

Financial State of Seattle

Seattle's financial condition worsened by \$697.4 million, resulting in a Taxpayer Burden[™] of \$2,600, and earning it a "C" 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.

Seattle had set aside only 81 cents for every dollar of promised pension benefits and no money set aside for 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 Seattle'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.

February 2024	www.truthinaccounting.org www.data-z.org	Daniels College of Business UNIVERSITY OF DERVER School of Accountancy
---------------	--	--

The data included in this report is derived from Seattle'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.

Seattle's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- Seattle had \$3.9 billion available to pay \$4.6 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$722.7 million shortfall, an increase of \$697.4 million from the prior year, and a burden of \$2,600 per taxpayer.
- Seattle received COVID-19 relief funds and increased tax collections, but due in part to lower valuations on pension investments, its unfunded pension promises increased significantly.

The City's Bills Exceeded Its Assets

Total Assets	\$18,207,789,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$12,975,634,000
Restricted Assets	-\$1,337,202,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$3,894,953,000
Minus: Total Bills*	\$4,617,659,000
Money needed to pay bills	\$722,706,000
Each taxpayer's share of this burden	\$2,600

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$5,810,907,000
Other Liabilities	\$2,441,315,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$5,528,190,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$1,356,115,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$537,512,000
Total Bills	\$4,617,659,000

Grade:	Bottom line: Seattle would need \$2,600 from each of its taxpayers
С	to pay all of its outstanding bills and received a "C" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$0 and \$4,999 is given a "C" grade.

Truth in Accounting is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit committed to educating and empowering you with understandable, reliable, and transparent government financial information so you can be a knowledgeable participant in your government and its budget process.