Superannuation and high account balances

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Executive summary

There has been considerable public debate about both the quantum and equity of tax concessions for superannuation. This has been in the context of recent government budgets facing fiscal challenges and the Intergenerational Report which highlighted Australia's ageing demographics and the likely impact on tax revenue.

Quite rightly, part of that debate has been in relation to the proportion of tax concessions for superannuation provided to higher income earners and/or those compared to lower income earners.

This paper analyses data from both the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to inform the debate about the tax treatment of superannuation, and particularly when it comes to relatively high superannuation balances.

Today there is a small proportion (around 0.5 per cent) of people who have very high account superannuation balances (above $2.5 million), who are receiving tax concessions that could be regarded as being outside the purpose of the retirement income system.

Although most large balances owe their existence to features of the system that no longer exist, there is still the capacity for individuals to accumulate large balances. Large caps for after-tax contributions and the ability to rollover proceeds from the sale of small businesses into superannuation at concessional CGT rates, means the number of large balances are likely to continue to grow, albeit at a slower rate. While adjustments to those settings are needed, most of the current very high account balances were accumulated under previous rules. Those rules allowed very large contributions and transfers of assets to be made into superannuation. Most of this money is now being pulled out as tax-free retirement income or is retained with tax-free investment earnings in superannuation funds.

Although the proportion of members with high balances is low, the value of funds involved is large, and therefore we should be doing something about it on both revenue and equity grounds.

Applying the same tax framework to very large balances, as that which applies to lower balances, undermines support for superannuation, as few believe they will ever achieve such heights.

The key data findings are as follows:

1. **There are over 200,000 people who have superannuation account balances in excess of $1 million**
More than 210,000 people have more than $1 million in superannuation, the majority (140,000) of whom are self-managed superannuation fund (SMSF) account holders. The remainder (70,000) are in APRA-regulated funds. Around 140,000 persons have more than $1.5 million in super, 100,000 in excess of $2 million and about 70,000 in excess of $2.5 million.

2. **High account balances in the accumulation phase are typically held by high-income earners but the vast majority of people in retirement today are not on a high income**
In the accumulation phase, account balances are typically associated with relatively high-income earners. Most account holders aged 65 and over are in pension phase, with a substantial part of their income derived from their superannuation. Incomes of those who are relying on superannuation in retirement are generally below $80,000 a year (and often well below this amount). Only retired individuals with more than $1 million in superannuation have an income of more than $100,000 a year.

3. **A relatively small number of retirees receive superannuation income streams in excess of $300,000 a year with some retirees receiving multi-million dollar income streams tax free**
At this time, most high account balances are in self-managed superannuation funds (SMSFs) and many are in pension mode. In 2012-13 the 24,000 retired members with account balances in excess of $2 million received around $5.2 billion in income stream payments. A further 51,700 retired members with account balances between $1 million and $2 million received around $4.9 billion in payments. The totals above are a small portion when you compare the 232,000 retired members with account balances below $1 million who received a total of $8.9 billion in income stream payments. Income streams approaching or in excess of $1 million a year appear to be more related to tax planning and estate planning than for reasonable retirement expenditure needs.

4. Most of these payments are greater than what a person would need to spend on an annual basis to live with comfort in retirement

The ASFA Retirement Standard estimates that as at December 2014 a couple will need to spend around $58,364 a year to live a comfortable retirement assuming they own their own home and are in reasonable health. There are some retirees receiving a tax-free income stream that is far in excess of this. The average income stream for the 475 persons in pension mode with account balances greater than $10 million was $1.5 million. In some specific age groups the average payments were higher, with 84 persons aged 60 to 64 with account balances over $10 million receiving income stream payments which averaged $3.26 million a year.

5. There are a variety of mechanisms in the past that have enabled individuals to accumulate very high balances, including:

- the ability to contribute up to $1 million in undeducted contributions into superannuation that applied between May 2006 and 30 June 2007;
- rollovers of the value of small businesses under various capital gains tax concession provisions have been the source of large contributions into super over and above the standard generally available contributions caps; and
- large contributions made by individuals prior to contribution caps being in place.

Some measures still exist including very high non-concessional contribution caps.

6. Superannuation only forms a relatively small proportion (around 20 per cent) of the aggregate assets of high net worth individuals

While high net worth individuals hold some of their wealth in superannuation funds, the bulk of their wealth is in shareholdings or property.

7. For most high net worth individuals, tax arrangements relating to capital gains, negative gearing and the family home are likely to have a greater impact on the achievement and maintenance of wealth than superannuation tax concessions

This means a broader set of policy responses is needed to increase the equity of the tax system, rather than only adjustments to superannuation tax settings.

In relation to these findings, the report makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation one	The tax treatment of all savings vehicles be considered as part of the upcoming tax consultation process and that process not be limited to just superannuation provisions.
Recommendation two	Policy measures that limit the ability for individuals to have very high superannuation account balances, for example lifetime caps on concessional and non-concessional contributions, should be considered as part of the upcoming tax consultation process.
Recommendation three	The tax treatment of very high superannuation account balances, in particular those in excess of $2.5 million that are in the pension phase, should be the starting point for discussions around ensuring the future equity and sustainability of the system.

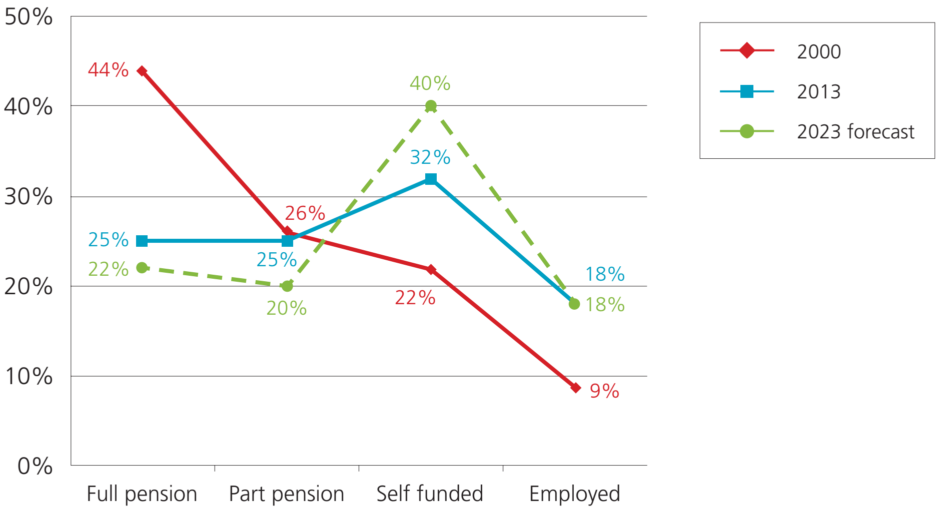
Introduction

There has been considerable public debate about both the quantum and equity of tax concessions for superannuation. This has been in the context of recent government budgets facing fiscal challenges and the Intergenerational Report which highlighted Australia's ageing demographics and the likely impact on tax revenue.

One issue that has been given particular attention in public debate is the proportion of tax concessions for superannuation provided to upper income earners and/or those with substantial wealth. Much of that debate is based on anecdotal material and/or partial statistical evidence. This paper aims to provide evidence needed for an informed debate about the tax treatment of superannuation and whether those on high incomes and/or with relatively high superannuation balances are receiving more assistance than is fair and equitable.

In this context, there is a strong argument that in general, tax concessions are better off in the superannuation system than in consolidated revenue. Superannuation is already decreasing reliance on the Age Pension and providing people with additional income to live a better lifestyle in retirement. As the system matures, these benefits will only broaden and increase. The graph below forecasts the future proportion of retirees and their reliance on the aged pension.

Retirees at age 65



Source: ASFA Research Centre.

However, the changing demographics of Australia's population will continue to pose challenges for governments, who will need to put in place policies that generate additional revenue or contain the costs of supporting these generations through their retirement years.

In this context, there are parts of the superannuation system, and the broader retirement income system, that could be reviewed to improve its equity and sustainability. An obvious starting point is the accumulation and tax treatment of very high superannuation account balances. While a number of people with very high account balances is relatively low, the amount of benefits they receive in tax concessions are substantial and should be adjusted.

Last year, ASFA released analysis on the flow of tax concessions by taxable income bracket in 2011/12. It found that the bulk of concessions applied to concessional contributions flowed to those in the middle income take brackets (30 per cent – 38 per cent at the time). However, high income earners benefit more from concessions on earnings, as they tend to have higher account balances, and concessions in the tax-free pension phase as they tend to generate higher income streams from these high balances. These are therefore areas where changes will theoretically impact high income earners more so than low income earners.

Table 1: Distributions of tax concessions by taxable income range

Taxable income range ($)	Marginal income tax rate	Tax concession on contributions $m	Tax concession on investment earnings during accumulation $m	Tax concession during pension phase $m	Value of tax concessions across all phases $m	% share across all phases
0 – 6,000	0%	260	0	0	260	0.1%
6,001 – 37,000	15%	1,575	100	2,000	3,675	11.2%
37,001 – 80,000	30%	5,025	4,300	1,400	10,725	32.7%
80,001 – 180,000	38%	4,740	5,200	1,100	11,040	33.7%
180,001+	47%	1,770	2,900	2,400	7,070	21.6%
Total		13,370	12,500	6,900	32,770	100%

Other ASFA papers have explored the need for policy changes to better support the superannuation savings of those on low account balances and/or with low income.

In order to determine the impact that policy changes in in regard to those with very high superannuation account balances will have on individuals and on the fiscal position of the budget, it's important to first get a clear picture of the number of individuals who have very high superannuation account balances, what assets they hold and where.

This allows assessments to be drawn in regard to who has or is likely to achieve retirement savings sufficient to achieve a comfortable standard of living in retirement. The number of accounts with relatively high balances is also relevant to consideration of the equity of current tax provisions relating to the investment earnings relevant to those accounts.

Once a person has accumulated enough superannuation savings to generate an income that will fund a comfortable lifestyle in retirement (in terms of the ASFA Retirement Standard or a reasonable replacement rate for higher income earners), it's arguable that they no longer need the same tax incentives in place to incentivise them to accumulate further savings and to support the achievement of adequate retirement savings.

Beyond that point, it is possible to argue that the accumulation of superannuation becomes more about using the tax-advantaged status of this savings vehicle to build wealth or for estate planning purposes, as opposed to delivering an income stream that helps deliver a comfortable retirement.

Concessional and non-concessional contribution caps together with higher tax on contributions made on behalf of individuals with income and superannuation contributions in excess of $300,000 have placed restrictions on the ability of individuals to accumulate relatively high account balances, at least on a prospective basis. However, there are some high balance accounts currently in the system which are a product of when there were no real contribution caps or caps which were not very effective. For instance, Reasonable Benefit Limits and age based contribution limits may have discouraged large contributions, particularly concessional contributions, into superannuation but they certainly did not stop them.

There also are a number of capital gains tax concessions available to small businesses which still permit contributions over and above the usual contribution caps to be made by individuals who have sold their small business and have retired.

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the extent to which the Australian population currently has substantial superannuation balances.

Sources of information

Data for this report has been sourced from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing and specially compiled for ASFA. Wealth information is available from the 2003-04, 2005-06, and 2009-10 and 2011-12 releases. The next data update is due in the second half of this year.

Data has also been sourced from the annual ATO report on SMSFs. The most recent ATO statistics relate to the financial year 2012-13 and account balances as at 30 June 2013. While most SMSFs would have lodged their annual returns for 2013-14 by now, publication of statistical data for that year is not likely before January 2016.

The ATO statistics include data relating to income stream payments associated with relatively high account balances. Equivalent data are not available in regard to members of APRA-regulated funds as income stream payments are not reported to APRA or the ATO on an individual basis. The ATO holds data which is derived from regulatory returns for SMSFs rather than from the tax returns of individuals. The focus on high account balances in SMSFs is in part because there is more detailed information available in regard to such accounts. It is also likely that a majority of very high balance accounts are contained in SMSFs.

The number of relatively wealthy people in Australia

While public policy debate often focuses on the number of people in Australia with relatively high income or wealth, there are only limited statistics available that can quantify the number of people with significant financial assets outside of the family home.

According to Coredata, in Australia there were 43,500 'new millionaires', in terms of assets apart from the family home, in 2014 because of strong equity and investment property markets. They estimate that Australia had 443,500 "high net worth" (HNW) investors in 2014; that is, those with investable assets of more than $1 million apart from the family home. Investable assets includes financial assets, shares, value of own business, investment properties and the like.

This group is said to control $1.6 trillion in assets, nearly equivalent to the entire pool of superannuation savings. The research also indicates that there are also 580,000 'emerging' high net worth Australians with $500,000 to $1 million in investable assets.

The number and distribution of high superannuation account balances

Table 4 in the Appendix to this paper sets out the number of individuals with superannuation account balances within various defined bands.

In 2011-12 according to ABS statistics based on a survey of the Australian population, there were around 80,000 males and around 30,000 females who had more than $1 million in superannuation, and almost all were aged 50 and over. The number of males has increased when compared to the same survey conducted two years earlier, while the number of females has remained basically unchanged.

Around 430,000 people had a superannuation account balance of $500,000 or more, up from 316,000 two years earlier. Again the bulk of such accounts were held by males and over 50s, with less than 20,000 individuals under 50 having a balance of $500,000 or more.

The bulk of Australia's population, around 8.1 million individual, had, in contrast, superannuation worth between $1 and $99,999. This in total amounted to around $260 billion. This in part reflects the fact that everyone starts from a zero balance and therefore balances of younger people are typically low, but grow over time.

There is a strong correlation, somewhat unsurprisingly, between a person's age and the size of their superannuation balance. For example, an account balance under $100,000 is relatively common for those aged under 35, with higher balances becoming more common for older age groups.

However there are still significant numbers of individuals aged 50 and over with little to no superannuation at all. This is because many people in older age cohorts are likely to have never had super, or have only been in the compulsory system for a very short part of their working lives.

People with high superannuation account balances are also more likely to have a SMSF rather than an account in an APRA-regulated fund. This becomes apparent when you compare the ABS statistics for the population as a whole, both APRA and SMSF fund members, with statistics limited to just SMSF members. In this context, statistics from the Australian Taxation Office indicate that in 2012-13 around 135,000 SMSF members had account balances exceeding $1 million with around 40,000 SMSF members with account balances exceeding $2 million. The number with larger

balances will have grown since then due to investment earnings and contributions being made.
Based on an average account balance of $1.7 million, around $360 billion is held in superannuation by those with more than $1 million in super. This is just over 20 per cent of the total investable assets of individuals with more than $1 million in investable assets.

Table 2: Asset range by SMSF members' account balance

Asset ranges per member	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Members
>$0 - $50k	13.3%	12.3%	11.7%	12.1%	9.9%	
>$50k - $100k	12.7%	12.1%	11.3%	11.4%	10.5%	105,000
>$100k - $200k	18.7%	18.3%	17.8%	17.9%	17.4%	174,000
>$200k - $500k	29.3%	29.5%	29.6%	29.7%	30.3%	303,000
>$500k - $1m	16.1%	16.8%	17.5%	17.2%	18.4%	184,000
>$1m - $2m	7.6%	8.2%	8.7%	8.5%	9.6%	96,000
>$2m - $5m	2.2%	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	35,000
>$5m - $10m	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	3,000
>$10m	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1,000

The ASFA Research Centre has projected the ABS and ATO figures forward to 2015, taking into account investment earnings, contributions and benefit drawdowns. These projections suggest that more than 210,000 people have more than $1 million in superannuation, the majority (140,000) of who are SMSF account holders and the remainder (70,000) APRA-regulated fund members. Furthermore, around 140,000 persons would currently have more than $1.5 million in super, 100,000 in excess of $2 million and about 70,000 in excess of $2.5 million.

Average incomes of those with high account balances

Table 6 in the Appendix sets out average income for individuals with superannuation account balances within the various bands. It shows that high account balances are typically held by high-income earners, at least during the accumulation phase.

This is in contrast to drawdown, where most account holders aged 65 and over are in pension phase and receive a substantial part of their income derived from superannuation. This means their incomes are lower, despite the fact their balances are high. Only retired individuals with more than $1 million in superannuation have incomes exceeding $100,000 a year. Table 3 provides details of average income stream payments by age band for SMSF members.

Table 3: SMSF fund member benefit payments and account balances

Age range	% members receiving benefit payments	Average member benefit payment	Average member balance
<55	0.9%	$77,933	$612,658
55-59	10.6%	$40,626	$807,405
60-64	28.4%	$66,867	$904,954
65-69	31.5%	$71,733	$939,877
70-74	17.8%	$70,064	$958,917
>74	10.8%	$77,131	$996,328
Total	**100%**	**$67,423**	**$922,554**

Account balances of individuals receiving benefits are higher on average than for all SMSF members, in part reflecting the fact that individuals who have retired tend to be older than SMSF members who have not retired and who are still building up their superannuation balance. The average income stream from an SMSF is around 7.3 per cent of the average account balance in retirement. However, the drawdown percentage tends to increase with age, reflecting age-based minimum drawdown requirements.

That said, some SMSF account holders receive very substantial income stream payments from their SMSF implying either very high account balances and/or relatively large drawdown percentages. While account numbers with more than $5 million or $10 million are not large in number, some of the annual income amounts are substantial. Tables 7, 8 and 9 in the Appendix provide details.

Around $5.2 billion in income stream payments was paid in 2012-13 to over 24,000 SMSF account holders who had accounts with balances greater than $2 million. Most of these payments were tax free as the great bulk were to members aged 60 and over. The investment earnings supporting these income stream payments were also tax free. There would also be income stream payments made from APRA regulated funds where account balances were $2 million or more. However, data is not available in regard to such payments.

It is arguable that at least some of these payments are greater than what would be needed for a reasonable level of retirement expenses on an ongoing basis. For instance, the average income stream for the 475 persons in pension mode with account balances greater than $10 million was $1.5 million. These payments were mostly tax free.

In some specific age groups the average payments were higher, with 84 persons aged 60 to 64 with account balances over $10 million receiving income stream payments which averaged $3.26 million a year.

As a result a relatively small proportion of SMSF members in pension mode received a substantial proportion of the benefits that were paid out. More specifically, the 24,000 members with account balances in excess of $2 million received around $5.2 billion in income stream payments. This compares to the 284,000 SMSF members with account balances below $2 million who received a total of $13.8 billion in income stream payments.

A relatively small number of retirees receive superannuation income streams in excess of $300,000 a year with some retirees receiving multi-million dollar income streams tax free.

There are a variety of mechanisms that have enabled individuals to accumulate very high balances.

A significant number of the high net wealth individuals would hold some of their wealth in the form of accounts with superannuation funds. The ability to contribute up to $1 million in undeducted contributions into superannuation that applied between May 2006 and 30 June 2007 resulted in very significant contributions being made into superannuation during that period. SMSFs were a major, but not only, destination for such contributions.

Over $56 billion in such member contributions made during 2006-07, which was well up on the trend level of member contributions of around $10 billion or $11 billion a year. For APRA-regulated funds the increase was proportionately smaller but larger in absolute terms, up from $33.3 billion to $95.2 billion.

As well, some individuals made large non-concessional contributions during the considerable period of time prior to 2006 when no contribution caps applied. While Reasonable Benefit Limits were in place they diminished the tax benefit rather than preventing large contributions. The subsequent abolition of the RBLs and the move to tax free benefits at age 60 and over then conferred a large tax benefit to holders of such accounts.

Ongoing non-concessional contributions also have played a role in the creation of high balance accounts. An individual currently is permitted to contribute $540,000 in non-concessional contributions every three years. Further contributions can also be made by small business owners who retire and make use of the capital gains tax concessions available to such business owners. SMSFs received over $18 billion in total of non-concessional contributions in 2012-13.

Superannuation only forms a relatively small proportion (around 20 per cent) of the aggregate assets of high net worth individuals.

A significant number of the high net wealth individuals hold some of their wealth in the form of accounts with superannuation funds. However, for the relatively few extremely or very high net worth individuals the bulk of their wealth will be in the form of shareholdings or property

This means for most high net worth individuals, tax arrangements relating to capital gains, negative gearing and the family home are likely to have more impact on the achievement and maintenance of wealth than

superannuation tax concessions.

If the wealth and income of high net wealth individuals is an equity concern then a broader set of policy responses is needed than adjustments to superannuation tax settings.

What can be done?

Maintaining the stability of the superannuation system is critically important to the community, who rely on a degree of policy consistency in order to plan for their retirement with certainty. However, it's important the superannuation policy framework allows it to meet the goals and objectives under which the system was established.

As stated in the Financial System Inquiry (FSI) Final Report, the overarching goal of the superannuation should be to allow people to accumulate private savings that deliver them an income in retirement to substitute or supplement the Age Pension. It is therefore fair to say that, once a person has accumulated enough superannuation savings to generate an income that enables them to have a comfortable retirement, they should not be subject to the same rules that apply to people with much lower superannuation balances. This general principle should be the starting point for any debate regarding the equity of tax concessions and the sustainability of the system.

Based on this ASFA makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation one	**The tax treatment of all savings vehicles be considered as part of the upcoming tax consultation process and that process not be limited to just superannuation provisions.** For many high net worth individuals, changes to one tax-effective investment vehicle will cause them to move money into another tax-effective investment. While this does not apply to contributions that are made compulsorily into the system, it may apply to non-concessional contributions. In order to assess the behavioural impact of any changes to the tax framework of these various investments a comprehensive review is needed.
Recommendation two	**Policy measures that limit the ability for individuals to have very high superannuation account balances should be considered as part of the upcoming tax consultation process.** For example this may include reviewing the non-concessional contribution caps, implementing a lifetime caps on non-concessional and concessional contributions, or limiting the amount a person can have in superannuation during the retirement phase.
Recommendation three	**The tax treatment of very high superannuation account balances, in particular those in excess of $2.5 million that are in the pension phase, should be the starting point for discussions around ensuring the future equity and sustainability of the system.** For example this may include implementing a new tax regime for very high balances, reducing or removing some of the tax concessions that apply once a person's balance has reached a certain level, or reconsidering the tax treatment of high balances in the pension phase.

Appendix: Detailed tables

Table 4: Number of persons by superannuation account balance group, persons aged 25 years and over

	Superannuation account balance group										
	Nil	$1 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $599,999	$600,000 to $799,999	$800,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 and over	Total
	Number of persons ('000)										
Male											
25 to 29 years	108,165	711,525	n.p	n.p	-	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	837,841
30 to 34 years	72,323	665,182	n.p	n.p	**2,741	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	777,758
35 to 39 years	82,916	571,364	93,507	*11,429	*4,032	n.p	n.p	n.p	-	-	771,074
40 to 44 years	83,894	536,185	111,028	39,100	*10,718	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	786,212
45 to 49 years	85,716	423,936	134,486	57,119	23,525	16,679	*7,238	*7,036	n.p	n.p	760,042
50 to 54 years	107,132	346,726	133,953	52,622	33,724	16,483	13,153	*14,113	*8,262	*7,682	733,850
55 to 59 years	108,945	258,401	106,616	54,381	38,536	22,819	11,857	27,656	11,366	21,512	662,088
60 to 64 years	152,024	204,047	75,598	43,349	28,978	27,996	17,436	22,870	17,333	17,936	607,565
65 to 69 years	195,542	115,121	47,307	39,086	18,144	*15,153	*10,237	18,681	*5,111	17,025	481,408
70 to 74 years	204,766	64,208	27,277	*15,722	*11,349	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	351,983
75 years and over	409,852	73,828	22,857	13,280	*10,952	*6,611	*9,523	*4,766	n.p	n.p	555,382
TOTAL	**1,611,275**	**3,970,523**	**795,743**	**337,810**	**182,699**	**117,760**	**76,701**	**102,761**	**49,133**	**80,798**	**7,325,203**
Female											
25 to 29 years	154,217	667,685	n.p	n.p	-	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	826,452
30 to 34 years	138,016	636,077	n.p	n.p	-	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	783,791
35 to 39 years	140,257	582,449	50,054	*10,816	**2,607	n.p	n.p	n.p	-	-	787,346
40 to 44 years	158,564	555,070	67,410	*12,472	*5,629	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	806,494
45 to 49 years	132,191	527,824	80,223	16,447	*9,182	*6,290	**3,042	**736	n.p	n.p	779,028
50 to 54 years	147,677	466,536	80,549	29,863	*12,599	*9,533	*3,585	**1,897	**4,165	**3,666	760,069
55 to 59 years	184,569	321,714	75,106	40,870	25,935	16,734	*6,375	*7,039	**1,242	*3,995	683,578
60 to 64 years	238,664	220,234	47,239	43,638	24,690	16,579	*10,100	12,667	*3,507	*5,518	622,837
65 to 69 years	298,339	74,215	45,745	26,772	14,734	*10,932	*6,764	*5,733	**1,504	*8,132	492,870
70 to 74 years	274,224	42,442	20,074	13,559	*7,170	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	373,938
75 years and over	598,355	48,375	22,823	*8,613	*5,844	*3,012	*5,354	-	n.p	n.p	692,580
TOTAL	**2,465,072**	**4,142,620**	**502,057**	**203,226**	**108,389**	**69,736**	**38,749**	**33,748**	**15,506**	**29,879**	**7,608,983**
Persons											
25 to 29 years	262,382	1,379,210	*18,377	n.p	-	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	1,664,293
30 to 34 years	210,339	1,301,259	37,572	n.p	**2,741	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	1,561,549
35 to 39 years	223,172	1,153,812	143,561	22,245	*6,639	*7,777	n.p	n.p	-	-	1,558,420
40 to 44 years	242,458	1,091,255	178,438	51,572	16,347	*5,528	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	1,592,706
45 to 49 years	217,907	951,760	214,710	73,566	32,706	22,969	*10,279	*7,772	n.p	n.p	1,539,070
50 to 54 years	254,809	813,262	214,501	82,484	46,323	26,016	16,737	16,010	*12,426	*11,349	1,493,919
55 to 59 years	293,513	580,115	181,722	95,251	64,470	39,553	18,232	34,694	12,608	25,507	1,345,666
60 to 64 years	390,687	424,281	122,837	86,987	53,669	44,575	27,536	35,536	20,841	23,454	1,230,402
65 to 69 years	493,882	189,336	93,052	65,858	32,878	26,085	17,002	24,414	*6,615	25,156	974,278
70 to 74 years	478,990	106,650	47,351	29,281	18,519	*5,369	*7,564	*8,906	*7,050	16,242	725,922
75 years and over	1,008,207	122,203	45,680	21,893	16,796	*9,624	14,878	*4,766	**1,904	**2,010	1,247,961
TOTAL	**4,076,348**	**8,113,143**	**1,297,801**	**541,036**	**291,088**	**187,496**	**115,449**	**136,510**	**64,638**	**110,677**	**14,934,186**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
n.p: no estimate available due to data quality issues
(-): nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Table 5: Superannuation account balance group

	Superannuation account balance group										
	Nil	$1 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $599,999	$600,000 to $799,999	$800,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 and over	Total
	Mean superannuation account balance ($)										
Male											
25 to 29 years	-	18,622	117,836	225,613	n.p	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	18,899
30 to 34 years	-	27,519	135,244	237,119	331,397	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	32,819
35 to 39 years	-	36,668	130,809	251,820	349,524	431,771	n.p	n.p	-	-	53,221
40 to 44 years	-	40,033	135,097	230,994	338,653	462,427	523,618	n.p	816,088	n.p	66,503
45 to 49 years	-	42,923	135,099	243,070	329,892	435,192	512,439	671,084	894,995	1,000,000	102,358
50 to 54 years	-	44,420	137,117	242,343	331,593	441,332	531,795	661,753	871,562	1,537,177	136,707
55 to 59 years	-	39,435	137,294	238,565	342,686	433,055	541,185	659,772	875,222	1,836,461	203,909
60 to 64 years	-	45,541	134,698	245,529	336,885	435,922	523,232	672,144	877,508	1,557,427	197,054
65 to 69 years	-	39,393	134,268	248,007	329,851	442,211	540,398	659,211	904,250	1,611,557	172,767
70 to 74 years	-	47,251	139,451	241,148	332,764	448,500	552,078	670,769	855,245	2,186,047	142,790
75 years and over	-	38,168	130,469	234,738	340,961	431,871	524,911	683,913	868,866	1,390,107	50,347
TOTAL	**-**	**34,615**	**134,858**	**241,252**	**335,821**	**437,242**	**531,053**	**664,793**	**877,543**	**1,703,853**	**99,509**
Female											
25 to 29 years	-	15,550	129,470	n.p	n.p	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	13,399
30 to 34 years	-	25,307	126,333	250,000	n.p	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	22,765
35 to 39 years	-	31,077	130,834	222,134	342,337	439,795	n.p	n.p	-	-	36,142
40 to 44 years	-	31,149	129,761	233,169	342,563	445,521	504,886	n.p	n.p	n.p	43,826
45 to 49 years	-	34,594	137,243	237,963	318,620	448,849	546,495	633,929	842,604	2,177,623	60,618
50 to 54 years	-	32,090	142,283	242,348	345,699	443,812	542,211	669,671	883,642	1,450,426	71,661
55 to 59 years	-	35,973	135,266	230,548	331,847	440,435	514,619	663,644	808,420	*1,568,501	91,216
60 to 64 years	-	36,777	139,050	226,166	338,688	439,827	521,020	662,303	850,676	1,523,031	104,734
65 to 69 years	-	36,060	136,906	236,632	330,665	440,470	563,767	703,363	872,344	1,270,399	90,185
70 to 74 years	-	45,718	131,971	234,303	333,560	444,047	539,236	663,575	882,628	1,326,203	65,121
75 years and over	-	40,742	130,324	226,315	324,427	448,013	537,867	-	n.p	**3,174,904	19,536
TOTAL	**-**	**29,296**	**135,475**	**232,544**	**334,256**	**442,182**	**533,915**	**668,209**	**869,836**	**1,469,117**	**53,138**
Persons											
25 to 29 years	-	17,135	120,600	225,613	-	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	16,168
30 to 34 years	-	26,438	133,235	237,412	331,397	-	n.p	643,936	-	-	27,772
35 to 39 years	-	33,845	130,818	237,386	346,702	432,972	n.p	n.p	-	-	44,592
40 to 44 years	-	35,514	133,081	231,520	339,999	453,156	513,529	668,752	917,494	**1,000,000	55,020
45 to 49 years	-	38,304	135,900	241,928	326,728	438,932	522,517	667,566	885,718	*1,630,770	81,231
50 to 54 years	-	37,347	139,057	242,345	335,429	442,241	534,025	662,692	875,611	1,509,151	103,613
55 to 59 years	-	37,515	136,455	235,125	338,326	436,177	531,897	660,557	868,640	1,794,494	146,663
60 to 64 years	-	40,992	136,372	235,815	337,714	437,375	522,420	668,636	872,992	1,549,334	150,321
65 to 69 years	-	38,086	135,565	243,383	330,216	441,481	549,696	669,578	896,996	1,501,280	130,990
70 to 74 years	-	46,641	136,280	237,978	333,072	446,459	548,885	668,069	870,863	1,933,779	102,781
75 years and over	-	39,187	130,396	231,425	335,208	436,924	529,574	683,913	866,809	1,520,031	33,248
TOTAL	**-**	**31,899**	**135,097**	**237,981**	**335,239**	**439,079**	**532,014**	**665,637**	**875,694**	**1,640,482**	**75,883**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
n.p: no estimate available due to data quality issues
(-): nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Table 6: Gross annual person income by superannuation account balance group, persons aged 25 years and over

	Superannuation account balance group										
	Nil	$1 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $599,999	$600,000 to $799,999	$800,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 and over	Total
	Gross annual person income ($)										
Male											
25 to 29 years	27,801	65,903	94,321	45,416	n.p	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	61,358
30 to 34 years	34,592	66,888	85,994	119,351	*430,458	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	66,488
35 to 39 years	35,609	75,521	139,805	120,028	*188,059	**100,269	n.p	n.p	-	-	80,486
40 to 44 years	*61,401	72,630	131,005	124,221	145,168	172,845	**85,030	n.p	**144,130	n.p	85,039
45 to 49 years	32,070	61,311	101,262	120,128	129,269	173,221	*254,521	*129,143	*193,329	*308,284	77,627
50 to 54 years	30,856	58,303	85,558	105,652	146,340	131,294	111,496	112,816	*196,480	*355,129	75,016
55 to 59 years	35,095	52,826	75,638	95,304	81,218	95,542	90,477	133,717	*157,289	185,454	70,351
60 to 64 years	26,209	45,301	54,119	73,197	68,320	66,390	93,506	127,166	98,541	*186,536	55,834
65 to 69 years	19,155	37,038	39,985	46,854	59,841	55,186	57,299	58,150	*63,839	121,106	36,799
70 to 74 years	21,514	29,226	28,536	39,333	44,260	41,264	44,612	*47,536	74,089	*133,504	30,046
75 years and over	23,132	25,463	34,799	40,056	50,794	*33,998	38,833	*84,000	47,163	72,036	26,037
TOTAL	**27,994**	**63,115**	**90,660**	**92,006**	**102,487**	**96,534**	**96,098**	**107,963**	**125,579**	**194,168**	**64,072**
Female											
25 to 29 years	21,353	47,518	43,310	n.p	n.p	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	42,628
30 to 34 years	19,952	51,150	*120,000	53,823	n.p	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	46,381
35 to 39 years	25,306	48,788	84,825	**154,348	*93,478	59,442	n.p	n.p	-	-	48,510
40 to 44 years	24,680	42,569	80,856	94,696	72,962	*100,680	**51,013	n.p	n.p	n.p	43,720
45 to 49 years	20,337	45,237	78,488	71,394	79,307	*140,032	108,977	192,508	191,040	**57,617	46,666
50 to 54 years	19,807	37,955	65,804	81,626	60,754	*91,525	91,386	*102,797	*94,994	*111,921	41,229
55 to 59 years	14,383	35,094	56,810	78,042	87,674	50,998	*70,897	*75,739	*181,760	**378,406	39,865
60 to 64 years	14,850	30,325	40,849	40,620	71,213	40,412	*59,683	61,409	*43,729	91,419	29,529
65 to 69 years	17,792	28,857	28,893	34,880	38,058	38,968	*47,048	**155,267	**109,077	81,480	25,822
70 to 74 years	19,258	26,719	27,662	41,112	36,765	37,672	20,378	*54,676	46,501	*137,516	23,927
75 years and over	21,284	26,005	27,957	38,882	43,385	27,406	40,891	-	n.p	**122,022	22,442
TOTAL	**19,734**	**43,546**	**62,164**	**65,248**	**66,962**	**60,978**	**61,252**	**88,619**	**78,458**	***133,376**	**38,847**
Persons											
25 to 29 years	24,011	57,003	82,204	45,416	-	-	n.p	n.p	-	-	52,057
30 to 34 years	24,986	59,195	93,659	117,860	*430,458	-	n.p	**89,542	-	-	56,396
35 to 39 years	29,134	62,026	120,636	*136,714	*150,920	**94,158	n.p	n.p	-	-	64,331
40 to 44 years	*37,386	57,339	112,060	117,081	120,305	133,272	*66,709	196,623	**41,044	**631,738	64,116
45 to 49 years	24,952	52,397	92,753	109,233	115,243	164,132	*211,451	*135,143	*192,924	*174,020	61,955
50 to 54 years	24,452	46,630	78,140	96,953	123,062	116,722	107,189	111,629	162,469	*276,558	57,826
55 to 59 years	22,071	42,993	67,856	87,897	83,815	76,697	83,631	121,955	159,700	215,673	54,865
60 to 64 years	19,270	37,528	49,016	56,855	69,651	56,728	81,100	103,727	89,317	164,156	42,518
65 to 69 years	18,332	33,831	34,532	41,987	50,079	48,389	53,221	*80,954	*74,126	108,297	31,246
70 to 74 years	20,222	28,228	28,166	40,157	41,358	39,618	38,587	50,216	58,354	*134,681	26,894
75 years and over	22,035	25,678	31,380	39,594	48,216	31,934	39,573	*84,000	47,827	75,675	24,042
TOTAL	**22,999**	**53,123**	**79,636**	**81,955**	**89,259**	**83,309**	**84,403**	**103,181**	**114,275**	**177,756**	**51,220**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
n.p: no estimate available due to data quality issues
(-): nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Table 7: Sum of income stream payments ($) for SMSF members, by age range and opening account balance in 2013

	$1- $50k	>$50k - $100k	>$100k - $200k	>$200k - $500k	>$500k - $1m	>$1m - $2m	>$2m - $5m
<55	$860,374	$1,326,044	$2,335,195	$9,381,926	$19,227,982	$16,218,971	$13,656,901
55-59	$6,054,904	$9,728,671	$38,840,864	$176,485,354	$260,150,203	$248,519,941	$157,158,530
60-64	$31,053,228	$46,180,943	$180,490,279	$877,065,027	$1,423,419,535	$1,414,797,587	$915,671,718
65-69	$37,563,747	$67,433,376	$241,031,135	$1,132,989,431	$1,694,111,142	$1,724,612,856	$1,251,006,518
70-74	$19,686,597	$38,931,247	$141,793,796	$580,965,336	$851,821,916	$917,387,726	$757,684,477
>74	$9,484,081	$24,501,875	$79,658,801	$343,485,306	$513,908,587	$565,144,420	$520,335,449
Unknown	$845,623	$805,919	$2,359,044	$11,078,976	$15,994,479	$15,947,546	$15,435,786
Total	**$105,548,554**	**$188,908,074**	**$686,509,114**	**$3,131,451,355**	**$4,778,633,844**	**$4,902,629,047**	**$3,630,949,378**

	>$5m - $10m	>$10m	Unknown*	Total income payments
<55	$7,407,072	$21,395,254	$1,733,901	$93,543,621
55-59	$25,330,216	$13,742,605	$14,645,152	$950,656,438
60-64	$166,218,941	$274,055,268	$64,581,667	$5,393,534,193
65-69	$272,782,853	$159,669,594	$42,055,841	$6,623,256,493
70-74	$201,835,588	$94,284,759	$12,559,764	$3,616,951,207
>74	$171,299,847	$147,524,155	$15,332,577	$2,390,675,097
Unknown	$2,900,217	$173,542	$1,051,730	$66,592,862
Total	**$847,774,735**	**$710,845,177**	**$151,960,632**	**$19,135,209,910**

Table 8: Average income stream payment ($) for SMSF members, by age range and opening account balance in 2013

	$1- $50k	>$50k - $100k	>$100k - $200k	>$200k - $500k	>$500k - $1m	>$1m - $2m	>$2m - $5m
<55	$13,657	$21,388	$20,665	$36,506	$60,276	$85,363	$148,445
55-59	$5,411	$6,905	$10,665	$18,079	$31,351	$54,003	$100,807
60-64	$10,235	$13,944	$20,450	$33,423	$58,401	$96,957	$160,054
65-69	$10,952	$18,113	$23,886	$38,493	$63,260	$102,956	$178,588
70-74	$10,111	$16,154	$21,939	$35,157	$58,601	$96,092	$176,206
>74	$8,544	$15,342	$19,990	$33,804	$58,639	$96,606	$192,860
Unknown	$19,666	$16,790	$20,693	$31,297	$58,162	$93,261	$220,511

	>$5m - $10m	>$10m	Unknown*
<55	$322,047	$10,697,627	$38,531
55-59	$222,195	$687,130	$12,768
60-64	$367,741	$3,262,563	$28,754
65-69	$367,137	$912,398	$31,176
70-74	$406,108	$962,089	$24,920
>74	$436,989	$1,552,886	$67,544
Unknown	$322,246	$173,542	$43,822

* unknown includes members with $0 opening account balance in 2013

Table 9: Number of SMSF members with income stream payments, by age range and opening account balance in 2013

	$1- $50k	>$50k - $100k	>$100k - $200k	>$200k - $500k	>$500k - $1m	>$1m - $2m	>$2m - $5m
< 55	63	62	113	257	319	190	92
55 - 59	1,119	1,409	3,642	9,762	8,298	4,602	1,559
60 - 64	3,034	3,312	8,826	26,241	24,373	14,592	5,721
65 - 69	3,430	3,723	10,091	29,434	26,780	16,751	7,005
70 - 74	1,947	2,410	6,463	16,525	14,536	9,547	4,300
> 74	1,110	1,597	3,985	10,161	8,764	5,850	2,698
Unknown	43	48	114	354	275	171	70
Total	**10,746**	**12,561**	**33,234**	**92,734**	**83,345**	**51,703**	**21,445**

	>$5m - $10m	>$10m	Unknown*	Total number of members with income stream
< 55	23	2	45	1,166
55 - 59	114	20	1,147	31,672
60 - 64	452	84	2,246	88,881
65 - 69	743	175	1,349	99,481
70 - 74	497	98	504	56,827
> 74	392	95	227	34,879
Unknown	9	1	24	1,109
Total	**2,230**	**475**	**5,542**	**314,015**

* unknown includes members with $0 opening account balance in 2013