Taxing Wages - Norway

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.

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\text{TAX WEDGE ON LABOUR INCOME} = \left( \frac{\text{Personal income tax} + \text{employee and employer social security contributions (SSCs)}}{\text{Total labour costs (gross wages + employer SSCs)}} - \text{Family Benefits} \right)
\]

**Single worker**

The tax wedge for the average single worker in Norway increased by 0.2 percentage points from 36.2% in 2022 to 36.4% in 2023.

The OECD average tax wedge in 2023 was 34.8% (2022, 34.7%). In 2023, Norway had the 21st highest tax wedge among the 38 OECD member countries, occupying the same position in 2022.

In Norway, income tax and employer social security contributions combine to account for 81% of the total tax wedge, compared with 77% of the total OECD average tax wedge.

**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 most OECD countries provide benefits to families with children through cash transfers and preferential tax provisions.

Norway had the 10th highest tax wedge in the OECD for an average married worker with two children at 32.9% in 2023, which compares with the OECD average of 25.7%. The country occupied the same position in 2022.

Child-related benefits and tax provisions tend to reduce the tax wedge for workers with children compared with the average single worker. In Norway in 2023, this reduction (3.5 percentage points) was less than the OECD average (9.1 percentage points).
Tax wedge trends between 2000 and 2023

In Norway, the tax wedge for the average single worker decreased by 2.2 percentage points from 38.6% to 36.4% between 2000 and 2023. During the same period, the average tax wedge across the OECD decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 36.2% to 34.8%.

Between 2009 and 2023, the tax wedge for the average single worker decreased by 0.9 percentage points in Norway. During this same period, the tax wedge for the average single worker across the OECD increased slowly to 35.3% in 2013 and 2014 before decreasing back to 34.8% in 2023.

Taking into account child related benefits and tax provisions, the employee net average tax rate for an average married worker with two children in Norway was 24.2% in 2023, which is the 4th highest in the OECD, and compares with 14.2% for the OECD average.

This means that an average married worker with two children in Norway had a take-home pay, after tax and family benefits, of 75.8% of their gross wage, compared to 85.8% for the OECD average.

Average tax wedge over time for a single worker

In Norway, the average single worker faced a net average tax rate of 28.1% in 2023, compared with the OECD average of 24.9%. In other words, in Norway the take-home pay of an average single worker, after tax and benefits, was 71.9% of their gross wage, compared with the OECD average of 75.1%.

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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.

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Employee net average tax rate

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