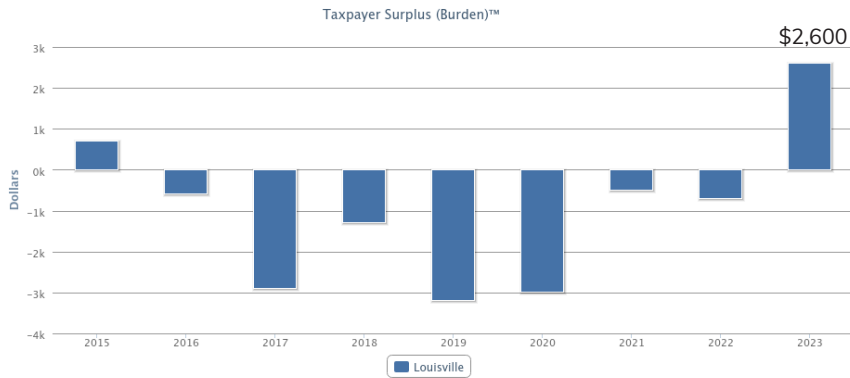




**\$524.6 million**  
MONEY AVAILABLE TO PAY FUTURE BILLS

**\$2,600**  
TAXPAYER SURPLUS™

Louisville’s financial condition continued to improve according to our analysis of its audited financial report for fiscal year 2023, solidifying its status as a Sunshine City. The city earned a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting, with \$524.6 million available to cover future bills and a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$2,600.



Louisville’s financial condition improved, shifting from needing funds to cover bills to having money for future expenses. This change was largely due to a \$306.2 million reduction in the city’s share of the Kentucky County Employees Insurance Fund’s retirees’ healthcare debt, driven by adjustments in actuaries’ estimates. Factors like inflation, healthcare trends, and mortality rates influenced these changes, leading to a more favorable assessment of the city’s unfunded retiree healthcare benefits.

The Kentucky Public Pension Authority enacted a 12.3% reduction in employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2024. While this provides temporary financial relief, it may hinder the city’s ability to address its unfunded pension liabilities, which total \$1.1 billion. Balancing short-term financial relief with long-term pension obligations will require careful management to ensure the city’s fiscal stability and its ability to meet future pension commitments.

The data included in this report is derived from Louisville’s 2023 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports. To compare prior years and other states’ and cities’ financial, demographic, and economic information, go to Data-Z.org.

**B**  
FINANCIAL GRADE

**10 out of 75**  
RANKING

## FINANCIAL FACTS

- Louisville had \$2.6 billion available to pay \$2.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$524.6 million surplus, which breaks down to \$2,600 per taxpayer.
- Louisville’s finances improved with a \$306.2 million reduction in retiree healthcare liability, but reduced pension contributions may cause future challenges.

## The City’s Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$9,266,763,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$6,268,799,000
Restricted Assets	-\$350,097,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$2,647,867,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$2,123,253,000
Money available to pay future bills	\$524,614,000
Each taxpayer’s share of this surplus	\$2,600

## \*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$3,786,968,000
Other Liabilities	\$770,167,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$3,536,022,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$1,075,071,000
Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	\$27,069,000
Total Bills	\$2,123,253,000

<b>Grade:</b>	<b>Bottom line:</b>
<b>B</b>	Louisville had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received a “B” grade. A “B” grade is given to governments with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999.

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.