

# Fort Worth

## The Truth



Money Needed to Pay Bills  
**\$2.1 billion**



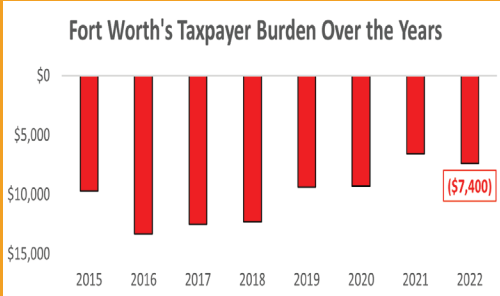
Taxpayer Burden™  
**\$7,400**



Financial Grade  
**D**



Ranking  
**56 out of 75**



## Financial State of Fort Worth

Fort Worth's financial condition continued to worsen by \$290.4 million, with a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$7,400, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting.

According to the city's 2022 financial report, the city continued to spend federal COVID-19 relief funds, and as the U.S. economy reopened, the city took in additional tax revenue. Such economic gains were offset by increases in the city's pension liability. Over the past few years, investment market values have swung dramatically. In 2022, this volatility negatively impacted the city's pension investments and its financial condition, which demonstrates the risk to taxpayers when their city offers defined pension benefits to its employees.

Fort Worth had set aside only 50 cents for every dollar of promised pension benefits and only 11 cents for every dollar of promised retiree health care benefits.

It is important to note that continued market fluctuations, changing investment values, decreased COVID relief funds, and a stabilizing economy that may slow tax collections, could worsen Fort Worth's financial health further. City officials should try to reduce the Taxpayer Burden by following the recommendations in our 2024 Financial State of the Cities report which would bring greater transparency and accountability to city finances.

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[www.truthinaccounting.org](http://www.truthinaccounting.org) | [www.data-z.org](http://www.data-z.org)



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The data included in this report is derived from Fort Worth's 2022 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare prior years and other cities' financial, demographic, and economic information, go to [Data-Z.org](http://Data-Z.org).

# Fort Worth's Financial Breakdown

## Fast Facts

- Fort Worth had \$2.8 billion available to pay \$4.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$2.1 billion shortfall, an increase of \$290.4 million from the prior year, and a burden of \$7,400 per taxpayer.
- Fort Worth received COVID-19 relief funds and increased tax collections, but unfunded pension promises increased significantly due in part to lower valuations on its pension investments.

## The City's Bills Exceeded Its Assets

Total Assets	\$10,348,216,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$7,249,903,000
Restricted Assets	-\$285,248,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$2,813,065,000
Minus: Total Bills*	\$4,914,947,000
Money needed to pay bills	\$2,101,882,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	\$7,400

## \*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$2,013,465,000
Other Liabilities	\$1,386,211,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$1,883,783,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$2,535,046,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$864,008,000
Total Bills	\$4,914,947,000

### Grade:

**D**

Bottom line: Fort Worth would need \$7,400 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its outstanding bills and received a "D" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$5,000 and \$20,000 is given a "D" grade.

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