2016 FISCAL REPORT CARD

As a part of Baltimore’s Ten-Year Financial Plan, these indicators are tracked to monitor the City’s fiscal health.

INDICATOR 1: Budget Stabilization Reserve

This indicator provides a measure regarding the level of the City’s contingency fund. In 2008, the City established a goal to reserve 8% of the City’s General Fund revenue toward this fund. The balance of the fund has varied between 5% and 6%.

![Graph showing the budget stabilization reserve from Fiscal 2012 to Fiscal 2016.]

INDICATOR 2: General Fund Balance

The fund balance is comprised of several categories, including the Budget Stabilization Reserve (“Rainy Day” fund) and items assigned for specific use (including encumbrances and landfill reserves).

![Graph showing the general fund balance from Fiscal 2012 to Fiscal 2016.]

INDICATOR 3: Debt Ratio

The Debt Ratio is a measure of the City’s debt obligations, as a percentage of assessed property value. The Debt Ratio fell during Fiscal 2014 despite a decrease in assessed property value.

![Graph showing the debt ratio from Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2016.]

INDICATOR 4: Intergovernmental Revenues

This measures the extent to which the City relies on external funds to pay for City services. Intergovernmental Revenues have declined from 32% in 2009 to 27% in 2012, due to the decline on State Highway User revenues.

![Graph showing the intergovernmental revenues from Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2016.]

INDICATOR 5: Revenue Per Capita

$621,849

Baltimore’s population in Fiscal 2016.

$3,535

Revenue per-capita has grown 13.2% since Fiscal 2011 at an annual average of 2.2%.

DID YOU KNOW?

Baltimore is home to top industries, such as:

- Education & Health Services
- Life Sciences
- Port & Industrial
- Information Technology
INDICATOR 6: One-Cent Yield

The one-cent yield is the amount of revenue generated by each $0.01 of the property tax. This calculation also includes any property tax credits given to residents. The one-cent yield has grown since Fiscal 2014, as the housing market recovers.

INDICATOR 7: Property Tax Ratio

This indicator is a measure of the City's reliance on a single revenue source. It is best practice to diversify annual revenue streams. The housing recovery has pushed property tax revenue back near 50% of the General Fund revenue.

INDICATOR 8: Legacy Costs

Ten-Year Financial Plan reforms have slowed the growth of the City's legacy costs. Legacy costs include: Pensions, Retiree Health Benefits, Debt Service Payments, and Workers Compensation Claims.

INDICATOR 9: Unfunded Liabilities

This measures the future obligations of the City's pension and retiree health systems that exceed the funds available.

INDICATOR 10: Bond Rating

The City has consistently maintained a strong bond rating. In June 2014 Standard & Poor's upgraded the City's bond rating from AA- to AA. The bond rating is a measure of the City's credit and indicates the City's ability to make debt service payments.

To learn more about your City's fiscal health, the Ten-Year Financial Plan, Outcome Budgeting and how to get involved in our engagement initiatives, visit: BUDGET.BALTIMORECITY.GOV

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