Changes should be made payable to: Flinders University

A 12 issue subscription is available for $209.00 (incl. GST)

Single copies $220.00 each (incl. GST)

$85.00 p.a. (4 issues) (incl. GST)

Subscription Rates (including postage within Australia):

email: nls@flinders.edu.au
Phone: 08 8201 2265 Fax: 08 8276 9060
Address: SA 5010
GPO Box 2100
Flinders University of South Australia
National Institute of Labour Studies Incorporated
The Australian Bulletin of Labour:

Subscriptions may be sent to:

be referred maintained by the Department of Education, Science and Training.
The Australian Bulletin of Labour is published by the National Institute of Labour Studies Incorporated.

Editorial Assistant: Mrs. Tanya Amato; Subscriptions: nls@flinders.edu.au

Professor Keith Hancock and Dr. Roslyn Hey

Austalian Bulletin of Labour
Contents
Abstract

The Slow Lane

Gender, Employment and Earnings in Australia's Other Two-Speed Economy

Invited Paper

Australian Bullettin of Labour

References

Endnotes

The Slow Lane

Gender, Employment and Earnings in Australia's Other Two-Speed Economy

Invited Paper

Australian Bulletin of Labour

References

Endnotes
Does Australia have a two-speed economy?

1. Does Australia have a two-speed economy?

2. What does work Australia's strategy for the future of wages equity.

3. Has Fair Work Australia's proposed employment opportunities in the show?

Does Australia have a two-speed economy?

Given the context and outcome of Fair Work Australia's first National Wage Review (October 2010), it appears that the economic recovery and the associated increase in wages and employment have not translated into a two-speed economy. The wage review with its independent advice in the show, two-speed economy, in which small and medium-sized employers are not able to compete against larger employers in attracting and retaining skilled workers. It was created by Peter Adolphson, the CEO of the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and has been expanded by other employers. As wages freeze in Australia's smaller, less competitive industries, the need to improve the competitiveness of a broader range of workers has led to widespread overpayment. The agreement is that the Fair Work Commission is to continue to ensure that overpayment is not widespread.

Bullish on employment.

Low-paid workers' decision was based on empirical evidence of the

National Minimum Wage was based on the empirical evidence of the

National Minimum Wage decision will continue to play a pivotal role in the

economic recovery. The National Minimum Wage decision is considered to have a significant impact on the economy, particularly in industries with high proportions of low-paid workers.
Figures 1 and 2 show the annual growth in ordinary time earnings for males and females employed in the public and private sectors from 2000 to 2010. The public sector data, which is not shown here, indicated a similar trend to the private sector. However, overall, the private sector showed a higher rate of growth in earnings for both males and females. The data suggests that earnings growth in the private sector outpaced that in the public sector, a trend that has continued into the early 2010s.

Figure 3 illustrates the average annual growth in ordinary time earnings for both males and females employed in the private sector from 2000 to 2010. The data indicates a downward trend in earnings growth, particularly for females. This trend may be due to a combination of factors, including changes in labor market conditions, economic policies, and demographic shifts.

The widening of the gender pay gap is largely a result of determination in the workplace, as evidenced by the declining gap in earnings growth for females. This trend suggests that policies aimed at increasing female workforce participation and promoting gender equality in the workplace may be effective in reducing the gender pay gap.

Annual change in Total Hourly Earnings by sector: March 2010


The data shows that the annual change in total hourly earnings for both males and females in the private sector is generally negative, indicating a decline in earnings growth. This trend is more pronounced for females, with a significant decline in earnings growth compared to males. The data also indicates a decrease in earnings growth in the public sector, although the impact is less significant compared to the private sector.
The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.

The Fair Work Act enables FWA to make orders to ensure that there will be no gender bias applied to the determination of minimum wages and superannuation.
An American Perspective on the 2010 Australian Minimum Wage Increase

Richard V. Bumiller

References

Australia's labor markets provide an important opportunity to consider under the gender slow track in Australian wages pass along the phasing out of gender economic growth. The paper considers whether the majority of women to be members of the gender's most productive age group is a promising plan. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), May 2010, Australian Women's Earnings, 17 May 2010, Australian Women's Earnings, 23 June 2010, and Australian Women's Earnings, 2010.