

# COMMUNITIES IN CRISIS

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

**Springfield**

**2019 Grade: F**

In 2003, Springfield’s police, fire and municipal pension funds already faced a shortfall of **\$148.7 million**. That meant every Springfield household, on average, was on the hook for **\$3,050** in future taxes just to eliminate that shortfall.

*Springfield 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	\$6.95 million	\$32.09 million	Up 4.6X
Share of city general budget for pensions	9.2%	27.6%	Up 3.0X

*Despite the ramp-up in city payments over those 16 years, Springfield’s pension debts didn’t decrease. Instead, they jumped by 2.9 times!*

By 2019, the shortfall in Springfield’s police, fire and municipal pension funds totaled **\$429.5 million**. That means each Springfield household, on average, is now on the hook for **\$8,430** in debt.

## Everyone loses under Springfield’s pension crisis:



### Taxpayers are tapped out

Springfield residents are paying more and more into a broken system. City taxpayers in 2019 contributed 4.6 times more to pensions than in 2003, yet city debts are 2.9 times larger.



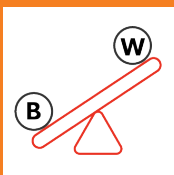
### Pension costs are devouring the city’s budget

Springfield pension contributions have grown to consume 27.6% of the city’s budget, up from 9.2% in 2003. That’s crowded out spending on public safety, roads and other core services.



### Springfield worker retirement security is collapsing

The health of Springfield’s local pension plans have worsened despite those increased taxpayer contributions. In 2003, the plans had 64.9% of the money they needed. By 2019, that had dropped to just 51.5%.



### Springfield’s crisis will only get worse

Springfield has fewer active government workers available to help pay for a growing number of retirees. In 2003, there were 1.39 active workers for every pensioner. By 2019, there were 0.90 active workers per pensioner.

2019 GRADE



2003 GRADE



# Springfield 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).\*

Springfield received an “F” grade in 2019. The city’s total score dropped from 67 in 2003 to 48 in 2019, a decline of 19 points.

Springfield was one of 102 cities to receive an “F” grade in 2019.

Springfield Key Facts		
<b>City demographics</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2019</b>
Population	111,454	115,888
Households	48,753	50,952
Median household income	\$39,388	\$54,648
<b>City budget</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2019</b>
General revenues	\$75,607,972	\$116,283,468
Total revenues	\$289,189,759	\$504,892,348
Total property taxes	\$20,149,235	\$28,478,202
<b>Pension health (police, fire &amp; IMRF)</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2019</b>
Total accrued liabilities (benefits owed)	\$424,025,164	\$885,204,840
Total pension assets	\$275,318,551	\$455,663,926
Funded ratio	64.9%	51.5%
Total pension shortfall	\$148,706,613	\$429,540,914
Per household	\$3,050	\$8,430
Active public safety workers	485	461
Public safety pension beneficiaries	350	512
<b>City pension contributions</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2019</b>
City contributions	\$6,950,555	\$32,092,811
Per household	\$143	\$630
Percentage of city’s general budget	9.2%	27.6%
Employees’ contributions	\$5,110,129	\$6,885,008

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

Springfield Score				
Metric	2003	2019	2003	2019
1. Police pension funded ratio	50.8%	51.4%	5	5
2. Firefighter pension funded ratio	48.1%	43.4%	4	4
3. Municipal (IMRF) pension funded ratio	87.2%	62.5%	8	6
4. City pension debts per household as a percentage of median household income	7.7%	15.4%	7	1
5. City contributions per household as a percentage of median household income	0.36%	1.15%	8	5
6. City contributions as a percentage of total budget	2.4%	6.4%	9	5
7. Ratio of city contributions to employee contributions	1.36	4.66	9	4
8. Percentage surplus/shortfall in actuarially-required city contribution (Police & Fire only)	-28.8%	-8.6%	4	8
9. Asset-to-payout ratio (Police & Fire only)	12.9	10.3	7	6
10. Worker-to-beneficiary ratio (Police & Fire only)	1.39	0.90	6	4
<b>Total score</b>			<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Grade</b>			<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>

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

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