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State and Local Sales Tax Rates, 2019

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Key Findings

- Forty-five states and the District of Columbia collect statewide sales taxes.
- Local sales taxes are collected in 38 states. In some cases, they can rival or even exceed state rates.
- The five states with the highest average combined state and local sales tax rates are Tennessee (9.47 percent), Louisiana (9.45 percent), Arkansas (9.43 percent), Washington (9.17 percent), and Alabama (9.14 percent).
- No state rates have changed since July 2018, when Louisiana's declined from 5.0 to 4.45 percent.
- The District of Columbia's sales tax rate increased to 6 percent from 5.75 percent.
- Sales tax rates differ by state, but sales tax bases also impact how much revenue is collected from a tax and how the tax affects the economy.
- Sales tax rate differentials can induce consumers to shop across borders or buy products online.

Introduction

Retail sales taxes are one of the more transparent ways to collect tax revenue. While graduated income tax rates and brackets are complex and confusing to many taxpayers, sales taxes are easier to understand; consumers can see their tax burden printed directly on their receipts.

In addition to state-level sales taxes, consumers also face local sales taxes in 38 states. These rates can be substantial, so a state with a moderate statewide sales tax rate could actually have a very high combined state and local rate compared to other states. This report provides a population-weighted average of local sales taxes as of January 1, 2019, to give a sense of the average local rate for each state. Table 1 provides a full state-by-state listing of state and local sales tax rates.

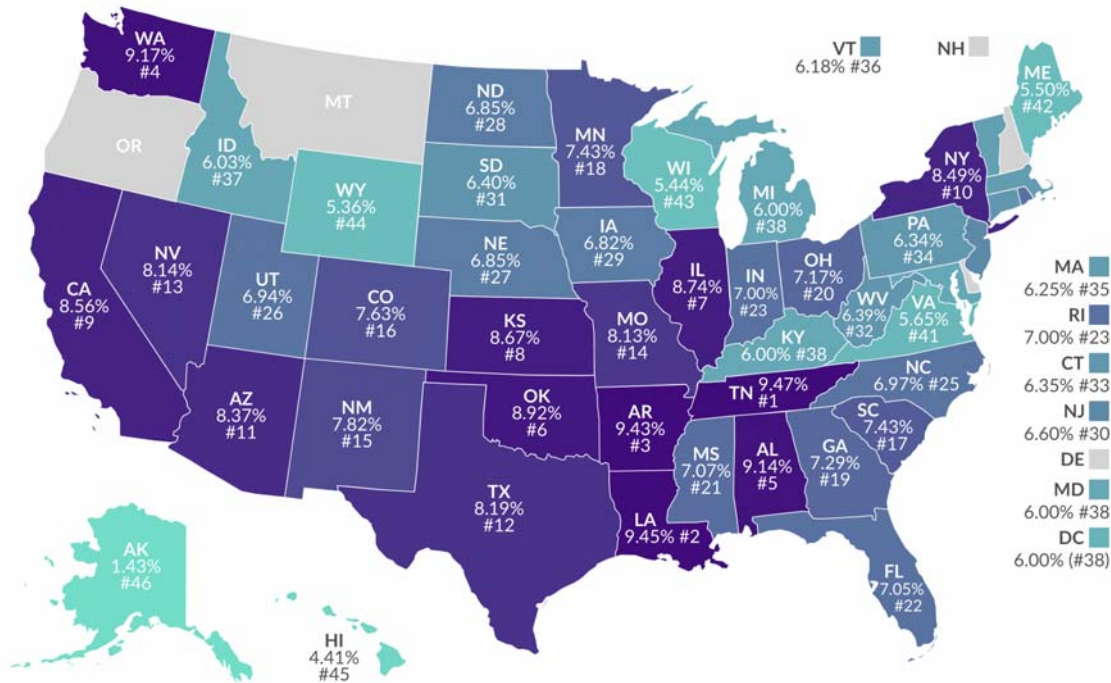
Combined Rates

Five states do not have statewide sales taxes: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon. Of these, Alaska allows localities to charge local sales taxes.^[1]

The five states with the highest average combined state and local sales tax rates are Tennessee (9.47 percent), Louisiana (9.45 percent), Arkansas (9.43 percent), Washington (9.17 percent), and Alabama (9.14 percent). The five states with the lowest average combined rates are Alaska (1.43 percent), Hawaii (4.41 percent), Wyoming (5.36 percent), Wisconsin (5.44 percent), and Maine (5.50 percent).

How High Are Sales Taxes in Your State?

Combined State & Average Local Sales Tax Rates, January 1 2019



Note: City, county, and municipal rates vary. These rates are weighted by population to compute an average local tax rate. Three states levy mandatory, statewide, local add-on sales taxes at the state level: California (1.25%), Utah (1.25%), and Virginia (1%); we include these in their state sales tax. The sales taxes in Hawaii, New Mexico, and South Dakota have broad bases that include many services. Special taxes in local resort areas are not counted here. Salem County, N.J. is not subject to the statewide sales tax rate and collects a local rate of 3.3125%. New Jersey's local score is represented as a negative. D.C.'s rank does not affect states' ranks, but the figures in parentheses indicate where it would rank if included.

Source: Sales Tax Clearinghouse, Tax Foundation calculations, State Revenue Department websites



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State Rates

California has the highest state-level sales tax rate, at 7.25 percent.^[2] Four states tie for the second-highest statewide rate, at 7 percent: Indiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. The lowest non-zero, state-level sales tax is in Colorado, which has a rate of 2.9 percent. Five states follow with 4 percent rates: Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, New York, and Wyoming.^[3]

No states have changed their statewide sales tax rates since July 2018, although the District of Columbia raised its sales taxes from 5.75 percent to 6 percent in October.^[4]

Local Rates

The five states with the highest average local sales tax rates are Alabama (5.14 percent), Louisiana (5.00 percent), Colorado (4.73 percent), New York (4.49 percent), and Oklahoma (4.42 percent).

Average local rates rose the most in Florida, jumping the state from the 28th highest combined rate to the 22nd highest. The change was largely due to a 1 percent sales tax in Broward County and a 1.5 percentage-point local increase in Hillsborough County.^[5] Colorado maintained its ranking, but saw 39 counties raise their sales taxes, including Central City's increase from 4 percent to 6 percent at the start of 2019.^[6]

Utah's rank rose three spots, to 26th. This is largely due to Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City increasing their local sales taxes by and 0.25 and 0.5 percent, respectively.^[7]

Nebraska saw the largest decrease in sales taxes this year, improving its combined state and local sales tax ranking by two spots. Lincoln drove this change by decreasing its sales tax from 1.5 percent to 1.0 percent, offsetting increases in a few smaller Nebraska municipalities.^[8] While Wyoming's ranking did not change, the state saw the year's second-largest combined sales tax decrease when Carbon County's 1 percent special purpose tax expired.^[9]

It must be noted that some cities in New Jersey are in "Urban Enterprise Zones," where qualifying sellers may collect and remit at half the 6.625 percent statewide sales tax rate (3.3125 percent), a policy designed to help local retailers compete with neighboring Delaware, which forgoes a sales tax. We represent this anomaly as a negative 0.03 percent statewide average local rate (adjusting for population as described in the methodology section below), and the combined rate reflects this subtraction. Despite the slightly favorable impact on the overall rate, this lower rate represents an implicit acknowledgment by New Jersey officials that their 6.625 percent statewide rate is uncompetitive with neighboring Delaware, which has no sales tax.

State & Local Sales Tax Rates as of January 1, 2019

State	State Tax Rate	Rank	Avg. Local Tax Rate (a)	Combined Rate	Rank	Max Local Tax Rate
Ala.	4.00%	40	5.14%	9.14%	5	7.00%
Alaska	0.00%	46	1.43%	1.43%	46	7.50%
Ariz.	5.60%	28	2.77%	8.37%	11	5.60%
Ark.	6.50%	9	2.93%	9.43%	3	5.125%
Calif. (b)	7.25%	1	1.31%	8.56%	9	2.50%
Colo.	2.90%	45	4.73%	7.63%	16	8.30%
Conn.	6.35%	12	0.00%	6.35%	33	0.00%
Del.	—	46	0.00%	0.00%	47	0.00%
Fla.	6.00%	16	1.05%	7.05%	22	2.50%
Ga.	4.00%	40	3.29%	7.29%	19	5.00%
Hawaii (c)	4.00%	40	0.41%	4.41%	45	0.50%

(a) City, county, and municipal rates vary. These rates are weighted by population to compute an average local tax rate.

(b) Three states levy mandatory, statewide, local add-on sales taxes at the state level: California (1%), Utah (1.25%), and Virginia (1%). We include these in their state sales tax.

(c) The sales taxes in Hawaii, New Mexico, and South Dakota have broad bases that include many business-to-business services.

(d) Special taxes in local resort areas are not counted here.

(e) Salem County, N.J. is not subject to statewide sales tax rates and collects a local rate of 3.3125%. New Jersey's local score is represented as a negative.

Note: D.C.'s ranks do not affect states' ranks, but the figures in parentheses indicate where it would rank if included.

Source: Sales Tax Clearinghouse; Tax Foundation calculations.

State	State Tax Rate	Rank	Avg. Local Tax Rate (a)	Combined Rate	Rank	Max Local Tax Rate
Idaho	6.00%	16	0.03%	6.03%	37	3.00%
Ill.	6.25%	13	2.49%	8.74%	7	4.750%
Ind.	7.00%	2	0.00%	7.00%	23	0.00%
Iowa	6.00%	16	0.82%	6.82%	29	1.00%
Kans.	6.50%	9	2.17%	8.67%	8	4.00%
Ky.	6.00%	16	0.00%	6.00%	38	0.00%
La.	4.45%	38	5.00%	9.45%	2	7.00%
Maine	5.50%	29	0.00%	5.50%	42	0.00%
Md.	6.00%	16	0.00%	6.00%	38	0.00%
Mass.	6.25%	13	0.00%	6.25%	35	0.00%
Mich.	6.00%	16	0.00%	6.00%	38	0.00%
Minn.	6.88%	6	0.55%	7.43%	18	2.00%
Miss.	7.00%	2	0.07%	7.07%	21	1.00%
Mo.	4.23%	39	3.90%	8.13%	14	5.454%
Mont. (d)	—	46	0.00%	0.00%	47	0.00%
Nebr.	5.50%	29	1.35%	6.85%	27	2.00%
Nev.	6.85%	7	1.29%	8.14%	13	1.415%
N.H.	—	46	0.00%	0.00%	47	0.00%
N.J. (e)	6.63%	8	-0.03%	6.60%	30	3.313%
N.M. (c)	5.13%	32	2.69%	7.82%	15	4.125%
N.Y.	4.00%	40	4.49%	8.49%	10	4.875%
N.C.	4.75%	35	2.22%	6.97%	25	2.75%
N.D.	5.00%	33	1.85%	6.85%	28	3.50%
Ohio	5.75%	27	1.42%	7.17%	20	2.25%
Okla.	4.50%	36	4.42%	8.92%	6	6.50%
Ore.	—	46	0.00%	0.00%	47	0.00%
Pa.	6.00%	16	0.34%	6.34%	34	2.00%
R.I.	7.00%	2	0.00%	7.00%	23	0.00%
S.C.	6.00%	16	1.43%	7.43%	17	3.00%
S.D. (c)	4.50%	36	1.90%	6.40%	31	4.50%

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State	State Tax Rate	Rank	Avg. Local Tax Rate (a)	Combined Rate	Rank	Max Local Tax Rate
Tenn.	7.00%	2	2.47%	9.47%	1	2.750%
Tex.	6.25%	13	1.94%	8.19%	12	2.00%
Utah (b)	5.95%	26	0.99%	6.94%	26	2.750%
Vt.	6.00%	16	0.18%	6.18%	36	1.00%
Va. (b)	5.30%	31	0.35%	5.65%	41	0.70%
Wash.	6.50%	9	2.67%	9.17%	4	3.90%
W.Va.	6.00%	16	0.39%	6.39%	32	1.00%
Wis.	5.00%	33	0.44%	5.44%	43	1.75%
Wyo.	4.00%	40	1.36%	5.36%	44	2.00%
D.C.	6.00%	(16)	0.00%	6.00%	(41)	0.00%

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Source: Sales Tax Clearinghouse; Tax Foundation calculations.

The Role of Competition in Setting Sales Tax Rates

Avoidance of sales tax is most likely to occur in areas where there is a significant difference between two jurisdictions' rates. Research indicates that consumers can and do leave high-tax areas to make major purchases in low-tax areas, such as from cities to suburbs.^[10] For example, evidence suggests that Chicago-area consumers make major purchases in surrounding suburbs or online to avoid Chicago's 10.25 percent sales tax rate.^[11]

At the statewide level, businesses sometimes locate just outside the borders of high sales-tax areas to avoid being subjected to their rates. A stark example of this occurs in New England, where even though I-91 runs up the Vermont side of the Connecticut River, many more retail establishments choose to locate on the New Hampshire side to avoid sales taxes. One study shows that per capita sales in border counties in sales tax-free New Hampshire have tripled since the late 1950s, while per capita sales in border counties in Vermont have remained stagnant.^[12] The state of Delaware actually uses its highway welcome sign to remind motorists that Delaware is the "Home of Tax-Free Shopping."^[13]

State and local governments should be cautious about raising rates too high relative to their neighbors because doing so will yield less revenue than expected or, in extreme cases, revenue losses despite the higher tax rate.

Sales Tax Bases: The Other Half of the Equation

This report ranks states based on tax rates and does not account for differences in tax bases (*e.g.*, the structure of sales taxes, defining what is taxable and nontaxable). States can vary greatly in this regard. For instance, most states exempt groceries from the sales tax, others tax groceries at a limited rate, and still others tax groceries at the same rate as all other products.^[14] Some states exempt clothing or tax it at a reduced rate.^[15]

Tax experts generally recommend that sales taxes apply to all final retail sales of goods and services but not intermediate

business-to-business transactions in the production chain. These recommendations would result in a tax system that is not only broad-based but also “right-sized,” applying once and only once to each product the market produces.^[16] Despite agreement in theory, the application of most state sales taxes is far from this ideal.^[17]

Hawaii has the broadest sales tax in the United States, but it taxes many products multiple times and, by one estimate, ultimately taxes 105.08 percent of the state’s personal income.^[18] This base is far wider than the national median, where the sales tax applies to 34.25 percent of personal income.^[19]

Methodology

Sales Tax Clearinghouse publishes quarterly sales tax data at the state, county, and city levels by ZIP code. We weight these numbers according to Census 2010 population figures to give a sense of the prevalence of sales tax rates in a particular state.

It is worth noting that population numbers are only published at the ZIP code level every 10 years by the U.S. Census Bureau, and that editions of this calculation published before July 1, 2011, do not utilize ZIP code data and are thus not strictly comparable.

It should also be noted that while the Census Bureau reports population data using a five-digit identifier that looks much like a ZIP code, this is actually what is called a ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), which attempts to create a geographical area associated with a given ZIP code. This is done because a surprisingly large number of ZIP codes do not actually have any residents. For example, the National Press Building in Washington, D.C., has its own ZIP code solely for postal reasons.

For our purposes, ZIP codes that do not have a corresponding ZCTA population figure are omitted from calculations. These omissions result in some amount of inexactitude but overall do not have a palpable effect on resultant averages because proximate ZIP code areas which do have ZCTA population numbers capture the tax rate of those jurisdictions.

Conclusion

Sales taxes are just one part of an overall tax structure and should be considered in context. For example, Tennessee has high sales taxes but no wage income tax, whereas Oregon has no sales tax but high income taxes. While many factors influence business location and investment decisions, sales taxes are something within policymakers’ control that can have immediate impacts.

Notes

[1] Special taxes in Montana’s resort areas are not included in our analysis.

[2] This number includes mandatory add-on taxes which are collected by the state but distributed to local governments. Because of this, some sources will describe California’s sales tax as 6.0 percent. A similar situation exists in Utah and Virginia.

[3] The sales taxes in Hawaii and South Dakota have bases that include many services and so are not strictly comparable to other sales taxes.

[4] “District of Columbia Tax Rates Changes Take Effect Monday, October 1,” DC.gov, Sept. 5, 2018, <https://otr.cfo.dc.gov/release/district-columbia-tax-rates-changes-take-effect-monday-october-1>.

- [5] “Florida (FL) Sales Tax Rate Changes,” Sale-tax.com, Jan. 1, 2019, <http://www.sale-tax.com/Florida-rate-changes>.
- [6] “Colorado (CO) Sales Tax Rate Changes,” Sale-tax.com, Jan. 1, 2019, <http://www.sale-tax.com/Colorado-rate-changes>.
- [7] “Utah Sales and Use Tax Rates,” Tax.utah.gov, Jan. 1, 2019, <https://tax.utah.gov/sales/rates>.
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- [10] Mehmet Serkan Tosun and Mark Skidmore, “Cross-Border Shopping and the Sales Tax: A Reexamination of Food Purchases in West Virginia,” Research Paper 2005-7, Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University, September 2005, <http://rri.wvu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Tosunwp2005-7.pdf>. See also T. Randolph Beard, Paula A. Gant, and Richard P. Saba, “Border-Crossing Sales, Tax Avoidance, and State Tax Policies: An Application to Alcohol,” *Southern Economic Journal* 64, no. 1 (July 1997): 293-306.
- [11] Susan Chandler, “The sales tax sidestep,” *Chicago Tribune*, July 20, 2008, http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2008-07-20/business/0807190001_1_sales-tax-tax-avoidance-tax-landscape.
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- [13] Len Lazarick, “Raise taxes, and they’ll move, constituents tell one delegate,” *Marylandreporter.com*, Aug. 3, 2011, <http://marylandreporter.com/2011/08/03/raise-taxes-and-theyll-move-constituents-tell-one-delegate/>.
- [14] For a list, see Jared Walczak, Scott Drenkard, and Joseph Bishop-Henchman, *2019 State Business Tax Climate Index*, Tax Foundation, Sept. 26, 2018, <https://taxfoundation.org/publications/state-business-tax-climate-index/>.
- [15] Liz Malm and Richard Borean, “How Does Your State Sales Tax See That Blue and Black (or White and Gold) Dress?” Tax Foundation, Feb. 27, 2015, <http://taxfoundation.org/blog/how-does-your-state-sales-tax-see-blue-and-black-or-white-and-gold-dress>.
- [16] Justin M. Ross, “A Primer on State and Local Tax Policy: Trade-Offs among Tax Instruments,” Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Feb. 25, 2014, <http://mercatus.org/publication/primer-state-and-local-tax-policy-trade-offs-among-tax-instruments>.
- [17] For a representative list, see Jared Walczak, Scott Drenkard, and Joseph Henchman, *2019 State Business Tax Climate Index*.
- [18] John Mikesell, “State Retail Taxes in 2012: The Recovery Continues,” *State Tax Notes* (June 24, 2013): 1003.
- [19] *Id.*