

Taxing Wages - Germany

Tax on labour income

The **tax wedge** is a measure of the tax on labour income, which includes the tax paid by both the employee and the employer.

TAX WEDGE ON LABOUR INCOME

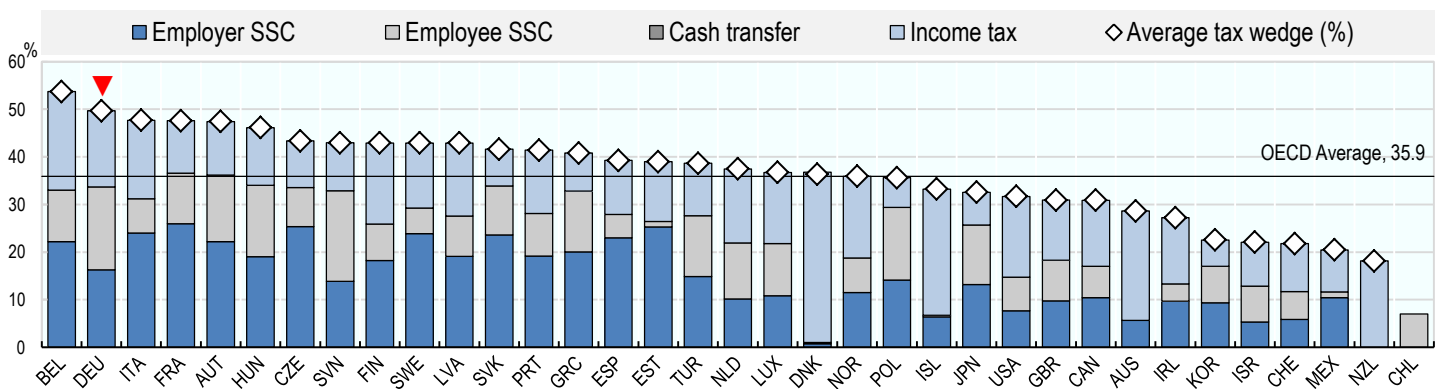
$$\frac{((\text{Personal income tax} + \text{employee and employer social security contributions (SSCs)}) - \text{Family Benefits})}{(\text{Total labour costs (gross wages} + \text{employer SSCs)})}$$

Single worker

» Germany had the 2nd highest tax wedge among the 35 OECD member countries in 2017. The country occupied the same position in 2016. The average single worker in Germany faced a tax wedge of 49.7% in 2017 compared with the OECD average of 35.9%.

» In Germany, income tax and employer social security contributions combine to account for 65% of the total tax wedge, compared with 77% of the total OECD average tax wedge.

Average tax wedge: average single worker, no children



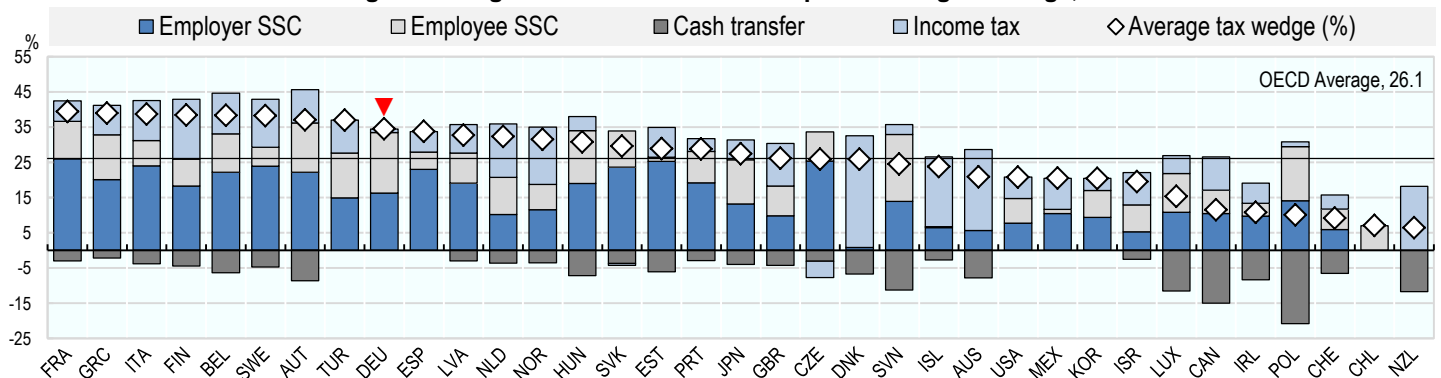
One-earner married couple with two children

The tax wedge for a worker with children may be lower than for a worker on the same income without children, since many OECD countries provide benefits to families with children through cash transfers and preferential tax provisions.

» Germany had the 9th highest tax wedge in the OECD for an average married worker with two children at 34.5% in 2017, which compares with the OECD average of 26.1%. The country occupied the same position in 2016.

» Child related benefits and tax provisions tend to reduce the tax wedge for workers with children compared with the average single worker. In Germany in 2017, this reduction (15.2 percentage points) was greater than the OECD average (9.8 percentage points).

Average tax wedge: One-earner married couple at average earnings, 2 children

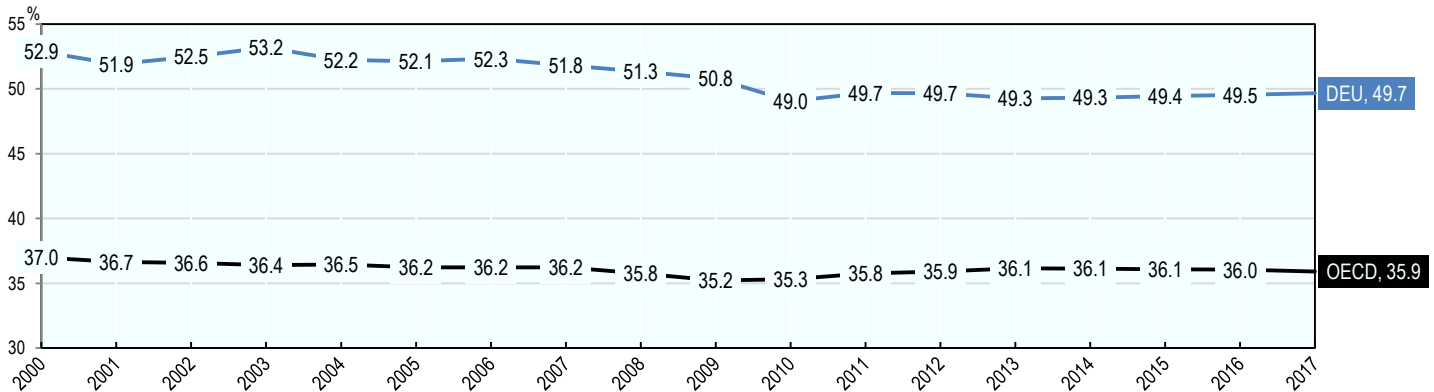


Tax wedge trends between 2000 and 2017

In Germany, the tax wedge for the average single worker decreased by 3.2 percentage points from 52.9% to 49.7% between 2000 and 2017. During the same period, the average tax wedge across the OECD decreased by 1.1 percentage point from 37.0% to 35.9%.

Since 2009, the tax wedge for the average single worker decreased by 1.1 percentage points in Germany. During this same period, the tax wedge for the average single worker across the OECD increased by 0.7 percentage points.

Average tax wedge over time for a single worker



Employee tax on labour income

The employee net average tax rate is a measure of the net tax on labour income paid directly by the employee.

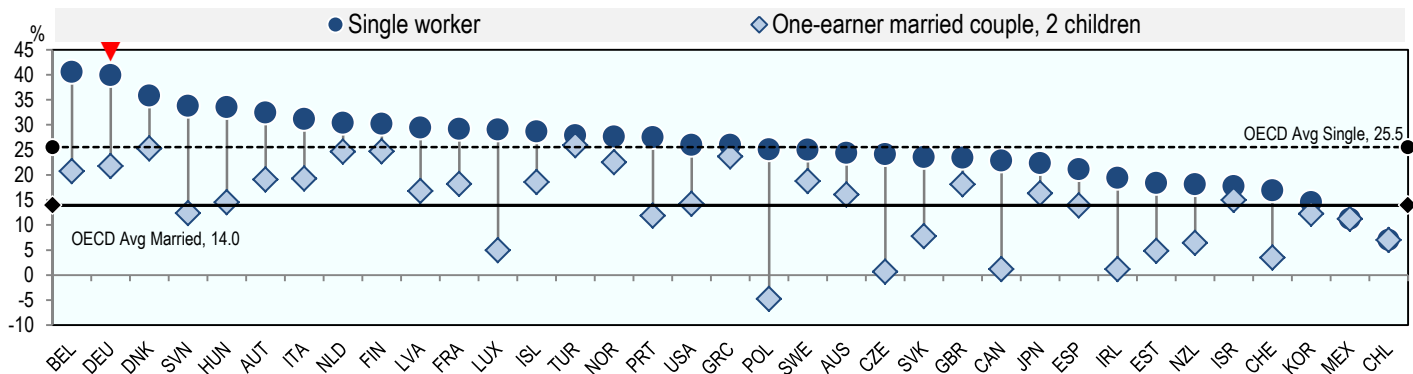
EMPLOYEE NET AVERAGE TAX RATE

$$\frac{\text{(Employee personal income tax and employee social security contributions)} - \text{Family Benefits}}{\text{Gross wages}}$$

In Germany, the average single worker faced a net average tax rate of 39.9% in 2017, compared with the OECD average of 25.5%. In other words, in Germany the take-home pay of an average single worker, after tax and benefits, was 60.1% of their gross wage, compared with the OECD average of 74.5%.

Taking into account child related benefits and tax provisions, the employee net average tax rate for an average married worker with two children in Germany was reduced to 21.7% in 2017, which is the 7th highest in the OECD, and compares with 14.0% for the OECD average. This means that an average married worker with two children in Germany had a take-home pay, after tax and family benefits, of 78.3% of their gross wage compared to 86.0% for the OECD average.

Employee net average tax rate



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