

# COMMUNITIES IN CRISIS

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

**Dolton**

**2019 Grade: D**

In 2003, Dolton’s police, fire and municipal pension funds had a surplus of **\$2.2 million**.

*Dolton began contributing more money – taxpayer dollars – to pensions in an attempt to keep the plans healthy. 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 | \$0.58 million | \$1.72 million | Up 3.0X |
| Share of city general budget for pensions | 4.3%           | 7.9%           | Up 1.9X |

*Despite the ramp-up in city payments over those 16 years, Dolton’s pension health decreased.*

By 2019, the shortfall in Dolton’s police, fire and municipal pension funds totaled **\$25.4 million**. That means each Dolton household, on average, is now on the hook for **\$3,228** in debt.

## Everyone loses under Dolton’s pension crisis:



### Taxpayers are tapped out

Dolton residents are paying more and more into a broken system. City taxpayers in 2019 contributed 3.0 times more to pensions than in 2003, yet city debts have grown.



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

Dolton pension contributions have grown to consume 7.9% of the city’s budget, up from 4.3% in 2003. That’s crowded out spending on public safety, roads and other core services.



### Dolton worker retirement security is collapsing

The health of Dolton’s local pension plans have worsened despite those increased taxpayer contributions. In 2003, the plans had 106.2% of the money they needed. By 2019, that had dropped to just 65.5%.



### Dolton’s crisis will only get worse

Dolton has fewer active government workers available to help pay for a growing number of retirees. In 2003, there were 1.76 active workers for every pensioner. By 2019, there were 0.91 active workers per pensioner.

2019 GRADE



2003 GRADE



# Dolton receives a “D” 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).\*

Dolton received a “D” grade in 2019. The city’s total score dropped from 92 in 2003 to 64 in 2019, a decline of 28 points.

Dolton was one of 64 cities to receive a “D” grade in 2019.

| Dolton Key Facts                                |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| <b>City demographics</b>                        | <b>2000</b>  | <b>2019</b>  |
| Population                                      | 25,614       | 22,737       |
| Households                                      | 8,516        | 7,860        |
| Median household income                         | \$48,020     | \$46,614     |
| <b>City budget</b>                              | <b>2003</b>  | <b>2019</b>  |
| General revenues                                | \$13,646,407 | \$21,781,623 |
| Total revenues                                  | \$23,164,746 | \$38,292,745 |
| Total property taxes                            | \$5,511,137  | \$11,804,847 |
| <b>Pension health (police, fire &amp; IMRF)</b> | <b>2003</b>  | <b>2019</b>  |
| Total accrued liabilities (benefits owed)       | \$35,923,110 | \$73,532,219 |
| Total pension assets                            | \$38,165,647 | \$48,156,822 |
| Funded ratio                                    | 106.2%       | 65.5%        |
| Total pension shortfall                         | -\$2,242,532 | \$25,375,397 |
| Per household                                   | -\$263       | \$3,228      |
| Active public safety workers                    | 65           | 61           |
| Public safety pension beneficiaries             | 37           | 67           |
| <b>City pension contributions</b>               | <b>2003</b>  | <b>2019</b>  |
| City contributions                              | \$581,138    | \$1,718,973  |
| Per household                                   | \$68         | \$219        |
| Percentage of city’s general budget             | 4.3%         | 7.9%         |
| Employees’ contributions                        | \$496,588    | \$581,835    |

| 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  |

| Dolton Score   |        |        |           |           |
|--|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Metric   | 2003   | 2019   | 2003      | 2019      |
| 1. Police pension funded ratio   | 93.2%  | 62.1%  | 9         | 6         |
| 2. Firefighter pension funded ratio  | 116.0% | 54.3%  | 10        | 5         |
| 3. Municipal (IMRF) pension funded ratio   | 132.5% | 139.6% | 10        | 10        |
| 4. City pension debts per household as a percentage of median household income                 | -0.5%  | 6.9%   | 10        | 7         |
| 5. City contributions per household as a percentage of median household income                 | 0.14%  | 0.47%  | 9         | 8         |
| 6. City contributions as a percentage of total budget  | 2.5%   | 4.5%   | 9         | 7         |
| 7. Ratio of city contributions to employee contributions                                       | 1.17   | 2.95   | 9         | 6         |
| 8. Percentage surplus/shortfall in actuarially-required city contribution (Police & Fire only) | -7.6%  | -24.2% | 8         | 5         |
| 9. Asset-to-payout ratio (Police & Fire only)  | 39.6   | 11.7   | 10        | 6         |
| 10. Worker-to-beneficiary ratio (Police & Fire only)   | 1.76   | 0.91   | 8         | 4         |
| <b>Total score</b>   |        |        | <b>92</b> | <b>64</b> |
| <b>Grade</b>   |        |        | <b>A</b>  | <b>D</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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