

Improving Missouri's Property Tax Credit Would Help Seniors, Missourians with Disabilities Stay in Their Homes

Increasing housing values and associated property taxes can price older people out of the homes they have lived in for decades, separating them from their neighbors and communities. Similarly, rising costs can make accessible housing unaffordable for Missourians with disabilities. The property tax relief offered by the Missouri Property Tax Credit helps older Missourians and Missourians living with disabilities who have fixed incomes stay in their homes by offsetting costs related to property taxes. Though a modest amount, the credit is a critical lifeline for 119,142 households throughout the state.

However, the credit has not been adjusted since 2008, limiting its reach and impact. Missouri lawmakers could strengthen the credit by expanding income eligibility, increasing the credit amount, and indexing the value of the credit and eligibility to keep pace with inflation.

Property Tax Credit Basics

The Missouri Property Tax Credit provides property tax relief to low-income households that spend a high proportion of income on property taxes. The credit is also known as the "circuit breaker" because, like an electrical circuit breaker, it kicks in when a property tax bill goes over a certain percentage of a taxpayer's income. As of 2019:

- 31 states (including Missouri) provided some type of a circuit breaker tax credit.
- 22 states extend the credit to renters, recognizing that property owners pass on the cost of property taxes to tenants through rent increases.ⁱⁱ

The Missouri Property Tax Credit is available to both homeowners and renters and is based on the amount of property tax or rent paid and household income.

 The maximum credit is \$750 for renters and \$1,100 for owners. The actual credit is based on the amount of property tax or rent paid and total household income.

- While the Missouri Property Tax Credit is a lifeline for many older adults and people living with disabilities, <u>only very low-income recipients</u> (those with incomes below \$14,300) qualify for the maximum credit.
- In 2022 the average credit was just \$580.

Missouri Property Tax Credit

Income Limits

- *Renters*: Single \leq \$27,500, Married \leq \$29,500
- *Homeowners*: Single \leq \$30,000, Married \leq \$34,000

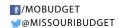
Eligibility

- Must be 65 years of age or older, a person 18-64 who is 100% disabled, or 60⁺ and receiving surviving spouse social security benefits.
- Those renting from a facility that does not pay property taxes (such as a non-profit assisted living facility) are not eligible.

Shortcomings of the Credit

Current statutory constraints limit the reach and impact of the property tax credit.

- Although property taxes increase annually, the size of Missouri's credit is flat and is not tied to any annual increase.
- The size of the tax credit phases out quickly so that those near the income eligibility cap receive credits of less than \$10 annually.
- While average incomes increase over time,
 Missouri's income eligibility guidelines are not
 adjusted for inflation. As a result, fewer people
 qualify for the credit over time and those that
 do tend to fall higher on the phase-out scale –
 meaning they receive a smaller credit.



Strengthening the Missouri Property Tax Credit

Missouri's property tax credit was originally approved in 1973 and has not been adjusted since 2008.

- As a result, income guidelines and credit amounts have fallen behind even inflationary increases.
- Recent trends in housing costs and associated property tax increases are making it even harder for older adults and Missourians with disabilities to remain independent in their own homes.

To meet this need, Missouri lawmakers could strengthen the property tax credit by expanding income eligibility, increasing the credit amount, and indexing the credit and eligibility to keep pace with inflation.

Specifically, the following changes would modernize the credit and account for inflation since 2008:

Increase the Maximum Income Limit

- Single renters from current cap of \$27,500 to \$38,200, and married renters from \$29,500 to \$41,000
- Single owners from current cap of \$30,000 to \$42,200, and married owners current cap of \$34,000 to \$48,000

Increase the Maximum Credit

- To \$1,055 for renters (from current limit of \$750)
- To \$1,550 for owners (from the current limit of \$1,100)

Modify the phaseout increment to ensure recipients are reimbursed for a larger portion of their property taxes.

<u>Index both the income limits and the maximum credit to inflation to ensure that the credit keeps pace</u> with the rising cost of property over time.

Improvements Would Benefit Nearly 300,000 Missourians

These adjustments to the Missouri Property Tax Credit would benefit Missourians in every county, reaching 291,700 Missourians in 186,800 households.ⁱⁱⁱ

- For example, older adults or Missourians with disabilities with an average income of \$31,000 would see their property tax credit increase by \$529.
- The very lowest income Missourians (with an average income of \$11,000 annually) would receive an extra \$338 in their credit, compared to their current credit.
- Lower income Missourians will see a smaller average increase in their credit because more of this group is currently eligible for the full value of the credit. Those with more modest incomes who would have been eligible in earlier years but who are now receiving a partial credit would see a larger increase.

Circuit Breaker Property Tax Credit Reaches Missourians in Every County

Tax Year 2022 Claims by County

County	Total Claims	Total Benefits	Average Benefit
Adair	563	\$296,181	\$526.08
Andrew	208	\$104,929	\$504.47
Atchison	126	\$65,745	\$521.79
Audrain	507	\$259,039	\$510.93
Barry	877	\$460,505	\$525.09
Barton	355	\$208,949	\$588.59
Bates	287	\$141,007	\$491.31
Benton	653	\$333,082	\$510.08
Bollinger	300	\$148,709	\$495.70
Boone	2351	\$1,388,293	\$590.51
Buchanan	1960	\$1,039,510	\$530.36
Butler	1343	\$744,624	\$554.45
Caldwell	152	\$83,931	\$552.18
Callaway	612	\$356,267	\$582.14
Camden	749	\$411,813	\$549.82
Cape Girardeau	1815	\$995,731	\$548.61
Carroll	204	\$103,919	\$509.41
Carter	177	\$81,993	\$463.24
Cass	1363	\$801,564	\$588.09
Cedar	347	\$186,404	\$537.19
Chariton	117	\$53,914	\$460.80
Christian	1477	\$875,319	\$592.63
Clark	111	\$54,832	\$493.98
Clay	2955	\$1,777,972	\$601.68
Clinton	421	\$236,934	\$562.79
Cole	1030	\$593,116	\$575.84
Cooper	443	\$242,091	\$546.48
Crawford	629	\$336,559	\$535.07
Dade	185	\$95,607	\$516.79
Dallas	395	\$200,854	\$508.49
Daviess	140	\$69,722	\$498.01

Dekalb	103	\$54,293	\$527.12
Dent	421	\$200,000	\$475.06
Douglas	279	\$127,317	\$456.33
Dunklin	1105	\$604,500	\$547.06
Franklin	2285	\$1,331,395	\$582.67
Gasconade	342	\$188,081	\$549.94
Gentry	193	\$105,825	\$548.32
Greene	6446	\$3,857,921	\$598.50
Grundy	308	\$149,448	\$485.22
Harrison	208	\$112,083	\$538.86
Henry	722	\$370,321	\$512.91
Hickory	214	\$97,676	\$456.43
Holt	74	\$35,555	\$480.47
Howard	200	\$112,037	\$560.19
Howell	1121	\$571,013	\$509.38
Iron	371	\$196,136	\$528.67
Jackson	11839	\$7,073,818	\$597.50
Jasper	3044	\$1,636,436	\$537.59
Jefferson	3827	\$2,303,485	\$601.90
Johnson	681	\$392,503	\$576.36
Knox	94	\$41,528	\$441.79
Laclede	971	\$507,853	\$523.02
Lafayette	494	\$284,488	\$575.89
Lawrence	773	\$410,310	\$530.80
Lewis	101	\$51,392	\$508.83
Lincoln	737	\$406,362	\$551.37
Linn	267	\$124,852	\$467.61
Livingston	410	\$212,718	\$518.82
Macon	285	\$146,783	\$515.03
Madison	432	\$235,572	\$545.31
Maries	156	\$79,857	\$511.90
Marion	778	\$413,535	\$531.54
Mcdonald	262	\$132,643	\$506.27
Mercer	78	\$43,221	\$554.12
Miller	484	\$257,864	\$532.78
Mississippi	341	\$167,953	\$492.53
Moniteau	247	\$135,892	\$550.17

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Monroe	147	\$76,307	\$519.10
Montgomery	236	\$121,360	\$514.24
Morgan	479	\$237,962	\$496.79
New Madrid	516	\$266,890	\$517.23
Newton	814	\$428,204	\$526.05
Nodaway	375	\$198,691	\$529.84
Oregon	274	\$118,986	\$434.26
Osage	112	\$58,183	\$519.49
Ozark	231	\$110,750	\$479.44
Pemiscot	651	\$371,355	\$570.44
Perry	466	\$261,258	\$560.64
Pettis	1089	\$595,191	\$546.55
Phelps	975	\$524,141	\$537.58
Pike	318	\$164,863	\$518.44
Platte	703	\$421,822	\$600.03
Polk	819	\$438,176	\$535.01
Pulaski	646	\$367,274	\$568.54
Putnam	146	\$75,621	\$517.95
Ralls	111	\$59,690	\$537.75
Randolph	588	\$317,787	\$540.45
Ray	297	\$165,872	\$558.49
Reynolds	125	\$56,065	\$448.52
Ripley	291	\$136,377	\$468.65
Saline	459	\$236,269	\$514.75
Schuyler	60	\$28,411	\$473.52
Scotland	58	\$26,875	\$463.36
Scott	1139	\$621,241	\$545.43
Shannon	199	\$82,240	\$413.27
Shelby	138	\$63,565	\$460.62
St. Charles	3613	\$2,152,597	\$595.79
St. Clair	186	\$91,679	\$492.90
St. Francois	2284	\$1,298,117	\$568.35
St. Louis City	10496	\$6,473,123	\$616.72
St. Louis County	19113	\$12,642,778	\$661.48
Ste. Genevieve	368	\$201,399	\$547.28
Stoddard	881	\$462,537	\$525.01
Stone	511	\$266,044	\$520.63
Sullivan	111	\$54,397	\$490.06

Taney	1286	\$694,035	\$539.69
Texas	468	\$229,548	\$490.49
Vernon	613	\$335,300	\$546.98
Warren	517	\$292,997	\$566.73
Washington	484	\$233,709	\$482.87
Wayne	423	\$199,624	\$471.92
Webster	829	\$445,916	\$537.90
Worth	32	\$13,335	\$416.72
Wright	495	\$225,349	\$455.25

Source: Missouri Department of Revenue

References

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- *ii.* Significant Features of the Property Tax. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and George Washington Institute of Public Policy. https://www.lincolninst.edu/research-data/data-toolkits/significant-features-property-tax/access-property-tax-database/residential-property-tax-relief-programs (Residential Property Tax Relief Programs; accessed: 11/19/2021 01:28:00 p.m.)
- iii. Analysis by the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy