

Oklahoma City, OK

Finances Improved with Federal Aid

The Truth

Money Available to Pay Future Bills **\$611.8 million**

Taxpayer Surplus™ **\$3,200**

Financial Grade **B**

Ranking **12 out of 75**



Financial State of Oklahoma City

While it appeared that Oklahoma City bettered its standing from 2020, the data can be deceiving. Based upon the city's latest audited financial report for fiscal year 2021, Oklahoma City had \$611.8 million available to pay future bills. The resulting surplus was \$3,200 for each Oklahoma City taxpayer, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Importantly, the improvement included increases in the market value of pension assets, which are not considered spendable except to pay pension benefits.

The \$611.8 million available to pay Oklahoma City's bills is an upgrade over last year's report. The city's fiscal improvement occurred primarily due to a temporary decrease in its pension liability. Oklahoma City's pension liability is calculated by subtracting earned and promised benefits from the market value of pension assets. Based on an exceptionally good year in the markets in 2021, the pension assets' values were high. The result was a dramatic decrease in Oklahoma City's pension liability and a corresponding increase in money available to pay future bills.

In 2022, markets turned negative with declines reaching high points of more than 14%. It is expected this report will look different next year because those market declines will decrease the value of pension assets, resulting in an increase of Oklahoma City's pension liability. The situation could worsen further if Oklahoma City's elected officials assume extra funds exist based on transitory market increases and spend the money. Such actions are not advisable because of future downturns in the markets, as happened in 2022.

The data included in this report is derived from Oklahoma City's 2021 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.

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www.truthinaccounting.org
www.data-z.org



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Oklahoma City's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- Oklahoma City had \$2 billion available to pay \$1.4 billion worth of bills, meaning the city had \$611.8 million available to pay future bills.
- Mostly due to high, short-lived gains in the value of pension plan assets, pension debt decreased by \$477.2 million.
- The city's pension plans appear to be overfunded, which is advisable during an upturn in the markets to help to weather the downturns such as the one that occurred in 2022.

The City's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$7,909,455,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$5,183,515,000
Restricted Assets	-\$695,150,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$2,030,790,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$1,418,943,000
Money Available to Pay Future Bills	\$611,847,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus	\$3,200

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$1,888,623,000
Other Liabilities	\$932,190,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$1,765,695,000
Overfunded Pension Benefits	-\$56,693,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$420,518,000
Total Bills	\$1,418,943,000

Grade:

B

Bottom line: Oklahoma City had more than enough money to pay its bills, so it received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to governments with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999.