275
South Carolina							✕	239
Texas						✕	✕	–
2. Some per-fund items; returns only in total (23)								
Colorado							✕	718
Washington							✕	607
Finland		○					○	516
South Korea		○					✕	458
Missouri							✕	440
Norway †		○	○			✕	○	362
New Jersey							✕	282
Arkansas								235
Ireland †		○			✕	✕	○	162
Washington, DC								126
Kansas								92
Wyoming							✕	91
Kentucky							✕	75
North Dakota								61
South Africa †							✕	54
South Dakota		✕		✕	✕	✕	✕	49
Arizona							✕	32
Brazil	○	○			○	○	○	22
Virginia							✕	19
Tennessee							✕	15
Georgia					✕	✕	✕	–
Indiana †							✕	–
Switzerland	○	○		○	○	○	○	–
3. Only portfolio totals must be released (18)								
Alaska							✕	655
Wisconsin								538
Sweden	○	○						495
United Kingdom								488
Quebec	○						✕	469
Oklahoma								303
Netherlands	○	○	○		○		○	224
Denmark	○	✕			✕	✕	○	209
Connecticut							✕	191
Montana								141
Nebraska								71
Iowa							✕	57
Maryland							✕	40
Japan	○							38
Vermont								29
Louisiana								20
Australia								–
West Virginia							✕	–
4. Nothing must be released by a public holder (15)								
New York								185
New Mexico								149
France	○	○			○		○	60
Luxembourg	○						○	36
Mississippi							✕	24
Utah	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	6
Alabama								–
Ontario	○	○				○	○	–
Delaware	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	–
Germany	○		○		○		○	–
Hong Kong	○	✕	✕	✕	✕		○	–
Idaho							✕	–
Massachusetts							✕	–
Nevada								–
Singapore	○							–

Rows: the 65 jurisdictions surveyed, grouped by what the law compels of a pension plan or other public holder, and sorted by fund rows (lines naming a fund in a public body's own published lists, posted by law or by choice). † Some duties bind a body that is not a pension plan (endowment, sovereign fund or state manager). Not yet surveyed, so unknown: Ohio, North Carolina, Michigan, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Zealand.

Where the fund rows are

The 15 jurisdictions with the most published fund rows. Together they hold 8,071 of the 12,357 rows. Dark: rows posted by pension plans. Gold: rows posted by other public bodies (our estimate). The name after each bar is the body behind the largest single table.



Across all 65 jurisdictions, about 1,440 rows (roughly 12%) come from public bodies that are not pension plans, such as sovereign funds, state funds of funds and one university endowment. This split is our estimate, built from the survey's notes on each table; some lists overlap. In Alaska, for example, the pension board's own list has 78 rows; the rest are the Alaska Permanent Fund's.

How to ask

- 1. Download first.** Where a plan posts a list, the workbook links its largest table, with the date it covers.
- 2. Then ask under the records law.** The workbook names the law for each jurisdiction. Ask only for the items the statute names: a refusal of a named item is then unlawful, not a judgement call.
- 3. Do not lead with documents.** LPAs, side letters and offering memoranda are exempt in 34 jurisdictions. A request for them is the one most likely to be refused.
- 4. Check who may ask.** Most US laws let any person ask. Some answer only residents or citizens: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and South Korea. A non-resident needs a local requester there.
- 5. For European and Asian funds, try the register.** In 17 jurisdictions the fund itself must file its name, and sometimes its founding documents, with a public register. That proves the fund exists. It does not say which plan holds it.

About this survey. Stargira read 586 legal instruments (statutes, regulations, constitutions and official opinions) and 300 published tables and reports between 2026-08-30 and 2026-10-27. Each verdict rests on the instrument itself, not on press or law-firm summaries. “Compelled” means an instrument names the item and says it must be published or released. This is research, not legal advice. The workbook *2026-10-28-where-lp-data-is-public.xlsx* has one row per jurisdiction with links; the full report explains the method.