《美城市将面临破产,外媒称这几个城市或将面临破产》

由于没有足够的税收来满足各项财政支出，近年来，美国多座城市曾接连申请破产，其中比较著名的就是2013年底特律破产案，底特律也因此成为美国规模最大破产城市。

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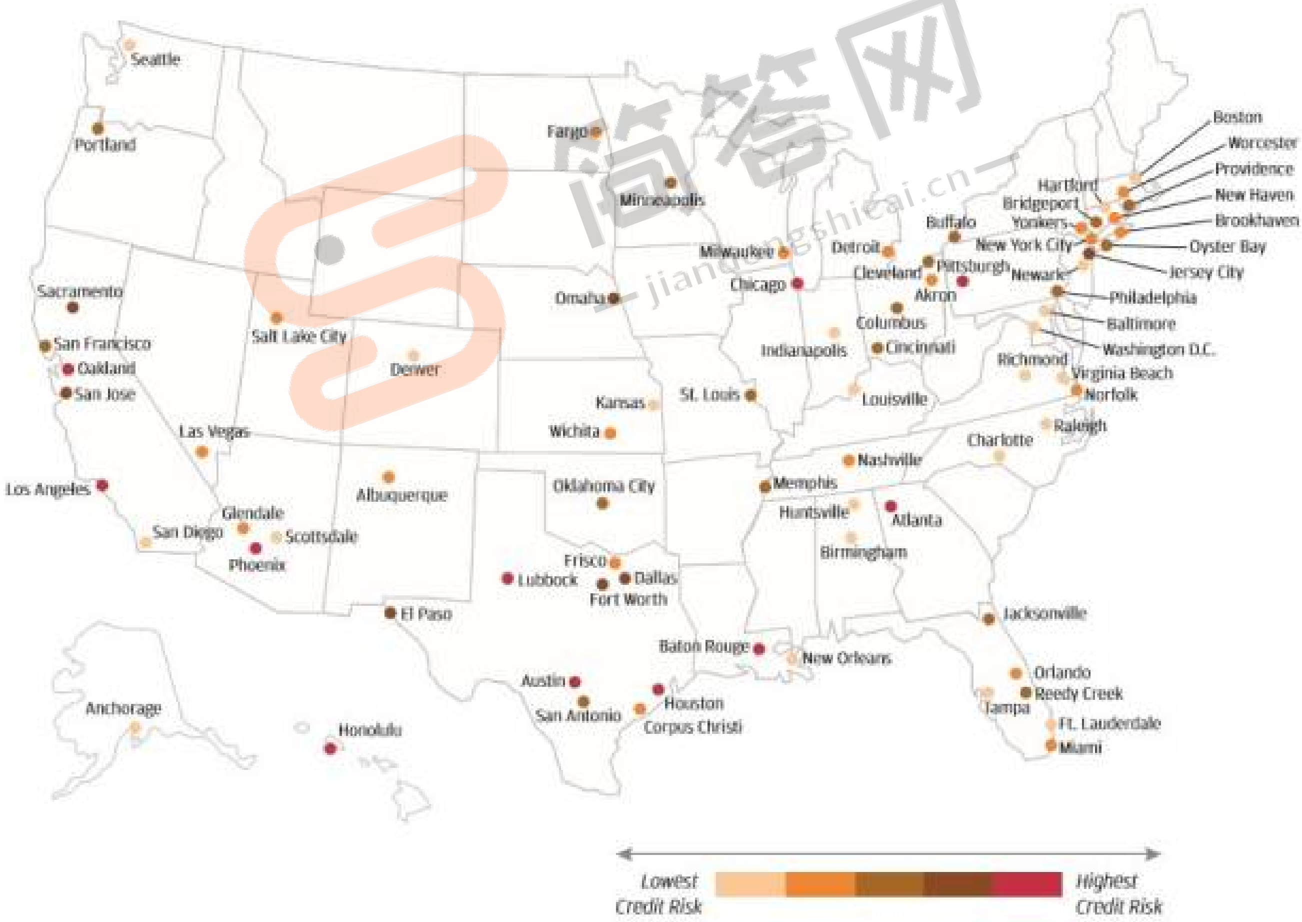

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%??50%?????????????????

Largest funding gaps				30-year remediation (mut. exclusive)					W/O remediation, req. return on assets		Pension funding ratio		
City	Current IPOD ratio	Norm. IPOD ratio	Funding gap	Tax increase		Cut in direct non-pension spending		Increase in worker contributions	B/E nom. pension return	B/E nom. OPEB return	Current	Est. in 10 yrs w/out remed @ 6% return*	Risk indicator
Chicago	35%	62%	27%	27%	or	14%	or	428%	17.9%	-11.7%	23%	15%	105
Houston	24%	50%	26%	26%	or	23%	or	772%	10.0%	Con<Serv	66%	58%	83
Austin	26%	51%	26%	26%	or	28%	or	287%	9.1%	Con<Serv	67%	67%	64
Dallas	20%	45%	25%	25%	or	30%	or	459%	11.1%	No solution	54%	62%	101
Baton Rouge	28%	52%	24%	24%	or	20%	or	525%	8.0%	Con<Serv	71%	67%	78
Fort Worth	21%	44%	24%	24%	or	20%	or	549%	11.0%	No solution	58%	59%	75
Oakland	29%	51%	22%	22%	or	22%	or	462%	8.1%	No solution	72%	71%	81
Phoenix	29%	51%	22%	22%	or	18%	or	404%	11.2%	6.7%	52%	56%	101
Jersey City	20%	41%	21%	21%	or	29%	or	510%	10.0%	Con<Serv	56%	67%	78
Pittsburgh	33%	52%	20%	20%	or	24%	or	333%	11.5%	No solution	45%	57%	93
Atlanta	33%	52%	19%	19%	or	15%	or	329%	8.2%	No solution	69%	68%	79
Sacramento	23%	42%	19%	19%	or	18%	or	301%	7.9%	Con<Serv	77%	75%	73
Minneapolis	18%	36%	18%	18%	or	13%	or	217%	8.3%	No solution	82%	74%	79
Los Angeles	33%	50%	18%	18%	or	19%	or	228%	7.2%	8.0%	84%	77%	78
Omaha	26%	44%	17%	17%	or	19%	or	286%	12.4%	No solution	48%	50%	80
Honolulu	34%	51%	17%	17%	or	21%	or	76121%	10.0%	32.8%	64%	65%	70
Cleveland	19%	35%	16%	16%	or	15%	or	207%	8.3%	16.2%	80%	70%	88
El Paso	26%	41%	16%	16%	or	16%	or	200%	8.0%	Con<Serv	83%	76%	65
Columbus	19%	34%	15%	15%	or	15%	or	243%	8.9%	18.7%	73%	65%	62
Cincinnati	16%	31%	15%	15%	or	15%	or	278%	9.3%	8.8%	60%	49%	82
County													
Cook(IL)	11%	30%	19%	19%	or	33%	or	577%	Con<Serv	Con<Serv	41%	65%	80
King(WA)	21%	39%	18%	18%	or	9%	or	301%	7.8%	No solution	84%	80%	71
Pr.Georges(MD)	30%	46%	16%	16%	or	18%	or	783%	8.0%	No solution	61%	63%	61
LA(CA)	14%	29%	15%	15%	or	14%	or	552%	7.0%	Con<Serv	87%	79%	61
SanClara(CA)	21%	34%	13%	13%	or	16%	or	282%	8.2%	10.9%	77%	74%	50
Bergen(NJ)	19%	32%	13%	13%	or	17%	or	558%	9.9%	No solution	55%	69%	56
Shelby(TN)	27%	39%	12%	12%	or	16%	or	217%	7.4%	19.7%	94%	84%	58
Suffolk(NY)	14%	26%	12%	12%	or	11%	or	3855%	6.9%	No solution	98%	86%	52

Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Center for Retirement Research at BC, City/county CAFRs, FY 2015. * See page 9 for details on calculations and assumptions.

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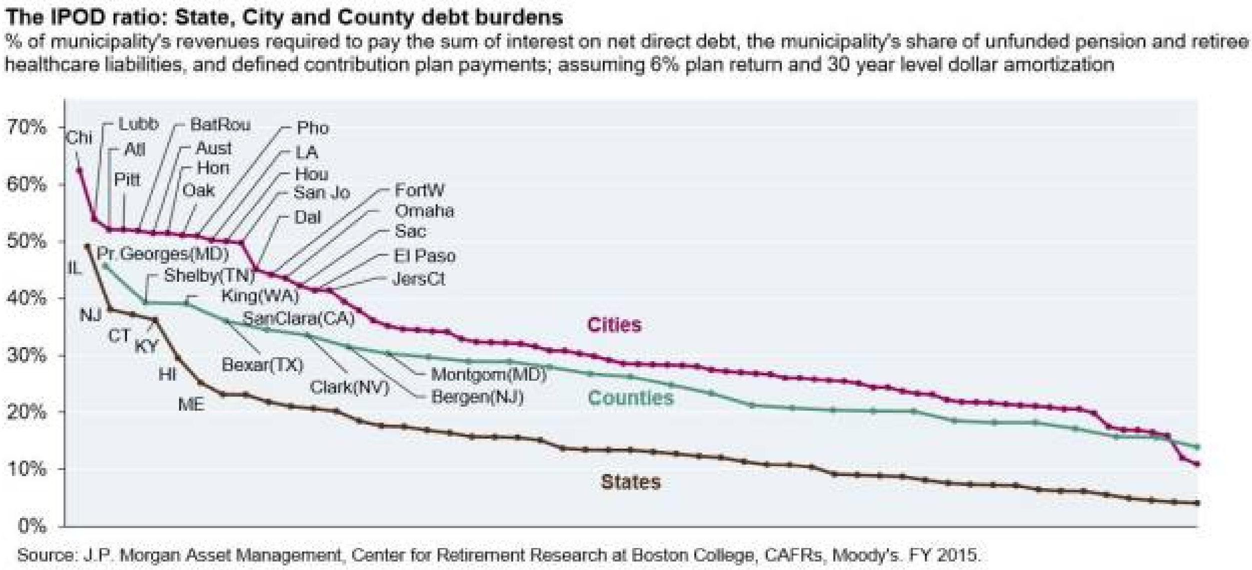
??30%?IPOD??????????????????????



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Bloomberg Markets Tech Pursuits Politics Opinion Businessweek

S&P, Moody's Downgrade Illinois to Near Junk, Lowest Ever for a U.S. State

By Elizabeth Campbell
2017年6月1日 GMT+8 下午10:41 *Updated on* 2017年6月2日 GMT+8 上午3:23

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?????????????5%?????????????????????????Moody's Investors Service????????“??”??

????????Civic Federation????????????2002????10??????????????????84%?????????????????1300???

?????VOA??????????????????

Detroit Mayor Dave Bing had to report some bad news last month. He said Detroit was seeking bankruptcy protection. The move would give the city court protection from creditors.

"This is very difficult for all of us but if it's going to make the citizens better off, then this is a new start for us."

The decision to declare bankruptcy is an offer to restruction and reduce debt. It comes at a difficult time for Detroit.

In March, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder named Kevyn Orr, a bankruptcy expert to oversee the city's financial problems.

Detroit has been struggling to reduce a budget deficit of more than $300 million. In addition, the city's long-term debt has increased to at least $18 billion.

Detroit's problems have grown over many years. Michigan State University professor Eric Scorsone says the city depended too much on one-industry.

"You know, Unlike Chicago, New York and other cities where had economic diversity, Detroit really didn't. It had the auto industry, it had suppliers to the auto industry, and so as those went away, the city began a very long decline that's really occurred over 50 years essentially."

Jobs with car manufactures were a big reason why Detroit was one of the country's largest cities half a century ago. In the 1950s, it had a population of about 1.8 million people. Today, the number is down to less than 800,000.

Robin Boyle is a professor of urban planning at Wayne State University. He says over the years, many Detroit residents moved to areas outside the city, or even left the state. That hurt Detroit's ability to invest in the city.

"They have so little disposable income to reinvest in their communities, that if they have money they leave, they go to the suburbs or they go to find work elsewhere, further putting us into this vicious cycle that drives us further and further down. How you break that is the challenge in Detroit."

It is rare for a large city to seek bankruptcy protection. In 1975, New York City came close before the federal government agree to provide money.

Detroit, however, is the largest city to seek bankruptcy. A federal judge will consider Detroit's request. The judge's decision is expected in one to three month.

One of the main issues is what to do about the retirement pay of city workers. Currently, there are many more retired workers than those pay into the pension system.