In 2003, Granite City’s police, fire and municipal pension funds already faced a shortfall of $33.8 million. That meant every Granite City household, on average, was on the hook for $2,631 in future taxes just to eliminate that shortfall.

Granite City 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City (taxpayer) contributions to pensions</td>
<td>$2.60 million</td>
<td>$6.85 million</td>
<td>Up 2.6X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of city general budget for pensions</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>Up 1.6X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the ramp-up in city payments over those 16 years, Granite City’s pension debts didn’t decrease. Instead, they jumped by 2.5 times!

By 2019, the shortfall in Granite City’s police, fire and municipal pension funds totaled $84.6 million. That means each Granite City household, on average, is now on the hook for $6,882 in debt.

Everyone loses under Granite City’s pension crisis:

**Taxpayers are tapped out**
Granite City residents are paying more and more into a broken system. City taxpayers in 2019 contributed 2.6 times more to pensions than in 2003, yet city debts are 2.5 times larger.

**Pension costs are devouring the city’s budget**
Granite City pension contributions have grown to consume 23.8% of the city’s budget, up from 15.1% in 2003. That’s crowded out spending on public safety, roads and other core services.

**Granite City worker retirement security is collapsing**
The health of Granite City’s local pension plans have worsened despite those increased taxpayer contributions. In 2003, the plans had 57.1% of the money they needed. By 2019, that had dropped to just 45.6%.

**Granite City’s crisis will only get worse**
Granite City has fewer active government workers available to help pay for a growing number of retirees. In 2003, there were 0.92 active workers for every pensioner. By 2019, there were 0.78 active workers per pensioner.
Granite City received an “F” 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).*

Granite City received an “F” grade in 2019. The city’s total score dropped from 51 in 2003 to 44 in 2019, a decline of 7 points.

Granite City was one of 102 cities to receive an “F” grade in 2019.

### Granite City Key Facts

**City demographics**
- Households: 2000: 12,862, 2019: 12,292
- Median household income: 2000: $35,615, 2019: $51,469

**City budget**
- Total revenues: 2003: $30,595,601, 2019: $57,941,674
- Total property taxes: 2003: $6,324,102, 2019: $19,098,451

**Pension health (police, fire & IMRF)**
- Total accrued liabilities (benefits owed): 2003: $78,844,605, 2019: $155,359,374
- Total pension assets: 2003: $45,003,756, 2019: $70,771,034
- Funded ratio: 2003: 57.1%, 2019: 45.6%
- Per household: 2003: $2,631, 2019: $6,882
- Public safety pension beneficiaries: 2003: 118, 2019: 140

**City pension contributions**
- City contributions: 2003: $2,601,349, 2019: $6,846,443
- Per household: 2003: $202, 2019: $557
- Percentage of city’s general budget: 2003: 15.1%, 2019: 23.8%
- Employees’ contributions: 2003: $707,687, 2019: $1,086,927

### Granite City Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Police pension funded ratio</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Firefighter pension funded ratio</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Municipal (IMRF) pension funded ratio</td>
<td>105.4%</td>
<td>87.9%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. City pension debts per household as a percentage of median household income</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. City contributions per household as a percentage of median household income</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. City contributions as a percentage of total budget</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ratio of city contributions to employee contributions</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Percentage surplus/shortfall in actuarially-required city contribution (Police &amp; Fire only)</td>
<td>-58.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Asset-to-payout ratio (Police &amp; Fire only)</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Worker-to-beneficiary ratio (Police &amp; Fire only)</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total score** | 51 | 44 |
**Grade** | F | F |

*Wirepoints analyzed 175 of Illinois’ largest cities, excluding Chicago, that have a local police, firefighter and municipal (IMRF) pension fund.

Communities in crisis: More than half of Illinois cities get “F” grades for local pensions.