



Indiana

#10

Overall Rank	Corporate Tax Rank	Individual Income Tax Rank	Sales Tax Rank	Property Tax Rank	Unemployment Insurance Tax Rank
10	8	16	17	5	13

Indiana's tax code includes all major tax types, but the state has ranked well on the *Index* since reforms inaugurated in the early 2010s. Indiana has low, single-rate state income taxes and has one of the most efficient property tax systems in the nation, using levy limits to constrain the unlegislated growth of property taxes. Despite the state's low, flat 3.05 percent individual income tax, however, Indiana allows its counties to impose nonuniform local income tax rates, which range from 0.5 to 3 percent, a factor that negatively impacts the state's competitiveness.

Indiana's flat corporate tax rate of 4.9 percent is one of the lowest in the Midwest. Unlike nearby Ohio, Indiana does not impose a harmful gross receipts tax. The state also does not have a throwback rule, offers generous carryforwards for net operating losses, and does not impose a capital stock tax. Implementing permanent full expensing is one element of the corporate income tax code that could further enhance Indiana's competitiveness.

Indiana is one of the few states that does not allow local governments to impose local option sales taxes. While the state's sales tax rate of 7 percent is one of the highest in the country, the overall consumption tax burden is only moderately above average given the absence of a local-level tax. The sales tax base in the state is relatively narrow, as most personal consumption services are excluded from the base, while some business inputs are included. Modernizing the sales tax base is a potentially valuable reform for Indiana.

The state taxes tangible personal property but offers a de minimis exemption of \$80,000 to reduce compliance costs for small and medium-sized businesses. Additionally, Indiana does not impose inheritance, estate, or gift taxes.