Figure 1: Notes: Tax breaks are measured against a comprehensive income tax benchmark. They are separately estimated and are not strictly additive. A minor overestimation is produced by adding contributions and earnings tax breaks together. This is because no earnings (and subsequently no earnings tax breaks) can be realised on contributions that are not invested in response to a higher contributions tax. However, this is expected to have only a minor impact. The 2020 Retirement Income Review (p. 381) estimated that trimming the extra tax off the flow of contributions into that stock would result in earnings tax breaks falling by only around 0.5 per cent for any given year. Source: 2021 Intergenerational Report (Figure 7.4.6).

Figure 2: Note: Tax breaks are measured against a comprehensive income tax benchmark. Source: 2020 Retirement Income Review (Chart 4A-20).

Figure 3: Note: Values are wage-deflated. Source: 2020 Retirement Income Review (Chart 5A-13).