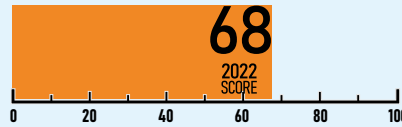




New Zealand



68.5 2020 SCORE

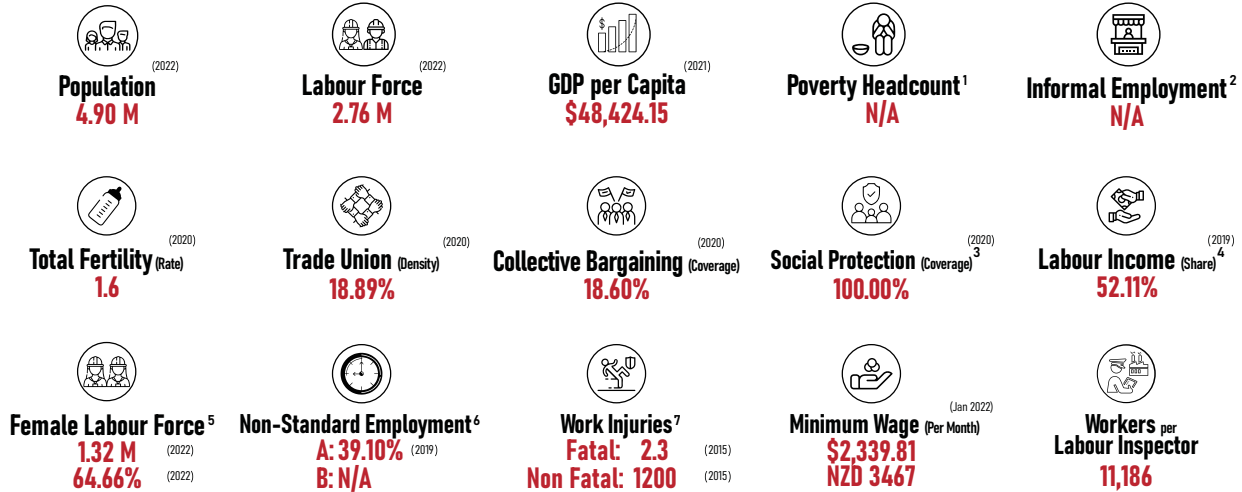
Oceania

High income

Limited Access to Decent Work

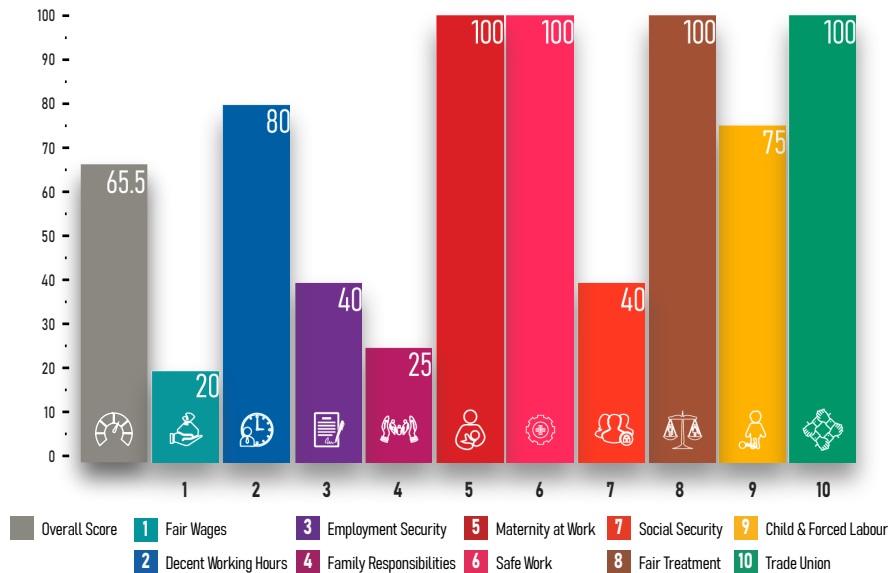


## Contextual Indicators



Sources: World Bank  
International Labour Organization  
WageIndicator Minimum Wages and Living Wages Database  
M = Million

## Legislative Performance Indicators



## Introduction

The Labour Rights Index 2022 (LRI 2022) is a de-jure index covering 135 economies and structured around the working lifespan of a worker. In total, 46 questions or evaluation criteria are scored across 10 indicators. The overall score is calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 being the highest possible score. The Index uses a rating system, ranging from "Total Lack of Decent Work" to "Decent Work". The Labour Rights Index aims at an active contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, by providing necessary (complementary) insights into de jure provisions on issues covered in particular by SDG8 (Decent Jobs), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). The Index is based on national labour legislation, applicable on 1 January 2022. The Index does not take into account COVID-19 related labour market measures in its scoring.

New Zealand's overall score is 65.5 out of 100. The overall score for New Zealand is higher than the regional average observed across Oceania (61.33). Within the Oceania region, the highest score is observed for Australia (77).

<sup>1</sup> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), as measured under SDG 1.2.1

<sup>2</sup> Share of informal employment in total employment (%), as measured under SDG 8.3.1

<sup>3</sup> Proportion of the country population covered by social protection floors, as measured under SDG 1.3.1

<sup>4</sup> Labour income (income of employees + partly income of the self-employed) as a percentage of GDP, as measured under SDG 10.4.1

<sup>5</sup> The female labour force is shown in absolute number along with the female labour force participation rate

<sup>6</sup> Non-Standard Employment has been defined as Part-Time Employment (A) and Temporary Employment (B)

<sup>7</sup> Rate of fatal and non-fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, as measured under SDG 8.8.1

The country rating is based on the overall score of 0-100, with the following coding:

(90.5-100) Decent Work | (80.5-90) Approaching Decent Work | (70.5-80) Reasonable Access to Decent Work | (60.5-70) Limited Access to Decent Work | (50.5-60) Basic Access to Decent Work | (0-50) Total Lack of Decent Work

# LABOUR RIGHTS INDEX 2022

	Question <sup>9</sup>	Answer	Legal Basis	Trend <sup>12</sup>
1. Fair Wages	Does the law prescribe minimum wage rates in the country?	Yes	§4 of Minimum Wage Act, 1983	●
	Does the law require regular payment of wages?	No	§9 & 10 of Wages Protection Act, 1983	●
	Does the law require overtime compensation be at least 125% of the regular hourly rate?	No	§67C, 67D & 67E of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for working on a weekly rest day?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for night work?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
2. Decent Working Hours	Does the law stipulate general working hours as 48 hours or lower?	Yes	§11B of Minimum Wage Act, 1983	●
	Does the law restrict maximum working hours including overtime to 56 hours per week?	No	§67C of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law require a weekly rest of at least 24 hours?	Yes	§11B of Minimum Wage Act, 1983	●
	Does the law require paid public holidays?	Yes	§43-46 of Holidays Act, 2003	●
	Does the law require at least three working weeks of paid annual leave?	Yes	§16 of Holidays Act, 2003	●
3. Employment Security	Does the law require written employment contracts or at least written employment particulars?	Yes	§64 & 65 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law restrict the hiring of fixed-term contract workers?	No	§66 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law limit the length of probation period including renewals to a maximum of 3 months?	Yes	§67 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law require a 30-day notice before contract termination?	No	§120 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law require severance pay at the rate of at least 2 weeks of wages for every year of service?	No	§69N of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
4. Family Responsibilities	Does the law require parental leave for parents?	Yes	§9 of Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act, 1987	●
	Does the law require at least one week of paid paternity leave for fathers?	No	§19 of Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987	●
	Does the law require flexible work arrangements for workers with family responsibilities?	No	Part 6AA of the Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law require paid nursing breaks?	No	§69Y and 69ZB of the Employment Relations Act 2000	●
	Does the law prohibit inquiring about pregnancy during recruitment?	Yes	§21, 22 & 74 of the Human Rights Act, 1993	●
5. Maternity at Work	Does the law require paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks?	Yes	§9 of the Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987	●
	Does the law require cash maternity benefit be at least 67% of a worker's former wage?	Yes	§71M of the Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987	●
	Does the law require maternity benefit be paid through contributory social insurance or universal benefits system?	Yes	§71Q of the Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987	●
	Does the law protect workers from dismissals during or on account of pregnancy?	Yes	§49 of Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act, 1987	●
	Does the law require provision of free personal protective equipment to workers from employer?	Yes	§6 of Health and Safety in Employment Act, 1992	●
6. Safe Work	Does the law require the employer to train workers on health and safety issues?	Yes	§13 of Health and Safety in Employment Act, 1992	●
	Does the law restrict work that is prejudicial to the health of the mother or the child?	Yes	§14-16 of Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act, 1987	●
	Does the law provide for employment injury benefit?	Yes	§97-106 of the Accident Compensation Act 2001	●
	Does the law provide for an old age pension?	Yes	§7(1) of New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Act, 2001	●
	Does the law provide for a dependants/survivors' pension?	No	§90-94 of the Social Security Act 2018	●
7. Social Security	Does the law provide for unemployment benefit?	Yes	§20-28 of the Social Security Act 2018	●
	Does the law require paid sick leave for the first 6 months of sickness?	No	§27-28 of the Social Security Act 2018	●
	Does the law provide for invalidity benefit?	No	§84-89 of the Social Security Act 2018	●
	Does the law require equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	§2AAC of Equal Pay Act, 1972	●
	Does the law prohibit sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	§62, 92I & 92M of Human Rights Act, 1993; §108, 123 & 128 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
8. Fair Treatment	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment matters? <sup>10</sup>	Yes	§21 and 22 of Human Rights Act, 1993	●
	Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?	Yes	No restrictive legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law guarantee basic labour protections for gig economy workers?	Yes	Social Security Act 2018; ISSA Country Profile for New Zealand	●
	Does the law prohibit employment of children?	Yes	Section 54 of the Education and Training Act 2020	●
	Does the law set employment entry age equal to or higher than the compulsory schooling age?	Yes	Section 35 of the Education and Training Act 2020	●
9. Child and Forced Labour	Does the law prohibit the employment of children in hazardous work under the age of 18 years?	No	Reg. 43 of the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016	●
	Does the law prohibit forced labour?	Yes	Section 98D of the Crimes Act 1961	●
	Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?	Yes	§8-11 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
10. Trade Union	Does the law allow workers to bargain collectively with employers through their representative unions?	Yes	§13-18, 32-34 & 40-50 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law provide for the right to strike?	Yes	§81, 82A-96 of Employment Relations Act, 2000	●
	Does the law prohibit employers from terminating employment contracts of striking workers?	Yes	§97 of Employee Relations Act, 2000	●

## Covid 19 and Labour Market in New Zealand\*

Total Covid Cases	1.53 Million
Total Covid Deaths	1,837
Partial Vaccinated	87.0%
Fully Vaccinated	84.0%

Wage Subsidies	✓
Social Security Contributions (deferrals/waivers)	✗
Paid Sick Leave	✓
Add. Unemployment Benefits	✓

Protection from Dismissals	✗
Telework/flexible work	✓
Improved Health Access	✗
Training (activation measures)	✓

<sup>9</sup> The Index has 10 indicators and 46 evaluation criteria or questions.

<sup>10</sup> The prohibited grounds for discrimination are "race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, age, disability and trade union membership". A score of 1 is assigned only if a country has prohibited discrimination on at least 7 of the above 10 grounds.

<sup>11</sup> A country's score on LRI's Trade Union indicator must also be read together SDG indicator 8.8.2 which measures the level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation. It has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with FACB rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with FACB rights). No score is available for the New Zealand on SDG 8.8.2

The Index uses Observations/Direct Requests from ILO CEACR and the US Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (US DOS CRHRP) to measure a country's compliance on the Trade Union indicator.

<sup>12</sup> In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2020), the legislative table indicates improvement or worsening of labour rights in country through the following colours.

- Score increase
- Score decrease
- Score adjustment
- No change