



Division of Research and Policy
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State School Levies Credit

The state school levies credit provides direct relief to taxpayers by reducing the amount owed on their property tax bills.

Background

Property tax credits were first paid in the 1962-63 property tax year. From 1962-63 to 1980-81, two credits were paid: a general property tax relief credit (GPTR) for real property taxes and a personal property tax relief credit (PPTR) for personal property taxes. For 1976-77 to 1980-81, the PPTR was partly used to fund the phase-in of the property tax exemption for merchants' and manufacturers' inventory and farmers' livestock.

From 1981-82 to 1985-86, the credit was known as the Wisconsin state property tax relief (WSPTR) credit, and several formulas were used based on school levies, non-school levies, and total levies.

For 1986-87 and 1987-88 three credits were paid: a general government levies credit, a school levies credit, and a school aid credit.

From 1988-89 to 1991-92, two credits were paid: a school levies credit and a general government levies credit.

Since 1992-93, the credit has been based solely on school levies, which is why the credit is referred to as the state school levies credit. Property tax credits traditionally were shown on tax bills as a subtraction from total taxes due. However, beginning in 1996-97, the credit has been subtracted from the school levy, with the credit amount shown separately on the tax bill.

Payment

The school levies credit is allocated to municipalities based on their share of statewide school levies during the previous three years. The credit on 2023-24 tax bills is based on school levies for 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23. School levies include taxes for K-8, union high, and K-12 school districts plus levies for county-operated schools for children with disabilities. If a municipality uses surplus funds to reduce the levies of other jurisdictions, school levies for credit purposes in that municipality are reduced by a pro-rata share of such surplus funds.

Municipalities are notified on or before November 20 of the credit payment they will receive in the following year. Municipalities allocate the credit to individual taxpayers in proportion to the taxpayer's share of the municipality's total assessed value. If a taxpayer chooses to pay their bill in installments, the credit is applied equally to each installment. The municipality treats the credit as general property tax collections paid by taxpayers.

The school levies credit increased to \$1,195,000,000 in 2023-24 and will increase to \$1,275,000,000 for 2024-25. Beyond 2024-25, the credit will remain at this level until changed by the Legislature.

Beginning with the 2023-24 fiscal year, the school levies credit will be paid in two installments: one on 4th Monday in July at \$940,000,000 related to 2022 property tax levies and a second on the 1st Monday in May 2024 at \$255,000,000 for 2023 property tax levies. For the 2024-25 fiscal year, the payments will be one on the 4th Monday in July at \$940,000,000 related to 2023 property tax levies and a second on the 1st Monday in May 2024 at \$335,000,000 for 2024 property tax levies. The 2024-25 fiscal year payment structure will continue in each fiscal year afterward. Since 2008-09 tax year, the school levies credit and [first dollar credit](#) are funded from the same appropriation—[Wis. Stat. 20.835\(3\)\(b\)](#).

The 2023-24 credit represents about 22.02% of average school levies for the past three years. Credit payments since 1992-93 are summarized below:

Property Tax Year	Credit Payment (\$)¹	Average School Levies (\$)	% Average School Levies Paid as Credit
1992-93	\$319,305,000	\$ 2,367,761,098	13.49
1993-94	319,305,000	2,596,608,996	12.30
1994-95	319,305,000	2,808,202,871	11.37
1995-96	319,305,000	2,950,851,610	10.82
1996-97	469,305,000	3,010,602,873	15.59
1997-98	469,305,000	2,857,018,970	16.43
1998-99	469,305,000	2,722,505,592	17.24
1999-00	469,305,000	2,627,505,592	17.86
2000-01	469,305,000	2,716,980,665	17.27
2001-02	469,305,000	2,829,731,149	16.58
2002-03	469,305,000	2,941,843,500	15.95
2003-04	469,305,000	3,074,722,651	15.26
2004-05	469,305,000	3,222,198,160	14.56
2005-06	469,305,000	3,403,006,183	13.79
2006-07	593,050,000	3,537,405,254	16.77
2007-08	672,400,000	3,676,947,704	18.29
2008-09	747,400,000	3,828,329,232	19.52
2009-10	747,400,000	4,056,264,139	18.43
2010-11	747,400,000	4,306,263,288	17.36
2011-12	747,400,000	4,514,798,055	16.55
2012-13	747,400,000	4,637,069,666	16.12
2013-14	747,400,000	4,676,473,738	15.98
2014-15	747,400,000	4,676,371,043	15.98
2015-16	853,000,000	4,712,375,399	18.10
2016-17	853,000,000	4,777,804,209	17.85
2017-18	940,000,000	4,832,905,497	19.45
2018-19	940,000,000	4,896,050,907	19.20
2019-20	940,000,000	4,987,949,001	18.84

¹ [Wis. Stat. 79.14](#) specifies the credit payment amount.

Property Tax Year	Credit Payment (\$)¹	Average School Levies (\$)	% Average School Levies Paid as Credit
2020-21	940,000,000	5,057,450,626	18.59
2021-22	940,000,000	5,202,207,275	18.07
2022-23	940,000,000	5,338,907,590	17.60
2023-24	1,195,000,000	5,486,518,015	22.02