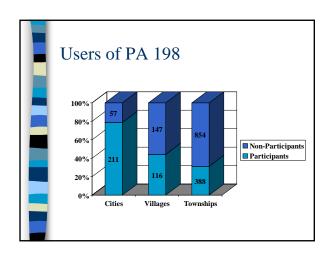
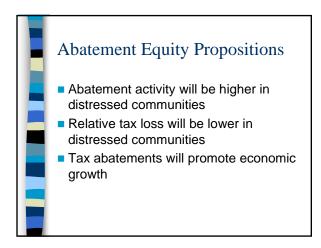
Tax Abatements: Past Practice and Current Policy Implications Dr. Laura Reese, Professor Michigan State University Dr. Joe Ohren, Professor Eastern Michigan University

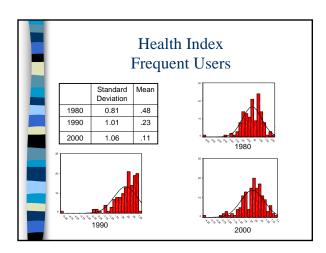
Overview Tax Abatements—Definition and Debate Past Practice in Michigan Policy Implications Best Practices

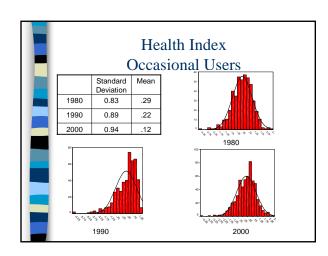
Public Act 198 of 1974 Economic Development Tool Not urban revitalization No targeting Job Retention Encourage capital investment Reduction in property taxes

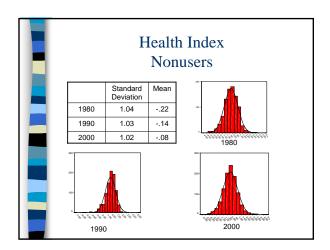
Evaluations of Tax Abatements Less growth than desired Negative secondary impacts Do not influence firm location decisions Positive effects are short lived Minimal "spill over" effects Insufficient to offset negative attributes	
Criticisms of Tax Abatements Only effective at margin "Zero sum" game Corporate welfare Primarily used by fiscally healthy cities Not cost effective	
PA 198 Tax Abatement Data Base Data from the Michigan Economic Development Corporation All abatements awarded from 1980-2001 Number of abatements, projected real and personal property investment, and projected retained and created jobs	





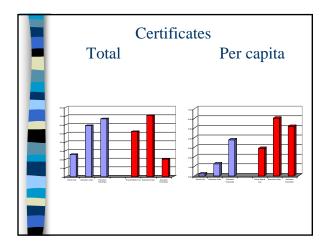


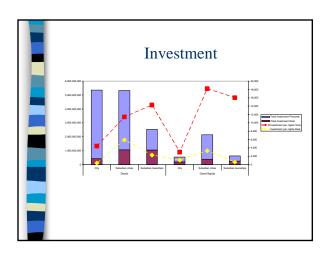


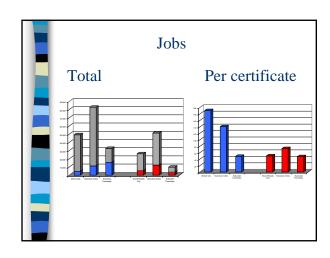


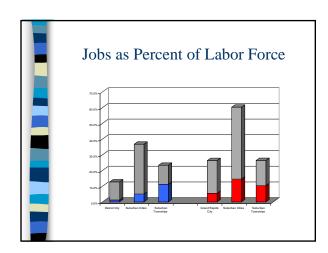
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Most Po	sitive		Most Neg	ative	
				,	
Municipality Benton Harbor	Certificates 43	1980-2000	Municipality Big Rapids	Certificate 20	1980-200
Frenchtown township	13	0.8963	East Lansing	0	-2.494
Genoa township	13	0.8963	Bloomfield township	0	-0.950
Coldwater	132	0.7130	Kalamazoo	216	-0.900
Battle Creek	182	0.7016	Mount Pleasant	13	-0.801
Oxford township	8	0.6522	Southfield	13	-0.759
Green Oak township	22	0.6300	Dearhorn	53	-0.710
Hamtramck	11	0.6300	Sturgis	118	-0.710
Monroe township	7	0.5777	Delta township	15	-0.612
Macomb township	42	0.5713	Flint	99	-0.574
Lvon township	0	0.5495	Alpine township	40	-0.515
Antwerp township	2	0.5319	West Bloomfield township	0	-0.500
Ferndale	27	0.4933	Saginaw township	3	-0.469
Brownstown township	8	0.4793	Riverview	9	-0.468
Sumpter township	0	0.4719	Trenton	7	-0.458
Hamburg township	4	0.4625	Davison township	0	-0.444
White Lake township	0	0.4614	Southfield township	0	-0.439
South Lyon	1	0.4354	Ecorse	10	-0.418
Huron township	4	0.4219	Midland	134	-0.403
Burton	32	0.4195	Gaines township	30	-0.377
Brandon township	0	0.4107	Portage	123	-0.345
Romulus	56	0.4074	Livonia	98	-0.341
Bay City	116	0.4023	Mount Morris township	0	-0.339
Springfield township Monroe	7	0.3962	Dearborn Heights	0	-0.337
	42	0.3830	Saint Joseph township	29	-0.331

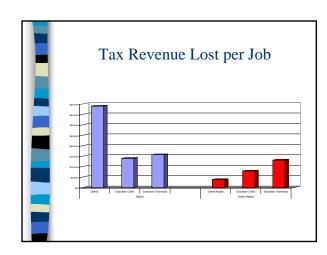


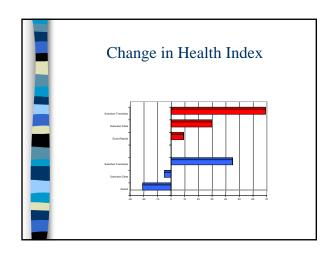


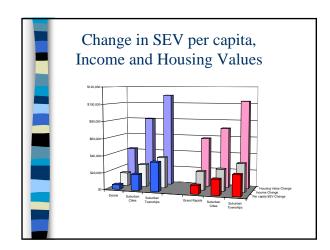


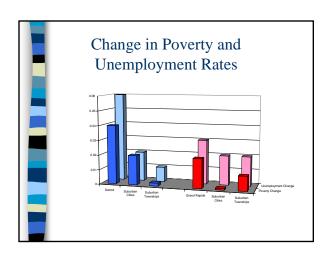












 Abatements and Central Cities Abatements attract little new business to distressed cities Investment in central cities is high, but job creation is low Distressed central cities are highly dependent on abatements for jobs 	
Abatements and Suburbs Abatements in exurbs are associated with real property and new jobs Abatements by exurban communities contribute to sprawl Per capita abatements are higher in exurbs	
Abatements and Tax Loss Tax losses on abated investment highest in central cities Exurbs have a higher tax loss than older suburbs The "cost" per job in Grand Rapids is significantly less than in Detroit	

Abatements and Economic Growth Frequent use associated with declining economic health Occasional use associated with stable economic health Some distressed communities improved but remain highly distressed Policy Recommendations: State Limit to distressed communities Limit number of abatements Limit dollar value of investment that can be abated Favor abatements for new jobs and real property investment ■ Increase education efforts Require cost-benefit assessments Policy Recommendations: Local Revise local policy process Limit number of abatements Limit dollar value of investment that can be abated Favor abatements for new jobs and real property investment Require cost-benefit assessments Monitor investment made/jobs created Increase public education efforts

