



Kansas

Overall Rank	Corporate Tax Rank	Individual Income Tax Rank	Sales Tax Rank	Property Tax Rank	Unemployment Insurance Tax Rank
25	27	27	30	29	4

Kansas has a fairly standard tax code—with few features that make it either distinctly competitive or uncompetitive—and this is reflected in the state’s ranking near the middle of the pack. Kansas’ individual and corporate income taxes both have graduated-rate structures, with brackets, a standard deduction, and a personal exemption that are not indexed for inflation. Kansas’ top marginal individual and corporate income tax rates, as well as its combined state and average local sales tax rate, are all at or above the national median.

While Kansas exposes an outsized share of business income to its corporate income tax rate due to its throwback rule, the state does conform to the federal bonus depreciation allowance and federal net operating loss (NOL) provisions. Additionally, the Sunflower State maintains state and local sales tax base uniformity and uniform state-level administration of its state and local sales taxes. Additionally, most of Kansas’ excise tax rates are relatively competitive compared to those in many other states.

Kansas’ property tax split roll ratio is fairly high, with commercial properties bearing a higher share of the property tax burden compared to residential properties, but by forgoing a capital stock tax and estate or inheritance tax, Kansas outperforms many of its peers on this component.

Moving forward, Kansas could most improve its rankings by prioritizing reductions to the rates of its broad-based taxes—including its corporate income tax, individual income tax, and sales tax—and moving to single-rate individual and corporate income tax structures.