

# COMMUNITIES IN CRISIS

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

**Batavia**

**2019 Grade: D**

In 2003, Batavia’s police, fire and municipal pension funds already faced a shortfall of **\$9.8 million**. That meant every Batavia household, on average, was on the hook for **\$1,167** in future taxes just to eliminate that shortfall.

*Batavia 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	\$1.44 million	\$3.93 million	Up 2.7X
Share of city general budget for pensions	7.7%	14.0%	Up 1.8X

*Despite the ramp-up in city payments over those 16 years, Batavia’s pension debts didn’t decrease. Instead, they jumped by 4.8 times!*

By 2019, the shortfall in Batavia’s police, fire and municipal pension funds totaled **\$47.4 million**. That means each Batavia household, on average, is now on the hook for **\$4,815** in debt.

## Everyone loses under Batavia’s pension crisis:



### Taxpayers are tapped out

Batavia residents are paying more and more into a broken system. City taxpayers in 2019 contributed 2.7 times more to pensions than in 2003, yet city debts are 4.8 times larger.



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

Batavia pension contributions have grown to consume 14.0% of the city’s budget, up from 7.7% in 2003. That’s crowded out spending on public safety, roads and other core services.



### Batavia worker retirement security is collapsing

The health of Batavia’s local pension plans have worsened despite those increased taxpayer contributions. In 2003, the plans had 74.2% of the money they needed. By 2019, that had dropped to just 61.5%.



### Batavia’s crisis will only get worse

Batavia has fewer active government workers available to help pay for a growing number of retirees. In 2003, there were 3.25 active workers for every pensioner. By 2019, there were 1.21 active workers per pensioner.

2019 GRADE

**D**

2003 GRADE

**B**

# Batavia 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).\*

Batavia received a "D" grade in 2019. The city's total score dropped from 85 in 2003 to 68 in 2019, a decline of 17 points.

Batavia was one of 64 cities to receive a "D" 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

Batavia Key Facts		
City demographics	2000	2019
Population	23,866	26,250
Households	8,411	9,834
Median household income	\$68,656	\$93,789
City budget	2003	2019
General revenues	\$18,735,642	\$28,195,493
Total revenues	\$54,112,468	\$109,232,892
Total property taxes	\$4,610,601	\$8,783,724
Pension health (police, fire & IMRF)	2003	2019
Total accrued liabilities (benefits owed)	\$37,996,520	\$123,061,156
Total pension assets	\$28,177,663	\$75,710,665
Funded ratio	74.2%	61.5%
Total pension shortfall	\$9,818,858	\$47,350,491
Per household	\$1,167	\$4,815
Active public safety workers	65	64
Public safety pension beneficiaries	20	53
City pension contributions	2003	2019
City contributions	\$1,443,747	\$3,933,682
Per household	\$172	\$400
Percentage of city's general budget	7.7%	14.0%
Employees' contributions	\$612,232	\$1,063,398

Batavia Score				
Metric	2003	2019	2003	2019
1. Police pension funded ratio	62.9%	53.1%	6	5
2. Firefighter pension funded ratio	70.1%	63.8%	7	6
3. Municipal (IMRF) pension funded ratio	92.2%	76.1%	9	7
4. City pension debts per household as a percentage of median household income	1.7%	5.1%	9	7
5. City contributions per household as a percentage of median household income	0.25%	0.43%	8	8
6. City contributions as a percentage of total budget	2.7%	3.6%	9	8
7. Ratio of city contributions to employee contributions	2.36	3.70	7	5
8. Percentage surplus/shortfall in actuarially-required city contribution (Police & Fire only)	2.8%	-7.7%	10	8
9. Asset-to-payout ratio (Police & Fire only)	29.4	15.5	10	8
10. Worker-to-beneficiary ratio (Police & Fire only)	3.25	1.21	10	6
<b>Total score</b>			<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Grade</b>			<b>B</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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