WIDENING THE GAP

Worsening Wealth Inequality in Australia

AUSTRALIA FAIR SERIES

AUGUST 2024

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This is Anglicare Australia's fourth release in the Australia Fair series, first published in August 2020. This year's release is an explores how Government policies have contributed to growing wealth inequality.

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Azize, M. (2024) Widening the Gap: Worsening Wealth Inequality in Australia. Australia Fair Series, Volume 5. Anglicare Australia: Canberra.

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About this report

This report is the fourth edition of Anglicare Australia's Australia Fair series. Projects released as part of the Australia Fair series are evidence-based, reflect the voices of Anglicare Australia clients, and are designed to set the policy agenda.

Widening the Gap: Worsening wealth inequality in Australia explores how government policy settings have contributed to wealth inequality. It looks at the changing distribution of wealth over the past two decades and the role government policy has played in widening the wealth gap.

Part I identifies various tax and policy settings that are contributing to this growing ineqaulity. Part II makes recommendations for action in each of these areas to promote fairness and help people with the least to build financial security.

The methodology for the study featured in this report is outlined in greater detail on page 10.

Any report is confined by its methodology. The method used in this report looks at trends wealth inequality to identify where tax and policy settings have made the greatest contribution, and identify areas for policy reform. This method cannot answer every question, and in some cases this research has generated important questions that this project cannot directly answer. We are contributing this study to a growing body of research in the hope of working with others to more fully answer these questions.

We hope we can use these findings to change the conversation about income security and improve people's lives.

Widening the gap

Australians have long believed that ours is an egalitarian country. Until recently, the notion that people receive a fair share based on our own efforts had been deeply ingrained in our national psyche. Yet this belief is weakening as inequalities in both income and wealth have grown.

The impacts of growing wealth inequality can be profound. Those without wealth often lack a buffer to cope with economic shocks, and can be denied economic security in the longer term. And when wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, it limits opportunities for people from less wealthy backgrounds, entrenches generational poverty, erodes trust in institutions, and undermines social cohesion.

To understand the scale of these impacts across Australia and their causes, this report looks at the changing distribution of wealth over the past two decades and the role federal government policy has played in widening the wealth gap. We find that wealth inequality has grown significantly, with the wealthiest Australians now holding 90 times the wealth of those with the least.

We also find that these changes are the direct result of government policies that have supported some to build wealth while making it more difficult for others to get ahead. The biggest contributors to the widening of Australia's wealth inequality gap have been government policies to boost superannuation assets for the wealthiest households, and those that promote investment in property.

Although these findings may challenge Australians' sense of fairness, they also present an opportunity to rebalance our systems to promote equality instead of eroding it. We call for major changes to the way housing investments are taxed to stop the public from underwriting investment profits, and return a greater benefit to the public from these investments. We also call for reforms to improve fairness in retirement incomes, incomes from financial assets, and economic security for people on low incomes.

The widening of Australia's wealth inequality gap is not inevitable. Our findings show that the Government can rebalance our systems to support those who need it most, instead of those who need it least.

Background and methodology

Recent years have seen a growing debate on the interplay between income inequality and wealth inequality. While most Australian research has focused on income inequality, interest in wealth inequality has been growing. Some researchers have argued that income, an economic flow, is a simplistic measure, while wealth, an economic stock of assets, is a more fundamental indicator of peoples' social position and opportunities.[1] This is because measures based solely on income do not account for financial resources other than income, such as savings or home equity. Since wealth is largely income accumulated over time by people who can afford to save, and then passed on between generations, it is much more unequally shared than income.[2] More recent research has sought to engage with this trend, including major pieces by the University of NSW for the Australian Council of Social Services (ACOSS)[3] and the Australia Institute.[4]

Anglicare Australia has previously warned that the impacts of wealth inequality will become more significant as record-high house prices drive home ownership out of reach for more and more people, including those on relatively high incomes.[5] At the same time, Australia's social security and retirement systems have persisted with the assumption that most people will eventually accumulate assets and own their own home. The centrality of home ownership to Australia's social security system, coupled with rising living costs and more insecure work patterns, mean that work is becoming less important financially than owning a home or inheriting wealth.[6] This is an important trend that will have a major impact on welfare, work and poverty in Australia over the coming decades.

The focus on income over wealth in policy debates is not simply an academic issue, but has major implications for policy development in Australia. Current measures to address hardship have focused on wage growth and immediate relief. Whilst these responses are necessary, much less attention has been paid to the systemic barriers people face in overcoming poverty and achieving longer-term economic security.

Defining and measuring inequality

For the purposes of this report, *income inequality* refers to the uneven distribution of earnings, such as wages, salaries, and other forms of income that individuals or households receive over time. It reflects how income is spread across a population and is often assessed using metrics like the Gini coefficient or income percentiles.[7]

By contrast, *wealth inequality* refers to the distribution of assets and liabilities, including property, investments, and savings, minus debts. Wealth is accumulated over time and can boost incomes and generate more wealth through interest, dividends, and appreciation.[8] To measure wealth inequality, this report uses data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to explore both how income and wealth are distributed across Australia, and how that distribution has been changing.

We draw primarily on the ABS Survey of Income and Housing, the latest of which covers the financial year 2019-20.[9] We then rank people included in the ABS survey into groups according to the income and wealth of their household. This is based on a simplifying assumption that households typically share their incomes and wealth, though we acknowledge this is not always the case. While measuring incomes and wealth on a household basis allows us to assess living standards and financial security, it can mask differences between household members, including the incomes, assets and unpaid labour of household members. These factors in turn play into important differences between genders and age groups.

Household wealth consists of a range of assets including owner-occupied or investment housing, superannuation, financial assets such as shares and bank balances, and other non-financial assets such as cars.[10] To report on household wealth, the current values of assets held by a household are tallied. Any debts owing are subtracted from this amount, for example, home mortgages and loans. In addition to ranking households by wealth, we also report on the distribution of wealth among different income groups.

Measuring changes in inequality and the impact of key policy settings

In addition to the distribution of wealth, this report examines trends in the overall levels of wealth and their distribution from 2003 to 2022. We do this by further drawing on the ABS Survey of Income and Housing data, as well as data from the ABS Australian National Accounts Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth series.[11] This data tracks overall changes in the value of major types of assets, such as owner-occupied housing and superannuation.

This methodology also allows us to observe changes in asset types, and explore how these changes and trends compare with major policy developments over the same period.

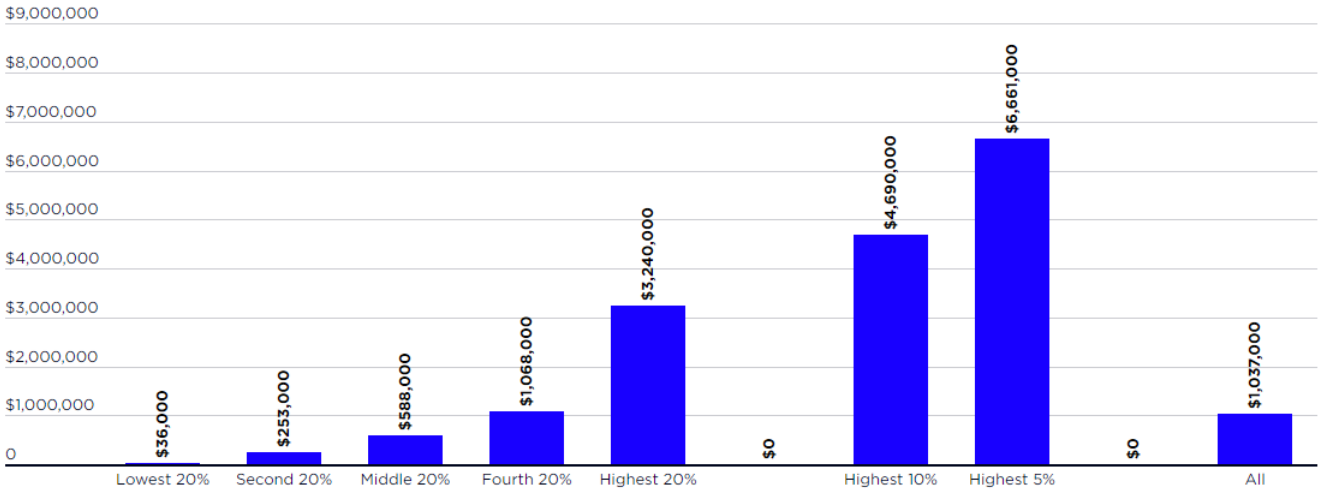
PART I

Findings

Current patterns in wealth inequality

Our findings show that wealth is very unevenly distributed (Figure 1). As of 2019-20, the average wealth of the highest 20 percent of wealth-holders was $3,240,000. This is over five times that of the middle 20 percent, who had a more modest $588,000, and 90 times the wealth of the lowest 20 percent with just $36,000. The average wealth of the highest five percent was $6,661,000.

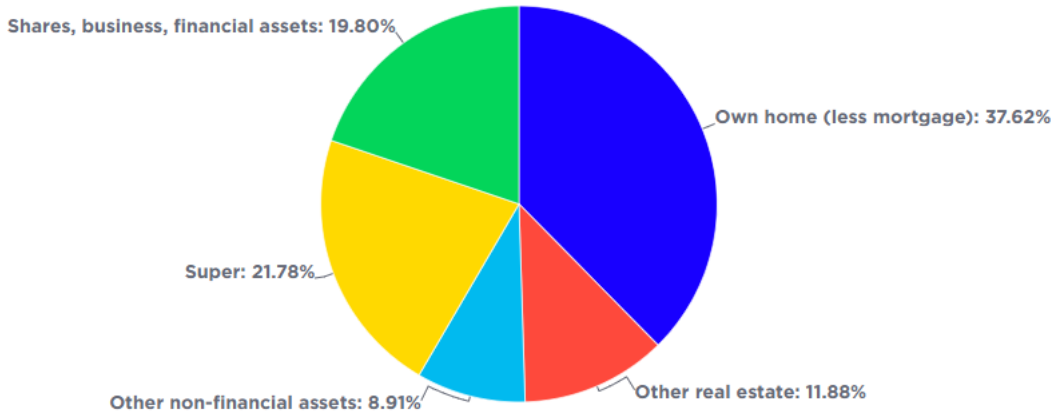
Figure 1. Average household net wealth by wealth group ($000 in 2019-20)



Overwhelmingly, this wealth is held in housing and superannuation assets (Figure 2). 38 percent of household wealth is held in owner-occupied housing, twelve percent in investment property, and 22 percent in superannuation. These areas have been subject to major policy changes over recent decades, with negative gearing tax concessions formalised in 1987 and Capital Gains Tax discounts introduced in 1999, with the latter widely thought to fuel the uptake of the former.[12] Australia's system of compulsory superannuation came into effect in 1992, and in the years since, concessions and benefits for those who build high superannuation balances have steadily grown.[13] The impacts of these changes will be explored in greater detail in the following chapter.

A further 20 percent of wealth holdings are in financial assets such as shares, bonds, bank accounts, and trusts. The growth of investment in shares can be traced to the sale of several large public service providers in 1980s and 1990s, which turned ordinary customers of institutions such as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, NRMA and Telecom (now Telstra) into shareholders.[14] These shares have since greatly increased in value, giving some households with a stake in Australia's most valuable companies and adding to intergenerational wealth inequities. The tax treatment of trusts, another key component within this category, is also known to be highly favourable. The remaining nine percent of wealth is held in non-financial assets, such as cars and furniture.

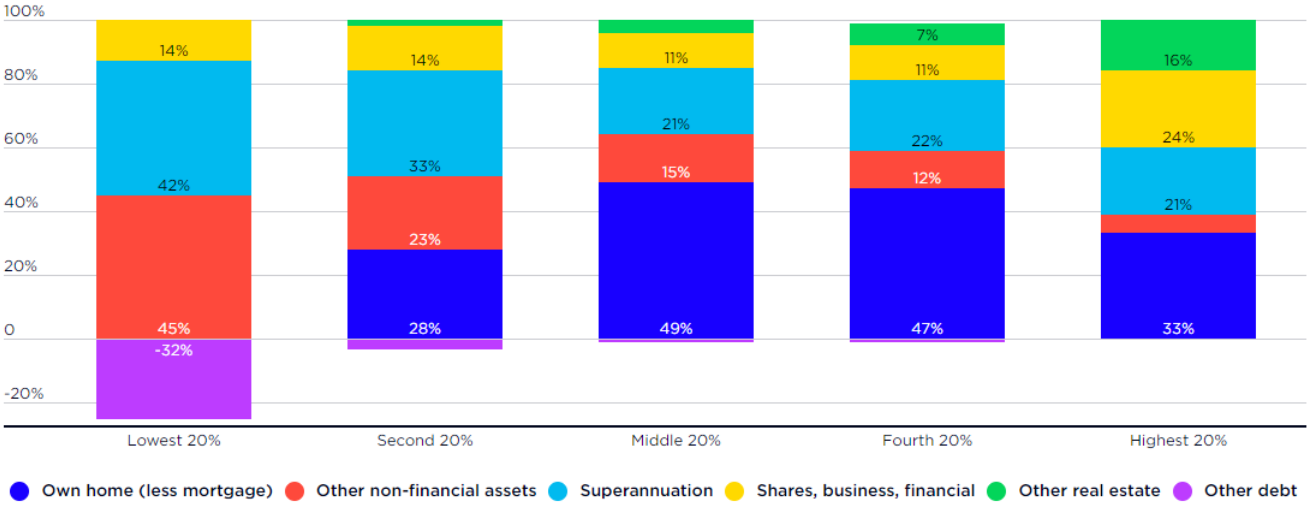
Figure 2. Composition of household wealth (percentage of all wealth in 2019-20)



Our findings show that holdings and asset types vary widely between those with the most household wealth and those with the least (Figure 3). For the bottom 20 percent of households, the most valuable assets are 'other non-financial assets,' such as cars and furniture (45 percent) and superannuation (42 percent). Few of these households own their own homes. These patterns change as household wealth grows. The proportion of wealth held in owner-occupied housing rises from 29 percent for the second-lowest households to 47 percent for the second-highest. The proportion held in superannuation declines from 33 percent to 22 percent.

While the proportion of wealth held in the family home rises for those at the middle of the ladder, it again declines among the wealthiest households. The wealthiest 20 percent held less of their wealth in the main home (33 percent) than those in the middle, and more of it in shares and other financial investments (24 percent) and investment property (16 percent).

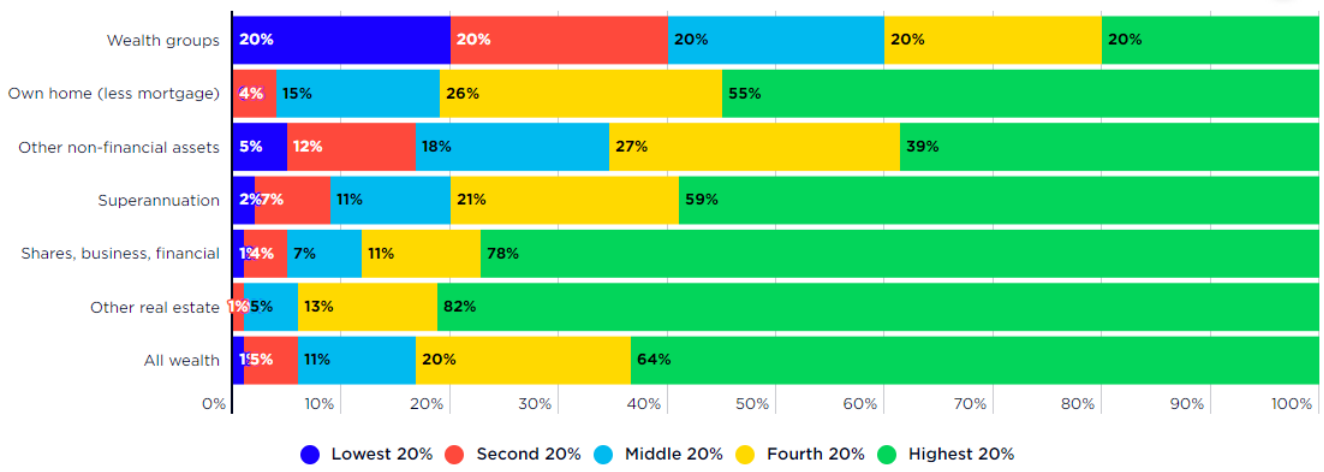
Figure 3. Composition of wealth held by each wealth group (percentage of wealth holdings by type in 2019-20)



Further exploring these patterns, Figure 4 shows how different forms of wealth are distributed across wealth groups. Contrary to the media image of the 'mum and dad investor,' ownership of financial investments and investment properties are heavily concentrated in the hands of the wealthiest 20 percent. These households hold around 80 percent of these forms of wealth.

Superannuation is also very unequally distributed, with 59 percent by value held by the highest 20 percent and 21 percent by the second-highest. Owner-occupied housing is less unequally distributed, with 55 percent by value held by the highest 20 percent and 26 percent by the second-highest.

Figure 4. Share of all wealth held by each wealth group, by asset type (percent in 2019-20)



Wealth is more unequally distributed than income

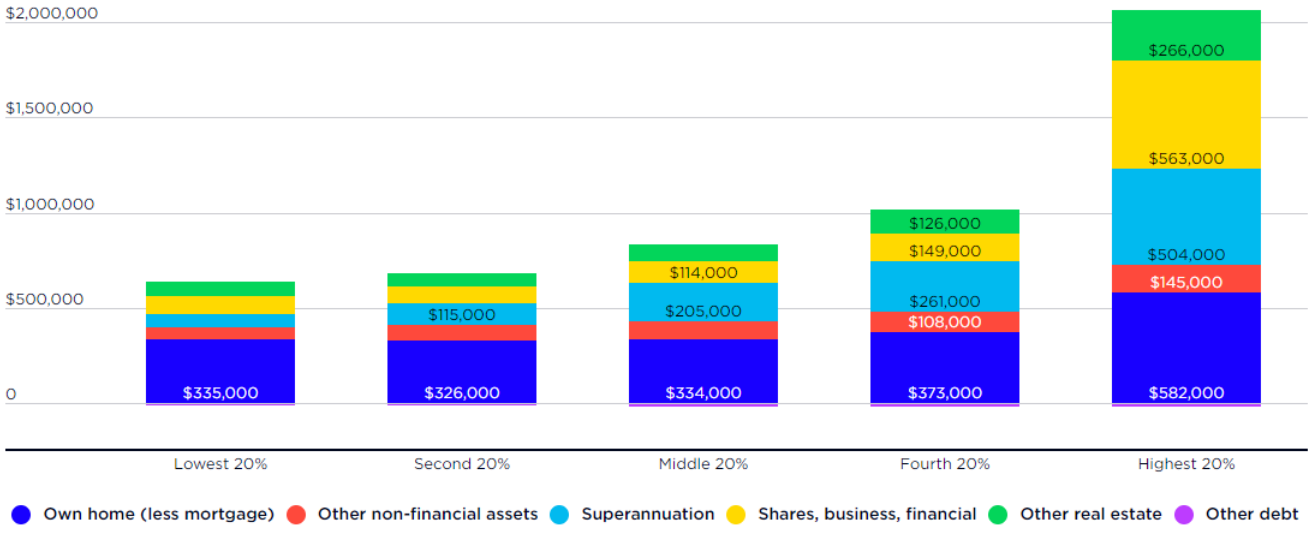
When average wealth among households is ranked by income, as distinct from wealth, a somewhat different picture emerges (Figure 5). The wealth of the highest 20 percent by income is valued at $2,047,000, two-and-a-half times the middle 20 percent and three times the lowest 20 percent. This offers a more equal picture than the one presented by Figure 1.

One reason that wealth inequality appears to be greater than income inequality is because the lowest 20 percent of households by income are more likely to be older and therefore less likely to be working. These households have lower incomes, but hold an average value of $335,000 in their homes.

Although wealth is more unequally distributed than income, the results still show major disparities by income. Shares and other financial assets are again heavily concentrated in the hands of the highest 20 percent of income earners. Their average holdings were worth $563,000, five times that of the middle 20 percent ($114,000) and six times that of the lowest 20 percent ($98,000).

Superannuation and investment properties are less skewed towards the highest income households, but they remain unequally distributed. The average superannuation wealth of the highest 20 percent was $504,000. This is two-and-a-half times that of the middle 20 percent ($205,000) and seven times that of the lowest 20 percent ($66,000). The average investment property holdings of the highest 20 percent are worth $266,000. This is three times that of the middle 20 percent ($90,000) and four times that of the lowest 20 percent ($75,000).

Figure 5. Average net wealth by asset type and income group ($000s in 2019-20)

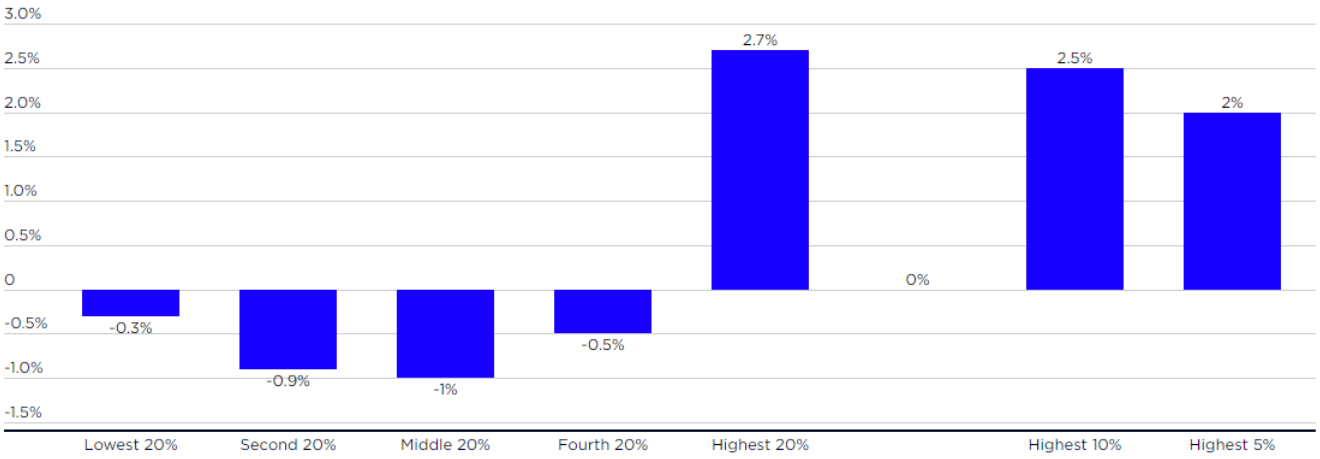


Trends in wealth inequality

Our analysis of trends in wealth inequality shows that the wealth gap has steadily widened over the past two decades (Figure 6).

Figure 6 shows how the share of wealth held by the wealthiest 20 percent rose by 2.7 percent while that of the rest of the population declined. The share of wealth held by the middle 20 percent declined by one percentage point and that of the lowest 20 percent fell by 0.3 of a percentage point.

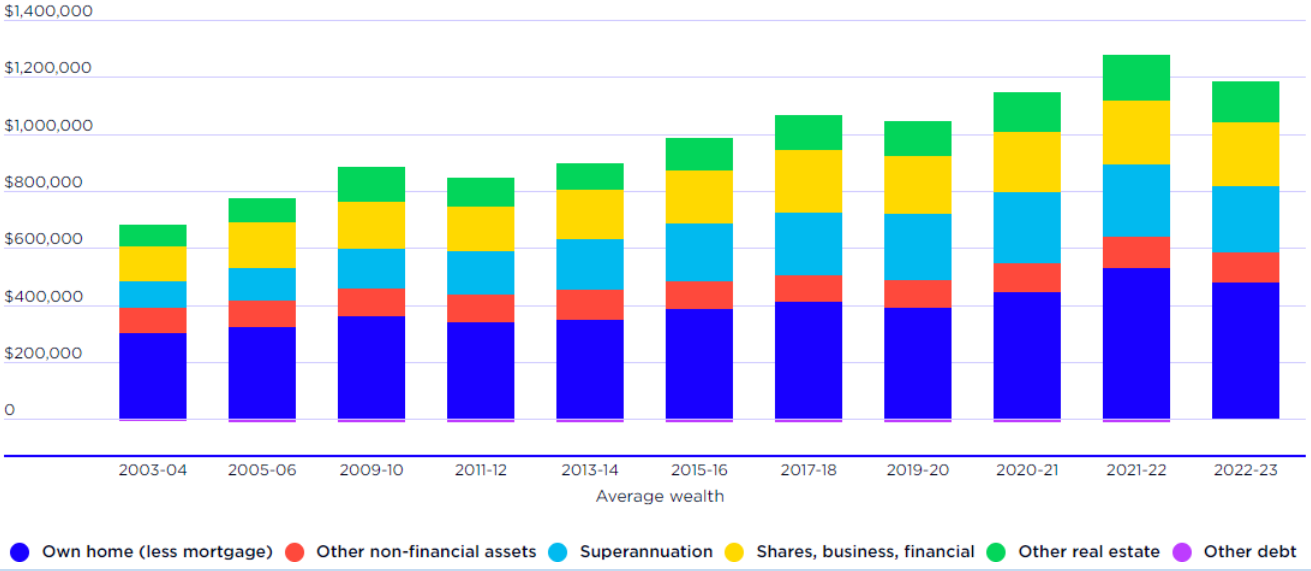
Figure 6. Change in share of overall wealth by wealth group, from 2003-04 to 2022-23



In exploring the drivers of these trends, our findings show that from 2003 to 2022, the overall value of household wealth almost doubled from $676,000 to $1,177,000 (Figure 7). This increase has been led by growth in the value of superannuation, financial investments, and investment property. In examining the trend data, we find that:

- The average value of superannuation assets rose by 155 percent from $92,000 to $234,000
- The average value of investment property rose by 99 percent from $74,000 to $147,000
- The average value of shares and other financial assets rose by 76 percent from $125,000 to $220,000
- For the largest asset, owner-occupied housing, there was a 58 percent increase from $302,000 to $479,000
- For other non-financial assets, there was a 20 percent increase from $88,000 to $106,000.

Figure 7. Trends in average real household wealth by type from 2003-04 to 2022-23



PART II

Recommendations and areas for reform

Our findings show that wealth inequality gap in Australia is widening, with a growing divide between the wealthiest cohort of Australians and the bottom four quintiles. This disparity has been growing steadily, fuelled by housing and superannuation policies that disproportionately benefit the already wealthy. Tax concessions aimed at investors have allowed the wealthy to accumulate more property assets and wealth. Superannuation concessions also offer significant tax breaks on contributions and earnings, primarily benefiting higher-income earners who can contribute more to their retirement hey savings.

Instead of using policy levers to promote opportunity and reduce inequality, Australian governments have created a system that supports the wealthiest Australians to further build their wealth and minimise their taxable income. Anglicare Australia has previously shown that these tax concessions cost the budget more than welfare payments, with more than half of the benefits of these tax concessions going to the wealthiest fifth of households. This compares with about three percent to the bottom fifth of households.[15]

In tracing our findings to major policy developments, Anglicare Australia has identified five areas for reform. These recommendations are aimed at rebalancing our system, and our national conversation, to reduce inequality and promote economic security for those who need it most. They are also aimed at remedying the role played by Federal Government policy over recent decades, and can be pursued alongside other measures such as wealth and inheritance taxes.

Reforming taxes on housing investments

Australia's growing levels of wealth inequality have both fed and been exacerbated by our housing affordability crisis, which impacts people on the lowest incomes who rent their homes. A major cause is a tax system which privileges speculative investment in housing and other assets that increase in value over more productive investments.[16] Over the past two decades, negative gearing and Capital Gains Tax concessions have played a key role in shaping these economic inequalities and fuelling housing costs.[17]

Capital Gains Tax is levied on the profit made from selling an asset, such as real estate. Since 1999, there has been a 50 percent discount on Capital Gains Tax for assets held for over a year, effectively halving the tax rate on long-term investments.[18]

The Capital Gains Tax discount disproportionately benefits wealthy individuals who can afford to hold assets long enough to realize substantial capital gains. This discount significantly benefits those with substantial investment portfolios, as it reduces the tax they pay on income from profits.[19] This further entrenches wealth inequality by providing Government support for the wealthy to grow their assets.

The introduction of the Capital Gains Tax discount has also fuelled the uptake of negative gearing tax deductions.[20] Negative gearing is a tax strategy where property investors can deduct the cost of owning an investment property including interest on loans, maintenance, and other expenses from their taxable income. This allows investors to offset property losses against their other income, reducing their overall tax burden. This practice predominantly benefits high-income earners, who are more likely to invest in property and use negative gearing to lower their tax liabilities. These concessions have combined to make it more attractive to invest in property.

As with the Capital Gains Tax discount, the primary beneficiaries of negative gearing tax deductions are typically wealthy individuals who can afford to invest in multiple properties. This tax advantage increases their wealth while offering little benefit to lower-income earners, thereby exacerbating inequality.[21] The tax concessions disproportionately favour those who already have substantial resources, widening the economic divide between the wealthy and the rest of the population.

By providing incentives for property investment, both of these concessions drive up property prices. Investors, driven by potential tax savings, contribute to increased demand for real estate, which in turn inflates housing prices.[22] By providing financial support to investors who can outbid owner-occupiers, these concessions have made home ownership increasingly inaccessible for first-time buyers and lower-income Australians.

Anglicare Australia has previously shown that more than half of the foregone revenue from negative gearing goes to the top 20 percent, while just 6.2 percent goes to the bottom quintile.[23] Similarly, more than 80 percent of the savings from the capital gains tax concession go to the wealthiest quintile, and just two percent to the bottom 20 percent.[24] Not only would reforming these concessions address growing wealth inequality, but it would end a major transfer of public support to the wealthiest Australians.

Recommendation: Taxing housing investments equitably

Anglicare Australia proposes phasing in a regime of tax reform to tax housing investments more fairly and equitably.

As part of these reforms, the capital gains tax discount would be incrementally reduced over the next ten years. This incremental approach would guard against concerns about the impact of the reform on housing markets. Negative gearing should be used target investment in social and affordable housing. The current negative gearing arrangements should be phased out for new investors and limited to those who invest in social housing.

These tax reforms should be accompanied by a reset of policy settings which provide inequitable benefits to those with existing wealth and assets. There are several options for review and reform which could raise revenue and promote equality. For example incentives to downsize, introduced in the 2017 Federal Budget, could be abolished. In practice these simply deliver a tax break for high income earners with high marginal tax rates earning income from property sales.

Promoting fairness in retirement

Security in retirement depends on pensions that prevent poverty and fair superannuation that cushions the loss of income from employment. On both of these measures, Australia's retirement income system is failing to deliver fair outcomes. The tax treatment of superannuation is too generous for people with high incomes and inequitable for people on low incomes. This entrenches inequality in retirement and reduces the funding available for quality aged care and income support. Notably, tax concessions for superannuation cost $48 billion in 2023, almost as much as Age Pensions at $55 billion.[25]

People on low and modest incomes presently receive little or no support from tax concessions for superannuation contributions. A worker earning $30,000 annually receives no tax support for employer contributions while another worker on $200,000 annually saves 32 cents in tax per dollar contributed. This is a result of the way their marginal tax rates interact with the flat 15 percent tax on employer contributions.[26] People earning less than around $30,000 annually generally receive no tax benefit from super contributions, since their incomes are too low to pay income tax and the Low Income Superannuation Tax Offset merely offsets the 15 percent tax deducted from their employer contributions.[27] In all, Anglicare Australia has found that 58 percent of the cost of these concessions benefits the wealthiest 20 percent of Australians, with 0 percent benefiting the bottom 20 percent.[28]

Anglicare Australia believes the flat 15 percent superannuation contributions tax should be replaced with a refundable rebate that provides the same or greater support for each dollar of contributions for people with low incomes as that provided to middle- and high-income-earners. To make superannuation worthwhile for people with very low incomes and small contributions, a higher refundable rebate could be paid for the first $500 a year contributed, regardless of income.

The rebate should be fully funded by taxing contributions at each person's marginal tax rate and lowering the annual cap on concessional contributions from $25,000 to $15,000, reducing tax concessions for people with high incomes. There should be no concessions for 'catch-up contributions' above the annual cap. This proposal is more generous for compulsory contributions for middle-income- earners than the present 15 percent tax rate, meaning most middle-income-earners would be financially better off.

Recommendation: Fairer tax treatment of superannuation
Anglicare Australia recommends implementing fairer and simpler tax concessions for superannuation contributions. All tax concessions for superannuation contributions, including the 15 percent employer contributions tax rate, deductions for contributions, and rebates for contributions by low-income earners and for spouses, should be replaced by an annual refundable rebate paid into the fund, capped at a contribution level sufficient to support an acceptable retirement income for a typical worker.

The annual non-concessional contributions cap should be reduced to three times the concessional cap, and people should no longer be able to make up to three years' contributions within the cap in a single year. The exception to the general prohibition on direct borrowing by super funds for limited recourse borrowing by self-managed funds should be removed.

Reforming the tax treatment of investments and shares

Our findings show that holdings in shares, trusts and other financial assets have grown over the last twenty years. While this can be a symptom of wealth inequality, with people who accumulate wealth choosing to build and reinvest it, it can also be a driver of inequality. Australia's tax settings allow for many of these financial assets to be used strategically to minimise tax obligations, meaning that the public underwrites this wealth accumulation without receiving a share of the benefit. For example, some high-income earners use franking credits from dividend payments to offset their tax liabilities.

Wealthy individuals also employ tax-efficient investment structures, such as family trusts, which allow for income splitting and concessional tax rates.

In theory, dividend imputation exists to ensure that payments to shareholders are not subject to double taxation. Imputation credits were introduced in 1987 to prevent tax being paid twice on company profits and dividends. These credits allowed shareholders to reduce their income tax when companies paid them dividends on their shares.[29]

People who earn income from paid work typically use imputation credits to offset their personal income tax liabilities. This means that they use imputation credits to pay less tax, but don't receive a cash refund.

This system was later changed to give cash refunds to people who don't pay any income tax. Since 2000, individuals and superannuation funds have been able to claim cash refunds for any excess imputation credits. Recipients of these cash refunds are typically wealthier retirees who aren't paying income tax.[30] These are people who typically own their own home and have other tax-free superannuation assets.

Australia is the only country with a fully refundable dividend imputation system. Refundable tax credits are an anomaly in the Australian tax system, as most tax concessions in Australia are non-refundable tax offsets.

Anglicare Australia supports reforming dividend imputation to end tax loopholes that benefit wealthy Australians, ending the practice of paying cash refunds for people who have managed to reduce their tax rate to zero and pay no income tax.

Recommendation: Ending cash refunds for high-wealth investors

Anglicare Australia recommends reforming dividend imputation to end tax loopholes that benefit wealthy Australians, ending the practice of paying cash refunds for people who have managed to reduce their tax rate to zero and pay no income tax.

Curb personal tax avoidance through private trusts and companies

Australia has a two-class tax system where some people have the financial means to access generous deductions and subsidies to lower their tax, and others do not. Trusts can be legitimately used by individuals and businesses for several reasons, including asset protection. However, discretionary trusts also have attractive tax advantages and are used by high-wealth households to minimise their tax obligations.

Private trusts, especially discretionary trusts, are used to avoid income tax by splitting income with a family member, delaying or avoiding payment of Capital Gains Tax, and by passing on the benefits of investment tax breaks from the trust to its beneficiaries.[31] Research from Anglicare Australia has previously estimated that the foregone revenue from discretionary trusts is entirely received by the wealthiest 20 percent of Australians, although the lack of transparency around these arrangements means that it is difficult to calculate precisely the lost tax revenue from discretionary trusts based on available data.[32]

Although the policy intention is that any income that is not taxed in the hands of beneficiaries is instead taxed in the hands of the trust, this is not consistently applied. Private trusts and companies are also used to evade tax and launder money by shifting funds through complex chains of entities or to 'tax havens' such as Panama, Bermuda, or Switzerland.

One way to curb tax avoidance through discretionary trusts is to apply Capital Gains Tax to untaxed or concessionally taxed income of private discretionary trusts when it is distributed to beneficiaries. Currently, these distributions do not attract Capital Gains Tax, including where capital gains are realised through asset revaluations within the trust. This would bring the tax treatment of discretionary trusts into alignment with fixed trusts, and curb tax avoidance of. The proposed changes would apply to private express trusts, including fixed and discretionary trusts.

Private companies are also widely used to avoid tax, often in conjunction with discretionary trusts. These arrangements take advantage of the gap between the top marginal rate of personal income tax and the company tax rate. The use of 'cashbox companies' to avoid personal income tax by retaining income in a private company should be curbed by taxing retained earnings in private companies at the top marginal personal tax rate. This tax treatment would also apply to private trusts taxed as companies.

This approach is well-targeted to address tax minimisation through income splitting and would only apply to discretionary trusts. It would exclude special disability trusts, deceased estates, farm trusts, and charitable and philanthropic trusts.

Recommendation: Closing tax loopholes for trusts and companies
Anglicare Australia recommends applying Capital Gains Tax to untaxed and preferentially-taxed distributions to the beneficiaries of closely-held discretionary trusts, including distributions arising from asset revaluations.

Anglicare Australia further recommends that the income retained in private companies, apart from a reinvestment allowance for companies engaged in active business, be taxed at the top marginal rate of personal income tax plus Medicare Levy.

Economic security for people on the lowest incomes

Much of this report is focused on reducing concessions for people who are already wealthy to further build their wealth. Yet the findings of this report also reveal a dire picture for people with no financial buffer. Anglicare Australia has long supported efforts to boost support for people on the lowest incomes, allowing them to save and plan for the future. However, less attention has been paid to the aspects of Australia's social system which encourage people on the lowest incomes to spend down their savings and sell any assets they may have.

The Services Australia waiting period and the liquid assets waiting period both serve this purpose by delaying the start dates for certain social security income support payments. These delays force people with modest savings to expend all their savings, leaving them without any financial buffer and undermining their longer term economic security.

Over the long term, this system entrenches poverty and disadvantage. Older workers who have lost work make up the largest cohort of people on JobSeeker payments, and this system forced them to spend any retirement savings before they can get access to payments. It's particularly tenuous for older women who have found themselves out of work. Many older women are already in difficult situations with little superannuation and insecure accommodation. If they lose work close to retirement age, they will lose a badly needed financial buffer at a time they need it most.

Recommendation: Protecting wealth for people on low incomes

Anglicare Australia recommends amending the Social Security Act to abolish the Liquid Assets Waiting Period and Ordinary Waiting Period.

Restoring fairness

This report has sought to understand Australia's widening wealth gap – the scale of the problem, its causes, and its solutions. We have found that inequality has been growing across Australia for years, challenging our notions of being an egalitarian country. This report also helps shed light on why. Increasingly our Governments have chosen to redistribute concessions, tax breaks, and wealth to those who need it the least.

These decisions have supported some to build wealth while making it more difficult for others to get by. The biggest contributors to the widening of Australia's wealth inequality gap have been government policies to boost superannuation assets for the wealthiest households, and those that promote investment in property.

The consequences of Australia's widening wealth gap, and the policy settings that have fuelled it, are wide-ranging. When resources and power are concentrated in fewer hands, cycles of poverty can become entrenched for people at the bottom. Australians lose confidence in their systems, and communities become more polarised, and social cohesion is diminished.

Australia has the opportunity to address these issues by rebalancing our systems. Anglicare Australia is calling for major changes to the way housing investments are taxed, reforms to improve fairness in retirement incomes, fairer treatment of incomes from financial assets, and economic security for people on low incomes.

Australia now faces a stark choice. We can continue to widen the wealth gap. Or we can choose to address the wealth divide and become a country that distributes and power and resources more equally, reclaiming a fair go for all.

Further information

This report was prepared by Anglicare Australia as part of our Australia Fair series. It is the fourth report in the series.

Anglicare Australia has been producing a flagship annual research project since 2000. This was previously called the State of the Family report, and was renamed the Australia Fair series in 2020.

Projects released as part of the Australia Fair series are evidence-based, reflect the voices of Anglicare Australia clients, and are designed to set the policy agenda.

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