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Property taxes fund schools, fire departments, libraries and other municipal services.Your tax assessment is based on the estimated market value of your property.Property taxes are usually set at the state and local level.You can pay property taxes with your mortgage or as a separate direct payment. Property taxes are a type of ad valorem tax—the term is Latin for "according to value"—that is calculated based on an assessment of your property's value. Local property taxes fund schools, fire departments, and libraries, and they can be a major source of funding for your city or county. Your local tax assessor's office determines your home's value. Property assessments may be done every year or even just once every five years. It depends on state or local law. You should receive your value assessment first and then your property tax bill a little later. The assessment is based on the tax assessor's estimation of the market value of your property. Value is typically determined in one of three ways: Sales comparison: The assessor will compare your property to other similar properties that have sold in the immediate area in the recent past. They will then adjust for variables that may make your property more or less valuable than those that have sold. For instance, if you recently renovated your kitchen with high-end designer appliances that put other kitchens in the neighborhood to shame, that could increase the assessed value of your home.The cost method: The assessor calculates how much it would cost to reproduce your home from the ground up, including materials and labor. They will factor in depreciation if your property is older. They will also add the value of your land to the overall assessed value.The income method: This is used predominantly for commercial and business properties. The assessor estimates how much income you would expect to receive if the property were rented out based on factors such as costs of maintenance, insurance expenses, and prevailing rental rates. Some property tax bills show specific details on how much of your money goes toward which government and public expenses. Check with local authorities in your area to learn more about how your property tax dollars are spent. Assessing the value of your property is the first step in the process. After that, your property's assessed value is multiplied by the local tax rate. This rate is also sometimes called a "millage rate" or "mill rate." One mill equals one-tenth of one cent, or $1 for every $1,000 of a property's value. Different governments can charge their own millage rates. Rarely is anyone's property tax based on just one mill. For example, the average mill rate in Georgia is about 30 mills. That means the average property owner in Georgia pays roughly $30 in property taxes per every $1,000 of their property's value every year. Communities often determine how much tax revenue they will require in a given period, then set a mill rate commensurate with raising that amount of money through property taxation. Property taxes are generally set at the state and local levels, which means you may pay higher or lower property tax rates than another home down the road, across county lines. Suppose you own property that was recently assessed to be worth $250,000. Your local millage rate is 45. Multiply the property's value by 4.5% to arrive at your tax bill: $11,250. This is an annual rate, so—assuming that tax rates remain consistent—you will pay $11,250 every year. If your millage rate were dropped to 15, your tax bill would also decrease: You would only have to pay $3,750 in property taxes every year. You have options for how to pay your property taxes, though the specific options available to you will be decided at the local level. You may choose to pay property taxes as part of your monthly mortgage payment, or you may instead pay them in annual or semi-annual installments made directly to your local tax authority. The frequency of your home's tax assessments depends on your location. States and counties are able to make rules around tax assessments, and the frequency can vary. For example, in Iowa property is assessed every other year. Meanwhile, in Tennessee, property is assessed on varying cycles that can run as long as six years. You should receive a property tax bill or notice each year from your local tax assessor. You can also calculate your property taxes by multiplying your home's assessed value (not the market value) by the percentage of taxes levied in your area. Thanks for your feedback! How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites How to Calculate Withholding and Deductions From a Paycheck We help you conquer everyday moments in your financial lives, and we take our job seriously. Learn how we create content Subject-matter experts write and edit all of our articles. We never recommend something we wouldn’t recommend to our friends. We give you practical solutions, rather than mere best practices. We're committed to consistently updating and rigorously fact-checking our content. How to Buy Your First Home Se faktura og betalingsstatus i fakturaoversikten (for fakturamottaker) Faktura og betalingsfrist Kommunale avgifter og eiendomsskatt betaler du 4 ganger i året. Ved flere eiere eller eierskifte, må dere bli enige om hvordan dere fordeler fakturaen. Vi sender faktura til den som står som fakturamottaker på faktureringstidspunktet. Privatpersoner Du får automatisk eFaktura hvis du har innstillingen Ja-takk-til-alle/Alltid eFaktura i nettbanken din. Vi sender også purringer som eFaktura. Har du spørsmål om eFaktura, må du kontakte banken din. Fakturaen er også tilgjengelig i Vipps, hvis du har godkjent dette i innstillingene i Vipps. Du får faktura i digital postkasse (Digipost eller eBoks) eller Altinn hvis du ikke har eFaktura. Hvis du ønsker å få eFaktura, må du velge innstillingen Ja-takk-til-alle/Alltid eFaktura i nettbanken din. Da får du eFaktura fra neste termin. Ta kontakt med banken din ved spørsmål. Du får faktura i posten, hvis du har reservert deg mot digital post fra det offentlige. Fakturamottaker finner fakturaen og betalingsstatus ved å logge inn i fakturaoversikten. Avtalegiro Har du Avtalegiro, blir terminbeløpet trukket automatisk. Du må selv opprette Avtalegiro. Husk å sette beløpsgrensen høyt nok. Har du eFaktura, må du ha Avtalegiro i tillegg for at terminbeløpet skal trekkes automatisk. Du kan alltid se fakturaene i nettbanken din. Organisasjoner Bruker du EHF-faktura, finner du fakturaen i regnskapssystemet ditt. Har du ikke EHF-faktura, får du fakturaen i Digipost eller Altinn. For å åpne fakturaen i Digipost, må du ha rollen "Administrator" eller "Dokumentbehandler". For å åpne fakturaen i Altinn, må du ha rollen "Post/arkiv" eller "Kommunale tjenester". Du finner også fakturaen i organisasjonens fakturaoversikt ved å logge inn. Du må ha rollen "Kommunale tjenester" i Altinn. Daglig leder og styreleder får automatisk rollene "Kommunale tjenester" og "Post/arkiv", men kan også delegere disse til andre. Kontakt Altinns brukerservice for hjelp til å endre roller. Forfall og terminer for kommunale avgifter og eiendomsskatt 2025 TerminPeriodeNår får du faktura?Når må du betale? 1januar, februar, marsI starten av mars25. mars 2april, mai, juniI starten av mai26. mai 3juli, august, septemberI starten av juli25. august 4oktober, november, desemberI starten av oktober27. oktober 5. termin - avregning Du får faktura for en 5. termin hvis du har vannmåler du har fått forsinkelsesrenter fordi du har betalt tidligere fakturaer for sent Har du betalt inn for mye i løpet av året, får du tilbake det du har til gode. Er eiendomsadressen på fakturaen feil? I noen tilfeller kan det stå en annen eiendomsadresse på fakturaen, enn det som er den faktiske adressen. Det er gårds- og bruksnummer og seksjonsnummer som identifiserer eiendommen din. Hvis det er riktig, har du fått faktura for riktig eiendom, selv om eiendomsadressen er feil. Eksempel: Har to boliger samme gårds- og bruksnummer, men har A og B i adressen, vil fagsystemet automatisk hente adressen med A, fordi det er den første bokstaven. Tilsvarende hvis et gårds- og bruksnummer har flere adresser med forskjellige tall eller gatenavn. Mangler du en faktura? Når vi har sendt fakturaen, finner fakturamottaker den Hvis du ikke kan se fakturaen i fakturaoversikten, kan du bestille kopi av faktura på vegne av deg selv, noen du har fullmakt for eller en bedrift eller organisasjon du representerer. Fakturakopi til privatpersoner får du i din digitale postkasse eller i Altinn. Bestill kopi av faktura (logg inn) Bedrifter og organisasjoner får fakturakopien i Altinn. For å åpne fakturaen i Altinn må du ha rollen "Post/arkiv" eller "Kommunale tjenester". Daglig leder og styreleder får disse rollene automatisk, men kan også delegere til andre. Kontakt Altinns brukerservice for hjelp til å endre roller. Har du solgt eiendommen? Vi sender fakturaen til den som står som eier av eiendommen (fakturamottaker) på faktureringstidspunktet. Hvis eiendommen får ny eier, må selger og kjøper selv avtale hvordan fakturaen skal betales. Ta kontakt med eiendomsmeglaren dersom dere har spørsmål. Les mer om eierskifte og fakturamottaker. Endre fakturamottaker Hvis en annen person eller organisasjon skal motta fakturaene for kommunale avgifter og/eller eiendomsskatt, må du endre fakturamottaker. Eiendomsskatt Alle som skal betale eiendomsskatt, får en eiendomsskatteseddel før 1. mars. Den viser hvordan skatten er beregnet. Eiendomsskatteseddelen er ikke en faktura. Faktura sender vi til fakturamottaker i begynnelsen av mars. Du får eiendomsskatt og kommunale avgifter på samme faktura. Unntaket er sameier som mottar en felles faktura for kommunale avgifter. Seksjonseierne i slike sameier får egen faktura for eiendomsskatt. Les mer om hvordan eiendomsskatten beregnes. Du må betale eiendomsskatten selv om du har sendt inn klage. Les om hvordan du klager på eiendomsskatten. Borettslag Borettslag får eiendomsskatt og kommunale avgifter fakturert til borettslaget. Bor du i borettslag får du derfor ikke faktura for kommunale avgifter eller eiendomsskatt fra kommunen. Har du spørsmål om kommunale avgifter eller eiendomsskatt for din andel, må du ta kontakt med styret i borettslaget ditt. Betale uten faktura Har du ikke fakturaen, kan du bruke denne betalingsinformasjonen: Kontonummer: KID-nummer: Mangler du KID-nummer, skriver du gårds- og bruksnummeret til eiendommen i meldingsfeltet. Betaling fra utlandet: Swift/BIC: DNBANOKK NO0313150102000 Har du betalt for mye? Vi betaler deg automatisk tilbake på slutten av året, dersom du har betalt for mye (avregning). Hvis du betaler 1. termin før du får fakturaen i begynnelsen av mars, blir også beløpet automatisk tilbakebetalt. Har du betalt for mye for termin 1, 2 eller 3, blir beløpet automatisk brukt til å dekke kommende terminer. Ønsker du å få beløpet utbetalt, må du melde inn hvilket kontonummer vi skal tilbakebetale til. Kontonummer for utbetaling av kommunale avgifter og eiendomsskatt (logg inn) Kan du ikke betale? Hvis du har betalingsproblemer, kan du søke om betalingsutsettelse. Du må betale forsinkelsesrenter fram til kravet er betalt. Dette gjelder både eiendomsskatt og kommunale avgifter. Kravet er sikret med pant i eiendommen. Slik søker du om betalingsutsettelse. Ettergivelse av eiendomsskatt I noen tilfeller kan du få nedsatt eller ettergitt eiendomsskatten. Dette kan for eksempel være hvis: du nylig har mistet inntekt på grunn av en alvorlig sykdom eller ulykke, og ikke har mulighet til å betale. Det vil si at du for eksempel ikke har sparepenger eller annen formue du kan bruke. eiendommen plutselig har mistet verdi. For eksempel etter en brann. Les mer om ettergivelse og nedsettelse av eiendomsskatt Slik søker du Søknaden må inneholde: Gårds-, bruks-, feste- og seksjonsnummeret til eiendommen. Dette står på eiendomsskatteseddelen og fakturaen. Hvorfor du mener det er urimelig å betale hele eller deler av eiendomsskatten. Siste skattemelding for å dokumentere inntekt og formue. Annen dokumentasjon som viser hvorfor du søker. Adresse Send søknaden til: Eiendomsskattekontoret Postboks 4594 Nydalen 0404 Oslo Etter du har søkt Det er byrådet som behandler søknader om ettergivelse. Får du ettergitt eller nedsatt eiendomsskatt, gjelder dette kun for et år. Det betyr at du må søke på nytt for hvert år. The controlling of the published preliminary figures March 15th, are only done by electronic controls. These controls do not find all the errors and there can be errors in the published preliminary figures March 15th. When publishing edited figures June 15th, controls are made by both Statistics Norway and the municipalities themselves. The publication gives very detailed information, and the controls done by Statistics Norway do not cover all details, so errors can still occur. Partial non-response occurs. The reporting of questionnaire 33 and municipality accounts is based on the principle of total counting, but there will always be considerable defections when Statistics Norway publishes preliminary figures March 15th. The audited figures published the 15th of June by KOSTRA, are figures controlled by the municipalities themselves and Statistics Norway. Publication of audited figures 15th of June produce some defections but considerable less than publication of the preliminary figures. In the publication of 15th March the defection rate can be about 30 per cent, but in June the defection rate is normally less than 2 per cent. The preliminary figures concerning property tax accounts for 2024 comprises of 336 of total 357 municipalities (without Svalbard). The preliminary figures concerning the other property tax related figures for 2025 comprises of 340 municipalities. In the period 2020-2023, the statistics will not be complete. This because of transitional arrangements to harmonize the property tax for municipalities which merger into a new, bigger municipality. The Norwegian tax year runs from January to December. Annual taxes are filed electronically on or before the 30th of April. In Norway, the tax system is divided into several brackets. When calculating your tax rate, make sure to factor in income tax (22%), National Insurance (calculated on personal income), and your bracket tax (calculated on personal income). Norway also has a wealth tax, which is paid on cars, property, shares, bank deposits, etc. In March/April you will receive notice that you can check your Tax return ("Skattemelding") and you can log-in with MinID and see the adjustment. Note: if there is nothing to amend then just submit it. If there are changes needed, make sure to adjust and submit the "Skattemelding" before April 30th. The system itself is easy to navigate, and the easiest way is to submit your self assessment online. You can find out more about how much you will pay in taxes and how at The Norwegian Tax Administration (Skatteetaten).Need to apply for "Skattekort"? The best source to find out about Skattekort/tax deduction card, PAYE and more will be The Norwegian Tax Administration! FYI -Did you know that what you pay in taxes is public information? This makes Norway one of the most transparent countries in the world! Forbes wrote an article about this in 2019 (link). Apple Stock Is On An 8-Day Losing Streak As Trump Trade Fracas Intensifies—Watch These Levels May 26, 2025 Compare Current Jumbo Mortgage Rates Today - May 26, 2025 Updated May 26, 2025 Got a New Job? Avoid This Action That Can Cost You Retirement Money May 26, 2025 Many Don't Know Average Life Expectancy, Which Can Hinder Retirement Planning May 24, 2025 Today's Best Rates for Your Cash - May 24, 2025 May 24, 2025 Want To Travel During Your Retirement? Here Are Some Tips to Prepare May 23, 2025 Markets News, May 23, 2025: Stocks Fall as Latest Trump Tariff Threats Revive Trade Concerns; Major Indexes Post Losses for the Week Updated May 23, 2025 S&P 500 Gains & Losses Today: Deckers Outdoor, Ross Stores Stocks Fall as Firms Withhold Outlooks May 23, 2025 Top CD Rates Today, May 23, 2025 - Snag 1 of 14 Offers Locking In 4.50% Right Now May 23, 2025 Medicaid Cuts Could Lead to Hospital Closures, Studies Show May 23, 2025 These States Have the Highest Rates of Student Loan Delinquency May 23, 2025 Norway has long been known as a high-tax country but only now are most residents getting hit with direct assessments on their residential or commercial real estate investments. Local government officials who shied away from levying unpopular property tax to shore up community finances have felt compelled to do so, and property tax bills are rolling in, not least in Oslo. Housing units worth less than NOK 5 million (around USD 600,000) still won’t be taxed in Oslo, but thousands of property owners are now getting their first property tax bills, due this autumn. Property tax is now also being levied in more than 80 percent of Norway’s municipalities. PHOTO: newsinenglish.no Within the space of just a week last month, hundreds of thousands of Oslo wage-earners received both their annual tax-free holiday pay (feriepenger) and state income tax refunds, only to also get a new property tax bill from the city. Oslo’s new Labour Party-led city government that was elected last year quickly set about implementing a campaign promise to invoke property tax with its revenues earmarked for elder care and day care for children. It’s the latest local property tax to be levied in Norway, as local governments (kommuner) turn to it as a means of raising new funds to finance the social welfare state. Newspaper Dagens Næringsliv (DN) reports that another 93 local governments have invoked property tax since 2007. A total of 63 local governments still collect no property tax of any type, while 365 now do. Norwegian municipalities are free to levy property tax “and we had to bite into the sour apple ourselves,” the mayor of Re in Vestfold County, Thorvald Hillestad, told DN. Beginning this year, property owners among Re’s roughly 9,000 residents will need to pay “a few thousand kroner” per year to raise money for construction of a new junior high school and other needed maintenance projects. The mayor’s only comfort is that property tax is a source of local revenue that local officials can also freely decide how to spend. “We know that this (property tax) is an unpopular tax, and not something local politicians impose willingly,” Helge Eide of KS, the organization that represents local governments nationwide, told DN. Local governments in Norway are responsible for providing most public services from schools to day care and elder care including nursing homes, with most of their funding transferred from the state. Local leaders regularly complain, however, that the funding runs short and if no extra state money can be granted, property tax is a last resort. Legal challenges loom State statistics burean SSB (Statistics Norway) reports a steady increase in property tax assessments over the past decade, even though property tax amounts remain relatively low. Ten new municipalities imposed property tax last year, with the amounts varying. The small community of Vennesla outside Kristiansand tops the list for charging the highest level of property tax, with owners of a 120-square-meter home, for example, charged an average of NOK 9,400 (USD 1,100) per year. In Oslo the city-wide average bill will be NOK 4,781, with wide variations among neighbourhoods. City officials are using the tax values assessed by the state tax authority Skatteetaten in 2014 when determining the state’s own fortune tax. Given how property values have risen since then, the tax values are generally lower than market value. The tax value has also been reduced by 20 percent and further by a standard deductible of NOK 4 million. The remaining amount is then taxed by 2 promille (two-tenths of a percent). That means that owners of property valued at NOK 5 million (around USD 600,000) or less will pay no tax at all, given the 20 percent reduction and NOK 4 million deductible. It also means that only owners of relatively expensive properties will pay, raising questions of whether the tax is fairly or even legally spread among the city’s population. There already have been threats of lawsuits against the city by those claiming that only around 42,000 homeowners in affluent districts will end up paying more than 80 percent of the tax. Robert Steen, in charge of Oslo’s finances for the Labour Party, doesn’t think that’s unreasonable. Complaints rolling in, too “We have a principle in Norway that those able to contribute more (through taxes) do so,” Steen told newspaper Aftenposten. In the affluent district of Vestre Aker, which includes areas like Holmenkollen and Ris, 70 percent of homeowners will get tax bills. In the east-side lower-income district of Stovner, only 11.8 percent of homeowners will need to pay property tax. Complaints were also streaming in, after tax bills started being sent out in late June, over vast differences in tax amounts attached to comparable properties. Aftenposten reported over the weekend how owners of the 48 units in one row-house project in Oslo’s Løren district have received a wide range of tax bills, from more than NOK 3,000 to no tax owed at all – all because the units’ tax values were assessed at different levels. Property owners in Oslo have six weeks, until mid-August, to file complaints over their property tax assessments. The tax bills themselves can be paid in two installments, one due on October 1 and another on November 1. newsinenglish.no/Nina Berglund Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. WHAT IT IS. Personal Property tax is regulated by the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), chapter 361. All property that is not defined or taxed as "real estate" or "real property" is considered to be "personal property". Taxable personal property includes all property used in conjunction with a business, manufactured homes, aircraft, aircraft hangars, and billboards. The taxation of business personal property has been in effect since Nevada became a state in 1864. The taxes are used to partially fund the expenditures of local governments, such as fire & police departments, parks & recreation, school districts and state bond reduction. Business personal property is reported annually and must include all personal property used in the business on July 1st of the current fiscal year. Tax exempt organizations need to apply for an additional exempt status with the County. For information on applying for exempt status please visit our FAQ page. WHEN AND HOW TO FILE. The 2024/2025 Notice to File your personal property declaration will be mailed by June 27, 2024. Declarations are due by July 31, 2024 or within 15 days of demand, whichever is later. Failure to file a complete asset listing requires the Assessor to make an estimate of your business property's taxable value. Even if your business has no assets or has closed, you still must submit a declaration affirming this. Requests for an extension to file after the deadline is available through our online e-Dec system at . All declarations should be completed online using our e-Dec system at . If you have any questions or require assistance in completing the declaration, please contact the Personal Property Division of the Washoe County Assessor's Office at 775-328-2213. POWER POINT. The Assessor’s Office has put together a PowerPoint presentation to assist you in filing your declaration. After review, if you have any additional questions, please email personalproperty@washoecounty.gov and we will be happy to assist you. Declaration Power Point Declaration Power Point (spanish) TAX BILLS. The Assessor's Office does not issue tax bills or receive tax payments; this is done by the Washoe County Treasurer's Office. Businesses whose assets fall below a minimum value will not receive a bill. The Treasurer issues personal property tax bills monthly between August and May; payments are due 30 days after issue. The Assessor's Office cannot predict in which month you will be billed. Once you have received a tax bill you can view the itemized assessment on e-Dec. To access the assessment you will need the same log-in information (account number & access code) used to file your declaration; your Notice to File contains these numbers. GLOSSARY Personal Property - denotes type of property, not ownership. Ad Valorem - "according to value" Assessed Value - Thirty-five (35) percent of the total appraised (taxable) value of the property. This is the value on which taxes are calculated. Depreciation - the estimate of the decrease in value of a wasting asset (not land) due to use, age or obsolescence. Personal property depreciation is calculated according to a schedule approved by the Nevada Tax Commission. Fiscal Year - that period of time from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the following year. Replacement Factor - A factor developed each year by the Department of Taxation to bring the original cost of the personal property to the "replacement cost new." Taxable Value - (personal property) - Original cost x Cost Index Less Depreciation Call 311 to find resources, ask questions, and utilize Washoe County services. Learn More » Call 311 to find resources, ask questions, and utilize Washoe County services. Learn More » Submit Your Own Stellars Jay by Rich Bell Local authorities in Norway can tax homeowners living in the area and even set the tax rate. Here's how the tax works and how to check whether you'll need to pay it. Municipal councils in Norway can decide whether to implement a property tax and as a result, most local authorities use the extra tax to fund spending. Local authorities can also decide which properties will be taxed and the applicable tax rate. At the time of writing, there are 357 municipalities in Norway, and 324 of those impose some form of property tax. The average annual property tax was 3,713 kroner in 2023, according to figures from the national data agency Statistics Norway. READ ALSO: What are the tax rules when you buy and sell property in Norway? How is the tax calculated? Property tax is calculated based on the estimated value of the property. Local authorities can take the figures either from the Norwegian Tax Administration or by estimating the market value itself. This value will typically be the average property price per square metre in your area multiplied by the size of your dwelling. The property valuations used to calculate the property tax are normally a couple of years old. Once the property value has been determined, the taxable value is calculated. The taxable value is the percentage of the property's value used to determine how much property tax should be levied. The Norwegian Tax Administration has an online tool where you can calculate the taxable value of your home. Meanwhile, the Property Tax Act states that the tax value for residences is 70 percent. Plenty of municipalities in Norway may have a reduction or deduction on residential properties to ensure the tax isn't too high. For example, in Oslo, a deduction of up to 4.7 million kroner is given to all homes. These deductions are on the taxable value of your home. This means that it is 70 percent of your home's value minus the deduction. If the deduction (if one applies) is greater than the home's value or tax value, no tax will be charged. How much will you be charged? When it comes to individual areas, how the tax is calculated can be quite complicated. This is due to the different tax rates applied by different areas and the potential inclusion of deductions. Therefore, calculating your property taxes is difficult. For a rough idea, most of Norway's municipalities share information on how the tax works in that area and any deductions in place. Some areas will also not charge property tax if the tax bill is below a certain figure. In Oslo, property taxes of less than 300 kroner are waived. You can follow some of these links to learn more about how property tax is calculated in Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Tromsø, Stavanger, and Kristiansand. For more individual information on where you live, you can either contact your municipality directly or search for where you live, followed by "eiendomsskatt." Remember to use only the official websites of your local authority, and these websites typically won't ask you to input any personal information. When will I be charged? Once again, how payment is collected depends on where you live. Some areas collect quarterly payments, while others collect monthly payments. Furthermore, different areas will send out invoices at different times of the year. However, you can expect to see the tax slip in your inbox during the year's first quarter. Details on property tax payments, including how much you owe and when payment will need to be made, will be sent to your digital mailbox. The invoice for property tax will also be sent to your online bank or digital mailbox. If you can't pay Your municipality may allow you to defer payment until later, but you will be charged interest on this. Some areas will also have exceptions, such as if you are unable to pay after a large loss of income due to an accident or illness or an event like a fire that has damaged your home. Outside of these instances, you can expect the normal debt collection process to happen. City, county, and school districts levy property taxes on properties within their boundaries. Funds are used to support infrastructure and provide services. The combination of these regional taxes creates a total tax rate, known as a mill rate, for a region. This rate is multiplied by a property's assessed value to determine the tax burden. Cities, counties, and school districts levy taxes against the properties within their boundaries.Property tax rates for each jurisdiction are calculated separately and the levies are added together to determine the total tax rate, called a mill rate, for an entire region.Property taxes equal the mill rate multiplied by the assessed value. The state with the highest effective property tax rate is New Jersey (2.08%) and the lowest is Hawaii (0.26%) as of 2022 (latest information). Property taxes are a major source of income for city and county governments. Their boards, councils, and legislatures meet to decide the appropriate rates. Budget hearings commonly determine how money is allocated to various community services such as education, transportation, emergency, parks, recreation, and libraries. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) places a cap of $10,000 per year or $5,000 for those married and filing separately on the federal tax deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). This figure includes all real estate, income, and sales taxes on property. This provision is set to expire after 2025. Every city, county, and school district can levy taxes against the properties within its boundaries. Property taxes are calculated by multiplying the mill levy by the assessed value of the owner’s property. Different property types have various taxes assessed on the land and its structures. Vacant land will have a significantly lower assessed value and lower tax bill than an improved property. The land assessment might be higher if there is access to public services, such as sewer, water, and gas. The assessed value first estimates the reasonable market value of a property, based upon prevailing local real estate market conditions. The assessor sends the assessment to the owner and follows it up with a tax bill. Tax assessments may be performed annually or every several years depending on the community where the property is located. The assessor determines market value using one or all of three methods that include: Sales evaluation: The assessor values the property using regional comparable sales. Criteria include location, the condition of the property, any improvements, and overall market conditions. Cost method: The assessor determines property value based on how much it would cost to replace it. Assessors consider the depreciation of the property and the costs of building materials and labor. Income method: This method is based on how much rental income the property can generate. The assessor considers maintenance and management costs, insurance, and taxes when using the income method. A property's assessment is part of the public record. Owners can see how much tax they pay through the assessor's website or local county office. Property taxes are calculated based on the value of the property. This includes both the land and the buildings on it. The single tax rate for a property combines all local rates applied from the county, city, and school district. This aggregate rate is referred to as the mill levy. The mill levy is the total tax rate levied on your property value. One mill represents one-tenth of one cent. One mill equals $1 for each $1,000 of assessed property value. Suppose the total assessed property value in a county equals $100 million. The county needs $1 million in tax revenues to run its operations. The mill levy would be $1 million divided by $100 million, or 1% for the county. If the school district has a mill levy of 3% and the city has a mill levy of 0.5%, the total mill levy for the region would be 4.5% (1% + 0.5% + 3%) or 45 mills. If a homeowner's property value is $500,000 and the assessment rate is 8%, the assessed value would be $40,000. Taking the mill levy of 4.5%, the tax due would be $1,800 ($40,000 × 4.5%). As property taxes vary by community and the value of property taxes fluctuates as housing prices fluctuate, among other factors, using the effective tax rate of each state can be a useful method of comparison. The effective tax rate is the average residential property taxes paid as a percentage of home value. Below are the effective tax rates for each state as of 2022 (latest information) as provided by the Tax Foundation. Effective State Property Taxes 2022 State Effective Tax Rate Rank Alabama 0.36% 49 Alaska 1.07% 16 Arizona 0.45% 47 Arkansas 0.53% 39 California 0.68% 34 Colorado 0.45% 46 Connecticut 1.78% 3 Delaware 0.48% 42 Florida 0.71% 31 Georgia 0.72% 29 Hawaii 0.26% 50 Idaho 0.47% 44 Illinois 1.95% 2 Indiana 0.71% 30 Iowa 1.40% 9 Kansas 1.26% 13 Kentucky 0.74% 27 Louisiana 0.51% 40 Maine 0.96% 21 Maryland 0.95% 22 Massachusetts 1.04% 17 Michigan 1.24% 14 Minnesota 0.98% 19 Mississippi 0.70% 32 Missouri 0.82% 23 Montana 0.69% 33 Nebraska 1.44% 8 Nevada 0.44% 48 New Hampshire 1.61% 4 New Jersey 2.08% 1 New Mexico 0.67% 35 New York 1.54% 6 North Carolina 0.63% 36 North Dakota 0.97% 20 Ohio 1.30% 11 Oklahoma 0.76% 25 Oregon 0.77% 24 Pennsylvania 1.26% 12 Rhode Island 1.23% 15 South Carolina 0.46% 45 South Dakota 1.01% 18 Tennessee 0.48% 41 Texas 1.47% 7 Utah 0.47% 43 Vermont 1.56% 5 Virginia 0.72% 28 Washington 0.76% 26 Washington D.C. 0.57% (37) West Virginia 0.55% 38 Wisconsin 1.38% 10 Wyoming 0.55% 37 The top three states with the lowest effective property taxes are Hawaii (0.26%), Alabama (0.36%), and Nevada (0.44%). The top three states with the highest effective property taxes are New Jersey (2.08%), Illinois (1.95%), and Connecticut (1.78%). You can pay your property taxes either with your monthly mortgage payment or directly to your local tax office. Most borrowers pay a monthly payment to their mortgage service provider, which includes the mortgage and property taxes. Generally, as long as you own a home, you must pay property taxes. Even if your home is fully paid for, you will have to pay the property taxes. If you are an elderly person, usually starting between the ages of 61 and 65, you may be eligible for property tax exemptions. The amount of property taxes depends upon how the tax is calculated. Some cities allow residents to view or pay their property tax bills online. Property owners should remain educated by knowing how their taxes are calculated, when the billing cycle is, and how their assessment was determined. Property tax is a tax you pay to the municipality. If your residential property is located in a municipality that uses the Tax Administration’s calculated market value, the basis for calculating the property tax is obtained from your tax return. Here you’ll find information about how to change the basis for the property tax.