



THE TRUTH

Money Needed to Pay Bills

-\$1.9 billion

Taxpayer Burden™

-\$18,200

Financial Grade

D

Ranking

66 out of 75

Cincinnati's Finances Worsened Despite Federal Aid



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Financial State of Cincinnati, OH

Despite receiving support from COVID relief grants and other federal programs, Cincinnati remained in poor fiscal shape during the onset of the pandemic. Based upon the city's fiscal year 2020 audited financial report, Cincinnati had a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$18,200, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Cincinnati's elected officials have repeatedly made financial decisions that left the city with a debt burden of \$1.9 billion. That burden came to \$18,200 for every city taxpayer. Cincinnati's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. The city had set aside only 63 cents for every dollar of promised pension benefits and 69 cents for every dollar of promised retiree health care benefits.

Cincinnati did not have enough money set aside to weather the pandemic and the city has been in poor fiscal shape for years. Like all other cities, Cincinnati received federal assistance from the CARES Act and other COVID-19 related grants which came with stipulations on how the money could be spent. Also, the city has not been properly funding its pension and retiree health care promises which places a burden on future taxpayers.

The data included in this report is derived from the city of Cincinnati's 2020 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare prior years and other city financial, demographic, and economic information go to Data-Z.org.

Cincinnati's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- Cincinnati had \$584.2 million available to pay \$2.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$1.9 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$18,200 per taxpayer.
- Cincinnati's overall financial condition worsened by \$358 million mostly because the city's retirement system experienced poor investment returns and the plan is set to run out of assets for current employees and retirees in 2046.

THE CITY'S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS

Total assets	\$4,154,115,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$2,758,194,000
Restricted assets	-\$811,770,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$584,151,000
Minus: Total bills	-\$2,464,034,000
Money available (needed) to pay bills	-\$1,879,883,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	-\$18,200

BILLS THE CITY ACCUMULATED

Bonds	\$1,233,103,000
Other liabilities	\$617,785,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$1,097,414,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$1,498,856,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$211,704,000
Total bills	\$2,464,034,000

Grade:

D

Bottom line: Cincinnati would need \$18,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$5,000 and \$20,000 receives a "D" grade.

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