



Issue Brief



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Minnesota Property Tax Effective Rates, Payable 2011

State and local governments in Minnesota imposed some \$7.83 billion in real property taxes in 2011, with the lion's share of the revenues devoted to funding local units of government.

- Effective tax rates (taxes as a share of market value) on a total statewide basis rose between payable 2010 and payable 2011 for all types of property, meaning that property tax burdens have risen faster than market values. This is the fourth consecutive year the statewide effective rate has increased and is the first four-year increase since the period from 1981-89 when the overall rate rose for eight consecutive years.
- The payable 2011 statewide effective rate was 1.40% for all properties, 1.21% for residential homesteads and 3.33% for commercial-industrial property.
- Effective tax rates for payable 2011 are significantly lower than the rates seen during the early to mid 1990s for most types of properties, when overall effective tax rates were the highest during the period studied in the Issue Brief.
- Effective tax rates vary considerably from county to county. Overall rates ranged from a low of 0.46% in Murray County to a high of 1.90% in Hennepin County. Homestead rates ranged from a low of 0.43% in Cook County to a high of 1.69% in Red Lake County. Commercial-industrial rates were lowest in Norman County (0.81%) and highest in Kittson County (3.93%).
- Some types of property in Minnesota have higher proportions of their market value subject to the property tax than others. This creates "preferred" types of properties, whose property taxes are by-and-large subsidized by the "non-preferred" property types. MTA's "Accountability Index" measures each property class' statewide property tax burden against its statewide tax base. For Payable 2011, our Accountability Index (for local and state property taxes) indicates that:
 - Farms and cabins are the most preferred properties, receiving the greatest subsidization. Farmland comprises 17.31% of statewide market value but only 7.25% of the property tax burden, for an Accountability Index value of 0.42.
 - Homesteads are also preferred properties, but receive less subsidization than farms and cabins.
 - Apartments, utility, railroad, and commercial-industrial properties are the non-preferred properties – i.e. they provide subsidies to other properties. Commercial-industrial property comprises 13.26% of statewide market value but is liable for 31.64% of all property taxes – paying 2.39 times more in tax than its value.

The actual experience and amount of subsidization within individual taxing jurisdictions may vary significantly from Accountability Index findings, which are reported on a statewide basis.

Minnesota Property Tax Effective Rates, Payable 2011

Introduction

This Issue Brief presents effective tax rates – defined as property taxes as a share of market value- for selected property classes. We present county-specific data for taxes payable in 2011 and statewide data for taxes payable 1979 through payable 2011. The Issue Brief provides information and perspective on three issues:

- Property taxes as a share of total property value for selected property classes in all Minnesota counties and statewide
- Trend information on the growth of property taxes relative to the growth in property values
- The degree to which various property classes either subsidize others or are themselves subsidized

This Issue Brief does not provide information on:

- Change in total property tax levies over time. This information is available from the Minnesota Department of Revenue at:
http://taxes.state.mn.us/property_tax_administrators/pages/general_reports_data_content_property_tax_statistics.aspx
- The ability of property owners to pay property taxes (i.e. comparing tax burdens to incomes). For perspective on residential taxpayers' ability to pay their property taxes, readers are encourage to review the Minnesota Department of Revenue's *Residential Homestead Property Tax Burden Report* at:
http://taxes.state.mn.us/property_tax_administrators/pages/other_supporting_content_vos_reports_main.aspx

Pay 2011 and Prior Years, Statewide Results

Table 1 on the following page provides effective property tax rates (ETR) for selected classes of property on a statewide basis for taxes payable in 2011 and prior years. These rates include all state and local property taxes. ETRs for all properties increased for 2011 – meaning that for four consecutive years property tax burdens have risen faster than market values, the first four-year rise in ETRs since the period from 1981-89 when the overall rate rose for eight consecutive years. The statewide ETR for all property was 1.40% for payable 2011, a 10.2% increase over the rate of 1.27% for payable 2010. When looking at local property taxes only (i.e. excluding the statewide tax on business property), the statewide ETR rose 10.3%, from 1.15% for payable 2009 to 1.26% in payable 2011. Stagnant or declining real estate markets could extend this trend out over the next few years.

As Table 1 indicates, effective tax rates for payable 2011 are significantly lower than the rates seen during the early to mid 1990s, when overall effective tax rates were at their highest. Effective tax rates for payable 2011 for many types of property are at about half of the rates seen in the early 1990s, indicating that market value has grown significantly faster than the total property tax burden since then. The major exception to this is residential homesteads, where the decline in the effective tax rate is less steep. Much of this is attributable to the property tax reforms enacted in 2001 which compressed the differential in class rates between different types of property; thereby shifting some property tax burden from business properties to residential properties. Even with this burden shifting, effective tax rates for residential homesteads are still down over 20% from their 1996 peak.

Minnesota Property Tax Effective Rates, Payable 2011

**Table 1: Property Taxes as a Percent of Indicated Market Value
(no state levy in parentheses), Payable 1979-2011**

<u>Payable Year</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Residential Homestead</u>	<u>Residential Non-hmstd.</u>	<u>Apartments (4+ units)</u>	<u>Cabins</u>	<u>Commercial/Industrial</u>	<u>All Property</u>
1979	0.69	1.45	3.28	3.22	1.36	3.33	1.58
1980	0.64	1.01	2.56	2.84	1.21	3.18	1.34
1981	0.42	0.74	2.16	2.37	0.90	2.62	1.01
1982	0.52	0.88	2.37	2.45	1.02	2.76	1.17
1983	0.53	0.98	2.49	2.45	1.09	2.89	1.25
1984	0.74	1.09	2.72	2.71	1.27	3.31	1.50
1985	0.79	1.13	2.82	2.67	1.32	3.41	1.57
1986	0.77	1.12	2.83	3.02	1.45	3.57	1.68
1987	1.09	1.15	2.90	3.22	1.65	4.13	1.94
1988	1.13	1.19	3.12	3.46	1.73	4.15	2.03
1989	1.01	1.24	3.18	3.60	1.95	4.48	2.09
1990	1.04	1.17	2.74	3.27	2.05	4.32	2.02
1991	1.01	1.29	3.00	3.50	2.06	4.77	2.17
1992	1.02	1.34	3.03	3.92	2.03	5.21	2.19
1993	1.11	1.38	2.85	4.09	2.01	5.91	2.26
1994	1.03	1.42	2.68	4.03	2.07	5.95	2.22
1995	1.03	1.47	2.68	3.86	1.97	5.23	2.17
1996	1.04	1.50	2.67	3.85	1.91	5.34	2.17
1997	1.00	1.48	2.61	3.69	1.63	5.08	2.10
1998	0.92	1.38	2.35	3.20	1.39	4.50	1.91
1999	0.86	1.31	1.80	2.73	1.29	4.09	1.77
2000	0.71	1.23	1.69	2.50	1.25	3.78	1.65
2001	0.70	1.17	1.58	2.30	1.02	3.65	1.57
2002	0.62	1.04	1.20	1.70	0.85 (0.64)	3.25 (2.28)	1.34 (1.18)
2003	0.52	0.90	1.11	1.51	0.79 (0.61)	3.09 (2.20)	1.19 (1.05)
2004	0.49	0.88	1.07	1.36	0.75 (0.59)	3.07 (2.21)	1.15 (1.02)
2005	0.45	0.87	1.04	1.30	0.72 (0.49)	2.90 (2.07)	1.09 (0.96)
2007*	0.42	0.91	1.06	1.29	0.60 (0.49)	2.68 (1.89)	1.07 (0.96)
2008	0.46	0.96	1.11	1.29	0.62 (0.50)	2.70 (1.93)	1.12 (1.02)
2009	0.46	1.02	1.18	1.40	0.67 (0.55)	2.82 (2.05)	1.19 (1.08)
2010	0.49	1.10	1.27	1.45	0.76 (0.63)	2.95 (2.17)	1.27 (1.15)
2011	0.55	1.21	1.40	1.66	0.86 (0.70)	3.33 (2.45)	1.40 (1.26)

* MTA did not calculate effective tax rates for payable 2006.

What is "Indicated Market Value" (IMV)?

In order to compare effective tax rates between different counties, it is important to adjust for differences in assessment practices. This is normally done using a measure called the "sales ratio". Every year the Department of Revenue collects information on every parcel sold in Minnesota. The sales ratio is calculated by comparing the actual selling price of the parcel and the value shown on the tax statement.

We use the median sales ratios for each county by property type to adjust the assessor's estimated *taxable* market value. The result is "indicated market value". Once the indicated market value is calculated (by dividing the market value by the median sales ratio), we divide property taxes by the IMV. This gives us the effective tax rate.

Minnesota Property Tax Effective Rates, Payable 2011

Pay 2011 Results by County

Table 2 below shows ETRs for the same classes of property, but on a county-specific basis. ETRs vary considerably amongst counties. A number of factors drive these differences, including differences in the distribution of property types (for instance, counties with a higher proportion of commercial-industrial property will tend to have higher overall ETRs since more C-I value is subject to the property tax relative to other property types), and differences in total levies relative to property value. The overall ETR was highest in Hennepin County (1.90%) and lowest in Murray County (0.46%). Homestead ETRs were highest in Red Lake County (1.69%) and lowest in Cook County (0.43%); effective tax rates for commercial-industrial properties were highest in Kittson County (3.93%) and lowest in Norman County (0.81%).

Table 2: Net Property Tax as Percentage of Indicated Market Value, Taxes Payable in 2011									
<u>County</u>	<u>Residential</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Hmstd.</u>	<u>Non-hmstd.</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>C&I</u>	<u>Apartment</u>	<u>Recreational</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Rail-road</u>	
Aitkin	0.49	0.78	0.45	1.47	1.30	0.71	2.28	2.49	0.64
Anoka	1.28	1.45	0.74	3.44	1.56	1.16	3.55	3.40	1.65
Becker	0.79	0.97	0.54	2.31	1.11	0.87	2.58	2.66	0.87
Beltrami	0.96	1.21	0.69	2.71	1.44	1.07	3.03	3.02	1.18
Benton	1.30	1.56	0.81	3.34	1.86	1.33	3.40	3.73	1.51
Big Stone	1.18	1.42	0.51	2.10	1.78	0.91	3.07	3.12	0.68
Blue Earth	0.99	1.15	0.58	2.86	1.31	0.85	2.69	2.95	1.20
Brown	1.13	1.36	0.34	3.11	1.57	0.78	2.38	3.03	0.76
Carlton	1.22	1.45	0.86	3.63	1.74	1.43	3.31	3.60	1.42
Carver	1.28	1.42	0.59	3.33	1.50	1.26	2.87	3.37	1.46
Cass	0.52	0.69	0.43	1.35	1.12	0.68	2.58	2.58	0.65
Chippewa	1.23	1.51	0.54	3.44	1.78	0.89	3.80	3.04	0.87
Chisago	1.33	1.52	1.06	3.29	1.70	1.37	3.62	3.58	1.53
Clay	1.16	1.37	0.62	2.18	1.50	1.06	2.83	2.69	1.14
Clearwater	0.87	1.26	0.51	3.08	1.85	0.81	2.49	3.31	1.10
Cook	0.43	0.74	0.51	1.48	0.83	0.60	2.36	N/A	0.60
Cottonwood	1.31	1.52	0.39	3.20	1.78	1.01	2.37	3.17	0.63
Crow Wing	0.69	0.96	0.49	2.40	1.32	0.81	2.43	2.94	0.92
Dakota	1.15	1.28	0.81	3.38	1.44	0.99	3.18	3.43	1.53
Dodge	1.21	1.47	0.54	3.15	1.70	N/A	3.68	3.17	0.91
Douglas	0.83	1.04	0.55	2.57	1.26	0.96	2.86	2.90	1.02
Faribault	1.02	1.22	0.40	2.65	1.58	0.71	2.70	3.27	0.58
Fillmore	1.08	1.25	0.46	2.51	1.65	0.89	2.68	N/A	0.73
Freeborn	1.27	1.55	0.60	3.86	1.76	0.97	3.06	3.19	1.07
Goodhue	1.15	1.35	0.58	3.18	1.53	1.11	2.75	3.19	1.26
Grant	1.35	1.65	0.54	3.60	2.56	0.94	2.89	3.10	0.77
Hennepin	1.39	1.56	1.31	3.61	1.83	1.24	3.48	3.15	1.90
Houston	1.23	1.46	0.68	3.15	1.64	1.30	3.38	3.70	1.10
Hubbard	0.68	0.92	0.51	2.26	1.15	0.78	2.23	2.50	0.80
Isanti	1.18	1.51	0.86	3.15	1.91	1.31	3.09	3.60	1.33
Itasca	0.67	1.09	0.68	2.62	1.30	0.90	2.03	3.16	0.96
Jackson	1.11	1.25	0.51	2.98	1.73	0.81	2.84	3.11	0.68
Kanabec	1.20	1.45	0.84	3.29	1.67	1.33	3.56	3.39	1.18
Kandiyohi	1.04	1.25	0.59	2.64	1.40	1.05	2.97	3.22	1.05
Kittson	1.12	1.28	0.43	3.93	1.58	0.68	2.41	2.79	0.67
Koochiching	0.69	1.03	0.58	2.46	1.24	0.72	3.05	2.54	0.87
Lac Qui Parle	1.16	1.36	0.42	3.19	2.12	0.75	3.59	2.65	0.55
Lake	0.58	0.87	0.76	1.95	1.30	0.94	3.09	2.80	0.88
Lake/Woods	1.03	1.33	0.77	2.07	1.26	1.09	3.18	3.45	1.12
Le Sueur	1.08	1.35	0.52	3.35	1.60	0.86	2.95	3.15	0.98

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Table 2: Net Property Tax as Percentage of Indicated Market Value, Taxes Payable in 2011									
<u>County</u>	<u>Residential</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Hmstd.</u>	<u>Non-hmstd.</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>C&I</u>	<u>Apart-ment</u>	<u>Recre-ational</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Rail-road</u>	
Lincoln	1.18	1.45	0.48	3.34	1.92	0.87	2.84	2.65	0.61
Lyon	1.16	1.40	0.43	3.12	1.57	0.77	2.18	2.98	0.95
McLeod	1.34	1.56	0.58	3.19	1.90	1.03	2.63	2.95	1.23
Mahnomen	1.43	1.74	0.84	2.42	1.77	1.37	3.76	3.60	1.08
Marshall	0.89	1.15	0.40	2.40	1.56	0.80	2.22	2.62	0.59
Martin	0.99	1.19	0.44	2.97	1.38	0.86	2.19	3.00	0.78
Meeker	1.09	1.34	0.52	3.45	1.67	1.05	2.82	3.06	0.92
Mille Lacs	1.24	1.53	0.89	2.19	1.90	1.16	3.46	N/A	1.28
Morrison	1.00	1.30	0.52	3.48	1.54	0.93	2.83	3.13	0.96
Mower	1.02	1.29	0.55	2.86	1.40	1.12	2.93	3.02	0.88
Murray	0.90	1.13	0.33	2.39	1.60	0.63	2.50	N/A	0.46
Nicollet	1.09	1.31	0.52	2.09	1.46	0.92	2.78	N/A	0.99
Nobles	1.08	1.27	0.47	2.79	1.37	0.99	2.65	2.81	0.77
Norman	1.19	1.37	0.44	0.81	1.83	0.87	2.52	2.83	0.55
Olmsted	1.16	1.32	0.69	3.04	1.45	1.04	3.19	3.35	1.47
Otter tail	0.73	0.99	0.50	2.23	1.29	0.74	2.50	2.71	0.79
Pennington	1.23	1.51	0.71	2.86	1.63	1.04	3.61	3.61	1.22
Pine	0.94	1.17	0.64	2.82	1.45	0.98	2.56	3.01	1.00
Pipestone	1.23	1.47	0.39	2.15	1.73	0.79	3.79	2.84	0.65
Polk	1.13	1.36	0.59	2.62	1.23	0.98	3.18	3.15	0.91
Pope	0.92	1.15	0.50	2.40	1.52	0.85	2.83	2.70	0.77
Ramsey	1.32	1.50	1.02	3.56	1.70	1.32	3.69	3.72	1.85
Red Lake	1.69	1.92	0.53	1.94	2.37	0.95	2.58	2.85	0.94
Redwood	1.32	1.55	0.46	3.15	1.98	0.80	2.99	2.70	0.69
Renville	1.15	1.28	0.41	3.37	2.02	0.77	2.44	3.08	0.61
Rice	1.06	1.24	0.61	2.91	1.68	0.79	2.73	3.13	1.22
Rock	0.89	1.06	0.44	2.49	1.29	N/A	2.23	2.51	0.60
Roseau	1.35	1.70	0.78	3.68	2.20	1.55	3.97	3.88	1.33
St. Louis	0.91	1.21	0.88	2.94	1.46	1.06	3.18	3.26	1.21
Scott	1.21	1.33	0.66	3.19	1.44	1.18	2.98	3.40	1.45
Sherburne	1.24	1.42	0.75	3.60	1.60	1.17	2.63	3.34	1.58
Sibley	1.18	1.39	0.53	3.41	1.74	0.94	2.96	N/A	0.77
Stearns	1.14	1.40	0.63	3.24	1.52	1.09	3.03	3.42	1.42
Steele	1.18	1.41	0.60	3.04	1.55	0.93	3.00	3.26	1.22
Stevens	1.21	1.42	0.53	2.30	1.68	0.86	2.98	3.26	0.78
Swift	1.02	1.27	0.48	2.59	1.50	0.75	2.56	2.91	0.74
Todd	1.08	1.34	0.64	2.47	1.62	1.07	2.52	3.08	0.94
Traverse	1.25	1.45	0.43	3.51	2.04	0.66	3.00	3.58	0.53
Wabasha	1.18	1.39	0.57	3.01	1.69	1.04	3.23	3.15	1.03
Wadena	1.13	1.45	0.72	3.65	1.78	1.39	3.22	3.63	1.12
Waseca	0.94	1.14	0.46	3.22	1.45	0.76	3.11	2.93	0.79
Washington	1.10	1.19	0.91	3.20	1.54	1.00	2.62	3.26	1.39
Watonwan	1.16	1.46	0.54	3.36	1.75	0.93	2.85	3.18	0.76
Wilkin	0.93	1.19	0.51	2.33	1.05	0.68	2.71	2.79	0.62
Winona	1.01	1.21	0.52	3.80	1.39	0.96	3.15	3.06	1.16
Wright	1.16	1.37	0.69	3.18	1.47	0.79	2.83	3.22	1.37
Yellow Medicine	1.20	1.37	0.49	2.92	1.81	0.80	2.89	2.96	0.65
Statewide	1.21	1.40	0.55	3.33	1.66	0.86	2.82	3.20	1.40

Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue, calculations by MTA.

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Accountability Index

MTA uses this ETR data to develop an “Accountability Index” for different classes of property which measures the degree of subsidization in the Minnesota property tax. The Accountability Index measures subsidization by comparing each property class’ share of the total property tax burden to its share of the total tax base.

- **When the Accountability Index value for a class of property is less than one**, then its share of property taxes is less than its share of total taxable property, and the property class is being subsidized. Properties in this group include:
 - Farmland
 - Cabins
 - Residential homesteads
- **When the Accountability Index value for a class of property is greater than one**, then its share of property taxes is greater than its share of total taxable property, and the property class is providing a subsidy to other “preferred” classes of property. Properties in this group include:
 - Apartments
 - Utilities
 - Railroad
 - Commercial-industrial
- **When the Accountability Index value for a class of property is equal to one**, then its share of property taxes is equal to its share of total taxable property, and there is no level of subsidization. For Payable 2011, Residential non-homestead properties fit this category.

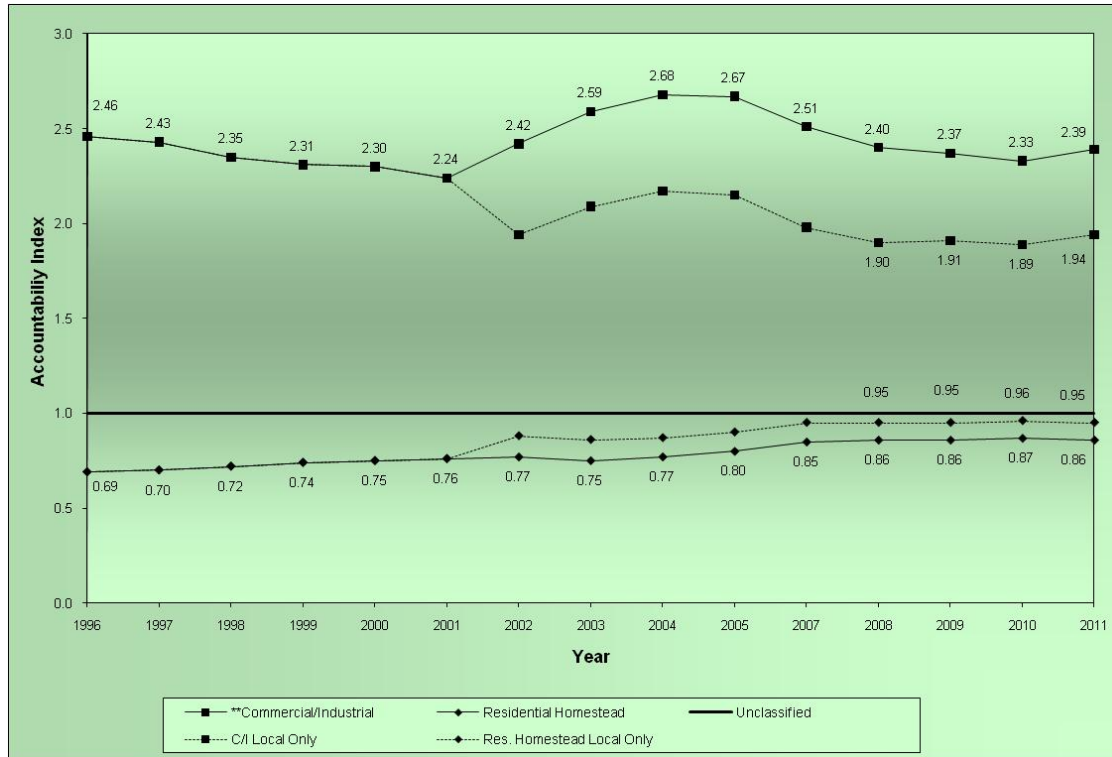
When the Accountability Index for **all property classes** is at or near 1.00, property owners such as farmers and homeowners who live and vote where their property is located pay property taxes for the local government services provided in proportion to their market value.

Why does accountability (as defined here) matter? Whenever property tax prices for citizens are set at less than the true cost of providing local government services, some degree of fiscal illusion is created. This illusion, that the price of government services is equal to this lower cost, inevitably leads to greater demand for these services than if citizens felt their true costs. Encouraging greater price sensitivity to property tax increases remains the best approach to property tax restraint.

Figure 1 on the next page shows the change in the “Accountability Index” for the classes of commercial-industrial (C/I) and residential homestead property since payable 1996. The straight line on the figure shows the ratio of 1 that would typify a property tax system which taxes all property the same. For 2011, the Accountability Index for C/I property is 2.39 – meaning its share of the statewide property tax burden is 2.39 times greater than its share of market value statewide; while the Accountability Index for residential homesteads is 0.86.

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Figure 1: Accountability Index, All Taxes and Local Taxes Only, C/I and Homestead Property, Payable 1996-2011



Note: Payable 2006 data not readily available.

Note: The “local only” numbers are added for 2002-2011 to reflect the changes of the 2001 reform and demonstrate that the reforms have resulted in more accountability at the local level.

While the Accountability Index has moved favorably over recent years, C/I property still provides a substantial subsidy to other “preferred” types of properties. While total C/I property comprises only 13.26% of all market value in the state, it pays 31.64% of all property taxes statewide – substantially more than its market share. Comparable numbers for residential homestead property show that such property comprises 52.18% of market value statewide in 2011, while accounting for only 45.09% of net property taxes. Table 3 on the following page provides the data underlying the Accountability Index for payable 2004 through payable 2011. As Table 3 indicates, changes in the Accountability Index from payable 2010 result in three types of property:

- **Preferred property receiving greater subsidization than in payable 2010:** Homesteads and Farms
- **Preferred property receiving less subsidization than in payable 2010:** Cabins
- **No change in subsidization relative to payable 2010:** Nonhomestead residences and Apartments
- **Non-preferred property contributing lower levels of subsidization than in payable 2010:** Railroads and Utilities
- **Non-preferred property contributing higher levels of subsidization than in payable 2010:** Commercial-Industrial

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Table 3: Minnesota Accountability Index for Selected Property Classes, Payable 2004-2011**

<u>Payable Year</u>		<u>Hmstd.</u>	<u>Non-hmstd.</u>	<u>Rail-road</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Cabin</u>	<u>C/I</u>	<u>Apartment</u>	<u>Utility</u>
2004	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	46.27	4.03	0.34	5.69	2.62	33.76	5.23	1.87
	% Local Tax Paid	52.23	4.55	0.25	6.42	2.35	27.38	5.90	1.70
	% IMV Owned*	60.18	4.31	0.11	9.61	4.04	12.60	3.69	0.71
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.77	0.94	3.07	0.59	0.65	2.68	1.42	2.62
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.87	1.06	2.32	0.67	0.58	2.17	1.60	2.39
2005	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	47.84	4.69	0.30	5.74	2.84	31.62	5.09	1.70
	% Local Tax Paid	53.94	5.29	0.24	6.47	2.18	25.51	5.74	1.31
	% IMV Owned*	59.67	4.88	0.10	9.51	4.29	11.84	3.62	0.64
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.80	0.96	3.06	0.60	0.66	2.67	1.41	2.66
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.90	1.08	2.51	0.68	0.51	2.15	1.58	2.04
2007**	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	48.69	6.05	0.27	5.92	2.73	30.41	4.31	1.42
	% Local Tax Paid	54.37	6.76	0.21	6.61	2.48	23.98	4.82	1.27
	% IMV Owned*	57.10	6.12	0.09	10.03	4.87	12.14	3.32	0.57
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.85	0.99	2.93	0.59	0.56	2.51	1.30	2.50
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.95	1.10	2.29	0.66	0.51	1.98	1.45	2.23
2008	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	47.69	6.77	0.29	6.00	2.80	30.76	4.14	1.34
	% Local Tax Paid	52.78	7.49	0.23	6.64	2.53	24.32	4.58	1.20
	% IMV Owned*	55.75	6.85	0.11	10.82	5.12	12.83	3.37	0.57
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.86	0.99	2.72	0.55	0.55	2.40	1.23	2.35
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.95	1.09	2.12	0.61	0.49	1.90	1.36	2.10
2009	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	46.40	7.04	0.32	6.02	2.93	31.63	4.13	1.28
	% Local Tax Paid	51.37	7.79	0.26	6.67	2.67	25.46	4.58	0.95
	% IMV Owned*	54.00	7.08	0.13	11.98	5.19	13.36	3.42	0.57
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.86	0.99	2.59	0.50	0.56	2.37	1.21	2.24
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.95	1.10	2.06	0.56	0.51	1.91	1.34	1.66
2010	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	45.26	7.04	0.36	7.10	2.82	31.86	4.26	1.29
	% Local Tax Paid	50.01	7.78	0.28	7.85	2.56	25.83	4.71	0.97
	% IMV Owned*	51.94	7.02	0.15	15.49	4.67	13.66	3.58	0.60
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.87	1.00	2.39	0.46	0.60	2.33	1.19	2.16
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.96	1.11	1.90	0.51	0.55	1.89	1.31	1.62
2011	% Net Tax Pd (Total)	45.09	6.92	0.39	7.25	2.82	31.64	4.26	1.48
	% Local Tax Paid	49.81	7.64	0.31	8.01	2.55	25.72	4.71	1.08
	% IMV Owned*	52.18	6.90	0.17	17.31	4.57	13.26	3.58	0.73
(Total)	Accountability Index	0.86	1.00	2.30	0.42	0.62	2.39	1.19	2.02
(Local)	Accountability Index	0.95	1.11	1.82	0.46	0.56	1.94	1.31	1.48

Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue, calculations by MTA.

* See note on page 3.

** Payable 2006 data is not readily available.



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