

**Table 1.2. Tax structures in the OECD area, selected years (unweighted average as % of GDP)**

Per cent

	1965	1990	2000	2007	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total tax revenue	24.8	31.9	33.9	33.7	32.5	33.3	33.6	33.9	34.0
1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	8.7	12.2	12.0	12.2	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.5
<i>of which:</i>									
1100 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains of individuals	6.8	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4
1200 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains of corporates	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
2000 Social security contributions (SSC)	4.5	7.4	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
4000 Taxes on property	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
5000 Taxes on goods and services	9.4	10.0	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9
<i>of which:</i>									
5111 Value added taxes	0.7	5.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
5121 Excises	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
6000 Other Taxes	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: Percentage share of major tax categories in GDP. Data are included from 1965 onwards for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States; from 1972 for Korea; from 1980 for Mexico; from 1990 for Chile; from 1991 for Hungary and Poland; from 1993 for the Czech Republic and from 1995 for Estonia, Israel, Latvia, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

Source: OECD (2017), "Revenue Statistics: Comparative tables", *OECD Tax Statistics (database)*, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00262-en>.