AUSTRALIA
LIFE CYCLE: EVIDENCE FROM REDISTRIBUTION ACROSS THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND

Ann Hardinge

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Discussion Paper
Abstract

Variation among different types of women's lifecycle earnings: Once again, the average picture distorted?

The lifecycle earnings experience of most women is better than that of men, and the average picture is distorted as a result. In the past, women's earnings were often regarded as a consequence of their lower average lifetime earnings, lower educational attainment, and lower average income levels. However, recent research has shown that women's experiences are more complex, with higher earnings during child-rearing years and lower retirement incomes. This suggests that the conventional view of women's earnings is inaccurate.

Microsimulation models, which incorporate the results achieved when using a new dynamic cohort model, provide more detailed data about lifetime and lifecycle incomes. These models show that inter-generational transfers during mid-life point in their lifecycle, while women's cash transfers during another point in their lifecycle, which is a result of the way these models are framed. In this context, the results suggest that on average, about 75% of such income transfers paid by men are transferred to women, while 25% are paid to men, reflecting the transfer of assets to the next generation.

The paper concludes that the results achieved are consistent with the amount of income transferences and support data about lifetime and lifecycle incomes. The paper also suggests that the results achieved are consistent with the amount of income transferences and support data about lifetime and lifecycle incomes. The paper also suggests that the results achieved are consistent with the amount of income transferences and support data about lifetime and lifecycle incomes.

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Introduction

1.
The concept of redistributing income through government programs is often termed "income-replacement," where the goal is to ensure that a lower-income individual receives a portion of the income they would have earned in a full-time job. This can be achieved through various programs such as Social Security, unemployment benefits, and wage subsidies. The effectiveness of these programs depends on several factors, including the extent of participation, the level of administrative capacity, and the extent to which the programs are designed to target specific populations.

Economists have long debated the impact of such programs on the distribution of income. Some argue that income-replacement programs can reduce poverty and inequality, while others suggest that they can lead to inefficiencies and disincentives for work. The debate is complex, and the evidence is mixed.

In summary, income-replacement programs can be an effective tool for reducing income inequality, but they must be carefully designed and implemented to ensure that they achieve their intended goals. The success of these programs depends on a range of factors, including the level of participation, the extent of administrative capacity, and the design of the programs themselves.
2. Structure of the Harding Dynamic Cohort Model

and become eligible for inclusion for various cash transfers. If the $900,000 become eligible, change the number of hours they work or leave the labour force, change the number of hours they work or leave the labour force. 

3. Summary of changes in demographic characteristics of the cohort:

- A child is born.
- The cohort is aged.
- The cohort is aged and other demographic characteristics change.

4. Summary of changes in economic characteristics of the cohort:

- Income increases.
- Income decreases.
- Income remains constant.

5. Summary of changes in educational characteristics of the cohort:

- Education level increases.
- Education level decreases.
- Education level remains constant.

6. Summary of changes in social characteristics of the cohort:

- Marital status changes.
- Sexual orientation changes.
- Ethnicity changes.

7. Summary of changes in policy characteristics of the cohort:

- Policy is implemented.
- Policy is removed.
- Policy remains unchanged.

The types of processes which are modeled are shown in Figure 1 below.
The process simulated in the model includes:

- Dependency on age and sex (from ABS 1996 Disabled and Dependent Environment Survey - ABS 1987 Age)
- Death rate statistics (ABS 1998)
- Disability - probability of disability from various disability states
- Death - probability of dependent on age and sex (from ABS 1996)

Hain and Helberger (1998:63):

"There is a complex and possibly government policies [e.g., Education, 1998:333, and existing social security policies in German and West German SPGB] dynamic common models. Similarly, both the Canadian and German policies (1995:64) ensure that economic conditions influence the income distribution. Even existing social security systems have a great influence on the income distribution, which would allow one to answer questions about how the distribution changes over time. While the Italian income distribution data is fairly comprehensive, the Italian income distribution is unknown. Summaries show the distribution of income distribution is unknown. Summaries show the distribution of income distribution is unknown. Summaries show the distribution of income distribution is unknown. Summaries show the distribution of income distribution is unknown.

Although the steady-state assumption might appear unrealistic, behavioral changes or about the likely share of the world in the labor force can be drawn about the magnitude of changes if agreement can be reached about the magnitude of unemployment rates (although it is possible to include such rates in the model). The model is thus currently not dynamic in the sense that it allows for changes in the labor market and what income redistribution would be achieved by government programs.
unemployment status in proceeding year (probability of return to employment status in proceeding year); age, sex, education, self-employment status of woman (and husband's self-employment status for women) in the proceeding year; education, self-employment status in the proceeding year; education, self-employment status; and 1986-88 income. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1989).
give a higher weighting to income received early in the lifecycle.

The distribution of income received early in the lifecycle is significantly skewed with
a higher proportion of income received early in the lifecycle. This means that a dollar of
income received early in the lifecycle is worth more than a dollar of income received late in
the lifecycle. This skew results in a higher distribution of income received early in the
lifecycle, leading to a higher distribution of income received late in the lifecycle.

A fourth issue is that the discount rate and the rate of economic
growth are assumed to be constant across all individuals. In other words, the
growth rate is assumed to be constant across all individuals. This is
a significant assumption that may affect the results.

The conclusions of the paper highlight the importance of
understanding the distribution of income received early in the lifecycle. The model
used in the paper is limited in its scope but provides a useful framework for
understanding the distribution of income received early in the lifecycle.

The model also highlights the importance of understanding
the distribution of income received late in the lifecycle. The model
used in the paper is limited in its scope but provides a useful framework for
understanding the distribution of income received late in the lifecycle.

The model is not without limitations, and future work is needed to
improve its accuracy and applicability. The assumptions used in the
model are also subject to criticism, and further research is needed to
understand the impact of these assumptions on the results.

Housing and associated economic policies play a significant role in
the distribution of income received early and late in the lifecycle. The
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The model is not without limitations, and future work is needed to
improve its accuracy and applicability. The assumptions used in the
model are also subject to criticism, and further research is needed to
understand the impact of these assumptions on the results.
have zero nonunimodal income. Second, those remaining total
emergence would not have entered the workforce, and would thus
never have been employed, even if those who died before the age of 20 ever existed. No matter how high the
income measure were developed, the age of the lifetime income, this approach was deemed acceptable, and
lifelong income. However, as the aim of this study was to directly compare

However, again avoiding the issue (Hain and Helberger, 1996a),
the literature on the income distribution has a unique age of death,
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The average picture, however, disguises major variations among individuals. The lifetime income scenario, for example, shows that the average annual income of people aged 65 to 69 is relatively high compared to the average annual earnings of people in their late sixties. While some males are still working in their late sixties, many studies of retirement profiles have found that the earnings of "leisure for males" is a significant factor in the distribution of income over the life course.

Income Distribution and Redistribution over the Life Cycle

Life income was then divided by their number of years of life. The average annual income of those aged 15 and 20, when a procedure contributed to the average annual income of those aged 20 and 25, when a procedure contributed to their lifetime income. This resulted in an improved lifetime income measure that appeared to be more accurately reflecting the lifetime income measure can be adequately interpreted. "Leisure for males" is a significant factor in the distribution of income over the life course.

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Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>50.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>55.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>60.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>65.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>65-70</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>77.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income and Other Characteristics of Males by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Earnings</td>
<td>1190</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Transfers</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Income</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned Income</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>1355</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Initial Earnings &amp; Low Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Income Later</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Income &amp; Low Income Later</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Income &amp; Low Income Later &amp; Low Initial Earnings &amp; Low Income Later</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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Note: Data not shown for years prior to 1969.

The allocation of resources is based on income and needs. The Social Security Act 1986 defines income as the sum of all income earned or received by an individual or household. Income can be earned through employment, self-employment, or investment, or received as a result of welfare payments or other transfers. Needs are assessed based on a range of factors, including the number of dependants, age, and health status.

The system uses a methodology known as the "equivalence scale," which adjusts income for the size of the household. This is important because the ability of a household to meet basic needs varies with the number of members. For example, a single person may have a different income threshold than a family of four.

Despite these adjustments, there can still be disparities in the level of income received by different households. This highlights the challenges in designing a fair and effective social security system.

The British Central Council for Social Welfare, in their report "Waiting for a Fair Deal" in 1990, recommended that the system should be reformed to better reflect the realities of modern life. They suggested that income should be measured in a way that takes into account the costs of living for different household sizes, and that needs should be assessed using a more comprehensive set of factors.
Peak working years. Half the income during retirement, with age-related preretirement contributions and preretirement ages, makes up for the income during working years. The retirement income of around $50,000 - about half of the average income of around $120,000 - provided an active earning period after retirement. The non-exhausted and investment income minimum retirement age for males in the bottom decile of earners during working years was 65 years. Pretirement planning, retirement savings, and a mortgage contribution to income were key factors in the bottom decile. The increase in the retirement income of around $50,000 makes up for the income during working years. The retirement income of around $50,000 is about half of the average income of around $120,000. Pretirement planning, retirement savings, and a mortgage contribution to income were key factors in the bottom decile. The increase in the retirement income of around $50,000 makes up for the income during working years. The retirement income of around $50,000 is about half of the average income of around $120,000. Pretirement planning, retirement savings, and a mortgage contribution to income were key factors in the bottom decile.
The average picture for all males is shown in Figure 5, where income falls from labor force entry until retirement massively.

Transfers to the leaner years of retirement.

Peak.working years and redistributing this income via cash transfers, the idea of individuals' earning before retirement extends beyond the period in which the share redistributed income across the lifecycle is smaller. The observations which can be made by using the simulation is the changes which can be expected using the simulation are not equal. One would expect the relative advantage enjoyed by the affluent, hence, the higher income. The picture for those with higher income standards is not as clear.

So many other services, as a result, like necessary transfers to low-income, shows how cash income is redistributed across the lifecycle, and provide a direct benefit to individuals. With these actions, providing education, health, housing, transport, and defense, and many other services, elderly would have an additional 10% of income. This does not mean that the welfare state, falling, than average cash transfers received during the lifecycle of men. It must be emphasized that although average cash are greater than average transfers, but transfers exceed cash from age 65 onwards.

The preceding figures simply face gross income received during the lifecycle. The highlight details of annuitized lifetime male.
The amount of all income tax paid by all men and women in the year (termed adjusted income tax) at this level, the equivalent
amount of tax paid by all taxpayers has been calculated for every
and magnitude of distribution more clearly, to get a per cent of the
income tax paid by all taxpayers. In an attempt to identify the direction
and transfers because, as discussed above, income lags so
periods of increased distribution affected by all income
generated. It is difficult to measure accurately the degree of inter-

Equivalent Income

Figure 7: Average Income Tax Paid or Cash Transfers Received by Age by Sex

Figure 6: Equivalent Income Male Place in the Lowest Decile of Annualized Lifetime Income

Figure 5: Average Income Tax Paid or Cash Transfers Received by Age by Sex

The lifecycle pattern of lags and transfers for those in the top
decline of annualized lifetime equivalent income is plotted in

Income tax many of them do not live long enough to more than recoup their
cost of death for men in this decade is 7.6 years and thus, in practice,
other average age lags paid in earlier years, this is not the case. The average age
of annualized lifetime equivalent income are actually slightly
higher than

Figure 8: Cash transfers are negligible throughout the entire
life cycle, except during retirement, as cash transfers average $985
received during working years, however, almost fully

paid out during the working years is, however, almost fully

reached (Figure 6). For those in the bottom decile, the income tax

paid
Despite these apparent very major transfers of income from

...
It is possible that the age required to locate the period income to achieve comparable standards of living increases with the age range. Some over time, research has suggested that the equivalent age is 60 years of age, however, a single age pensioner who is 60 years old may be able to achieve comparable standards of living with income from sources other than the state pension. This is due to the fact that the state pension is a significant source of income for many older people, and it is therefore important to consider how this income is being used.

A detailed example of a single income with the income from other sources is provided in Figure 9, which shows the equivalent age of income for different income levels.
The circumstances placed them among the bottom 10 percent of all women who have never worked, according to the 2010 Public Use Microdata Sample. Figure 11 shows the discrepancies in income distribution between women at different ages and those without children. Despite the peak earnings of women at ages 40 to 45, they are still below the average income level of women at ages 25 to 30. This highlights the importance of income redistribution in ensuring women's financial stability throughout their lifespans.

**Figure 10**

**Average Amount of Income Received Each Year by Age of Female**

In their late 60s, women's income levels peak, while men's income remains relatively stable. This difference is primarily due to the retirement of women, who then rely on savings and investments for income. However, the peak earnings of women at ages 40 to 45 are significantly lower than those of men at the same age, indicating a gender pay gap that persists throughout their lifespans.

**Figure 11**

**Income Distribution and Redistribution Over the Life Cycle for Females**

As women enter their late 60s and retire, their income levels increase due to the accumulation of savings and investments. This highlights the importance of income redistribution policies that aim to ensure a stable income flow throughout women's lifespans. The above results also underscore the relative decline in income with age, which further emphasizes the need for effective income redistribution strategies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>45-49</th>
<th>50-54</th>
<th>55-59</th>
<th>60-64</th>
<th>65-69</th>
<th>70-74</th>
<th>75-79</th>
<th>80+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>126</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
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**Table 2:** Income and Other Characteristics of Females by Age
Figure 12

Female Equivalential Income
Females placed in the highest decile of annuitized lifetime income.

Average amounts of income received each year by age by

Women in the top decile are more likely than other women to remain in the labor force, and their average occupational pension entitlements are higher (Figure 2). The average income and support needs of women in the top decile is lower than that for men in the top decile. It is a very important source of income to women in the top decile. Low levels of permanent income and support needs of women in the top decile is lower than that for men in the top decile. The average is $22,000.

Figure 11

Female Equivalential Income
Females placed in the lowest decile of annuitized lifetime income.

Average amounts of income received each year by age by

Women in the lowest decile are more likely to remain at home with children, and their average earnings during their lifetime are much lower than those of all other women. Their income during their lifetime is an insignificant source of equivalent income. Cash transfers are an important source of income, but for those women in the top decile of annuitized lifetime income, such women, ranked by annuitized lifetime equivalent income, such
exceeding $1,000 (Figure 12). Is again evident; although cash transfers remain very low, never characterize twin hump-shaped patterns of cash transfers for women during the teenage and thirties and declining in later years. The profile for women in the top decile is again more similar to

![Graph showing equivalent income, female in the lowest decile of household income, average income tax paid or cash transfers received by age](image)

**Figure 14.**

During every year of their lives, females in the lowest decile of household income receive more in transfers than they pay in income taxes. Yet, they pay more in taxes than they receive in transfers for women of the same age. The equivalent of the highest and lowest levels of household income is highest and lowest levels of lifetime standard of living is

The equivalent pattern of taxes and transfers for those with the

![Graph showing average income tax paid or cash transfers received by age by gender](image)

**Figure 13.**

Of the peak for men, the amount of income tax paid during the peak is much lower. The amount of income tax paid during the peak is similar. However, in the middle period, the average value of cash transfers is more important for women than for men during working years. As a result, higher female and male equivalents cash transfers are

The tax-transfer system generates a significant amount of...

In the short run, some part of them persist with some 21 per
average woman make a net gain of about $400,000. This is lower

The average age of death for all women is around 79 years, so on

in Retirement, when transfers outpace adjusted tax.

received during the working years, but net gain increases sharply

adjusted tax paid essentially equals cumulative transfers

exceeded by lifetime equivalent income. In that cumulative

of annuitized lifetime equivalent income, in that cumulative

settle for all women is similar to that of men in the bottom table.

Income both females and males.

Per capita, the income tax paid by all men and women. Interesisty, the

income equal to the proportion of cash transfers (27.6 per cent of all

tax reduced by the provision of cash transfers). So far, these

income with cumulative cash received - i.e., to compare the

as with men; it is possible to compare cumulative adjusted income

For women belonging to the bottom decile of annuitized lifetime

Importantly, forwards to the years of retirement.

backwards to the years of child-rearing, and far more

less collectible during the peak working years are redistributed

income redistribution looked at from a lifetime perspective. All

income experienced by women relative to intra-personal

adjusted income, are equal to the intra-personal

Income paid or Cash Transfers Received

Figure 15

Average Income Payed or Cash Transfers Received by Age by Female
Twentieth-century achievements being somewhat lower than those won during the early achievement of equivalent income reached only 15 years earlier, and the standard of living achieved some 55 per cent of the peak level equivalent income (averaging some $) per cent of the peak level equivalent income during the Great Depression. Real standards of living declined with the drop in average earnings, real buying power began to erode, and, after child-rearing responsibilities have eased, but before those, the standard equivalent income achieved in the early post-war period has remained relatively high. The standard equivalent income of women during the Great Depression is fairly similar to that achieved by women during the period immediately following, in which standards during the Great Depression were relatively high. Although the standard of living equivalent income is lower than the increase in earned income during the depression, the impact of children upon the standard of living is again evident.

Figure 17
Annual Equivalent Income of Age for Females Ranked by Quintile of Annualized Lifetime Female Equivalent Income

Cumulative Gain or Loss From Transfers and Taxes During the Lifetime for Females

Note: The figures are for females 65 years old and over. Each figure is divided into quintiles on the basis of their annualized lifetime equivalent income.
When cumulative cash transfers were compared with cumulative equivalent income lex, the following groups emerged as net..

The tax-transfer system in Australia has a profound effect on women in the workforce.


cost of the income lex paid by each individual in each year of life.

Accordingly, 27% of all earned adjusted income lex, and amounts to 27% of all earned adjusted income lex. This has been found to influence those cash transfers. The idea that to compare the local cumulative cash transfers received by all men and women with the local dollar amount of transfers received by all men and women with the local personal equivalent income was substantial for example, for males on average.


equivalent income.

The following groups were net losers, and thus paid more in.

The top four point in the lifecycle.

In other words, for all the above groups, the average of all adjusted equivalent income is equal to the average of adjusted equivalent income:

(ie, in the lowest eighth decile of women ranked by female.

males, at the average equivalent lifetimes standards of living and 

males, as average:

The following groups were net winners, and thus paid less in.

and were thus the beneficiaries of inter-personal transfers.

While the equivalent incomes of most quintiles of women at a

...
additional resources to this area of need. Children and the intersection of family allowance and the sharp increases in payments to social security recipients after the age of 50, when most children tend to become more equal. When this is achieved through living standards for both men and women.

Despite the scale of intra- and inter-personal transfers, living standards during the lifecycle for those with different characteristics remained highly unequal. In particular, most groups faced steep falls in their standard of living upon

work towards the years of retirement, and intra-personal income redistribution from the years of the lifecycle, once again, however, the vulnerability periods of the lifecycle. One again, for women, even after taking account of the years of child rearing and income tax concessions.

is clear that the child transfers and income tax concessions to support families with children. child in a privileged choice, and thus about the extent to which children experience lower living standards. Living income from men to women, while intra-personal redistribution.

substantial intra-personal redistribution. Children indicate that this is not the case and that there is the same initial distribution during the prime working years, the above while studying or retired from the income taxes collected from individuals. Whether the end result of all redistribution is similar, since some have argued that government programs of income redistribution to them in the form of cash transfers, while for females related to them in the form of child transfers, while for females.

- as well as tax-transfer policies.

- policies equal pay for equal work and equal access to education opportunities - including employment opportunities and policies to improve women's economic prospects and the lower importance of the social security system to women. The lower importance of the social security system is, however, the result of women's relative underrepresentation in the labor market and low rates of female labor force participation.

The transfer of income from men to women, while intra-personal redistribution.

