Taxing Wages - Denmark

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.

The tax wedge for the average single worker in Denmark decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 35.5% in 2019 to 35.2% in 2020. The OECD average tax wedge in 2020 was 34.6% (2019, 35.0%). In 2020, Denmark had the 22nd highest tax wedge among the 37 OECD member countries, compared with the 23rd in 2019.

Child related benefits and tax provisions tend to reduce the tax wedge for workers with children compared with the average single worker. In Denmark in 2020, this reduction (10.1 percentage points) was very close to the OECD average (10.2 percentage points).

In Denmark, income tax accounts for 100% of the total tax wedge, compared with 38% of the OECD average tax wedge. In Denmark employees do not pay social security contributions, but they do contribute to a Labour Market Supplementary Pension scheme.

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

Denmark had the 22nd highest tax wedge in the OECD for an average married worker with two children at 25.1% in 2020, which compares with the OECD average of 24.4%. The country occupied the 23rd lowest position in 2019.

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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.

In Denmark, the average single worker faced a net average tax rate of 35.2% in 2020, compared with the OECD average of 24.8%. In other words, in Denmark the take-home pay of an average single worker, after tax and benefits, was 64.8% of their gross wage, compared with the OECD average of 75.2%.

Taking into account child related benefits and tax provisions, the employee net average tax rate for an average married worker with two children in Denmark was 25.1% in 2020, which is the 2nd highest in the OECD, and compares with 12.9% for the OECD average. This means that an average married worker with two children in Denmark had a take-home pay, after tax and family benefits, of 74.9% of their gross wage, compared to 87.1% for the OECD average.

Employee net average tax rate

Between 2009 and 2020, the tax wedge for the average single worker decreased by 2.0 percentage points in Denmark. During this same period, the tax wedge for the average single worker across the OECD increase slowly to 35.5% in 2013 and 2015 before decreasing back to 34.6% in 2020.