

COMMUNITIES IN CRISIS

More than half of Illinois cities get “F” grades for local pensions

Ottawa

2019 Grade: F

In 2003, Ottawa’s police, fire and municipal pension funds already faced a shortfall of **\$9.4 million**. That meant every Ottawa household, on average, was on the hook for **\$1,249** in future taxes just to eliminate that shortfall.

Ottawa began contributing more money – taxpayer dollars – to pensions in an attempt to make the plans healthier. Over the next 16 years, city contributions increasingly crowded out spending for public safety, roads and other core services.

	2003	2019	Change
City (taxpayer) contributions to pensions	\$0.75 million	\$2.61 million	Up 3.5X
Share of city general budget for pensions	8.2%	15.5%	Up 1.9X

Despite the ramp-up in city payments over those 16 years, Ottawa’s pension debts didn’t decrease. Instead, they jumped by 4.1 times!

By 2019, the shortfall in Ottawa’s police, fire and municipal pension funds totaled **\$38.5 million**. That means each Ottawa household, on average, is now on the hook for **\$4,760** in debt.

Everyone loses under Ottawa’s pension crisis:



Taxpayers are tapped out

Ottawa residents are paying more and more into a broken system. City taxpayers in 2019 contributed 3.5 times more to pensions than in 2003, yet city debts are 4.1 times larger.



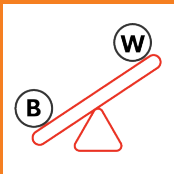
Pension costs are devouring the city’s budget

Ottawa pension contributions have grown to consume 15.5% of the city’s budget, up from 8.2% in 2003. That’s crowded out spending on public safety, roads and other core services.



Ottawa worker retirement security is collapsing

The health of Ottawa’s local pension plans have worsened despite those increased taxpayer contributions. In 2003, the plans had 70.9% of the money they needed. By 2019, that had dropped to just 52.5%.



Ottawa’s crisis will only get worse

Ottawa has fewer active government workers available to help pay for a growing number of retirees. In 2003, there were 1.11 active workers for every pensioner. By 2019, there were 0.93 active workers per pensioner.

2019 GRADE

F

2003 GRADE

D

Ottawa receives an "F" grade for its local pension crisis

Local officials handcuffed by state pension mandates.

Wirepoints quantified the negative impact of local pensions by examining the finances of Illinois' 175 largest cities from 2003 to 2019. The analysis was based on ten equally-weighted metrics. Cities were given an A through F grade based on a 100-point scale (10 points per metric).*

Ottawa received an "F" grade in 2019. The city's total score dropped from 68 in 2003 to 56 in 2019, a decline of 12 points.

Ottawa was one of 102 cities to receive an "F" grade in 2019.

175 Cities – Summary Scores			
Grade	Score	Number of cities	
		2003	2019
A	≥90	4	0
B	80-89	35	1
C	70-79	81	8
D	60-69	48	64
F	≤59	7	102

Ottawa Key Facts		
City demographics	2000	2019
Population	18,307	18,792
Households	7,512	8,097
Median household income	\$36,513	\$51,288
City budget	2003	2019
General revenues	\$9,192,529	\$16,867,435
Total revenues	\$18,211,668	\$41,996,639
Total property taxes	\$3,835,169	\$10,770,561
Pension health (police, fire & IMRF)	2003	2019
Total accrued liabilities (benefits owed)	\$32,251,151	\$81,135,877
Total pension assets	\$22,864,953	\$42,593,361
Funded ratio	70.9%	52.5%
Total pension shortfall	\$9,386,198	\$38,542,516
Per household	\$1,249	\$4,760
Active public safety workers	62	65
Public safety pension beneficiaries	56	70
City pension contributions	2003	2019
City contributions	\$751,410	\$2,611,499
Per household	\$100	\$323
Percentage of city's general budget	8.2%	15.5%
Employees' contributions	\$344,577	\$660,905

Ottawa Score				
Metric	2003	2019	2003	2019
1. Police pension funded ratio	69.4%	61.5%	6	6
2. Firefighter pension funded ratio	59.8%	37.2%	5	3
3. Municipal (IMRF) pension funded ratio	100.8%	82.3%	10	8
4. City pension debts per household as a percentage of median household income	3.4%	9.3%	8	6
5. City contributions per household as a percentage of median household income	0.27%	0.63%	8	7
6. City contributions as a percentage of total budget	4.1%	6.2%	7	5
7. Ratio of city contributions to employee contributions	2.18	3.95	7	5
8. Percentage surplus/shortfall in actuarially-required city contribution (Police & Fire only)	-25.6%	-18.7%	4	6
9. Asset-to-payout ratio (Police & Fire only)	16.3	11.9	8	6
10. Worker-to-beneficiary ratio (Police & Fire only)	1.11	0.93	5	4
Total score			68	56
Grade			D	F

*Wirepoints analyzed 175 of Illinois' largest cities, excluding Chicago, that have a local police, firefighter and municipal (IMRF) pension fund.

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