

Office of Internal Audit

Financial Analysis

April 2023

City Auditor

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Senior Auditor

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OFFICE OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Stan Sewell, City Auditor

April 12, 2023

To: Mayor Tim Kelly
City Council Members

Subject: City of Chattanooga Financial Analysis

Dear Mayor Kelly and City Council Members:

The Office of Internal Audit has completed the attached financial analysis of the City of Chattanooga. This is our ninth annual review of financial indicators for the City. The analysis takes the financial statements and selected demographic information, as presented in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and converts them into useful and understandable measures of financial performance. The measurement system used is the 10-Point Test of Government Financial Health¹.

Our objective is to provide City leaders a method for monitoring financial condition. Those charged with governance can use the analysis to examine the City's financial condition, identify existing and emerging financial trends, and develop strategies for managing identified trends. The attached graphs show the City's trends which are important for financial analysis. Additionally, comparison to benchmark cities² provides context. The analysis should not be used as the only source of information to evaluate the financial condition of the City.

The analysis of financial indicators as of, and for, the year ending June 30, 2022 continued to have more positive results when compared to the averages of benchmark cities. Seven of the ten measurements compared favorably. All (ten of the ten) financial indicators compared positively to last year (FYE 2021).

¹ "Governing – [Guide to Financial Literacy](#) – Volume 2 – Managing Your Jurisdiction's Financial Health", page 16, Copyright 2015.

² Benchmark cities: Augusta GA, Columbus GA, Huntsville AL, Jackson MS, Knoxville TN, Little Rock AR, Newport News VA, Port St. Lucie FL, Charleston SC and Provo UT.

The issues discussed in this report are not the result of an audit performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Had we performed such an audit, additional issues might have been reported. The purpose of this report is to provide information that may be useful to those charged with governance of the City of Chattanooga.

Sincerely,

Stan Sewell, CPA, CGFM, CFE
City Auditor

Attachment

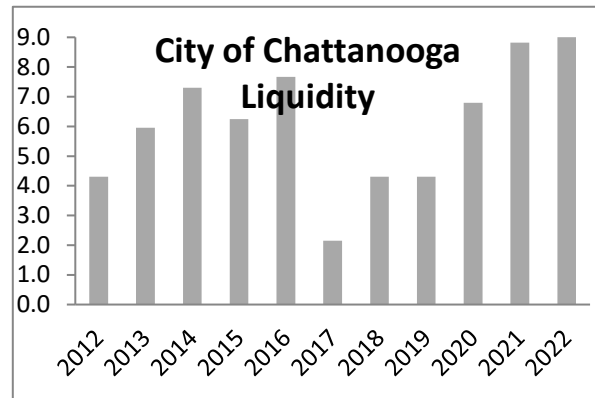
cc: Audit Committee Members
Joda Thongnopnua, Chief of Staff
Ryan Ewalt, Chief Operating Officer
Julia Bursch, Deputy Chief Operating Officer
Vickie Haley, Chief Financial Officer

Financial Position Indicators:

+ Short-Run Financial Position – This ratio measures the City’s ability to handle unforeseen resource needs. A higher ratio suggests the City has larger reserves to deal with unexpected needs. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was 32.43% which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities¹ of 28.5%. Compared to prior year: Positive.

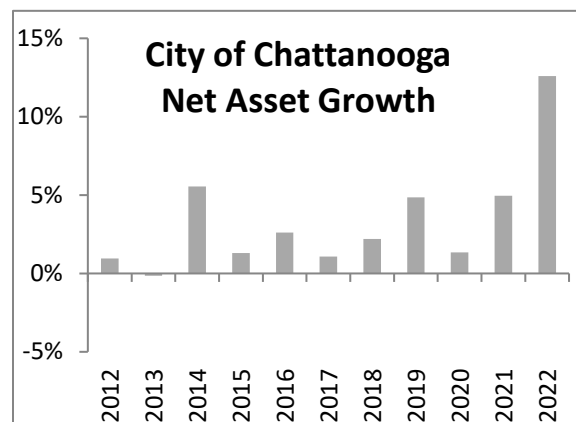


+ Liquidity – This ratio measures the City’s ability to meet its short-term obligations. A higher ratio suggests the City has a greater capacity for paying off short-term obligations. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was 10.5 which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 5.8. Compared to prior year: Positive.



Financial Performance Indicators:

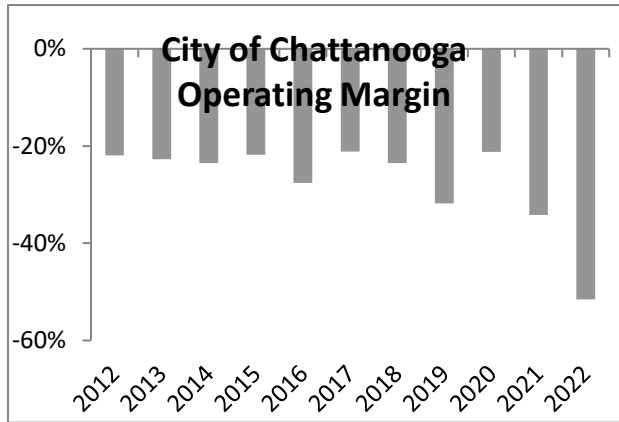
- Net Asset Growth – This ratio measures the rate the City’s resources are growing. A higher ratio suggests the City’s annual costs are being adequately financed and the financial condition is improving. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was 12.59% which compares unfavorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 15.06%. Compared to prior year: Positive.



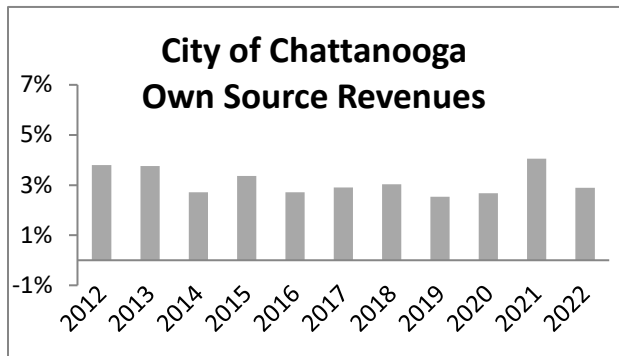
¹ The majority of benchmark cities have comparable populations and geographic locations. The + and - symbols reflect the favorable or unfavorable comparison of the City’s ratio to the average of its benchmark cities ratio.

+ Operating Margin – This ratio² measures the City’s revenue sufficiency and the use of governmental revenue. A lower ratio suggests the City’s basic government services are more self-sufficient through charges, fees and grants. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was negative 51.54% which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities of negative 39.32%.

Compared to prior year: Positive.

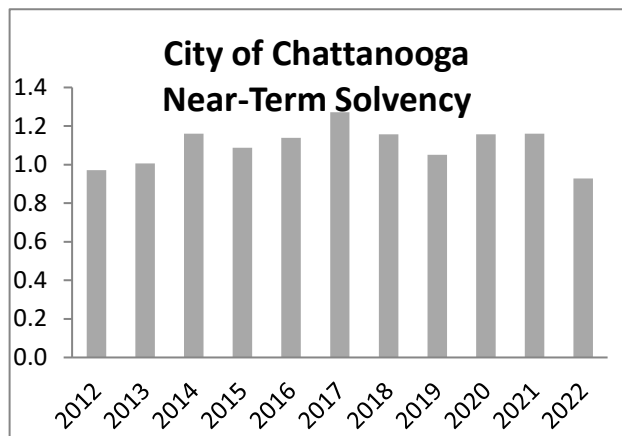


+ Own Source Revenues – This ratio measures the flexibility of the City’s revenues. A lower ratio suggests the City was not heavily reliant on intergovernmental aid. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio is 2.89% which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 6.59%. Compared to prior year: Positive.



Budget Solvency Indicator:

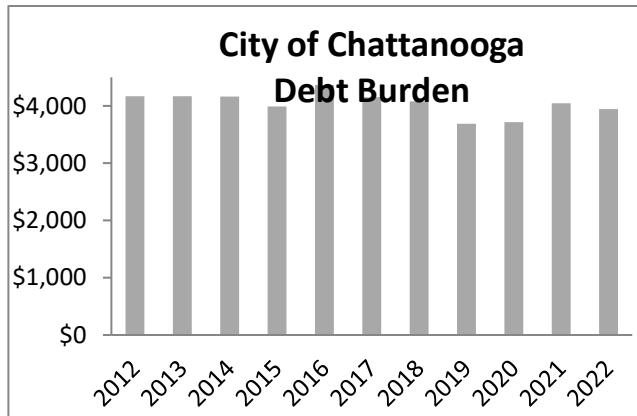
+ Near-Term Solvency – This ratio measures the City’s ability to repay its outstanding obligations. A lower ratio suggests the City’s outstanding obligations can be more easily met with annual revenues. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was .93 which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 1.54. Compared to prior year: Positive.



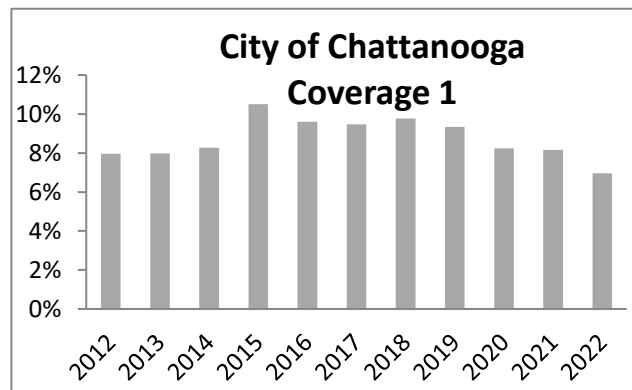
² The operating margin ratio is computed by dividing the revenue for governmental activities by the total governmental activities expenses. The result is then multiplied by negative 1. Consequently, a larger negative ratio is desirable.

Long-Term Solvency Indicators:

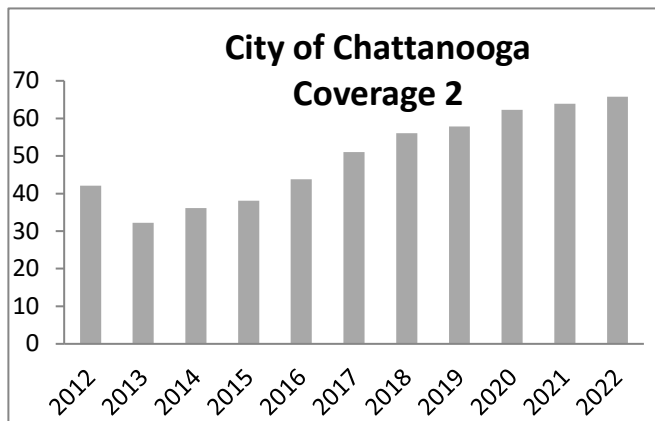
- Debt Burden – Debt per capita measures the level of debt on the City’s residents. A lower amount suggests less burden on the City’s taxpayers and a greater capacity for additional borrowing. In 2022, Chattanooga’s debt per capita³ was \$3,945 which compares unfavorably to the average of its benchmark cities of \$2,312. Compared to prior year: Positive.



+ Coverage 1 – This ratio measures the City’s sufficiency of revenues for debt service. A lower ratio suggests the City general governmental long-term debt can more easily be repaid when it comes due. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was 6.96% which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 12.62%. Compared to prior year: Positive.

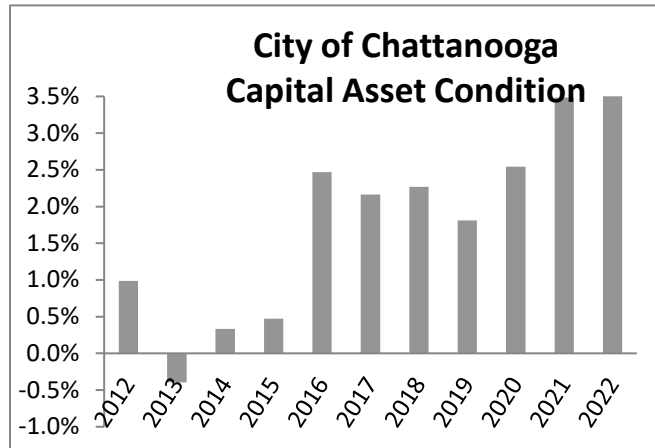


+ Coverage 2 – This ratio measures the City’s sufficiency of resources available to repay debt related to Proprietary Funds. A higher ratio suggests the City has greater resources available for repaying the debts from enterprise activities as they come due. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was 65.74 which compares favorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 42.11. Compared to prior year: Positive.



³ The City of Chattanooga’s debt burden is higher than many benchmark cities due to its business-type activities debt. The business-type activities debt is 79.4% of total debt. Included in business-type activities are electric, sewer, water quality systems, solid waste disposal, communication system, as well as the Chattanooga Downtown Redevelopment Corporation.

Capital Asset Condition – This ratio is a measure of whether the investment in new assets is keeping pace with the depreciation and disposal of assets. A higher ratio suggests the City is doing a good job with the aging of capital assets. In 2022, Chattanooga’s ratio was 4.21% which compares unfavorably to the average of its benchmark cities of 5.22%. Compared to prior year: Positive.



City of Chattanooga Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Hotline

Internal Audit’s Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Hotline gives employees and citizens an avenue to report misconduct, waste or misuse of resources in any City facility or department.

Internal Audit contracts with a hotline vendor, The Network, to provide and maintain the reporting system. The third party system allows for anonymous reports. All reports are taken seriously and responded to in a timely manner. Reports to the hotline serve the public interest and assist the Office of Internal Audit in meeting high standards of public accountability.

To make a report, call 1-877-338-4452 or visit our website:
www.chattanooga.gov/internal-audit