Property Taxes: Supporting your Community

Through property taxes citizens pay for many of the services and amenities they enjoy in their communities, from police and fire protection to teacher salaries, park district programs and library services.

In general, the property tax you pay relates to the value of the property you own — whether it's residential, commercial or industrial. If you study your property tax bill, you will see that you pay different amounts to different taxing districts. These include your school districts, Oakton Community College, the Village of Glenview, Cook County, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago and more.

Understanding the property tax system is not easy. The way that property taxes are calculated — and the reasons they go up or down each year — depend on a number of variables. This brochure provides some explanation.

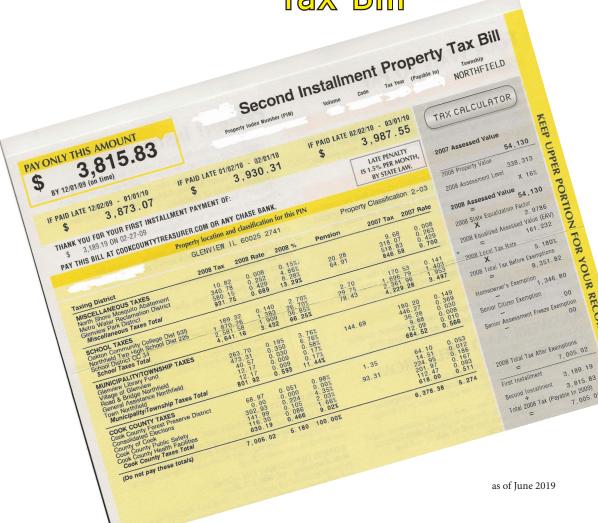
For more information on property taxes contact:

Cook County Assessor's Office cookcountyassessor.com (312) 443-7550

Your township assessor's office: Maine (847) 297-2510 New Trier (847) 446-8202 Niles (847) 673-9300 Northfield (847) 724-8300







How your property tax is calculated

The county determines your property's market value based on its probable sale price. The assessed value used for tax purposes is set by law as a proportion of its market value. It is generally 10 percent of market value for residential property and 25 percent for commercial property.



The assessed value is multiplied by a state "equalizer" or "multiplier" to ensure a uniform property assessment throughout Illinois. By law, the aggregate value of assessments within each county must be equalized at 33.33 percent of the estimated fair market value of the county's property. The 2019 equalization factor for Cook County is 2.916.



The result is the "equalized assessed value" (EAV) of your property. Any exemptions, such as the homestead, senior citizen. senior freeze. home improvement, returning veterans' and disabled persons' exemptions, are now applied to reach an "adjusted equalized assessed value."



The adjusted EAV is multiplied by a composite tax rate, which is the total of all individual taxing district rates that apply to your property. For Glenview taxpayers, the 2019 average composite rate is 7.251 and varies depending on the residence location (i.e. township and school district).



Your tax bill represents the total payments to all taxing districts that serve the area in which your property is located. The spring first installment bill is 55 percent of what was paid in taxes the previous year; the fall second installment is the remainder of the total tax bill less the first installment payment.

Who calculates my property taxes?

Glenview property taxes are calculated by the Cook County Clerk, Assessor's and Treasurer's offices. Each year, Cook County reassesses a third of the approximately 1.8 million parcels within its borders, so your property is reassessed every third year (triennially).

How does each taxing jurisdiction determine its tax revenues?

Each district supported by property tax dollars must submit a property tax levy approved by the governing body, called a tax levy request, to the County. This is the total amount of revenue to be raised from property taxes for that district's use, not a rate or per property number.

How are tax rates set?

The tax rate is based on a unit of \$100 equalized assessed valuation. Each local government within

Cook County calculates tax rates by dividing the amount of dollars requested to be levied by the taxing agency by the value of all taxable property located within its boundaries.

All those rates added together becomes the total tax rate for a community. The County Clerk calculates the rates per \$100 of equalized assessed valuation (EAV) that will provide the amount of money needed to meet each government's tax levy amount.

Are there limits on tax rates?

Yes. The Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (tax cap) can restrict a taxing agency from receiving the full amount of its levy. For the 2020 levy year, some agencies can collect no more than 2 percent more than the prior year's extension, an increase equal to the 2019 Consumer Price Index. These rate limits apply to school districts and the Glenview Park District, but not to home-rule units such as the Village of Glenview.

Why are property taxes so variable?

Because there are so many factors that come into play when property taxes are calculated. The equalization factor is issued each year by the Illinois Department of Revenue, but may lag behind the increase or decrease of property values. Individual taxing districts' EAV vary. Decisions issued by tax appeal boards to lower property assessments for property owners who contest them may impact a district's total EAV in a year or two.

How much of my total property tax bill goes to the Village of Glenview?

Based on 2019 tax rates, about 6.2 percent of a Glenview property owner's total tax bill is paid to the Village of Glenview. Elementary and high school districts in Glenview receive about two-thirds of the total tax bill. The Glenview Park District's share is about 7.9 percent, while Cook County receives almost 6.2 percent of a Glenview taxpayer's bill.