

| <b>Year</b> | <b>General Employees/<br/>Corrections</b> | <b>Police and Fire</b> |
|-------------|---|------------------------|
| 1994        | 74.9%                                     | 89.5%                  |
| 1995        | 83.0%                                     | 90.3%                  |
| 1996        | 89.7%                                     | 75.3%                  |
| 1997        | 98.6%                                     | 73.0%                  |
| 1998        | 103.6%                                    | 74.8%                  |
| 1999        | 100.3%                                    | 76.1%                  |
| 2000        | 100.0%                                    | 86.7%                  |
| 2001        | 96.6%                                     | 75.7%                  |
| 2002        | 93.3%                                     | 74.2%                  |
| 2003        | 88.5%                                     | 63.9%                  |
| 2004        | 82.7%                                     | 59.6%                  |
| 2005        | 86.7%                                     | 58.2%                  |
| 2006        | 86.7%                                     | 60.1%                  |
| 2007        | 88.6%                                     | 63.5%                  |
| 2008        | 82.0%                                     | 49.1%                  |

A key measure of the health of a pension fund is its funded percentage – the ratio of the assets of a fund to its financial obligations. Jacksonville City Ordinance calls for the pension funds to be at least 90 percent funded before a pension can add new benefits. State law requires that all pension obligations be met.

Among Florida's 10 largest cities, Jacksonville's pension funds are among the worst funded.