

# Fiscal Disparities in Metro Area: Key Findings for Taxes Payable in 2023

## Total amount of tax base shared in the seven-county metro area

- Over \$531 million in shared pool of areawide tax base (net tax capacity)
- 34% of total commercial, industrial and public utility property tax base
- 9% of total taxable tax base (fully taxable net tax capacity)

## Total amount of tax revenue shared

- Over \$710 million in tax revenue for local taxing jurisdictions
  - Revenue goes to cities, townships, counties, school districts and special taxing districts

## Net recipients and net contributors

### Number of net recipients

- 107 communities - 91 cities and 16 townships
  - Distribution of shared tax base is more than contribution of tax base to shared pool

### Net recipients as share of metro area

- 35% of commercial, industrial and public utility property tax base shared pool
- 44% of commercial, industrial and public utility property tax base with net changes from fiscal disparities (distribution of shared tax base minus contribution of tax base to shared pool)
- 44% of total tax base
- 54% of population

### Top five net recipients

- St. Paul, Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center, Coon Rapids and Apple Valley

### Number of net contributors

- 72 communities - 48 cities and 24 townships plus State Fair Grounds
  - Contribution of tax base to shared pool is more than distribution of shared tax base

### Net contributors as share of metro area

- 66% of commercial, industrial and public utility property tax base
- 56% of commercial, industrial and public utility property tax base with net changes from fiscal disparities (distribution of shared tax base minus contribution of tax base to shared pool)
- 56% of total tax base
- 46% of population

### Top five net contributors

- Minneapolis, Bloomington, Edina, Plymouth, and Eden Prairie

### Top 20 net contributors as share of total commercial-industrial tax base

- 58% of commercial, industrial and public utility property tax base in metro area