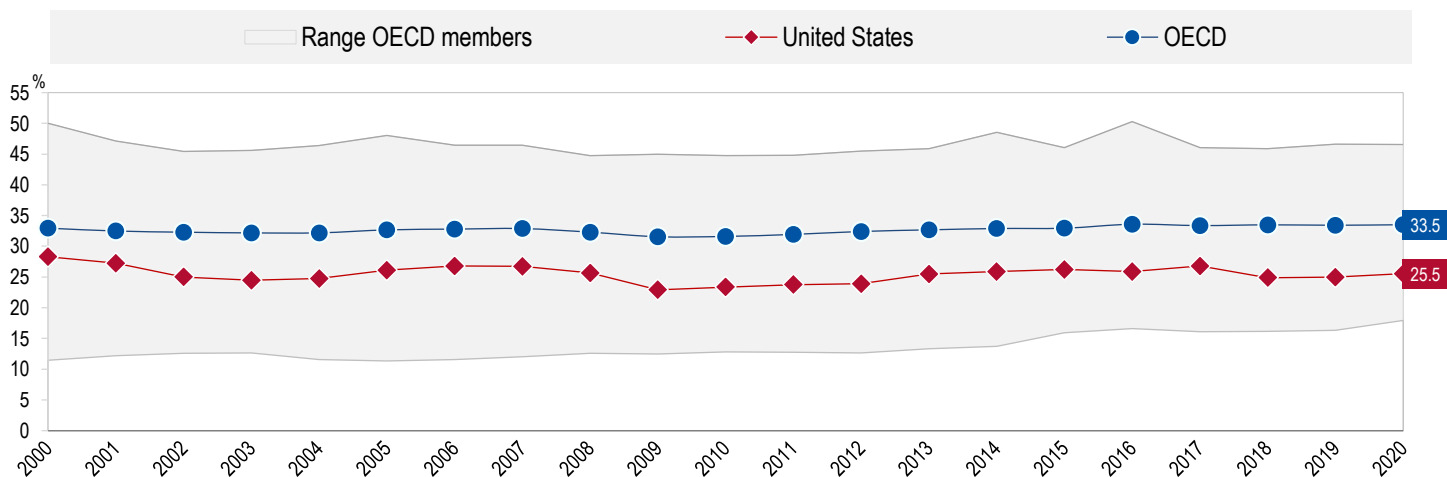


Revenue Statistics 2021 - the United States

Tax-to-GDP ratio

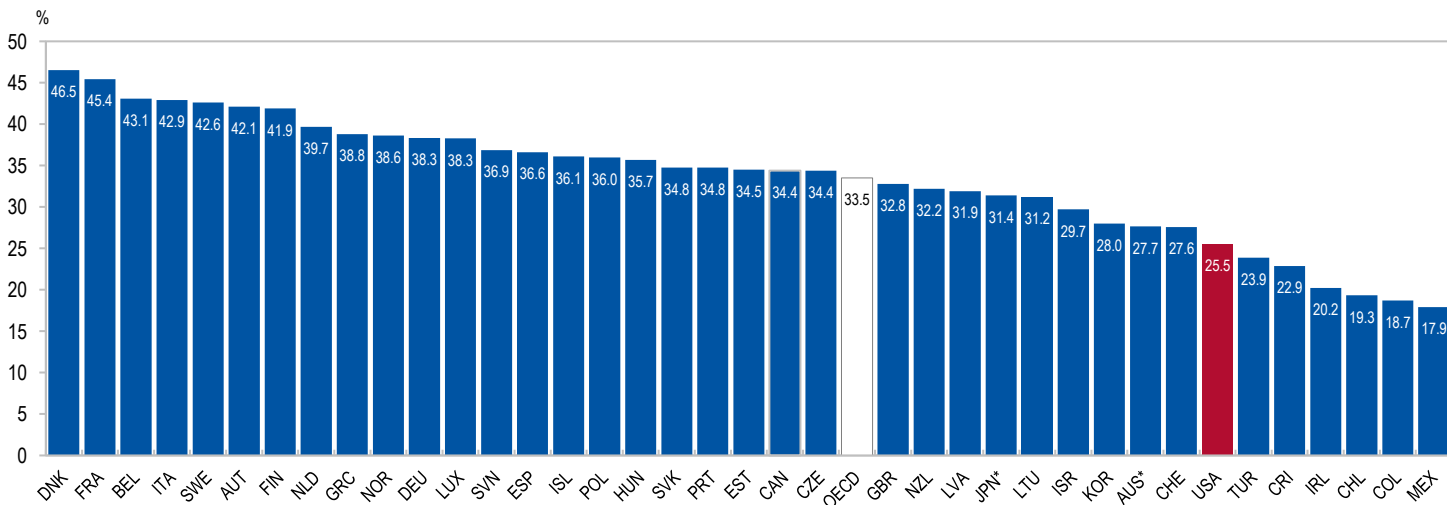
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in the United States increased by 0.6 percentage points from 25.0% in 2019 to 25.5% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in the United States has decreased from 28.3% in 2000 to 25.5% in 2020. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2020 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.5% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in the United States was 28.3% in 2000, with the lowest being 22.9% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

The United States ranked 32nd out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, the United States had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 25.5% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, the United States was also ranked 32nd out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

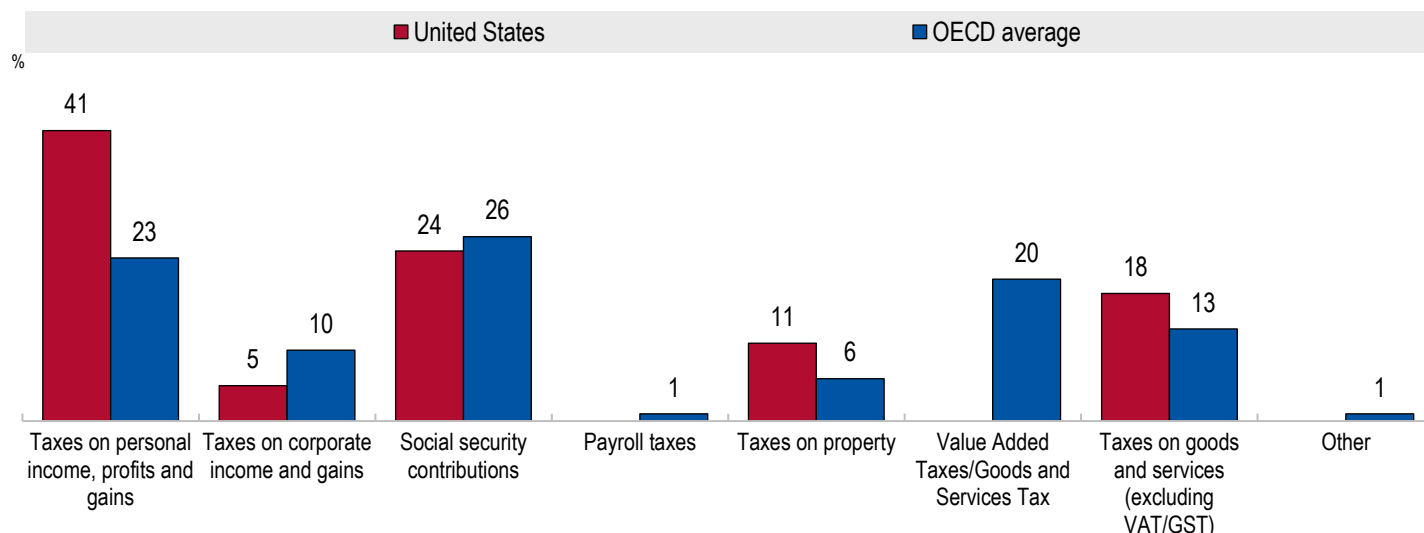
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2019

The structure of tax receipts in the United States compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in the United States is characterised by:

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains, and higher revenues from property taxes and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains and social security contributions.
- » No revenues from payroll taxes; and value-added taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in the United States			Position in OECD ²		
	US Dollar, millions			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	2 344 668	2 478 497	+ 133 829	46	46	-	7th	7th	-
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	2 073 662	2 191 677	+ 118 015	41	41	-	3rd	3rd	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	271 006	286 820	+ 15 814	5	5	-	32nd	31st	+ 1
Social security contributions	1 254 375	1 305 959	+ 51 584	25	24	- 1	25th	25th	-
Payroll taxes	2 167	2 760	+ 593	-	-	-	19th	19th	-
Taxes on property ³	603 792	612 875	+ 9 083	12	11	- 1	2nd	2nd	-
Taxes on goods and services	904 961	936 366	+ 31 404	18	18	-	38th	38th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	38th	38th	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	36th	36th	-
TOTAL	5 109 964	5 336 458	+ 226 493	100	100	-	-	-	-

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

2. The country with the highest share being 1st and the country with the lowest share being 38th.

3. In 2017, U.S. taxpayers that had unrepatriated accumulated earnings abroad incurred a tax liability on those earnings due to the new tax law. However, U.S. taxpayers may pay any tax on the deemed repatriations in instalments over eight years so there may be a significant difference in the tax liability in 2017 represented in these figures from the actual receipt of tax revenue.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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