

Local government fiscal health: Self-assessments vs. external evaluations

Presented at the MLGMA Summer Workshop July 22, 2015

The Michigan Public Policy Survey

- Census survey all counties, cities, villages, and townships
- **Respondents** chief elected and appointed officials
- Administered online and via hardcopy
- Timing Spring and Fall each year
- **Topics** wide range, such as fiscal health, budget priorities, economic development, intergovernmental cooperation, employee policies, labor unions, state relations, roads, environmental sustainability, citizen engagement, much more.



MPPS is not a typical opinion poll

- 70+% response rates
- Transparency
 - -- Questionnaires online
 - -- Pre-run data tables online
 - -- Sharing of (anonymized) datasets with other researchers
- Expert advisors on questionnaire content
- Borrow from other proven sources such as NLC and ICMA





What does the MPPS aim to do?

- Improve understanding of local government to help improve policymaking and quality of life
- Inform local leaders about peers across the state: challenges and responses
- Inform state policymakers and other stakeholders with data about local level challenges and responses not available from any other source
- **Build a longitudinal data archive** to allow tracking of fundamental changes (such as the economic transition, aging population, etc.)
- Foster academic research and teaching on local government issues





Local government fiscal health 2009 - 2015





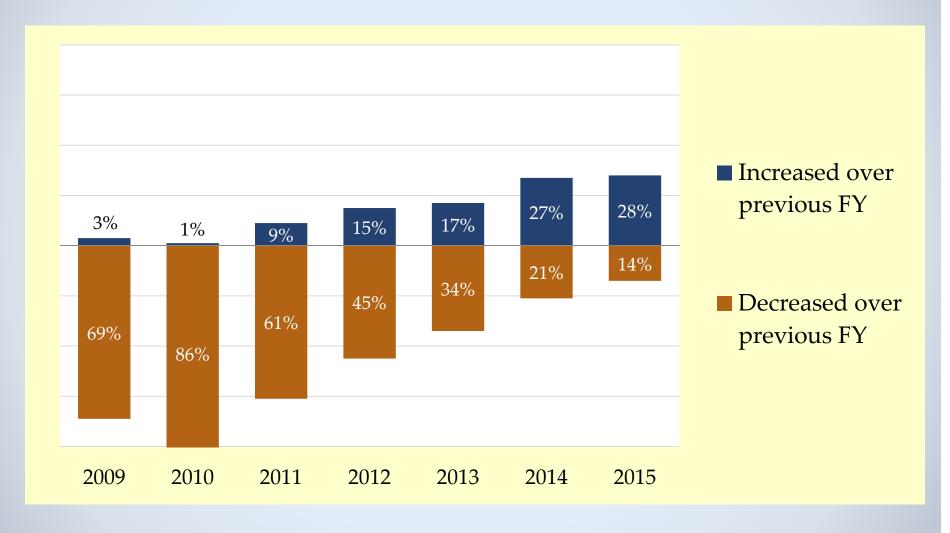
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Lag in Property Tax Revenues



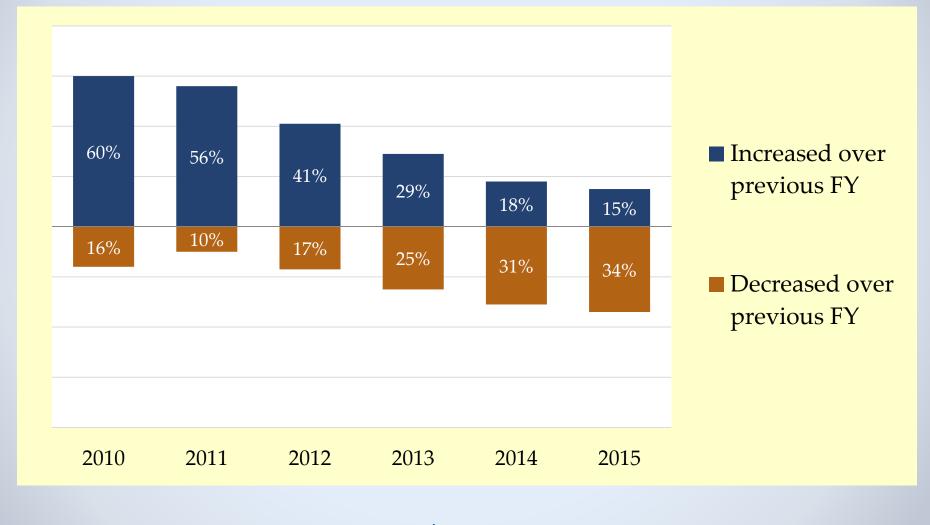


State Aid Stalling



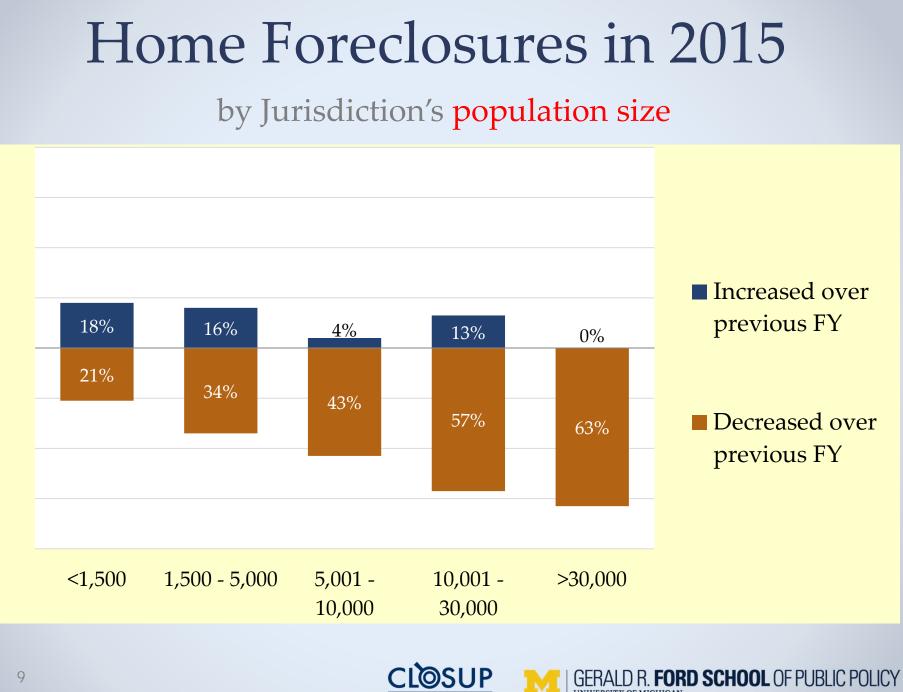


Home Foreclosures Slowly Decreasing





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Infrastructure Needs Remain High







Result:

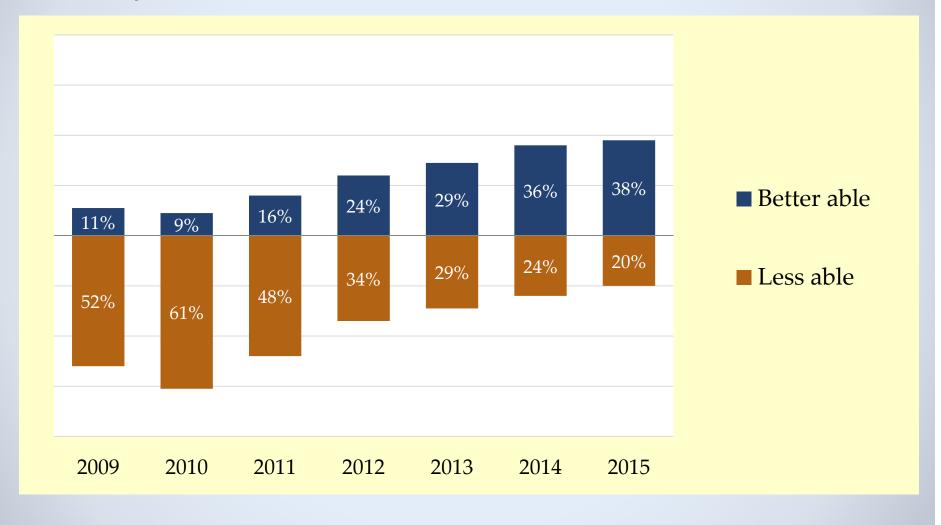
Gradual increase in ability to meet financial needs





Slowly Improving Fiscal Health

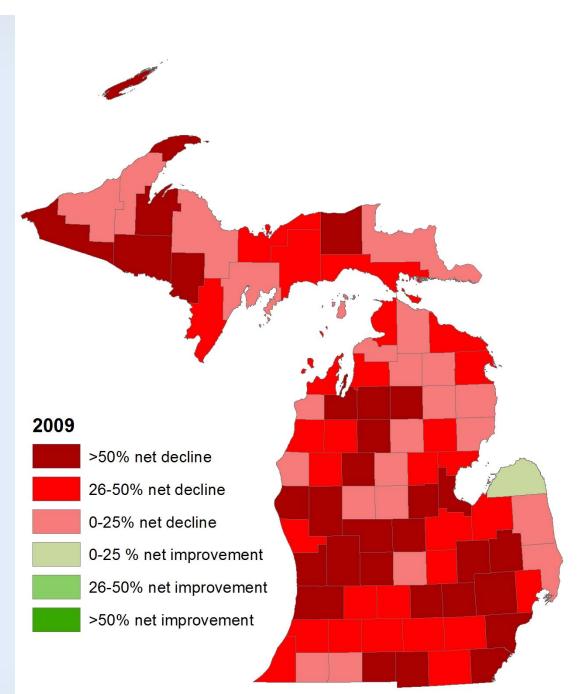
% of jurisdictions **better or less able** to meet fiscal needs





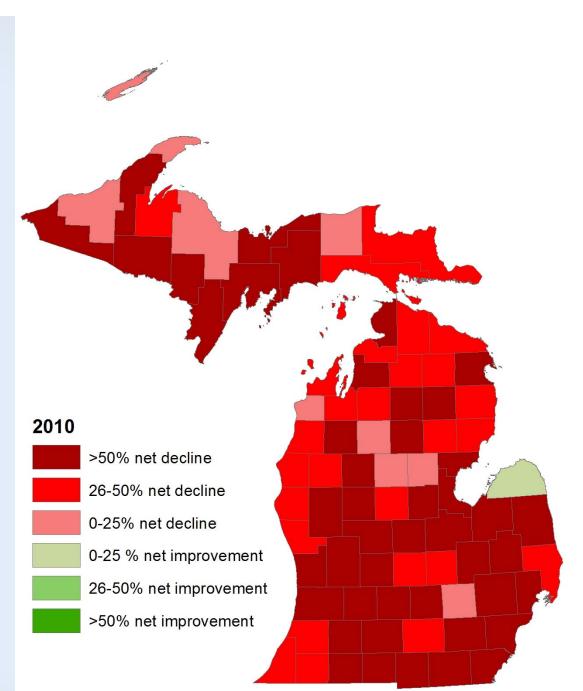
Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 13 meet needs



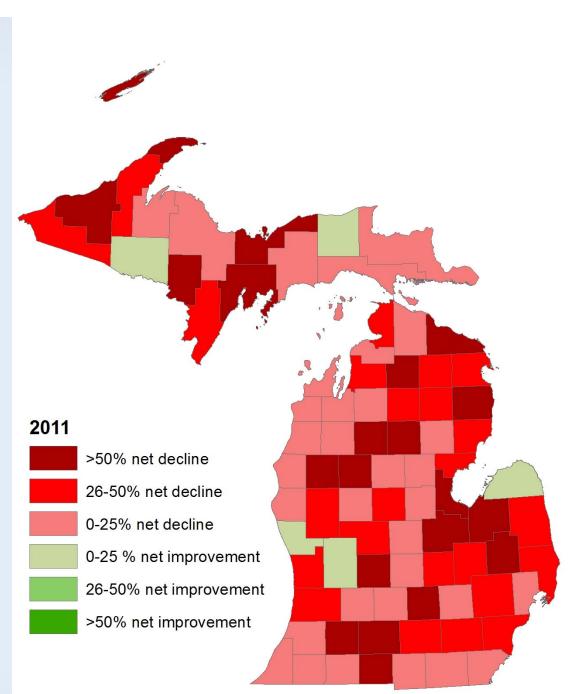
Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 14 meet needs



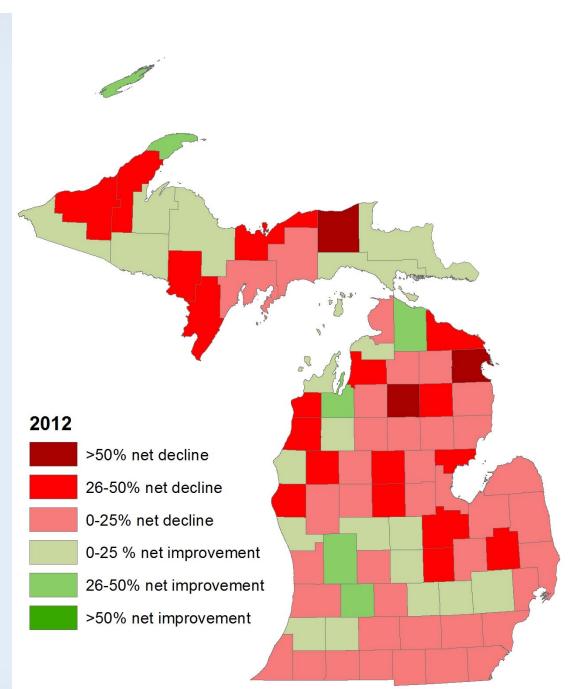
Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 15 meet needs



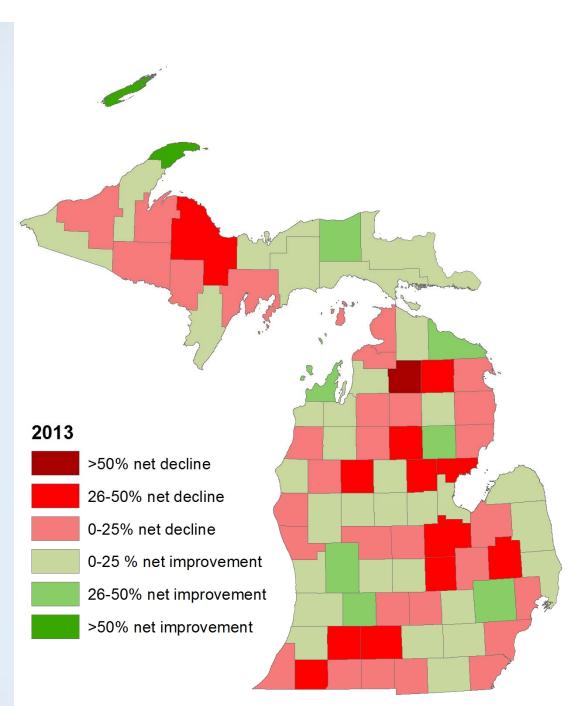
Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 16 meet needs



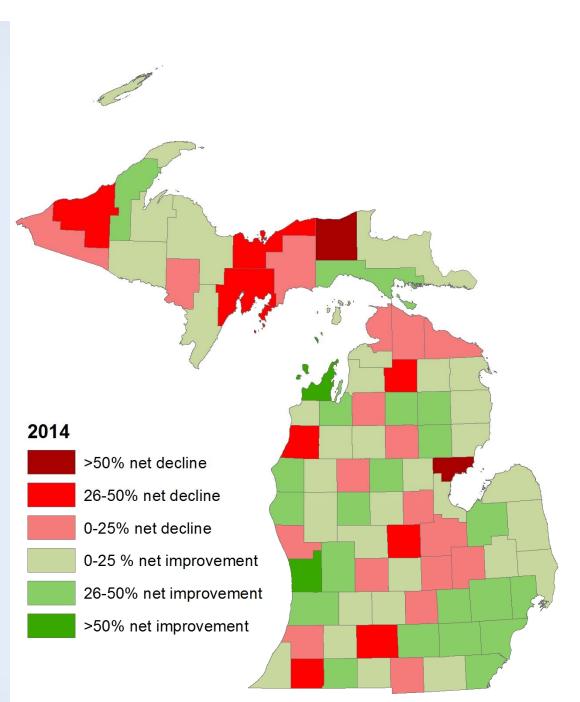
Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 17 meet needs



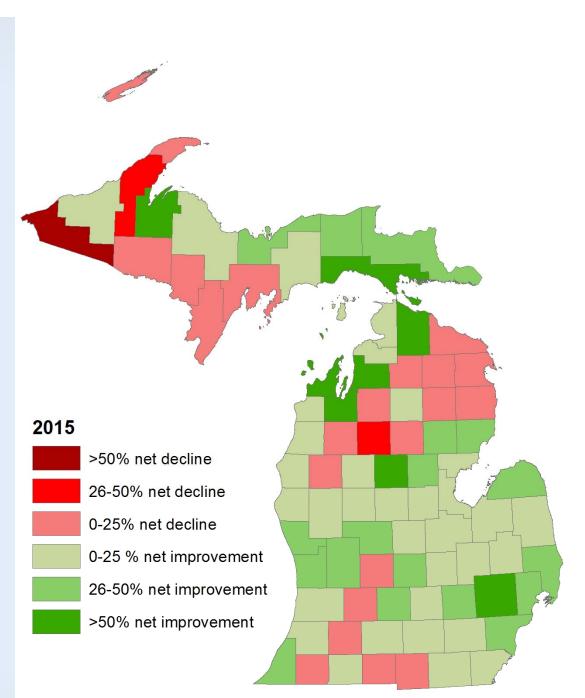
Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 18 meet needs



Net fiscal health:

% of local jurisdictions reporting better able to meet needs minus % reporting less able to 19 meet needs



But does this equal Fiscal Health?





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MPPS as a Secondary Check

- In 2013, MPPS introduced "fiscal stress index"
- 10 point scale: 1= "perfect fiscal health" 10 = "fiscal crisis"
- Asks about today, and what it's expected to be in 5 years





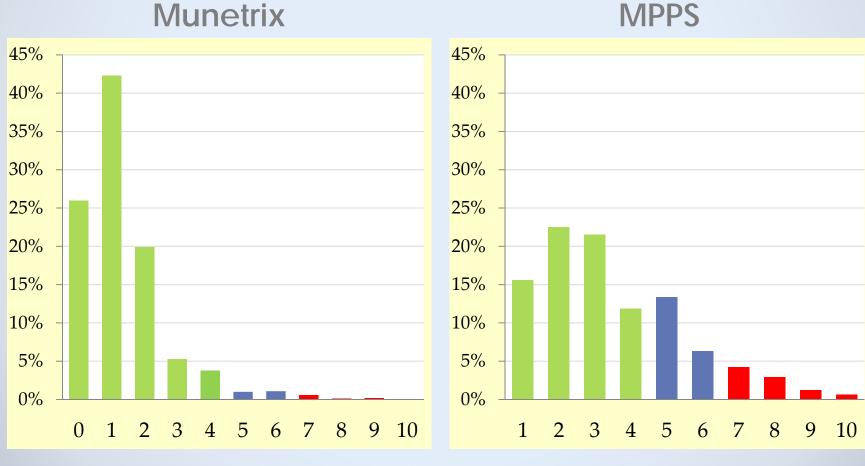
Audit-Based Fiscal Stress Indicators

- Origins in Michigan Dept. of Treasury
- A new version produced by Munetrix
- Index comprised of 10 categories; pass-fail
 - Population growth
 - Taxable value growth/decrease
 - General fund expenditures as % of taxable value
 - Current and prior general fund deficits
 - General fund balance
 - Long-term debt
- Scores range from 0 10
 - 0-4 = Low risk
 - 5-6 = Fiscal watch
 - 7-10 = High risk



Comparison of distribution

2013: using all data



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Comparing Munetrix and MPPS Fiscal Stress Scores

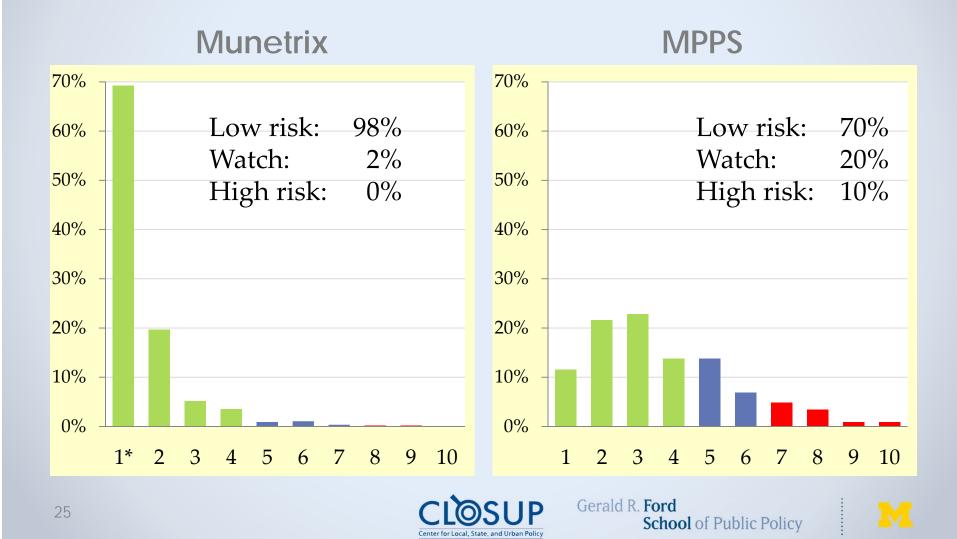




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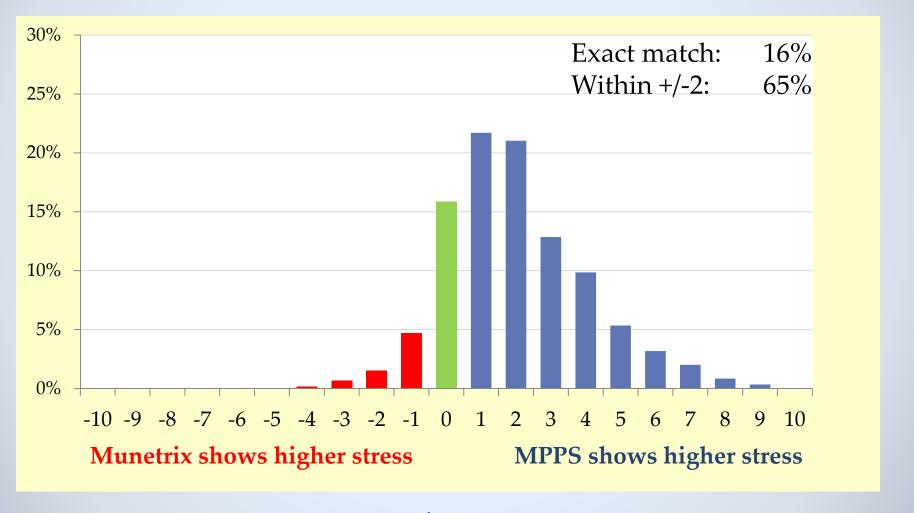
Distribution of scores

2013: using only matched pairs (835 js)



Difference between scores

MPPS score (minus) Munetrix score – matched pairs



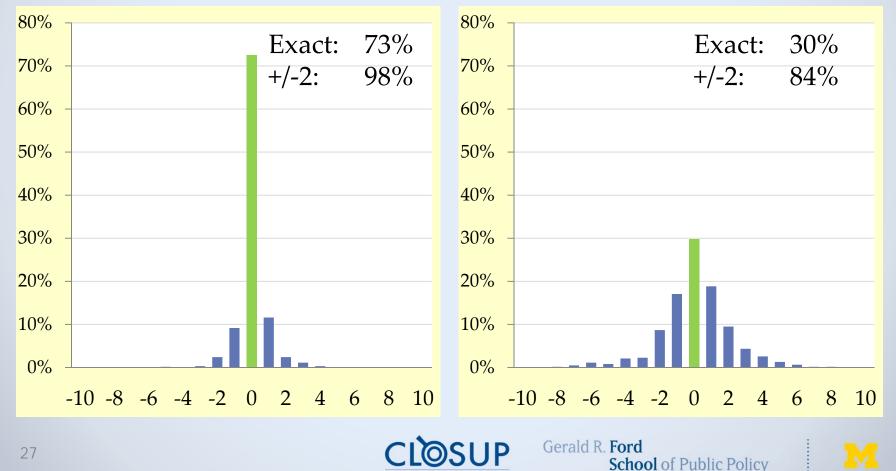


Yearly volatility

matched pairs with 2 consecutive years of both Munetrix & MPPS scores (621 js)

Munetrix





Why the differences?





Possible reasons for the differences

- Local officials treating 5 as "average" or other opinion research effects?
- Fluctuation in MPPS due to different respondent answering?
- Local officials naturally **cautious?**
- Local officials **consider different factors** than Munetrix, or assign different weight to these factors?





Explaining their self-assessment rating

Open-ended comments from 924 local officials

- 1. General fund **expenditures** (40%)
 - Especially road, infrastructure needs
 - Also public safety, employee wages/benefits
- 2. Taxable values
- 3. General fund deficits / Balanced budget
- 4. State policies (revenue sharing, mandates)
- 5. Long-term debt
- 6. General fund balance
- 7. Population growth / loss



The case for both self-assessments and audit-based evaluations





MPPS as a Secondary Check

 Two indices are better than one: any single index-- objective or subjective- will likely be incomplete, or even flawed in some way.

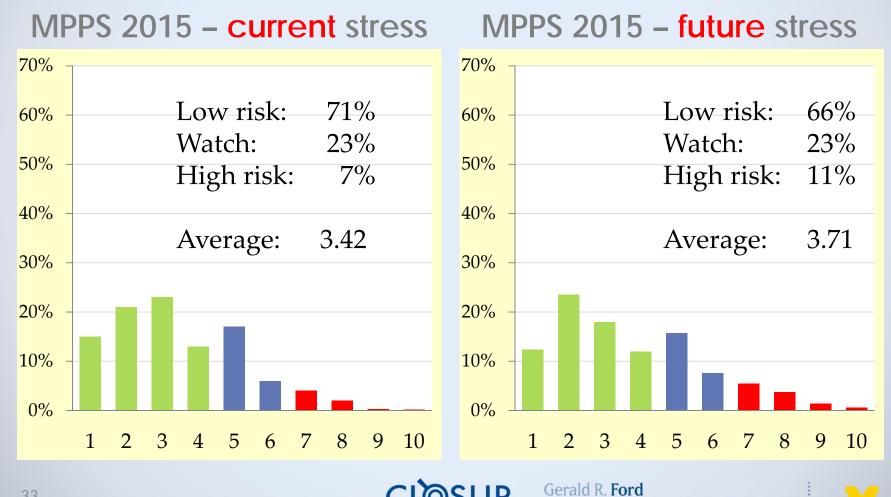
MPPS Data	Audit-based Data
 Accounts for special circumstances not captured on financial reports May account for future expectations; not bound to retrospective data 	 Allows for head-to-head comparison Data are factual as opposed to being based on perception Ability to identify specific jurisdictions





MPPS finds pessimism about the future

J's that answered both questions (1,016)



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More from the Michigan Public Policy Survey





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Upcoming reports (Spring 2015 wave)

Right track / wrong direction, job performance

• Fiscal health

- OPEB/Pensions
- Budget surplus / projected deficits



Future waves of the MPPS

• Fall 2015: Public Safety

•Other survey topics?

•How can MPPS better serve your jurisdiction?









The Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS)

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