

Effective Property Tax Rates in 89 Illinois Communities

By Mike Klemens

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INTRODUCTION

A home's effective property tax rate is the percentage of the house's value paid in property taxes for a given year, a straightforward calculation that allows comparison of tax burdens, be it among different states or within Illinois, where we have one system in Cook County and another in the rest of the state. The Taxpayers' Federation of Illinois periodically calculates effective tax rates (ETRs) for houses in selected communities throughout Illinois. The rates presented here are for 2016 property taxes paid in 2017, the most recent data available.

The 89 communities studied are those that were included in our 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2013 studies. (Studies before 2005 included fewer cities.) The communities have been chosen for their size and availability of data, with an eye towards providing an accurate representation of the entire state. The methodology we employ takes into account different levels of assessment (primarily the Cook County classification system), state equalization factors (commonly called multipliers), differing exemption levels, and different tax rates.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Notes from the inside2



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NOTES FROM THE INSIDE. . .

By Carol S. Portman

This month's edition of *Tax Facts* contains an update to our periodic study calculating effective residential property tax rates – property taxes paid as a percentage of value – for 89 Illinois cities and villages. Effective tax rates (ETRs) are a useful tool for comparing the impacts of different laws and practices in different communities, but they do not measure the actual amount of property taxes paid.

We use the same \$250,000 value house that we have used since 2005, to provide continuity. To stress the importance of looking at data in context, this year we added a companion study that calculates the ETR on a median value home in 10 communities. In some cases, the differences are striking.

Here are some takeaways from the study:

- For the first time since TFI has done the study, Chicago does not have the lowest Effective Tax Rate among the cities studied. That honor has passed to Glenview.
- Property taxes paid are particularly high in the north Cook County suburbs, even in communities with low ETRs, because home values are relatively high there.
- Over the last 11 years, south suburban Cook County communities have seen their relative ETRs increase significantly, while most north suburban cities and villages maintained relatively low ETRs (but not low property tax bills).

Last year, for the first time in eight years, property values grew faster than property taxes billed. As a result, the average statewide tax rate fell for the first time since 2008. This is small consolation to property owners, though: property taxes billed jumped \$1.1 billion, the largest increase since 2008.

For this effort we are assuming a home with a market value of \$250,000 – the same market value used since 2005. For comparison purposes we used the same value home for each municipality, although we recognize that housing values vary widely around the State. See *Other Ways of Calculating Effective Tax Rates* on page 8.

While we calculate the ETR for a city or village, there are often variations within the city. Most commonly, there can be different taxing districts within a city, such as different elementary school districts. Or, for example, as shows up in Chicago there may be different levels of assessment. We use the overall level of assessment for Triad 1 in Cook County to calculate the assessment level in Chicago. (Cook County Triad 1 is Chicago, Triad 2 is the north suburbs and Triad 3 is the south suburbs.) However, within Chicago the sales ratio calculations from the Illinois Department of Revenue also present the data by township within the city. Using the Triad 1-wide data, we calculated a 1.61 percent ETR. Had we used township levels, ETRs would have ranged from 1.52 percent for West Chicago Township to 1.87 for Hyde Park Township, all within the City of Chicago.

The intra-city data illustrates that using averages masks some differences, but the value of the study – looking at identical communities over time – remains valid. Toward this end, we added a column to the table to show where the cities ranked in 2005 and illustrate how communities have moved in the rankings over this period that spans the end of the real estate boom, the ensuing collapse of market values of homes,

particularly in the Chicago metropolitan area, and the gradual recovery.

We assume the house is eligible for a General Homestead Exemption, but not eligible for the additional senior citizens homestead exemption, the senior assessment freeze, or for any other kind of homestead exemption. (See *Examining the Effects of Increased Homestead Exemptions*, in the April 2017 *Tax Facts* for a discussion of the proliferation of property tax exemptions and their impact on other taxpayers.)

METHODOLOGY

The calculation of an ETR for a community requires the following steps for a hypothetical house worth \$250,000.

Step 1 – Determine the Assessed Value (AV)

Obtain the adjusted median level of assessment for residential property for the township in which the community is located from the Illinois Department of Revenue’s sales ratio studies and multiply it by \$250,000. For Chicago we use the median level for Triad 1. We use the 2015 sales ratio studies which were used to create the equalization factor for 2016.

Step 2 – Determine the property’s Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)

Multiply the assessed value by the county’s “multiplier” (equalization factor) to determine the property’s Equalized Assessed Value. The Department of Revenue assigns a multiplier to each county to equalize assessments across the state, bringing the median level of assessment to the required 33 1/3%. When assessments in a county are within 1% of the required level, they

do not need to be adjusted, and the county is given a multiplier of 1.

Step 3 – Determine the EAV after exemption (taxable value)

Subtract the homestead exemption from the EAV. In 2016 the General Homestead Exemption was \$6,000 outside of Cook County. For Cook the General Homestead Exemption was \$7,000.

Step 4 – Figure the tax bill

Obtain the community’s aggregate tax rate from the Department of Revenue’s Annual Property Tax Statistics report. The aggregate tax rate is the sum of the property tax rates calculated for cities, counties, townships, fire protection districts, park districts, school districts, sanitary districts, airport authorities, and a host of other governmental entities. Multiply it by the taxable value.

Step 5 – Calculate the Effective Tax Rate

Divide the tax bill by the \$250,000 fair market value of the home to find the ETR.

FINDINGS

For the first time since TFI has been doing an ETR study, Chicago does not have the lowest ETR on residential property. Glenview, in north suburban Cook County now holds the honor. This is not surprising: when the 2016 rates were calculated, Cook County Clerk David Orr, who calculates the rates property owners actually see on their bills, noted that for the first time since 2008, the lowest tax rate was not in the City of Chicago, which he attributed to tax levy increases by Chicago and the Chicago Public Schools.

Looking at changes in rankings between 2005 and 2016, cities in Cook County Triad 3 (the south suburbs) have moved up the ladder (i.e. have seen their ETR increase). Park Forest, which has the highest ETR, was always at the top, but Dolton, Chicago Heights, Oak Lawn, Cicero, and Oak Park have all moved up significantly. In Triad 2, the north suburbs, Streamwood moved up while Palatine, Northbrook, Des Plaines and Evanston remained near the bottom of the pack.

The periods covered by our studies include the boom and bust years. For 2016 the tax base actually grew faster than property taxes billed, meaning that average tax rates (total taxes billed divided by total equalized assessed value) fell, reversing a seven-year trend. See *Property Tax Rates Fall in 2016*, page 10

Illinois Tax Facts

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Effective tax rates and estimated 2016 property taxes (collected in 2017) on a \$250,000 home in 89 Illinois cities

2016 Rank	2005 Rank	City	County	Assessment			Homestead Exemption	Taxable Value	Tax Rate (%)	2016 Tax Bill on a \$250,000 Home	2016 Effective Tax Rate as a % of Fair Market Value	
				Level	Multiplier	Exemption					Value	Rate
1	2	Park Forest	Cook	9.97	2.8032	\$7,000	\$62,870	27.413	\$17,234	6.89%		
2	40	Dolton	Cook	9.93	2.8032	7,000	\$62,589	22.742	\$14,234	5.69%		
3	4	Kankakee	Kankakee	35.59	1.0000	6,000	\$82,975	17.058	\$14,154	5.66%		
4	3	East St. Louis	St. Clair	33.82	1.0000	6,000	\$78,550	17.089	\$13,423	5.37%		
5	5	Zion	Lake	27.36	1.0000	6,000	\$62,400	19.966	\$12,459	4.98%		
6	1	Cairo	Alexander	30.39	1.0000	6,000	\$69,975	17.786	\$12,446	4.98%		
7	62	Chicago Heights	Cook	9.97	2.8032	7,000	\$62,870	19.399	\$12,196	4.88%		
8	7	Rockford	Winnebago	32.43	1.0000	6,000	\$75,075	15.106	\$11,341	4.54%		
9	9	Freeport	Stephenson	35.00	1.0000	6,000	\$81,500	13.061	\$10,645	4.26%		
10	42	North Chicago	Lake	25.93	1.0000	6,000	\$58,825	17.248	\$10,146	4.06%		
11	8	Galesburg	Knox	33.03	1.0000	6,000	\$76,575	12.664	\$9,697	3.88%		
12	28	Waukegan	Lake	30.20	1.0000	6,000	\$69,500	13.083	\$9,093	3.64%		
13	52	Woodstock	McHenry	30.47	1.0000	6,000	\$70,175	12.621	\$8,857	3.54%		
14	55	DeKalb	DeKalb	30.33	1.0000	6,000	\$69,825	12.637	\$8,824	3.53%		
15	58	Oregon	Ogle	35.78	1.0000	6,000	\$83,450	10.468	\$8,736	3.49%		
16	14	Kewanee	Henry	32.54	1.0000	6,000	\$75,350	11.440	\$8,620	3.45%		
17	11	Watseka	Iroquois	32.79	1.0000	6,000	\$75,975	11.278	\$8,568	3.43%		
18	41	Carbondale	Jackson	34.41	1.0000	6,000	\$80,025	10.469	\$8,378	3.35%		
19	56	Crystal Lake	McHenry	29.44	1.0000	6,000	\$67,600	12.298	\$8,313	3.33%		
20	6	Virginia	Cass	33.44	1.0000	6,000	\$77,600	10.672	\$8,281	3.31%		
21	12	Sterling	Whiteside	32.47	1.0000	6,000	\$75,175	10.939	\$8,223	3.29%		
22	75	Oak Lawn	Cook	9.38	2.8032	7,000	\$58,735	13.954	\$8,196	3.28%		
23	33	Greenville	Bond	34.83	1.0000	6,000	\$81,075	10.051	\$8,149	3.26%		
24	13	Pontiac	Livingston	33.13	1.0000	6,000	\$76,825	10.44	\$8,021	3.21%		
25	71	McHenry	McHenry	28.42	1.0000	6,000	\$65,050	12.298	\$8,000	3.20%		
26	36	Urbana	Champaign	32.48	1.0000	6,000	\$75,200	10.629	\$7,993	3.20%		
27	19	Decatur	Macon	32.63	1.0000	6,000	\$75,575	10.566	\$7,985	3.19%		
28	37	LaSalle	LaSalle	32.22	1.0000	6,000	\$74,550	10.475	\$7,809	3.12%		
29	21	Belleville	St. Clair	32.85	1.0000	6,000	\$76,125	10.215	\$7,776	3.11%		
30	69	Cicero	Cook	7.48	2.8032	7,000	\$45,420	17.119	\$7,775	3.11%		

Effective tax rates and estimated 2016 property taxes (collected in 2017) on a \$250,000 home in 89 Illinois cities (continued)

2016 Rank	2005 Rank	City	County	Assessment			Homestead Exemption	Taxable Value	Tax Rate (%)	2016 Tax Bill on a \$250,000 Home	2016 Effective Tax	
				Level	Multiplier	Value					Rate as a % of Fair Market Value	Market Value
31	63	Belvidere	Boone	30.76	1.0000	6,000	\$70,900	10.843	\$7,688	3.08%		
32	24	Canton	Fulton	31.87	1.0000	6,000	\$73,675	10.047	\$7,402	2.96%		
33	23	Danville	Vermillion	28.92	1.0000	6,000	\$66,300	11.067	\$7,337	2.93%		
34	22	Sullivan	Moultrie	31.93	1.0000	6,000	\$73,825	9.898	\$7,307	2.92%		
35	43	Princeton	Bureau	34.09	1.0000	6,000	\$79,225	9.22	\$7,305	2.92%		
36	79	Oak Park	Cook	8.21	2.8032	7,000	\$50,536	14.358	\$7,256	2.90%		
37	16	Rock Island	Rock Island	30.52	1.0000	6,000	\$70,300	10.267	\$7,218	2.89%		
38	74	Yorkville	Kendall	28.22	1.0000	6,000	\$64,550	11.134	\$7,187	2.87%		
39	30	Ottawa	LaSalle	29.91	1.0000	6,000	\$68,775	10.401	\$7,153	2.86%		
40	65	Joliet	Will	30.10	1.0000	6,000	\$69,250	10.328	\$7,152	2.86%		
41	53	Alton	Madison	32.89	1.0000	6,000	\$76,225	9.351	\$7,128	2.85%		
42	32	Lincoln	Logan	33.11	1.0000	6,000	\$76,775	9.276	\$7,122	2.85%		
43	25	Moline	Rock Island	32.07	1.0000	6,000	\$74,175	9.584	\$7,109	2.84%		
44	77	Monmouth	Warren	32.12	1.0000	6,000	\$74,300	9.53	\$7,081	2.83%		
45	15	Macomb	McDonough	31.72	1.0000	6,000	\$73,300	9.639	\$7,065	2.83%		
46	46	Elgin	Kane	27.68	1.0000	6,000	\$63,200	11.090	\$7,009	2.80%		
47	26	Vandalia	Fayette	31.01	1.0000	6,000	\$71,525	9.673	\$6,919	2.77%		
48	39	East Peoria	Tazewell	32.50	1.0000	6,000	\$75,250	9.186	\$6,912	2.76%		
49	18	Vienna	Johnson	30.97	1.0000	6,000	\$71,425	9.487	\$6,776	2.71%		
50	17	Benton	Franklin	29.19	1.0000	6,000	\$66,975	10.116	\$6,775	2.71%		
51	10	Charleston	Coles	32.88	1.0000	6,000	\$76,200	8.824	\$6,724	2.69%		
52	68	Oswego	Kendall	28.22	1.0000	6,000	\$64,550	10.401	\$6,714	2.69%		
53	34	Peoria	Peoria	32.26	1.0000	6,000	\$74,650	8.867	\$6,619	2.65%		
54	64	Plainfield	Will	30.19	1.0000	6,000	\$69,475	9.525	\$6,617	2.65%		
55	51	Lockport	Will	29.10	1.0000	6,000	\$66,750	9.891	\$6,602	2.64%		
56	50	Pekin	Tazewell	33.00	1.0000	6,000	\$76,500	8.592	\$6,573	2.63%		
57	66	Aurora	Kane	27.08	1.0000	6,000	\$61,700	10.623	\$6,554	2.62%		
58	70	Frankfort	Will	31.32	1.0000	6,000	\$72,300	9.036	\$6,533	2.61%		
59	49	Jacksonville	Morgan	31.36	1.0000	6,000	\$72,400	9.004	\$6,519	2.61%		
60	38	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	33.57	1.0000	6,000	\$77,925	8.322	\$6,485	2.59%		

Effective tax rates and estimated 2016 property taxes (collected in 2017) on a \$250,000 home in 89 Illinois cities (continued)

2016 Rank	2005 Rank	City	County	Assessment			Homestead Exemption	Taxable Value	Tax Rate (%)	2016 Tax Bill on a \$250,000 Home	2016 Effective Tax	
				Level	Multiplier	Value					Rate as a % of Fair Market Value	Market Value
61	27	Geneva	Kane	30.09	1.0000	6,000	\$69,225	9.252	\$6,405	2.56%		
62	45	Bloomington	McLean	32.68	1.0000	6,000	\$75,700	8.404	\$6,362	2.54%		
63	83	Streamwood	Cook	8.85	2.8032	7,000	\$55,021	11.555	\$6,358	2.54%		
64	48	Springfield	Sangamon	32.33	1.0000	6,000	\$74,825	8.282	\$6,197	2.48%		
65	20	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	32.16	1.0168	6,000	\$75,751	8.176	\$6,193	2.48%		
66	47	Normal	McLean	32.66	1.0000	6,000	\$75,650	8.106	\$6,132	2.45%		
67	36	Champaign	Champaign	31.51	1.0000	6,000	\$72,775	8.272	\$6,020	2.41%		
68	76	Lombard	DuPage	30.70	1.0000	6,000	\$70,750	8.391	\$5,937	2.37%		
69	31	Paris	Edgar	32.66	1.0000	6,000	\$75,650	7.807	\$5,906	2.36%		
70	81	Addison	DuPage	29.01	1.0000	6,000	\$66,525	8.801	\$5,855	2.34%		
71	67	Morris	Grundy	31.61	1.0000	6,000	\$73,025	7.973	\$5,822	2.33%		
72	44	Olney	Richland	30.87	1.0000	6,000	\$71,175	8.149	\$5,800	2.32%		
73	60	Carmi	White	31.42	1.0000	6,000	\$72,550	7.87	\$5,710	2.28%		
74	29	Taylorville	Christian	32.48	1.0000	6,000	\$75,200	7.556	\$5,682	2.27%		
75	35	Robinson	Crawford	32.99	1.0000	6,000	\$76,475	7.282	\$5,569	2.23%		
76	57	Lake Zurich	Lake	30.74	1.0000	6,000	\$70,850	7.753	\$5,493	2.20%		
77	59	Effingham	Effingham	31.71	1.0000	6,000	\$73,275	7.388	\$5,414	2.17%		
78	78	Wheaton	DuPage	30.70	1.0000	6,000	\$70,750	7.643	\$5,407	2.16%		
79	84	Palatine	Cook	8.43	2.8032	7,000	\$52,077	10.115	\$5,268	2.11%		
80	72	Libertyville	Lake	29.34	1.0000	6,000	\$67,350	7.607	\$5,123	2.05%		
81	62	Quincy	Adams	32.31	1.0000	6,000	\$74,775	6.82	\$5,100	2.04%		
82	88	Northbrook	Cook	7.84	2.8032	7,000	\$47,943	10.362	\$4,968	1.99%		
83	80	Naperville	DuPage	30.42	1.0000	6,000	\$70,050	6.811	\$4,771	1.91%		
84	86	Des Plaines	Cook	8.48	2.8032	7,000	\$52,428	9.08	\$4,760	1.90%		
85	83	Elmhurst	DuPage	29.01	1.0000	6,000	\$66,525	6.712	\$4,465	1.79%		
86	73	Edwardsville	Madison	30.88	1.0000	6,000	\$71,200	6.206	\$4,419	1.77%		
87	85	Evanston	Cook	7.84	2.8032	7,000	\$47,943	9.065	\$4,346	1.74%		
88	89	Chicago	Cook	9.04	2.8032	7,000	\$56,352	7.145	\$4,026	1.61%		
89	87	Glenview	Cook	7.68	2.8032	7,000	\$46,821	7.512	\$3,517	1.41%		

Other Ways of Calculating Effective Tax Rates

Effective tax rate (ETR) studies are imperfect and best used to put property taxes in context rather than to measure the absolute level of taxation. The TFI study, which we repeat periodically using the same methodology, is no exception. It allows us to view both the differences in property taxation among communities in different parts of the state and how those differences change over time. It also accounts for Cook County's unique classification system, with its low assessment levels and high state multipliers.

Looking at an identically valued house, in our case a \$250,000 property in each community, is both the study's strength and chief drawback. The strength is that the fixed \$250,000 value approach illustrates how different laws and practices affect tax bills; the weakness is that a \$250,000 house in Naperville is going to be very different from a \$250,000 house in East St. Louis. In their *50-State Property Tax Study* the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence, compute ETRs two ways: (1) for identically valued homes in various cities, to show how differences in tax laws affect ETRs and (2) for the median valued home in each city, to show the ETR on a "typical" home. See *A Fresh Look at Illinois Property Taxes, Tax Facts*, November 2017.

As a comparison to what we did in this study, we recomputed the ETRs for 10 communities using median values that we obtained from Census Bureau data. The information is presented in Table 2; the median value calculation is in yellow and the TFI fixed \$250,000 value approach is shown in green. Several things pop out:

1. A difference in median values makes a difference in ETRs. Where a community's median value is close to the \$250,000 used in our methodology (e.g. in Chicago) there is little difference in ETRs. Where there is a large difference between median value and \$250,000 (e.g. East St. Louis) there is a large difference in ETRs.
2. If the actual median is lower than \$250,000, the ETR is lower than in the TFI study, while if the actual median is higher than the \$250,000 the ETR is higher than in the TFI study. That happens because the fixed value General Homestead Exemption has a much more significant impact on the ETR of a lower valued home than of a higher valued property.
3. Looking at true medians reinforces the point that low ETRs don't mean low tax bills. Glenview had the lowest ETR in the TFI study, but taxes on a median valued home were third highest among 10 communities we looked at. Along the same line, the fixed \$250,000 value shows a Lawrenceville homeowner paying more tax than one in Libertyville. However, when differences in median values are taken into account, the taxes on a median valued home in Libertyville are 10 times higher.

A third methodology that calculates ETR using averages has been developed by the Department of Revenue and is published in Table 10 of its 2016 Property Tax Statistics. The Department has

available to it a lot of data on property taxes by township, including: (1) level of assessment, (2) assessed value, (3) residential taxable value, and (4) the number of residential parcels. It uses that data to produce per parcel averages for market value and for taxable value, arriving at an average ETR without having to account for multipliers or exemptions.

One advantage of the DOR methodology is that it takes all homestead exemptions into consideration, not just the General Homestead Exemption that TFI assumes in its calculations. The DOR methodology results are presented in the blue section of Table 2.

As you can see, on larger communities the IDOR method produces an ETR closer to the median value calculation than does the TFI study. For some smaller communities – East St. Louis and Vienna, for example, it produces values that appear markedly lower. Ironically, the lowest ETR in the DOR average methodology is Winnetka which has among the highest residential tax bills in Illinois.

The lesson here is clear. ETRs are a good way to make comparisons across different tax systems. But they don't account well for property values, and higher valued property means higher tax bills.

TABLE 2. Effective Tax Rates Computed Three Ways in Selected Communities

Community	Median Value View			Fixed \$250,000 Value View			IDOR Average Value View		
	Median Value	Tax	ETR	Value	Tax	ETR	Average Value	Tax	ETR
Park Forest	\$71,900	\$3,590	4.99%	\$250,000	\$17,234	6.89%	\$96,474	\$5,691	5.90%
East St. Louis	\$45,900	\$1,627	3.55%	\$250,000	\$13,423	5.37%	\$10,963	\$212	1.93%
Vienna	\$76,400	\$1,676	2.19%	\$250,000	\$6,776	2.71%	\$49,547	\$567	1.14%
Peoria	\$130,500	\$3,201	2.45%	\$250,000	\$6,619	2.65%	\$88,124	\$2,192	2.49%
Aurora	\$176,200	\$4,431	2.51%	\$250,000	\$6,554	2.62%	\$139,787	\$3,595	2.57%
Lawrenceville	\$58,100	\$1,063	1.83%	\$250,000	\$6,193	2.48%	\$57,080	\$799	1.40%
Libertyville	\$504,900	\$10,812	2.14%	\$250,000	\$5,123	2.05%	\$356,774	\$7,752	2.17%
Naperville	\$421,400	\$8,322	1.97%	\$250,000	\$4,771	1.91%	\$315,308	\$6,245	1.98%
Chicago	\$243,900	\$3,916	1.61%	\$250,000	\$4,026	1.61%	\$270,757	\$4,295	1.59%
Glenview	\$476,800	\$7,185	1.51%	\$250,000	\$3,517	1.41%	\$883,440	\$16,396	1.86%

Sources: Computed by author from Department of Revenue and Census Bureau data.

Property Tax Rates Fall in 2016

Property tax rates fell in Illinois last year, while total property taxes billed rose by the largest percentage since 2008. On the tax rate side of the question, average tax rates (total property taxes billed divided by total property value) marked an end to a seven-year run up that saw average rates rise each year and skyrocket 43 percent over the period. Data published by the Department of Revenue shows that the state-wide average tax rate dropped to 8.88 percent for 2016 taxes paid in 2017, from 9.14 percent the previous year. Rates fell in Cook County, the collar counties, and in the other 96 counties. Chart A illustrates what has happened with property tax rates since 2006.

The rate decrease did not mean anyone's taxes went down; the \$1.1 billion in increased property tax billings for 2016 was the fifth largest in the last 20 years. Instead, it means that Illinois has returned to the more typical pattern that existed before the 2009 real estate crash: property values increased faster than taxes billed, allowing rates to fall. Between 2009 and 2013, the real estate crash and the ensuing market chaos eroded the property tax base by \$89 billion, or 23 percent, as illustrated in Chart B.

While property values were falling, property taxes billed continued to grow, albeit relatively slowly – averaging less than 2 percent per year. Chart C illustrates slowly increasing property taxes billed, which when coupled with the falling values in Chart B produced the skyrocketing property tax rates we saw in Chart A. From the perspective of homeowners and other property owners, their taxes went up while their property values fell.

The return to the stability of the “normal” pattern should comfort both homeowners who will see their property values grow faster than their tax bills and local governments who will again be able to rely on growth in their tax base.

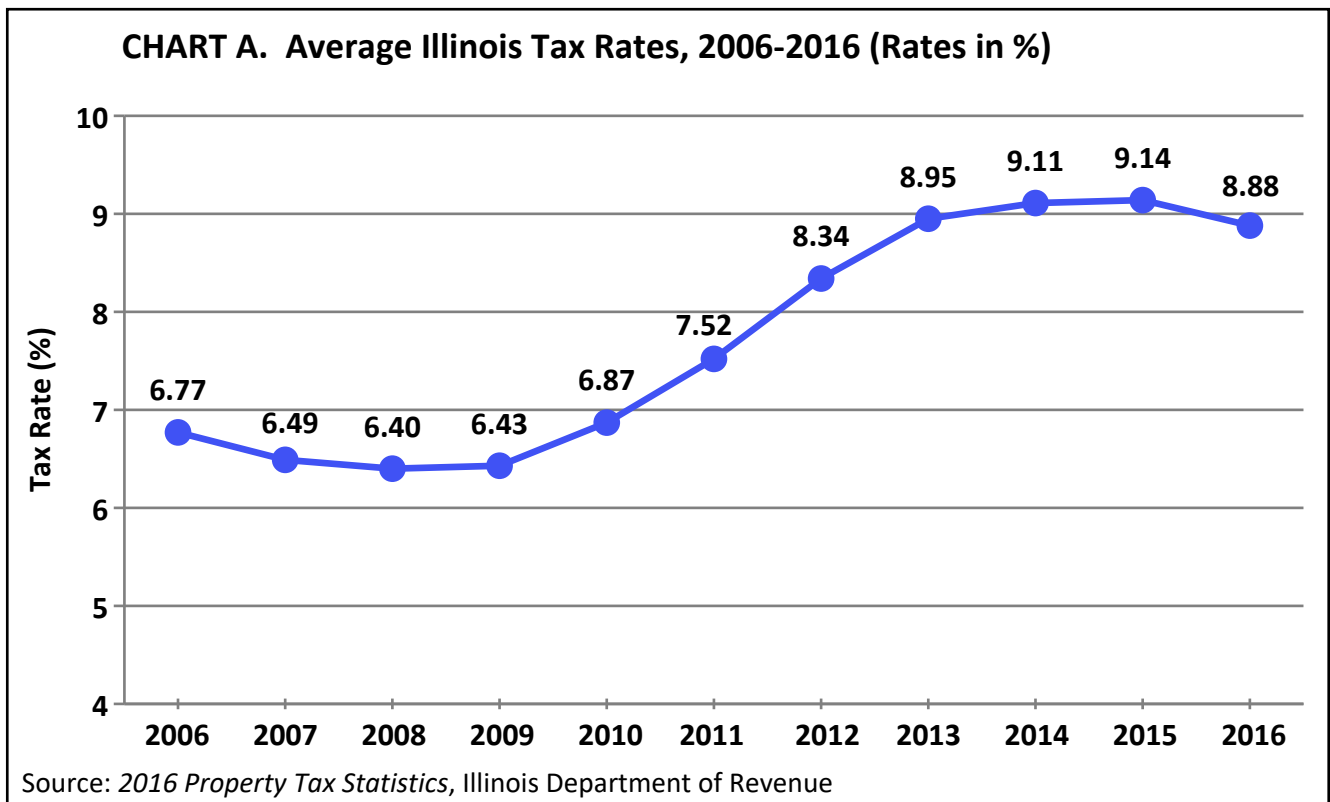
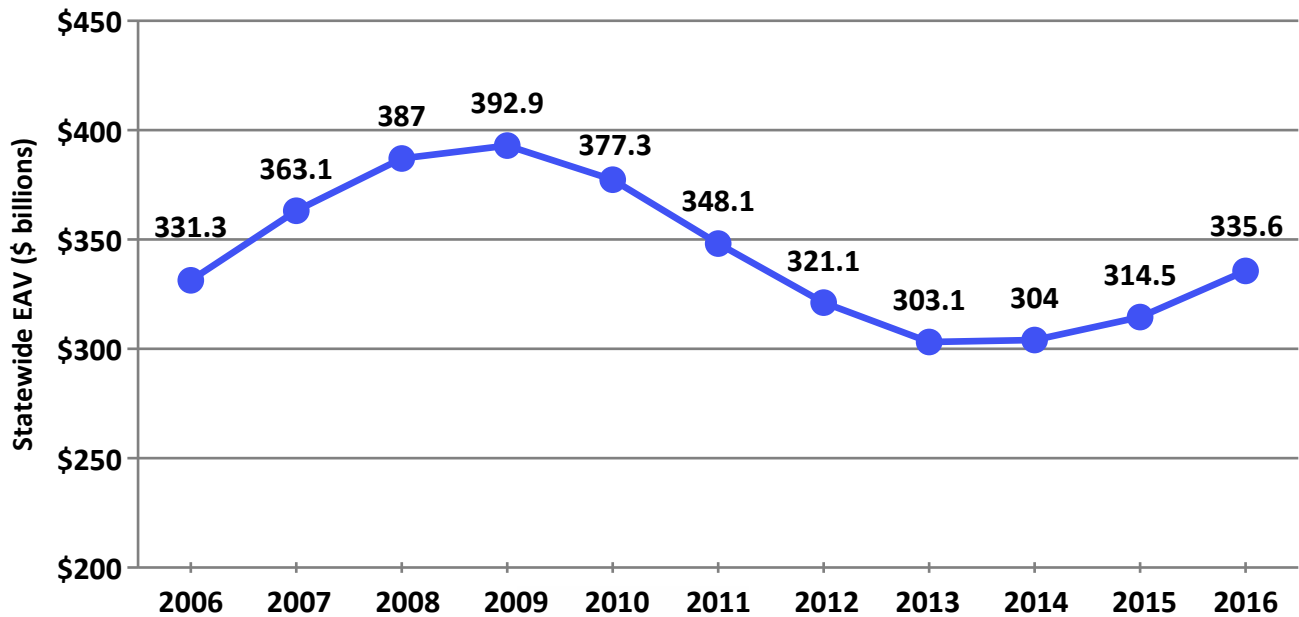
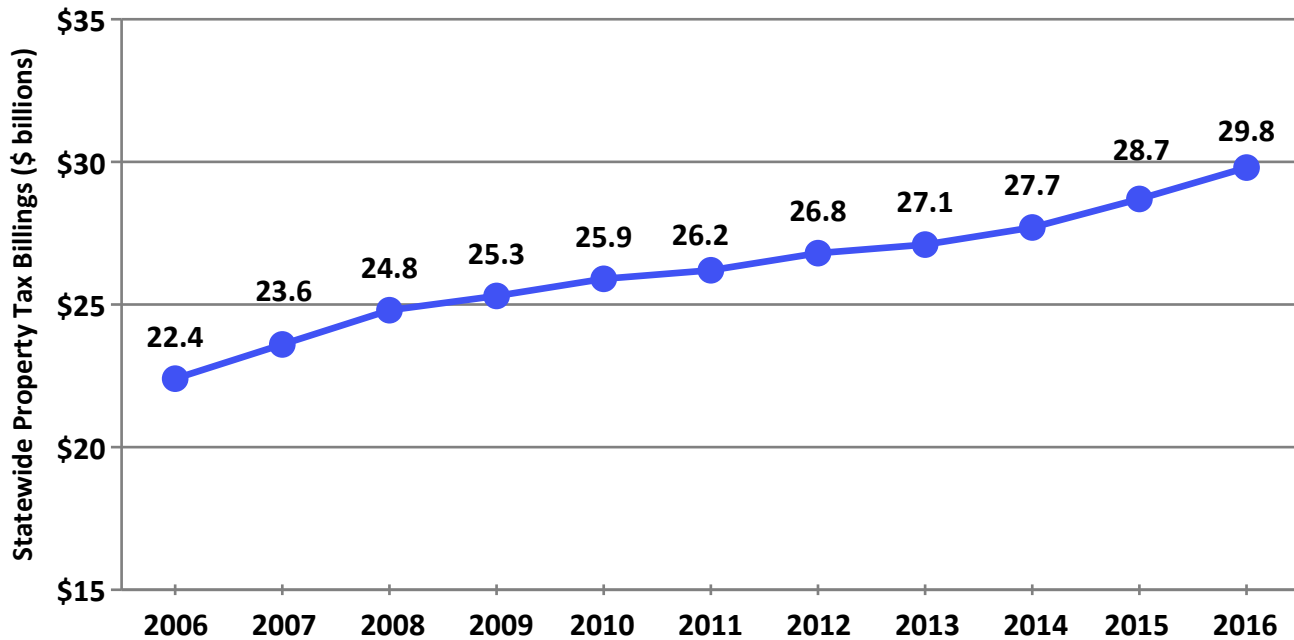


CHART B. Illinois Statewide EAV, 2006-2016 (\$ in billions)



Source: 2016 Property Tax Statistics, Illinois Department of Revenue

CHART C. Illinois Statewide Property Tax Billings, 2006-2016 (\$ in billions)



Source: 2016 Property Tax Statistics, Illinois Department of Revenue

Taxpayers' Federation of Illinois

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