

# MARION COUNTY 2001 ANNUAL BUDGET

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

Original Charter 1821  
 Marion County was created on December 31, 1821 and named in honor of the Revolutionary War General, Francis Marion. A year earlier, the Indiana General Assembly had selected the area as the new location for the state capital.

Present Charter Adopted (UNIGOV) 1969

Form of Government County Executive-Council

The consolidated form of government is modeled after the federal government with three branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. UNIGOV provides for a Mayor who serves as the County Chief Executive Officer and a twenty-nine member legislative council. The Council consists of twenty-five councillors elected from single member districts and four councillors elected at large.

County Seat Indianapolis

Area (Square Miles) 402

Land Area (Square Miles) 356

Population (Marion County)<sup>1</sup> 810,946 (1999 Est.)

### Major Attractions

#### Professional Sports:

Indianapolis 500 Race	IRL (Indy Racing League)
Brickyard 400 Race	NASCAR
Indianapolis Colts	NFL
Indiana Pacers	NBA
Indianapolis Indians (Baseball)	International League
Indianapolis Ice (Hockey)	IHL

#### Arts & Museums:

Indianapolis Museum of Art  
 Children's Museum  
 Indianapolis Artsgarden  
 Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art  
 Madame Walker Urban Life Center and Theater  
 Indiana Repertory Theater  
 Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra  
 Indianapolis Ballet Theater

<sup>1</sup> Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census

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## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Population by Age:<sup>1</sup>

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>
0-19	225,016	244,042	291,574
20-44	338,728	290,450	238,506
45-64	140,594	151,443	149,467
65 and over	<u>92,821</u>	<u>79,298</u>	<u>65,077</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>797,159</b>	<b>765,233</b>	<b>744,624</b>

### Population Trend:<sup>1</sup>

1999	810,946
1990	797,159
1980	765,233
1970	793,769
1960	697,567
1950	551,777
1940	460,926

The late 1970's and early 1980's witnessed a net out-migration of residents to the county's surrounding Marion/Indianapolis. This is the so called "doughnut" effect where major growth was occurring in the suburbs and the inner cities began to decline. Significant investment in infrastructure and Indianapolis' emphasis on sports as a development tool has dramatically lead to a "rebirth" of the central region.

### Number of Households by Income Level:

	<u>1997<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>
Under \$10,000		32,078	34,177	46,803
\$10,000-\$19,999	85,863	47,290	51,110	61,297
\$20,000-\$34,999	79,516	75,400	79,744	82,433
\$35,000-\$49,999	63,479	66,140	62,502	54,050
Over \$50,000	<u>105,242</u>	<u>109,792</u>	<u>80,359</u>	<u>53,371</u>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>334,100</b>	<b>330,700</b>	<b>307,892</b>	<b>297,954</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census

<sup>2</sup> Source: Sales and Marketing Management Magazine (1997-first two categories combined)

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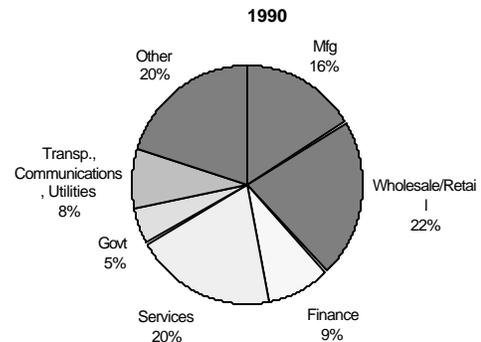
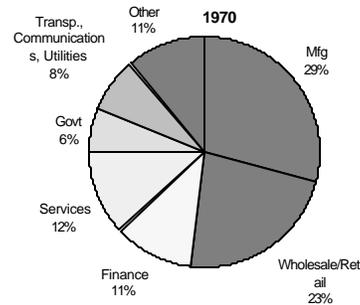
## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Per Capita Income

<u>Year</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Marion County</u>
1997	\$ 25,288	\$ 23,202	\$ 26,577
1996	24,164	22,234	25,420
1995	23,059	21,427	24,774
1994	21,050	20,261	23,465
1993	20,801	19,219	22,357
1992	19,841	18,043	21,430
1991	19,092	17,179	19,863
1990	18,691	16,890	17,148
1989	17,596	15,779	17,730
1988	16,489	14,924	16,662
1987	15,472	13,987	15,618

### Distribution of Earnings by Industry 1990

The graphs illustrate the degree of diversification that occurred in Marion County from 1970 to 1990. Marion County was very dependent on manufacturing for 29% of total earnings in 1970. By 1990 growth in services industries had grown from 12% to 20%. "Other" includes health care and has grown from 11% in 1970 to 20% in 1990. Manufacturing however, fell to only 16% of the total earnings.



This degree of diversification significantly protects the local economy from recessionary pressures. This also leads to slower but steadier growth.

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## ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

### Principal Taxpayers and Employers<sup>1</sup>

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Assessed Value<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Employees</u>
Eli Lilly & Co.	Pharm./Mfg.	\$239,717,100	8,959
Indpls Power & Light	Utility	130,153,600	1,597
Allison Engine Co.	Mfg.	70,631,770	3,622
Ford Motor Co.	Mfg.	68,509,130	2,967
Citizens Gas & Coke	Utility	61,339,400	1,128
Indpls. Water Co.	Utility	47,300,530	389
General Motors Corp.	Mfg.	39,093,680	2,827
Bank One Corp.	Banking	36,082,380	3,158
Navistar International	Mfg.	34,401,724	2,228
Boehringer Mannheim	Mfg.	30,926,590	1,700
Marsh	Retail/Grocers	30,685,761	3,638

### Other Principle Employers<sup>3</sup>:

United States Government	14,900
Indiana State Government	27,300
Indianapolis/Marion County Government <sup>4</sup>	12,297

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
Total Employment			
U.S. (in thousands)	133,488	131,463	129,558
Indiana (in thousands)	2,984.6	2,992.7	2,977.9
Marion Co. (in thousands)	435.89	440.7	434.65

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
Unemployment Rates <sup>5</sup>			
U.S.	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%
Indiana	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Marion County	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%

Indianapolis Industrial Activity Index (1977 = 100, SA)	225.77
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<sup>1</sup> Source: City of Indianapolis Controller's Office

<sup>2</sup> March 1, 1997 valuations for taxes due and payable in 1998.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development (Dec. 1999)

<sup>4</sup> Entities reporting to the City-County Council

<sup>5</sup> Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development (1999)

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## ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

<b>Selected Economic Trend Data</b>	<u>Retail Sales (000's)<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Building Permits<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Construction Value<sup>2</sup></u>
1999	N/A	37,026	\$1,956,031,977
1998	12,569,922	38,114	1,845,017,605
1997	9,987,507	38,567	1,199,898,149
1996	11,073,237	38,290	1,070,886,493
1995	10,562,522	39,203	1,339,263,435
1994	9,488,537	43,057	1,241,255,590
1993	9,509,821	40,174	1,241,856,194
1992	8,917,228	40,850	1,144,402,196
1991	8,784,409	38,961	794,369,405
1990	8,902,722	42,837	1,283,528,786
1989	8,570,631	38,979	1,152,748,260
1988	8,259,759	39,914	1,070,201,137

<b>Taxable Base &amp; Taxes Levied Trend</b>	<u>Assessed Values of Real &amp; Personal Property</u>	<u>Property Tax Levied (General Fund)</u>	<u>Local Income Tax Collected</u>
1998	\$8,731,580,078	\$82,819,037	\$24,682,748
1997	8,329,868,587	77,359,490	23,344,486
1996	8,007,857,930	75,105,700	22,588,575
1995	7,351,394,300	69,830,894	21,776,144
1994	7,209,338,210	65,677,071	21,182,543
1993	7,095,625,140	63,881,913	20,010,105
1992	6,857,209,980	52,066,795	20,663,609
1991	6,585,139,750	49,586,102	20,140,012
1990	6,470,912,770	50,576,654	19,746,829
1989	4,564,553,790	50,383,545	15,149,403
1988	4,416,251,850	49,219,127	11,069,270

<sup>1</sup> Source: Indiana Dept. of Revenue (determined by the amount of sales tax collected in Marion County)

<sup>2</sup> Source: City of Indianapolis, Dept. of Metropolitan Development

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## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Major Universities in Marion County:	<u>Enrollment</u>
Indianapolis Univ.-Purdue University at Indianapolis (I.U.P.U.I.)	27,587
Butler University	4,126
University of Indianapolis	3,597
Marian College	1,418
Ivy Technical College	8,001

Last General Election:	November 2, 1999
Registered Voters in Marion County	532,736
Votes Cast	196,983
Percentage	37.0%

### General Obligation Bond Ratings:

Moody's Investors Service	AAA
Standard & Poor's	AA+
Fitch Investors Service	AAA

# MARION COUNTY

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### GLOSSARY

<b>A.D.P.I.C.S.</b>	Advanced Purchasing and Inventory Control System. A KPMG mainframe computer program used to process acquisitions and purchase orders.
<b>Ad Valorem Taxes</b>	Commonly referred to as property taxes, are levied on both real and personal property according to the property's valuation and the tax rate.
<b>A. D. &amp; S.</b>	Alcohol and Drug Services. A special revenue fund where specific court ordered fines are deposited and used to support substance abuse and criminal justice programs.
<b>Appropriation</b>	A legal authorization to incur obligations and to make expenditures for specific purposes.
<b>Assessed Valuation</b>	The valuation set upon real estate and certain personal property by the assessor as a basis for levying taxes. In Indiana, assessed value is 1/3 of the equalized estimated true tax value.
<b>Base Budget</b>	Cost of continuing the existing levels of service in the current budget year.
<b>BPREP</b>	Budget Preparation system. A KPMG mainframe application used to prepare annual budgets.
<b>Budget</b>	A plan of financial activity for a specified period of time indicating all planned revenues and expenses for the budget period.
<b>Budgetary Basis</b>	This refers to the basis of accounting used to estimate financing sources and used in the budget. This generally takes one of three forms: GAAP, cash, or modified accrual. Budgets in Indiana are primarily prepared on the cash basis.
<b>Budget Calendar</b>	This refers to the schedule of key dates which a government follows in preparation and adoption of the budget.
<b>Budgetary Control</b>	The control or management of a government in accordance with the approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available resources and appropriations.
<b>Capital Assets</b>	Assets of significant value having a useful life of several years. Also referred to as fixed assets.
<b>Capital Budget</b>	Appropriations funded primarily from bond proceeds or operating revenues for improvements to facilities and infrastructure. The county also has Cumulative Capital Development Fund which is established for three year periods to address certain capital needs of the county.
<b>Capital Outlay</b>	Fixed assets with a value of \$300 or more and a useful economic life more than one year. Also, assets of value which must be controlled for purposes of recording as fixed assets. Recognized in Indiana as Character 4.

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## 2001 ANNUAL BUDGET

### GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

<b>Cash Basis</b>	A basis of accounting in which transactions are recognized only when cash is increased or decreased.
<b>Character</b>	The budgets of all governmental units in Indiana are prepared according to a form prescribed by the Indiana State Board of Accounts. The major classification for appropriations is the character level which forms the legal level of control. The four categories are 1) personal services, 2) supplies, 3) other services and charges and 4) capital.
<b>City-County Council</b>	Marion County and the Consolidated City (Indianapolis) are governed under a Mayor-Council form of government. The legislative branch is called the City-County Council which consists of 25 Councillors elected from single member districts and four Councillors elected at large. The Councillors serve terms of four years. The excluded municipalities vote with the rest of the County for Mayor of the Consolidated City and the councillors at large, as well as their own officials.
<b>County Option Income Tax (COIT)</b>	A tax on adjusted gross income of residents and/or workers in Marion County. Adoption of the tax is an option for counties in Indiana. Distribution of the tax based on the amount of property taxes imposed by municipal governments.
<b>Cumulative Capital Development Fund</b>	A fund established to provide for certain capital needs of the county. This fund is shared by City and County governments and used for infrastructure projects benefiting the county-wide area. This fund is financed by a county-wide annual property tax levy.
<b>Debt Service</b>	The cost of paying principal and interest on borrowed money according to a predetermined payment schedule.
<b>E-911</b>	Enhanced - 911
<b>Employee (or Fringe) Benefits</b>	Contributions made by a government to meet commitments or obligations for employee fringe benefits. Included are the government's share of Social Security, pension obligations, health and life insurance plans.
<b>Encumbrance</b>	The commitment of appropriated funds to purchase an item or service. To encumber funds means to commit or set aside funds for a specific future expenditure.
<b>Expenditure</b>	The payment of cash on the transfer of property or services for the purpose of acquiring an asset, service or settling a loss.
<b>FAMIS</b>	Financial Accounting Management Information System is a KPMG mainframe computer software program which is the primary accounting and finance system for County and City government.
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	A twelve month period designated as the operating year for accounting and budgeting purposes. The fiscal year for Marion County government ends Dec. 31.

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### GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

<b>Function</b>	A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory program for which a government is responsible (e.g., public safety).
<b>Fund</b>	A fiscal entity with revenues and expenses which are segregated for the purpose of carrying out a specific purpose or activity.
<b>Fund Balance</b>	The excess of assets of a fund over its liabilities, reserves and carryover.
<b>FY2K</b>	Fiscal Year 2000 is the name associated with bringing information technology into the year 2000 compliance.
<b>Goal</b>	A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent based on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless.
<b>Guideline Budget</b>	Desirable expenditure levels provided to departments in developing the coming year's recommended budget. Based on the prior year's adopted budget, excluding one-time expenditures, internal service requirements, and projected revenues.
<b>IMAGIS</b>	Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Information System
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>	The movement of money between funds within the same government entity.
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>	Funds received from the federal, state and other local government sources.
<b>Internal Service Charges</b>	The charges to user departments for internal services provided by another government agency, such as data processing.
<b>Intragovernmental Revenue</b>	Charges to other agencies within the same unit of government.
<b>I.S.A.</b>	Information Services Agency. A county agency charged with managing the information technology contract with a private vendor. ISA is also responsible for all billings and performance issues.
<b>JUSTIS</b>	Justice Information System is a computer program which performs case and record management for the criminal justice system.
<b>Levy</b>	To impose taxes for the support of government activities.
<b>Line-Item Budget</b>	A budget prepared along departmental lines that focuses on what is to be bought.
<b>Object of Expenditure</b>	An expenditure classification, referring to the lowest and most detailed level of description, such as furniture, or paper supplies.

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### GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

<b>MECA</b>	Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency. A county wide agency which handles all Enhanced 911 communications. MECA is also a separate general fund sub-fund with a set of self balancing accounts controlling the budget and revenues separately from County General.
<b>Objective</b>	Something to be accomplished in specific, well-defined and measurable terms and that is achievable within a specific time frame.
<b>Operating Revenue</b>	Funds that the government receives as income to pay for ongoing operations. It includes such items as taxes, fees from specific services, interest earnings, and grant revenues. Operating revenues are used to pay for day to day services.
<b>Personal Services</b>	Expenditures for salaries, wages, and fringe benefits of a government employee.
<b>P.E.R.F.</b>	Public Employees Retirement Fund is a state managed public employees pension fund.
<b>Program</b>	A group of related activities performed by one or more organizational units for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the government is responsible.
<b>P.T.R.C.</b>	Property Tax Replacement Credits are a portion of the property tax bills that are paid by the State of Indiana and other local government revenue sources directly reducing the public's property tax bills. Total amount of credits average between 16% to 20%.
<b>Reserve</b>	An account used either to set aside budgeted revenues that are not required for expenditure in the current budget year or to earmark revenues for a specific future purpose.
<b>Revenue</b>	The sources of income for a government entity.
<b>S.C.T.</b>	Systems and Computer Technology Corp., the private for-profit company which was awarded the contract to provide all information technology services for City and County government.
<b>State Board of Tax Commissioners (S.B.T.C.)</b>	Makes final review of all budgets. It can revise, recover or restore on appeal budgets, levies, and tax rates removed by the City-County Council. Except for debt service funds, the State Board of Tax Commissioners may not increase a budget, levy or tax rate above the level originally advertised. If the budget seeks to exceed the tax limits of the state tax control laws, an excess levy may be granted if the excess levy meets state law requirements, and is approved by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The State Board of Tax Commissioners is required to certify budgets, levies, and rates by February 15.
<b>Supplemental Appropriation</b>	An additional appropriation made by the governing body after the budget year has begun.
<b>Supplemental Request</b>	Programs or services or additional line item expenditures departments would like to have over their target (guideline) budget, or if revenues are higher than anticipated.

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## GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

<b>Taxes</b>	Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of the people. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for the current or permanent benefit, such as special assessments.
<b>Transfers In/Out</b>	Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services for the recipient fund.
<b>Unencumbered Balance</b>	The amount of appropriation that is neither expended or encumbered. It is essentially the amount of money still available for future purposes.
<b>UNIGOV</b>	Indianapolis and Marion County are governed under a consolidated form of government called "UNIGOV". State legislation effective January 1, 1970, unified the Indianapolis and Marion County boundaries, and consolidated the delivery of many municipal services. At their own request, four municipalities were specifically excluded from the consolidated government. These excluded municipalities are the Town of Speedway, and the cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, and Southport.

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## ACRONYMS

<b>A. D. &amp; S.</b>	Alcohol and Drug Services (Fund)
<b>ADPICS</b>	Advanced Purchasing and Inventory Control System
<b>BPREP</b>	Budget Preparation System, a Peat Marwick mainframe application
<b>C.C.A.</b>	Corrections Corporation of America
<b>C.O.I.T</b>	County Option Income Tax
<b>C.V.B.</b>	Court Violations Bureau
<b>E-911</b>	Enhanced 911
<b>FAMIS</b>	Financial Accounting Management Information System, a Peat Marwick mainframe application
<b>F.I.C.A.</b>	Federal Insurance Corp. of America (Social Security)
<b>F.I.T.</b>	Financial Institutions Tax
<b>F.O.P.</b>	Fraternal Order of Police
<b>IMAGIS</b>	Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Information System
<b>I.S.A.</b>	Information Services Agency
<b>JUSTIS</b>	Justice Information System
<b>M.E.C.A.</b>	Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency (Enhanced 911)
<b>M.C.L.E.</b>	Marion County Law Enforcement
<b>P.E.R.F.</b>	Public Employee Retirement Fund
<b>P.T.R.C.</b>	Property Tax Replacement Credit
<b>S.B.A.</b>	Indiana State Board of Accounts
<b>S.B.T.C.</b>	Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners
<b>S.C.T.</b>	Systems and Computer Technology Corp.
<b>UNIGOV</b>	Unified Government (or Consolidated form of government)